



BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL
ADVANCING THE BOUNDARIES OF MEDICINE

Community Health Needs Assessment

December 2015

Presented by

crescendo
CONSULTING GROUP, LLC

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Executive Summary

Background – History of Boca Raton Regional Hospital

Born out of compelling community need in 1967, Boca Raton Regional Hospital is a not-for-profit, advanced tertiary medical center with 400 beds, over 2,100 employees and more than 800 primary and specialty physicians on staff. The Hospital is a recognized leader in Cardiovascular Care, Oncology, Women’s Health, Orthopedics, Emergency Medicine and the Neurosciences, all of which offer state-of-the-art diagnostic and imaging capabilities. Boca Raton Regional Hospital is accredited by The Joint Commission and is one of only four hospitals in Palm Beach County to be designated by the Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) as a Comprehensive Stroke Center.



Our Mission:

Boca Raton Regional Hospital delivers the highest quality patient care with unrelenting attention to clinical excellence, patient satisfaction and patient safety. Our team of professionals demonstrates unparalleled compassion and commitment to those we serve.

Our Vision:

To be the preeminent regional leader in healthcare delivery and the hospital of choice for patients, physicians, employees and volunteers.

History:

In 1962, Gloria and Robert Drummond’s children, Debbie and James Randall, were tragically poisoned and died before reaching medical attention 30 minutes away. The small community rallied to build a hospital “of its own” to ensure that area residents would have access to quality healthcare and life-saving emergency care when they needed it the most. Eighteen passionate and dedicated women joined with Gloria, who led the effort to raise funds, and formed the Debbie-Rand Memorial Service League. From bake sales and fiestas to a black-tie Ball, the community raised the funds to build a Hospital that would develop into a nationally ranked medical center. The overriding principle that guided the creation of Boca Raton Regional Hospital to provide quality healthcare to the community it serves, resides with us today.

Recognizing the importance of reaching out to the community, the Boca Raton “Community” Hospital Board of Trustees launched the Community Outreach Program in July 1998. Today, coupled with support from the Boca Raton Regional Hospital Foundation, Boca Raton Regional

Community Outreach provides grants, sponsorships and educational and wellness programs to fill local unmet needs.

Initiatives addressing the Community's Health Needs such as Fall Prevention & Medical Management are offered to the community free of charge. Our Community Health Van provides free screenings & connects high



Mobile Health Van

risk patients back into Primary Care at the FAU Residency clinic. These programs also give Boca Raton Regional Hospital a significant way to become a collaborative partner with are non-profits to build a strong, healthy and productive community.



Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure

While our physicians, nurses, staff and volunteers have a profound impact on the lives and health of the community we serve on a daily basis, our Community Outreach programs provide essential tools for our employees to go beyond the brick-and-mortar Hospital building to not only educate and take care of our neighbors, but to act as ambassadors for this great institution.



The Wall of Hope at the Lynn Cancer Institute

Summary of the Research Approach and Results

The research analysis of the BRRH service area tells an interesting story. The community health needs are framed by the area demographics and growth trends, influenced by social and physical environment factors, and further impacted by risky or protective lifestyle behaviors. The CHNA report presents key data that provide insight to each of these areas. Highlight summary bullet points appear below:

- **CHNA Leadership**: Boca Raton Regional Hospital developed a community-driven CHNA leadership team that provided project oversight, feedback regarding perceptions of area health needs, data evaluation, and other guidance throughout the CHNA process. These individuals provided a breadth of community health vision, knowledge, and power to impact the well-being of the service area. See page 7.
- **Methodology**: The Boca Raton Regional Hospital CHNA methodology includes a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods designed to evaluate perspectives and opinions of area stakeholders and healthcare consumers – including those from underserved populations. The methodology used helps prioritize the needs and establish a basis for continued community engagement. It includes modalities such as leadership and community group discussions, quantitative community survey, secondary data analysis, and the modified Delphi Method (for prioritization). See page 8.
- **Description of the community**: The BRRH service area includes over 1.2 million people and spans two counties – Palm Beach and Broward. The Primary Service Area (PSA) and Secondary Service Area (SSA) are defined by a group of zip codes – 23 in the PSA, and 16 in the SSA. Many of the tables shown in the secondary research sections provide insight on the demographic and risk profile characteristics of each county and, where possible, the specific service areas. See page 12.
- **Demographics**: The BRRH service area is characterized by relatively high levels of affluence, a high median age (especially in the PSA), and rapid population growth – especially among seniors (expected to increase by nearly 100,000 between 2010 and 2020). In an offsetting way, the higher median income in the PSA may tend to reduce the need for services while the older median age tends to increase the need for services.

Community health is impacted by several factors – demographic and otherwise. The BRRH demographics provide a framework within which health needs data can be better understood. See page 14.

- **Health status profile and disease burden**: The population of the BRRH service area exhibits better health outcomes than the state as a whole. For many measures, Palm Beach County rates tend to be slightly better than for Broward County though there are many notable exceptions. See page 20
- **Leading causes of death**: The causes of death in Palm Beach and Broward Counties are ones commonly found elsewhere, as the leading causes of death across the U.S. – as in the service area counties – cancer, heart disease, stroke, unintentional injuries,

and chronic lower respiratory disease. However, there are some interesting variations between Broward and Palm Beach Counties. See page 21.

- **Chronic disease burden**: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has said that chronic diseases are the most common and costly of all health problems, but they are also the most preventable. Hundreds of thousands of people in Palm Beach and Broward Counties are afflicted with chronic diseases, such as diabetes or asthma or other conditions that often precipitate serious health events, such as high cholesterol, hypertension, and obesity. There is an ongoing opportunity to impact this aspect of health in the community. See page 50.
- **Social and physical environment factors**: The southeast Florida environment – Broward and Palm Beach Counties, in particular – afford residents with a large array positive environmental and lifestyle opportunities. As such, the measures that reflect the quality of the physical environment are generally better in the two county service area than the state as a whole. Social factors such as poverty and violent crime are also favorable when compared to the Florida average. See page 52.
- **Risk and protective lifestyle behaviors**: The BRRH service area has a relatively high number of healthcare providers – positively impacting access (relative to the state as a whole). However, even though the Palm Beach County population exhibits healthy behaviors (e.g., regular pap testing, colon screening, properly taking blood pressure medication) somewhat better than the state, Broward County residents do not do so and are typically less likely to have healthy behaviors better than the Florida average. See page 59.
- **Leadership group discussions**: Four focus groups were held with the Leadership Group (3) and Community stakeholders (1). At the outset of the project, participants provided feedback on the project methodology and the strategic purpose of the community assessment, offered their insights regarding effective ways to gather pertinent information (quantitative and qualitative), and helped generate an initial list of community needs, available resources, and potential service gaps. Typically, the discussion group perceptions of community health needs were similar to the needs reflected in the secondary data and identified in the community survey. See page 71.
- **Community survey**: Boca Raton Regional Hospital and Crescendo conducted an online community survey in 2015 in order to collect direct consumer opinion regarding community needs. The survey was administered by telephone to 300 area residents. Survey respondents indicated that the highest priority needs community needs include coordination of care between providers, access to affordable care, screening for chronic conditions, mental health, and substance abuse. There were, however, variations among age groups. See page 67.

- **Community needs prioritization process (the Modified Delphi Method):**
Leadership group members participated in a prioritization process in order to rate and rank 50 community needs identified in research conducted earlier in the BRRH CHNA project – secondary research, leadership and community group discussions, and consumer surveys. Leadership Group members rated each of the needs on a 5-point scale (with 1 = the greatest need for more focus and attention) during the prioritization process in order to develop a ranked list. See page 72.
- **List of prioritized community health needs:** Several methodologies were combined to develop a comprehensive and prioritized list of community needs. The needs tend to focus around five core themes: behavioral health services, care coordination services, senior services, obesity, and access to care. Note that the area has a physician concentration better than the Florida and U.S. average, so “access” often refers to issues such as wait times, transportation, patient support services, education, and others.

The prioritized needs may also be segmented by operational category: (1) needs within service lines (e.g., behavioral health, senior services, obesity) and (2) needs that cut across service lines such as care coordination and access to care. These are explored later in the document.

- The BRRH developed a prioritized list of community health needs summarized below and as seen on page 74.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Health Need</u>
1	Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse
2	Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions
3	Access to primary care physician services
4	Seniors’ health services – Care coordination
5	Substance abuse – Education and prevention
6	Nutrition and healthy eating education
7	Obesity – Care coordination
8	Obesity – Education and prevention
9	Affordable healthcare services including prescription medications
10	Substance abuse – Care coordination
11	Access to specialty care physician services
12	Substance abuse – Intervention and treatment
13	Obesity – Programs to help with self-management
14	Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s Disease, Lewy Body, and others

- **Implementation plan considerations:** The Community Leadership members (with the guidance and support of Melissa Whelchel, Manager, Population & Corporate Health of BRRH) indicated that ongoing strategies that address high priority community health issues effectively encourage continued engagement of diverse community leaders while simultaneously addressing several needs identified in the CHNA.

In addition, several newer areas were identified for additional focus and attention. When considering moving forward with the Implementation Plan (to be developed by BRRH after the CHNA is approved), the following general strategies may help support the hospital's efforts to improve community health. See page 75.

- **Improving access to care:**
- **Implementation strategies**

The Community Leadership members indicated that ongoing strategies that address high priority community health issues may effectively encourage continued engagement of diverse community leaders while simultaneously addressing several needs identified in the CHNA. In addition, several newer areas were identified for additional focus and attention. See page 75.

When considering moving forward with the Implementation Plan (to be developed by Boca Raton Regional Hospital after the CHNA is approved), the following general strategies have the ability to simultaneously address several of the Prioritized Community Needs.

- Improving access to care, which includes integrated behavioral health (including substance abuse) services and medical care.
- Providing education, communications, and enhanced information exchange among providers
- Expanding care coordination services for a broad range of seniors' chronic conditions and other health issues that may benefit from a higher level of personal contact.
- Addressing chronic diseases, obesity, and related issues
- Supporting wellness and preventive services

Implementation Plan strategies will be developed and communicated under separate cover.

CHNA Community Participants

Boca Raton Regional Hospital developed a community-driven CHNA leadership team that provided project oversight, feedback regarding perceptions of area health needs, data evaluation, and other guidance throughout the CHNA process. These individuals provide a breadth of community health visions, knowledge, and power to impact the well-being of the service area.

The Leadership Group included the following members:

- Dr. Alina Alonzo, Palm Beach County Health Department, Medical Director
- Nelsy Andros, Dixie Manor/Housing Authority , Executive Director
- James S. Gavrilos, Boca Helping Hands, Executive Director
- Dr. Allan Goldstein, Community Representative, Physician
- Abby Goodwin, Palm Healthcare Foundation, VP of Community Investments
- Patricia Gustafsson, Volen Center, Director of Clinical Services
- Vicki Katz, Faulk Center For Counseling, CEO
- Fire Chief Daniel Millstone, Palm Beach County Fire Rescue, Chief of EMS, Palm Beach County Fire Rescue
- Dick Pollack, YMCA , CEO & President
- Fire Chief John Treanor, City of Boca Raton Fire Rescue, Chief of EMS, City of Boca Raton Fire Rescue
- Rita Thrasher, Boca Raton's Promise, President and CEO
- DeAnna Warren , Genesis, CEO
- Tenna Wiles, Palm Beach County Medical Society / Project Access , CEO

Boca Raton Regional Hospital Leaders (P = Project Leadership Team)

- Jerry Fedele, President and CEO
- Dan Sacco, Vice President, Strategic Affairs and Payer Relations (P)
- Dawn Javersack, Chief Financial Officer (P)
- Mark Larkin, President, Foundation (P)
- Dana Preston, Health Navigator, Population & Corporate Health (P)
- Melissa Whelchel , Director of Strategic Development (P)
- Rudy Bracilli, Executive Director, Revenue Cycles Services
- Melissa Durbin, Vice President and Chief Nursing Officer
- Gwen Collins, Director, Pharmacy
- Jan Dymtrow, Community Services Coordinator
- Genie Leiberman, Director, Outpatient Rehabilitation Services
- Dr. Joseph Ouslander, Prof.of Clinical Biomedical Science / Chair, Dept of Integrated Medical Science
- Dr. Charles Posternack, Chief Medical Officer
- Donna Ruckers, Case Manager, Resource
- Mindy Shikiar, Vice President, Ambulatory Services & Bus. Developmnt.
- Dr. Alan Stern, Medical Director of Community Outreach
- Judie Tippett, Director, Emergency Services
- Jenny Watts, Director, Home Health

Assessment Methodology

The Boca Raton Regional Hospital CHNA methodology includes a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods designed to evaluate perspectives and opinions of area stakeholders and healthcare consumers – including those from underserved populations. The methodology used helps prioritize the needs and establish a basis for continued community engagement.

The major sections of the methodology include the following:

- Strategic secondary research
- Qualitative discussion groups with Leadership Team members
- Community surveys
- Needs prioritization using a modified Delphi process

Each of the components of the CHNA methodology is described below.

Strategic secondary research. This type of research includes a thorough analysis of previously published materials that provide insight regarding the community profile and health-related measures. The “data source examples” table is shown below while others follow or are included in the appendices of this report.

Data Source Examples	Data Goal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ U.S. Census ○ Census Data and State Health Databases ○ National Cancer Institute. • Social and Physical Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State of Florida, Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, FloridaCharts.com database. • Health Status Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Cancer Institute. ○ Community Commons database (University of Missouri). ○ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS) • Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community Commons database. ○ Robert Wood John Foundation 	<p>Strategic secondary research data goals include properly framing the service area in terms of core domains: demographics, social and physical factors, health status profile, and risk and protective lifestyle behaviors. Combined, the data helps construct a framework for understanding and evaluating community needs.</p> <p>In addition, goals include developing a better understanding of community health, morbidity and mortality data, key health-related factors that impact the BRRH service area, and disease-based incidence levels that exceed the Florida or national averages.</p>

Qualitative discussion groups with Leadership Team members included healthcare consumers, service providers, and other community opinion leaders. The discussion groups represent a span of healthcare consumers in the BRRH service area, as well as expert leaders from within the BRRH system. Although not all groups were represented at each meeting, information and insights were gathered either from their direct participation in a group setting or electronically.

<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Data Goal</u>
<p>A sample of the community groups who were represented on the Leadership Group (noted above) and contacted in the research include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boca Raton Regional Hospital • Boca Helping Hands • Boca Raton's Promise • City of Boca Raton Fire Rescue • City of Boca Raton Police • District of Deerfield Beach Fire Rescue • Dixie Manor/Housing Authority • Faulk Center For Counseling • Florida Atlantic University • Genesis • Palm Beach County Fire Rescue • Palm Beach County Health Department • Palm Beach County Medical Society/Project Access • Palm Healthcare Foundation • Volen Center • YMCA 	<p>Discussion group goals involve creating a broad list of community health needs. To thoroughly do so, the research includes extensive input from community groups, all in an effort to “cast a broad net” across the service area, especially among the underserved.</p>

Community surveys. A large sample (N=300) telephone survey of Community Health Needs was conducted in BRRH’s primary service area (PSA) and secondary service area (SSA) using a random digit dialing technique – stratified by age group to better reflect the actual mix of healthcare consumers in the area. The survey respondents included 18% age 18 to 44, 47% age 45 to 64, and 35% age 65 and older.

<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Data Goal</u>
<p>The community survey was conducted in October 2015 among PSA and SSA adult residents. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix A.</p>	<p>The goal of the survey was to engage healthcare consumers – especially those who may be higher-risk for health care services. The results of the surveys were integrated with the results from the data-driven secondary research, qualitative interviews and group discussions, and other research to help form the comprehensive list of community health needs.</p>

Based on the breadth of quantitative and qualitative research techniques described above, an extensive list of 50 community needs was identified. As per the requirements of the Affordable Care Act, BRRH prioritized the list. The methodology used to prioritize the list is described below.

Needs prioritization using a modified Delphi process. The Delphi Method was pioneered by the RAND Corporation in the 1950s and 1960s. It is a quantitative and qualitative survey method that is used to collect, distill, and reach prioritized consensus around creative ideas and/or qualitative issues and questions.

In this phase of the prioritization research, Leadership Group members rated health initiatives and provided qualitative feedback. The modified Delphi method included three steps.

- Crescendo aggregated the lists of needs identified in the community survey, Leadership Group meetings, and secondary data sources.
- Leadership Group members were asked to complete a survey in which they were asked to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate each of the 50 community needs identified in earlier research and to submit their responses to Crescendo. They were also asked to provide feedback regarding the rationale for their rating.
- Crescendo rank-ordered the needs based on the average score and qualitative comments.
- The results were presented to Boca Raton Regional Hospital leadership in order to conduct a final review.

Data Source	Data Goal
<p>Modified Delphi process as described above.</p>	<p>The goal of the modified Delphi process was to prioritize the community health needs and to build consensus among the Leadership Group.</p>

Research Results

The research results associated with the methods above are represented in the following sections. This summary includes the prioritized list of community health needs for the Boca Raton Regional Hospital service area.

Secondary Research Data

“Boca [Raton] is a great place to live. We have a healthy community here. We have a lot of resources that many other areas do not. However, it is important for us to realize that even in our own service area, there are people who really need some added focus. The hospital truly has a heart to help all people – especially those most needy – in the region.”

– Leadership Group member

Population, age, and other demographic measures, as well as social, environmental, and risk / lifestyle factors impact the health status of a community. The following analysis highlights the growing need for healthcare services in the area, as well as identifies structural causes of health care service usage.

As identified in the most recent 2010 U.S. Census (and 2015 estimates), service area residents tend to have several characteristics that heighten the urgency of developing a clear, proactive approach to meeting the health needs in their service area (e.g., high median age, diverse median household income, and a broad degree of educational attainment). In order to analyze these and other characteristics, the domains included in the Boca Raton Regional Hospital secondary research include the following:

- **Definition and mapping of the service area**
- **Demographics of service area**
- **Health status profile and disease burden**
- **Social and physical environment factors**
- **Risk and protective lifestyle behaviors**

The tables and discussion in the following sections present key data reflecting these summary points and some of the impact on community needs and the prioritization of issues. The appendices contain additional data tables and other resources, where helpful.

Description of the Community Served

The BRRH service area contains over 1.2 million people and is contained within two counties – Palm Beach and Broward. Many of the following tables provide insight on the demographic and risk profile characteristics of each county and, where possible, the specific service areas.

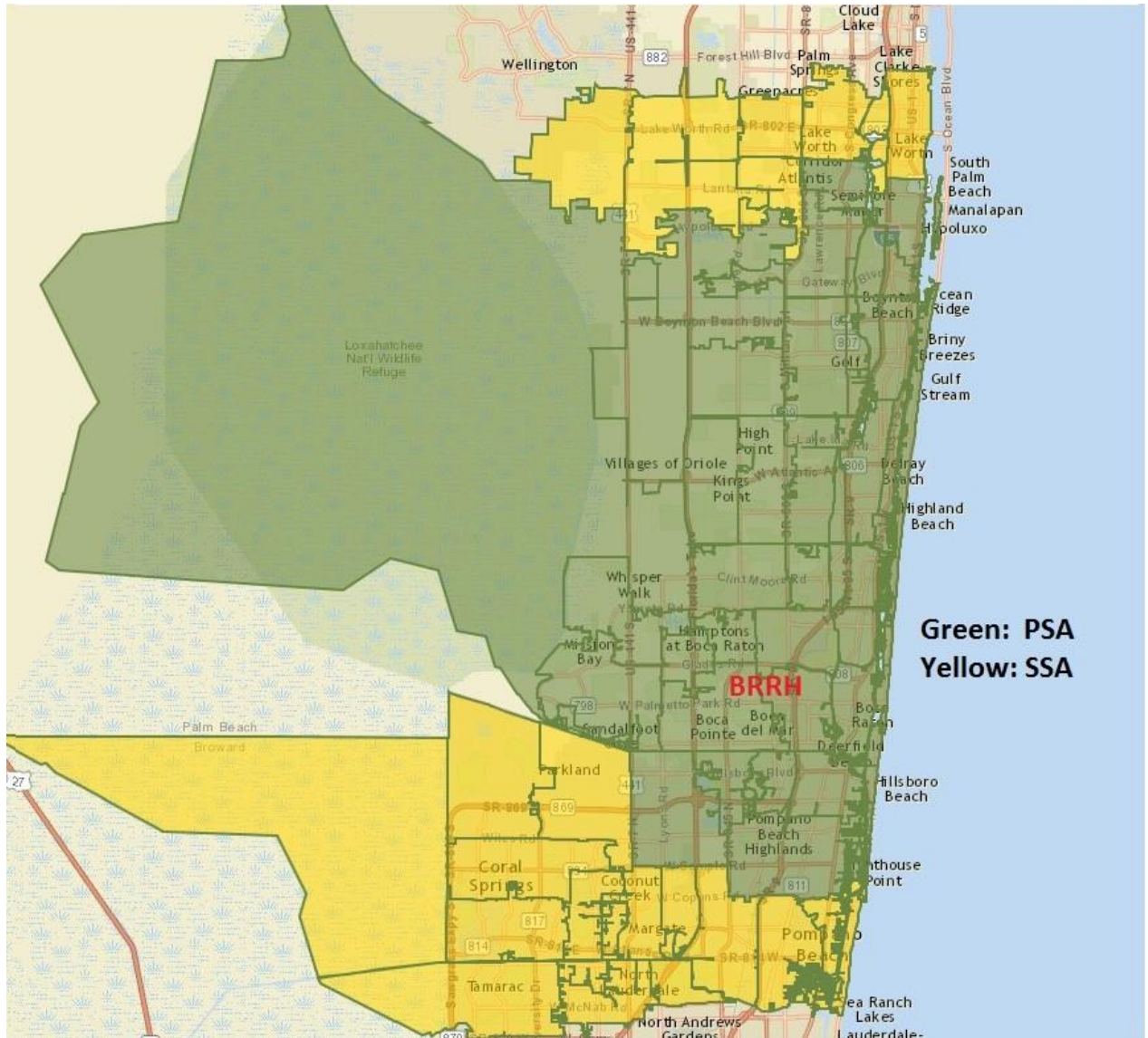
The PSA and SSA are defined by a group of zip codes – 23 in the PSA, and 16 in the SSA.

PSA (Dark green)	SSA (Yellow)
33433	33467
33496	33067
33434	33062
33432	33076
33446	33063
33487	33463
33486	33066
33437	33071
33484	33065
33431	33069
33428	33060
33442	33321
33445	33449
33498	33068
33441	33460
33436	33461
33483	
33064	
33444	
33472	
33435	
33073	
33462	
33426	
33473	



BRRH Primary and Secondary Service Area Detailed Map

The PSA and SSA (combined) include 1,258,835 people (2015 U.S. Census Bureau estimate).



*Note: In the map above, the Boca Raton Regional Hospital PSA is shaded in the green shaded area and the SSA is shaded in the yellow area.

Demographics of the Service Area

The BRRH service area is characterized by relatively high levels of affluence, a high median age (especially in the PSA), and rapid population growth.

The following BRRH service area demographics provide a framework within which health needs data can be better understood. Three core factors that frame community health include population, household income, and age. Age and income can be surrogates for education and economic stability, and they may also impact access to healthcare.

Boca Raton Regional Hospital’s service area has substantial socioeconomic and demographic diversity is rapidly changing. From 2000 to 2015 the population grew nearly 14%.

Core Summary Demographics				
Area	2015 Population	% Change Since 2000	2015 Median Household Income	Median Age
Primary Service Area	684,119	14.23%	\$52,457	49.0
Secondary Service Area	574,716	13.75%	\$50,602	40.9
Total	1,258,835	14.01%	\$51,610	45.3
Broward County				
	1,869,235 ¹	15.17%	\$51,574 ²	39.8
Palm Beach County				
	1,397,710 ³	23.57%	\$52,878 ⁴	43.7
Total	3,266,945	18.62%	\$52,132	41.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015; ESRI, 2015.

- The PSA has a slightly higher median income and much higher median age than the SSA. Both factors (i.e., age and income) typically have a large impact on the demand for healthcare services. In this case, the higher income in the PSA may tend to reduce the need for services while the older median age would tend to increase the need for services.
- The county-level population change is smaller than in the service area comparison, as much of the growth in Palm Beach County is outside of the BRRH service area.
- The Palm Beach County population has increased by approximately 24% between 2000 and 2015; Broward County increased at a slower pace (15%).
- Falling death rates result in people living longer, and the growth in the seniors segment is, in part, due to this positive trend.

¹ 2014 Population estimate, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12011.html>

² 2014 Population estimate, <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

³ 2014 Population estimate, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12099.html>

⁴ 2014 Population estimate, <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

Age Groups

The BRRH PSA is characterized by similar percentages of people across several age groups (15 to 44, 31%; 45 to 64, 26%; and, 65 and over, 28%) suggesting a need for a broad range of services. The secondary service area is more heavily concentrated in the younger age groups.

Service Area Age Breakdown						
Area	2015 Population	Age Group				Median Age
		Under 15	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	
Primary Service Area	684,119	14.0%	31.2%	26.2%	28.2%	49.0
Secondary Service Area	574,716	17.7%	37.7%	27.0%	17.7%	40.9
Total	1,258,835	15.7%	34.2%	26.6%	23.4%	45.3
Broward County⁵						
	1,869,235	18.0%	39.5%	27.8%	14.8%	39.8
Palm Beach County						
	1,397,710	16.4%	35.2%	26.5%	22.2%	43.7
Total	3,266,945	17.3%	37.7%	27.2%	18.0%	41.5

- A high percentage of people (28%) in the PSA are over 65 years old.
- The broader Broward County / Palm Beach County region includes more than three million people with a median age of about 41 years.

Seniors Population Trends

The number of seniors – the highest healthcare utilization group – is projected to increase by nearly 100,000 people between 2010 and 2020. The rapid growth of this high need segment of the population is likely to drive service needs in many segments.

Number of Senior (65 and older) ⁶				
	2010	2015	2020	Change 2010 from 2020
Primary Service Area	161,702	194,974	220,665	36.5%
Secondary Service Area	87,921	101,725	121,602	38.3%
Total	249,624	269,699	342,266	37.1%
Broward County				
	244,514	268,660		
Palm Beach County				
	278,062	301,714		
Total	522,576	570,374		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

- Between 2010 and 2020, the seniors' percentage of the total PSA population is expected to increase 36.5% (nearly 60,000 seniors) -- an additional 92,000 seniors in the PSA and SSA.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

⁶ Ibid.

Few (approximately 10%) Palm Beach and Broward County seniors live below 100% of the FPL; however, the percentage still represents nearly 60,000 people.

Core Measures of Seniors					
Area	Population 65+	Mean Earnings	Percent in Poverty (below 100% FPL)	Percent with College Degree	Percent with Disability
Broward County	268,660	\$50,117	12.7%	23.7%	36.8%
Palm Beach County	301,714	\$59,241	8.8%	33.1%	31.4%
Total	570,374	\$54,946	10.6%	28.7%	33.9%

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

- There are over 500,000 seniors in the two-county area—approximately half of which are in the BRRH PSA or SSA.
- Income and educational attainment levels among seniors are similar to those in the counties as a whole.
- Approximately one in three seniors live with a disability.

Income

The BRRH service area is an affluent region with median household income is over \$50,000, yet approximately one in three service area residents have household income below \$35,000. Income levels in the PSA are similar to those in the total Palm Beach County area; SSA income levels are similar to those in Broward County.

Income Breakdown								
Area	Household Income Group							Median Income
	<\$15,000	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000+	
PSA	11.8%	11.6%	10.4%	13.8%	17.1%	11.2%	24.1%	\$52,457
SSA	11.8%	12.4%	10.6%	14.6%	18.6%	11.4%	20.7%	\$50,602
Total	11.8%	12.0%	10.5%	14.2%	17.8%	11.3%	22.5%	\$51,610
Broward County	12.6%	11.1%	10.8%	14.1%	17.6%	11.6%	22.1%	\$51,574
Palm Beach	11.6%	11.0%	10.7%	14.1%	17.3%	11.4%	23.8%	\$52,878
Total	12.2%	11.1%	10.8%	14.1%	17.5%	11.5%	22.8%	\$52,132

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2015.

- Nearly one in four (24%, 165,000) PSA residents have income over \$100,000.
- Although the SSA has a slightly lower percentage of the population with incomes over \$100,000, otherwise, the income distribution is fairly similar to that of the PSA.
- The median household income and the distribution per income group in Palm Beach County and the PSA are very similar.

Educational Attainment

Consistent with higher household income, one in three service area residents over age 25 have earned a Bachelor's Degree or higher (PSA, 36.4%; SSA, 28.9%).

Educational Attainment ⁷					
Area	Less than 9th Grade	High School/Equivalent	Some College, no degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Higher
PSA	3.8%	25.5%	20.4%	22.9%	13.5%
SSA	6.5%	28.2%	20.7%	19.5%	9.4%
Total	5.0%	26.7%	20.5%	21.3%	11.6%
Broward County	5.2%	27.8%	20.5%	19.4%	10.8%
Palm Beach County	5.9%	26.2%	20.4%	20.4%	12.3%
Total	5.5%	27.1%	20.5%	19.8%	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2015.

- Most (95%) of service area people over age 25 have earned a high school diploma or complete college work.
- More than one in ten have completed a Masters' Degree or higher.
- Palm Beach County residents tend to have more education than those in Broward County.

Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

Although the PSA, SSA, and both represented counties have a majority of white residents, at least one in four residents are of other races. Hispanics represent a sizeable portion of Broward County (27.6%) and a smaller percentage (15.7%) in Palm Beach County.

Race and Ethnicity, and Gender								
Area	Race / Ethnicity						Gender	
	White	Black or African American	Asian	All others	More than one race	Hispanic	Male	Female
PSA	75.8%	15.7%	2.6%	5.9%	2.4%	15.7%	47.5%	52.5%
SSA	63.8%	23.1%	3.5%	9.6%	3.4%	27.6%	48.5%	51.5%
Total	70.3%	19.1%	3.0%	7.6%	2.9%	21.1%	48.0%	52.0%
Broward County	63.2%	27.5%	3.4%	5.9%	2.7%	26.4%	48.5%	51.5%
Palm Beach County	75.5%	17.7%	2.5%	4.3%	2.0%	20.0%	48.4%	51.6%
Total	68.5%	23.3%	3.0%	5.2%	2.4%	23.7%	48.5%	51.5%

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

⁷ Ibid.

- Approximately one in six people (15.7%) in the PSA are African American; another roughly 10% represent other groups.
- More than one in three people in the SSA are African American, Asian, or other races (36.9%).
- Hispanics represent more than one in five residents of the combined service area (PSA and SSA).
- The Palm Beach County ethnic breakdown is very similar to the PSA, and the Broward County breakdown is similar to the SSA across all ethnic groups.
- There are slightly more females than males in both service areas and both counties.

Additional Secondary Research Domains

One of the core research approaches included in the BRRH CHNA is secondary research that reviews established data regarding the most common causes of death, chronic disease incidence including mental health, and related issues. Some of the highlights reflected in the following sections include the points noted below:

- Current BRRH community health and outreach program are currently focused on many of the community needs identified through the secondary research (and other modalities).
- Broward and Palm Beach Counties are relatively affluent areas in which the list of the most common causes of death are similar to U.S. rankings, yet the incidence rates tend to be lower. Palm Beach County rates tend to be lower than for Broward County on many but not all measures.
- There are opportunities to provide additional attention and focus within select demographic groups or for disease specific conditions. For example, thyroid and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, NHL (in Palm Beach County) and thyroid, stomach, prostate, NHL, and liver (in Broward). Details provided in the following sections.
- There are high rates of people with chronic diseases – areas in which enhanced care coordination services have positively impact outcomes with other health conditions.
- Medical and behavioral health issues are included in the list of higher priority community needs. Comorbidity of medical and behavioral health conditions may benefit from wrap-around services that provide integrated care.

The following sections provide data that illustrates health status and outcomes in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Health Status Profile and Disease Burden

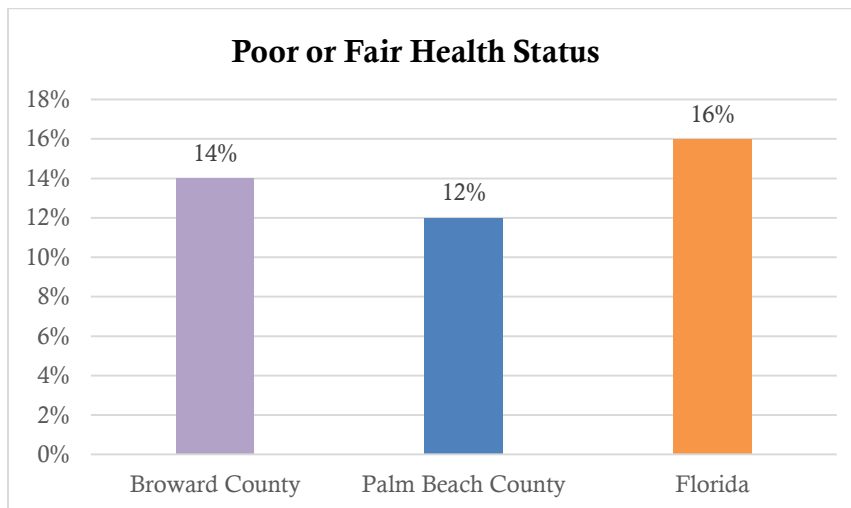
The population of the BRRH service area exhibits better health status than the state as a whole. For many measures, Palm Beach County rates tend to be slightly better than for Broward County though there are many notable exceptions.

Broward and Palm Beach County residents report fewer poor health outcomes in each of the four Health and Lifestyle indicators compared to the state.

Population Health and Lifestyle Indicators ⁸				
County	Poor or Fair Health Status	Poor Physical Health	Poor Mental Health	Preventable Hospital Stays
Broward County	14%	3.4	3.4	59
Palm Beach County	12%	3.3	3.4	49
Florida	16%	3.7	3.8	59

- Although slightly better than the state rates on most measures, Broward County preventable hospital stays are on par with the state.
- All Palm Beach County rates are slightly better than the Broward County and Florida rates.

Fewer residents in Palm Beach County report “fair or poor” health status compared to Broward County and the state in total.



⁸ **Metric Definitions and Sources:**

- Poor or Fair Health Status; Poor physical health days (average number in past 30 days), Poor mental health days (average number in past 30 days) Community Commons, 2013,
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control, Community Health Status Indicators, www.cdc.gov/CommunityHealth/homepage.aspx; Preventable hospital stays (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees); Medicare claims/Dartmouth Atlas; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-factors/quality-care>.

Most Common Causes of Death

In nearly all cases, the most common causes of death in Palm Beach and Broward Counties are below those of the U.S. as a whole. Rates also tend to be lower in Palm Beach County than Broward County (e.g., five of the top six; eight of the top 12). The list of the most common causes of death in the two county region is similar to the U.S.

However, due to the very low rates of heart disease, the order of the most common causes of death is different. In addition, there are further variations between Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Most Frequent Causes of Death, 2014⁹ (Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000)			
	Broward County	Palm Beach County	US
Cancer	148.3	140.7	185.0
Heart Diseases	147.5	124.4	193.3
Stroke	44.2	29.7	40.8
Unintentional Injury	32.4	39.1	41.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	30.1	26.3	47.2
Diabetes	14.4	12.5	23.9
Alzheimer's Disease	13.9	21.1	26.8
Kidney Disease	12.9	9.3	14.9
Suicide	10.6	15.0	13.0
Chronic Liver Disease	9.2	10.6	11.5
Influenza & Pneumonia	8.3	7.3	18.0
Septicemia	7.5	6.7	12.1

Source: FloridaCharts.com, <http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQUERY/Death/DeathRate.aspx>;

- In the U.S., heart disease is the leading cause of death. The national rate is approximately 55% higher than the Palm Beach County rate (31% higher than in Broward County).
- Cancer rates are also lower than national averages. In both service area counties, cancer causes more deaths than heart disease. Heart disease and cancer cause the death of more than five times as many people as the third most common cause of death (i.e., stroke).
- Cancer, heart disease, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, and diabetes are the six most common causes of death in Broward and Palm Beach counties with similar, but slightly different rank orders.

⁹ U.S. data is for 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/LCWK9_2013.pdf.

Rates among demographic groups vary – highlighting the opportunity to develop highly focused community health improvement strategies.

In Broward County, death rates for non-whites and whites are similar for cancer and heart diseases. However, they vary to a greater degree for several other causes of death such as stroke (non-whites rates are about 50% higher than for whites), diabetes (nearly twice as high for non-whites as whites), and CLRD (which is more than twice as high for whites compared to non-whites).

**Causes of Death by Select Demographic Categories,
Broward County, 2014**
(Age-adjusted deaths per 100,000)

	Total	Age under 45	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 and older	White	Non-white	Hispanic
Cancer	148.3	9.4	178.4	848.4	149.5	140.8	115.0
Heart disease	147.5	23.9	178.4	1,110.5	144.9	142.4	103.9
Stroke	44.2	1.6	20.1	352.6	39.4	61.6	40.1
Unintentional Injury	36.9	28.3	44.8	73.9	38.4	30.9	19.8
Poisoning	10.3	9.6	16.1	3.9	13.9	3.6	4.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9.8	8.5	11.9	12.7	9.2	11.0	8.3
Falls	4.7	0.6	2.6	34.0	5.2	2.5	2.2
Homicide	4.6	5.1	4.6	2.5	2.7	7.2	2.3
All Other Unintentional Injuries	7.5	4.5	9.6	20.8	7.4	6.6	2.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	30.1	1.2	13.7	226.0	39.2	18.2	19.7
Diabetes	14.4	0.6	17.1	85.6	12.1	23.2	9.3
Pneumonia and Influenza	8.3	1.2	7.8	52.7	8.0	8.5	7.4

Source: Florida Department of Health (FDH), Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management, FloridaCharts.com database.

- Age-adjusted death rates for Hispanics tend to be lower than for other races and ethnic groups.
- Unintentional injuries (primarily substance abuse related or motor vehicle related) are the leading cause of death for people under 45 years of age.
- Although the death rates due to unintentional injury are similar between whites and non-whites, the sub-components differ. Non-whites dying from unintentional injury are most likely to die from motor vehicle accidents or homicide where whites are more likely to die from poisoning (which includes substance abuse) or motor vehicle accidents.
- In relation to total deaths within an age group, unintentional injuries among people age 45 to 64 are also much higher than for older residents.
- Deaths due to falls is a major risk among people over age 64.

Variations in the death rate by race are similar in Palm Beach and Broward Counties.

Causes of Death by Select Demographic Categories, Palm Beach County, 2014

(Age-adjusted deaths per 100,000)

Cause	Total	Age under 45	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 and older	White	Non-white	Hispanic
Cancer	140.7	10.2	179.4	828.2	138.1	143.5	109.6
Heart disease	124.4	32.8	179.4	976.4	121.4	142.7	100.0
Stroke	29.7	1.3	27.0	224.2	26.8	49.8	31.2
Unintentional Injury	47.1	43.6	44.1	85.5	46.8	46.4	25.0
Poisoning	15.3	16.5	19.6	1.0	19.3	4.3	7.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9.6	9.3	10.7	12.5	9.8	9.3	10.1
Falls	7.0	0.6	4.4	51.9	7.1	5.5	4.1
Homicide	8.2	11.5	3.6	1.3	3.9	19.0	3.9
All Other Unintentional Injuries	7.0	5.7	5.8	18.8	6.7	8.3	3.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	26.3	0.1	14.6	210.7	27.2	14.9	19.8
Diabetes	12.5	1.3	17.9	67.4	10.2	30.0	12.6
Pneumonia and Influenza	7.3	0.7	5.8	51.6	6.7	9.8	3.7

Source: FDH, FloridaCharts, <http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQUERY/Death/DeathRate.aspx>.

- Whites are more likely than non-whites and others to die from poisoning and from lower respiratory disease while non-whites and others are more likely to die from stroke, diabetes, and homicide.
- Heart disease death rates are about ten percent lower in Palm Beach County than Broward County.
- Deaths due to chronic lower respiratory disease are more common in Broward County than in Palm Beach County.
- Unintentional injury deaths (excluding motor vehicle accidents) more often cause death in Palm Beach County than Broward. See below.

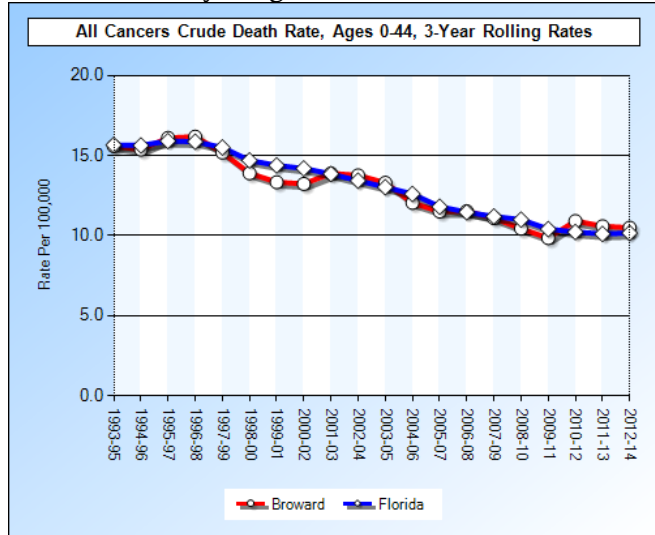
In the following section, each of the causes of death identified in the table above are further analyzed. For each major category, due to data limitations death rates are reviewed for age groups, racial segments (“African American” includes other non-white races), and genders (by county). Charts for each are also shown that identify long-term trends. For the four sub-categories within the Unintentional Injury, additional detail is provided, where helpful. Note that all “20-year trend” charts are derived from the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management, FloridaCharts.com database.

Cancer

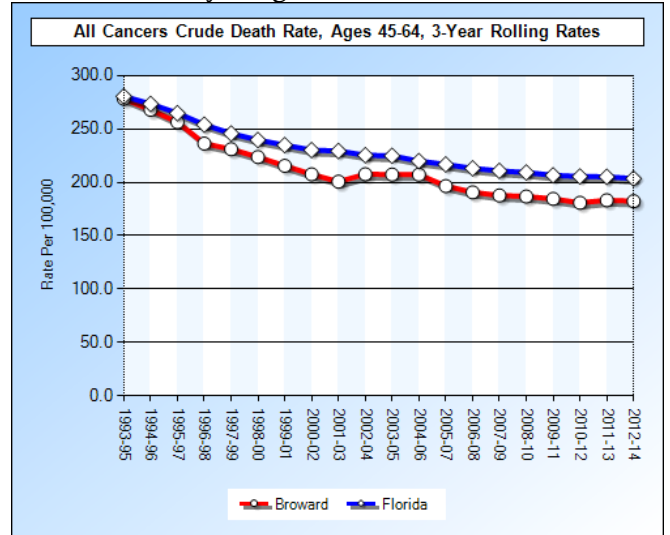
Cancer is the leading cause of death in Broward County (and Palm Beach County) – unlike the total U.S. where heart disease is the most common cause. The plateauing of the cancer-related death rates is seen in all age groups (as well as by race and gender). For example, the crude death rate for cancer in Broward County for people under 45 years old has declined about 30% since the mid-1990's and currently is stable at about 10 deaths per 100,000 population.

