

# *Central Florida Health Alliance*

## **The Villages Regional Hospital Service Area Needs Assessment**

2012



# Central Florida Health Alliance: The Villages Regional Hospital Service Area Needs Assessment

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## **WellFlorida Council Contributing Staff**

Shane Bailey, MBA/HCM  
Sandra Carroll, Data Coordinator  
Lauren Pollock, MPH  
Lindsey K. Redding, MPH

## **Other Contributors**

Central Florida Health Alliance  
The Villages Regional Hospital  
Survey Respondents  
Focus Group Participants

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## Introduction to Community Health Needs Assessments

The Affordable Care Act establishes specific statutory requirements that hospitals must meet to qualify as 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 The Villages Regional Hospital (VRH) service area. The VRH service area includes one zip code from Lake County, one zip code from Marion County and one zip code from Sumter County. The Lake County zip code is Lady Lake 32159 (32158 Post Office), the Marion County zip code is Summerfield 34491 (34474 Post Office), and the Sumter County zip code is The Villages 32162 (32163 Post Office). The zip code areas chosen were based on the top 75% of discharges from the hospital during the 2011 calendar year. 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:

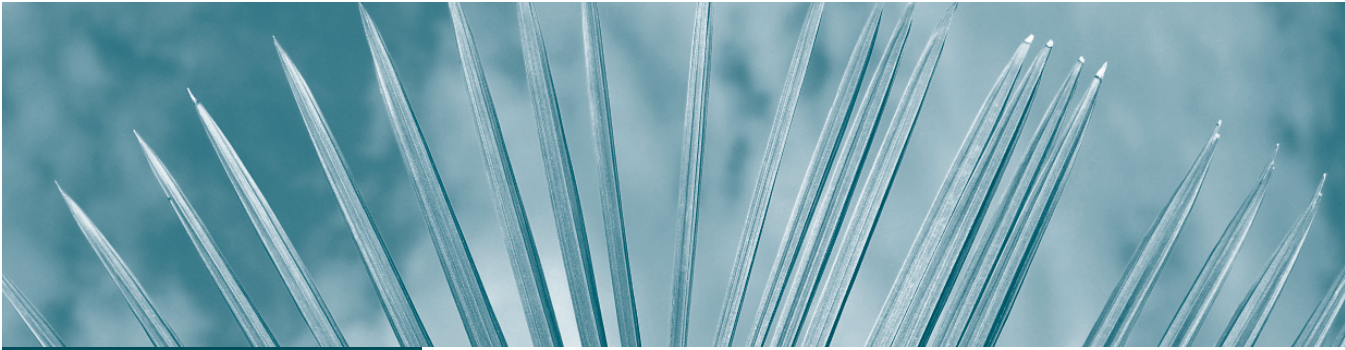
- Executive Summary

- 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. Detailed analysis of focus group response and survey responses will be included in the Community Input component.

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 *Villages Regional Hospital Service Area Executive Summary* highlights key findings from *The Villages Regional Hospital 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 Villages Regional Hospital (VRH) Service Area, plan interventions, and implement actions. The following summary is broken down in several components:

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

Many of the data tables in the technical report contain standardized rates for the purpose of comparing Lake County, Marion County, and Sumter County and their individual zip code areas to the state of Florida. The VRH Service Area includes one zip code from Lake County, one zip code from Marion County and one zip code from Sumter County. The Lake County zip code is Lady Lake 32159 (32158 Post Office), the Marion County zip code is Summerfield 34491 (34474 Post Office), and the Sumter County zip code is The Villages 32162 (32163 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.

It is notable that when considering county level statistics throughout this summary, 8.5% of the residents of Marion County (where the Summerfield zip code area is located), 10.1% of the residents of Lake County (where the Lady Lake zip code area is located), and 53.6% of the residents of Sumter County (where The Villages zip code area is located) are served by The Villages Regional Hospital (VRH). These three (3) zip code areas make up 71.1% of the discharges from the VRH, and are the key population areas that were considered when developing the technical report county level data tables.

## Demographics and Socioeconomics

The dynamics of a community can greatly impact the health and healthcare 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 VRH 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. The VRH Service Area primarily serves an adult population greater than 55 years of age (76.8%), compared to the 29.7% the state of Florida serves (Table 5). The VRH Service Area also serves a smaller percentage (6.6%) of adolescents (0 – 17 years old), compared to Florida with an adolescent population of 21.3%.

Adolescents served by the VRH Service Area primarily live in Summerfield (57.4%), compared to Lady Lake (39.6%) and The Villages (3.0%). The state of Florida population has a more even distribution of ages with the greatest age bracket consisting of adults ages 25 to 54 years old (39.7%).

A significant part of the VRH Service Area population is White (94.9%), compared to Florida with a smaller White population (75.0%) (Table 6). The Black and Hispanic population make up 2.2% and 4.1% of the VRH Service Area, respectively, and 2.9% of the population identify themselves as another race or ethnicity. The non-white population in the VRH Service Area is considerably lower than Florida's Black (16.0%), Hispanic (22.5%) or other (9%) population. Finally, 95.9% of the population in the VRH Service Area is "non-Hispanic", which is higher than the 77.5% of "non-Hispanics" in Florida. Most of the Hispanic population resides in Summerfield (8.8%).

### ***Life Expectancy***

For all races and ethnicities, the greatest life expectancy for males in 2009 was in Lake County (77.5 years) followed by Marion County (74.2 years), and finally Sumter County (73.5 years), compared to Florida (76.5 years) (Table 2). It should be noted that the life expectancy for males in Sumter County has slowly decreased by 1.5 years from 2001 to 2009 (a difference of 1.6%), while the other two counties in the service area have increased by 2.7 years in Lake County and 0.8 years in Marion County (by a difference of 3.3% and 0.9%, respectively) (Table 2).

For all races, female life expectancy was highest in Lake County (83.2 years), followed by Marion County (80.8 years), and finally Sumter County (78.8 years), compared to Florida (82.1 years). Similar to the life expectancy for males, it should be noted that female life expectancy decreased in Sumter County by 1.7 years from 2001 to 2009 (a difference of 2.0%) while life expectancy increased by 2.6 years in Lake County and 0.6 years in Marion County (a difference of 3.2% and 0.6%, respectively).

As is commonly seen throughout the state of Florida, there is a greater disparity in life expectancy in the Black population as compared to the White population in the VRH Service Area (Table 2).

### **Economic Characteristics**

Across all three counties within the VRH Service Area, Marion County has the most individuals living in poverty (19.8%), which is moderately higher than Florida (16.5%) by a difference of 20.0%, compared to Lake County (13.2%) and Sumter County (11.7%), which are substantially lower than Florida by a difference of 25.0% and 41.0%, respectively (Table 9). There are more females living in poverty in

Marion County (20.8%) compared to Florida (17.3%), and more males living in poverty in Marion County (18.7%) compared to Florida (15.7%) (Table 9).

There are a greater number of children (0 – 17 years of age) than adults (18 to 64 years of age) living in poverty in all three counties. The greatest numbers of children living in poverty are in Marion County and Sumter County (31.3% and 32.3%, respectively) compared to Lake County (22.0%) and Florida (23.5%) (Table 9). There are a smaller percentage of seniors (greater than 65 years of age) living in poverty across Marion, Lake, and Sumter County (9.4%, 6.5%, and 4.4%, respectively) compared to Florida (9.9%) (Table 9).

The percentage of Black population (36.4% in Marion County and 32.3% in Lake County) and Hispanic population (36.7% in Marion County, 17.1% in Lake County) living in poverty is greater than the percentage of the White population (16.8% in Marion County, 11.4% in Lake County, and 10.4% in Sumter County) (Table 9). Across the zip code regions within the VRH Service Area, there is a smaller percentage of Black population (2.2%) and Hispanic population (4.1%) compared to the White population (94.9%) that is directly served by the VRH Service Area (Table 6). There was insufficient data for the Black and Hispanic populations living in poverty in Sumter County.

While the per capita income in Sumter County (\$24,649) is only slightly higher than Florida (\$24,272) by a difference of 1.6%, the per capita income in Lake County (\$22,845), Marion County (\$20,100) is less than Florida by a difference of 5.9% and 17.2%, respectively (Table 12). The average household income in Marion County (\$48,677), Lake County (\$56,305), and Sumter County (\$55,720) are each lower than Florida's average (\$61,877) by a difference of 27.1%, 9.9%, and 11.0%, respectively (Table 12).

### **Educational Attainment**

In 2010, of the population greater than 25 years of age in the VRH Service Area, 60.4% of Marion County, 58.2% of Lake County, and 58.0% of Sumter County, have at most a high school diploma, compared to Florida at 51.1% (Table 13). Compared to Florida (14.5%), 15.2% of Marion County, 12.6% of Lake County and 12.4% of Sumter County have less than a high school diploma (Table 13). It is notable that when compared to the state, Marion County (24.5%), Lake County (29.2%) and Sumter County (29.6%) all have a smaller percentage of college graduates than Florida (34.4%) (Table 13).

### **Mortality and Morbidity**

Perhaps the most direct measures of health and well-being in a community are the rates of morbidity and mortality. Across the VRH Service Area, as well as the state of Florida, disease and death are primarily attributable to chronic health issues, which are medical conditions that develop throughout the life course 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 VRH Service Area and surrounding three (3) counties (Lake, Marion, 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 of 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 the three counties (Marion County, Lake County and Sumter County).

Noted below are some key facts/trends on the mortality and morbidity rates in the VRH Service Area.

### Causes of Death

The top 5 leading causes of death across the VRH Service Area from 2008 to 2010 were: 1) Cancer, 2) Heart Disease, 3) Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), 4) Stroke, and 5) Unintentional Injuries, including motor vehicle accidents. All of the top 5 causes of death for the VRH Service Area are found in Florida's top five causes of death, although in a different order (Table 20).

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

- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for the VRH Service Area is lower than Florida for **all causes of death** [VRH Service Area (595.7) compared to Florida (692.6)] by a difference of 13.9%, from **cancer** [VRH Service Area (146.5) compared to Florida (163.2)] by a difference of 10.2%, and from **heart disease** [VRH Service Area (123.5) is below Florida (161.5)] by a difference of 23.3% (Table 16).
- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from **Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)** throughout the VRH service area (27.1) is lower than Florida (39.7) by a difference of 31.7% (Table 16).
- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from a **stroke** for the VRH Service Area (26.1) is lower than Florida (32.7) by a difference of 20.1% (Table 16).
- The AADR (per 100,000 residents) from **unintentional injury** for the VRH Service Area (59.8) is higher than the state of Florida (43.2) by a difference of 27.8%. A **subset of death by unintentional injury is motor vehicle crashes (MVC's)**. The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for MVC's in the VRH Service Area (22.3) is also higher than the state of Florida (14.0) by a difference of 37.2% (Tables 16 – 19).

As of 2010, all age-adjusted rates for the top 5 causes of death in the VRH SA (Cancer, Heart Disease, CLRD, Stroke and Unintentional Injuries, including Motor Vehicle Crashes) are all less than the age-adjusted rates for Florida (Tables 16 – 19).

### *Disparity:*

For all races and all causes of death in the VRH SA, the highest age-adjusted death rate (per 100,000 residents) is in Summerfield (698.4) followed by Lady Lake (628.0) and The Villages (558.20) (Table 16).

Summerfield also has the highest age-adjusted rates (per 100,000 residents) for Cancer, Heart Disease and CLRD in the VRH Service Area (Table 16).

### Racial and Ethnic Disparity

From 2008 to 2010, although high compared to other causes of death in the **White population** in the VRH Service Area, the AADR (per 100,000 residents) for cancer (144.5) and heart disease (121.3) in the VRH Service Area each remain lower than the AADR for the White population across Florida (166.7 and 161.0, respectively) by differences of 13.3% and 25.0%, respectively. Stroke was another leading cause of death for the White population with an AADR of 26.1 (per 100,000 residents) as was CLRD with an AADR of 27.5 (per 100,000 residents) (Table 17).

The **Black population's** top two (2) leading causes of death were Cancer and Heart Disease with an AADR of 271.4 and 250.1, respectively (per 100,000 residents). Diabetes, as a leading cause of death, was unique to the Black population with an AADR of 80.1 (per 100,000 residents), with the greatest rates found within The Villages at 721.8 compared to Lady Lake at 62.7 and Summerfield at 33.8 (Table 18). Unintentional injuries and motor vehicle crashes, as leading causes of death, were unique to the Black population with an AADR of 84.6 and 69.6, respectively (per 100,000 residents). However, when compared to Florida, the AADR of the Black population (per 100,000 residents) in the VRH Service Area (271.4) is much higher than the Florida AADR for the Black population (173.4) by a difference of 56.5% (Tables 16 and 18).

The **Hispanic Population's** top two (2) leading causes of death were Cancer and Heart Disease with AADRs of 96.3 and 88.8, respectively (per 100,000 residents). The AADR (per 100,000 residents) for Cancer as a leading cause of death among the Hispanic population (96.3) in the VRH Service Area is also lower than the age-adjusted rate (per 100,000 residents) for the Hispanic population in Florida (115.81). Stroke was another leading cause of death for the Hispanic population in the VRH Service Area, with an AADR of 29.2 (per 100,000 residents) (Table 19). Unintentional injuries and motor vehicle crashes, as leading causes of death, affected the Hispanic population with AADRs of 38.5 and 23.5, respectively (per 100,000)(Table 19).

## 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 VRH 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 VRH Technical Report.

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

**Immunizations:** Overall, immunization statistics – including those adults who have received a flu shot and/or pneumonia vaccination in the past year and/or ever, including those adults who are over 65 years of age – across all three (3) counties represented in the VRH Service Area are either similar or better than statistics for immunizations across the state as a whole (Tables 27 – 29).

**HIV/AIDS:** The percentage of adults (less than 65 years of age) who have ever been tested for HIV in Sumter County (35.4%), Marion County (42.5%), and Lake County (43.0%) are each lower than the state of Florida (48.4%) by a difference of 26.9%, 12.2%, and 11.2%, respectively (Tables 27 – 29).

**Alcohol Consumption and Tobacco Use:** The percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking has decreased in Sumter County (22.7% to 7.8%) and in Marion County (17.3% to 11.5%) from 2007 to 2010 by a percent change of 65.6% and 33.5%, respectively. In Lake County, this percentage has increased from 2007 (14.4%) to 2010 (15.9%) by a percent change of over 10.0% (Tables 25 – 27). As of 2010, the current percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking in Sumter (7.8%) and Marion County (11.5%) is less than Florida (15.0%) by a difference of 63.2% and 26.4%, respectively, but

is greater in Lake County (15.9%) by a small difference of 5.8% (Tables 25 – 27). From 2007 to 2010 the percentage of adults who are current smokers has increased in Sumter County (16.2% to 19.0%) by a percent change of 17.3%, has remained the same in Marion County (23.1%), but has decreased in Lake County (16.7% to 14.7%) by a percent change of 12.0% (Tables 25 – 27). It is important to note that the percentage of adults who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year increased from 2007 to 2010 in Sumter County (37.0% to 53.6%) by 44.9%, in Marion County (45.0% to 53.6%) by 19.1%, and in Lake County (45.0% to 58.4%) by 29.8%. However, the current percentage of adults who have tried to quit in Sumter County, Marion County and Lake County is still not as high as the percentage of adults across the state of Florida (60.1%) who attempted to quit within the last year (Table 27).

**Cancer Screenings:** Although the screening for specific cancer types, including colorectal, prostate, breast, and uterine, in Lake County are similar compared to the state, it is important to note that the percentage of women 18 years of age and older who reported receiving a Pap test in the past year decreased from 65.7% to 58.1% from 2007 to 2010 (a percent change of 11.6%) (Table 25). From 2007 to 2010, the percentage of women who reported having a hysterectomy increased in both Sumter County (from 20.4% to 37.2%) and Lake County (from 26.6% to 30.4%) (Tables 25 and 27). As of 2010, the percentage of women who reported having a hysterectomy in Sumter County (37.2%), Marion County (30.2%) and Lake County (30.4%) was higher than the state of Florida (26.2%) by a difference of 42.0%, 15.3%, and 16.0%, respectively (Tables 25 – 27).

**Heart Disease:** As of 2010, the percentage of adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease in Lake County (16.1%, which has increased since 2007 from 13.1%), Marion County (13.6%) and Sumter County (15.1%, which also increased since 2007 from 9.5%) are each higher than Florida (10.2%) by a difference of 57.8%, 33.3%, and 48.0%, respectively. The higher percentage of adults challenged by cardiovascular disease across counties in the VRH Service Area is associated with the percentage of adults who have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, also higher for all three (3) counties (42.5% in Lake County, 41.5% in Marion County, and 44.6% in Sumter County) compared to the state of Florida (38.6%) (Tables 25 – 27). The percentage of adults with diagnosed hypertension in Lake County (44.1%), Marion County (38.4%), and Sumter County (41.2%), are each higher than Florida (34.3%) and has increased from 2007 to 2010 by 22.2% (Lake County), 18.9% (Marion County) and 50.9% (Sumter County) (Tables 25 – 27).

**Diabetes:** Sumter County (63.4%) has the greatest percentage of adults who participate in diabetes self-management education whereas both Marion County (52.0%) and Lake County (52.3%) have less than the Florida percentage of 55.1%. The percentage of adults participating in diabetes self-management education has also decreased in Lake County from 65.2% in 2007 to 52.3% in 2010, a change of 19.8% (Tables 25 – 27). Finally, the percentage of adults with a diabetes diagnosis in Lake County (13.4%), Marion County (12.2%), and Sumter County (11.9%) are each higher than Florida (10.4%) by a difference of 28.8%, 17.3%, and 14.4%, respectively. Furthermore, since 2007, there has been an increase in the percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes in Lake County (by a change of 3.9%) and a substantial increase of Sumter County (by a change of 65.3%) whereas Marion County was the only area to decrease (by a change of 3.9%) (Tables 25 – 27).

**Health Status and Quality of Life:** In 2010, Lake County's percentage of adults who reported "good to excellent overall health" (82.9%) is the same as Florida's. Furthermore, Lake County's percentage of adults who reported "good to excellent overall health" has increased since 2007 (from 82.2%) by a change of 0.9% (Table 25). From 2007 to 2010, the percentage of adults reporting "good to excellent overall health" decreased in both Marion County (81.2% to 77.1%) and Sumter County (86.1% to 82.1%) by a change of 5.0% and 5.6%, respectively. As of 2010, both counties also had a lower percentage than Florida (82.9%) of adults reporting "good to excellent overall health" (Tables 26 and 27). From 2007 to



2010, the average number of days in Lake County, where residents reported poor mental or physical health interfering with daily activities, increased from 3.6 days to 4.5 days, a difference of 25.0%. Since the percentage of adults in Lake County who reported good mental health slightly decreased (91.4% in 2007 to 91.3% in 2010), the interference with daily activities due to mental or physical health most likely reflects the more significant decrease of the percentage of adults reporting good physical health from 2007 to 2010 (90.2% in 2007 to 85.1% in 2010). The 2010 percentage puts Lake County below the Florida percentage for good physical health (87.4%) (Table 25). Finally, from 2007 to 2010, the number of unhealthy physical days reported in the past 30 days Lake County (3.3 days to 4.4 days), Marion County (3.8 days to 4.5 days), and Sumter County (2.9 days to 3.2 days) has increased by a change of 33.3%, 18.4%, and 10.3%, respectively. As of 2010, the number of unhealthy physical days reported in the past 30 days for the state of Florida (4.1 days) is less than both Lake and Marion Counties (by a difference of 21.4% and 9.8%, respectively), but greater than Sumter County (by a difference of 22.0%) (Tables 25 – 27).

