



Cleveland Clinic
Florida

Community Health Needs Assessment

2019

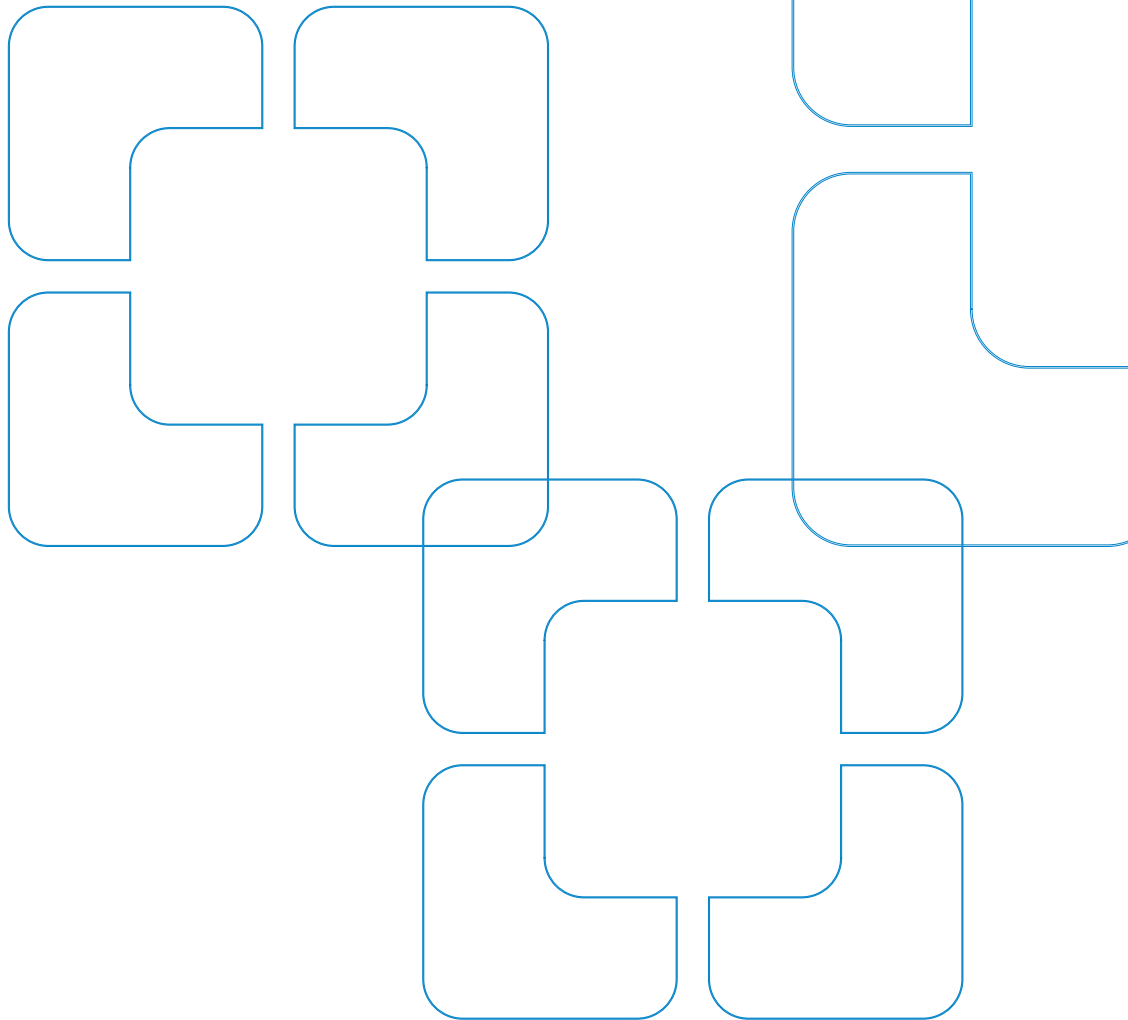


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was conducted by Cleveland Clinic Florida Medical Center (Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston or “the hospital”) to identify significant community health needs and to inform development of an Implementation Strategy to address current needs.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston, located in Weston, Florida is a not-for-profit, multi-specialty, academic medical center that integrates clinical and hospital care with research and education, with expertise in 55 specialties. The medical campus is fully integrated and includes diagnostic centers, outpatient surgery and a 24-hour emergency department located in the state-of-the-art hospital. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston ranked 1st in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale metro region according to *U.S. News & World Report’s “2019 -220 Best Hospitals”* metro area ranking, consistently rating Clinic Florida as one of the best hospitals in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale metro area and in the State of Florida. Additional information on the hospital and its services is available at: <http://my.clevelandclinic.org/florida>

The hospital is part of the Cleveland Clinic health system, which includes an academic medical center near downtown Cleveland, eleven regional hospitals in northeast Ohio, a children’s hospital, a children’s rehabilitation hospital, five southeast Florida hospitals, and a number of other facilities and services across Ohio, Florida, and Nevada. Additional information about Cleveland Clinic is available at: <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/>.

Each Cleveland Clinic hospital supports a tripartite mission of patient care, research, and education. Research is conducted at and in collaboration with all Cleveland Clinic hospitals. Through research, Cleveland Clinic has advanced knowledge and improved community health for all its communities, from local to national, and across the world. This allows patients to access the latest techniques and to enroll in research trials no matter where they access care in the health system. Through education, Cleveland Clinic helps to train health professionals who are needed and who provide access to health care across Ohio, Florida, and the United States.

Each Cleveland Clinic hospital also is dedicated to the communities it serves. Each Cleveland Clinic hospital conducts a CHNA in order to understand and plan for the current and future health needs of residents and patients in the communities it serves. The CHNAs inform the development of strategies designed to improve community health, including initiatives designed to address social determinants of health.

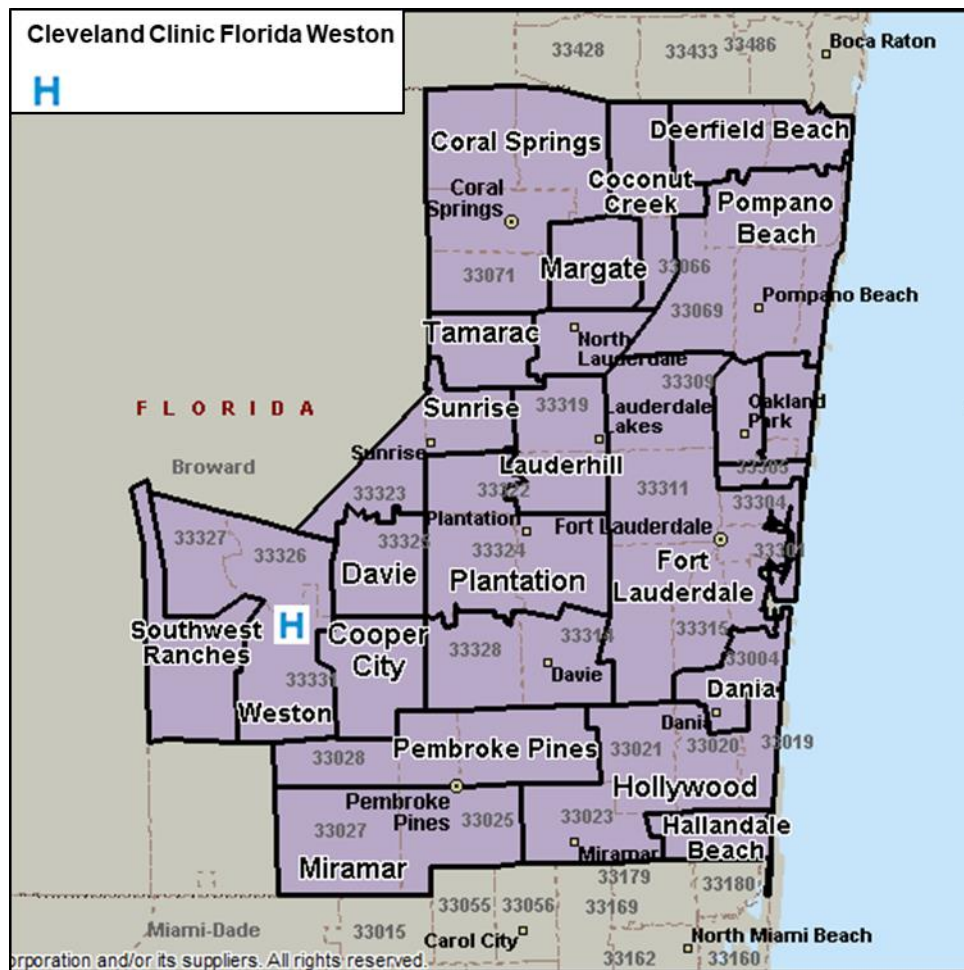
These assessments are conducted using widely accepted methodologies to identify the significant health needs of a specific community. The assessments also are conducted to comply with federal and state laws and regulations.

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Community Definition

For purposes of this report, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's community is defined as Broward County, Florida. The county accounted for 60 percent of the hospital's recent inpatient volumes. The community was defined by considering the geographic origins of the hospital's discharges in calendar year 2017. The county's total population in 2018 was approximately 1,890,300 persons.

The following map portrays the community served by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston.



Significant Community Health Needs

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's significant community health needs as determined by analyses of quantitative and qualitative data are:

- Access to Affordable Health Care
- Addiction and Mental Health
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

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- Infant Mortality
- Medical Research and Health Professions Education
- Socioeconomic Concerns

Significant Community Health Needs: Discussion

Access to Affordable Health Care

Access to affordable health care is challenging for some residents, particularly to primary care, mental health, dental care, and addiction treatment services. Access barriers include lack of insurance coverage, cost, poverty, inadequate transportation, and a lack of awareness regarding available services and how to access these services.

Unlike thirty-three other states, Florida has not expanded Medicaid eligibility. Approximately 16.5 percent of Broward County residents under 65 years of age were uninsured in 2017; the U.S. average was 11.0 percent.

Income disparities exist. The poverty rate for Black residents in Broward County is significantly higher than for White residents (Sources: Exhibits 15, 25, other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

Broward County compares unfavorably to peer counties for its per-capita supply of primary care physicians, dentists, and mental health providers. The county also has a significantly higher rate of preventable hospitalizations for Medicare beneficiaries (Sources: Exhibits 25, 26).

Federally-designated Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs), Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), and Dental Care HPSAs are present. Broward County and Florida as a whole need more health care professionals to meet current and future access needs. An assessment prepared by the Florida Department of Health in Broward County identified accessing care as a priority.¹ (Sources: Exhibits 5, 25, 36, 37, 38, other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

Addiction and Mental Health

Drug abuse, particularly the abuse of opioids, is a primary concern of many interviewees. The Florida SHIP also emphasizes the need to address the growing opioid epidemic and to reduce drug overdose deaths. Perceived over-prescribing of prescription drugs, poverty, and mental health problems were cited as contributing factors. Interviewees indicated that the community lacks adequate access to affordable substance abuse treatment services.

Broward County ranks poorly for excessive drinking compared to Florida, national, and peer-county averages. (Sources: Exhibits 25, 26, other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

¹ Petterson, Stephen M; Cai, Angela; Moore, Miranda; Bazemore, Andrew. State-level projections of primary care workforce, 2010-2030. September 2013, Robert Graham Center, Washington, D.C.

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Mental health also was identified by interviewees as a significant concern. Depression, suicide, hopelessness, and isolation (particularly among elderly residents) are perceived to be increasing in severity. Rates of depression have been higher in lower-income ZIP codes. Access to mental health care is challenging due to cost, insurance benefit limits, a lack of insurance coverage, and an undersupply of psychiatrists.

The Florida SHIP identified mental health as a priority issue and cites the need for additional services, early identification of mental health risks, and greater awareness of existing programs. (Sources: Exhibits 4, 25, 26, key stakeholder interviews, other assessments).

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Chronic diseases, including heart disease, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, cancer, and others are prevalent in the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community. Addressing chronic disease was identified as a priority by the Florida SHIP.

Heart disease and stroke are leading causes of death in Broward County. The mortality rate for stroke is comparatively high. Diabetes prevalence is comparatively high in Broward County and in its lower-income ZIP codes. (Sources: Exhibits 4, 27, 33, other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

Key stakeholders also identified obesity as a persistent and growing problem, driven by physical inactivity and poor nutrition. Healthy eating is challenged by a lack of access to affordable, healthy foods and by cultural influences that contribute to unhealthy cooking. Exercise facilities and opportunities are available but are not being broadly utilized.

Broward County compares unfavorably to peer counties for the percent of adults obese (Body Mass Index greater than 30). Broward County also compares unfavorably to Florida, national, and peer-county averages for physical inactivity. The Florida SHIP and the Broward County health assessment both identified healthy weight status, nutrition, and physical inactivity as priority areas. (Sources: Exhibits 25, 26, other assessments).

Key stakeholders also emphasized the importance of changing unhealthy behaviors. Exercise, nutrition, and tobacco cessation programs are needed. Health education and literacy programs also are needed.

Broward County's smoking rate is comparatively high. Interviewees identified smoking and increasing use of e-cigarettes as a significant issue. The Florida State SHIP emphasizes the need for reducing tobacco-related illness (Sources: Exhibit 26, other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

Broward County compares unfavorably to Florida averages for most sexually transmitted infection and communicable disease rates. Rates of HIV cases, persons living with HIV, chlamydia cases, and syphilis cases have been well above Florida and peer-county averages (Sources: Exhibits 25, 26, 30).

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Sexually transmitted diseases are one of eight priority areas in the Florida SHIP. The Broward County Community Health Assessment also focuses on the need to address HIV/AIDS and syphilis. Key stakeholders identified sexually transmitted infections including HIV as a significant concern. (Sources: other assessments, key stakeholder interviews).

Broward County's 65+ population is projected to grow much faster than other age groups. Providing an effective continuum of care for seniors will be challenging. Elderly residents are at greater risk for falls, food insecurity, transportation issues, and unsafe or inadequate housing. Social isolation contributes to poor physical and mental health conditions among the elderly as well. (Sources: Exhibit 9, key stakeholder interviews).

Infant Mortality

Disparities in infant mortality rates and several county-wide maternal and child health indicators are problematic. Infant mortality has been particularly high for Black infants. Key stakeholders frequently mentioned this disparity as an important concern. Broward County indicators compare unfavorably for adequate prenatal care, low birth weight births, preterm births, and maternal deaths (Sources: Exhibits 25, 31, 32, key stakeholder interviews).

Both the Florida State Health Assessment and the Broward County Community Health Assessment established improving maternal and infant health and addressing disparities in infant mortality rates as priorities. (Sources: other assessments).

Medical Research and Health Professions Education

More trained health professionals are needed locally, regionally and nationally. Research conducted by Cleveland Clinic, has improved health for community members through advancements in new clinical techniques, devices and treatment protocols in such areas as cancer, heart disease and diabetes. There is a need for more research to address these and other community health needs. (Sources: Exhibits 36, 37, key stakeholder interviews).

Socioeconomic Concerns

Key stakeholders identified poverty and other social determinants of health as significant concerns. Poverty has significant implications for health, including the ability for households to access health services, afford basic needs, and benefit from prevention initiatives. Problems with housing, educational achievement, and insurance coverage also contribute to poor health.

In Broward County, more than 61 percent of rented households have been designated as “rent burdened,” a level significantly above the national average (51 percent). The county also compares unfavorably to Florida, national, and peer-county averages for the percent of households that experience severe housing problems (Sources: Exhibits 20, 25, 26).

Broward County compares unfavorably to peer counties for other socioeconomic indicators, including high school graduation, college education, unemployment, children in poverty, income ratio, and severe housing problems (Source: Exhibit 26). Poverty rates for Black and Hispanic

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(or Latino) populations have been above rates for Whites. Substantial variation in poverty rates is present across the community, and many low income census tracts exist. (Sources: Exhibits 15, 16).

Key stakeholders emphasized how poverty and income disparities affect the ability to access health services including substance abuse treatment, purchase healthy food, and to obtain health insurance. (Source: key stakeholder interviews).

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Definition of Community Assessed

This section identifies the community that was assessed by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston. The community was defined by considering the geographic origins of the hospital's discharges in calendar year 2017. The definition also considered the hospital's mission, target populations, principal functions, and strategies.

On that basis, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's community is defined as Broward County, Florida. The county's 52 ZIP codes and 22 cities accounted for 60 percent of the hospital's recent inpatient volumes (**Exhibit 1**).

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Exhibit 1: Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston Inpatient Discharges by ZIP Code, 2017

ZIP Code	County	City	Discharges	Percent Discharges
33326	Broward	Weston	678	7.0%
33331	Broward	Weston	363	3.7%
33325	Broward	Davie	299	3.1%
33327	Broward	Weston	274	2.8%
33027	Broward	Miramar	262	2.7%
33322	Broward	Plantation	255	2.6%
33321	Broward	Tamarac	228	2.3%
33324	Broward	Plantation	219	2.3%
33323	Broward	Sunrise	211	2.2%
33024	Broward	Pembroke Pines	154	1.6%
33351	Broward	Sunrise	151	1.6%
33332	Broward	Southwest Ranches	150	1.5%
33071	Broward	Coral Springs	144	1.5%
33328	Broward	Davie	138	1.4%
33025	Broward	Miramar	133	1.4%
33065	Broward	Coral Springs	130	1.3%
33330	Broward	Cooper City	125	1.3%
33026	Broward	Pembroke Pines	108	1.1%
33311	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	100	1.0%
33076	Broward	Coral Springs	98	1.0%
33312	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	97	1.0%
33319	Broward	Lauderhill	96	1.0%
33317	Broward	Plantation	93	1.0%
33313	Broward	Lauderhill	88	0.9%
33028	Broward	Pembroke Pines	86	0.9%
33063	Broward	Margate	85	0.9%
33023	Broward	Hollywood	80	0.8%
33021	Broward	Hollywood	69	0.7%
33314	Broward	Davie	69	0.7%
33064	Broward	Pompano Beach	68	0.7%
33067	Broward	Coral Springs	65	0.7%
33068	Broward	North Lauderdale	60	0.6%
33442	Broward	Deerfield Beach	55	0.6%
33060	Broward	Pompano Beach	48	0.5%
33062	Broward	Pompano Beach	47	0.5%
33066	Broward	Coconut Creek	46	0.5%
33073	Broward	Coconut Creek	43	0.4%
33308	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	43	0.4%
33020	Broward	Hollywood	42	0.4%
33069	Broward	Pompano Beach	40	0.4%
33309	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	39	0.4%
33334	Broward	Oakland Park	37	0.4%
33316	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	35	0.4%
33009	Broward	Hallandale Beach	28	0.3%
33304	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	28	0.3%
33315	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	25	0.3%
33019	Broward	Hollywood	24	0.2%
33004	Broward	Dania	24	0.2%
33305	Broward	Wilton Manors	23	0.2%
33301	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	19	0.2%
33441	Broward	Deerfield Beach	16	0.2%
33306	Broward	Fort Lauderdale	2	0.0%
Community ZIP Codes			5,840	60.0%
All Other ZIP Codes			3,887	40.0%
All ZIP Codes			9,727	100.0%

Source: Analysis of Cleveland Clinic Discharge Data, 2018.

