AdventHealth
Dade City
Community Health Needs Assessment
Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ
Letter From Leadership

At AdventHealth, our mission of Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ goes beyond our walls. We are committed to addressing the needs of the communities we serve with a wholistic focus – one that strives to heal and restore the body, mind and spirit.

Every three years, AdventHealth hospitals complete a Community Health Needs Assessment. We collaborate with community organizations, public health experts and people like you: those who understand our communities best. This in-depth look at the overall health of the community as well as barriers to care helps us better understand each area’s unique needs, so we can address the issues that matter most.

AdventHealth is blessed to serve communities across the United States. In big cities and small towns, our promise of wholeness is constant. We believe all people deserve to feel whole, and we are committed to meeting them wherever they are on that journey and supporting them along the way.

Work of this magnitude is not possible without the incredible partnership of public health experts, community health organizations and countless community members. It is through open dialogue and constant collaboration with these key partners that AdventHealth will bring wholeness to all communities we serve.

In His Service,
Terry Shaw
President and CEO
AdventHealth
Community Asset Inventory

The next step was to create a Community Asset Inventory. This inventory was designed to help the CHNAC understand existing community efforts to address the identified issues from aggregate primary and secondary data and to prevent duplication of efforts. See Available Community Resources for more.

Selection Criteria

The Collaborative held a prioritization meeting with community organizations and community members to rank the needs based on the data. The criteria used for prioritization during the meeting was also the same used by the CHNAC. See Priorities Addressed for more.

Each need was ranked individually using the following criteria on a scale of 1 to 3:

A. Scope and Severity: What is the magnitude of each health issue?
B. Ability to Impact: What is the likelihood for positive impact on each health issue?

Executive Summary

Florida Hospital Dade City, Inc. dba AdventHealth Dade City will be referred to in this document as AdventHealth Dade City or “the Hospital”. AdventHealth Dade City in Dade City, Florida conducted a community health needs assessment from August 2021 to June 2022. The goals of the assessment were to:

- Engage public health and community stakeholders including low-income, minority and other underserved populations.
- Assess and understand the community’s health issues and needs.
- Understand the health behaviors, risk factors and social determinants that impact health.
- Identify community resources and collaborate with community partners.
- Publish the Community Health Needs Assessment.
- Use assessment findings to develop and implement a 2023-2025 Community Health Plan based on the needs prioritized in the assessment process.

The 4AllHealthFL Collaborative

In order to ensure broad community input, AdventHealth Dade City took part in the 4AllHealthFL Collaborative, referred to as the Collaborative, to help guide the Hospital through the assessment process. The Collaborative included representation from AdventHealth, BayCare Health System, Bayfront Health St. Petersburg, Moffitt Cancer Center, Johns Hopkins All Children’s Hospital, Lakeland Regional Health, Tampa General Hospital and the Florida Department of Health in Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco and Polk counties. This included intentional representation from those serving low-income, minority and other underserved populations.

The Collaborative met seven times in 2021 - 2022. They reviewed the primary and secondary data and helped to identify the top priority needs in the community. A list of Collaborative members can be found in Process, Methods and Findings.

Community Health Needs Assessment Committee

AdventHealth Dade City also convened a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee (CHNAC). The purpose of the CHNAC was to select the needs the Hospital would address as a result of the findings in the assessment. The CHNAC made this decision by reviewing the priority needs selected by the Collaborative, the internal Hospital resources available, the unique demographic data of the community the Hospital serves, when different from county level data and local resources existing in the community. With this information the CHNAC was able to determine where the Hospital could most effectively support the community. The CHNAC met five times in 2021 - 2022. A list of CHNAC members can be found in Prioritization Process.

Data

AdventHealth Dade City in partnership with the Collaborative collected both primary and secondary data. The primary data included community surveys and community focus groups. In addition, public data was utilized from state and national data sources. Primary and secondary data was compiled and analyzed to identify the top six aggregate issues. To read more about the county level findings and data highlighted in the report, please visit https://www.4allhealthfl.org/.

See Process, Methods and Findings for data sources.
Priority Issues to be Addressed
The priority issues to be addressed are:
1. Access to Health and Social Services
2. Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse)
See Priorities Addressed for more.

Approval
On December 14, 2022, the AdventHealth Dade City Board approved the Community Health Needs Assessment findings, priority issues and final report. A link to the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment was posted on the Hospital’s website prior to December 31, 2022.

Next Steps
AdventHealth Dade City will work with the Collaborative and the CHNAC to develop a measurable implementation strategy called the 2023-2025 Community Health Plan to address the priority issues. The plan will be completed and posted on the Hospital’s website prior to May 15, 2023.