Broward County

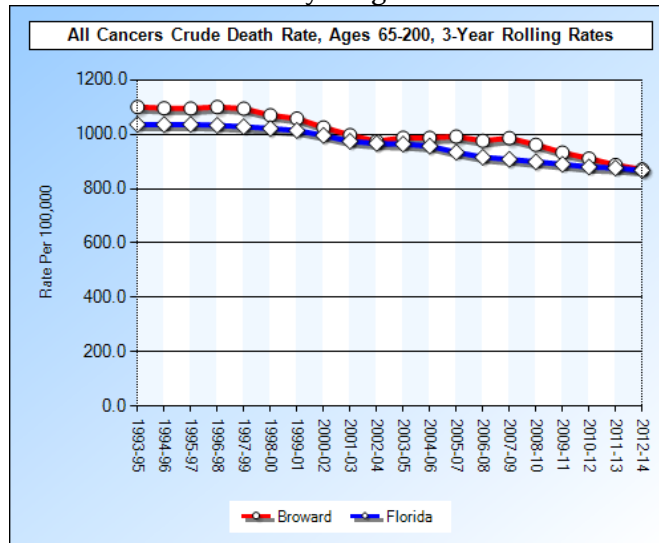
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

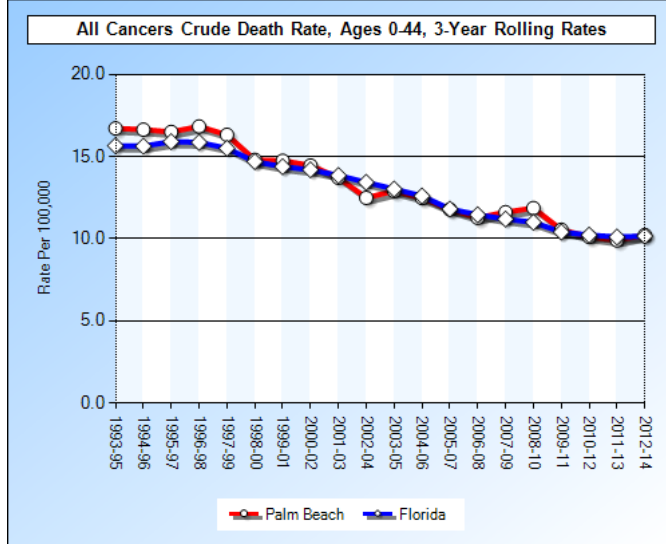


- Among other age groups over 45 and older, cancer death rates have steadily declined 20% to 30% over the past 20 years.
- Among seniors, cancer death rate trends are approximately equal to the Florida statewide trend.

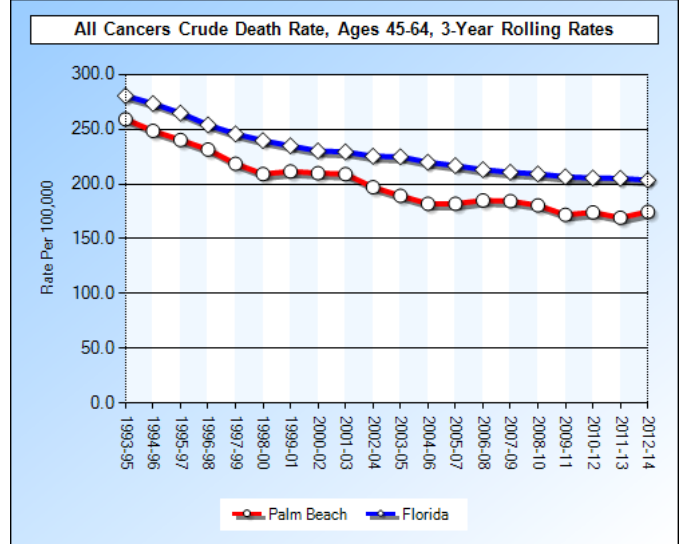
Trends (steady incidence decline since the mid-1990s) in Palm Beach County are similar to those in Broward County except that cancer deaths among people 45 to 64 and among seniors is lower than in Broward County.

Palm Beach County

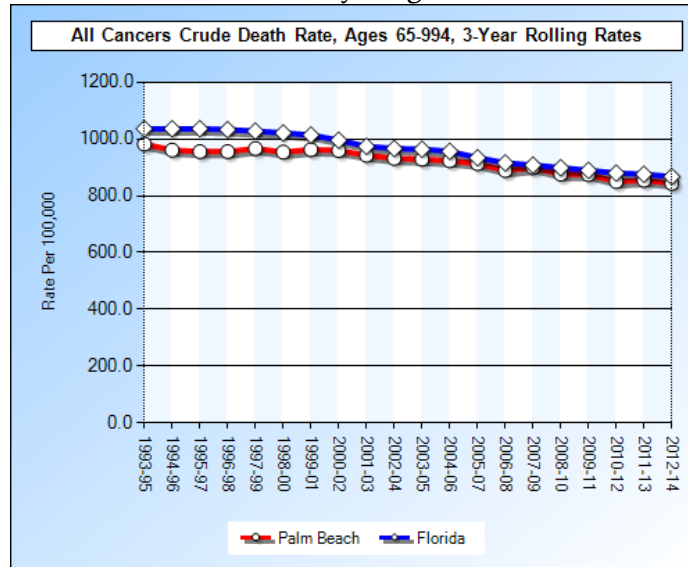
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older

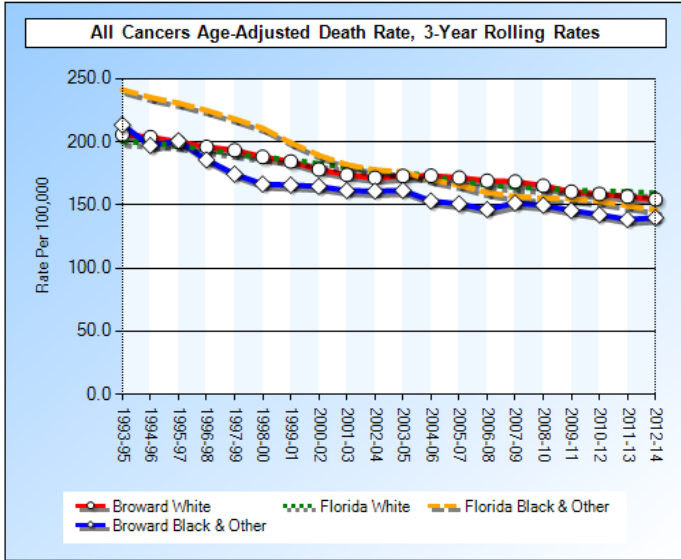


- The Palm Beach County rate of deaths due to cancer among seniors has paralleled the state of Florida rate for more than 20 years – currently about 820 deaths per 100,000 people in the most recent data period (2012/2014).

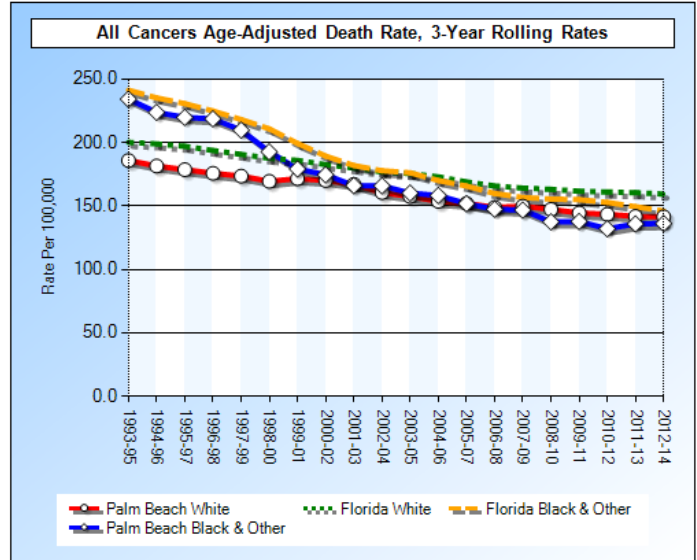
The following table (and similar tables for other disease states) compare whites to non-whites. Since that demographic data shows that non-whites comprise the large majority of non-white population in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, the aggregated term simplifies the data presentation.

Cancer death rates among non-whites is only slightly higher than the rate for whites in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Broward County – Race



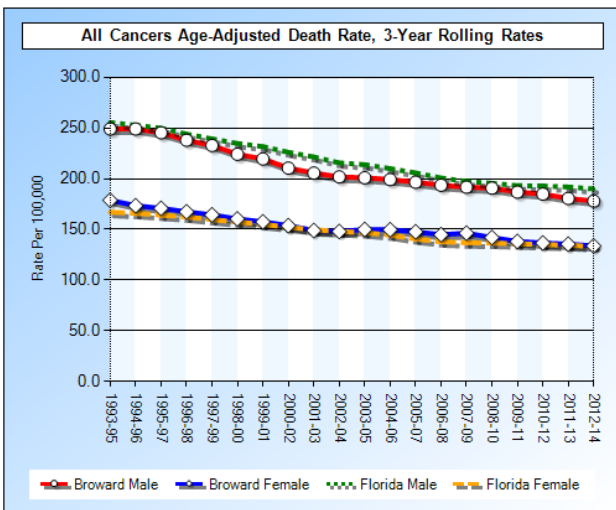
Palm Beach County – Race



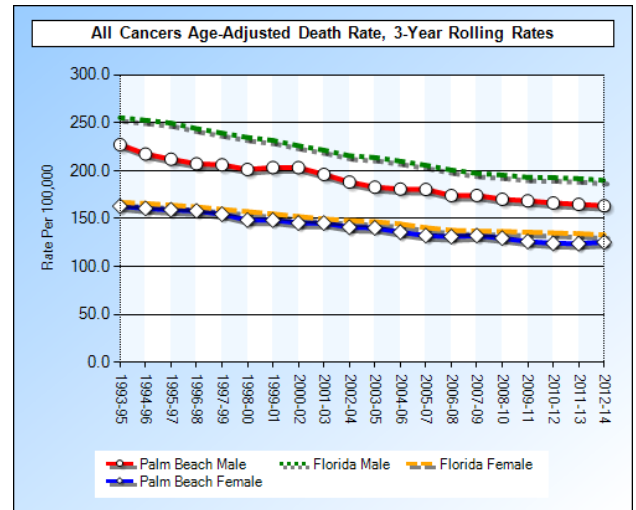
- Cancer death rates in Palm Beach County among non-whites were much higher than for whites until about 2000 when the gap narrowed.
- Broward and Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than the Florida averages.

The most common cause of death in Palm Beach and Broward Counties is cancer. The mortality rates in each county have declined over the past 20 years, yet disparities by gender exist.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



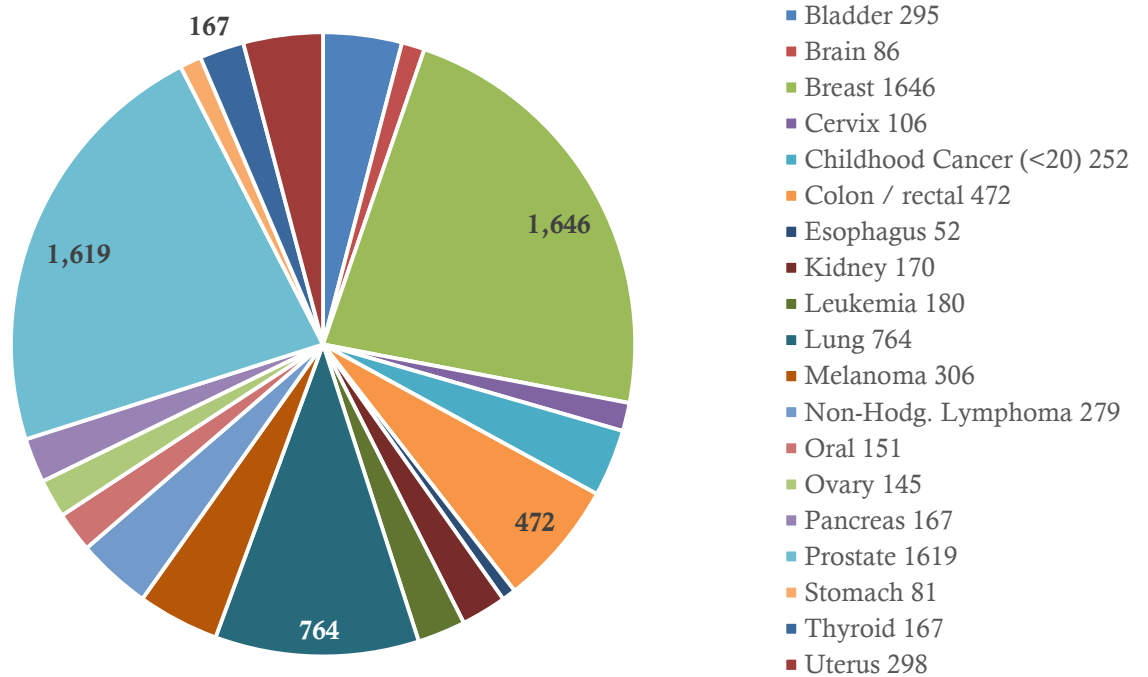
- In Palm Beach County, cancer death rates have declined about 20% since 1993/1995, and the cancer rate gap between men and women has slightly narrowed.
- Rates have declined only slightly or plateaued over the past five years.

Broward County cancer death rates are slightly higher than Palm Beach County though the 20-year trend is similar.

- The same trends are seen in Broward County, as cancer-related death rates have declined; both counties have cancer death rates below the Florida average for each gender.

The most commonly diagnosed cancer site diagnoses (2008-2012) in Palm Beach County were breast, prostate, and lung.

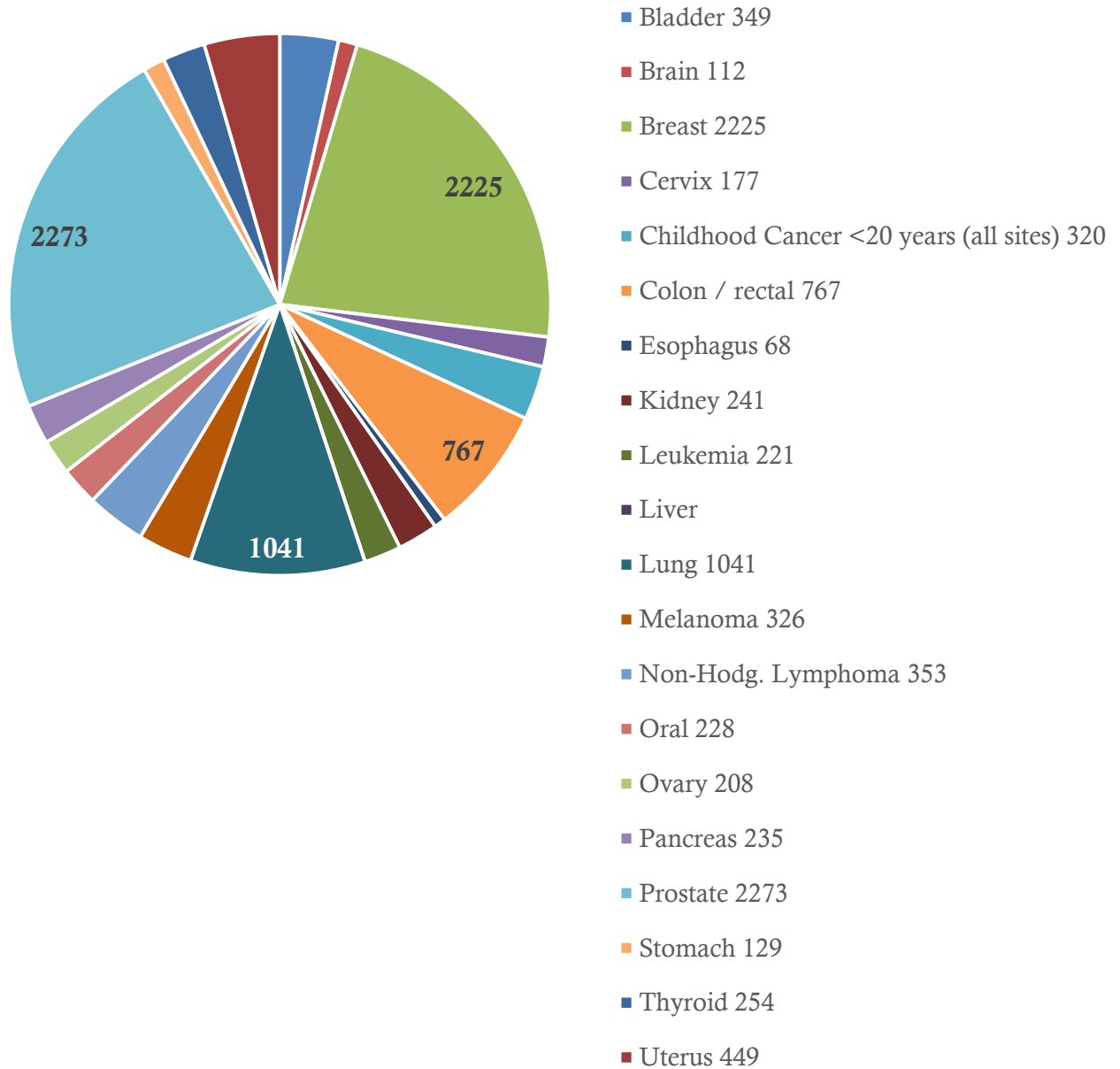
Palm Beach County - Cancer Diagnoses, 2008-2012, by Site
(All Sites = 5,794)



Source: National Cancer Institute, www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov.

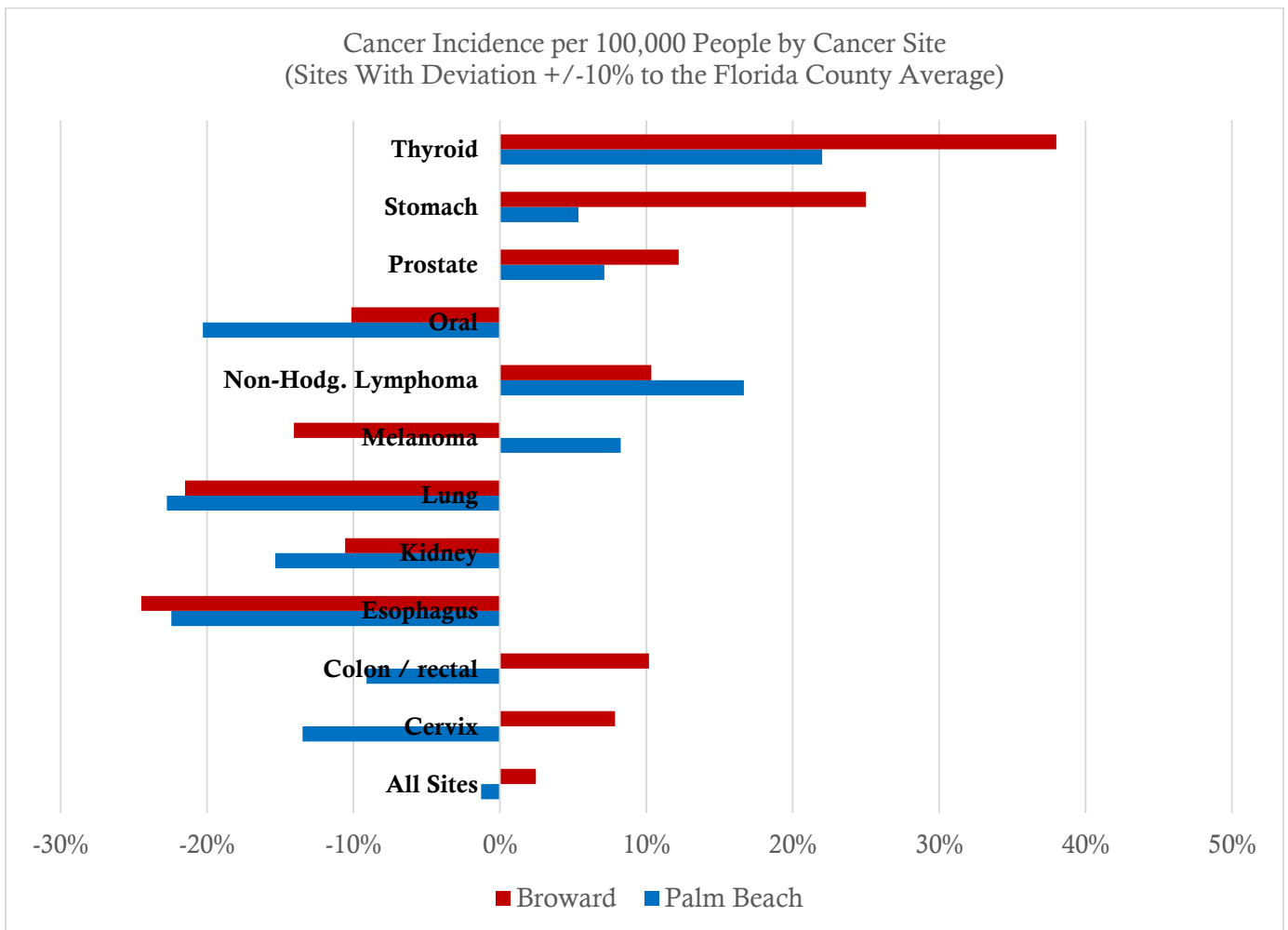
Similarly in Broward County, the most common cancer sites are breast, prostate, and lung.

Broward County - Cancer Diagnoses, 2008-2012, by Site
(All Sites = 8,060)



Source: National Cancer Institute.

The incidence rates for most cancer sites in Broward and Palm Beach Counties are similar to the state of Florida county average. However, several sites differ by more (or less) than 10% from the Florida county average.



Source: National Cancer Institute.

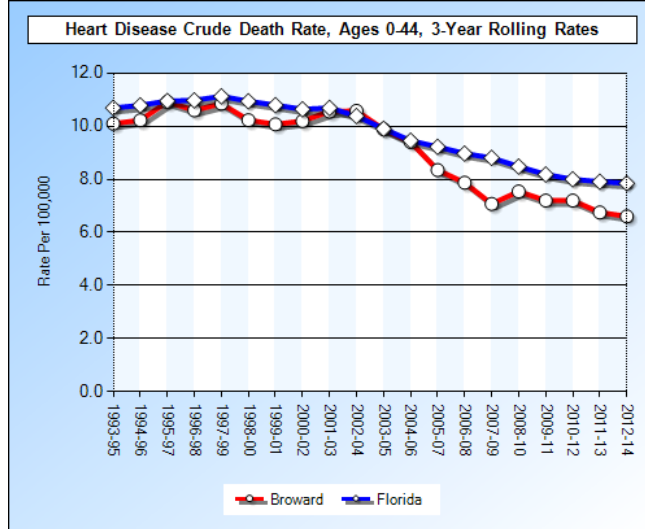
- Although there are relatively few thyroid cancer cases in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, the incidence rate is more than 20% above the Florida county average.
- Cancer of the stomach, prostate, colon, as well as non-Hodgkin lymphoma are at least 10% above the Florida averages in Broward County.
- Rates in Broward County for oral, skin, lung, kidney, and esophagus are more than 10% below the Florida county average.
- Rates in Palm Beach County for oral, lung, kidney, esophagus, and cervix are more than 10% below the Florida county average.

Heart Disease

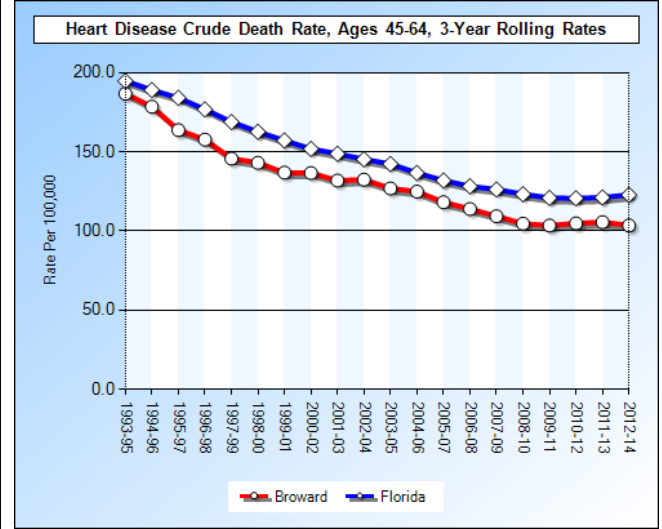
As shown in the three charts below, heart disease deaths in Broward County have declined in each age group by 30% to 40% from 1993/1993 to 2012/2014. Among all but those over age 65, Broward County rates are better than the Florida average.

Broward County

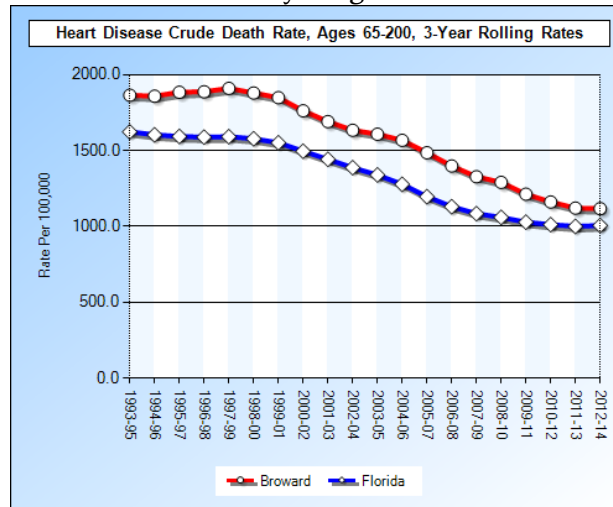
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

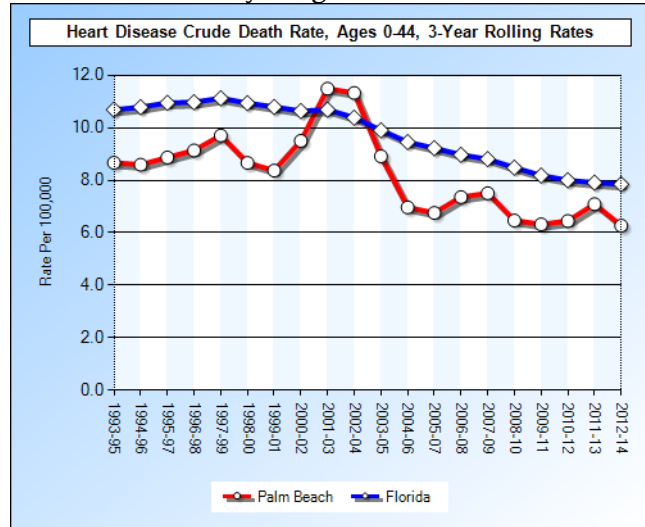


- Deaths due to heart disease among seniors have declined from approximately 1,900 per 100,000 people in the mid- to late-1990s to slightly over 1,000 per 100,000 people in the most recent data period (2012/2014).
- Among younger age groups in Broward County, county rates have steadily declined and remain 10% to 15% below Florida averages.

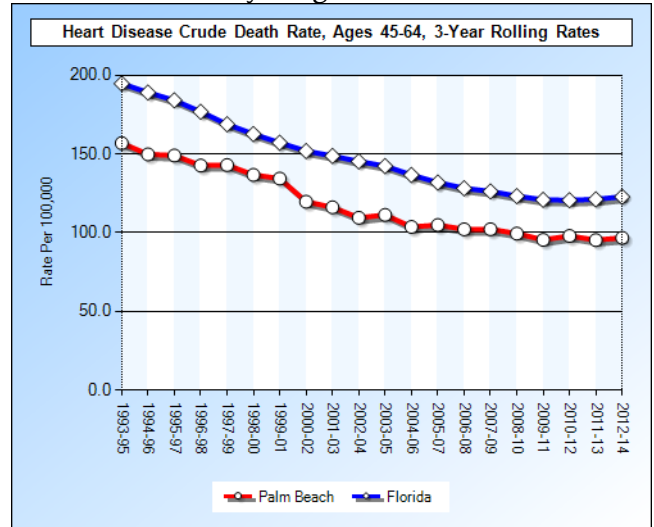
Trends in Palm Beach County are similar to those in Broward County except that heart disease deaths among seniors is lower than in Broward County and approximately equal to Florida rates.

Palm Beach County

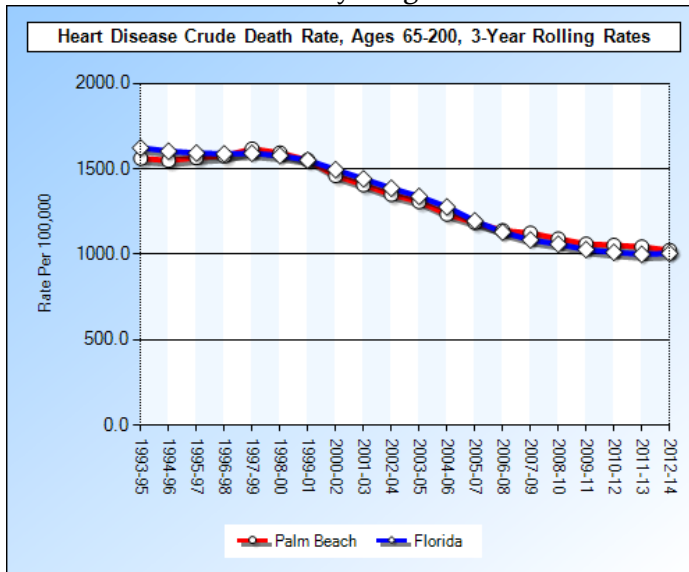
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



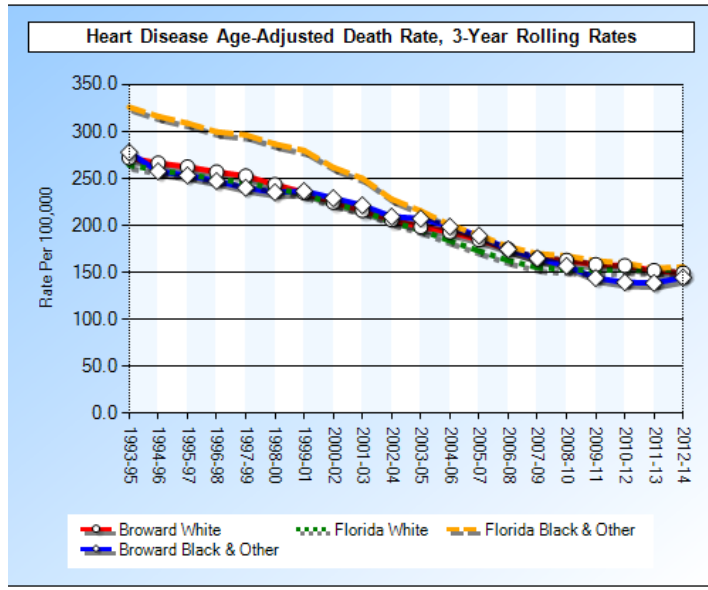
Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older



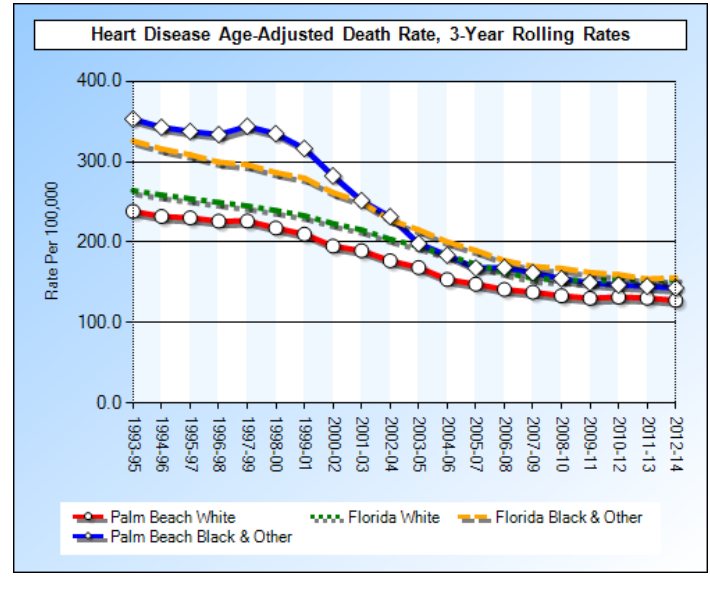
- The Palm Beach County rate of deaths due to heart disease among seniors has paralleled the state of Florida rate for more than 20 years – currently, at approximately 1,000 deaths per 100,000 people in the most recent data period (2012/2014).

Palm Beach County heart disease death rates among non-whites is only slightly higher than the rate for whites – a large change compared to the 1993/1995 to 2000/2002 period in which death rates among non-whites were 30% to 40% higher than for whites.

Broward County – Race



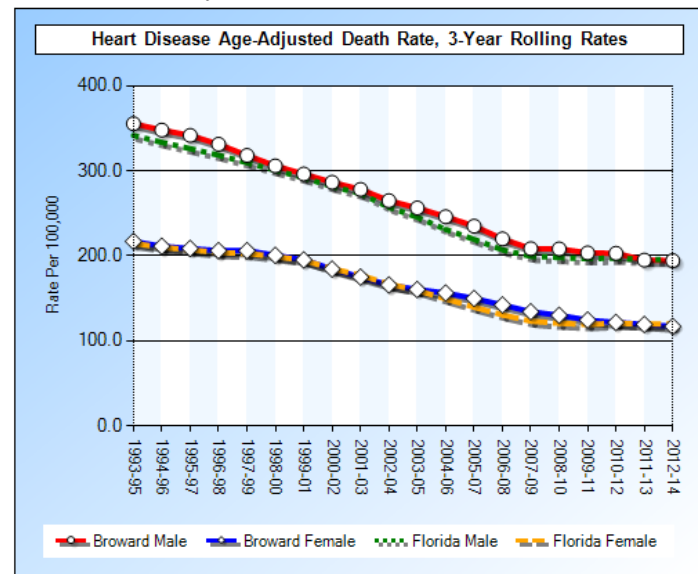
Palm Beach County – Race



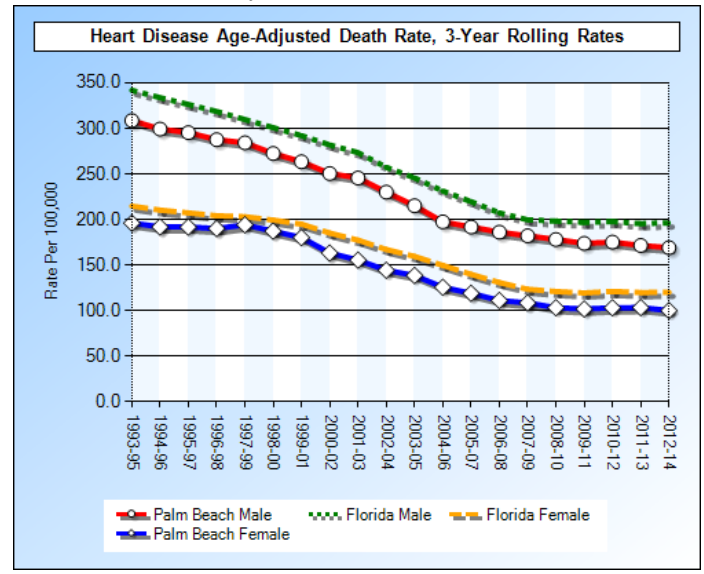
- Heart disease death rates are slightly lower in Palm Beach among all races than in Broward.
- Broward and Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than the Florida averages.

Heart disease death rates are generally slightly lower in Palm Beach County than in Broward County, but in both areas, heart disease deaths are much more common among men than women.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



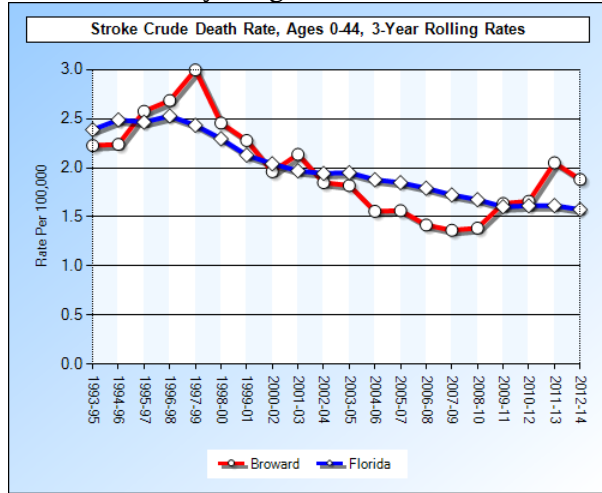
- Heart disease death rates are 60% to 70% higher among men than women in Palm Beach and Broward Counties.

Stroke

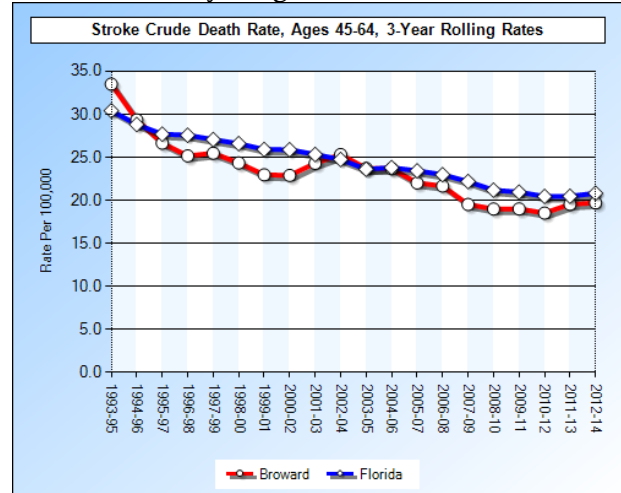
Incidence of stroke in Broward and in Palm Beach County declined by approximately 50% for people under 65 years of age and by about 20% for seniors from 1993/1995 to 2008/2010. However, rates have stabilized or increased since that time.

Broward County

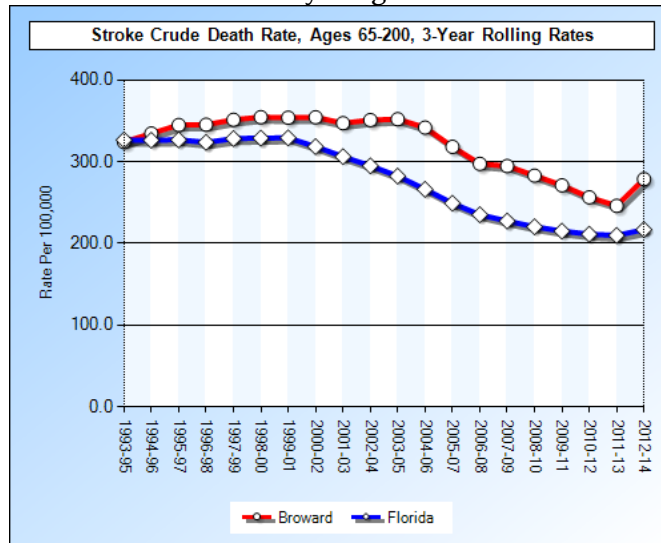
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

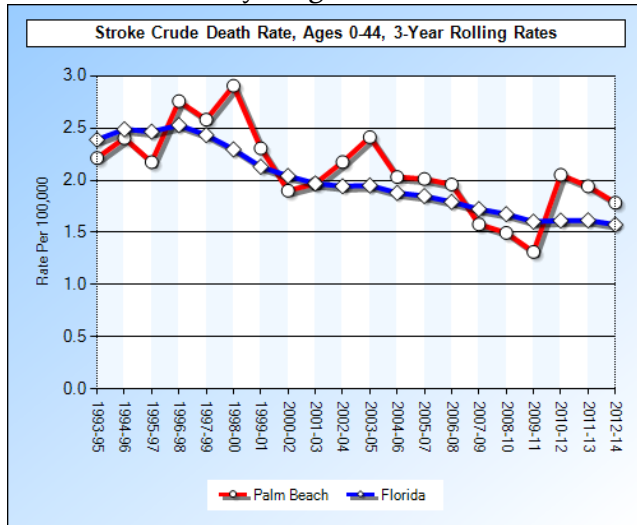


- Deaths due to stroke among seniors have declined from approximately 320 per 100,000 people in the mid- to late-1990s to about 290 per 100,000 people in the most recent data period (2012/2014).
- Among seniors, the gap between the Broward County rate and the Florida rate increased around 2000 and remains wide.

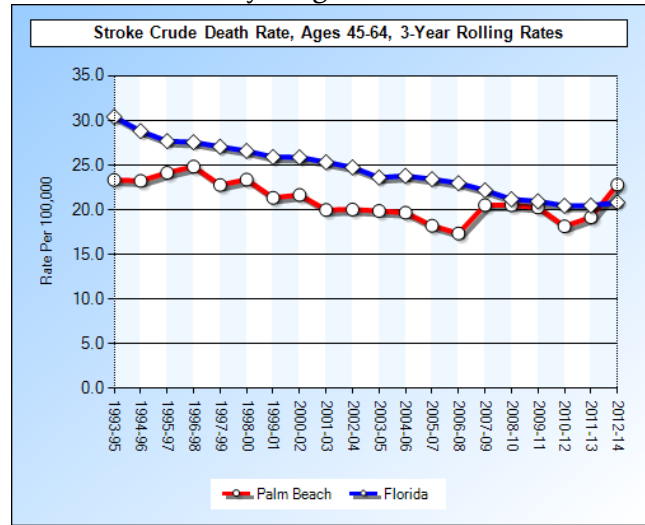
In Palm Beach County, death rates due to stroke among seniors has been stable for nearly ten years – down from rates in the 1990s.

