

2022 Bay County Community Health Assessment



PREPARED BY THE PANHANDLE HEALTH ALLIANCE (PHA)
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN BAY COUNTY
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Health Begins in Our Communities.

Bay County Health Department has the proud distinction of serving Bay County residents to create the greatest possible opportunity for health for all of our residents. From Panama City Beach to Youngstown, we serve a wide range of neighborhoods and communities, all with unique opportunities and challenges to health. This dashboard provides key data and information about those challenges and opportunities.



How long do we live?

Ultimately, the job of public health is to **improve how long our residents live, and the quality of life our residents experience** throughout their lives. One key measure of the health of our community is life expectancy, which tells us how long a typical resident is expected to live when they are born. Communities that have more opportunities for health will generally have a longer life expectancy.

Life Expectancy at Birth

76.3

Years

Bay County, FL

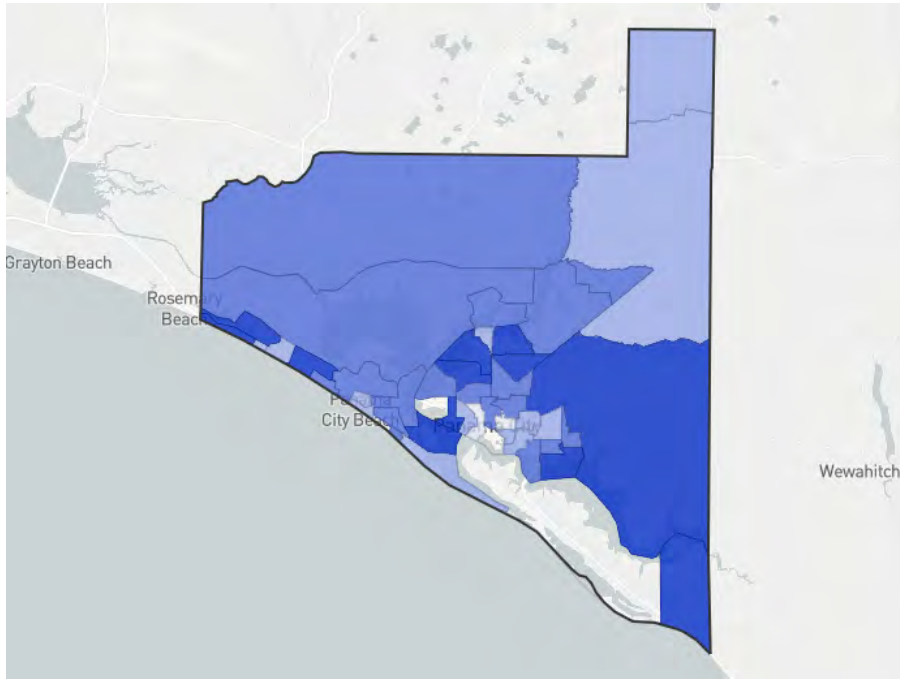
78.8

Years

Florida

Sources: CDC NCHS USALEEP 2010-2015

Life Expectancy at Birth



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: CDC NCHS USALEEP 2010-2015

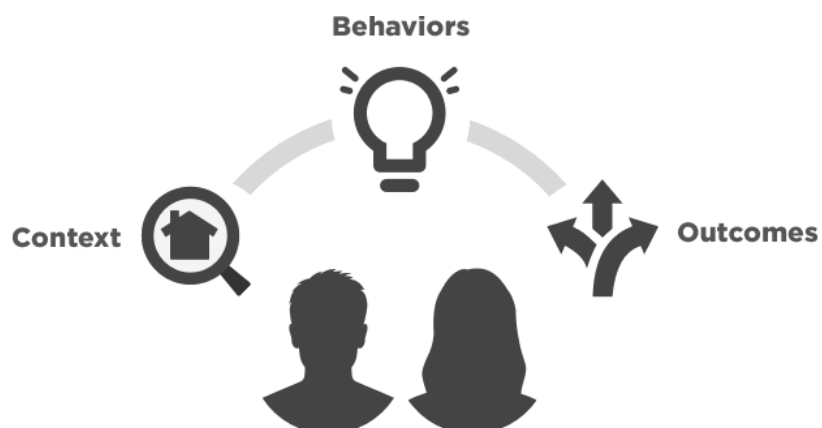
How healthy are we compared to other counties in our state?

Each year, the [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#) compiles data on a variety of health factors and outcomes to help communities compare their level of health to other peer counties in their state. These **County Health Rankings** use factors ranging from healthy behaviors such as regular exercise to outcomes such as rates of chronic disease. County Health Rankings help provide a standard for understanding how healthy we are overall.

+ 42
Out of 67 Counties
Health Outcomes Rank
 Bay County, FL

+ 34
Out of 67 Counties
Health Factors Rank
 Bay County, FL

Sources: RWJF County Health Rankings 2019



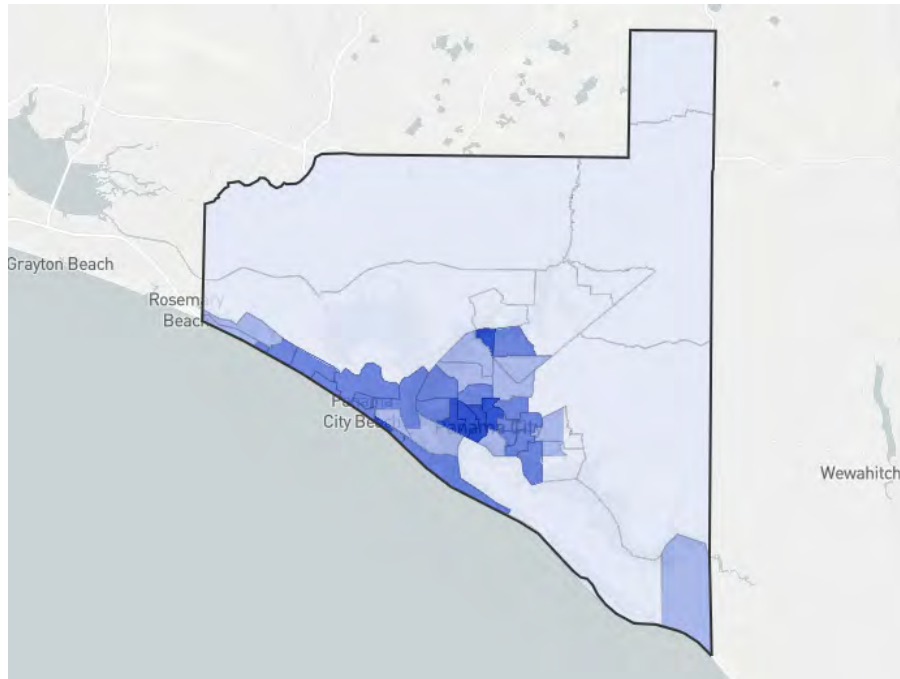
How can our community support the health of our residents?

The role of public health is no longer limited to preventing only acute illnesses linked to issues around sanitation and environmental health. Throughout this resource, you'll learn more about key factors in our **environment** that influence our everyday health **behaviors**. Together as a community, we can leverage these factors to move the needle on **health outcomes**.

Environment

Living in a walkable community decreases the risk of obesity and other diseases by encouraging physical activity. Learn more in the [Lifelong Health - Environmental Context](#) page.

Walkability



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: EPA 2019

Note: Walkability improves as scores approach 20.

Behaviors

Behaviors, such as exercise, are shaped by the environment that a person is experiencing, such as a walkable community. Physical activity helps residents control their weight among numerous other health benefits. Learn more on the [Lifelong Health - Behaviors](#) page.



Physical Inactivity

31%

of Adults

Bay County, FL

26%

of Adults

Florida

Sources: CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas 2015

Outcome

Health outcomes, such as obesity, are influenced by the environment and behaviors. Obesity is associated with common causes of death, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. Learn more on the [Lifelong Health - Outcomes](#) page.



Obesity
32%
of Adults

Bay County, FL

30%
of Adults
Florida

Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2019

Learn more about health in our community

Select a health factor below to learn more about how our environment, our social context, and our behaviors impact our health. You'll also find local resources to improve health for you and your family!



Social Context

Our opportunity for health begins where we live, work, and play. Learn more about how social and economic factor impact our opportunity for health.

[Read More](#)



Healthy Beginnings

Lifelong health begins at birth. Learn more about key factors for healthy mothers and babies in our community.

[Read More](#)



Lifelong Health

Healthy habits prevent chronic diseases. Learn more about the factors that influence lifestyle choices.

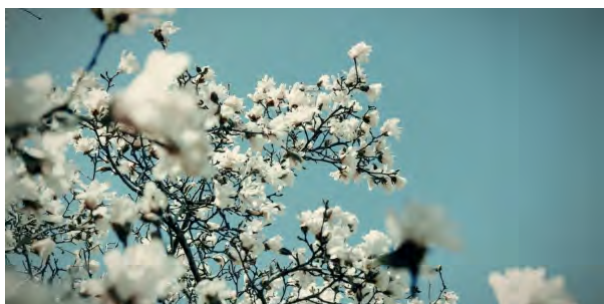
[Read More](#)



Living Better

Increasing lifespan is about more than just physical health, it includes mental wellbeing and safe behaviors. Learn more about how these affect our community.

[Read More](#)



Mortality

Understanding common causes of death is key to addressing the biggest health challenges our residents face. Read on to learn more about health outcomes in our community.

[Read More](#)

Executive Summary/Introduction

In 2022, the Florida Department of Health in Bay County (“DOH-Bay”) and the Bay County Health Alliance (BCHA) worked together, in collaboration with other community organizations and agencies, to conduct a community health assessment (“assessment”) for the approximately 172,000 residents of Bay County, Florida. A Community health needs assessment provides a snapshot in time of the community strengths, needs, and priorities. Guided by the National Association of City and County Health Official’s (NACCHO) Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework, this report is a result of a collaborative and participatory approach to community health planning and improvement. Improving the health of the community is critical to enhancing Bay County residents’ quality of life and supporting its future prosperity and well-being.



Through the process, five community health priorities were identified for the Bay County Community Health Improvement Plan:

- **Affordable Housing:** For low-income, vulnerable households there are challenges in creating a sense of home in a new tenancy which may have substantial effects on health and wellbeing. Thus, from the perspective of ‘ontological security’ the home is seen as providing a secure base from which people can develop confidence in self and social identity. Inadequate housing contributes to health issues such as chronic diseases and mental health.
- **Transportation:** Expanding public transportation options can improve health outcomes by promoting better air quality, increasing levels of physical activity, decreasing injuries from motor vehicle crashes, improving mental health and improves commuters’ ability to access care.
- **Mental Health:** Behavioral health is essential to a person’s overall health and wellbeing, interpersonal relationships, and ability to live a full and productive life. Mental illness can influence the onset, progression, and outcome of other illnesses and often correlates with health risk behaviors such as substance use, tobacco use, and physical inactivity.
- **Intentional self-harm to include Substance Use:** Harm reduction plays a significant role in preventing drug-related deaths and offering access to healthcare, social services, and treatment. These services decrease overdose fatalities, acute life-threatening infections related to unsterile drug injection, and chronic diseases such as HIV. Integration can help address health disparities, reduce health care costs for both patients and family members, and improve general health outcomes. (NCBI)
- **Access to Care:** Practices to improve access to care include addressing health illiteracy, identifying cost-effective resources, expanding insurance to cover health care costs, extending telehealth services, mobile clinics and at-home doctor visits; enhancing the patient-provider relationship, improving cultural responsiveness, addressing physician shortages and provider availability. In addition, addressing barriers such as high health care costs and transportation will have a significant impact on whether people have access to health care.

In addition to the five community health priorities identified, health equity was also identified (led by the Bay County Health Equity Taskforce) to address the social determinants of health, health equity and health disparities within Bay County.

This document is also a resource for the community to inform community decision-making, the prioritization of health problems, and the development, implementation, and evaluation of community health improvement plans. The result of the MAPP process is a well-crafted roadmap that will be reviewed and revised annually to address challenges and opportunities.

Health Alliance for a healthier Bay County

One agency alone cannot accomplish the enormous task of influencing entire populations; however, through collaboration, the Panhandle Health Alliance's vision of a healthy environment, healthy lifestyle and healthy community for all Bay County residents and visitors will be fulfilled. The health alliance was established in 2022 by the Bay County community partners to address the health priorities and barriers in the community.

The health alliance is comprised of six (6) priority area workgroups (PAW) and is guided by the goals and objectives established in Healthy People 2030 and the Florida State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP). Over 100 cross-sectional organizations participate with a common goal to help make Bay County a healthier, happier place to live. The six priority area workgroups are Affordable Housing, Transportation, Mental Health, Intentional self-harm to include Substance Use, Access to Care and Health Equity.

The workgroups meet quarterly to review local health data, discuss current health promotion activities, and identify critical needs. New data is collected and analyzed by the Florida Department of Health in Bay County as well as its community partners, to improve decision making and keep the health assessment as up to date as needed. The Florida Department of Health in Bay County liaison takes minutes, prepares agendas, communicates with committee members, sends notices, identifies data gaps and updates community resources as needed. These discussions frequently identify needs to collect additional data and perform additional analyses to research local public health issues.



Community Definition Unique Characteristics

Several characteristics of the community can give clues to the degree of its social cohesion, health and wellness. There are several unique characteristics that contribute to Bay County's specific population health issues. Given that Bay County is a tourist driven county, most, if not all, businesses cater to the hospitality industry which constitute abundant low paying jobs that are seasonal jobs and promote fast food. A vast majority of Bay County residents work two (2) or more jobs and still do not earn enough wages to support a healthy lifestyle. In Bay County alone, there are more fast-food options than healthy food options with the healthier food options considered unaffordable by the vast majority of

Bay County citizens. In addition, most of Bay County is not equipped with sidewalks which would promote exercise and only has two (2) affordable gyms. The lack of affordable housing also contributes to unhealthy eating habits because more dispensable income must be spent on shelter, leaving less for food.



Community Definition

Bay County has a total area of 1,033 square miles, of which 25% is water. There are seven municipalities in Bay County - Panama City is the county seat and largest city, on the coast. Unincorporated areas, however, comprise nearly half of the total population.

Bay County, Florida's estimated population is 179,168 with a growth rate of 2.3% since April of 2020, according to the most recent United States census data. The 2010 population was 168,852 and has seen a growth rate of 5.76% since this time. Bay County, Florida is the 30th largest county in Florida.

Approximately 24% of the total population is African American, Hispanic, Asian or other race/ethnicity. Bay County has approximately 50% females. Overall, the age distribution of Bay County is 15% under 18 years of age, 61% between 20 and 64 years, and 17% over 65. This distribution indicates a younger population than the State of Florida.

Median household income is the most widely used measure of income. Median is a good predictor of household income because it is less impacted by the income highs and lows and divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one half falling below and one-half above the median. Median income can define the ability of a household to have access to affordable housing, health care, higher education opportunities, and food. The average annual wage in Bay County is \$56,483, which is below the State's median. Over one-third of Bay County employment was in the Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Leisure, and Hospitality industry sectors, which had the lowest wages, nearly half that of the State's average wage.

In 2020, 13% of the population had incomes below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. In Bay County 27% of children live in poverty. In addition to the fact that the population has lower income, approximately 14% are uninsured. Therefore, the general community needs reflected in the CHA also reflect the needs of low-income and uninsured residents.

Other notable social determinants of health included lower unemployment rates (with Bay County's unemployment rates for 2020 at 6.4% as compared to the State of Florida at 8.2%), higher juvenile referral rate, increased housing costs, lack of affordable housing, public transportation limitations and crime.

Our Community Makeup Makes Us Who We Are

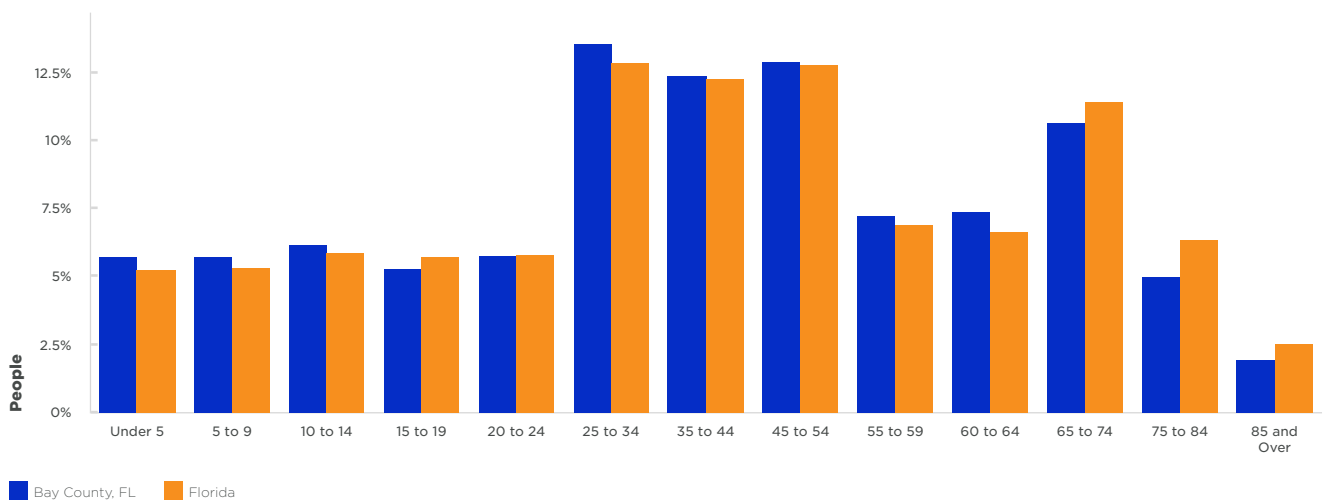
Bay County has a rich diversity of communities. Each deserves the opportunity to live a full, healthy life. So we all get that chance, we need to provide resources and support that serve the needs of each community.



Age

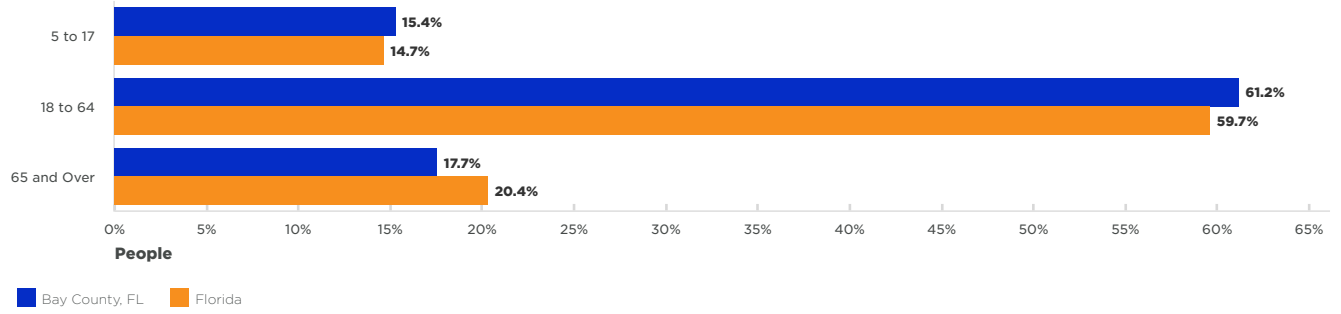
Our health needs change as we grow from children to senior adults.

Age Distribution



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Age Groups

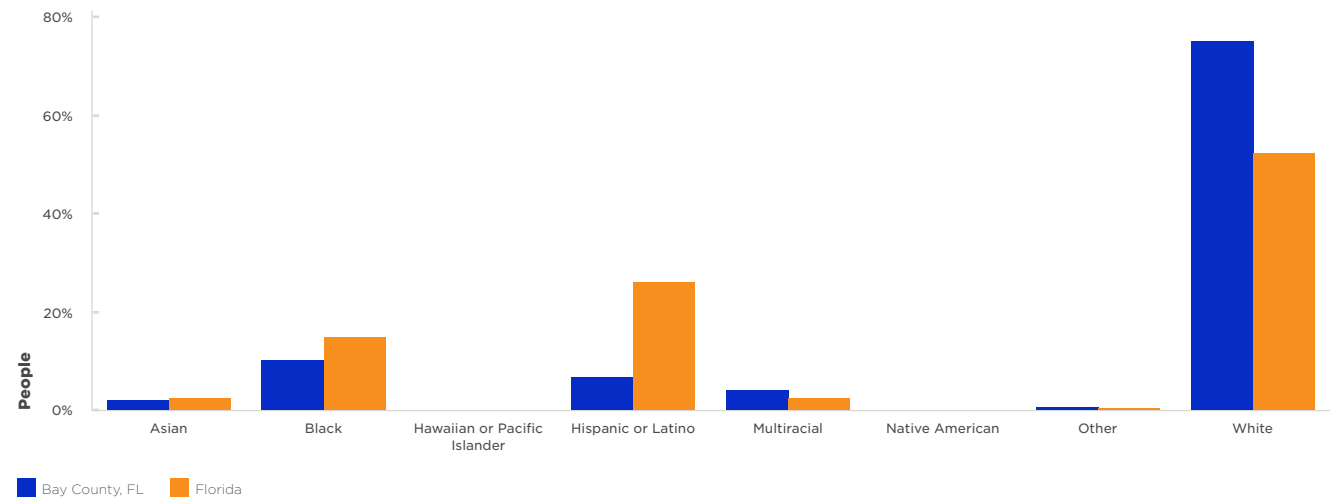


Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Race and Ethnicity

To be able to make choices that support health and well-being, we need to have the opportunity. Centuries of discrimination and harm have created inequities in who has the opportunity to be healthy. We can level the field, and make health the easiest choice for everyone.

Race and Ethnicity



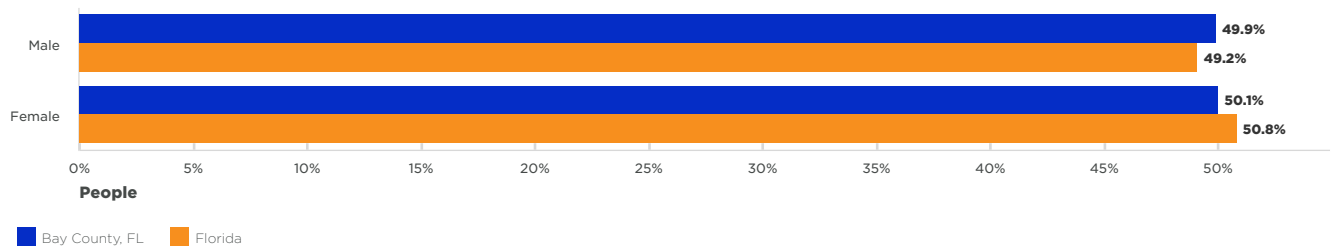
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Note: Hispanic or Latino includes any race. All other races in this chart are not Hispanic or Latino.

Sex

Sex and gender affect our health risks and how we interact with the world, from income to how we think about safety.

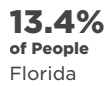
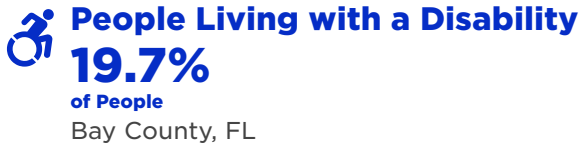
Sex



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

People with Disabilities

Disabilities include physical difficulties, like trouble walking, and developmental and behavioral disabilities. The Americans with Disability Act was the first step toward creating fully accessible communities. We can build equity for people with disabilities by making it easier to access needed resources.



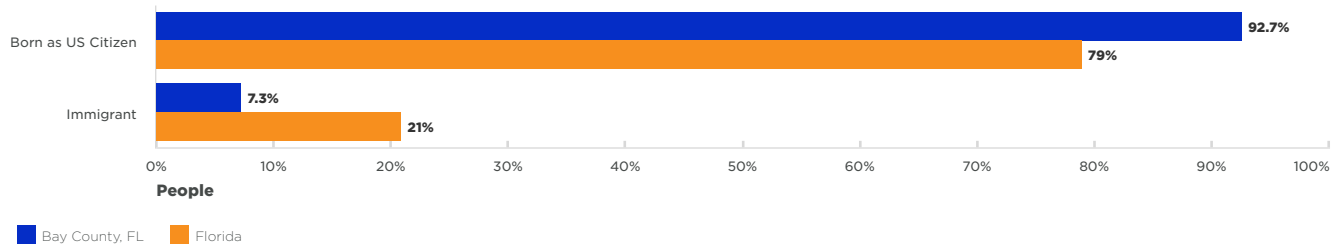
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Note: Data is for the civilian noninstitutionalized population, so it does not include those people living in long-term care living arrangements like correctional or skilled nursing facilities.

Immigrants

Migrant workers and immigrants, including those who are undocumented, deserve good health. Culturally appropriate care given in our primary languages breaks down barriers to health care. So does challenging stigma and policies limiting who can access public health care.

Immigrant Status

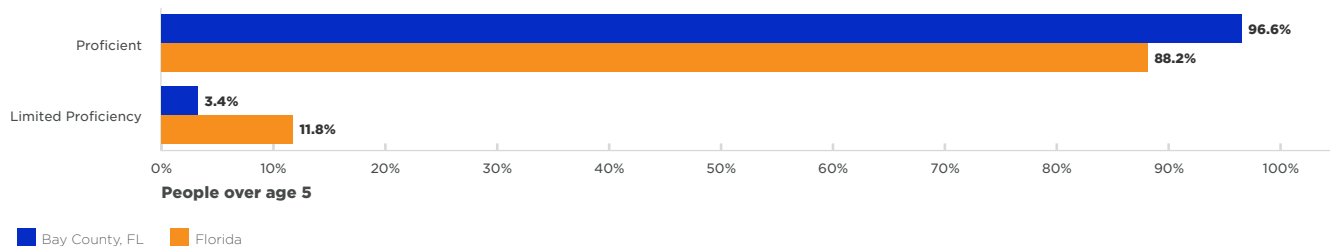


Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Limited English Proficiency

People who have limited skill in English have a harder time finding quality care. Language barriers make health care stressful and add an extra step each time we need something as simple as a flu shot.

Ability to Speak English

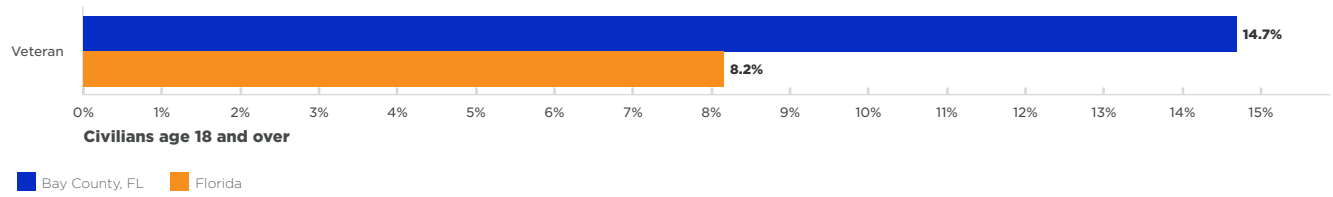


Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Veterans

Those who have served in the Armed Forces often have unmet medical needs related to their service. Veterans experiencing homelessness or behavioral health needs face significant challenges to achieving health. Improving access to resources helps veterans achieve good health.

Veteran Status



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

How do **social factors** affect residents' opportunity for health?

Every resident should have the opportunity to make healthy choices. However, our choices are often limited or expanded based on where we live, where we work, and what resources we have access to. Understanding how social and economic factors impact our residents' opportunity for health is critical for making decisions that **expand opportunity for every resident**.




How are **income and poverty** affecting health?

Poverty is both a cause and a consequence of poor health. Poverty increases the chances of poor health. Poor health, in turn, traps communities in poverty. The cost of doctors' fees, prescriptions, and transportation to reach a health provider can be devastating for families living in poverty. Conversely, families with higher incomes can more easily purchase healthy foods and pay for health services and transportation.

Income and Poverty

 **Median Household Income**
\$60,473
 USD
 Bay County, FL

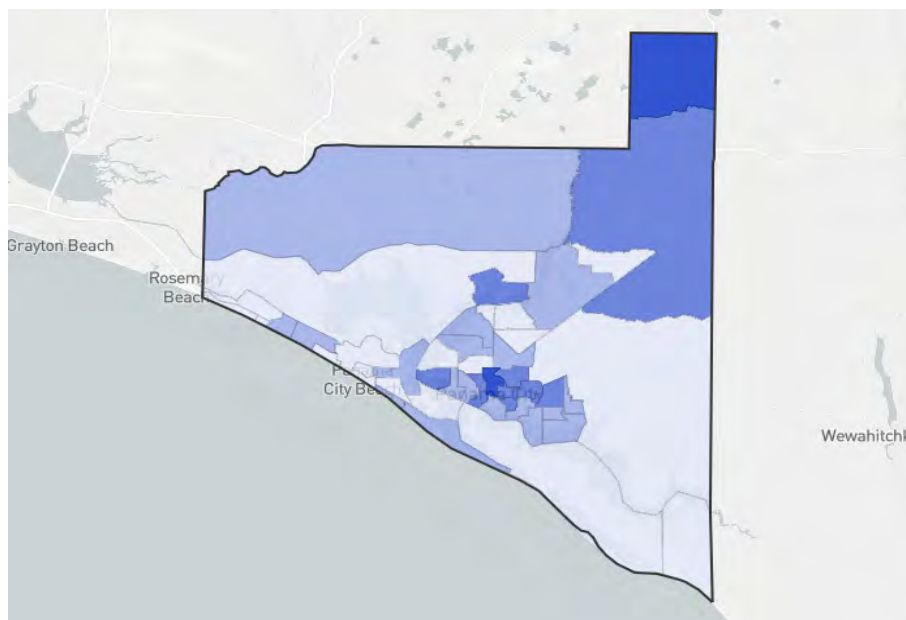
 **People Living in Poverty**
13%
 of people
 Bay County, FL

\$61,777
 USD
 Florida

13%
 of people
 Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Population Living Below Poverty



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Poverty by Race/ Ethnicity



People Living in Poverty

13%

of people

Bay County, FL

13%

of people

Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

People Living in Poverty by Race/ Ethnicity

Bay County, FL

American Indian	19% of American Indian Population
Asian	11% of Asian Population
Black	22% of Black Population
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	11% of Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population
Hispanic or Latino	18% of Hispanic or Latino Population
Some Other Race	26% of Some Other Race Population
Two or More Races	25% of Two or More Races Population
White (Not Hispanic or Latino)	10% of White (Not Hispanic or Latino) Population

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Income by Race/ Ethnicity



Median Household Income

\$60,473

USD

Bay County, FL

\$61,777

USD

Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Median Household Income by Race/ Ethnicity of Householder

Bay County, FL

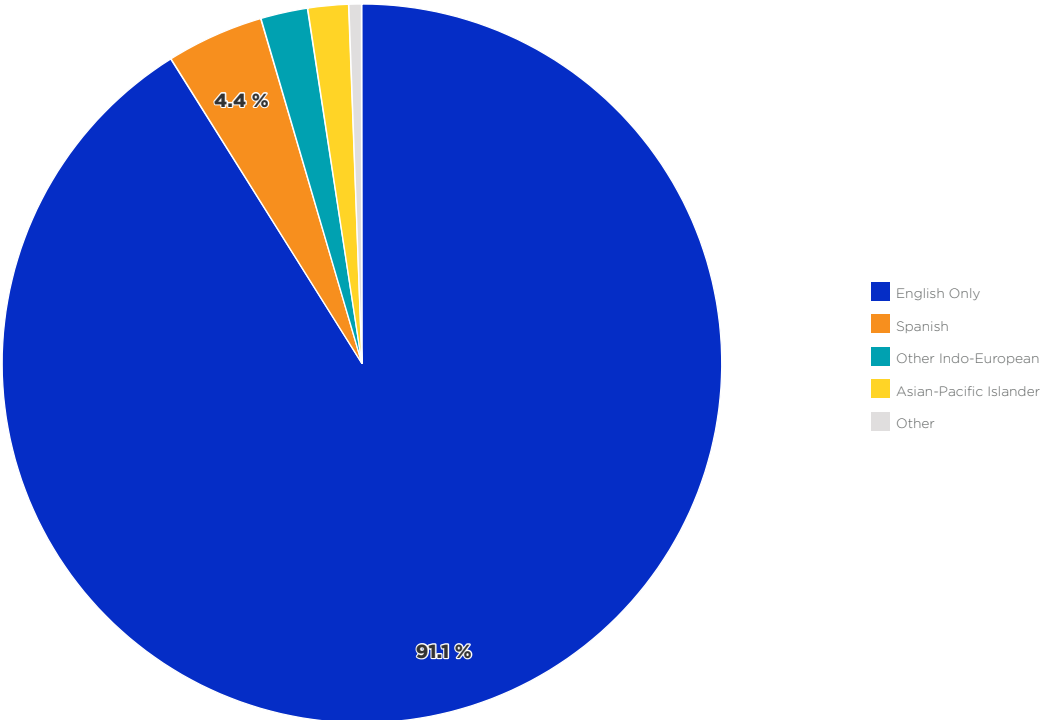
USD

American Indian	\$60,750
Asian	\$56,579
Black	\$42,749
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	\$45,000
Hispanic or Latino	\$60,575
Other Race	\$62,931
Multiracial	\$55,373
White (Not Hispanic or Latino)	\$64,208

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

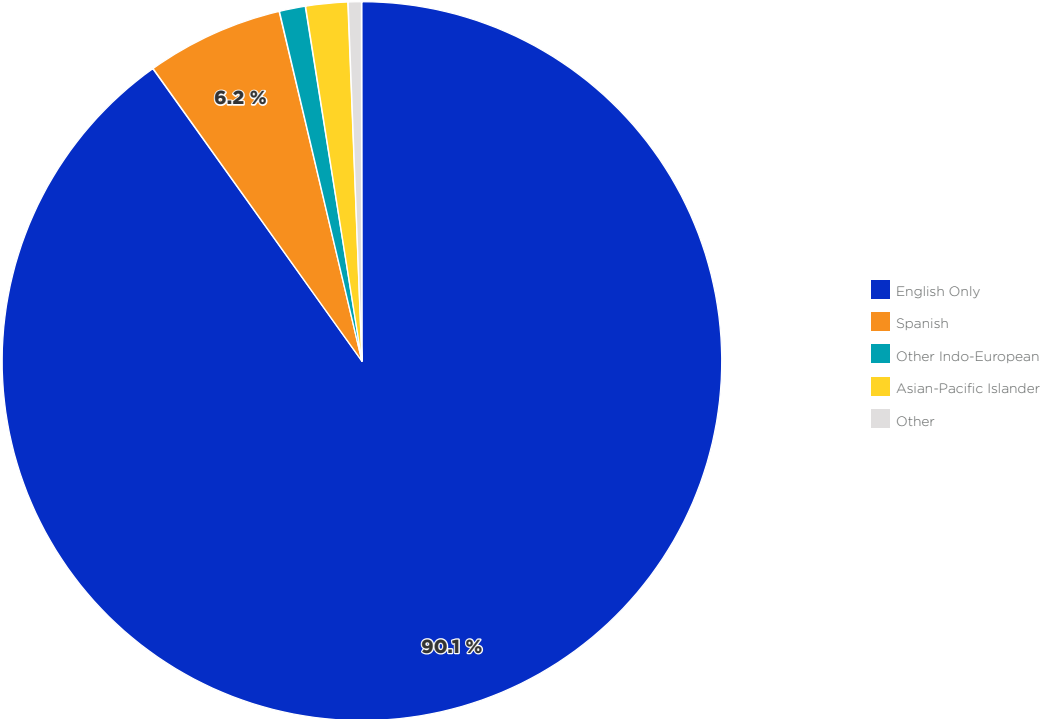
Poverty by Language Spoken

Language Spoken at Home by Total Population



Bay County, FL
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

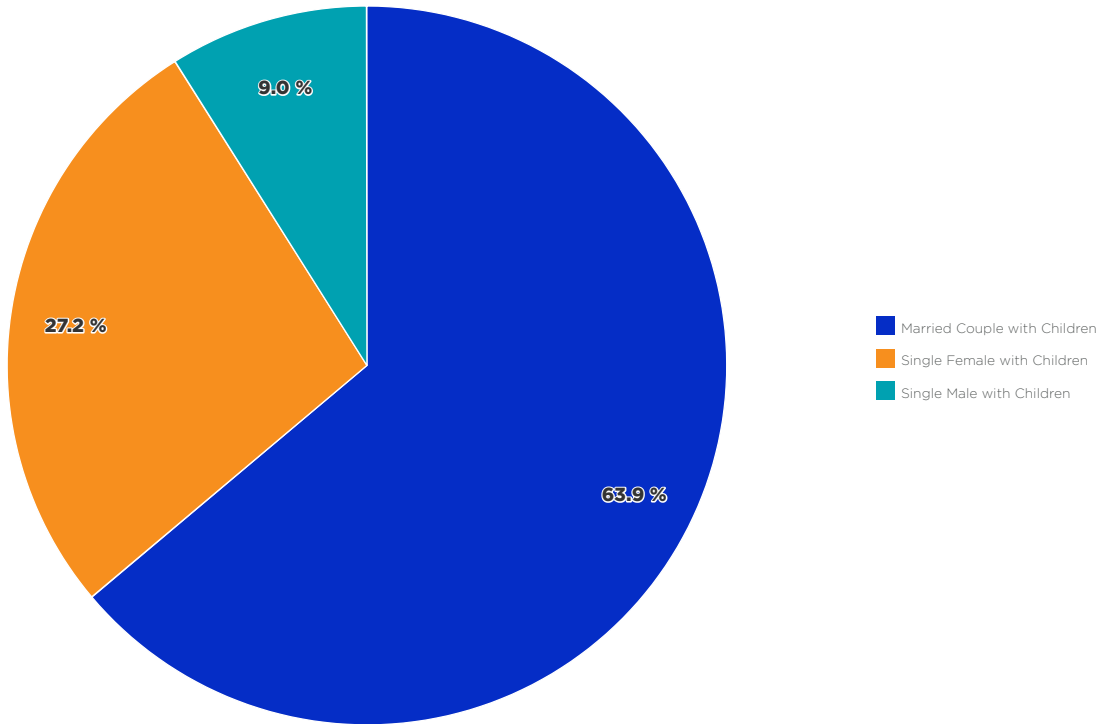
Language Spoken at Home by People Living in Poverty



Bay County, FL
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Poverty by Family Type

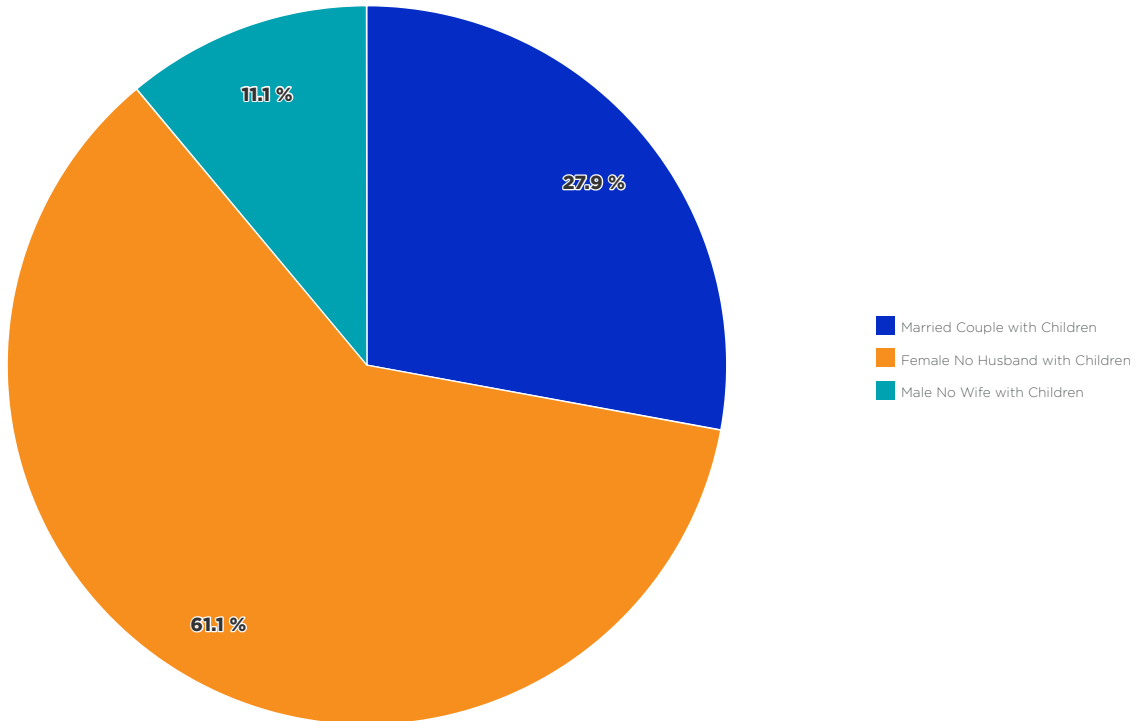
All Families with Children



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Families with Children Living in Poverty

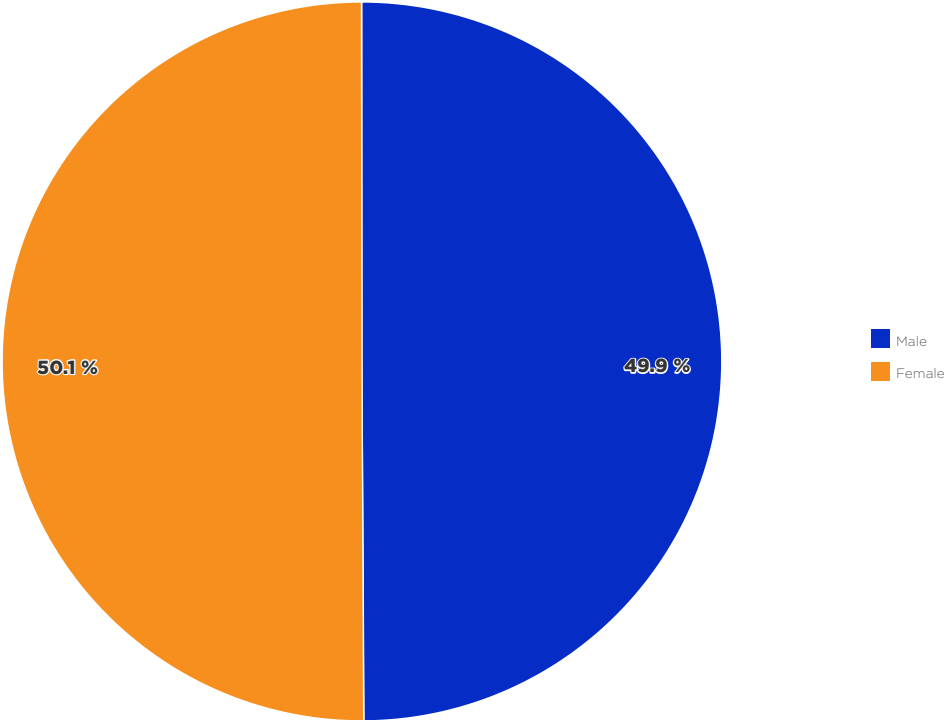


Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

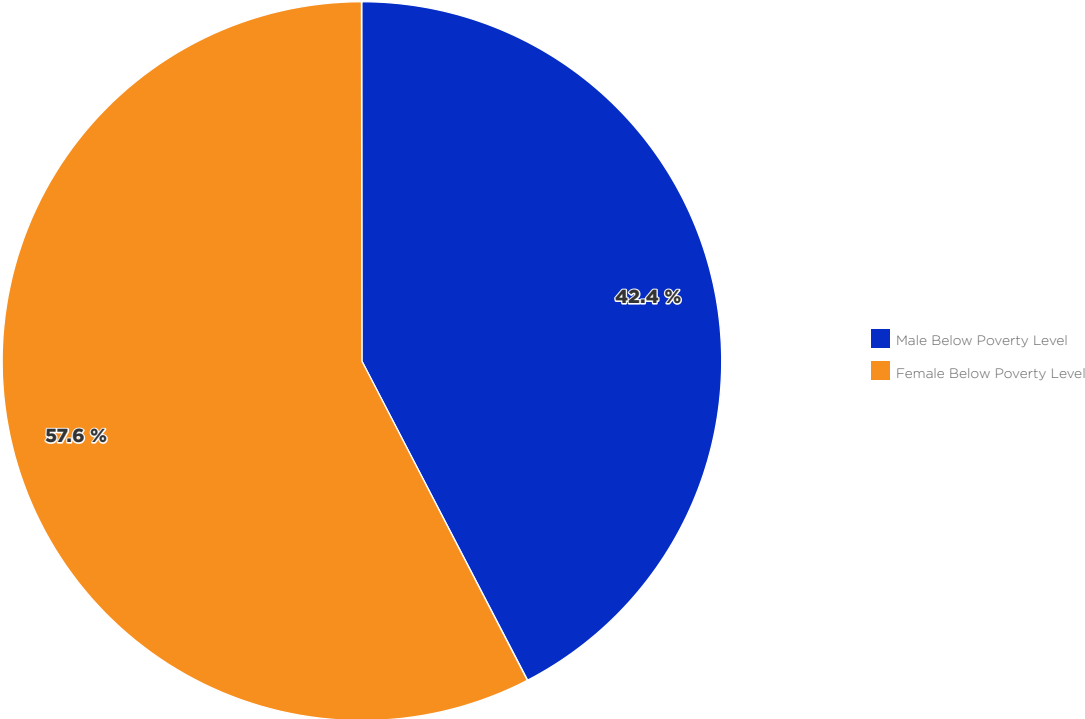
Poverty by Sex

Total Population by Sex



Bay County, FL
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

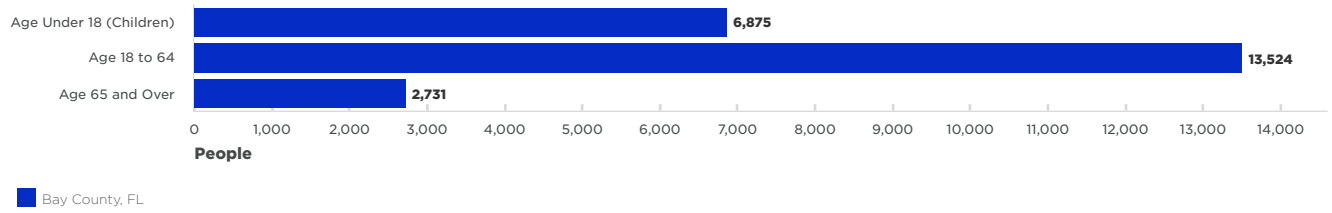
People Living in Poverty by Sex



Bay County, FL
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

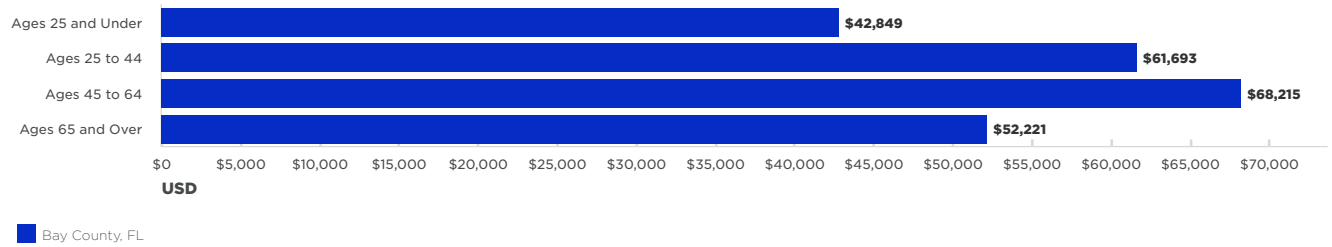
Income & Poverty by Age

People Below Poverty Level by Age



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

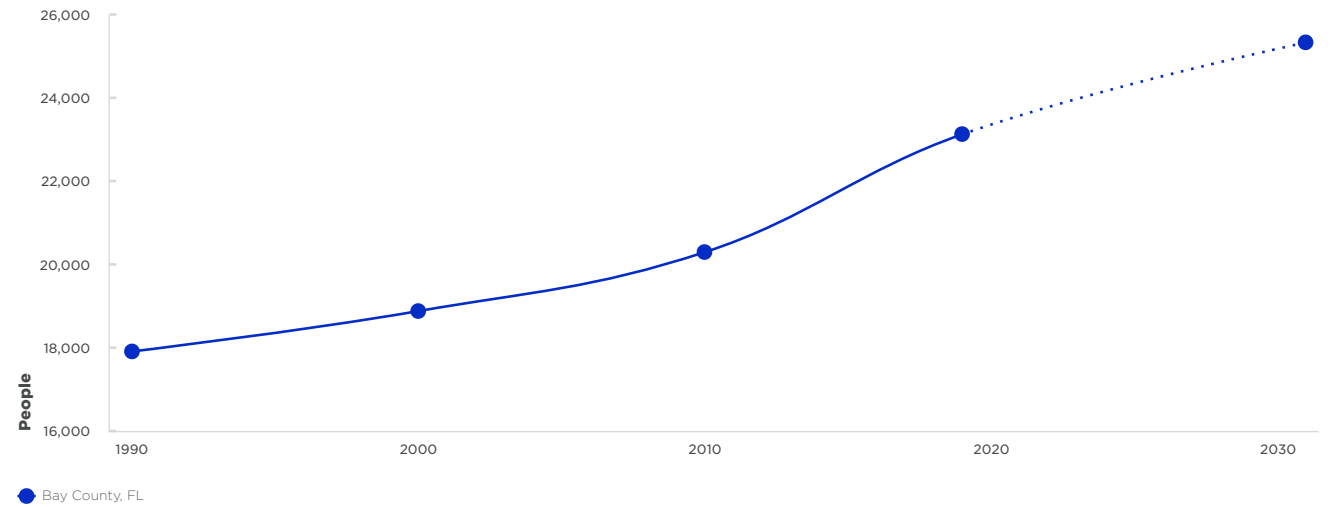
Median Income by Householder Age



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Poverty Over Time

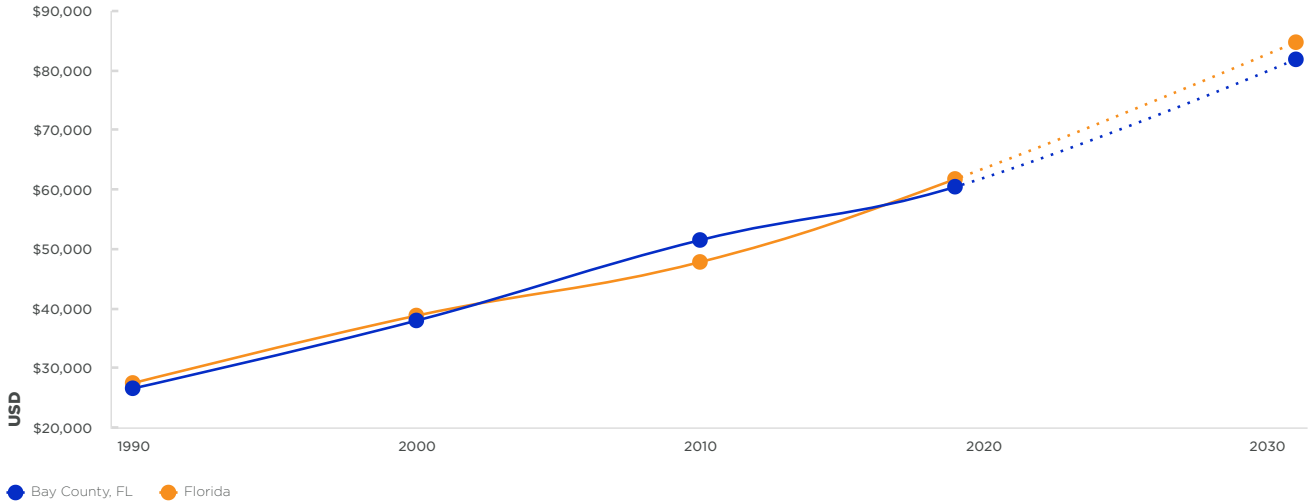
People Living Below Poverty Level



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Household Income Over Time

Median Household Income



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Employees and Students in Poverty

 **5,297**
Employed people
Employees Living in Poverty
Bay County, FL

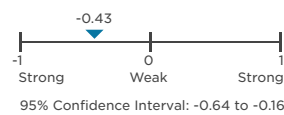
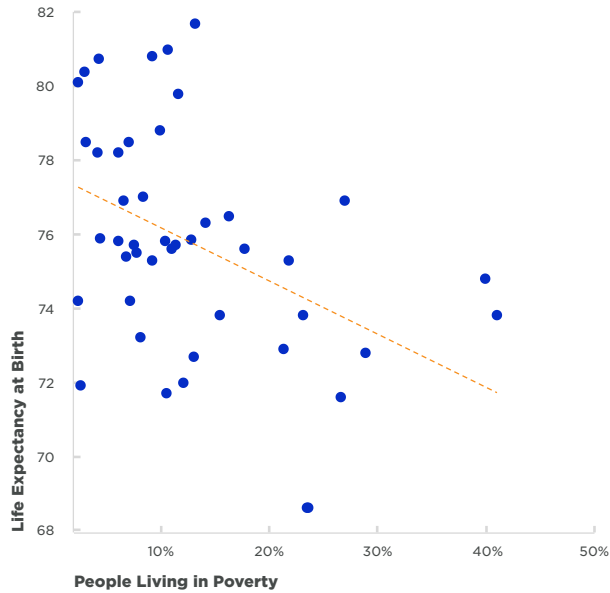
 **6,127**
Students
Students Living in Poverty
Bay County, FL

Life Expectancy vs. Poverty

Each dot represents a neighborhood in our community:

Areas with a **high proportion of people living below poverty level** are more likely to have **shorter life expectancy**.