About AdventHealth
AdventHealth Dade City is part of AdventHealth. With a sacred mission of Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ, AdventHealth strives to heal and restore the body, mind and soul through our connected system of care. More than 80,000 skilled and compassionate caregivers serve 4.7 million patients annually. From physician practices, hospitals, outpatient clinics, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies and hospice centers, AdventHealth provides individualized, wholistic care at nearly 100 hospital campuses and hundreds of care sites in all 50 states.
Committed to your care today and tomorrow, AdventHealth is investing in research, new technologies and the people behind them to redefine medicine and create healthier communities.
In a 2020 study by Stanford University, physicians and researchers from AdventHealth were featured in the ranking of the world’s top 2% of scientists. These critical thinkers are changing medicine and shaping the future of health care.
Amwell, a national telehealth leader, named AdventHealth the winner of its Innovation Integration Award. This telemedicine accreditation recognizes organizations that have identified connection points within digital health care to improve clinical outcomes and user experiences. AdventHealth was recognized for its innovative digital front strategy, which is making it possible for patients to seamlessly navigate their health care journey. From checking health documentations and paying a bill, to conducting a virtual urgent care visit with a provider, we are making health care easier by creating pathways to wholistic care no matter where your health journey starts.
AdventHealth is also an award-winning workplace aiming to promote personal, professional and spiritual growth with its workplace culture, having been recognized by Becker’s Hospital Review on its “150 Top Places to Work in Healthcare” three years straight. This recognition is given annually to health care organizations that promote workplace diversity, employ engagement and professional growth.

AdventHealth Dade City
AdventHealth Dade City is a 120-bed acute care hospital and is a member of the faith-based AdventHealth System, providing a connected network of care in nearly a dozen states with close to 50 hospitals and hundreds of care sites. Since 1973, the hospital has provided exceptional care and award-winning service. With a mission to extend the healing ministry of Christ, the hospital is focused on delivering whole person care through skilled and compassionate caregivers who provide individualized care for body, mind and spirit. The hospital offers a wide variety of services including, but not limited to, heart care, orthopedics, surgical care, bariatrics and digestive health, women’s health, robotics, a 24/7 emergency room with online scheduling, rehabilitation and a transitional care unit. To learn more about the hospital’s programs and services, visit www.AHDadeCity.com.
Located in Pasco County, Florida, AdventHealth Dade City defines its community as the Primary Service Area (PSA); the area in which 75-80% of its patient population live. This includes five zip codes across mainly Pasco County and a small part of Hernando County. The Hospital shares a PSA with AdventHealth Zephyrhills and serves the same community.

According to the 2020 Census, the population in the AdventHealth Dade City community has grown 7.3% in the last ten years to 92,104 people. This reflects a similar percentage of growth as seen in the United States since the last Census but half the amount seen in the State of Florida. Demographic and community profile data in this report are from publicly available data sources such as the US Census Bureau and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention unless indicated otherwise. Data are reported for the Hospital’s PSA, also referred to as the community, unless listed for a specific county. The Collaborative conducted the CHNA with a county-level approach, therefore county-level data are included throughout the CHNA report in addition to Hospital PSA-level data. Data are also provided to show how the community compares locally, in the state and at a national level for some indicators.

**Community Description**

**Age and Sex**

The median age in the Hospital’s community is 50.8, higher than that of the state which is 42.2 and the US, 38.2.

Females are the majority, representing 51.6% of the population. Senior aged women, 65 and older, are the largest demographic in the community at 17.2%. Middle aged women, 40-64, are the second largest demographic group at 15%.

Children are 16.9% of the total population in the community. Infants, those zero to four, are 4.6% of that number. The community birth rate is 56.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15-50, this is higher than the US average of 51.9 and that of the state, 48.3. In the Hospital’s community, 28.6% of children aged 0-4 and 27.6% of children aged 5-17 live in poverty.

Seniors, those 65 and older, represent 16.9% of the total population in the community. Females are 53.8% of the total senior population.
In the Hospital’s community, 71.1% of the residents are non-Hispanic White, 6.2% are non-Hispanic Black and 17.4% are Hispanic or Latino. Residents that are of Asian or Pacific Islander descent represent 1.2% of the total population, while 0.3% are Native American and 3.5% are two or more races.

According to the CDC, social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the places where people live, learn, work and play that affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Social determinants of health are increasingly seen as the largest contributing factor to health inequities in communities throughout the country.

The Hospital categorized and analyzed SDOH data following the Healthy People 2030 model. This approach was chosen so, when possible, the Hospital could align its work with national efforts when addressing social determinants of health. For the purposes of the CHNA the Hospital will follow this model for reporting any related data.

Economic Stability:
This includes areas such as income, cost of living, food security and housing stability.

Education Access and Quality:
This focuses on topics such as high school graduation rates, enrollment in higher education, literacy and early childhood education and development.

