

Central Florida Health Alliance

Leesburg Regional Medical Center Service Area Needs Assessment

2012



Central Florida Health Alliance: Leesburg Regional Medical Center Service Area Needs Assessment

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Section 1: Introduction to Community Health Needs Assessments

The Affordable Care Act establishes specific statutory requirements that hospitals must meet to qualify as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and allow them to be exempt from federal income tax. As part of the new IRS requirements, hospitals must conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment to serve as an essential tool for developing a health improvement plan for the community the hospital serves. A community health needs assessment poises hospitals as leaders who have identified the health needs of their communities and are working towards solutions to meet those needs. The statutory requirements specified in the Affordable Care Act state:

- Each hospital facility must conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment at least once every three tax years and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified through the assessment.
- The Community Health Needs Assessment must take into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community serviced by the hospital facility; including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health.
- Must be made widely available to the public.
- Each hospital must disclose in Form 990 how it is addressing all of the needs identified in the assessment and if not, why not.

A Community Health Needs Assessment serves as a systematic approach to collecting, analyzing and utilizing data to identify priority areas for improving health. Hospitals use this report as a call to action, engaging community members through public awareness messages, creating effective programs and policies, and collaborating with other organizations to bring positive change to their community. The long-term goal of a Community Health Needs Assessment is to identify health priorities and develop impact strategies with all health-related stakeholders in the community.

This Community Health Needs Assessment report serves as a baseline of the health status of the Leesburg Regional Medical Center (LRMC) service area. The LRMC service area includes 10 zip codes from Lake County and seven zip codes from Sumter County. The zip code service areas chosen were based on the top 75 percent of discharges from the hospital during the 2011 calendar year. The service area includes the following 10 zip codes from Lake County: 32159, 32726, 32778, 34731, 34748, 34788, 32158, 32727, 34749 and 34789. The service area includes the following seven zip codes from Sumter County: 32162, 32163, 33513, 33585, 33597, 34785 and 33521. The culmination of this assessment was a year-long process beginning in May 2012 and completing in May 2013.

Methodology

Generally, the health of a community is measured by the physical, mental, environmental and social well-being of its residents. Due to the complex determinants of health, the Community Health Needs Assessment is driven by both quantitative and qualitative data collecting and analysis from both primary and secondary data sources. In order to make the data and analysis most meaningful to the reader, this report has been separated into multiple components:

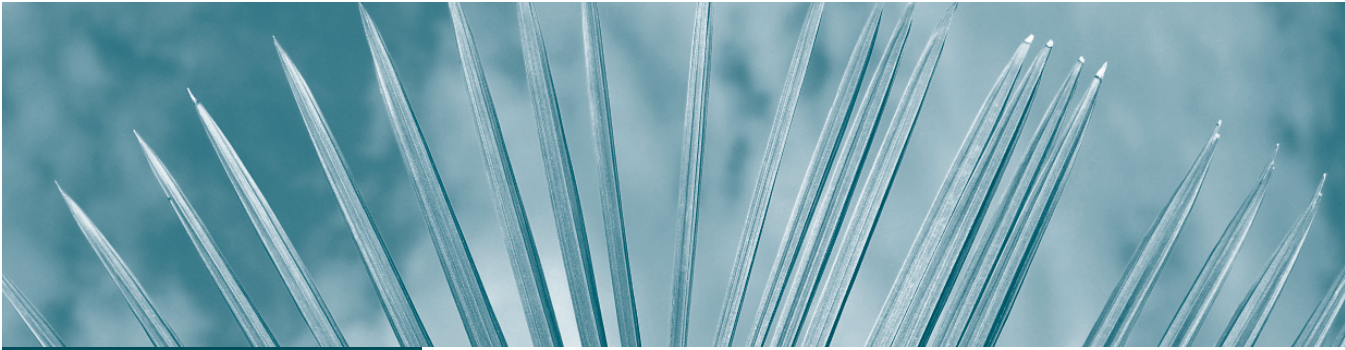
- Executive Summary

- Community Input:
 - Focus Group Analysis
 - Provider Survey Analysis
- Key Findings
- Appendix
 - Technical Appendix
 - Focus Group Materials
 - Provider Survey Materials

The Executive Summary provides a narrative summary of the data presented in the Technical Appendix which includes analysis of social determinants of health, community health status, and health system assessment. Social determinants of health include socioeconomic demographics, poverty rates, population demographics, uninsured population estimates and educational attainment levels and the like. The community health status assessment includes factors such as County Health Rankings, CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, and hospital utilization data. Health system assessment includes data on insurance coverage (public and private), Medicaid eligibility, health care expenditures by payor source, hospital utilization data, and physician supply rate and health professional shortage areas.

The Community Input component represents the core of the community's input or perspective into the health needs of the community. In order to determine the community's perspectives on priority community health issues and quality of life issues related to healthcare, two research methods were used: focus groups and providers surveys. The Steering Committee worked with WellFlorida Council to determine focus group questions and provider survey questions.

The Key Finding component serves as a summary of the key findings from each of the above components. Recommendations for addressing the identified needs will also be summarized in the Key Finding section.



Executive Summary

2012

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The *Leesburg Regional Medical Center Service Area Executive Summary* highlights key findings of the *Leesburg Regional Medical Center Service Area Technical Report*. The assessment data was prepared by WellFlorida Council, Inc., (who is a State of Florida designated health council, see appendix for qualifications) using a diverse list of sources including the Office of Vital Statistics, the U.S. Census Bureau, the Florida Geographic Library, and a variety of health and county ranking sites from respected institutions across the United States and Florida.

The purpose of a health needs assessment is to systematically gather and analyze data relevant to the health and well-being of a particular community to be used to identify unmet and emerging needs. Data from this report can be used to explore and understand the health needs of the Leesburg Regional Medical Center (LRMC) Service Area, plan interventions, and implement actions. The following summary is broken down into several components:

- Demographics and Socioeconomics
- Mortality and Morbidity
- Behavioral Risk Factors
- Maternal Health
- Mental Health
- Health Care Access and Utilization

Many of the data tables in the technical report contain standardized rates for the purpose of comparing both Sumter County and Lake County and their individual zip code areas to the state of Florida. The LRMC Service Area includes 10 zip codes from Lake County and seven zip codes from Sumter County. The Lake County zip codes are 32159 (32158 Post Office), 32726 (32727 Post Office), 32778, 34731, 34748 (34749 Post Office), 34788 (34789 Post Office). The Sumter County zip codes are: 32162 (32163 Post Office), 33513, 33585, 33597, and 34785 (33521 Post Office). The zip code areas chosen were based on the top 75% of discharges from the hospital during the 2011 calendar year. The post office zip codes are included with the main zip codes.

Demographics and Socioeconomics

The dynamics of a community can greatly impact the health and health care needs of the population. Therefore, it is important to understand both the demographic and socioeconomic aspects of a community to be able to determine the current health status of its members and assess/evaluate desired improvements. The following section provides a summary of the distribution of the population (including age, gender, and racial groups) and estimates on the future growth of the population. Statistics regarding education, poverty status, and other measurable health outcomes, such as teen birth rate and poor physical and/or mental health days, are also included. Key findings from the LRMC Service Area demographic and socioeconomic profile are discussed in this section.

Population

Population growth is a key determinant of the necessary healthcare services a community requires to be able to sustain positive health behaviors and effective health outcomes. In the LRMC Service Area, 12.5% of the population is less than 18 years of age compared to 21.3% of Florida’s population, and 40.7% of the LRMC Service Area population is 65 years of age or older, compared to 17.3% of Florida’s population (Table 5). There is a slightly older population in Lake County compared to Sumter County. See Table I in the Executive Summary.

Service Area			Sumter County Zip Code Regions		Lake County Zip Code Regions		FLORIDA	
Age (years)	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
0 - 14	22,496	10.3	5,369	2.5	17,227	7.9	3,284,608	17.4
15 - 24	15,032	6.9	4,093	1.9	10,939	5.0	2,457,140	13.1
25 - 44	33,741	15.4	12,064	5.5	21,677	9.9	4,720,799	25.1
45 - 64	58,299	26.7	25,405	11.6	32,894	15.1	5,079,161	27.0
65 - 74	52,789	24.2	26,117	12.0	26,672	12.2	1,727,940	9.2
75+	36,091	16.5	11,307	5.2	24,784	11.3	1,531,662	8.1
TOTAL	218,448	100.0	84,355	38.6	134,193	61.4	18,801,310	100.0

Source: Table 5, Leesburg Regional Medical Center Technical Report

There is a greater percentage of males living in the LRMC Service Area in Lake County (58.9%) compared to Sumter County (41.1%), as well as a greater percentage of females living in Lake County (63.5%) compared to Sumter County (36.0%) (Table 7). The White population is the largest ethnic group in the LRMC Service Area (85.3%) followed by the Black population (10.3%), and the Hispanic population (6.1%). Table II shows a breakdown of the LRMC Service Area population by race and ethnicity compared to Florida.

Area	Number	% of Service Area/State
<i>Males/Females</i>		
Lake County	63,319/70,774	58.9/63.5
Sumter County	44,215/40,140	41.1/36.0
Service Area	107,534/110,914	49.2/50.8
Florida	9,189,355/9,611,955	48.9/51.1
<i>White</i>		
Lake County	113,643	84.7
Sumter County	72,735	86.2
Service Area	186,378	85.3
Florida	14,109,162	75.0
<i>Black</i>		
Lake County	13,740	10.2
Sumter County	8,653	10.3
Service Area	22,393	10.3
Florida	2,999,862	16.0
<i>Hispanics</i>		
Lake County	8,377	3.8
Sumter County	4,993	2.3
Service Area	13,307	6.1
Florida	4,223,806	22.5
<i>Non-Hispanics</i>		
Lake County	125,716	57.5
Sumter County	79,362	36.3
Service Area	205,078	93.9
Florida	14,577,504	77.5

Source: Table 6 and 7, Leesburg Regional Medical Center Technical Report

The population of Lake County is projected to increase from 297,052 in 2010 to 520,720 in 2040, more than 75% increase (Table 3). In Sumter County, a substantial population increase is project to occur from 2015 (111,036) to 2020 (130,930), a change of 17.9%. These projections are vital in planning access to healthcare when paired with the proportion of primary care physicians and specialists in key areas of need and highly populated locations.

Life Expectancy

Lake County has a higher life expectancy than Sumter County. Since 2001, there has been a moderate decrease in life expectancy in Sumter County since 2001 (Table 2). In Florida, as of 2009, there is still an existing disparity in the male and female life expectancy; 4.2 years between the White male population (life expectancy of 76.9 years) and the Black male population (life expectancy of 72.7 years) compared to a smaller gap of 1.0 year between the White female population (life expectancy of 81.5 years) and the Black female population (life expectancy of 78.8 years) (Table 2).

For all races, from 2001 to 2009, the male life expectancy has increased by 3.6% in Lake County, but decreased by 2.0% in Sumter County (Table 2). The female life expectancy has increased by 3.2% in Lake County. In Sumter County, while there was a 2.2% increase in life expectancy for females from 1989 to 2000, it was followed by a 2.2% decrease in life expectancy from 2001 to 2009.

Economic Characteristics

Poverty levels for all ages are lower in Lake County (13.2%) and Sumter County (11.7%) compared to Florida (16.5%), by a difference of 20.0% and 29.1%, respectively (Table 9). Those under the age of 18 are most affected by poverty, with 32.3% of adolescents in Sumter County compared to 22.0% of adolescents in Lake County affected. Additionally, the percentage of children between the ages of 5 – 17 years old who are living in poverty is greater in Sumter County (32.2%) compared to Lake County (20.1%) (Table 11). The percentage of the White population living in poverty in Lake County (11.4%) is substantially lower than the Black (32.3%) and Hispanic (17.8%) populations living in poverty by a difference of 20.9% and 56%, respectively; however, this number does not take into account what percentage of the Hispanic population also identifies themselves as a White or Black person (Table 9). There was insufficient data for the Black and Hispanic populations living in poverty in Sumter County.

There are a total of 99,403 households located in the LRMC Service Area, 66,795 (67.2%) of which are family households (Table 8). Family households are defined as one householder and one or more other person living in the same household who are related to the householder (by birth, marriage or adoption). The average family size of the LRMC Service Area is approximately two (2) to three (3) people, compared to Florida at just over three (3) people. The average household size for the LRMC Service Area is slightly lower than the family size (between 1.81 and 2.63 people), compared to Florida at just between two (2) to three (3) people (Table 8). Of the family households in the LRMC Service Area, 37.6% are located in Sumter County, and 62.4% are located in Lake County.

The average household income for Lake County (\$56,305) and Sumter County (\$55,720) is less than the average household income across all 67 counties in Florida (\$61,878) by a difference of 9.4% and 10.5%, respectively (Table 12). The median household income for Lake County (\$42,033) is 5.5% below Florida's median household income (\$44,409), while Sumter County (\$45,026) is 1.8% above Florida's median household income (Table 12). The unemployment rate in Lake County (12.0%) is higher than both Sumter County (9.2%) and Florida (11.5%) (Table 1).

Educational Attainment

In 2012, 81% of Lake County and 87% of Sumter County's 9th grade cohort population graduated within 4 years, compared to Florida at 79% (Table 1). On the other hand, of the population between 25 and 44 years old in Lake County, 55.1% completed a portion of a college education compared to only 34.3% in Sumter County, both of which are lower than Florida (58.5%). This disparity between Lake County and Sumter County could be due to the greater percentage of an adult population between 25 and 44 years old living within the zip code regions of the LRMC Service Area in Lake County (10%) compared to Sumter County (5.4%) (Table 5).

Mortality and Morbidity

Perhaps the most direct measurements of health and well-being in a community are the rates of morbidity and mortality. Across the LRMC Service Area, as well as the state of Florida, disease and death are primarily attributed to chronic health issues, which are medical conditions that develop throughout the course of life and typically require careful management for prolonged periods of time. As noted

above, certain demographic and socioeconomic indicators can shed some light on how and why, and to what extent certain chronic health problems affect communities. While the LRM Service Area and surrounding counties (Lake and Sumter) compare similarly to Florida in some demographic and socioeconomic indicators, in other areas disparities do exist.

Both the crude and age-adjusted death rates (AADR) are displayed throughout the following section of this report. Crude rates merely represent the actual number of deaths for a given cause for a desired population divided by total number in the desired population and then multiplied by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000 residents. Although useful for certain purposes, the crude death rate as a comparative measure has major shortcomings, hence the more frequent use of the AADR, which represents the crude rates adjusted to standardize the population-by-age distribution effects on the rate. Because the frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age, the most common adjustment for public health data is age adjustment, thus allowing for an effective comparison of two distinct populations (such as those zip code areas located in Lake County versus Sumter County).

Noted below are some key facts and trends on the most recent mortality and morbidity rates in the LRM Service Area.

Causes of Death

The top 5 leading causes of death for all races and ethnicities in the LRM Service Area include: 1) cancer, 2) heart disease, 3) Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), 4) stroke, and 5) unintentional injuries, including the subset category of motor vehicle crashes (MVC). Other high rankings of causes of death for all races include Diabetes, HIV/AIDS, Alzheimer’s Disease, suicide, liver disease, and Influenza and Pneumonia.

Below are key points detailing the top 5 leading causes of death for the LRM Service Area for all races and ethnicities:

- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for the LRM Service Area is lower than Florida for **all causes of death** [LRM Service Area (639.2) compared to Florida (692.6)] by a difference of 7.7%, from **cancer** [LRM Service Area (152.1) compared to Florida (163.2)] by a difference of 6.8%, and from **heart disease** [LRM Service Area (143.1) is below Florida (161.5)] by a difference of 11.4% (Table 16).
- Although Sumterville has the smallest population (1,058 persons) of all zip code areas in the LRM Service Area, it has the highest AADR (per 100,000 residents) for all causes (1,489.1), cancer (364.9), and heart disease (367.9) in the LRM Service Area (Table 16).
- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from **Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)** throughout the LRM service area (28.8) is lower than Florida (39.7) by a difference of 27.3% (Table 16). It is notable that the AADR for CLRD in Webster (70.6), a zip code area in Sumter County, is

All Races		
Cause of Death	LRM Service Area	Florida
All	639.2	692.6
Cancer	152.1	163.2
Heart Disease	143.1	161.5
Unintentional injuries	58.3	43.2
Stroke	30.9	32.7
CLRD	28.8	39.6
MV crashes	22.2	14.0

Source: Table 16, Leesburg Regional Medical Center Technical Report

substantially higher than the LPMC Service Area and Florida by a difference of 145.1% and 78.3%, respectively (Table 16).

- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from a **stroke** for the LPMC Service Area (30.9) is lower than Florida (32.7) by a small difference of 5.5% (Table 16). It is notable that the AADR for Sumterville (129.2) and Fruitland Park (50.5) are substantially higher rates than the LPMC Service Area (30.9) by a difference 76.1% and 63.4%, respectively (Table 16).
- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from **unintentional injury** for the LPMC Service Area (58.3) is higher than the state of Florida (43.2) by a difference of 35.0%. However, a considerable amount of this rate may be associated with Webster, a zip code area located in Sumter County, which has an AADR of 90.7, a rate of over 55% higher than the LPMC Service Area. A **subset of death by unintentional injury is motor vehicle crashes (MVC's)**. The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for MVC's in the LPMC Service Area (22.2) is also higher than the state of Florida (14.0) by a difference of 58.6% (Table 16 – 19). For this subset of unintentional injuries, Sumterville (with a rate of 64.0) is higher than all other zip code areas in the LPMC Service Area by a difference 188.3% (Table 16).

Racial and Ethnic Disparity

From 2008 to 2010, although high compared to other causes of death in the **White population** in the LPMC Service Area, the AADR (per 100,000 residents) for cancer (154.6) and heart disease (141.7) in the LPMC Service Area each remain lower than the AADR for the White population across Florida (166.7 and 161.0, respectively) by differences of 7.3% and 12.0%, respectively. The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for Alzheimer's (21.6), unintentional injuries (64.9), MVC's (24.0) and Liver Disease (13.4) in the LPMC Service Area are each higher than Florida (18.0, 49.3, 15.6 and 11.5, respectively) by a difference of 24.0%, 31.6%, 53.8%, and 16.5%, respectively (Table 17).

- CLRD is unique to the top three (3) causes of death for the White population. It is lower in the LPMC Service Area (29.5) compared to Florida (41.9) by a difference of 29.6%, but is ranked as the third (3) leading cause of death because of the average number of deaths due to CLRD each year in the LPMC Service Area (163.0) compared to other causes of death (Table 17).

The **Black population** has a substantially higher AADR (per 100,000 residents) of Alzheimer's for the LPMC Service Area (52.7) compared to Florida (15.7) by a substantial difference of 235.7%. The greatest impacted zip code areas for Alzheimer's are Fruitland Park (129.2) and Eustis (108.3), both of which are located in Lake County. Although Leesburg (zip code 34748) has the highest average number (48.3) for all causes of death for all zip code areas in the LPMC Service Area, the AADR (per 100,000 residents) and crude rate (per 100,000 residents) for each cause of death is about average. It would be worthwhile considering additional support in the Leesburg area considering the average number for all causes of death in Leesburg accounts for over 30% of all causes of death for the entire LPMC Service Area (152.0) (Table 18).

- Other notable leading causes of death for the Black population that were higher in the LPMC Service Area compared to Florida include stroke (68.7 compared to 51.9), unintentional injury (42.0 compared to 30.7), and the subset category of MVC's (28.8 compared to 12.9), by differences of 32.4%, 36.8%, and 123.3%, respectively (Table 18).
- Additionally, the Black population for the LPMC Service Area has a higher crude rate (678.8) and AADR (827.7) for all causes of death (per 100,000 residents) than Florida (609.7 and 811.5, respectively) by a difference of 11.3% and 2.0%, respectively (Table 18).
- The AADR for causes of death including HIV, Nephritis, CLRD and Hypertension, all fall below the state of Florida.

- There is a substantial disparity of the AADR (per 100,000 residents) for all causes of death between the White population (649.0) and the Black population (827.7) in the LRM Service Area, which is higher for the Black population by over 27%. A similar disparity for the state of Florida exists between the White population (697.4) and the Black population (811.5), by a slightly lower percent difference of 16.3% (Table 17 and 18).

The **Hispanic population** in the LRM Service Area seems to compare favorably to Florida for the AADR (per 100,000 residents) for most causes of death (other than unintentional injury and MVC's). The top cause of death (cancer) for the Hispanic population in the LRM Service Area (with an AADR of 75.3 per 100,000 residents) is lower than Florida (115.8) by a difference of 35.0%. The Hispanic population has a higher AADR (per 100,000 residents) for unintentional injuries and MVC's. For the Hispanic population, the AADR of unintentional injuries in the LRM Service Area (53.3) is 88.3% greater than Florida (28.3). This high rate could be associated with the number of MVC's, where the AADR in the LRM Service Area (35.5) is greater than Florida (13.2) by a difference of 25.4%. Finally, the highest average numbers of death for all causes of death are in Leesburg (9.0), Eustis (7.7), Lady Lake (7.3), and The Villages (6.7), each of which account for 19.7%, 16.8%, 16.0%, and 14.7% of the average number of deaths in the LRM Service Area, respectively (Table 19).

- Other leading causes of death for the Hispanic population, which were lower in the LRM Service Area compared to Florida, include stroke, unintentional injury, and the subset category of MVC's. These causes are also common with the Black population

Causes of Death by Age

The top causes of death by age are based on the average number of deaths from 2008 to 2010 in the LRM Service Area for selected age groups.

For the *0 – 17 years of age population*, the crude rate (per 100,000 residents) for all causes of death for the LRM Service Area (70.9) is higher than Florida (59.8) by a difference of 18.6%. The top 3 causes of death in the LRM Service Area are unintentional injury, including the subset MVC's (although not substantial for this age group), perinatal conditions and congenital and chromosomal anomalies. The crude rate for unintentional injury for the LRM Service Area (19.6) is almost two times higher than Florida (10.9) by a difference of 79.8%. The crude rate for congenital & chromosomal anomalies for the LRM Service Area (13.5) is higher than Florida (8.7) by a difference of 55.2% (Table 21).

For the *18 – 44 years of age population*, the crude rate (per 100,000 residents) for all causes of death for the LRM Service Area (186.3) is higher than Florida (145.7) by a difference of 27.9%. The top 3 causes of death in the LRM Service Area are unintentional injury, including the subset MVC's, cancer and heart disease. The crude rate for unintentional injury for the LRM Service Area (65.9) is higher than Florida (47.5) by a difference of 38.7%, and for MVC's, the LRM Service Area (34.1) is substantially higher than Florida (19.8) by a difference of 72.2% (Table 22).

For the *45 – 64 years of age population*, the crude rate (per 100,000 residents) for all causes of death for the LRM Service Area (692.4) is higher than Florida (630.2) by a difference of 9.9%. The top 3 causes of death in the LRM Service Area are cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury, with the subset of MVC's. The top 2 causes of death (cancer at a rate of 238.4 and heart disease at a rate of 135.5) are greater than the next greatest cause of death (unintentional injury at a rate of 48.3) in the service area by differences of 393.6% and 180.5%, respectively. The crude rate for cancer for the LRM Service Area

(238.4) is higher than Florida (203.9) by a difference of 16.9%, and the crude rate for heart disease for the LPMC Service Area (135.5) is also higher than Florida (120.1) by a difference of 12.8% (Table 23).

For the population *greater than 65 years of age*, there are similar crude rates (per 100,000 residents) compared to those of the 45 – 64 years of age population, except for the much higher population numbers of this age range compared to other age ranges, most likely due to over 40% of the LPMC service area population compared to less than 20% of the Florida population being greater than 65 years of age (Table 5). For all causes of death, the crude rate for the LPMC Service Area (2,757.2) is lower than Florida (3,853.1) by a difference of 28.4%. The crude death rate for cancer, the top cause of death for this age group in the LPMC Service Area (721.2) is lower than Florida (894.9) by a difference of 19.4%, as well as the crude death rate for heart disease for the LPMC Service Area (715.2) compared to Florida (1,040.8) by a difference 31.3%.

Behavioral Risk Factors

The Florida Department of Health conducts the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) with financial and technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This state-based telephone surveillance system collects data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States. The most recent data available for both Lake County and Sumter County, located in the LPMC Service Area, is from 2010. The following section summarizes some of the key components of the data worth noting. Unless otherwise clarified, all data in this section can be found in greater detail by referencing Tables 25 and 26 in the LPMC Technical Report.

Note: Due to the insufficient data available at a zip code level, therefore being able to clarify the LPMC Service Area with greater efficacy, BRFSS Indicators are summarized at a full Sumter County and Lake County level as a substitute.

Immunizations: There was insufficient data for both Lake County and Sumter County for the percentage of adults in high-risk groups who received a flu shot or pneumonia vaccination in the past year between 2002 and 2010. However, both Lake County (46.7%) and Sumter County (42.7%) have a higher percentage than Florida (36.5%) of all adults, not in high-risk groups, who reported receiving a flu shot in the past year, by a difference of 27.9% and 17.0%, respectively. Additionally, Lake County (41.0%) and Sumter County (40.8%) had higher percentages of adults compared to Florida (30.6%) who received a Pneumonia vaccination in the past year. Since 2007, there has been an increase in both flu and Pneumonia vaccinations for adults, not in high-risk groups, in both Lake County (a percent change of 8.6% and 12.0%, respectively) and Sumter County (a percent change of 0.9% and 36.5%, respectively). It would be worthwhile developing ways to increase access to flu and Pneumonia vaccinations for high-risk groups, such as the Black and Hispanic populations.

HIV/AIDS: Although there is a much higher White population (85.3%) than Black population (10.3%) in each of the LPMC Service Area counties (Lake and Sumter), the Black population being challenged by HIV/AIDS as the 6th leading cause of death is important to note with only 39.2% of adults less than 65 years old in 2010 in both counties (compared to 48.4% in Florida) who have ever been tested for HIV. Additionally, 18.7% in Lake County and 13.7% in Sumter County, compared to 19.2% in Florida, of adults less than 65 years old believe they can get the AIDS virus from mosquitoes, highlighting a potential area for additional health education.

Alcohol Consumption and Tobacco Use: As of 2010, the percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking and the percentage of adults who are current smokers are inversely related to each other in both Lake County and Sumter County. While the percentage of adults who are current smokers in Lake County (14.7%) is less than Florida (17.1%), by a difference of 14.0%, the percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking (15.9%) is greater than Florida (15.0%) by 6.0%. On the other hand, the percentage of adults who are current smokers in Sumter County (19.0%) is greater than Florida by 11.1%, while the percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking in Sumter County (7.8%) is less than Florida by over 45%, and has substantially decreased since 2007 (a percent change of 65.6%). Additionally, 58.4% (Lake County) and 53.6% (Sumter County) of current smokers, compared to 60.1% (Florida), reported trying to quit at least once during the past year. The third (3) leading cause of death in the LRM Service Area is CLRD (Table 20), and according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), CLRD is directly associated with the amount of secondhand smoke exposure and tobacco use.

Cancer Screenings: Lake County has a greater percentage of the target population participating in cancer screenings (for Colorectal, Prostate, and general women's health) compared to Sumter County, which both compare favorably to Florida. Some important notes regarding preventive cancer screenings are included in the following section:

- There is a lower percentage of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Lake County (5.1%) and Sumter County (5.3%) compared to Florida (7.3%), by a difference of 30.1% and 27.4%, respectively. There is a lower percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a digital rectal exam, to screen for Prostate Cancer, in Lake County (44.6%) compared to Florida (48.5%), a difference of 8.0%, compared to over 21% more men in Florida who received a digital exam when compared to Sumter County (58.9%).
 - There are 2.0% more men living in poverty in Lake County (13.4%) compared to Sumter County (11.4%), compared to Florida (15.7%); broken down, 11.4% of White males, 32.3% of Black males, and 17.1% of Hispanic males in Lake County are all living in poverty and could likely be without insurance coverage and access to health screenings (Table 9).
 - There is a greater number of individuals in Lake County (13.1%) compared to Sumter County (12.1%) who could not see a doctor due to cost (Table 20). This disparity could prevent individuals within this category from receiving preventative care and exams such as rectal exams and PSA's, both of which are cancer screenings, for the male population. Cancer is the leading cause of death for the LRM Service Area, as such, increased early detection of cancer would be beneficial and potentially increase cancer survival rates.
- Adults over 50 years of age who participate in Colorectal Cancer Screening efforts is greatest in Sumter County (42.6%) compared to Florida (35.6%), a difference of 19.7%, versus Lake County (37.2%) compared to Florida, a smaller difference of 4.5%.
- The percentage of women 18 years of age and older who received a Pap test in the past year is slightly higher in Lake County (58.1%) and Sumter County (60.2%) compared to Florida (57.1%), by a difference of 1.8% and 5.4%, respectively. A greater number of women have had a hysterectomy in Lake County (30.4%) and Sumter County (37.2%) compared to Florida (26.2%) by a difference of 16.0% and a substantial 42.0%, respectively. A larger percentage of women receiving a hysterectomy in Lake and Sumter County could be attributed to the higher number of residents over the age of 65. It is not clear as to whether the hysterectomy was chosen based on health risks or a personal choice related to fertility.

Heart Disease: The percentage of adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease, is greater in Lake County (16.1%) and Sumter County (15.1%) compared to Florida (10.2%), by a substantial difference of 57.8% and 48.0%, respectively. Additionally, there is a higher percentage of adults who have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol in Lake County (42.5%) compared to Florida (38.6%) by a difference of 10.1%; there was insufficient data for Sumter County for this indicator. Finally, over 28% and 20% more adults have been diagnosed with hypertension in Lake County (44.1%) and Sumter County (41.2%), respectively, compared to Florida (34.3%). Each of these factors is considered a behavioral risk indicator for heart disease, the 2nd greatest cause of death for all races and most individual race and ethnicities within the LRMC Service Area.

Diabetes: Obesity and Diabetes, both significant public health challenges of the 21st Century, are directly related to each other and can be influenced by convenient access to healthy foods in the local community. Although the percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes in Lake County (13.4%) and Sumter County (11.9%) is higher than Florida (10.4%) by a difference of 28.8% and 14.4%, respectively; this difference is most likely associated with the higher percentage of adults who are diagnosed as overweight or obese (67.9% in Lake County and 74.7% in Sumter County compared to 65.0% in Florida, a difference of 4.5% and a greater difference of 14.9%, respectively). Additionally, while the average age at which Diabetes was diagnosed has decreased in Lake County from 53.4 years in 2002 to 49.4 years in 2007 (a percent change of 7.5 years) and in Sumter County from 54.4 years in 2002 to 50.4 years in 2007 (a percent change of 7.4 years), there was insufficient data to be able to determine whether this pattern continued into 2010.

Finally, 19% of the population living in low-income areas in Lake County *do not* have access to healthy foods, and may contribute to a substantial component of obesity as a health indicator for the county (26% in Lake County) (Table 1). However, there is a greater percentage of obese and overweight individuals in Sumter County where health factors indicate that 100% of all individuals living in low-income areas *do* have access to healthy foods. This disparity could be due to a variety of associated factors, ranging anywhere from a lack of income to afford healthy foods, or a lack of education about the importance of eating healthy foods and the ability to be physically active, thus decreasing the likelihood of becoming overweight.

Health Status and Quality of Life: There seems to be an underlying level of better mental health, compared to physical health, in Lake County compared to Florida, which is the opposite for Sumter County compared to Florida. While most health status and quality of life indicators for behavioral risk factors are more positive in Lake County and Sumter County compared to Florida, two key indicators related to mental health (in Lake County) and physical health (in Sumter County) were less positive. The percentage of adults with good physical health is less in Lake County (85.1%) compared to Florida (87.4%), by a small difference of 2.6%, and the average number of unhealthy physical days in the past month is greater in Lake County (4.4 days) compared to Florida (4.1 days), by a difference of 7.3%. The percentage of adults with good mental health is 1.5% less in Sumter County (86.9%) compared to Florida (88.2%), and the average number of unhealthy mental days in the past month is greater in Sumter County (4.3 days) compared to Florida (3.8 days) by a difference of 13.2%. This lack of positive physical and mental health in Lake County and Sumter County, compared to Florida, could be associated with less of an access to recreational facilities, and an improvement in positive physical health and mental health days could be seen if a focus on improving access to recreational facilities in low-income residential areas were considered.

Physical Activity and Nutrition: While the percentage of adults who meet vigorous physical activity recommendations has increased from 2002 to 2007 in Lake County from 20.3% to 22.3% and in Sumter County from 22.0% to 24.6%, the percentage of adults who are at least meeting moderate physical activity recommendations has declined in Lake County (39.2% in 2002 to 30.4% in 2007), by 22.4%, and increased in Sumter County (39.3% in 2002 to 43.2% in 2007), by 9.9%.

Possibly associated with an increased percentage of adults who are either obese or overweight, there has been a decline in Lake County (31.8% in 2002 to 22.4% in 2007) and in Sumter County (27.3% in 2002 to 25.6% in 2007) in the percentage of adults who are consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day, and an increase in percentage of adults who have become inactive at work in Lake County (56.3% in 2002 to 61.2% in 2007) and Sumter County (52.3% in 2002 to 53.1% in 2007). Although sufficient data is unavailable for 2010 for each of these categories, an encouraged increase in the amount of activity at work and offering health education about the importance of eating the recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables per day would most likely positively impact each of these key indicators by decreasing obesity, improving physical activity, and lead to a decreased amount of residents within Lake County and Sumter County who are diagnosed with Diabetes.

