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Community Health Needs Assessment

and Implementation Plan

June 30, 2019

UF Health Shands Hospital

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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.

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Introduction

UF Health Shands Hospital has a long and storied 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 provide community service 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, 2018 UF Health Shands Hospital provided an estimated $129.2 million in Community Benefits.

In 2013 UF Health Shands Hospital (Shands) formally adopted the initial Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and Community Health Improvement plan (CHIP), in accordance with requirements of the Federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). The process to complete 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.

The initial 2013 CHNA and CHIP focused on Alachua County. Since the initial assessment and CHIP adoption, UF Health Shands Hospital has been an active participant in CHIP improvement efforts within the community and has joined with many community partners to improve the two areas of focus identified in the original CHNA and CHIP and reconfirmed through the 2016 CHNA and CHIP: A*ccess* to comprehensive primary care and preventive services and to promote *wellness* among residents.

As required by the ACA, the UF Health Shands Hospital update to the original 2013 CHNA and CHIP occurred with the 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Plan. The 2016 plans are posted at the UF Health website. The ACA currently requires a three year update for hospitals for their CHNA and CHIP analyses. An update is required in 2019 for UF Health Shands Hospital.

In the 2019 CHNA, UF Health Shands Hospital continued to use the expanded definition of community that was adopted and used in the 2016 CHNA. The 2019 CHNA includes: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion, Putnam and Suwannee counties. Together in 2018, those counties comprise approximately 67% of the inpatients and 84% of the emergency department visits at UF Health Shands Hospital. The population of the defined community area is approximately 848,000 individuals or 4% of the population of Florida. The land area is about 6,100 square miles, which is 11% of the total land mass of Florida.

The population represented in the 2019 CHNA geographic area is a diverse 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; 1% other races and 3% multiple races. Ethnically, the Community is comprised of about 10% Hispanic or Latinos, which is less diverse than the overall state Hispanic population of 24%.

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When conducting a health assessment, it is important to understand that there are many different components that affect the health status of residents, including components that are not traditionally perceived as impacting health needs or status. These factors are commonly referred to as the social determinants of health and include economic factors (income, employment), education status (reading scores, high school graduation rates) and other environmental factors (transportation, crime, health care providers, clean air and water). In the defined CHNA area, there is a disproportionate amount of poverty experienced by residents when compared to the Florida average and the United States average. The poverty status affects all ages of residents, but children are especially impacted. Within the CHNA, three of the counties, Levy, Putnam and Suwannee have about 40% of their children living at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty level. Within the region 11% of the adults have not graduated from high school. The region also reports 24% of the population receiving Medicaid benefits and 16% receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Within the rural areas of the counties, access to transportation is a significant issue. When these factors are combined together they represent a social burden that can adversely impact residents' health status. The assessment analyzed and reviewed available data from a wide variety of sources to identify areas within the region of high socio-economic needs.

Data was analyzed from a wide variety of resources including: 2016 Alachua County Health Assessment, 2015 Marion County Health Assessment, 2019 Alachua and Marion County Community Health Surveys, The Friendship Seven sponsored - 2018 Alachua County Racial Inequity Study, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Census Bureau, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) County Health Rankings, Americas Health Rankings, Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI), Community Commons, UF Health Shands Hospital internal data, Florida Department of Health Florida Charts, UF HealthStreet program, UF Putting Families First program, UF Health Dental School, United Way of North Central Florida and the United Way of Marion County ALICE reports and United Way 211 Counts data from the United Way organizations serving North Central Florida, Marion County and Northeast Florida. Key focused interviews were also conducted across the region with a variety of stakeholders including providers, Department of Health officials and citizens.

The data analysis yielded a wide variety of key insights related to the health of area residents. Composite index scores such as those offered by RWJF County Health Rankings and the UF Health Community Dashboard, point to a diverse number of underlying health concerns that cross many domains – for both chronic and acute conditions - as well as health behaviors and lifestyle choices and socio-economic and environmental conditions. There is much health need and significant healthcare gaps identified across the region.

Recognizing that data alone does not bring clarity but rather can be used to help assess need and set priorities, community input was considered as part of the data analysis. Both the recently conducted 2019 Alachua and Marion County Community Health surveys contained focused health survey responses from several thousand area residents. The 2018 Alachua Racial Inequity study and the 2018 GNV4ALL – Gainesville Empowerment Zone canvassing results were also reviewed. Internal resources such as those from UF HealthStreet also provided insight, as did focused interviews with key individuals in several counties. The areas of concern that were identified varied within communities, but there were several common concerns and overlapping themes

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including management of chronic conditions that impact wellness with health factors such as obesity, tobacco use and substance abuse were identified. In addition, access concerns for primary care, specialty care, dental care and mental health were noted. Community residents also identified several non-primary health care concerns and needs that impact health status including affordable and safe housing, food insecurity, utility costs and inadequate transportation.

Upon consideration of the information collected and analyzed for the 2019 CHNA, senior administration at UF Health Shands Hospital recommended to the Board continuation with the original areas of focus - residents' will be able to *access* primary care and preventive services and promotion of *wellness* across the expanded CHNA region. The UF Health Shands Hospital Board will be asked to accept and formally adopt the 2019 CHNA and CHIP at their June 26, 2019 Board meeting.

Service Area and Community Served

In 2018, a data review reconfirmed that the definition of service area and community used in the 2016 Shands CHNA and CHIP would be appropriate for the 2019 CHNA. The seven county Shands community used for the 2019 CHNA is: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion, Putnam and Suwannee counties. Residents from these counties comprise 67% of the total inpatient volume at UF Health Shands Hospital and account for approximately 84% of the Emergency Department visits.
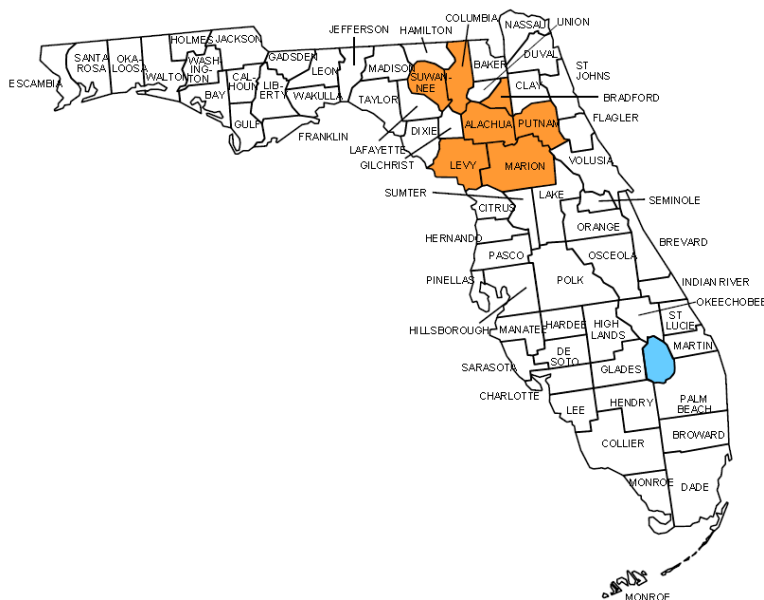
Total Geography and Population

A total of 847,703 people, approximately 4% of the Florida population, live in the defined seven county service area. Geographically, the total square miles of the service area is 6,089 square miles, or 11% of the total land mass of Florida, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012-16 5-year estimates. The geography encompasses a mix of urban and rural areas. Population density for this entire area, estimated at 139.21 persons per square mile, is greater than the national average population density of 90.19 persons per square mile, but less than the state density of 371.64 persons per square mile.

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	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
CHNA Region	**847,703**	**6,089.23**	**139.21**
Alachua	256,581	875.05	293.22
Bradford	26,919	293.96	91.57
Columbia	68,198	797.54	85.51
Levy	39,707	1,118.23	35.51
Marion	340,341	1,588.03	214.32
Putnam	72,304	727.88	99.34
Suwannee	43,653	688.55	63.4
Florida	**19,934,451**	**53,638.93**	**371.64**
United States	**318,558,162**	**3,532,068.58**	**90.19**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

Total Population by Gender

The total population mix by gender is similar to 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.

|	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
CHNA Region	**414,543**	**433,160**	**49%**	**51%**
Alachua	124,004	132,577	48%	52%
Bradford	14,875	12,044	55%	45%
Columbia	35,318	32,880	52%	48%
Levy	19,555	20,152	49%	51%
Marion	163,611	176,730	48%	52%
Putnam	35,711	36,593	49%	51%
Suwannee	21,469	22,184	49%	51%
Florida	**9,741,262**	**10,193,189**	**49%**	**51%**
United States	**156,765,322**	**161,792,840**	**49%**	**51%**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16.

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Total 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 (37.3% of population ages 18-34) than the state of Florida (21.7% ages 18-34) or the US (23.4% ages 18-34). Marion County, which includes the City of Ocala and several large retirement communities, has a significantly higher proportion of 65+ residents (27.8% ages 65 or older) than the overall defined CHNA service region (20.6% ages 65+), Florida (19.1% ages 65+) or the United States (14.5% ages 65+).

	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
CHNA Region	**45,288**	**118,279**	**101,554**	**103,415**	**88,324**	**102,889**	**111,987**	**175,967**
Alachua	14,100	32,099	56,741	38,963	26,643	27,122	29,018	31,895
Bradford	1,479	3,865	2,185	3,960	3,389	3,795	3,548	4,698
Columbia	4,065	10,885	6,325	8,593	7,852	9,305	9,452	11,721
Levy	2,031	5,976	2,971	3,934	4,179	5,445	6,207	8,964
Marion	16,978	46,938	24,285	34,933	33,804	42,029	46,711	94,663
Putnam	4,202	11,592	5,569	7,657	7,559	9,496	10,961	15,268
Suwannee	2,433	6,924	3,478	5,375	4,898	5,697	6,090	8,758
Florida	**1,094,213**	**2,972,063**	**1,774,488**	**2,532,527**	**2,434,272**	**2,744,569**	**2,584,694**	**3,797,625**
United States	**19,866,960**	**53,745,478**	**31,296,577**	**43,397,907**	**40,548,400**	**43,460,466**	**40,061,742**	**46,180,632**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16.

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Total Population by Age Groups, Total

Report Area
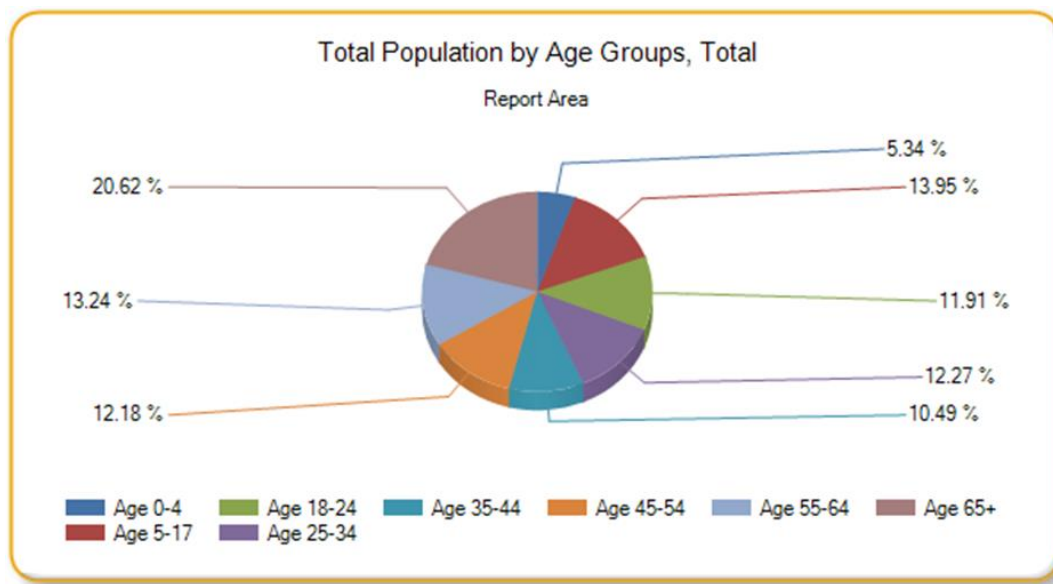
Total Population by Age Group, Percent Distribution

	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
CHNA Region	5.3%	14.0%	12.0%	12.3%	11.0%	12.2%	13.2%	20.6%
Alachua	5.5%	12.5%	22.1%	15.2%	10.4%	10.6%	11.3%	12.4%
Bradford	5.5%	14.4%	8.1%	14.7%	12.6%	14.1%	13.2%	17.5%
Columbia	6.0%	16.0%	9.3%	12.6%	11.5%	13.6%	13.9%	17.2%
Levy	5.1%	15.1%	7.5%	9.9%	10.5%	13.7%	15.6%	22.6%
Marion	5.0%	13.8%	7.1%	10.3%	9.9%	12.4%	13.7%	27.8%
Putnam	5.8%	16.0%	7.7%	10.6%	10.5%	13.3%	15.2%	21.1%
Suwannee	5.6%	15.9%	8.0%	12.3%	11.2%	13.1%	14.0%	20.1%
Florida	5.5%	14.9%	9.0%	12.7%	12.2%	13.8%	13.0%	19.1%
United States	6.2%	16.9%	9.8%	13.6%	12.7%	13.6%	12.6%	14.5%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16.
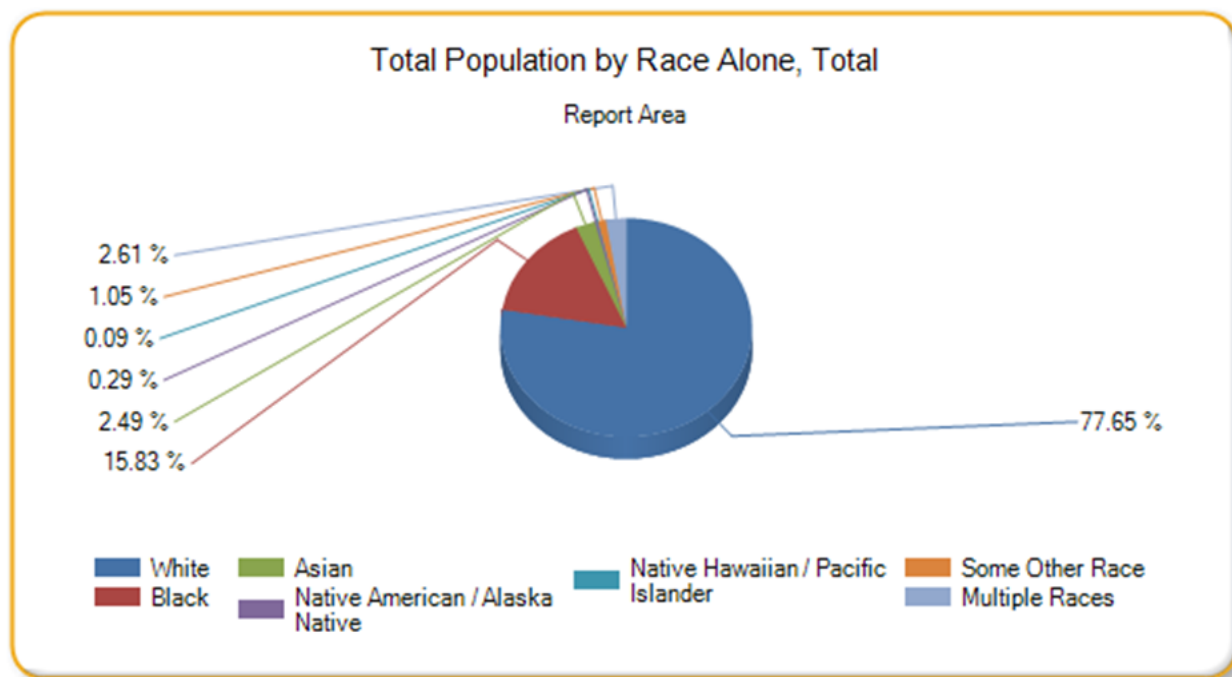
Total Population by Race