Palm Beach County

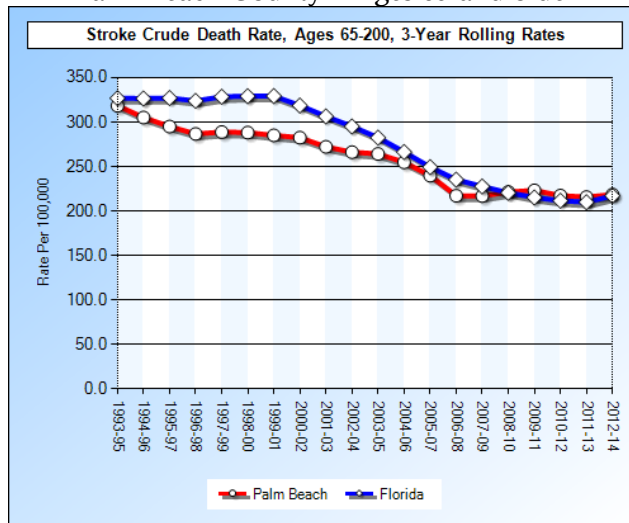
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



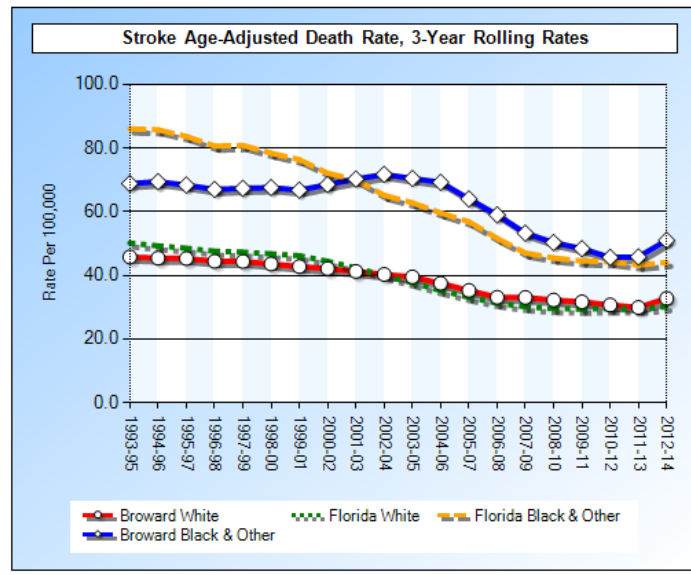
Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older



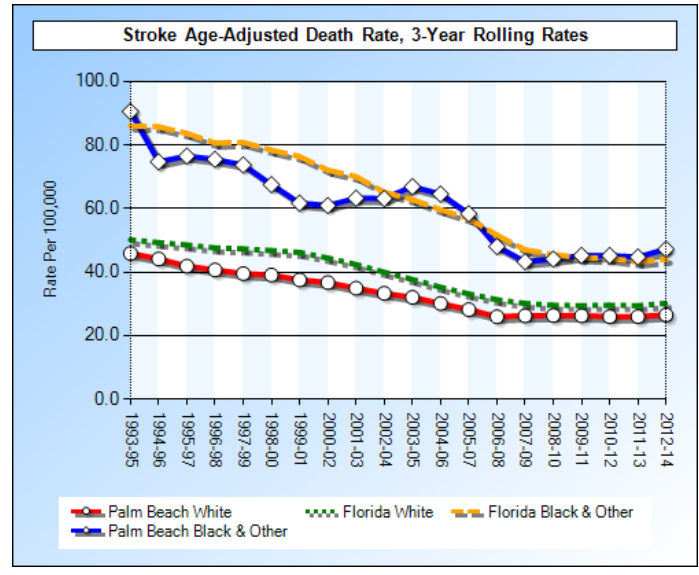
- Since 2006/2008, stroke rates among people age 45 to 64 has increased slightly.
- The rate of deaths from stroke in Palm Beach County has been equal to, or slightly lower than the Florida rate since 2003/2005.

In Palm Beach County and Broward County the incidence of death from stroke is much higher (approximately 50% higher) among non-whites compared to whites.

Broward County – Race



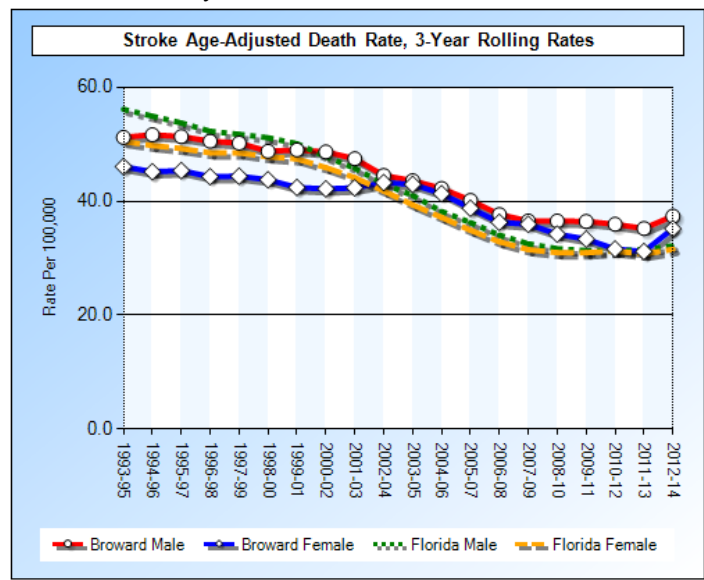
Palm Beach County – Race



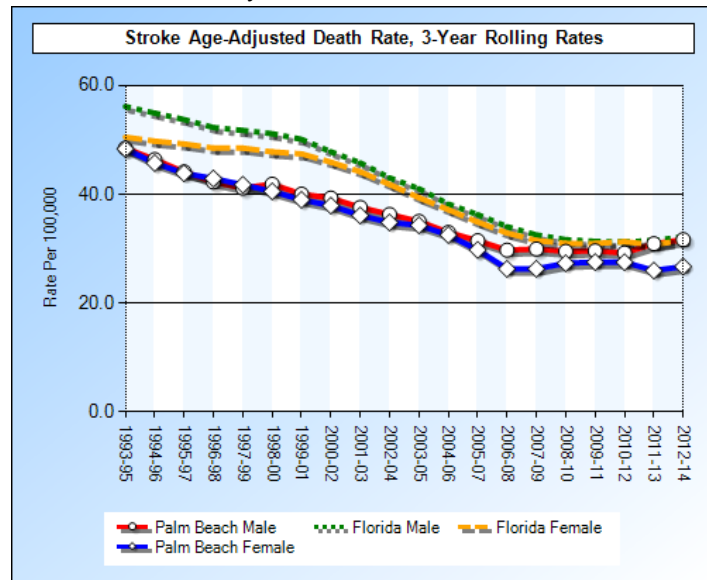
- Rates among residents of Broward County are slightly higher than in Palm Beach County for all races.
- Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than the Florida averages; Broward County rates are similar to Florida averages.

Since about 2000/2002, stroke rates among Broward County have been higher than the Florida average – reversing a long-standing trend.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



- There is very little difference in the rates of deaths due to stroke between men and women.

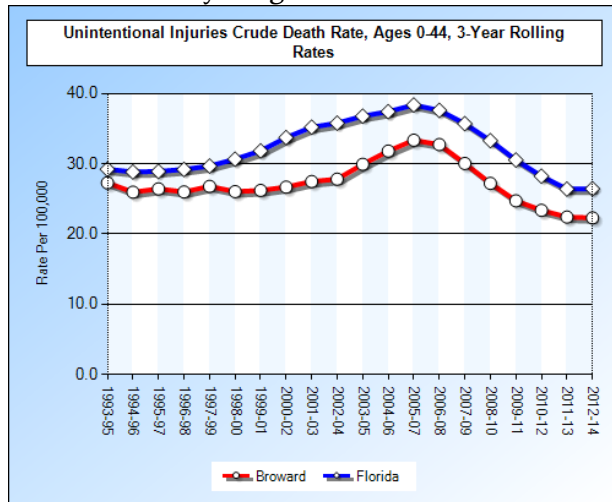
Unintentional Injury

Unintentional injuries include several diverse categories of causes such as death by drowning, falls, homicide, poisoning (e.g., overdose of medicine), and others. Following the standard charts below, information is presented that provides greater analysis of the most common sub-causes of unintentional injury.

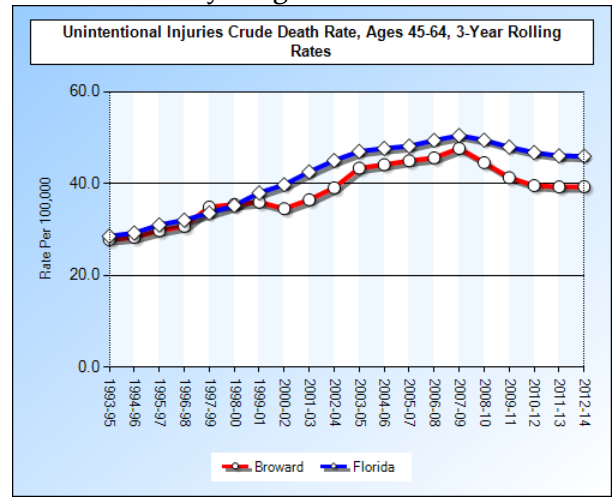
Broward County rates of death due to unintentional injury are historically lower than Florida averages.

Broward County

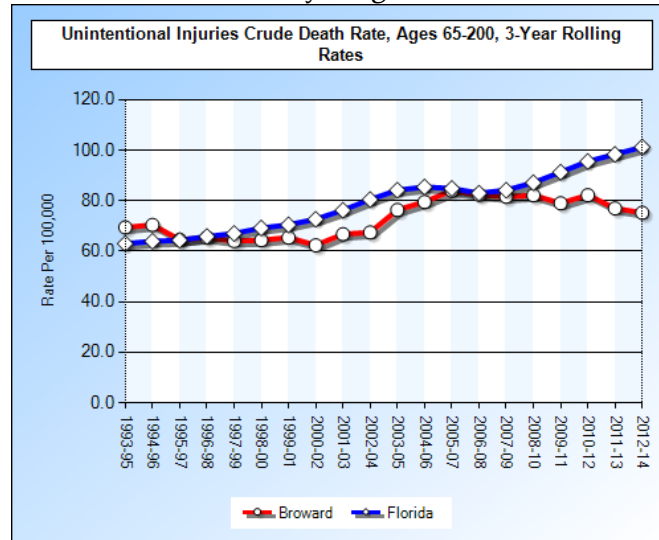
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

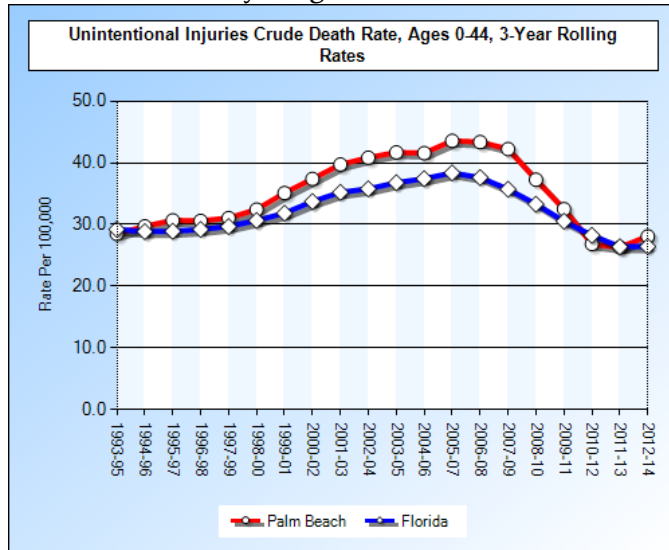


- Death rates have declined or been stable for each age group since about 2005/2007.
- Unintentional injury death rates in Florida have steadily increased since 2007/2009 – creating a gap with Broward County rates.

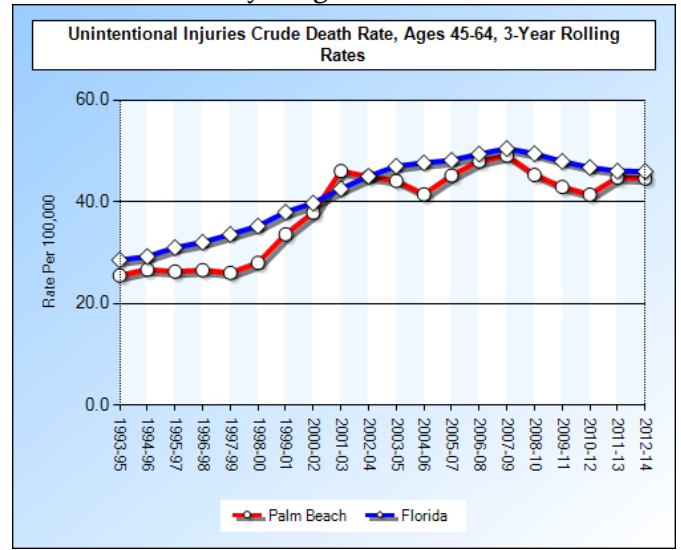
Trends of deaths due to unintentional injury in Palm Beach County among seniors have slowly and steadily increased over the past 20 years.

Palm Beach County

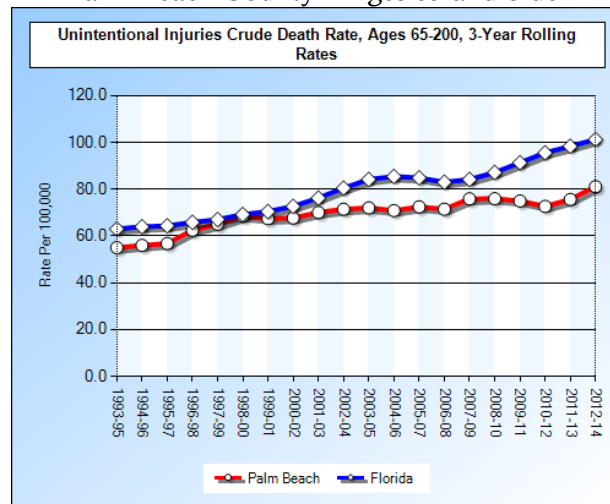
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older

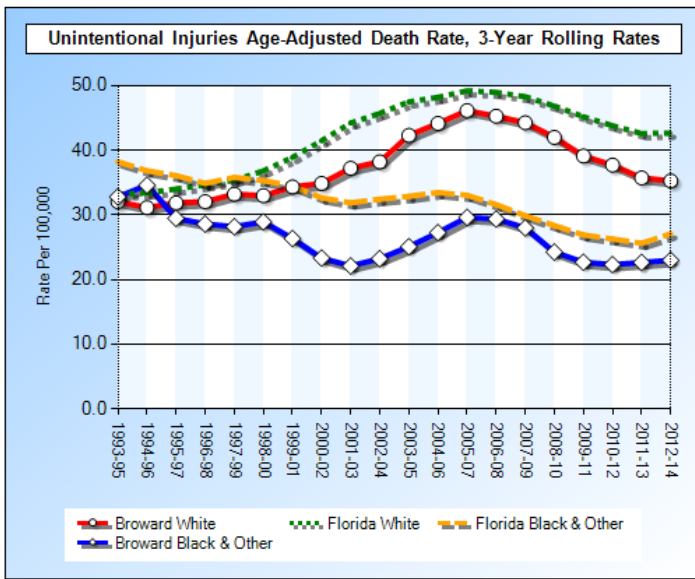


- The Palm Beach County rate of deaths due to unintentional injury among people under age 65 has declined or been stable since about 2002/2004.

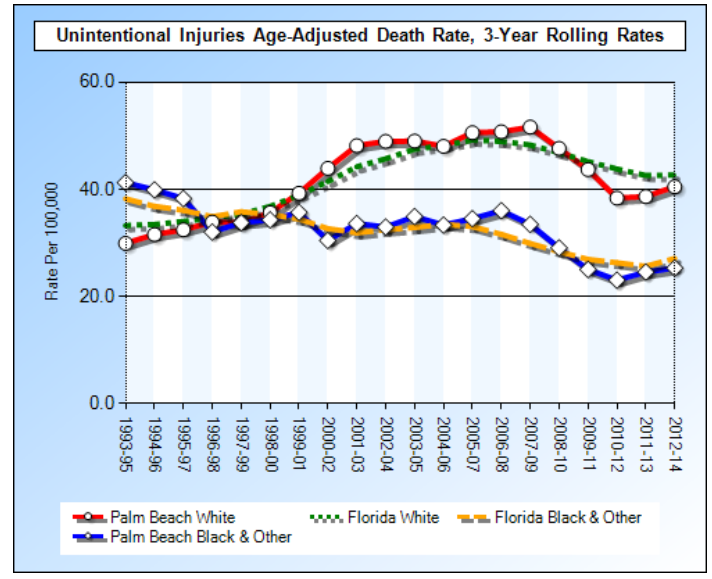
The increase in deaths due to unintentional injury among seniors is largely due to increase in deaths due to falls (more than doubled over 20 years). Deaths due to unintentional poisoning increased from 1993/1995, but have been stable for ten years. Deaths due to homicide and due to motor vehicle crashes (i.e., the remaining two of the four leading sub-causes of death due to unintentional injury) have decreased over the same time period. See tables on page 39.

Among non-whites, deaths due to unintentional injury rates are more than 50% lower than for whites – Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Broward County – Race



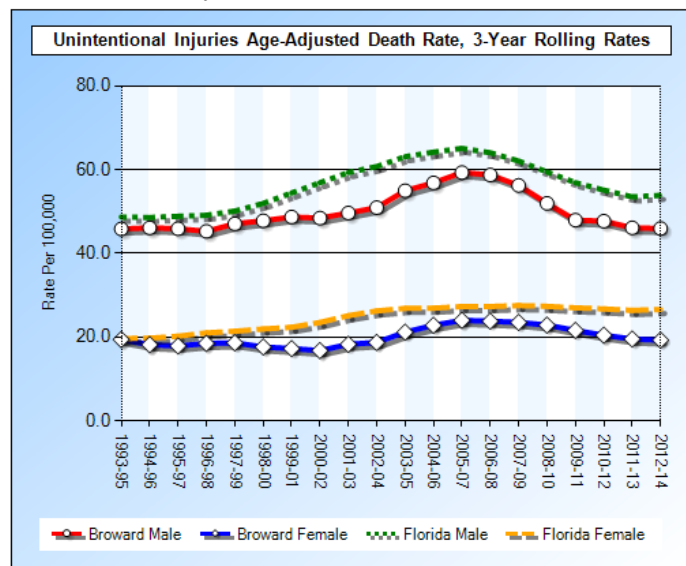
Palm Beach County – Race



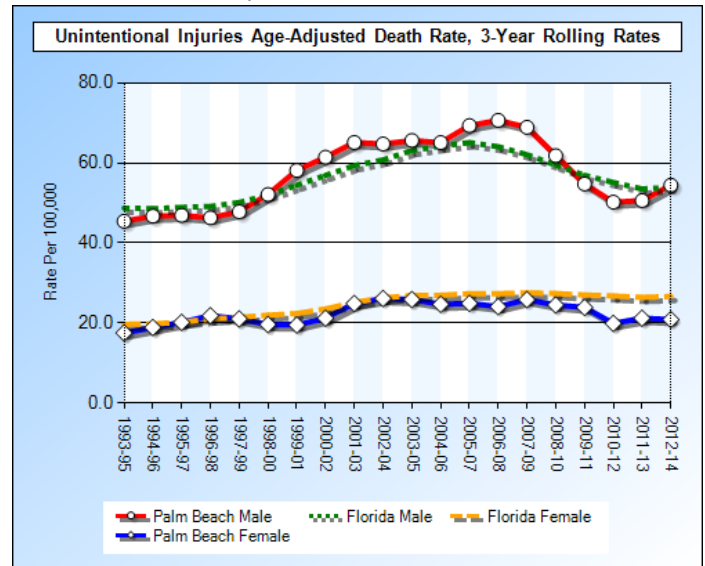
- Unintentional injury death rates are about equal in Palm Beach and Broward Counties.
- Broward and Palm Beach County rates are about equal to the Florida averages.

Males are more than twice as likely as females to die from unintentional injury.

Broward County – Gender



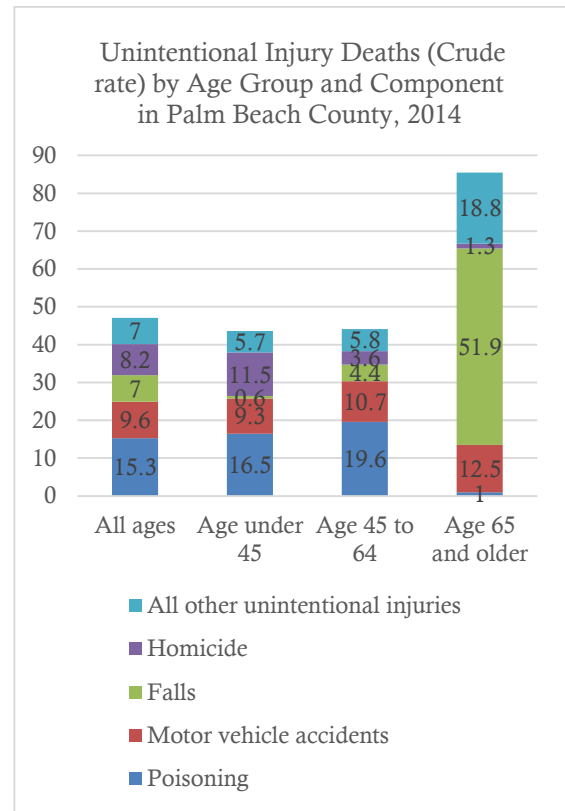
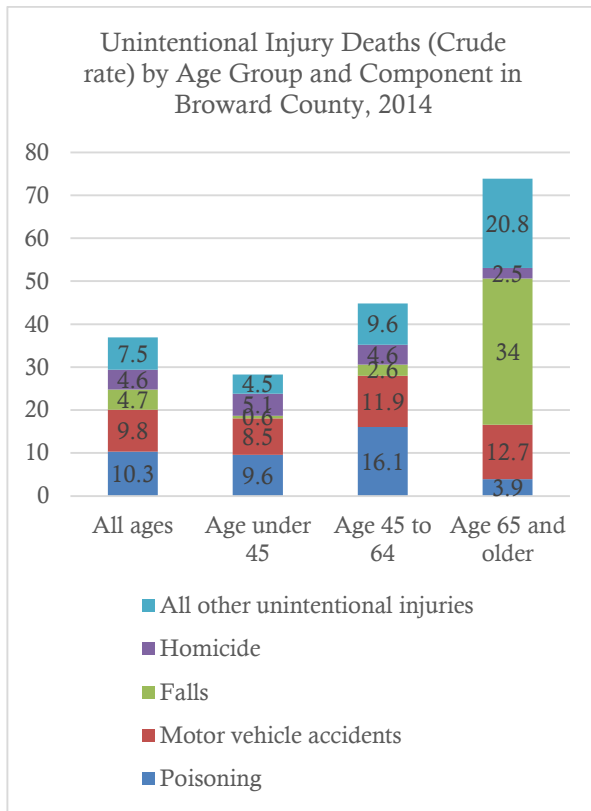
Palm Beach County – Gender



- Unintentional injury death rates are similar in Palm Beach and Broward Counties based on gender.

Given that “Unintentional injuries” includes several, dissimilar sub-categories, the following tables and notes identify trends and observations for the four most common sub-categories – poisoning, motor vehicle accidents, falls, and homicide.

The death rate for seniors due to unintentional injury is higher in Palm Beach County than Broward (85.5 per 100,000 for Palm Beach compared to 73.9 for Broward).



	<u>Age under 45</u>		<u>Age 45 to 64</u>		<u>Age 65 and older</u>	
	Broward	Palm Beach	Broward	Palm Beach	Broward	Palm Beach
Unintentional Injury	28.3	43.6	44.8	44.1	73.9	85.5
Poisoning	9.6	16.5	16.1	19.6	3.9	1.0
Motor Vehicle Accident	8.5	9.3	11.9	10.7	12.7	12.5
Falls	0.6	0.6	2.6	4.4	34.0	51.9
Homicide	5.1	11.5	4.6	3.6	2.5	1.3
Other Injuries	4.5	5.7	9.6	5.8	20.8	18.8

Source: <http://www.floridacharts.com/FLOQUERY/Death/DeathRate.aspx>

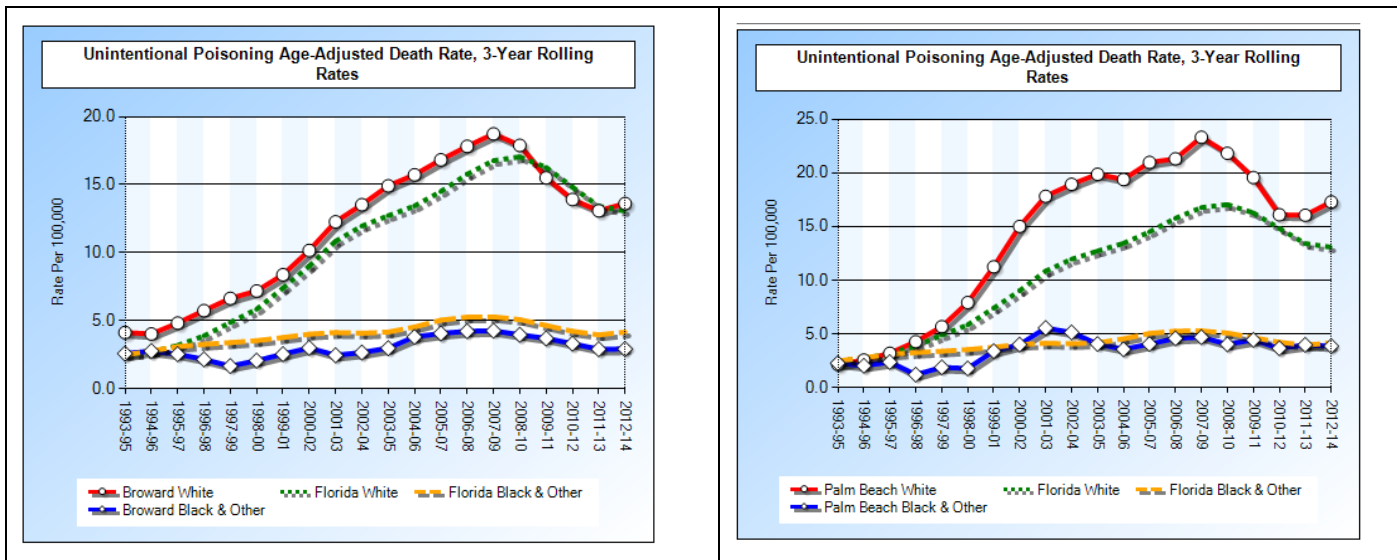
- Deaths from falls is the leading cause of unintentional injury death among seniors while poisoning is most common among younger age groups.
- Deaths due to falls are more than ten times more likely among seniors (in both counties) than other age groups.
- When combining all age groups, poisoning (including drug overdose) is the leading component of unintentional injury deaths in both counties in BRRH’s service area.
- Motor vehicle deaths in each county are slightly more common among seniors.

Although the overall rate is comparable in Palm Beach County, unintentional injury death rates are higher for whites in some sub-categories (i.e., poisoning, falls) and higher for non-whites – homicide, motor vehicle accidents (Broward County only).

Causes of Death by Select Demographic Categories, by Race 3-Year Trend 2012/2014				
<u>(Age-adjusted deaths per 100,000)</u>				
	<u>Non-whites</u>		<u>White</u>	
	Broward	Palm Beach	Broward	Palm Beach
Unintentional Injury	30.9	46.4	38.4	46.8
Poisoning	3.6	4.3	13.9	19.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11.0	9.3	9.2	9.8
Falls	2.5	5.5	5.2	7.1
Homicide	7.2	19.0	2.7	3.9
Other Injuries	6.6	8.3	7.4	6.7

- Among non-whites, unintentional injury death rates are higher in Palm Beach County than in Broward for all sub-categories except motor vehicle accidents.

Unintentional poisoning death rates are far higher for whites than others in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.



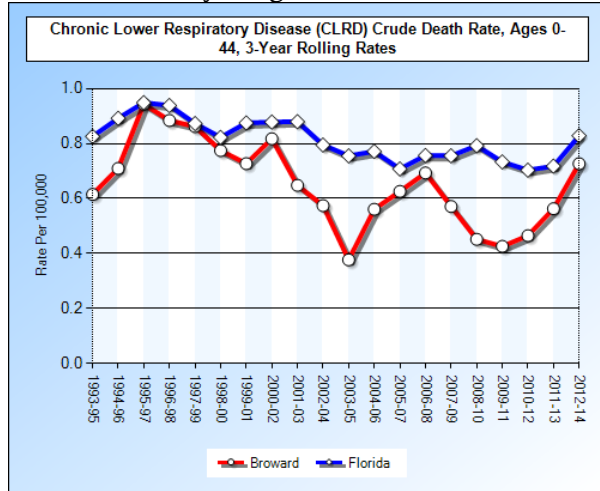
- Death rates among whites rose sharply in both counties between the mid-1990's and about 2007/2009 – decreasing somewhat since then but remaining much higher than for African Americans (which have remained stable).
- Poisoning deaths are much more common among people 45 to 64 than seniors (about 20 per 100,000 population compared to about four or fewer per 100,000 population, respectively, in both counties).

Chronic lower respiratory disease

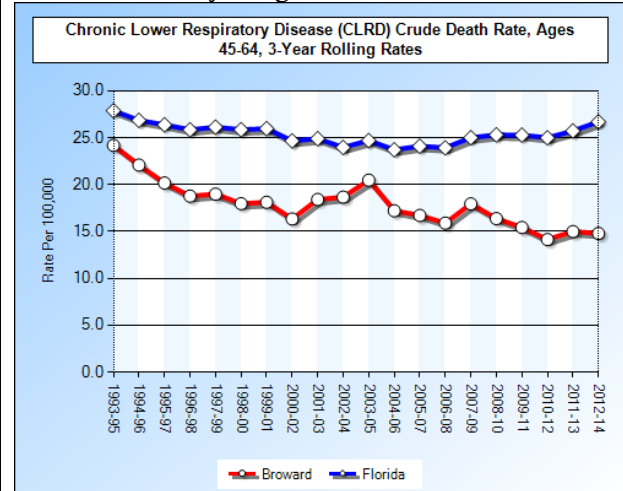
Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) kills few people under age 45 and modest numbers between ages 45 and 64. However, it is a leading cause of death for seniors – causing the death of nearly as many people as stroke. This category includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Broward County

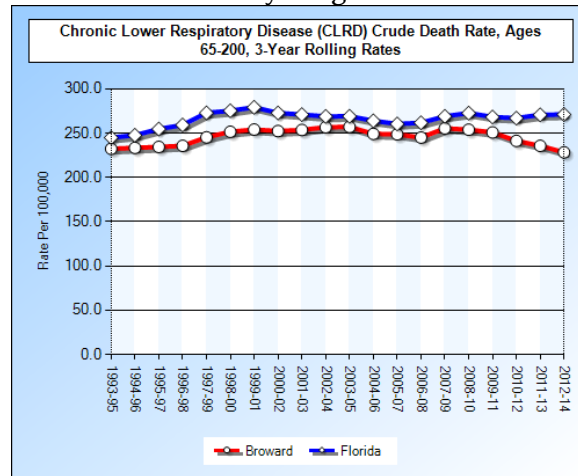
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

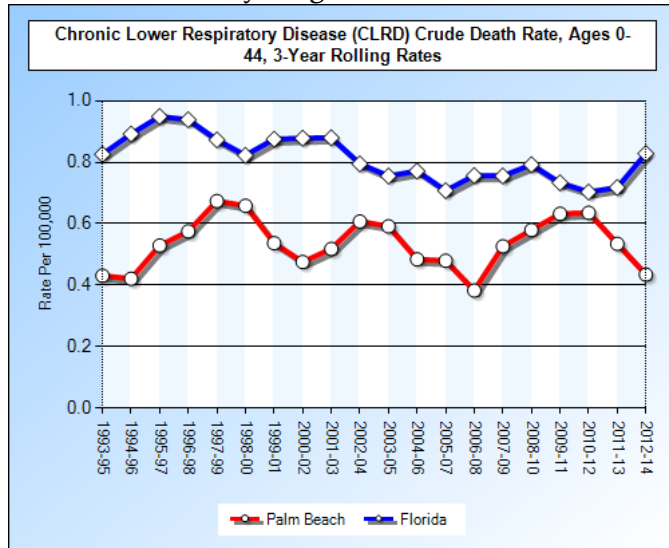


- Unlike most major disease categories, CLRD death rates have been stable in Florida and Broward County for 20 years.
- Broward County rates are lower than the Florida averages.

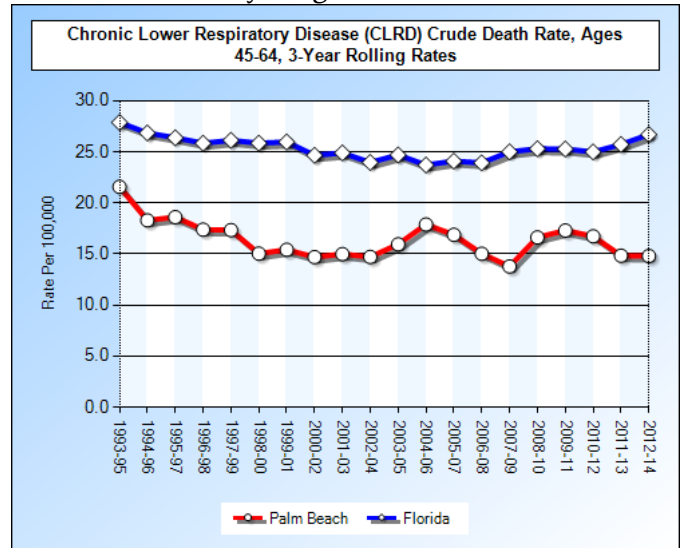
Trends in Palm Beach County are similar to those in Broward County in that CLRD death rates are lower than the Florida averages.

Palm Beach County

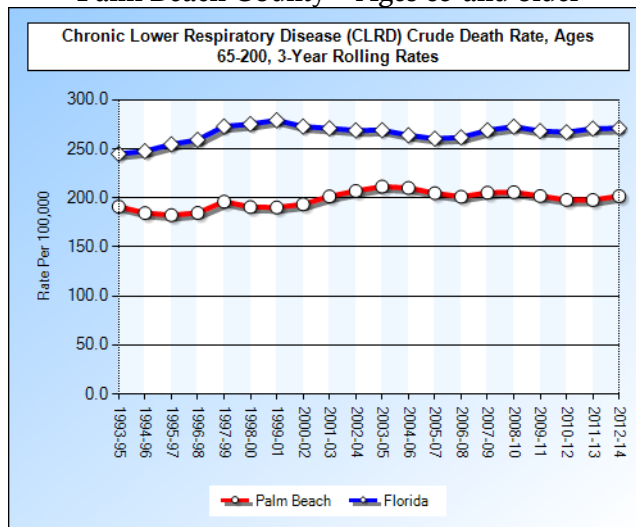
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



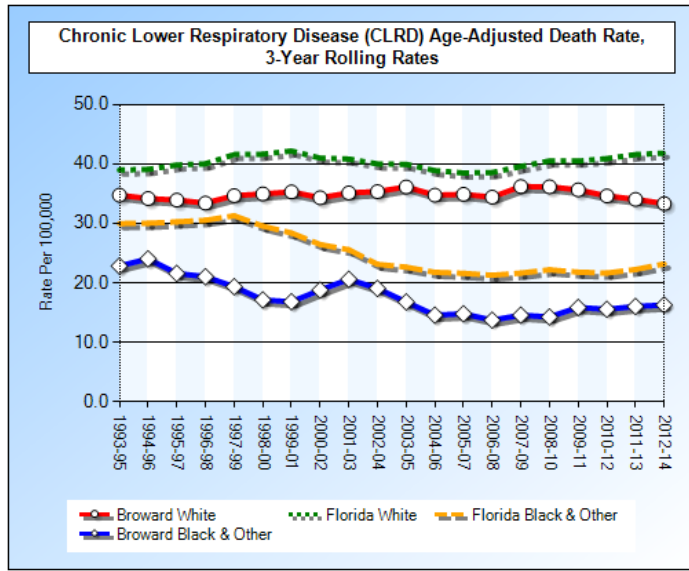
Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older



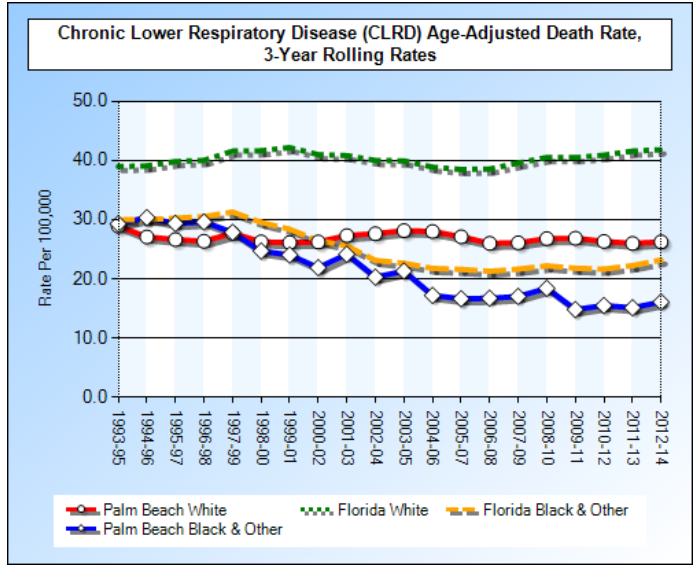
- The Palm Beach County rate of deaths due to CLRD among seniors (and other age groups) has maintained an advantageous gap – less than, but paralleling, the state of Florida rate for 20 years.

In Palm Beach County, CLRD death rates among non-whites is much lower than for whites – in both counties.

Broward County – Race



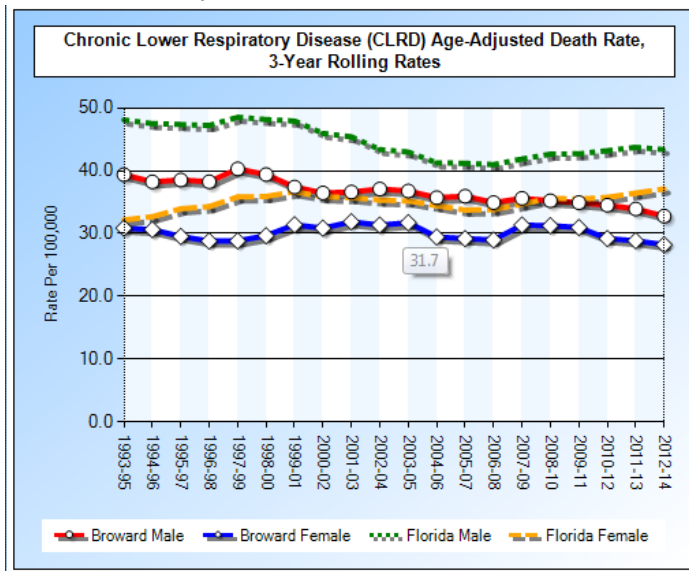
Palm Beach County – Race



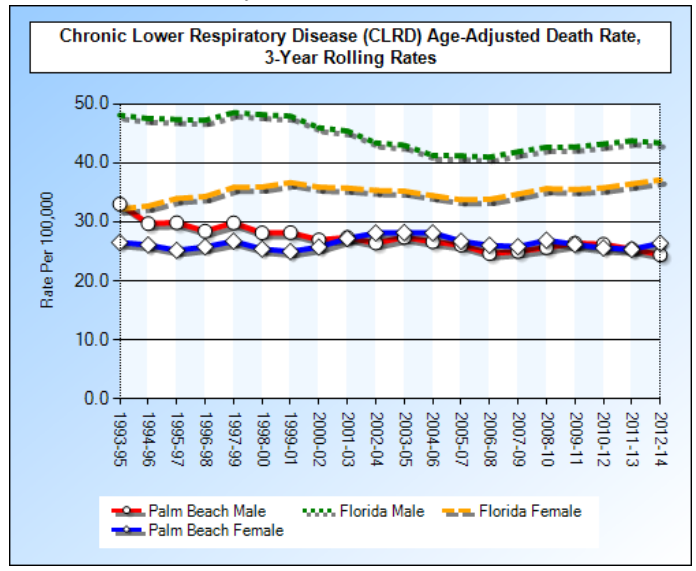
- The gap between whites and African Americans and Other Races for CLRD death rate in Palm Beach County has steadily widened since 1997/1999.
- In Broward County, the racial gap has widened to a lesser degree.
- Among whites and among African Americans and Other Races in both counties, rates are below the Florida averages.

CLRD death rates are better in both counties than in Florida (total), death rates among men are generally higher than women.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



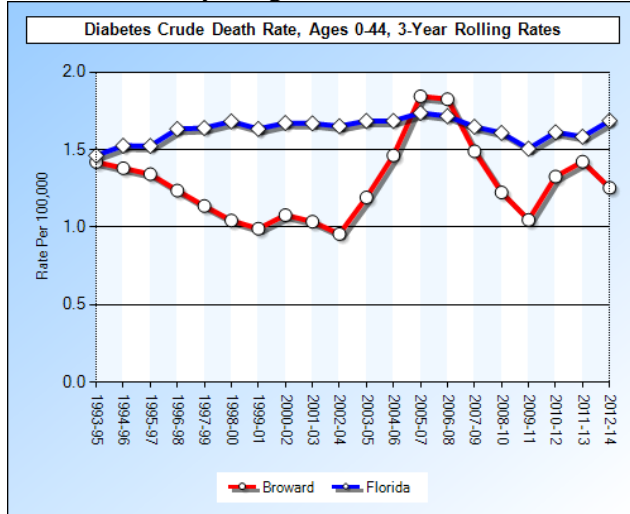
- Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than for Broward Counties.

Diabetes

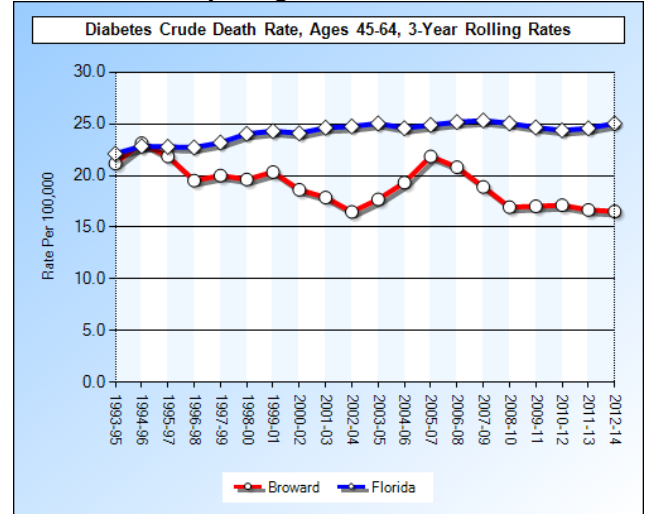
As shown in the three charts below, diabetes deaths in Broward County have been fairly stable for people under age 65 but have declined for those over age 65.

Broward County

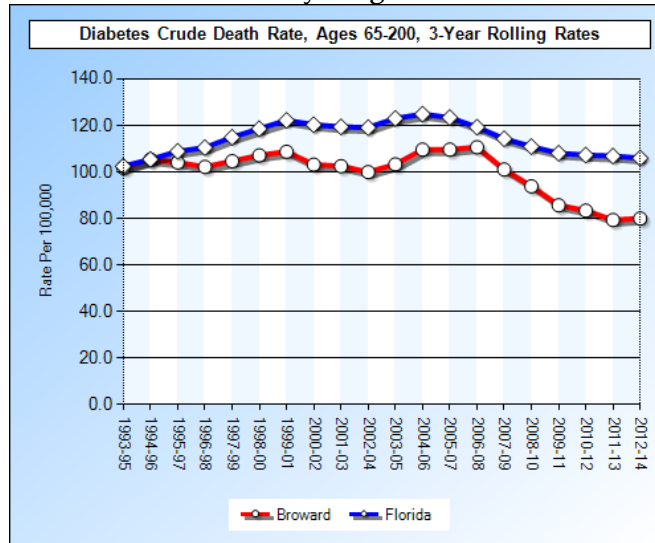
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

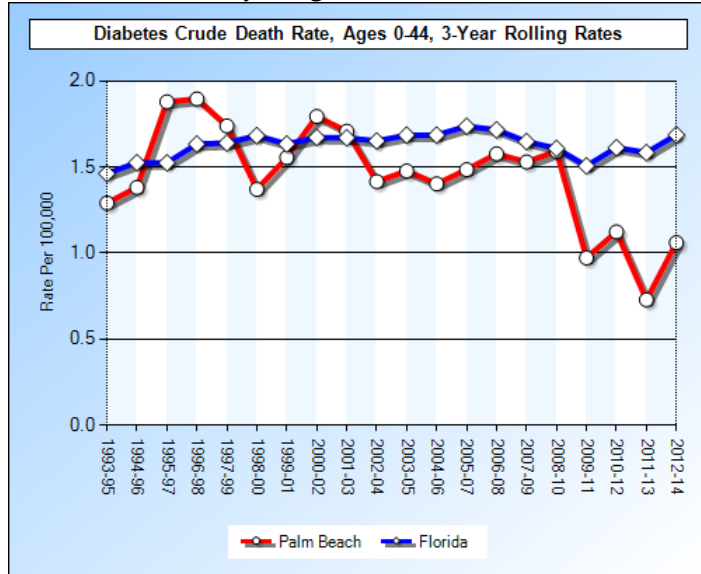


- Broward County rates are better than the Florida average.
- Among seniors, diabetes death rates are declining and are better than the Florida state average.

