Community Health Needs Assessment
Fall 2016

Baptist Health
South Florida
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Dear Patients, Friends and the Entire Community:

Baptist Health South Florida is pleased to be part of an important movement to pinpoint and address the greatest healthcare needs facing communities across the nation.

With more than 34.2 percent of Miami-Dade County residents lacking health insurance (not to mention the many more who are underinsured), it is clear that access to care is the biggest overall challenge we face. In 2015, Baptist Health provided $343 million in community benefits, including charity care for some 28,500 low-income, uninsured patients. But there is more that needs to be done.

To dig deeper, we performed a “community health needs assessment.” For 2016, we pooled our resources and conducted the assessment together as a system for the four hospitals that reside within six miles of one another. Leaders at Baptist Health’s four urban hospitals — Baptist Hospital, Doctors Hospital, South Miami Hospital and West Kendall Baptist Hospital — all participated in the assessment. In the process, we met with many of you, our patients, and also with a group of local health leaders to seek input from our community. We then reviewed demographic details about our patient service area, including socioeconomic status and public health data, and compared them to other communities around Florida and the nation.

Based on all the information we gathered and analyzed, we pinpointed the top health priorities for our community. And we already are working on the next step: to refine and enhance our services and partnerships to specifically address these priority needs.

We invite all of you, as stakeholders of our not-for-profit organization, to use this report to understand our community’s needs and to join our efforts to address these critical issues. We hope this report will be a valuable tool for decision makers and community leaders by providing the information needed to improve program planning, set policy, and educate and advocate toward a healthier Miami-Dade County.

Sincerely,

Brian E. Keeley  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Baptist Health South Florida

Bo Boulenger  
Chief Executive Officer  
Baptist Hospital of Miami

Nelson Lazo  
Chief Executive Officer  
Doctors Hospital

Lincoln Mendez  
Chief Executive Officer  
South Miami Hospital

Javier Hernandez-Lichtl  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Chief Academic Officer  
West Kendall Baptist Hospital

Sincerely,
Baptist Hospital at a Glance (2015 data)

Licensed beds...........................................................................................................................728
Inpatient admissions ............................................................................................................34,279
Surgeries..............................................................................................................................13,381
Number of employees .............................................................................................................4,051
Emergency Center visits......................................................................................................113,740
Outpatient visits..................................................................................................................379,503
Miami Cardiac & Vascular Institute visits.................................................................................68,633
Inpatient payer mix: .................................................................................................................39 percent Medicare, 18 percent Medicaid
# Doctors Hospital at a Glance (2015 data)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Licensed beds</td>
<td>281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inpatient admissions</td>
<td>6,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgeries</td>
<td>6,306</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of employees</td>
<td>897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Center visits</td>
<td>19,943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outpatient visits</td>
<td>61,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient payer mix</td>
<td>63% Medicare, 5% Medicaid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Miami Hospital at a Glance (2015 data)

- Licensed beds: 453
- Inpatient admissions: 16,121
- Surgeries: 8,846
- Births: 4,313
- Number of employees: 2,414
- Emergency Center visits: 36,942
- Outpatient visits: 274,973
- Inpatient payer mix: 30 percent Medicare, 22 percent Medicaid
West Kendall Baptist Hospital at a Glance (2015 data)

- Licensed beds: 133
- Inpatient admissions: 7,598
- Surgeries: 2,374
- Births: 831
- Number of employees: 1,066
- Emergency Center visits: 63,996
- Outpatient visits: 81,892
- Inpatient payer mix: 44 percent Medicare, 23 percent Medicaid
The following report summarizes the details of our community health needs assessment. It includes a description of the community we serve; the methods we used to make our determinations; a look at the input we received from community experts, residents and consumers; and, finally, the resulting list of our community’s most significant healthcare needs. The report also includes a list of our existing programs and services that help us address our community’s priority healthcare needs. (See Appendix A: Urban Four Programs and Services.) We will use these programs as a foundation on which to expand and pinpoint our services based on the priorities targeted in this report.

This important exercise has helped us better understand our stakeholders — the people who depend on us when they and their families are ill or injured, and the entire community, whose health we strive to improve through educational and preventive measures, innovative partnerships and high-quality care, and by being a good corporate citizen. We are committed to using this enlightening report as a roadmap to plan the best strategies to specifically and effectively address the most pressing healthcare needs of our entire community, with a special focus on our most vulnerable residents.

Executive Summary

Baptist Health South Florida is South Florida’s largest healthcare provider and one of the region’s most preferred and recognized health systems. We have been committed to serving the community since our founding in 1960, when Baptist Hospital opened its doors. As a faith-based, not-for-profit institution, we are focused on providing high-quality, compassionate care to all our patients, including the poor and uninsured. Understanding the role of wellness and prevention in maximizing the opportunities to improve the health and quality of life of our community, we also offer a multitude of free and low-cost educational programs, exercise classes and health screenings at various locations.

We are always looking for new ways to improve our services and expand our ability to meet the healthcare needs of our community. We conducted a “community health needs assessment” to focus on the particular characteristics of our patients and community and to precisely pinpoint their specific needs. This assessment serves as a comprehensive tool to increase our knowledge about the people we serve and enhance our ability to provide top-level healthcare to our entire community in the most effective manner.

We took an in-depth look at the diverse population Baptist Health serves, based on such information as inpatient admissions, U.S. Census data and other local, state and national statistics.

To gather first-hand input about our community’s needs, we conducted focus groups with residents, consumers, healthcare experts and advocates, and our own leaders. We asked participants about their experiences with Baptist Health and their most pressing healthcare issues. We mined objective data about our patient population, including rates and types of disease, demographics and other information from the U.S. Census. We questioned local public health experts about their constituents and asked how we can best use our resources to make our community a healthier and better place.

Finally, we analyzed all the data we compiled to identify the top healthcare needs and issues in our community.