Maternal and Infant Health

From 2008 to 2010, most births within the LRM Service Area took place in Lake County (76.4%) compared to Sumter County (23.6%) (Table 27). During these same years, there were 7.6 infant deaths (per 1,000 live births) in the LRM Service Area, with the highest rate of deaths in the Black population (12.7 per 1,000 live births), compared to the White (6.3 per 1,000 live births) and Hispanic (6.5 per 1,000 live births) populations (Table 28). The number of infant deaths, potentially associated with low birthweight (LBW) births, could be associated with the number of teen births across specific areas of the LRM Service Area; the teen birth rate (per 1,000 female population ages 15 – 19 years old) is higher in Sumter County (62) and Lake County (57) compared to Florida (44) (Table 1). The overall rate (per 1,000 live births) of LBW births in the LRM Service Area is 86.0, just below Florida at 87.0 (Table 29). Notable disparities between the LRM Service Area and Florida were primarily noticed between the Black and Hispanic populations. Key findings with regard to birth outcomes include the following:

- The teen birth rate (between the ages of 15 and 19 years of age) is higher in Sumter County (62 per 100,000 residents) compared to Lake County (52 per 100,000 residents), where there is also a higher estimate of children (0 to 18 years of age) living in poverty (34% in Sumter County and 22% in Lake County compared to 24% in Florida) (Table 1).
- The number of births in the LRM Service Area was greatest in the White population (75.7%), followed by the Black (20.5%) and Hispanic (13.3%) populations compared to Florida (72.0% White births, 22.6% Black births, and 28.1% Hispanic births) (Table 27).
- There is a greater number of infant deaths (per 1,000 live births) in the LRM Service Area within the Black population (12.7), lower than Florida (13.0), compared to the White population (6.4), higher than Florida (5.2), and the Hispanic population (6.6), also higher than Florida (5.5) (Table 28).
- There is a greater percentage of LBW births in the Black population (13.1%), the Hispanic population (6.6%), compared to Florida (13.6% and 7.1%, respectively) (Table 29).
- The percentage of LBW births for all races of the LRM Service Area is highest in Wildwood (13.7%), located in Sumter County, compared to the LRM Service Area (8.6%), by a difference of 59.3% (Table 29).
- The highest percentage of Black LBW baby births is in Leesburg (34788) (23.3%), located in Lake County, compared to the LRM Service Area (13.0%) by a difference of 79.2% (Table 29).

- Sumter County (9.7%), which has a higher LBW percentage for all races compared to Lake County (7.9%), may benefit from additional prenatal education and access to care to improve maternal and infant health, specifically within the Black population (Tables 1 and 29).
- Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of OB/GYN (per 100,000 population) was 2.0 in Sumter County and 8.8 in Lake County compared to 11.9 in Florida, a substantial disparity in access to care by a difference of 83.2% and 26.1%, respectively (Table 49). The shortage of OB/GYN physicians in Sumter and Lake Counties may be a factor to the high rates of LBW births.

Mental Health

The average age-adjusted suicide death rates for all races, for the years 2008-2010 was higher in the service area than Florida (15.15 in LRM Service Area; 13.78 in Florida). The age-adjusted death rate for White residents was 18.12 compared to 16.62 in Florida for 2008-2010. Black residents in the service area also had higher age-adjusted death rates from suicide than Black Florida residents (6.30 in LRM Service Area; 4.63 in Florida) (Table 30). In 2010, the rate of hospitalization per 1,000 population for mental health reasons for the 0-17 years of age group was much lower in the service area as compared to Florida (0.6 in the LRM Service Area; 3.7 in Florida) (Table 34). The rate of emergency department visits per 1,000 population for mental health reasons for the 18+ years of age group in the service area is lower than the Florida rate (8.5 in the LRM Service Area; 9.3 in Florida) (Table 35). The rate of emergency room visits per 1,000 for mental health reasons for all ages was higher in the LRM Service Area when compared to Florida (56.0 in the LRM Service Area; 50.3 in Florida) (Table 36).

Healthcare Access and Utilization

Although health insurance and access to health do not necessarily prevent illness, early intervention and long term management resources can help to maintain a healthy quality of life and minimize premature death. It is therefore useful to consider insurance coverage and healthcare access in a community health needs assessment. The LRM Service Area Technical Report includes data on insurance coverage, both public and private, Medicaid eligibility, and healthcare expenditures by payor source and diagnosis-related groups (DRGs). Key findings from these data sets are presented in different sections below according to the focus.

Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) are defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers in a specified area. These areas could be urban or rural, population groups or medical groups, or other public facilities. The score of shortage areas is calculated using the following four key factors: Population-to-Primary Care Physician Ratio, Percent of Population with Incomes below 100% of the Poverty Level, Infant Mortality Rate or LBW Rate (depending on which score is higher), and Travel Time or Distance to nearest available source of care (again, depending on which score is higher). The higher the score, the greater the priority to improve access to care, with scores ranging from 1 to 25 for primary care and mental health and 1 to 26 for dental health. Because all Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC's) and those Rural Health Clinics that provide access to care regardless of one's ability to pay receive automatic facility HPSA designation, these facilities may have a HPSA score of zero.

- The **dental** HPSA's for Lake County and Sumter County included three (3) correctional facilities, two (2) population groups (Low Income/Migrant Farmworkers), a FQHC, a comprehensive health center, and a rural health clinic. The highest-scored HPSA was the FQHC (20), located in Lake

County. The population group (Low Income) and comprehensive health center (Thomas Langley Medical Center), both located in Sumter County, were the next highest priority locations (each with a score of 13). These two HPSA's were followed closely by a correctional facility (Federal Correctional Complex-Coleman) in Sumter County, and a population group (Low Income/Migrant Farmworker) and correctional facility (Lake Correctional Institute) in Lake County, each of which had a score of 12. The average score for all dental HPSA's for both counties was 10.8 (Table 42).

- The **mental** HPSA's for Lake County and Sumter County included four (4) correctional facilities, a single county, a FQHC, a comprehensive health center, a rural health clinic, and a population group. The highest-scored HPSA was the Northwest FL Reception Center Correctional Facility (with a score of 21), located in Sumter County. This HPSA was higher than the average score for all mental HPSA's for both counties (13.2) by a difference of 59.1% (Table 43).
- The **primary care** HPSA's for Lake County and Sumter County included four (4) correctional facilities, a comprehensive health center, a rural health clinic, a FQHC, and a population group (Table 44). The highest-scored HPSA was the Federal Correctional Complex-Coleman Correctional Facility (21), located in Sumter County, followed by another correctional facility (Northwest FL Reception Center) and a population group (Low Income), also located in Sumter County; each had a score of 16. This is the only area of HPSA's where Lake County had a better score than Sumter County; however, this disparity may be associated with the higher ratio of the number of primary care physicians to the general population available in Lake County (1333:1) compared to Sumter County (3009:1) (Table 1).
- Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) may be a whole county or a group of contiguous counties, a group of county or civil divisions or a group of urban census tracts in which residents have a shortage of personal health services. Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) may include groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to healthcare. The **MUAs** in Lake County include the low-income north area (with a score of 45.6) and the migrant farmworker population (with a score of 55.1), compared to Sumter County where the entire county is considered a medically underserved area (with a score of 46.6) (Table 45).

Uninsured

In 2008, the percent of uninsured adults and adolescents (between 0 and 64 years of age) in Lake County (24.1%) and Sumter County (23.6%) were each slightly lower than Florida (24.2%), by a difference of 0.4% and 2.5%, respectively, but substantially higher than the national benchmark (11%) by a difference of 119.1% and 114.5%, respectively (Table 15). Although the percentage of uninsured adolescents (between 0 and 18 years old) decreased from 2008 to 2009 in Lake County (from 16.6% to 14.8%, a difference of 11.2%) and Sumter County (from 17.8% to 15.3%, a difference of 14.0%), Florida's uninsured adolescent population only decreased by 8.3%. Additionally, in 2009, the percentage of those uninsured between the ages of 40 and 64 years increased in Lake County (from 19.9% to 21.3%) by 7.0%, but decreased in Sumter County (from 17.7% to 15.5%) by 12.4% (Table 15). Using the total population of the LRM Service Area in 2010 and the estimated number of uninsured in 2010 (not including The Villages zip code region in either of these statistics), as of 2010, it is estimated that approximately 18.1% of the population in the LRM Service Area is uninsured (Table 14).

Medicaid

Of the entire LRM Service Area, 12.0% of the population, compared to 15.7% of Florida, is eligible for Medicaid services, with the highest percentage of the population eligible from the LRM Service Area residing in Webster (23%), located in Sumter County (Table 46).

Physician Availability

As of the 2010 – 2011 fiscal year, the rate of all types of physicians (per 100,000 residents) located in Lake County (197.4) and Sumter County (49.8) highlights a substantial disparity of less access to care when compared to Florida (336.3) by a difference of 41.3% and 85.2%, respectively. It is important to note the difference in the rate (per 100,000 residents) of OB/GYN physicians in Lake County (8.8) and Sumter County (2.0) compared to Florida (11.9), which could be associated with the higher LBW births in Sumter County compared to Lake County and Florida (Table 1).

Additionally, there is much greater access to primary care physicians in the state of Florida than in the LRM Service Area. Both Lake County (1,333:1) and Sumter County (3009:1) have substantially higher ratios of population to primary care physicians than Florida (983:1) by a difference of 35.6% and 206.1%, respectively (Table 1). These disparities mean an over 200% and 35% greater access to primary care physicians is generally available to Florida residents, compared to Sumter County residents and Lake County residents, respectively. This disparity is also mirrored in the rate (per 100,000 residents) of Family Practice Physicians in Sumter County (5.0) compared to Lake County (23.1) and Florida (28.9) (Table 49).

From 2008 to 2011, the rate (per 100,000 residents) of licensed dentists in Lake County (40.8 to 46.6) and Sumter County (27.8 to 32.9) has increased by a percent change of 14.2% and 18.3%, respectively, compared to Florida (62.6 to 63.6), with a smaller increase of 1.6% (Table 51). It is timely that access to dental care by low-income persons and percent of the population below poverty has also increased since 2008 for Lake County (from 32.5 to 45.2) and Sumter County (from 29.2 to 32.3), by differences of 39.1% and 10.2%, respectively (Table 50). Finally, it would be of benefit to monitor progress and potential improvement to identify whether or not the target population (low-income persons) is using the services available to them.

Inpatient Utilization

Since 2007, while the total rate (per 100,000 residents) of hospital beds available to the general population has fluctuated over the years in Lake County (from 228.1 in 2007 to 234.1 in 2010), a percent change of 2.6%, the rate of hospital beds available over the years in Sumter County came to a plateau and then decreased (from 211.0 in 2007 to 197.2 in 2010), a percent change of 6.5% (Table 47). Overall, Florida has continued to increase less than Lake County, but more than Sumter County, (from 314 in 2007 to 320.6 in 2010), with a similar percent change to Lake County of 2.1%.

The total rate of available nursing home beds within each county that the LRM Service Area serves, compared to Florida, is similar to total hospital beds. While the total rate of nursing home beds available has also fluctuated over the years in Lake County (from 488.4 in 2007 to 503.3 in 2010), a percent increase of 3.1%, the rate of nursing home beds available over the years in Sumter County has decreased by 9.7% (from 296.7 in 2007 to 268.9 in 2010) (Table 48). Florida has also increased in the total rate of nursing home beds available (from 440.3 in 2007 to 458.3 in 2010), by a percent change of 4.1%. With an increasingly elderly population, and 40.8% of the LRM Service Area population already greater than 65 years old, it may be of benefit to increase nursing home beds available within either county, but particularly Lake County where those 65 years and older represents 23.7% of the population that the LRM Service Area serves (Table 5).

The total inpatient days and average length of stay (ALOS) has increased in the LRM Service Area between 2008 and 2010 (Table 52). The ALOS in 2008 began at 4.5 days, decreased in 2009 to 4.4 days,

and increased again in 2010 to 4.6 days, a percent change of 2.2%. Additionally, from 2008 to 2009, there was an increase in patient days of 4.5%, and an additional increase in patient days of 10.0% from 2009 to 2010 (159,192 patient days in 2008 to 183,134 in 2010). This increase in ALOS and total inpatient days could be associated with an increase in number of Medicare patients (greater than 65 years of age) that are being treated at the LRMCC, and requiring a longer length of stay to fully recover. Since 2008, there has been an increase in the percentage of Medicare patient days from 66.8% to 69.2% in 2010, a percent change of 3.6% (Table 53). There has also been a small increase in the number of “other” types of patients (including workers compensation, state/local government, Kidcare and Commercial Liability Coverage), from 1.3% in 2008 to 2.2% in 2010 of the total patients seen at the LRMCC, a percent change of 6.9%.

In addition to an expansion in the number of specific types of patients by payor source that the LRMCC is treating, there has also been a change in the average length of stay (ALOS) by specific diagnosis-related groups (DRG). The ALOS for the *DRG Psychoses* has increased from 6.9 days in 2008 to 7.9 in 2010, a percent change of 14.5% (Table 54). The ALOS for *DRG Septicemia* has increased from 6.4 in 2009, to 6.9 in 2010, a percent change of 7.8%. Finally, the ALOS for *DRG Heart Failure and Shock with major complications/comorbid conditions (MCC)* was only recently added in 2010, and currently has an ALOS of 5.9 days, the third highest number of ALOS for all DRG’s during the 2010 calendar year. There was a 4.5% overall increase in ALOS for the LRMCC from 2008 to 2010.

Avoidable Hospitalizations

Although Sumter County (49) has reached the national benchmark (49) for preventable hospital stays (hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions, per 1,000 Medicare enrollees), Lake County (58) is not as low, but does rank higher than Florida (64) (Table 1). The average rate (per 1,000 population less than 65 years of age) of avoidable discharges for the LRMCC Service Area has increased from 2008 to 2010 (14.4 to 17.5) by a percent change of 21.5%, compared to a smaller increase in Florida (13.5 to 14.2) with a minimal percent change of 5.2% (Table 55). While the percent of avoidable discharges, with Medicare as the payor source, has fluctuated over the years in the LRMCC Service Area (24.2% in 2008, 22.6% in 2009, and 23.5% in 2010), the number of avoidable discharges with Medicaid as the payor source has consistently increased from 2008 (23.3%) to 2010 (27.4%) by a percent change of 17.6%, compared to Florida (26.1% in 2008 to 30.5% in 2010), with a slightly lower percent change of 16.9% (Table 56). Finally, the top 10 reasons for avoidable discharges for the population of less than 65 years of age, dehydration was the most common reason, representing 28.8% of total avoidable discharges in 2008 followed by a slight decrease to 28.0% of total avoidable discharges in 2010.

Further exploration should be considered to explain the external influence of an increase in avoidable discharges and patient days, despite the obvious reason of a general increase in population each year. There is no single, common zip code area from which the greatest rate is originating. Medicaid is the common payor source with an increase in avoidable discharges year after year. As such, this population group may benefit from additional education about positive health behaviors and practices that would lower the number of avoidable discharges.

Emergency Department

The number and percent of emergency department visits by payor source includes 4 primary categories that were the key contributors between 2008 and 2010: Medicare, Medicaid, Private, and Self Pay/Charity or nonpayment. The percent of Medicare patients who visited the emergency department fluctuated from 2008 to 2010 (starting at 27.9% in 2008, 26.6% in 2009, and 28.0% in 2010) (Table 58).

The percent of Self Pay/Charity patients who visited the emergency department has slowly decreased from 26.3% in 2008 to 20.6% in 2010 (a percent decrease of 10.3%). This decrease in Self Pay/Charity patients could be related to the increase in percentage of Medicaid patients who are visiting the emergency department, which started at 20.7% in 2008 and substantially increased by over 43% (to 29.7% in 2010).

The top 3 reasons – using the ICD 9 Code – that visits to the LRMC emergency department occurred, without the patient being admitted as an inpatient for care, include abdominal pain at an unspecified site, fever that was unspecified, and chest pain that was also unspecified. Abdominal pain was the most common reason from 2008 to 2010, accounting for 7.3% of the total visits in 2008, 7.3% of visits in 2009, and 7.2% of visits in 2010. Although it can not be identified, it is important to note that the “all other” category, which was unable to be identified from data sources that were used, accounts for the greatest percentage of visits to the emergency department (63.4% in 2008, 58.1% in 2009, and 60.2% in 2010).

Dental

The percentage of preventable dental visits to the emergency room, for adolescents between 0 and 19 years of age, was similar in Lake County (decreasing by 1.7%, from 12.0% in 2008 to 11.8% in 2010) compared to Florida (decreasing by 2.9%, from 13.8% in 2008 to 13.4% in 2010), but fluctuated in Sumter County from 14.7% in 2008, to 16.2% in 2009, and decreased to 9.2% in 2010 (a more substantial percent change of over 37%) (Table 62). Lake County 15 – 19 year old adolescents, represent almost 45% of the total preventable dental visits in 2010 for adolescents between 0 and 19 years of age, which is nearly 5% greater than same age group in the state of Florida. An ample amount of all preventable dental visits to the emergency room originates from Lake County, which appropriately correlates with population distribution.

Oral Health: There are substantial disparities in preventive oral health in Lake County and Sumter County compared to Florida. The percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year in Lake County (65.4%) and Sumter County (53.6%) compared to Florida, where 64.7 percent of adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Additionally, the percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned in the past year is higher in Lake County (64.3%) and lower in Sumter County (49.7%) compared to Florida (60.9%) by a percent difference of 5.6% and -18.4%, respectively. The percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease is higher in Lake County (58.2%) compared to Florida (53.0%), by a percent difference of 9.8%, but even higher in Sumter County (60.1%) compared to Florida by a percent difference of 13.4%. Overall, there is a disparity between Sumter County and Lake County, compared to Florida, which could be associated with a lack of access to oral health services within the local community.

There is an inverse relationship between the number of avoidable dental visits and the percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned and/or visited a dental clinic in the last year in Lake County and Sumter County. Proactive dental health by residents seems to be greater in Lake County compared to Sumter County.

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings are a key component of the Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health (MATCH) collaboration project between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Counties receive a rank relative to the health of other counties in the state. Counties having high ranks, e.g. 1 or 2, are considered to be the “healthiest.” Health is viewed as a multi-factorial construct. Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state on the following summary measures:

- I. Health Outcomes--rankings are based on an equal weighting of one length of life (mortality) measure and four quality of life (morbidity) measures.
- II. Health Factors--rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors:
 - a. Health behaviors (7 measures)
 - b. Clinical care (5 measures)
 - c. Social and economic (7 measures)
 - d. Physical environment (5 measures)

The Rankings for Lake County and Sumter County are currently available for 2012. In the year 2012, Lake County ranked 16th for health outcomes and 13th for health factors compared to Sumter County that ranked 26th for health outcomes and 12th for health factors.

- **Lake County** fares worse than or is the same as the state of Florida in premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, adult obesity, physical inactivity, motor vehicle crash deaths, teen births, available primary care physicians (PCP), percent of some college completed, percent of unemployment, access to recreational facilities, and access to healthy foods.
- **Sumter County** fares worse than or is the same as the state of Florida in poor or fair health, poor mental health days, low birthweight, adult obesity, physical inactivity, motor vehicle crash deaths, teen birth rate, available primary care physicians (PCP), percent of some college completed, children in poverty, and access to recreational facilities.

Each of these factors, including how Lake County and Sumter County compare to the state of Florida and the National Benchmark, can be viewed in the table below:

Measure	Lake County	Sumter County	Florida	National Benchmark (90 th percentile)
Premature death (years of potential life lost before age 75)	7,898	7,491	7,781	5,466
Poor or fair health (percentage of adults who report poor or fair health)	16%	16%	15%	10%
Poor physical health days (average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)	3.5	2.7	3.5	2.6
Poor mental health days (average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.3
Low Birthweight (percentage of low births with low birthweight <2500 grams)	7.9%	9.7%	8.6%	6.0%
Adult obesity (percentage of adults that report a BMI > or = 30)	26%	29%	26%	25%
Physical Inactivity (percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity)	24%	20%	24%	21%
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females in ages 15-19)	57	62	44	22
Uninsured adults (percent of population under age 65 without health insurance)	24%	21%	25%	11%
Primary Care Physicians (ratio of population to primary care physicians)	1333:1	3009:1	983:1	631:1
Preventable hospital stays (Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	58	49	64	49
Mammography Screenings (percent of Medicare enrollees who receive mammogram screenings)	74.7%	83.3%	70.7%	74%
Some College (percent of adults between 25 and 44 years of age with some higher education)	55.1%	34.3%	58.5%	68%
Unemployment (percent of population 16+ unemployed but seeking work)	12.0%	9.2%	11.5%	5.4%
Children in poverty (percent of children under 18 in poverty)	22%	34%	24%	13%
Violent Crime Rate (rate per 100,000 population)	496	303	674	73
Access to healthy foods (percent of population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store)	19%	0%	9%	0%
Access to recreational facilities (rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population)	6.7	3.9	9.1%	16%

Health Outcomes and Factors

- Poor physical health days, reported in the past 30 days, were greatest in Lake County (3.5 days) compared to Sumter County (2.7 days) and Florida (2.6 days). On the other hand, poor mental health days, reported in the past 30 days, were lower in Lake County (3.4 days) compared to Sumter County (3.7 days); both of which were higher than Florida (2.3 days) (Table 1).
- Lake County has a lower percentage rate (86% for Diabetic screenings and 74.7% for Mammography screenings) than Sumter County (89% for Diabetic screenings and 83.3% for Mammography screenings), neither of which is as low as Florida (84% for Diabetic screenings and 70.7% for Mammography screenings) (Table 1).
- There is a lower number of uninsured adults in Lake County (24%) and Sumter County (21%), compared to Florida (25%) by a percent difference of 4% and 16%, respectively (Table 1).
- A greater number of preventable hospital stays (per 100,000 Medicare enrollees) are present in Lake County (58) compared to Sumter County (49), although Lake County (1333:1) residents have over 55% more access to primary care physicians compared to Sumter County (3009:1) (Table 1).
- Lake County (7,898) has a higher premature death rate – years of potential life lost before age 75 – than Florida (7,781), by a percent difference of 1.5%, and Sumter County (7,491), by a percent difference of 5.4% (Table 1).
- Even though Lake County has a smaller percentage of obese adults (26%) compared to Sumter County (29%), Lake County also has a greater percentage of adults reporting no leisure physical activity (24%) compared to Sumter County (20%), by a percent difference of 20% (Table 1).
- In Lake County, 19% of the population *does not* have access to healthy foods, compared to Sumter County where 100% of the population *does* have access to healthy foods.
- There is a lower rate of access to recreational facilities in Lake County (6.7 per 100,000 residents) and Sumter County (3.9 per 100,000 residents) compared to Florida (9.1 per 100,000 residents), by a percent difference of 26.4% and 57.1%, respectively.
- There is a much greater crime rate (per 100,000 residents) in Florida (674) compared to Lake County (496) and Sumter County (303) by a percent difference of 26.4% and 55.0%, respectively (Table 1). Furthermore, there is a notably higher crime rate in Lake County compared to Sumter County by a percent difference of over 63% (Table 36).

* No information gaps were identified; however, when zip code level data were not available, county level data were substituted. Due to small Black and Hispanic populations in Lake and Sumter, there was not enough data available to make meaningful analysis in all Technical Appendix tables by race/ethnicity. This exception is noted by “---” and is identified in the footnotes of appropriate tables throughout the Technical Appendix.

Section 3: Community Input: Focus Groups

Methodology

WellFlorida Council staff conducted four focus groups to better understand the perspective of community members living and/or working in the Central Florida Health Alliance Service Area, which includes North Lake County, Sumter County or Marion County and represents The Villages Regional Hospital and The Leesburg Regional Medical Center. Focus group participants were recruited by community leaders at organizations and agencies hosting the focus groups as well as by flyers distributed throughout the community, press releases and e-mail blasts distributed to the Central Florida Health Alliance contact list. The purpose of conducting focus groups was to gain an understanding of health and healthcare concerns from community members living or working in the Central Florida Health Alliance Service Area.

Trained focus group facilitators conducted four focus groups during the months of March and April 2013. Focus group meeting times varied between mid-mornings to early evening. Focus group length was approximately 1.5 – 2 hours. Participation ranged from 5 – 13 participants in each group. In total, 29 community members participated in the focus groups. Participants were given a \$20 stipend as a participation incentive. Focus group discussions were audio tape recorded with permission of all participants, with the understanding that the tapes would be destroyed upon completion of the report to ensure confidentiality and to maintain privacy. After a short introduction and explanation of the focus group format, questions were presented sequentially to participants for discussion (See Appendix for Focus Group Introduction and Focus Group Questions.)

Focus groups were conducted in The Villages, Leesburg, Tavares, and Belleview. Two focus groups were held in The Villages Regional Hospital Service Area and two were conducted in Leesburg Regional Medical Center's Service Area. Due to the close vicinity of The Villages Regional Hospital and Leesburg Regional Medical Center, most focus group participants, regardless of focus group location, discussed both service areas and were familiar with both communities. Although the service area for The Villages Regional Hospital includes Marion County, only one participant lived or worked in Marion County. Due to the familiarity participants shared for each service area, focus group themes were similar and are presented together.

Participants

Participants took part in a brief demographic survey upon arrival to the focus groups. According to the self-report survey results, 86.2 percent of participants were White Non-Hispanic; 3.45 percent of participants were Black Non-Hispanic; 3.45 percent identified as Other; and 3.45 percent were Native American. Participants varied in age, 3.45 percent were 30-39; 10.34 percent were 40-49 and 86.21 percent were 50 or older. Participants indicated the highest level of completed education was High School/GED for 13.79 percent; Technical/Associate Degree for 31.03 percent; Bachelor's Degree for 27.59 percent; Graduate/Doctorate Degree 17.24 percent; and 10.34 percent did not respond. (See the Appendix for the Demographic Survey Analysis.)

Focus Group Questions and Answer Summaries

Q1: What does a “Healthy Community” mean to you?

Brief Summary

Participants defined a healthy community in various ways. All of the groups stated that having access to affordable health care services for all community members was an essential element of a “healthy community.” Major emphasis was put upon affordability of care, even for those without the ability to pay and an emphasis on a holistic approach to health including mind, body and spirit.

Notable Quotes

“A community with continuity of care”

“An informed community is important”

“Mentally and emotionally healthy”

“Health services to meet everyone’s needs...healthy economy goes hand in hand”

“Outreach programs to help those without immediate access to health care”

“Better community awareness, being aware and that you do have a responsibility to work together”

Q2: What are the most important factors for creating a healthy community?

Brief Summary

Access to quality healthcare and prevention programs were the top priorities for all participants for creating a healthy community. Other top priorities included effective communication, availability of resources and education programs.

Notable Quotes

“A lot of people don’t have healthcare or insurance or are underinsured”

“Having resources available to inform families and elderly”

“More available programs on disease prevention”

“Physical and mental health go together, need more exercise facilities”

“Available recreation for all, without monthly fees”

Q3: Why is a healthy community important to you?

Brief Summary

Most participants viewed living in a healthy community as important because of the positive personal implication of living in a healthy community including, “better quality of life,” “healthier living” and indirectly, participants acknowledged the negative personal implications of living in an unhealthy community.

Notable Quotes

“You live in it; it is your life.”

“I don’t want to live in an unhealthy community.”

“Healthcare costs less money in healthy communities.”

Q4: In general, how would you rate the health and quality of life in North Lake County and Sumter County?*Brief Summary*

Opinions varied across the groups that health and the quality of life were both good and bad in North Lake County and Sumter County. Many people cited that those residents with close proximity to The Villages had greater access to hospitals, outdoor recreation, and healthcare facilities. Those living in rural areas were more likely to mention issues with proximity to those same services. Also, participants often cited the difference in quality of life for the “haves and have nots.” When asked to rate the health and quality of life on a scale of 1 (the worst) to 5 (the greatest), participants rated the Central Florida Health Alliance Service Area a “3.”

Notable Quotes

“The Villages has the most resources...but people outside The Villages don’t have access.”

“Children are responsible for their parents when Medicare doesn’t pay for everything.”

“My clients are under stress under awful system loopholes...they don’t understand where Medicare stops and where private duty starts.”

“They don’t have the knowledge and the communication hasn’t been there to get it out to them.”

“People think that Medicare pays for everything when it doesn’t.”

“Tavares and Eustis areas are not very well informed.”

Q5: What are the pressing health related problems in our community?*Brief Summary*

Answers varied among all of the groups. A major trend of all groups included, lack of insurance or underinsurance, the aging population, access to pharmaceuticals and delaying care until the need is emergent when the issue could have been treated much sooner.

Notable Quotes

“Availability of primary care physicians is low.”

“ER-people go there when they have a nonemergent issue; we need to have a triage to divert those people to a different place.”

“People can’t afford their medicines, so they don’t take it.”

“I was using a specialty pharmacy in The Villages—started using a pharmacy in Indiana because the pharmacy in The Villages stated they couldn’t get the drugs.” (In this quote, the participant is referring to her need for compound pharmacy services.)

Q6: Why do you think you have these problems in the community?*Brief Summary*

All focus groups mentioned the struggling economic climate, lack of affordable health services, lack of health insurance or underinsurance as reasons for the occurrence of health issues in the community groups. Most groups acknowledged that these were universal problems not necessarily specific to the

service area. Lack of affordable health services, preventative health services, insurance and underinsurance were thought to fuel the overuse of emergency room services and the lack of access to primary care physicians.

Notable Quotes

“Waiting until crisis to seek health care.”

“People are reluctant to get help.”

“Need more physicians or P.A.s”

Q7: Are there people or groups of people in the community whose health or quality of life may not be as good as others’?

Brief Summary

Most focus groups mentioned the elderly and specifically the elderly who live alone, low-income/indigent and those living in rural areas as populations whose quality of life may not be as good as others. These populations have problems with transportation and also paying for services.

Notable Quotes

“Financial aspect, uninsured can’t afford copays, can’t afford meds.”

“Those living alone, isolated people.”

“All age groups have issues related to finances and healthcare.”

Q8: What strengths and resources do you have in your community to address these problems?

Brief Summary

Focus groups mentioned faith-based communities, senior centers, the large volunteer population (elderly volunteers), health departments and hospitals. Other entities such as senior services, home owner associations and police departments were also mentioned, but not during each focus group.

Notable Quotes

“Online programs such as SeriousIllness.org and churches have nurses that can help.”

“Retired folks could be put together to volunteer.” (work together but need leaders to facilitate and organize volunteers)

Q9: What barriers, if any, exist to improving health and quality of life in North Lake County and Sumter County?

Brief Summary

There was consensus among all groups that lack of insurance, being underinsured and the difficulty of navigating the healthcare system were the leading barriers to improving health and quality of life in North Lake and Sumter Counties. Focus groups also mentioned the current economic climate, lack of employment opportunities and lack of transportation for those without vehicles.

Notable Quotes

“The system is too complicated.”

“People are trying to get help, but have to go through too much searching.”

“Lack of knowledge about what is available.”

“Time and cost of medical care.”

“Doctors are not aware of costs.”

Q10: Do you think that your community provides enough places to receive routine medical care, or is it necessary to go outside of your town?

Brief Summary

All focus groups agreed that there are not enough places to receive routine medical care, unless you live in The Villages. Most groups cited the need for more primary care physicians due to long wait times. All groups agreed that specialty care (specifically dental, was not readily available in their town and that acute care facilities were not readily available, especially for those without insurance and during evening hours.

Notable Quotes

“I don’t feel confident in the specialists here, so I travel for care.”

“People go home to the North for healthcare.”

“It depends on the services needed and insurance. You may need to travel to get it done where insurance will pay for it.”

Q11: Do you feel North Lake and Sumter Counties offer the levels of healthcare services that you need now and/or envision you will need, specifically hospitalization?

Brief Summary

Most groups agreed that for specialty care services, it is necessary to travel outside of the immediate area, unless living in or near The Villages. Also, most groups mentioned the lack of available acute care clinics (alternative to emergency rooms). One group discussed the need to travel outside of the area due to the overuse of the community hospitals due to the aging population and aging facilities.

Notable Quotes

“We need more hospitals.”

“All of the hospitals are overwhelmed, too many old people and old facilities.”

“Specialists are not in my area, only in The Villages.”

“Yes, we have a wonderful Hospice and plenty of preventative services also.”

Q12: How do you rate/rank your community hospital?

Participants rated each hospital according to a 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

LRMC Ratings: 4, 2, 5, 4, 4, 4,

VRH Ratings: 3, 3, 3, 4,

Notable Quotes

"It takes forever, the cases are overwhelmed and people are not the priority" (VRH)

"Personnel is good." (LRMC)

"LRMC is good and the community and the community feels that LRMC is good."

"Top facilities at The Villages—new facilities."

"Great! There's lots of preventative programs, especially for 55+."(VRH and LRMC)

Q13: Which healthcare services, including prevention, do you think are missing in your community?

