

Florida Hospital Kissimmee

2016 Community Health Needs Assessment



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Introduction

Community engagement is the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest or similar situations to address issues affecting their well-being. It is a powerful vehicle for bringing about environmental, cultural, health and behavioral changes that will improve the quality of life of the community. It often involves partnerships and coalitions that help mobilize resources and influence systems, change relationships among partners, and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programs and practices.

Florida Hospital and its community partners engaged Impact Partners, LLC to conduct its 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. Impact Partners conducts community engagement/assessment projects across the United States. Since each community is unique, the approach to better understanding a community's need is aligned with the Social-Ecological Model. The Social-Ecological Model is a comprehensive approach to health and urban planning that not only addresses a community's or individual's risk factors, but also the norms, beliefs, and social and economic systems that create the conditions for poor community health outcomes.

Impact Partners subscribes to the notion that social, natural and physical environments in which people live, as well as their lifestyles and behaviors, can influence their quality of life and health outcomes. Communities can achieve long-term quality of life improvements, prosperous economies, and happy and healthy neighborhoods when ordinary citizens become involved and work together to affect change and can influence the direction of a community, not just people who already have power.

The new economy is simply this: when communities invest in quality of life assets and infrastructure, their economies grow and people prosper. Period.

Florida Hospital conducted its 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in two parts: a regional needs assessment for four counties in Central Florida (Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties) followed by assessments focused on and tailored to the nine hospital facilities in these counties.

Impact Partners worked to build on top of the last CHNA conducted by the Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration ("the Collaboration") in 2013 in order to maintain the integrity of the original benchmark data, to evaluate the progress of the previous priorities by comparing historical benchmark data and to measure long-term progress.

The content that follows includes data from a number of sources about Osceola County and Florida Hospital Kissimmee's primary service area (PSA), as well as a description of the process of choosing the top health priorities based on this data. This report does not include all of the indicators analyzed in the multi-county CHNA; rather, it offers a condensed and consolidated picture of the concerns of this specific campus of Florida Hospital. This data was used by a group of Florida Hospital administrators and community stakeholders to determine feasible and impactful priorities for the community that Florida Hospital Kissimmee serves. The priorities chosen and the process that was followed is outlined in this report. Further, a separate report reflecting the work of the larger, multi-county CHNA has been disseminated to each of the Collaboration partners, including Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, South Lake Hospital, in affiliation with Orlando Health, Aspire Health Partners and multiple county health departments.

This document is specific to **Florida Hospital Kissimmee**.

Executive Summary

In Central Florida, there is a well-established tradition of healthcare organizations, providers, community partners and individuals committed to meeting local health needs. The region is home to several respected hospitals that are ranked in the nation's top 100, a Level One Trauma Center, nine designated teaching hospitals and the University of Central Florida College of Medicine. Even with the current economic challenges and healthcare's changing landscape, these organizations remain committed to serving Central Florida.

In spite of the region's dedication to meeting local health needs, there is still work to be done. In the center of the Sunshine State, more than 2.3 million people live in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. Of these residents, approximately 6.2 percent are unemployed; poverty rates have increased by 64 percent since 2000; childhood poverty is up 51 percent over the same period; the cost of housing is a burden for many; emergency rooms (ERs) continue to be over-utilized; access to healthy, nutritious food is not guaranteed; and homelessness persists.

These societal challenges often prevent Central Floridians from achieving the level of social, physical, environmental and spiritual well-being that is necessary for maintaining health and quality of life. CHNAs take into account these four areas of well-being, serve as a baseline of health status in a given community, and are used to plan social and medical interventions relevant to the population.

Four not-for-profit hospitals — Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, South Lake Hospital, in affiliation with Orlando Health and Aspire Health Partners — alongside the Florida Department of Health in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties collaborated in 2015 and 2016 to create a CHNA for Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. The CHNA describes the health of Central Floridians for the purpose of planning interventions relevant to the community and to fulfill the IRS Community Benefit requirements for all licensed not-for-profit hospitals.

A number of indicators about physical, behavioral and mental health; built environment; as well as healthcare access, utilization and insurance coverage were evaluated using both secondary and primary data including hospital claims data. Secondary data were gathered on the county level from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey; Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data; County Health Rankings; The Central Florida Cares Health System (CFCHS) 2015 Behavioral Health Needs Assessment*; and hospital utilization data. More geographically specific data about hospital utilization were gathered by claims data and visually represented with hot spotting techniques. Primary data included hospital claims data, surveys distributed to both providers and consumers, in-depth interviews with community stakeholders, and community conversations within Osceola County and Florida Hospital's PSA.

*Central Florida Cares Health System, Inc. (CFCHS) is the managing entity overseeing state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services in four counties in Central Florida: Brevard, Orange, Osceola and Seminole. Three of those counties fall within the purview of the Central Florida Health Needs Assessment (CHNA): Orange, Osceola and Seminole. Basic conclusions from the 2015 Behavioral Health Needs Assessment were included in the CHNA reports to supplement the secondary and primary mental health data gathered by Impact Partners.

County Health Rankings are published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are now (Health Outcomes) and how healthy a county will be in the future (Health Factors). Health Outcomes weigh Length of Life and Quality of Life equally and Health Factors are comprised of Health Behaviors (weighted at 30 percent), Clinical Care (20 percent), Social and Economic Factors (40 percent) and Physical Environment (10 percent). This results in a number of rankings given to each county in a state. Thus, decision-makers in said counties can see how they stack up relative to the other counties in their state on each of the aforementioned eight measures. They can also help these same decision-makers pinpoint areas of focus to improve the health and well-being of the residents. All 67 counties in Florida receive rankings. Osceola County's health rankings for 2015 are listed below.

Osceola County Health Rankings (2015)

HEALTH OUTCOMES	HEALTH FACTORS	LENGTH OF LIFE	QUALITY OF LIFE	HEALTH BEHAVIOR	CLINICAL CARE	SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
14	45	6	32	26	54	36	65

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmap - The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

All of these data were used to identify the top health priorities in each county. Utilizing this larger assessment data as a foundation, Florida Hospital conducted individual assessments for each of the nine Florida Hospital campuses located in this Central Florida region:

- Florida Hospital Altamonte – Seminole County
- Florida Hospital Apopka – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Celebration Health – Osceola County
- Florida Hospital East Orlando – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Kissimmee – Osceola County
- Florida Hospital Orlando – Orange County
- Florida Hospital for Children – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Waterman – Lake County
- Winter Park Memorial Hospital, a Florida Hospital – Orange County

This document is a campus-specific CHNA for **Florida Hospital Kissimmee** and the community it serves.

Methods for Engaging the Community in the Assessment

The 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment for the Central Florida region and the seven Florida Hospital campuses in Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties was built on input from people representing the broad (and local) community, as well as low-income, minority and other medically underserved populations. This input was solicited throughout 2016, and was gathered and considered in multiple ways:

1. Each hospital campus had a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee/Task Force (CHNAC) that included representatives of the hospital and community with a special focus on underserved populations within the hospital community/service area. Those members of the Committee who serve members of minority, low-income and other medically underserved populations are indicated in the listing. The Committee met twice in 2016, and also participated in an online survey to confirm the priority issues discussed in the first meeting.

The Committee's role was to guide the Assessment process and select the priority issues for the hospital's community. Specific Committee functions include:

- a. Review of all primary and secondary data
- b. Prioritization of key issues identified in the Assessment
- c. Selection of Priority Issues to be addressed by the hospital
- d. Assistance with the development of a Community Asset Inventory (see Section 9)
- e. Participation in community stakeholder surveys
- f. Development of the Community Health Plan (implementation strategies) to address the Priority Issues identified in the Assessment
2. Consumer surveys
3. Provider surveys
4. Community conversations
5. In-depth community stakeholder interviews
6. Public Health input and expertise
 - a. Membership on the Community Health Needs Assessment Committee
 - b. Reliance on Public Health input and expertise throughout the Assessment process
 - c. Use of Public Health data
7. Participation in other community health collaborations representing a broad cross-section of the community

Florida Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment Process

Multi-county Assessment

The multi-county assessment that covered Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties was conducted by the Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration. This Collaboration includes Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, Aspire Health Partners, and the Florida Department of Health in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. The Collaboration engaged Impact Partners to collect and compile the assessment data.

County- and PSA-level Common Concerns

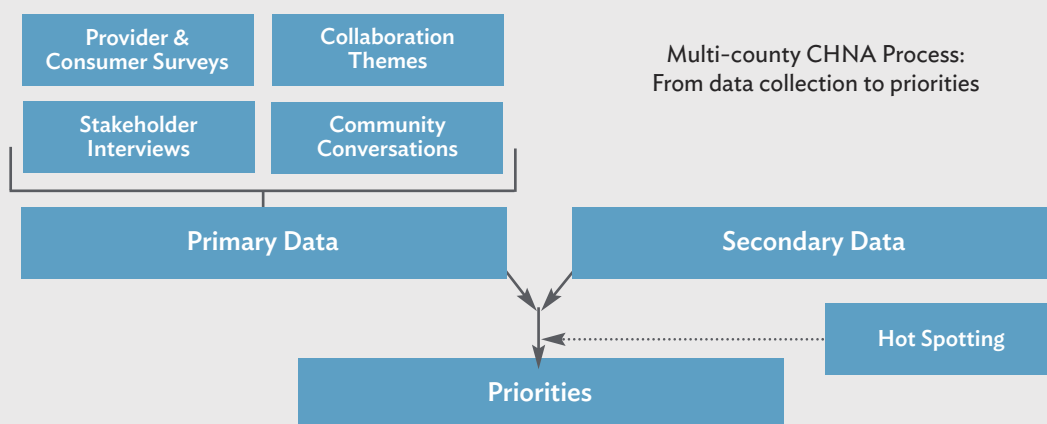
The multi-county assessment integrated a number of secondary and primary data and claims data to generate lists of common concerns for the region as a whole, as well as for each county. County-, ZIP code- and neighborhood-level data were then combined with demographic indicators and built environment (social determinants) for the PSAs of each of the Florida Hospital campuses.

Campus Priorities

Florida Hospital also created campus-specific CHNA taskforces that considered the county- and PSA-level concerns and worked to select a top priority for the hospital to address. These taskforces were comprised of hospital campus leadership, public health experts and community stakeholders that represented low-income, minority and other underserved populations from each campus PSA. The Collaboration's CHNA data findings were reviewed with each taskforce, as well as the campus-specific hot spot. The taskforces then discussed and deliberated which health concern was the top priority to the hospital based on the following questions:

1. How acute is the need? (based on data and community concern)
2. What is the trend? Is the need getting worse?
3. Does the hospital provide services that relate to the priority?
4. Is someone else — or multiple groups — in the community already working on this issue?
5. If the hospital were to address this issue, are there opportunities to work with community partners?

Based on the similar topics that emerged from these discussions, as well as post-surveys collected from community stakeholders after the meetings, Florida Hospital chose a three-part, primary Priority Issue for all campuses: **Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health.**



Hospital Description

Florida Hospital Kissimmee is located in Osceola County and offers 162 acute care beds. The hospital has recently completed the second phase of its expansion with a new three-story tower that includes private patient rooms and a host of modern amenities and technologies. Services offered include cardiovascular services, orthopedics and rehabilitation, neuroscience, cancer, diabetes, gastroenterology, emergency services, urology and imaging resources. Florida Hospital Kissimmee serves residents throughout Osceola County with a PSA of South Orlando, Kissimmee and Poinciana, including the areas of Hunters Creek, Southchase and Meadow Woods.

Hospital Service Area

ZIP Codes and Map

The PSA for Florida Hospital Kissimmee includes:

- Meadow Woods (32824)
- Hunters Creek (32837)
- Kissimmee (34741, 34743, 34744, 34746)
- Poinciana (34758)

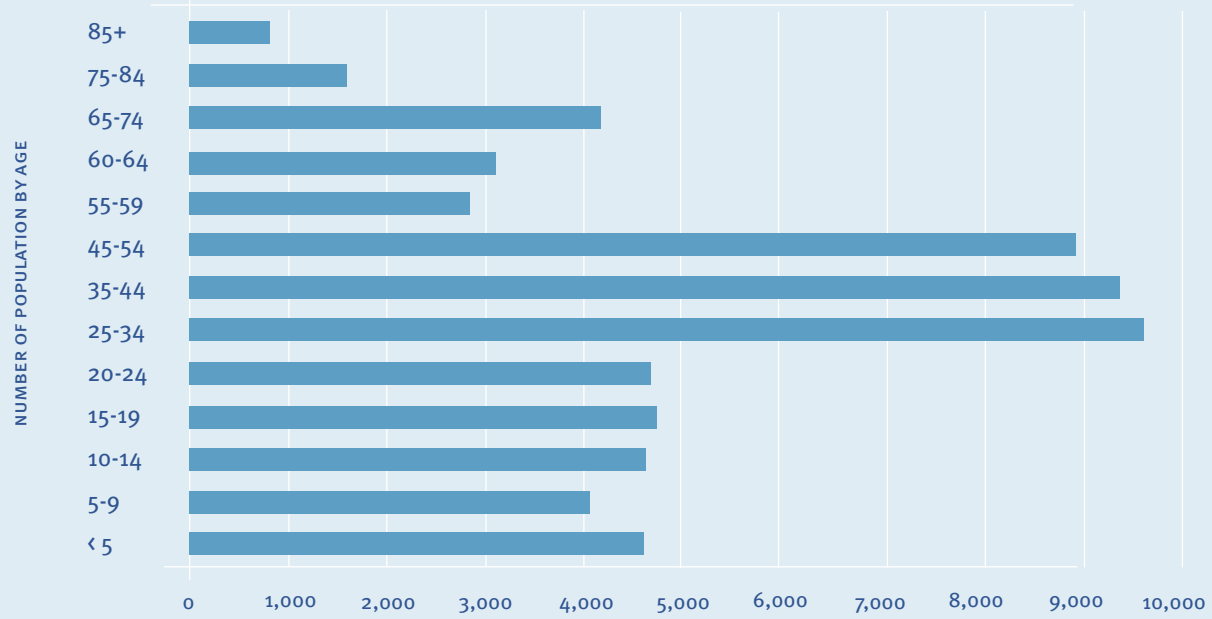


Community Description

Incorporated in 1883, the City of Kissimmee is the seat of Osceola County, Florida. Kissimmee and St. Cloud are the only two incorporated cities in Osceola County. The county is home to parts of Walt Disney World, Gatorland and other tourist destinations. Osceola is a blend of suburban and semi-rural landscapes; while there are many shopping plazas in Kissimmee, there are also cattle grazing in fields. Many workers are employed by small businesses and tourist attractions. The City of Kissimmee has the largest Hispanic population in Central Florida with 62 percent of residents self-identifying as Hispanic or Latino. The media age is 33.6 years old.

