Community Health Assessment for Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)

1

SPONSORED BY

THE ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

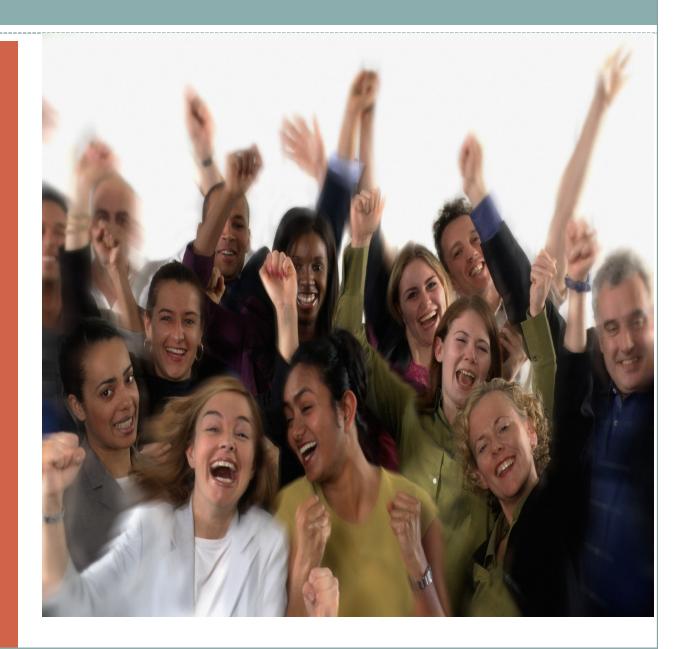
TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE, WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE THE STATE OR NATIONAL TARGETS FOR EACH OF THE CHARTS. I KNOW ALL THE SLIDES THAT ARE BASED ON FLORIDA CHARTS ALSO HAVE TARGETS.

ON THE REMAINING SLIDES LOOK FOR THIS COLOR TO SEE COMMENTS. SOMETIMES I CHANGED THE COLOR OF A WORD BECAUSE IT WAS MISSPELLED AND SOMETIMES I PUT COMMENTS IN THIS COLOR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SLIDES.

I MADE NO CHANGES AS I THOUGHT IT IMPORTANT THAT YOU SEE THEM ALL AND AGREE OR DISAGREE TO MAKE THE CHANGE YOURSELF.

Demographics

Characteristics about a population of people



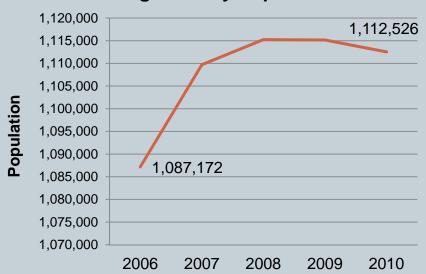
Demographic Summary

3

- **↓** Population
- Population diversity
- **Aging Population**
- Decreasing birth rates for all populations

Demographics-Population

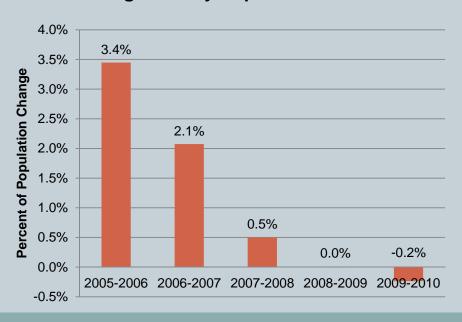
Orange County Population



The population in Orange County decreased by 79 residents in 2008-2009 and decreased again in 2009-2010 by 2,643 residents.



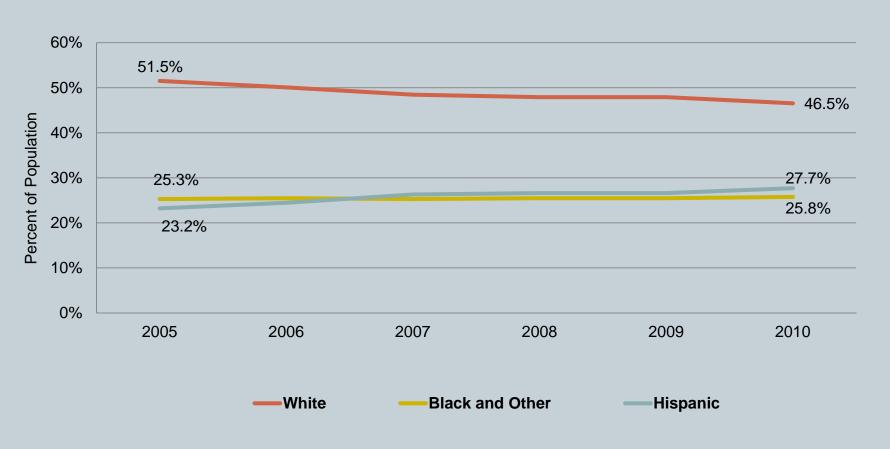
Orange County Population Growth



Demographics-Race/Ethnicity



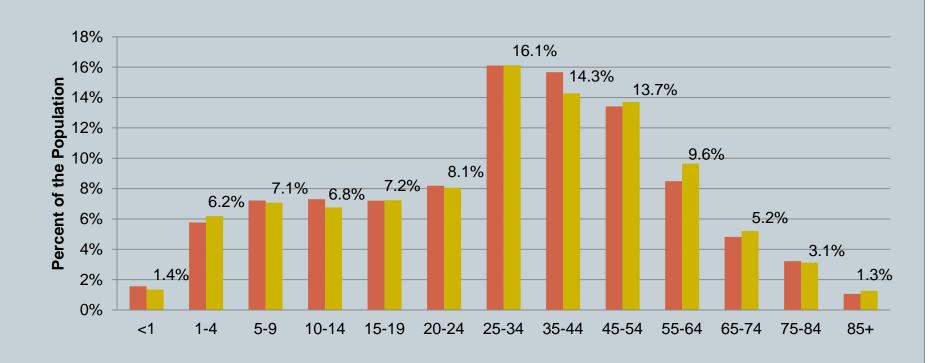
Orange County Race/Ethnicity



Demographics-Age

6

Orange County Age Distibution



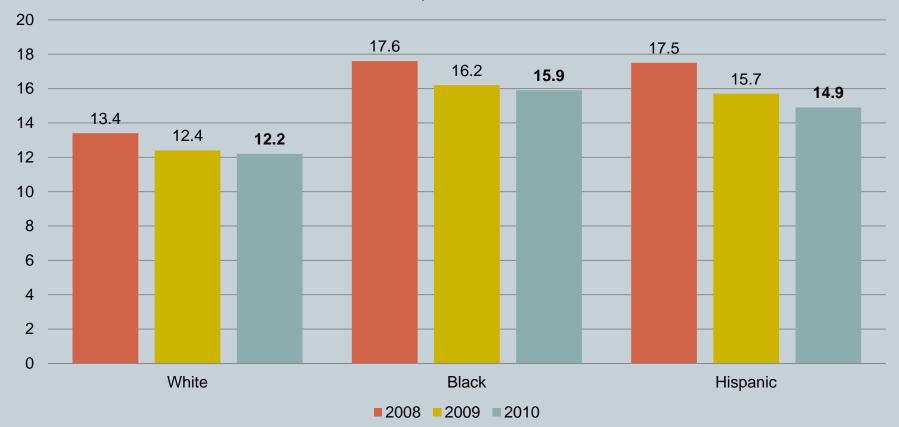
2005 2010

Birth Rate



Birth Rate

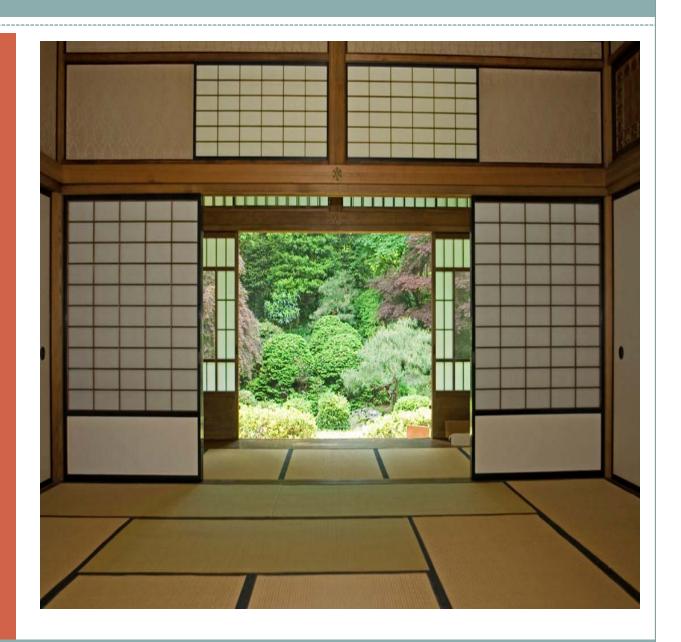
Per 1,000 Live Births





Top 10 Leading Causes of Death

According to
Healthy People
2020, measuring the
causes of death is one
component used to
assess the multidimensional concept of
health-related quality of
life.