Brief Summary

Groups were discordant regarding whether healthcare services were missing in the community. Participants cited missing services such as urgent care centers (after hours especially), specialists (optometry, ophthalmology, geriatric physiatrists, and free clinics). Often participants who felt there are enough services in the service area mentioned the need to educate the community on what services are available through a resource guide or hotline.

Notable Quotes

"Need more programs to treat people with no insurance."

"Lake-Sumter Medical Society has a resource."

"We are pretty well covered, good selection of doctors, very qualified."

Q14: What needs to be done to address these issues?

Brief Summary

Groups expressed a variety of ways to address access, increase awareness of resources, divert non-emergent patients from emergency rooms and ways to recruit highly skilled healthcare professionals to Lake and Sumter Counties. In order to increase awareness of community resources, participants suggested working with communities such as home owner associations, local club houses, bill stuffers in utility bills, listing in Val-U-Paks, health fairs and other community-wide events where presentations are possible. Many community members suggested setting up a triage center at the emergency room so nonemergent cases can be sent to an urgent care center. Often times it was suggested that this urgent care center be affiliated with the hospital. Lastly, participants agreed on the importance of recruiting highly skilled health care providers by offering loan forgiveness based on years of service and less on-call hours.

Notable Quotes

"Provide outreach programs to those without immediate access to healthcare...young people, dental needs, language barriers and social barriers."

"I had to go to the ER, nothing else was open."

"Retired folks could be put together to volunteer."

“An area to be set aside, a section to keep patients out of ER just run by the hospital but by a different section...Keep frequent fliers out of the ER.”

“The drug dyes need to be addressed at the federal level.”

Section 4: Community Input: Provider Survey

Methodology

The Central Florida Health Alliance Steering Committee, representing Leesburg Regional Medical Center, worked with WellFlorida Council to formulate a provider survey that would touch upon some of the same topics addressed during the focus groups. Working in cooperation with the facilities represented by Steering Committee members the surveys were distributed in March 2013. Lake County Health Department and Sumter County Health Department providers were encouraged to complete the survey. Respondents completed the survey using Survey Monkey to submit their responses. Twenty-three providers submitted responses to the survey. (Please see Appendix for the complete Leesburg Regional Provider Survey Analysis)

Summary of Provider Responses

Question 1: In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most important factors that define a “Healthy Community” (those factors that most contribute to a healthy community and quality of life)?

Providers responded that the following factors are most important when defining a healthy community:

- Accessibility and affordability of health care (69.57 percent)
- Healthy behaviors and lifestyles (60.87 percent)
- High level of personal responsibility (34.78 percent)
- Good jobs and healthy economy (34.78 percent)

Question 2: In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most important “Health Problems” in the community? (Those problems which have the greatest impact on overall community health.)

Providers listed the following as the most important “health problems” in the community:

- Heart disease and stroke (69.57 percent)
- Diabetes (52.17 percent)
- Obesity (43.48 percent)

Question 3: In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most risky health behaviors for this community? (Those behaviors which have the greatest impact on overall community health.)

Providers selected the following as the THREE most risky healthy behaviors in the community:

- Being overweight (68.18 percent)
- Alcohol abuse (36.36 percent)
- Tobacco use (31.82 percent)

Question 4: How would you rate North Lake County as a ‘healthy community?’

Nearly 81 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Fair” or “Good.” Nineteen percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Poor” or “Very Good.”

- Poor (9.52 percent)
- Fair (42.86 percent)
- Good (38.10 percent)
- Very Good (9.52 percent)

Question 5: How would you rate Sumter County as a ‘healthy community?’

Nearly 81 percent of providers rated the health of Sumter County as either “Fair” or “Good.” Nearly ten percent of providers rated the health of Sumter County as either “Poor” or “Very Good” and nearly ten percent selected “Don’t Know.”

- Poor (4.76 percent)
- Fair (52.38 percent)
- Good (28.57percent)
- Very Good (4.76 percent)
- Don’t Know (9.52)

Question 6: Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in North Lake County is:

Above 95 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Fair” or “Good.” Nearly five percent rated quality of life “Very Good.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (52.38 percent)
- Good (42.86 percent)
- Very Good (4.76 percent)

Question 7: Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in Sumter County is:

Above 80 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Fair” or “Good.” Nearly five percent rated quality of life “Very Good.” Nearly five percent rated quality of life “Poor.”

- Poor (4.76 percent)
- Fair (42.86 percent)
- Good (38.10 percent)
- Very Good (4.76 percent)
- Don’t Know (9.52 percent)

Question 8: Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of North Lake County is:

Providers selected from the following six options: Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Excellent and Don’t Know. Most providers rated accessibility to health care for North Lake County residents as “Fair” (47.62

percent) while 28.57 percent rated accessibility “Good” and 19.05 percent rated accessibility “Very Good.”

- Poor (4.76 percent)
- Fair (47.62 percent)
- Good (28.57 percent)
- Very Good (19.05 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don’t Know (0 percent)

Question 9: Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of Sumter County is:

Providers selected from the following six options: Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Excellent and Don’t Know. Most providers rated accessibility to health care for North Lake County residents as “Fair” (61.90 percent) while 19.05 percent rated accessibility “Good” and 9.52 percent rated accessibility “Very Good.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (61.90 percent)
- Good (19.05 percent)
- Very Good (9.52 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don’t Know (9.52 percent)

It is important to note, accessibility to health care was rated more favorably in North Lake County than in Sumter County. Accessibility to health care in North Lake County was rated “Good” or “Very good” by 47.62 percent of respondents; accessibility to health care in Sumter County was rated “Good” or “Very Good” by 28.57 percent of respondents.

Question 10: On a scale of 1 to 10 with ‘1’ being at the lowest level and ‘10’ being at the highest level, how would you rate North Lake County’s overall internal strengths, characteristics and resources to address the County’s most pressing health and health care issues and needs?

Providers were asked to rank North Lake County’s abilities (i.e. strengths, characteristics and resources available) to address the County’s most pressing health and health care issues. With “1” being at the lowest level and “10” being at the highest level, the average provider response was 5.25. (Please see Appendix for the complete Leesburg Regional Medical Center Provider Survey Analysis.)

Question 11: On a scale of 1 to 10 with ‘1’ being at the lowest level and ‘10’ being at the highest level, how would you rate Sumter County’s overall internal strengths, characteristics and resources to address the County’s most pressing health and health care issues and needs?

Providers were asked to rank Sumter County’s abilities (i.e. strengths, characteristics and resources available) to address the County’s most pressing health and health care issues. With “1” being at the lowest level and “10” being at the highest level, the average provider response was 4.9. (Please see Appendix for the complete Leesburg Regional Medical Center Provider Survey Analysis.)

Section 5: Key Findings

The Leesburg Regional Medical Center serves a growing and aging population, which vastly complicates healthcare delivery. In spite of this dynamic, according to the County Health Rankings as published by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, Lake County is ranked 16th for health outcomes and Sumter County is ranked 26th for health outcomes. Generally, Lake County and Sumter County fare better than the state of Florida on most health outcomes and health factors. Racial and gender disparities in the Leesburg Regional Medical Center service area are present when examining poverty, maternal and child health, and morbidity; however, these disparities mirror state level disparities and are not isolated to the LRMC service area.

Focus group participants defined a “healthy community” as a community with mentally, physically and emotionally healthy people (holistic), an informed public, affordable healthcare services, and self-aware community members with a strong sense of personal responsibility. Effective communication, availability of resources and education programs were considered the most important factors for creating a healthy community. Participants considered the aging population, lack of insurance and underinsurance, access to pharmaceuticals, and delaying care until the need is emergent as pressing health problems in their community. Overall, participants acknowledged that these are universal problems not necessarily specific to the community. Participants viewed faith-based communities, senior centers, vast volunteer population, health departments and hospitals as strengths unique to Lake and Sumter Counties. Providers rated accessibility and affordability of health care, healthy behaviors and lifestyles and a high level of personal responsibility as the most important factors defining a ‘healthy community.’ Being overweight, alcohol abuse and tobacco use were considered the most risky behaviors in the community by providers.

The Leesburg Regional Medical Center service area fares better than the state on most health outcomes and health factors. Disparities, although present, are not unique to the service area and do not align with the values and needs expressed by the community (focus group participants and providers). According to the community, affordability of health care services, effective communication and self-aware community members with a strong sense of personal responsibility for their health and behaviors create a ‘healthy community.’

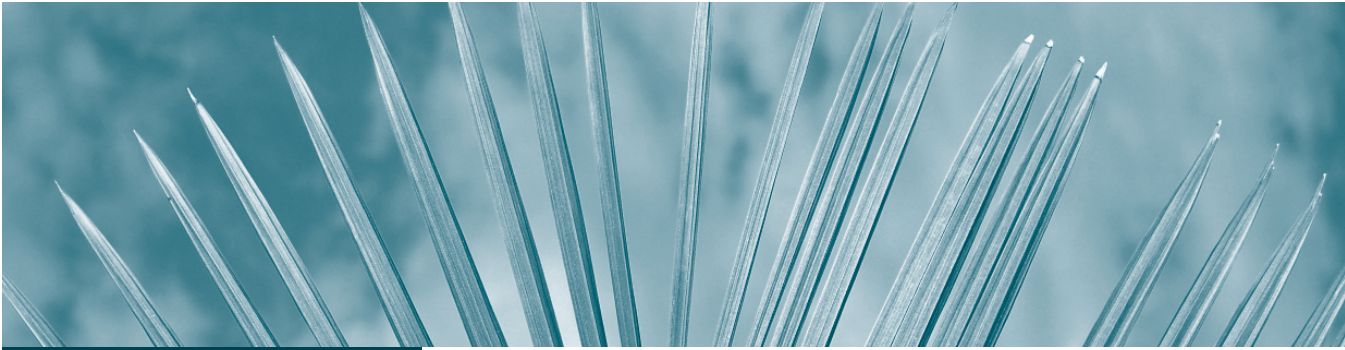
Recommendations

The LRMC service area fares better than the state in most categories, however, the community did identify several needs. Given the expressed need of the community for effective communication regarding available services and the need to increase community members’ self-awareness of healthy behaviors, recommendations for community improvement include:

- Partnership Development/Visible Collaboration: Collaborate with community based organizations, nonprofits, senior centers, faith based communities and the like to develop a grassroots approach to improving communication and raising community member self-awareness of healthy behaviors. Work together to combine resources and identify a leader who can be responsible for the development, management and communication of the partnership. Grassroots approaches are often very effective and highly supported by rural communities with limited resources.

- **Promotion of Available Resources:** Inventory all resources available in the service area, including but not limited to: transportation service, indigent care facilities (primary care, dental care, mental health care, optical care), financial assistance programs, pharmaceutical programs, health fairs, exercise classes, job training, nutrition classes, Meals on Wheels, support groups, etc. Consider publishing these resources online and updating monthly. Focus group participants identified a need for an information hub (similar to 211). Consider working with United Way or a similar organization to act as the information hub. Suggestions made by focus group participants when determining modes of effective communication were increasing community awareness of services included working with home owner associations, developing bill stuffers for utility bills, offering health fairs and other community-wide events where presentations are possible.
- **Utilizing Volunteer Workforce:** The vast number of volunteers in the service area is a community strength and resource. This volunteerism is a community resource that can be utilized to address the needs of the community. Strong leadership is needed to organize and manage volunteers; however, this community strength should not be undervalued. Building a strong and capable volunteer workforce is an effective way to limit the costs attributed to the development and management of new programs and the promotion of existing programs.

Section 6: Appendix



**2012
Leesburg Regional Medical Center's
Service Area**

Technical Report



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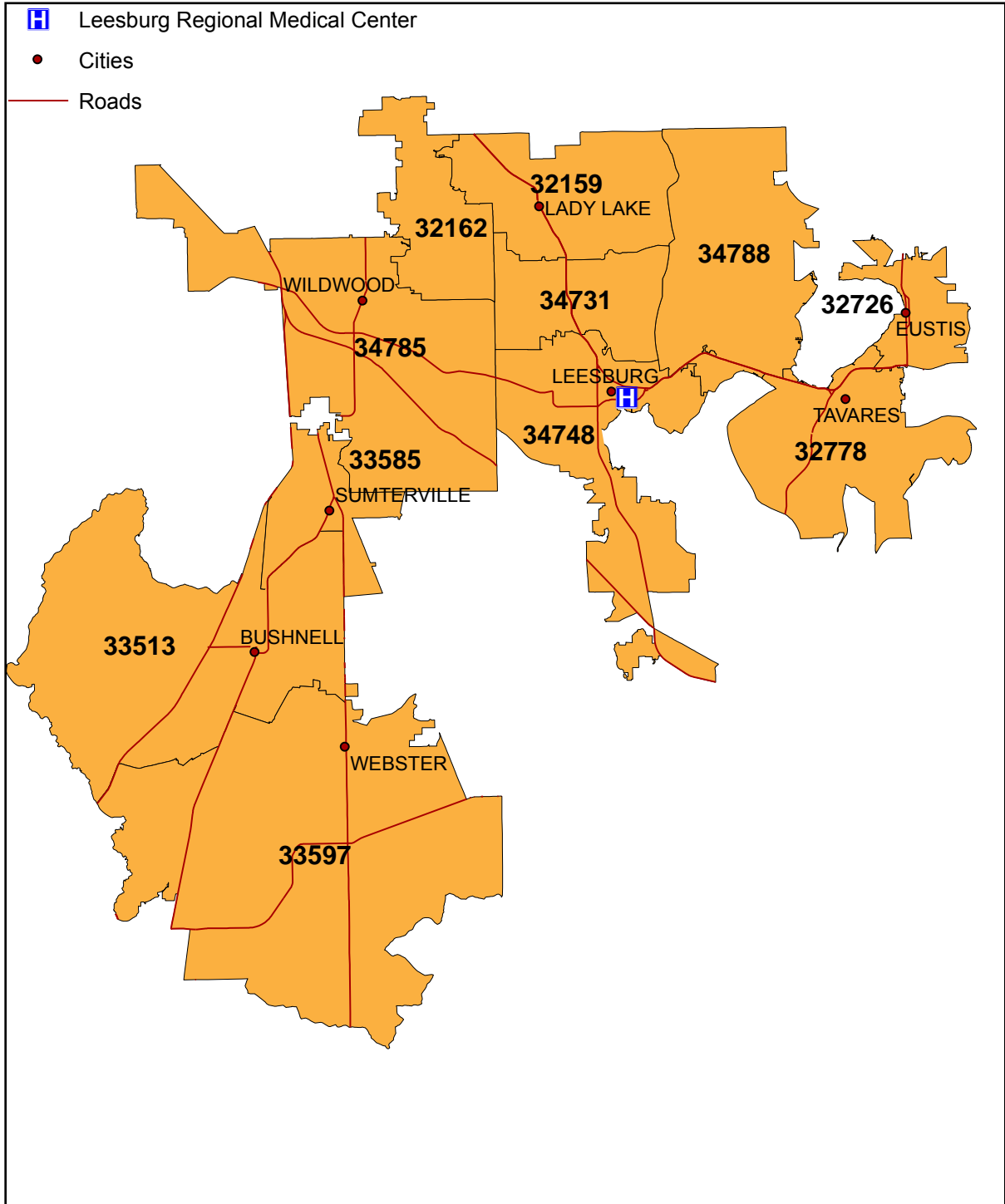
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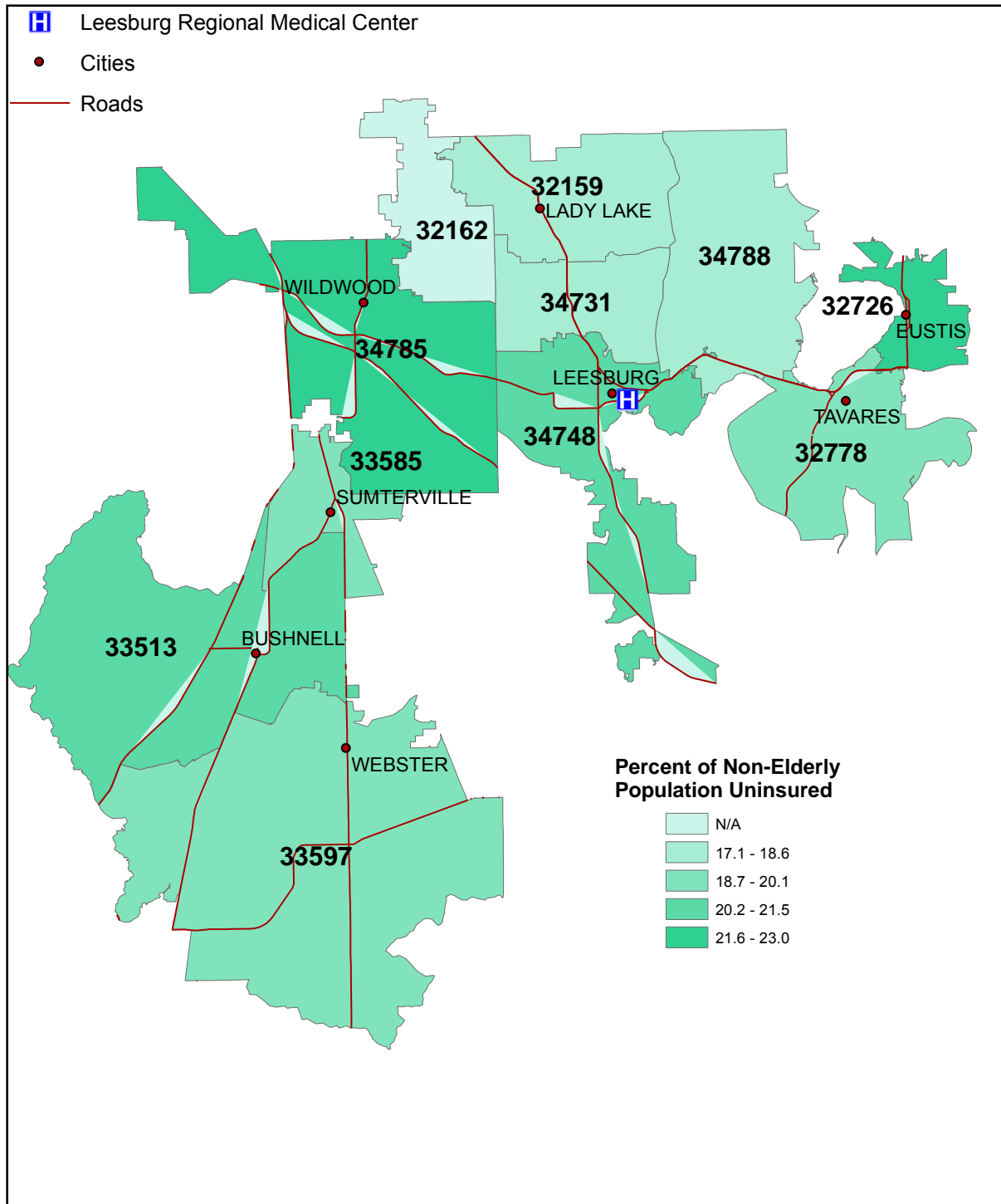
Key Health Assessment Indicator Maps

Map 1. Zip Code boundaries and major municipalities for Leesburg Regional Medical Center's Service Area.



Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013. ESRI Business Solutions, 2013.

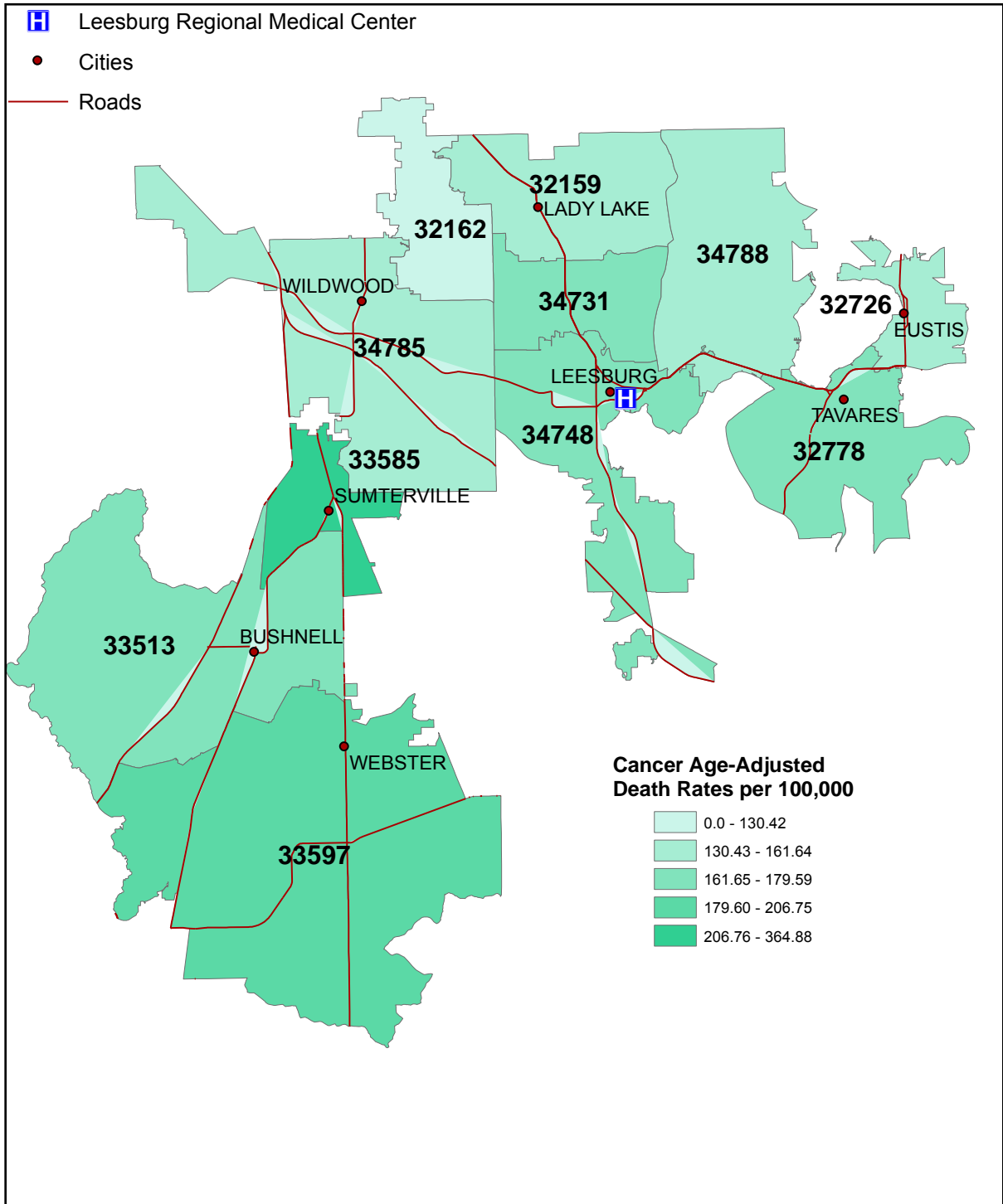
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NA: Zip code data was not available in the 2004 report for that particular zip code.

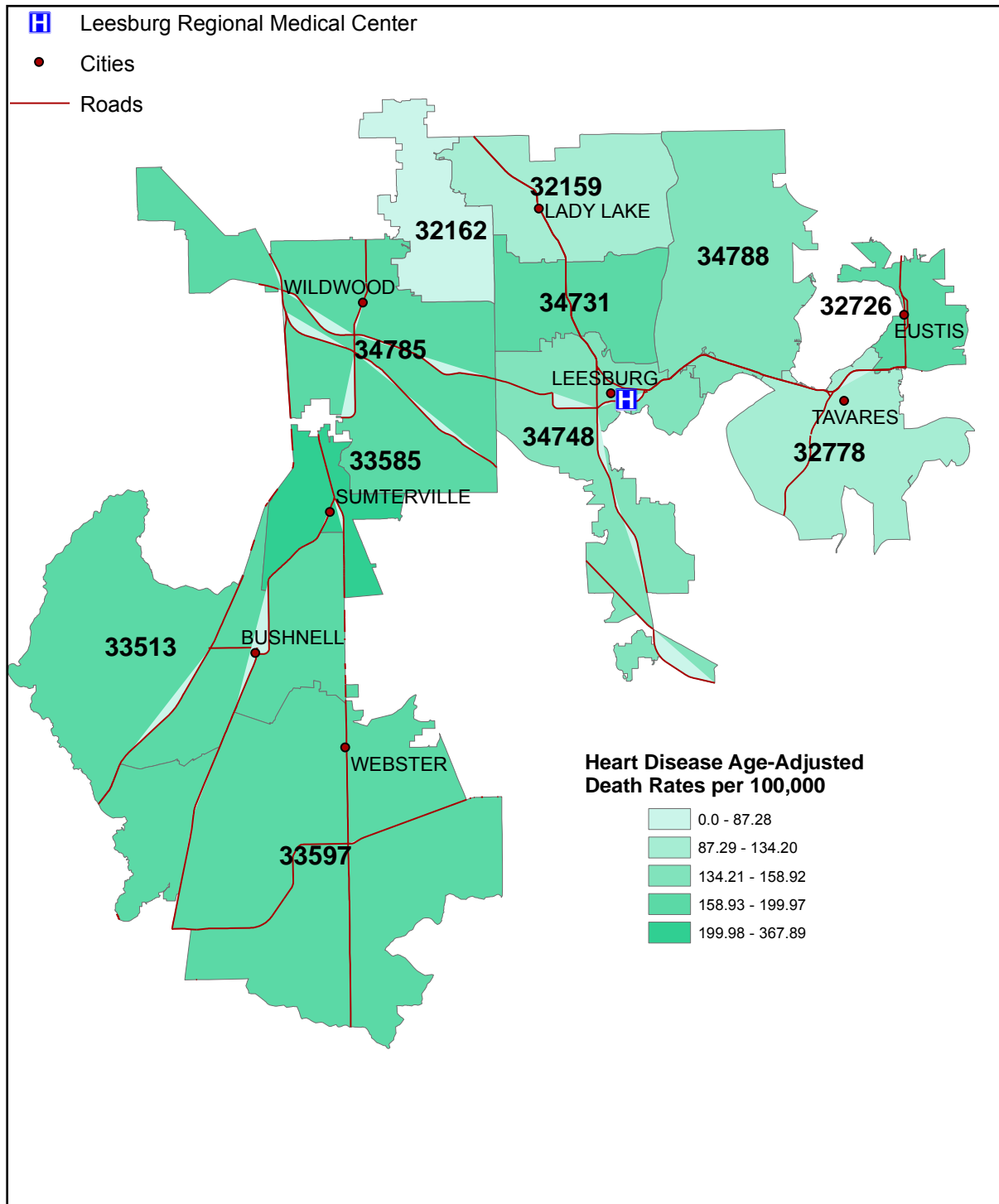
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Health Insurance Study, 2004; U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 2010.

Map 3. Cancer Death Rates by Zip Code for Leesburg Regional Medical Center's Service Area.



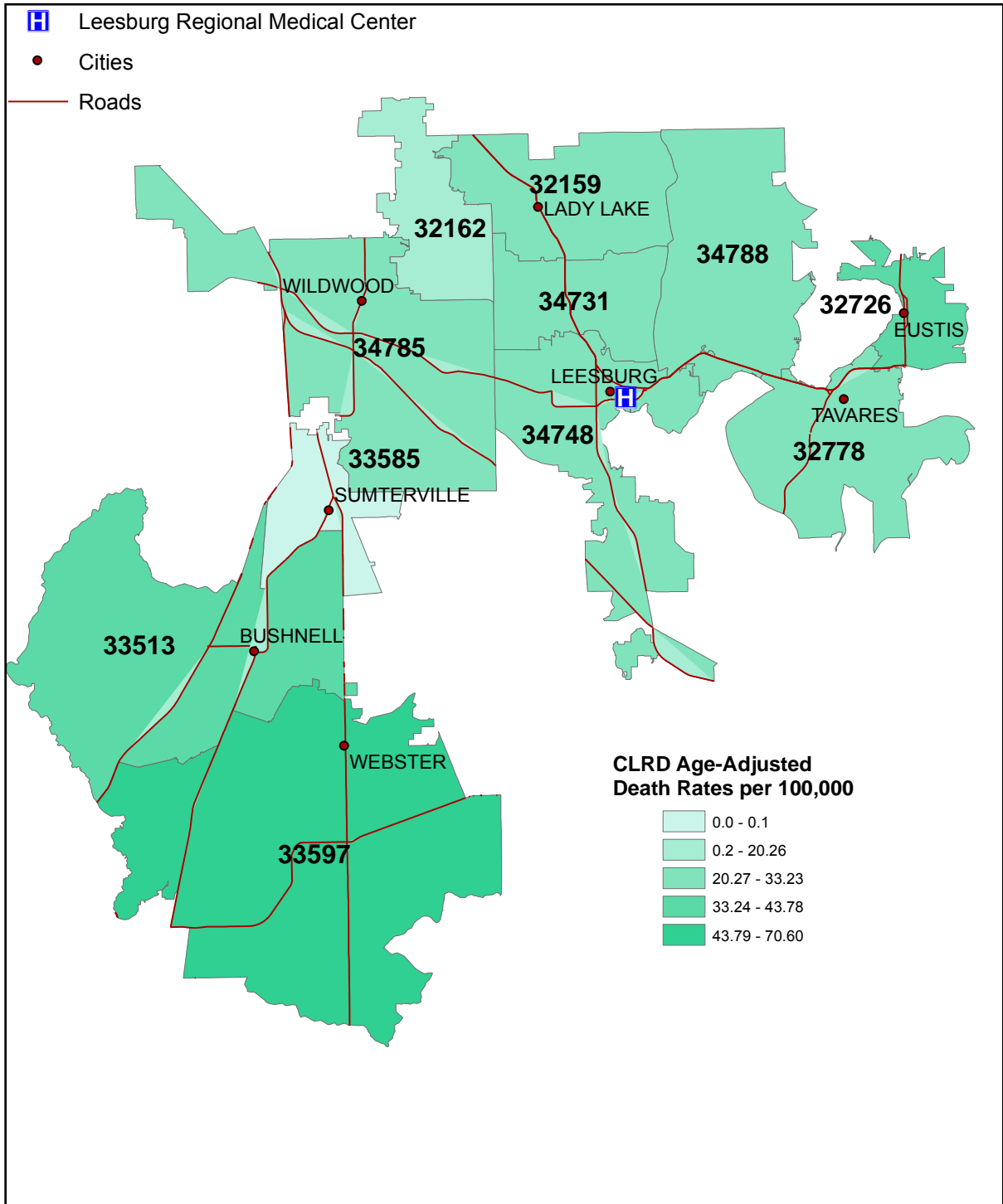
Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

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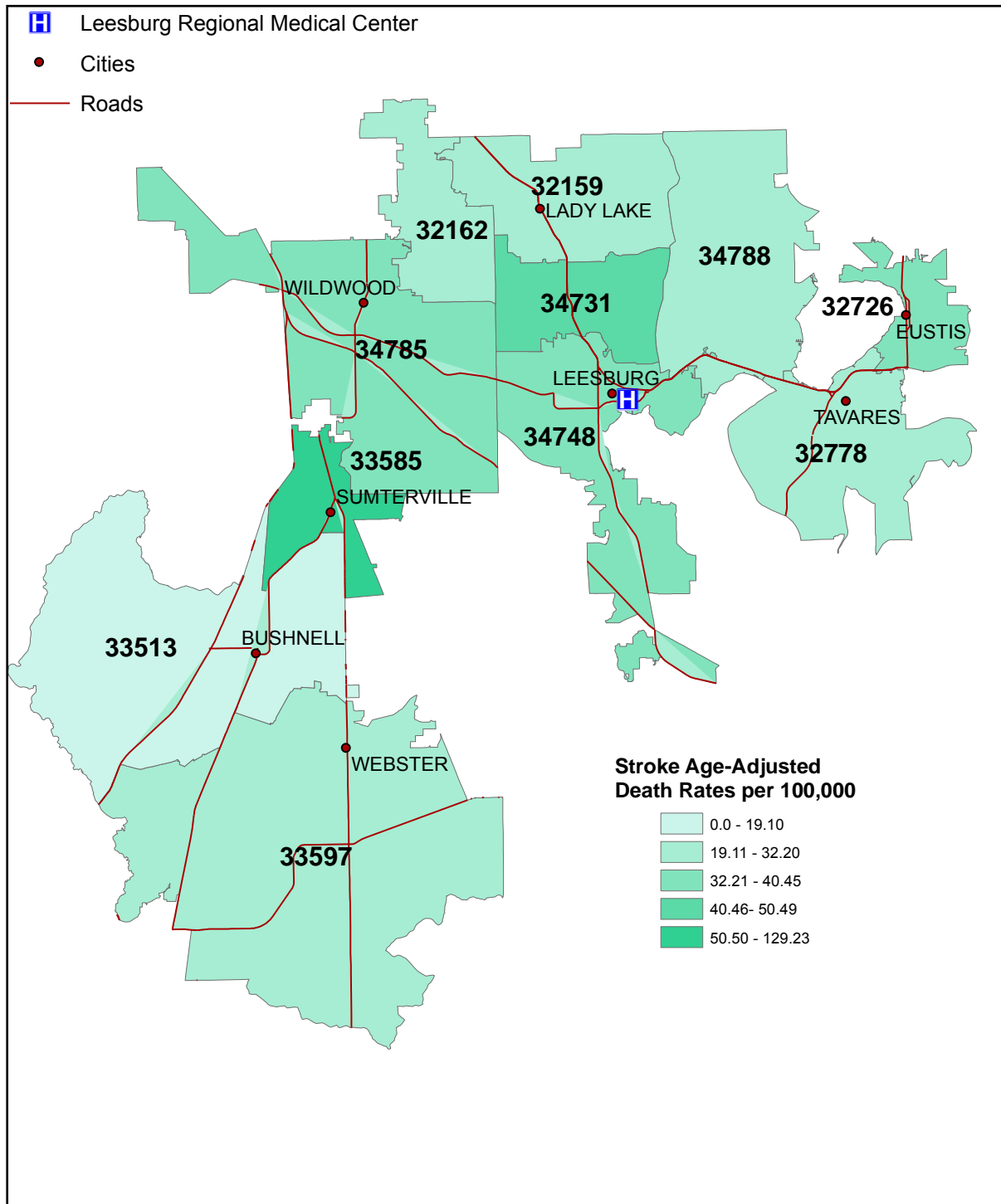
Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