Health Care Access and Quality:
This includes topics such as access to health care, access to primary care and health insurance coverage.

Neighborhood and Built Environment:
This includes areas like quality of housing, access to transportation, availability of healthy foods and neighborhood crime and violence.

Social and Community Context:
This focuses on topics such as community cohesion, civic participation, discrimination and incarceration.

The Healthy People 2030 place-based framework outlines five areas of SDOH:

Income
The median household income in the Hospital’s community is $46,992. This is below the median for the state and that of the US. The poverty rate in the community is 16.2%, which is higher than the state and national rate.

Food Insecurity and Housing Stability
People who are food insecure, having reduced quality and/or amount of food intake, may be at an increased risk of negative health outcomes. Studies have shown an increased risk of obesity and chronic disease in adults who are food insecure. Children who are food insecure have been found to have an increased risk of obesity and developmental problems compared to children who are not. Feeding America estimates for 2020 showed the food insecurity rate in the Hospital’s community as 17.6%.

Increased evidence is showing a connection between stable and affordable housing and health. When households are cost burdened or severely cost burdened, they have less money to spend on food, health care and other necessities. Having less access can result in more negative health outcomes. Households are considered cost burdened if they spend more than 30% of their income on housing and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50%.

1 Feeding America estimates for 2020
2 Map the Meal Gap 2020 Combined Modules (feedingamerica.org)
3 Severe housing cost burden* | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

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**Education Access and Quality**

Research shows education can be a predictor of health outcomes, as well as a path to address inequality in communities. Better education can lead to people having an increased understanding of their personal health and health needs. Higher education can lead to better jobs, which can result in increased wages and access to health insurance.

In the Hospital’s community, there is an 85.7% high school graduation rate, which is lower than the state and national rate. The rate of people with a post-secondary degree is also lower in the Hospital’s community than both that of the state and the nation.

Early childhood education is uniquely important and can improve the cognitive and social development of children. This helps provide the foundation for long term academic success, as well as improved health outcomes. Research on early childhood education programs shows that long-term benefits include improved health outcomes, savings in health care costs and increased lifetime earnings.

In the Hospital’s community, 47.3% of 3-4-year-olds were enrolled in preschool. This is lower than the state (51%) rate and similar to the national rate. There is a large percentage of children in the community who may not be receiving these early foundational learnings.

**Health Care Access and Quality**

In 2020, 12.6% of community members aged 18-64 were found to not have health insurance. A lack of health insurance can lead to delayed care, resulting in more serious health conditions and increased treatment costs. Although health insurance coverage levels can be a strong indicator of a person’s ability to access care, there are other potential barriers that can delay care for many people.

Accessing health care requires more than just insurance, there also needs to be available health care professionals to provide care. When more providers are available in a community, access can be easier, particularly for those experiencing transportation challenges.

Routine checkups can provide an opportunity to identify potential health issues and, when needed, develop care plans. In the Hospital’s community, 79.3% of people report visiting their doctor for routine care.
Increasingly, a community’s neighborhoods and built environment are being shown to impact health outcomes. If a neighborhood is considered to have “low food access”, which is defined as being more than ½ mile from your nearest supermarket in an urban area or 10 miles in a rural area, it may make it harder for people to have a healthy diet. A very low food access area is defined as being more than 1 mile from your nearest supermarket in an urban area or 20 miles in a rural area.

A person’s diet can have a significant impact on health, so access to healthy food is important. For example, the largest contributors to cardiovascular disease are obesity and type 2 diabetes, both of which can be impacted by diet. In the Hospital’s community, 55.7% of the community lives in a low food access area, while 31.4% live in a very low food access area.

Access to public transportation is also an important part of a built environment. For people who do not have cars, reliable public transportation can be essential to accessing health care, healthy food and maintaining employment. In the community, 6% of households do not have an available vehicle.

People’s relationships and interactions with family, friends, co-workers and community members can have a major impact on their health and well-being. When faced with challenges outside of their control, positive relationships with others can help reduce negative impacts. People can connect through work, community clubs or others to build their own relationships and social supports. There can be challenges to building these relationships when people don’t have connections to create them or there are barriers like language between groups.

In the community, 7.3% of youth aged 16-19 were reported as disconnected, which means they were neither enrolled in school nor working at the time. Also, in the community 24.3% of seniors (age 65 and older) report living alone and 2% of residents report having limited English proficiency. All these factors can create barriers to feeling connected in the community.
The health of people living in the same community can be very different because there are so many influencing factors. To understand and assess the most important health needs of its unique community and the people in it, input was solicited directly from the community and from individuals who represent the broad interests of the community. A real effort was made to reach out to all members of the community to gather perspectives across age, race/ethnicity, gender, profession, household income, education level and geographic location. Publicly available data was also collected and reviewed. This data helped to inform how the community fared across health, social determinants of health and quality of life indicators, compared to other communities in Florida and the US.

