St. Joseph's Hospital

Community Health Needs Assessment – Final Report

June 7, 2013



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Introduction _

St. Joseph's Hospitals, in response to their community commitment, contracted with Tripp Umbach to facilitate a comprehensive Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). The community health needs assessment was conducted between October 2012 and June 2013. St. Joseph's Hospitals are comprised of five facilities located in Tampa, FL. The five St. Joseph's Hospitals are part of the network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. The St. Joseph's Hospitals collaborated with outside organizations in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties during the community health needs assessment process. The following is a list of organizations that participated in the community health needs assessment process in some way:

- BayCare Health System
- BayCare Behavioral Health
- Central Florida Behavioral Health Network
- Chair of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Coalition in Pinellas County
- Chapters Health System
- Community Services/West Central FL Area Agency on Aging
- Department of Children and Families
- Healthy Start Coalition of Hillsborough County, Inc.
- Hillsborough County Fire Rescue
- Hillsborough County Health Department
- Hillsborough County Trauma Agency
- Hispanic Services Council
- John Knox Village
- Judeo Christian Health Clinic, Inc.
- Manor Care
- Mease Countryside Hospital
- Mease Dunedin Hospital
- Morton Plant Hospital
- Morton Plant North Bay Hospital
- Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center

- One Bay Healthy Communities
- Operation PAR
- Pasco County
- Pasco County Alliance for Substance Abuse Prevention
- Pasco County Health Department
- Pasco County Sheriff's Department
- PEMHS
- Pinellas County Commissioner
- Pinellas County School Board Health Services
- Pinellas County Sheriff's Department
- Pinellas/Pasco County Public Defender's Office
- Premier Community Health Care Group
- SJCH Child Advocacy
- St. Anthony's Hospital
- St. Joseph's Behavioral Health Center
- St. Joseph's Children's Hospital
- □ St. Joseph's Hospital Main
- □ St. Joseph's Hospital North
- St. Joseph's Women's Hospital
- □ Student Health Pasco County School Board
- □ Tampa Jewish Community Center
- United Way of Tampa Bay
- □ USF College of Public Health

This report fulfills the requirements of a new federal statute established within the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) requiring that non-profit hospitals conduct community health needs assessments every three years. The community health needs assessment process undertaken by the five St. Joseph's Hospitals, with project management and consultation by Tripp Umbach, included extensive input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by each of the hospital facilities, including those with special knowledge of public health issues. Tripp Umbach worked closely with leadership from each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals and a project oversight committee, which included representatives from each of the 10 not-for-profit hospitals that comprise BayCare Health System to accomplish the assessment. BayCare Health System is a leading community-based health system in the Tampa Bay area. Composed of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals, outpatient facilities, and services such as imaging, lab, behavioral health, and home health care, BayCare provides expert medical care throughout a patient's lifetime. With more than 200 locations throughout the Tampa Bay area, BayCare connects patients to a complete range of preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services for any health care need.

Community Definition

While community can be defined in many ways, for the purposes of this report, the St. Joseph's Hospitals community is defined first as a 55 zip code area in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties in Florida related to one or more of the following facilities (See Figure 1 & Table 1):

St. Joseph's Hospital – Main: is a 527-bed acute care hospital founded as a mission of the Franciscan Sisters of Allegany, which has served the health care needs of the Tampa Bay area since 1934. The geographical community definition includes 25 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough County.

St. Joseph's Hospital – North: is an acute care hospital that features 76 licensed beds and 32 observation beds and a full service Emergency Room. The geographical community definition includes 14 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

St. Joseph's Hospital - Behavioral Health Center: is the only freestanding inpatient Baker Act-receiving private psychiatric hospital in Hillsborough County with 50 adult beds and 10 child/adolescent beds (pediatrics four years old and up). The geographical community definition includes 38 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital: is a 157-bed women's hospital that has offered personalized and specialized women's services for more than three decades. The geographical community definition includes 29 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital: is a 186-bed children's hospital that is recognized throughout the southeast United States as a leader in pediatric heart services, cancer care, and emergency/trauma care. The geographical community definition includes 55 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

While the needs identified in this report pertain to the 55 zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties related to one or more of the St. Joseph's facilites in Florida, they may also be related to one or more of the following special populations:

- Residents with Behavioral Health Needs
- 🗸 Women
- Children

Tripp Umbach

Zip Code	Town	County	CHILDREN'S	MAIN	WOMEN'S	NORTH	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER
33510	Brandon	Hillsborough	Х				X
33511	Brandon	Hillsborough	X		X		X
33523	Dade City	Pasco	X				
33525	Dade City	Pasco	X				
33527	Dover	Hillsborough	X				
33534	Gibsonton	Hillsborough	X				
33543	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	X				X
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	X			X	
33545	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	X				
33547	Lithia	Hillsborough	X				
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	X			X	X
33549	Lutz	Hillsborough	Х			X	X
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	X	Х		X	X
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	Х		X	X	X
33559	Lutz	Pasco	X			X	X
33563	Plant City	Hillsborough	Х				
33566	Plant City	Hillsborough	X				
33569	Riverview	Hillsborough	X				X
33570	Ruskin	Hillsborough	X				
33572	Apollo Beach	Hillsborough	X				
33576	San Antonio	Pasco	X				
33578	Riverview	Hillsborough	X		X		
33579	Riverview	Hillsborough	X				X
33584	Seffner	Hillsborough	X				Х
33594	Valrico	Hillsborough	Х				
33596	Valrico	Hillsborough	Х				
33602	Татра	Hillsborough	X	X	Х		X
33603	Татра	Hillsborough	Х	X	X		X

St. Joseph's Hospitals Community Zip Code And The Facilities They Are Associated With

Table 1

Zip Code	Town	County	CHILDREN'S	MAIN	WOMEN'S	NORTH	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER
33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	X	Х	X		X
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	Х	Х	X		X
33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	X		X
33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	Х	Х	X		X
33613	Forest Hills/ University area	Hillsborough	X	X	X	X	Х
33614	Egypt Lake/Leto	Hillsborough	X	Х	Х		X
33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough	X	Х	Х		X
33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33617	Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х	X	X
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		Х
33621	MacDill A.F.B.	Hillsborough	X				X
33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough	X	Х	X	Х	X
33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	X	X	X	X
33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	X	Х		X
33634	Tampa	Hillsborough	X	Х	Х		X
33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough	Х	Х	Х		X
33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough	Х		Х	X	X
34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	Х		Х	X	X
34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	Х			X	
34655	New Port Richey	Pasco	X				

× = Zip code area is represented in the geographic community definition

Consultant Qualifications-

St. Joseph's Hospitals contracted with Tripp Umbach, a private healthcare consulting firm headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to complete the community health needs assessment. Tripp Umbach is a recognized national leader in completing community health needs assessments, having conducted more than 200 community health needs assessments over the past 20 years. Today, more than one in five Americans lives in a community where Tripp Umbach has completed a community health needs assessment.

Paul Umbach, founder and president of Tripp Umbach, is among the most experienced community health planners in the United States, having directed projects in every state and internationally. Tripp Umbach has written two national guide books¹ on the topic of community health and has presented at more than 50 state and national community health conferences.

¹ A Guide for Assessing and Improving Health Status Apple Book:

http://www.haponline.org/downloads/HAP A Guide for Assessing and Improving Health Status Apple Book 1 993.pdf and

A Guide for Implementing Community Health Improvement Programs: <u>http://www.haponline.org/downloads/HAP_A_Guide_for_Implementing_Community_Health_Improvement_Programs_Apple_2_Book_1997.pdf</u>

Project Mission & Objectives

The mission of the CHNA for the St. Joseph's Hospitals is to understand and plan for the current and future health needs of residents in in the Tampa Bay area, more specifically, Pasco and Hillsborough Counties. The goal of the process is to identify the health needs of the communities served by each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals today, develop a deeper understanding of these needs, and identify community health priorities that advance BayCare Health System's Mission and Vision, as well as the vision of the St. Joseph's Hospitals.

BayCare Health System Mission:

BayCare Health System will improve the health of all we serve through community-owned healthcare services that set the standard for high-quality compassionate care.

BayCare Health System Vision:

BayCare will advance superior healthcare by providing an exceptional patient-centered experience.

St. Joseph's Hospital Vision:

St. Joseph's Hospital will be the regional leader in medical excellence by improving the health of our community through accessible, compassionate and family-focused health care services.

The objective of this assessment is to analyze traditional health-related indicators as well as social, demographic, economic, and environmental factors. Although the consulting team brings experience from similar communities, it is clearly understood that each community is unique. This project was developed and implemented to meet the individual project goals as defined by the project oversight committee, which included:

- Assuring that community members, including under-represented residents and those with a broad-based racial/ethnic/cultural and linguistic background are included in the needs assessment process. In addition, persons with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; federal, tribal, regional, state, or local health or other departments or agencies, with current data or other information relevant to the health needs of the community served by the hospital facility; and leaders, representatives, or members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, in the community served by the hospital facility served by the hospital facility are included in the needs assessment process through data collection and key stakeholder interviews.
- Obtaining statistically valid information on the health status and socioeconomic/environmental factors related to health of residents in the community and supplementing the general population survey data that is currently available.

- Developing accurate comparisons to baseline health measures utilizing the most current validated data.
- Developing a CHNA document as required by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) for the St. Joseph's Hospitals.

Methodology-

Tripp Umbach facilitated and managed a comprehensive community health needs assessment on behalf of the St. Joseph's Hospitals resulting in the identification of community health needs. The assessment process included input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital facility, including those with special knowledge and expertise of public health issues.

Key data sources in the community health needs assessment included:

- Community Health Assessment Planning: A series of meetings were facilitated by the consultants and the CHNA oversight committee consisting of leadership from each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals and collaborating areas of BayCare Health System.
- Secondary Data: The health of a community is largely related to the characteristics of its residents. An individual's age, race, gender, education, and ethnicity often directly or indirectly impact health status and access to care. Tripp Umbach completed comprehensive analysis of health status and socio-economic environmental factors related to the health of residents of the St. Joseph's Hospitals community from existing data sources such as state and county public health agencies, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), County Health Rankings, Thompson Reuters, Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI), Community Needs Score (CNS), U.S. Census, Healthy Tampa Bay, Annie E. Casey Foundation, The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and other additional data sources, including additional focus group findings regarding women's health (See Appendix A for a complete secondary data profile).
- Interviews with Key Community Stakeholders: Tripp Umbach worked closely with the CHNA oversight committee to identify leaders from organizations that have special knowledge and/or expertise in public and community health. Such persons were interviewed as part of the needs assessment planning process. A series of 42 interviews were completed with key stakeholders in the St. Joseph's Hospitals collective community between October and November 2012 (See Appendix B for a complete set of stakeholder responses).
- Focus Groups with Community Residents: Tripp Umbach worked closely with the CHNA oversight committee to assure that community members, including under-represented residents, were included in the needs assessment planning process via four focus groups conducted by Tripp Umbach in the St. Joseph's Hospitals community in April 2013. Focus group audiences were defined by the CHNA oversight committee utilizing secondary data to identify health needs and deficits in targeted populations. Focus group audiences included:

- Residents for whom English is a second language
- Obstetric professionals serving families that are at risk of poor birth outcomes
- School nurses serving children and families in school settings
- Private behavioral health practitioners serving residents with behavioral health needs
- Community Resource Inventory: Tripp Umbach completed an environmental scan by collecting information from stakeholders, hospital leaders, secondary data, and internet research to identify the community resources that are operating in the community to meet the needs identified by the CHNA. There were 350 resources identified in May 2013 that meet the needs identified by stakeholders and secondary data in the St. Joseph's Hospitals community (See Appendix C for a complete list of community resources).
- Final Community Health Needs Assessment Report: A final report was developed that summarizes key findings from the assessment process and identifies top community health needs.

Key Community Health Needs

Tripp Umbach's independent review of existing data, in-depth interviews with community stakeholders representing a cross-section of agencies, and detailed input provided by four community focus groups resulted in the prioritization of three key community health needs in the St. Joseph's Hospitals communities. The following top community health needs were identified that are supported by secondary and/or primary data (presented in random order):

- 1) Improving access to affordable healthcare
- 2) Decreasing the prevalence of clinical health issues
- 3) Improving healthy behavior and environments

While there are identified health needs in the St. Joseph's Hospitals community service area, this study completed an environmental scan of the resources that are available in the county offering services that meet one or more of the needs detailed in this community health needs assessment. The resource inventory located over 350 such resources. (See Appendix C for a full copy of the Hillsborough County Community Resource Inventory).

A summary of the top needs in the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals follows:

KEY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEED #1:

IMPROVING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE

Underlying factors identified by secondary data and primary input from community stakeholders and focus groups with residents:

- Need for increased access to affordable healthcare through insurance
- Availability of affordable care for the under/uninsured
- Availability of healthcare providers and services
- Communication among healthcare providers and consumers
- Socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare.

Access to health services is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020, among other initiatives. Healthy People 2020 is a federal initiative setting national objectives that focus on interventions that are designed to reduce or eliminate illness, disability, and premature death among individuals and communities along with other objectives on broader issues. According to Healthy People 2020, 10.3% of persons nationally were unable to obtain or

delayed needed medical care, dental care, or prescriptions in 2010. The goal is to reduce this percentage to 9% of persons nationally by the year 2020.²

This assessment showed more than average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare in the the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals based on the Community Needs Score (see the secondary data section for a full description of CNS). With an overall weighted score of 4.1 for St. Joseph's Hospital Main; 3.9 for St. Joseph's Women's Hospital; 3.7 for St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center; 3.6 for St. Joseph's Children's Hospital; 3.0 for St. Joseph's Hospital North, the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and four out of five of the St. Joseph's Hospitals show higher CNS scores than the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5), which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare.

There are three zip code areas, West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income Rank, Education Rank, Culture Rank, Insurance Rank, and Housing Rank), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare shared by SJHM, SJWH, and SJCH.³

According to key stakeholders, there is a need for increased coordination of care for residents due to a fragmented system. Key stakeholders and focus group participants agree that while there are medical resources and healthcare facilities in the community, access to healthcare resources can be limited by health insurance issues and the cost of healthcare for under/uninsured, the availability of providers, communication among providers and consumers, the level of integration of mental health services in medical health settings, and the prevalence of socio-economic barriers (i.e., lack of support from employers and social networks, limited transportation, etc.).

Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that some of the implications of the limited access that residents may have to affordable healthcare include: residents that are not able to see a physician, not being diagnosed/treated, presenting to the emergency department with preventable and/or primary health issues, receiving delayed diagnostics, chronically ill patients' healthcare being mismanaged (reused diabetic lances, not eating to preserve insulin, overuse of emergency inhalers, etc.), self-medicating, unable to afford medical bills, unhealthier with poorer health/mental health outcomes, not using a usual source of healthcare, not understanding/aware of their individual health statuses, experiencing higher preventable

² Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=1&topic=Access%20to%20Health%20Service s&objective=AHS-6.1&anchor=610 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

³ Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)

mortality rates, children with dental issues and decay, children missing school when they and/or a sibling has a medical appointment, parents who may not fully understand their child's illnesses, expecting mothers who are receiving care too late in their pregnancy to alter birth outcomes, pre-term births that require hospital resources, lengthy waits for behavioral health services (i.e., psychiatry, substance abuse treatment, etc), increased need for crisis stabilization/intervention, distress related to unmet mental health needs, exacerbated symptoms during a Baker Act commitment, mental health placements a great distance from home, and isolation from support networks.

Access to health insurance and healthcare for under/uninsured:

Secondary data representing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts insurance limitations, a decrease in adults that are insured, and resistance to seek oral health services as a result of the cost of care for the uninsured (the secondary data shows both local and national trends).

According to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the proportion of persons under age 65 who had health (medical) insurance in the U.S. declined nearly 1.0% between 2001 and 2011, from 83.6% to 82.8%, and varied by race and ethnicity.

Between 2008 and 2010, there was a decrease in the number of adults 18-64 years of age with health insurance in Hillsborough County (from 76.8% to 73.2%), whereas Pasco County saw an increase during the same period (from 71.7% to 74%).⁴

The uninsured rate for five zip code areas that are higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%), Hillsborough County (20.5%), and Pasco County (18%). There are 11 zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%), which are some of the highest uninsured rates in the BayCare Health System service area.⁵

St. Joseph's Hospital Main- The uninsured rate for 14 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%) and Hillsborough County (20.5%). There are 12 zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%), which are the highest uninsured rates in the BayCare Health System.

St. Joseph's Hospital North- The uninsured rate for one zip code area in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%), Hillsborough County (20.5%), and Pasco County (18%). There are no zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%).

⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁵ Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)

According to Healthy People 2020, 5.8% of persons nationally were unable to obtain or delayed needed dental care in 2010. The stated goal of Healthy People 2020 related to dental care is to reduce the proportion of persons who are unable to obtain or delay in obtaining necessary dental care from 5.8% to 5.0% by 2020.

In 2007, almost one in four adult residents in Pasco County (23.2%) and almost one in five adult residents in Hillsborough County (18.5%) reported not seeing a dentist in the previous year due to cost. Almost one in four women (24.4%) and 30.9% of 18-44 year olds in Pasco County and 25.5% Black residents in Hillsborough County report not seeing a dentist in the past year due to cost.⁶

Both key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the fact that some residents may not be able to afford prescription medications. Additionally, key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that many residents cannot afford healthcare (i.e., preventive care, specialty care, follow-up appointments/treatments, prescription medications, surgery, dental care, eye care, mental health care, equipment needed to manage/regulate chronic illnesses are not always affordable, such as diabetic lances, insulin, inhalers for asthma, etc.) as a result of being under/uninsured. As a result, residents may not seek medical care until an issue becomes an emergency and they have to go to the emergency room due to the inability to pay for medical services elsewhere. Participants indicated that not seeking care often leads to residents being diagnosed in the emergency room when symptoms are emergent and then unable to afford subsequent treatment/follow-up care.

Both key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that residents earning a low income and/or those that are self-employed do not make enough money to afford privatepay health insurance. Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that Medicaid eligibility is also limited for residents that are undocumented. Key stakeholders discussed the lack of access undocumented residents have to health insurance due to their legal status. Undocumented residents are not eligible for Medicaid insurance and often are not offered healthcare benefits related to employment. Additionally, stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the lack of a legal drivers license.

Women's Health:

Among the nine zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, between 27.7% and 50.2% of residents are uninsured, with seven zip code areas showing more than one in three residents uninsured. (national rate/state rate)

⁶ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

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Behavioral Health:

The uninsurance rate is above the state rate (25%) in 15 of the 38 populated zip code areas that comprise the St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center.

Children's Health:

The uninsurance rate is above the state rate (25%) in 12 of the 55 populated zip code areas that comprise the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital primary service area. According to Healthy Tampa Bay, in 2010, 89.2% of children in Pasco County and 91.5% of children in Hillsborough County had some type of health insurance coverage.

Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that Medicaid/KidCare eligibility is also limited for residents that are undocumented, including children that are not naturalized citizens, as well as lengthy eligibility and reauthorization processes for Medicaid/KidCare. Parents are required to go through a reauthorization process for KidCare on a monthly basis in the state of Florida, which can be difficult for parents due to limited access to computers and lack of transportation. When there is a lapse in coverage, children may have to delay services and skip mental health medications. Additionally, focus group participants indicated that families may not be able to afford private pay health insurance. If families have private pay health insurance they may have higher co-pays and deductibles than is affordable, limiting the access some children have to health services.

Key stakeholders and focus group participants felt that parents are not always able to meet the medical needs of their children due to limited time and understanding as well as, ability to afford services, co-pays, deductibles, etc. Focus group participants felt that parents at times are not able to afford equipment needed to manage their child's chronic illnesses (i.e., diabetic lances, insulin, inhalers for asthma, etc.).

Availability of healthcare providers and services:

Secondary data representing the the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts evidence of a decrease in preventive care utilization, higher provider ratios for mental health providers, and a need for mental health and substance abuse services.

Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of respondents aged 50 and over who reported having had a blood stool test within the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 21.6% to

18.2%) and Pasco Counties (from 26.4% to 26.2%).⁷ It is important to note that the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) using fecal occult blood testing every year, sigmoidoscopy every five years, and/or colonoscopy every 10 years, in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.⁸

Hillsborough County often has provider ratios that are more inline with the state average than the provider ratios for Pasco County.

With 557 dentists in Hillsborough County, the provider ratio (2,254:1) is in line with the state. With 137 dentists in Pasco County, the provider ratio (3,439:1) is higher than the state of FL (2,095:1).

With 953 primary care physicians in Hillsborough County, the provider ratio (1,294:1) is in line with the state. With 236 primary care physicians in Pasco County, the provider ratio (1,973:1) is slightly higher than the state of FL (1,439:1).

According to key stakeholders and focus group participants, residents do not always have access to the health services they need (i.e., primary, preventive, specialty, long-term care, and dental health care, etc.) due to transportation, the number and location of providers, lack of documentation, and provider willingness to accept Medicaid insurance.

Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the reduction in Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements limiting the services that hospitals, mental health providers and other organizations can provide to Medicaid-dependent residents due to a lack of funding. Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the barriers to healthcare caused by the shrinking number of providers coupled with the demand for services.

Women's Health:

Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 40 and over who reported having had a mammogram in the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 66% to 57.1%) and Pasco counties (from 63.9% to 63.3%). According to the National Cancer Institute, women age 40 and over should have mammograms every one to two years.⁹ Similarly, between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 18 and over who had a Pap smear in the previous year decreased in Hillsborough (from 64.4% to 56.6%) and Pasco counties (from 66.2% to 55.3%). It is important to note that the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

⁷ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁸ U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Retrieved from:

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/guidelines.htm#2 (last updated: 2/26/2013)

⁹ National Cancer Institute: Retrieved from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/detection/mammograms (last updated 7/24/2012).

recommends screening for cervical cancer in women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every three years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every five years. ¹⁰

In 2007, almost one in four adult residents in Pasco County (23.2%) and almost one in five adult residents in Hillsborough County (18.5%) reported not seeing a dentist in the previous year due to cost. Almost one in four women (24.4%) in Pasco County report not seeing a dentist in the past year due to cost.

According to focus group participants, residents do not always have access to the health services they need (i.e., birthing services, and dental health care.) due to the number and location of providers, and transportation options.

Focus groups felt that a low number of high-risk birthing services are sparsely located in the region with Hillsborough County providing the only high-risk birthing services and NICU. Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that the reason for fewer providers in the area relates to funding/payer source and demand for services as they relate to the sustainability of services in multiple venues. High-risk pregnancies can require a significant amount of healthcare resources and are often paid for through Medicaid due to a low-income population being disproportionately represented among the total number of high-risk pregnancies. Additionally, the birth rate in the region is projected to continue a declining trend leading to the need to consolidate birthing services. This is particularly an issue in Pasco County where there are substantial barriers for expecting mothers to access prenatal care and birthing services. Hillsborough County often offers birthing services where the capacity is overwhelmed by the volume of need, which results from a denser population and a lack of services in surrounding counties.

Behavioral Health:

With 511 mental health providers in Hillsborough County, the provider ratio (2,414:1) is better than the state. With 59 mental health providers in Pasco County, the provider ratio (7,890:1) is much higher than the state of FL (3,372:1). Higher provider ratios often lead to lengthy wait times to secure services. Additionally, Florida ranks the second worst state in the U.S. (excluding D.C.) in mental health per capita expenditures. Limited funding often restricts the length of time and quality of services provided in any industry, including mental health.

¹⁰ U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Retrieved from:

http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscerv.htm(last updated 6/2012)

Individuals in Pasco County show the highest reported rates of serious thoughts of suicide compared with Hillsborough County and Florida. Between 2009 and 2010, there was a decrease in the age-adjusted death rate due to suicide in Hillsborough County (from 14.8 to 11.9 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasco County (from 21.3 to 19.7). Hillsborough and Pasco.

According to key stakeholders and focus group participants, residents do not always have access to the health services they need (i.e., substance abuse, psychiatry, partial hospitalizations programs, intensive outpatient services, support groups for adolescents, and discrete detoxification programs) due to the number and location of providers and lack of sustainable funding for behavioral health programs. Key stakeholders gave the impression that depression can be an issue in the area. Additionally, Key stakeholders felt that the mental health needs of children, seniors, and armed services veterans are not always being managed in the medical setting effectively.

Key stakeholders and focus groups felt that a low number of mental health and substance abuse providers are sparsely located in the region with BayCare being the primary provider of mental health services. Funding for mental health services is consistently low, which often restricts the number of providers entering an industry, decreases program stability, leads to an ever changing provider landscape, and maintains higher provider to population ratios. Additionally, there are limited local behavioral health services that may require lengthy travel times and the isolation of residents that require hospitalization from support systems due to the location of facilities.

Children's Health:

Key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that children and their parents may not always have access to the healthcare services they need (i.e., service coordination early intervention services, primary medical, preventive medical, dental, well child visits, specialty care, and mental health services) due to a limited supply of providers, lack of insurance, local providers not accepting Medicaid, and/or lack of transportation. Immunizations are only offered in one location in Pasco County free of charge. This is often the case in areas where poverty is heavily concentrated. Dental health needs of children are not always being met by parents due to the perception of necessity, lack of access to affordable care, limited dental insurance coverage, and an inability to afford services and/or co-pays.

Undocumented families are not always aware of the programs and services that are available, and may not be getting access to care at all. Additionally, children are not always getting their medical, educational, etc. needs met if their parents are undocumented due to

the fear of being arrested and deported. This becomes a public health issue, as it relates to infectious diseases and illness.

Communication among healthcare providers and consumers:

Communication is important among healthcare providers and consumers in the pursuit of a healthier population. Secondary data shows that limited English proficiency is a barrier experienced by many residents in the zip code areas included in the service areas for the hospitals. Additionally, secondary data is not readily available to gauge the effectiveness of communication in the healthcare industry, though key stakeholders and resident focus groups indicate there may be a need to improve communication among providers and consumers.

St. Joseph's Hospital Main- There are seven zip code areas (33602, 33616, 33606, 33609, 33635, 33618, 33626) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and an additional 11 (33607, 33605, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33603, 33614, 33617, 33615, 33634) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

St. Joseph's Hospital North- There are three zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional four (33613, 33625, 33647, 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).¹¹

Focus group participants felt that the communication between providers and consumers may lead to misinformation, a limited understanding of individual health status, etc., and is often the result of language barriers, limited professionalism, and consumer perception of the interaction.

Focus group participants indicated that low-income residents are often unaware of their own health status. Focus group participants felt that when health information is provided (i.e., how to manage/medicate their children with chronic health conditions) residents may not always comprehend what is provided and understanding is not often ensured.

¹¹ Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

Focus group participants felt that providers have to focus on regulatory paperwork, leaving little time for patient interaction. Additionally, low-income medical care often lacks consistency in providers from visit-to-visit leading to limited continuity of care from one visit to the next, which may cause the lack of a trusting bond between low-income consumers and healthcare providers.

Residents that have a language other than English as their dominant language discussed that there is a need for translation services. This need leads to limited understanding for English as a Second Language (ESL) residents due to the inability to communicate. Focus group participants believed that residents for whom English is not their dominant language may be fearful and/or intimidated at medical appointments when coupled with a limited trust of healthcare providers and may lead residents to avoid seeking healthcare. Key stakeholders felt that many first-generation immigrants are not familiar with preventive health practices (i.e., colonoscopy, mammograms, etc.) and available outreach may not be culturally relevant enough to engage the community due to a lack of bilingual/bicultural services and ESL issues at facilities and prevention/outreach documents.

Women's Health:

Eight zip code areas show higher rates of residents with limited English language skills when compared to the entire BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%).

Focus group participants felt that providers have to focus on regulatory paperwork, leaving little time for patient interaction. Low-income medical care often lacks consistency in providers from visit-to-visit leading to limited continuity of care from one visit to the next, which may cause the lack of a trusting bond between low-income consumers and healthcare providers.

Behavioral Health:

There is often a lack of communication/follow-up between referral sources and behavioral health providers, particularly when the referral is from medical health to behavioral health due to schedules and a lack of integration with medical records between medical health and mental health industries.

Children's Health:

There are 19 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall

BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional 19 with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

Focus group participants indicated that low-income residents are often unaware of the health status of their children. Focus group participants felt that when health information is provided (i.e., how to manage/medicate their children with chronic health conditions) residents may not always comprehend what is provided and understanding is not often ensured. At times, parents do not always know how to administer medications to their children.

Additionally, focus group participants believed that there were young children translating for their parents during medical appointments due to the parents limited English speaking skills.

Socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare:

The demographics of the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals collectively shows a younger, better educated, average to higher income earning population that is more diverse than the counties, state, and nation.

There are barriers to accessing healthcare posed by housing, insurance, and culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease. High CNS scores in housing, culture, and insurance indicates a population that has low rates of home ownership, high rates of non-Caucasian residents, and/or a high percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency and a high percentage of uninsured and/or unemployed residents.

There are three zip code areas, West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income Rank, Education Rank, Culture Rank, Insurance Rank, and Housing Rank), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.¹²

St. Joseph's Hospital Main- The unemployment rate for 11 zip code areas (33605, 33612, 33610, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33607, 33614, 33617, 33616, 33606) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the rate for Hillsborough County (10.3%), Florida (8.5%), and the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate unrelated to a university in 34668 (19.9%).

¹² Ibid.

St. Joseph's Hospital North- The unemployment rate for one zip code area (33613) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the rate for Pasco County (11.8%), two (34638 and 33559) are higher than Hillsborough county (10.3%), six more (33625, 33647 and 33624, 33549, 33544, 33556) are greater than Florida (8.5%), and one (33618) is greater than the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate in 33613 (14.7%).¹³ Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare as they relate to limited transportation options, legal status of residents, and the limited support that residents with a lower-socio-economic status may experience. Focus group participants discussed the limitations of transportation and the location of providers on the access residents have to health services. Public transportation is difficult to use due to with lengthy commute times (i.e., out-of-county referrals). Key stakeholders and focus group participants believed this was particularly the case in communities with a higher concentration of poverty. Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that undocumented families are not always aware of the programs and services that are available, and may not seek primary or preventive care due to the fear of being arrested.

Women's Health:

Focus group participants discussed the limitations of transportation and the location of providers on the access residents have to health services. Public transportation is difficult to use due to lengthy commute times (i.e., out-of-county referrals), and ineffective routes (Pasco County residents may take five hours to travel three miles). Additionally, health services are sparse (i.e., birthing centers, mental health providers, etc.) and/or not available at all in Pinellas and Pasco Counties (i.e., high-risk obstetrics, NICU, etc.) causing residents to seek these services in Hillsborough County; in effect, increasing the demand and overwhelming the supply. Often the location of services and transportation options make it difficult for residents that live in lower income communities and/or require specialty services to attend scheduled appointments. Referals for uninsured prenatal care are not effective in Pasco County, largely due to transportation barriers.

Behavioral Health:

There are a total of 20 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center service area that show greater socio-economic barriers to healthcare access than the over all BayCare Health System (3.5), an additional six show greater than average number of barriers for the scale (3.0), three show an average number of barriers, and nine show fewer than average number of barriers to healthcare access.

¹³ Ibid.

Children's Health:

There are a total of 55 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. Of those 55 zips code areas, 29 show greater socio-economic barriers to healthcare access than the over all BayCare Health System (3.5), an additional five show greater than average number of barriers for the scale (3.0), three show an average number of barriers, and only 18 show fewer than average number of barriers to healthcare access. Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty), which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.

Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed children of residents employed in the service industry not receiving ongoing medical and dental care due to parents not being able to take time off work and/or afford the loss of wages. Focus group participants felt that parents may not have family/friend support that can help parents manage the needs of multiple children (i.e., a child that requires transportation to and from a medical appointment may conflict with siblings arriving home on the bus after school). There are limited accommodations for multiple children to accompany parents when using public transportation.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has set the goal to improve access to comprehensive, quality healthcare services in Healthy People 2020.¹⁴ Access to healthcare impacts: overall physical, social, and mental health status, prevention of disease and disability, detection and treatment of health conditions, quality of life, preventable death, and life expectancy. This Healthy People 2020 topic area focuses on four components of access to care: coverage, services, timeliness, and workforce.
 - Coverage: Lack of adequate coverage makes it difficult for people to get the healthcare they need and, when they do get care, burdens them with large medical bills. Current policy efforts focus on the provision of insurance coverage as the principal means of ensuring access to healthcare among the general population. Health insurance coverage helps patients get into the healthcare system. Uninsured people are: less likely to receive medical care, more likely to die early, and more likely to have a poor health status.
 - Services: Improving healthcare services depends in part on ensuring that people have a

¹⁴ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicId=1 (last updated: 3/28/2013)

usual and ongoing source of care. People with a usual source of care have better health outcomes and fewer disparities and costs. Barriers to services include: lack of availability, high cost, and lack of insurance coverage. These barriers to accessing health services lead to: unmet health needs, delays in receiving appropriate care, inability to get preventive services, and hospitalizations that could have been prevented.

- Timeliness: Timeliness is the healthcare system's ability to provide healthcare quickly after a need is recognized. Measures of timeliness include: Time spent waiting in doctors' offices and emergency departments (EDs) and time between identifying a need for specific tests and treatments and actually receiving those services. Actual and perceived difficulties or delays in getting care when patients are ill or injured likely reflect significant barriers to care. Prolonged ED wait time decreases patient satisfaction, increases the number of patients who leave before being seen, and is associated with clinically significant delays in care. One cause for increased ED wait times is an increase in the number of patients going to EDs from less acutely ill patients. At the same time, there is a decrease in the total number of EDs in the United States.
- Workforce: Having a primary care provider (PCP) as the usual source of care is especially important. PCPs can develop meaningful and sustained relationships with patients and provide integrated services while practicing in the context of family and community. However, there has been a decrease in the number of medical students interested in working in primary care. To improve the nation's heath, it is important to increase and track the number of practicing PCPs.

KEY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEED #2: DECREASING THE PREVALENCE OF CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES

Underlying factors identified by secondary data and primary input from community stakeholders and focus groups with residents:

• The prevalence of clinical indicators and areas of poorer health outcomes across clinical indicators that are correlated with race, geographical location, and socio-economic status.

The prevalence of clinical health issues is related to the access that residents have to health services, the environmental and behavioral factors that impact health as well as the awareness and personal choices of consumers. The health of a community is largely related to the prevalence and severity of clinical health indicators among residents.

Clinical health issues prevalent in The communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals:

- **St. Joseph's Hospital Main** shows higher PQI rates for eight of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida, indicating areas of preventable conditions for the region. Specifically, the hospital service area shows a higher rate of hospitalization for all the PQI measures of diabetes, adult asthma, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and hypertension. The highest PQI difference between the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area and Florida is for Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients, which is the health condition that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area has the most potential for impact in the community.
- **St. Joseph's Women's Hospital** shows higher PQI rates for four of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida with the admission rate for Diabetes short-term admissions being slightly higher than Hillsborough and Pasco Counties and overall BayCare Health System service are as well, indicating an area of preventable condition for the region. The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows higher PQI rates for adult asthma and three of the diabetes PQI measures than the state: lower extremity amputation rate among diabetic patients, diabetes short-term complications, and uncontrolled diabetes.
- **St. Joseph's Hospital North** shows lower PQI rates for all of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the overall BayCare Health System service area, Hillsborough and Pasco counties, and the state of Florida, indicating the service area has less hospitalizations for all measures of PQI.¹⁵
- The analysis of data collected for the CHNA process present nuances in the the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, which presents several challenges to hospital leadership. Supporting data values can be located in the secondary data section of this report:
 - African American residents in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties tend to show worse outcomes for health with increased prevalence across many indicators (heart disease, obesity, congestive heart failure, bacterial pneumonia, diabetes, urinary tract infections, cancer, asthma, low birth weight, teen births, infant mortality, and preterm births, stroke/motor vehicle accident/influenza and

¹⁵ Tripp Umbach Independent Prevention Quality Indicator Analysis

pneumonia-related deaths, dental healthcare, etc.) Similarly, Hispanic residents have poor health outcomes for stroke, diabetes, asthma and teen births.

- At first glance the collective service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals appears to have a high prevalence of clinical health issues. However, this assessment shows a stratification of the zip code areas into high, moderate, or low levels of clinical health issues and areas with no notable clinical health issues.
- There are 22 zip code areas in the collective hospital service areas that are not represented in the secondary data as showing notable clinical health issues. Those zip codes are 33543, 33544, 33545, 33549, 33558, 33559, 33572, 33576, 33579, 33596, 33618, 33621, 33624, 33626, 33629, 33647, 34638, 34639, and 34655. These zip code areas (with the exceptions of 33578, 33606, and 33620) are among the best CNS scores (1.8 to 3.3), indicating fewer barriers to accessing healthcare than the BayCare Health System (3.5). Zip code areas 33578, 33606, and 33620 show higher CNS scores (3.6 to 4.0) for culture, housing, and insurance only and lower CNS scores for income and education, indicating higher education and income. 33620 is the zip code for the University of South Florida and 33606 is the zip code for the University of Tampa.
- There are eight zip codes with the lowest level of clinical health issues: 33547, 33556, 33548, 33594, 33635, 33510, 33609, and 33625. These zip code areas are represented in the data with fewer clinical health issues. The clinical health issues that are presented in these zip code areas show rates slightly higher than average but not substantial and in most cases, not higher than national benchmarks (with the exception of the percentage of low birth weight babies born in zip code 33625). These zip codes also show lower CNS scores (from 2.1 to 3.7), indicating fewer barriers to accessing healthcare than the BayCare Health System (3.5) with the exception of 33609-3.6 and 33625- 3.7.
- There are 12 zip codes with a moderate level of clinical health issues: 33523, 33570, 33616, 33615, 33525, 33566, 33611, 33569, 33511, 33584, 33634, and 33617. These zip code areas are represented in the secondary data as having numerous clinical indicators that show rates that are higher than average. The rates across clinical indicators are slightly above the average rates for the Tampa Bay Region and often not above the national bench mark where national data is available. These zip code areas also have moderate CNS scores (from 2.8 to 4.5) indicating a moderate level of barriers to accessing healthcare.

- The 12 zip codes with the highest levels of clinical health issues are: 33607, 33605, 33610, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33563, 33603, 33614, 33602, and 33534. Theses 12 zip code areas are represented in the secondary data as having substantially higher than average rates across the majority of the clinical health indicators this study examined at the zip code level. These zip code areas also have the highest CNS scores (from 4.2 to 5) in the the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals, indicating a greater than average level of barriers to accessing healthcare. These zip code areas appear to consume a large percentage of healthcare resources based on the volume of clinical issues and level of severity.
- There are several indicators in Hillsborough County and Pasco County and the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals that are presented in county-level and zip code-level data gathered from Healthy Tampa Bay that have not yet or have only slightly surpassed the national benchmarks. However, there has been substantial increase in these indicators that, if left unchecked, could become community health needs (i.e., death rate due to strokes, suicide, non-medical use of prescription pain relievers, tobacco use, prostate cancer, infant mortality among white infants, pre-term births, tuberculosis, Chlamydia, syphilis, etc.).
- Key stakeholders and focus group participants noted that while mothers are receiving pre-natal care, the rate of infant mortality among African Americans is much higher than other ethnicities in the area. While key stakeholders and focus group participants did not address clinical indicators at length, both primary data sources addressed the relationship between clinical indicators (i.e., cancer, COPD, diabetes, heart disease, etc.) and the access residents have to healthcare, consumer behaviors, and the impact of the environment on the prevalence of clinical indicators.

Women's Health:

- Secondary data representing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts evidence of several health issues that women seem to be at greater risk for in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area:
 - Asthma- Women are almost three times more likely than their male counterparts to report having been told by a healthcare provider that they currently have asthma in Hillsborough (12.6% and 4.4% respectively) and Pasco Counties (16% and 3.8% respectively). Women are twice as likely to visit the emergency room than their male

counterparts in Hillsborough (44.9 and 21.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco Counties (45.1 to 18.8 per 10,000 pop.).

- COPD- Women are slightly more likely to be hospitalized due to COPD than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (35.8 and 30.7 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco Counties (38.8 and 35.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively), which could be related to smoking trends.
- Urinary tract infections- While the service area for St. Joseph's Women's Hospital did not display higher PQI rates for urinary tract infections, there are 25 zip codes in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that show a higher than the average Tampa Bay Area hospitalization rate (22.5 per 10,000 pop.) and 13 zip codes with higher than average ER visit rates (102.1 per 10,000 pop.) for urinary tract infections.
- Stroke-related death- Women are at a slightly greater risk of death related to a stroke than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (31.3 and 30 per 100,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (28.1 and 23.7 per 100,000 pop. respectively).
- Breast cancer- Hillsborough County consistently shows higher death rates due to breast cancer when compared to Pasco County. Between 2005 and 2008, there was an increase in the incidence rate for breast cancer in Hillsborough (from 112.5 to 117.4 per 100,000 pop) and Pasco counties (from 106.2 to 107.7 per 100,000 pop.). Black women show a higher death rate due to breast cancer than any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (35.1 and >22.0 per 100,000 pop. respectively) when compared to any other ethnicity in Hillsborough or Pasco Counties. This rate is higher than the national death rate due to breast cancer (22.1 per 100,000 pop.).
- Infant mortality- Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate decreased between 2008 and 2009 in Pasco County (from 6.0 to 5.3 per 1,000 live births) and then increased again between 2009 and 2010 (from 5.3 to 6.2 per 1,000 live births). Hillsborough County exhibited the opposite trend when compared to Pasco County. Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate increased between 2008 and 2009 from 8.0 to 9.5 per 1,000 live births and decreased again from 2009 to 2010 (from 9.5 to 7.4 per 1,000 live births). African American residents show an infant mortality rate that is two times any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (14.3 and >6.4 per 1,000 live births respectively) and Pasco County (18.2 and >9.3 per 1,000 live births respectively).
- Low birth weight- While the service area for St. Joseph's Women's Hospital does not display higher PQI rates for low birth weight than the state, there are 14 zip code areas in the service area for St. Joseph's Women's Hospital, and an additional three

zip code areas in the service areas for all the St. Joseph's Hospitals that display a higher percentage of low birth weight than the average for the Tampa Bay Region (8.6%), which is higher than the national bench mark (8.1%). Also, African American residents are more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby than residents of other ethnicities in Hillsborough County (14.6%) and Pasco County (9.1%) with the next highest rate being among white residents (9.6%).

- Pre-term live births- While the percentage of pre-term births has decreased in Hillsborough County between 2009 and 2011 (from 13.4% to 13.1%), the rate is higher than the national average. Additionally, African American residents in Hillsborough County give birth to pre-term babies more often (16.8%) than any other racial group. In 2010, there were 22 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (12.9%) preterm births, which is higher than the national benchmark (12.0%).
- Births to teenage mothers- Hillsborough County consistently shows a higher rate of births to females aged 15-19 years when compared to Pasco County. While the birth rate for this age group has decreased between 2008 and 2010 in Hillsborough County (from 48.8 to 39.2 per 1,000 live births) and Pasco County (from 40.3 to 29.7 per 1,000 births), African American and Hispanic residents display higher teen birth rates than other ethnicities in both counties (less than 33.7 per 1,000 live births).

Children's Health:

- Secondary data representing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts evidence of several health issues that children seem to be at greater risk for in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area:
 - Asthma- Between 2009 and 2011, there was 10 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (93.3 per 10,000 pop.) and the national benchmark (132.8 per 10,000 pop.) for emergency room visit rates for pediatric asthma. Between 2009 and 2011, there were two zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (18.6 per 10,000 pop.) and national benchmark (41.4 per 10,000 pop.) for hospitalization rates for pediatric asthma.
 - Immunization rates in Hillsborough County- Between 2009 and 2010, Hillsborough (from 90.5% to 90.9%) and Pasco (from 92.1% to 92.7%) Counties saw an increase in the percentage of enrolled kindergarten students that have received all required

immunizations (i.e., 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 2+ MMR, 2+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician documented varicella disease). While immunization rates continued to increase in Pasco County between 2010 and 2011 (from 92.7% to 93.5%), Hillsborough County saw a decline (from 90.9% to 89.7%) during the same period.

KEY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEED #3:

IMPROVING HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND ENVIRONMENTS

Underlying factors identified by secondary data and primary input from community stakeholders and focus groups with residents:

- Awareness and education about healthy behaviors
- Presence of unhealthy behaviors
- Residents resisting seeking health services
- The health of a community largely depends on the health status of its residents. Key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that the lifestyles of some residents may have an impact on their individual health status and consequently, cause an increase in the consumption of healthcare resources.
- Key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that the outcomes of behaviors that negatively impact health include a lack of awareness, limited understanding and utilization of services, an increased risk of poor birth outcomes (i.e., low birth weight, pre-term births, physical/mental limitations of infants), poorer health outcomes for children, mothers and residents requiring behavioral health services, undetected/untreated illnesses, children that develop poor nutritional habits, concentration of chronic conditions in lower-income communities, perpetuated substance abuse, and higher preventable mortality rates.

Awareness and education about healthy behaviors:

Key stakeholders and focus group participants reported that residents may not always be aware of healthy choices due to cultural/generational norms, limited access to preventive healthcare, and limited prevention education and community outreach in some areas. However, focus group participants believed that where prevention education programs exist in their communities, residents are not engaging in them due to lack of motivation, limited awareness, fear of public events due to legal status, limitations of cultural competence, and barriers in comprehension (i.e., language, level of education, literacy, etc.). Residents were not always aware of services available to them and/or the patients providers treated, or what the eligibility requirements for services are due to ineffective information dissemination, language barriers, and isolation of communities with greatest needs (i.e., newly immigrated, highest concentration of poverty, etc.). Additionally, key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that parents are not always aware of behaviors that are healthy for their children. Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that the health and wellness of residents may be negatively impacted by a lack of effective information dissemination, education, and awareness about healthy behaviors.

Presence of unhealthy behaviors:

- ✓ When compared to the countiest in the state, Hillsborough County ranks moderately healthy at 31 of 67 with Pasco County ranking more unhealthy at 45 of 67 counties in Florida, with a median rank of 34 on a scale of 1 to 67 (1 being the healthiest county and 67 being the most unhealthy). Hillsborough County shows two of the poorest rankings; 60 for the physical environment and 66 for environmental quality (second worst in the state).¹⁶
- Between 2009 and 2010, the number of bicyclists killed in traffic collisions in Hillsborough County doubled (6 to 12) and the number of motorcycle fatalities doubled in Pasco County (from 8 to 15) during the same period.
- Between 2007 and 2010, Hillsborough County (from 22.1% to 19.7%) and Pasco County (from 30.4% to 21.0%) saw a decrease in the number of residents that smoke, which is higher than the national benchmark (19.3%) and Healthy People 2020 goal (12%).
- Nutrition and weight status are national issues being addressed by Healthy People 2020.
 According to Healthy People 2020:
 - 35.7% of persons 20+ years were obese in 2010. The goal is to reduce this percentage by the year 2020 to 30.5% of persons nationally.¹⁷
 - > 31.6% of adults 18+ years old nationally are not engaging in any leisuretime physical activity in 2011.¹⁸

¹⁶ Source: 2012 County Health Rankings. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

¹⁷ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=29&topic=Nutrition%20and%20Weight%20St atus&objective=NWS-9&anchor=141 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

¹⁸ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=33&topic=Physical%20Activity&objective=P A-1&anchor=200 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

- The rate of adults who eat fruits and vegetables in Hillsborough County has increased from 2002-2007 (23.2% to 26.1%). Men (18.8%) are much less likely to eat fruits and vegetables than women (33.1%) in Hillsborough County.
- Between 2002 and 2007, Hillsborough and Pasco counties saw a decrease in leisuretime physical activity (from 27.4% to 25.3%).
- Between 2007 and 2010, the obesity rate rose in Pasco County almost 9%; whereas Hillsborough County increased only slightly (<1%) during the same period. Black residents are almost twice as likely to be obese in Hillsborough County (47.6% and >25.7% respectively). 18-44 year olds and seniors 65+ years old are more likely to be obese in Pasco County.
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults who are overweight remained the same in Hillsborough County at 39.4% while the rate increased in Pasco (from 35.5% to 38.5%).
- Pasco County has historically shown greater death rates due to motor vehicle collisions when compared to Hillsborough County. Between 2009 and 2010, the death rate due to motor vehicle collisions in Hillsborough County increased (11.5 to 13.4 per 100,000 pop.) with the death rate for men being more than twice that of women (19.4 to 7.7 per 100,000 pop.), while Pasco County saw a decrease during the same period (from 22.6 to 15.5 per 100,000). African American residents have a greater death rate (34.2 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity (>15.9 per 100,000 pop.) in the county. Additionally, men in Pasco County have a death rate that is two times as high as the women (20.8 to 10.3 per 100,000 pop.). Motorcycle fatalities increased in Pasco county from 8 to 15 between 2009 and 2010.
- Specifically, key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed lifestyle choices (i.e., poor nutrition, inactivity, smoking, substance abuse including alcohol and prescription drugs, etc.) that can lead to chronic illnesses (i.e., COPD, heart disease, adult and childhood diabetes, obesity, cancer, etc.). Key stakeholders discussed the need for chronic disease management due to the increasing rates of obesity, substance abuse, etc. An increase in the number of chronic conditions diagnosed in a community can lead to a greater consumption of healthcare resources due to the need to monitor and manage such diagnoses.
- ✓ Key stakeholders and focus group participants indicated that residents do not always have access to healthy options due to time constraints and limited access to healthy nutrition

(i.e., public school menu, local grocery stores, unhealthy food being more readily available, etc.).

Women's Health:

- Secondary data representing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts evidence of a decrease in preventive care among women.
- Slightly more females report smoking cigarettes than men in Hillsborough County (22.5% and 16.7% respectively) and Pasco County (22.7% and 19.1% respectively).
- Approximately one in four females do not participate in any leisure-time physical activities in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. Females are slightly more likely to be sedentary than men in Hillsborough County (27.4% and 23.0% respectively). Between 2002 and 2007, Hillsborough and Pasco counties saw a decrease in leisure-time physical activity (from 27.4% to 25.3%).
- More than one in four females (26.3%) and almost one in four males (24.2%) in Hillsborough and Pasco (30%) Counties are considered obese. Conversely, women are less likely to be overweight than men in Hillsborough County (30.8% and 48.2% respectively) and Pasco County (29.4% and 47.9% respectively).
- Both key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed infants that are being born addicted to substances, which impacts infant health and child development.
- Additionally, focus group participants believed that expecting mothers are not always practicing healthy behaviors (i.e., smoking, substance abuse, and avoiding prenatal care) causing poorer birth outcomes (i.e., low birth weight, pre-term births, rates as high as one baby a day being born addicted to a substance in some birthing facilities, etc.).

Behavioral Health:

- Secondary data representing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals depicts evidence of higher provider ratios for mental health providers in Pasco County and a need for mental health and substance abuse services.
- Between 2007 and 2011, hospitalization rates due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse have increased consistently in Hillsborough (from 7.6 to 8.7 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco Counties (from 5.9 to 7.9 per 10,000 pop.), with Pasco County showing the greatest increase in the tri-county study area. Between 2007 and 2011, hospitalization rates related to alcohol have increased consistently in Hillsborough County (from 7.6 to 8.7 per 10,000 pop.) with 20 zip

code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals showing above the Tampa Bay average (8.5 per 10,000 pop.).

- Pasco County shows higher rates of alcohol consumption in general than Hillsborough County. Between 2007 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of adults who reported heavy or binge drinking during the previous 30-day period in Pasco County (from 15.7% to 20%), with men being more than two times more likely than women in Pasco County (27.3% and 13.4% respectively) and more than one in four residents that are 18-44 years old (30.3%) reporting heavy or binge drinking within the last 30 days. There was a decrease in binge drinking in Hillsborough County (from 19.6% to 16%) during the same period.
- Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed substance abuse and specifically prescription drug abuse and the related increased chronic illness costs. Addiction to prescription medication is on the rise due to what stakeholders referred to as "pill mills" or physician's offices that write prescriptions for narcotic pain medications without weaning patients properly. Stakeholders also felt that the lack of integration between behavioral health and medical health settings is a detriment to patients becoming addicted to narcotic prescription medications.
- Residents requiring behavioral health services may not always have access to a detoxification facility that is as discrete as they would like and/or close enough to be convenient.

Children's Health:

- ✓ Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row at least one time during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 20.1% to 22.4%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 23.7% to 18.5%) during the same period. Similarly, the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 40.2% to 41.2%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 42% to 39.3%) during the same period.
- Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough (from 18.6% to 21.9%) and Pasco Counties (from 19.5% to 21.1%), which is higher than the national bench mark (7.4%).
- Between 2008 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of high school students that did not have sufficient vigorous physical activity in Pasco County (from 37.5% to 39.2%).
 While the number of Hillsborough County high school students that did not have sufficient

vigorous physical activity decreased during the same period (from 44.6% to 41.0%), there is a greater percentage than the other counties.

- Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who are obese increased in Pasco (from 10% to 11.4%) and Hillsborough Counties (from 9.5% to 11.7%). Between 2006 and 2010, the percentage of children aged 2-4 years old living in households with an income less than 200% of the federal poverty level who are obese increased in Hillsborough County (from 13.6% to 14.1%), approximately 2% more than Pasco County, which decreased during the same period.
- Key stakeholders and focus group participants believed that the health and health practices of parents has an impact on the health and health practices of children particularly as it relates to drug abuse, nutrition, accessing preventive health services, and managing chronic illnesses. Chronicillnesses are becoming more prevalent among children (i.e., obesity, Type II diabetes, asthma, allergies, seizures, etc.), which may be the result of parents' poor lifestyle choices and limited parenting skills. (i.e., prescription drug abuse, limited physical activity, mismanagement of illness, and poor eating habits).
- ✓ Obesity is the leading health indicator in the Tampa Bay area. It is an issue in adults and children that is causing diabetes and other chronic diseases to rise. In low-income communities where childhood obesity is an issue, it may be due to foods that are processed and have complex sugars being cheapest and more readily accessible than more nutritional foods. The aforementioned issue, coupled with limited physical activity due to parents that often times work more than one job and a lack of safety in the community keeping children indoors, may contribute to higher childhood obesity rates in these areas.

Residents are resisting seeking health services:

Key stakeholders and focus group participants discussed the resistance of residents to seek primary, preventive, prenatal, and behavioral healthcare due to drug abuse/addiction, cultural practices, misinformation about the need/importance, lack of incentive, limitations of transportation, fear of arrest and deportation, inability to afford services, fear of diagnosis without access to follow-up treatment, lack of discretion in substance abuse treatment, and limited trust for professionals in the healthcare industry. Residents often prefer home remedies to formal healthcare. Also, focus group participants indicated that expecting mothers attend their first prenatal visit and do not return because they do not feel as though they need to return, they secure verification of pregnancy for public assistance, or they may be using illegal substances and are trying to avoid detection. The result of residents resisting healthcare services is poorer birth outcomes, delayed diagnostics, increased preventable hospitalizations, greater consumption of medical resources, and poorer health outcomes.

- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has set the goal to promote health and reduce chronic disease risk through the consumption of healthier diets and achievement and maintenance of healthy body weights through Healthy People 2020.¹⁹ The objectives also emphasize that efforts to change diet and weight should address individual behaviors, as well as the policies and environments that support these behaviors in settings such as schools, worksites, healthcare organizations, and communities.
 - Diet reflects the variety of foods and beverages consumed over time and in settings such as worksites, schools, restaurants, and the home. Interventions to support a healthier diet can help ensure that individuals have the knowledge and skills to make healthier choices and healthier options are available and affordable.
 - Social factors thought to influence diet include knowledge and attitudes, skills, social support, societal and cultural norms, food and agricultural policies, food assistance programs, and economic price systems.
 - Access to and availability of healthier foods can help people follow healthier diets. For example, better access to retail venues that sell healthier options may have a positive impact on a person's diet; these venues may be less available in low-income or rural neighborhoods. The places where people eat appear to influence their diet. For example, foods eaten away from home often have more calories and are of lower nutritional quality than foods prepared at home. Marketing also influences people's, particularly children's, food choices.
 - Because weight is influenced by energy (calories) consumed and expended, interventions to improve weight can support changes in diet or physical activity. They can help change individuals' knowledge and skills, reduce exposure to foods low in nutritional value and high in calories, or increase opportunities for physical activity. Interventions can help prevent unhealthy weight gain or facilitate weight loss among obese people. They can be delivered in multiple settings, including healthcare settings, worksites, or schools.

¹⁹ Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Healthy People 2020; Found at: (www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicId=29)

Conclusions and Recommended Next Steps

The community needs identified through the St. Joseph's Hospitals community health needs assessment process are not all related to the provision of traditional medical services provided by medical centers. However, the top needs identified in this assessment have the potential to translate into a wide variety of health-related issues that may ultimately require hospital services. For example, limited access to affordable health insurance leaves residents underinsured or uninsured, which can cause an increase in the use of emergency medical services for non-emergent issues and residents that resist seeking medical care until their symptoms become emergent due to the inability to pay for routine treatment and/or preventive care.

Each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals, working closely with community partners, understands that the community health needs assessment document is only a first step in an ongoing process. It is vital that ongoing communication and a strategic process follow this assessment. Collaboration and partnership are strong in the community. It is important to expand existing partnerships and build additional partnerships with multiple community organizations to develop strategies to address the top identified needs. There are several challenges presented in these hospital service areas as they relate to access to affordable healthcare, the prevalence of clinical health issues, and behaviors and environments that impact health. While there are specific clinical health issues prevalent throughout the community, there is also a geographical stratification of need with a large portion of the healthcare resources being consumed by a subset of high need zip codes. At the same time, there are contrasting zip code areas with no need and still others with a moderate level of need. Strategic discussions among hospital leadership as well as community leadership will need to consider the interrelationship of the diverse issues (clinical, behavioral, and environmental) facing the communities served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals. It will be important to determine the cost, effectiveness, future impact, and limitations of any best practices methods. Implementation plans will have to give top priority to those strategies that will have the greatest influence in more than one need area to effectively address the needs of residents. Tripp Umbach recommends the following actions be taken by the hospital sponsors in close partnership with community organizations over the next six to nine months.

Recommended Action Steps:

□ Work at the hospital level to translate the top identified community health issues into an individual hospital implementation plan.

- Present the CHNA results and subsequent Implementation plan to the hospital board for adoption and implementation.
- Make the community health needs assessment results widely available and encourage open commentary to community residents by placing it on the hospital website, the website for BayCare Health System, and making a hard copy of the full CHNA report available upon request in the lobby of the hospital.
- Within three years' time, conduct an updated community health needs assessment to evaluate community effectiveness on addressing top needs and to identify new community needs.

Secondary Data-

Tripp Umbach worked collaboratively with each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals to develop a secondary data process focused on three phases: collection, analysis, and evaluation. Tripp Umbach obtained information on the demographics, health status, and socio-economic and environmental factors related to health and needs of residents from the multi-community service area of the St. Joseph's Hospitals. The process developed accurate comparisons to the state baseline of health measures utilizing the most current validated data. In addition to demographic data, specific attention was focused on the development of a key community health index factor: Community Need Score (CNS).

Overall Study Area for the St. Joseph's Hospitals

The community served by the St. Joseph's Hospitals are defined geographically as a 55 zip code area in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties in Florida which represent 75% of the collective hospital's inpatient volumes related to one or more of the following facilities (See Table 2 & Figure 2):

Rank:				
Highest Need	Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Main	Population Growth + 25,001 3.7%	Demographic Trends Younger, less educated, lower-income with greater diversity when compared to the state and national population trends.	CNS Scores 4.1
	St. Joseph's Women's Hospital	+ 51,267 6.1%	Younger, educated, earning an average income, and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.	3.9
	St. Joseph's Children's Hospital	+ 115,934 8.4%	Younger, educated, earning an average income, and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.	3.6
Lowest Need	St. Joseph's Hospital North	+ 40,487 11.2%	Younger, better educated, higher income earning, and at least as diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.	3.0

Table 2: St. Joseph's Hospitals Community Zip Code Definition

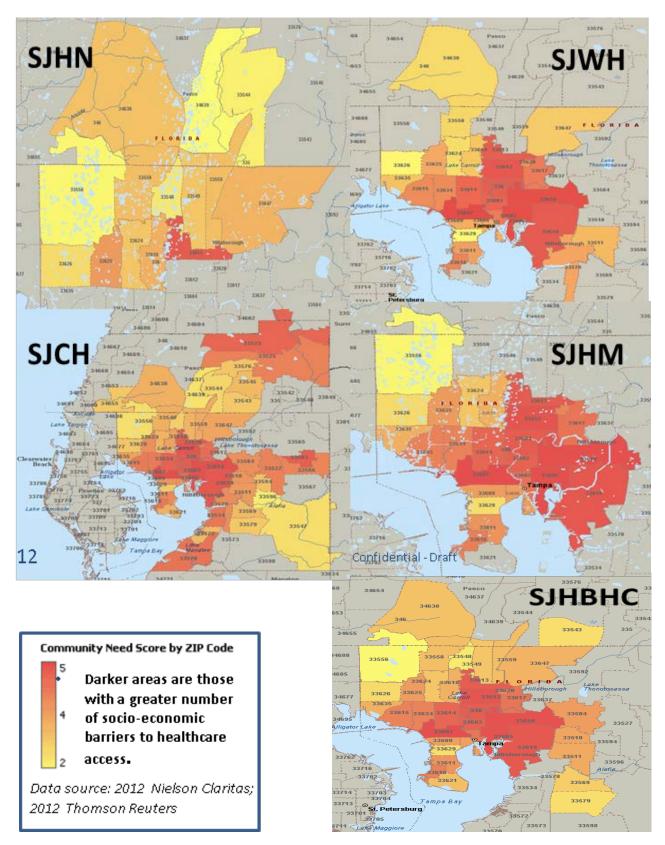


Figure 2: St. Joseph's Hospitals Community Geographic Definition

Community Need Index (CNI)

Catholic Health East (CHE) utilizes licensed data products from Thomson Reuters and Solucient, particularly the Claritas (now Nielsen) demographics. Catholic Health East, using the publically made methodology used by Catholic Healthcare West (CHW) to calculate the community need values, chose to calculate the values themselves, and to provide the community need scores (CNS) to their partner facilities as a non-commercial product.

Catholic Health East duplicates the methodology used by CHW as closely as it is done by CHW, using the same nine measures to generate the same five barrier scores using quintiles and using them to calculate the CNS.

The data may differ in the years and sources used or the rounding at certain stages in the calculations. CNS is the term used to differentiate itself from CNI due to these possible differences.

All of this year's component demographics are based on the 2012 Nielsen demographics at the zip code level, with the exception of percent uninsured, which is from Truven Health Analytics' "Insurance Coverage Estimates" module.

The five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health quantified in CNS include: Income, Insurance, Education, Culture/Language, and Housing. CNS quantifies the five socioeconomic barriers to community health utilizing a five-point index scale where a score of 5 indicates the greatest need and 1, the lowest need.

St. Joseph's Hospital Main

- With an overall weighted score of 4.1, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5) and the highest CNS score in the health system, which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare. In fact, St. Joseph's Hospital Main has the highest CNS score of all the service areas in the BayCare Health System. This informs us that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, the county in which it is located, and the overall BayCare Health System all have more barriers to healthcare access than the average.
 - Of the 25 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, there are only four zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale. There are three zip code areas, West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610), that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category

(Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.

- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty), which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- Among the 15 zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are significant barriers to accessing healthcare posed by housing, insurance, and culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease.
- The unemployment rate for 11 zip code areas (33605, 33612, 33610, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33607, 33614, 33617, 33616, 33606) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the rate for Hillsborough County (10.3%), Florida (8.5%), and the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate unrelated to a university in 34668 (19.9%).
- The uninsured rate for 14 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%) and Hillsborough County (20.5%); there are 12 zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%), which are the highest uninsured rates in the BayCare Health System.
- There are seven zip code areas (33602, 33616, 33606, 33609, 33635, 33618, 33626) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (17.6%) and an additional 11 (33607, 33605, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33603, 33614, 33617, 33615, 33634) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital

The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (3.9) shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Pasco County (3.3), Hillsborough County (3.7), and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5). With 29 residential zip codes, there is a range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area. The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.5 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 5.0 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate to severe socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents

- There are barriers to accessing healthcare posed by housing, insurance, and culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease. High CNS scores in housing, culture, and insurance indicate a population that has low rates of home ownership, high rates of non-Caucasian residents, and/or a high percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency and a high percentage of uninsured and/or unemployed residents.
- ✓ There are three zip code areas, West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610), that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance, and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty), which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- ✓ Among the nine zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, between 27.7% and 50.2% of residents are uninsured, with seven zip code areas showing more than one in three residents uninsured. (national rate/state rate) Eight zip code areas show higher rates of residents with limited English language skills when compared to the entire BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%).

 \checkmark

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital

- ✓ The St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area shows a higher than average overall region weighted score (3.6), which is higher than the value seen for all of Pasco County (3.3) but it is lower than the value seen for all of Hillsborough County (3.7). All three areas are higher than the average for scale (3.0), indicating more than average number of barriers to healthcare access for the hospital service area and the counties included in the service area.
 - There are a total of 55 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. Of those 55 zips code areas, 29 show greater socio-economic barriers to healthcare access than the over all BayCare Health System (3.5), an additional 5 show greater than

average number of barriers for the scale (3.0), 3 show an average number of barriers, and only 18 show fewer than average number of barriers to healthcare access.

- ✓ There are three zip code areas, West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610), that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance, and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- There are 19 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional 19 with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).
- ✓ 38 of the 55 of the zip code areas (69.1%) in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area show unemployment rates above the national rate of 7.9%. Zip code area 33620 shows the highest unemployment rate for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area at 40.1%. But this is an outlier due to the fact that the University of South Florida is located in this zip code area. Zip code area 33605 shows the next highest unemployment rate at 19.9%, still more than double the state and national rates (8.5% and 7.9% respectively).
- There are many zip code areas that show high rates of uninsured individuals in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area, but zip code area 33605 shows the highest rate for the service area (50.2%). More than half of the individuals in this zip code area are uninsured.

St. Joseph's Hospital North

- ✓ The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area (3.0) shows a lower CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5). The scores 3.7 and 3.5 are above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is positioned in a county that has more barriers to healthcare access than the average service area. Among the seven zip code areas with above average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are two zip code areas (33613 and 33625) that score higher than the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
 - There are three zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills

than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional 4 (33613, 33625, 33647 and 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

- The unemployment rate for one zip code area (33613) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the rate for Pasco County (11.8%), two (34638 and 33559) are higher than Hillsborough county (10.3%), six more (33625, 33647, and 33624, 33549, 33544, 33556) are greater than Florida (8.5%) and one (33618) is greater than the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate in 33613 (14.7%).
- The uninsured rate for one zip code area in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%), Hillsborough County (20.5%), and Pasco County (18%). There are no zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%).
- There are three zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English language skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional four (33613, 33625, 33647, and 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

Zip	City	County	lnc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS	CHILDREN'S	MAIN	WOMEN'S	NORTH	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	5	Х	X	X		Х
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9	Х	Х	Х		Х
33610	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9	Х	Х	Х		Х
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.9	Х	Х	Х		Х
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.8	Х	Х	Х		Х
33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	4	5	5	5	4.7	Х	Х	Х		Х
33613	Forest Hills/	Hillsborough	5	4	5	5	5	4.7	Х	Х	Х	X	Х
33563	Plant City	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.6	Х				
33603	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	4	5	5	5	4.6	Х	Х	Х		Х
33614	Egypt Lake/Leto	Hillsborough	4	4	5	5	5	4.6	x	X	X		X
33523	Dade City	Pasco	4	5	5	5	4	4.5	X				

Table 2: St. Joseph's Hospitals Service Area CNS Indicators and CNS Scores

Zip	City	County	Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS	CHILDREN'S	MAIN	WOMEN'S	NORTH	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER
33602	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	3	5	4	5	4.3	C X	≥ X	≥ X	z	ото Х
33617	Tampa	Hillsborough	4	3	5	5	5	4.3	X	X	X		X
33534	Gibsonton	Hillsborough	3	4	5	5	4	4.2	X				
33570	Ruskin	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	3	4.2	Х				
33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough	3	3	5	5	5	4.2	Х	Х	Х		Х
33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough	3	3	5	4	5	4.1	Х	Х	Х		Х
33634	Татра	Hillsborough	3	3	5	4	5	4.1	Х	Х	Х		Х
33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough	3	3	4	5	5	4	Х	Х	Х		Х
33525	Dade City	Pasco	4	4	5	5	3	3.9	Х			_	
33527	Dover	Hillsborough	3	5	5	4	3	3.9	Х				
33566	Plant City	Hillsborough	2	4	5	5	4	3.9	Х				
33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	3	3	4	4	5	3.8	Х	X	X		Х
33578	Riverview	Hillsborough	3	2	5	4	5	3.7	Х		Х		
33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough	2	3	5	3	5	3.7	X	X	X	X	Х
33584	Seffner	Hillsborough	3	4	4	4	4	3.6	Х				Х
33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	3	1	5	5	5	3.6	Х	X	X		Х
33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	3	2	5	4	5	3.6	X	X	X		Х
33510	Brandon	Hillsborough	2	2	5	3	5	3.5	Х				Х
33511	Brandon	Hillsborough	2	2	5	3	5	3.4	Х		Х		X
33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	4	5	3.3	Х	X	X	X	X
33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough	2	2	5	4	4	3.3	Х	Х	Х		X
33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough	2	1	5	4	5	3.2	Х		Х	X	X
33559	Lutz	Pasco	1	2	5	3	4	3.1	Х			X	X
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	1	5	3	5	3	Х		X	X	Х
33621	MacDill A.F.B.	Hillsborough	3	2	5	1	5	3	Х				Х
34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	1	2	5	4	3	3	Х		X	X	Х
33549	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	2	4	4	3	2.9	Х			X	Х
33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	3	4	2.9	Х	Х	Х	X	Х
33545	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	2	1	5	2	4	2.8	Х				
33569	Riverview	Hillsborough	2	2	5	4	2	2.8	X				Х
33572	Apollo Beach	Hillsborough	1	3	5	3	2	2.8	X				
33576	San Antonio	Pasco	2	2	4	5	1	2.6	X				
33594	Valrico	Hillsborough	2	2	5	3	2	2.6	X				
33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	5	2	4	2.6	X	Х	X	Х	X
33543	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	1	1	5	3	2	2.5	X				X

Zip	City	County	Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS	CHILDREN'S	MAIN	WOMEN'S	NORTH	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER
33579	Riverview	Hillsborough	1	2	5	3	1	2.5	X				X
33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	4	2.5	X	Х	Х		X
34655	New Port Richey	Pasco	2	2	4	4	2	2.5	x				
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	2	4	2	2	2.3	Х			X	X
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	1	1	5	3	2	2.2	Х			X	
33547	Lithia	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1	Х				
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1	Х	X		X	X
34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	1	1	4	2	2	2	Х			X	
33596	Valrico	Hillsborough	1	1	4	2	1	1.8	Х				
St.	Joseph's Hospita	l Main Service Area*	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.1		Х			
St. Jose	ph's Women's H	ospital Service Area*	3.1	2.9	4.8	4.1	4.8	3.9			х		
St. Josep	St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center Service Area*		2.9	2.7	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.7					Х
St. Josep	oh's Children's Ho	ospital Service Area*	2.7	2.7	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	x				
St. J	oseph's Hospital	North Service Area*	1.9	1.6	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.0				x	

*Weighted Average

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas. 2012 Thomson Reuters. Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)²⁰

The Prevention Quality Indicators index (PQI) was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ model was applied to quantify the PQI within the BayCare Health System market and Florida. The PQI index identifies potentially avoidable hospitalizations for the benefit of targeting priorities and overall community health.

The quality indicator rates are derived from inpatient discharges by zip code using ICD diagnosis and procedure codes. There are 14 quality indicators. Lower index scores represent fewer admissions for each of the PQIs.

This study did not examined adult PQI rates that relate to St. Joseph's Hospital Main, St. Joseph's Women's Hospital, and St. Joseph's Hospital North. Below are the results as they relate to these st. Joseph's Hospital facilities:

²⁰ Tripp Umbach Independent Prevention Quality Indicator Analysis

St. Joseph's Hospital Main

- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows higher PQI rates for eight of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida, indicating areas of preventable conditions for the region. Specifically, the hospital service area shows a higher rate of hospitalization for all the PQI measures of diabetes, adult asthma, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and hypertension. The highest PQI difference between the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area and Florida is for Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients, which is the health condition that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area has the most potential for impact in the community.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows five PQI measures that are lower than the overall BayCare Health System service area and the state (Perforated Appendix, Dehydration, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Congestive Heart Failure and Low Birth Weight), indicating better prevention of these conditions in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main Hospital service area compared to the state.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows higher PQI rates for all of the Diabetes PQI measures than the state, Hillsborough County, and the overall BayCare Health System service area.
 - Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients
 - Diabetes Long-Term Complications
 - Diabetes Short-Term Complications
 - Uncontrolled Diabetes
- Other PQI measures in which the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a higher rate of preventable hospital admissions than the state are:
 - Bacterial Pneumonia
 - Urinary Tract Infection
 - Hypertension
 - Adult Asthma

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital

• The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows higher PQI rates for four of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida with the admission rate for Diabetes short-term admissions being slightly higher than Hillsborough and Pasco Counties and overall BayCare Health System service are as well, indicating an area of preventable condition for the region.

- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows ten PQI measures that are lower than the state (Perforated Appendix, Diabetes Long-Term Complications, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Hypertension, Congestive Heart Failure, Low Birth Weight, Dehydration, Bacterial Pneumonia, Urinary Tract Infection, and Angina Without Procedure), indicating better prevention of these conditions in the St. Joseph's Hospitals service area compared to the state.
- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows higher PQI rates for three of the Diabetes PQI measures than the state:
 - Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients
 - Diabetes Short-Term Complications
 - Uncontrolled diabetes
- The only other PQI measure in which the St. Joseph's Women's Hospitals service area shows a higher rate of preventable hospital admissions than the state is:
 - Adult Asthma

St. Joseph's Hospital North

The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows lower PQI rates for all of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the overall BayCare Health System service area, Hillsborough and Pasco counties and the state of Florida, indicating the service area has less hospitalizations for all measures of PQI.

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	BayCare Health System	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida		St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Service Area	
Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 1)	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.41	0.39	0.28
Perforated Appendix Admission Rate (PQI 2)	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.10
Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 3)	1.11	1.02	1.13	1.09	1.22	1.07	0.59
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	1.02	0.84	1.06	0.94	0.89	0.80	0.53

Table 4: St. Joseph's Hospitals PQI Rates by Facility Service Area

Tripp Umbach

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	BayCare Health System	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida		St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Service Area	
Disease Admission Rate (PQI 5)							
Hypertension Admission Rate (PQI 7)	0.47	0.42	0.53	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.35
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (PQI 8)	2.15	1.82	2.34	2.23	1.96	1.77	1.24
Low Birth Weight Rate (PQI 9)	3.05	0.72	3.36	3.19	0.43	0.59	0.31
Dehydration Admission Rate (PQI 10)	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.19
Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate (PQI 11)	1.34	1.19	1.13	1.22	1.31	1.21	0.95
Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate (PQI 12)	1.01	0.84	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.82	0.58
Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate (PQI 13)	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.09
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (PQI 14)	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.08
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (PQI 15)	0.57	0.52	0.60	0.51	0.61	0.54	0.37
Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients (PQI 16)	1.67	1.57	1.69	1.61	1.86	1.66	0.97

Demographic Profile – Key Findings:²¹

St. Joseph's Hospital Main

- The demographic trends for the service area show a younger, less educated, lowerincome population with greater diversity than the county, state, and nation.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area consists of 674,904 people. This population is expected to rise by 3.7% by 2017 to 699,905 people. The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area is slower than the projected growth for Florida as a whole and less than is projected for Hillsborough County.

²¹ Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

- ✓ The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows much higher rates of younger individuals (aged 0-24 years old) than Hillsborough County, Florida, and the U.S. At the same time, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows lower rates of older individuals (aged 55 + years old) than the county, state, and nation.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a lower average annual household income (\$60, 844) compared with Hillsborough County (\$64,627), Florida (\$62,685), and the U.S. (\$67,315) per household.
- ✓ A larger percentage (28%) of the households in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area make \$25,000 or less per year. This rate is much higher than the county (23.9%), state (25.4%), and national (23.8%) rates.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a greater than average percentage of black Non-Hispanic (19.2%) and Hispanic (29.3%) residents than Hillsborough County (16.6% and 26% respectively), Florida (15.3% and 23.4% respectively), and the U.S. (12.3% and 17% respectively).

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital

- The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger, better educated, earning an average income, and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.
- ✓ The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area consists of 844,697 people. This population is expected to increase by 6.1% by 2017.
- The projected increase in population for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (6.1%) is consistent with projections for the counties and state. In fact, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are expected to grow at a more rapid rate and while Florida's projected growth is slightly slower when compared with St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area.
- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows a higher percentage of women than men which is consistent with state and national trends.

St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center

- The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger, better educated, higher-income earning, and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.
- ✓ The St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center service area consists of 1,000,335 people. This population is expected to increase by 6.8% by 2017.
- The projected increase in population for the St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center service area (6.8%) is slightly slower than projections for the counties and state. In fact, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are expected to grow at a more rapid rate, while Florida's projected growth is slightly slower when compared with St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center service area.
- ✓ The St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center service area shows a higher percentage of women than men. This is consistent with state and national trends.

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital

The population in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area is projected to increase at a rate that is greater than Hillsborough County and the state but similar to the growth rate of Pasco County. The demographic trend of the service area shows a population that is younger, better-educated, earning an average income, and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.

St. Joseph's Hospital North

- The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger, bettereducated, higher-income earning, and at least as diversely populated when compared to the state and national population trends.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area consists of 362,022 people. This population is expected to rise by 11.2% by 2017 to 402,509 people. The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is more than double that of the state and is the highest growth rate seen in the BayCare Health System service area.
- Similar to Hillsborough County, the state, and national trends, the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a slightly higher percentage of women than men in 2012 and this rate is projected to remain the same through 2017.

- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows age representations closer to the national trends than the counties or state, with fewer seniors 55 to 65+ years old, and more residents between 35 and 54 years of age than the counties or state of Florida.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a much higher average annual household income (\$79,132) compared with Hillsborough County (\$64,627), Pasco County (\$52,074), Florida (\$62,685), and the U.S. (\$67,315) per household. The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a much greater percentage of residents with a bachelors degree or greater (38.8%) than Hillsborough County (28.4%), Pasco County (18.6%), Florida (25.5%), and the U.S. (27.8%).
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a racial demographic definition that is between the averages for Hillsborough and Pasco counties. The racial breakdown is more similar to that of the U.S. than either county (Hillsborough or Pasco or the state of Florida).

County Health Rankings – Key Findings:²²

Florida has 67 counties. Therefore, the rank scale for Florida is 1 to 67 (1 being the healthiest county and 67 being the most unhealthy). The median rank is 34.

- ✓ When compared to the countiest in the state, Hillsborough County ranks moderately healthy at 31 of 67 with Pasco county ranking more unhealthy at 45 of 67 counties in Florida.
- Most of the county health rankings for Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are not extreme (i.e., most healthy or most unhealthy).
- Hillsborough County consistently shows better county health rankings when compared to Pasco County with the exception of sexual activity.
- Pasco County is among the 10 best counties in the state for sexual activity, whereas Hillsborough County ranks among the bottom 20 counties in the state on the same measure.
- Hillsborough County has the highest teen birth rate (50 per 1,000 pop.) among females 15-19 years old when compared to Pasco County (41 per 1,000 pop.) and Florida (44 per 1,000 pop.).

²² Source: 2012 County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

- Hillsborough County shows two of the poorest rankings; 60 for the physical environment. and 66 for environmental quality (second worst in the state).
- Hillsborough County has the lowest mammography screening rate (67%) among female Medicare enrollees when compared to Pasco County (73%) and Florida (71%).

Disease Prevalence, Health Behaviors, and National Benchmarks

Data for disease prevalence and health behaviors were obtained from Healthy Tampa Bay and compared to national benchmarks set in Healthy People 2020.

HealthyTampaBay.com is a web-based source of population data and community health information. This site is provided by ONE BAY: Healthy Communities, an initiative focused on uniting the eight-county Tampa Bay region around a culture of health. This site follows the release of the How Healthy is Tampa Bay?: An Assessment of Our Region's Health report and includes over 100 indicators linked to real-time updates.

Healthy People 2020 provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. For three decades, Healthy People has established benchmarks and monitored progress over time in order to encourage collaborations across communities and sectors, empower individuals toward making informed health decisions, and measure the impact of prevention activities.

- The stated goal of Healthy People 2020 related to health insurance is to increase the proportion of persons with medical insurance (from 83.2% in 2008 to 100% by 2020).²³
 - Between 2008 and 2010, there was a decrease in the number of adults 18-64 years of age with health insurance in Hillsborough County (from 76.8% to 73.2%); whereas Pasco County saw an increase during the same period (from 71.7% to 74%).²⁴
 - According to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the proportion of persons under age 65 who had health (medical) insurance in the U.S. declined nearly 1.0% between 2001 and 2011 from 83.6% to 82.8% and varied by race and ethnicity.
- According to Healthy People 2020, 5.8% of persons nationally were unable to obtain or delayed needed dental care in 2010. The stated goal of Healthy People 2020 related to

²³ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=1&topic=Access%20to%20Health%20Service s&objective=AHS-1.1&anchor=11 (last updated: 3/28/2013) ²⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

dental care is to reduce the proportion of persons who are unable to obtain or delay in obtaining necessary dental care from 5.8% to 5.0% by 2020.

- ✓ In 2007, almost one in four adult residents in Pasco County (23.2%) and almost one in five adult residents in Hillsborough County (18.5%) reported not seeing a dentist in the previous year due to cost. Almost one in four women (24.4%) and 30.9% of 18-44 year olds in Pasco County and Black residents in Hillsborough County (25.5%) report not seeing a dentist in the past year due to cost. ²⁵
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 40 and over who reported having had a mammogram in the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 66% to 57.1%) and Pasco counties (from 63.9% to 63.3%).²⁶ According to the National Cancer Institute, women age 40 and over should have mammograms every one to two years.²⁷
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 18 and over who had a Pap smear in the previous year decreased in Hillsborough (from 64.4% to 56.6%) and Pasco counties (from 66.2% to 55.3%).²⁸ It is important to note that the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening for cervical cancer in women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every three years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every five years.²⁹
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of respondents aged 50 years and over who reported having had a blood stool test within the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 21.6% to 18.2%) and Pasco Counties (from 26.4% to 26.2%).³⁰ It is important to note that the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) using fecal occult blood testing (every year), sigmoidoscopy (every five years), and/or colonoscopy (every 10 years), in adults beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.³¹
- Low birth weight is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, 8.1% of babies born in the U.S. in 2010 were considered having a low

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ National Cancer Institute: Retrieved from: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/detection/mammograms (last updated 7/24/2012).

²⁸ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

²⁹ U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Retrieved from:

http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscerv.htm(last updated 6/2012)

³⁰ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

³¹ U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Retrieved from:

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/guidelines.htm#2 (last updated: 2/26/2013)

birth weight. The goal is to reduce this percentage by the year 2020 to 7.8% of live births nationally. $^{\rm 32}$

- Between 2009 and 2010, the percentage of births in which the newborn weighed less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces increased in Hillsborough county (from 8.6% to 9.1%); whereas Pasco County remained constant at 8.4% during the same period. Interestingly, Hillsborough County decreased between 2008 and 2009 and then increased again from 2009 to 2010.³³
- This assessment shows that in 2010, 17 zip code areas (33610-15.0, 33635-13.9, 33621-13.5, 33605-13.1, 33534-11.5, 33617-11.2, 33615-11.1, 33604-11.0, 33612-11.0, 33607-10.8, 33613-10.3, 33618-10.1, 33625-10.0, 33602-9.9, 33614-9.7, 33624-9.4, and 33556-9.3) had percentages of low birth weight babies higher than average for Hillsborough County (9.1%); Pasco County (8.4%) and the entire Tampa Bay region (8.6%). However, more recent data published on the Healthy Tampa Bay website shows a decrease from 2010 to 2011, which suggests those percentages may be lower as of 2011.³⁴ Also, African American residents are more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby than residents of other ethnicities in Hillsborough County (14.6%) and Pasco County (9.1%) with the next highest rate being among white residents (9.6%).³⁵
- Women 18+ are significantly more likely to visit the emergency room due to urinary tract infections than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (146.5 and 24.3 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (193.0 and 29.2 per 10,000 pop. respectively). Similarly, women are twice as likely to be hospitalized due to urinary tract infections than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (32.7 and 15.3 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (29.9 and 13.6 per 10,000 pop. respectively). African American residents visit the emergency room and are hospitalized for urinary tract infections at a rate that is greater than residents of other ethnicities in Hillsborough County. There are 25 zip codes in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that show a higher than the average Tampa Bay Area hospitalization rate (22.5 per 10,000 pop.) for urinary tract infections (33605-39.0,

³² Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=26&topic=Maternal,%20Infant,%20and%20C hild%20Health&objective=MICH-8.1&anchor=92105 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

³³ Source: 2012 Kids Count; The Annie E. Casey Foundation

³⁴ Note: Every decennial census year, the U.S. Census Bureau alters census tract boundaries to coincide with the updated population figures. In the CHARTS vital statistics query systems, where census tract data is available, any year previous to 2011 will use 2000 census tract boundaries, and any data from 2011 onward will use the 2010 census tract boundaries. Data from like-numbered census tracts may not be comparable between the 2000 and 2010 tract boundaries. Source: CHARTS Vital Statistics Query Systems

http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQuery/Birth/BirthRpt.aspx

³⁵ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

33610-35.3, 33607-34.7, 33612-34.3, 33602-32.6, 33603-32.5, 33566-31.8, 33563-31.2, 33615-31.0, 33614-30.9, 33616-30.8, 33619-30.5, 33611-30.2, 33569-29.1, 33604-28.8, 33511-28.3, 33613-28.2, 33525-27.8, 33523-27.1, 33634-26.1, 33570-25.8, 33609-25.2, 33584-25.0, 33594-25.0, and 33635-24.8 per 10,000 pop.) and 13 zip codes with higher than average ER visit rates (102.1 per 10,000 pop.) for urinary tract infections (33610-170.9, 33605-170.6, 33563-161.8, 33604-136.5, 33607-136.1, 33566-135.7, 33603-134.1, 33612-126.6, 33619-120.5, 33525-113.8, 33523-108.1, 33614-107.6, and 33534-105.9 per 10,000 pop.).³⁶

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020: The age-adjusted hospitalization rate for COPD among persons 45+ years old was 56.0 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 50.1 per 10,000 pop. nationally.³⁷ Additionally, the age adjusted emergency department visits for COPD among persons 45+ years old was 81.7 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year list or reduce this rate by the year 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 57.3 per 10,000 pop. nationally.³⁸
 - Between 2007 and 2011, the average annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease increased in Hillsborough (from 27.4 to 33.4 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco counties (from 31.6 to 37.3 per 10,000 pop.), with White, non-Hispanic residents in Pasco County having a rate that is twice as high as any other ethnicity. ³⁹
 - Between 2009 and 2011, there were 23 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that showed higher than the Tampa Bay area average (32.7 per 10,000 pop.) hospitalization rates for COPD (33534-84.0, 33563-67.0, 33612-54.2, 33619-52.5, 33569-51.5, 33605-51.4, 33604-48.9, 33527-47.9, 33610-45.7, 33584-44.2, 33602-42.9, 33603-42.7, 33525-41.9, 33570-41.6, 33566-41.5, 33613-40.8, 33607-39.5, 33615-39.5, 33635-38.5, 33616-36.8, 33614-35.2, 33523-34.3 and 33611-34.1 per 10,000 pop.). There were 14 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that showed higher than the Tampa Bay area average (14.6 per 10,000 pop.) ER visit rates for COPD (33534-44.3, 33612-32.2, 33563-31.9,

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=36&topic=Respiratory%20Diseases&objectiv e=RD-11&anchor=244 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

³⁸ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=36&topic=Respiratory%20Diseases&objectiv e=RD-12&anchor=245 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

³⁹ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

33604-24.1, 33602-21.2, 33525-20.6, 33566-19.8, 33570-19.6, 33605-19.6, 33527-18.2, 33613-17.6, 33607-16.4, 33619-16.4, and 33584-16.2 per 10,000 pop.).⁴⁰

- Between 2007 and 2011, the emergency room visit rate due to bacterial pneumonia has increased steadily in Hillsborough (from 11.1 to 12.7 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco Counties (from 13.0 to 13.5 per 10,000 pop.). African American residents in Hillsborough County are the most likely to visit the emergency room and be hospitalized (19.6 per 10,000 pop.) due to bacterial pneumonia than residents of other ethnicities in either county (>14.9 per 10,000 pop.). There are 28 zip codes in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that show a rate higher than the average Tampa Bay Area hospitalization rate (25.1 per 10,000 pop.) for bacterial pneumonia (33563-47.6, 33612-44.1, 33566-43.7, 33616-41.2, 33610-39.3, 33607-39.1, 33605-38.2, 33527-36.6, 33614-36.6, 33604-36.1, 33569-35.5, 33613-34.4, 33611-33.7, 33619-32.2, 33625-31.7, 33603-30.1, 33602-29.6, 33609-29.6, 33510-28.5, 33534-28.2, 33584-28.2, 33548-26.9, 33594-26.7, 33634-26.7, 33547-26.3, 33525-26.1, 33511-26.0, and 33570-25.8 per 10,000 pop.) and 14 zip codes with higher than average ER visit rates (13.5 per 10,000 pop.) for bacterial pneumonia (33605-27.0, 33563-25.2, 33604-21.5, 33610-21.4, 33607-21.0, 33566-19.1, 33614-18.8, 33603-18.7, 33612-18.6, 33619-17.5, 33525-15.9, 33534-15.4, 33613-14.1, and 33602-14.0 per 10,000 pop.).⁴¹
- Between 2007 and 2011, emergency room visits related to congestive heart failure have increased in Hillsborough County (from 2.1 to 2.9 per 10,000 pop.), while Pasco County has seen a decrease during the same period (from 2.3 to 2.1 per 10,000 pop.). There are 24 zip codes in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals that show a higher than average for the Tampa Bay Area hospitalization rate (30.6 per 10,000 pop.) due to congestive heart failure (33605-72.4, 33607-51.1, 33563-46.1, 33612-45.4, 33619-44.5, 33534-44.1, 33604-44.0, 33525-43.6, 33569-43.5, 33523-43.2, 33602-42.7, 33610-41.3, 33613-41.3, 33603-40.9, 33570-40.5, 33611-40.5, 33616-39.8, 33615-37.6, 33543-36.8, 33614-33.8, 33634-33.8, 33511-33.3, 33635-33.2, and 33606-33.1 per 10,000 pop.) and 14 zip codes with higher than average ER visit rates (3.1 per 10,000 pop.) due to congestive heart failure (33605-8.2, 33563-6.4, 33607-6.3, 33566-6.2, 33604-5.9, 33619-5.9, 33610-5.8, 33603-4.9, 33556-4.7, 33602-4.7, 33558-4.3, 33634-4.0, 33612-3.9, and 33625-3.9 per 10,000 pop.). In Hillsborough County, African American residents visit the emergency room for congestive heart failure at three times the rate (7.5 per 10,000 pop. with the next highest rate being for White, non-Hispanic residents 2.9 per 10,000 pop.) as residents of other ethnicities and hospitalized at almost twice the rate as residents of other ethnicities (56.8 per 10,000 pop.

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid.

with the next highest rate being for White, non-Hispanic residents at 31.6 per 10,000 pop.).

