



**Community Health Needs Assessment
and Implementation Plan**

June 30, 2016

UF Health Shands Hospital

UF Health Strategic Plan 2015-2020

The Power of Together

At the heart of everything we do at UF Health is our commitment to improve the lives of our patients and serve our communities as we move medicine forward.



Our missions of patient care, research, education and community service support each other and create a virtuous expanding circle.

Introduction

UF Health Shands Hospital has a long and proud history of providing healthcare services, education and research to promote the health and wellness of the residents of Florida. Since 2005, the efforts of UF Health Shands Hospital to serve the community in five categories (unsponsored charity care, health professionals education, community and regional health services, donations and in kind services and scientific and clinical research) have been documented, tracked, quantified at cost and reported in the footnotes of the audited financial statements. These audited financial statements are posted annually on the UFHealth.org public website. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 UF Health Shands Hospital provided an estimated \$111.2 million in Community Benefits.

In 2013 UF Health Shands Hospital formally adopted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), in accordance with requirements of the Affordable Care Act. For that original CHNA the service area and community served was defined as Alachua County. Since the initial assessment and CHIP adoption, UF Health Shands Hospital has been an active participant in CHIP implementation within the community and has joined with many community partners to improve the two areas of focus identified in the original CHNA and CHIP: **Access** to comprehensive primary care and preventive services and the promotion of **wellness** among residents. Annual reports of UF Health Shands Hospital's progress towards the initial outlined CHIP goals have been produced and posted annually on the hospital's public website at <https://ufhealth.org/social-mission-community>.

UF Health Shands Hospital recently completed the 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment, the required update to the previous CHNA. The process of conducting a CHNA involves several key steps, including: define the service area and community served, collect and analyze data, gather and consider community input about health needs and determine significant health needs. The subsequent CHIP process prioritizes the identified needs from the CHNA, considers available community resources and adopts implementation goals and activities.

For the 2016 CHNA, UF Health Shands Hospital adopted a broader definition of community. The focus counties have been expanded from the initial county of Alachua to include six additional northern Florida counties. The current expanded CHNA includes: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion, Putnam and Suwannee counties. Together, these counties comprise approximately 65% of the inpatients and 80% of the emergency department visits at UF Health Shands Hospital. The population of this expanded area is approximately 840,000 individuals (about 4% of the population of the state of Florida). The land area is about 6,300 square miles, which is 11% of the total land mass of the state.

The expanded CHNA area reflects a diverse geography and group of residents. The vast area includes both urban and rural areas. The population is 49% male and 51% female; 78% white, 16% black, 2% Asian, 2% other races, and 2% multiple races; and about 9% Hispanic or Latino.

When conducting a health assessment, it is important to understand that there are many different components that affect the health status of residents, including factors that are not traditionally perceived as impacting health

needs or status. These factors are commonly referred to as social determinants of health and include economic components such as income and employment; education (e.g., reading scores and high school graduation rates); and other environmental factors (e.g., transportation, crime, supply of healthcare providers; and air and water quality). In the defined CHNA area, there are disproportionate numbers of individuals and families living in poverty compared to the overall rates for residents of Florida and the United States. This poverty status affects people of all ages, but children are especially impacted: within the seven-county CHNA area, three of the counties (Levy, Putnam and Suwannee) have 40% of children living at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Nearly 15% of the adults have not graduated from high school. In addition, 23% of the population receive Medicaid benefits and 16% receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program). Within the rural portions of the counties, access to transportation is a significant issue. When these factors are combined, they represent a social burden that can adversely impact residents' health status. The current community health needs assessment included review and analysis of data from a wide variety of sources to identify areas of high socio-economic need within the region.

Data resources utilized for the CHNA include: 2016 Alachua County Community Health Assessment, 2015 Marion County Health Assessment, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Census Bureau, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program, Xerox Healthy Communities Institute (HCI), Community Commons, UF Health Shands Hospital internal data, Florida Department of Health's Florida Charts data, UF HealthStreet program, UF Putting Families First program, UF Health Dental School, United Way of North Central Florida, and United Way of Marion County. In addition, key focused interviews were conducted across the region with a variety of stakeholders including providers, Florida Department of Health officials, and citizens.

The analysis yielded a range of insights related to the health of area residents. Composite index scores such as those offered by the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program and the UF Health Community Dashboard powered by HCI point to a number of underlying health concerns that cross multiple domains – for both chronic and acute conditions – as well as health behaviors, lifestyle choices, and socio-economic and environmental conditions. Many health needs and significant healthcare gaps exist across the region.

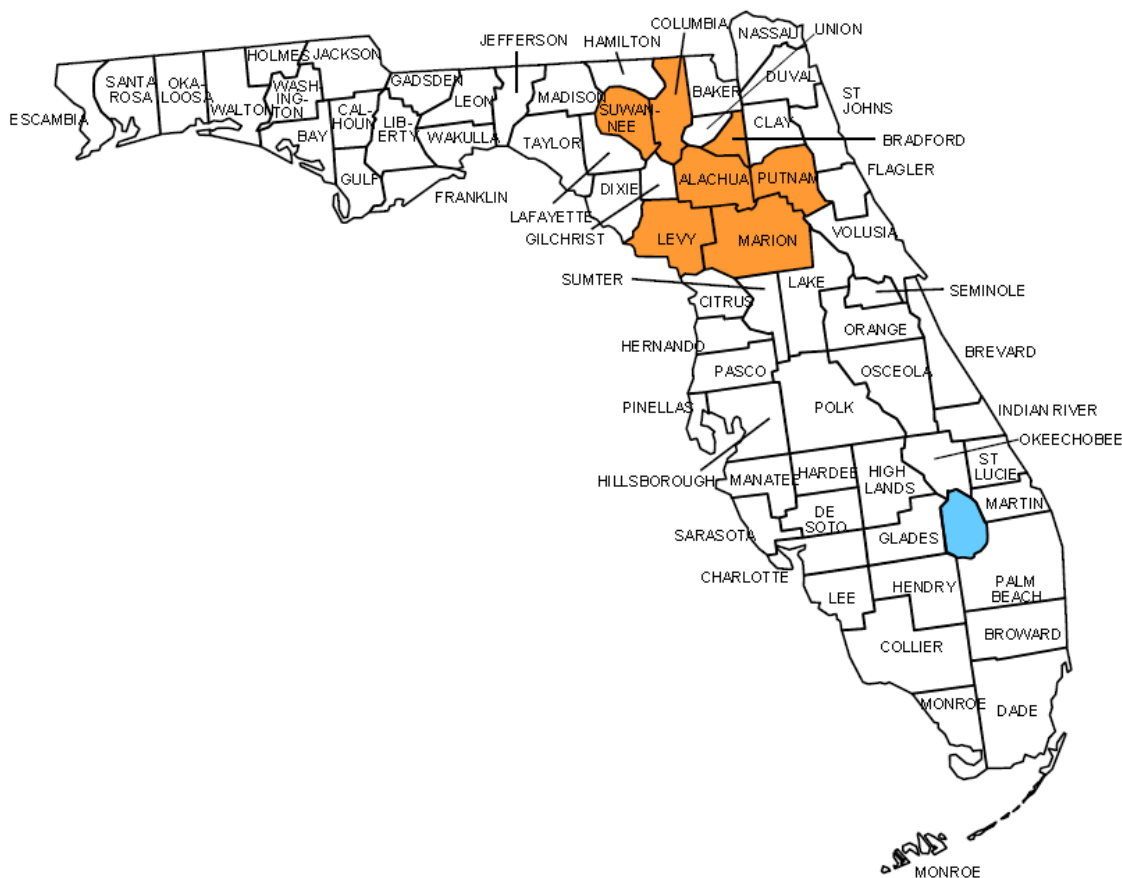
Community input was an important part of the analysis. Both the recently conducted Alachua County and Marion County assessments include health survey responses from several thousand area residents, providers and business leaders. Internal resources from UF HealthStreet and UF Putting Families First programs also provided insight, as did focused interviews with key individuals in several counties. The areas of concern identified varied within and between communities, but there were several common concerns and overlapping themes including management of chronic conditions that impact wellness and health factors such as obesity, tobacco use and substance abuse. In addition, concerns about access to primary care, specialty care, dental care and mental health were noted.

Upon consideration of the information collected and analyzed for the 2016 CHNA, senior administration at UF Health Shands Hospital recommended to its Board of Directors that the hospital continue with the areas of focus from the previous CHIP: that residents will be able to *access* primary care and preventive services and for the

promotion of *wellness* across the expanded CHNA region. The UF Health Shands Hospital Board accepted and formally adopted both the 2016 CHNA and CHIP at their June 22, 2016 meeting.

Service Area and Community Served

In 2015, UF Health Shands Hospital senior Administration came together to discuss the required update of the CHNA for 2016. During those internal discussions, it was agreed that the definition of service area and community served should expand from Alachua County to encompass seven counties which would better represent patient volumes at UF Health Shands Hospital. As a result, the following counties were added to the definition of Community for the 2016 UF Health Shands Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment: Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion, Putnam and Suwannee. Residents from these counties comprise 65% of the total inpatient volume at UF Health Shands Hospital and account for approximately 80% of the Emergency Department visits.



Geography and Population

A total of 838,396 people, approximately 4% of the overall state of Florida population, live in the defined seven-county service area. Geographically, the service area comprises 6,089 square miles, or 11% of the total land mass of the state of Florida. The geography encompasses a mix of urban and rural areas. Population density for this area, estimated at 137.69 persons per square mile, is much lower than the average of 361.02 persons per square mile for Florida as a whole.

Total Geography and Population

Geography	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
7-County Area	838,396	6,089.23	137.69
Alachua	251,759	875.05	287.71
Bradford	27,552	293.96	93.73
Columbia	67,662	797.54	84.84
Levy	40,057	1,118.22	35.82
Marion	334,771	1,588.03	210.81
Putnam	73,191	727.88	100.55
Suwannee	43,404	688.55	63.04
Florida	19,361,792	53,630.83	361.02
United States	314,107,083	3,531,932.26	88.93

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population by Gender

The total population mix by gender is similar to the state of Florida and the United States overall. Bradford County stands out with males being more prevalent than females. This is due to the presence of several state correctional facilities (prisons) in that county.

Total Population by Gender

Geography	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
7-County Area	410,726	427,670	49%	51%
Alachua	121,740	130,019	48%	52%
Bradford	15,369	12,183	56%	44%
Columbia	34,883	32,779	52%	48%
Levy	19,818	20,239	50%	50%
Marion	160,708	174,063	48%	52%
Putnam	36,168	37,023	49%	51%
Suwannee	22,040	21,364	51%	49%
Florida	9,464,651	9,897,141	49%	51%
United States	154,515,152	159,591,920	49%	51%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

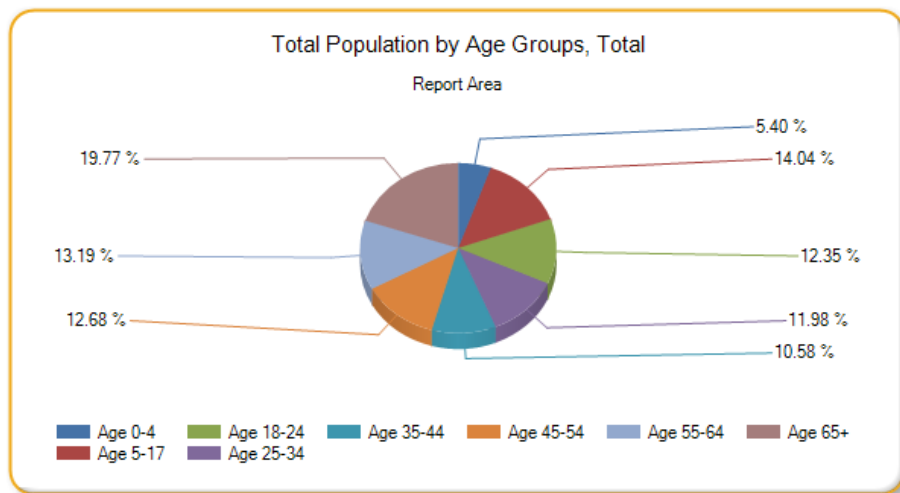
Population by Age Group

The total population by age group for the region varies significantly across counties. The two largest counties in the service area, Alachua and Marion, have significant variations in age demographics. The Alachua County population, which includes the University of Florida, trends to a younger demographic (37.8% of population ages 18-34) than the state of Florida (21.6% ages 18-34) or the US (23.5% ages 18-34). Marion County, which includes the City of Ocala and several large retirement communities, has a significantly higher proportion of 65+ residents (26.8% ages 65 or older) than the overall defined CHNA service region (19.8% ages 65+), the state of Florida (18.2% ages 65+) or the United States (13.8% ages 65+).