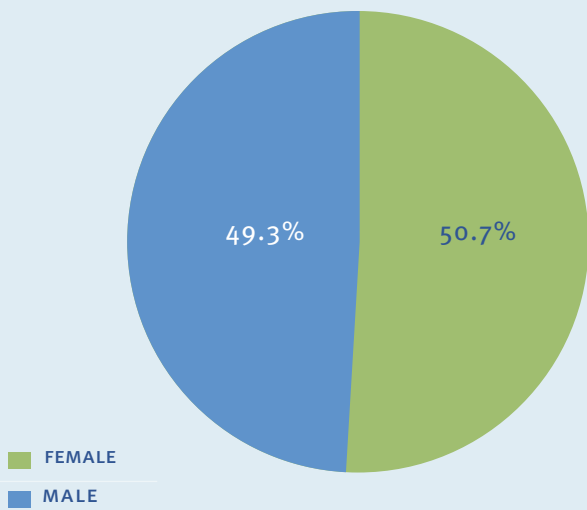
Demographic Profile: Kissimmee

Population by Age (2010-2014)



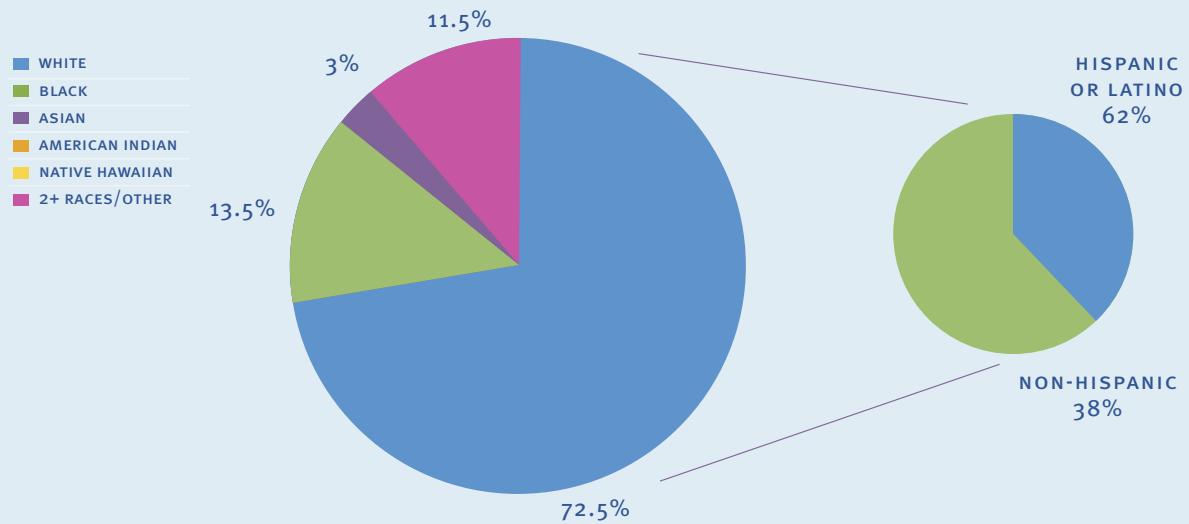
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Gender (2010-2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Race/Ethnicity (2010-2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Multi-county Assessment Methodology

The multi-county assessment covering Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties integrated secondary and primary data to generate common themes and issues for the region as a whole and on the county level. Secondary data about health indicators, healthcare utilization and insurance coverage were gathered from sources including the U.S. Census, Florida CHARTS, BRFSS Data, County Health Rankings and the American Community Survey. Primary data sources included a consumer survey, a provider survey, in-depth interviews with community stakeholders and community conversations.

Secondary Data

Existing data collected by other entities were utilized in the assessment. These data sources included the U.S. Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey; Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS); the CDC's BRFSS Data; County Health Rankings; and hospital utilization data. These resources provide data related to specific health indicators, built environment, healthcare access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Hot Spotting

Patients who frequently over-utilize healthcare services typically suffer from multiple chronic conditions, requiring frequent care provided by a number of different providers. Many also have complicated social situations that directly impact their ability to get and stay well. Too often, high-utilizer patients experience inefficient, poorly coordinated care that results in multiple trips to ERs and costly hospital admissions. Using open-source data and health insurance claims data from Florida Hospital standardized to the population across census tract, this method allows you to locate “hot spots” for patients over-utilizing the healthcare system and map where they live — down to the city block.

In addition to the standard health insurance claims data in most hot spotting projects, the hot spotting in this assessment includes economic variables and conditions, and the insertion of sophisticated geospatial environmental data to analyze the correlation among healthcare utilization, health disparities, mortality rates/life expectancy, socio-economics and the environmental conditions in which people live. Such data includes, where available, data sets such as street grids, traffic signalization and counts, location of bus stops, commuter rail stations, bike lanes and multi-use trails; land use and zoning; parks/open space, schools, landfills, brownfields, etc.; parcel data to determine locations of fast food, supermarkets, tobacco shops, liquor stores, convenience stores, etc.; crime and pedestrian crash data; and water/sewer districts.

Primary Data

Consumer Survey

The survey was distributed both in hard copy (1,407) and electronically via SurveyMonkey (291) with a total of 1,698 responses. While most respondents completed the survey in English, 331 were completed in Spanish, six in French and three in Creole. Data screening measures ensured that the surveys analyzed were valid and provided useful data. First, survey responses were screened based on answers to two conflicting items from the public safety subscale. Responses that had similar answers to these two opposing questions were assumed to be invalid and dismissed. Second, rather than discard an entire survey if it was incomplete, these cases were scanned for any subscales of the survey that were complete. The responses to completed subscales were included in the analysis. Finally, surveys with unidentified ZIP codes were not included in the final analysis. After data screening, 1,235 responses were analyzed.

Provider Survey

This survey, distributed electronically, included responses from 145 participants. The questions were mostly open-ended and explored respondents' views on the community's deficits given a holistic definition of a healthy community, issues related to healthcare services and forces of change in the community.

Stakeholder In-depth Interviews

Interviews were conducted with 16 community stakeholders. Each interview lasted an average of 65 minutes. After each interview was fully transcribed, they were analyzed using qualitative analysis principles from NVivo 11. First, a basic word frequency was run for each question and related set of questions. Then, this word frequency was expanded to include words similar to those with the highest frequency. Finally, the context of the most frequently-used words and phrases were examined to generate themes.

The structured interviews asked questions about the following topics:

- Community Health & Wellness Subscale
 - Physical
 - Mental and Behavioral Health
 - Environmental Health
 - Social Health
- Risk Factors Subscale
 - Health-promoting Behaviors
 - Sickness and Death Behaviors

- Healthcare Access Subscale
 - Primary Healthcare
 - Specialty Healthcare
 - ER and Urgent Care
 - Mental and Behavioral Healthcare
 - Dental Care
- Forces of Change Subscale

Basic information for each stakeholder is outlined below:

Demographic Info for Stakeholder Participants from In-depth Interviews

SECTOR	SELF-ID RACE/ETHNICITY	GENDER
ER PHYSICIAN/GOVERNMENT	WHITE/LATINO	M
FOOD SECURITY	WHITE	F
HISPANIC HEALTH	LATINO	F
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	WHITE	M
HEALTHCARE	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	M
LAW ENFORCEMENT	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	M
FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER	BLACK HAITIAN	F
HOMELESS COALITION	WHITE	F
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	WHITE	M
FAITH COMMUNITY/ INTERFAITH COMMUNITY	WHITE	M
URBAN LEAGUE	BLACK	M
SPECIALTY CARE	WHITE	F
EDUCATION	WHITE	F
COMMUNITY CONVENER	WHITE	F
AGING	WHITE	F
BUSINESS	WHITE/LATINO	F
ER PHYSICIAN	WHITE	M

Community Conversations

Six community conversation sessions took place with a total of 102 participants. These conversations employed the World Café/Cross Pollination method. Each participant was seated at a table with other participants. Each table engaged in conversation, writing down key thoughts and ideas on cards or sketching them out on paper. After 20–30 minutes, participants were asked to change tables, carrying thoughts from their previous table to their new group. Throughout the process, a “table host” stayed behind at each table to share the insights of their previous discussion with the new arrivals. After these small-group rounds, all participants convened for a large-group conversation and collective knowledge was harvested.

Retrospective Data Evaluation

The Collaboration conducted a retrospective data evaluation by looking backward and examining the priorities selected during the last CHNA and evaluated their relevancy to date. The Collaboration also reviewed and evaluated the progress of the Strategic Implementation Plans addressing these previously agreed upon priority areas.

Collaboration County-level Themes

Members of the Collaboration developed a distilled list of county-level areas of concern based on the knowledge that each of them brought to the group about the needs of the residents in each county. Initially, any area of concern was heard and added to a list. Then the group worked together in multiple rounds of voting to drill down from dozens of topics to 15 areas of concern for Osceola County.

Campus-level Themes

Because Florida Hospital has nine campuses in the greater Orlando area, Florida Hospital created campus-specific Community Health Needs Assessment Taskforces that considered the county- and PSA-level concerns and worked to select a top priority for each hospital to address. The goal was to ensure that Florida Hospital addressed the unique community needs of each campus facility. These taskforces were comprised of hospital campus leadership, public health experts and community stakeholders who represented low-income, minority and other underserved populations from each campus PSA. Each taskforce reviewed the Collaboration’s CHNA data findings, as well as the campus-specific hot spots.

Data Summary

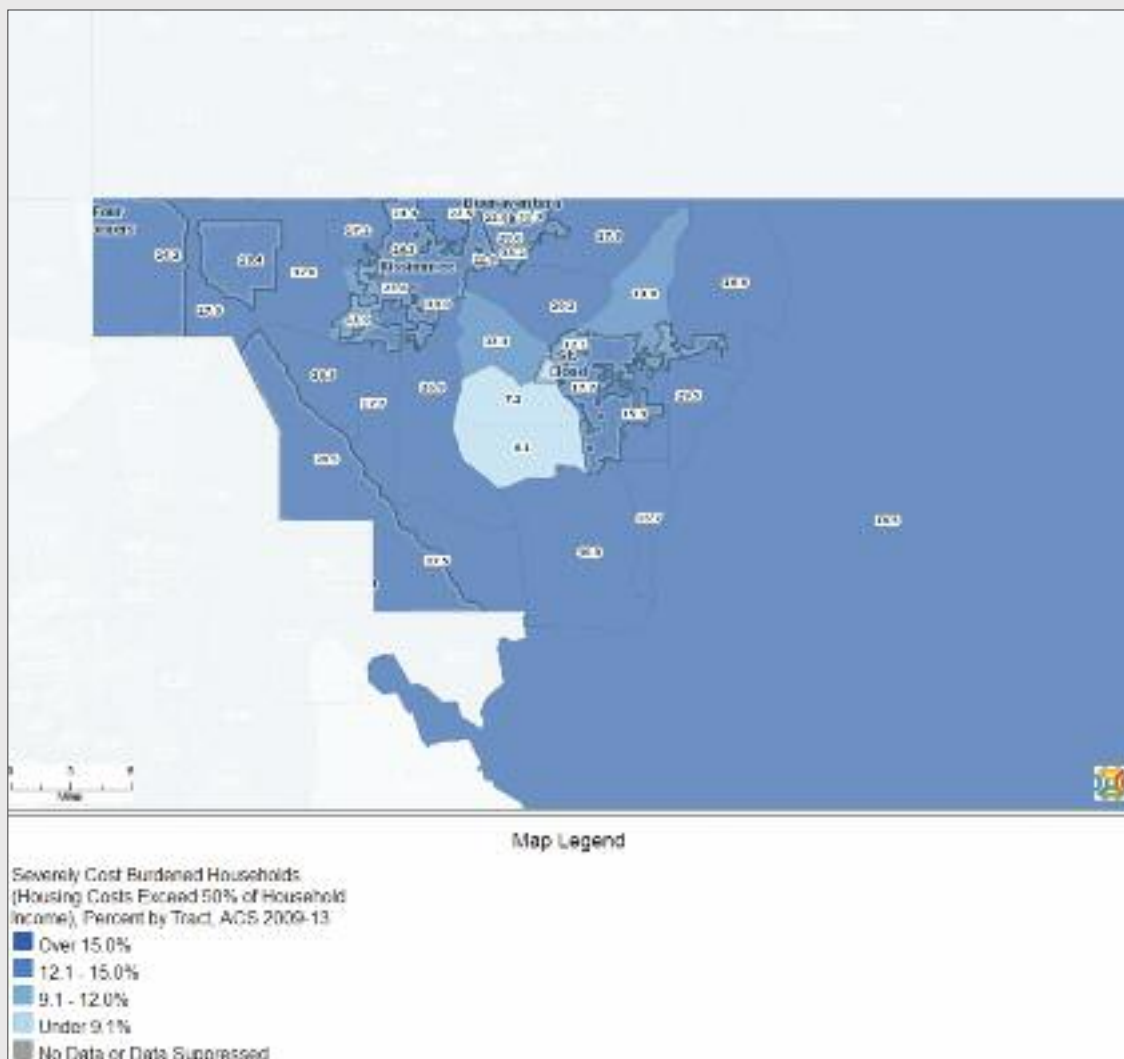
Secondary Data

Because data on the indicators examined for this assessment are measured on the county level, the data that follow reflect statistics and figures for Osceola County, Florida.

County Economic Demographics

Osceola County has consistently had a median household income below the state average. The county has also seen an 80 percent increase in the poverty level between 2000-2014. A similar increase in children living below the poverty level has taken place — a 71 percent increase between 2000-2013. It should be noted that this area's population is heavily employed within the tourism industry in Central Florida contributing to individuals who are underemployed or holding multiple part-time jobs versus full-time employment. In 2014, 75 percent of Osceola County residents spent 30 percent or more of their income on rent and 50 percent reported being cost burdened or severely cost burdened by the cost of their housing. The number of homeless individuals in Osceola County has fluctuated significantly since 2008 (see table on next page). Further, five percent of Osceola County's student population is homeless.

Severely Cost Burdened by Census Tract ACS (2009-2013) - Osceola County



Osceola County Homeless Count

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
573	374	443	833	722	599	278	372	175

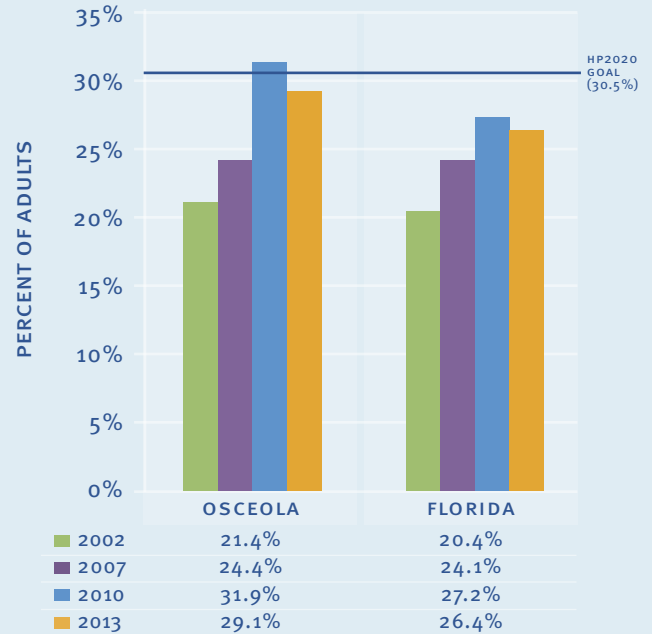
Source: 2015 Point-in-Time County, Homeless Services Network of Central Florida

Chronic Diseases

Overall, the most recent data on chronic diseases for Osceola County reflect data that are less positive than the state level. There is room to improve on many indicators relative to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals.

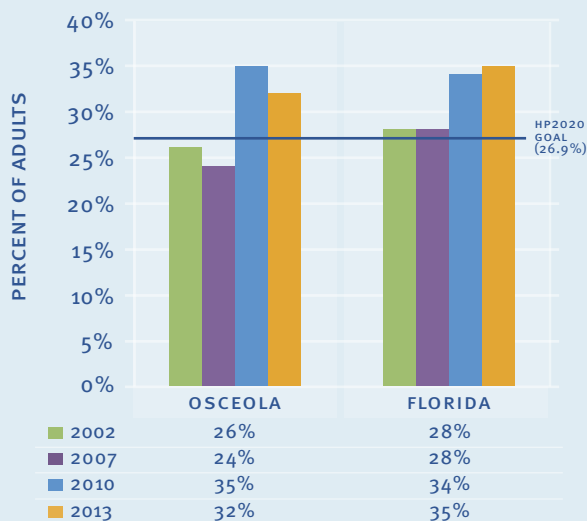
The percentage of obese adults in Osceola County has increased from 21.4 percent in 2002 to 29.1 percent in 2013, the county is currently below the HP2020 goal of 30.5 percent and only marginally above the state-level figure.