The population in the defined service region is similar in composition to the overall race demographics of Florida and slightly less diverse than the United States overall. The predominant race in the region is white, with 77.7% of the residents being white, vs 75.9% of the overall residents of Florida and 73.4% of the U.S. overall. The black race comprises 15.7% of the region's population versus 16.1% for Florida and 12.6% of the

United States. Alachua County has 5.8% of the residents (14,906 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 Florida demographics, but less diverse than the United States overall.

	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
CHNA Region	**658,780**	**133,189**	**21,394**	**2,423**	**761**	**8,825**	**22,331**
Alachua	178,684	50,945	14,906	785	523	2,403	8,335
Bradford	21,033	5,214	166	26	8	41	431
Columbia	52,704	12,112	581	118	37	641	2,005
Levy	34,829	3,554	158	156	0	79	931
Marion	278,342	43,307	5,037	999	135	3,650	8,871
Putnam	56,974	12,006	424	183	29	1,589	1,099
Suwannee	36,214	6,051	122	156	29	422	659
Florida	**15,130,748**	**3,216,994**	**521,272**	**52,904**	**11,288**	**505,877**	**495,368**
United States	**233,657,078**	**40,241,818**	**16,614,625**	**2,597,817**	**560,021**	**15,133,856**	**9,752,947**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16

Total Population by Race Alone, Total
Report Area

2.61 %
1.05 %
0.09 %
0.29 %
2.49 %
15.83 %
77.65 %

White
Black
Asian
Native American / Alaska Native
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
Some Other Race
Multiple Races

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Total Population by Race, Percent Distribution

	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
CHNA Region	**77.7%**	**15.7%**	**2.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.08%**	**1.0%**	**2.6%**
Alachua	69.6%	19.9%	5.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	3.3%
Bradford	78.1%	19.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.03%	0.2%	1.6%
Columbia	77.3%	17.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.05%	0.9%	2.9%
Levy	87.7%	9.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0%	0.2%	2.3%
Marion	81.8%	12.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.04%	1.1%	2.6%
Putnam	78.8%	16.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.04%	2.2%	1.5%
Suwannee	83.0%	13.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.07%	1.0%	1.5%
Florida	**75.9%**	**16.1%**	**2.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.06%**	**2.5%**	**2.5%**
United States	**73.4%**	**12.6%**	**5.2%**	**0.8%**	**0.18%**	**4.8%**	**3.1%**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16.

Total Population by Ethnicity

Compared to Florida or the United States, the defined region has a significantly lower population of Hispanic residents. The service area reflects 9.7% Hispanic or Latino population versus 24.1% for Florida and 17.3% for the United States.

Total Population by Ethnicity Alone
Report Area
9.64 %
90.36 %
Hispanic or Latino Population   Non-Hispanic Population

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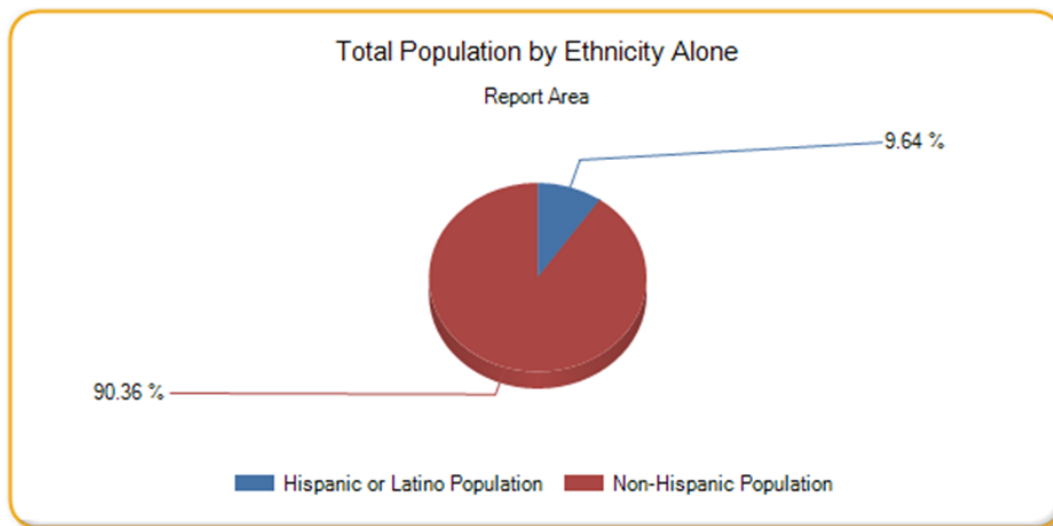
	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	% Pop Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic Population	% Pop Non-Hispanic
CHNA Region	**847,703**	**82,355**	**9.7%**	**765,368**	**90.3%**
Alachua	256,581	23,079	9.0%	233,502	91.0%
Bradford	26,919	1,022	3.8%	25,897	96.2%
Columbia	68,198	3,788	5.6%	64,410	94.5%
Levy	39,707	3,148	7.9%	36,559	92.1%
Marion	340,341	40,579	11.9%	299,762	88.1%
Putnam	72,304	6,901	9.5%	65,403	90.5%
Suwannee	43,653	3,818	8.8%	39,835	91.3%
Florida	**19,934,451**	**4,806,854**	**24.1%**	**15,127,597**	**75.9%**
United States	**318,558,162**	**55,199,107**	**17.3%**	**263,359,055**	**82.7%**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16.

Change in Total Population

Florida continues to grow in population, recently surpassing New York as the third largest State in the nation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between 2000 and 2010 the population in the report area grew by 132,214 persons, a change of 18.9%, slightly faster than Florida and significantly faster than the United States. A significant shift in population impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.

|	2000 Census	2010 Census	Change, 2000-2010	% Change, 2000-2010
CHNA Region	**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%**

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2000 - 2010.

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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: CDC, U.S. Census Bureau, Conduent - Healthy Communities Institute (HCI), State of Florida Department of Health, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2019 and 2016 County Health Rankings, Americas' Health Rankings, Community Commons multi-county reports 2019 and 2018, 2013 and 2016 Alachua County Health Needs Assessments, 2018 Alachua County Racial Inequity study, 2015 Marion County Health Needs Assessment, 2019 Alachua and Marion County Community Health Surveys, 2019 United Way of North Central Florida ALICE reports, 2019 United Way of Marion County ALICE reports, 2019 United Way of Northeast Florida ALICE reports, United Way 211 Counts data for the United Way organizations serving North Central Florida, Marion County and Northeast Florida, GNV4ALL-GEZ 2018 Canvassing survey results, 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 2019 UF Health Shands Hospital CHNA, 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:
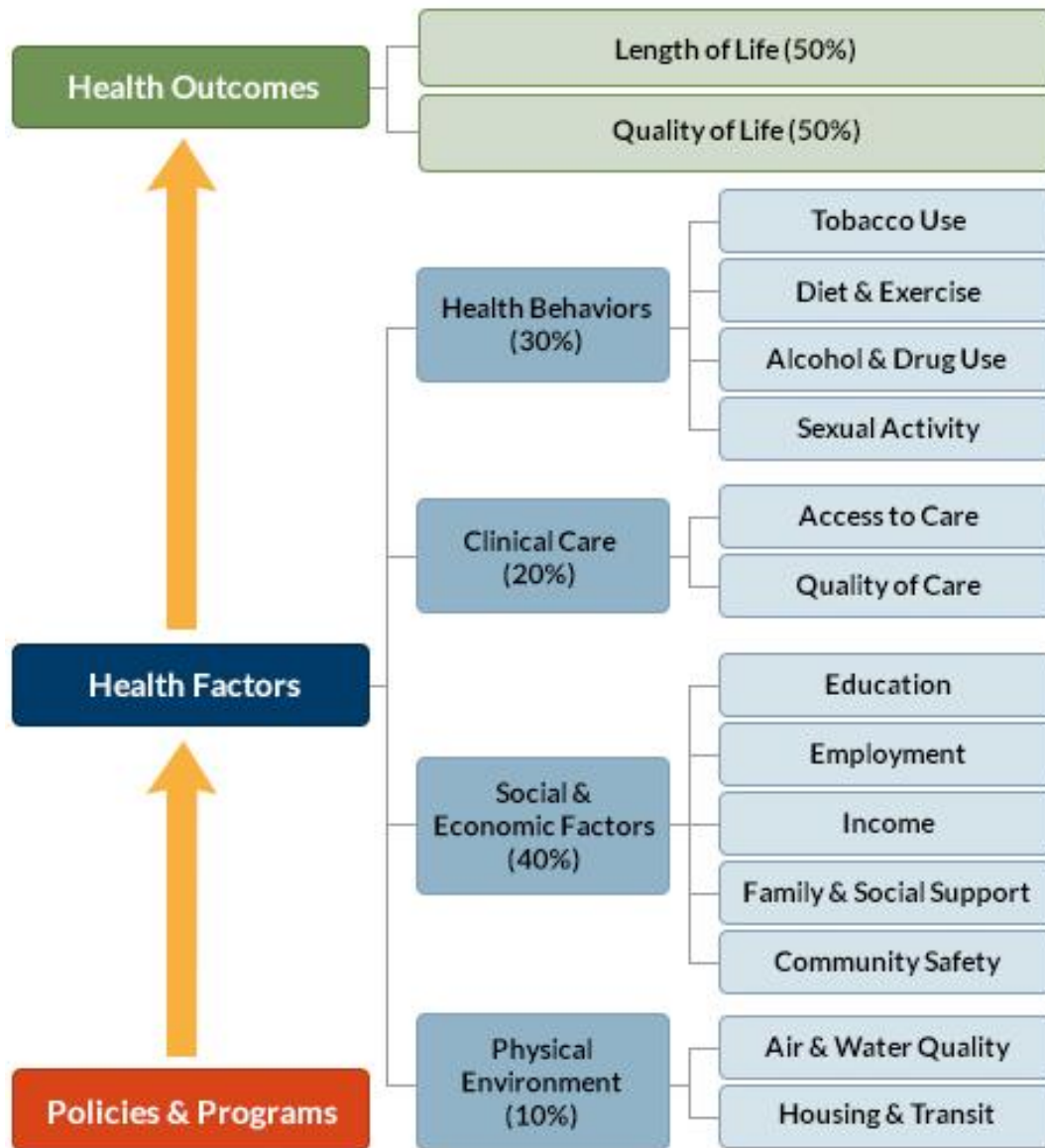
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The measures evaluated can be organized into two broad categories: health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes include events such as premature death and babies born with low birthweight. Health factors include behaviors such as smoking and 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 2019 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 health factors. Sadly, with the exception of

Suwannee County, the remaining six CHNA counties ranked lower in the 2019 health outcomes category (length and quality of life) than in 2016. Further in 2019, with the exception of Alachua County, the remaining six CHNA counties ranked in the bottom quartile for health outcomes (ranking score above 50).

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. For example, five of the seven counties continue to rank in the bottom quartile for length of life (Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion and Putnam) which makes up 50% of Health Outcomes category. Four of the CHNA counties rank in the bottom quartile for health behaviors (Bradford, Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee).

2019 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Health Outcomes	**31**	**64**	**59**	**60**	**52**	**66**	**54**
Length of Life	12	65	58	62	59	66	48
Quality of Life	51	62	61	57	41	67	58
Health Factors	**6**	**46**	**48**	**58**	**40**	**67**	**53**
Health Behaviors	22	59	62	43	33	64	54
Clinical Care	1	48	37	56	18	49	63
Social & Economic Factors	11	38	49	55	51	66	42
Physical Environment	38	36	24	48	43	61	20

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program. Data accessed May 2019 via http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

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2016 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
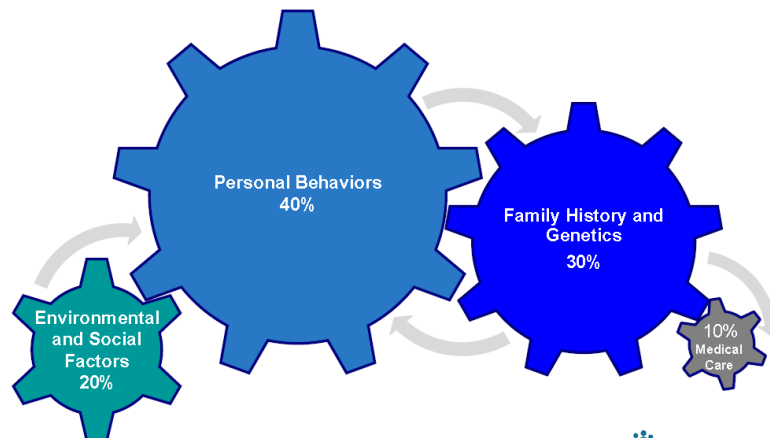## County Health Rankings

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**
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 in public health 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 another view of how various factors may impact individuals' health status:

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Health is About More Than Clinical Care

Health is driven by multiple factors that are intricately linked – of which medical care is one component.