Total Population by Age Group

Geography	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
7-County Area	45,314	117,748	103,581	100,449	88,679	106,281	110,575	165,769
Alachua	13,816	31,404	57,626	37,539	25,986	28,011	28,303	29,074
Bradford	1,541	3,905	2,306	4,096	3,544	4,066	3,503	4,591
Columbia	4,064	10,816	6,553	8,655	7,685	9,592	9,169	11,128
Levy	2,077	6,145	2,953	4,014	4,314	5,793	6,319	8,442
Marion	16,850	46,791	24,335	33,220	34,457	42,911	46,420	89,787
Putnam	4,359	11,822	5,825	7,689	7,859	10,094	10,875	14,668
Suwannee	2,607	6,865	3,983	5,236	4,834	5,814	5,986	8,079
Florida	1,076,836	2,944,141	1,779,219	2,408,242	2,419,436	2,746,426	2,468,932	3,518,560
United States	19,973,712	53,803,944	31,273,296	42,310,184	40,723,040	44,248,184	38,596,760	43,177,960

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Total Population by Age Group, Percent Distribution

Geography	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
7-County Area	5.4%	14.0%	12.4%	12.0%	10.6%	12.7%	13.2%	19.8%
Alachua	5.5%	12.5%	22.9%	14.9%	10.3%	11.1%	11.2%	11.6%
Bradford	5.6%	14.2%	8.4%	14.9%	12.9%	14.8%	12.7%	16.7%
Columbia	6.0%	16.0%	9.7%	12.8%	11.4%	14.2%	13.6%	16.5%
Levy	5.2%	15.3%	7.4%	10.0%	10.8%	14.5%	15.8%	21.1%
Marion	5.0%	14.0%	7.3%	9.9%	10.3%	12.8%	13.9%	26.8%
Putnam	6.0%	16.2%	8.0%	10.5%	10.7%	13.8%	14.9%	20.0%
Suwannee	6.0%	15.8%	9.2%	12.1%	11.1%	13.4%	13.8%	18.6%
Florida	5.6%	15.2%	9.2%	12.4%	12.5%	14.2%	12.8%	18.2%
United States	6.4%	17.1%	10.0%	13.5%	13.0%	14.1%	12.3%	13.8%

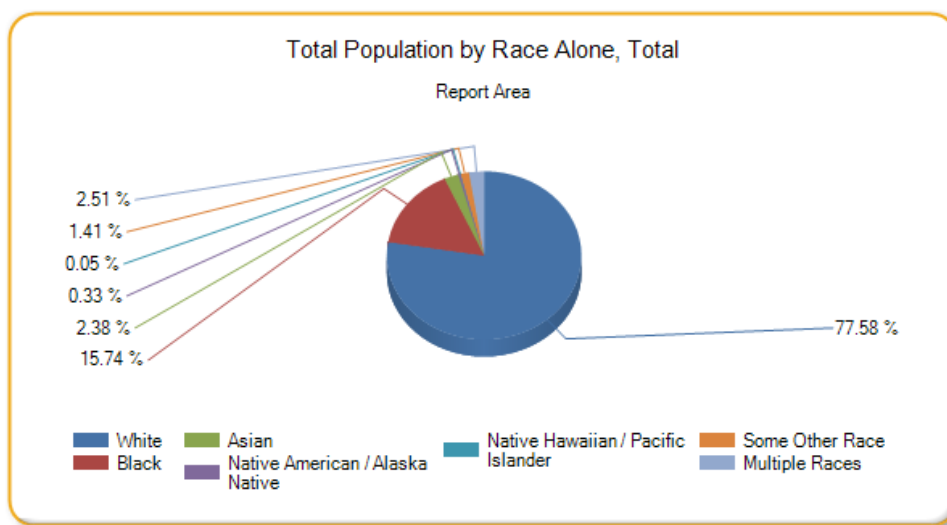
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Population by Race

The population in the defined service region is similar in composition to the overall race demographics of the state of Florida and slightly less diverse than the United States overall. The predominant race in the region is white, with 77.6% of the residents being white, vs 76.2% of the overall residents of the state of Florida and 73.8% of the U.S. overall. The black race comprises 15.7% of the region's population versus 16.1% for the state of Florida and 12.6% of the United States. Alachua County has 5.5% of the residents (13,951 people) reported as Asian. Within the CHNA region Alachua is the county with the largest proportion of Asians. The proportions of other races represented within the region are similar to the state of Florida demographics, but less diverse than the United States overall.

Total Population by Race

Geography	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
7-County Area	650,395	131,959	19,951	2,806	416	11,854	21,015
Alachua	175,713	50,882	13,951	717	194	2,511	7,791
Bradford	21,368	5,449	118	36	4	35	542
Columbia	52,253	12,052	424	230	25	838	1,840
Levy	35,022	3,685	157	169	1	157	866
Marion	273,311	42,256	4,705	1,274	104	5,584	7,537
Putnam	56,857	11,855	473	246	88	2,038	1,634
Suwannee	35,871	5,780	123	134	0	691	805
Florida	14,747,196	3,114,841	490,833	59,121	12,128	484,274	453,399
United States	231,849,712	39,564,784	15,710,659	2,565,520	535,761	14,754,895	9,125,751



Total Population by Race, Percent Distribution

Geography	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
7-County Area	77.6%	15.7%	2.4%	0.3%	0.05%	1.4%	2.5%
Alachua	69.8%	20.2%	5.5%	0.3%	0.08%	1%	3.1%
Bradford	77.6%	19.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.01%	0.1%	2.0%
Columbia	77.2%	17.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.04%	1.2%	2.7%
Levy	87.4%	9.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0%	0.4%	2.2%
Marion	81.6%	12.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.03%	1.7%	2.3%
Putnam	77.7%	16.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	2.8%	2.2%
Suwannee	82.6%	13.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0%	1.6%	1.9%
Florida	76.2%	16.1%	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%	2.5%	2.3%
United States	73.8%	12.6%	5%	0.8%	0.2%	4.7%	2.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

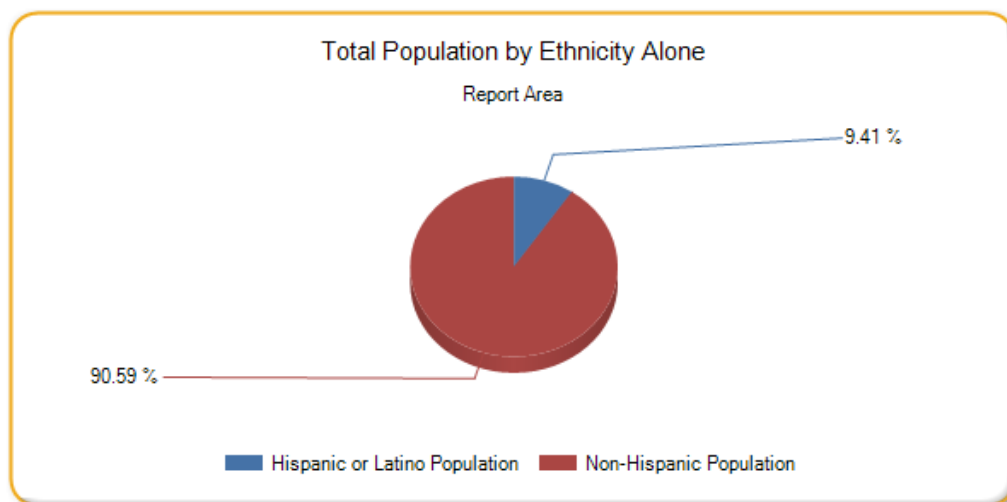
Population by Ethnicity

Compared to the state of Florida or the United States, the seven-county region has a significantly lower proportion of Hispanic residents. The service area reflects 9.4% overall Hispanic or Latino population versus 23.3% overall for the state of Florida and 16.9% for the United States. Marion County has the largest Hispanic population in the region with 11.5% of the overall population being Hispanic or Latino.

Total Population by Ethnicity

Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic Population	Percent Population Non-Hispanic
7-County Area	838,396	78,885	9.4%	759,511	90.6%
Alachua	251,759	22,071	8.8%	229,688	91.2%
Bradford	27,552	1,029	3.7%	26,523	96.3%
Columbia	67,662	3,523	5.2%	64,139	94.8%
Levy	40,057	3,122	7.8%	36,935	92.2%
Marion	334,771	38,444	11.5%	296,327	88.5%
Putnam	73,191	6,848	9.4%	66,343	90.6%
Suwannee	43,404	3,848	8.9%	39,556	91.1%
Florida	19,361,792	4,517,191	23.3%	14,844,601	76.7%
United States	314,107,072	53,070,096	16.9%	261,036,992	83.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population Change

Florida continues to grow in population, recently surpassing New York as the third largest state in the nation in terms of population. According to the United States Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2000 and 2010 the population in the report area grew by 132,214 persons, a change of 18.91%. According to these data, the defined region grew slightly faster than state of Florida overall and significantly faster than the United States. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.

Change in Total Population, 2000 - 2010

Geography	Total Population, 2000 Census	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population Change, 2000-2010	Percent Population Change, 2000-2010
7-County Area	699,187	831,401	132,214	18.9%
Alachua	217,953	247,336	29,383	13.5%
Bradford	26,088	28,520	2,432	9.3%
Columbia	56,513	67,531	11,018	19.5%
Levy	34,450	40,801	6,351	18.4%
Marion	258,916	331,298	72,382	28.0%
Putnam	70,423	74,364	3,941	5.6%
Suwannee	34,844	41,551	6,707	19.3%
Florida	15,982,378	18,801,310	2,818,932	17.6%
United States	280,405,781	307,745,539	27,339,758	9.8%

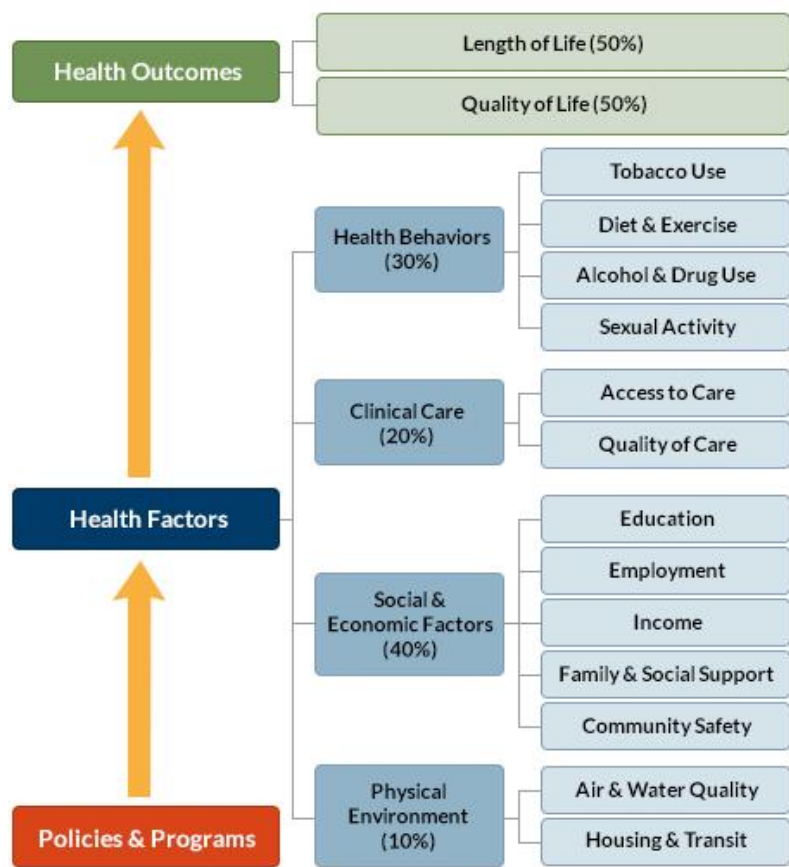
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2000 - 2010. Source geography: Tract

Data Analysis

An extensive analysis of health and socio-economic data of residents of the defined CHNA seven-county region has been performed. Data included health metrics as well as additional information from a wide variety of sources. Data sources included the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Census Bureau, Healthy Communities Institute, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program, Community Commons multi-county report, 2013 and 2016 Alachua County Health Needs Assessments, 2015 Marion County Health Needs Assessment, United Way of North Central Florida, United Way of Marion County, UF Health Shands Hospital internal data, UF HealthStreet Community Needs Assessment, UF Health Putting Families First 2015 surveillance survey results and UF Health internal data.

Due to the variety, breadth and quantity of the data resources reviewed and analyzed for the 2016 UF Health Shands Hospital CHNA, a list of data sources as well as a significant portion of the data considered are included in a technical appendix. The technical appendix has been assembled and posted for interested users of the needs assessment information. The CHNA document itself includes key data and concept review.

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program, a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, uses the graphic below to illustrate the model of population health and weighting of data components reflected in their county health rankings methodology:



The measures evaluated can be organized into two broad categories: health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes include events such as premature death and babies born with low birthweight. Health factors include behaviors such as smoking and physical inactivity; clinical care factors such as the supply of providers in a community and rates of preventable hospital stays; social and economic factors such as education attainment and percentage of children who live in poverty; and elements of the physical environment such as air pollution and long commutes.