- The death rate related to diabetes is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted death rate nationally was 70.7 per 100,000 pop. in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate to 65.8 per 100,000 pop. nationally by the year 2020.
 - Between 2007 and 2010, the percent of adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes increased in Hillsborough (from 7.0% to 11.7%) and Pasco Counties (from 8.4 % to 8.5%). One in five African American (20.9%) and Hispanic (20.1%) residents are diagnosed with diabetes at a rate that is more than double residents of other ethnicities. As a result, African American and Hispanic residents have higher rates across all measures of diabetes. More recent data suggests that African American residents have experienced a decrease in 2011 in the age-adjusted death rate in Hillsborough County to 37.5 per 100,000 pop.⁴⁴
 - There are 22 zip codes that register higher than the Tampa Bay average hospitalization rates (21.5 per 10,000 pop.) for adults 18+ years old between 2009 and 2011 (33605-59.0, 33612-55.5, 33610-51.7, 33619-44.8, 33603-44.1, 33563-42.7, 33604-42.5, 33602-37.8, 33607-35.6, 33525-33.1, 33613-32.3, 33534-31.3, 33614-27.6, 33617-27.6, 33634-26.3, 33569-25.4, 33611-25.3, 33510-24.7, 33616-24.3, 33615-23.7, 33566-22.2, and 33523-21.8 per 10,000 pop.); 15 above the average (6.7 per 10,000 pop.) for short-term complications of diabetes (33612-18.7, 33605-15.2, 33603-13.8, 33619-12.9, 33610-12.7, 33604-11.3, 33534-10.2, 33563-9.0, 33613-8.9, 33525-8.8, 33602-8.7, 33547-7.9, 33616-7.9, 33569-7.7, and 33607-7.6 per 10,000 pop.); 21 above the average (11.8 per 10,000 pop.) for long-term complications of diabetes (33605-31.5, 33610-30.6, 33563-30.4, 33612-28.1, 33619-24.1, 33603-22.9, 33604-22.8, 33607-21.5, 33602-20.8, 33613-17.2, 33525-16.9, 33611-16.9, 33617-16.8, 33534-16.5, 33634-16.4, 33614-15.7, 33616-14.6, 33510-14.5, 33569-14.1, 33523-13.0, and 33635-12.3 per 10,000 pop.); 17 above the average (19.0 per 10,000 pop.) for ER visit rate due to diabetes (33605-59.0, 33610-47.6, 33607-46.8, 33612-46.0, 33563-43.0, 33603-41.9, 33604-40.8, 33602-35.1, 33619-33.8, 33613-29.7, 33614-29.0, 33525-28.5, 33617-26.6, 33566-25.8, 33616-

⁴² Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁴³ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=8&topic=Diabetes&objective=D-3&anchor=346 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁴⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

21.5, 33534-20.7, and 33615-20.3 per 10,000 pop.). Zip code-level data related to the ER visit rate due to uncontrolled diabetes (2.1 per 10,000 pop.) was not available for most of the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals, though nine zip code areas showed higher than average rates (33605-7.1, 33612-6.4, 33610-5.1, 33615-5.0, 33607-4.6, 33563-4.4, 33613-4.4, 33603-4.3, and 33614-4.1 per 10,000 pop.).⁴⁵

- Pediatric asthma is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the hospitalization rate for asthma among children less than five years old was 41.4 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 18.1 per 10,000 pop. nationally.⁴⁶ Additionally, the Emergency department visits for asthma among children less than five years old was 132.8 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 95.6 per 10,000 pop. nationally.⁴⁷
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students with known asthma increased in Pasco (from 18.7% to 20.7%) and Hillsborough Counties (from 17.5% to 18.7%).
 - The emergency department visit rate for pediatric asthma has been second highest in Hillsborough County when compared to the surrounding counties. Hillsborough County consistently shows higher emergency room visit and hospitalization rates due to asthma when compared to Pasco County. Children 0-4 years old visit the emergency room due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough County than any other age group in Hillsborough or Pasco Counties, with 0-4 year olds in Pasco County being the second most likely (76.5 per 10,000 pop.). Between 2007 and 2011, the emergency department visits for asthma among children 0-17 years old in Hillsborough County increased from 79.6 to 88.7 per 10,000 pop. Between 2009 and 2011, the emergency department visits for asthma among children 0-4 years old in Hillsborough County was 132.2 per 10,000 pop. Male children in Hillsborough and Pasco counties are more likely than female children under the age of 18 to visit the emergency room and be hospitalized due to pediatric asthma. African American children visit the emergency room due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough County (172.8 per 10,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity with Hispanic children being the next highest rate (96.8 per 10,000 pop.). Between 2009 and 2011, there was 16 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (93.3 per 10,000 pop.) emergency room visit rates for

⁴⁵ Ibid

⁴⁶ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=36&topic=Respiratory%20Diseases&objectiv e=RD-2.1&anchor=234284 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

pediatric asthma (33605-244.8, 33607-218.1, 33603-182.0, 33612-166.6, 33610-166.4, 33614-158.4, 33604-157.2, 33621-150.3, 33602-150.2, 33613-148.8, 33619-132.7, 33617-125.4, 33615-124.7, 33634-122.8, 33616-115.5 and 33523-93.5 per 10,000 pop.). ⁴⁸

- The hospitalization rate for pediatric asthma has also been second highest in Hillsborough County when compared to the surrounding counties. Between 2007 and 2011, the hospitalization rates for asthma among children 0-17 years old in Hillsborough County increased slightly from 17.3 to 17.8 per 10,000 pop. Between 2009 and 2011, the hospitalization rate for asthma among children 0-4 years old in Hillsborough County was 33.7 per 10,000 pop. African American children are hospitalized due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough County (31.8 per 10,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity with Hispanic children being the next highest rate (15.5 per 10,000 pop.). Between 2009 and 2011, there was 12 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (18.6 per 10,000 pop.) hospitalization rates for pediatric asthma (33605-52.3, 33607-42.3, 33604-35.9, 33610-34.2, 33614-30.3, 33615-28.3, 33602-25.6, 33603-24.4, 33616-24.0, 33612-23.3, 33634-22.9, and 33619-21.5 per 10,000 pop.).
- Adult asthma is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate for asthma among children and adults 5 to 64 years old was 11.1 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 8.6 per 10,000 pop. nationally.⁴⁹ Additionally, the age-adjusted emergency department visits for asthma among children and adults five to 64 years old was 57.0 per 10,000 pop. in 2007. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 49.7 per 10,000 pop. nationally.⁵⁰
 - Between 2007 and 2010, the percent of adults reporting having been diagnosed with asthma increased in Pasco (from 7.2% to 10.2%) and Hillsborough counties (from 6.9% to 8.6%). Women are almost three times more likely than their male counterparts to report having been told by a healthcare provider that they currently have asthma in Hillsborough (12.6% and 4.4% respectively) and Pasco Counties (16% and 3.8% respectively).

⁴⁸ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁴⁹ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=36&topic=Respiratory%20Diseases&objectiv e=RD-2.2&anchor=234285 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁵⁰ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=36&topic=Respiratory%20Diseases&objectiv e=RD-3.2&anchor=235288 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

- The emergency department visit rate for adult asthma has been second highest in Hillsborough County when compared to the surrounding counties. Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults reporting having been diagnosed with asthma increased in Hillsborough County (from 6.9% to 8.6%) and Pasco County (from 7.2% to 10.2%). Women are twice as likely to visit the emergency room than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (44.9 and 21.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (45.1 and 18.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively). African American residents of all ages visit the emergency room due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough County (91.7 per 10,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity. Between 2007 and 2011, the emergency department visits for adult asthma among persons 18+ years old in Hillsborough County increased from 30.7 to 33.7 per 10,000 pop. Between 2009 and 2011, there were 16 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (35.5 per 10,000 pop.) emergency room visit rates for adult asthma (33612-75.0, 33605-71.1, 33610-69.0, 33603-65.6, 33604-63.9, 33614-54.0, 33607-53.9, 33613-50.8, 33619-48.9, 33563-48.0, 33634-42.7, 33534-42.1, 33617-40.3, 33602-40.2, 33566-39.0, and 33615-38.1 per 10,000 pop.). ⁵¹
- Between 2007 and 2011, the hospitalization rate for adult asthma in Hillsborough County has historically been the highest when compared to surrounding counties and increased slightly from 13.7 to 14.7 per 10,000 pop. African American residents are hospitalized due to asthma at a slightly greater rate in Hillsborough County (24.1 per 10,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity, with Hispanic residents being the next highest rate (18.3 per 10,000 pop.). Between 2009 and 2011, there was 17 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (13.6 per 10,000 pop.) hospitalization rates for adult asthma (33605-45.0, 33607-28.7, 33610-28.4, 33604-27.5, 33602-26.8, 33619-26.4, 33612-25.5, 33603-24.7, 33614-22.3, 33616-22.1, 33634-20.2, 33534-19.5, 33525-19.4, 33617-18.6, 33615-17.2, 33563-15.3, and 33635-14.9per 10,000 pop.).⁵²
- Hypertension is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted percentage of adults 18+ years old with hypertension was 29.9% between 2005 and 2008. The goal is to reduce this percentage by the year 2020 to 26.9% nationally.⁵³

⁵¹ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=21&topic=Heart%20Disease%20and%20Stroke&objective=HDS-5.1&anchor=513961(last updated: 3/28/2013).

- Between 2007 and 2011, the annual age-adjusted emergency room visit rate for persons 18+ years old experiencing dehydration increased in Hillsborough County (from 7.1 to 10.8 per 10,000 pop). and Pasco County (from 7.8 to 9.6 per 10,000 pop.) with residents 85+ being the most likely to visit the emergency room due to dehydration (32.3 and 21.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively). However, during the same period (2007 to 2011), the annual ageadjusted hospitalization rate for persons 18+ years old experiencing dehydration decreased in Hillsborough County (from 7.9 to 6.8 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco County (from 8.0 to 7.0 per 10,000 pop.), with residents 85+ years old being the most likely to be hospitalized due to dehydration (61.4 and 54.2 per 10,000 pop. respectively). Between 2009 and 2011, there were 29 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (6.5 per 10,000 pop.) ER visit rates for dehydration (33603-22.9, 33610-20.8, 33607-20.1, 33604-19.9, 33619-16.1, 33614-15.8, 33605-15.4, 33556-14.2, 33612-14.2, 33548-13.0, 33558-12.9, 33569-12.7, 33624-12.6, 33625-12.5, 33525-12.2, 33510-11.9, 33602-11.9, 33584-11.8, 33635-11.8, 33613-11.7, 34639-11.6, 34638-11.3, 33615-10.9, 33616-10.9, 33618-10.3, 33549-10.1, 33511-10.0, 33523-10.0, and 33617-9.6 per 10,000 pop.) and 22 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (6.5 per 10,000 pop.) hospitalization rate for dehydration (33525-12.2, 33616-12.2, 33606-11.6, 33569-10.4, 33534-9.9, 33605-9.9, 33602-9.8, 33610-9.8, 33607-8.5, 33611-8.5, 33619-8.4, 33584-8.1, 33629-7.8, 33566-7.7, 33511-7.6, 33570-7.4, 33615-7.4, 33572-7.2, 33603-7.2, 33634-7.2, 33594-7.1, and 33523-7.0 per 10,000 pop.).⁵⁴
- The death rate related to strokes is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted death rate nationally was 39.1 per 100,000 pop. in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 33.8 per 100,000 pop. nationally.⁵⁵
 - While the death rate due to a stroke has decreased between 2008 and 2010 in Hillsborough (from 36.2 to 30.9 per 100,000 pop) and Pasco Counties (from 28.3 to 26.4 per 100,000 pop.), Black residents are at a greater risk of stroke-related death than any other ethnicity in the tri-county area. Women are at a slightly greater risk of death related to a stroke than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (31.3 and 30 per 100,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (28.1 and 23.7 per 100,000

⁵⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁵⁵ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=21&topic=Heart%20Disease%20and%20Stro ke&objective=HDS-3&anchor=509 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

pop. respectively). In Pasco County, Hispanic residents are at a greater risk of stroke related death (35 per 100,000 pop.).⁵⁶

- The death rate related to coronary heart disease is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted death rate nationally was 113.6 per 100,000 pop. in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 100.8 per 100,000 pop. nationally.⁵⁷
 - While the death rate for Coronary Heart disease has decreased in Hillsborough (120.9 to 108.3 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasco (119.2 to 105.3 per 100,000 pop.), African American residents have greater death rates (151 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity in the County. Additionally, men in both counties have a death rate that is two times as high as the women.
- African American residents in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties tend to show worse outcomes for health with increased prevalence across many indicators (heart disease, obesity, congestive heart failure, bacterial pneumonia, diabetes, urinary tract infections, cancer, asthma, low birth weight, teen births, infant mortality, preterm births, stroke, motor vehicle accident, influenza and pneumonia-related deaths, dental healthcare, etc.). Similarly, Hispanic residents have poor health outcomes for stroke, diabetes, asthma, and teen births.
- Pre-term live births (less than 37 weeks gestation) are a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the percentage of total pre-term live births nationally was 12.0% in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 11.4% nationally.⁵⁸
 - While the percentage of pre-term births has decreased in Hillsborough County between 2009 and 2011 (from 13.4% to 13.1%), the rate is higher than the national average. Additionally, African American residents in Hillsborough County give birth to pre-term babies more often (16.8%) than any other racial group.⁵⁹ In 2010, there were 22 zip

⁵⁶ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁵⁷ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=21&topic=Heart%20Disease%20and%20Stro ke&objective=HDS-2&anchor=604 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁵⁸ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=26&topic=Maternal,%20Infant,%20and%20C hild%20Health&objective=MICH-9.1&anchor=93911 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁵⁹ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals with higher than the Tampa Bay area average (12.9%) pre-term births (33621-16.2%, 33625-16.2%, 33613-16.0%, 33534-15.9%, 33605-15.9%, 33604-15.8%, 33610-15.8%, 33556-15.7%, 33612-15.6%, 33615-15.2%, 33609-14.8%, 33607-14.5%, 33572-14.4%, 33614-14.1%, 33619-14.0%, 133635-13.9%, 33523-13.7%, 33602-13.7%, 33549-13.6%, 34639-13.6%, 33617-12.8%, and 33618-12.8%).

- Hillsborough County consistently shows a higher rate of births to females aged 15-19 years when compared to Pasco County. While the birth rate for this age group has decreased between 2008 and 2010 in Hillsborough County (from 48.8 to 39.2 per 1,000 live births) and Pasco County (from 40.3 to 29.7 per 1,000 births), African American and Hispanic residents display higher teen birth rates than other ethnicities in both counties (less than 33.7 per 1,000 live births).⁶⁰
- Infant mortality is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the infant (less than 1 year) mortality rate nationally was 6.6 per 1,000 live births in 2008. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 6.0 per 1,000 live births nationally.⁶¹
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate decreased between 2008 and 2009 in Pasco County (from 6.0 to 5.3 per 1,000 live births) and then increased again between 2009 and 2010 (from 5.3 to 6.2 per 1,000 live births). Hillsborough County exhibited the opposite trend when compared to Pasco County. Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate increased between 2008 and 2009 from 8.0 to 9.5 per 1,000 live births and decreased again from 2009 to 2010 (from 9.5 to 7.4 per 1,000 live births). African American residents show an infant mortality rate that is two times any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (14.3 and >6.4 per 1,000 live births respectively) and Pasco County (18.2 and >9.3 per 1,000 live births respectively).⁶²
- Cancer is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted death rate overall for cancer nationally was 172.8 per 100,000 pop. in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 160.6 per 100,000

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=26&topic=Maternal,%20Infant,%20and%20C hild%20Health&objective=MICH-1.3&anchor=85899 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁶² Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

pop. nationally, breast cancer (22.1 per 100,000 pop.) goal of 20.6 per 100,000 pop., lung cancer (47.6 per 100,000 pop.) 2020 goal of 45.5. $^{\rm 63}$

- ✓ With an age-adjusted death rate for all cancers at 170.5 per 100,000 pop.; Hillsborough County is above the Healthy People 2020 goal. However, African American residents in Hillsborough County show an age-adjusted death rate due to cancer (184.1 per 100,000 pop.) that is slightly higher than any other racial group in the county (white residents show the next highest rate at 169.2 per 100,000 pop.) and higher than the national rate. Men are more likely to die from cancer than women in Hillsborough County (207.7 and 141.9 per 100,000 pop. respectively).
- Hillsborough County consistently shows higher death rates due to breast cancer when compared to Pasco county. Between 2005 and 2008, there was an increase in the incidence rate for breast cancer in Hillsborough (from 112.5 to 117.4 per 100,000 pop) and Pasco counties (from 106.2 to 107.7 per 100,000 pop.). Black women show a higher death rate due to breast cancer than any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (35.1 and >22.0 per 100,000 pop. respectively) when compared to any other ethnicity in Hillsborough or Pasco Counties.
- Men are at a greater risk of death due to lung cancer than their female counterparts in Hillsborough County (65.9 and 37.0 per 100,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco County (67.1 and 48.8 per 100,000 pop. respectively).
- Between 2005 and 2008, the cervical cancer incidence rate decreased in Pasco County (from 9.7 to 9.0 per 100,000 pop.), while increasing slightly in Hillsborough county (from 8.3 to 8.8 per 100,000 pop.) during the same period.
- Between 2006 and 2008, there was an increase the age-adjusted incidence rate for oral cavity and pharynx cancer in Hillsborough County (from 13.6 to 13.9 per 100,000 pop.); while Pasco County remained constant (13.2 per 100,000 pop.).
- While the death rate for prostate cancer has decreased between 2007 and 2010 in Hillsborough (from 21.2 to 20.1 per 100,000 pop.), the incidence has increased (from 135.3 to 136.9 per 100,000 males) and in Pasco County (from 16.5 to 13.5 per 100,000 pop.), African American residents have greater death rates (42.3 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity in the County (>21.4 per 100,000 pop.).⁶⁴

⁶³ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=5&topic=Cancer&objective=C-1&anchor=318 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁶⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

- The suicide rate is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, the age-adjusted death rate due to suicide nationally was 12.1 per 100,000 pop. in 2010. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 10.2 per 100,000 pop. nationally.⁶⁵
 - Between 2009 and 2010, there was a decrease in the age-adjusted death rate due to suicide in Hillsborough County (from 14.8 to 11.9 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasco County (from 21.3 to 19.7). Hillsborough and Pasco Counties bother show higher suicide rates than the nation. White residents are more than three times as likely to commit suicide (13.2 per 100,000 pop.) than any other racial group (African American residents are the next highest rate in Hillsborough County at 4.3 per 100,000 pop. and Hispanic residents in Pasco County at 7.9 per 100,000 pop.).
- Tuberculosis is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020: There were 4.9 new cases per 100,000 pop. nationally in 2005. The goal is to reduce this rate by the year 2020 to 1.0 per 100,000 pop. nationally.
 - Hillsborough county shows an incidence rate twice that of any other county in the study area. Between 2009 and 2010, the tuberculosis incidence rate increased in Hillsborough (from 6.9 to 7.2 per 100,000 pop.), while Pasco County saw a decrease during the same period (from 2.3 to 1.4 per 100,000 pop).⁶⁸
- Between 2009 and 2010, Hillsborough (from 90.5% to 90.9%) and Pasco (from 92.1% to 92.7%) Counties saw an increase in the percentage of enrolled kindergarten students that have received all required immunizations (i.e., 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 2+ MMR, 2+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician documented varicella disease). While immunization rates continued to increase in Pasco County between 2010 and 2011 (from 92.7% to 93.5%), Hillsborough County saw a decline (from 90.9% to 89.7%) during the same period.
- The Incidence rate for STD's has historically been higher in Hillsborough County and has increased for Chlamydia and syphilis.

⁶⁵ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=28&topic=Mental%20Health%20and%20Mental%20Disorders&objective=MHMD-1&anchor=124 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁶⁶ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁶⁷ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=23&topic=Immunization%20and%20Infectiou s%20Diseases&objective=IID-29&anchor=557 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁶⁸ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

- Tobacco use is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, 19.3% of adults 18+ years old reported cigarette smoking in 2010. The goal is to reduce this percentage by the year 2020 to 12.0% of persons nationally.⁶⁹
 - Between 2007 and 2010, Hillsborough County (from 22.1% to 19.7%) and Pasco County (from 30.4% to 21.0%) saw a decrease in the number of residents that smoke. Slightly more females report smoking cigarettes than men in Hillsborough County (22.5% and 16.7% respectively) and Pasco County (22.7% and 19.1% respectively). Also, 45-64 year olds are more likely (31%) to report smoking in Pasco County than any other age group in any other county in the tri-county area. Also in Pasco County, Hispanic residents are more likely to report smoking than any other race in Hillsborough or Pasco counties. ⁷⁰
- Substance abuse is a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020:
 - > 8.4% of teens age 12-17 years reported binge drinking in 2010.⁷¹
 - 4.3% of persons 12+ years old nationally reported non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in the previous year.⁷²
 - 7.4% of adolescents 12-17 years old nationally reported using marijuana in the previous 30 days in 2011.⁷³
 - Pasco County shows higher rates of alcohol consumption in general than Hillsborough County. Between 2007 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of adults who reported heavy or binge drinking during the previous 30-day period in Pasco County (from 15.7% to 20%) with men being more than two times more likely than women in Pasco County (27.3% and 13.4% respectively) and more than one in four residents that are 18-44 years old (30.3%) reporting heavy or binge drinking

⁶⁹ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=41&topic=Tobacco%20Use&objective=TU-1.1&anchor=285350 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁷⁰ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁷¹ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=40&topic=Substance%20Abuse&objective=S A-14.4&anchor=260957 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁷² Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=40&topic=Substance%20Abuse&objective=S A-19.1&anchor=277340 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁷³ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=40&topic=Substance%20Abuse&objective=S A-13.2&anchor=276952 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

within the last 30 days. There was a decrease in binge drinking Hillsborough County (from 19.6% to 16%) during the same period.

- Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row at least one time during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 20.1% to 22.4%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 23.7% to 18.5%) during the same period. Similarly, the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 40.2% to 41.2%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 42% to 39.3%) during the same period.
- The service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals has 12 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals showing above the Tampa Bay average (24.0 per 10,000 pop.) emergency room visits due to alcohol abuse (33602-62.8, 33604-40.3, 33603-37.9, 33612-35.7, 33607-34.5, 33605-30.3, 33613-29.7, 33534-28.1, 33606-25.5, 33548-25.2, 33615-25.1, and 33611-24.6 per 10,000 pop.).⁷⁴
- Men are also more likely to be hospitalized due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse. Between 2007 and 2011, hospitalization rates due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse have increased consistently in Hillsborough (from 7.6 to 8.7 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco Counties (from 5.9 to 7.9 per 10,000 pop.), with Pasco County showing the greatest increase in the tri-county study area. Between 2007 and 2011, hospitalization rates related to alcohol have increased consistently in Hillsborough County (from 7.6 to 8.7 per 10,000 pop.), with 20 zip code areas in the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals showing above the Tampa Bay average (8.5 per 10,000 pop.) hospitalization rates (33606-19.0, 33548-18.7, 33602-17.5, 33534-15.2, 33605-14.3, 33611-13.7, 33603-13.6, 33609-13.6, 33584-11.7, 33615-11.5, 33604-11.2, 33570-11.1, 33525-10.8, 33613-10.8, 33612-10.5, 33594-10.0, 33629-10.0, 33569-9.7, 33610-9.4, and 33607-8.9 per 10,000 pop.).
- Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough (from 18.6% to 21.9%) and Pasco Counties (from 19.5% to 21.1%).⁷⁶
- Nutrition and weight status are national issues being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020:

⁷⁴ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁷⁵ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

⁷⁶ Ibid.

- 35.7% of persons 20+ years were obese in 2010. The goal is to reduce this percentage by the year 2020 to 30.5% of persons nationally.⁷⁷
- 31.6% of adults 18+ years old nationally are not engaging in any leisure-time physical activity in 2011.⁷⁸
- The rate of adults who eat **fruits and vegetables** in Hillsborough County has increased from 2002-2007 (23.2% to 26.1%). Men (18.8%) are much less likely to eat fruits and vegetables than women (33.1%) in Hillsborough County.
- Approximately one in four females do not participate in any leisure-time physical activities in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. Females are slightly more likely to be sedentary than men in Hillsborough County (27.4% and 23.0% respectively). Between 2002 and 2007, Hillsborough and Pasco counties saw a decrease in leisure-time physical activity (from 27.4% to 25.3%).
- Between 2008 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of high school students that did not have sufficient vigorous physical activity in Pasco County (from 37.5% to 39.2%). While the number of Hillsborough County high school students that did not have sufficient vigorous physical activity decreased during the same period (from 44.6% to 41.0%), there is a greater percentage than the other counties.
- Between 2007 and 2010, the obesity rate rose in Pasco County almost 9%, whereas Hillsborough County increased only slightly (<1%) during the same period. More than one in four females (26.3%) and almost one in four males (24.2%) in Hillsborough and Pasco (30%) Counties are considered obese. Black residents are almost twice as likely to be obese in Hillsborough County (47.6% and >25.7% respectively). 18-44 year olds and seniors 65+ years old are more likely to be obese in Pasco County. Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who are obese increased in Pasco (from 10% to 11.4%) and Hillsborough Counties (from 9.5% to 11.7%). Between 2006 and 2010, the percentage of children aged 2-4 living in households with an income less than 200% of the federal poverty level who are obese increased in Hillsborough County (from 13.6% to 14.1%), approximately 2% more than Pasco County, which decreased during the same period.

⁷⁷ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=29&topic=Nutrition%20and%20Weight%20St atus&objective=NWS-9&anchor=141 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁷⁸ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=33&topic=Physical%20Activity&objective=P A-1&anchor=200 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults who are overweight remained the same in Hillsborough County at 39.4% while the rate increased in Pasco (from 35.5% to 38.5%). Conversely, women are less likely to be overweight than men in Hillsborough County (30.8% and 48.2% respectively) and Pasco County (29.4% and 47.9% respectively).
- Pasco County has historically shown greater death rates due to motor vehicle collisions when compared to Hillsborough County. Between 2009 and 2010, the death rate due to motor vehicle collisions in Hillsborough County increased (11.5 to 13.4 per 100,000 pop.) with the death rate for men being more than twice that of women (19.4 to 7.7 per 100,000 pop.), while Pasco County saw a decrease during the same period (from 22.6 to 15.5 per 100,000). African American residents have a greater death rate (34.2 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity (>15.9 per 100,000 pop.) in the county. Additionally, men in Pasco County have a death rate that is two times as high as the women (20.8 to 10.3 per 100,000 pop.). Motorcycle fatalities increased in Pasco county from 8 to 15 between 2009 and 2010.
- Between 2008 and 2010, Pasco County has shown consistently higher death rates for unintentional injuries (74.8 to 74.2 per 100,000 pop.) when compared to Pinellas (56.9 to 58.1 per 100,000 pop.) and Hillsborough (50.7 to 52 per 100,000 pop.).
- Between 2009 and 2010, the number of bicyclists killed in traffic collisions in Hillsborough County doubled from 6 to 12 and the number of motorcycle fatalities doubled in Pasco County from 8 to 15 during the same period.

2012 Kids Count – Key Findings:

- In 2010, Hillsborough County showed the highest rates of births to mothers that received early prenatal care (86.5%) when compared with Pasco County (80.4%) and Florida (79.3%).
- Hillsborough County, Pasco County, and Florida all show declines in the rates of births to women under 20 years old. The same trends are seen for unwed mothers under 20 years old in the region.
- Hillsborough County shows the highest rates of births to women under 20 and unwed women under 20 throughout the years 2006 to 2010.
- ✓ Hillsborough showed the highest rates of low birth weight births in 2008 (9.3%), followed by a drastic decline in these births in 2009 (8.6%), and then a drastic increase for 2010 (9.1%),

⁷⁹ Source: Tampa Bay Partnership: Healthy Tampa Bay

whereas Pasco County has seen little fluctuation during the same periods (8.2%, 8.4% and 8.4% respectively).

- Infant death rates are approximately twice as high for non-white populations. It is highest for non-white populations in Hillsborough County historically.
- Pasco County has seen an increase in infant deaths among non-white populations between 2008 and 2010 (from 5.5 to 12.3 per 1,000 live births) and among white populations between 2009 and 2010 (from 5.0 to 5.6 per 1,000 live births).
- Hillsborough County has seen a decline in infant deaths among white populations between 2006 and 2009 (from 6.2 to 5.5 where it remained constant) and among non-white population between 2009 and 2010 (from 19.6 to 12.6).
- Immunization rates are a national issue being addressed by Healthy People 2020. According to Healthy People 2020, 95% of children in kindergarten nationwide had the required vaccinations for the 2007-2008 school year.
- ✓ The immunization rate for kindergarten students in Hillsborough County was steadily declining from 2006 to 2009, but in 2010 the immunization rate rose to 90.9% fully immunized (still the second worse compared with Pasco County, Pinellas County, and Florida)
- ✓ All of the counties in the study area show rises in graduation rates from 2006-2010.
- ✓ Pasco and Hillsborough counties show higher graduation rates than the state of Florida.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – Key Findings⁸¹

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) gathers regionspecific data from the entire United States in relation to substance use (alcohol and illicit drugs) and mental health.

Every state is parceled into regions defined by SAMHSA. The regions are defined in the '2008-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions'.

Data concerning alcohol use, illicit drug use, and psychological distress for the various regions of the study area are shown here.

⁸⁰ Source: HealthyPeople.gov. Retrieved from:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Data/SearchResult.aspx?topicid=23&topic=Immunization%20and%20Infectiou s%20Diseases&objective=IID-10.5&anchor=564805 (last updated: 3/28/2013).

⁸¹ Source: SAMHSA

For the BayCare Health System service area, the regions are defined as follows:

Circuit 6: Pasco and Pinellas Counties

Circuit 13: Hillsborough County

- Pasco County shows the highest rates of alcohol use in the past month, but the lowest rates of binge alcohol use in the past month as compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.
- Pasco County shows the lowest rate of individuals that perceive the risks associated with having five or more drinks per week compared with individuals in Hillsborough County of Florida.
- Pasco County shows low rates of individuals reporting alcohol dependence or needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol dependence. Hillsborough County and Florida both show higher rates for both of these concerns.
- Pasco county shows the highest rate of any tobacco product use and the second highest rate of cigarette use when compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.
- This is most likely related to the fact that Pasco county shows the lowest rates of individuals who perceive the great risks of smoking.
- Interestingly, Pasco County shows the lowest rates of individuals that perceive great risk associated with smoking marijuana while at the same time showing the lowest marijuana usage rate compared with Hillsborough County and Florida. Generally these values are negatively correlated. It may tell us that there is simply little exposure and usage of marijuana in this county.
- Pasco County shows the highest rate of nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers compared to Hillsborough County and Florida (4.43% of the population aged 12 years and older).
- Individuals in Pasco County report needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug dependence less than individuals in Hillsborough County or Florida.
- Individuals in Pasco County show the highest reported rates of serious thoughts of suicide compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.
- Hillsborough County shows lower rates of alcohol use in the past month but higher rates of binge alcohol use in the past month as compared with Pasco County.

- Interestingly, Hillsborough County shows higher rates of individuals that perceive the risks associated with having five or more drinks per week than individuals in Pasco county.
- Hillsborough County shows higher rates of individuals with alcohol dependence than Pasco county and the state.
- This trend is also seen for individuals who report needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol dependence (more in Hillsborough County than Pasco county and the state).
- Hillsborough County shows the highest rate of individuals who perceive the risks associated with smoking. On the other hand, the county shows the highest rate of individuals who smoke cigarettes compared with Pasco county and the state.
- ✓ Similar to the trends seen for smoking, Hillsborough County shows the highest rates of individuals who perceive the risks associated with marijuana use. However, the highest rate of marijuana use are found in Hillsborough County compared with Pasco county and the state.
- Hillsborough County shows the lowest rate of individuals who use illicit drugs other than marijuana compared with Pasco County and the state.
- Individuals in Hillsborough County report needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug dependence more than individuals in Pasco County.
- Hillsborough County shows higher rates than the state and Pasco County for the following psychological health areas: any mental illness, a serious psychological distress, and at least one depressive episode in the past year.

Additional data and greater detail related to the secondary data analysis of the service areas for the St. Joseph's Hospitals are available in Appendix A.

Key Stakeholder Interviews -

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 42 stakeholders of the area, as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant, and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the executive leadership project team for each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals.

The key findings of the collective interviews completed for the St. Joseph's Hospitals are summarized below (See Appendix B for a detailed summary of key stakeholder interviews completed for each individual St. Joseph's Hospital facility).

Key Findings:

Access to primary, preventive medical, dental, and mental healthcare:

- Residents (children and adults) may not always have access to the healthcare services they need (i.e., primary/preventive medical care, early intervention services, dental, well child visits, specialty care, prescription drugs, and mental health services) due to a limited supply of providers, lack of affordable insurance options, inability to afford uninsured medical care, local providers not accepting Medicaid and/or lack of transportation. This is often the case in areas where poverty is heavily concentrated.
- Dental health needs of children are not always being met by parents due to the perception of necessity, lack of access to affordable care, limited dental insurance coverage, and an inability to afford services and/or co-pays.
- Parents are required to go through a reauthorization process for KidCare on a monthly basis in the state of Florida, which can be difficult for parents due to limited access to computers and lack of transportation. When there is a lapse in coverage, children may have to delay services and skip mental health medications.
- Some residents are seeking primary medical care in emergency medical departments, due to an inability to pay for medical services anywhere else.
- Preventive medical care is not always accessible to residents in communities in a convenient way.
- The access to mental health and substance abuse services is limited in the community. Mental health needs of children are not always being managed in the medical setting effectively.
- There is limited coordination of care and the healthcare system is fragmented.

- Mental health services are not always accessible.
- Many first-generation immigrants are not familiar with preventive health practices (i.e., colonoscopy, mammograms, etc.) and available outreach may not be culturally relevant enough to engage the community due to a lack of bilingual/bicultural services and ESL issues at facilities and prevention/outreach documents.
- There is a large uninsured Hispanic population that has limited access to health insurance and often cannot afford uninsured medical care, follow-up medications.
- Undocumented families are not always aware of the programs and services that are available, and may not seek primary or preventive care due to the fear of being arrested. Additionally, children are not always getting their medical, educational, etc. needs met if their parents are undocumented due to the fear of being arrested and deported. This becomes a public health issue, as it relates to infectious diseases and illness.
- Residents may not always have transportation to medical appointments, particularly for ongoing treatments (i.e., cancer treatment).
- While mothers are receiving prenatal care, the rate of infant mortality among African Americans is much higher than other ethnicities in the area.
- Some residents do not have the time to seek medical care due to employment. Many
 parents are employed in a service industry which does not support employees taking
 time off to take children to appointments and parents cannot afford to lose the wages.
 The health and health practices of parents has an impact on the health and health
 practices of children. The current economic climate and loss of health insurance for
 many residents have lead to limited access to preventive healthcare.

Behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- Residents are not always making choices (i.e., smoking, limited physical activity, poor nutrition, substance abuse, etc.) that are healthy due to limited financial resources and time, which often leads to chronic illnesses (i.e., COPD, heart disease, adult and childhood diabetes, obesity, cancer, etc.)
- Obesity is the leading health indicator in the Tampa Bay area. It is an issue in adults and children that is causing heart disease, diabetes, and other chronic diseases to rise. In low-income communities where childhood obesity is an issue, it may be due to foods that are processed and have complex sugars being cheapest and more readily accessible than more nutritional foods. The aforementioned issue, coupled with limited physical activity due to parents that often times work more than one job and a lack of safety in the community keeping children indoors, may contribute to higher childhood obesity rates in these areas.

- The health and health practices of parents has an impact on the health and health practices of children, particularly as it relates to drug abuse, nutrition, accessing preventive health services, and managing chronic illnesses. Chronic illnesses are becoming more prevalent among children (i.e., obesity, Type II diabetes, asthma, allergies, seizures, etc.), which may be the result of parents' poor lifestyle choices and limited parenting skills. (i.e., prescription drug abuse, limited physical activity, mismanagement of illness, and poor eating habits).
- There are a limited number of prevention programs in the communities for those that are at most risk for unhealthy behaviors.
- Addiction to prescription medication is on the rise due to what stakeholders referred to as "pill mills" or physician's offices that write scripts for narcotic pain medications with little regard to addiction issues.

Focus Groups with Community Residents

Tripp Umbach facilitated four focus groups with residents in the various St. Joseph's Hospital communities. More than 40 residents from these communities participated in focus groups in April 2013, each providing direct input related to top community health needs of themselves, their families, and their communities.

INTRODUCTION:

The following qualitative data were gathered during three discussion groups conducted with target populations that were defined by the leadership from each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals. Each group was conducted by Tripp Umbach consultants, and participants were provided a \$20 gift card incentive. The discussion groups were conducted using a discussion guide previously created by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the leadership from each of the St. Joseph's Hospitals.

The goal of the focus group process is that each participant feels comfortable and speaks openly so that they contribute to the discussion. It was explained to participants that there are no wrong answers, just different experiences and points of view. This process ensures that each participant shares their experiences from their point of view, even if it is different from what others have said. Specifically, focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss what they perceived to be the top health issues and/or concerns in their communities. The focus group process gathers valuable qualitative and anecdotal data regarding the broad health interests of the communities served by the medical facilities within the service areas of the St. Joseph's Hospitals. Focus group input is subject to the limitations of the identified target populations (i.e., vocabulary, perspective, knowledge, etc.), and therefore, is not factual and inherently subjective in nature.

The focus group audiences were:

- Residents for whom English is a second language
 - Conducted at Hispanic Services Council (Tampa, FL) on April 11, 2013
- ✓ Obstetric professionals serving families that are at risk of poor birth outcomes
 - Conducted at Tampa Family Health Centers (Tampa, FL) on April 5, 2012
- School nurses serving children and families in school settings
 - Conducted at St. Joseph's Hospital (Tampa, FL) on April 10, 2012
- Private behavioral health practitioners serving residents with behavioral health needs
 - Conducted at BayCare Administrative Building (Clearwater, FL) on April 4, 2012

RESIDENTS FOR WHOM ENGLISH IS A SECOND LANGUAGE FOCUS GROUP INPUT

The purpose of this discussion group was to identify community health needs and concerns affecting residents for whom English is a second language in Hillsborough County, as well as ways to address the health concerns of this population.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

During the discussion group process, residents for whom English is a second language discussed two community health needs and concerns for residents for whom English is a second language in their community. These were:

- 1. Access to primary and preventive healthcare
- 2. Information and education

ACCESS TO PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTHCARE:

Residents for whom English is a second language perceived that access to primary and preventive healthcare in the Tampa Bay Area may be limited in the areas of availability, barriers to accessibility, documentation issues, language barriers, trust, staff and patient interaction, transportation, and limited local services.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Participants felt that residents for whom English is a second language often experience difficulties communicating with providers due to the language and cultural barriers.
- Residents for whom English is a second language may feel threatened when seeking medical services, which often leads to limited communication and may result in unmet needs.
- Residents that have worked hard and paid taxes are finding there are limited support and/or resources for them in the community to secure long-term care services, which often leads to lengthy waiting lists for facilities and/or services.
- Residents for whom English is a second language may not always be aware of what medical services are available to them in their communities.
- The Hispanic community has many barriers to accessing healthcare services.
- Legal status is often a barrier to accessing healthcare, but the issues are different for documented immigrants and undocumented residents. Undocumented residents may have entered the country illegally or they may have had a work visa that expired. There are varying degrees of avoidance related to the documentation residents may possess, as well as eligibility for insurances.

- The country of a resident for whom English is a second language has an impact on their access to care as a result of some communities being better served, less stigmatized, and/or marginalized.
- Many residents for whom English is a second language are not eligible for Medicaid health insurance and may not be able to afford private-pay health insurance. When residents carry private-pay health insurance, the co-pays and deductibles are often unaffordable.
- While it is unclear how, participants felt that the implementation of healthcare reform will impact many residents for whom English is a second language.
- Residents for whom English is a second language may require translation services at times when they are not provided in a medical setting. Often, the only translator available is a young child who is translating what may be intimate and complex medical conversations between their parent and physician.
- Often as a culture, Hispanics do not visit medical professionals frequently, or for preventive medicine. Instead, residents for whom English is a second language may wait until a medical need becomes an emergency to seek professional medical care.
- Prescription drugs and medical procedures are often costly and at times unaffordable in the United States.
- Residents are using home remedies due to a lack of access to care, limited trust of medical professionals, and/or cultural preferences.

Mitigating Resources:

Residents for whom English is a second language identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the access to primary and preventive healthcare:

- There are marketing companies that target the Hispanic community very effectively.
- Many residents are returning to their countries of origin for medical treatment due to cost.
- There are physicians in the community that are able to help residents navigate the resources and medical services in the most efficient and effective way.

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Residents for whom English is a second language offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the access to primary and preventive healthcare in their communities.

- *Improve access to medical care:* Participants believed that it is often difficult for community organizations to meet the needs of residents alone. Participants recommended that medical facilities such as BayCare Health System begin to partner with community organizations that have the infrastructure to reach residents in their own communities.
- Increase prevention screenings, education, and outreach services: Participants believed that many residents for whom English is a second language would benefit from education about the

medical diagnosis they see in the community (i.e., diabetes, obesity, Alzheimer's etc.). Participants recommended faith community nursing and outreach in the church community through church members.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION:

Residents for whom English is a second language perceived that the information and education of residents is limited by resident awareness, trust, engagement, limited messaging, and a fractured community.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Participants felt that it can be difficult to reach out to the Hispanic community due to the fractured nature of the community. As a result, it is often difficult to craft one message and reach a large portion of the population, making outreach education efforts largely ineffective to date.
- Health fairs are ineffective in many Hispanic communities due to the fear of being arrested and deported. As a result, there are residents for whom English is a second language that will avoid police and public gatherings where police are present.
- To ensure residents for whom English is a second language understand they ways that healthcare reform will impact the community an educational campaign may be needed.
- Often, residents for whom English is a second language rely on the resources in their communities for information.
- Residents for whom English is a second language do not always understand medical, educational, and/or preventive information that is provided due to the language the information is personated in and/or the educational level of the communication.
- Often, children are translating for parents and may choose to leave out details, reword, or not have the vocabulary to translate complex concepts.
- The perception of outreach and other programs is that they will not help due to a lack of trust for outside providers among residents in the community.
- Participants were under the impression that disseminating information related to adult health may be difficult at local schools due to a lack of Hispanic representation among staff, the amount of focus devoted to teaching for end of grade testing.

Mitigating Resources:

Residents for whom English is a second language identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the practice of healthy behavior:

- One of the common bonds between residents with different countries of origin is the parent language spoken.
- There are organizations working to educate the Hispanic community about healthcare, rights, disease management, and healthy options (i.e., La Raza, the Hispanic Outreach Council, etc.).

- There is funding available if someone takes the lead to secure it for outreach, education, and prevention.
- The political pull of Hispanic residents has increased significantly and continues to do so.

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Residents for whom English is a second language offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the practice of healthy behavior in their communities:

- Increase effective communication regarding medical issues: Participants believed that there is limited outreach in the community that effectively reaches a large portion of the Hispanic community. Participants recommended partnering with marketing agencies that are capable of creating a simple message regarding healthy behaviors and dispersing that message effectively among the Hispanic community. One method of disseminating information in the community is to teach the children of residents because children are serving as the translators and educators in many homes where English is a second language.
- **Develop trust among residents in the community:** Participants believed that many residents do not receive the messages about healthcare due to a lack of trust. Participants recommended that institutions develop trusting relationships with communities by being present and engaged in those communities (i.e., Hispanic liaison in every school).

PROFESSIONALS SERVING MOTHERS AT RISK OF POOR BIRTH OUTCOMES

The purpose of this discussion group was to identify community health needs and concerns affecting residents that are at risk of experiencing poor birth outcomes such as, infant mortality, pre-term births and low birth weight in the BayCare Health System service area, as well as ways to address the health concerns of this population. There was professional representation from Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

During the discussion group process, professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes discussed two community health needs and concerns for mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes in their communities. These were:

- 1. Access to prenatal care
- 2. Behaviors that impact the health of mothers and babies

ACCESS TO PRENATAL CARE:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes perceived that access to prenatal care in their communities may be limited in the areas of availability, barriers to accessibility, resource navigation, trust, staff and patient interaction, transportation, and consumer choice.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Women that are abusing substances while pregnant are considered high-risk pregnancies that require a referral. Often, when local facilities refer a woman for high-risk prenatal care the referral is unsuccessful, in that the mother does not show up at the referral facility.
- Transportation is a barrier to women seeking prenatal healthcare from Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties. The public transportation system is not convenient due to the lengthy travel times required to travel short distances (i.e., an hour and a half to travel five miles), lack of provisions for other children, etc. Facilities that provide obstetric services are situated a great distance from one another and specialty services are even more dispersed. There are times that a woman may have to take eight hours to travel to and from a medical appointment. This is particularly the case for women from Pasco County. Additionally, public transportation does not have provisions for single parents with multiple children. The women that are at the greatest risk of experiencing poor birth outcomes tend to also have the greatest transportation needs.
- The general consensus among participants was that Pasco County appears to be the worst served county for residents seeking birthing services due to the rural nature of the area, the distance between birthing facilities, poor public transportation. There are two hospitals with birthing centers on the east side of the county that are expected to close, leaving a void for birthing services in that area. Additionally, public transportation is poor and it is currently

difficult to get pregnant women to the hospital without using emergency medical transportation. It will be increasingly difficult when the distance between birthing facilities is increased. Participants were under the impression that up to 500 referrals from a local hospital within five miles of the federally qualified health clinic have not shown up to the clinic for the referred services.

- Hillsborough County also has limited resources to meet an overwhelming level of need.
- There is not a neonatal intensive care unit in Pasco or Pinellas County, requiring mothers with substance abuse issues to be referred to Hillsborough County.
- Specialty services for expecting mothers are not always available locally to residents without insurance coverage and they are often referred to Tampa General Hospital.
- Services have been shrinking and programs closing that address the issues for high-risk pregnancies due to funding limitations.
- There is limited access to dental care in all three counties.
- Some residents do not believe that a prenatal visit is worth attending. From the patient's perspective, the doctor just checks their weight, takes their blood pressure, and they see a different provider every time. For these women, spending the day to attend an appointment, they are not seeing the benefit of their investments. Providers do not have enough time to engage the patient more due to regulatory paperwork and the volume of patients that need to be seen. Pasco County sees similar attendance rates with less wait times.
- Low-risk pregnancies may not return for prenatal care because they feel like there is no need.
- Immunization rates are poor in Pasco County due to the decrease to one clinic that offers the service free of change. Parents may not be able to afford to immunize their children.
- Behavioral health services are not always available due to the lack of reimbursement to providers.
- Preventive services may not be as readily available in the community.
- In Hillsborough County, there is one nutritionist to meet the need of residents in 11 Family health centers throughout the county.
- Premature babies often require a great deal of hospital resources.

Mitigating Resources:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the access to prenatal care:

- Some of the county health departments provide dental care.
- There are programs in every county that offer care and routine health services to mothers and children in their homes (i.e., Healthy Start).
- There are programs for mothers enrolling in Medicaid at the public assistance office that provide encouragement and support to attend prenatal care in every county (i.e., MomCare).
- Tampa General Hospital provides services to high-risk pregnant mothers.
- There are emergency medical transportation options if a woman goes into labor and cannot get to the hospital.

- There are facilities in Pasco County that have maximized efficiency to the point that an appointment takes less than an hour from the time the patient walks through the door.
- The programmatic infrastructure is already in place to reach women at risk of poor birth outcomes (Risk screening, family health clinics, Healthy Start, etc.).

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the access to prenatal care in their communities.

- Improve transportation for expecting mothers to medical care: Participants believed that the limitations of the public transportation system posed a significant barrier to pregnant women. Participants recommended that transportation be provided for medical care and delivery to the hospital for birthing. Any transportation method would also have to consider the safety of additional children. Participants believed that if mothers could get to and from their medical appointments they would be more likely to go.
- **Provide in-home prenatal and after-care, education, and outreach services:** Participants believed that many parents are not able to get to their medical appointment for a variety of reasons (transportation being only one). Participants recommended providing health services to expecting mothers in an easy-to-use format and in their homes to increase the effectiveness, practical application and success of the services, including immunization rates for children. There are programs in the community providing this service already with high success rates and positive outcomes.
- Increase funding for programs to address multiple needs: Participants gave the impression that funding was very specific for birth outcomes, which can limit the services programs are able to provide in the community. Participants recommended openly funding programs that are proven effective and/or based on best practices without restriction of purpose. Additionally, participants believed that Hillsborough and Pasco Counties required increased resources simply to meet the current demand.
- Increase the level of engagement of expecting mothers: Participants believed that mothers do not attend appointments because they do not see the value. Participants recommended increasing the level of engagement and enticement for women to want to return to the next prenatal visit. Make the visit worth crossing the barriers to get there.

BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT THE HEALTH OF MOTHER AND BABY:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes perceived that healthy behaviors in their communities are limited by resident awareness, access to healthy options, individual choices, behavior, and personal responsibility.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Some women are seeking prenatal care early to validate their pregnancy for the purposes of securing benefits (i.e., WIC, public assistance, Medicaid, etc.). Once the pregnancy is validated, the same women may not return for prenatal care until very late in their pregnancy (i.e., third trimester) when there is very little that can be done to improve the birth outcomes for mother or baby.
- Women may be avoiding prenatal care due to substance abuse/addiction, legal status, and/or limited awareness about the need for early prenatal care. If a woman does not have a trusting bond with a provider prior to becoming pregnant she may fear the outcome for her and her child if she seeks prenatal care prior to giving birth. For example, a woman that is using substances may fear that her baby will be taken from her due to her drug abuse while pregnant and as a result avoid care causing health problems for her and her baby.
- There may be additional stressors in the home (i.e., domestic violence, poverty, etc.) that impact the health of mother and baby.
- Women may be practicing behaviors (i.e., substance abuse, prescription drug abuse, smoking, avoiding prenatal care, etc.) that impact the outcomes of the birth and health of their babies (i.e., low birth weight, pre-term birth, born addicted to a substance, physical/mental development, etc.), which may increase the mortality rate of children within the first year of life. In some birthing facilities, as many as one baby a day is born addicted to a substance. Smoking among pregnant women is high across the state.
- Residents are not always aware of healthy options and/or choices for themselves and their children. While there are programs and services offered in the communities, women often do not use what is currently available. Also, when funding is decreased for a community program, the education and outreach services suffer the most due to the crucial nature of the other services provided. Many women refer to the generational and cultural practices of their families, which may not include prenatal care and or healthy behaviors for mother and baby.
- It can be difficult for residents to change behaviors and may require a lengthy process and support.
- The outreach services that are currently available in the community are not always effectively reaching the populations that need the information the most.
- Obesity is an issue among pregnant women due to misinformation in the community about the need for weight gain and an increased access to cheaper foods that are higher in carbohydrates and fat content.
- WIC often provides misinformation regarding the benefits of breast feeding vs. formula.

Mitigating Resources:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the practice of healthy behavior:

- There are educational programs in the communities with the greatest needs that offer incentives to expecting mothers to attend classes.
- Word-of-mouth marketing is the most effect in many communities.
- There are programs that work directly with mothers that have a substance abuse history providing the tools, resources, and incentives necessary to become self-sufficient.
- USF has a diabetes center for education and management.

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Professionals serving mothers at risk of poor birth outcomes offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the practice of healthy behavior in their communities:

- Residents must be accountable for their own choices: Participants believed that residents could
 make better choices that improved their health and the health of their babies. In fact,
 participants believed that residents were solely responsible for the choices they made. While
 education and support are necessary; participants believed they would not be effective unless
 the residents made healthier choices for themselves and began utilizing programs and services.
- Increase the amount and effectiveness of outreach and education programs: Participants believed that there are programs in the community that are not being utilized and are not effectively penetrating the community. At the same time, participants indicated that there are not enough of the programs and education residents need locally (i.e., St. Anthony's Hospital could offer educational classes similar to those offered at Morton Plant Hospital). Participants believed that residents would be more successful in their efforts and choices related to the health of themselves and their babies if they understood their options, the effort required and the impact of their choices ahead of time (i.e., breastfeeding).
- Increase family planning education in the public schools: Participants believed that residents are not always aware of healthy choices. Participants recommended teaching family planning in the public schools as a required course.
- Provide correct information through provider education: Participants believed that providers are not always aware about the cultural, environmental, psycho-social factors that are at play for some of the patients they see. Participants recommended that providers be better educated through collaborations and partnerships to ensure the most accurate information is being offer to residents in the most effective way.

SCHOOL NURSES FOCUS GROUP INPUT

The purpose of this discussion group was to identify community health needs and concerns affecting school-aged children and their families in the BayCare Health System Service area (i.e., Pasco, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties), as well as ways to address the health concerns for this population.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

During the discussion group process, school nurses discussed three community health needs and concerns for school-aged children and their families in their communities. These were:

- 1. Access to primary, preventive, dental, and mental healthcare services
- 2. Disease management and education
- 3. Communication

ACCESS TO PRIMARY, PREVENTIVE, DENTAL, AND MENTAL HEALTHCARE:

School nurses perceived that access to primary, preventive, dental, and mental healthcare in the Tampa Bay Area may be limited in the areas of the cost of medical services, transportation, trust, lack of support, communication with medical professionals, and availability of affordable healthcare.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Participants indicated that children of low-income under/uninsured families often secure primary care services through the emergency room due to limited healthcare services, lack of support, limited transportation options, distance between providers and communities, and significant barriers to accessing primary and preventive healthcare experienced by those with the greatest financial need.
- Dental care is not readily available for some children due to a lack of dental insurance and limited providers that will accept Medicaid dental insurance. According to school nurses, there are a large percentage of students in the school districts who do not have dental insurance because employers do not offer this benefit and/or families cannot afford the premiums. As a result, school nurses often see children with poor dental maintenance and suffer from dental decay.
- Families may not always be able to afford health insurance premiums, co-pays, and/or deductibles. When a family has health insurance for the children (i.e., Medicaid, KidCare or private-pay insurance), often, the out-of-pocket expenses of many health services (i.e., co-pays, deductibles, cost of medications, shared cost, etc.) may be unaffordable, leaving many children without access to affordable healthcare.
- Parents with a low income often do not place the highest priority on health insurance coverage and preventive services when food, shelter, etc. are competing needs. While KidCare is available to children that do not qualify for Medicaid, there is a significant amount of paperwork required

for approval that may need to be filled out more than once if it becomes lost in the system. The application process is lengthy and requires children to have no medical coverage to qualify, leaving children without health insurance for up to three months. There is a monthly premium payment associated with KidCare. If parents miss a payment, they are required to restart the application process.

- Many parents that are employed on an hourly basis may not be able to take their children to medical appointments due to the inability to lose a day's wages and/or a lack of support from their employers in securing the time off work. This is an issue due to the amount of time required to attend a medical appointment, particularly as it relates to public transportation.
- Parents often keep other children home from school if a sibling has a medical appointment due to the amount of time required to attend a medical appointment, which may overlap with the end of the school day.
- Families new to the area do not typically have the support system they need and often school nurses are the first healthcare providers they interact with. Trust with school nurses is needed in order for care to be obtained. Trust from parents is the first initial segway for children to receive healthcare services.
- Pediatric behavioral health is another growing health need among the student population (i.e., anxiety issues, mood disorders, compulsive behaviors, etc.). Students are not always able to obtain the behavioral health services they require (i.e., counseling, psychiatry, psychotropic medications, crisis intervention services, etc.) due to a lack of health insurance coverage, limited availability of services in the community (therapy, psychiatry, and crisis stabilization), long waiting periods to secure appointments, and no community support. Additionally, the role of guidance counselors has changed to test and college preparation, class selection, etc., causing some children not to receive the one-on-one services they may need.
- Asthma and diabetes are the biggest health concerns school nurses see among the student
 population. Often, these chronic diseases are not being managed properly among children due
 to a lack of parental understanding of disease management and/or limited resources to afford
 the correct equipment and supplies. Many children are not aware of how to manage their
 asthma with the daily suppressant, which often leads to an over-use of inhalers that are
 prescribed for emergency use during asthma attacks. There are children who do not have
 enough lances for testing their sugar because parents cannot afford to buy enough, leading
 children to use lances multiple times. Participants indicated that many parents may not
 understand the seriousness and risks associated with the chronic illnesses their children may
 have.
- Nurses are responsible for a number of students throughout the day in multiple schools due to limited staffing resulting in the delegation of non-medical care and services to non-medical staff (i.e., sick care, daily medication administration, etc.).
- Parents can be passive and non-responsive to free health services provided for their children onsite at school that may address a common health concern (i.e., vision screening and free eye glasses).

• Childhood immunizations in Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties can be difficult to secure due to transportation in Pinellas County and services being limited to one provider in Hillsborough County.

Mitigating Resources:

School nurses identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the access to primary, preventive, dental, and mental healthcare:

- School programs to address oral care are available to students.
- School nurses try to partner with community organizations to provide "gap funding" and/or health services for those children that otherwise would not have access (i.e., free eye exams and glasses, foundation funding to cover additional healthcare costs like co-pays, etc.).
- KidCare, a state-run health coverage program for children is available for all kids in the state of Florida through the age of 18 years.
- There are large coordinated efforts with school nurses to provide care to children in the area.
- While many of the appointments are missed, some schools offer medical/clinical services in an on-site clinic.
- School nurses are focused on keeping students healthy and hope that they can also educate those in need. The group agreed that school nurses play several roles in the community: provider, advocate, protector, educators, and case managers. School nurses are instrumental in providing care for many children in the school districts. Many children would not receive primary care without their interface.
- Pasco County schools provide immunization clinics through their health department while parents are registering children for school.
- Counties all have resources for homeless children and they are admitted into schools immediately.

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

School nurses offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the access to primary, preventive, dental, and mental healthcare in their communities.

• **Collaborate with medical professionals in schools to meet the health needs of children:** Participants believed that parents are not always able to make and keep medical appointments at medical facilities for a variety of reasons. Participants recommended that medical facilities collaborate with schools to provide primary, preventive, dental, and mental health services onsite at the schools. Additionally, participants felt that they are often disconnected from medical providers in the community. Participants recommended that medical providers communicate with school nurses more often regarding individual students and treatment options that can be provided in a school setting.

- Increase access to health services for children: Participants believed that it is often difficult for parents to secure the health services children need for a variety of reasons. Participants recommended that local social service agencies and school districts collaborate to keep each other informed about community services and programs that will benefit children. Additionally, participants recommended that medical facilities, schools, and community organizations could ensure that parents are informed about and apply for health insurance for their children.
- **Parents actively participate in ensuring the health of their children:** Participants indicated that parents are not able to be as actively involved in the health of their children as they may need and/or want to be for a variety of reasons. Participants recommended that parents could take a more active role at times in advocating for the health of their child. Participants recommended that parents become advocates for their children's health in the community, at the pediatrician's office, and at school.

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION:

School nurses perceived that communication, information, and education with families of school-aged children are limited by parental awareness, comprehension, willingness to advocate, misconceptions, engagements, and fractured service delivery system.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- School nurses reported that some parents needing health insurance coverage for their children are unaware of the qualifications and/or application process. This is often the case among families with member(s) who become employed, and the children are removed from Medicaid.
 Parents are not always aware that children are eligible for KidCare once they become ineligible for Medicaid.
- The inability to understand and comprehend English plays a major role in the type of care children receive. Parents for whom English is a second language may not always understand the directives of a pediatrician and/or many of the school forms that are required to provide services to children at the school. As a result, necessary forms are not returned, children are not getting proper administration of their medications, and are unable to participate in needed programs offered at the school.
- Pediatricians do not adequately educate, inform, and/or ensure an understanding among parents about how to use and administer medication to their children (i.e., nebulizer), and parents typically feel helpless without adequate training and information, which often leads to improper medication administration. Additionally, parents may have misconceptions about the effects of the medications their child is prescribed (i.e., "steroids" in asthma medication), which may lead to the decision not to administer necessary medications at all.

- Coordinated efforts to collect forms and distribute information from administrative departments and school nurses can place a significant drain on school resources when parents are unresponsive to the requests of the schools.
- Community organizations and social service organizations work in silos due to funding structures and targeted funding resulting in gaps in available services and at times unmet needs.

Mitigating Resources:

School nurses identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the communication, information, and education:

- School nurses network very closely with parents and build relationships, provide information, and educate parents about the health needs, disease management, the effects/administration of medications, and resources available for their child(ren).
- There are coordinated efforts from administrative departments and school nurses to collect forms and distribute information related to children's health.
- Parents who are more competent will be able to use online health resources and utilize their pediatricians' offices for information on their children's conditions, but parents who are inept in their ability to understand and manage their child's condition need support from the school and other outside resources.

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

School nurses offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the communication, information, and education in their communities.

- **Provide information to parents and ensure understanding:** Participants believed that parents do not always receive and understand information about the risks, medications, and treatment of their children's illnesses. Participants recommended that pediatricians provide information in a way that parents can receive it (i.e., using their primary language, using verbiage that is consistent with parents' vocabularies, and level of comprehension, etc.). Participants then recommended that pediatricians verify that parents understand what has been communicated by requesting a demonstration of understanding. Finally, participants recommended that pediatricians repeat a consistent message at each contact with the family. Participants felt that it is important to educate children early on regarding how to manage their ailments (asthma or diabetes). Parents, teachers, and school nurses can continue to reinforce the same message so children are more cognitive and alert on how to management symptoms on their own.
- **Provide information and educational materials in a way parents can understand:** Participants believed that informational materials and educational pamphlets are not always provided in a variety of languages, particularly those languages most prevalent in the area. Participants

recommended that information be available in multiple languages in order to assist those whose primary language is not English.

Increase awareness about services and programs that are available in the community:

Participants believed that parents are not always aware of the programs and services that exist in the community. Participants recommended that parents could be assisted and information provided to them about local resources, services, and programs available for their children on an ongoing basis. Also, participants recommended that the school districts work and collaborate with agencies that may run health education seminars and sessions for educational information and materials on disease management and control.

PRIVATE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS SERVING INSURED RESIDENTS

The purpose of this discussion group was to identify community health needs and concerns affecting residents that are insured, but have behavioral health needs in the BayCare Health System service area (i.e., Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Pasco County), as well as ways to address the health concerns of this population.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

During the discussion group process, Private behavioral health practitioners discussed two community health needs and concerns for homeless residents in their communities. These were:

- 1. Access to behavioral healthcare for both adults and children
- 2. Gaps in services to homeless residents

ACCESS TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE FOR BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN:

Private behavioral health practitioners perceived that access to behavioral healthcare in their communities may be limited for both adults and adolescents in the areas of availability, barriers to accessibility, appropriate levels of care, resource navigation, increased demand, and the distance between facilities/resources.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- Participants believed that there are a limited number of substance abuse treatment programs for both adults and adolescents.
- Participants believed there were not enough support groups for adolescents (i.e., self-help, peer-support, 12-step, substance abuse/abstinence issues, behavioral health issues, GLTB issues, etc.). As a result, adolescents are being referred to adult narcotics anonymous and alcoholics anonymous groups.
- Participants felt that they are seeing an increase in depression among adolescents.

- Participants have seen an increase in the level of substance abuse among their patients, particularly prescription medication (i.e., hydrocodone, Xanax, Ritalin, etc.). Participants felt that the increase is due to the ease of access (i.e., pain clinics, parent's medicine cabinet, etc.) and an increased awareness of the effects of different types of medications. Many substitute therapies are also addictive.
- Adult residents that are addicted to a substance and require a more intensive treatment level than outpatient treatment offers (i.e., one visit per week) are difficult to refer due to the limited number of programs available and their concern about discretion.
- Partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient programs, and psychiatric services that are in the community are inadequate to meet the demand for these types of services, with a limited number of partial hospitalization beds and no intensive outpatient services participants were aware of. As a result, there are lengthy waiting lists to secure services and/or services are not available leading to the need for crisis intervention and/or hospitalization between referral and intake due to a lack of access to the appropriate level of care and/or needed medication.
- When appropriate treatment and referral resources are not available for residents, they experience distress (i.e., parents of children/adolescents needing more intense behavioral healthcare and/or substance abuse services)
- Baker Act facilities and/or crisis stabilization units serve primarily as a holding area to keep
 patients safe. Residents are not receiving therapeutic treatment while committed. Due to
 funding, there are no step-down programs residents can be enrolled in upon discharge from
 crisis stabilization units. Due to liability issues, the prescribing physician must be consulted to
 validate all prescription medications resulting in a period of up to 72 hours when residents may
 not have access to their medications (i.e., psychotropic and medical medications). One result of
 limited access to medications can be the exacerbation of symptoms (i.e., psychological, medical,
 etc.). There are not many options for Baker Act facilities, which can lead residents to be avoidant
 of crisis stabilization if they have a negative experience.
- When an intensive outpatient program or partial hospitalization resource is identified for adolescents/adults, it is often located a great distance from their community, limiting treatment options like exposure therapy, family counseling, visitation, etc.
- Often, it can be difficult to secure help for residents with behavioral health diagnoses before they have escalated to a point of losing control and are arrested or require commitment to an institution in accordance with the Baker Act. Participants felt that the reason for this is that there are greater resources devoted to the penal system and psychiatric institutions and less resources devoted to preventive services (i.e., intensive outpatient and partial hospitalization), causing a gap in services that could prevent escalation.

Mitigating Resources:

Private behavioral health practitioners identified the following existing resources in their communities that they felt could improve the access to behavioral healthcare:

- Self-harm (i.e., cutting) has decreased among adolescent girls treated by participants in recent years.
- While inadequate to meet the demand, there are some resources in the community for adolescents (i.e., Turning Pointe, Operation PAR, The Harbor, Metropolitan Charities, etc.).
- Where psychiatrists are available, there are several very good resources.
- More intensive psychiatric service will be possible (i.e., more than 15 minutes if needed).
- There are facilities for Baker Act commitments (i.e., PEMHS for adolescents and St. Anthony's Hospital for adults).
- There are ways to digitally communicate with referring physicians that is HIPAA-compliant (i.e., DropBox and secured email).

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Private behavioral health practitioners offered the following as possible solutions to help improve the access to behavioral healthcare in their communities.

- Increase access to the appropriate level of behavioral health treatment: Participants believed that there are gaps in the level and relevancy of services provided to adults and adolescents prior to crisis stabilization and/or arrest. Participants recommended that funding begin to focus on more preventive services like intensive outpatient treatment and partial hospitalization to provide a continuum of services, as well as less expensive treatment options to residents requiring behavioral health services and providers.
- Increase the effectiveness of psychiatric services: Participants believed that there are a limited number of psychiatrists in their communities, causing lengthy waits for initial medication referrals, and other medical professionals to begin writing prescriptions for psychotropic medications. Participants recommended that the number of trained professionals (i.e., psychiatrist) be increased in the community.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL RESOURCES:

Private behavioral health practitioners perceived that improved access to information and referral resources in their communities are limited by integration between medical and behavioral health providers, up-to-date referral information/resources and the connectivity among behavioral health providers.

Perceived Contributing Factors:

- There is limited integration with the medical industry. Specifically, if a physician refers a resident it can be difficult and often not possible to follow-up with the referring physician with any questions and/or updates.
- There is limited information about what resources exist in the community. Where information is available it is often out of date, disorganized, and not user-friendly.

- The behavioral health service landscape changes so often that it can be difficult to stay abreast of program closures and openings enough to be aware of where to refer residents.
- Private practitioners are often disconnected from the informal non-profit information networks due to proximity and limited time to attend meetings.
- The limitations of the referral network can cause residents to have unmet behavioral health needs due to the gaps in services, limited communication, and limited discretion inherent in behavioral health programs.

Mitigating Resources:

Private behavioral health practitioners identified the following existing resource in their communities that they felt could improve access to information and referral resources:

• There are resources available that may not be as accurate as necessary (i.e., 2-1-1 by phone and Internet searches on the computer).

Group Suggestions/Recommendations:

Private behavioral health practitioners offered the following as possible solutions to help improve access to information and referral resources in their communities:

- Increase connectivity and integration with medical practices: Participants felt that there is a lack of communication among behavioral health resources, which can lead residents to experience unmet needs. Specifically, practitioners are not able to follow-up with referring physicians with questions and/or updates due to the schedules of both parties. Participants felt that if behavioral health were more integrated with medical health, communication would be less of an issue. If practitioners could share medical records in an EMR environment that was HIPAA-compliant, it would reduce some of the communication issues and increase continuity of care.
- Increase connectivity with other practitioners: Participants felt that private practitioners are often disconnected from one another and the non-profit behavioral health industry. Participants recommended a virtual environment/venue through which behavioral health practitioners could communicate about resources, diagnosis, etc.

Tripp Umbach

APPENDIXA

Secondary Data Profile

St. Joseph's Hospitals November, 2012-May, 2013

St. Joseph's Hospital Main Appendices

SECONDARY DATA

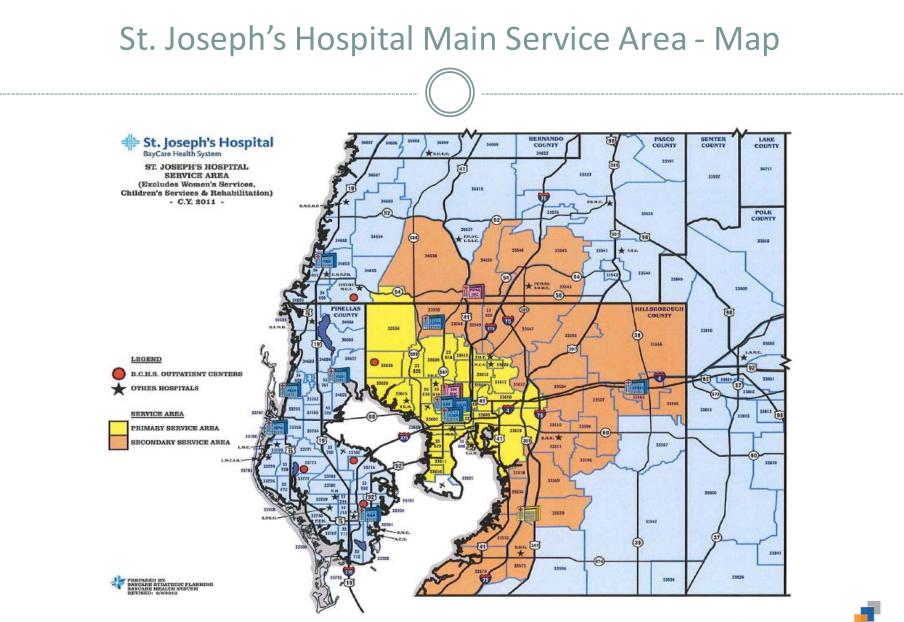
Secondary Data Profile



St. Joseph's Hospital Main

- Service Area Map
- Service Area Populated Zip Code Areas
- Community Need Score (CNS)
- Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)
- Demographic Trends







St. Joseph's Hospital Main Service Area – Populated Zip Code Areas

The communities located in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area include 25 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough County.

Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33602	Tampa	Hillsborough	33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33603	Tampa	Hillsborough	33617	Tampa	Hillsborough
33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough
33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	33634	Tampa	Hillsborough
	Forest Hills/		33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33613	University area	Hillsborough			
33614	Egypt Lake/Leto	Hillsborough			



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Community Need Score (CNS)

- Catholic Health East (CHE) utilizes licensed data products from Thomson Reuters and Solucient, particularly the Claritas (now Nielsen) demographics. Catholic Health East, using the publically made methodology used by Catholic Healthcare West (CHW) to calculate the community need values, chose to calculate the values themselves, to provide the community need scores (CNS) to their partner facilities as a non-commercial product.
- Catholic Health East duplicates the methodology used by CHW as closely as it is done by CHW; using the same nine measures to generate the same five barrier scores using quintiles, and using them to calculate the CNS.
- The data may differ in the years and sources used or the rounding at certain stages in the calculations. CNS is the term used to differentiate itself from CNI due to these possible differences.
- All of this year's component demographics are based on the 2012 Nielsen demographics at the zip code level, with the exception of percent uninsured, which is from Truven Health Analytics' "Insurance Coverage Estimates" module.



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Community Need Score – Five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health are quantified in the CNS

• Income Barriers –

Percentage of elderly, children, and single parents living in poverty

Cultural/Language Barriers –

Percentage Caucasian/non-Caucasian and percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency

Educational Barriers –

Percentage without high school diploma

Insurance Barriers –

Percentage uninsured and percentage unemployed

Housing Barriers –

Percentage renting houses



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Community Need Score

- To determine the severity of barriers to healthcare access in a given community, the CNS gathers data about the community's socio-economy. For example, what percentage of the population is elderly and living in poverty; what percentage of the population is uninsured; what percentage of the population is unemployed, etc.
- Using this data we assign a score to each barrier condition. A score of 1.0 indicates a zip code area with the lowest socio-economic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a zip code area with the most socio-economic barriers (high need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNS (each barrier receives equal weight in the average).
- A CNS above 3.0 will typically indicate a specific socio-economic factor impacting the community's access to care. At the same time, a CNS of 1.0 does not indicate the community requires no attention at all, which is why a larger community such as the study area community presents a unique challenge to hospital leadership.



□ The consultant team has identified the following data trends and their potential impact on the transition into the primary data collection of the Community Health Needs Assessment.

St. Joseph's Hospital Main: Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- □ With an overall weighted score of 4.1, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5) and the highest CNS score in the health system, which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare. In fact St. Joseph's Hospital Main has the highest CNS score of all the service areas in the BayCare Health System. This informs us that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, the county in which it is located and the overall BayCare Health System all have more barriers to healthcare access than the average.
- Of the 25 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, there are only four zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale. There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- □ There are seven zip code areas (33602, 33616, 33606, 33609, 33635, 33618, 33626) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and an additional 11 (33607, 33605, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33603, 33614, 33617, 33615, 33634) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).
- □ The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area consists of 674,904 people; this population is expected to rise by 3.7% by 2017 to 699,905 people. The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area is slower than the projected growth for Florida as a whole, and less than is projected for Hillsborough County. The demographic trends for the service area show a younger, less educated, lower-income population with greater diversity than the county, state and nation.

St. Joseph's Hospital Main: Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows higher PQI rates for eight of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida; indicating areas of preventable conditions for the region. Specifically, the hospital service area shows a higher rate of hospitalization for all the PQI measures of diabetes, adult asthma, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection and hypertension. The highest PQI difference between the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area and Florida is for Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients, which is the health condition that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area has the most potential for impact in the community.
- African American residents in Hillsborough County tend to show worse outcomes for health with increased prevalence across many indicators (Cancer, Asthma, diabetes, stroke, bacterial pneumonia, influenza and pneumonia, congestive heart failure, urinary tract infections, low birth weight, teen births and preterm births, etc.). Similarly, Hispanic residents have poor health outcomes for diabetes, asthma and teen pregnancy.
- □ Some of the health issues that are prevalent and/or increased over the last five years in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are:
 - Cancer
 - □ Tuberculosis
 - □ STD's Chlamydia and syphilis
 - Obesity
 - □ Alcohol-related hospitalization
 - Uninsured
 - Smoking
 - Diabetes
 - Immunization rates
 - Asthma
 - COPD
- Access to dental care is an issue for African American residents
- Preventive screenings have decreased

Community Need Score (CNS)



- With an overall weighted score of 4.1, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5) and the highest CNS score in the health system, which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare.
- There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty), which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- Of the 25 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, there are only four zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale.



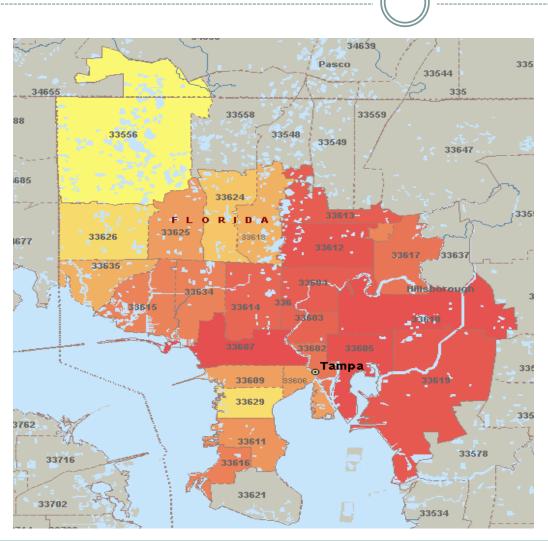
Community Need Score (CNS)



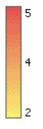
- Among the 15 zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are significant barriers to accessing healthcare posed by Housing, Insurance, and Culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease.
 - The unemployment rate for 11 zip code areas (33605, 33612, 33610, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33607, 33614, 33617, 33616, 33606) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the rate for Hillsborough County (10.3%), Florida (8.5%) and the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate unrelated to a university in 34668 (19.9%).
 - The uninsured rate for 14 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%) and Hillsborough County (20.5%); there are 12 zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%), which are the highest uninsured rates in the BayCare Health System.
 - There are seven zip code areas (33602, 33616, 33606, 33609, 33635, 33618, 33626) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and an additional 11 (33607, 33605, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33603, 33614, 33617, 33615, 33634) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).



Community Need Score (CNS) Service Area Map



Community Need Score by ZIP Code



Darker areas are those with a greater number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access.

Community Need Scores

		Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous		
Zip	City	County	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	4	2.5
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
St. Jo	oseph's Hospital Main Serv	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.1	

• With an overall weighted score of 4.1, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5) and the highest CNS score in the health system, which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare.

• The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.1 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 5.0 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate to severe socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents.

Community Need Score – Detail

<u>CNS values 4.5 to 5.0</u>; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

			Sin												
		M w/	w/												
Zip	65+	Chil	Chil	No HS	Minor	Lim	Unemp	Uninsu	Rental	Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous	
Code	Pov	Pov	Pov	Dip	%	Eng	%	%	%	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS
33607	60.7%	50.6%	72.5%	28.0%	80.6%	44.4%	13.4%	40.1%	45.1%	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	62.5%	40.0%	55.1%	28.8%	82.6%	26.8%	19.9%	50.2%	46.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	57.2%	32.8%	48.1%	25.5%	78.0%	15.8%	14.7%	36.2%	40.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	51.4%	32.9%	47.5%	23.1%	64.4%	27.0%	17.3%	37.6%	49.1%	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	50.0%	25.9%	35.4%	23.1%	70.0%	28.9%	14.6%	27.7%	40.0%	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33604	56.3%	34.3%	49.8%	19.7%	63.1%	28.8%	14.6%	35.1%	35.8%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33613	48.4%	37.0%	56.5%	15.9%	56.5%	32.7%	14.7%	40.7%	58.7%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33603	54.4%	32.3%	50.1%	18.5%	62.8%	29.4%	9.1%	33.1%	36.0%	5	4	5	5	5	4.6
33614	51.9%	24.3%	42.2%	20.5%	77.4%	56.6%	12.2%	27.9%	51.9%	4	4	5	5	5	4.6

There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.

• Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two parent and one parent families living in poverty), which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)



Community Need Score – Detail

CNS values 4.0 to 4.5; above average number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip	65+	M w/	Sin w/	No HS	Minor	Lim	Unemp	Uninsu	Rental	Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous	
Code	Pov	Chil Pov	Chil Pov	Dip	%	Eng	%	%	%	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS
33602	64.0%	32.4%	49.8%	15.4%	45.8%	24.0%	7.6%	36.2%	42.6%	5	3	5	4	5	4.3
33617	48.1%	22.6%	33.2%	13.7%	59.3%	24.8%	13.3%	27.7%	52.1%	4	3	5	5	5	4.3
33616	43.3%	21.0%	33.0%	13.2%	46.1%	18.2%	10.4%	25.5%	55.5%	3	3	5	5	5	4.2
33615	44.8%	21.8%	38.2%	14.1%	60.9%	37.2%	9.0%	20.3%	36.1%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33634	43.6%	20.7%	36.9%	15.6%	69.0%	41.4%	8.8%	16.8%	39.6%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33620	18.8%	33.3%	40.0%	13.5%	29.0%	15.5%	40.1%	21.8%	78.4%	3	3	4	5	5	4.0

• Among the 15 zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are significant barriers to accessing health care posed by Housing, Insurance and Culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease.

- The unemployment rate for 11 zip code areas (33605, 33612, 33610, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33607, 33614, 33617, 33616, 33606) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the rate for Hillsborough County (10.3%), Florida (8.5%) and the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate unrelated to a university is in 34668 (19.9%).
- The uninsured rate for 14 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area are higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%) and Hillsborough County (20.5%); there are 12 zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%), which are the highest uninsured rates in the BayCare Health System.
- There are seven zip code areas (33602, 33616, 33606, 33609, 33635, 33618, 33626) in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and an additional 11 (33607, 33605, 33612, 33619, 33604, 33613, 33603, 33614, 33617, 33615, 33634) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)



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Community Need Score – Detail

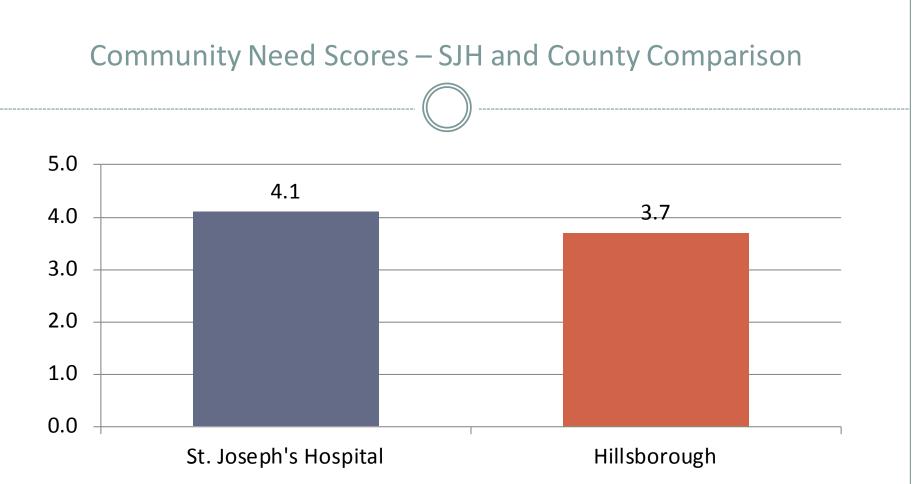
CNS values 1.0 to 3.9; below average number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov	Sin w/ Chil Pov	No HS Dip	Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %			Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33611	29,672	47.2%	13.6%	25.2%	12.0%	25.5%	15.2%	9.0%	20.8%	40.6%	3	3	4	4	5	3.8
33625	24,400	32.2%	15.0%	26.6%	12.1%	52.6%	27.5%	9.7%	10.3%	29.9%	2	3	5	3	5	3.7
33606	18,106	42.1%	13.6%	38.4%	6.4%	24.8%	18.5%	11.0%	18.1%	42.5%	3	1	5	5	5	3.6
33609	16,188	40.8%	15.8%	38.6%	11.4%	32.3%	22.7%	7.3%	19.5%	32.4%	3	2	5	4	5	3.6
33635	16,133	44.6%	8.6%	15.2%	9.2%	46.0%	23.3%	6.9%	17.0%	28.6%	2	2	5	4	4	3.3
33618	25,566	26.9%	16.6%	39.3%	7.5%	33.4%	20.0%	8.2%	13.9%	36.1%	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33624	37,375	27.2%	10.6%	20.8%	7.6%	43.2%	25.7%	8.5%	10.3%	29.1%	2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33626	26,717	24.2%	5.6%	20.7%	2.4%	30.0%	19.5%	7.0%	5.3%	27.5%	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
33629	23,780	28.1%	3.2%	11.4%	3.7%	16.7%	11.9%	6.3%	12.3%	22.4%	1	1	4	3	4	2.5
33556	25,629	29.9%	5.6%	20.4%	4.9%	23.4%	15.1%	9.7%	8.5%	9.0%	1	1	4	3	1	2.1

• Of the 25 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area, there are only four zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale. In addition, there are 19 zip code areas that have greater socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the overall BayCare Health System's service area (3.5), indicating greater than average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents in the hospital service area.

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)





• The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area (4.1) shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).

• The scores 4.1, 3.7, and 3.5 are all above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area and the county in which it is located have more barriers to healthcare access than the average.

Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

- The Prevention Quality Indicators index (PQI) was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ model was applied to quantify the PQI within the hospital service area and Florida.
- PQI is similarly referred to as Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations.
- The quality indicator rates are derived from inpatient discharges by zip code using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis and procedure codes.
- There are 14 quality indicators.
- The PQI index identifies potentially avoidable hospitalizations for the benefit of targeting priorities and overall community health.
- Lower index scores represent less admissions for each of the PQIs.



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

PQI Subgroups

- Chronic Lung Conditions
 - PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate
 - PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate

Diabetes

- o PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- o PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients

Heart Conditions

- o PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate
- o PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate
- PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate

• Other Conditions

- o PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- o PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- o PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- o PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- o PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

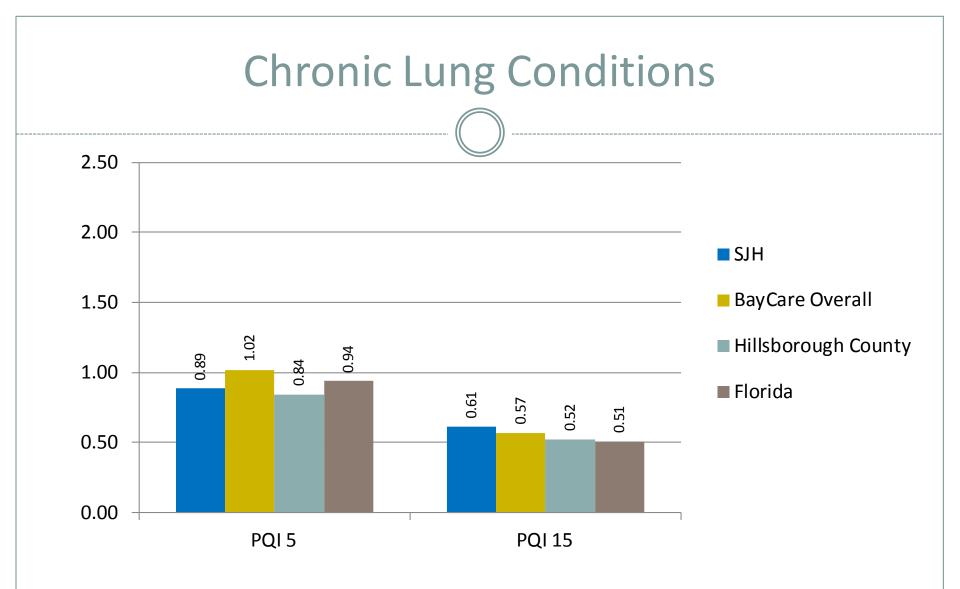


Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

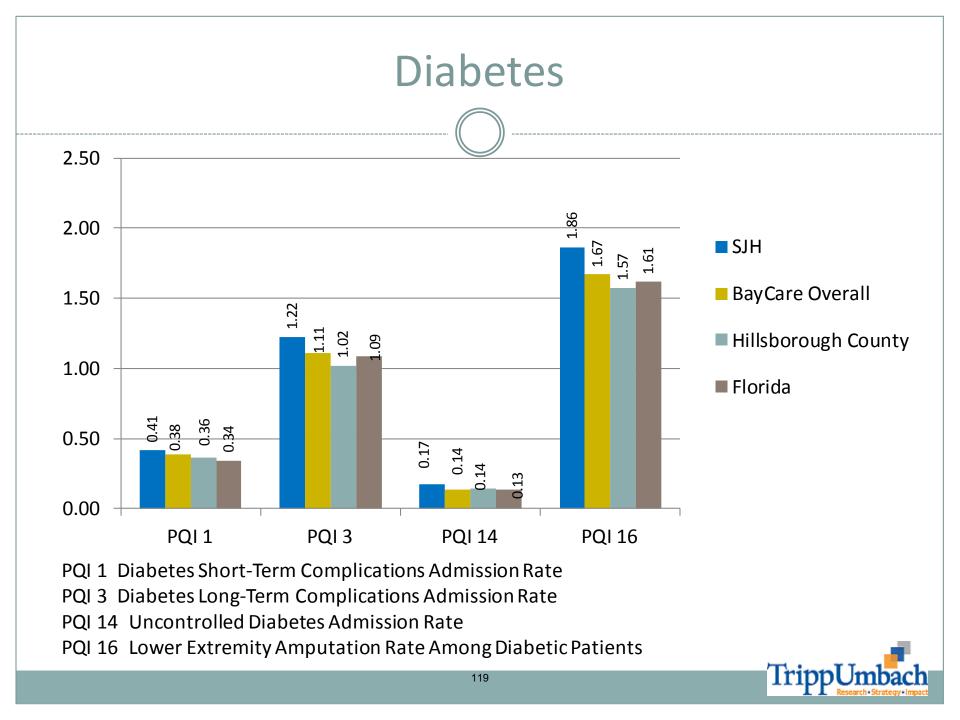


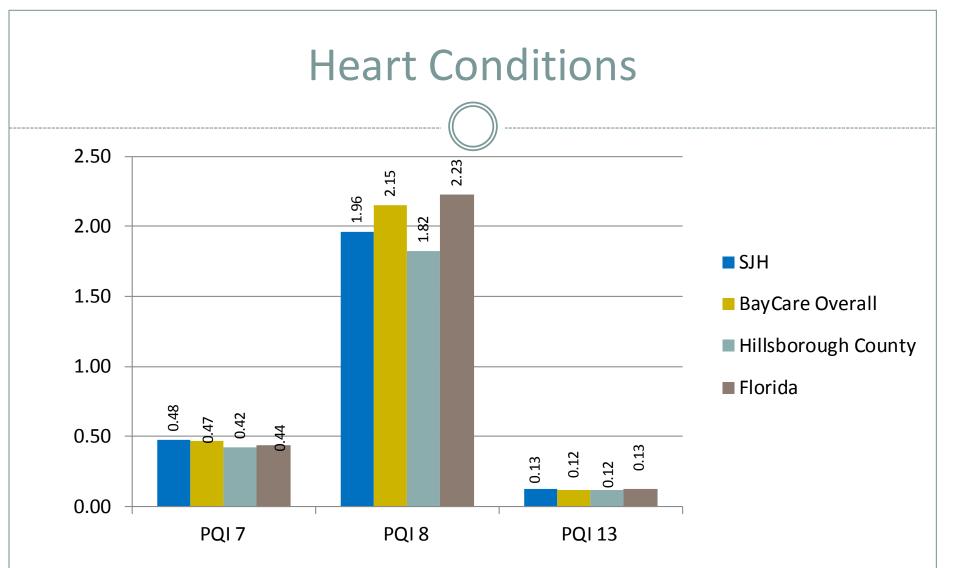
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows higher PQI rates for eight of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the state of Florida; indicating areas of preventable conditions for the region. Specifically, the hospital service area shows a higher rate of hospitalization for all the PQI measures of diabetes, adult asthma, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection and hypertension.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows five PQI measures that are lower than the overall BayCare Health System service area and the state (Perforated Appendix, Dehydration, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Congestive Heart Failure and Low Birth Weight), indicating better prevention of these conditions in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main Hospital service area compared to the state.
- The highest PQI difference between the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area and Florida is for Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients, which is the health condition that the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area has the most potential for impact in the community.





PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate

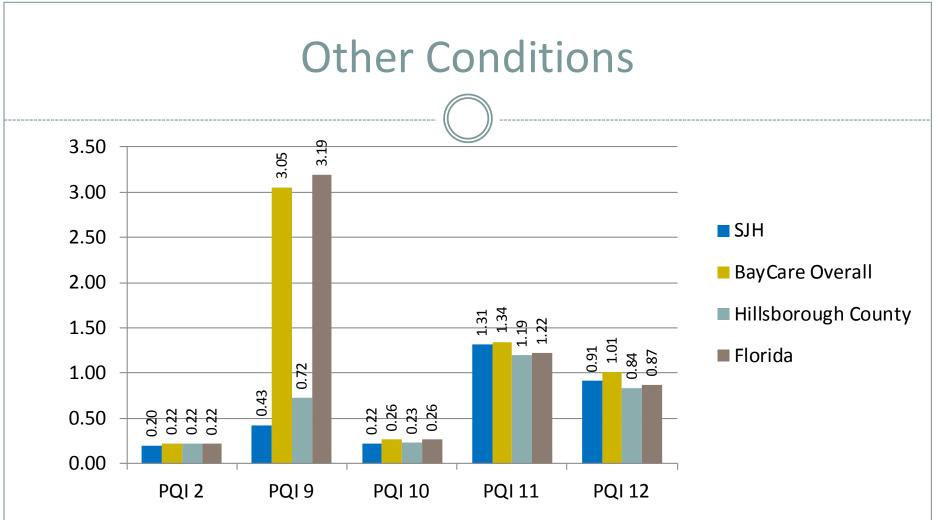




PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate

PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate





- PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

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Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	St. Joseph's Hospital Main Service Area	Florida	Difference
Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients (PQI 16)	1.86	1.61	0.25
Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 3)	1.22	1.09	0.13
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (PQI 15)	0.61	0.51	0.10
Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate (PQI 11)	1.31	1.22	0.09
Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 1)	0.41	0.34	0.07
Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate (PQI 12)	0.91	0.87	0.04
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (PQI 14)	0.17	0.13	0.04
Hypertension Admission Rate (PQI 7)	0.48	0.44	0.04
Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate (PQI 13)	0.13	0.13	0.00
Perforated Appendix Admission Rate (PQI 2)	0.20	0.22	-0.02
Dehydration Admission Rate (PQI 10)	0.22	0.26	-0.04
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate (PQI 5)	0.89	0.94	-0.05
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (PQI 8)	1.96	2.23	-0.27
Low Birth Weight Rate (PQI 9)	0.43	3.19	-2.76

*Red values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is higher than the PQI for the state of Florida. *Green values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is lower than the PQI for the state of Florida.



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Demographics

- Demographic snapshots were developed using information from The Nielsen Claritas Company 2012 and Thomson Reuters 2012.
- Demographic snapshots depict the demographics of the hospital service area as well as the county and state. Comparisons were made between the hospital service area, the counties in the hospital service area, and Florida.

• Demographic data included:

- Total population (2000, 2012 and projected 2017)
- Male/female population
- Change in population 2012-2017
- Average annual household income
- Age distribution (2012 and 2017)
- Household income distribution
- Education level distribution
- Race/ethnicity



Community Demographic Profile



The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area consists of 674,904 people; this population is expected to rise by 3.7% by 2017 to 699,905 people. The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area is slower than the projected growth for Florida as a whole, and less than is projected for Hillsborough County.

The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows much higher rates of younger individuals (aged 0-24) than Hillsborough County, Florida, and the U.S. At the same time, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows lower rates of older individuals (aged 55 +) than the county, state, and nation.

- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a lower average annual household income (\$60, 844) compared with Hillsborough County (\$64,627), Florida (\$62,685) and the U.S. (\$67,315) per household.
- A larger percentage (28%) of the households in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area make \$25,000 or less per year; this rate is much higher than the county (23.9%), state (25.4%) and national (23.8%) rates.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a greater than average percentage of black Non-Hispanic (19.2%) and Hispanic (29.3%) residents than Hillsborough County (16.6% and 26% respectively), Florida (15.3% and 23.4% respectively) and the U.S. (12.3% and 17% respectively).



Population Trends

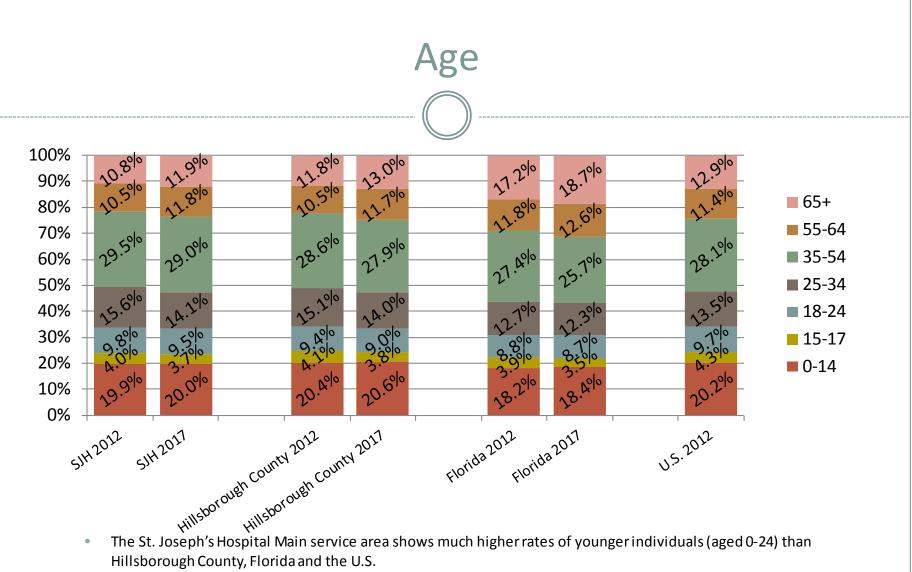
	St. Joseph's Hospital Main Service Area	Hillsborough County	Florida		
2012 Total Population	674,904	1,267,995	19,156,005		
2017 Projected Population	699,905	1,360,347	20,139,758		
# Change	25,001	92,352	983,753		
% Change	3.7%	7.3%	5.1%		

- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area consists of 674,904 people; this population is expected to rise by 3.7% by 2017 to 699,905 people.
- The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area is slower than the projected growth for Florida as a whole, and less than is projected for Hillsborough County.

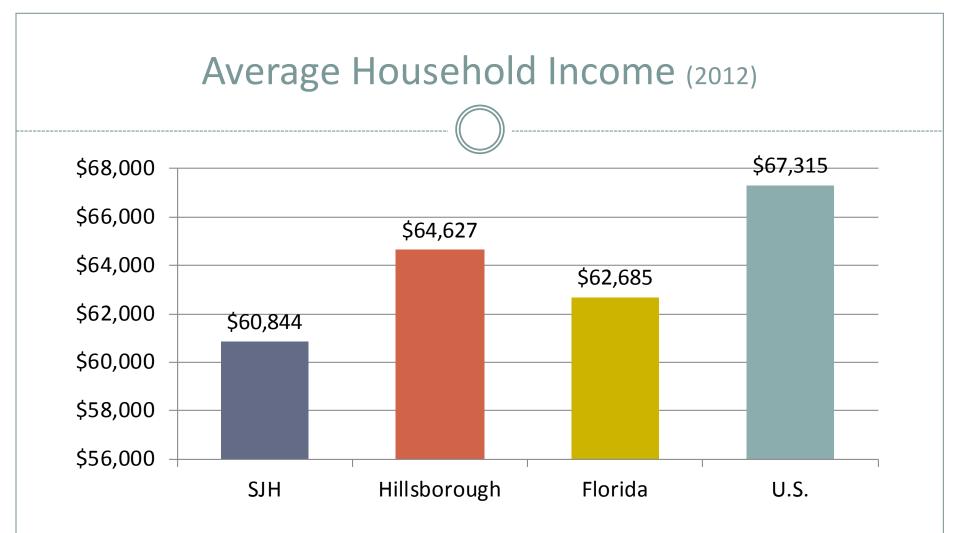




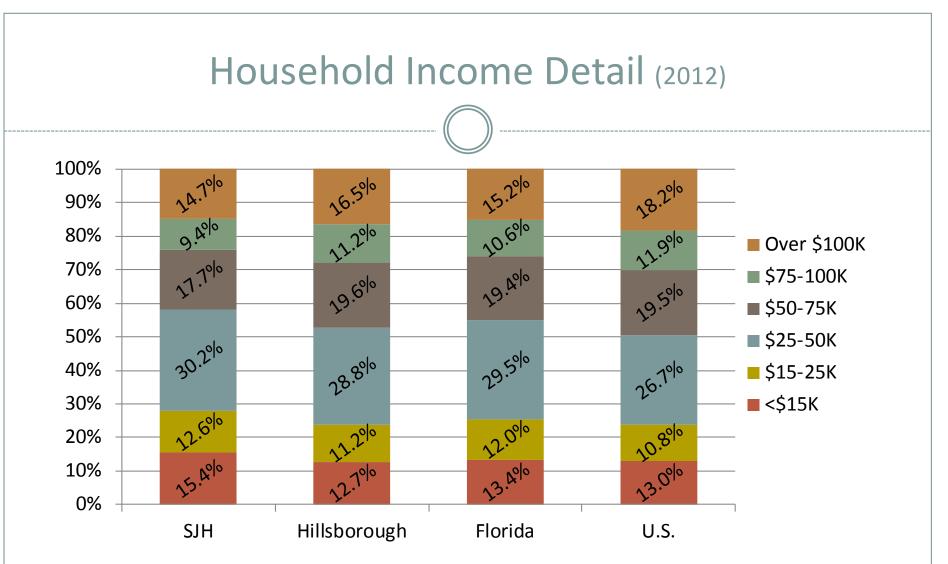
• Similar to county, state, and national trends, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a slightly higher percentage of women than men in 2012 and this rate is projected to remain the same through 2017.



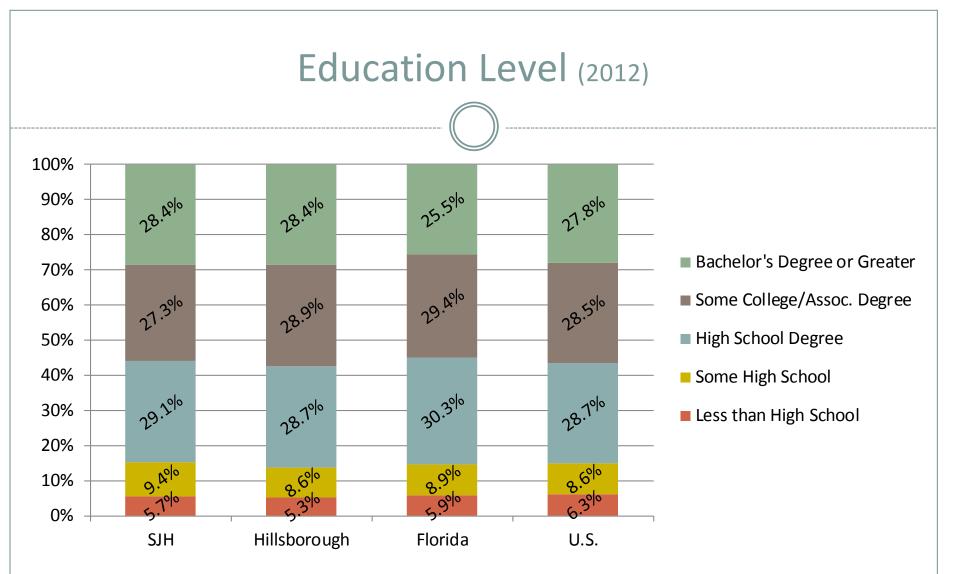
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows much higher rates of younger individuals (aged 0-24) than • Hillsborough County, Florida and the U.S.
- At the same time, the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows lower rates of older individuals (aged 55 +) than the county, state, and nation.



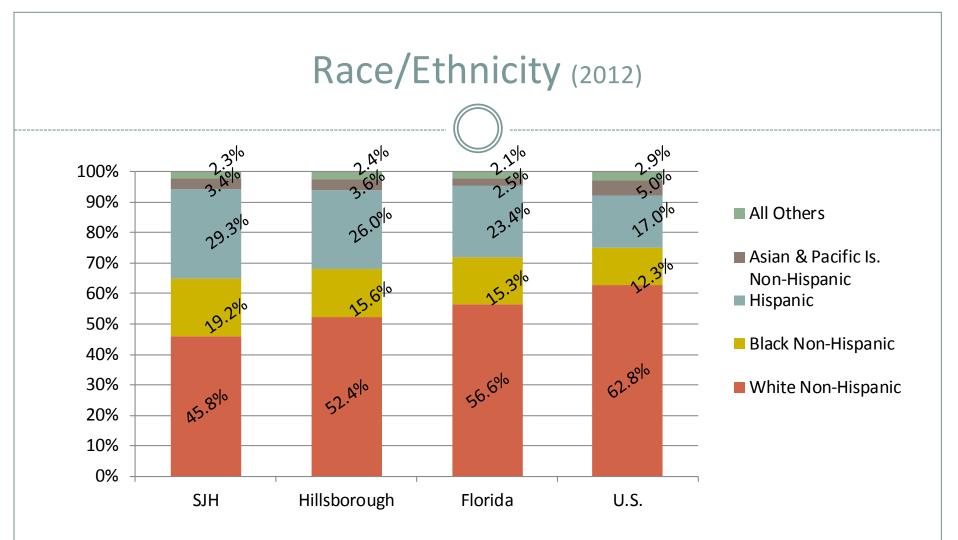
- The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a lower average annual household income (\$60, 844) compared with Hillsborough County (\$64,627), Florida (\$62,685) and the U.S. (\$67,315) per household.
- Hillsborough County shows the highest average annual household income (\$64,627) for the overall service area; higher than the state of Florida but still lower than the national average.



• A larger percentage (28%) of the households in the St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area make \$25,000 or less per year; this rate is much higher than the county (23.9%), state (25.4%) and national (23.8%) rates.



• The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows very similar rates of individuals with a high school degree or less (44.2%) than the rates seen for Hillsborough (42.6%), Florida (45.1%) and the U.S. (43.6%).



• The St. Joseph's Hospital Main service area shows a greater than average percentage of Black, Non-Hispanic (19.2%) and Hispanic (29.3%) residents than Hillsborough County (16.6% and 26% respectively), Florida (15.3% and 23.4% respectively) and the U.S. (12.3% and 17% respectively)

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Appendices

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary Data Profile



St. Joseph's Women's Hospital

- Service Area Map
- Service Area Populated Zip Code Areas
- Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)
- Community Need Score (CNS)
- Demographic Trends



St. Joseph's Women's Hospital – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- The consultant team has identified the following data trends and their potential impact on the transition into the primary data collection of the Community Health Needs Assessment.
 - □ The projected increase in population for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (6.1%) is consistent with projections for the Counties and State. In fact, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are expected to grow at a more rapid rate, while Florida's projected growth is slightly slower when compared with St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area.
 - □ The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (3.9) shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Pasco County (3.3), Hillsborough County (3.7), and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
 - □ There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance, and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
 - □ There are significant barriers to accessing healthcare posed by Housing, Insurance, and Culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease.

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- The population in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area is projected to increase at a rate that is less rapid than Hillsborough and Pasco Counties while more rapid than Florida's projected growth. The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger, better educated, earning an average income and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.
- □ There are several health issues that women seem to be at risk for in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area:
 - □ STD's Chlamydia and syphilis
 - Asthma
 - COPD
 - Smoking
 - Obesity
 - □ Urinary tract infections
 - Dehydration
 - □ Stroke-related death
 - Breast Cancer
 - □ Infant mortality
- □ Hillsborough County consistently shows a higher death rate due to breast cancer when compared to Pasco County.
- □ Preventive health appears to be decreasing in the counties served by St. Joseph's Women's Hospital (i.e., decreased mammograms and pap smears between 2007 and 2010).

St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Service Area – Populated Zip Code Areas

The communities located in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area include 29 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County
33511	Brandon	Hillsborough	33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33578	Riverview	Hillsborough	33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33602	Tampa	Hillsborough	33613	Forest Hills/ University area	Hillsborough	33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33603	Tampa	Hillsborough	33614	Egypt Lake/Leto	Hillsborough	33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough	33634	Tampa	Hillsborough
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	33617	Tampa	Hillsborough	33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough			



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Community Need Score – Five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health are quantified in the CNS

• Income Barriers –

Percentage of elderly, children, and single parents living in poverty

Cultural/Language Barriers –

Percentage Caucasian/non-Caucasian and percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency

Educational Barriers –

Percentage without high school diploma

Insurance Barriers –

Percentage uninsured and percentage unemployed

Housing Barriers –

Percentage renting houses



Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Community Need Score

- To determine the severity of barriers to healthcare access in a given community, the CNS gathers data about the community's socio-economy. For example, what percentage of the population is elderly and living in poverty; what percentage of the population is uninsured; what percentage of the population is unemployed, etc.
- Using this data, we assign a score to each barrier condition. A score of 1.0 indicates a zip code area with the lowest socio-economic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a zip code area with the most socio-economic barriers (high need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNS (each barrier receives equal weight in the average).
- A CNS above 3.0 will typically indicate a specific socio-economic factor impacting the community's access to care. At the same time, a CNS of 1.0 does not indicate the community requires no attention at all, which is why a larger community such as the study area community presents a unique challenge to hospital leadership.



Community Need Score (CNS)



- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (3.9) shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Pasco County (3.3), Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
- With 29 residential zip codes, there is a range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area. The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.5 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 5.0 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate to severe socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents.
- There are barriers to accessing healthcare posed by Housing, Insurance, and Culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease. High CNS scores in housing, culture, and insurance indicates a population that has low rates of home ownership, high rates of non-Caucasian residents and/or a high percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency and a high percentage of uninsured and/or unemployed residents



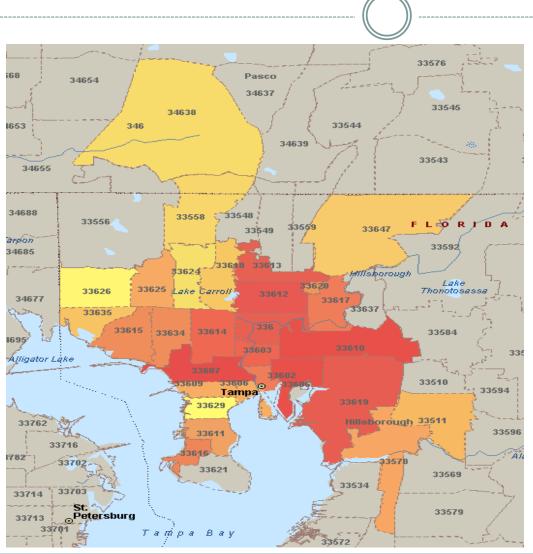
Community Need Score (CNS)



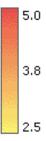
- There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance, and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty, which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- Among the nine zip code areas with the greatest number of socioeconomic barriers to accessing healthcare:
 - Between 27.7% and 50.2% of residents are uninsured, with seven zip code areas showing more than one in three residents uninsured. (national rate/State rate)
 - Eight zip code areas show higher rates of residents with limited English skills when compared to the entire BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%).



Community Need Score (CNS) Service Area Map



Community Need Score by ZIP Code



Darker areas are those with a greater number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access.

Community Need Scores

(Top 5, Bottom 5 Analysis)

Zip	City	County	lnc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS				
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	5.0				
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9				
33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9				
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.9				
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.8				
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	1	5	3	5	3.0				
34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	1	2	5	4	3	3.0				
33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	3	4	2.9				
33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	5	2	4	2.6				
33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	4	2.5				
	eph's Women's Hospital S		3.1	1 2.9	9 4.8	8 4.1						
	Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thoms		3.1	1 2.9	9 4.8	5 4.1		3.9 hted avera				

With an overall weighted score of 3.9, the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5), which indicates a greater than average number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare.

With 29 residential zip codes, there is a range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area. The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.5 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 5.0 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate to severe socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents.



<u>CNS values 4.5 to 5.0</u>; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov				Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %			Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33607	23,597	60.7%	50.6%	72.5%	28.0%	80.6%	44.4%	13.4%	40.1%	45.1%	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	16,971	62.5%	40.0%	55.1%	28.8%	82.6%	26.8%	19.9%	50.2%	46.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	39,755	57.2%	32.8%	48.1%	25.5%	78.0%	15.8%	14.7%	36.2%	40.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	43,696	51.4%	32.9%	47.5%	23.1%	64.4%	27.0%	17.3%	37.6%	49.1%	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	35,169	50.0%	25.9%	35.4%	23.1%	70.0%	28.9%	14.6%	27.7%	40.0%	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33604	35,518	56.3%	34.3%	49.8%	19.7%	63.1%	28.8%	14.6%	35.1%	35.8%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33613	32,617	48.4%	37.0%	56.5%	15.9%	56.5%	32.7%	14.7%	40.7%	58.7%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33603	18,914	54.4%	32.3%	50.1%	18.5%	62.8%	29.4%	9.1%	33.1%	36.0%	5	4	5	5	5	4.6
33614	46,589	51.9%	24.3%	42.2%	20.5%	77.4%	56.6%	12.2%	27.9%	51.9%	4	4	5	5	5	4.6

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)

There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605), and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance, and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.

- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty, which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- Among the nine zip code areas with the greatest number of socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare:
 - Between 27.7% and 50.2% of residents are uninsured, with seven zip code areas showing more than one in three residents uninsured. (national rate/State rate)
 - Eight zip code areas show higher rates of residents with limited English skills when compared to the entire BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%).



CNS values 3.5 to 4.4; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov		No HS Dip		Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank		Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33602	12,307	64.0%	32.4%	49.8%	15.4%	45.8%	24.0%	7.6%	36.2%	42.6%	5	3	5	4	5	4.3
33617	42,974	48.1%	22.6%	33.2%	13.7%	59.3%	24.8%	13.3%	27.7%	52.1%	4	3	5	5	5	4.3
33616	13,646	43.3%	21.0%	33.0%	13.2%	46.1%	18.2%	10.4%	25.5%	55.5%	3	3	5	5	5	4.2
33615	43,213	44.8%	21.8%	38.2%	14.1%	60.9%	37.2%	9.0%	20.3%	36.1%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33634	20,935	43.6%	20.7%	36.9%	15.6%	69.0%	41.4%	8.8%	16.8%	39.6%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33620	5,437	18.8%	33.3%	40.0%	13.5%	29.0%	15.5%	40.1%	21.8%	78.4%	3	3	4	5	5	4.0
33611	29,672	47.2%	13.6%	25.2%	12.0%	25.5%	15.2%	9.0%	20.8%	40.6%	3	3	4	4	5	3.8
33578	40,480	44.1%	12.3%	26.1%	10.3%	50.2%	22.7%	9.4%	19.7%	38.9%	3	2	5	4	5	3.7
33625	24,400	32.2%	15.0%	26.6%	12.1%	52.6%	27.5%	9.7%	10.3%	29.9%	2	3	5	3	5	3.7
33606	18,106	42.1%	13.6%	38.4%	6.4%	24.8%	18.5%	11.0%	18.1%	42.5%	3	1	5	5	5	3.6
33609	16,188	40.8%	15.8%	38.6%	11.4%	32.3%	22.7%	7.3%	19.5%	32.4%	3	2	5	4	5	3.6

- There are significant barriers to accessing healthcare posed by Housing, Insurance, and Culture throughout the region. This remains true even as the barriers related to education and income decrease.
 - High CNS scores in housing indicates a transient population with low rates of home ownership.
 - High CNS scores in culture indicates a high ratio of non-Caucasian residents and /or a high percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency.
 - High CNS scores in insurance indicates a high percentage of uninsured and/or unemployed residents.

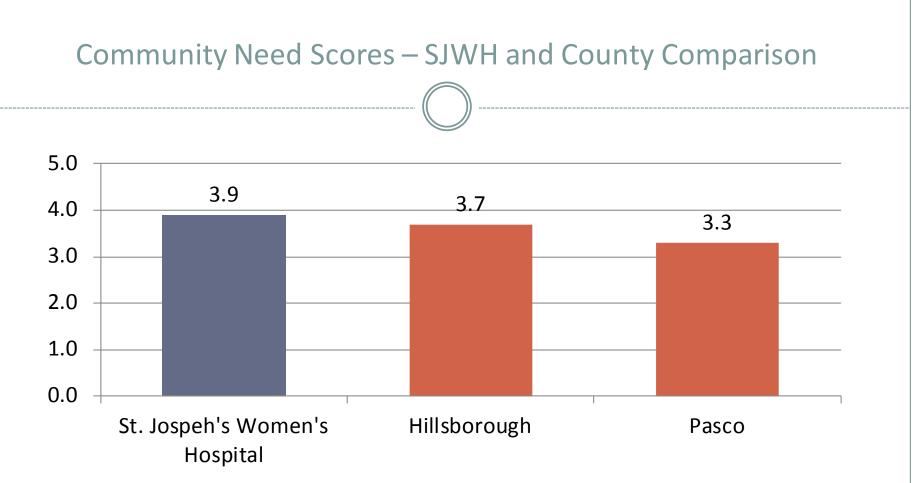


CNS values 1.0 to 3.4; fewest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov			Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %			Educ Rank		lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33511	52,802	28.3%	13.4%	29.0%	8.5%	43.6%	20.6%	8.6%	10.5%	40.9%	2	2	5	3	5	3.4
33635	16,133	44.6%	8.6%	15.2%	9.2%	46.0%	23.3%	6.9%	17.0%	28.6%	2	2	5	4	4	3.3
33618	25,566	26.9%	16.6%	39.3%	7.5%	33.4%	20.0%	8.2%	13.9%	36.1%	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33647	58,703	26.3%	8.1%	23.4%	3.5%	48.3%	25.5%	9.5%	13.2%	35.0%	2	1	5	4	5	3.2
33558	22,004	32.3%	5.9%	19.4%	4.7%	30.1%	21.2%	7.4%	11.6%	32.9%	2	1	5	3	5	3.0
34638	21,433	20.5%	7.7%	8.5%	9.9%	35.8%	16.2%	10.8%	12.5%	18.5%	1	2	5	4	3	3.0
33624	37,375	27.2%	10.6%	20.8%	7.6%	43.2%	25.7%	8.5%	10.3%	29.1%	2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33626	26,717	24.2%	5.6%	20.7%	2.4%	30.0%	19.5%	7.0%	5.3%	27.5%	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
33629	23,780	28.1%	3.2%	11.4%	3.7%	16.7%	11.9%	6.3%	12.3%	22.4%	1	1	4	3	4	2.5

- Of the 29 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area, there are only five zip code areas have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale. In addition, there are 20 zip code areas that have greater socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the overall BayCare Health System's service area (3.5), indicating greater than average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area.
- There are no areas with few socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare in the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area. The best CNS score for the area can be found in South Tampa with a CNS score of 2.5, which indicates a moderate level of socioeconomic barriers.





- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (3.9) shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Pasco County (3.3), Hillsborough County (3.7), and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
- The scores 3.9, 3.7, and 3.3 are all above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area and the counties in which it is located have more barriers to healthcare access than the average.

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

- The Prevention Quality Indicators index (PQI) was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ model was applied to quantify the PQI within the BayCare Health System regional service area and Florida.
- PQI is similarly referred to as Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations.
- The quality indicator rates are derived from inpatient discharges by zip code using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis and procedure codes.
- There are 14 quality indicators.
- The PQI index identifies potentially avoidable hospitalizations for the benefit of targeting priorities and overall community health.
- Lower index scores represent less admissions for each of the PQIs.



PQI Subgroups

- Chronic Lung Conditions
 - PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate
 - PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate

Diabetes

- o PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- o PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients

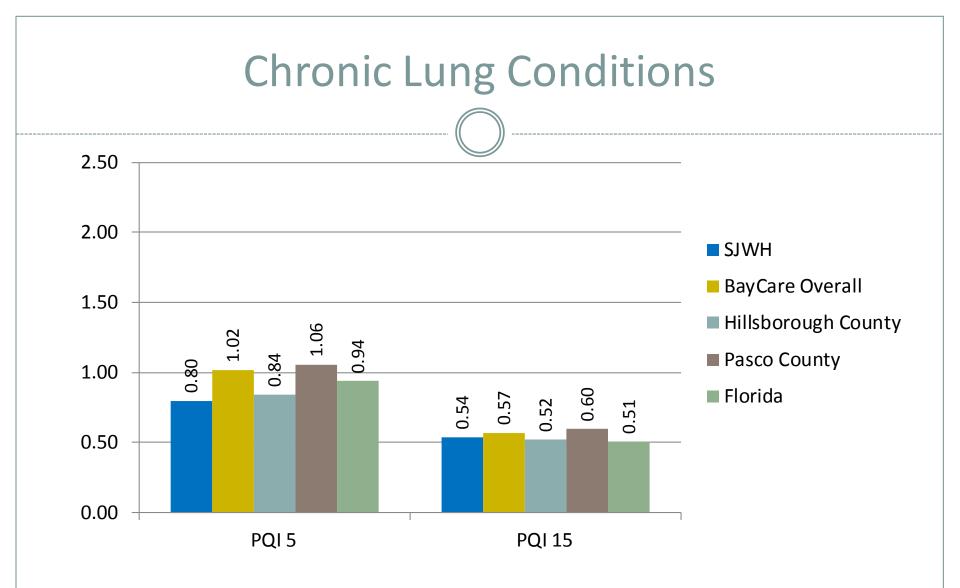
Heart Conditions

- PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate
- o PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate
- PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate

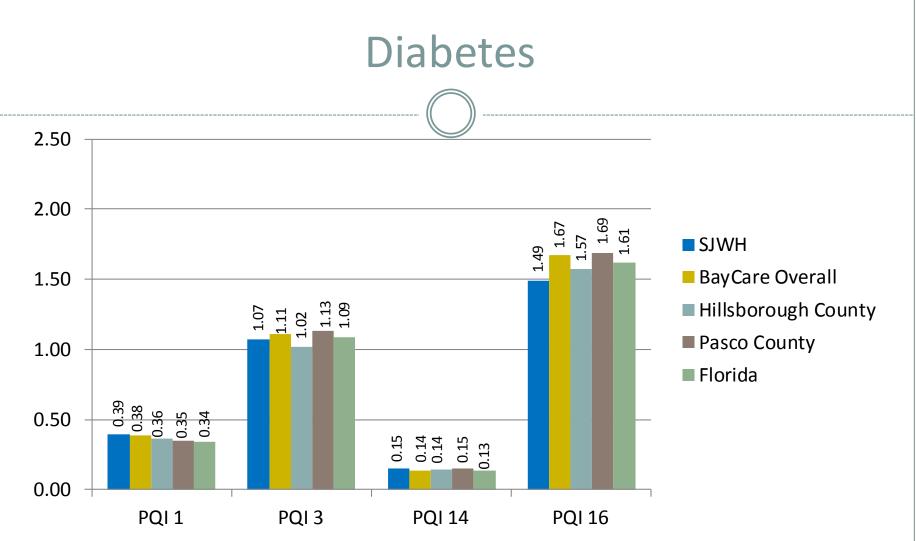
• Other Conditions

- o PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- o PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- o PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate





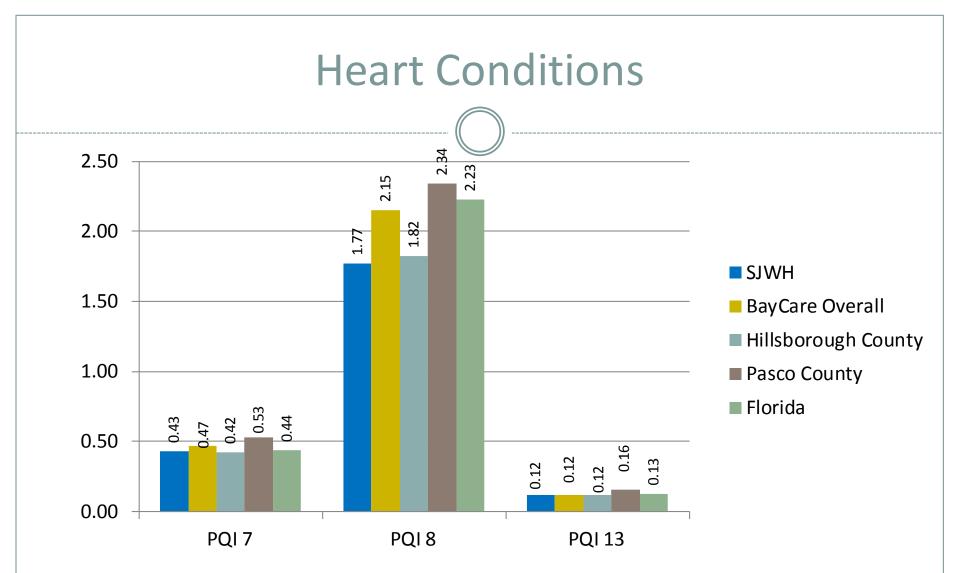
PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate



PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

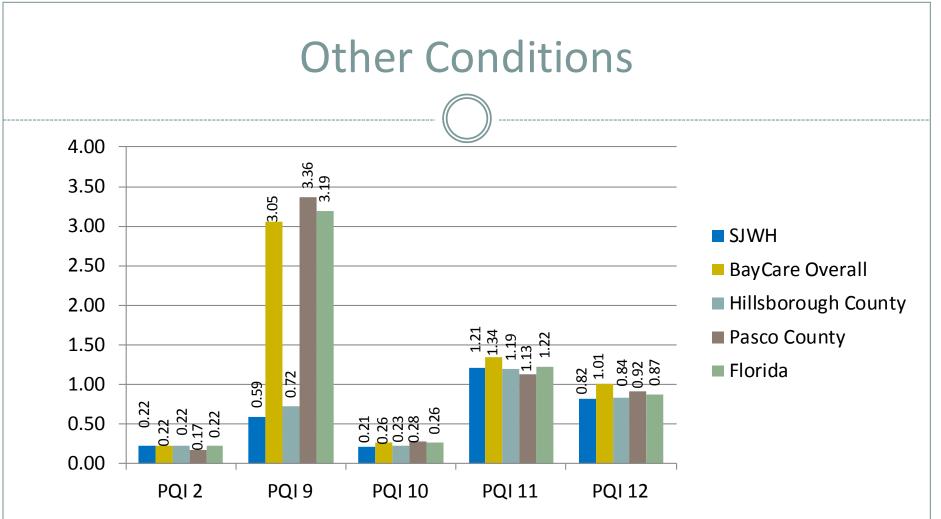
- PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate

PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients



PQI 7 Hypertension Admission RatePQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission RatePQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate

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- PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

TrippUmbach

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Regional Service Area	Florida	Difference
Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 1)	0.39	0.34	0.05
Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients (PQI 16)	1.66	1.61	0.05
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (PQI 15)	0.54	0.51	0.03
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (PQI 14)	0.15	0.13	0.02
Perforated Appendix Admission Rate (PQI 2)	0.22	0.22	0.00
Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate (PQI 13)	0.12	0.13	-0.01
Hypertension Admission Rate (PQI 7)	0.43	0.44	-0.01
Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate (PQI 11)	1.21	1.22	-0.01
Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 3)	1.07	1.09	-0.02
Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate (PQI 12)	0.82	0.87	-0.05
Dehydration Admission Rate (PQI 10)	0.21	0.26	-0.05
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate (PQI 5)	0.80	0.94	-0.14
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (PQI 8)	1.77	2.23	-0.46
Low Birth Weight Rate (PQI 9)	0.59	3.19	-2.60

*Red values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is higher than the PQI for the state of Florida. *Green values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is lower than the PQI for the state of Florida.



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Demographics

- Demographic snapshots were developed using information from The Nielsen Claritas Company 2012 and Thomson Reuters 2012.
- Demographic snapshots depict the demographics of the hospital service area as well as the county and state. Comparisons were made between the hospital service area, the counties in the hospital service area, and Florida.
- Demographic data included:
 - Total population (2000, 2012, and projected 2017)
 - Male/female population
 - Change in population 2012-2017
 - Average annual household income
 - Age distribution (2012 and 2017)
 - Household income distribution
 - Education level distribution
 - Race/ethnicity

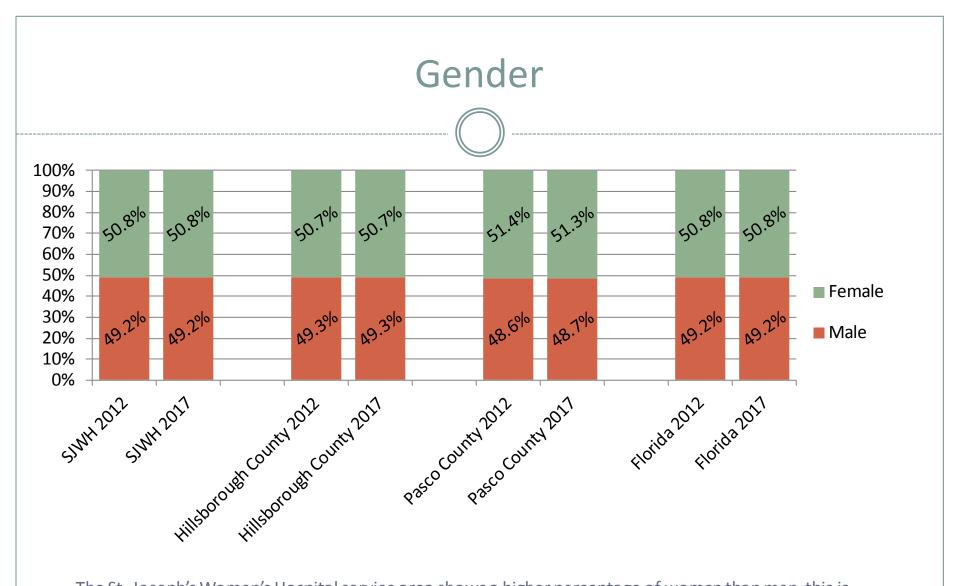


Population Trends

	St. Joseph's Women's Hospital Service Area	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida
2012 Total Population	844,697	1,267,995	478,680	19,156,005
2017 Projected Population	895,964	1,360,347	520,174	20,139,758
# Change	51,267	92,352	41,494	983,753
% Change	6.1%	7.3%	8.7%	5.1%

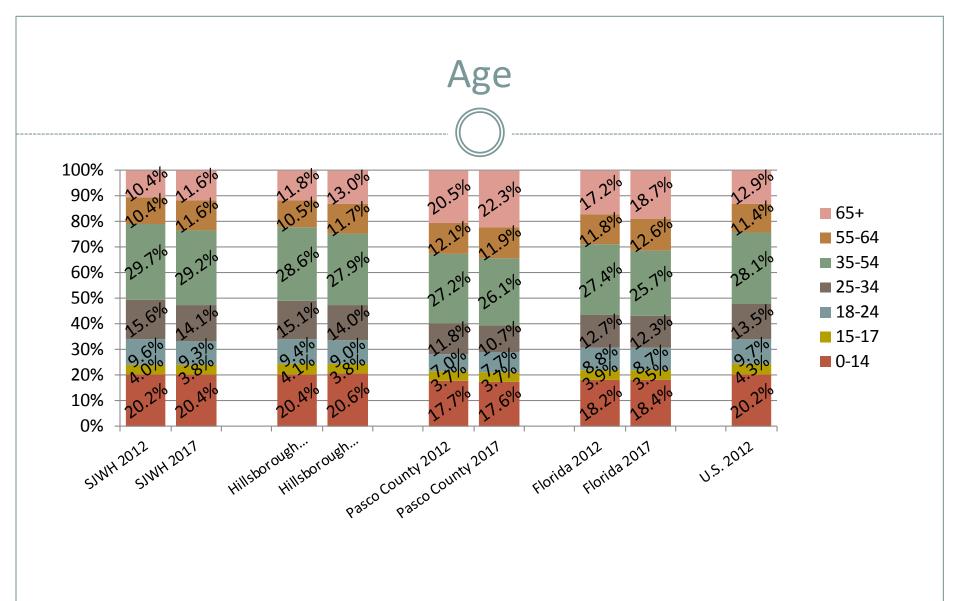
- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area consists of 844,697 people; this population is expected to increase by 6.1% by 2017.

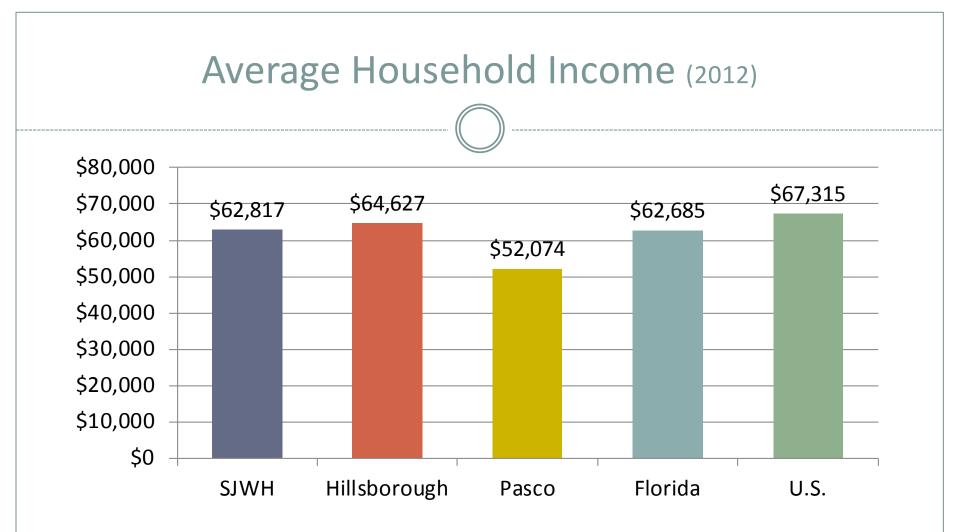
- The projected increase in population for the St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area (6.1%) is consistent with projections for the Counties and State. In fact, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are expected to grow at a more rapid rate and while Florida's projected growth is slightly slower when compared with St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area.

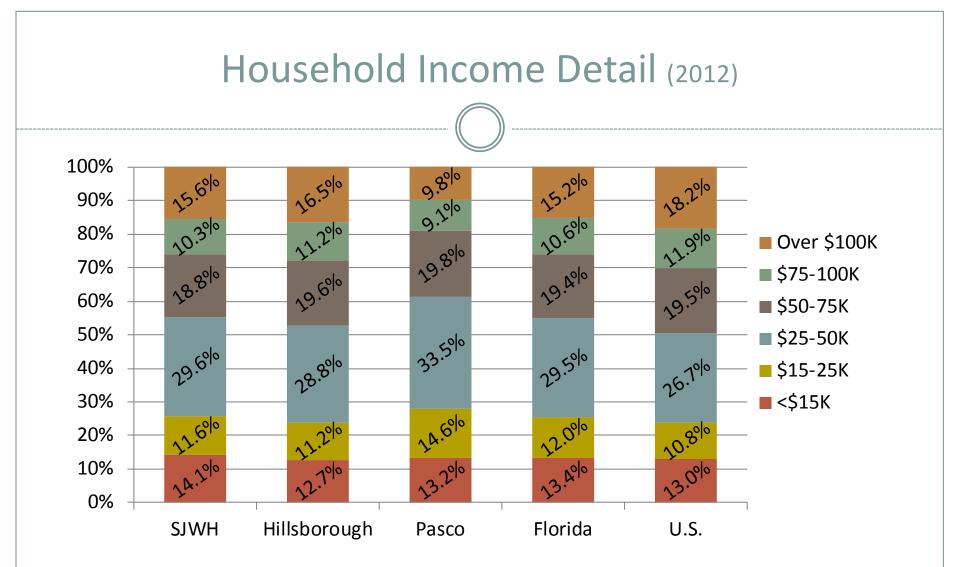


- The St. Joseph's Women's Hospital service area shows a higher percentage of women than men, this is consistent with state and national trends.

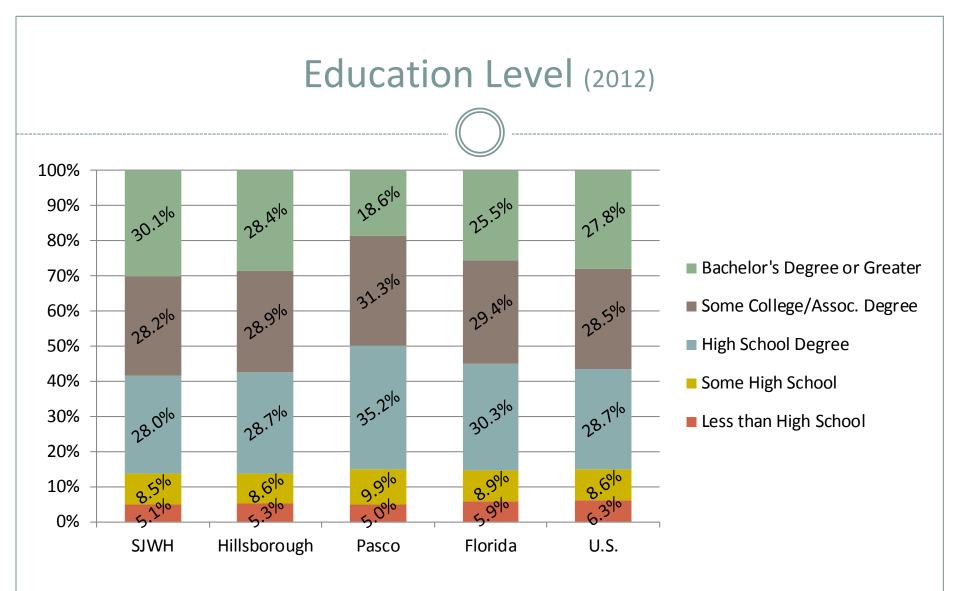


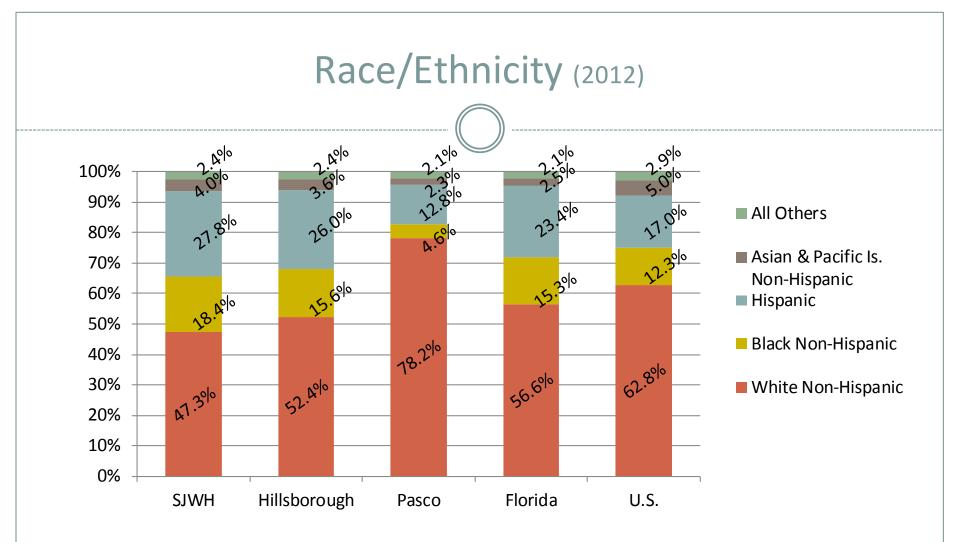












Women's Health Issues

- According to women in these focus groups, the greatest health issues facing women in the community today are **Cancer, Cardiovascular Issues, Weight Issues, Mental Health and Menopause**. A complete list of issues identified by respondents can be found on pages 16 – 17.
- It is believed that potential causes and factors contributing to these women's health issues include:

Lack of insurance Fighting with insurance to cover preventative care Insurance staff making the decisions – not clinicians Not having annual mammograms Rushed medical care Missed diagnoses Too much fast food Sedentary lifestyles Financial constraints Lack of education – not knowing what should be done Unaware of possible repercussions (overweight leading to obesity, heart problems) Little communication/education to younger women / women of lower incomes Seeing several doctors that do not communicate with one another (over-medication)

Greatest Health Issues Facing Women Today

% #	Health Issue	%	#	Health Issue
66% 23	Cancer Breast cancer (22) Uterine cancer (4) Skin cancer Lung cancer	20%	7	Mental Health Depression (4) Mental health/psychiatric (3) Stress
	Colon cancer Female cancers Cancer (unspecified)	17%	6	Menopause Menopause (4) Hormone replacement (2) After effects of hysterectomy
46% 16	Cardiovascular Issues Heart disease (10) Heart attack (2) Stroke (2) Heart health (2) Heart problems (2) CV issues	14%	5	Preventative Care Importance of annual Pap (2) Preventative care Insurance for preventative care Convincing pts to take vaccines Annual mammograms
20% 7	Weight Issues Weight control (4) Obesity / overweight (2) Pressure of being thin	9%	3	Diabetes Diabetes (2) Diabetes awareness

%	#	Health Issue	%	#	Health Issue
9%	3	Reproductive Health Infertility Prenatal care Birth control Safe sex	6%	2	Scheduling Issues Quick appointments when sick Working & trying to fit in children's doctor appointments
9%	3	High Blood Pressure	6%	2	Physician Issues Want Dr good at finding problem Having a Dr that listens to your
9%	3	High Cholesterol			concerns & will work w/ you on your healthcare
9%	2	Memory Issues Memory loss Alzheimer's	6%	2	Aging Being informed of medical tests that are beneficial as we age
6%	2	Osteoporosis Osteoporosis (2) Bone density testing			Transitioning into geriatric care- dictating new tests, new procedures & not enough explanation from medical professionals
6%	2	Insurance Issues Insurance issues	3%	1	Joint Problems
		Constant changes in med insur	3%	1	Allergies
		& having to change physicians	3%	1	Over-Medication
			3%	1	Exercise Regimen
			16 3%	1	Obamacare

To be Healthier

• Respondents offered a wide variety of suggestions to help women of all ages in the community become healthier.

What is Needed to be Healthier?

Increased Knowledge / Awareness

Awareness Seminars

Guidelines/recommendations for women (especially as aging)

Provide checklist: ann'l exams, mammograms, pap tests, colonoscopies, etc.

Motivation to take action

Support / Mentor groups where we can talk with others with same condition/issue Weight Management

Prescribe gym memberships for young obese (medicare covers this)

Keep Active – programs to keep active

Less stress – ways to relieve / manage stress

Smoking cessation programs

Remove the shame associated with admitting overweight, depression, stress

More homeopathy, herbs, natural medicine options presented / accepted

Additional Services Desired

- The Women's Centered Model of Care description included a number of proposed services (refer to page X). Respondents were asked to identify any additional services that would fit well and add value to the center.
- Below are suggested service additions. Respondents also recommended that a massage chair and perhaps manicure/pedicure services be available in the waiting room.

<u>Specific Services</u> Alternative Medicine / Homeopathy Exercise Room / Classes Dermatology Massage Therapy Mental Health Counseling Chiropractor / Acupuncture Menopause Specialist / Unit Weight Management Cancer Care / Support Stress Management / Therapy Spa Services Podiatry OB / GYN Social Services / Counseling Ophthalmology Nutrition	Lab / Imaging / Tests Mammograms X-rays / MRIs Pap Smears Blood / Urine Tests Colonoscopy Cancer Screenings Blood Density Testing <u>Cosmetic / Plastic Procedures</u> Botox Lasix Basic Plastic Surgery <u>Special Support</u> Endocrinology / Diabetic Care Fibromyalagia Lupus
Smoking Cessation	⁶ MS

St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center Appendices

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary Data Profile

St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center

- Regional Service Area Map
- Regional Service Area Populated Zip Code Areas
- Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)
- Community Need Score (CNS)
- Demographic Trends



St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center Regional Service Area – Populated Zip Code Areas

The communities located in the St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center regional service area include 38 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County
33510	Brandon	Hillsborough	33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33511	Brandon	Hillsborough	33605	Tampa	Hillsborough	33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough
33543	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	33607	Tampa	Hillsborough	33621	MacDill A.F.B.	Hillsborough
33549	Lutz	Hillsborough	33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	33610	Tampa	Hillsborough	33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33559	Lutz	Pasco	33612	Татра	Hillsborough	33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33569	Riverview	Hillsborough	33613	Tampa	Hillsborough	33634	Tampa	Hillsborough
33579	Riverview	Hillsborough	33614	Татра	Hillsborough	33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33584	Seffner	Hillsborough	33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough	33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough
33602	Tampa	Hillsborough	33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough	34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
33603	Tampa	Hillsborough	33617	Татра	Hillsborough			



Community Need Score (CNS)

- Catholic Health East (CHE) utilizes licensed data products from Thomson and Solucient, particularly the Claritas (now Nielsen) demographics. Catholic Health East, using the publically made methodology used by Catholic Healthcare West (CHW) to calculate the community need values, chose to calculate the values themselves, to provide the community need scores (CNS) to their partner facilities as a non-commercial product.
- Catholic Health East duplicates the methodology used by CHW as closely as it is done by CHW; using the same nine measures to generate the same five barrier scores using quintiles, and using them to calculate the CNS.
- The data may differ in the years and sources used or the rounding at certain stages in the calculations. CNS is the term used to differentiate itself from CNI due to these possible differences.
- All of this year's component demographics are based on the 2012 Nielsen demographics at the zip code level, with the exception of percent uninsured, which is from Truven Health Analytics' "Insurance Coverage Estimates" module.



Community Need Score – Five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health are quantified in the CNS

• Income Barriers –

Percentage of elderly, children, and single parents living in poverty

Cultural/Language Barriers –

Percentage Caucasian/non-Caucasian and percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency

Educational Barriers –

Percentage without high school diploma

Insurance Barriers –

Percentage uninsured and percentage unemployed

Housing Barriers –

Percentage renting houses

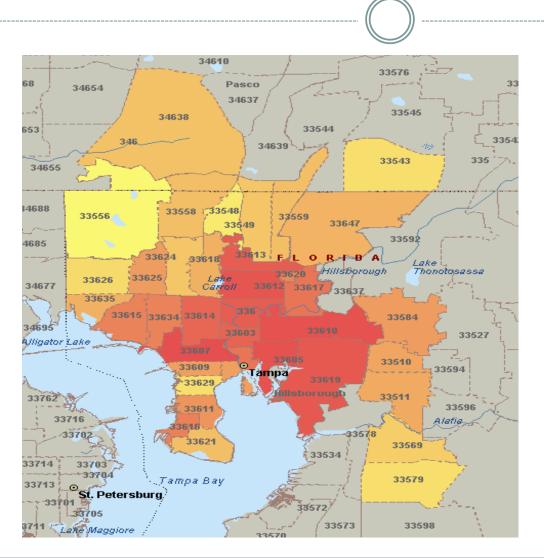


Community Need Score

- To determine the severity of barriers to healthcare access in a given community, the CNS gathers data about the community's socio-economy. For example, what percentage of the population is elderly and living in poverty; what percentage of the population is uninsured; what percentage of the population is unemployed, etc.
- Using this data we assign a score to each barrier condition. A score of 1.0 indicates a zip code area with the lowest socio-economic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a zip code area with the most socio-economic barriers (high need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNS (each barrier receives equal weight in the average).
- A CNS above 3.0 will typically indicate a specific socio-economic factor impacting the community's access to care. At the same time, a CNS of 1.0 does not indicate the community requires no attention at all, which is why a larger community such as the study area community presents a unique challenge to hospital leadership.



Community Need Score (CNS) Overall Region Map



3 Community Need Score by ZIP Code



Darker areas are those with a greater number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access.

Community Need Scores

(Top 5, Bottom 5 Analysis)

			Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous	
Zip	City	County	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS
33607	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	Татра	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	Татра	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	4	2.5
33543	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	1	1	5	3	2	2.5
33579	Riverview	Hillsborough	1	2	5	3	1	2.5
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	2	4	2	2	2.3
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
St. Joseph's	Hospital Behavioral Healt	h Center Regional						
	Service Area*		2.9	2.7	4.8	3.9	4.4 * Weid	3.7 averages



CNS values 4.5 to 5.0; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		· · · ·	Sin w/ Chil Pov		Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		lnc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33607	23,597	60.7%	50.6%	72.5%	28.0%	80.6%	44.4%	13.4%	40.1%	45.1%	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	16,971	62.5%	40.0%	55.1%	28.8%	82.6%	26.8%	19.9%	50.2%	46.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	39,755	57.2%	32.8%	48.1%	25.5%	78.0%	15.8%	14.7%	36.2%	40.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	43,696	51.4%	32.9%	47.5%	23.1%	64.4%	27.0%	17.3%	37.6%	49.1%	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	35,169	50.0%	25.9%	35.4%	23.1%	70.0%	28.9%	14.6%	27.7%	40.0%	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33604	35,518	56.3%	34.3%	49.8%	19.7%	63.1%	28.8%	14.6%	35.1%	35.8%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33613	32,617	48.4%	37.0%	56.5%	15.9%	56.5%	32.7%	14.7%	40.7%	58.7%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33603	18,914	54.4%	32.3%	50.1%	18.5%	62.8%	29.4%	9.1%	33.1%	36.0%	5	4	5	5	5	4.6
33614	46,589	51.9%	24.3%	42.2%	20.5%	77.4%	56.6%	12.2%	27.9%	51.9%	4	4	5	5	5	4.6



CNS values 4.0 to 4.4; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov			Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %			Educ Rank		lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33602	12,307	64.0%	32.4%	49.8%	15.4%	45.8%	24.0%	7.6%	36.2%	42.6%	5	3	5	4	5	4.3
33617	42,974	48.1%	22.6%	33.2%	13.7%	59.3%	24.8%	13.3%	27.7%	52.1%	4	3	5	5	5	4.3
33616	13,646	43.3%	21.0%	33.0%	13.2%	46.1%	18.2%	10.4%	25.5%	55.5%	3	3	5	5	5	4.2
33615	43,213	44.8%	21.8%	38.2%	14.1%	60.9%	37.2%	9.0%	20.3%	36.1%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33634	20,935	43.6%	20.7%	36.9%	15.6%	69.0%	41.4%	8.8%	16.8%	39.6%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33620	5,437	18.8%	33.3%	40.0%	13.5%	29.0%	15.5%	40.1%	21.8%	78.4%	3	3	4	5	5	4.0



CNS values 3.0 to 3.9; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

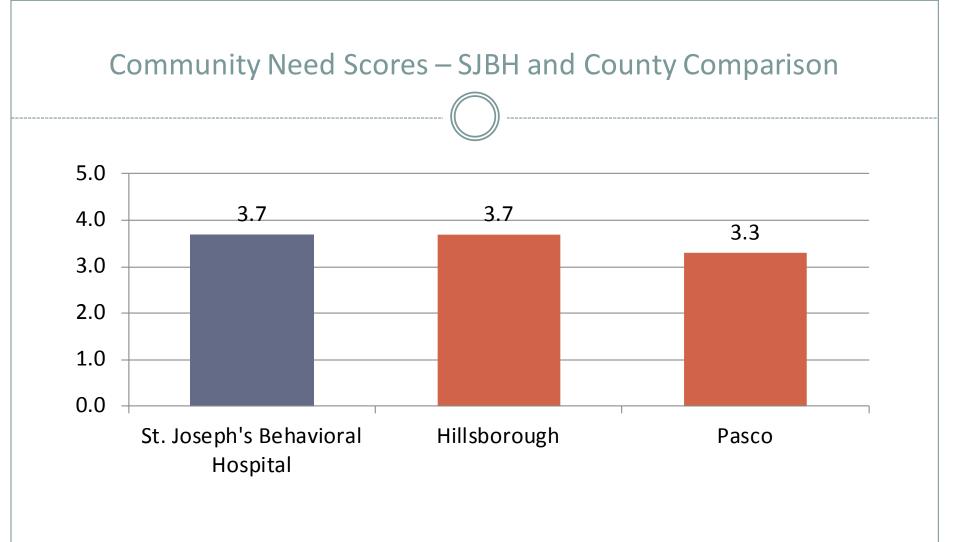
Zip Code	Total Pop.		1	Sin w/ Chil Pov	No HS Dip	Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33611	29,672	47.2%	13.6%	25.2%	12.0%	25.5%	15.2%	9.0%	20.8%	40.6%	3	3	4	4	5	3.8
33625	24,400	32.2%	15.0%	26.6%	12.1%	52.6%	27.5%	9.7%	10.3%	29.9%	2	3	5	3	5	3.7
33584	26,112	44.0%	13.1%	25.7%	16.3%	38.4%	12.3%	7.5%	17.4%	22.9%	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
33606	18,106	42.1%	13.6%	38.4%	6.4%	24.8%	18.5%	11.0%	18.1%	42.5%	3	1	5	5	5	3.6
33609	16,188	40.8%	15.8%	38.6%	11.4%	32.3%	22.7%	7.3%	19.5%	32.4%	3	2	5	4	5	3.6
33510	28,361	32.7%	13.7%	30.1%	9.4%	43.7%	19.9%	7.0%	12.7%	33.1%	2	2	5	3	5	3.5
33511	52,802	28.3%	13.4%	29.0%	8.5%	43.6%	20.6%	8.6%	10.5%	40.9%	2	2	5	3	5	3.4
33635	16,133	44.6%	8.6%	15.2%	9.2%	46.0%	23.3%	6.9%	17.0%	28.6%	2	2	5	4	4	3.3
33618	25,566	26.9%	16.6%	39.3%	7.5%	33.4%	20.0%	8.2%	13.9%	36.1%	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33647	58,703	26.3%	8.1%	23.4%	3.5%	48.3%	25.5%	9.5%	13.2%	35.0%	2	1	5	4	5	3.2
33559	16,162	19.1%	8.1%	17.2%	10.8%	39.8%	20.6%	10.3%	9.7%	27.8%	1	2	5	3	4	3.1
33558	22,004	32.3%	5.9%	19.4%	4.7%	30.1%	21.2%	7.4%	11.6%	32.9%	2	1	5	3	5	3.0
33621	1,580	60.0%	10.4%	17.4%	9.6%	40.3%	11.4%	4.4%	7.3%	65.8%	3	2	5	1	5	3.0
34638	21,433	20.5%	7.7%	8.5%	9.9%	35.8%	16.2%	10.8%	12.5%	18.5%	1	2	5	4	3	3.0



CNS values 2.0 to 2.9; fewest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov	No HS Dip	Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33624	37,375	27.2%	10.6%	20.8%	7.6%	43.2%	25.7%	8.5%	10.3%	29.1%	2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33549	16,480	28.7%	11.1%	36.5%	9.2%	25.3%	13.5%	9.5%	14.6%	21.3%	2	2	4	4	3	2.9
33569	24,284	21.5%	9.5%	41.2%	8.8%	38.3%	18.9%	8.6%	11.0%	14.8%	2	2	5	4	2	2.8
33626	26,717	24.2%	5.6%	20.7%	2.4%	30.0%	19.5%	7.0%	5.3%	27.5%	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
33629	23,780	28.1%	3.2%	11.4%	3.7%	16.7%	11.9%	6.3%	12.3%	22.4%	1	1	4	3	4	2.5
33543	23,213	33.1%	4.3%	11.1%	7.4%	39.1%	21.2%	9.6%	8.4%	14.8%	1	1	5	3	2	2.5
33579	28,172	24.8%	9.5%	6.6%	8.9%	52.6%	18.9%	9.8%	7.8%	12.3%	1	2	5	3	1	2.5
33548	6,125	26.0%	8.5%	27.3%	8.0%	19.0%	10.2%	5.8%	11.0%	13.0%	2	2	4	2	2	2.3
33556	25,629	29.9%	5.6%	20.4%	4.9%	23.4%	15.1%	9.7%	8.5%	9.0%	1	1	4	3	1	2.1





Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters



Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

- The Prevention Quality Indicators index (PQI) was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ model was applied to quantify the PQI within the BayCare Health System regional service area and Florida.
- PQI is similarly referred to as Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations.
- The quality indicator rates are derived from inpatient discharges by zip code using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis and procedure codes.
- There are 14 quality indicators.
- The PQI index identifies potentially avoidable hospitalizations for the benefit of targeting priorities and overall community health.
- Lower index scores represent less admissions for each of the PQIs.



PQI Subgroups

- Chronic Lung Conditions
 - PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate
 - PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate

Diabetes

- o PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- o PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients

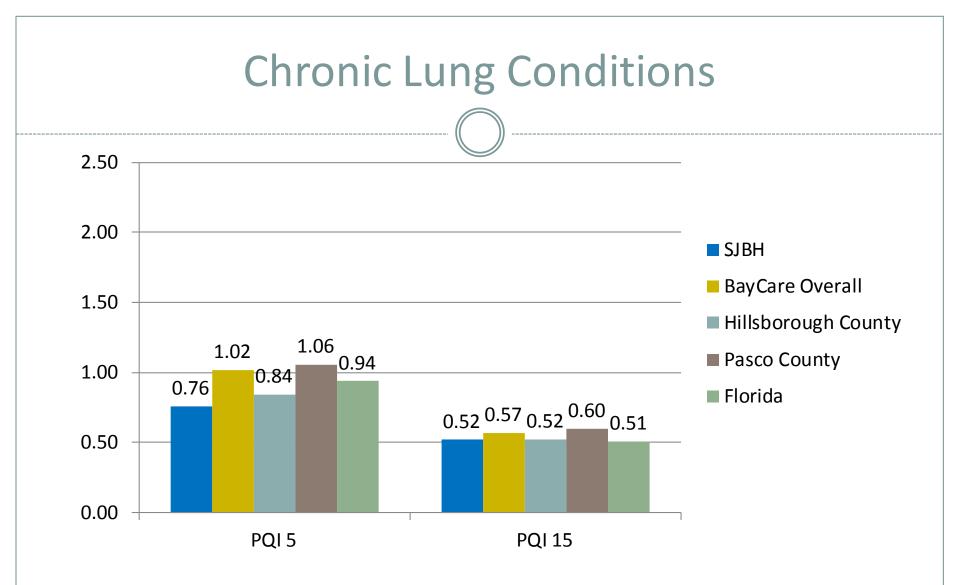
Heart Conditions

- o PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate
- o PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate
- PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate

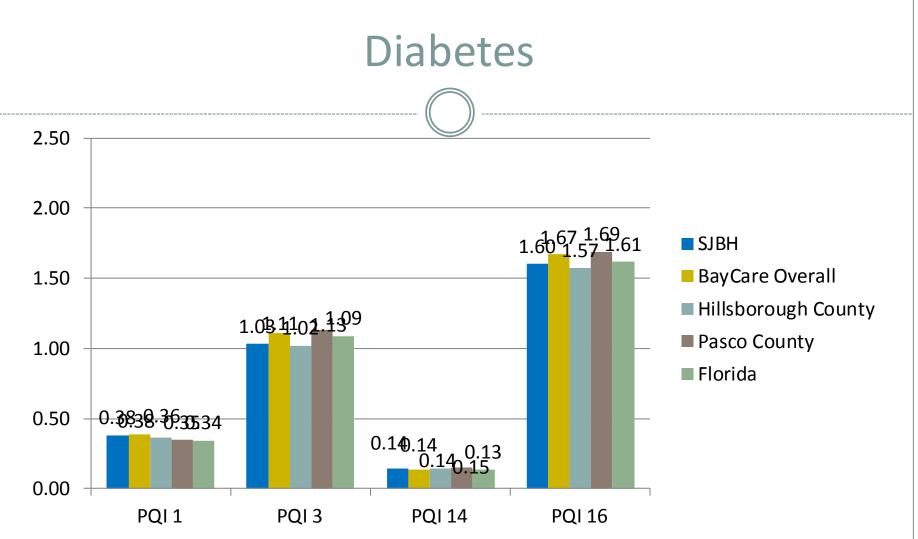
• Other Conditions

- o PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- o PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- o PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- o PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- o PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate





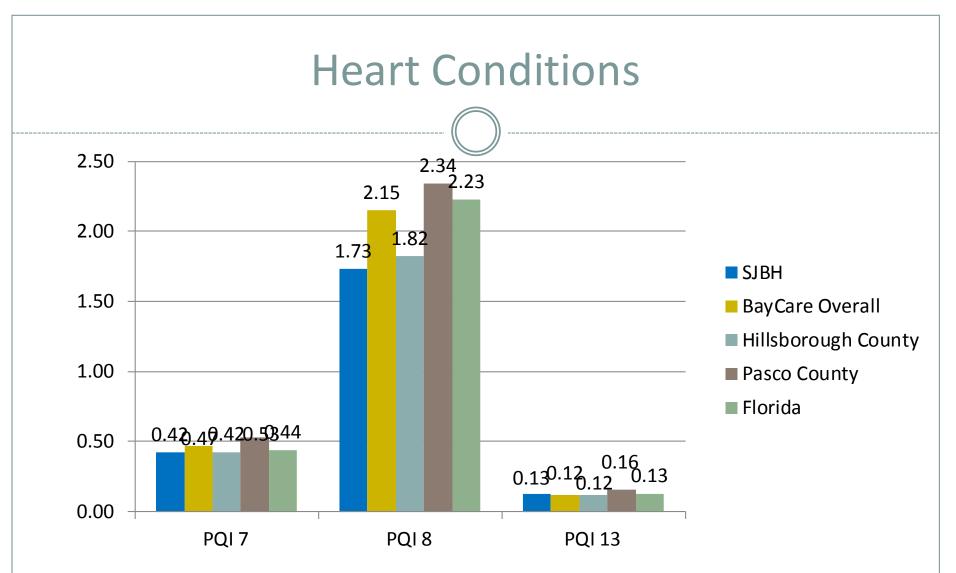
PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate



PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

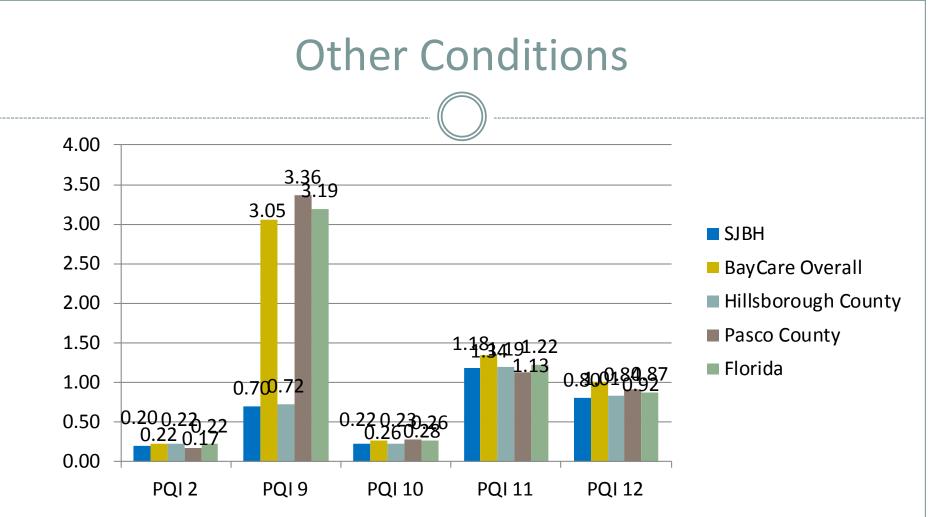
- PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate

PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients



PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate

PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate



- PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

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Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center Regional Service Area	Florida	Difference
Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 1)	0.38	0.34	0.04
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (PQI 15)	0.52	0.51	0.01
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (PQI 14)	0.14	0.13	0.01
Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate (PQI 13)	0.13	0.13	0.00
Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients (PQI 16)	1.60	1.61	-0.01
Hypertension Admission Rate (PQI 7)	0.42	0.44	-0.02
Perforated Appendix Admission Rate (PQI 2)	0.20	0.22	-0.02
Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate (PQI 11)	1.18	1.22	-0.04
Dehydration Admission Rate (PQI 10)	0.22	0.26	-0.04
Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 3)	1.03	1.09	-0.06
Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate (PQI 12)	0.80	0.87	-0.07
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate (PQI 5)	0.76	0.94	-0.18
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (PQI 8)	1.73	2.23	-0.50
Low Birth Weight Rate (POI 9) Red values indicate a POI value for the specific hospital that is higher th			-2.49

*Green values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is lower than the PQI for the state of Florida.

Demographics

- Demographic snapshots were developed using information from The Nielsen Claritas Company 2012 and Thomson Reuters 2012.
- Demographic snapshots depict the demographics of the hospital service area as well as the county and state. Comparisons were made between the South Florida Baptist Hospital regional service area, Hillsborough County and Florida.

• Demographic data included:

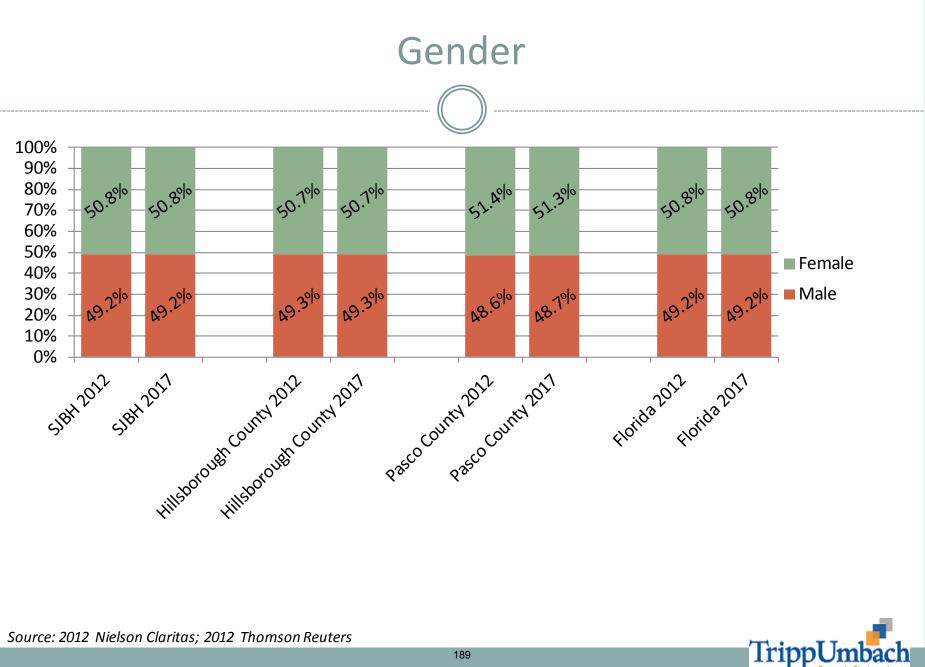
- Total population (2000, 2012 and projected 2017);
- Male/female population,
- Change in population 2012-2017
- Average annual household income
- Age distribution (2012 and 2017)
- Household income distribution
- Education level distribution
- Race/ethnicity

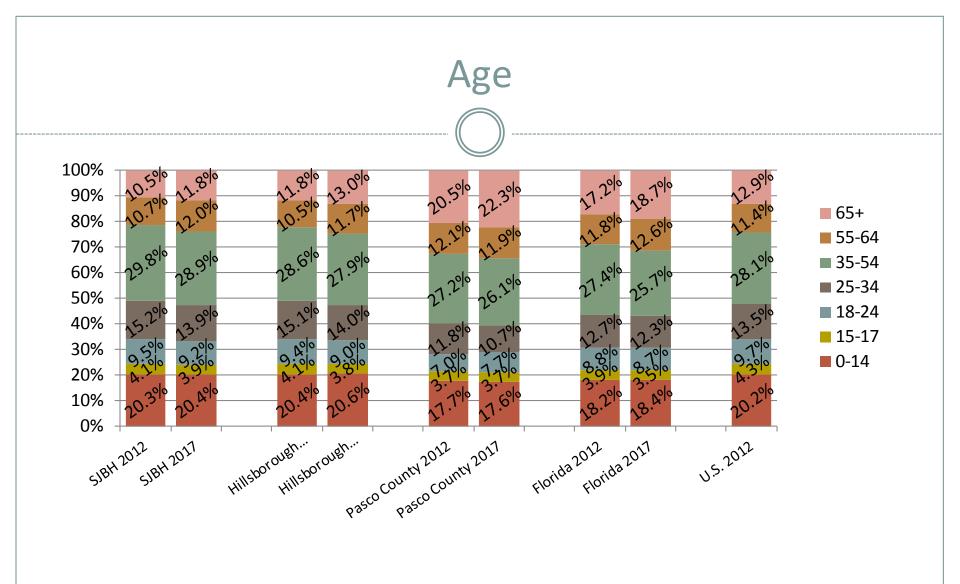


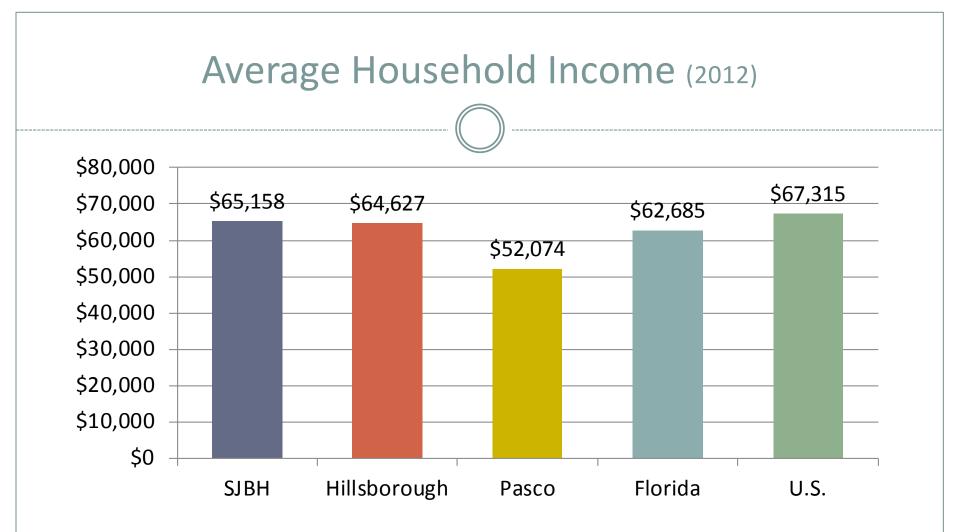
Population Trends

	St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center Regional Service Area	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida
2012 Total Population	1,000,335	1,267,995	478,680	19,156,005
2017 Projected Population	1,068,201	1,360,347	520,174	20,139,758
# Change	67,866	92,352	41,494	983,753
% Change	6.8%	7.3%	8.7%	5.1%

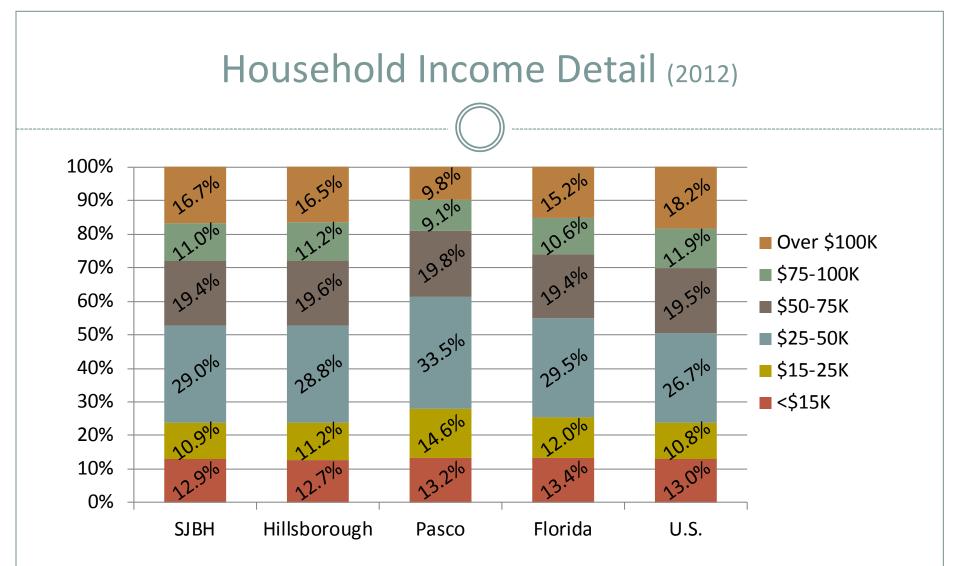




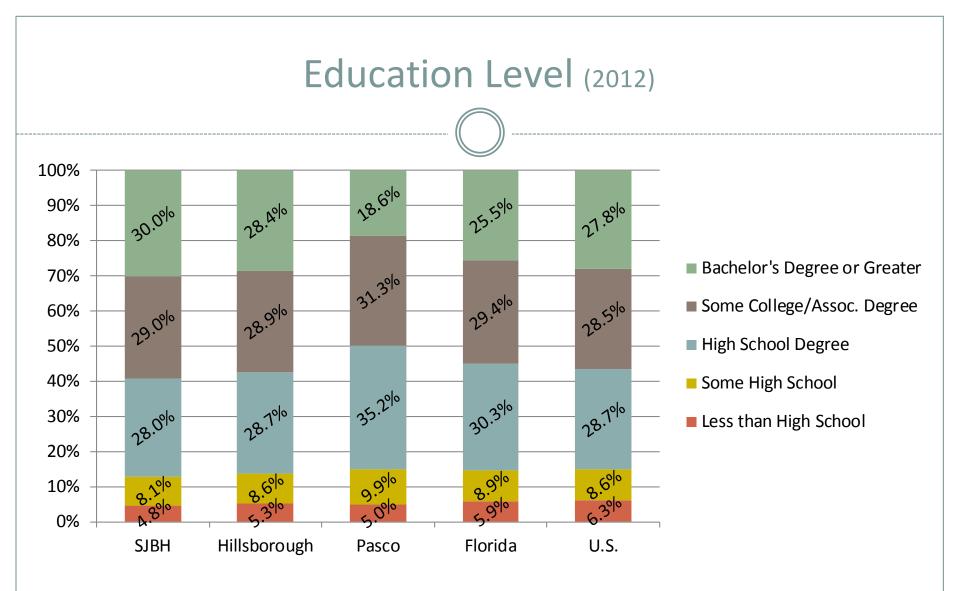




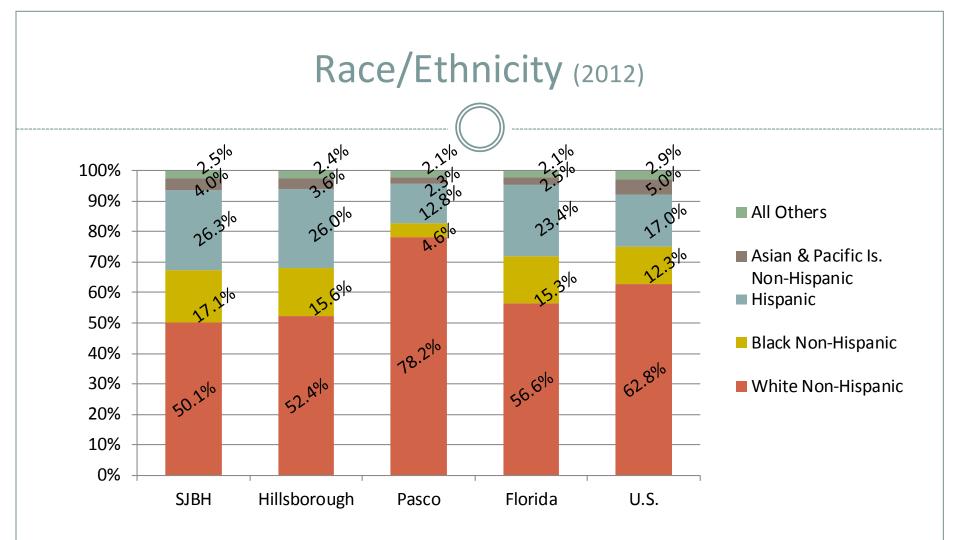








Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters



St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Appendices

SECONDARY DATA

APPENDIX B: Secondary Data Profile



St. Joseph's Children's Hospital

- Service Area Map
- Service Area Populated Zip Code Areas
- Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)
- Community Need Score (CNS)
- Demographic Trends



St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area - Map St. Joseph's Children's Hospital HERNANDO SUMTER PASCO LAKE 34609 34602 **BayCare Health System** 33597 34711 31523 ST. JOSEPH'S CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL \$1597 SERVICE AREA (Excludes Adults, Normal Newborns, Neonates, Rehabilitation, OB/GYN 14649 R.M.C.B.J & Chemical Dependency) POLK 52 31525 - C.Y. 2011 -34637 * LTAC 33868 3354 33545 3354 34638 34655 33540 33849 FUTURE EILW.C. 33543 33809 (54) (56) PINELLAS HILLSBOROUGH 33558 COUNTY COUNTY 33556 33510 33505 3354 LEGEND 33626 B.C.H.S. OUTPATIENT CENTERS 3358 OTHER HOSPITALS 33527 13566 33811 SERVICE AREA 33510 3359 PRIMARY SERVICE AREA R.H. ★ SECONDARY SERVICE AREA 33567 33511 (60) 33596 33830 11860 33579 33547 201 33841 3357 33598 33834 33834 YCARE STRATEGIC PLANNING YCARE HEALTH SYSTEM Iripp

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area – Populated Zip Code Areas

The communities located in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area include 55 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County
33510	Brandon	Hillsborough	33572	Apollo Beach	Hillsborough	33614	Egypt Lake/Leto	Hillsborough
33511	Brandon	Hillsborough	33576	San Antonio	Pasco	33615	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33523	Dade City	Pasco	33578	Riverview	Hillsborough	33616	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33525	Dade City	Pasco	33579	Riverview	Hillsborough	33617	Tampa	Hillsborough
33527	Dover	Hillsborough	33584	Seffner	Hillsborough	33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33534	Gibsonton	Hillsborough	33594	Valrico	Hillsborough	33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough
33543	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	33596	Valrico	Hillsborough	33620	U.S.F.	Hillsborough
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	33602	Tampa	Hillsborough	33621	MacDill A.F.B.	Hillsborough
33545	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	33603	Tampa	Hillsborough	33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33547	Lithia	Hillsborough	33604	Tampa	Hillsborough	33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33549	Lutz	Hillsborough	33606	Davis Island	Hillsborough	33629	South Tampa	Hillsborough
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	33634	Tampa	Hillsborough
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	33609	South Tampa	Hillsborough	33635	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33559	Lutz	Pasco	33610	Tampa	Hillsborough	33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough
33563	Plant City	Hillsborough	33611	South Tampa	Hillsborough	34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
33566	Plant City	Hillsborough	33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
33569	Riverview	Hillsborough		Forest Hills/		34655	New Port Richey	Pasco
33570	Ruskin	Hillsborough	33613	University area	Hillsborough		Thin	-T T



Community Need Score (CNS)

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- Catholic Health East duplicates the methodology used by CHW as closely as it is done by CHW; using the same nine measures to generate the same five barrier scores using quintiles, and using them to calculate the CNS.
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Community Need Score – Five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health are quantified in the CNS

• Income Barriers –

Percentage of elderly, children, and single parents living in poverty

Cultural/Language Barriers –

Percentage Caucasian/non-Caucasian and percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency

Educational Barriers –

Percentage without high school diploma

Insurance Barriers –

Percentage uninsured and percentage unemployed

Housing Barriers –

Percentage renting houses



Community Need Score

- To determine the severity of barriers to healthcare access in a given community, the CNS gathers data about the community's socio-economy. For example, what percentage of the population is elderly and living in poverty; what percentage of the population is uninsured; what percentage of the population is unemployed, etc.
- Using this data we assign a score to each barrier condition. A score of 1.0 indicates a zip code area with the lowest socio-economic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a zip code area with the most socio-economic barriers (high need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNS (each barrier receives equal weight in the average).
- A CNS above 3.0 will typically indicate a specific socio-economic factor impacting the community's access to care. At the same time, a CNS of 1.0 does not indicate the community requires no attention at all, which is why a larger community such as the study area community presents a unique challenge to hospital leadership.



The consultant team has identified the following data trends and their potential impact on the transition into the primary data collection of the Community Health Needs Assessment.

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- □ The average score for the CNS scale is 3.0 (range of 1.0 to 5.0). The St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area shows a higher than average overall region weighted score of 3.6, which is higher than the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5), indicating . greater than average number of socio-economic barriers.
- □ There are a total of 55 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. Of those 55 zips code areas, 29 show greater socio-economic barriers to healthcare access than the over all BayCare Health System (3.5), an additional 5 show greater than average number of barriers for the scale (3.0), 3 show an average number of barriers, and only 18 show fewer than average number of barriers to healthcare access.
- □ There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.
- □ There are 19 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional 19 with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- □ The population in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area is projected to increase at a rate that is greater than Hillsborough County and the state but similar to the growth rate of Pasco County. The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger better educated, earning an average income and more diverse when compared to the state and national population trends.
- African American residents in Hillsborough County tend to show worse outcomes for health with increased prevalence across many indicators (asthma, low birth weight, teen births and preterm births, etc.) Similarly, Hispanic residents have poor health outcomes for asthma and teen pregnancy.
- □ Some of the health issues that are prevalent and/or increased that are related to children over the last five years in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area are:
 - □ STD's Chlamydia and syphilis
 - Obesity
 - Substance abuse
 - Asthma
 - □ Immunization rates in Hillsborough County
 - □ Infant mortality

Access to dental care is an issue for children.

Community Need Score (CNS)



- Zip code area 33607 in Tampa, FL shows the highest CNS for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area with a score of 5.0 out of the highest for the scale of 5.0, indicating the area with the most significant barriers to healthcare access.
 - This zip code area shows the highest rate of poverty for families with either married parents with children or single mothers with children (50.6% and 72.5% respectively).
- The majority of the zip code areas (38 of the 55, 69.1%) in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area show unemployment rates above the national rate of 7.9%.
 - Zip code area 33620 shows the highest unemployment rate for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area at 40.1%. But this is an outlier due to the fact that U.S.F. is located in this zip code area. Zip code area 33605 shows the next highest unemployment rate at 19.9%, still more than double the state and national rates (8.5% and 7.9% respectively).



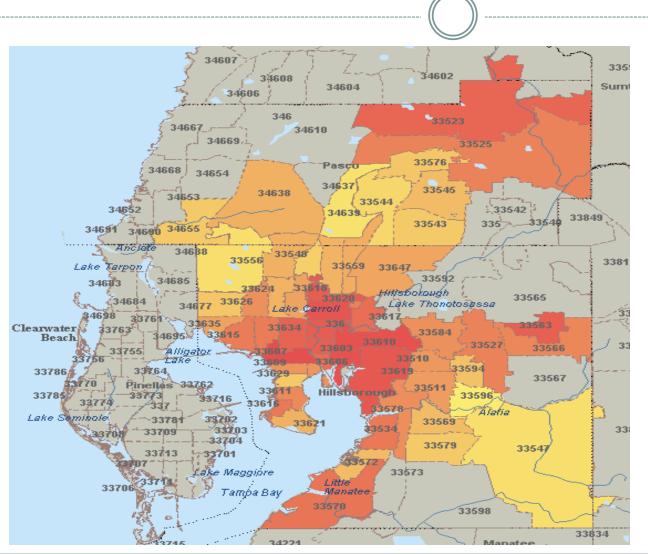
Community Need Score (CNS)



- There are many zip code areas that show high rates of uninsured individuals in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area, but zip code area 33605 shows the highest rate for the service area (50.2%). More than half of the individuals in this zip code area are uninsured.
- Zip code area 33596 shows the lowest CNS value for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area of 1.8. The fact that the range of the scale is 1.0 to 5.0 and the lowest and highest values represented in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area are 1.8 and 5.0 tells us that the zip code areas in the service area trend higher than average (i.e. there are no 1.0 values but there are 5.0 values).
- The CNS value for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area (3.6) is higher than the value seen for all of Pasco County (3.3) but it is lower than the value seen for all of Hillsborough County (3.7); all three areas are higher than the average for scale (3.0) indicating more than average number of barriers to healthcare access for the hospital service area and the counties included in the service area.



Community Need Score (CNS) Overall Region Map



Community Need Score by ZIP Code
 5.0
 3.3
 1.5
 Darker areas are those with a greater number

with a greater number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access.

Data source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

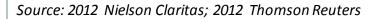
Community Need Scores

(Top 5, Bottom 5 Analysis)

			Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous	
Zip	City	County	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS
33607	West Tampa	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	Ybor City	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	East Lake/Orient Park	Hillsborough	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	Forest Hills	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	East Tampa	Hillsborough	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	1	1	5	3	2	2.2
33547	Lithia	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	1	1	4	2	2	2.0
33596	Valrico	Hillsborough	1	1	4	2	1	1.8
St. Jos	eph's Children's Hospital S	ervice Area*	2.7	2.7	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.6

* Weighted averages

- The average score for the CNS scale is 3.0 (range of 1.0 to 5.0). The St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area shows a higher than average overall region weighted score of 3.6 (greater than average number of socio-economic barriers).
- There is a large range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. There are a handful of zip code areas that record very high CNS values but few that record low CNS values; 1.8 is the lowest CNS value for the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area (there are no 1.0 values).





CNS values 4.5 to 5.0; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov		No HS Dip	Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		lnc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33607	23,597	60.7%	50.6%	72.5%	28.0%	80.6%	44.4%	13.4%	40.1%	45.1%	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
33605	16,971	62.5%	40.0%	55.1%	28.8%	82.6%	26.8%	19.9%	50.2%	46.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33610	39,755	57.2%	32.8%	48.1%	25.5%	78.0%	15.8%	14.7%	36.2%	40.6%	5	5	5	5	5	4.9
33612	43,696	51.4%	32.9%	47.5%	23.1%	64.4%	27.0%	17.3%	37.6%	49.1%	4	5	5	5	5	4.9
33619	35,169	50.0%	25.9%	35.4%	23.1%	70.0%	28.9%	14.6%	27.7%	40.0%	4	5	5	5	5	4.8
33604	35,518	56.3%	34.3%	49.8%	19.7%	63.1%	28.8%	14.6%	35.1%	35.8%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33613	32,617	48.4%	37.0%	56.5%	15.9%	56.5%	32.7%	14.7%	40.7%	58.7%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33603	18,914	54.4%	32.3%	50.1%	18.5%	62.8%	29.4%	9.1%	33.1%	36.0%	5	4	5	5	5	4.6
33563	26,102	50.3%	21.3%	39.9%	27.6%	54.2%	31.9%	9.7%	26.4%	29.9%	4	5	5	5	5	4.6
33614	46,589	51.9%	24.3%	42.2%	20.5%	77.4%	56.6%	12.2%	27.9%	51.9%	4	4	5	5	5	4.6
33523	18,788	46.2%	27.7%	48.9%	26.3%	37.0%	19.3%	12.1%	23.4%	23.9%	4	5	5	5	4	4.5

There are three zip code areas; West Tampa (33607), Ybor City (33605) and East Lake/Orient Park (33610) that have the highest possible CNS scores across every scored category (Income, Education, Culture, Insurance and Housing), which indicates profound barriers to accessing healthcare.

- Zip code areas 33607 and 33605 show the highest rates across the measures of poverty (i.e., two-parent and one-parent families living in poverty, which is approximately half the resident population with children living in poverty. These zip code areas also show consistently high percentages of the resident population that are unemployed, uninsured, and without a high school degree.
- Zip code area 33605 shows the highest rates of individuals aged 65 and older living in poverty (62.5%), individuals without a high school diploma (28.8%), minority individuals (82.6%), unemployed and uninsured individuals (19.9% and 50.2% respectively); more than half of the individuals in this zip code area are uninsured.



CNS values 4.0 to 4.4; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov				Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank		Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33602	12,307	64.0%	32.4%	49.8%	15.4%	45.8%	24.0%	7.6%	36.2%	42.6%	5	3	5	4	5	4.3
33617	42,974	48.1%	22.6%	33.2%	13.7%	59.3%	24.8%	13.3%	27.7%	52.1%	4	3	5	5	5	4.3
33570	23,395	48.6%	19.5%	38.9%	24.7%	48.8%	30.4%	8.5%	28.3%	17.9%	4	5	5	5	3	4.2
33534	13,534	51.0%	17.0%	33.0%	21.6%	50.9%	32.3%	10.3%	25.4%	22.1%	3	4	5	5	4	4.2
33616	13,646	43.3%	21.0%	33.0%	13.2%	46.1%	18.2%	10.4%	25.5%	55.5%	3	3	5	5	5	4.2
33615	43,213	44.8%	21.8%	38.2%	14.1%	60.9%	37.2%	9.0%	20.3%	36.1%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33634	20,935	43.6%	20.7%	36.9%	15.6%	69.0%	41.4%	8.8%	16.8%	39.6%	3	3	5	4	5	4.1
33620	5,437	18.8%	33.3%	40.0%	13.5%	29.0%	15.5%	40.1%	21.8%	78.4%	3	3	4	5	5	4.0

- Zip code area 33602 shows the highest rate of individuals aged 65 and older living in poverty (64.0%); this rate is the highest across the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area.
- Zip code area 33620 shows the highest rates of unemployment and rentals across the entire St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. With an unemployment rate of 40.1% and 78.4% of the individuals renting, it is clear that this zip code area is an outlier. Upon further examination, this zip code area includes the University of Southern Florida. Due to this unique population, the next highest rates for unemployment and rentals will be examined (zip code areas 33605 and 33613 respectively).