Personal Behaviors
40%

Family History and Genetics
30%

Environmental and Social Factors
20%

10% Medical Care

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KAISER PERMANENTE

Source: Determinants of Health and Their Contribution to Premature Death, JAMA

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 a community dashboard resource available on the public UFHealth.org website. The dashboard can be found at UFHealth.org under the Community tab at:
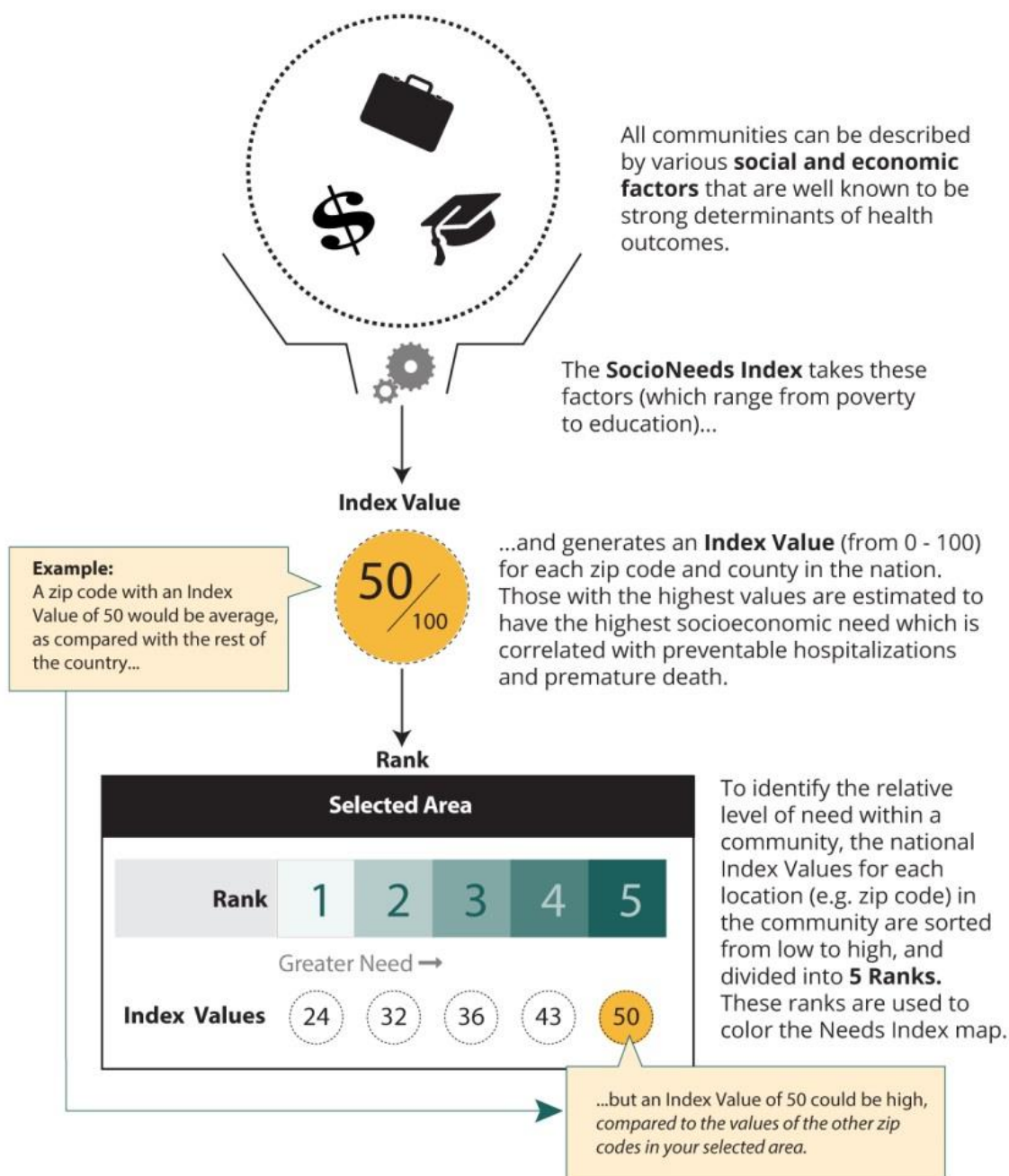
https://ufhealth.org/community-health

The embedded dashboard resource is powered by Conduent - Healthy Communities Institute (HCI). 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, an overarching trend 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 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

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and health indicators and scores communities across the country, by zip code, on a scale of zero to 100. The graphic below illustrates how the HCI SocioNeeds scoring metric is calculated and assigned.

How it Works

All communities can be described by various **social and economic factors** that are well known to be strong determinants of health outcomes.

The **SocioNeeds Index** takes these factors (which range from poverty to education)...

Index Value

Example:
A zip code with an Index Value of 50 would be average, as compared with the rest of the country...

50/100

...and generates an **Index Value** (from 0 - 100) for each zip code and county in the nation. Those with the highest values are estimated to have the highest socioeconomic need which is correlated with preventable hospitalizations and premature death.

Rank

Selected Area

Rank	1	2	3	4	5

Greater Need →

Index Values	24	32	36	43	50

To identify the relative level of need within a community, the national Index Values for each location (e.g. zip code) in the community are sorted from low to high, and divided into **5 Ranks**. These ranks are used to color the Needs Index map.

...but an Index Value of 50 could be high, compared to the values of the other zip codes in your selected area.

Why is the SocioNeeds Index important?

Community health improvement efforts must determine which 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 2019.

The 2019 and 2016 SocioNeeds Index table for the CHNA region is included below. Within the CHNA region the 2019 ranking by zip codes reflects a disproportionate range of scores ranging from 13.3 in one Alachua County zip code with 25,902 residents to 96.7 in one Marion County zip code with an estimated 12,761 residents. Alachua County has the widest variation of scores across its zip codes (a low of 13.3 to a high of 93.3).

In 2019 Alachua and Marion Counties are the only Counties in the CHNA region with ranking scores in the category of 1 or 2.   Alachua County is the only CHNA County with zip code rankings cores of 1. Similar to the 2016 analysis, in 2019, Suwannee County continues to have the narrowest band of index scores (a low of 80.5 to a high of 96.4). In 2019, Suwanee also continues to be the only county in the CHNA region with all zips ranking either a 4 or 5 score (highest need).

The data tables below were accessed from UF Health Shands Community Dashboard, June 2019 and June 2016. Data note: The highest and lowest index scores for 2019 and 2016 are highlighted in yellow.

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

Zip Code	2019 Index	2019 Rank	2019 Population Estimate	2016 Index	2016 Rank	2016 Population estimate	County(ies)
32641	93.3	5	14,735	95	5	13,862	Alachua
32611	92.4	5	8,272	none	none	none	Alachua
32603	82.5	4	4,705	86.5	5	7,457	Alachua
32601	83.2	4	20,813	85.4	4	20,582	Alachua
32609	86.3	4	19,793	83.4	4	18,874	Alachua
32631	61.9	3	309	82.6	4	421	Alachua
32694	68.9	3	2,331	71.6	3	2,294	Alachua
32607	60.8	3	32,567	68.3	3	32,172	Alachua
32643	46.4	2	12,369	59.3	3	11,179	Alachua
32608	49.1	2	50,099	48.3	2	47,924	Alachua
32618	35.4	2	7,764	41.4	2	7,451	Alachua
32615	33.3	2	17,121	37	1	16,586	Alachua
32669	15.6	1	14,483	35.4	1	13,453	Alachua
32653	38.7	2	14,226	27.2	1	13,647	Alachua
32606	13.3	1	25,902	21.6	1	24,480	Alachua
32605	16.9	1	24,003	15.2	1	23,188	Alachua
32667	47.3	2	4,397	54.3	2	4,264	Alachua, Marion
32640	77.2	4	10,700	81.1	4	10,191	Alachua, Putnam
32058	94.6	5	5,072	88	5	5,011	Bradford
32091	83.4	4	16,780	85.7	4	16,204	Bradford
32044	59.8	3	1,885	82.3	4	1,850	Bradford
32622	74.8	4	1,633	69.1	3	1,527	Bradford
32055	83.9	4	17,155	89.5	5	16,756	Columbia
32061	81.1	4	400	80.2	4	385	Columbia
32025	68.9	3	22,699	79.9	4	22,614	Columbia
32038	77.0	4	9,952	79.2	4	9,339	Columbia
32024	63.7	3	20,080	65.1	3	19,091	Columbia
32621	94.5	5	5,472	90.6	5	5,346	Levy
32626	90.4	5	8,252	90	5	8,079	Levy
34449	87.9	5	3,194	89	5	3,136	Levy
34498	82.5	4	487	87.3	5	485	Levy
32696	78.3	4	12,136	82.9	4	11,768	Levy
32625	73.8	4	1,809	80.3	4	1,787	Levy
32668	64.2	3	5,402	74.7	4	5,350	Levy
34475	96.7	5	12,761	97.3	5	12,305	Marion
34431	78.1	4	8,467	91.8	5	7,914	Marion

| Zip Code	2019 Index	2019 Rank	2019 Population Estimate	2016 Index	2016 Rank	2016 Population estimate	County(ies)
32113	83.5	4	6,664	89.9	5	6,322	Marion
32134	91.1	5	8,431	89.9	5	8,092	Marion
34488	85.9	4	10,507	88.6	5	9,906	Marion
32179	83	4	8,778	88.2	5	8,383	Marion
34470	80.7	4	18,622	84.7	4	17,986	Marion
34432	75.6	4	14,048	84.1	4	12,933	Marion
34472	76.2	4	30,218	83.8	4	28,965	Marion
32617	64.0	3	3,925	83	4	3,826	Marion
34482	83.5	4	24,067	79.7	4	23,387	Marion
32686	71.3	3	5,635	79.6	4	5,265	Marion
34473	70.5	3	18,959	78.5	4	17,728	Marion
34420	64.9	3	16,998	76.7	4	15,969	Marion
34479	72.4	3	13,528	65	3	13,037	Marion
34481	54.5	2	21,529	61	3	19,737	Marion
34474	57.1	3	17,909	60	3	17,479	Marion
34471	58.9	3	25,856	56.5	2	24,834	Marion
34476	47.5	2	24,722	53.1	2	23,099	Marion
34491	47.3	2	32,102	52.9	2	30,361	Marion
34480	47.7	2	20,032	49.2	2	19,158	Marion
32195	42.5	2	3,474	46.7	2	3,292	Marion
32139	95.1	5	1,669	98.3	5	1,595	Putnam
32112	94.4	5	7,294	96.3	5	7,172	Putnam
32181	84.6	4	2,784	90.3	5	2,578	Putnam
32148	92.5	5	12,631	89.9	5	12,236	Putnam
32187	83	4	1,576	89.2	5	1,594	Putnam
32177	84.1	4	26,064	88.2	5	25,493	Putnam
32189	88.7	5	5,882	84.9	4	5,604	Putnam
32140	80.1	4	1,884	77.9	4	1,839	Putnam
32666	71.0	3	6,169	77.3	4	5,877	Putnam
32193	89.3	5	1,193	68.8	3	1,189	Putnam
32131	76.2	4	4,475	66	3	4,397	Putnam
32064	96.4	5	8,732	93.9	5	8,977	Suwannee
32062	88.9	5	2,764	90.2	5	2,745	Suwannee
32008	92.2	5	5,610	89.9	5	5,475	Suwannee
32071	80.7	4	3,984	89.9	5	3,825	Suwannee
32094	80.5	4	3,183	87.2	5	3,194	Suwannee
32060	88	5	21,830	83.9	4	21,735	Suwannee

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Across a variety of data sources, poverty in the CHNA area is a prevalent issue, across all counties. At 30%, 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 23% and the United States rate of 21%. Alachua County has the lowest rate in the region with 24% of children living in poverty, but even so almost one in every four children is living below 100% of Federal poverty level. Levy, Putnam and Suwannee have close to 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 CHNA report area, 30% or 48,285 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	% Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
7-County CHNA Region	**810,503**	**159,950**	**48,285**	**30%**
Alachua	241,136	45,369	10,745	24%
Bradford	23,584	5,229	1,315	25%
Columbia	63,169	14,654	4,122	28%
Levy	39,046	7,739	3,040	39%
Marion	330,812	62,450	19,104	31%
Putnam	70,824	15,383	6,429	42%
Suwannee	41,932	9,126	3,530	39%
Florida	**19,514,334**	**4,000,918**	**933,624**	**23%**
United States	**310,629,645**	**72,456,096**	**15,335,783**	**21%**

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
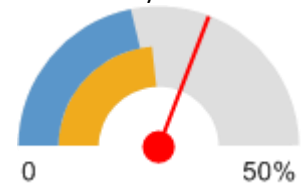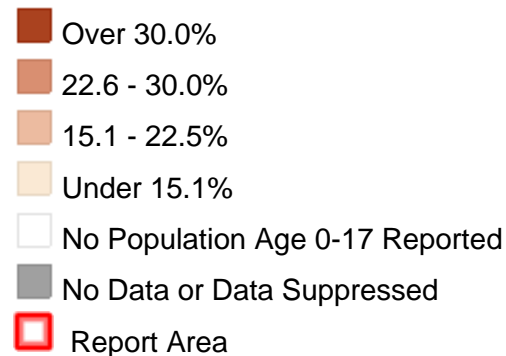

Report Area (30%)
Florida (23%)
United States (21%)

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

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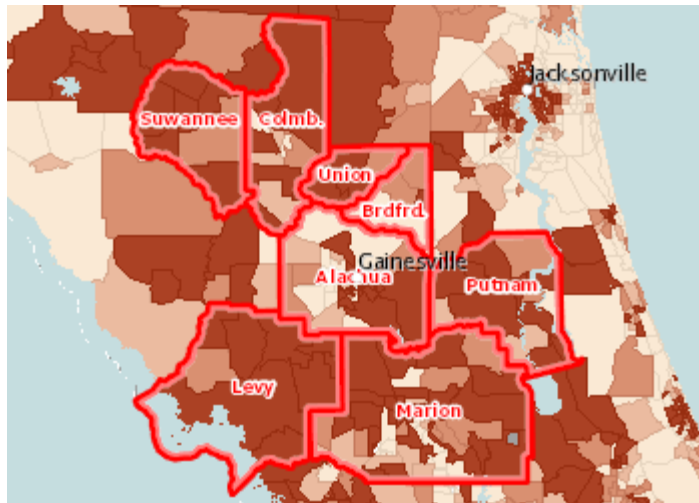
Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2012-16

- 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 CHNA report area, 55% or 88,404 children are living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Geography	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL	% Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL
7-County CHNA Region	**159,950**	**88,404**	**55%**
Florida	4,000,918	1,951,477	49%
United States	72,456,096	31,364,270	43%
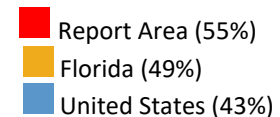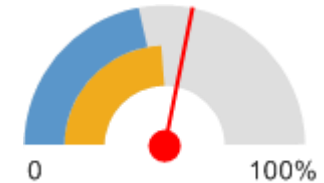
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL

- Report Area (55%)
- Florida (49%)
- United States (43%)

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 Florida rate of 38% and the United States rate of 35%.