The Hospital partnered with local community organizations and stakeholders, including those in public health and those who represent the interests of medically underserved, low-income and minority community members, to form the All4HealthFL Collaborative to guide the assessment process. The Collaborative is a regional effort through which health systems and departments of health spanning four counties work to improve community health by leading outcome-driven initiatives addressing the needs found in the assessment. The Collaborative included representation for Pasco County from the Hospital, BayCare Health System, Johns Hopkins All Children’s Hospital, Moffitt Cancer Center and the Florida Department of Health in Pasco County. The Collaborative worked with Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI), an independent agency to aid in the data collection and assessment process. To read more about the county level findings and data highlighted in the report, please visit https://www.all4healthfl.org/.

Community Partners
Kimberly Williams, Director of Community Benefit, AdventHealth
Alyssa Smith, Community Health Coordinator, AdventHealth
Thomas Agrusti, Community Health Coordinator, AdventHealth
Lisa Bell, Director of Community Benefit, BayCare
Leah Gonzalez, Community Benefit Coordinator, BayCare
Colleen Mangan, Community Benefit Analyst, BayCare
Catherine Deasaro, Community Outreach Coordinator, BayCare
Megan Carmichael, Program Manager, DOH-Pasco
Tom Panagopoulos, Minority Health & Health Equity Liaison, DOH-Pasco
Marina D’Amato, Health Educator Consultant, DOH-Pasco

To read more about the county level findings and data highlighted in the report, please visit https://www.all4healthfl.org/.
Community Input
The Collaborative collected input directly from the community and from community stakeholders, individuals working in organizations addressing the needs and interests of the community. This was collected through a community survey and focus groups.

Community Survey
- Provided in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole to anyone in the community and accessible through web links and QR codes.
- Surveys were shared through targeted social media posts and with community partners including public health organizations. Participants were provided links to the survey, with the request that it be sent to listservs, electronic mailing lists, they maintained and when possible shared on their own social media channels.
- Paper surveys were given to community partners to place at their organizations with the goal of reaching those who might not have access otherwise and experience barriers to responding electronically. Responses from paper surveys were recorded using survey web links.
- Survey responses were tracked and monitored by ZIP code, age, gender, race and ethnicity to ensure targeted outreach for at-risk populations.

Focus Groups
- Five focus groups were held with community residents to gain input on health and barriers to health in the community.
- Focus groups aimed to understand the different health experiences for Black/African American, LGBTQ+, Hispanic/Latino, Children and Older Adults. Members or representatives of these communities were selected to participate in the focus group discussions.

Secondary Data
To inform the assessment process, HCI collected existing health related and demographic data about the community from publicly available sources. This included over 150 community indicators, spanning at least 24 topics in the areas of health, social determinants of health and quality of life. The most current public data for the assessment was compiled and sourced from government and public health organizations including:
- US Census Bureau
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- US Department of Health and Human Services
- Claritas Pop-Facts

There were six issues found in the assessment process that rose to the top. To identify the top needs, HCI reviewed and compared the findings across all three data sets, the community survey, focus groups and the secondary data. There were six needs which overlapped across all three data sets.

The Findings
Access to Health and Social Services
Many people face barriers that prevent or limit access to needed health care services, which may increase the risk of poor health outcomes and health disparities. Access to health care is the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes.

Inadequate health insurance coverage is one of the largest barriers to health care access and the unequal distribution of coverage contributes to disparities in health. Out-of-pocket medical care costs may lead individuals to delay or forgo needed care (such as doctor visits, dental care and medications), and medical debt is common among both insured and uninsured individuals.

Substance use disorders can involve illicit drugs, prescription drugs, alcohol or tobacco. Opioid use disorders, which stem from the improper use of prescription drugs, have become especially problematic in recent years. Substance use disorders are linked to many health problems and overdoses can lead to emergency department visits and deaths.

Cancer
Cancer is a disease in which some of the body’s cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer can start almost anywhere in the human body, which is made up of trillions of cells. Normally, human cells grow and multiply (through a process called cell division) to form new cells as the body needs them. When cells grow old or become damaged, they die, and new cells take their place. Sometimes this orderly process breaks down, and abnormal or damaged cells grow and multiply when they should not. These cells may form tumors, which are lumps of tissue. Tumors can be cancerous or non-cancerous (benign).
Heart Disease and Stroke

The term “heart disease” refers to several types of heart conditions. The most common type of heart disease in the United States is coronary artery disease (CAD), which affects the blood flow to the heart. Decreased blood flow can cause a heart attack. Sometimes heart disease may be “silent” and not diagnosed until a person experiences signs or symptoms of a heart attack, heart failure or an arrhythmia.