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The total population of this community in 2018 was approximately 1.9 million persons (**Exhibit 2**).

Exhibit 2: Community Population, 2018

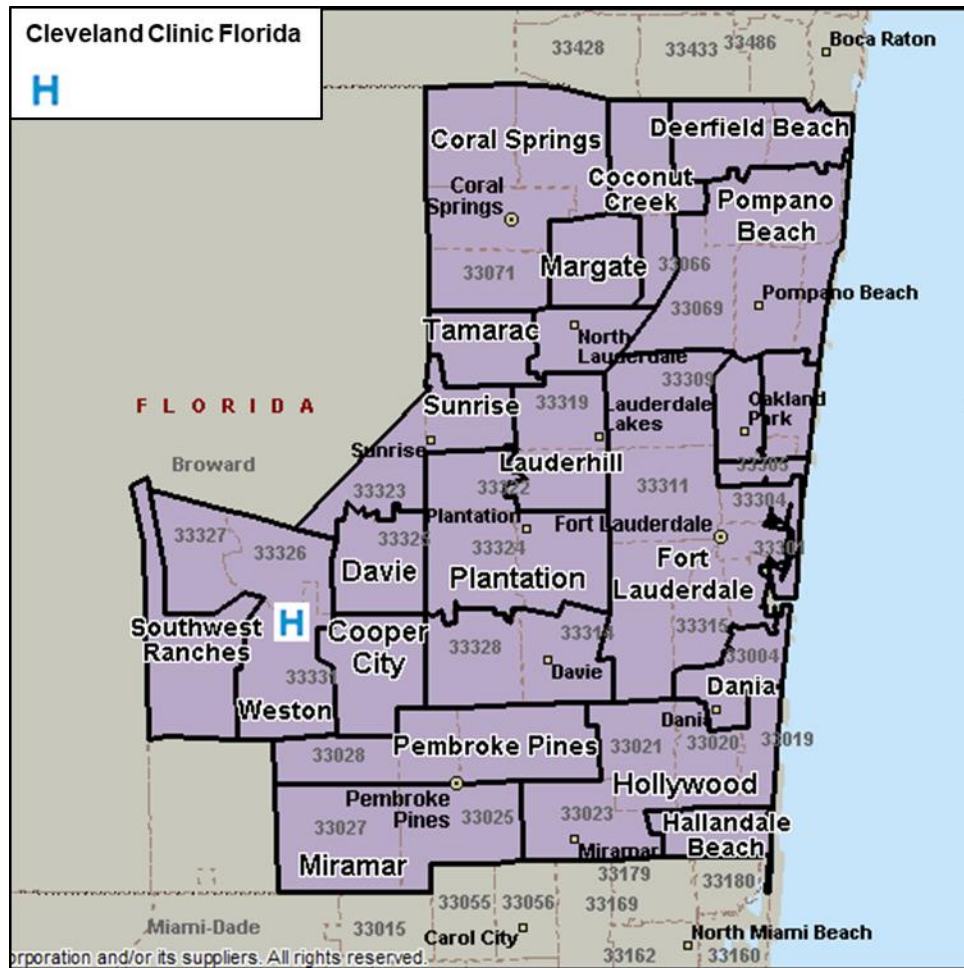
City	Total Population 2018	Percent of Total Population 2018
Coconut Creek	53,213	2.8%
Cooper City	16,446	0.9%
Coral Springs	162,759	8.6%
Dania	17,369	0.9%
Davie	85,420	4.5%
Deerfield Beach	59,580	3.2%
Fort Lauderdale	254,887	13.5%
Hallandale Beach	43,882	2.3%
Hollywood	179,004	9.5%
Lauderhill	109,500	5.8%
Margate	55,195	2.9%
Miramar	140,184	7.4%
North Lauderdale	54,486	2.9%
Oakland Park	30,976	1.6%
Pembroke Pines	134,851	7.1%
Plantation	125,549	6.6%
Pompano Beach	146,783	7.8%
Southwest Ranches	12,890	0.7%
Sunrise	59,178	3.1%
Tamarac	49,023	2.6%
Weston	86,721	4.6%
Wilton Manors	12,410	0.7%
Community Total	1,890,306	100.0%

Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018.

The hospital is located in Weston, Florida (ZIP code 33331).

The map in **Exhibit 3** portrays the ZIP codes that comprise the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community.

Exhibit 3: Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston Community



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and Cleveland Clinic, 2018.

Secondary Data Summary

The following section summarizes principal findings from the secondary data analysis. *See Appendix B* for more detailed information.

Demographics

Population characteristics and trends directly influence community health needs. The total population in Broward County is expected to increase 6.5 percent from 2018 to 2023. However, the population 65 years of age and older is anticipated to grow by 20 percent during that time. This development should contribute to growing need for health services, since older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.

Broward County includes 52 ZIP codes and 22 cities. Substantial variation in demographic characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity and income levels) exists across this community. For example:

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- In 2018, over 75 percent of the population in two ZIP codes (33311 and 33313) was Black. In six ZIP codes, this percentage was under five percent.
- In 2018, over 50 percent of residents were Hispanic (or Latino) in two Weston ZIP codes (33327 and 33326). In two ZIP codes, this percentage was under ten percent.

Poverty rates by ZIP code range from under ten percent to over thirty percent.

Economic Indicators

On average, people living in low-income households are less healthy than those living in more prosperous areas. According to the U.S. Census, in the 2012-2016 period, approximately 15.1 percent of people in the U.S. were living in poverty. At 14.4 percent, Broward County's poverty rate was below average.

Across Broward County and Florida, poverty rates for Black and for Hispanic (or Latino) residents have been higher than rates for Whites. In Broward County, the rate for Black residents was 20.7 percent and the rate for Hispanic (or Latino) residents was 14.2 percent. For White residents, it was 11.6 percent.

A number of low-income census tracts can be found in Broward County, including large segments of Pompano Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Lauderdale. Most of these same areas are where over 50 percent of households are "rent burdened."

Broward County's crime rates have been above average overall and for virtually all crime types. The county also benchmarks unfavorably (compared to peer counties) for the percent of children living in poverty, high school graduation rates, and the percent of adults with some college education.

Unlike thirty-three other states, Florida has not expanded Medicaid eligibility. Approximately 13.9 percent of Broward County residents were uninsured in 2018. This figure is expected to rise to 14.2 percent by 2023.

Community Need Index™

Dignity Health, a California-based hospital system, developed and published a *Community Need Index™* (CNI) that measures barriers to health care access. The index is based on five social and economic indicators:

- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents
- The percentage of the population renting houses

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A CNI score is calculated for each ZIP code. Scores range from “Lowest Need” (1.0-1.7) to “Highest Need” (4.2-5.0).

Eight of the 22 cities (and 16 of 52 ZIP codes) in Broward County scored in the “highest need” CNI category. Broward County overall had a score of 3.7 – a level well above the U.S. median score of 3.0.

As shown in **Exhibit 4**, ZIP codes found to be higher need are associated with higher rates of poverty and more problematic BRFSS indicators (e.g., rates of diabetes and heart disease).

Exhibit 4: Statistics Arrayed by CNI Range

Indicators	Highest Need	<== CNI Range ==>				Lowest Need
	4.2-5.0	3.4-4.1	2.6-3.3	1.8-2.5	1.0-1.7	
Demographic Characteristics						
ZIP Codes	16	13	17	6	-	
Total Persons	705,052	526,590	508,735	149,929	-	
Poverty Rate	21%	13%	8%	6%	N/A	
% African American	15%	19%	18%	13%	N/A	
% Hispanic (or Latino)	23%	31%	34%	33%	N/A	
BRFSS Indicators						
% Arthritis	25.4%	22.5%	21.6%	19.5%	N/A	
% Asthma	12.9%	11.6%	10.7%	10.5%	N/A	
% Depression	20.7%	18.7%	16.9%	16.8%	N/A	
% Diabetes	20.5%	17.1%	15.4%	11.5%	N/A	
% Heart Disease	10.3%	10.6%	10.1%	9.7%	N/A	
% Heart Failure	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	2.7%	N/A	

Source: Verité Analysis.

Other Local Health Status and Access Indicators

In the 2018 *County Health Rankings* and for overall health outcomes, Broward County ranked 10th (out of 67 counties). The rankings are derived from 42 measures that themselves are grouped into several categories such as “health behaviors,” and “social & economic factors.”

While the county ranked 10th in the state, on some measures it ranked comparatively poorly:

- In 2018, Broward County ranked in the third worst quartile of Florida counties for:
 - Excessive drinking
 - Uninsured rate
 - Mammography screening rates
 - High school graduation rates
 - Children in single-parent households
 - Violent crime
 - People with long commutes, driving alone

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- Six indicators were in the bottom quartile, including:
 - Low birthweight births
 - Sexually transmitted infections
 - Income inequality
 - Social associations rate
 - Physical environment
 - Severe housing problems

Community Health Status Indicators (“CHSI”) compares indicators for each county with those for peer counties across the United States. Each county is compared to 30 to 35 of its peers. Peers are selected based on a number of socioeconomic characteristics, such as population size, population density, percent elderly, and poverty rates. Broward County compares unfavorably to peer counties for virtually every indicator available.

According to public health statistics available from the *State of Florida*, Broward County’s incidence rates for sexually transmitted diseases have been well above average for HIV and syphilis. HIV/AIDS mortality rates also have been comparatively high.

The county compares unfavorably to Florida averages for several maternal and child health indicators. Rates of adequate prenatal care, low birth weight births, and preterm births all compared unfavorably. Like elsewhere in Florida and the U.S., mortality rates have been higher for Black infants than for White infants.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (“ACSCs”) are health “conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease.”² As such, rates of hospitalization for these conditions can “provide insight into the quality of the health care system outside of the hospital,” including the accessibility and utilization of primary care, preventive care and health education.

ACSC rates in Broward County have exceeded Florida averages for several conditions, including bacterial pneumonia, cellulitis, asthma, hypertension, tuberculosis, and others.

Food Deserts

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service identifies census tracts that are considered “food deserts” because they include lower-income persons without supermarkets or large grocery stores nearby. Census tracts throughout Broward County have been designated as food deserts.

²Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Prevention Quality Indicators.

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Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

Medically Underserved Areas and Populations (MUA/Ps) are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) based on an “Index of Medical Underservice.” The index includes the following variables: ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, infant mortality rate, percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and percentage of the population age 65 or over. Areas with a score of 62 or less are considered “medically underserved.” MUPs are present in Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale, Hollywood, and other areas of Broward County.

Health Professional Shortage Areas

A geographic area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary medical care, dental care, or mental health care professionals is found to be present. Census tracts throughout Broward County have been designated as primary care and dental care HPSAs.

Relevant Findings of Other CHNAs

In recent years, the Florida Department of Health and the local health department in Broward County conducted Community Health Assessments and developed State or Community Health Improvement Plans (SHIP or CHIP). This CHNA has integrated the findings of that work.

The issues most frequently identified as *significant* in these other assessments are:

- Behavioral health, including both mental health and substance abuse
- Chronic diseases and conditions
- Healthy equity
- Obesity, nutrition, and physical activity
- Immunizations and vaccinations
- Injury, safety, and violence
- Maternal and child health
- Infectious disease and sexually transmitted diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS
- Access to health care, including insurance access and preventive care

Significant Indicators

Exhibit 5 presents many of the indicators discussed in the above secondary data summary. An indicator is considered *significant* if it was found to vary materially from a benchmark statistic (e.g., an average value for the State of Florida or for the United States). For example, 26 percent of Broward County households experience severe housing problems; the average for the United States was 19 percent. The last column of the **Exhibit 5** identifies where more information regarding the data sources can be found.

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The benchmarks include Florida averages, national averages, and in some cases averages for “peer counties” from across the United States. In the *Community Health Status Indicators* analysis, community counties’ peers were selected because they are similar in terms of population density, household incomes, and related characteristics. Benchmarks were selected based on judgements regarding how best to assess each data source.

Exhibit 5: Significant Indicators

Indicator	Area	Value	Benchmark		Exhibit
			Value	Area	
65+ Population change, 2017-2022	Community ZIP codes	20.0%	6.5%	Total Community Population	9
Poverty rate, Black, 2012-2016	Broward County	20.7%	11.6%	Broward County, White	15
% Linguistically Isolated, 2012-2016	Broward County	15.5%	8.5%	United States	13
Percent uninsured	Broward County	16.5%	11.0%	United States	25
Total Crime per 100,000, 2017	Broward County	3,465	2,990	Florida	19
Percent of households rent burdened	Community ZIP codes	61.2%	50.6%	United States	20
Percent of households with severe housing problems	Broward County	26.0%	19.0%	United States	25
Percent of children in poverty	Broward County	18.3%	11.0%	Peer counties	26
High school graduation rate	Broward County	76.9%	87.7%	Peer counties	26
Percent adults with some college education	Broward County	66.6%	72.5%	Peer counties	26
Community Need Index Score, 2018	Community ZIP codes	3.7	3.0	United States	22
Percent poor or fair health	Broward County	16.4%	13.4%	Peer counties	26
Percent of adults physically inactive	Broward County	24.1%	20.3%	Peer counties	26
Diabetes incidence	Community ZIP codes	17.5%	16.8%	Florida	33
Binge drinking percent	Broward County	18.9%	17.5%	Florida	25
Percent of adults that smoke	Broward County	14.2%	12.7%	Peer counties	26
Percent of births low birthweight	Broward County	9.3%	7.6%	Peer counties	26
Teen births per 1,000 females 15-19	Broward County	18.4	13.6	Peer counties	26
Low birth weight births percent	Broward County	9.6%	8.7%	Florida	31
Maternal deaths per 100,000 births	Broward County	25.3	18.3	Florida	31
Chlamydia rate	Broward County	510	344	Peer counties	26
Persons living with HIV rate	Broward County	1,096	569	Florida	30
Infectious Syphilis cases	Broward County	17.5	11.6	Florida	30
Primary care physicians rate	Broward County	72.8	108.7	Peer counties	26
Dentists rate	Broward County	74.1	101.5	Peer counties	26
Mental health providers rate	Broward County	151.1	326.2	Peer counties	26
Preventable hospitalizations rate	Broward County	52.3	42.5	Peer counties	26

Source: Verité Analysis.

Primary Data Summary

Primary data were gathered by conducting interviews with key stakeholders (*See Appendix C* for additional information on those providing input). Nine interviews were conducted with individuals regarding significant community health needs in the community served by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston and why such needs are present.

Interviewees most frequently identified the following community health issues as significant concerns.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

- While the region has numerous health care providers, interviewees expressed concerns about **access to care**.
 - A **lack of insurance** was considered the most significant barrier to accessing affordable health care. Language barriers and the immigration status of many residents exacerbate the problem.
 - A **lack of health literacy, problems understanding the healthcare system**, and the **cost of care** and medications were also identified as significant barriers.
- **Poverty and other social determinants of health** were identified as significant concerns. Poverty has significant implications for health, including the ability for households to access services, afford basic needs, and benefit from prevention initiatives.
 - **Housing** is an issue, with many unable to find housing that is both affordable and safe. Low income and elderly populations were identified as especially vulnerable. Homelessness is a growing problem.
 - Poverty contributes to **food insecurity** and the inability to afford healthy food.
 - **Health services** are expensive, particularly for lower-income, uninsured individuals.
- **Mental health** was identified by many as a significant community health problem. Depression, suicide, hopelessness, and isolation (particularly among elderly residents) are perceived to be increasing in severity. While mental health now is receiving more attention due to high profile acts of violence in nearby communities, the stigma around mental health remains problematic.
- **Substance abuse and addiction**, particularly abuse of opioids, was a primary concern of many interviewees. Perceived over-prescribing of prescription drugs, poverty and economic insecurity, and mental health problems were cited as contributing factors.
- Growth in the **seniors population** and the ability to age in place are significant concerns. Elderly residents are at greater risk for falls, food insecurity, transportation problems, and unsafe or inadequate housing. **Isolation** contributes to poor physical and mental health status.
- **Sexually transmitted infections and communicable disease** were identified as significant issues in Broward County. HIV and AIDs rates are known to be comparatively high.
- **Car accidents** and resulting injuries or mortality were identified as increasing. Distracted driving due to cell phones is a primary contributor.
- **Transportation** barriers make it difficult to maintain good health. Few public transportation options are available, with long wait times for many residents. Transportation affects access to health care services, healthy foods, and employment

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opportunities. Low-income and elderly residents were identified as groups that had the largest unmet transportation needs.

- There is an acute need to address and manage **chronic conditions**, specifically: diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases. **Obesity** (and its contributing factors) is considered a primary contributor to these conditions. While access to exercise opportunities was thought to be abundant, many residents are still not exercising. Healthy eating is challenged by a lack of access to healthy foods and by cultural influences that contribute to unhealthy cooking.
- Many identified a need for more **localized, community-based health clinics and programs**. While the region has many hospitals and physician groups, these entities “do not have a great connection with the community.” Health systems need to improve their connections with local stakeholders and communities.
 - **Collaboration** between health organizations and community partners needs to be enhanced. While collaboration recently appears to have improved, interviewees stated that beneficial opportunities remain that would contribute to improved access to (and less duplication of) services.
- Interviewees stated that community needs more **health education** and better understanding of the health care system. Many are unsure about where and how they can access certain services. Questions about insurance coverage and more generally how to achieve a healthy life are prevalent. A **need for preventive health and education** around healthy lifestyles is also needed by many. Additionally, the need for **better referral mechanisms and a continuum of care** was discussed by several interviewees.
- **Smoking and tobacco usage** remain a concern and are recognized as contributing to many health problems and diseases. Many cited vaping and use of e-cigarettes as growing concerns.

OTHER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY

This section identifies other facilities and resources available in the community served by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston that are available to address community health needs.

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) are established to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as “medically underserved.” These clinics provide primary care, mental health, and dental services for lower-income members of the community. FQHCs receive enhanced reimbursement for Medicaid and Medicare services and most also receive federal grant funds under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. There currently are 16 FQHC sites operating in the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community (**Exhibit 6**).