*Physical Activity and Nutrition:* In 2010, Lake County (67.9%), Marion County (67.3%), and Sumter County (74.7%) all had higher percentages than Florida (65.0%) of adults who are overweight or obese by a difference of 4.5%, 3.5%, and 14.9%, respectively (Tables 25 – 27). From 2002 to 2007, the percentage of adults in Lake County who consumed at least five servings of fruits and vegetable per day decreased by 29.6% (from 31.8% to 22.4%). Additionally, from 2002 to 2007, inactivity in the work place increased by 8.7%, and the percentage of adults who met moderate physical activity recommendations substantially decreased by 22.4% in Lake County. From 2002 to 2007, Marion County increased the percentage of physical activity opportunities outside of work (from 19.0% to 21.9%, a change of 15.3%), decreased the percentage of adults who are inactive at work (from 58.3% to 53.9%, a change of 7.5%), and increased the percentage of adults who consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day (from 21.7% to 22.1%, a change of 1.8%). In Sumter County, while the percentage of adults meeting both moderate and vigorous physical activity recommendations outside of work increased from 2002 to 2007 (9.9% to 11.8%), the percentage of adults who consumed at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day decreased from 27.3% to 25.6% (a change of 6.2%) (Table 27). Florida measures were not available for comparison (Table 26).

## Maternal and Infant Health

From 2008 to 2010, there were 1,071 births recorded in the VRH Service Area (Table 28). During that time, there were only 10 infant deaths, a rate of 9.3 per 1,000 live births in the VRH Service Area, compared to a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 live births in Florida (Table 29). Of the 1,071 live births in the VRH Service Area, 7.3% were Black, 15.2% were Hispanic, and 89.1% were White, which is similar to the percentage of Black, Hispanic, and White residents residing in the VRH Service Area, as well (Tables 6 and 29).

The percentage of live, low birthweight births for the VRH Service Area was 8.4%, compared to Florida at 8.7%. Additionally, there is a significantly higher percentage of lower birthweight births among the Black population (19.2%) in the VRH Service Area, as well as in Florida (13.6%), compared to the White (7.5%) and Hispanic (10.4%) population in the VRH Service Area, as well as in Florida (7.2% and 7.1%, respectively) (Table 30).

From 2008 to 2010, the number one cause of death in the VRH Service Area and Florida for the population 0 – 17 years of age was due to perinatal conditions, with a crude-rate (per 100,000 births) of 24.7 and 19.6, respectively, by a difference of 26.0% (Table 21). There is a substantial disparity for infant death rates (per 1,000 live births) in the Black (38.5) and Hispanic (24.5) population compared to the

White (6.3) population, with the greatest impact of this rate for the Black and Hispanic population from Summerfield (with a rate of 58.8 and 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (Table 29).

## Mental Health

Reviewing hospital discharge data is one method of gauging the health status of a community. The National Institute of Mental Health estimates that approximately 26.2% of the adult population in the United States suffers from a diagnosable mental illness in a given year. Common mental health issues such as anxiety and depression are associated with a variety of other public health issues including substance abuse, domestic violence, and suicide. Although psychoses was included in the top 10 diagnosis-related groups (DRG's), and accounted for the greatest average length of stay in the hospital (8.8 days for psychoses compared to the total average of 4.5 days for all top 10 DRG's) in 2010, it was not included in the top 10 DRG's for 2008 or 2009 (Table 55). This increase in need for hospitalization due to mental health is related to the overall increase in poor mental health in two (2) of the three (3) counties within the VRH SA from 2007 to 2010 (Tables 25 – 27). The following are key findings in regards to mental health for the VRH Service Area:

- In Marion County and Sumter County, the percentage of adults reporting good mental health has decreased from 2007 to 2010 (89.0% to 85.2% and 89.4% to 86.9%, respectively), and is now lower than the current status of the state of Florida (88.2%) by a difference of 3.4% and 1.5%, respectively (Tables 26 and 27).
- In general, Lake County is higher than Florida for the percentage of individuals reporting good mental health (91.3% compared to 88.2%, respectively). Additionally, the average number of unhealthy mental days reported by Lake County residents in the past 30 days decreased from 3.1 days in 2007 to 2.9 days in 2010 (a percent change of 6.5%) (Table 25).
- The number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days increased for Marion County (3.5 days in 2007 to 4.3 days in 2010) by a difference of 22.9%, and even more substantially in Sumter County (2.7 days in 2007 to 4.3 days in 2010) by a difference of 59.3%. As of 2010, each county continues to remain higher than Florida (3.8 days) by a difference of 13.2% for both Marion and Sumter Counties (Tables 26 and 27).
- From 2009 to 2010, there was an increase in age-adjusted death rates (per 100,000 residents) for Suicide in the VRH Service Area (10.6 to 12.0, a percent change of 4.0%) compared to a decrease in Florida (14.3 to 13.5, a percent change of 1.0%) (Table 32).
- Of the VRH Service Area zip code areas, Lady Lake had the highest age-adjusted rate of 24.9 (per 100,000 residents) of death from Suicide from 2008 to 2010, compared to the Florida rate of 13.8 (per 100,000 residents) and the VRH Service Area rate of 16.8 (per 100,000 residents) (Table 31). There was insufficient data to be able to determine whether or not a racial disparity exists.
- Even though since 2008 the rate of hospitalizations (per 1,000 populations) for mental health reasons for all ages in Florida (7.0 in 2008, 7.5 in 2009, and 8.1 in 2010) continues to remain higher than the VRH Service Area (3.6 in 2008, 4.3 in 2009, and 5.1 in 2010), there has been an increase of 41.7% for the VRH Service Area since 2008 (Table 34).
- The rate (per 100,000 residents) of domestic violence offenses in 2010 was much higher in Marion County (871.0) than Florida (603.4). The rate of Lake County (533.9) and Sumter County (180.3) were each lower than Marion County and Florida (Table 41).

The two most common forms of domestic violence in all three (3) counties within the VRH Service Area included Simple Assault (an unlawful intentional threat towards another person in order to create a well-founded fear of imminent violence or harm) and Aggravated Assault (an unlawful attack with the

intention of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury). The total number of offenses for both types was highest in Marion County (2,272 simple versus 582 aggravated) compared to Lake County (1,296 simple versus 220 aggravated), with substantially lower numbers in Sumter County (136 and 40, respectively) (Table 42). These numbers could be related to the population numbers per county (Table 9).

## 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 VRH 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, Marion County and Sumter County include three (3) population groups, six (6) correctional facilities, a comprehensive health center, a rural health clinic, and one Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC). The type of HPSA with the greatest priority for all three (3) counties is the FQHC Gchn-Umatilla Health Clinic (with a score of 20) followed closely by the low-income/migrant farmworker group (with a score of 15), both of which are located in Marion County. The average score for all dental HPSA's for all three (3) counties was 9.4 (Table 43).
- The **mental health** HPSA's for Lake, Marion and Sumter Counties include seven (7) correctional facilities, two (2) population groups, a comprehensive health center, a single county, a rural health clinic, and a FQHC. The type of HPSA with the greatest priority is the Northwest FL Reception Center, serving a correctional facility located in Sumter County, which had a score of 21. The average score for all mental HPSA's for all three (3) counties was 12 (Table 44).
- The **primary care** HPSA's for Lake, Marion and Sumter Counties include seven (7) correctional facilities, three (3) population groups, a comprehensive health center, a rural health clinic, and a FQHC. The type of HPSA with the greatest priority is the Federal Correctional Complex, Coleman, serving a correctional facility located in Sumter County, which had a score of 21. The average score for all primary care HPSA's for all three (3) counties was 9.6 (Table 45).



The total rate of hospital beds available (per 100,000 residents) is greatest in Lake County (234.1) and Marion County (237.2), with a slightly lower availability in Sumter County (197.2), a percent difference of 27.0% (Lake County), 26.0% (Marion County), and 38.5% (Sumter County) compared to Florida's rate (320.6) (Table 48).

The total rate of nursing home beds available (per 100,000 residents) is again greatest in Lake County (503.3) and Marion County (414.7), with a substantially lower availability in Sumter County (268.9), a percent difference of 9.8% (Lake County), 9.5% (Marion County), 41.3% (Sumter County) compared to Florida's rate (458.3) (Table 49). The rate in Sumter County is particularly interesting considering Sumter County is where The Villages zip code area is located, and the greatest need for nursing home beds, due to the elderly population, could be most needed.

A medically underserved area and population (MUA and MUP) may be whole counties or a group of contiguous counties, a group of county or civil divisions, a group of urban census tracts, or groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health and/or are residents which have a shortage of personal health services. The lowest score (highest need) is 0 and the highest score (lowest need) is 100. As of 2010, the MUP with the greatest need, located in Lake County, is the low-income/migrant farmworker population, with a score of 45.6 (Table 46).

### **Physician Availability**

Although the rate in 2011 of total physicians (per 100,000 residents) has slowly increased over the past two years to 197.4 and 179.8 in Lake and Marion Counties, respectively, the rates are still much lower than Florida (336.3) by a percent difference of 41.3% and 46.5%, respectively. Additionally, Sumter County has a substantially lower availability of physicians (a rate of 49.8 per 100,000 residents) compared to Florida (a rate of 336.3 per 100,000 residents), a percent difference of 85.2% (Table 50). The percentage of adults, in Sumter County, who have a personal doctor has decreased since 2007 (81.7% to 76.6% in 2010), and is now lower than the state of Florida (81.7%) (Table 27).

### **Uninsured**

Although the percentage of adults in Marion County with any type of healthcare coverage increased from 2007 to 2010 (a percent change of 5.4%), as well as the percentage of adults who had a personal doctor (a percentage change of 1.9%), by 2010, the percentage of adults without insurance coverage or a personal doctor remained lower than Florida (83.0% and 81.7%, respectively) by a difference of 2.6% and 6.0%, respectively (Table 26). The percentage of adults in Marion County, who could not see a doctor due to cost, has increased since 2007 (18.5%) to 25.2% in 2010 (a percent change of 36.2%). This is also higher than the state of Florida (17.3%) by a difference of 45.7%. This increase of adults who could not see a doctor due to cost is most likely reflected by the decrease in percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year (72.0% in 2007 to 65.7% in 2010). Marion County continues to remain lower than the state of Florida (69.7%) in this area of access/coverage by a difference of 4.0% (Table 26). The percentage of adults in 2007 (10.4%), compared to the percentage of adults in 2010 (12.1%), in Sumter County who could not see a doctor due to cost has increased by a difference of 16.3% (Table 27).

### **Medicaid**

The percent of total population in the VRH Service Area who are eligible for Medicaid is 6.2%, compared to Florida (15.7%), with the greatest impact of the service area that is eligible for Medicaid coming from the Summerfield zip code area (13.7% of the total population) (Table 47).

### Insurance Utilization

Medicare as the payor source covered the greatest percent of discharges and patient days in both 2009 (73.8% and 74.9%, respectively) and 2010 (76.1% and 78.5%, respectively). Private Insurance as the payor source was the next greatest percentage of discharges and patient days in both 2009 (14.7% and 13.8%, respectively) and 2010 (12.7% and 11.1%, respectively) (Table 54).

From 2009 to 2010, while Medicare as the payor source increased, private insurance as the payor source decreased; this trend for the VRH Service Area is similar to the state of Florida (Table 54). This change in payor source percentages could be related to the substantially more elderly population served by VRH with residents reaching the age of 65 and moving into Medicare as the main payor source.

For patients less than 65 years of age, the most used payor source of patient discharges was from private insurance from 2008 (38.0% of total discharges) to 2010 (32.6% of total discharges), followed by Medicare in 2008 (23.2% of the total discharges) and Medicaid in 2009 (23.4% of the total discharges), and Medicare, again, in 2010 (29.4% of the total discharges). Medicaid as the payor source for patients less than 65 years of age increased from 19.5% of the total discharges in 2008 to 23.4% of the total discharges in 2009, but dropped again to 20.7% of the total discharges in 2010 (Table 57).

### Inpatient Utilization

In 2009 and 2010, the greatest percent of discharges were for residents located in The Villages (38.1% of total discharges in 2009 and 41.0% of total discharges in 2010). The greatest number of percent of patient days was also due to this population, accounting for a total of 36.9% of the patient days in 2009 and 39.9% of the patient days in 2010 (Table 53). However, the average length of stay (ALOS) was greatest for residents from Summerfield (4.4 days in 2009) and Lady Lake (4.7 days in 2010) compared to both Florida ALOS (4.7 days in 2009 and 4.8 days in 2010) and the VRH Service Area ALOS (4.2 days in 2009 and 4.5 days in 2010) (Table 53).

### Avoidable Hospitalizations

The total rate (per 1,000 residents between 0 and 64 years of age) of avoidable discharges for the VRH Service Area has increased from 2008 (a rate of 10.0) to 2010 (a rate of 12.1), with a percent change of 21.0% (Table 56). Since 2008, the greatest rate (per 1,000 residents) of discharges by zip code area within the VRH Service Area was from Lady Lake (15.7 in 2008, 20.0 in 2009, and 24.5 in 2010), an overall percent change of 56.1%, compared to an overall percent change for Florida at 5.2% (Table 53).

The number one reason for an avoidable discharge for the VRH Service Area population less than 65 years of age, from 2008 to 2010, was due to dehydration (Table 58). Dehydration accounted for 33.6% of the avoidable discharges in 2009 and 34.0% of the avoidable discharges in 2010, followed by chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which accounted for 13.3% of the avoidable discharges in 2009 and 13.7% of the avoidable discharges in 2010.

### Emergency Department

The rate of emergency department (ED) visits per 1,000 residents in the VRH Service Area for mental health reasons for all ages has increased from 2008 (41.9) to 2010 (49.3), a percent change of 17.6%, compared to Florida (42.6 to 50.3), a percent change of 18.1% (Table 37).

For both 2009 and 2010, the greatest percentages of ED visits from the VRH Service Area were Medicare recipients (40.1% in 2009 and 40.7% in 2010) and Medicaid recipients (20.0% in 2009 and 21.7% in 2010) (Table 59). Self-pay/charity also accounted for a significant number of ED visits (19.0% in 2009 and 17.7% in 2010). Self-pay/charity is defined as Tricare or Other Federal Government, no charge,

professional courtesy, research/clinical trial, refusal to pay/bad debt, Hill Burton free care and/or research/donor that is known at the time of reporting.

The most commonly reported reason for an ED visit to VRH from 2008 to 2010 was due to unspecified chest pain, which accounted for 7.2% ED visits in 2008, 7.3% ED visits in 2009, and 8.9% ED visits in 2010 (Table 60). However, the most common reason for an ED visit to VRH was for all other reasons that were not identified; all other reasons accounted for 63.9% of the ED visits in 2008, 59.2% of the ED visits in 2009, and 59.3% of the ED visits in 2010.

Avoidable ED visits is defined as the total number of non-emergency, primary care treatable and ED care required but avoidable visits combined into a single category. The rate (per 1,000 residents) of avoidable ED visits for the VRH Service Area increased from 93.5 in 2008 to 99.1 in 2010, a percent change of 6.0%. In the case of the VRH Service Area, the highest rate of avoidable ED visits came from the Summerfield zip code area, accounting for a rate (per 1,000 residents) of 139.6 in 2008 and increasing to a rate of 148.1 in 2010, a percent change of 6.1%. The rates of avoidable ED visits for the VRH Service Area as a whole, as well as the individual zip code areas, were positively favorable compared to Florida rates from 2008 to 2010 (Table 61).

### **Dental Health**

For adolescents between 0 and 19 years of age, the percentage of preventable dental visits to the emergency department for all three (3) counties has slowly decreased from 2008 to 2010, a percent change of 1.7% (Lake County), 27.7% (Marion County), and 37.4% (Sumter County) (Table 63). The greatest numbers of avoidable dental visits to the emergency department were due to adolescents, primarily between the ages of 15 to 19 years of age, who reside in Marion County.

#### **Oral Health:**

As of 2010, Marion County and Sumter County closely mirror each other in regards to oral health, but fare worse compared to Florida. The percentage of adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year in Marion County (55.9%) and Sumter County (53.6%) are both less than the state of Florida (64.7%), a percent difference of 13.6% and 17.2%, respectively. The potential lack of access to a dentist directly reflects the percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed due to decay or gum disease, as well as the percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned in the past year, which is higher and lower, respectively, in both counties compared to Florida.

In Lake County, the percentage of adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic and/or had their teeth cleaned in the past year was greater than the state of Florida as a whole in 2010. The percentage of adults in 2010 who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (58.2%) is still greater than Florida (53.0%) by a percent difference of 9.8% (Table 25).

Access to dental care by low-income persons living below poverty seems to be greatest in Lake County, increasing from 32.5% in 2008 to 45.2% in 2010, a percent change of 39.1%, compared to Florida, which only increased from 28.7% in 2008 to 36.4% in 2010, a percent change of 26.8% (Table 51). Even though access to care is greater in Marion County and Sumter County, the rate of licensed dentists per 100,000 residents is greater in Lake County (46.6) than in Marion (39.9) and Sumter (32.9) County (Table 52); this suggests the need for an increase in accessibility to dentists in the VRH Service Area.

There was insufficient data for all three (3) counties in regards to the percentage of adults who could not see a dentist in the past year due to cost (Tables 25 – 27). Insufficient data was also unavailable to be able to compare a change in Oral Health for all three (3) counties and Florida prior to 2010.

## 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 (6 measures)
  - b. Clinical Care (5 measures)
  - c. Social and economic (7 measures)
  - d. Physical environment (4 measures)

*The Rankings* for Lake County, Marion County and Sumter County are currently available for 2012. In the year 2012, Lake County ranked 13<sup>th</sup> for health factors and 16<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes compared to Marion County ranked 44<sup>th</sup> for health factors and 48<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes and Sumter County ranked 12<sup>th</sup> for health factors and 26<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes.

- **Lake County** fares worse than Florida as a whole on poor or fair health, motor vehicle crash death rate, teen birth rate, primary care physicians-to-population ratio, percentage of adults between 25 and 44 years of age with some college education, unemployment, and access to recreational facilities.
- **Marion County** fares worse than Florida as a whole on premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical and mental health days, all adult health behaviors, other than teen birth rate, primary care physician-to-population ratio, percentage of high school graduates in four (4) years, percentage of adults between 25 and 44 years of age with some college education, unemployment, children in poverty, children in single-parent households, access to recreational facilities, and a higher rate of fast food facilities per 100,000 population.
- **Sumter County** fares worse than Florida as a whole on poor or fair health, poor mental health days, low birthweight, adult obesity, motor vehicle crash death rate, teen birth rate, primary care physicians-to-population ratio, percentage of adults between 25 and 44 years of age with some college education, children in poverty, and access to recreational facilities.

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

Measure	Lake County	Marion County	Sumter County	Florida	National Benchmark (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)
<b>Premature death</b> (years of potential life lost before age 75)	7,898	9,475	7,491	7,781	5,466
<b>Poor or fair health</b> (percent of adults report poor or fair health)	16%	20%	16%	15%	10%
<b>Poor physical health days</b> (average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)	3.5	4.4	2.7	3.5	2.6
<b>Adult Smoking</b> (percent of adults who report smoking >= 100 cigarettes and currently smoking)	16%	22%	17%	19%	14%
<b>Adult obesity</b> (percent of adults that report a BMI > or = 30)	26%	32%	29%	26%	25%
<b>Physical inactivity</b> (percent of adults age 20 years and older reporting no leisure time physical activity)	24%	28%	20%	24%	21%
<b>Excessive drinking</b> (binge plus heavy drinking)	13%	15%	13%	8%	16%
<b>Motor vehicle crash death rate:</b> motor vehicle crash deaths per 100,000	24	27	20	19	12
<b>Sexually transmitted infections</b> (Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population)	268	384	273	398	84
<b>Teen birth rate</b> (per 1,000 females in ages 15-19)	57	57	62	44	22
<b>Primary care physicians</b> (ratio of population to primary care physicians)	1333:1	1448:1	3009:1	983:1	631:1
<b>Uninsured adults</b> (percent of population under age 65 without health insurance)	24%	24%	21%	25%	11%
<b>Preventable hospital stays</b> (Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	58	52	49	64	49
<b>Children in poverty</b> (percent of children under 18 in poverty)	22%	31%	34%	24%	13%
<b>Access to recreational facilities</b> (rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population)	6.7	6.4	3.9	9.1	16.0

### Health Factors and Outcomes

The overall health outcomes ranking in Marion County (48) was much lower than both Sumter County (26) and Lake County (16) compared to all 67 counties throughout Florida (Table 1). In the VRH Service Area, Marion County fares worst in both health factors and outcomes, as compared to Florida, with the exception of teen birth rates.