Adults Who Are Obese (2002-2013)



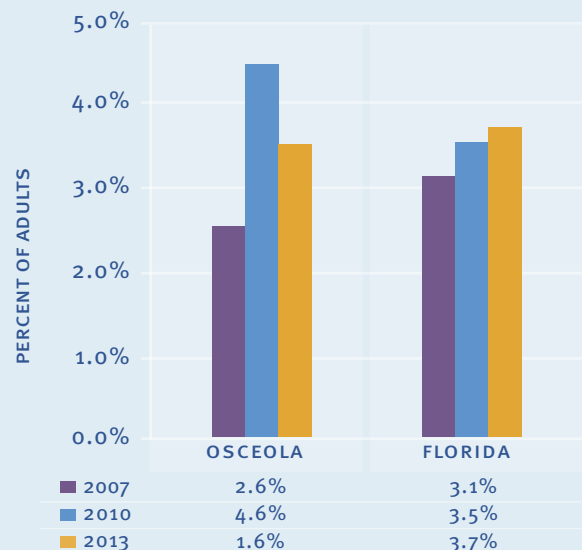
Source: Florida Charts, 2016; Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

High Blood Pressure Prevalence - Adults (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015; Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

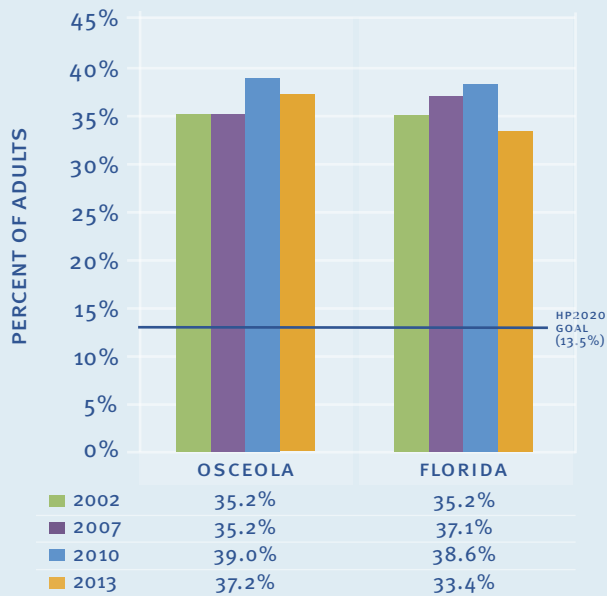
Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had a Stroke (2007-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015; Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

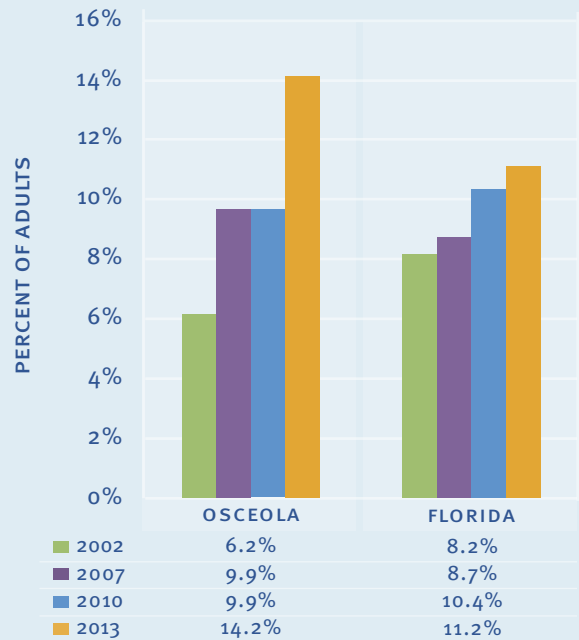
In 2013, the percentage of people in Osceola County with high blood pressure was slightly lower than the state level, but above the HP2020 goal. The percentage of adults who had a stroke in 2013 was the lowest it had been since 2007 and less than half of the state level. The percentage of adults with high cholesterol is above the state average and nearly triples the HP2020 goal. The percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes has steadily increased since 2002. The most recent data put Osceola County residents higher than the state average.

Adults Who Have Even Been Told They Had High Cholesterol (2002–2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults With Diagnosed Diabetes (2002–2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Top Causes of Death - Osceola County (Rate per 100,000) (2008–2014)

CAUSE OF DEATH	2008	2010	2012	2014	HP2020 GOALS	
HEART DISEASE	173.6	189.8	187.0	207.4	103.4	BELOW HP2020 GOAL
CANCER	148.3	142.2	162.3	148.6	161.4	ABOVE HP2020 GOAL
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	53.2	45.3	37.5	44.6	N/A	
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY	35.6	31.8	34.4	42.7	36.4	
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	37.7	35.6	36.8	29.0	34.8	
DIABETES	24.8	22.4	17.8	21.1	65.8	
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	15.6	21.5	15.7	24.4	N/A	

Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. N/A = no data reported in source. Causes of death are sorted from highest to lowest for each county based on the average age-adjusted death rate over the four years measured. This table reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

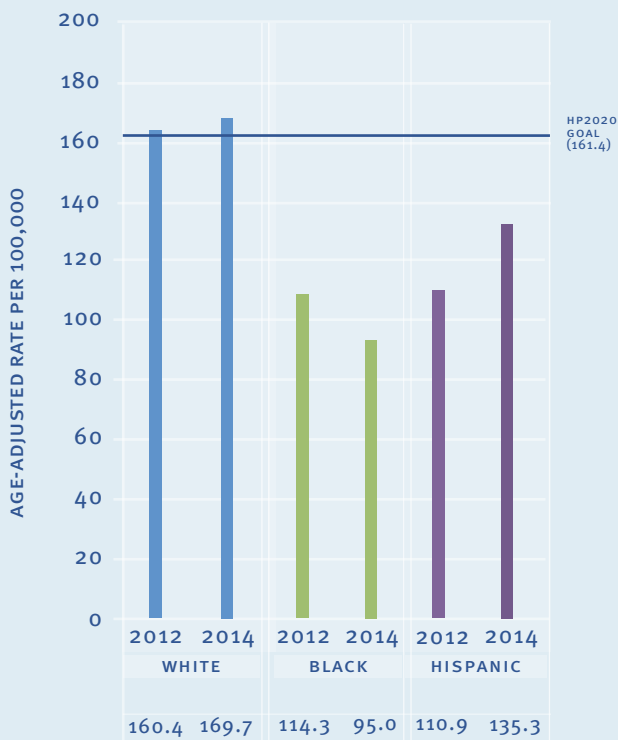
Health Disparities

Data on the racial disparities in the percentage of adults currently with asthma is inconsistent and sometimes nonexistent. Compared to 2007, every racial/ethnic group has seen an increase in the percentage of adults with asthma since 2002. Hispanic residents have had the highest rate.

The age-adjusted death rate for cancer in Osceola County dropped for Black residents but increased for White and Hispanic resident. The increase among White residents has put them above the HP2020 goal.

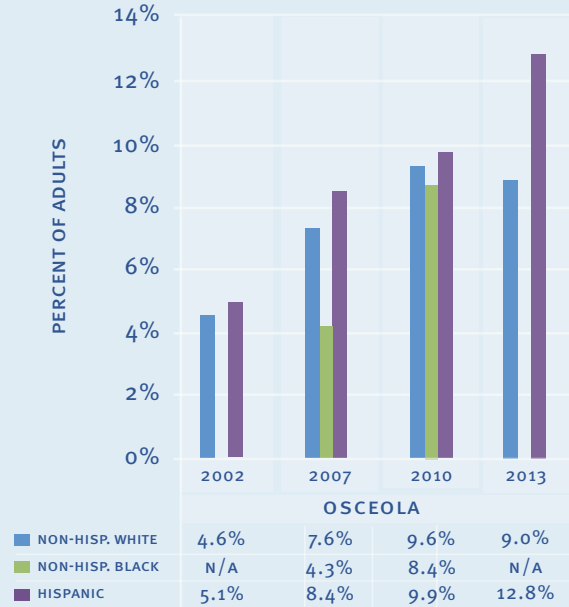
The death rate for cerebrovascular disease has decreased for White residents and drastically for Hispanic residents, while increasing dramatically for Black residents to a level above the HP2020 goal.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cancer by Race/Ethnicity (per 100,000) (2012-2014)



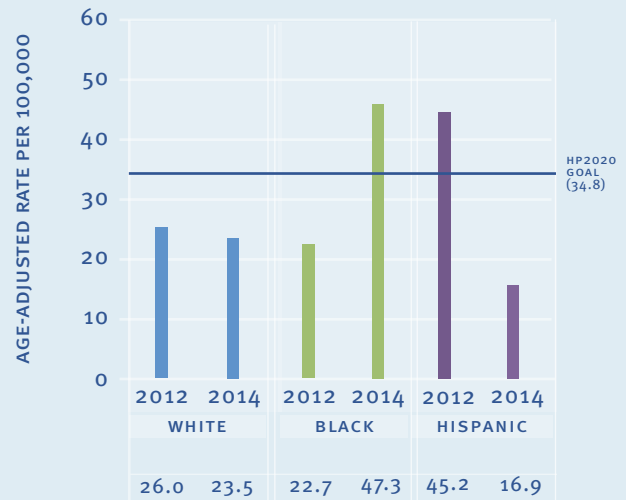
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults Currently With Asthma by Race/Ethnicity (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. N/A = No data reported by the source. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cerebrovascular Disease (per 100,000) by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

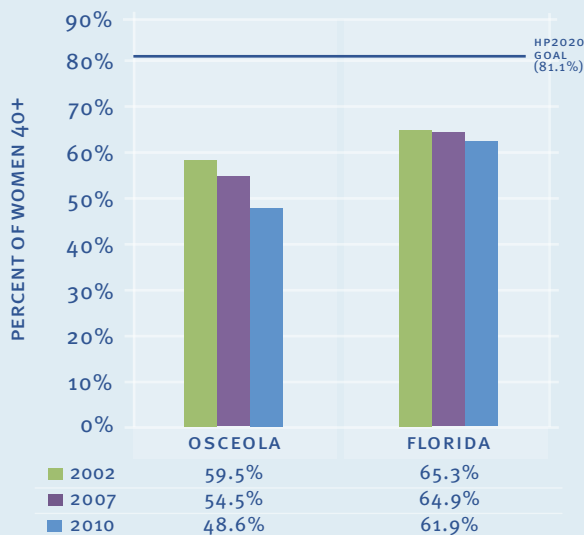
The death rate for coronary heart disease has decreased for Black and Hispanic residents from 2012-2014 and increased for White residents. Only the rate for Hispanics is below the HP2020 goal.

Preventative Care

Generally speaking, at both the county- and state-level, preventative care percentages have dropped. Between 2007 and 2010, the number of women aged 40 years and older who had received a mammogram in the past year in Osceola County dropped by nearly 20 percent. Mammogram percentages for Osceola County women and women throughout the state of Florida are well below the HP2020 goal of 81.1 percent.

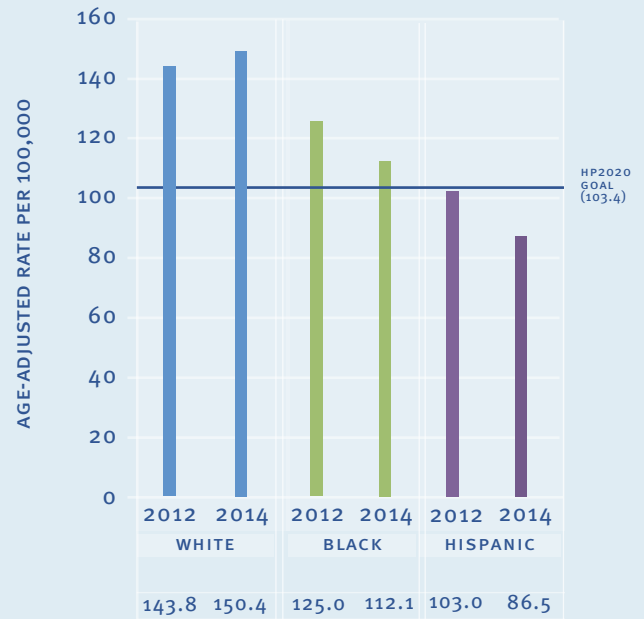
Osceola County is far from the HP2020 goal for adult women receiving pap tests and has dropped further and further below the state level from 2002-2013.

Women 40+ Who Received a Mammogram in the Past Year (2002-2010)



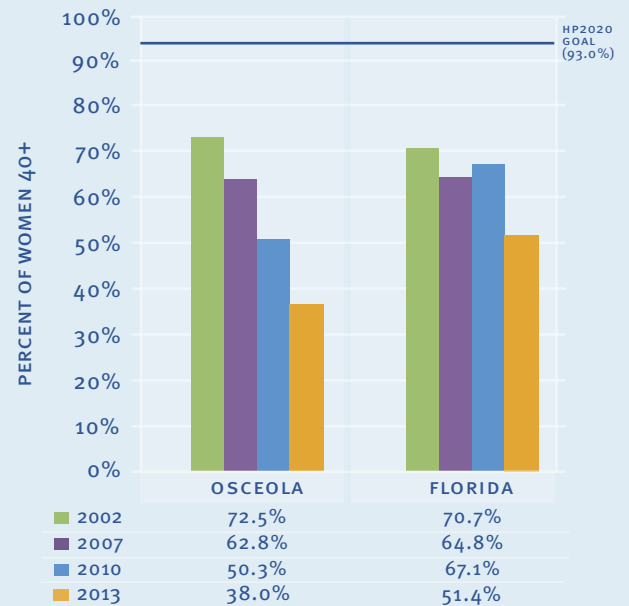
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Coronary Heart Disease by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Women 18+ Who Received a Pap Test in the Past Year (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

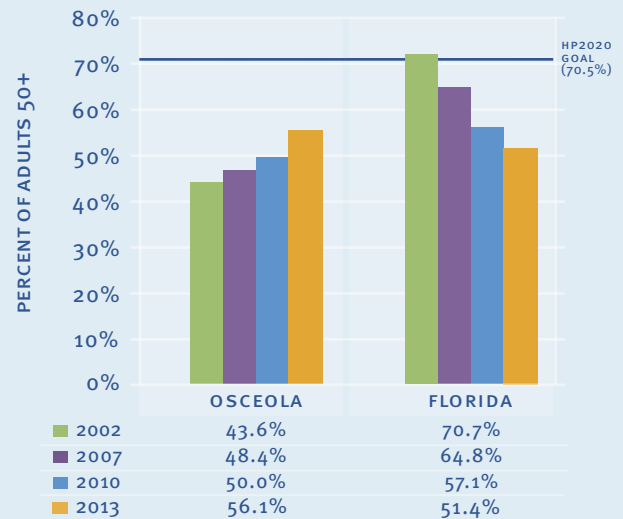
Both Florida and Osceola County are below the HP2020 goal for adults aged 50 years and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years. However, Osceola County's percentages have steadily increased since 2002, surpassing the state average in 2013.

Maternal and Child Health

Osceola County mothers are more likely to have first trimester prenatal care than the average Floridian woman. However, Black mothers have the lowest numbers for prenatal care.

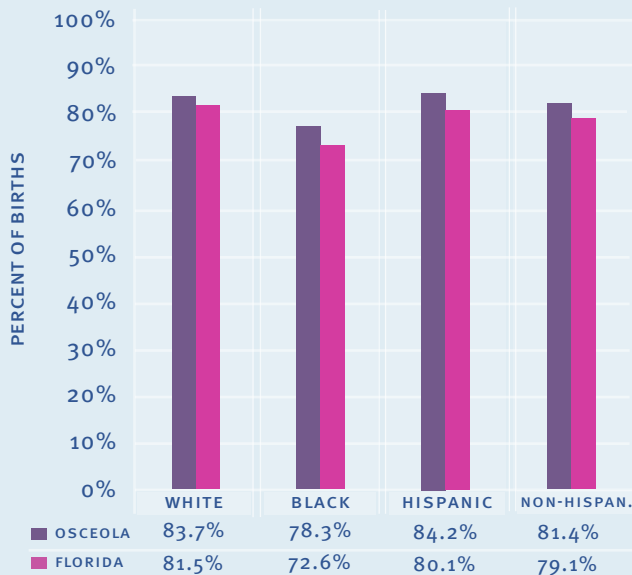
Infant mortality in the state has hovered around the HP2020 goal of 6.0, while Osceola County's infant mortality rate has risen slightly since 2012 to 4.8. The mortality rate among the Black population in the county remains significantly high at 10.7.