As shown in the table below, the seven counties that make up the 2016 CHNA region reflect a broad range of scores when compared with all of Florida's 67 counties, from Alachua County's rank of 1st (best) in the state for clinical care measures to Putnam County's rank of 67th (worst) for social & economic factors. However, the predominant trend for these seven counties is that of "below average" (i.e., a rank of 34th – 67th), and most of the counties rank in the bottom quartile on several measures each. For example, five of the seven counties rank in the bottom quartile for length of life (Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Putnam, and Suwannee), and four rank in the bottom quartile for social and economic factors (Columbia, Levy, Putnam, and Suwannee).

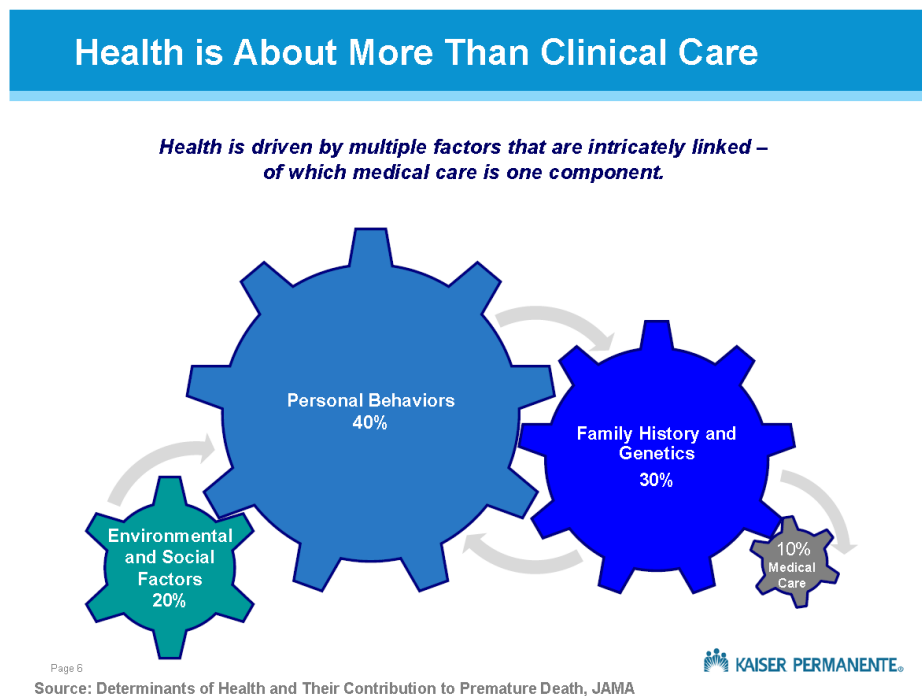
2016 County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps <small>Building a Culture of Health, County by County</small>							
	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Health Outcomes	25	61	54	57	49	65	56
Length of Life	13	59	57	61	47	64	53
Quality of Life	40	57	48	39	51	62	53
Health Factors	10	45	50	51	34	66	54
Health Behaviors	33	52	49	44	26	56	48
Clinical Care	1	42	35	50	23	54	58
Social & Economic Factors	13	37	50	53	47	67	52
Physical Environment	12	31	60	34	39	49	13

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

There is much discussion and debate about the wide variety of social determinants that impact health status and health outcomes. Factors include demographics (age, sex, race, ethnicity); social and economic variables (poverty, education, employment); physical environment (crime, water, air); clinical care (access, insurance status, quality, chronic conditions); and health behaviors (nutrition, fitness, lifestyle). There is a growing recognition that residents' health status is impacted by many factors outside of traditional healthcare. The federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), which mandated that not-for-profit health systems conduct Community Health Needs Assessments every three years, is in part a national policy effort to recognize

that health is about more than traditional healthcare. The graphic below developed by Kaiser Permanente illustrates one view of how various factors may impact health:



Social and Economic Factors

With the tremendous amount of raw data available to analyze, it is often difficult to discern areas of focus and meaning. As part of the CHNA data analyses and the recognition that there is power in the access, dissemination and use of timely data to impact community health outcomes, UF Health Shands Hospital has made available on the public UFHealth.org website a community dashboard resource. The dashboard can be found at UFHealth.org under the Community tab at:

<https://ufhealth.org/community-health>

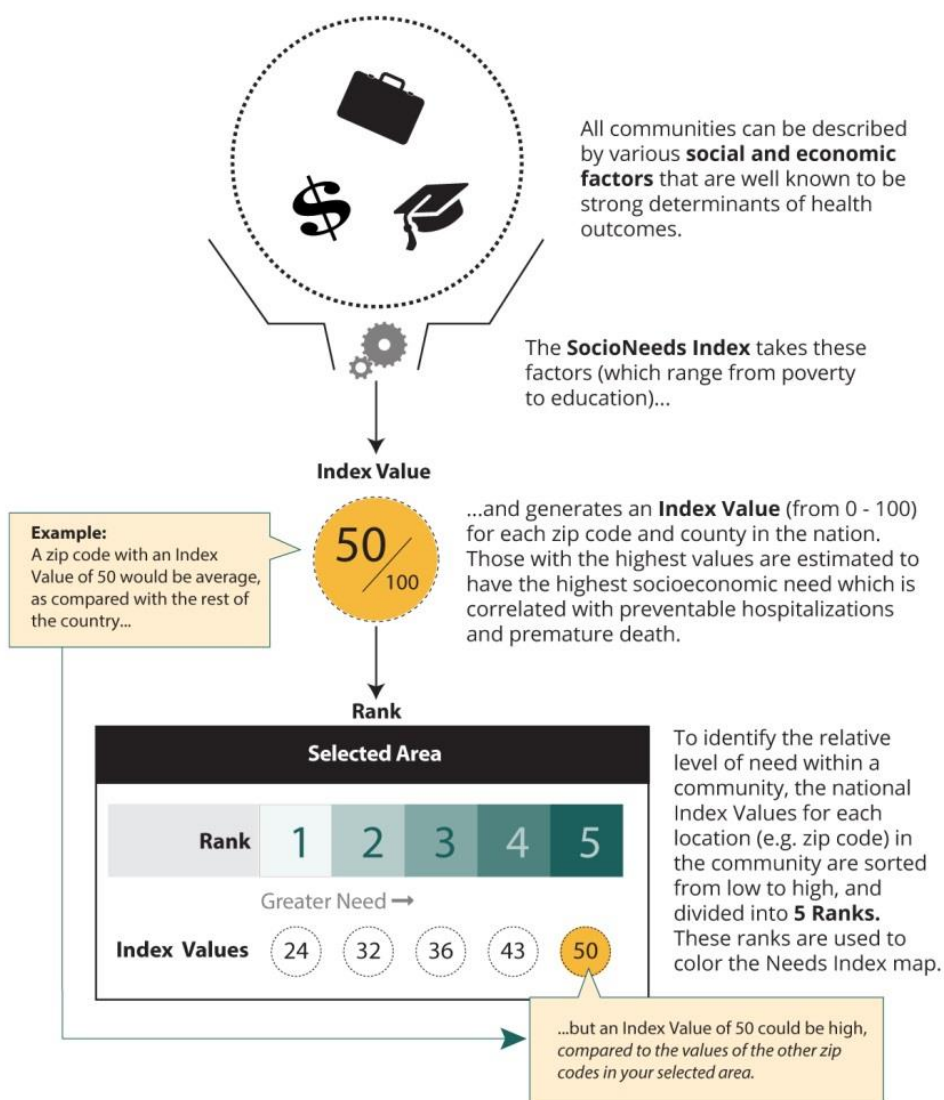
The embedded dashboard resource is powered by Healthy Communities Institute (HCI), a subsidiary of Xerox Community Health Solutions. The dashboard allows community members, researchers and others to access a variety of health and health-related data metrics by county and zip code. The data are presented in a user friendly format and allow drill-down capability by the user.

In looking at the various sources of data, one of the overarching trends across the region is poverty status. While there are pockets of higher income population, primarily in Alachua County, the majority of the region reflects a disproportionately lower socio-economic trend. Coupled with relatively low educational status across

much of the region, this reflects a significant challenge for the community as a whole that unfavorably impacts health status.

One of the tools within the UF Health dashboard resource is a proprietary socio-economic rating system that includes a mathematical model which layers economic (poverty, employment, income inequality), education and health indicators and scores communities across the country on a scale of zero to 100. The graphic below illustrates how the HCI SocioNeeds scoring metric is calculated and assigned.

How it Works



Why is the SocioNeeds Index important?

Community health improvement efforts must determine what sub-populations are most in need in order to most effectively focus services and interventions. Social and economic factors are well known to be strong determinants of health outcomes – those with a low socio-economic status are more likely to suffer from chronic conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and cancer. The SocioNeeds Index summarizes multiple socio-economic indicators into one composite score for easier identification of high need areas by zip code or county.

To use the SocioNeeds Index within a community, *the zip codes or counties with the highest Index Values are estimated to have the highest socio-economic need*. The Index Value for each location is compared to all other similar locations (i.e. counties compare to other counties and zip codes to other zip codes) within the comparison area to assign a relative rank (1-5). Zip codes are ranked using natural breaks classification, which groups the zip codes into clusters based on similar index values. A rank of 5 reflects the highest relative need; a 1 reflects the lowest level of need.

The SocioNeeds Index tool is calculated for a community from several social and economic factors (ranging from poverty to education) that may impact health or access to care. The index is correlated with potentially preventable hospitalization rates, and is calculated using Nielsen Claritas population estimates for 2016.

The SocioNeeds Index table for the CHNA region is included below. Within the CHNA region the ranking by zip codes reflects a disproportionate range of scores ranging from 15.1 in one Alachua County zip code with 23,188 residents to 98.3 in one Putnam zip code with an estimated 1,595 residents. Alachua County has the widest variation of scores across its zip codes (a low of 15.1 to a high of 95), while Suwannee County has the narrowest band of scores (a low of 83.9 to a high of 93.9).

SocioNeeds Index Table for the Zip Codes in the 7-County CHNA Region

Zip Code	Index	Rank	Population estimate	County(ies)
32641	95	5	13,862	Alachua
32603	86.5	5	7,457	Alachua
32601	85.4	4	20,582	Alachua
32609	83.4	4	18,874	Alachua
32631	82.6	4	421	Alachua
32694	71.6	3	2,294	Alachua
32607	68.3	3	32,172	Alachua
32643	59.3	3	11,179	Alachua
32608	48.3	2	47,924	Alachua
32618	41.4	2	7,451	Alachua
32615	37	1	16,586	Alachua
32669	35.4	1	13,453	Alachua
32653	27.2	1	13,647	Alachua
32606	21.6	1	24,480	Alachua
32605	15.2	1	23,188	Alachua
32667	54.3	2	4,264	Alachua, Marion
32640	81.1	4	10,191	Alachua, Putnam
32058	88	5	5,011	Bradford
32091	85.7	4	16,204	Bradford
32044	82.3	4	1,850	Bradford
32622	69.1	3	1,527	Bradford
32055	89.5	5	16,756	Columbia
32061	80.2	4	385	Columbia
32025	79.9	4	22,614	Columbia
32038	79.2	4	9,339	Columbia
32024	65.1	3	19,091	Columbia
32621	90.6	5	5,346	Levy
32626	90	5	8,079	Levy
34449	89	5	3,136	Levy
34498	87.3	5	485	Levy
32696	82.9	4	11,768	Levy
32625	80.3	4	1,787	Levy
32668	74.7	4	5,350	Levy
34475	97.3	5	12,305	Marion
34431	91.8	5	7,914	Marion
32113	89.9	5	6,322	Marion
32134	89.9	5	8,092	Marion

Zip Code	Index	Rank	Population estimate	County(ies)
34488	88.6	5	9,906	Marion
32179	88.2	5	8,383	Marion
34470	84.7	4	17,986	Marion
34432	84.1	4	12,933	Marion
34472	83.8	4	28,965	Marion
32617	83	4	3,826	Marion
34482	79.7	4	23,387	Marion
32686	79.6	4	5,265	Marion
34473	78.5	4	17,728	Marion
34420	76.7	4	15,969	Marion
34479	65	3	13,037	Marion
34481	61	3	19,737	Marion
34474	60	3	17,479	Marion
34471	56.5	2	24,834	Marion
34476	53.1	2	23,099	Marion
34491	52.9	2	30,361	Marion
34480	49.2	2	19,158	Marion
32195	46.7	2	3,292	Marion
32139	98.3	5	1,595	Putnam
32112	96.3	5	7,172	Putnam
32181	90.3	5	2,578	Putnam
32148	89.9	5	12,236	Putnam
32187	89.2	5	1,594	Putnam
32177	88.2	5	25,493	Putnam
32189	84.9	4	5,604	Putnam
32140	77.9	4	1,839	Putnam
32666	77.3	4	5,877	Putnam
32193	68.8	3	1,189	Putnam
32131	66	3	4,397	Putnam
32064	93.9	5	8,977	Suwannee
32062	90.2	5	2,745	Suwannee
32008	89.9	5	5,475	Suwannee
32071	89.9	5	3,825	Suwannee
32094	87.2	5	3,194	Suwannee
32060	83.9	4	21,735	Suwannee

Accessed from UF Health Shands Community Dashboard, June 2016

Across a variety of data sources, poverty in the CHNA area is a prevalent issue, across all counties. At 31%, the percentage of children living in poverty (at or below 100% of the federal poverty level) is higher in the CHNA region than the state average rate of 24% and the United States rate of 22%. Bradford County has the lowest rate in the region with 22% of children living in poverty, but even so more than one in every five children is living in poverty. Levy, Putnam and Suwannee counties have 40% of children living at or below 100% of FPL, which means that in those counties, two of every five children live in poverty.

