



## Sacred Heart Hospital - Pensacola 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment Summary

In 2012, a comprehensive community health needs assessment (CHNA) was facilitated by the Partnership for a Healthy Community (PFAHC) for the approximately 453,200 residents of Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. This was the 4<sup>th</sup> assessment completed and published for the benefit of the community and the organizations that provide health and supportive services to its residents.

Sacred Heart Health System operates a 466-bed acute care facility - Sacred Heart Hospital-Pensacola ("SHHP") - in Pensacola, Escambia County. The residents of Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties comprise 79% of SHHP's hospital discharges. The remaining discharges come from the regional area for tertiary services, such as trauma, high risk mother and baby care, and specialized pediatric care. SHHP is the area's largest provider serving the poor and vulnerable, with more than 28% of discharges related to the care of Medicaid enrollees. This role is consistent with the mission of SHHP as a Catholic health ministry.

### Description of Community

Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties comprise the *Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent Metropolitan Statistical Area*. Although the two counties have distinctly different demographic characteristics, they are interdependent for economic and community planning purposes.

Escambia County, the westernmost county in the State of Florida, has a total population of 299,114. The county seat and largest city is Pensacola, which has a total population of approximately 52,000. Santa Rosa County adjoins Escambia County to the east, and has a total population of 154,104. Its county seat is the City of Milton, which has a population of around 9,000. Santa Rosa County is not only less populated than Escambia County, it also has the lowest population density, reflecting a more rural landscape.

The industry sector statistics for the two counties reflect the importance of the military, service industry and construction in the local economy. Within the service industry, education, healthcare and tourism comprise the largest components. Nearly 95% of local businesses have less than 50 employees in size. It is important to note that 4 out of 5 employed residents are not offered health insurance through their employer.<sup>1</sup> This factor, coupled with the socioeconomic factors identified below, have results in a 20% uninsured rate, compared to 11% for the State of Florida.<sup>2</sup>

The percent of persons living below the poverty level in Escambia County is 16.4%, higher than the 13.8% rate for the State of Florida. Median household income for Escambia County is \$43,573, more than \$4,000 below the state median of \$47,661. Nearly 1 in 3 children (28%) in Escambia County live in poverty, and 51% qualify for the free lunch program. By contrast, the percent of residents living below the poverty level in Santa Rosa County is 11.3%, although children living in poverty total 16%. Median household income for Santa Rosa County is \$55,129, which exceeds the state median. Lower socioeconomic factors in Escambia County are certainly a social determinant of health, as reflected by the poorer health status indicators in Escambia County when compared to Santa Rosa County. Additional demographic and socioeconomic data for the two counties are provided in *Attachment A*.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Escambia County: The Impending Crisis of the Uninsured and Medically Poor*, Access Escambia, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)



## **Participants in the CHNA Process**

The CHNA process was facilitated by PFAHC, a nonprofit tax-exempt organization whose mission is to sponsor community health status assessments for the two counties and to support and promote collaborative initiatives that address priority health problems. In addition to PFAHC, Sacred Heart Health System, Baptist Health Care (“BHC”), and Escambia Community Clinics (“ECC”), a federally qualified health center, were lead organizations and funders of the CHNA process. Senior leadership from Sacred Heart, BHC, Florida Department of Health-Escambia County and the University of West Florida also served as members of a PFAHC workgroup that designed the CHNA process, assimilated the results and provided recommendations to the PFAHC Board of Directors.

PFAHC’s Board of Directors provided oversight and input throughout the development of the assessment and establishment of priority health needs. PFAHC board members include health care providers, business, public health, education, community organizations, and advocates who serve minority, low-income and disadvantaged populations. A list of the PFAHC Board of Directors is provided in *Attachment B*.

The results of the assessment were reviewed with the Boards’ of the four sponsoring organizations. In December 2012, a Community Forum was also held to share and discuss the results of the assessment with the public. Announcements and invitations to attend the Community Forum were distributed by email from an extensive database that had been developed and used during the previous community health needs assessments conducted by PFAHC, supplemented with additional contacts provided by the sponsoring organizations. Local media were also notified and were present at the Community Forum. Approximately 75 people representing community constituencies attended the Forum. In addition, the Forum was recorded for public viewing on the PFAHC website ([www.pfahc.org](http://www.pfahc.org)). A list of organizations represented at the Community Forum is provided in *Attachment C*.