- Adult smoking in Marion County (22%) was higher compared to Florida (19%), while Sumter County (17%), and Lake County (16%), were lower compared to Florida (Table 1).
- Adult obesity in Marion County (32%), Lake County (26%) and Sumter County (29%), were all greater than or equal to Florida (26%) (Table 1).
- Marion County's age-adjusted premature death rate (per 100,000 residents) (9,475) is higher than the average age-adjusted premature death rate (per 100,000 residents) in both Lake County (7,898, a difference of 16.6%) and Sumter County (7,491, a difference of 20.9%) and compared to Florida (7,781, a difference of 17.9%)(Table 1).
- Low birthweight is highest in Sumter County (9.7%), compared to Lake County (7.9%), Marion County (8.3%) and Florida (8.6%) (Table 1).
- Marion County residents reported the highest number of poor physical health days (4.4 days) compared to Lake County (3.5 days), Sumter County (2.7 days) and Florida (3.5 days) (Table 1).
- Marion County residents also reported the highest number of poor mental health days (4.5 days) compared to Lake County (3.4 days), Sumter County (3.7 days), and Florida (3.6 days); Marion County is also where the highest number of individuals of the three (3) counties is living below poverty (19.8%) (Tables 1 and 9).
- Of the adults living in Marion County, 20% reported having poor or fair health, compared to Lake County (16%), Sumter County (16%), and Florida (15%), a percent difference of 20% (Lake County), 20% (Sumter County), and 25% (Florida) (Table 1).

## General Summary

Below is a summary of the key points that have been discussed within *The Villages Regional Hospital Executive Summary*. The most prevalent cause of death across all ethnicities was cancer, followed closely by heart disease, which is a preventable cause of death through the improvement of education about proper nutrition, an increase in physical activity, and a decrease in other co-factors, all of which cause a higher prevalence in cardiovascular illnesses. Additional key highlights can be found below:

- Although Summerfield, located in Marion County, is the smallest population size that the VRH serves, it has the largest average household size compared to the other two zip code regions. It would be beneficial to consider focusing on community health initiatives in this area to improve general quality of health in the community and potentially decrease the number of unnecessary healthcare resources that are currently being used and could be avoided in the future (See Health Outcomes).
- Marion County, which includes Summerfield as a zip code region served by the VRH, is the smallest population compared to the other two counties (Lake and Sumter Counties), but has the greatest percentage of adults challenged by negative health behaviors, such as smoking and lack of physical activity causing obesity, both of which are preventable. These co-factors could also improve the overall quality of life and health outcomes of the general population served by the VRH if a focus was on decreasing these rates and percentages (See Health Factors).
- Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of death. Prevention efforts and early detection efforts are important to lowering these rates. Access to screening is lower in Summerfield and Lady Lake where the uninsured population is much higher compared to The Villages. Education programs focusing on healthy behaviors and healthy nutrition may benefit the community and lead to lower rates of heart disease.
- In general, a focus on improving women's health, particularly in regards to cancer screening procedures such as mammograms and Pap tests, would be of benefit for all three (3) counties (See Behavioral Risk Factors, Cancer Screening).
- Oral Health in Marion and Sumter Counties can be improved. The cost benefit of increasing access to residents in regards to teeth cleanings is greater than the cost that is lost due to the number of residents needing to have a permanent tooth removed, and eventually replaced, from tooth decay and/or gum disease, both of which are preventable risk factors for oral health. Lake County continues to compare favorably to both Florida and the other two VRH SA counties; however, it would still benefit to monitor Lake County residents and encourage positive oral health behaviors, with the use of educational materials, since the percentage of adults in 2010 who had a permanent tooth removed remains higher than Florida (See Health Care Access and Utilization, Oral Health).

\*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, Marion and Sumter Counties, 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 The Villages Regional Hospital, 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, Marion 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. Eleven providers submitted responses to the survey. (Please see Appendix for the complete The Villages Regional Hospital 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 (72.73 percent)
- Healthy behaviors and lifestyles (72.73 percent)
- High level of personal responsibility (27.27 percent)
- Awareness of resources (27.27 percent)
- Ample supply of primary and specialty physicians (27.27 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 (72.73 percent)
- Cancers (63.64 percent)
- Aging Problems (45.45 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:

- Alcohol abuse (81.82 percent)
- Being overweight (63.64 percent)
- Drug Abuse (45.45 percent)

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

Over 63 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Good” or “Very Good.” Just over 27 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Fair” and no one responded with “Poor” or “Excellent.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (27.27 percent)
- Good (36.36 percent)
- Very Good (27.27 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don’t Know (9.09 percent)

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

More than 63 percent of providers rated the health of Marion County as either “Good” or “Very Good.” Nearly twenty percent of providers rated the health of Marion County as either “Fair.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (18.18 percent)
- Good (45.45 percent)
- Very Good (18.18 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don’t Know (18.18 percent)

**Question 6: How would you rate Sumter County as a “healthy community?”**

Nearly 50 percent of providers rated Sumter County’s health “Good” or “Very Good.” Above 36 percent rated it as “Fair.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (36.36 percent)
- Good (27.27 percent)
- Very Good (18.18 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don’t Know (18.18 percent)

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

Nearly 73 percent of providers rated the health of North Lake County as either “Good” or “Very Good.” No one rated the quality of life “Poor.”

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (18.18 percent)
- Good (45.45 percent)
- Very Good (27.27 percent)



- Don't Know (9.09 percent)

**Question 8: Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in Marion County is:**

Nearly 73 percent of providers rated the health of Marion County as either "Good" or "Very Good." No one rated the quality of life "Poor."

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (9.09 percent)
- Good (45.45 percent)
- Very Good (27.27 percent)
- Don't Know (18.18 percent)

**Question 9: Would you say the overall Health-related quality of life in Sumter County is:**

Providers selected from the following six options: Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Excellent and Don't Know. Most providers rated health-related quality of life in Sumter County as "Good" (45.45 percent) while 18.18 percent rated accessibility "Very Good" and 18.18 percent rated accessibility "Fair."

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (18.18 percent)
- Good (45.45 percent)
- Very Good (18.18 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don't Know (18.18 percent)

**Question 10: 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 "Very Good" (45.45 percent) while 18.18 percent rated accessibility "Good" and 27.27 percent rated accessibility "Fair."

- Poor (9.09 percent)
- Fair (27.27 percent)
- Good (18.18 percent)
- Very Good (45.45 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don't Know (0 percent)

**Question 11: Would you say the overall accessibility of health care for residents of Marion 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 Marion County residents as "Good" (36.36 percent) and "Very Good" (36.36 percent), while 18.18 percent rated accessibility "Fair."

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (18.18 percent)
- Good (36.36 percent)
- Very Good (36.36 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don't Know (9.09 percent)

**Question 12: 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 Sumter County residents as "Fair" (45.45 percent) and "Very Good" (36.36 percent), while 9.09 percent rated accessibility "Good."

- Poor (0 percent)
- Fair (45.45 percent)
- Good (9.09 percent)
- Very Good (36.36 percent)
- Excellent (0 percent)
- Don't Know (9.09 percent)

**Question 13: 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 6.09. (Please see Appendix for the complete The Villages Hospital Provider Survey Analysis.)

**Question 14: 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 Marion 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 Marion 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 6.27. (Please see Appendix for the complete The Villages Hospital Provider Survey Analysis.)

**Question 15: 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 5.54. (Please see Appendix for the complete The Villages Hospital Provider Survey Analysis.)

## Section 5: Key Findings

The Villages Regional Hospital serves a growing and aging population in Lake County (Lady Lake zip code), Marion County (Summerfield zip code) and Sumter County (The Villages zip code), 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 16<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes and Sumter County is ranked 26<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes. Generally, Lake County and Sumter County fare better than the state of Florida on most health outcomes and health factors. Marion County is ranked 48<sup>th</sup> for health outcomes, leaving room for improvement. Summerfield, located in Marion County, has the smallest population compared to the other two areas (Lady Lake and The Villages), but has the greatest percentage of adults challenged by negative health behaviors, such as smoking and lack of physical activity causing obesity. Racial and gender disparities in the The Villages Regional Hospital 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 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, Marion 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 drug use were considered the most risky behaviors in the community by providers.

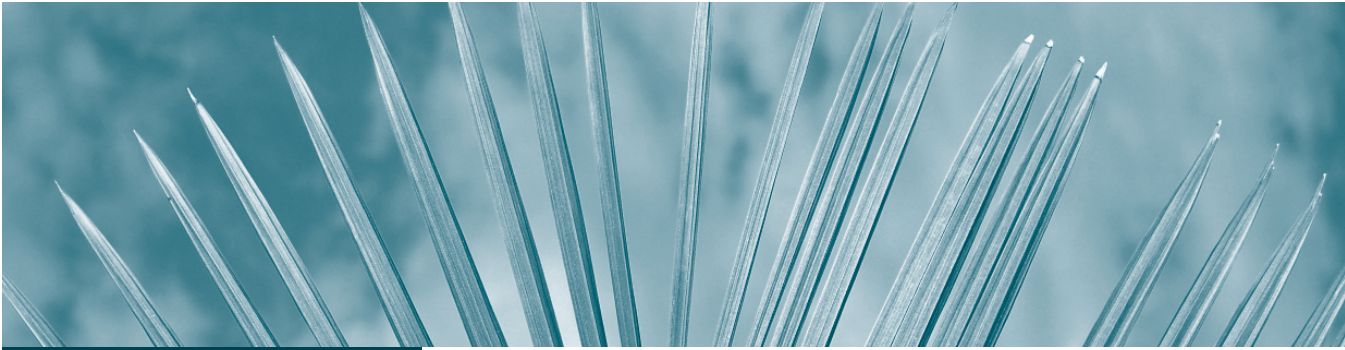
Overall, The Villages Regional Hospital service area fares better than the state on most health outcomes and health factors, except in Summerfield. Disparities, although present, are not unique to the service area and do not align with the values and needs expressed by the community (focus group participants 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 Villages Regional Hospital service area fares better than the state in most categories, with the exception of Summerfield. The community identified several needs not directly related to any given zip code area. Given the disparity in Summerfield and 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 workforce 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.
- Summerfield: Marion County fares worse than both Lake and Sumter Counties in health factors and health outcomes. Consider focusing on community health initiatives in Summerfield to improve general quality of health in these residents. These efforts may include nutrition classes, exercise challenges and other healthy living programs. Increase access and resources in this community. Consider utilizing the volunteer workforce and partnership development strategies as ways to lower cost and increase impact.

## Section 6: Appendix



**2012**

**The Villages Regional Hospital  
Service Area**

**Technical Report**





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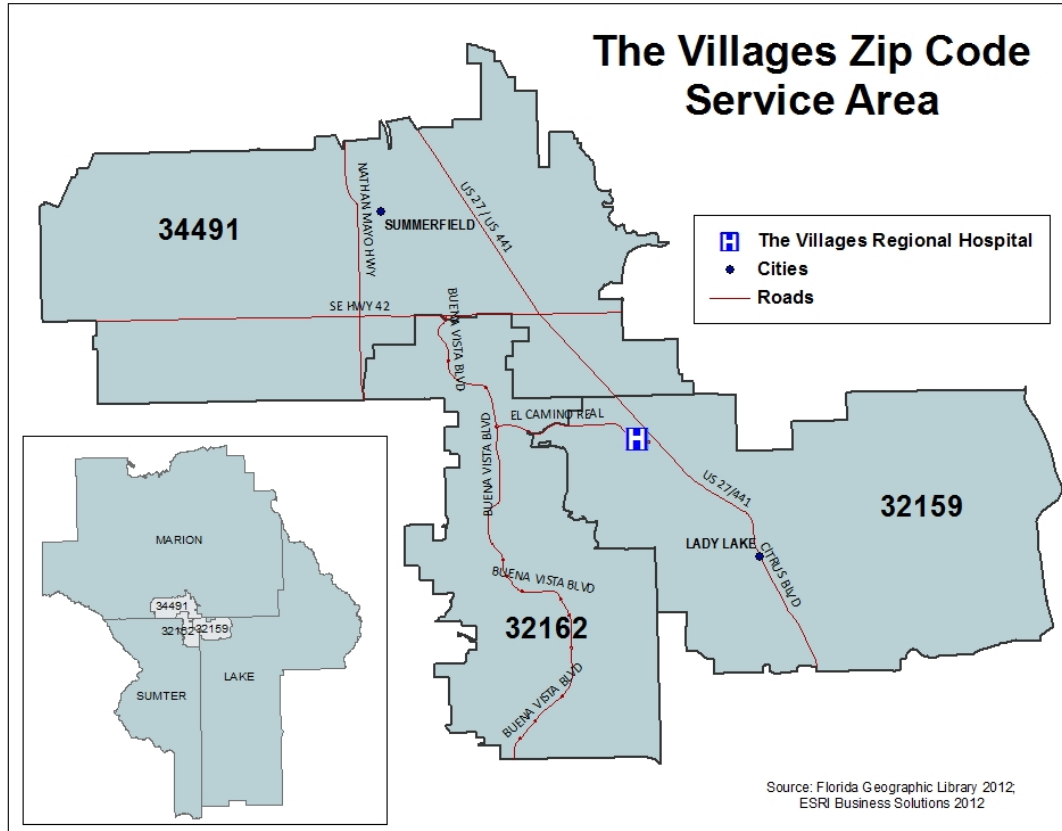
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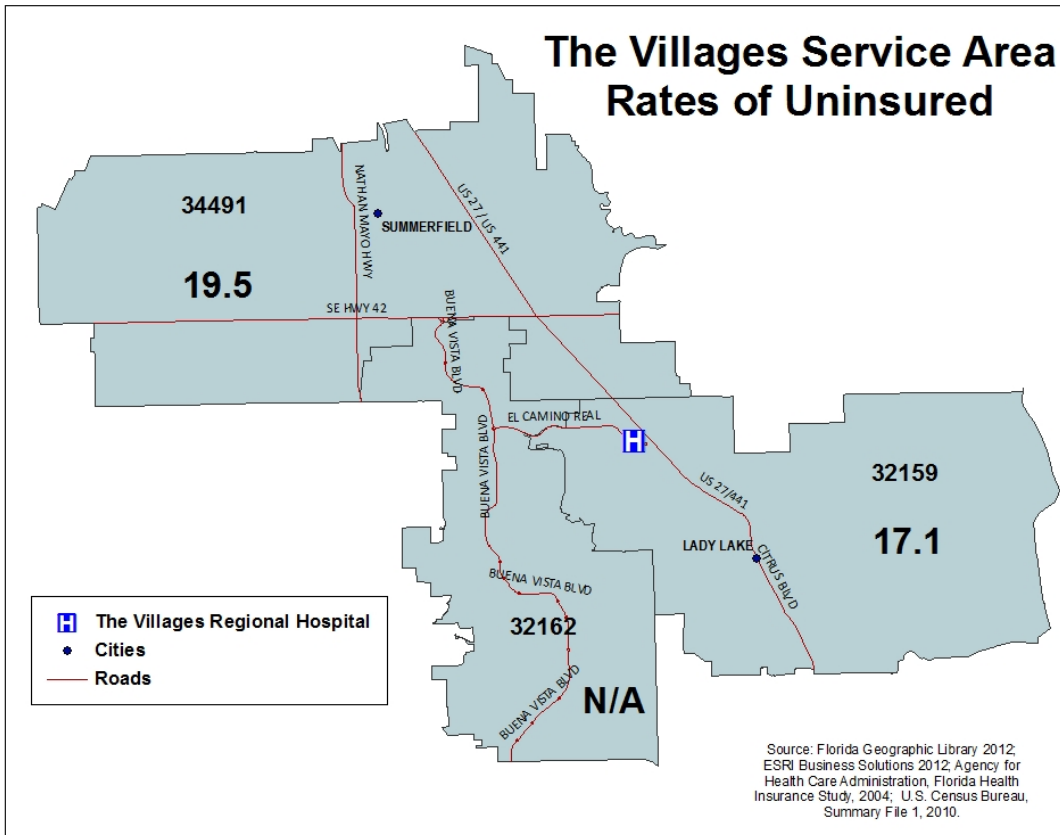