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Poverty - Population Below 200% FPL

In the report area 43% or 350,718 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Geography	Total Population	Population with Income Below 200% FPL	% Population with Income Below 200% FPL
7-County CHNA Region	**810,503**	**350,718**	**43%**
Florida	19,514,334	7,271,961	37%
United States	310,629,645	104,390,198	34%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

% Population with Income Below 200% FPL
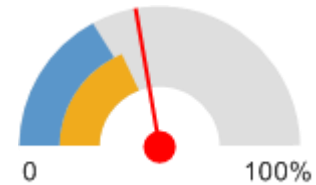
- Report Area (43%)
- Florida (37%)
- United States (34%)
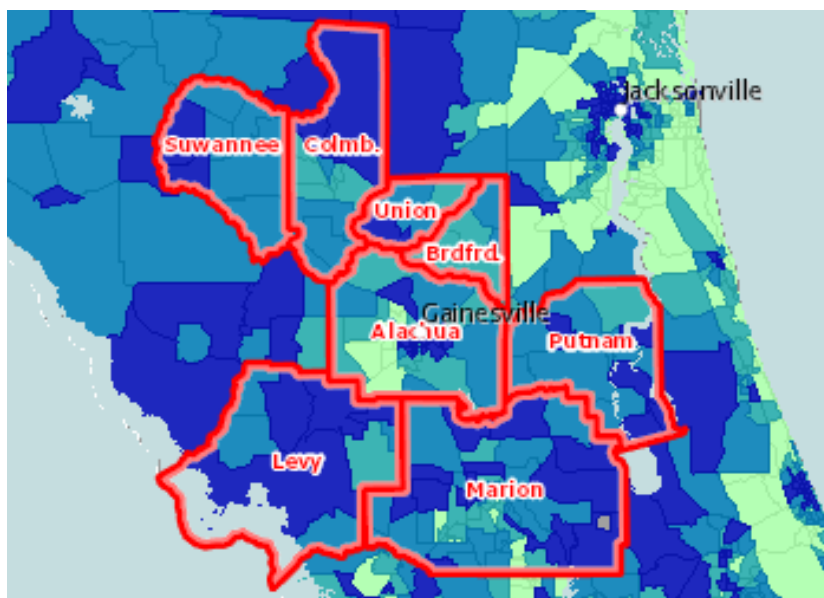
Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2012-16

- 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.

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Geography	Total Pop (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	% of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
7-County CHNA Region	**825,743**	**703,528**	**167,108**	**24%**
Florida	19,621,207	16,409,867	3,543,041	22%
United States	313,576,137	276,875,891	59,874,221	22%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract
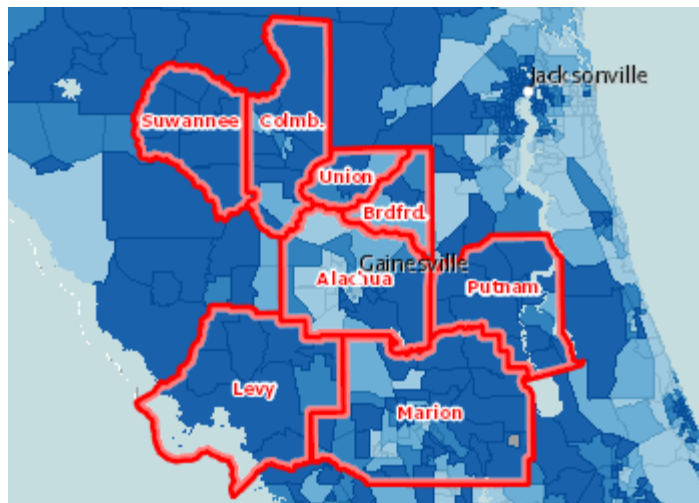
Insured, Medicaid / Means-Tested Coverage, Percent by Tract, ACS 2012-16

- Over 25,0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area
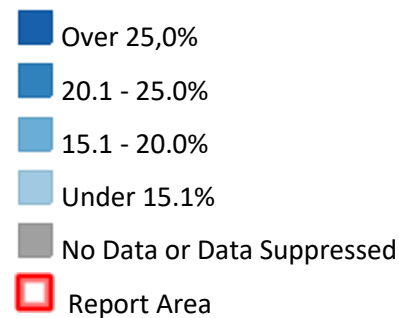
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. The figures represent multi-year totals.
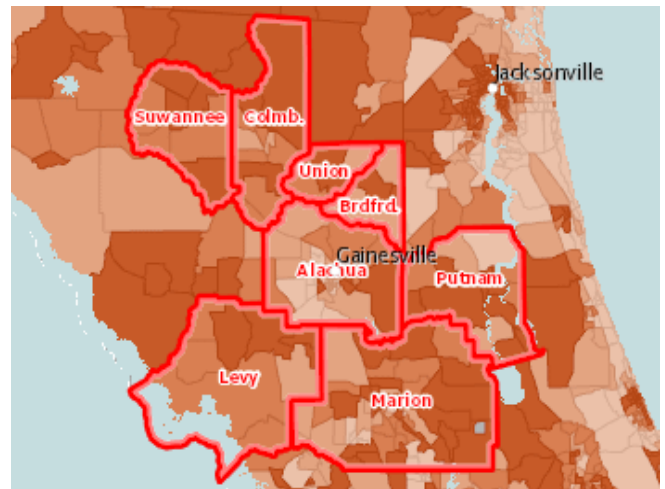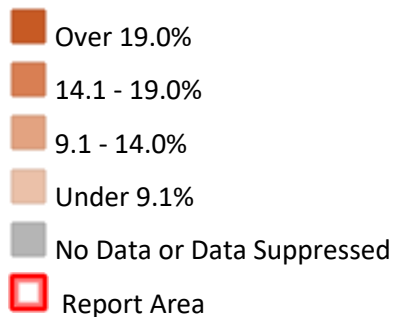
Geography	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	% Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
7-County CHNA Region	**319,221**	**51,560**	**16%**
Florida	7,393,262	1,092,862	15%
United States	117,716,237	15,360,951	13%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

% Households Receiving SNAP Benefits

- Report Area (16%)
- Florida (15%)
- United States (13%)

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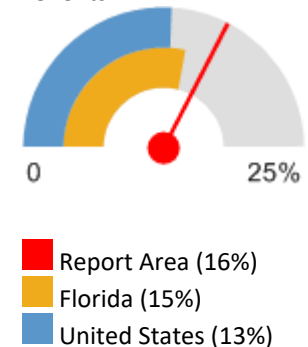
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2012-16

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

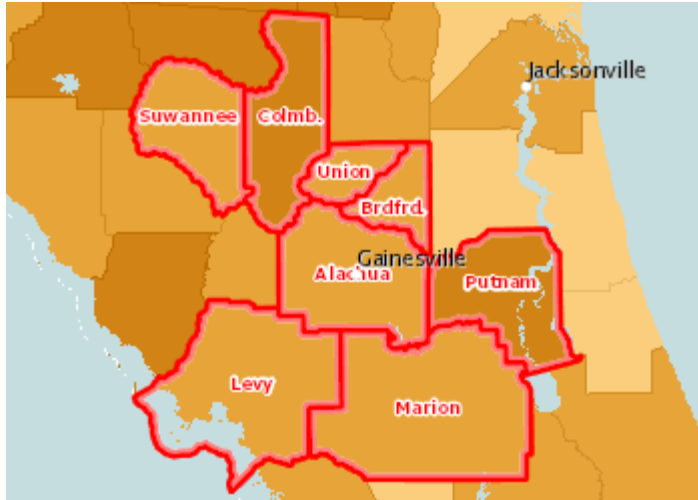## Households Receiving SNAP Benefits (SAIPE)

This indicator reports the average percentage of the population receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits between the months of July 2014 and July 2015.

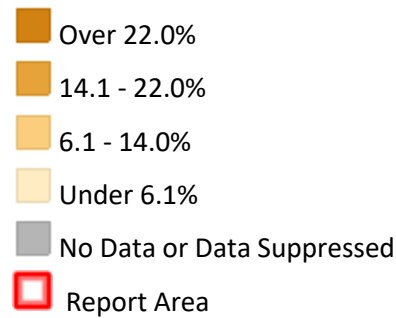| Geography	Total Population	Population Receiving SNAP Benefits	% Population Receiving SNAP Benefits
7-County CHNA Region	**854,109**	**169,956**	**20%**
Florida	20,271,272	3,549,803	18%
United States	321,396,328	44,567,069	14%

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income Poverty Estimates. 2015. Source geography: County

Percent Population Receiving SNAP Benefits

- ■ Report Area (20%)
- ■ Florida (18%)
- ■ United States (14%)

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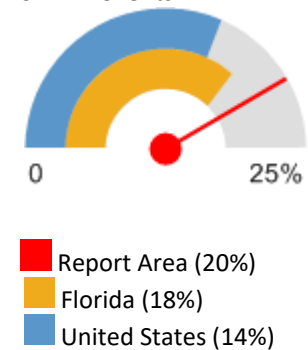
Population Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by County, SAIPE 2015

- 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 79,314 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 13.6% 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)
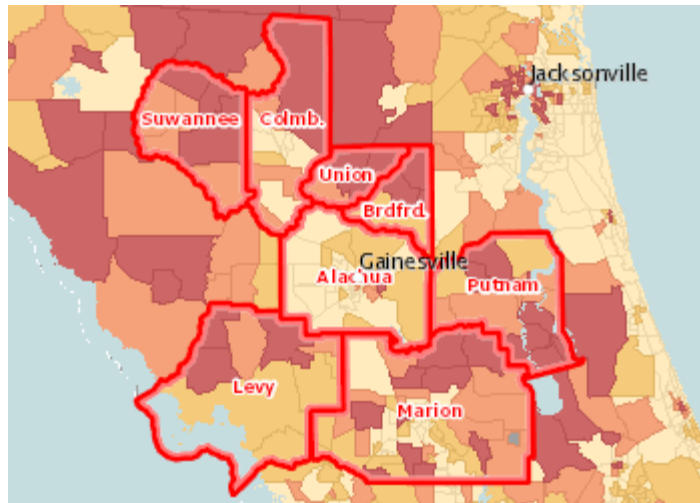
Residents age 25+ without a high school diploma percentages range from a low of 7% in Alachua County, which is below the state average, to a high of 23% in Bradford County

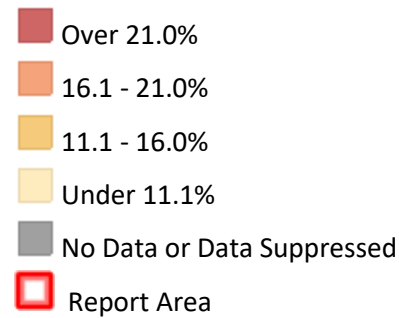| Geography	Population Age 25+	Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma	% Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma
7-County CHNA Region	**582,582**	**79,314**	**13.6%**
Florida	14,093,687	1,807,386	12.8%
United States	213,649,147	27,818,380	13.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: Tract

% Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma

- Report Area (13.6%)
- Florida (12.8%)
- United States (13.0%)

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Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2012-16

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

The 2019 high school graduation rates range from a high of 93% in Suwannee County, which is above the state average of 82%, to a low of 72% in Putnam County. Similar to overall Florida rates, the 2019 graduation rate values for the CHNA region are all higher than 2016 rates. The rates of residents with some college remained relatively stable.

Educational Attainment
2019 and 2016

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
High school graduation – 2019	82%	84%	81%	71%	79%	77%	72%	93%
High school graduation – 2016	75%	74%	68%	66%	78%	77%	58%	60%
Some college – 2019	62%	76%	39%	51%	42%	50%	40%	39%
Some college – 2016	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 May 2019 and June 2016 via http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

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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 2019 rankings, Alachua County ranked 12th in the state for length of life metrics with a calculated 6,894 years of potential life lost per 100,000 residents, while Putnam County ranked 66th out of Florida's 67 counties, with 11,901 years of potential life lost per 100,000 residents. In the seven county CHNA region, similar to overall data for Florida, all counties had increased rates of premature death (years of potential life lost) in 2019 when compared to 2016.

Length of Life Rankings and Premature Death Rates

2019 and 2016

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Length of Life – 2019		12	65	58	62	59	66	48
Length of Life – 2016		13	59	57	61	47	64	53
Premature Death – 2019	7,214	6,894	11,007	10,029	10,841	10,266	11,901	9,397
Premature Death – 2016	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 May 2019 and June 2016 via http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

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.

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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.

The leading causes of death among infants are birth defects, preterm delivery, low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and maternal complications during pregnancy.