Exhibit 6: Federally Qualified Health Centers, 2018

County	ZIP Code	Site Name	City	Address
Broward	33060	Annie L. Weaver Health Center	Pompano Beach	2011 NW 3rd Ave
Broward	33312	Bernard P. Alicki Health Center	Fort Lauderdale	1101 W Broward Blvd
Broward	33023	Broward Community & Family Health Center	Hollywood	6015 Washington St
Broward	33069	Broward Community & Family Health Center - Pompano Dental	Pompano Beach	162 N Powerline Rd
Broward	33021	Broward Community & Family Health Center, Inc.	Hollywood	5010 Hollywood Blvd # 5012
Broward	33069	Broward Community And Family Health Centers, Inc.	Pompano Beach	168 N Powerline Rd
Broward	33311	Care Resource Community Health Center at Ft. Lauderdale	Wilton Manors	871 W Oakland Park Blvd
Broward	33309	Care Resource Community Health Center, Inc. at Oakland Park	Oakland Park	3160 Powerline Rd
Broward	33313	Central Broward Community Health Center	Fort Lauderdale	1229 NW 40th Ave
Broward	33311	Cora E. Braynon Family Health Center	Fort Lauderdale	200 NW 7th Ave
Broward	33312	House Of Hope	Fort Lauderdale	908 Arpeika St
Broward	33316	North Broward Hospital District - Community Health Services	Fort Lauderdale	1608 SE 3rd Ave Ste 506
Broward	33312	Specialty Care Center	Fort Lauderdale	1111 W Broward Blvd
Broward	33305	Stepping Stones	Fort Lauderdale	901 NE 17th St
Broward	33025	Taylor Clinic	Pembroke Pines	8400 S Palm Dr
Broward	33023	West Park Community Health Center	West Park	5801 Hallandale Beach Blvd

Source: HRSA, 2018.

Data published by HRSA indicate that in 2017, FQHCs served approximately six percent of uninsured, Broward County residents and three percent of the county’s Medicaid recipients.³ In Florida, FQHCs served about 21 percent of uninsured residents and 18 percent of Medicaid recipients. Nationally, FQHCs served 22 percent of uninsured individuals and 18 percent of Medicaid recipients. These percentages ranged from 6 percent (Nevada) to 40 percent (Washington State).

Hospitals

Exhibit 7 presents information on hospital facilities located in the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community.

³ HRSA refers to these statistics as FQHC “penetration rates.”

OTHER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY

Exhibit 7: Hospitals, 2018

County	ZIP Code	Hospital Name	City	Address
Broward	33065	Broward Health Coral Springs	Coral Springs	3000 Coral Hills Dr.
Broward	33308	Broward Health Imperial Point	Ft. Lauderdale	6401 N. Federal Hwy.
Broward	33316	Broward Health Medical Center	Ft. Lauderdale	1600 S. Andrews Ave.
Broward	33064	Broward Health North	Deerfield Beach	201 E. Sample Rd.
Broward	33331	Cleveland Clinic Florida	Weston	3100 Weston Rd.
Broward	33313	Florida Medical Center - A Campus of North Shore	Ft. Lauderdale	5000 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
Broward	33301	Ft. Lauderdale Hospital	Ft. Lauderdale	1601 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Broward	33351	HealthSouth Sunrise Rehabilitation Hospital	Sunrise	4399 Nob Hill Rd.
Broward	33308	Holy Cross Hospital	Ft. Lauderdale	4725 N. Federal Hwy.
Broward	33021	Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital	Hollywood	1005 Joe DiMaggio Dr.
Broward	33301	Kindred Hospital South Florida-Ft. Lauderdale	Ft. Lauderdale	1516 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Broward	33020	Kindred Hospital South Florida-Hollywood	Hollywood	1859 Van Buren St.
Broward	33021	Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	Hollywood	1201 N. 37th Ave.
Broward	33029	Memorial Hospital Miramar	Miramar	1901 S.W. 172nd Ave.
Broward	33024	Memorial Hospital Pembroke	Pembroke Pines	7800 Sheridan St.
Broward	33028	Memorial Hospital West	Pembroke Pines	703 N. Flamingo Rd.
Broward	33021	Memorial Regional Hospital	Hollywood	3501 Johnson St.
Broward	33021	Memorial Regional Hospital South	Hollywood	3600 Washington St.
Broward	33063	Northwest Medical Center	Margate	2801 N. State Road 7
Broward	33317	Plantation General Hospital	Plantation	401 N.W. 42nd Ave.
Broward	33025	South Florida State Hospital	Pembroke Pines	800 E. Cypress Dr.
Broward	33311	St. Anthony's Rehabilitation Hospital	Lauderdale Lakes	3487 N.W. 30th St.
Broward	33321	University Hospital & Medical Center	Tamarac	7201 N. University Dr.
Broward	33321	University Pavilion Hospital	Tamarac	7425 N. University Dr.
Broward	33324	Westside Regional Medical Center	Plantation	8201 W. Broward Blvd.

Source: Florida Hospital Association, 2018.

Other Community Resources

A wide range of agencies, coalitions, and organizations that provide health and social services is available in the region served by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston. 2-1-1 of Broward County maintains a large, online database to help refer individuals in need to health and human services in Broward County. Established as a 501(c)(3) in 1995, 2-1-1 Broward is the only 24/7 comprehensive agency in the county that provides individuals and families with all of the critical connections to health and human service agencies and programs they need in just one call. Everyday, trained and degreed 2-1-1 counselors assist hundreds of individuals by providing support, information and referrals that will help them to access the right services. These services include:

- Special Needs Connection
- Help Me Grow for Developmental Screening
- Senior Touchline
- Teenspace
- Behavioral Health
- Disaster-Related Services

OTHER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY

- Healthcare
- Suicide Prevention
- Financial Assistance
- Military and Veteran Services
- Mental Health Services
- Substance Abuse Services
- Children's Services

Additional information about these resources is available at: <http://211-broward.org/>.

APPENDIX A – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Regulatory Requirements

Federal law requires that tax-exempt hospital facilities conduct a CHNA every three years and adopt an Implementation Strategy that addresses significant community health needs.⁴ In conducting a CHNA, each tax-exempt hospital facility must:

- Define the community it serves;
- Assess the health needs of that community;
- Solicit and take into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of that community, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health;
- Document the CHNA in a written report that is adopted for the hospital facility by an authorized body of the facility; and,
- Make the CHNA report widely available to the public.

The CHNA report must include certain information including, but not limited to:

- A description of the community and how it was defined,
- A description of the methodology used to determine the health needs of the community, and
- A prioritized list of the community’s health needs.

Methodology

CHNAs seek to identify significant health needs for particular geographic areas and populations by focusing on the following questions:

- **Who** in the community is most vulnerable in terms of health status or access to care?
- **What** are the unique health status and/or access needs for these populations?
- **Where** do these people live in the community?
- **Why** are these problems present?

The focus on **who** is most vulnerable and **where** they live is important to identifying groups experiencing health inequities and disparities. Understanding **why** these issues are present is challenging, but is important to designing effective community health improvement initiatives. The question of **how** each hospital can address significant community health needs is the subject of the separate Implementation Strategy.

Federal regulations allow hospital facilities to define the community they serve based on “all of the relevant facts and circumstances,” including the “geographic location” served by the hospital

⁴ Internal Revenue Code, Section 501(r).

APPENDIX A – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

facility, “target populations served” (e.g., children, women, or the aged), and/or the hospital facility’s principal functions (e.g., focus on a particular specialty area or targeted disease).”⁵ Accordingly, the community definition considered the geographic origins of the hospital’s patients and also the hospital’s mission, target populations, principal functions, and strategies.

This assessment was conducted by Verité Healthcare Consulting, LLC. *See Appendix A for consultant qualifications.*

Data from multiple sources were gathered and assessed, including secondary data⁶ published by others and primary data obtained through community input. *See Appendix B.* Input from the community was received through key informant interviews. These informants represented the broad interests of the community and included individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health. *See Appendix C.* Considering a wide array of information is important when assessing community health needs to ensure the assessment captures a wide range of facts and perspectives and to increase confidence that significant community health needs have been identified accurately and objectively.

Certain community health needs were determined to be “significant” if they were identified as problematic in at least two of the following three data sources: (1) the most recently available secondary data regarding the community’s health, (2) recent assessments developed by the State of Florida and local health departments, and (3) input from the key informants who participated in the interview process.

In addition, data was gathered to evaluate the impact of various services and programs identified in the previous CHNA process. *See Appendix D.*

Collaborating Organizations

For this assessment, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston collaborated with the following Cleveland Clinic and Cleveland Clinic – Select Medical hospitals: Main Campus, Cleveland Clinic Children’s, Cleveland Clinic Children’s Hospital for Rehabilitation, Avon, Akron General, Euclid, Fairview, Hillcrest, Lodi, Lutheran, Marymount, Medina, South Pointe, Union, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston, Select Specialty Hospital – Cleveland Fairhill, Select Specialty Hospital – Cleveland Gateway, Regency Hospital of Cleveland East, and Regency Hospital of Cleveland West. These facilities collaborated by gathering and assessing community health data together and relying on shared methodologies, report formats, and staff to manage the CHNA process.

Data Sources

Community health needs were identified by collecting and analyzing data from multiple sources. Statistics for numerous community health status, health care access, and related indicators were

⁵ 501(r) Final Rule, 2014.

⁶ “Secondary data” refers to data published by others, for example the U.S. Census and the Florida Department of Health. “Primary data” refers to data observed or collected from first-hand experience, for example by conducting interviews.

APPENDIX A – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

analyzed, including data provided by local, state, and federal government agencies, local community service organizations, and Cleveland Clinic. Comparisons to benchmarks were made where possible. Findings from recent assessments of the community's health needs conducted by other organizations (e.g., local health departments) were reviewed as well.

Input from nine persons representing the broad interests of the community was taken into account through key informant interviews. Interviewees included: individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; local public health departments; agencies with current data or information about the health and social needs of the community; representatives of social service organizations; and leaders, representatives, and members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations.

The Cleveland Clinic health system posts CHNA reports online at www.clevelandclinic.org/CHNAReports and makes an email address (chna@ccf.org) available for purposes of receiving comments and questions. No written comments have yet been received on CHNA reports.

Information Gaps

This CHNA relies on multiple data sources and community input gathered between July 2018 and January 2019. A number of data limitations should be recognized when interpreting results. For example, some data (e.g., County Health Rankings, Community Health Status Indicators, and others) exist only at a county-wide level of detail. Those data sources do not allow assessing health needs at a more granular level of detail, such as by ZIP code or census tract.

Secondary data upon which this assessment relies measure community health in prior years and may not reflect current conditions. The impacts of recent public policy developments, changes in the economy, and other community developments are not yet reflected in those data sets.

The findings of this CHNA may differ from those of others that assessed this community. Differences in data sources, geographic areas assessed (e.g., hospital service areas versus counties or cities), interview questions, and prioritization processes can contribute to differences in findings.

Consultant Qualifications

Verité Healthcare Consulting, LLC (Verité) was founded in May 2006 and is located in Arlington, Virginia. The firm serves clients throughout the United States as a resource that helps hospitals conduct Community Health Needs Assessments and develop Implementation Strategies to address significant health needs. Verité has conducted more than 60 needs assessments for hospitals, health systems, and community partnerships nationally since 2010.

The firm also helps hospitals, hospital associations, and policy makers with community benefit reporting, program infrastructure, compliance, and community benefit-related policy and guidelines development. Verité is a recognized national thought leader in community benefit and Community Health Needs Assessments.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

This section presents an assessment of secondary data regarding health needs in the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community. Broward County includes 52 ZIP codes and 22 cities.

Demographics

Exhibit 8: Percent Change in Community Population by City, 2018-2023

City	Estimated Population 2018	Projected Population 2023	Percent Change 2018 - 2023
Coconut Creek	53,213	57,787	8.6%
Cooper City	16,446	17,587	6.9%
Coral Springs	162,759	173,347	6.5%
Dania	17,369	18,569	6.9%
Davie	85,420	91,508	7.1%
Deerfield Beach	59,580	62,970	5.7%
Fort Lauderdale	254,887	269,568	5.8%
Hallandale Beach	43,882	47,195	7.5%
Hollywood	179,004	188,839	5.5%
Lauderhill	109,500	115,874	5.8%
Margate	55,195	58,581	6.1%
Miramar	140,184	152,706	8.9%
North Lauderdale	54,486	57,715	5.9%
Oakland Park	30,976	32,742	5.7%
Pembroke Pines	134,851	143,331	6.3%
Plantation	125,549	132,651	5.7%
Pompano Beach	146,783	155,504	5.9%
Southwest Ranches	12,890	14,039	8.9%
Sunrise	59,178	63,318	7.0%
Tamarac	49,023	52,441	7.0%
Weston	86,721	93,056	7.3%
Wilton Manors	12,410	13,082	5.4%
Community Total	1,890,306	2,012,410	6.5%

Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 8 portrays the estimated population by city in 2018 and projected to 2023.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Observations

- Between 2018 and 2023, all of the 22 cities are projected to increase in population. In total, the community population is expected to increase by 6.5 percent.
- The population in Weston (where the hospital is located) is expected to increase by 7.3 percent.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 9: Percent Change in Population by Age/Sex Cohort, 2018-2023

Age/Sex Cohort	Estimated Population 2018	Projected Population 2023	Percent Change 2018 - 2023
0 - 17	400,158	418,700	4.6%
Female 18 - 34	328,779	336,308	2.3%
Male 18 - 34	322,853	334,493	3.6%
35 - 64	522,075	543,272	4.1%
65+	316,441	379,637	20.0%
Community Total	1,890,306	2,012,410	6.5%

Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018.

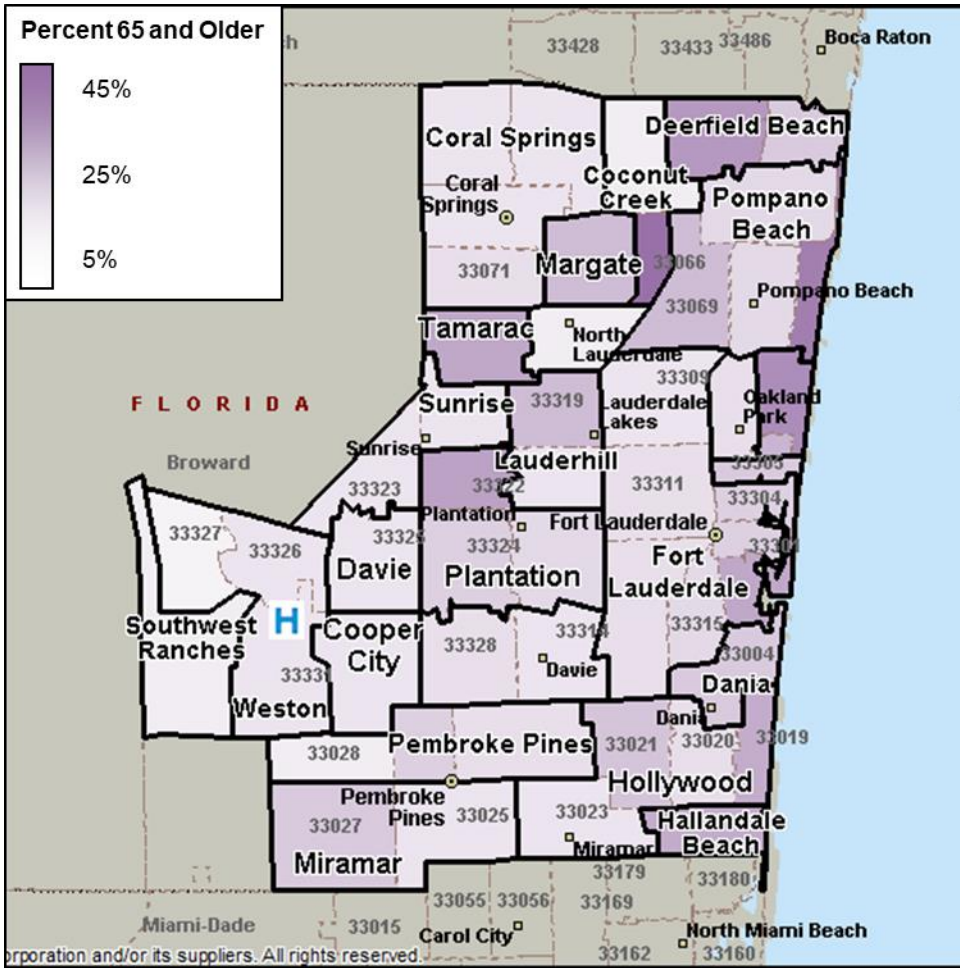
Description

Exhibit 9 shows the community's population for certain age and sex cohorts in 2018, with projections to 2023.

Observations

- While the total community population is expected to increase by 6.5 percent between 2017 and 2022, the number of persons aged 65 years and older is projected to increase by 20 percent.
- The growth of older populations is likely to lead to growing need for health services, since on an overall per-capita basis, older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.

Exhibit 10: Percent of Population Aged 65+ by ZIP Code, 2018



Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018, and Microsoft MapPoint.

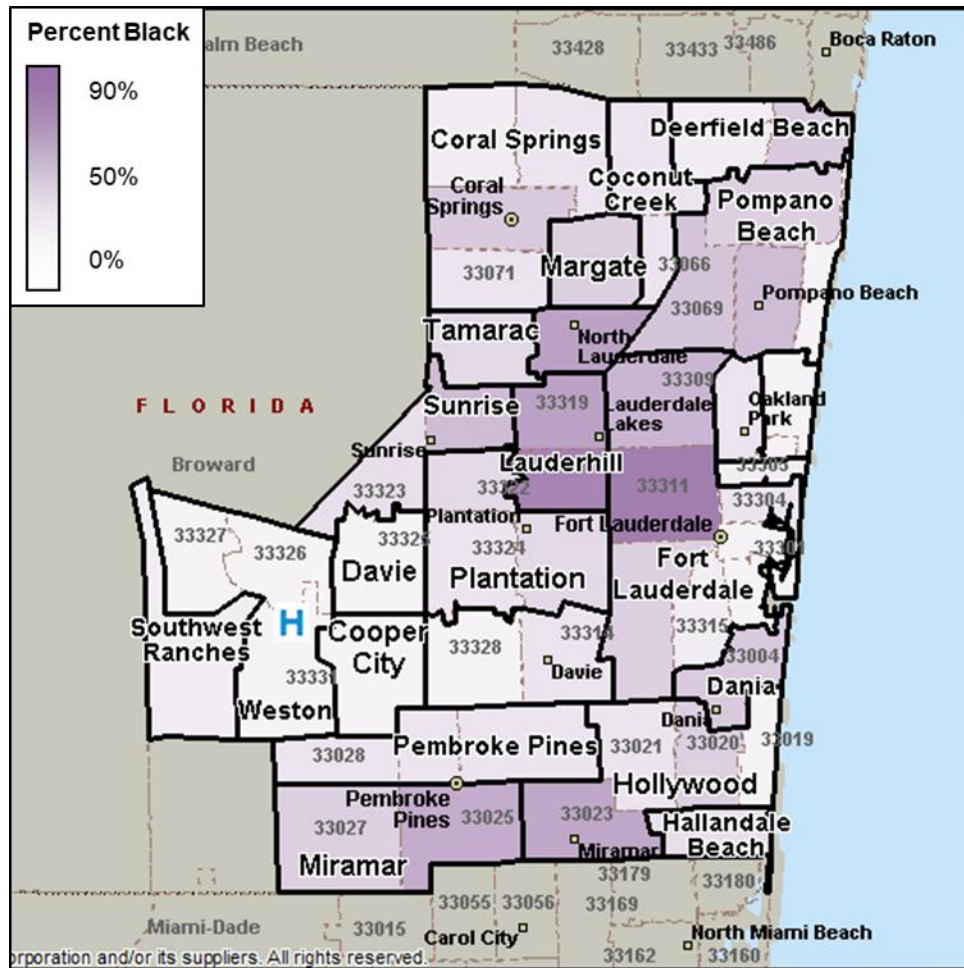
Description

Exhibit 10 portrays the percent of the population 65 years of age and older by ZIP code.