### Key Health Assessment Indicator Maps

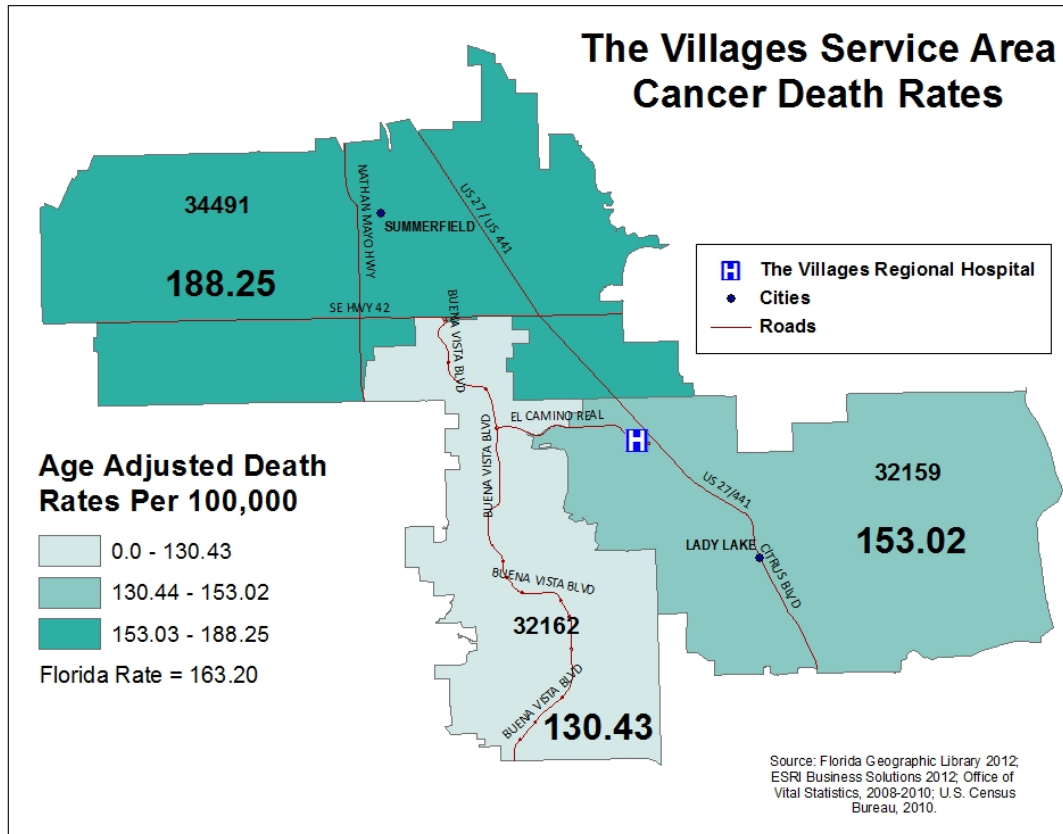
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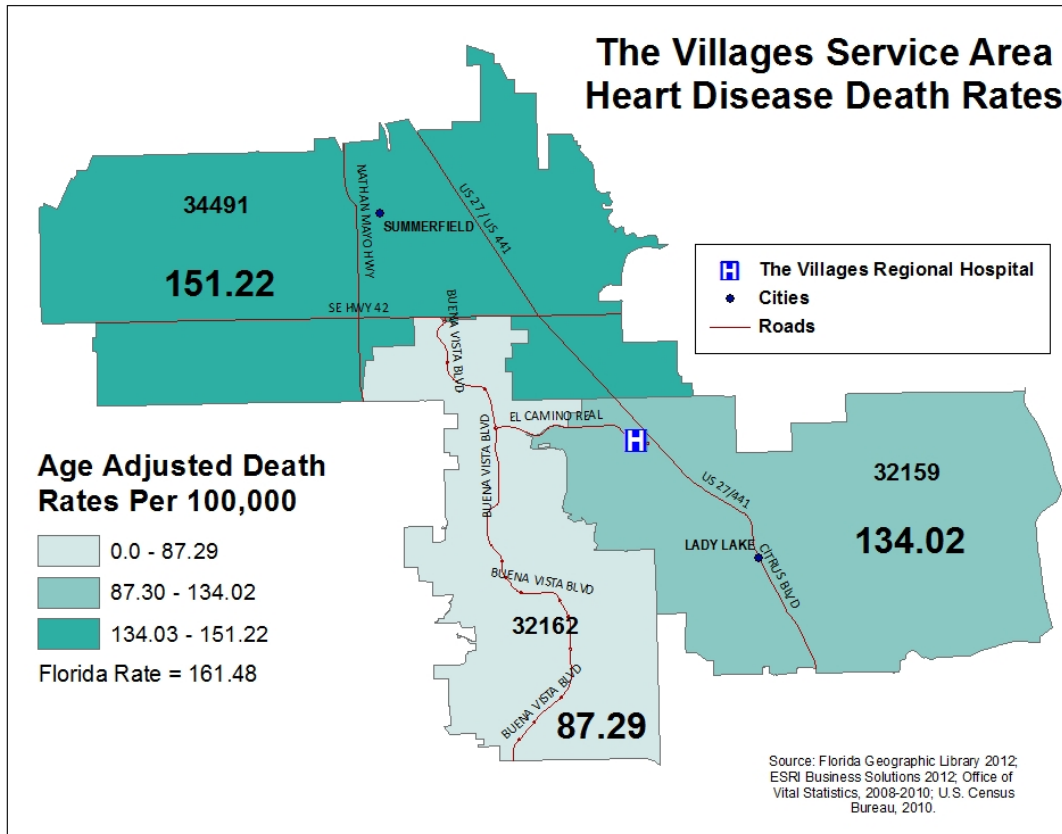
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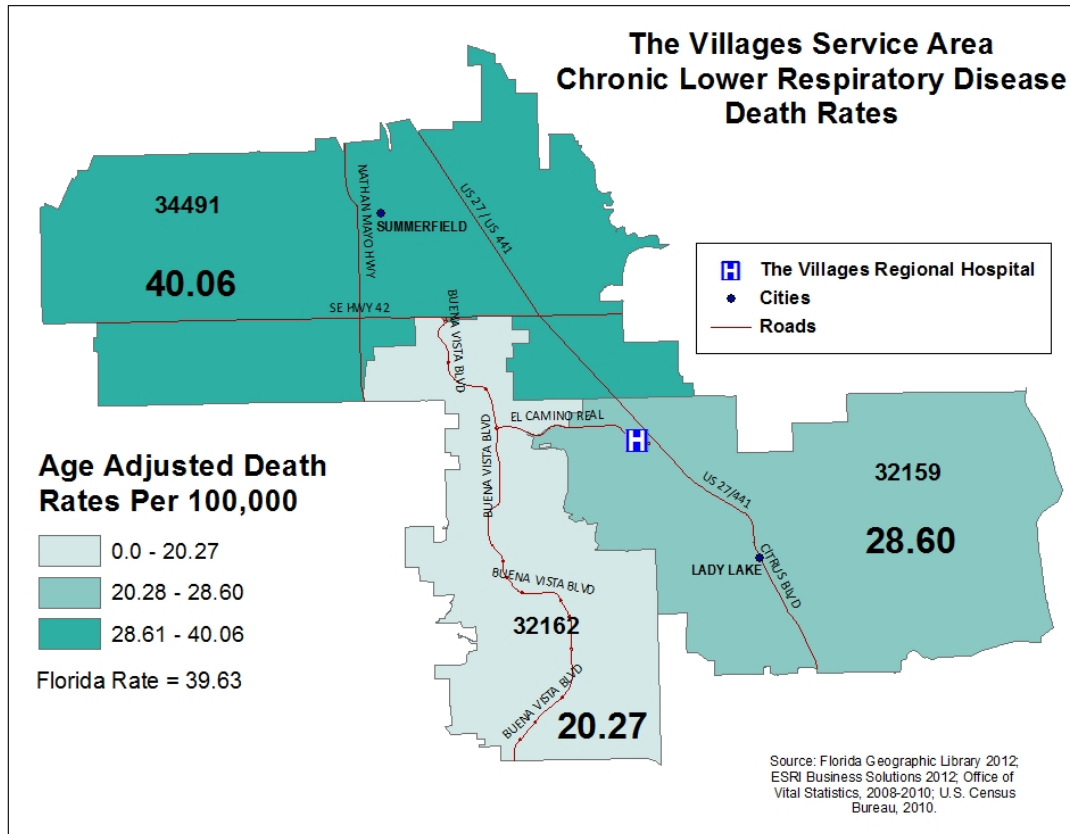
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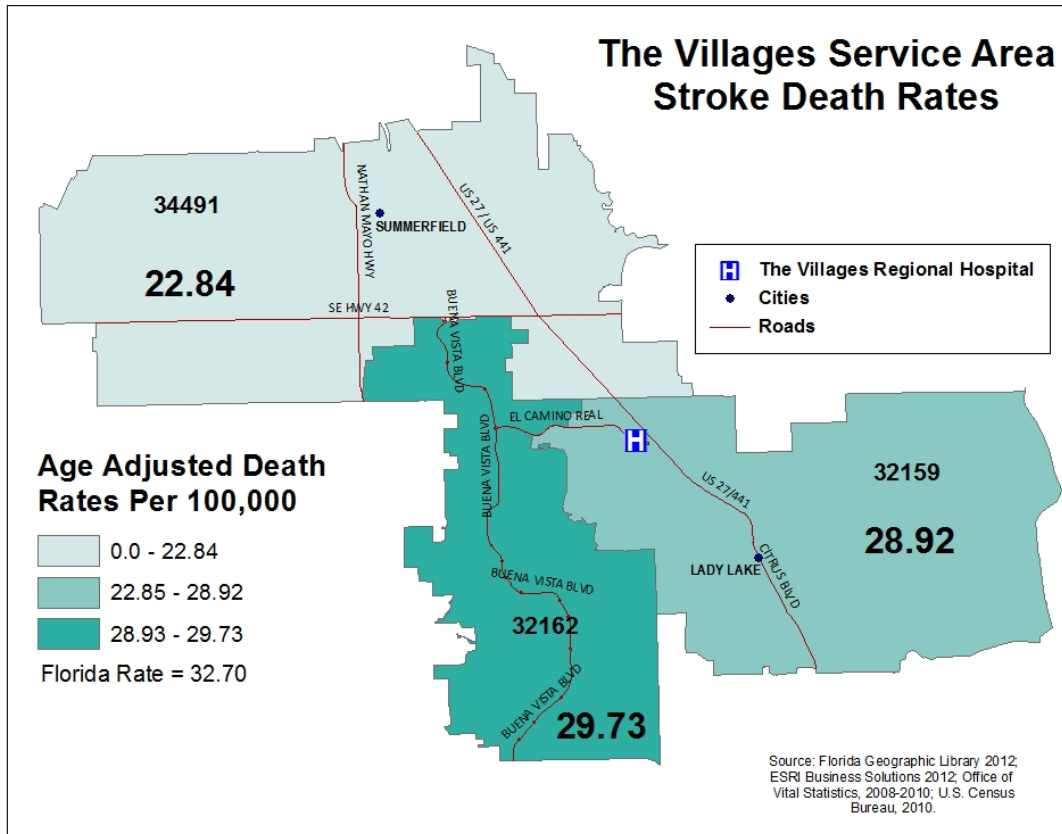
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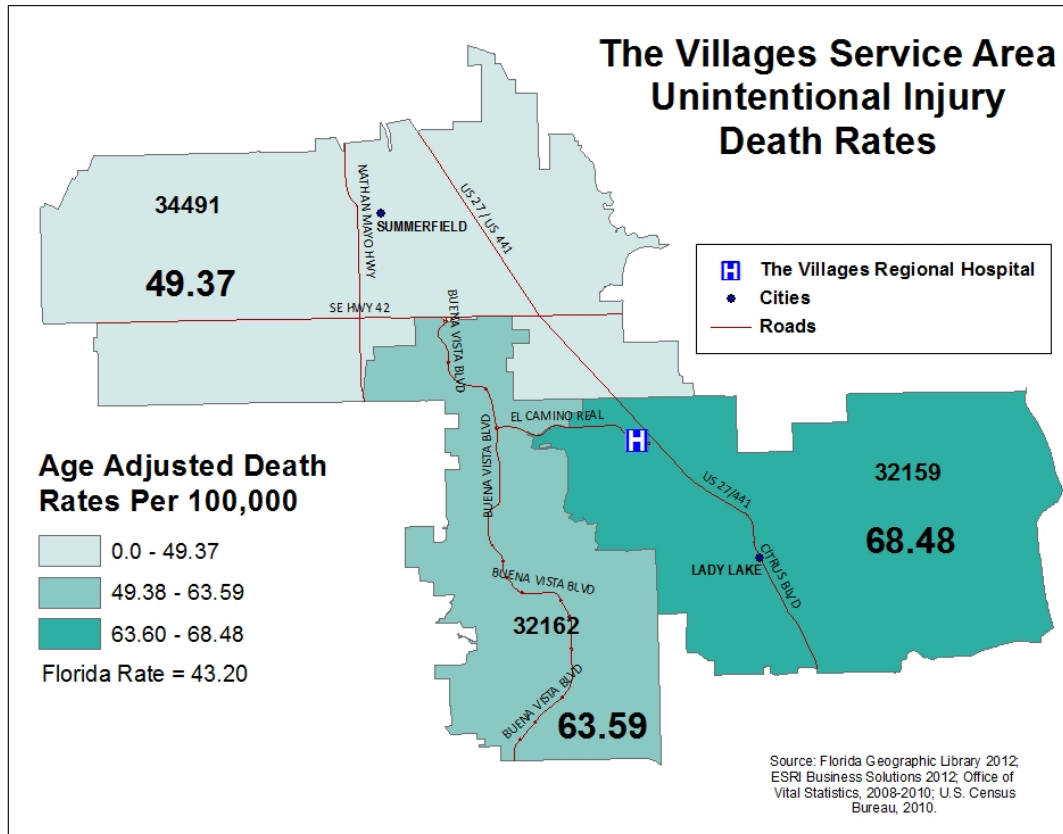
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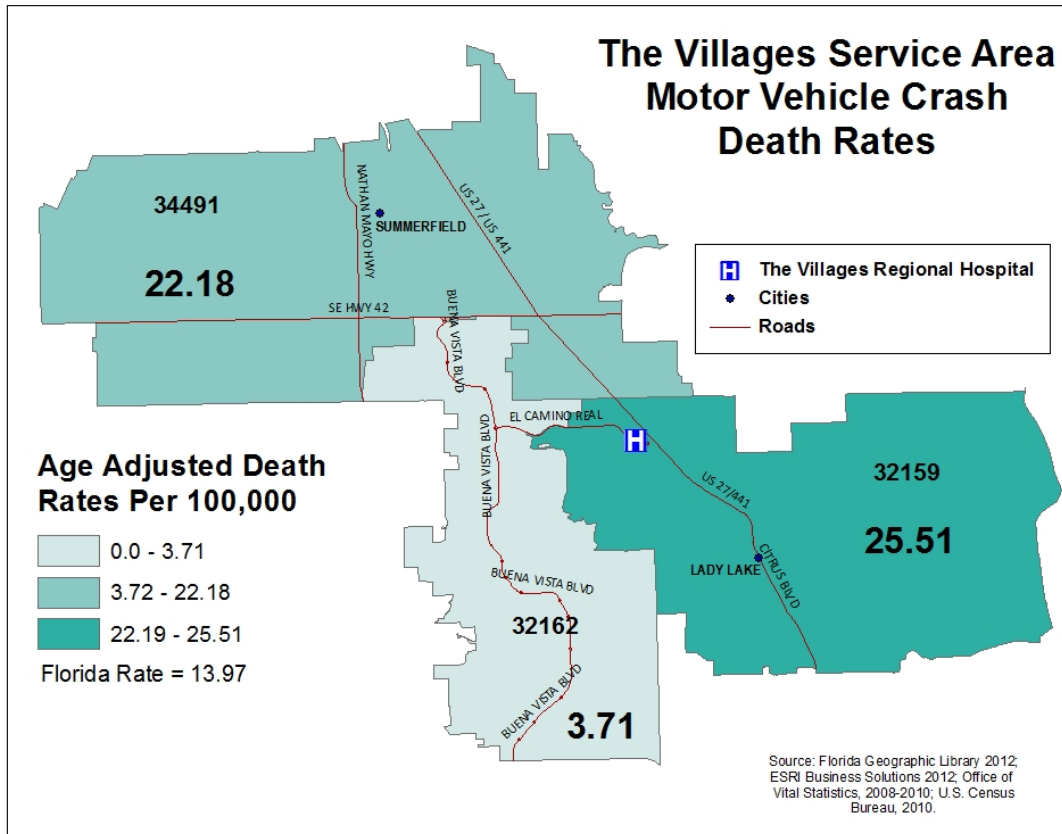
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## Demographics and Socioeconomics

### County Health Rankings

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

	Lake County	Lake County Rank (of 67)	Marion County	Marion County Rank (of 67)	Sumter County	Sumter County Rank (of 67)	National Benchmark *	Florida
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>		16		48		26		
<i>Mortality</i>		25		46		17		
Premature death	7,898		9,475		7,491		5,466	7,781
<i>Morbidity</i>		11		49		36		
Poor or fair health	16%		20%		16%		10%	15%
Poor physical health days	3.5		4.4		2.7		2.6	3.5
Poor mental health days	3.4		4.5		3.7		2.3	3.6
Low birthweight	7.90%		8.30%		9.70%		6.00%	8.60%
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>		13		44		12		
<i>Health Behaviors</i>		8		37		12		
Adult smoking	16%		22%		17%		14%	19%
Adult obesity	26%		32%		29%		25%	26%
Physical inactivity	24%		28%		20%		21%	24%
Excessive drinking	13%		15%		13%		8%	16%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	24		27		20		12	19
Sexually transmitted infections	268		384		273		84	398
Teen birth rate	57		57		62		22	44
<i>Clinical Care</i>		20		17		6		
Uninsured adults	24%		24%		21%		11%	25%
Primary care physicians	1333:1		1448:1		3009:1		631:1	983:1
Preventable hospital stays	58		52		49		49	64
Diabetic screening	86%		86%		89%		89%	84%
Mammography screening	74.7%		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. Lake County, Marion County and Sumter County Health Rankings Compared to Florida, 2012.

	Lake County	Lake County Rank (of 67)	Marion County	Marion County Rank (of 67)	Sumter County	Sumter County Rank (of 67)	National Benchmark *	Florida
<b>HEALTH FACTORS CONTINUED</b>		13		44		12		
<i>Social &amp; Economic Factors</i>		22		55		27		
High school graduation	81%		78%		87%			79%
Some college	55.1%		47.2%		34.3%		68.0%	58.5%
Unemployment	12.00%		13.80%		9.20%		5.40%	11.50%
Children in poverty	22%		31%		34%		13%	24%
Inadequate social support	20%		21%		18%		14%	21%
Children in single-parent households	30%		38%		35%		20%	36%
Violent crime rate	496		623		303		73	674
<i>Physical Environment</i>		42		49		13		
Air pollution-particulate matter days	0		0		0		0	0
Air pollution-ozone days	4		2		1		0	5
Access to healthy foods	19%		25%		0%		0%	9%
Access to recreational facilities	6.7		6.4		3.9		16%	9.1%
Fast Food Restaurants	40		48		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, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 1989-2009.

Year	Lake County			Marion County			Sumter County			Florida		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
Males												
1989	72.3	73.0	66.2	71.0	71.9	65.1	70.8	71.9	---	71.8	73.0	63.4
1990	72.3	73.0	66.1	71.3	72.2	65.2	70.8	72.0	---	72.0	73.2	64.0
1991	72.5	73.2	66.2	71.4	72.3	65.1	70.9	72.1	---	72.5	73.6	64.8
1992	73.0	73.7	66.6	71.9	72.8	65.4	71.6	72.6	---	72.8	73.8	65.4
1993	73.0	73.6	66.4	71.8	72.7	65.2	71.8	72.9	---	72.6	73.6	65.0
1994	73.3	74.0	66.7	72.1	73.0	65.4	71.7	72.8	---	72.8	73.8	65.1
1995	73.3	73.9	66.6	71.8	72.8	65.0	71.9	73.0	---	72.8	73.8	65.3
1996	73.7	74.4	67.1	72.1	73.0	65.3	72.0	73.3	---	73.6	74.5	66.7
1997	74.2	74.8	67.8	72.5	73.4	65.9	72.7	74.0	---	74.3	75.1	67.9
1998	74.4	75.0	68.1	73.1	74.0	66.9	73.4	74.6	---	74.5	75.2	68.4
1999	74.8	75.3	68.7	73.3	74.1	67.2	74.0	75.1	---	74.6	75.3	68.7
2000	75.0	75.5	69.2	73.4	74.2	67.4	74.7	75.7	---	74.6	75.2	69.0
2001	74.8	75.3	68.9	73.4	74.1	67.5	75.0	75.9	---	74.7	75.3	69.5
2002	74.8	75.3	69.0	73.4	74.1	67.6	74.9	75.7	---	74.9	75.6	69.7
2003	74.6	75.1	68.9	73.4	74.1	67.5	74.8	75.6	---	75.0	75.6	70.1
2004	75.3	75.7	69.5	73.3	74.0	67.5	74.9	75.6	---	75.3	75.8	70.4
2005	75.7	76.2	69.9	73.5	74.2	67.8	74.8	75.6	---	75.3	75.8	70.8
2006	76.1	76.6	70.4	73.7	74.4	67.9	74.7	75.3	---	75.5	76.0	71.1
2007	76.8	77.3	71.1	73.9	74.6	68.2	74.4	75.0	---	75.9	76.4	71.4
2008	77.1	77.6	71.5	74.0	74.7	68.3	74.1	74.7	---	76.1	76.5	72.0
2009	77.5	78.0	72.0	74.2	74.9	68.9	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, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 1989-2009.

Year	Lake County			Marion County			Sumter County			Florida		
	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black	All	White	Black
Females												
1989	80.1	80.6	75.4	78.7	79.3	74.1	78.7	79.4	---	79.4	80.3	72.7
1990	80.1	80.6	75.4	78.8	79.4	74.2	78.7	79.4	---	79.7	80.6	73.1
1991	80.1	80.6	75.3	79.0	79.7	74.4	78.8	79.5	---	80.1	81.0	73.7
1992	80.3	80.7	75.4	79.5	80.2	74.9	79.2	79.9	---	80.1	81.0	73.6
1993	80.2	80.7	75.3	79.3	80.0	74.6	79.2	79.9	---	79.7	80.6	73.2
1994	80.3	80.8	75.4	79.4	80.0	74.7	79.4	80.0	---	80.0	80.8	73.7
1995	80.3	80.8	75.5	79.6	80.3	74.8	79.3	80.0	---	80.0	80.9	73.5
1996	80.5	80.9	75.6	79.7	80.3	75.0	79.6	80.3	---	80.3	81.1	74.3
1997	80.7	81.1	76.1	79.9	80.6	75.3	79.9	80.6	---	80.5	81.2	75.1
1998	80.7	81.1	76.2	80.2	80.8	75.5	80.0	80.7	75.4	80.4	81.1	75.1
1999	80.8	81.1	76.4	80.2	80.8	75.7	80.4	81.0	75.9	80.3	81.0	75.2
2000	80.6	81.0	76.3	80.3	80.8	75.9	80.4	81.0	75.9	80.5	81.2	75.5
2001	80.6	81.0	76.4	80.2	80.8	75.9	80.6	81.1	76.3	80.4	81.1	75.2
2002	80.7	81.0	76.5	79.8	80.4	75.5	80.3	80.8	76.0	80.5	81.2	75.7
2003	81.1	81.5	77.0	79.8	80.3	75.5	80.1	80.6	75.9	80.7	81.4	76.2
2004	81.9	82.2	77.7	79.8	80.3	75.5	80.1	80.6	75.8	80.9	81.5	76.7
2005	82.0	82.4	77.8	79.9	80.4	75.5	80.0	80.5	75.6	81.2	81.8	77.1
2006	82.3	82.7	78.1	80.2	80.8	75.8	79.8	80.2	75.4	81.5	82.1	77.2
2007	82.9	83.3	78.8	80.9	81.4	76.6	80.2	80.5	75.9	81.8	82.3	78.0
2008	83.2	83.5	79.1	80.6	81.1	76.5	79.4	79.8	75.4	81.9	82.3	78.5
2009	83.2	83.6	79.2	80.8	81.3	76.9	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, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010-2040.