They are:

- Access to care.
- Availability of primary and preventive care.
- Barriers to accessing care.
- Chronic disease management.
- Mental health and substance abuse.
- Socioeconomic challenges.
Who They Are

Greater Miami is one of the most international communities in the nation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey for 2014, over half of the residents in Baptist Health’s patient service area are foreign-born, with 75 percent of Latin or Hispanic descent, and 71 percent reporting a language other than English spoken at home. The average household includes three people, and the average household income is $68,146, surpassing the average Miami-Dade County household income of $67,274. Twenty-five percent are under 21 years old. Fifty-nine percent are ages 21–64, and 16 percent are age 65 or older.

Where They Live

Baptist Health serves Greater Miami, including the neighborhoods of Cutler Ridge, Perrine, Kendall, Coral Gables, Coconut Grove, Downtown/Brickell, Key Biscayne, Westchester, and South and West Dade. This geographical area is home to more than 1 million residents. Baptist Hospital is located at 8900 North Kendall Dr., Miami; Doctors Hospital is located at 5000 University Dr., Coral Gables; South Miami Hospital is located at 6200 SW 73 St., South Miami; and West Kendall Baptist Hospital is located at 9555 SW 162 Ave., Miami. Our patient service area, as determined by the addresses of our inpatients, covers the following 39 ZIP codes; the top five ZIP codes by patient address are in bold, and the remaining are in alphabetical order.

Urban Four Hospital Patient Service Area ZIP Codes

1. Cutler Ridge/Perrine  33157
2. Westchester          33165
3. West Kendall         33175
4. Cutler Ridge/Perrine 33177
5. Downtown/Brickell    33125

Coral Gables/Coconut Grove  33133
Coral Gables/Coconut Grove  33134
Coral Gables/Coconut Grove  33145
Coral Gables/Coconut Grove  33146
Cutler Ridge/Perrine       33189
Cutler Ridge/Perrine       33190
Doral                    33126
Doral                    33172
Doral                    33178
Downtown/Brickell         33129
Downtown/Brickell         33131
Downtown/Brickell         33132
Downtown/Brickell         33135
Goulds                   33170
Hialeah                 33166
Homestead               33030
Homestead               33032
Homestead               33033
Kendall                 33143
Kendall/Pinecrest       33156
Kendall                 33173
Kendall                 33176
Kendall                 33183
Key Biscayne            33149
Palmetto Bay            33158
Westchester             33144
Westchester             33155
Preventable Hospitalizations

One way to gauge the healthcare needs of a community is to look at how often and for what reasons patients are admitted to the hospital for conditions that could have been prevented or controlled with outpatient medical care. Avoidable hospital admissions shine a light on gaps in service, lack of access and insurance, and poverty.

According to the Centers for Disease Control’s (CDC) Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI), Miami-Dade County has one of the nation’s worst rates per capita for preventable hospitalizations with 89.3 per 1,000 older adults. The United States’ median rate is 71.3 per 1,000. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions include: convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney and urinary infection and dehydration. Rates are adjusted for age, sex and race, using the U.S. Medicare population as the standard.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); CDC.gov/CommunityHealth/Profile/Current-Profile/FL/Miami-Dade/

Where They Go for Healthcare

Baptist Health’s patient service area has 16 hospitals within its borders and two community health centers for substance abuse and mental healthcare: Fellowship House of South Miami and Palmetto Bay Educational Fellowship House. The area also includes 10 community health centers that provide primary and preventive healthcare services to the underserved and uninsured, regardless of their ability to pay: Martin Luther King Jr. Clinica Campesina, Naranja Health Center, South Dade Health Center, West Perrine Health Center, Sunset Clinic, Helen B. Bentley Family Center, Por Tu Salud Primary Healthcare Clinic, South Miami Health Center, Coconut Grove Health Center and Borinquen Emilio Lopez Pavilion.

There are five free clinics for low-income, uninsured people, three of which are supported by Baptist Health: Open Door Health Center, Good News Care Center and South Miami Children’s Clinic. Miami-Dade County’s Public Health Trust operates one clinic: the Rosie Lee Wesley Health Center, while the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County has two clinics, including the Refugee Health Assessment and Civil Surgeon Clinic, and West Dade Neighborhood Center. There are more than 600 licensed assisted living facilities in the area with more than 5,600 beds and over 45 licensed adult day care facilities that can serve over 2,400 people.
Baptist Hospital, Doctors Hospital, South Miami Hospital and West Kendall Baptist Hospital share similar service areas and therefore worked together, along with sister hospitals within the system, to create a complete picture of the community’s health and healthcare needs. The four hospitals shared a single steering committee, with extensive experience in assessing healthcare needs and worked with hospital representatives to create this report, which is based on the latest government and public statistics, results of focus groups and hospital data.

We will use this report to guide our efforts to improve community health and quality of life. This in-depth look at the community helps us pinpoint and address our patients’ health needs. We examined health data for Miami-Dade County. (See Appendix B for a review of local health data compared with peer counties across the U.S. based on the CHSI database of the CDC 2015.) We also sought input from people who represent the broad interests of the community, including public health, education, child welfare and aging experts. We took the following steps to determine and prioritize Baptist Health’s community health needs:

- Held three focus groups made up of Baptist Health leaders, Baptist Hospital leaders, residents, consumers and a broad cross-section of health experts and advocates. They were briefed on and questioned about leading health issues and invited to rate health priorities.

- Created a community health profile by reviewing data such as birth indicators, causes of death, access to care, chronic disease, communicable disease, health behaviors and social issues.

- Evaluated “primary health indicators” available by county. (See Appendix C for detailed information about the indicators and the deliberative process used to identify them for 2015.)

- Summarized the programs and services these four urban hospitals offer and mapped healthcare facilities and assets in our patient service area.
Listening to Our Patients, Our Community and the Experts

In the fall of 2015 and winter of 2016, we conducted three focus groups to gauge genuine perceptions about Baptist Health’s role in the community and to collect unvarnished information about healthcare needs and issues from diverse residents, consumers, experts and advocates who are familiar with and could represent all segments of the community. Baptist Health leaders and hospital executives made up the internal focus group.

The two external focus groups featured community health and business leaders and local healthcare consumers and residents. Health experts and leaders who participated represented a diverse spectrum of the county. We had leaders who represent the public, either by appointment of elected officials or directly from elected officials. Leaders from both faith-based and secular organizations were represented. Representatives from higher education and local public schools participated, as did many private-sector leaders. Advocates for children, the elderly and the disabled joined local leaders to discuss dental health, mental health and population health. The Greater Miami residents who participated in the healthcare consumer focus group were former patients of Baptist Health willing to discuss their experiences and share their views about what they see as their neighborhoods’ more pressing healthcare needs.