Life Expectancy vs Poverty



Sources: CDC NCHS USALEEP 2010-2015; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

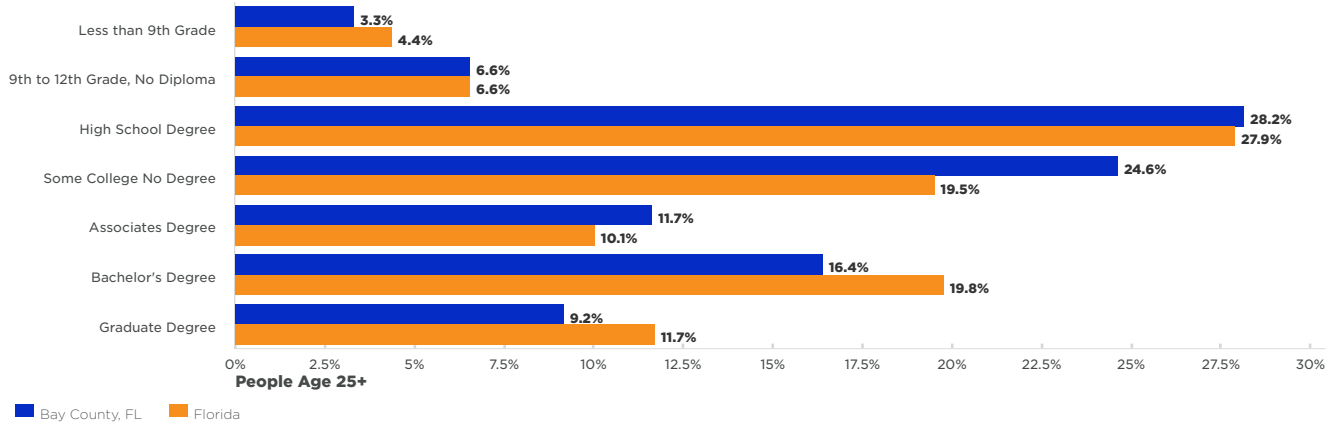
As People Living in Poverty increases, Life Expectancy at Birth tends to decrease.
There is a moderate relationship between these two variables.

How is **education** affecting health?

Residents with more education are more likely to have jobs that provide health-promoting benefits such as health insurance, paid leave, and retirement. Conversely, people with less education are more likely to work in occupations with few benefits. Low-income residents who are struggling to access basic necessities, such as food and shelter, are unable to prioritize their education and long-term goals and are often stuck in a generational cycle of poverty.

Educational Attainment

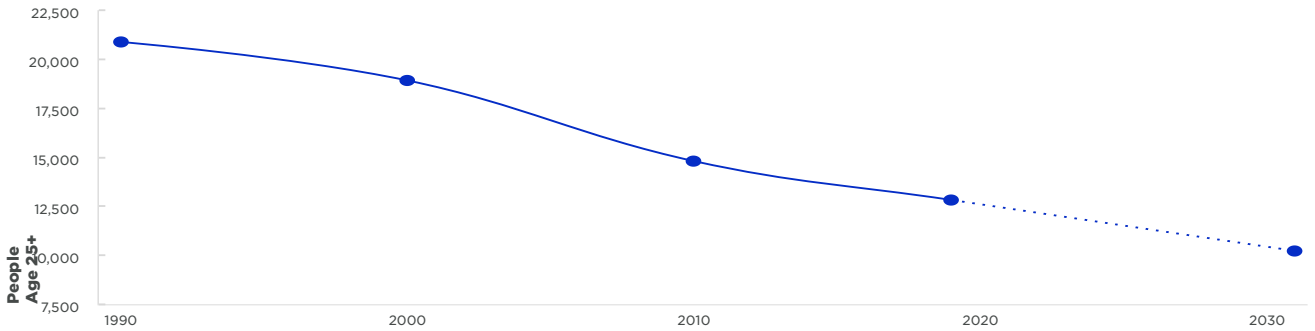
Highest Level of Education Completed



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Adults without High School Diploma

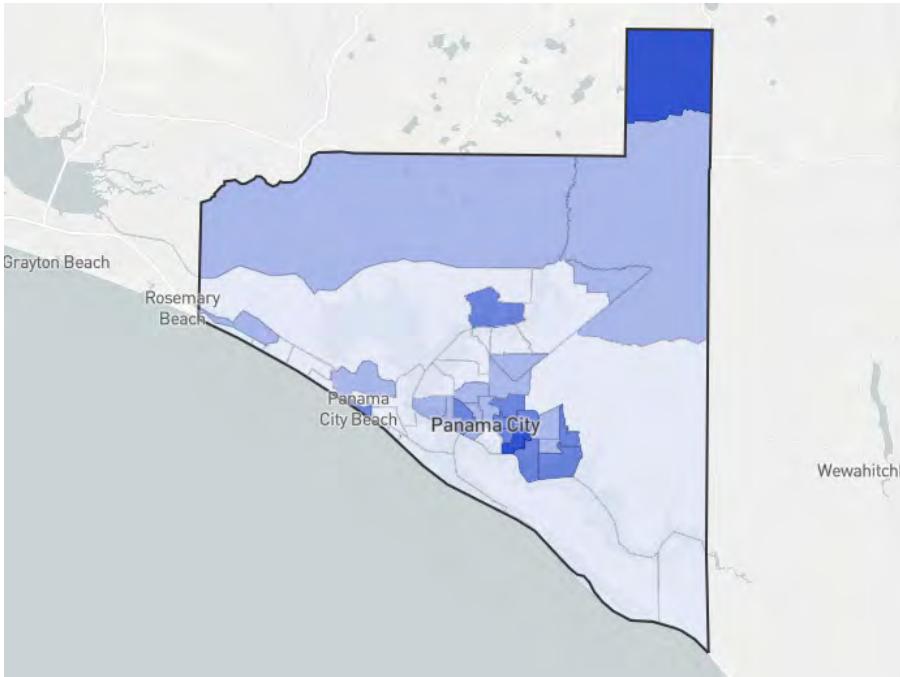
People without High School Diploma or Equivalent



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Adults without High School Diploma

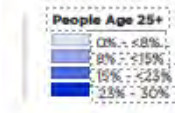
People without High School Diploma or Equivalent



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

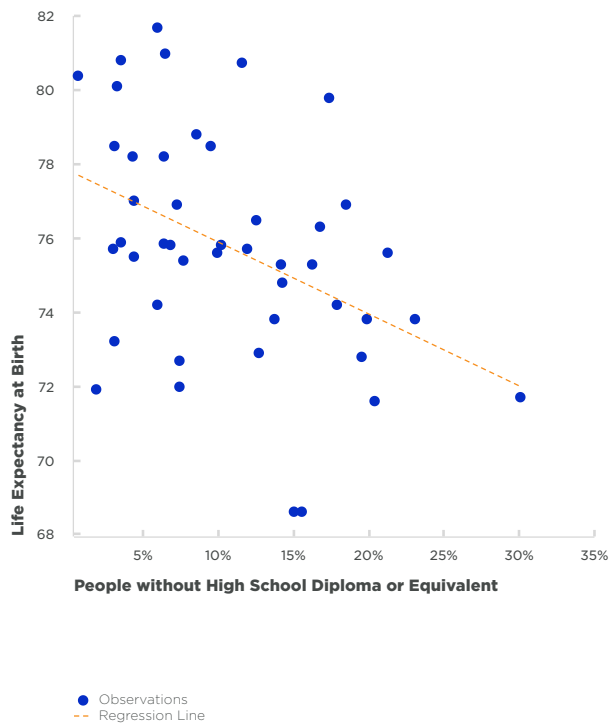


Life Expectancy vs Education

Each dot represents a neighborhood in our community:

Areas with a **high proportion of adults without high school diplomas** are more likely to have **shorter life expectancy**.

Life Expectancy vs Adults without High School Diploma



Sources: CDC NCHS USALEEP 2010-2015; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

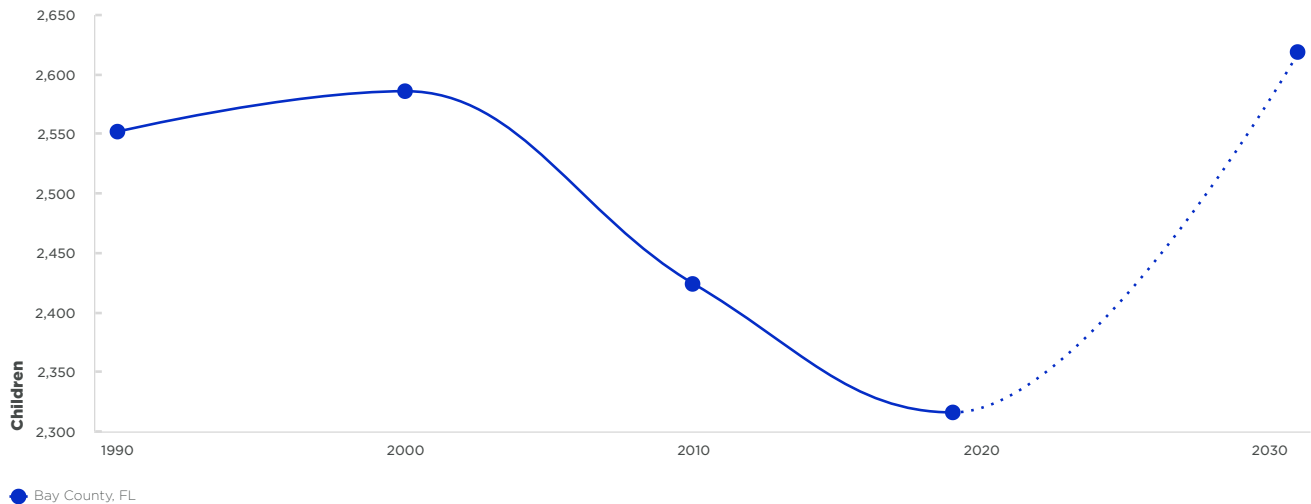
As People without High School Diploma or Equivalent increases, Life Expectancy at Birth tends to decrease. There is a moderate relationship between these two variables.

How is preschool enrollment affecting health?

Participation in preschool programs has large and enduring effects on school achievement and child well-being. Early childhood education can counteract the disadvantage some children experience, improve their social and cognitive development, and provide them with an equal opportunity to achieve school readiness, and lifelong employment, income, and health.

Preschool Enrollment Over Time

Children Enrolled in Nursery School or Preschool



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Population Age 3-4


Bay County, FL		Children
Enrolled in Nursery or Preschool		2,316
Population Age 3 to 4		3,815
Below Poverty Level and Enrolled in Nursery or Preschool		372

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

How is unemployment affecting health?

Job insecurity and lack of benefits associated with employment make residents more vulnerable to poor health. Unemployment may contribute to housing instability, unmet medical needs, and inability to purchase healthy foods. Additionally, health-harming stress can accompany the social and economic hardship caused by unemployment.

Unemployment

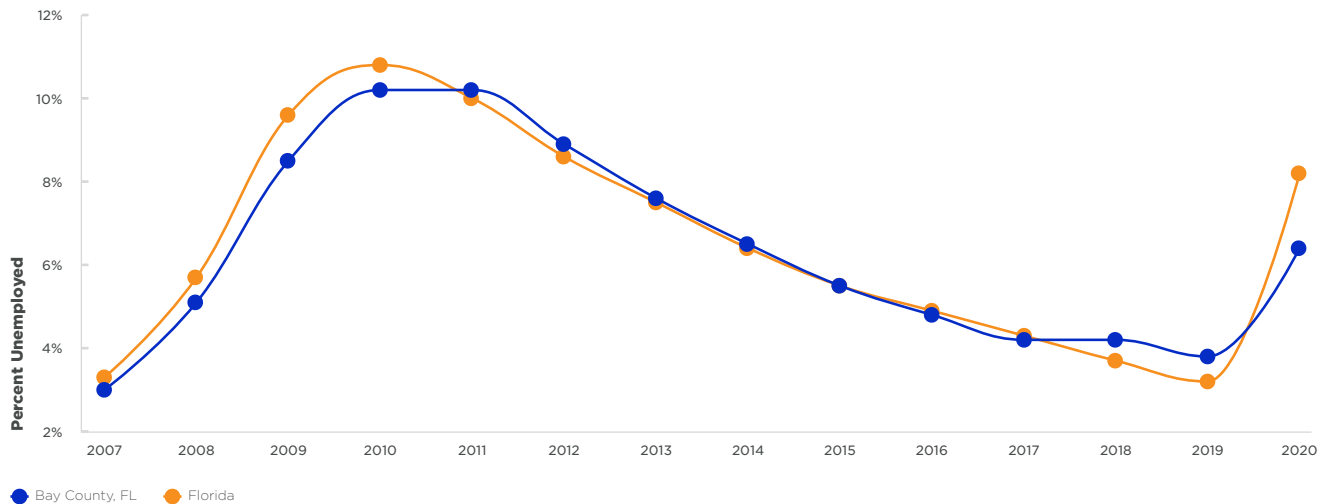
 **Unemployment**
4.6%
of People 16+
Bay County, FL

5.3%
of People 16+
Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Unemployment Over Time

Unemployment Rate



Sources: BLS LAUS

How are housing costs affecting health?


Housing should represent a place of safety, stability, and shelter and not a place of stress, strain, or insecurity. When residents struggle to afford a place to live, that financial strain makes it harder to make other healthy choices, like eating a healthy diet or seeing a doctor when you're sick. Moreover, disruptive events, like suddenly losing your home, can become the trigger for a snowball of negative impacts on health, such as losing a job or health insurance, dropping out of school, or triggering mental health challenges.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of April 1, 2020, Bay County's population is at 175,216 residents and of those residents, 139,727 are 18 years of age and older, with 104,768 housing units, and a median household income of \$56,483. In 2019, the median property value was \$178,400, with the median household price at \$330,000, and 65.1% homeownership; the price of a home should be no more than 3x the annual gross income. There are 2.59 persons per household and 79.8% of residents living in the same house, and 14.9% of person in poverty. For low-income, vulnerable households there are challenges in creating a sense of home in a new tenancy which may have substantial effects on health and wellbeing. Thus, from the perspective of 'ontological security' the home is seen as providing a secure base from which people can develop confidence in self and social identity. [World Health Organization: Closing the gap; 2008]

Excessive Housing Costs

 **Home Rent is 30%+ of Income**
50%
of Rented Homes
Bay County, FL

53%
of Rented Homes
Florida

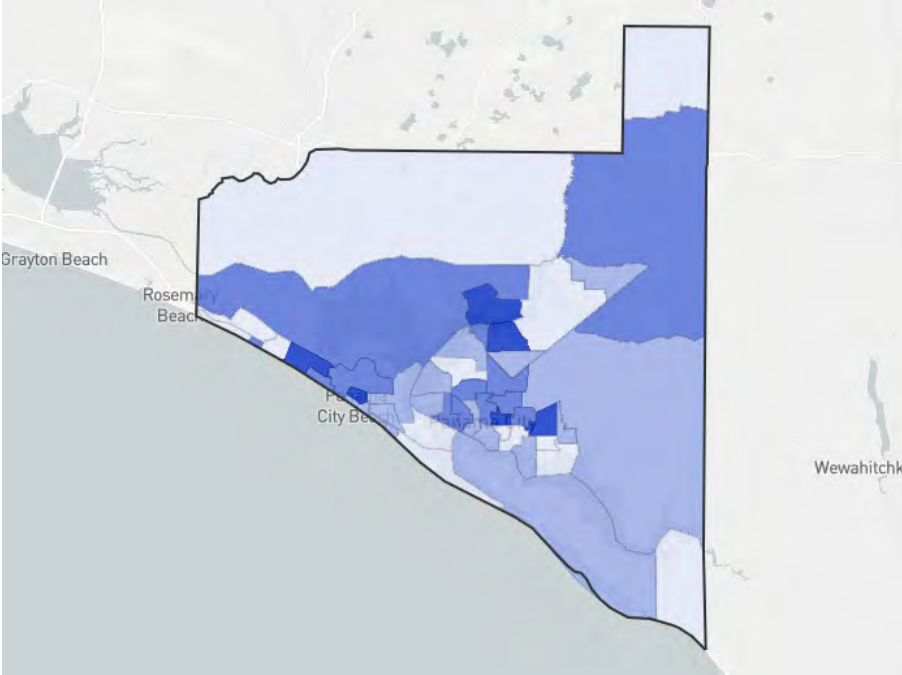
 **Homeowner Costs are 30%+ of Income**
23%
of Owned Homes
Bay County, FL

25%
of Owned Homes
Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Excessive Rental Housing Costs

Home Rental Costs: 30%+ of Income

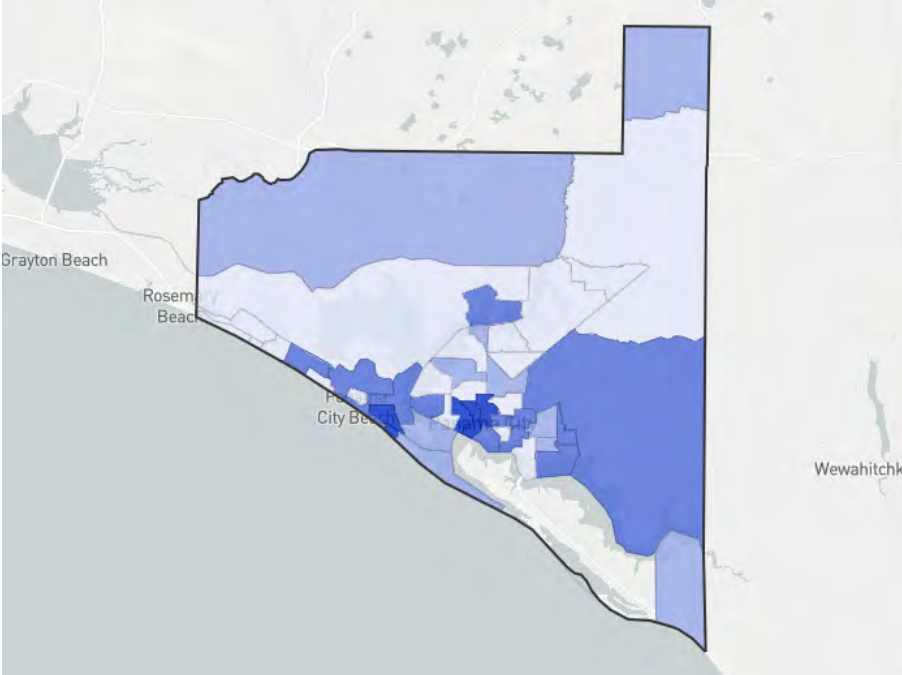


© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Excessive Homeownership Costs

Home Ownership Costs: 30%+ of Income

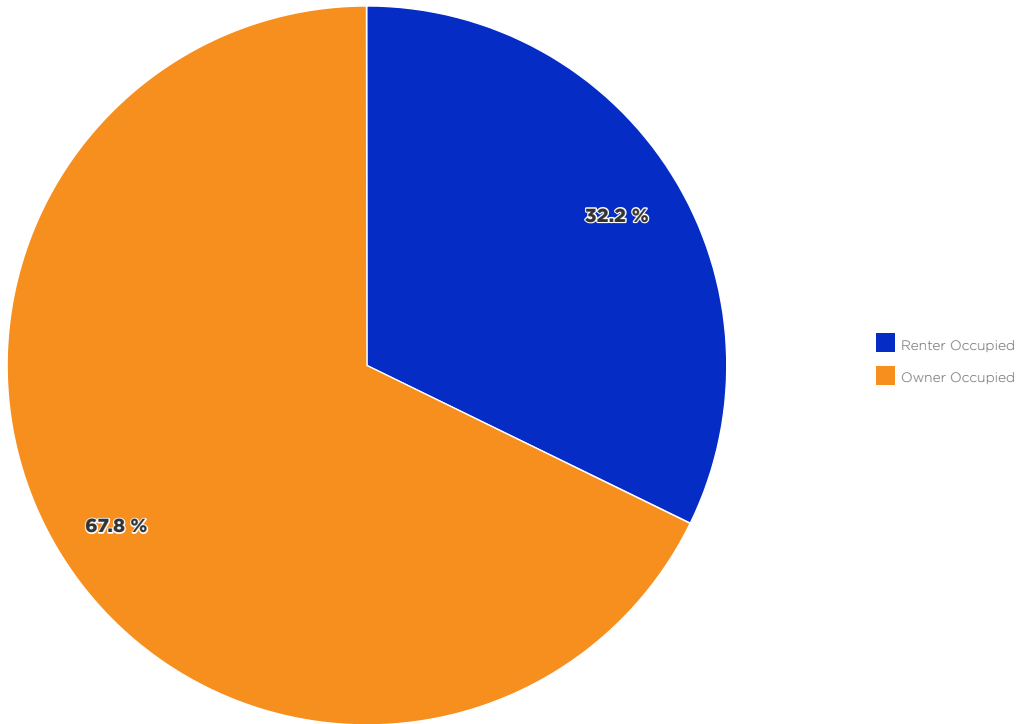


© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Homeownership Rate

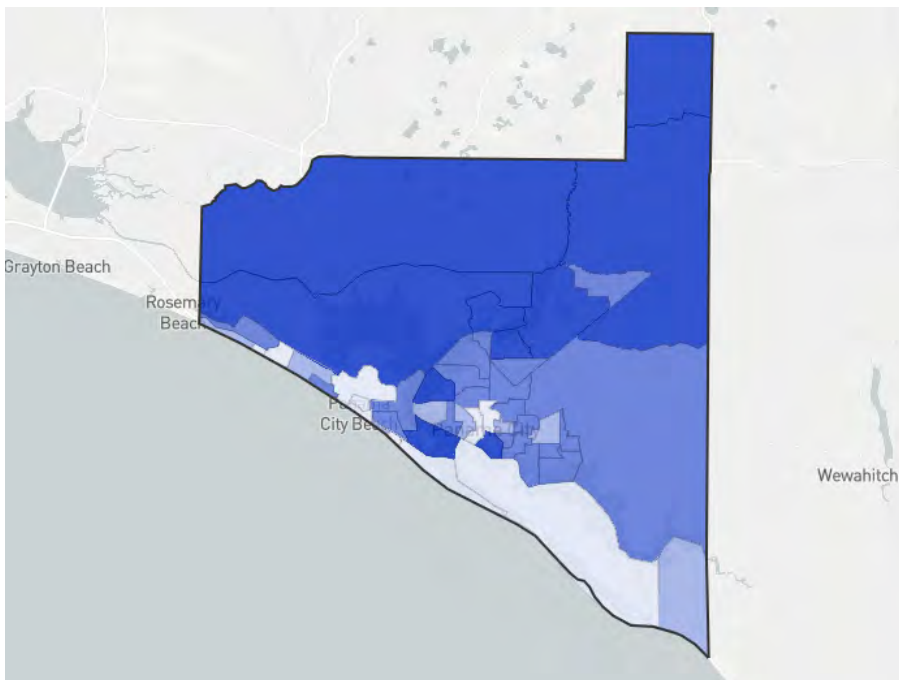
Homeownership Rate



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

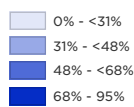
Ownership Rate



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL

Owner Occupied Homes

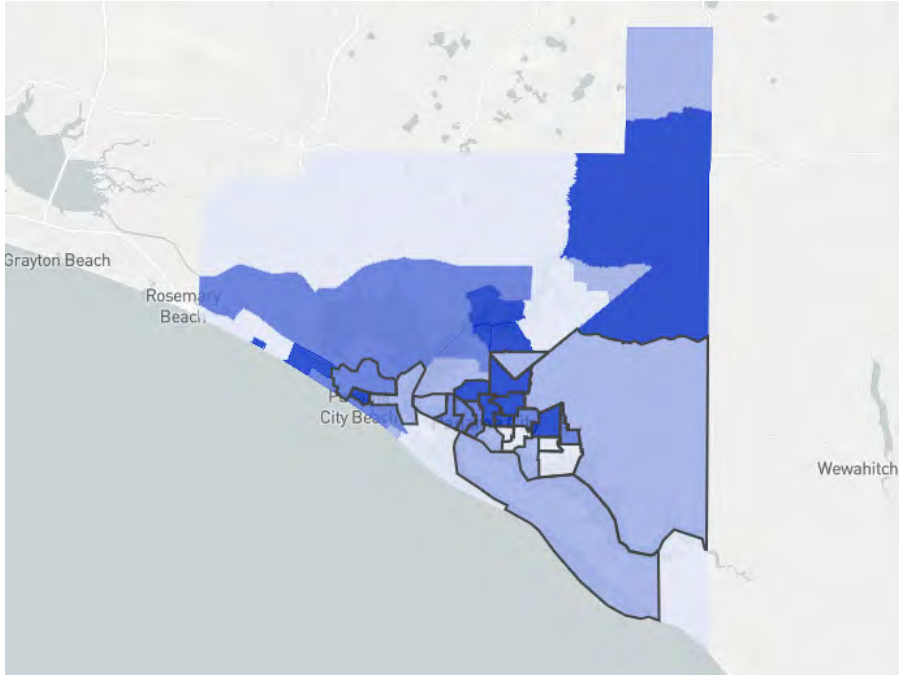


Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

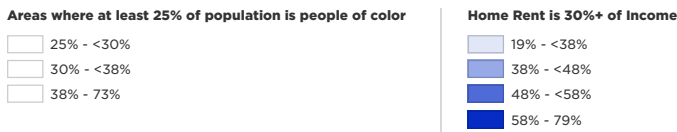
Housing Cost & Race

Click on the map for more information.

Excessive Rental Housing Costs and People of Color



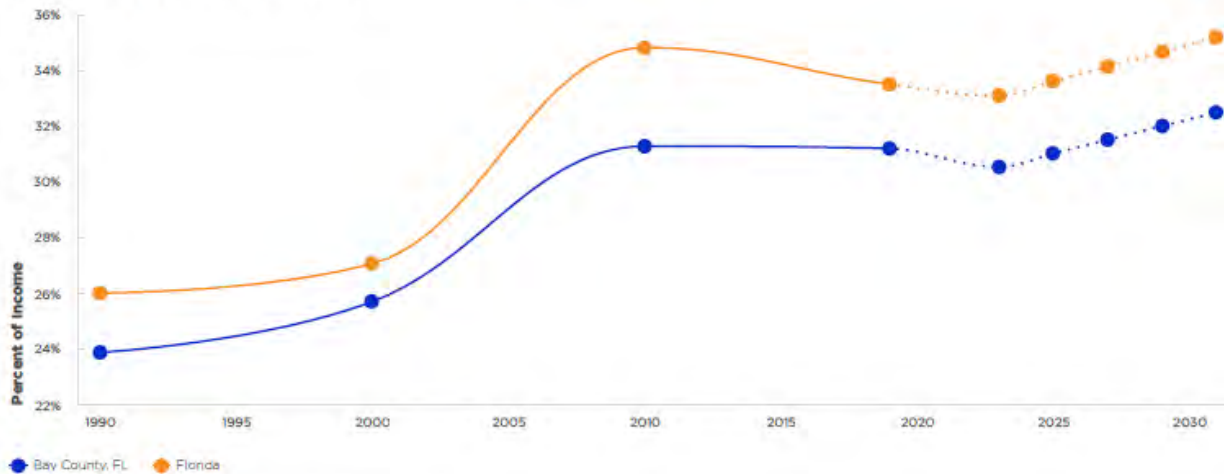
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Housing Cost Over Time

Rental Costs as Percent of Income



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Housing Vacancy

Vacant Housing Units
30,002
 Housing units
 Bay County, FL

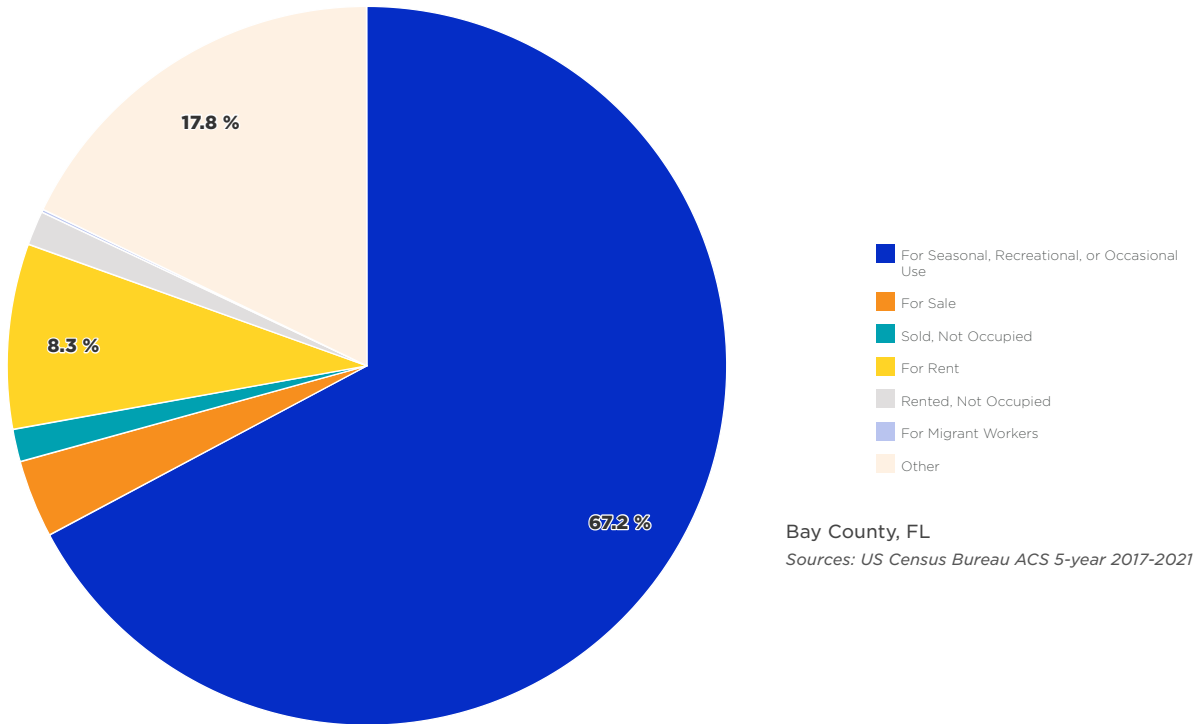
1,607,477
 Housing units
 Florida

Vacant Housing Units
29.16%
 of Housing Units
 Bay County, FL

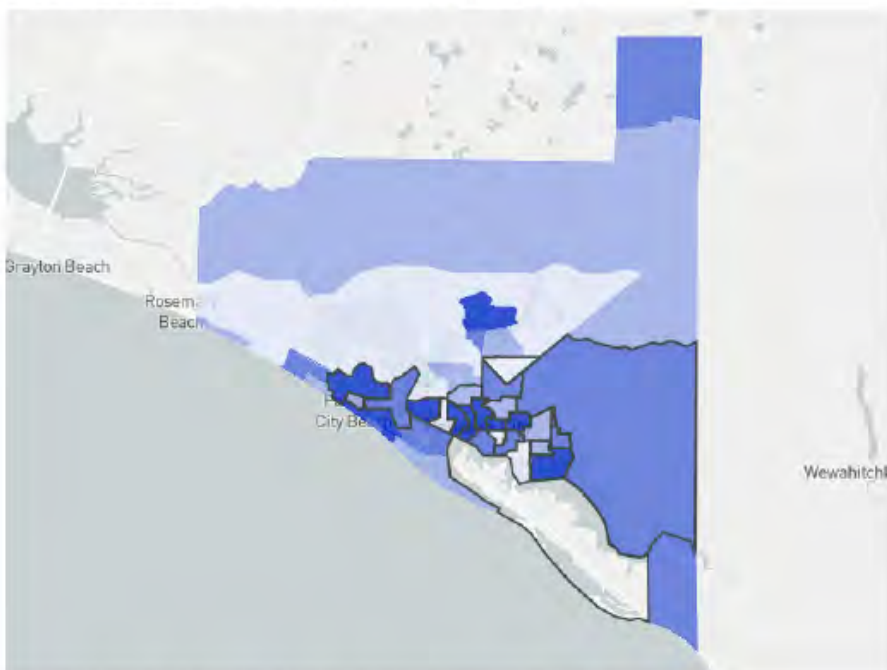
16.46%
 of Housing Units
 Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Reason for Vacancy



Excessive Home Ownership Costs and People of Color



Areas where at least 25% of population is people of color

- 25% - <30%
- 30% - <38%
- 38% - 73%

Home Cost is 30+% of Income

- 7% - <15%
- 15% - <22%
- 22% - <31%
- 31% - 46%

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

How are **potentially vulnerable populations** affected?

The characteristics included here should be used to understand potentially vulnerable populations, but are not meant to label any certain characteristic as inherently disadvantageous. Depending on community circumstances, these groups may face unique challenges to accessing healthcare, being active, or having a strong social support network.

Ability to Speak English



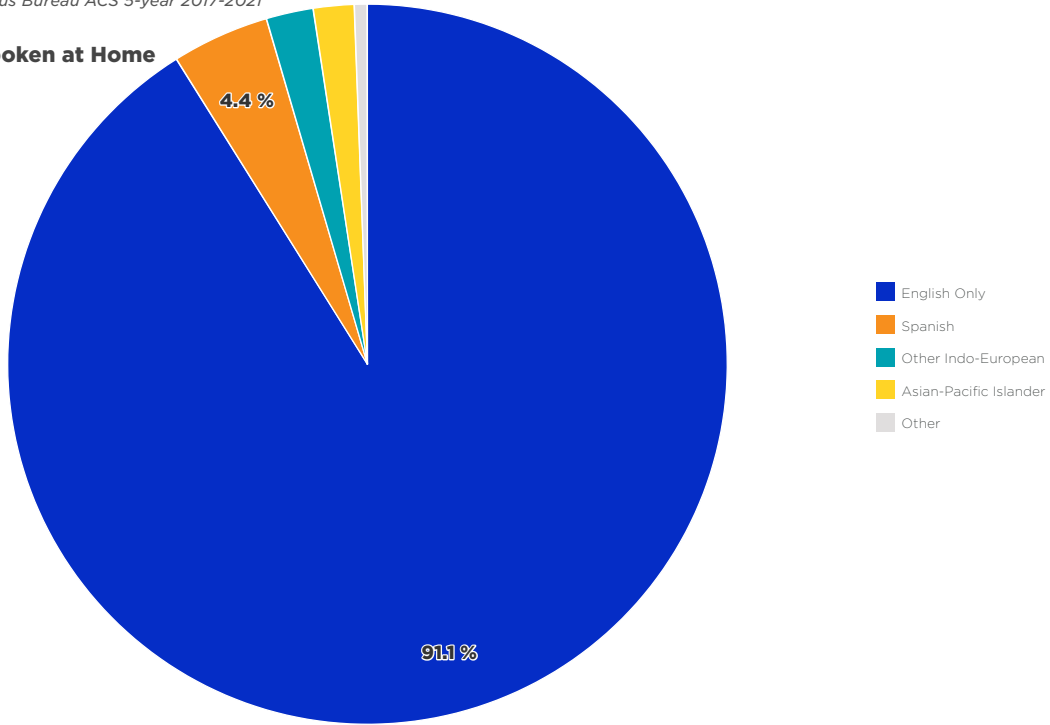
3%
of People Age 5+
Speak English Less Than 'Very Well'd
Bay County, FL



5,739
People Age 5+
Speak English Less Than 'Very Well'd
Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

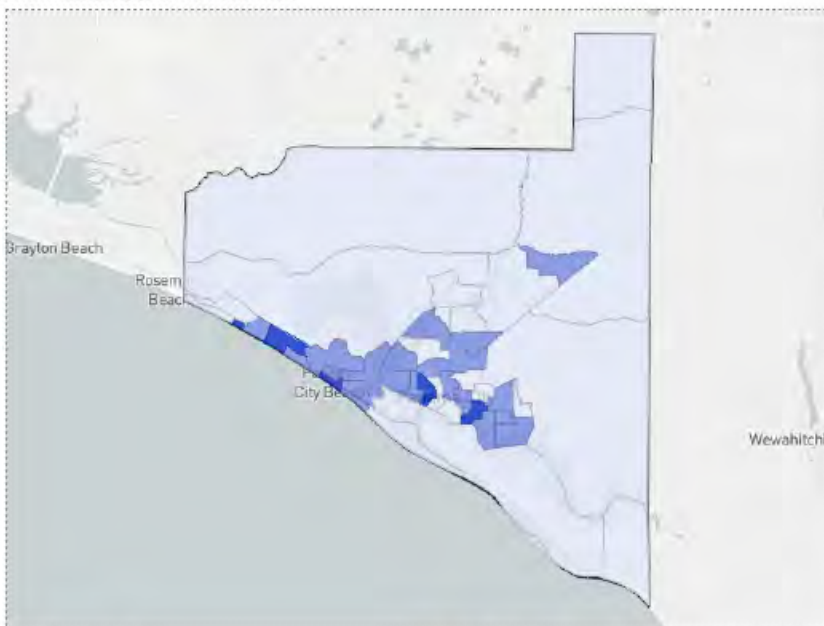
Language Spoken at Home



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Limited English Proficiency



Mapbox OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL

People who speak English 'less than very well'

- 0% - <3%
- 3% - <8%
- 8% - 12%

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

People of Color



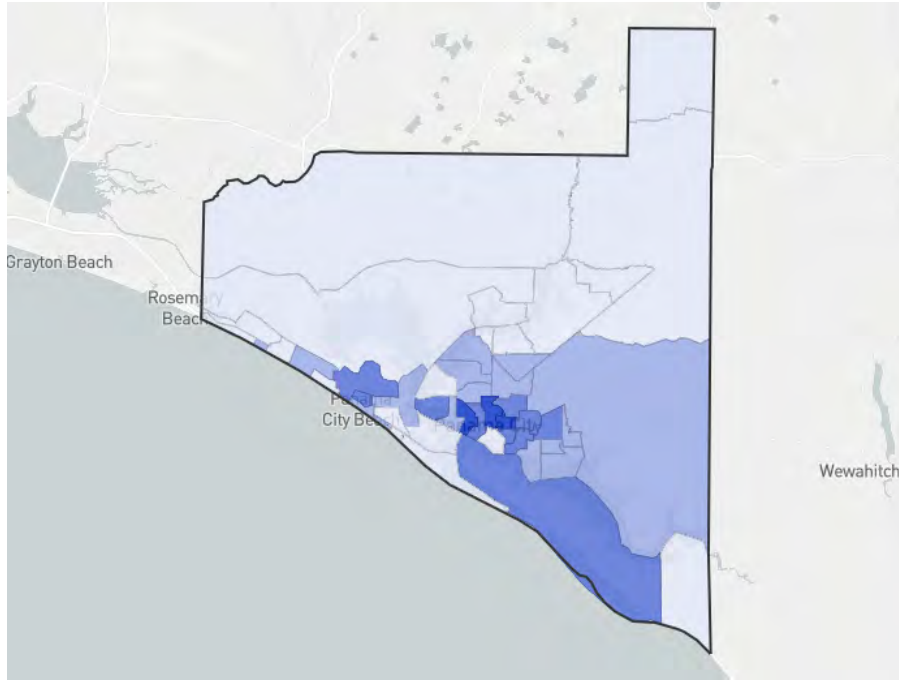
25%
of People
People of Color
Bay County, FL



44,756
People
People of Color
Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

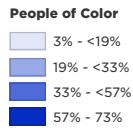
People of Color



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL



Veterans

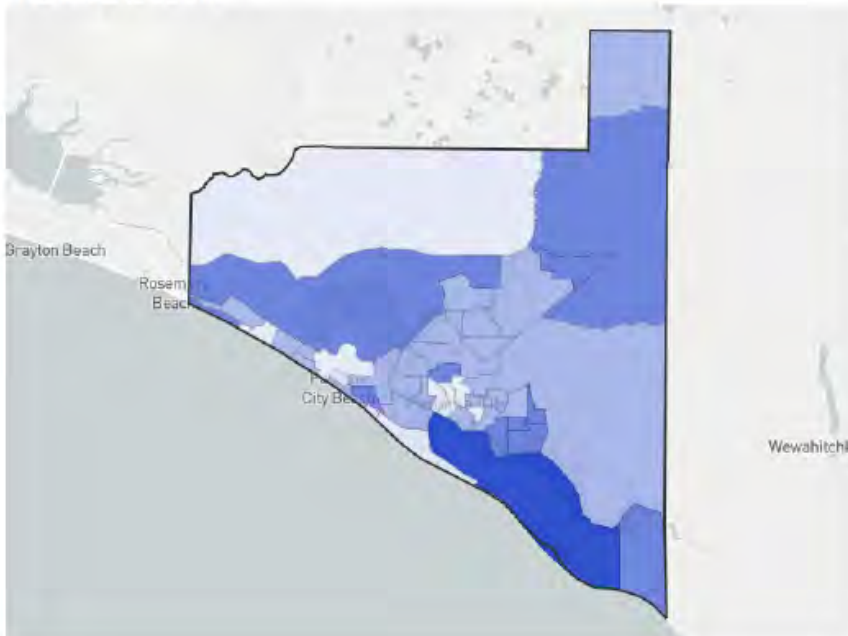


15%
of Civilians 18+
Veteran Population
Bay County, FL



20,560
People
Veteran Population
Bay County, FL

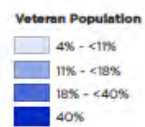
Veteran Population



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL



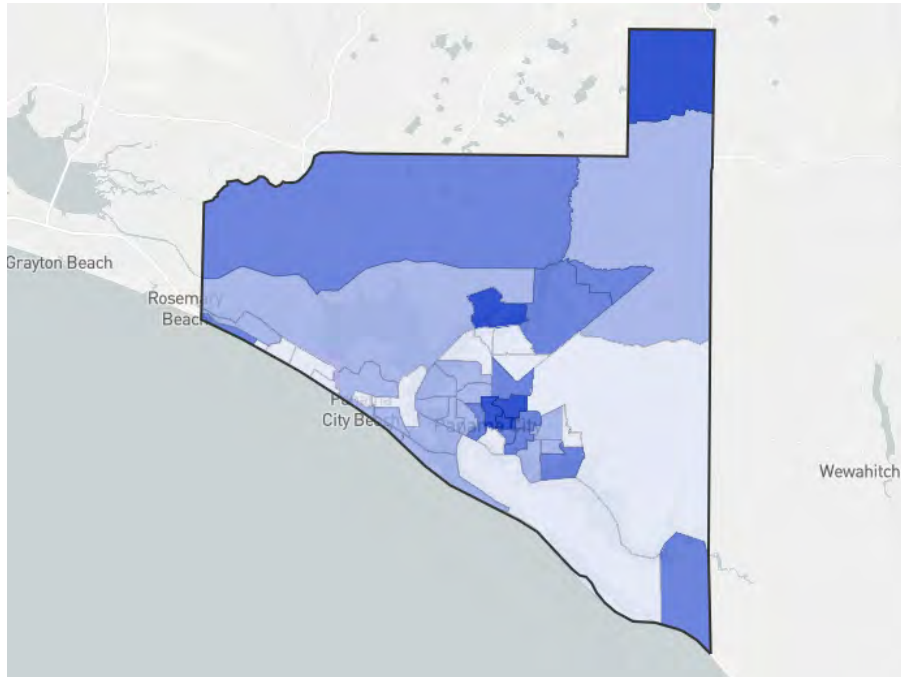
People with Disabilities

20%
of People
People with a Disability
Bay County, FL

34,773
People
People with a Disability
Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

People with Disabilities



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



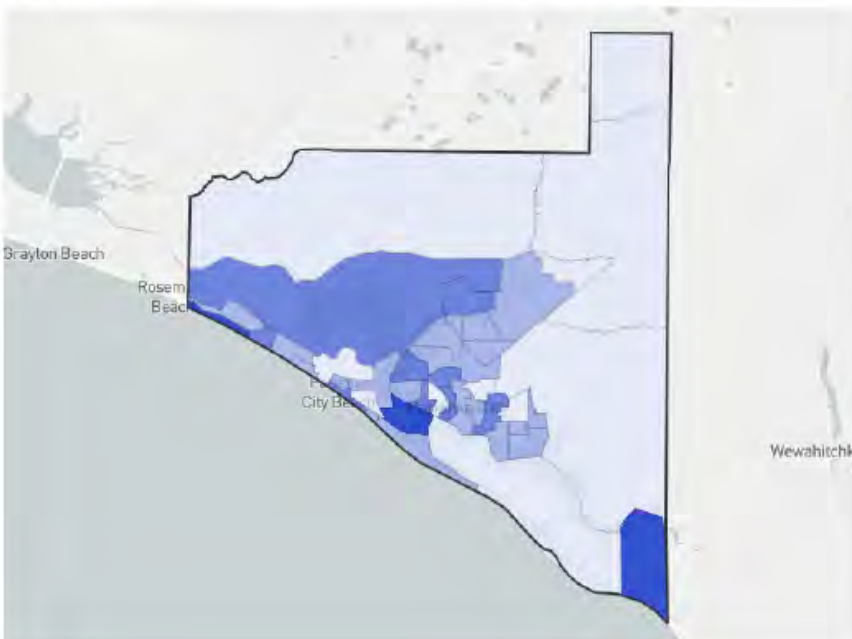
Older Adults

18%
of People
Seniors 65+
Bay County, FL

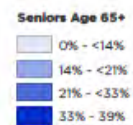
32,020
People
Seniors
Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Seniors



Bay County, FL



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



BAY COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES

1-800-GOT-JUNK?