Leading Causes of Death Summary

9

Cancer, Heart, Stroke and Diabetes remain Top Causes of Death

87.2% of respondents were in good - excellent health

91% of respondents were in good - excellent mental health

↑ Deaths from Influenza & Pneumonia (slightly)

93.7% immunization level at Kindergarten

Top Causes of Death



Cause of Death	AADR* Per 100,000
Cancer	170.2
Heart Disease	162.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	42.0
Unintentional Injuries	36.1
Stroke	32.1
Diabetes Mellitus	24.7
Alzheimer's Disease	20.5
Kidney Disease	15.0
Septicemia	11.9
Pneumonia/Influenza	11.4

* AADR- Age Adjusted Death Rate

2010 Ranked Causes of Death



Cause of Death	White	Black	Hispanic*
Cancer	1	1	2
Heart Disease	2	2	1
Stroke	5	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus	6	4	4
Unintentional Injuries	4	5	5
Kidney Disease	8	6	8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3	7	7
HIV/AIDS	13	8	13
Alzheimer's Disease	7	9	6
Septicemia	9	10	9
Pneumonia/Influenza	10	11	10

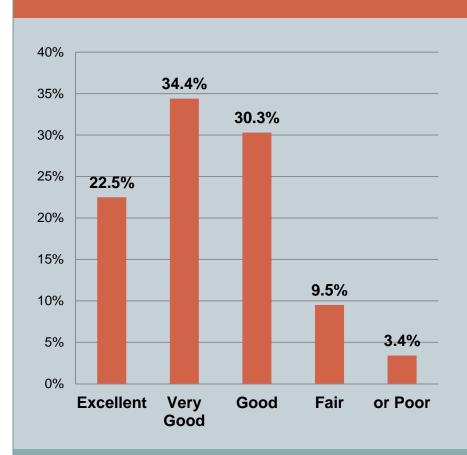
^{*} Hispanic causes of death 2009

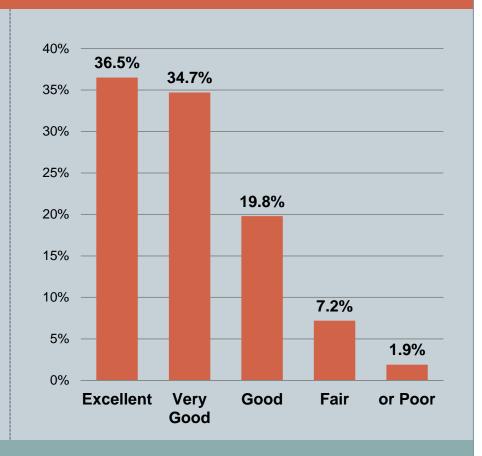
Health Status

12)

Overall Health Status

Mental Health Status



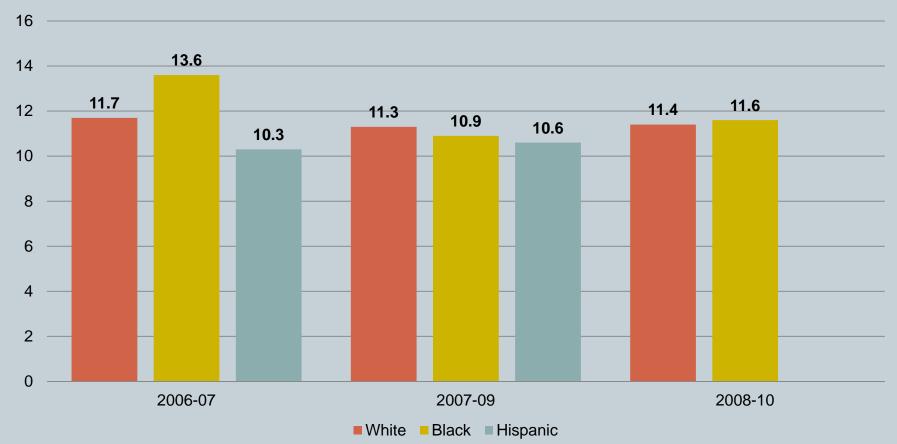


Source: 2009 PRC Community Health Assessment

AADR Influenza & Pneumonia

(13)

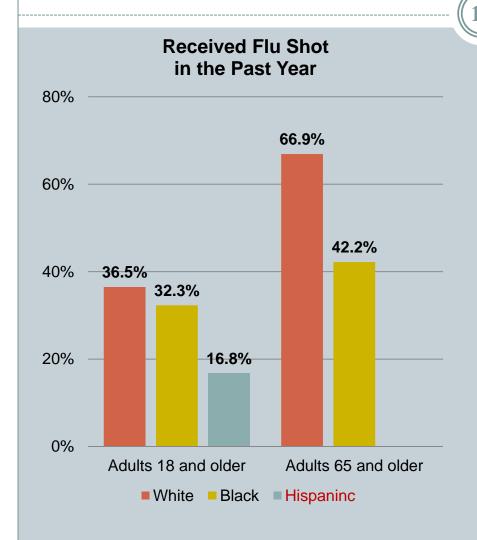
Deaths From Influenza & Pneumonia

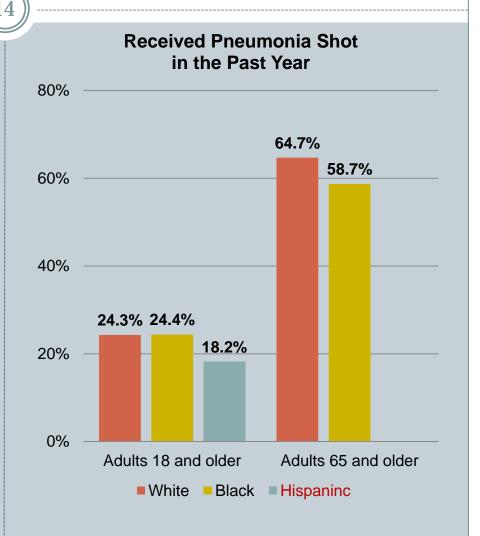


AADR- Age Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 population

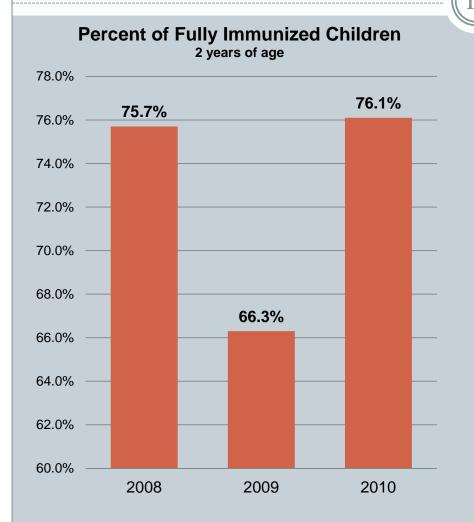
Source: Florida CHARTS, Hispanic data not available for 2008-10

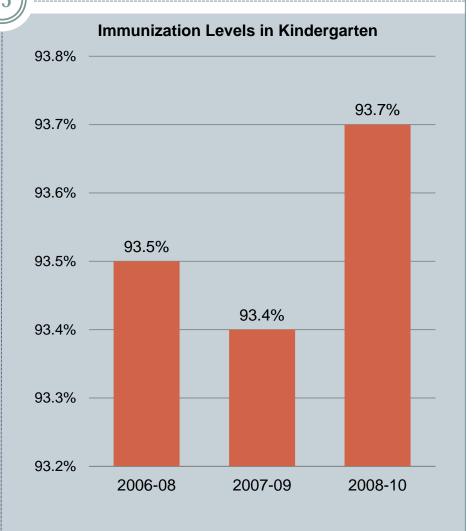
2010 Immunization- Adults





2010 Immunization - Children







According to
Healthy People
2020, STD
prevention is an
essential primary care
strategy for
improving
reproductive health.

Although largely **preventable**, STDs remain a significant public health problem in the United States. STDs cause many harmful, often irreversible, and costly clinical complications.

Why Is Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Important?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there are approximately 19 million new STD infections each year—almost half of them among young people ages 15 to 24. Because many cases of STDs go undiagnosed—and some common viral infections, such as human papillomavirus (HPV) and genital herpes, are not reported to CDC at all—the reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis represent only a fraction of the true burden of STDs in the United States.

Untreated STDs can lead to serious long-term health consequences, especially for adolescent girls and young women.



Infectious/Communicable Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Summary



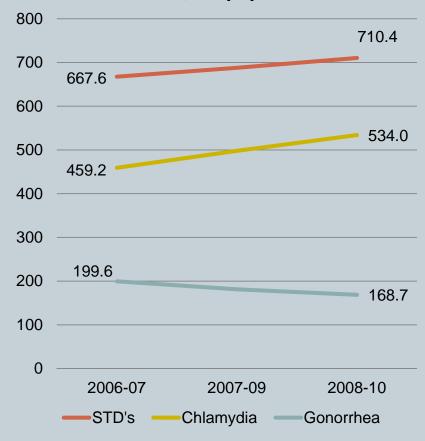
↑ Chlamydia, HIV/AIDS

Black population disproportionately affected for all STD's 75% of Orlando HIV/AIDS cases are in Orange County huh? Males are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS 73% of Pediatric HIV/AIDS cases are in the Black population

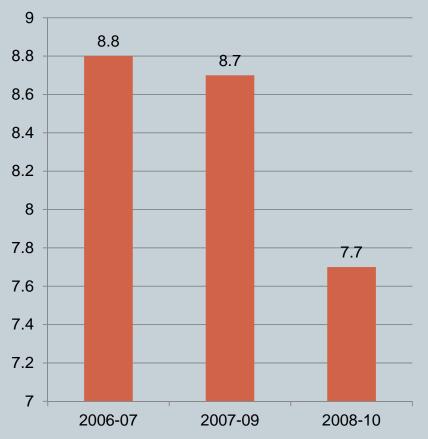
↓ TB Cases and rates are decreasing (Leading cause of death for those with HIV/AIDS) Is this true?