## **How the Assessment Was Conducted**

PFAHC previously conducted comprehensive health status assessments for Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties in 1995, 2000, and 2005. The two most recent studies were performed in conjunction with Dr. James Studnicki and Dr. John Fisher at the Center for Health Outcomes, University of South Florida. Currently, Drs. Studnicki and Fisher hold faculty appointments at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte (“UNCC”).

Sacred Heart, BHC, ECC and PFAHC collaborated with UNCC to develop *Florida HealthTrac*, an advanced data warehousing and analytic platform with health status indicators for Florida communities. The data were classified into nine categories: Behavioral Risk Factors, Access, Mortality, Morbidity, Health Care Utilization, Infectious Disease, Injury and Violence, Maternal/ Child Health and Non-Health (social determinants).

Sources of data contained in *Florida HealthTrac* include:

- ❑ Florida Office of Vital Statistics
- ❑ Florida Agency for Health Care Administration
- ❑ Florida Department of Health
- ❑ CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- ❑ Nielsen/Claritas (Demographics)
- ❑ Florida CHARTS



- ❑ Florida Department of Education
- ❑ Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research
- ❑ Florida Cancer Registry
- ❑ Florida Birth Registry
- ❑ Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

It should be noted that some gaps in data were identified, specifically indicators related to air quality, water quality, and mental health. In addition, drill-down capability to identify health status disparities in race, ethnicity, gender, age and geography were only available for hospital utilization, emergency department utilization, deaths, cancer cases, and maternal/child health indicators.

Data were obtained from *Florida HealthTrac* for 234 health status indicators for Escambia County and 233 indicators for Santa Rosa County. For each indicator, results were compared to three peer counties in the State of Florida, e.g., three counties for Escambia County and three counties for Santa Rosa County that have a similar demographic and socioeconomic profile. The results were also compared to the State of Florida, and multi-period trends were examined. A summary of the results of the analysis for each county are detailed in *Attachment D*.

To identify the most serious health issues, health status indicators that compared unfavorably to Peers and the State were combined for the two counties. There were a total of 42 indicators that were identified as most unfavorable. Priorities were then identified by applying five criteria, four of which were weighted and objective, and one that was subjective.