1-800-GOT-JUNK? makes the ordinary business of junk removal exceptional. We create space and peace of mind when junk gets in the way. Whether it's an unwanted sofa, a pile of household junk in the garage, or a warehouse full of unused office furnishings, 1-800-GOT-JUNK? removes it for you. In keeping with our environmental goals to divert items from the landfill, wherever possible, we will donate items to charity and recycle.

[Read More](#)

Animal Control

[Read More](#)



Lifeline Support

Lifeline is a federal program dedicated to making phone and internet service more affordable for low-income households.

[Read More](#)



Unite Us

Bay County, Florida Nonprofits Resource

[Read More](#)

Arc on the Gulf



BAY COUNTY
Florida

FOURTEENTH
JUDICIAL
CIRCUIT



Florida Department of Corrections

"Inspiring Success by Transforming One Life at a Time"



BAY COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Sheriff Tommy Ford

bayway

Bay County's Public Transit System

Arc on the Gulf

Transportation is often the vital link between not only quality of life, but also, jobs, access to medical care, and other life sustaining needs for some of the most vulnerable citizens.

[Read More](#)

Bay County Code Enforcement

The Code Enforcement Division enforces Bay County Codes and Land Development Regulations for the unincorporated areas of Bay County.

[Read More](#)

Bay County Fourteenth Judicial Circuit

Our Vision:

Justice in Florida will be Accessible, Fair, Effective, Responsive, and Accountable.

Our Mission:

Protect rights and liberties, uphold and interpret the law, and provide for peaceful resolution of disputes.

[Read More](#)

Bay County Probation

Probation officers enhance public safety by monitoring offender's compliance with conditions of supervision.

Probation officers assist offenders with resources and services necessary to transition from prison or jail to the community.

Probation officers increase the offender's likelihood of succeeding by referring offenders to various community resources to assist them in obtaining employment, substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, as well as other positive, self-improvement programs to assist the offender.

[Read More](#)

Bay County Sheriff's Office

We will be relentless against criminals, compassionate to victims, responsive to citizens and will work with our community to keep Bay County safe.

[Read More](#)

Bayway Public Transit System

Bay County, Florida Public Transportation

[Read More](#)



Beach Care Services

Beach Care Services is a 501c3 non-profit organization that provides emergency assistance with rent payments, utilities, transportation, prescriptions, food, clothing, employment information, and a variety of other needs to benefit people living and working in the Panama City Beach area.

[Read More](#)



Catholic Charities of Northwest Florida

Our programs focus on empowerment and seek to enact long-term, positive change in the lives of those we serve. Our services are tailored for the unique circumstances of each person and our impact is significant and measurable. We serve our neighbors professionally, compassionately, in multiple languages, with great importance placed on building-up their personal dignity and encourage them to create a better life for themselves & their families.

[Read More](#)



Cleaning for a Reason

Cleaning for a Reason is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that offers free home cleaning to cancer patients in the United States and Canada. Our goal is to remove the burden of cleaning and allow those recovering from surgery, in active treatment, or in hospice to focus on their health and spending valuable time with loved ones.

[Read More](#)



Community Development

Community Development achieves its mission of providing safe, decent affordable housing for its citizens by maintaining partnerships with local, state and federal agencies, affordable housing developers, non-profit organizations and others who share the common goal of producing affordable housing. Through these partnerships families in need, including special needs populations such as the elderly and other low- to moderate-income families, are able to obtain housing they can afford.

[Read More](#)



Department of Children and Families

The Department of Children and Families Office of Economic Self-Sufficiency helps promote strong and economically self-sufficient communities by determining eligibility for food, cash and medical assistance for individuals and families in Florida.

[Read More](#)



Domestic Violence Program

The Salvation Army Domestic Violence Program is a certified domestic violence center that offers a variety of free, voluntary and confidential services to survivors of domestic violence abuse in Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson and Washington Counties such as; Emergency Safe Shelter, Safety Planning, Individual and support, Group Counseling, Empowerment Based Advocacy, and Victims Compensation & Relocation Filing

[Read More](#)



Family Service Agency

Family Service Agency

We are committed to giving individuals and families a 'hand up' in their time of need. We strive to provide needed services in every area of a person's life - directly or through referrals. We are dedicated to treating each person we serve with dignity and respect regardless of their gender, race, creed or sexual preference. We are proud to provide all goods and services free of charge to those in need.

[Read More](#)



Gatewood Apartments

Royal American's mission is to develop, construct and manage multifamily communities that improve the quality of life for residents, earn strong financial returns for owners and have a positive impact on the broader community.

[Read More](#)



Goodwill Industries

Goodwill exists to help people see possibilities, seize opportunities and prosper. Together we build community by inspiring, encouraging, and supporting each other and those we serve. We demonstrate trust, authenticity, and respect for all perspectives and backgrounds. Here, everyone and everything matters. We value truth, honesty, authenticity, and our relationships with each other. We promise to pay attention and shine a light where things are not as they should be. We call for action to create positive change. We trust one another's intentions, honor our word, do our part, and always seek to understand. Our passion for this work is undeniable. Together we honor this shared purpose.



Gulf County Sheriff's Office

The Gulf County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to serving our community with integrity and compassion while delivering proactive, professional law enforcement services to meet the diverse needs of our community.

[Read More](#)



Habitat for Humanity of Bay County, Florida

Habitat for Humanity of Bay County Florida, Inc. is an ecumenical Christian organization that welcomes volunteers from all faiths who are committed to helping Habitat in its mission of eliminating poverty housing. With the help of hundreds of volunteers Habitat builds decent and affordable houses for people in need. Homes are sold with no profit made. Homeowners contribute "sweat equity" and their no-interest mortgage payments are recycled into the 'Fund for Humanity' to build additional homes.

[Read More](#)



Humane Society of Bay County

We believe that through humane education and responsible pet ownership, we will one day end the needless destruction of companion animals in our community, and we envision a world where every companion animal has a safe and loving home.

[Read More](#)

What is the state of health for our infants & mothers?

Improving health for mothers and infants targets a **critical window of opportunity** when health can **lay the foundation for life-long well-being** and success. Moreover, access to prenatal health care and support is vital combatting maternal deaths and complications from pregnancy.



How do **social & environmental factors** affect mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?

Access to OBGYN and prenatal care improves the health of both woman and infants with preventative treatments and screenings. Economic opportunity, schools, communities, family, peers, media, and technology also contribute to the complex context in which adolescent behavior and risk-taking occurs. Learn more on the [Environmental & Social Context](#) page.

 **Teen Birth Rate**
33.7
Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19
Bay County, FL

19.7
Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19
Florida

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files 2013-2019

What do **behavioral factors** reveal about mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?

Health behaviors occur within the context of the social and environmental factors that a person is experiencing. Supportive partner involvement and socioeconomic opportunity may influence whether women smoke during pregnancy. Learn more on the [Behavioral Factors](#) page.

Births with Tobacco Used During Pregnancy

7.6%

of Live Births

Bay County, FL

3.7%

of Live Births

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Natality 2020

What do **health outcomes** reveal about mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?

Health outcomes are influenced by the health care environment, social context, and behaviors. In addition to giving us key information about maternal and infant health, the infant and child mortality rates are important markers of the overall health of a community. Learn more on the [Health Outcomes](#) page.

Infant Mortality Rate

7.8

Deaths per 1,000 Births

Bay County, FL

6.1

Deaths per 1,000 Births

Florida

Sources: CDC Wonder 2013-2019

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

WIC serves infants, children up to age 5, pregnant/breastfeeding women, and women in up to 6 months after giving birth. We ensure nutritional health and welfare of women and children at the start of a child's life.

[Read More](#)



Family Planning with Bay Health

Bay County Department of Health provides services on a sliding scale fee schedule. Services provided include physical exams, family planning education, health/ counseling and referrals, and pregnancy testing.

[Read More](#)

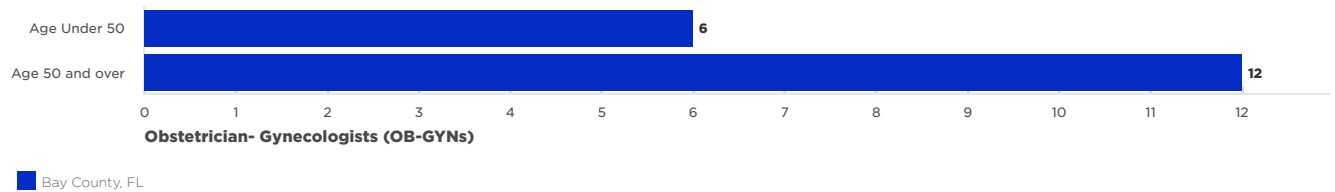
How are **social & environmental factors** affecting mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?



Are women able to access to **OB-GYN care**?

Obstetricians and gynecologists (OB-GYNs) provide healthcare for women throughout their lives, including care related to birth control, childbirth, and menopause. An OB-GYN can also screen for cancer, treat infections, and handle pelvic organ and urinary tract problems.

OB-GYNs by Age (Likeliness to Retire)



Sources: HRSA PCSA 2010

OB-GYNs Compared to Served Populations

Bay County, FL

Obstetrician- Gynecologists (OB-GYNs)	18 Doctors
Female Population 16 and Over	74,229 People
Women with Birth in Past Year	2,519 Women

Sources: HRSA PCSA 2010; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

How are cultural and social contexts affecting **teen pregnancy** rates?

Economic opportunity, schools, communities, family, peers, media, and technology contribute to the complex context in which adolescent behavior and risk-taking occurs. Adolescent pregnancies occur in high, middle, and low income communities, but are more likely to occur in marginalized communities experiencing poverty, lack of education and employment opportunities. Sex education, access to contraception, and sexual violence prevention can affect teen pregnancy rates.

Teen Birth Rate

34

Births per 1,000 Females Age 15-19

Bay County, FL

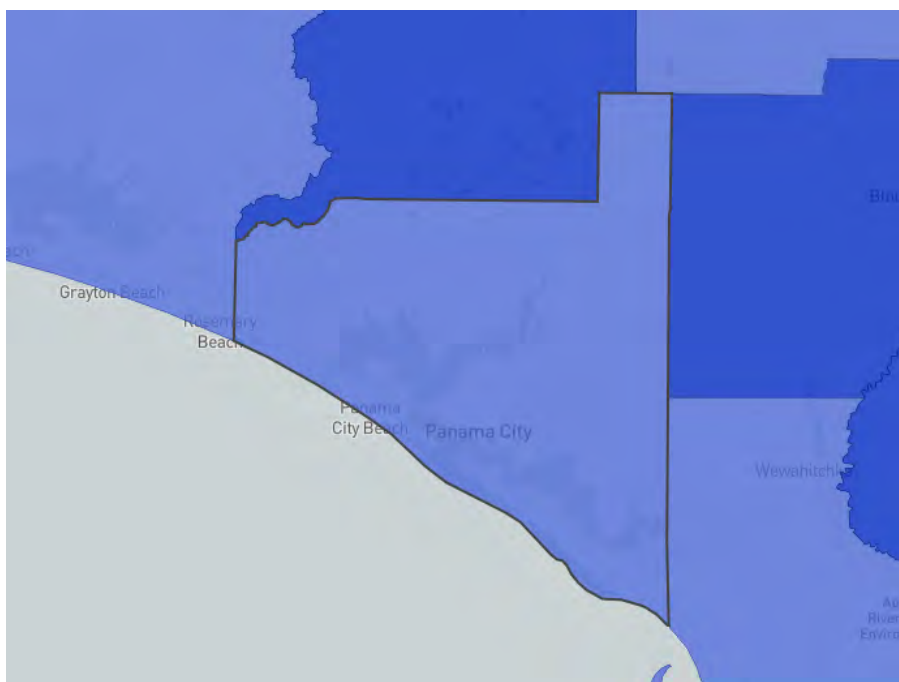
20

Births per 1,000 Females Age 15-19

Florida

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files 2013-2019

Teen Birth Rate



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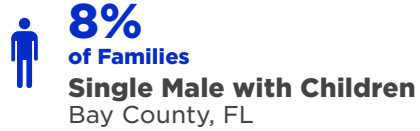
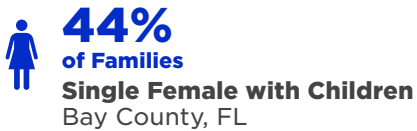
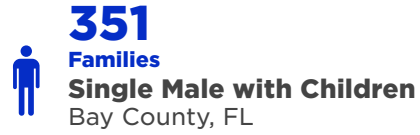


Sources: National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files 2013-2019

How are **single-parent households** affected?

Single-parent households are those where one parent raises a child or children. Among these households, children may have a greater chance of having an unmet health need as well as emotional and behavioral difficulties. Single-parenthood may affect the health of the parent, as well; single-mothers in particular are at greater risk for cardiovascular health problems and stroke.

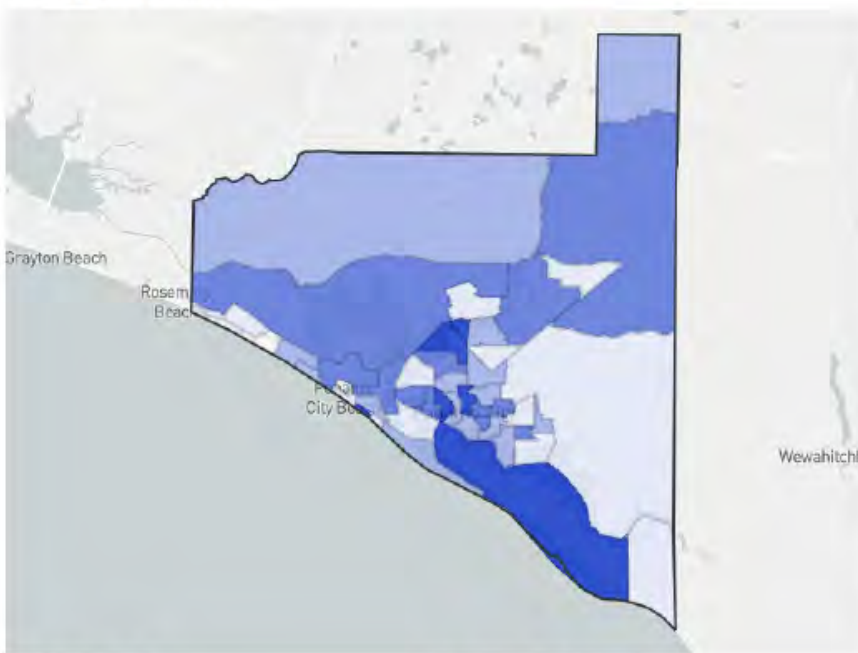
Single Parent Households



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

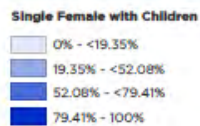
Single Parent Households

Single Mom Families



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

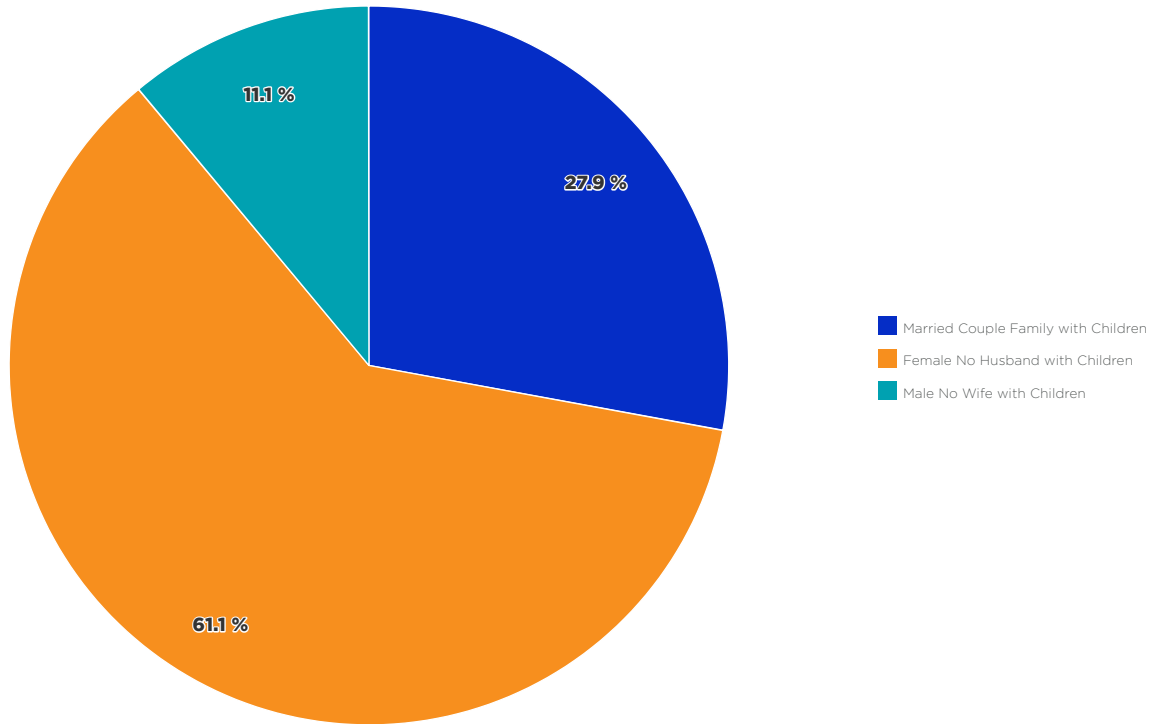
Bay County, FL



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Single Parent Families in Poverty

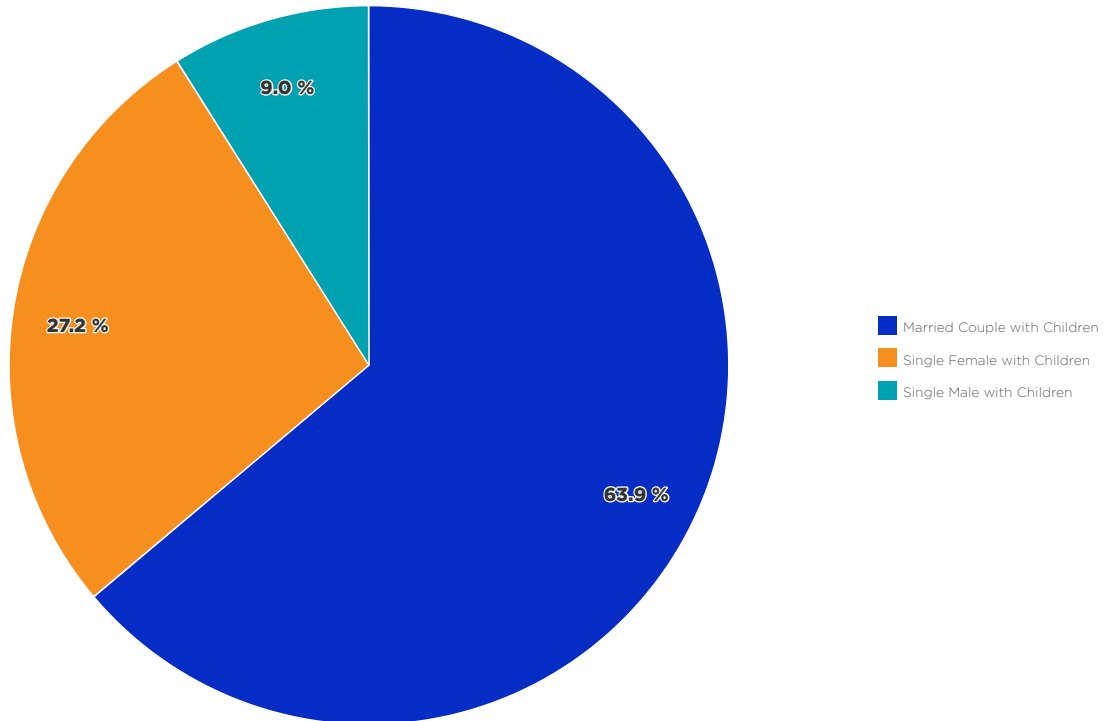
Poverty Among Families with Children



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Family Type with Children



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Are families able to access **affordable food**?

Women, Infants and Children is a program designed to help families access quality nutrition. Participation in WIC for eligible families may improve birth outcomes, breastfeeding rates, and children's cognitive development, increase nutrition density and prenatal care rates, and could even have a positive effect on immunization rates.



Farmers Markets Accepting WIC

3

Farmers Markets
Bay County, FL

23

Farmers Markets
Florida



WIC Authorized Stores

29

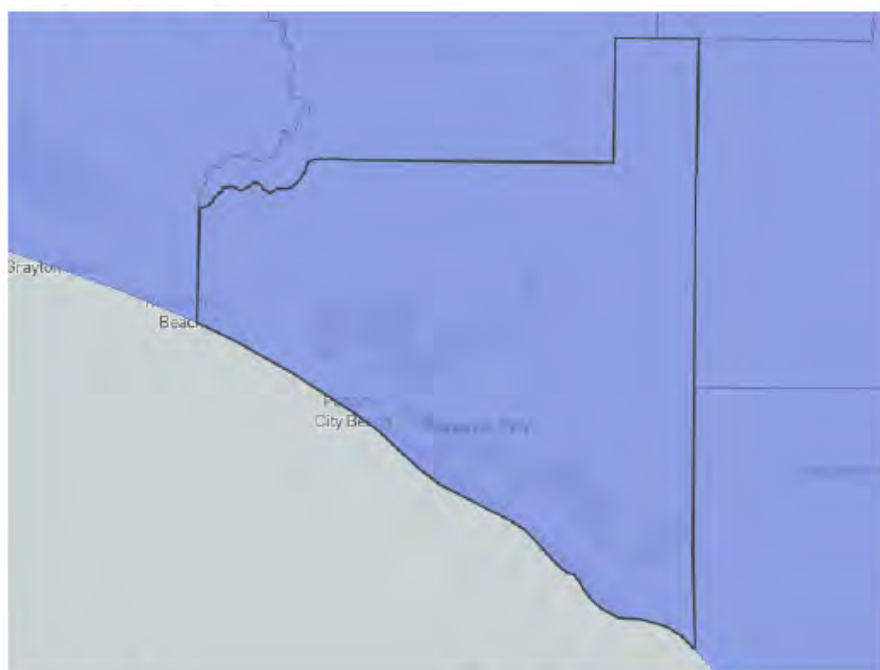
Stores
Bay County, FL

2,090

Stores
Florida

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2016, 2018

Stores Accepting WIC



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2016

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



A Hand Up International Inc. GOM

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

A Hand Up International Inc.

[Bay County Florida Food Bank](#)

[Read More](#)

What do **behavioral factors** reveal about mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?



What proportion of mothers are **smoking during pregnancy**?

Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of health problems for developing babies, including preterm birth, low birth weight, birth defects, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Reasons for smoking may include addiction and mood control (i.e. to relax, calm down). Supportive partner involvement and socioeconomic opportunity may influence whether women smoke during pregnancy.

Mothers Using Tobacco During Pregnancy

7.6%

of Live Births

Bay County, FL

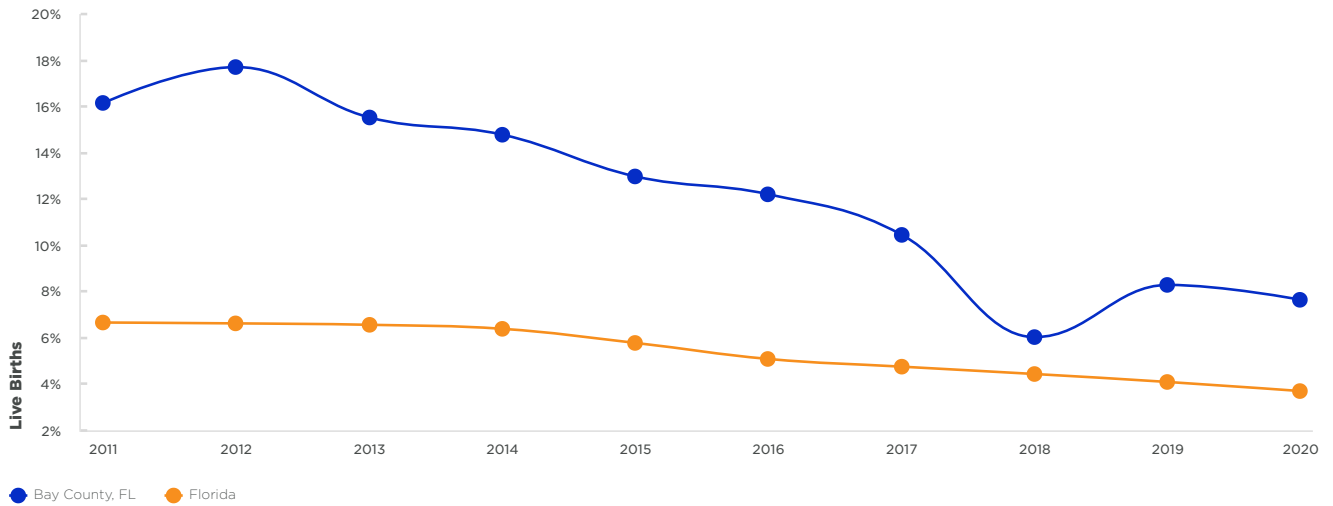
3.7%

of Live Births

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Natality 2020

Mothers Using Tobacco During Pregnancy

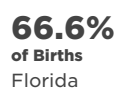
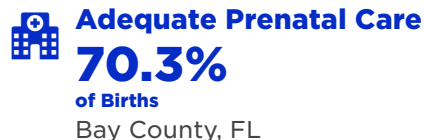
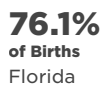
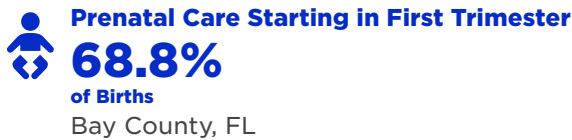


Sources: CDC WONDER Natality

Are mothers able to access **adequate prenatal care**?

Having a healthy pregnancy is one of the best ways to promote a healthy birth. Getting early and regular prenatal care improves the chances of a healthy pregnancy. Prenatal care reduces the risk of pregnancy complications, reduces the fetus's and infant's risk for complications, and helps ensure the medications women take are safe for pregnancy. The Kotelchuck Index measures the adequacy of prenatal care utilization based on when a mother begins prenatal care, with the assumption that the sooner prenatal care begins in a pregnancy the better.

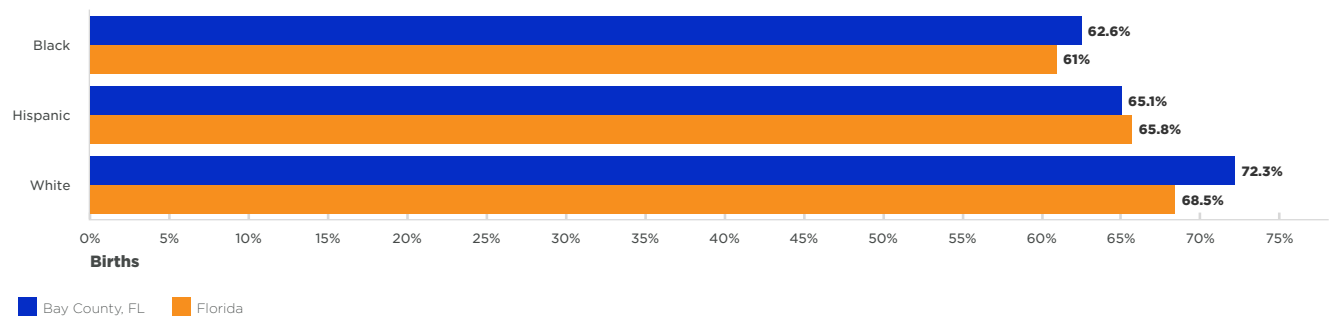
Prenatal Care



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity

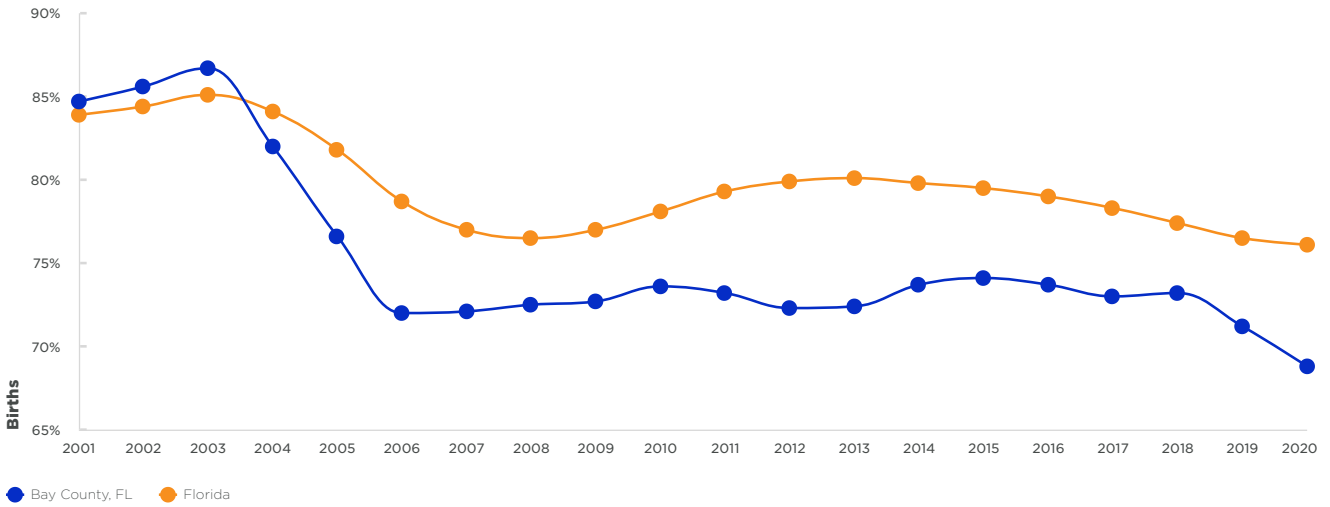
Adequate Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

First Trimester Care Over Time

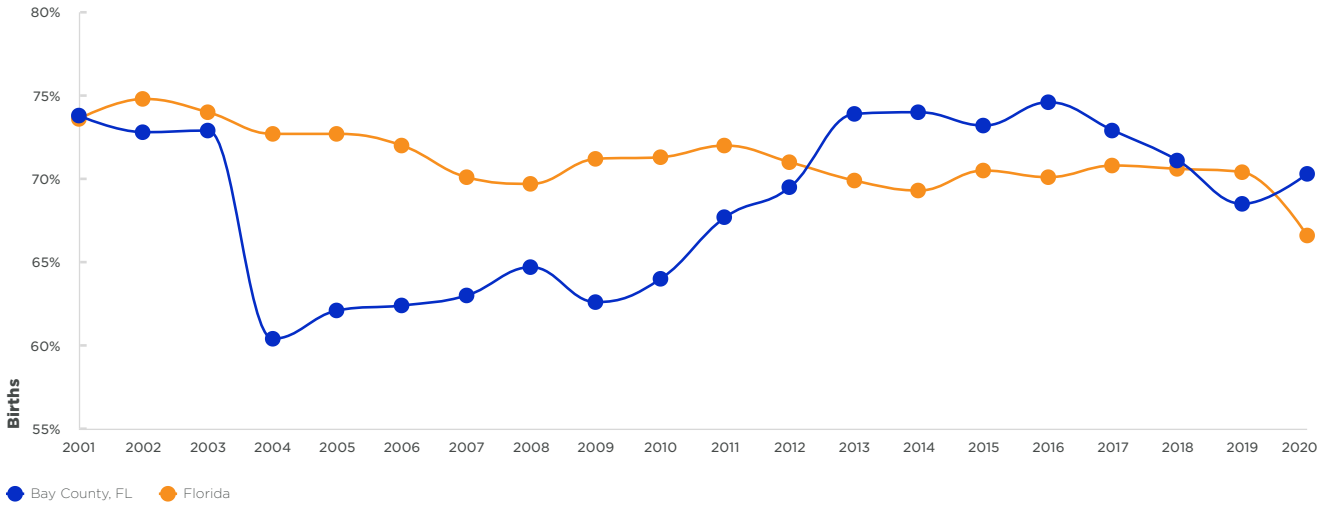
Prenatal Care Starting in the First Trimester



Note: Data shown are 3-year rolling rates and the year represents the most recent year in each period. For example, '2017' illustrates data from years 2015-2017 and '2018' shows data from 2016-2018.
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Adequate Care Over Time

Adequate Prenatal Care



Note: Data shown are 3-year rolling rates and the year represents the most recent year in each period. For example, '2017' illustrates data from years 2015-2017 and '2018' shows data from 2016-2018.
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Are women able to access **cancer screenings**?

Cancer screenings such as Pap tests detect precancerous cells that could develop into cervical cancer. Performed regularly starting at age 21, screenings enable treatment to start before cancer spreads, improving outcomes and saving lives. People who should be screened for cervical cancer, but aren't, may be intimidated by the screening, unable to pay for it, or unaware of its importance.

Cancer Screenings



Pap Smear in Past Year

50.5%

of Women Age 18+
Bay County, FL

48.4%

of Women Age 18+
Florida



Mammogram in Past Year

55.3%

of Women Age 40+
Bay County, FL

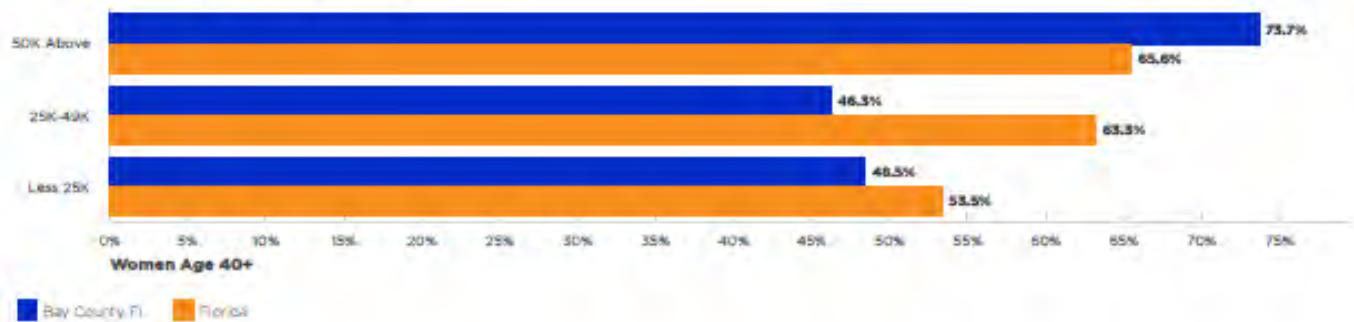
60.8%

of Women Age 40+
Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2016

Mammograms by Income

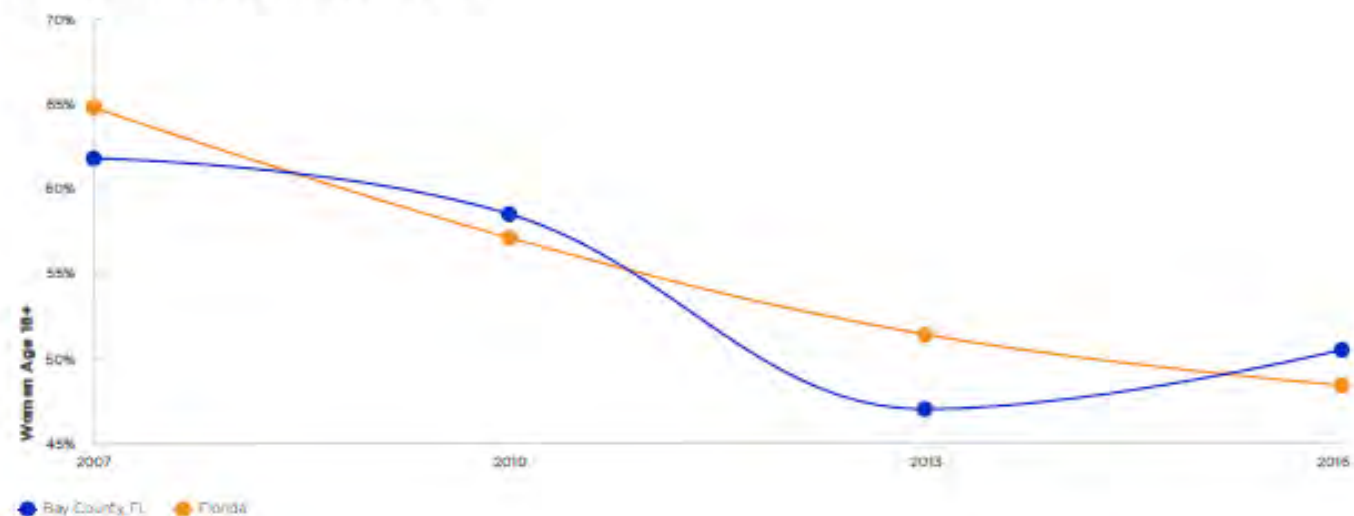
Women Receiving Mammograms by Income



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2016

Pap Smears Over Time

Women Receiving Pap Smears Over Time



Source: Florida Health CHARTS

What do **health outcomes** reveal about mothers' and infants' opportunity for health?



What is the **infant mortality** rate in our community?

Infant mortality is the death of a child before his or her first birthday. The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. Infant mortality may be caused by birth defects, preterm birth or low birth weight, maternal pregnancy complications, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), or injury such as suffocation. In addition to giving us key information about maternal and infant health, the infant mortality rate is an important marker of the overall health of a community.

Infant Mortality Rate

8

Deaths per 1,000 Births

Bay County, FL

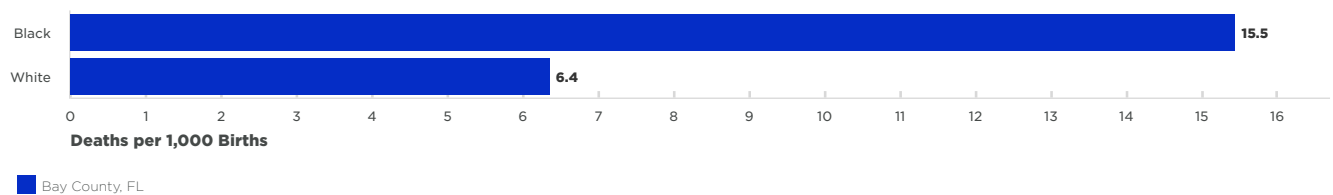
6

Deaths per 1,000 Births

Florida

Sources: CDC Wonder 2013-2019

Infant Mortality by Race



Sources: CDC Wonder 2013-2019

What is the **low birth weight** rate in our community?

Low birth weight is when a baby is born weighing less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces. Complications associated with low birth weight include higher risk of infection, difficulty regulating body temperature, poor feeding, and slow weight gain. The most common cause of low birth weight is premature birth, and mothers experiencing health problems are at higher risk for this.



Low Birth Weight

8.2%

of Births

Bay County, FL

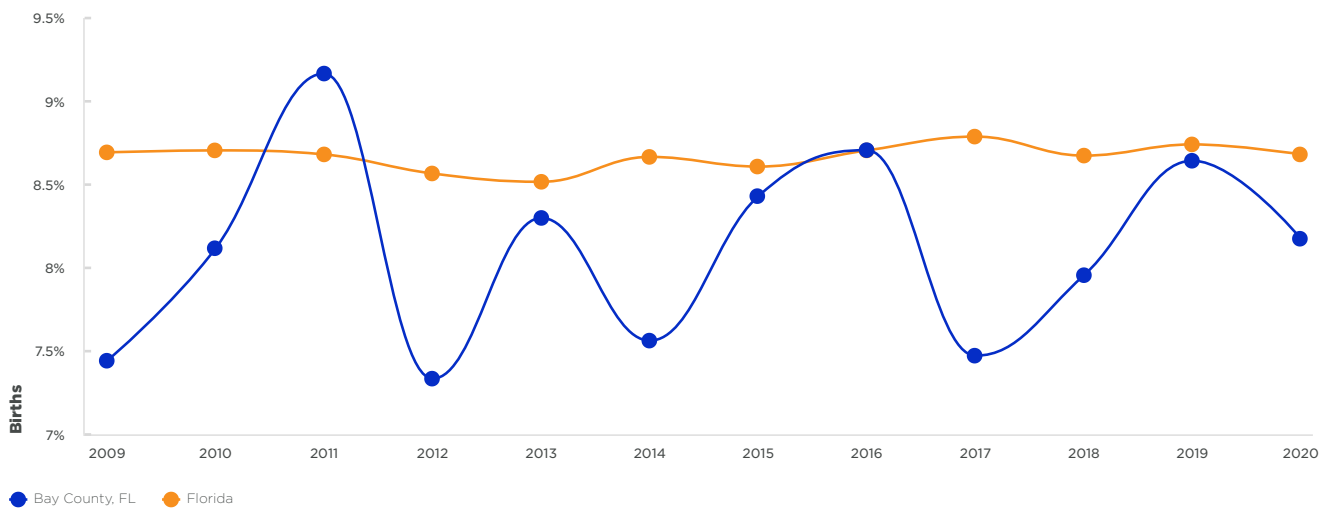
8.7%

of Births

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Natality 2020

Low Birth Weight Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Natality

What is the **preterm birth** rate in our community?

Complications associated with a preterm birth include immature lungs, difficulty regulating body temperature, poor feeding, and slow weight gain. Preterm babies may need longer or more intense nursery care, medications, and sometimes surgery. Mothers experiencing health problems are at higher risk for preterm birth.



Preterm Births

10.5%

of Births

Bay County, FL

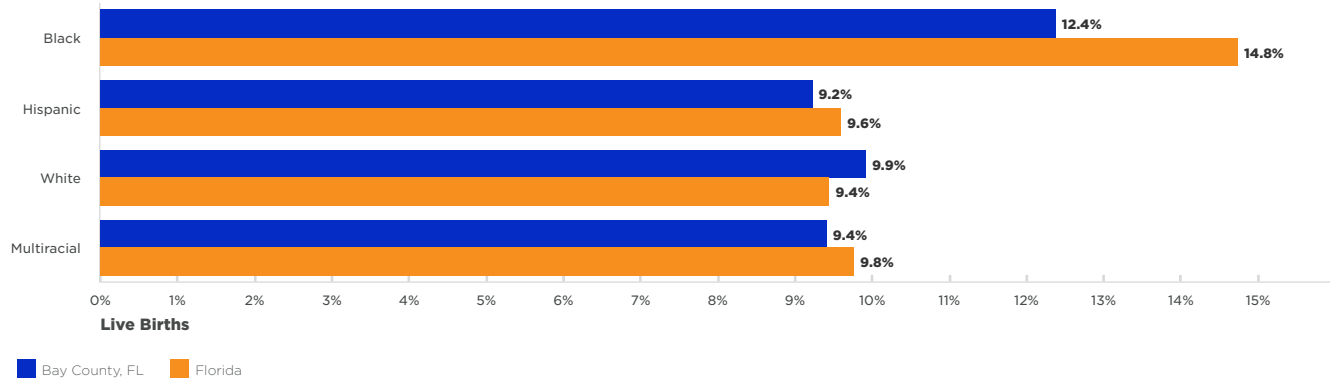
10.5%

of Births

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Natality 2020

Preterm Births by Race and Ethnicity

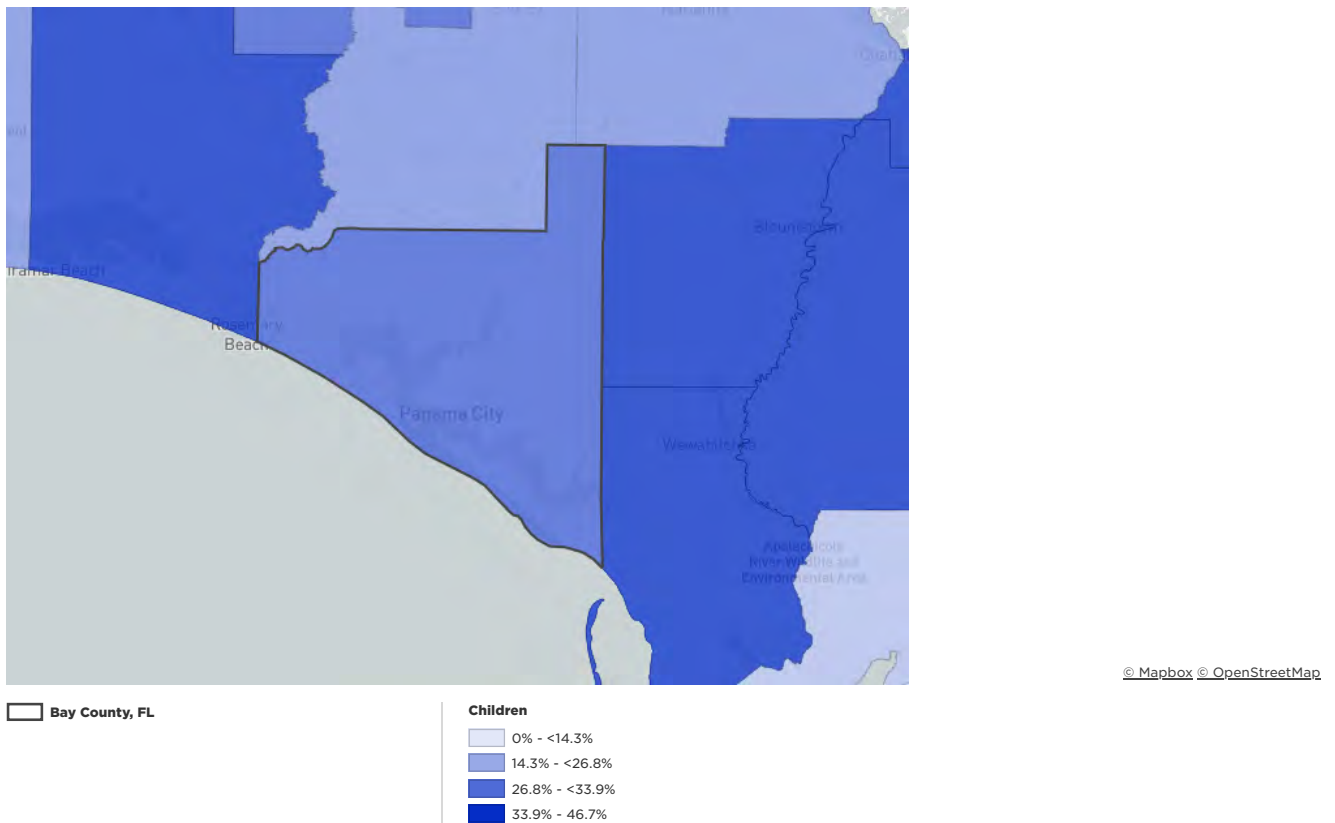


Sources: CDC WONDER Natality 2019-2021

What is the **overweight and obesity** rate for children in our community?

Participation in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program bolsters a family's ability to provide nutrient-dense food to infants and children. Without WIC, it is possible these families would not have access to the same nutritional foods. Obesity results from a combination of complex causes and contributing factors, including dietary patterns, physical activity, inactivity, and medication use, which are influenced by the food and physical activity environment, education and skills, and food marketing and promotion.

Overweight and Obesity Among Children Receiving WIC



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

Are our residents able to stay healthy?

When we wait to treat diseases at a later stage, it is much more expensive. By building communities that **make the healthiest choice the easiest choice**, everyone wins. Prevention isn't about being in a doctor's office all the time, it's about the opportunity to eat good food, be outside, and connect with neighbors and friends. Most importantly, preventing disease isn't entirely about educating people to make the right choices. It's about **creating places where it's possible**.



How are **social & environmental factors** affecting residents' opportunity to stay healthy?

A primary care provider will screen for major health-related conditions, including obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Health insurance is an important deciding factor when seeking medical treatment. In addition, access to healthy food and recreational facilities encourage lifestyle that prevents disease. Learn more on the [Environmental & Social Context](#) page.

Primary Care Physician Ratio

1,782

People per 1 Primary Care Physician

Bay County, FL

1,385

People per 1 Primary Care Physician

Florida

Sources: Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association 2018

What do **behavioral factors** reveal about residents' opportunity to stay healthy?

Health behaviors occur within the context of the social and environmental factors that a person is experiencing. Social factors, such as income, poverty, education, and economic opportunity are unfortunately entangled with behaviors, such as smoking and engaging in physical activity. Learn more on the [Behavioral Factors](#) page.

Current Smokers

22%

of Adults

Bay County, FL

15%

of Adults

Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

What do **health outcomes** reveal about residents' opportunity to stay healthy?

Health outcomes are influenced by the health care environment, social context, and behaviors. Behaviors include dietary patterns, physical activity, inactivity, and medication use. These behaviors are influenced by the food and physical activity environment, education and skills, and food marketing and promotion. Learn more on the [Health Outcomes](#) [Ⓔ] page.