Sexually Transmitted Disease Trends



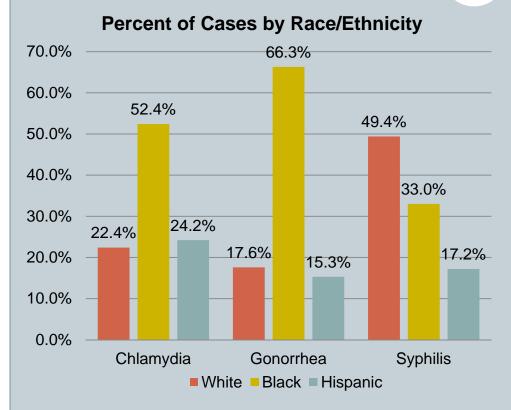


Syphillis Rates Per 100,000 population

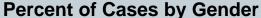


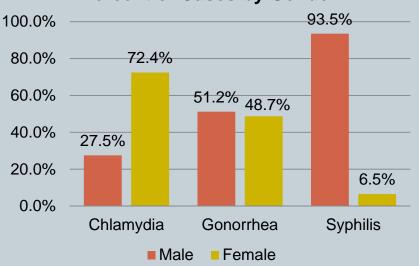
Sexually Transmitted Diseases





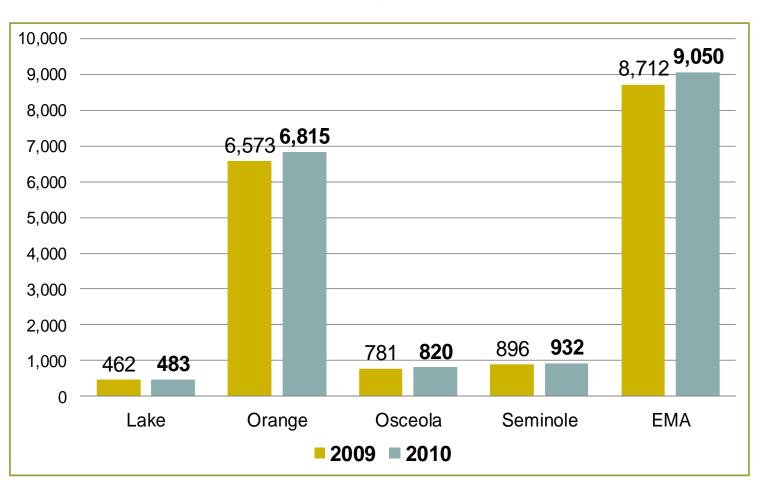
The Black population is disproportionately affected by chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis.





HIV/AIDS Case Prevalence by County





Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Can you define EMA?

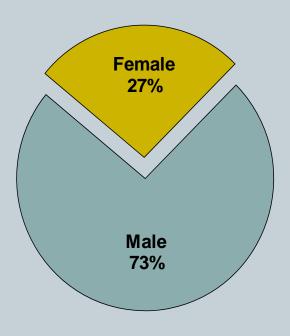
HIV/AIDS Case Prevalence by Gender

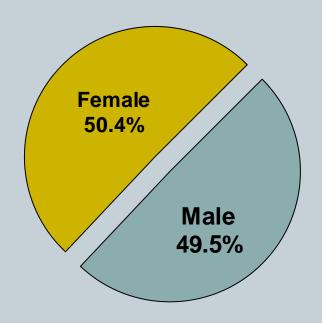
Orlando EMA

21

PLWHA by Gender, 2010

General Population, 2010



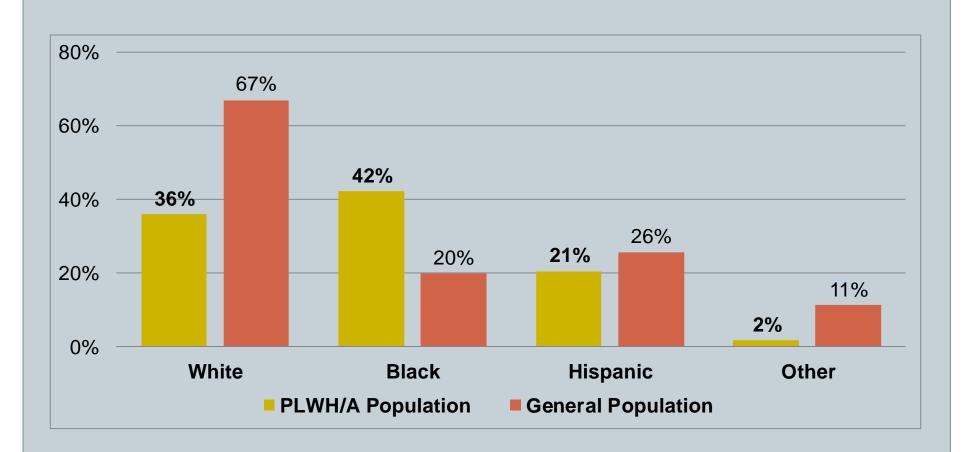


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Orlando EMA- Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties

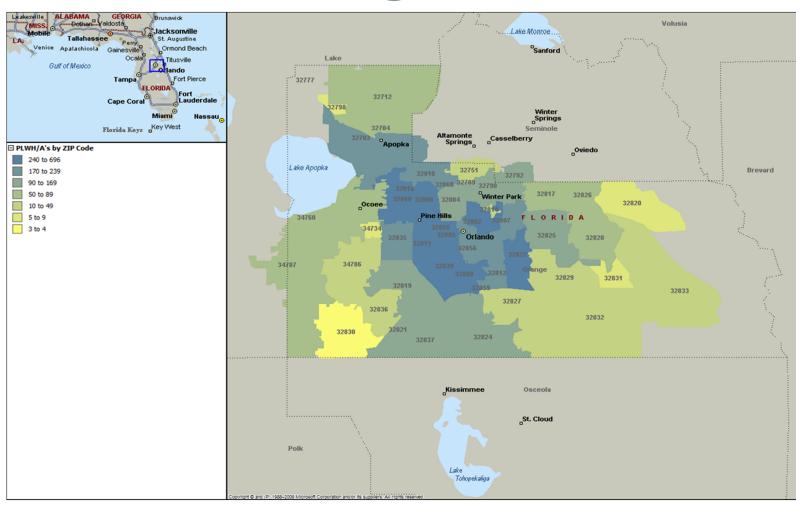
HIV/AIDS Case Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity





PLWHA by Zip Code - Orange County



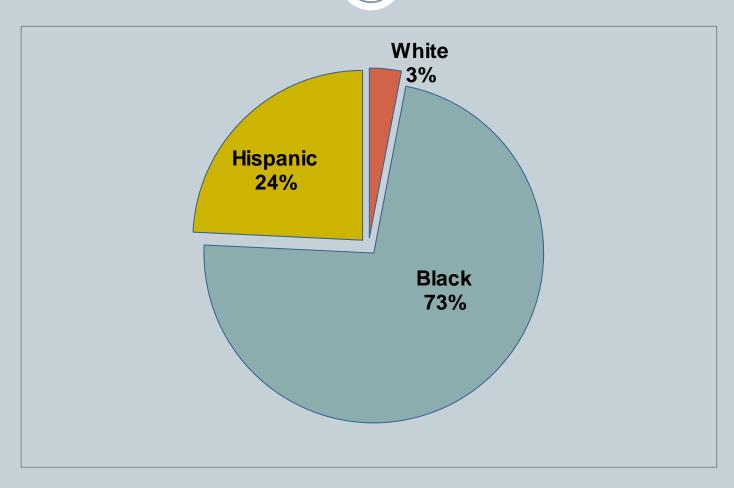


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Very difficult to read this chart

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Case Prevalence

Orlando EMA





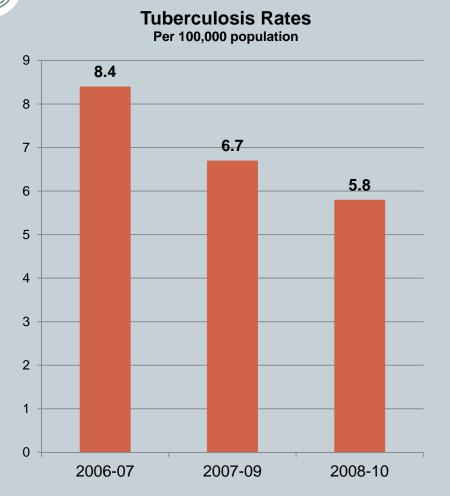
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Can you include the raw numbers as well?

Tuberculosis

(25)

Both the number of TB cases and the disease rate are decreasing. According to the CDC, tuberculosis is a leading cause of death for persons diagnosed with HIV. This statement is different than the summary slide.





According to
Healthy People
2020, individual
behavior also plays a
role in health
outcomes. Examples
of individual
determinants of
health include:

- Diet
- Physical Activity
- Alcohol, cigarette and other drug use



Modifiable Risk Behaviors

Modifiable Risk Factor Summary



- Cigarette smoking in the Black population
 (decreasing in White and Hispanic populations)
- The Binge drinking in the Black population (same as above)
- Alcohol consumption among middle school students
- Marijuana use among high school students
- Percentage of adults who are obese
- Obesity among middle and high school students

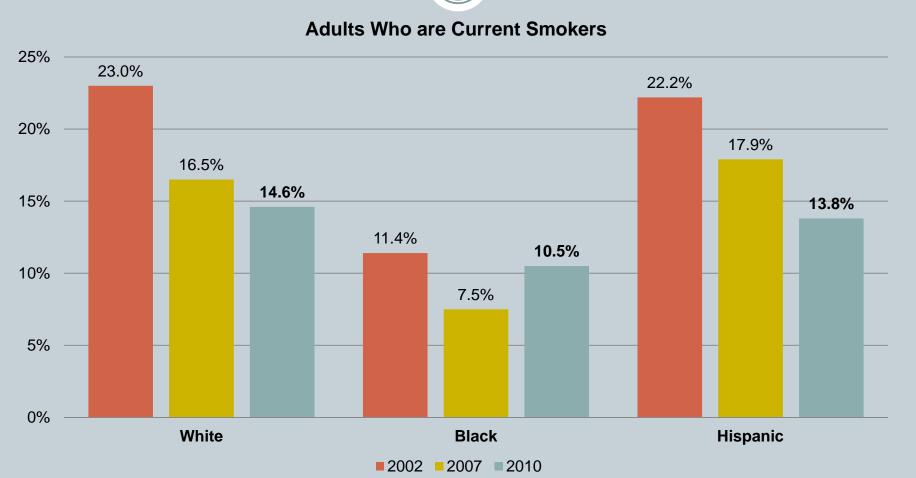
Modifiable Risk Factor Summary



- Percentage of Hispanic adults engaged in moderate PA (decreased in 2007 for White and Black populations)
- Consumption of daily fruits and vegetables for all
- ↓ Mammogram and PAP screening tests
- ↑ PSA and Colonoscopy screening tests
- Hypertension and Blood Cholesterol levels