Adults 50+ Who Received a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 5 Years (2002-2013)



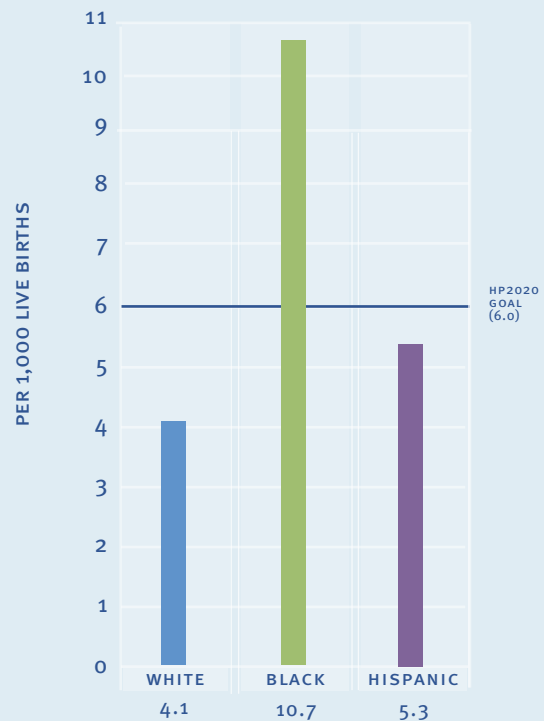
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Births to Mothers With 1st Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity (per 1,000 Live Births) (2014)



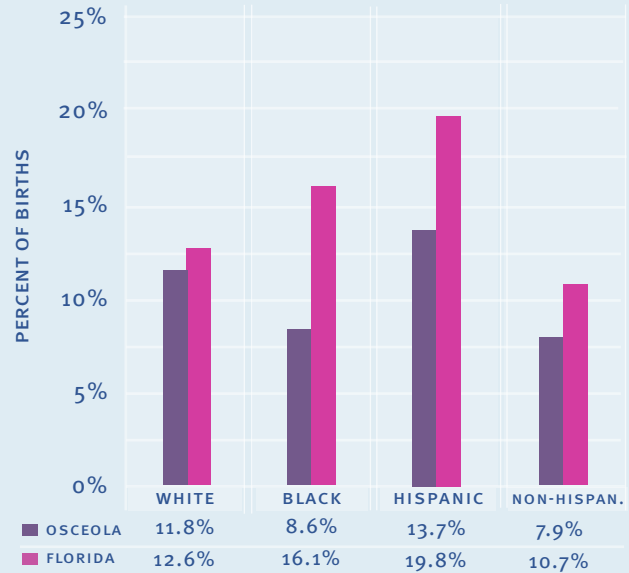
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

In Osceola County, the percentage of children born to mothers with less than a high school education has consistently been less than the state average. Within the county, White and Hispanic mothers with less than a high school education are more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to have a child.

The preterm birth rate in 2014 for Osceola County was lower than the state of Florida. Yet, the Black population has the highest rate for preterm birth than any other racial/ethnic group in the county and the state.

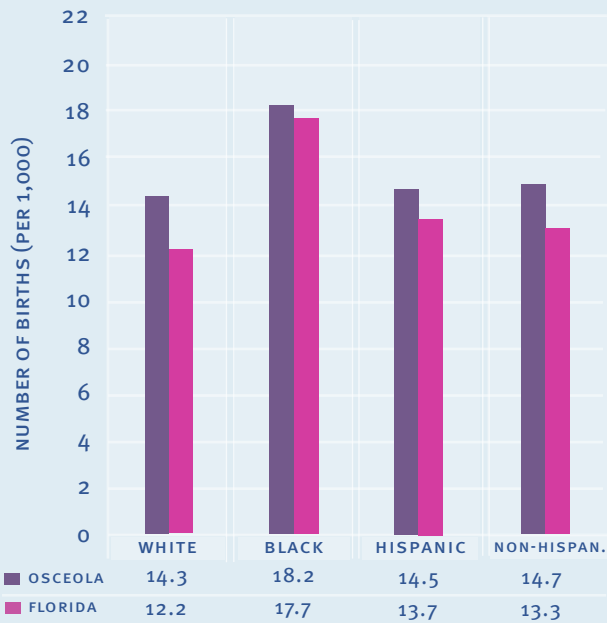
The rate of children being born with low birth weight is marginally higher in Osceola County than in the state overall. Black residents are more likely to give birth to a baby weighing less than 2,550 grams in both Osceola County and the state of Florida.

Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



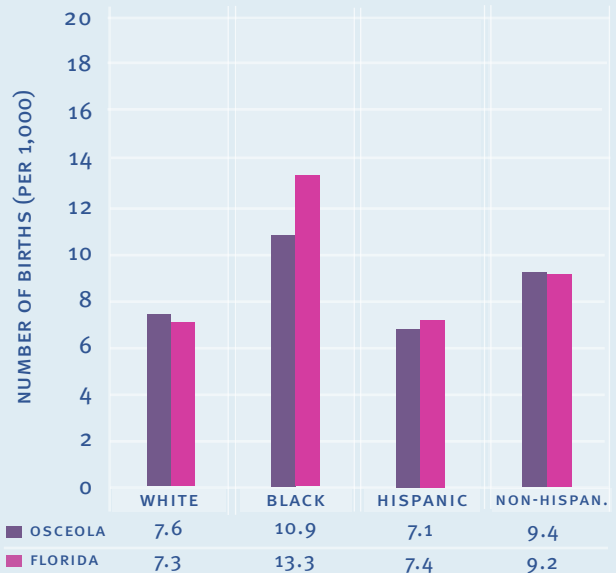
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Preterm Birth Rate (<37 Weeks) by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Low Birth Weight (<2,550 grams) by Race/Ethnicity (2014)

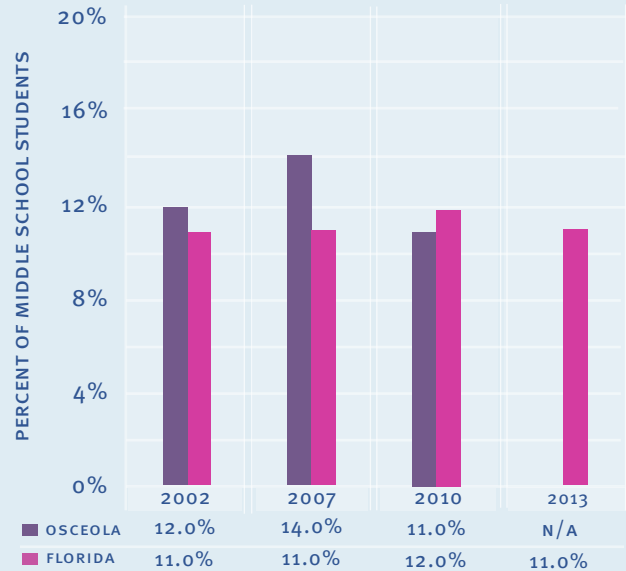


Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Childhood obesity is a topic of interest in the state and is part of the nation's public health conversation. In 2010, Osceola County had the same percentage of middle school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile when compared to the state. There was no data for 2013. The percentage of high school students in Osceola County with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile stayed consistent with the state level from 2006–2010. Again, no data reported for 2013.

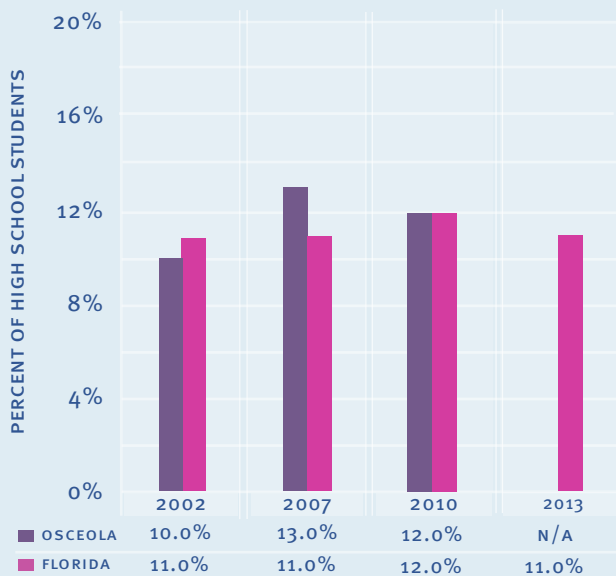
Level of childhood physical activity, a related indicator, may provide some insight into the issue of childhood obesity. While Osceola County's children appear to get about as much vigorous physical activity as the average Floridian child, more than a quarter of middle school students and one-third of high school students reported not getting enough of this kind of activity in 2010.

Middle School Students Reporting BMI at or Above 95th Percentile (2002–2013)



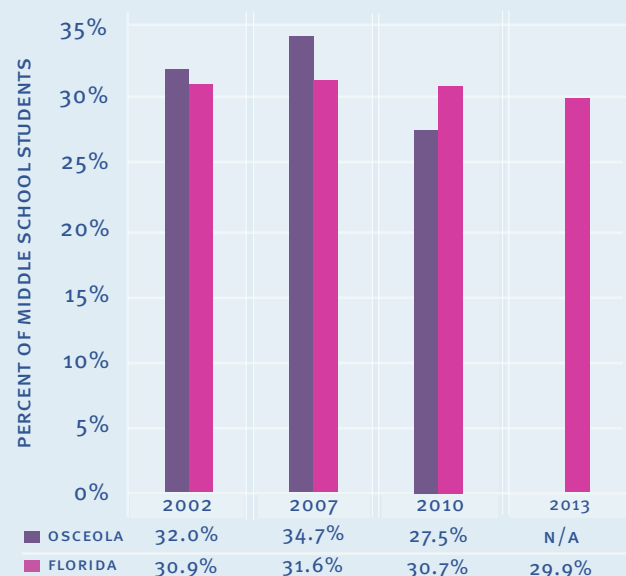
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

High School Students Reporting BMI at or Above 95th Percentile (2002–2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

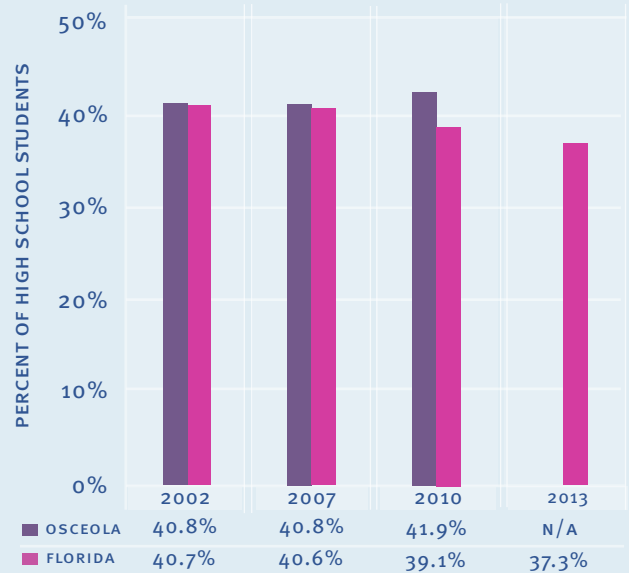
Middle School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity (2002–2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

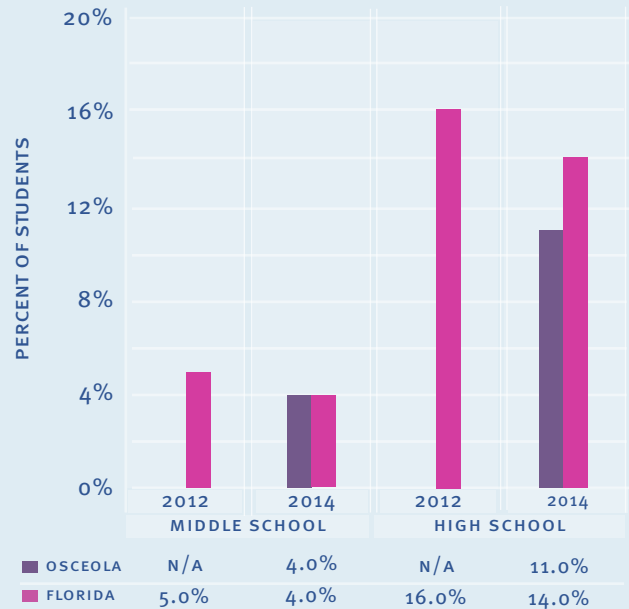
The percentage of middle school students who report binge drinking is at the same as the state level but still of concern. High school students were drinking at a lower rate than the state. In 2014, three percent of middle school students and 12 percent of high school students self-reported binge drinking.

High School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity (2002–2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Middle and High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking (2012–2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

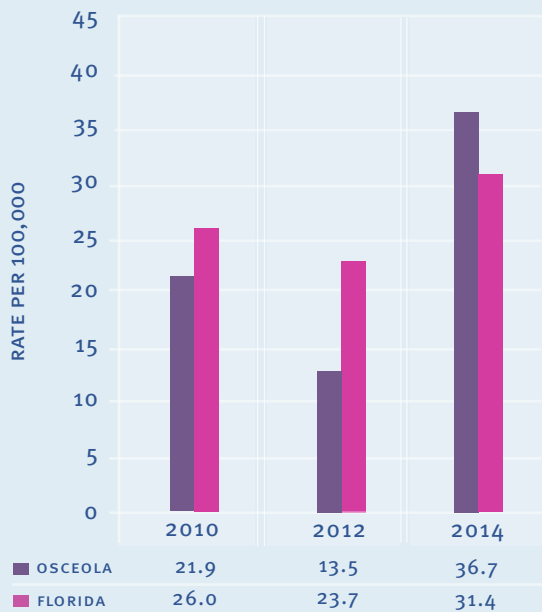
Quality of Life and Mental Health

The most opportunities for recreation and fitness facilities exist in the ZIP codes in the northwestern portion of Osceola County. These opportunities become more sparse or are not measured the farther east and south one goes. In the north central portion of Osceola County near Kissimmee, there are patches of people within one-half mile of a park. A good portion of the county has no parks or data. The eastern portion of the county is comprised of wildlife management areas.

The HIV rate in Osceola County has increased since 2010 and as of 2014 is higher than the state level.

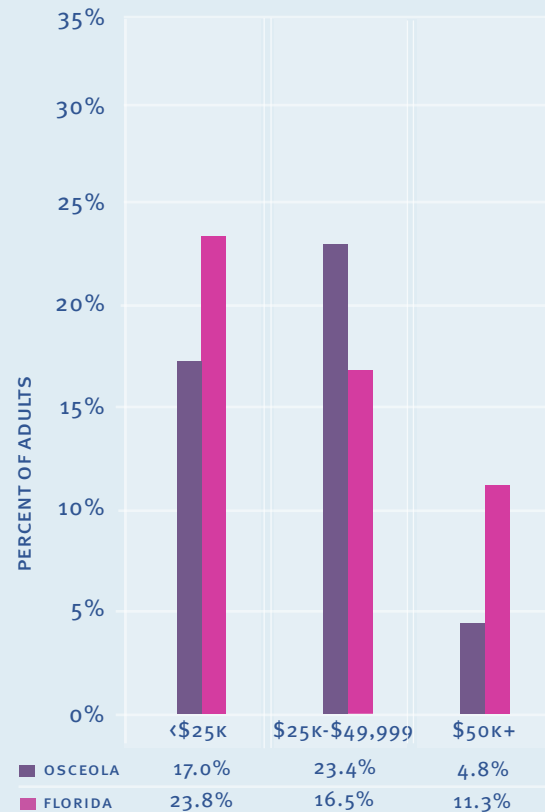
Osceola County has a slightly lower percentage of adults with a depressive disorder than the state. The percentage of adults with a depressive disorder increases at the middle of the income spectrum and is lowest at the higher end. The same pattern applies to age.