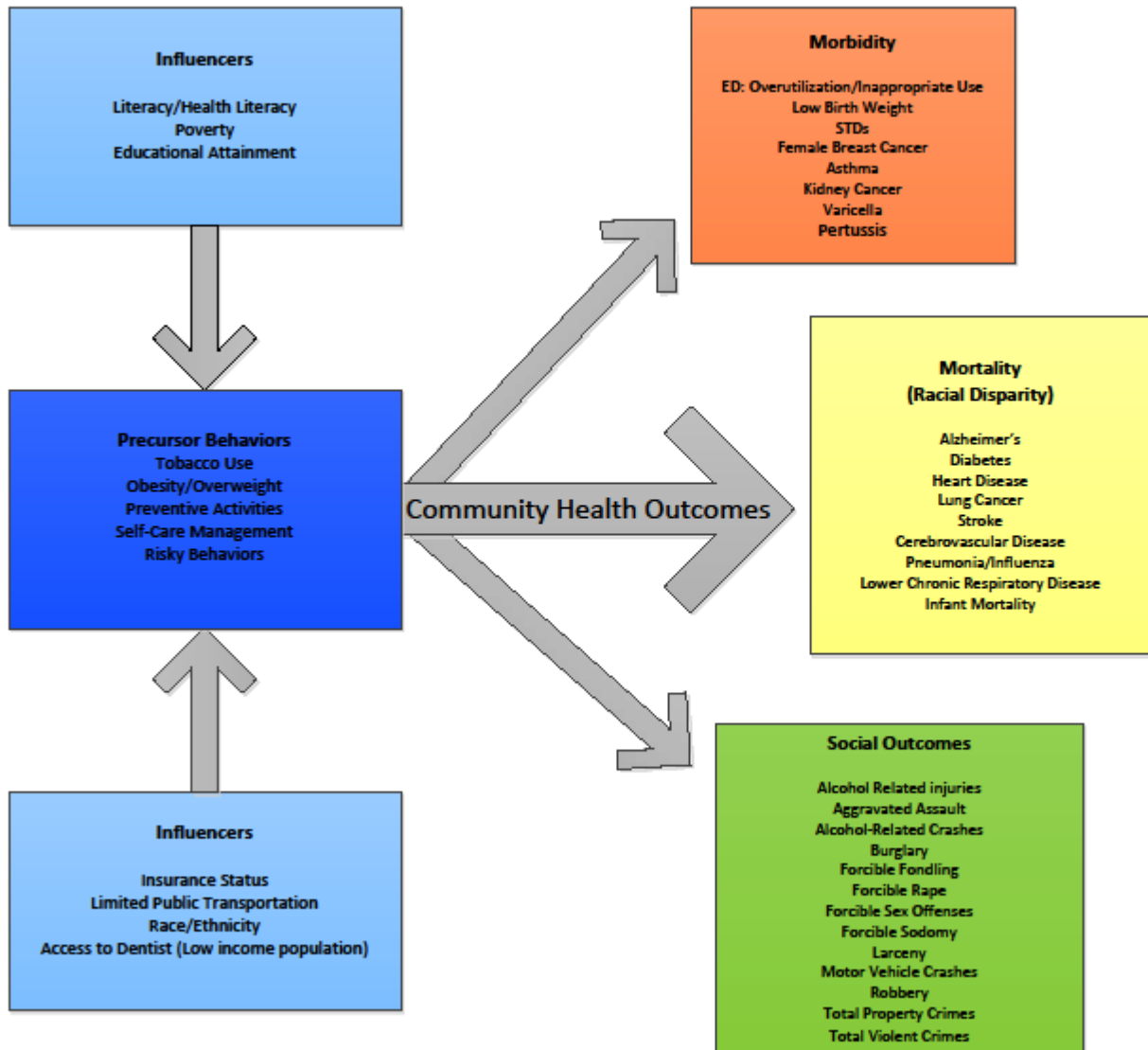
#### Objective Criteria

- ❑ Magnitude of difference between the two counties and Peers
- ❑ Magnitude of difference between the two counties and the State of Florida
- ❑ Overall number of people affected
- ❑ Five-year trend.

#### Subjective Criterion

- ❑ Potential community support and availability of resources to permit effective intervention.

In order to synthesize the results from application of the objective criteria, the indicators were initially grouped into five classifications based on indicator type – Influencers, Precursor Behaviors, Morbidity Outcomes, Mortality Outcomes and Social Outcomes. These classifications provided a visual map of priority health issues, which were then reviewed with experts in public health and outcomes evaluation from the Florida Department of Health-Escambia County and University of West Florida, Department of Health, Leisure and Exercise Science.



Input from public health and outcome evaluation experts included a review of health indicators which had proven evidence-based interventions, and indicators which were directly correlated to many of the poor health outcomes. Input on the subjective criterion was obtained from the PFAHC Board of Directors, with a particular focus on priorities the community had previously succeeded in achieving positive results through collaborative efforts.



## **Health Needs Identified**

Using the criteria and process described above, three community priority health issues were identified for the combined two county area:

- ❑ Tobacco Use
- ❑ Overweight/Obesity
  - ◆ Nutrition
  - ◆ Physical Activity
- ❑ Health Management

The first two priorities target significant causes of community health problems – tobacco use and obesity (nutrition and physical activity). Of note, nutrition was specifically selected based on previous community commitments and current success in improving access to healthy foods for children through the *Unite Escambia Health Solutions Team*.

The Health Management priority was identified as essential infrastructure for ensuring community residents know their community resources, have access to the right care and have the skills/competency to manage their personal health. This priority was also based on past pilot initiatives in improving access to primary care, navigation to community resources, and self-care management for those with chronic disease. These pilots demonstrated success in reducing inappropriate emergency department and hospitalization, and improving personal health status (biometric and quality of life indicators).

## **Community Assets Identified**

Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties have community assets that can help address the priority health needs identified through the assessment, including 7 acute care hospitals, a federally qualified health center with 5 sites, community mental health centers, faith-based clinics, and other community-based organizations and programs. These community assets are identified in *Attachment E*. Sacred Heart will work collaboratively with the community assets in the two-county area to address the identified priority health problems.

## **Next Steps**

Sacred Heart has developed a Community Health Implementation Plan to address the priority health needs of Escambia and Santa Rosa County residents and the populations served by SHHP.

Although pursuing measures to address these three primary health issues is a place to start, the overall health status for the area is so unfavorable that the efforts of health providers alone cannot assure substantive progress will be made. Government, educators, business leaders, civic groups, and individuals residing in Escambia and Santa Rosa must recognize that improving health must be a collective priority. Substantial improvement in community health, however, cannot be achieved and sustained without policy, system, and environmental changes that are community-wide.