Poverty - Children Below 100% FPL

In the seven-county report area, 31% or 49,039 children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the federal poverty level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

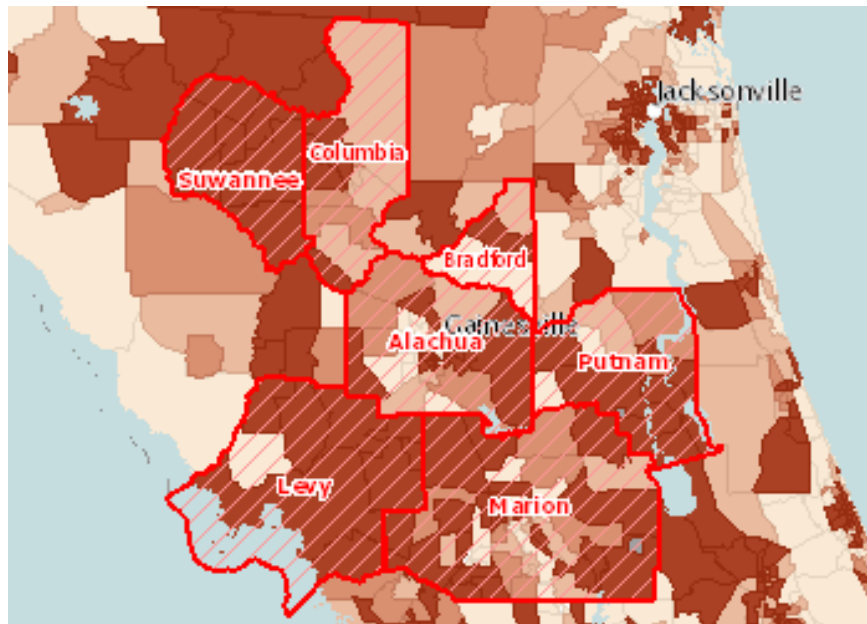
Geography	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
7-County CHNA Area	802,584	159,451	49,039	31%
Alachua	236,834	44,337	11,423	26%
Bradford	23,833	5,331	1,158	22%
Columbia	63,145	14,590	4,442	30%
Levy	39,266	7,932	3,164	40%
Marion	325,876	62,171	18,819	30%
Putnam	71,707	15,752	6,342	40%
Suwannee	41,923	9,338	3,691	40%
Florida	18,946,216	3,956,251	953,348	24%
United States	306,226,400	72,637,888	15,907,395	22%

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty



■ Report Area (30.75%)
■ Florida (24.1%)
■ United States (21.9%)

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

■ Over 30.0%
■ 22.6 - 30.0%
■ 15.1 - 22.5%
■ Under 15.1%
■ No Population Age 0-17 Reported
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
■ Report Area

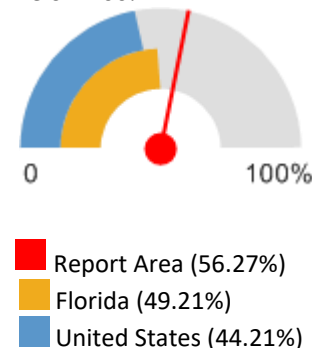
The data for children and the overall population living beneath 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) also reveal higher rates than benchmark rates for Florida and the United States overall.

Poverty - Children Below 200% FPL

In the seven-county report area, 56% or 89,716 children are living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access (including health services, healthy food, and other necessities) that contribute to poor health status.

Geography	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL
7-County CHNA Area	159,451	89,716	56%
Florida	3,956,251	1,946,761	49%
United States	72,637,888	32,116,426	44%

Percent Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Overall rates of poverty for residents in the designated CHNA area are better than the rates for children. However, poverty rates indicate 44% of residents in the CHNA region living below 200% of FPL. Those poverty incidence rates are worse than the state of Florida rate of 38% and the United States rate of 35%.

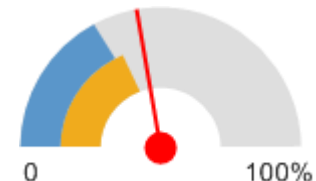
Poverty - Population Below 200% FPL

In the report area 44.44% or 356,682 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access (including health services, healthy food, and other necessities) that contribute to poor health status.

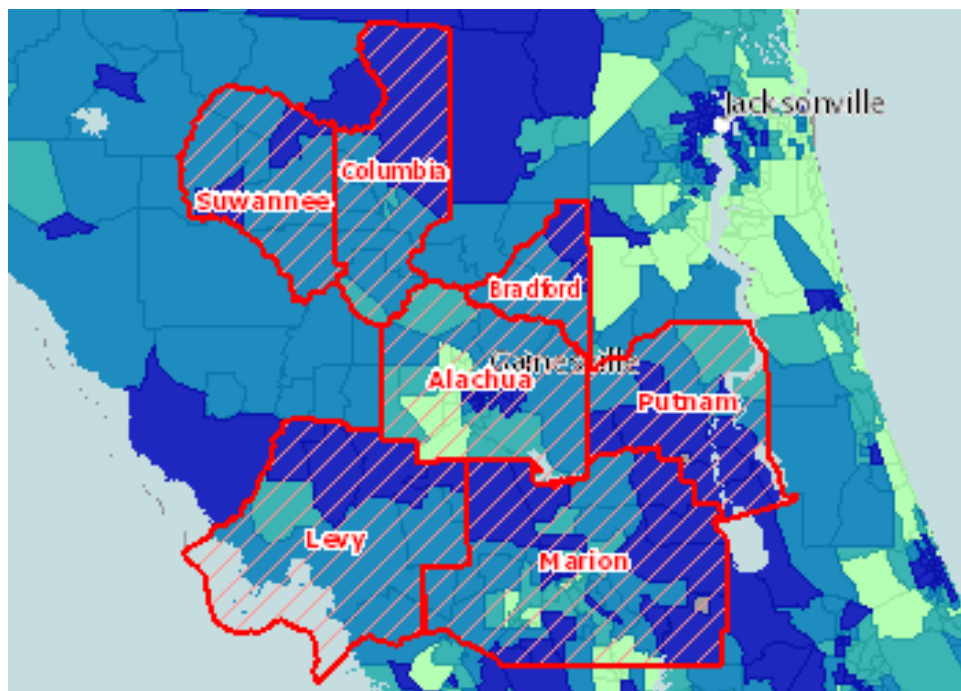
Geography	Total Population	Population with Income Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income Below 200% FPL
7-County CHNA Area	802,584	356,682	44%
Florida	18,946,216	7,211,686	38%
United States	306,226,400	105,773,408	35%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income Below 200% FPL



■ Report Area (44.44%)
■ Florida (38.06%)
■ United States (34.54%)

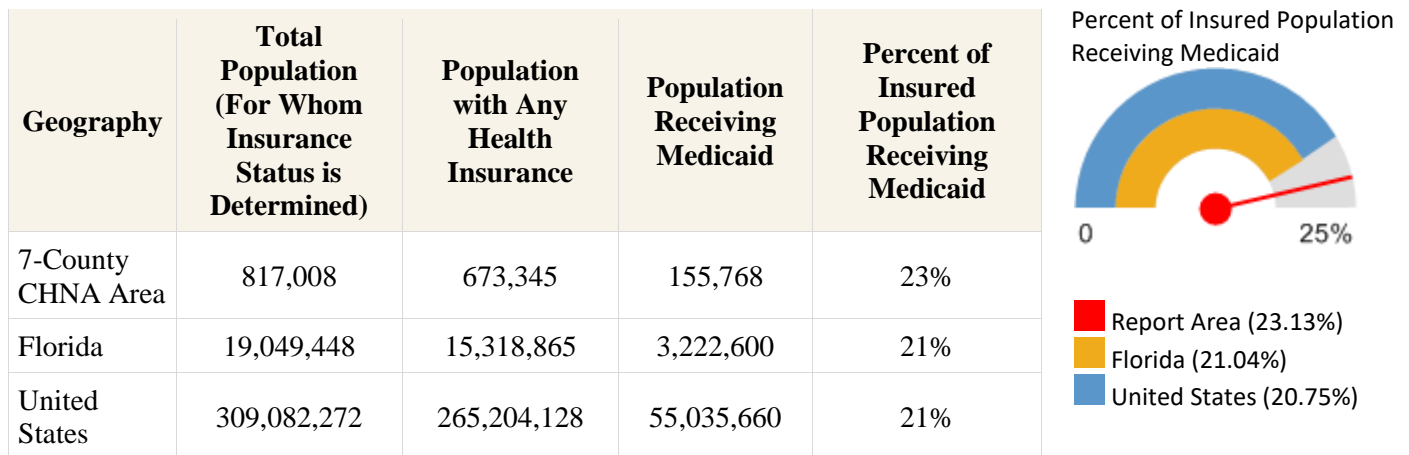


Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

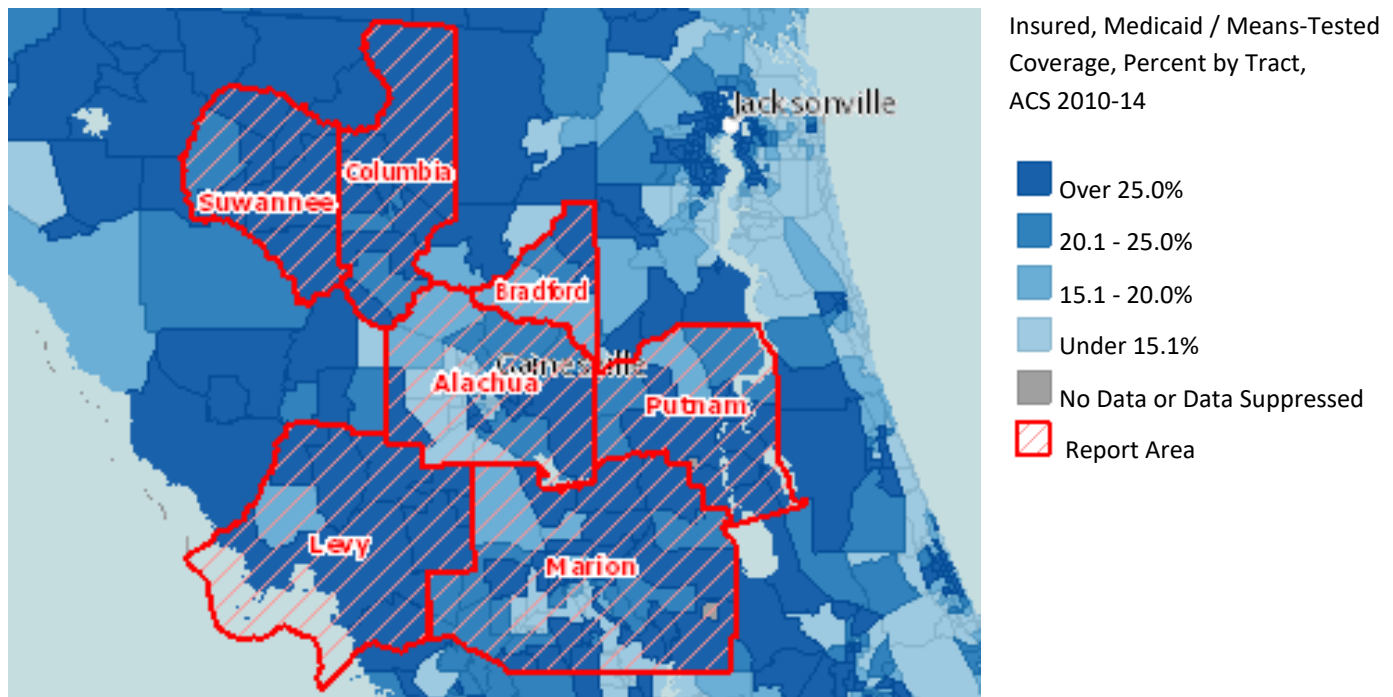
■ Over 50.0%
■ 38.1 - 50.0%
■ 26.1 - 38.0%
■ Under 26.1%
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
□ Report Area

Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple healthcare access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple healthcare access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrolment.