Average Unhealthy Days in Past Month

5

Days

Bay County, FL

4

Days

Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



Abuse Hotline

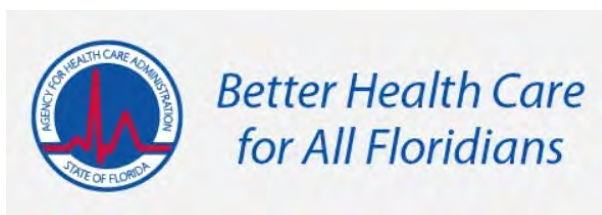
The Florida Abuse Hotline accepts reports 24 hours a day and 7 days a week of known or suspected child abuse, neglect or abandonment and reports of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

[Read More](#)

Agency for Health Care Administration

Welcome to the website for the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration. Our mission is "Better Health Care for All Floridians." As champions of that mission, we are responsible for the administration of the Florida Medicaid program, licensure and regulation of Florida's health facilities and for providing information to Floridians about the quality of care they receive.

[Read More](#)





Agency for Persons with Disabilities

APD works with local organizations and private providers to support people who have developmental disabilities and their families in living, learning, and working in their communities. APD identifies the service needs of people with developmental disabilities, and those individuals may receive social, medical, behavioral, residential, and/or therapeutic services.

[Read More](#)



Ascension Sacred Heart Bay

Ascension Sacred Heart Bay is an acute care hospital in Bay County, Florida. The hospital has 202 private rooms and a broad range of services, including emergency services, heart surgery and interventional cardiology procedures, general surgery, and the area's only Trauma Center.

[Read More](#)



Brain & Spinal Cord Injury Program

The Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program's purpose is to provide all eligible residents who sustain a traumatic brain or spinal cord injury the opportunity to obtain the necessary services that will enable them to return to an appropriate level of functioning in their community.

[Read More](#)



Bridge at Bay St Joe

Bridge at Bay St Joe located in Port Saint Joe, FL, in Gulf County, offers a variety of therapies and care services to help you regain your independence.

Skilled nurses, therapists and licensed care professionals are available to guide you through your personalized therapy. Whether you're recovering after a hospital visit or in need of on-going medical support, Bridge at Bay St Joe will help you achieve your personal goals.

[Read More](#)



Cares

Department of Elder Affairs preadmission screening program for nursing facility or alternative placement

Mission Statement:

To promote the well-being, safety, and independence of Florida's seniors, their families, and caregivers

Vision:

For all Floridians to live well and age well

[Read More](#)



Charter Senior Living of PCB

Charter Senior Living is a family-owned senior living organization with a successful record of providing high-quality lifestyles to seniors and their families. Whether it's Independent Living, Assisted Living or Memory Care that is needed, at Charter Senior Living communities, residents can be assured they will enjoy a true sense of purpose by leading happier, healthier and more fulfilling lives.

[Read More](#)



Council on Aging

Serving senior adults by helping them remain active and independent in Bay County, Florida.

[Read More](#)



Department of Health in Bay County

The purpose of public health intervention is to prevent and manage diseases, injuries and other health conditions through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors. Its aim is to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of health problems by implementing educational programs, developing policies, administering services, and conducting research.

[Read More](#)



Immunizations at Bay Health

The mission of DOH-Bay's Immunization Program is to protect the health and safety of all citizens and visitors in our community by preventing vaccine-preventable diseases. We provide vaccines for both children and adults.

[Read More](#)



Wellness Programs

These programs help create new norms and opportunities in schools, worksites, and the general community so that healthy eating, active living, and smoke-free lifestyles are the easy and natural choices.

[Read More](#)



Disability Resource Center

The Disability Resource Center (DRC) is an organization that works to promote Independent Living for and by individuals with disabilities; to enable them to take control of their lives; to make decisions about themselves and their future; to ensure the necessary support services are available to enable them to be active participants in their communities; and to prevent unnecessary institutionalization.

[Read More](#)



Division of Blind Services

Mission Statement: To ensure blind and visually-impaired Floridians have the tools, support and opportunity to achieve success

Vision Statement: In partnership with others, create a barrier free environment in the lives of Floridians with visual disabilities.

[Read More](#)



Elder Helpline

The Elder Helpline, a service of Elder Options, is your starting point for seeking information and other kinds of assistance for seniors and their caregivers. The Elder Helpline is part of Florida's Aging & Disability Resource Center network that provides callers with information, referrals, choices, and assistance in accessing the many services available to older adults, persons with disabilities, their caregivers, and family members.

[Read More](#)



Epilepsy Foundation Florida

The Epilepsy Foundation Florida and Florida Epilepsy Services provides programs and services that support people and families impacted by epilepsy. With the strength of a national organization and network of epilepsy experts, EFF and FES provide national scope and local impact.

[Read More](#)



Gulf Coast State College Dental Clinic

The Dental Clinic at Gulf Coast State College has the latest technology required to provide best treatment using the best tools in the industry. With almost 10,000 square feet of both educational and professional space, the Dental Clinic provides trained students and licensed instructors who deliver quality patient care.

[Read More](#)



Gulf County Senior Citizens Association, Inc

Our Mission:

To enhance the quality of life for older adults, persons with disabilities, and caregivers through advocacy, education, and support.

[Read More](#)



HCA Florida Gulf Coast Hospital

We're part of the largest network of doctors, nurses and care sites in the state. Our experienced care teams are focused on listening to you — caring for you like family. We work to understand your needs to provide a personalized care experience. From welcoming your newest family members to routine and specialty care needs throughout your life, you can count on us to show up for you when it matters.

[Read More](#)



Home Healthcare

We strive to provide specialized care to meet the needs of each patient, the way we would our own family. In collaborations with community healthcare providers including the overseeing physician, a comprehensive plan of treatment is developed and care is delivered by our experienced and passionate team.

[Read More](#)



Interim HealthCare

For over 50 years, Interim HealthCare has provided loved ones with compassionate and professional home care. With over 300 locations throughout the United States, our nurses, therapists, aides, companions and other healthcare professionals provide a wide range of services:

[Read More](#)



Starkey Hearing Foundation - Hear Now

HEAR NOW, a domestic program of the Starkey Hearing Foundation, provides hearing aids to people with no other resources to acquire hearing aids. HEAR NOW is a program of last resort; all other options must be used before service is awarded. Professional/consumer fact sheets and brochures are available.

[Read More](#)



Sunrise Community Inc

Sunrise is one of the largest, private 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations in the country dedicated to serving people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Much of the organization's early growth can be attributed to assisting state agencies with deinstitutionalization efforts, and in more recent years, Sunrise has welcomed smaller companies in need of assistance or support into the Sunrise Group. As a result, over the last 50 years Sunrise has increased the number of persons served from 50 people in just South Florida to over 2,000 across several states with over 3,000 exceptional employees.

[Read More](#)



Tyndall AFB Airforce Aid

Incorporated in 1942, Air Force Aid Society (AFAS) is an official charity for the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force. AFAS purpose is to help Airmen and Guardians when they need us the most.

[Read More](#)

Helping Airmen & Guardians since 1942

How are **social & environmental factors** affecting residents' opportunity to stay healthy?



Are residents able to access **primary care providers**?

A primary care provider will screen for major health-related conditions, including obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes. If a resident already has a chronic condition, their primary care provider helps them manage it and improve their quality of life. Some geographic areas, populations, and facilities have too few primary care providers, designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the US Health Resources and Services Administration. With access to quality preventive healthcare, our residents can catch potential health problems at their earliest stages, improve lifestyle habits, and ultimately prevent chronic illnesses before they begin.

+ Primary Care Provider Ratio

1,782

People per 1 Primary Care Provider

Bay County, FL

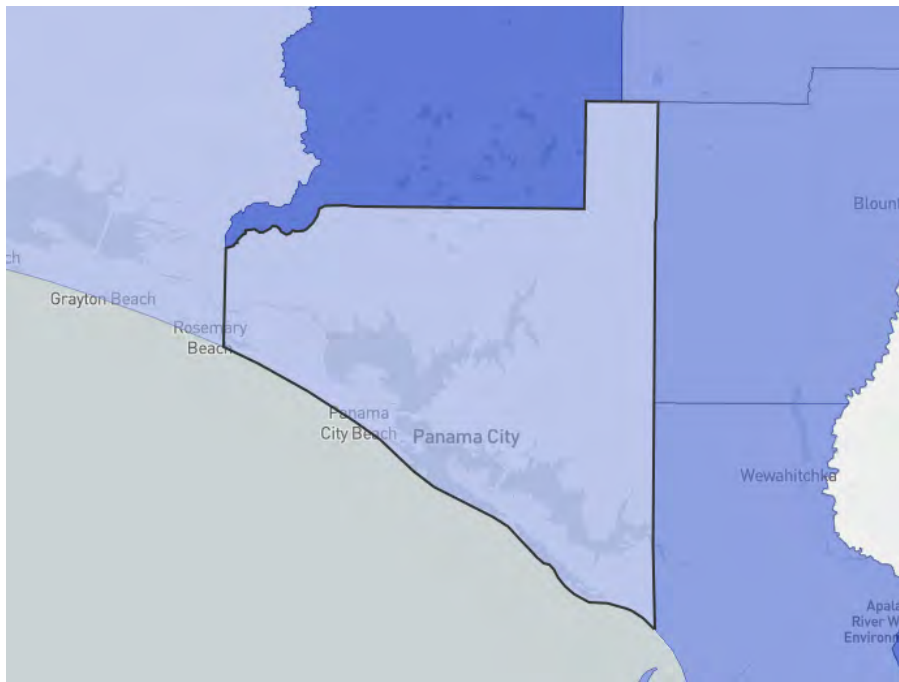
1,385

People per 1 Primary Care Provider

Florida

Sources: Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association 2018

Primary Care Provider Ratio



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association 2018

Are residents covered by health insurance?

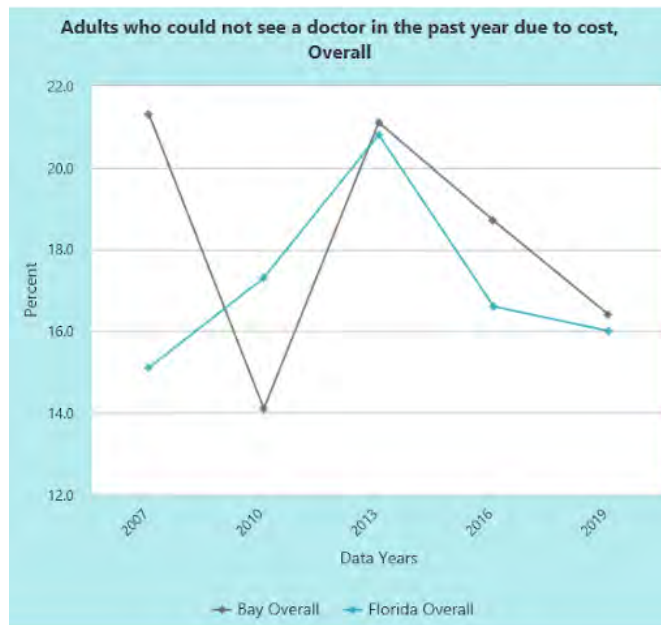
People with comprehensive health insurance coverage are more likely to seek preventative care, which prevents illnesses, diseases, and other health problems. Most health plans must cover a set of preventive services, such as screenings and immunizations, at no cost to the insured individual. While many employers offer health insurance to their employees, a substantial number of employers do not offer financially-achievable plans or do not offer any insurance at all. For uninsured workers, and their families, the costs of obtaining insurance coverage on their own can quickly become prohibitive.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 14% of Bay County residents do not currently have health insurance. In addition, 12.4% of Bay County residents, are considered at poverty level. The chart below shows the health insurance inadequacies as of July 2021. (Source: US Census Bureau)



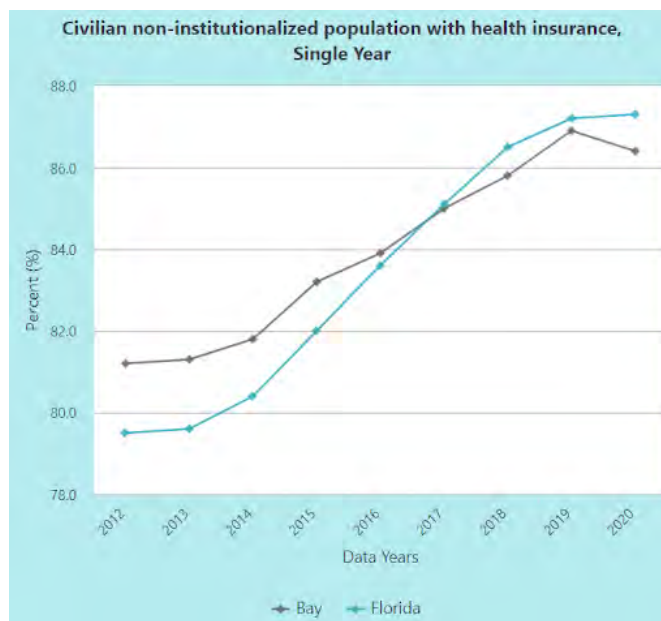
The data about **adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost** came from a state-based telephone surveillance system called the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). BRFSS is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Florida is one of 50 states conducting the BRFSS with financial and technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In Florida, the BRFSS data is collected at the state level each year, and it is collected at the county level every three years.

As of 2019, in Bay County, 16.4% of adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost (Overall) can be compared to **16% statewide**. The line graph shows change over time. (Source: FLCHARTS)



Health insurance makes a difference in determining if and when people get necessary medical care, where they get their care, and ultimately, how healthy they are. Uninsured people are far more likely than those with insurance to postpone health care or forgo it altogether.

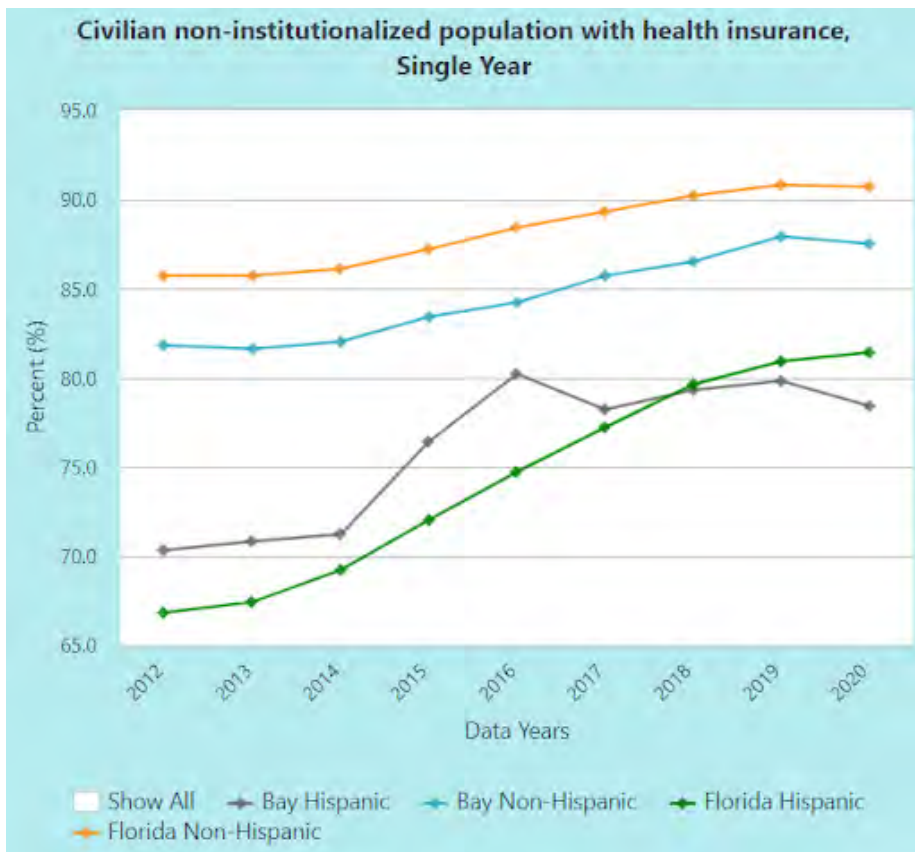
In **2020, the percentage of Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance** in **Bay** County was **86.4%** compared to Florida at **87.3%**. The line graph shows change over time. (Source: FLCHARTS)




In 2020, in Bay County, the percentage of White Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance was 87.1% compared to Black Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance at 81.4%. However, we can see a larger gap between Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance who identified as race type Other at only 73%. See the below chart comparing Bay County's White vs Other race and Florida's White vs Other race from 2012 - 2020. (Source: FLCHARTS)

Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance, Percentage of, Single Year				
	Bay		Florida	
	White	Other	White	Other
Data Year	Percent (%)	Percent (%)	Percent (%)	Percent (%)
2020	87.1	73.0	88.5	77.5
2019	87.3	78.8	88.1	75.8
2018	86.0	78.7	87.4	74.5
2017	85.2	80.5	86.1	72.2
2016	83.9	77.5	84.8	69.4
2015	83.1	68.5	83.4	65.8
2014	81.5	65.6	81.9	62.8
2013	81.1	69.5	81.2	60.5
2012	81.3	44.9	81.2	60.0


The data reported by ethnicity shows the percentage of civilian non-institutionalized population with health insured identified as non-Hispanic is 87.5% compared to Hispanic which is 78.4%. See the blow line graph alongside statewide numbers for Civilian non-institutionalized population with health insurance by ethnicity. (Source: FLCHARTS)



Uninsured Population

 **People Without Health Insurance**
14%
of people
Bay County, FL

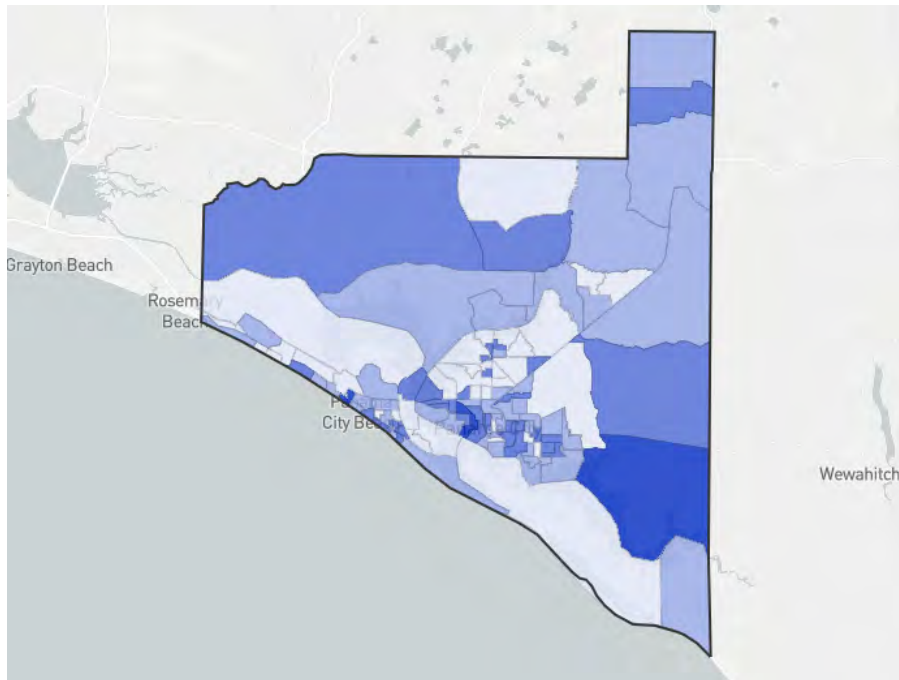
13%
of people
Florida

 **People without Health Insurance**
24,804
People
Bay County, FL

2,657,226
People
Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

People without Health Insurance



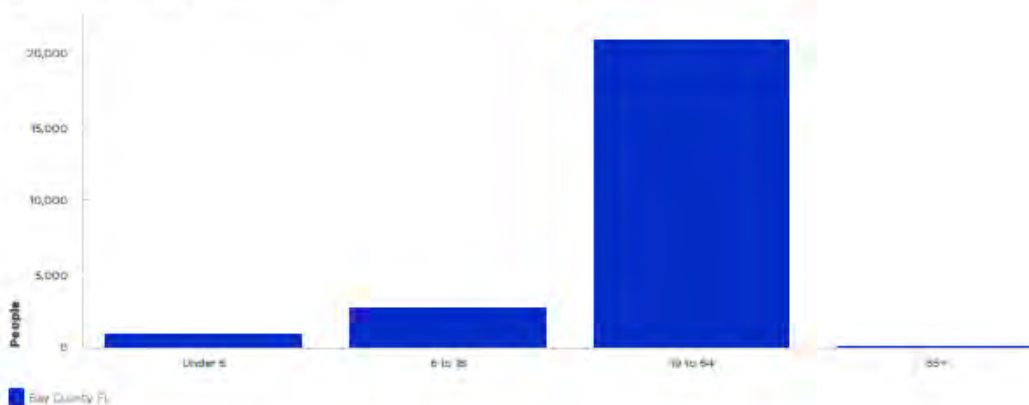
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Age

Age of People Without Health Insurance



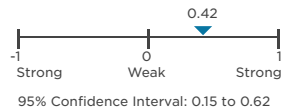
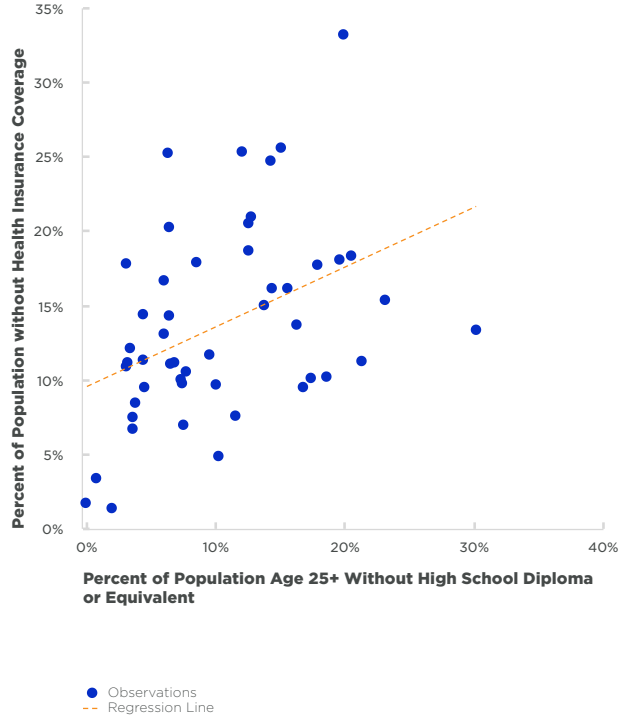
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Education & Health Insurance

Each dot represents a neighborhood in our community:

Areas with a **high proportion of adults without a high school diploma** are more likely to have a **high proportion of people without health insurance**.

Education vs Health Insurance



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

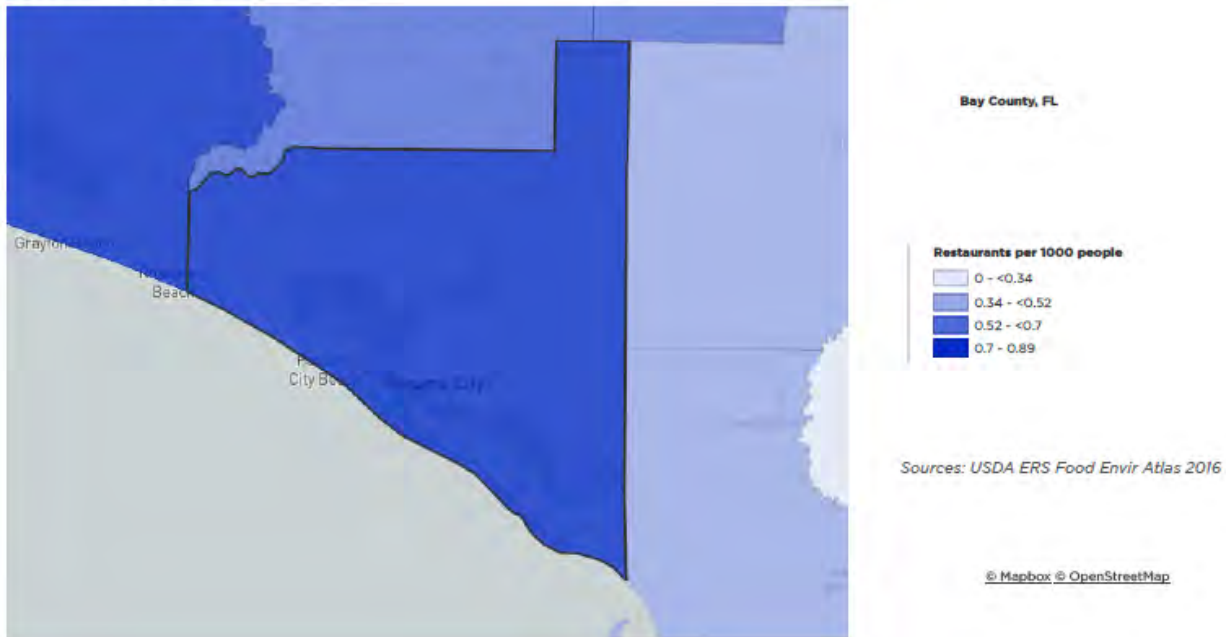
As Percent of Population Age 25+ Without High School Diploma or Equivalent increases, Percent of Population without Health Insurance Coverage tends to increase.

There is a weak relationship between these two variables.

How does the prevalence of **fast food restaurants** influence residents' diets?

Swinging through the drive-thru offers the convenience of a cheap and easy meal, but what are the health impacts of meals that are often high in calories without other significant nutritional value? The prevalence of fast food restaurants reveals social norms around eating and quantifies the ease (or difficulty) of healthy decision-making.

Prevalence of Fast Food Restaurants

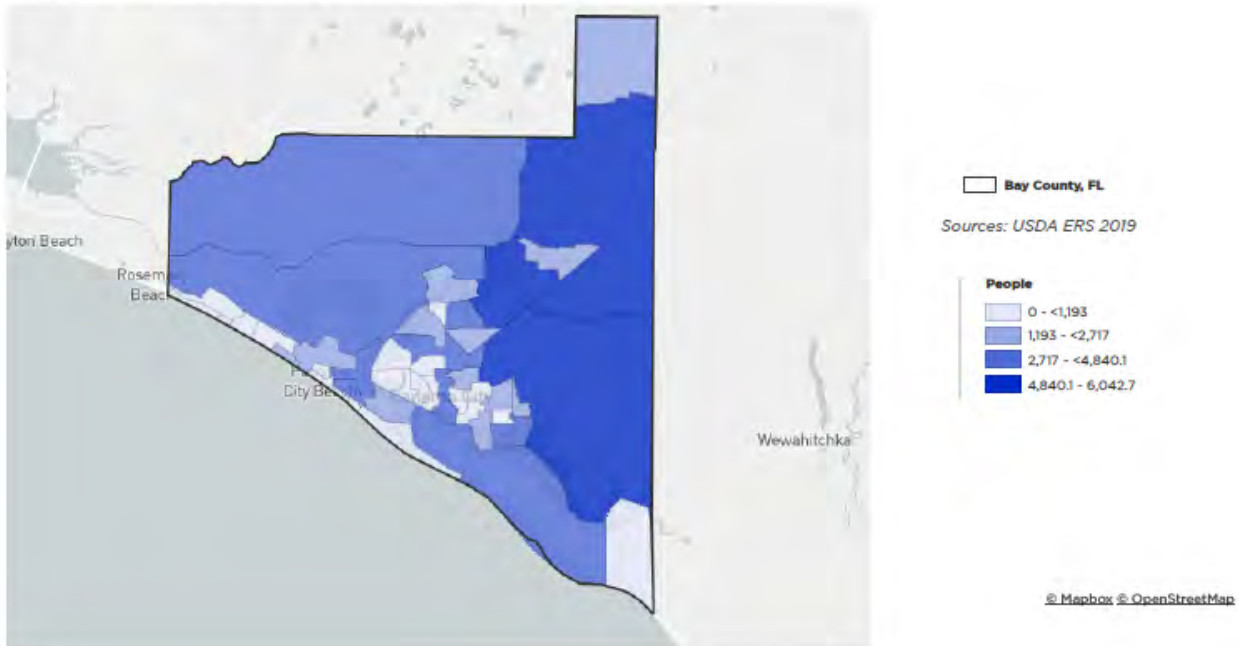


Are residents able to access **healthy food**?

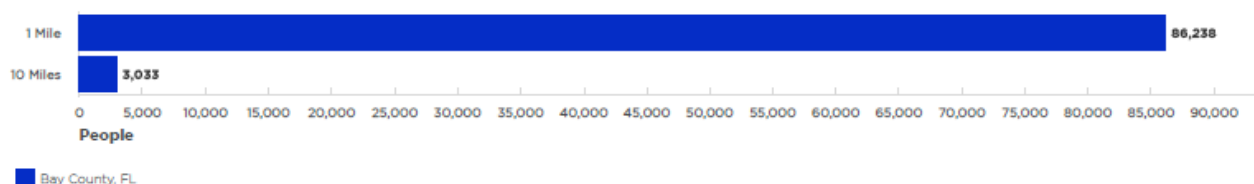
For healthy diets, distance makes a difference. Residents who live in a Low Access Census Tract, as identified by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), may be more likely to rely on more processed, shelf stable food and less likely to eat enough fresh fruits and vegetables.

Low Access to Healthy Food

People Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce



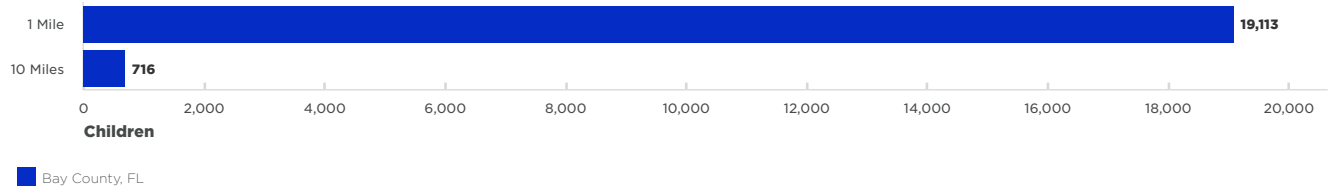
People Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce (1+ miles, 10+ miles)



Sources: USDA ERS 2019

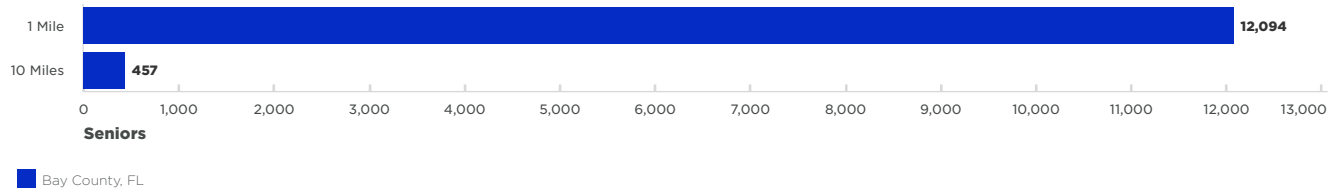
Age

Children Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce (1+ miles, 10+ miles)



Sources: USDA ERS 2019

Seniors Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce (1+ miles, 10+ miles)



Sources: USDA ERS 2019

SNAP



SNAP Households Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce

2,811
Households

Bay County, FL

185,960
Households
Florida

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2015

1+ mile from a grocery store in urban Census Tracts (2,500+ people) or 10+ miles from a grocery store in rural Census Tracts (less than 2,500 people)

Race and Ethnicity

Low Access to a Grocery Store by Race and Ethnicity

Bay County, FL

Asian	35% of Asian Population
Black	30% of Black Population
Native American	27% of Native American Population
Native Hawaiian	34% of Native Hawaiian Population
Other	30% of Other Population
White	32% of White Population

Sources: USDA ERS 2019

1+ mile from a grocery store in urban Census Tracts (2,500+ people) or 10+ miles from a grocery store in rural Census Tracts (less than 2,500 people)

Transportation



1,152

Households

Zero Car Households Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce

Bay County, FL

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2015

1+ mile from a grocery store in urban Census Tracts (2,500+ people) or 10+ miles from a grocery store in rural Census Tracts (less than 2,500 people)

Income



17,451

People

Low Income People Far from Stores Selling Fresh Produce

Bay County, FL

Sources: USDA ERS 2019

1+ mile from a grocery store in urban Census Tracts (2,500+ people) or 10+ miles from a grocery store in rural Census Tracts (less than 2,500 people)

Who is struggling with **food insecurity**?

For vulnerable families, nutrition assistance can be the most effective stepping stone for stabilizing their economic situation and their health. SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) helps families put more food on the table by increasing their food budget, and offers education on how to prepare healthy low-cost meals and make healthy choices.

Nutrition Assistance



Receive SNAP

13%

of total households

Bay County, FL

13%

of total households

Florida



Receive SNAP

9,490

Households

Bay County, FL

1,079,253

Households

Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021



Eligible For Reduced-Price Lunch

5%

of Students

Bay County, FL

3%

of Students

Florida



Eligible for Free Lunch

45%

of Students

Bay County, FL

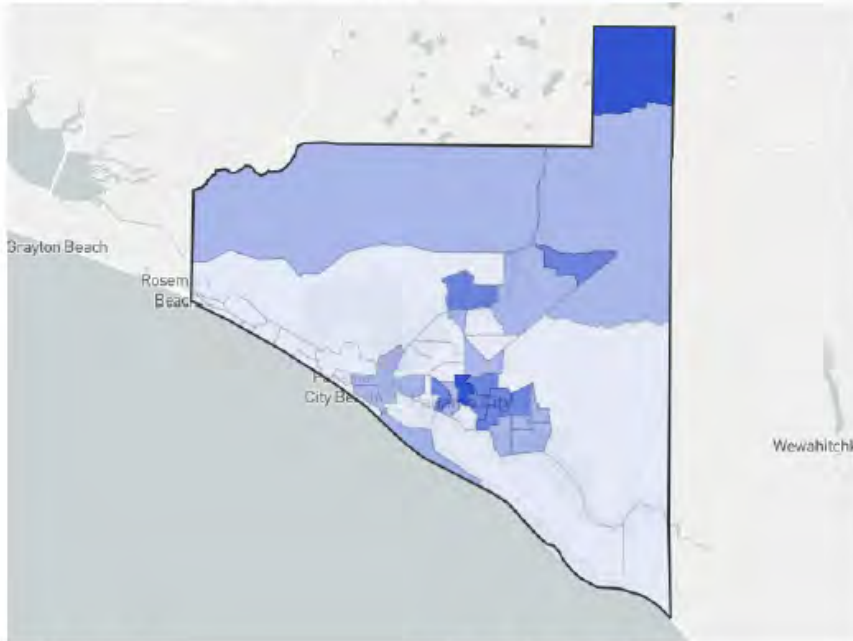
43%

of Students

Florida

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2015

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

SNAP & Farmers Markets

Farmers Markets Accepting SNAP



Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2018

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

SNAP Participation



4,975
Households

Households Below Poverty Not Receiving SNAP
Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021



SNAP Participation
92%

of SNAP Eligible Population are SNAP Participants
Bay County, FL

92%
of SNAP Eligible Population are SNAP Participants
Florida

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2016

SNAP Stores

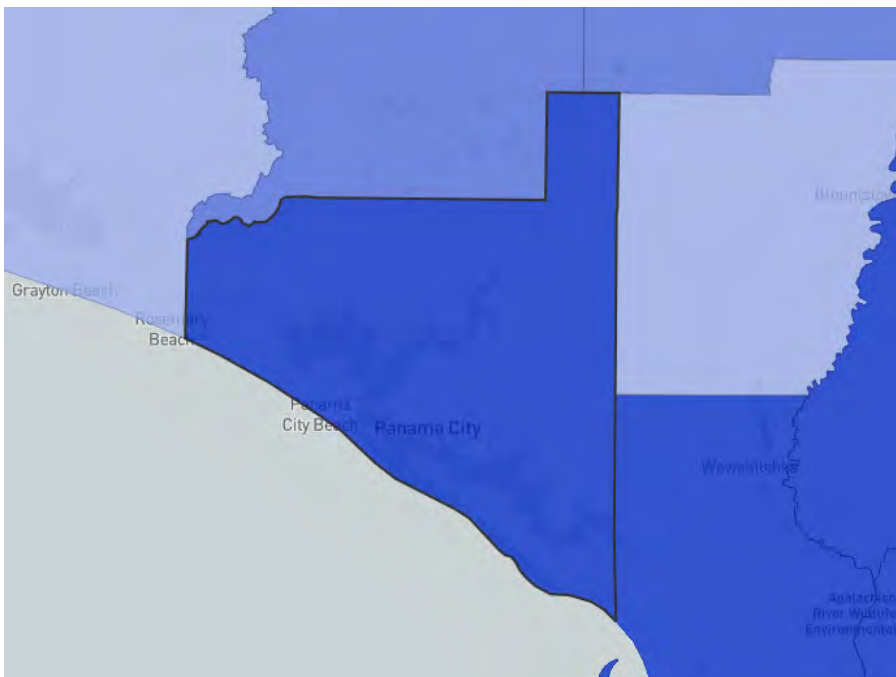


203
Stores

SNAP Authorized Stores
Bay County, FL

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2017

Availability of SNAP Stores



Bay County, FL

SNAP Authorized Stores per 1,000 People

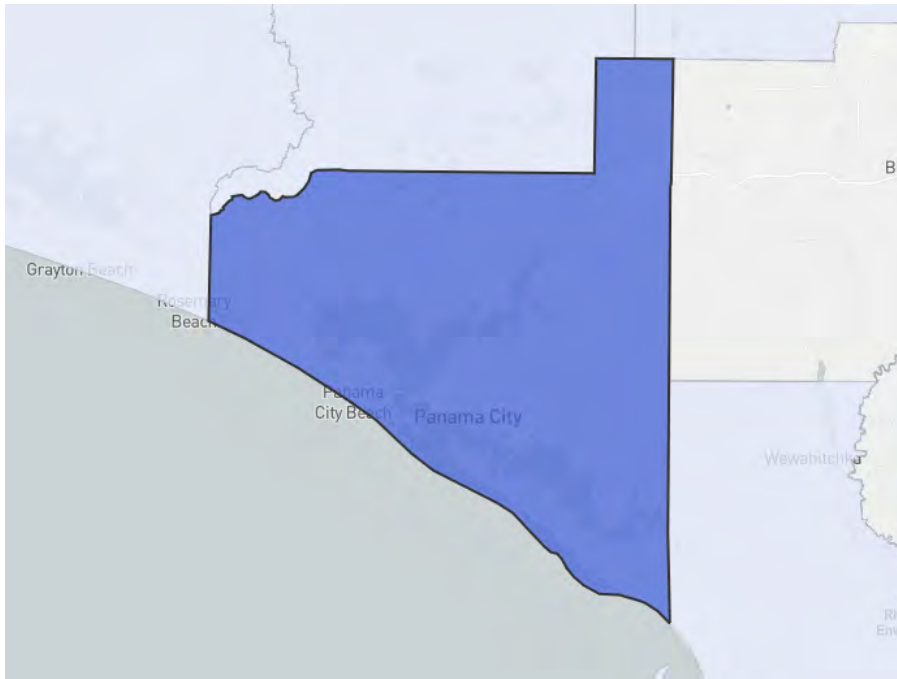
- 0.5 - <0.7
- 0.7 - <0.8
- 0.8 - <1.1
- 1.1 - 1.5

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2017

SNAP & Farmers Markets

Farmers Markets Accepting SNAP



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: USDA ERS Food Envir Atlas 2018

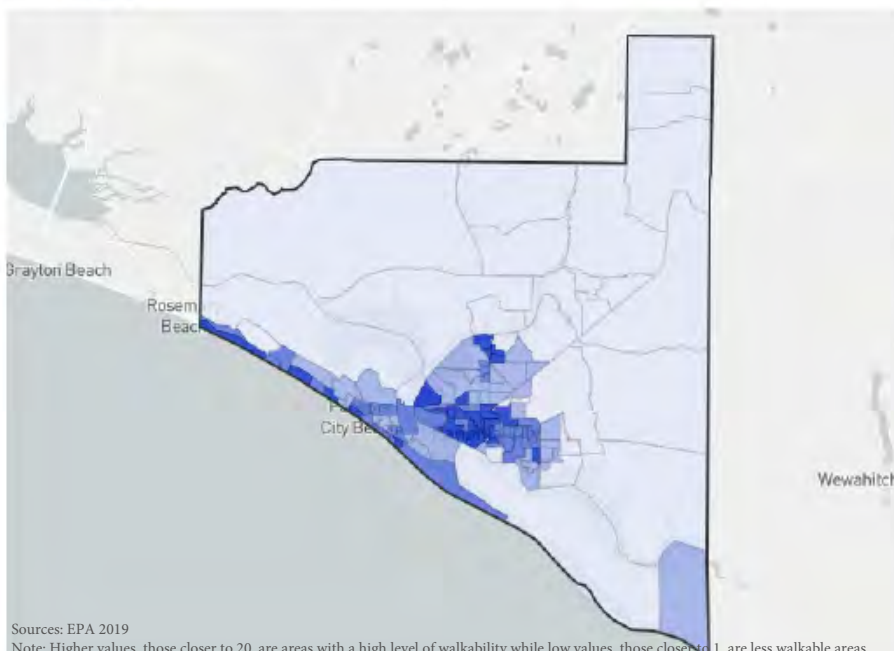
Is our community walkable?

Walkable areas often have a high density of residential buildings, shops, and public amenities including parks and libraries. Walkability measures these characteristics block by block and their influence on the likelihood of walking being used as a mode of travel. However, in neighborhoods with high crime rates and low feelings of safety, the benefits of a well designed built environment will not be realized as people do not feel safe to walk around.



Sources: EPA 2019

Walkability



Bay County, FL



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: EPA 2019

Note: Higher values, those closer to 20, are areas with a high level of walkability while low values, those closer to 1, are less walkable areas.

Are residents breathing **clean air**?

Harmful particles in the air cause or aggravate a number of health problems, such as heart or lung diseases. Older adults, children, and people with existing heart or lung conditions are most vulnerable to experiencing severe health impacts, such as chest pain, palpitations, shortness of breath, fatigue, and difficulty breathing. People with heart or lung diseases and older adults are more likely to visit emergency rooms, be admitted to hospitals, or in some cases, even die. Particled pollution also can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, suchd as asthma and chronic bronchitis, causing more use of medication and more doctor visits.



Respiratory Hazard Index

20.3

Bay County, FL

27.1

Florida



Air Toxics Cancer Risk

19.9

Bay County, FL

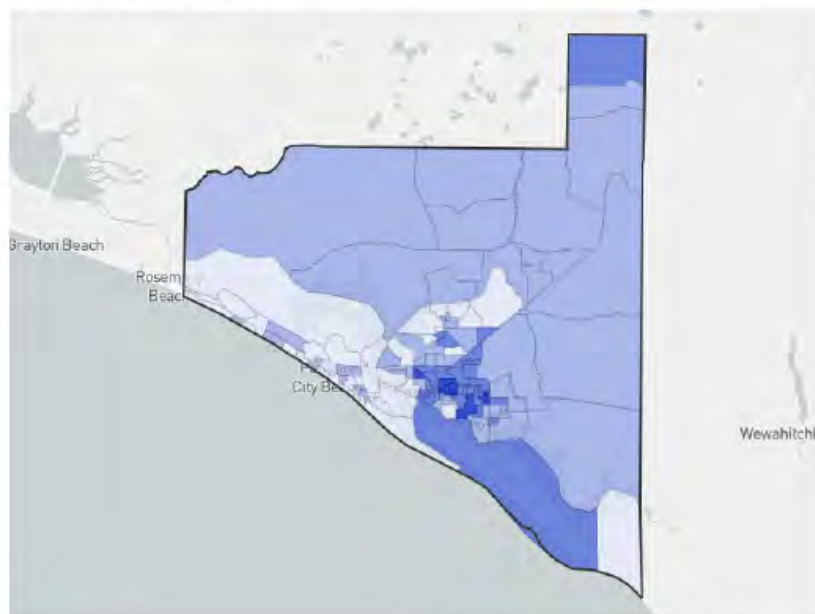
28

Florida

Sources: EPA EJSCREEN 2021

Note: This index illustrates which areas contribute the most toward certain populations (low-income and people of color) having a higher respiratory hazard and air toxics cancer risk score on average than the rest of the US population.

Respiratory Hazard Index



Bay County, FL

Respiratory Hazard Environmental Justice Index

1.5 - <14.6

14.6 - <29.1

29.1 - <48.4

48.4 - 67.9

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: EPA EJSCREEN 2021

Note: This index illustrates which block groups contribute the most toward certain populations (low-income and people of color) having a higher respiratory hazard score on average than the rest of the US population.

What do **behavioral factors** reveal about residents' opportunity to stay healthy?



How prevalent is **tobacco use** in our community?

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, causes many diseases, and reduces the health of smokers in general. People who smoke or chew tobacco are more likely than nonsmokers to develop heart disease, stroke, and lung or oral cancers. E-cigarettes, which often contain high levels of nicotine derived from tobacco, may also contain harmful substances such as heavy metals. Media, peer acceptance, and underestimated risk may compel people to begin smoking. Addiction to nicotine causes people to continue smoking and makes it difficult to stop.

Smoking Among Adults

22%

of People

Bay County, FL

15%

of People

Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

Youth Tobacco



Middle School Tobacco Use

14.5%

of Middle Schoolers

Bay County, FL

10.2%

of Middle Schoolers

Florida



High School Tobacco Use

33.6%

of High Schoolers

Bay County, FL

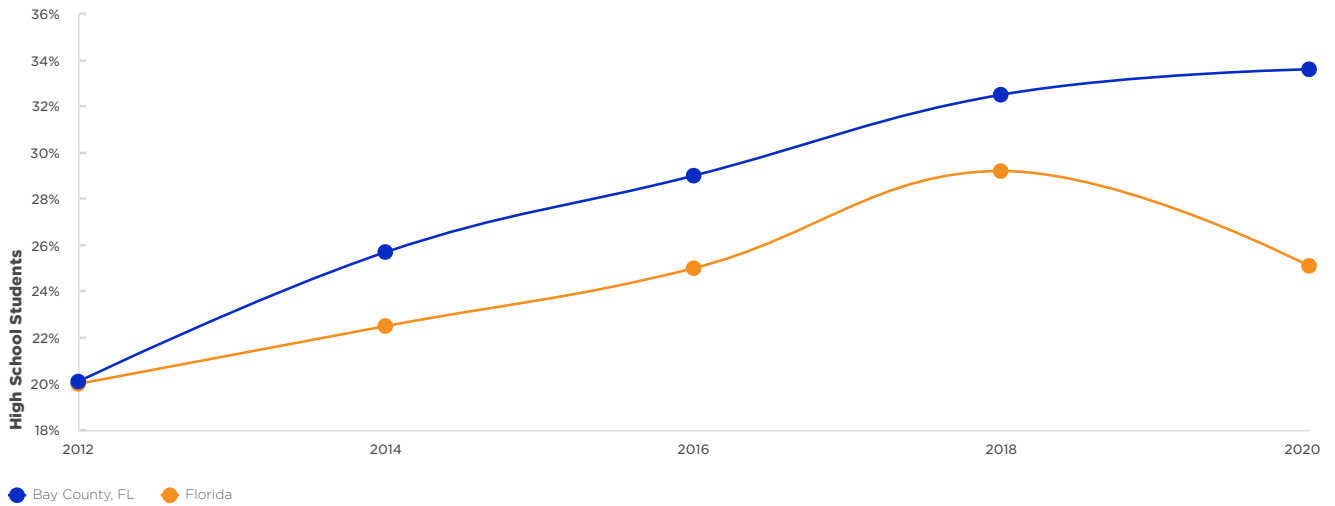
25.1%

of High Schoolers

Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

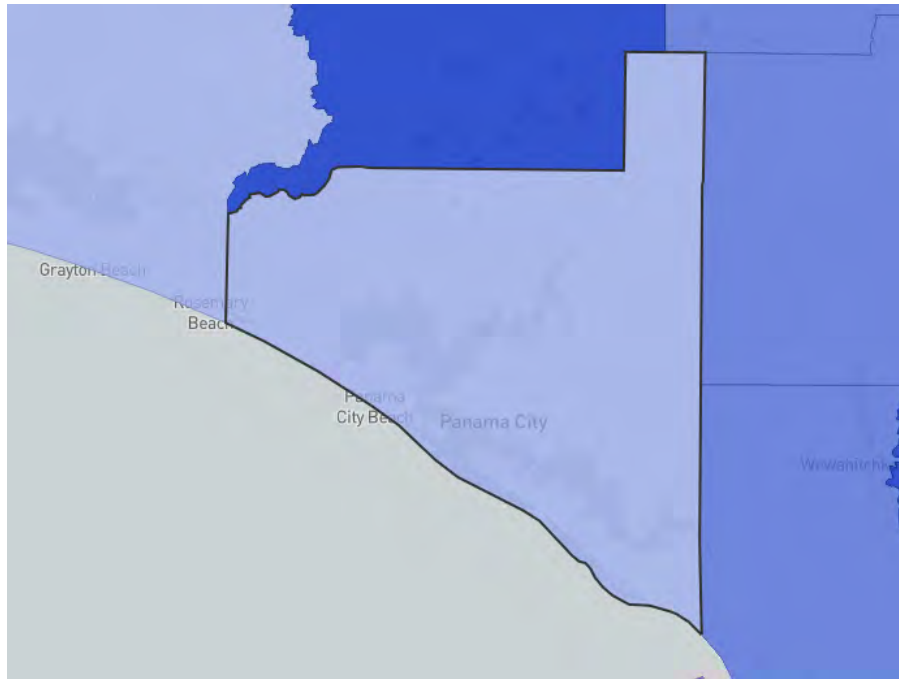
Tobacco Use Among High Schoolers



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Adult Tobacco

Smoking Among Adults



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

Are residents getting enough **physical activity**?