Strategic Planning of Baptist Health South Florida, a department whose leadership team has significant experience in working with all stakeholders, facilitated all focus groups. The CHSI model was used in all CHNA focus groups. (See Appendix B.)

Common Health Status Indicators Discussed in Focus Groups

- Access to care (uninsured).
- Availability of primary and preventive care.
- Barriers to accessing care.
- Cancer prevention and treatment.
- Chronic disease management.
- Communicable diseases (STD and HIV).
- Dental and oral healthcare.
- Elder care and geriatrics.
- Healthy lifestyles: wellness, exercise and nutrition education.
- Heart disease.
- Maternal and child health.
- Mental health.
- Neurosciences.
- Respiratory and pulmonary disease.
- Socioeconomic challenges.
- Substance abuse treatment.
- Other.

Leadership Focus Groups

The Strategic Planning staff opened the Baptist Health and community leader focus groups with a presentation on key health indicators for Miami-Dade County, comparing them to both statewide and national indicators. Where appropriate and available, disease-specific information was broken down to the ZIP code level.

Hospital and community health leaders were asked to rank the top six community health priorities from a list of needs developed by a Baptist Health steering committee. By means of an analytical ranking tool, those individual rankings were weighted and combined to create the following group priorities (see Appendix D: Multiattribute Utility Analysis Ranking Tool):
Community Needs

The hospital and community leadership focus groups acknowledged that the increasing socioeconomic challenges of recent years have begun to affect the entire county. Historically, northeastern Miami-Dade County, locally referred to as the I-95 corridor, has had the greatest needs in Miami-Dade County. Second to the needs of Overtown, Little Haiti, Liberty City and other I-95 corridor neighborhoods are the needs of residents in the southern part of the county. Goulds (ZIP code 33170) and Homestead (ZIP codes 33030, 33032 and 33033) are part of this high-needs area.

While the northern part of the county is outside Baptist Health’s service area, the southern area falls within the service area of the four urban facilities: Baptist Hospital, Doctors Hospital, South Miami Hospital and West Kendall Baptist Hospital. Participants noted that Baptist Health facilities are finding more and more socioeconomic challenges in their backyard.

Participants felt the majority of the chronic conditions faced by the poor and underserved residents of these communities could be prevented with adequate access to proper care, good nutrition and healthier lifestyles. They also noted a lack of resources available to properly monitor and prevent these patients’ chronic illnesses.

Recognized barriers to good healthcare include lack of insurance and underinsurance, mistrust of the medical system and the legal status of immigrants. South Florida has particularly high rates of undocumented immigrants, and the healthcare system struggles to provide care for these populations. In spite of the Affordable Care Act, significant numbers of Miami-Dade residents will continue to lack access to care, while funding for the already overtaxed public hospital is imperiled.

Other factors hindering access to care include a lack of primary care providers and certain specialty care doctors, such as geriatricians. Of those available, many do not accept Medicaid. Lack of nighttime and weekend office hours among primary care providers and lack of transportation are two other obstacles for residents. Focus group participants also noted that cultural and linguistic barriers sometimes widen the access gap between Medicaid recipients and the few providers who accept Medicaid. Many such patients often travel out of their neighborhood for care, bypassing local providers who may not offer care in a culturally sensitive or patient-friendly manner. Miami-Dade’s limited public transportation system further impedes their access to care.
The leadership focus groups agreed that a more holistic model of providing healthcare would better meet the health needs of residents. Under the current acute-care model, many people seek care only during a health crisis and often in an emergency room. Ideally, a holistic model would create a network of primary care providers to oversee and coordinate care with specialists and community organizations that support the health of residents. Integrated health education and dental and mental health services would be part of the holistic model. While participants said that Baptist Health’s large size can hinder connections with smaller, community-based organizations, its high level of respect in the community can help reduce these barriers. All participants noted Baptist Health’s reputation for excellent quality as well.

Focus group experts suggested that better care coordination, including medications, would enhance discharge planning, particularly for elderly patients, mentally ill patients and children in need of free care. For residents covered by Medicare, care coordination also is important to avoid payment penalties for readmitted patients.

The leadership focus groups also agreed that, in light of the area’s many uninsured and underinsured residents, Baptist Health should continue its financial assistance programs for hospital bill payment. Participants commended Baptist Health for supporting local health clinics, which provide care to poor and underserved populations, and encouraged hospital leaders to work with local politicians and influential civic leaders to champion healthcare issues. Mental health was often cited as an added complication for more and more patients, and participants encouraged Baptist Health to strengthen its relationships with community partners in mental and behavioral health.

**Consumer Focus Group**

Participants in the consumer focus group were asked to create a list of the most critical needs in the Baptist Hospital service area and to discuss how they choose their healthcare providers.

Among their major concerns was access to care for the uninsured, underinsured and the self-employed as well as the affordability (or lack thereof) of healthcare and health insurance options. Access to care is an issue for both small-business owners who are employers as well as employees. Transportation to and parking at some Baptist Health facilities were noted as obstacles, as were language barriers. “Having a provider who speaks my language is very important,” one participant said.
Participants expressed frustration that many primary care providers don’t accept new patients or Medicaid. Few residents, they said, have primary care providers who act as their medical home. This problem was attributed to a lack of health insurance or lack of access to quality and affordable healthcare. Consumers reported visiting the emergency room for primary care, even as they recognized the need for early intervention to prevent health issues from reaching a crisis. They did acknowledge Baptist Health’s expanded footprint of urgent care and other outpatient facilities. Consumers noted that although substance abuse and mental health are widely recognized community issues, more is needed to support residents who need these services.

Consumers reported that they largely choose their healthcare providers and hospitals based on their reputation as well as their own experiences. Quality of care is another key factor in their choice. They would bypass the nearest hospital if a trusted provider were available at a different facility. Participants gave a positive nod to Baptist Health’s extensive network of hospitals and urgent care centers. (See Appendix E: Baptist Health South Florida Locations.)