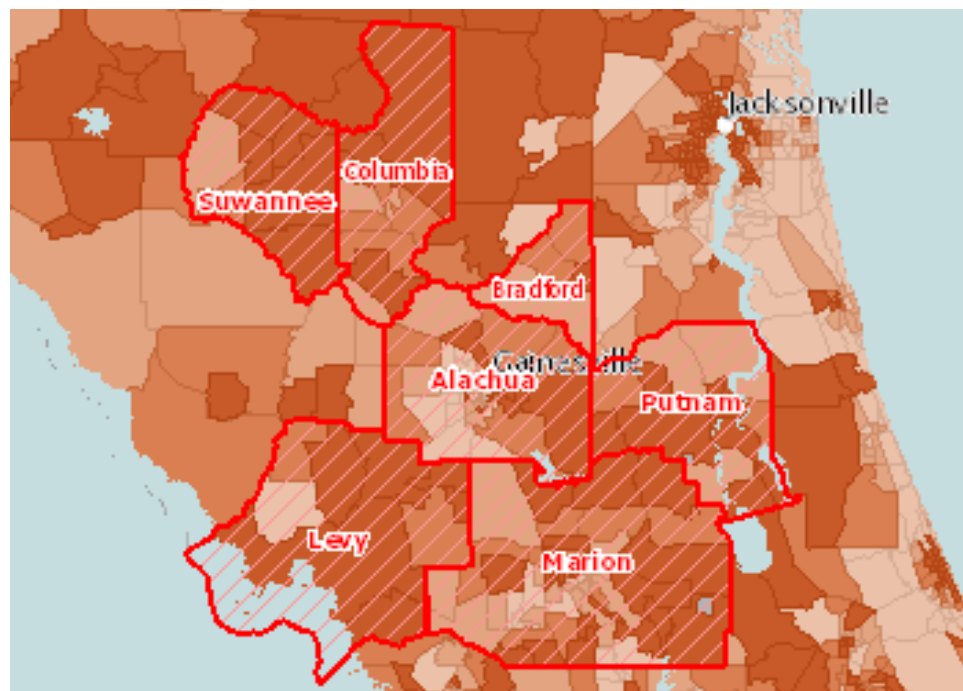
Geography	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
7-County CHNA Area	320,875	52,112	16.2%
Florida	7,217,508	1,032,766	14.3%
United States	116,211,088	15,089,358	13.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



■ Report Area (16.24%)
■ Florida (14.31%)
■ United States (12.98%)



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

■ Over 19.0%
■ 14.1 - 19.0%
■ 9.1 - 14.0%
■ Under 9.1%
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
□ Report Area

Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (SAIPE)

This indicator reports the average percentage of the population receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits between the months of July 2012 and July 2013. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple healthcare access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

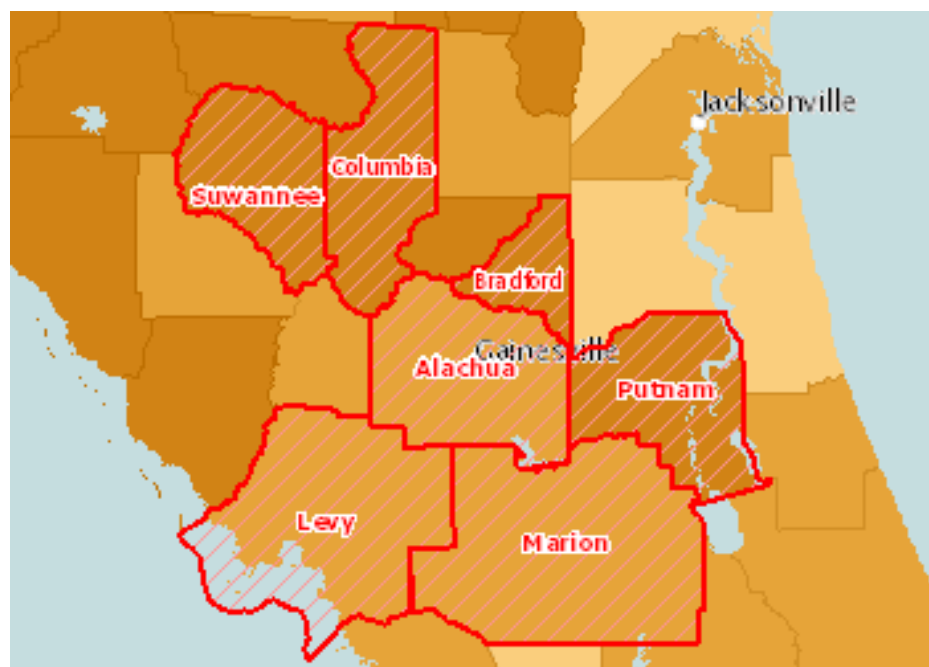
Geography	Total Population	Population Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Population Receiving SNAP Benefits
7-County CHNA Area	805,939	167,577	20.8%
Florida	19,111,871	3,515,731	18.4%
United States	295,309,825	46,732,618	15.8%

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income Poverty Estimates. 2013. Source geography: County

Percent Population Receiving SNAP Benefits



- Report Area (20.8%)
- Florida (18.4%)
- United States (15.8%)



Population Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by County, SAIPE 2013

- Over 22.0%
- 14.1 - 22.0%
- 6.1 - 14.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

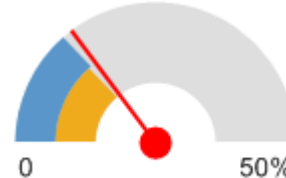
Population with No High School Diploma

Within the seven-county report area there are 84,032 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 14.7% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes (Freudenberg and Ruglis, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2007/oct/07_0063.htm)

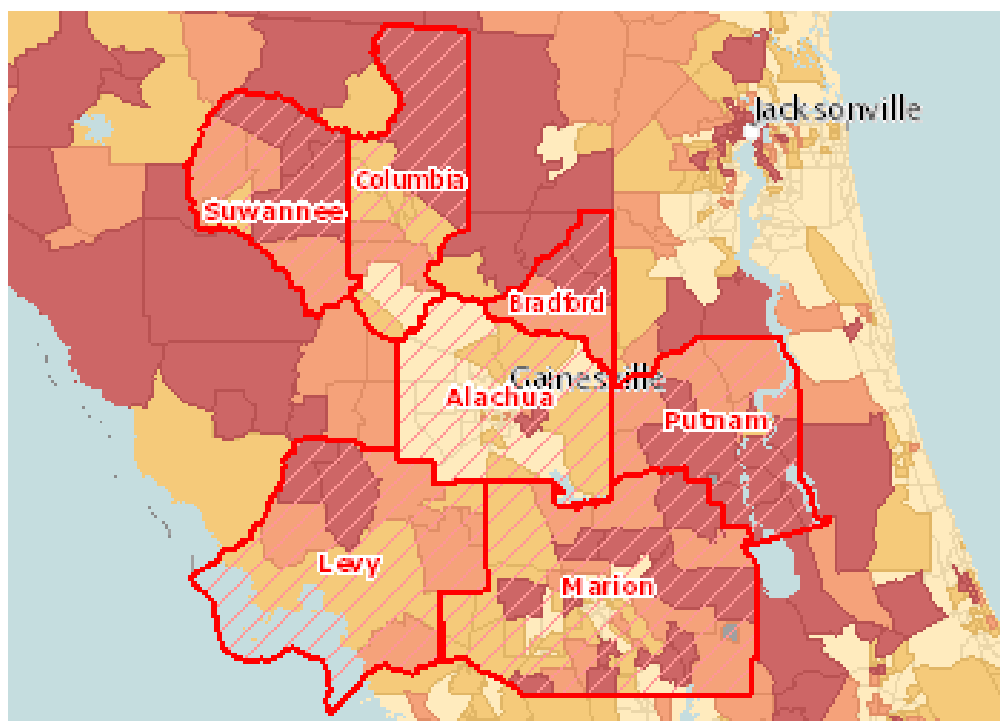
Geography	Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
7-County CHNA Area	571,753	84,032	14.7%
Florida	13,561,596	1,837,056	13.6%
United States	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma



■ Report Area (14.7%)
■ Florida (13.55%)
■ United States (13.67%)



Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

■ Over 21.0%
■ 16.1 - 21.0%
■ 11.1 - 16.0%
■ Under 11.1%
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
□ Report Area

High school graduation rates range from a high of 78% in Levy County, which is above the state average of 75%, to a low of 58% in Putnam County.

Educational Attainment

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County								
	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
High school graduation	75%	74%	68%	66%	78%	77%	58%	60%
Some college	61%	75%	40%	48%	40%	49%	39%	37%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Health Outcomes

Length of Life

While everyone will die, rates of mortality are tracked as an outcome and included in many quality metrics in healthcare. The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program calculates and reports a measure of premature death reflecting years of potential life lost. The rate tracks the number of deaths of residents under 75 years of age and computes the years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population for each county. This measure of premature death reflects a number of factors and causes related to mortality. In the 2016 rankings, Alachua County ranked 13th in the state for length of life metrics with a calculated 6,600 years of potential life lost per 100,000 residents, while Putnam County ranked 64th out of Florida's 67 counties, with 10,500 years of potential life lost per 100,000 residents.

Length of Life Rankings and Premature Death Rates

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County								
	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Length of Life		13	59	57	61	47	64	53
Premature Death	6,800	6,600	9,600	9,300	9,900	8,700	10,500	9,000

Premature Death figures reflect years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).

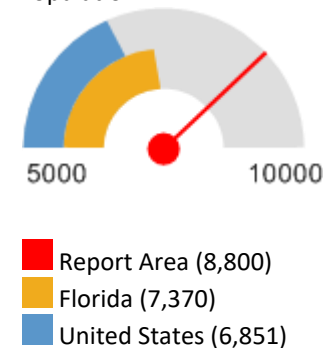
Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Mortality - Premature Death

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measures premature death and is calculated by subtracting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status.

Geography	Total Population, 2008-2010 Average	Total Premature Deaths, 2008-2010 Average	Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2008-2010 Average	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population
7-County CHNA Area	833,803	3,979	73,379	8,800
Florida	19,057,542	71,874	1,404,580	7,370
United States	311,616,188	1,074,667	21,327,690	6,851

Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2008-10. Source geography: County

Within the category of premature death, mortality statistics which are unfavorable compared to benchmarks are indicators of areas where healthcare improvements can be made to impact the composite score and decrease years of potential life lost. Data on several of those areas of concern are presented on the following pages.

Infant Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health.

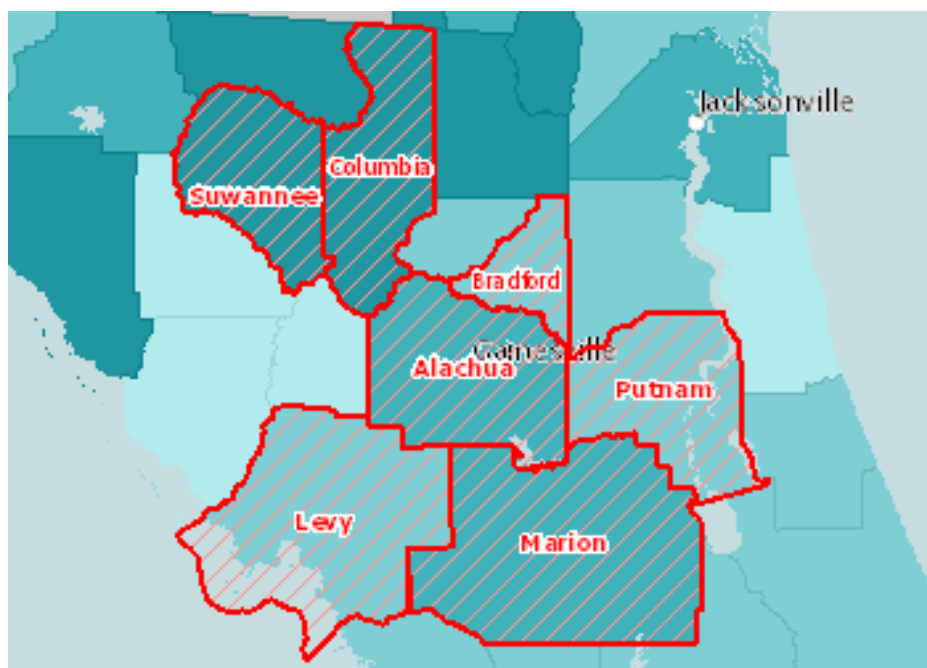
Geography	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
7-County CHNA Area	49,010	444	9.1
Florida	1,133,160	7,932	7.0
United States	20,913,535	136,369	6.5
HP 2020 Target			≤ 6.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)



■ Report Area (9.1)
■ Florida (7.0)
■ United States (6.5)



Infant Mortality, Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) by County, AHRF 2006-10

■ Over 10.0
■ 8.1 - 10.0
■ 5.1 - 8.0
■ Under 5.1
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
□ Report Area

Mortality - Cancer

This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are re-summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data are available. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