Regular physical activity can produce long-term health benefits. It can help prevent chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes, and stroke. Physical activity also helps residents control their weight, strengthen muscles, improve sleep, relieve stress, and much more. In some communities in modern America, many people don't need to be physically active to navigate their daily life unless they choose to devote their free time to exercising.

Physically Inactive

31%

of Adults

Bay County, FL

26%

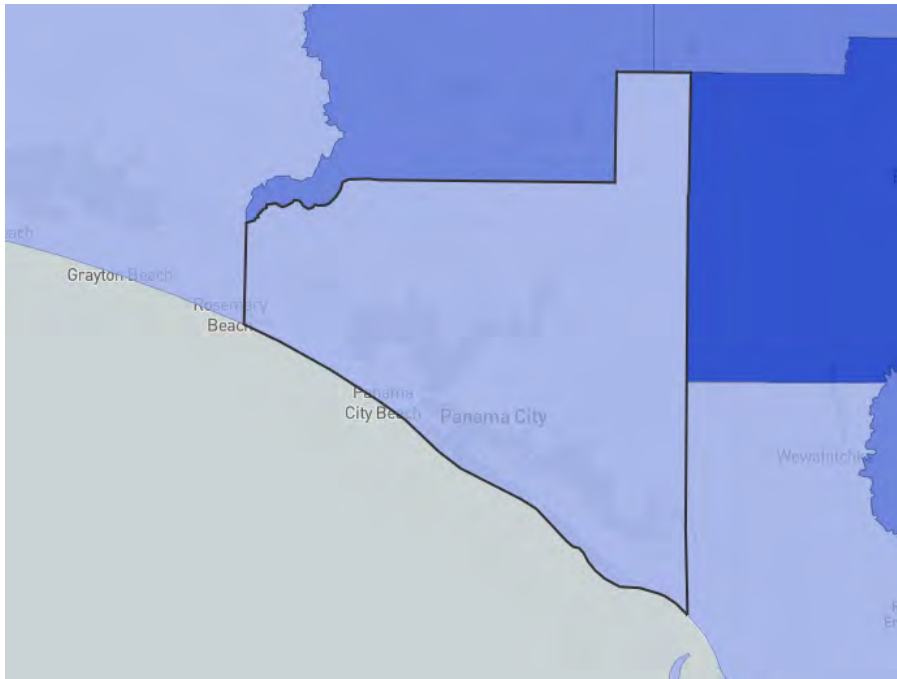
of Adults

Florida

Sources: CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas 2017

Physical Inactivity

Physical Inactivity Among Adults



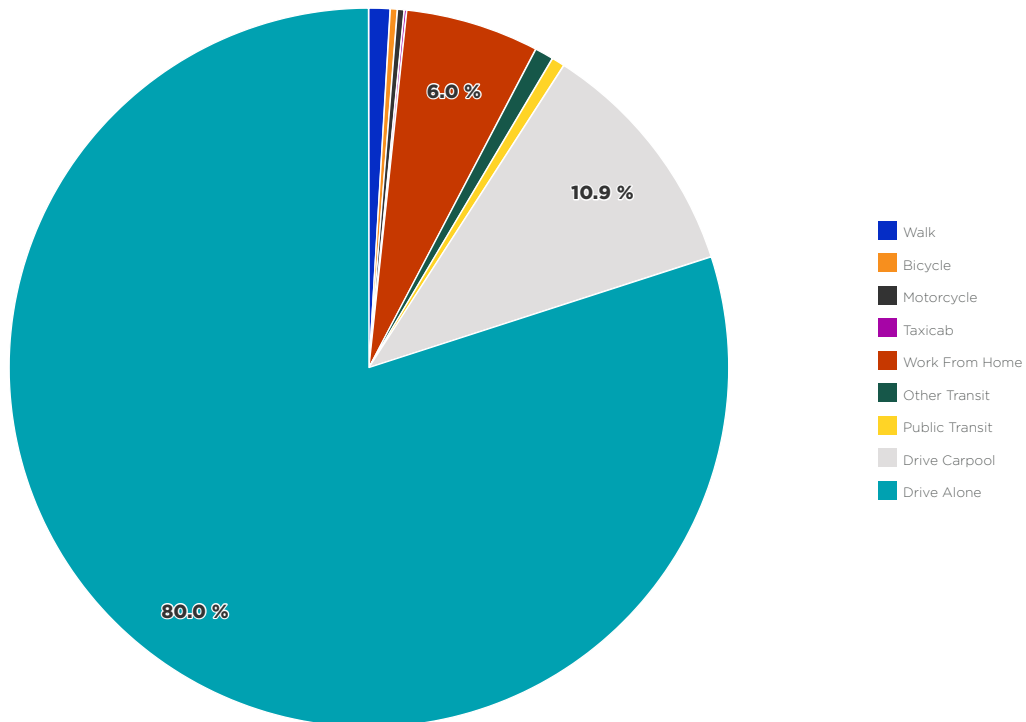
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas 2017

Active Commutes

Active Commutes



Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Are our youth staying **physically active**?

Physical activity helps children grow and develop into healthy youth and adults. Regular exercise for children is associated with reduced risk of some chronic diseases, better grades, and improved anxiety and depression. Young residents may not get enough physical activity due to low access to safe parks, or social factors like low self-confidence and shyness. Some parents may choose to spend family time in sedentary activities, or may not be able to afford to send their kids to activities where they are physically active.

Physical Inactivity



Sufficient Physical Activity

28.3%

of Middle Schoolers

Bay County, FL

24.7%

of Middle Schoolers

Florida



Sufficient Physical Activity

29%

of High Schoolers

Bay County, FL

26%

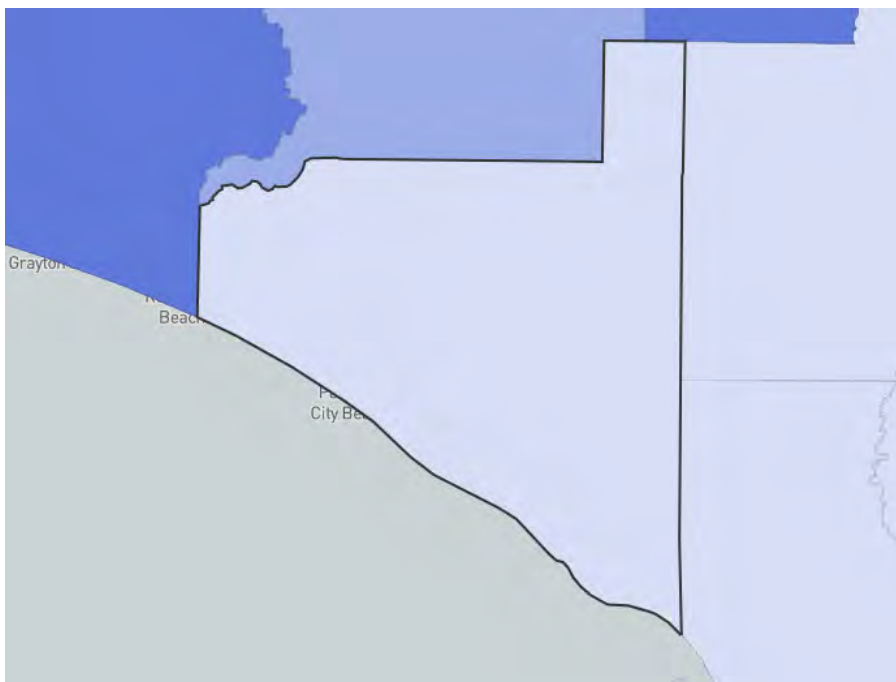
of High Schoolers

Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2012

Middle School

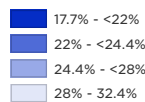
Sufficient Physical Activity Among Middle School Students



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL

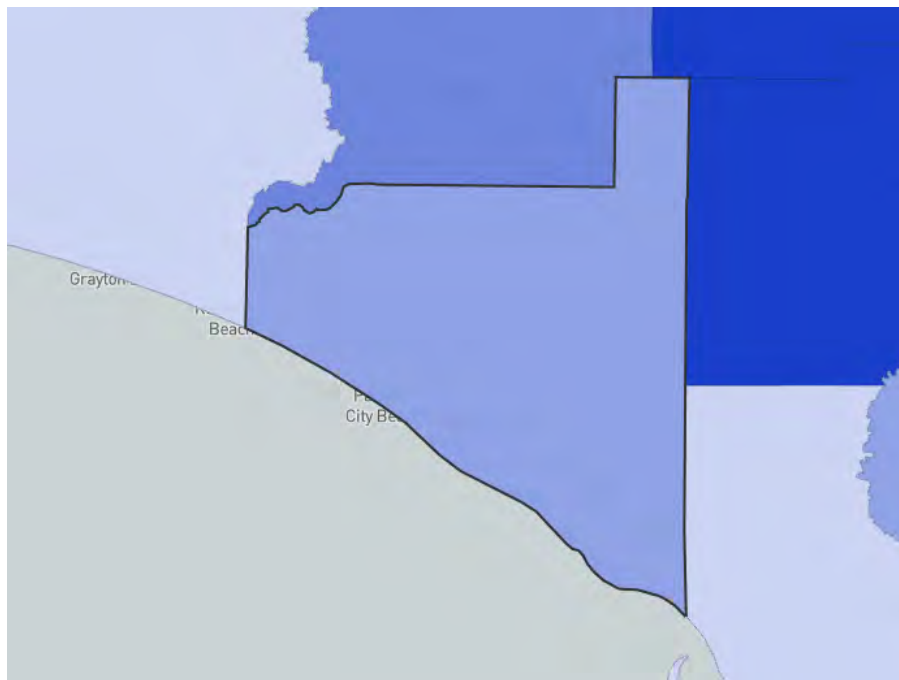
Middle Schoolers



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2012

High School

Sufficient Physical Activity Among High School Students



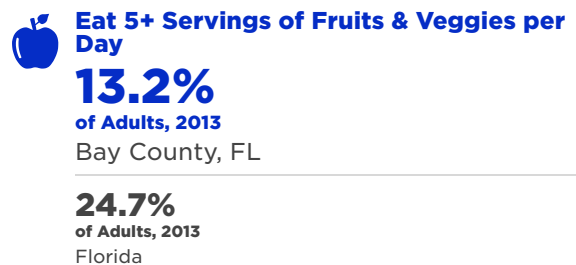
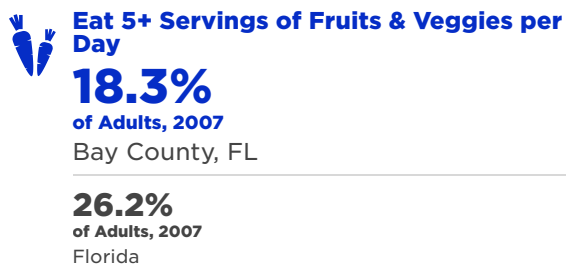
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2012

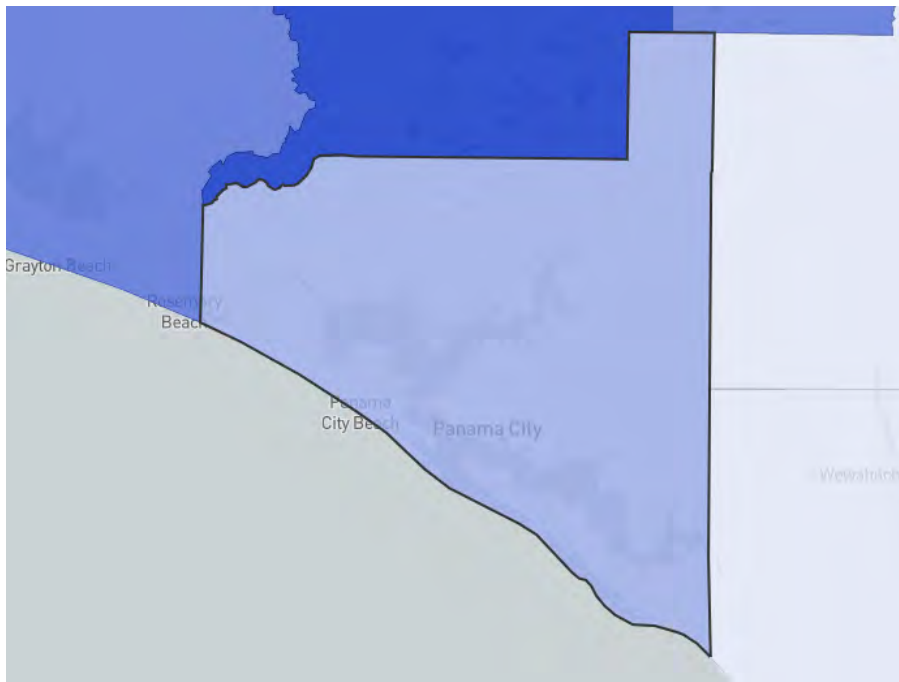
Are residents eating enough **fruits & vegetables**?

Consuming a diet with enough vegetables and fruits as part of an overall healthy diet reduces the risk of many chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and obesity. People may not eat enough fruits and vegetables because of the financial cost, transportation challenges to accessing healthy food, concerns about preparation time, or lack of education about how to incorporate fruits and vegetables into their diet.



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2007 & 2013

Adults Eating 5+ Servings of Fruits & Veggies per Day




© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2013

Is our community **vaccinated** against avoidable diseases?

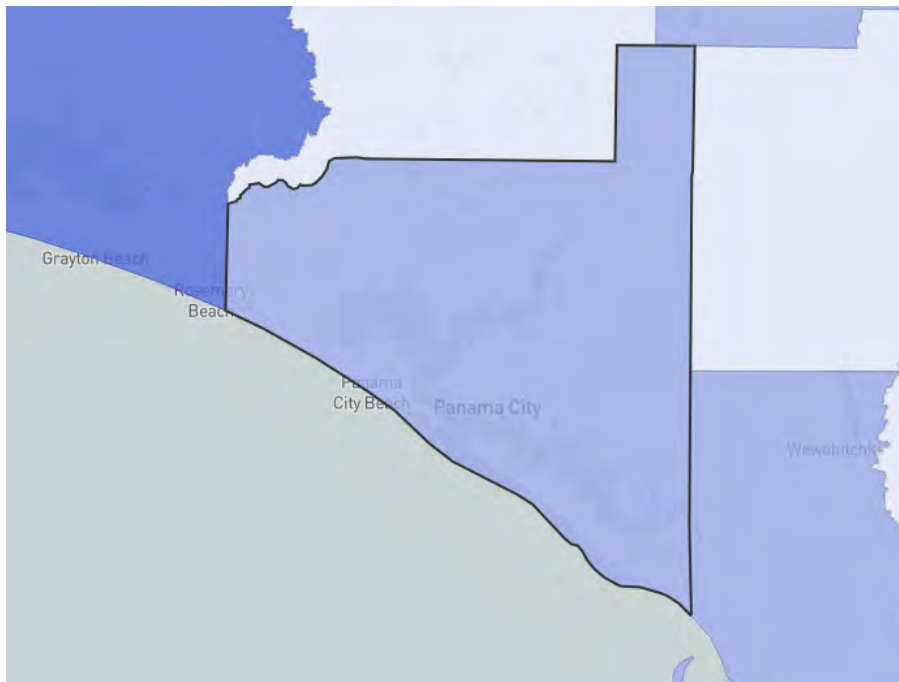
Vaccines are responsible for the control of many infectious diseases that were once common in the United States. The vaccinated community helps to protect those who are not vaccinated, a concept known as “herd immunity”. When 90-95 percent of a community is protected, it is nearly impossible for a vaccine-preventable disease to spread.

 **Vaccinated for Flu**
36%
of FFS Medicare Enrollees
Bay County, FL

46%
of FFS Medicare Enrollees
Florida

Sources: Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool 2018

Flu Vaccinations



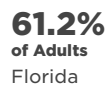
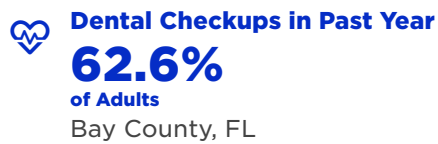
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool 2018

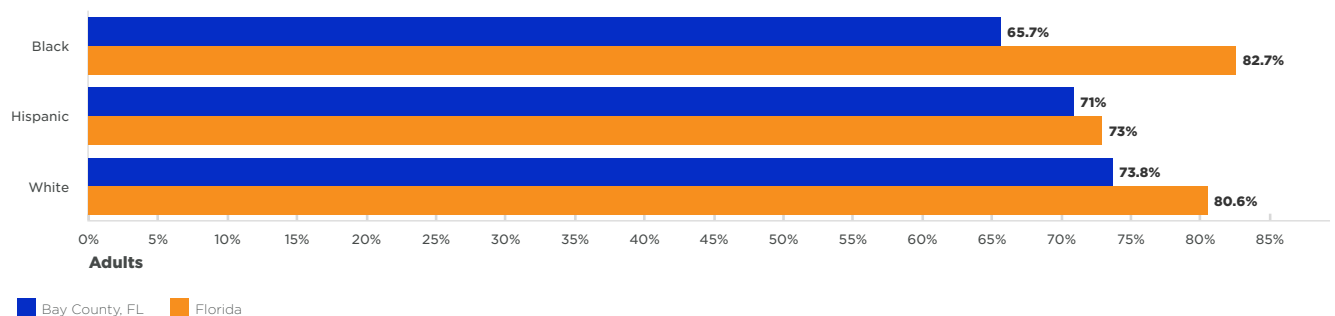
Are our residents receiving **annual checkups**?

Preventative healthcare is capable of stopping disease before it starts or slowing the progression. When residents cannot gain access to routine preventive check-ups, our community is forced to rely on expensive, late-state emergency care. With access to quality preventive healthcare, our residents can catch potential health problems at their earliest stages, improve lifestyle habits, and potentially prevent chronic illnesses before they begin.



Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2018, 2019

Checkups by Race and Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2019

What do **health outcomes** reveal about residents' opportunity to stay healthy?



What is the **quality of life** in our community?

Good health is not only about living longer. Good health is about having a high quality of life, free from sickness or ill-health. One way to measure health's impact on quality of life is the average number of physically unhealthy days residents experience in a typical month. Unhealthy days lead to a lower quality of life, reduce productivity in the workplace, and increase a household's healthcare costs.



Physically Unhealthy Days in Past Month

5

Average Days

Bay County, FL

4

Average Days

Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

How prevalent is **obesity** in our community?

Obesity is associated with common causes of death, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. It is also linked to poorer mental health and reduced quality of life. Obesity results from a combination of complex causes and contributing factors. Behaviors include dietary patterns, physical activity, inactivity, and medication use. These behaviors are influenced by the food and physical activity environment, education and skills, and food marketing and promotion.



Obesity Among Adults

30%

of Adults

Bay County, FL

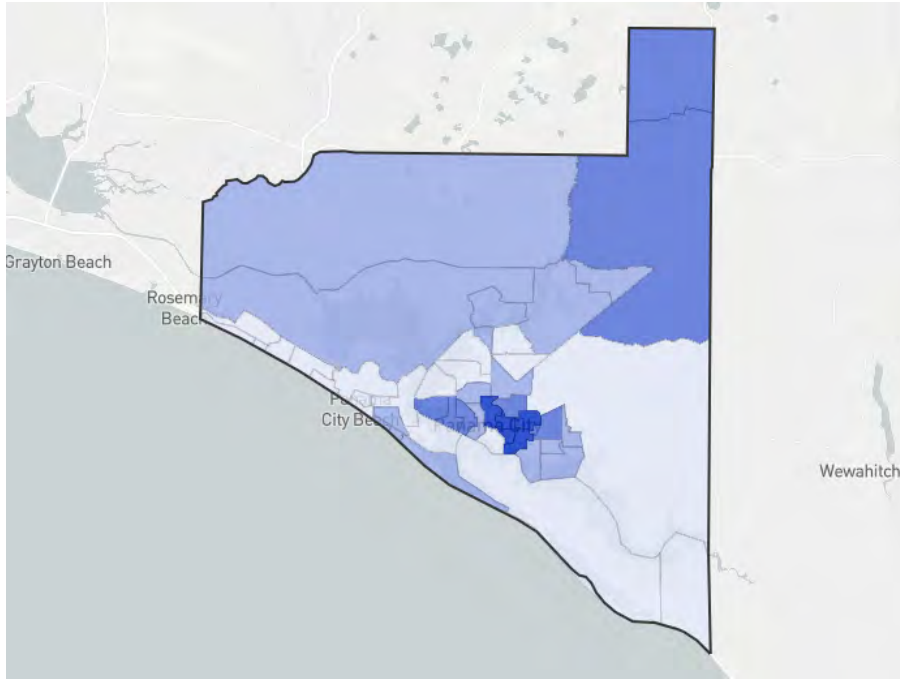
27.2%

of Adults

Florida

Sources: CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas 2017

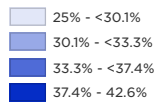
Obesity Among Adults



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Bay County, FL

Adults



Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2019

How is **diabetes** affecting our residents?

Diabetes is a disease where our bodies have trouble regulating blood sugar through the use of insulin, a naturally-produced hormone that helps cells make use of the energy in our food. Some environmental factors and genetics may increase a resident's likelihood of developing diabetes. It can often go undiagnosed and may lead to serious complications such as amputations or blindness.

Diabetes

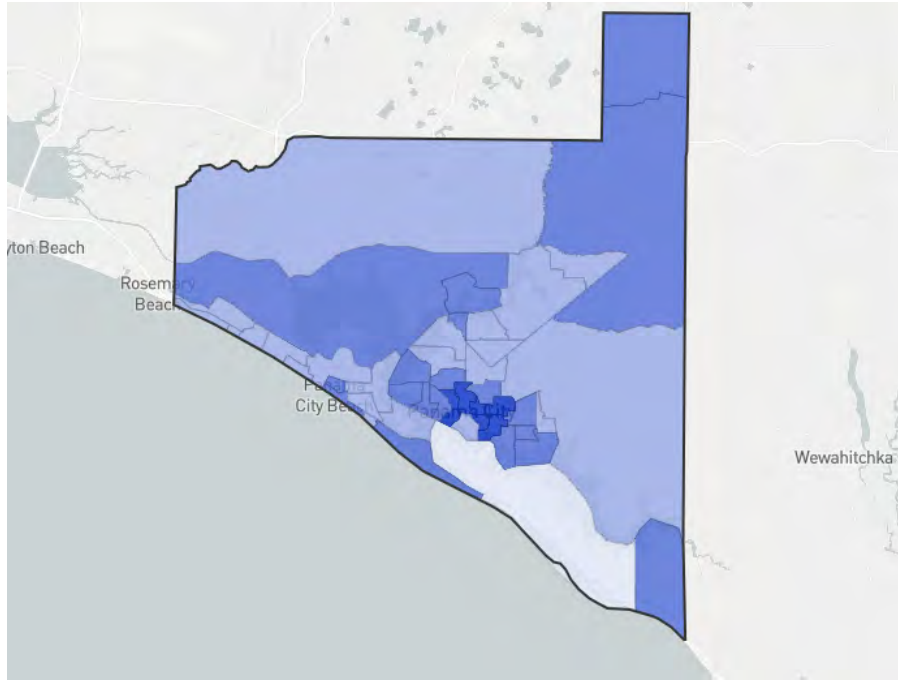


11.7%
of Adults

Diabetes Among Adults
Bay County, FL

Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2019

Diabetes Among Adults



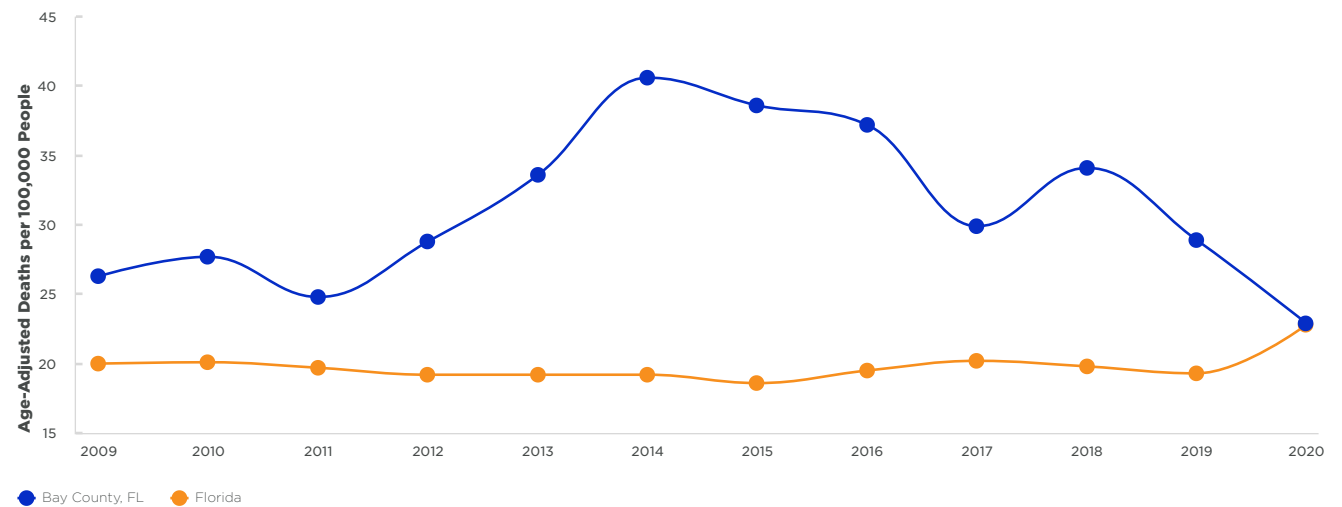
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2019

Diabetes Deaths

Diabetes Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

How prevalent is **asthma** in our community?

Modify to include other respiratory disease (not just asthma): Asthma can make breathing difficult and trigger coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. For some people, asthma is a minor nuisance. For others, it can be a major problem that interferes with daily activities and may lead to a life-threatening asthma attack. Asthma symptoms can be triggered by irritants such as airborne substances (e.g. mold spores) and air pollutants (e.g. smoke).



Asthma Among Adults

8.9%

of Adults

Bay County, FL

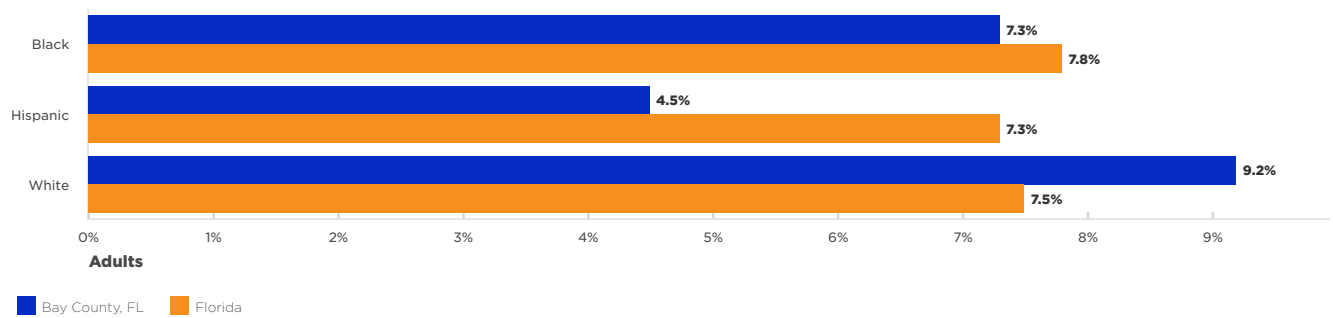
8.7%

of Adults

Florida

Sources: CDC BRFSS PLACES 2019

Asthma by Race and Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2019

How is **chronic disease** affecting residents?

Chronic disease often limits quality of life and shortens lifespans. Regular exercise, abstaining from tobacco, limited alcohol consumption, and healthy diets reduce the risk of chronic heart disease and many other chronic health issues. Supporting healthy lifestyles, safe environments, and access to health care can limit cancer and chronic disease in our community as well as improve outcomes. For some people, chronic respiratory diseases are a minor nuisance. For others, respiratory diseases are a major problem that interferes with daily activities and may be life threatening.

Cancer



Cancer Deaths

149

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

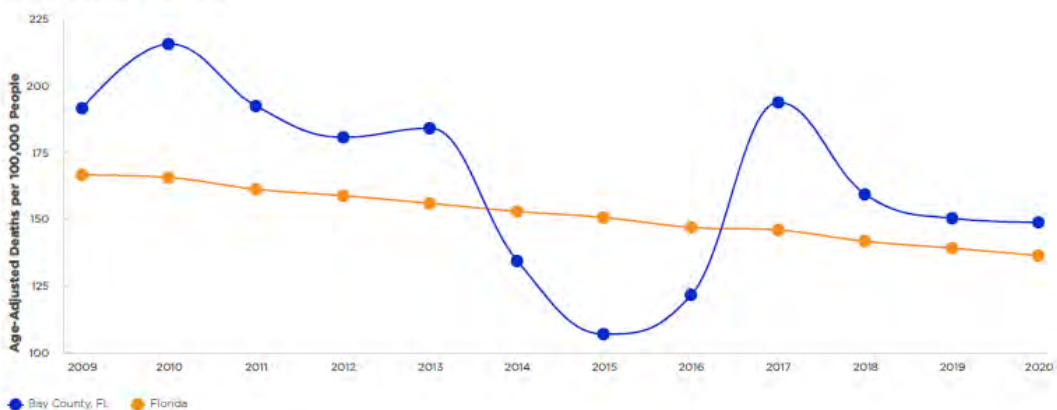
136

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Cancer Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

Breast Cancer



Breast Cancer Incidence Rate

97.6

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

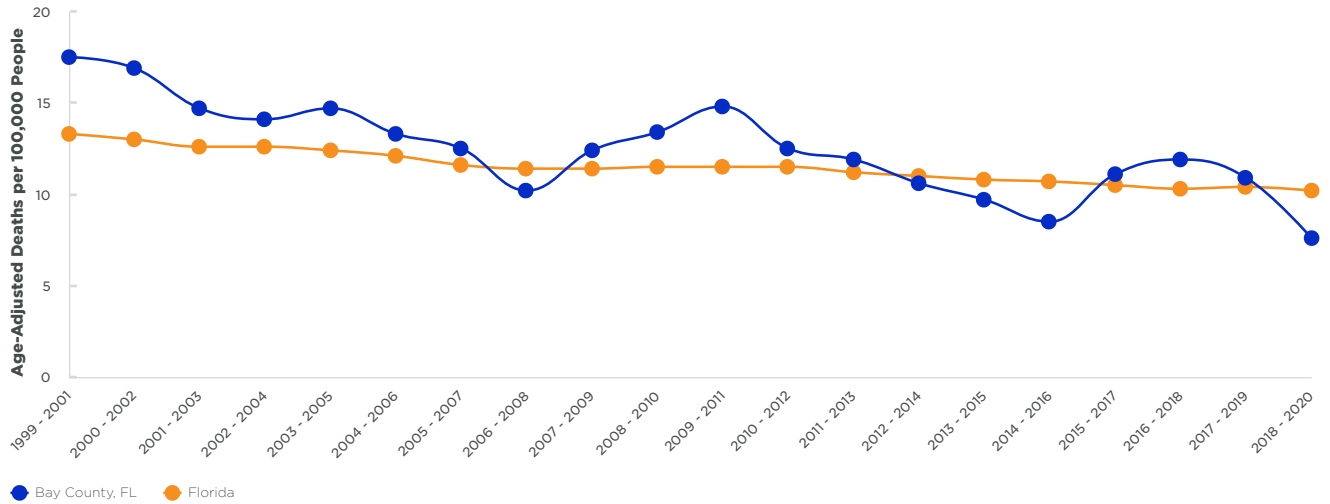
123.3

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

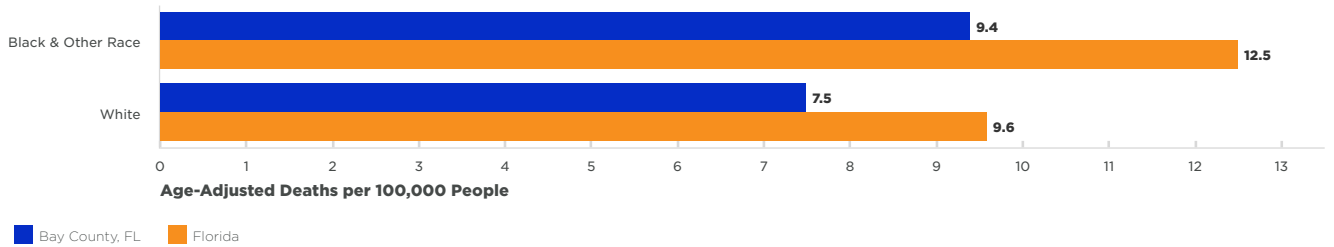
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2017-2019

Breast Cancer Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Breast Cancer Death Rate by Race



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Colorectal/Colon Cancer



Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate

41.7

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

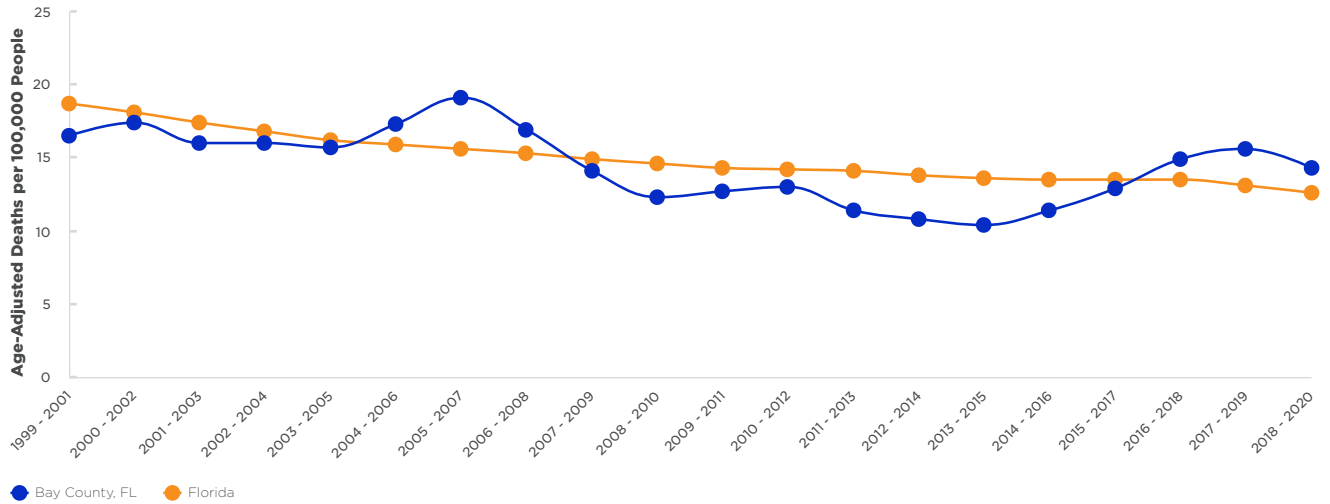
35.5

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

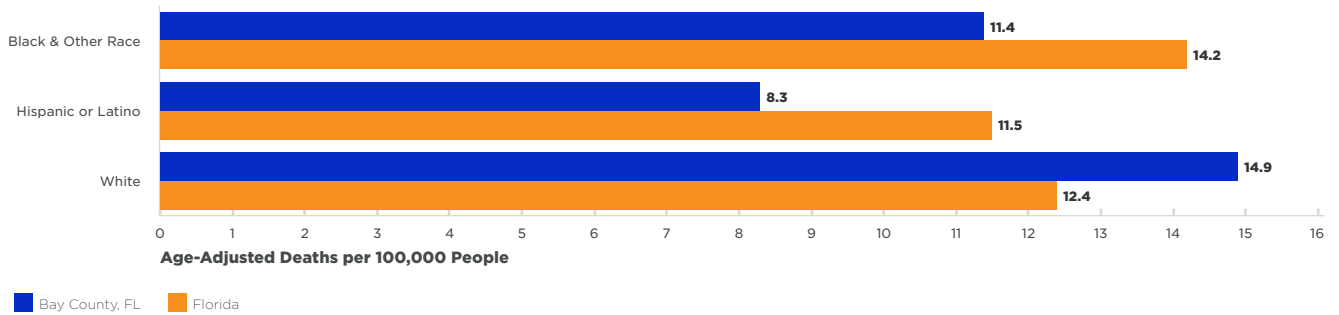
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2017-2019

Colorectal Cancer Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Colorectal Cancer Death Rate by Race & Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Stomach/Esophagus Cancer



Stomach Cancer Incidence Rate

4.6

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

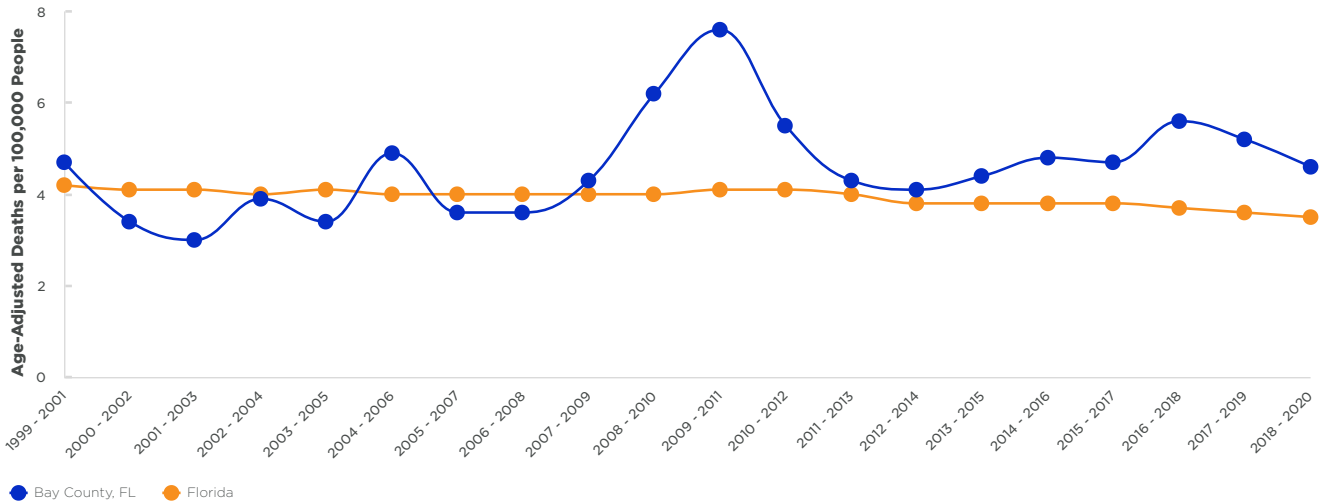
5.7

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

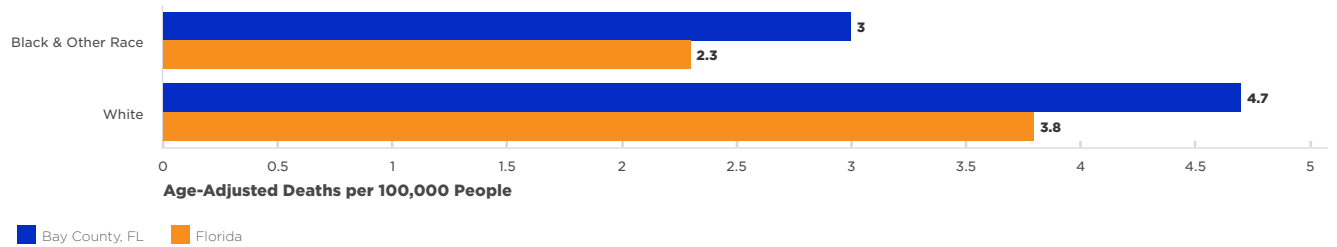
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2017-2019

Esophagus Cancer Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Esophagus Cancer Death Rate by Race



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Lymphoma



Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Incidence Rate

21.9

Cases per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

21.5

Cases per 100,000 People
Florida



Hodgkin's Lymphoma Incidence Rate

3.5

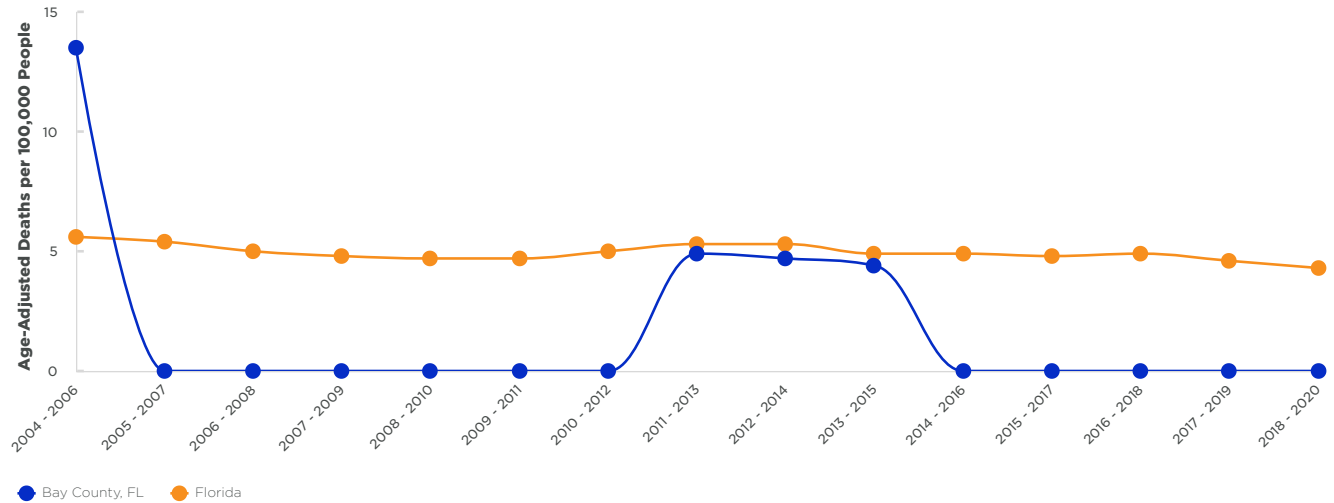
Cases per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

3.1

Cases per 100,000 People
Florida

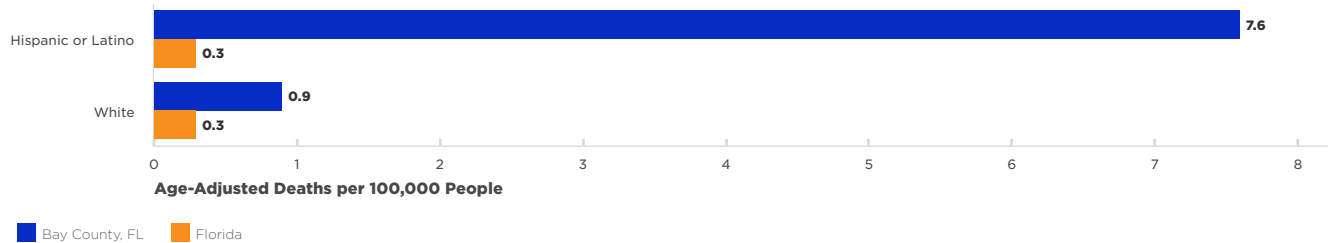
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2017-2019

Hodgkin's Lymphoma Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Hodgkin's Lymphoma Death Rate by Race & Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Kidney/Renal/Pelvis & Pancreatic Cancer



Kidney/Renal/Pelvis Cancer Incidence Rate

19.1

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

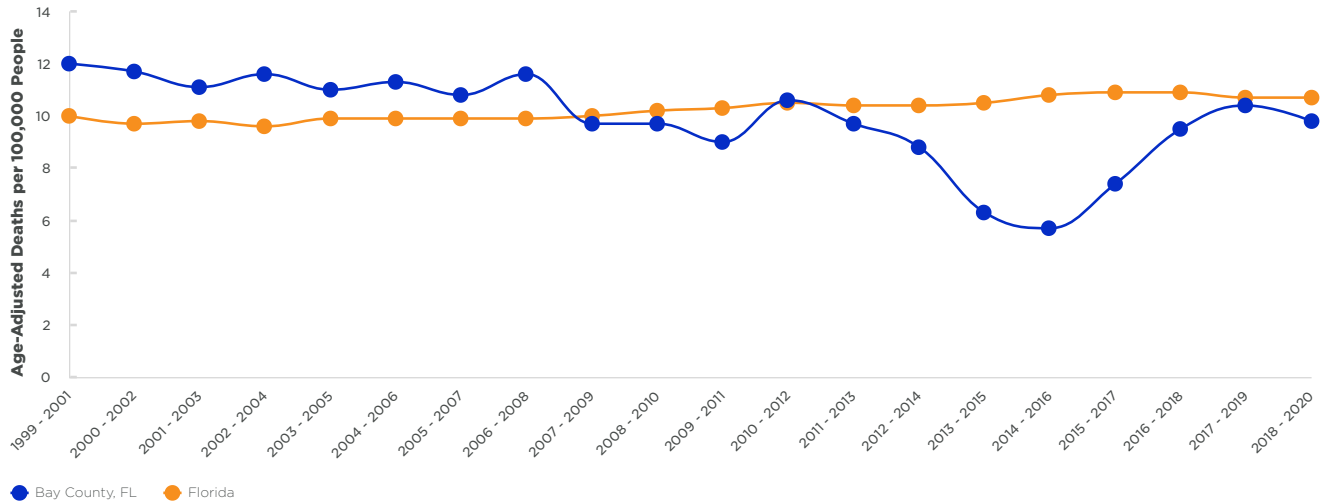
15

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

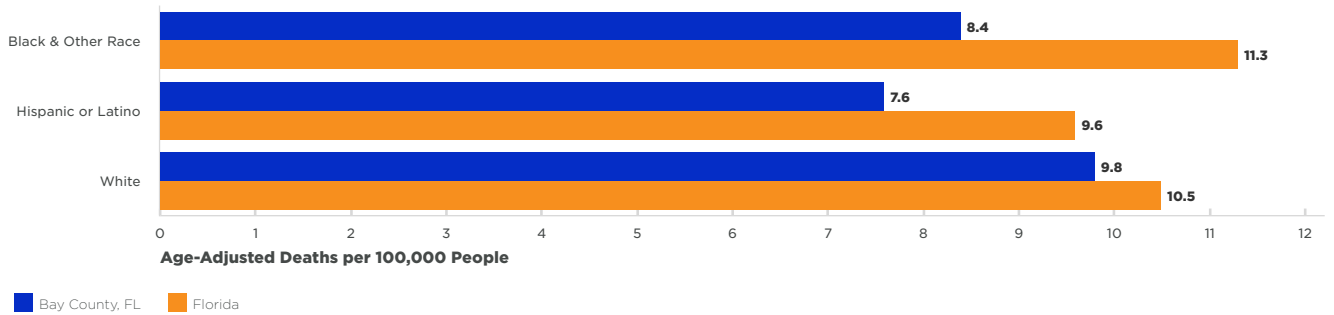
Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2017-2019

Pancreatic Cancer Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Pancreatic Cancer Death Rate by Race & Ethnicity



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Cerebrovascular Disease

♥ Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths

34

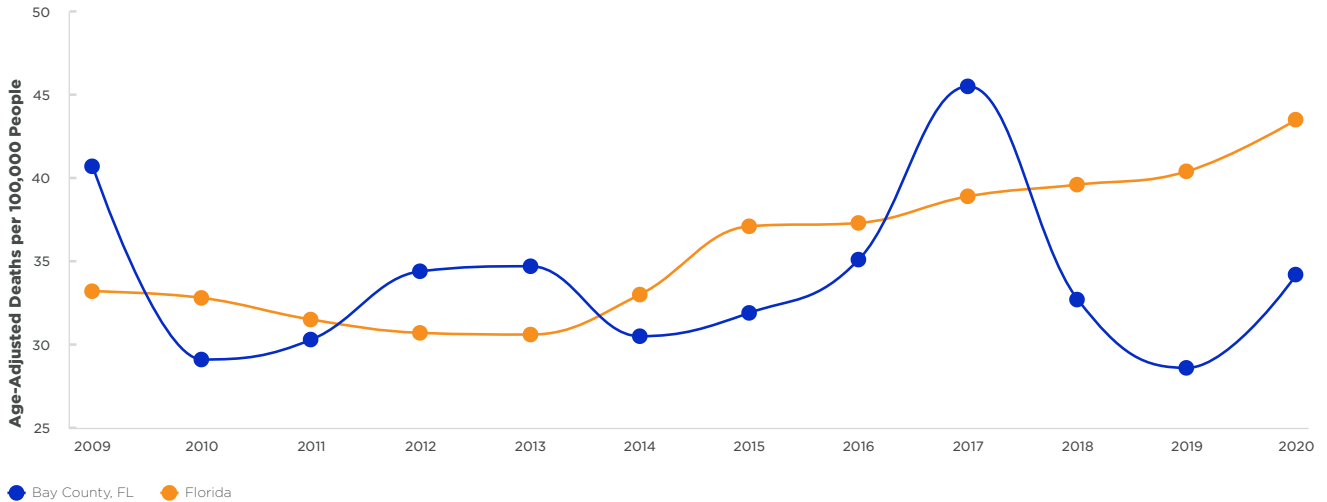
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