The timeliness of healthcare service is important, as well as the level of empathy offered by hospital staff and volunteers. The consumer focus group participants expressed satisfaction with the level of service and comforting care offered across Baptist Health. They also noted the excellent array of choices at Baptist Health cafeterias and gift shops, and commended the use of pet therapy for young and elderly patients. Deficiencies encountered by consumers at other facilities included excessive wait times in emergency and patient rooms, difficulty of scheduling appointments and poor bedside manner or staff communication.

To determine where to go for care, some consumers reported researching the breadth of services offered at a facility and the training and background of physicians, including their experience performing a certain procedure; but just as many acknowledged that previous experience and/or family recommendations guided their choice.
The top community health needs in the core service area for Baptist Health, as determined by the three focus groups, are presented here with color-coded graphs to provide a visual representation of how Miami-Dade County is doing in comparison with other counties nationwide. Green represents the top 25th percentile, yellow represents the middle 50th percentile, and red represents the bottom 25th percentile. Where available and appropriate, comparisons to the state of Florida and comments about current trends are included in the indicator section. These comparisons help reveal special health concerns, but also opportunities to focus on healthcare-improvement efforts.

**Priority Area 1: Access to Care**

The relationship between health outcomes, insurance coverage and obtaining good care is well established. But many people can’t afford insurance or are not offered it by their employers, which greatly reduces their access to care. Having access to care and consistently using healthcare resources directly benefit individuals’ health.

**Adults With a Primary Care Provider**

In Miami-Dade, 34.4 percent of residents under the age of 65 do not have health insurance of any type. In fact, among major metropolitan areas, Miami-Dade has the highest percentage of adults without health insurance in the country. The state of Florida fares better, with 23 percent uninsured. The national median is 17.7 percent uninsured.

*Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts*

**Children Without Health Insurance**

In 2014, 9 percent of Miami-Dade children, from newborns to age 17, had no health insurance, compared with 6 percent of children in counties nationwide.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey*

**Medicaid Enrollment**

In 2014, Miami-Dade’s median monthly Medicaid enrollment was 25,814 per 100,000 residents, up from 23,111 per 100,000 in 2011. The statewide rate was 19,001 per 100,000. Miami-Dade’s total monthly enrollment was 675,121, or 26 percent of the population.

*Source: Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts*
Priority Area 2: Chronic Disease Management

Sometimes chronic diseases can be prevented and often controlled, but rarely cured. Chronic conditions include heart disease and stroke, cancer, diabetes, arthritis, Alzheimer’s, back pain, asthma, obesity, allergy and depression. Worldwide, chronic diseases are the leading cause of death and disability. In 2014, heart disease was the leading cause of death in Baptist Health’s service area, followed by cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes.

Diabetes

More than 8 percent of adults in Miami-Dade County reported a diabetes diagnosis, while the statewide county average was 11.2 percent. The highest rates were reported by Hispanic residents of Miami-Dade (9.8 percent), followed by blacks/African-Americans (9.5 percent), and non-Hispanic whites (5.3 percent). (See Appendix G for ZIP code map of adult diabetes hospitalization rate used in the focus groups.)

Source: Florida CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Adult Asthma

In Miami-Dade, 7.6 percent of adults reported an asthma diagnosis, compared with the statewide county average of 9 percent. The area’s rate is more than double the national average of 3.6 percent. (See Appendix H for ZIP code map of adult asthma hospitalization rate used in the focus groups.)

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Heart

The age-adjusted death rate for coronary heart disease in Miami-Dade County is 137.1 per 100,000 residents. Miami-Dade County’s rate is slightly higher than the state of Florida, which has a rate over 110, and the national median of 126.7 per 100,000 residents. (See Appendix I for ZIP code map of heart failure hospitalization rate used in the focus groups.)

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Overall Health Status

Health-related quality-of-life measures of perceived physical and mental health and function have become an important component of health surveillance and are generally considered valid indicators of service needs and intervention outcomes. Self-assessed health status also proved to be a more powerful predictor of mortality and morbidity than many objective measures of health. Miami-Dade is in line with the rest of the country with 16.3 percent of adults reporting fair to poor health; the national median is 16.5 percent.

CITATION: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. Available at CDC.gov/HRQOL/Concept.htm#1

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)
Cancer
Cancer remains a leading cause of death in the United States — second only to heart disease. However, advances in detection and treatment have allowed more people to survive cancer. Coupled with years of research and prevention efforts, incidence rates and death rates have declined for all cancers. People who develop cancer have a greater than 50 percent chance of survival after five years. Miami-Dade compares well to other parts of the country, with an incidence rate of 420.3 per 100,000 residents. The national median is 457.6. Miami-Dade’s rate is the same as the state of Florida.
Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Stroke
Together, heart disease and stroke are among the most widespread and costly health problems facing the nation today, accounting for more than $500 billion in healthcare expenditures and related expenses in 2010 alone. However, Miami-Dade County is ahead of most of the country in this category. The age-adjusted death rate is 32.6 per 100,000 residents. The rate is declining and is slightly better than the state of Florida average, and is well ahead of the national median of 46.0. In fact, it has already achieved the Healthy People 2020 benchmark of 34.8.
Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Priority Area 3: Availability of Primary and Preventive Care
The nationwide shortage of primary care providers is expected to get worse as our population ages and as fewer medical students choose to practice primary care, due to low rates of reimbursement for Medicaid patients. As a result, people covered by Medicaid and the uninsured often must turn to the public safety net and charity care for primary and preventive healthcare, if they receive it at all.

Adults With a Primary Care Provider
The rate of primary care providers per 100,000 residents in Miami-Dade is comparable to the rest of the country, yet the trend is not a positive one. Miami-Dade County has 103.2 providers per 100,000 residents; the state of Florida has slightly more per 100,000 residents.
Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI); Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts

Annual Medical Checkups
In 2013, 67.6 percent of Miami-Dade adults reported having a medical checkup in the past year, compared with 70.3 percent statewide. More than 94 percent of adults 65 and older had an annual checkup, compared with 58.4 percent of those ages 18 to 44. A higher proportion of non-Hispanic whites (71.7 percent) had an annual checkup than blacks/African-Americans (65 percent) and Hispanics (66.4 percent).
Source: Florida Department of Health: Florida Charts
Limited Access to Healthy Food

Low-income and minority neighborhoods are less likely to have access to recreational facilities and full-service grocery stores and more likely to have higher concentrations of retail outlets for tobacco, alcohol and fast foods. Yet, Miami-Dade is better situated in this category than many large metropolitan cities, with only 1.8 percent of low-income residents residing some distance from a grocery store. The national median is 6.2 percent.