Stroke is a disease that affects the arteries leading to and within the brain. It is the fifth leading cause of death and a leading cause of disability in the United States. A stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts (or ruptures). When that happens, part of the brain cannot get the blood (and oxygen) it needs, so it and brain cells die.

Immunizations and Infectious Diseases

Vaccination is the act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease. It uses your body’s natural defenses to build resistance to specific infections and makes your immune system stronger. Vaccines train your immune system to create antibodies, just as it does when it’s exposed to a disease. However, because vaccines contain only killed or weakened forms of germs like viruses or bacteria, they do not cause the disease or put you at risk of its complications.

Exercise, Nutrition and Weight

Being physically active means movement of the body to get to and from places, for work or for leisure. Regular physical activity is proven to help prevent and manage noncommunicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and several cancers. It also helps prevent hypertension, maintain healthy body weight and can improve mental health, quality of life and well-being.

Nutrition can be defined as a substance that is taken into the body as food, which influences health while healthy eating means eating a variety of foods that give you nutrients you need to maintain your health, feel good and have energy. Many people in the United States don’t eat a healthy diet, which could be because some people don’t have the information needed to choose healthy foods or don’t have access to healthy foods or can’t afford to buy enough food. People who eat too many unhealthy foods — like foods high in saturated fat and added sugars — are at an increased risk for obesity, heart disease, type 2 diabetes and other health problems.

Obesity is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to an extent that it may have a negative effect on health. Obesity is measured by an individual’s body mass index (BMI). The prevalence of obesity continues to increase in the United States. Obesity is common, serious and costly. This epidemic is putting a strain on American families, affecting overall health, health care costs, productivity and military readiness. Moreover, obesity can have negative health outcomes since obesity can lead to type 2 diabetes, heart disease and some cancers.
The Collaborative supported the ranking of needs prioritized during the exercise and chose to focus on the top three; Access to Health & Social Services, Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse) and Exercise, Nutrition & Weight. Following the Collaborative’s selection, the Hospital convened a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee (CHNAC) to review the priorities selected by the Collaborative and to identify the needs the Hospital would select. The CHNAC reviewed the data behind the Collaborative’s priorities and the unique demographic data of the community the Hospital serves, when different from county level data. The CHNAC also considered the Hospital’s PSA-level secondary data, local community resources available, as well as the Hospital’s current resources and strategies to find ways to prioritize and address the needs most effectively. The CHNAC followed the same process and criteria as the Collaborative for prioritization and selection.

The following health needs were chosen as priorities:

- Access to Health & Social Services
- Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse)
- Exercise, Nutrition & Weight

Each need was ranked individually using the following criteria:

- **A. Scope and Severity:** What is the magnitude of each health issue?
- **B. Ability to Impact:** What is the likelihood for positive impact on each health issue?

Needs were scored from 1 to 3. The higher the score, the higher a priority the participants considered it. The needs were scored as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Cumulative Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Health and Social Services</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health (Mental Health &amp; Substance Misuse)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise, Nutrition and Weight</td>
<td>146.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease and Stroke</td>
<td>126.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>126.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Collaborative’s selection, the Hospital convened a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee (CHNAC) to review the priorities selected by the Collaborative and to identify the needs the Hospital would select. The CHNAC reviewed the data behind the Collaborative’s priorities and the unique demographic data of the community the Hospital serves, when different from county level data. The CHNAC also considered the Hospital’s PSA-level secondary data, local community resources available, as well as the Hospital’s current resources and strategies to find ways to prioritize and address the needs most effectively. The CHNAC followed the same process and criteria as the Collaborative for prioritization and selection.

The following health needs were chosen as priorities:

- Access to Health & Social Services
- Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse)
The CHNAC followed the same process and criteria as the Collaborative for prioritization and selected the needs the Hospital would be able to have the most impact addressing. The Hospital will focus its efforts on Access to Health and Social Services and Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse) priorities.