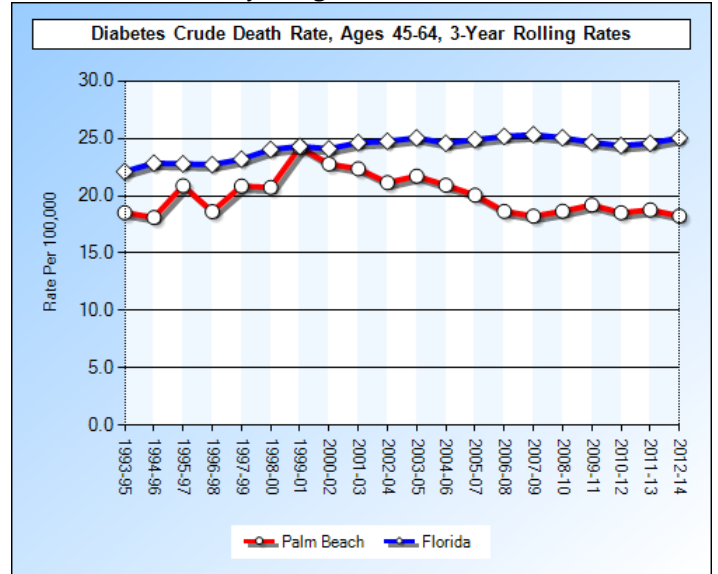
Trends in Palm Beach County are similar to those in Broward County except that diabetes deaths among seniors is lower than in Broward County.

Palm Beach County

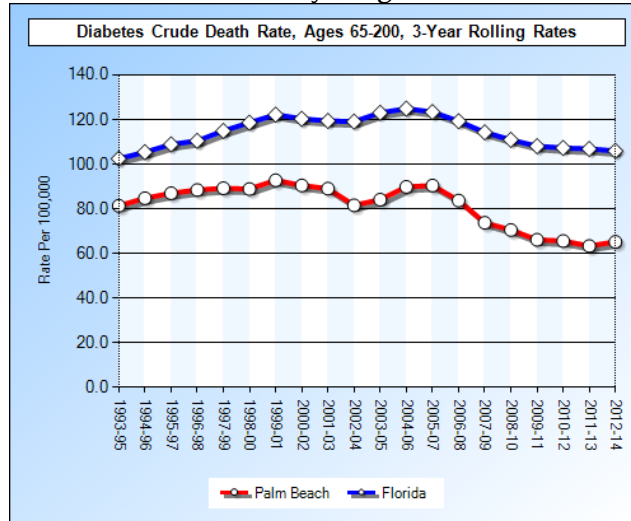
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



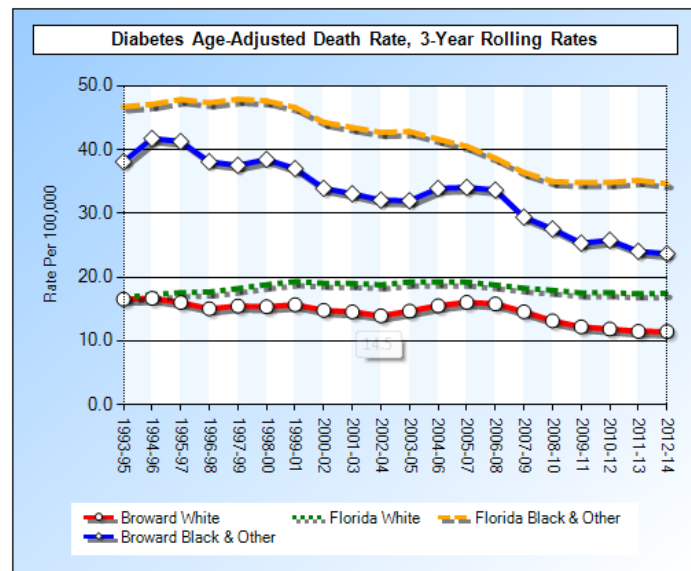
Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older



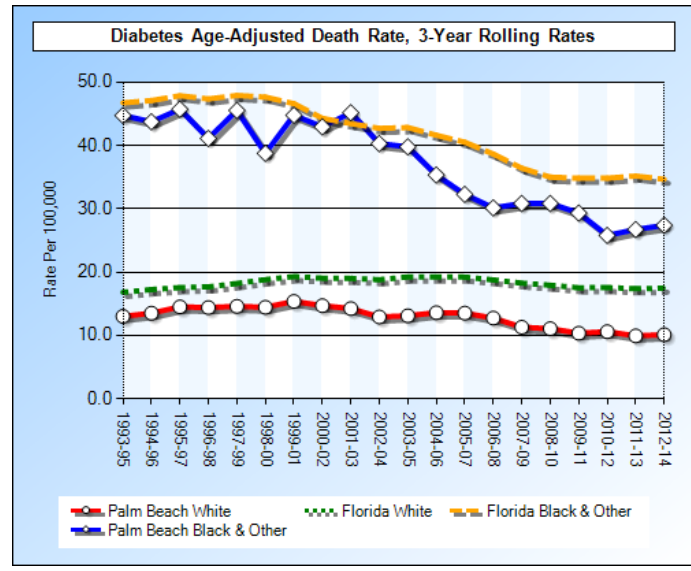
- The Palm Beach County rate of deaths due to diabetes among seniors has improved compared to the state of Florida rate.
- Death rates for people 45 to 64 and for seniors have been stable since about 2007/2009.

Diabetes death rates among non-whites is much higher than for whites.

Broward County – Race



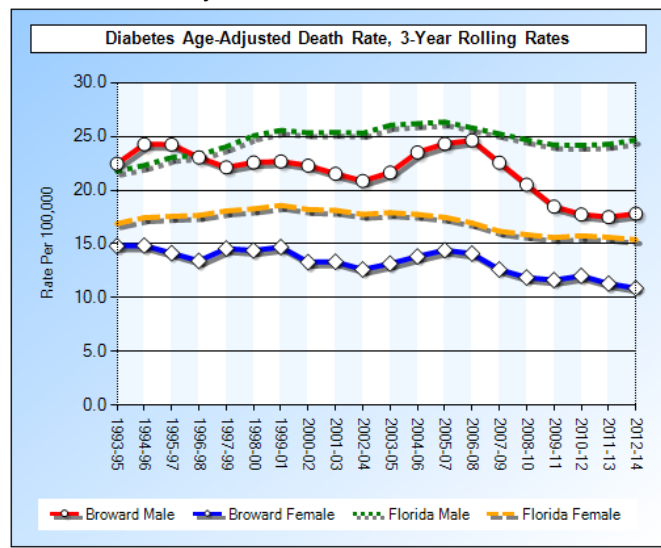
Palm Beach County – Race



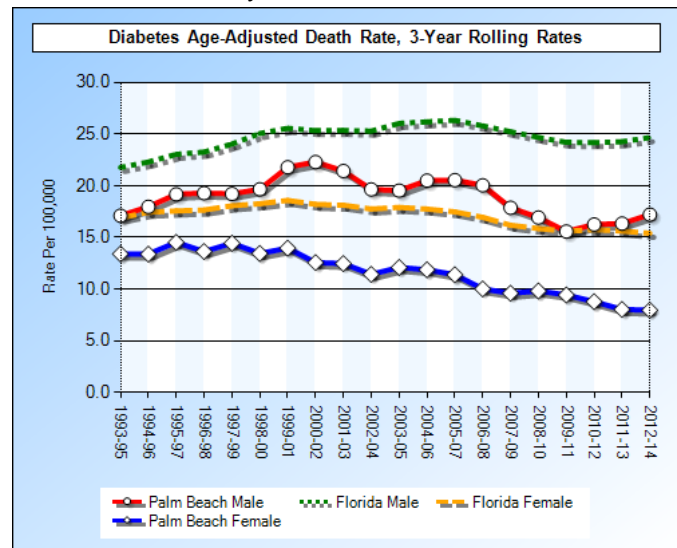
- Diabetes deaths among non-whites has decreased by about 40% over the past 20 years in Palm Beach County and Broward County. There has been a smaller, steady decline among whites. Rates for all have been stable for about five years.
- Broward and Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than the Florida averages.

Diabetes death rates are generally slightly lower in Palm Beach County than in Broward County, but in both counties, diabetes deaths are more common among men than women.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



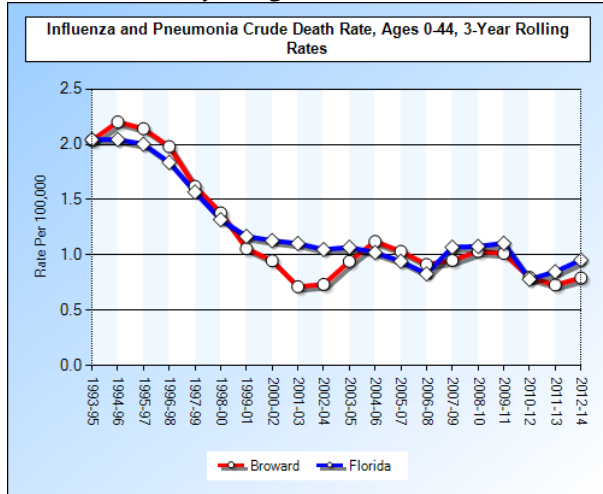
- Diabetes death rates are 60% to 70% higher among men than women in Palm Beach and Broward Counties.

Pneumonia and Influenza

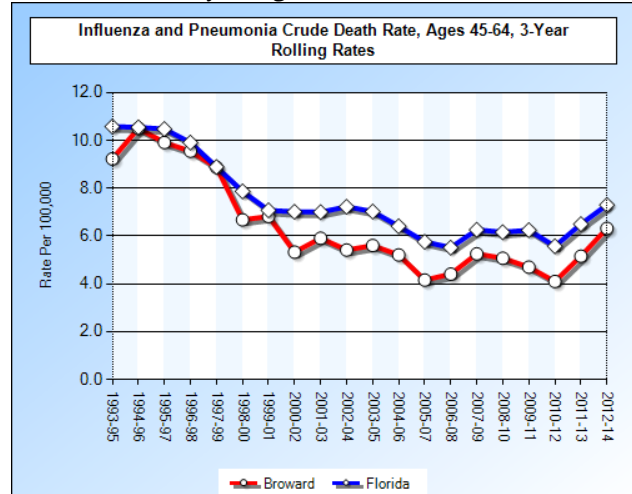
Deaths due to influenza and pneumonia in Broward County have been stable since 2006/2008 after a roughly 50% decline in the previous ten years.

Broward County

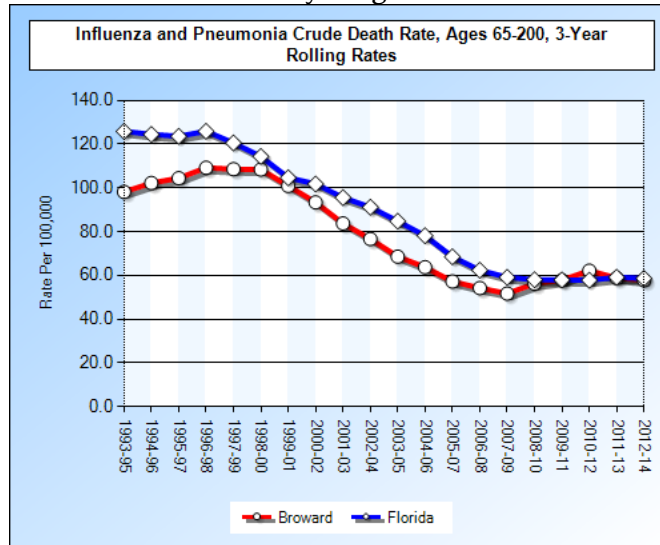
Broward County – Ages 0 to 44



Broward County – Ages 45 to 64



Broward County – Ages 65 and older

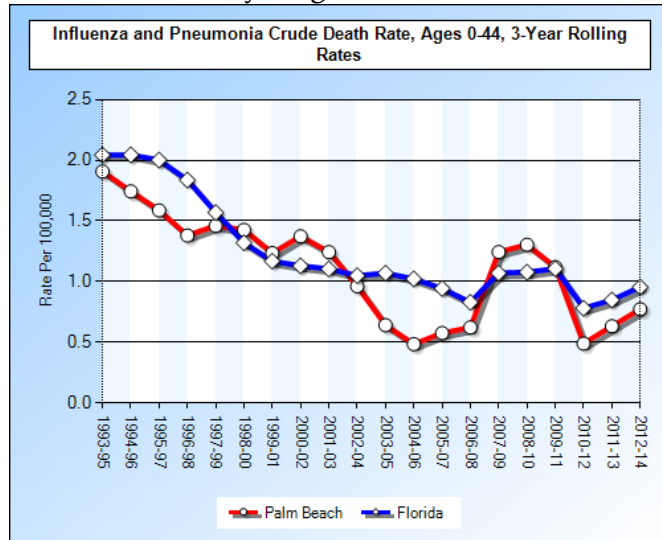


- The death rate among people under age 65 is small, but even among them, incidence is low and trends are stable.
- Among people 45 to 64, death rates have increased slightly over the past five years.

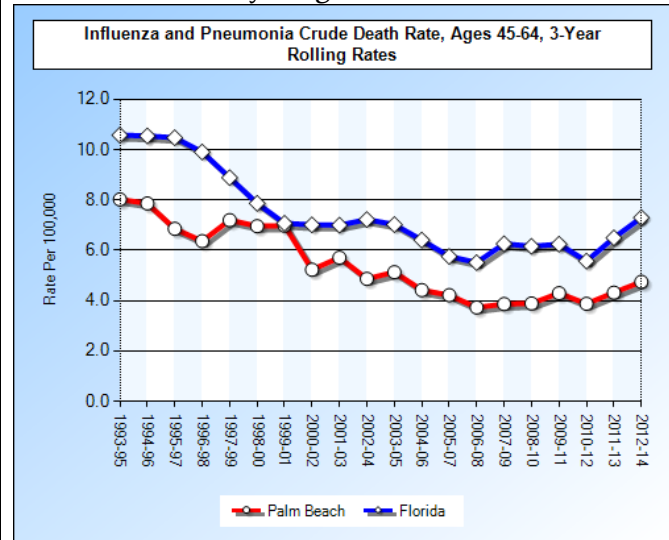
Palm Beach County residents are less likely to die from influenza and pneumonia than other Florida residents on average.

Palm Beach County

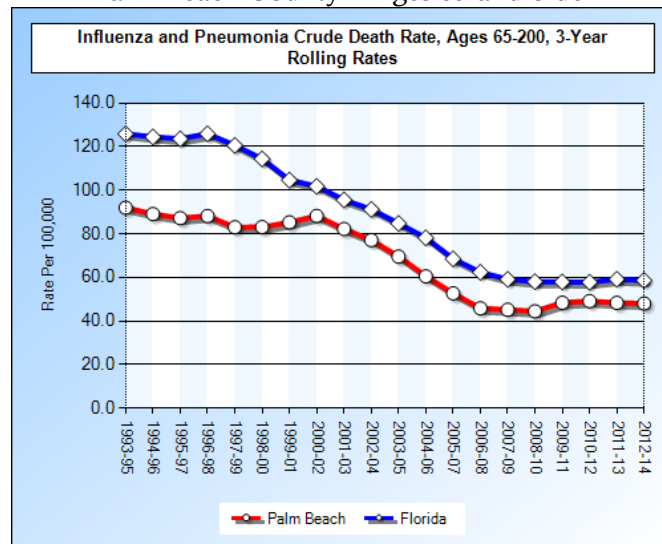
Palm Beach County – Ages 0 to 44



Palm Beach County – Ages 45 to 64



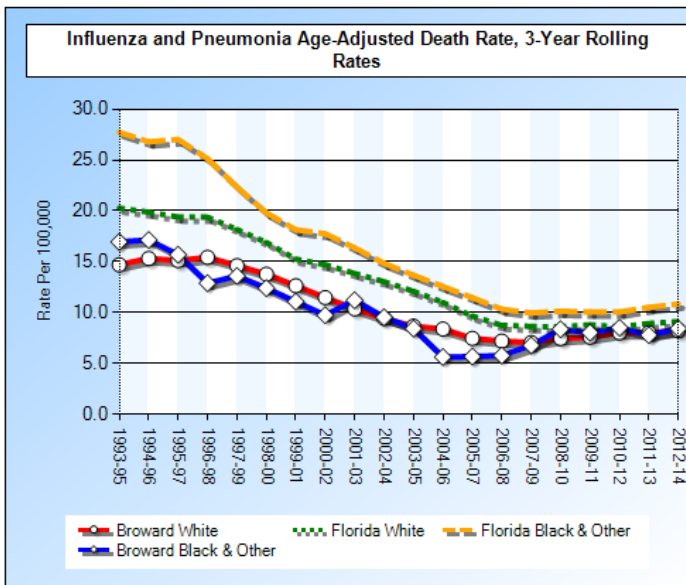
Palm Beach County – Ages 65 and older



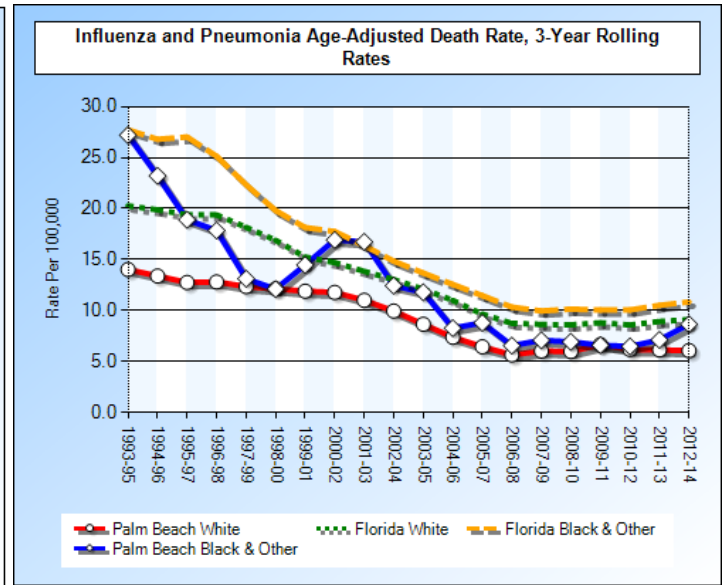
- Fewer people (per 100,000) in Palm Beach County die from influenza and pneumonia than in Broward County.
- Death rates among seniors has been stable for approximately ten years.

Regarding death from influenza and pneumonia there is little variation between races in either county.

Broward County – Race



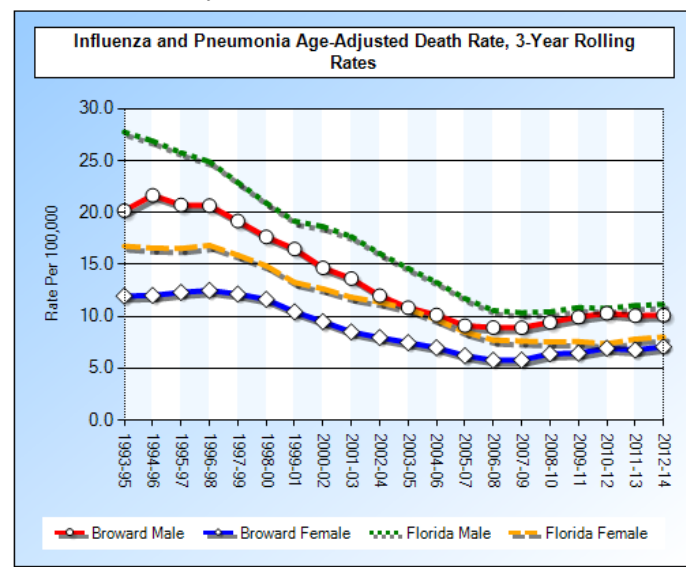
Palm Beach County – Race



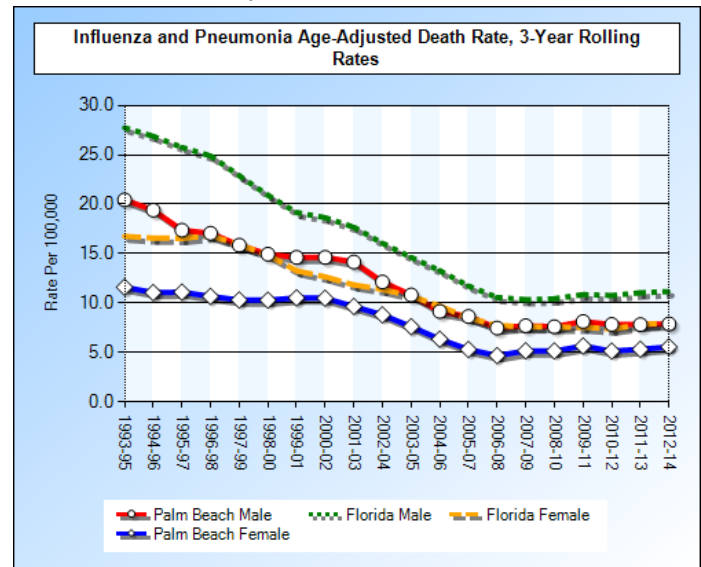
- Heart disease death rates are lower in Palm Beach County among all races than in Broward County.
- Broward and Palm Beach County rates are slightly lower than the Florida averages.

In both counties, men are more likely to die from influenza and pneumonia than women, as rates for men are approximately 30% higher.

Broward County – Gender



Palm Beach County – Gender



- Overall, rates for men and for women are slightly lower in Palm Beach County.

Chronic Disease Incidence

The CDC states that chronic diseases are the most common and costly of all health problems, but they are also the most preventable. Hundreds of thousands of people in Palm Beach and Broward Counties are afflicted with chronic diseases such as diabetes, asthma or other conditions that often precipitate serious health events such as high cholesterol, hypertension, and obesity.

Incidence rates for Broward and Palm Beach Counties are below the U.S. average for body weight measures (overweight and obesity), but similar to the U.S. average on most others. In addition to the mortality material presented in the prior section, the chronic disease data below illustrates the prevalence of various, common health conditions.

Chronic Disease Incidence and Afflicted Population						
County	High cholesterol ¹⁰	Hypertension ¹¹	Overweight ¹²	Obese (BMI > 30) ¹³	Diabetes ¹⁴	Asthma ¹⁵
Broward	28.4%	27.4%	34.8%	25.8%	10.7%	11.3%
Palm Beach	38.4%	34.4%	40.2%	19.9%	11.0%	10.4%
U.S.	38.4%	31.4%	69.0%	29.6%	10.0%	8.0%
Broward	510,153	492,190	625,117	463,449	192,206	202,983
Palm Beach	523,155	468,660	547,678	271,114	149,862	141,668

Source: United Health Foundation, "Health Rankings 2015", <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/> ; U.S. CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/asthma.htm> Florida Charts, 2015 ; U.S. CDC, (Overweight data) <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/obesity-overweight.htm> Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA); Broward County, <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/DisplayHTML.aspx?ReportType=7244&County=6&year=2014&tn=32>; Palm Beach County, <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/DisplayHTML.aspx?ReportType=7244&County=50&year=2014&tn=32>

- More than one million people in the two county area have high cholesterol.
- More than one in ten people (11%% in each county) have diabetes; about the same number have asthma. The percentages equate to over 300,000 people with diabetes in the two county area.
- One on four (Broward, 27.4%; Palm Beach, 34.4%) have high blood pressure – nearly one-half million people.
- Slightly more than one of three people in Broward County (34.8%) and Palm Beach County (40.2%) are overweight – over 1.1 million people. Approximately one in four are obese (about 26% in Broward County and 20% in Palm Beach County).

¹⁰ Adults who have ever been told they had high blood cholesterol

¹¹ Adults who have ever been told they had hypertension

¹² Adults who are overweight

¹³ Adults who are obese

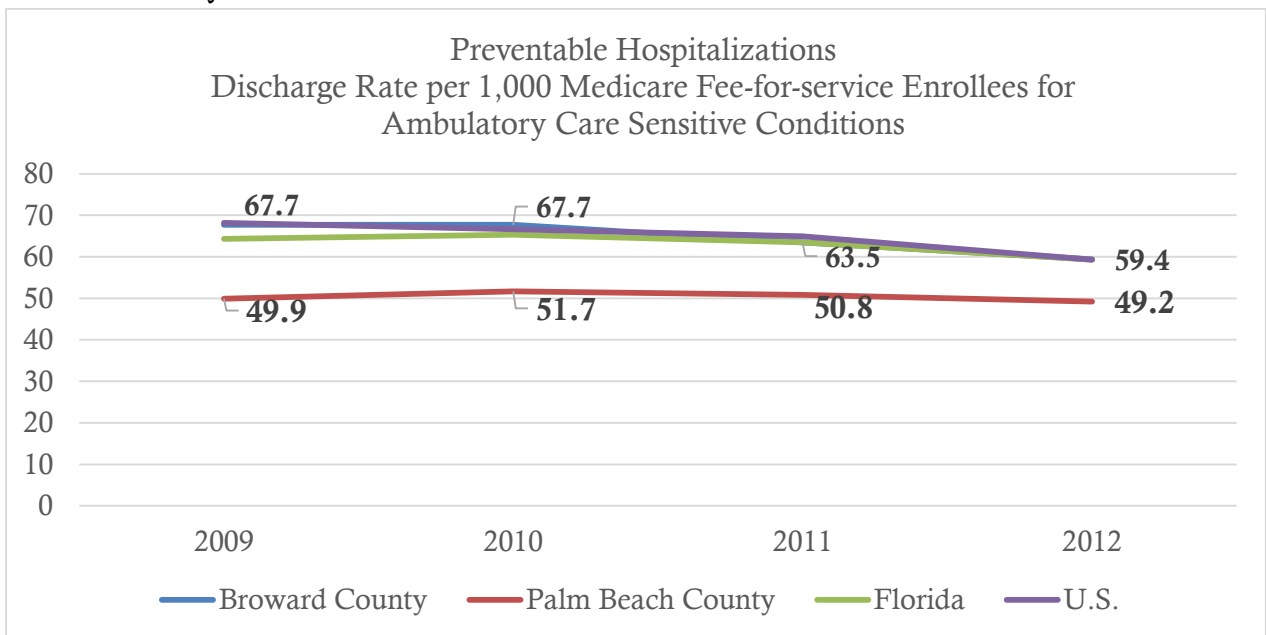
¹⁴ Adults who have ever been told they had diabetes

¹⁵ Adults who have ever been told they had asthma

- In Broward County, there is little variation in the percent of people overweight based on race or ethnicity (33.6% African Americans; 35.8% non-Hispanic white; 35.0% Hispanic). However, in Palm Beach County, the differences are greater (55.4% African Americans; 35.8% non-Hispanic white; 49.9% Hispanic).
- Most of the conditions above may be positively impacted by care coordination activities (discussed later in this report as a major opportunity to improve community health and address needs).

Preventable Hospitalizations

Broward County preventable Medicare hospitalization rates are similar to the Florida and U.S. average, but the Palm Beach County rates are much better (nearly 20% lower) than the Broward County / Florida / U.S. rates.



Source: Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care (Dartmouth).

- Palm Beach County has historically had favorable rates of preventable Medicare hospitalizations, and they were stable 2009 to 2012.
- The gap between the Broward / Florida / U.S. and Palm Beach County rates has been reduced by nearly 50% between 2009 and 2012.

Social and Physical Environment Factors

The southeast Florida environment – Broward and Palm Beach Counties, in particular – afford residents with a large array positive environmental and lifestyle opportunities. As such, the measures that reflect the quality of the physical environment are generally better in the two county service area than the state as a whole. Social factors such as poverty and violent crime are also favorable compared to the Florida average.

Environmental Quality and Health

The environment – air and water quality, healthful food related issues, and others – are strengths in Broward and Palm Beach Counties. However, access to healthful food is below the U.S. average.

Physical Environment			
Report Area	Average Daily Density of Fine Particulate Matter Per Cubic Meter (PM2.5) ¹⁶	Population Potentially Exposed Water Exceeding a Violation Limit ¹⁷	Population with Limited Access to Healthy Food
Broward County	10.7	15%	8.3%
Palm Beach County	10.6	6%	11.7%
Florida	11.4	6%	10.4%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2015; www.countyhealthrankings.org; Community Commons, 2015 sourced from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. 2011.

- Broward County has a higher percentage of people potentially exposed to hazardous water than the state as a whole.

¹⁶ Air Pollution - Particulate Matter is the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air.

¹⁷ Drinking Water Violations is the annual average percentage of the population served by community water systems who receive drinking water that does not meet all applicable health-based drinking water standards. Health-based violations include Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level and Treatment Technique violations.

Broward and Palm Beach County residents tend to be somewhat more physically active than the Florida average, somewhat less obese, and have healthier lifestyles.

Population Lifestyle Indicators¹⁸				
County	Adult Obesity	Physically Inactive	Heavy or Binge Drinking (Past 30 days)	Percent Tobacco Users
Broward County	25%	23%	15%	14%
Palm Beach County	22%	22%	15%	14%
Florida	26%	23%	16%	18%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

- One in four Broward County residents (25%) is obese – better than the Florida average. Fewer residents (22%) in Palm Beach County are obese.
- Only one in seven (14%) uses tobacco (Broward and Palm Beach Counties) – lower than the state average (18%) and U.S. average (17%)¹⁹.

Poverty

Social and environmental factors include “poverty status” and others correlated with it. Shown below, Broward County and Palm County poverty indicators tend to be slightly better than the Florida averages.

Poverty Related Factors (2013 unless otherwise indicated)				
Report Area	Percent with No High School Diploma	Unemployment Rate (Nov. 2015)²⁰	Percent in Poverty (below 100% FPL)	Percent Under Age 18 in Poverty
Broward County	12.2%	4.5%	14.3%	18.9%
Palm Beach County	12.5%	4.6%	14.5%	22.4%
Florida	13.9%	5.0%	16.3%	23.6%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2009-13.

- Although the Broward County and Palm Beach County jobless rates are low (4.5% and 4.6%, respectively), substantial numbers of residents live below the Federal Poverty Level (more than 10%) and/or live in inadequate housing.
- Children in Palm Beach and Broward Counties are affected (as a percentage) by poverty more than the population as a whole (18.9% compared to 22.4%, respectively).

¹⁸ Metric Definitions and Sources:

- Adult obesity (percent of adults that report a BMI \geq 30), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, calculated from BRFSS, 2013.
- Physical inactivity (percent of adults that report no leisure time physical activity), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, calculated from BRFSS, 2009.
- Excessive drinking (percent of adults who report heavy or binge drinking), BRFSS, 2004-2010.
- Percent tobacco users (percent of adults who report using tobacco in the last 30 days), U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

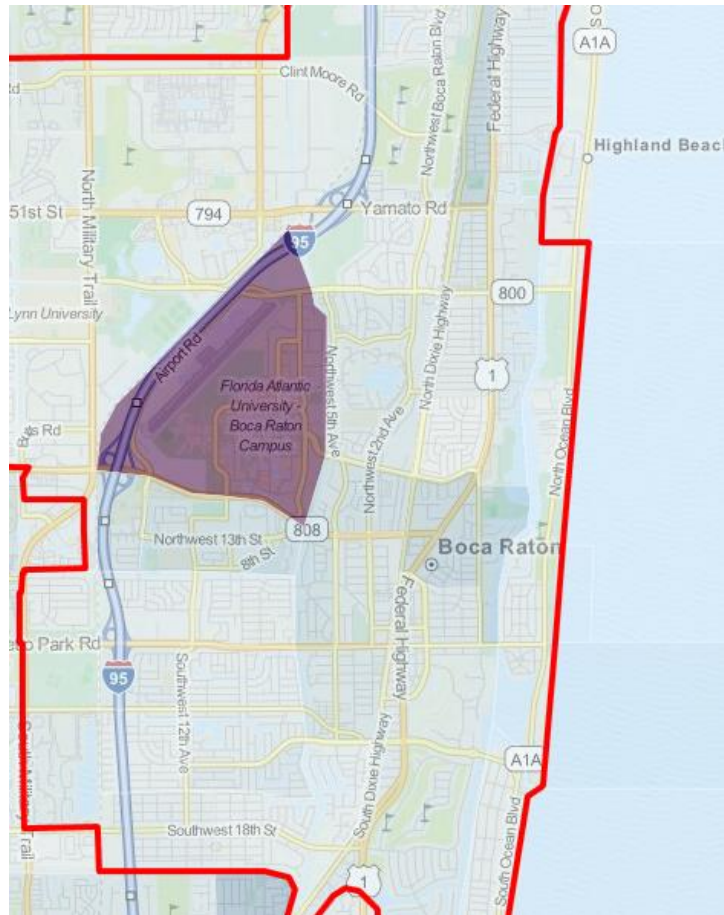
¹⁹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Fast Facts”, 2015, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/index.htm#use

²⁰ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/maemp.pdf), 2015.

Even though slightly lower than the Florida average, the percent of people living in poverty in Broward and Palm Beach Counties represents approximately one in seven residents. Poverty is concentrated in the western side of Palm Beach County (out of the BRRH PSA and SSA).

Poverty Core Measures			
Area	Population in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Percent living in inadequate housing
Broward County	14.5%	22.4%	25.0%
Palm Beach County	14.3%	18.9%	27.0%
Florida	16.3%	23.6%	22.0%

As shown below, the most highly concentrated poverty in the PSA is the neighborhood occupied by Florida Atlantic University (and resident students).



Source: ESRI, Business Analyst Online, 2015.

Violent Crimes

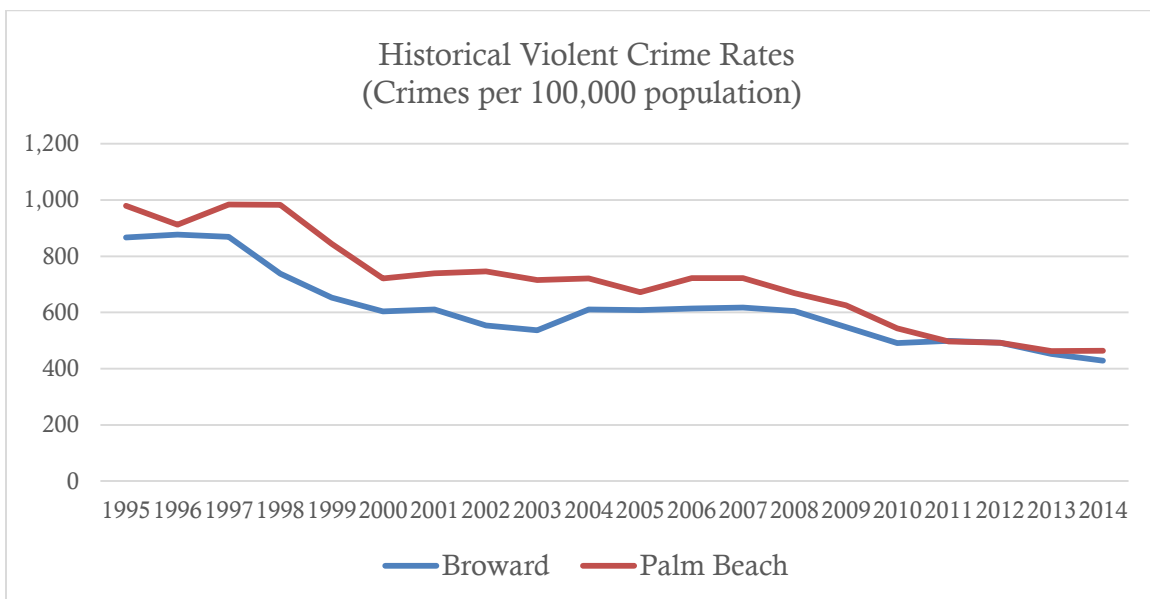
Even though BRRH’s service area is fairly affluent, crime rate in the two counties is nearly as high as the Florida average and well above the U.S. rate. In 2014, there were more than 7,000 violent crimes in Broward County and 6,000 in Palm Beach County. The rates per 100,000 (428.7 and 463.4, respectively) are above the U.S. rate of 367.9²¹

Violent Crime Rate, 2013			
Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Broward County	1,869,235 ²²	7,734	428.7
Palm Beach County	1,397,710 ²³	6,304	463.4
Florida	3,266,945	91,065	466.8

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

- Violent crimes include murder, forcible sex assault, aggravated assault, and robbery.
- The violent crime rates for Broward and Palm Beach Counties are both slightly lower than the Florida average.

The violent crime rate has decreased by approximately 50% since 1995.



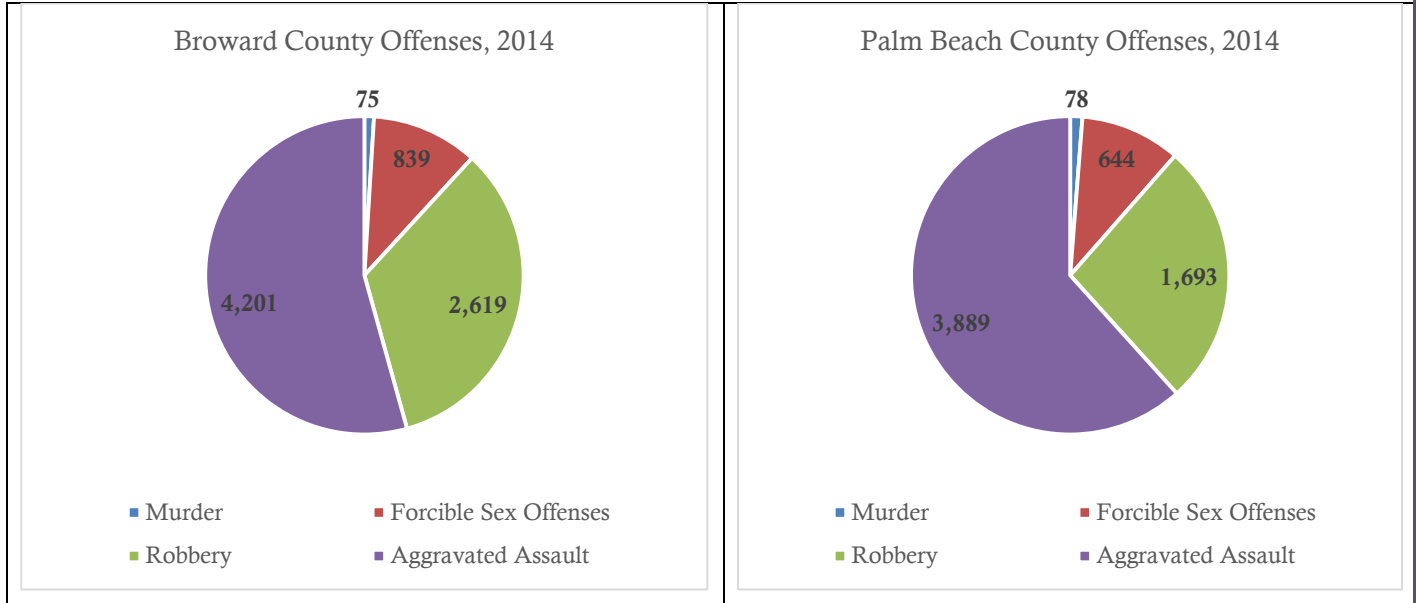
- The violent crime rate has been fairly stable since 2011.

²¹ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/FSAC/Menu/County-Profiles.aspx>; U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/violent-crime/violent-crime-topic-page/violentcrimemain_final, 2013.

²² 2014 Population estimate, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12011.html>

²³ 2014 Population estimate, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12099.html>

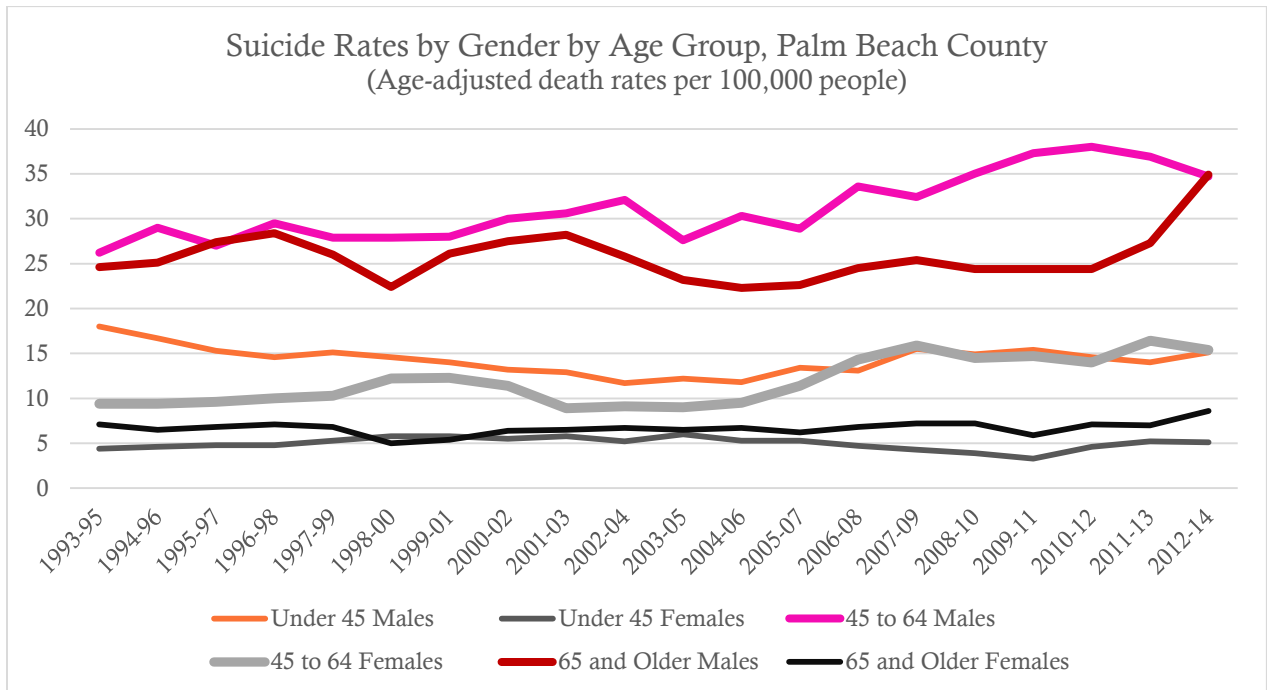
In 2014, there were more than 14,000 violent crimes in Broward and Palm Beach Counties (combined). There were 153 murders and nearly 1,500 forcible sex offenses.



- In Broward County, the majority of violent crime (62%, N=4,201) was aggravated assault. Robbery accounted for 27% of violent crimes (N=2,619).
- Similarly, in Palm Beach County, the majority were aggravated assault (54%, N=3,889).

Suicide

Suicide rates often reflect the mental health of a community. Suicide rates for males age 45 and older have increased over the past 20 years – with rates among males 65 and older spiking since 2009.



Source: FloridaCharts.com.