Cigarette Smoking

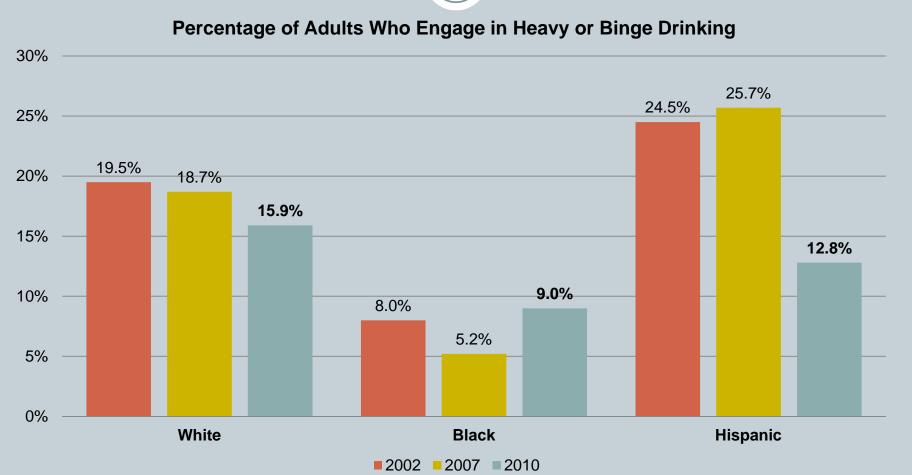




Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Alcohol Consumption

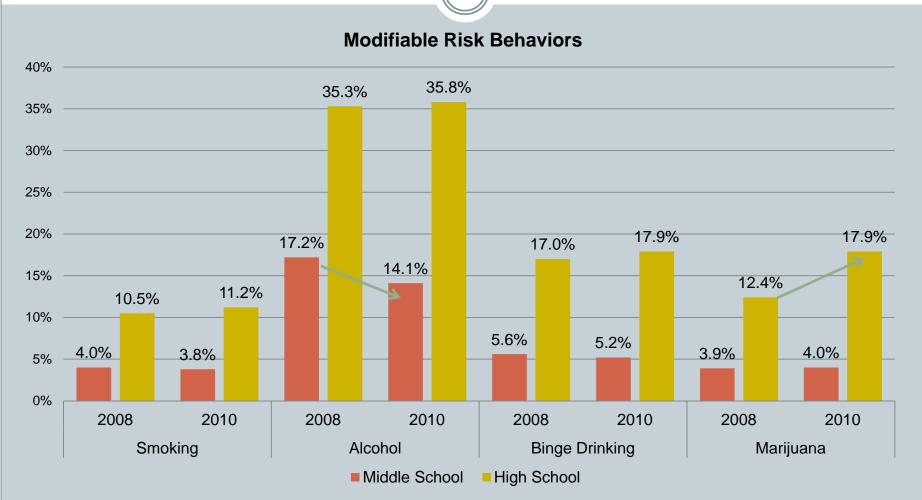




Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Child and Adolescent Health



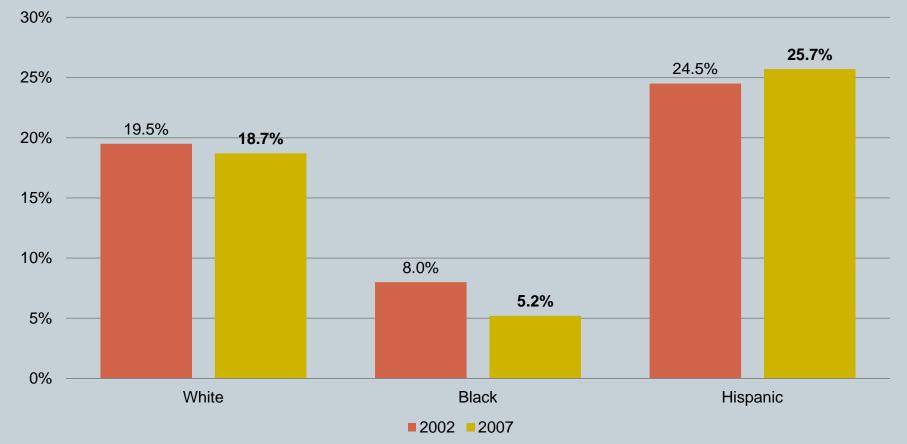


Source: 2006 PRC Child and Adolescent Health Survey

Physical Activity





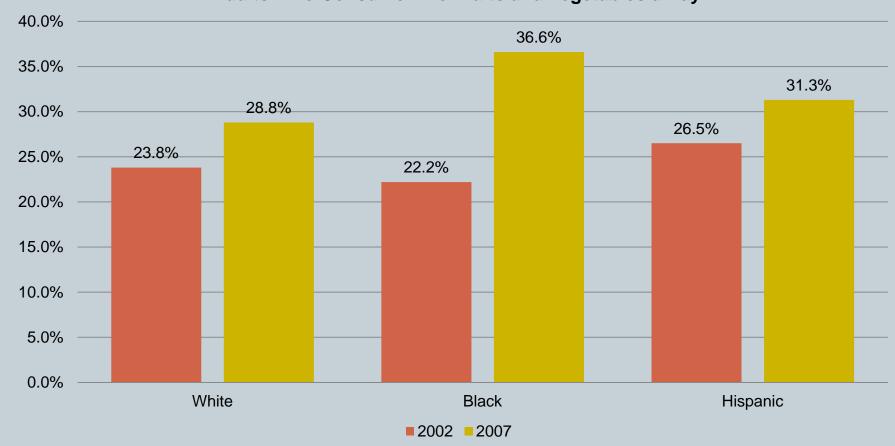


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Healthy Eating





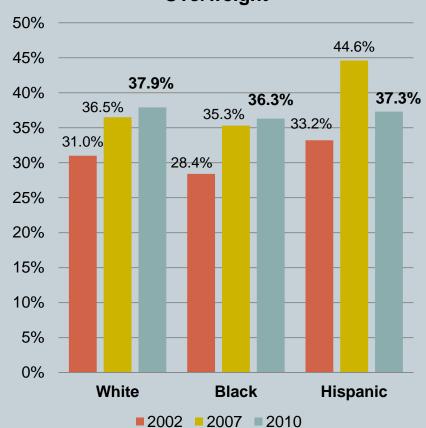


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

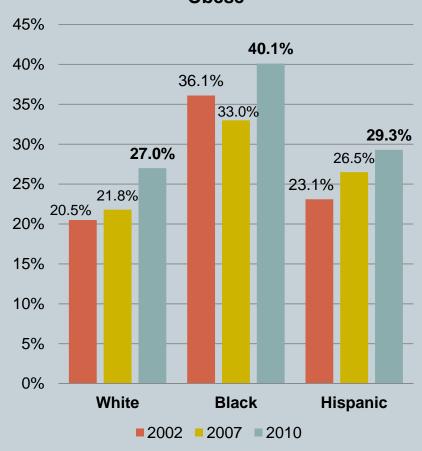
Weight Status







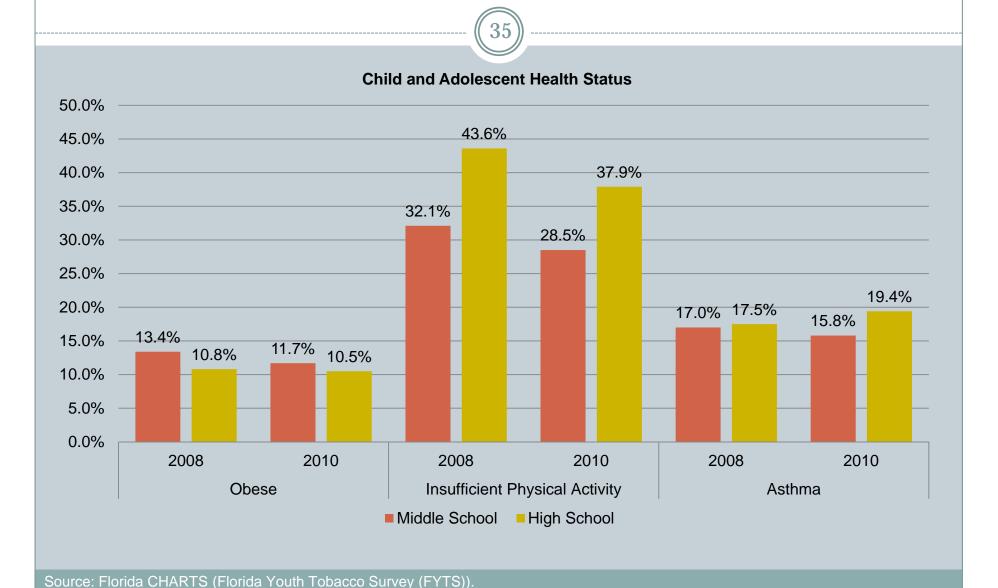
Percentage of Adults Who are Obese



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

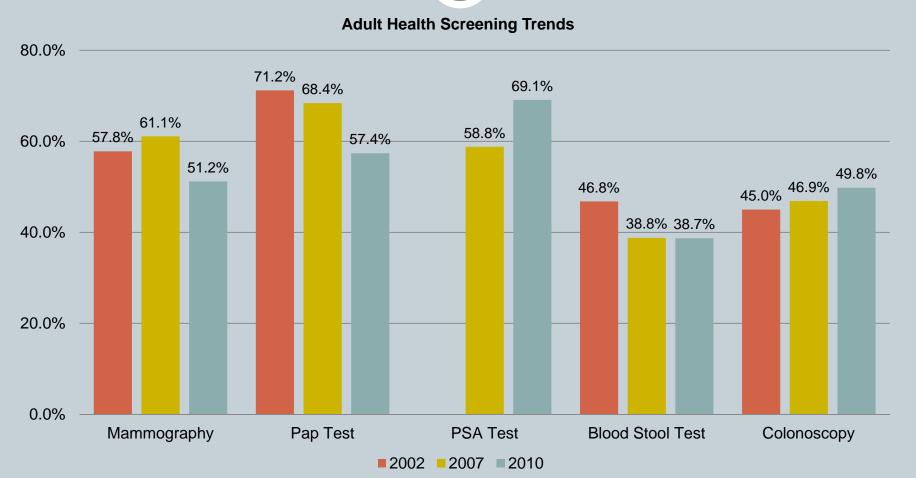
Define difference between overweight and obese.