CNS values 3.5 to 3.9; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov		Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33525	18,678	42.0%	21.8%	42.1%	21.6%	24.7%	17.5%	13.1%	18.2%	20.9%	4	4	5	5	3	3.9
33527	16,691	43.7%	17.7%	28.1%	23.4%	47.3%	28.2%	7.0%	19.6%	21.3%	3	5	5	4	3	3.9
33566	20,698	37.2%	12.0%	21.5%	18.3%	36.1%	22.0%	10.9%	18.0%	27.1%	2	4	5	5	4	3.9
33611	29,672	47.2%	13.6%	25.2%	12.0%	25.5%	15.2%	9.0%	20.8%	40.6%	3	3	4	4	5	3.8
33578	40,480	44.1%	12.3%	26.1%	10.3%	50.2%	22.7%	9.4%	19.7%	38.9%	3	2	5	4	5	3.7
33625	24,400	32.2%	15.0%	26.6%	12.1%	52.6%	27.5%	9.7%	10.3%	29.9%	2	3	5	3	5	3.7
33584	26,112	44.0%	13.1%	25.7%	16.3%	38.4%	12.3%	7.5%	17.4%	22.9%	3	4	4	4	4	3.6
33606	18,106	42.1%	13.6%	38.4%	6.4%	24.8%	18.5%	11.0%	18.1%	42.5%	3	1	5	5	5	3.6
33609	16,188	40.8%	15.8%	38.6%	11.4%	32.3%	22.7%	7.3%	19.5%	32.4%	3	2	5	4	5	3.6
33510	28,361	32.7%	13.7%	30.1%	9.4%	43.7%	19.9%	7.0%	12.7%	33.1%	2	2	5	3	5	3.5



CNS values 3.0 to 3.4; large number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov		Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33511	52,802	28.3%	13.4%	29.0%	8.5%	43.6%	20.6%	8.6%	10.5%	40.9%	2	2	5	3	5	3.4
33635	16,133	44.6%	8.6%	15.2%	9.2%	46.0%	23.3%	6.9%	17.0%	28.6%	2	2	5	4	4	3.3
33618	25,566	26.9%	16.6%	39.3%	7.5%	33.4%	20.0%	8.2%	13.9%	36.1%	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33647	58,703	26.3%	8.1%	23.4%	3.5%	48.3%	25.5%	9.5%	13.2%	35.0%	2	1	5	4	5	3.2
33559	16,162	19.1%	8.1%	17.2%	10.8%	39.8%	20.6%	10.3%	9.7%	27.8%	1	2	5	3	4	3.1
33558	22,004	32.3%	5.9%	19.4%	4.7%	30.1%	21.2%	7.4%	11.6%	32.9%	2	1	5	3	5	3.0
33621	1,580	60.0%	10.4%	17.4%	9.6%	40.3%	11.4%	4.4%	7.3%	65.8%	3	2	5	1	5	3.0
34638	21,433	20.5%	7.7%	8.5%	9.9%	35.8%	16.2%	10.8%	12.5%	18.5%	1	2	5	4	3	3.0

- There are a total of 55 zip code areas in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area. Of those 55 zips code areas, 29 show greater socio-economic barriers to healthcare access than the over all BayCare Health System (3.5), an additional five show greater than average number of barriers for the scale (3.0), 3 show an average number of barriers, and only 18 show fewer than average number of barriers to healthcare access.
- 35 of the 55 zip code areas (63.6%) show higher unemployment rates than the state rate (8.5%) and an additional three that show higher unemployment rates than the national rate (7.9%). The highest unemployment rate in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area (after the outlier value seen for U.S.F.) is 19.9% in Ybor City zip code area 33605.



CNS values 2.5 to 2.9; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov	Sin w/ Chil Pov		Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank	Educ Rank	Cult Rank	Insur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33624	37,375			20.8%			25.7%	8.5%	10.3%		2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33549	16,480	28.7%	11.1%	36.5%	9.2%	25.3%	13.5%	9.5%	14.6%	21.3%	2	2	4	4	3	2.9
33545	15,265	26.2%	9.3%	37.3%	7.2%	49.0%	24.8%	6.2%	9.4%	21.9%	2	1	5	2	4	2.8
33569	24,284	21.5%	9.5%	41.2%	8.8%	38.3%	18.9%	8.6%	11.0%	14.8%	2	2	5	4	2	2.8
33572	13,635	33.4%	6.2%	15.0%	12.9%	24.7%	15.9%	7.3%	13.8%	14.1%	1	3	5	3	2	2.8
33594	31,720	39.2%	5.6%	18.9%	10.5%	37.5%	20.8%	7.3%	14.4%	13.7%	2	2	5	3	2	2.6
33576	4,725	38.2%	13.0%	10.0%	8.1%	15.4%	13.5%	10.7%	15.1%	11.5%	2	2	4	5	1	2.6
33626	26,717	24.2%	5.6%	20.7%	2.4%	30.0%	19.5%	7.0%	5.3%	27.5%	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
34655	40,698	27.9%	8.9%	22.8%	9.1%	13.8%	9.7%	9.6%	12.0%	13.4%	2	2	4	4	2	2.5
33629	23,780	28.1%	3.2%	11.4%	3.7%	16.7%	11.9%	6.3%	12.3%	22.4%	1	1	4	3	4	2.5
33543	23,213	33.1%	4.3%	11.1%	7.4%	39.1%	21.2%	9.6%	8.4%	14.8%	1	1	5	3	2	2.5
33579	28,172	24.8%	9.5%	6.6%	8.9%	52.6%	18.9%	9.8%	7.8%	12.3%	1	2	5	3	1	2.5

- The CNS break-down allows hospital leaders the ability to see the idiosyncrasies in the data. It is interesting to look at zip code areas such as 33624 and 33572 that show one of the 5 measures ranked as a 1 (very few barriers to healthcare access) while another rank is 5 (many barriers to healthcare access).
- Zip code area 33624 shows a score of 5 for the culture rank (minorities, limited English) while at the same time showing a score of 1 for the education measure (no high school diploma). This aids to better understand each zip code area's specific needs.

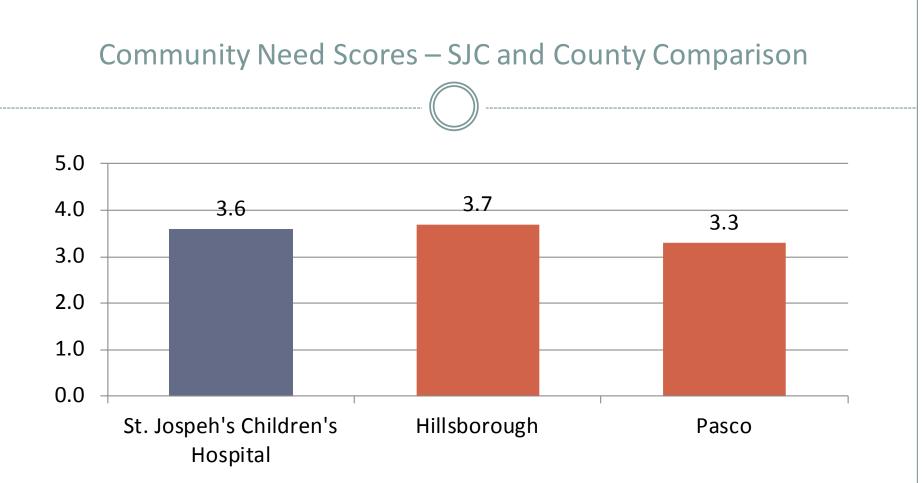


CNS values 1.8 to 2.4; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.			Sin w/ Chil Pov		Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %	Rental %	Inc Rank	Educ Rank		lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33548	6,125	26.0%	8.5%	27.3%	8.0%	19.0%	10.2%	5.8%	11.0%	13.0%	2	2	4	2	2	2.3
33544	22,300	25.5%	6.3%	14.1%	6.6%	35.7%	19.0%	8.9%	6.7%	14.5%	1	1	5	3	2	2.2
33547	22,003	37.6%	3.7%	5.9%	7.7%	22.6%	8.5%	6.4%	12.6%	10.0%	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
33556	25,629	29.9%	5.6%	20.4%	4.9%	23.4%	15.1%	9.7%	8.5%	9.0%	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
34639	26,511	23.8%	3.5%	12.0%	7.6%	26.3%	15.0%	6.7%	7.3%	13.3%	1	1	4	2	2	2.0
33596	30,098	24.1%	3.3%	12.1%	4.7%	24.9%	12.7%	6.8%	6.0%	6.7%	1	1	4	2	1	1.8

- Zip code area 33596 shows the lowest CNS value of 1.8 and therefore, many of the lowest rates of indicators to barriers of healthcare access. Only 3.3% of the population is married with children living in poverty (the highest rate in the service area is 50.6%) and less than 5% of the individuals in the service area do not have a high school diploma.
- It is important to remember, however, that the CNS scale has a range from 1.0 (fewest barriers to healthcare access) to 5.0 (substantial barriers to healthcare access). The St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area has 1 zip code area that shows a score of 5.0 but no score of 1.0 (the lowest only being 1.8). This is important to note.





- The St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area shows a higher CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Pasco County; however, Hillsborough County shows the highest CNS value compared to the SJC service area and Pasco County.
- The scores 3.7, 3.6, and 3.3 are all above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area and the counties in which it is located have more barriers to healthcare access than the average.

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

Demographics

- Demographic snapshots were developed using information from The Nielsen Claritas Company 2012 and Thomson Reuters 2012.
- Demographic snapshots depict the demographics of the hospital service area as well as the county and state. Comparisons were made between the hospital service area, the counties in the service area and Florida.

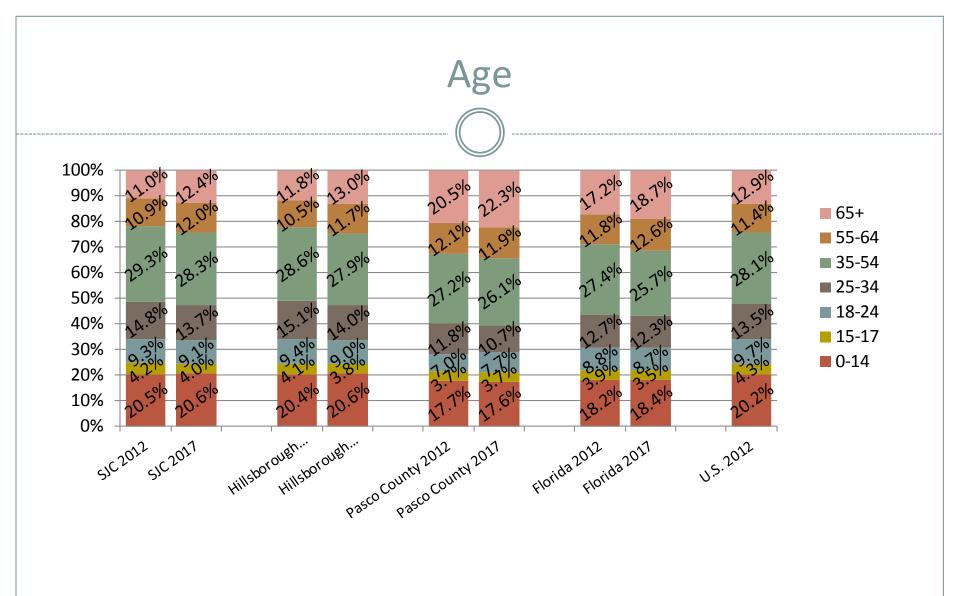
• Demographic data included:

- Total population (2000, 2012, and projected 2017)
- Male/female population
- Change in population 2012-2017
- Average annual household income
- Age distribution (2012 and 2017)
- Household income distribution
- Education level distribution
- Race/ethnicity

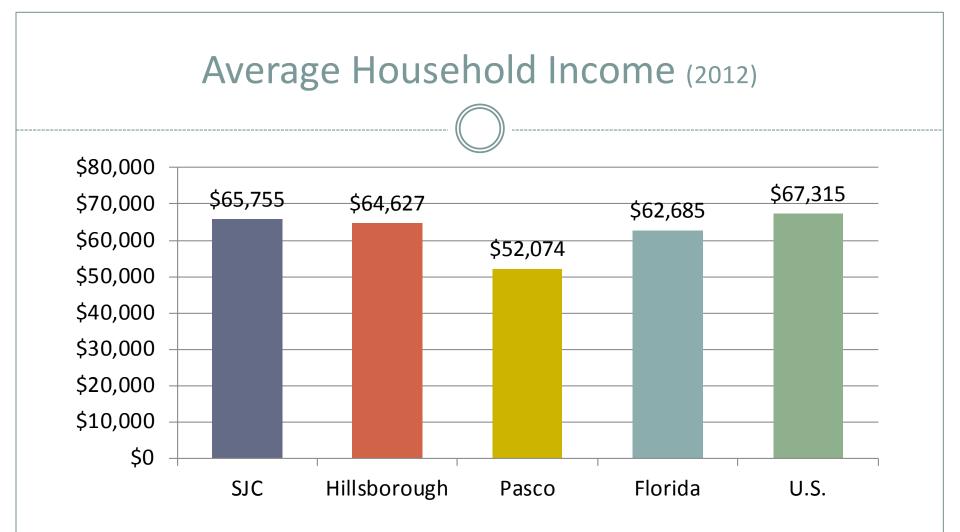
Population Trends

	St. Joseph's Children's Hospital Service Area	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida
2012 Total Population	1,385,656	1,267,995	478,680	19,156,005
2017 Projected Population	1,501,590	1,360,347	520,174	20,139,758
# Change	115,934	92,352	41,494	983,753
% Change	8.4%	7.3%	8.7%	5.1%

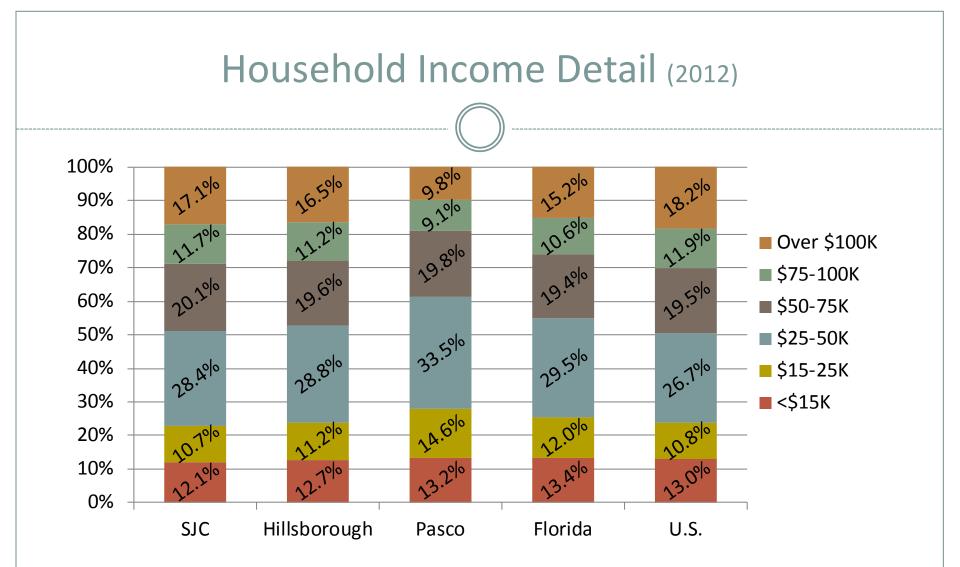




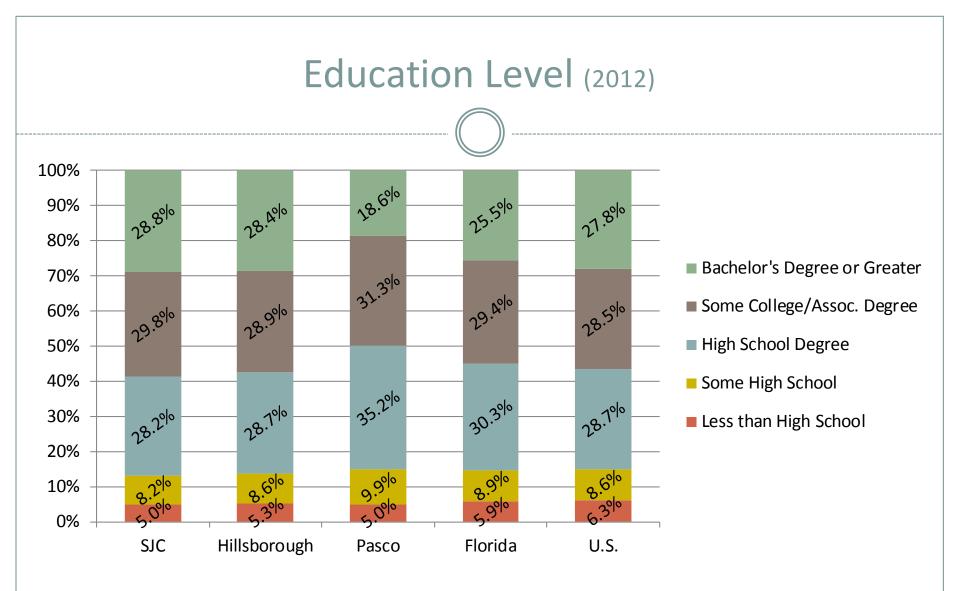




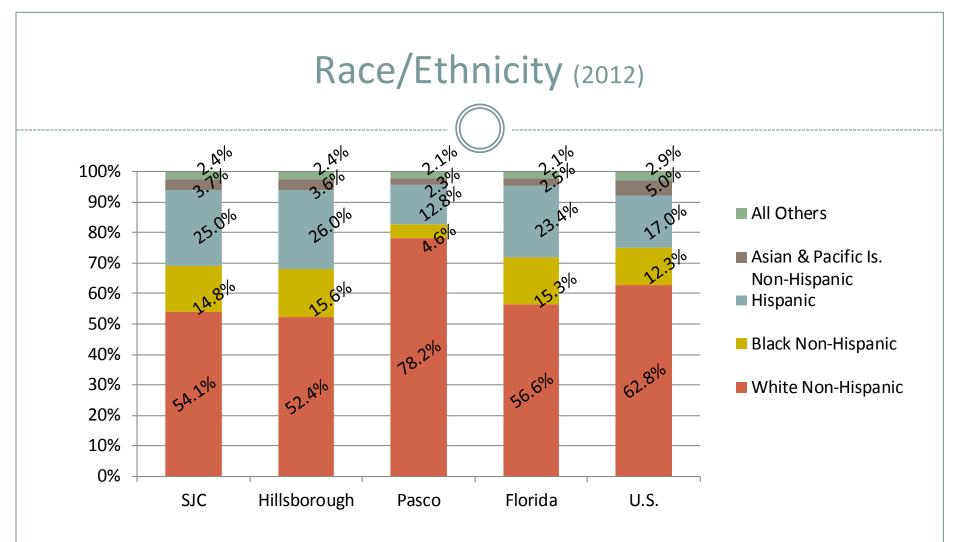


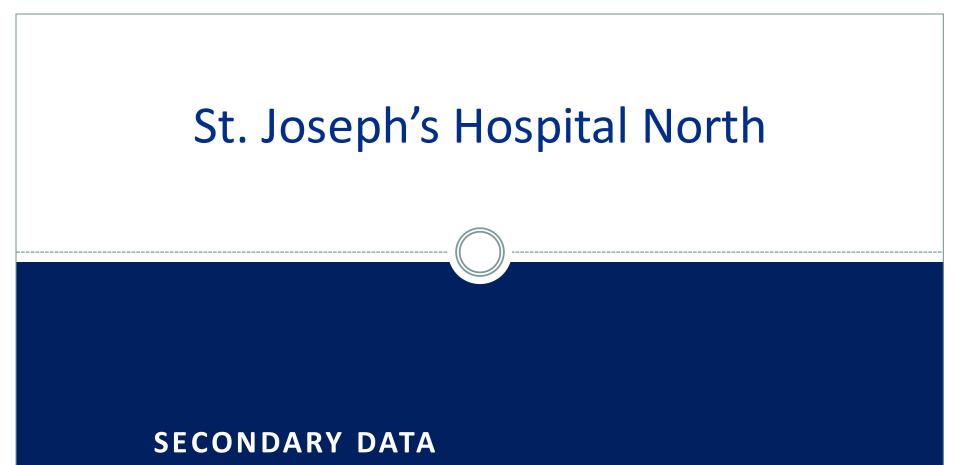






Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters





Secondary Data Profile



St. Joseph's Hospital North

- Service Area Map
- Service Area Populated Zip Code Areas
- Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)
- Community Need Score (CNS)
- Demographic Trends



St. Joseph's Hospital North Service Area - Map St. Joseph's Hospital-North BayCare Health System HERNANDO PASCO SUMTER LAKE 34664 COUNTY 34602 *A.B.B. 33597 34711 ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL - NORTH 3359 SERVICE AREA (Excludes Normal Newborns, Neonates & Rehabilitation) - C.Y. 2011 -POLK 33525 34637 * LILLE 33868 34633 33849 + FUTLAR 33543 31809 54 (56) PINELLAS COUNTY 33558 198 33556 33810 31805 LEGEND B.C.H.S. OUTPATIENT CENTERS 1140 OTHER HOSPITALS 33527 338.11 SERVICE AREA PRIMARY SERVICE AREA 33594 S.H.H. ★ SECONDARY SERVICE AREA 13562 1378 60 335 3 38 30 33860 31570 33542 (39) 33841 33573 33526 33854 33834 CARE STRATEOIC PLANNING



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St. Joseph's Hospital – North Service Area – Populated Zip Code Areas

The communities located in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area include 14 populated zip code areas in Hillsborough and Pasco counties.

Zip	Town	County	Zip	Town	County
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	33624	Carrollwood	Hillsborough
33549	Lutz	Hillsborough	33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough
33558	Lutz	Hillsborough	33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough
33559	Lutz	Pasco	34638	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
	Forest Hills/		34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco
33613	University area	Hillsborough			



Community Need Score (CNS)

- Catholic Health East (CHE) utilizes licensed data products from Thomson Reuters and Solucient, particularly the Claritas (now Nielsen) demographics. Catholic Health East, using the publically made methodology used by Catholic Healthcare West (CHW) to calculate the community need values, chose to calculate the values themselves, to provide the community need scores (CNS) to their partner facilities as a non-commercial product.
- Catholic Health East duplicates the methodology used by CHW as closely as it is done by CHW; using the same nine measures to generate the same five barrier scores using quintiles, and using them to calculate the CNS.
- The data may differ in the years and sources used or the rounding at certain stages in the calculations. CNS is the term used to differentiate itself from CNI due to these possible differences.
- All of this year's component demographics are based on the 2012 Nielsen demographics at the zip code level, with the exception of percent uninsured, which is from Truven Health Analytics' "Insurance Coverage Estimates" module.



Community Need Score – Five prominent socio-economic barriers to community health are quantified in the CNS

• Income Barriers –

Percentage of elderly, children, and single parents living in poverty

Cultural/Language Barriers –

Percentage Caucasian/non-Caucasian and percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency

Educational Barriers –

Percentage without high school diploma

Insurance Barriers –

Percentage uninsured and percentage unemployed

Housing Barriers –

Percentage renting houses



Community Need Score

- To determine the severity of barriers to healthcare access in a given community, the CNS gathers data about the community's socio-economy. For example, what percentage of the population is elderly and living in poverty; what percentage of the population is uninsured; what percentage of the population is unemployed, etc.
- Using this data, we assign a score to each barrier condition. A score of 1.0 indicates a zip code area with the lowest socio-economic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a zip code area with the most socio-economic barriers (high need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNS (each barrier receives equal weight in the average).
- A CNS above 3.0 will typically indicate a specific socio-economic factor impacting the community's access to care. At the same time, a CNS of 1.0 does not indicate the community requires no attention at all, which is why a larger community such as the study area community presents a unique challenge to hospital leadership.



The consultant team has identified the following data trends and their potential impact on the transition into the primary data collection of the Community Health Needs Assessment.

St. Joseph's Hospital: North – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area (3.0) shows a lower CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5). The scores 3.7, and 3.5 are above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that while the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is positioned in a county that has more barriers to healthcare access than the average the service area has fewer barriers.
- □ Among the 7 zip code areas with above average socioeconomic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are 2 zip code areas (33613 and 33625) that score higher than the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
- There are 3 zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional 4 (33613, 33625, 33647 and 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows lower PQI rates for all of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the overall BayCare Health System service area, Hillsborough and Pasco counties and the state of Florida; indicating the service area has less hospitalizations for all measures of PQI.

St. Joseph's Hospital: North – Initial Reactions to Secondary Data

- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area consists of 362,022 people; this population is expected to rise by 11.2% by 2017. The projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is more than double that of the state and is the highest growth rate seen in the BayCare Health System service area. The demographic trend of the service area show a population that is younger, better educated, higher income earning and at least as diverse population when compared to the state and national population trends.
- African American residents in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties tend to show worse outcomes for health with increased prevalence across many indicators (heart disease, obesity, congestive heart failure, bacterial pneumonia, diabetes, urinary tract infections, cancer, asthma, low birth weight, teen births infant mortality, and preterm births, stroke/motorvehide accident/influenza and pneumonia related deaths, etc.) Similarly, Hispanic residents have poor health outcomes for asthma and teen pregnancy.
- Some of the health issues that are prevalent and/or increased that are related to children over the last five years in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area are:
 - Cancer
 - □ STD's Chlamydia and syphilis
 - Obesity
 - Smoking
 - Substance abuse
 - COPD
 - Asthma
 - Diabetes
 - Uninsured
 - Tuberculosis
 - Infant Mortality
 - Immunization rates
- Access to dental care is an issue for children, women and African American residents.
- Prevention screening has decreased

Community Need Score (CNS)



- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area (3.0) shows a lower CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5). The scores 3.7, and 3.5 are above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that while the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is positioned in a county that has more barriers to healthcare access than the average the service area is insulated is some way.
- With 14 residential zip codes, there is a range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area. The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.0 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 4.7 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents.
- Of the 14 residential zip code areas that are included in the St.
 Joseph's Hospital North service area, there are nine zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale (3.0), indicating average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents in the hospital service area.



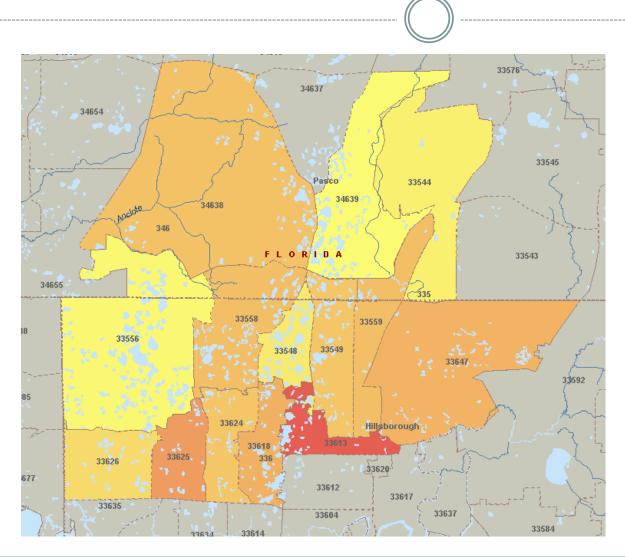
Community Need Score (CNS)



- While the barriers to accessing healthcare are lower in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area, it is important to understand the needs in those areas where socio-economic barriers are higher than average. Among the seven zip code areas with above average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are two zip code areas (33613 and 33625) that score higher than the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
 - The unemployment rate for one zip code areas (33613) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the rate for Pasco County (11.8%), two (34638 and 33559) are higher than Hillsborough county (10.3%), two more (33625, 33647 and 33624, 33549, 33544, 33556) are greater than Florida (8.5%) and one (33618) is greater than the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate in 33613 (14.7%).
 - The uninsured rate for one zip code area in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%), Hillsborough County (20.5%) and Pasco County (18%); there are no zip code areas with uninsured rates higher than the state (25%).
 - There are three zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional four (33613, 33625, 33647, and 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).



Community Need Score (CNS) Service Area Map





- 4
- Darker areas are those with a greater number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access.

Data source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

Community Need Scores

(Top 5, Bottom 5 Analysis)

			Inc	Educ	Cult	Insur	Hous		
Zip	City	County	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	CNS	
	Forest Hills/								
33613	University area	Hillsborough	5	4	5	5	5	4.7	
33625	West Tampa	Hillsborough	2	3	5	3	5	3.7	
33618	Carrollwood	Hillsborough	2	1	5	4	5	3.3	
33647	New Tampa	Hillsborough	2	1	5	4	5	3.2	
33559	Lutz	Pasco	1	2	5	3	4	3.1	
33626	West Tampa	Hillsborough	1	1	5	2	4	2.6	
33548	Lutz	Hillsborough	2	2	4	2	2	2.3	
33544	Wesley Chapel	Pasco	1	1	5	3	2	2.2	
33556	Odessa	Hillsborough	1	1	4	3	1	2.1	
34639	Land O'Lakes	Pasco	11	1	4	2	2	2.0	
St. Jo	oseph's Hospital North Serv	ice Area*	1.9	1.6	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	

* Weighted averages

 With an overall weighted score of 3.0, the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a CNS score higher than the median for the scale (3.0) and the average for the BayCare Health System Service Area (3.5), which indicates an average number of socioeconomic barriers to accessing healthcare.

• With 14 residential zip codes, there is a range of CNS values for the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area. The lowest CNS score for the service area is 2.0 (there are no 1.0 scores) and the highest is 4.7 (the highest score possible for the scale), which indicates moderate socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents.





Community Need Score – Detail

CNS values 3.0 to 5.0; greatest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov				Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %			Educ Rank	_ ·	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33613	32,617	48.4%	37.0%	56.5%	15.9%	56.5%	32.7%	14.7%	40.7%	58.7%	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
33625	24,400	32.2%	15.0%	26.6%	12.1%	52.6%	27.5%	9.7%	10.3%	29.9%	2	3	5	3	5	3.7
33618	25,566	26.9%	16.6%	39.3%	7.5%	33.4%	20.0%	8.2%	13.9%	36.1%	2	1	5	4	5	3.3
33647	58,703	26.3%	8.1%	23.4%	3.5%	48.3%	25.5%	9.5%	13.2%	35.0%	2	1	5	4	5	3.2
33559	16,162	19.1%	8.1%	17.2%	10.8%	39.8%	20.6%	10.3%	9.7%	27.8%	1	2	5	3	4	3.1
33558	22,004	32.3%	5.9%	19.4%	4.7%	30.1%	21.2%	7.4%	11.6%	32.9%	2	1	5	3	5	3.0
34638	21,433	20.5%	7.7%	8.5%	9.9%	35.8%	16.2%	10.8%	12.5%	18.5%	1	2	5	4	3	3.0

• Among the seven zip code areas with above average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare, there are two zip code areas (33613 and 33625) that score higher than the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).

- The unemployment rate for one zip code areas (33613) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the rate for Pasco County (11.8%), two (34638 and 33559) are higher than Hillsborough County (10.3%), six more (33625, 33647 and 33624, 33549, 33544, 33556) are greater than Florida (8.5%) and one (33618) is greater than the U.S. (7.9%) with the highest unemployment rate in 33613 (14.7%).
- The uninsured rate for one zip code area (33613) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is higher than the average for the overall BayCare Health System service area (19.1%), Hillsborough County (20.5%), Pasco County (18%); and the state (25%).
- There are three zip code areas (33618, 33647, 33549) in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area with a higher percentage of residents with limited English skills than the average for the overall BayCare Health System Service Area (17.6%) and Pasco County (13%) and an additional four (33613, 33625, 33647 and 33624) with a percentage higher than the average for Hillsborough County (24.4%).

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics (October 2012)



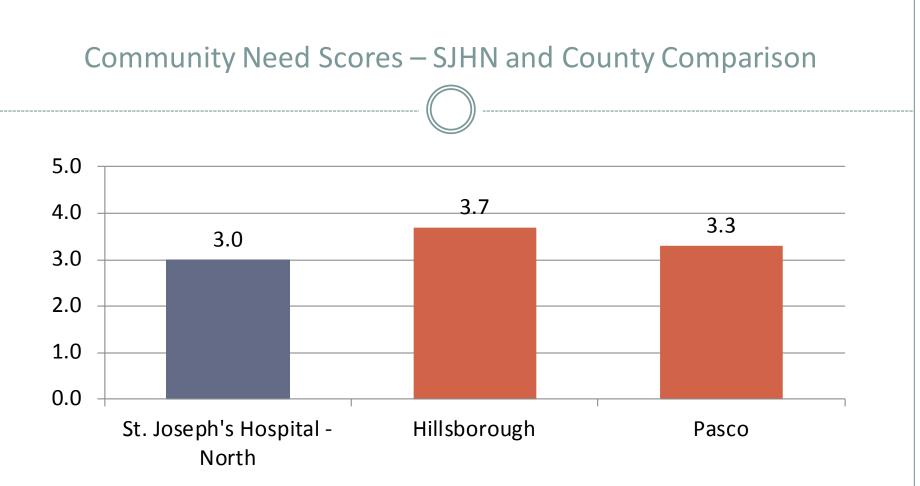
Community Need Score – Detail

CNS values 1.0 to 2.9; fewest number of socio-economic barriers to healthcare access

Zip Code	Total Pop.		M w/ Chil Pov		No HS Dip	Minor %	Lim Eng	Unemp %	Uninsu %		Inc Rank		Cult Rank	lnsur Rank	Hous Rank	CNS
33624	37,375	27.2%	10.6%	20.8%	7.6%	43.2%	25.7%	8.5%	10.3%	29.1%	2	1	5	3	4	2.9
33549	16,480	28.7%	11.1%	36.5%	9.2%	25.3%	13.5%	9.5%	14.6%	21.3%	2	2	4	4	3	2.9
33626	26,717	24.2%	5.6%	20.7%	2.4%	30.0%	19.5%	7.0%	5.3%	27.5%	1	1	5	2	4	2.6
33548	6,125	26.0%	8.5%	27.3%	8.0%	19.0%	10.2%	5.8%	11.0%	13.0%	2	2	4	2	2	2.3
33544	22,300	25.5%	6.3%	14.1%	6.6%	35.7%	19.0%	8.9%	6.7%	14.5%	1	1	5	3	2	2.2
33556	25,629	29.9%	5.6%	20.4%	4.9%	23.4%	15.1%	9.7%	8.5%	9.0%	1	1	4	3	1	2.1
34639	26,511	23.8%	3.5%	12.0%	7.6%	26.3%	15.0%	6.7%	7.3%	13.3%	1	1	4	2	2	2.0

• Of the 14 residential zip code areas that are included in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area, there are nine zip code areas that have an average number or fewer socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the median for the scale (3.0). In addition, there are two zip code areas that have greater socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare than the overall BayCare Health System's service area (3.5), indicating lower than average socio-economic barriers to accessing healthcare for residents in the hospital service area.





- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area (3.0) shows a lower CNS value compared with the overall CNS value for Hillsborough County (3.7) and the overall BayCare Health System service area (3.5).
- The scores 3.7, and 3.5 are above the average for the scale (3.0; the scale being from 1.0 to 5.0). This informs us that while the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is positioned in a county that has more barriers to healthcare access than the average the service area is insulated is some way.

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

- The Prevention Quality Indicators index (PQI) was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ model was applied to quantify the PQI within the hospital service area and Florida.
- PQI is similarly referred to as Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations.
- The quality indicator rates are derived from inpatient discharges by zip code using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis and procedure codes.
- There are 14 quality indicators.
- The PQI index identifies potentially avoidable hospitalizations for the benefit of targeting priorities and overall community health.
- Lower index scores represent less admissions for each of the PQIs.



PQI Subgroups

- Chronic Lung Conditions
 - PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate
 - PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate

Diabetes

- o PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- o PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients

Heart Conditions

- PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate
- o PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate
- PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate

• Other Conditions

- o PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- o PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- o PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- o PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

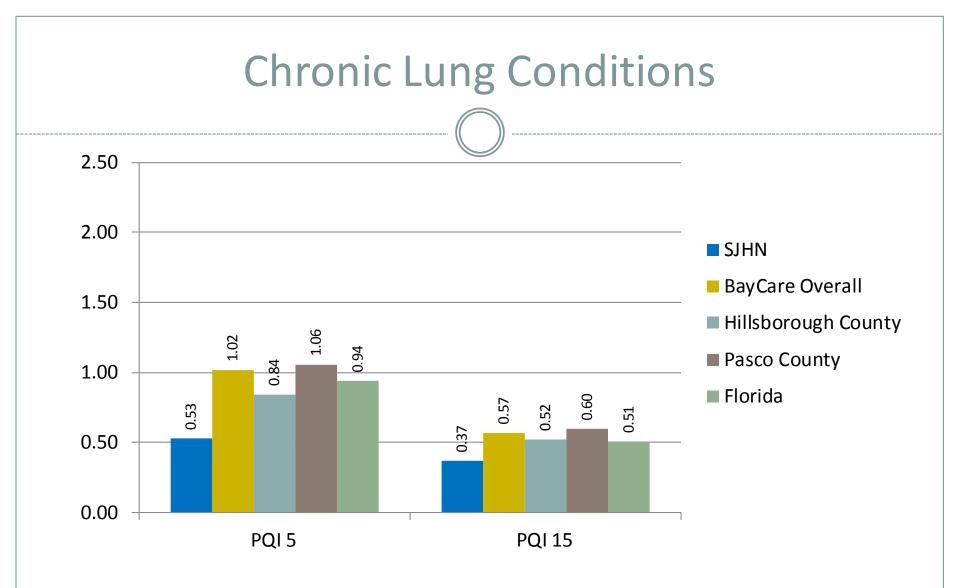


Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

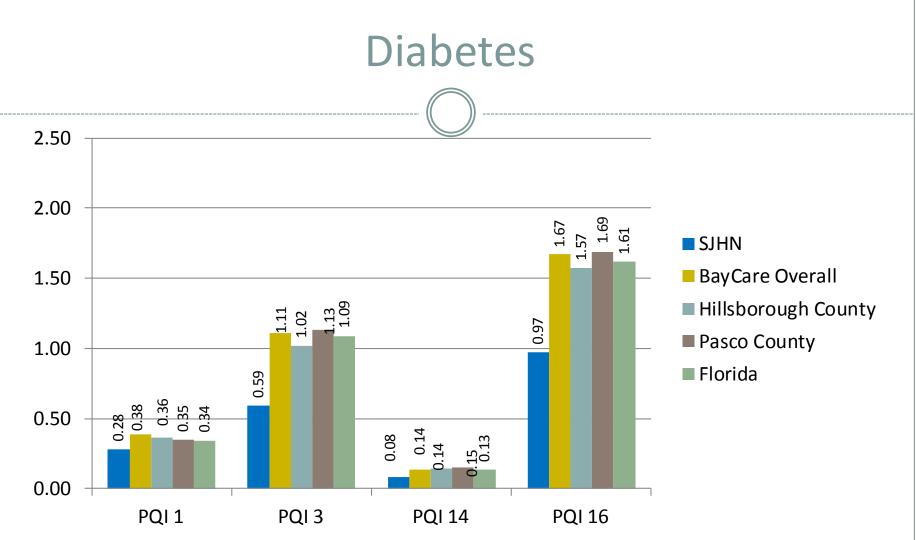


The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows lower PQI rates for all of the 14 PQI measures when compared with the overall BayCare Health System service area, Hillsborough and Pasco counties and the state of Florida; indicating the service area has lass hospitalizations for all measures of PQI.





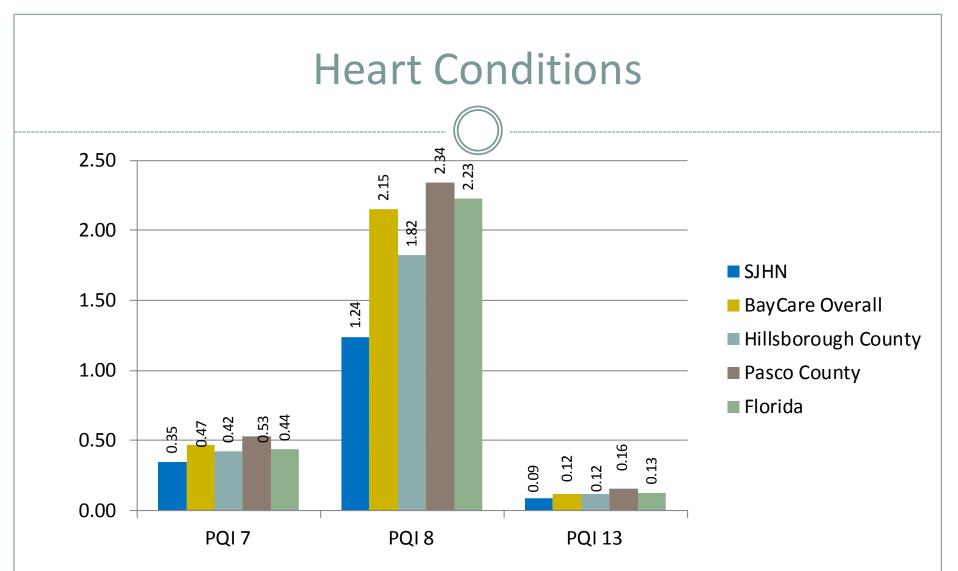
PQI 5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate PQI 15 Adult Asthma Admission Rate



PQI 1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

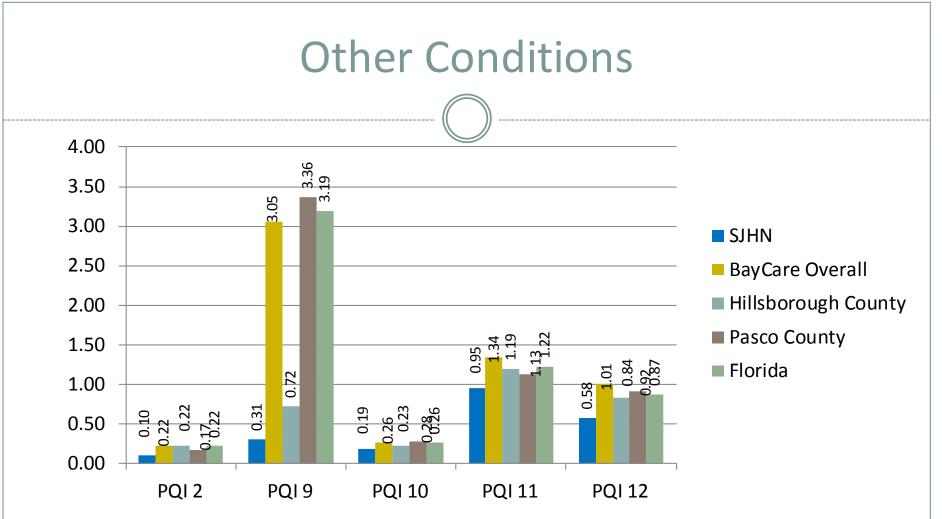
- PQI 3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate

PQI 16 Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients



PQI 7 Hypertension Admission Rate PQI 8 Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate

PQI 13 Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate



- PQI 2 Perforated Appendix Admission Rate
- PQI 9 Low Birth Weight Rate
- PQI 10 Dehydration Admission Rate
- PQI 11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

Prevention Quality Indicators Index (PQI)

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI)	St. Joseph's Hospital – North Service Area	Florida	Difference
Angina Without Procedure Admission Rate (PQI 13)	0.09	0.13	-0.04
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (PQI 14)	0.08	0.13	-0.05
Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 1)	0.28	0.34	-0.06
Dehydration Admission Rate (PQI 10)	0.19	0.26	-0.07
Hypertension Admission Rate (PQI 7)	0.35	0.44	-0.09
Perforated Appendix Admission Rate (PQI 2)	0.10	0.22	-0.12
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (PQI 15)	0.37	0.51	-0.14
Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate (PQI 11)	0.95	1.22	-0.27
Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate (PQI 12)	0.58	0.87	-0.29
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate (PQI 5)	0.53	0.94	-0.41
Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 3)	0.59	1.09	-0.50
Lower Extremity Amputation Rate Among Diabetic Patients (PQI 16)	0.97	1.61	-0.64
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (PQI 8)	1.24	2.23	-0.99
Low Birth Weight Rate (PQI 9)	0.31	3.19	-2.88

*Red values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is higher than the PQI for the state of Florida. *Green values indicate a PQI value for the specific hospital that is lower than the PQI for the state of Florida.



Demographics

- Demographic snapshots were developed using information from The Nielsen Claritas Company 2012 and Thomson Reuters 2012.
- Demographic snapshots depict the demographics of the hospital service area as well as the county and state. Comparisons were made between the hospital service area, the counties in the hospital service area, and Florida.

• Demographic data included:

- Total population (2000, 2012, and projected 2017)
- Male/female population
- Change in population 2012-2017
- Average annual household income
- Age distribution (2012 and 2017)
- Household income distribution
- Education level distribution
- Race/ethnicity



Community Demographic Profile



- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area consists of 362,022 people; this
 population is expected to rise by 11.2% by 2017 to 402,509 people. The
 projected growth rate of the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area is more
 than double that of the state and is the highest growth rate seen in the BayCare
 Health System service area.
- Similar to Hillsborough county, the state, and national trends, the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a slightly higher percentage of women than men in 2012 and this rate is projected to remain the same through 2017.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows age representations closer to the national trends than the counties or state, with fewer seniors 55-65+ and more residents between 35 and 54 years of age than the counties or state of Florida.
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a much higher average annual household income (\$79,132) compared with Hillsborough County (\$64,627), Pasco County (\$52,074), Florida (\$62,685) and the U.S. (\$67,315) per household. The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a much greater percentage of residents with a bachelors degree or greater (38.8%) than Hillsborough County (28.4%), Pasco County (18.6%), Florida (25.5%) and the U.S. (27.8%).
- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a racial demographic definition that is between the averages for Hillsborough and Pasco counties. The racial breakdown is more similar to that of the U.S. than either county (Hillsborough or Pasco or the state of Florida).

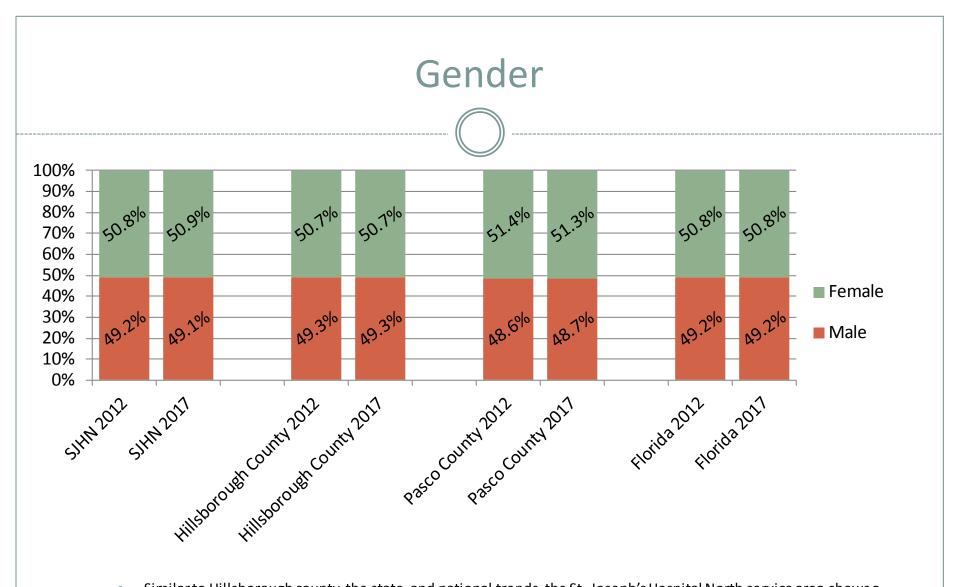


Population Trends

	St. Joseph's Hospital North Service Area	Hillsborough County	Pasco County	Florida
2012 Total Population	362,022	1,267,995	478,680	19,156,005
2017 Projected Population	402,509	1,360,347	520,174	20,139,758
# Change	40,487	92,352	41,494	983,753
% Change	11.2%	7.3%	8.7%	5.1%

- The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area consists of 362,022 people; this population is expected to rise by 11.2% by 2017 to 402,509 people.
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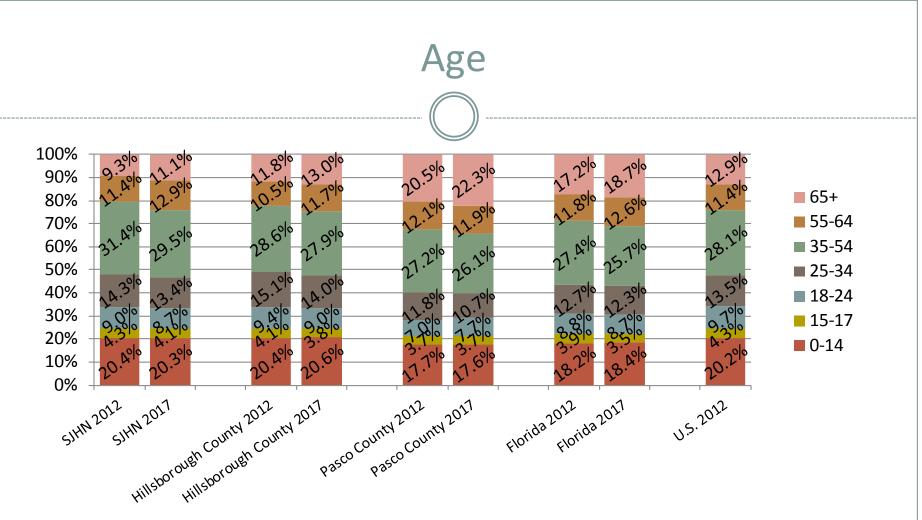
Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters



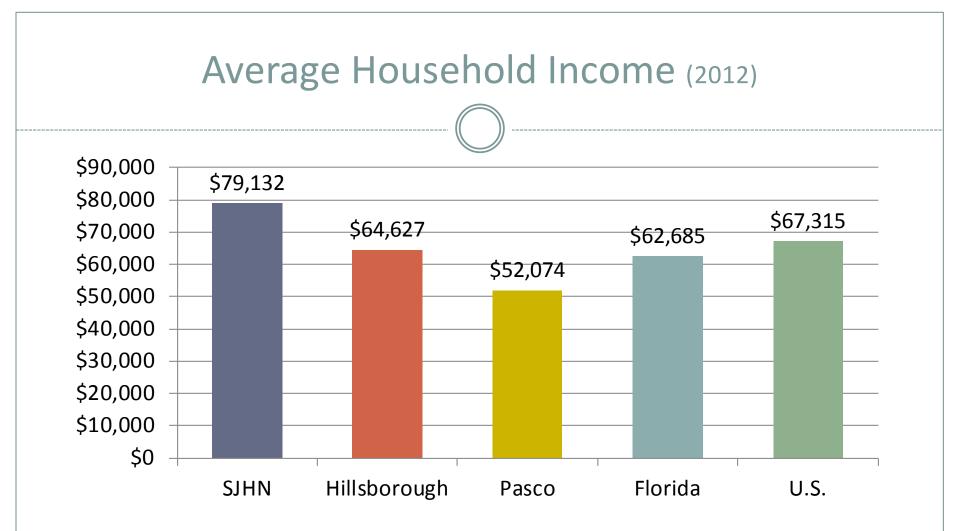
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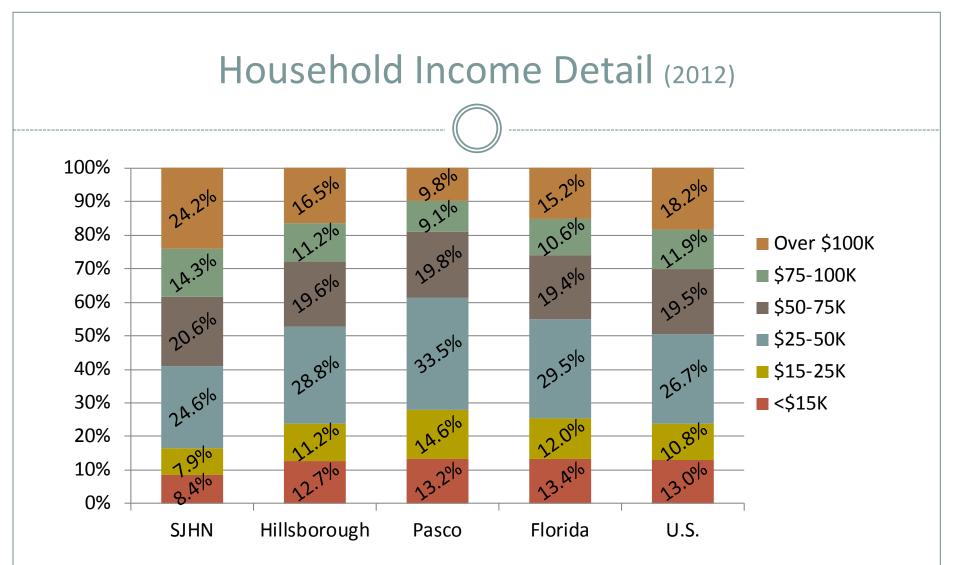




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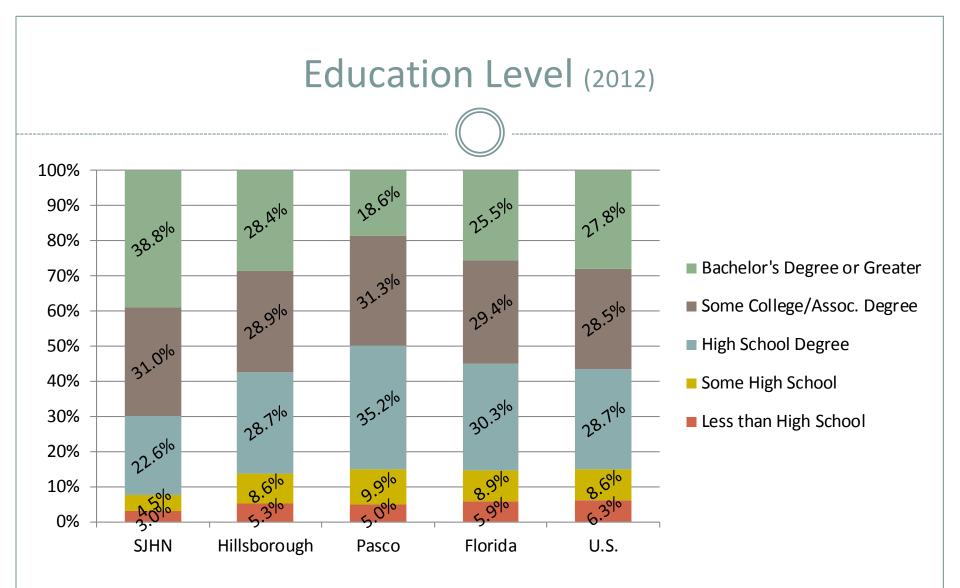


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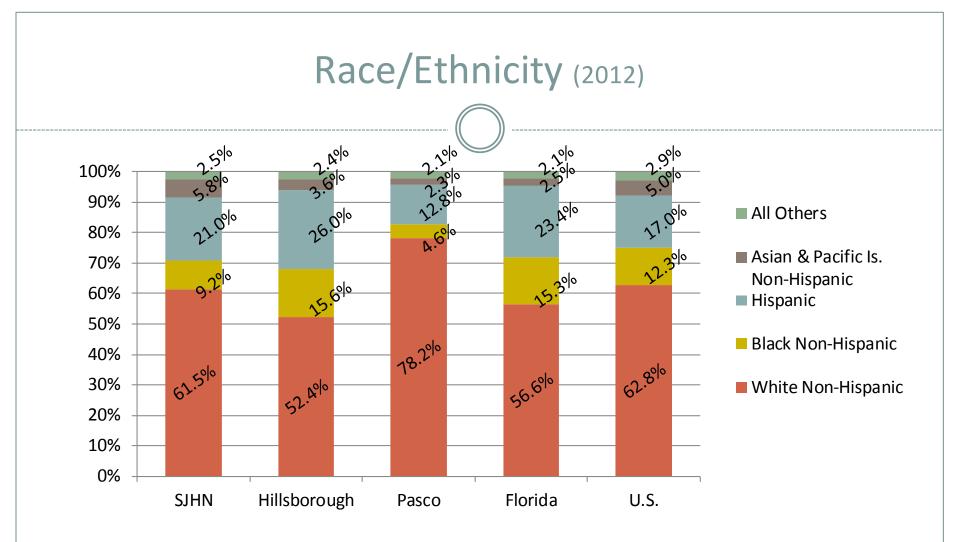
• A larger percentage (59.1%) of the households in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area make \$50,000 or more per year; this rate is much higher than Hillsborough county (47.3%), Pasco county (38.7%), the state (45.2%) and national (49.6%) rates.

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters



• The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a much greater percentage of residents with a bachelors degree or greater (38.8%) than Hillsborough County (28.4%), Pasco County (18.6%), Florida (25.5%) and the U.S. (27.8%).

Source: 2012 Nielson Claritas; 2012 Thomson Reuters



• The St. Joseph's Hospital North service area shows a racial demographic definition that is between the averages for Hillsborough and Pasco counties. The racial breakdown is more similar to that of the U.S. than either county (Hillsborough or Pasco or the state of Florida.



St. Joseph's Hospital Appendices County Level Indicators

COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS

HEALTHY TAMPA BAY

KIDS COUNT

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)

County Health Rankings

- Published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The Rankings look at a variety of measures that affect health such as the rate of people dying before age 75, high school graduation rates, access to healthier foods, air pollution levels, income, and rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births. The Rankings, based on the latest data publically available for each county, are unique in their ability to measure the overall health of each county in all 50 states on the multiple factors that influence health.
- Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of the 37 health measures. Those having ranks such as 1 or 2 are considered to be the "healthiest." Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state on the following summary measures:
 - Health Outcomes rankings are based on an equal weighting of one length of life (mortality) measure and four quality of life (morbidity) measures.
 - Health Factors rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors:
 - Health behaviors (six measures)
 - Clinical care (five measures)
 - Social and economic (seven measures)
 - Physical environment (four measures)



County Health Rankings

- Each county receives a summary rank for 37 various health measures associated with health outcomes, health factors, health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.
 - The measures include:
 - Mortality
 - Morbidity
 - Tobacco Use
 - Diet and Exercise
 - Alcohol Use
 - Sexual Behavior
 - Access to care
 - Quality of care
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Income
 - Family and Social support
 - Community Safety
 - Environmental quality
 - Built environment

- Population
- % below 18 years of age
- % 65 and older
- % African American
- % American Indian and Alaskan Native
- % Asian
- % Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- % Hispanic
- % not proficient in English
- % female
- % rural
- % diabetic
- HIV rate
- Binge drinking
- Physical Inactivity
- Mental health providers
- Median household income
- % with high housing costs
- % of children eligible for free lunch
- % illiterate
- Liquor store density
- % of labor force that drives alone to work

County Health Rankings – Health Outcomes

Health Outcomes	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data	
Mortality	Premature Death	National Center for Health Statistics	2006-2008	
Morbidity	Poor or Fair Health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2004-2010	
	Poor Physical Health Days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2004-2010	
	Poor Mental Health Days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2004-2010	
	Low Birth Weight	National Center for Health Statistics	2002-2008	



County Health Rankings – Health Behavior

Health Behavior	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
Tobacco Use	Adult Smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2004-2010
Diet and Exercise	Adult Obesity Physical Inactivity	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	2009
Alcohol Use	Excessive Drinking Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System National Center for Health Statistics	2004-2010 2002-2008
Sexual Activity	Sexually Transmitted Infections Teen Birth Rate	National Center for Hepatitis, HIV, STD and TB Prevention National Center for Health Statistics	2009 2004-2010



County Health Rankings – Clinical Care

Clinical Care	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
Access to Care	Uninsured Primary Care Physicians	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Health Resources & Services Administration	2009
Quality of Care	Preventable Hospital Stays Diabetic Screening Mammography	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2009



<u>County Health Rankings</u> – Social and Economic Factors

Social and Economic Factors	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data	
Education	High School Graduation Some College	National Center for Education Statistics and State-Specific Sources American Community Survey	2008-2010 2006-2010	
Employment	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2010	
Income	Children in Poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2010	
Family and Social Support	Inadequate Social Support Children in Single-Parent Household	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System American Community Survey	2006-2010 2006-2010	
Community Safety	Violent Crime Rates	Federal Bureau of Investigation Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting, Louisiana State Police	2007-2009 2007-2009	



County Health Rankings – Physical Environment

Physical Environment	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
Environmental Quality	Air Pollution-particulate matter days Air Pollution-ozone days	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	2004-2010
Built Environment	Access to Recreational Facilities Limited Access to Healthy Foods Fast Food Restaurants	Census County Business Patterns U.S. Department of Agriculture Census County Business Patterns	2009 2006 2009



County Health Rankings



- Florida has 67 counties; therefore, the rank scale for Florida is 1 to 67 (1 being the healthiest county and 67 being the most unhealthy). The median rank is 34.
- Most of the county health rankings for Hillsborough and Pasco Counties are not extreme (i.e., most healthy or most unhealthy).
- Hillsborough County consistently shows better county health rankings when compared to Pasco County, with the exception of sexual activity.
- Pasco County (61) ranks among the worst 10 counties in the state for employment.
- Pasco County is among the 10 best counties in the state for sexual activity; whereas Hillsborough County ranks among the bottom 20 counties in the state on the same measure.
- Hillsborough County has the highest Teen birth rate (50 per 1,000 pop.) among females 15-19 years old when compared to Pasco County (41 per 1,000 pop.) and Florida (44 per 1,000 pop.).
- Hillsborough County has the lowest mammography screening rate (67%) among female Medicare enrollees when compared to Pasco County (73%) and Florida (71%).

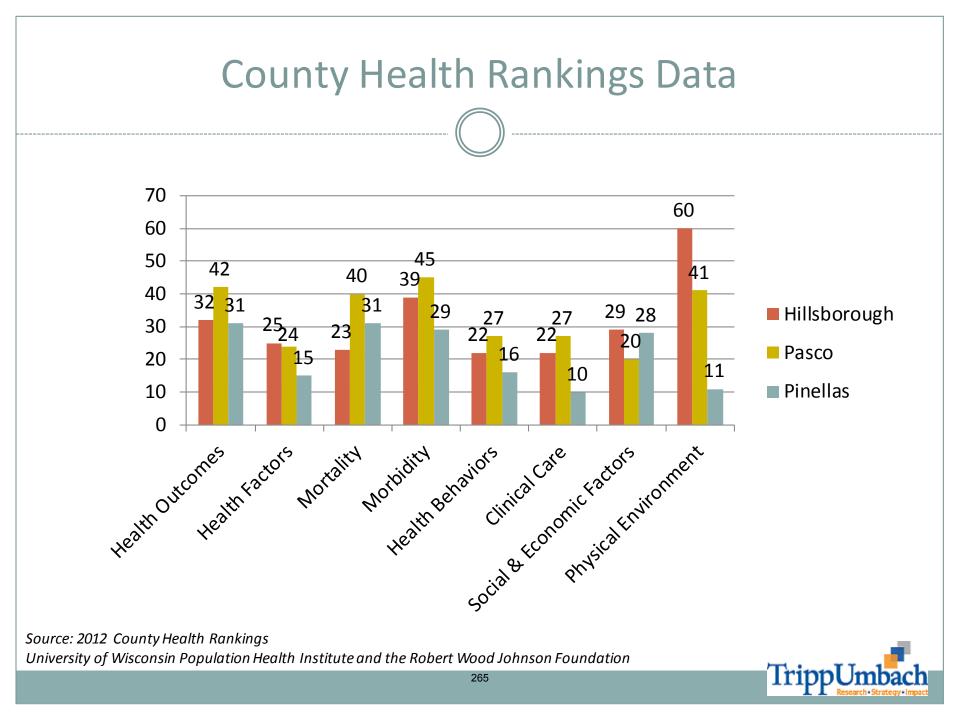


County Health Rankings Data

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	Mortality	Morbidity	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social and Economic Factors	Physical Environment
Hillsborough	32	25	23	39	22	22	29	60
Pasco	42	24	40	45	27	27	20	41
Pinellas	31	15	31	29	16	10	28	11

Blue text indicates a rank in the top 10 (good ranking). Red text indicates a rank in the bottom 10 (poor ranking).



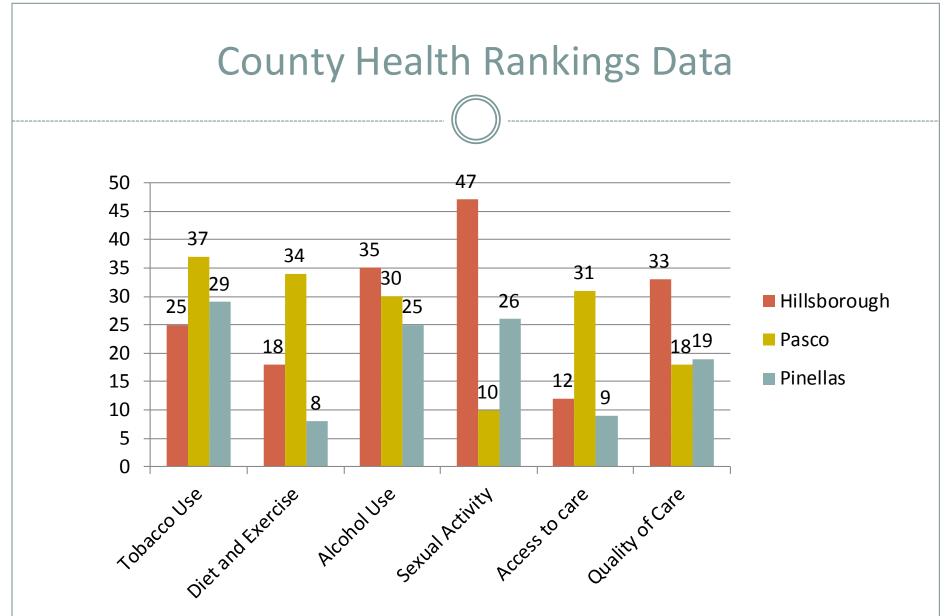


County Health Rankings Data

County	Tobacco Use	Diet and Exercise	Alcohol Use	Sexual Activity	Access to care	Quality of Care
Hillsborough	25	18	35	47	12	33
Pasco	37	34	30	10	31	18
Pinellas	29	8	25	26	9	19

Blue text indicates a rank in the top 10 (good ranking). Red text indicates a rank in the bottom 10 (poor ranking).





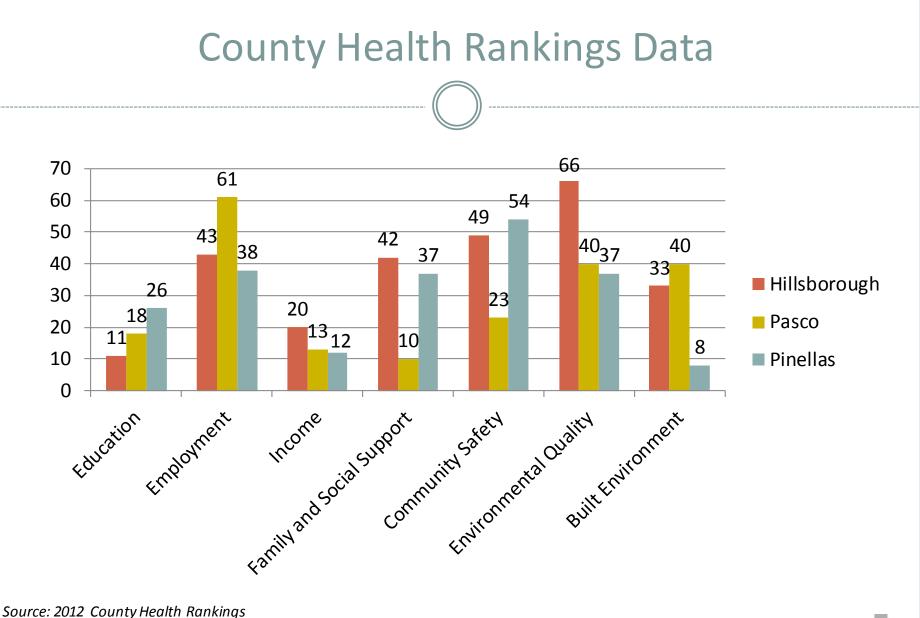


County Health Rankings Data

County	Education	Employment	Income	Family and Social Support	Community Safety	Environ- mental Quality	Built Environ- ment
Hillsborough	11	43	20	42	49	66	33
Pasco	18	61	13	10	23	40	40
Pinellas	26	38	12	37	54	37	8

Blue text indicates a rank in the top 10 (good ranking). Red text indicates a rank in the bottom 10 (poor ranking).





University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



- More than one in four females (26.3%) and almost one in four males (24.2%) in Hillsborough and Pasco (30%) Counties are considered obese. Between 2007 and 2010, the obesity rate rose in Pasco County almost 9%; whereas Hillsborough County increased only slightly (<1%) during the same period. Black residents are almost twice as likely to be obese in Hillsborough County (47.6% and >25.7% respectively). 18-44 year olds and seniors 65+ are more likely to be obese in Pasco County.
 - Conversely, women are less likely to be overweight than men in Hillsborough County (30.8% and 48.2% respectively) and Pasco County (29.4% and 47.9% respectively). Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults who are overweight increased in Pasco (from 35.5% to 38.5%).
 - Between 2008 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of high school students that did not have sufficient vigorous physical activity in Pasco County (from 37.5% to 39.2%). While the number of Hillsborough County high school students that did not have sufficient vigorous physical activity decreased during the same period (from 44.6% to 41.0%); there is a greater percentage than the other counties.
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who are obese increased in Pasco (from 10% to 11.4%) and Hillsborough Counties (from 9.5% to 11.7%).





- Between 2006 and 2010, the percentage of children aged 2-4 living in households with an income less than 200% of the federal poverty level who are obese increased in Hillsborough County (from 13.6% to 14.1%), approximately 2% more than Pasco County, which decreased during the same period.
- Approximately one in four females do not participate in any leisure-time physical activities in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. Females are slightly more likely to be sedentary than men in Hillsborough County (27.4% and 23.0% respectively). Between 2002 and 2007, Hillsborough and Pasco counties saw a decrease in leisure-time physical activity (from 27.4% to 25.3%).
- Slightly more females report smoking cigarettes than men in Hillsborough (22.5% and 16.7% respectively) and Pasco Counties (22.7% and 19.1% respectively). Between 2007 and 2010, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties saw a decrease in residents smoking; however, 45-64 (31%) year olds are more likely to report smoking in Pasco county than any other age group in any other county in the tricounty area. Also in Pasco county, Hispanic residents are more likely to report smoking than any other race in Hillsborough or Pasco counties.



- Pasco County shows higher rates of alcohol consumption in general than Hillsborough County. Between 2007 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of adults who reported heavy or binge drinking during the previous 30day period in Pasco County (from 15.7% to 20%) with men being more than two times more likely than women in Pasco County (27.3% and 13.4% respectively) and more than one in four residents that are 18-44 years old (30.3%) reporting heavy or binge drinking within the last 30 days. There was a decrease in binge drinking Hillsborough County (from 19.6% to 16%) during the same period.
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row at least one time during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 20.1% to 22.4%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 23.7% to 18.5%) during the same period. Similarly, the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough County (from 40.2% to 41.2%) while decreasing in Pasco County (from 42% to 39.3%) during the same period.
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the previous 30 days increased in Hillsborough (from 18.6% to 21.9%) and Pasco Counties (from 19.5% to 21.1%).
 - Men are also more likely to be hospitalized due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse. Between 2007 and 2011, hospitalization rates due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse have increased consistently in Hillsborough (from 7.6 to 8.7 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco Counties (from 5.9 to 7.9 per 10,000 pop.), with Pasco County showing the greatest increase in the tri-county study area.

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- cost.
- From 2007 to 2010, Hillsborough County saw an increase (from 81.4% to 83.8%) in the percentage of resident reporting having excellent, very good ,or good general health; whereas Pasco County (from 81.1% to 80.8%) saw a decline during the same period.
 - In 2007, almost one in four adult residents in Pasco County (23.2%) reported not seeing a dentist in the previous year due to cost. Almost one in four women (24.4%) and 30.9% of 18-44 year olds in Pasco County and Black residents in Hillsborough County (25.5%) report not seeing a dentist in the past year due to cost.
 - Between 2006 and 2008, there was an increase the age-adjusted incidence rate for oral cavity and pharynx cancer in Hillsborough County (from 13.6 to 13.9 per 100,000 pop.); while Pasco County remained constant (13.2 per 100,000 pop.).
 - Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of high school students with known asthma increased in Pasco (from 18.7% to 20.7%) and Hillsborough Counties (from 17.5% to 18.7%).
 - Between 2007 and 2010, the percent of adults reporting having been diagnosed with asthma increased in Pasco (from 7.2% to 10.2%) and Hillsborough counties (from 6.9% to 8.6%). Women are almost 3 times more likely than their male counterparts to report having been told by a healthcare provider that they currently have asthma in Hillsborough (12.6% and 4.4%respectively) and Pasco Counties (16% and 3.8%respectively).



- asthma.
- Hillsborough County consistently shows higher emergency room visit and hospitalization rates due to asthma when compared to Pasco County. Children 0-4 years old visit the emergency room due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough County than any other age group in Hillsborough or Pasco Counties, with 0-4 year olds in Pasco County being the second most likely (76.5 per 10,000 pop.). Women are twice as likely to visit the emergency room than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (44.9 and 21.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (45.1 and 18.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively).
 - African American residents of all ages visit the emergency room due to asthma at a greater rate in Hillsborough (63.6 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco counties (48.8 per 10,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity, with the next closest rate being Hispanic residents (41.5 per 10,000 pop.) in Hillsborough County. Male children in Hillsborough and Pasco counties are more likely than female children under the age of 18 to visit the emergency room and be hospitalized due to pediatric asthma.
 - Between 2007 and 2011, the emergency room visit rate due to bacterial pneumonia has increased steadily in Hillsborough (from 11.1 to 12.7 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco Counties (from 13.0 to 13.5 per 10,000 pop.). African American residents in Hillsborough County are the most likely to visit the emergency room and be hospitalized (19.6 per 10,000 pop.) due to bacterial pneumonia than residents of other ethnicities in either County (>14.9 per 10,000 pop.).



- Between 2007 and 2011, emergency room visits related to congestive heart failure have increased in Hillsborough County (from 2.1 to 2.9 per 10,000 pop.), while Pasco County has seen a decrease during the same period (from 2.3 to 2.1 per 10,000 pop.). African American residents visit the emergency room at three times the rate and are hospitalized at twice the rate for congestive heart failure as residents of other ethnicities.
 - Between 2007 and 2011, the average annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease increased in Hillsborough (from 27.4 to 33.4 per 10,000 pop.) and Pasco counties (from 31.6 to 37.3 per 10,000 pop.), with White, non-Hispanic residents in Pasco County having a rate that is twice a high as any other ethnicity.
 - Between 2007 and 2010, the percent of adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes increased in Hillsborough (from 7.0% to 11.7%) and Pasco Counties (from 8.4 % to 8.5%). One in five African American (20.9%) and Hispanic (20.1%) residents are diagnosed with diabetes at a rate that is more than double residents of other ethnicities. As a result, African American and Hispanic residents have higher rates across all measures of diabetes.
 - Males are more likely than females in Pasco County to visit be hospitalized (3.4 and 2.5 per 10,000 pop. respectively) due to hepatitis; with white non-Hispanic residents showing a greater rate of hospitalizations (3.5 and >1.8 per 10,000 pop. respectively).





- Women 18+ are significantly more likely to visit the emergency room due to urinary tract infections than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (146.5 and 24.3 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (193.0 and 29.2 per 10,000 pop. respectively). Similarly, women are twice as likely to be hospitalized due to urinary tract infections than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (32.7 and 15.3 per 10,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (29.9 and 13.6 per 10,000 pop. respectively). African American residents visit the emergency room and are hospitalized for urinary tract infections at a rate that is greater than residents of other ethnicities in Hillsborough County.
 Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults who have had their blood
 - Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked and have been told that it was high has increased in Hillsborough County (from 35.8% to 38.9%); whereas Pasco County experienced a decrease during the same period (from 41.6% to 38.5%).
 - Between 2008 and 2010, There was a decrease in the number of adults 18-64 years of age with health insurance in Hillsborough County (from 76.8% to 73.2%); whereas Pasco County saw an increase during the same period (from 71.7% to 74%).
 - Many forms of cancer in the tri-county area show a greater diagnosis rate among African American residents when compared to residents of other ethnicities.





- While the death rate for prostate cancer has decreased between 2007 and 2010 in Hillsborough (from 21.2 to 20.1 per 100,000 pop.), the incidence has increased (from 135.3 to 136.9 per 100,000 males) and in Pasco County (from 16.5 to 13.5 per 100,000 pop.), African American residents have greater death rates (42.3 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity in the County (>21.4 per 100,000 pop.).
- Hillsborough County consistently shows higher death rates due to breast cancer when compared to Pasco county. Between 2005 and 2008, there was an increase in the incidence rate for breast cancer in Hillsborough (from 112.5 to 117.4 per 100,000 pop) and Pasco counties (from 106.2 to 107.7 per 100,000 pop.). Black women show a higher death rate due to breast cancer than any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (35.1 and >22.0 per 100,000 pop. respectively) when compared to any other ethnicity in Hillsborough or Pasco Counties.
- Between 2005 and 2008, the cervical cancer incidence rate decreased in Pasco County (from 9.7 to 9.0 per 100,000 pop.), while increasing slightly in Hillsborough county (from 8.3 to 8.8 per 100,000 pop.) during the same period.
- While the death rate due to a stroke has decreased between 2008 and 2010 in Hillsborough (from 36.2 to 30.9 per 100,000 pop) and Pasco counties (from 28.3 to 26.4 per 100,000 pop.); Black residents are at a greater risk of stroke-related death than any other ethnicity in the tri-county area. Women are at a slightly greater risk of death related to a stroke than their male counterparts in Hillsborough (31.3 and 30 per 100,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco counties (28.1 and 23.7 per 100,000 pop. respectively). In Pasco County Hispanic residents are at a greater risk of stroke related death (35 per 100,000 pop.).





- Between 2009 and 2010, the tuberculosis incidence rate increased in Hillsborough (from 6.9 to 7.2 per 100,000 pop.), while Pasco County saw a decrease during the same period (from 2.3 to 1.4 per 100,000 pop). Hillsborough County shows an incidence rate twice that of any other county in the study area.
- While the death rate for Coronary Heart disease has decreased in Hillsborough (120.9 to 108.3 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasco (119.2 to 105.3 per 100,000 pop.), African American residents have a greater death rates (151 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity in the County. Additionally, men in both counties have a death rate that is two times as high as the women.
- While the death rate due to influenza and pneumonia have decreased between 2009 and 2010 in Hillsborough County (9.8 to 7.3 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasco County (from 5.9 to 4.5); African American residents are at a greater risk of death related to influenza and pneumonia than any other ethnicity.
- Men are at a greater risk of death due to lung cancer than their female counterparts in Hillsborough County (65.9 and 37.0 per 100,000 pop. respectively) and Pasco County (67.1 and 48.8 per 100,000 pop. respectively).
- While the death rate for motor vehicle collisions has decreased in Pasco (22.6 to 15.5 per 100,000 pop.) county from 2008 to 2010, African American residents have a greater death rate (34.2 per 100,000 pop.) than any other ethnicity (>15.9 per 100,000 pop.) in the County. Additionally, men in Pasco County have a death rate that is two times as high as the women (20.8 to 10.3 per 100,000 pop.). Motorcycle fatalities increased in Pasco county from 8 to 15 between 2009 and 2010.





- Between 2009 and 2010, the death rate due to motor vehicle collisions in Hillsborough County increased (11.5 to 13.4 per 100,000 pop.) with the death rate for men being more than twice that of women (19.4 to 7.7 per 100,000 pop.), while Pasco County saw a decrease during the same period (from 22.6 to 15.5 per 100,000). Pasco County has historically shown greater death rates due to Motor vehicle collisions when compared to Hillsborough county.
- Between 2008 and 2010, Pasco County has shown consistently higher death rates for unintentional injuries (74.8 to 74.2 per 100,000 pop.) when compared to Pinellas (56.9 to 58.1 per 100,000 pop.) and Hillsborough (50.7 to 52 per 100,000 pop.).
- Between 2009 and 2010, the number of bicyclists killed in traffic collisions in Hillsborough County doubled (6 to 12) and the number of motorcycle fatalities doubled in Pasco County (from 8 to 15) during the same period.
- Between 2009 and 2010, the percentage of births in which the newborn weighed less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces increased in Hillsborough county (from 8.6% to 9.1%); whereas Pasco County remained constant at 8.4% during the same period. Interestingly, Hillsborough county decreased between 2008 and 2009 and then increased again from 2009 to 2010. African American residents are more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby in Hillsborough County (14.6% and >9.6% respectively) and Pasco County (9.1% and >8.9% respectively) than residents of other ethnicities.



- Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate decreased between 2008 and 2009 in Pasco county (from 6.0 to 5.3 per 1,000 live births) and then increased again between 2009 and 2010 (from 5.3 to 6.2 per 1,000 live births). Hillsborough County exhibited the opposite trend when compared to Pasco county. Between 2008 and 2010, the infant mortality rate increased between 2008 and 2009 from 8.0 to 9.5 per 1,000 live births and decreased again from 2009 to 2010 (from 9.5 to 7.4 per 1,000 live births). African American residents show an infant mortality rate that is two times any other ethnicity in Hillsborough County (14.3 and >6.4 per 1,000 live births respectively) and Pasco County (18.2 and >9.3 per 1,000 live births respectively).
 Hillsborough County consistently shows a higher rate of births to females aged 15-
 - Hillsborough County consistently shows a higher rate of births to females aged 15-19 years when compared to Pasco County. While the birth rate for this age group has decreased between 2008 and 2010 in Hillsborough County (from 48.8 to 39.2 per 1,000 live births) and Pasco County (from 40.3 to 29.7 per 1,000 births); African American and Hispanic residents display higher teen birth rates than other ethnicities in both counties.
 - Between 2009 and 2010, the number of children aged 5-11 who have experienced abuse (sexual, physical, or emotional) in Pasco County increase (from 12.6 to 15.7 cases per 1,000 children) whereas Hillsborough County decreased slightly (from 8.8 to 8.3 cases per 1,000 children) during the same period.





- Between 2005 and 2010, the percentage of people under the age of 18 who were living below the federal poverty level increased in Hillsborough (from 19% to 19.9%) and Pasco County (from 16.2% to 17.4%) with Pasco County showing slightly larger growth rate (1.2%) than Hillsborough County (.9%). Hillsborough County has consistently shown a greater percentage of their population under 18 in poverty when compared to Pasco County historically.
- Between 2009 and 2010, Hillsborough (from 90.5% to 90.9%) and Pasco (from 92.1% to 92.7%) Counties saw an increase in the percentage of enrolled kindergarten students that have received all required immunizations (i.e., 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 2+ MMR, 2+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician documented varicella disease). While immunization rates continued to increase in Pasco County between 2010 and 2011 (from 92.7% to 93.5%), Hillsborough County saw a decline (from 90.9% to 89.7%) during the same period.
- While the percentage of children living in single-parent family households (with a male or female householder and no spouse present) out of all children living in family households decreased between 2005 and 2010 in Pasco County (from 28.2% to 27.8%) the percentage increased in Hillsborough County (from 36.6% to 38.1%) during the same period.
- Between 2008 and 2010, the average number of public school students per teacher in the county increase at a larger rate in Pasco County (from 13.1:1 to 15.5:1) than Hillsborough County (from 13.7:1 to 14.4:1).

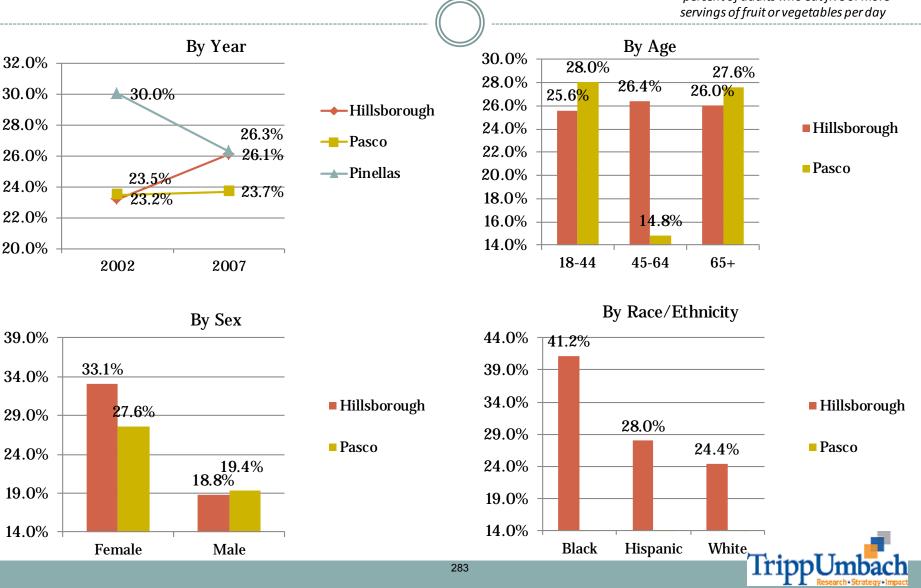




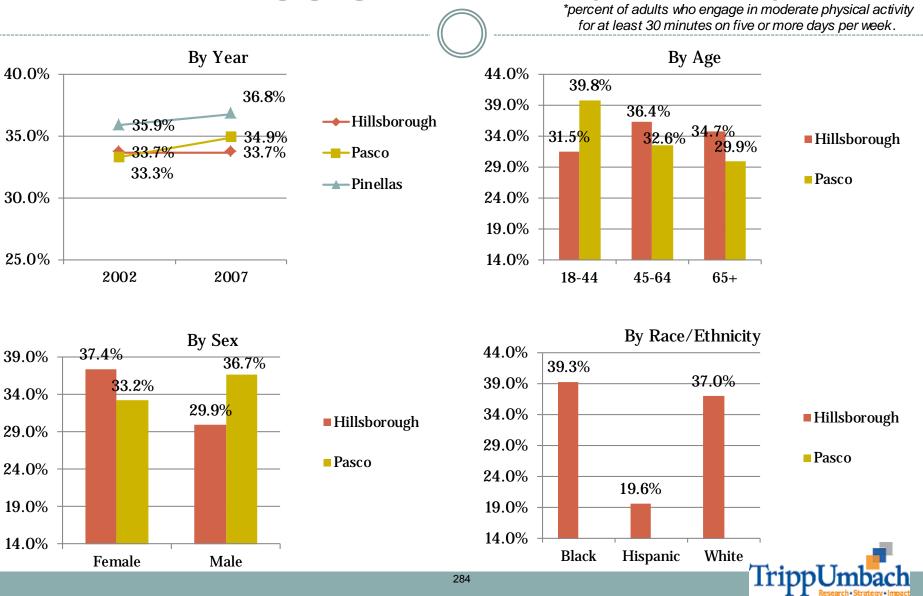
- □ The Incidence rate for STD's has historically been higher in Hillsborough County and has increased for Chlamydia and syphilis.
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of respondents aged 50 and over who reported having had a blood stool test within the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 21.6% to 18.2%) and Pasco Counties (from 26.4% to 26.2%).
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 40 and over who reported having had a mammogram in the past year decreased in Hillsborough (from 66% to 57.1%) and Pasco counties (from 63.9% to 63.3%).
- Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of women aged 18 and over who had a Pap smear in the previous year decreased in Hillsborough (from 64.4% to 56.6%) and Pasco counties (from 66.2% to 55.3%).

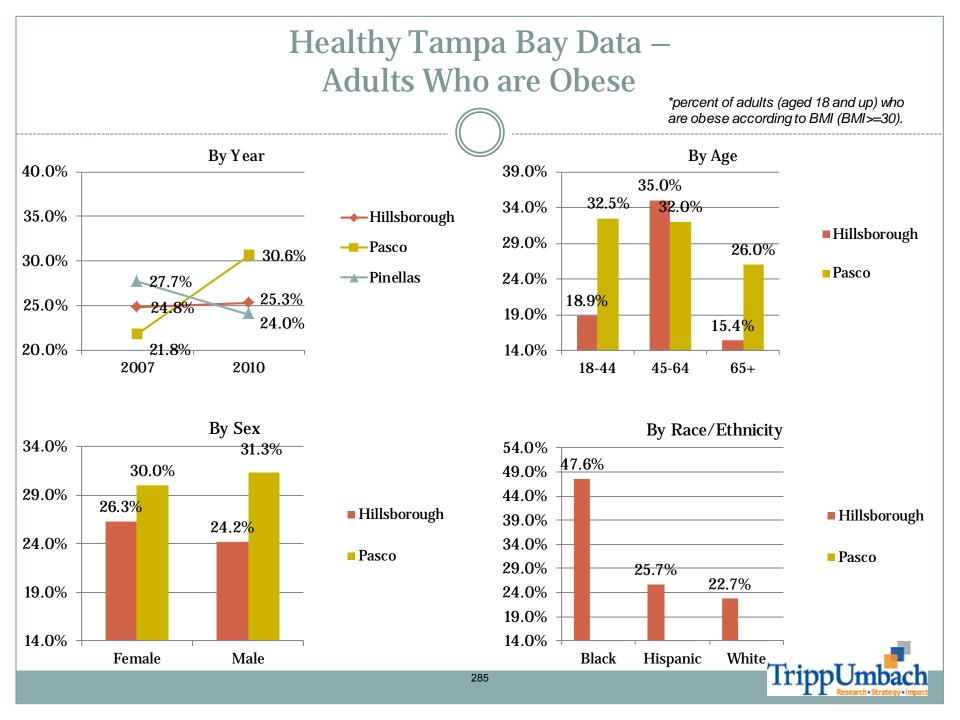


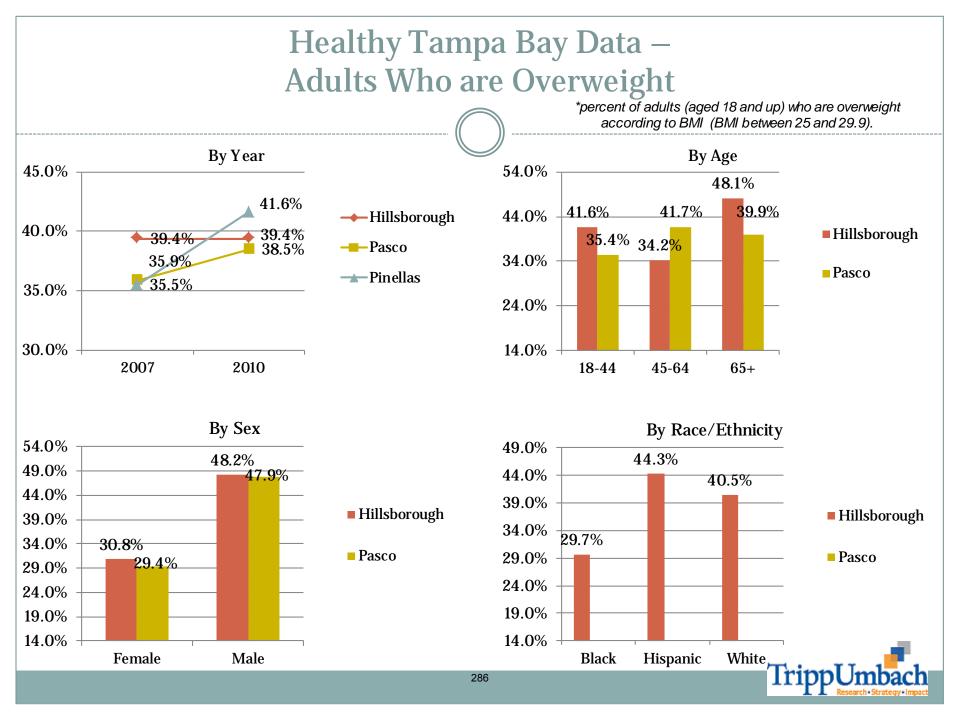




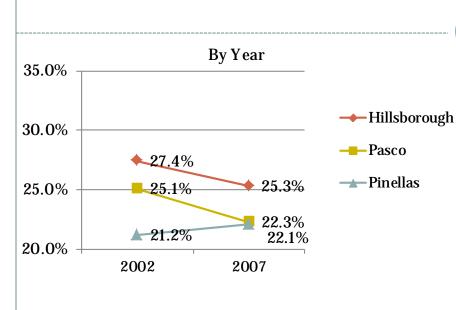
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Adults Engaging in Moderate Physical Activity

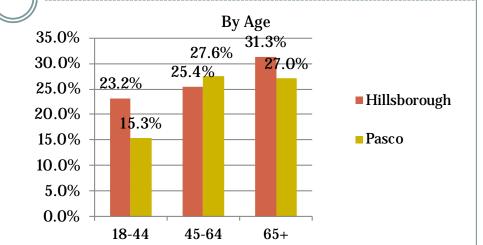




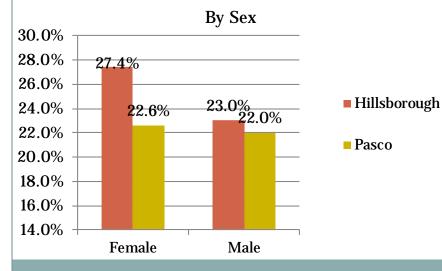


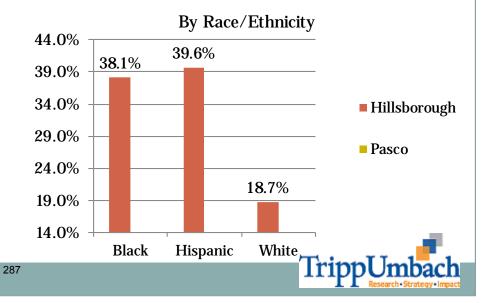
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Adults Who are Sedentary *percent of adults who do not participate in any leisure-time physical



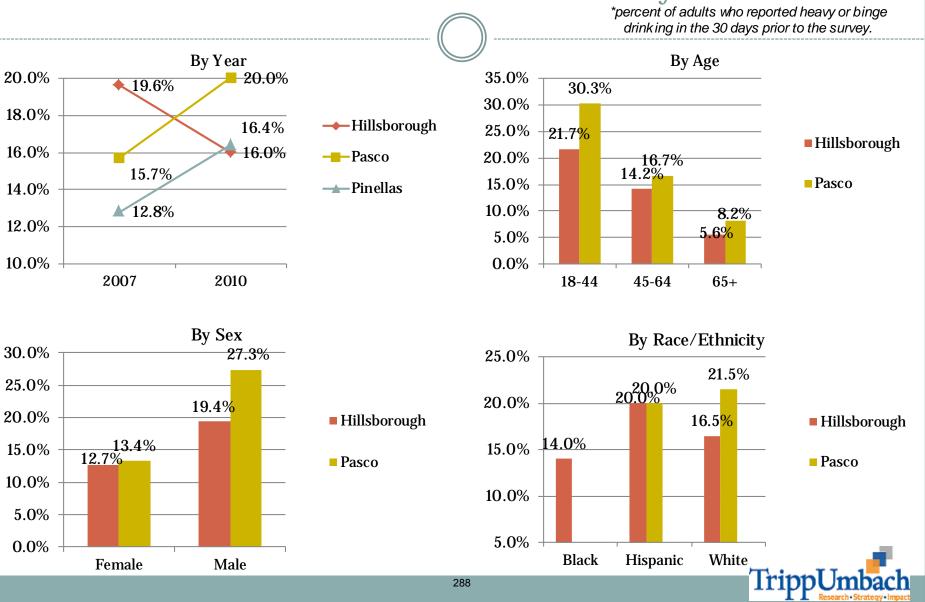


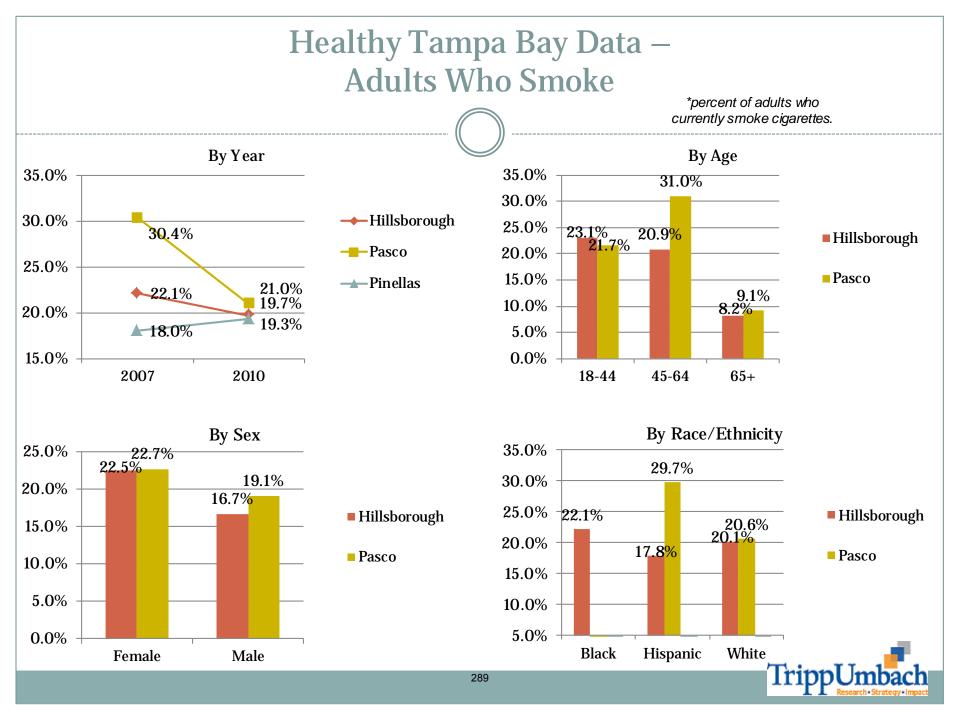
activities (physical activities or exercises other than their regular job).