- Suicide rates among women ages 45 to 64 have increased about 50% over the last ten years. Rates for women of other ages has been relatively stable.
- Suicide rates for men in each age group are two to three times higher than for women.
- Rates for men ages 45 to 64 and ages 65 and older increased about 40% since 1995.

Healthcare for the Homeless

There were 2,624²⁴ homeless people in Broward County and 1,421 in Palm Beach County. However, some Leadership Group members anecdotally noted that numbers may be far higher and that the problem is growing. The 168 shelters in Broward (86) and Palm Beach (82) Counties include shelters, half-way houses, and substance abuse recovery centers.²⁵ This segment of the population is among the least likely to exhibit positive health behaviors and outcomes.

Additional Health Status charts are contained in Appendix C.

²⁴ Homeless Initiative Partnership, <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/fl-broward-homeless-count-20150521-story.html>, January, 2015; Palm Beach County Public Affairs Department, <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/local/palm-beach/fl-palm-beach-homeless-count-results-20150423-story.html>. Represents Point-in-Time homeless.

²⁵ The Appendix B includes a listing of all shelters and contact information.

Hospital Discharge Data

The BRRH discharge data reflects current needs in the community that align with their services. In 2014, the leading four principal discharge diagnoses (in percent of total patient days) comprised over half (51.5%) of all discharges: diseases of the circulatory system (such as heart disease), digestive system (e.g., intestines, esophagus, stomach), respiratory system, and injury / poisonings.

Boca Raton Regional Hospital Discharges²⁶, 2014			
Principal Diagnosis Group	Percent of discharges	Percent of total patient days	Percent of total charges
Total discharges, 2014 = 19,940			
Diseases of the Circulatory System	17.5%	18.1%	27.9%
Diseases of the Digestive System	12.2%	12.9%	12.0%
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	11.6%	7.2%	5.3%
Supplementary Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (primarily newborn infants)	11.6%	7.9%	2.3%
Diseases of the Respiratory System	8.6%	11.6%	8.6%
Injury and Poisoning	7.5%	8.9%	10.1%
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	5.4%	5.2%	4.3%
Neoplasms	4.4%	6.1%	6.7%
Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	4.4%	3.6%	6.9%
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	4.3%	7.5%	6.6%
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	3.7%	2.3%	2.4%
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders	2.4%	2.6%	2.1%
Diseases of the Skin And Subcutaneous Tissue	2.2%	2.3%	1.4%
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Total patient days, 2014 = 87,832			

Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare, 2014 data, <http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/QueryTool/QTRResults.aspx?T=I>.

- The most common discharge diagnoses align with the leading causes of death and chronic disease incidence data presented earlier in this assessment.
- Pregnancy, childbirth, and in-patient stays for newborns comprise 15.1% of patient days and represent nearly one in four discharges (23.2%)

²⁶ Including all BRRH discharges for which the principal diagnosis group included 30 or more occasions.

Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors

The BRRH service area has a relatively high number of healthcare providers – positively impacting access (relative to the state as a whole). However, even though the Palm Beach County population exhibits healthy behaviors (e.g., regular pap testing, colon screening, properly taking blood pressure medication) somewhat better than the state, Broward County residents do not do so and are typically less likely to have healthy behaviors better than the Florida average.

Access to Care

Provider Concentrations

Broward and Palm Beach Counties have relatively high numbers of healthcare providers, as there are more primary care physicians (PCPs) and dentists in the BRRH service area counties than in the state as a whole.

Providers (Per 100,000 People)			
Area	Primary Care Physicians	Dentists	Mental Health Providers
Broward County	74.2	74.2	151.5
Palm Beach County	77.0	69.0	167.5
Florida	70.3	53.4	129.2

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org based on 2012 data sets.

- The concentration of dentists is more than 30% higher in Broward and Palm Beach Counties than in the state. The concentration of PCPs is slightly higher than the state average.
- Broward County has about 40% more dentists and nearly 20% more mental health providers than the Florida average. Palm Beach County has about 30% more dentists and mental health providers.
- Both counties have more primary care physicians (PCPs), dentists, and mental health providers than the Florida average, so “access needs” may tend to refer to something other than the number of providers – cost, availability, transportation, etc.

Cost Barriers and Insured Rates

Low health insurance coverage is an important issue in the BRRH service area. The state of Florida ranks 46th in the percentage of uninsured residents (1st = best; 50th = worst). Palm Beach County is among the counties with the highest levels of uninsured children.

Health Insurance Coverage – Adults and Children				
Report Area	Adults		Children	
	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Broward County	82.0%	18.0%	89.8%	10.2%
Palm Beach County	83.7%	16.3%	89.5%	10.5%
Florida	83.4%	16.6%	90.7%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2014”. Georgetown University Center for Children and Families and KidsWell Florida, <http://www.bizjournals.com/southflorida/news/2015/10/29/palm-beach-county-has-the-highest-percentage-of.html>

- Between 15% and 20% of Palm Beach and Broward County residents are without health insurance²⁷ -- most of whom are under age 65.
- One in ten children (each county) is without health insurance – among the highest in the state.
- The percentage of uninsured people decreased by more than three percentage points from 2013 to 2014.

..

²⁷ Reported in October 2015 based on December 2014 summaries.

Medical Expenditures

Households in the Primary Service Area tend to spend more on medical care and health insurance than the U.S. average even though they tend to be healthier. They spend about the same as the state of Florida on average.

Medical Expenditures Annual Household Expenditures				
	Average Annual Amount Spent			
	PSA	SSA	Florida	U.S.
Medical Care	\$2,331	\$2,009	\$2,349	\$2,086
Physician Services	\$290	\$257	\$300	\$266
Dental Services	\$436	\$376	\$443	\$386
Eye care Services	\$61	\$53	\$62	\$55
Hospital Room and Hospital Services	\$212	\$191	\$220	\$203
Nursing Home Care	\$36	\$29	\$34	\$31
Nonprescription Drugs	\$141	\$123	\$143	\$130
Prescription Drugs	\$559	\$473	\$555	\$497
Medicare Prescription Drug Premium	\$111	\$87	\$97	\$89
Health Insurance	\$2,932	\$2,524	\$2,982	\$2,643
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	\$894	\$794	\$969	\$859
Commercial Health Insurance	\$529	\$478	\$563	\$500
Health Maintenance Organization	\$475	\$428	\$502	\$448
Medicare Payments	\$662	\$521	\$581	\$525

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010.

- PSA residents annually spend about 10% more than the than the U.S. average on medical care – in total and on the sub-measures noted above.
- The Florida total tends to be slightly above the U.S. total – more similar to the PSA total and slightly higher than the SSA averages.

Healthy Behaviors

Palm Beach County residents exhibit positive preventive health behaviors. Preventive health behaviors include activities that people can take in order to maintain good health or identify conditions that could lead to illness. Residents of Palm Beach County tend to exhibit healthy behaviors generally better than the Florida average while those in Broward County are more similar to, or worse than, the Florida average.

Health Behaviors						
Area	Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year	Regular Pap Testing (Age-Adjusted)	Colon Screenings (Age-Adjusted)	Pneumonia Vaccinations (Age-Adjusted)	Percent Adults Not Taking Required Blood Pressure Medication	Percent Adults with No Recent Dental Exam
Broward County	60.5%	79.7%	59.1%	54.1%	21.8%	28.3%
Palm Beach County	72.9%	76.0%	63.2%	67.6%	13.9%	24.0%
Florida	67.7%	78.8%	61.5%	65.9%	19.5%	32.0%

Source: Community Commons.

- Palm Beach County residents healthy behaviors are better than the Florida average on five of the six key scales.
- Fewer Broward County Medicare recipients receive regular mammograms, and fewer total residents receive pneumonia vaccinations, than the Florida average.

Broward and Palm Beach County residents exhibit positive lifestyle and physical activity attributes. Fewer people are obese (i.e., BMI over 30) than the Florida average and nearly all have access to locations for physical activity.

Healthy Lifestyles / Physical Activity				
Report Area	Percentage of adults reporting BMI of 30 or more	Percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population
Broward County	25%	23%	100%	5.4
Palm Beach County	22%	22%	98%	6.3
Florida	26%	23%	93%	7.3

Source: Community Commons.

- The number of membership associations tends to be positively correlated with healthy behaviors. Residents (both counties) have fewer associations than the Florida average.
- The Florida environment affords residents great access to locations for physical activity.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Substance abuse is slightly higher in Palm Beach County than Broward County.

Select Substance Abuse Measures ²⁸						
Measure	Broward County			Palm Beach County		
	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
Used illicit drugs	6.1%	16.5%	5.6%	5.5%	17.4%	5.9%
Used cocaine	0.6%	5.3%	1.2%	0.7%	6.3%	1.2%
Used marijuana	12.8%	27.4%	6.7%	11.7%	29.0%	6.8%

Source: National Drug Early Warning System, "Southeastern FL (Miami Area) SCS Profile, 2015", Table AT4, [http://ndews.umd.edu/Substance Abuse Article](http://ndews.umd.edu/Substance%20Abuse%20Article;);

- About one in six people in Broward and Palm Beach Counties (16.5% and 17.4%, respectively) indicate that they used illicit drugs at least once during the last year.
- Nearly three of ten (27.4% and 29.0%, respectively) have used marijuana.

Leading causes of substance abuse-related hospital admissions in Palm Beach County include alcohol, opioids, marijuana, and heroin.

Treatment Admissions in Palm Beach County, 2014	
Substance	Admissions
Alcohol	1,926
Opioids (Rx)	1,225
Marijuana	1,105
Heroin	571
Cocaine	295
Benzos	143
MDMA	80
Methamphetamines	12
Other	421

²⁸ National Survey on Drug Use and Health: 10-Year Substate R-DAS (2002 to 2011). Analysis ran on 2015-07-16 (10:26 AM EDT) using SDA 3.5: Tables.

Broward County has less use of alcohol and tobacco compared to the Florida average.

Substance Use			
Report Area	Percentage of adults who are current smokers	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement
Broward County	14%	15%	21%
Palm Beach County	14%	15%	31%
Florida	18%	16%	29%

Source: Community Commons.

- Slightly more driving deaths in Palm Beach County than the state (average) involve alcohol.
- Fewer adults are smokers in both counties than in the state as a whole – 14% compared to 18%, respectively.

Mental health is an important issue in the BRRH service area counties. Nearly one in four people (23.0%) people in Broward County indicate that they do not have adequate social and emotional support – higher than the Florida average. Somewhat fewer people in Palm Beach County (18.1%) report the lack of support.

Mental Health		
Report Area	Average Number of mentally unhealthy days in the past 30 days²⁹	Percentage of Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support
Broward County	3.4	23.0%
Palm Beach County	3.4	18.1%
Florida	3.8	21.2%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

- Anecdotally, continuity of care / integrated care is noted by consumers and community leaders as an important aspect to improve community health (to be covered later in this report).

²⁹ This measure is based on survey responses to the question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

Depression and other mental health conditions are common in the BRRH service area counties. About one in seven people in the BRRH service area counties have been told that they have had a depressive episode.³⁰

Population Having Been Told That They have had a Depressive Episode by County and Gender		
County	Males	Females
Broward County	11.3%	17.6%
Palm Beach County	11.5%	15.9%
Florida	12.1%	21.2%

- Males in both counties tend to be less prone to depression than females.
- Palm Beach County has a slightly lower percentage of females with depression than Broward County, but both are well below the Florida average.
- About one in nine males (each county) have been told that they have had a depressive episode – slightly less than the Florida average.

In the state of Florida, African Americans are slightly less likely than whites to have had a depressive episode, but in Palm Beach County the incidence among African Americans is about half of the white level (7.8% and 15.8%, respectively).

Population Having Been Told That They have had a Depressive Episode by County and Race		
County	White	African American
Broward County	15.5%	16.7%
Palm Beach County	15.8%	7.8%
Florida	18.6%	14.0%

- Across the state, whites are slightly more likely to have had a depressive episode; in Broward County, the opposite is true.

People less than 45 are slightly more likely to have had a depressive episode; there is little difference between people age 45 to 64 and seniors.

Population Having Been Told That They have had a Depressive Episode by County and Age Group			
County	Under 45	45 to 64	65 and older
Broward County	16.6%	14.5%	14.9%
Palm Beach County	14.3%	12.4%	11.7%
Florida	15.8%	19.6%	14.6%

³⁰ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) as noted in FloridaCharts.com <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/Brfss.aspx>

Teen Birth Rates

Teen birth rates in the BRRH service area are relatively low.

Teen Birth Rates (per 1,000 females) by County		
County	2014 Population	Teen Birth Rate
Broward County	1,869,235	27
Palm Beach County	1,397,710	30
Florida	18,801,310	36

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

- The Broward and Palm Beach County teen birth rate is well below the Florida rate.

Community Survey

BRRH and Crescendo Consulting Group conducted an online community survey in late 2015 in order to collect direct consumer opinion regarding community needs. The survey was administered by telephone to 300 area residents. Survey respondents indicated that the highest priority needs community needs include coordination of care between providers, access to affordable care, screening for chronic conditions, mental health, and substance abuse. There were, however, variations among age groups.

Participant Profile

The survey included a wide representation of community members – including participants among underserved populations.

Community Survey Income Profile	
<u>Household Income Range</u>	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
Less than \$25,000	9.8%
\$25,000 to \$54,999	14.5%
\$55,000 to \$79,999	18.0%
\$80,000 or more	57.6%

- More than half of respondents (57.6%) say that they have household income above \$80,000 – somewhat higher than the PSA and SSA aggregately.
- Although only about one in four (24.4%) respondents have household income under \$55,000, analysis of the survey responses by income group showed few differences.

The survey included a percentage of older people and seniors that better reflects healthcare service use than the general population.

Community Survey Age Group Representation	
<u>Household Income Range</u>	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
18 to 44 years	18.3%
45 to 64 years	46.8%
65 and older	34.9%

- Slightly more than one of three respondents were seniors.
- Nearly half of respondents (46.8%) were 45 to 64 years old.

The survey sample closely reflected the educational attainment levels in the community.

Community Survey Education Profile	
Less than high school	3.7%
Graduated high school	13.7%
Some college or vocational training	22.3%
Graduated college (4-year Bachelor Degree)	37.3%
Completed Graduate or Professional school (Masters, PhD, Lawyer)	23.0%

- About one in seven adults attained only a high school diploma or less.
- More than half of survey respondents are college graduates.

Responses

The survey asked participants to evaluate 13 needs commonly found in similar communities. It also asked them to identify additional needs not on the list and indicate ones that needed more focus and attention. The original 13 needs rated by respondents included those listed in the following table.

Community Survey Needs Evaluated	
Category of Need	Community Health Need
Medical / Health Status Issues	Health services for seniors
	Coordination of care between different doctors or other service providers
	Support to help people to better manage chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma, obesity, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or similar conditions
	Screening for cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, or other chronic conditions
	Services for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse (which we will ask about later)
	Support to help people stay healthy – wellness programs
Social, Economic, and Physical Environment Issues	Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor’s appointments or the hospital
	Affordable healthcare services for people or families with low income
Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors	Primary care services from a family doctor or pediatrician
	Publically available education about wellness and ways to stay healthy – exercise, nutrition
	Publically available education about ways to manage obesity
	Substance abuse education
	Substance abuse intervention and treatment
	Youth oriented health programs

The survey results were analyzed in total and by several demographic stratifications. The results were determined and ranked based on the percentage of respondents indicating that “Much more focus and attention” was required in the community to address the need. A summary of the ranking by age group is shown below.

Community Survey Results by Age Group (Top five or six needs per age group are highlighted)				
Needs Requiring “Much More Focus”				
Community Needs	Age group			Total
	18 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older	
Affordable healthcare services ...	52.0%	66.9%	61.9%	62.5%
Coordination of care between ... providers	52.0%	63.1%	57.7%	59.2%
Health services for seniors	46.0%	47.7%	47.4%	47.3%
Primary care services ...	40.0%	38.5%	39.2%	39.0%
Publically available education about ways to manage obesity	44.0%	49.2%	43.3%	46.2%
Publically available education about ways to stay healthy	44.0%	49.2%	43.3%	46.2%
Screening for ... chronic conditions	38.0%	60.8%	53.6%	54.2%
Services for ...mental health conditions other than substance abuse	58.0%	65.4%	54.6%	60.3%
Substance abuse education	46.0%	56.2%	47.4%	51.3%
Substance abuse intervention and treatment	46.0%	62.3%	53.6%	56.3%
Support to help people stay healthy ...	44.0%	48.5%	38.1%	44.0%
Support to help people to better manage chronic ...	54.0%	54.6%	46.4%	51.6%
Transportation services	52.0%	54.6%	44.3%	50.5%
Youth oriented health programs	62.0%	51.5%	40.2%	49.5%

- The data indicates that behavioral health, access to care, and substance abuse (including prescription drug abuse) are leading community priorities.
- Access to care (e.g., affordability), coordination of care, and services for mental health conditions other than substance abuse are leading needs, as indicated by community members across all age groups.
- Seniors and people ages 45 to 64 align with others regarding the top five needs requiring much more attention. They also tend to indicate that chronic disease screening and substance abuse intervention and treatment are more urgently needed than do younger respondents.
- Younger people (under 45) indicate that transportation, youth-oriented programs, and support to help people to better manage chronic conditions are among the highest community health needs.

There are important variations regarding needs prioritization based on household income levels.

Community Survey Results by Income Group (Top five or six needs per age group are highlighted)				
Needs Requiring “Much More Focus”				
Community Needs	Annual Household Income			
	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$54,999	\$55,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 or more
Affordable healthcare services ...	62.5%	77.8%	63.6%	58.8%
Coordination of care between ... providers	58.3%	61.1%	63.6%	56.6%
Health services for seniors	66.7%	63.9%	50.0%	41.2%
Primary care services ...	54.2%	47.2%	40.9%	32.4%
Publically available education about ways to manage obesity	66.7%	58.3%	47.7%	45.6%
Publically available education about ways to stay healthy	66.7%	52.8%	50.0%	38.2%
Screening for ... chronic conditions	66.7%	61.1%	52.3%	47.8%
Services for ...mental health conditions other than substance abuse	66.7%	72.2%	63.6%	54.4%
Substance abuse education	54.2%	47.2%	52.3%	54.4%
Substance abuse intervention and treatment	58.3%	63.9%	56.8%	55.1%
Support to help people stay healthy ...	50.0%	44.4%	52.3%	41.9%
Support to help people to better manage chronic ...	58.3%	58.3%	63.6%	41.9%
Transportation services	66.7%	63.9%	50.0%	42.6%
Youth oriented health programs	50.0%	58.3%	54.5%	44.9%

- Lower income households were more interested in publically available sources of information about ways to manage obesity and ways to stay healthy – in addition to transportation.
- More affluent households (income \$80,000 or more) tend to indicate that services for mental health, substance abuse, and care coordination (in addition to affordable healthcare) are more needed in the community. They are also the least likely group to say that there is a need for much more focus on publically available education about ways to manage obesity and ways to stay healthy.

Discussion Groups with Key Stakeholders

Background

Four focus groups were held with the Leadership Group (3) and Community stakeholders (1). The moderator's guides – PowerPoint presentations – are attached in a separate appendix (see Appendices D, E, and F). At the outset of the project, participants provided feedback on the project methodology and the strategic purpose of the community assessment, offered their insights regarding effective ways to gather pertinent information (quantitative and qualitative), and helped generate an initial list of community needs, available resources, and potential service gaps.

Group members in the first Leadership Group meeting and the Community meeting highlighted the need for additional care coordination between providers. Others noted that additional care coordination with higher-risk patients is needed – along with greater focus and attention on chronic disease management and several other community health needs. Some of the paraphrased comments are listed below.

“We [BRRH] currently provide care coordination, but I think there is an opportunity to reach a lot more people – people who most need the help”

“The area has great providers and a lot of services. Sometime there is a need to better coordinate between providers; they benefit from knowing what someone else [i.e., another provider] is doing.”

“There is a big problem with diabetes and other chronic illnesses. Seems like being an affluent area helps but doesn't inoculate anyone [i.e., any community] from these problems entirely.”

During the second meeting, Leadership Group participants reviewed initial secondary research data and a topline summary of the community survey. In the meeting, participants indicated that BRRH strategies designed to facilitate collaboration between the hospital and community service groups may be very attractive and generate continued support from the existing group of leaders assembled for the meeting, as well as several others. They also indicated an interest in learning more about cancer incidence and other chronic disease foci.

The third and final Leadership Group meeting was held in later November and reviewed all secondary research, the results of the community survey, and other materials. Also, members were provided insight regarding the needs prioritization process.

Community Needs Prioritization / Modified Delphi Method

With secondary data and community survey results in hand, leadership group members participated in a prioritization process in order to rate and rank 50 community needs identified in research conducted earlier in the BRRH CHNA. Leadership Group members rated each of the needs on a 5-point scale (with 1 = the greatest need for more focus). The community needs evaluated are contained in the table below in alphabetical order. A prioritized list of needs – the results of the research – is shown afterwards.

Health Issues Evaluated in the Modified Delphi Method	
<u>Community Need</u>	
	Access to primary care physician services
	Access to specialty care physician services
	Affordable healthcare services
	Affordable prescription medications
	Autism spectrum and other learning disabilities – early detection and treatment
	Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse
	Cancer – Care coordination
	Cancer – Diagnosis and treatment
	Cancer – Education and prevention
	Cancer – Screening
	Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions
	Children’s health – behavioral health services
	Children’s health – primary care services
	Children’s health – specialized care services
	Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s Disease, Lewy Body dementia, and others
	Dental health services for children and adults
	Diabetes – Care coordination
	Diabetes – Diagnosis and treatment
	Diabetes – Education and prevention
	Diabetes – Screening
	Domestic or intimate partner violence counseling or intervention
	End of life issues (including palliative care)
	Heart disease – Care coordination

Health Issues Evaluated in the Modified Delphi Method

Community Need

Heart disease – Diagnosis and treatment
Heart disease – Education and prevention
Heart disease – Screening
Home health services such as Visiting Nurses or other in-home care
Homeless services (healthcare for the homeless)
Hypertension treatment and related services
Nutrition and healthy eating education
Obesity – Care coordination
Obesity – Diagnosis and treatment
Obesity – Education and prevention
Obesity – Programs to help with self-management
Pain management services
Respiratory health / pulmonology education and services
Rheumatology and other arthritis services
Seniors' health services – Care coordination
Seniors' health services – Diagnostic and treatment
Sexually transmitted disease education, screening, and treatment
Smoking cessation services
Stroke prevention and care
Substance abuse – Care coordination
Substance abuse – Education and prevention
Substance abuse – Intervention and treatment
Substance abuse – Screening
Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital
Wellness initiatives for adults – exercise and nutrition
Wellness initiatives for children – exercise and nutrition
Women's health – comprehensive gynecology and reproductive care for women in all stages of life

Delphi process results were combined with secondary data analyses, community survey results, and information from the discussion groups to develop a prioritized list of community health needs. Appendix G contains the Delphi Prioritization Survey.

Prioritized Needs

Based on input from the Leadership Group meetings; analysis of local, State of Florida, and federal quantitative data; community input; and, the needs evaluation process, the prioritized list of community needs is shown in the table below.

Leading, Prioritized Community Needs	
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Health Need</u>
1	Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse
2	Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions
3	Access to primary care physician services
4	Seniors' health services – Care coordination
5	Substance abuse – Education and prevention
6	Nutrition and healthy eating education
7	Obesity – Care coordination
8	Obesity – Education and prevention
9	Affordable healthcare services including prescription medications
10	Substance abuse – Care coordination
11	Access to specialty care physician services
12	Substance abuse – Intervention and treatment
13	Obesity – Programs to help with self-management
14	Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's Disease, Lewy Body dementia, and others

For the comprehensive list of community needs included in the Prioritization Process, see Appendix F.

Implementation Strategies

As noted above, the Community Leadership members (with the guidance and support of Melissa Whelchel, Manager, Population & Corporate Health of Boca Raton Regional Hospital) indicated that ongoing strategies that address high priority community health issues may effectively encourage continued engagement of diverse community leaders while simultaneously addressing several needs identified in the CHNA. In addition, several newer areas were identified for additional focus and attention.

When considering moving forward with the Implementation Plan (to be developed by Boca Raton Regional Hospital after the CHNA is approved), the following general strategies have the ability to simultaneously address several of the Prioritized Community Needs shown in the prior page.

- Improving access to care, which includes integrated behavioral health (including substance abuse) services and medical care.
- Providing education, communications, and enhanced information exchange among providers
- Expanding care coordination services for a broad range of seniors' chronic conditions and other health issues that may benefit from a higher level of personal contact.
- Addressing chronic diseases, obesity, and related issues
- Supporting wellness and preventive services

Implementation Plan strategies will be developed and communicated under separate cover. The document will identify which community the medical center will not address (and state why not) and the ones that it will address (and strategies for doing so).

Appendix A: Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2015

Boca Raton Regional Hospital

Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2015

Introduction Hello, my name is (caller name). I am conducting a very brief survey on behalf of Boca Raton Regional Hospital for the purpose to better understand your perceptions of health needs and services in the area.

We have just a few short questions, and would really value your input.

Screening

1. To begin, in what year were you born? [ENTER 4 DIGIT YEAR] [CODE REFUSE=9999 but terminate] *If "1996" or later, will thank and terminate.*
2. Gender [MARK RESPONSE BASED ON VOICE RECOGNITION; DO NOT ASK]
 - Male
 - Female

[INTERVIEWER READ] A healthy community can include different things such as the availability of healthcare services including behavioral health to social, economic, and environmental factors to lifestyle topics such as obesity, smoking, substance abuse, and healthy living issues.

3. Thinking broadly about health, please tell me what comes to mind when you think about a healthy community or a healthy people.
OPEN ENDED _____
4. For the next questions, I 'm going to ask you about a number of possible things in these areas that the community may or may not need to pay more focus and attention to. For each, please let me know on a scale of 1 to 3 where 1 means that No More Focus is needed, 2 is Somewhat More Focus Needed, and, 3 is Much More Focus Needed
[INTERVIEWER REPEAT SCALE AS NEEDED]

[PROGRAMMING ROTATE CATEGORIES, KEEP “MEASURES” IN CONSISTENT ORDER WITHIN DOMAIN]

DOMAIN	MEASURE	Don't Know (0)	No More Focus Needed (1)	Somewhat More Focus Needed (2)	Much More Focus Needed (3)
<i>Medical / Health Status Issues</i>	Health services for seniors	0	1	3	4
	Coordination of care between different doctors or other service providers	0	1	3	4
	Support to help people to better manage chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma, obesity, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or similar conditions	0	1	3	4
	Screening for cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, or other chronic conditions	0	1	3	4
	Services for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse (which we will ask about later)	0	1	3	4
	Support to help people stay healthy – wellness programs	0	1	3	4
<i>Social, Economic, and Physical Environment Issues</i>	Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital	0	1	3	4
	Affordable healthcare services for people or families with low income				
<i>Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors</i>	Primary care services from a family doctor or pediatrician	0	1	3	4
	Publicly available education about wellness and ways to stay healthy – exercise, nutrition	0	1	3	4
	Publicly available education about ways to manage obesity	0	1	3	4
	Substance abuse education	0	1	3	4
	Substance abuse intervention and treatment	0	1	3	4
	Youth oriented health programs	0	1	3	4

5. Regardless of the issues that I mentioned, what do you think are the three greatest community health issues in the area?

Now with the following statements, please indicate if you Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree with each Statement

6. When all is said and done, I am the person who is responsible for managing my health.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

7. Taking an active role in my own healthcare is the most important factor in determining my health and ability to function.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

8. What is the highest grade or year in school you completed?

Check one

- Less than high school
- Graduated high school
- Some college or vocational training
- Graduated college (4-year Bachelor Degree)
- Completed Graduate or Professional school (Masters, PhD, Lawyer)

9. Which of the following ranges best describes your total annual household income last year?

- Less than \$25,000
- \$25,000 to \$54,999
- \$55,000 to \$79,999
- \$80,000 or more

Appendix B: Homeless Shelter Directory

Source: Palm Beach County Homeless Coalition, 2015.

Palm Beach County

[Palm Beach County Homeless Coalition](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401

(561) 355-4663

Homeless Coalition

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22445/>



[Pat Reeves Village](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401

561-514-0564

Continuum of care for the homeless and homeless at-risk
in Palm Beach County

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/38360/>



[Adopt-a-family West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409

(561) 253-1361

Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30791/>



Broward County

[Firehouse Recovery Margate](#)

Margate, FL 33063

(954) 651-2154

Sober Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/38210/>



[St. Laurence Chapel A Caring Place for Homeless People Day Shelter](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33069

(954) 972-2958

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22477/>



[Women in Distress of Broward County - Shelter, Outreach](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33302

(954) 761-1133

Women's shelter and outreach.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31780/>

[Faith-hope-love-charity Inc+ Palm Springs](#)

Palm Springs, FL 33461

(561)968-1612

Housing Assistance, Supportive Housing for veterans.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24061/>



[Recovery Workz](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33064

419-689-2130

Christian based sober living house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37701/>



[Holy Ground Shelter for Homeless](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

(561) 355-5040

Shelter for homeless, pregnant or parenting teen girls ages 17 to 21 years old.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/38021/>



[Internatonal Kingdom Empowerment Alliance \(The House That Love Built\)](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020

(561) 255-9459

Transitional housing and services.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37640/>



[Drug Abuse Foundation of Palm Beach County Halfway House](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33444

(561) 732-0800

Halfway House, Substance Abuse Treatment

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22601/>



[Sanctuary House of S. Florida, Inc.](#)

Wilton Manors, FL 33311

954-882-8363

Recover home for men.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37320/>



[Wayside House Halfway House](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33483

(561) 278-0055

Halfway House, Substance Abuse Treatment

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22602/>



[Lamb of God Transitional Housing For Men](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33060

954-946-7332

transitional housing program for men.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36838/>



[Good Future Rehab Inc.](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33445

(561) 859-0930



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37718/>

[Helping Hands Transition and Recovery](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311

954-562-5418



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36839/>

[A T Way LLC](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33435

5619451618



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37715/>

[Saint Francis Mission - Faith Based Treatment program for males](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316

954-761-3281

transitional housing treatment program for men.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36840/>



[Christophers House of Hope](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401

561-945-2330

sober housing



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37677/>

[The First Step Sober House Pompano Beach](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33060

954-942-7414

Safe and Sober Recovery Halfway house transitional housing.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36841/>



[Family Promise of South Palm Beach County](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33483

(561) 265-3371

Assists children and their families that have become homeless in our community.



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37210/>

[Florida Sober House - Hollywood FL](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020

954-366-5646

sober recovery halfway house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36842/>



[The Go House - Christian Sober House](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33436

561-880-1066

Christian Sober House

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36965/>



[Foundations Residential House](#)

Oakland Park, FL 33309

(954) 776-8036

Halfway House, sober recovery house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36843/>



[Oakwood Center of the Palm Beaches Inc Panda Program](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430

(561) 993-8082

Substance Abuse Treatment. Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36432/>



[Recovery House 54 Dania Beach](#)

Dania Beach, FL 33004

954-394-6309

affordable recovery homes

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/36846/>



[West Palm Beach Housing Authority West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

(561) 655-8530

Housing Authority, Public Housing, Section 8 (HCV), Portable Housing Choice Voucher, Section 8 Veterans Housing Voucher, Low Income Housing Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32244/>



[Dania Beach Housing Authority Dania Beach](#)

Dania Beach, FL 33004

(954) 924-6800

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing, Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31968/>



[Housing Partnership Inc Riviera Beach](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

(561) 841-3500

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing, Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32308/>



[Deerfield Beach Housing Authority Deerfield Beach](#)

Deerfield Beach, FL 33441

(954) 425-8449

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing, Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32666/>



[Riviera Beach Housing Authority Riviera Beach](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

(561) 845-7450

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32321/>



[Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315

(954) 525-6444

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32677/>



[Palm Beach County Housing Authority West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

(561) 684-2160

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32571/>



[Broward County Housing Authority Lauderdale Lakes](#)

Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319

(954) 497-4178

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32694/>



[Delray Beach Housing Authority Delray Beach](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33445

(561) 272-6766

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32815/>



[Hollywood Housing Authority Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33024

(954) 989-4691

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/32923/>



[Belle Glade Housing Authority Belle Glade](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430

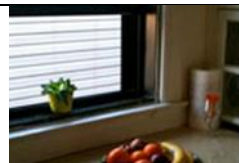
561-996-2140



[Catholic Charities - Link Up To Permanent Housing
Wilton Manors Wilton Manors](#)

Wilton Manors, FL 33305

(954) 568-6610



Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/33426/>

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31158/>

[Boca Raton Housing Authority Boca Raton](#)

Boca Raton, FL 33431

561.206.6200

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/33434/>



[Aloha House - Halfway House Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020

(954) 923-8536

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31157/>



[Boca Raton Housing Authority Palmetto Park Rd Boca Raton](#)

Boca Raton, FL 33432

(561) 393-7785

Housing Authority, Low Income Affordable Housing,
Public Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/33467/>



[Eckerd Youth Alternatives - Juvenile Offender Aftercare
Lauderhill](#)

Lauderhill, FL 33313

(954) 714-5227

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31155/>



[Florida Housing Corp Supportive Housing Wellington](#)

Wellington, FL 33414

(843) 437-7575

Supportive Housing and Services

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31676/>



[Dan Marino Foundation - Kids At Home Program
Weston](#)

Weston, FL 33326

(954) 389-4445

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31154/>



[The Haven Group Home Boca Raton](#)

[Camelot Community Care - Youth Transition Program
Fort Lauderdale](#)



Boca Raton, FL 33433
 (561) 483-0962
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31156/>



Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
 (954) 958-3527
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31153/>

[Children's Home Society - Transitions Home Lantana](#)

Lantana, FL 33462
 (561) 547-0884
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30792/>



[Covenant House - Transitional Housing Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304
 (954) 561-5559
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31152/>



[Freedom House Of Palm Beaches Lake Park](#)

Lake Park, FL 33403
 (561) 845-0373
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30789/>



[Helping People In America / Cosac Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020
 (954) 964-0123
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30913/>



[Project Success Lake Worth Transitional Housing](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460
 (561) 540-4267
 Transitional Housing
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30790/>



[Jewish Adoption And Foster Care Options Sunrise](#)

Sunrise, FL 33351
 (954)749-7230
 Transitional Housing, Non Profit Organization
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30624/>



[Florida Housing Corporation West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401
 (561) 659-9330
 Transitional Housing



[Jewish Family - Domestic Abuse Program Plantation](#)

Plantation, FL 33324
 (954) 370-2140
 Transitional Housing



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30788/>

[Faith Farm Ministries Boynton Beach](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33437

(561) 737-2222

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30786/>



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31160/>

[Sos Childrens Village - Woodside Gardens Coconut Creek](#)

Coconut Creek, FL 33073

(954) 420-5030

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31164/>



[Fern House Center West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409

(561) 471-0430

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30787/>



[Salvation Army - Plymouth Colony Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33320

(954) 524-6991

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31165/>



[Sistah To Sistah Recovery House West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

(561) 837-9997

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30785/>



[Salvation Army Red Shield Lodge Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311

(954) 524-6991

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31166/>



[Phoenix House Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460

(561) 585-2508

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30784/>



[Susan B. Anthony - Residential Transitional Housing Pembroke Pines](#)

Pembroke Pines, FL 33025

(954) 733-6068

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31169/>



[Oakwood Center Of The Palm Beaches West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407
(561) 383-5777

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30783/>



[Turning Point Bridge Transitional Housing Pompano Beach](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33060
(954) 781-1400

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31170/>



[Hope House Of The Palm Beaches West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409
(561) 697-2600

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30781/>



[Covenant House Florida Fort Lauderdale Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304
(954) 561-5559

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31376/>



[Housing Partnership West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(561) 841-3500

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30782/>



[Housing Opportunities Mortgage Assistance And Effective Neighborhood Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22787/>



[Stand Down House \(veterans Only\) Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33461
(561) 649-9919

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30779/>



[Covenant House Florida, Inc. Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304
(800)683-8338

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24044/>



[Turtle Nest Village Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460
(561) 586-8520

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30777/>



[Senior Citizens Housing Development Corporation Of Fontana Sunrise](#)

Sunrise, FL 33323
954-835-9200

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24045/>



[The Salvation Army - Center Of Hope Transitional Housing West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409
(561) 682-1118

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30778/>



[Housing Foundation Of America Inc Pembroke Pines](#)

Pembroke Pines, FL 33024

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24066/>



[Engagement Center Transitional Housing West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33402
(561) 494-0125

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30776/>



[Cosac Homeless Assistance Center Davie](#)

Davie, FL 33329

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24087/>



[The Lord's Place Boynton Beach Family Shelter Boynton Beach](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33435
(561) 736-7006

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30775/>



[Haven Economic Development, Inc. Davie](#)

Davie, FL 33324
(954)423-1637

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24089/>



[Mary Rubloff Ywca Harmony House West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409

(561) 640-9844

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30771/>



[4kids Of South Florida Inc Ft Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

(954)977-9673

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24093/>



[Adopt-a-family Of The Palm Beaches Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460

(561)253-1361

Transitional Housing, Non Profit Organization

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/30750/>



[Broward Partnership For The Homeless Inc. Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311

(954)779-3990

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24094/>



[Gulfstream Goodwill Industries West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

(561) 848-7200

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31377/>



[Broward County Minority Builders Coalition Inc Ft Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312

(954)792-1121

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24117/>



[Homes With Assistance Royal Palm Beach Royal Palm Beach](#)

Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411

(561) 227-1503

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31378/>



[Neighbors Assisting Neighbors Tamarac](#)

Tamarac, FL 33321

(954)720-5150

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24119/>



[Ywca Harmony House West Belle Glade](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430
(561) 993-2204

Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/31381/>



[Peer Center Inc Oakland Park](#)

Oakland Park, FL 33309
(954)202-7867

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24124/>



[Housing Partnership Inc Riviera Beach](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404
(561)841-3500

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/23116/>



[Citizens For Pets In Condos Inc Tamarac](#)

Tamarac, FL 33320
(954)366-4555

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24125/>



[Adopt-a-family Of The Palm Beaches, Inc. Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24058/>



[Food For The Poor, Inc. Coconut Creek](#)

Coconut Creek, FL 33073
(954)427-2222

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24138/>



[Under One Roof Ministries, Inc. Tequesta](#)

Tequesta, FL 33469
(561)799-9411

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24070/>



[Broward Coalition For The Homeless, Inc. Sunrise](#)

Sunrise, FL 33313

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24150/>



[Hispanic Human Resources Council, Inc. West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33406
(561)641-7400
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24076/>



[Sunrise Opportunities Inc Davie](#)

Davie, FL 33314
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24151/>



[Comprehensive Aids Program Of Palm Beach County, Inc. West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33406
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24107/>



[God's Gift Inc Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33319
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24169/>



[Howard E Hill Foundation Inc Belle Glade](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430
561-996-4524
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24110/>



[Urban League Of Broward County, Inc. Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
(954)584-0777
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24205/>



[Envision America Incorporated West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33402
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24116/>



[Rebuilding Together Broward County Inc Oakland Park](#)

Oakland Park, FL 33334
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24224/>



[Farmworkers Coordinating Council Of Palm Beach County, Inc. Lake Worth](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460
(561)533-7227

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24128/>



[Hawkins Homes Inc Pompano Beach](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33060
(954)781-8537

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24230/>



[We Help Community Development Corp Inc Belle Glade](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24148/>



[Safety Net Foundation, Inc. Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
(954)524-0800

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24244/>



[Comprehensive Community Care Network Inc W Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33406
561-472-9160

Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24179/>



[Crisis Housing Solutions, Inc. Davie](#)

Davie, FL 33314
954-587-0160

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25821/>



[Mission Project Inc Palm Beach](#)

Palm Beach, FL 33480



[Deerfield Beach Housing Authority Deerfield Beach](#)

Deerfield Beach, FL 33441



(561)358-1863
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24188/>

[Bridge To Life Inc Boynton Beach](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33436
(561)734-7476
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24210/>



[Children's Case Management Organization, Inc. West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33406
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24215/>



[United Way Of Palm Beach County Inc Boynton Beach](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33426
(561)375-6600
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24241/>



954-425-8449-11
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25827/>

[Consolidated Credit Counseling Services, Inc. Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33313
866-435-1876
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25834/>



[Urban League Of Broward County \(branch Office\) Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
954-625-2574
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25835/>



[Urban League Of Broward County - Main Office Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
954-584-0777
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25836/>



[Association For Abused Women And Children, Inc.
West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33405
(561)586-1888
Non Profit Organization that provides housing assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/24252/>



[Hope Human Resources Development Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020
305-826-9343
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25848/>



[We Help Community Development Corporation Belle Glade](#)

Belle Glade, FL 33430
561-992-5854
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25801/>



[Hope Human Resources Development Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33023
954-342-8470
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25849/>



[Boynton Beach Faith Based Cdc Boynton Beach](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33435
561-752-0303
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25805/>



[Broward County Housing Authority Lauderdale Lakes](#)

Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319
954-497-4583
Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25869/>



[Real Estate Education And Community Housing, Inc
Palm Beach Gardens](#)

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410
561-491-1670



[Consumer Credit Counseling Services Of The Midwest
Lighthouse Point](#)

Lighthouse Point, FL 33064
800-355-2227



Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25907/>

[Housing Partnership, Inc. Riviera Beach - Supportive Housing](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

561-841-3500-10

HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs, Supportive housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25918/>



Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25873/>

[Housing Foundation Of America Pembroke Pines](#)

Pembroke Pines, FL 33024

954-923-5001

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25910/>



[Northwest Riviera Beach Community Redevelopment Corporation Riviera Beach](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

561-845-1147

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25919/>



[Consumer Credit Counseling Services Of The Midwest Plantation](#)

Plantation, FL 33324

800-355-2227

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25914/>



[Credability - West Palm Beach Branch West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33401

800-251-2227

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25949/>



[Catholic Charities Angelica House](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33062

954-568-6610

Transitional Housing for families.