*Source: Florida CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)*

Priority Area 4: Barriers to Accessing Care

Barriers to accessing care are the financial, organizational, institutional and social or cultural barriers that limit the effective utilization of healthcare services. While more people have access to insurance coverage in 2015 than ever before, it is worthwhile to try to understand how much insurance coverage alone helps to close the gap between residents and the care they need. Despite having health insurance, other barriers to appropriate care continue to exist for many people.

Cost Barrier to Care

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of a healthy life for everyone. Access to health services means the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes and encompasses four components: coverage, services, timeliness and workforce. Barriers to services include: 1) lack of availability; 2) high cost; and 3) lack of insurance coverage. These barriers to accessing health services diminish quality of care and lead to delays in receiving appropriate care, the inability to get preventive services and hospitalizations that could have been prevented. Miami-Dade is a stressed area in this broad category of barriers to care compared to other national markets of similar size. The percentage of adults (17.1) in Miami-Dade who did not see a physician due to a barrier is higher than the national median of 15.6 percent and nearly twice the Healthy People 2020 target of 9 percent.


High Housing Cost

Affordability of housing is linked to the health and well-being of individuals and families. When a market lacks a sufficient supply of affordable housing, lower-income families are often forced to limit expenditures for food, medical care and other necessities to pay rent. Over half of the county residents, 53.6 percent, report using more than 30 percent of their income for housing. That is nearly twice the national rate of 27.3 percent.


*Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)*
Priority Area 5: Mental Health and Substance Abuse

All too often, mental disorders and substance abuse manifest as comorbid conditions that is, related to a primary condition. Preventive interventions and resilience training to identify strengths that may promote health and healing can reduce the risk for and suffering of mental disorders and substance abuse in vulnerable populations.

An increasing awareness exists about the impact of stress, its prevention and treatment, and the need for enhanced coping skills. Unfortunately, the majority of people with mental disorders and substance abuse issues do not receive services. The elimination of the stigma associated with mental disorders may encourage more individuals to seek needed mental healthcare.

Substance abuse refers to the use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco products, drugs and illicit use of prescribed medications, over-the-counter remedies and volatile substances. Cigarette smoking, a major risk factor for heart disease, stroke, lung cancer and chronic lung diseases, is the single most preventable cause of disease and death in the United States. Yet, an estimated 3,000 young people start smoking each day. The health and social impact of substance abuse is substantial, with an estimated 72 conditions requiring hospitalization wholly or partially attributable to dependence.

Mental Disorders

In 2013, 8.1 percent of adults in Monroe County were living with Alzheimer’s disease and dementia. That is better than the national median of 10.3 percent. Dementia is an umbrella term for a group of cognitive disorders typically characterized by memory impairment, as well as marked difficulty with language, motor activity, object recognition and disturbance of executive function — the ability to plan, organize and abstract. Generally speaking, dementia is an illness of older adults, which suggests that as people live longer, the urgency to better address dementia increases. Alzheimer’s is perhaps the most common form of dementia, although several others exist. As many as 5 million Americans have Alzheimer’s disease. Younger people may get Alzheimer’s, but it is much less common than in older adults. The likelihood of developing Alzheimer’s doubles about every five years after age 65.

Available at CDC.gov/MentalHealth/Basics/Mental-Illness/Dementia.htm
Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)

Older Adults Living With Depression

In 2013, 26.1 percent of older adults were living with depression in Miami-Dade County. That is more than twice the national median of 12.1 percent. Depression is characterized by despondent or sad moods, diminished interest in activities that used to be pleasurable, weight gain or loss, psychomotor agitation or retardation, fatigue, inappropriate guilt and difficulties concentrating, as well as recurrent thoughts of death. But depression is more than a “bad day”; diagnostic criteria established by the American Psychiatric Association dictate that five or more of the above symptoms must be present for a continuous period of at least two weeks. As an illness, depression falls within the spectrum of affective disorders.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)

Adults Who Binge Drink

In 2013, 16.3 percent of adults engaged in binge drinking nationally, yet in Miami-Dade County only 11.5 percent of adults engaged in the behavior. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks at one time for a man or four or more drinks at one time for a woman. Excessive drinking leads to chronic conditions and is the third-leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)
Adults Who Smoke

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, approximately 443,000 Americans die from tobacco-related illnesses. For every person who dies from tobacco use, 20 more people suffer with at least one serious tobacco-related illness. In addition, tobacco use costs the U.S. $193 billion annually in direct medical expenses and lost productivity. Miami-Dade County compares very well with similar areas around the country. Miami-Dade’s rate of 11.8 percent is more than half that of the U.S. median of 21.7 percent, and it is below the Healthy People 2020 target of 12.0 percent.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)

Priority Area 6: Socioeconomic Challenges

Socioeconomic challenges are associated with a poor or reduced health status. One’s level of education, employment and income are closely linked to one’s level of health. Problems such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, arthritis, hypertension, kidney disease, cancer and low birth weight are all affected by socioeconomic status.

Poverty

Low-income and minority neighborhoods are less likely to have access to recreational facilities and full-service grocery stores and more likely to have higher concentrations of retail outlets for tobacco, alcohol and fast foods. Adolescents who grow up in neighborhoods characterized by concentrated poverty are more likely to be victims of violence; use tobacco, alcohol and other substances; become obese; and engage in risky sexual behavior. Miami-Dade County has 20.8 percent of people living in poverty. The U.S. median is 16.3 percent.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)

Inadequate Social Support

Social relationships are fundamental to emotional fulfillment, behavioral adjustment and cognitive function. Social isolation predicts morbidity and mortality from cancer, cardiovascular disease and a host of other causes. In Miami-Dade, 25.4 percent of adults report inadequate social support, compared with 19.6 percent of adults nationwide.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)

Housing Stress

Living environments, including housing and institutional settings, can support health. Quality housing is associated with positive physical and mental well-being. How homes are designed, constructed and maintained, their physical characteristics and the presence or absence of safety devices have many effects on injury, illness and mental health. Miami-Dade County has one of the most stressed housing environments in the country, with 55.6 percent of dwellings qualifying as stressed. The U.S. average is 28.1 percent.