Child and Adolescent Health Status



Health Screening Trends

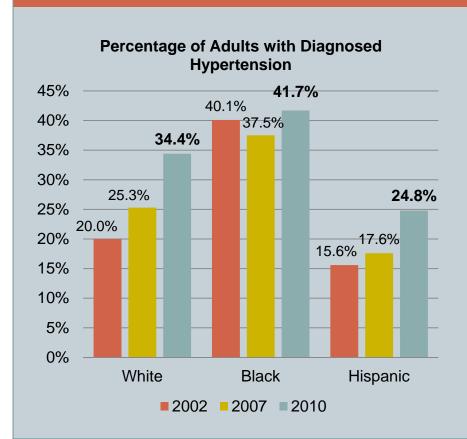


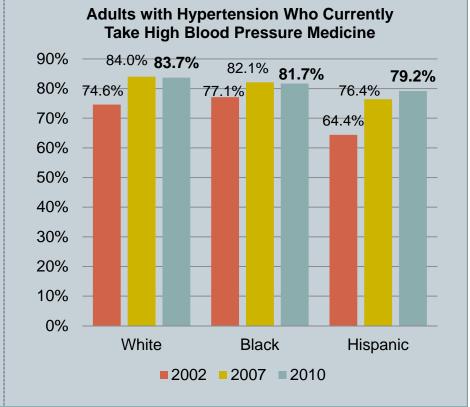


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Risk Factors



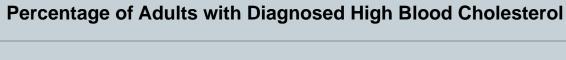


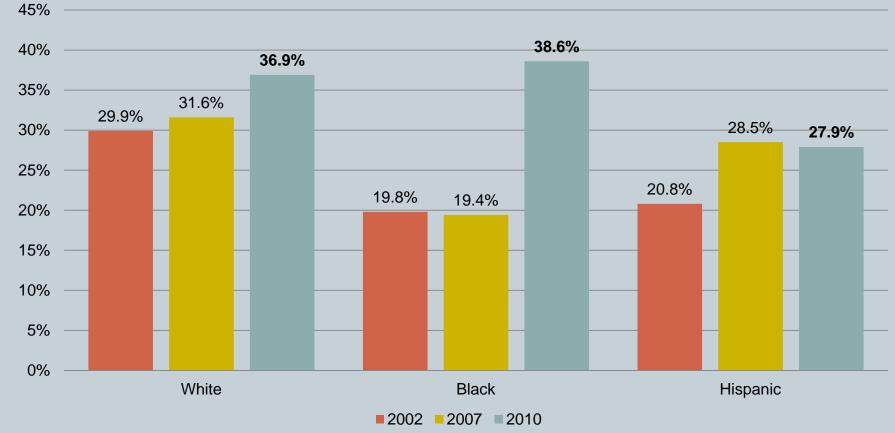


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Risk Factor

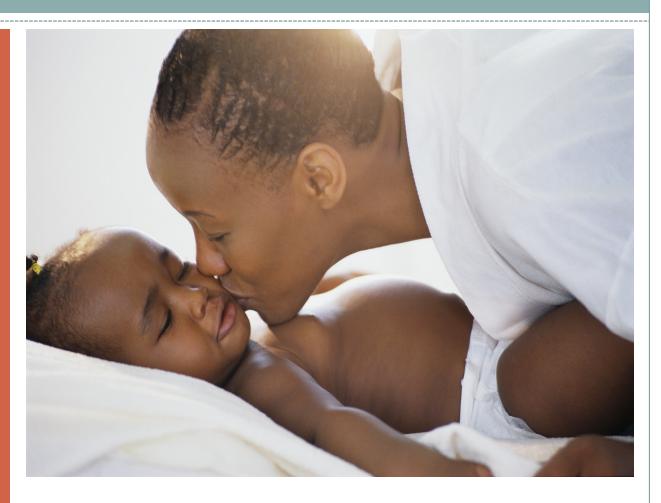






Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS)

Healthy People 2020 states, "Improving the wellbeing of mothers, infants, and children is an important public health goal for the United States. Their wellbeing determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the health care system. Pregnancy can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children."



Maternal and Child Health

Maternal Child Health Summary



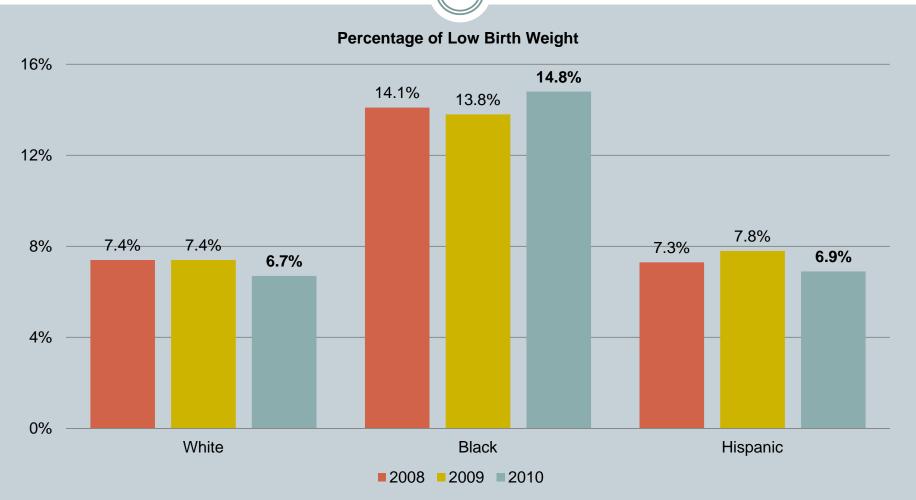
- 1 Low birth weight among Black babies
- 1 Infant mortality
- ↑ Neonatal mortality

No increase in 1st trimester prenatal care rates

- ↓ Teen births for all populations
- Breastfeeding initiation

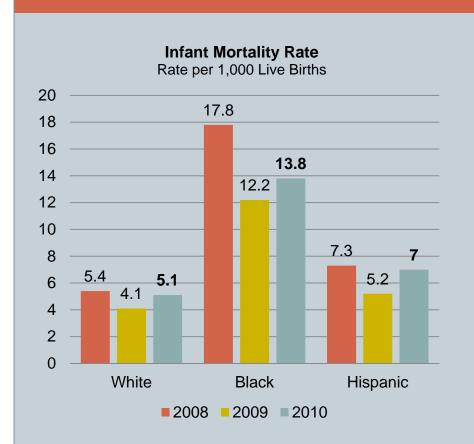
Low Birth Weight

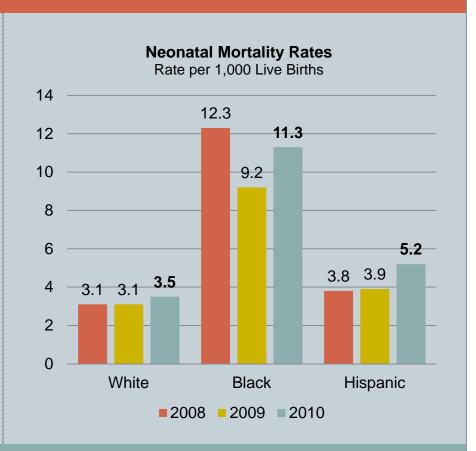




Mortality Rates







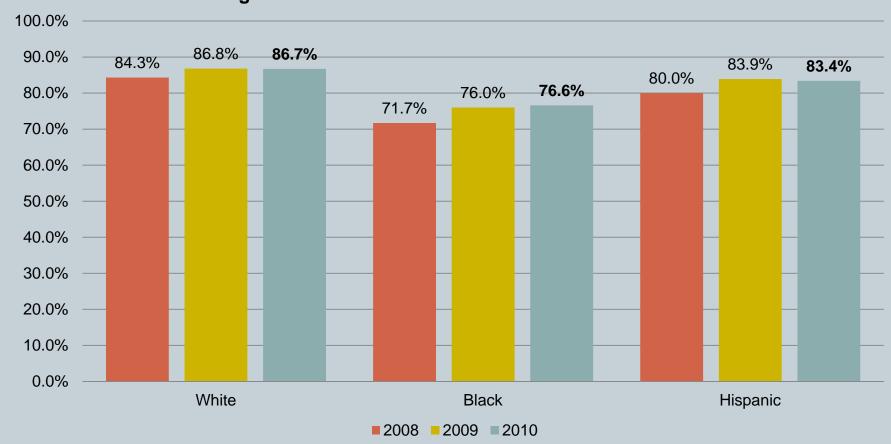
Source: Florida CHARTS

See boxes above that say click to add text.