Infant Mortality Counts and Rate - 2017, 2016 and 2015
**Seven County CHNA Region**

Infant Deaths, Counts and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births						
	2017		2016		2015	
County	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Florida	1,355	6.1	1,380	6.1	1,400	6.2
Alachua	22	7.8	24	8.4	20	6.9
Bradford	5	17.7	2	6.6	5	17.0
Columbia	8	10.0	8	9.9	8	9.7
Levy	8	19.5	5	12.6	4	10.2
Marion	27	7.7	38	10.9	25	7.0
Putnam	7	8.3	5	5.9	8	9.8
Suwannee	5	11.8	2	4.1	3	6.9

Data Source:
FLHealthCharts.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Deaths occurring within 364 days of birth.

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Infant Mortality Rate
Measurement Period 2017

Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
Measurement Period: 2017
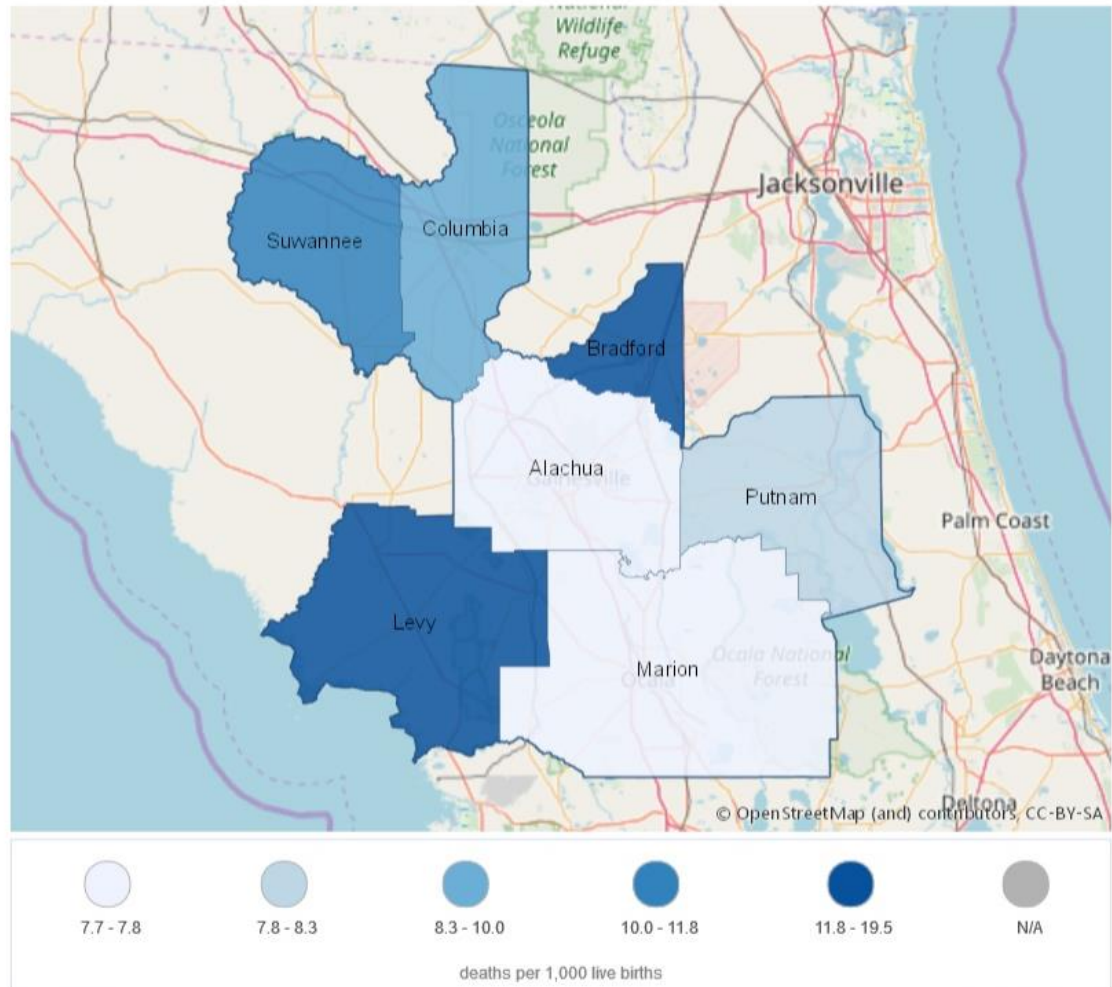
Mortality - Cancer

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, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**2,271**	**267.5**	**188.0**
Florida	19,929,487	43,286	217.19	152.9
United States	318,689,254	590,634	185.3	160.9
HP 2020 Target				<= 160.6

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

Report Area (188.0)
Florida (152.9)
United States (160.9)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County
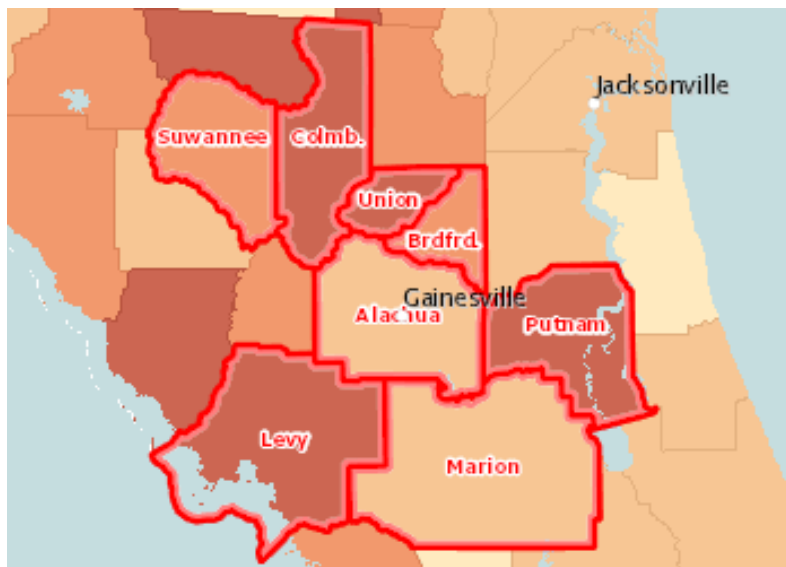
Cancer Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

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

Mortality - Coronary Heart Disease

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease (ICD10 Codes I20-I25) per 100,000 population is 118.3. 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 summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. In the seven county CHNA region, Alachua is the only county with an adjusted death rate lower than both the Florida and US rates. All other counties are significantly higher than those benchmark rates.

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Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**1,550**	**182.6**	**118.3**
Florida	19,929,487	28,587	143.44	96.7
United States	318,689,254	367,306	115.3	99.6
HP 2020 Target				<= 103.4

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

- Report Area (118.3)
- Florida (96.7)
- United States (99.6)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County
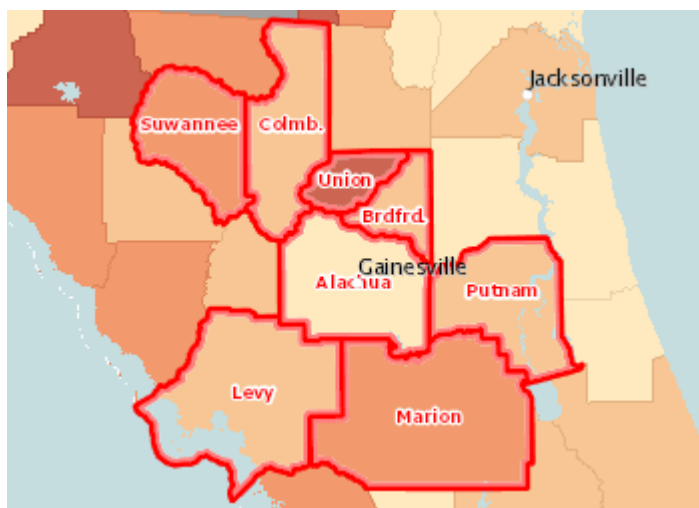
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

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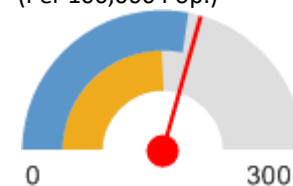- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Mortality - Heart Disease

Within the report area the rate of death due to heart disease (ICD10 Codes I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I151) per 100,000 population is 175.9 which is higher than both the US and FL rates. Suwannee and Marion Counties lead the CHNA region with the highest mortality rates from heart disease.   Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

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Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**2,246**	**264.6**	**175.9**
Florida	19,929,487	44,078	221.17	149.9
United States	318,689,254	618,853	194.2	168.2

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County

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

Report Area (175.9)
Florida (149.9)
United States (168.2)
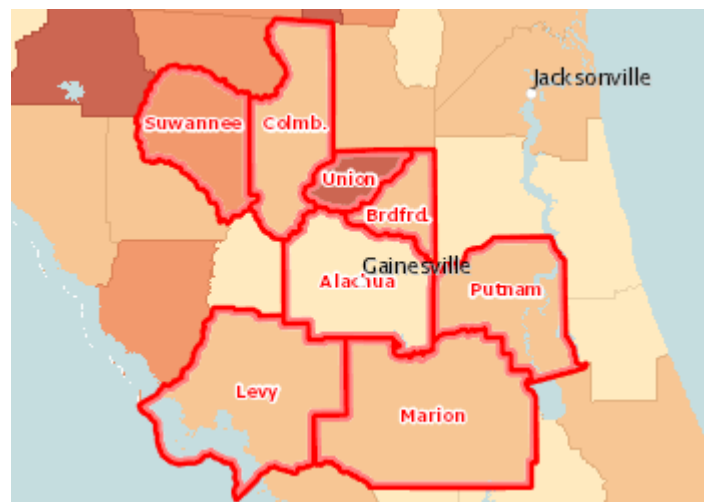
Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

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

Mortality - Stroke

Within the report area there are an estimated 36.1 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) per 100,000 population. This is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States.

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Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Area	**848,885**	**433**	**51.0**	**36.1**
Florida	19,929,487	10,042	50.4	33.9
United States	318,689,254	134,618	42.2	36.9
HP 2020 Target				<= 33.8

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County

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

Report Area (36.1)
Florida (33.9)
United States (36.9)

Stroke Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

Over 70.0
55.1 - 70.0
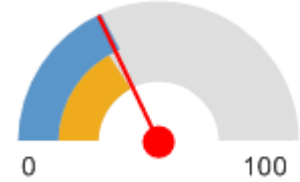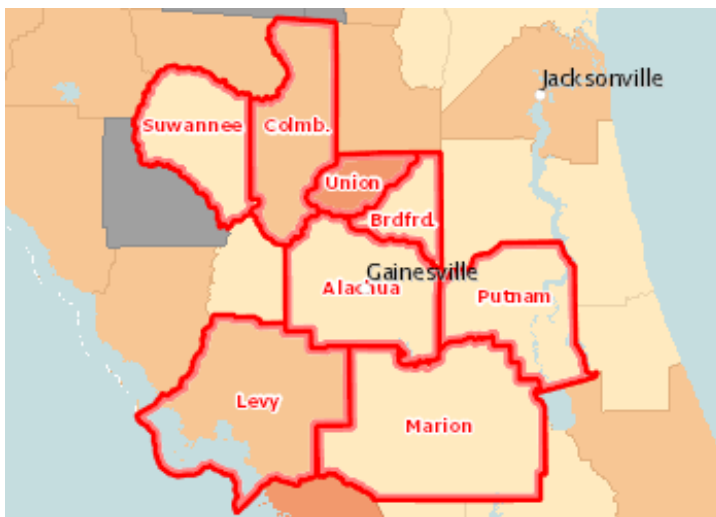40.1 - 55.0
Under 40.1
Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
Report Area

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, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**699**	**82.3**	**54.3**
Florida	19,929,487	11,363	57.0	38.6
United States	318,689,254	149,886	47	41.3

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County

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

- Report Area (54.3)
- Florida (38.6)
- United States (41.3)
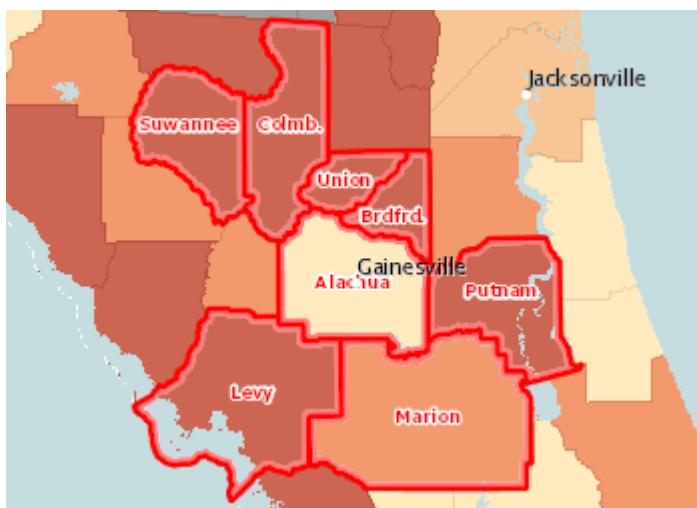
Lung Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

- Over 60.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<10 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. The seven county CHNA region has significantly higher deaths than both the US and Florida rates. Levy and Suwannee Counties have the highest motor vehicle accident death rates in the CHNA region.