44

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

Alzheimer Disease

♥ Alzheimer's Disease Deaths

60

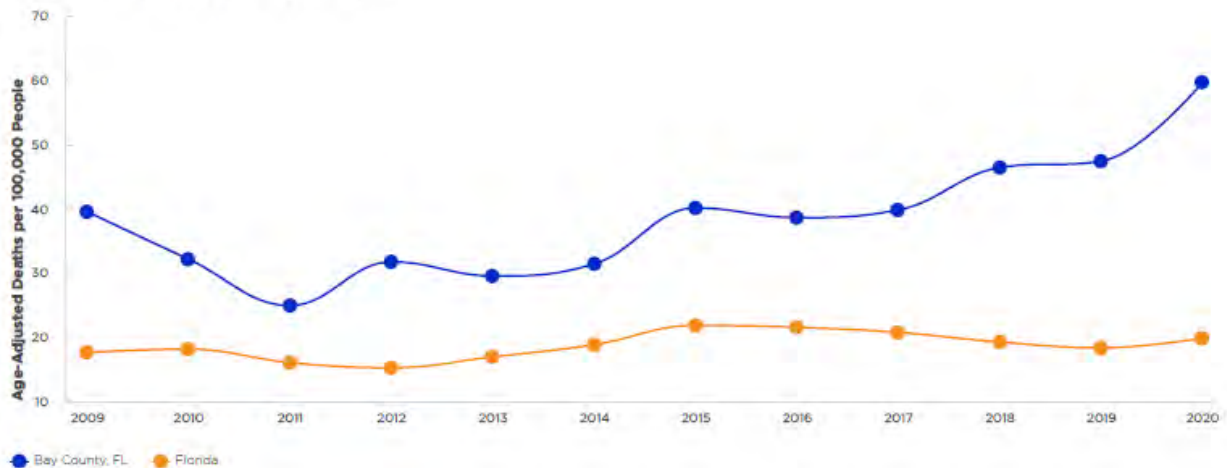
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

20

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Alzheimer's Disease Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths

62

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

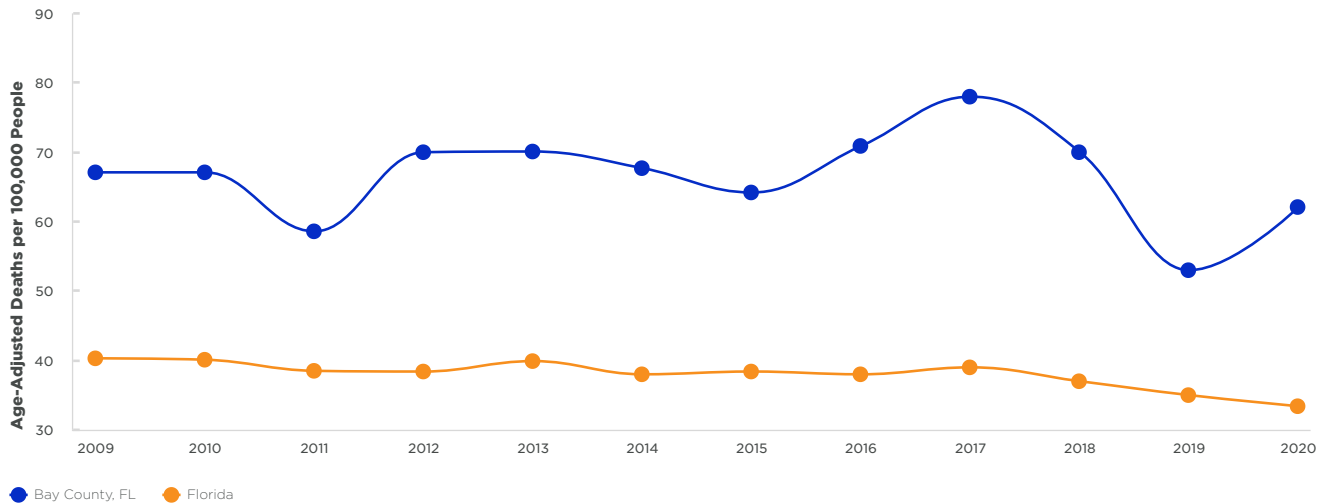
33

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

Heart Disease

Heart Disease Deaths

172

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

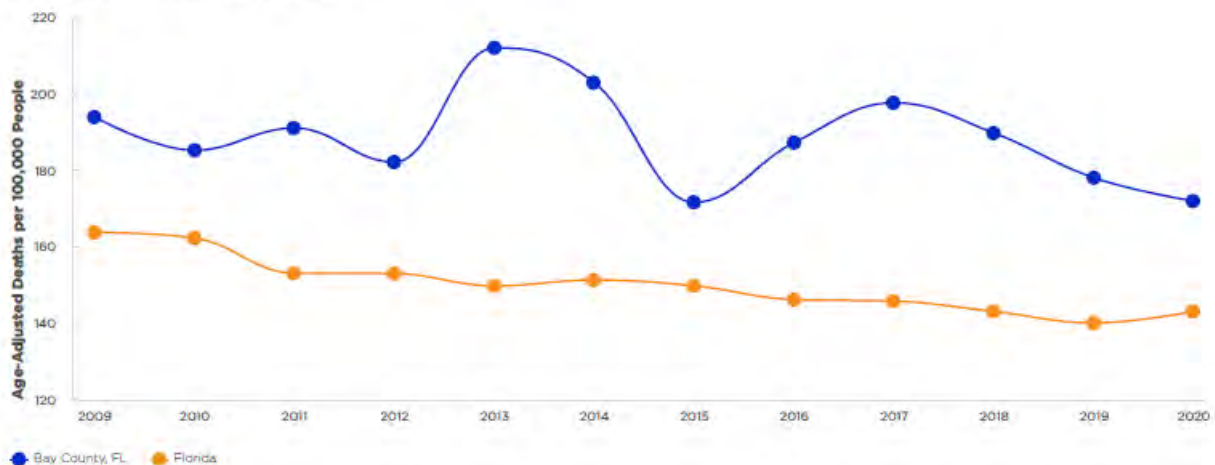
143

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Heart Disease Deaths Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

COVID-19



COVID-19 Deaths

76

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

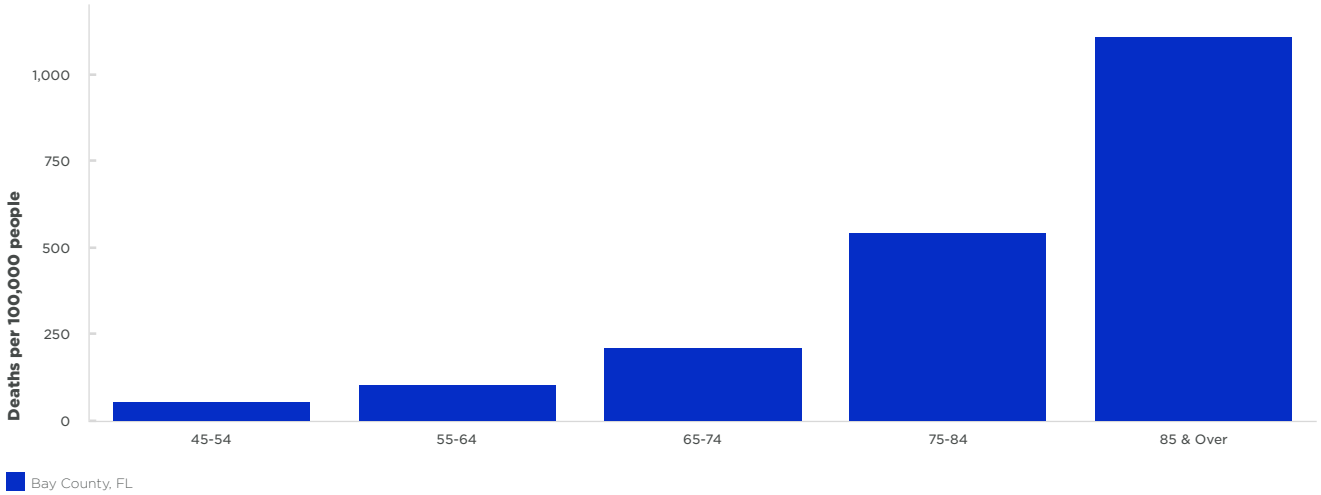
56

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People

Florida

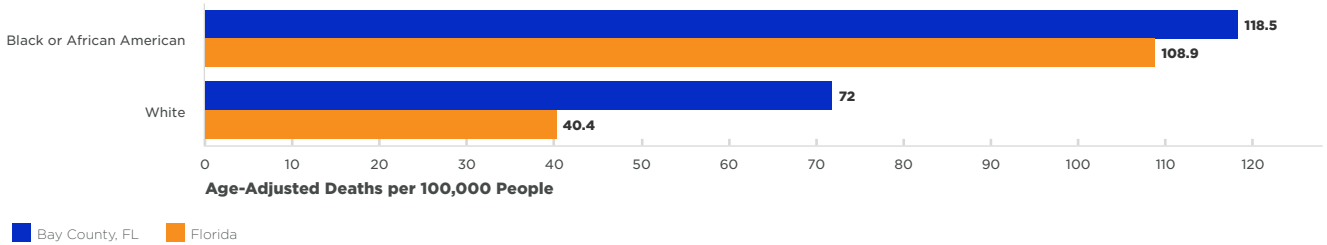
Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

COVID-19 Deaths by Age



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

COVID-19 Deaths by Race



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Which **hospitalization stays** could have been prevented?

When residents cannot access routine preventative healthcare check-ups, our community is forced to rely on expensive, late-state emergency care. With access to quality preventative healthcare, our residents can catch potential health problems at their earliest stages, improve lifestyle habits, and ultimately prevent these hospitalization stays.

Preventable Hospitalizations

5,119

Hospital Stays per 100,000 Medicare Enrollees
Bay County, FL

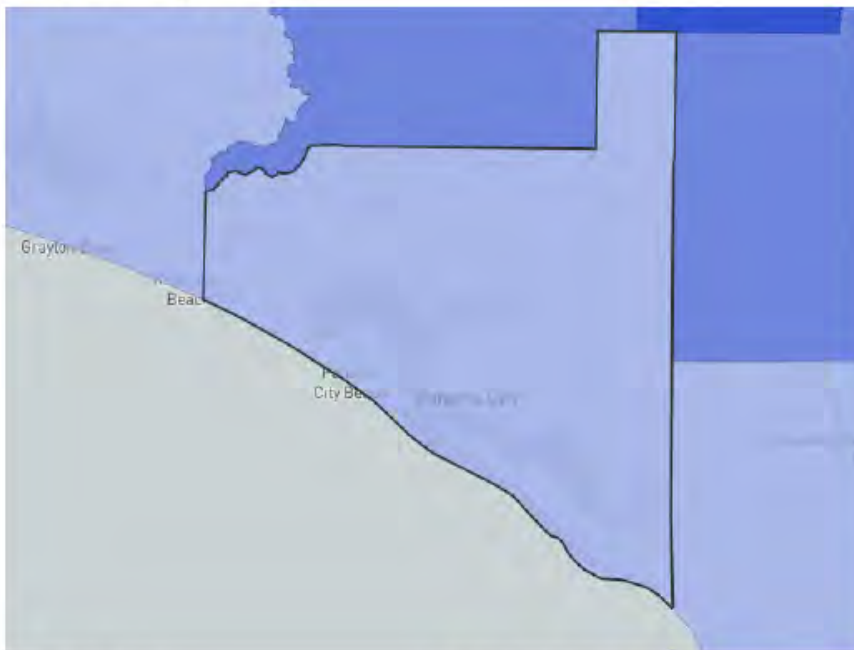
4,684

Hospital Stays per 100,000 Medicare Enrollees
Florida


Note: These hospitalizations are for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions that could have been treated as an outpatient. It reflects the quality of and ease of access to quality health care.

Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Office of Minority Health's Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) Tool 2018

Preventable Hospitalizations



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

 Bay County, FL

Hospital Stays per 100,000 Medicare Enrollees



Note: These hospitalizations are for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions that could have been treated as an outpatient. It reflects the quality of and ease of access to quality health care.

Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Office of Minority Health's Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) Tool 2018

What are the **sexually transmitted disease** rates in our community?

Untreated sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can lead to serious long-term health consequences, including infertility. STDs are acquired during unprotected sex with an infected partner. Social, economic, and behavioral factors can affect the spread of STDs. These factors may cause serious obstacles to STD prevention because of their influence on social and sexual networks, access to care, willingness to seek care, and social norms regarding sex and sexuality.

HIV



People Living with HIV

291

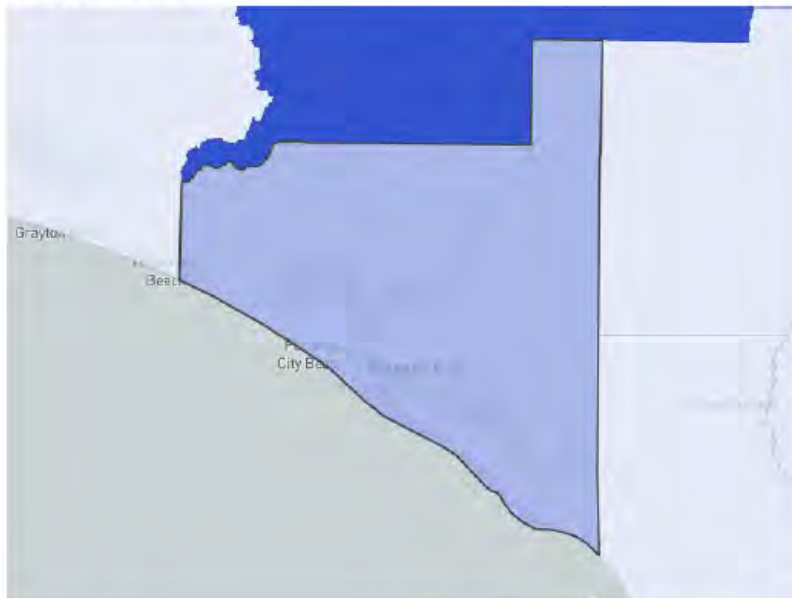
People per 100,000 Residents Age 13+
Bay County, FL

607

People per 100,000 Residents Age 13+
Florida

Sources: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention 2018

HIV Prevalence Rate



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention 2018

Syphilis



Primary and Secondary Syphilis

8.6

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

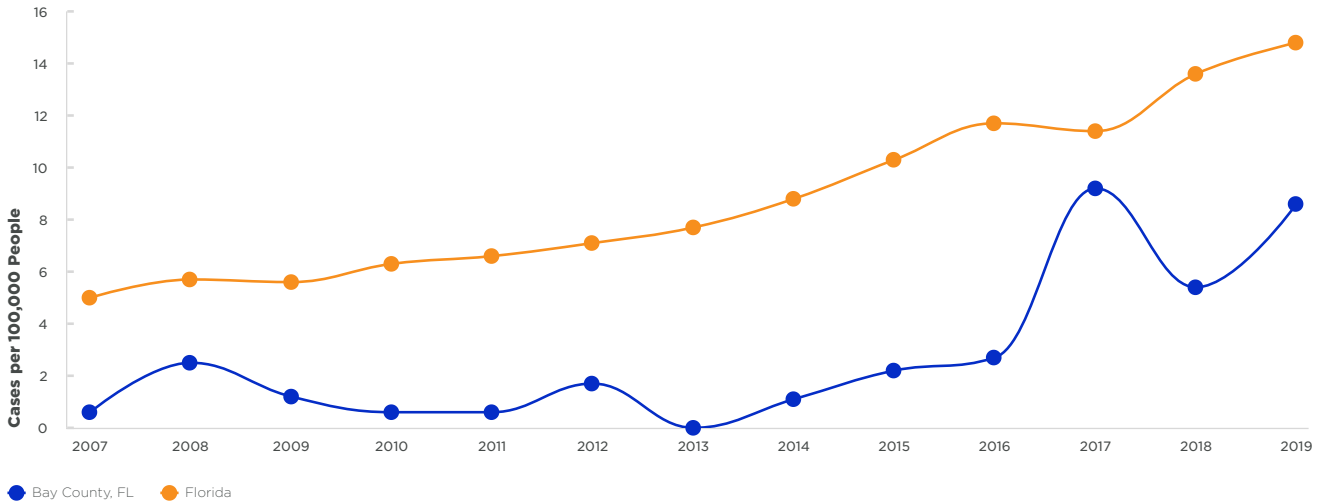
14.8

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus 2019

Primary and Secondary Syphilis Over Time



Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus

Gonorrhea



Gonorrhea

179.2

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

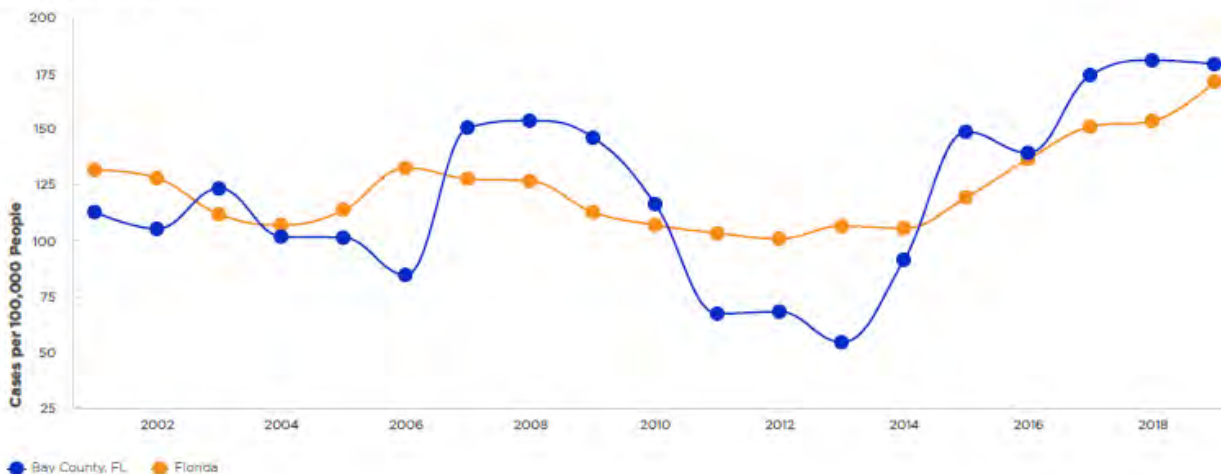
171.4

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus 2019

Gonorrhea Over Time



Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus

Chlamydia



Chlamydia

425.9

Cases per 100,000 People

Bay County, FL

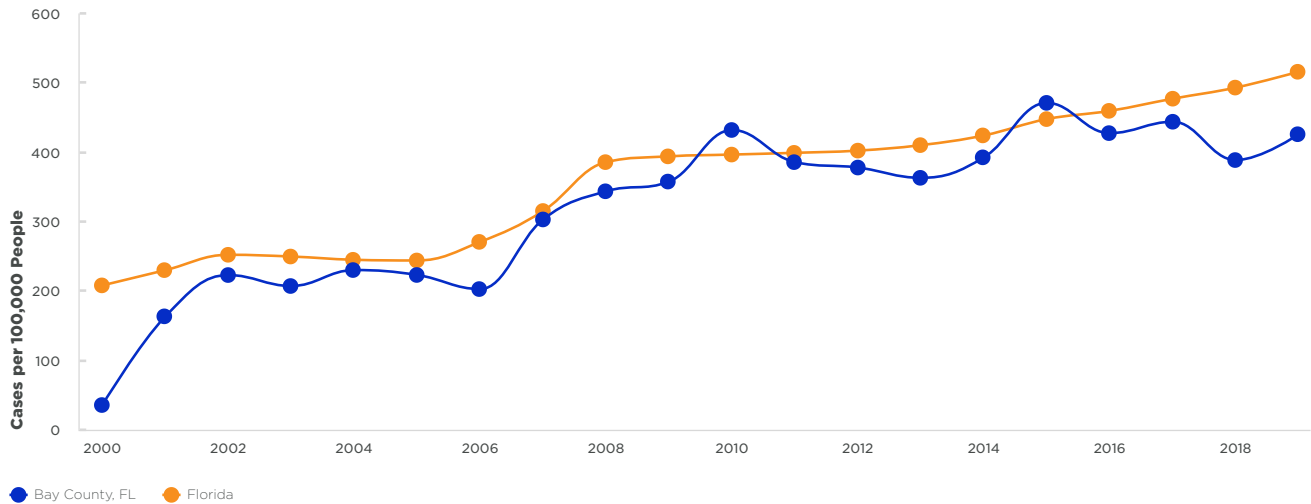
515.9

Cases per 100,000 People

Florida

Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus 2019

Chlamydia Over Time



Sources: CDC NCHHSTP AtlasPlus

What is the state of behavioral health & substance abuse in our community?

Behavioral health affects physical and overall health and includes mental health, substance abuse, and suicide risk. Behavioral health issues are symptoms of real, physical conditions occurring in the brain and can be addressed through mental health programs, suicide prevention, and substance abuse interventions. **Behavioral health plays a vital role in our well being.**



How are **social & environmental factors** affecting behavioral health & substance abuse?

With access to mental health providers, residents can address their emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Improving mental health has positive effects for both the individual and the community. Learn more on the [Environmental & Social Context](#) page.

Mental Health Provider Ratio

373

People per 1 Mental Health Provider

Bay County, FL

592


People per 1 Mental Health Provider

Florida

Sources: CMS, National Provider Identification 2020

What do **behavioral factors** reveal about residents' opportunity for behavioral health & substance abuse prevention?

Health behaviors occur within the context of the social and environmental factors that a person is experiencing. Substance use has been on the rise in recent years. Larger cultural factors, such as media representations of substance use, may play a role. Learn more on the [Behavioral Factors](#) page.

 **Binge Drinking**
19%
of Adults
Bay County, FL

20%
of Adults
Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2020

What do **health outcomes** reveal about residents' opportunity for lifelong mental health?

Health outcomes are influenced by the health care environment, social context, and behaviors. Deaths from overdose and vehicle crashes can be the result of multiple factors. However, increased education and safety can help reduce rates in the community. Learn more on the [Health Outcomes](#) page.

 **Suicide Deaths**
24
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

13
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



211 Northwest Florida

Call 2-1-1 for free human service information and assistance. We are available 24/7 to listen and provide emotional support, crisis counseling, suicide prevention, and information & referrals. You don't have to be in crisis to call, there is no eligibility criteria.

[Read More](#)



BCSO Jail Division

The Bay County Sheriff's Office Jail is the largest division of the Bay County Sheriff's Office and is commanded by Major Rick Anglin. Major Anglin is a graduate of Florida State University and has had an extensive career in Florida Corrections. Major Anglin has made it a priority to work closely with both sides of Judicial Operations as well as implementing and supporting programs designed to decrease recidivism.

[Read More](#)



**Emerald Coast
Behavioral Hospital**

Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital

Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital provides acute psychiatric services in a secure and nurturing environment to children (ages 4 to 12), adolescents (ages 13 to 17) and adults (ages 18 and older). Treatment includes medication management, individual, group and family therapy, classes in coping skills and a wide variety of therapeutic activities, such as expressive therapy, art and music therapy, recreational therapy and yoga therapy.

[Read More](#)



FLORIDA
Therapy Services, Inc.

Florida Therapy Service, Inc

-MISSION STATEMENT-

To promote individual wellness and family stability through community based mental health services.

-OUR VISION-

Florida Therapy Services, Inc., a leader within the mental health community, is setting the standard through our continued commitment to provide accessible and affordable quality mental health care services to Florida's families.

[Read More](#)



Life Management Center

In operation since 1954, Life Management Center provides comprehensive behavioral health and family counseling services in Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, and Washington counties in the Florida Panhandle. We offer objective, professional help with personal problems ranging from family life adjustment difficulties to stress reactions, substance abuse and mental illness.

[Read More](#)



Panama City Rescue Mission / Bethel Village

At Panama City Rescue Mission, we provide temporary emergency shelter to individuals and families at our Gateway Women's and Children's Campus. Three meals a day are provided for all clients. The Gateway Men's Shelter is currently closed for renovations.

[Read More](#)

How are **social & environmental factors** affecting residents' opportunity to live longer?



Are our residents able to access **mental health** services?

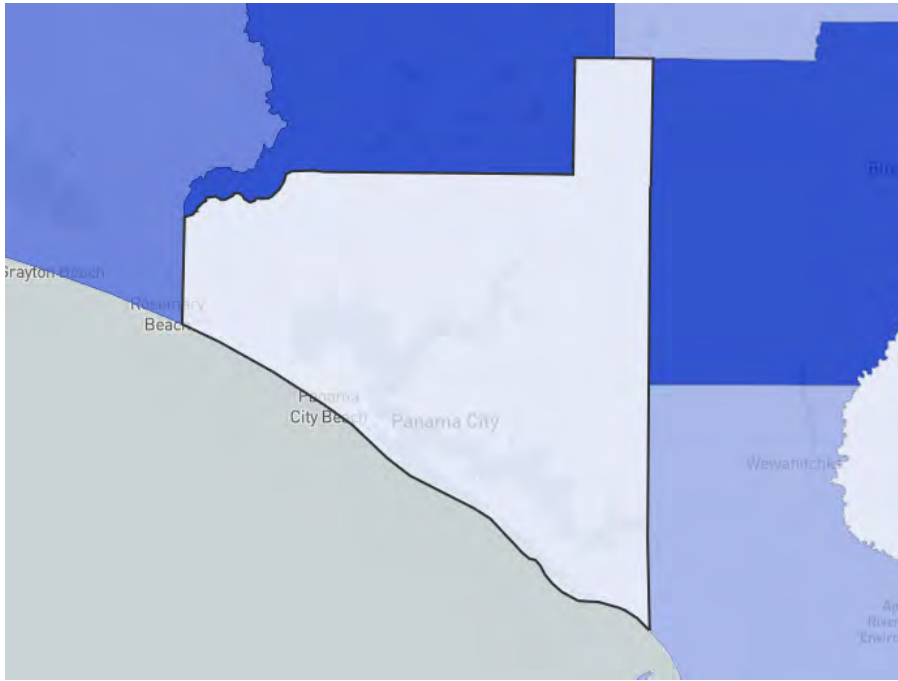
Mental health providers help residents with their emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Providers can help residents handle stress, build relationships, and make important choices. Treating a mental illness properly can improve quality of life, performance at work or school, physical health, and overall happiness. Some geographic areas, populations, and facilities have too few mental health providers and services, designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

+ **Mental Health Provider Ratio**
373
People per 1 Mental Health Provider
Bay County, FL

592
People per 1 Mental Health Provider
Florida

Sources: CMS, National Provider Identification 2020

Mental Health Provider Ratio




© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: CMS, National Provider Identification 2020

How are **income & poverty** affecting mental health?

Poverty is both a cause and a consequence of poor mental health. The cost of doctors' fees, prescriptions, and transportation to reach a mental health provider can be devastating for families living in poverty. These issues and financial stressors then can take a toll on mental health. Untreated mental illness can lead to struggles at work and substance abuse. Approximately [one fourth to one third of homeless people have a mental illness](#)², which can make it more difficult to find stable housing.

 **Work Full Time, Still in Poverty**
1,646
 People
 Bay County, FL

194,215
 People
 Florida

 **Students in Poverty**
6,127
 Students
 Bay County, FL

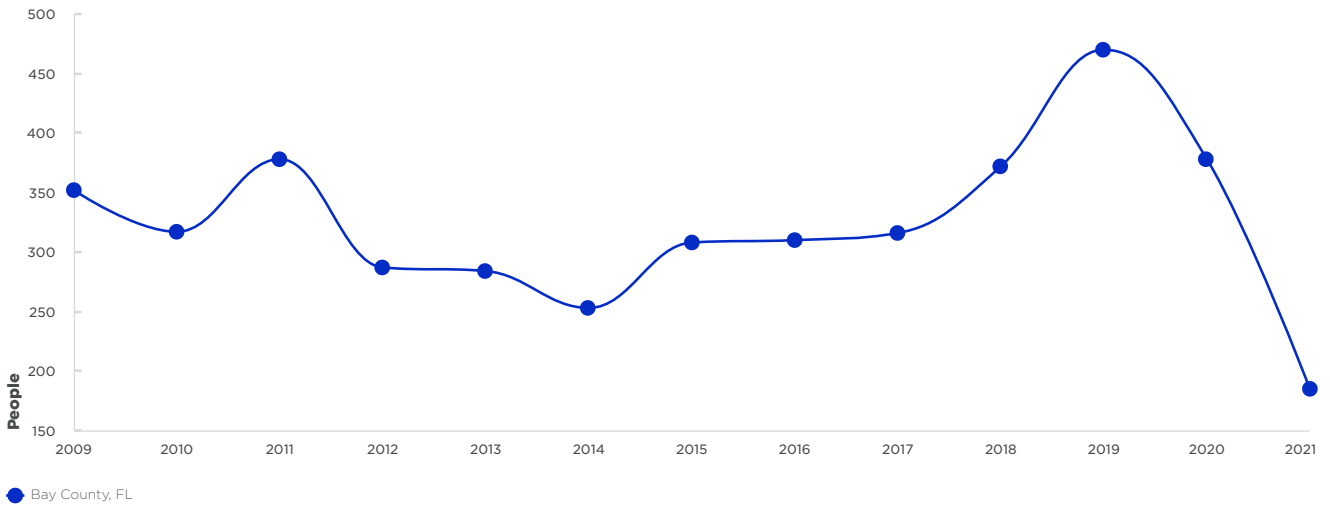
804,176
 Students
 Florida

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

 **185**
 People
Homeless Estimate
 Bay County, FL

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2021

Homeless Estimate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

How prevalent is **violent crime** in our community?

Violent crime not only directly leads to injury, it could be harmful to mental health as well. Living near areas of high crime may increase rates of depression more than personal stress. Violent crime also increases the risk of behavioral problems, anxiety, aggression, and post-traumatic stress disorder among children. It can even put adults who grew up in high crime areas at greater risk for domestic abuse, substance use, unsafe driving, and risky sexual behavior.

Violent Crimes
13%
of Total Offenses
Bay County, FL

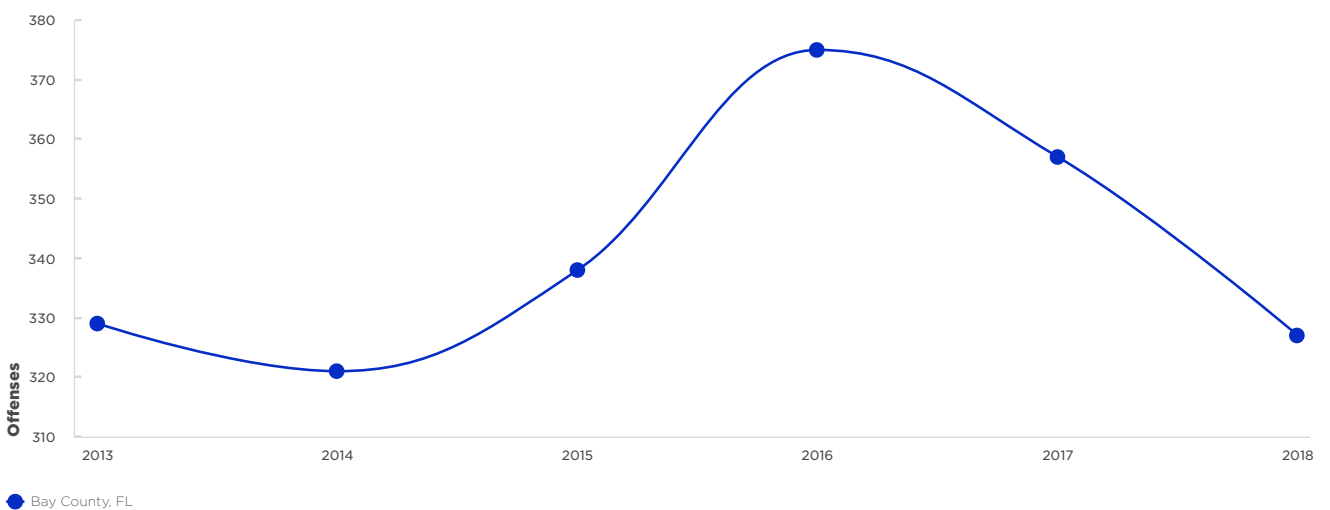
14%
of Total Offenses
Florida

Violent Crimes
327
Offenses
Bay County, FL

81,980
Offenses
Florida

Sources: FBI UCR 2018

Violent Crime Over Time



Sources: FBI UCR

How are residents affected by domestic violence?

Domestic violence is physical or emotional violence used by one romantic partner to instill fear in, control, or harm the other partner. Domestic violence can range from physical violence to emotional manipulation and is experienced by people across social, economic, and racial groups. Domestic violence often results in both physical and emotional harm.

 **Domestic Violence**
697
 Offenses per 100,000 People
 Bay County, FL

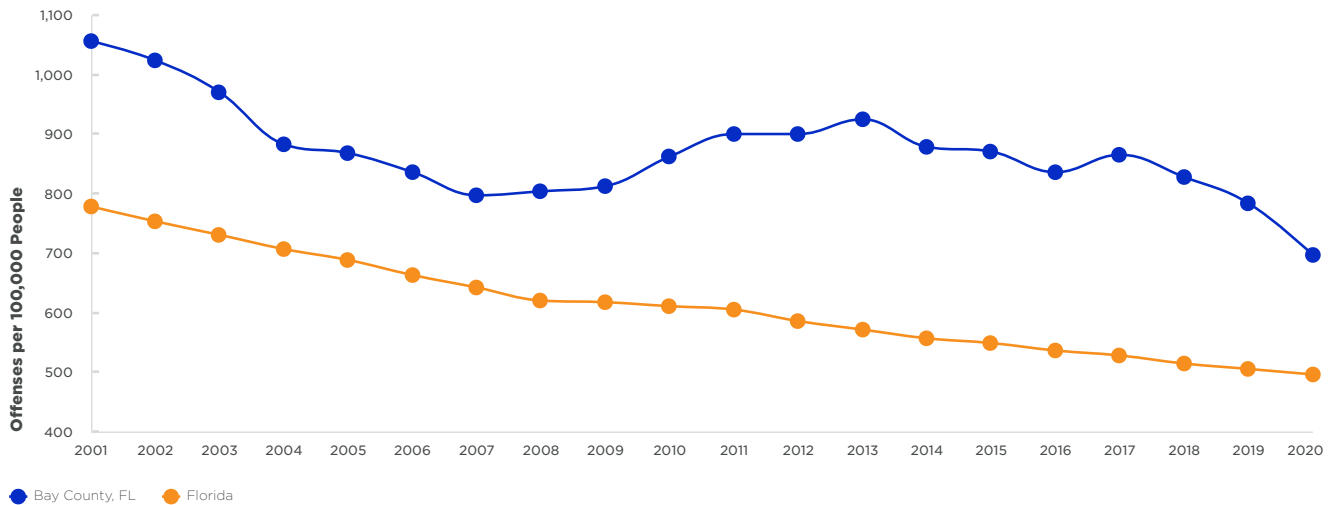
 **Domestic Violence**
3,748
 Offenses
 Bay County, FL

496
 Offenses per 100,000 People
 Florida

316,727
 Offenses
 Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

Domestic Violence Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Are residents getting the **support** they need from our community?

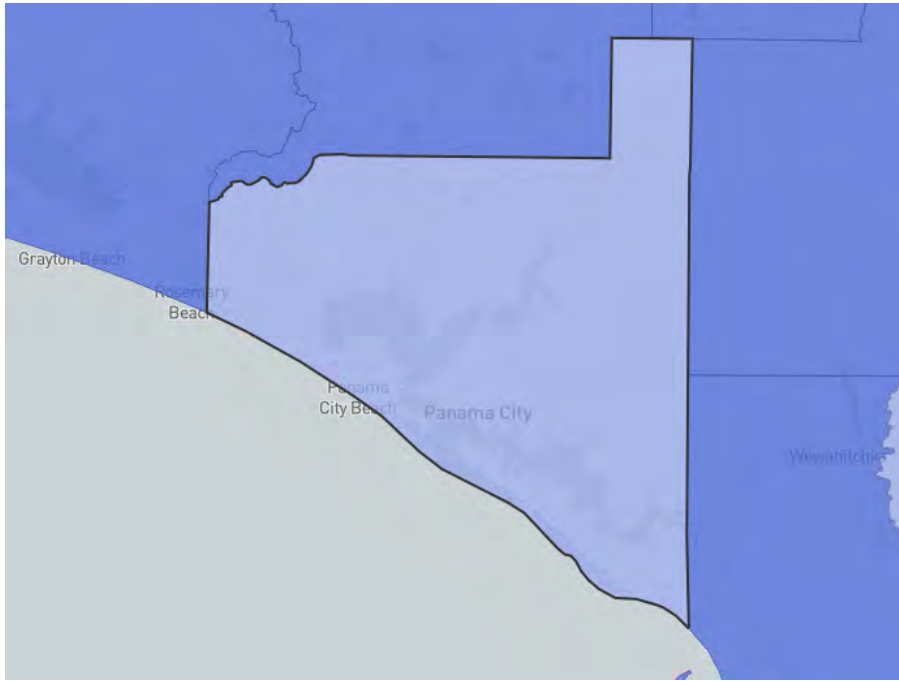
Supportive, cohesive communities protect people against risk, foster trust, and ultimately promote community health. Studies show that residents who feel supported by their community experience improved family health, safety, and overall well-being while decreasing stress, poverty, and even racism. Conversely, those without community support experience challenges in childhood development, higher rates of chronic disease, and increased rates of mental health.

 **Member Associations**
8
 per 10,000 People
 Bay County, FL

7
 per 10,000 People
 Florida

Sources: County Business Patterns 2018

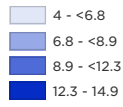
Member Associations



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

 Bay County, FL

Associations per 10,000 People



Sources: County Business Patterns 2018

What do behavioral factors reveal about residents' opportunity for behavioral health & substance abuse prevention?



How prevalent is **substance use** among youth in our community?

Youth who use substances may be more likely to experience school problems, such as higher absence and poor or failing grades. They may also face social problems, such as fighting and lack of participation in youth activities. Youth who use substances may be more likely to experience legal problems, physical problems, or disruption of normal growth and development. They are at a higher risk for suicide and homicide, substance-related car crashes and other unintentional injuries, or death from alcohol poisoning. Early initiation of substance use is linked to substance use disorders later in life.

Alcohol Use



Binge Drinking in Middle School

3.2%
of Middle Schoolers
Bay County, FL

3.2%
of Middle Schoolers
Florida



Binge Drinking in High School

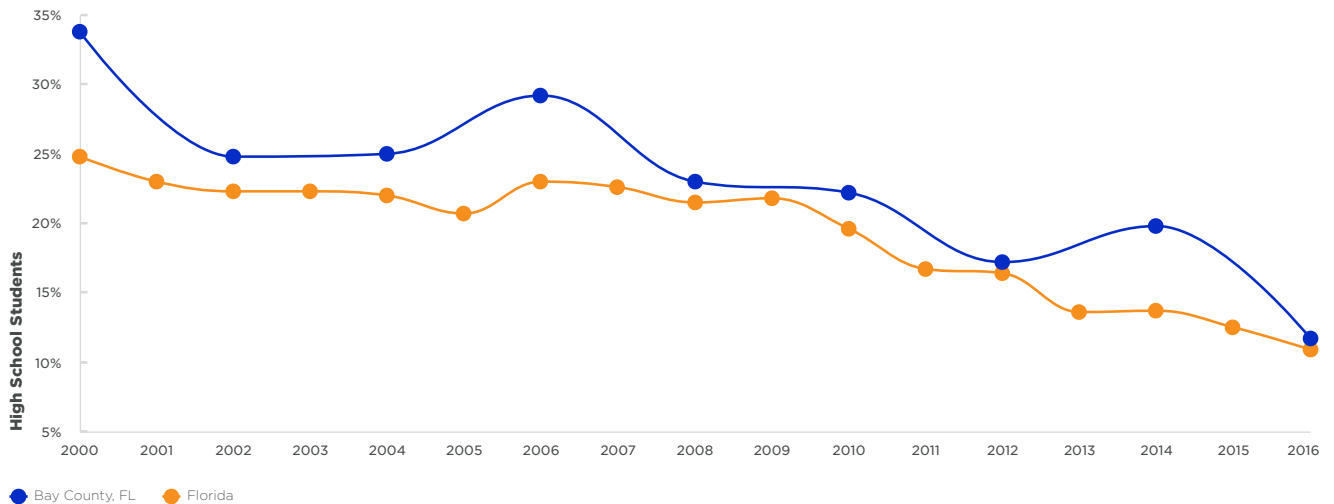
11.7%
of High Schoolers
Bay County, FL

10.9%
of High Schoolers
Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2016

Alcohol Use Over Time

Binge Drinking Among High Schoolers



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

How prevalent is binge drinking among adults in our community?

Binge drinking is defined as raising your blood alcohol concentration level to .08 g/DL at least once per month. For men, this usually means about 5 drinks in one sitting, or for women 4 drinks in one sitting. People may binge drink due to peer pressure, to relax, and may be prone to binge drinking due to genetic factors. For those who binge drink often, consequences can be dire. Risks include injury, alcohol poisoning, heart disease and some cancers.



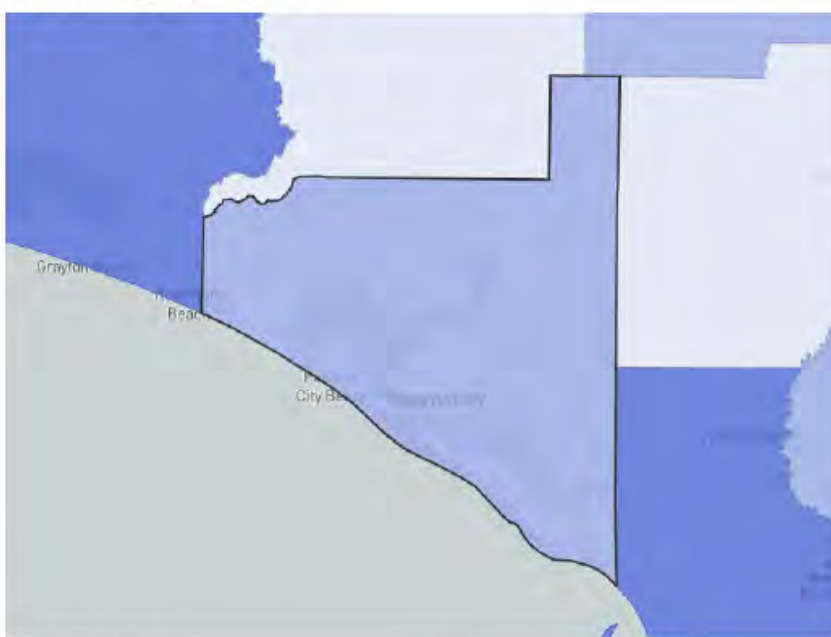
Binge Drinking Among Adults

19%
of Adults

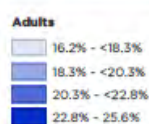
Bay County, FL

20%

Binge Drinking Among Adults



Bay County, FL



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

How are **long commutes** affecting residents?

Individuals with longer commutes may be less physically active and more likely to be obese. However for most, the obvious effects of a long commute are likely not physical but mental: the stress, anger, boredom, and listlessness of the daily commute. People are equipped to deal with acute moments of stress, such as getting cut off in traffic, but when these moments happen day after day, those acute moments of stress turn into long-term chronic stress. When diverse housing options, in terms of size, price, and type, are within reasonable commuting distance from employment opportunities, our residents are able to support themselves and their families without straining their health.

For local transportation needs, there are numerous options, including car rental, ride share such as Lyft and Uber, taxi services and both low-speed vehicle (LSV) and bicycle rentals.

Many of those traveling utilize the Bay County Transportation Services of Bay Town Trolley, which has a route system within the limits of Panama City, Panama City Beach, Callaway, and Springfield. The trolley offers services Monday through Saturday from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. As the City continues with the Front Beach Road CRA (Community Redevelopment Area) project, both trolley and bike lanes are being added to allow for a less congested and safer flow of traffic with multi-modal transportation options.

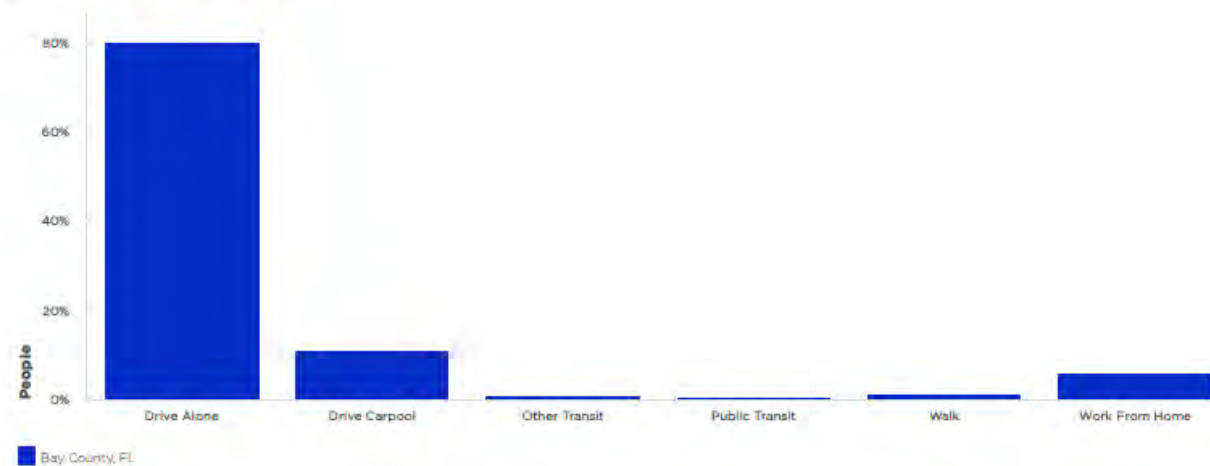
However, many Bay County residents living in the rural and outlying areas do not have access to public transportation. In addition, those that do have access to public transportation may have limited windows of access due to route system time constraints and cut-off times.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2019, the average commute time was 23.1 minutes, with the most common commute being those drivers that drive alone at 81.4%, those that carpool at 10.4% and those that worked from home at 4.05%; average car ownership- 2 per household.

In 2019, the percentage of Workers Who Used Public Transportation in Bay County was 1 compared to Florida at 1.8. The line graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data.

Bay County is in the third [quartile](#) for this measure. This means that relative to other counties in Florida, there are less Workers Who Used Public Transportation in about one half of the counties, and more in about one quarter of the counties. The map illustrates county data by quartile. When fewer than 51 counties have data or zero values, no quartile

Commute Means of Transportation




Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

map will be presented.

In 2019, the percentage of Workers Who Walked to Work in Bay County was 1.1 compared to Florida at 1.4. The below graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data. The percentage of Workers Who Used Taxicab, Motorcycle, Bicycle, or Other Means to Work in Bay County was 2 compared to Florida at 2.3.

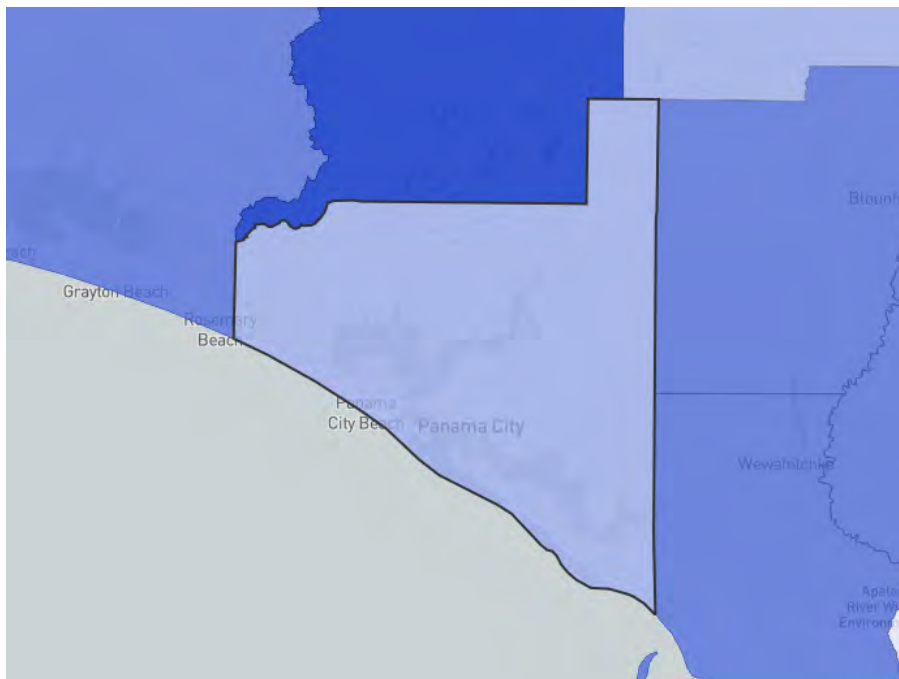
Workers Who Walked to Work, Percentage of Workers 16 and over, Single Year								
Data Year	Bay				Florida			
	Count	Denom	Percent (%)	MOV	Count	Denom	Percent (%)	MOV
2019	900	84,130	1.1	0.1	134,920	9,383,111	1.4	0.0
2018	1,020	82,472	1.2	0.1	129,987	9,140,393	1.4	0.0
2017	1,098	81,647	1.3	0.1	129,801	8,907,171	1.5	0.0
2016	1,313	80,604	1.6	0.1	127,822	8,649,800	1.5	0.0
2015	1,341	78,768	1.7	0.1	125,170	8,432,513	1.5	0.0
2014	1,378	77,277	1.8	0.1	126,128	8,228,557	1.5	0.0
2013	1,225	77,511	1.6	0.1	126,018	8,094,220	1.6	0.0
2012	1,499	78,601	1.9	0.1	126,718	8,107,476	1.6	0.0
2011	1,435	79,334	1.8	0.1	127,943	8,127,157	1.6	0.0
2010	1,335	78,809	1.7	0.1	132,455	8,165,401	1.6	0.0
2009	1,198	77,416	1.5	0.1	131,024	8,062,375	1.5	0.0

 **Drive a Long Commute Alone**
32%
of Workers
Bay County, FL

42%
of Workers
Florida

Sources: US Census ACS 2015-2019

Long Commute, Drive Alone



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: US Census ACS 2015-2019

Are residents getting enough **sleep**?