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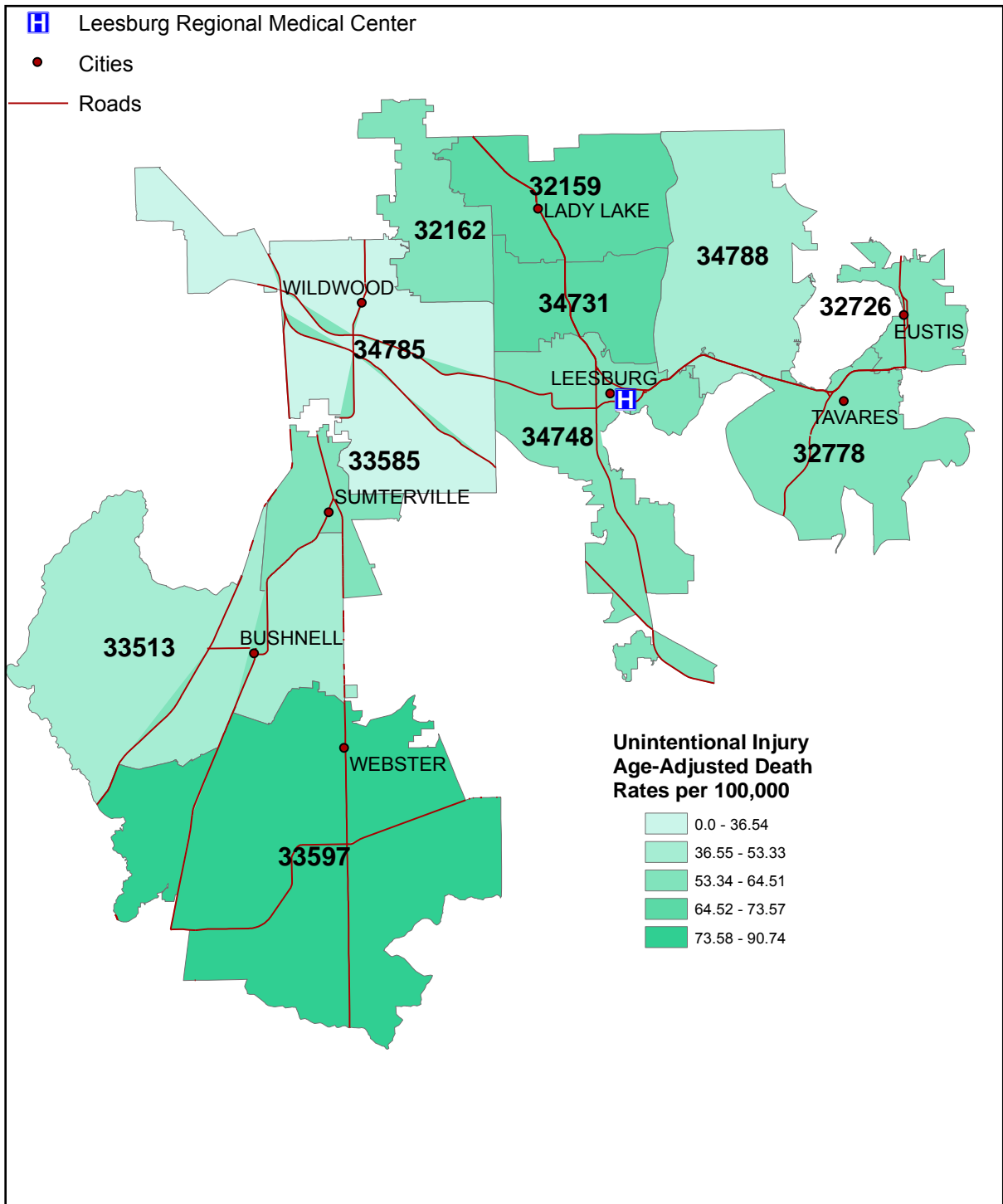
Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

Map 6. Stroke Death Rates by Zip Code for Leesburg Regional Medical Center's Service Area.



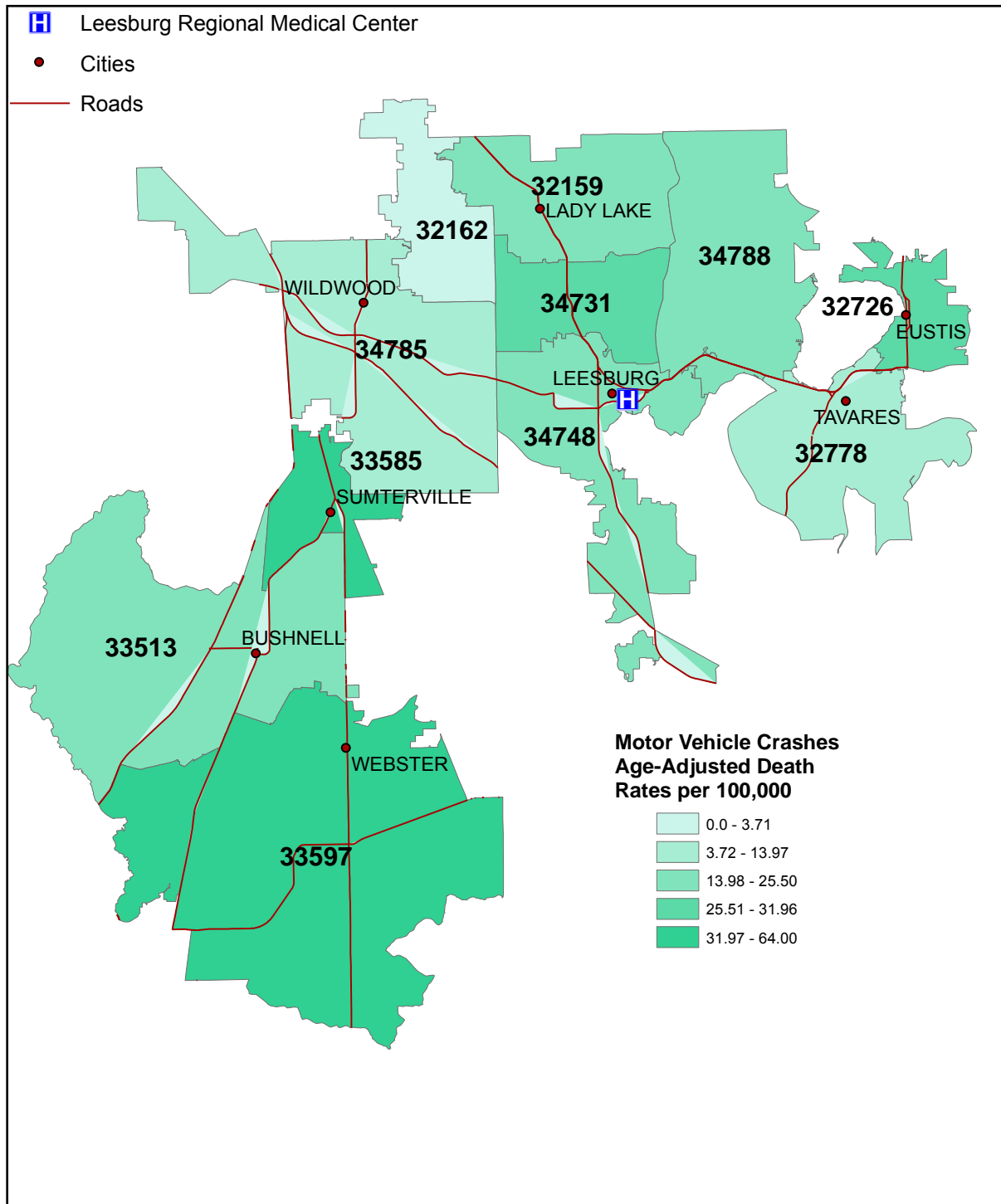
Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

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Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

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Source: Florida Geographic Library, 2013, ESRI Business Solutions, 2013, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; US Census Bureau, 2010.

Demographics and Socioeconomics

County Health Rankings

Table 1. Lake County and Sumter County Health Rankings Compared to Florida, 2012.

	Lake County	Lake County Rank (of 67)	Sumter County	Sumter County Rank (of 67)	National Benchmark *	Florida
HEALTH OUTCOMES		16		26		
<i>Mortality</i>		25		17		
Premature death	7,898		7,491		5,466	7,781
<i>Morbidity</i>		11		36		
Poor or fair health	16%		16%		10%	15%
Poor physical health days	3.5		2.7		2.6	3.5
Poor mental health days	3.4		3.7		2.3	3.6
Low birthweight	7.90%		9.70%		6.00%	8.60%
HEALTH FACTORS		13		12		
<i>Health Behaviors</i>		8		12		
Adult smoking	16%		17%		14%	19%
Adult obesity	26%		29%		25%	26%
Physical Inactivity	24%		20%		21%	24%
Excessive drinking	13%		13%		8%	16%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	24		20		12	19
Sexually transmitted infections	268		273		84	398
Teen birth rate	57		62		22	44
<i>Clinical Care</i>		20		6		
Uninsured adults	24%		21%		11%	25%
Primary care physicians	1333:1		3009:1		631:1	983:1
Preventable hospital stays	58		49		49	64
Diabetic screening	86%		89%		89%	84%
Mammography screening	74.7%		83.3%		74%	70.7%

*90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better. Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings website

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 1 Cont. Lake County and Sumter County Health Rankings Compared to Florida, 2012.

	Lake County	Lake County Rank (of 67)	Sumter County	Sumter County Rank (of 67)	National Benchmark *	Florida
HEALTH FACTORS CONTINUED		13		12		
<i>Social & Economic Factors</i>		22		27		
High school graduation	81%		87%			79%
Some college	55.1%		34.3%		68.0%	58.5%
Unemployment	12.00%		9.20%		5.40%	11.50%
Children in poverty	22%		34%		13%	24%
Inadequate social support	20%		18%		14%	21%
Children in single-parent households	30%		35%		20%	36%
Violent crime rate	496		303		73	674
<i>Physical Environment</i>		42		13		
Air pollution-particulate matter days	0		0		0	0
Air pollution-ozone days	4		1		0	5
Access to healthy foods	19%		0%		0%	9%
Access to recreational facilities	6.7		3.9		16%	9.1%
Fast Food Restaurants	40		37		25%	45%

*90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better. Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings website

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

County Life Expectancy

Table 2. Life Expectancy by Gender and Race, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 1989-2009.

Year	Lake County			Sumter County			Florida		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
	Males								
1989	72.3	73.0	66.2	70.8	71.9	---	71.8	73.0	63.4
1990	72.3	73.0	66.1	70.8	72.0	---	72.0	73.2	64.0
1991	72.5	73.2	66.2	70.9	72.1	---	72.5	73.6	64.8
1992	73.0	73.7	66.6	71.6	72.6	---	72.8	73.8	65.4
1993	73.0	73.6	66.4	71.8	72.9	---	72.6	73.6	65.0
1994	73.3	74.0	66.7	71.7	72.8	---	72.8	73.8	65.1
1995	73.3	73.9	66.6	71.9	73.0	---	72.8	73.8	65.3
1996	73.7	74.4	67.1	72.0	73.3	---	73.6	74.5	66.7
1997	74.2	74.8	67.8	72.7	74.0	---	74.3	75.1	67.9
1998	74.4	75.0	68.1	73.4	74.6	---	74.5	75.2	68.4
1999	74.8	75.3	68.7	74.0	75.1	---	74.6	75.3	68.7
2000	75.0	75.5	69.2	74.7	75.7	---	74.6	75.2	69.0
2001	74.8	75.3	68.9	75.0	75.9	---	74.7	75.3	69.5
2002	74.8	75.3	69.0	74.9	75.7	---	74.9	75.6	69.7
2003	74.6	75.1	68.9	74.8	75.6	---	75.0	75.6	70.1
2004	75.3	75.7	69.5	74.9	75.6	---	75.3	75.8	70.4
2005	75.7	76.2	69.9	74.8	75.6	---	75.3	75.8	70.8
2006	76.1	76.6	70.4	74.7	75.3	---	75.5	76.0	71.1
2007	76.8	77.3	71.1	74.4	75.0	---	75.9	76.4	71.4
2008	77.1	77.6	71.5	74.1	74.7	---	76.1	76.5	72.0
2009	77.5	78.0	72.0	73.5	74.1	---	76.5	76.9	72.7

---: There was not enough data available to make estimates for the black Americans for meaningful analysis.

Source: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Life Expectancy by County, Sex, and Race, US, 1989-2009 Data Download at <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/news-events/news-release/life-expectancy-in-us-counties-2012>.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 2 Cont. Life Expectancy by Gender and Race, Lake County and Sumter County, Florida, 1989-2009.

Year	Lake County			Sumter County			Florida		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
	Females								
1989	80.1	80.6	75.4	78.7	79.4	--	79.4	80.3	72.7
1990	80.1	80.6	75.4	78.7	79.4	--	79.7	80.6	73.1
1991	80.1	80.6	75.3	78.8	79.5	--	80.1	81.0	73.7
1992	80.3	80.7	75.4	79.2	79.9	--	80.1	81.0	73.6
1993	80.2	80.7	75.3	79.2	79.9	--	79.7	80.6	73.2
1994	80.3	80.8	75.4	79.4	80.0	--	80.0	80.8	73.7
1995	80.3	80.8	75.5	79.3	80.0	--	80.0	80.9	73.5
1996	80.5	80.9	75.6	79.6	80.3	--	80.3	81.1	74.3
1997	80.7	81.1	76.1	79.9	80.6	--	80.5	81.2	75.1
1998	80.7	81.1	76.2	80.0	80.7	75.4	80.4	81.1	75.1
1999	80.8	81.1	76.4	80.4	81.0	75.9	80.3	81.0	75.2
2000	80.6	81.0	76.3	80.4	81.0	75.9	80.5	81.2	75.5
2001	80.6	81.0	76.4	80.6	81.1	76.3	80.4	81.1	75.2
2002	80.7	81.0	76.5	80.3	80.8	76.0	80.5	81.2	75.7
2003	81.1	81.5	77.0	80.1	80.6	75.9	80.7	81.4	76.2
2004	81.9	82.2	77.7	80.1	80.6	75.8	80.9	81.5	76.7
2005	82.0	82.4	77.8	80.0	80.5	75.6	81.2	81.8	77.1
2006	82.3	82.7	78.1	79.8	80.2	75.4	81.5	82.1	77.2
2007	82.9	83.3	78.8	80.2	80.5	75.9	81.8	82.3	78.0
2008	83.2	83.5	79.1	79.4	79.8	75.4	81.9	82.3	78.5
2009	83.2	83.6	79.2	78.8	79.2	75.1	82.1	81.5	78.8

--: There was not enough data available to make estimates for the black Americans for meaningful analysis.

Source: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Life Expectancy by County, Sex, and Race, US, 1989-2009 Data Download at <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/news-events/news-release/life-expectancy-in-us-counties-2012>.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Population

Table 3. Total Population and Projected Populations, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010-2040.

	Year	Lake County	Sumter County	Florida
Population	2010 Census	297,052	93,420	18,801,310
	2015 Projections	333,122	111,036	19,974,411
	2020 Projections	374,382	130,930	21,326,797
	2025 Projections	414,757	150,807	22,641,336
	2030 Projections	452,806	170,272	23,877,889
	2035 Projections	487,858	188,987	25,017,117
	2040 Projections	520,720	207,051	26,081,833
Percent Change from 2010 Census	To 2015 Projections	12.1	18.9	6.2
	To 2020 Projections	26.0	40.2	13.4
	To 2025 Projections	39.6	61.4	20.4
	To 2030 Projections	52.4	82.3	27.0
	To 2035 Projections	64.2	102.3	33.1
	To 2040 Projections	75.3	121.6	38.7

Source: Bureau of Economic Business Resources: University of Florida, Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for Florida and Its Counties, 2010-2040.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 4. Estimates of Population by City, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, April 1, 2011.

Area	April 1, 2010 Census	April 1, 2011 Estimate	Total Change	Number of Inmates	April 1, 2011 Less Inmates	Percent of County/State
Astatula	1,810	1,795	-15	0	1,795	0.6
Clermont	28,742	29,358	616	0	29,358	9.9
Eustis	18,558	18,483	-75	0	18,483	6.2
Fruitland Park	4,078	4,086	8	0	4,086	1.4
Groveland	8,729	8,800	71	0	8,800	3.0
Howey-in-the-Hills	1,098	1,100	2	0	1,100	0.4
Lady Lake	13,926	13,946	20	0	13,946	4.7
Leesburg	20,117	20,251	134	0	20,251	6.8
Mascotte	5,101	5,091	-10	0	5,091	1.7
Minneola	9,403	9,485	82	0	9,485	3.2
Montverde	1,463	1,455	-8	0	1,455	0.5
Mount Dora	12,370	12,557	187	0	12,557	4.2
Tavares	13,951	14,015	64	0	14,015	4.7
Umatilla	3,456	3,456	0	0	3,456	1.2
Total Incorporated	142,802	143,878	1,076	0	143,878	48.4
Unincorporated	154,250	154,387	137	929	153,458	51.6
Lake County	297,052	298,265	1,213	929	297,336	1.6
Bushnell	2,418	2,439	21	0	2,439	2.8
Center Hill	988	962	-26	0	962	1.1
Coleman	703	705	2	0	705	0.8
Webster	785	768	-17	0	768	0.9
Wildwood	6,709	6,926	217	0	6,926	7.9
Total Incorporated	11,603	11,800	197	0	11,800	13.5
Unincorporated	81,817	84,815	2,998	9,011	75,804	86.5
Sumter County	93,420	96,615	3,195	9,011	87,604	0.5
Incorporated	7,904,403	9,526,780	1,622,377	17,371	9,509,409	51.1
Unincorporated	8,078,421	9,223,703	1,145,282	109,088	9,114,615	48.9
Florida	15,982,824	18,750,483	2,767,659	126,459	18,624,024	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Business Research, University of Florida, Florida Estimates of Population, 2011.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 5. Total Population By Selected Age Groups, by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		0-4 Years of Age		5-9 Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	760	2.6	725	2.5
32162 The Villages	45,180	49	0.1	58	0.1
32726 Eustis	20,029	1,284	6.4	1,223	6.1
32778 Tavares	18,617	804	4.3	833	4.5
33513 Bushnell	12,086	547	4.5	557	4.6
33585 Sumterville	1,058	58	5.5	64	6.0
33597 Webster	8,026	486	6.1	474	5.9
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	613	5.7	617	5.7
34748 Leesburg	38,246	1,825	4.8	1,511	4.0
34785 Wildwood	18,005	638	3.5	647	3.6
34788 Leesburg	17,519	658	3.8	711	4.1
Service Area	218,448	7,722	3.5	7,420	3.4
Florida	18,801,310	1,073,506	5.7	1,080,255	5.7
		10-14 Years of Age		15-24 Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	762	2.6	1,309	4.5
32162 The Villages	45,180	62	0.1	174	0.4
32726 Eustis	20,029	1,250	6.2	2,408	12.0
32778 Tavares	18,617	790	4.2	1,736	9.3
33513 Bushnell	12,086	528	4.4	1,392	11.5
33585 Sumterville	1,058	63	6.0	113	10.7
33597 Webster	8,026	535	6.7	980	12.2
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	592	5.5	1,112	10.3
34748 Leesburg	38,246	1,424	3.7	3,044	8.0
34785 Wildwood	18,005	603	3.3	1,434	8.0
34788 Leesburg	17,519	745	4.3	1,330	7.6
Service Area	218,448	7,354	3.4	15,032	6.9
Florida	18,801,310	1,130,847	6.0	2,457,140	13.1

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table PCT-12.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 5 Cont. Total Population by Selected Age Groups, by Zip Code Tabulation Area(ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		25-34 Years of Age		35-44 Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	1,396	4.8	1,579	5.5
32162 The Villages	45,180	256	0.6	413	0.9
32726 Eustis	20,029	2,294	11.5	2,178	10.9
32778 Tavares	18,617	1,697	9.1	1,858	10.0
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,409	11.7	1,707	14.1
33585 Sumterville	1,058	95	9.0	130	12.3
33597 Webster	8,026	734	9.1	968	12.1
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	1,010	9.3	1,187	11.0
34748 Leesburg	38,246	2,909	7.6	2,867	7.5
34785 Wildwood	18,005	3,103	17.2	3,249	18.0
34788 Leesburg	17,519	1,184	6.8	1,518	8.7
Service Area	218,448	16,087	7.4	17,654	8.1
Florida	18,801,310	2,289,545	12.2	2,431,254	12.9
		45-54 Years of Age		55-64 Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	2,154	7.5	3,743	13.0
32162 The Villages	45,180	1,411	3.1	12,977	28.7
32726 Eustis	20,029	2,689	13.4	2,499	12.5
32778 Tavares	18,617	2,100	11.3	2,736	14.7
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,896	15.7	1,598	13.2
33585 Sumterville	1,058	132	12.5	177	16.7
33597 Webster	8,026	1,232	15.4	1,133	14.1
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	1,479	13.7	1,582	14.6
34748 Leesburg	38,246	3,324	8.7	5,630	14.7
34785 Wildwood	18,005	2,704	15.0	2,145	11.9
34788 Leesburg	17,519	2,135	12.2	2,823	16.1
Service Area	218,448	21,256	9.7	37,043	17.0
Florida	18,801,310	2,741,493	14.6	2,337,668	12.4

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table PCT-12.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 5 Cont. Total Population by Selected Age Groups, by Zip Code Tabulation Area(ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		65-74 Years of Age		75-84 Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	8,085	28.0	6,709	23.2
32162 The Villages	45,180	21,769	48.2	6,824	15.1
32726 Eustis	20,029	2,035	10.2	1,488	7.4
32778 Tavares	18,617	3,196	17.2	2,075	11.1
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,386	11.5	795	6.6
33585 Sumterville	1,058	166	15.7	56	5.3
33597 Webster	8,026	945	11.8	431	5.4
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	1,433	13.3	932	8.6
34748 Leesburg	38,246	8,582	22.4	5,354	14.0
34785 Wildwood	18,005	1,851	10.3	1,199	6.7
34788 Leesburg	17,519	3,341	19.1	2,373	13.5
Service Area	218,448	52,789	24.2	28,236	12.9
Florida	18,801,310	1,727,940	9.2	1,097,537	5.8
		85+ Years of Age		75+ Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	1,645	5.7	8,354	28.9
32162 The Villages	45,180	1,187	2.6	8,011	17.7
32726 Eustis	20,029	681	3.4	2,169	10.8
32778 Tavares	18,617	792	4.3	2,867	15.4
33513 Bushnell	12,086	271	2.2	1,066	8.8
33585 Sumterville	1,058	4	0.4	60	5.7
33597 Webster	8,026	108	1.3	539	6.7
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	258	2.4	1,190	11.0
34748 Leesburg	38,246	1,776	4.6	7,130	18.6
34785 Wildwood	18,005	432	2.4	1,631	9.1
34788 Leesburg	17,519	701	4.0	3,074	17.5
Service Area	218,448	7,855	3.6	36,091	16.5
Florida	18,801,310	434,125	2.3	1,531,662	8.1

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table PCT-12.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 5 Cont. Total Population by Selected Age Groups, by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		0-64 Years of Age		65+ Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	12,428	43.1	16,439	56.9
32162 The Villages	45,180	15,400	34.1	29,780	65.9
32726 Eustis	20,029	15,825	79.0	4,204	21.0
32778 Tavares	18,617	12,554	67.4	6,063	32.6
33513 Bushnell	12,086	9,634	79.7	2,452	20.3
33585 Sumterville	1,058	832	78.6	226	21.4
33597 Webster	8,026	6,542	81.5	1,484	18.5
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	8,192	75.7	2,623	24.3
34748 Leesburg	38,246	22,534	58.9	15,712	41.1
34785 Wildwood	18,005	14,523	80.7	3,482	19.3
34788 Leesburg	17,519	11,104	63.4	6,415	36.6
Service Area	218,448	129,568	59.3	88,880	40.7
Florida	18,801,310	15,541,708	82.7	3,259,602	17.3
		0-17 Years of Age		18+ Years of Age	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	2,669	9.2	26,198	90.8
32162 The Villages	45,180	204	0.5	44,976	99.5
32726 Eustis	20,029	4,534	22.6	15,495	77.4
32778 Tavares	18,617	3,000	16.1	15,617	83.9
33513 Bushnell	12,086	2,035	16.8	10,051	83.2
33585 Sumterville	1,058	216	20.4	842	79.6
33597 Webster	8,026	1,835	22.9	6,191	77.1
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	2,214	20.5	8,601	79.5
34748 Leesburg	38,246	5,692	14.9	32,554	85.1
34785 Wildwood	18,005	2,288	12.7	15,717	87.3
34788 Leesburg	17,519	2,569	14.7	14,950	85.3
Service Area	218,448	27,256	12.5	191,192	87.5
Florida	18,801,310	4,002,091	21.3	14,799,219	78.7

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table PCT-12.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 6. Total Population By Selected Race and Ethnicity, by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	81	0.3	327	1.1
32162 The Villages	45,180	45	0.1	318	0.7
32726 Eustis	20,029	92	0.5	223	1.1
32778 Tavares	18,617	64	0.3	282	1.5
33513 Bushnell	12,086	78	0.6	81	0.6
33585 Sumterville	1,058	4	0.4	13	1.2
33597 Webster	8,026	71	0.9	30	0.2
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	35	0.3	131	1.1
34748 Leesburg	38,246	104	0.3	597	1.4
34785 Wildwood	18,005	132	0.7	113	0.6
34788 Leesburg	17,519	67	0.4	198	1.1
Service Area	218,448	773	0.4	2,313	1.1
Florida	18,801,310	71,458	0.4	467,107	2.5
		Black		Multi-Racial	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	955	3.3	291	1.0
32162 The Villages	45,180	371	0.8	134	0.3
32726 Eustis	20,029	3,382	16.9	464	2.3
32778 Tavares	18,617	1,608	8.6	304	1.6
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,536	12.7	212	1.8
33585 Sumterville	1,058	37	3.5	21	2.0
33597 Webster	8,026	580	7.2	172	2.1
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	679	6.3	170	1.6
34748 Leesburg	38,246	6,459	16.9	679	1.8
34785 Wildwood	18,005	6,129	34.0	373	2.1
34788 Leesburg	17,519	657	3.8	205	1.2
Service Area	218,448	22,393	10.3	3,025	1.4
Florida	18,801,310	2,999,862	16.0	472,577	2.5

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table P-3.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 6 Cont. Total Population by Selected Race and Ethnicity, by Zip Code Tabulation Area(ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		White		Other	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	26,912	93.2	301	1.1
32162 The Villages	45,180	44,255	98.0	57	0.2
32726 Eustis	20,029	15,137	75.6	731	3.7
32778 Tavares	18,617	16,083	86.4	276	1.5
33513 Bushnell	12,086	9,814	81.2	365	3.0
33585 Sumterville	1,058	964	91.1	19	1.8
33597 Webster	8,026	6,937	86.4	236	3.1
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	9,694	89.6	106	1.1
34748 Leesburg	38,246	29,654	77.5	753	2.1
34785 Wildwood	18,005	10,765	59.8	493	2.8
34788 Leesburg	17,519	16,163	92.3	229	1.3
Service Area	218,448	186,378	85.3	3,566	1.6
Florida	18,801,310	14,109,162	75.0	681,144	3.6
		Hispanics		Non-Hispanics	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	1,028	3.6	27,839	96.4
32162 The Villages	45,180	684	1.5	44,496	98.5
32726 Eustis	20,029	2,320	11.6	17,709	88.4
32778 Tavares	18,617	1,308	7.0	17,309	93.0
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,012	8.4	11,074	91.6
33585 Sumterville	1,058	63	6.0	995	94.0
33597 Webster	8,026	773	9.6	7,253	90.4
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	544	5.0	10,271	95.0
34748 Leesburg	38,246	2,302	6.0	35,944	94.0
34785 Wildwood	18,005	2,461	13.7	15,544	86.3
34788 Leesburg	17,519	875	5.0	16,644	95.0
Service Area	218,448	13,370	6.1	205,078	93.9
Florida	18,801,310	4,223,806	22.5	14,577,504	77.5

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table P-3.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 7. Total Population By Gender, By Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population	Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
		Males		Females	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	13,420	46.5	15,447	53.5
32162 The Villages	45,180	21,193	46.9	23,987	53.1
32726 Eustis	20,029	9,454	47.2	10,575	52.8
32778 Tavares	18,617	9,093	48.8	9,524	51.2
33513 Bushnell	12,086	7,024	58.1	5,062	41.9
33585 Sumterville	1,058	534	50.5	524	49.5
33597 Webster	8,026	4,000	49.8	4,026	50.2
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	5,193	48.0	5,622	52.0
34748 Leesburg	38,246	17,798	46.5	20,448	53.5
34785 Wildwood	18,005	11,464	63.7	6,541	36.3
34788 Leesburg	17,519	8,361	47.7	9,158	52.3
Service Area	218,448	107,534	49.2	110,914	50.8
Florida	18,801,310	9,189,355	48.9	9,611,955	51.1

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table PCT12.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 8. Total Households, Family Households, Average Family Size and Average Household Size, by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Households	Family Households	Average Household Size	Average Family Size
32159 Lady Lake	14,929	9,386	1.91	2.33
32162 The Villages	24,911	18,154	1.81	2.06
32726 Eustis	8,158	5,320	2.41	2.96
32778 Tavares	8,200	5,247	2.16	2.62
33513 Bushnell	4,097	2,788	2.39	2.85
33585 Sumterville	420	300	2.47	2.86
33597 Webster	3,052	2,231	2.63	3.00
34731 Fruitland Park	4,520	3,135	2.39	2.81
34748 Leesburg	17,935	11,716	2.11	2.52
34785 Wildwood	4,928	3,194	2.30	2.81
34788 Leesburg	8,253	5,324	2.12	2.57
Service Area	99,403	66,795	---	---
Florida	7,420,802	4,835,475	2.48	3.01

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householders family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Table QTP11.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Poverty

Table 9. Estimated Number of Selected Persons by Various Demographics That had Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

County	All Ages			Children 0 - 17		
	Estimated Number of Persons	Below Poverty		Estimated Number of Persons	Below Poverty	
		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent
Lake	294,701	39,008	13.2	61,192	13,451	22.0
Sumter	84,238	9,862	11.7	8,217	2,654	32.3
Florida	18,436,788	3,047,343	16.5	3,936,572	923,963	23.5
	Adults 18-64			Adults 65+		
Lake	162,229	20,933	12.9	71,280	4,624	6.5
Sumter	35,986	5,462	15.2	40,035	1,746	4.4
Florida	11,291,661	1,804,758	16.0	3,208,555	318,622	9.9
	Males			Females		
Lake	143,838	19,260	13.4	150,863	19,748	13.1
Sumter	38,891	4,415	11.4	45,347	5,447	12.0
Florida	8,942,940	1,400,454	15.7	9,493,848	1,646,889	17.3
	Whites			Blacks		
Lake	247,845	28,370	11.4	27,187	8,782	32.3
Sumter	78,046	8,087	10.4	NA	NA	---
Florida	14,156,654	1,937,858	13.7	2,871,335	819,923	28.6
	Hispanics					
Lake	36,038	6,177	17.1			
Sumter	NA	NA	---			
Florida	4,192,395	913,141	21.8			

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

Although the American Community Survey(ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, counties, cities, and towns. The American Community Survey is a sample of data taken over a time period and should not be compared to other sources of data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables B17001, B17001A, B17001B, B17001I.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 10. Estimated Number of Persons by Level of Poverty, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Area	Estimated Number of Persons	<100 Percent of Poverty		100 - 149 Percent of Poverty	
		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent
Lake County	294,701	39,008	13.2	24,318	8.3
Sumter County	84,238	9,862	11.7	7,486	8.9
Florida	18,436,788	3,047,343	16.5	1,961,494	10.6
Area	Estimated Number of Persons	150-184 Percent of Poverty		185-199 Percent of Poverty	
		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent
Lake County	294,701	26,334	8.9	7,986	2.7
Sumter County	84,238	5,681	6.7	3,630	4.3
Florida	18,436,788	1,428,969	7.8	495,759	2.7
Area	Estimated Number of Persons	200 + Percent of Poverty			
Lake County	294,701	197,055	66.9		
Sumter County	84,238	57,579	68.4		
Florida	18,436,788	11,503,223	62.4		

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

Although the American Community Survey(ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, counties, cities, and towns. The American Community Survey is a sample of data taken over a time period and should not be compared to other sources of data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 11. Estimated Number and Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Selected Ages, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Area	Estimated Percent In Poverty	Estimated Number In Poverty
	All Ages	
Lake County	13.5	39,711
Sumter County	13.0	11,035
Florida	16.5	3,048,621
Under Age 18		
Lake County	22.4	13,618
Sumter County	33.8	2,837
Florida	23.6	929,620
Ages 5 - 17 in Families		
Lake County	20.1	8,927
Sumter County	32.2	1,974
Florida	21.9	628,165

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Income

Table 12. Estimated Number of Households, Median Household Income, Mean(Average) Household Income and Per Capita Income, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Area	Estimated Number Households	Median Household Income	Mean (Average) Household Income	Per Capita Income
Lake County	115,635	42,033	56,305	22,845
Sumter County	40,659	45,026	55,720	24,649
Florida	7,035,068	44,409	61,877	24,272

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey. Tables B19013, B19301, and S1902.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Education

Table 13. Estimated Number of Persons 25+ Years of Age by Gender, by Highest Level of School Completed, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Area	Estimated Total Population 25+ Years of Age	All Genders		Males		Females	
		Estimated Percent	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent	Estimated Number	Estimated Percent	Estimated Number
No High School Diploma *							
Lake County	216,255	12.6	27,177	6.3	13,597	6.3	13,580
Sumter County	82,150	12.4	10,214	8.1	6,670	4.3	3,544
Florida	13,077,179	14.5	1,899,051	7.5	984,185	7.0	914,866
High School Diploma **							
Lake County	216,255	58.2	125,908	28.0	60,463	30.3	65,445
Sumter County	82,150	58.0	47,613	26.6	21,825	31.4	25,788
Florida	13,077,179	51.1	6,685,377	23.9	3,124,884	27.2	3,560,493
College Degree ***							
Lake County	216,255	29.2	63,170	13.1	28,422	16.1	34,748
Sumter County	82,150	29.6	24,323	16.0	13,122	13.6	11,201
Florida	13,077,179	34.4	4,492,751	16.4	2,150,593	17.9	2,342,158

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

* No High School Diploma means they did not receive a diploma.