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Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**168**	**19.8**	**20.3**
Florida	19,929,487	2,748	13.79	13.3
United States	318,689,254	37,053	11.6	11.3

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County

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

- Report Area (20.3)
- Florida (13.3)
- United States (11.3)
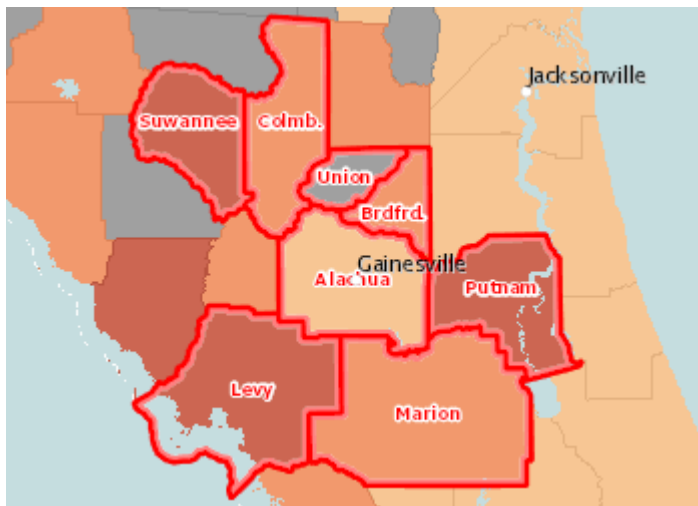
Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

- Over 25.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- Under 10.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Mortality - Unintentional Injury

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

The seven county CHNA region has significantly higher death rates from Unintentional injury than the US and Florida. Levy and Marion Counties have the highest unintentional injury death rates in the CHNA region.
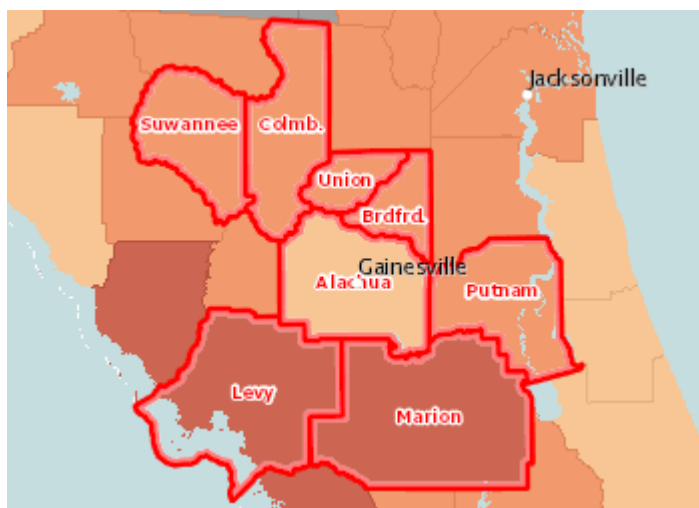
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Geography	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
7-County CHNA Region	**848,885**	**616**	**72.6**	**63.4**
Florida	19,929,487	10,015	50.25	44.43
United States	318,689,254	140,444	44.1	41.9
HP 2020 Target				<= 36.0

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

- Report Area (63.4)
- Florida (44.43)
- United States (41.9)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2012-16. Source geography: County

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2012-16

- Over 70.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Additional Health Factors

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program, Community Commons, CDC and HCI 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 ED 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 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, 2019 and 2016

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County								
	Florida	**Alachua**	**Bradford**	**Columbia**	**Levy**	**Marion**	**Putnam**	**Suwannee**
% Uninsured - 2019	15%	12%	12%	13%	17%	16%	16%	17%
% Uninsured - 2016	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 May 2019 and 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. The CHNA region has a significantly higher rate of HPSA designation than either the US or Florida.

Geography	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
7-County CHNA Region	**831,401**	**584,065**	**70.8%**
Florida	18,801,310	10,284,868	54.7%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.1%

Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA

Report Area (70.8%)
Florida (54.7%)
United States (33.1%)

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. April 2016. Source geography: HPSA
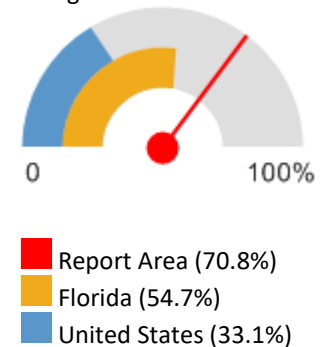
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Ratios of Population to Selected Provider Types

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County	Florida	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Dentists – 2019	1,704:1	587:1	3,863:1	1,785:1	3,669:1	2,362:1	3,673:1	5,524:1
Mental health providers – 2019	667:1	171:1	2,458:1	585:1	5,765:1	1,114:1	1,792:1	2,326:1
Primary care physicians – 2019	1,387:1	672:1	2,992:1	2,235:1	5,709:1	1,703:1	2,492:1	7,299:1
Dentists – 2016	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 – 2016	690:1	200:1	4,450:1	700:1	3,300:1	1,120:1	1,850:1	3,670:1
Primary care physicians – 2016	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 May 2019 and June 2016 via http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers

Tobacco is the agent most responsible for avoidable illness and death in America today. According to the CDC, tobacco use brings premature death to almost half a million Americans each year, and contributes to profound disability and pain in many others. The World Health Organization states that approximately one-third of all tobacco users in the U.S. will die prematurely because of their dependence on tobacco. Areas with a high smoking prevalence will also have greater exposure to secondhand smoke for non-smokers, which can cause or exacerbate a wide range of adverse health effects such as cancer, respiratory infections, and asthma.

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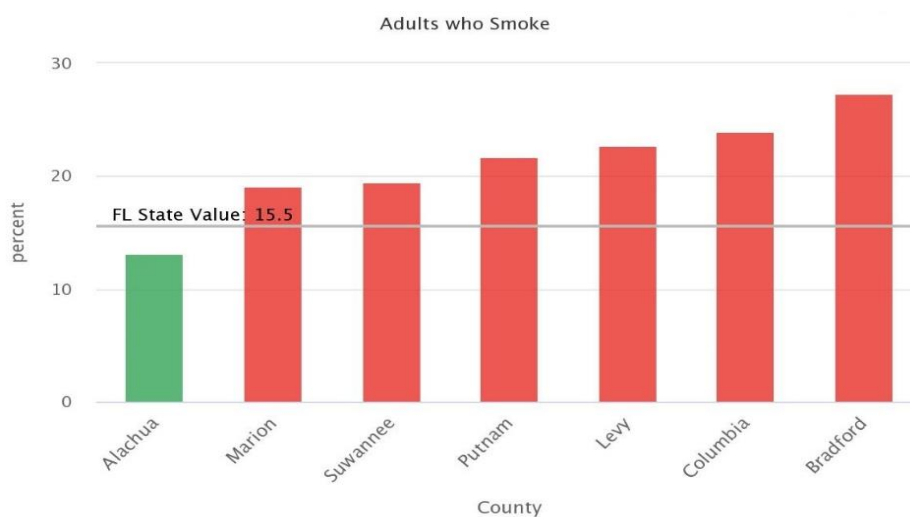
Tobacco Use - Adolescents who use Electronic Vaping: Past 30 Days

This indicator shows the percentage of 6th-12th grade students who have used electronic vaping in the 30 days prior to the survey.

After years of declining youth tobacco use, recent national trends have shown increased tobacco use in adolescents due primarily to electronic vaping devices (e-cigs). The FDA, the CDC and the U.S. Surgeon General have all declared this trend in youth tobacco use a public health crisis and an epidemic.

Health behavior patterns formed in adolescence play a crucial role in health throughout life. Those who begin tobacco use young are more likely to have a long-term addiction to nicotine than people who begin tobacco use later in life, putting them at greater risk for smoking-related illness and death. Electronic vaping is also known as using an electronic cigarette, e-cigarette or e-cig. Tobacco use begins and is established primarily during adolescence. Preventing adolescent tobacco use is critical to ending the tobacco epidemic in the United States. Statistics show that 95% of lifelong smokers start before the age of 21.

Adolescents who Use Electronic Vaping: Past 30 Days

ufhealth.thehcn.net

Source: Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (2018)
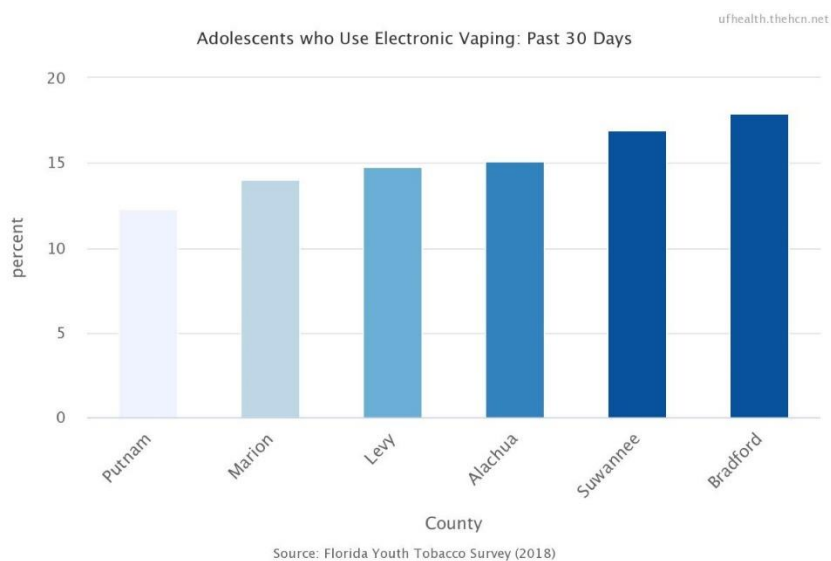
As shown in the preceding data and in the following table from the Robert Wood Johnson Rankings, there continues to be much room for improvement for the health of the residents of the seven-county service area.

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Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings
Rank among Florida Counties (67 counties total) – 2019 and 2016

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Building a Culture of Health, County by County	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Levy	Marion	Putnam	Suwannee
Health Outcomes - 2019	31	64	59	60	52	66	54
Health Factors - 2019	6	46	48	58	40	67	53
Health Outcomes - 2016	25	61	54	57	49	65	56
Health Factors - 2016	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 May 2019 and June 2016 via http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

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The Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) provide rankings for health factors and health behavior metrics to help communities develop a road map for areas of concern and focused improvement efforts related to residents' health status. Included below are health data indicator reports from HCI that summarize the top 25 worst indicators 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:
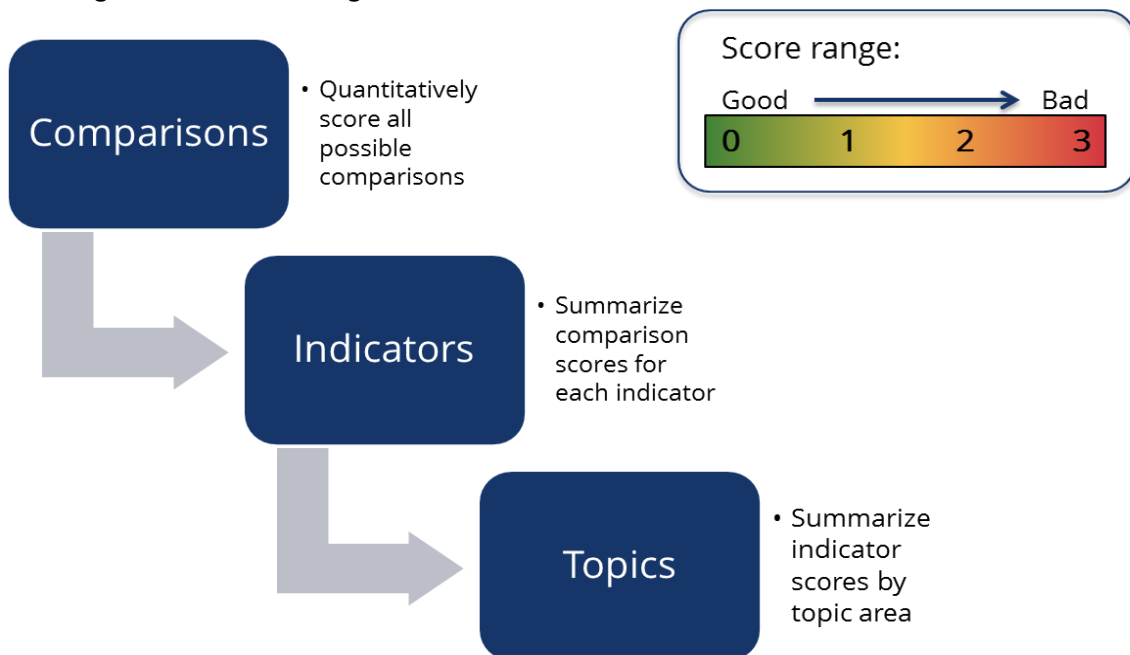
For each indicator, your county is assigned a score based on its comparison to other communities, whether health targets have been met, and the trend of the indicator value over time. These comparison scores range from 0-3, where 0 indicates the best outcome and 3 the worst. Availability of each type 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. Hea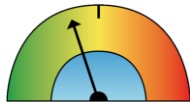lthy People 2020 goals are national objectives for improving the health of the nation set by the Department of Health and Human Services' (DHHS) Healthy People Initiative. For all value comparisons, the scoring depends on whether the county value is better or worse than the comparison value, as well 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 2019 and 2016 Data Scoring Tool(s). The UF Health Shands Hospital Community dashboard is found at https://ufhealth.org/community-health. Both 2019 and 2016 results for the Top 25 indicators are presented for each CHNA region county in the detailed tables that follow.