Source: CDC: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)
The programs and organizations listed below represent examples of existing community resources that address the priority areas identified in the Urban Four Community Health Needs Assessment. This is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of resources.

### Access to Care
- Florida International University Mobile Health Clinic is an RV that takes medical students to underserved areas where they provide basic medical exams and help patients adopt healthier lifestyles.
- Florida Department of Health Clinics offer free family planning services in addition to screenings for STDs, HIV and tuberculosis.
- Federally Qualified Health Centers are comprehensive primary care clinics that provide preventive services to a medically underserved area and offer patients a sliding fee schedule based on family size and income in accordance with federal poverty guidelines.
- The Children's Trust HealthConnect in Our Community initiative assists families with determining eligibility and applying for low-cost health insurance to access health services.
- Camillus Health Concern, Inc. (CHC) provides a range of primary, preventive and supplemental health services for patients of all ages. Comprehensive services are provided at CHC's main site in downtown Miami; primary care services are provided at four service provider sites for homeless individuals throughout the county.

### Chronic Disease Management
- Florida Department of Health’s Community Health Action Team (CHAT) in Miami-Dade County provides blood pressure, BMI, body fat, carbon monoxide and diabetes risk screenings.
- Alliance for Aging Diabetes Self-Management program helps older adults learn how to better manage their symptoms and blood sugar.
- American Cancer Society is a community-based voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem.
- Cancer Support Community Greater Miami is a nonprofit organization offering a comprehensive group of educational, psychological and social support programs, completely free of charge, to adults with cancer and their loved ones.

### Availability of Primary and Preventive Care
- FIU School of Medicine focuses on educating and training primary care physicians who will ultimately remain in the community.
- Healthy Start Coalition of Miami-Dade’s MomCare program works to ensure a medical home for approximately 22,000 pregnant women on expanded Medicaid.

### Barriers to Accessing Care
- Catalyst Miami builds community-based strategies to improve health, education and economic opportunity.
- Special Transportation Service is a paratransit service that meets the transportation needs of Miami-Dade’s eligible individuals.
Mental Health

- Florida Department of Children and Families Mental Health and Alcohol/Drug Abuse — SAMH is the legislatively appointed state authority for substance abuse, mental health and methadone designation. The program is responsible for the oversight of a statewide system of care for the prevention, treatment and recovery of children and adults with serious mental illnesses or substance abuse disorders.
- South Florida Behavioral Health Network oversees a coordinated system of behavioral healthcare providers to enhance prevention, treatments and recovery services for those at risk or suffering from mental health and substance abuse.
- National Alliance on Mental Illness is a family-based grass roots support and advocacy for the mentally ill.
- Miami Behavioral Health Center is a provider of mental health services.
- Community Health of South Dade (CHI) is a provider of behavioral health services.
- Family Counseling Services specializes in mental health services for families.
- Jewish Community Services is a provider of mental health services and counseling programs.
- Switchboard of Miami provides a contact center, suicide prevention, youth development, seniors never alone program, 2-1-1 helpline.
- Mindfulness and Stress Reduction Education.
- Community Support Groups.

Socioeconomic Challenges

- United Way of Miami-Dade focuses on improving education, financial stability and health. United Way funds programs and organizations that help children reach their potential and achieve in school, empower families and individuals to become financially stable and economically independent and improve people’s health.
- Habitat for Humanity serves Miami-Dade through home construction, rehabilitation and repairs and increasing access to improved shelter.
- Chapman Partnership provides comprehensive support for the homeless, including emergency housing, meals and job placement.
- Camillus House provides humanitarian services to the indigent and homeless populations of Miami-Dade County.
- City Year provides support to help close the gap between what public schools are able to provide and what economically disadvantaged children need to reach their full potential.
- Big Brothers Big Sisters matches at-risk youth with mentors to provide enduring, professionally supported relationships that change lives for the better.
- Beacon Council is a public and private nonprofit that supports the business climate of Miami-Dade County and focuses on improving economic impact.
- Meals on Wheels provides home-delivered meals to low-income, ill and/or homebound persons with disabilities.
- Feeding South Florida — Feeding America food bank serves Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties, turning $1 into six meals.
Now that we have carried out this important research and have pinpointed our community’s most pressing healthcare needs, we can begin phase two of Baptist Health’s Urban Four Community Health Needs Assessment. Phase two will feature an implementation plan that will highlight how we use our resources to take action in each priority area.

Miami-Dade County is highly diverse, in both ethnicity and socioeconomics. Nearly 35 percent of residents are uninsured, and still more are underinsured. Focus group participants echoed the data, repeatedly stating that cost is a major barrier to care. It will take a continuing communitywide effort to address Miami’s significant health and socioeconomic disparities.

Baptist Health advocates for improved Medicaid reimbursement for the care of low-income individuals. At Baptist facilities, staff members routinely assist families in understanding their insurance policies. As a community, Miami-Dade must strive to promote awareness and access to preventive health services to break down the barriers to care and improve the health of all residents.