	Year	Lake County	Marion County	Sumter County	Florida
Population	2010 Census	297,052	331,298	93,420	18,801,310
	2015 Projections	333,122	362,992	111,036	19,974,411
	2020 Projections	374,382	398,967	130,930	21,326,797
	2025 Projections	414,757	434,445	150,807	22,641,336
	2030 Projections	452,806	468,245	170,272	23,877,889
	2035 Projections	487,858	499,610	188,987	25,017,117
	2040 Projections	520,720	529,124	207,051	26,081,833
Percent Change from 2010 Census	To 2015 Projections	12.1	9.6	18.9	6.2
	To 2020 Projections	26.0	20.4	40.2	13.4
	To 2025 Projections	39.6	31.1	61.4	20.4
	To 2030 Projections	52.4	41.3	82.3	27.0
	To 2035 Projections	64.2	50.8	102.3	33.1
	To 2040 Projections	75.3	59.7	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, Marion 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
Bellevue	4,492	4,561	69	5	4,556	1.4
Dunnellon	1,733	1,737	4	0	1,737	0.5
McIntosh	452	452	0	0	452	0.1
Ocala	56,315	56,545	230	186	56,359	17.2
Reddick	506	511	5	0	511	0.2
Total Incorporated	63,498	63,806	308	191	63,615	19.4
Unincorporated	267,800	267,939	139	4,333	263,606	80.6
Marion County	331,298	331,745	447	4,524	327,221	1.8
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, Service Area and Florida, 2010.

Area	Total Population	0-4 Years of Age		5-9 Years of Age	
		Number	Percent of Zip Code	Number	Percent of Zip Code
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	760	2.6	725	2.5
32162 The Villages	45,180	49	0.1	58	0.1
34491 Summerfield	27,454	994	3.6	1,087	4.0
Service Area	101,501	1,803	1.8	1,870	1.8
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	1,081	3.9	2,080	7.6
Service Area	101,501	1,905	1.9	3,563	3.5
Florida	18,801,310	1,130,847	6.0	2,457,140	13.1
		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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	1,913	7.0	2,189	8.0
Service Area	101,501	3,565	3.5	4,181	4.1
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	3,049	11.1	4,202	15.3
Service Area	101,501	6,614	6.5	20,922	20.6
Florida	18,801,310	2,741,493	14.6	2,337,668	12.4

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, 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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	6,413	23.4	3,703	13.5
Service Area	101,501	36,267	35.7	17,236	17.0
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	743	2.7	4,446	16.2
Service Area	101,501	3,575	3.5	20,811	20.5
Florida	18,801,310	434,125	2.3	1,531,662	8.1
		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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	16,595	60.4	10,859	39.6
Service Area	101,501	44,423	43.8	57,078	56.2
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	3,870	14.1	23,584	85.9
Service Area	101,501	6,743	6.6	94,758	93.4
Florida	18,801,310	4,002,091	21.3	14,799,219	78.7

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, 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	314	1.1
32162 The Villages	45,180	45	0.1	306	0.7
34491 Summerfield	27,454	94	0.3	252	0.9
Service Area	101,501	220	0.2	872	0.9
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	921	3.4	391	1.4
Service Area	101,501	2,247	2.2	816	0.8
Florida	18,801,310	2,999,862	16.0	472,577	2.5
		White		Other	
32159 Lady Lake	28,867	26,912	93.2	314	1.1
32162 The Villages	45,180	44,255	98.0	69	0.2
34491 Summerfield	27,454	25,141	91.6	655	2.4
Service Area	101,501	96,308	94.9	1,038	1.0
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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	2,417	8.8	25,037	91.2
Service Area	101,501	4,129	4.1	97,372	95.9
Florida	18,801,310	4,223,806	22.5	14,577,504	77.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Summary File 1, Tables P3 and QTP10.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 7. Total Population By Gender, By Zip Code, 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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	13,283	48.4	14,171	51.6
Service Area	101,501	47,896	47.2	53,605	52.8
Florida	18,801,310	9,189,355	48.9	9,611,955	51.1

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, 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
34491 Summerfield	12,413	8,831	2.21	2.54
Service Area	52,253	36,371	---	---
Florida	7,420,802	4,835,475	2.48	3.01

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, Marion 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
Marion	324,611	64,257	19.8	62,296	19,503	31.3
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
Marion	177,341	36,772	20.7	84,974	7,982	9.4
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
Marion	155,756	29,123	18.7	168,855	35,134	20.8
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
Marion	263,818	44,309	16.8	39,105	14,218	36.4
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			
Marion	35,492	13,023	36.7			
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, Marion 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
Marion County	324,611	64,257	19.8	38,749	11.9
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
Marion County	324,611	27,173	8.4	6,940	2.1
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			
		Estimated Number	Estimated Percent		
Lake County	294,701	197,055	66.9		
Marion County	324,611	187,492	57.8		
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, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Area	Estimated Percent In Poverty	Estimated Number In Poverty
	All Ages	
Lake County	13.5	39,711
Marion County	19.6	63,368
Sumter County	13.0	11,035
Florida	16.5	3,048,621
	Under Age 18	
Lake County	22.4	13,618
Marion County	30.8	19,299
Sumter County	33.8	2,837
Florida	23.6	929,620
	Ages 5 - 17 in Families	
Lake County	20.1	8,927
Marion County	28.5	13,003
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, Marion 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
Marion County	131,753	37,044	48,677	20,100
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, Marion 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
Marion County	243,164	15.2	36,904	7.8	18,869	7.4	18,035
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
Marion County	243,164	60.4	146,753	28.1	68,276	32.3	78,477
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
Marion County	243,164	24.5	59,507	11.2	27,300	13.2	32,207
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, 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	---
34491 Summerfield	16,595	19.5	3,236
Service Area *	44,423	18.5	5,361
Florida	15,541,708	19.2	2,984,008

\* 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, Marion 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
Marion County	67,127	12,680	18.9	67,527	9,763	14.5
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
Marion County	176,318	50,922	28.9	177,662	49,059	27.6
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
Marion County	94,089	19,945	21.2	106,449	23,311	21.9
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
Marion County	239,954	62,620	26.1	241,780	58,034	24.0
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
34491 Summerfield	373.67	1,361.06	698.44	116.00	422.52	188.25
Service Area	1,425.67	1,404.58	595.67	436.33	429.88	146.49
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
34491 Summerfield	88.00	320.54	151.22	24.33	88.63	40.06
Service Area	331.67	326.76	123.54	83.33	82.10	27.05
Florida	41,454.67	220.49	161.48	10,194.33	54.22	39.63
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
34491 Summerfield	14.00	50.99	22.84	12.00	43.71	49.37
Service Area	70.67	69.62	26.10	60.00	59.11	59.84
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
34491 Summerfield	3.67	13.36	22.18	14.33	52.21	24.13
Service Area	9.33	9.20	22.29	48.67	47.95	17.33
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
34491 Summerfield	9.67	35.21	19.77	4.00	14.57	9.02
Service Area	34.33	33.83	16.79	21.67	21.35	8.98
Florida	5,014.67	26.67	20.08	2,303.00	12.25	9.13
Area	Nephritis (8)			Liver Disease (10)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	4.33	15.01	3.40	7.00	24.25	13.63
32162 The Villages	7.33	16.23	5.74	6.33	14.02	9.37
34491 Summerfield	7.33	26.71	11.17	4.00	14.57	12.94
Service Area	19.00	18.72	6.37	17.33	17.08	11.74
Florida	3,081.67	16.39	12.11	2,380.67	12.66	10.22

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
34491 Summerfield	359.00	1,427.95	697.67	111.33	442.84	186.41
Service Area	1,388.67	1,441.90	593.84	424.00	440.25	144.53
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
34491 Summerfield	83.67	332.79	149.63	24.00	95.46	41.32
Service Area	322.00	334.34	121.33	82.33	85.49	27.49
Florida	36,877.67	261.37	160.97	9,604.00	68.07	41.93
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
34491 Summerfield	13.67	54.36	23.27	11.33	45.08	52.72
Service Area	69.33	71.99	26.08	57.67	59.88	61.19
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
34491 Summerfield	3.67	14.58	25.70	13.67	54.36	23.29
Service Area	8.00	8.31	21.42	47.67	49.49	17.22
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
34491 Summerfield	9.00	35.80	18.99	4.00	15.91	9.97
Service Area	32.33	33.57	14.59	21.33	22.15	9.52
Florida	4,019.67	28.49	18.43	2,026.33	14.36	9.06
Area	Nephritis (9)			Liver Disease (10)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	4.00	14.86	3.14	6.67	24.77	13.87
32162 The Villages	7.33	16.57	5.83	6.33	14.31	9.67
34491 Summerfield	6.67	26.52	10.13	4.00	15.91	14.26
Service Area	18.00	18.69	6.10	17.00	17.65	12.58
Florida	2,494.00	17.68	10.93	2,196.67	15.57	11.49

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 5 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			Cancer (2)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	7.33	767.89	730.19	1.33	139.62	143.28
32162 The Villages	5.33	1,437.56	1,393.01	2.33	628.93	323.76
34491 Summerfield	12.00	1,302.93	1,337.91	4.00	434.31	464.31
Service Area	24.67	1,097.76	902.63	7.67	341.20	271.43
Florida	18,289.33	609.67	811.54	3,962.33	132.08	173.39
Area	Heart Disease (1)			Diabetes (4)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
32159 Lady Lake	3.00	314.14	280.63	0.67	69.81	62.66
32162 The Villages	0.67	179.69	49.79	0.67	179.69	721.82
34491 Summerfield	4.00	434.31	397.27	0.33	36.19	33.79
Service Area	7.67	341.20	250.09	1.67	74.17	80.06
Florida	4,062.67	135.43	192.25	901.67	30.06	40.78
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
34491 Summerfield	0.33	36.19	33.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	1.67	74.17	84.59	1.33	59.34	69.60
Florida	851.00	28.37	30.70	373.67	12.46	12.88
Area	Stroke (3)					
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate			
32159 Lady Lake	0.67	69.81	68.34			
32162 The Villages	0.00	0.00	0.00			
34491 Summerfield	0.33	36.19	22.23			
Service Area	1.00	44.50	30.87			
Florida	1,080.00	36.00	51.92			

\* 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 19. Average Number of the Top 5 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
34491 Summerfield	9.00	372.36	433.71	2.00	82.75	95.67
Service Area	23.00	557.04	439.37	6.00	145.31	96.26
Florida	19,009.67	450.06	541.45	4,149.67	98.24	115.81
Area	Heart Disease (1)			Stroke (4)		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	1.33	129.70	96.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
32162 The Villages	0.67	97.47	31.47	0.67	97.47	31.47
34491 Summerfield	2.67	110.33	132.48	1.00	41.37	55.36
Service Area	4.67	113.02	88.80	1.67	40.36	29.19
Florida	4,758.67	112.66	140.62	901.67	21.35	26.63
Area	Unintentional Injuries (3)			MV Crashes *		
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted
32159 Lady Lake	1.00	97.28	99.21	0.67	64.85	80.23
32162 The Villages	0.33	48.73	7.56	0.33	48.73	7.56
34491 Summerfield	0.33	13.79	15.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	1.67	40.36	38.47	1.00	24.22	23.50
Florida	1,153.33	27.31	28.27	560.33	13.27	13.20
Area	Diabetes (6)					
	Average Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted			
32159 Lady Lake	0.33	32.43	18.68			
32162 The Villages	0.33	48.73	14.84			
34491 Summerfield	0.67	27.58	31.79			
Service Area	1.33	32.29	23.60			
Florida	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	The Villages Service Area Zips			Florida		
	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
All Causes						
2006	1,130	1,520.66	653.66	169,365	916.58	669.77
2007	1,182	1,417.56	638.75	167,708	887.65	641.25
2008	1,308	1,352.62	557.19	170,473	891.63	639.42
2009	1,428	1,438.54	572.47	169,854	892.95	639.92
2010	1,541	1,514.91	566.85	172,536	912.04	641.99
Cancer (2)						
2006	361	485.80	178.33	40,081	216.91	159.51
2007	362	434.14	170.06	39,790	210.60	153.40
2008	407	420.88	163.29	40,549	212.08	154.07
2009	455	458.36	165.56	40,817	214.58	155.16
2010	447	439.43	153.29	40,901	216.21	154.33
Heart Disease (1)						
2006	294	395.64	142.44	43,968	237.95	163.42
2007	303	363.38	151.21	41,956	222.06	150.44
2008	313	323.68	119.90	41,931	219.31	147.37
2009	317	319.34	120.43	41,202	216.61	146.22
2010	365	358.82	123.82	41,244	218.02	144.57
CLRD (3)						
2006	55	74.01	31.71	8,869	48.00	33.24
2007	60	71.96	25.29	9,317	49.31	33.74
2008	61	63.08	21.33	10,154	53.11	36.18
2009	92	92.68	30.93	10,163	53.43	36.44
2010	97	95.36	32.79	10,273	54.30	36.53
Stroke (5)						
2006	55	74.01	26.95	8,864	47.97	32.91
2007	61	73.16	25.43	8,715	46.13	31.10
2008	69	71.35	26.40	8,472	44.31	29.72
2009	71	71.52	27.94	8,385	44.08	29.61
2010	72	70.78	22.91	8,328	44.02	29.18
Unintentional Injuries (4)						
2006	43	57.87	69.63	8,837	47.82	44.65
2007	52	62.36	72.19	9,020	47.74	44.47
2008	49	50.67	42.74	8,918	46.64	43.16
2009	54	54.40	39.80	8,779	46.15	42.07
2010	77	75.70	39.49	8,670	45.83	41.02
MV Crashes *						
2006	10	13.46	19.71	3,418	18.50	18.34
2007	21	25.18	38.14	3,291	17.42	17.34
2008	13	13.44	17.49	3,028	15.84	15.68
2009	5	5.04	9.71	2,601	13.67	13.45
2010	10	9.83	11.67	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	
<b>The Villages Service Area Zips</b>				
All Causes	6,743	12	4.0	59.3
Perinatal Conditions		5	1.7	24.7
Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies		2	0.7	9.9
Cancer		1	0.3	4.9
Heart Disease		1	0.3	4.9
Unintentional Injury		1	0.3	4.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes		1	0.3	4.9
<b>Florida</b>				
All Causes	4,002,091	7,181	2,393.7	59.8
Perinatal Conditions		2,348	782.7	19.6
Congenital & Chromosomal Anomalies		1,047	349.0	8.7
Cancer		253	84.3	2.1
Heart Disease		144	48.0	1.2
Unintentional Injury		1,304	434.7	10.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes		484	161.3	4.0

\* The top 5 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for The Villages 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	
The Villages Service Area Zips				
All Causes	10,144	70	23.3	230.0
Unintentional Injury		26	8.7	85.4
Motor Vehicle Crashes		13	4.3	42.7
Cancer		9	3.0	29.6
Suicide		7	2.3	23.0
Heart Disease		6	2.0	19.7
Homicide		3	1.0	9.9
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
Suicide		2,971	990.3	15.3
Heart Disease		2,534	844.7	13.1
Homicide		2,317	772.3	12.0

\* The top 5 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for The Villages 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	
The Villages Service Area Zips				
All Causes	27,536	455	151.7	550.8
Cancer		170	56.7	205.8
Heart Disease		76	25.3	92.0
Unintentional Injury		24	8.0	29.1
Motor Vehicle Crashes		8	2.7	9.7
Diabetes		22	7.3	26.6
Liver Disease		17	5.7	20.6
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
Diabetes		3,720	1,240.0	24.4
Liver Disease		4,102	1,367.3	26.9

\* The top 5 rankings are based on the average number of deaths for The Villages 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	
The Villages Service Area Zips				
All Causes	57,078	3,740	1,246.7	2,184.1
Cancer		1,129	376.3	659.3
Heart Disease		912	304.0	532.6
CLRD		234	78.0	136.7
Stroke		196	65.3	114.5
Alzheimer's Disease		146	48.7	85.3
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 Villages 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
<b>Air Quality</b>							
Percentage of adults who reduced or changed outdoor activity because the air quality was bad	NA	16.2	NA	---	---	---	NA
<b>Asthma</b>							
Percentage of adults who currently have asthma	6.1	5.7	6.2	(6.6)	8.8	1.6	8.3
<b>Immunization</b>							
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
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>							
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
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>							
Percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	13.9	14.4	15.9	3.6	10.4	14.4	15.0
<b>Tobacco Use &amp; Exposure</b>							
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
<b>Cancer Screening/Colorectal</b>							
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
<b>Cancer Screening/Prostate</b>							
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
<b>Cancer Screening/Women's Health</b>							
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
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>							
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
<b>Cholesterol Awareness</b>							
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
<b>Hypertension Awareness and Control</b>							
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
<b>Diabetes</b>							
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
<b>Health Care Access &amp; Coverage</b>							
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
<b>Health Status &amp; Quality of Life</b>							
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
<b>Oral Health</b>							
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
<b>Overweight &amp; Obesity</b>							
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
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Nutrition</b>							
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.



Marion County

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

Indicator	Marion County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure 2010
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	
<b>Air Quality</b>							
Percentage of adults who reduced or changed outdoor activity because the air quality was bad	NA	23.5	NA	---	---	---	NA
<b>Asthma</b>							
Percentage of adults who currently have asthma	7.0	7.7	8.6	10.0	11.7	22.9	8.3
<b>Immunization</b>							
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who received a flu shot in the past year	NA	45.3	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults in high-risk groups who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	NA	52.3	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who received a flu shot in the past year	32.8	34.7	38.6	5.8	11.2	17.7	36.5
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who received a flu shot in the past year	56.9	69.1	68.1	21.4	(1.4)	19.7	65.3
Percentage of adults who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	27.1	33.3	41.3	22.9	24.0	52.4	30.6
Percentage of adults age 65 and older who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	59.6	70.4	76.9	18.1	9.2	29.0	69.9
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>							
Percentage of adults less than 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV	44.0	46.0	42.5	4.5	(7.6)	(3.4)	48.4
Percentage of adults less than 65 years who think they can get AIDS virus from mosquitoes	NA	NA	23.3	---	---	---	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 Marion County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Marion 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	14.2	17.3	11.5	21.8	(33.5)	(19.0)	15.0
Tobacco Use & Exposure							
Percentage of adults who are current smokers	26.6	23.1	23.1	(13.2)	-	(13.2)	17.1
Percentage of adults who are former smokers	32.2	29.5	31.0	(8.4)	5.1	(3.7)	29.8
Percentage of adults who have never smoked	41.3	47.4	45.9	14.8	(3.2)	11.1	53.0
Percentage of non-smoking adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past seven	NA	16.0	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adult current smokers who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year	60.1	45.0	53.6	(25.1)	19.1	(10.8)	60.1
Cancer Screening/Colorectal							
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a blood stool test in the past year	27.2	26.7	17.7	(1.8)	(33.7)	(34.9)	14.7
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past	44.5	56.0	56.0	25.8	-	25.8	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	65.2	82.4	---	26.4	---	72.6
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who received a digital rectal exam in the past year	NA	55.3	45.1	---	(18.4)	---	48.5
Percentage of men 50 years of age and older who have been told they have prostate cancer	NA	NA	13.9	---	---	---	7.3
Cancer Screening/Women's Health							
Percentage of women 40 years of age and older who received a mammogram in the past year	57.5	70.3	62.9	22.3	(10.5)	9.4	61.9
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who had a clinical breast exam in the past year	NA	65.9	55.8	---	(15.3)	---	61.5
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who received a Pap test in the past year	58.9	63.3	45.7	7.5	(27.8)	(22.4)	57.1
Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	NA	31.2	30.2	---	(3.2)	---	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 Marion County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Marion County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>							
Percentage of adults who have ever had a stroke	NA	4.7	5.4	---	14.9	---	3.5
Percentage of adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease	NA	14.2	13.6	---	(4.2)	---	10.2
<b>Cholesterol Awareness</b>							
Percentage of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past five years	76.3	77.6	NA	1.7	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	36.5	40.0	41.5	9.6	3.8	13.7	38.6
<b>Hypertension Awareness and Control</b>							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed hypertension	31.8	32.3	38.4	1.6	18.9	20.8	34.3
Percentage of adults with hypertension who engage in blood pressure control measures	NA	99.1	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults with hypertension who were advised by a health care provider to engage in blood	NA	94.2	NA	---	---	---	NA
<b>Diabetes</b>							
Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes	10.7	12.7	12.2	18.7	(3.9)	14.0	10.4
Percentage of adults with diabetes who self-monitor blood glucose at least once a day on average	NA	70.1	58.7	---	(16.3)	---	62.1
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had two A1C tests in the past year	NA	78.0	70.9	---	(9.1)	---	75.6
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual foot exam	NA	67.1	74.7	---	11.3	---	72.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who had an annual eye exam	NA	75.2	63.7	---	(15.3)	---	70.2
Percentage of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	NA	45.1	52.0	---	15.3	---	55.1
Average age at which diabetes was diagnosed	NA	55.3	51.4	---	(7.1)	---	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 Marion County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Marion County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
<b>Health Care Access &amp; Coverage</b>							
Percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance coverage	80.3	76.3	80.4	(5.0)	5.4	0.1	83.0
Percentage of adults who have a personal doctor	74.4	73.3	74.7	(1.5)	1.9	0.4	81.7
Percentage of adults who could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost	NA	18.5	25.2	---	36.2	---	17.3
Percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year	NA	72.0	65.7	---	(8.8)	---	69.7
<b>Health Status &amp; Quality of Life</b>							
Percentage of adults with good to excellent overall health	81.3	81.2	77.1	(0.1)	(5.0)	(5.2)	82.9
Percentage of adults who are "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their lives	NA	93.6	92.8	---	(0.9)	---	93.1
Percentage of adults who always or usually receive the social and emotional support they need	NA	80.0	77.5	---	(3.1)	---	79.5
Percentage of adults with good physical health	NA	87.9	86.4	---	(1.7)	---	87.4
Percentage of adults with good mental health	NA	89.0	85.2	---	(4.3)	---	88.2
Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily	NA	4.9	6.2	---	26.5	---	5.2
Average number of unhealthy physical days in the past 30 days	NA	3.8	4.5	---	18.4	---	4.1
Average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days	NA	3.5	4.3	---	22.9	---	3.8
<b>Oral Health</b>							
Percentage of adults who could not see a dentist in the past year due to cost	NA	24.5	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year	NA	NA	55.9	---	---	---	64.7
Percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease	NA	NA	64.7	---	---	---	53.0
Percentage of adults who had their teeth cleaned in the past year	NA	NA	51.6	---	---	---	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 Marion County and Florida, 2002, 2007 and 2010.