Observations

- Coconut Creek ZIP code 33066 has the highest proportion of the population 65 years of age and older (44 percent).

Exhibit 11: Percent of Population - Black, 2018



Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018, and Microsoft MapPoint.

Description

Exhibit 11 portrays locations where the percentages of the population that are Black were highest in 2018.

Observations

- Fort Lauderdale ZIP code 33311 (81.7 percent) and Lauderhill ZIP code 33313 (77.6 percent) had the highest percent of residents that were Black.
- The percentage was under five percent in six ZIP codes.

Exhibit 12: Percent of Population – Hispanic (or Latino), 2018

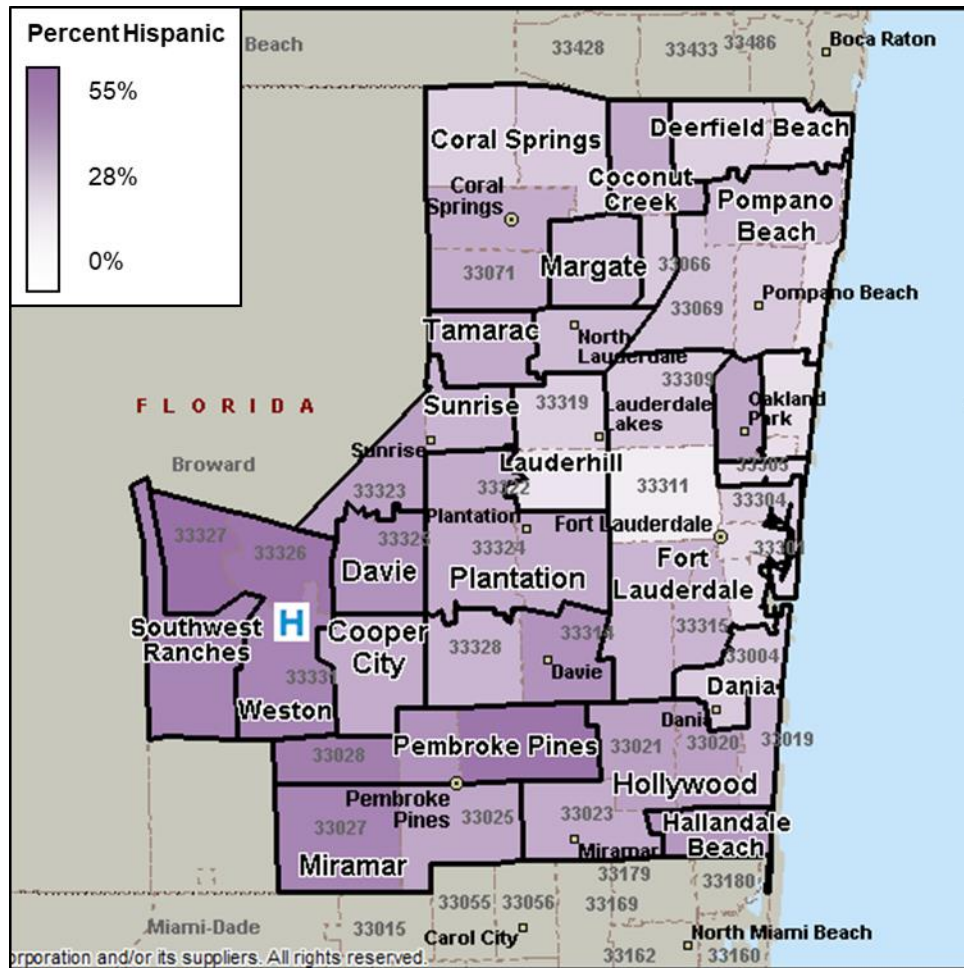
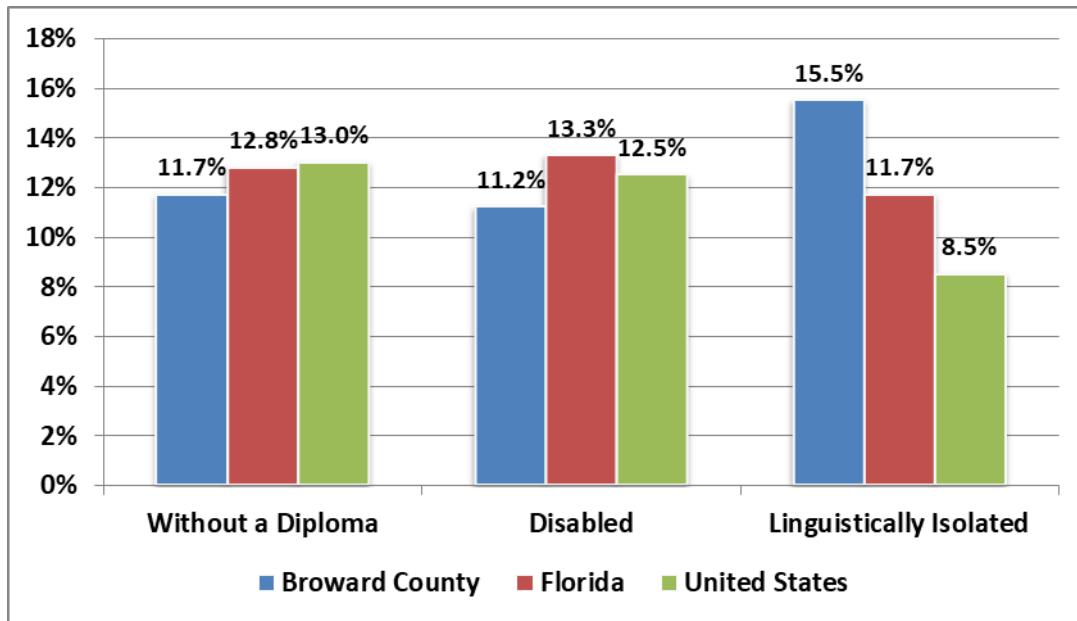


Exhibit 13: Other Socioeconomic Indicators, 2012-2016



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017.

Description

Exhibit 13 portrays the percent of the population (aged 25 years and above) without a high school diploma, with a disability, and linguistically isolated.

Observations

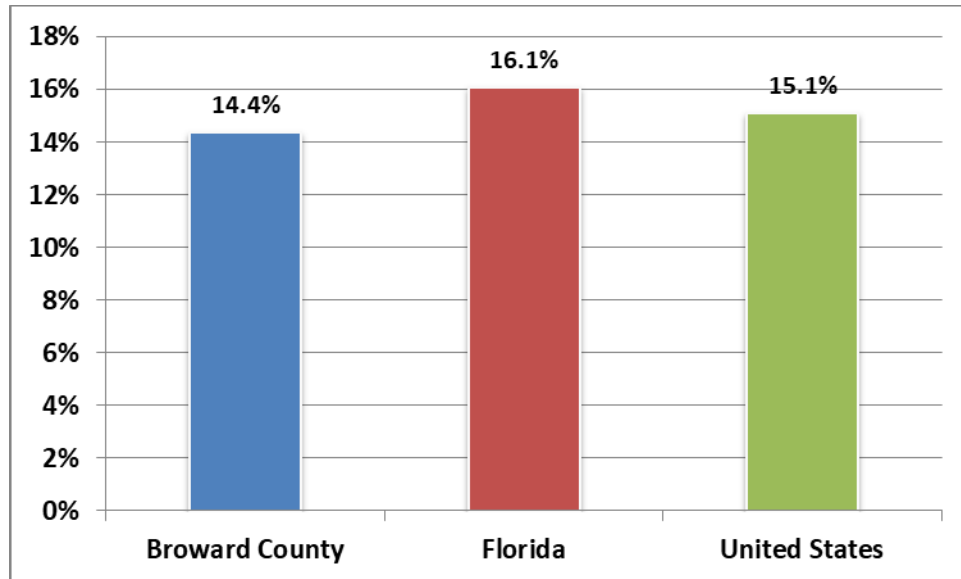
- The percentage of residents aged 25 years and older without a high school diploma in Broward County has been lower than Florida and national averages.
- Broward County had a lower percentage of the population with a disability compared to Florida and United States averages.
- Compared to Florida and the United States, Broward County has had a higher proportion of the population that is linguistically isolated. Linguistic isolation is defined as residents who speak a language other than English and speak English less than “very well.”

Economic indicators

The following economic indicators with implications for health were assessed: (1) people in poverty; (2) unemployment rate; (3) insurance status; and (4) crime.

People in Poverty

Exhibit 14: Percent of People in Poverty, 2012-2016



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017.

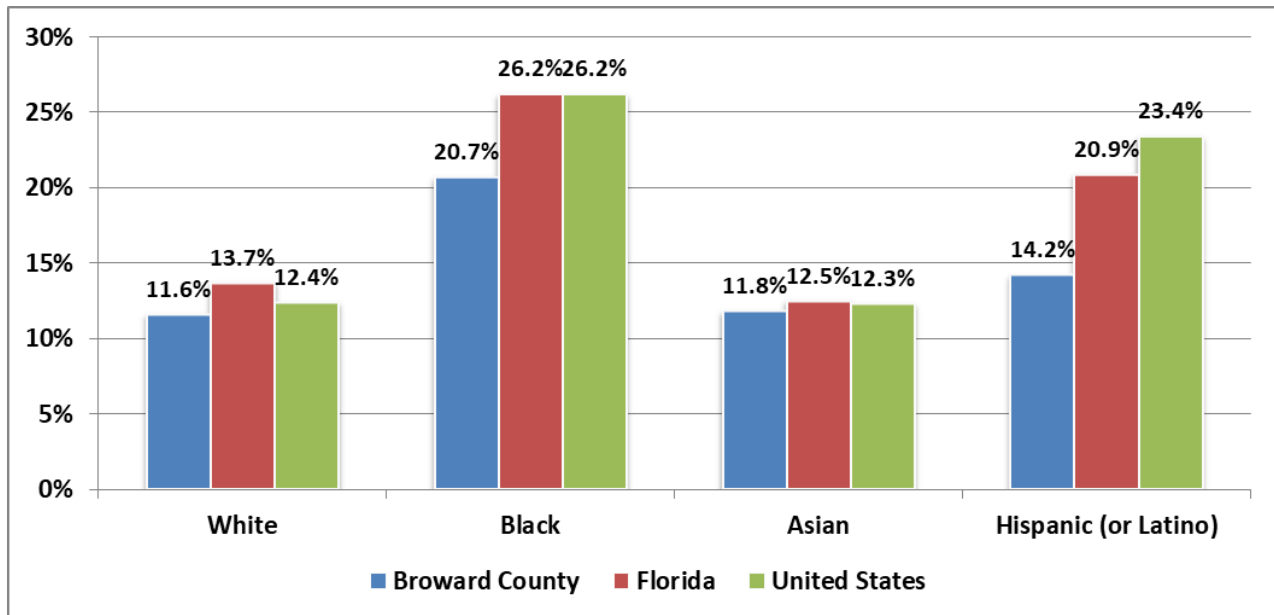
Description

Exhibit 14 portrays poverty rates.

Observations

- The poverty rate in Broward County was lower than Florida and national averages throughout 2012-2016.

Exhibit 15: Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2012-2016



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017.

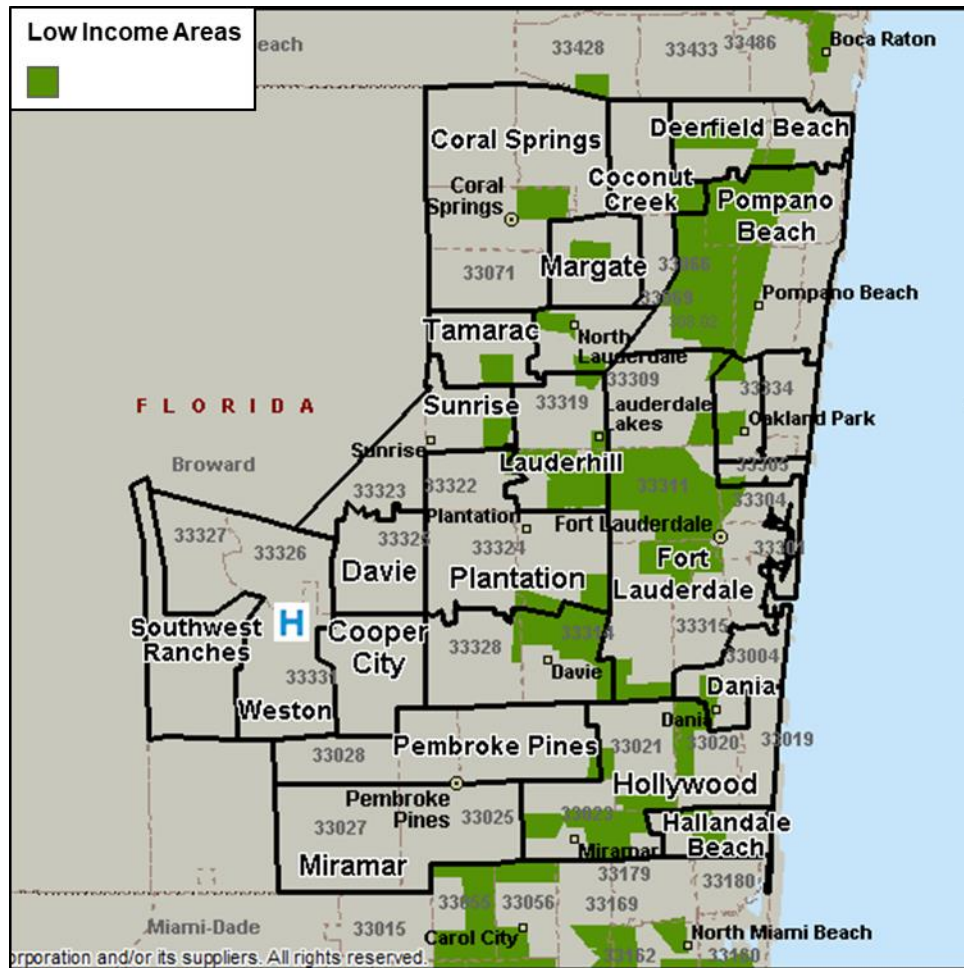
Description

Exhibit 15 portrays poverty rates by race and ethnicity.

Observations

- Poverty rates have been higher for Black and Hispanic (or Latino) residents than for Whites.
- The poverty rates for all demographic cohorts in Broward County have been lower than rates across Florida and the United States.

Exhibit 16: Low Income Census Tracts, 2017



Source: US Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, ESRI, 2017.

Description

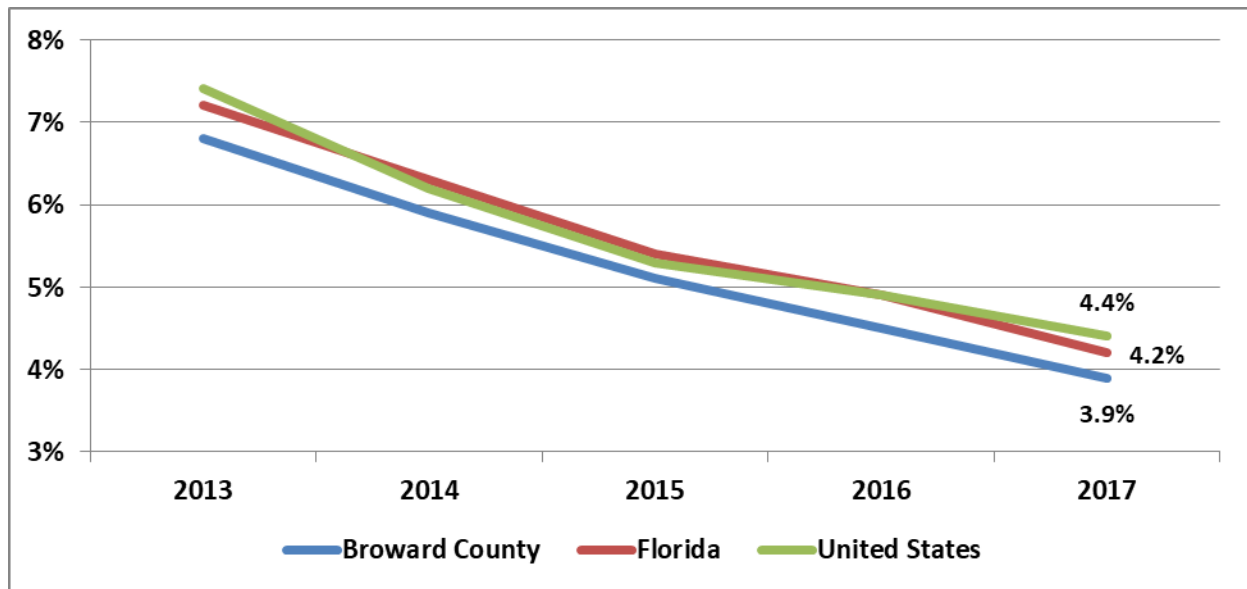
Exhibit 16 portrays the location of federally-designated low income census tracts.

Observations

- Low income census tracts have been present throughout the community.

Unemployment

Exhibit 17: Unemployment Rates, 2013-2017



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 17 shows unemployment rates for 2013 through 2017 for Broward county, Florida and the United States.