Weighted Average – Top 25 HCI indicators for Shands CHNA Region – 2019

	Top 25 Health Indicators - Shands 2019 CHNA region	
	Weighted Avg by Inpatient Discharge %	
	UFH Community Dashboard - May 2019	
	Counties: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Suwannee	
Rank	**HCI - Indicator**	**Avg Wtd Total Score**
1	Babies with Low Birth Weight	2.55
2	Food Insecurity Rate	2.38
3	Preterm Births	2.33
4	Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Heart Attack	2.24
5	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	2.21
6	Asthma: Medicare Population	2.14
7	People Living Below Poverty Level	2.14
8	Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	2.13
9	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	2.10
10	Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year)	2.10
11	Food Environment Index	2.10
12	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	2.00
13	Frequent Physical Distress	2.00
14	Infant Mortality Rate	2.00
15	8th Grade Students Proficient in Math	2.00
16	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	2.00
17	Depression: Medicare Population	1.98
18	Repeat Teen Births	1.98
19	Homeownership	1.97
20	Families Living Below Poverty Level	1.97
21	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	1.95
22	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	1.93
23	Student-to-Teacher Ratio	1.92
24	Median Household Income	1.92
25	Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population	1.91

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Alachua County - 2019

Indicators Score

County: Alachua
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 197
Friday 19th of April 2019 03:01:41 PM

	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		3	2.75	High
2	Homeownership	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
3	Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
4	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
5	Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Heart Attack	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
6	Cancer: Medicare Population	2	3	1	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
7	Food Environment Index	3	3	2	3	1.5		1.5	2.33	High
8	Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
9	People 65+ Living Alone	3	2	3	2	1.5		2	2.28	High
10	Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year)	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
11	Osteoporosis: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
12	Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
13	Severe Housing Problems	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
14	People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		0	2.17	High
15	8th Grade Students Proficient in Math	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
16	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	2	1.5	3	1.5	3		2	2.11	Medium
17	Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
18	Chlamydia Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
19	Fast Food Restaurant Density	3	3	1.5	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
20	Repeat Teen Births	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
21	Syphilis Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
22	Violent Crime Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.11	Medium
23	Adults with a Usual Source of Health Care	3	1.5	2	2	3		1.5	2.08	Medium
24	Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance	3	2	2	3	1.5		1	2.06	High
25	Age-Adjusted ER Rate due to Pediatric Asthma	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		1.5	2.00	Low

UFHealth
SHANDS

Alachua County - 2016
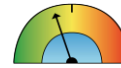
Indicators Score

<div align="right">

County: Alachua
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 177
Wednesday 23rd of March 2016 12:34:33 PM

</div>

	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 Ren	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

UFHealth
SHANDS

Bradford County - 2019

County: Bradford
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 151
Friday 19th of April 2019 03:03:53 PM

Indicators Score

	Indicator	County Distribution State	County Distribution US	Value State	Value US	Target HP2020	Target Local	Trend	Score	Precision
1	COPD: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2	Solo Drivers with a Long Commute	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3	Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
4	Single-Parent Households	3	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
5	Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
7	Mean Travel Time to Work	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
8	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
9	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
10	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
11	Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
12	Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
13	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
14	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
15	Workers who Drive Alone to Work	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
16	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
17	Adults Who Are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
18	Adults who Smoke	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	Diabetes: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
21	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
22	People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
23	People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
24	4th Grade Students Proficient in Reading	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
25	8th Grade Students Proficient in Reading	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium

Bradford County - 2016

County: Bradford
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 133
Wednesday 8th of June 2016 01:07:16 PM
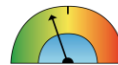
	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	3	3	3	3	3		1.5	2.67	High
3	Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
4	COPD: Medicare Population	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

Columbia County - 2019

Indicators Score

County: Columbia
University of Florida Health Shands
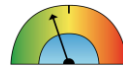Total indicators: 152
Friday 19th of April 2019 03:05:20 PM

	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
2	Asthma: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
3	COPD: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
4	Depression: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
5	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
6	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
7	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
8	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
9	Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
10	Adults Who Are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
11	Adults who are Sedentary	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
12	Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
13	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
14	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	2	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.36	High
15	Insufficient Sleep	3	3	3	2	1.5		1.5	2.33	Medium
16	Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
17	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	2	2	3	3	1.5		2	2.28	High
18	Life Expectancy for Females	3	3	2	2	1.5		2	2.28	High
19	Life Expectancy for Males	3	3	2	2	1.5		2	2.28	High
20	Adults who are Overweight or Obese	3	1.5	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.25	Medium
21	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
22	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	2	2	3	3	3		1	2.22	High
23	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		1.5	2.17	Medium
24	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		1.5	2.17	Medium
25	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Oral Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		1.5	2.17	Medium

UFHealth SHANDS

Columbia County - 2016

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

UFHealth
SHANDS

Levy County - 2019

Indicators Score

	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Single-Parent Households	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2	Solo Drivers with a Long Commute	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	3	3	3	3	3		2	2.78	High
4	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	3	3		3	2.75	High
5	Mean Travel Time to Work	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
7	Access to Exercise Opportunities	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
8	COPD: Medicare Population	2	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.50	High
9	Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
10	Infant Mortality Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
11	Dentist Rate	3	2	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
12	Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
13	Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
14	Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
15	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
16	Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
17	Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
18	Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
19	Median Household Income	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
20	People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
21	People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
22	Primary Care Provider Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
23	Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Heart Attack	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
24	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	2	3	1	3	1.5		3	2.33	High
25	Insufficient Sleep	3	3	3	2	1.5		1.5	2.33	Medium

UFHealth
SHANDS

Levy County - 2016

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

Marion County - 2019

Indicators Score

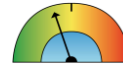|	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Asthma: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
2	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
3	Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
4	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
5	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
6	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
7	Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
8	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	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	High
10	COPD: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
11	Hypertension: Medicare Population	3	3	2	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
12	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
13	Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
14	Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Heart Attack	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
15	Adults who are Sedentary	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
16	Adults who Smoke	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
17	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	2	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
18	High Cholesterol Prevalence	3	1.5	3	2	3		1.5	2.25	Medium
19	Children Living Below Poverty Level	2	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
20	Single-Parent Households	3	3	2	3	1.5		1	2.22	High
21	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	2	1.5	3	3	1.5		2	2.19	Medium
22	Babies with Low Birth Weight	2	1.5	2	3	3		2	2.19	High
23	Depression: Medicare Population	2	2	2	2	1.5		3	2.17	High
24	Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	3	1.5	2	1.5	1.5		3	2.17	Medium
25	Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		0	2.17	High

UFHealth
SHANDS

Marion County - 2016

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

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Putnam County - 2019

Indicators Score

County: Putnam
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 152
Friday 19th of April 2019 03:09:36 PM

	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Households with Cash Public Assistance Income	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2	People 65+ Living Alone	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	3	1.5	3	3	3		3	2.75	High
4	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	2	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.67	High
5	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
6	Asthma: Medicare Population	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	People Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
9	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
10	Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
11	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
12	Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
13	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
14	Frequent Physical Distress	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
15	People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
16	Single-Parent Households	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
17	Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	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 are Sedentary	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
20	Adults who Smoke	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
21	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
22	Preterm Births	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
23	COPD: Medicare Population	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
24	Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
25	Food Environment Index	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High

UFHealth
SHANDS

Putnam County - 2016

	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

UFHealth SHANDS

Suwannee County - 2019

Indicators Score

County: Suwannee
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 154
Friday 19th of April 2019 03:11:16 PM

	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Primary Care Provider Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		2	2.61	High
2	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
3	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
4	Babies with Low Birth Weight	3	1.5	3	3	3		2	2.53	High
5	Access to Exercise Opportunities	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	Medium
6	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
7	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	3	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.50	Medium
8	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
9	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1.5	2.50	High
10	Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate	3	2	3	3	1.5		2	2.44	High
11	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	2	2	3	3	3		2	2.44	High
12	Adults Who Are Obese	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	Medium
13	Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	3	1.5	3	3	3		1.5	2.42	High
14	Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
15	Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
16	Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	2		3	2.39	Medium
17	Dentist Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
18	Families Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		1	2.39	High
19	Student-to-Teacher Ratio	3	3	3	1.5	1.5		2	2.36	Medium
20	8th Grade Students Proficient in Math	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
21	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	2	1.5	3	1.5	3		3	2.33	Medium
22	Insufficient Sleep	3	3	3	2	1.5		1.5	2.33	Medium
23	Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
24	Melanoma Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium
25	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5		3	2.33	Medium

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SHANDS

Suwannee County - 2016

County: Suwannee
University of Florida Health Shands
Total indicators: 136
Wednesday 8th of June 2016 01:47:40 PM
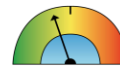
	Indicator	County Distribution		Value		Target		Trend	Score	Precision
		State	US	State	US	HP2020	Local			
1	Child Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
2	Children Living Below Poverty Level	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
3	Food Insecurity Rate	3	3	3	3	1.5		3	2.83	High
4	People Living Below Poverty Level	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 2019 both Marion and Alachua counties conducted Community Health surveys with over 2,300 resident responses. The responses reflect residents' perspectives of their communities' health as well as their personal health. Some of the results of those data are presented below.

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, Marion County and Northeast Florida 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 though the health assessment process.

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Top 10 Ranked Most Important Factors that Contribute to a Healthy Community, Alachua County, 2019
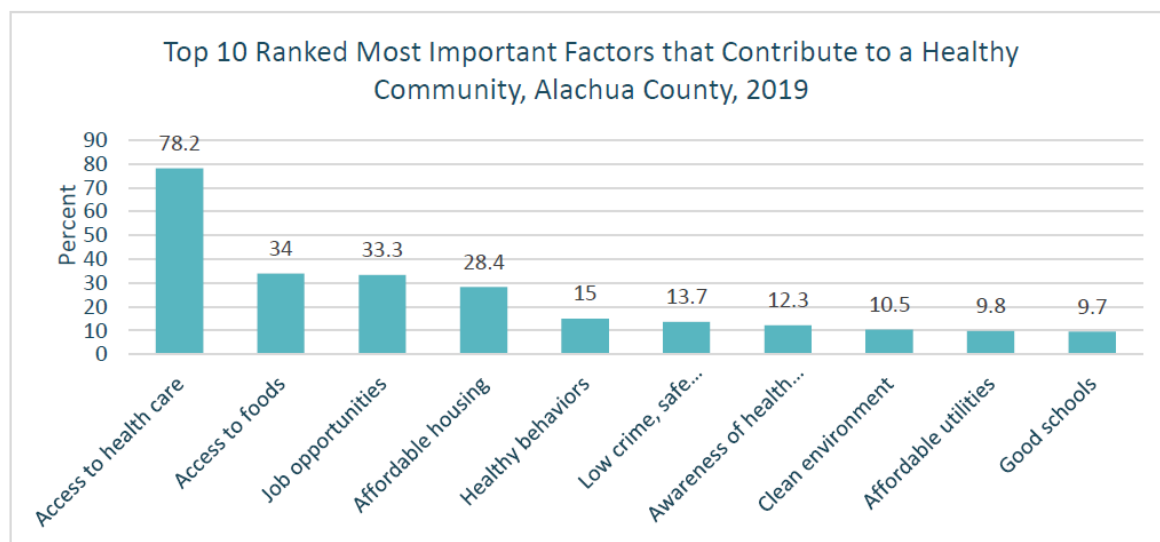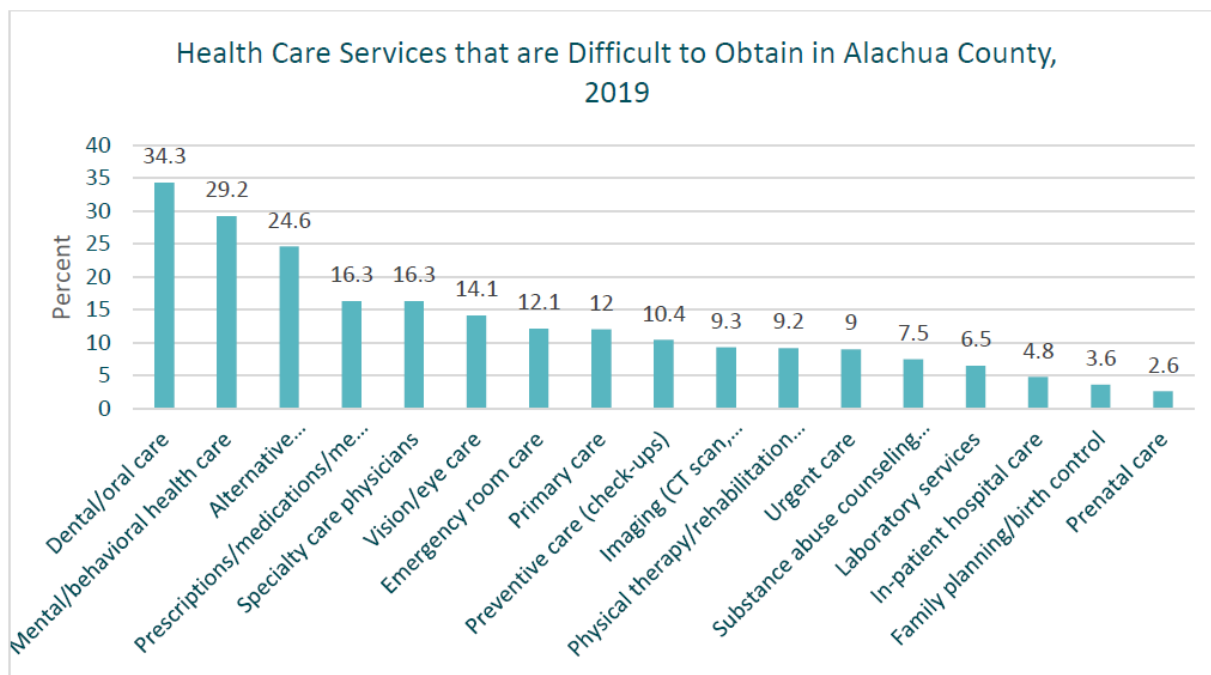
Source: Alachua County Community Survey, 2019. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2019.

Figure 2.
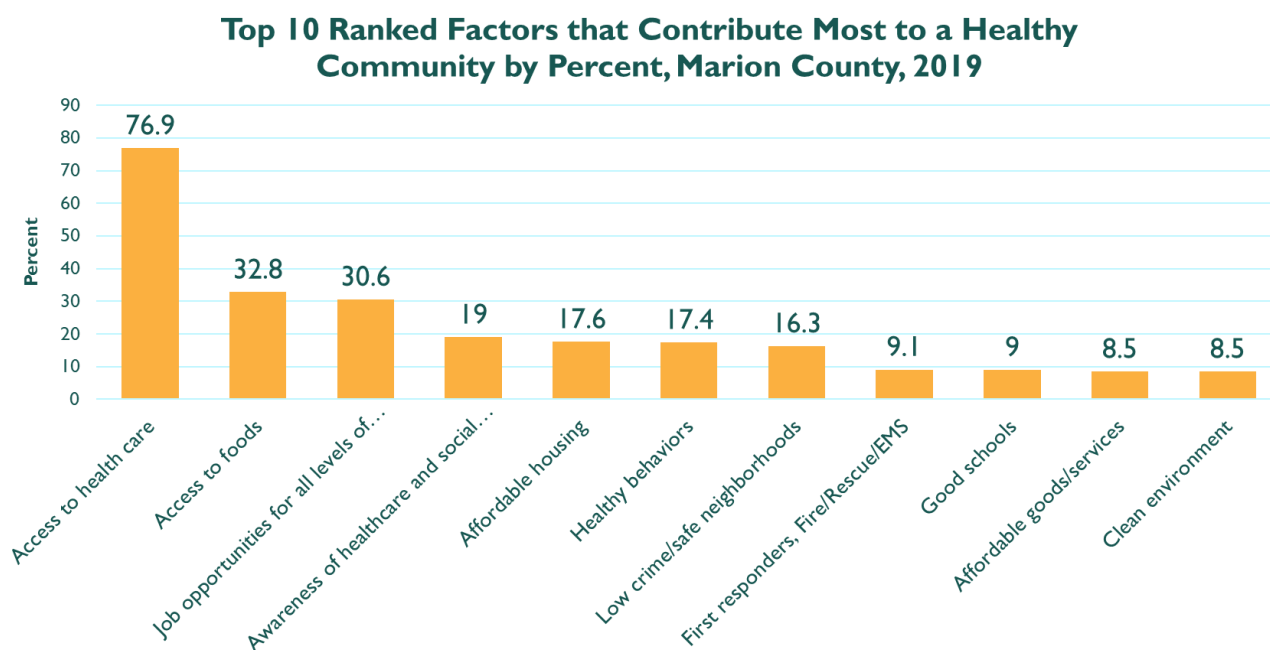
Top 10 Ranked Factors that Contribute Most to a Healthy Community by Percent, Marion County, 2019

Source: 2019 Marion County Community Health Survey

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Health Care Services that are Difficult to Obtain in Alachua County, 2019

Source: Alachua County Community Survey, 2019. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2019.