CHNAC Members

Members serving on the CHNAC were selected to provide their expertise and knowledge regarding the unique communities served by the Hospital. These individuals were relied on to represent the interests of the populations they served and ensure their voices were at the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Populations Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Markiewicz, Chief Programs Officer</td>
<td>Sunrise of Pasco County Domestic and Sexual Violence Center</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Victims of violence, recently homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray Pichette, Senior Pastor</td>
<td>East Pasco Adventist Church</td>
<td>Space for mental health support groups, mission &amp; ministry, food pantry</td>
<td>Low-income and food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick DeFord, Pastor</td>
<td>First Church of the Nazarene</td>
<td>Mission &amp; ministry, food pantry</td>
<td>Low-income and food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Fue, Executive Director of Elementary Schools</td>
<td>Pasco County School</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Elementary school aged youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheryll Pollock, Director of Community Services &amp; Business Development</td>
<td>Premier Community HealthCare</td>
<td>Health care services &amp; dental health</td>
<td>Low-income, uninsured/underinsured populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Mayor, Community Programs &amp; Economic Development Manager</td>
<td>Premier Community HealthCare</td>
<td>Health care services &amp; dental health</td>
<td>Low-income, uninsured/underinsured populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuti Bhatt, Family and Consumer Science Agent</td>
<td>UF/IFAS Cooperative Extension Pasco-County</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; finance education</td>
<td>Low-income and food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Trouba, Market Development Professional</td>
<td>Humana</td>
<td>Mental health advocacy</td>
<td>General population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debbie Proute, Executive Director</td>
<td>NAMI Pasco</td>
<td>Mental health advocacy</td>
<td>General population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Keshumba, APRN, Executive Director</td>
<td>Premier Medical Group</td>
<td>Primary care/health care</td>
<td>Low-income, uninsured/underinsured populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steffen Dax, Community Impact &amp; Allocations Manager</td>
<td>United Way Pasco</td>
<td>Volunteerism connection and advocacy</td>
<td>Provides volunteer opportunities with local non-profits to businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan Cannichol, Project Manager</td>
<td>Florida Department of Health Pasco</td>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>Manages/health programs and enacts local health policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Anderson, CEO</td>
<td>Pasco Homeless Coalition</td>
<td>Emergency housing and advocacy</td>
<td>Homeless populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas O’Connor Bruno, CEO</td>
<td>Pasco Homeless Coalition</td>
<td>Emergency housing and advocacy</td>
<td>Homeless populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julem Robinson, Director of Community Collaboration</td>
<td>Metropolitan Ministries</td>
<td>Emergency housing and advocacy, food pantry/soilet kitchen</td>
<td>Homeless populations/low-income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Williams, Pastor</td>
<td>Glorious Church of God in Christ – Lecoshe</td>
<td>Mission and ministry, food pantry</td>
<td>Low-income and food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Bajna, Nutrition Educator</td>
<td>UF/IFAS Extension</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; finance education</td>
<td>Low-income and food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Vogel, MSN</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Quality and safety improvement</td>
<td>Oversees quality and safety policies and procedures at hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan Kahan, Director of Finance</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Financial administration</td>
<td>Oversees spending and allocations at hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Higgins, Director of Mission and Ministry</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Mission and ministry</td>
<td>Oversees community outreach and faith-based projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Maggard, CEO</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Provides direction over all hospital functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Ruth, Director of Case Management</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Oversees case management operations at hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie Duncan, Marketing Manager</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Promotes service lines at hospitals and sponsors local initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name, Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Services Provided</td>
<td>Populations Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Williams, Director of Community Benefit</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Community benefit</td>
<td>Underserved, living in poverty, low access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Agrusti, Community Health Coordinator</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Community benefit</td>
<td>Underserved, living in poverty, low access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssa Smith, Community Health Coordinator</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Community benefit</td>
<td>Underserved, living in poverty, low access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Grooms, Community Health Coordinator</td>
<td>AdventHealth</td>
<td>Community benefit</td>
<td>Underserved, living in poverty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Available Community Resources

As part of the assessment process, a list of resources or organizations addressing the top needs in the community was created. Although not a complete list, it helped to show where there were gaps in support and opportunities for partnership in the community when the CHNAC chose which priorities to address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Issues</th>
<th>Current Community Programs</th>
<th>Current Hospital Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Access to Health and Social Services | - Family Resource Center of East/West Pasco  
- Holiday-Improve Hope Boxes  
- Undie Us platform  
- School-based mobile dental bus  
- Meals on Wheels  
- Pasco Schools (flu vaccines, vision and health screenings available in schools, dental van provides sealants at Title I schools, dental services from Premier at Cox Elementary, connect families with Florida Kids Care for health insurance)  
- Aunt Bertha (findhelp.org)  
- Healthcare navigators | - AdventHealth mammogram van  
- AdventHealth team member volunteerism  
- AdventHealth Faith Community initiatives |
| Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Misuse) | - Pasco County Parks and Recreation: mental health initiatives (Stomp Out Suicide Race)  
- Betsy White Foundation (resources for suicide prevention and loss survivors)  
- Tampa Bay Thrives  
- Coordinated Opioid Recovery Program (CORE)  
- Bobby White Foundation (resources for suicide prevention and loss survivors)  
- Tampa Bay Thrives  
- Coordinated Opioid Recovery Program (CORE)  
- Pasco Schools (in-school counseling, referrals to counseling in community, mental health curriculum, Youth At Risk staffings that bring community partners to a problem-solving team to address individual student cases)  
- Pasco Alliance for Substance Addiction and Prevention (ASAP) | - Mental Health First Aid  
- BayCare mobile mental health resources  
- AdventHealth  
- Substance Abuse Coalition  
- AdventHealth team member volunteerism |
| Exercise, Nutrition and Weight | - Meals on Wheels  
- Metropolitan ministries meal site- www.metromin.org  
- Fun Bites healthy concessions  
- Healthy Living Coach program  
- NENG-BH initiative in Holiday area  
- KidShape  
- Helping Hands Food Pantry at Atonement Lutheran Church  
- Healthy for Life program  
- Pasco Schools (District Student Wellness Policy, USDA National School Breakfast and Lunch programs, Provision 2 Breakfast Program (all students have access to free breakfast at schools with 50% or greater free/reduced lunch)  
- YMCA Veggie Van | - AdventHealth Food is HealthyVR  
- AdventHealth team member volunteerism  
- CREATION Life program |
Priorities Addressed