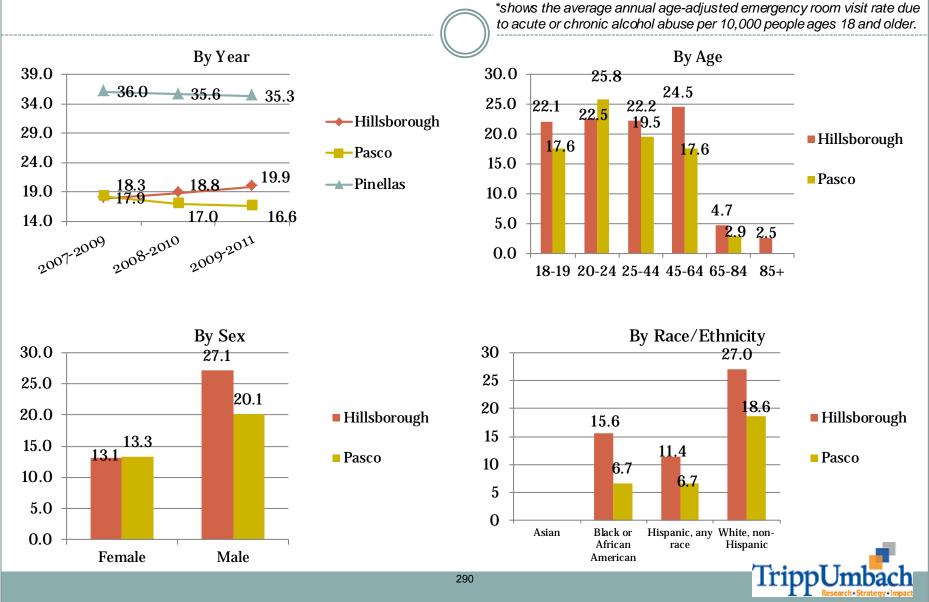


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Adults Who Drink Excessively

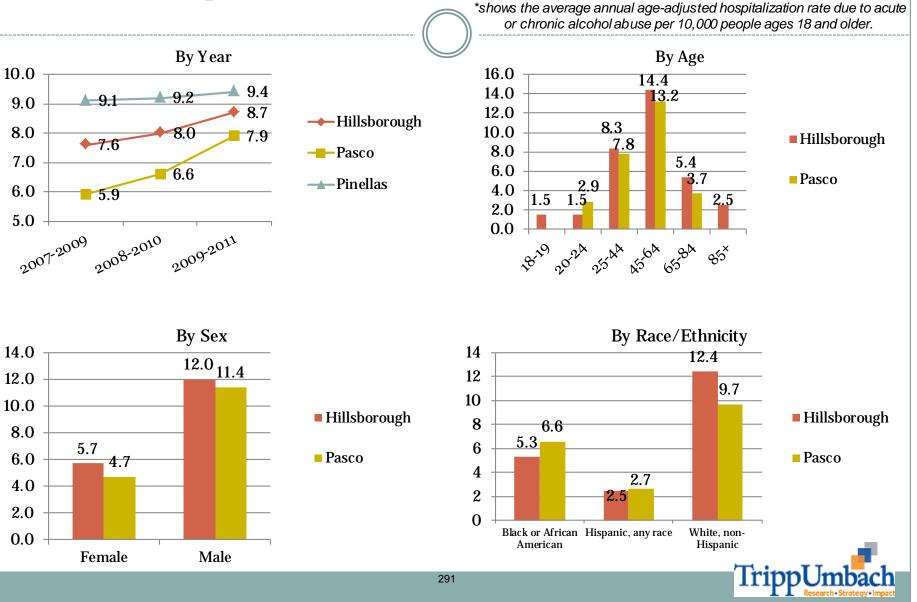




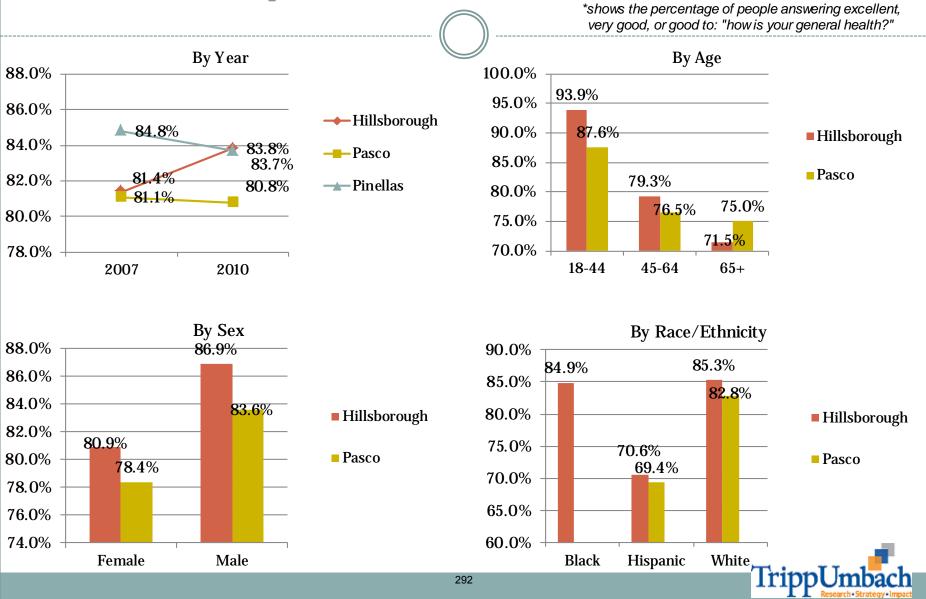
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Alcohol Abuse

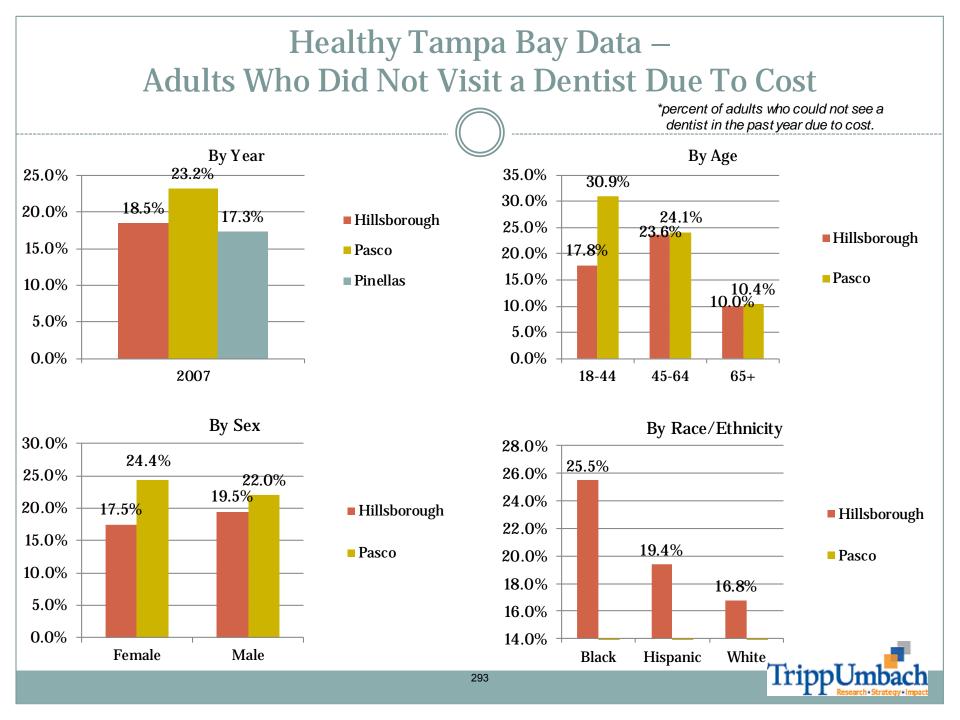


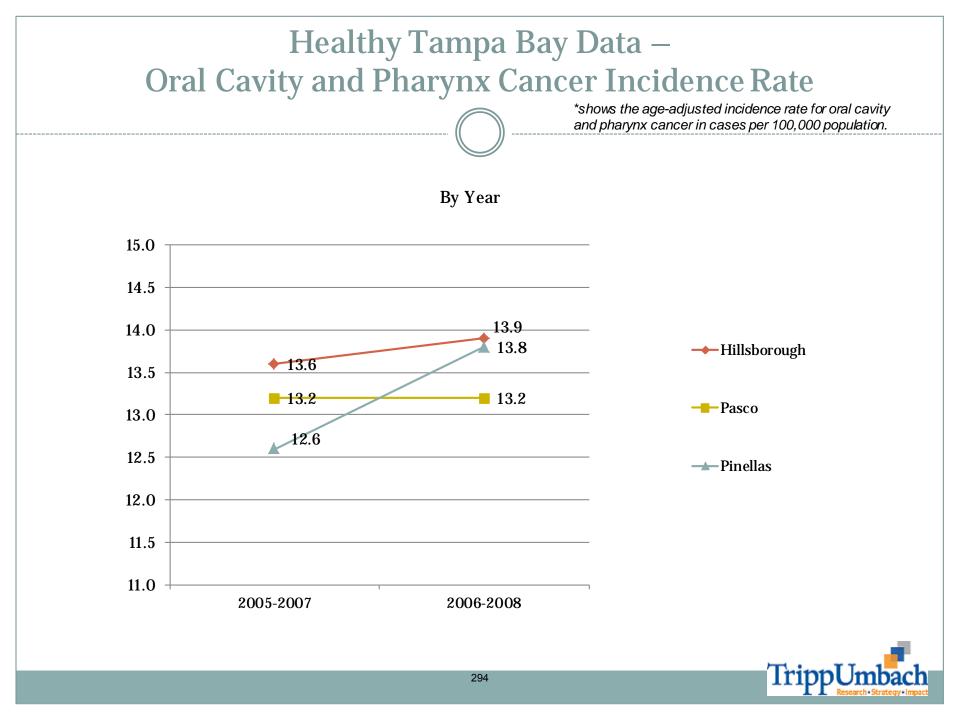
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Alcohol Abuse



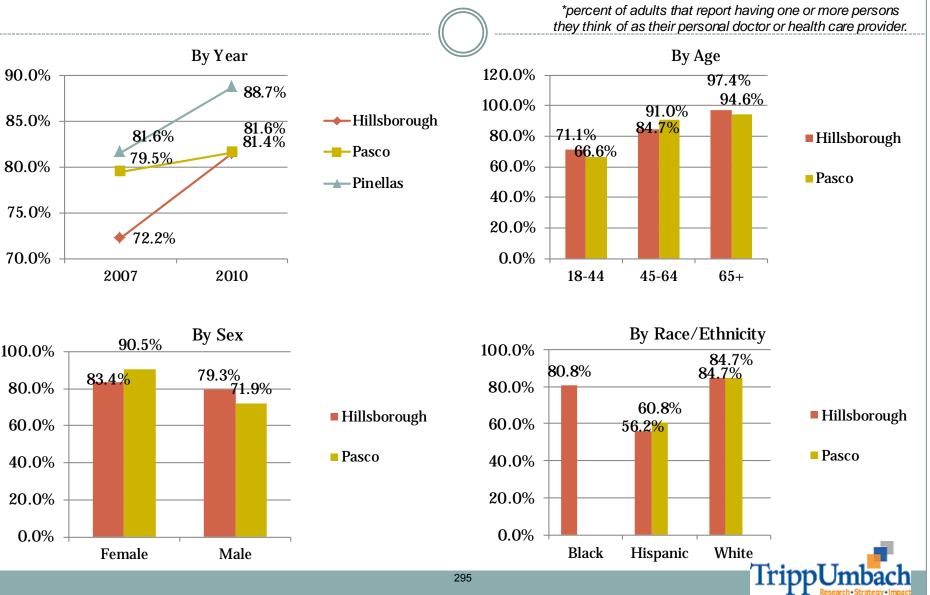
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Self Reported General Health Assessment



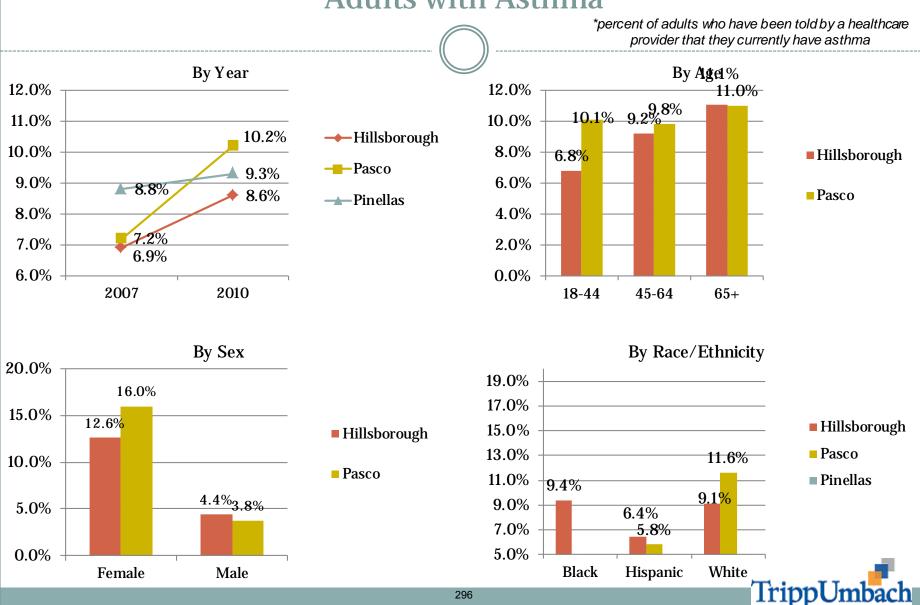


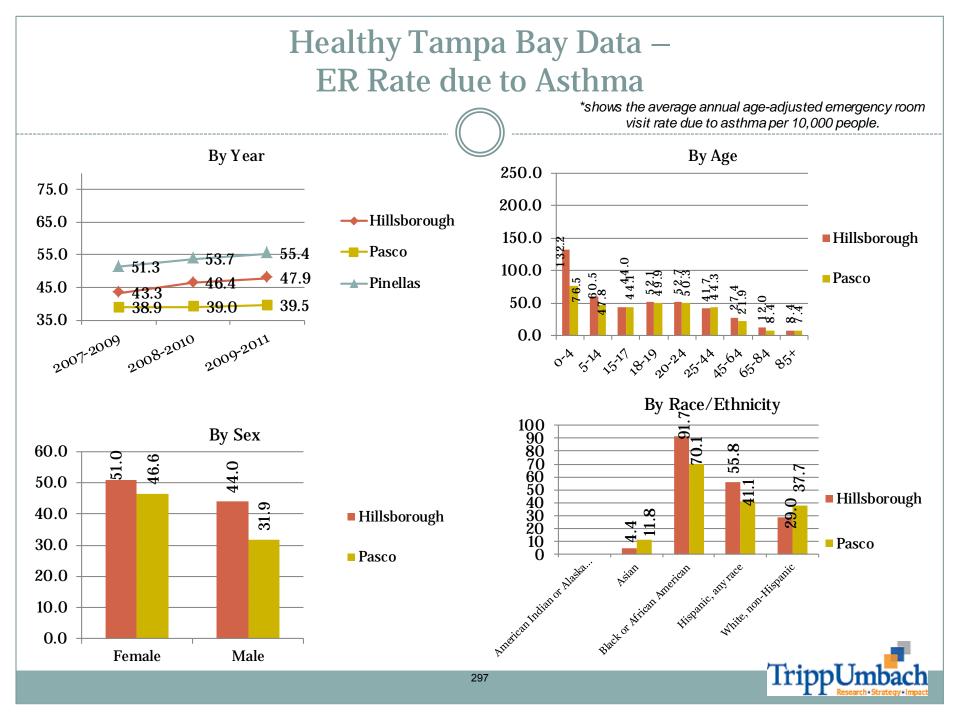


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Adults with an Unusual Source of Healthcare

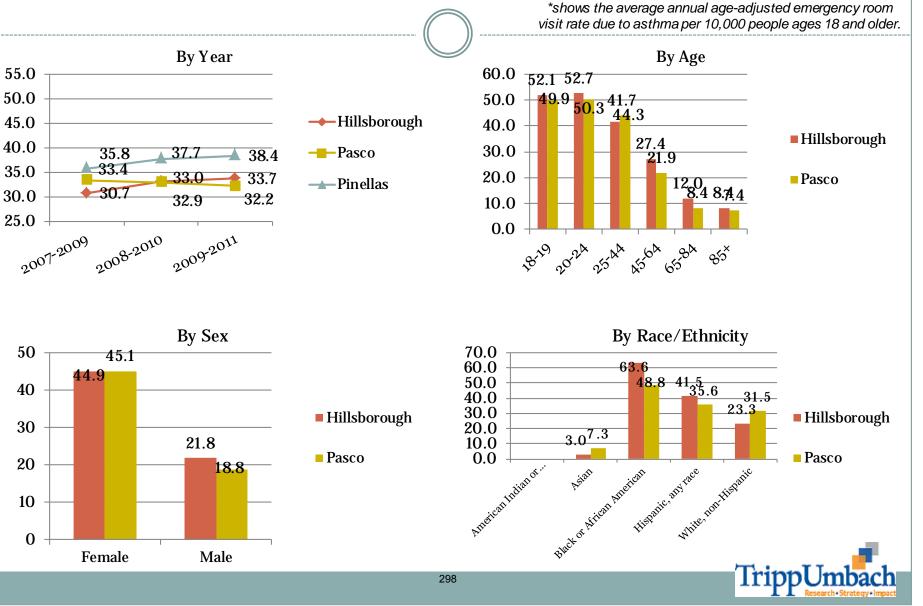


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Adults with Asthma

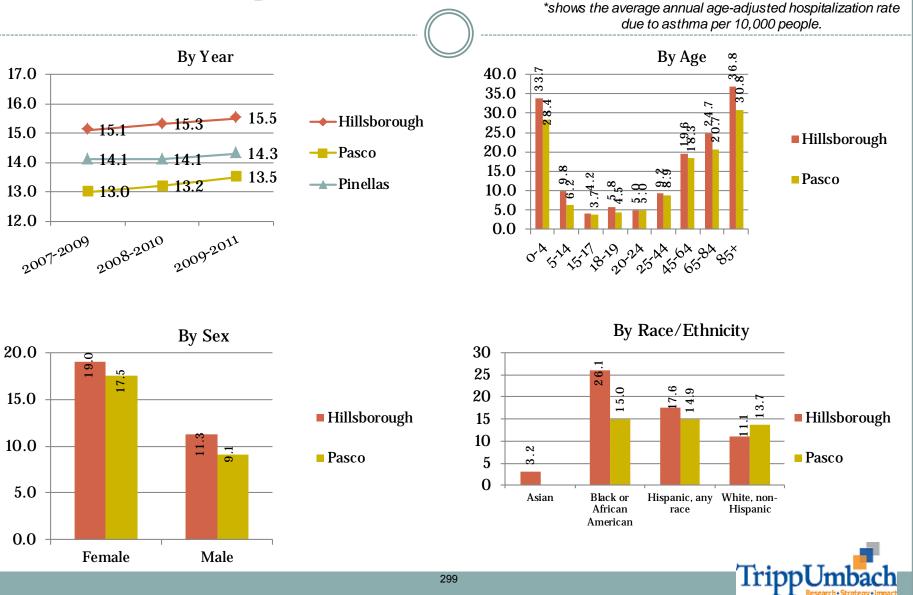




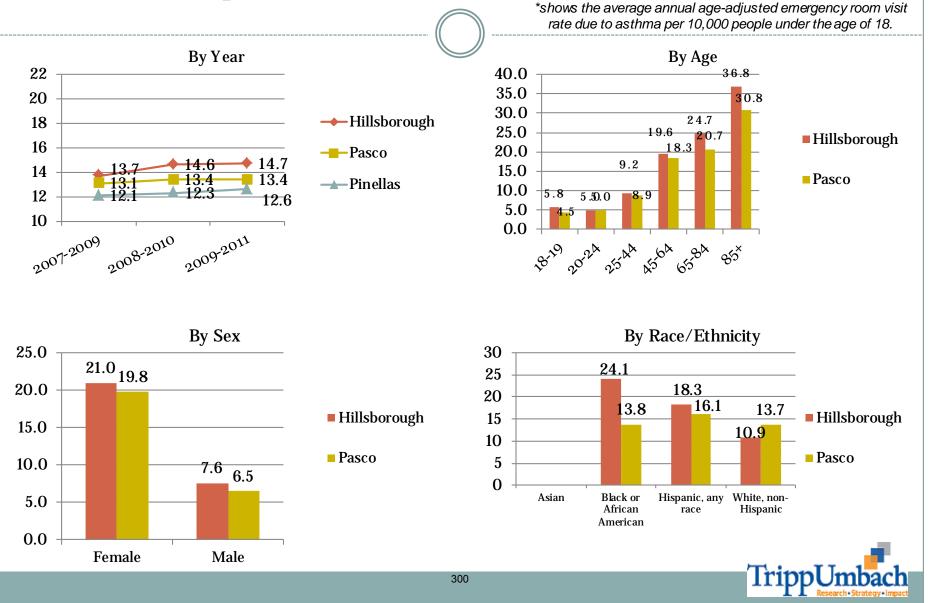
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Adult Asthma



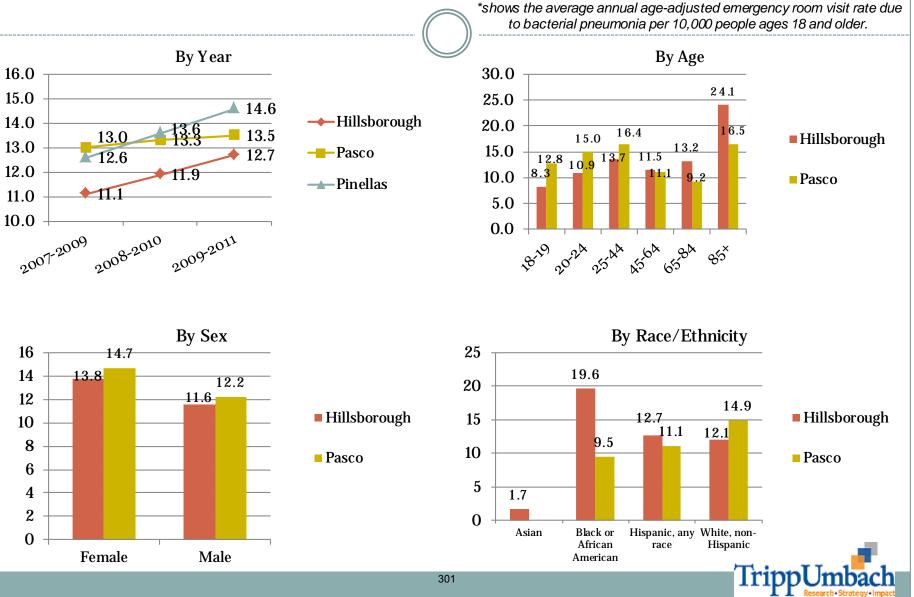
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Asthma



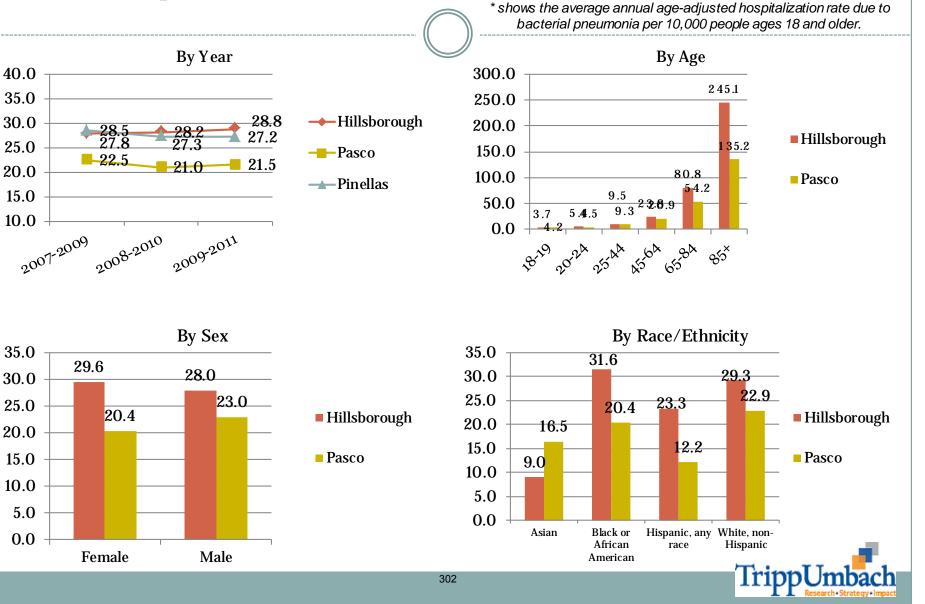
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Adult Asthma



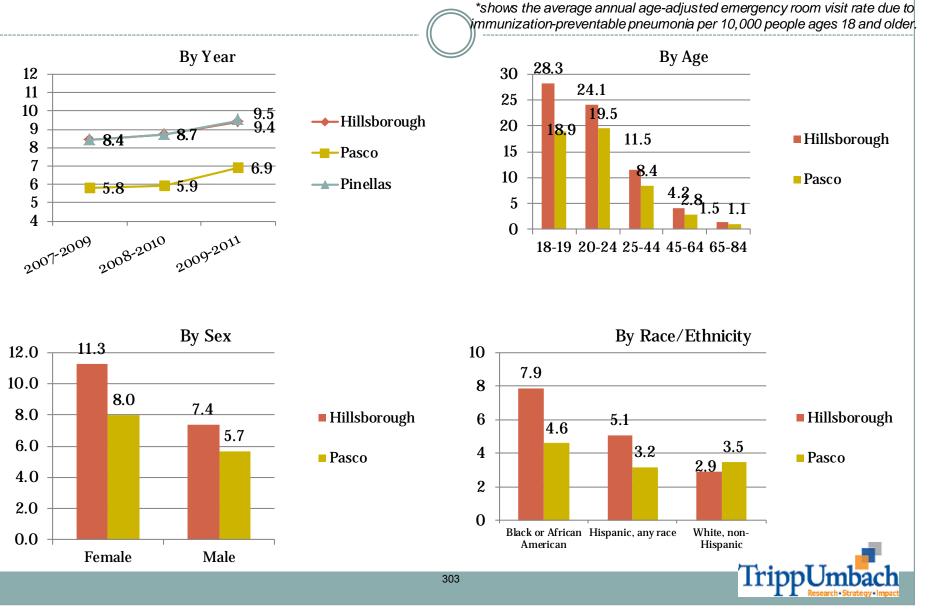
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia



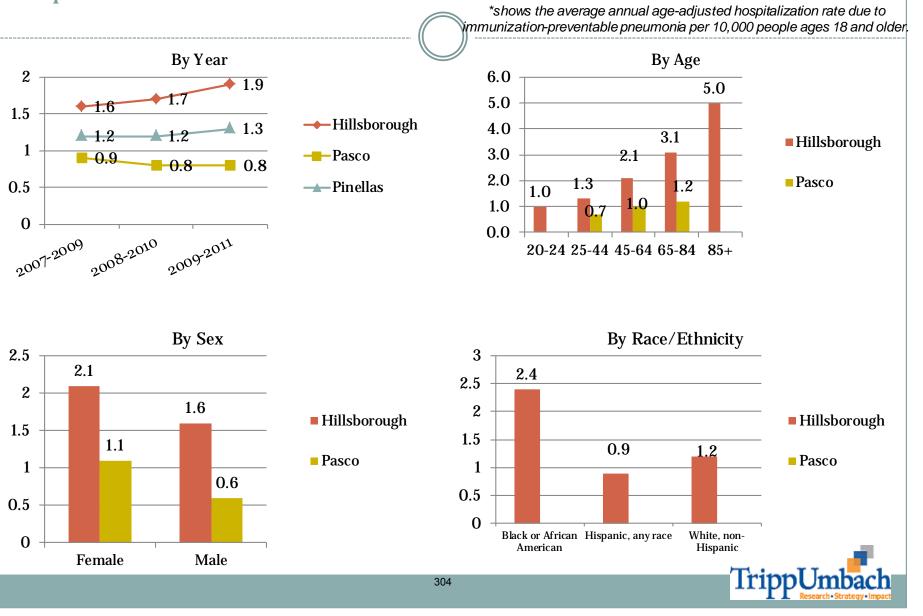
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia



Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza

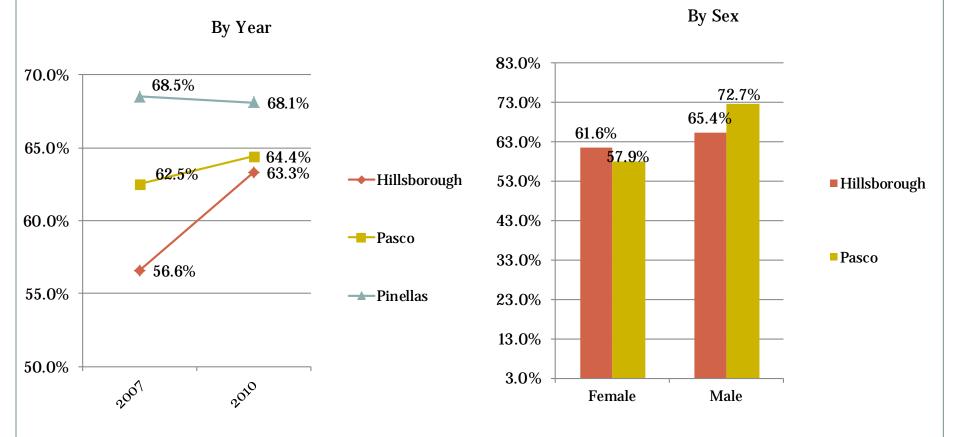


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza

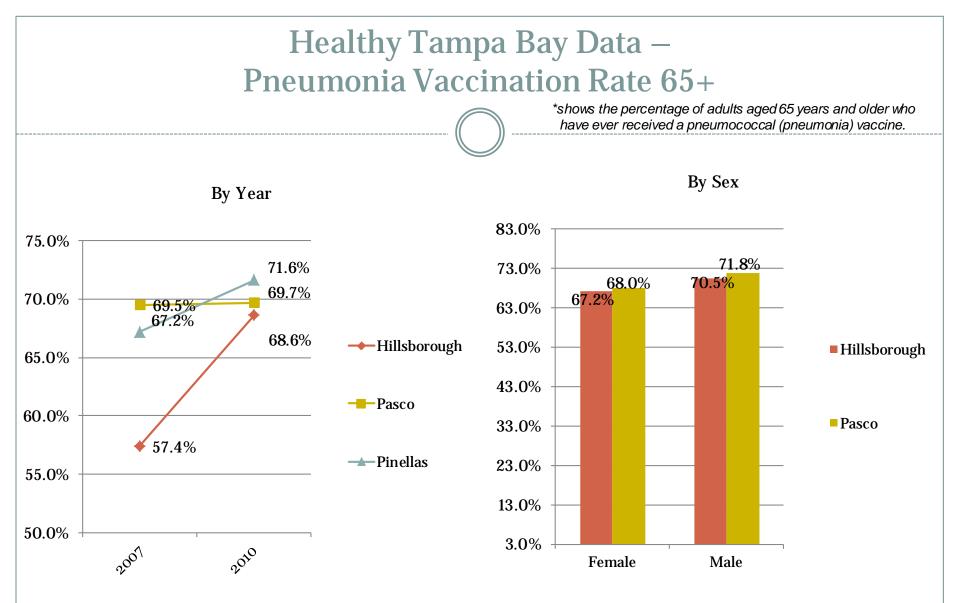




*percentage of adults aged 65 and older who received the influenza vaccination in the past year.

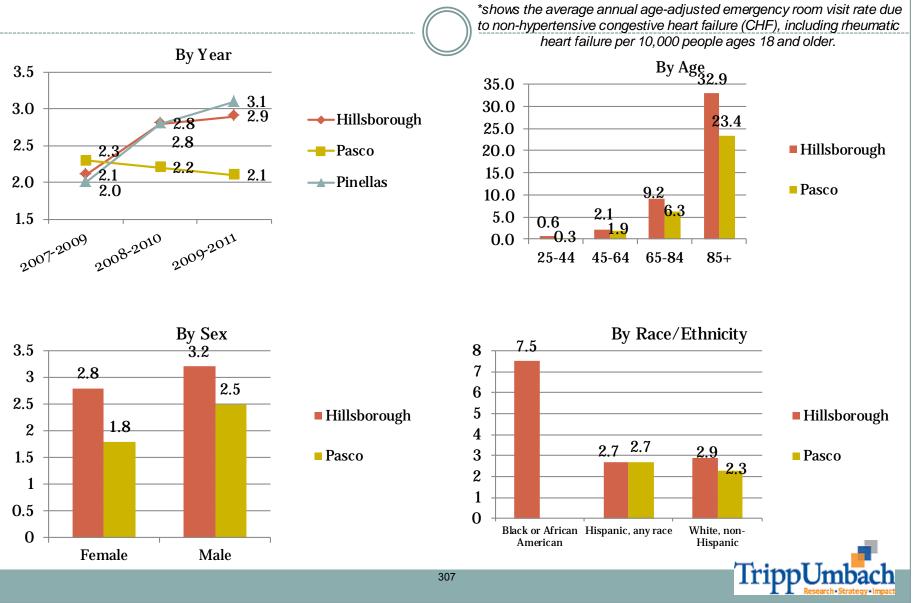




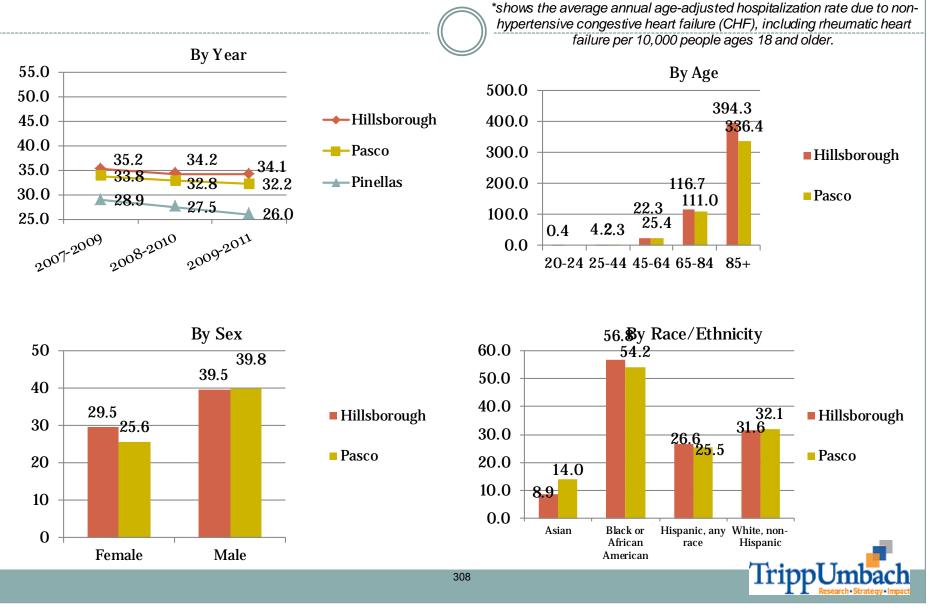




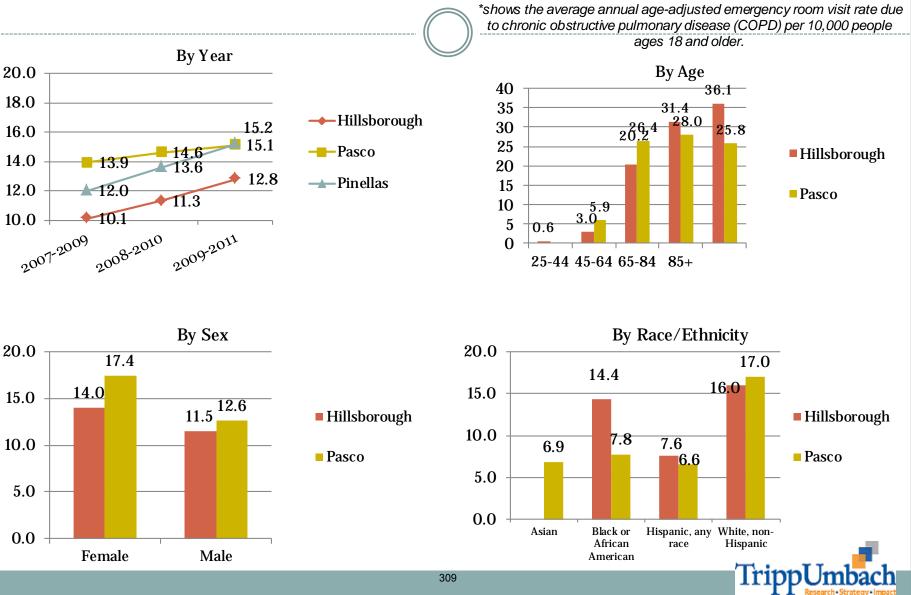
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure



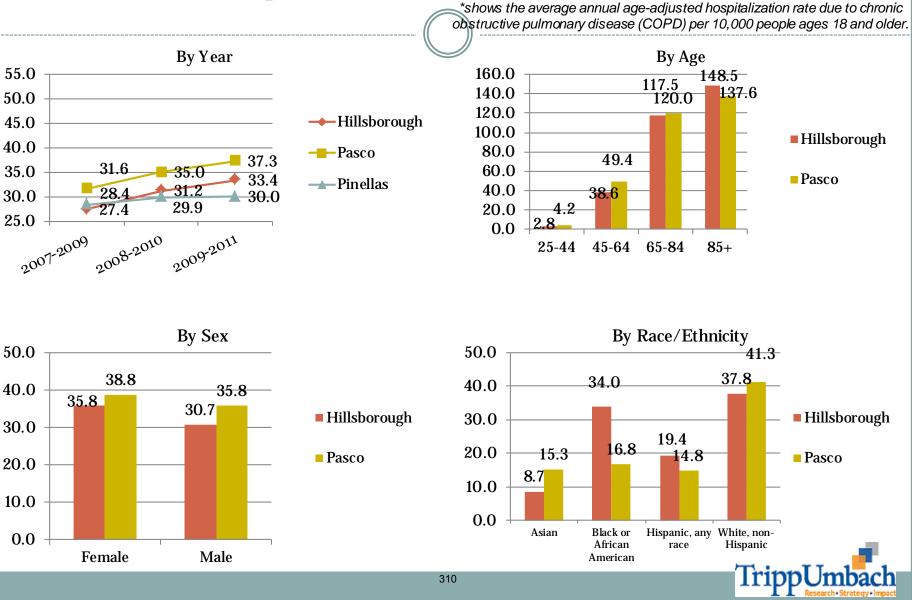
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure



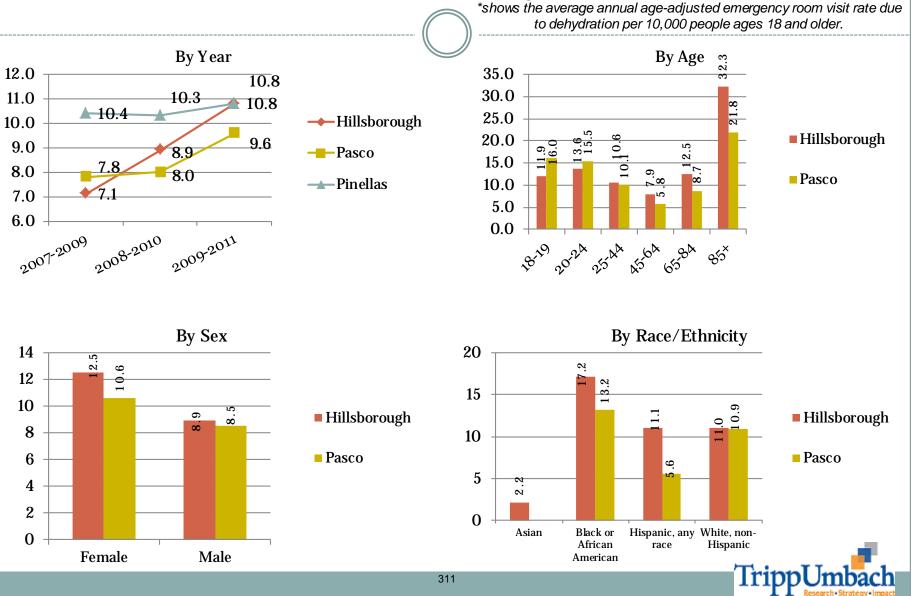
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to COPD



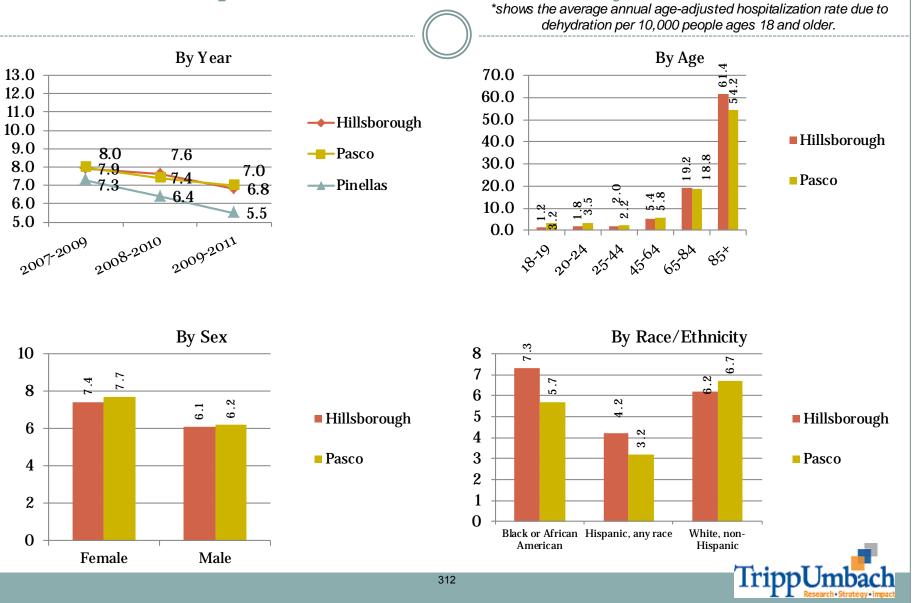
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to COPD

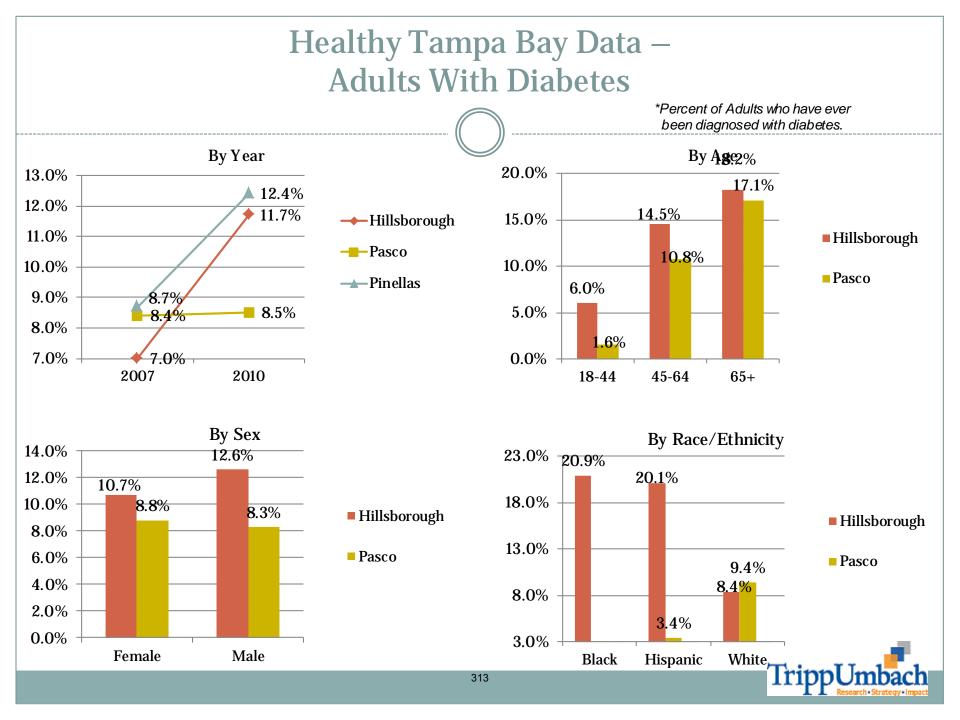


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Dehydration

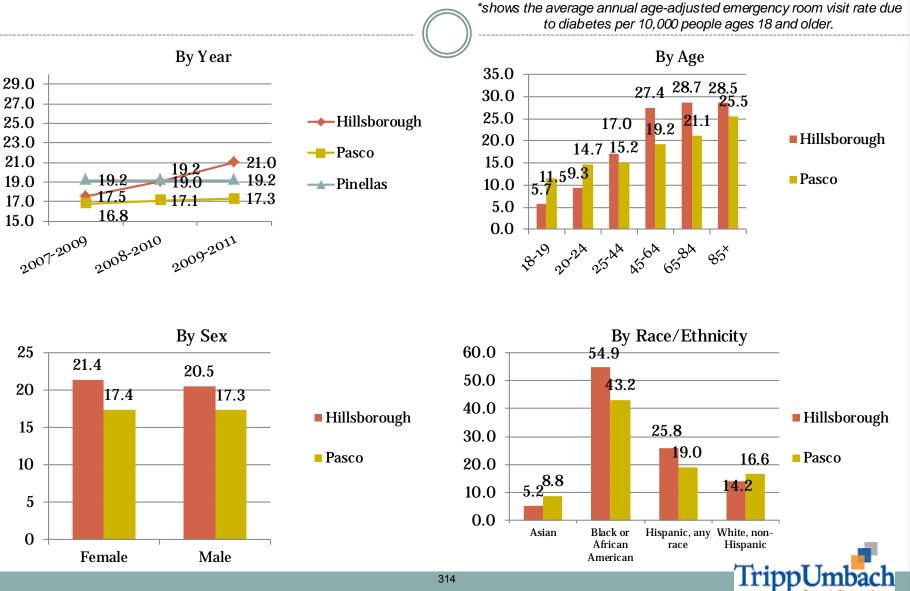


Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Dehydration

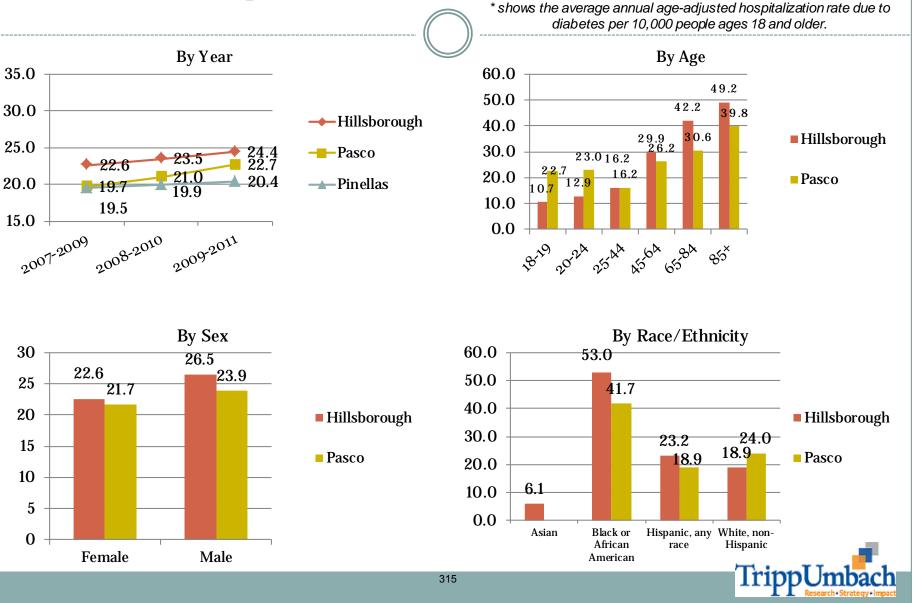




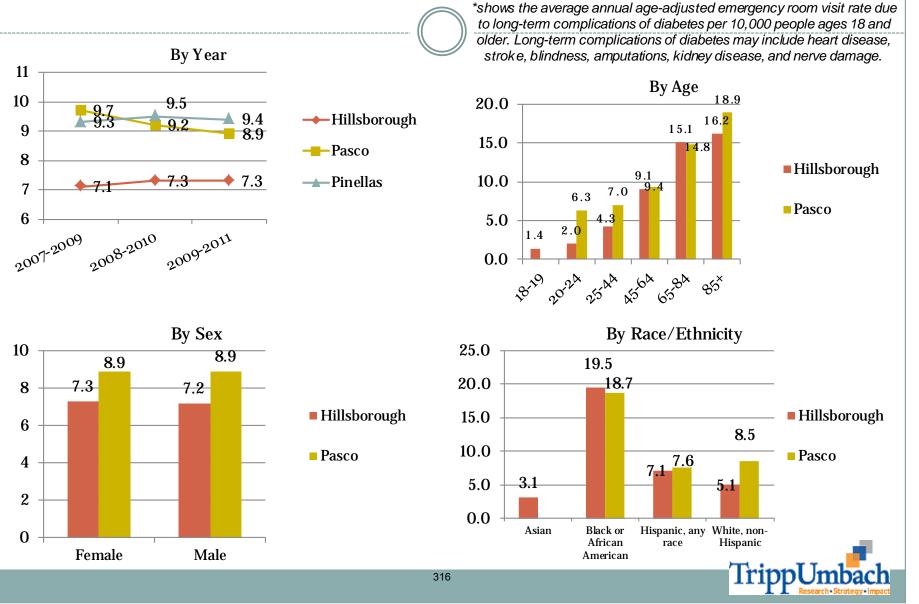
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Diabetes



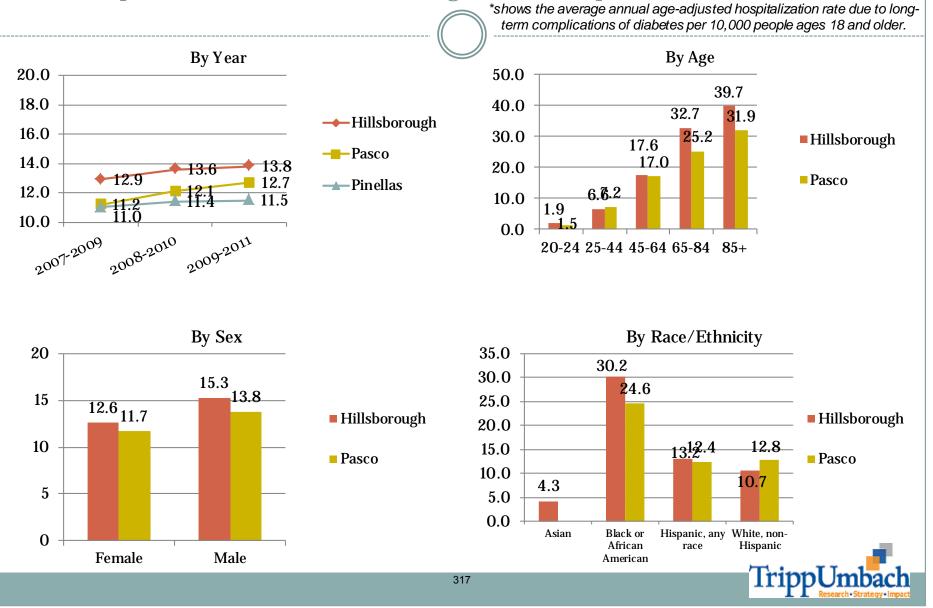
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Diabetes



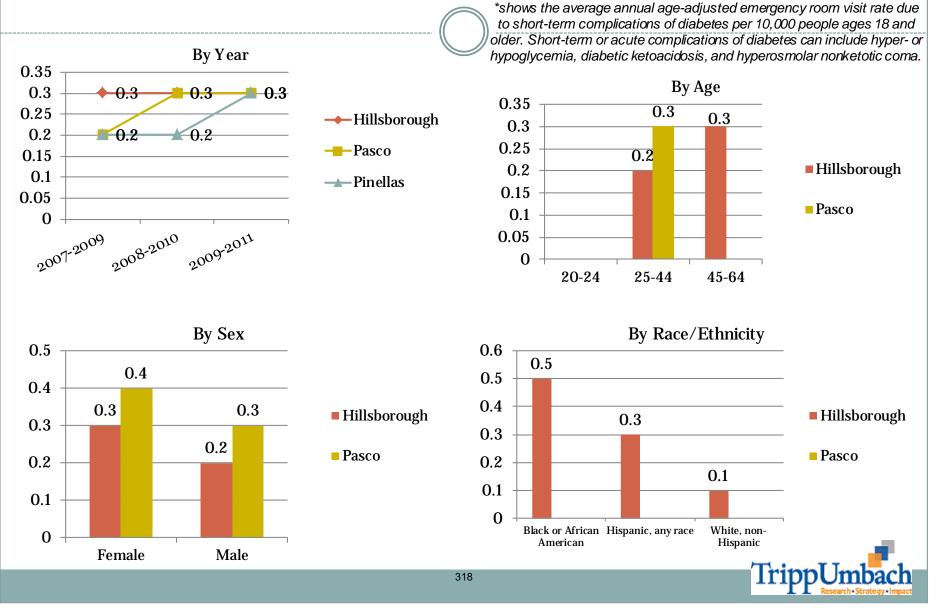
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Long-Term Complications of Diabetes



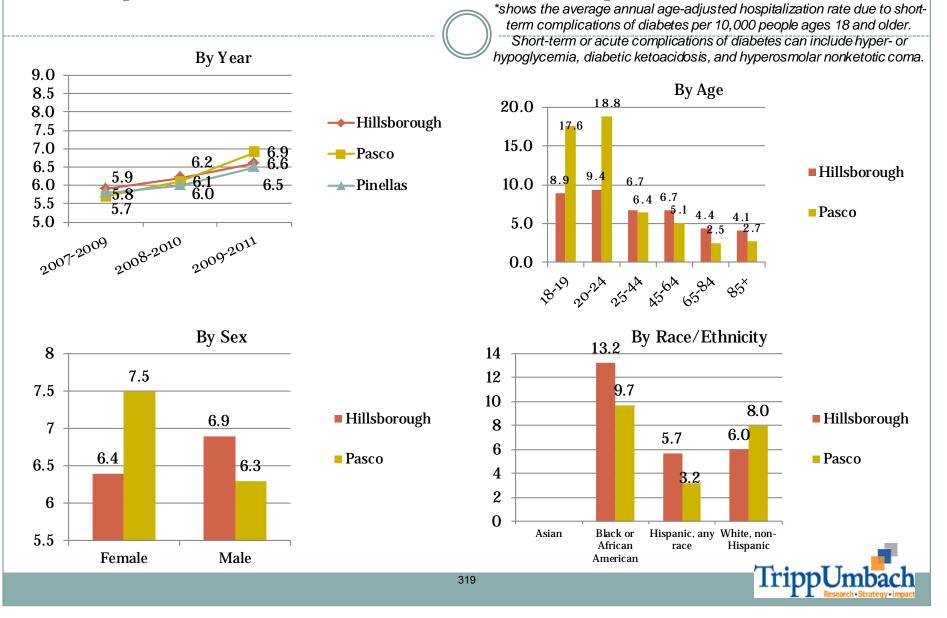
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Long-Term Complications of Diabetes



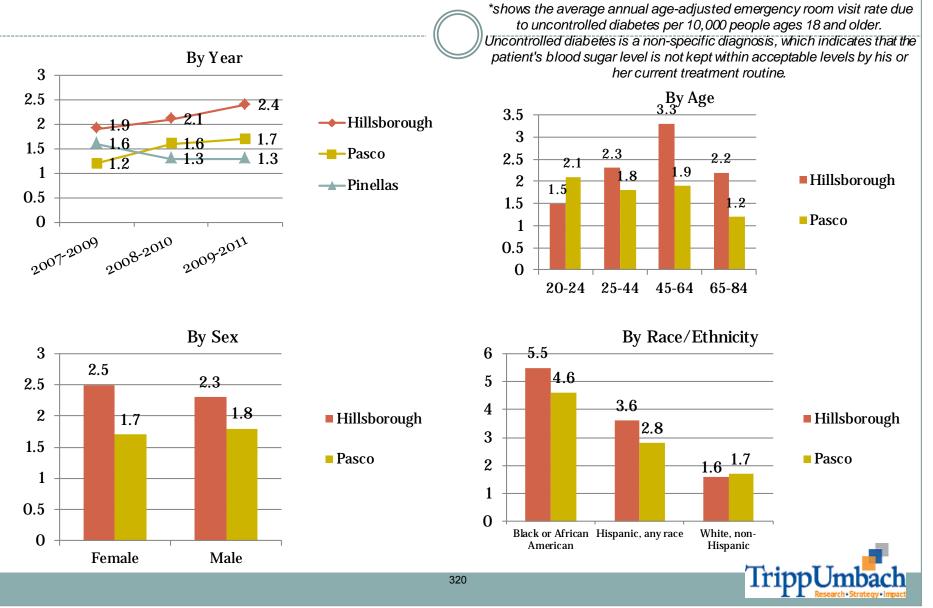
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Short-Term Complications of Diabetes



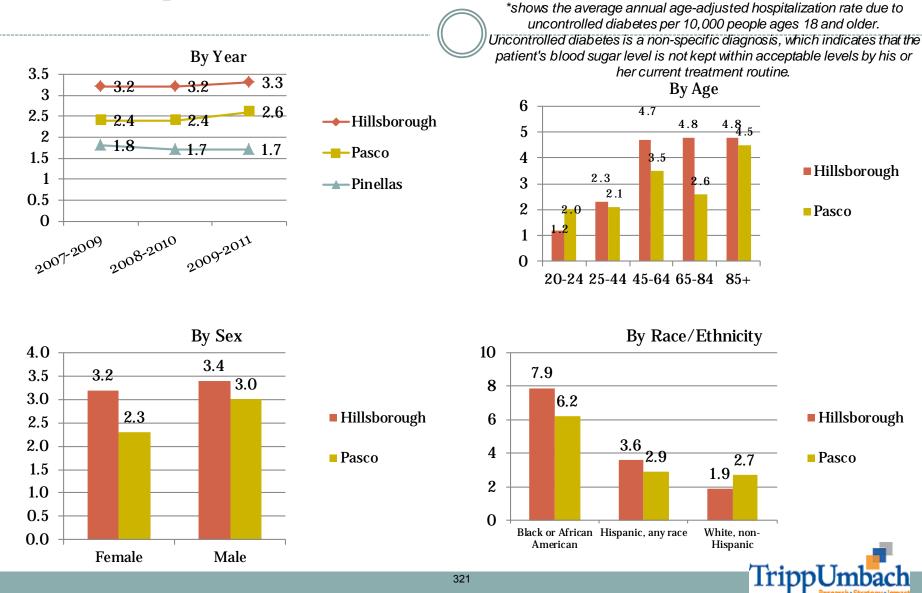
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Short-Term Complications of Diabetes



Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes



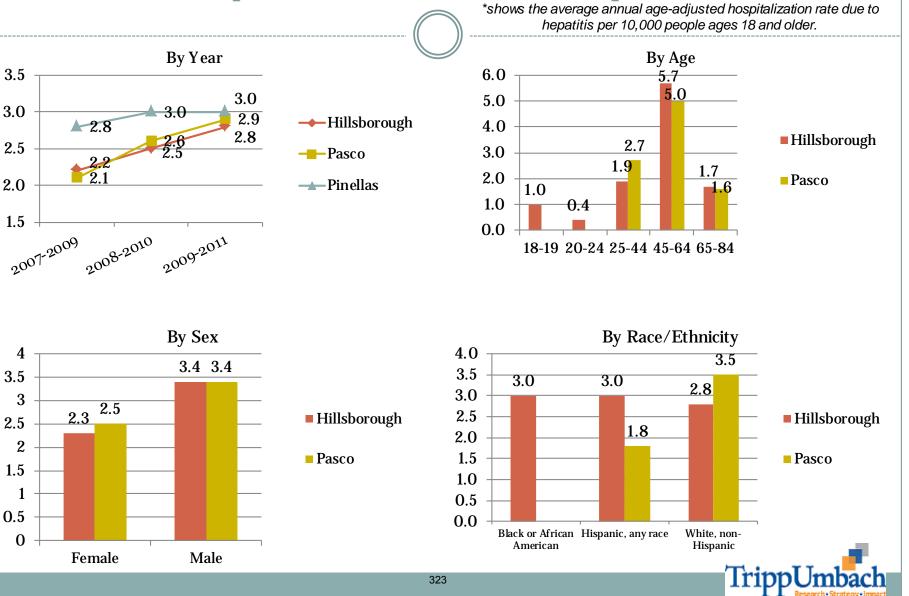
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes



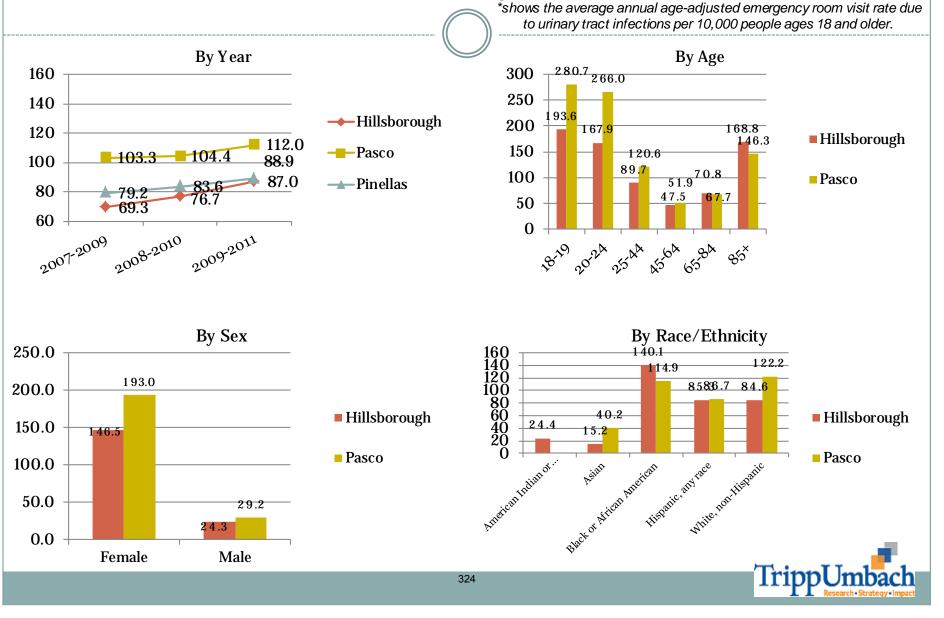
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Hepatitis



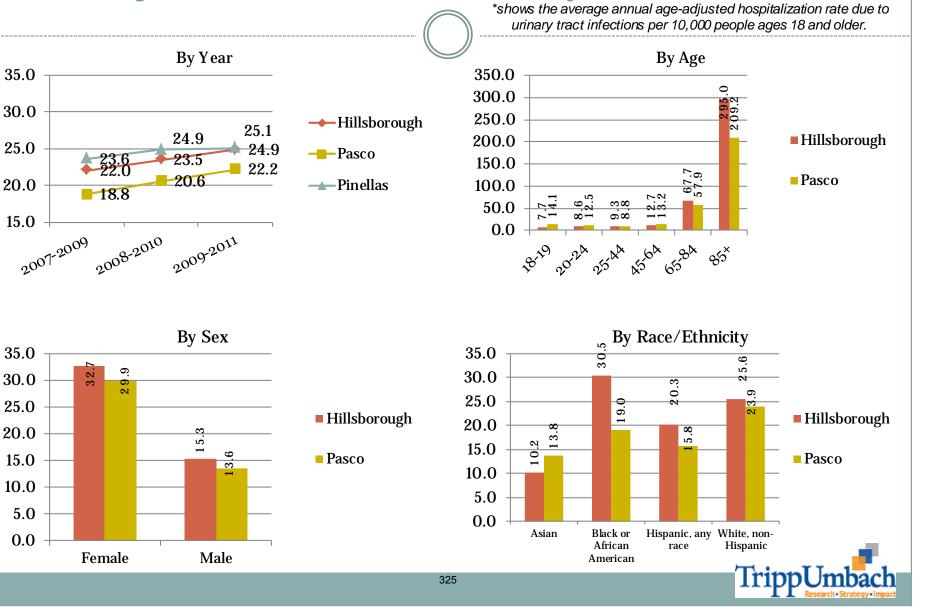
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Hepatitis



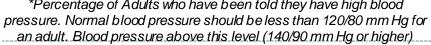
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – ER Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections

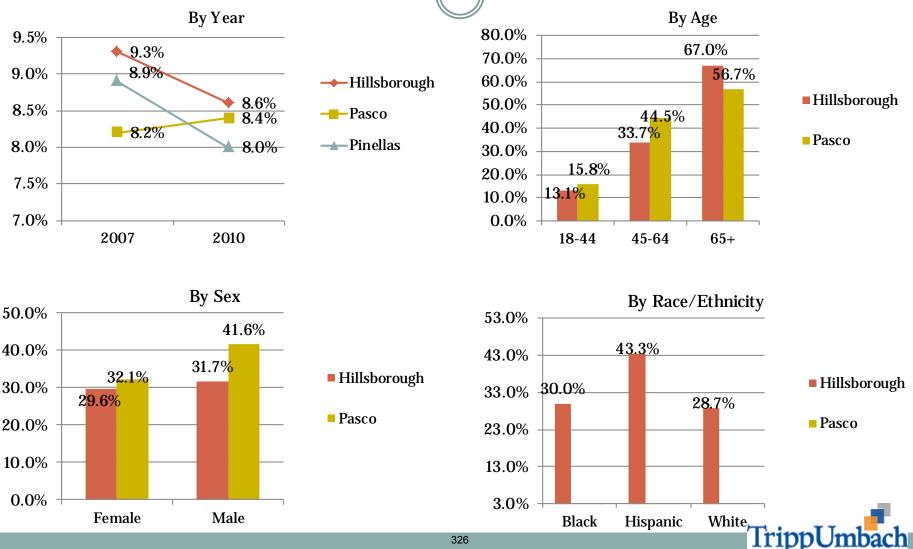


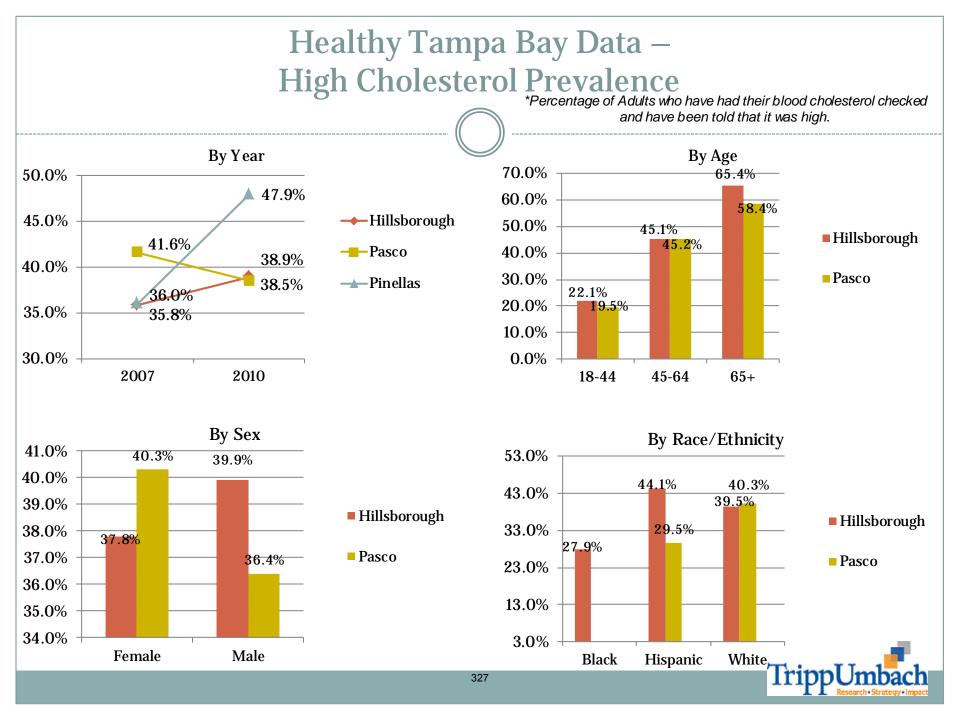
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Hospitalization Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections

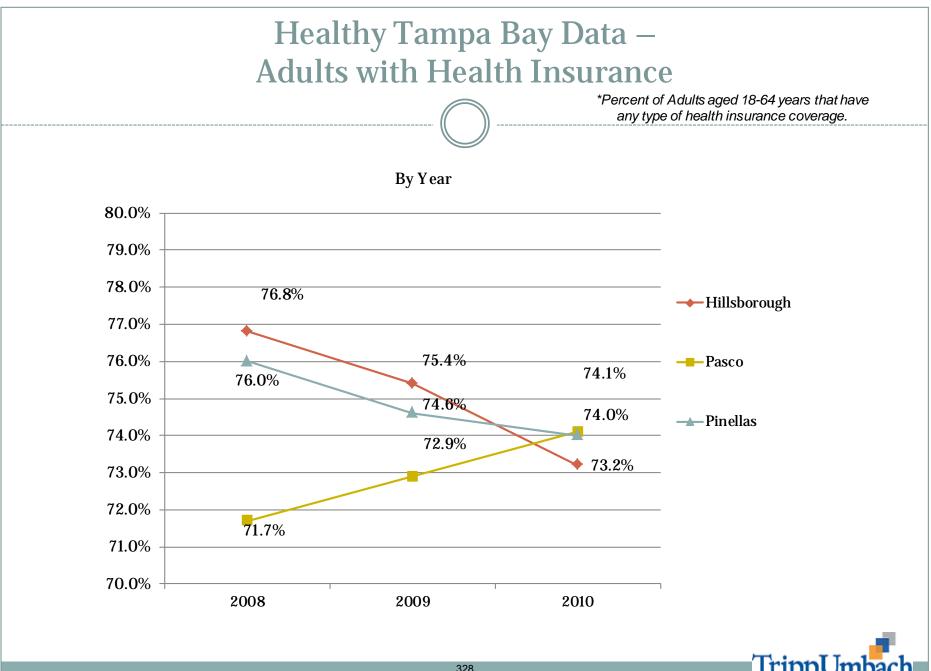


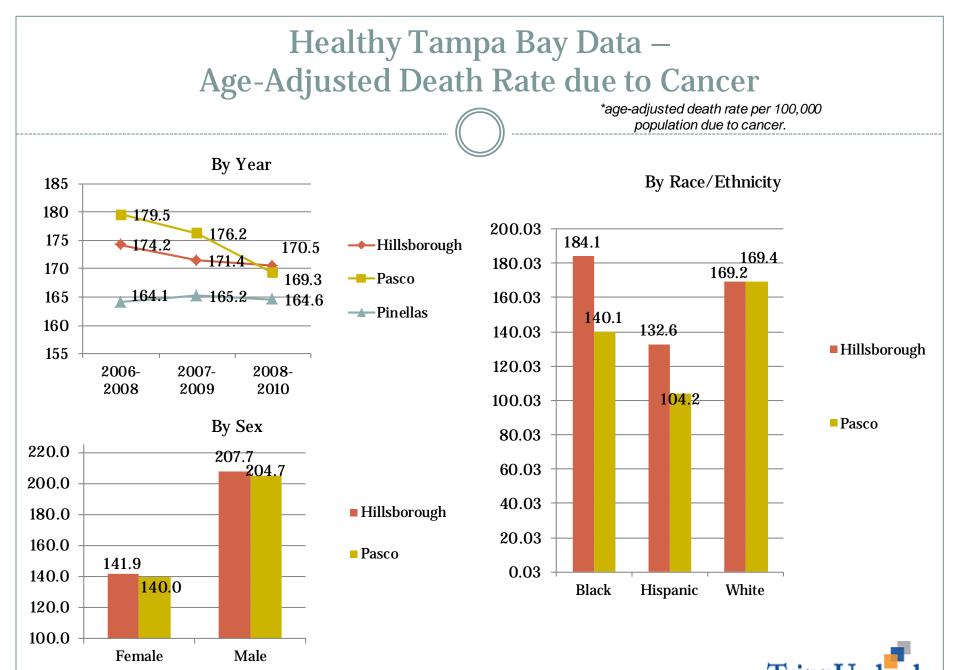
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – High Blood Pressure Prevalence Percentage of Adults who have been told they have high blood

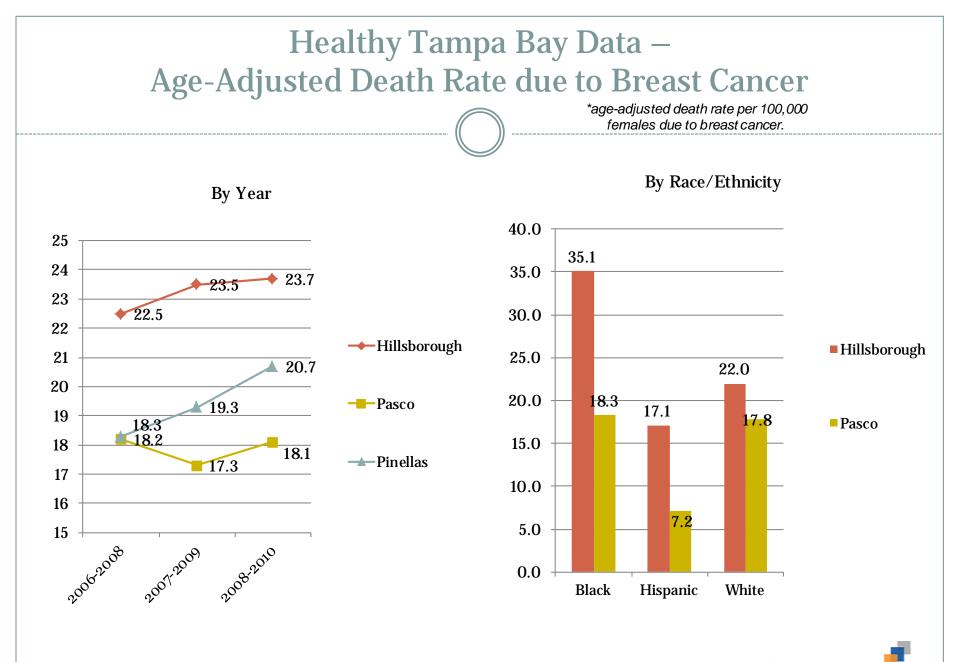


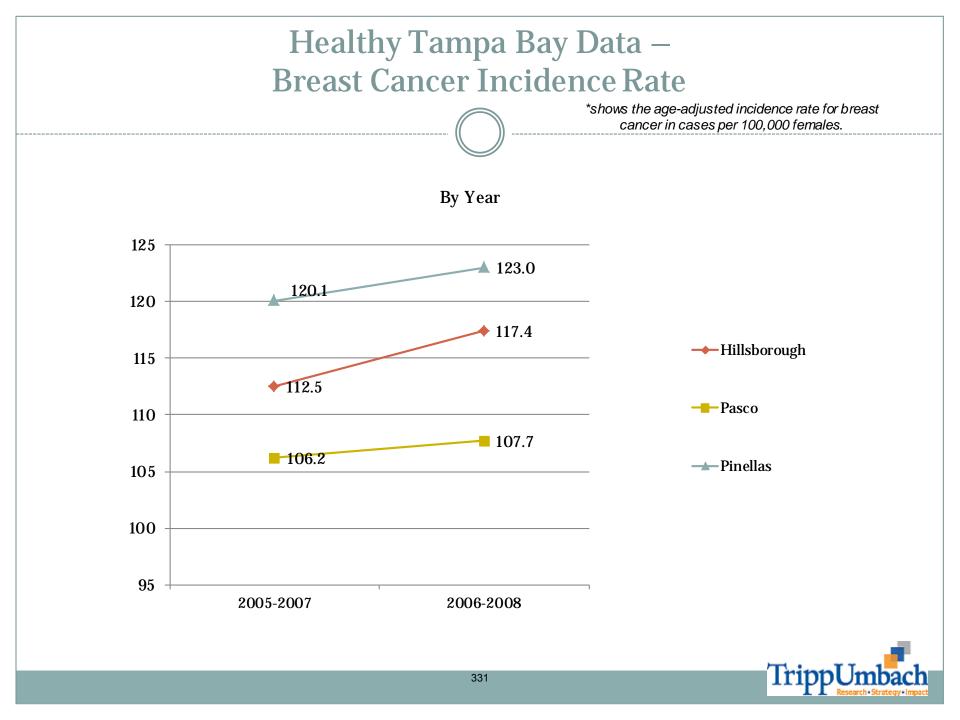


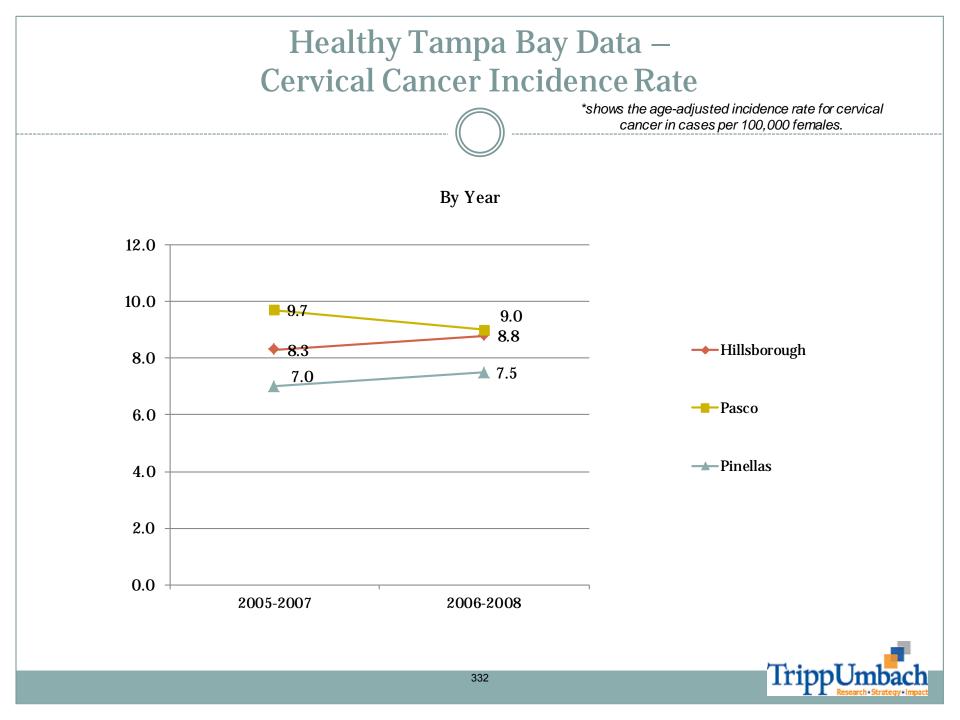


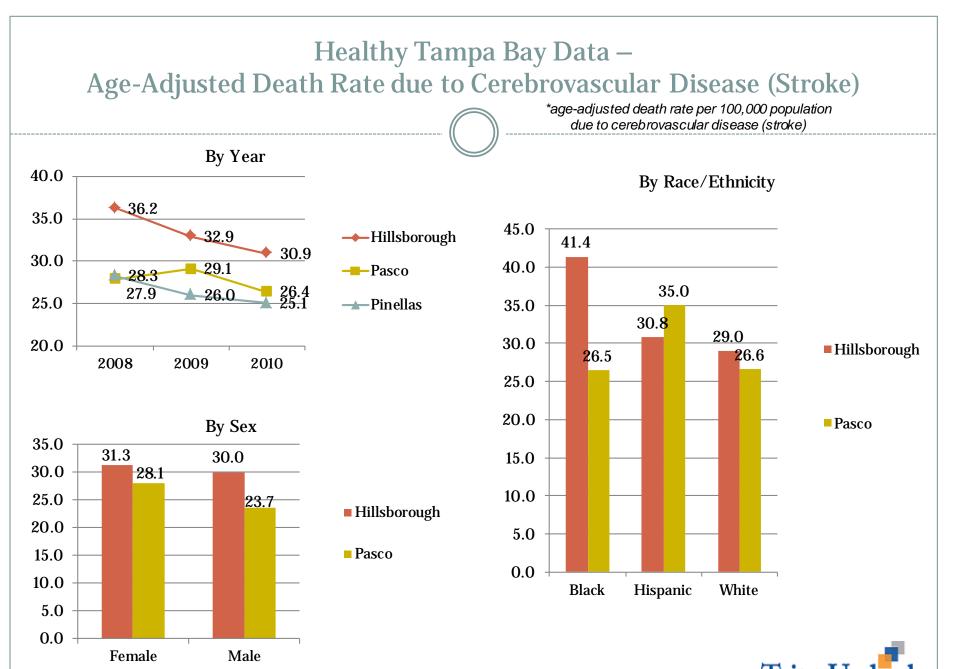


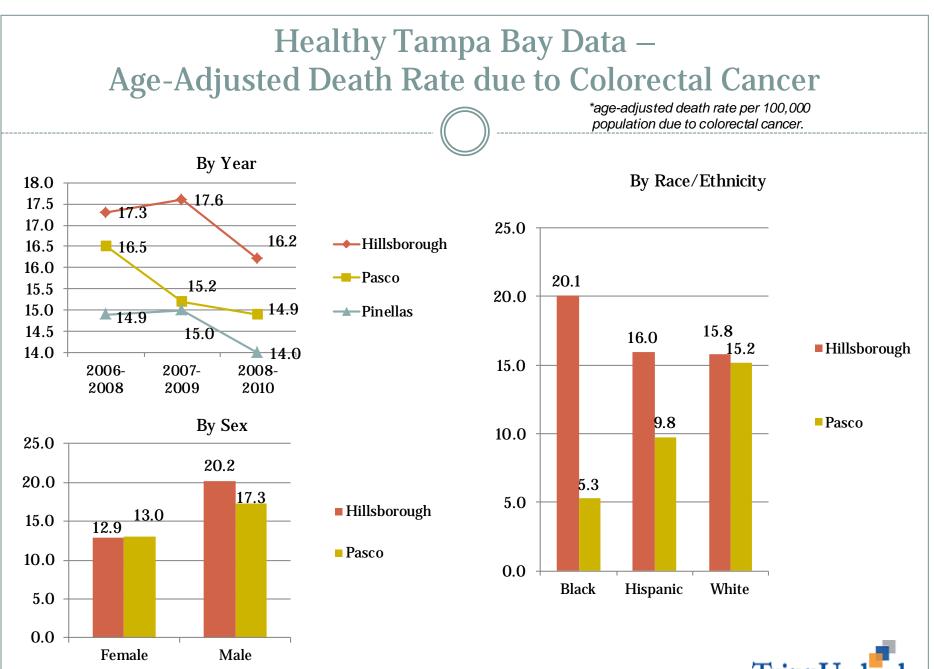




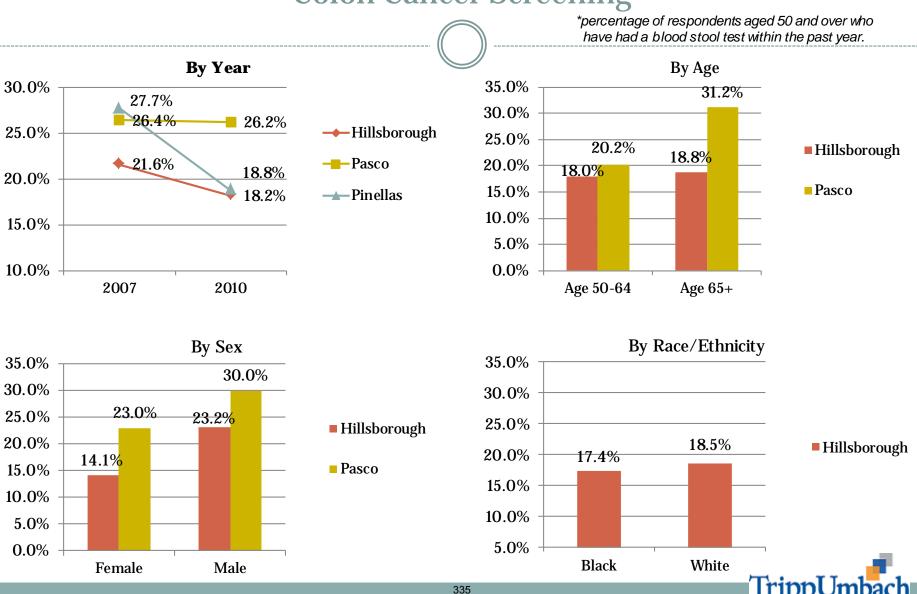


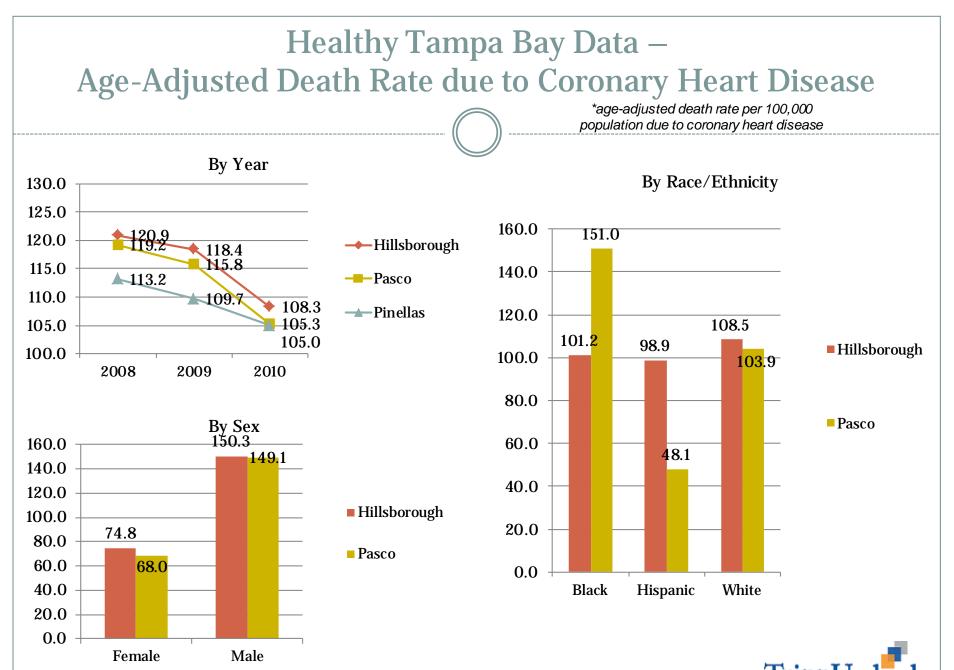


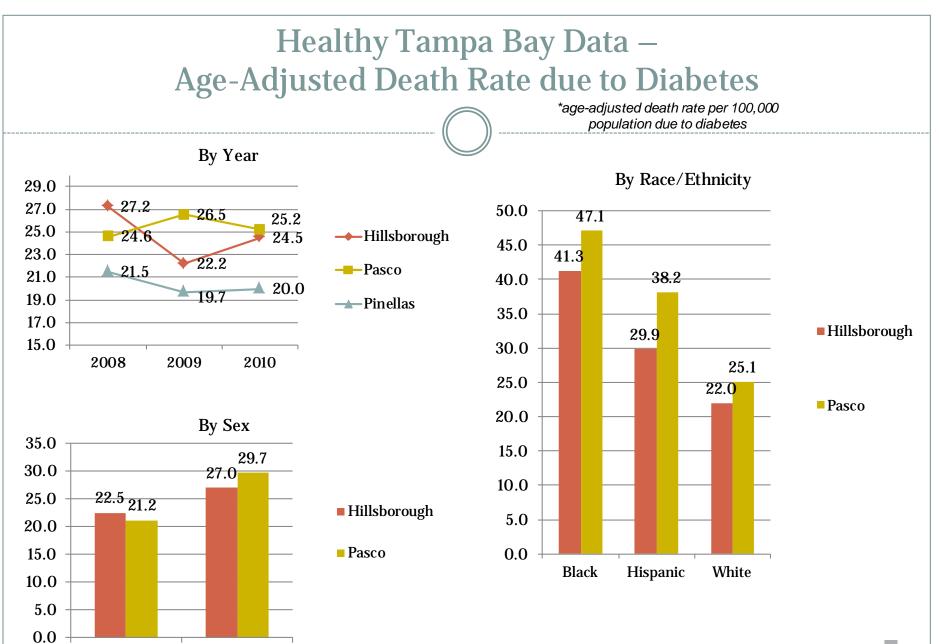




Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Colon Cancer Screening



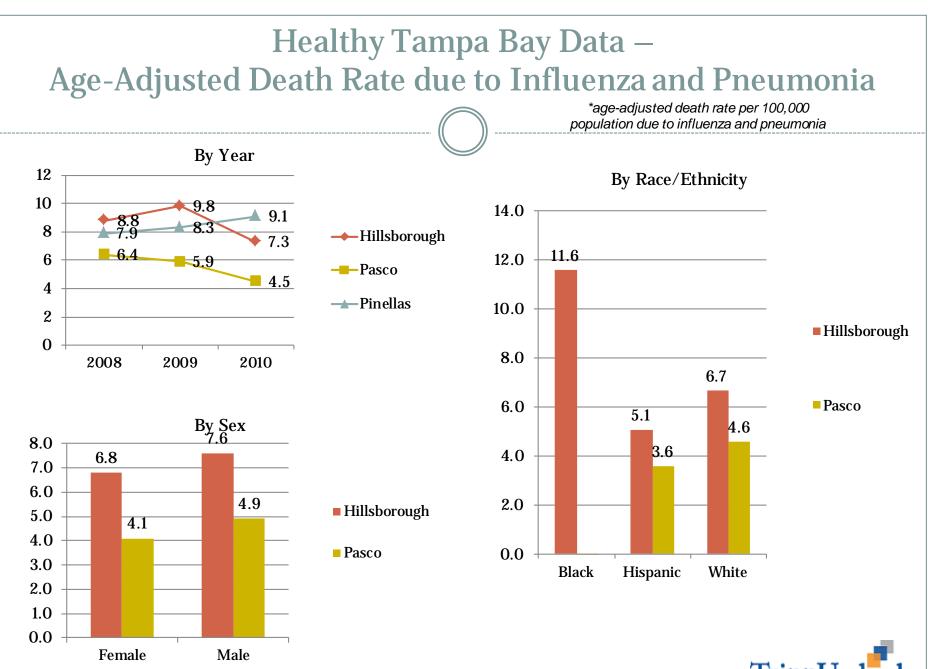


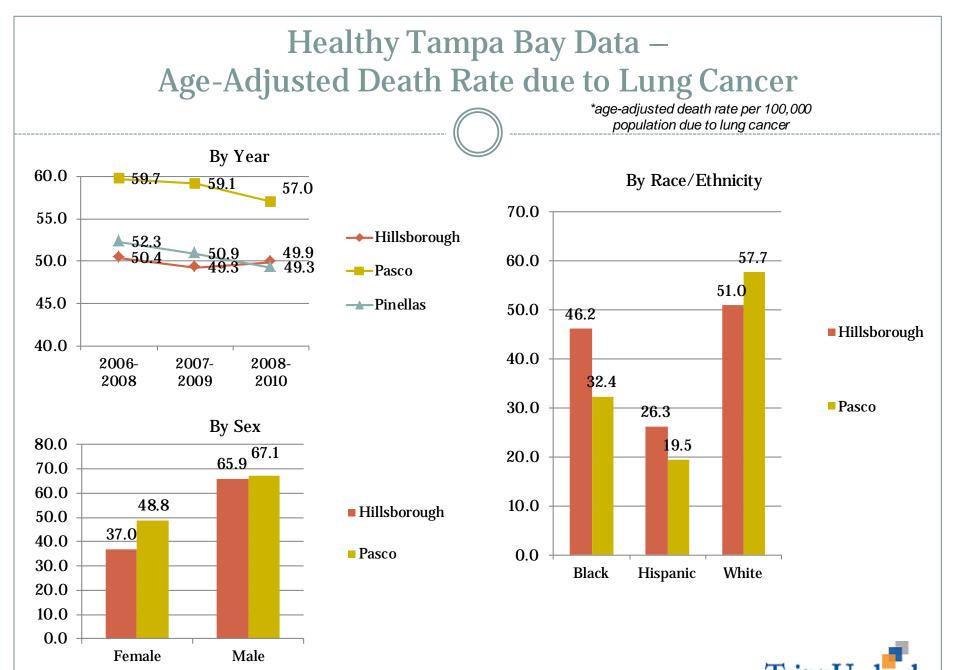


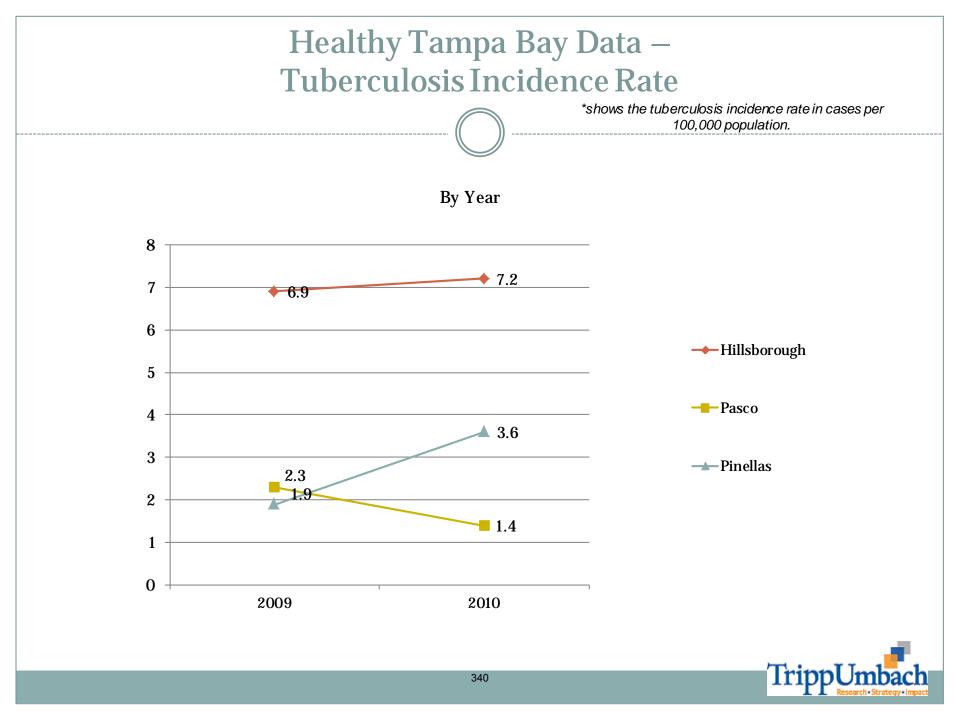
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Female