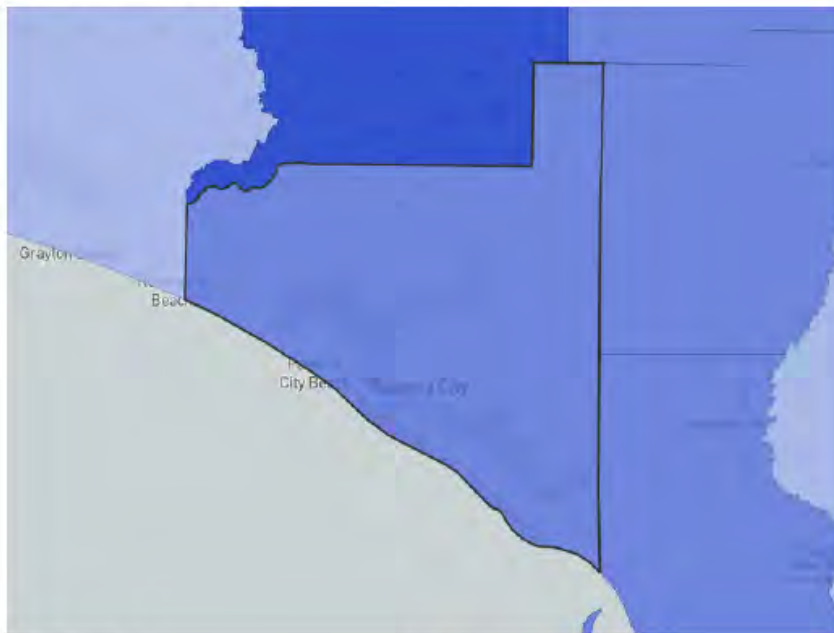
Sleep is crucial to mental health, learning, healing, fighting illness, and healthy growth and development. Too little sleep for one night can result in mistakes; over time, not sleeping enough may raise the risk for cardiovascular diseases, obesity, and diabetes. People may lack sleep if they work long hours, have schedules that conflict with sleeping at the right time, choose not to sleep, or have physical or mental health conditions that make sleeping difficult.

 **Sleep Less than 7 Hours per Night**
40%
of Adults
Bay County, FL

37%
of Adults
Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

Insufficient Sleep



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

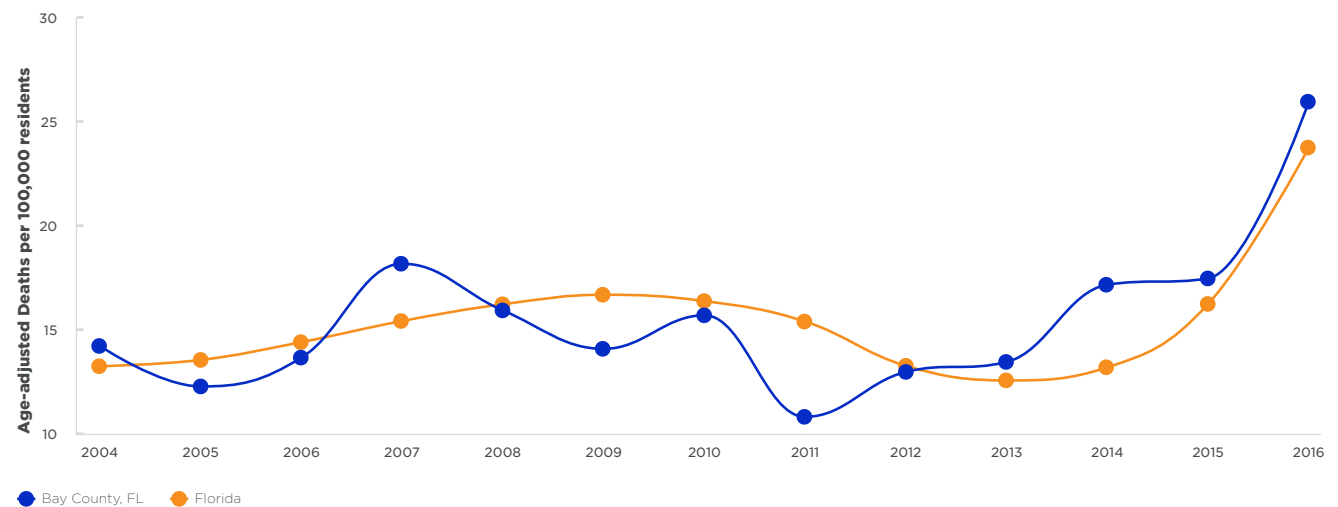
What do **health outcomes** reveal about residents' opportunity for behavioral health & substance abuse prevention?



How many deaths are caused by **drug overdose**?

In recent years, nonlinear upward trends in drug overdose death rates have been observed in the U.S., driven largely by increases in deaths due to heroin and synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and tramadol. Our community has not been untouched by these issues. Better treatment and resources can help decrease addiction before it leads to overdose.

Drug Overdose Deaths



Sources: CDC

Overdoses



61
Deaths
Drug Overdose
Bay County, FL



36.9
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Drug Overdose Rate
Bay County, FL



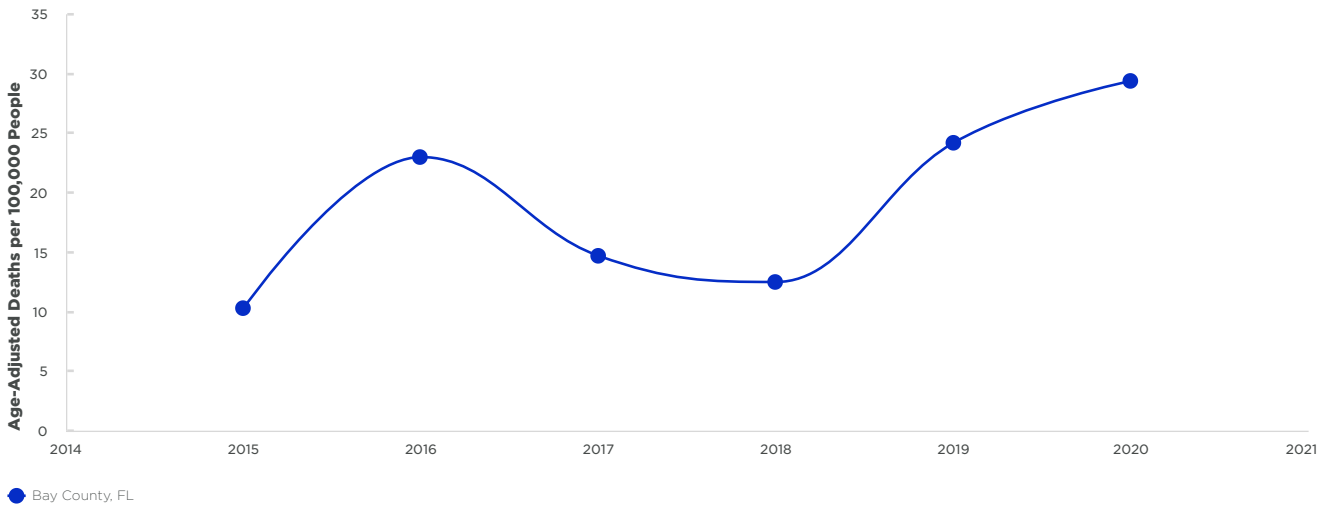
47
Deaths
Opioid Overdose
Bay County, FL



29.4
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Opioid Overdose Rate
Bay County, FL

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

Opioid Overdose Death Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Prescriptions Dispensed



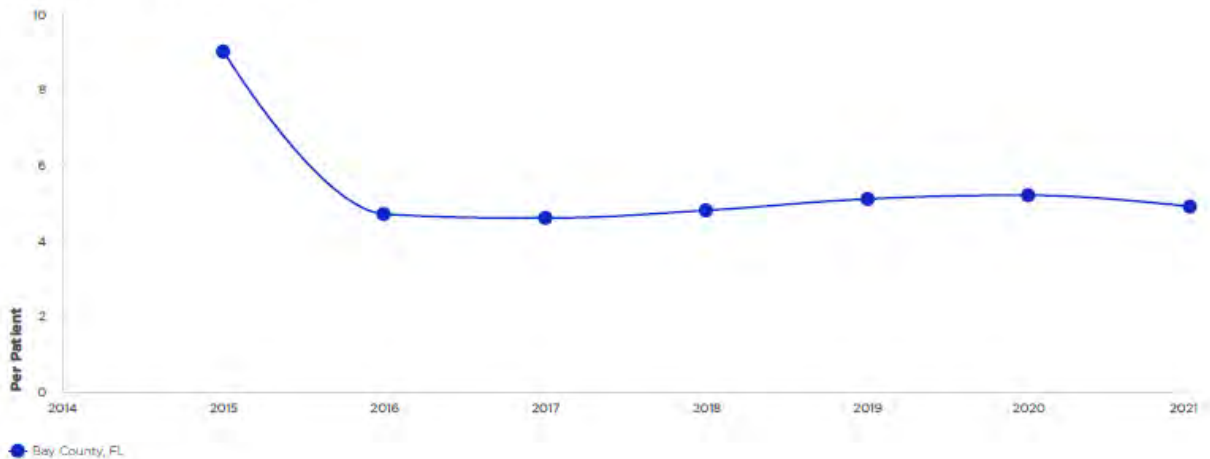
4.9
per Patient
Opioid Prescription Rate
Bay County, FL



64.5
per Prescriber
Opioid Prescription Rate
Bay County, FL

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2021

Opioid Prescription Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

EMS Response & Naloxone

+ 438
Doses

Naloxone Administered
Bay County, FL

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

*** 971**
EMS Runs

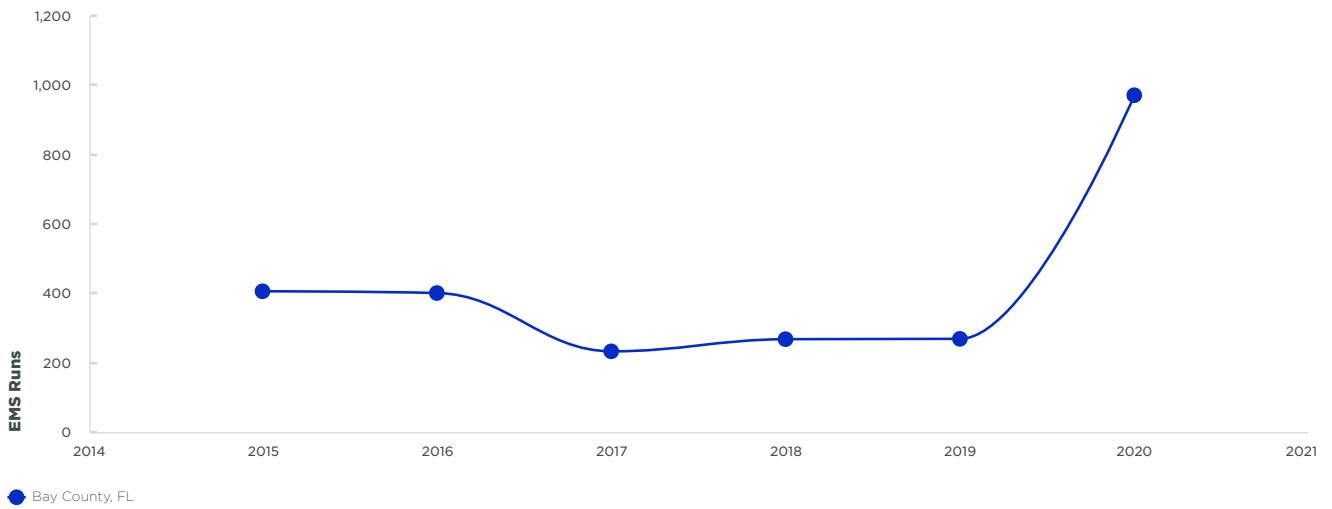
Drug Overdose (incl Opioid)
Bay County, FL

*** 371**
EMS Runs

Opioid Overdose
Bay County, FL

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

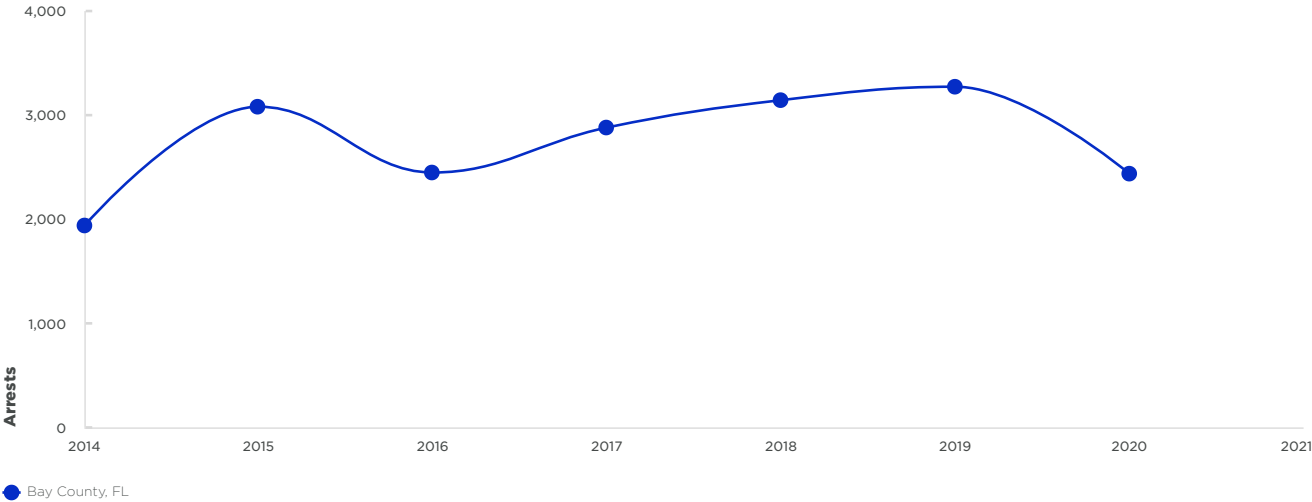
EMS Response to Drug Overdose (including Opioids)



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

Outcomes: Arrests & Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Drug Arrests Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS



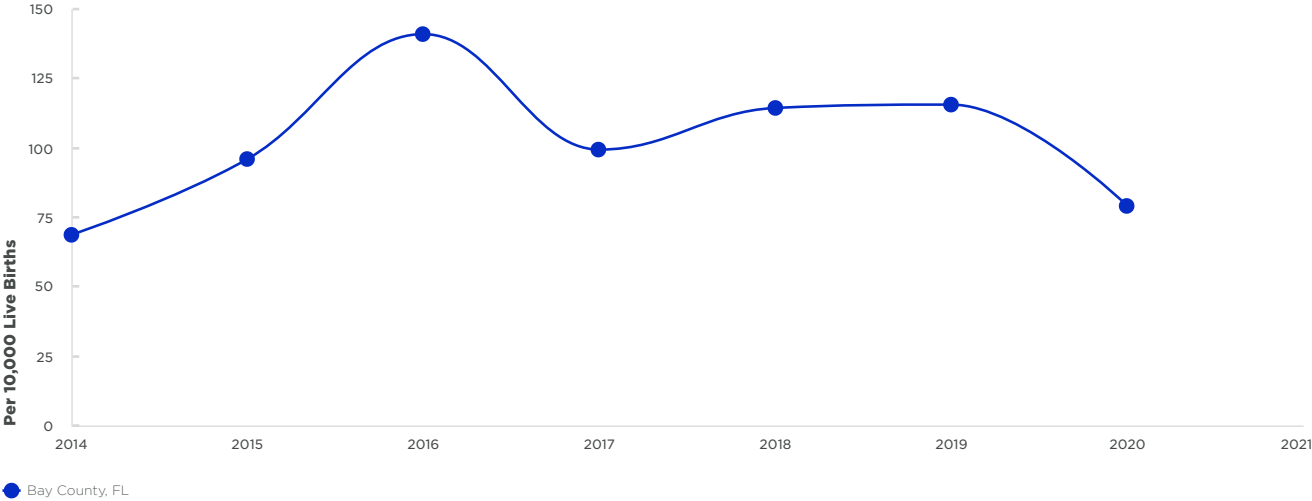
79

per 10,000 Live Births

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rate

Bay County, FL

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Rate Over Time



Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

How prevalent is **poor mental health** among adults in our community?

Poor mental health may stem from behavioral disorders that affect a person's mood, thinking, and behavior. Types of mental illnesses include depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADHD, and post traumatic stress disorder. Having a mental illness can affect your ability to function at work or school, hurt personal relationships, and have negative affects on your physical health. One way to measure this impact on quality of life is the average number of unhealthy days residents experience in a typical month.

Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past Month

5.3

Average Days

Bay County, FL

4.2

Average Days

Florida

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

Mental Health Over Time

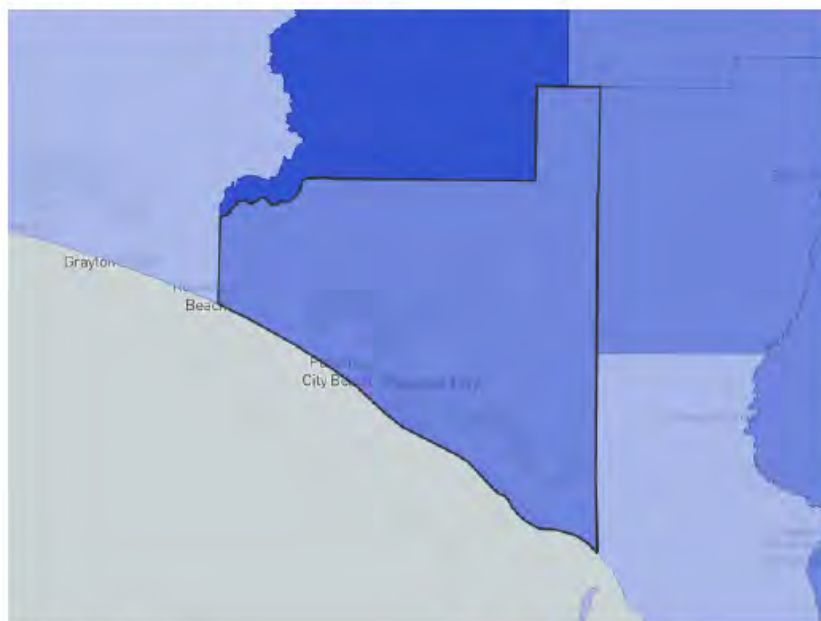
Poor Mental Health Among Adults



Sources: CDC BRFSS 500 Cities; CDC BRFSS PLACES

Mental Health

Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past Month



Bay County, FL

Average Days



Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2018

How are **suicide & self-harm** affecting residents?

Suicide is a major public health problem and a leading cause of death in the United States. The effects of suicide go beyond the person who acts to take their life. It can have a lasting effect on family, friends, and communities. Self-harm is also a dangerous behavior that can cause scarring, infection, broken bones, and damaged nerves, as well as shame, stress, self-hatred, and a feeling of not being in control of their harming behaviors. People who engage in self-harm often do so more than once, and may use it as a coping mechanism. Rates of self-harm are highest among teens and college-age adults.



Suicide Rate

24.3

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

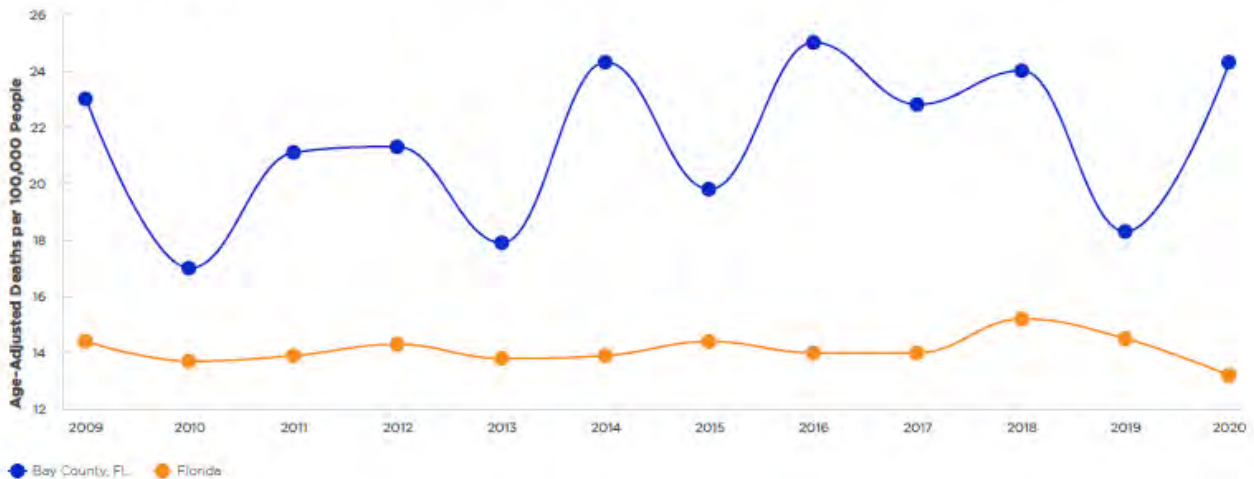
13.2

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Suicide Rate Over Time

Suicide Rate Over Time



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death

Suicide by Firearm



Female Suicide by Firearm

3

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

2

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida



Male Suicide by Firearm

23

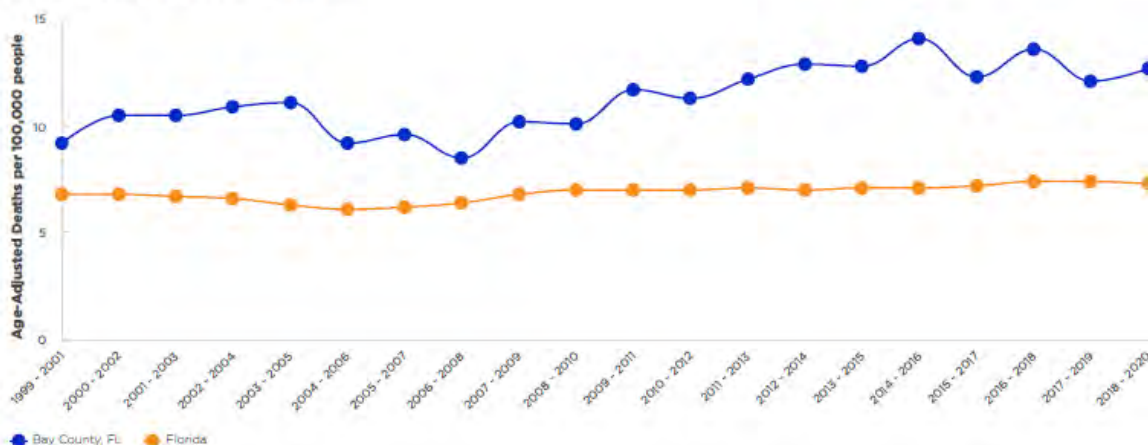
Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

13

Age-Adjusted Deaths per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2018-2020

Suicide Deaths by Firearm Over Time



Self-Harm



Self-Harm, Age 12-18

83.2

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

67.4

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations per 100,000 People
Florida



Self-Harm, Age 19-21

55.3

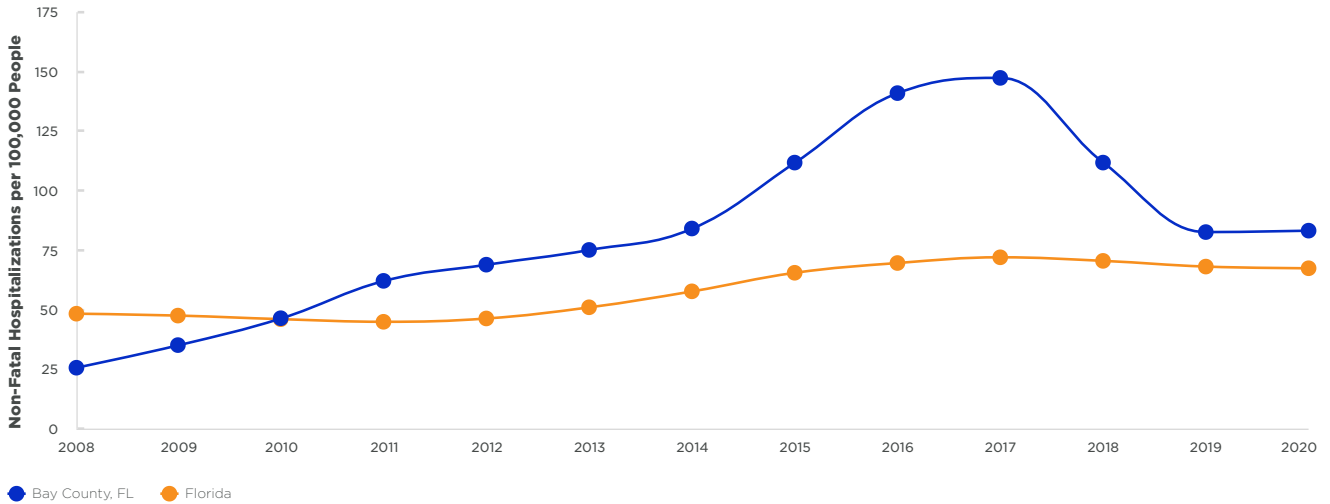
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations per 100,000 People
Bay County, FL

67.6

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations per 100,000 People
Florida

Sources: Florida Health CHARTS 2020

Self-Harm Hospitalizations Over Time, Age 12-18



Note: Data shown are 3-year rolling rates and the year represents the most recent year in each period. For example, '2017' illustrates data from years 2015-2017 and '2018' shows data from 2016-2018. Sources: Florida Health CHARTS

How many deaths are caused by motor vehicle crashes?

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death in the US for younger age groups. Distracted driving, fatigued driving, and alcohol-impaired driving are all dangerous conditions that can lead to a crash. Alcohol-impaired driving causes about a [quarter of all traffic-related deaths](#).¹⁵ Increased safety measures, as well as media campaigns and educational programs can help reduce the number of motor vehicle crashes each year.

Crash Fatalities



26

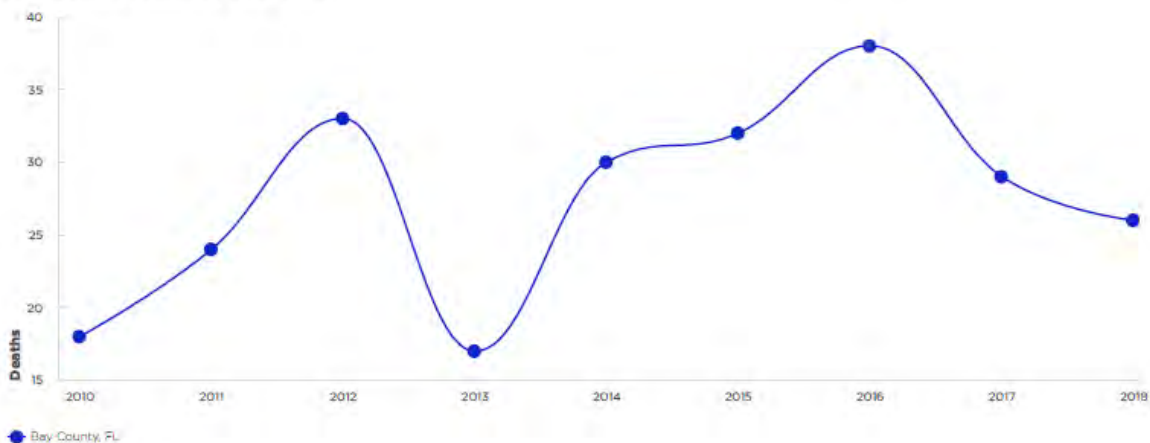
Deaths

Car Accident Fatalities

Bay County, FL

Sources: NHTSA FARS 2018

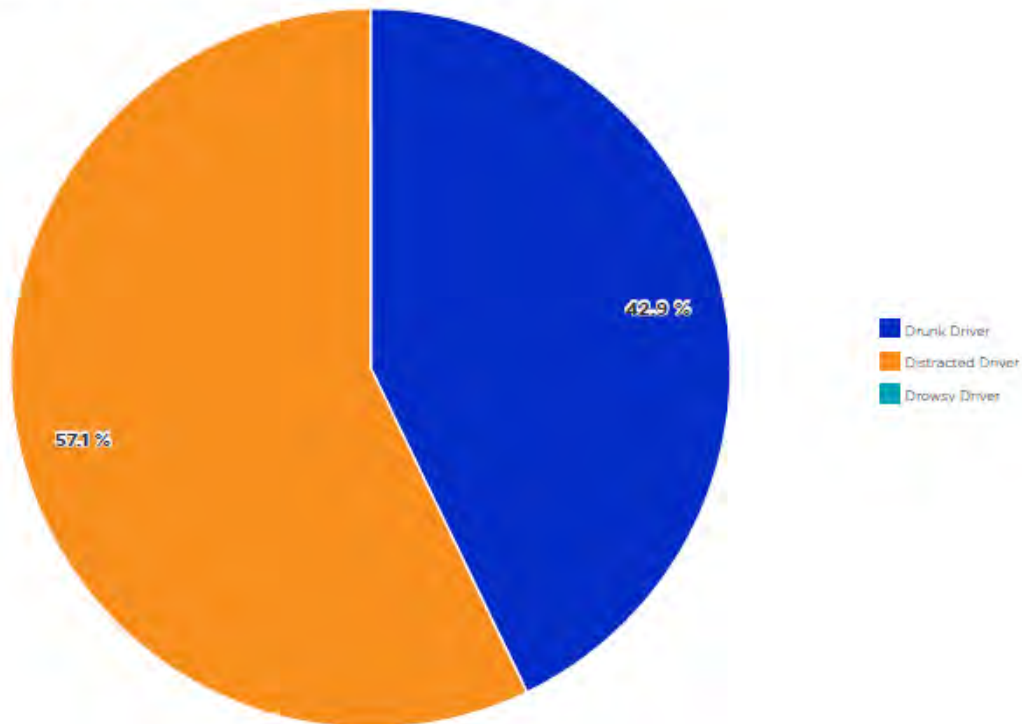
Car Accident Fatalities Over Time



Sources: NHTSA FARS

Selected Crash Factors

Fatal Car Accidents by Selected Factors



Bay County, FL

Sources: NHTSA Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2018

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.



Journey Pure

JourneyPure Emerald Coast offers a wide variety of addiction and mental health treatment programs to guide you or your loved one on the path to long-term recovery and well-being. We are committed to our patients' success and strive to reduce the threat of relapse. Our clinical staff provides integrated and comprehensive care to patients experiencing co-occurring disorders. This is done by focusing on the three pillars of health: sleep, nutrition, and exercise. At JourneyPure Emerald Coast, we treat our patients the way we would want to be treated.

[Read More](#)

CARE

Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE), Inc. is a non-profit agency dedicated to providing prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery services to assist individuals and their families change unhealthy behaviors, reduce the stigma, and improve their lives. CARE includes family members because we realize chemical addiction can be as devastating to those close to the substance abuser as it is to the one who has the disease.

[Read More](#)



Recovery Bay Center

We are a specialized treatment facility that provides high-end amenities and accommodations for men seeking recovery from addiction. Located in the world's most beautiful beaches, our center offers a comfortable and private environment for survivors, featuring private and semi-private rooms, gourmet meals, health and wellness treatments and recreational activities.

[Read More](#)

What are the **top causes of death & disease** in our community?

The role of public health is no longer limited to preventing acute illnesses linked to sanitation issues and environmental health. The most pressing challenges to longer, healthier lives are related to preventable chronic diseases and premature deaths. Preventing these incidents isn't entirely about educating people to make the right choices. It's about **creating places where it's possible**.

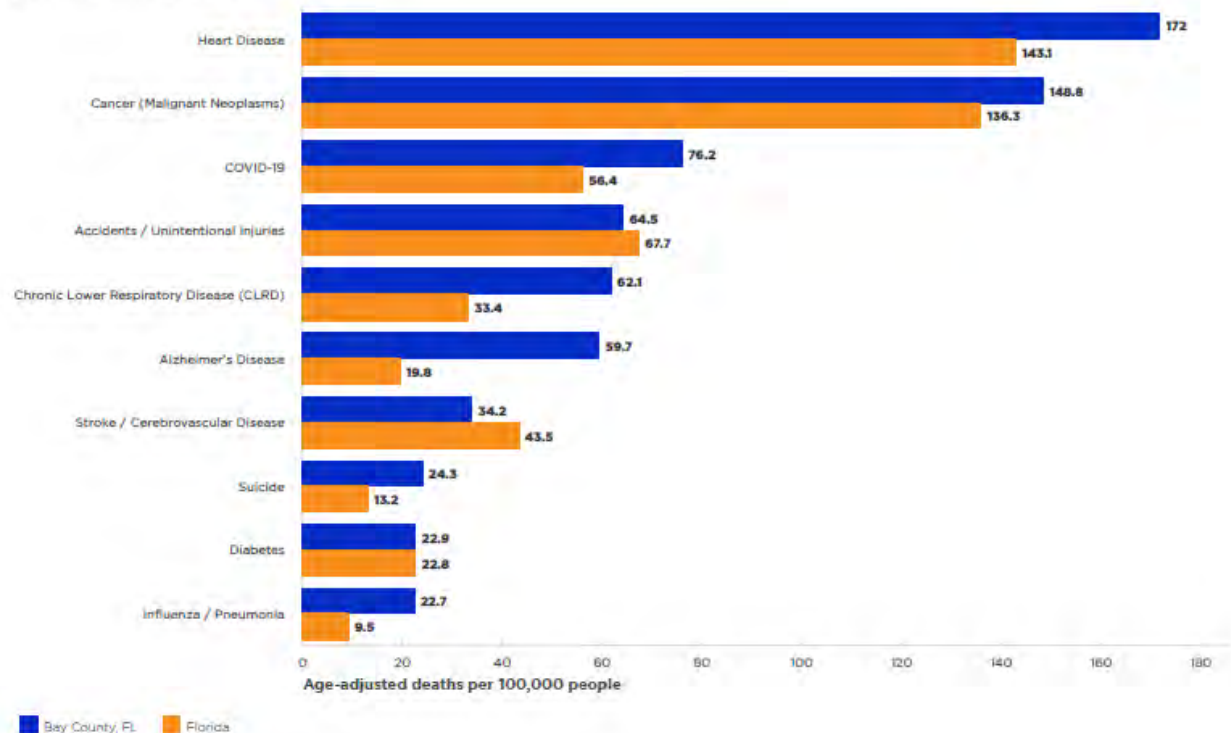


What are the **leading causes of death** in our community?

Understanding the the leading causes of death in our state and community is key to identifying and addressing barriers to health. The data below indicates a greater need to support healthy lifestyles, safe environments, and access to preventative health care.

Overall Mortality

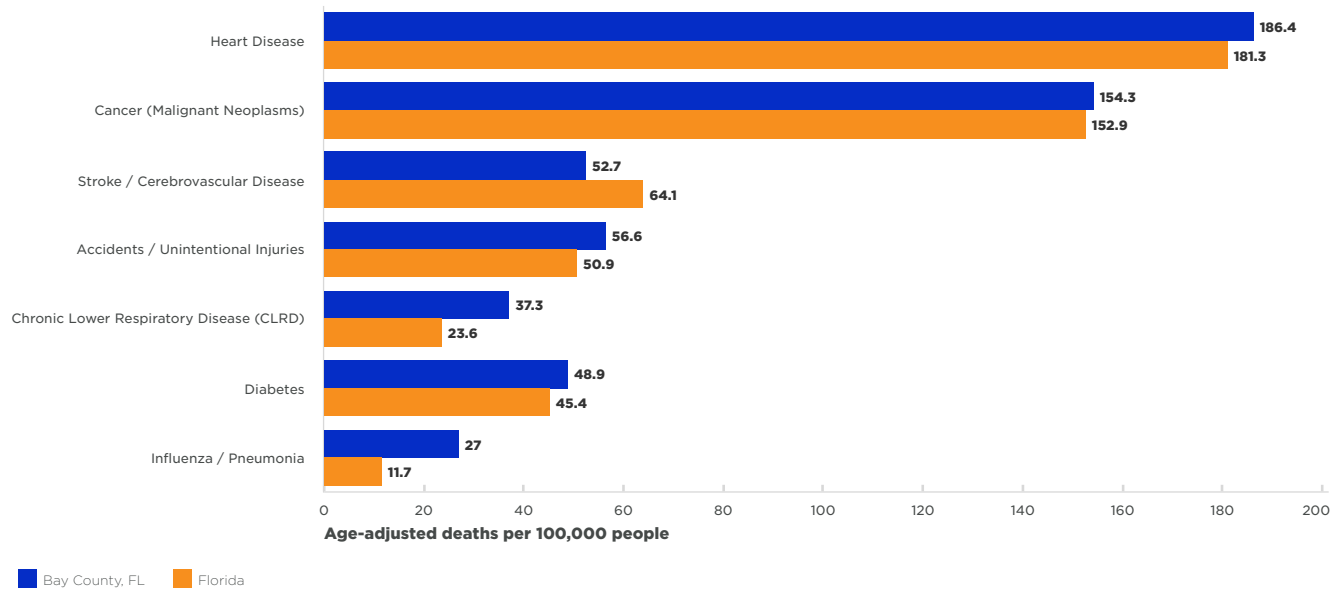
Leading Causes of Death



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

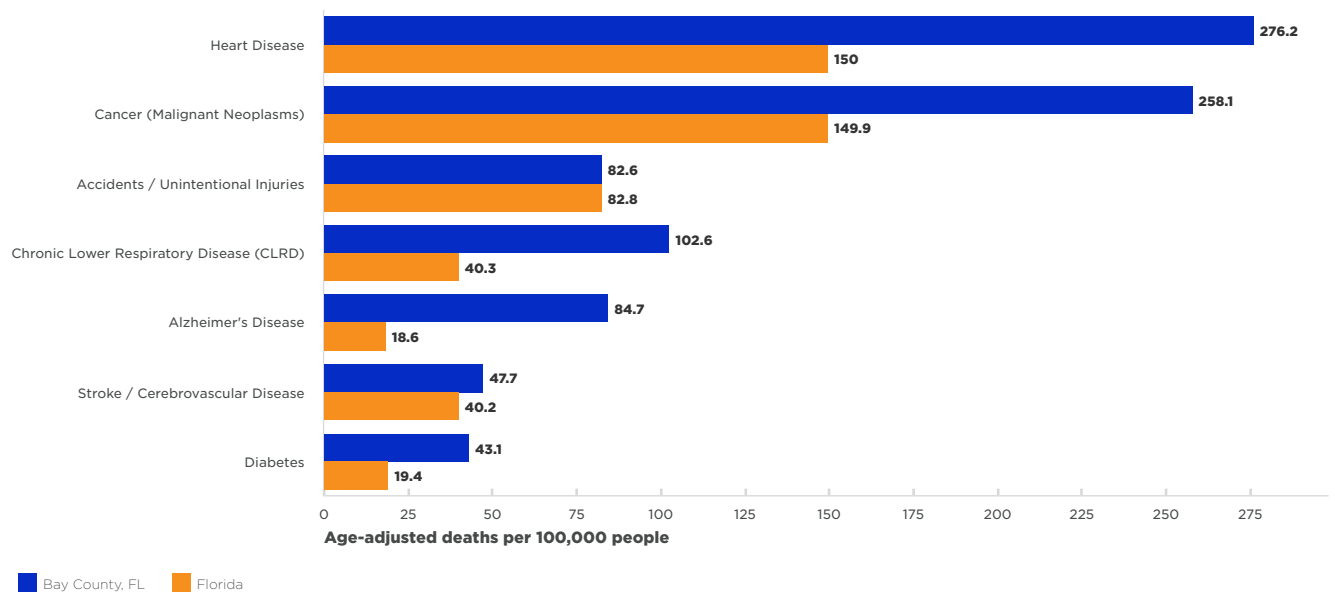
Mortality by Race and Ethnicity

Causes of Death Among Black or African American



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

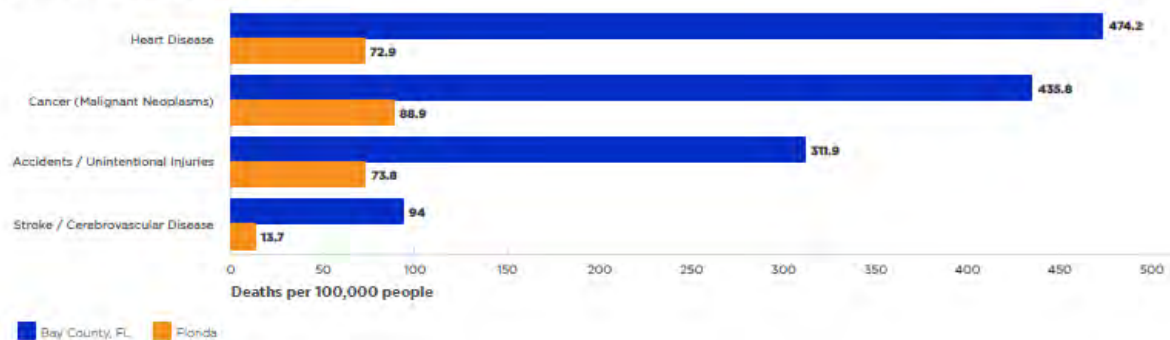
Causes of Death Among White



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

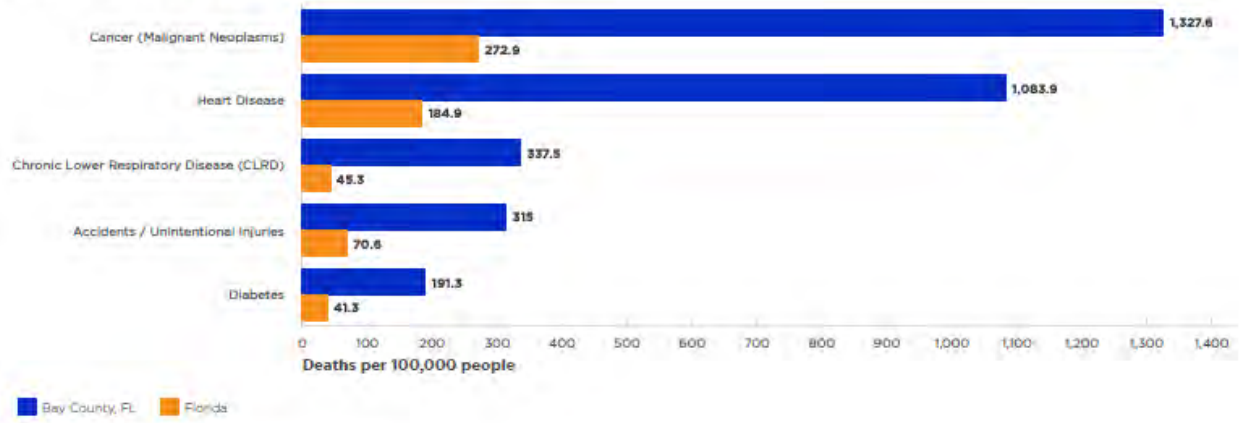
Mortality by Age

Causes of Death by Age 45-54



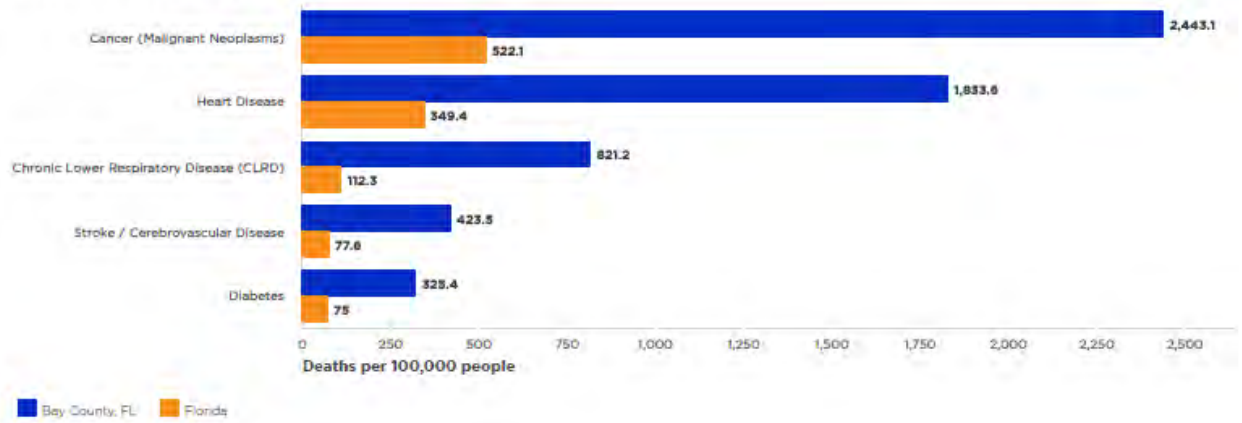
Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

Causes of Death by Age 55-64



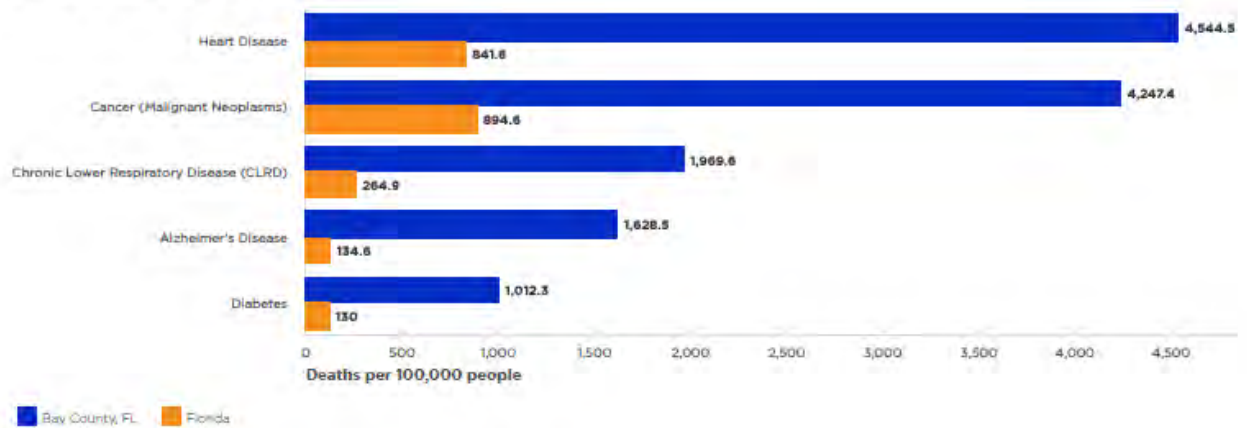
Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

Causes of Death by Age 65-74



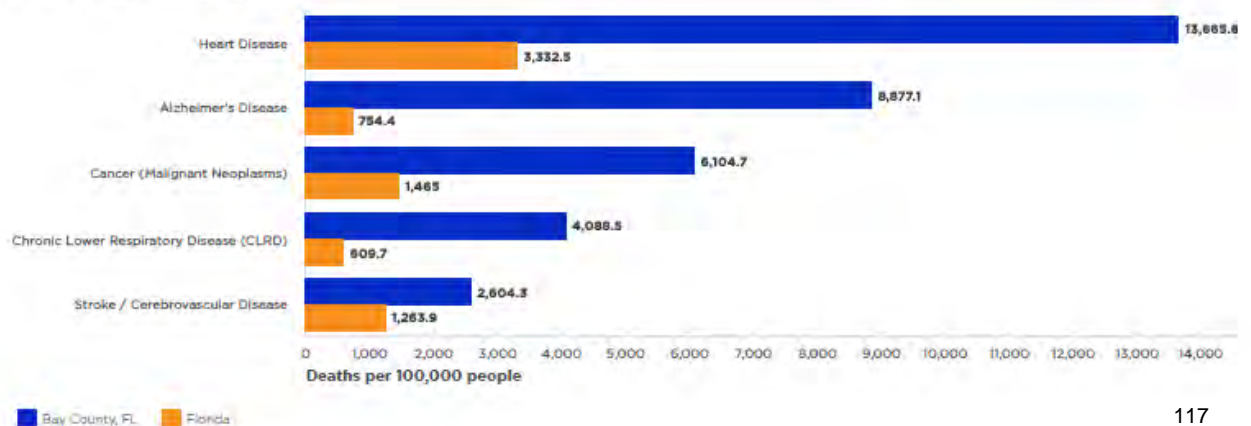
Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

Causes of Death by Age 75-84



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

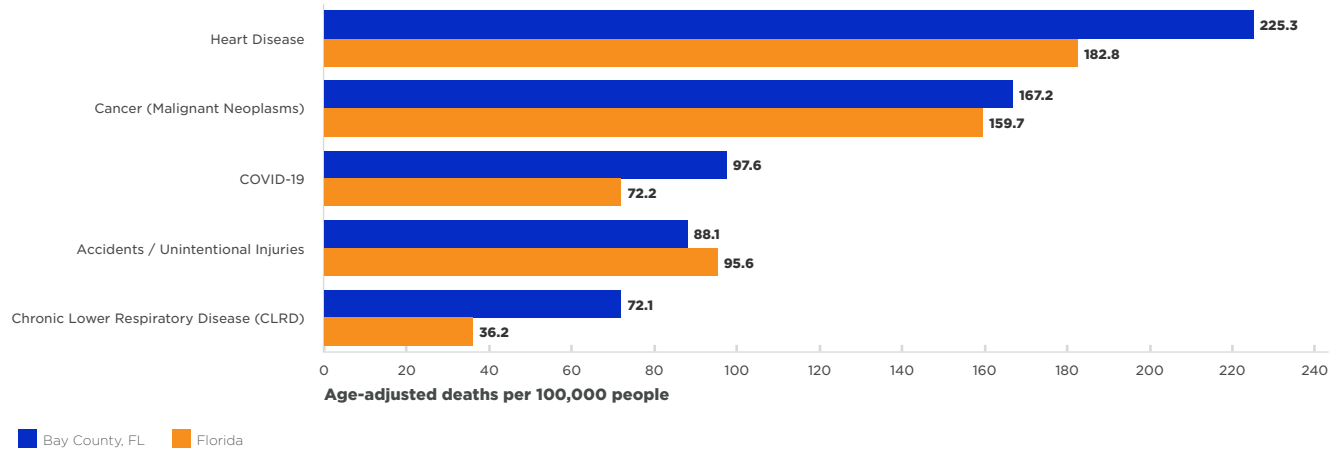
Causes of Death by Age 85+



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2018-2021

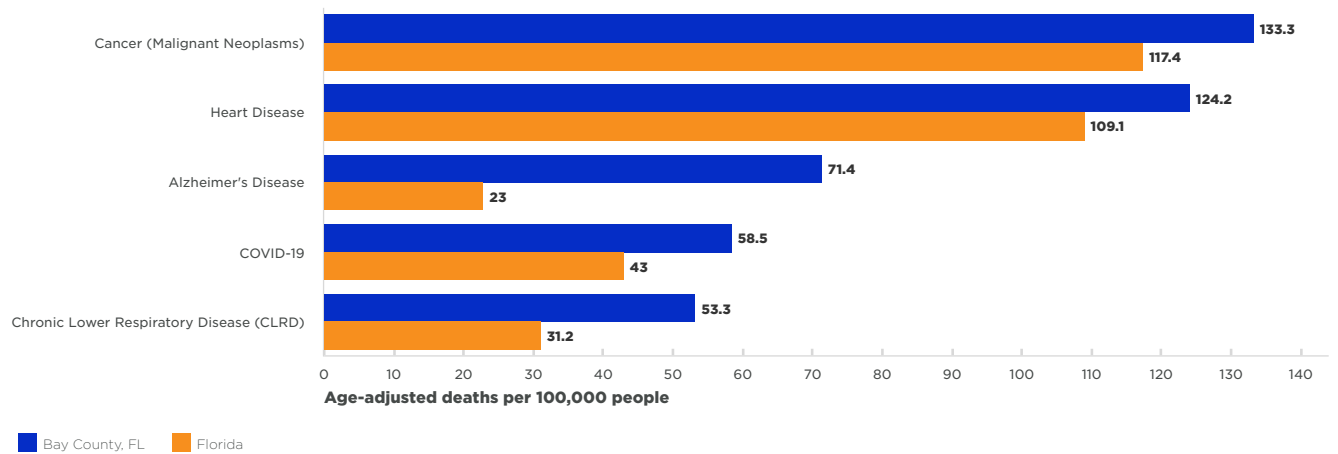
Mortality by Gender

Causes of Death Among Males



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Causes of Death Among Females



Sources: CDC WONDER Cause of Death 2020

Resources

Learn more about how our community is addressing this health priority.