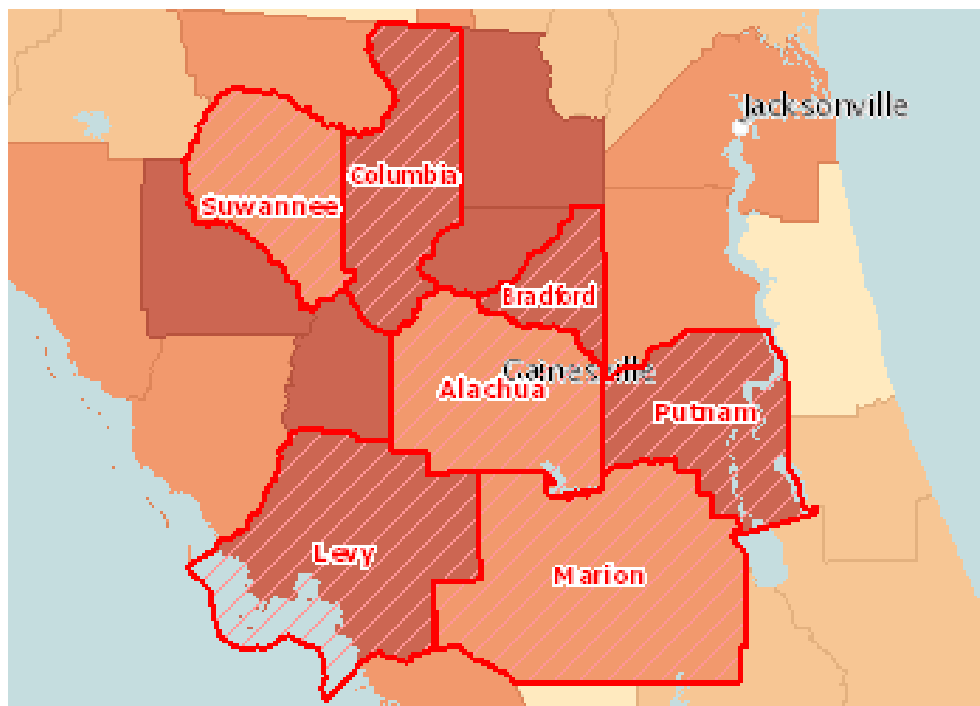
Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	835,097	2,243	268.6	192.3
Florida	19,076,385	41,801	219.1	161.5
United States	311,430,373	577,313	185.4	168.9
HP 2020 Target				≤ 160.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



■ Report Area (192.3)
■ Florida (161.5)
■ United States (168.9)



Cancer Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

■ Over 200.0
■ 180.1 - 200.0
■ 160.1 - 180.0
■ Under 160.1
■ Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
 Report Area

Mortality - Heart Disease

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 173.47. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are re-summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data are available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

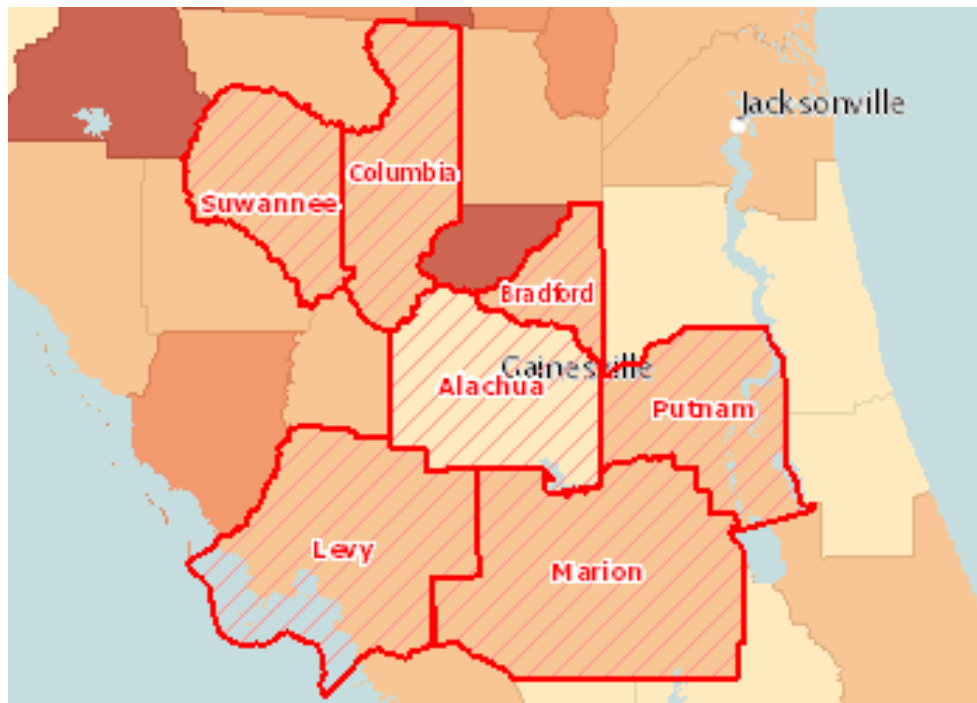
Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	835,097	2,056	246.22	173.47
Florida	19,076,385	41,742	218.82	156.1
United States	311,430,373	600,899	192.95	175

Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



■ Report Area (173.47)
■ Florida (156.1)
■ United States (175)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County



Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

■ Over 240.0
■ 200.1 - 240.0
■ 160.1 - 200.0
■ Under 160.1
■ Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
 Report Area

Mortality - Ischemic Heart Disease

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 119.2. This rate is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 103.4. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are re-summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data are available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

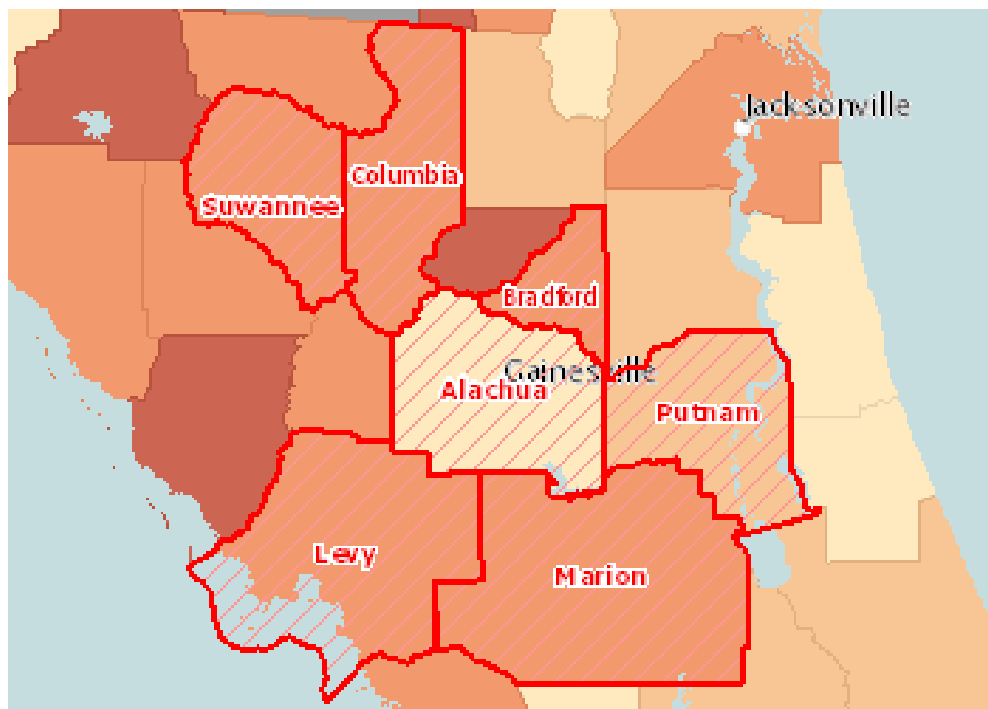
Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	835,097	1,440	172.4	119.2
Florida	19,076,385	28,298	148.3	105.2
United States	311,430,373	376,572	120.9	109.5
HP 2020 Target				<= 103.4

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Report Area (119.2)
- Florida (105.2)
- United States (109.5)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County



Ischemic Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 150.0
- 120.1 - 150.0
- 100.1 - 120.0
- Under 100.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

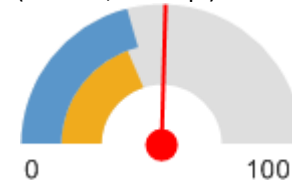
Mortality - Lung Disease

This indicator reports the rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are re-summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data are available. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

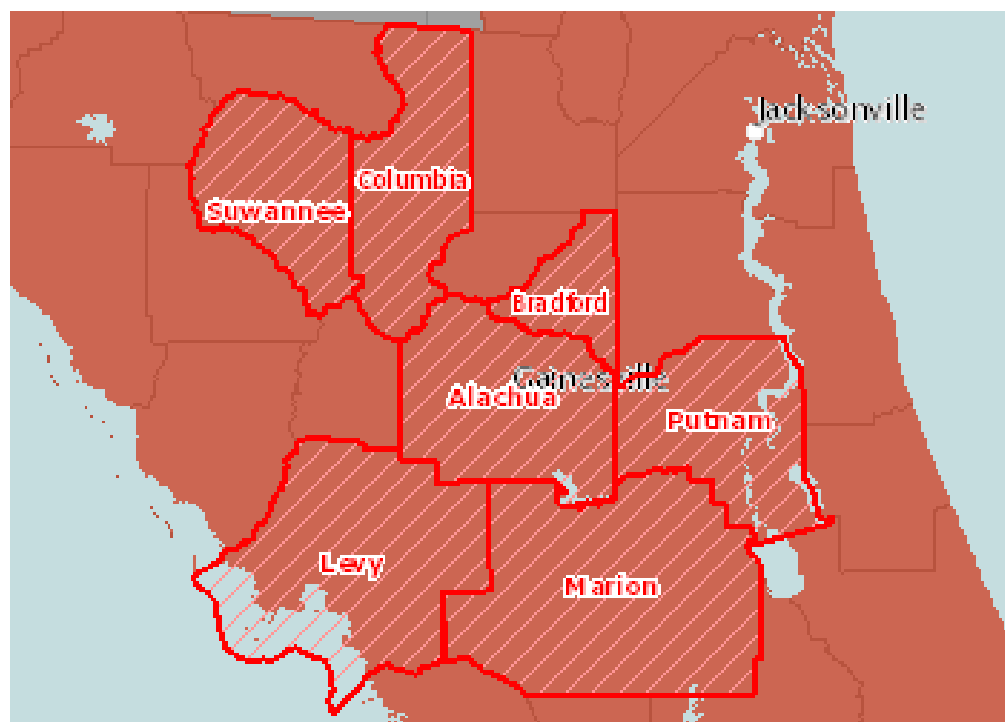
Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	835,097	618	74.05	50.99
Florida	19,076,385	10,552	55.32	39.4
United States	311,430,373	142,214	45.66	42.2

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



■ Report Area (50.99)
■ Florida (39.4)
■ United States (42.2)



Lung Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

■ Over 24.0
■ 18.1 - 24.0
■ 14.1 - 18.0
■ Under 14.1
■ Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
▨ Report Area

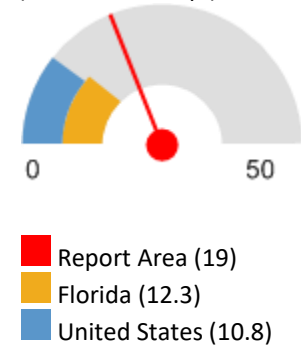
Mortality - Motor Vehicle Accident

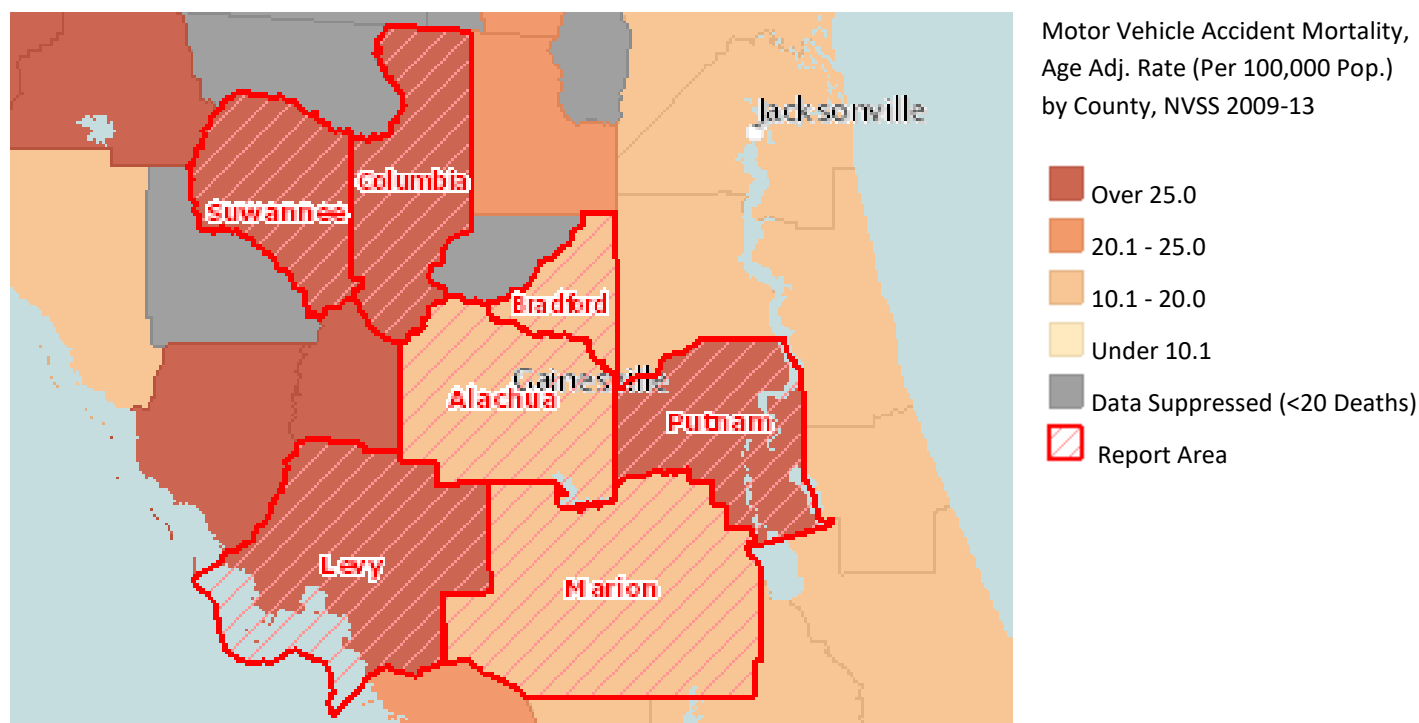
This indicator reports the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which include collisions with another motor vehicle, a non-motorist, a fixed object, and a non-fixed object, an overturn, and any other non-collision. This indicator is relevant because motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death.

Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	835,097	154	18.4	19
Florida	19,076,385	2,436	12.8	12.3
United States	311,430,373	34,139	11	10.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Motor Vehicle Crash Death, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)





Additional Health Factors

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program, Community Commons, CDC and Healthy Communities Institute provide data rankings against benchmarks which provide insight into residents' health factors and health behaviors. These indicators help assess residents' Quality of Life. These data include categories of health behaviors that can broadly be referred to as nutrition, fitness and lifestyle (healthy eating, physical activity, lifestyle - tobacco, alcohol, obesity) as well as clinical indicators such as access to care – including insurance status, rates of health conditions (obesity, hypertension), availability of providers (primary, mental and dental) and clinical indicators such as avoidable hospital admissions and emergency department visits for chronic and acute conditions (diabetes, asthma, heart failure, etc.). This wide variety of data provides insight into specific areas of need within a community.

Access to Care - Uninsured

As a result of the ACA more Americans have health insurance than previously. However there are still large numbers of uninsured or underinsured residents in the state of Florida and within the defined CHNA region. The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program reports a significant number of Floridians with no health insurance.

Percentage of Population < 65 Years of Age without Health Insurance, 2013

County Health

Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
% Uninsured	24%	19%	19%	20%	26%	24%	25%	24%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

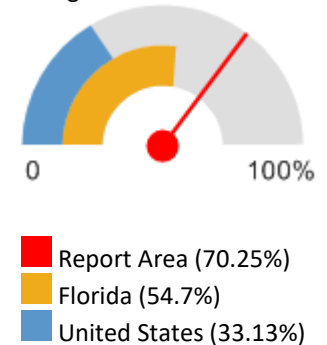
Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Geography	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
7-County CHNA Area	831,401	584,065	70.3%
Florida	18,801,310	10,284,868	54.7%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.1%

Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016. Source geography: HPSA

Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA



Ratios of Population to Selected Provider Types

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Dentists	1,820:1	630:1	3,810:1	2,060:1	3,600:1	2,690:1	3,440:1	4,890:1
Mental health providers	690:1	200:1	4,450:1	700:1	3,300:1	1,120:1	1,850:1	3,670:1
Primary care physicians	1,390:1	670:1	2,690:1	2,110:1	3,960:1	1,760:1	2,500:1	4,860:1

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers

In the CHNA area an estimated 130,178, or 19.6% of adults age 18 or older self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

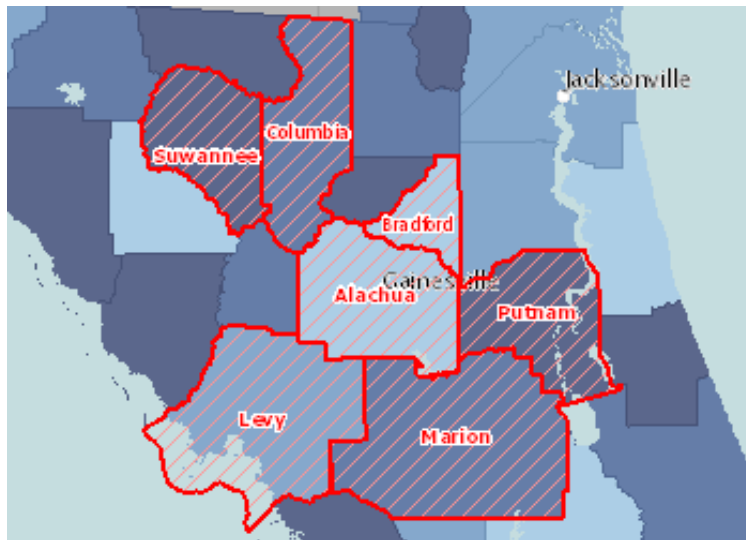
Geography	Total Population Age 18+	Total Adults Regularly Smoking Cigarettes	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Crude)	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)
7-County CHNA Area	663,685	130,178	19.6%	21.3%
Alachua	202,240	29,123	14.4%	13.9%
Bradford	22,974	3,033	13.2%	14%
Columbia	52,008	12,430	23.9%	24.1%
Levy	31,783	6,357	20%	21.9%
Marion	265,593	55,775	21%	24.1%
Putnam	57,458	15,743	27.4%	30%
Suwannee	31,629	7,717	24.4%	28.4%
Florida	14,682,954	2,642,932	18%	18.9%
United States	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.8%	18.1%

Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)

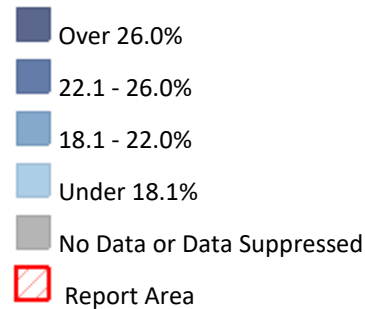


■ Report Area (21.3%)
■ Florida (18.9%)
■ United States (18.1%)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Current Smokers, Adult, Percent of Adults Age 18+ by County, BRFSS 2006-12



Tobacco Usage - Former or Current Smokers

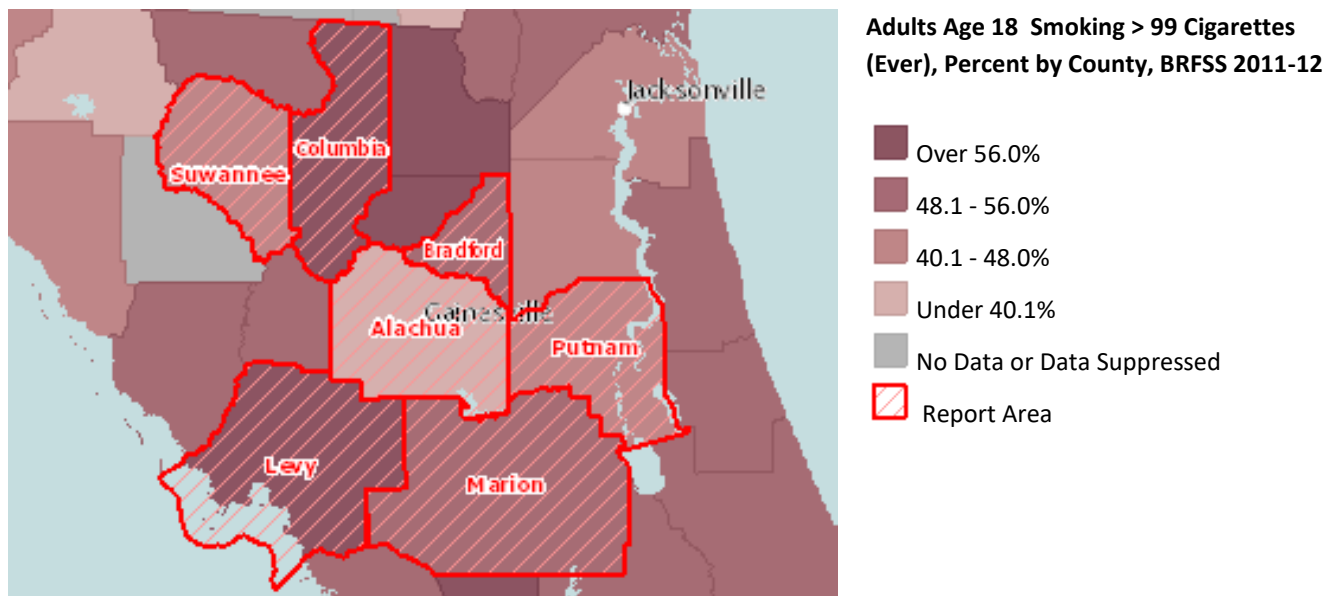
In the CHNA area, an estimated 408,171 adults, or 47.4%, report ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Geography	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes	Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes
7-County CHNA Area	860,634	408,171	47.4%
Alachua	256,891	90,637	35.3%
Bradford	45,644	22,842	50.0%
Columbia	45,629	32,527	71.3%
Levy	61,628	36,929	59.9%
Marion	332,527	171,109	51.5%
Putnam	67,608	30,934	45.8%
Suwannee	50,707	23,193	45.7%
Florida	14,634,453	6,800,141	46.5%
United States	235,151,778	103,842,020	44.2%

Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



As shown in the preceding data and in the table below, there is much room for improvement for the health of the residents of the seven-county service area.

Rank Among Florida Counties

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County							
	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Health Outcomes	25	61	54	57	49	65	56
Health Factors	10	45	50	51	34	66	54

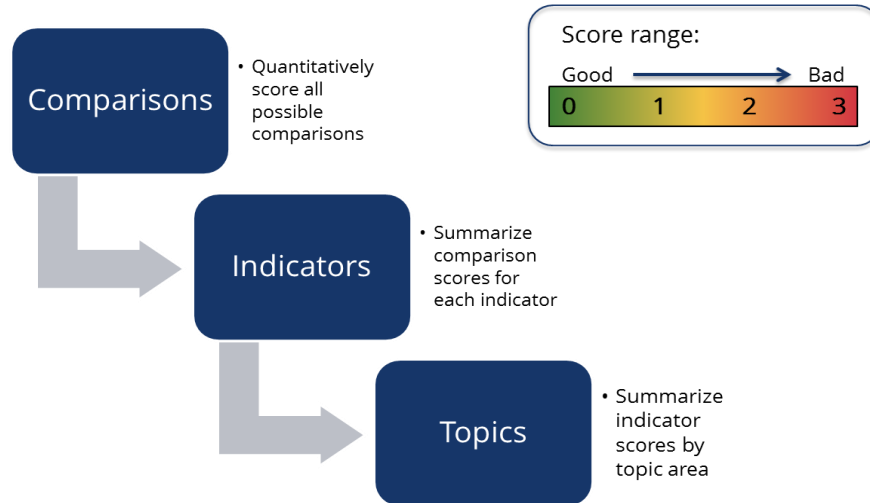
Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed June 2016 via <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

The Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) also provide rankings for health factor and health behavior metrics to help communities develop a road map for areas of concern and focused improvement efforts related to residents' health statuses. Included below are health data indicator reports from HCI that summarize for each county the top 25 worst indicators tracked within the dashboard for each county. An explanation of the methodology HCI uses to develop these indicator reports follows.

Healthy Communities Institute Data Scoring Tool - Methodology

Scoring Method

Data Scoring is done in three stages:



For each indicator, your county is assigned a score based on its comparison to other communities, whether health targets have been met, and the trend of the indicator value over time. These comparison scores range from 0-3, where 0 indicates the best outcome and 3 the worst. Availability of each type of comparison varies by indicator and is dependent upon the data source, comparability with data collected for other communities, and changes in methodology over time.

Comparison to a Distribution of County Values: Within State and Nation

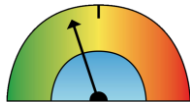
For ease of interpretation and analysis, indicator data on the Community Dashboard is visually represented as a green-yellow-red gauge showing how the community is faring against a distribution of counties in the state or the United States. A distribution is created by taking all county values within the state or nation, ordering them from low to high, and dividing them into three groups (green, yellow, red) based on their order. Indicators with the poorest comparisons (“in the red”) scored high, whereas indicators with good comparisons (“in the green”) scored low.



HCI Platform County Distribution Gauge

Comparison to Values: State, National, and Targets

Your county is compared to the state value, the national value, and target values. Targets values include the nation-wide Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals as well as locally set goals. Healthy People 2020 goals are national objectives for improving the health of the nation set by the Department of Health and Human Services’ (DHHS) Healthy People Initiative. For all value comparisons, the scoring depends on whether the county value is better or worse than the comparison value, as well as how close the county value is to the target value.



HCI Platform Compare to State or National Value



HCI Platform Compare to Healthy People 2020 Target

Trend Over Time

The Mann-Kendall statistical test for trend was used to assess whether the county value is increasing over time or decreasing over time, and whether the trend is statistically significant. The trend comparison uses the four most recent comparable values for the county, and statistical significance is determined at the 90% confidence level. For each indicator with values available for four time periods, scoring was determined by direction of the trend and statistical significance.