Male

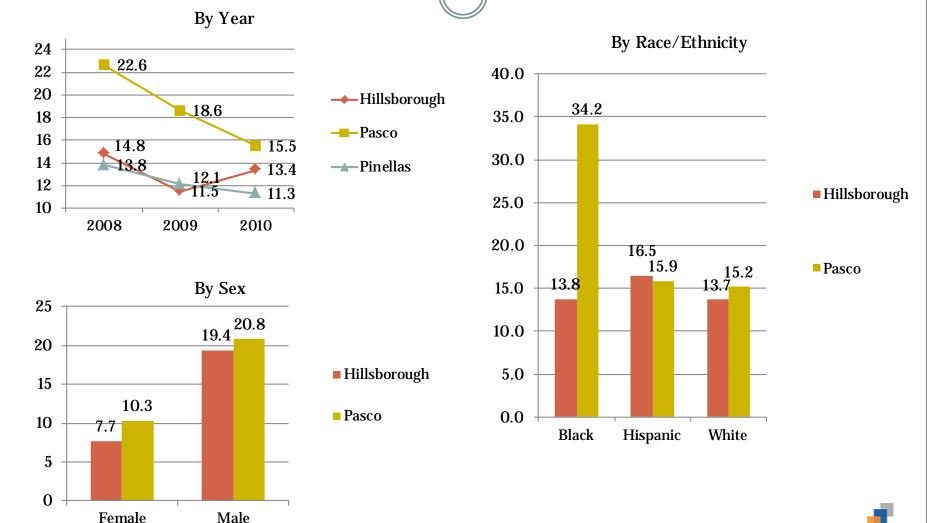


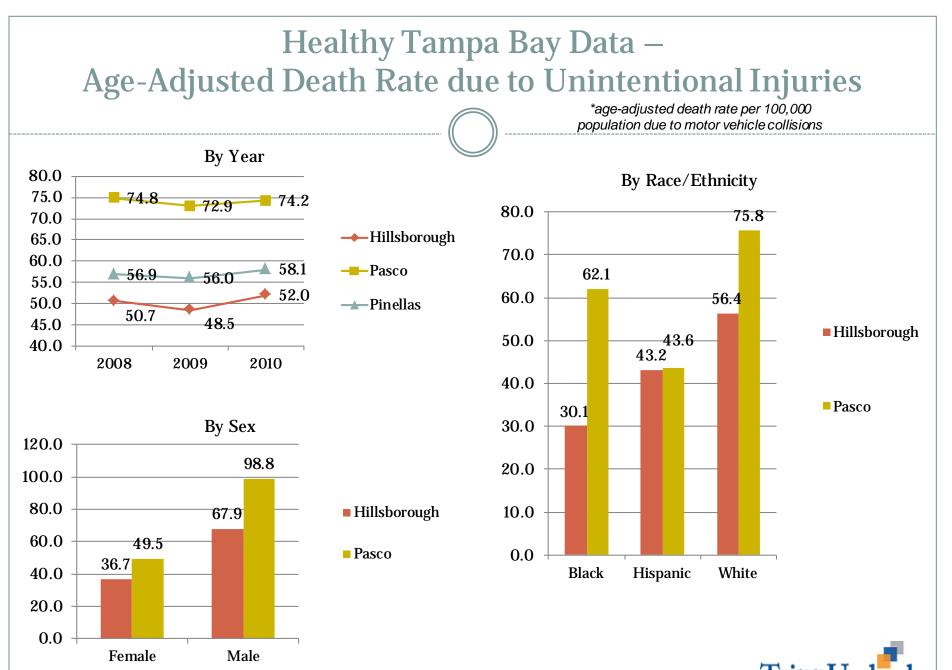


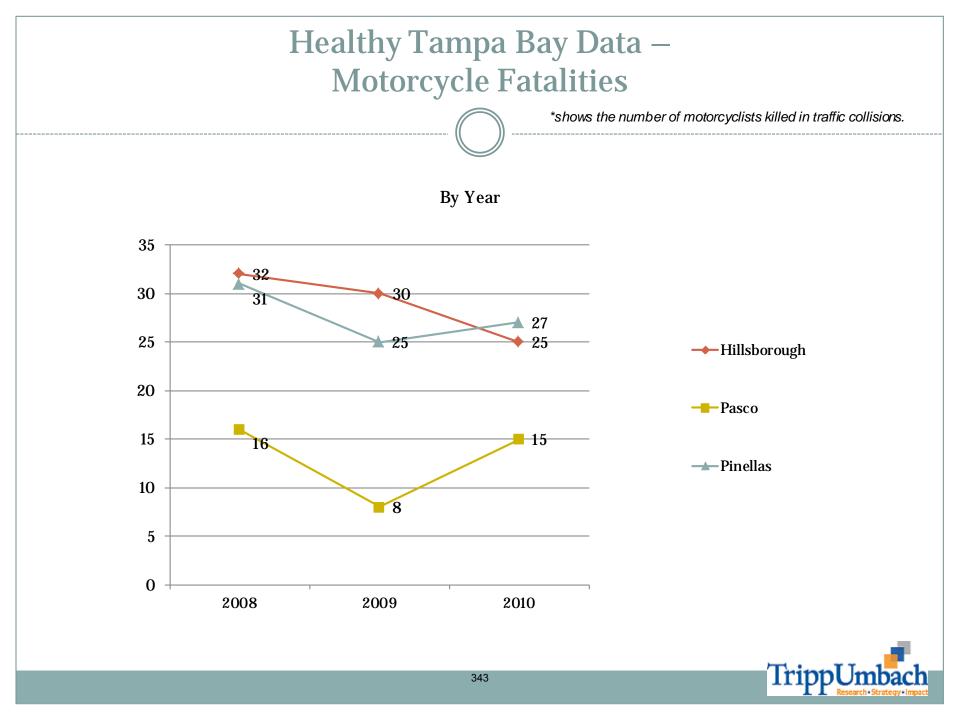


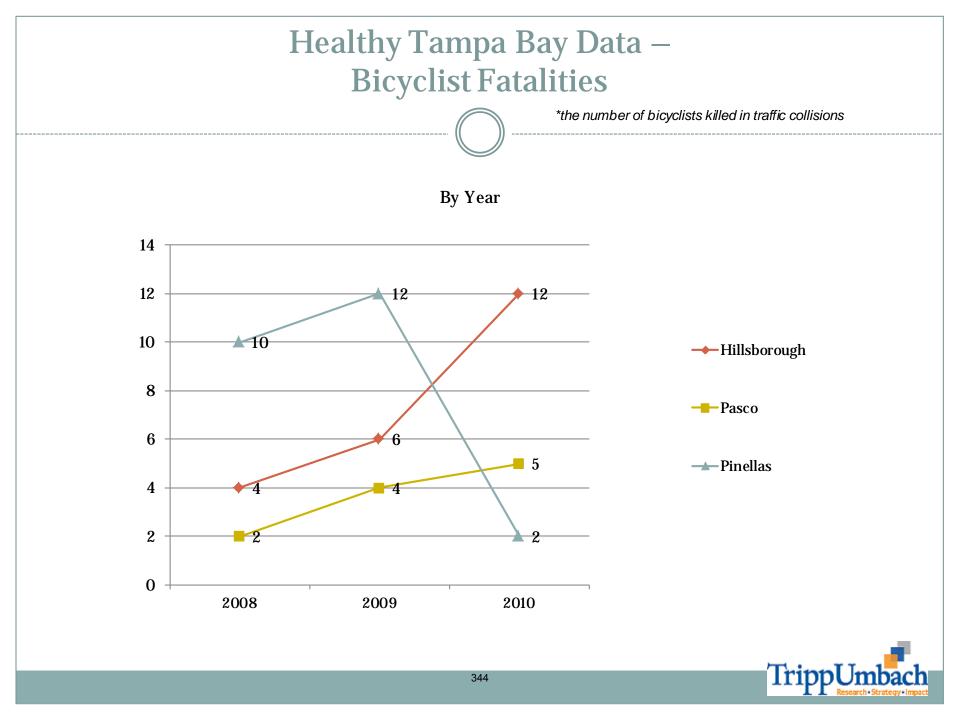
Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Collisions

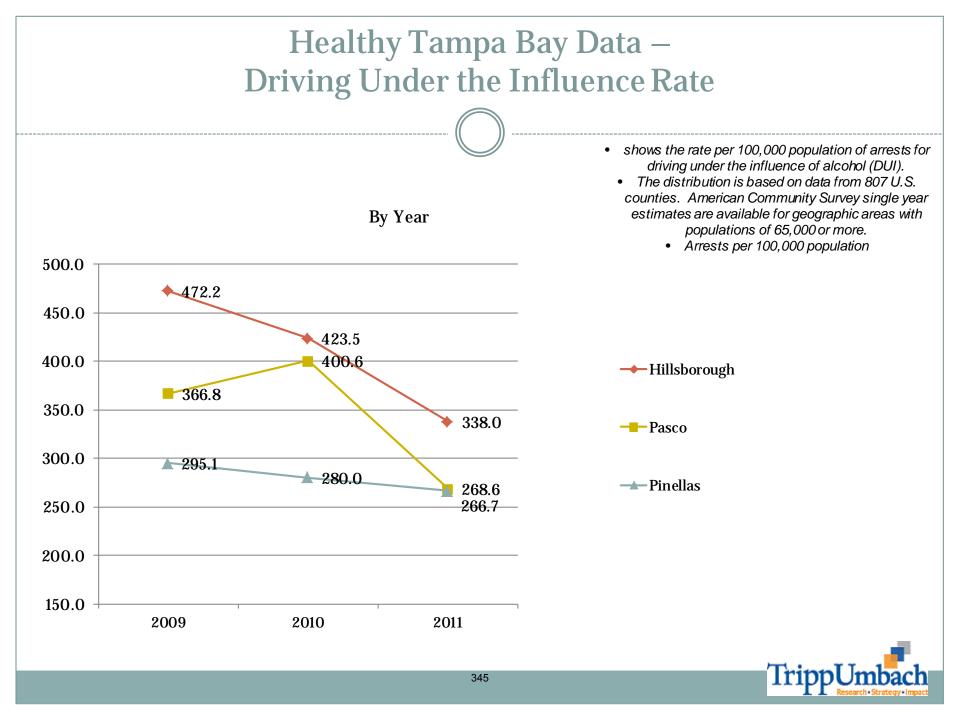
*age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to motor vehicle collisions

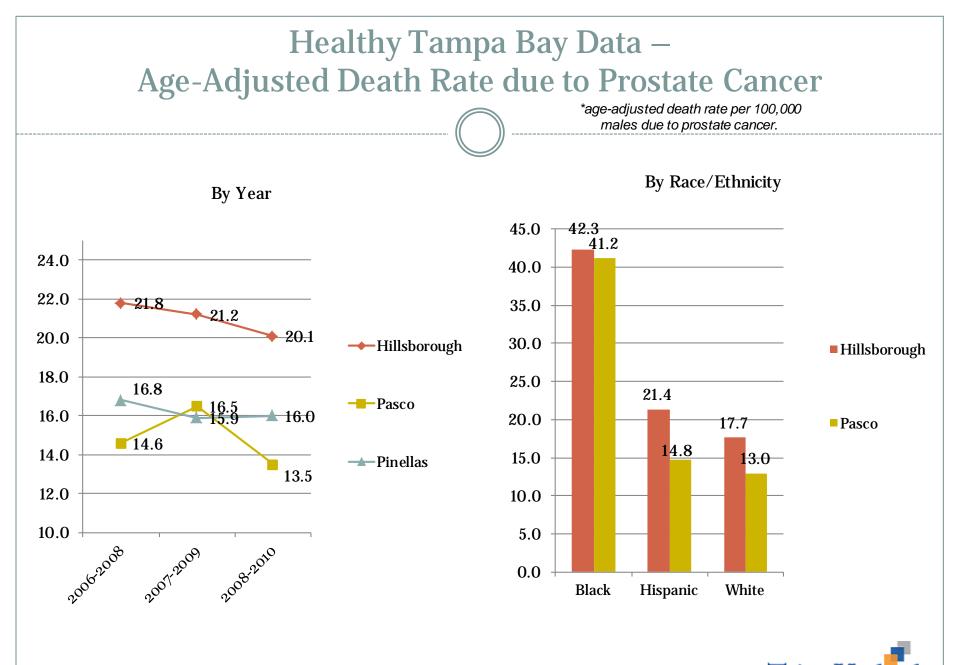


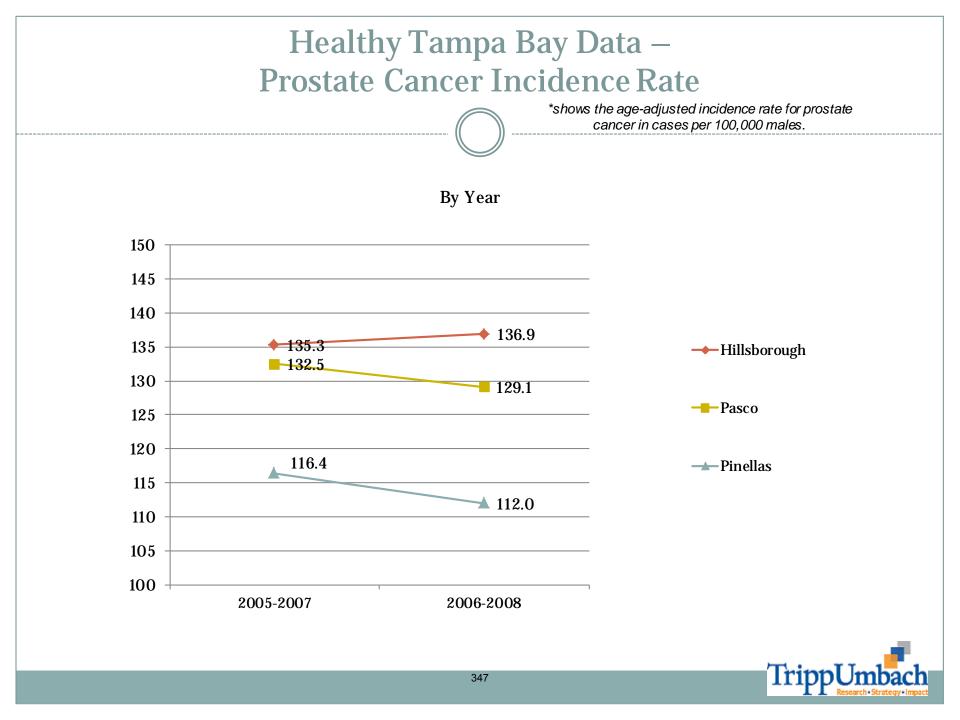


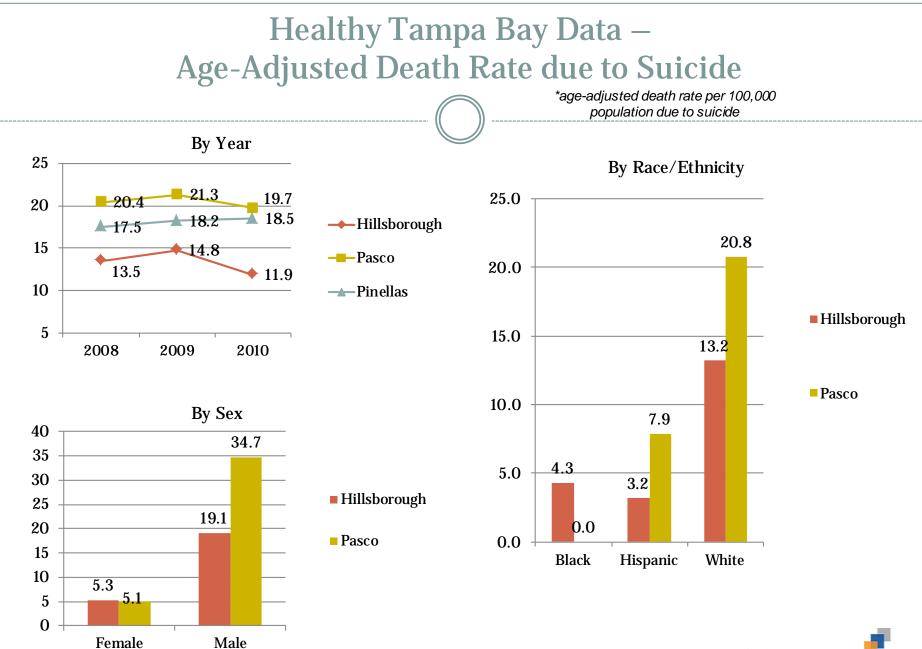








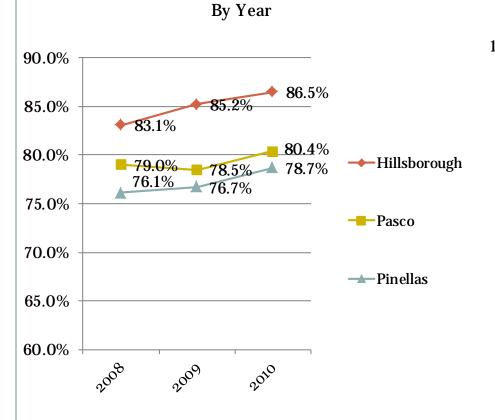




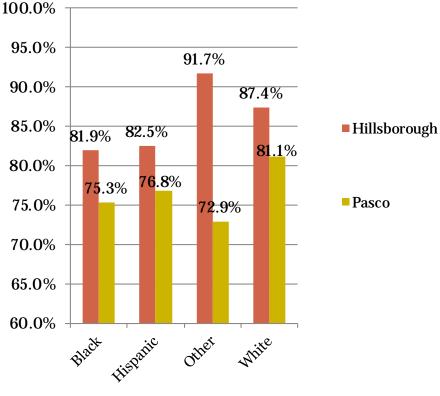
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Healthy Tampa Bay Data – Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care

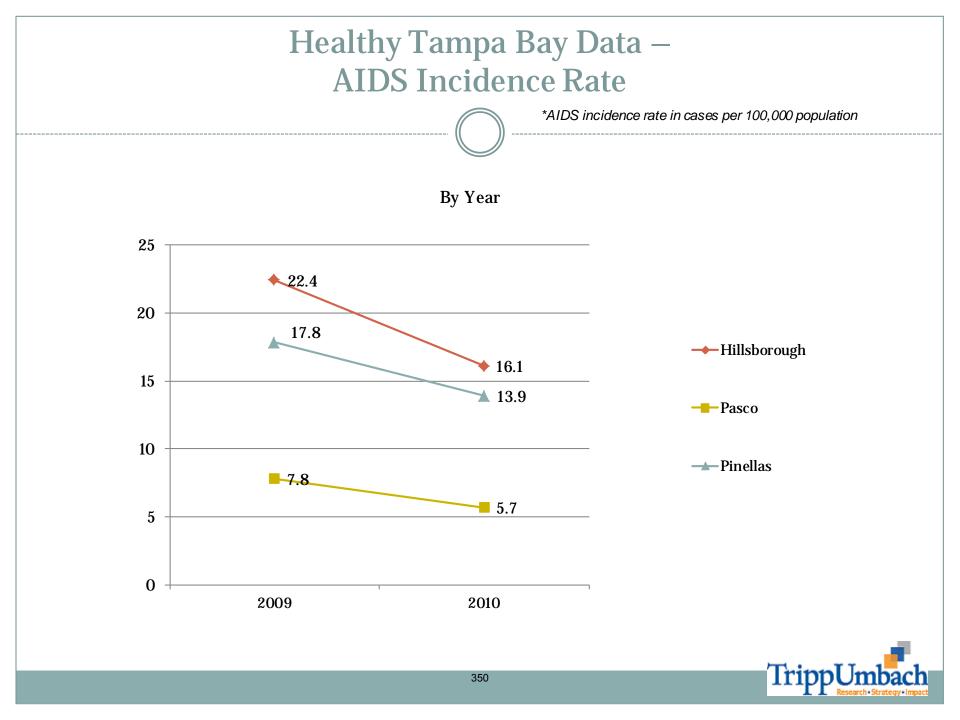
*shows the percentage of births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy.

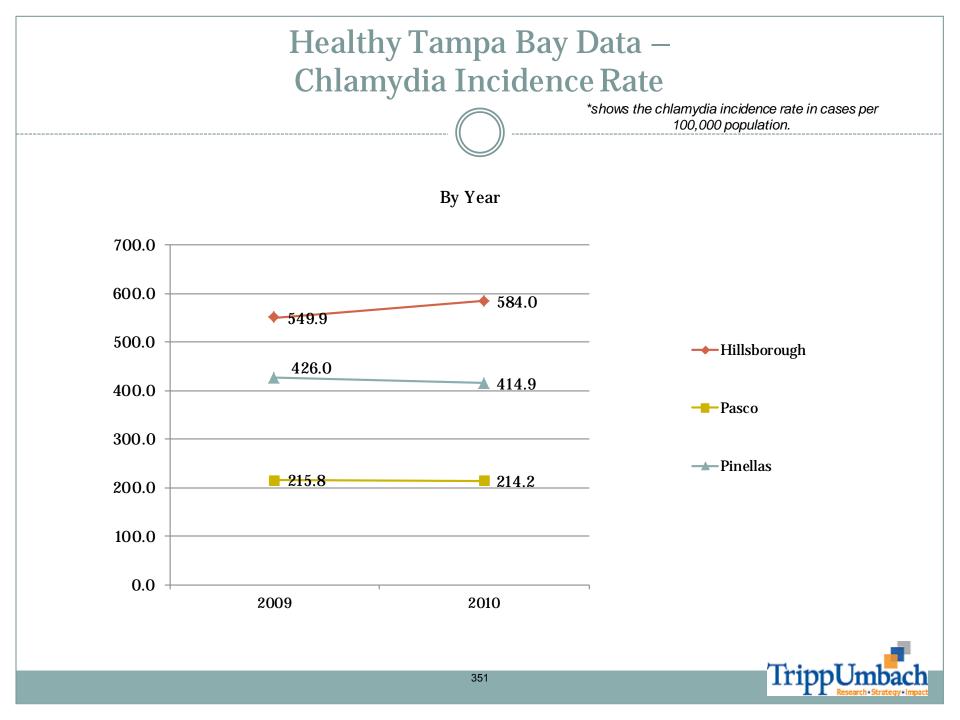


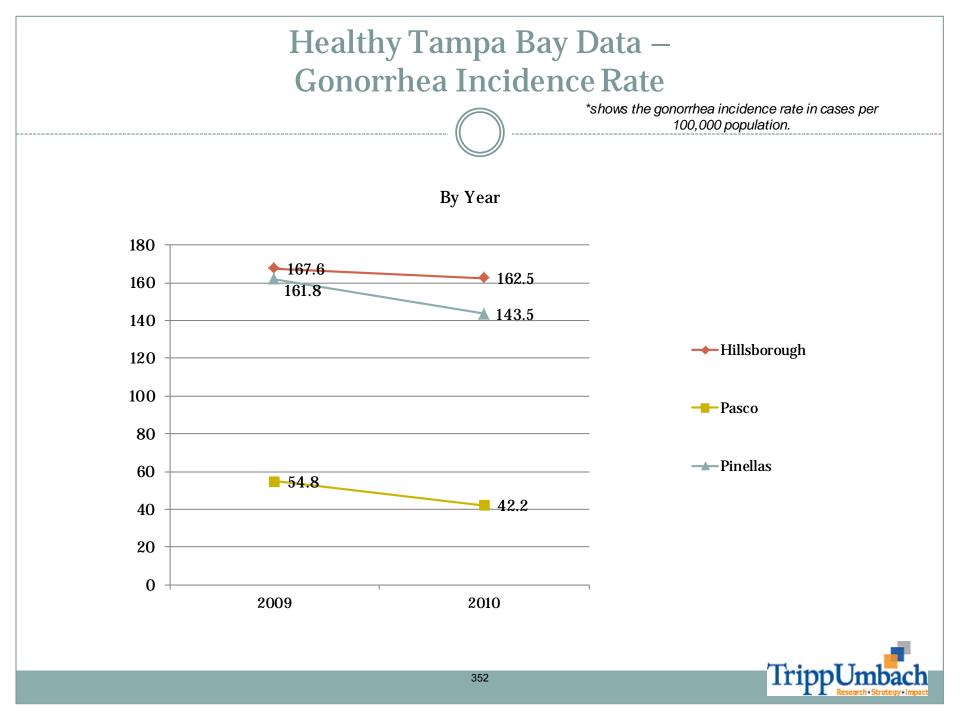


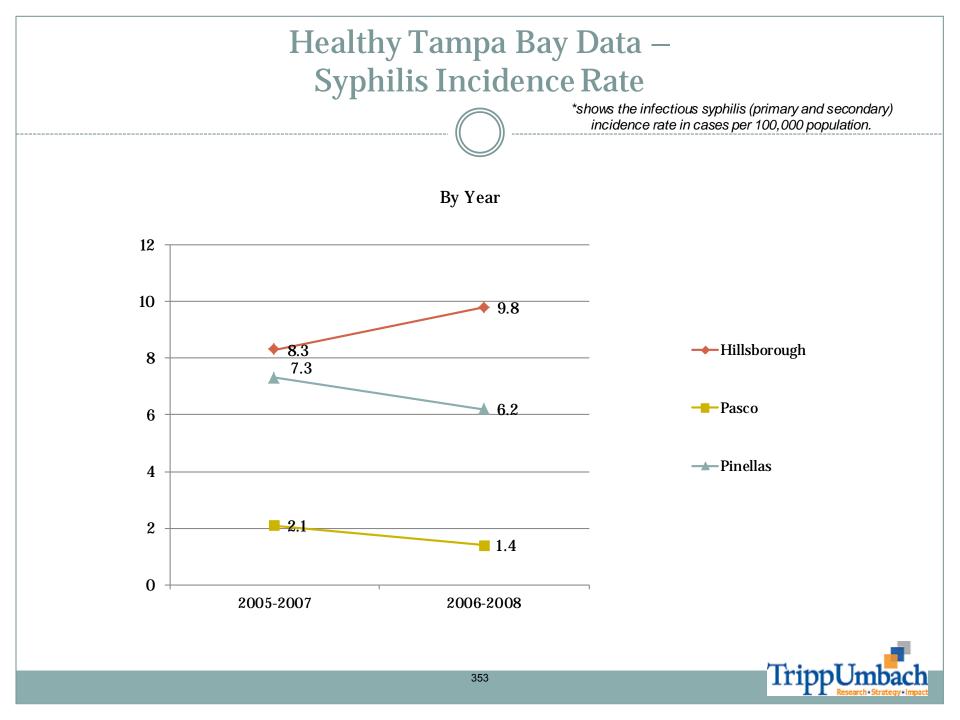


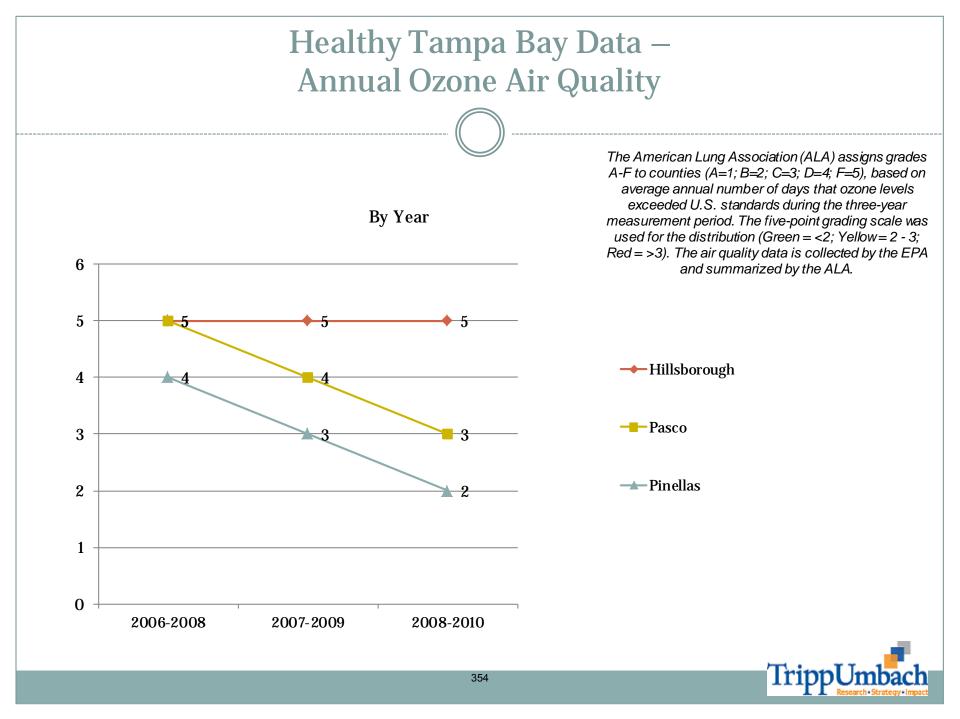


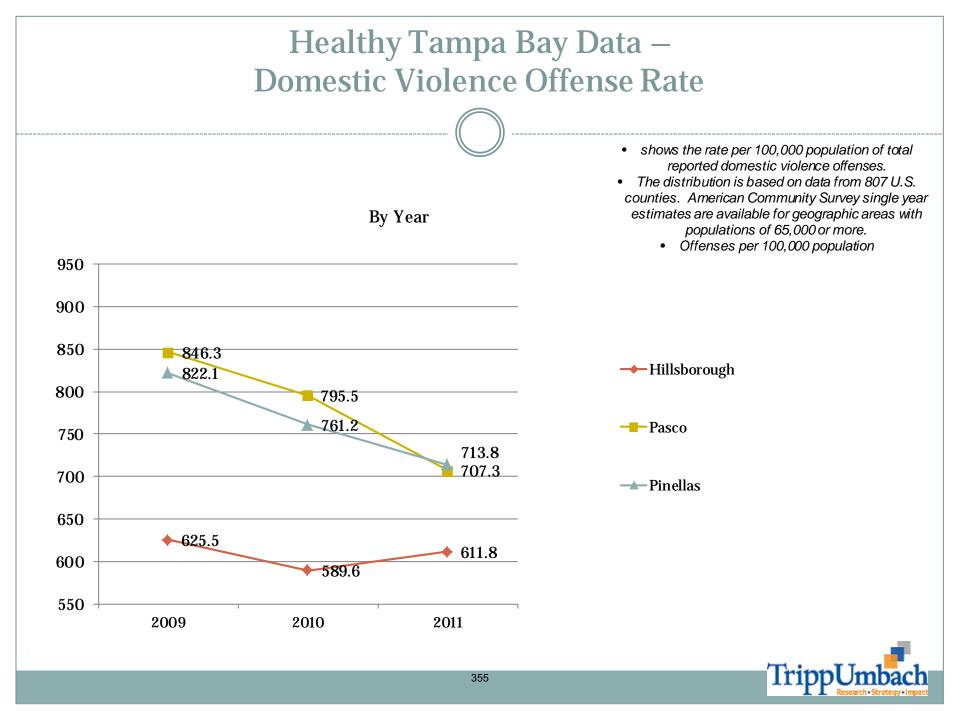


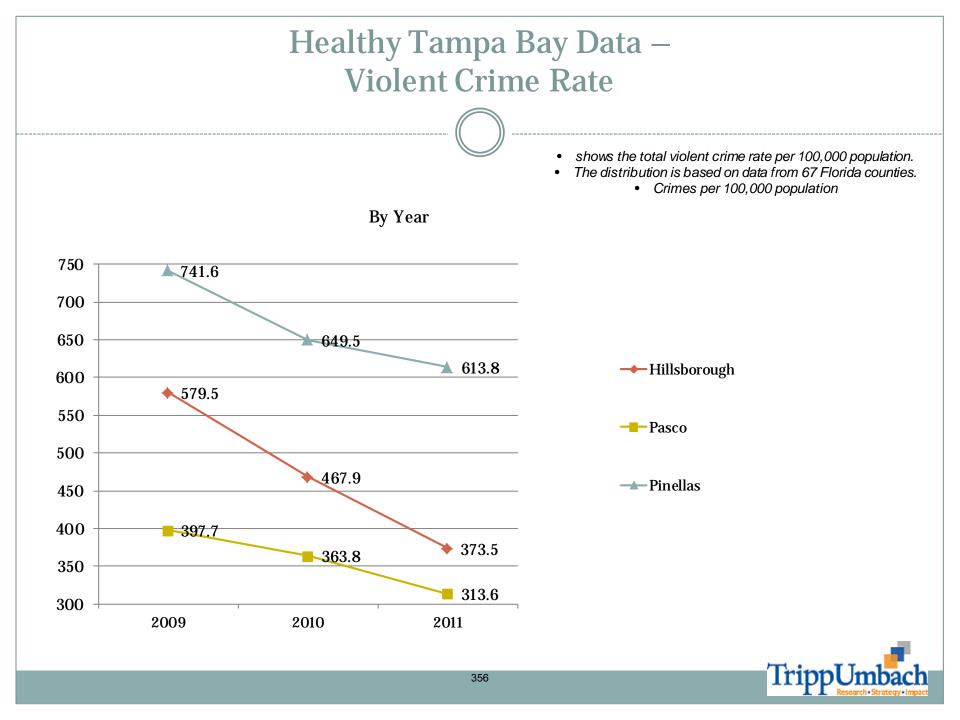


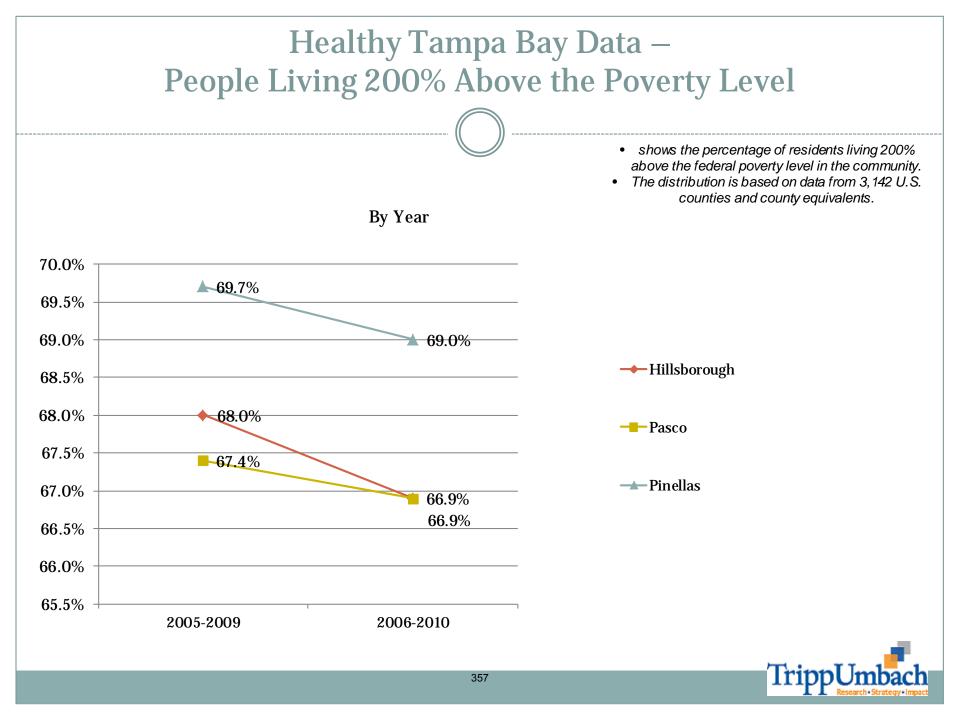


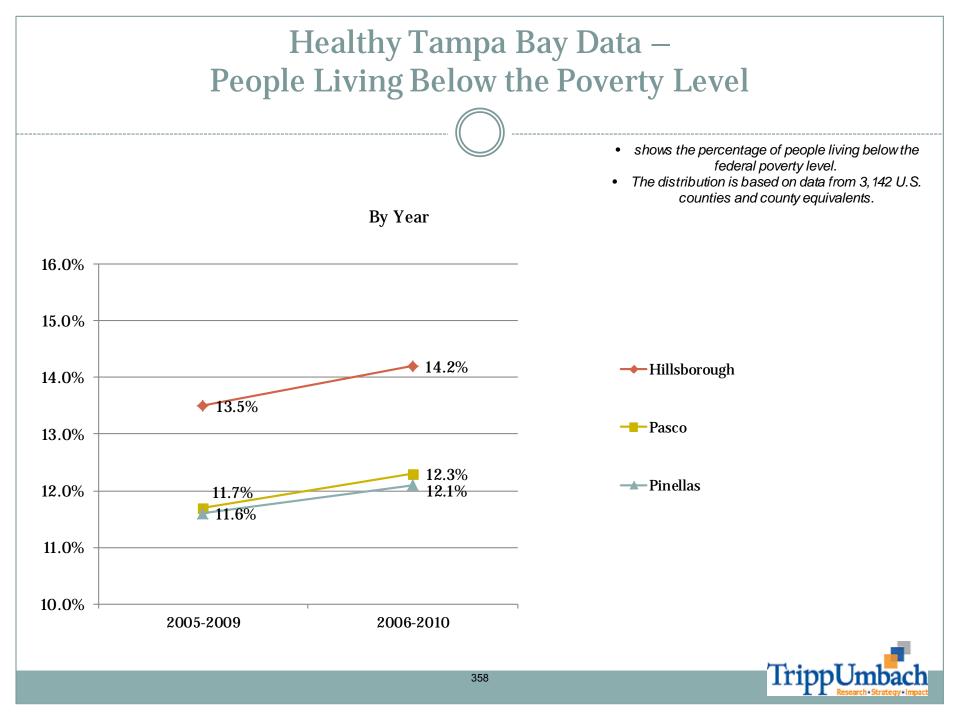


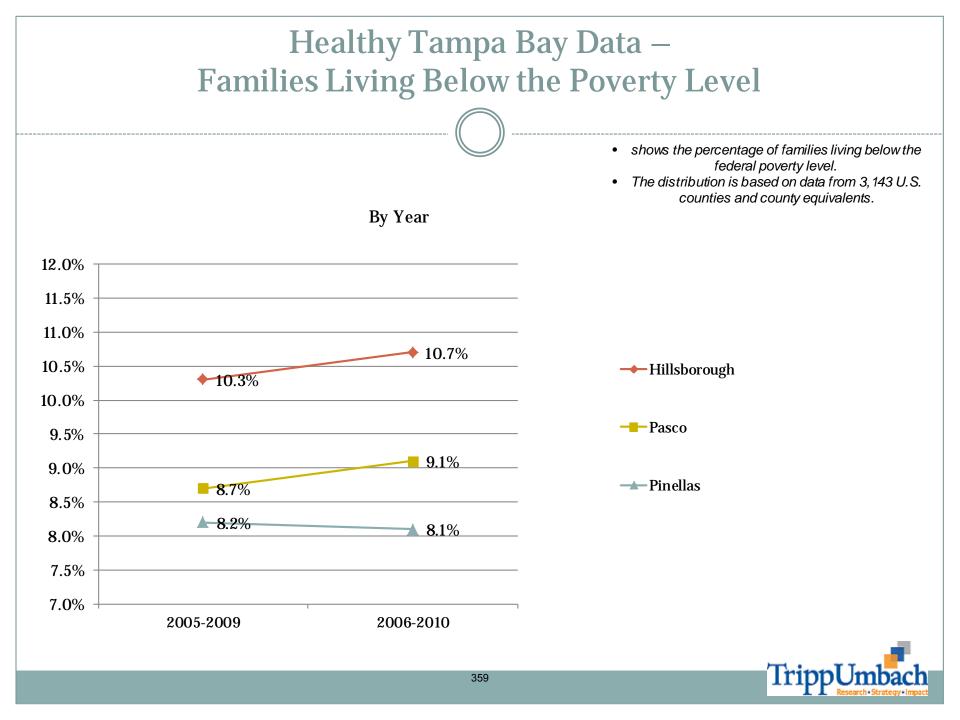


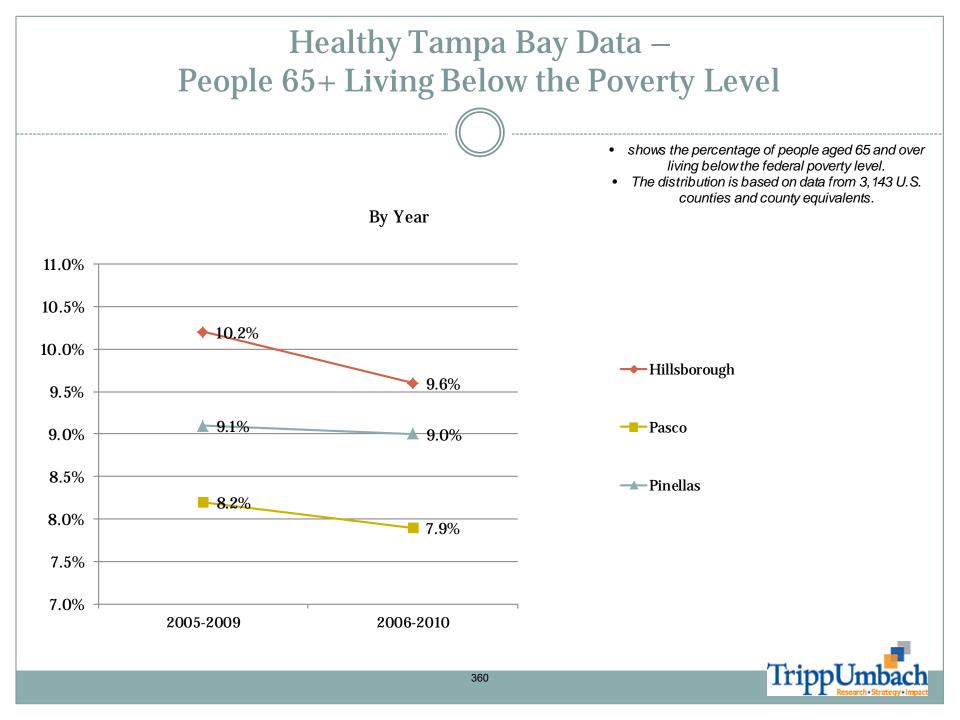


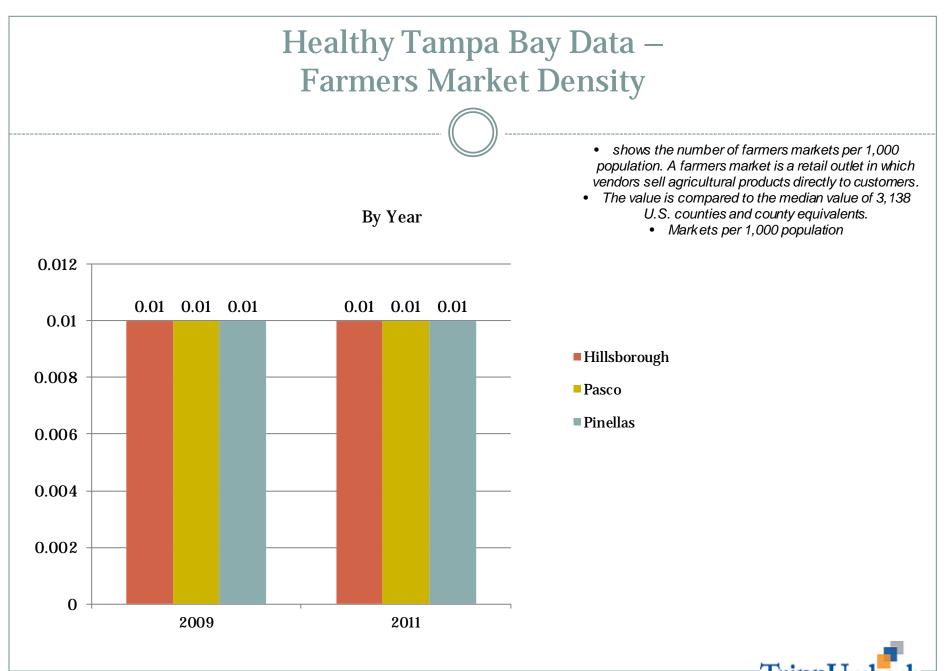


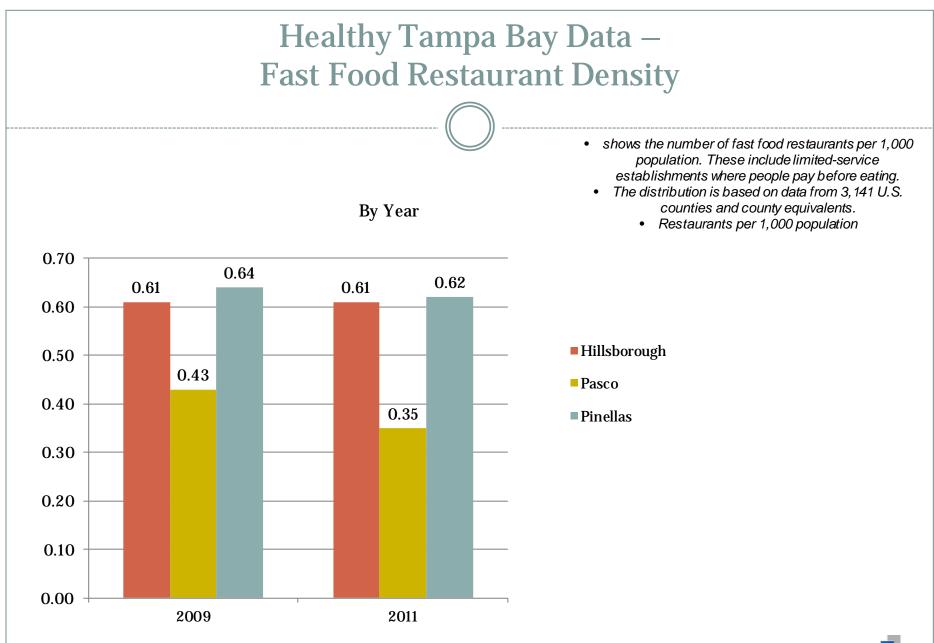




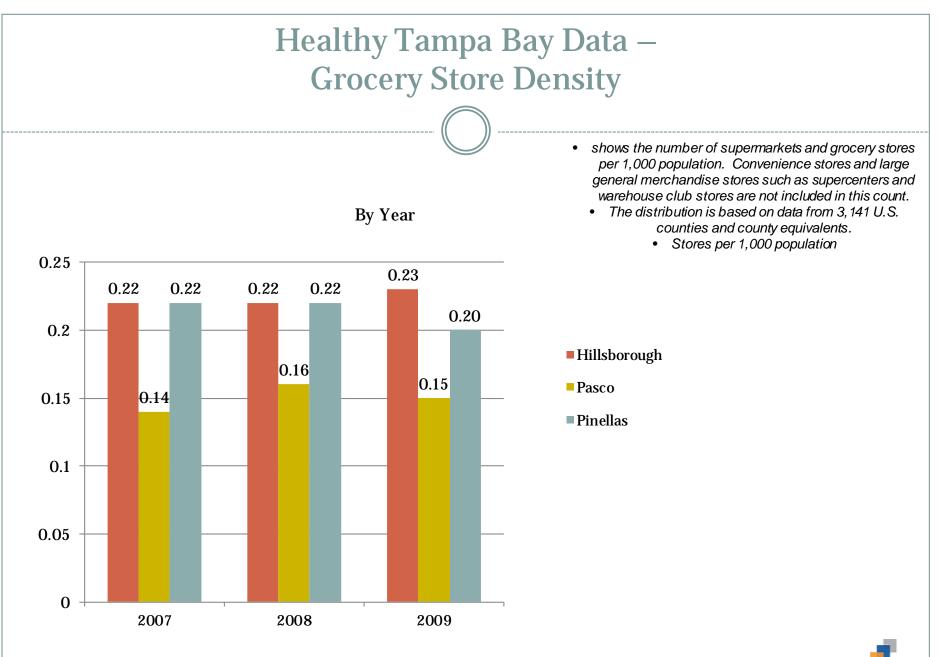




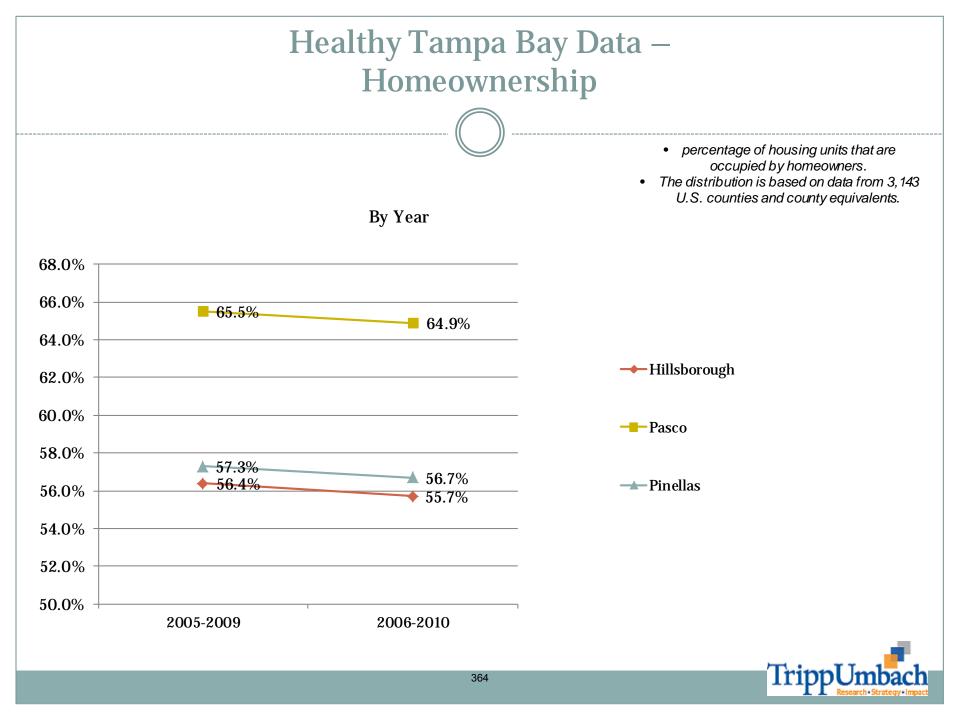


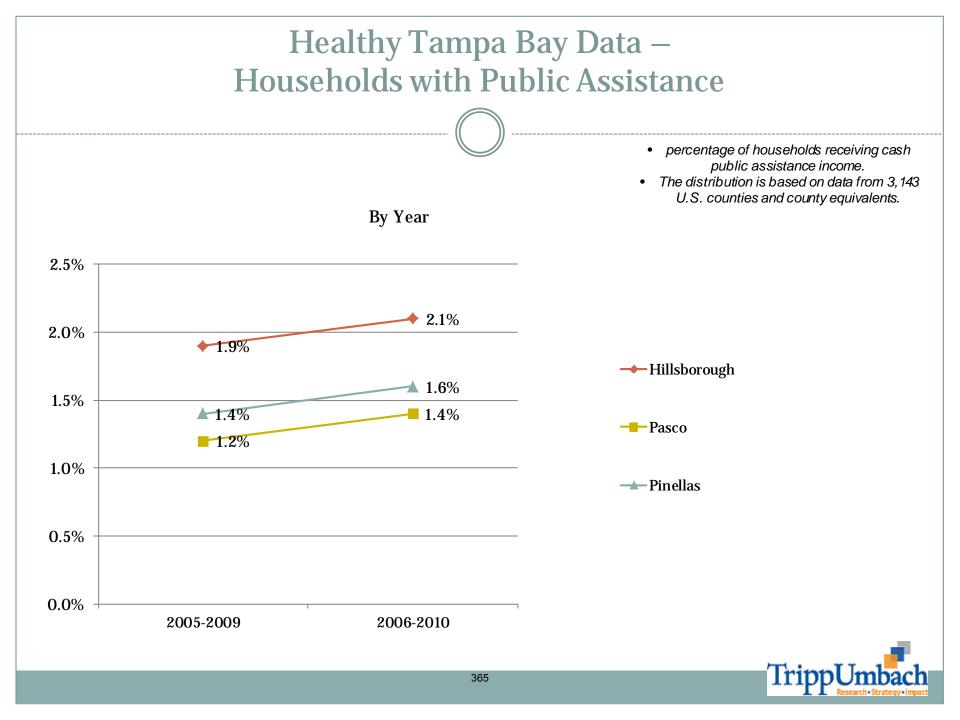


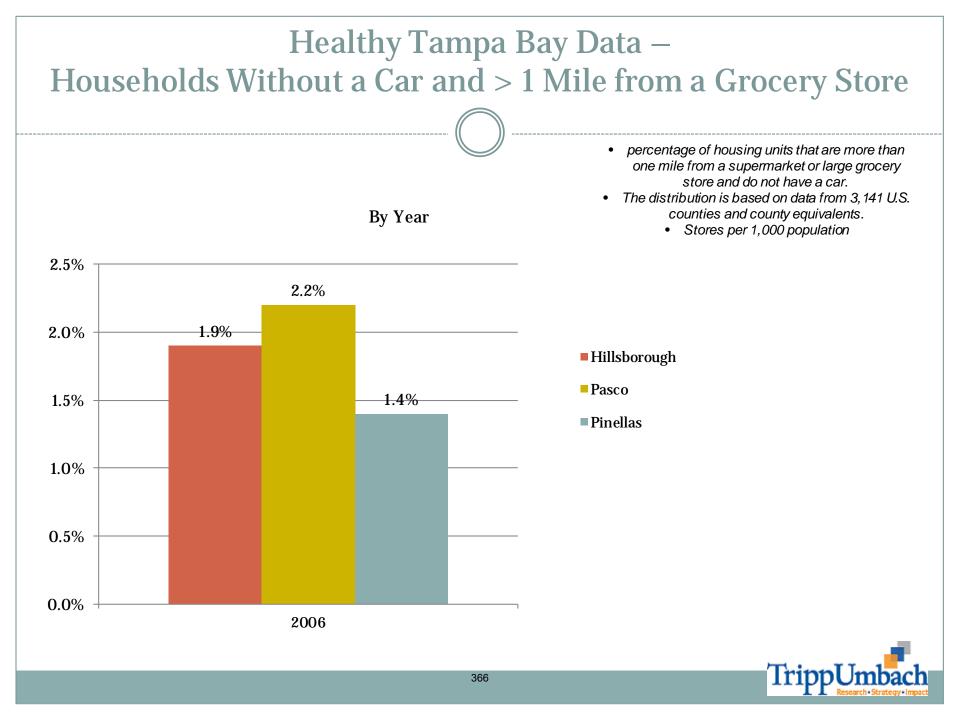


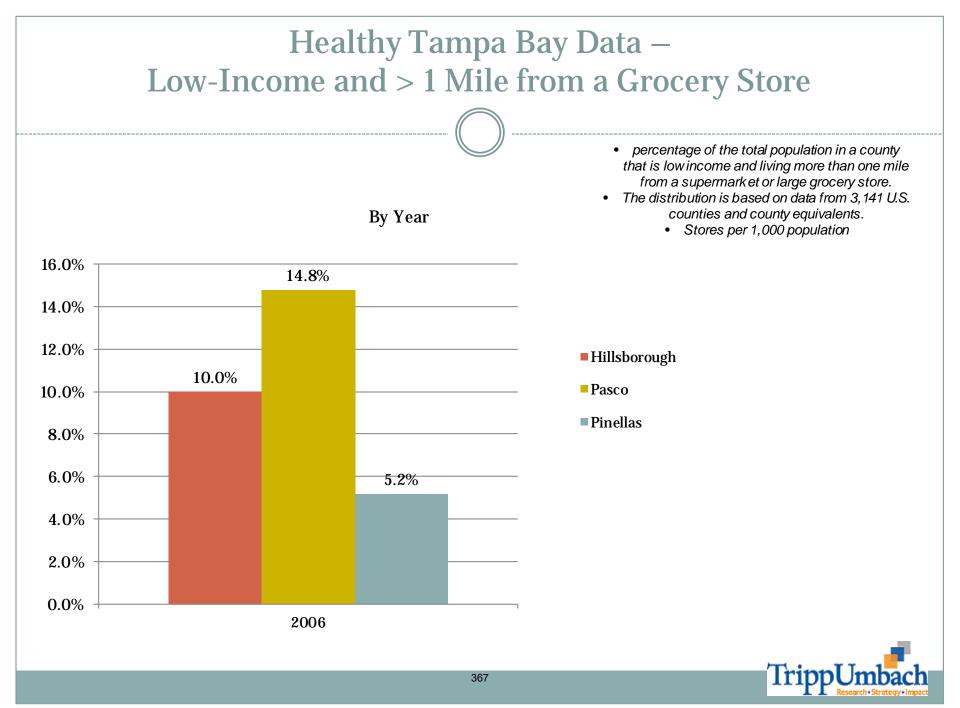


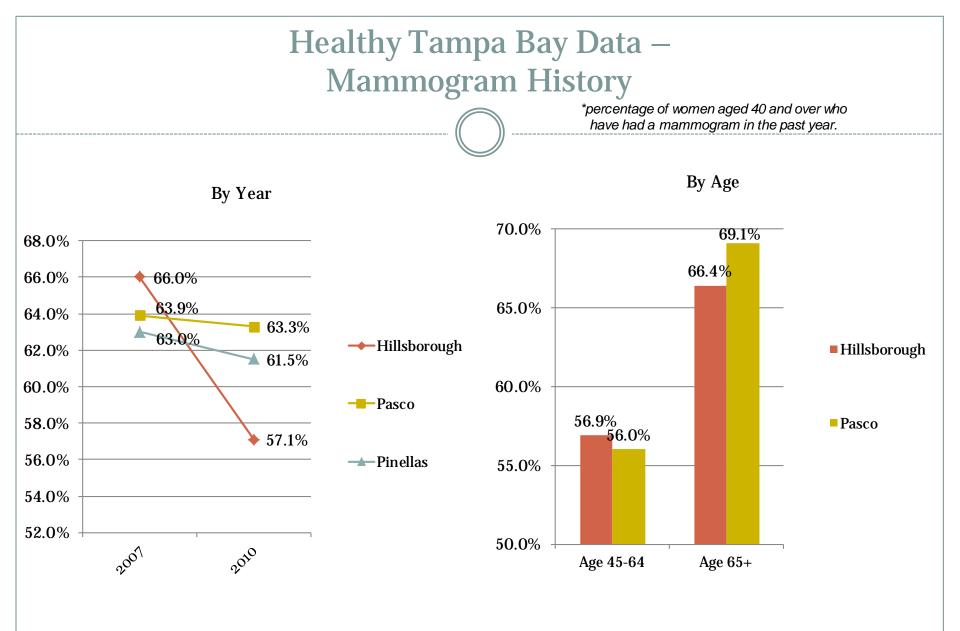
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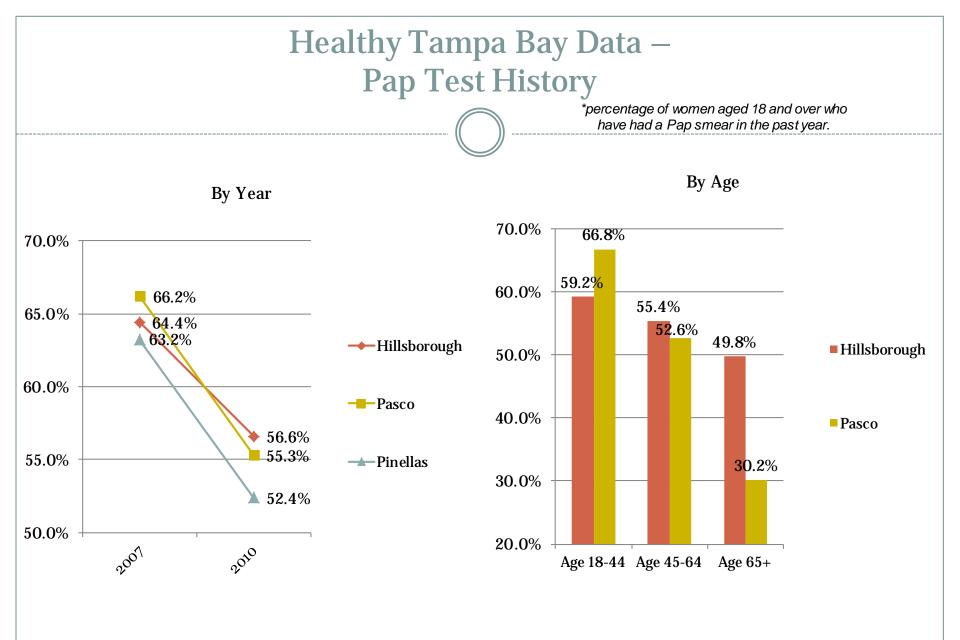




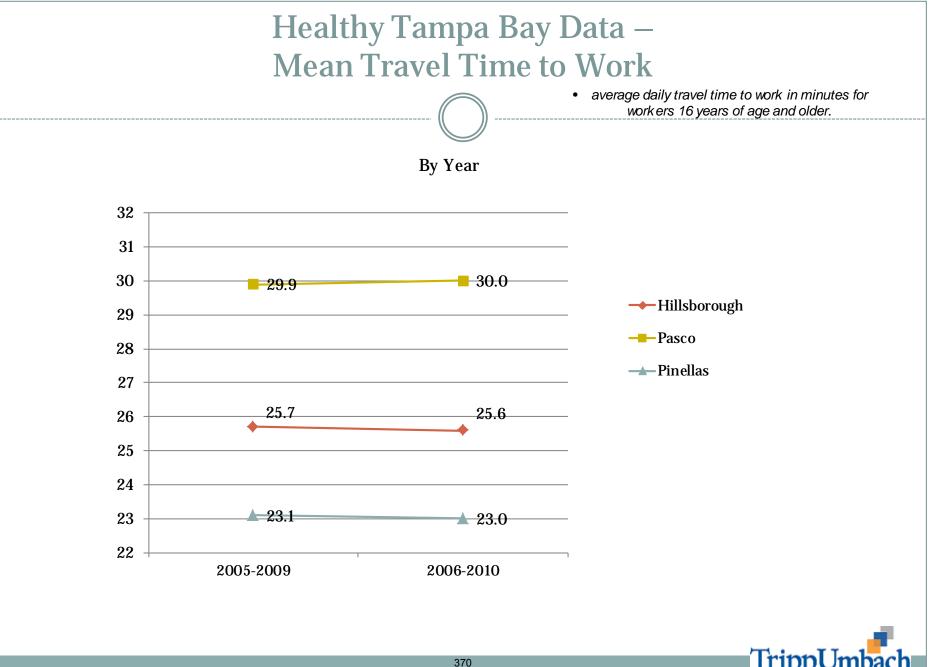


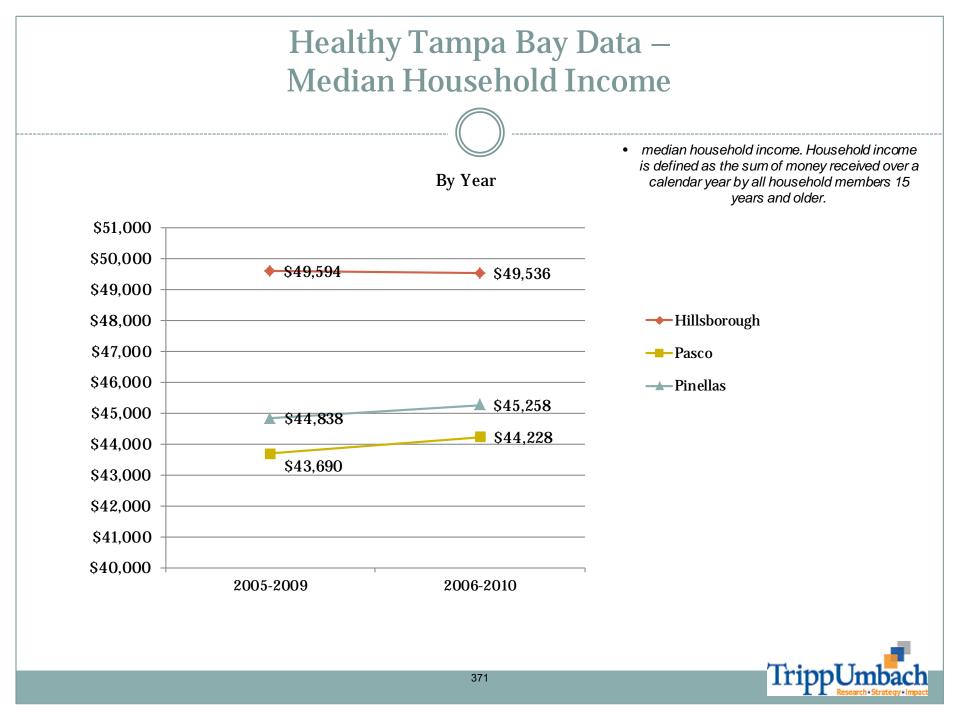


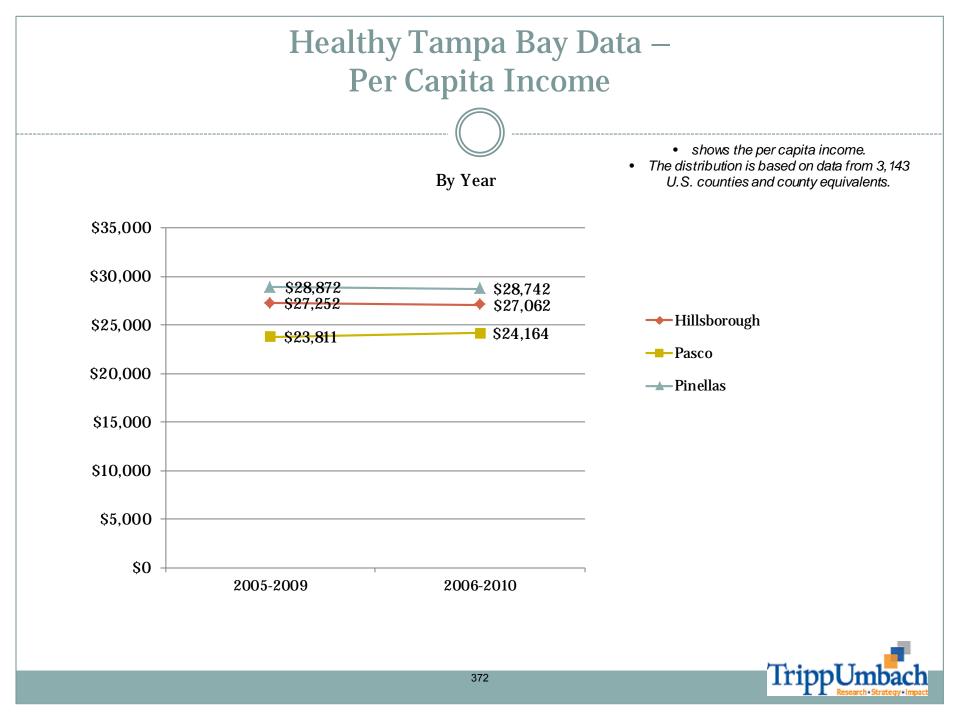


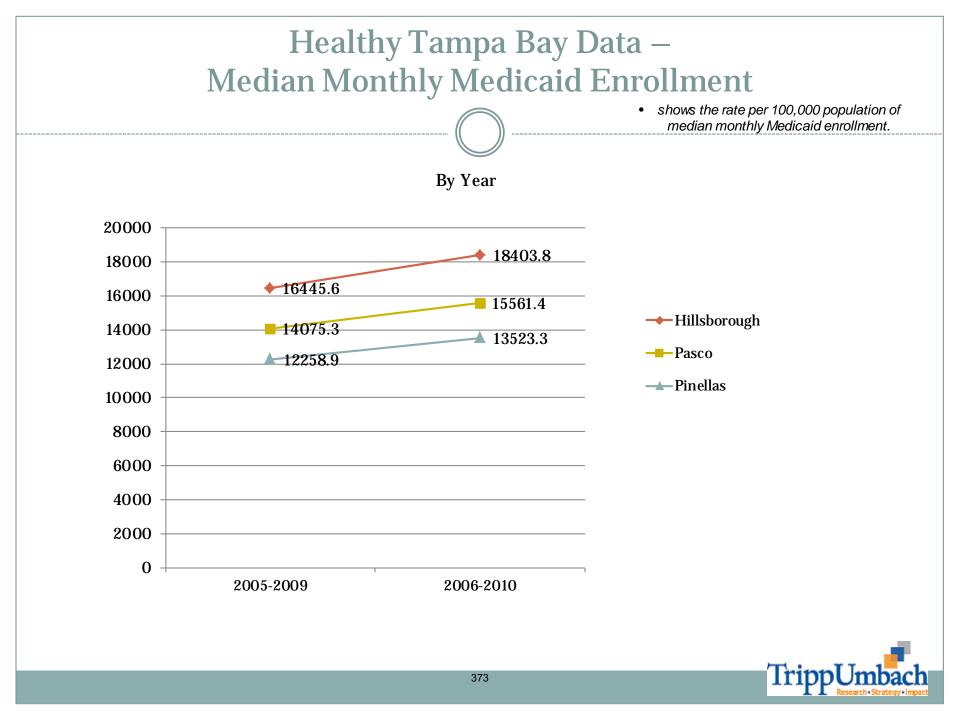


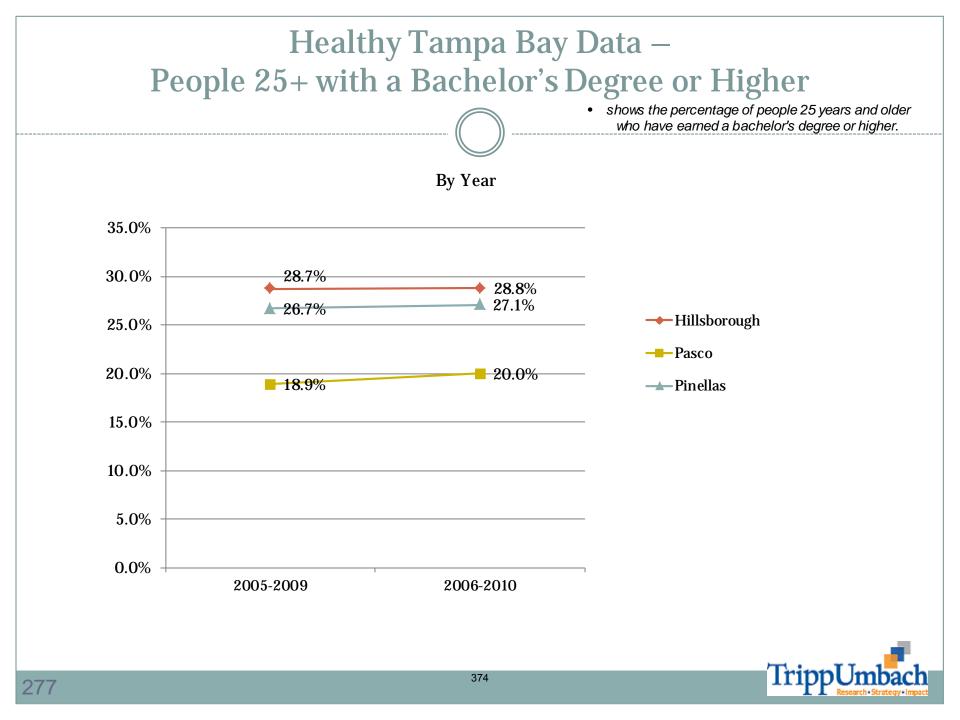
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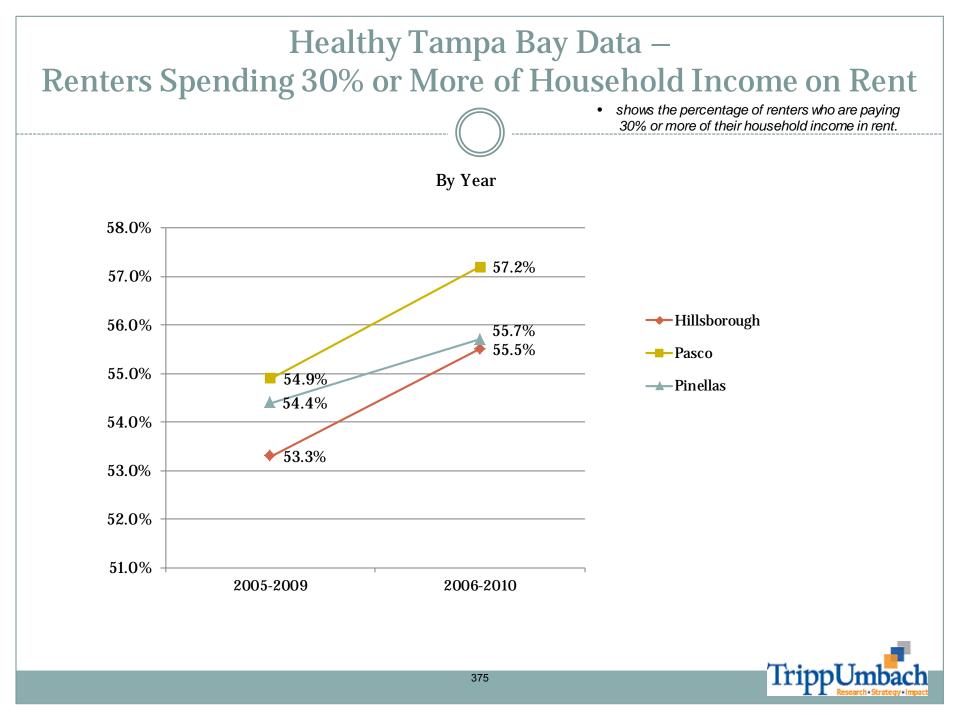


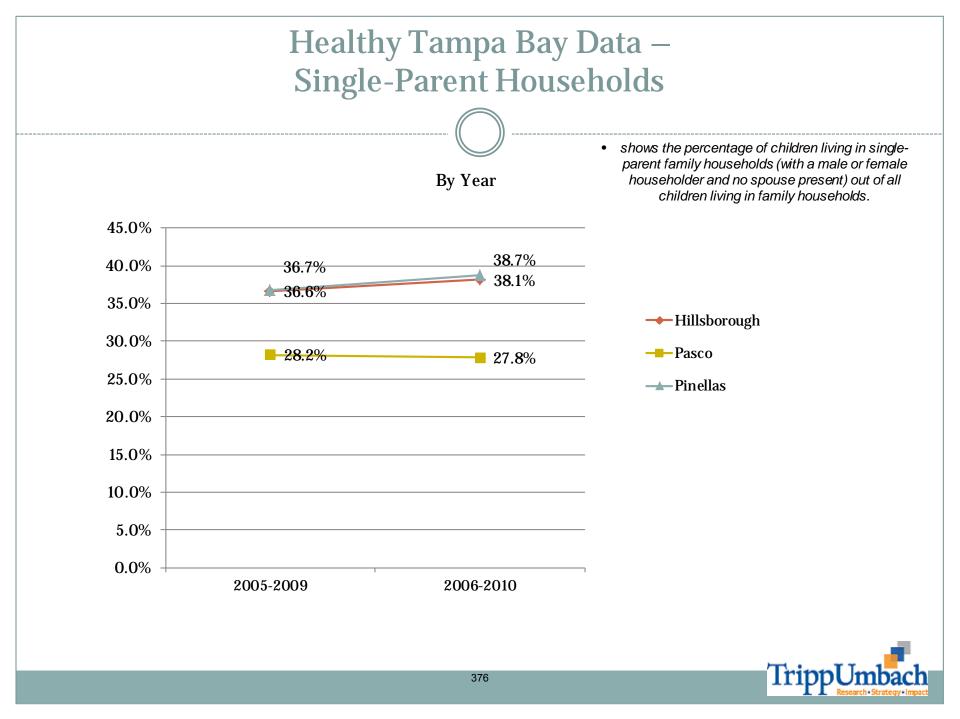


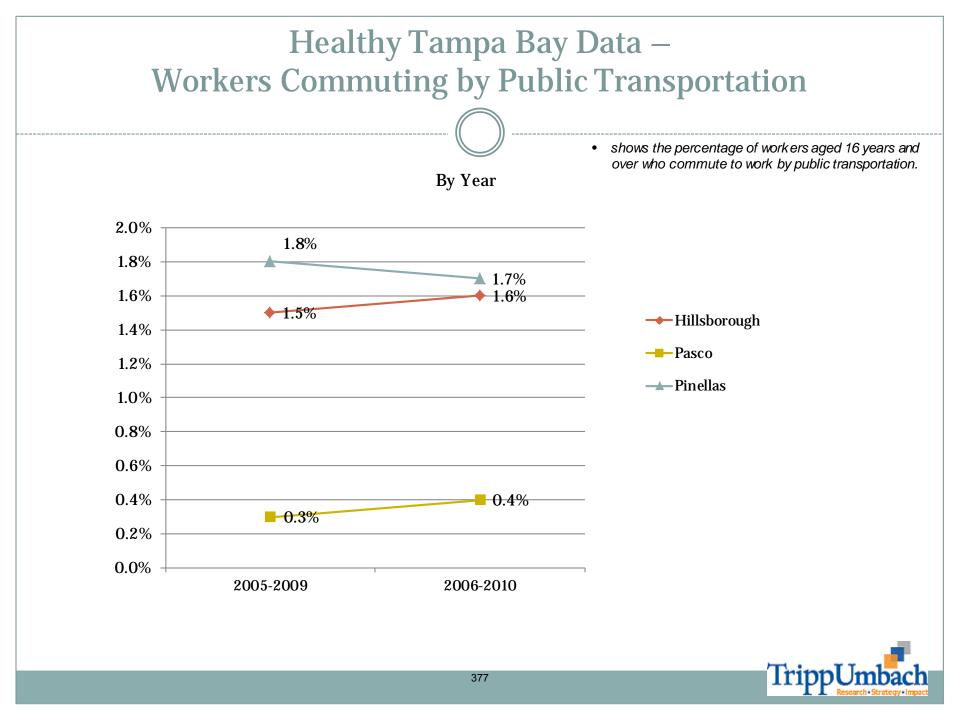


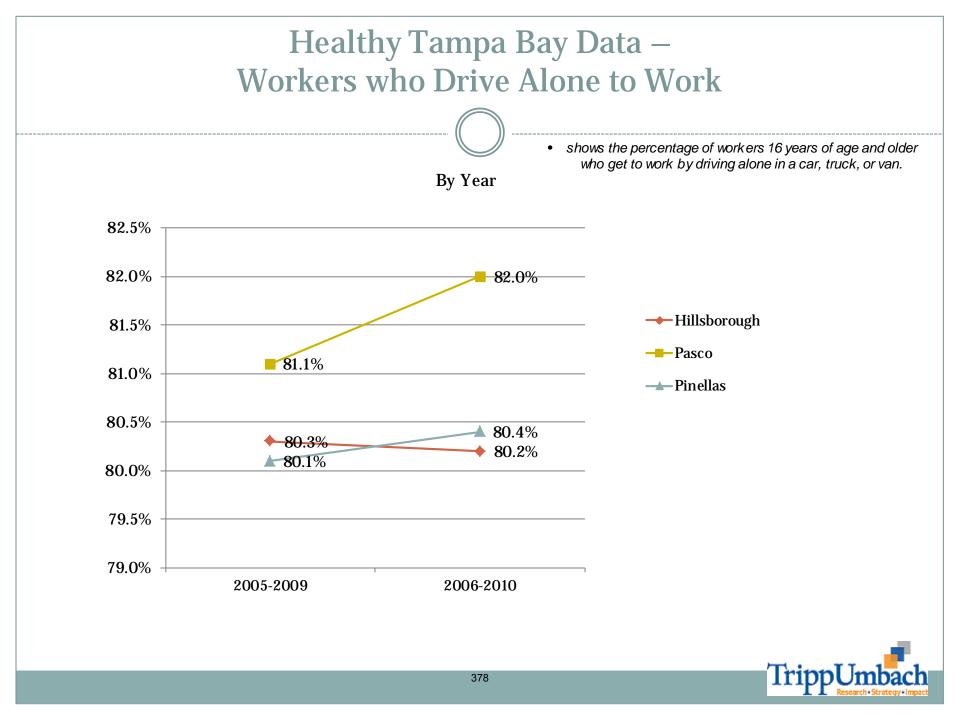


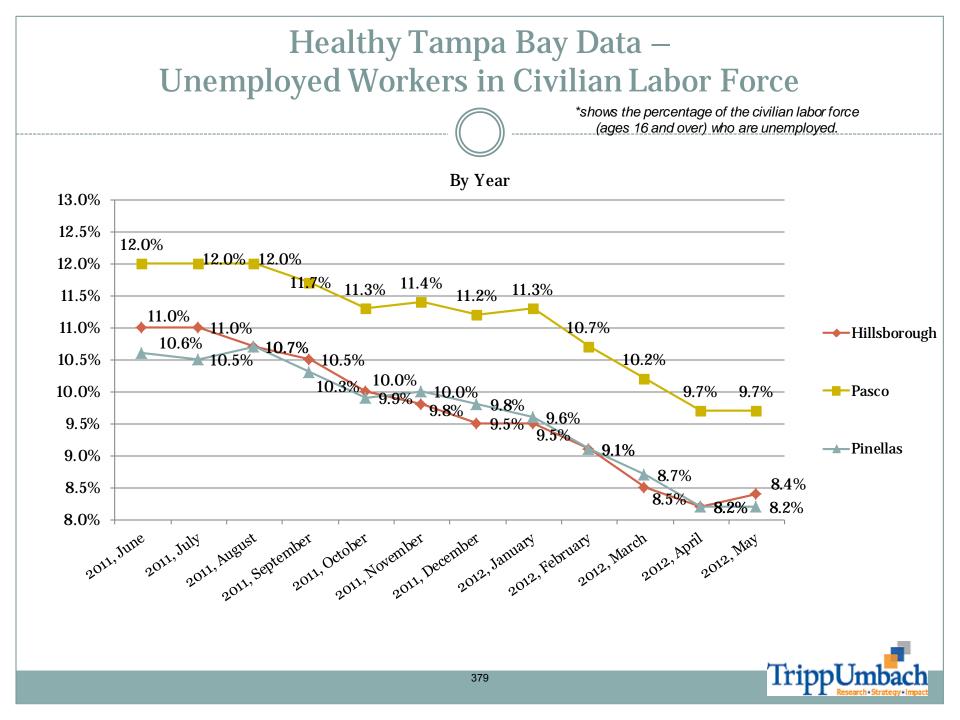


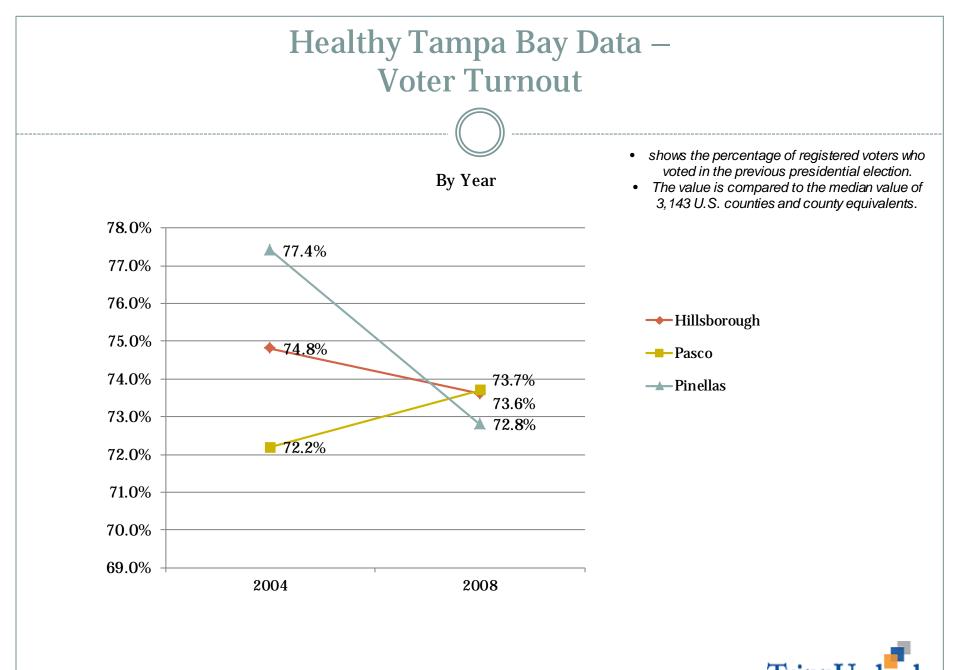


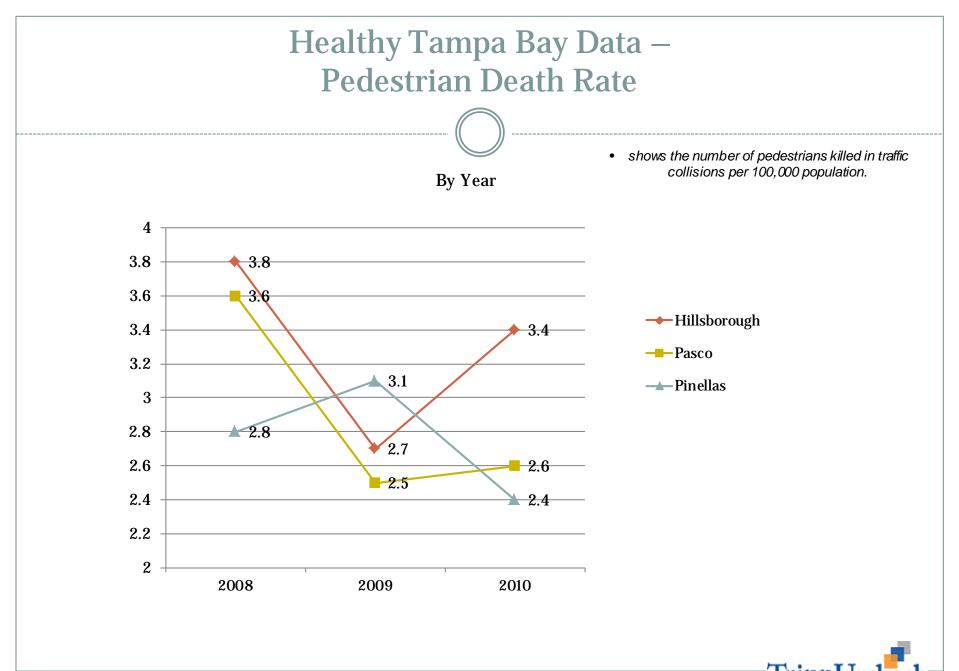


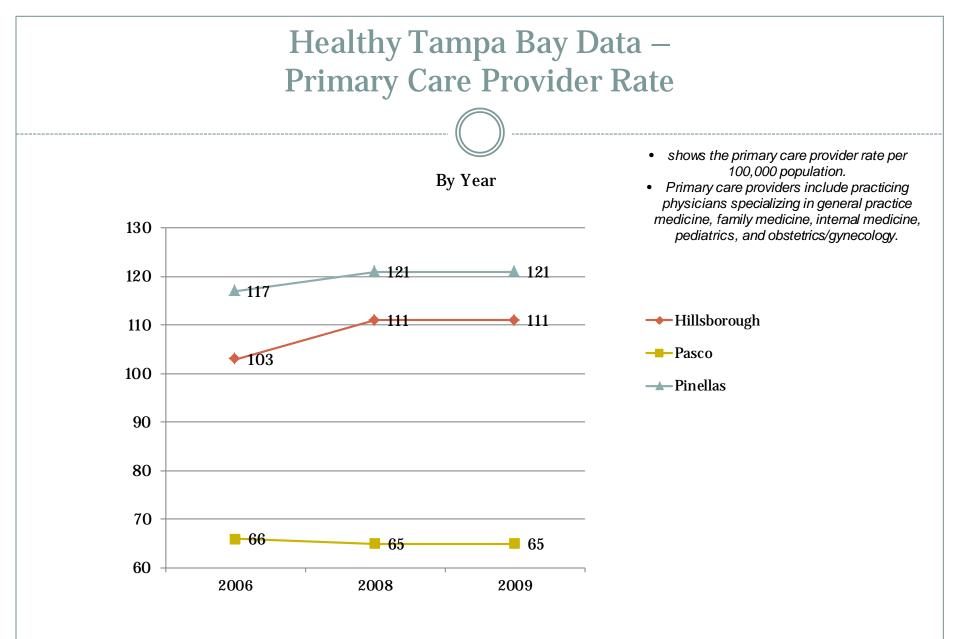




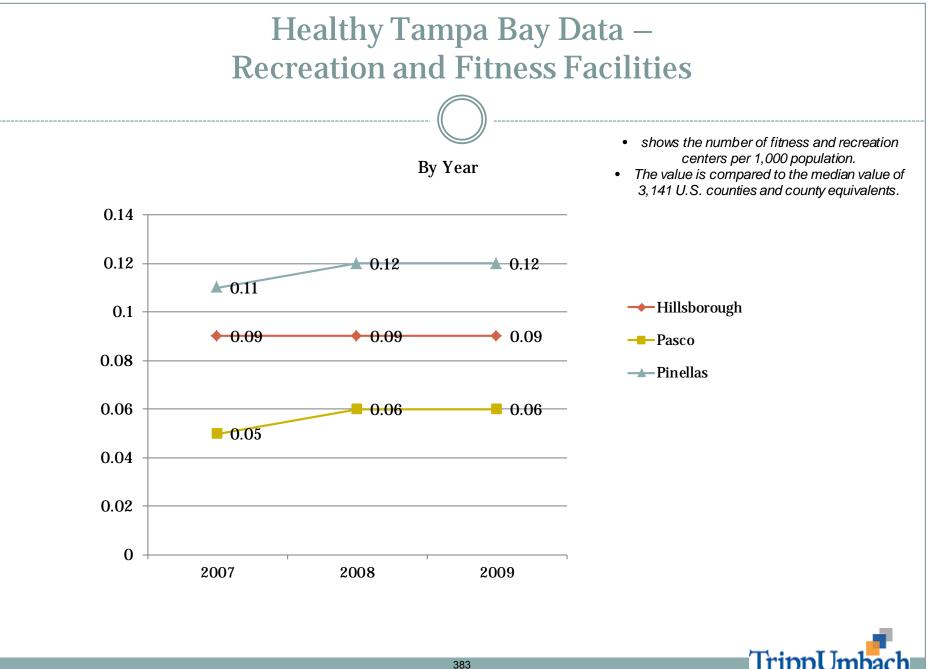


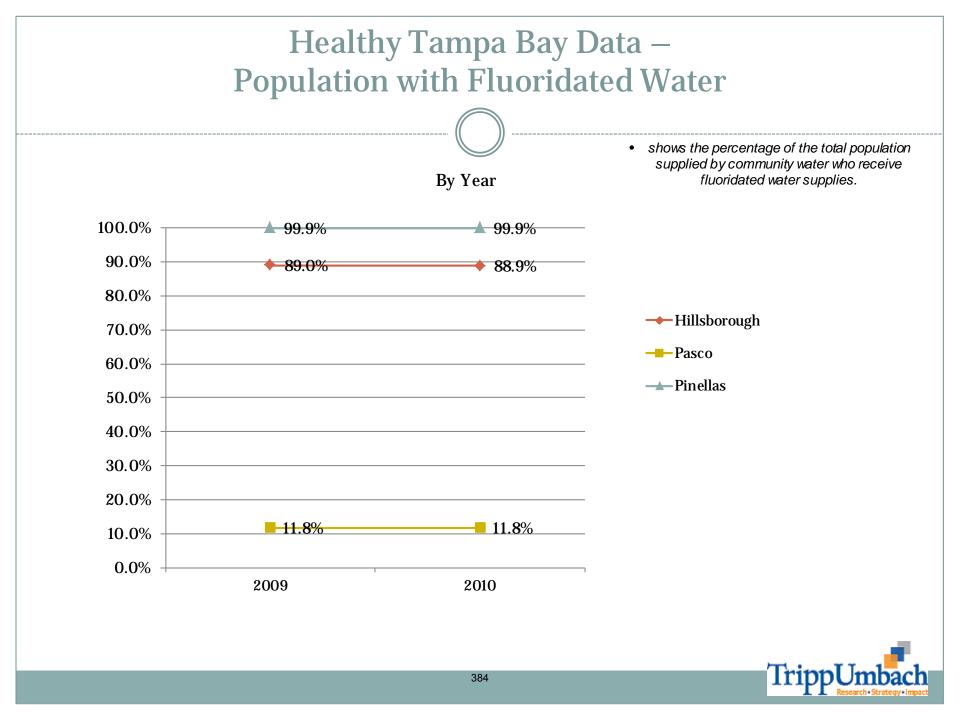












Kids Count



- In 2010, Hillsborough County showed the highest rates of births to mothers that received early prenatal care (86.5%) when compared with Pasco County (80.4%) and Florida (79.3%).
- Hillsborough County, Pasco County, and Florida all show declines in the rates of births to women under 20 years old. The same trends are seen for unwed mothers under 20 years old in the region.
 - Hillsborough County shows the highest rates of births to women under 20 and unwed women under 20 throughout the years 2006 to 2010.
- Hillsborough showed the highest rates of low birth weight births in 2008 (9.3%), then showed a drastic decline in these births in 2009 (8.6%), and then a drastic increase for 2010 (9.1%), whereas Pasco County has seen little fluctuation during the same periods (8.2%, 8.4% and 8.4% respectively).