HIV Cases (Rate per 100,000) (2010-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of HIV/AIDS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults With a Depressive Disorder by Income (2014)



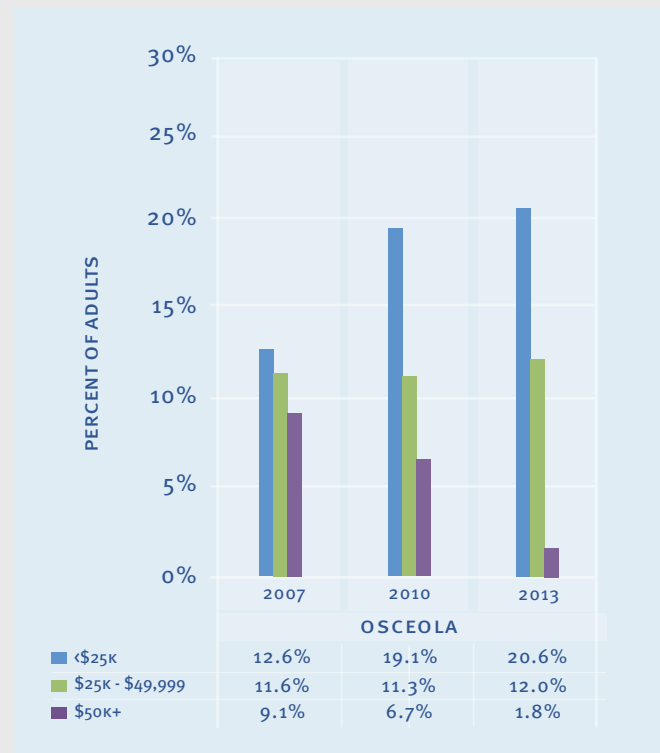
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

A slightly different trend is true for adults who report having poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days. Higher income consistently appears to be associated with having fewer poor mental health days. Education appears to be related to mental health in a similar fashion. While Black and Hispanic residents are more likely to have poor mental health days, according to the 2015 CFCHS Behavioral Health Needs Assessment, the overwhelming majority of those receiving mental health and substance abuse treatment, adults and children, are White (80 percent).

Social and emotional support appears to follow the same trend along income lines over time. Additionally, the percentage of people who believe they received the support they needed decreased over time only for those individuals making \$25k or less annually.

The relationship between those aforementioned mental health indicators and income/poverty is supported in the 2015 CFCHS Behavioral Health Needs Assessment. While 20.2 percent of the population in Osceola County lives at or below the federal poverty line, the percentage of clients living in poverty who receive treatment was at or above 50 percent regardless of family size and treatment program. It is unclear in which direction this relationship works but it is likely bi-directional: mental health and substance abuse affect ability to earn wages, and poverty exacerbates mental health and substance abuse issues.

Adults Who Had Poor Mental Health on 14 or More of the Past 30 Days by Income (2007-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults Who Always/Usually Receive Social and Emotional Support They Need by Income (2007-2010)



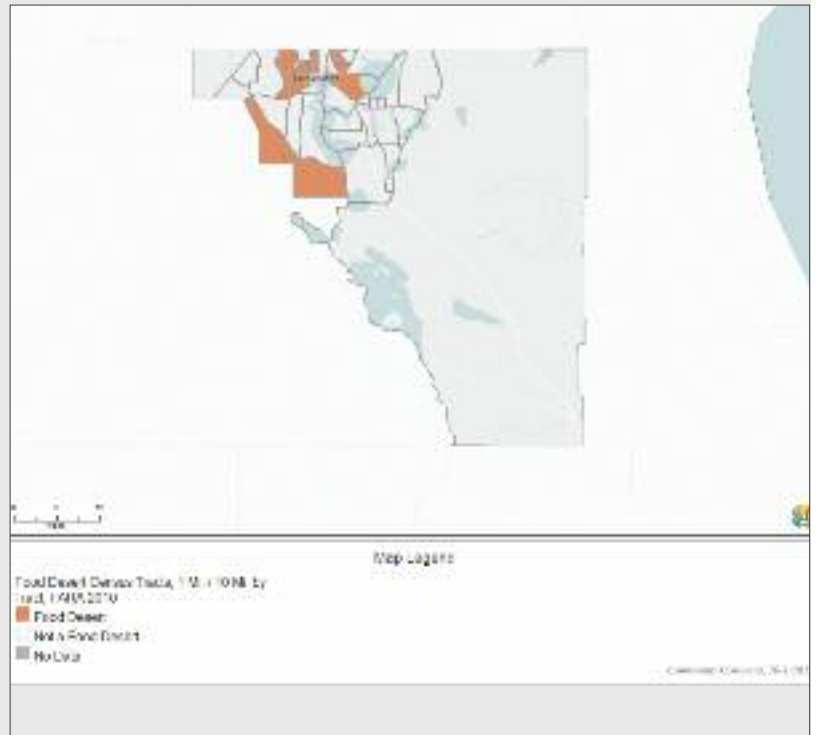
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Food Access

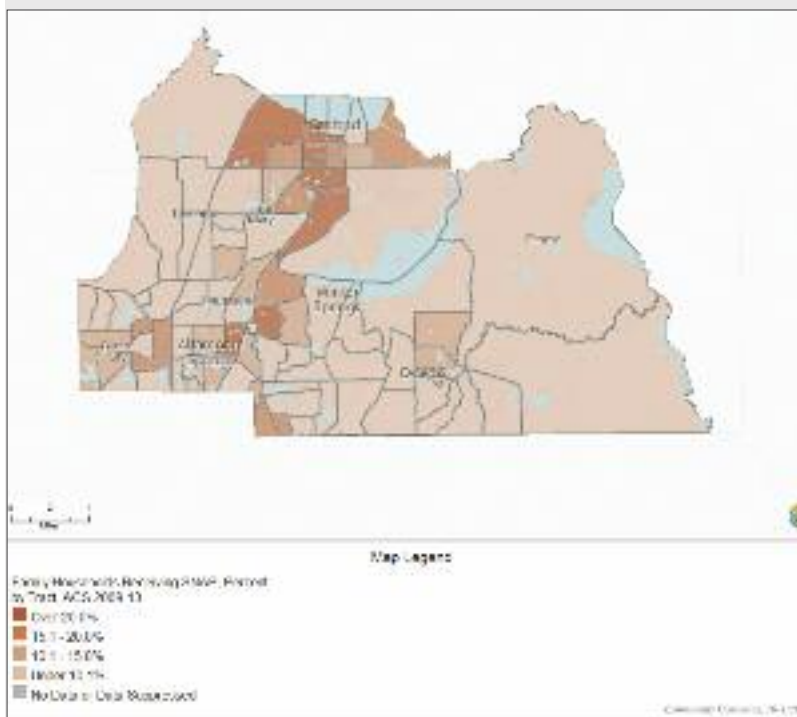
Food access appears to be an issue for Osceola County census tracts. Nearly all of the county has a modified retail food environmental score below 15 (low access, poor access or no access to healthy retail food outlets). Additionally, only a handful of census tracts in northern central Osceola have a score over 15. None of the census tracts have a score high enough to indicate high access.

A number of residents in the county receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, mostly located near Kissimmee. There are also a number of food deserts in this same area. (See *Food Deserts by Census Tract* on next page.)

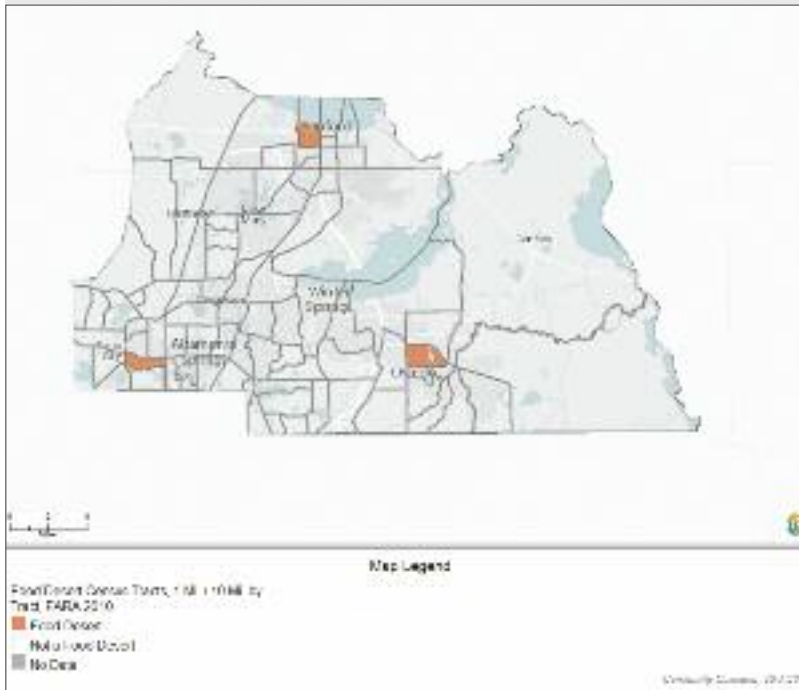
Modified Retail Food Environmental Index Score by Census Tract - Osceola County (2016)



Family Households Receiving SNAP - Osceola County (2016)

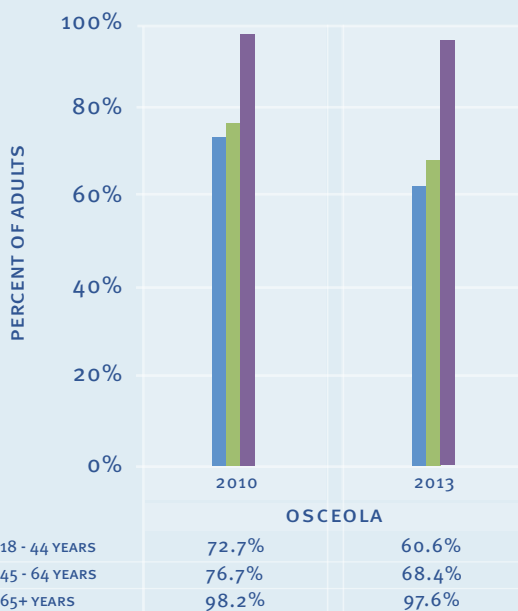


Food Deserts by Census Tract - Osceola County (2016)

*Healthcare Access and Utilization*

Both the state and Osceola County have seen a small decrease in health insurance coverage since 2002. Residents ages 18-44 continue to be the lowest covered age group. Similar to data for the state, higher income in Osceola County is associated with much higher percentages of insurance coverage.

Insurance Coverage by Age (2010-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Insurance Coverage by Income (2010-2013)



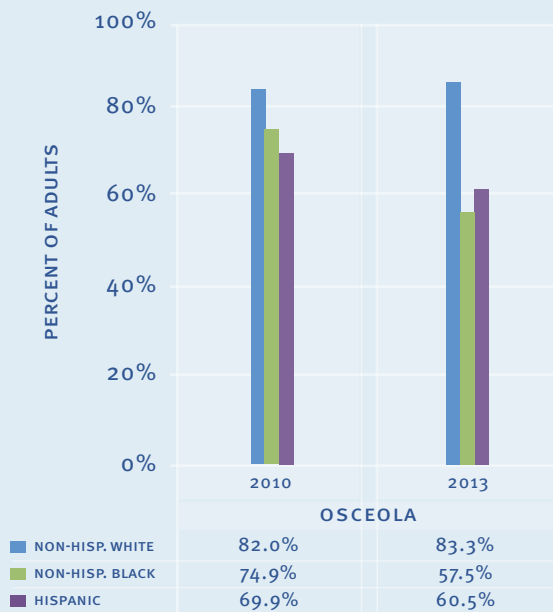
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Health insurance coverage across racial and ethnic groups is less equitable in Osceola County than in the state as a whole. Black residents show the lowest percentage of covered adults in 2013.

Additionally, an increasing number of Osceola County residents, and Floridians as a whole, have skipped a trip to the doctor due to cost.

Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor at Least Once in the Past Year Due to Cost (2007-2013)

Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity (2010-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. N/A = No data in source. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Florida's healthcare landscape continues to evolve since the passing of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010. Thirty states plus D.C. expanded Medicaid under the ACA. Florida did not and as of January 2015, just under 300,000 Floridians had enrolled into Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) since the beginning of the Health Insurance Marketplace's first open enrollment period. Across the nation, approximately 11.2 million more Americans are now enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (Health & Human Services, 2015). If Florida had expanded Medicaid, close to 850,000 uninsured people would have gained coverage.

Despite the decision not to expand Medicaid, the ACA is working to make healthcare more affordable, accessible and high quality for the people of Florida (Health & Human Services, 2015). Lake, Osceola, Orange and Seminole Counties reduced their uninsured rate by a combined average of five percent. Nationwide, approximately 16.4 million uninsured people have gained health insurance coverage — the largest reduction in the uninsured in four decades (Enroll America, 2015).

Top 10 Diagnoses for Inpatient Admissions at Florida Hospital Kissimmee (2015)

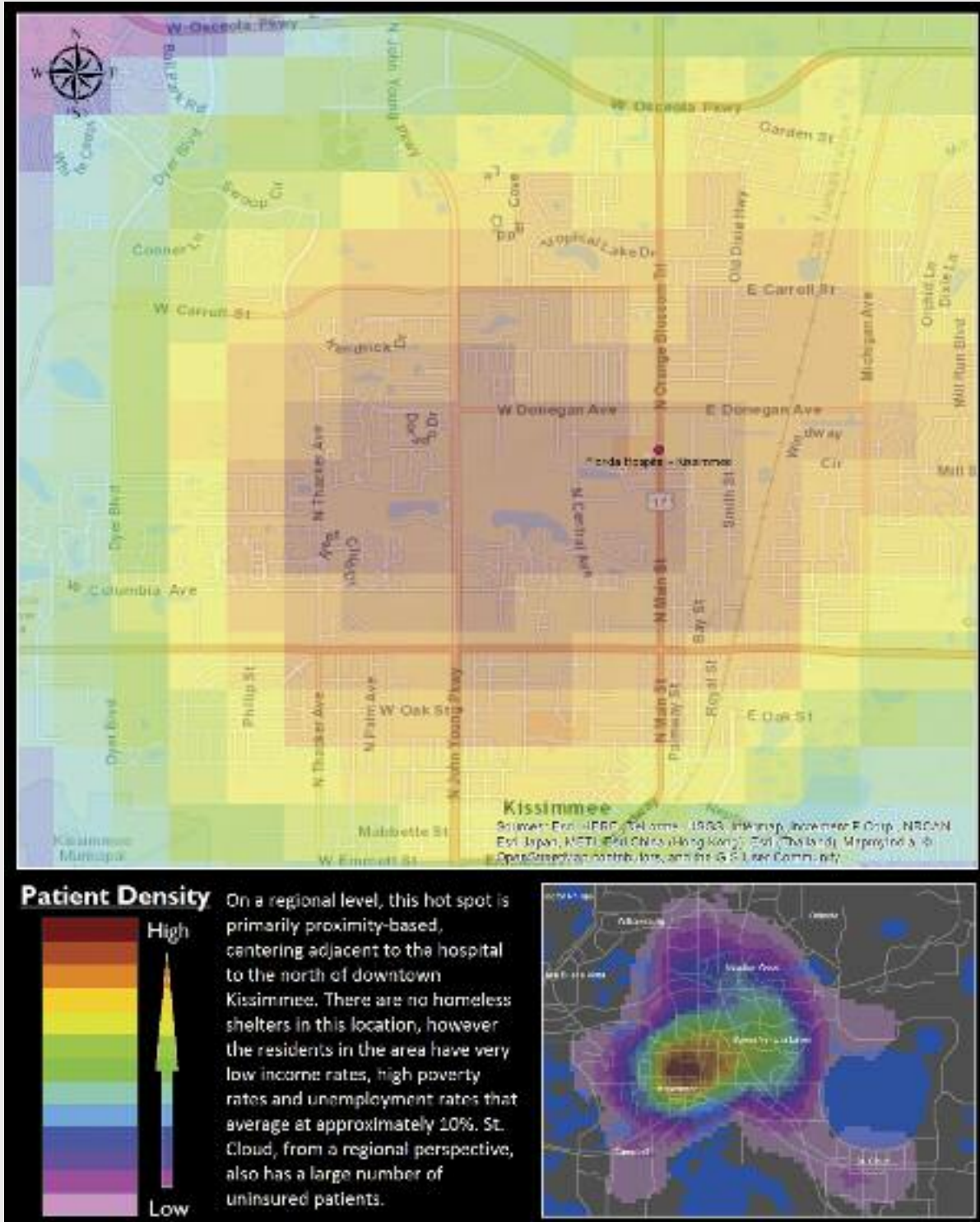
TOP 10 DIAGNOSES FOR INPATIENT ADMISSIONS (2015)	
#1 OTHER/UNSPECIFIED GASTROENTERITIS/ COLITIS (2.3%)	#6 SYNCOPE AND COLLAPSE (1.4%)
#2 CALCULUS OF GALLBLADDER (1.6%)	#7 OTHER CHEST PAIN (1.4%)
#3 UNCONTROLLED TYPE 1 DIABETES W/ KETOACIDOSIS (1.6%)	#8 URINARY TRACT INFECTION (1.2%)
#4 PNEUMONIA (1.6%)	#9 ASTHMA (1.2%)
#5 ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER (1.4%)	#10 ACUTE APPENDICITIS (1.2%)