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22722/>



[Lorida Cooperative Extension - Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33415
561-233-1700

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25951/>



[The Lippman Family Center](#)

Oakland Park, FL 33309
954-568-2801

Runaway Shelter for Youth

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22723/>



[Life Improvement For Tomorrow, Inc. West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409
877-868-7026

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25952/>



[Ease Foundation Davie](#)

Davie, FL 33317
(954)-797-1077

Social Services

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22726/>



[Urban League Of Palm Beach County, Inc. West Palm Beach](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407
561-833-1461-30

Agency that provides HUD Approved Housing Assistance Programs

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/25953/>



[Sunlight Recovery Residential Treatment Center](#)

Deerfield Beach, FL 33441
(954) 421-6242

Residential Treatment Center

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22597/>



[Caron Renaissance Halfway House](#)

Boca Raton, FL 33487
(561) 241-7977

Halfway House, Detox, Treatment Center

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22598/>



[Dr Carmine J Pecoraro Psy D and Assoc Halfway House](#)

Wilton Manors, FL 33305
(954) 463-2723

Halfway House, substance abuse treatment

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22603/>



[Wellness Resource Center Halfway House](#)

Boca Raton, FL 33487
(561) 995-7388

Halfway House, Substance Abuse Treatment
<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22599/>



[House of Hope Halfway House - Stepping Stones Residential](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33305
(954) 524-8989

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22604/>



[Palm Partners Recovery Centers Halfway House](#)

Delray Beach, FL 33444
(561) 278-5800

Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Halfway house, Buprenorphine Services

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22600/>



[3rd Step Mental Health Program Halfway House](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
(954) 462-4599

Halfway House, Substance Abuse Treatment

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22605/>



[Faith Farm Residential Program](#)

Boynton Beach, FL 33437
(561)737-2222

Residential Program, Drug Addiction Recovery

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22592/>



[Susan B Anthony Recovery Center Halfway House](#)

Pembroke Pines, FL 33025
(954) 733-6068

Halfway House, Transitional Housing, Treatment Centers

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22606/>



[Clean Time Inn Halfway House](#)

Lake Worth, FL 33460
(561) 547-4357

Halfway house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22400/>



[Cosac Foundation Hollywood FL](#)

Hollywood, FL 33328
954-964-0123

Supportive Housing, Homeless Services

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22438/>



[Jerome Golden Center Supportive Housing](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

(561) 383-8000

Supportive Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22316/>



[Salvation Army Red Shield Lodge Fort Lauderdale](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33302

954-524-6991

Homeless Shelter, Transitional housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22439/>



[Recovery Outreach Housing For Men](#)

Riviera Beach, FL 33404

(561) 804-4559

Halfway House, Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22321/>



[BARC Lauderhill Supportive Housing](#)

Lauderhill, FL 33311

954-535-2375

Supportive Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22440/>



[Catholic Charities Samaritan Center Long Term Transitional Housing](#)

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410

(561) 775-9500

Transitional Housing, Supportive Housing, Halfway Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22328/>



[Agape Love Inc/Let Go, Let God Inc / Men's Homeless Shelter](#)

Plantation, FL 33312

954-792-4964

Homeless Shelter

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22436/>



[Palm Beach County Homeless Services](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

800-493-5902

Emergency Shelter, Halfway House, Transitional Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22300/>



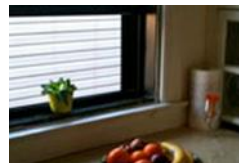
[Broward Partnership for the Homeless, Inc / Central Homeless Assistance Center](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

954-779-3990

Emergency Shelter

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22437/>



[PATH Project Supportive Housing](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33407

561-383-8000

Supportive Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22301/>



[Broward County Outreach Center Pompano Beach](#)

Pompano Beach, FL 33069

(954) 979-6365

Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Halfway Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22326/>



[Stand Down Help For Homeless Veterans](#)

Palm Springs, FL 33461

(561) 968-1612

halfway house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22202/>



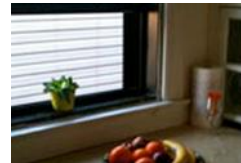
[Broward County Homeless Services](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

954-357-6101

Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Halfway Housing

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22329/>



[Fern House Halfway House](#)

West Palm Beach, FL 33409

561-471-0430

halfway house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22196/>



[Broward County Housing Options Program](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311

954-357-5099

Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Substance Abuse Treatment, Halfway House

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22330/>



[Sunset House Extended Care Recovery For Men](#)

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410

561-627-9701

halfway house

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/22195/>



[Miami Rescue Mission - Broward Outreach Center Hollywood](#)

Hollywood, FL 33022

954-926-7417

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/19452/>



[The Lord's Place - Family Housing Programs](#)



West Palm Beach, FL 33402
561-494-0125
Emergency Housing, Supportive Housing, Education Assistance, Employment Assistance

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/20475/>

[Miami Rescue Mission - Broward Outreach Center For Women And Children Hollywood \(for Women And Children\)](#)



Hollywood, FL 33022
954-926-7417

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/19453/>

[The Lord's Place - Joshua House \(for Men\)](#)



Boynton Beach, FL 33435
561-736-7006

[Miami Rescue Mission - Broward Outreach Center Pompano Beach](#)



Pompano Beach, FL 33069
954-979-6365

Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing, Halfway House

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/19454/>

[Covenant House Florida Of Orlando - Ft. Lauderdale Community Service Center \(for Youth\)](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304
954-561-5559



<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/20209/>

[Covenant House Florida Of Ft. Lauderdale - Ft. Lauderdale Shelter Care \(for Youth\)](#)



Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304
954-561-5559

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/20211/>



[Covenant House Florida Of Fort Lauderdale - Fort Lauderdale Rights Of Passage \(for Older Teens\)](#)

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

954-561-5559

<http://www.shelterlistings.org/details/20218/>



[Homeless Voice Shelter](#)

Hollywood, FL 33020

954-964-0123

Appendix C: Additional Demographic and Health Status Tables

Education and Poverty Status by Select Town

Education Attainment Population 25 years and over						
Primary and Secondary Service Area						
Attainment Level	PSA	SSA		Broward County	Palm Beach County	Florida
Less than 9th grade	3.8%	6.5%		5.2%	5.9%	5.4%
9th to 12th grade, no dipl.	5.3%	6.7%		6.9%	6.5%	8.1%
High school graduate	22.9%	24.9%		27.8%	26.2%	29.7%
Some college, no degree	20.4%	20.7%		20.5%	20.4%	20.9%
Associate's degree	8.7%	9.0%		9.5%	8.3%	9.2%
Bachelor's degree	22.9%	19.5%		19.4%	20.4%	17.1%
Graduate or professional degree	13.5%	9.4%		10.8%	12.3%	9.6%
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.0%	86.8%		88.0%	87.6%	86.5%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.4%	28.9%		30.2%	32.7%	26.7%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Population and Trends

Total Population						
Service Area	2000	2010	2015	2020	% Change 2000 - 2010	% Change 2010 - 2020
PSA	598,897	659,584	684,119	718,777	10%	9%
SSA	505,230	556,465	574,716	604,983	10%	10%

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010, 2020 projections.

Gender

Gender		
Service Area	Males	Females
PSA	47.5%	52.5%
SSA	48.5%	51.5%
Florida	48.9	51.1

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010.

Age Group Breakdown

Age Breakdown							
Service Area	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75+	Median Age
PSA	14.0%	10.0%	21.2%	26.2%	13.0%	15.2%	49.0
SSA	17.7%	12.4%	25.3%	27.0%	9.2%	8.5%	40.9
Florida	17.2%	12.9%	24.9%	26.9%	9.8%	8.4%	41.2

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010.

Senior Population Trends

Senior Citizen Population Breakdown									
	2010			2015			2020		
	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+
Primary Service Area	11.5%	10.4%	5.1%	13.0%	9.7%	5.8%	14.4%	10.5%	5.8%
Secondary Service Area	7.4%	5.4%	3.0%	9.2%	5.3%	3.2%	10.7%	6.2%	3.2%
Broward County	6.8%	4.9%	2.4%	7.8%	4.7%	2.3%			
Palm Beach County	9.5%	8.3%	3.6%	10.4%	7.8%	4.0%			

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010, 2020 projections.

Household Income

Household Income								
Service Area	<\$15,000	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000+	Median Household Income
PSA	11.8%	11.6%	10.4%	13.8%	17.1%	11.2%	24.1%	\$52,457
SSA	11.8%	12.4%	10.6%	14.6%	18.6%	11.4%	20.7%	\$50,602
Florida	13.5%	12.1%	11.7%	15.1%	18.1%	11.1%	18.3%	\$47,212

Source: US Census, ESRI 2010.

Social and Environmental Factors

Educational Deficits

Population With No High School Diploma				
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Total Percent with No High School Diploma	Race	
			White	Black or African American
Broward County	1,238,034	12.19%	9.50%	19.97%
Palm Beach	961,003	12.50%	9.93%	23.67%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

Unemployment

Unemployment				
Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Broward County	1,001,172	938,301	62,871	6.3
Palm Beach	689,066	647,451	41,615	6

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

Poverty and Inadequate Housing

Poverty and Households with Public Assistance Income				
Report Area	Percent Population in Poverty (below 100% FPL)	Percent Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent living in inadequate housing	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Broward County	14.3%	18.9%	27.0%	1.7%
Palm Beach	14.5%	22.4%	25.0%	1.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2009-13

Mental Health

Mental Health		
Report Area	Average Number of mentally unhealthy days in the past 30 days ³¹	Percentage of Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support
Broward County	3.4	23.0%
Palm Beach	3.4	18.1%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

³¹ This measure is based on survey responses to the question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

Oral Health

Oral Health			
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with Poor Dental Health	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Broward County	1,339,076	169,656	12.7%
Palm Beach	1,031,474	183,889	17.8%

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and Child Health				
Report Area	Percentage of live births with low birthweight	Number of infant deaths (within 1 year) per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths among children under age 18 per 100,000	Teen Birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19
Broward County	9.30%	6.1	49.8	27
Palm Beach	9.10%	6.1	47.8	30

Source: Community Commons, 2015; www.communitycommons.org.

Suicide Rates – Historical by Gender and Age Group

Suicide (All Means) Age-Adjusted Death Rate, 3-Year Rolling Rates									
Palm Beach County					State				
Male			Female		Male		Female		
Years	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Rate
1993-95	296	20.8	93	5.8	4,956	23.8	1,351	5.9	
1994-96	304	20.7	95	5.8	5,061	23.8	1,283	5.5	
1995-97	302	19.6	101	6.1	5,057	23.1	1,322	5.6	
1996-98	315	19.6	106	6.2	4,996	22.2	1,401	5.9	
1997-99	314	19.3	113	6.6	4,881	21.1	1,440	5.8	
1998-00	306	18.6	119	7.0	4,938	20.9	1,422	5.6	
1999-01	323	18.7	126	7.0	5,080	21.0	1,413	5.5	
2000-02	339	18.8	128	6.7	5,292	21.3	1,464	5.6	
2001-03	350	18.7	124	6.4	5,395	21.3	1,519	5.7	
2002-04	346	18.0	124	6.2	5,403	20.8	1,604	5.9	
2003-05	329	16.9	134	6.7	5,340	20.1	1,644	5.9	
2004-06	340	17.2	131	6.4	5,403	19.8	1,697	5.9	
2005-07	356	18.0	140	6.8	5,600	20.0	1,688	5.8	
2006-08	385	19.1	151	7.1	5,964	20.9	1,739	5.9	
2007-09	410	20.7	160	7.3	6,339	22.1	1,808	6.1	
2008-10	414	20.8	152	6.7	6,490	22.3	1,839	6.1	
2009-11	435	21.5	143	6.2	6,556	22.3	1,815	5.9	
2010-12	435	21.0	157	7.0	6,533	21.9	1,906	6.1	
2011-13	441	20.9	176	7.9	6,599	21.9	1,980	6.4	
2012-14	475	22.0	180	7.8	6,696	22.0	2,079	6.6	

Suicide (All Means) Crude Death Rate Ages 0-44, 3-Year Rolling Rates

Palm Beach					State				
Years	Male		Female		Male		Female		Rate
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
1993-95	148	18.0	35	4.4	2,337	17.7	609	4.7	
1994-96	141	16.7	38	4.6	2,413	18.0	592	4.5	
1995-97	132	15.3	40	4.8	2,354	17.3	603	4.5	
1996-98	129	14.6	41	4.8	2,289	16.5	640	4.8	
1997-99	136	15.1	47	5.3	2,190	15.6	644	4.7	
1998-00	135	14.6	52	5.8	2,184	15.3	611	4.4	
1999-01	132	14.0	53	5.8	2,180	15.0	610	4.3	
2000-02	127	13.2	51	5.5	2,211	15.0	618	4.3	
2001-03	126	12.9	55	5.8	2,269	15.2	643	4.4	
2002-04	117	11.7	51	5.2	2,277	15.0	645	4.4	
2003-05	125	12.2	60	6.0	2,260	14.6	647	4.3	
2004-06	123	11.8	54	5.3	2,206	14.0	639	4.2	
2005-07	142	13.4	55	5.3	2,214	13.8	641	4.1	
2006-08	139	13.1	49	4.7	2,278	14.1	660	4.2	
2007-09	164	15.5	44	4.3	2,423	15.0	699	4.5	
2008-10	156	14.9	40	3.9	2,403	15.0	686	4.4	
2009-11	160	15.4	34	3.3	2,377	15.0	657	4.2	
2010-12	151	14.6	46	4.6	2,301	14.5	672	4.3	
2011-13	146	14.0	53	5.2	2,331	14.6	701	4.5	
2012-14	158	15.1	52	5.1	2,372	14.8	723	4.6	

Suicide (All Means) Crude Death Rate Ages 45-64, 3-Year Rolling Rates

Years	Palm Beach				State			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
1993-95	69	26.2	28	9.4	1,211	29.9	368	8.2
1994-96	80	29.0	29	9.4	1,245	29.6	354	7.7
1995-97	78	27.0	31	9.6	1,283	29.3	395	8.2
1996-98	90	29.5	34	10.0	1,325	29.0	436	8.7
1997-99	90	27.9	37	10.3	1,330	27.8	461	8.8
1998-00	95	27.9	46	12.2	1,394	27.7	491	9.0
1999-01	101	28.0	49	12.3	1,513	28.7	516	9.0
2000-02	115	30.0	48	11.4	1,696	30.7	567	9.5
2001-03	123	30.6	39	8.9	1,755	30.6	610	9.8
2002-04	136	32.1	42	9.1	1,815	30.3	679	10.5
2003-05	121	27.6	43	9.0	1,806	29.1	725	10.8
2004-06	138	30.3	47	9.5	1,927	29.8	758	10.9
2005-07	134	28.9	58	11.4	2,055	30.8	766	10.7
2006-08	159	33.6	74	14.3	2,281	33.3	797	10.8
2007-09	156	32.4	84	15.9	2,473	35.4	808	10.8
2008-10	172	35.0	78	14.5	2,643	36.9	833	10.8
2009-11	187	37.3	80	14.7	2,710	37.1	838	10.7
2010-12	193	38.0	77	14.0	2,702	36.4	912	11.4
2011-13	189	36.9	91	16.4	2,623	35.1	938	11.7
2012-14	179	34.7	86	15.4	2,580	34.2	972	12.0

Suicide (All Means) Crude Death Rate Ages 64 and Over 3-Year Rolling Rates

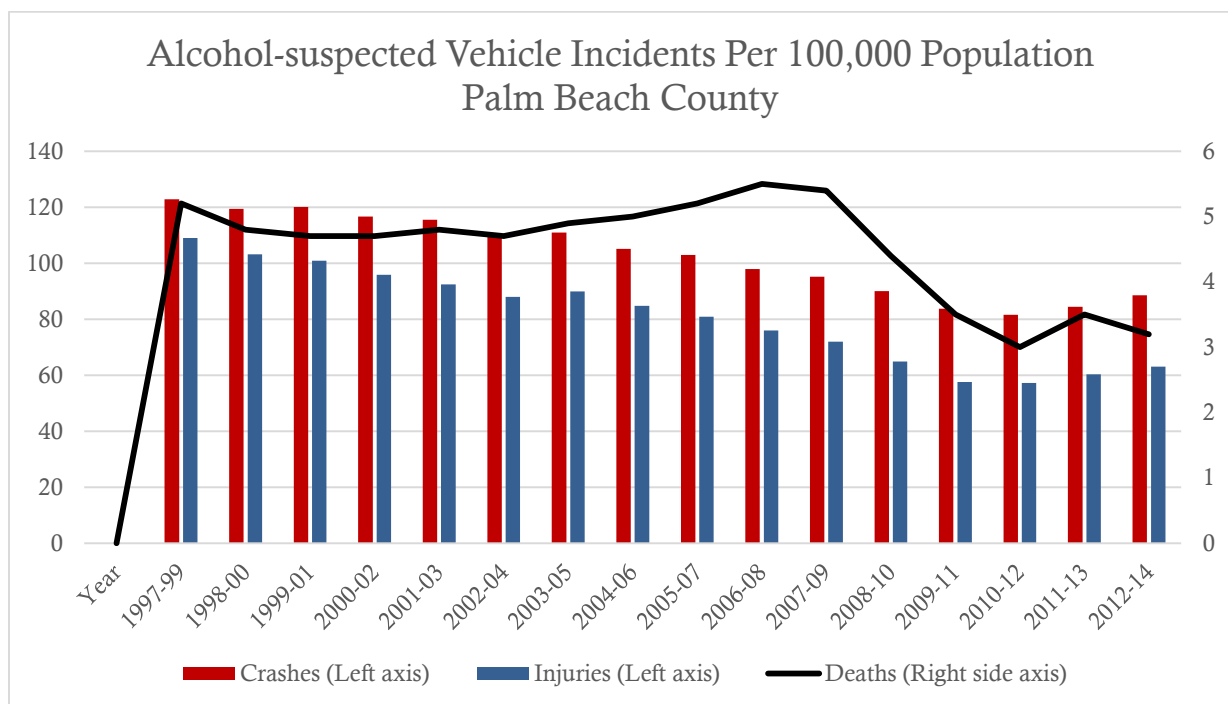
Suicide (All Means) Crude Death Rate Ages 64 and Over 3-Year Rolling Rates									
Palm Beach					State				
Years	Male		Female		Male		Female		Rate
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
1993-95	79	24.6	30	7.1	1,459	41.5	391	8.4	
1994-96	83	25.1	28	6.5	1,444	40.2	352	7.4	
1995-97	93	27.4	30	6.8	1,471	40.2	338	7.0	
1996-98	98	28.4	32	7.1	1,431	38.5	335	6.9	
1997-99	91	26.0	31	6.8	1,415	37.6	344	7.0	
1998-00	79	22.4	23	5.0	1,403	36.8	331	6.7	
1999-01	93	26.1	25	5.4	1,434	37.1	301	6.0	
2000-02	99	27.5	30	6.4	1,430	36.2	294	5.7	
2001-03	103	28.2	31	6.5	1,420	35.2	280	5.4	
2002-04	95	25.8	32	6.7	1,357	33.1	296	5.6	
2003-05	86	23.2	31	6.5	1,327	32.0	289	5.5	
2004-06	83	22.3	32	6.7	1,328	31.5	321	6.0	
2005-07	85	22.6	30	6.2	1,401	32.5	303	5.5	
2006-08	93	24.5	33	6.8	1,481	33.5	307	5.5	
2007-09	97	25.4	35	7.2	1,515	33.7	324	5.7	
2008-10	95	24.4	36	7.2	1,515	32.9	344	5.9	
2009-11	97	24.4	30	5.9	1,547	32.7	342	5.8	
2010-12	99	24.4	37	7.1	1,616	33.4	353	5.9	
2011-13	112	27.3	37	7.0	1,740	35.2	371	6.1	
2012-14	145	34.9	46	8.6	1,839	36.5	417	6.7	

Physical Environment

Physical Environment					
Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Density of Fine Particulate Matter Per Cubic Meter (PM2.5)	Percentage of Population Potentially Exposed Water Exceeding a Violation Limit	Percentage of the Workforce That Drives Alone to Work ³²	Percentage of Workforce Commuting More than 30 Minutes ³³
Broward County	1,869,235	10.7	15%	80%	43%
Palm Beach	1,397,710	10.6	6%	79%	33%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2015; www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Alcohol-suspected Vehicle Accidents



³² The transportation choices that communities and individuals make have important impacts on health through active living, air quality, and traffic crashes. The choices for commuting to work can include walking, biking, taking public transit, or carpooling, the most damaging to the health of communities is individuals commuting alone.

³³ A 2012 study in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine found that the farther people commute by vehicle, the higher their blood pressure and body mass index. Also, the farther they commute, the less physical activity the individual participated in.

Appendix D: Leadership Group Presentations

September 29, 2015



BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL
ADVANCING THE BOUNDARIES OF MEDICINE

Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Meeting
September 29, 2015

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Goal and Agenda

- ▶ Goal ... Engage you in the Community Health Needs Assessment process
 - Define a “healthy community”
 - Identify service gaps
 - Develop a project “line of sight”

- ▶ Agenda
 - Discuss the background of the project
 - Review the requirements
 - Present and discuss some initial findings – the emerging story
 - Discuss perceptions of community needs
 - Discuss the implications for next steps



Background of the Project

- ▶ The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires not-for-profit hospitals to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years.
- ▶ The goal: clearly identify and prioritize service gaps and ways to help improve community health – in addition to meeting state and federal regulations.

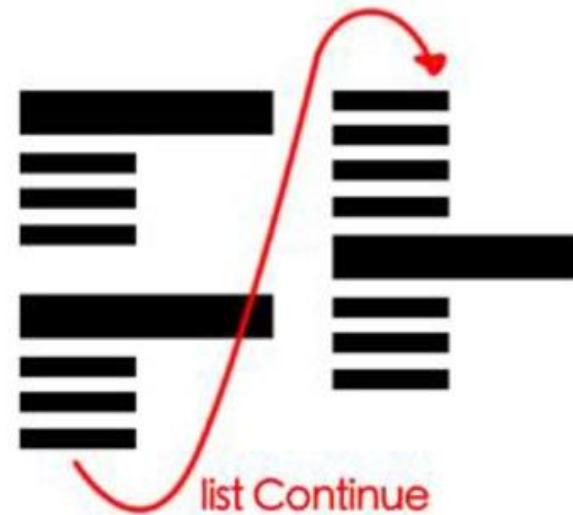
Requirements

- ▶ Close definition of the community served
- ▶ Methodology
 - Data review
 - Quantitative survey
 - Qualitative discussion groups



Prioritized List of Community Health Needs

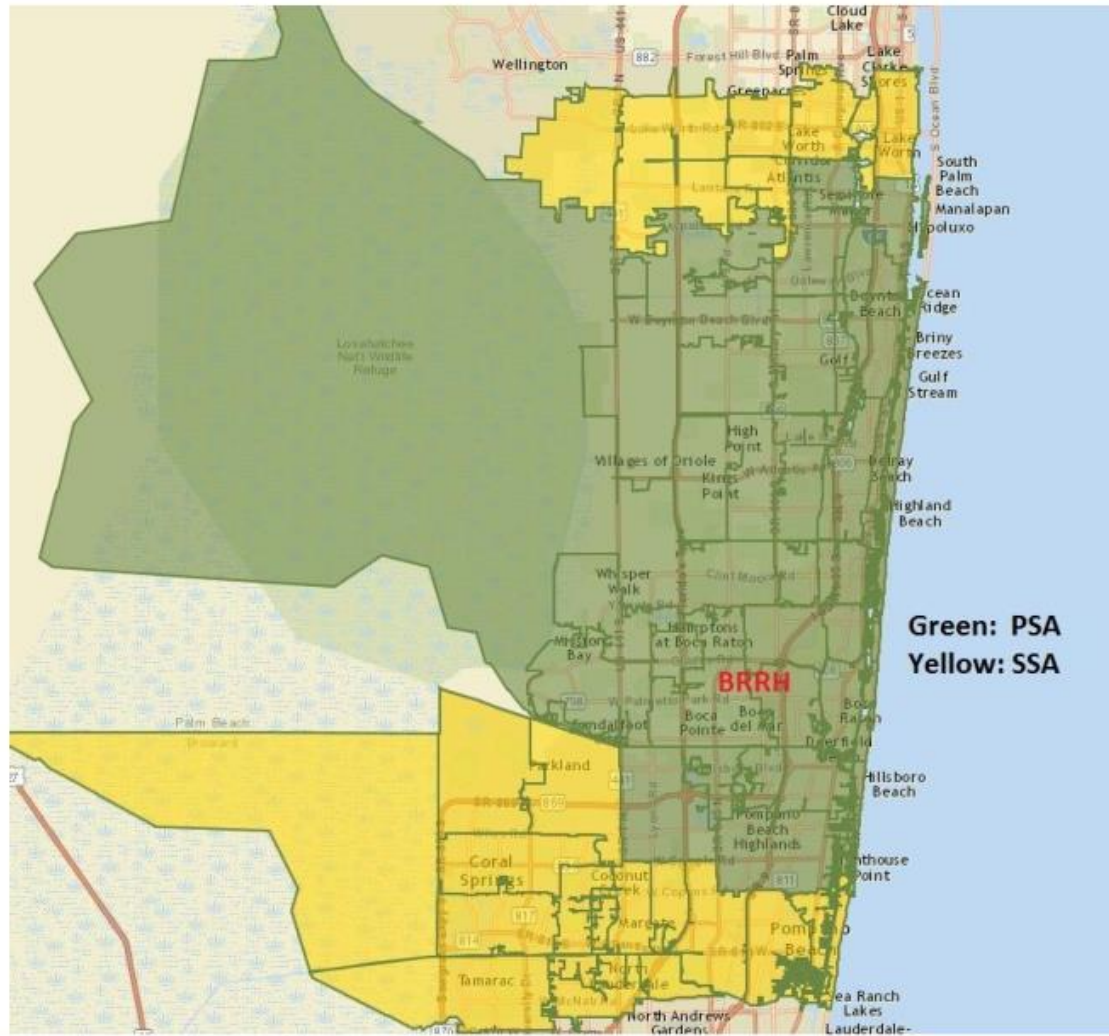
- ▶ Prioritized list of community health needs
- ▶ List of community health or health-related resources
- ▶ Evaluation of progress previous CHNA



Total County Map – Broward and Palm Beach



Primary and Secondary Service Areas



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**Boca Raton Regional Hospital
Map of encounters by zip code**



Encounters - All Service Lines



Women and Children's Encounters

**BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL
CASES BY BRH SERVICE LINES AND SERVICE AREAS**

REPORT PERIOD: FY2014

SOURCE: MPA
6/23/2015

For most service lines, encounters are highly concentrated in the PSA with about 95% of all encounters.

Women and Children's services attract patients from a much more diverse market area.

Pat Home Zip Code	Service Lines								Grand Total
	Cardiology	General Medicine	General Surgery	Neuro	Neuroscience	Oncology	Orthopedics	Women and Children	
PSA (% of total)	96%	93%	94%	95%	96%	92%	95%	80%	94%
SSA (% of total)	4%	7%	6%	5%	4%	8%	5%	20%	6%
PSA Top 5 (% of total)	48%	43%	35%	42%	48%	38%	46%	18%	43%



Preview of Select Data Sets

Parts of the emerging story...

- ▶ Demographics impact the health of the community (pro and con)
- ▶ Leading causes of death and hospitalization are similar to other comparable locations
- ▶ Some chronic conditions are elevated in the area, but care for conditions is very good
- ▶ There are some clear areas for focus efforts

Demographic Profile Summary

- ▶ Approximately 1.25 MM people live in the combined service area.
- ▶ The number of seniors will increase by approximately 100,000 in 2020 (versus 2010)
- ▶ Age and income – health service use drivers – impact community health, especially in the PSA

Tends to INCREASE health needs

Tends to LOWER health needs

Demographics					
Service Area	Total Population - 2015	% of Population 65+	# Senior Increase 2010 - 2020	Median Age	Median Income
PSA	684,119	28.5%	58,962	49.0	\$52,457
SSA	574,716	17.7%	41,775	40.9	\$50,602

Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death, Palm Beach County, 2013

Cause of Death	Percent of Total Deaths
ALL CAUSES	100
HEART DISEASE	25.6
CANCER	23.8
STROKE	5.6
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	4.9
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	4.7
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	3.3
DIABETES MELLITUS	2.0
KIDNEY DISEASE	1.8
SUICIDE	1.6
PARKINSON'S DISEASE	1.5

Leading Causes of Death, Broward County, 2013

Cause of Death	Percent of Total Deaths
ALL CAUSES	100
HEART DISEASE	25.9
CANCER	23.9
STROKE	5.4
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	5.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	4.1
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	2.6
KIDNEY DISEASE	2.2
DIABETES MELLITUS	2.0
SUICIDE	1.5
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	1.4

Chronic Disease Prevalence

- ▶ Heart disease and cholesterol rates are high in Palm Beach County
- ▶ Mortality is relatively low; indicating better than average disease management

Chronic Diseases				
Report Area	Percent Adults with Heart Disease	Percent Adults with High Cholesterol	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Major Cardiovascular Diseases Death Rate per 100,000
Palm Beach	6.75%	43.39%	22.90%	165.9
Broward	3.65%	37.10%	23.30%	205.0
Florida	5.60%	41.90%	25.39%	202.9

Community Health Means ...???

Asthma Alcohol SeniorHealth
 Education Neurology Access
 HomeHealth DrugAbuse CommunityRelations
 CareCoordination WomensHealth
 Cancer HighRisk BehavioralHealth Navigation
 Intervention FinancialIssues ChronicDisease
 Diabetes Collaboration
 Smoking



Discuss Perceptions of Community Needs

▶ Discussion topics ...

- What defines a “healthy” community?
- What are the needs or “service gaps” in this area?
- Which impact the largest numbers of people? Which needs are growing?
- How important is it to engage other community service providers? How do you do it? Challenges? ...and solutions?
- If you could only address two or three community health issues, what would they be, and why?



Keys to Success

- ▶ Community engagement

- ▶ A CHNA that dovetails with the Strategic Plan, honors the hospital's mission, meets internal goals, improves community health to the greatest degree possible

- ▶ Prioritize initiatives based on...
 - The degree of need within the community
 - Resource requirements
 - Long-term versus short-term objectives

Practical Requirements for Success

- ▶ Supportive hospital executives
- ▶ Highly engaged Leadership Group
- ▶ Clearly recognized needs
- ▶ Moderate or large number of community groups serving underserved populations willing to collaborate
- ▶ Incorporation with strategic objectives
- ▶ \$some funding

“Can’t Boil the Ocean”



Implications for Next Steps

- ▶ Cast a broad net – quantitative survey, additional interviews, data analysis
- ▶ Meet again next month to discuss progress

Questions?

- ▶ Scott Good, (207) 774-2345 ext-115
scottg@crescendocg.com



October 29, 2015



BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL
ADVANCING THE BOUNDARIES OF MEDICINE

Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Meeting
October 29, 2015





Goal and Agenda

- ▶ Goal ... Update you about the CHNA process and get additional insight – especially about mental health / SA, care coordination, senior services
- ▶ Agenda
 - Progress of the project
 - Review the “Story”
 - Update on the community survey
 - Care coordination models
 - Senior services
 - Identify any related strategic issues
- ▶ Discuss the implications for next steps



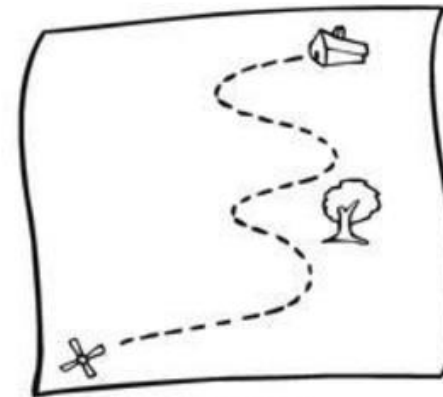
Project Progress

- ▶ Secondary data is largely collected
- ▶ Community survey finishing today (we have early results!)
- ▶ Leadership Group insight has been excellent
- ▶ Prioritization ... Next steps

The "Story" ...

- ▶ **Emerging around a select number of actionable areas of focus**
- ▶ Need to refine some areas
 - Review progress
 - Look at interim results
 - Discuss, in detail, a few key areas

story map



Twinkl.com



Project Progress: Secondary Data Review

- ▶ Standard demographics
- ▶ Social and Physical Environment (Education, Unemployment, Poverty, Crime, the Environment)
- ▶ Health Status Profile (Death, Chronic Disease, MH/BH, General Health, Oral Health)
- ▶ Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors (Access, Nutrition, Obesity, SA)

Demographic Profile Summary

- ▶ Approximately 1.25 MM people live in the combined service area.
- ▶ The number of seniors will increase by approximately 100,000 in 2020 (versus 2010)
- ▶ Age and income – health service use drivers – impact community health, especially in the PSA

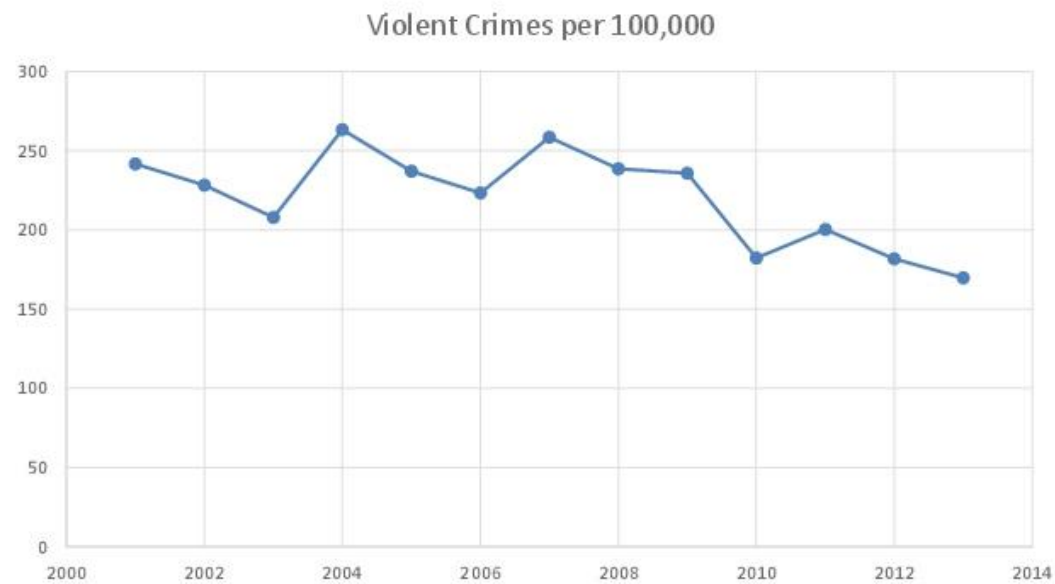
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PSA	684,119	28.5%	58,962	49.0	\$52,457
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Social and Physical Environment

- ▶ Violent crime shows a good trend



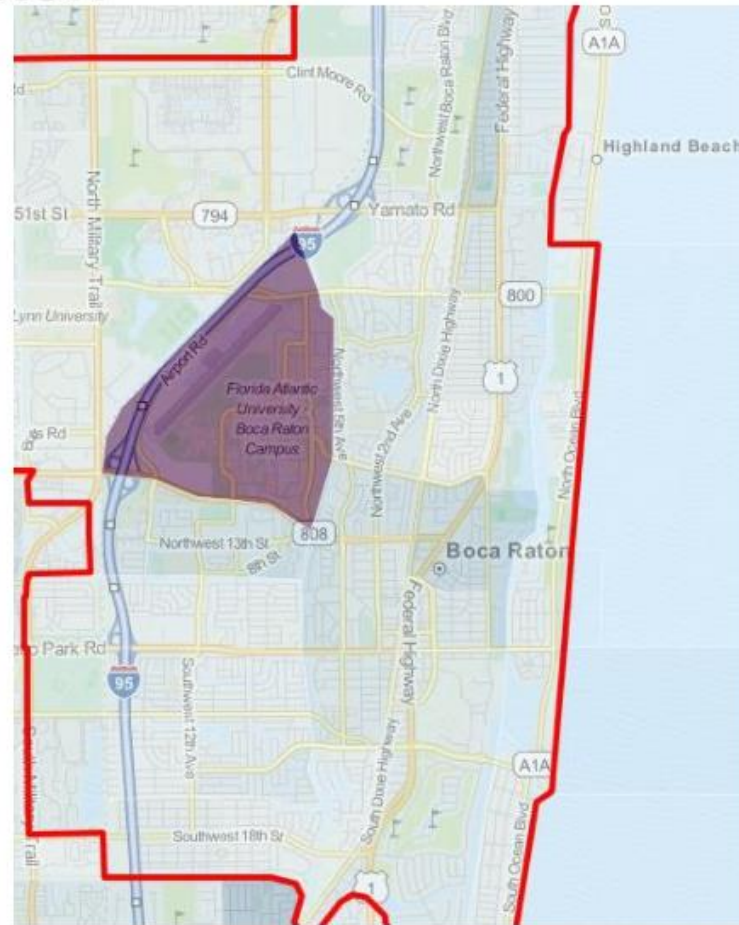
Social and Physical Environment

Poverty in Boca Raton

- ▶ Shaded area – over 50% of residents have income below 100% FPL.

But

- ▶ **They are all likely to be FAU students**



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Health Status

Chronic Disease Prevalence

- ▶ Heart disease and cholesterol rates are high in Palm Beach County
- ▶ Mortality is relatively low; indicating better than average disease management

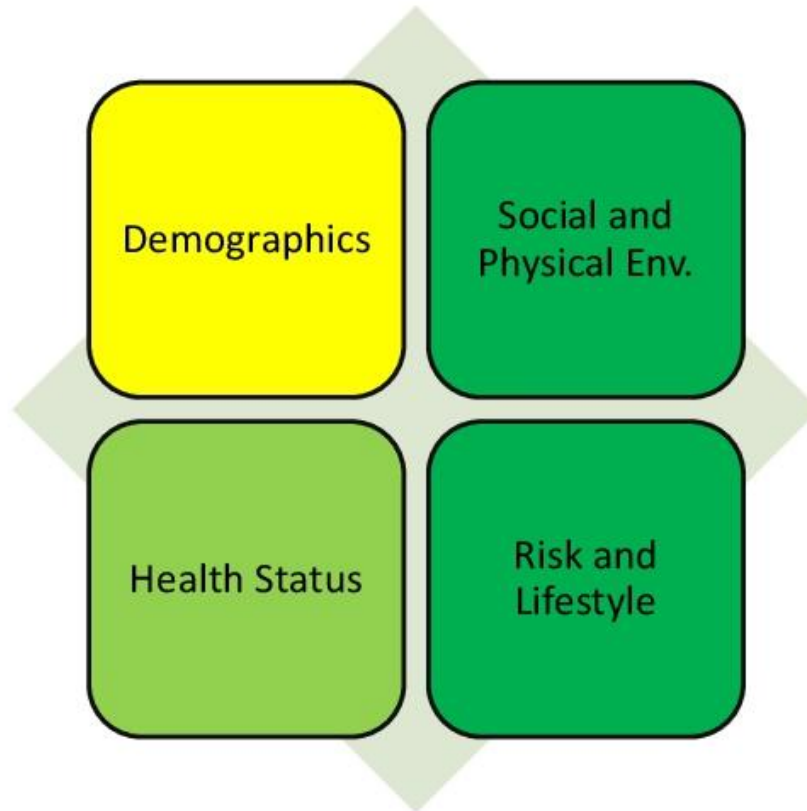
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Broward	3.65%	37.10%	23.30%	205.0
Florida	5.60%	41.90%	25.39%	202.9



Risk and Protective Lifestyle Behaviors

- ▶ Access – More providers per capita than the state and U.S. average (Primary care, dental, mental health)
- ▶ Unemployment (August 2015)
 - 4.2 Boca Raton
 - 5.4 Florida

The Community Story ...





Community Survey

- ▶ N = 300
- ▶ Telephone survey
- ▶ PSA and SSA
- ▶ Stratified by age group to somewhat reflect service use
- ▶ Community residents' perceptions of key service needs in the area

Community Survey Core Measures

DOMAIN	MEASURE
<i>Medical / Health Status</i>	Health services for seniors
	Coordination of care between different doctors or other service providers
	Support to help people to better manage conditions such as diabetes, asthma, obesity, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or others
	Screening for cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, or other chronic conditions
	Services for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse (which we will ask about later)
	Support to help people stay healthy – wellness programs
<i>Social, Economic, and Physical Environment</i>	Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital
	Affordable healthcare services for people or families with low income
<i>Risk and Lifestyle</i>	Primary care services from a family doctor or pediatrician
	Publically available education about wellness and ways to stay healthy – exercise, nutrition
	Publically available education about ways to manage obesity
	Substance abuse education
	Substance abuse intervention and treatment
	Youth oriented health programs

Community Survey Core Measures

“Possible things in these areas that the community may or may not need more focus and attention. For each, please [rate] on a scale of 1 to 3 where 1 means that No More Focus is needed, 2 is Somewhat More Focus Needed, and, 3 is Much More Focus Needed”

<i>Medical / Health</i>	Health services for seniors
	Coordination of care between different doctors or other service providers
	Support to help people to better manage conditions such as diabetes, asthma, obesity, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or others
	Screening for cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, or other chronic conditions
	Services for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse (which we will ask about later)
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	Publically available education about wellness and ways to stay healthy – exercise, nutrition
	Publically available education about ways to manage obesity
	Substance abuse education
	Substance abuse intervention and treatment
	Youth oriented health programs

Most Commonly Mentioned Needs

(Interim Results)

Community Needs
Healthcare services for seniors
Coordination of care between different doctors or other service providers
Support to help people to better manage [chronic] conditions
Substance abuse intervention and treatment
Publically available education about ways to manage obesity
Affordable healthcare services for people or families with low income

Source: BRRH Community CHNA Survey, October 2015.



Care Coordination Models

- ▶ Condition-specific (e.g., diabetes) vs. wider spectrum (chronic disease)

- ▶ Model type
 - Community resource connection (Social work model)
 - Transitions of care (Nurse-based model)
 - Patient-focused (Motivational model)

- ▶ **Pros / Cons of each**



Care Coordination Examples

- ▶ Care Oregon – Medicaid focus, complex / comorbid conditions, multi-disciplinary, broad-based case management, TCOC savings \$5,000 per patient per year
- ▶ Genesys Health System – Primary care / limited provider group focus; promote care coordination, wellness, and specialized care; TCOC savings 26% average per patient per year
- ▶ Local ones??



Mental Health and Substance Abuse

▶ Mental Health

- Organic conditions (major depression, bi-polar disorder, etc.)
- General health

▶ Substance abuse

- Abuse of prescription medications / Pain management
- Illegal drug use
- Deaths by unintentional poisoning
- Heroin

▶ Education? Intervention? Treatment? Collaboration?

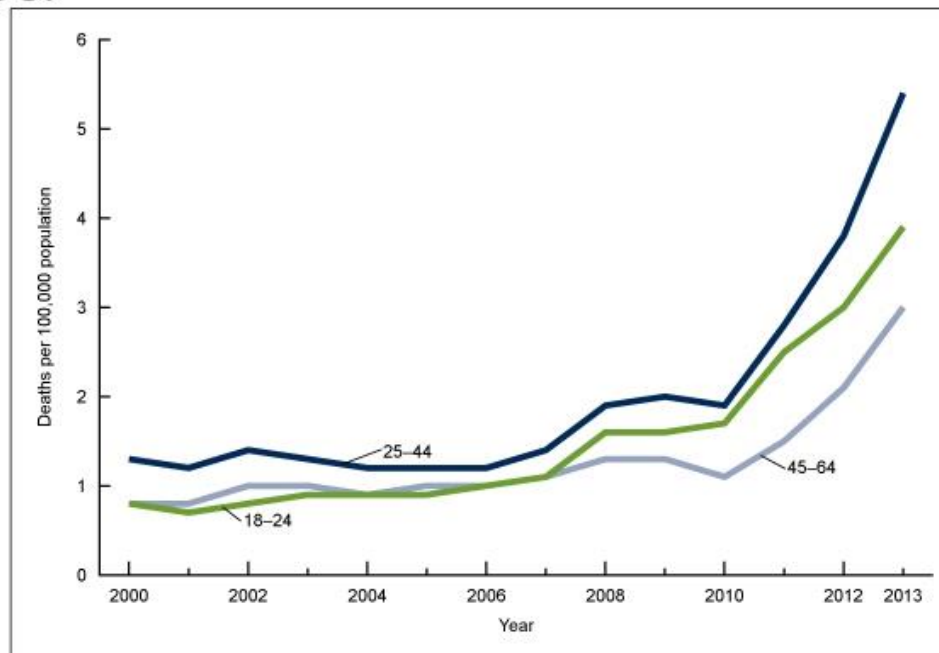
Substance Abuse Admissions

- ▶ Leading causes for admissions in Palm Beach County include alcohol, opioids, marijuana, and heroin.