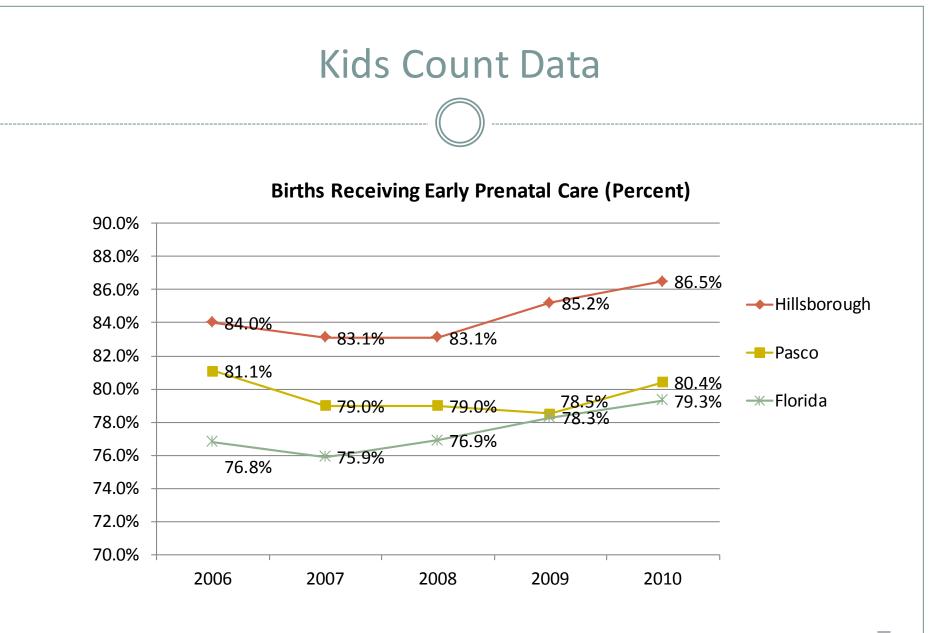


Kids Count

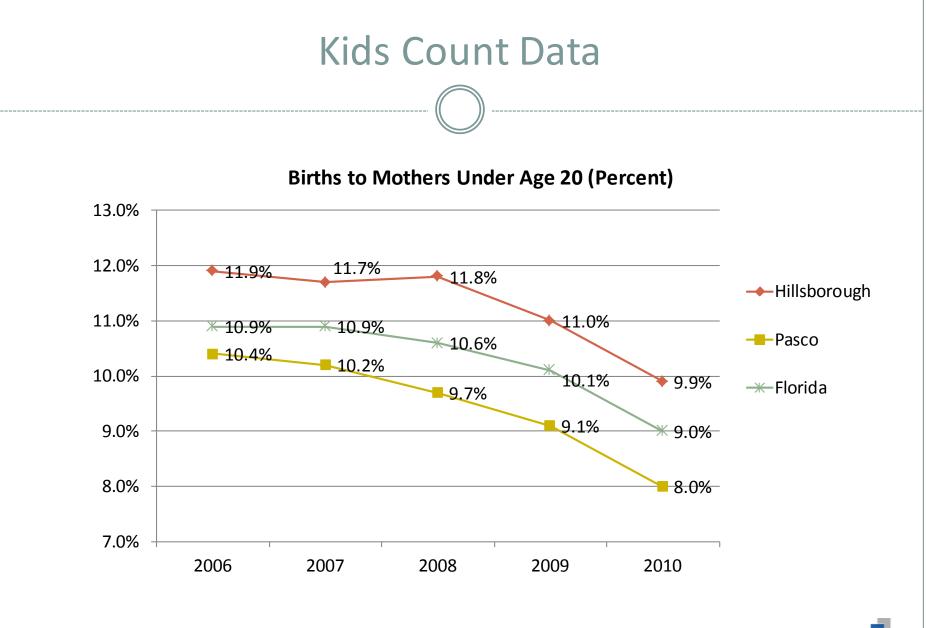


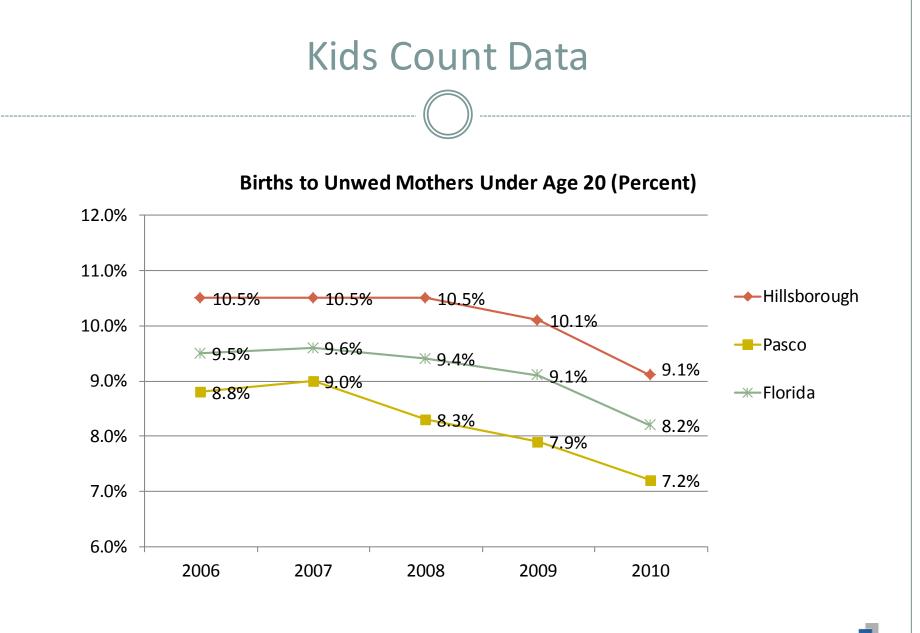
- Infant death rates are approximately twice as high for non-white populations; it is highest for non-white populations in Hillsborough County historically.
 - Pasco County has seen an increase in infant deaths among Nonwhite populations between 2008 and 2010 (from 5.5 to 12.3 per 1,000 live births) and among white populations between 2009 and 2010 (from 5.0 to 5.6 per 1,000 live births).
 - Hillsborough County has seen a decline in infant deaths among white populations between 2006 and 2009 (from 6.2 to 5.5 where it remained constant) and among non-white population between 2009 and 2010 (from 19.6 to 12.6).
- The immunization rate for kindergarten students in Hillsborough County was steadily declining from 2006 to 2009, but in 2010 the immunization rate rose to 90.9% fully immunized (still the second worse compared with Pasco County, Pinellas County and Florida)
- All of the counties in the study area show rises in graduation rates from 2006-2010.
 - Pasco and Hillsborough counties show higher graduation rates than the state of Florida.

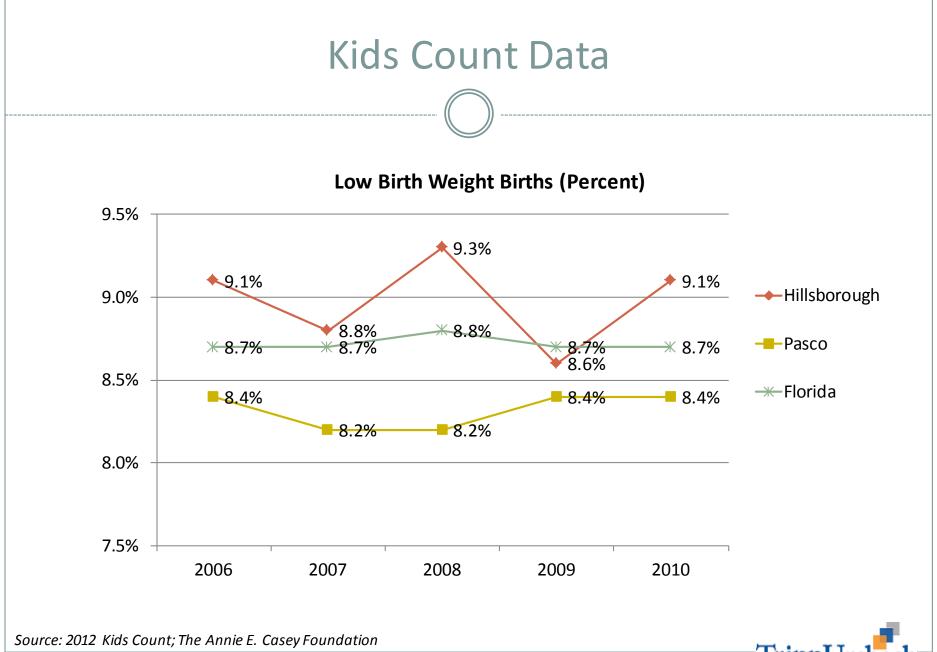


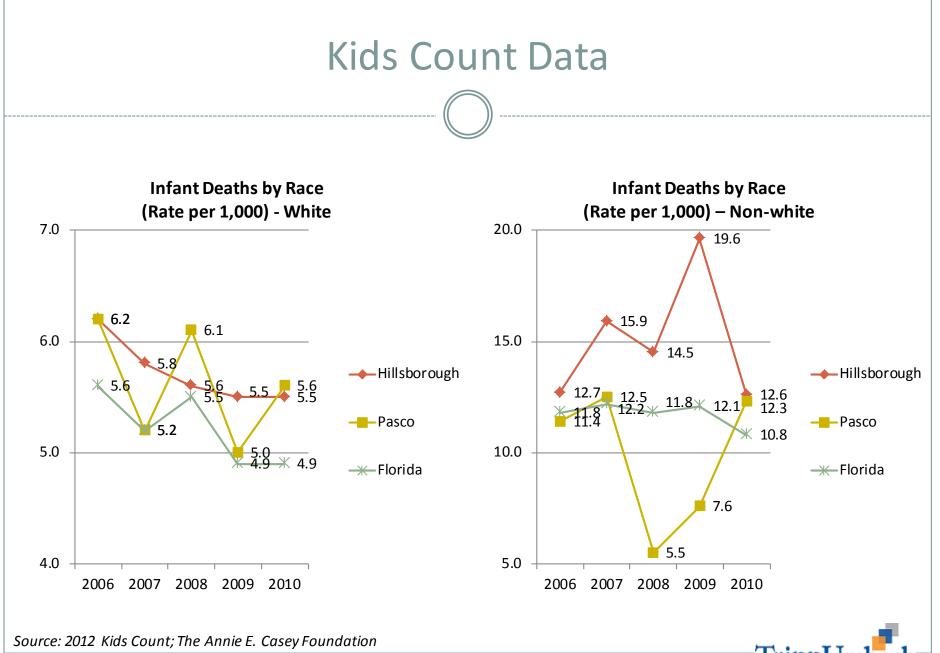


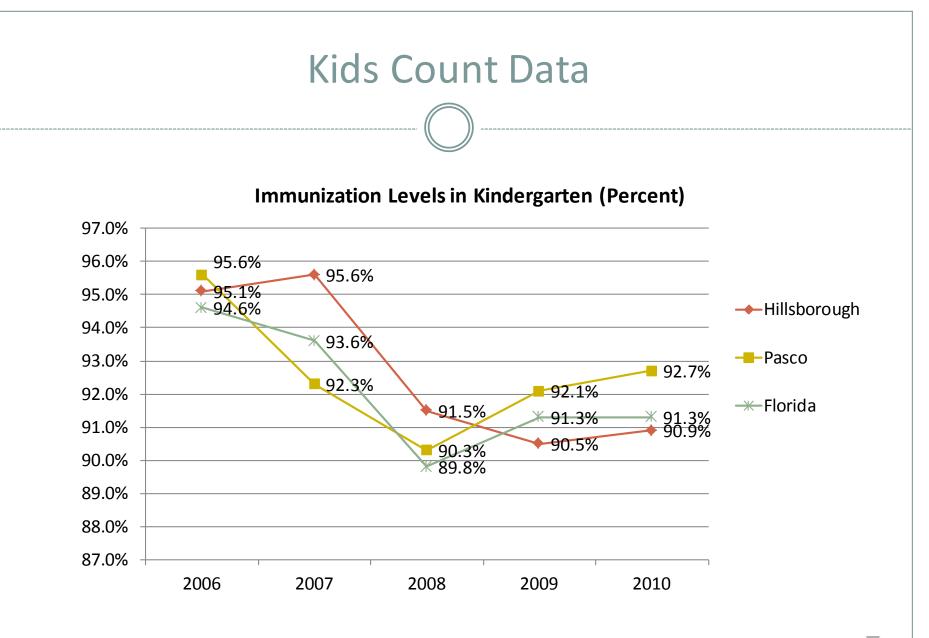




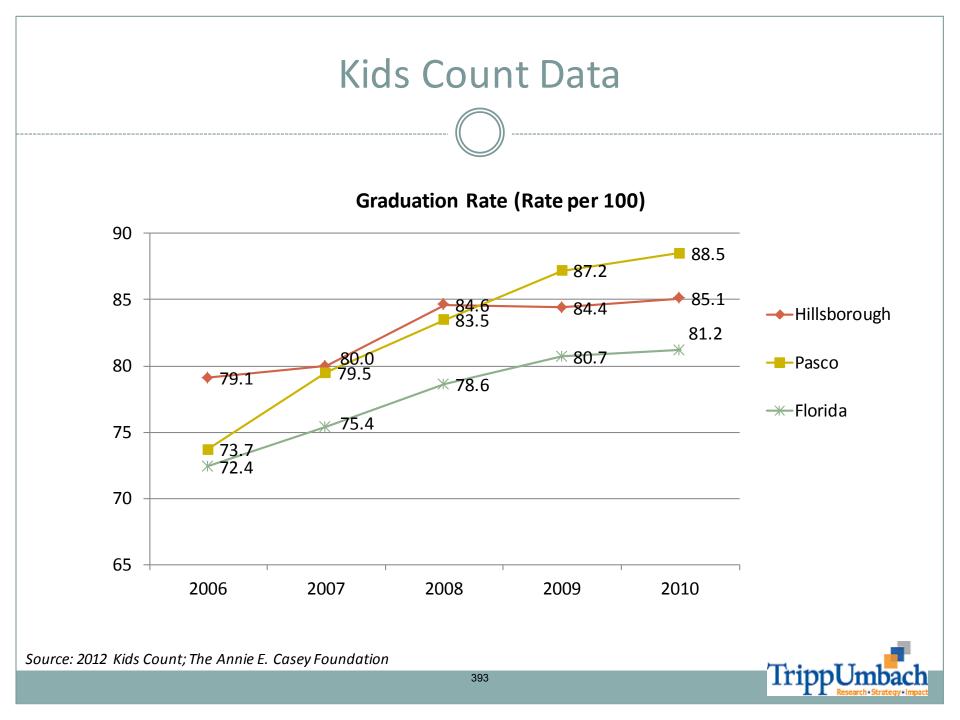












Overview of Secondary Data Methodology

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) gathers regionspecific data from the entire United States in relation to Substance use (alcohol and illicit drugs) and mental health.
- Every state is parceled into regions defined by SAMHSA. The regions are defined in the '2008-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions'.
- Data concerning alcohol use, illicit drug use, and psychological distress for the various regions of the study area are shown here.
- For the BayCare Health System service area, the regions are defined as follows:
 - Circuit 6: Pasco and Pinellas counties
 - Circuit 13: Hillsborough County

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008, 2009, and 2010.





- Pasco county shows the highest rates of alcohol use in the past month, but the lowest rates of binge alcohol use in the past month as compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.
 - Pasco county shows the lowest rate of individuals that perceive the risks associated with having five or more drinks per week compared with individuals in Hillsborough County of Florida.
- Pasco county shows low rates of individuals reporting alcohol dependence or needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol dependence; Hillsborough County and Florida both show higher rates for both of these concerns.
- Pasco county shows the highest rate of any tobacco product use and the second highest rate of cigarette use when compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.
 - This is most likely related to the fact that Pasco county shows the lowest rates of individuals who perceive the great risks of smoking.





- Interestingly, Pasco County shows the lowest rates of individuals that perceive great risk associated with smoking marijuana while at the same time showing the lowest marijuana usage rate compared with Hillsborough County and Florida. Generally these values are negatively correlated; it may tell us that there is simply little exposure and usage of marijuana in this county.
- Pasco County shows the highest rate of nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers compared to Hillsborough County and Florida (4.43% of the population aged 12 and older).
- Individuals in Pasco County report needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug dependence less than individuals in Hillsborough County or Florida.
- Individuals in Pasco County show the highest reported rates of serious thoughts of suicide compared with Hillsborough County and Florida.





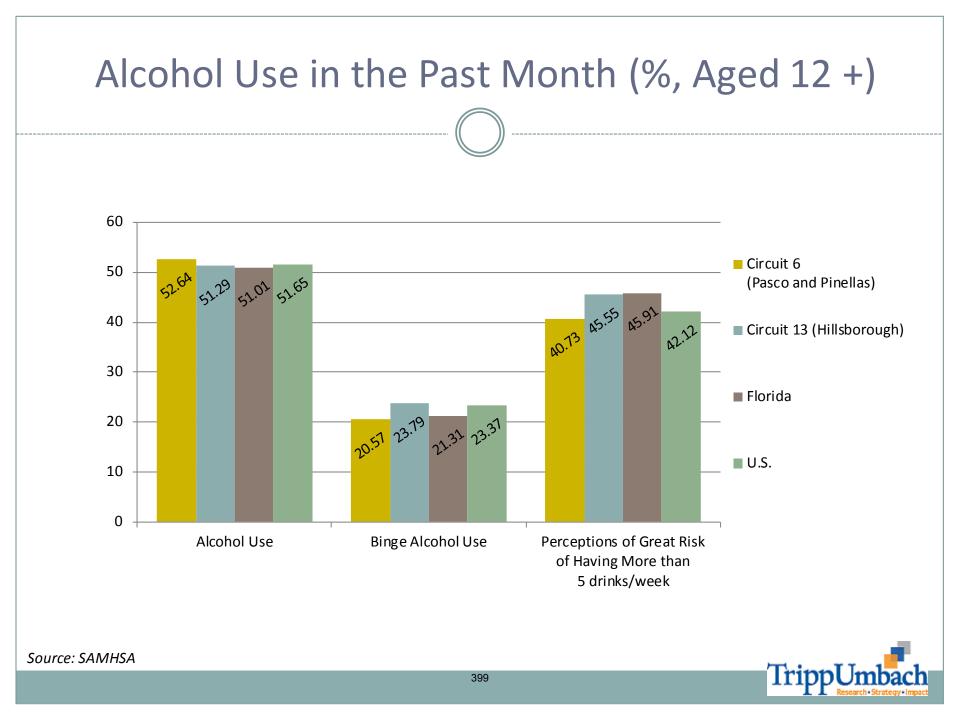
- Hillsborough County shows lower rates of alcohol use in the past month, but higher rates of binge alcohol use in the past month as compared with Pasco County.
 - Interestingly, Hillsborough County shows higher rates of individuals that perceive the risks associated with having five or more drinks per week than individuals in Pasco county.
- Hillsborough County shows higher rates of individuals with alcohol dependence than Pasco county and the state.
 - This trend is also seen for rates individuals who report needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol dependence (more in Hillsborough County than Pasco county and the state).
- Hillsborough County shows the highest rate of individuals who perceive the risks associated with smoking; but on the other hand, shows the highest rate of individuals who smoke cigarettes compared with Pasco county and the state.

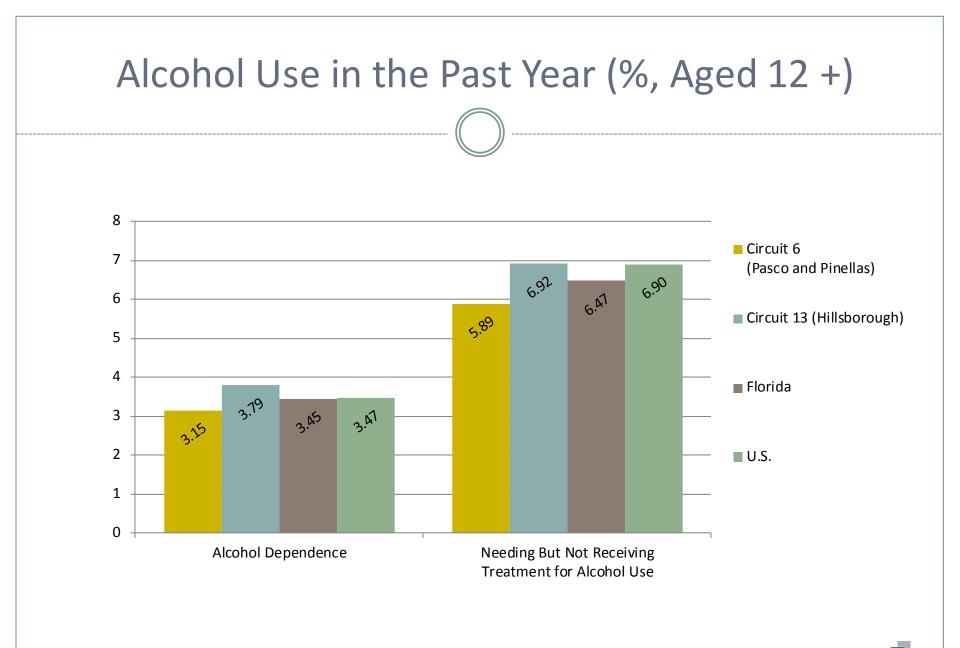


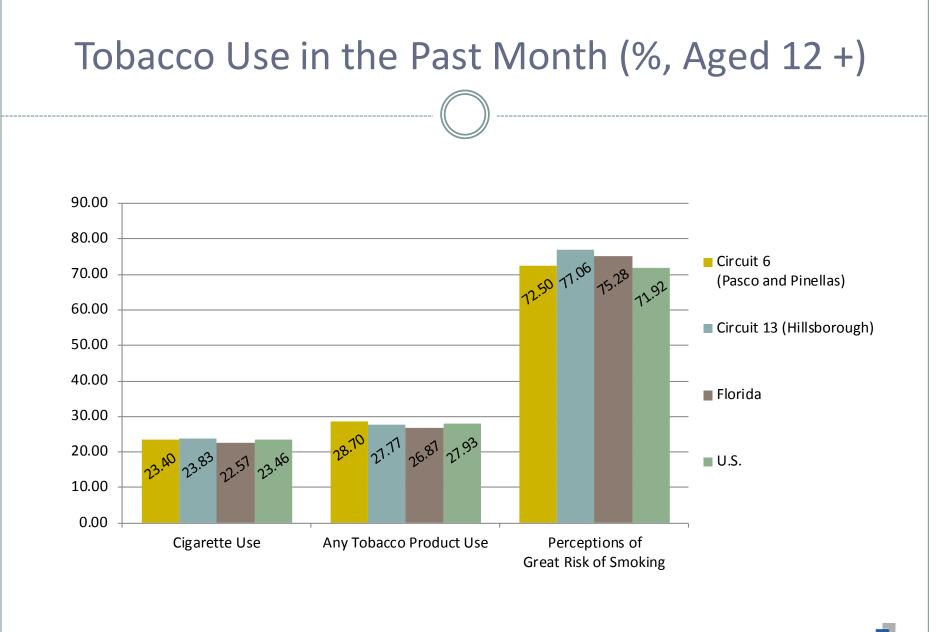


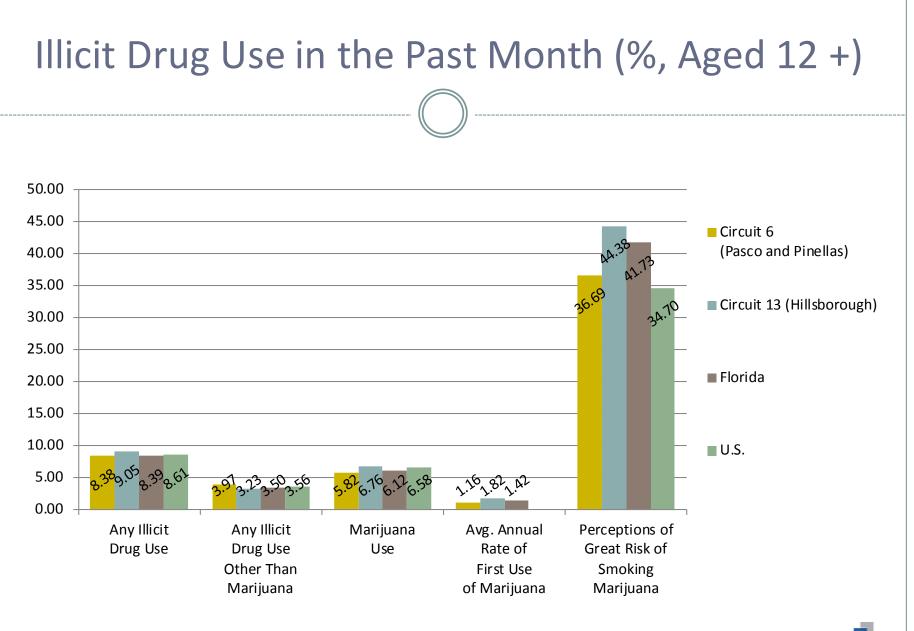
- Similar to the trends seen for smoking, Hillsborough County shows the highest rates of individuals who perceive the risks associated with marijuana use; however, the highest rate of marijuana use are found in Hillsborough County compared with Pasco county and the state.
- Hillsborough County shows the lowest rate of individuals who use illicit drugs other than marijuana compared with Pasco county and the state.
- Individuals in Hillsborough County report needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug dependence more than individuals in Pasco county.
- Hillsborough County shows higher rates than the state and Pasco county for the following psychological health areas; any mental illness, a serious psychological distress, and at least one depressive episode in the past year.



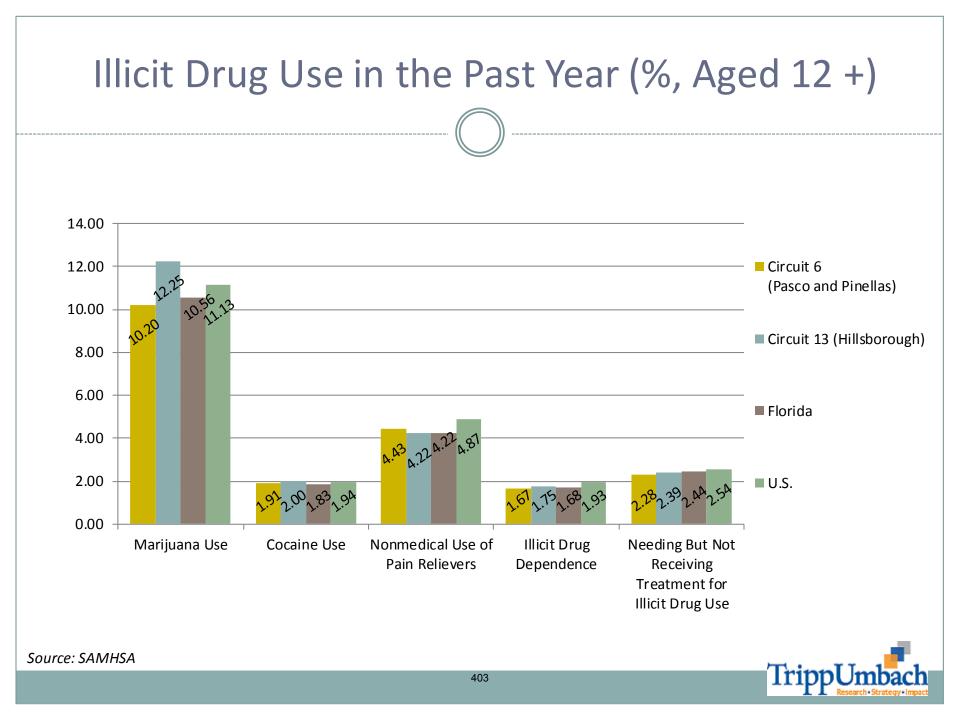


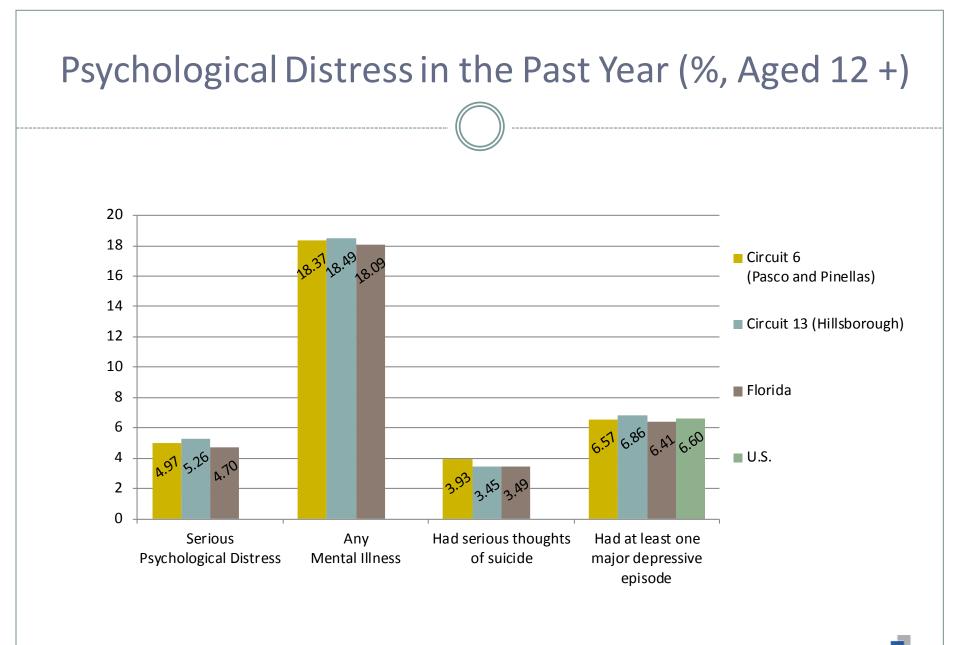






Source: SAMHSA





Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator Data Tables

Healthy Tampa Bay is a web-based source of population data and community health information. The site is provided by ONE BAY: Healthy Communities, an initiative focused on uniting the eight-county Tampa Bay region around a culture of health. The site follows the release of the "How Healthy is Tampa Bay? An Assessment of Our Region's Health" report and includes over 100 indicators linked to real-time updates.

The following tables present zip-code level indicator data for 30 health indicators; they include:

- Babies with Low Birth Weight
- Hospitalization Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes
- Hospitalization Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia
- Hospitalization Rate due to Dehydration
- Hospitalization Rate due to Diabetes
- Hospitalization Rate due to Asthma
- Hospitalization Rate due to Adult Asthma
- Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Asthma
- Hospitalization Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza
- Hospitalization Rate due to COPD
- Hospitalization Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure
- Hospitalization Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections
- Hospitalization Rate due to Alcohol Abuse
- Hospitalization Rate due to Hepatitis
- Hospitalization Rate due to Short-Term Complications of Diabetes

- Pre-term births
- ER Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes
- ER Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia
- ER Rate due to Dehydration
- ER Rate due to Diabetes
- ER Rate due to Asthma
- ER Rate due to Adult Asthma
- ER Rate due to Pediatric Asthma
- ER Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza
- ER Rate due to COPD
- ER Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure
- ER Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections
- ER Rate due to Alcohol Abuse
- ER Rate due to Hepatitis
- ER Rate due to Short-Term Complications of Diabetes

Zip code areas with an indicator value above the average for the Tampa Bay region, found on the Healthy Tampa Bay website, are represented in the tables. Values were given a rank score, with 1 being the worst value for the specific indicator across all of the Healthy Tampa Bay data. Values highlighted in red indicate zip code areas within the hospital specific service area.

The Overall BayCare Health System-defined service area includes 137 zip code areas. Data for all 137 zip code areas is not available through the Healthy Tampa Bay website, therefore, for each indicator, the zip codes for which data is not available are listed after the table.

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33711	16.6	25	33607	10.8
2	33705	15.9	26	33713	10.6
3	33778	15.4	27	33760	10.6
4	33540	15.2	28	33777	10.5
5	33708	15.2	29	33613	10.3
6	33610	15.0	30	34691	10.3
7	33635	13.9	31	34698	10.3
8	33712	13.7	32	33618	10.1
9	336 2 1	13.5	33	33755	10.1
10	33605	13.1	34	33625	10.0
11	34652	12.6	35	33602	9.9
12	33805	11.8	36	34667	9.9
13	33803	11.6	37	33614	9.7
14	33534	11.5	38	33624	9.4
15	33762	11.4	39	33773	9.4
16	33707	11.3	40	33556	9.3
17	33617	11.2	41	33565	9.3
18	33702	11.2	42	34683	9.3
19	34606	11.2	43	33781	9.2
20	33615	11.1	44	34668	9.2
21	34653	11.1	45	33709	9.1
22	33604	11.0	46	33809	9.1
23	33612	11.0	47	33765	9.0
24	33592	10.9	48	33764	8.8

Babies with Low Birth Weight (2010); Overall Average = 8.6

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 25 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33542, 33545, 33548, 33558, 33559, 33563, 33573, 33576, 33578, 33579, 33596, 33620, 33706, 33715, 33767, 33776, 33782, 33785, 33786, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34688, 34690

Ranking	Place	Indicator	Ranking	Place	Indicator
		Value			Value
1	33711	26.1	26	33615	15.2
2	33712	19.7	27	33567	15.0
3	33705	17.7	28	33777	15.0
4	33565	16.7	29	33755	14.9
5	34683	16.7	30	33609	14.8
6	33592	16.3	31	34691	14.7
7	33805	16.3	32	33707	14.6
8	33621	16.2	33	33607	14.5
9	33625	16.2	34	3357 <mark>2</mark>	14.4
10	33637	16.1	35	33713	14.3
11	33613	16.0	36	33614	14.1
12	34685	16.0	37	33619	14.0
13	33534	15.9	38	33764	14.0
14	33605	15.9	39	33635	13.9
15	33709	15.9	40	34698	13.9
16	33604	15.8	41	33523	13.7
17	33610	15.8	42	33602	13.7
18	33556	15.7	43	33815	13.7
19	3361 2	15.6	44	33549	13.6
20	33702	15.6	45	34639	13.6
21	33776	15.5	46	33598	13.2
22	34606	15.5	47	33617	12.8
23	33778	15.4	48	33618	12.8
24	33540	15.2			
25	33573	15.2			

Pre-term Births (2010); Overall Average = 12.7

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 21 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33542, 33545, 33548, 33558, 33559, 33563, 33576, 33578, 33579, 33596, 33620, 33715, 33762, 33767, 33785, 33786, 33812, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34688

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33605	9.3
2	33612	7.7
3	33805	7.6
4	33602	7.2
5	33815	7.0
6	33604	6.9
7	33801	6.9
8	34610	6.9
9	33610	6.8
10	33619	6.8
11	33615	6.0
12	33603	5.9
13	33607	5.7
14	33613	5.7
15	33880	5.6
16	34667	5.4
17	33592	5.3
18	33711	5.3
19	33525	5.1
20	33523	4.8
21	33701	4.7
22	33712	4.5
23	33705	4.2
24	33542	3.8
25	33830	3.8

Hospitalization Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 2.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 62 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33527, 33540, 33543, 33544, 33545, 33547, 33548, 33549, 33556, 33558, 33559, 33565, 33567, 33572, 33576, 33594, 33596, 33598, 33606, 33616, 33620, 33621, 33626, 33647, 33703, 33704, 33706, 33707, 33708, 33709, 33710, 33715, 33716, 33761, 33762, 33763, 33765, 33767, 33771, 33772, 33773, 33774, 33776, 33777, 33778, 33782, 33785, 33786, 33811, 33812, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34639, 34669, 34677, 34684, 34685, 34688, 34690, 34695

Hospitalization Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia (2009-2011); Overall Average = 25.1

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33849	129.6	41	33619	32.2
2	33849	53.9	42	33837	31.9
3	33801	53.3	43	33625	31.7
4	33853	51.0	44	33540	30.8
5	33705	48.7	45	33810	30.5
6	33563	47.6	46	33843	30.4
7	33839	45.8	47	33603	30.1
8	33612	44.1	48	33856	30.0
9	33880	44.1	49	34608	29.8
10	33712	43.8	50	33838	29.7
11	33566	43.7	51	33602	29.6
12	33714	43.3	52	33609	29.6
13	33815	43.2	53	33809	29.5
14	33850	42.9	54	33565	29.1
15	33709	42.5	55	33803	29.1
16	33567	42.1	56	33813	29.0
17	33805	41.9	57	33859	29.0
18	33616	41.2	58	34653	28.7
19	33716	39.4	59	33510	28.5
20	33610	39.3	60	33844	28.5
21	33607	39.1	61	33534	28.2
22	33713	39.1	62	33584	28.2
23	33781	38.4	63	33760	27.6
24	33605	38.2	64	33811	27.6
25	33711	37.9	65	33756	27.5
26	33707	37.7	66	33771	27.5
27	33841	37.5	67	34667	27.2
28	33823	36.9	68	34606	27.1
29	33527	36.6	69	33548	26.9
30	33614	36.6	70	33594	26.7
31	33592	36.4	71	33634	26.7
32	33604	36.1	72	34691	26.7
33	33569	35.5	73	33777	26.5
34	33702	34.9	74	33547	26.3
35	33701	34.6	75	33525	26.1
36	33710	34.5	76	33511	26.0
37	33613	34.4	77	33573	25.9
38	33782	34.4	78	33786	25.9
39	33860	33.8	79	33570	25.8
40	33611	33.7	80	34652	25.8

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 2 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33621

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33830	13.3	30	33805	8.5
2	33525	12.2	31	34654	8.5
3	33616	12.2	32	33619	8.4
4	33606	11.6	33	33716	8.4
5	33815	11.5	34	33592	8.3
6	33801	10.9	35	34668	8.2
7	33701	10.7	36	33584	8.1
8	33569	10.4	37	33809	8.1
9	34609	10.2	38	33567	8.0
10	33598	10.1	39	33860	8.0
11	33534	9.9	40	33541	7.9
12	33605	9.9	41	33707	7.9
13	33602	9.8	42	33880	7.9
14	33610	9.8	43	33629	7.8
15	34606	9.8	44	34652	7.8
16	33705	9.7	45	33566	7.7
17	33573	9.4	46	33511	7.6
18	33709	9.4	47	33811	7.6
19	33714	9.3	48	33703	7.5
20	34608	9.2	49	33778	7.5
21	33711	9.1	50	33570	7.4
22	33712	9.1	51	33615	7.4
23	33781	9.0	52	33572	7.2
24	34667	9.0	53	33603	7.2
25	33542	8.8	54	33634	7.2
26	33782	8.8	55	33813	7.2
27	33540	8.7	56	33594	7.1
28	33607	8.5	57	33523	7.0
29	33611	8.5	58	33713	7.0

Hospitalization Rate due to Dehydration (2009-2011); Overall Average = 6.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 14 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33545, 33548, 33559, 33576, 33620, 33621, 33767, 33785, 33786, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34685, 34688

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33839	87.7	32	34652	30.0
2	33815	60.3	33	33592	29.9
3	33605	59.0	34	33760	29.9
4	3361 2	55.5	35	33781	29.5
5	33610	51.7	36	34691	28.6
6	33805	50.9	37	34669	28.0
7	33801	47.7	38	33614	27.6
8	33619	44.8	39	33617	27.6
9	33712	44.6	40	33759	27.4
10	33711	44.5	41	33709	27.2
11	33603	44.1	42	34654	27.0
12	33563	42.7	43	33634	26.3
13	33604	42.5	44	33713	26.1
14	33770	39.9	45	34653	25.6
15	3360 <mark>2</mark>	37.8	46	33569	25.4
16	34667	37.2	47	33611	25.3
17	33701	36.2	48	34609	24.9
18	33607	35.6	49	33510	24.7
19	33755	35.5	50	33567	24.4
20	34610	35.3	51	33616	24.3
21	33598	35.2	52	33615	23.7
22	33880	34.2	53	33777	23.1
23	33705	33.9	54	33702	22.9
24	34690	33.2	55	33778	22.9
25	33525	33.1	56	34606	22.5
26	33714	33.0	57	33782	22.3
27	33613	32.3	58	33566	22.2
28	33830	31.8	59	33771	22.2
29	33542	31.6	60	33860	22.0
30	34668	31.6	61	33523	21.8
31	33534	31.3			

Hospitalization Rate due to Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 21.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 6 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33605	46.9	30	33770	18.9
2	33839	44.3	31	34690	18.7
3	33805	39.2	32	34606	18.2
4	33815	38.5	33	33617	17.9
5	33705	35.6	34	33771	17.9
6	33711	34.3	35	33542	17.8
7	33607	32.2	36	33781	17.8
8	33610	29.9	37	34691	17.8
9	33604	29.6	38	34653	17.5
10	33801	28.7	39	33540	17.0
11	33712	27.9	40	34667	17.0
12	33602	26.5	41	33760	16.9
13	33830	26.4	42	33534	16.8
14	33701	26.2	43	33637	16.8
15	33619	25.2	44	34609	16.8
16	33612	24.9	45	33755	16.7
17	33603	24.6	46	33702	16.5
18	33614	24.3	47	33756	16.3
19	33616	22.6	48	33809	16.0
20	33880	21.7	49	33525	15.9
21	34652	21.0	50	33573	15.9
22	33634	20.9	51	33635	15.8
23	34608	20.7	52	33765	15.8
24	33709	20.5	53	33713	15.7
25	33615	20.1	54	33810	15.5
26	33860	20.1	55	33782	15.3
27	34668	20.0	56	33541	15.2
28	33714	19.6	57	34669	15.2
29	33763	19.0	58	33563	15.1

Hospitalization Rate due to Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 14.9

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 6 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33839	55.1	29	33525	19.4
2	33605	45.0	30	34691	19.2
3	33815	35.1	31	33617	18.6
4	33805	33.2	32	34668	18.6
5	33705	32.0	33	33714	18.4
6	33607	28.7	34	34690	18.4
7	33610	28.4	35	34606	18.2
8	33830	28.2	36	33540	17.5
9	33604	27.5	37	33542	17.5
10	33801	27.3	38	33760	17.5
11	3360 2	26.8	39	33615	17.2
12	33619	26.4	40	33756	17.1
13	3361 2	25.5	41	33770	17.0
14	33711	25.1	42	33755	16.9
15	33603	24.7	43	33774	16.6
16	33614	22.3	44	33781	16.6
17	33616	22.1	45	33541	16.3
18	33763	21.8	46	33592	16.1
19	33701	21.2	47	33637	16.0
20	33880	20.7	48	34667	16.0
21	33712	20.6	49	34609	15.9
22	33634	20.2	50	33809	15.4
23	34652	20.2	51	33563	15.3
24	34608	20.1	52	33771	15.1
25	34653	19.8	53	33635	14.9
26	33709	19.6	54	33702	14.2
27	33534	19.5	55	34610	14.2
28	33860	19.5			

Hospitalization Rate due to Adult Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 13.6

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 7 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33849, 34637, 34688

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33711	60.8	22	33813	24.0
2	33805	56.7	23	34668	24.0
3	33605	52.3	24	33612	23.3
4	33712	48.8	25	33709	23.2
5	33815	48.5	26	33702	23.1
6	33705	45.9	27	34652	23.1
7	33607	42.3	28	33714	23.0
8	33701	40.7	29	33634	22.9
9	33604	35.9	30	33713	22.8
10	33610	34.2	31	33811	22.7
11	33801	32.9	32	34608	22.6
12	33614	30.3	33	33782	22.5
13	33615	28.3	34	33765	21.9
14	33771	26.1	35	33707	21.8
15	33716	25.9	36	33860	21.7
16	33602	25.6	37	33619	21.5
17	33810	25.0	38	33781	21.4
18	33770	24.7	39	33761	21.3
19	33603	24.4	40	33830	21.2
20	33880	24.3	41	34669	20.6
21	33616	24.0			

Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 18.6

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 32 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33525, 33540, 33541, 33548, 33558, 33572, 33573, 33576, 33592, 33596, 33606, 33620, 33621, 33629, 33704, 33706, 33708, 33762, 33763, 33764, 33767, 33774, 33776, 33778, 33785, 33786, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34685, 34688, 34695

Hospitalization Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza (2009-2011); Overall Average = 1.3

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33605	6.2
2	33619	3.5
3	33610	3.3
4	33563	3.2
5	33607	3.0
6	33604	2.8
7	33603	2.7
8	33612	2.7
9	33613	2.7
10	33584	2.6
11	34698	2.5
12	33510	2.4
13	33771	2.4
14	33860	2.4
15	33565	2.3
16	33569	2.3
17	33570	2.2

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 95 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33523, 33525, 33527, 33534, 33540, 33541, 33542, 33543, 33544, 33545, 33547, 33548, 33549, 33556, 33558, 33559, 33566, 33567, 33572, 33573, 33576, 33578, 33579, 33592, 33596, 33598, 33602, 33606, 33609, 33611, 33616, 33620, 33621, 33625, 33626, 33629, 33634, 33635, 33637, 33701, 33702, 33704, 33706, 33707, 33708, 33709, 33710, 33711, 33713, 33714, 33715, 33716, 33755, 33760, 33761, 33762, 33764, 33765, 33767, 33770, 33772, 33773, 33774, 33776, 33777, 33778, 33785, 33786, 33803, 33805, 33811, 33812, 33813, 33815, 33839, 33849, 34608, 34609, 34610, 34637, 34638, 34639, 34653, 34654, 34655, 34668, 34669, 34677, 34683, 34685, 34688, 34689, 34690, 34691, 34695

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33849	121.7	34	33602	42.9
2	33839	101.4	35	33603	42.7
3	33815	96.4	36	33755	42.5
4	33801	89.7	37	34669	42.2
5	33534	84.0	38	33525	41.9
6	33880	68.1	39	33782	41.8
7	33563	67.0	40	33570	41.6
8	33805	65.9	41	33565	41.5
9	33714	64.5	42	33566	41.5
10	34610	63.0	43	33803	41.4
11	33830	62.8	44	33713	41.1
12	34652	55.8	45	33613	40.8
13	33860	55.6	46	34608	40.3
14	33592	55.2	47	34606	39.8
15	34653	55.0	48	33607	39.5
16	33612	54.2	49	33615	39.5
17	33619	52.5	50	34654	38.8
18	33781	51.6	51	33809	38.6
19	33567	51.5	52	33635	38.5
20	33569	51.5	53	33771	38.5
21	33605	51.4	54	34690	38.1
22	33709	50.1	55	33702	37.0
23	33542	49.9	56	33616	36.8
24	34667	49.7	57	33810	36.8
25	33604	48.9	58	33778	36.4
26	34668	48.3	59	33540	36.3
27	33527	47.9	60	34691	35.5
28	33610	45.7	61	33614	35.2
29	33756	45.6	62	33707	35.2
30	33760	44.9	63	33541	34.8
31	33584	44.2	64	33598	34.4
32	33701	43.4	65	33523	34.3
33	33770	43.0	66	33611	34.1

Hospitalization Rate due to COPD (2009-2011); Overall Average = 32.7

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 2 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33621

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33849	133.3	29	34669	40.3
2	33805	74.7	30	33616	39.8
3	33605	72.4	31	33540	39.5
4	33815	65.2	32	33705	39.3
5	33830	65.1	33	34667	39.2
6	33801	64.5	34	34654	38.7
7	33607	51.1	35	33809	37.9
8	33598	49.3	36	33615	37.6
9	33712	47.1	37	33711	37.0
10	33880	47.0	38	33543	36.8
11	33860	46.7	39	33803	36.2
12	33839	46.6	40	33567	36.1
13	33563	46.1	41	34668	36.0
14	3361 2	45.4	42	34653	35.9
15	33619	44.5	43	33592	35.7
16	33534	44.1	44	33811	35.3
17	33604	44.0	45	34609	34.3
18	33525	43.6	46	33813	33.9
19	33569	43.5	47	33614	33.8
20	33523	43.2	48	33634	33.8
21	33602	42.7	49	33565	33.5
22	33542	41.9	50	33755	33.4
23	33610	41.3	51	33511	33.3
24	33613	41.3	52	33635	33.2
25	33603	40.9	53	33606	33.1
26	34610	40.9	54	33810	33.1
27	33570	40.5	55	33765	31.9
28	33611	40.5	56	33756	31.8

Hospitalization Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure (2009-2011); Overall Average = 30.6

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 2 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33621

Hospitalization Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections (2009-2011); Overall Average = 2.5

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33849	130.6	36	34667	30.1
2	33830	49.9	37	33811	29.9
3	33805	45.7	38	33777	29.2
4	33716	40.8	39	33569	29.1
5	33880	40.4	40	33604	28.8
6	33712	39.2	41	33756	28.7
7	33605	39.0	42	34652	28.7
8	33801	37.7	43	34609	28.5
9	33709	37.6	44	33771	28.4
10	33815	37.5	45	33511	28.3
11	33839	36.9	46	33770	28.3
12	33610	35.3	47	33613	28.2
13	33607	34.7	48	33860	28.2
14	33705	34.6	49	33525	27.8
15	33782	34.6	50	34668	27.7
16	33612	34.3	51	33523	27.1
17	33714	33.8	52	33702	27.1
18	33707	33.2	53	33755	27.1
19	33711	32.8	54	33567	26.6
20	33602	32.6	55	33598	26.6
21	33603	32.5	56	33573	26.5
22	33701	32.1	57	33813	26.3
23	33566	31.8	58	33634	26.1
24	33759	31.6	59	34669	26.0
25	34610	31.3	60	33570	25.8
26	33563	31.2	61	34698	25.3
27	33713	31.2	62	33609	25.2
28	33781	31.1	63	34606	25.1
29	33615	31.0	64	33584	25.0
30	33614	30.9	65	33594	25.0
31	33616	30.8	66	33635	24.8
32	33710	30.7	67	33760	24.3
33	34653	30.7	68	34608	24.3
34	33619	30.5	69	33565	24.0
35	33611	30.2	70	33809	23.2

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 4 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33621, 33786, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33701	19.4	30	33604	11.2
2	33606	19.0	31	33570	11.1
3	33548	18.7	32	33525	10.8
4	3360 <mark>2</mark>	17.5	33	33613	10.8
5	33573	17.0	34	33765	10.8
6	33706	15.3	35	33777	10.8
7	33534	15.2	36	33704	10.7
8	34667	15.0	37	3361 2	10.5
9	33708	14.7	38	33770	10.3
10	33605	14.3	39	33803	10.3
11	33542	13.9	40	34654	10.3
12	33611	13.7	41	33715	10.2
13	33603	13.6	42	33594	10.0
14	33609	13.6	43	33629	10.0
15	34690	13.5	44	34698	10.0
16	33760	13.3	45	33815	9.9
17	33805	13.3	46	33755	9.8
18	34652	13.1	47	33569	9.7
19	33709	13.0	48	33713	9.6
20	33756	13.0	49	33772	9.6
21	33801	13.0	50	33880	9.5
22	33762	12.4	51	34653	9.5
23	33598	11.9	52	34695	9.5
24	33774	11.9	53	33610	9.4
25	33714	11.8	54	33707	9.4
26	33584	11.7	55	34668	9.3
27	34684	11.6	56	34688	9.3
28	33615	11.5	57	33607	8.9
29	33767	11.5			

Hospitalization Rate due to Alcohol Abuse (2009-2011); Overall Average = 8.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 9 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33545, 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33812, 33839, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33602	8.9	21	33605	4.6
2	34690	7.0	22	33610	4.6
3	33616	6.8	23	33613	4.6
4	3361 2	6.6	24	33619	4.6
5	33603	6.4	25	33701	4.6
6	33604	6.4	26	33615	4.5
7	33760	6.1	27	33705	4.3
8	33714	5.9	28	33712	4.0
9	33756	5.6	29	34669	4.0
10	33781	5.5	30	33770	3.9
11	33815	5.5	31	34653	3.9
12	33709	5.4	32	34668	3.9
13	34652	5.4	33	33534	3.7
14	33708	5.2	34	33771	3.7
15	34654	5.0	35	33778	3.7
16	33801	4.9	36	34609	3.7
17	33716	4.8	37	33607	3.6
18	34610	4.8	38	33805	3.6
19	33635	4.7	39	33584	3.5
20	34667	4.7	40	33614	3.5

Hospitalization Rate due to Hepatitis (2009-2011); Overall Average = 2.7

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 50 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33510, 33523, 33525, 33540, 33542, 33544, 33545, 33547, 33548, 33556, 33558, 33559, 33565, 33567, 33572, 33573, 33576, 33579, 33592, 33596, 33598, 33618, 33620, 33621, 33626, 33634, 33637, 33647, 33704, 33759, 33761, 33762, 33763, 33764, 33765, 33767, 33776, 33777, 33785, 33786, 33811, 33812, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34685, 34688, 34689, 34695

Ranking	Place	Indicator	Ranking	Place	Indicator
		Value			Value
1	33839	29.2	23	33714	10.6
2	33770	19.3	24	33880	10.4
3	33612	18.7	25	34691	10.4
4	33805	16.0	26	33534	10.2
5	33605	15.2	27	34652	9.5
6	33801	14.1	28	33830	9.4
7	33603	13.8	29	33563	9.0
8	33542	13.6	30	33613	8.9
9	33711	13.6	31	33525	8.8
10	33712	13.3	32	33602	8.7
11	33755	13.3	33	33778	8.4
12	34690	13.2	34	34608	8.4
13	33619	12.9	35	34668	8.4
14	34654	12.8	36	33547	7.9
15	33610	12.7	37	33616	7.9
16	33815	12.3	38	33860	7.8
17	34669	12.3	39	34667	7.8
18	33701	11.7	40	33569	7.7
19	33759	11.5	41	33771	7.7
20	33604	11.3	42	33607	7.6
21	33760	11.0	43	33803	7.6
22	34610	10.7			

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 21 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33548, 33559, 33572, 33576, 33596, 33620, 33621, 33626, 33629, 33715, 33762, 33767, 33776, 33785, 33786, 33812, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34685, 34688

Hospitalization Rate due to Long-Term Complications of Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 11.8

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33839	47.0	30	33617	16.8
2	33815	39.7	31	34690	16.8
3	33605	31.5	32	33534	16.5
4	33610	30.6	33	33634	16.4
5	33563	30.4	34	33770	16.2
6	3361 2	28.1	35	33592	16.1
7	33598	27.7	36	33880	16.1
8	33801	25.6	37	33614	15.7
9	33712	25.2	38	34610	15.7
10	33805	25.2	39	34653	15.7
11	33619	24.1	40	33777	15.4
12	34667	23.7	41	34691	15.3
13	33711	23.1	42	33713	14.9
14	33603	22.9	43	33760	14.9
15	33604	22.8	44	34609	14.8
16	33705	22.0	45	33616	14.6
17	33607	21.5	46	33510	14.5
18	33602	20.8	47	34669	14.3
19	33781	19.5	48	33542	14.2
20	34668	19.4	49	33569	14.1
21	33714	18.8	50	33567	14.0
22	33709	18.4	51	33774	14.0
23	33701	18.1	52	33702	13.3
24	33830	18.0	53	33771	13.1
25	34652	17.8	54	33523	13.0
26	33755	17.4	55	33759	13.0
27	33613	17.2	56	33782	13.0
28	33525	16.9	57	34606	12.6
29	33611	16.9	58	33635	12.3

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 7 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33767, 33786, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33701	86.6	29	33785	35.3
2	33756	75.7	30	33607	34.5
3	33602	62.8	31	33774	34.5
4	33706	58.7	32	33705	33.2
5	33708	54.3	33	33710	33.0
6	34689	53.8	34	33815	32.8
7	33849	52.7	35	33573	32.3
8	33778	48.4	36	33713	32.3
9	33714	48.3	37	33605	30.3
10	33770	46.7	38	33762	30.3
11	33801	45.8	39	33805	30.0
12	33767	45.2	40	33613	29.7
13	33755	42.2	41	33782	29.3
14	33765	41.4	42	33534	28.1
15	33771	40.5	43	33772	28.1
16	33604	40.3	44	33712	27.9
17	33707	40.1	45	34691	27.1
18	33715	40.0	46	33764	26.8
19	34652	39.1	47	33606	25.5
20	33759	38.2	48	33761	25.5
21	34698	38.2	49	34688	25.4
22	33709	38.0	50	34695	25.4
23	33603	37.9	51	33548	25.2
24	33760	37.1	52	33711	25.2
25	33786	36.6	53	33615	25.1
26	33781	36.4	54	33704	25.0
27	33777	36.3	55	33611	24.6
28	33612	35.7	56	34677	24.6

ER Rate due to Alcohol Abuse (2009-2011); Overall Average = 24.0

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 4 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33839, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33805	167.7	31	33617	62.3
2	33705	154.2	32	33713	61.9
3	33711	154.0	33	33756	61.3
4	33815	147.7	34	33880	61.2
5	33712	135.9	35	33615	60.4
6	33801	129.3	36	33781	60.4
7	33701	127.7	37	33542	59.9
8	33605	115.9	38	33707	58.7
9	33849	102.3	39	33770	58.6
10	33612	98.6	40	34653	56.9
11	33607	96.2	41	33616	55.8
12	33603	95.6	42	34691	55.6
13	33610	94.1	43	33803	55.4
14	33604	87.9	44	33778	55.1
15	33614	80.9	45	34667	54.7
16	33830	80.1	46	33563	54.3
17	33714	78.2	47	33782	53.9
18	33613	76.1	48	34690	53.8
19	34652	74.9	49	33702	52.2
20	33810	73.9	50	33716	52.1
21	33709	70.6	51	33860	51.9
22	33619	70.5	52	33774	51.2
23	33760	70.0	53	34606	50.7
24	33839	69.2			
25	33602	68.5			
26	33771	67.4			
27	34668	66.2			
28	33755	65.9			
29	33809	65.6			
30	33634	63.4			

ER Rate due to Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 50.4

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 2 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33786

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33805	104.4	31	33542	46.9
2	33705	100.0	32	33755	46.7
3	33701	89.6	33	34667	46.6
4	33711	88.3	34	33713	43.3
5	33815	88.0	35	33839	42.9
6	33712	85.0	36	33634	42.7
7	33801	78.2	37	33782	42.6
8	33612	75.0	38	34610	42.3
9	33605	71.1	39	34606	42.2
10	33610	69.0	40	33534	42.1
11	33603	65.6	41	33770	41.4
12	33604	63.9	42	33809	41.2
13	33714	59.4	43	33777	41.1
14	34652	58.4	44	33617	40.3
15	33614	54.0	45	33602	40.2
16	33607	53.9	46	33880	39.3
17	33830	53.4	47	33566	39.0
18	34653	52.7	48	33778	39.0
19	33709	52.0	49	33774	38.5
20	34668	51.8	50	33615	38.1
21	33613	50.8	51	34608	37.3
22	33781	50.0	52	33860	37.1
23	33771	49.1	53	33707	36.5
24	33619	48.9	54	34654	35.9
25	33760	48.6	55	33592	35.8
26	34691	48.5			
27	33563	48.0			
28	33810	48.0			
29	34690	48.0			
30	33756	47.2			

ER Rate due to Adult Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 35.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 5 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33849

Ranking	Place	Indicator	Ranking	Place	Indicator
		Value			Value
1	33805	350.1	26	33617	125.4
2	33711	343.2	27	33615	124.7
3	33849	333.3	28	33709	124.3
4	33815	319.7	29	33880	124.2
5	33705	310.2	30	33634	122.8
6	33712	282.7	31	33803	122.8
7	33801	276.5	32	34652	122.7
8	33605	244.8	33	33707	122.6
9	33701	237.4	34	33755	121.4
10	33607	218.1	35	33771	120.3
11	33603	182.0	36	33716	116.6
12	33612	166.6	37	33616	115.5
13	33610	166.4	38	33713	115.4
14	33614	158.4	39	33770	108.3
15	33604	157.2	40	34668	107.8
16	33830	157.1	41	33702	102.4
17	33621	150.3	42	33756	101.7
18	33602	150.2	43	33778	101.4
19	33613	148.8	44	33542	97.4
20	33810	148.4	45	33860	94.5
21	33839	145.0	46	33773	93.8
22	33809	136.1	47	33523	93.5
23	33619	132.7			
24	33714	132.3			
25	33760	131.7			

ER Rate due to Pediatric Asthma (2009-2011); Overall Average = 93.3

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 8 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33548, 33576, 33620, 33767, 33785, 33786, 34637, 34688

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33605	8.2	17	33556	4.7
2	33567	6.5	18	33602	4.7
3	33563	6.4	19	33755	4.7
4	33712	6.4	20	33765	4.7
5	33607	6.3	21	34677	4.7
6	33566	6.2	22	33558	4.3
7	33815	6.0	23	33701	4.3
8	33604	5.9	24	33761	4.3
9	33619	5.9	25	33801	4.2
10	33610	5.8	26	33759	4.1
11	33805	5.7	27	33634	4.0
12	33756	5.5	28	33716	4.0
13	33880	5.5	29	33830	4.0
14	33705	5.4	30	34653	4.0
15	33711	5.4	31	3361 2	3.9
16	33603	4.9	32	33625	3.9

ER Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure (2009-2011); Overall Average = 3.1

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 43 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33523, 33527, 33534, 33540, 33543, 33544, 33545, 33547, 33548, 33549, 33559, 33569, 33570, 33572, 33576, 33578, 33579, 33584, 33592, 33596, 33598, 33606, 33609, 33616, 33620, 33621, 33635, 33637, 33647, 33714, 33715, 33762, 33776, 33785, 33786, 33811, 33812, 33839, 33849, 34637, 34638, 34639, 34688

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33839	49.5	28	33525	20.6
2	33534	44.3	29	33566	19.8
3	33801	40.8	30	33830	19.8
4	33815	40.4	31	34668	19.8
5	33701	39.7	32	34690	19.7
6	34610	34.2	33	34691	19.7
7	3361 2	32.2	34	33570	19.6
8	33714	32.1	35	33605	19.6
9	33563	31.9	36	33713	19.6
10	33880	27.7	37	33541	19.5
11	33805	27.5	38	33542	19.3
12	33760	27.0	39	34689	19.2
13	33567	26.3	40	33565	18.8
14	33709	25.5	41	33860	18.6
15	34652	24.3	42	33527	18.2
16	33604	24.1	43	33613	17.6
17	34653	23.9	44	33774	16.9
18	33592	23.8	45	33711	16.7
19	33756	23.6	46	33778	16.5
20	33705	23.5	47	33607	16.4
21	33771	23.0	48	33619	16.4
22	34667	22.8	49	34654	16.4
23	33781	22.4	50	33765	16.3
24	33770	22.0	51	33584	16.2
25	3360 <mark>2</mark>	21.2	52	33782	15.7
26	33755	21.0	53	34606	15.6
27	33712	20.9			

ER Rate due to COPD (2009-2011); Overall Average = 14.6

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 9 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33545, 33576, 33620, 33621, 33715, 33762, 33786, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33603	22.9	32	33625	12.5
2	33610	20.8	33	33707	12.3
3	34689	20.8	34	33525	12.2
4	33607	20.1	35	33703	12.2
5	33604	19.9	36	33801	12.2
6	34690	19.2	37	33711	12.1
7	33713	17.2	38	33510	11.9
8	33712	17.1	39	33602	11.9
9	33714	16.6	40	33584	11.8
10	34691	16.5	41	33635	11.8
11	33701	16.3	42	33613	11.7
12	33619	16.1	43	34639	11.6
13	33709	16.0	44	33702	11.3
14	33760	16.0	45	34638	11.3
15	33805	16.0	46	34668	11.2
16	33614	15.8	47	33705	11.1
17	33605	15.4	48	33773	11.0
18	33815	14.7	49	33615	10.9
19	34652	14.7	50	33616	10.9
20	33556	14.2	51	33774	10.9
21	3361 2	14.2	52	33785	10.9
22	33771	13.4	53	33880	10.4
23	33710	13.1	54	33618	10.3
24	33548	13.0	55	33592	10.2
25	33558	12.9	56	33549	10.1
26	34653	12.9	57	33772	10.1
27	33569	12.7	58	33778	10.1
28	33770	12.7	59	33511	10.0
29	33781	12.7	60	33523	10.0
30	33624	12.6	61	33764	9.9
31	33756	12.6	62	33617	9.6

ER Rate due to Dehydration (2009-2011); Overall Average = 9.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 7 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33540, 33576, 33620, 33621, 33786, 33839, 33849

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33815	68.0	29	33756	26.4
2	33605	59.0	30	33566	25.8
3	33701	55.5	31	33830	25.1
4	33805	53.8	32	34690	25.1
5	33610	47.6	33	33567	24.9
6	33712	47.6	34	33781	24.9
7	33607	46.8	35	34668	24.6
8	33612	46.0	36	33714	24.0
9	33711	44.9	37	34652	24.0
10	33801	44.2	38	33598	23.8
11	33563	43.0	39	33592	23.6
12	33603	41.9	40	33541	22.8
13	33839	41.2	41	33860	22.3
14	33604	40.8	42	33778	22.2
15	33705	40.1	43	34610	22.2
16	33602	35.1	44	33709	22.0
17	33619	33.8	45	33616	21.5
18	33755	33.3	46	33810	21.5
19	33542	32.4	47	33771	21.4
20	33880	31.5	48	34653	21.3
21	33613	29.7	49	34691	21.3
22	33713	29.3	50	33534	20.7
23	33770	29.2	51	33707	20.4
24	33614	29.0	52	33615	20.3
25	33760	28.6			
26	33525	28.5			
27	33540	27.4			
28	33617	26.6			

ER Rate due to Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 19.0

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 5 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33620, 33621, 33786, 33849, 34637

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33815	253.4	28	33566	135.7
2	33805	244.6	29	33709	134.4
3	33849	225.1	30	33603	134.1
4	33839	213.2	31	34608	133.9
5	33830	194.2	32	33781	127.7
6	33801	190.9	33	33860	126.7
7	34652	187.6	34	33612	126.6
8	33712	176.0	35	33810	125.3
9	33880	175.8	36	34669	122.8
10	34690	173.9	37	33619	120.5
11	34668	171.3	38	33713	118.2
12	33610	170.9	39	34654	117.7
13	33605	170.6	40	33701	117.4
14	34610	169.6	41	33809	114.9
15	34606	162.3	42	33565	114.0
16	33563	161.8	43	33525	113.8
17	33705	161.0	44	33567	112.0
18	34653	160.6	45	33592	111.1
19	34667	155.9	46	34689	111.0
20	33714	155.8	47	33760	110.5
21	34691	151.2	48	33803	110.5
22	33711	150.6	49	33541	109.2
23	33542	138.6	50	33523	108.1
24	33540	137.2	51	33614	107.6
25	33604	136.5	52	33534	105.9
26	34609	136.5	53	33771	103.9
27	33607	136.1			

ER Rate due to Urinary Tract Infections (2009-2011); Overall Average = 102.1

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 0 of the 137 total BayCare zips): none

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33849	49.0	30	33771	17.6
2	33839	34.4	31	33619	17.5
3	33705	29.9	32	34668	17.5
4	33701	29.2	33	34689	17.3
5	33815	27.7	34	33542	17.2
6	33605	27.0	35	33770	17.2
7	33712	26.8	36	34610	17.2
8	33563	25.2	37	33760	17.1
9	33711	24.4	38	33592	17.0
10	33805	23.8	39	34653	16.9
11	33880	22.4	40	33781	16.8
12	33801	22.3	41	33756	16.2
13	34652	22.3	42	33773	16.2
14	33604	21.5	43	33525	15.9
15	33610	21.4	44	33707	15.7
16	33607	21.0	45	33702	15.5
17	34691	20.1	46	33534	15.4
18	34690	20.0	47	33565	15.4
19	33714	19.3	48	33785	15.4
20	33778	19.2	49	33716	15.0
21	33566	19.1	50	33759	15.0
22	33777	19.0	51	33755	14.9
23	33614	18.8	52	33567	14.7
24	33603	18.7	53	33860	14.7
25	33612	18.6	54	33613	14.1
26	33830	18.6	55	34654	14.1
27	33713	18.5	56	33602	14.0
28	33540	18.2	57	33764	13.9
29	33541	17.7			

ER Rate due to Bacterial Pneumonia (2009-2011); Overall Average = 13.5

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 5 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33576, 33620, 33621, 33762, 33786

Ranking	Place	Indicator
		Value
1	33815	12.5
2	33805	12.0
3	33801	9.9
4	33701	7.9
5	33605	7.1
6	33612	6.4
7	33830	5.7
8	33860	5.6
9	33610	5.1
10	33705	5.1
11	33810	5.1
12	33615	5.0
13	33712	4.8
14	33607	4.6
15	33563	4.4
16	33613	4.4
17	33603	4.3
18	33614	4.1
19	33711	4.1

ER Rate due to Uncontrolled Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 2.1

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 88 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33510, 33525, 33527, 33534, 33540, 33541, 33543, 33544, 33545, 33547, 33548, 33549, 33556, 33558, 33559, 33565, 33566, 33567, 33570, 33572, 33573, 33576, 33579, 33584, 33592, 33594, 33596, 33598, 33606, 33609, 33611, 33616, 33618, 33620, 33621, 33625, 33626, 33629, 33635, 33637, 33703, 33704, 33706, 33708, 33709, 33710, 33714, 33715, 33716, 33755, 33759, 33760, 33761, 33762, 33763, 33764, 33765, 33767, 33770, 33771, 33772, 33773, 33774, 33776, 33777, 33778, 33782, 33785, 33786, 33812, 33839, 33849, 34606, 34637, 34639, 34653, 33654, 33655, 34669, 34677, 34683, 34684, 34685, 34688, 34689, 34690, 34695, 34698

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33815	24.7	27	33541	12.4
2	33563	22.8	28	33604	12.4
3	33839	21.3	29	34653	12.1
4	33605	20.7	30	33778	12.0
5	33701	20.2	31	33771	11.6
6	33712	18.7	32	33613	11.3
7	33755	17.8	33	33619	11.3
8	33711	17.3	34	33603	11.2
9	33525	16.7	35	33781	11.2
10	33770	16.7	36	33777	10.8
11	33610	16.6	37	33709	10.4
12	34652	16.2	38	33567	10.3
13	33805	15.5	39	33714	10.3
14	33756	15.4	40	33707	10.1
15	33801	15.3	41	34695	10.1
16	33880	15.3	42	33566	9.6
17	33713	15.0	43	33773	9.6
18	33760	14.9	44	33774	9.4
19	33540	14.3	45	33782	9.1
20	33705	14.2	46	34691	8.9
21	33602	13.8	47	34610	8.8
22	34690	13.8	48	34669	8.7
23	33607	13.7	49	33614	8.6
24	34668	13.6	50	33598	8.5
25	33542	12.9	51	33765	8.4
26	3361 2	12.5			

ER Rate due to Long-Term Complications of Diabetes (2009-2011); Overall Average = 7.9

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 14 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33548, 33558, 33559, 33572, 33576, 33620, 33621, 33762, 33767, 33786, 33812, 33849, 34637, 34688

ER Rate due to Immunization-Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza (2009-2011); Overall Average = 9.1

Ranking	Place	Indicator Value	Ranking	Place	Indicator Value
1	33605	23.3	26	33778	12.2
2	33839	22.8	27	33880	12.1
3	33805	21.1	28	33755	11.9
4	33705	19.5	29	33603	11.6
5	33604	19.4	30	33782	11.6
6	33801	19.2	31	34690	11.2
7	33712	18.9	32	33637	11.1
8	33612	17.9	33	33701	10.8
9	33815	17.9	34	33616	10.6
10	33614	17.1	35	33540	10.5
11	33711	17.0	36	33756	10.3
12	33771	16.5	37	33765	10.2
13	33610	15.9	38	34609	10.2
14	33714	15.9	39	34608	10.0
15	33563	15.4	40	34668	9.8
16	33777	14.7	41	33713	9.7
17	33607	14.3	42	33534	9.6
18	33613	14.2	43	33569	9.6
19	33566	13.8	44	33707	9.6
20	33773	13.3	45	336 2 4	9.5
21	33619	12.7	46	34606	9.5
22	33617	12.6	47	33634	9.4
23	33810	12.6	48	33803	9.4
24	34610	12.5	49	33567	9.3
25	34652	12.4			

Zips included in the BayCare Overall Defined Region not represented in the Healthy Tampa Bay Indicator data (n = 14 of the 137 total BayCare zips): 33548, 33572, 33573, 33576, 33598, 33620, 33621, 33762, 33767, 33776, 33786, 33849, 34637, 34688

Tripp Umbach

APPENDIX **B**

Key Stakeholder Interview Summaries

St. Joseph's Hospitals October-November, 2012

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Community:

St. Joseph's Main Hospital service area

Data Collection:

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 10 stakeholders of the area, as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. St. Joseph's Main Hospital is a 527bed hospital and also one of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant, and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the St. Joseph's Main Hospital executive leadership project team.

Summary of Stakeholder Interviews:

QUESTION #1: What community do you represent professionally?

Of the 10 key stakeholder respondents representing residents in the communities served by St. Joseph's Main Hospital, the places stakeholders mentioned when asked what community they represent professionally are: Hillsborough County, healthcare, eight-county Tampa Bay region, Greater Tampa area, and Polk/Highland/Hardee Counties (in order of most mentioned).

QUESTION #2: Your position in the community?

Of the 10 key stakeholder respondents representing residents in the communities served by St. Joseph's Main Hospital, there was a diverse representation of positions held in the community. Those positions represented included professionals: with special knowledge of or expertise in public health, departments and agencies with current data and other information relevant to the health needs of the community and representatives of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, in the community served by St. Joseph's Main Hospital. Specifically, the following professionals were represented among the stakeholders interviewed:

- Associate Director of the American Cancer Society
- Chief Medical Officer for Chapters Health System
- Dean and Professor of University of South Florida College of Public Health
- Director of the Hillsborough County Health Department
- Executive Director of the Hispanic Services Council
- Executive Director of the John Knox Village
- Executive Director of the Judeo Christian Health Clinic, Inc.
- Project Manager of the One Bay Healthy Communities
- Regional Director for Diabetes Management at American Healthways
- Vice President of Community Services/West Central FL Area Agency on Aging

QUESTION #3: How would you describe a healthy community?

The two themes identified upon review of the stakeholders' collective definitions of a "healthy community" are: resident wellness and a community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare.

A community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare was identified by seven stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to the community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents and access to healthcare that a healthy community should have:

- Quality of life for residents.
- The environment supports healthy people.
- Access to affordable healthcare.
- Access to quality resources to care for the body, mind, and spirit.
- Access to physical activities (i.e., exercise, walking paths, etc.).
- Safety.
- Access to resources.
- Accessible parks.
- Access to nutritious food.
- A coordinated healthcare system.
- The ability to meet the needs of all populations.

Resident wellness was identified by seven stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to residents' wellness that a healthy community should have:

- A population that is inclined toward physical activity.
- Residents work together to create healthy conditions.
- Residents that have healthy habits regarding education, active lifestyles, disease, prevention, etc.
- Residents that focus on prevention, maintaining wellness, and increasing lifespan.
- Residents that are actively involved in their own healthcare.
- Residents have a high quality of life.

QUESTION #4a: What are some specific health need trends locally/regionally?

The two themes identified upon review of the specific health need trends identified most often by stakeholders are: Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease and barriers to accessing affordable healthcare.

Barriers to accessing affordable healthcare were identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- Residents may not always have access to the healthcare services they need (i.e., medical, dental, specialty care, and mental health services) due to a limited supply of providers, lack of insurance, and/or lack of transportation. This is often the case in areas where poverty is heavily concentrated.
- While mothers are receiving prenatal care, the rate of infant mortality among African Americans is much higher than other ethnicities in the area.

• The Latino community is growing and there tends to be a lack of bilingual/bicultural services at local medical facilities, a lack of transportation, and limited access to health insurance.

Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease were identified by five stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- Chronic illness (i.e., diabetes, cancer, obesity, COPD, heart disease, etc.) is prevalent in the community, which may be the result of poor lifestyle choices.
- Obesity is the leading health indicator in the Tampa Bay area. It is an issue in adults and children that is causing heart disease, diabetes, and other chronic diseases to rise. In low-income communities where childhood obesity is an issue, it may be due to foods that are processed and have complex sugars being cheapest and more readily accessible than more nutritional foods. The aforementioned issue, coupled with limited physical activity due to parents that often times work more than one job and a lack of safety in the community keeping children indoors, may contribute to higher childhood obesity rates in these areas.

QUESTION #4b: Which target populations locally/regionally do you believe have such health needs?

Stakeholders identified the target populations they felt had a greater risk of having increased health needs. Stakeholders identified (in order of most mentioned) residents that are: Seniors (60+ or 50-60 years old and retired), general population, African American (obese or pregnant), working poor, under/uninsured (e.g., Low-income residents that are Medicaid-ineligible), Latino (ESL or Bilingual), residents without dental coverage, Medicaid-dependent, cancer patients, and young adults.

QUESTION #5: In order to improve the health of communities, please talk about some of the strengths/resources that communities locally/regionally have to build upon. List strengths/resources that can be built on and describe how those strengths/resources could be used.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following strengths/resources and their benefits:

- There are many coalitions, collaboratives, and initiatives in the region striving to improve the health of residents.
- Community-based organizations (i.e., YMCA, County Health Department, Area Agency on Aging, PACE, One Bay Tampa, Partners in Care, and Latino faith-based programs) focus on wellness and are driven to meet the needs of residents.
- There are a great deal of reasources.
- Residents and professionals are connected to the community through volunteerism.
- Political support for healthcare is strong.
- Collaboration and partnerships between community public and private insititutations is increasing and information is being shared freely.
- The Latino community wants to be healthy and values the health of their children.
- Some medical professionals understand the cultural and socio-economic barriers the Latino community has to contend with.
- The University of South Florida is a strength.
- Healthy programs exist for chronically ill residents.

- The location is a strength.
- There are many local medical resources including pedatrics and under/uninsured care.
- Hospital consolidation increases the effeciency of available resources.

QUESTION #6: In your opinion, what do you think are the two most pressing health needs facing residents in local/regional communities you serve, especially the underserved? Please explain why.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following as the top health needs facing underserved residents in local/regional communities:

- Access to primary and preventive medical care:
 - Residents may not always have transportation to medical appointments, particularly for ongoing treatments (i.e., cancer treatment).
 - Some residents do not have the time to seek medical care due to employment.
 - Many residents do not have health insurance and are unable to afford uninsured medical care.
 - Many first-generation immigrants are not familiar with preventive health practices (i.e., colonoscopy, mammograms, etc.) and available outreach may not be culturally relevant enough to engage the community.
 - Many under/uninsured residents depend on the ER for their primary medical care.
 - Undocumented residents may not seek primary or preventive care due to ESL issues, limited access to insurance, the cost of uninsured medical care, the fear of being arrested, etc.
 - There is limited coordination of care and the healthcare system is fragmented.
 - Residents do not always have access to mental health care and depression can be an issue in the area, particularly for seniors and armed services veterans.
- Unhealthy behaviors related to:
 - Chronic disease (i.e., obesity, COPD, heart disease, diabetes, cancer, etc.) that often is the result of unhealthy lifestyle choices (i.e., smoking, lack of exercise, etc.).

QUESTION #7: In response to the issues that were identified, who do you think is best able to address these issues/problems? How do you think they could address these issues/problems?

Out of 10 stakeholders that responded, five believed collaboration and partnerships would be required. The parties stakeholders felt are best poised to address the identified health needs are:

- Government officials (local, state and federal);
- Hospitals and Hospital policy makers;
- County municipalities;
- American Cancer Society;
- Faith-based organizations;
- Residents;
- The community;
- Physicians groups;
- Insurers;
- Healthy Start coalition of Hillsborough County;

- The Public Health Department;
- Any organization that has direct contact with residents;
- Employers; and
- Hillsborough Area Regional Transportation (HART).

QUESTION #8: Do you believe there are adequate local/regional resources available to address these issues/problems? If no, what are your recommendations?

Of the 10 responses, five stakeholders responded that they believe there are adequate resources available in the St. Joseph's Main Hospital service area to address the aforementioned issues/problems. Three stakeholders did not believe adequate resources were available and two stakeholders were either unsure or did not provide a valid response. Several stakeholders offered the following recommendations:

- Funding is being cut.
- Connections to the resources that are available are key. The message is out there, but it is not being received or implemented.
- There is never enough with the amount of need and there are so many emergent needs.
- The initial problem is not lack of resources. We could make much more of a difference by better utilizing the resources we have more effectively.

QUESTION #9: Do you see any emerging community health needs, especially among underserved populations, that were not mentioned previously? (Please be as specific as possible)

Stakeholders identified the following emerging health needs among underserved populations in the communities they serve:

- Families and kids are stressed, mental health is an issue that can lead to alcohol and drugs. We need to focus on how to deal with families, homelessness, etc.
- The Panhandle is under-serviced because there is not a community facility there.
- For our clinic, the challenge is being able to offer diagnostic services, imaging, and specialty care, for example, orthopedics and high-liability areas.
- Energy drinks are an emerging health issue.
- There are high levels of cancer, strokes, heart disease, and technology is helping manage the chronic illnesses we see.
- Pre-diabetic and the underserved are increasing in numbers and will increase the need for resources.
- The community needs better inner-city planning to make communities walkable and develop the infrastructure that supports physical activity.
- Hunger and poor nutrition as it relates to the current economic conditions and the impact on undocumented residents.

QUESTION #10: Any additional comments or questions?

There were no additional comments or questions posed by stakeholders.

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Community:

St. Joseph's Hospital North service area

Data Collection:

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 10 stakeholders of the St. Joseph's Hospital North area, as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. St. Joseph's Hospital North features 76 licensed beds and 32 observation beds, and is also one of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the St. Joseph's Hospital North executive leadership project team.

Summary of Stakeholder Interviews:

QUESTION #1: What community do you represent professionally?

Of the 10 key stakeholder respondents representing residents in the communities served by St. Joseph's Hospital North, the places stakeholders mentioned when asked what community they represent professionally are: Tampa Bay, Hillsborough County, healthcare, and eight-county Tampa Bay region (in order of most mentioned).

QUESTION #2: Your position in the community?

Of the 10 respondents, there was a diverse representation of positions held in the community. Those positions represented included professionals: with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; departments and agencies with current data and other information relevant to the health needs of the community and representatives of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, in the community served by St. Joseph's Hospital North . Specifically, the following professionals were represented among the stakeholders interviewed:

- Administrator/HCR for Manor Care
- Dean and Professor at the University of South Florida College of Public Health
- Director of the Hillsborough County Health Department
- Division Chief Rescue for Hillsborough County Fire Rescue
- Executive Director for Brighton Gardens Sunrise Senior Living
- HR/Executive Director for the Tampa Jewish Community Center
- Internal Medicine/Hospitalist at St. Joseph's Hospital North
- Project Manager of the One Bay Healthy Communities
- Pulmonologist at St. Joseph's Hospital North
- Registered Nurse Manager for the Trauma Agency of Hillsborough County BOCC

QUESTION #3: How would you describe a healthy community?

The two themes identified upon review of the stakeholders' collective definitions of a "healthy community" are: resident wellness and a community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare.

A community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare was identified by all nine stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to the community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents and access to healthcare that a healthy community should have:

- Access to healthcare (i.e., outpatient care) that is appropriate and cost-effective.
- Preventive procedures are available (i.e., screenings, colonoscopies, etc.)
- A cutting-edge health system (i.e., hospitals, emergency medical services, air medical programs, etc.).
- Quality of life for residents.
- The environment supports healthy people.
- Access to quality resources to care for the body, mind, and spirit.
- Access to resources.
- Access to physical activities (i.e., exercise, walking paths, etc.).
- A health system that communicates and collaborates with a focus on the health of residents.
- Accessible parks.
- Safety.
- Access to nutritious food.

Resident wellness was identified by five stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to residents' wellness that a healthy community should have:

- Residents that require hospitals and emergency medical services less often.
- Residents that have healthy habits regarding education, active lifestyles, disease, prevention, wellness programs, etc.
- A population that is inclined toward physical activity.
- Residents that focus on prevention, maintaining wellness, and increasing lifespan.
- Residents that have a good quality of life.
- Residents that work together to create healthy conditions.

QUESTION #4a: What are some specific health need trends locally/regionally?

The two themes identified upon review of the specific health need trends identified most often by stakeholders are: Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease and barriers to accessing affordable healthcare.

Barriers to accessing affordable healthcare were identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- There is a large uninsured Hispanic population that often cannot afford any kind of medical care or follow-up medications and/or treatment.
- Many residents cannot afford the costs associated with medical care (i.e., private-pay health insurance prescription drugs, uninsured medical care, etc.).
- Addictions to prescription medication is on the rise due to the availability of pain clinics. Residents are not always being weaned off of addictive medications properly, leaving them addicted to a substance.
- The access to mental health and substance abuse services is limited in the community.

Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease were identified by seven stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- Residents are not always making choices (i.e., limited physical activity, poor nutrition, substance abuse, etc.) that are healthy due to limited financial resources and time, which often leads to chronic illnesses (i.e., adult and childhood diabetes, obesity, cancer, etc.).
- Infant mortality rates are highest among African American families (three times that of any other ethnicity).

QUESTION #4b: Which target populations locally/regionally do you believe have such health needs?

Stakeholders identified the target populations they felt had a greater risk of having increased health needs. Stakeholders identified (in order of most mentioned) residents that are: working poor, seniors (hip fractures or 50-60 years old and retired), young adults, general population, African American (obese or pregnant), under/uninsured, undocumented, Latino, minorities, and without dental insurance.

QUESTION #5: In order to improve the health of communities, please talk about some of the strengths/resources that communities locally/regionally have to build upon. List strengths/resources that can be built on and describe how those strengths/resources could be used.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following strengths/resources and their benefits:

- Multiple healthcare resources (i.e., USF Medical School, Tampa General, 30th street clinic health department, hospitals, free clinic, EMS, etc.);
- Community-based organizations (i.e., YMCA, faith-based programs, etc.);
- Healthcare professionals are commited;
- Healthcare organizations support community programs;
- Increased collaboration;
- There is strong support for healthcare;
- There is a large population of residents with higher education;
- There are strong geographical opportunities;
- An increase in hospital consolidation has increased efficiencies and available resources; and
- One Bay Tampa supports development economically, and with the whole person in mind.

QUESTION #6: In your opinion, what do you think are the two most pressing health needs facing residents in local/regional communities you serve, especially the underserved? Please explain why.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following as the top health needs facing underserved residents in local/regional communities:

- Access to primary and preventive medical care:
 - Some residents often cannot afford the costs associated with medical care (i.e., privatepay medical insurance, prescription drugs, etc.).
 - Some residents are seeking primary medical care in emergency medical departments, due to an inability to pay for medical services anywhere else.
 - Preventive medical care is not always accessible to residents in communities in a convenient way.
 - Transportation is not always readily available for residents.
 - There is limited coordination of care.
- Access to mental health and substance abuse services
 - Mental health services are not always accessible.
 - Addiction to prescription medication is on the rise due to what stakeholders referred to as "pill mills" or physician's offices that write scripts for narcotic pain medications with little regard to addiction issues.
- Chronic illness related to:
 - Obesity rates are high among younger adults and children, which often lead to cardiovascular issues and diabetes.
 - There may not be adequate prevention screening and education available.