Figure 4.

Input and Perspectives on Health

Healthcare Services that are Difficult to Obtain, by Percent, Marion County, 2019

Source: 2019 Marion County Community Health Survey

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Community Survey Question: In the last 12 months, what were your two biggest challenges? (Choose TWO)

Two Biggest Challenges in Last 12 Months, Alachua County Residents, Ranked by Percent of Responses, 2019
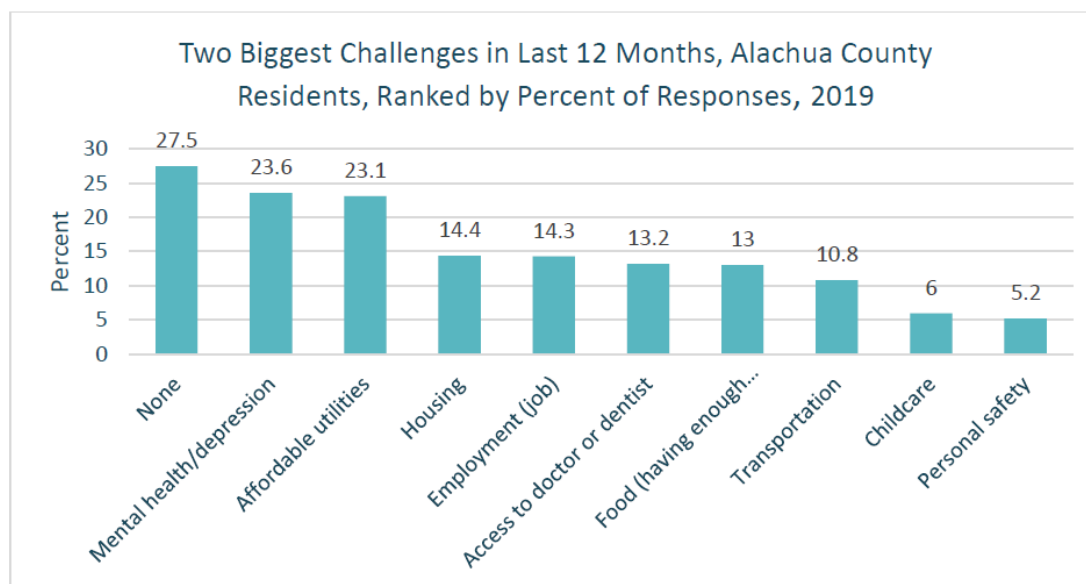
Source: Alachua County Community Survey, 2019. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2019.

Figure 6.

Input and Perspectives on Health

Biggest Challenges Experienced in the Past 12 Months by Survey Respondents, by Percent, 2019
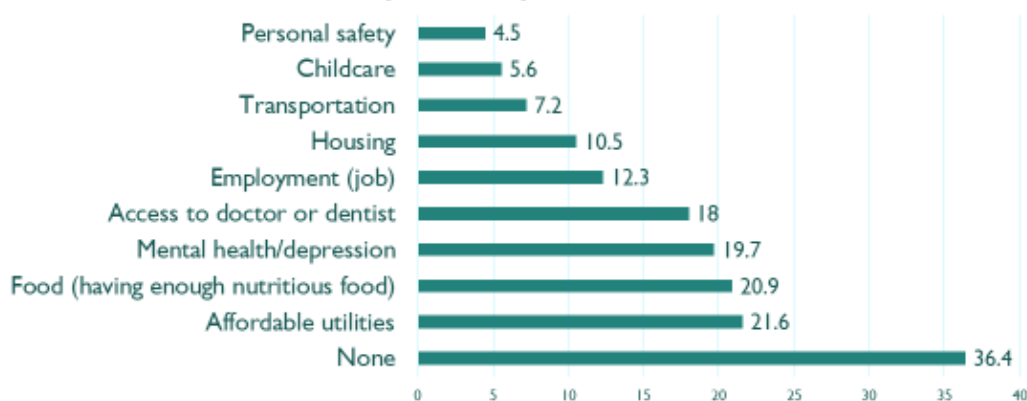
Source: 2019 Marion County Community Health Survey

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The seven county CHNA region is served by three separate United Way organizations. United Way of North Central Florida serves – Alachua, Bradford and Levy Counties, United Way of Marion County serves Marion County and United Way of Northeast Florida serves Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee Counties. Nationally United Way Organizations assist residents in need with the 211 line requests via telephone call for assistance. The three Florida based United Way Agencies track their requests for assistance through a service called 211 Counts. The requests are documented and tracked in 13 categories to better understand and identify requested needs. Healthcare and Mental Health requests are tracked as separate groups within the 13 categories.

The largest number of requests for all three CHNA region United Way organizations were for housing and utilities assistance. Healthcare requests ranked 4th and mental health ranked 7th in Alachua, Bradford and Levy Counties with the total number of requests in both categories of 1,393 or about 6% of total requests. In Marion County, healthcare requests ranked 5th and mental health ranked 7th out of the 13 categories with a total of 2,632 requests, approximately 10% of the total requests in all categories. In Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee counties the healthcare and mental health requests ranked 3rd and 7th , respectively with a total of 169 requests, about 12% of the total 211 requests in that geographic area.

211 Counts reports were run for the various CHNA counties. Summary reports are included below for requests made during the one year period of June 14, 2018 through June 13, 2019.

211 Requests for assistance
United Way of North Central Florida
Total all requests – 22,058
Alachua, Bradford and Levy Counties

2-1-1 counts	United Way North Central Florida
Choose data to display	ALACHUA, FL, BRADFOR... ▼ LAS

Top service requests Jun 14, 2018 to Jun 13, 2019

TOP REQUEST CATEGORIES   Display as: ● PERCENT ○ COUNT

Category	Count
Housing & Shelter	6,571
Food	2,038
Utilities	6,564
Healthcare	976
Mental Health & Addictions	417
Employment & Income	2,824
Clothing & Household	762
Child Care & Parenting	119
Government & Legal	394
Transportation Assistance	277
Education	70
Disaster	78
Other	968
Total for top requests	22,058

Total Healthcare – 976
Alachua, Bradford and Levy Counties

TOP HEALTHCARE REQUESTS

Request	Count
Health insurance	110
Medical expense assistance	4
Medical providers	203
Dental care	220
Eye care	28
Prescription medications	150
Medical equipment	47
Nursing homes & adult care	133
Reproductive health	8
Death related	17
Contacts	33
Other health services	23
Other healthcare	0

0 = No requests made
Not Available = Data not collected
Some requests are only computed at the category level

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Total Mental Health and Addictions - 417
**Alachua, Bradford and Levy Counties**

Source: United Way of North Central Florida
211 Counts database accessed June 14, 2019.
Date range - June 14, 2018 to June 13, 2019

**211 Requests for assistance**
United Way of Marion County
Total all requests – 25,872
Marion County
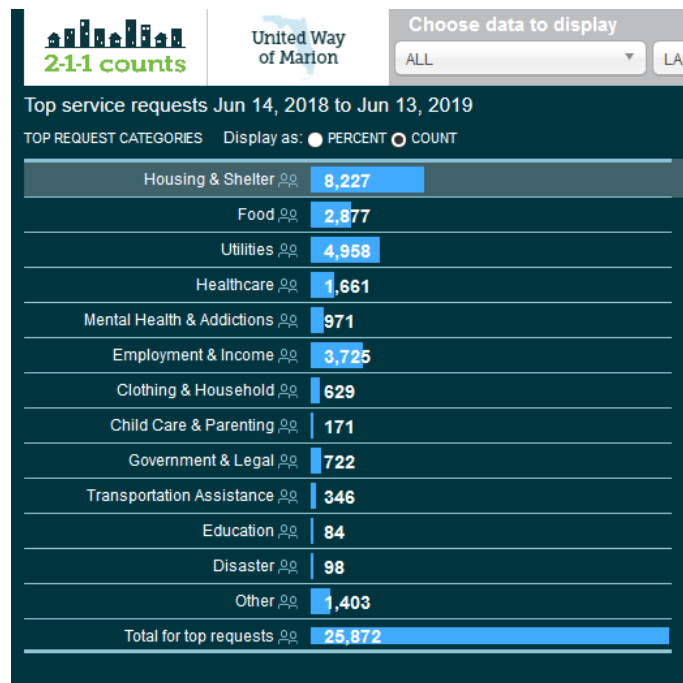
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Total Healthcare – 1,661
Marion County

TOP HEALTHCARE REQUESTS

Request	Count
Health insurance	174
Medical expense assistance	15
Medical providers	556
Dental care	187
Eye care	25
Prescription medications	219
Medical equipment	53
Nursing homes & adult care	269
Reproductive health	24
Death related	11
Contacts	79
Other health services	49
Other healthcare	0

0 = No requests made
Not Available = Data not collected
Some requests are only computed at the category level

Total Mental Health and Addictions – 971
Marion County

TOP MENTAL HEALTH & ADDICTIONS REQUESTS

Request	Count
Substance abuse & addictions	270
Marriage & family	0
Crisis intervention & suicide	108
Mental health services	498
Mental health facilities	95
Other mental health & addictions	0

0 = No requests made
Not Available = Data not collected
Some requests are only computed at the category level

Source: United Way of Marion County,
211 Counts database accessed June 14, 2019
Date range - June 14, 2018 to June 13, 2019

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211 Requests for assistance
United Way of Northeast Florida, Inc.
**Total all requests – 1,377**
Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee Counties

2-1-1 counts | 2-1-1 Northeast Florida, Inc.

Choose data to display: COLUMBIA, FL, PUTNAM, …

Top service requests Jun 14, 2018 to Jun 13, 2019

TOP REQUEST CATEGORIES   Display as: ● PERCENT ○ COUNT

Category	Count
Housing & Shelter	492
Food	116
Utilities	355
Healthcare	123
Mental Health & Addictions	46
Employment & Income	55
Clothing & Household	48
Child Care & Parenting	19
Government & Legal	25
Transportation Assistance	28
Education	3
Disaster	13
Other	54
Total for top requests	1,377

Requests by County Housing & Shelter | Columbia, FL, Putnam, FL, Suwannee, FL

Total Healthcare – 123
Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee Counties

TOP HEALTHCARE REQUESTS	Count	UNMET
Health insurance	12	0%
Medical expense assistance	2	0%
Medical providers	24	0%
Dental care	37	5%
Eye care	5	0%
Prescription medications	18	0%
Medical equipment	6	0%
Nursing homes & adult care	5	0%
Reproductive health	1	0%
Death related	7	0%
Contacts	1	0%
Other health services	5	0%
Other healthcare	0	0%

0 = No requests made
Not Available = Data not collected
Some requests are only computed at the category level

Requests >100 AND > 50%

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**Total Mental Health and Addictions – 46
Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee Counties**

TOP MENTAL HEALTH & ADDICTIONS REQUESTS		UNMET ⓘ
Substance abuse & addictions	13	0%
Marriage & family	2	0%
Crisis intervention & suicide	5	0%
Mental health services	14	0%
Mental health facilities	11	0%
Other mental health & addictions	1	0%

0 = No requests made
Not Available = Data not collected
Some requests are only computed at the category level

Requests >100 AND > 50%
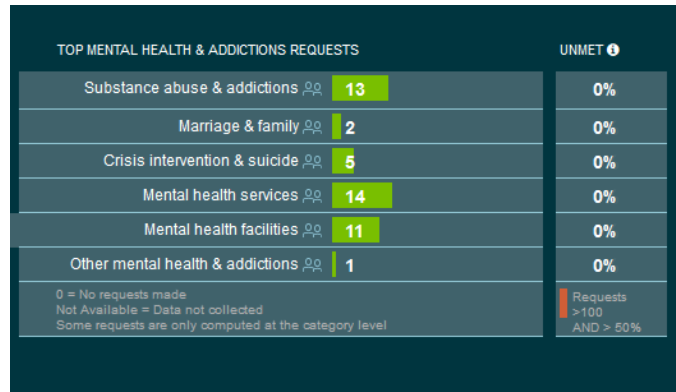
Source: United Way of Northeast Florida, Inc.
211 Counts database accessed June 14, 2019.
Date range - June 14, 2018 to June 13, 2019

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SHANDS

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).

- Poverty
- Food insecurity
- Obesity
- Infant mortality
- Teen pregnancy
- Sexually transmitted infections (STI's)
- Physical inactivity
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Cardiovascular disease
- Kidney 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

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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
- Opioid prescribing and take back practices
- Educate public about Trauma prevention using Trauma Injury Prevention Specialist
- Educate and encourage residents to increase community vaccination rates
- Increase access to cardiovascular risk management and education
- Increase cancer screening and detection
- Maintain and expand the UF Health Shands worksite wellness programs
- Maintain policies and incentive programs to promote breastfeeding among mothers
- Increase access to prenatal and postnatal care
- 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

UFHealth
SHANDS