Observations

- Between 2013 and 2017, unemployment rates at the local, state, and national levels declined significantly.
- The unemployment rate in Broward County consistently has been below Florida and United States averages.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Insurance Status

Exhibit 18: Percent of the Population without Health Insurance, 2018-2023

City	Total Population 2018	Percent Uninsured 2018	Total Population 2023	Percent Uninsured 2023
Coconut Creek	53,213	10.3%	57,787	10.2%
Cooper City	16,446	4.1%	17,587	4.0%
Coral Springs	162,759	8.0%	173,347	7.9%
Dania	17,369	20.6%	18,569	21.2%
Davie	85,420	11.6%	91,508	11.6%
Deerfield Beach	59,580	19.3%	62,970	20.0%
Fort Lauderdale	254,887	16.7%	269,568	17.1%
Hallandale Beach	43,882	25.5%	47,195	26.6%
Hollywood	179,004	16.4%	188,839	16.8%
Lauderhill	109,500	20.1%	115,874	21.0%
Margate	55,195	16.8%	58,581	17.2%
Miramar	140,184	11.9%	152,706	11.9%
North Lauderdale	54,486	14.4%	57,715	14.5%
Oakland Park	30,976	14.5%	32,742	14.7%
Pembroke Pines	134,851	9.6%	143,331	9.5%
Plantation	125,549	13.2%	132,651	13.3%
Pompano Beach	146,783	17.2%	155,504	17.6%
Southwest Ranches	12,890	5.9%	14,039	5.9%
Sunrise	59,178	9.5%	63,318	9.3%
Tamarac	49,023	15.9%	52,441	16.3%
Weston	86,721	6.1%	93,056	6.1%
Wilton Manors	12,410	13.3%	13,082	13.4%
Community Total	1,890,306	13.9%	2,012,410	14.2%

Source: Truven Market Expert, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 18 presents the estimated percent of population without health insurance (uninsured) by city – in 2018 and with projections to 2023.

Observations

- In 2018, the average “uninsurance rate” was 13.9 percent.
- The cities of Dania, Deerfield Beach, Hallandale Beach, and Lauderdale all have rates of over 20 percent.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

- Subsequent to the ACA’s passage, a June 2012 Supreme Court ruling provided states with discretion regarding whether or not to expand Medicaid eligibility. To date, Florida has been one of states that has not expanded Medicaid.

Medicaid eligibility in Florida has remained very limited. Childless adults are ineligible. Parents are eligible if they have incomes at or below 28 percent of Federal Poverty Level. Children in low-income households (up to 133-206 percent of FPL depending on their ages) are eligible for Medicaid benefits.

In Florida, a “coverage gap” exists for approximately 445,000 uninsured adults whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to be eligible for subsidized insurance through the health insurance marketplace created by the ACA.⁷

⁷ Sources: <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/> and <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/index.html>

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Crime Rates

Exhibit 19: Crime Rates by Type and Jurisdiction, Per 100,000, 2017

Crime	Broward County	Florida
Total Crime	3,465.1	2,989.5
Violent Crime	402.5	417.7
Property Crime	3,062.5	2,571.8
Murder	5.1	5.2
Rape	30.9	38.7
Robbery	134.6	90.7
Aggravated Assault	232.0	283.1
Burglary	436.8	433.4
Larceny	2,307.9	1,929.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	317.8	209.4

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2017.

Description

Exhibit 19 provides crime statistics. Light grey shading indicates rates that were higher (worse) than the Florida average; dark grey shading indicates rates that were more than 50 percent higher.

Observations

- In 2017, the Broward County rate for motor vehicle theft was more than 50 percent higher the Florida rate.
- Broward County also had higher rates for property crime, robbery, burglary, larceny, and all crimes combined.

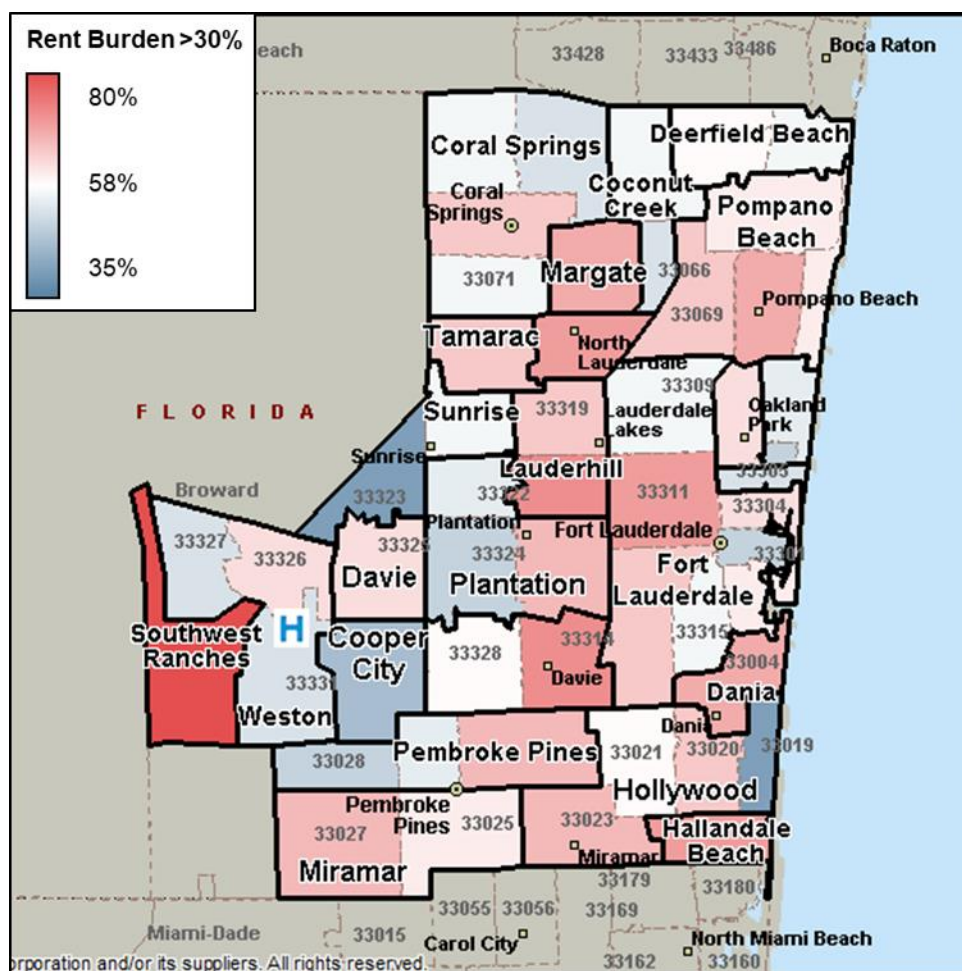
APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Housing Affordability

Exhibit 20: Percent of Rented Households Rent Burdened, 2013-2017

City	Occupied Units Paying Rent	Households Paying >30%	Rent Burden > 30% of Income
Coconut Creek	5,985	3,287	54.9%
Cooper City	430	196	45.6%
Coral Springs	17,332	10,275	59.3%
Dania	3,301	2,212	67.0%
Davie	8,319	5,436	65.3%
Deerfield Beach	9,482	5,389	56.8%
Fort Lauderdale	43,657	26,470	60.6%
Hallandale Beach	8,026	5,525	68.8%
Hollywood	24,971	15,248	61.1%
Lauderhill	16,642	11,505	69.1%
Margate	6,433	4,402	68.4%
Miramar	15,731	9,481	60.3%
North Lauderdale	6,692	4,666	69.7%
Oakland Park	5,450	3,303	60.6%
Pembroke Pines	10,875	6,562	60.3%
Plantation	13,877	7,461	53.8%
Pompano Beach	21,808	13,652	62.6%
Southwest Ranches	248	197	79.4%
Sunrise	7,168	3,670	51.2%
Tamarac	4,904	3,080	62.8%
Weston	5,562	3,152	56.7%
Wilton Manors	2,180	1,145	52.5%
Community Total	239,073	146,314	61.2%
Florida	2,450,943	1,396,344	57.0%
United States	39,799,272	20,138,321	50.6%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2018.

Exhibit 21: Map of Percent of Rented Households Rent Burdened, 2013-2017

Description

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) has defined households that are “rent burdened” as those spending more than 30 percent of income on housing.⁸ On that basis and based on data from the U.S. Census, Exhibits 20 and 21 portray the percentage of rented households in each city and ZIP code that are rent burdened.

Observations

As stated by the Federal Reserve, “households that have little income left after paying rent may not be able to afford other necessities, such as food, clothes, health care, and transportation.”⁹

⁸ <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/notes/feds-notes/assessing-the-severity-of-rent-burden-on-low-income-families-20171222.htm>

⁹ *Ibid.*

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- Approximately 61 percent of households have been designated as “rent burdened,” a level above Florida and United States averages.
- The percentage of rented households rent burdened was highest in ZIP codes where poverty rates and the Dignity Health Community Need IndexTM (CNI) also are comparatively higher (see next section for information on the CNI).

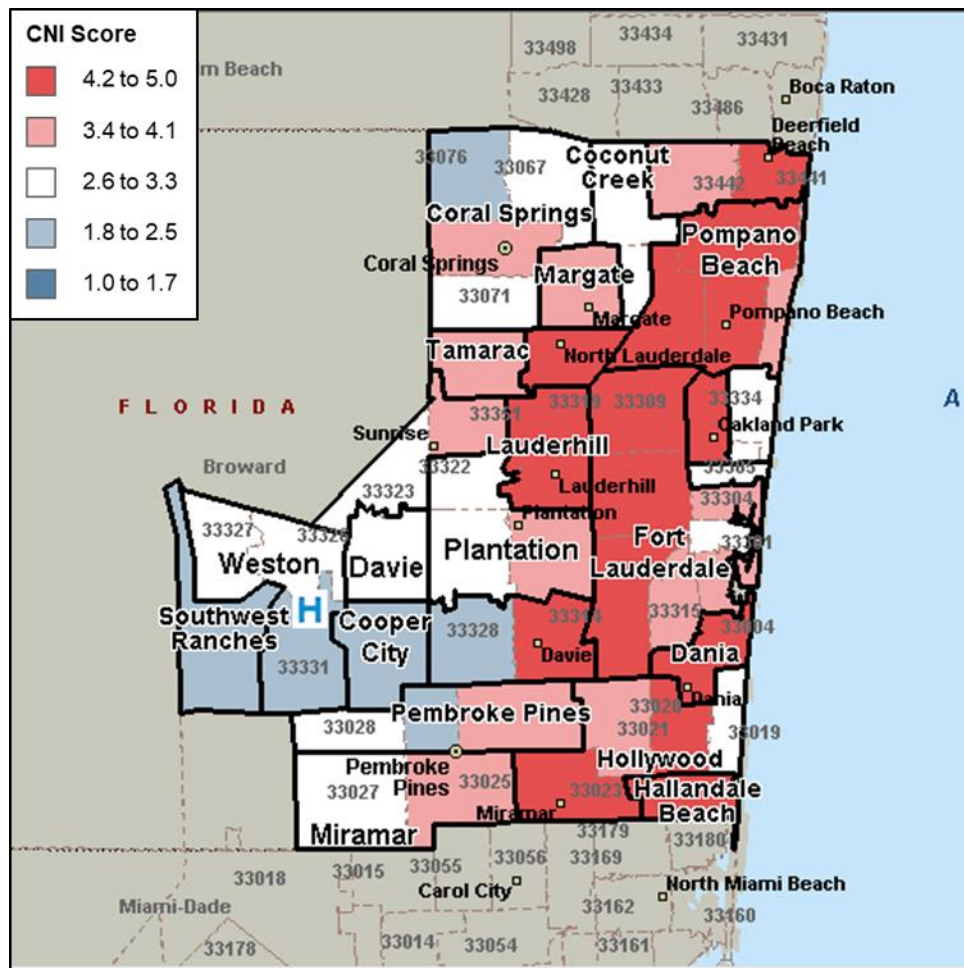
APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Dignity Health Community Need Index

Exhibit 22: Community Need Index™ Score by City, 2018

City	CNI Score
Dania	4.8
Hallandale Beach	4.6
North Lauderdale	4.6
Oakland Park	4.6
Lauderhill	4.5
Pompano Beach	4.4
Fort Lauderdale	4.2
Hollywood	4.2
Margate	4.0
Deerfield Beach	4.0
Tamarac	3.4
Plantation	3.3
Sunrise	3.3
Pembroke Pines	3.2
Miramar	3.2
Wilton Manors	3.2
Davie	3.2
Coral Springs	3.0
Coconut Creek	2.9
Weston	2.7
Southwest Ranches	2.4
Cooper City	2.0
Community Average	3.7

Source: Dignity Health, 2018.

Exhibit 23: Community Need Index, 2018

Source: Microsoft MapPoint and Dignity Health, 2018.

Description

Exhibits 22 and 23 present the *Community Need Index*[™] (CNI) score for each city and ZIP code in Broward County. Higher scores (e.g., 4.2 to 5.0) indicate the highest levels of community need. The index is calibrated such that 3.0 represents a U.S.-wide median score.

Dignity Health, a California-based hospital system, developed and published the CNI as a way to assess barriers to health care access. The index, available for every ZIP code in the United States, is derived from five social and economic indicators:

- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty;
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White;
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma;
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents; and
- The percentage of the population renting houses.

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CNI scores are grouped into “Lowest Need” (1.0-1.7) to “Highest Need” (4.2-5.0) categories

Observations

- The following community cities all scored in the “highest need” category: Dania, Hallandale Beach, North Lauderdale, Oakland Park, Lauderhill, Pompano Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Hollywood.
- At 3.7, the weighted average CNI score for the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community is well above the U.S. median of 3.0.

Other Local Health Status and Access Indicators

This section assesses other health status and access indicators for the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community. Data sources include:

- (1) County Health Rankings
- (2) Community Health Status Indicators, published by County Health Rankings
- (3) Florida Department of Health
- (4) CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Throughout this section, data and cells are highlighted if indicators are unfavorable because they exceed benchmarks (typically, Florida averages). Where confidence interval data are available, cells are highlighted only if variances are unfavorable and statistically significant.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

County Health Rankings

Exhibit 24: County Health Rankings, 2015 and 2018

(Light Grey Shading Denotes Bottom Half of Florida Counties; Dark Grey Denotes Bottom Quartile)

Measure	Broward County	
	2015	2018
Health Outcomes	15	10
Health Factors	9	12
Length of Life	7	6
Premature death	7	6
Quality of Life	30	27
Poor or fair health	10	18
Poor physical health days	12	10
Poor mental health days	16	18
Low birthweight	55	55
Health Behaviors	5	8
Adult smoking	6	9
Adult obesity	11	11
Food environment index	8	3
Physical inactivity	14	22
Access to exercise opportunities	3	4
Excessive drinking	34	47
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	4	5
Sexually transmitted infections	42	55
Teen births	6	5
Clinical Care	31	22
Uninsured	57	41
Primary care physicians	12	15
Dentists	6	4
Mental health providers	15	13
Preventable hospital stays	27	20
Diabetes monitoring	23	26
Mammography screening	50	39
Social & Economic Factors	8	15
High school graduation	22	40
Some college	5	8
Unemployment	13	23
Children in poverty	6	12
Income inequality	56	51
Children in single-parent households	34	37
Social associations	63	62
Violent crime	42	42
Injury deaths	8	6
Physical Environment	51	63
Air pollution	17	32
Severe housing problems	65	65
Driving alone to work	25	26
Long commute - driving alone	52	50

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Description

Exhibit 24 presents *County Health Rankings*, a University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute initiative funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation that incorporates a variety of health status indicators into a system that ranks each county/city within each state in terms of “health factors” and “health outcomes.” These health factors and outcomes are composite measures based on several variables grouped into the following categories: health behaviors, clinical care,¹⁰ social and economic factors, and physical environment.¹¹ *County Health Rankings* is updated annually. *County Health Rankings 2018* relies on data from 2006 to 2017, with most data from 2011 to 2016.

The exhibit presents 2015 and 2018 rankings for each available indicator category. Rankings indicate how the county ranked in relation to all 67 counties in Florida, with 1 indicating the most favorable rankings and 67 the least favorable. Light grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom half of Florida counties; dark grey shading indicates rankings in bottom quartile of Florida counties.

Observations

- In 2018, Broward County ranked in the third worst quartile of Florida counties for:
 - Excessive drinking
 - Uninsured rate
 - Mammography screening rates
 - High school graduation rates
 - Children in single-parent households
 - Violent crime
 - People with long commutes, driving alone
- Six indicators were in the bottom quartile, including:
 - Low birthweight births
 - Sexually transmitted infections
 - Income inequality
 - Social associations rate
 - Physical environment
 - Severe housing problems

¹⁰A composite measure of Access to Care, which examines the percent of the population without health insurance and ratio of population to primary care physicians, and Quality of Care, which examines the hospitalization rate for ambulatory care sensitive conditions, whether diabetic Medicare patients are receiving HbA1C screening, and percent of chronically ill Medicare enrollees in hospice care in the last 8 months of life.

¹¹A composite measure that examines Environmental Quality, which measures the number of air pollution-particulate matter days and air pollution-ozone days, and Built Environment, which measures access to healthy foods and recreational facilities and the percent of restaurants that are fast food.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 25: County Health Rankings Data Compared to Florida and U.S. Averages, 2018
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Bottom Half of Florida Counties; Dark Grey Denotes Bottom Quartile)

Indicator Category	Indicator	Broward County	Florida	U.S.
Health Outcomes				
Length of Life	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population	5,736	6,803	6,700
Quality of Life	Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health	16.4	18.5	16.0
	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days	3.7	3.8	3.7
	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days	3.9	3.8	3.8
	Percent of live births with low birthweight (<2500 grams)	9.4	8.6	8.0
Health Factors				
Health Behaviors				
Adult smoking	Percent of adults that report smoking >= 100 cigarettes and currently smoking	14.2	15.5	17.0
Adult obesity	Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30	24.6	25.9	28.0
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best)	7.9	6.7	7.7
Physical inactivity	Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity	24.1	23.8	23.0
Access to exercise opportunities	Percent of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	95.9	87.0	83.0
Excessive drinking	Binge plus heavy drinking	18.9	17.5	18.0
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percent of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	17.8	26.4	29.0
Sexually transmitted infections	Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population	509.8	454.8	478.8
Teen births	Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19	18.4	25.3	27.0
Clinical Care				
Uninsured	Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance	16.5	16.3	11.0
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	1,383:1	1,376:1	1,320:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists	1,350:1	1,735:1	1,480:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	662:1	703:1	470:1
Preventable hospital stays	Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	52.3	53.6	49.0
Diabetes monitoring	Percent of diabetic Medicare enrollees that receive HbA1c monitoring	86.1	85.6	85.0
Mammography screening	Percent of female Medicare enrollees, ages 67-69, that receive mammography screening	62.5	67.9	63.0

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 25: County Health Rankings Data Compared to Florida and U.S. Averages, 2018 (*continued*)
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Bottom Half of Florida Counties; Dark Grey Denotes Bottom Quartile)

Indicator Category	Indicator	Broward County	Florida	U.S.
Health Factors				
Social and Economic Environment				
High school graduation	Percent of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years	76.9	77.9	83.0
Some college	Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education	66.6	61.8	65.0
Unemployment	Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work	4.6	4.9	4.9
Children in poverty	Percent of children under age 18 in poverty	18.3	21.3	20.0
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile	4.8	4.7	5.0
Children in single-parent households	Percent of children that live in a household headed by single parent	38.8	38.5	34.0
Social associations	Number of associations per 10,000 population	5.5	7.1	9.3
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	440.9	499.6	380.0
Injury deaths	Injury mortality per 100,000	58.2	72.3	65.0
Physical Environment				
Air pollution - particulate matter	The average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county	7.4	7.4	8.7
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	26.0	21.5	19.0
Driving alone to work	Percent of the workforce that drives alone to work	79.4	79.5	76.0
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percent that commute more than 30 minutes	44.0	39.5	35.0

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Description

Exhibit 25 provides data that underlie the County Health Rankings.¹² The exhibit also includes Florida and national averages. Light grey shading highlights indicators found to be worse than the Florida average; dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than the Florida average.