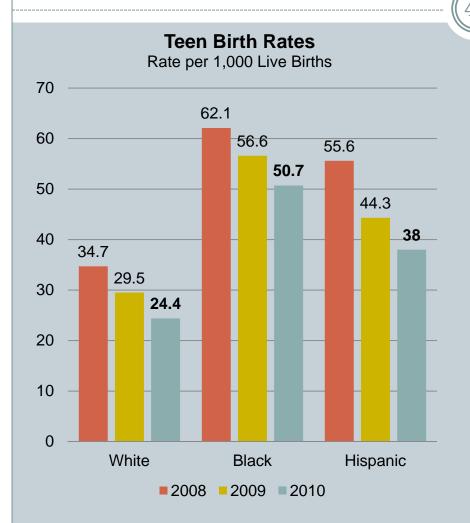
Prenatal Care



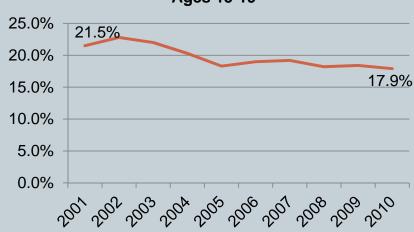




Teen Births

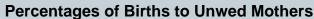


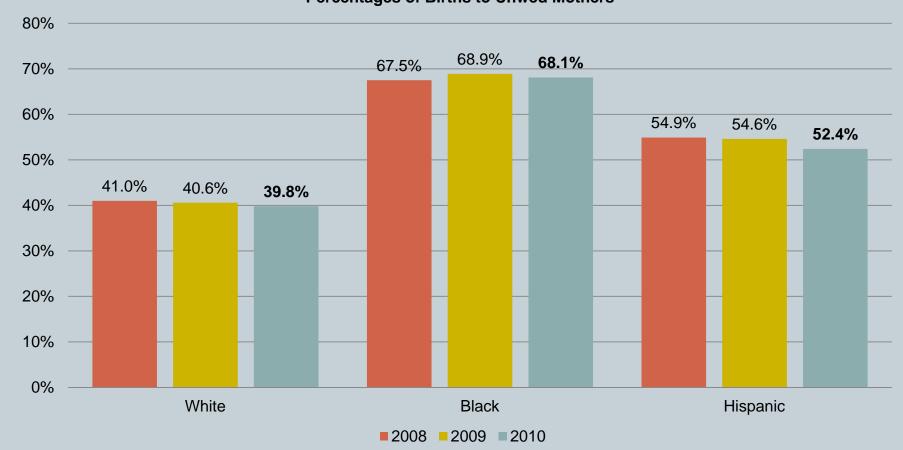
Percentage of Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19



Births to Unwed Mothers





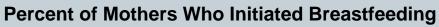


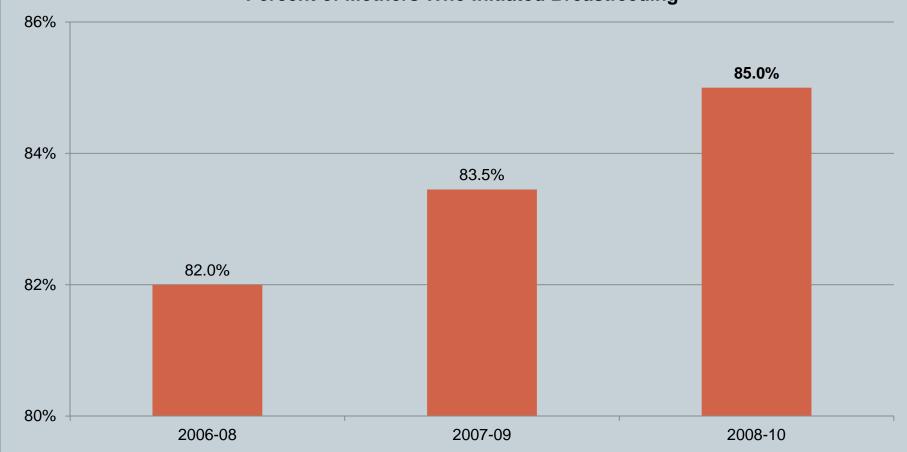
Source: Florida CHARTS

Is this for all age ranges?

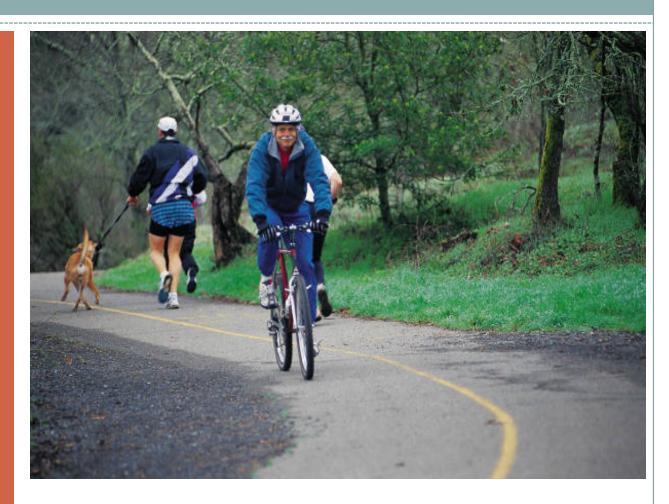
Breastfeeding







Healthy People 2020 states, "Our health is also determined in part by access to social and economic opportunities. The conditions in which we live explain in part why some Americans are healthier than others and why Americans more generally are not as healthy as they could be."



Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health Summary

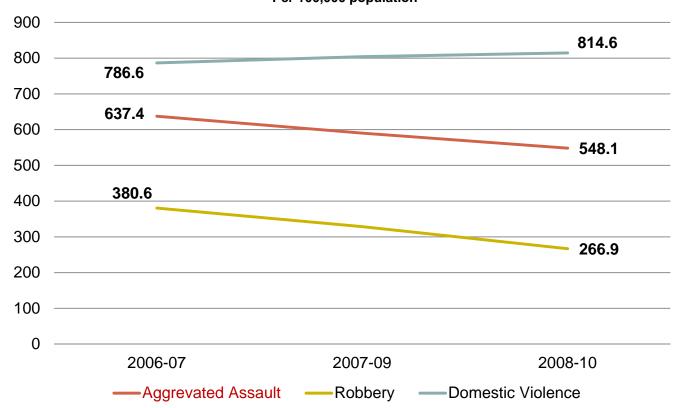


- Domestic violence and child abuse
- Poverty and unemployment
- Median household income and per capita income
- Percentage of foreclosed units in Orange County (higher in Orange than state and nation)
- 67.2% residents live reporting living in safe neighborhoods
- 87.8% residents reported having street lights and sidewalks

Violent Crimes



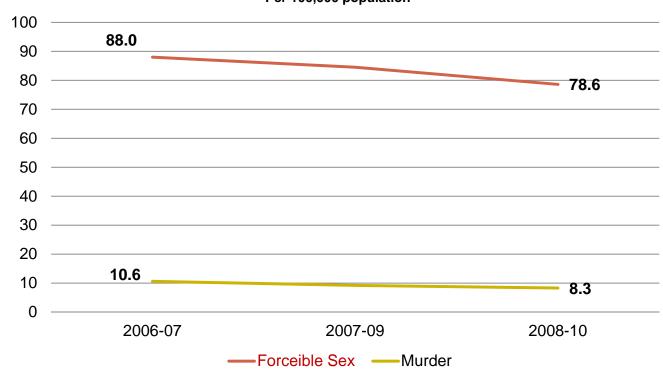
Violent Crimes Per 100,000 population



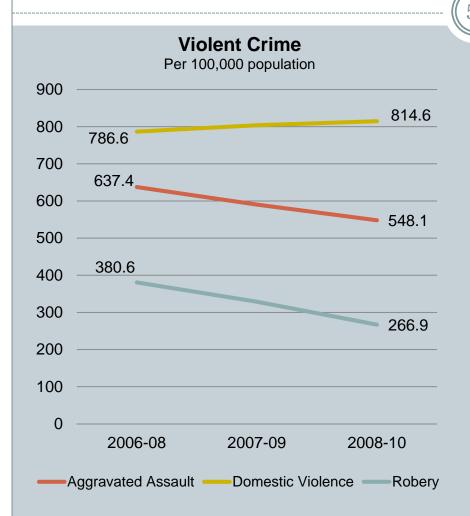
Violent Crimes

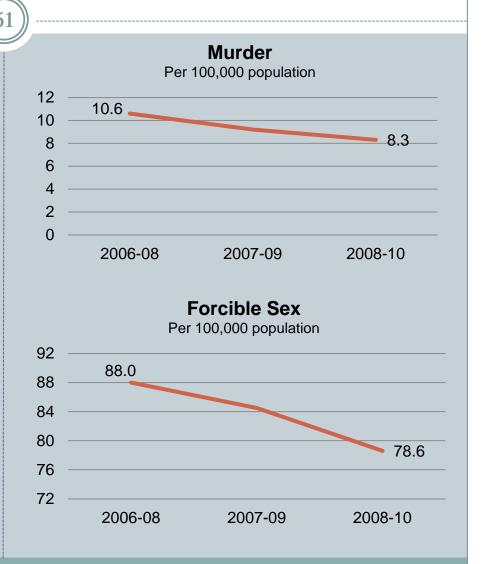


Violent Crimes Per 100,000 population



Crime





Source: Florida CHARTS

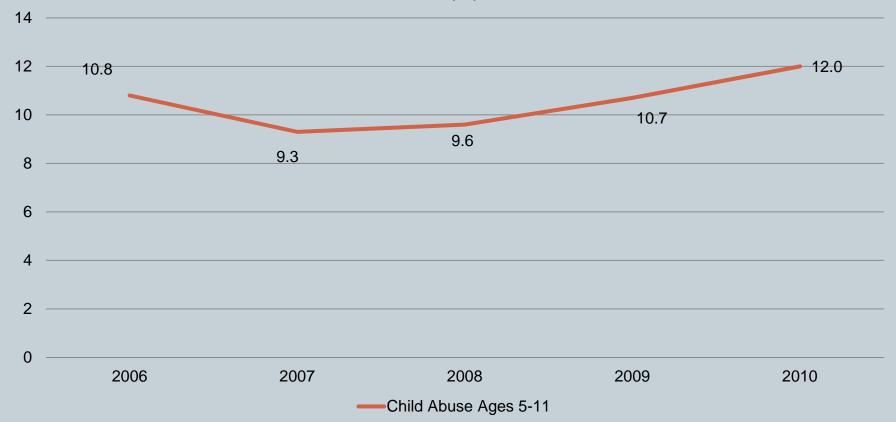
I think you have the labels for Aggravated Assault and Domestic Violence reversed.