Top 10 Diagnoses for ER Visits at Florida Hospital Kissimmee (2015)

TOP 10 DIAGNOSES FOR ER VISITS (2015)	
#1 OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN & PELVIS (2.3%)	#6 ACUTE PHARYNGITIS (1.4%)
#2 OTHER CHEST PAIN (2.3%)	#7 OTHER DISORDERS OF URETHRA/URINARY TRACT (1.3%)
#3 CHEST PAIN (2.2%)	#8 ABDOMINAL PAIN, EPIGASTRIC (1.2%)
#4 LUMBAGO (1.9%)	#9 VOMITING ALONE (1.1%)
#5 SYMPTOMS INVOLVING HEAD AND NECK (1.9%)	#10 FEVER (1.0%)

Hot Spot Map (Inpatient)

Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot



Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

In this inpatient specific hot spot analysis for Florida Hospital Kissimmee, the unemployment rate is 11 percent and more than 25 percent of the population is living in poverty. The average annual median household income is just over \$31,000. The 392 uninsured visits coming from this hot spot cost more than \$11 million and accounted for 11 percent of all uninsured inpatient visits between 2012-2015. Visits by Hispanic patients accounted for 47 percent and patients aged 50-59 accounted for more than 27 percent. Atrial fibrillation was the most frequent primary diagnosis code of inpatient visits within this hot spot. Approximately 28 percent of visits were diagnosed with unspecified essential hypertension outside the primary diagnoses. Visits with a primary diagnosis of acute appendicitis without mention of peritonitis accounted for the highest costs to the hospital at more than \$350,000 and accounted for nearly three percent of the visits between 2012-2015. To protect privacy, any analysis less than two percent has been removed.

Comparison: Hot Spot Visits to All Visits

CRITERIA	HOT SPOT
TOTAL UNINSURED VISITS	392
TOTAL UNINSURED COST	\$11,302,380
PERCENT TO ALL INPATIENT UNINSURED VISITS	11%
PERCENT TO ALL INPATIENT UNINSURED COST	11%
HOMELESS-SHELTER VISITS (%)*	0%
HOMELESS-SHELTER VISITS COST*	—

*Includes those listed as homeless, unknown or address of homeless shelter/service facility

Top 5 Primary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
427.31 - ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	\$231,001	3%	\$17,769
571.2 - ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	\$250,541	3%	\$20,878
493.92 - ASTHMA, UNSPECIFIED TYPE WITH (ACUTE) EXACERBATION	\$248,289	3%	\$24,829
540.9 - ACUTE APPENDICITIS WITHOUT MENTION OF PERITONITIS	\$352,557	3%	\$35,256
599 - URINARY TRACT INFECTION, SITE NOT SPECIFIED	\$197,341	2%	\$21,927

Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

Top 5 Secondary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
401.9 - UNSPECIFIED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	\$3,302,813	28%	\$30,026
305.1 - TOBACCO USE DISORDER	\$2,827,174	26%	\$27,448
V15.81 - PERSONAL HISTORY OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH MEDICAL TREATMENT, PRESENTING HAZARDS TO HEALTH	\$1,080,808	13%	\$20,785
272.4 - OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED HYPERLIPIDEMIA	\$1,229,112	10%	\$31,516
250 - DIABETES MELLITUS	\$1,819,098	9%	\$53,503

Top 5 Highest Cost Primary Diagnoses

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
540.9 - ACUTE APPENDICITIS WITHOUT MENTION OF PERITONITIS	\$352,557	3%	\$35,256
414.01 - CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF NATIVE CORONARY ARTERY	\$331,257	N/A	N/A
410.71 - SUBENDOCARDIAL INFARCTION, INITIAL EPISODE OF CARE	\$257,781	N/A	N/A
571.2 - ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	\$250,541	3%	\$20,878
493.92 - ASTHMA, UNSPECIFIED TYPE, WITH (ACUTE) EXACERBATION	\$248,289	3%	\$24,829

Hospital Visitors by Race/Ethnicity

RACE/ETHNICITY	PERCENT
HISPANIC	47%
WHITE	21%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	19%
UNKNOWN	7%
OTHER	6%
AMERICAN INDIAN/AK NATIVE	0%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0%

Hospital Visitors by Age

AGE	PERCENT
0-18	2%
19-29	15%
30-39	14%
40-49	23%
50-59	28%
60-69	18%
70-79	1%
80+	0%

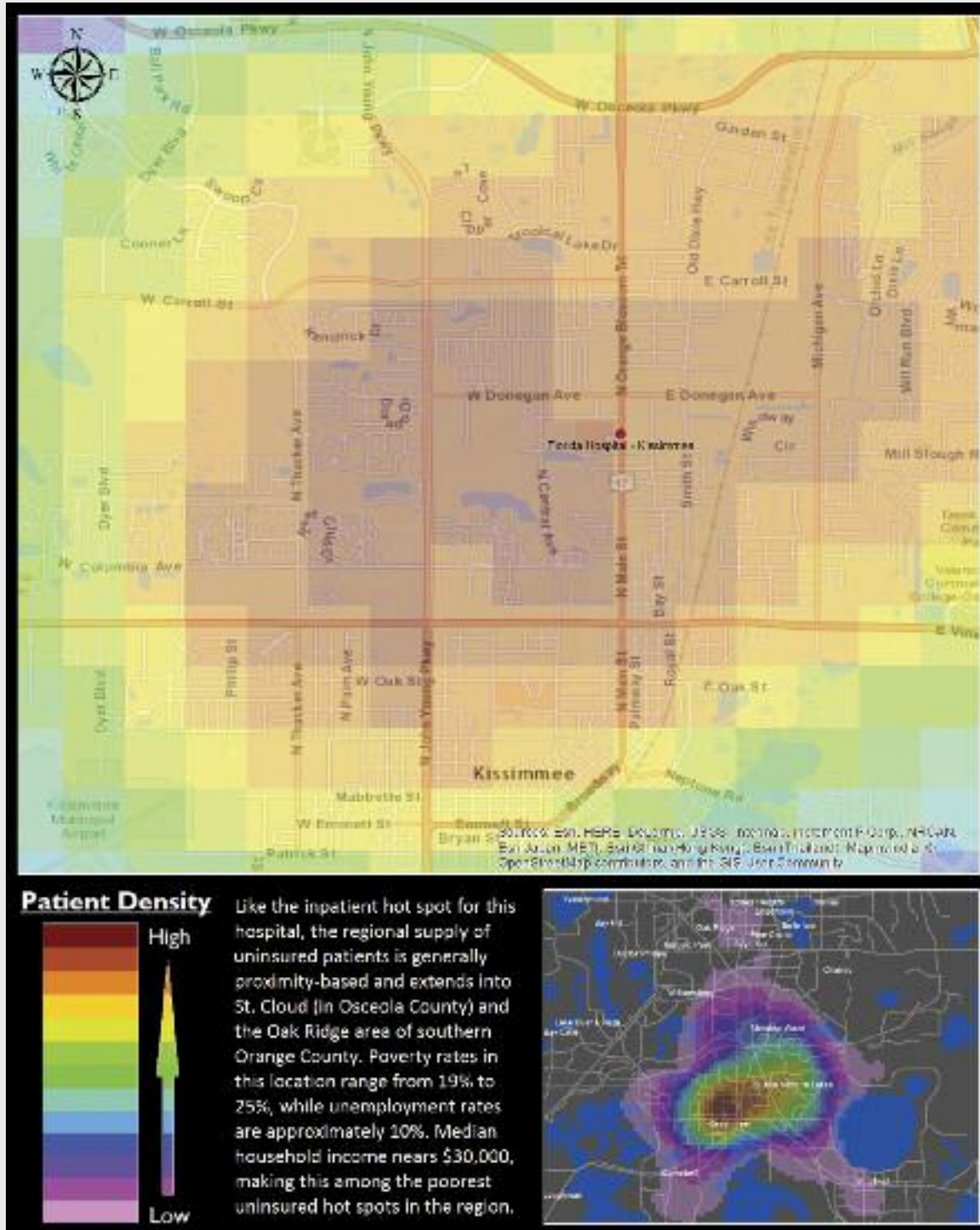
Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

Census Tract Summaries

CENSUS TRACT	% UNEMPLOYED	MED. HH INCOME	% BELOW POVERTY
12-097-041900	9.5%	\$30,950	18.9%
12-097-042200	10.6%	\$31,740	25.3%
12-097-042000	9.3%	\$31,580	33.4%
12-097-042300	15.5%	\$32,020	23.5%
AVERAGE	11.0%	\$31,573	25.3%

Hot Spot Map (Outpatient)

Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot



Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

In this outpatient specific hot spot analysis for Florida Hospital Kissimmee, there is a 10 percent average unemployment rate, an average annual median household income of less than \$32,000 and more than 20 percent of the population lives in poverty. The 578 uninsured visits coming from this hot spot cost nearly \$2 million and accounted for one percent of all uninsured outpatient visits between 2012-2015. Hispanic patients comprised the majority of visits from this area as well as patients aged 19-39 at nearly 60 percent. Fever and other physiologic disturbances of temperature regulation was the most frequent primary diagnosis code in outpatient visits within this hot spot. Approximately six percent of visits were diagnosed with unspecified essential hypertension outside the primary diagnoses. Visits with a primary diagnosis of other chest pain resulted in highest costs to the hospital at more than \$155,000 and accounted for more than one percent of the visits between 2012-2015. To protect privacy, any analysis less than two percent has been removed.

Comparison: Hot Spot Visits to All Visits

CRITERIA	HOT SPOT
TOTAL UNINSURED VISITS	578
TOTAL UNINSURED COST	\$1,976,068
PERCENT TO ALL ER OUTPATIENT UNINSURED VISITS	1%
PERCENT TO ALL ER OUTPATIENT UNINSURED COST	1%
HOMELESS SHELTER VISITS (%)*	0%
HOMELESS SHELTER VISITS COST*	—

*Includes those listed as homeless, unknown or address of homeless shelter/service facility

Top 5 Primary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
780.6 - FEVER AND OTHER PHYSIOLOGIC DISTURBANCES OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION	\$47,646	3%	\$2,382
784 - HEADACHE	\$61,262	3%	\$3,829
599 - URINARY TRACT INFECTION, SITE NOT SPECIFIED	\$34,785	2%	\$2,676
786.5 - CHEST PAIN	\$144,061	2%	\$11,082
789.06 - ABDOMINAL PAIN, EPIGASTRIC	\$71,281	2%	\$5,940

Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

Top 5 Secondary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
401.9 - UNSPECIFIED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	\$270,960	6%	\$7,527
V64.2 - SURGICAL OR OTHER PROCEDURE NOT CARRIED OUT BECAUSE OF PATIENT'S DECISION	\$10,596	3%	\$530
787.91 - DIARRHEA	\$89,578	3%	\$4,977
787.03 - VOMITING ALONE	\$91,180	3%	\$5,364
305.1 - TOBACCO USE DISORDER	\$72,074	3%	\$4,505
789 - OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN AND PELVIS	\$180,148	3%	\$11,259

**In some instances, multiple diagnoses had the same percent of hot spot visits that fell into the top five; in these instances, all diagnoses were included in the Top 5 table.

Top 5 Highest Cost Primary Diagnoses

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
786.59 - OTHER CHEST PAIN	\$156,367	2%	\$15,637
786.5 - CHEST PAIN	\$144,061	2%	\$14,406
789 - OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN AND PELVIS	\$79,946	2%	\$7,995
789.06 - ABDOMINAL PAIN, EPIGASTRIC	\$71,281	2%	\$7,128
784 - HEADACHE	\$61,262	3%	\$6,126

Hospital Visitors by Race/Ethnicity

RACE/ETHNICITY	PERCENT
HISPANIC	54%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	12%
WHITE	12%
UNKNOWN	11%
OTHER	9%
ASIAN PACIFIC/ISLANDER	0%
AMERICAN INDIAN/AK NATIVE	0%

Hospital Visitors by Age

AGE	PERCENT
0-18	8%
19-29	30%
30-39	28%
40-49	18%
50-59	13%
60-69	3%
70-79	1%
80+	0%

Florida Hospital Kissimmee: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

Census Tract Summaries

CENSUS TRACT	% UNEMPLOYED	MED. HH INCOME	% BELOW POVERTY
12-097-041900	9.5%	\$30,950	18.9%
12-097-042200	10.6%	\$31,740	25.3%
AVERAGE	10.0%	\$31,345	22.1%

Primary Data

Consumer Survey

Consumer survey data was scanned for themes based only on the responses of those from the ZIP codes included in Florida Hospital Kissimmee's PSA (see page 7). Themes from the 189 PSA respondents included:

- Physical and emotional problems each kept about 15 percent of respondents from fully engaging in their regular activities.
- More than 90 percent were satisfied with their life as a whole.
- Generally neutral satisfaction with their neighborhood and neighborhood connectivity.
- Approximately 50 percent say they can easily walk to stores, leaving more than 50 percent who cannot. This issue may have to do with the number of stores within walking distance. However, about 70 percent of respondents say there are sidewalks on most of their neighborhood streets and more than 70 percent believe they are well maintained.
- There is an issue accessing public transit, as nearly 45 percent strongly disagree with it being easy to walk to a transit stop from their home.
- Decent biking infrastructure; nearly 60 percent indicate they have easy access to trails, 25 percent believe it is unsafe to ride a bike in their neighborhood, and more than 45 percent note lack of facilities for biking.
- General satisfaction with neighborhood aesthetics.
- Concerns about the speed of traffic and safety of crosswalks.
- High perceived sense of safety/low crime.