Substantial costs associated with poor health status are already shouldered by government, employers, and residents. These same stakeholders must become involved in charting a course for improvement. Health insurers set rates actuarially for geographic areas and charge higher premiums in areas where resident health status results in a higher number of actual or expected claims. Poor health status among employees results in higher absenteeism, lower productivity, and higher health



plan expenditures for employers. Emergency rooms rank among the costliest setting for health care delivery, and data from this assessment show that there is inappropriately high utilization of emergency rooms in both Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. Populations with chronic conditions that experience barriers to access to care, also prevalent in both counties, develop problems which must typically be dealt with in longer episodes of care in costlier settings.

PFAHC, Sacred Heart and BHC will convene a Health Care Summit in 2013 to involve key members of business, education, religious and civic organizations, and government whose participation is essential to the development of plans to effectively improve the health status of residents of Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. At this Summit, the sponsoring organizations will seek to:

- ❑ Organize teams composed of health professionals and community members to work on the three priorities
- ❑ Initiate the development of comprehensive community-wide work plans to address the issues
- ❑ Establish metrics for performance towards improving community health status
- ❑ Identify methods to ensure community engagement and accountability.

Sacred heart is committed to continue its pacesetter role with BHC and PFAHC in driving greater community collaboration to achieving the desired health outcomes, and to support the completion of another comprehensive needs assessment in 2016 to assess progress in community health.

This summary CHNA is available at [www.sacred-heart.org](http://www.sacred-heart.org), or by contacting the Marketing Department at 850/416-1150.



## Attachment A

### Escambia County Profile

<b>Demographic &amp; Socioeconomic Data</b>	<b>Escambia County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Population 2011 Estimate	299,114	19,057,542
Population 2010 Census	297,619	18,801,311
% Change April 2010 – July 2011	0.5%	1.4%
Persons Under 5 Years – 2011	6.3%	5.6%
Persons Under 18 Years – 2011	21.4%	21.0%
Persons 65 and Over – 2011	14.7%	17.6%
% Males	49.4%	48.9%
% Females	50.6%	51.1%
% White Population	70.1%	78.5%
% Black Population	23.1%	16.5%
% American Indian & Alaskan Native Population	0.9%	0.5%
% Asian Population	2.9%	2.6%
% Hispanic/Latino Origin Population	4.9%	22.9%
% White not Hispanic Population	66.1%	57.5%
% Foreign Born Population	5.9%	19.2%
Veterans	37,381	1,672,288
% Living in Same House 1 Year +	78.6%	83.1%
% High School Graduates – Population 25+	86.7%	85.3%
% Bachelor's Degree of Higher – Population 25+	23.4%	25.9%
Housing Units – 2011	136,551	9,026,965
Households – 2006-2010	113,313	7,152,844
Persons Per Household – 2006-2010	2.44	2.53
% Home Ownership – 2006-2010	67.4%	69.7%
Median Value Owner-Occupied Housing – 2006-2010	\$148,600	\$205,600
Per Capita Income – 2006-2010	\$23,474	\$26,551
Median Household Income – 2006-2010	\$43,573	\$47,661
% Population Below Poverty Level	16.45	13.8%
Land Area (Square Miles)	656.5	53,624.8
Persons Per Square Mile	453.4	350.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



## Attachment A (Continued)

### Santa Rosa County Profile

<b>Demographic &amp; Socioeconomic Data</b>	<b>Santa Rosa County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Population 2011 Estimate	154,104	19,057,542
Population 2010 Census	151,372	18,801,311
% Change April 2010 – July 2011	1.8%	1.4%
Persons Under 5 Years – 2011	5.9%	5.6%
Persons Under 18 Years – 2011	23.4%	21.0%
Persons 65 and Over – 2011	13.2%	17.6%
% Males	50.4%	48.9%
% Females	49.6%	51.1%
% White Population	88.2%	78.5%
% Black Population	6.0%	16.5%
% American Indian & Alaskan Native Population	0.9%	0.5%
% Asian Population	2.0%	2.6%
% Hispanic/Latino Origin Population	4.6%	22.9%
% White not Hispanic Population	84.3%	57.5%
% Foreign Born Population	4.7%	19.2%
Veterans	20,737	1,672,288
% Living in Same House 1 Year +	80.8%	83.1%
% High School Graduates – Population 25+	88.4%	85.3%
% Bachelor's Degree of Higher – Population 25+	24.7%	25.9%
Housing Units – 2011	65,278	9,026,965
Households – 2006-2010	54,860	7,152,844
Persons Per Household – 2006-2010	2.63	2.53
% Home Ownership – 2006-2010	77.6%	69.7%
Median Value Owner-Occupied Housing – 2006-2010	\$182,300	\$205,600
Per Capita Income – 2006-2010	\$25,384	\$26,551
Median Household Income – 2006-2010	\$55,129	\$47,661
% Population Below Poverty Level	11.3%	13.8%
Land Area (Square Miles)	1,011.6	53,624.8
Persons Per Square Mile	149.6	350.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau





## Attachment B

### Partnership for a Healthy Community Board of Directors

David Sjöberg  
PFAHC Chairman  
Baptist Health Care  
1995-Present

Ann Papadelias\*  
Community Health Information Network  
Escarosa Dental Cooperative  
2012-Present

Nora Bailey  
PFAHC Vice-Chair  
SMI Consulting  
1995-Present

Paul Rollings, Ph.D.  
Florida Department of Children & Families  
Mental Health  
1995-Present

Freddie Cathouse\*  
Consumer Advocate  
2012-Present

Ann Smith\*  
O. J. Semmes Elementary School  
2012-Present

John Clark  
Council on Aging of West Florida  
1995-Present

Don Turner\*  
Escambia & Santa Rosa Community Clinics  
2004-Present

Shirley Cornett\*  
Interfaith Ministries/Good Samaritan Clinic  
2012-Present

Lee Turner  
Sacred Heart Health System  
2011-Present

Rita Icenogle  
Northwest Florida 211  
United Way of Escambia County  
2012-Present

Debra Vinci, DrPH  
University of West Florida  
2012-Present

Estella Lee\*  
Catholic Charities of Northwest Florida  
2012-Present

Pat Dunn  
Executive Director  
Partnership for a Healthy Community  
1995-Present

John Lanza, M.D.  
Susan Turner, M.D.  
Florida Department of Health – Escambia County  
1997-Present

Sandra Park-O'Hara, ARNP  
Florida Department of Health – Santa Rosa County  
2013

\*Member represents a minority, low-income or disadvantaged population.



## Attachment C

### Organizations Participating in the Community Forum

- ❖ Baptist Health Care
- ❖ Sacred Heart Health System
- ❖ Escambia Community Clinics
- ❖ Partnership for a Healthy Community
- ❖ Mainstay Financial Group
- ❖ University of West Florida
- ❖ Escambia County School District
- ❖ Catholic Charities
- ❖ Children's Medical Services
- ❖ United HealthCare
- ❖ Milk and Honey Outreach
- ❖ Suncrest/Omni Homecare
- ❖ Community Action Program
- ❖ Loaves and Fishes
- ❖ West Florida Area Health Education
- ❖ Community Health Information Network
- ❖ WEAR TV3
- ❖ MANNA Food Pantries
- ❖ Pinnacle Properties
- ❖ Council on Aging of West Florida
- ❖ Community Drug and Alcohol Council
- ❖ Northwest Florida 211/United Way Escambia
- ❖ Florida Department of Health – Escambia County
- ❖ Habitat for Humanity
- ❖ Area Housing Commission
- ❖ Autism Pensacola
- ❖ Independent News
- ❖ Interfaith Ministries
- ❖ Pensacola News Journal
- ❖ United Ministries
- ❖ Creekside Psychiatric Center
- ❖ Carpenter's Creek Assisted Living



## Attachment D

### Summary of Results - Assessment 2012

#### Overview

Florida ranks in the bottom third of U.S. states in key indexes of health and well-being for residents.

In the United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings, through 2011, Florida ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> among the 50 states, and in the Gallup Healthway Well-Being Index, also through 2011, Florida ranks 42<sup>nd</sup>.

The fact that a significant number of important health status indicators in Escambia (61%) and Santa Rosa Counties (42%) do not compare favorably to Peers and State results, is unquestionably cause for public concern.