Observations

- Broward County compared unfavorably to Florida averages for the following indicators (presented alphabetically):
 - Average number of mentally unhealthy days
 - Binge drinking
 - High school graduation rate
 - Income inequality
 - Percent births with low birthweight
 - Percent children in single-parent households
 - Percent households with severe housing problems
 - Percent of adults physically inactive
 - Percent of workforce who drives alone to work with a long commute
 - Percent receiving mammography screening
 - Percent uninsured
 - Ratio of population to primary care physicians
 - Sexually transmitted infections rate
 - Social associations rate

¹² County Health Rankings provides details about what each indicator measures, how it is defined, and data sources at http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013Measures_datasources_years.pdf

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Community Health Status Indicators

Exhibit 26: Community Health Status Indicators, 2018
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Bottom Half of Peer Counties; Dark Grey Denotes Bottom Quartile)

Category	Indicator	Broward County
Length of Life	Years of Potential Life Lost Rate	
Quality of Life	% Fair/Poor Health	
	Physically Unhealthy Days	
	Mentally Unhealthy Days	
	% Births - Low Birth Weight	
Health Behaviors	% Smokers	
	% Obese	
	Food Environment Index	
	% Physically Inactive	
	% With Access to Exercise Opportunities	
	% Excessive Drinking	
	% Driving Deaths Alcohol-Impaired	
	Chlamydia Rate	
	Teen Birth Rate	
Clinical Care	% Uninsured	
	Primary Care Physicians Rate	
	Dentist Rate	
	Mental Health Professionals Rate	
	Preventable Hosp. Rate	
	% Receiving HbA1c Screening	
	% Mammography Screening	
Social & Economic Factors	High School Graduation Rate	
	% Some College	
	% Unemployed	
	% Children in Poverty	
	Income Ratio	
	% Children in Single-Parent Households	
	Social Association Rate	
	Violent Crime Rate	
	Injury Death Rate	
Physical Environment	Average Daily PM2.5	
	% Severe Housing Problems	
	% Drive Alone to Work	
	% Long Commute - Drives Alone	

Source: Community Health Status Indicators, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Description

County Health Rankings has organized community health data for all 3,143 counties in the United States. Following a methodology developed by the Centers for Disease Control’s *Community Health Status Indicators* Project (CHSI), County Health Rankings also publishes lists of “peer counties,” so comparisons with peer counties in other states can be made. Each county in the U.S. is assigned 30 to 35 peer counties based on 19 variables including population size, population growth, population density, household income, unemployment, percent children, percent elderly, and poverty rates.

This *Community Health Status Indicators* analysis formerly was available from the CDC. Because comparisons with peer counties (rather than only counties in the same state) are meaningful, Verité Healthcare Consulting rebuilt the CHSI comparisons for this and other CHNAs.

Exhibit 26 compares Broward County to its respective peer counties and highlights community health issues found to rank in the bottom half and bottom quartile of the counties included in the analysis. Light grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom half of peer counties; dark grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom quartile of peer counties.

Observations

- The CHSI data indicate that Broward County compared unfavorably to its peers for almost all indicators, including all length of life, quality of life, health behaviors, social and economic factors, and clinical care measures.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Florida Department of Health

Exhibit 27: Selected Causes of Death, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population, 2017 (Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
Cancer	146.1	149.4
Heart Disease	142.0	148.5
Unintentional Injuries	52.4	56.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	37.0	40.0
Stroke	58.7	39.6
Alzheimer's	14.7	21.0
Diabetes	18.8	20.7
Motor Vehicle Crash	12.3	14.8
Suicide	10.9	14.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.5	11.4
Pneumonia and Influenza	5.8	9.8
Homicide	5.8	6.5
HIV and AIDS	4.5	3.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2017.

Description

The Florida Department of Health maintains a database that includes county-level mortality rates and cancer incidence rates. Exhibit 27 provides age-adjusted mortality rates for selected causes of death in 2017.

Observations

- The following mortality rates compared particularly unfavorably to Florida averages:
 - Stroke
 - HIV and AIDS

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 28: Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population, 2017
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average; Dark Grey Denotes Indicators More than 50 Percent Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
Total Cancer	146.1	149.4
Lung	30.6	37.0
Female Breast and Cervical	23.8	21.8
Female Breast	20.4	19.0
Prostate	19.7	17.3
Lymphoid, Hematopoietic And Related Tissue	15.6	14.6
Colorectal	13.3	13.6
Pancreatic	11.8	10.7
Ovarian	6.6	6.4
Leukemia	6.0	6.3
Liver	7.1	6.3
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	5.5	5.0
Bladder	3.8	4.6
Central Nervous System	5.1	4.4
Benign Neoplasm	3.6	4.1
Esophagus	3.6	3.7
Kidney and Renal/Pelvis	3.2	3.2
Cervical	3.4	2.8
Oral	2.2	2.8
Stomach	3.8	2.7
Uterus	2.6	2.6
Melanoma	1.2	2.1
Hodgkin's Disease	0.5	0.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2017.

Description

Exhibit 28 provides age-adjusted mortality rates for selected forms of cancer in 2017.

Observations

- The overall age-adjusted cancer mortality rate was slightly below average in 2017.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 29: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, 2015
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
Total Cancer	421.0	420.3
Breast	125.0	118.3
Prostate	79.8	82.6
Lung	49.3	57.0
Colorectal	36.9	36.2
Melanoma	20.6	25.0
Uterus	26.0	24.0
Bladder	17.7	18.5
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	17.9	17.2
Kidney/Renal/Pelvis	13.1	14.9
Oral	13.8	13.3
Leukemia	13.3	12.4
Ovarian	8.9	11.0
Cervical	10.1	8.7
Brain/Central Nervous System	6.2	6.5
Stomach	6.7	5.6
Hodgkins Disease	2.1	2.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2016.

Description

Exhibit 29 presents age-adjusted cancer incidence rates by county.

Observations

- The overall cancer incidence rate in Broward County was slightly higher than average.

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Exhibit 30: Communicable Disease Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, 2017
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average; Dark Grey Denotes Indicators More than 50 Percent Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
HIV Cases	37.9	24.1
Persons Living with HIV	1,096.3	568.9
AIDS Cases	13.9	9.9
Chlamydia Cases	599.0	486.8
Gonorrhea Cases	209.1	154.3
Infectious Syphilis Cases	17.5	11.6
Bacterial STDs	884.1	684.7
Hepatitis C, Chronic (Including Perinatal)	173.2	145.6
Tuberculosis Cases	3.2	2.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 30 presents incidence rates for various communicable diseases in the community.

Observations

- Broward County compared unfavorably for all communicable disease types presented.
- Rates of HIV and infectious syphilis have been particularly high.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 31: Maternal and Child Health Indicators, 2015-2017
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average)

Indicators	Broward County	Florida
Births to Mothers 10-14 per 1,000 females	0.1	0.2
Births to Mothers 15-17 per 1,000 females	5.2	8.2
Births to Mothers 15-19 per 1,000 females	13.6	19.7
Births with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck index)	68.7%	70.5%
Total births to unwed mothers	43.5%	47.2%
Live Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	0.9%	5.2%
Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding	88.7%	85.7%
Preterm with Low Birth Weight	6.5%	6.0%
Total Live Births Under 2500 Grams	9.6%	8.7%
Total Live Births Under 1500 Grams	1.8%	1.6%
Total Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation)	10.7%	10.1%
Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births	25.3	18.3
Total Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	8.3	6.9
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	5.2	6.1
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	3.5	4.2
Total Postneonatal Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	1.7	2.0
Total Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) per 1,000 Live Births	0.7	1.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 31 presents various maternal and infant health indicators.

Observations

- Broward County compared unfavorably for a variety of indicators, including maternal deaths, total fetal deaths, and low birthweight births.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 32: Broward County Infant Mortality Rates, 2010-2016 and Florida, 2016
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
Total Infant Deaths	5.2	6.1
White	2.9	4.4
Black	8.5	11.3
Hispanic	3.5	5.2
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths	3.5	4.2
White	2.1	3.0
Black	5.8	7.6
Hispanic	2.2	3.7
Total Postneonatal Infant Deaths	1.7	2.0
White	0.8	1.4
Black	2.8	3.7
Hispanic	1.3	1.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 32 presents infant mortality rates by race and ethnicity.

Observations

- Infant mortality rates in Broward County were lower than Florida averages for all indicators and cohorts.
- As documented by many, infant mortality rates have been particularly high for Black and Hispanic infants across Florida.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Exhibit 33: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Conditions, 2017
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average; Dark Grey Denotes Indicators More than 50 Percent Worse than Florida Average)

County	City	ZIP Code	Total Population 18+	% Arthritis	% Asthma	% Depression	% Diabetes	% Heart Disease	% Heart Failure	% High Blood Pressure	% High Cholesterol	% Adult Smoking	% COPD	% Back Pain
Broward	Weston	33326	26,591	20.5%	11.3%	20.5%	13.7%	7.4%	3.0%	29.8%	22.3%	8.7%	4.0%	29.7%
Broward	Weston	33331	18,543	20.4%	11.8%	19.9%	11.0%	9.1%	2.9%	29.1%	21.1%	7.3%	4.0%	30.2%
Broward	Plantation	33322	32,768	26.5%	9.9%	16.3%	20.1%	11.8%	4.7%	38.6%	28.8%	11.0%	6.9%	29.4%
Broward	Weston	33327	24,704	20.0%	12.0%	21.5%	11.6%	8.9%	2.9%	26.1%	19.9%	7.1%	3.8%	31.8%
Broward	Davie	33325	23,606	20.1%	11.2%	18.4%	11.7%	9.8%	2.8%	28.9%	20.1%	9.4%	3.3%	29.4%
Broward	Tamarac	33321	40,718	23.2%	10.5%	18.6%	18.3%	12.9%	4.5%	36.0%	28.7%	12.4%	7.8%	26.1%
Broward	Plantation	33324	40,882	22.1%	11.5%	15.6%	15.3%	10.0%	3.8%	29.9%	24.5%	11.8%	4.9%	29.1%
Broward	Miramar	33027	52,696	24.2%	11.3%	18.2%	17.6%	10.5%	4.4%	31.6%	26.1%	8.8%	5.0%	27.0%
Broward	Sunrise	33323	18,744	21.5%	9.8%	16.0%	15.3%	10.5%	2.5%	28.8%	23.5%	7.4%	4.8%	29.5%
Broward	Sunrise	33351	26,694	15.4%	13.4%	21.5%	13.5%	8.1%	2.5%	32.1%	22.5%	12.3%	8.2%	26.5%
Broward	Southwest Ranches	33332	5,011	21.6%	12.0%	22.6%	12.3%	8.5%	3.4%	26.2%	21.0%	5.8%	4.0%	33.0%
Broward	Davie	33328	18,713	18.7%	10.2%	17.5%	11.4%	8.4%	2.7%	28.9%	20.6%	8.1%	3.2%	27.0%
Broward	Pembroke Pines	33028	23,147	21.2%	10.4%	17.5%	10.9%	7.9%	2.5%	23.9%	19.1%	8.0%	3.7%	29.4%
Broward	Coral Springs	33076	28,147	17.4%	8.6%	11.6%	9.9%	11.0%	1.5%	26.0%	18.1%	4.9%	3.6%	26.2%
Broward	Pembroke Pines	33024	56,336	19.2%	12.3%	20.6%	15.3%	11.0%	3.0%	28.7%	24.7%	11.7%	5.7%	28.8%
Broward	Cooper City	33330	14,410	19.8%	11.5%	19.8%	12.3%	9.0%	3.0%	28.3%	22.4%	6.8%	3.7%	29.6%
Broward	Coral Springs	33071	31,611	19.1%	10.5%	17.0%	15.0%	10.0%	2.8%	26.7%	22.6%	8.2%	4.6%	32.9%
Broward	Margate	33063	45,652	25.4%	11.9%	20.2%	18.4%	11.0%	4.2%	34.1%	26.6%	13.5%	7.1%	30.5%
Broward	Miramar	33025	53,302	21.9%	11.1%	18.0%	15.3%	10.4%	2.9%	27.6%	21.2%	13.1%	4.5%	31.3%
Broward	Pembroke Pines	33026	24,216	21.1%	10.5%	16.0%	13.0%	10.7%	3.4%	29.5%	21.6%	9.5%	4.6%	27.7%
Broward	Coral Springs	33065	43,160	21.7%	12.9%	20.8%	17.8%	8.4%	2.9%	32.9%	23.7%	13.5%	5.8%	30.8%
Broward	Plantation	33317	31,452	20.4%	12.3%	17.8%	16.2%	11.2%	3.0%	31.3%	23.9%	12.6%	5.0%	29.0%
Broward	Lauderhill	33319	39,351	26.2%	11.9%	20.4%	20.6%	10.7%	4.4%	37.2%	27.3%	13.6%	7.4%	31.4%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33311	51,086	26.9%	13.6%	21.8%	22.8%	11.2%	3.2%	34.4%	28.8%	16.4%	5.9%	33.2%
Broward	Hollywood	33021	38,742	24.0%	11.9%	18.4%	18.1%	11.2%	4.4%	34.3%	26.2%	11.6%	5.8%	28.9%
Broward	Coral Springs	33067	21,747	19.0%	11.5%	16.9%	13.3%	8.7%	2.8%	25.1%	23.0%	6.5%	3.9%	32.6%
Hospital Community			1,488,934	23.2%	11.7%	18.7%	17.5%	10.3%	3.7%	31.6%	25.3%	12.2%	5.5%	30.8%
Florida Average			16,887,821	24.7%	12.0%	19.1%	16.8%	11.1%	4.7%	33.3%	25.8%	12.3%	6.2%	30.9%

Source: Truven Market Expert/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Exhibit 33: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Conditions, 2017 *(continued)*
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average; Dark Grey Denotes Indicators More than 50 Percent Worse than Florida Average)

County	City	ZIP Code	Total Population 18+	% Arthritis	% Asthma	% Depression	% Diabetes	% Heart Disease	% Heart Failure	% High Blood Pressure	% High Cholesterol	% Adult Smoking	% COPD	% Back Pain
Broward	North Lauderdale	33068	39,373	25.7%	13.8%	22.4%	24.5%	10.0%	3.3%	31.3%	28.3%	16.0%	4.9%	36.4%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33312	42,258	23.6%	11.7%	19.6%	19.2%	10.8%	3.3%	29.7%	28.2%	13.8%	4.8%	29.9%
Broward	Hallandale Beach	33009	36,497	28.7%	11.7%	18.1%	20.6%	8.2%	5.5%	39.2%	25.5%	14.7%	6.8%	33.2%
Broward	Hollywood	33023	51,460	23.7%	13.0%	21.9%	21.3%	10.8%	2.8%	30.7%	27.8%	14.6%	5.4%	32.3%
Broward	Lauderhill	33313	42,935	27.0%	13.7%	22.1%	24.0%	10.6%	3.7%	33.2%	28.8%	16.3%	5.8%	35.3%
Broward	Davie	33314	20,825	20.7%	15.4%	18.9%	16.7%	7.0%	3.9%	26.9%	21.2%	15.6%	5.6%	32.5%
Broward	Coconut Creek	33066	14,573	27.3%	9.2%	16.0%	21.3%	17.1%	7.4%	41.7%	29.6%	11.3%	7.8%	23.3%
Broward	Pompano Beach	33064	45,587	25.5%	12.1%	20.4%	21.1%	11.8%	3.6%	31.3%	29.4%	12.9%	5.8%	33.7%
Broward	Hollywood	33019	14,733	23.8%	9.2%	13.3%	16.5%	10.9%	4.3%	31.2%	27.4%	10.0%	4.3%	30.5%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33309	28,133	23.4%	13.1%	20.7%	17.7%	9.9%	3.9%	30.2%	26.6%	13.9%	6.4%	32.6%
Broward	Pompano Beach	33062	22,261	25.8%	8.3%	12.2%	17.3%	10.6%	5.6%	33.1%	26.3%	11.8%	4.9%	31.4%
Broward	Oakland Park	33334	25,277	22.6%	12.1%	18.8%	17.5%	9.5%	3.5%	30.4%	26.0%	14.3%	5.7%	31.3%
Broward	Pompano Beach	33069	23,116	24.2%	12.4%	19.8%	16.7%	11.6%	5.7%	34.7%	26.4%	12.0%	6.8%	31.7%
Broward	Dania	33004	14,065	27.8%	12.0%	18.9%	15.9%	12.0%	5.3%	33.0%	27.4%	16.0%	5.8%	31.8%
Broward	Deerfield Beach	33442	26,481	32.5%	11.3%	17.7%	21.9%	10.6%	6.0%	41.9%	26.7%	13.6%	7.4%	33.6%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33301	16,933	18.7%	11.4%	12.4%	17.7%	11.4%	3.6%	23.6%	23.5%	11.6%	3.4%	28.8%
Broward	Coconut Creek	33073	27,490	14.8%	10.8%	18.9%	14.4%	9.7%	2.9%	24.4%	22.4%	9.0%	4.0%	25.0%
Broward	Hollywood	33020	36,037	28.4%	14.4%	22.4%	21.0%	10.0%	4.3%	37.8%	27.5%	17.7%	6.7%	36.5%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33308	30,973	23.5%	8.4%	12.0%	16.9%	11.4%	5.0%	30.1%	26.6%	11.0%	4.5%	31.1%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33304	16,312	24.3%	10.1%	14.4%	19.7%	11.6%	3.2%	30.7%	31.3%	12.2%	4.5%	34.1%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33315	10,343	23.1%	10.6%	15.5%	14.7%	9.0%	4.4%	27.8%	21.3%	14.2%	4.2%	33.0%
Broward	Wilton Manors	33305	11,356	22.6%	9.8%	14.6%	15.3%	9.3%	3.5%	33.4%	27.4%	13.3%	5.1%	30.5%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33316	8,225	21.4%	10.8%	16.4%	18.8%	12.9%	3.6%	33.7%	30.5%	11.1%	4.2%	27.8%
Broward	Deerfield Beach	33441	22,494	26.6%	12.7%	19.8%	20.9%	9.5%	4.3%	36.2%	27.2%	15.3%	6.4%	33.6%
Broward	Pompano Beach	33060	27,857	23.5%	12.8%	20.9%	14.9%	9.4%	4.5%	30.9%	23.3%	14.9%	6.7%	32.9%
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	33306	1,311	21.3%	9.5%	12.7%	18.5%	10.8%	4.1%	25.6%	27.8%	9.9%	3.2%	32.5%
Hospital Community			1,488,934	23.2%	11.7%	18.7%	17.5%	10.3%	3.7%	31.6%	25.3%	12.2%	5.5%	30.8%
Florida Average			16,887,821	24.7%	12.0%	19.1%	16.8%	11.1%	4.7%	33.3%	25.8%	12.3%	6.2%	30.9%

Source: Truven Market Expert/Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) gathers data through a telephone survey regarding health risk behaviors, healthcare access, and preventive health measures. Data are collected for the entire United States. Analysis of BRFSS data can identify localized health issues, trends, and health disparities, and can enable county, state, or nation-wide comparisons.