Indicator	Marion County Measure			Percent Change			Florida Measure
	2002	2007	2010	2002 - 2007	2007 - 2010	2002 - 2010	2010
<b>Overweight &amp; Obesity</b>							
Percentage of adults who are overweight	33.7	38.1	33.6	13.1	(11.8)	(0.3)	37.8
Percentage of adults who are obese	19.7	25.9	33.7	31.5	30.1	71.1	27.2
Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese	53.5	64.0	67.3	19.6	5.2	25.8	65.0
Percentage of adults whose body weight increased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	27.4	NA	---	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults whose body weight decreased by five pounds or more in the past year	NA	21.6	NA	---	---	---	NA
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Nutrition</b>							
Percentage of adults who are sedentary	25.0	29.0	NA	16.0	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who are inactive at work	58.3	53.9	NA	(7.5)	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day	21.7	22.1	NA	1.8	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet moderate physical activity recommendations	35.6	36.1	NA	1.4	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who meet vigorous physical activity recommendations	19.0	21.9	NA	15.3	---	---	NA
Percentage of adults who had an unwanted sexual experience in the past 12 months	NA	5.4	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 27. 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 27 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 27 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
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>							
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
<b>Cholesterol Awareness</b>							
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
<b>Hypertension Awareness and Control</b>							
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
<b>Diabetes</b>							
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 27 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
<b>Health Care Access &amp; Coverage</b>							
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
<b>Health Status &amp; Quality of Life</b>							
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
<b>Oral Health</b>							
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 27 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
<b>Overweight &amp; Obesity</b>							
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
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Nutrition</b>							
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 28. 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	-
34491 Summerfield	677	34	621	119
Service Area	1,071	78	954	163
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 29. 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	-	-	-	-
34491 Summerfield	7	2	4	3	10.3	58.8	6.4	25.2
Service Area	10	3	6	4	9.3	38.5	6.3	24.5
Florida	4,726	1,964	2,514	1029	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 30. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34491 Summerfield	51	8	42	9	7.5	23.5	6.8	7.6
Service Area	90	15	72	17	8.4	19.2	7.5	10.4
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 Data

### Suicide Death Rates

Table 31. 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
34491 Summerfield	5.33	19.43	14.55	5.33	21.21	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Area	14.67	14.45	16.73	14.33	14.88	18.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
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 32. Total Number, Age Adjusted Death Rates and Crude Rates for Suicide Per 100,000 Population, by Year, Service Area and Florida, 2006-2010.

Year	The Villages Service Area Zips			Florida		
	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate	Total Number	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
2006	9	12.11	9.28	2,409	13.04	12.17
2007	9	10.79	10.05	2,569	13.60	12.74
2008	15	15.51	12.53	2,723	14.24	13.32
2009	13	13.10	10.64	2,853	15.00	14.13
2010	16	15.73	12.03	2,753	14.55	13.45

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

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

### Mental Health Hospitalization and Emergency Department Visit Use

Table 33. 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.

Table 34. 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
34491 Summerfield	91	3.1	98	3.3	167	5.7
Service Area	352	3.6	422	4.3	518	5.1
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 35. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
34491 Summerfield	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.8
Service Area	-	-	2	0.2	5	0.4
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 36. 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
34491 Summerfield	91	3.8	97	3.9	163	6.7
Service Area	352	4.2	420	4.9	513	5.8
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 37. 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
34491 Summerfield	1,951	66.7	2,083	69.9	2,375	80.5
Service Area	4,049	41.9	4,298	43.3	5,011	49.3
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 38. 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
34491 Summerfield	71	13.9	85	16.3	121	23.4
Service Area	111	8.7	135	10.4	176	13.2
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 39. 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
34491 Summerfield	1,880	77.9	1,998	81.2	2,254	92.6
Service Area	3,938	46.9	4,163	48.3	4,835	54.7
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 40. 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
Marion County	1,873	608.8	2,103	661.8
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
Marion County	2,331	713.3	2,495	756.4
Sumter County	254	279.1	271	289.5
Florida	122,477	653.9	132,075	702.1
	2009			
Lake County	1,909	652.4		
Marion County	2,830	855.6		
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 41. Total Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population for Domestic Violence Offenses, Lake County, Marion 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
Marion County	2,305	867.8	2,226	813.6
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
Marion County	2,165	761.7	2,474	837.1
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
Marion County	2,231	725.2	2,369	745.5
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
Marion County	2,625	803.3	2,615	792.7
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
Marion County	2,974	899.2	2,882	871.0
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 42. Total Domestic Violence Offenses by Type, Lake County, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2010.

Type of Offense	Lake County	Marion County	Sumter County	Florida
Murder	4	4	1	191
Manslaughter	0	0	0	19
Forcible Rape	8	16	2	954
Forcible Sodomy	2	1	0	270
Forcible Fondling	24	2	0	846
Aggravated Assault	220	582	40	18,299
Aggravated Stalking	4	2	0	214
Simple Assault	1,296	2,272	136	89,435
Threat/Intimidation	4	2	2	2,758
Stalking	7	1	0	392
Total	1,569	2,882	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 43. 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
Marion County		
Population Group	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	15
Correctional Facility	Marion CI	3
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI	6
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI Annex	3
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 44. 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
Marion County		
Population Group	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	16
Correctional Facility	Marion CI	12
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI	3
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI Annex	3
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 45. 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
Marion County		
Correctional Facility	Marion CI	3
Population Group	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	16
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI	3
Correctional Facility	Lowell CI - Annex	3
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 46. 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
Marion County		
MUP	Low Income/Migrant Farmworker	50.9
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 47. 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
34491 Summerfield	27,454	3,764	13.7
Service Area	101,501	6,323	6.2
Florida	18,801,310	2,953,993	15.7

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Office, Special Report, December 2011; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

## Bed and Physician Availability

Table 48. The Rate of Total Hospital Beds Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Marion 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
Marion County	231.9	227.1	236.2	238.5	237.2
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 49. The Rate of Total Nursing Home Beds Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Marion 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
Marion County	431.8	419.8	415.9	414.8	414.7
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 50. The Rate of Physicians by Type Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Marion 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
Marion County					
Family Practice Physicians	11.6	12.5	11.8	14.2	19.6
Internists	28.6	30.9	32.1	27.5	36.6
OB/GYN	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8
Pediatricians	6.6	7.3	7.9	6.0	8.5
Total Physicians	154.5	153.0	161.0	158.7	179.8
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 51. Access to Dental Care by Low Income Persons and Percents of Population Below Poverty, Lake County, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2001-2010.

Year	Lake County	Marion County	Sumter County	Florida
2001	23.9	16.3	69.5	23.2
2002	21.0	15.8	80.5	24.8
2003	22.4	14.6	78.9	24.7
2004	22.0	14.9	36.5	25.5
2005	26.9	18.9	35.2	25.2
2006	26.6	21.8	31.6	24.4
2007	29.1	23.0	30.0	25.6
2008	32.5	24.6	29.2	28.7
2009	38.8	28.7	31.2	29.3
2010	45.2	29.5	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 52. The Number and Rate of Licensed Dentists Per 100,000 Population, Lake County, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, Fiscal Years 2006-2007 – 2010-2011.

Fiscal Year	Lake County		Marion County		Sumter County		Florida	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2006-07	117	41.8	113	35.6	20	23.6	11,576	62.8
2007-08	117	40.6	125	38.3	23	25.3	11,403	60.9
2008-09	118	40.8	131	39.7	26	27.8	11,785	62.6
2009-10	118	40.3	120	36.3	18	18.7	11,647	61.9
2010-11	137	46.6	132	39.9	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 53. 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	35.8	25,186	37.0	4.5
32162 The Villages	5,627	35.7	22,743	33.4	4.0
34491 Summerfield	4,485	28.5	20,190	29.6	4.5
Service Area	15,758	100	68,119	100	4.3
Florida	2,482,310		11,900,274		4.8
2009					
32159 Lady Lake	5,973	34.7	25,269	34.9	4.2
32162 The Villages	6,556	38.1	26,696	36.9	4.1
34491 Summerfield	4,696	27.3	20,465	28.3	4.4
Service Area	17,225	100.0	72,430	100.0	4.2
Florida	2,514,758		11,900,910		4.7
2010					
32159 Lady Lake	6,265	34.0	29,503	35.9	4.7
32162 The Villages	7,560	41.0	32,750	39.9	4.3
34491 Summerfield	4,609	25.0	19,897	24.2	4.3
Service Area	18,434	100	82,150	100	4.5
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 54. Total Number and Percent of Discharges and Patient Days by Payor Source, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Payor	The Villages Service Area Zip Codes				Florida			
	Discharges		Patient Days		Discharges		Patient Days	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008								
Medicare	11,630	73.8	51,547	75.7	1,031,814	41.6	5,790,863	48.7
Medicaid	904	5.7	3,617	5.3	456,381	18.4	2,075,363	17.4
Private Insurance	2,451	15.6	9,842	14.4	704,135	28.4	2,779,973	23.4
VA/Champus	158	1.0	693	1.0	37,235	1.5	156,380	1.3
Self Pay/Charity	513	3.3	1,999	2.9	202,900	8.2	830,878	7.0
All Others *	102	0.6	421	0.6	49,845	2.0	266,817	2.2
Total	15,758	100.0	68,119	100.0	2,482,310	100.0	11,900,274	100.0
2009								
Medicare	12,715	73.8	54,257	74.9	1,059,175	42.1	5,790,118	48.7
Medicaid	1,105	6.4	4,779	6.6	497,075	19.8	2,229,099	18.7
Private Insurance	2,537	14.7	10,003	13.8	667,378	26.5	2,661,084	22.4
VA/Champus	203	1.2	822	1.1	39,782	1.6	162,315	1.4
Self Pay/Charity	567	3.3	2,198	3.0	205,672	8.2	806,924	6.8
All Others *	98	0.6	371	0.5	45,676	1.8	251,370	2.1
Total	17,225	100.0	72,430	100.0	2,514,758	100.0	11,900,910	100.0
2010								
Medicare	14,036	76.1	64,507	78.5	1,116,770	43.9	6,246,085	50.6
Medicaid	1,111	6.0	4,480	5.5	523,309	20.6	2,354,786	19.1
Private Insurance	2,342	12.7	9,101	11.1	607,877	23.9	2,452,837	19.9
VA/TriCare **	209	1.1	776	0.9	43,268	1.7	184,559	1.5
Self Pay/Charity	590	3.2	2,085	2.5	199,262	7.8	778,994	6.3
All Others ***	146	0.8	1,201	1.5	54,471	2.1	325,437	2.6
Total	18,434	100.0	82,150	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 55. 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)	1,021	3,182	3.1
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	341	1,131	3.3
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	293	801	2.7
Cardiac Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders without CC/MCC (310)	288	625	2.2
Syncope & Collapse (312)	277	705	2.5
Septicemia w/o MV 96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	259	1,964	7.6
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without MCC (247)	238	419	1.8
Normal Newborn (795)	222	483	2.2
Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnoses (775)	201	476	2.4
Spinal Fusion Except Cervical without MCC (460)	192	539	2.8
All Others	12,426	57,794	4.7
Total	15,758	68,119	4.3
2009			
Major Joint replacement or reattachment of lower extremity w/o MCC (470)	955	3,013	3.2
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	405	1,260	3.1
Septicemia w/o MV 96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	332	2,103	6.3
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	323	817	2.5
Cardiac Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders without CC/MCC (310)	322	745	2.3
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without MCC (247)	308	673	2.2
Syncope and Collapse (312)	292	698	2.4
Spinal Fusion Except Cervical without MCC (460)	287	740	2.6
Kidney and Urinary Tract Infections without MCC (690)	232	723	3.1
Nutritional and Miscellaneous Metabolic Disorders without MCC (641)	210	616	2.9
All Others	13,559	61,042	4.5
Total	17,225	72,430	4.2

\* ALOS is the average length of stay.

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

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

Table 55 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)	1,041	3,309	3.2
Esophagitis, Gastroent & Mis Digestive Disorders W/O MCC (392)	519	1,543	3.0
Circulatory disorders except AMI, w card cath w/o MCC (287)	362	975	2.7
Spinal Fusion Except Cervical without MCC (460)	327	848	2.6
Syncope & Collapse (312)	310	762	2.5
Septicemia w/o MV 96+ hours w/ MCC (871)	300	1,977	6.6
Cardiac Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders without CC/MCC (310)	297	715	2.4
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without MCC (247)	267	648	2.4
Psychoses (885)	259	2,279	8.8
Heart Failure and Shock with MCC (291)	226	1,216	5.4
All Others	14,526	67,878	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>82,150</b>	<b>4.5</b>

\* 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 56. 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
<b>2008</b>			
32159 Lady Lake	12,585	197	15.7
32162 The Villages	22,461	146	6.5
34491 Summerfield	21,185	217	10.2
Service Area	56,231	560	10.0
Florida	15,694,780	211,885	13.5
<b>2009</b>			
32159 Lady Lake	12,353	247	20.0
32162 The Villages	23,111	163	7.1
34491 Summerfield	21,347	283	13.3
Service Area	56,811	693	12.2
Florida	15,596,086	221,229	14.2
<b>2010</b>			
32159 Lady Lake	10,556	259	24.5
32162 The Villages	26,342	165	6.3
34491 Summerfield	20,999	276	13.1
Service Area	57,897	700	12.1
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 57. 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
The Villages Service Area Zip Codes - 2008				
Medicare	130	23.2	650	25.0
Medicaid	109	19.5	519	20.0
Private Insurance	213	38.0	944	36.3
VA/Champus	15	2.7	64	2.5
Self Pay/Charity	89	15.9	393	15.1
All Others *	4	0.7	28	1.1
Total	560	100	2,598	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
The Villages Service Area Zip Codes - 2009				
Medicare	164	23.7	678	24.1
Medicaid	162	23.4	715	25.4
Private Insurance	225	32.5	924	32.9
VA/Champus	28	4.0	88	3.1
Self Pay/Charity	102	14.7	375	13.3
All Others *	12	1.7	31	1.1
Total	693	100	2,811	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 57 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
The Villages Service Area Zip Codes - 2010				
Medicare	206	29.4	991	34.9
Medicaid	145	20.7	567	20.0
Private Insurance	228	32.6	877	30.9
VA/TriCare **	28	4.0	112	3.9
Self Pay/Non Payment **	86	12.3	262	9.2
All Others ***	7	1.0	28	1.0
Total	700	100	2,837	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/TriCare **	4,951	2.3	21,367	2.2
Self Pay/Non Payment **	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 58. 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=560)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	209	37.3
Cellulitis	87	15.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	64	11.4
Congestive Heart Failure	35	6.3
Kidney/Urinary Infection	35	6.3
Asthma	30	5.4
Diabetes "A"	24	4.3
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	18	3.2
Convulsions "B"	17	3.0
Diabetes "B"	16	2.9
2009 (N=693)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	233	33.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	92	13.3
Cellulitis	85	12.3
Congestive Heart Failure	58	8.4
Kidney/Urinary Infection	55	7.9
Asthma	46	6.6
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	36	5.2
Diabetes "A"	21	3.0
Hypertension	16	2.3
Diabetes "B"	16	2.3
2010 (N=700)		
Dehydration - volume depletion	238	34.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	96	13.7
Cellulitis	73	10.4
Asthma	49	7.0
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	46	6.6
Kidney/Urinary Infection	46	6.6
Congestive Heart Failure	45	6.4
Gastroenteritis	31	4.4
Diabetes "A"	27	3.9
Diabetes "B"	21	3.0

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

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2012.

## Emergency Department Data

### All Emergency Department Visits

Table 59. Number and Percent of Emergency Department Visits by Payor Source, by Service Area and Florida, Calendar Years 2008-2010.

Payor Source	The Villages Service Area Zips		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008				
Medicare	7,984	40.9	836,426	14.8
Medicaid	3,051	15.6	1,350,498	23.9
Private	4,002	20.5	1,629,408	28.9
VA/Champus	238	1.2	93,456	1.7
Self Pay/Charity	3,933	20.1	1,546,720	27.4
All Others **	313	1.6	188,231	3.3
Total	19,521	100	5,644,739	100.0
2009				
Medicare	8,553	40.1	892,606	14.4
Medicaid	4,274	20.0	1,743,522	28.2
Private	3,884	18.2	1,635,471	26.4
VA/Champus	260	1.2	101,527	1.6
Self Pay/Charity	4,064	19.0	1,636,798	26.4
All Others **	307	1.4	182,679	2.9
Total	21,342	100	6,192,603	100.0
2010				
Medicare	9,214	40.7	892,606	14.4
Medicaid	4,912	21.7	1,743,522	28.2
Private	3,469	15.3	1,635,471	26.4
VA/TriCare ***	316	1.4	101,527	1.6
Self Pay/Non Payment ***	3,996	17.7	1,636,798	26.4
All Others ****	729	3.2	182,679	2.9
Total	22,636	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 60. 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		
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	1,412	7.2
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	1,229	6.3
Pain in Limb (729.5)	752	3.9
Cough (786.2)	643	3.3
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	618	3.2
Headache (784.0)	580	3.0
Fever (780.6)	514	2.6
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	474	2.4
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	434	2.2
Abdominal pain other specified site (789.09)	399	2.0
All Other Reasons **	12,466	63.9
Total	19,521	100.0
2009		
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	1,568	7.3
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	1,527	7.2
Fever, unspecified (780.60)	1,024	4.8
Cough (786.2)	931	4.4
Pain in Limb (729.5)	757	3.5
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	728	3.4
Headache (784.0)	613	2.9
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	565	2.6
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	519	2.4
Head injury, unspecified (959.01)	478	2.2
All Other Reasons **	12,632	59.2
Total	21,342	100.0
2010		
Chest Pain, Unspecified (786.50)	2,008	8.9
Abdominal pain, unspecified site (789.00)	1,710	7.6
Pain in Limb (729.5)	1,128	5.0
Cough (786.2)	806	3.6
Fever, unspecified (780.60)	762	3.4
Headache (784.0)	754	3.3
Backache, unspecified (724.5)	593	2.6
Knee, leg, ankle, and foot injury (959.7)	504	2.2
Rash and other nonspecific skin eruption (782.1)	483	2.1
Dizziness and giddiness (780.4)	457	2.0
All Other Reasons **	13,431	59.3
Total	22,636	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 61. 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 Number	Rate Per 1,000 Population
2008			
32159 Lady Lake	29,853	3,127	104.7
32162 The Villages	37,595	1,829	48.7
34491 Summerfield	29,253	4,085	139.6
Service Area	96,701	9,041	93.5
Florida	19,119,225	2,800,767	146.5
2009			
32159 Lady Lake	30,227	3,468	114.7
32162 The Villages	39,236	1,946	49.6
34491 Summerfield	29,804	4,307	144.5
Service Area	99,267	9,721	97.9
Florida	19,021,613	3,071,860	161.5
2010			
32159 Lady Lake	28,105	3,462	123.2
32162 The Villages	44,102	2,243	50.9
34491 Summerfield	29,515	4,372	148.1
Service Area	101,722	10,077	99.1
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 62. Avoidable Dental Visits by County Residents to the Emergency Room by Payor Source for Residents of Lake County, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2008-2010.