Results	Escambia County	Santa Rosa County
Favorable to Peers and State	79 (33.8%)	115 (49.4%)
Favorable to Peers/Unfavorable to State	12 (5.1%)	20 (8.6%)
<b>Unfavorable to Peers/ Favorable to State</b>	<b>33 (14.3%)</b>	<b>39 (16.7%)</b>
<b>Unfavorable to Peers and State</b>	<b>110 (47.0%)</b>	<b>59 (25.3%)</b>

#### ► Indicators for Behavioral Risk Factors

##### Escambia County

Escambia County had favorable results compared to Peers and the State for key preventive screening procedures, including adults who received a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy in the past five years, adults receiving flu shots in the past year, and women 40+ who received mammograms in the past year.

Adults who are former smokers also compared favorably to Peers and the State, but adults who are current smokers compared unfavorably to both, indicating that a comparatively high number of smokers overall also contributed to a higher number of former smokers.

Results for other indicators that compared unfavorably to Peers and the State included:

- Adults 65+ Who Received Flu Shot in Past Year
- Adults Who Have Ever Received Pneumonia Vaccination
- Adults with Activities Limited Due to Physical/Mental/Emotional Problems
- Adults with Activities Limited Due to Arthritis/Chronic Joint Symptoms
- Women 18+ who Received a Pap Test in the Past Year
- Adults Who Visited Dentist/Dental Clinic in Past Year
- Adults Who Have Asthma
- Men 50+ with PSA Test in Past Two Years
- Repeat Births to Teen Mothers
- Births to Mothers 19 years of age or less

##### Santa Rosa County

Percentage of adults receiving flu shots in the past year was favorable compared to Peers and the State for Santa Rosa County. Santa Rosa also had results that were favorable to Peers and the State for adults who are overweight, number of current smokers, number of former smokers, and adults who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year. Some results for Behavioral Risk Factor indicators that were unfavorable for Escambia County but *favorable* for Santa Rosa County include adults who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination, adults with activities limited due to arthritis/chronic joint symptoms, and births to mothers 19 years of age or less.



## Attachment D (Continued)

Santa Rosa County had unfavorable results compared to Peers and the State for adults with diagnosed with diabetes and men 50 years of age or older who received a PSA test in the past year.

### ► Indicators for Access

#### Escambia County

Escambia County is a medical hub for Northwest Florida and has a higher number of acute care beds, adult psychiatric beds, specialty beds, nursing home beds, and prevalence of family practitioners per 100,000 population than Peers and the State. Escambia County did compare unfavorably to Peers and the State for number of dentists and internal medicine physicians per 100,000 population.

#### Santa Rosa County

Santa Rosa County has a higher number of family practitioners and pediatricians per 100,000 population than Peers and the State. Santa County has unfavorable results, with a high degree of disparity, for access to dental care by low income persons, number of internal medicine physicians, and number of nursing home beds. The number of acute care beds is also low compared to Peers and the State, primarily because of excess capacity in Escambia County.

### ► Indicators for Morbidity

#### Escambia County

Escambia County has very favorable incidence and prevalence for several types of cancer:

- Bladder Cancer
- Colorectal Cancer
- Leukemia Cancer
- Melanoma Cancer
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Cancer
- Ovarian Cancer Cases Per 100,000  
Female Population
- Prostate Cancer Cases Per 100,000  
Male Population
- Uterus Cancer Cases Per 100,000  
Female Population
- Total Cancer Cases (All Sites)

However, the incidence of female breast cancer and kidney cancer cases is higher than Peers and the State. Also, the incidence of Varicella (chicken pox) is notably higher than Peer and State rates.

#### Santa Rosa County

Similar to Escambia County, Santa Rosa County has a lower incidence of specific types of cancer and total cancer cases for all sites:

- Bladder Cancer Cases
- Colorectal Cancer Cases
- Melanoma Cancer Cases
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Cancer  
Cases
- Prostate Cancer Cases Per 100,000 Male  
Population
- Total Cancer Cases (All Sites)
- Uterus Cancer Cases Per 100,000 Female  
Population



## Attachment D (Continued)

Like Escambia County, the incidence of female breast cancer cases for Santa Rosa County is higher than that for Peers and the State. The rate for Pertussis (whooping cough), a highly contagious respiratory disease, is also comparatively high for Santa Rosa with a worsening trend.

### ► Indicators for Mortality

#### Escambia County

The lower incidence of several types of cancer in Escambia County is also reflected in a rate for cancer deaths that is below that of Peers and the State. Deaths for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, prostate cancer for males, and suicides are also lower than both comparison groups.