Provider Survey Themes

Providers in Osceola County noted the following as important issues:

- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Access to quality and nutritious foods
- Affordability of healthcare
- Wages
- Behavioral health services
- Need for cultural competency and equity

The most prominent Forces of Change noted by providers in Osceola County included:

- Fast population growth
- Vaping/e-cigarettes
- Political divisiveness
- Medicaid expansion

Stakeholder Interviews

Region-wide themes for stakeholder interviews are reported below since respondents often served more than one county. Common concerns included:

- Diabetes/obesity
 - Poor nutrition
 - Depression/anxiety/bipolar
 - Substance abuse
 - Vaping/e-cigarettes
 - Inappropriate use of ERs
 - Inappropriate use of ERs and jails for mental health services
 - No Medicaid expansion
 - Need more funding and support from the state for mental health services
 - Influence of factors that aren't traditionally thought of as health issues (beginning to think of these things as laying the foundation for better physical health and overall wellness)
 - Employment/wages
 - Lack of affordable housing
 - Food insecurity
- } Viewed as major contributing factors to level of homelessness
- There is a noticeable disparity between the strengths and assets/individual priorities of privileged communities and impoverished ones
 - Emphasis on the importance of education and prevention

Community Conversations

- Health department critical primary care provider
- Affordability of health insurance and pharmaceuticals
- Lack of transportation
- Drugs/alcohol abuse
- Poverty
- Nutrition/food
- Lack of affordable housing
- Poor water quality and shortage
- Homelessness/housing
- Family function and support
- Poor wages

Collaboration County-level Themes

While the Collaboration identified dozens of areas of concern for Osceola County, they worked together to select the 12 most pressing and feasible issues to tackle. They are as follows:

- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular
- Access to primary care/dental/mental health and inappropriate ER utilization
- Homelessness/affordable housing
- Poverty/low wages
- Obesity
- HIV/STI
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Maternal and child health
- Senior safety/mobility/falls
- Poor transportation

2013 CHNA Priorities

Based on the CHNA conducted in 2013, Florida Hospital Kissimmee reported 14 areas of concern. These 14 areas of concern (listed below) were used as a starting point for generating campus-specific priorities.

- Heart disease
- Obesity
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Maternal and child health
- Mental health
- Substance abuse
- Dental care
- Affordable healthcare
- Housing affordability
- Homelessness
- High unemployment
- Single parent households

2016 CHNA Priorities: Florida Hospital Kissimmee

The CHNA Taskforce for Florida Hospital Kissimmee included representation from public health and low-income, minority and other underserved populations. Members included:

- **Beverly Hougland, CEO, and Carmen Carasquillo, COO, Osceola Council on Aging** - The Osceola Council on Aging is a nonprofit that functions with a focus on providing care and essential social services to seniors and families
- **Patsy Heffner, Healthy Start of Osceola County** - Healthy Start of Osceola County works to ensure that systems of care offer all families access to prenatal care and all infants access to services that promote optimal growth and development especially the socioeconomically disadvantaged or populations that experience health disparities in birth outcomes
- **Sue Ring, Associate Director, Community Vision of Osceola County** - Community Vision is a community planning nonprofit that works to convene regional stakeholders to create a shared vision for a healthy and prosperous Osceola County
- **Belinda Johnson-Cornett and Shannon Whitson, Osceola County Health Department** - The Osceola County Department of Health is tasked by the State of Florida to work to protect the community from disease, promote healthy behavior and improve quality of life within Osceola County
- **Rose Flores, Director of Community and Media Development, Community Hope Center** - Community Hope Center is a social service nonprofit that works to connect socioeconomically disadvantaged families to essential services with the goal of making them self-sustaining

The Florida Hospital Staff that were on the Florida Hospital Kissimmee Community Health Needs Assessment Task Force were:

- **Jeff Villanueva, Senior Vice President and Administrator, Florida Hospital Kissimmee**
- **Yamilla Luna, Assistant Vice President of Community Impact and Volunteerism, Florida Hospital Central Region**
- **Anwar Georges-Abeyie, Community Impact Project Manager, Florida Hospital Central Region**
- **Scott Bahr, Director of Care Innovation, Florida Hospital Central Region**
- **Christy Miller, Director, Institute for Lifestyle Medicine, Florida Hospital Celebration**
- **Richard Hicks, Respiratory Therapy Manager, Florida Hospital Kissimmee**

After reviewing the Collaboration CHNA data findings and the hot spot for the Kissimmee campus, the Taskforce discussed and deliberated which health concern was a top priority to be addressed by the hospital, based on the following questions:

1. How acute is the need? (Based on data and community concern)
2. What is the trend? Is the need getting worse?
3. Does the hospital provide services that relate to the priority?
4. Is someone else — or multiple groups — in the community already working on this issue?
5. If the hospital were to address this issue, are there opportunities to work with community partners?

Based on the discussion that emerged from the Kissimmee Taskforce and similar discussion points that emerged from each of the campus-specific Taskforces, as well as post-surveys collected from community stakeholders after the meeting, Florida Hospital chose a three-part, primary Priority Issue for all campuses: Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health.

1. Access to Care – Preventative includes food insecurity and obesity, and maternal and child health
2. Access to Care – Primary and Mental Health includes affordability of care and access to appropriate-level care utilizing care navigation and coordination.

The issue of chronic disease — cancer, diabetes and heart disease — relates to each of the categories.

After the CHNA Committee meeting, the hospital sent out an electronic survey (via Survey Monkey) to the Committee members. The goal of the electronic survey was to confirm that the hospital's write-up of the Florida Hospital Priority Issue reflected the discussion in the meeting. The survey results indicated that this was the case.

The Taskforce did not select the following issues as a top priority for Florida Hospital Kissimmee:

1. High rates of substance abuse: This issue was not chosen because addiction is understood to be a component of poor mental health. If Florida Hospital can positively affect access to mental health services, a component of the top priority chosen, this may also affect rates of substance abuse.
2. Homelessness: While homelessness is a serious issue in Central Florida, the issue was not chosen because Florida Hospital is already working with community partners, including the Regional Commission on Homelessness, on this issue. In late 2014, the hospital donated \$6 million to the Commission's Housing First initiative.
3. Lack of affordable housing: This issue was not chosen because the hospital does not have the resources to effectively meet this need.
4. Poverty: This issue was not chosen because the hospital does not have the resources to effectively meet this need.
5. Asthma: While asthma did emerge as a serious health concern in the area assessed, the hospital did not choose this as a top priority because if the community has access to preventative and primary care, a component of the top priority chosen, this may also affect the rates of asthma.
6. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): This issue was not chosen as a top priority because while the hospital has means to treat STIs, it does not have the resources to effectively prevent them. Additionally, if the community has access to preventative and primary care, a component of the top priority chosen, this may affect rates of STIs.
7. Diabetes in specific populations: This issue was not chosen specifically because it falls in the category of chronic disease, which relates to the top priority chosen. As Florida Hospital develops its Community Health Plan, it will factor in the higher prevalence of diabetes in minority populations.
8. Infant mortality in specific populations: This issue was not chosen specifically because it falls in the category of maternal and child health, which relates to the top priority chosen. As Florida Hospital develops its Community Health Plan, it will factor in the higher prevalence of infant mortality in minority populations.

Priority Approval

The three part, primary Priority Issue of **Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health** was approved on August 3, 2016 by the Community Health Impact Council (CHIC), a sub-committee of the Florida Hospital Board of Trustees. The CHIC serves as the governing body for Florida Hospital's community benefit activities. The CHIC approves, funds and measures initiatives to improve the health of Central Floridians, especially the underserved and marginalized, and is also responsible for approving the CHNA priorities chosen by Florida Hospital. The priority is slated to be approved on October 19, 2016 by the Florida Hospital Board of Trustees with recommendation from the CHIC.

Next Steps

Next, the Community Health Plans with measurable goals will be developed to address the top priority issues. The plan will be completed and posted on the hospital's website prior to May 15, 2017.

Public Health Representation

The Florida Hospital Kissimmee Taskforce included representation from the public health community. The Taskforce's primary public health representative was Belinda Johnson-Cornett, MS, RN-BC, MBA, Administrator and Health Officer of the Florida Department of Health in Osceola County and the Chief Executive Officer of the Primary Care Medical Services of Poinciana, Inc. (Osceola County's federally qualified health center network-FQHC). Ms. Johnson-Cornett oversees the Community Health Needs Assessment process for both the public health department and the FQHC. She includes a wide variety of our community partners in developing the needs assessments. Ms. Johnson-Cornett presents the results of the needs assessment to elected county officials, collaborative community partners, the FQHC Board of Directors and to the public. Based on the needs assessment results, Ms. Johnson-Cornett works with community partners to develop and track ongoing progress for the Community Health Improvement Plan.

Synthesized Themes

The following table provides a synthesis of the areas of concern across all of the data sources. Each data collection method was scanned for themes and significant disparities across various demographic items (race, education, income, etc.). The most common themes and indicators with the starkest disparities were marked as areas of concern for each data collection method. Those areas are then marked below to give the reader a visual representation of how often each theme appeared across data collection methods. The areas of concern are organized from most frequently discussed to least frequently discussed.

It is important to note during prioritization that some themes may be noted as important by decision-makers, but not viewed as priorities by the residents and vice-versa. For example, asthma was listed as a priority in 2013 and included in this assessment's areas of concern generated by the Collaboration. However, none of the other primary data sources noted asthma as a pressing concern. This does not mean asthma is not a problem; it simply means that there are likely other issues that are more severely impacting this community. Similarly, the top two causes of death are farther down the list of themes than one might expect. This is due to the social determinant approach taken in this assessment. While cause of death is important, the strategies put in place as a result of this report should focus on the root cause that lead to these deaths. Across the board, access and affordability of services, both physical and mental health, continue to be the biggest obstacle to overall health and well-being.

Synthesized Themes

	SECONDARY DATA				PRIMARY DATA		
	2016 DATA	2013 PRIORITIES	COLLABORATION THEMES	CONSUMER SURVEYS	PROVIDER SURVEYS	STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS	COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS
NEED FOR/ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AFFORDABILITY OF HEALTHCARE	X	X	X		X		X
HOMELESSNESS	X	X	X		X		X
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	X	X	X			X	X
ACCESS TO QUALITY/ NUTRITIOUS FOODS	X				X	X	X
DIABETES	X	X	X			X	
POVERTY	X		X		X		X
OBESITY	X	X	X			X	
LOW WAGES			X		X	X	X
SUBSTANCE ABUSE		X				X	X
CANCER	X	X	X				
HEART DISEASE	X	X	X				
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH	X	X	X				
TRANSPORTATION			X	X			X
HIV/STIS	X		X				
INAPPROPRIATE USE OF THE ER			X			X	
INACTIVITY	X			X			
ASTHMA		X	X				
DENTAL CARE		X	X				
FOOD INSECURITY	X					X	

Synthesized Themes

	SECONDARY DATA				PRIMARY DATA		
	2016 DATA	2013 PRIORITIES	COLLABORATION THEMES	CONSUMER SURVEYS	PROVIDER SURVEYS	STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS	COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS
VAPING/ E-CIGARETTES					X	X	
MEDICAID EXPANSION					X	X	
NEED FOR CULTURAL COMPETENCY/EQUITY					X		
POPULATION GROWTH					X		
POLITICAL DIVISIVENESS					X		
BIKE-/PEDESTRIAN- FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE				X			
SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS		X					
LACK OF FAMILY SUPPORT							X
LOW PREVENTATIVE CARE	X						
WATER QUALITY							X
HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT		X					
SENIOR SAFETY & MOBILITY			X				

Community Assets to Address the Needs

In addition to the hospitals and healthcare systems in the four-county assessment region, the following organizations were identified as service providers dedicated to the health and well-being of Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties' residents. The following lists are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather representative of organizations that make services available.

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Asthma

ASTHMA	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Cancer

CANCER	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA BLACK NURSES ASSOC. OF FLORIDA		X	X	X
COMPASSIONATE HANDS & HEARTS		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
CONCERNED CITIZENS COMBATING CANCER		X	X	X
DEBBIE TURNER CANCER CARE & RESOURCE CENTER		X		
FLORIDA BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION	X	X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIBBY'S LEGACY	X	X	X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORLANDO SUPPORT		X	X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OVARIAN CANCER ALLIANCE OF FLORIDA		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SISTERS NETWORK, INC.		X	X	X
SUSAN G. KOMEN CENTRAL FLORIDA AFFILIATE	X	X	X	X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE CENTER FOR CHANGE				X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY		X		X

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Cancer, Cont'd.

CANCER, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WOMEN PLAYING FOR T.I.M.E.		X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Diabetes

DIABETES	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA DIABETES EDUCATION CENTER				X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PHARMACY COUNCIL		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
ELDER OPTIONS	X			
GOLDEN TRIANGLE YMCA	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.	X	X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIFELINE SCREENINGS FOR DIABETES	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		X
SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Diabetes, Cont'd.

DIABETES, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Heart Disease

HEART DISEASE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
MENDED HEARTS OF OSCEOLA			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Obesity

OBESITY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTER STREET KITCHEN, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	X			
CENTRAL FLORIDA DREAMPLEX	X			
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO PARKS & RECREATION		X		
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
FOOD STAMPS	X			
GET ACTIVE ORLANDO	X	X		
GET FIT LAKE	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY 100 KIDS		X	X	X
HEALTHY CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
HEALTHY KIDS TODAY		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	X			
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	X			
LOCAL CITY PARKS & RECREATION	X			

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Obesity, Cont'd.

OBESITY, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
MEALS ON WHEELS	X			
MISSION FIT KIDS		X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT WELLNESS PROGRAM			X	
OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
REDUCE OBESITY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA KIDS (ROCK)		X	X	X
SDA CHURCH OF UMATILLA	X			
SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE COLLABORATIVE OBESITY PREVENTION PROGRAM		X		
THE HARMONY INSTITUTE			X	
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X
USA DANCE		X		X
WEIGHT WATCHERS	X			
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		

Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Stroke

STROKE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GOLDEN TRIANGLE YMCA	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
MENDED HEARTS, LAKE COUNTY	X			
MENDED HEARTS OF OSCEOLA			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Chronic Disease Management

CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
ELDER OPTIONS	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION		X	X	X
TRUE HEALTH		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Dental Care

DENTAL CARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA FAMILY MEDICINE		X		X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		X
DENTAL CARE ACCESS FOUNDATION		X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL				X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE				X
ST. LUKE FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC	X			
TAVARES COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Health Literacy

HEALTH LITERACY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
ELDER AFFAIRS	X			
FLORIDA NURSES ASSOCIATION		X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Health Literacy, Cont'd.

HEALTH LITERACY, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SENIOR RESOURCE ALLIANCE		X	X	X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
IMPOWER		X	X	X
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LIFESTREAM BEHAVIORAL SERVICES	X			
NATIONAL ALLIANCE ON MENTAL ILLNESS		X	X	X
OMEGA ALPHA NU MINISTRIES MENTAL HEALTH			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH & FAMILY SERVICES		X		
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		X	X	X
PARK PLACE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	
PATHWAYS DROP-IN CENTER, INC.	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER				X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X		
THE GROVE COUNSELING CENTER		X	X	X
THE MENTAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE TRANSITION HOUSE		X		
TRUE HEALTH				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY	X	X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Mental Health, Cont'd.

MENTAL HEALTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		
VISIONARY VANGUARD GROUP		X		
WAYNE DENSCH CENTER		X	X	X
WRAPAROUND ORANGE		X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Substance Abuse

SUBSTANCE ABUSE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ALA TEEN		X	X	X
AL-NON		X	X	X
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BE FREE LAKE	X			
CENTRAL CARE MISSION OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
COMMUNITY FOOD & OUTREACH CENTER		X		
FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE ASSOCIATION		X	X	X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FRESH START MINISTRIES OF CENTRAL FLORIDA, INC.		X	X	X
HOUSE OF FREEDOM, INC.			X	
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LIFESTREAM BEHAVIORAL SERVICES	X			
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES		X		
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	X
PARK PLACE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE			X	
SPECIALIZED TREATMENT, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES, INC.		X		X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.				
THE GROVE COUNSELING CENTER				X
THE TURNING POINT		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER		X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Access to Care

ACCESS TO CARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY MEDICAL CARE CENTER, LEESBURG (FREE CLINIC)	X			
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
ELDER CARE	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA HEALTH CARE COALITION	X	X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATION		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATION				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIFE'S CHOICES OF LAKE COUNTY, EUSTIS	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRESCRIPTION ASSISTANCE	X			
PATHWAYS TO CARE				X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Access to Care, Cont'd.