Year	Lake County		Marion County		Sumter County		Florida	
	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges	Visits	Charges
	Total							
2008	2,202	1,099,865	2,759	1,659,789	382	215,413	105,992	66,827,073
2009	1,957	1,091,195	5,900	2,294,125	408	284,330	113,067	78,227,710
2010	2,022	1,310,134	3,775	2,410,574	382	268,048	115,696	88,844,413
	Medicaid							
2008	534	218,935	953	555,500	102	45,539	28,875	16,183,133
2009	700	359,576	1,346	897,385	148	100,232	35,149	22,778,112
2010	755	459,842	1,613	971,652	156	103,805	40,430	29,751,245
	Commercial Insurance							
2008	314	163,582	269	207,386	56	33,347	14,704	10,217,540
2009	229	141,766	285	177,943	33	22,399	13,153	11,167,301
2010	204	147,782	262	179,698	38	31,014	11,715	11,042,899
	Self Pay							
2008	1,151	587,973	1,306	738,753	186	104,890	48,615	30,584,772
2009	858	436,438	1,573	983,049	189	129,355	50,014	31,834,937
2010	879	552,566	1,622	1,061,526	145	95,647	49,485	35,281,245
	All Other Payors							
2008	203	129,375	231	158,150	38	31,637	13,798	9,841,628
2009	170	153,415	2,696	235,748	38	32,344	14,751	12,447,360
2010	184	149,944	278	197,698	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 63. Avoidable Dental Visits by County Residents to the Emergency Room by Selected Age Groups for Children in Lake County, Marion County, Sumter County and Florida, 2008-2010.

Year	Lake County	Marion County	Sumter County	Florida
Total Visits				
2008	2,202	2,759	382	105,992
2009	1,957	5,900	408	113,067
2010	2,022	3,775	382	115,696
Total Children (0-19) Years of Age				
2008	264	410	56	14,603
2009	230	416	66	15,458
2010	238	443	35	15,528
Percent of the Total Visits that Children (0-19) Years of Age Represent				
2008	12.0	14.9	14.7	13.8
2009	11.8	7.1	16.2	13.7
2010	11.8	11.7	9.2	13.4
0-4 Years of Age				
2008	71	103	19	4,286
2009	64	76	11	4,617
2010	65	89	9	4,588
5-9 Years of Age				
2008	54	95	6	2,795
2009	38	103	9	2,866
2010	39	96	8	2,922
10-14 Years of Age				
2008	33	45	8	1,670
2009	26	48	7	1,734
2010	28	60	5	1,845
15-19 Years of Age				
2008	106	167	23	5,852
2009	102	189	39	6,241
2010	106	198	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](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>

### 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.

## 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, Marion 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, Marion 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, Marion County 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, Marion 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?

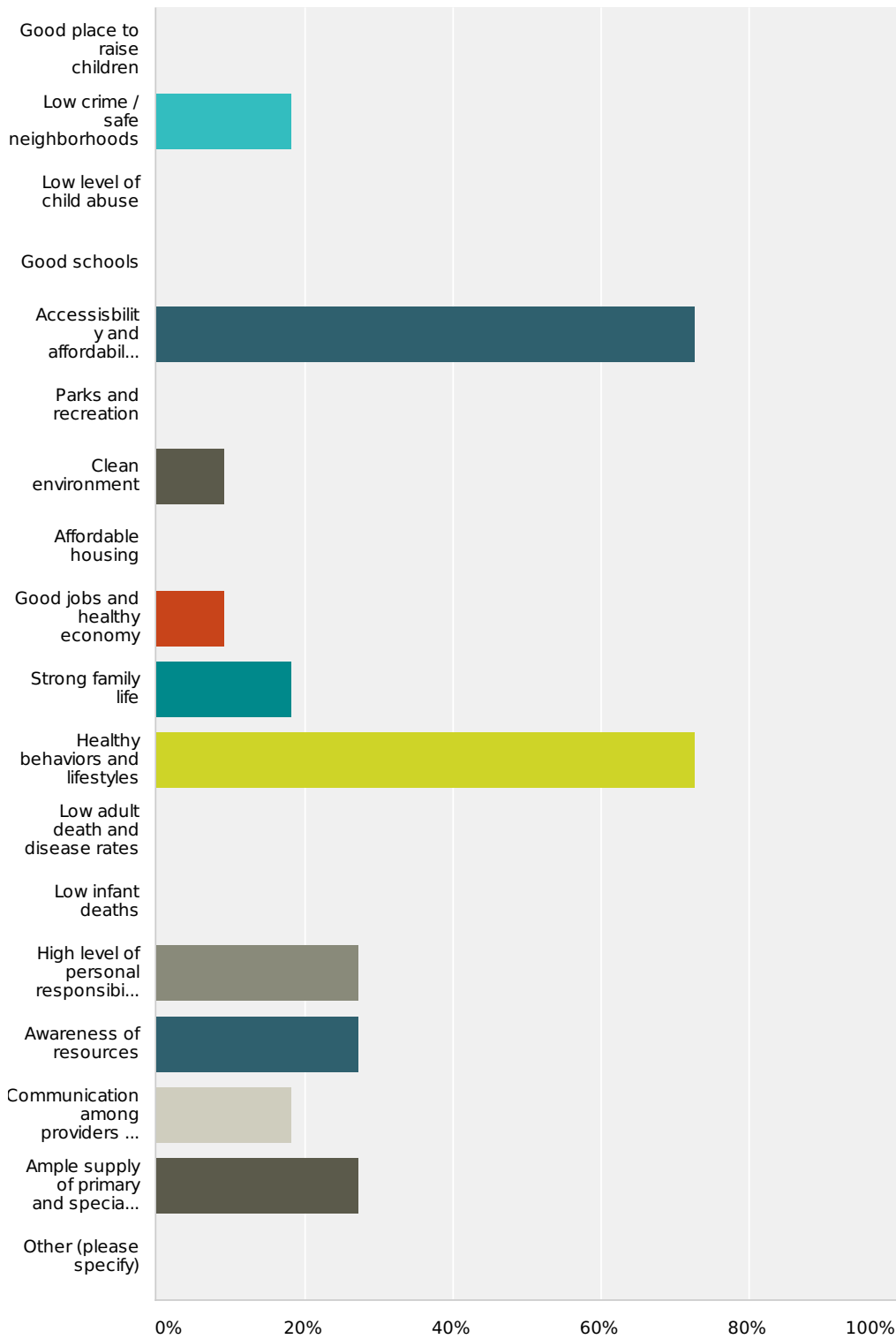
1

**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: 11 Skipped: 0

The Villages Provider Survey

2



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Good place to raise children</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Low crime / safe neighborhoods</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Low level of child abuse</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Good schools</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Accessibility and affordability of health care</b>	<b>72.73%</b> 8
<b>Parks and recreation</b>	<b>0%</b> 0

The Villages Provider Survey

3		
<b>Clean environment</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Affordable housing</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Good jobs and healthy economy</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Strong family life</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Healthy behaviors and lifestyles</b>	<b>72.73%</b>	8
<b>Low adult death and disease rates</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Low infant deaths</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>High level of personal responsibility</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Awareness of resources</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Communication among providers and agencies</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Ample supply of primary and specialty physicians</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
Other (please specify)	<b>0%</b>	0
Total Respondents: 11		

4

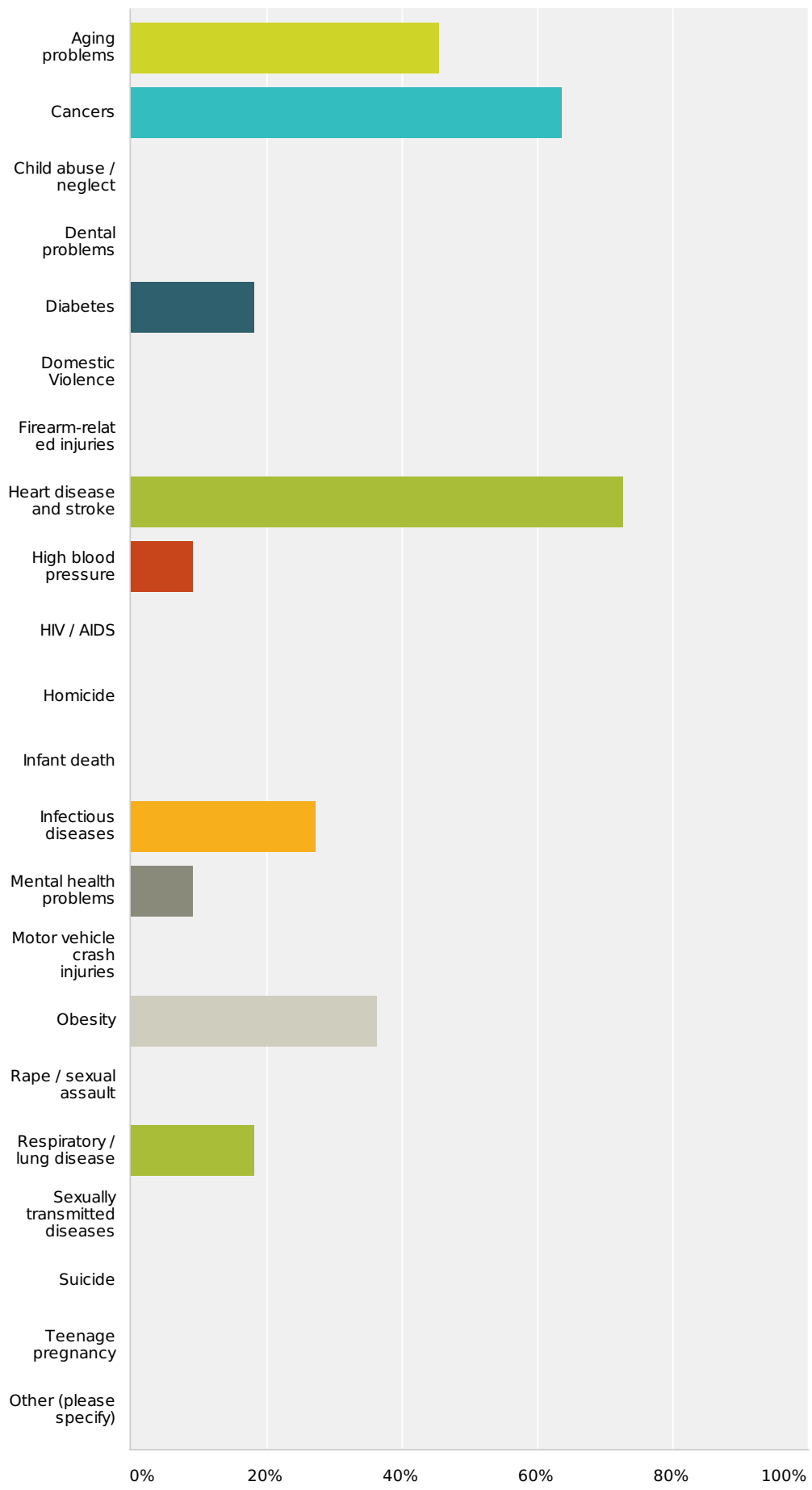
**Q2 In the following list, what do you think are the THREE most important “health problems” in the community? (Those problems which have the greatest impact on overall community health.) Please make THREE selections.**

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



The Villages Provider Survey

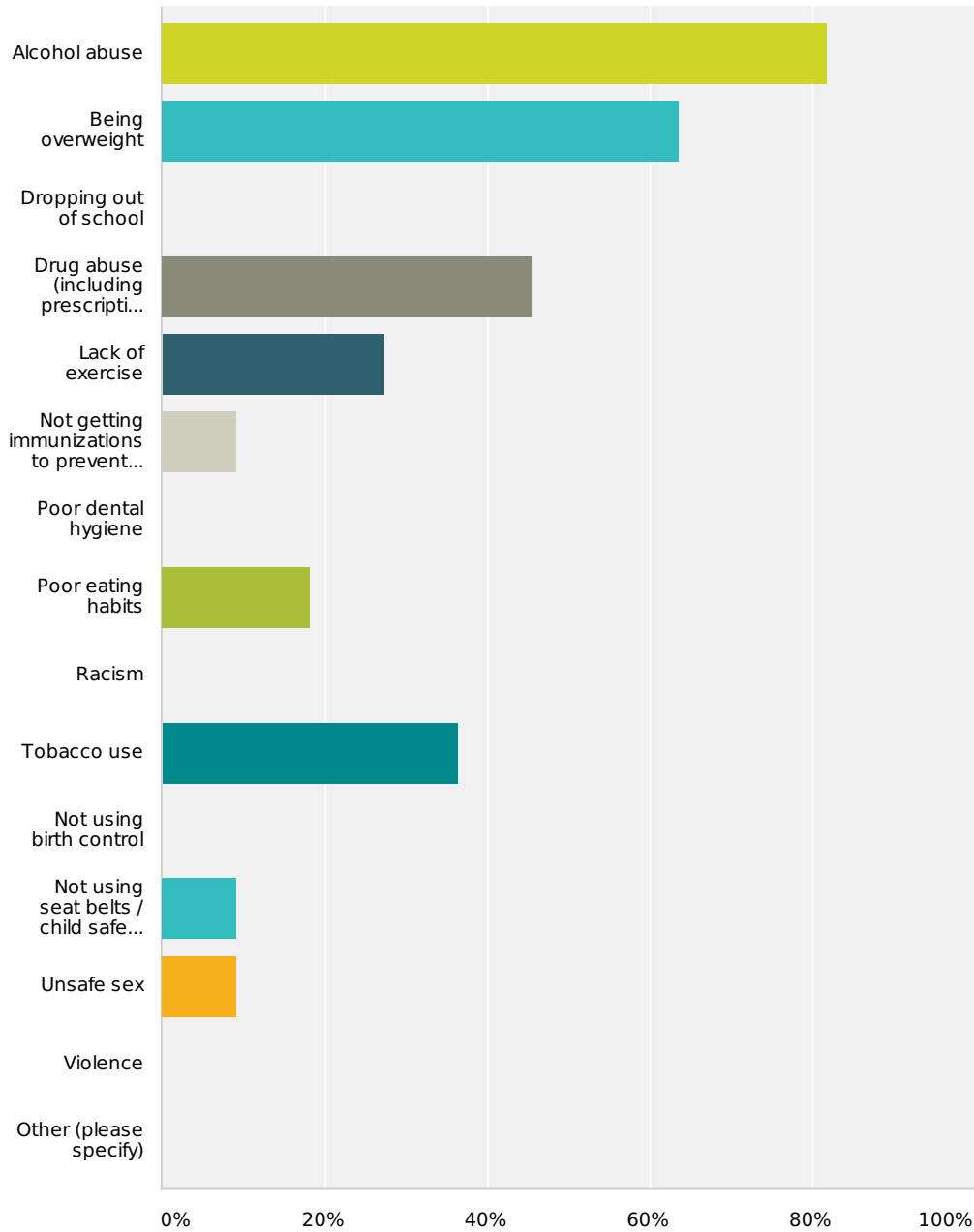
5



Answer Choices	Responses	
<b>Aging problems</b>	<b>45.45%</b>	5
<b>Cancers</b>	<b>63.64%</b>	7
<b>Child abuse / neglect</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Dental problems</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Firearm-related injuries</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Heart disease and stroke</b>	<b>72.73%</b>	8
<b>High blood pressure</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>HIV / AIDS</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Homicide</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Infant death</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Infectious diseases</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Mental health problems</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Motor vehicle crash injuries</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Obesity</b>	<b>36.36%</b>	4
<b>Rape / sexual assault</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Respiratory / lung disease</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Sexually transmitted diseases</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Suicide</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Teenage pregnancy</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
Other (please specify)	<b>0%</b>	0
Total Respondents: 11		

**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: 11 Skipped: 0



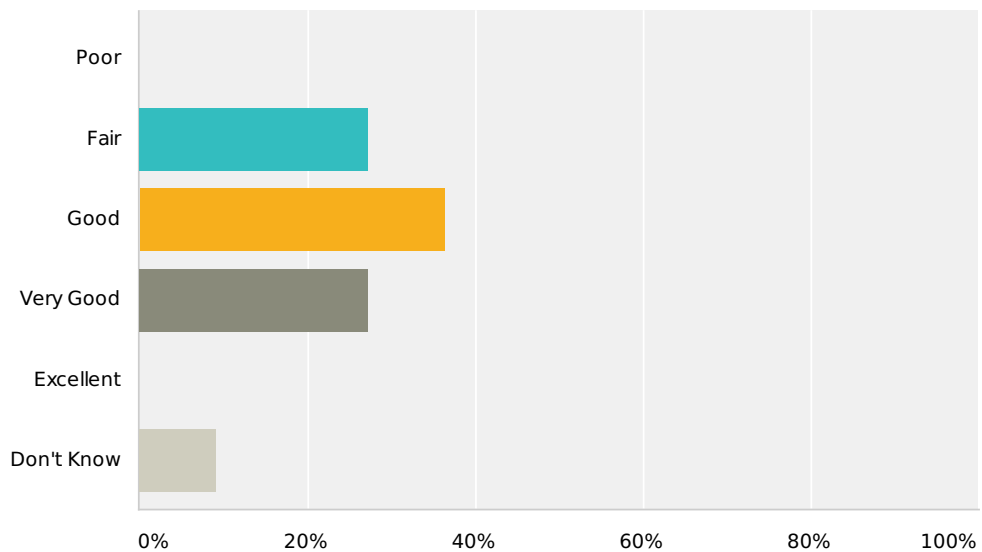
Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Alcohol abuse</b>	<b>81.82%</b> 9
<b>Being overweight</b>	<b>63.64%</b> 7
Total Respondents: 11	

The Villages Provider Survey

8		
<b>Dropping out of school</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Drug abuse (including prescription drug abuse)</b>	<b>45.45%</b>	5
<b>Lack of exercise</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Not getting immunizations to prevent disease</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Poor dental hygiene</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Poor eating habits</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Racism</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Tobacco use</b>	<b>36.36%</b>	4
<b>Not using birth control</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Not using seat belts / child safety seats</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Unsafe sex</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Violence</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
Other (please specify)	<b>0%</b>	0
Total Respondents: 11		