For too many causes of death, however, from a number of conditions ranking among those most preventable, rates for Escambia County are greater than Peers and the State, including deaths from:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's Disease               | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cerebrovascular Disease           | <input type="checkbox"/> Pneumonia/Influenza          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Trachea/Bronchus/Lung Cancer |

The disparity is particularly concerning for cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, and stroke deaths.

#### Santa Rosa County

Deaths from all cancers in Santa Rosa County are better than those Peers and the State. Rates for other causes of death also compare favorably, including:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breast Cancer                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney Disease               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Prostate Cancer              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colon/Rectum/Anal Cancers       | <input type="checkbox"/> Septicemia                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Trachea/Bronchus/Lung Cancer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease                   |   |

Only deaths from Alzheimer's disease in Santa Rosa County exceed rates for Peers and the State.

### ► Indicators for Health Care Utilization

#### Escambia County

In this category, a clear trend emerges for both Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. For Escambia, rates for hospital discharges for 24 different conditions, including breast and lung cancer, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, heart attacks and heart disease, and pneumonia, are below rates for Peers and the State. The same is true for four kinds of hospital procedures, including heart valve and angioplasty procedures. There is a smaller group of six conditions for which hospital discharges compare unfavorably, including those for infectious disease, injuries and poisonings, mental disorders, and pulmonary heart disease. Rates are also unfavorable for two types of measured hospital procedures, inpatient hemodialysis and peripheral vascular bypass.



## Attachment D (Continued)

For visits to hospital emergency rooms, however, results compare favorably for three conditions, including appendicitis and heart attacks, but are *higher* than Peers and the State for **29** conditions, among them:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acute Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis            | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cerebrovascular Disease                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease     | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury and Poisoning   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congestive Heart Failure                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Liver Disease          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes (with and without complications) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Disorders       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Circulatory System        | <input type="checkbox"/> Pneumonia              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Digestive System          | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Infections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Respiratory System        | <input type="checkbox"/> Septicemia             |

For *most* conditions, Escambia County residents are hospitalized less and using the emergency room at a higher rate for treatment compared to Peers and the State.

### **Santa Rosa County**

This same pattern is evident in Santa Rosa County. Hospital discharges for **18** measured conditions occur at a *lower* rate than Santa Rosa's Peers and the State. Rates for hospital discharges for six conditions, including appendectomies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart attack/myocardial infarction, and influenza exceed those for Peers and the State.

Emergency room visits for six conditions, including appendectomies, asthma, hypertension, and infectious diseases are lower than those for Peers and the State. Rates for emergency room visits for **19** conditions are *higher* than Peers and the State, including among others:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acute Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis     | <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Respiratory System |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cerebrovascular Disease            | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Myocardial Infarction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coronary Atherosclerosis           | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congestive Heart Failure           | <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes (with complications)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury and Poisoning               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Circulatory System | <input type="checkbox"/> Pneumonia                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diseases of the Digestive System   | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Infections             |

The hospital emergency room is one of the most expensive settings in health care for the diagnosis and treatment of conditions, particularly those that are low acuity and/or related to chronic disease. Overutilization of the emergency department is clearly a problem in both Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.



## Attachment D (Continued)

### ► Indicators for Infectious Diseases

#### Escambia County

There is high incidence of sexually-transmitted disease in Escambia County, with rates substantially exceeding Peers and the State:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Syphilis | <input type="checkbox"/> Gonorrhea                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chlamydia           | <input type="checkbox"/> All Sexually Transmitted Diseases |

There are no indicators for other infectious diseases in Escambia County which compare favorably to both Peers and the State.

#### Santa Rosa County

Results in Santa Rosa County are the opposite of those for Escambia County, with rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and All Sexually-Transmitted Diseases substantially lower than rates for Peers and the State.

### ► Indicators for Injury and Violence

#### Escambia County

The two counties also differ substantially in comparative rates for injury and violence indicators.

Escambia County has only one indicator with results favorable in comparison to Peers and the State - unintentional non-motor vehicle injury deaths. For most indicators, however, rates for Escambia County compare very unfavorably to Peers and the State, including:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggravated Assault       | <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Sodomy       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol-Related Crashes  | <input type="checkbox"/> Larceny               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol-Related Injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Crashes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burglary                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Fondling        | <input type="checkbox"/> Total Property Crimes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Rape            | <input type="checkbox"/> Total Violent Crimes  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Sex Offenses    |  |

In addition to high crime rates, sex offenses rates and sexually-transmitted disease rates, are certainly cause for public concern in Escambia County.