** High School Diploma includes high school graduates (including equivalency), and some college but no college degree.

*** College Degree includes, Associate degrees, Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, Professional school degrees as well as Doctorate degrees.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, counties, cities, and towns. The American Community Survey is a sample of data taken over a time period and should not be compared to other sources of data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B15002.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012

Uninsured

Table 14. Estimated Number of Uninsured Non Elderly Population by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Service Area and Florida, 2010. *

Area	Total Population 0 - 64 Years of Age (2010)	Uninsured	
		Percent (2004)	Estimated Number (2010)
32159 Lady Lake	12,428	17.1	2,125
32162 The Villages **	15,400	NA	---
32726 Eustis	15,825	22.2	3,513
32778 Tavares	12,554	19.9	2,498
33513 Bushnell	9,634	21.4	2,062
33585 Sumterville	832	20.1	167
33597 Webster	6,542	20.1	1,315
34731 Fruitland Park	8,192	18.6	1,524
34748 Leesburg	22,534	21.5	4,845
34785 Wildwood	14,523	23.0	3,340
34788 Leesburg	11,104	18.1	2,010
Service Area **	129,568	18.1	23,399
Florida	15,541,708	19.2	2,984,008

* See notes section at end of report for definition of ZCTA versus ZIP Code.

** The population for this zip code was not used in calculating the estimated percent of uninsured for the Service Area.

NA: Zip code data was not available in the 2004 report for those particular zip code.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Health Insurance Study, 2004; U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 15. Number and Percent Uninsured by Age Group for All Income Levels, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2008, and 2009.

Area	2008			2009		
	Estimated Number	Uninsured		Estimated Number	Uninsured	
		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent
0 - 18 Years of Age						
Lake County	61,361	10,166	16.6	61,644	9,128	14.8
Sumter County	12,676	2,258	17.8	10,970	1,677	15.3
Florida	4,146,557	716,325	17.3	4,190,949	642,011	15.3
18 - 64 Years of Age						
Lake County	156,212	42,161	27.0	154,205	42,338	27.5
Sumter County	37,362	9,583	25.6	49,318	11,267	22.8
Florida	10,864,971	2,928,619	27.0	11,005,719	3,149,495	28.6
40 - 64 Years of Age						
Lake County	81,557	16,204	19.9	91,415	19,426	21.3
Sumter County	18,602	3,296	17.7	31,841	4,928	15.5
Florida	5,963,735	1,234,697	20.7	6,001,021	1,347,615	22.5
< 65 Years of Age						
Lake County	214,853	51,826	24.1	213,164	50,846	23.9
Sumter County	49,491	11,680	23.6	59,757	12,794	21.4
Florida	14,788,910	3,581,341	24.2	14,977,174	3,735,524	24.9

Please note: Zip code level data is not available at this time.

1 A margin of error (MOE) is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds can be created by adding a margin of error to the estimate (for an upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (for a lower bound). All published margins of error for the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates program are based on a 90 percent confidence level.

2 The number in a demographic group is the number of people in the poverty universe in that age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, State and County by Demographic and Income Characteristics, 2008 & 2009 table generated by WellFlorida;
<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html>; (May 23, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Mortality and Morbidity

Leading Causes of Death by Races

Table 16. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for All Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Causes			Cancer (2)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	537.00	1,860.26	628.00	149.33	517.32	153.02
32162 The Villages	515.00	1,139.88	558.20	171.00	378.49	130.43
32726 Eustis	246.33	1,229.88	781.63	47.67	237.99	161.65
32778 Tavares	248.33	1,333.91	655.15	68.67	368.84	170.72
33513 Bushnell	117.00	968.06	687.79	32.00	264.77	178.13
33585 Sumterville	12.67	1,197.23	1,489.06	4.00	378.07	364.88
33597 Webster	84.00	1,046.60	872.43	21.67	269.96	206.76
34731 Fruitland Park	133.00	1,229.77	785.57	31.33	289.72	172.82
34748 Leesburg	635.00	1,660.30	750.54	162.67	425.32	179.59
34785 Wildwood	182.00	1,010.83	729.36	41.00	227.71	155.74
34788 Leesburg	247.00	1,409.90	621.88	61.00	348.19	151.92
Service Area	2,957.33	1,353.79	639.24	790.33	361.79	152.06
Florida	170,925.67	909.12	692.59	40,747.67	216.73	163.20
Area	Heart Disease (1)			CLRD (3)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	133.00	460.73	134.02	34.33	118.94	28.60
32162 The Villages	110.67	244.95	87.29	24.67	54.60	20.27
32726 Eustis	61.33	306.22	181.89	15.00	74.89	43.78
32778 Tavares	58.00	311.54	134.21	15.00	80.57	32.75
33513 Bushnell	31.33	259.25	179.54	7.67	63.43	41.94
33585 Sumterville	3.00	283.55	367.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	17.67	220.12	186.43	7.33	91.37	70.60
34731 Fruitland Park	34.00	314.38	194.11	6.67	61.64	33.04
34748 Leesburg	155.33	406.14	158.93	34.67	90.64	33.17
34785 Wildwood	51.33	285.11	199.97	8.67	48.13	33.23
34788 Leesburg	67.00	382.44	151.76	13.67	78.01	28.98
Service Area	722.67	330.82	143.10	167.67	76.75	28.79
Florida	41,454.67	220.49	161.48	10,194.33	54.22	39.63

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 16 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for All Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Stroke (5)			Unintentional Injuries (4)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	28.67	99.31	28.92	25.67	88.91	68.48
32162 The Villages	28.00	61.97	29.73	22.33	49.43	63.59
32726 Eustis	12.67	63.24	37.60	14.00	69.90	62.81
32778 Tavares	13.00	69.83	32.20	15.00	80.57	64.51
33513 Bushnell	3.33	27.58	19.11	6.33	52.40	48.70
33585 Sumterville	0.33	31.51	129.23	0.67	63.01	64.00
33597 Webster	3.00	37.38	31.03	7.33	91.37	90.74
34731 Fruitland Park	9.33	86.30	50.50	9.33	86.30	73.58
34748 Leesburg	36.67	95.87	35.74	29.33	76.70	61.71
34785 Wildwood	10.00	55.54	40.46	7.67	42.58	36.54
34788 Leesburg	12.33	70.40	26.70	11.33	64.69	53.33
Service Area	157.33	72.02	30.88	149.00	68.21	58.31
Florida	8,392.67	44.64	32.70	8,777.00	46.68	43.20
Area	MV Crashes *			Alzheimer's Disease (7)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	4.00	13.86	25.51	22.00	76.21	18.97
32162 The Villages	1.67	3.69	3.71	12.33	27.30	11.18
32726 Eustis	6.00	29.96	31.96	16.67	83.21	42.36
32778 Tavares	3.00	16.11	13.98	10.67	57.30	21.53
33513 Bushnell	3.33	27.58	24.10	5.00	41.37	28.13
33585 Sumterville	0.67	63.01	64.00	0.67	63.01	155.93
33597 Webster	4.33	53.99	48.49	1.67	20.77	19.02
34731 Fruitland Park	3.33	30.82	31.68	4.67	43.15	25.18
34748 Leesburg	7.67	20.05	23.59	31.33	81.93	27.37
34785 Wildwood	1.67	9.26	9.88	6.67	37.03	24.12
34788 Leesburg	2.00	11.42	20.11	11.67	66.59	24.09
Service Area	37.67	17.24	22.18	123.33	56.46	22.41
Florida	2,691.67	14.32	13.97	4,703.33	25.02	17.60

* MV Crashes are a subset of Unintentional Injuries and therefore do not have a ranking.

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 16 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for All Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Diabetes (6)			Influenza & Pneumonia (11)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	12.33	42.72	16.00	6.33	21.94	4.84
32162 The Villages	12.33	27.30	24.41	11.33	25.08	9.33
32726 Eustis	7.67	38.28	21.67	4.00	19.97	10.74
32778 Tavares	8.00	42.97	20.83	2.00	10.74	6.74
33513 Bushnell	2.67	22.06	14.80	2.33	19.31	12.66
33585 Sumterville	0.33	31.51	16.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	4.67	58.14	45.44	0.33	4.15	4.79
34731 Fruitland Park	3.67	33.90	22.58	2.00	18.49	12.02
34748 Leesburg	20.00	52.29	28.06	7.00	18.30	9.39
34785 Wildwood	4.67	25.92	17.83	2.67	14.81	10.34
34788 Leesburg	8.33	47.57	19.51	3.67	20.93	7.25
Service Area	84.67	38.76	18.37	41.67	19.07	8.25
Florida	5,014.67	26.67	20.08	2,303.00	12.25	9.13
Area	Liver Disease (10)			Suicide (9)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	7.00	24.25	13.63	5.33	18.48	24.88
32162 The Villages	6.33	14.02	9.37	4.00	8.85	19.95
32726 Eustis	3.00	14.98	12.02	5.00	24.96	22.58
32778 Tavares	2.00	10.74	10.01	2.67	14.32	12.83
33513 Bushnell	3.00	24.82	17.57	2.67	22.06	18.60
33585 Sumterville	0.33	31.51	16.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	1.00	12.46	8.36	1.00	12.46	8.36
34731 Fruitland Park	2.33	21.57	15.87	3.33	30.82	25.94
34748 Leesburg	8.67	22.66	19.83	7.67	20.05	16.69
34785 Wildwood	3.33	18.51	13.93	2.00	11.11	10.71
34788 Leesburg	2.67	15.22	9.33	3.00	17.12	13.19
Service Area	39.67	18.16	12.20	36.67	16.79	15.15
Florida	2,380.67	12.66	10.22	2,776.33	14.77	13.78

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 17. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for White Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Causes			Cancer (2)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	524.33	1,948.33	628.76	146.33	543.75	150.70
32162 The Villages	505.33	1,141.87	549.99	166.33	375.85	128.39
32726 Eustis	214.00	1,413.75	776.48	41.33	273.06	163.41
32778 Tavares	236.33	1,469.46	654.70	65.33	406.23	171.14
33585 Sumterville	11.67	1,210.24	1,381.54	4.00	414.94	381.15
33513 Bushnell	110.00	1,120.85	712.60	30.00	305.69	183.16
33597 Webster	76.00	1,095.57	878.58	19.67	283.50	208.39
34731 Fruitland Park	129.00	1,330.72	811.65	30.67	316.35	176.78
34748 Leesburg	582.67	1,964.88	779.04	149.33	503.59	186.75
34785 Wildwood	149.00	1,384.12	738.52	34.00	315.84	155.39
34788 Leesburg	243.00	1,503.43	632.04	60.33	373.28	156.33
Service Area	2,781.33	1,492.31	648.99	747.33	400.98	154.56
Florida	150,233.00	1,064.79	697.39	36,187.67	256.48	166.66
Area	Heart Disease (1)			CLRD (3)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	129.33	480.58	129.36	34.00	126.34	28.38
32162 The Villages	109.00	246.30	87.75	24.33	54.98	20.22
32726 Eustis	51.67	341.33	172.45	14.67	96.89	48.19
32778 Tavares	56.00	348.19	132.21	14.67	91.19	33.17
33513 Bushnell	29.33	298.89	184.60	7.33	74.72	42.80
33585 Sumterville	2.33	242.05	344.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	16.33	235.45	188.38	6.67	96.10	69.91
34731 Fruitland Park	33.33	343.86	202.38	6.33	65.33	32.81
34748 Leesburg	143.33	483.35	159.06	33.67	113.53	35.44
34785 Wildwood	43.00	399.44	195.47	7.67	71.22	36.62
34788 Leesburg	65.67	406.28	150.97	13.67	84.56	29.60
Service Area	679.33	364.49	141.70	163.00	87.46	29.49
Florida	36,877.67	261.37	160.97	9,604.00	68.07	41.93

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 17 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for White Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Stroke (5)			Unintentional Injuries (4)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	27.67	102.80	27.36	24.67	91.66	68.21
32162 The Villages	28.00	63.27	30.42	21.67	48.96	63.82
32726 Eustis	9.67	63.86	30.35	12.33	81.48	69.00
32778 Tavares	12.67	78.76	33.57	14.33	89.12	73.23
33513 Bushnell	3.33	33.97	20.46	5.67	57.74	54.36
33585 Sumterville	0.33	34.58	129.23	0.67	69.16	71.21
33597 Webster	2.33	33.64	26.61	6.67	96.10	95.90
34731 Fruitland Park	9.33	96.28	53.28	8.67	89.40	76.14
34748 Leesburg	30.67	103.41	31.69	25.67	86.55	68.16
34785 Wildwood	8.00	74.31	40.01	6.67	61.93	52.32
34788 Leesburg	12.00	74.24	24.95	11.00	68.06	54.90
Service Area	144.00	77.26	29.47	138.00	74.04	64.89
Florida	7,169.67	50.82	31.12	7,744.33	54.89	49.27
Area	MV Crashes *			Alzheimer's Disease (6)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	3.00	11.15	20.15	21.67	80.51	19.01
32162 The Villages	1.33	3.01	0.54	12.33	27.87	11.35
32726 Eustis	5.00	33.03	36.12	13.67	90.29	38.06
32778 Tavares	2.67	16.58	13.69	10.00	62.18	20.58
33513 Bushnell	3.00	30.57	27.92	5.00	50.95	29.28
33585 Sumterville	0.67	69.16	71.21	0.33	34.58	27.68
33597 Webster	4.00	57.66	53.49	1.00	14.42	13.33
34731 Fruitland Park	3.00	30.95	33.95	4.33	44.70	24.16
34748 Leesburg	5.67	19.11	22.99	29.67	100.04	27.50
34785 Wildwood	1.00	9.29	12.59	5.00	46.45	19.78
34788 Leesburg	2.00	12.37	22.97	11.67	72.18	24.40
Service Area	31.33	16.81	24.00	114.67	61.52	21.63
Florida	2,238.00	15.86	15.57	4,408.33	31.24	18.04

* MV Crashes are a subset of Unintentional Injuries and therefore do not have a ranking.

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 17 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for White Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Diabetes (7)			Influenza & Pneumonia (11)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	11.67	43.35	16.73	6.33	23.53	4.93
32162 The Villages	11.67	26.36	8.23	11.00	24.86	9.26
32726 Eustis	7.00	46.24	21.60	4.00	26.43	11.85
32778 Tavares	7.33	45.60	20.66	1.67	10.36	7.21
33513 Bushnell	2.33	23.78	13.94	2.33	23.78	13.22
33585 Sumterville	0.33	34.58	17.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	4.00	57.66	42.95	0.33	4.81	5.38
34731 Fruitland Park	3.67	37.82	24.42	2.00	20.63	12.81
34748 Leesburg	15.67	52.83	23.93	6.67	22.48	9.03
34785 Wildwood	3.00	27.87	13.81	2.33	21.68	9.88
34788 Leesburg	8.33	51.56	20.05	3.67	22.69	7.35
Service Area	75.00	40.24	17.05	40.33	21.64	8.23
Florida	4,019.67	28.49	18.43	2,026.33	14.36	9.06
Area	Liver Disease (10)			Suicide (9)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	6.67	24.77	13.87	5.00	18.58	27.70
32162 The Villages	6.33	14.31	9.67	4.00	9.04	21.90
32726 Eustis	2.33	15.41	11.95	4.67	30.83	27.57
32778 Tavares	1.67	10.36	9.17	2.33	14.51	11.79
33513 Bushnell	3.00	30.57	20.55	2.67	27.17	23.04
33585 Sumterville	0.33	34.58	17.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	1.00	14.42	9.14	1.00	14.42	9.14
34731 Fruitland Park	2.33	24.07	17.31	3.00	30.95	26.74
34748 Leesburg	8.00	26.98	24.03	7.67	25.85	22.21
34785 Wildwood	3.00	27.87	18.21	1.67	15.48	13.19
34788 Leesburg	2.67	16.50	9.88	3.00	18.56	14.32
Service Area	37.33	20.03	13.43	35.00	18.78	18.12
Florida	2,196.67	15.57	11.49	2,586.67	18.33	16.62

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 18. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for Black Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Causes			Heart Disease (1)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	7.33	767.89	730.19	3.00	314.14	280.63
32162 The Villages	5.33	1,437.56	1,393.01	0.67	179.69	49.79
32726 Eustis	30.33	896.91	1,031.41	9.00	266.11	322.80
32778 Tavares	10.33	642.62	1,082.50	1.67	103.65	132.26
33513 Bushnell	6.00	390.63	850.32	1.67	108.51	310.72
33585 Sumterville	1.00	2,702.70	1,847.98	0.67	1,801.80	1,100.62
33597 Webster	7.00	1,206.90	1,104.36	1.33	229.89	209.00
34731 Fruitland Park	3.00	441.83	711.47	0.67	98.18	114.98
34748 Leesburg	48.33	748.31	797.00	10.33	159.98	174.70
34785 Wildwood	30.00	489.48	889.38	7.67	125.09	225.57
34788 Leesburg	3.33	507.36	693.40	1.33	202.94	258.89
Service Area	152.00	678.78	827.70	38.00	169.70	217.70
Florida	18,289.33	609.67	811.54	4,062.67	135.43	192.25
Area	Cancer (2)			Stroke (3)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	1.33	139.62	143.28	0.67	69.81	68.34
32162 The Villages	2.33	628.93	323.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
32726 Eustis	6.00	177.41	178.17	3.00	88.70	104.35
32778 Tavares	3.33	207.30	404.48	0.33	20.73	55.36
33513 Bushnell	2.00	130.21	312.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	2.00	344.83	312.50	0.67	114.94	94.12
34731 Fruitland Park	0.33	49.09	46.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	13.00	201.27	208.83	5.33	82.57	89.15
34785 Wildwood	6.33	103.33	205.27	2.00	32.63	56.97
34788 Leesburg	0.33	50.74	68.79	0.33	50.74	53.51
Service Area	37.00	165.23	199.90	12.33	55.08	68.71
Florida	3,962.33	132.08	173.39	1,080.00	36.00	51.92

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 18 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for Black Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Unintentional Injuries (5)			MV Crashes *		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	1.00	104.71	106.35	1.00	104.71	106.35
32162 The Villages	0.33	89.85	179.78	0.33	89.85	179.78
32726 Eustis	1.67	49.28	49.25	1.00	29.57	27.63
32778 Tavares	0.67	41.46	70.03	0.33	20.73	14.67
33513 Bushnell	0.67	43.40	31.93	0.33	21.70	14.69
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.67	114.94	114.12	0.33	57.47	36.69
34731 Fruitland Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	3.00	46.45	48.12	1.67	25.80	28.30
34785 Wildwood	1.00	16.32	24.27	0.67	10.88	8.02
34788 Leesburg	0.33	50.74	60.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	9.33	41.68	41.99	5.67	25.31	23.83
Florida	851.00	28.37	30.70	373.67	12.46	12.88
Area	Diabetes (4)			Alzheimer's Disease (12)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	0.67	69.81	62.66	0.33	34.90	34.46
32162 The Villages	0.67	179.69	721.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
32726 Eustis	0.67	19.71	19.75	2.67	78.85	108.33
32778 Tavares	0.33	20.73	55.36	0.67	41.46	81.44
33513 Bushnell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.67	114.94	113.94	0.67	114.94	94.12
34731 Fruitland Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	49.09	129.23
34748 Leesburg	4.00	61.93	66.74	1.33	20.64	22.11
34785 Wildwood	1.33	21.75	43.21	1.67	27.19	73.09
34788 Leesburg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	8.33	37.21	43.78	8.00	35.73	52.17
Florida	901.67	30.06	40.78	266.67	8.89	15.70

* MV Crashes are a subset of Unintentional Injuries and therefore do not have a ranking.

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 18 Cont. Average Number of the Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for Black Races, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	HIV (6)			CLRD (9)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32162 The Villages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	89.85	36.92
32726 Eustis	0.33	9.86	13.62	0.33	9.86	12.25
32778 Tavares	0.33	20.73	24.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
33513 Bushnell	0.33	21.70	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34731 Fruitland Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	49.09	57.49
34748 Leesburg	1.00	15.48	18.00	1.00	15.48	15.62
34785 Wildwood	1.00	16.32	10.95	0.67	10.88	22.46
34788 Leesburg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	3.00	13.40	12.90	2.67	11.91	16.12
Florida	754.33	25.15	26.66	511.67	17.06	24.62
Area	Nephritis (8)			Hypertension (10)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32162 The Villages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32726 Eustis	0.33	9.86	11.35	0.67	19.71	23.60
32778 Tavares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33513 Bushnell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34731 Fruitland Park	0.33	49.09	46.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	1.00	15.48	16.37	1.33	20.64	22.24
34785 Wildwood	0.67	10.88	22.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
34788 Leesburg	0.33	50.74	129.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	2.67	11.91	14.54	2.00	8.93	10.10
Florida	537.67	17.92	25.07	347.33	11.58	16.57

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 19. Average Number of the Top 6 Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for Hispanics, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Causes			Cancer (2)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	7.33	713.36	484.85	1.67	162.13	94.47
32162 The Villages	6.67	974.66	485.06	2.33	341.13	118.78
32726 Eustis	7.67	330.46	573.37	1.00	43.10	63.21
32778 Tavares	4.33	331.29	478.27	1.67	127.42	150.31
33513 Bushnell	2.00	197.63	285.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	1.33	2,116.40	1,822.05	0.33	529.10	727.06
33597 Webster	1.67	215.61	353.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
34731 Fruitland Park	1.33	245.10	374.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	9.00	390.96	521.59	0.67	28.96	35.74
34785 Wildwood	3.00	121.90	227.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
34788 Leesburg	1.33	152.38	224.47	0.33	38.10	44.92
Service Area	45.67	341.56	450.09	8.00	59.84	75.25
Florida	19,009.67	450.06	541.45	4,149.67	98.24	115.81
Area	Heart Disease (1)			Unintentional Injuries (3)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	1.33	129.70	96.11	1.00	97.28	99.21
32162 The Villages	0.67	97.47	31.47	0.33	48.73	7.56
32726 Eustis	1.00	43.10	104.31	2.33	100.57	122.96
32778 Tavares	0.33	25.48	53.38	0.67	50.97	75.76
33513 Bushnell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	32.94	24.30
33585 Sumterville	0.33	529.10	516.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.33	43.12	50.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
34731 Fruitland Park	0.33	61.27	72.27	0.33	61.27	60.59
34748 Leesburg	1.67	72.40	86.38	1.33	57.92	69.19
34785 Wildwood	0.67	27.09	76.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
34788 Leesburg	0.33	38.10	74.74	0.33	38.10	50.66
Service Area	7.00	52.36	70.05	6.67	49.86	53.31
Florida	4,758.67	112.66	140.62	1,153.33	27.31	28.27

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 19 Cont. Average Number of the Top 6 Leading Causes of Deaths, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for Hispanics, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	MV Crashes *			Stroke (4)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	0.67	64.85	80.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
32162 The Villages	0.33	48.73	7.56	0.67	97.47	31.47
32726 Eustis	2.00	86.21	85.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
32778 Tavares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33513 Bushnell	0.33	32.94	24.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	43.12	50.14
34731 Fruitland Park	0.33	61.27	60.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	0.67	28.96	34.60	0.33	14.48	20.68
34785 Wildwood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	27.09	76.35
34788 Leesburg	0.33	38.10	50.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	4.67	34.90	35.52	2.00	14.96	22.55
Florida	560.33	13.27	13.20	901.67	21.35	26.63
Area	CLRD (5)			Diabetes (6)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	32.43	18.68
32162 The Villages	0.33	48.73	32.31	0.33	48.73	14.84
32726 Eustis	0.33	14.37	37.37	0.33	14.37	27.18
32778 Tavares	0.33	25.48	39.76	0.33	25.48	39.76
33513 Bushnell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	43.12	104.82
34731 Fruitland Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34748 Leesburg	0.67	28.96	42.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
34785 Wildwood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34788 Leesburg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	1.67	12.47	20.64	1.67	12.47	15.67
Florida	798.00	18.89	23.89	728.00	17.24	20.84

* MV Crashes are a subset of Unintentional Injuries and therefore do not have a ranking.

Rankings are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that ranking. Numbers in () are ranking for Florida for 2008-2010.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 20. Number of the Top 5 Leading Causes of Death, Crude Rates and Age Adjusted Rates Per 100,000 Population for All Races, by Year, by Service Area and Florida, 2006-2010.

Year	LRMC Service Area Zips			Florida		
	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
All Causes						
2006	2,662	1,408.85	655.46	169,365	916.58	669.77
2007	2,612	1,290.26	598.77	167,708	887.65	641.25
2008	2,782	1,256.93	575.15	170,473	891.63	639.42
2009	2,952	1,301.75	600.38	169,854	892.95	639.92
2010	3,138	1,398.76	617.75	172,536	912.04	641.99
Cancer (2)						
2006	730	386.35	169.81	40,081	216.91	159.51
2007	687	339.36	148.37	39,790	210.60	153.40
2008	735	332.08	146.65	40,549	212.08	154.07
2009	820	361.60	161.45	40,817	214.58	155.16
2010	816	363.73	151.75	40,901	216.21	154.33
Heart Disease (1)						
2006	718	380.00	158.41	43,968	237.95	163.42
2007	651	321.58	137.96	41,956	222.06	150.44
2008	682	308.13	127.81	41,931	219.31	147.37
2009	708	312.21	129.86	41,202	216.61	146.22
2010	778	346.79	138.17	41,244	218.02	144.57
CLRD (3)						
2006	130	68.80	26.37	8,869	48.00	33.24
2007	128	63.23	25.76	9,317	49.31	33.74
2008	169	76.36	29.22	10,154	53.11	36.18
2009	161	71.00	26.55	10,163	53.43	36.44
2010	173	77.11	29.03	10,273	54.30	36.53
Stroke (5)						
2006	156	82.56	33.83	8,864	47.97	32.91
2007	155	76.57	31.28	8,715	46.13	31.10
2008	137	61.90	25.07	8,472	44.31	29.72
2009	167	73.64	30.81	8,385	44.08	29.61
2010	168	74.89	29.52	8,328	44.02	29.18
Unintentional Injuries (4)						
2006	75	39.69	29.25	8,837	47.82	44.65
2007	123	60.76	51.78	9,020	47.74	44.47
2008	122	55.12	45.15	8,918	46.64	43.16
2009	141	62.18	46.69	8,779	46.15	42.07
2010	184	82.02	59.45	8,670	45.83	41.02
MV Crashes *						
2006	26	13.76	13.69	3,418	18.50	18.34
2007	49	24.20	28.13	3,291	17.42	17.34
2008	37	16.72	18.10	3,028	15.84	15.68
2009	35	15.43	17.46	2,601	13.67	13.45
2010	41	18.28	21.56	2,449	12.95	12.53

The top 5 leading causes of death shown in this table are based on the 2008-2010 total number of deaths for the service area and are listed in the table in that order. The numbers in parentheses are the ranking for Florida total deaths for the 2008-2010 time period. * MV Crashes are a subset of Unintentional Injuries and therefore are not ranked. These rates should not be compared to other rates in the report due to different population estimates being used in the calculations.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, 2006-2010; ESRI Business Solutions, Population Estimates, 2006-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Crude Death Rates for Selected Age Groups

Table 21. Crude Rates for Selected Causes of Death Per 100,000 Population for 0-17 Years of Age, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Top Causes of Death	2010 Census Population	Number of Deaths		Crude Rate
		Total	Average	
LRMC Service Area Zips				
All Causes	27,256	58	19.3	70.9
Unintentional Injury		16	5.3	19.6
Motor Vehicle Crashes		6	2.0	7.3
Perinatal Conditions		13	4.3	15.9
Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies		11	3.7	13.5
Homicide		3	1.0	3.7
Cancer		2	0.7	2.4
Heart Disease		2	0.7	2.4
Florida				
All Causes	4,002,091	7,181	2,393.7	59.8
Unintentional Injury		1,304	434.7	10.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes		484	161.3	4.0
Perinatal Conditions		2,348	782.7	19.6
Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies		1,047	349.0	8.7
Homicide		339	113.0	2.8
Cancer		253	84.3	2.1
Heart Disease		144	48.0	1.2

* The top 6 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for the Service Area Zip Codes for the selected age group for 2008-2010.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 22. Crude Rates for Selected Causes of Death Per 100,000 Population for 18-44 Years of Age, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Top Causes of Death	2010 Census Population	Number of Deaths		Crude Rate
		Total	Average	
LRMC Service Area Zips				
All Causes	44,013	246	82.0	186.3
Unintentional Injury		87	29.0	65.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes		45	15.0	34.1
Cancer		29	9.7	22.0
Heart Disease		22	7.3	16.7
Suicide		20	6.7	15.1
Homicide		13	4.3	9.8
Florida				
All Causes	6,460,456	28,229	9,409.7	145.7
Unintentional Injury		9,202	3,067.3	47.5
Motor Vehicle Crashes		3,837	1,279.0	19.8
Cancer		3,221	1,073.7	16.6
Heart Disease		2,534	844.7	13.1
Suicide		2,971	990.3	15.3
Homicide		2,317	772.3	12.0

* The top 5 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for the Service Area Zip Codes for the selected age group for 2008-2010.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 23. Crude Rates for Selected Causes of Death Per 100,000 Population for 45-64 Years of Age, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Top Causes of Death	2010 Census Population	Number of Deaths		Crude Rate
		Total	Average	
LRMC Service Area Zips				
All Causes	58,299	1,211	403.7	692.4
Cancer		417	139.0	238.4
Heart Disease		237	79.0	135.5
Unintentional Injury		85	28.3	48.6
Motor Vehicle Crashes		38	12.7	21.7
Liver Disease		62	20.7	35.4
Diabetes		45	15.0	25.7
Suicide		44	14.7	25.2
Florida				
All Causes	5,079,161	96,028	32,009.3	630.2
Cancer		31,066	10,355.3	203.9
Heart Disease		18,303	6,101.0	120.1
Unintentional Injury		7,339	2,446.3	48.2
Motor Vehicle Crashes		2,241	747.0	14.7
Liver Disease		4,102	1,367.3	26.9
Diabetes		3,720	1,240.0	24.4
Suicide		3,477	1,159.0	22.8

* The top 6 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for The Service Area Zip Codes for the selected age group for 2008-2010.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 24. Crude Rates for Selected Causes of Death Per 100,000 Population for 65+ Years of Age, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Top Causes of Death	2010 Census Population	Number of Deaths		Crude Rate
		Total	Average	
LRMC Service Area Zips				
All Causes	88,880	7,357	2,452.3	2,759.2
Cancer		1,923	641.0	721.2
Heart Disease		1,907	635.7	715.2
CLRD		460	153.3	172.5
Stroke		425	141.7	159.4
Alzheimer's Disease		368	122.7	138.0
Florida				
All Causes	3,259,602	376,786	125,595.3	3,853.1
Cancer		87,514	29,171.3	894.9
Heart Disease		101,782	33,927.3	1,040.8
CLRD		26,410	8,803.3	270.1
Stroke		21,257	7,085.7	217.4
Alzheimer's Disease		13,718	4,572.7	140.3

* The top 5 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for The Service Area Zip Codes for the selected age group for 2008-2010.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Behavioral Risk Factors

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Lake County

Table 25. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Lake County and Florida, 2002, 2007, and 2010.