Child Abuse

52

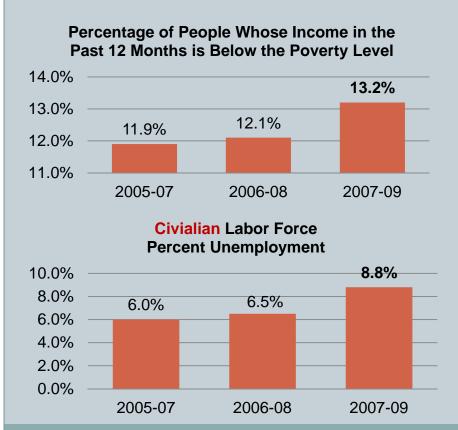
Children Experiencing Child Abuse

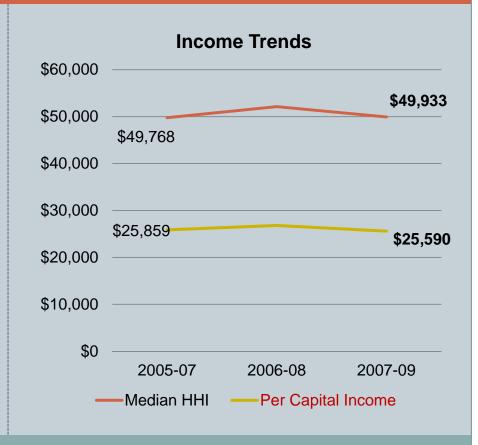
Per 1,000 population



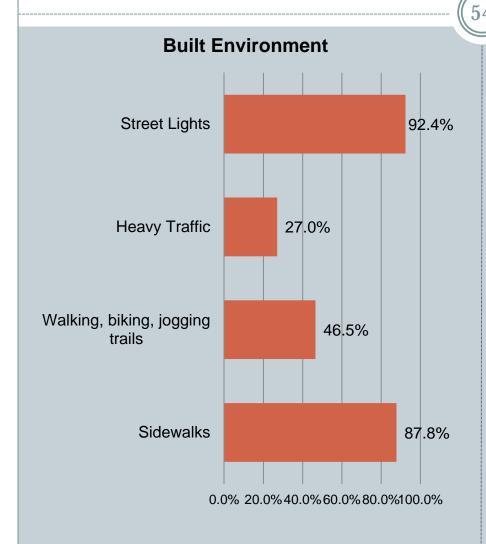
Income and Employment

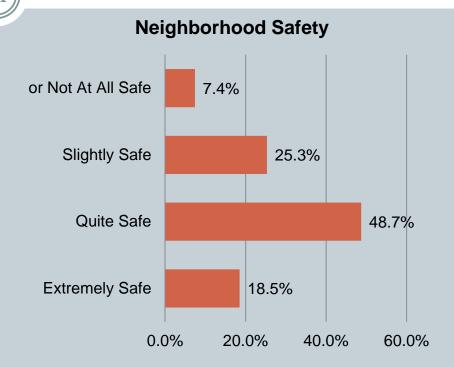






Built Environment





The four top MAIN reasons respondents gave for not being more active in their communities:

- No time
- Not interested
- Nothing available
- Don't know

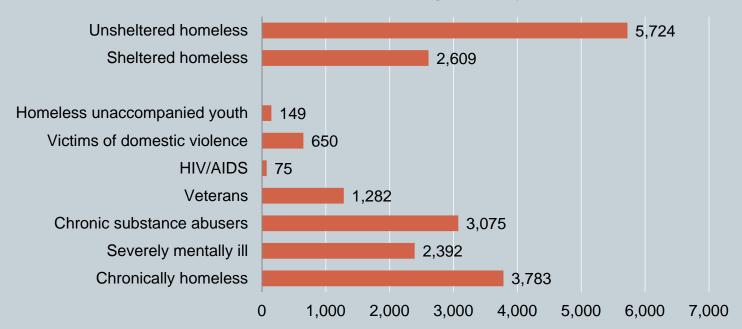
Source: 2009 PRC Community Health Survey

Homelessness

55

The January 2009 "Point-in-time counted 8,333 homeless individuals in Orange County, including 6,596 individuals and 1,377 persons in homeless families with children.

Homelessness in Orange County

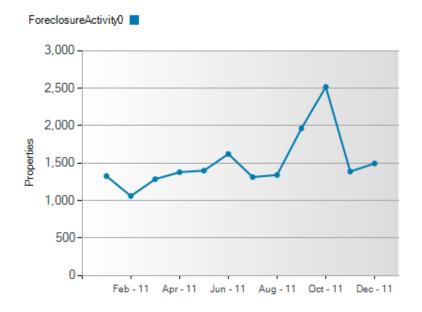


Chronically homeless is defined as unaccompanied homeless individuals with a disabling condition who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Source: Orange County Government Five-Year Strategic Plan 2010-2015

Housing Unit Foreclosures

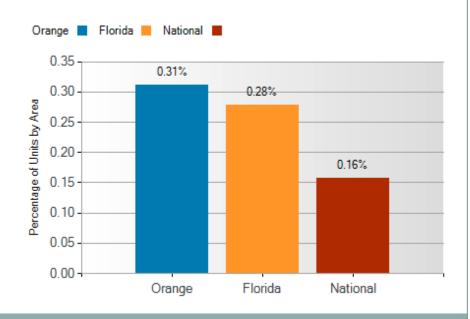




Housing unit foreclosures decreased substantially from 2,517 in October 2011 to 1,387 in November.

Foreclosures were on the rise again in December 2011.

The percentage of housing units in foreclosure are higher in Orange County when compared to the state and nation.

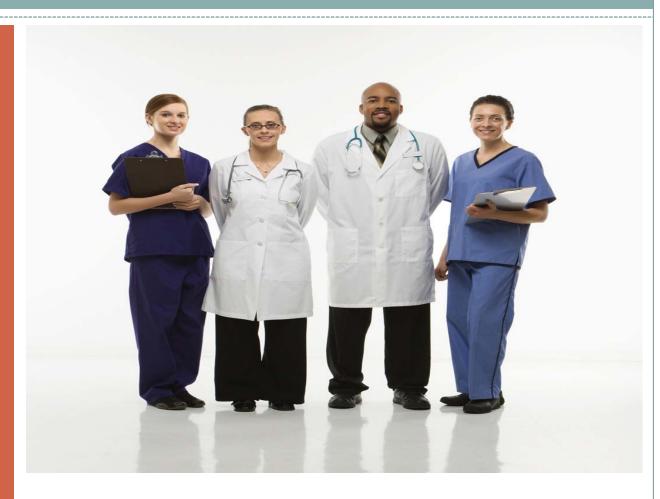


Source: Realty Trac



Disparities in access to health services affect individuals and society. Barriers to accessing health services lead to:

- Unmet health needs
- Delays in receiving appropriate care
- Inability to get preventive services
- Hospitalizations that could have been prevented



Health Care Access

Source: Healthy People 2020

Health Care Access Summary



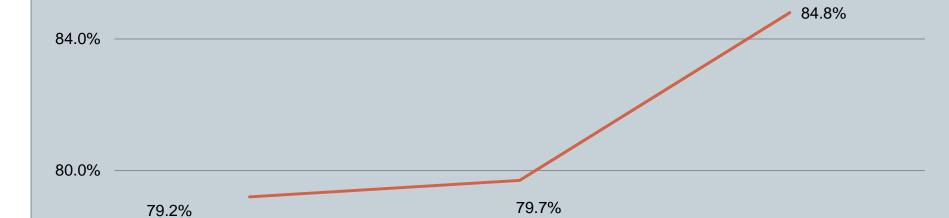
- ↑ Percentage of adults with any type of health insurance
- **↑** Percentage of uninsured adults
- Percentage of adults who have a personal doctor
- 1 Median monthly Medicaid enrollment
- ↑ Dental care access for the Black population
- ↑ Percentage of Black adults who had their teeth cleaned in past year
- 92.2% of children have a particular health care source (2006)
- 72.3% of children had been to a dentist in the past year (2006)