#### Santa Rosa County

Many indicators in Santa Rosa County are favorable compared to Peers and the State, including:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggravated Assault    | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Thefts  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burglary              | <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Sex Offenses | <input type="checkbox"/> Total Property Crimes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larceny               | <input type="checkbox"/> Total Violent Crimes  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Crashes |  |

In contrast to Escambia County, Santa Rosa has a comparatively high unfavorable rate for unintentional non-motor vehicle injury deaths. In prior health needs assessments conducted, in 2000 and 2005, rates for alcohol-related injuries were conspicuously high compared to Peers and the State; the 2012 analysis indicates this the health status indicator has not improved.



## Attachment D (Continued)

### ► Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

#### Escambia County

Escambia County has unfavorable results for key indicators for maternal and child health, including:

- Births to Obese Mothers
- Births with Low Birth Weights
- Births Delivered Pre-Term
- Births with Very Low Birth Weights
- Births Delivered Very Pre-Term
- Medicaid Births

Escambia County does compare favorably to Peers and the State for percent of births delivered by Caesarean Section, and also for an indicator of preventive care, percent of kindergarten students receiving immunizations.

#### Santa Rosa County

Santa Rosa County also compares favorably to peer counties and the State of Florida for percent of births delivered by Caesarean Section, and *also* favorably for other key indicators, including some which are unfavorable for Escambia County, including:

- Births Delivered Pre-Term
- Births with Low Birth Weights
- Births to Obese Mothers
- Medicaid Births
- Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care

Santa Rosa also has favorable results for percent of kindergarten students receiving immunizations. There are no indicators of maternal and child health for which rates is unfavorable to both peer counties and the state.





## Attachment E Community Assets

The following are organizations are direct providers of health care services and provide community benefit to support interventions related to the three health priorities identified in the CHNA.

### Health Care Assets – Escambia County

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Setting</u>
Baptist Hospital	Baptist Health Care Corporation	501(c)(3)	492	Urban
Sacred Heart Hospital	Sacred Heart Health System	501(c)(3)	466	Urban
West Florida Hospital	Hospital Corporation of America	Proprietary	531	Urban
Naval Hospital	U.S. Department of the Navy	Government	63	Military

#### Community Mental Health

Lakeview Center, Inc. (an affiliate of BHC)

#### Federally-Qualified Health Center

Escambia Community Clinics (4 sites)

#### Health Department

Florida Department of Health - Escambia County

#### Oral Health

Escambia Dental Cooperative

SHHS Lynn S. Johnson Pediatric Dental Clinic

#### Faith-Based Clinics/Outreach

St. Joseph's Medical Screening Clinic

Health & Hope Clinic

SHHS Faith Community Nursing Program

### Health Care Assets – Santa Rosa County

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Setting</u>
Gulf Breeze Hospital	Baptist Health Care Corporation	501(c)(3)	77	Suburban
Jay Hospital	Baptist Health Care Corporation (Lease)	501(c)(3)	55	Rural
Santa Rosa Medical Center	Health Management Associates	Proprietary	129	Urban

#### Community Mental Health

Lakeview Center, Inc. (an affiliate of BHC)

#### Federally-Qualified Health Center

Santa Rosa Community Clinics (an affiliate of ECC)

#### Health Department

Florida Department of Health - Santa Rosa County

#### Faith-Based Clinics/Outreach

Good Samaritan Clinic



## **Attachment E (Continued)**

Other organizations serving Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties which have been identified as community assets for the three community health priorities include:

### **Tobacco Use Assets**

Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Florida  
American Lung Association  
Florida Tobacco Cessation Alliance  
Santa Rosa Tobacco Free Coalition  
Tobacco Free Escambia  
West Florida Area Health Education Center  
Healthy Start Coalition of Escambia County  
Healthy Start Coalition of Santa Rosa County

### **Obesity Assets**

Nemours Children's Clinic  
American Heart Association  
Escambia County School District  
Santa Rosa County School District  
Healthy Start Coalition of Escambia County  
Healthy Start Coalition of Santa Rosa County  
MANNA Food Pantries  
Florida Department of Health – Escambia County  
Florida Department of Health – Santa Rosa County  
Women Infant Children (WIC) Program  
Escambia County Extension Service  
Santa Rosa County Extension Service  
City of Pensacola, Neighborhood Services Department  
YMCA of Northwest Florida