Indicator	Lake County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Air Quality							
Percentage of adults who reduced or changed outdoor activity because the air quality was bad	NA	16.2	NA	---	---	---	NA
Asthma							
Percentage of adults who currently have asthma	6.1	5.7	6.2	(6.6)	8.8	1.6	8.3
Immunization							
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who received a flu shot in the past year	NA	60.5	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	NA	47.8	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who received a flu shot in the past year	30.8	43.0	46.7	39.6	8.6	51.6	36.5
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who received a flu shot in the past year	53.3	71.9	71.9	34.9	-	34.9	65.3
Percentage of adults who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	34.3	36.6	41.0	6.7	12.0	19.5	30.6
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	67.3	70.4	73.9	4.6	5.0	9.8	69.9
HIV/AIDS							
Percentage of adults less than 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV	37.2	43.1	43.0	15.9	(0.2)	15.6	48.4
Percentage of adults less than 65 years who think they can get AIDS virus from mosquitoes	NA	NA	18.7	---	---	---	19.2

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 25 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Lake County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Lake County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Alcohol Consumption							
Percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	13.9	14.4	15.9	3.6	10.4	14.4	15.0
Tobacco Use & Exposure							
Percentage of adults who are current smokers	23.1	16.7	14.7	(27.7)	(12.0)	(36.4)	17.1
Percentage of adults who are former smokers	32.0	31.3	40.1	(2.2)	28.1	25.3	29.8
Percentage of adults who have never smoked	44.9	51.9	45.2	15.6	(12.9)	0.7	53.0
Percentage of non-smoking adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past seven	NA	17.5	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adult current smokers who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year	53.5	45.0	58.4	(15.9)	29.8	9.2	60.1
Cancer Screening/Colorectal							
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a blood stool test in the past year	29.8	25.2	16.3	(15.4)	(35.3)	(45.3)	14.7
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years	44.2	57.8	58.1	30.8	0.5	31.4	56.4
Cancer Screening/Prostate							
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a PSA test in the past two years	NA	62.6	79.4	---	26.8	---	72.6
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a digital rectal exam in the past year	NA	52.1	44.6	---	(14.4)	---	48.5
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who have been told they have prostate cancer	NA	NA	5.1	---	---	---	7.3
Cancer Screening/Women's Health							
Percentage of women 40 years of age and older who received a mammogram in the past year	61.0	67.1	66.5	10.0	(0.9)	9.0	61.9
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who had a clinical breast exam in the past year	NA	68.9	69.2	---	0.4	---	61.5
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who received a Pap test in the past year	64.8	65.7	58.1	1.4	(11.6)	(10.3)	57.1
Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	NA	26.6	30.4	---	14.3	---	26.2

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 25 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Lake County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Lake County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Cardiovascular Disease							
Percentage of adults who have ever had a stroke	NA	3.8	3.4	---	(10.5)	---	3.5
Percentage of adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease	NA	13.1	16.1	---	22.9	---	10.2
Cholesterol Awareness							
Percentage of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past five years	78.4	81.5	NA	4.0	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	39.6	39.7	42.5	0.3	7.1	7.3	38.6
Hypertension Awareness and Control							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed hypertension	27.6	36.1	44.1	30.8	22.2	59.8	34.3
Percentage of adults with hypertension who engage in blood pressure control measures	NA	99.7	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults with hypertension who were advised by a health care provider to engage in	NA	96.3	NA	---	---	---	NA
Diabetes							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes	9.5	12.9	13.4	35.8	3.9	41.1	10.4
Percentage of adults with diabetes who self-monitor blood glucose at least once a day on	NA	62.5	63.1	---	1.0	---	62.1
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had two A1C tests in the past year	NA	70.6	80.6	---	14.2	---	75.6
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual foot exam	NA	79.1	68.8	---	(13.0)	---	72.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual eye exam	NA	81.9	80.7	---	(1.5)	---	70.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	NA	65.2	52.3	---	(19.8)	---	55.1
Average age at which diabetes was diagnosed	NA	53.4	49.4	---	(7.5)	---	50.0

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 25 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Lake County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Lake County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Health Care Access & Coverage							
Percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance coverage	84.1	83.4	89.5	(0.8)	7.3	6.4	83.0
Percentage of adults who have a personal doctor	79.8	80.1	86.2	0.4	7.6	8.0	81.7
Percentage of adults who could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost	NA	13.6	13.1	---	(3.7)	---	17.3
Percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year	NA	76.2	78.5	---	3.0	---	69.7
Health Status & Quality of Life							
Percentage of adults with good to excellent overall health	84.4	82.2	82.9	(2.6)	0.9	(1.8)	82.9
Percentage of adults who are "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their lives	NA	96.1	96.5	---	0.4	---	93.1
Percentage of adults who always or usually receive the social and emotional support they	NA	78.2	82.5	---	5.5	---	79.5
Percentage of adults with good physical health	NA	90.2	85.1	---	(5.7)	---	87.4
Percentage of adults with good mental health	NA	91.4	91.3	---	(0.1)	---	88.2
Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily	NA	3.6	4.5	---	25.0	---	5.2
Average number of unhealthy physical days in the past 30 days	NA	3.3	4.4	---	33.3	---	4.1
Average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days	NA	3.1	2.9	---	(6.5)	---	3.8
Oral Health							
Percentage of adults who could not see a dentist in the past year due to cost	NA	13.4	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year	NA	NA	65.4	---	---	---	64.7
Percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease	NA	NA	58.2	---	---	---	53.0
Percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned in the past year	NA	NA	64.3	---	---	---	60.9

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 25 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Lake County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Lake County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Overweight & Obesity							
Percentage of adults who are overweight	34.7	38.9	38.2	12.1	(1.8)	10.1	37.8
Percentage of adults who are obese	20.8	25.8	29.8	24.0	15.5	43.3	27.2
Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese	55.5	64.7	67.9	16.6	4.9	22.3	65.0
Percentage of adults whose body weight increased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	18.4	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults whose body weight decreased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	23.9	NA	---	---	---	NA
Physical Activity & Nutrition							
Percentage of adults who are sedentary	27.6	25.3	NA	(8.3)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who are inactive at work	56.3	61.2	NA	8.7	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day	31.8	22.4	NA	(29.6)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet moderate physical activity recommendations	39.2	30.4	NA	(22.4)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet vigorous physical activity recommendations	20.3	22.3	NA	9.9	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who had an unwanted sexual experience in the past 12 months	NA	7.6	NA	---	---	---	NA

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Sumter County

Table 26. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Sumter County and Florida, 2002, 2007, and 2010.

Indicator	Sumter County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Air Quality							
Percentage of adults who reduced or changed outdoor activity because the air quality was bad	NA	20.9	NA	---	---	---	NA
Asthma							
Percentage of adults who currently have asthma	7.0	6.3	9.3	(10.0)	47.6	32.9	8.3
Immunization							
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who received a flu shot in the past year	NA	62.4	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	NA	46.0	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who received a flu shot in the past year	37.4	43.1	42.7	15.2	(0.9)	14.2	36.5
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who received a flu shot in the past year	66.5	76.4	74.6	14.9	(2.4)	12.2	65.3
Percentage of adults who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	31.4	29.9	40.8	(4.8)	36.5	29.9	30.6
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	65.8	75.9	79.2	15.3	4.3	20.4	69.9
HIV/AIDS							
Percentage of adults less than 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV	38.9	38.0	35.4	(2.3)	(6.8)	(9.0)	48.4
Percentage of adults less than 65 years who think they can get AIDS virus from mosquitoes	NA	NA	13.7	---	---	---	19.2

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 26 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Sumter County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Sumter County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Alcohol Consumption							
Percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	12.3	22.7	7.8	84.6	(65.6)	(36.6)	15.0
Tobacco Use & Exposure							
Percentage of adults who are current smokers	21.9	16.2	19.0	(26.0)	17.3	(13.2)	17.1
Percentage of adults who are former smokers	28.7	29.0	37.8	1.0	30.3	31.7	29.8
Percentage of adults who have never smoked	49.5	54.8	43.2	10.7	(21.2)	(12.7)	53.0
Percentage of non-smoking adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past seven	NA	14.2	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adult current smokers who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year	50.9	37.0	53.6	(27.3)	44.9	5.3	60.1
Cancer Screening/Colorectal							
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a blood stool test in the past year	30.4	28.4	21.5	(6.6)	(24.3)	(29.3)	14.7
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past	50.8	59.6	63.7	17.3	6.9	25.4	56.4
Cancer Screening/Prostate							
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a PSA test in the past two years	NA	84.7	74.5	---	(12.0)	---	72.6
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a digital rectal exam in the past year	NA	67.4	58.9	---	(12.6)	---	48.5
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who have been told they have prostate cancer	NA	NA	5.3	---	---	---	7.3
Cancer Screening/Women's Health							
Percentage of women 40 years of age and older who received a mammogram in the past year	68.7	74.8	61.5	8.9	(17.8)	(10.5)	61.9
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who had a clinical breast exam in the past year	NA	70.8	55.9	---	(21.0)	---	61.5
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who received a Pap test in the past year	59.5	65.9	60.2	10.8	(8.6)	1.2	57.1
Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	NA	20.4	37.2	---	82.4	---	26.2

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 26 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Sumter County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Sumter County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Cardiovascular Disease							
Percentage of adults who have ever had a stroke	NA	2.0	5.8	---	190.0	---	3.5
Percentage of adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease	NA	9.5	15.1	---	58.9	---	10.2
Cholesterol Awareness							
Percentage of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past five years	81.4	68.6	NA	(15.7)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	43.8	50.4	44.6	15.1	(11.5)	1.8	38.6
Hypertension Awareness and Control							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed hypertension	33.1	27.3	41.2	(17.5)	50.9	24.5	34.3
Percentage of adults with hypertension who engage in blood pressure control measures	NA	98.8	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults with hypertension who were advised by a health care provider to engage in blood	NA	99.0	NA	---	---	---	NA
Diabetes							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes	11.0	7.2	11.9	(34.5)	65.3	8.2	10.4
Percentage of adults with diabetes who self-monitor blood glucose at least once a day on average	NA	58.4	58.4	---	-	---	62.1
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had two A1C tests in the past year	NA	65.7	89.8	---	36.7	---	75.6
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual foot exam	NA	84.6	71.3	---	(15.7)	---	72.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual eye exam	NA	53.2	82.4	---	54.9	---	70.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	NA	61.2	63.4	---	3.6	---	55.1
Average age at which diabetes was diagnosed	NA	54.4	50.4	---	(7.4)	---	50.0

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 26 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Sumter County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Sumter County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Health Care Access & Coverage							
Percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance coverage	86.4	81.7	83.4	(5.4)	2.1	(3.5)	83.0
Percentage of adults who have a personal doctor	77.7	81.7	76.6	5.1	(6.2)	(1.4)	81.7
Percentage of adults who could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost	NA	10.4	12.1	---	16.3	---	17.3
Percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year	NA	71.0	70.6	---	(0.6)	---	69.7
Health Status & Quality of Life							
Percentage of adults with good to excellent overall health	82.1	86.1	82.1	4.9	(4.6)	-	82.9
Percentage of adults who are "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their lives	NA	92.5	96.0	---	3.8	---	93.1
Percentage of adults who always or usually receive the social and emotional support they need	NA	89.1	80.0	---	(10.2)	---	79.5
Percentage of adults with good physical health	NA	91.2	92.1	---	1.0	---	87.4
Percentage of adults with good mental health	NA	89.4	86.9	---	(2.8)	---	88.2
Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily	NA	4.9	4.7	---	(4.1)	---	5.2
Average number of unhealthy physical days in the past 30 days	NA	2.9	3.2	---	10.3	---	4.1
Average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days	NA	2.7	4.3	---	59.3	---	3.8
Oral Health							
Percentage of adults who could not see a dentist in the past year due to cost	NA	17.2	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year	NA	NA	53.6	---	---	---	64.7
Percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease	NA	NA	60.1	---	---	---	53.0
Percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned in the past year	NA	NA	49.7	---	---	---	60.9

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 26 Cont. Comparison of Selected BRFSS Indicators for Sumter County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Sumter County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
Overweight & Obesity							
Percentage of adults who are overweight	39.7	47.7	47.4	20.2	(0.6)	19.4	37.8
Percentage of adults who are obese	22.8	22.9	27.2	0.4	18.8	19.3	27.2
Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese	62.5	70.7	74.7	13.1	5.7	19.5	65.0
Percentage of adults whose body weight increased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	30.0	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults whose body weight decreased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	18.1	NA	---	---	---	NA
Physical Activity & Nutrition							
Percentage of adults who are sedentary	26.4	29.6	NA	12.1	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who are inactive at work	52.3	53.1	NA	1.5	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day	27.3	25.6	NA	(6.2)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet moderate physical activity recommendations	39.3	43.2	NA	9.9	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet vigorous physical activity recommendations	22.0	24.6	NA	11.8	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who had an unwanted sexual experience in the past 12 months	NA	3.8	NA	---	---	---	NA

NA: The question was not asked that year or data was not available at the county level that year.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section, 2007 & 2010 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Reports.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Maternal Health

Births

Table 27. Total Births by Race and Ethnicity, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Races	Black	White	Hispanics
32159 Lady Lake	387	44	327	44
32162 The Villages	7	-	6	-
32726 Eustis	782	182	578	142
32778 Tavares	460	63	375	58
33513 Bushnell	338	34	297	50
33585 Sumterville	34	2	32	4
33597 Webster	300	29	265	39
34731 Fruitland Park	321	20	282	26
34748 Leesburg	1,129	371	703	155
34785 Wildwood	431	169	253	47
34788 Leesburg	412	30	365	46
Service Area	4,601	944	3,483	611
Florida	667,327	151,110	480,153	187,601

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Birth Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 1, 2012).
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Infant Deaths

Table 28. Total Number of Infant Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Ethnicity, by Zip Code, by Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Total Number				Rates Per 1,000 Live Births			
	All Races	Black	White	Hispanics	All Races	Black	White	Hispanics
32159 Lady Lake	3	1	2	1	7.8	22.7	6.1	22.7
32162 The Villages	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
32726 Eustis	2	1	1	1	2.6	5.5	1.7	7.0
32778 Tavares	4	1	2	0	8.7	15.9	5.3	-
33513 Bushnell	2	1	1	0	5.9	29.4	3.4	-
33585 Sumterville	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
33597 Webster	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
34731 Fruitland Park	2	-	2	0	6.2	-	7.1	-
34748 Leesburg	12	4	8	0	10.6	10.8	11.4	-
34785 Wildwood	8	3	5	2	18.6	17.8	19.8	42.6
34788 Leesburg	2	1	1	0	4.9	33.3	2.7	-
Service Area	35	12	22	4	7.6	12.7	6.3	6.5
Florida	4,726	1,964	2,514	1,029	7.1	13.0	5.2	5.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Birth Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 1, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Low Birthweight Births

Table 29. Total Number and Percent of Low Birthweight Births by Race and Ethnicity, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Total Number				Percent of Live Births			
	All Races	Black	White	Hispanics	All Races	Black	White	Hispanics
32159 Lady Lake	39	7	30	8	10.1	15.9	9.2	18.2
32162 The Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32726 Eustis	54	26	26	6	6.9	14.3	4.5	4.2
32778 Tavares	41	7	34	2	8.9	11.1	9.1	3.4
33513 Bushnell	32	4	26	3	9.5	11.8	8.8	6.0
33585 Sumterville	2	-	2	0	5.9	0	6.3	-
33597 Webster	26	4	18	1	8.7	13.8	6.8	2.6
34731 Fruitland Park	22	4	18	0	6.9	20.0	6.4	-
34748 Leesburg	93	36	54	12	8.2	9.7	7.7	7.7
34785 Wildwood	59	28	30	7	13.7	16.6	11.9	14.9
34788 Leesburg	27	7	20	1	6.6	23.3	5.5	2.2
Service Area	395	123	258	40	8.6	13.0	7.4	6.5
Florida	58,385	20,480	34,780	13,398	8.7	13.6	7.2	7.1

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Birth Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 1, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Mental Health

Suicide Death Rates

Table 30. Average Number and Age Adjusted Death Rates and Crude Rates for Suicide per 100,000 Population, by Race, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	All Races			White Races			Black Races		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	5.33	18.48	24.88	5.00	18.58	27.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
32162 The Villages	4.00	8.85	19.95	4.00	9.04	21.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
32726 Eustis	5.00	24.96	22.58	4.67	30.83	27.57	0.33	9.86	8.41
32778 Tavares	2.67	14.32	12.83	2.33	14.51	11.79	0.33	20.73	16.49
33513 Bushnell	2.67	22.06	18.60	2.67	27.17	23.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
33585 Sumterville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33597 Webster	1.00	12.46	8.36	1.00	14.42	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
34731 Fruitland Park	3.33	30.82	25.94	3.00	30.95	26.74	0.33	49.09	57.49
34748 Leesburg	7.67	20.05	16.69	7.67	25.85	22.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
34785 Wildwood	2.00	11.11	10.71	1.67	15.48	13.19	0.33	5.44	8.09
34788 Leesburg	3.00	17.12	13.19	3.00	18.56	14.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	36.67	16.79	15.15	35.00	18.78	18.12	1.33	5.95	6.30
Florida	2,776.33	14.77	13.78	2,586.67	18.33	16.62	136.67	4.56	4.63

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2008-2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 31. Total Number, Age Adjusted Death Rates and Crude Rates for Suicide Per 100,000 Population, by Year, Service Area and Florida, 2006-2010.

Year	LRMC Service Area Zips			Florida		
	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
2006	27	14.29	14.12	2,410	13.04	12.18
2007	17	8.40	7.97	2,570	13.60	12.74
2008	33	14.91	11.53	2,723	14.24	13.32
2009	32	14.11	10.57	2,854	15.00	14.13
2010	44	19.61	17.38	2,759	14.58	13.47

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2006-2010; ESRI Business Solutions, Population Estimates 2006-2010..

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 32. DRGs Used to Define the Hospitalizations for Mental Health Issues.

MS DRGs Used for defining Mental Health Issues	
876	OR Procedure with principal diagnosis of mental illness
880	Acute adjustment reactions and psychosocial dysfunction
881	Depressive neuroses
882	Neuroses except depressive
883	Disorders of personality and impulse control
885	Psychosis
886	Behavioral & Developmental Disorders
887	Other mental disorders diagnoses
894	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence, left against medical advice
895	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence with rehabilitation therapy
896	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence w/o rehabilitation therapy with MCC
897	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence w/o rehabilitation therapy w/o MCC

Source: www.caloptima.org/documents/MSDRG.pdf, October 31, 2007.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Mental Health Hospitalization and Emergency Department Visit Use

Table 33. Number and Rate of Hospitalizations per 1,000 Population for Mental Health Reasons for All Age Groups, by Zip Codes, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	187	6.3	201	6.6	231	8.2
32162 The Villages	74	2.0	123	3.1	120	2.7
32726 Eustis	160	7.6	209	9.9	208	10.3
32778 Tavares	121	6.6	151	8.2	129	6.9
33513 Bushnell	96	7.3	78	5.7	100	7.7
33585 Sumterville	16	8.3	16	7.8	24	11.9
33597 Webster	32	3.3	51	5.1	58	6.3
34731 Fruitland Park	108	9.9	97	8.4	105	9.1
34748 Leesburg	471	11.7	523	12.8	463	11.9
34785 Wildwood	95	4.7	111	5.2	105	5.3
34788 Leesburg	96	5.3	115	6.3	105	5.5
Service Area	1,456	6.6	1,675	7.4	1,648	7.3
Florida	133,631	7.0	143,044	7.5	153,625	8.1

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010; ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 34. Number and Rate of Hospitalizations Per 1,000 Population for Mental Health Reasons for the 0-17 Years of Age, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
32162 The Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-
32726 Eustis	2	0.5	1	0.2	-	-
32778 Tavares	4	1.7	7	2.8	2	0.8
33513 Bushnell	-	-	2	0.8	-	-
33585 Sumterville	2	4.9	-	-	-	-
33597 Webster	-	-	-	-	-	-
34731 Fruitland Park	1	0.5	4	1.9	3	1.5
34748 Leesburg	2	0.3	7	1.1	5	0.8
34785 Wildwood	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4
34788 Leesburg	1	0.5	4	1.9	7	3.2
Service Area	13	0.4	27	0.8	19	0.6
Florida	12,519	3.1	13,464	3.3	14,913	3.7

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010;
 ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 35. Number and Rate of Emergency Department Visits Per 1,000 Population for Mental Health Reasons for the 18+ Years of Age, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida 2008-2010.

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	187	6.9	200	7.3	230	8.9
32162 The Villages	74	2.3	123	3.6	120	3.1
32726 Eustis	158	9.4	208	12.4	208	12.9
32778 Tavares	117	7.4	144	9.0	127	7.8
33513 Bushnell	96	8.8	76	6.7	100	9.4
33585 Sumterville	14	9.2	16	10.0	24	15.2
33597 Webster	32	4.4	51	6.8	58	8.5
34731 Fruitland Park	107	11.9	93	9.8	102	10.8
34748 Leesburg	469	13.8	516	15.1	458	14.0
34785 Wildwood	94	5.2	110	5.9	104	5.9
34788 Leesburg	95	6.0	111	6.8	98	5.9
Service Area	1,443	7.6	1,648	8.5	1,629	8.5
Florida	121,112	8.1	129,580	8.7	138,712	9.3

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010;
 ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 36. Number and Rate of Emergency Room Visits Per 1,000 for Mental Health Reasons for All Ages, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010. *

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	1,384	46.4	1,469	48.6	1,698	60.4
32162 The Villages	714	19.0	746	19.0	938	21.3
32726 Eustis	797	38.1	946	45.0	1,359	67.3
32778 Tavares	541	29.7	761	41.2	1,045	56.0
33513 Bushnell	518	39.2	522	37.9	678	52.4
33585 Sumterville	53	27.5	63	30.7	83	41.2
33597 Webster	244	25.0	378	37.6	391	42.7
34731 Fruitland Park	709	64.8	749	64.6	945	82.3
34748 Leesburg	9,438	233.6	2,796	68.6	3,323	85.6
34785 Wildwood	921	45.1	982	46.3	1,168	58.6
34788 Leesburg	547	30.2	756	41.2	938	49.5
Service Area	15,866	71.7	10,168	44.8	12,566	56.0
Florida	814,463	42.6	897,467	47.2	951,181	50.3

* ICD 9 Codes 290 - 316.99 were used in determining mental health visits. The main reason category as well as all diagnosis codes were looked at to pull off the mental health visits.

Please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted for inpatient care at the reporting entity.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Emergency Department Visit Data, 2008-2010; ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 37. Number and Rate of Emergency Room Visits Per 1,000 for Mental Health Reasons for the 0-17 Years of Age, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	39	14.5	50	18.7	54	24.0
32162 The Villages	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2
32726 Eustis	38	9.0	58	13.6	78	19.1
32778 Tavares	20	8.3	31	12.6	63	25.8
33513 Bushnell	139	60.3	20	8.1	24	10.7
33585 Sumterville	6	14.6	3	6.7	4	9.2
33597 Webster	9	3.7	14	5.5	22	9.4
34731 Fruitland Park	20	10.2	28	13.3	39	19.3
34748 Leesburg	89	13.7	104	15.7	138	22.6
34785 Wildwood	37	15.1	37	14.8	46	20.4
34788 Leesburg	10	4.7	29	13.5	31	14.2
Service Area	408	12.6	374	11.2	500	15.5
Florida	35,380	8.7	38,594	9.5	40,231	10.0

* ICD 9 Codes 290 - 316.99 were used in determining mental health visits. The main reason category as well as all diagnosis codes were looked at to pull off the mental health visits.

Please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted for inpatient care at the reporting entity.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Emergency Department Visit Data, 2008-2010; ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 38. Number and Rates of Emergency Room Visits Per 1,000 for Mental Health Reasons for the 18+ Years of Age, by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32159 Lady Lake	1,345	49.5	1,419	51.5	1,644	63.6
32162 The Villages	713	21.8	746	21.9	937	24.5
32726 Eustis	759	45.4	888	53.0	1,281	79.5
32778 Tavares	521	33.0	730	45.5	982	60.6
33513 Bushnell	379	34.7	502	44.4	654	61.2
33585 Sumterville	47	30.9	60	37.4	79	50.0
33597 Webster	235	32.0	364	48.5	369	54.0
34731 Fruitland Park	689	76.8	721	76.0	906	95.8
34748 Leesburg	9,349	275.8	2,692	78.9	3,185	97.3
34785 Wildwood	884	49.2	945	50.4	1,122	63.5
34788 Leesburg	537	33.7	727	44.9	907	54.2
Service Area	15,458	81.8	9,794	50.6	12,066	62.8
Florida	779,083	51.8	858,873	57.5	910,950	61.1

* ICD 9 Codes 290 - 316.99 were used in determining mental health visits. The main reason category as well as all diagnosis codes were looked at to pull off the mental health visits.

Please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted for inpatient care at the reporting entity.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Emergency Department Visit Data, 2008-2010; ESRI Business Solutions Population Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Baker Act Initiations

Table 39. Number of Involuntary Exam Initiations (Baker Acts) for Residents of Service Area and Florida, 2005-2009.

Area	Number	Rate Per 100,000 Persons	Number	Rate Per 100,000 Persons
	2005		2006	
Lake County	1,415	532.5	1,658	593.0
Sumter County	188	248.5	202	238.5
Florida	116,618	647.2	118,749	644.0
	2007		2008	
Lake County	1,446	501.9	1,715	593.0
Sumter County	254	279.1	271	289.5
Florida	122,477	653.9	132,075	702.1
	2009			
Lake County	1,909	652.4		
Sumter County	292	304.1		
Florida	133,367	708.7		

Source: University of South Florida; Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, Special Report of Baker Act Data by County of Residence for Multiple Years and by Age Groups, March 2012; Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using Population Estimates System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Domestic Violence Offenses

Table 40. Total Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population for Domestic Violence Offenses, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2001-2010.

Area	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
	2001		2002	
Lake County	1,501	673.1	1,539	658.8
Sumter County	324	557.8	324	522.8
Florida	124,016	755.6	121,834	726.4
	2003		2004	
Lake County	1,537	632.7	1,635	643.1
Sumter County	264	415.6	344	511.7
Florida	120,697	703.2	119,772	680.0
	2005		2006	
Lake County	2,069	778.7	1,898	678.9
Sumter County	293	387.3	218	257.4
Florida	120,386	668.1	115,170	624.5
	2007		2008	
Lake County	1,921	666.8	1,887	652.5
Sumter County	257	282.4	199	212.6
Florida	115,150	614.7	113,123	601.3
	2009		2010	
Lake County	1,853	633.3	1,569	533.9
Sumter County	199	207.2	181	180.3
Florida	116,547	619.3	113,378	603.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 41. Total Domestic Violence Offenses by Type, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Type of Offense	Lake County	Sumter County	Florida
Murder	4	1	191
Manslaughter	0	0	19
Forcible Rape	8	2	954
Forcible Sodomy	2	0	270
Forcible Fondling	24	0	846
Aggravated Assault	220	40	18,299
Aggravated Stalking	4	0	214
Simple Assault	1,296	136	89,435
Threat/Intimidation	4	2	2,758
Stalking	7	0	392
Total	1,569	181	113,378

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement; Domestic Violence Annual Report, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Health Care Access and Utilization

Shortage Area's

Table 42. Dental Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) by County, 2012.

Type	Name	Score
Lake County		
Population Group	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	12
Correctional Facility	Lake CI	12
Federally Qualified Health Center Look A Like	Gchn-Umatilla Health Clinic	20
Sumter County		
Correctional Facility	Federal Correctional Complex- Coleman	12
Correctional Facility	Sumter CI	3
Population Group	Low Income	13
Comprehensive Health Center	Thomas Langley Medical Center	13
Rural Health Clinic	Wildwood Medical Center	1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Shortage Areas: HPSA by State & County System; <http://www.hrsa.gov> (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 43. Mental Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) by County, 2012.

Type	Name	Score
Lake County		
Single County	Single County	15
Correctional Facility	Lake CI	12
Federally Qualified Health Center Look A Like	Gchn-Umatilla Health Clinic	16
Sumter County		
Comprehensive Health Center	Thomas Langley Medical Center	4
Correctional Facility	Federal Correctional Complex - Coleman	12
Correctional Facility	Sumter CI	12
Correctional Facility	Northwest FL Reception Center	21
Rural Health Clinic	Wildwood Medical Center	14
Population Group	Low Income	16

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Shortage Areas: HPSA by State & County System; <http://www.hrsa.gov> (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 44. Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) by County, 2012.

Type	Name	Score
Lake County		
Population Group	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	14
Correctional Facility	Lake CI	3
Federally Qualified Health Center Look A Like	Gchn-Umatilla Health Clinic	15
Sumter County		
Comprehensive Health Center	Thomas Langley Medical Center	3
Correctional Facility	Federal Correctional Complex - Coleman	21
Correctional Facility	Sumter CI	12
Correctional Facility	Northwest FL Reception Center	16
Rural Health Clinic	Wildwood Medical Center	2
Population Group	Low Income	16

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Shortage Areas: HPSA by State & County System; <http://www.hrsa.gov> (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 45. Medically Underserved Areas (MUA/MUP) by County, 2012.

Type	Name	Score
Lake County		
MUP	Low Income North Lake County	45.6
MUP	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	55.1
Sumter County		
MUA	Sumter County	46.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Shortage Areas: HPSA by State & County System; <http://www.hrsa.gov> (June 2, 2012).

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Medicaid

Table 46. Number of Medicaid Eligibles and Percent of Total Population by Zip Code, Service Area and Florida as of December 2010.

Area	Total Population	Medicaid Eligibles	
		Number	Percent
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	2,245	7.8
32162 The Villages	45,180	314	0.7
32726 Eustis	20,029	3,920	19.6
32778 Tavares	18,617	2,420	13.0
33513 Bushnell	12,086	1,993	16.5
33585 Sumterville	1,058	207	19.6
33597 Webster	8,026	1,842	23.0
34731 Fruitland Park	10,815	1,606	14.8
34748 Leesburg	38,246	6,624	17.3
34785 Wildwood	18,005	3,050	16.9
34788 Leesburg	17,519	2,064	11.8
Service Area	218,448	26,285	12.0
Florida	18,801,310	2,953,993	15.7

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Office, Special Report, December 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Bed and Physician Availability

Table 47. The Rate of Total Hospital Beds Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2006-2010.

Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lake County	235.0	228.1	229.3	226.6	234.1
Sumter County	70.8	211.0	211.5	206.2	197.2
Florida	315.6	314.0	316.9	319.1	320.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 2, 2012).
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 48. The Rate of Total Nursing Home Beds Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2006-2010.

Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lake County	503.2	488.4	486.5	505.5	503.3
Sumter County	318.8	296.7	288.5	281.2	268.9
Florida	447.8	440.3	437.6	438.6	458.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 2, 2012)
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 49. The Rate of Physicians by Type Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, Fiscal Years, 2006-2007 – 2010-2011.

Type of Physician	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Lake County					
Family Practice Physicians	16.8	16.7	20.1	19.1	23.1
Internists	28.6	33.0	33.2	28.0	40.5
OB/GYN	6.1	6.9	6.9	5.1	8.8
Pediatricians	8.2	8.3	10.0	6.2	8.8
Total Physicians	170.6	177.0	181.2	167.5	197.4
Sumter County					
Family Practice Physicians	3.5	9.9	9.6	4.2	5.0
Internists	11.8	13.2	15.0	5.2	4.0
OB/GYN	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Pediatricians	-	-	-	-	2.0
Total Physicians	40.1	51.7	59.8	34.4	49.8
Florida					
Family Practice Physicians	17.4	18.1	20.1	19.7	28.9
Internists	47.0	49.0	51.8	41.8	58.7
OB/GYN	9.7	9.9	10.5	7.9	11.9
Pediatricians	17.7	19.9	20.0	14.9	25.3
Total Physicians	267.4	283.1	298.6	300.6	336.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 4, 2012).
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Dental

Table 50. Access to Dental Care by Low Income Persons and Percents of Population Below Poverty, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2001-2010.

Year	Lake County	Sumter County	Florida
2001	23.9	69.5	23.2
2002	21.0	80.5	24.8
2003	22.4	78.9	24.7
2004	22.0	36.5	25.5
2005	26.9	35.2	25.2
2006	26.6	31.6	24.4
2007	29.1	30.0	25.6
2008	32.5	29.2	28.7
2009	38.8	31.2	29.3
2010	45.2	32.3	36.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 4, 2012).
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 51. The Number and Rate of Licensed Dentists Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, Fiscal Years 2006-2007 – 2010-2011.