Health Care Access

59



88.0%

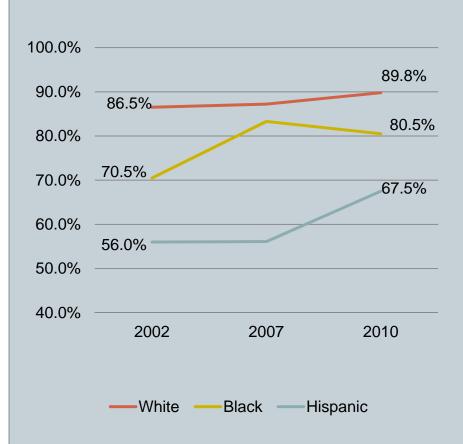


76.0% 2002 2007 2010

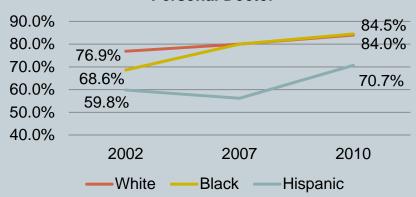
Source: BRFSS

Health Care Access

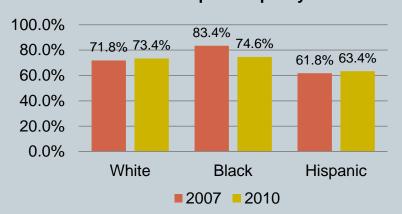




Percentage of Adults who have a Personal Doctor

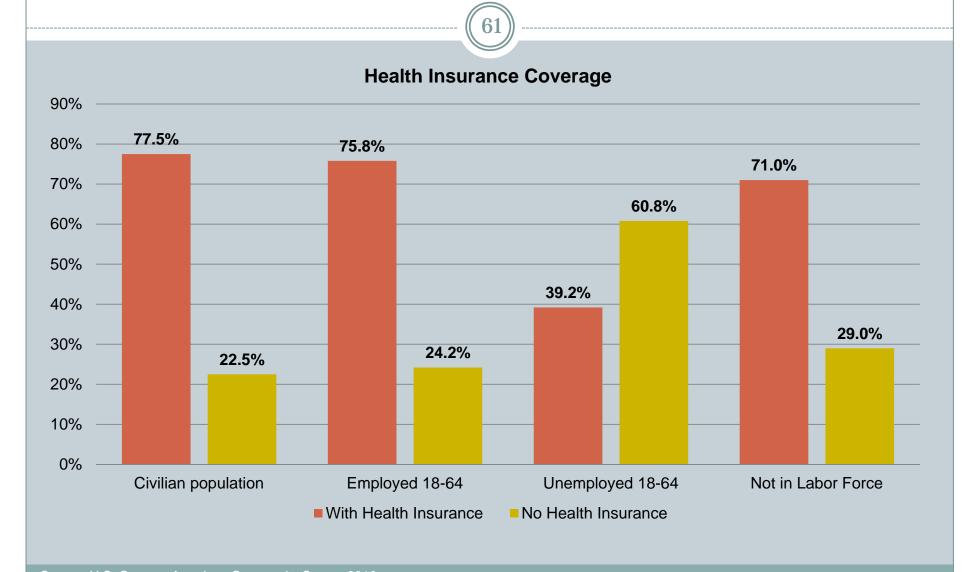


Percentage of Adults who have had a medical check-up in the past year



Source: BRFSS

Health Insurance Coverage

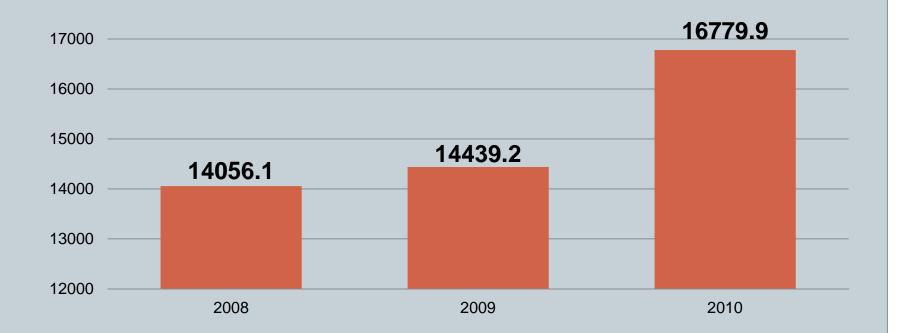


Medicaid



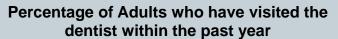
Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment

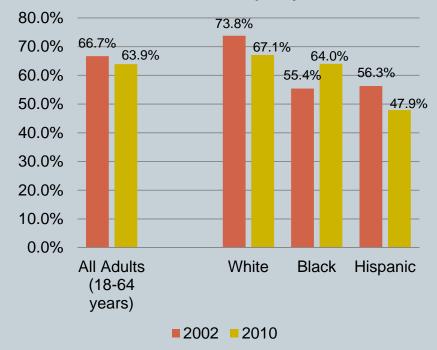
Rate per 100,000 population



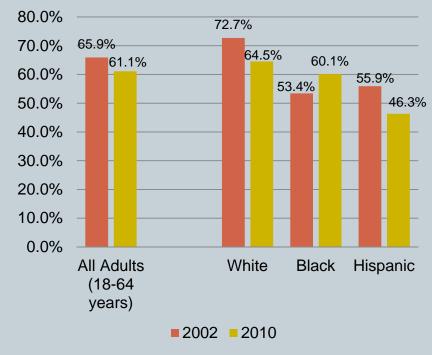
Dental Care Access







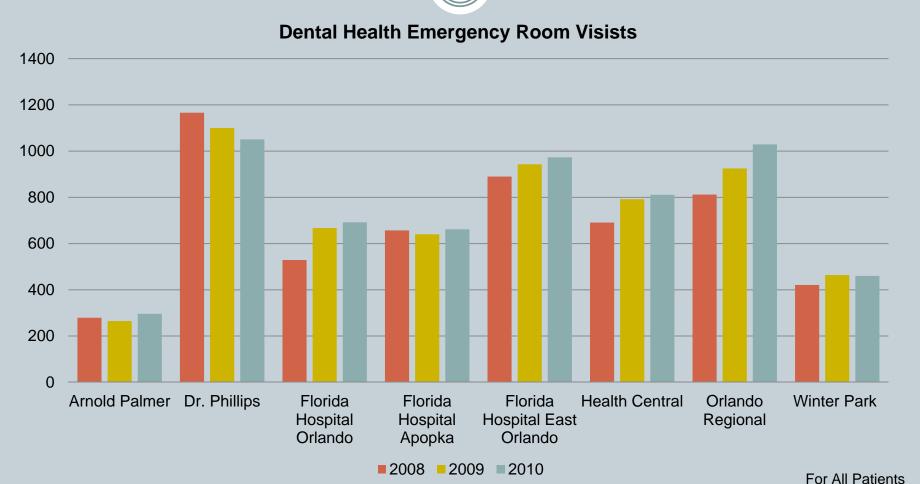
Percentage of Adults who have had their teeth cleaned within the the past year



Source: BRFSS

ER Visits for Dental Health





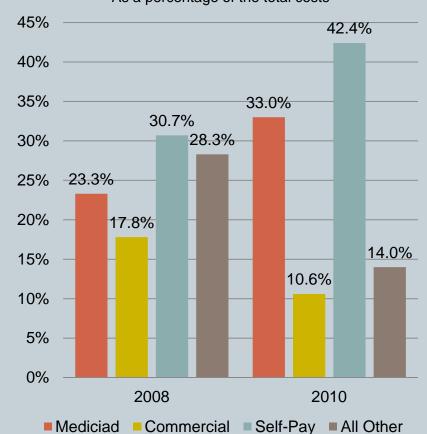
Source: Florida Public Health Institute

Seems odd that Dr Phillips would be higher than all others.

ER Dental Visits

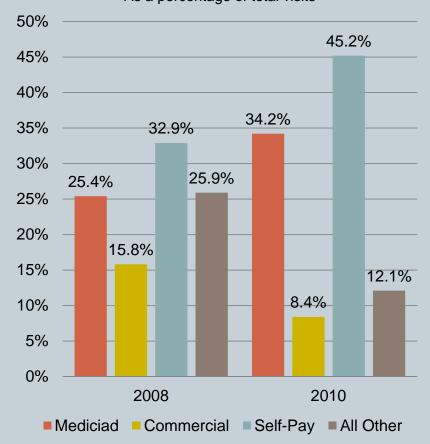


As a percentage of the total costs



ER Dental Visits by Payor

As a percentage of total visits

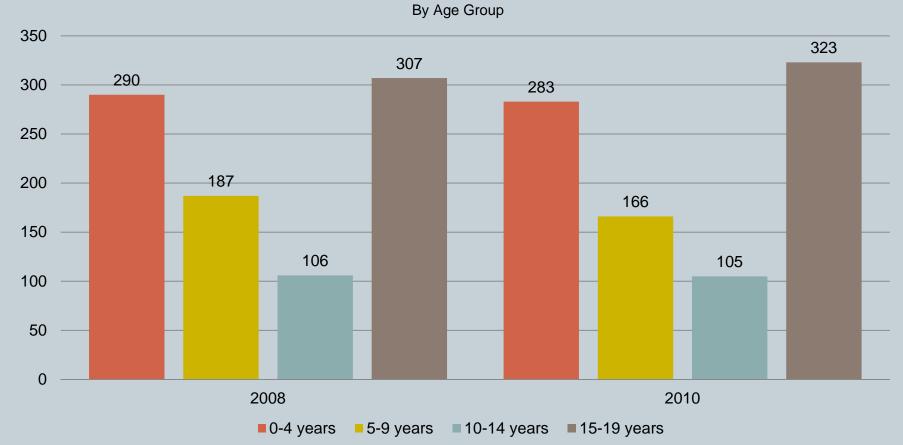


Source: Florida Public Health Institute

ER Oral Health Visits



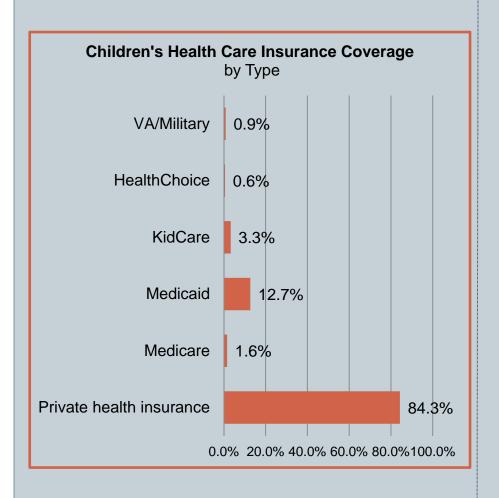
Number of ER Visits for Oral Health



Source: Florida Public Health Institute

Health Care Insurance Coverage for Children





92.2% of respondents reported that they have a particular place to take the child when he/she is sick or need advice regarding the child's health.

Source: 2006 PRC Child and Adolescent Health Survey

Dental Coverage for Children



- 63.3% of respondents reported that their child had private dental insurance
- 75.8% of respondents reported that they had a particular place where their child receives dental care
- 95.2% of respondents reported that their child receives dental care services in a dental office
- 72.3% of respondents reported their child had been to a dentist within the past year

Source: 2006 PRC Child and Adolescent Health Survey

Health Rankings

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Determinants	Orange County	Florida	No.1 State	Health People 2020 Target
Smoking	13.3%	17.1%	9.1%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	14.2%	13.6%	6.7%	24.3%
Obesity	27.8%	27.2%	21.4%	30.6%
Lack of Health Insurance	15.6%	21.3%	5.0%	0%
Child Immunization	76.1%*/93.7%**	94.7%	96%	80%
Early Prenatal Care	84.1%	69.7%	N/A	77.9%
Diabetes Diagnosis	9.9%	10.4%	5.3%	7.2%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000)	6.5	7.1	4.7	6.0
Cardiovascular Deaths (per 100,000)	162.5	231.4	197.2	100.8
Cancer Deaths (per 100,000)	170.2	182.3	137.4	160.6

Source: Florida CHARTS, America's Health Rankings, Healthy People 2020 *rate at 2yrs, **rate at Kindergarten

Sources



- Florida CHARTS, <u>www.floridacharts.com</u>
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study,
 http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/brfss/index.htm
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. www.prceasyview.com
- America's Health Rankings, <u>www.americashealthranking.org</u>
- Florida Public Health Institute, <u>www.flphi.org</u>
- Healthy People 2020, <u>www.healthypeople.gov</u>