Treatment Admissions in Palm Beach County, 2014	
Substance	Admissions
Alcohol	1,926
Opioids (Rx)	1,225
Marijuana	1,105
Heroin	571
Cocaine	295
Benzos	143
MDMA	80
Methamphetamines	12
Other	421

National Trends for Heroin Deaths by Age

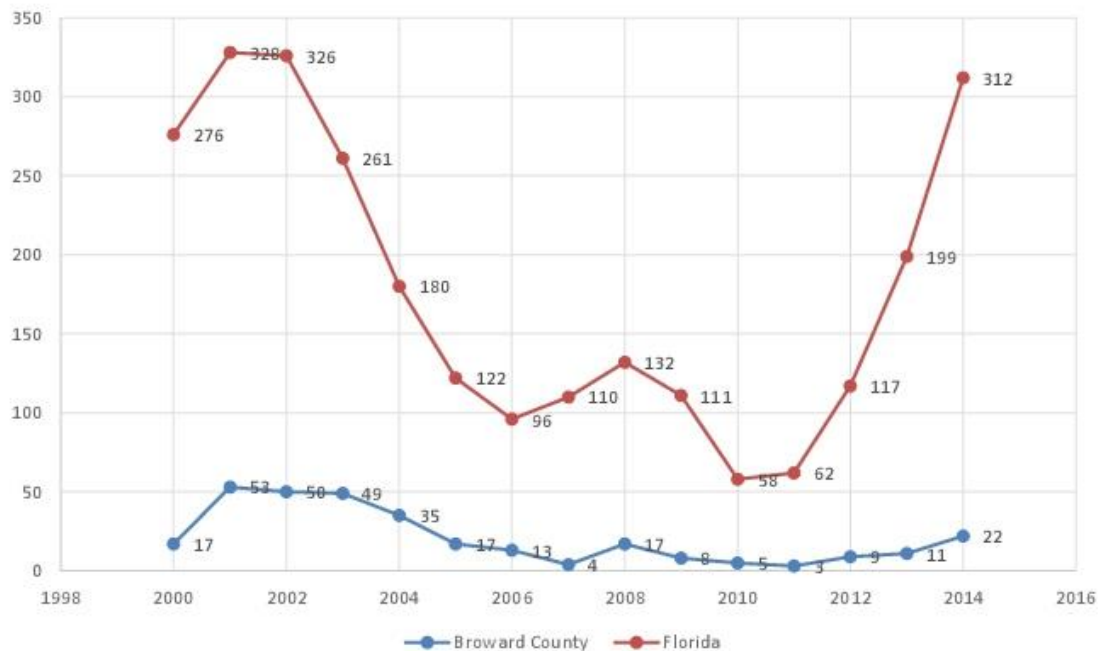
- ▶ National trends show increasing trends for all age groups.



Local Heroin Deaths Rates

- ▶ Heroin deaths rates are increasing – mirroring national trends

Heroin Death Trends - Broward County and State of Florida





Senior Services

- ▶ Additional 100,000 seniors: 2010 to 2020
- ▶ What are the additional opportunities to reach out proactively?
 - Mental health support
 - Wellness
 - Chronic care management
 - Others?

Discussion of Other Related Issues

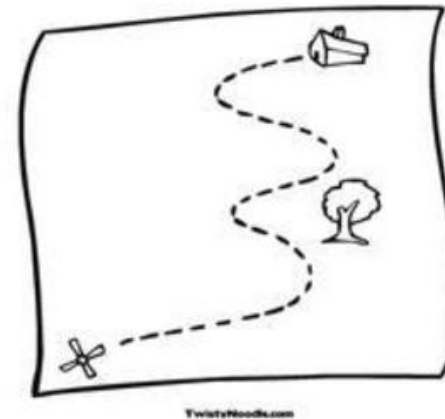
▶ Did we miss anything?



The "Story" ...

- ▶ **Demographics** provide a good framework for understanding the area – there are some age related needs that will expand
- ▶ **Lifestyle / access to care** is favorable
- ▶ Opportunity to be proactive around **substance abuse** (especially heroin)
- ▶ **Mental health** – needs exist in all age groups
- ▶ **Collaboration and care coordination** often mentioned as potential assets to build and deploy

story map





Prioritization Process

- ▶ The ACA requires needs PRIORITIZATION

- ▶ Delphi Process
 - Rand Corporation, circa 1950
 - Quantitative and qualitative way to prioritize sensitive issues or ones that generate strong opinions
- ▶ Survey #1 – rating and comments
- ▶ Survey #2 – review of “round 1” comments, rating

Delphi Process Example

Needs Prioritization - Delphi Prioritization Survey #1 - SAMPLE

Community Needs Prioritization

1. Autism spectrum and other learning disabilities - early detection and services

Highest level of importance Very important Important Slightly important Not important

Size of the unmet need in the COMMUNITY

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

2. Availability of affordable healthcare, prescriptions, and related services

Highest level of importance Very important Important Slightly important Not important

Size of the unmet need in the COMMUNITY

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

3. Awareness between community service providers regarding the breadth of services available (i.e., so that providers can effectively refer clients/patients to other service providers in the community)

Highest level of importance Very important Important Slightly important Not important

Size of the unmet need in the COMMUNITY

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

CHNA Next Steps

- ▶ Prioritize the needs
- ▶ Draft the report
- ▶ Review and post on the website
- ▶ Develop the Implementation Plan



To Reiterate from the Prior Meeting ... Practical Requirements for Success

- ▶ Supportive hospital executives ✓
- ▶ Highly engaged Leadership Group ✓
- ▶ Clearly recognized needs ✓
- ▶ Moderate or large number of community groups serving underserved populations willing to collaborate ✓
- ▶ Incorporation with strategic objectives ✓

“Can’t Boil the Ocean”

Questions?

- ▶ Jim Kupel, (207) 774-2345 ext-111
jimk@crescendocg.com
- ▶ Scott Good, (207) 774-2345 ext-115
scottg@crescendocg.com



November 19, 2015



BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL
ADVANCING THE BOUNDARIES OF MEDICINE

Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Meeting
November 19, 2015

crescendo
CONSULTING GROUP, LLC

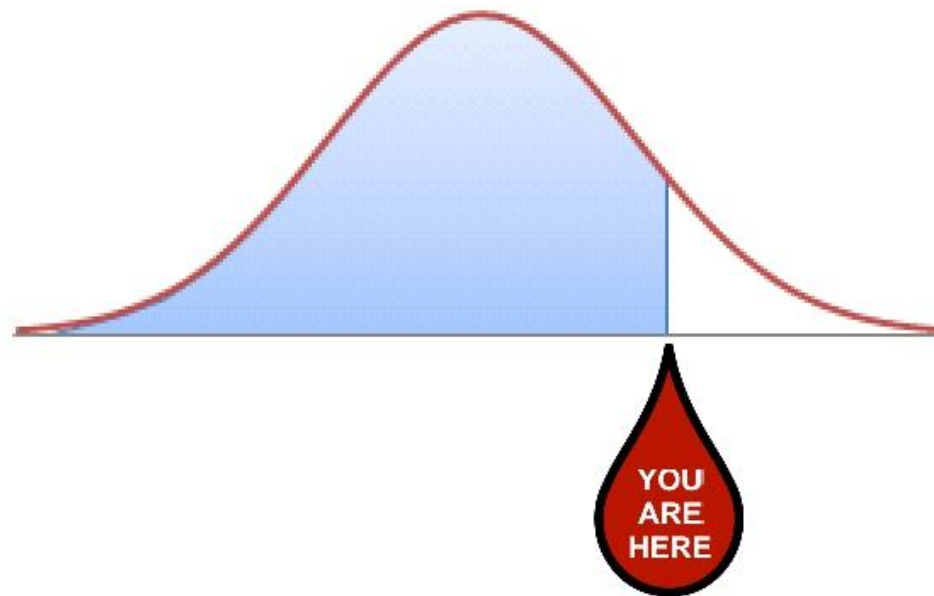
Goal and Agenda

Goal ... Affirm the group of the leading community needs.
Update you about the CHNA process and next steps.

Agenda

- ▶ Progress of the project
- ▶ Research summary
 - Demographic profile
 - Secondary research profile
 - Community survey
 - Prioritization summary
 - Review the “story”
- ▶ Discuss next steps and the Implementation Plan process

Project Progress: Home Stretch!



Research Methodology Nearly Complete



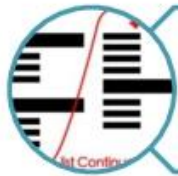
Demographics and
Secondary Research



Quantitative
Community Survey



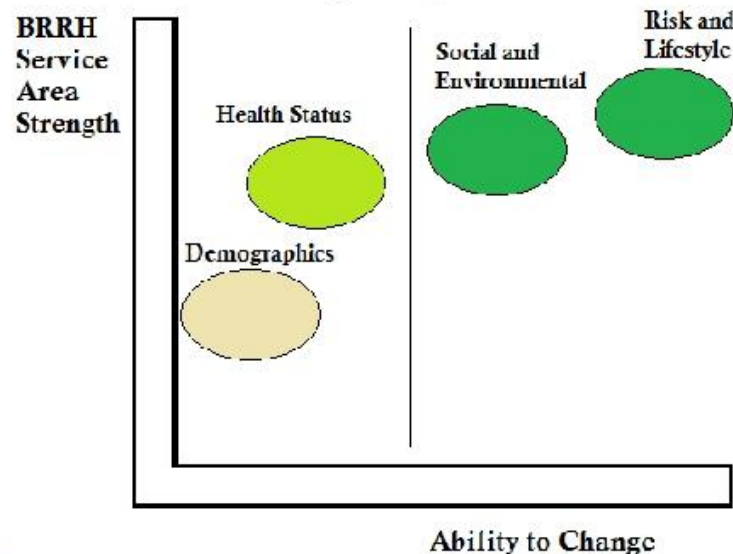
Qualitative Discussion Groups



Prioritized List of Community
Health Needs

Demographics and Lifestyle Reflect Strength

- ▶ 1.25 MM people in the service area
- ▶ Additional 100,000 seniors (2010 – 2020)
- ▶ Median age in the PSA is high but so is income
- ▶ Many social and risk / lifestyle factors are already positive and are ones more easily impacted



Demographic Profile Summary

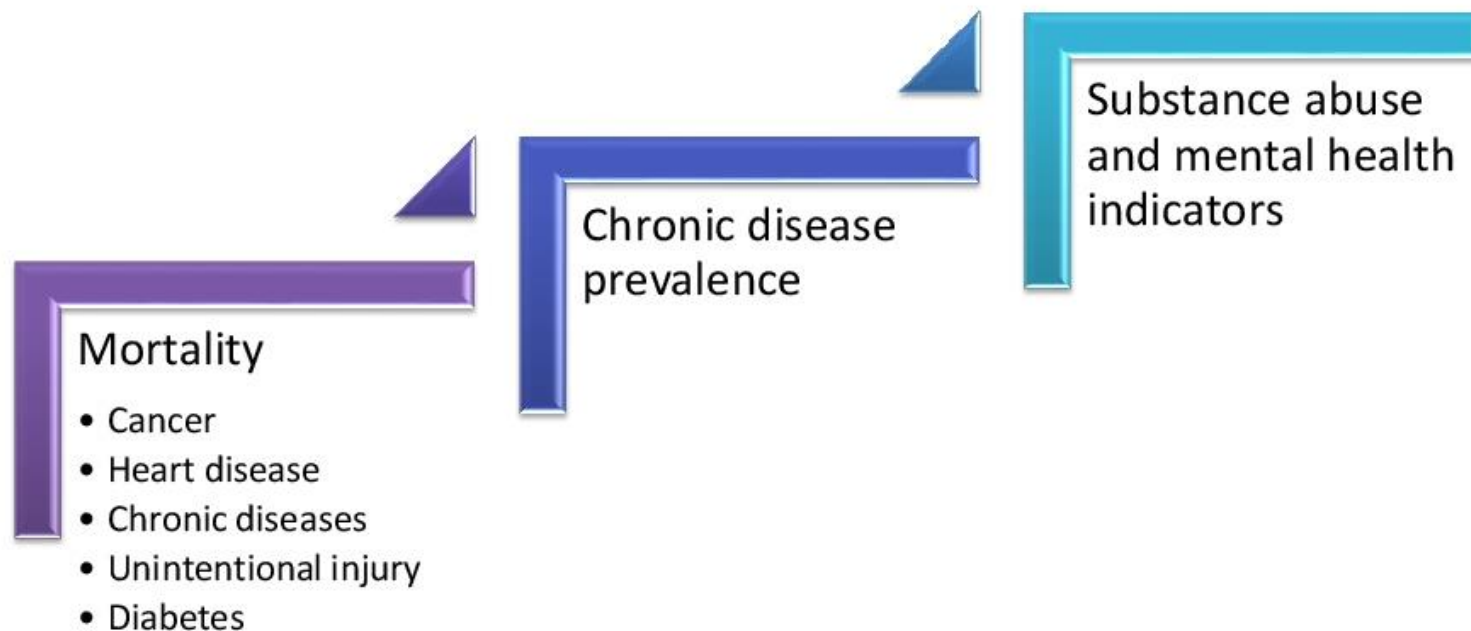
- ▶ Approximately 1.25 MM people in the service area.
- ▶ Seniors will increase by approximately 100,000 (2020 vs 2010)
- ▶ Age and income – health service use drivers – impact community health, especially in the PSA

Demographics					
Service Area	Total Population - 2015	% of Population 65+	# Senior Increase 2010 - 2020	Median Age	Median Income
PSA	684,119	28.5%	58,962	49.0	\$52,457
SSA	574,716	17.7%	41,775	40.9	\$50,602

Tends to INCREASE health needs

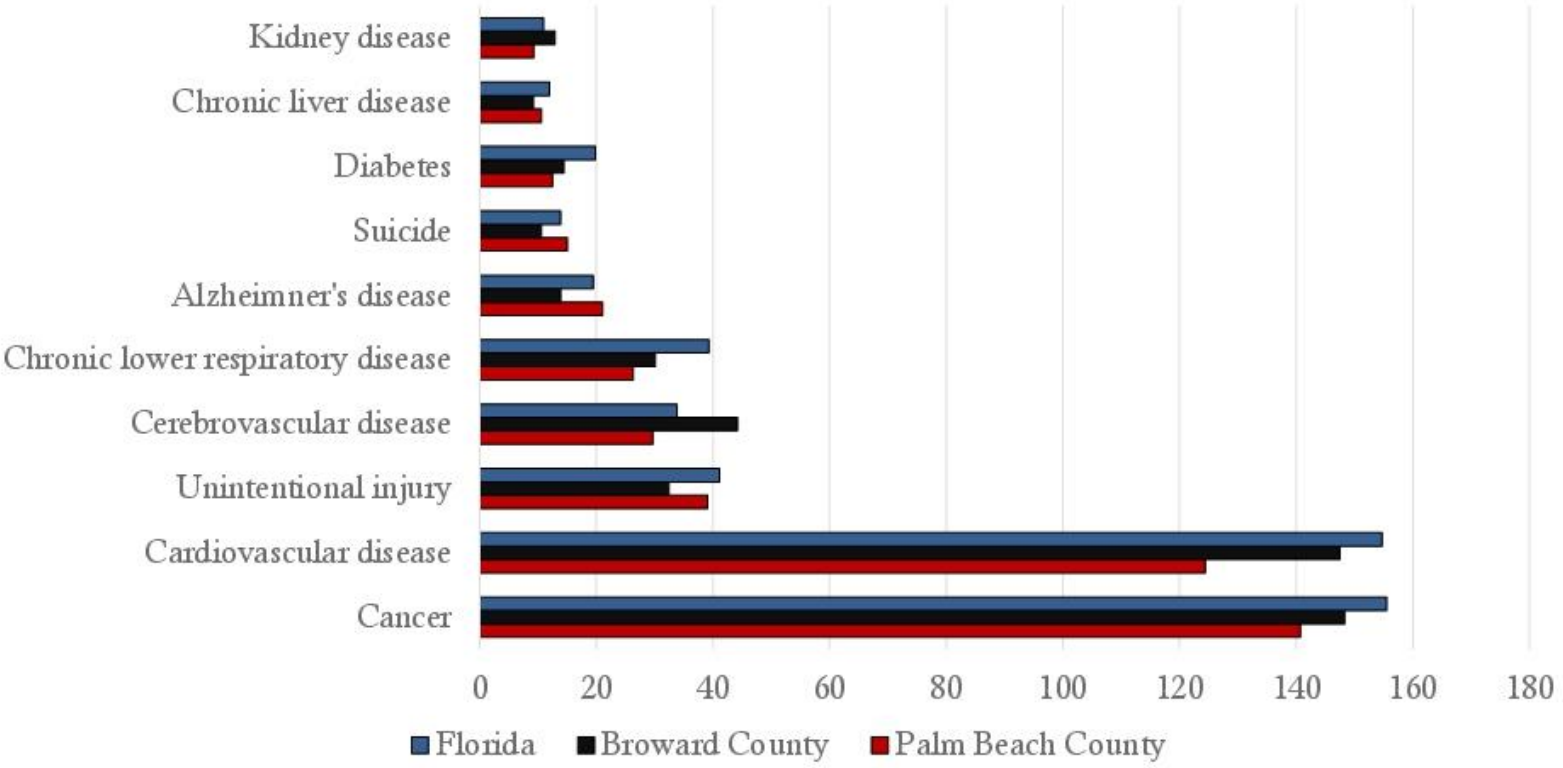
Tends to LOWER health needs

Secondary Research Profile



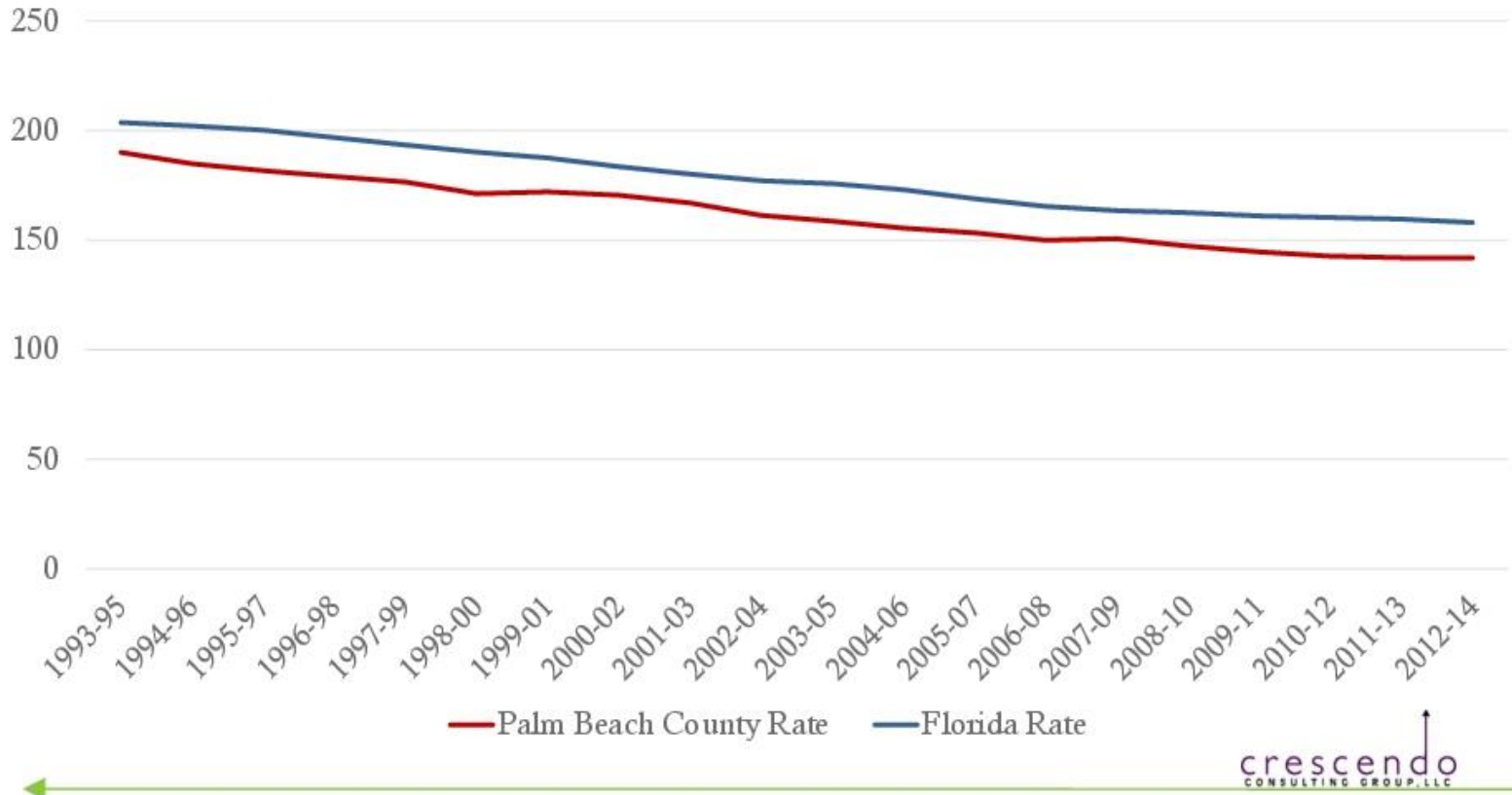
Mortality

Leading Causes of Death per 100,000 Population, 2014

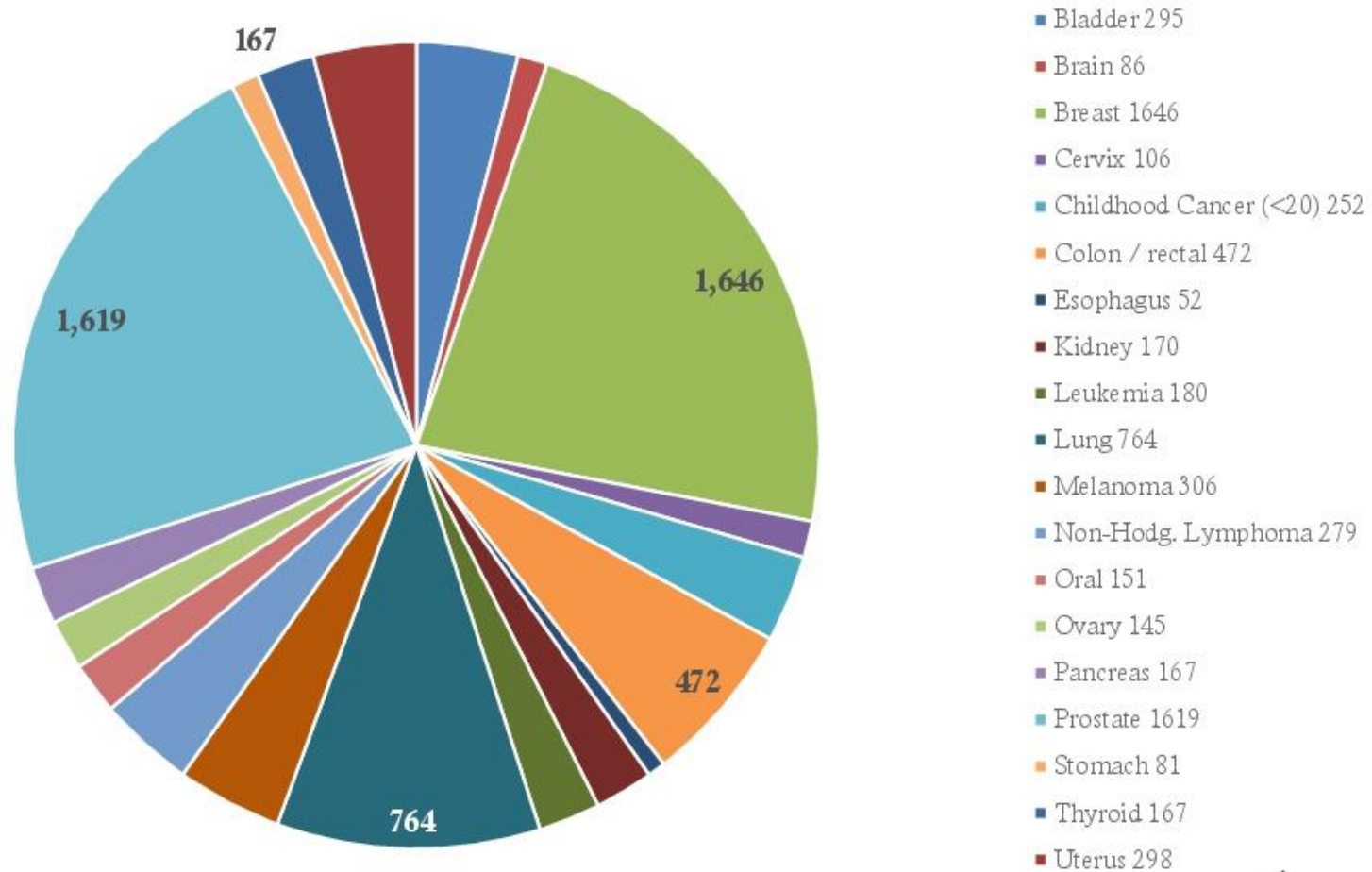


Cancer Data

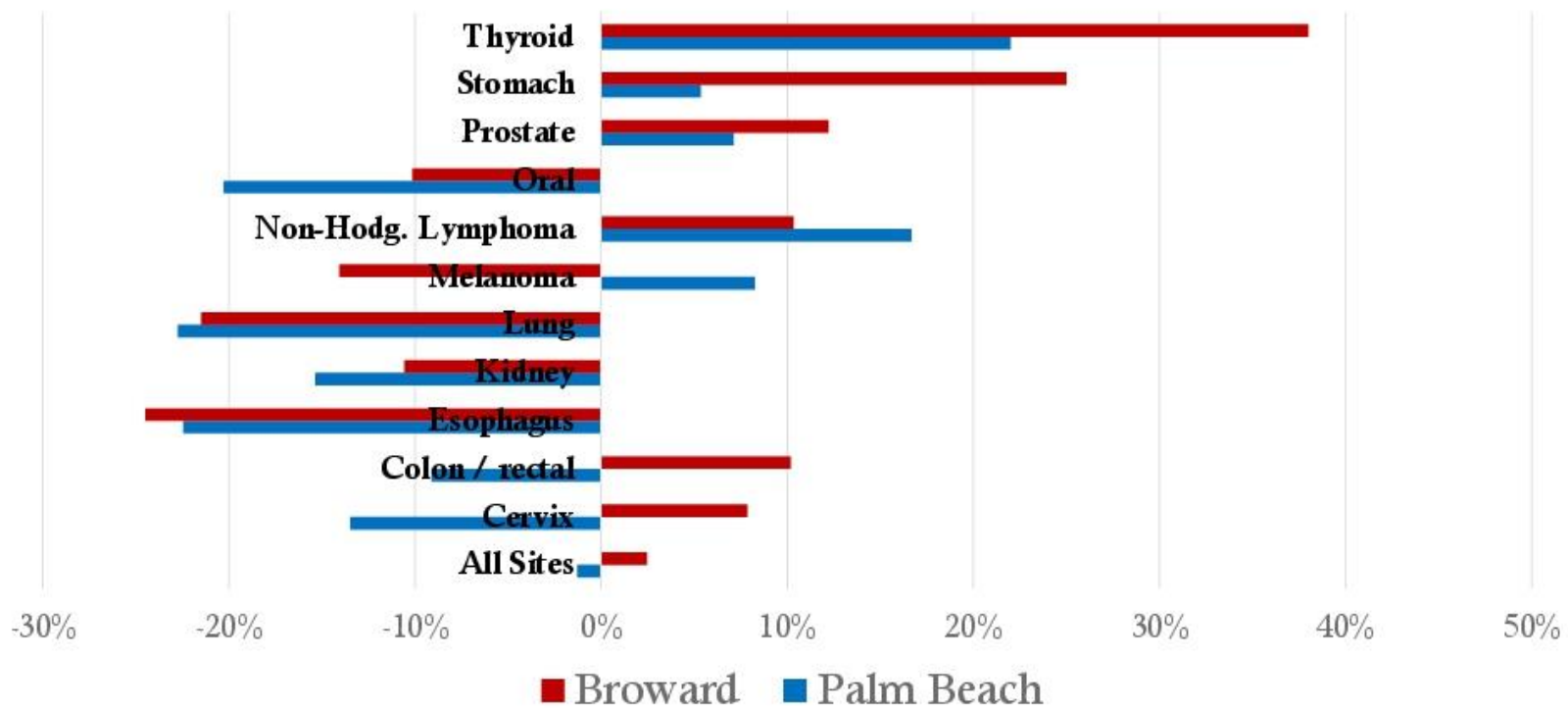
Cancer Death Rate Trends Palm Beach County



Palm Beach County - Cancer Diagnoses, 2008-2012, by Site (All Sites = 5,794)

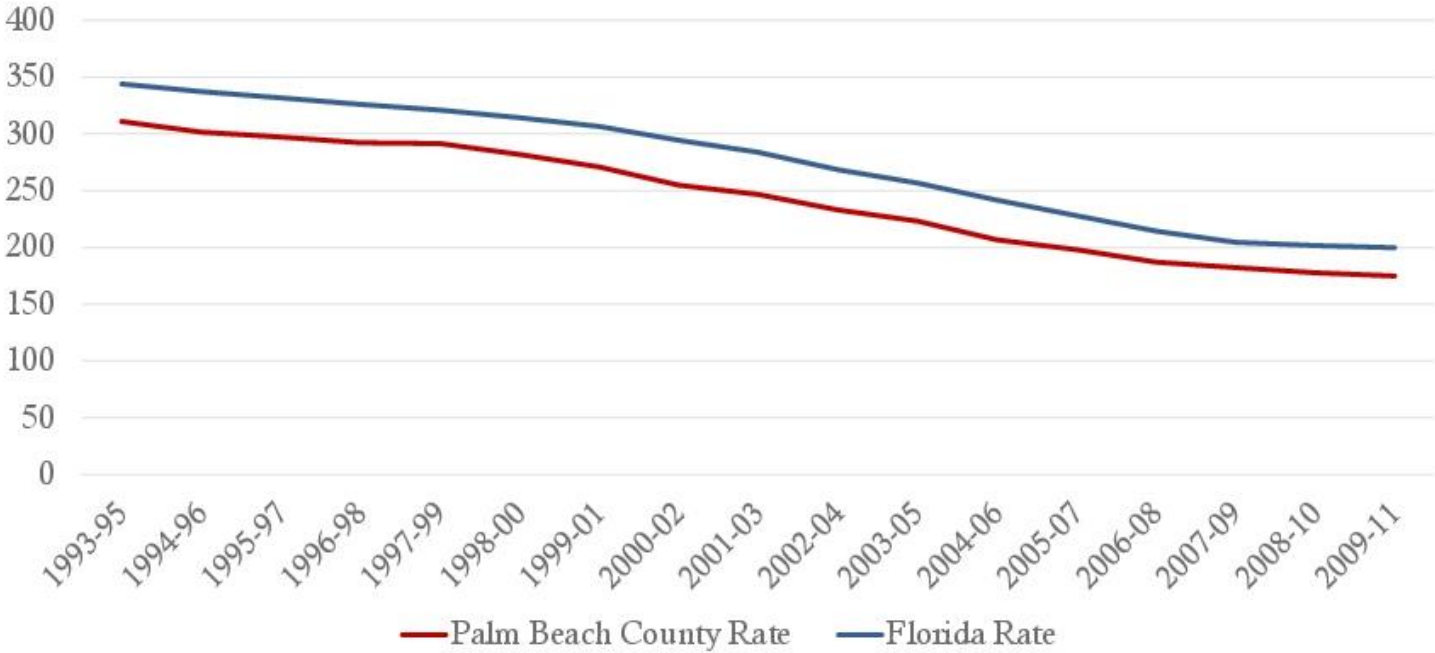


Cancer Incidence per 100,000 People by Cancer Site
 (Sites With Deviation +/-10% to the Florida County,
 Median)

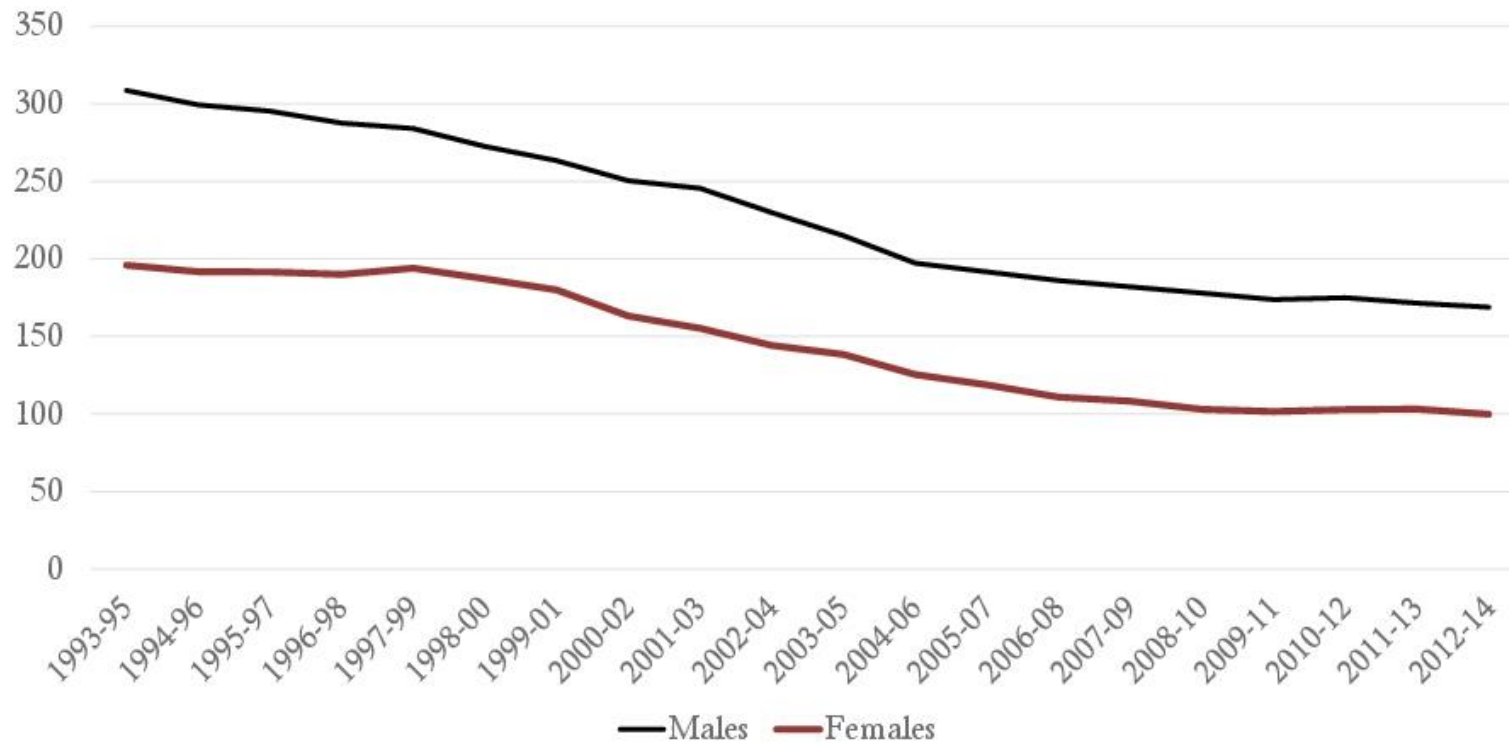


Cardiovascular Disease Data

Cardiovascular Disease Death Rate Trends Palm Beach County

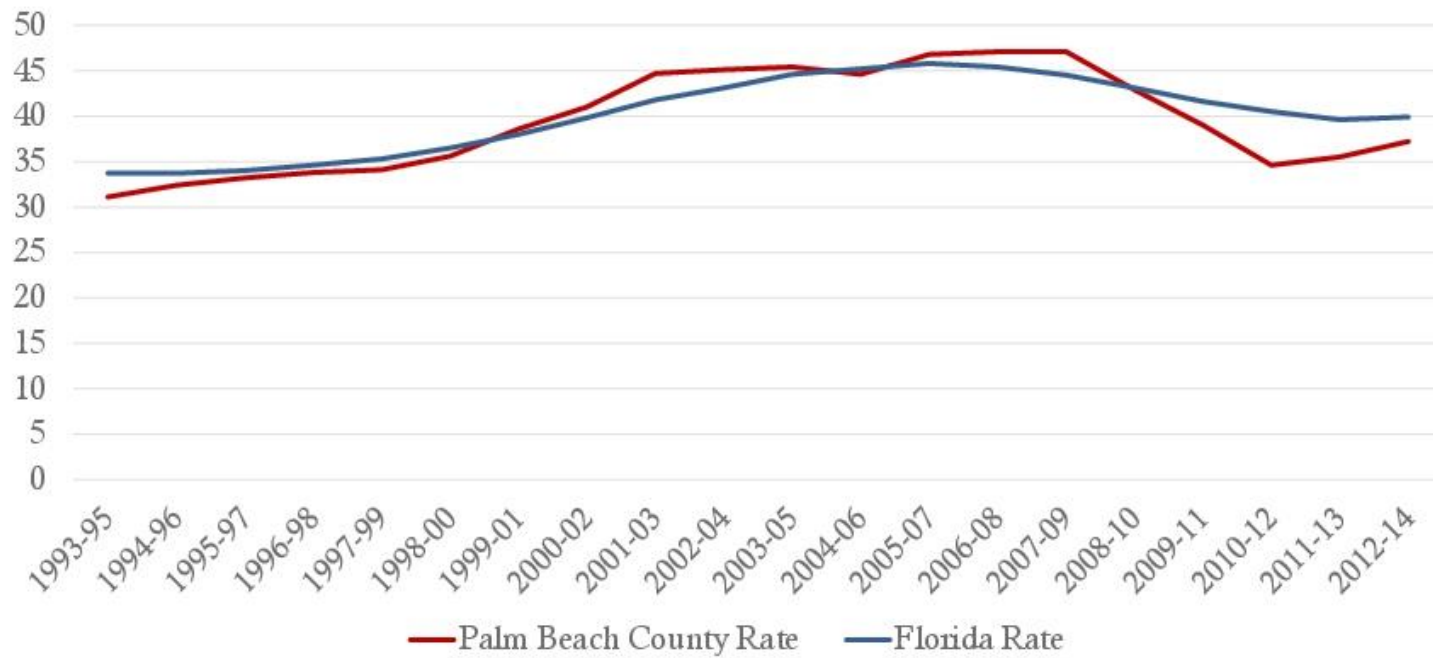


Cardiovascular Deaths Trends by Gender Palm Beach County



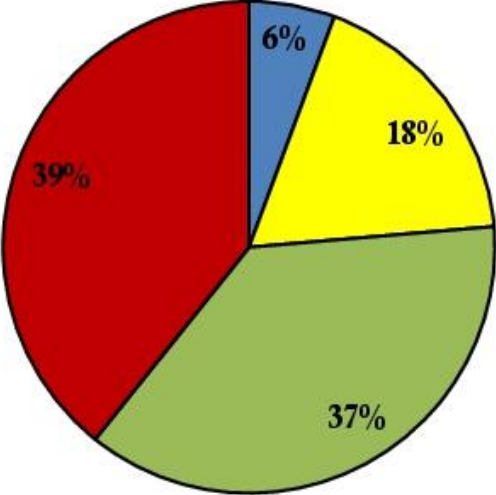
Unintentional Injury Data

Unintentional Injury Death Rate Trends Palm Beach County



Unintentional Injury Details

Unintentional Injury Death Rate Causes
Palm Beach County, 2014

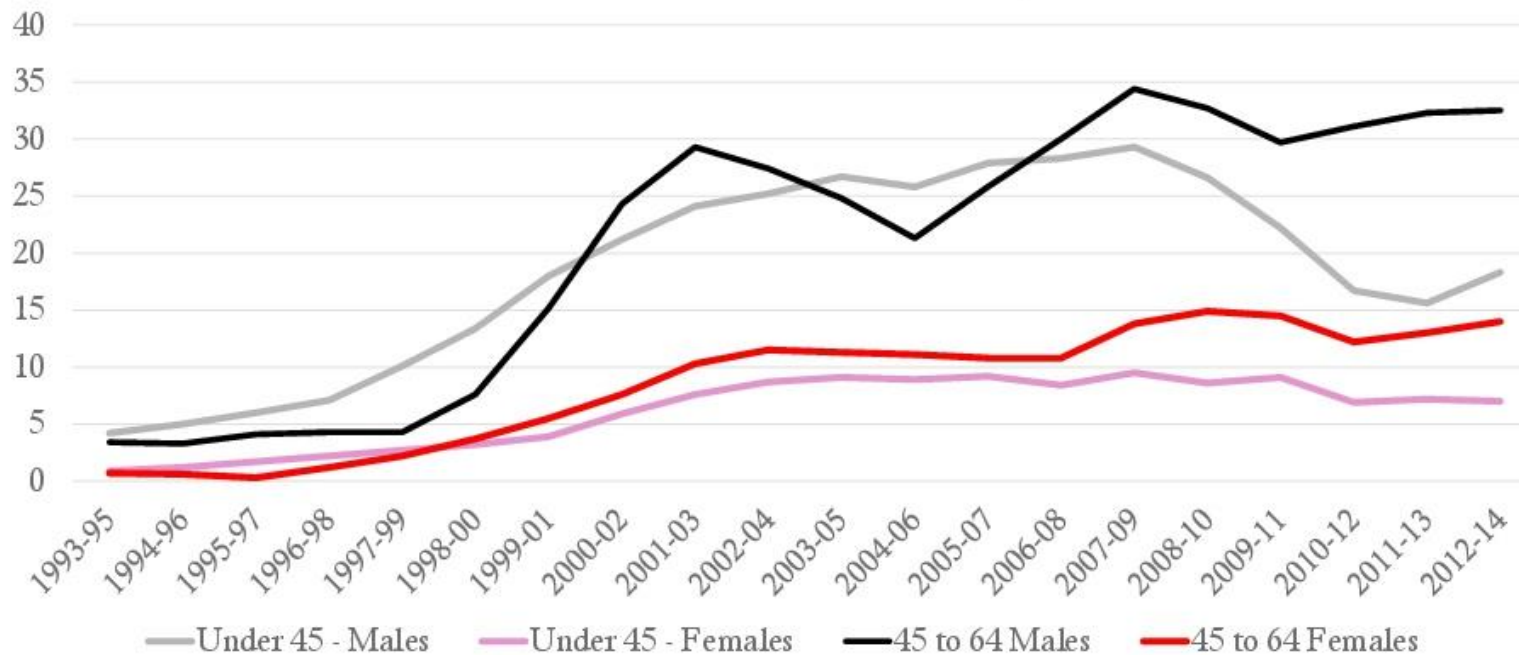


■ Drownings ■ Slips and Falls ■ Poisonings ■ All Others

“Others” includes auto accidents, assaults, fires, and additional unintended harm.