Access to Health and Social Services

More than one third (34%) of community survey respondents ranked Access to Health Care as a pressing quality of life issue. Focus group participants cited barriers such as transportation, cost of care and prescriptions, long referral wait times, provider shortages and inconvenient appointment times. Inadequate health insurance coverage is one of the largest barriers to health care access and the unequal distribution of coverage contributes to disparities in health. Out-of-pocket medical care costs may lead individuals to delay or forgo needed care (such as doctor visits, dental care and medications), and medical debt is common among both insured and uninsured individuals. The percentage of adults (aged 18-64) without health insurance in Pasco County is 21.6%. Pasco is in the worst 25% of all counties in the nation. Focusing on access to care will help align local efforts and resources to create targeted strategies to improve access for Pasco County residents.

Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Misuse)

Nearly 45% of the community and public health experts surveyed ranked mental health as the most pressing issue in Pasco County. In the Hospital’s community, 19.7% have depression, while 18% of the residents report poor mental health. According to community survey respondents, 30% have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder or anxiety disorder.

Substance use emerged as a top concern, reflected in both primary and secondary data sources. One of the most concerning trends is with drug overdose deaths, which has increased significantly over the past few years, currently at a rate of 47.8 (per 100,000 population). Pasco County also sees a higher percentage of adults who currently smoke, with 21.6% of adults in Pasco County compared to 14.8% for the state of Florida. Awareness and the need to address behavioral health has been growing in the country and locally. By including behavioral health as a priority, the Hospital can align to local, state and national efforts for resource collaboration and to create better outcome opportunities over the next three years.
Heart Disease and Stroke

Heart Disease and stroke as a topic on its own did not come through as a top community health issue within the community survey or focus groups. Although 40% of survey respondents reported being told by a medical provider that they have hypertension and/or heart disease, these concerns can be addressed through the access to care and social services health topic. The Hospital did not select this as a priority as there are already several other community organizations actively addressing this need in the community who are better positioned to make an impact.

Immunizations and Infectious Diseases

Immunizations and Infectious Diseases did not come up as a top issue through community feedback. A secondary data warning indicator of concern is the percentage of adults 65 and older with influenza vaccination, with the Pasco County value at 56.1%, which is lower than the state value (58.3%) and that of surrounding counties. Another secondary data warning indicator is the rate of Hepatitis B Acute Infections, with Pasco County being significantly higher than the state, at 6.7 cases per 100,000 population and 2.5, respectively. There are opportunities to improve education on vaccination and prevention, but other community organizations, such as local health departments, have traditionally led these efforts. The Hospital did not perceive the ability to have a measurable impact on the issue within the three years allotted for the Community Health Plan with the current resources available.

Cancer

During the assessment, cancer was not identified as a top health concern by focus group participants nor community survey respondents. Nine percent (9%) of survey respondents ranked cancer as a pressing health issue and 16% reported being told by a medical provider that they have been diagnosed with cancer. Secondary data found in the assessment also showed there was a higher rate of cases for melanoma incidences in the county than in the state. Cancer was not selected as a priority as there are others already addressing this need.