Fiscal Year	Lake County		Sumter County		Florida	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2006-07	117	41.8	20	23.6	11,576	62.8
2007-08	117	40.6	23	25.3	11,403	60.9
2008-09	118	40.8	26	27.8	11,785	62.6
2009-10	118	40.3	18	18.7	11,647	61.9
2010-11	137	46.6	33	32.9	11,943	63.6

Please note: Data includes actively licensed providers only.
 Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics & Assessment, reports generated by WellFlorida; using the Health Indicators System; <http://www.Floridacharts.com>; (June 4, 2012).
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Inpatient Hospital Utilization

Total Inpatient Hospital Utilization

Table 52. Total Number and Percent of Discharges and Patient Days by Zip Code by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years, 2008-2010.

Area	Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Patient Days	Percent of Patient Days	ALOS *
2008					
32159 Lady Lake	5,646	16.0	25,186	15.8	4.5
32162 The Villages	5,627	15.9	22,743	14.3	4.0
32726 Eustis	3,392	9.6	15,584	9.8	4.6
32778 Tavares	3,183	9.0	14,365	9.0	4.5
33513 Bushnell	1,738	4.9	7,551	4.7	4.3
33585 Sumterville	187	0.5	972	0.6	5.2
33597 Webster	1,086	3.1	4,268	2.7	3.9
34731 Fruitland Park	1,678	4.7	7,519	4.7	4.5
34748 Leesburg	7,615	21.5	36,184	22.7	4.8
34785 Wildwood	2,308	6.5	11,075	7.0	4.8
34788 Leesburg	2,929	8.3	13,745	8.6	4.7
Service Area	35,389	100	159,192	100	4.5
Florida	2,482,310		11,900,274		4.8
2009					
32159 Lady Lake	5,973	15.7	25,269	15.2	4.2
32162 The Villages	6,556	17.2	26,696	16.0	4.1
32726 Eustis	3,739	9.8	17,495	10.5	4.7
32778 Tavares	3,326	8.7	15,269	9.2	4.6
33513 Bushnell	1,685	4.4	7,238	4.3	4.3
33585 Sumterville	163	0.4	744	0.4	4.6
33597 Webster	1,194	3.1	5,039	3.0	4.2
34731 Fruitland Park	1,816	4.8	8,609	5.2	4.7
34748 Leesburg	8,174	21.5	36,087	21.7	4.4
34785 Wildwood	2,506	6.6	11,075	6.7	4.4
34788 Leesburg	2,958	7.8	12,895	7.7	4.4
Service Area	38,090	100	166,416	100	4.4
Florida	2,514,758		11,900,910		4.7

* ALOS is the average length of stay.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 52 Cont. Total Number and Percent of Discharges and Patient Days by Zip Code by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Area	Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Patient Days	Percent of Patient Days	ALOS *
2010					
32159 Lady Lake	6,265	15.7	29,503	16.1	4.7
32162 The Villages	7,560	18.9	32,750	17.9	4.3
32726 Eustis	3,739	9.3	17,148	9.4	4.6
32778 Tavares	3,350	8.4	14,611	8.0	4.4
33513 Bushnell	1,666	4.2	7,505	4.1	4.5
33585 Sumterville	194	0.5	968	0.5	5.0
33597 Webster	1,163	2.9	5,110	2.8	4.4
34731 Fruitland Park	1,946	4.9	8,976	4.9	4.6
34748 Leesburg	8,452	21.1	40,415	22.1	4.8
34785 Wildwood	2,527	6.3	11,934	6.5	4.7
34788 Leesburg	3,165	7.9	14,214	7.8	4.5
Service Area	40,027	100	183,134	100	4.6
Florida	2,544,957		12,342,698		4.8

* ALOS is the average length of stay.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 53. Total Number and Percent of Discharges and Patient Days by Payor Source, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Payor	LRMC Service Area Zip Codes				Florida			
	Discharges		Patient Days		Discharges		Patient Days	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008								
Medicare	22,278	63.0	106,353	66.8	1,031,814	41.6	5,790,863	48.7
Medicaid	3,678	10.4	14,953	9.4	456,381	18.4	2,075,363	17.4
Private Insurance	6,518	18.4	25,342	15.9	704,135	28.4	2,779,973	23.4
VA/Champus	431	1.2	2,009	1.3	37,235	1.5	156,380	1.3
Self Pay/Charity	2,179	6.2	8,529	5.4	202,900	8.2	830,878	7.0
All Others *	305	0.9	2,006	1.3	49,845	2.0	266,817	2.2
Total	35,389	100.0	159,192	100.0	2,482,310	100.0	11,900,274	100.0
2009								
Medicare	24,230	63.6	110,196	66.2	1,059,175	42.1	5,790,118	48.7
Medicaid	4,250	11.2	17,907	10.8	497,075	19.8	2,229,099	18.7
Private Insurance	6,471	17.0	25,369	15.2	667,378	26.5	2,661,084	22.4
VA/Champus	578	1.5	2,308	1.4	39,782	1.6	162,315	1.4
Self Pay/Charity	2,246	5.9	8,979	5.4	205,672	8.2	806,924	6.8
All Others *	315	0.8	1,657	1.0	45,676	1.8	251,370	2.1
Total	38,090	100.0	166,416	100.0	2,514,758	100.0	11,900,910	100.0
2010								
Medicare	25,923	64.8	126,677	69.2	1,116,770	43.9	6,246,085	50.6
Medicaid	4,732	11.8	18,086	9.9	523,309	20.6	2,354,786	19.1
Private Insurance	5,992	15.0	23,667	12.9	607,877	23.9	2,452,837	19.9
VA/TriCare **	590	1.5	2,337	1.3	43,268	1.7	184,559	1.5
Self Pay/Charity	2,251	5.6	8,350	4.6	199,262	7.8	778,994	6.3
All Others ***	539	1.3	4,017	2.2	54,471	2.1	325,437	2.6
Total	40,027	100.0	183,134	100.0	2,544,957	100.0	12,342,698	100.0

* All Others include Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other and KidCare.

** In 2010 several payor categories were changed. The code for Champus changed to TriCare or Other Federal Government, the code for charity changed to be non-payment which includes charity, professional courtesy, no charge, research/clinical trial, refusal to pay/bad debt, Hill Burton free care and research/donor that is known at the time of reporting.

*** All Others includes Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other, Kidcare and Commercial Liability Coverage.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 54. Number of Discharges and Patient Days for the Top 10 DRGS Per Year by Service Area, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG)	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS *
2008			
Major Joint replacement or reattachment of lower extremity w/o MCC (470)	1,563	5,360	3.4
Normal Newborn (795)	868	1,875	2.2
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	786	2,515	3.2
Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnoses (775)	766	1,847	2.4
Psychoses (885)	722	4,948	6.9
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	672	2,158	3.2
Chest Pain (313)	629	1,252	2.0
Syncope & Collapse (312)	579	1,600	2.8
Neonate with other significant problems (794)	558	1,422	2.5
Septicemia w/o MV 96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	505	3,662	7.3
All Others	27,741	132,553	4.8
Total	35,389	159,192	4.5
2009			
Major Joint replacement or reattachment of lower extremity w/o MCC (470)	1,584	5,490	3.5
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	929	2,759	3.0
Psychoses (885)	898	7,092	7.9
Normal Newborn (795)	841	1,841	2.2
Septicemia w/o MV 96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	749	4,784	6.4
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	730	2,075	2.8
Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnoses (775)	703	1,704	2.4
Chest Pain (313)	673	1,156	1.7
Syncope & Collapse (312)	585	1,477	2.5
Cardiac Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders without CC/MCC (310)	574	1,367	2.4
All Others	29,824	136,671	4.6
Total	38,090	166,416	4.4

* ALOS is the average length of stay.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 54 Cont. Number of Discharges and Patient Days for the Top 10 DRGs Per Year, by Service Area, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG)	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS *
2010			
Major Joint replacement or reattachment of lower extremity w/o MCC (470)	1,637	5,693	3.5
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	1,083	3,209	3.0
Psychoses (885)	846	6,710	7.9
Normal Newborn (795)	813	1,751	2.2
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	755	2,245	3.0
Septicemia w/o MV96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	733	5,044	6.9
Chest Pain (313)	699	1,285	1.8
Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnoses (775)	690	1,691	2.5
Syncope & Collapse (312)	681	1,720	2.5
Heart Failure and Shock with MCC (291)	567	3,363	5.9
All Others	31,523	150,423	4.8
Total	40,027	183,134	4.6

* ALOS is the average length of stay.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Avoidable Inpatient Hospital Utilization

Table 55. Number of Avoidable Discharges and Rate Per 1,000 Population < 65 Years of Age by Zip Code, by Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010.

Area	Population 0-64 years of age	Total Avoidable Discharges	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Population 0-64 years of age	Total Avoidable Discharges	Rate Per 1,000 Population
	2008			2009		
32159 Lady Lake	12,585	197	15.7	12,353	247	20.0
32162 The Villages	22,461	146	6.5	23,111	163	7.1
32726 Eustis	15,479	247	16.0	15,448	342	22.1
32778 Tavares	11,776	177	15.0	11,860	205	17.3
33513 Bushnell	10,820	132	12.2	11,181	158	14.1
33585 Sumterville	1,600	16	10.0	1,706	17	10.0
33597 Webster	8,108	104	12.8	8,388	105	12.5
34731 Fruitland Park	8,124	137	16.9	8,521	125	14.7
34748 Leesburg	25,441	546	21.5	25,460	531	20.9
34785 Wildwood	16,375	191	11.7	17,037	239	14.0
34788 Leesburg	10,259	165	16.1	10,280	179	17.4
Service Area	143,028	2,058	14.4	145,345	2,311	15.9
Florida	15,694,780	211,885	13.5	15,596,086	221,229	14.2
	2010					
32159 Lady Lake	10,556	259	24.5			
32162 The Villages	26,342	165	6.3			
32726 Eustis	14,942	361	24.2			
32778 Tavares	11,898	236	19.8			
33513 Bushnell	10,507	156	14.8			
33585 Sumterville	1,671	18	10.8			
33597 Webster	7,628	100	13.1			
34731 Fruitland Park	8,336	189	22.7			
34748 Leesburg	23,875	574	24.0			
34785 Wildwood	16,197	241	14.9			
34788 Leesburg	10,471	193	18.4			
Service Area	142,423	2,492	17.5			
Florida	15,464,721	219,208	14.2			

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2008-2010; ESRI Business Solutions, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 56. Total Number and Percent of Avoidable Discharges and Patient Days by Payor Source for < 65 Years of Age, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years, 2008-2010.

Payor	Discharges		Patient Days	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LRMC Service Area Zip Codes - 2008				
Medicare	499	24.2	2,493	26.5
Medicaid	479	23.3	2,162	23.0
Private Insurance	646	31.4	2,848	30.3
VA/Champus	69	3.4	384	4.1
Self Pay/Charity	344	16.7	1,399	14.9
All Others *	21	1.0	105	1.1
Total	2,058	100	9,391	100
Florida - 2008				
Medicare	37,758	17.8	216,798	22.2
Medicaid	55,293	26.1	261,546	26.8
Private Insurance	71,519	33.8	300,840	30.8
VA/Champus	4,671	2.2	20,648	2.1
Self Pay/Charity	35,797	16.9	144,812	14.8
All Others *	6,847	3.2	31,176	3.2
Total	211,885	100.0	975,820	100.0
LRMC Service Area Zip Codes - 2009				
Medicare	523	22.6	2,304	24.6
Medicaid	590	25.5	2,256	24.1
Private Insurance	705	30.5	2,849	30.4
VA/Champus	86	3.7	248	2.7
Self Pay/Charity	382	16.5	1,618	17.3
All Others *	25	1.1	82	0.9
Total	2,311	100	9,357	100
Florida - 2009				
Medicare	40,501	18.3	217,037	22.4
Medicaid	62,236	28.1	278,280	28.7
Private Insurance	69,064	31.2	281,169	29.0
VA/Champus	4,876	2.2	20,073	2.1
Self Pay/Charity	38,296	17.3	144,190	14.9
All Others *	6,256	2.8	28,163	2.9
Total	221,229	100.0	968,912	100.0

* All Others include Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other and KidCare.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 56 Cont. Total Number and Percent of Avoidable Discharges and Patient Days by Payor Source for < 65 Years of Age, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Payor	Discharges		Patient Days	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LRMC Service Area Zip Codes - 2010				
Medicare	586	23.5	2,776	28.1
Medicaid	683	27.4	2,501	25.3
Private Insurance	723	29.0	2,747	27.8
VA/Champus	95	3.8	379	3.8
Self Pay/Charity	367	14.7	1,258	12.7
All Others *	38	1.5	219	2.2
Total	2,492	100	9,880	100
Florida - 2010				
Medicare	41,852	19.1	222,475	23.3
Medicaid	66,911	30.5	295,775	31.0
Private Insurance	61,244	27.9	249,475	26.1
VA/Champus	4,951	2.3	21,367	2.2
Self Pay/Charity	37,571	17.1	136,046	14.2
All Others *	6,679	3.0	29,923	3.1
Total	219,208	100	955,061	100

** In 2010 several payor categories were changed. The code for Champus changed to TriCare or Other Federal Government, the code for charity changed to be non-payment which includes charity, professional courtesy, no charge, research/clinical trial, refusal to pay/bad debt, Hill Burton free care and research/donor that is known at the time of reporting.

*** All Others includes Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other, Kidcare and Commercial Liability Coverage.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Detailed Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 57. Top 10 Reasons for Avoidable Discharges for the Population < 65 Years of Age, by Service Area, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Avoidable Reason	Number	Percent of Total (N)
2008 (N=2,058)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	593	28.8
Cellulitis	309	15.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	272	13.2
Congestive Heart Failure	203	9.9
Asthma	156	7.6
Kidney/Urinary Infection	98	4.8
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	92	4.5
Diabetes "A"	64	3.1
Diabetes "B"	57	2.8
Gastroenteritis	56	2.7
2009 (N=2,311)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	692	29.9
Cellulitis	289	12.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	284	12.3
Congestive Heart Failure	210	9.1
Asthma	176	7.6
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	141	6.1
Kidney/Urinary Infection	123	5.3
Hypertension	84	3.6
Gastroenteritis	72	3.1
Diabetes "A"	64	2.8
2010 (N=2,492)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	697	28.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	319	12.8
Cellulitis	314	12.6
Congestive Heart Failure	243	9.8
Asthma	217	8.7
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	160	6.4
Kidney/Urinary Infection	145	5.8
Gastroenteritis	89	3.6
Diabetes "A"	88	3.5
Hypertension	82	3.3

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Emergency Department

All Emergency Department Visits

Table 58. Number and Percent of Emergency Department Visits by Payor Source, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Payor Source	LRMC Service Area Zips		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008				
Medicare	15,986	27.9	836,426	14.8
Medicaid	11,879	20.7	1,350,498	23.9
Private	12,753	22.3	1,629,408	28.9
VA/Champus	718	1.3	93,456	1.7
Self Pay/Charity	15,092	26.3	1,546,720	27.4
All Others **	864	1.5	188,231	3.3
Total	57,292	100	5,644,739	100.0
2009				
Medicare	16,934	26.6	892,606	14.4
Medicaid	17,442	27.4	1,743,522	28.2
Private	12,713	20.0	1,635,471	26.4
VA/Champus	853	1.3	101,527	1.6
Self Pay/Charity	14,557	22.9	1,636,798	26.4
All Others **	1,105	1.7	182,679	2.9
Total	63,604	100	6,192,603	100.0
2010				
Medicare	18,026	28.0	892,606	14.4
Medicaid	19,149	29.7	1,743,522	28.2
Private	10,741	16.7	1,635,471	26.4
VA/TriCare ***	975	1.5	101,527	1.6
Self Pay/Non Payment ***	13,271	20.6	1,636,798	26.4
All Others ****	2,331	3.6	182,679	2.9
Total	64,493	100	6,192,603	100.0

Please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted for inpatient care at the reporting entity.

** All Others include Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other, Kidcare and Unknown.

*** In 2010 several payor categories were changed. The code for Champus changed to TriCare or Other Federal Government, the code for charity changed to be non-payment which includes charity, professional courtesy, no charge, research/clinical trial, refusal to pay/bad debt, Hill Burton free care and research/donor that is known at the time of reporting.

**** All Others includes Workers Compensation, Other State/Local Government, Other, Kidcare and Commercial Liability Coverage.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Emergency Department Visit Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 59. Number and Percent of the Main Reason for Emergency Department Visits by Year, by Service Area, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

ICD 9 Code	Number	Percent
2008		
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	4,159	7.3
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	3,392	5.9
Cough (786.2)	2,219	3.9
Headache (784.0)	1,804	3.1
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	1,757	3.1
Fever (780.6)	1,689	2.9
Pain in Limb (729.5)	1,686	2.9
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	1,619	2.8
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	1,447	2.5
Unspecified disorder of the teeth and supporting structures (525.9)	1,209	2.1
All Other Reasons **	36,311	63.4
Total	57,292	100.0
2009		
Fever, unspecified (780.60)	4,639	7.3
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	4,430	7.0
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	3,620	5.7
Cough (786.2)	3,296	5.2
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	2,072	3.3
Headache (784.0)	1,924	3.0
Pain in Limb (729.5)	1,837	2.9
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	1,698	2.7
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	1,695	2.7
Head injury, unspecified (959.01)	1,419	2.2
All Other Reasons **	36,974	58.1
Total	63,604	100.0
2010		
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	4,658	7.2
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	4,221	6.5
Fever, unspecified (780.60)	3,077	4.8
Cough (786.2)	2,580	4.0
Pain in Limb (729.5)	2,501	3.9
Headache (784.0)	2,051	3.2
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	1,801	2.8
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	1,727	2.7
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	1,607	2.5
Head injury, unspecified (959.01)	1,440	2.2
All Other Reasons **	38,830	60.2
Total	64,493	100.0

* Please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted to inpatient care at that reporting entity.

** All Other Reasons are the ones that were not in the top 10 and were grouped together.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Emergency Department Data, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

All Avoidable Emergency Department Visit Use

Table 60. Number of Avoidable Emergency Department Visits and Rate Per 1,000 Population by Zip Code, by Service Area and Florida, 2008-2010. *

Area	Total Population	Avoidable ED Visits		Total Population	Avoidable ED Visits	
		Total Number	Rate Per 1,000 Population		Total Number	Rate Per 1,000 Population
2008				2009		
32159 Lady Lake	29,853	3,127	104.7	30,227	3,468	114.7
32162 The Villages	37,595	1,829	48.7	39,236	1,946	49.6
32726 Eustis	20,945	4,445	212.2	21,017	4,827	229.7
32778 Tavares	18,207	2,709	148.8	18,491	3,079	166.5
33513 Bushnell	13,216	1,580	119.6	13,765	1,818	132.1
33585 Sumterville	1,930	255	132.1	2,052	223	108.7
33597 Webster	9,744	1,377	141.3	10,055	1,401	139.3
34731 Fruitland Park	10,937	1,657	151.5	11,590	1,844	159.1
34748 Leesburg	40,395	7,282	180.3	40,751	8,257	202.6
34785 Wildwood	20,410	2,705	132.5	21,229	3,022	142.4
34788 Leesburg	18,101	1,998	110.4	18,359	2,321	126.4
Service Area	221,333	28,963	130.9	226,772	32,206	142.0
Florida	19,119,225	2,441,227	127.7	19,021,613	2,700,734	142.0
2010						
32159 Lady Lake	28,105	3,462	123.2			
32162 The Villages	44,102	2,243	50.9			
32726 Eustis	20,192	4,263	211.1			
32778 Tavares	18,659	2,760	147.9			
33513 Bushnell	12,931	1,698	131.3			
33585 Sumterville	2,016	168	83.3			
33597 Webster	9,163	1,371	149.6			
34731 Fruitland Park	11,480	1,877	163.5			
34748 Leesburg	38,839	8,596	221.3			
34785 Wildwood	19,924	3,102	155.7			
34788 Leesburg	18,931	2,341	123.7			
Service Area	224,342	31,881	142.1			
Florida	18,917,612	3,032,305	160.3			

* ED Visits are classified into four categories using the NYU Algorithm: (1) Non Emergent, (2) Emergent/primary care treatable, (3) Emergent/emergency department care required but preventable/avoidable, (4) Emergent/emergency department care required, not preventable/avoidable. Therefore, the first three were combined to create the total number of avoidable ED visits.

Source: Broward Regional Health Planning Council,

<http://healthdata.brhpc.org/Default.aspx?pid=nyualgo>, June 6, 2012; ESRI Business Solutions, 2008-2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Avoidable Dental Visits to the Emergency Department Use

Table 61. Avoidable Dental Visits by County Residents to the Emergency Room by Payor Source for Residents of Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2008-2010.

Year	Lake County		Sumter County		Florida	
	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges
	Total					
2008	2,202	1,099,865	382	215,413	105,992	66,827,073
2009	1,957	1,091,195	408	284,330	113,067	78,227,710
2010	2,022	1,310,134	382	268,048	115,696	88,844,413
	Medicaid					
2008	534	218,935	102	45,539	28,875	16,183,133
2009	700	359,576	148	100,232	35,149	22,778,112
2010	755	459,842	156	103,805	40,430	29,751,245
	Commercial Insurance					
2008	314	163,582	56	33,347	14,704	10,217,540
2009	229	141,766	33	22,399	13,153	11,167,301
2010	204	147,782	38	31,014	11,715	11,042,899
	Self Pay					
2008	1,151	587,973	186	104,890	48,615	30,584,772
2009	858	436,438	189	129,355	50,014	31,834,937
2010	879	552,566	145	95,647	49,485	35,281,245
	All Other Payors					
2008	203	129,375	38	31,637	13,798	9,841,628
2009	170	153,415	38	32,344	14,751	12,447,360
2010	184	149,944	43	37,582	14,066	12,769,024

NR: Data was not reported in the report.

Source: Oral Health Emergency Room Spending in Florida Report conducted by the Health Council of Southeast Florida on behalf of the Florida Public Health Institute, 2012.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 62. Avoidable Dental Visits by County Residents to the Emergency Room by Selected Age Groups for Children in Lake County, Sumter County and Florida, 2008-2010.

Year	Lake County	Sumter County	Florida
	Total Visits		
2008	2,202	382	105,992
2009	1,957	408	113,067
2010	2,022	382	115,696
Total Children (0-19) Years of Age			
2008	264	56	14,603
2009	230	66	15,458
2010	238	35	15,528
Percent of the Total Visits that Children (0-19) Years of Age			
2008	12.0	14.7	13.8
2009	11.8	16.2	13.7
2010	11.8	9.2	13.4
0-4 Years of Age			
2008	71	19	4,286
2009	64	11	4,617
2010	65	9	4,588
5-9 Years of Age			
2008	54	6	2,795
2009	38	9	2,866
2010	39	8	2,922
10-14 Years of Age			
2008	33	8	1,670
2009	26	7	1,734
2010	28	5	1,845
15-19 Years of Age			
2008	106	23	5,852
2009	102	39	6,241
2010	106	13	6,173

Source: Oral Health Emergency Room Spending in Florida Report conducted by the Health Council of Southeast Florida on behalf of the Florida Public Health Institute, 2012.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Technical Notes

Avoidable Discharges/Inpatient Hospitalizations

Avoidable discharges are based on the ACS Conditions study done by John Billings. Only discharges for the less than 65 population are looked at. The codes are listed at

http://wagner.nyu.edu/chpsr/acs_codes.pdf.

Avoidable Emergency Department Visits

Avoidable emergency department visits are based on the NYU Algorithm. ED visits are classified into four categories based on the NYU Algorithm: (1) Non Emergent, (2) Emergent/Primary Care Treatable, (3) Emergent/Emergency Department Care Required But Preventable/Avoidable and (4) Emergent/Emergency Department Care Required Not Preventable/Avoidable. Therefore the first three categories were combined to create the total number of Avoidable ED Visits. This data is based on all ED Visits no matter what the age of the patient.

Avoidable Dental Emergency Department Visits

Avoidable dental emergency department visits are from the analysis of Emergency Department Visit data based on the Ambulatory Care-Sensitive Dental Conditions conducted by the Health Council of Southeast Florida.

Census Data Percentages

2010 Census data is now available for most data items. These data are included and are marked appropriately. When 2010 data is not available percentages based on the 2000 Census data are used in computing estimated 2010 numbers. These numbers and percents are marked in the applicable tables.

Some data that traditionally were on the long form have been released in the American Community Survey (ACS). This data is now available either in the one year, three year or five year releases. Data from the 2010 ACS were used in this report. In such cases, the data should not be compared to the 2010 Census data. It is important to remember, that while the ACS data were compiled over a period of time, the 2010 Census data are a "point in time" measure. Although the ACS produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, counties, cities and towns. These data are marked accordingly and the reader should exercise caution when interpreting these data.

Causes of Death Data

The various causes of death presented in this report are included in the following table along with the ICD 10 Codes that identify them. When ranking the causes of deaths for a county or for Florida they are ranked by the total number of deaths per disease for either the single year or three-year period and labeled accordingly.

Cause of Death	ICD 10 Codes
All Causes	All Codes
Alzheimer's Disease	G30
Cancer	C00-C97
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (Liver Disease)	K70, K73-K74
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	J40-J47
Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies	Q00-Q99
Diabetes	E10-E14
Essential Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease (Hypertension)	I10, I12
Heart Disease	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
HIV/AIDS (HIV)	B20-B24
Homicide	X85-Y09, Y87.0
Influenza & Pneumonia	J10-J18
Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes (MV Crashes)	V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis (Nephritis)	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27
Parkinson's Disease	G20-G21
Perinatal Conditions	P00-P96
Septicemia	A40-A41
Stroke	I60-I69
Suicide	X60-X84, Y87.0
Unintentional Injuries	V01-X59, Y85-Y86

Please note that Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes death data shown in various tables are a subset of unintentional injuries. Even though they may be shown separately for emphasis, they are not counted as a separate category when rank ordering the causes of death.

Crude Versus Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

Both the crude and the age-adjusted death rates (AADR) are displayed in this report. Crude rates are merely the actual number of deaths for a given cause for a desired population divided by total number in the desired population and then multiplied by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000 population, while AADR represent crude rates adjusted to standardize the population distribution effects on the rate.

Although useful for certain purposes, the crude death rate as a comparative measure has a major shortcoming. It is a function of the age distribution of the population at risk. For example, the population at risk in one county may be primarily elderly persons ages 65 and older while the population at risk in another county may be primarily of persons ages 40 to 50. Crude rates are recommended when a summary measure is needed and it is not necessary or desirable to adjust for other factors.

The frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age. In fact, the relationship of age to risk often dwarfs other important risk factors. For example, acute respiratory infections are more common in children of school age because of their immunologic susceptibility and exposure to other children in schools. Chronic conditions, such as arthritis and atherosclerosis, occur more frequently in older adults because of a variety of physiologic consequences of aging. Mortality rates tend to increase after the age of 40.

Because the occurrence of many health conditions is related to age, the most common adjustment for public health data is age adjustment. The age-adjustment process removes differences in the age

composition of two or more populations to allow comparisons between these populations independent of their age structure.

The age-adjusted death rate is a summary measure that eliminates the effect of the underlying age distribution of the population. The result is a figure that represents the theoretical risk of mortality for a population, if the population had an age distribution identical to that of a standard population. For example, a county's age-adjusted death rate is the weighted average of the age-specific death rates observed in that county, with the weights derived from the age distribution in an external population standard, such as the U.S. population.

Age-adjustment then allows for the comparison of two distinct populations (for example, Columbia County versus Florida) which most likely have differing age distributions. The age effects are in essence removed from the rates and the age-adjusted death rate then no longer reflects the actual death rate but is an indicator rate that can be used for relative comparisons.

In the past, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) age-adjusted rates using the US 1940 standard population. Other agencies used the US 1970 Standard. Beginning with 1999 data, federal agencies began age-adjusting to the US 2000 Standard Million Population.

Emergency Department (ED) Data

For tables with emergency department data please note that this data only includes emergency department visits in which emergency department registration occurs and the patient is not admitted for inpatient care at the reporting entity.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) Data

HPSAs may be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. They may be urban or rural areas, population groups or medical or other public facilities. Possible types of HPSA Designations in the area include.

Geographic Single County. Where the whole county is designated as HPSA.

Geographic Service Area. Where portions of a county, or portions of multiple counties, designated as a geographic HPSA.

Population Group. Where a population within an area is designated as a HPSA.

Correctional Institutions. Federal and State prisons and youth detention facilities.

Comprehensive Health Centers. Entities receiving Section 330 funds to operate comprehensive health centers.

FQHC Look-a-Like. Federally Qualified Health centers certified as meeting 330 requirements but not receiving grant funds.

Rural Health Clinic. Certified as Rural Health Clinics by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

HPSA Scores are developed for use by the National Health Service Corps in determining priorities for assignment of clinicians. Scores range from 1 to 25 for primary care and mental health, 1 to 26 for

dental health. The higher the score, the greater the priority. All Federally Qualified Health Centers and those Rural Health Clinics that provide access to care regardless of one's ability to pay, receive automatic facility HPSA designation. These facilities may have a HPSA score of 0.

Source. <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/hpsadictionary.htm>

Medically Underserved Areas & Populations (MUAs & MUPs) Data

MUAs may be a whole county or a group of contiguous counties, a group of county or civil divisions or a group of urban census tracts in which residents have a shortage of personal health services. MUPs may include groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care.

Possible types of MUAs & MUPs Designations in the area include.

C = Whole County

T = Census Tract

MUAs and MUPs score is the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) score. The lowest score (highest need) is 0; and the highest score (lowest need) is 100.

Source. <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/muadatadict.htm>

Service Area for Leesburg Regional Medical Center

The service area for Leesburg Regional Medical Center includes 10 ZIP Codes from Lake County and seven ZIP Codes from Sumter County. The Lake County ZIP Codes are 32159(32158 Post Office), 32726(32727 Post Office), 32778, 34731, 34748(34749 Post Office), 34788(34789 Post Office). The Sumter County ZIP Codes are: 32162(32163 Post Office), 33513, 33585, 33597, and 34785(33521 Post Office).

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

In previous Small Area Health Insurance Estimates(SAHIE) releases, uninsured was defined from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the question was for being covered "Some Time During The Past Calendar Year". With the newly released 2008 and 2009 data release from the Census the CPS ASEC data were replaced with American Community Survey (ACS) data. The ACS health insurance question asks "Is this person CURRENTLY covered by [specifically stated] health insurance or health coverage plans?" The Census does not recommend comparing the 2008 and 2009 data to previous-year SAHIE estimates.

ZIP Codes

For tables with ZIP Codes listed, the post office box ZIP Codes are included with the main ZIP Codes. ZIP Code 32158 Lady Lake is included with 32159 Lady Lake. ZIP Code 32727 Eustis is included with 32726 Eustis. ZIP Code 34748 Leesburg includes 34749 Leesburg, 34789 Leesburg is included with 34788 Leesburg. In Sumter County 33521 Wildwood is included with 34785 Wildwood.

All data are presented at the county level and state level for each indicator. ZIP Code level data are presented where available.

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)

The U.S. Census makes a distinction between “ZIP Codes” and “Zip Code Tabulation Areas”. Zip Codes are U.S. Postal Service (USPS) designations designed to facilitate mail delivery. The ZCTA was first developed for the 2000 Census to overcome the difficulties in precisely defining the land area covered by each ZIP Code, which is necessary in order to accurately tabulate census data for that area. In most instances the ZCTA code is the same as the ZIP code for an area.

ZCTAs are generalized area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Codes. They represent the most frequently occurring five-digit ZIP Code found in a given area. Simply put, each ZCTA is built by aggregating 2010 Census blocks, whose addresses use a given ZIP Code. Each resulting ZCTA is then assigned the most frequently occurring ZIP Code as its ZCTA code. For more information, please refer to the [ZCTA Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#).

Source: <http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA/zctafaq.html#Q5>

Appendix: Focus Group Introduction

Hello and welcome to our focus group. A focus group is basically just a chance to talk with people who have something in common. So I'd like to thank you for joining our discussion group as we try understanding what a healthy community means to each of you.

My name is _____ and I work with WellFlorida Council. The Council is a group out of Gainesville that is working with the Central Florida Health Alliance, which is comprised of Leesburg Regional Medical Center and The Villages Regional Hospital. We have several questions that we hope will stimulate discussion among you. We are not trying to change your mind or convince you of anything. We just want to hear your opinions. Everyone's opinion is very important so everyone will get a chance to speak. Each of you has different experiences that can mold our discussion. Feel free to express your opinion even if it is opposite from the person beside you. There are no right or wrong answers.

I will be taking notes today to help make the written report of our talk.

I want to tell you a few rules before we get started. The first rule is that everything you say will stay between us. We will not include your name in the written report. You may notice the voice recorder that is recording what we are saying. This is to make sure that what we write is what you have said, but the recording will be erased once the report is written. Furthermore, the recording will only be heard by approved WellFlorida staff assigned to this project.

As a second group rule, please do not repeat what we talk about today outside this room. It is important that we trust each other because we want you to feel comfortable talking.

The only other rule that I need you to follow is to speak only one person at a time. We don't want to miss anything anyone says, so it is important to not talk over one another or break into separate conversations.

Are there any questions about the focus group or what we are going to do today?

I have some questions, but they are only to help make sure we cover all of the ideas. I will use them to get us started and to keep our talk going, but you can talk about other things that you might think of along the way. Please feel free to share whatever you think is important for me to understand about health of your community.