Unintentional Poisoning** Death Trends by Gender and Age Group Palm Beach County



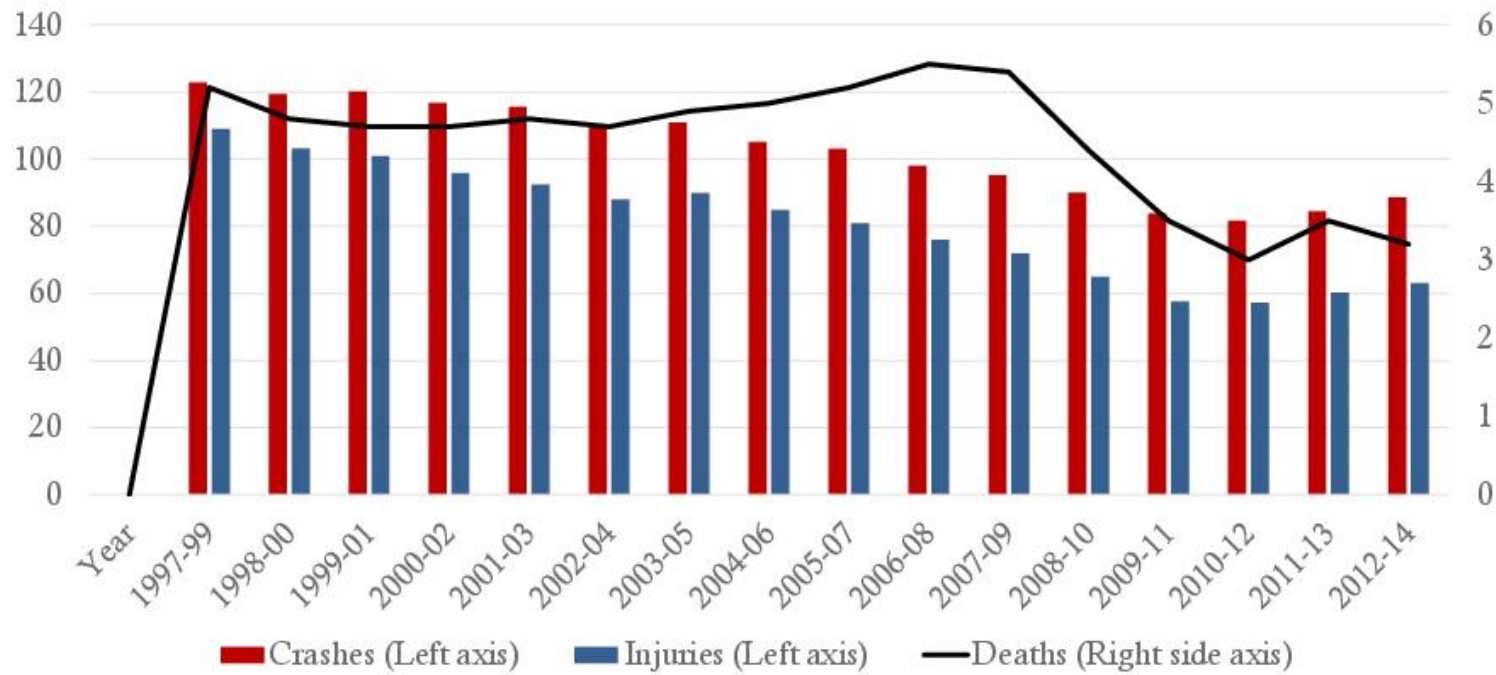
** Unintentional Poisoning Death includes drug abuse overdoses

Substance Abuse Indicator

- ▶ Leading causes of substance abuse-related hospital admissions in Palm Beach County include alcohol, opioids, marijuana, and heroin.

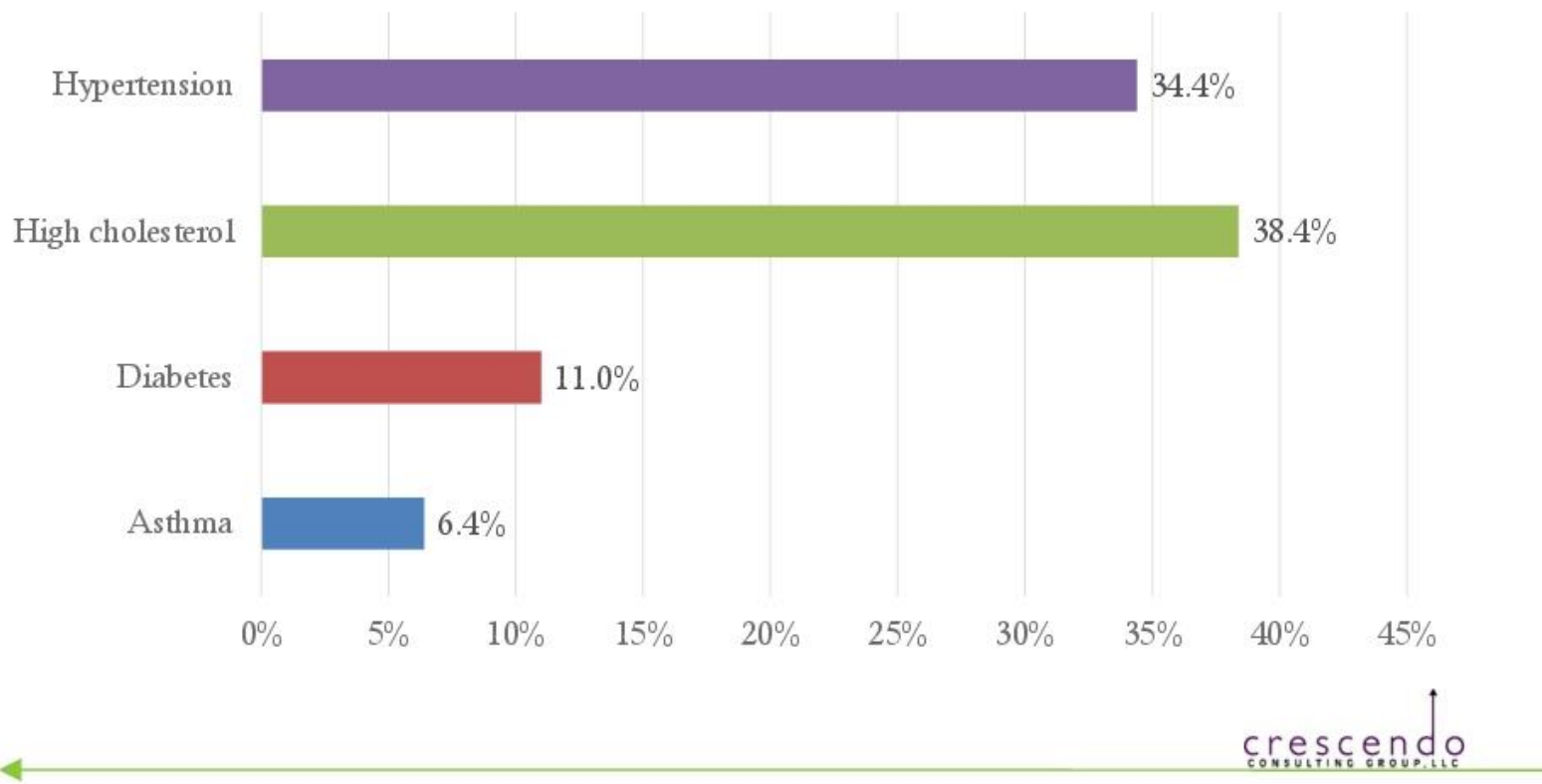
Treatment Admissions in Palm Beach County, 2014	
Substance	Admissions
Alcohol	1,926
Opioids (Rx)	1,225
Marijuana	1,105
Heroin	571
Cocaine	295
Benzos	143
MDMA	80
Methamphetamines	12
Other	421

Alcohol-suspected Vehicle Incidents Per 100,000 Population Palm Beach County

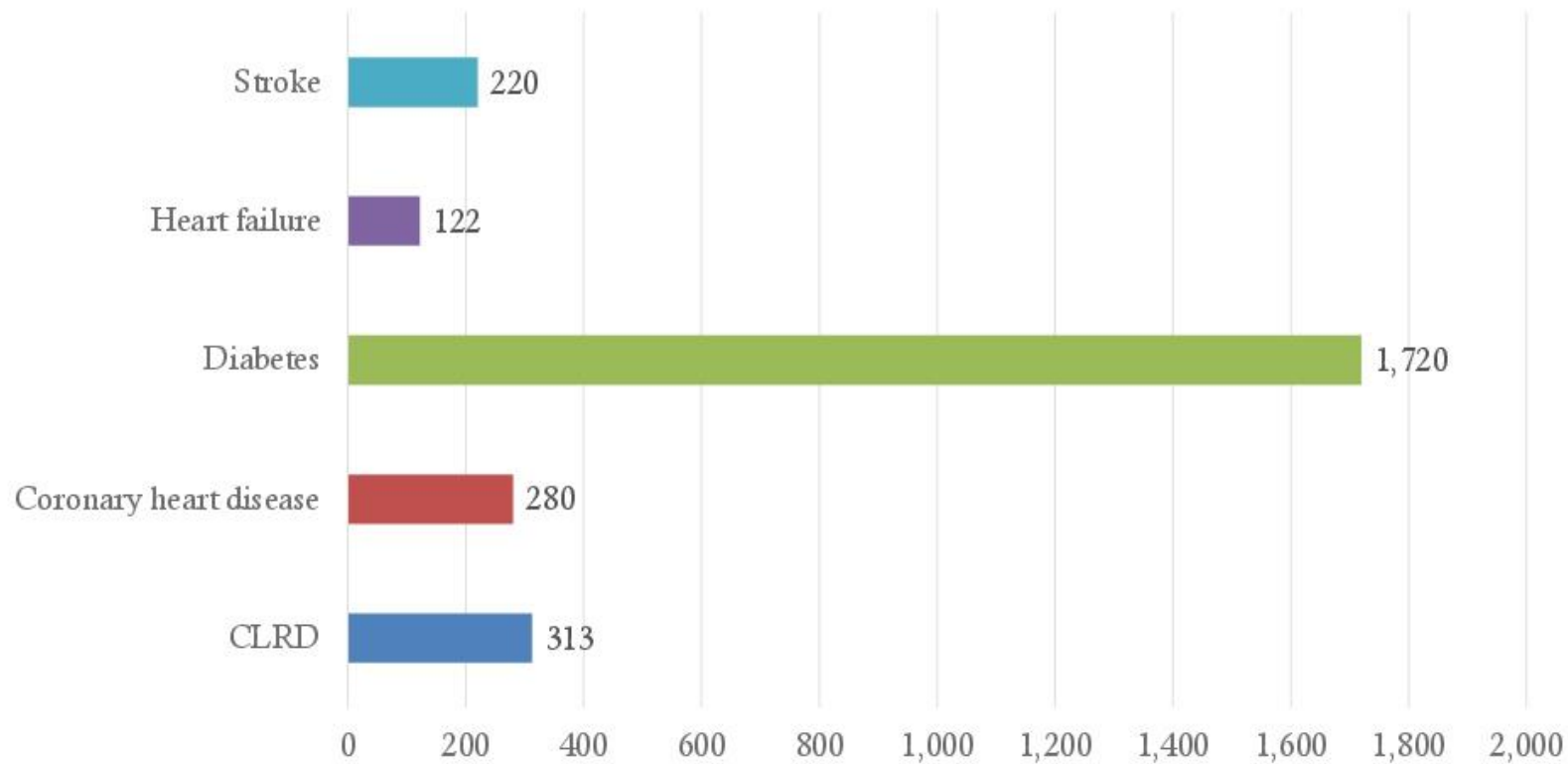


Identified Need to Better Manage Chronic Diseases

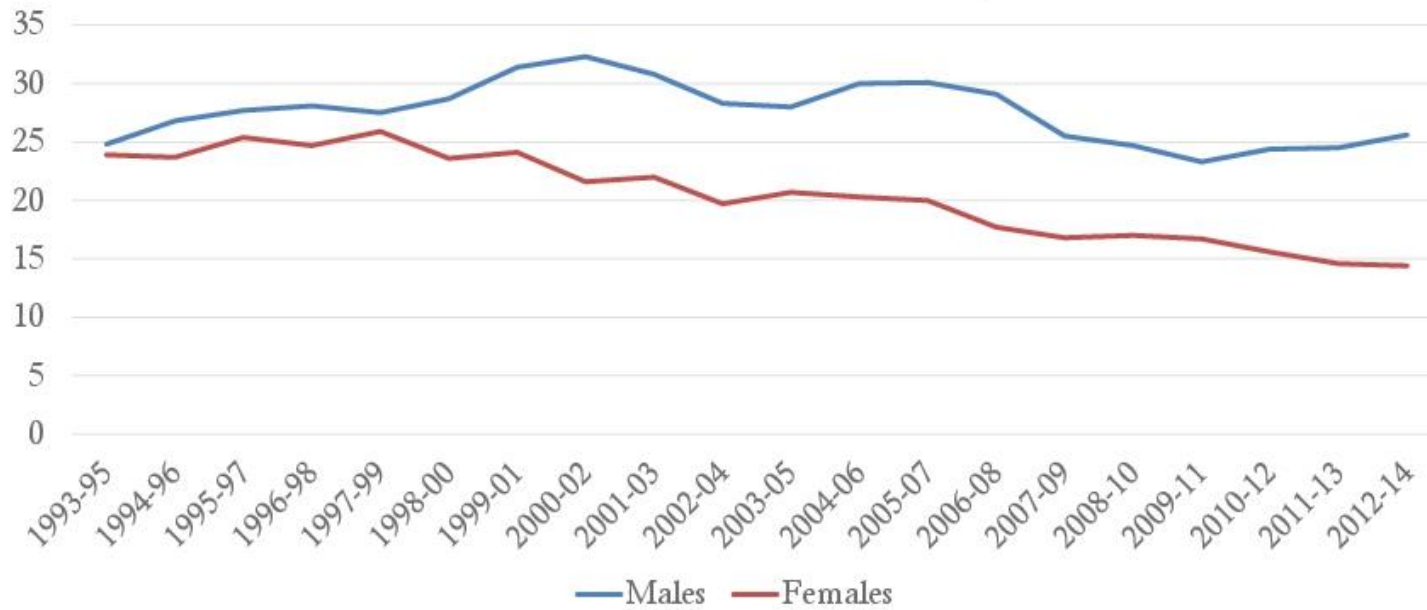
Chronic Disease Incidence
Adults Having Been Told, 2013



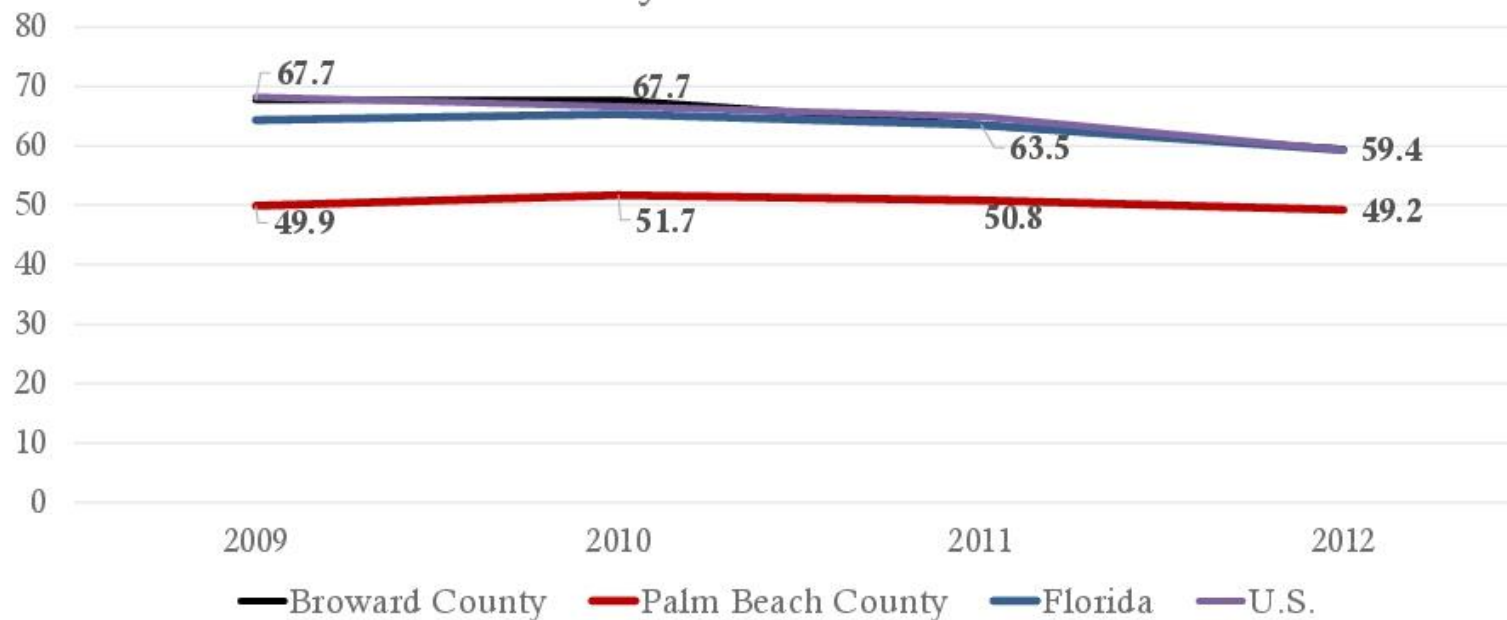
Chronic Disease Hospitalizations (2010-2012) per 100,000



Diabetes Death Rate Trends by Gender Palm Beach County



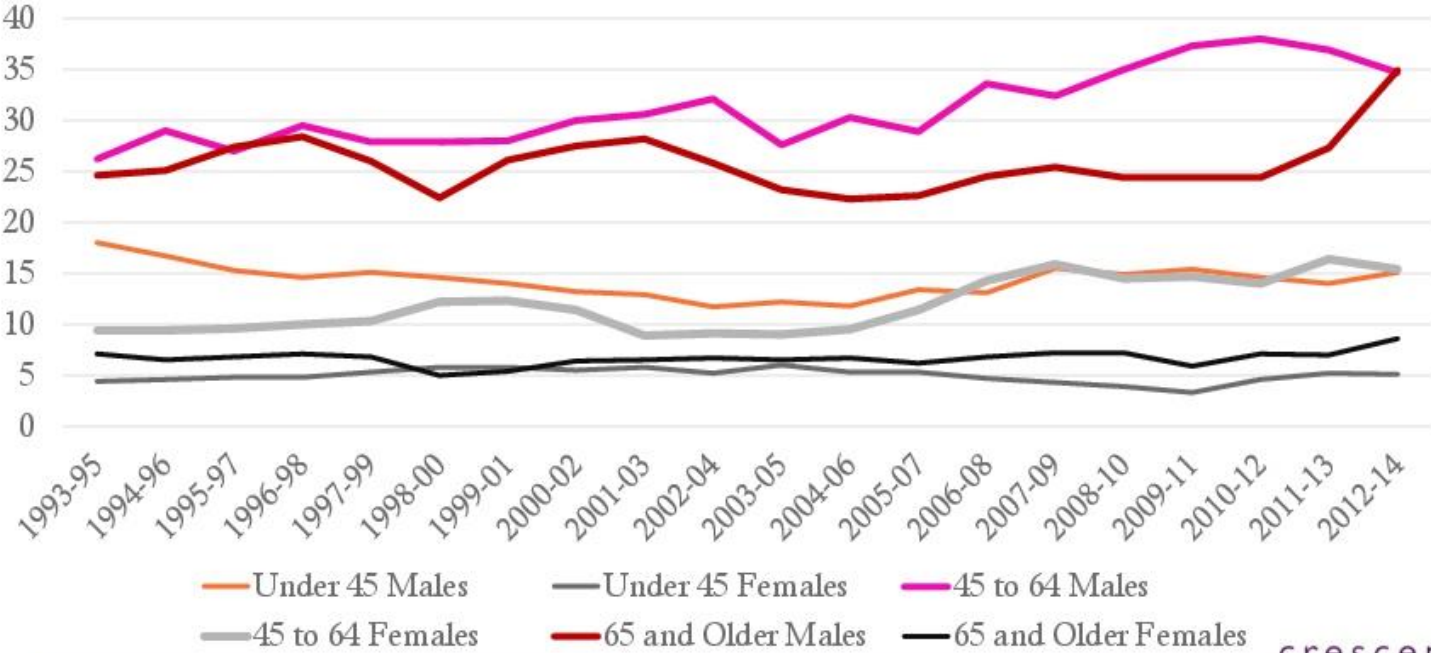
Preventable Hospitalizations
Discharge Rate per 1,000 Medicare Fee-for-service
Enrollees for
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions



Mental Health Indicator

▶ Older males' risk of suicide shows an increasing trend.

Suicide Rates by Gender by Age Group
Palm Beach County



Secondary Research Summary

Cancer care opportunities

- ▶ Service area rates better than the Florida average with some exceptions
 - Thyroid and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, NHL (Palm Beach County)
 - Thyroid, stomach, prostate, NHL, and liver (Broward)

Care coordination

- ▶ Chronic disease mortality rates among males are often high
- ▶ High rates: diabetes (11%), high cholesterol (34%), or hypertension (38%).

Wrap-around care – Medical and Behavioral

- ▶ Unintentional poisoning (drug overdose) rates increasing
- ▶ Suicide rates among males (especially ages 65 +) are increasing.



Community Survey

Built off of insights from the Leadership Group

- ▶ N = 300, telephone survey in the PSA and SSA – stratified by age group
- ▶ Results largely sync with secondary data:
Leading needs (not in priority order)
 - Care coordination
 - Chronic diseases
 - Mental health and substance abuse
 - Obesity
 - Senior services

Community Survey Top Needs by Age Group

Needs Requiring “Much More Focus”				
Community Needs	Age group			Total
	18 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older	
Affordable healthcare services ...	49.1%	64.4%	59.4%	59.9%
Coordination of care between ... providers	52.0%	59.4%	55.4%	56.7%
Health services for seniors	44.2%	46.3%	46.0%	45.8%
Primary care services ...	37.7%	36.8%	38.0%	37.4%
Publically available education about ways to manage obesity	48.1%	50.7%	43.0%	47.6%
Publically available education about ways to stay healthy	40.7%	46.4%	41.6%	43.7%
Screening for ... chronic conditions	35.2%	57.2%	51.0%	51.0%
Services for ... mental health conditions other than substance abuse	53.7%	62.5%	54.1%	58.0%
Substance abuse education	42.6%	53.3%	46.9%	49.1%
Substance abuse intervention and treatment	42.6%	59.6%	52.5%	54.0%
Support to help people stay healthy ...	40.7%	45.7%	37.0%	41.8%
Support to help people to better manage chronic ...	51.9%	51.8%	45.0%	49.5%
Transportation services	49.1%	53.8%	42.6%	49.0%
Youth oriented health programs	57.4%	49.3%	40.6%	47.9%

Open-ended Question Responses Support the Quantitative Results

Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Survey, Open-ended Question Responses

"... What do you think are the three greatest community health issues in the area?"

Rank	Community Need
1	Substance abuse
✓ 2	Obesity
✓ 3	Senior services
4	Access - Affordability
5	Mental health
✓ 6	Diabetes - Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment
✓ 7	Cancer - Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment
8	Health education
9	Transportation
10	Nutrition
11	Care coordination (among providers and/or patient navigation)



Community Survey Summary

- ▶ Access to care
- ▶ Care coordination
 - Between providers
 - Patient support / navigation
- ▶ Chronic disease care
- ▶ Mental health
- ▶ Senior services *
- ▶ Substance abuse

* Senior services are an issue across multiple health domains.

Prioritization

- ▶ Currently in the field
- ▶ Early indicators show that responses are similar to other research
- ▶ The “Round 2” survey is very short but more interesting!



The "Story" ...

- ▶ Demographics and access to services positively impact area residents
- ▶ Data, professional insight, and consumers define the needs
- ▶ Shorter-term strategies may impact specific disease state needs
- ▶ There may be ways to implement programs that address multiple needs simultaneously
- ▶ Integrated care (Medical / BH) may help in some areas

THE STORY

Prioritized Needs: Disease States and Services



Within service lines

- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Mental health and substance abuse

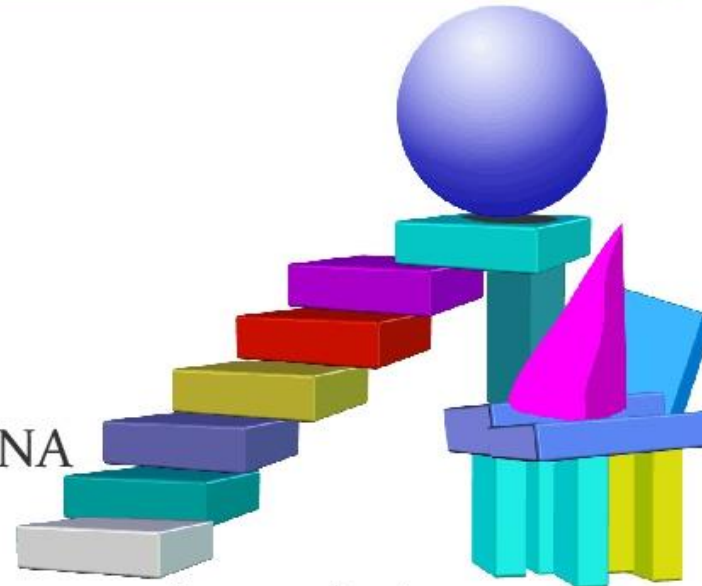


Across service lines

- Coordination of care between providers
- Care coordination in the community
- Senior services
- Men's health

CHNA Next Steps

- ▶ Draft the report
 - Narrative and appendices
 - Progress since previous CHNA
 - Resource guide
- ▶ Finalize the CHNA and post on the website
- ▶ Develop the Implementation Plan
 - Strategically identify longer-term and shorter-term needs to address.
 - Construct an operational framework to “implement” Implementation Plan strategies




Questions?

- ▶ Jim Kupel, (207) 774-2345 ext-111
jimk@crescendocg.com
- ▶ Scott Good, (207) 774-2345 ext-115
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Appendix E: Delphi Survey

 BOCA RATON REGIONAL HOSPITAL. ADVANCING THE BOUNDARIES OF MEDICINE
Needs Prioritization (Boca Raton Regional Hospital)
Community Needs Prioritization - Round 1 Survey
<p>Dear Leadership Group Member,</p> <p>With your help, and based on our work over the past few weeks, we have identified 50 Community Health Needs. Please rate each of the 50 needs based on your perceptions of the "the magnitude of the need for more focus and attention". We understand that all of the needs listed below are important, but your insight will help prioritize them.</p> <p>Also, after each question, you will see a small box for comments. Please add a short sentence or phrase regarding why you rated the question as you did.</p> <p>The survey is expected to take less than 30 minutes.</p> <p>Please keep the following in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The response deadline is noon on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 2015. <p>If you have questions or need assistance, please contact Scott Good at (207) 774 2345 ext-115, or scottg@crescendocg.com.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>

1



Needs Prioritization (Boca Raton Regional Hospital)

Community Needs Prioritization

1. Access to primary care physician services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

2. Access to specialty care physician services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

3. Affordable healthcare services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

4. Affordable prescription medications

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

5. Autism spectrum and other learning disabilities – early detection and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

6. Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

7. Cancer – Education and prevention

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

8. Cancer – Screening

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

9. Cancer – Diagnosis and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

10. Cancer – Care coordination

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

11. Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

12. Children's health – behavioral health services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

13. Children's health – primary care services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

14. Children's health – specialized care services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

15. Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's Disease, Lewy Body dementia, and others

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

16. Dental health services for children and adults

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

17. Diabetes – Education and prevention

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

18. Diabetes – Screening

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

19. Diabetes – Diagnosis and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

20. Diabetes – Care coordination

	No more needed	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

21. Domestic or intimate partner violence counseling or intervention

	No more needed	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

22. End of life issues (including palliative care)

	No more needed	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

23. Heart disease – Education and prevention

	No more needed	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

24. Heart disease – Screening

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

25. Heart disease – Diagnosis and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

26. Heart disease – Care coordination

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

27. Home health services such as Visiting Nurses or other in-home care

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

28. Homeless services (healthcare for the homeless)

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

29. Hypertension treatment and related services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

30. Nutrition and healthy eating education

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

31. Obesity – Education and prevention

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

32. Obesity – Diagnosis and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

33. Obesity – Programs to help with self-management

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

34. Obesity – Care coordination

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

35. Pain management services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

36. Respiratory health / pulmonology education and services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

37. Rheumatology and other arthritis services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

38. Seniors' health services – Diagnostic and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

39. Seniors' health services – Care coordination

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

40. Sexually transmitted disease education, screening, and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

41. Smoking cessation services

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

42. Stroke prevention and care

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

43. Substance abuse – Education and prevention

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

44. Substance abuse – Screening

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

45. Substance abuse – Intervention and treatment

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

46. Substance abuse – Care coordination

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

47. Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

48. Wellness initiatives for adults – exercise and nutrition

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

49. Wellness initiatives for children – exercise and nutrition

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating

50. Women's health – comprehensive gynecology and reproductive care for women in all stages of life

	No more needed	..	...	....	.....	.....	Much more needed	NA
Magnitude of the need for more focus and attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add a brief comment about why you gave the above rating



Needs Prioritization (Boca Raton Regional Hospital)

Name

* 51. Your responses will be kept anonymous throughout the research, but the survey administrators would like your name in order to know when all respondents have completed the round. Please enter your name below.

Appendix F: Lists of Prioritized Needs

Note that the Prioritized List represents perceived service gaps – variations between the magnitude of the need in the service area and the available services. A low ranking means that even though the need may be very important, there are some perceived services available to partially address the need. Higher ranking needs are thought more likely to require additional attention.

Priority Rank Sort	
Community Need	Ranking
Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse	1
Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions	2
Access to primary care physician services	3
Seniors' health services – Care coordination	4
Substance abuse – Education and prevention	4
Nutrition and healthy eating education	6
Obesity – Care coordination	6
Obesity – Education and prevention	8
Affordable healthcare services	9
Affordable prescription medications	9
Substance abuse – Care coordination	9
Access to specialty care physician services	12
Substance abuse – Intervention and treatment	12
Obesity – Programs to help with self-management	14
Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's Disease, Lewy Body dementia, and others	15
Diabetes – Care coordination	15
Wellness initiatives for adults – exercise and nutrition	15
End of life issues (including palliative care)	18
Pain management services	19
Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital	19
Diabetes – Screening	21
Obesity – Diagnosis and treatment	21
Substance abuse – Screening	23
Diabetes – Diagnosis and treatment	24
Diabetes – Education and prevention	24
Dental health services for children and adults	26
Home health services such as Visiting Nurses or other in-home care	26
Wellness initiatives for children – exercise and nutrition	26
Homeless services (healthcare for the homeless)	29
Rheumatology and other arthritis services	30
Seniors' health services – Diagnostic and treatment	30
Stroke prevention and care	30
Respiratory health / pulmonology education and services	33
Cancer – Care coordination	34
Children's health – behavioral health services	34
Smoking cessation services	36

Priority Rank Sort

Domestic or intimate partner violence counseling or intervention	37
Heart disease – Education and prevention	38
Heart disease – Screening	38
Sexually transmitted disease education, screening, and treatment	40
Heart disease – Care coordination	41
Women's health – comprehensive gynecology and reproductive care for women in all stages of life	42
Hypertension treatment and related services	43
Children's health – primary care services	44
Children's health – specialized care services	44
Heart disease – Diagnosis and treatment	44
Cancer – Diagnosis and treatment	47
Cancer – Screening	48
Cancer – Education and prevention	49
Autism spectrum and other learning disabilities – early detection and treatment	50

Alphabetical Listing Sort

Community Need	Ranking
Access to primary care physician services	3
Access to specialty care physician services	12
Affordable healthcare services	9
Affordable prescription medications	9
Autism spectrum and other learning disabilities - early detection and treatment	50
Behavioral health services for adults for depression, anxiety, or other mental health conditions other than substance abuse	1
Cancer - Education and prevention	49
Cancer - Screening	48
Cancer - Diagnosis and treatment	47
Cancer - Care coordination	34
Care coordination for people with multiple co-morbid conditions	2
Children's health - behavioral health services	34
Children's health - primary care services	44
Children's health - specialized care services	44
Dementia spectrum services for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's Disease, Lewy Body dementia, and others	15
Dental health services for children and adults	26
Diabetes - Education and prevention	24
Diabetes - Screening	21
Diabetes - Diagnosis and treatment	24
Diabetes - Care coordination	15
Domestic or intimate partner violence counseling or intervention	37
End of life issues (including palliative care)	18
Heart disease - Education and prevention	38
Heart disease - Screening	38
Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment	44
Heart disease - Care coordination	41
Home health services such as Visiting Nurses or other in-home care	26
Homeless services (healthcare for the homeless)	29
Hypertension treatment and related services	43
Nutrition and healthy eating education	6
Obesity - Education and prevention	8
Obesity - Diagnosis and treatment	21
Obesity - Programs to help with self-management	14
Obesity - Care coordination	6
Pain management services	19
Respiratory health / pulmonology education and services	33
Rheumatology and other arthritis services	30
Seniors' health services - Diagnostic and treatment	30
Seniors' health services - Care coordination	4
Sexually transmitted disease education, screening, and treatment	40
Smoking cessation services	36
Stroke prevention and care	30
Substance abuse - Education and prevention	4

Alphabetical Listing Sort

Substance abuse - Screening	23
Substance abuse - Intervention and treatment	12
Substance abuse - Care coordination	9
Transportation services for people needing to go to doctor's appointments or the hospital	19
Wellness initiatives for adults - exercise and nutrition	15
Wellness initiatives for children - exercise and nutrition	26
Women's health - comprehensive gynecology and reproductive care for women in all stages of life	42

Appendix G: Activities Conducted to Address Prioritized Community Health Needs Since the Previous CHNA

Since the 2012 BRRH CHNA and Implementation Plan were conducted, the hospital engaged in several activities designed to improve community health and responded to the prioritized needs identified. The activities are summarized and outlined below.

- Fall Prevention
 - *Area of concern:* Tripling of the death rate for Seniors in PBC & doubling in Broward (within 1 year of fall)
 - *Boca Regional Program:* “Matter of Balance” & in-home Fall Assessments
- Medication Management
 - *Area of concern:* Quadrupling of the death rate for Seniors of unintentional poisoning deaths (65+)
 - *Boca Regional Program :* Medication Education booklet at the bedside; Community Education
- Improved Emergency Department Utilization
 - *Area of concern:* High volume of low acuity events alongside “Preventable/Avoidable” visits
 - *Boca Regional Program :* Health Van & FAU Residency Clinic; Heart Failure Nurse Navigator

Appendix H: Current Community Health Needs Activities

Current BRRH CHNA and Implementation Plan activities are summarized and outlined below.

Identified area of concern

1. Lack of resources for our community's Seniors

- a. Care coordination & community navigation
 - i. Fall Prevention, Medication Management, care coordination at discharge
 - ii. Appointment scheduling & follow up care for patients at discharge (INP/ED)
 - iii. Transportation, Meal, respite care services
 - iv. Emergency Alert systems
 - v. Task Force: Dana, Gwen, Genie

Lack of navigation for Substance Abuse & Behavioral Health Referrals

- a. Social Worker in ED
- b. Explore Tele psychiatry
- b. Task Force: Judie, Maureen Moore/Donna Rucker, Sandi Savia

2. Lack of population health and specialty resources to underserved

- a. Telemedicine to connect our BocaCare specialist to Medicaid population, back to Residency clinic
- b. Connection to Project Access
- c. Task Force: Pua, Ivan, Dr. Acquino, Darren/Steve/Heidi, Rudy

Group Dynamics

1. Annual Chairs recommended
2. Collaboration encouraged: 1 student & 1 Community Expert assigned to each group

A. Group Responsibilities

- a. Further define issue & resources in our community
- b. Establish Goals & Initiatives
 - i. Long Term
 - ii. Quarterly / Annual
 - iii. Measurement of success
- c. Report quarterly back to Leadership Committee
- d. Manage finances: Annual Budget, apply for Grants

Appendix I: Existing Healthcare Resources and Facilities

Community Resource List

(agencies listed are for informational purposes only and not endorsed in any way)

Call 211 or www.211.org or 211palmbeach.org - Connects people with additional community services and volunteer opportunities.

HEALTH

Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation-Reporting 800-962-2873
FL Dept. of Health www.doh.state.fl.us/
Palm Beach County Health Dept. www.pbchd.com
Shots & Immunizations (see Van Schedule)
Comprehensive AIDS Program 561-844-1266
Women, Infants & Children (WIC) 561-681-2524
www.pbchd.com/wic/wic_services.html

Dental

Medicaid Dentist 561-616-5255
Atlantic Coast Dental Assn. 561-968-7714
561-366-1147
Caridad Dental Clinic 561-853-1623
PB County Health Dept. 561-514-5310
PB Community College 561-868-3747
St. Mary's Free Clinic, Pahokee 561-929-2892
Veterans Admin Dental Clinic 561-422-5675
Main VA # 561-422-8262

Disability

Coalition for Independent Living 561-966-4288

Healthcare Services

Healthcare District 866-930-0035
Community Health Center 561-840-8681
Caridad Clinic-Boynton Beach 561-369-0832
FAU Diabetes Educatio
Mental Health America 800-969-6642
Shriners Kids Hospital 800-237-5055
St. Mary's Wound Care Center 561-881-2960

Hearing

No Cost Amplified Phones 561-802-3353
Hear Now - Starkey Foundation 800-328-8602
Deaf Service Center of PBC 561-802-3353
VA Hearing & Visual 561-422-6838

Insurance

Florida KidCare floridakidcare.org 888-540-5437
www.healthykids.org/apply/
State's children's health insurance program
for uninsured children under age 19
VITA Health 866-930-0035
Palm Beach County Shared Cost
Affordable Health Plan

Medical equipment, supplies & Financial Support

Clinics Can Help 561-876-3183
www.clinicscanhelp.org
Palm Healthcare

Pregnancy & Parenting Help

Birthingline Catholic Charities 561-278-0880
561-842-5301
provides clothing (maternity, baby through toddler)
infant car seats, strollers, formula, cribs, etc.

Safe Kids PBC, Car Seats 561-801-1300
PBC Fire Rescue (low cost car seat) 561-616-7033
Safety Council /Traffic School \$25 car seat) 561-689-4733
Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies 561-804-9441
Head Start 561-233-1600
Child development & family counseling

St. Mary's Medical Center:
Boot Camp Class for Dads 561-882-9100
Maternity-Siblings Class
Newborn baby care class (St. Mary's)
Infant/Child CPR
Safe Sitter Course (St. Mary's Med Ctr) 561-882-2769

Prescription Help

Patient Assistance Programs www.needymeds.com
Community Caring of Boynton 561-364-9501
RX Outreach 1-800-769-3880

Vision

Community Health Center 561-840-8681
Lighthouse for the Blind (eyeglasses) 561-586-5600
Vision USA - Referral Service 1-800-766-4466
Primary Plus Vision Plan 1-800-393-2873

Clothing & other

Salvation Army 561-682-1118
Dress for Success 561-863-6611
No-cost Helmets-Epilepsy Fdn. 561-478-6515

Food

America's Second Harvest 800-771-2303
Supplemental Nutrition (food stamps)
Dept. of Children & Families
www.myflorida.com/accessflorida/ 561-837-5078
Call 211
to request a Homeless Outreach Team appt
First Presbyterian Church 561-655-1707
(Hot meals, Mon. evenings)
Meals on Wheels 561-379-8631
St. Ann Place (bag lunches) 561-805-7708
Women, Infants & Children (WIC) 561-514-5350
800-342-3556

Check with local churches-many have food pantries and
almost 20 sources are listed at 211palmbeach.org
St. Ann Place (bag lunch, showers, etc.) 561-805-7708
844-6400 x121

Human Trafficking Help Line

866-443-0106
The Institute for Universal Human Rights 954-534-4694
Catholic Charities Hot Line 877-707-4012

Immigration & Refugee

Catholic Charities 561-494-0928
Youth Co-Op- Refugee Employment 561-964-1693
US Immigration Service 800-375-5283
Farm Worker Council of Palm Beach 800-727-6224

Legal Aid

561-655-8944

Medicaid

888-367-6554
www.dcf.state.fl.us/ess/
Federal government Program, administered by states to
provide health care services to low-income individuals.

Medicare Hotline

800-633-4227
Health Insurance Program for: people 65 years of age
and older, some disabilities under age 65, people with
End-Stage Renal Disease
Medicare Prescription Program 800-772-1213

Rent or Utility Help

PB County Human Services 561-845-4644
(north of 45th St. 845-4670) (south of 45th St. 355-4792)
Adopt-A-Family 561-842-4338
CCCnet (HIV/AIDS) 561-472-9160
Center for Family Services 561-514-0564
Community Caring of Boynton 561-364-9501
Emergency Energy (60+age) 561-355-4746
Farm Workers 561-533-7227
PBC Community Action (electric help) 561-355-4792
Palm Beach Human Services 561-845-4644
Salvation Army 561-682-1118
Salvation Army (Lake Worth) 561-968-8189
St. Vincent de Paul (check with local parish)
Urban League 561-833-1461
Lifeline (Telephone bill) 1-800-540-7039
Emergency Rent 1-877-891-6445

Senior Help

CARES-Comprehensive Assessment & Review for
Long-term care services
State of FL, Dept of Elder Affairs
PB County 561-840-3150
Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River 772-460-3692
Area Agency On Aging 561-684-5885
Elder Hotline (toll free) 1-866-684-5885
Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, St. Lucie
Catholic Charities Guardianship 561-842-2406
Diocese of Palm Beach affordable housing
for low-income seniors 561-775-9571

Telephone Reassurance Program 211
free daily phone call to seniors, the homebound
or disabled (between 7:30am-5:00pm).

Social Security www.ssa.gov/ 1-800-772-1213

Shelter

Homeless Helpline 1-800-493-5902
Homeless Assessment Center 844-6400
VA Homeless Trailer 561-422-8223
VA 24hr Call Center 1-877-424-3838

Emergency Financial Assistance for
Housing Program 1-877-891-6445

Family Promise, Delray Beach 561-265-33
West Palm Beach 561-318-8864
Center for Family Services, Pat Reeves
Shelter for Homeless families 561-514-056

The Lord's Place 561-494-0125
Administration

Samaritan Center, 772-770-3039
Facility for homeless families, Vero Beach

Support Groups & Respite Care

Alpert Jewish Family & Children's
Services 561-684-1991

Alzheimer Community Care helpline
(24 hr. hotline) 800-272-3900

American Assn. of Caregiving Youth
561-391-7401

Boca Respite Volunteers 561-391-7401

Catholic Charities 561-775-9567
Counseling Programs

Caregiver Magazine & support groups
caregiver.com/regionalresources/states/FL/index.

Family Caregiver Coalition of PB County
www.familycaregiverpbc.org

FAU Memory & Wellness Center
Boca Raton (Adult Day Care) 561-297-050

Hospice By the Sea 561-848-5200

Hospice of PB County 561-467-7423

Mae Vollen Senior Center (Adult Day Care)
561-395-8920

St. Mary's Memory Disorder Center
West Palm Beach 561-882-6363

Parkinson 561-791-9885

St. Mary's Stroke support 561-882-9100

Center for Group Counseling- Support Group
for caregivers 561-483-5300

Vitas Innovative Hospice 800-938-4827

Transportation

Palm Tran Bus 1-877-870-9849

Alpert Jewish Family & Children's
Services 561-684-1991

Mae Vollen Senior Center
(south of Hypoluxo) 561-395-8920

Veterans Services

Veterans Hospital 561-422-8262

Veteran Services of Palm Beach
561-355-4761

Vital Statistics 561-837-5847

Workforce Locations 561-616-5200