ACCESS TO CARE, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
ST. LUKE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC	X			
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X		X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE SHARING CENTER				X
TRUE HEALTH				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY FREE AND REDUCED PRESCRIPTIONS	X			
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER		X		
VETERAN'S AFFAIRS, LEESBURG	X			
WE CARE OF LAKE COUNTY	X			

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Affordable Healthcare

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS		X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA HEALTH CARE COALITION	X	X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATION		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATION				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PATHWAYS TO CARE		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X

Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Affordable Healthcare, Cont'd.

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE SHARING CENTER				X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

Community Assets by County - Reproductive Health: Maternal and Child Health

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
BETA CENTER		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CHRISTIAN CARE CENTER	X			
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
CONDUCTIVE EDUCATION CENTER OF ORLANDO		X		
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF LAKE COUNTY	X			
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF ORANGE COUNTY		X		
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF OSCEOLA COUNTY			X	
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF SEMINOLE COUNTY				X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA NETWORK OF CHILDRENS ADVOCACY CENTERS		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY START COALITION OF ORANGE COUNTY		X		
HEALTHY START COALITION OF OSCEOLA COUNTY			X	
HEALTHY START COALITION OF SEMINOLE COUNTY				X
HEART OF FLORIDA UNITED WAY		X	X	X
KIDS HOUSE				X
KINDER CONSULTING & PARENTS, TOO		X		

Community Assets by County - Reproductive Health: Maternal and Child Health, Cont'd.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
LAKE COUNTY BREASTFEEDING TASK FORCE	X			
LIFE CHOICES	X			
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PLANNED PARENTHOOD		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SANFORD CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTER				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SOUTH LAKE PREGNANCY CENTER	X			X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X		
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY OF LAKE SUMTER COUNTIES	X			

Community Assets by County - Reproductive Health: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
MIRACLE OF LOVE		X	X	X
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES, LLC		X		
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PLANNED PARENTHOOD				
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X	X	X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA MEDICAL CENTER	X			
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE PLACE OF COMFORT		X	X	X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
TURNING POINT		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Marijuana Use Among Youth

MARIJUANA USE AMONG YOUTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BE FREE LAKE	X			
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	X			
LIFESTREAM	X			
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES		X	X	X
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM			X	
SEMINOLE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SEMINOLE PREVENTION COALITION				X
SPECIALIZED TREATMENT, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES, INC.		X		
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Physical Activity Among Youth

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO PARKS & RECREATION		X		
CLERMONT ARTS AND RECREATIONAL CENTERS	X			
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
F.I.T. SPORTS				X
FUN 4 LAKE KIDS	X			
GET ACTIVE ORLANDO		X		
GET FIT LAKE	X			
HEALTHY 100 KIDS		X		
HEALTHY CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER		X		
LAKE COUNTY CHILDREN'S SERVICES	X			
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION	X			
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM	X			

Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Physical Activity Among Youth, Cont'd.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	X			
LAKE COUNTY SHARED SERVICES	X			
LIVE WELL CENTERS/NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	X			
MISSION FIT KIDS		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT WELLNESS PROGRAM			X	
OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
REDUCE OBESITY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA KIDS (ROCK)		X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
THE COLLABORATIVE OBESITY PREVENTION PROGRAM		X		
THE HARMONY INSTITUTE			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		
YMCA	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Homelessness

HOMELESSNESS	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BETA CENTER		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HOMELESSNESS		X		
CHRISTIAN CARE CENTER	X			
CHRISTIAN SERVICE CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
FAMILIES IN TRANSITION - SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS				X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FORWARD PATHS	X			
GOODWILL	X	X	X	X
HEART HANDS MINISTRY	X			
HEART OF FLORIDA UNITED WAY		X	X	X
HELPING OTHERS MAKE THE EFFORT			X	
HOMELESS SERVICES NETWORK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
HOUSE OF FREEDOM, INC.			X	
INTERFAITH HOSPITALITY NETWORK ORLANDO		X		
LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	X			
LAKE CARES PANTRY	X			
MEN'S RESCUE MISSION LEESBURG	X			
MID-FLORIDA HOMELESS COALITION	X			
NEW BEGINNINGS	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORLANDO UNION RESCUE MISSION MEN'S DIVISION		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Homelessness, Cont'd.

HOMELESSNESS, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY KISSIMMEE			X	
PATHWAYS TO HOME				X
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
THE CENTER FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.				X
THE OPEN DOOR	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X		X
THE SALVATION ARMY		X	X	X
THE TRANSITION HOUSE		X		
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY OF LAKE AND SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
WAYNE DENSCH CENTER		X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Housing Affordability

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
EUSTIS HOUSING AUTHORITY	X			
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	X	X	X	X
HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (HANDS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA)	X	X	X	X
HOUSING FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS (HOPWA)		X	X	
LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	X			
LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY	X			
ORANGE COUNTY GOVERNMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY		X		
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY GOVERNMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY			X	
PATHWAYS TO HOME				X
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY GOVERNMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY				X
THE CENTER FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - High Unemployment

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS - WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL SEMINOLE				X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTRAL FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	X	X	X	X
CHOOSE OSCEOLA - OSCEOLA COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			X	
COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
DOWNTOWN ORLANDO PARTNERSHIP		X		
GOODWILL	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT	X			
LEADERSHIP LAKE COUNTY	X			
LEADERSHIP ORLANDO		X		
LEADERSHIP OSCEOLA			X	
LEADERSHIP SEMINOLE				X
METRO ORLANDO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION		X		
ORLANDO UNION RESCUE MISSION MEN'S DIVISION		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WORKFORCE CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Criminal Justice - Motor Vehicle Accidents/Collisions

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS/COLLISIONS	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY & MOTOR VEHICLES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA SAFETY COUNCIL, INC.	X	X	X	X
HEALTH CENTRAL HOSPITAL		X		
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM	X			
MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING (MADD)		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM			X	
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Criminal Justice - Violent Crime

VIOLENT CRIME	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL HOSPITAL				X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X		
HARBOR HOUSE OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
HAVEN LAKE COUNTY	X			
HELP NOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER			X	
LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	X			
ORANGE COUNTY GOVERNMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY GOVERNMENT			X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE				
POLICE DEPARTMENTS	X	X	X	X
RUTH HOUSE	X			
SEMINOLE COUNTY GOVERNMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE				X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

Written Comments from the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

The hospital did not receive any written comments from the public regarding our 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment or Community Health Plan.

Review of the Strategies Undertaken in the 2013 Community Health Plan

The Hospital conducts an annual Evaluation of the progress made on its Community Health Plan (Implementation Strategies). The Evaluation is reported to the IRS in the hospital's Form 990. The following narrative is a copy of the 2015 Community Health Plan Evaluation as noted in Form 990, Schedule H, Part V, Section B, Line 11.

Community Needs Being Addressed by Florida Hospital Kissimmee

Florida Hospital (FH) has seven acute-care hospital facilities in Orange, Seminole and Osceola Counties, FL. The tri-county area is often referred to as Central Florida. The seven Florida Hospital facilities operate under one license but, due to the diverse communities served, Florida Hospital conducted separate Community Health Needs Assessments and Community Health Plans (implementation strategies) for each Florida Hospital campus.

This narrative describes the Community Health Plan for Florida Hospital Kissimmee (FHK), a 162-bed community hospital in the city of Kissimmee in north central Osceola County, Florida. Florida Hospital Kissimmee is 10 miles from Florida Hospital Celebration Health, also in Osceola County. Osceola County is a bedroom community to Orlando, and houses many residents who work part- or full-time in the tourism industry. Nearly 50% of Kissimmee residents are of Hispanic descent. Overall, health outcomes and income levels in Osceola County are the lowest in Central Florida.

Florida Hospital Kissimmee chose three areas of focus for its 2013-16 Community Health Plan: Access to Care, Obesity/Heart Disease/Diabetes, and Violent Crime.

Access to Care

2013 Description of the Issue: Access to comprehensive, quality health care is important for increasing the quality of life. Osceola County has the highest rate of un-insured in Central Florida - over 30%. The County is 50% Hispanic and across the nation, Hispanics have much higher rates of being uninsured.

2015 Update: Florida Hospital Kissimmee is a founder and active member of the Osceola Health Leadership Council sponsored by Community Vision. Since 1995, Community Vision has worked to bring public, private and faith sectors together in partnerships to create solutions for Osceola County's many challenges. Florida Hospital was a founder of Community Vision and established an endowment that funds the agency's health leadership efforts.

The Health Leadership Council members represent the four hospitals in the County (two are Florida Hospital facilities), the Health Department, free clinics, the Council on Aging and others. Their work has led to better coordination among safety net providers, the expansion of the County's network of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), the establishment of the County's free clinics, and a specialty care referral network.

Florida Hospital Kissimmee and Florida Hospital Celebration Health (also located in Osceola County) financially supported a number of free/affordable health care resources for uninsured county residents. This included the Council on Aging free chronic care clinic (for uninsured adults of all ages), the free diabetes program at the Council on Aging clinic (200 participants), and the no-cost secondary care referral system for the County's free clinics. The Council on Aging clinic served 1,500 people in 2015; as many as 50% were of Hispanic origin. Florida Hospital Kissimmee also provided financial support to help un- and underinsured people to garner referrals and enrollment assistance for the FQHC medical homes in St. Cloud, Kissimmee, Poinciana, and Intercession City that served 32,000 patients.

Florida Hospitals Kissimmee and Celebration Health were founders of the Community Hope Center. The Hope Center serves low-income, poverty-level families who are homeless or live in motels along Highway 192 in western Osceola County. The Center is a community collaboration whose key partners include Community Presbyterian Church of Celebration, Osceola Council on Aging, Park Place Behavioral Health, Community Vision and Florida Hospital. In 2015, the Health Care Center for the Homeless (HCCH) opened a new FQHC at the Hope Center. Florida Hospital provided start-up funding for the clinic, which saw 1,500 people in 2015.

Florida Hospital Kissimmee provided treatment space for victims of sexual assault in Osceola County. At least six Florida Hospital Kissimmee nurses are certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and are on-call for victims when they are brought in by law enforcement.

Florida Hospital provided financial support for project OPEN (Osceola Poverty Elimination Network), a community-based program dedicated to advancing women (primarily) and families from poverty to self-sufficiency. Project OPEN targeted low-income residents of the many low-budget motels along western Highway 192. Seventy-five women have graduated from the program, and 85% are now employed as CNAs.

In addition, Florida Hospital Kissimmee supported the education and training of medical practitioners at UCF Medical School, the TECO (Technical Education Center of Osceola) nursing and other health professions programs, and the Valencia College Nursing program. Many of these students participated in clinical rotation at Florida Hospitals Kissimmee and Celebration Health.

Florida Hospital provided a funding match for the Healthy Start Coalition of Osceola County that serves mothers and infants. Florida Hospital's mobile mammogram unit provided 4,100 free or very low-cost mammograms to uninsured women, including those in Osceola County.

Chronic Disease: Obesity / Heart Disease / Diabetes

2013 Description of the Issue: Florida Hospital Kissimmee's Community Health Needs Assessment showed that 31.9% of Osceola County residents are obese compared to 27.9% in Orange County and 26.4% in Seminole County. Rates of heart disease and stroke are also far higher than the rest of Central Florida, and the rate of hospitalization for diabetes is 3,273 per 100,000 (higher than Orange and Seminole Counties).

Obesity increases the risk for chronic health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer - and the comorbidities that often accompany these diseases. Additionally, being overweight or obese increases the risk of adverse health outcomes and has significant economic impacts on

individuals and the community. These impacts can include a rise in health care spending over time as well as lost earnings and productivity due to illness. Poverty is one of the drivers of obesity.

2015 Update: Florida Hospital Kissimmee's obesity/chronic disease interventions targeted both adults and children. Florida Hospital Kissimmee partnered with local organizations to deliver weekend food to children who qualify for free or reduced lunch (per the school district). Florida Hospital Kissimmee facilitated and hosted an event to package food items for children and families, and supported education initiatives around the 5-2-1-0 Let's Go campaign in Osceola County Schools. Let's Go! is a nationally recognized childhood obesity prevention effort that works with schools, child care and out-of-school programs, and community organizations. The programs promote the 5-2-1-0 formula: five or more fruits and vegetables, 2 hours less recreational screen time, 1 hour more of physical activity and 0 sugary drinks (and more water).

CREATION Health lifestyle seminars and expanded programs were offered at Florida Hospital Kissimmee and in community settings. CREATION Health is a faith-based wellness plan that focuses on eight principles: Choice, Rest, Environment, Activity, Trust, Interpersonal Relationships, Outlook and Nutrition. Florida Hospital Kissimmee also offered free 'Quit Smoking' smoking cessation and nutrition classes.

To increase opportunities for leisure time physical activity, Florida Hospital Kissimmee sponsored a number of 5K races including the Town of Celebration Marathon and half-marathon events, with proceeds going to a scholarship fund for Osceola County high school seniors. Florida Hospital Kissimmee also supported the annual Healthy 100 Run and the American Heart Association 5K Run (and enlisted 650 employees from the tri-county area) and other runs and walks.

Violent Crime

2013 Description of the Issue: According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Osceola County's rate of violent crime exceeds the national average. While hospitals lack the ability to directly address violent crimes, Florida Hospital Kissimmee is engaged with organizations that address the effects of violent crime.

2015 Update: Initiatives include providing clinical space for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners who work directly with victims of sexual assault.

Community Needs Not Chosen by Florida Hospital Kissimmee

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Florida Hospital Kissimmee does not offer substance abuse or behavioral/mental health services. Hospital inpatients with behavioral health co-morbidities are transferred to the Med-Psych unit at Florida Hospital Orlando campus or to Park Place Behavioral Health, Osceola's behavioral health provider and home of the County's Baker Act Receiving Center.

Dental Care

Florida Hospital Kissimmee does not offer dental care but partners with the Dental Care Access Foundation that provides free and/or sliding fee scale dentistry to people who are uninsured or underinsured. Several of the five FQHCs in Osceola County offer dental services.

Cancer

Florida Hospital Kissimmee does not provide cancer treatment; its cancer patients are referred to Florida Hospital Celebration Health or Florida Hospital Orlando.

Asthma

Florida Hospital Kissimmee does not have Asthma-specific community programming but actively supports the American Lung Association, and provides health education, disease management and stop smoking programs.

Maternal and Child Health

Florida Hospital Kissimmee does not have Maternal and Child health services, but supports the Healthy Start Coalition of Osceola County financially and through Board of Director services. Other Florida Hospital facilities (Winter Park, Orlando, and Celebration) provides obstetrics services, and the new Florida Women's Hospital at Florida Hospital Orlando opened in 2015.

Housing Affordability and Homelessness

Housing affordability is not a core competency of hospitals and other health care providers. Florida Hospital is not leading out on this issue but made a significant financial donation (that garnered a community match) to establish and expand permanent supportive housing efforts in the tri-county area.

High Unemployment

High unemployment is not a core competency of hospitals. Florida Hospital Kissimmee already supports the education and training of health care professionals through Project Open (training of homeless or precariously housed women as Certified Nursing Assistants) and at local colleges and trade schools, including the Technical Education Center of Osceola (TECO) and Valencia College in Osceola County.

Single-Parent Households

Single-parent households are not a core competency of hospitals and other health care providers.