Exercise, Nutrition and Weight

In the Hospital’s community, secondary data comparisons between Pasco County and the state of Florida did not reveal opportunities for impactful change. Pasco is performing better than Florida in adults who are at a healthy weight, at 38.2% for Pasco and 32.8% for Florida. Data suggests that Pasco could improve in adults who consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables, with Pasco at 15.9% and Florida at 18.3%. Both primary and secondary data sources reflected a need for focus on built environment, which can improve access to healthy foods and opportunities for physical activity. Focus group conversations also highlighted the challenges of rising costs of food. The importance of strategies around exercise, nutrition and weight is significant, however the CHNAC shared that many related strategies can be included under Access to Care and Social Services, creating a stronger focus in that area which emerged as a priority for our community members and partners. Also, strategies around the built environment may not produce measurable results during the span of the Hospital’s three-year community health plan.
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLAN

Next Steps
The Hospital will work with the Collaborative and other community partners to develop a measurable Community Health Plan for 2023-2025 to address the priority issues. For each priority, specific goals will be developed including measurable outcomes, intervention strategies and the resources necessary for successful implementation. Evidence based strategies will be reviewed to determine the most impactful and effective interventions. For each goal, a review of policies that can support or deter progress will be completed with consideration of opportunities to make an impact. The plan will be reviewed quarterly with an annual assessment of progress. A presentation of progress on the plan will also be presented to the Hospital board annually.

A link to the Community Health Plan will be posted on AdventHealth.com prior to May 15, 2023.
Heart disease was also a priority in the 2019 assessment. The assessment found in the Hospital’s community the rate of death due to heart disease was higher than that of the state. Heart disease also is the leading cause of death in the US, responsible for 1 in 4 deaths annually. The major risk factors for heart disease are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, being overweight/obese and having an unhealthy diet. By managing blood pressure and cholesterol, eating a healthy diet and incorporating physical activity daily, the risk of developing heart disease could be greatly reduced.

The Hospital focused on increasing access to education on lifestyle and preventative care to address this priority. The Hospital partnered with Pioneer Medical Group to provide biometric screenings and health education at Pioneer’s free mobile clinic events. This initiative provides community members with access to free biometric health screenings and primary care follow up to identify, treat and manage potentially unknown chronic conditions, including heart disease. To support this, the Hospital has identified several local churches to serve as connection points in the community. The Hospital has also established a referral network with the Gulfcoast North Area Health Education Center (GNAHEC) to connect patients with tobacco cessation classes and free intervention therapies to quit smoking.

Priority 3: Low Food Access
Low food access was also a priority found in the assessment. In the Hospital’s community, 26% live in areas with low food access. A lack of food access can lead to food insecurity, when community members do not have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious foods that meet their dietary needs and food preferences. A lack of food security has been linked to negative health outcomes in children and adults, as well as potentially causing trouble for children in schools.

As part of its efforts to address this, the Hospital has partnered with Premier Health Care to create a local site in the community for the KidShape program. The KidShape program is a family-based program aimed to help children maintain a healthy weight and develop healthy habits. Since adopting the plan, a community site was identified and established, and 26 children were enrolled into the KidShape program in 2021. As part of this effort, 40 produce vouchers and established a paid volunteer program through which team members can volunteer at local organizations focusing on food access and insecurity.

Priority 4: Mental Health/Suicide/Depression
Mental health, suicide and depression were also identified in the 2020 Community Health Needs Assessment as leading causes of death in the United States for all age groups and the second leading cause of death among people aged 25 to 34.

In the Hospital’s community, the rate of death due to self-harm (suicide) is 19 per 100,000 population. The assessment also found a higher percentage of the Medicare-fee-for-service population were depressed compared to the state average. When mental health disorders are untreated, those affected are at high risk for many unhealthy and self-destructive behaviors, including alcohol or drug abuse, violent or self-destructive behavior and suicide.

The AdventHealth Food is Health® program is an AdventHealth First Aid instructor certification. These team members are now providing services in the community for individuals to learn how to help someone who may be experiencing mental health or substance use challenges. By the end of 2021, 19 community members had completed the class. The Hospital also developed and launched a paid volunteer program through which team members can volunteer at local organizations which are addressing mental health needs.

Priority 5: Obesity/Overweight
Obesity became a priority in the 2019 assessment when it was found that in the Hospital’s community, almost one third of adults are obese (BMI greater than 30), while 39% of adults are considered overweight (BMI between 25 and 30). Obesity can cause serious health conditions including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, osteoarthritis and some cancers. Obesity can be related to behavioral and/or genetic factors. Another contributing factor is the built environment, for example where you live and if you have access to healthy food and the ability to exercise outside.

As part of its efforts to address this, the Hospital partnered with Pioneer Medical Group, Inc., a non-profit organization and Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), in a pilot project to create easier dentists to improve access to dental care providers. To support the pilot, the Hospital has aligned with the Florida Dental Association to recruit dentists. The Hospital is also allocating funding to help support the development of the network. To improve education on the importance of dental care, the Hospital has partnered with MORE HEALTH, Inc. to offer oral health training workshops to staff from local community agencies to increase access to oral health education for parents and youth. This includes training for 50 Pasco County summer camp coaches.
We posted a link to the most recently conducted CHNA and most recently adopted implementation strategy on our Hospital website as well as AdventHealth.com prior to May 15, 2020 and have not received any written comments.