Baptist Health leaders are now working to determine how best to use our resources to address the most pressing healthcare needs of our community. That implementation plan will be similarly shared with the public. By working with our partners across Miami-Dade County, we aim to make our community a healthier place for all.
In an often challenging healthcare environment, Baptist Hospital offers hope to our community. Baptist Hospital offers advanced facilities, experienced physicians and dedicated staff to Greater Miami residents. The following list briefly reviews hospital programs and services:

**Baptist Hospital**  
**Programs and Services**

- Aneurysm
- Baptist Children’s Hospital
- Baptist Health Neuroscience Center
- Blood Conservation
- Brain Injury
- Cancer
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Cardiovascular
- Children’s Emergency Center
- Clinical Research Trials
- Colorectal Robotic Surgery
- Critical
- Diabetes
- Diagnostic Imaging
- eICU LifeGuard Electronic Monitoring
- Emergency
- Endoscopy
- Epilepsy
- Family Birth Place
- Genetic Risk Education
- Gynecologic Surgery
- Heart Attack Unit
- Heart Surgery
- Inpatient Rehabilitation
- Intensive Care Unit
- Interventional and Surgical
- Maternity
- Miami Cardiac & Vascular Institute
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- Neurointerventional Radiology
- Neurophysiology
- Neuroradiology
- Neurorehabilitation
- Neuroscience Center
- Neuroscience Diagnostics
- Neurosurgery
- Nutritional Counseling
- Orthopedics
- Outpatient Rehabilitation
- Palliative Care
- Pastoral Care
- Pediatrics Subspecialty Care
- Prostate Robotic Surgery
- Pulmonary
- Radiation Oncology
- Rehabilitation
- Robotic Surgery
- Senior and Geriatrics
- Sleep Diagnostic Center
- Social Work and Care Coordination
- Spine Care
- Stroke
- Surgical
- Thoracic Robotic Surgery
- Women’s Health
In an often challenging healthcare environment, Doctors Hospital offers hope to our community. Doctors Hospital offers advanced facilities, experienced physicians and dedicated staff to Greater Miami residents. The following list briefly reviews hospital programs and services:

**Doctors Hospital**  
**Programs and Services**

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- Abdominal Robotic Surgery
- Ankle Arthroscopy
- Ankle Ligament Repair/Reconstruction
- Ankle Replacement
- Athletic Training
- Breast Cancer
- Breast Cancer Surgery
- Breast Reconstruction
- Cancer
- Cancer Surgery
- Cardiovascular
- Care and Counseling
- Chemotherapy
- Clinical Research Trials
- Colorectal Robotic Surgery
- Cosmetic Surgery
- Diabetes Care
- Diagnostic Imaging
- Education and Support
- eICU Lifeguard
- Elbow Arthroscopy
- Elbow Replacement (Arthroplasty)
- Emergency and Urgent Care
- Endoscopy
- Foot Deformity Correction
- Gynecologic Cancer Robotic Surgery
- Gynecologic Robotic Surgery
- Hip Arthroscopy
- Hip Replacement (Arthroplasty)
- Intensive Care Unit
- International
- Interventional Radiology
- Knee Arthroscopy
- Knee Replacement (Arthroplasty)
- Laboratory
- Medical and Radiation Oncologists
- Neuroscience
- Neuroscience Diagnostic Imaging
- Neurosurgery
- Nutritional Counseling
- Orthopedics
- Pain Management
- Pastoral Care
- Progressive Care
- Prostate Robotic Surgery
- Pulmonary
- Pulmonary Diagnostic Testing
- Rehabilitation
- Robotic Surgery
- Shoulder Arthroscopy
- Shoulder Replacement (Arthroplasty)
- Surgery
- Tendon Transfer
- Tendon Reconstruction
- Women’s Health
- Wound Care
In an often challenging healthcare environment, South Miami Hospital offers hope to our community. South Miami Hospital offers advanced facilities, experienced physicians and dedicated staff to Greater Miami residents. The following list briefly reviews hospital programs and services:

**South Miami Hospital Programs and Services**

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- Abdominal Robotic Surgery
- Addiction Treatment Program
- Adjustable Gastric Band
- Anticoagulation Clinic
- Behavioral Medicine
- Blood Conservation
- Breast Cancer
- Breast Cancer Surgery
- Breast Reconstruction
- Cancer
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Cardiac Testing
- Cardiovascular
- Cardiovascular Diagnostics
- Care and Counseling
- Center for Women & Infants
- Chemotherapy
- Child Development
- Colorectal Robotic Surgery
- Community Wellness
- Cosmetic Surgery
- Diabetes
- Diabetes Care
- Diagnostic Imaging
- Diagnostics
- Digital Mammography
- eICU Lifeguard
- Emergency and Urgent Care
- Endoscopy
- Fibroids
- Gastric Bypass
- Gynecologic Cancer Robotic Surgery
- Gynecologic Robotic Surgery
- Heart and Vascular Screenings
- Heart Attack Unit
- Heart Failure
- Heart Rhythm
- Heart Surgery
- High-risk Pregnancies
- Home Care
- Hyperbaric
- Infertility
- Intensive Care Unit
- International
- Interventional Radiology
- Interventional and Surgical
- Kidney Robotic Surgery
- Laboratory
- Lung Robotic Surgery
- Mammography
- Maternity
- Neonatal
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- Neonatal Transport Team
- Neuroscience
- Nutrition Counseling
- Occupational and Environmental Medicine
- Oncology Patient Care Navigator
- Outpatient Diagnostic Imaging
- Palliative Care
- Pastoral Care
- Patient Care Navigator
- Pelvic Health and Continence Testing
- Pregnancy and Childbirth
- Prostate Cancer
- Prostate Robotic Surgery
- Pulmonary
- Pulmonary Diagnostic Testing
- Pulmonary Rehabilitation
- Radiation Therapy
- Rehabilitation
- Reproductive Medicine
- Robotic Surgery
- Seniors
- Sleep Diagnostics
- Sleeve Gastrectomy
- South Miami Heart Center
- Stroke
- Surgery
- Thoracic Robotic Surgery
- Throat Robotic Surgery
- Umbilical Cord Blood Donation
- Urodynamic Laboratory
- Vascular Screening
- Weight-loss Robotic Surgery
- Weight-loss Surgery
- Women's Health
In an often challenging healthcare environment, West Kendall Baptist Hospital offers hope to our community through its advanced facilities, experienced physicians and dedicated staff. The following is a list of hospital programs and services:

**West Kendall Baptist Hospital Programs and Services**

- Cancer
- Cardiac Testing
- Cardiac Diagnostics
- Community Wellness
- Critical Care
- Diabetes Care
- Diagnostic Imaging
- eICU Lifeguard
- Emergency and Urgent Care
- Endoscopy
- Family Medicine Center
- Gastroenterology
- Gynecology
- Heart and Vascular Screening
- Hematology
- Infectious Diseases
- Intensive Care Unit
- Internal Medicine
- Laboratory
- Maternity
- Nephrology
- Neurology
- Ophthalmology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Orthopedics
- Otolaryngology (ENT)
- Outpatient
- Outpatient Diagnostic Imaging
- Pain Management
- Pastoral Care
- Pediatrics
- Pediatric Emergency
- Physical Therapy
- Plastic Surgery
- Podiatry
- Pregnancy and Childbirth
- Pulmonary
- Pulmonary Diagnostic Testing
- Rehabilitation
- Services for Patients and Visitors With Disabilities
- Sports Medicine
- Stroke
- Surgery
- Thoracic Surgery
- Urology
- Vascular Surgery
- Wellness
- Women’s Health
- Wound Care
# CHSI Grid for Miami Dade County

[Link to CDC.gov/CommunityHealth/Profile/CurrentProfile/FL/Miami-Dade/]

## Appendix B

### CHSI Information for Improving Community Health

**Miami-Dade County, FL**

The following Summary Comparison Report provides an “at a glance” summary of how the selected county compares with peer counties on the full set of primary indicators. Peer county values for each indicator were ranked and then divided into quartiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortality</th>
<th>Better (most favorable quartile)</th>
<th>Moderate (middle two quartiles)</th>
<th>Worse (least favorable quartile)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alzheimer’s disease deaths</td>
<td>Motor vehicle deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female life expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic kidney disease deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male life expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stroke deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>disease (COPD) deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coronary heart disease deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unintentional injury (including motor vehicle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morbidity</th>
<th></th>
<th>Adult overall health status</th>
<th>Alzheimer’s diseases/dementia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult diabetes</td>
<td></td>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Older adult asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>Older adult depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Premature births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Care Access and Quality</th>
<th>Cost barrier to care</th>
<th>Primary care provider access</th>
<th>Older adult preventable hospitalizations</th>
<th>Uninsured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult binge drinking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Behaviors</th>
<th>Adult physical inactivity</th>
<th>Adult female routine pap tests</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in single-parent households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate social support</td>
<td>On time high school graduation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Factors</th>
<th>High housing costs</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual average PM2.5 concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to parks</td>
<td>Housing stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited access to healthy food</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living near highways</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the CHSI Indicator

CHSI 2015 Topic and Indicator Selection Process

CHSI 2015 topic areas (e.g., leading causes of death, poverty) and final set of indicators (e.g., stroke mortality rates, percent of the population whose income falls below the federal poverty level) were selected through a deliberative process in collaboration with partners and subject matter experts. The process for identifying health outcomes and potential determinant topic areas consisted of a CDC staff review of the original Community Health Status Indicators and the more recent CDC monograph, Community Health Assessment for Population Health Improvement: Most Frequently Recommended Health Metrics, which identified topic areas potentially important for understanding and improving community health. Next, a qualitative review of the scientific literature was performed to better understand the potential relationships between candidate health topic areas and population health outcomes. Finally, a systematic review of similar indicator initiatives and available data sources was conducted.

The indicator initiatives reviewed included but were not limited to:

- County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (CountyHealthRankings.org)
- United Health Foundation’s America’s Health Rankings (AmericasHealthRankings.org)
- State of the USA Health Indicators (StateOfTheUSA.org)
- Health Indicator’s Warehouse (HealthIndicators.gov)
- Canadian Index of Wellness (AtkinsonFoundation.ca/CIW)
- Healthy People 2020 (HealthyPeople.gov)
- National Prevention Strategy (SurgeonGeneral.gov/Priorities/Prevention/Strategy/Index.html)
- Annie E. Casey Foundation’s KIDS COUNT (DataCenter.KidsCount.org)

The results of these reviews were used to develop an initial candidate set of indicators for the CHSI 2015 launch.

Consistent with previous versions of CHSI, the final set of indicators was required to meet the following criteria: The indicators were considered important to public health, were actionable, were regularly reported and were available for at least two-thirds of U.S. counties. In addition, all health factor indicators included in CHSI 2015 were required to be supported by a body of scientific literature establishing their association with population health outcomes and identifying plausible mechanisms and pathways for those associations. Final indicator selection was based on the synthesized scientific evidence; input from external advisers and CDC subject matter experts; and consistency with similar indicator initiatives.
Primary and Associated Indicators

For topics where multiple indicators were available such as poverty, we identified a primary indicator based on the following considerations:

- Applicability to the entire or largest percentage of population (e.g., percent of all persons below the poverty level is applicable to a larger portion of the population than percent of children below the poverty level), and

- Indicators are most strongly associated with health (e.g., on-time high school graduation rate vs. percent of adults with an associate college degree). Important indicators not identified as primary (e.g., percent of older adults in poverty) are included in CHSI 2015 as “associated indicators.”

Indicator Descriptions

Each CHSI 2015 indicator is accompanied by information describing the significance (importance) of the indicator, source and years of the data, methodology for creating the indicator and important limitations, where applicable. This information can be found by clicking the “Description” tab for the indicator when viewing county-level results.

CHSI indicators will be reassessed and revised periodically, and individual indicators may be added, revised or removed when warranted.

Source: CDC.gov/CommunityHealth/Info/AboutData/FL/Miami-Dade/
Multiattribute Utility Analysis Ranking Tool

On which of the following leading indicators for Miami-Dade County do YOU believe Baptist Health is currently having the greatest impact? Why do you believe this?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADING HEALTH INDICATORS</th>
<th>RANK (1- High Priority; 5 - Low Priority)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care (uninsured)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Availability of Primary and Preventive Care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barriers to Accessing Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Prevention and Treatment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic Disease Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicable Diseases (STD, HIV)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental and Oral Healthcare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder and Geriatric Care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Lifestyles: Wellness, Exercise and Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neurosciences</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory and Pulmonary Disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Challenges</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Miami-Dade County Hospitalization Rate Due to Diabetes per 10,000 Residents
Miami-Dade County Hospitalization Rate Due to Adult Asthma per 10,000 Residents
Miami-Dade County Hospitalization Rate Due to Congestive Heart Failure per 10,000 Residents