Missing Values

Indicator scores are calculated using the comparison scores, availability of which depends on the data source. If the comparison type is possible for an adequate proportion of indicators on the community dashboard, it will be included in the indicator score. After exclusion of comparison types with inadequate availability, all missing comparisons are substituted with a neutral score for the purposes of calculating the indicator’s weighted average. When information is unknown due to lack of comparable data, the neutral value assumes that the missing comparison score is neither good nor

Indicator Scoring

Indicator scores are calculated as a weighted average of all included comparison scores. If none of the included comparison types are possible for an indicator, no score is calculated and the indicator is excluded from the data scoring results.

The following indicator scoring tables ranking the top 25 key data insights for each county were downloaded using the UF Health Shands Hospital Community Dashboard resource powered by the Healthy Communities Institute 2016 Data Scoring Tool. The UF Health Shands Hospital dashboard tool is found at <https://ufhealth.org/community-health>.



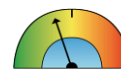
Indicators Score

County: Alachua

University of Florida Health Shands

Total indicators: 177

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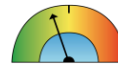


Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
3 Homeownership	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
4 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
5 Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
6 Chlamydia Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		2	2.36	Medium
7 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	2	2	2	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
8 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (St	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
9 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
10 Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
11 Families Living Below Poverty Level	2	2	3	3	1.5		2	2.28	High
12 Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
13 Adults with Current Asthma	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
14 Food Environment Index	3	3	3	1.5	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
15 Syphilis Incidence Rate	3	1.5	1	3	1.5		3	2.25	Medium
16 Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rer	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
17 Children Living Below Poverty Level	1	2	2	3	1.5		3	2.17	High
18 Median Household Income	2	2	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.17	High
29 Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1	2.14	Medium
20 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	2	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.11	Medium
21 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
22 Fast Food Restaurant Density	3	3	1.5	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
23 Melanoma Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
24 Single-Parent Households	2	3	1	3	1.5		2	2.11	High
25 Severe Housing Problems	3	3	2	1.5	1.5		1.5	2.08	Medium



Indicators Score

County: Bradford
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 133
Wednesday 8th of June 2016 01:07:16 PM



Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	3	3	3	3	3		1.5	2.67	High
3 Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
4 COPD: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
5 Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
7 Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
8 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
9 Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
10 Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
11 Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
12 Adults who are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
13 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
14 High Blood Pressure Prevalence	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
15 Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
16 Tuberculosis Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
17 Diabetes: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
18 People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
19 People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
20 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
21 Mean Travel Time to Work	2	3	2	2	1.5		3	2.33	High
22 Melanoma Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
23 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	2	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
24 Workers who Drive Alone to Work	3	3	2	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
25 Adults who are Sedentary	3	1.5	3	3	2		1.5	2.31	Medium



Indicators Score

County: Columbia

University of Florida Health Shands

Total indicators: 136

Wednesday 8th of June 2016 12:47:23 PM



Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3 Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	3	3	3	3	3		1.5	2.67	High
4 Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
5 Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6 COPD: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
7 Depression: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
8 Heart Failure: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
9 Preterm Births	3	1.5	2	3	3		3	2.58	High
10 Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
11 Pedestrian Death Rate	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
12 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
13 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
14 Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
15 Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
16 People Living Below Poverty Level	2	2	3	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
17 Workers who Drive Alone to Work	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
18 Adults who are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
19 Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
20 Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	2	3		2	2.36	High
21 Teen Birth Rate	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		2	2.36	Medium
22 Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
23 Melanoma Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
24 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
25 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium



County: Levy
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 134
Monday 13th of June 2016 05:43:12 AM



Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
4 People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
5 Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6 Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
7 Median Household Income	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
8 Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
9 Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
10 Mean Travel Time to Work	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
11 Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	2	2	3	3	3		2	2.44	High
12 Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
13 High Blood Pressure Prevalence	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
14 Adults with Health Insurance	3	3	2	3	3		1	2.39	High
15 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
16 Households with Cash Public Assistance Income	3	2	3	1	1.5		3	2.33	High
17 Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
18 Per Capita Income	2	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
19 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
20 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
21 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
22 Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
23 Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
24 Adults 65+ with Pneumonia Vaccination	3	1.5	2	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
25 Adults who are Obese	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium



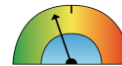
Indicators Score

County: Marion

University of Florida Health Shands

Total indicators: 177

Wednesday 23rd of March 2016 12:45:04 PM



Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
4 Asthma: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
5 Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
6 Median Household Income	2	2	3	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
7 Per Capita Income	2	2	3	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
8 COPD: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
9 Hypertension: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
10 Single-Parent Households	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
11 4th Grade Students Proficient in Reading	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
12 Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population	2	3	1	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
13 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	2	2	2	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
14 People Living Below Poverty Level	2	2	2	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
15 Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	2	2	3	3	3		1.5	2.33	High
16 Adults with Health Insurance	2	3	1	3	3		2	2.28	High
17 Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population	3	3	1	3	1.5		2	2.28	High
18 Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
19 Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
20 Adults who Smoke	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
21 Adults with Diabetes	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
22 High Blood Pressure Prevalence	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
23 High Cholesterol Prevalence	3	1.5	3	2	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
24 Cancer: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
25 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		1.5	2.17	Medium



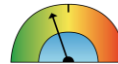
Indicators Score

County: Putnam

University of Florida Health Shands

Total indicators: 135

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Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3 People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
4 Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
5 Adults with Health Insurance	2	3	2	3	3		3	2.67	High
6 Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
7 Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
8 Median Household Income	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
9 People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
10 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
11 Single-Parent Households	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
12 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
13 Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
14 Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
15 Tuberculosis Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
16 People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
17 Per Capita Income	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
18 Adults who are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
19 High Blood Pressure Prevalence	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
20 Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
21 Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
22 Melanoma Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
23 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
24 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
25 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium



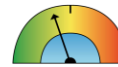
Indicators Score

County: Suwannee

University of Florida Health Shands

Total indicators: 136

Wednesday 8th of June 2016 01:47:40 PM



Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
	State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1 Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2 Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3 Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
4 People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
5 Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6 People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
7 Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	3	3	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.58	Medium
8 Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
9 Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
10 COPD: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
11 Heart Failure: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
12 Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
13 People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
14 Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	2	3		2	2.36	High
15 Student-to-Teacher Ratio	3	3	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.36	Medium
16 Median Household Income	2	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
17 Per Capita Income	2	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
18 Repeat Teen Births	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
19 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		1	2.31	High
20 Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
21 Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.28	Medium
22 Single-Parent Households	2	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.28	High
23 Adults with Diabetes	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
24 Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	2	3	3		1.5	2.25	High
25 Dentist Rate	3	3	3	1.5	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium

Community Input

One of the significant components in a community health needs assessment is community input. Across the CHNA region extensive community input was provided and collected from a wide variety of sources. In Marion and Alachua counties the recent Health Needs Assessments included community member, provider and business leader surveys with thousands of responses collected. Internally within UF Health, the HealthStreet program - which is part of the Department of Epidemiology and has in excess of 7,500 clients in a multi-county region - provided their community assessment data. For the designated CHNA region, HealthStreet had 4,960 members enrolled. The HealthStreet program is an advocate model which focuses on improving participants' health (by referring and connecting clients to available resources that can help them improve their health) and thereby improve the overall health status of the community. The UF Health Putting Families First (PFF) program is a year-long interdisciplinary educational project featuring UF Health students from the colleges of medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, health and health professions and veterinary medicine, who are assigned in teams to a year-long focused project with individual families. The surveillance data gathered from the PFF program were used to provide insight about health needs obtained from their clients.

The United Way organizations in North Central Florida and Marion County also have data available through 211Counts that provided data about resident requests to their 211 assistance resources which include health and other programs. Focused interviews about health needs were also conducted with key knowledgeable health representatives at health departments and other providers in several counties.

The community input derived from the variety of sources is intended to help validate, assess and prioritize the data collected for the needs assessment. Common themes and areas of focus were developed as a result of these conversations with community members and community organizations and analyses of survey input.

Following are some examples of the community input that was used to help prioritize the needs identified through the health assessment process.

TABLE 8: MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH PROBLEMS* IN A COMMUNITY, TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF RESPONDENT AND PERCENT OF EACH TYPE OF RESPONDENT, 2016

Factor	Community Members (n=1,115)	Providers (n=91)	Business Leaders (n=49)
1	Mental health problems (56%)	Mental health problems (61%)	Mental health problems (57%)
2	Substance abuse/ drug abuse (44%)	Access to primary care (50%)	Obesity (54%)
3	Obesity (43%)	Substance abuse/ drug abuse (46%)	Substance abuse/ drug abuse (52%)
4	Access to primary care (39%)	Obesity (44%)	Access to primary care (39%)
5	Access to healthy food (32%)	Access to healthy food (36%)	Access to healthy food (38%)

*In response to the question “In the following list, what do you think are the **five** most important ‘Health Problems’ (those problems which have the greatest impact on overall community health) in Alachua County? Please select **five** (5) choices.”

Source: 2016 Alachua County Community Health Assessment.

TABLE 186. BEHAVIORS WITH GREATEST IMPACT ON OVERALL HEALTH, 2015.

Citizens (861)	
Factor	Percent
1. Eating unhealthy foods	43.7
2. Drug abuse	38.0
3. Not exercising	32.6
4. Alcohol abuse	30.3
5. Tobacco use	28.1
Business (72)	
Factor	Percent
1. Not exercising	53.6
2. Drug abuse	50.7
3. Eating unhealthy foods	40.6
4. Alcohol abuse	27.5
5. Overeating	26.1
Physicians (26)	
Factor	Percent
1. Tobacco use	69.2
2. Overeating	61.5
3. Not exercising	38.5
4. Not using healthcare services appropriately	34.6
5-6 Eating unhealthy foods	11.5
5-6 Violence	11.5

Source: 2015 Marion County Community Health Assessment

The United Way of North Central Florida tracks client requests via telephone call for assistance through 211 Counts. Healthcare and Mental Health requests are tracked as separate categories. The largest number of requests were for housing, food and utilities assistance. In North Central Florida for the period April 2015 to April 2016, Healthcare ranked as the fourth most requested category for assistance. Within the Healthcare and Mental Health categories the requests are tracked by sub-category. The data below are for a recent 12-month time period for the categories of Healthcare requests and Mental Health requests.

Top Healthcare requests – April 2015 to April 2016

Healthcare request	Number of requests
Health insurance	87
Medical expense assistance	31
Medical providers	150
Dental care	207
Eye care	40
Prescription medications	115
Medical equipment	53
Nursing homes & adult care	87
Reproductive health	9
Death related	12
Other health services	35
Total Healthcare requests	826

Source: United Way of North Central Florida, 211 Counts database accessed April 2016

Top Mental Health & Addictions Requests – April 2015 to April 2016

Mental Health & Addictions	Number of requests
Substance abuse & addictions	185
Marriage & family	2
Crisis intervention & suicide	65
Mental health services	154
Mental health facilities	48
Total Mental Health & Addictions requests	454

Source: United Way of North Central Florida, 211 Counts database accessed April 2016

Key Insights/Significant Health Needs

While there are many areas for improvement noted across the variety of available data on residents of the seven-county CHNA region, several factors and behaviors that stand out as recurring, common areas of concern are listed below (note: list is not prioritized). Additional specific data and details are presented in the technical appendix to this CHNA document for further review.

- Poverty
- Food insecurity
- Obesity
- Infant mortality
- Teen pregnancy
- Sexually transmitted infections (STI's)
- Physical inactivity
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Cardiovascular disease
- Tobacco use
- Insurance status (continued high rates of uninsured)
- Alcohol use
- Hospitalization and ED visits due to alcohol-related causes
- ED visits due to dental reasons
- Accidental death (motor vehicle accidents, pedestrian accidents)
- Violent crime
- Substance abuse
- Suicide
- Mental health
- Low rates (shortage) of mental health providers
- Low rates (shortage) of dentists
- Low rates (shortage) of primary care physicians

Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP)

Upon consideration of the data on residents of the seven-county community, UF Health Shands Hospital decided to continue with the two original broad strategic goals as the focus of the community health improvement workplan:

- Residents will be able to ***access*** comprehensive primary care and preventive services
- Promote ***wellness*** among residents

UF Health Shands Hospital has identified the following implementation items as the most appropriate activities for it to undertake to further these goals:

- Maintain safety net provider capacity
- Educate the uninsured regarding new options for insurance coverage
- Maintain capacity as the clinical training site for future healthcare providers – including physicians, nurses and other allied health professionals
- Maintain programs of care coordination for reducing avoidable hospital use
- Participate in a medical respite program for homeless persons
- Increase access to cardiovascular risk management and education
- Increase cancer screening and detection
- Maintain and expand the UF Health Shands worksite wellness programs
- Establish policies and incentive programs to promote breastfeeding among mothers
- Reduce prevalence and impact of tobacco use
- Improve mental health through access to resources for stress management such as peaceful outdoor environment, poetry readings and art gatherings