QUESTION #7: In response to the issues that were identified, who do you think is best able to address these issues/problems? How do you think they could address these issues/problems?

Out of 10 stakeholders, two stakeholders were either unsure or did not provide a valid response. Of the eight stakeholders that responded: one believed collaboration and partnerships would be required. The parties stakeholders felt are best poised to address the identified health needs are:

- Patients;
- Government officials (local, state, and federal);
- Healthcare providers;
- Funders;
- Hillsboro Area Healthcare plan;
- The Public Health Department;
- Any organization that deals directly with residents;
- Employers; and
- Healthy start coalition of Hillsborough County.

QUESTION #8: Do you believe there are adequate local/regional resources available to address these issues/problems? If no, what are your recommendations?

Of the 10 responses, four stakeholders responded that they believe there are adequate resources available in the St. Joseph's Hospital North service area to address the aforementioned issues/problems. Four stakeholders did not believe adequate resources were available and two stakeholders were either unsure or did not provide a valid response. Several stakeholders offered the following recommendations:

- Healthcare providers need to be willing to provide their time volunteering to help out the community.
- Employers should be required to offer healthcare coverage to all employees or be penalized.
- Need better coordination of care so that resources are not wasted
- Connections to the resources that exist are key.
- The message is out there, but it is not being received or implemented.
- We could make much more of a difference by better utilizing the resources we have more effectively.
- There are not enough resources to fix already formed issues but there are enough resources to prevent issues from developing.

QUESTION #9: Do you see any emerging community health needs, especially among underserved populations, that were not mentioned previously? (Please be as specific as possible)

Stakeholders identified the following emerging health needs among underserved populations in the communities they serve:

- Instituting PPACA will lead to physician shortages, and there will not be enough professionals to take care of the people.
- Mental health and psychiatric patients.
- Food provisions because Meals on Wheels is the only resource.
- The homeless population.
- Energy drinks are unhealthy. There are high levels of cancer, strokes, heart disease.
- Need to focus on how we deal with families, homelessness, etc.
- Pre-diabetic and the underserved are increasing in numbers and will increase the need for resources.
- The community needs better inner-city planning to make communities walkable and develop the infrastructure that supports physical activity.

QUESTION #10: Any additional comments or questions?

Two out of the 10 stakeholders interviewed chose to provide additional comments. Below are the additional comments made by those stakeholders:

- Is BayCare Health System looking to open clinics?
- Need to create fluidity and someone to help manage them. Cost-savings.

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

<u>Community:</u>

BayCare Behavioral Health

Data Collection:

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 12 stakeholders of the Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center area, as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center is a 72-bed hospital and also one of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center executive leadership project team.

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 12 stakeholders of St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center area as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center area is a 50 adult bed and 10 child/adolescent (pediatrics four years old and up) hospital and also one of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center area executive leadership project team.

Summary of Stakeholder Interviews:

QUESTION #1: What community do you represent professionally?

Of the 12 key stakeholder respondents representing residents in the communities served by (Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center/St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center), the places stakeholders mentioned when asked what community they represent professionally are: Pinellas County, Pasco County, Tampa Bay, Hillsborough County, Polk County, seven counties on mid-western coast of Florida, 15 counties throughout Florida, and professional association of behavioral health clinicians (in order of most mentioned).

QUESTION #2: Your position in the community?

Of the 12 respondents, there was a diverse representation of positions held in the community. Those positions represented included professionals: with special knowledge of or expertise in public health, departments and agencies with current data and other information relevant to the health needs of the community and representatives of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, in the community served by (Morton Plant North Bay Recovery Center/St. Joseph's Hospital Behavioral Health Center). Specifically, the following professionals were represented among the stakeholders interviewed:

• Executive Director of Operation PAR

- Public Defender from the Pinellas/Pasco County Public Defender's Office
- Executive Director of PEMHS
- Clerk and Comptroller for Pasco County
- Chair of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Coalition in Pinellas County
- Detective from the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department
- Sergeant from the Pasco County Sheriff's Department
- CEO of Central Florida Behavioral Health Network
- Regional Director of the Department of Children and Families
- VP of Behavioral Health for BayCare Health System Behavioral Health
- Commissioner of Pinellas County
- Coalition Coordinator for the Pasco County Alliance for Substance Abuse Prevention

QUESTION #3: How would you describe a healthy community?

The two themes identified upon review of the stakeholders' collective definitions of a "healthy community" are: resident wellness including access to healthcare and a community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents.

Resident wellness was identified by seven stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to residents' wellness and access to healthcare that a healthy community should have:

- Treatment available when needed (e.g., medical and behavioral health).
- A focus on the mind, body, and spirit connection for healthier living.
- A focus on prevention so that children and families have opportunity to develop healthy lifestyles.
- Interventions prior to crisis/hospitalization for mental illness.
- Residents that live well with their mental illness diagnosis.
- Low prevalence rates related to substance abuse (e.g., death, usage, etc.).

A community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to mental and medical health care was identified by nine stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to the community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents that a healthy community should have:

- Fewer stigmas associated with mental illness and more acceptances of residents with mental illness.
- Appropriate level of services for symptomology.
- Effective treatment and intervention methods available.
- Resources available to support community needs.
- Adequate funding for services.
- Support for people with mental health and substance abuse issues.
- Access to services when they begin having issues.
- Access to services and opportunities to help residents meet their full potential regardless of financial status.

QUESTION #4a: What are some specific health need trends locally/regionally?

The three themes identified upon review of the specific health need trends identified most often by stakeholders are: access to healthcare, substance abuse, mental health services.

Access to healthcare was identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to access to healthcare:

- Limited access to under/uninsured healthcare (i.e., medical and dental);
- Lack of access to treatment;
- Need for continuing care and follow-up services;
- Need for integration of mental and medical health care services;
- Limited employment option that provide health insurance benefits; and
- Emergency room being over utilized for primary care issues.

Substance abuse was identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to substance abuse:

- Substance abuse during pregnancy;
- The impact of substance abuse on physical health (i.e., dental issues and cardiovascular issues);
- Increase in prescription drug abuse;
- Prescription drug users that are cut off may turn to illegal substances; and
- The role of pain clinics in providing narcotic prescription medication.

Mental health services were identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to mental health services:

- Limited funding for mental health services;
- Need for an increase in outpatient Behavioral health services for adults and teens;
- Police responsibility for Baker Act evaluations is not always the best option; and
- Increase in dual-diagnosed (substance abuse and mental illness diagnosis's) population.

QUESTION #4b: Which target populations locally/regionally do you believe have such health needs?

Stakeholder identified the target populations they felt had a greater risk of having increased health needs. Stakeholders identified residents that are: in areas where poverty is high, indigent, seniors, un/underemployed, 19-35 years old, children with behavioral health issues, everyone, homeless, working parents without medical benefits, un/underinsured, single adults (in order of most mentioned).

QUESTION #5: In order to improve the health of communities, please talk about some of the strengths/resources that communities locally/regionally have to build upon. List strengths/resources that can be built on and describe how those strengths/resources could be used.

The 12 stakeholders interviewed identified the following strengths/resources and their benefits:

- There are many organizations in the community striving to meet the need;
- Collaboration is strong among local organizations;
- Strong healthcare system in place;
- There are evidence-based practices being offered in the community;
- Providers in the community are motivated and patient-centered; and
- Transit system is working to addres the transportation issues of the chroniclly empoverished communities.

QUESTION #6: In your opinion, what do you think are the two most pressing health needs facing residents in local/regional communities you serve, especially the underserved? Please explain why.

The 12 stakeholders interviewed identified the following as the top health needs facing underserved residents in local/regional communities:

- Impact of substance abuse , particularly prescription medication:
 - o Unstable home life.
 - Newborns born addicted to substances.
 - Poor health outcomes.
 - Prescription medication can lead to other illegal drug use. Often, residents are getting addicted to prescription drugs due to attending a pain clinic in the area and not being weaned off of prescription pain medications properly.
- Access to affordable care, including medical, dental, and mental health care:
 - Causing residents to rely on the emergency department for primary medical care.
 - There is a lack of services for indigent populations.
 - There are limited providers that offer sliding-scale dental care.
 - Residents with mental illness are not always getting their needs met due to the mental health resources that are available being overwhelmed by the demand. Also, police often have to initiate an involuntary commitment process known as the Bakers Act, and police are not always trained to manage patients with mental illness appropriately.
 - There is a lack of mental health funding due to the state of Florida being the second worst state in the U.S. in mental health per capita expenditures.
- There is a lack of coordination of care among medical and mental healthcare providers:
 - While addiction is seen as a mental health issue, the prescribed addictive medication often comes from a medical doctor. If care is not being coordinated the medical doctor may continue to prescribe addictive medications to an addict.
 - Mental health needs are not always being met in medical settings effectively.
 - After a child turns 18, they become ineligible for many mental health services and do not become eligible again for services until they are in a crisis.

QUESTION #7: In response to the issues that were identified, who do you think is best able to address these issues/problems? How do you think they could address these issues/problems?

Out of 12 stakeholders, five stakeholders believed an increase in funding was necessary and four mentioned the necessity of collaboration and usage of efficiencies. The parties stakeholders mentioned as best poised to address the identified health needs are:

- Major healthcare providers (e.g., local hospitals and emergency rooms)
- Inpatient side of BayCare
- Largo Medical Center
- Windmoor could begin treating medical as well as mental health issues
- PEMHS is good for short-term stays
- NAMI offers good support groups and could do more if they received state funding
- The crisis intervention training at the Sheriff's office is expanding, which will help to identify more people in need of mental health services
- FACT team visits people's homes to ensure mental health medication compliance
- County commissions, boards, and agencies
- Public services (i.e., police, schools, etc.)
- Community-based organization (i.e., non-profits, faith-based, etc.)
- Employers
- Government entities (i.e., federal, state, county, and municipalities)

QUESTION #8: Do you believe there are adequate local/regional resources available to address these issues/problems? If no, what are your recommendations?

Of the 12 responses, there was not one stakeholder that felt there were adequate resources to meet the identified behavioral health needs. Several stakeholders offered the following recommendations:

- Specialists need to be identified to help indigent population access services.
- There is a lack of follow-up after discharge, which is a very serious problem related to case management.
- There are not adequate resources for those without healthcare insurance and those with mental health issues. There is a waiting list to get in the state mental hospital and many uninsured residents may not have the resources to maintain their medication. However, residents who are homeless and mentally ill that get arrested receive medication and not necessarily the treatment they need.
- There is a lack of funding.
- The greater issue is getting everyone to work together toward a common goal that is effective.
- Have to utilize resources as efficiently as possible prior to increasing funding the community needs to break down silos.
- Communication and transportation are an issue.

QUESTION #9: Do you see any emerging community health needs, especially among underserved populations, that were not mentioned previously? (Please be as specific as possible)

Stakeholders identified the following emerging health needs among underserved populations in the communities they serve:

• The aging population will present a significant need.

- The community must recognize that behavioral health issues are not just about changing behaviors. A whole network of support and services are needed to help change behaviors, and educate and support those who need help. We need to recognize that the whole person needs to be treated.
- In the areas of highest concentration of poverty there seems to be a higher prevelence of violence, substance abuse, and mental illness. Synthetic drugs and marijuanna are specifically targeted to youth. Parents may not know but youth do and know how to get it.
- Substance abusers die 10 to 20 years sooner than other because of all the medical issues that arise and there is a lack of residential treatment facilities and transitional programs for substance abuse in the community. Need to break the generational cycle of drug abuse and alcoholism among families. There are not enough foster homes to take care of the children of addicted parents.
- Need to address the needs of families with foster care children.
- There are increasing numbers of homeless families and the chronically hungry, which is a community-wide problem. Homeless youth need better access to healthcare (i.e., getting physicals for homeless youth). Hospitals could do a better job helping the homeless with their medical and psychological needs.
- The number of people being Baker Acted (involuntarily committed) is increasing which is being addressed in part by the Sheriff's office increase in crisis intervention training for police officers.
- As we move toward healthcare reform, those who are uninsured should get health benefits and this will help. But not sure how healthcare providers will react, as they have been used to keeping the uninsured out. Healthcare reform will change the paradigm.
- Depression has an impact on overall well-being and can also lead to substance abuse.

QUESTION #10: Any additional comments or questions?

Six out of the 12 stakeholders interviewed chose to provide additional comments. Below are the additional comments made by those stakeholders:

- Operation PAR recognizes what services that do not provide and partner with community organizations that can provide this service to their clientele. BayCare sits on a lot of behavioral health and healthcare data.
- Need to give people hope.
- PEMHS and other local agencies are not part of BayCare Health System, so they are all competing with each other for funding dollars some local providers could be put out of business.
- Need services to address the medical issues associated with behavioral health issues.
- It is difficult to submit behavioral health data through BayCare's reporting system. It does not seem as though BayCare wants to make any changes to their computer reporting system.
- There are mental health beds at each facility in the BayCare Health System.

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Community:

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area

Data Collection:

The following qualitative data were gathered during individual interviews with 10 stakeholders of the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital area, as identified by an advisory committee of executive leadership. St. Joseph's Children's Hospital is a 186-bed hospital and also one of a network of 10 not-for-profit hospitals throughout the Tampa Bay area. Each interview was conducted by a Tripp Umbach consultant and lasted approximately 60 minutes. All respondents were asked the same set of questions previously developed by Tripp Umbach and reviewed by the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital executive leadership project team.

Summary of Stakeholder Interviews:

QUESTION #1: What community do you represent professionally?

Of the 10 key stakeholder respondents representing residents in the communities served by St. Joseph's Children's Hospital, the places stakeholders mentioned when asked what community they represent professionally are: Pinellas County, Hillsborough County, Pasco County, Sarasota County, Tampa Bay area, and eight-county Tampa Bay region (in order of most mentioned).

QUESTION #2: Your position in the community?

Of the 10 respondents, there was a diverse representation of positions held in the community. Those positions represented included professionals: with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; departments and agencies with current data and other information relevant to the health needs of the community and representatives of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, in the community served by St. Joseph's Children's Hospital. Specifically, the following professionals were represented among the stakeholders interviewed:

- Director of Programs for Premier Community Health Care Group
- Director of the Hillsborough County Health Department
- Executive Director of the Healthy Start Coalition of Hillsborough County, Inc.
- Manager of SJCH Child Advocacy
- Project Manager of One Bay Healthy Communities
- Public Information Officer for the Pasco County Health Department
- Regional Director of the Department of Children and Families
- Sr. Vice President of the United Way of Tampa Bay
- Student Services Supervisor of Student Health for the Pasco County School Board
- Supervisor of Health Services for the Pinellas County School Board Health Services
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QUESTION #3: How would you describe a healthy community?

The two themes identified upon review of the stakeholders' collective definitions of a "healthy community" are: resident wellness and a community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare.

A community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents, including access to healthcare was identified by nine stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to the community's ability to support and meet the needs of residents and access to healthcare that a healthy community should have:

- Access to nutritious food;
- Readily available and affordable healthcare (medical, dental and mental) including preventive medical care, particularly for low-income families;
- Access to resources, including information;
- Access to high-quality education;
- Every child covered by medical insurance;
- The ability to meet children's social and educational needs;
- Public transportation;
- Local recreational programs that focus on physical activity;
- Access to the appropriate mental health services upon the presentation of symptoms;
- The environment supports healthy people;
- Access to physical activities (i.e., exercise, walking paths, etc.); and
- Collaboration among community-based organizations.

Resident wellness was identified by five stakeholders as significant to the definition of a healthy community. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following elements relating to residents' wellness that a healthy community should have:

- Pregnant women make healthy choices for their babies (i.e., prenatal care);
- Residents are focused on avoiding unhealthy behaviors (i.e., smoking, obesity, unhealthy food choices, etc.);
- A population that is inclined toward physical activity;
- Groups and organizations work together to improve the health of residents;
- A population that is healthier and understands the risk of obesity; and
- Residents that focus on prevention, maintaining wellness and increasing lifespan.

QUESTION #4a: What are some specific health need trends locally/regionally?

The two themes identified upon review of the specific health need trends identified most often by stakeholders are: Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease and barriers to accessing affordable healthcare.

Barriers to accessing affordable healthcare were identified by six stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

• While mothers are receiving prenatal care, the rate of infant mortality among African Americans is much higher than other ethnicities in the area.

- Children and their parents may not always have access to the healthcare services they need (i.e., primary medical, preventive medical, dental, specialty care, and mental health services) due to a limited supply of providers, lack of insurance, local providers not accepting Medicaid and/or lack of transportation. This is often the case in areas where poverty is heavily concentrated.
- Parents are required to go through a reauthorization process for KidCare on a monthly basis in the state of Florida, which can be difficult for parents due to limited access to computers and lack of transportation. When there is a lapse in coverage, children may have to delay services and skip mental health medications.
- At times parents do not have time to takes children to the doctors and cannot afford to lose wages.
- Mental health needs of children are not always being managed in the medical setting effectively.

Unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease were identified by five stakeholders as a local or regional health trend. Specifically, stakeholders mentioned the following health need trends that relate to unhealthy behaviors that can increase chronic illness and disease:

- Chronic illnesses are becoming more prevalent among children (i.e., Type II diabetes, asthma, allergies, seizures, etc.), which may be the result of parents' poor lifestyle choices and limited parenting skills.
- Infant mortality is highest among African American families (approx. three times that of Caucasian babies).
- Obesity is the leading health indicator in the Tampa Bay area. It is an issue in adults and children that is causing diabetes and other chronic diseases to rise. In low-income communities where childhood obesity is an issue, it may be due to foods that are processed and have complex sugars being cheapest and more readily accessible than more nutritional foods. The aforementioned issue, coupled with limited physical activity due to parents that often times work more than one job and a lack of safety in the community keeping children indoors, may contribute to higher childhood obesity rates in these areas.
- The health and health practices of parents has an impact on the health and health practices of children particularly as it relates to drug abuse, nutrition, and accessing preventive health services.

QUESTION #4b: Which target populations locally/regionally do you believe have such health needs?

Stakeholders identified the target populations they felt had a greater risk of having increased health needs. Stakeholders identified (in order of most mentioned) residents that are: African American (pregnant or obese), children (attend Title 1 schools, without access to ongoing healthcare, students), low-income families, minorities, general population, pregnant and undocumented, being/have been treated for chronic pain, families of migrant workers, families supported by service industry employment, Medicaid-dependent families, families without dental coverage, and young adults (18-25 years old) previously receiving mental health services.

QUESTION #5: In order to improve the health of communities, please talk about some of the strengths/resources that communities locally/regionally have to build upon. List strengths/resources that can be built on and describe how those strengths/resources could be used.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following strengths/resources and their benefits:

- The community recognizes there are issues and is willing to address those issues.
- There are many community-based organizations that focus on children (i.e., Children's Board in Hillsborough County, County Health Department,) focus on wellness and driven to meet the needs of residents.
- There are many local medical resources including pedatrics and under/uninsured care (i.e., Universty of South Florida, family support resource centers, local hospitals, and the USF Care Mobile).
- There are many coalitions, collaboratives, and initiatives in the region striving to improve the health of residents.
- School districts strive to meet many healthcare needs of children.
- Political support of healthcare is strong.
- Community leaders are interested in addressing health issues.
- Providers are offering evidence-based services.
- Hospital consolidation increases the effeciency of available resources.

QUESTION #6: In your opinion, what do you think are the two most pressing health needs facing residents in local/regional communities you serve, especially the underserved? Please explain why.

The 10 stakeholders interviewed identified the following as the top health needs facing underserved residents in local/regional communities:

- Access to primary and preventive healthcare for children:
 - o African American infant mortality rate is much higher than that of Caucasian infants.
 - Undocumented families are not always aware of the programs and services that are available, and may not be getting access to care at all. Additionally, children are not always getting their medical, educational, etc. needs met if their parents are undocumented due to the fear of being arrested and deported. This becomes a public health issue, as it relates to infectious diseases and illness.
 - Children do not always have access to preventive care (i.e., early intervention services, oral healthcare, well child visits, etc.).
 - Dental health needs of children are not always being met by parents due to the perception of necessity, lack of access to affordable care, limited dental insurance coverage and an inability to afford services and/or co-pays.
 - The health and health practices of parents has an impact on the health and health practices of children. The current economic climate and loss of health insurance for many residents have lead to limited access to preventive healthcare.
 - Not all children have health insurance due, in part, to the State requiring parents to complete a reauthorization process for KidCare every month. If parents miss reauthorization then children experience a lapse in coverage and cannot fill prescriptions.
 - Many parents are employed in a service industry; which does not support employees taking time off to take children to appointments, and parents cannot afford to lose the wages.
 - There is limited service coordination.

- Healthy Behaviors:
 - Chronic illnesses are becoming more prevalent among children (i.e., obesity, diabetes, asthma, allergies, seizures, etc.), which can be due to unhealthy lifestyles (i.e., prescription drug abuse, limited physical activity, mismanagement of illness, and poor eating habits).
 - Some residents may have limited access to healthy nutrition due to the cost, transportation, etc.
 - Unmanaged health conditions of parents may impact children's health and development.
 - Mental health needs are not always being met in medical settings effectively.
 - There are a limited number of prevention programs in the communities that are at most risk for unhealthy behaviors.

QUESTION #7: In response to the issues that were identified, who do you think is best able to address these issues/problems? How do you think they could address these issues/problems?

Out of 10 stakeholders, eight believed collaboration and partnerships would be required. The parties stakeholders felt are best poised to address the identified health needs are:

- Employers;
- Child serving community providers;
- Government agencies;
- Public private partnerships;
- Local hospitals including Children's Hospital;
- Schools;
- The Public Health Department;
- Community healthcare providers (i.e., local physicians);
- Faith-based organizations;
- Government officials (local, county, state, and federal);
- Insurance companies;
- Medicaid/Medicare;
- The community;
- Parents;
- Residents; and
- Community coalitions (i.e., Healthy Start Coalition of Hillsborough County).

QUESTION #8: Do you believe there are adequate local/regional resources available to address these issues/problems? If no, what are your recommendations?

Of the 10 responses, five stakeholders responded that they believe there are adequate resources available in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital service area to address the aforementioned issues/problems. Five stakeholders did not believe adequate resources were available. Several stakeholders offered the following recommendations:

• It is about community will.

- Need long-term, consistent funding that addresses the health needs of children and families.
- Need to coordinate resources better.
- Organizations would all be more effective if they pooled resources and worked together.
- Mobile health units are the way to go for kids, homeless, employees, and others.
- The problems persist, so the resources are clearly not functioning.
- Managing the efficiencies of the departments is important as well for any monies that are offered. In FL, residential treatment is the primary method of treatment. It is costly and not always necessary.
- The percentage of residents whose mental health needs are not being met is around 11-12% of the population. Mental health services are not receiving funding, which is the issue federal funding and private insurance coverage needs to be increased for mental health.
- Connections to the resources that exist are key.
- The message is out there, but it is not being received or implemented.
- The health department has a lot of resources to work with on the prevention of chronic disease.
- There are resources to do more than is currently being done. The initial problem is not lack of resources.

QUESTION #9: Do you see any emerging community health needs, especially among underserved populations, that were not mentioned previously? (Please be as specific as possible)

Stakeholders identified the following emerging health needs among underserved populations in the communities they serve:

- Prescription drug use has gone up in our community among pregnant women.
- Some families have no idea about developmental delays and what they can do for their children, particularly Autism.
- Effects that depression has on overall healthcare. It can also lead to substance abuse. The prevalence is on the rise, maybe because is being identified and the diagnosis is better, but it has an effect on all systems.
- Pre-diabetic and the underserved are increasing in numbers and will increase the need for resources.
- There is a need for better inner-city planning to make communities walkable and developing the infrastructure that supports physical activity.
- Energy drinks are being used more.
- There are high levels of cancer, strokes, heart disease; and technology is helping manage the chronic illnesses.
- Mental health issues.

QUESTION #10: Any additional comments or questions?

One out of the 10 stakeholders interviewed, one chose to provide additional comments. Below are the additional comments made by the stakeholder:

• Tampa Bay offers a lot in terms of a healthy community and potential is there to come together to address community problems. It is an area where people want to get outdoors year round.

Awareness and education is a great start to getting our community stronger and healthier. We are currently developing an agenda to address these issues in the community.

Tripp Umbach

APPENDIX C

Community Resource Inventory

St. Joseph's Hospitals May, 2013 Tripp Umbach completed an inventory of community resources available in the service areas for the SL Joseph's Hospitals (Main, Women's, Behavioral Health Center, Children's and North) using resources identified by internet research and United Way's 211 First Call for Help community resource database. Using the zip codes which define the community for SL Joseph's Hospitals (33510, 33511, 33523, 33525, 33527, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33543, 33554, 33543, 33563, 33503, 33503, 33503, 33503, 33503, 33503, 33603, 33601, 33613, 3361

An inventory of the resources in the St. Joseph's Hospital community found that there is at least one and often multiple resources available to meet each identified community health need. The following table meets CHNA community inventory requirements set forth by the IRS. (See Table) INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL CHNA

			INVENTO	ORY OF COMMUNITY RE	SOURCES AVAILABLE	TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE ST. JOSEPH''S HOSPITAL	CHNA																	_
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TT / PINST CALL FOR HELP		Tampa, FL 33613 211 - Call 2-1-1 from service area (813) 234-1234 - Alternative Number	All	More mornauon	No restrictions	Specializes in referrals to senior programs, alcohol and drug addiction services, homeless shelters and food programs. Serves as the County's after-hours day care referral line. Provides printed directories for seniors, youth and others, and maintains a comprehensive database of health and human services.	*	x	x x	x x	x :	(x	x x	x x	* x	x	x x	x x	×	* x	x x	x x x	x	x
111 / FIRST CALL FOR HELP	Pasco	Dr. Nelson Ying Center 1940 Traylor Boulevard Orlando, FL 32804 211 - Call 2-1-1 from service area (407) 839-4357 - Alternative Number	All	More Information	No restrictions	Offers 24-hour telephone information about health and human services in Geauga County. Specializes in referrals to senior programs, alcohol and drug addiction services, homeless shelters and food programs. Serves as the County's after-hours day care referral line. Provides printed directories for seniors, youth and others, and maintains a comprehensive database of health and human services.	*	x	x x	x x	x :	< x	x x	x x	* x	x	x x	x x	×	* x	x x	x x x	x	x
CE OPPORTUNITIES	Pasco	6009-1 High Street New Port Richey, FL 34654 (727) 776-5336 Main	34654	More Information	Women with drug or alcohol dependency.	Actoria Alsuse Education/Prevention, Alcoho Dependency Support Groups, Central Initia/e/Assessment for Substance Abuse, Comprehensive Uorgateins Substance Abuse Treatment, Drug Dependency Support Groups, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, Sober Living Homes for Recovering Incoholics, Sober Living Homes for Recovering Drug Abusers, Substance Abuse Counseling, Substance Abuse Intervention Programs	*	x			:	ĸ	x						•	* x	x	x		x
AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)		11309 Tran Folsom Road Thomotossas FL 33592 813-367-2324		<u>More information</u>	Adolescents throughout the state of Florida	The ACTS Youth Residential Program is a licensed, structured rehabilitation orientated facility which provides adolecents with a last is, fructured enrohoment in which specifies and enroking are provided 24 hours a day, seven days a week by trained professional staff. The program currently maintains two licenses issues by the Department of Oldrieen and Families (OFF) a 201- bed Residential Level II (in accordance with FAC 550-30), and a Child Caring License(in accordance with FAC 550-314), for forbe adolecens in the Staff's curred(), in a therapeutic environment conductive to the delivery of services, the program provides each client with a minimum of 10 weekly counseling other services the provident in accordance with the client's treatment plan include sixthance. Abuse Education, Lie Shill Training, Non-verbal Therapies, Employment, Health and Medical, and Mental Health Issues. Psychiatric services are also provided to those clients that are disposed with a mental health disorder. Clicational services are provided to those clients that are disposed with a mental health disorder. School District of Hillsborough County, Ancillary services. The length of and environe than 1 year based on the client's achievement of established treatment goals. The average length of stay, however, is 5-6 months.	*	x				x	x x		*				x	¥ x	x	x		
GENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)	Hillsborough	6006 North Nebraska Avenue Tampa FL 33604 813-237-4907	33604	More Information	Dually diagnosed homeless individuals who meet the statutory requirements for ALF admission and have successfully complete a long-tem treatment program for their addiction	The Assisted Living Facility provides clean, safe, permanent housing to dually diagnosed homeless adults who meet the statutory requirements for admission to an assisted bling facility, and have successfully completed a long-term treatment program for their addiction(s). The primary intent is to consider those persons with an extended period of sobriety who have not been able to function in a less restrictive environment, i.e. supported housing.		x				ĸ	x x		*				x	* x	x	x		
GENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)	Hillsborough	3107 N. 50Th St. Tampa FL 33610 813-367-2324	33610	<u>More information</u>	health or substance abuse issues and forensic issues (legal, court issues) Referrals come from the Public Defenders office or from a private attorney	ICS has two programs. One is the Forenst/C/minial Justice System/9186 program, which consists of Individual who have felony history and severe and persistent mental illines. These people are clients of DCf. They may have co-occurring disorder and/or other disabilities. Referrals come from the Public Defendents office or from a proteat attrover. Yhere are 3 Forensic Specialit litta work in this area. The second program is Supportive Housing, of which there are 3 forensic Specialit litta work in this area. The second program is Supportive Housing of normal clients 21 Housing for Verenars 31 Housing for individuals with Substance abuse/Mental health disorders 4) Scattered Site housing program. Each Individual in these housing programs reviews support services from our case managers. Independent Ling or permanent Housing foregram This is a support he housing program creational Housing Program or homeless ACIS has houses and apartments at confidential locations. This program supports the final phase of transition to independent ling or permanent and the substance program scale the dependent ling and the substance program scale the dependent ling areas. ACIS has houses and apartments at confidential locations. This program supports the final phase of transition to independent ling.	n n *	x			:	x	x x		*				× :	≮ x	x	x		
AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)	Hillsborough	4612 N. 56th Street Tampa, Florida 33610 813-246-4899	33610	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health and substance abuse treatment. Assessment and Access Center for anyone seeking substance abuse treatment. Also, Marchman Act Services.	*	x					x x		*				x	* x	x	x		
AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)		813-246-4899 2214 East Henry Avenue Tampa FL 33610 813-246-4899	33610	More Information	Voluntary or involuntary adults who are actively using drug- and/or alcohol	anyone seeking substance abuse treatment. Also, Marchman Act Services. This is a secure, mechanisy supervised substance abuse receiving facility providing inpatient assessment, detoxification, stabilization, and short-term (3-7 days) treatment and referral services for aduits who are actively using drugs and/or alcohol. This program operates 24 hours a day. 7 days a week and accepts voluntary or involuntarity admitted clients. Involuntary clients are admitted via law enforcement, physicians certificate, civil® or criminal court order. Marchman Act Receiving Facility.		x			:	ĸ	x x		*				x		x	x		
AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)	Hillsborough	8620 North Dixon Avenue Tampa FL 33604 888-988-2287	33604	More Information	Youth	The sale of the second second substance abuse receiving facility providing inpatient assessment, detoxification, stabilization, short-term (3-5 day) treatment and referral services for addiscents ages 12-17 years of dwh one actively using forgs and / or alcohi. This program operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and accepts voluntary or involuntarily admitted clients. Involuntary clients must meet "Marchiman Act criteria and can be admitted directly by parent/ guardian, law enforcement, physicians certificate or court order.	r *	x				ĸ	x x		*				x	∗ x	x	x		
AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACTS)	Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas	3575 Old Keystone Road Tarpon Springs FL 34689 727-942-4181	34689	More Information	co-occurring disorder	This is a residential program for male and female adults with mental health and substance abuse disorders that require a high quality program designed and professionally staffed to meet the needs of individuals and their families.	*	x			:	ĸ	x x		*				x	* x	x	x		

Organization/Provider AGENCY FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACT		Contact Information	Zip Code 33614	Internet Information	Population Served Veterans and	Services Provided Provides mental health and residential services for veterans and homeless individuals.	ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	Under/Uninsured Healthcare/Insurance Is sues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues Provider Issues	ER Use for Preventable Health Issues Resident Awareness	Dental Mental Health/Substance Abuse	Care Coordination Senior Care	Prescription Medication Assistance CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Diabetes Hypertension	Obesity Preventive Healthcare	Cancer	African American Poor Health Outcomes BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEALTH		Choices of Consumers	Smoking Substance Abuse	Lack of Physical Activity Immunization Rates Consumer Comprehension of Medical
AGENCE FOR COMMONITE TREATMENT SERVICES, INC (ACT	Pinellas	Tampa FL 33614	53014	More mornauon	homeless.	Provides mental nealth and residential services for veterans and nomeless individuals.	*	×			x	x	x	*					x *	x >	۲	x	
ALL PEOPLE'S LIFE CENTER	Hillsborough	813-879-1649 6105 East Sligh Avenue Tampa FL 33617	33617	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides community-based recreational activities to persons with all types of disabilities. Services include in-school therapeutic recreation programs, after-school recreation programs and Camp	*		_		x			*					× *	,	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>		x
ALL PERSONS ROTARY PARK	Hillsborough	813-744-5978 800 Parsons Avenue Brandon FL	33511	More Information	No Restrictions	Sparks (summer day camp programs), along with various special events such as dances and monthly teen outings. Provides fitness opportunities.	*							*					× *				
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	Pasco	33511 813-975-2160 21754 State Road 54 Suite 101	33549	More Information	Targets cancer	Provides support and information for cancer patients. Also, provides assistance with prescriptions	s				^								x .	,	•		×
		Opprey Cove Professional Center Lutz, F. 13350 (800) 940-1969 Toll Free for Citrus, Hernando, & (352) 637-5577 Local Citrus Co. Number (800) 227-9345 Transportation (800) 227-3454 Transportation (813) 949-0291 Local Pasco County Number			patients and their families	to cancer patients and transportation to medical appointments for cancer. Also, has a Gift Closet with cancer supplies, wigs, etc.	*	x	x		x	x		*				x	*	,	×		3
AREA AGENCY ON AGING OF PASCO-PINELLAS		Hudson, FL 34667 (800) 963-5337 Referral through the Senior Helpline - 1-800-96- ELDER (727) 217-8111 Senior Helpline Out of area inquiries, call local number (727) 527-9696 Administrative	34667	More Information	Seniors and adults with mental illness.	Provides access to services for seniors and adults with mental illness.	*	x	x x	x	x	x x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x	× *	x >	x .	x x	x x)
AREA AGENCY ON AGING OF PASCO-PINELLAS	Pinellas and Pasco	0987 4th Street North, Suite 100, St. Petersburg, FL 33702 Phone: (727) 570-9696 Senior Helpline: (727) 217-8111 Pinellas County: 727-217-8111 Pasco County: 1800-861-8111	33702	More Information	Seniors and adults with mental illness.	Provides access to services for seniors and adults with mental illness.	*	x	x x	x	x	x x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x	× *	x	x	x x	x x)
AREA AGENCY ON AGING OF PASCO-PINELLAS - SERVING HEALTH INSURANCE NEEDS OF ELDERS (SHINE)	All	9549 Koger Blvd., Gadsden Building, Suite 100 Saint Petersburg, FL 33702 (800) 963-5337	All	More Information	Persons age 60 and over or those on Medicare.	Long Term Care Insurance Information/Counseling, Medicare Information/Counseling, Medicare Part D Low Income Subsidy Applications, Medicare Prescription Drug Plan Enrollment, Prescription Drug Patient Assistance Programs. English, Spanish	*	x		x	x		x x	x					*				,
BAYCARE ALLIANT HOSPITAL	Pinellas and Pasco	601 Main Street Dunedin, FL 34698 Administration: (727) 734-6748	34698	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides primary, preventive and specialty care.	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	x *	x	x x	x x	x	x *	,	x x	x x	x
BAYCARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INC	Hillsborough	22727 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd Suite 640 Tampa, FL 33607 Phone: (813) 872-7582	33607	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers health education, information and referral, mental health and substance abuse services.	*	x			x	x	x						*	,	x	x	,
BAYCARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INC	Pasco	14527 Th Street Dade City, FL 33523 (352) 521-1474 Main (727) 841-4120 Service/Intake	33523	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers health education, information and referral, mental health and substance abuse services.	*	x			x	x	x						*	,	x	x	
BAYCARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INC	Pasco	7807 Massachusetts Avenue New Port Richey, FL 34553 (727) 841-4120 Service/Intake	34653	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers health education, information and referral, mental health and substance abuse services.	*	x			x	x	x						*	,	x	x	,
BAYCARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INC	Pasco	8002 King Helie Boulevard New Port Richey, FL 34653 (727) 841-4430 Service/Intake	34653	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers health education, information and referral, mental health and substance abuse services.	*	x			x	x	x						*	,	x	x	,
BAYCARE LIFE MANAGEMENT	Hillsborough	1727) dar 4430 Jerutez inteke 4726 North Habana Avenue Tampa FL 33614 813-872-7582	33614	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health services.	*	x			×	x							*	,	r i	x	
BAYCARE LIFE MANAGEMENT	Hillsborough	10909 W. Linebaugh Avenue Tampa FL 33626	33626	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health services.	*	x			x	x							*	,	r I	x	
BAYCARE LIFE MANAGEMENT	Pasco	813-873-9591 8002 King Helie Blvd. New Port Richey FL 34653 United States 72-841-4430 X 3009	34653	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health services.	*	x			×	x							*	,	r I	x	
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERCIA	Hillsborough, Pasco, Polk	Gulf Ridge Council 13228 N Central Ave Tampa, FL, 33612 813-872-2691	33612	More Information	Male youth	Provides education, activities and programs for male youth.	*				x			*					× *	x	۲.		x
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERCIA	West Pasco, Pinellas	West Central Florida Council 11046 Johnson Blvd Seminole, FL, 33772 727-391-3800	33772	More Information	Male youth	Provides education, activities and programs for male youth.	*				x			*					× *	x	۲.		x
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Dover Unit Dover FL, 33527 Telephone: 813.757.3837	33527	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*				x			*					× *	x x	r		x
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	West Plant City Club Plant City FL 33563 Telephone: 813.875.5771 A unit of: Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	33563	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*				x			*					× *	x	r I		x
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	http://www.bgctampafl.org Riverview Boys & Girls Club RIVERVIEW FL, 33578	33578	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*				x			*					× *	x x	ı I		x
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.443.0629 George M. Steinbrenner Family West Tampa Unit Tampa FL, 33607	33607	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*				x			*					× *	x	L I		x
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.876.2336 George W. Jenkins Town N Country Boys & Girls Club TAMPA FL, 33634 Telephone: 813.554.5004	33634	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*				x			*					× *	x >	1		x

Organization/Provider	Countier Served	Contact Information	Zin Code	Internet Information	Domulation Second	Source Provided	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	In der / Un in sured Heal th care/Insurance ssues		nglish as a Second Language Issues ocumentation Issues	rovider Issues	K Use for Preventable Health Issues esident Aware ness	ental Mental Health/Substance Abuse	are Coordination enior Care	rescription Medication As sistance	LINICAL HEALTH ISSUES hronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	iabetes	lyperte nsi on besi ty	reventive Healthcare ancer	utican American Poor Health Outcomes	EHAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEALTH esistance to Seeking Treatment	wa reness of Healthy Options Motions of Consumers	moking	ack of Physical Activity	mmunization Rates onsumer Comprehension of Medical irectives
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Nick Capitano Boys & Girls Club Tampa FL, 33602	33602	More Information	Youth	Services Provided Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*	<u>⊃ ≈</u>	E.		<u> </u>	x	<u>a ></u>	0 3		*	-	± o	2 3	×	* x	x	5 7	<u>к</u>	5 3 6
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.221.6738 Joe & Anne Garcia Salesian Youth Center Tampa FL, 33602	33602	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* x	x		x	_
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.229.1322 Wilbert Davis Belmont Heights Unit Tampa FL, 33605	33605	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* x	x	\square	x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.248.9233 Bill Carey Brandon Unit Brandon FL, 33510	33510	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x	-			k				x	* x	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.875.5771 Zonta Unit Tampa FL, 33604	33604	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x	+			k				x	* x	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.935.7569 Sulphur Springs Branch Tampa FL, 33604	33604	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x	-			k				x	* x	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.875.5771 David & Casey Shear North Tampa Unit Tampa FL, 33604	33604	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* ×	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Hillsborough	Telephone: 813.932.3283 Garry & Mavis Smith Salesian Boys & Girls Club Tampa FL, 33610 Telephone: 813.630.2254	33610	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* x	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Pasco	Lewis Abraham Lacoochee Unit Dade City FL, 33523 Telephone: 352,583,9356	33523	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* ×	x		x	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Pasco	Boys & Girls Club Youth Center Port Richey FL, 34668 Telephone: 727.842.5673	34688	More Information	Youth	Provides education, activities and programs for youth.	*					x				k				x	* x	x		x	
CALVARY CHAPEL - HELPING HANDS MINISTRY	Pasco, Pinellas	Resp Trouble Creek Res Trouble Creek New Port Richey, FL 34653 (727) 376-7733 Main	34653	More Information	Targets Northern Pinellas, Pasco and Southern Hernando county areas	Provides substance abuse counseling, food pantry and clothing.	*					x	x								* x	x	,	(
CAMELOT COMMUNITY CARE	Hillsborough	Tampa Teen Center 4206 North Nebraska Avenue, Tampa, FL 33603	33603	More Information	Targets children and families	Provides mental health, case management and support services to children and families. Accepts Medicaid.	*	×				x	x		:	k				x	* x	x			
CAMELOT COMMUNITY CARE	Hillsborough	Tampa Independent Living Office 401 East Palm Avenue, Tampa, FL 33605 Business: (813) 314-2070	33605	More Information	Targets children and families	Provides mental health, case management and support services to children and families. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x			ĸ				x	* x	x			
CAMELOT COMMUNITY CARE	Hillsborough	Tampa Office 1412 Tech Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33619 Business: (813) 635-9765	33619	More Information	Targets children and families	Provides mental health, case management and support services to children and families. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x			k				x	* ×	x			
CAMELOT COMMUNITY CARE	Hillsborough	Tampa Adoptions/Case Management Office 5520 West Idlewild, Building C, Tampa, FL 33634	33634	More Information	Targets children and families	Provides mental health, case management and support services to children and families. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x		•	k				x	* x	x			
CARES CLAUDE PEPPER SENIOR CENTER	Pasco	Contact: Lee Fenton 6640 Van Buren Street, New Port Richey, FL 34653 Phone: 727-849-6124 Fax: 727-849-6124	34653	More Information	Seniors	Offers adult day services, senior health clinic, home health care, and wellness programs.	*	x				x	x x	x x	×	* x	x	x x	x x	x	* ×	x x	x>	x	x x
CARES CRESCENT ENRICHMENT CENTER	Pasco	13906 Fifth Street Dade City, FL 33525	33525	More Information	Seniors	Offers adult day services, senior health clinic, home health care, and wellness programs.	*	x				x	x x	x x	× :	k x	x	x x	x x	x	* x	x x	xx	(x	x x
CARES ELFERS MULTIPURPOSE SENIOR CENTER	Pasco	Contact: Kay Fusselman PO Box 948 (Barker Dr & Grey Ave), Elfers, FL 34690 Phone: 727-847-1290 Fax: 727-848-0921	34690	More Information	Seniors	Offers adult day services, senior health clinic, home health care, and wellness programs.	*	x				x	x x	x x	× :	k x	x	x x	x x		* x	x x	x 7	(x	x x
CARES HUDSON BAYONET POINT ENRICHMENT CENTER	Pasco	Contact: Para Babinetz 12417 Clock Tower Parkway, Hudson, FL 34667 Phone: 727-863-8688 Fax: 727-869-7057 Email: Pbabinetz@CaresFLcom	34667	More Information	Seniors	Offers adult day services, senior health clinic, home health care, and wellness programs. This center is also a Dining Site for seniors of West Pasco	*	x				x	x x	x x	× :	k x	x	x x	x x	x	* x	x x	x >	×	x x
CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF ST PETERSBURG, INC.	Hillsborough	3204 San Diego Lane Dover FL 33537 813-707-7416	33527	More Information	No restrictions	Adoption and Foster/Kimship Care Support Groups, Caregiver Counselling, Caregiver Tanling, Caregiver/Care Review Support Groups, Family Support Chemrer/Johrsten, Specialized Information and Referral for Caregivers, Adult Respite Care, Adult Respite Care for Alzheimer's Disease and Dementi, Adult Respite Care for Caregiver, Activities of Daily Uning Assessment, Case/Care Management for Older Adults, Gerätrick Assessment, Specialized Information and Referral for Older Adults, Moein Hearth Care, Mobile Hearth Care for Law Income, Specialized Medical Tests, Specialized Medical Tests for Low Income Community Sheets, Community Sheets for Adult Neth Disabilities, Low Income/Subsidized Private Renal Housing for Older Adults, Health Belated Temporary Housing for AIDS/HIV, Low Income/Subsidizations, Housing for AIDS/HIV, Tanatiltonal Housing for AIDS/HIV, Low Income/Subsidization, Housing for ADD, Handton, Schlander, Caretter, Comprehensive Immigration/Returning Shelter for Magnation Service, Immigrant Meelage Employment Programs, Specialized Information And Referral for Immigration Results, Adoptive Home Studies, Parent Counseling, Favent Support Groups, Parenting, Skills Classes, Postabortion Counseling and Support, Koptorion Svaluation/Placement, Adoption Information, Adoptive Home Studies, Parent Counseling, Favent Support Groups, Parentting, Skills Classes, Postabortion Counseling, responsel Forsier Care, Resparce Counseling, Teen Expectant/New Parent Assistance, Substance Abuse Assessment	*	×	x :	xx	x	x x	xx	x x	×	k x	×	x x	xx	x	* x	x x	xx	c x	x x

Organization/Provider Catholic charities, diocese of St Petersburg, Inc.	Counties Served Hillsborough	Contact Information 504 North Palm Drive 504 North Palm Drive Plant City /L 33553 800-242-9012	Zip Code 33563	Internet Information	Population Served No restrictions	Adoption and Foster/Kinship Care Support Groups, Caregiver Counseling, Caregiver Training Caregiver/Care Receiver Support Groups, Family Support Centers/Outreach, Specialized Information and Keleraria for Caregivers, Adult Respite Care, Adult Respite Care for Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia, Adult Respite Care for Caregivers, Activities of Daily Uving Assessment, Case/Care Management for Older Adults, Centrich Assessment, Specialized Information and Miching, Feinzi Assessment, Specialized Information and Keleraria for Caregivers, Activities of Daily Uving Assessment for Older Adults, Centrich Assessment, Specialized Information and Keleraria for Caregivers (Caregivers, Activities of Daily Uving Assessment) Case/Care Management for Older Adults, Centrich Assessment, Specialized Information and Oraci Advectory (Caregivers) Case/Care Management for Older Adults, Centrich Assessment, Specialized Information and Advectory (Caregivers) Advectory (C	ACCE SS TO HEALTHCARE	Under/Unins ure d Healthcare/Insurance Is sues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues	Provider Issues ER Use for Preventable Health Issues	Resident Awareness Dental	Mental Health/Substance Abuse	uare coor anation Senior Care	Prescription Medication Assistance CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Dia bet es Hyperten si on	Obesity Pre ve mtive Healthcare	Cancer African American Poor Health Outcomes	BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEALTH	Resistance to Seeking Treatment Awareness of Healthy Options	Choices of Consumers Smoking	Substance Abuse	mmunization frame. Consume Comprehension of Medical Diversives
						Referal for Older Adults, Mobile Health Care, Mobile Health Care for Low Income, Specialized Medical Tests, Specialized Medical Tests for Low Income Community Shelters, Community Shelters for Adults With Disabilities, Low Income/Subsidized Private Beralt Abousing for Older Adults, Health Related Temporary Housing for ADS/HW, Income/Subsidized Private Beralt Housing for ADS/HW, Transitional Housing/Shelter for ADS/HW, Transitional Housing/Shelter for Megants, Clitennih Assistance Centers, Comprehensive Immigration/Naturalization Services, Immigrati Benefits Assistance, Immigration,/Refeguee Employment Programs, Specialized Information and Referal for Immigration Insues, Adoption Studies, Parent Counseling, Parent Support Groups, Parenting Shills Classes, Postabortion Counseling and Studie Vestore Pregnancy Counseling, Teen Expectant/New Parent Assistance, Substance Abuse Assessment		x	x x	x	x x	x x	x :	¢ x	x *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	xx	x x
CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF ST PETERSBURG, INC.	Hillsborough	2021 E Buch Bouleard Tampa, FL 33612	33612	More Information	No restrictions	Adoption and Foster/Kinship Care Support Groups, Caregiver Connelling, Caregiver Tamining, Caregiver/Care Rever Support Groups, Family Support, Centers/Qurtership, Specialized Information and Referral for Caregivers, Adult Respite Care, Adult Respite Care for Altheimer's Disease and Dements, Adult Respite Care for Caregivers, Activities of Daly Wing Assessment, Case/Care Management for Older Adults, Gerätric Assessment, Specialized Information and Referral for Older Adults, Molei Hearth Care for Out Provised. Names, Specialized Medical Tests, Specialized Medical Tests for Low Income Community, Shetters, Community Shetters for Adults With Disabilities, Low Income/Subsidied Private Rental Housing for Older Adults, Health Related Temporary Housing for ADD/HVI. Low Income/Subsidied Private Rental Housing for ADD/HVI. Transitional Housing/Shetter for ADD/HVI. Transitional Housing/Shetter for Mitsgrants, Citizenship Assistance, Centers, Comprehensite Integration, Managaration Services, Immigrant Benefits Assistance, Immigrant Legalization/Registry, Immigrativ Na Application Faires, Amingrant Benefits Assistance, Marchine Studies Private Studies, Parent Counselling, Parent Support Groups, Parenting Shilt Classes, Psrathortion Coursellies, Parent Counselling, Parent Support Groups, Parenting Shilt Classes, Psrathortion Coursellies, Parent Counselling, Parent Support Groups, Parenting Shilt Classes, Psrathortion Coursellies, Todopher Forte Care, Pergnancy Counselling, Teen Expectant/New Parent Assistance, Substance Abuse Assessment		x	x x	x	x x	x x	x	¢ x	x *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	: x x
CHADD	Hillsborough	Po Box 3244 Brandon FL 33509 (813) 966-3414	33509	More Information	Individuals with AD/H and/or coexisting disorders	CHADD works to improve the lives of families and individuals affected by AD/HD through information and support. CHADD supports, educates, informs and advocates on behalf of individuals with AD/HD and/or coexisting disorders.	*					x	x							*	x x			
DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING SERVICES OF FLORIDA, INC.	Pasco	1023) 900-9424 8610 Galen Wilson Blvd., Suite B-100, Port Richey, FL 34668 866-685-9477 toil-free 727-853-1010 V 727-853-1010 V	34668	More Information	Seniors	Fosters the development, improvement and growth of services for deal, hard of hearing and late dealened people in Florida.	:e *		×			x		x						*		x		x
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PASCO AND PINELLAS COUNTIES	Pasco	9550 US 19 North Suite 201-A Port Richey, FL 34668 (866) 762-2237	34668	More Information	Eligible residents of Pasco County	Food Stamps/SNAP Applications, Medicaid Applications, Medicaid Buy In Programs, Medicare Savings Programs	*	x	x x						×					*		x		x
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PASCO AND PINELLAS COUNTIES	Pasco, Pinellas	11351 Ulmerton Road, Largo, FL 33778 (866) 762-2237 ACCESS Program	33778	More Information	Eligible residents of Pasco and Pinellas Counties	Food Stamps/SNAP Applications, Medicaid Applications, Medicaid Buy In Programs, Medicare Savings Programs	*	x	x x						x					*		x		x
DIRECTIONS FOR LIVING	Pasco	West Pasco Center (Behind Community Hospital) (Outpatient Counseling & Psychiatric Services, All Ages) 5642 Meadowlane Street New Port Richey, Florida 34652 Phone: (727) 847-4465	34652	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers mental health, information and referral, and case management services. Provides outpatient substance abuse treatment, drug abuse education/prevention, and substance abuse courseling.	*	x				x	x :	¢	× *			x		*	x x	x x	x	x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	Brandon Adult & Adolescent Intervention Services 1463 Oakfield Dr. Suite 113 Brandon, Fl 33511 (813) 413-1065	33511	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	< x	x *			x	x	*	x x	x x	xx	x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	Administration 4422 E. Columbus Dr. Tampa, F. 13605 [813] 384-4000	33605	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	(x	x *			x	x	*	x x	x x	x x	x x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	DACCO Cafe 4422 E. Columbus Dr. Tampa, FL 33605 (813) 384-4040	33605	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	(x	x *			x	x	*	x x	x x	x x	x x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	Main Campus & Assessment & Referral 4422 E. Columbus Dr. Tampa, FL 33605 (813) 984-1818	33605	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	< x	× *			x	x	*	x x	x x	xx	x x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	Outpatient Services 4422 E. Columbus Dr. Tampa, FL 33605	33605	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	< x	x *			x	x	*	x x	x x	x x	x x
DRUG ABUSE COMPREHENSIVE COORDINATING OFFICE	Hillsborough	(813) 984-1818 Womens Center/Child Care Services 4422 E. Columbus Dr. Tampa, FL 33605 (813) 384-4000	33605	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides services to promote a drug free community including counseling, detox and education for all age levels. Accepts Medicaid.	*	x				x	x	(x	x *			x	x	*	x x	x x	xx	x
ELDER HELPLINE	Hillsborough	800-336-2226 or	All	More Information	Seniors	Accesses a gualified Information and Referral specialist who can provide information about																		

Organization/Provider ELDER NELPUNE	Counties Served	Contact information 800-861-8111 or 727-217-8111	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served Seniors	Services Provided Accesses a qualified information and Referral specialist who can provide information about	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	Under/Uninsured Healthcare/Insurance Issues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues Provider Issues	ER Use for Preventable Health Issues Resident Awareness	Dental Montral Lin alth / Cube tranco Altureo	Care Co	Senior Care Prescription Medication Assistance	CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Hypertension	Obesity Preventive Healthcare	Cancer	African American Poor BEHAVIORS THAT IMP	Resi	Choice	smoking Substance Abuse	Lack of Physical Activity Immunization Rates	Consumer Comprehension of Medical Directives
						services available for elders and their caregivers within the local community.	T				x			x						*	x	. x			×
FAMILIES OF KIDS WITH MOOD AND ANXIETY DISORDERS, INC (FRMAD)	Hillsborough	1438 Maximilian Drive Wesley Chapel FL 33543 813-907-1398	33543	More Information	Families and caregivers of children with mood, anxiety, or related disorders or those in the community that support children's mental health	Provides support services for families with children with mood and anxiety related disorders. Also provides education and awareness to the community.	*				×	\$:							*	x x				
FAMILY CENTER OF TEMPLE TERRACE	Hillsborough	10930 North 56Th Street Tampa FL 33617 813-989-8261	33617	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides substance abuse treatment.	*				x	,	:							*			x		
FEEDING AMERICA TAMPA BAY	Hillsborough, Pinellas	4702 Transport Dr., Bldg .6, Tampa, FL 33605 813-254-5940	33605	More Information	Seniors	Provides access to nutrition.	*				x									*	x x				
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS	All	4040 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: (850) 414-2000	32399	More Information	Seniors	The primary state agency administering human services programs to benefit Florida's elders.	*				x			x					-	*	x	x			x
GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA	Hillsborough, Pasco Pinellas, Polk	Leadership Center 4610 Eisenhower Blvd., Tampa, FL 33634 Phone/Fax: (813) 281-4475	33634	More Information	Female youth	Provides education, activities and programs for female youth.	*				x				*					× *	x x			x	
GOOD SAMARITAN HEALTH CLINIC OF PASCO, INC.	Pasco	800-881-4475 5334 Aspen Street, New Port Richey, FL 34652 (727) 348-7789 Main (727) 348-7890 Fax mfahy@goodsamclinic.org	34652	More Information	Low-income, medically uninsured residents of Pasco	Provides non-emergent adult primary care. Dental is available for extractions and fillings only.	*	x			x x	x			*			x		*	×	x		×	
HEALTHY FAMILIES HILLSBOROUGH SITE S	Hillsborough	3108 West Azeele Street Tampa FL 33609 813-673-4646 X 1131	33527, 33563, 33566, 33584, 33609, 33610, 33611, 33616, 33621, 33629,	More Information	Families who are pregnant or have a new baby residing in Hillsborough County	Services include: To promote awareness of child development, positive parenting techniques, and the importance of baby spacing. Families are linked to a medical home and other necessary family supports available in the community.	*	x			x				*				1	× *	x x				
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY ATHELTIC SERVCIES	Hillsborough	3104 South Kings Avenue Brandon FL 33511 813-744-5595	33511	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides fitness opportunities.	*				x									*	x			x	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVCIES	Hillsborough	3110 Clay Mangum Lane Tampa FL 33618 813-264-3807	33618	More Information	Children diagnosed as SED	Provides mental health services to children	*	x			x	,	×												
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND AGING SERVICES	Hillsborough	601 E. Kennedy Blvd., County Center, 25th Floor, Tampa, FL 33602 P: 813-272-5040	33602	More Information		Provides initial assessment and eligibility determination for county residents. Provides access to primary adult & pediatric, preventive, specialty and dental care.	*	x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	x x	*	x)	x	x x	x	× *	x x	x >	(x	x x	x
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Hillsborough	1105 East Kennedy Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33602	33602	More Information	Residents of Hillsborough County	Provides access to primary, preventive, dental, mental and specialty care. Also, provides access to health education, nutrition, health insurance and medications.	*	x	x x	x x	x x	x >	x	x x	*	x)	×	x x	x	× *	x x	х х	(x	x x	x
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PARKS, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (PRC)	Hillsborough	10119 Windhorst Road Tampa FL 33619 813-635-3500	33619	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides recreation and fitness opportunities. Locations throughout Hillsborough County									*				1	× *	x			x	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVE	Hillsborough	Bruton Memorial 302 McLendon St., Plant City 33563-3212	33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x				*	x)	×	x	x	× *	x x	x			x
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVE	Hillsborough	Upper Tampa Bay Regional 11211 Countryway Blvd., Tampa 33626-2624	33626	More Information		Provides access to information and technology.	*				x				*	x	×	x	x	× *	x x	x			x
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Hillsborough	3218 San Jose Mission Drive Dover FL 33527 813-757-9548 9600 Koger Boulvard, St. Petersburg, FL 33702	33527	More Information	Adults	Provides adult education programs.	*		x		×														
JUVENILE DIABETES RESEARCH FOUNDATION	Pinellas	727-344-2873 or 800-533-2873	33702	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides information and education on Diabetes	*				x				*	,	:			*	x				
LIFE CARE OF BARANDON	Hillsborough	122 N. Moon Ave. Brandon, FL 33510 (813) 654-0491	33510	More Information	Targets women, couples and families	Provides: Pregnancy Tests, Counseling and information related to pregnancy options, Medical referrals for OB/GYN's, Sonograms, Family Physicians and Pediatricians, Adoption services, referrals and counseling, Post-abortion counseling, Community Resources, Support Groups, and Childbirth / Parenting Classes. All services are free.	*	x	x		x)	1		*				3	× *	x x				x
LIFECARE SOUTHSHORE	Hillsborough	LifeCare SouthShore 310 1st Street NE Ruskin, FL 33570 Call (813) 658-0491 or (813) 938-6024	33570	More Information	Targets women, couples and families	Provides: Pregnancy Tests, Counseling and Information related to pregnancy options, Medical referrals for OB/GVN's, Sonograms, Family Physicians and Pediatricians, Adoption services, referrals and counseling. Post-abortion counseling, Community Resources, Support Groups, and Childbirth / Parenting Classes. All services are free.	*	x	x		x	,	:		*				3	× *	x x				x
MEASE COUNTRYSIDE HOSPITAL	Pinellas and Hillsborough	3231 McMullen Booth Rd. Safety Harbor, FL 34695 (727) 725-6111	34695	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides primary, preventive and specialty care.	*	x	x	x	x x	,	x	xx	*	x	x	x x	x	× *	x	xx	(x	x	
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Jontilly Place 1402 Jontilly Place, Brandon, FL 33511 (813) 571-9811	33511	More Information	Adults	Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	x		×	,		x x	*				1	× *	x x		×		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Brewer's Bridgeway Apts. 1001 W. Alexander Street, Plant City, FL 33563 (813) 707-7329	33563	More Information		Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	x		×	,	:	x x	*				1	× *	x x		x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Adult Community Services 2313 Violet Street Tampa, FL 33603 813-707-7077	33603	More Information	Adults	Provides mental health services.	*	x	x		x	,		x x	*				1	× *	x x		x		

Organization/Provider	Counties Served	Contact Information	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served	Services Provided	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	Under/Uninsured Healthcare/Insurance Issues	Trans portation English a s a Second Language issues	Documentation Issues	ER Use for Preventable Health Issues Recident Awareness	Dental	Care Coordination	Senior Care Prescription Medication Assistance	CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Diabetes	Obesity	Preventive Healthcare Cancer	African American Poor Health Outcomes	BEHAVIONS I HAI I IWPALI HEALIH Resistance to Seeking Treatment	Awareness of Healthy Options Choices of Consumers	Smoking Substance Abuse	Lack of Physical Activity mmunization Rates	Consume r Comprehension of Medical Directives
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Matthew's Corner Apts 4540 N. Armenia Ave, Tampa, FL 33603	33603	More Information	Adults	Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	x		x	,		x x	*				x ¥	* x	x	×		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	(813) 356-1521 Hunter Oaks Apts 8314 N. Rome Ave, Tampa, FL 33604 (813) 631-4049	33604	More Information	Adults	Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	x		x	,	r	x x	*				x 4	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	2212 E. Henry Street, Suites A & B, Tampa, FL 33610 813-272-2958	33610	More Information	Adults	Provides mental health services for those who are experiencing acute psychiatric emergencies. Site of Adult Central Intake and Crisis Stabilization Unit. Also, operates Mobile Crisis Response Team for individuals aged 3 and older.	*	x	x		x		r	x x	*				× *	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	2214 E. Henry St., Tampa, FL 33610 813.246.4899	33610	More Information	Adults	Provides substance abuse treatment and mental health services for adults.	*	x	x		x			x x	*				x ×	k x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Grace Manor Apts 8314 N. Hubert Ave , Tampa, FL 33614	33614	More Information	Adults	Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	×		x	,		x x	*				x *	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	(1812) 828-1946 Hilliborough County Criminal Registration Unit 1800 Orient Road, Tampa, FL 33619 (813) 597-8755	33619	More Information	Adults	The Looking Ahead program is a unique ex-offender re-entry program for persons with mental lilness and co-occurring disorders. Case Managers from Mental Health Care, Inc. and Northulde Mental Health are co-located in the Chinimal Registration unit with the Hildborrugh County Sherff's Department. Elipbility orteria includes: must be 18 year of age or older, must be required to registrat at the CRU, must what a swerre or persistent mental liness, must be elipbility or the state of the state of the state of the state of the disorders who are currently in jul on modernearor charges. Provides an MINC case worker located inside the Oneth Noat all Refersals are received from HalfUnctioned's office, jul staff, and external sources such as other treatment providers and family. MHC staff presents case in video court, and the Case must in study lessent of NHC for evaluation and discharge planning. Contact program supervisor lade Ross for more information and discharge planning. Contact program supervisor lade Ross for more information at (staf) stype- stype and staff, and personal sources such as other to state contact planning. Contact program supervisor lade Ross for more information at (staf) stype- stype.	*	x	x		x		τ.	x x	*				x x	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	The Panos Center 1403 W. Reynolds Street, Plant City, FL 33563 813.707.7044	33563	More Information	Adults and children	Adult & Children Outpatient Services provides individual, group, and family therapy to children and their families in an office setting. Therapy focuses on crisis stabilization, enhancing quality of life, dealing with life's chalenges and alleviating troubing symptoms. Psychiatric evaluation, monitoring and medical management are provided as needed.	*	x	x		x	3	r.	x x	*				× ×	* x	x	×		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Seminole Heights Campus Administrative Offices 5707 North 22nd Street, Tampa, FL 33610 813.272.2244	33610	More Information	Adults, children and families	Adult & Children Outpatients Services provides individual, group, and family therapy to children and their families in an office setting. Therapy focusion or iosis stabilization, enhancing quality of life, defailing with life's challenges and alleviang troubling symptome. Psychiatric evaluation, monitoring and medical management are provided as needed. Site of Mender Elementary & Middle School providing mentalhealth therapy & support services.	*	x	x		x	3	۲	x x	*				× ×	k ×	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Family & School Support Team School Program 4210 Bay Villa Ave, Tampa, FL 33611 (813) 272-2888	33611	More Information	Children from birth to Sth grade	Family support, community and school based services.	*	x	x		x	3	r	x x	*				× ×	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	2213 E. Henry Street, Tampa, FL 33610 813-272-2882	33610	More Information	Children under 18	Provides mental health services for those who are experiencing acute psychiatric emergencies. Site of Children's Central Intake and Crisis Stabilization Unit.	*	x	x		x	,	t I	x x	*				x *	k _x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Safe Place 2015 N. Central Ave, Tampa, FL 33602 (813) 272-2168	33602	More Information	Homeless	Provides mental health, substance abuse, case management, and nursing services.	*	x	×		×		r i	x x	*				x *	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Homeless Shop 6220 N. Nebraska Ave Tampa, FL 33604 813-272-2311	33604	More Information	Homeless	Provides aggressive street outreach, assessment, case management, housing assistance, and referral to primary care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and other social services.	*	x	×		×		r	x x	*				× ×	k x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	The Hope Program 6220 North Nebraska Ave., Tampa, FL 33604 Phone: 813-272-2311	33604	More Information	Homeless	Provides case management, basic living skills training, employment services and stipend for childcare if needed.	*	x	x		x	3	t I	x x	*				x \$	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	ACTS Transitional Housing Program 4403 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Bivd Tampa, FL 33614 Phone: 879-1649	33614	More Information	Homeless	Provides mental health services	*	x	x		×	3	ι .	x x	*				× ×	* x	x	x		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	301 Palmer Street, Plant City FL 33563 813.707.7077	33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health services.	*	x	x		x	,		x x	*				x ×	k x	x	×		
MENTAL HEALTH CARE, INC	Hillsborough	Graham Home 2400 E. Henry, Tampa, FL 33610 (813) 239-8184	33610	More Information	Seniors	Housing, case management, and supportive services for those with a mental health diagnosis.	*	x	x		×			x x	*				x \$	* x	x	x		
MID FLORIDA COMMUNITY SERVICES - EAST PASCO COUNTY	Pasco	1033) 239-0104 11446 7th Street Dade City, FL 33523 (855) 643-3567 Main (855) 643-3567 Service/Intake - LIHEAP	33523	More Information	Seniors and their caregivers	Services include but are not limited to: Telephone reassurance; Congregate meals; Home delivered meals; Transportation; Homemaker service; Respite Care; Emergency Energy Assistance; Retired Senior and Volunteer Program.	*	x	x					x					ł	k	x x			
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS - RECOVERY COAST	Pasco	Online/Telephone Resource Hudson, FL 34667	34667	More Information	No restrictions	NA is a fellowship of recovering addicts who meet regularly to help each other stay clean by sharing their experience, strength, and hope.	*					,	ı I		*				x \$	k		x		
NATIONAL ACCESSIBLE TRAVELERS DATABASE	All	(727) 842-2433 2401 E. Henry Avenue Tampa, FL 33610 (800) 778-4838 Helpline/Hotline	33610	More Information	No Restrictions	This database of transit systems is supplemented with information on accessible taxi services. The transportation database website allows the user to highlight the state and city they plan to wist, and view all transportation services valiable to them. The user is also able to view the travel agencies specializing in travel arrangements for persons with disabilities.	*		x															
NEW BEGINNINGS OF TAMPA	Hillsborough	1402 East Chilkoot Avenue Tampa FL 33612 813-971-6961	33612	More Information	Homeless and transient individuals	Provides support services and information on available mental, primary, preventive and substance abuse treatment.	*	x			x	3	r I		*				× ×	* x	x x			x

Organization/Provider		Contact Information	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served	Services Provided	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	in lead na	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues Provider Issues	ER Use for Preventable Health Issues Resident Awareness	Dental Mental Health/Substance Abuse	Care Coordination Senior Care	Prescription Medication Assistance CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Diabetes Hypertension	Obesity Preventive Healthcare	Cancer African American Poor Health Outcomes	IMP/	Resistance to See king Treatment Awareness of Healthy Options	Choices of Consumers Smoking	Substance Abuse Lack of Physical Activity	Immunization Rates Consumer Comprehension of Medical Directives
NORTHSIDE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	Hillsborough	12512 Bruce B Downs Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33612-9209 813-977-8700	33548, 33556, 33555, 33558, 33604, 33604, 33613, 33613, 33613, 33617, 33618, 33624, 33644,33644, 33644,33644, 33644, 33644,33644, 33644, 33644,33644, 33	More Information	Eligibility varies by program	Targeted case management provides, advocacy, psychiatric and waparound services for individuals from the age of 5 to 21 years. EMPLOYEE ASSINTACE PROGRAMS (EAP) Provides assessments, brief assessment, and referrals for employees and their families, consultation to supervisors. Provides psychotherapy to children in the foater care system who have been victime of abuse. Short Term Residential Treatment Program provides residential, social, and vocational rehabilitation and case management services. Provides in home mental health services including family therapy, family reunification counseling, and crisis intervention to families involved in the child weffare systems. Provides in-home mental health services including family therapy, family reunification counseling, and crisis intervention to families involved in the child weffare systems. Provides in-home and have for the structure systems. TAMP Torgarm provides methalheadt and poput services for families moving from weffare to management. Clinical case management provides, advocacy, psychiatric and wraparound services, for individuals from the age of 10 to 18 years.	*	x			x	x							*	x x	x		x
OPERATION PAR, INC.	Pasco	7720 Washington Street Suite 102 Port Richey, FL 34668 (888) 727-6398 Service/Intake	34668	More Information	No Restrictions	Provider of substance abuse treatment, prevention, education, research and training in West Central Florida. Direct services include residential treatment, day treatment, prevention, intervention, case management, outpatient treatment, methadone maintenance, and medical detoxification.	*	x			x	x							*	x x		x	
PASCO COUNTY ALLIANCE FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	Pasco	8002 King Helie Boulevard New Port Richey, FL 34653	34653	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers drug abuse prevention education.	*				x								*	x		x	
PASCO COUNTY ELDERLY NUTRITION	Pasco	(727) 597-224 Main 8600 Galen Wilson Bhd., Port Richey, FL 34668 (727) 834-3287	34668	More Information	Individuals age 60+, frail and homebound. Income is not a factor in determining eligibility.	Provides nutritious meals to eligible individuals. Transportation available to some dining sites.	*	x	x		x		x	*		x x	x	×	*	x			
PASCO COUNTY ELDERLY NUTRITION - MEALS ON WHEELS	Pasco	Contact: Gabriel D. Papadopoulos, M.B.A. 8600 Galen Wilson Blvd., Port Richey, FL, 34668 Phone: 727-834-3340 Email: gapadopoulos@pascocountyfl.net	34668	More Information	Individuals meeting eligibility requirements	Provides nutritious meals to eligible individuals.	*						x	*		x x	x	×	*	x			
PASCO COUNTY ELDERLY NUTRITION - SOUTHGATE DINING SITE	Pasco	Email: goapau0p00usset passocountyriner Joseph AcLaughina - Contact Person Southgate Apartments 5332 Charlotte Ave, New Port Richey, FL 34652 Phone: (727) 834-3279 Email: Keccotefilo@apascocountyfl.net	34652	More Information	Individuals meeting eligibility requirements	Provides nutritious meals to eligible individuals. Transportation available to some dining sites.	*						x	*		x x	x	x	*	x			
PASCO COUNTY ELDERLY NUTRITION - SUMMER LAKE DINING SITE AT SUNSET BAY CLUB APARTMENTS	i Pasco	Karen Ceccofiglio - Contact Person 4331 Fjil Dr., New Port Richey, FL 34653 Phone: (727) 816-9757 Email: Keccofiglio@pascocountyfl.net	34653	More Information	Individuals meeting eligibility requirements	Provides nutritious meals to eligible individuals. Transportation available to some dining sites.	*						x	*		x x	x	×	*	x			
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	13941 15th Street Dade City, FL 33525 (352) 521-1450	33525	More Information	Pasco County residents meeting eligibility criteria	Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	5640 Main Street Suite 100 New Port Richey, FL 34652 (727) 841-4425	34652	More Information	Pasco County residents meeting eligibility criteria	Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	4135 Land O'lakes Boulevard Land O Lakes, FL 34639 (813) 558-5173	34639	More Information		Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	11611 Denton Avenue Hudson, FL 34667 (727) 861-5661	34667	More Information	Pasco County residents meeting eligibility criteria	Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	×	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	4717 Airport Road Zephyrhills, FL 33542 (813) 780-0740	33542	More Information		Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	10841 Little Road, New Port Richey, FL 34654 (727) 861-5250 Main	34654	More Information	Pasco County residents meeting eligibility	Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Pasco	(727) 862-4230 Fax 2435 U.S. Hwy 19, Suite 105, Holiday, FL 34690 (727) 943-5505	34690	More Information	criteria Pasco County residents meeting eligibility criteria	Offers primary care, personal health and related medical services .	*	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x	x x
PASCO COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION	Pasco	8620 Galen Wilson Boulevard, Port Richey FL 34668-5973 727-834-3297	34668	More Information	criteria Residents of Pasco County	Provides access to primary, preventive, dental, mental and specialty care.	*	x		x	x x	x x	x x	× *	x	x x	x x	x x	*	x x	x x	x x	x x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	14/15/5 Fourth Street Dade City, FL 33523 (352) 567-3576 Main	33523	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x			*	x	x x	x	x x		x x	x		x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	1322 307-3370 Mail 5347 8th Street Zephyrhills, FL 33542 (813) 780-0064	33542	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x			*	x	x x	x	x x	*	x x	x		x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	(313) 780-0064 34043 State Road 54 Wesley Chapel, FL 33543 (813) 788-6375	33543	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x			*	x	x x	x	x x	*	x x	x		x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	(813) 788-5375 2818 Collier Parkway Land O Lakes, FL 34639 (813) 929-1214	34639	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x			*	x	x x	x	x x	*	x x	x		x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	(813) 929-1214 8012 Library Road Hudson, FL 34667 (727) 861-3040	34667	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x			*	x	x x	x	x x	*	x x	x		x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	9701 Little Road New Port Richey, FL 34654	34654	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*							*	x	× ×	×	x x	*	x x	x		x

Organization/Provider	Counties Served	Contact Information	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served	Services Provided	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	Under/Uninsured He althca re/Insurance Iss ues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues	Province range ER Use for Preventable Health Issues Resident Awareness	Dental	Mental Health/Substance Abuse Care Coordination	Senior Care Prescription Medication Assistance	CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Diabetes	Hyperten sion Obesity	Preventive Healthcare Cancer	African America n Poor Health Outcomes BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEAL TH	Resistance to Seeking Treatment	Awareness of Healthy Options Choices of Consumers	Smoking Substance Abuse	Lack of Physical Activity Immunization Rates	Consumer Comprehension of Medical Directives
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	5740 Moog Road Holiday, FL 34690 (727) 834-3204	34690	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x				*,	κ x	x x	x	× *	×	x x			x
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Pasco	4649 Mile Stretch Drive Holiday, FL 34690	34690	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides access to information and technology.	*				x				* ,	κ x	x x	x	× *	×	x x			x
PASCO COUNTY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	Pasco	(727) 834-3331 8620 Galen Wilson Boulevard Port Richey, FL 34668 Ph: (727) 834-3322	34668	More Information	No Restrictions	Pasco County Public Transportation is also available to some of the dining sites. Please see congregate dining locations for the dining site near you. Nutrition education and nutrition counseling are available to all enroles in the OAA home delivered meals or congregate programs. These services are provided at no cost and are aimed to benefit the enrollee.	*	x	x		x				*	x	x x	x	*	•	x			
PASCO-HERNANDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	All	10230 Ridge Road, New Port Richey, FL 34654 (727) 816-3281 Main (727) 816-3478 Fax email: cossg@phcc.edu	34654	More Information	No Restrictions	Offers preventative dental care. There is a \$25.00 fee for cleanings.	*	x			x	x			*			x						
PREGNANCY CARE CENTER OF PLANT CITY	Hillsborough	304 North Collins Street Plant City FL 33563	33563	More Information	Women	Provides services to promote healthy pregnancies. All services are free and strictly confidential.	*	x			×		x						*	×	x			
PREMIER COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE GROUP	Pasco	37920 Medical Arts Court Zephyrhills, FL 33541 (727) 645-4185 Service/Intake	33541	More Information	No Restrictions	Primary, preventive, dental and pediatric care, nutrition and lifestyle education, smoking cessation, Diabetes management.	*	x	x	x >	x	x :	xx	x	* ,	(X	x x :	x x	x *	•	x)	x x	x x	
PREMIER COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE GROUP	Pasco	37944 Pasco Avenue Suite A Dade City, FL 33525	33525	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health care for adults. Also provides general health care for women of all ages. Services include, baby care education and counseling, pregnancy testing and family planning, OB/GVN, certified nurses and midwife services.	*	x	x	,	x x	:	x x	x	* ,	(x	x x	x x	× *	×	x ;	x x	x	
PREMIER COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE GROUP	Pasco	37944 Church Avenue Dade City, FL 33525 (352) 518-2000 Service/Intake	33525	More Information	No Restrictions	Primary, preventive, dental and pediatric care, nutrition and lifestyle education, smoking cessation, Diabetes management.	*	x	x	x >	x	x :	xx	x	* ,	κ x	x x :	x x	x *	•	x 3	x x	x x	
PREMIER COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE GROUP	Pasco	2114 Seven Springs Blvd., Trinity, FL 34655 Phone: (727) 645-4185 or (352) 518-2000: Option 5	34566	More Information	No Restrictions	Primary, preventive and pediatric care, nutrition and lifestyle education, smoking cessation, Diabetes management.	*	х	x	x >	x	:	x x	x	* ,	κx	x x :	x x	x *		x J	x x	x x	
		New Port Richey, FL 36554 (272) 847-8105 evice/Intake Pasco County Office Ipaterno@pascocountyfl.net			have no insurance or are homeless.	Screening, Disease/Disability information, Disease/Disability information for Diabetes, Plu Vaccines, General Medical Care, General Mental Health Information/Education, General Physica Examinations, HIV Testing, Homeless Advocary Groups, Medicaid Applications, Medication Information/Management, Mobile Health Care, Mobile Health Care for Advocate Services, Physician Referral Services, Prescription Drug Patient Assistance Porgrams, Prescription Drug Sor Specific Health Care, Mobile Health Care, Mobile Health Care Advocate Services, Physician Referral Services, Prescription Drug Patient Assistance Porgrams, Prescription Drug Sor Specific Health Conditions, Psychiatric Medication Services, Public Clinics, Sexually Transmitted Disease Screening, Skin Sreening, Smoking Cessation, Specialized Information and Referral, Tuberculosis Control, Tuberculosis Screening	*	x			x x	x	x	x x	*			x	*		x x			
PUBLIC DEFENDER SIXTH JUDICIAL COURT - MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT	Pasco	38053 UHP Oak Avenue Dade City, FL 33233 (727) 847-8100 Service/Intake	33523	<u>More Information</u>	Pasco residents who have no insurance or are homeless.	Case/Care Management, Community Clinics, Dental Care Referrais, Dental Screening, Diabetes, Screening, Diases/Diability Information for Diabetes, Flu Vaccines, General Medical Care, General Mental Health Information/Education, General Physical Eaminations, HY Testing, Homeless Adoccay Groups, Medical Applications, Pescheristican Medical Applications, Rescription Drug Patient Assistance Programs, Prescription Drugs For Specific Health Conditions, Psychiatric Medication Services, Public Clinics, Seculty Transmitted Disease Screening, Sub Screening, Smoking Cestation, Specialized Information and Neferral, Tuberclusis Control, Tuberclusios: Screening	*	x			x x	x	x	x x	*		:	x	*	:	x x			
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION	Hillsborough	238 San Jose Mission Dr. Dover FL 33527 (813) 707-7002	33527	More Information	Targets migrant and seasonal workers	Provides childcare and adult education opportunities for the migrant farm worker, rural, and low income communities of Florida.	*		x		x								*	×	x x			
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION	Hillsborough	3102 Sammonds Road, Apt.#82 Plant City FL 33563 (813) 707-7014	33563	More Information	Targets migrant and seasonal workers	Provides childcare and adult education opportunities for the migrant farm worker, rural, and low income communities of Florida.			x		x								*	×	x x			
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION	Hillsborough	508 Lakewood Ave. Plant City FL 33563 (813) 707-7465	33563	More Information	Targets migrant and seasonal workers	Provides childcare and adult education opportunities for the migrant farm worker, rural, and low income communities of Florida.	Ŧ		x		x								*	×	x x			
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION	Hillsborough	1402 W. Knights Griffin Road Plant City FL 33565 (813) 707-7011	33565	More Information	Targets migrant and seasonal workers	Provides childcare and adult education opportunities for the migrant farm worker, rural, and low income communities of Florida.			×		x									×				
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION	Hillsborough	2701 DeMontmillan Rd. Plant City FL 33565 (813) 707-7000 1-888-221-3735		More Information	Targets migrant and seasonal workers	Provides childcare and adult education opportunities for the migrant farm worker, rural, and low income communities of Florida.	-		x		x								*	: x	* x			
			All	More Information	Seniors	Provides a database of providers and services available to seniors.	*				x			x										
SMILEFAITH FOUNDATION, INC.	All	8125 US Hwy 19, New Port Richey, FL 34652 (727) 807-7958 Main or (800) 396-7683 Toll Free (888) 411-8526 Fax email: Info@smilefaith.com	34652	More Information	Targets individuals in financial need	Dental Care	*					x			*		:	x	*	•	x			
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	Pasco	8661 Citizens Drive Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654 (800) 772-1213 Main	34654	More Information	Seniors	Medicare Enrollment, Medicare Information/Counseling. English, Spanish.	*		x					x					*		x			
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	Pasco	8661 Citizens Drive Suite 100, New Port Richey, FL 34654 (800) 772-1213 Main (800) 325-0778 TTY	34654	More Information	Seniors	Medicare Enrollment, Medicare Information/Counseling	*		×					x					*	•	x			
SOUTH FLORIDA BAPTIST HOSPITAL	Hillsborough	301 N. Alexander St. Plant City, FL 33563 (813) 757-1200	33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides primary, preventive, pediatric, mental and specialty care.	*	×	x x	,	xx	x	x x	x x	*,	(x	x x	x x	× *	×	x x	x x	x x	x
SUNCOAST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Hillsborough	14254 Martin Luther King Blvd, Dover, FL 33527 P.O. Box 40	33527	More Information	No Restrictions	Family Practice, Internal Medicine, OB/Gyn, Pediatrics, Lab, X-ray, Pharmacy, Dental, Transportation, Outreach, Translation	*	x	x x		x x	x	x	x	*			x	*	•	x		×	
SUNCOAST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Hillsborough	Phone: (813) 349-7700 508 North Maryland Avenue, Plant City, FL 33563 P.O. Box 2096 Phone: (813) 349-7600	33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Family Practice, Internal Medicine, OB/Gyn, Lab, Dental, Transportation, Outreach, Translation	*	x	x x		x x	x	x	x	*			x	*	•	x		x	
SUNCOAST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Hillsborough	71001- 1433 343 7000 202 North Mobley Street, Plant City, FL 33563 P.O. Box 2096 Phone: (813) 341-7450 Fax: (813) 341-7461	33563	More Information	Pediatric	Provides Pediatrics, Laboratory, Translation, Transportation, Outreach.	*	x	x x		x x		x		*			x	× *	•	x		×	×

Organization/Provider	Counties Served	Contact Information	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served	Services Provided	ACCESS TO HE ALTHCARE	Under/Uninsured Health care /Insurance Issues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues	Provider Issues ER Use for Preventable Health Issues	Resident Aware ness Dental	Mental Health/Substance Abuse	Care Coordination Senior Care	Prescription Medication As sistance CLINICAL HEALT HISSUES	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Diabetes	Obesity	Preventive Healthcare Cancer	200	BE HAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEALTH Resistance to Seeking Treatment	Awa reness of Healthy Options	Smoking	Substance Abuse Lack of Physical Activity	Immunization Rates Consumer Comprehension of Medical Directives
SUNCOAST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Hillsborough	502 North Mobley Street, Plant City, FL 33563 P. O. Box 2096	33563	More Information	Pediatric	Provides Pediatrics, Laboratory, Translation, Transportation, Outreach.																			
		Phone: (813) 341-7450					*	х	хх		х	х		x	*				x	х	*	x			хх
SUNCOAST HOSPICE	Hillshorough Pasco	Fax: (813) 341-7461 , 5771 Roosevelt Blvd., Clearwater, FL 33760	33760	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides dignified palliative care to the dying people of the community; to assure the long-term					_					_			_						
	Pinellas	(727) 586-4432				mental and physical health and general well being of survivors; to enhance the care of all dying people in the community by education and example; and to serve as a symbolic reminder to the community that death is a part of life for all.	*	×	×		x x	x		x x	× *	x	×>	×	x x	x	* x	x	(x)	x x	x x
THE CARTER-JENKINS CENTER	Hillsborough	325 West Fletcher Avenue Tampa FL 33612	33612	More Information	No Restrictions	The Center offers specially designed study groups, seminars, and courses covering a full range of	*					x	x												
THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN	Hillsborough	(1813) 008-8686 The Centre for Girls 105 West Sigh Avenue Tampa, Florida 33604 813-231-3404	33604	More Information	Female youth age 10- 18	A community center for girls only, providing educational activities, support, guidance and services. It is the hub for information and assistance for parents and members of the community who are interested in girls' issues and how to support girls as they more through addiscence. To enroll, parents can jick up enrollment packets during business hours and take a tour of the site. Enrollment forms must be completed before agirls allowed to participate. Services are free.	*					x			*					x	* x	x			
THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN	Hillsborough	Senior Home Improvement Program (SHIP) 5023 North Florida Avenue Tampa, Florida 33603 813-323-3200	33603	More Information	Senior (60+ and home owner) residents of Hillsborough County	Emergency Home repairs & major yard clean up for home owners over the age of 60 with low income. The Senior Home Improvement Program (SHIP) provides carpentry, weatherization, minor plumbing repairs, wheelchair ramps and walker steps, roof repairs and replacement, water heater replacements. Services are free.	*							x											
THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN	Hillsborough	633-222-2000 The Control Nethan Office 9 amps, Florida 33606 813-251-8437	33606	More Information	Women and families residing in Hillsborough County	nearer repacements. services are needed to a solure treatment to women and their familie. Troject Recovery provides outpatient substance adues treatment to women and their families. Consolution of the solure and the solure adues the solure of the solure of the solure and regressing the solure of the solure of service. Most insurance accepted. ICAHD accredited. Assessment of employment needs, skills, interests; assistance with employment glan; assistance with job leads and placement; a variety of free or low cost employment preparation workshops (please see our weshels for month/selendariniculing personal skills needed for employment, improving coping skills, financial workshops, anger management and self-esteem; and referrals to other employment resources.	*	x	x	:		x	x		*					x	* x	x		x	
THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN	Hillsborough	Family Services 407 North Parsons Avenue, Suite 104A Brandon, Fiorida 3510 813-571-1684	33510	More Information		Outpatient counseling for families, children, individuals and couples. Typical issues addressed are relationships, children's difficult behaviors, depression, situational problems and anxiety. Services offered: Confidential Assessments: Counseling that Addresse: Depression, Anwiety, Work Related Issues, Personal Relationships, Parent/Child Issues and Poor Academic Performance; Employee Assistance Porgrams. Workhops such as Anger Management and Parenting are also offered. Offers Silding Fee scale, insurance EAPs.		x				x	x		*					x	* x	x			
THE SENIOR CARE GUIDE - FLORIDA	All	503-246-8604 or 1-888-711-7184	All	More Information	Seniors	Internet based searchable directory of senior services available in Florida. The Senior Care Guide is a free public service of Care Service Ontions. Inc	*	x	x x	x		×	(x	x	x										
TRIANGLE RESOLUTIONS, LLC	Hillsborough	10037 Water Works Lane Riverview FL 33578	33578	More Information	No Restrictions	is a new pount service or care service options, inc. Provides mental health and substance abuse services. \$125 per hour. Separate fees for half day or full day long session. Accepts most insurance. Financial assistance available- call for more information.	*	x				x	x								* x	x	1	x	
TRIDENT BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE, INC.	Pasco	6133 Us Highway 19 New Port Richey, FL 34652 (727) 842-6900 Main	34652	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides mental health care and substance abuse counseling. Sliding fee scale is available.	*	x				x	x	x							*	x	د :	x	x
TRUELIFE CENTER HARVEST FOOD PANTRY	Pasco	(727) 842-6902 Fax 4909 Allen Road Zephyrhills, FL 33541 (813) 788-5433	33541	More Information	No restrictions	Provides Addiction Recovery/Spiritual Counseling and food bank.	*	x					x		*					x	* x	x	1	x	
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY - ST. PETERSBURG	All	9200 113th Street North, Seminole, FL 33772 email: mmemitz@dentalufi.edu (727) 394-604 Main (727) 394-6098 Fax	33772	More Information	No Restrictions	Appointments only - no wall-ins. The cost of screening is \$110.00 and this fee covers exams, s- rays, medical history and chart. Emergency Extraction Service Fee is \$145.00; must be there at 6.63 a.m. and persons are selected by lottery method (may or may not receive services). All other dental work will be approximately one half of the normal cost of private practice. The Dental School (Student Ora Surgery Cinic) also has an adult emergency dental clinic at the Gainesville location. Clients must arrive before 7 a.m. to enter a lottery for a same day appointment. The fee is \$145 without Medicald.	*					x	¢		*				x						
WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA AREA AGENCY ON AGING, INC.	Hillsborough, Polk	5905 Breckenridge Pkwy ., Suite F Tampa, FL 33610-4239 813-740-3888	33610	More Information	Seniors	Provides access to information on programs and services available to seniors.	*					x		x							*	x	۲		x
WHEELCHAIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, INC.	Pasco, Pinellas	7381 114th Avenue North Suite # 401b Largo, FL 33773 (727) 587-7775 Administrative (727) 586-2811 Service/Intake: Pasco and Pinellas	33773	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides medical transportation. Accepts Medicaid.	*		x																
YMCA	Hillsborough	1507 YMCA Place, Plant City, FL 33563 Phone: 813-757-6677	33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activates that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
умса	Hillsborough	7910 Willie Black Drive Tampa, FL 33625 Phone: 813-238-7320	33625	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
YMCA	Hillsborough	8950 W Waters Ave Tampa, FL 33615 Phone: 813-249-8510	33615	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
УМСА	Hillsborough	4411 S Himes Ave Tampa, FL 33611 Phone: 813-839-0210	33611	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
УМСА	Hillsborough	104 S Franklin St Tampa, FL 33602 Phone: 813-229-1305	33602	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
YMCA YMCA	Hillsborough	110 E Oak Ave Tampa, FL 33602 Phone: 813-224-9622	33602	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		x	* x	x		x	
TINUA	Hillsborough	3414 Culbreath Rd Valrico, FL 33596 Phone: 813-684-1371	33596	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*		x	x		×	* x	x		×	

Organization/Provider	Counties Served	Contact Information	Zip Code	Internet Information	Population Served	Services Provided	ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	Under /Uninsure d Healthcare/Insurance Is sues	Transportation English as a Second Language Issues	Documentation Issues	ER Use for Preventable Health Issues	Resident Awareness Dental	Me ntal Health/Substance Abuse Care Coordination	Senior Care Prescription Medication Assistance	CLINICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Linronic Obstructive Pullmonary Ulsease Diabetes	Hypertension D besity	Pre ven ti ve Healthca re Cancer	African American Poor Health Outcomes	BEHAVIORS THAT IMPACT HEALTH	Awareness of Healthy Options	Smoking	Substance Abuse Lack of Physical Activity	Immun zation Kaues Consumer Comprehension of Medical Directives
YMCA	Hillsborough	9840 Balm Riverview Rd Riverview, FL 33569 Phone: 813-677-8400	33569	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	(x		x	
YMCA	Hillsborough		33563	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	κ x		x	
YMCA	Hillsborough	4029 Northdale Blvd Tampa, FL 33624 Phone: 813-962-3220	33624	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	(x		x	
УМСА	Hillsborough	16221 Compton Dr Tampa, FL 33647	33647	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	(x		x	
үмса	Pasco	37301 Chapel Hill Loop Zephyrhills, FL 33542 (813) 780-9622	33542	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	(x		x	
YMCA	Pasco		34655	More Information	No Restrictions	Provides programs and activities that promote health and wellness for the community.	*					x			*	x	x		x	*,	(x		x	
YOUTH AND FAMILY ALTERNATIVES, INC WEST PASCO COUNTY	Pasco	7524 Plathe Road New Port Richey, FL 34653 (727) 835-4166 Main	34653	More Information		Provides Adolescent/Youth Counseling for Substance Abusers, Alcohol Abuse Education/Prevention for Youth, Drug Abuse Education/Prevention, Substance Abuse Counseling for Youth	*	x				x	x x							*	x	1	x	x