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

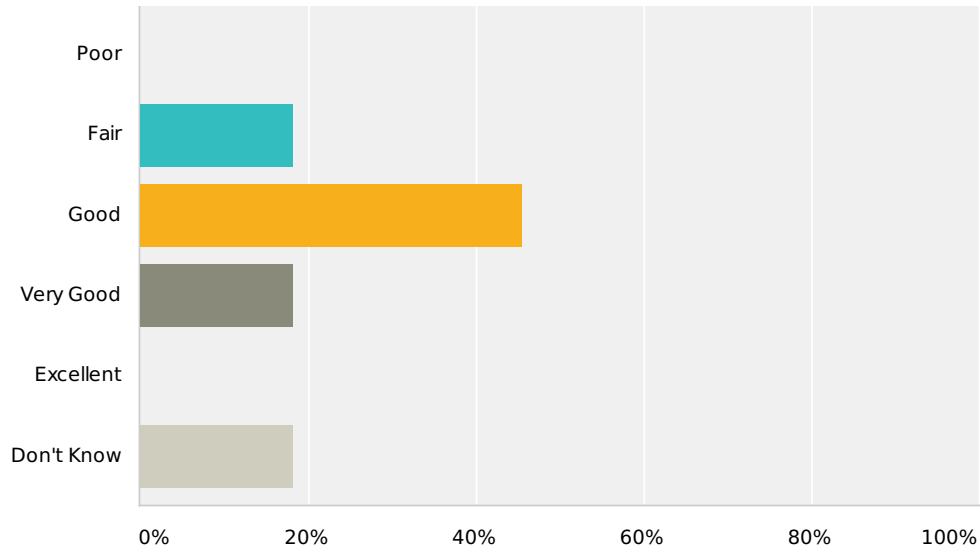
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>27.27%</b> 3
<b>Good</b>	<b>36.36%</b> 4
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>27.27%</b> 3
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

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

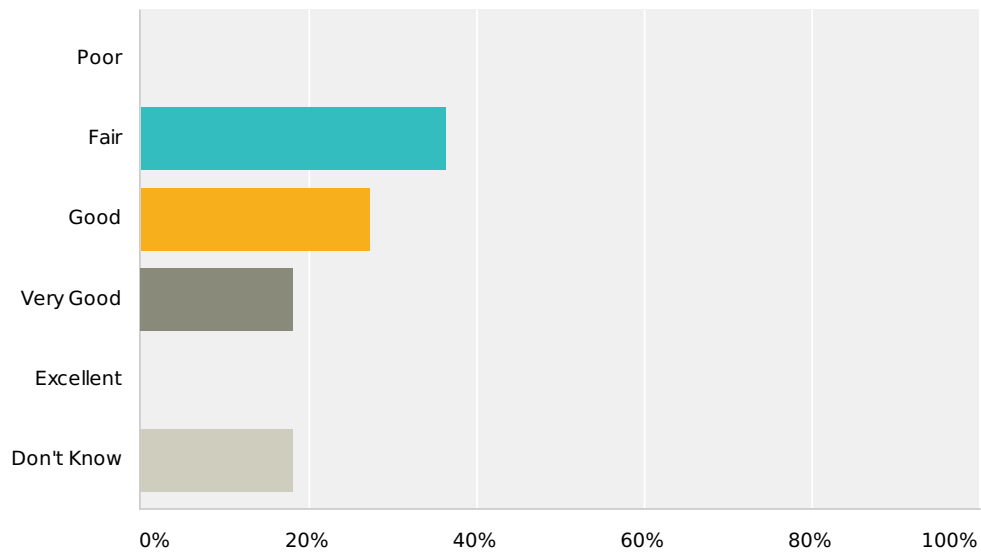
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.45%</b>	5
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
Total		11

### Q6 How would you rate Sumter County as a "healthy community" (choose only one)?

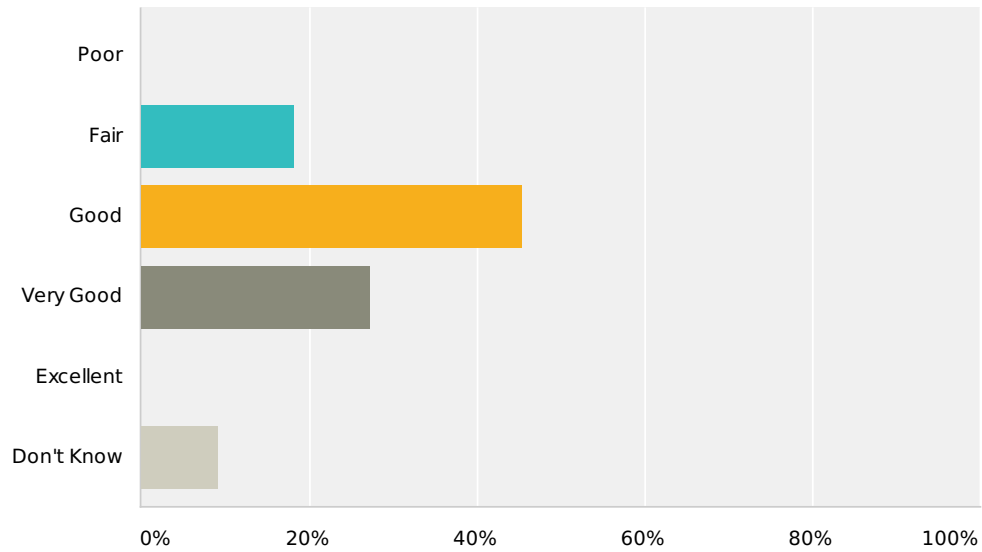
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>36.36%</b>	4
<b>Good</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
Total		11

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

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

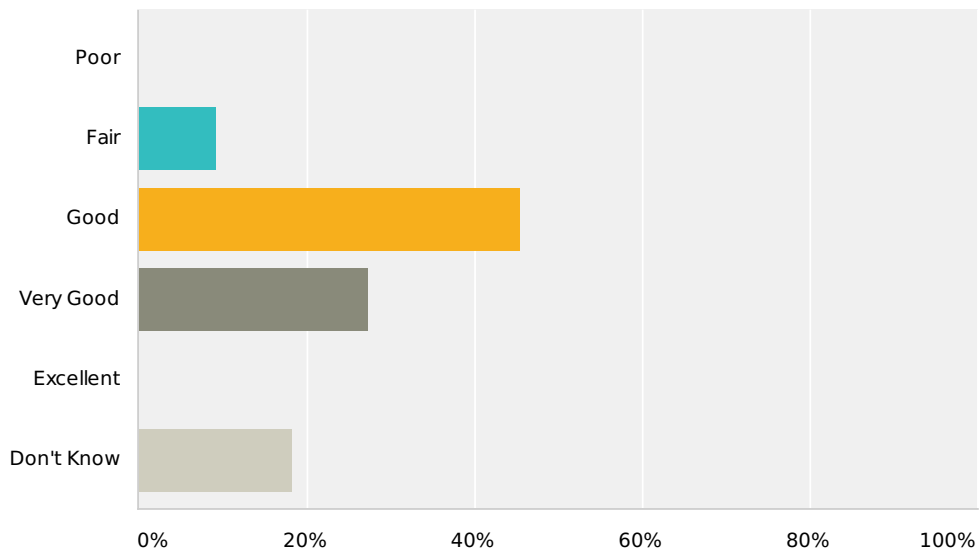


Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.45%</b> 5
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>27.27%</b> 3
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
Total	11



### Q8 Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in Marion County is (choose only one):

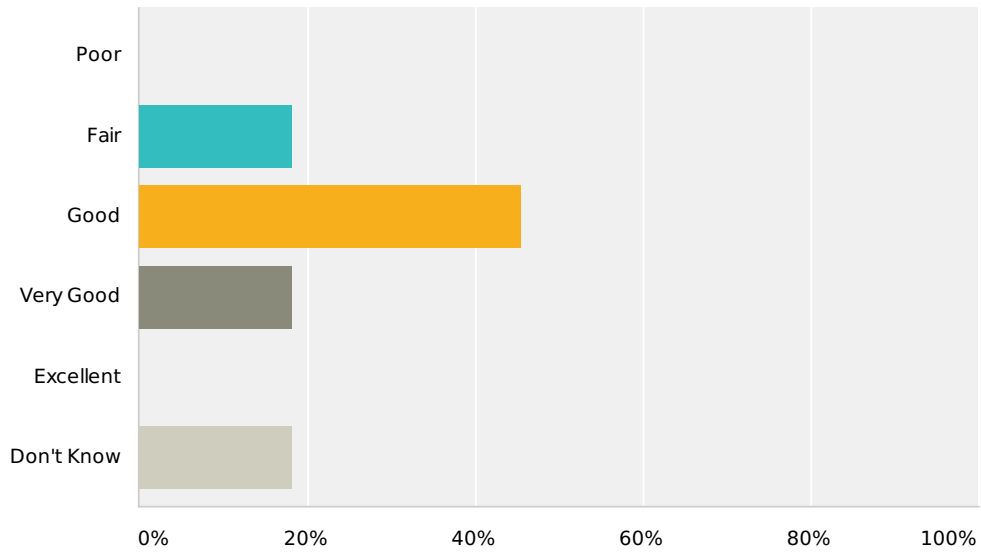
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>9.09%</b>	1
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.45%</b>	5
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	3
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b>	0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	2
Total		11

### Q9 Would you say the overall health-related quality of life in Sumter County is (choose only one):

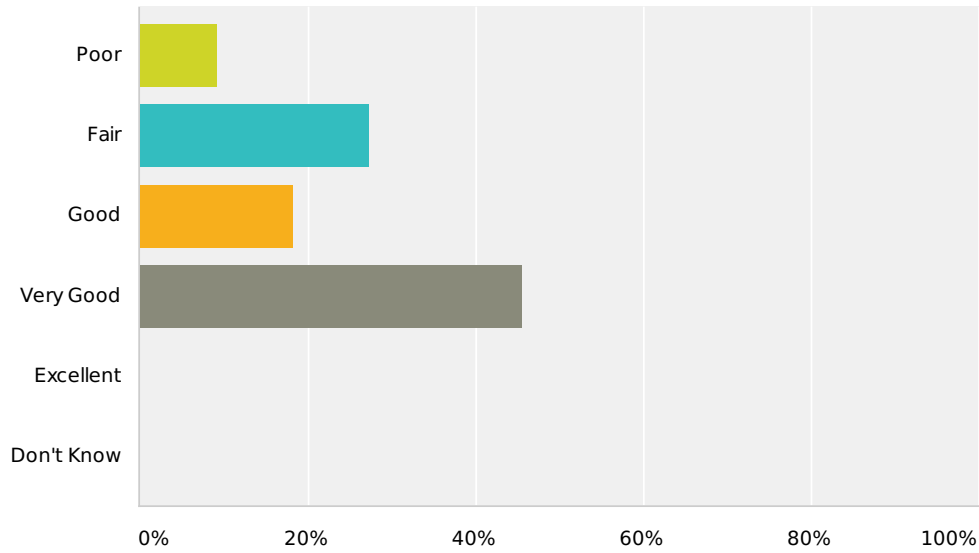
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.45%</b> 5
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
Total	11

### Q10 Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of North Lake County is (choose only one):

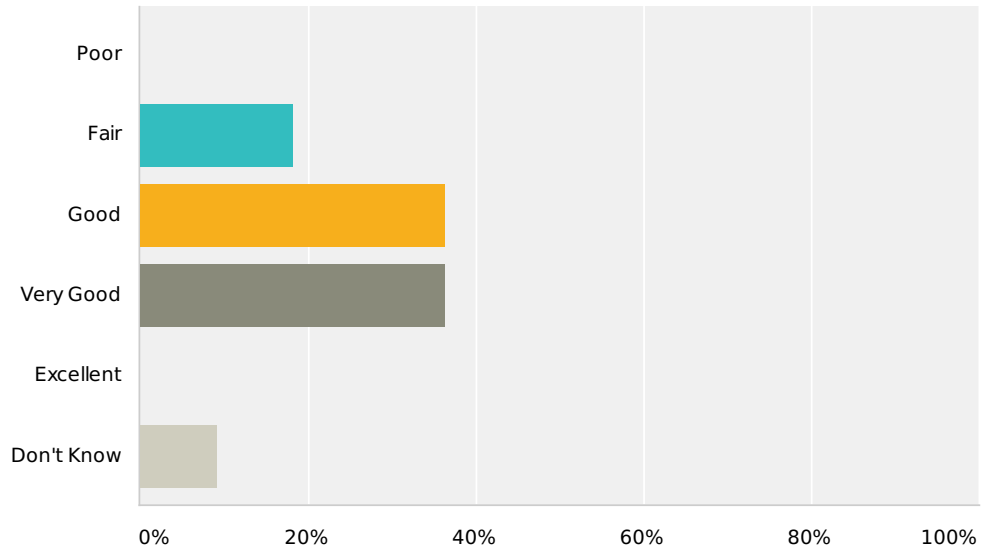
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
<b>Fair</b>	<b>27.27%</b> 3
<b>Good</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>45.45%</b> 5
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
Total	11

### Q11 Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of Marion County is (choose only one):

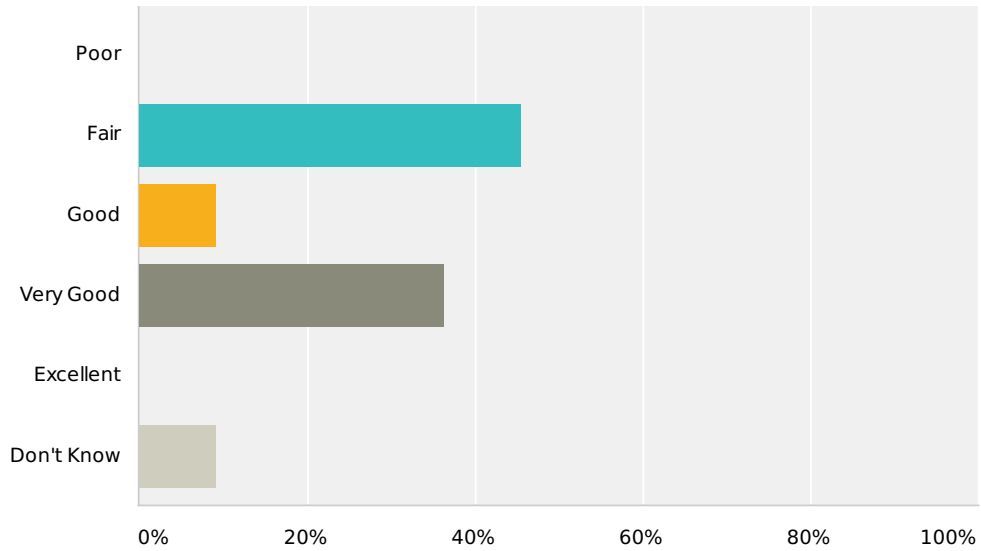
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>18.18%</b> 2
<b>Good</b>	<b>36.36%</b> 4
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>36.36%</b> 4
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
Total	11

### Q12 Would you say the overall accessibility to health care for residents of Sumter County is (choose only one):

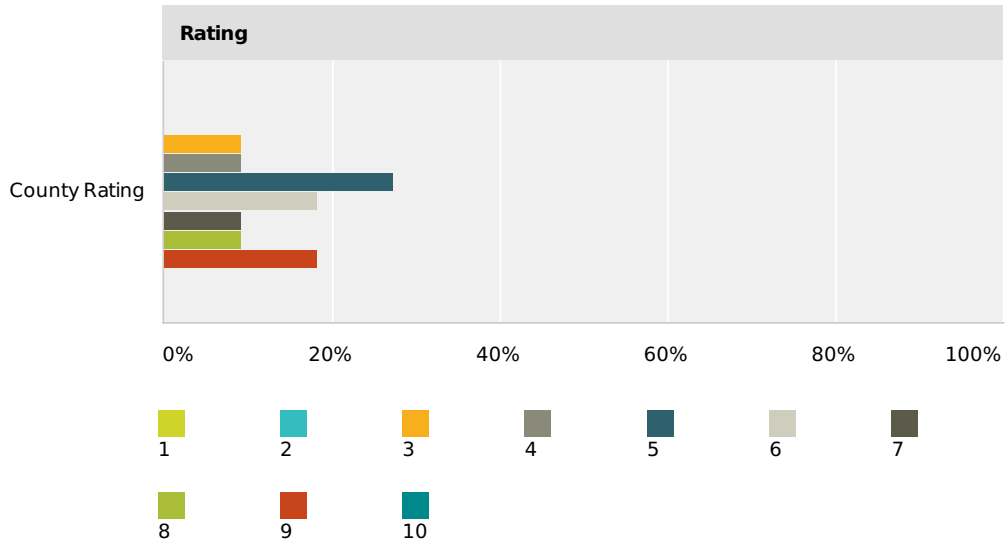
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
<b>Poor</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Fair</b>	<b>45.45%</b> 5
<b>Good</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
<b>Very Good</b>	<b>36.36%</b> 4
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>0%</b> 0
<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>9.09%</b> 1
Total	11

**Q13 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)?**

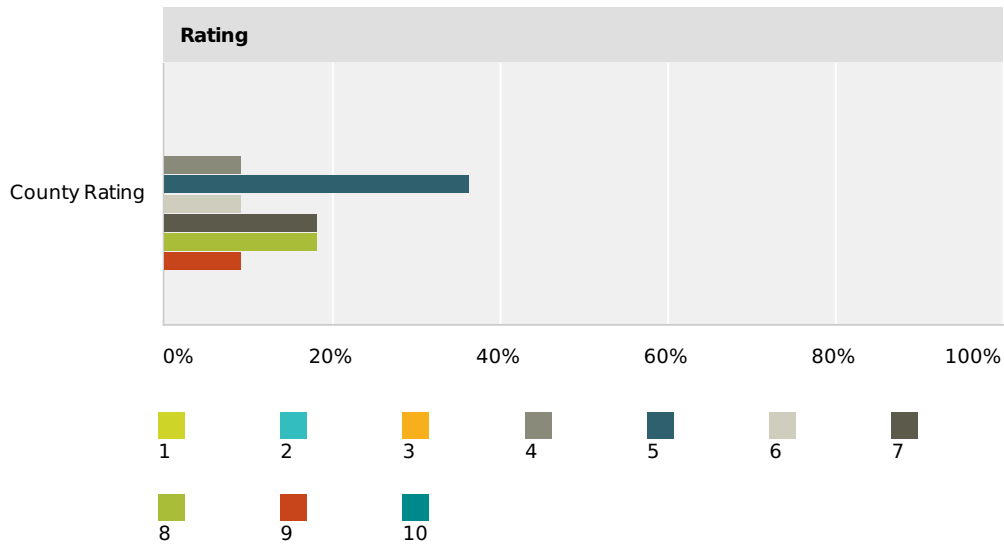
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Rating											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
<b>County Rating</b>	0% 0	0% 0	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	27.27% 3	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	0% 0	11

**Q14 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 Marion 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)?**

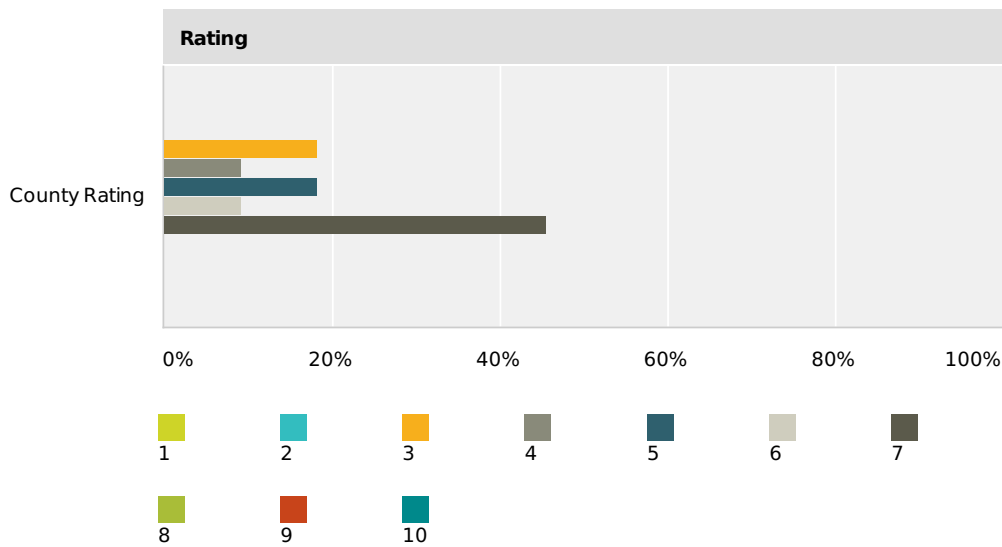
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Rating											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
<b>County Rating</b>	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	9.09% 1	36.36% 4	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	0% 0	11

**Q15 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: 11 Skipped: 0



Rating											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
<b>County Rating</b>	0% 0	0% 0	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	45.45% 5	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	11



## 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.