Exhibit 33 depicts BRFSS data for each ZIP code in the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community and compared to the averages for Florida.

Observations

- Diabetes prevalence appears to be above average across the Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston community.
- The prevalence of chronic conditions also appears to be greatest in certain cities, including Plantation, Margate, Lauderhill, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, North Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, and Coconut Creek.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Exhibit 34: PQI (ACSC) Rates per 100,000, 2017
(Light Grey Shading Denotes Indicators Worse than Florida Average; Dark Grey Denotes Indicators More than 50 Percent Worse than Florida Average)

Indicator	Broward County	Florida
All Conditions	969.9	1,033.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	123.9	168.2
Diabetes	150.6	167.4
Bacterial Pneumonia	120.6	103.9
Cellulitis	102.2	99.9
Grand Mal & Other Epileptic Conditions	85.7	81.7
Congestive Heart Failure	62.4	73.7
Asthma	84.0	71.5
Dehydration - volume depletion	53.5	62.3
Nutritional Deficiencies	41.8	55.0
Gastroenteritis	41.1	48.3
Kidney/Urinary Infection	27.0	29.8
Severe Ear, Nose, & Throat Infections	20.6	19.5
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	13.2	12.1
Dental Conditions	11.7	12.0
Skin Grafts with Cellulitis	7.1	8.0
Hypertension	9.4	7.0
Angina	4.2	6.5
Hypoglycemia	1.3	1.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.6	1.2
Vaccine Preventable Conditions	N/A	0.5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.4	0.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2018.

Description

Exhibit 34 provides 2017 PQI rates (per 100,000 persons) for Broward County with comparisons to Florida averages.

ACSCs are health “conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease.”¹³ As such, rates of hospitalization for these conditions can “provide insight into the quality of the health care system outside of the hospital,” including the accessibility and utilization of primary care, preventive care and health education.

Disproportionately high rates of discharges for ACSC indicate potential problems with the availability or accessibility of ambulatory care and preventive services and can suggest areas for improvement in the health care system and ways to improve outcomes.

¹³Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Prevention Quality Indicators.

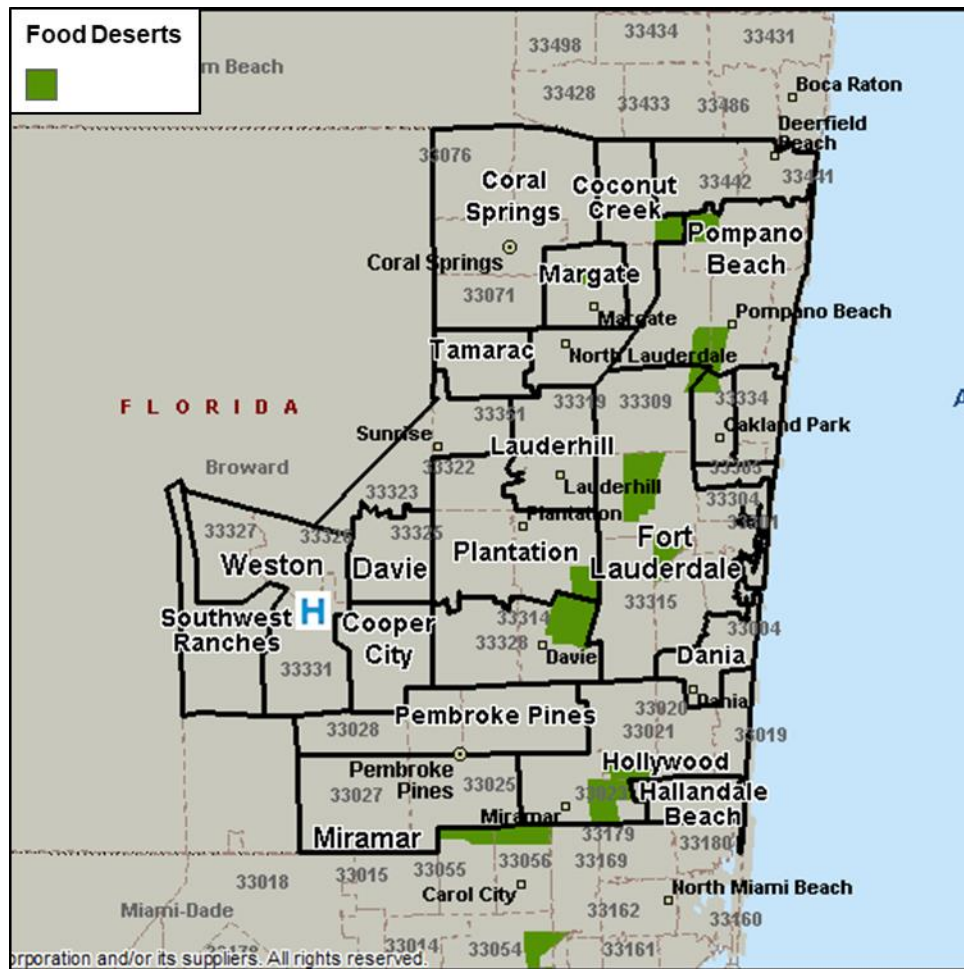
APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

Observations

- Broward County's overall rate of discharges for ACSCs appears to be lower than average.

Food Deserts

Exhibit 35: Food Deserts, 2017



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2017.

Description

Exhibit 35 shows the location of “food deserts” in the community.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service defines urban food deserts as low-income areas more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store and rural food deserts as more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store. Many government-led initiatives aim to increase the availability of nutritious and affordable foods to people living in these areas.

Observations

- Several Broward County census tracts have been designated as food deserts.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

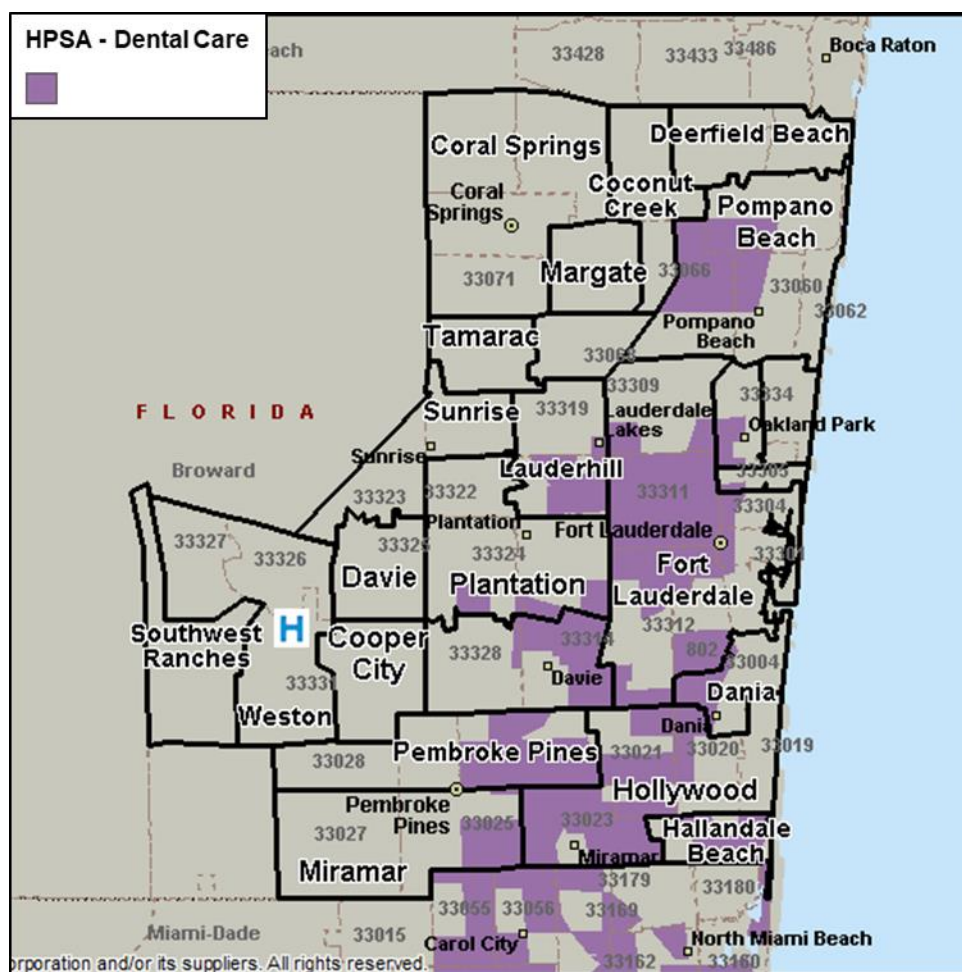
group does not qualify for MUP status based on the IMU score, Public Law 99-280 allows MUP designation if “unusual local conditions which are a barrier to access to or the availability of personal health services exist and are documented, and if such a designation is recommended by the chief executive officer and local officials of the state where the requested population resides.”¹⁵

Observations

- No Medically Underserved Areas have been established by HRSA in Broward County.
- However, a number of MUPs are present in the same areas where lower-income residents are concentrated.

¹⁵*Ibid.*

Exhibit 38: Dental Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2018



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2018.

Description

Exhibits 37 and 38 show the locations of federally-designated primary care and dental care HPSA Census Tracts.

A geographic area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary medical care, dental care, or mental health care professionals is found to be present. In addition to areas and populations that can be designated as HPSAs, a health care facility can receive federal HPSA designation and an additional Medicare payment if it provides primary medical care services to an area or population group identified as having inadequate access to primary care, dental, or mental health services.

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

HPSAs can be: “(1) An urban or rural area (which need not conform to the geographic boundaries of a political subdivision and which is a rational area for the delivery of health services); (2) a population group; or (3) a public or nonprofit private medical facility.”¹⁶

Observations

- Broward County has many census tracts designated as Primary Care and Dental Care HPSAs.

¹⁶ U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professionals. (n.d.). *Health Professional Shortage Area Designation Criteria*. Retrieved 2012, from <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/hpsas/designationcriteria/index.html>

Findings of Other Assessments

In recent years, the Florida Department of Health and the local health department in Broward County conducted Community Health Assessments and developed Health Improvement Plans. This section identifies community health priorities found in that work. This CHNA report considers those findings when *significant* community health needs are specified.

State Health Improvement Plan, 2017-2021

The Florida Department of Health prepared a 2017-2021 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP), informed by its State Health Assessment. The State Health Assessment “ensured that selected priorities were supported by data about the health status of Florida’s residents, the effectiveness of Florida’s public health system in providing essential services, residents’ perceived quality of life and factors outside of health that impact health, now or in the future.”

Eight priority areas were identified in the Florida SHIP, as follows:

1. Behavioral health (including mental illness and substance abuse);
2. Chronic diseases and conditions (includes tobacco-related illnesses and cancer);
3. Health equity;
4. Healthy weight, nutrition, and physical activity;
5. Immunizations;
6. Injury, safety, and violence;
7. Maternal and child health; and
8. Sexually transmitted diseases (includes other infectious diseases).

Broward County Community Health Assessment and Health Improvement Plan, 2016

A Community Health Assessment (“CHA”) and resulting Health Improvement Plan (“CHIP”) for Broward County was in 2016. The mission of the Florida Department of Health in Broward County (DOH-Broward) is “to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts”. In accordance with this mission, DOH-Broward engaged the Broward County community in the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process in 2016. Priority areas identified in the CHA and resulting CHIP through the MAPP process are as follows:

1. Access to health care, including:
 - Lack of insurance and enrollment
2. Infectious disease, including:
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Congenital syphilis
 - Infectious syphilis
3. Maternal and child health, including:
 - Cervical cancer screening

APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

- Vaccination coverage levels for children in Kindergarten
 - Vaccination coverage levels for 2 year old children
 - Infant mortality disparity
4. Enhance preventive care activities, including:
- Obesity
 - Fruit and vegetable consumption

APPENDIX C – COMMUNITY INPUT PARTICIPANTS

Individuals from a variety of organizations and communities participated in the interview process (Exhibit 39).

Exhibit 39: Interviewee Organizational Affiliations

Organization
American Heart Association
Florida Department of Health in Broward County
BSO Fire Rescue - City of Weston
Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce
City of Weston
YMCA of South Florida

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

Impact of Actions Taken Since the Last CHNA –Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston Hospital

Cleveland Clinic Florida Health System Nonprofit Corporation (“Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston”) uses evidence-based approaches in the delivery of healthcare services and educational outreach with the aim of achieving healthy outcomes for the community it serves. It undertakes periodic monitoring of its programs to measure and determine their effectiveness and ensure that best practices continue to be applied.

Given that the process for evaluating the impact of various services and programs on population health is longitudinal by nature, significant changes in health outcomes may not manifest for several community health needs assessment cycles. We continue to evaluate the cumulative impact.

Each identified health need and action items in our 2016 CHNA Implementation Strategy are described below with representative impacts.

1. Identified Need: Access to Affordable Care

Actions:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to provide medically necessary services to all patients regardless of race, color, creed, gender, country of national origin or ability to pay. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston has a financial assistance policy that is among the most generous in the region that covers both hospital services and physician services provided by physicians employed by the Cleveland Clinic.

Cleveland Clinic provides telephone and internet access to patients seeking to make appointments for primary, specialty and diagnostic services. Representatives are available 24/7 and can assist patients in identifying the next available or closest location for an appointment at all facilities within the Cleveland Clinic health system.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston has a significant Hispanic population in its community. The Hospital provides bi-lingual signage and interpretative services and many of its physicians and staff are bilingual to help assist the Spanish-speaking population of Broward County properly access health care.

Highlighted Impacts:

In 2016 – 2018, Cleveland Clinic health system provided over \$286 million in financial assistance to its communities in Ohio, Florida, and Nevada.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to work to improve its scheduling and support service model to provide consistent experience, improve metrics, and increase efficiency including providing Internet scheduling, accelerating technology implementation and scheduling training.

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

In 2018, Cleveland Clinic health system provided 43,125 virtual visits to patients seeking care, a 75% increase from 2017.

2. Identified Need: Chronic Disease and Health Conditions

a. Cancer

Action:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston Maroone Cancer Center continues to emphasize prevention, early detection, personalized treatment and cancer support. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to offer navigation services to patients with cancer, providing resources, support groups and cancer education. It also partners with the American Cancer Society to provide community education events and cancer screenings.

Highlighted Impact:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston provided community educational programs and screenings, which include Colorectal screenings and online colon cancer assessments, breast cancer risk assessment and educational programs (annual Get Your Pink On program). Over 2400 community residents have participated in the colorectal cancer screening from 2016-2018.

b. Chemical Dependency

Action:

Cleveland Clinic hospitals continue to address community needs in the heroin and opioid epidemic by developing internal programs, educational modules, and treatment plans. We also continue to collaborate with external partners on strategies and policies that will positively impact this drug epidemic.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston does not offer behavioral health or chemical dependency services. However, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston sponsors educational fairs in the community and partners with local EMS squads on education about recreational drug use.

Highlighted Impacts:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston participated along with the city of Weston in programs such as: Broward Sheriff office Shred a Thon and Operation Medicine Cabinet. Both programs were aimed at collecting unused, expired or unwanted prescriptions and medications throughout the community.

c. Diabetes

Action:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's Endocrinology & Metabolism Institute continues to provide healthcare for patients with diabetes, endocrine and metabolic disorders and obesity. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to offer screenings and education for patients with diabetes, including diabetes education classes and support groups.

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

Highlighted Impact:

In 2016 – 2018, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston educated the community on the benefits of a healthy diet to curtail diabetes and diabetic complications through screenings and health fairs provided at various Broward county locations.

d. Heart Disease

Action:

Patients from across the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean turn to Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's Heart & Vascular Center for life-saving treatment options. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston works in conjunction with Cleveland Clinic's Sydell and Arnold Miller Family Heart & Vascular Institute, the largest cardiovascular practice in the United States, to provide patients with access to the broadest possible range of solutions from skilled, experienced doctors, nurses and technicians. In 2016, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston received the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association's Get With The Guidelines® Stroke Gold Plus Performance Achievement Award with Target: StrokeSM Honor Roll Elite Plus.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to partner with the American Heart Association to provide community education events on prevention and risk factors for heart disease.

Highlighted Impacts:

In 2016 through 2018, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston provided twenty four community stroke education classes and screenings, as well as the World Stroke Day awareness initiative.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston partnered with the City of Weston for CPR training.

In 2018, the hospital partnered with American Heart Association program *30 Days of Heart Challenge* across the tri-county area educating the community on heart health.

e. Obesity

Action:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's Bariatric & Metabolic Institute and Section of Minimally Invasive Surgery continues to address obesity with treatment strategies, research and education. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to provide support groups, nutrition education and web chats on weight management for community members. Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston also provides community health activities and outreach education focused on healthy lifestyle choices.

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

Highlighted Impacts:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston provided monthly weight management support groups reaching over 1000 attendees per year.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston sponsored an annual 5k Run/ Walk and a Walk for Obesity.

f. Poor Mental Health Status

Action:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston does not offer behavioral health services. However, all patients seen in our inpatient and outpatient settings are screened for depression as may be warranted.

Highlighted Impact:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston supported various Broward County community organizations' opioid epidemic educational programing.

3. Health Professions Education and Medical Research

Health Professions Education

Actions: Cleveland Clinic operates one of the largest graduate medical education programs in the country. Cleveland Clinic sponsors a wide range of high quality medical education training through its Education Institute including accredited training programs for nurses and allied health professionals. Cleveland Clinic Education Institute oversees 202 residency programs across the Cleveland Clinic health system.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston is South Florida's largest non-university physician graduate training center. It has ten ACGME accredited residency programs including in internal medicine, general surgery, cardiology, pulmonology and geriatrics.

Highlighted Impacts:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston served as South Florida's largest non-university, physician-graduate training center.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston provided the Summer Scholar Program geared towards high school seniors and college pre-med students to provide exposure to the practice of medicine in both the hospital and clinic settings.

Research

Actions:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to participate in clinical trials with the National Cancer Institute. Clinical trials have been conducted in heart disease, breast cancer and prostate cancer. The Department of Geriatric Medicine at Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston is active in Geriatric Medicine Research Studies.