Are there any other questions? Okay, let's get started. As a way of warming up, I would like to ask each of you what your favorite hobby is.

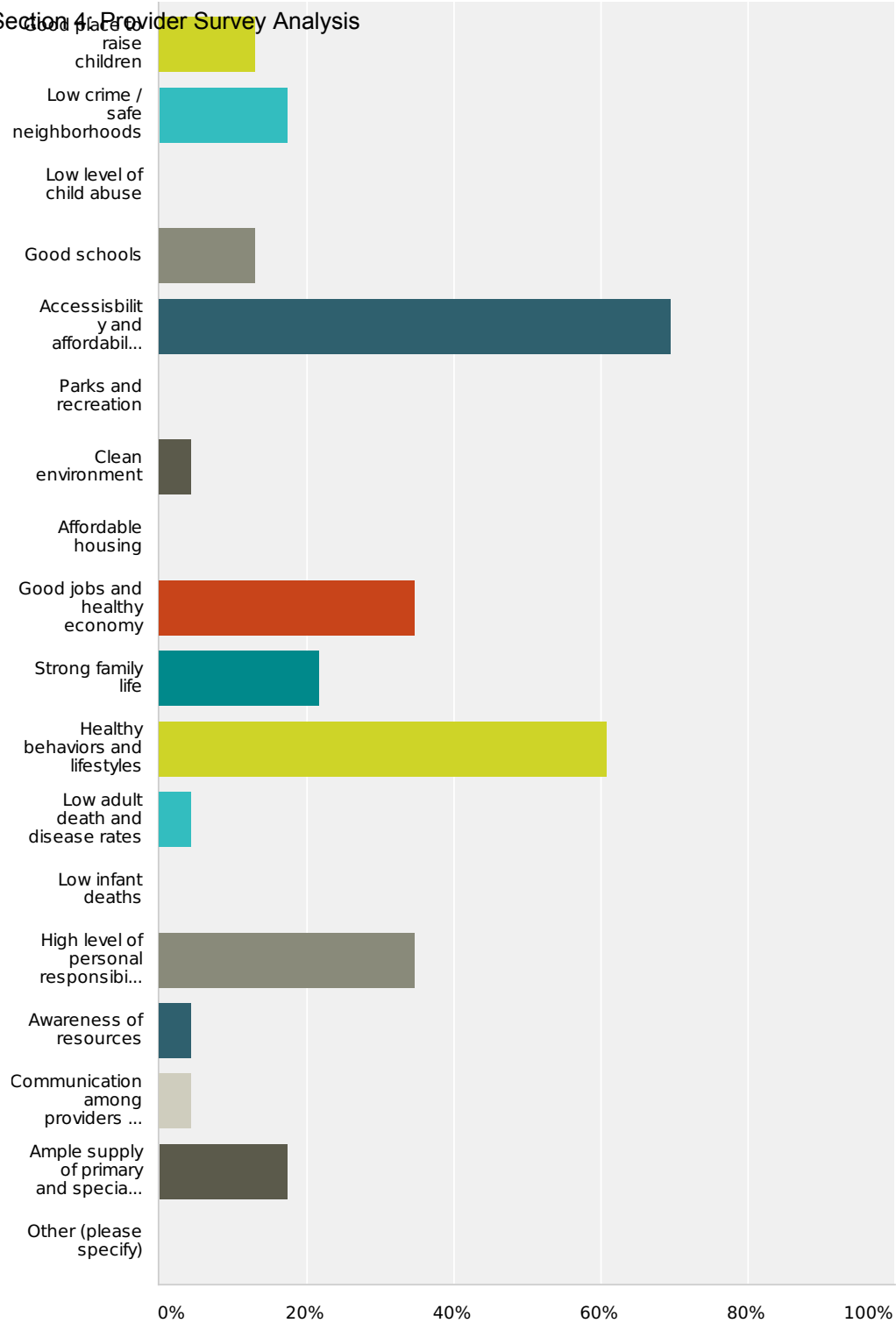
Appendix: Focus Group Questions

1. What does a “Healthy Community” mean to you?
2. What are the most important factors for creating a healthy community?
3. Why is a healthy community important to you?
4. In general, how would you rate the health and quality of life in North Lake County and Sumter Counties?
5. What are the pressing health related problems in our community?
6. Why do you think we have these problems in your community?
7. Are there people or groups of people in (North Lake County and Sumter County) whose health or quality of life may not be as good as others?
8. What strengths and resources do you have in your community to address these problems?
9. What barriers, if any, exist to improving health and quality of life in (North Lake and Sumter County)?
10. Do you think that your community provides enough places to receive routine medical care, or is it necessary to go outside of your town?
11. Do you feel (North Lake County and Sumter County) offers the levels of Health Care Services that you need now and/or envision will need, especially hospitalization?
12. How do you rate/rank your community hospital?
13. Which health care services, including prevention programs, do you think are missing in your community?
14. What needs to be done to address these issues?

Q1 In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most important factors that define a “Healthy Community” (those factors that most contribute to a healthy community and quality of life)? Please make THREE selections.

Answered: 23 Skipped: 0

Appendix: Section 4: Provider Survey Analysis



Answer Choices	Responses
Good place to raise children	13.04% 3
Low crime / safe neighborhoods	17.39% 4
Low level of child abuse	0% 0
Good schools	13.04% 3
Accessibility and affordability of health care	69.57% 16
Parks and recreation	0% 0

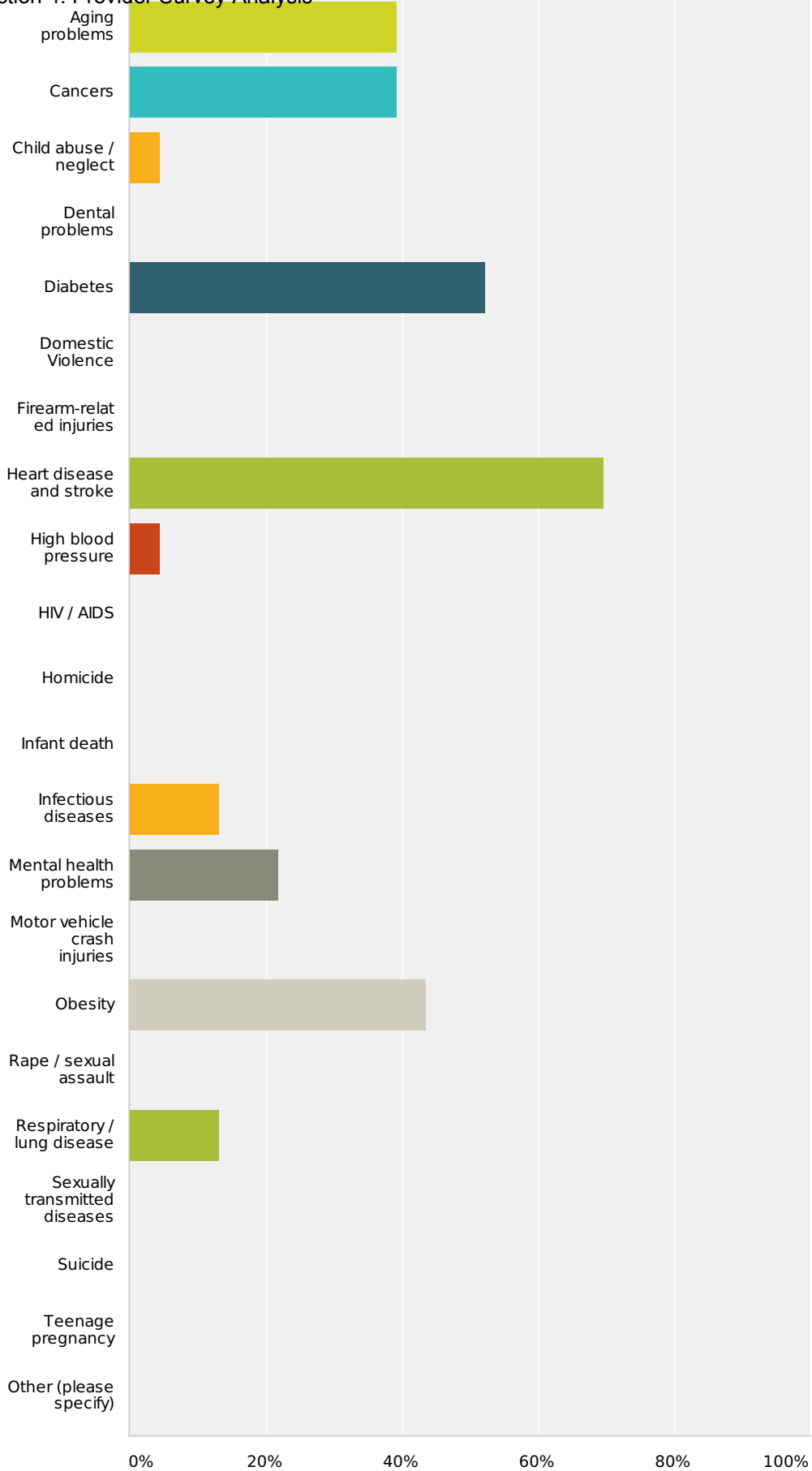
Total Respondents: 23

Appendix: Section 4: Provider Survey Analysis		
Clean environment	4.35%	1
Affordable housing	0%	0
Good jobs and healthy economy	34.78%	8
Strong family life	21.74%	5
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	60.87%	14
Low adult death and disease rates	4.35%	1
Low infant deaths	0%	0
High level of personal responsibility	34.78%	8
Awareness of resources	4.35%	1
Communication among providers and agencies	4.35%	1
Ample supply of primary and specialty physicians	17.39%	4
Other (please specify)	0%	0
Total Respondents: 23		

Q2 In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most important “health problems” in the community? (Those problems which have the greatest impact on overall community health.) Please make THREE selections.

Answered: 23 Skipped: 0

Appendix: Section 4: Provider Survey Analysis

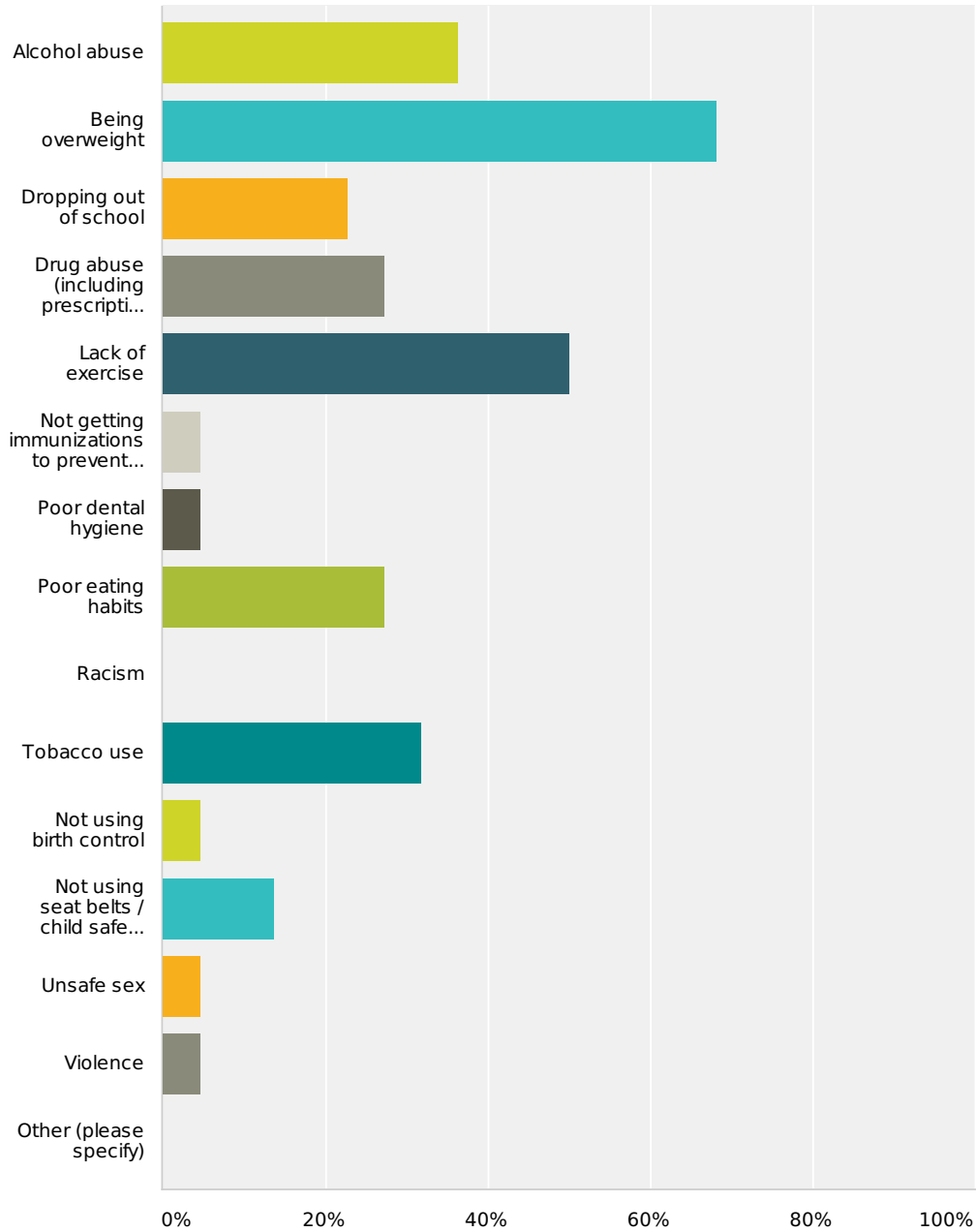


Appendix: Section 4: Provider Survey Analysis

Answer Choices	Responses	
Aging problems	39.13%	9
Cancers	39.13%	9
Child abuse / neglect	4.35%	1
Dental problems	0%	0
Diabetes	52.17%	12
Domestic Violence	0%	0
Firearm-related injuries	0%	0
Heart disease and stroke	69.57%	16
High blood pressure	4.35%	1
HIV / AIDS	0%	0
Homicide	0%	0
Infant death	0%	0
Infectious diseases	13.04%	3
Mental health problems	21.74%	5
Motor vehicle crash injuries	0%	0
Obesity	43.48%	10
Rape / sexual assault	0%	0
Respiratory / lung disease	13.04%	3
Sexually transmitted diseases	0%	0
Suicide	0%	0
Teenage pregnancy	0%	0
Other (please specify)	0%	0
Total Respondents: 23		

Q3 In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most risky health behaviors for this community? (Those behaviors which have the greatest impact on overall community health.) Please make THREE selections.

Answered: 22 Skipped: 1

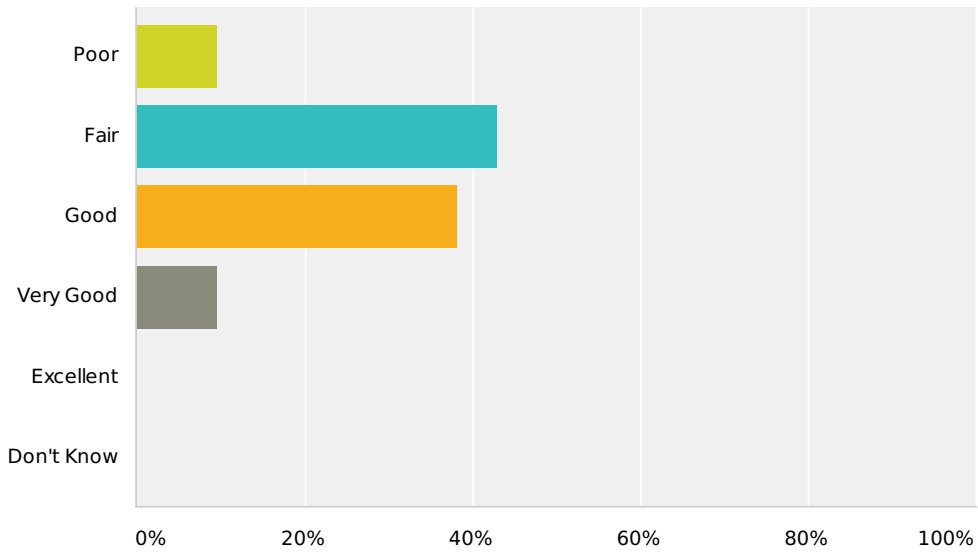


Answer Choices	Responses
Alcohol abuse	36.36% 8
Being overweight	68.18% 15
Total Respondents: 22	

Appendix: Section 4: Provider Survey Analysis		
Dropping out of school	22.73%	5
Drug abuse (including prescription drug abuse)	27.27%	6
Lack of exercise	50%	11
Not getting immunizations to prevent disease	4.55%	1
Poor dental hygiene	4.55%	1
Poor eating habits	27.27%	6
Racism	0%	0
Tobacco use	31.82%	7
Not using birth control	4.55%	1
Not using seat belts / child safety seats	13.64%	3
Unsafe sex	4.55%	1
Violence	4.55%	1
Other (please specify)	0%	0
Total Respondents: 22		

Q4 How would you rate North Lake County as a "healthy community" (choose only one)?

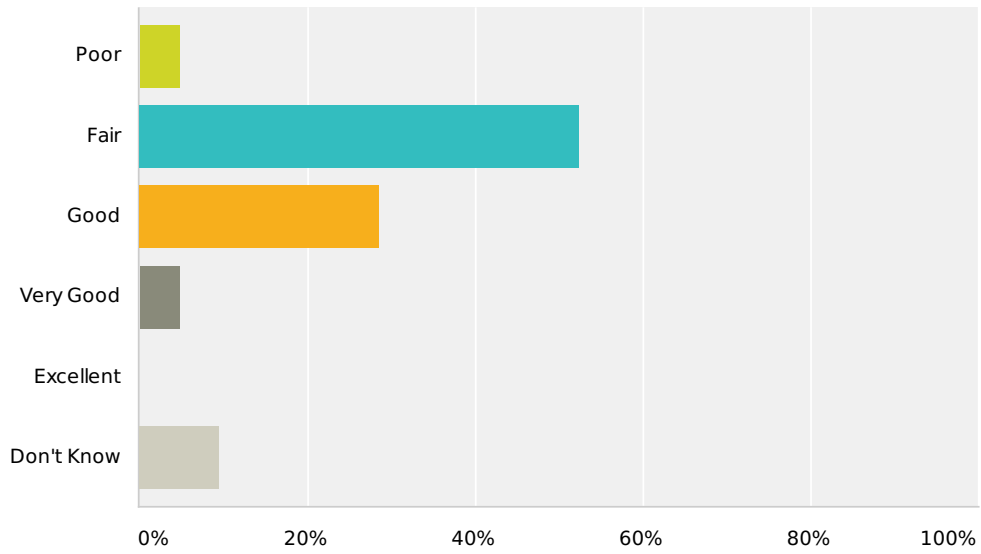
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Poor	9.52%	2
Fair	42.86%	9
Good	38.10%	8
Very Good	9.52%	2
Excellent	0%	0
Don't Know	0%	0
Total		21

Q5 How would you rate Sumter County as a "healthy community" (choose only one)?

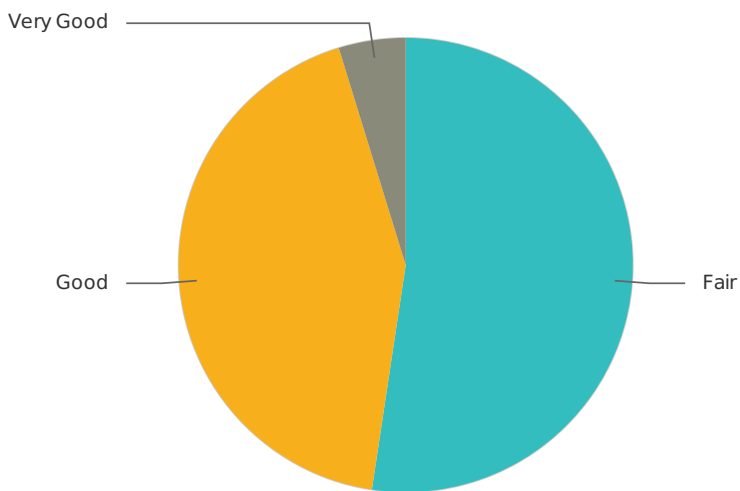
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses
Poor	4.76% 1
Fair	52.38% 11
Good	28.57% 6
Very Good	4.76% 1
Excellent	0% 0
Don't Know	9.52% 2
Total	21

Q6 Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in North Lake County is (choose only one):

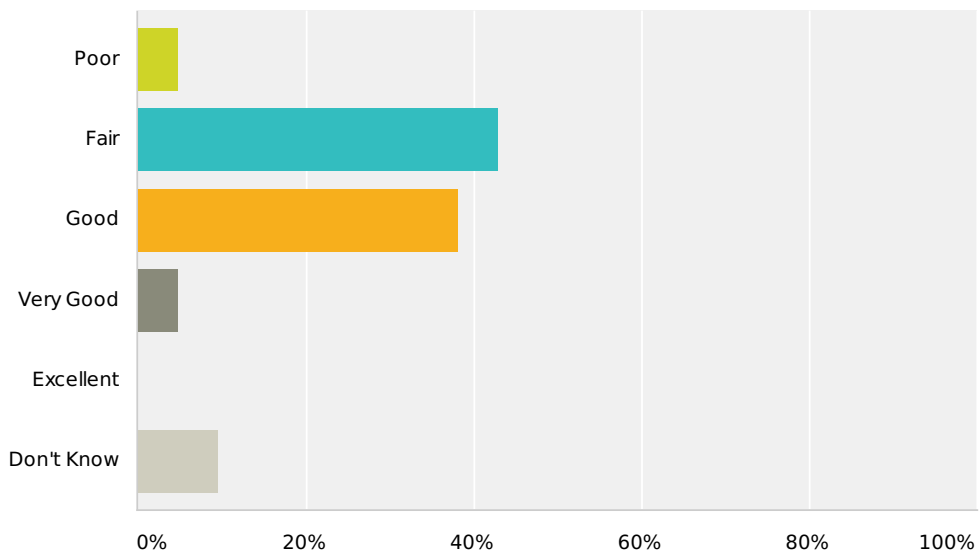
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Poor	0%	0
Fair	52.38%	11
Good	42.86%	9
Very Good	4.76%	1
Excellent	0%	0
Don't Know	0%	0
Total		21

Q7 Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in Sumter County is (choose only one):

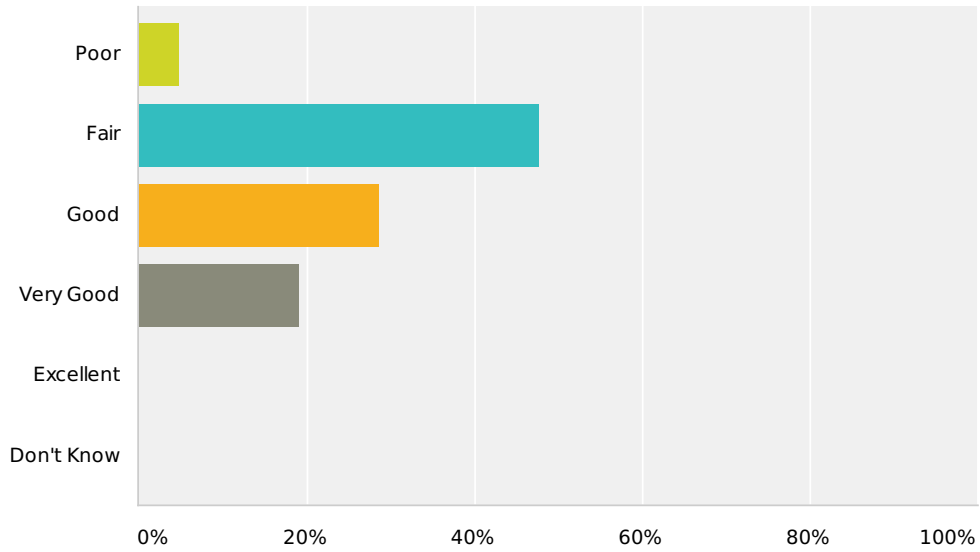
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses
Poor	4.76% 1
Fair	42.86% 9
Good	38.10% 8
Very Good	4.76% 1
Excellent	0% 0
Don't Know	9.52% 2
Total	21

Q8 Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of North Lake County is (choose only one):

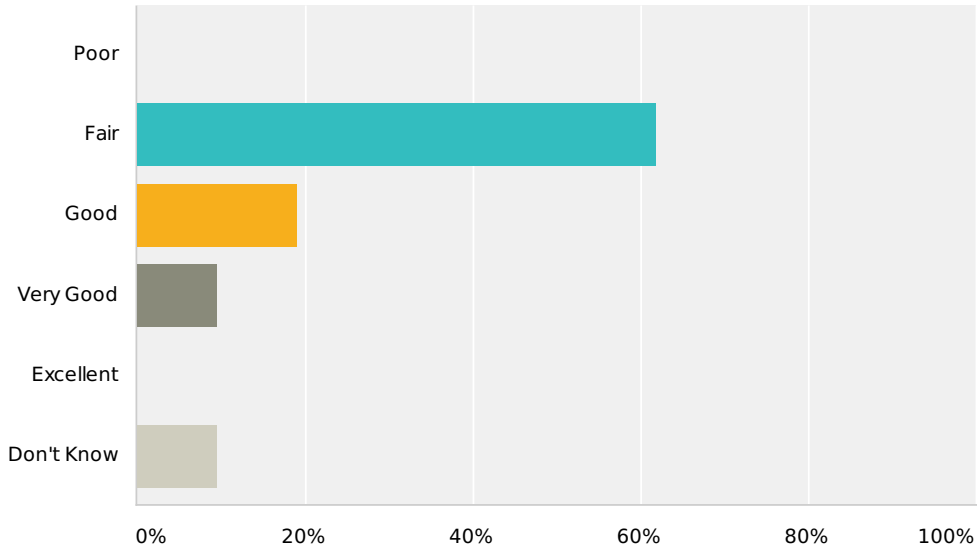
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Poor	4.76%	1
Fair	47.62%	10
Good	28.57%	6
Very Good	19.05%	4
Excellent	0%	0
Don't Know	0%	0
Total		21

Q9 Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of Sumter County is (choose only one):

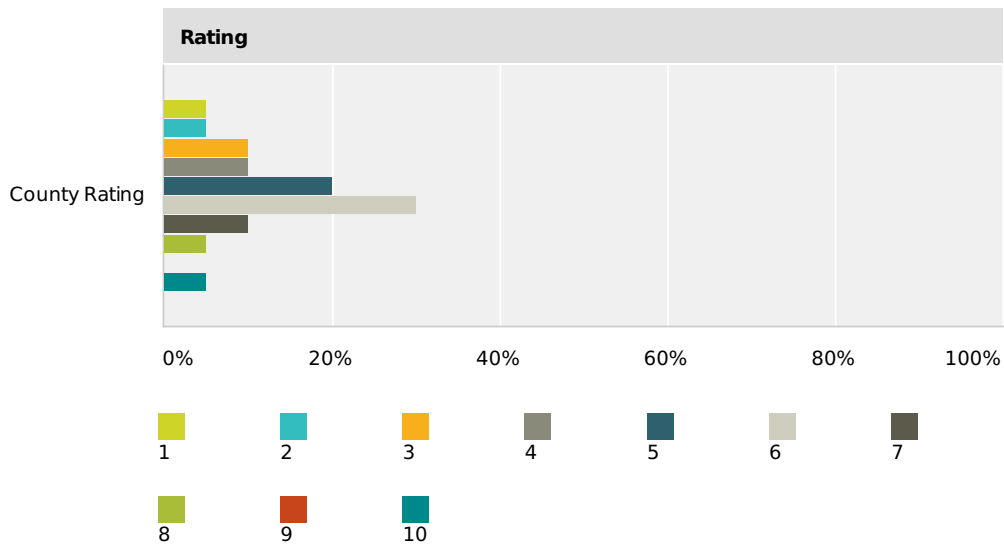
Answered: 21 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Poor	0%	0
Fair	61.90%	13
Good	19.05%	4
Very Good	9.52%	2
Excellent	0%	0
Don't Know	9.52%	2
Total		21

Q10 On a scale of 1 to 10 with "1" being at the lowest level and "10" being at the highest level, how would your rate North Lake County's overall internal strengths, characteristics and resources to address the County's most pressing health and health care issues and needs (please select from 1 to 10 on the pull-down menu)?

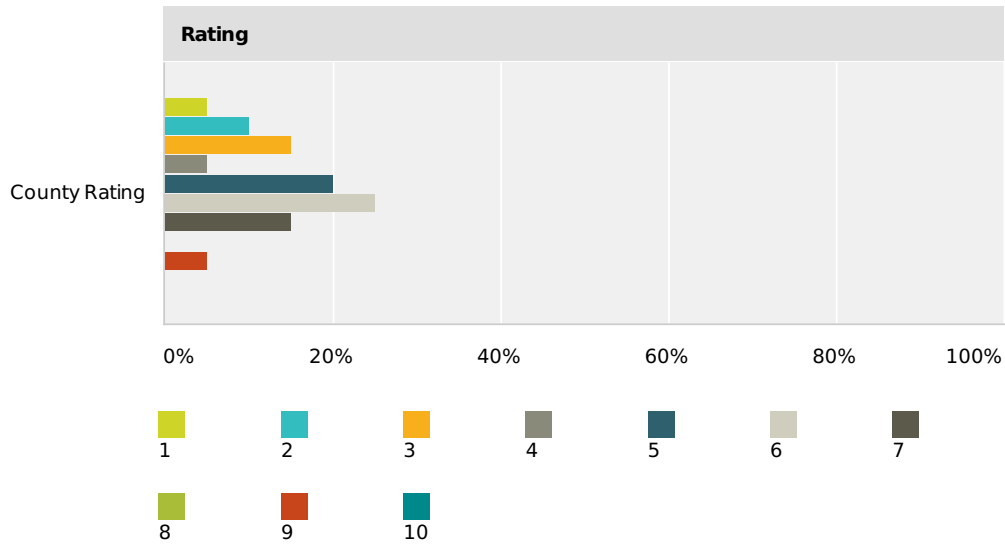
Answered: 20 Skipped: 3



Rating											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
County Rating	5% 1	5% 1	10% 2	10% 2	20% 4	30% 6	10% 2	5% 1	0% 0	5% 1	20

Q11 On a scale of 1 to 10 with "1" being at the lowest level and "10" being at the highest level, how would your rate Sumter County's overall internal strengths, characteristics and resources to address the County's most pressing health and health care issues and needs (please select from 1 to 10 on the pull-down menu)?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 3



Rating											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
County Rating	5% 1	10% 2	15% 3	5% 1	20% 4	25% 5	15% 3	0% 0	5% 1	0% 0	20

WellFlorida Council, Inc. Qualifications

WellFlorida Council Inc. specializes in health consultancy for clients and projects throughout the State of Florida. Our work results in shared solutions, informed publics and focused programs for healthier communities. WellFlorida Council is a private, 501©3 nonprofit, which has served the residents of north central Florida since 1969. WellFlorida is a Florida designated local health council for 16 counties in North Central Florida including: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee and Union. WellFlorida has extensive knowledge of the Local Health Departments, because they also participated in the Lake County Health Department and Marion County Health Departments required needs assessment. WellFlorida's mission is to forge partnerships in planning, research and service that build healthier communities. The Community Initiatives Program of WellFlorida has long been both a community resource and an internal resource to the community partners that are under the umbrella of the WellFlorida Council (including two Healthy Start Coalitions, the Rural Health Partnership of North Central Florida and the Ryan White – Part B Consortium for North Central Florida).

WellFlorida's major role in both the Ryan White and Healthy Start programs includes maintaining a comprehensive quality assurance (QA) and management (QM) process to evaluate the performance of all providers and vendors associated with the programs. These QA processes have necessitated that WellFlorida develop or adapt sophisticated data management systems in order to track individual client progress and perform overall program outcome evaluation. WellFlorida is also widely known as a regional health, healthcare and social system data repository. The data collected and maintained by WellFlorida is used widely in its needs assessment and program evaluation activities throughout the region and state.

WellFlorida has a long history of needs assessment activity including, but not limited to, the 2009 Marion County Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Substance Abuse (CJMHS) Reinvestment Act Jail Diversion Needs Assessment, Traumatic Brain Injury of Florida Needs Assessment, Spinal Cord Injury of Florida Needs Assessment, Sumter County Mental Health Planning Grant (LifeStream Behavioral Center, Inc.), Community Health Improvement Plans for the following counties: Columbia, Citrus, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lake, Levy, Marion and Putnam.

WellFlorida is currently the lead agency or fiscal manager for more than \$10,000,000 of various funding from local, state, and federal organizations. This includes being the lead agency for the Ryan White Part-B services in north central Florida since 1991; the fiscal manager for two Healthy Start Coalitions since 1991; the fiscal manager for the Rural Health Partnership of North Central Florida and its funding from the Office of Rural Health; and the grant administrator and manager for numerous state and federal grant awards for other agencies that from time to time come under its umbrella.

In addition to administrative expertise, WellFlorida has highly qualified staff experienced in the quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis tools and techniques used frequently in the wide variety of needs assessments, program evaluations and public health research projects conducted

annually. The staff have extensive experience in managing both small scale community needs assessments and evaluations as well as larger scale regional and statewide assessments and evaluations.