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

Highlighted Impact:

The Maroone Cancer departments of Hematology and Oncology participated in clinical trials with Taussig Cancer Institute at Cleveland Clinic as well as with the National Cancer Institute in areas of Brain Cancer, Breast Cancer, Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Head & Neck Cancer, Leukemia, Lung Cancer, Multiple Myeloma, Prostate Cancer and Solid Tumor Cancer.

4. Identified Need: Healthcare for the Elderly

Actions:

Cleveland Clinic developed a Medicare Accountable Care Organization (ACO) to serve its fee-for-service Medicare patients. The Cleveland Clinic Medicare ACO includes all Cleveland Clinic hospitals and employed physicians. Coordinated care helps ensure that patients, especially the chronically ill, get the right care at the right time, with the goal of avoiding unnecessary duplication of services and preventing medical errors.

The Department of Geriatric Medicine at Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to provide assessment, diagnosis, treatment and management of elderly patients with complex medical conditions. The Department has developed several special services to address problems most common among seniors, including: a memory disorder clinic, a gait and balance disorder clinic, a pain management program developed in conjunction with the anesthesiology department, and a special service for patients at high risk for surgical complications.

Highlighted Impacts:

Over the past three years our ACO managed 95,000 Medicare patients across Northeast Ohio and Florida.

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston expanded its primary care services and added a Chronic Care management program to help address the growth of the rising population over age 65.

In 2016 through 2018, Florida Hospital Community Outreach provided nutrition, exercise and financial planning classes to elderly residents, as described in the Wellness section, below.

5. Identified Need: Wellness

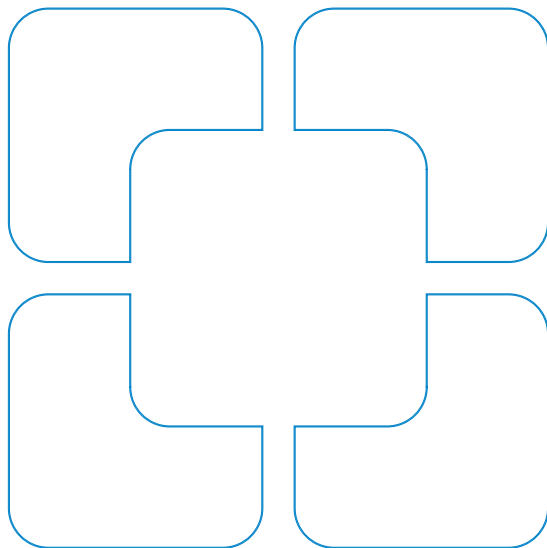
Action:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to offer outreach programs and community health talks focused on educating the community on healthy behavior choices including exercise, healthcare navigation, stress management, nutrition, and tobacco cessation to promote health and wellness, increase access to healthcare resources, and reduce disease burden. Some of these programs are held in nursing homes and/or focused on seniors or geriatric care.

Highlighted Impact:

APPENDIX D – IMPACT EVALUATION

Community diabetes education talks and screenings, healthcare for the elderly programs, wellness fairs and community farmers market were provided by Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston in 2016 through 2018 at various Broward County locations.



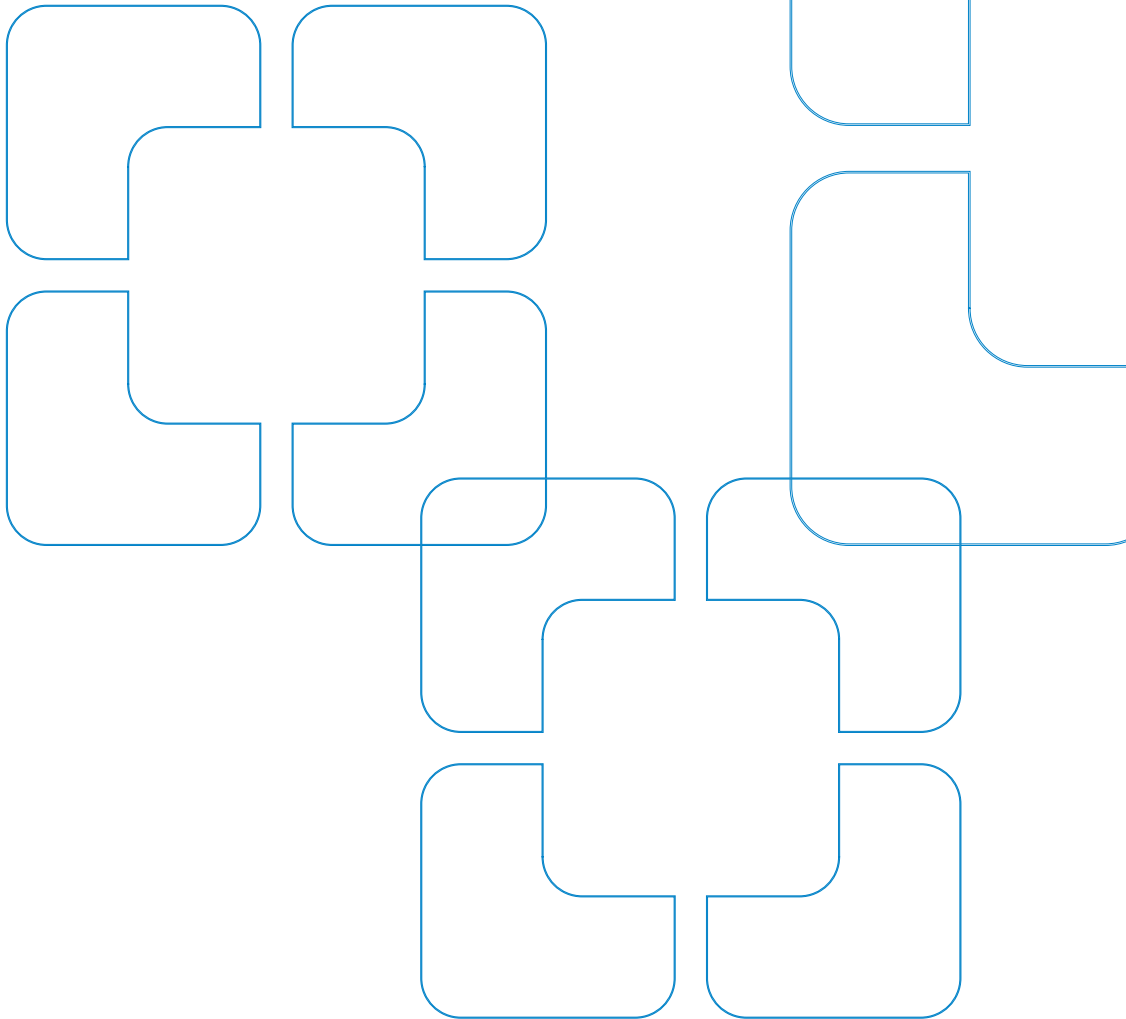
clevelandclinic.org/CHNAreports



Cleveland Clinic
Florida

Implementation Strategy Report

2019



Cleveland Clinic Florida Health System Nonprofit Corporation
2950 Cleveland Clinic Blvd.
Weston, Florida 33331

2019 Community Health Needs Assessment
Implementation Strategy for Years 2020 – 2022
As required by Internal Revenue Code § 501(r)(3)

Name and EIN of
Hospital Organization
Operating Hospital Facility:

Cleveland Clinic Florida Health System
Nonprofit Corporation # 65-0844880

Date Approved by
Authorized Governing Body:

April 9, 2020

Contact:

Cleveland Clinic
chna@ccf.org

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Cleveland Clinic Florida Health System Nonprofit Corporation

2019 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

This written plan is intended to satisfy the requirements set forth in Internal Revenue Code Section 501(r)(3) regarding community health needs assessments and implementation strategies. The overall purpose of the implementation strategy is to align the hospital's limited resources, program services, and activities with the findings of the community health needs assessment ("CHNA").

A. Description of Hospital

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston, located in Weston, Florida is a not-for-profit, multi-specialty, academic medical center that integrates clinical and hospital care with research and education, with expertise in 55 specialties. The medical campus is fully integrated and includes diagnostic centers, outpatient surgery, and a 24-hour emergency department located in the state-of-the-art hospital.

The hospital is part of the Cleveland Clinic health system, which includes an academic medical center near downtown Cleveland, eleven regional hospitals in northeast Ohio, a children's hospital, a children's rehabilitation hospital, five southeast Florida hospitals, and a number of other facilities and services across Ohio, Florida, and Nevada. Additional information about Cleveland Clinic is available at <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/>.

B. Hospital Mission

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's mission is:

To provide better care for the sick, investigation of their problems and education of those who serve

II. COMMUNITY DEFINITION

For purposes of this report, Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's community is defined as Broward County, Florida. The county accounted for 60 percent of the hospital's recent inpatient volumes. The community was defined by considering the geographic origins of the hospital's discharges in calendar year 2017. The county's total population in 2018 was approximately 1,890,300 persons.

III. HOW IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED

This Implementation Strategy was developed by a team of members of senior leadership at Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston and Cleveland Clinic representing several departments of the organizations, including clinical administration, medical operations, nursing, finance, population health, and community relations. This team incorporated input from the hospital's community and local non-profit organizations to prioritize selected strategies and determine possible collaborations. Alignment with county Community Health Assessments (CHA) was also considered. Each year, senior leadership at Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston and Cleveland Clinic will review this Implementation Strategy to determine whether changes should be made to better address the health needs of its communities.

IV. SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IDENTIFIED

Florida Weston's significant community health needs as determined by analyses of quantitative and qualitative data include:

Community Health Initiatives

- Addiction and Mental Health
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Management
- Infant Mortality
- Socioeconomic Concerns

Other Identified Needs

- Access to Affordable Health Care
- Medical Research and Health Professions Education

See the 2019 Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston CHNA for more information:

<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/florida/about/community>

V. NEEDS HOSPITAL WILL ADDRESS

A. Cleveland Clinic Community Health Initiatives

Each Cleveland Clinic hospital provides numerous services and programs in efforts to address the health needs of the community. Implementation of our services focuses on addressing structural factors important for community health, strengthening trust with residents and stakeholders, ensuring community voice in developing strategies, and evaluating our strategies and programs.

Strategies within the ISRs are included according to the prioritized list of needs developed during the 2019 CHNA. These hospital's community health initiatives combine Cleveland Clinic and local non-profit organizations' resources in unified efforts to improve health and health equity for our community members, especially low-income, underserved, and vulnerable populations. Cleveland Clinic is currently undertaking a five-year community health strategy plan which may modify the initiatives in this report.

B. Florida Weston Implementation Strategy 2020-2022

The Implementation Strategy Report includes the priority community health needs identified during the 2019 Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston CHNA and hospital-specific strategies to address those needs from 2020 through 2022.

Addiction and Mental Health

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's 2019 CHNA identified substance use disorders, mental health issues, and intimate partner violence as needs in the community. The 2020 - 2022 priority strategy will focus on the hospital's efforts to decrease the abuse of and overdose from opioids. Florida Weston does not offer behavioral health or chemical dependency services. However, the hospital sponsors educational fairs in the community and partners with local EMS to offer education about recreational drug use. Initiatives include:

Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated		Anticipated Impacts
A	Through Cleveland Clinic's Opioid Awareness Center, provide intervention and treatment for substance abuse disorders to Cleveland Clinic caregivers and their family members	Increase the number of individuals with opioid addiction and dependence who seek treatment
B	Cleveland Clinic will provide preventative education and share evidence-based practices through community-based classes, presentations, and public service announcements	Reduce the number of individuals with opioid addiction and dependence
C	Cleveland Clinic will develop suicide and self-harm policies procedures and screening tools for patients in a variety of care settings	Reduce suicide rates

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's 2019 CHNA identified chronic disease and other health conditions as prevalent in the community (ex. heart disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory diseases, obesity). Prevention and management of chronic disease were selected with the goal to increase healthy behaviors in nutrition, physical activity, and tobacco cessation. Initiatives include:

Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated	Anticipated Impacts
<p>A Improve management of chronic conditions through Chronic Care Clinics employing a specialized model of care and offering patient education, medication review, and nutrition counseling</p>	<p>Improve quality of life, decrease rates of complication, and improve treatment adherence for chronic disease patients</p>
<p>B Host monthly support groups for weight management, nutrition, and emotional wellbeing. Provide a web chat portal for weight management</p>	<p>Decrease obesity, improve physical activity, improve nutrition, decrease stress levels</p>
<p>C Implement health promotion messaging, health education, and outreach events related to heart disease and stroke, cancer, women's health, and reducing behavioral risk factors</p> <p>Continue to partner with the American Cancer Society and American Lung Association</p>	<p>Decrease smoking, improve physical activity, improve nutrition, decrease stress levels, increase the number of individuals with a regular source of care, increase the number of individuals who receive a regular well-check, increase cancer screening rates, improve screening follow-up rates, and reduce the number of patients who present with late-stage cancers</p>
<p>D In partnership with the City of Weston, provide community-based CPR training</p>	<p>Improve heart condition mortality rates</p>
<p>E Partner with the American Heart Association to implement <i>30 Days of Heart</i> challenge in a three-county area</p>	<p>Decrease the prevalence of heart disease risk factors</p>

Infant Mortality

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's 2019 CHNA identified the infant mortality rate in Broward County was well above Florida and U.S. averages. Infant mortality rates at the local, state, and national levels have been particularly high for Black infants. Addressing the causes of infant mortality and decreasing infant mortality rates were selected as priority strategies. Initiatives include:

Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated	Anticipated Impacts
A Provide expanded evidence-based health education to expecting mothers and families	Improve the number of mothers who receive adequate prenatal care, improve breastfeeding rates
B Participate in local workgroups and task forces to gather data, align programs, share best practices, and coordinate a systemic approach to improving birth outcomes	Reduce infant mortality inequity, improve the preterm birth rate, increase pregnancy spacing, decrease rates of low birth weight pregnancies

Socioeconomic Concerns

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston's 2019 CHNA demonstrated that health needs are multifaceted, involving medical as well as socioeconomic concerns. The assessment identified poverty, health equity, trauma, and other social determinants of health as significant concerns. Poverty has substantial implications for health, including the ability for households to access health services, afford basic needs, and benefit from prevention initiatives. Problems with housing, educational achievement, and access to workforce training opportunities also contribute to poor health. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define social determinants of health as the "circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age that affect their health outcome."

Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston is committed to promoting health equity and healthy behaviors in our communities. The hospital addresses socioeconomic concerns through a variety of services and initiatives including cross-sector health and economic improvement collaborations, local hiring for hospital workforce, local supplies sourcing, mentoring of community residents, in-kind donation of time and sponsorships, anchor institution commitment, and caregiver training for inclusion and diversity. The socioeconomic initiatives highlighted for 2020 – 2022 include:

Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated	Anticipated Impacts
A Implement a system-wide social determinants screening tool for patients to identify needs such as alcohol abuse, depression, financial strain, food insecurity, intimate partner violence, and stress	Connect patients with substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and assistance with basic needs; reduce trauma and harm associated with violence
B Explore a common community referral data platform to coordinate services and ensure optimal communication	Improve active referrals to community-based organizations, non-profits, and other healthcare facilities; track referral outcomes
C Provide workforce development and training opportunities for youth K-12 in clinical and non-clinical areas, empowering the next generation of leaders	Increase diversity within the healthcare workforce, improve trust in providers, improve local provider shortages

V. OTHER IDENTIFIED NEEDS

In addition to the community health needs identified in the CHNA, the hospital's 2019 CHNA also identified the needs of Access to Affordable Healthcare and Medical Research and Professions Education.

Access to Affordable Health Care

Access to affordable health care is challenging for some residents, particularly access to primary care, mental health, dental care, and addiction treatment services. Access barriers are many and include cost, health insurance, geographical barriers, scheduling difficulties, a lack of awareness regarding available services, and an undersupply of providers. Cleveland Clinic continues to evaluate methods to improve patient access to care.

All Cleveland Clinic hospitals will continue to provide medically necessary services to all patients regardless of race, color, creed, gender, country of national origin, or ability to pay. [Cleveland Clinic Financial Assistance](#). Initiatives include:

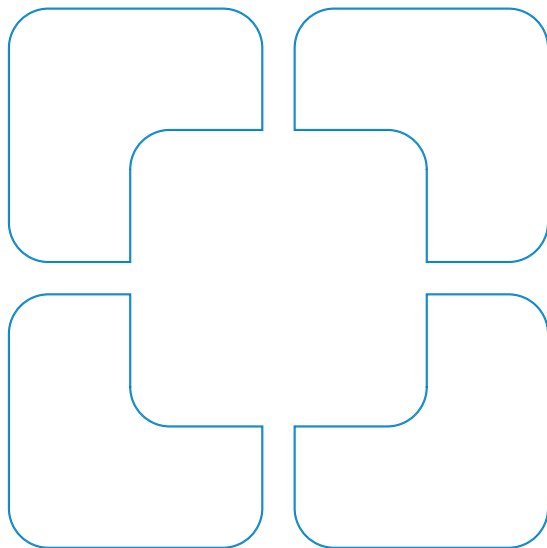
Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated	Anticipated Impacts
A Patient Financial Advocates assist patients in evaluating eligibility for financial assistance or public health insurance programs	Increase the proportion of eligible individuals who are enrolled in various assistance programs
B Provide walk-in care at Express Care Clinics and offer evening and weekend hours	Improve the number of patients who receive the right level of care
C Utilizing medically secure online and mobile platforms, connect patients with Cleveland Clinic providers for telehealth and virtual visits	Overcome geographical and transportation barriers, improve access to specialized care
D Cleveland Clinic Florida Weston continues to provide bi-lingual signage, interpretive services, and bilingual providers and staff to assist the Spanish-speaking population in the community in accessing care	Improve communication with providers, increase trust in providers

Medical Research and Health Professions Education

Cleveland Clinic cares for our communities by discovering tomorrow's treatments and educating future caregivers. Cures for disease and the provision of quality health care are part of Cleveland Clinic's mission. Cleveland Clinic has been named among America's best employers for diversity by *Forbes* magazine for three years running. The diversity of our caregivers is a key strength that helps us better serve patients, each other, and our communities. We are committed to enhancing the diversity of our teams to deepen these connections. Initiatives include:

Initiatives Including Collaborations and Resources Allocated		Anticipated Impacts
A	Through medical research, advance clinical techniques, devices, and treatment protocols in the areas of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and others	Improve treatment efficacy, reduced morbidity and mortality
B	Through population health research, inform clinical interventions, healthcare policy, and community partnerships	Inform health policy at the local, state, and national levels, improve clinical protocols, create cost-savings, improve population health outcomes
C	Sponsor high-quality medical education training programs for physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals	Reduce provider shortages

For more information regarding Cleveland Clinic Community Health Needs Assessments and Implementations Strategy Reports, please visit www.clevelandclinic.org/CHNARports or contact CHNA@ccf.org.



clevelandclinic.org/CHNAreports