American Cancer Society



American Cancer Society

[Read More](#)



Covenant Care

When your loved one is recovering from an injury, dealing with an illness or disability, they need relaxing recovery and ongoing care from the comfort of their own home. The Covenant Home Health Care team of Panama City offers a caring, supportive presence and skilled services tailored to help you thrive at home.

[Read More](#)



VITAS Healthcare

This VITAS hospice office serves as a "home base" for our care teams, which includes physicians, nurses, home health aides, chaplains and social workers. At VITAS, we provide hospice care wherever our patients call home and on an inpatient basis as needed, when symptoms cannot be managed at home.

[Read More](#)



Davita Dialysis

We are on a quest to Build the Greatest Health Care Community the World Has Ever Seen. Learn how DaVita—which is Italian for "giving life"—is working to provide quality service to patients, partners and teammates.

[Read More](#)



Emerald Coast Hospice

Time with friends and family is the most important time we have. People often believe that hospice is simply end-of-life care, but it is so much more. We are here to help people with life-limiting illnesses, and their loved ones, make the most of every moment. With offices in Pensacola, Milton, Crestview, Fort Walton Beach, Miramar Beach, Panama City, Chipley, and Marianna, we are able to serve the needs of people in communities throughout northwest Florida.

[Read More](#)

PURPOSE OF A HEALTH EQUITY PLAN

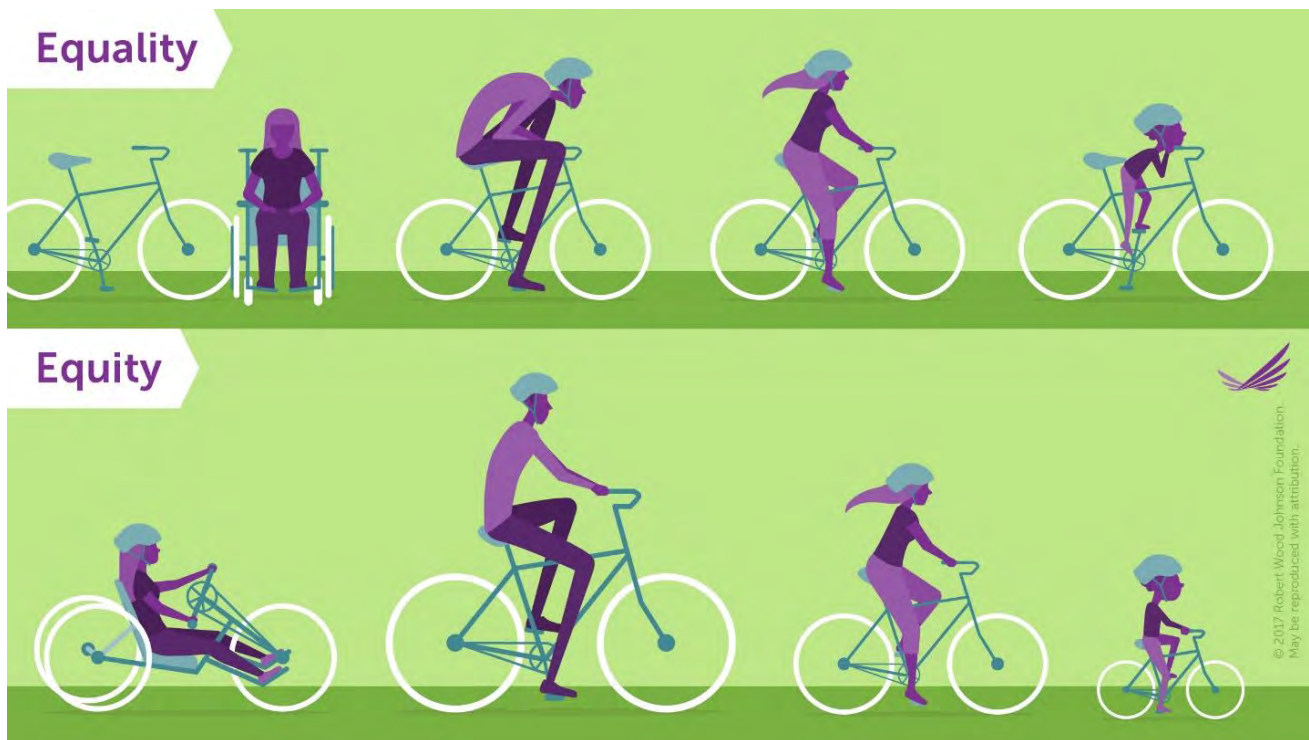
Health Equity is achieved when everyone can attain optimal health.

The Florida Department of Health’s Office of Minority Health and Health Equity (OMHHE) works with government agencies and community organizations to address the barriers inhibiting populations from reaching optimal health. A focus on health equity means recognizing and eliminating the systemic barriers that have produced disparities in achieving wellness. In response to Chapter 2021-1700 of the Florida Statute, effective July 1, 2021, each county health department (CHD) has been provided resources to create a Health Equity Plan to address health disparities in their communities.

The Health Equity Plan should guide counties in their efforts to create and improve systems and opportunities to achieve optimal health for all residents, especially vulnerable populations. County organizations have a critical role in addressing the social determinants of health (SDOHs) by fostering multi-sector and multi-level partnerships, conducting surveillance, and integrating data from multiple sources, and leading approaches to develop upstream policies and solutions. This plan acknowledges that collaborative initiatives to address the SDOHs are the most effective at reducing health disparities.

The purpose of the Health Equity Plan is to increase health equity within Bay. To develop this plan, Bay health department followed the Florida Department of Health’s approach of multi-sector engagement to analyze data and resources, coordinate existing efforts, and establish collaborative initiatives. This plan addresses key SDOH indicators affecting health disparities within Bay. This Health Equity Plan is not a county health department plan; it is a county-wide Health Equity Plan through which the Health Equity Taskforce, including a variety of government, non-profit, and other community organizations, align to address the SDOH impact health and well-being in the county.

DEFINITIONS



Health equity is achieved when everyone can attain optimal health

Health inequities are systematic differences in the opportunities groups have to achieve optimal health, leading to avoidable differences in health outcomes.

Health disparities are the quantifiable differences, when comparing two groups, on a particular measure of health. Health disparities are typically reported as rate, proportion, mean, or some other measure.

Equality each individual or group of people is given the same resources or opportunities.

Social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, learn, work, live, worship, and age that influence the health of people and communities.

Health Equity Taskforce

To form the Health Equity Taskforce and Coalition, the Health Equity team needed to consider a variety of factors during the recruitment process; identifying prospective partners within the community that share goals, networking to identify connections to those partners, calling or visiting to make a “warm introduction”, holding a potential partner meeting and asking for a commitment. The Health Equity Taskforce includes CHD staff and representatives from various organizations that provide services to address various SDOH. Members of this Taskforce brought their knowledge about community needs and SDOH. Collaboration within this group addresses upstream factors to achieve health equity. The Health Equity Taskforce wrote the Bay Health Equity Plan and oversaw the design and implementation of projects. Health Equity Taskforce members are listed below.

Name	Title	Organization	Social Determinant of Health
Tricia Pearce	Comm. Program Manager	Department of Health	Access to Healthcare
Dixie Williams	Diabetes Services Registered Nurse Specialist	Department of Health	Access to Healthcare
Michael Harris	Outreach Librarian	Bay County Public Library	Education
Janice Lucas	Executive Director	LEAD	Community and Social Impact
Sandy Culbreth	Operations Coordinator	Bay County Transportation	Built Environments
Kristi Warren	Disability Resource Center	Bay County	Access to Healthcare
Melanie Taylor	Extension Agent	UFAS	Food
Liz Hunt	Gym Owner	Anytime Fitness	Exercise

HEALTH EQUITY ASSESSMENT

Health Equity Assessments

Bay County conducted a health equity assessment as part of the Community Health Assessment to examine the capacity and knowledge of DOH-Bay staff and county partners to address social determinants of health. With 844 Bay County resident responses, the health equity portion of the Community Health Assessment determined that due to their ethnicity and race, 12% felt they were discouraged by a teacher or advisor from seeking higher education, 16% felt they were denied a scholarship, 30% felt they were not hired for a job or were fired, 38% felt they were not given a promotion, 14% felt they were denied housing to include renting or buying, 6% moved from a neighborhood because they felt discriminated against, 10% felt unfairly targeted by police, 22% felt they were denied healthcare or provided inferior medical care, and 25% felt they were discriminated in public.

In addition, 50% of residents think the most important health issues in Bay County is Obesity/Excess Weight, whereas 60% at mental health, 22% substance use and diabetes, and 28% heart disease and stroke.

Below are the dates assessments were distributed and the partners who participated.

Date	Assessment Name	Organizations Assessed
5/1/2022-5/31/2022	Community Health Assessment	This assessment was distributed county-wide

PRIORITIZING A HEALTH DISPARITY

The Health Equity Taskforce identified and reviewed health disparities data in Bay. Data was pulled from multiple sources including but not limited to, FLCHARTS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [BRFSS] and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health.

The following health disparities were identified in Bay County: diabetes and mental health. Using the NACCHO MAPP Multi-Voting Matrix, the Health Equity Taskforce decided to work on Diabetes in the Health Equity Plan. Data concerning Diabetes and Chronic Disease is below. This process was used to help create the vision, values, and mission statements.

The data about adults who have ever been told they had diabetes come from a state-based telephone surveillance system called the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). BRFSS is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Florida is one of 50 states conducting the BRFSS with financial and technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In Florida, the BRFSS data is collected at the state level each year, and it is collected at the county level every three years.

Since behaviors impact health, this knowledge is a powerful tool for targeting and building health promotion activities. It also provides a way to see change in population health behaviors before morbidity or disease is apparent.

Diagnosed Cases of Diabetes/African Americans

Diabetes and African Americans

- In 2018, non-Hispanic blacks were twice as likely as non-Hispanic whites to die from diabetes.
- African American adults are 60 percent more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to be diagnosed with diabetes by a physician.
- In 2017, non-Hispanic blacks were 3.2 times more likely to be diagnosed with end stage renal disease as compared to non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2017, non-Hispanic blacks were 2.3 times more likely to be hospitalized for lower limb amputations as compared to non-Hispanic whites.

Diagnosed Cases of Diabetes

Age-adjusted percentage of persons 18 years of age and over with diabetes, 2018			
	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
Men	13.4	8.7	1.5
Women	12.7	7.5	1.7
Total	13.0	8.0	1.6

Source: CDC 2021. Summary Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey: 2018. Table A-4a.
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/shs/tables.htm>

Age-adjusted percentage of adults age 18 and over diagnosed with diabetes, 2018		
Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
12.4	7.8	1.6

Source: CDC 2021. National Diabetes Surveillance System.
<https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/diabetes/DiabetesAtlas.html>

Age-adjusted percentage of diagnosed diabetes for adults age 18 and over, 2017-2018			
	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
Men	11.4	8.6	1.3
Women	12.0	6.6	1.8
Total	11.7	7.5	1.6

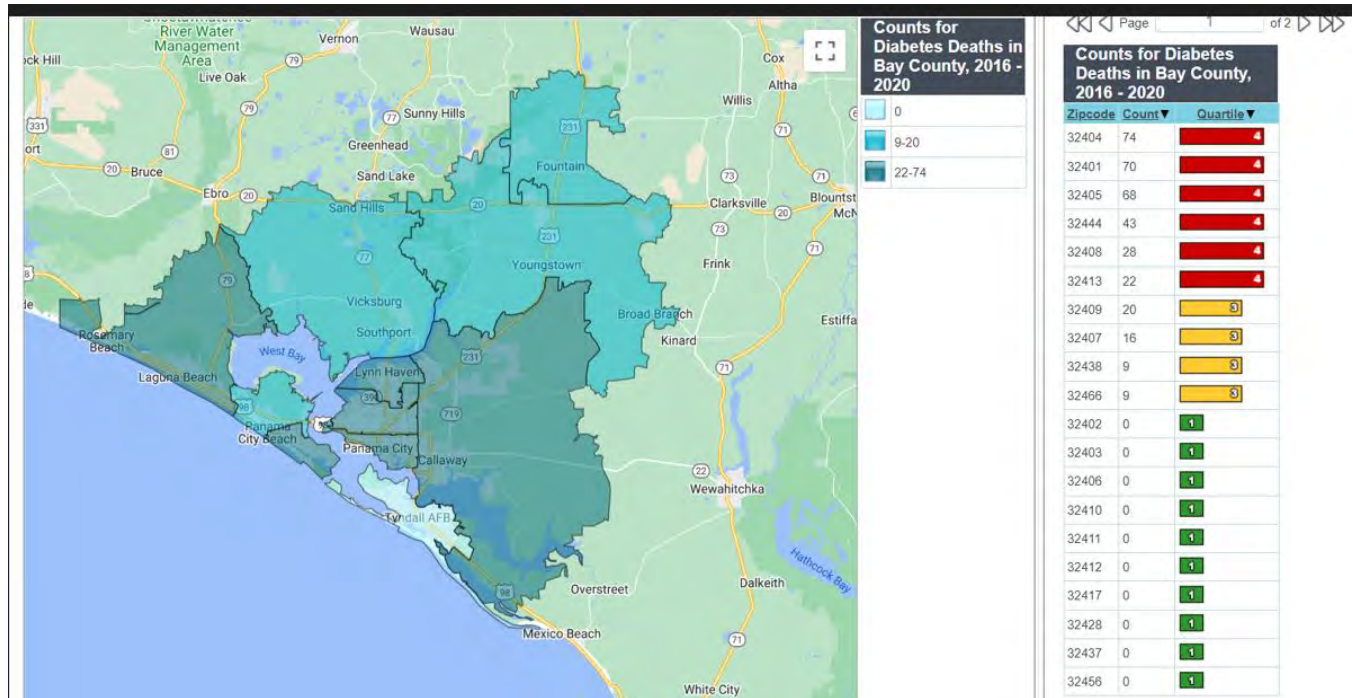
Source: CDC 2020. National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2020. Appendix Table 3.
<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/statistics-report/index.html>

Vulnerable Populations- Disabled persons

Living with a disability is expensive and can require spending on medication and frequent health care visits, a wheelchair-accessible vehicle, in-home personal assistance, and adaptive devices and clothing, along with the usual costs of living. Living with serious illness only worsens these financial stresses.

According to an analysis of the Health Disparities Among People living with Disability ages 18 to 65, conducted by the Knowli Data Science and FSU Claude Pepper Center, in Bay County, disabled veterans make up 12% (21,000 veterans) of the disabled population. In addition, immigrants are 6.7% of the population in Bay County living with disabilities, with the total disabled population at 14.9%.

Counts by Diabetes Death in Bay County



Source: FLCHARTS, 2016-2020; zip code

In **2020**, the **demographics by zip-code per 100,000 population of Deaths From Diabetes (All)** in **Bay** County was **359** compared to Florida at **583**. Since the oldest age at death varies, an ending age of 999 is used to retrieve all records up to and including the oldest age.

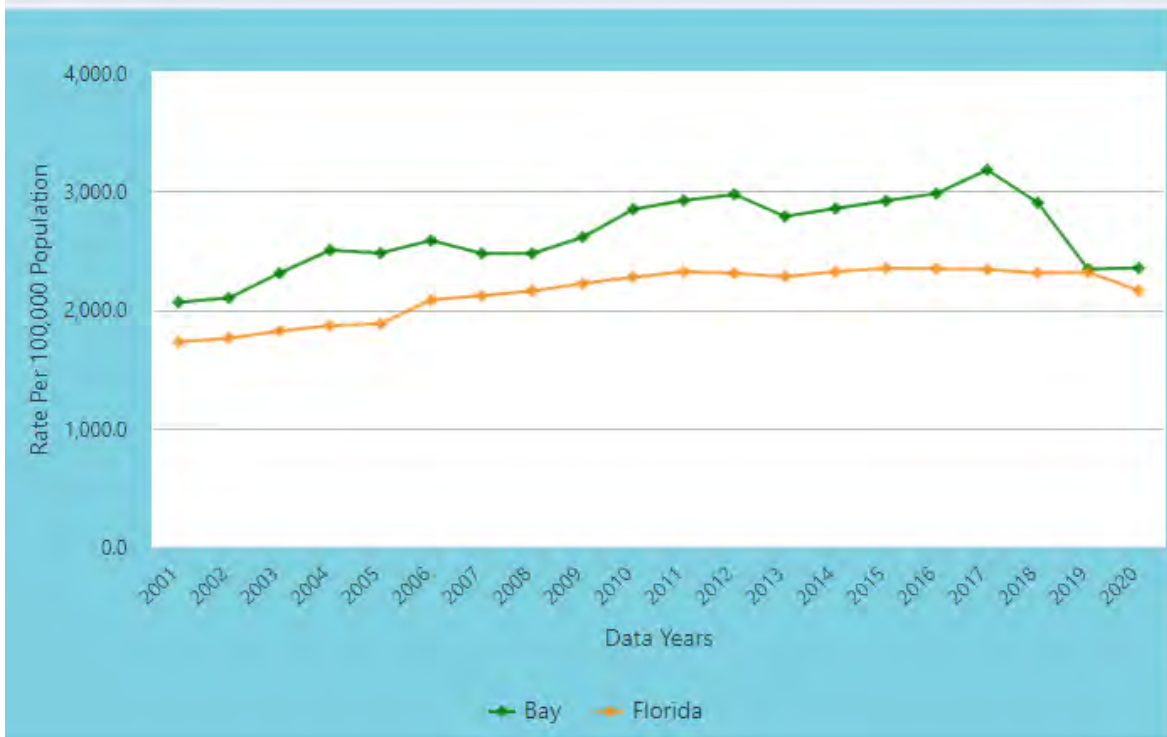
Bay County is in the **second quartile** for this measure. This means that relative to other counties in Florida, the situation occurs more often in about half of the counties, and it occurs less often in about one quarter of the counties. The map illustrates county data by quartile.

In **2019**, in **Bay County**, **8.7%** of adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes (**Overall**) can be compared to **9.1%** statewide. The line graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data.

Adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes, Overall		
Year	Bay	Florida
2019	8.7% (6.3% - 11.2%)	9.1% (8.2% - 10.1%)
2016	7.5% (5.1% - 9.9%)	9.4% (8.7% - 10%)
2013	6.1% (3.9% - 8.4%)	7.1% (6.6% - 7.7%)

Source: FLCHARTS

Age-adjusted Hospitalizations From or With Diabetes as Any Listed Diagnosis , Single Year



In 2020, the age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of Hospitalizations From or With Diabetes as Any Listed Diagnosis in Bay County was 2350.9 compared to Florida at 2160.3. The line graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data.

Bay County is in the [third quartile](#) for this measure. This means that relative to other counties in Florida, the age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of Hospitalizations From or With Diabetes as Any Listed Diagnosis is less in about half of the counties, and more in about one quarter of the counties

Long-term complications of diabetes develop gradually. The longer you have diabetes — and the less controlled your blood sugar — the higher the risk of complications. Eventually, diabetes complications may be disabling or even life-threatening. Possible complications include:

- **Cardiovascular disease.** Diabetes dramatically increases the risk of various cardiovascular problems, including coronary artery disease with chest pain (angina), heart attack, stroke and narrowing of arteries (atherosclerosis). If you have diabetes, you're more likely to have heart disease or stroke.

- **Nerve damage (neuropathy).** Excess sugar can injure the walls of the tiny blood vessels (capillaries) that nourish your nerves, especially in your legs. This can cause tingling, numbness, burning or pain that usually begins at the tips of the toes or fingers and gradually spreads upward.

Left untreated, you could lose all sense of feeling in the affected limbs. Damage to the nerves related to digestion can cause problems with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or constipation. For men, it may lead to erectile dysfunction.

- **Kidney damage (nephropathy).** The kidneys contain millions of tiny blood vessel clusters (glomeruli) that filter waste from your blood. Diabetes can damage this delicate filtering system. Severe damage can lead to kidney failure or irreversible end-stage kidney disease, which may require dialysis or a kidney transplant.
- **Eye damage (retinopathy).** Diabetes can damage the blood vessels of the retina (diabetic retinopathy), potentially leading to blindness. Diabetes also increases the risk of other serious vision conditions, such as cataracts and glaucoma.
- **Foot damage.** Nerve damage in the feet or poor blood flow to the feet increases the risk of various foot complications. Left untreated, cuts and blisters can develop serious infections, which often heal poorly. These infections may ultimately require toe, foot or leg amputation.
- **Skin conditions.** Diabetes may leave you more susceptible to skin problems, including bacterial and fungal infections.
- **Hearing impairment.** Hearing problems are more common in people with diabetes.
- **Alzheimer's disease.** Type 2 diabetes may increase the risk of dementia, such as Alzheimer's disease. The poorer your blood sugar control, the greater the risk appears to be. Although there are theories as to how these disorders might be connected, none has yet been proved.
- **Depression.** Depression symptoms are common in people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Depression can affect diabetes management.

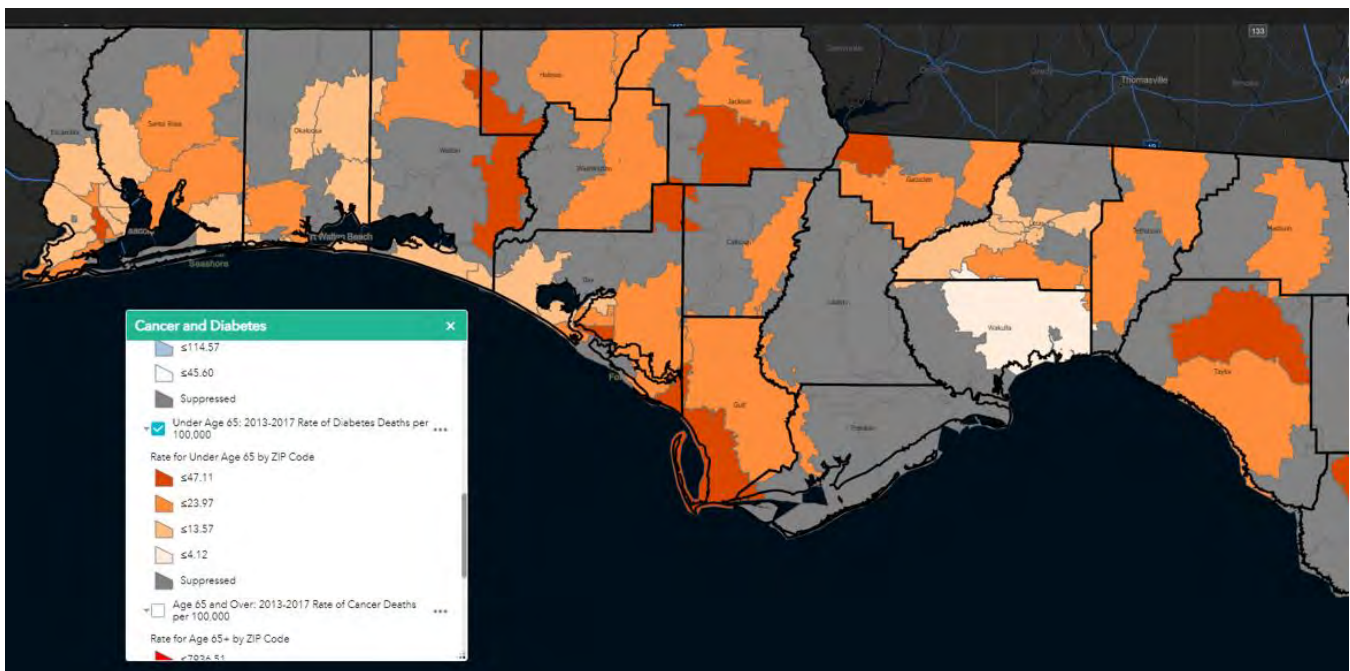
Diabetes can also increase your risk of developing certain types of **cancer**.

A July 2018 study confirmed that both type 1 and type 2 diabetes put people at greater risk of developing certain cancers, with the risk higher for women than for men. Researchers reviewed 47 studies worldwide that included health data for almost 20 million individuals.

The researchers from the University of Oxford in Great Britain and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore reached the following conclusions about cancer and diabetes in men and women:

- Diabetic women have a 27 percent greater chance of developing cancer than healthy women.
- Diabetic men are 19 percent more likely to develop cancer than healthy men.
- Diabetic men have a 12 percent higher risk of liver cancer than diabetic women.
- Compared to diabetic men, diabetic women have a:
 - 15 percent higher risk of developing leukemia
 - 14 percent higher risk of stomach cancer
 - 13 percent higher risk of oral cancer
 - 11 percent higher risk of kidney cancer

People with type 2 diabetes, also known as adult-onset diabetes, may have an increased risk of breast, endometrial, pancreatic, liver, kidney and colon cancers.



Source :FLCHARTS

Vulnerable Populations:

In 2019, in Bay County, 8.7% of adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes (**Overall**) can be compared to 9.1% statewide. The below tables show by age, sex and ethnicity. (Source: FLCHARTS)

Adults who have ever been told they have pre-diabetes by age:

Adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes						
	Bay			Florida		
Year	Ages 18-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65 & Older	Ages 18-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65 & Older
2019	4.5% (1.7% - 7.3%)	12.4% (7.2% - 17.7%)	11.5% (6.6% - 16.4%)	4.7% (3.4% - 6%)	12.2% (10.2% - 14.2%)	11.8% (10.3% - 13.4%)
2016	3.6% (0.8% - 6.5%)	7.6% (3.6% - 11.5%)	12.1% (6.3% - 17.9%)	6.2% (5.2% - 7.3%)	11.5% (10.2% - 12.7%)	11.5% (10.3% - 12.7%)
2013	4.2% (0.6% - 7.8%)	6.9% (3% - 10.8%)	9% (4.7% - 13.3%)	4.9% (3.9% - 5.8%)	7.9% (7% - 8.8%)	9.6% (8.7% - 10.6%)

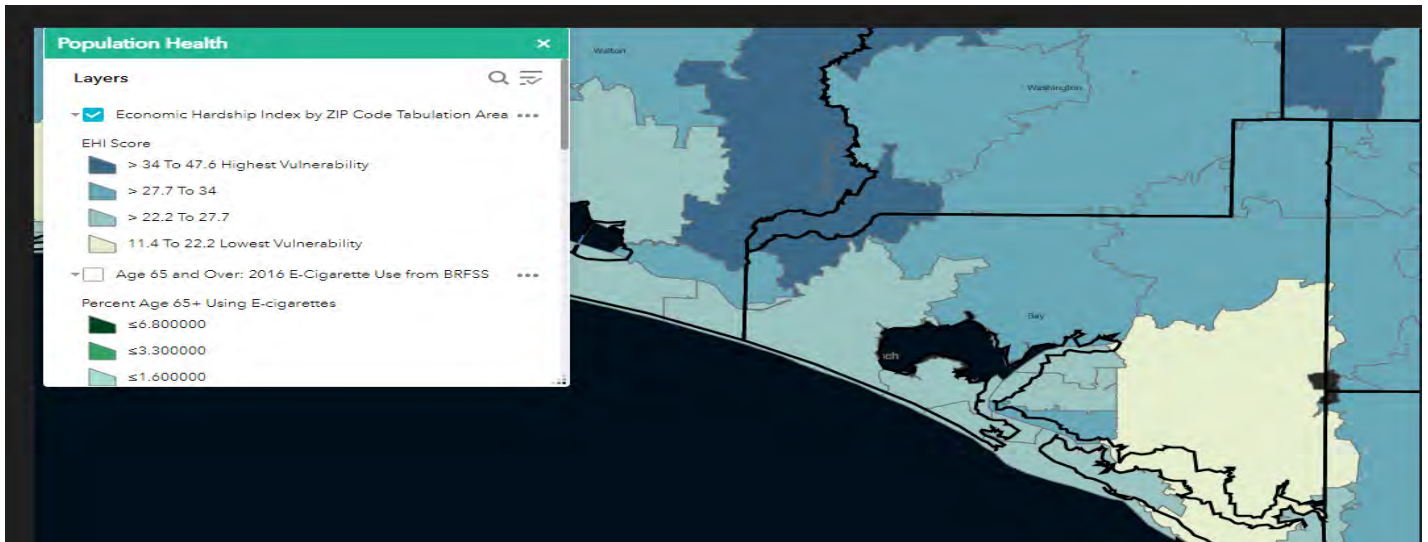
Adults who have ever been told they have pre-diabetes by sex:

Adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes				
	Bay		Florida	
Year	Men	Women	Men	Women
2019	9.6% (5.7% - 13.4%)	7.9% (4.9% - 10.9%)	8.9% (7.5% - 10.3%)	9.4% (8.1% - 10.6%)
2016	6.4% (3.5% - 9.4%)	8.5% (4.7% - 12.3%)	8.9% (8% - 9.9%)	9.7% (8.8% - 10.7%)
2013	4.6% (1.5% - 7.7%)	7.6% (4.3% - 10.9%)	7.4% (6.5% - 8.3%)	7% (6.3% - 7.6%)

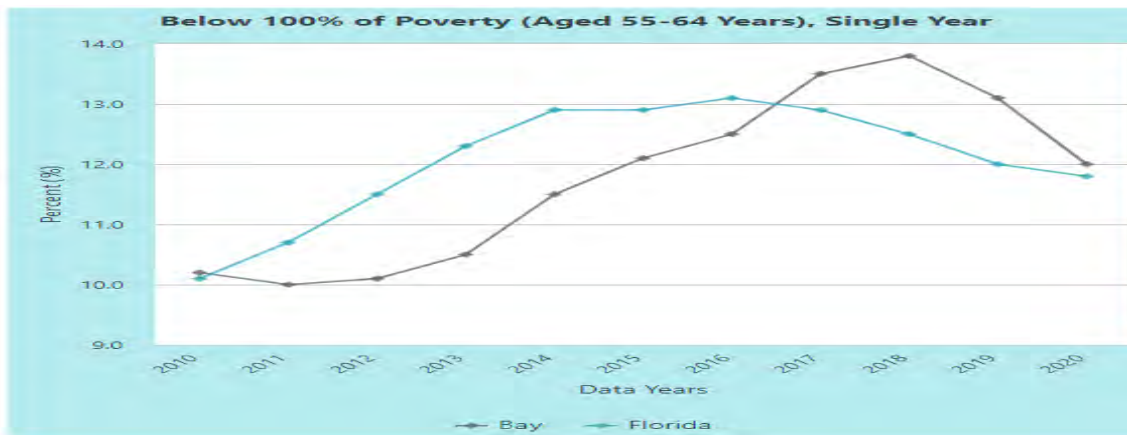
Adults who have ever been told they have pre-diabetes by ethnicity:

Adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes						
	Bay			Florida		
Year	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2019	9.6% (6.7% - 12.5%)	10.4% (0.7% - 20.2%)	3.1% (0% - 6.6%)	10% (8.9% - 11%)	8.7% (5.9% - 11.5%)	7.9% (5.6% - 10.3%)
2016	8.3% (5.4% - 11.3%)	8% (0.1% - 15.9%)	5.2% (0% - 10.4%)	9.4% (8.7% - 10.1%)	11.8% (9.4% - 14.2%)	7.2% (5.8% - 8.5%)
2013	6.2% (3.7% - 8.7%)	4.7% (0% - 12.5%)		7.9% (7.3% - 8.5%)	8.3% (6.2% - 10.5%)	4.8% (3.5% - 6.2%)

In looking at the above data, it appears that adult, non-Hispanic, black males ages 45-64 are vulnerable at being dispositioned for diabetes. In addition, we can see that zip codes 32401 and 32404 (reference Counts by Diabetes Deaths graph, page 25), are the most vulnerable geographically for diabetes. These geographic areas are also considered food deserts within Bay County when it comes to healthier food options. (Reference Food Deserts, pages 35-39)



In 2020, the percentage of Below 100% of Poverty (Aged 55-64 Years) in Bay County was 12 compared to Florida at 11.8. The line graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data. Bay County is in the **second quartile** for this measure. This means that relative to other counties in Florida, there are more **Below 100% of Poverty (Aged 55-64 Years)** in about half of the counties, and less in about one quarter of the counties.



SDOH DATA

Social Determinants of Health (SDOHs) are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of-life risks and outcomes. The SDOHs can be broken into the following categories: education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, social and community context, and economic stability. The Health Equity Team identified multiple SDOHs that impact Diabetes and Chronic Disease. They are listed below.

Social Determinants of Health



Neighborhood and Built Environment



- **Neighborhood and built environment data for Bay County**

Rural Areas/Vulnerable Populations

In 2021, a survey was conducted with all Bay County residents living in and/or near Florida's I-10 Corridor. Residents in the I-10 corridor can expect to live shorter lives than those in many other parts of the state (77 years and 80 years, respectively) making these residents part of Bay County's vulnerable population. The Big Bend2 Community Health Assessment (2020) cites heart disease, cancer, stroke, unintentional injury, and chronic lower respiratory disease as the five leading causes of death in the region. With the exception of unintentional injury, these causes are classified as cardiometabolic disorders, associated with smoking, poor nutrition, and lack of exercise and directly correlated with obesity (National Academies of Sciences Engineering and Medicine, 2021). Residents in the I-10 corridor are more likely to be smokers, have a depressive disorder, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) than those in the rest of Florida (2013 and 2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [BRFSS] analyses). See specific exhibits extracted from the I-10 survey data analysis.

About the I-10 Corridor

When many Americans think of Florida, they envision retirement enclaves such as The Villages, Jimmy Buffet’s Key West, Donald Trump’s Palm Beach Mar-a-Lago, Orlando’s theme parks, the panhandle’s white beaches, and the sophistication of Miami Beach. Perceptions of Florida’s I-10 corridor, with its world-renowned white beaches and a significant military population, are consistent with this idealized view of the state. However, these perceptions may overshadow parts of Florida—and the I-10 corridor—that do not fit these stereotypes.

Beyond the beaches and military bases, the history, demographics, and population density of this region most closely resemble Florida’s southern rural neighboring states: Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Understanding these similarities allows us to draw on research about “southern rural” American communities. This research can help us ask the right questions about public health in this region, understand how its context shapes behaviors and health, and help us make informed recommendations to improve health.

We conducted a preliminary analysis of BRFSS data in the I-10 counties to verify that the relationships between health behaviors, health conditions, and life expectancy were consistent with the published research. Not surprisingly, smoking, not using seatbelts, stroke, diabetes, dental problems, physical inactivity, COPD, and asthma were associated with lower life expectancy in the region. Other analyses (and the Community Health Assessments) identified multiple challenges to community health, including lack of access to healthcare, primary care and behavioral health provider shortages, sustainable employment, and economic and social determinants of health.

All of this suggests that we need to consider the social determinants of health in our analysis of public health in the I-10 corridor. We recognize that it is beyond the ability of the state and county public health systems to directly change many of these factors.; however, some of the associated barriers posed by them may be mitigated, community assets identified and leveraged, and public health implementation better focused. The framework for this approach already exists in the Florida Department of Health’s Strategic Plan.

Exhibit 3. Vulnerability and Life Expectancy Vary Widely in the I-10 Corridor

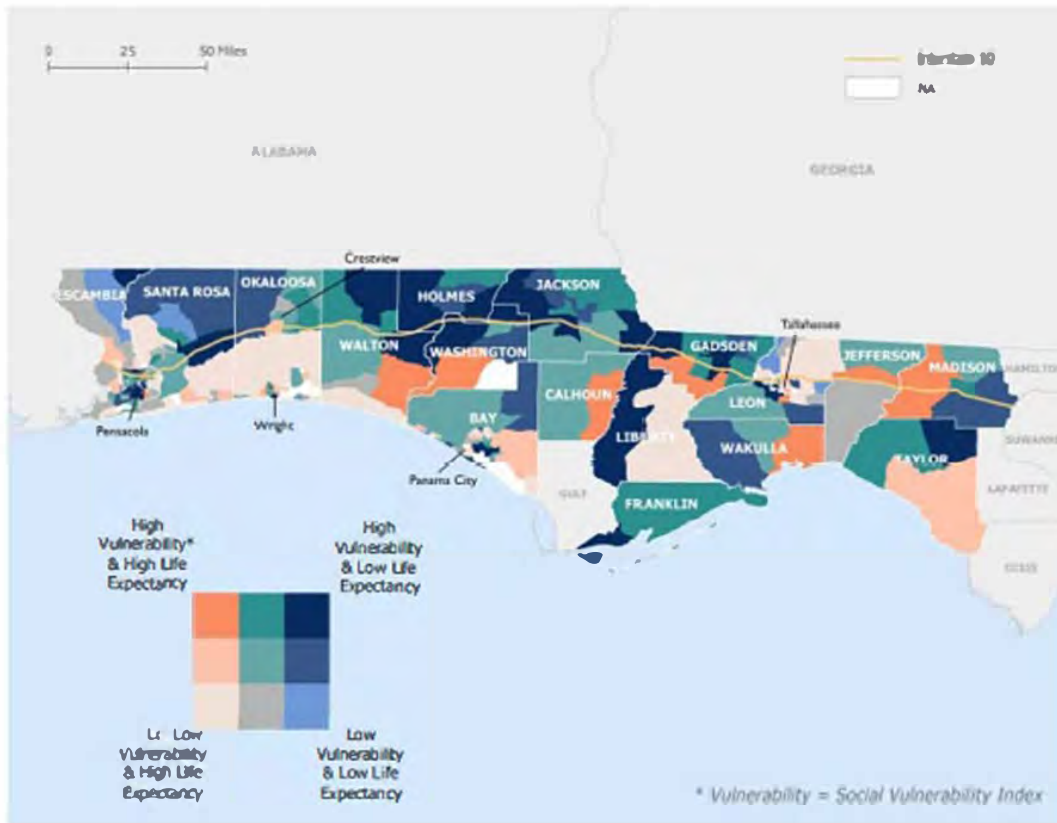


Exhibit 6. Health Behaviors and Conditions Associated with Lower Life Expectancy

Health Behaviors	Health Conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Any exercise reported in the last 30 days o Current smoking status (some day or every day): defined as smoking at least 100 cigarettes and currently smoking some days or every day o Average hours of sleep per night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dental health (having had teeth extracted) o Arthritis o Depression o Diabetes o Asthma o Cancer o Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) o Myocardial infarction or coronary heart disease (MICH or heart disease) o BMI: defined as weight divided by height

Healthy Lifestyle Choices

In 2013, in Bay County, 13.2% of adults Who Consumed Five or More Servings of Fruits or Vegetables per Day (Overall) can be compared to 18.3% statewide. The line graph shows change over time when there are at least three years of data.

Adults Who Consumed Five or More Servings of Fruits or Vegetables per Day, Overall		
Year	Bay	Florida
2013	13.2% (9.6% - 16.8%)	18.3% (17.3% - 19.4%)
2007	24.7% (19.3% - 31%)	26.2% (25.2% - 27.3%)

Food Deserts

In looking at the contributing causes of diabetes and chronic diseases, we also needed to research what foods residents in Bay County had access to. According to several data sources, 16.5% of Bay County residents have access to healthy food sources within a short drive, with the state at 27.7%: while 21.3%

Table 3: Bay County Map of Fast Food Restaurants (Source: Google Maps)

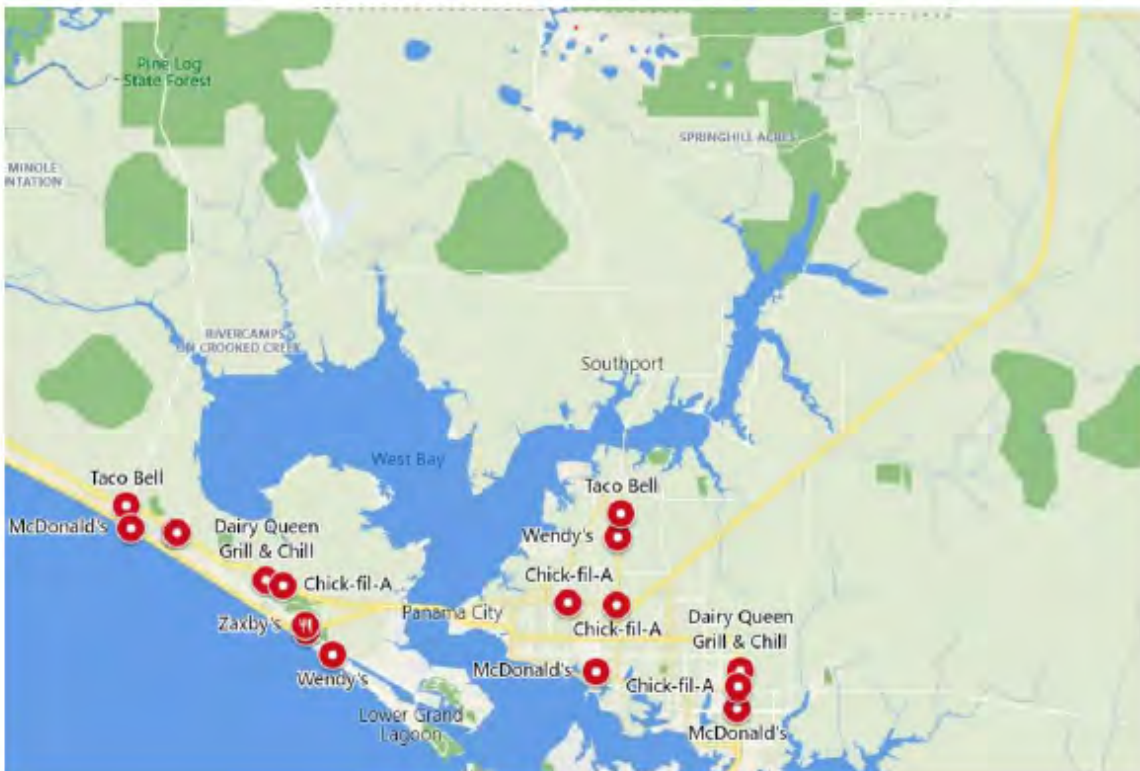


Table 3: Bay County Grocery Stores/Panama City Beach (Source: Google Maps)

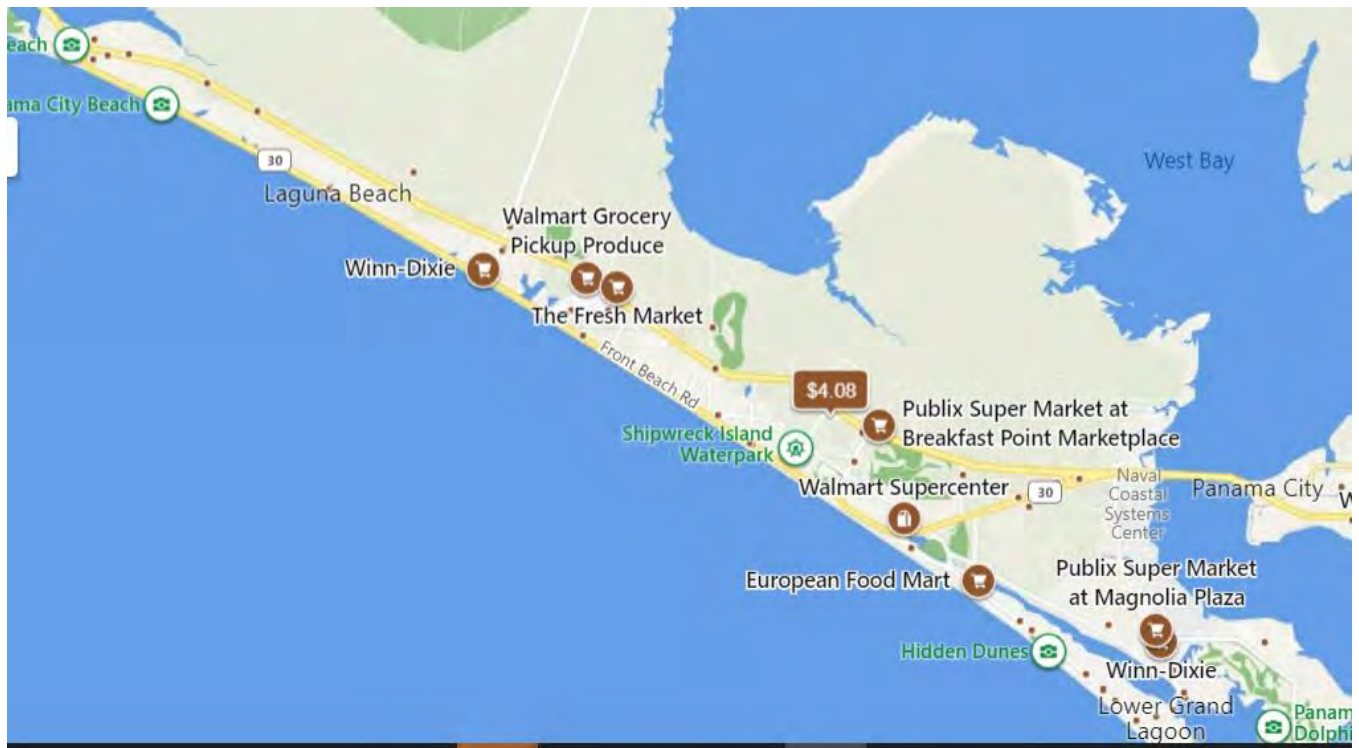
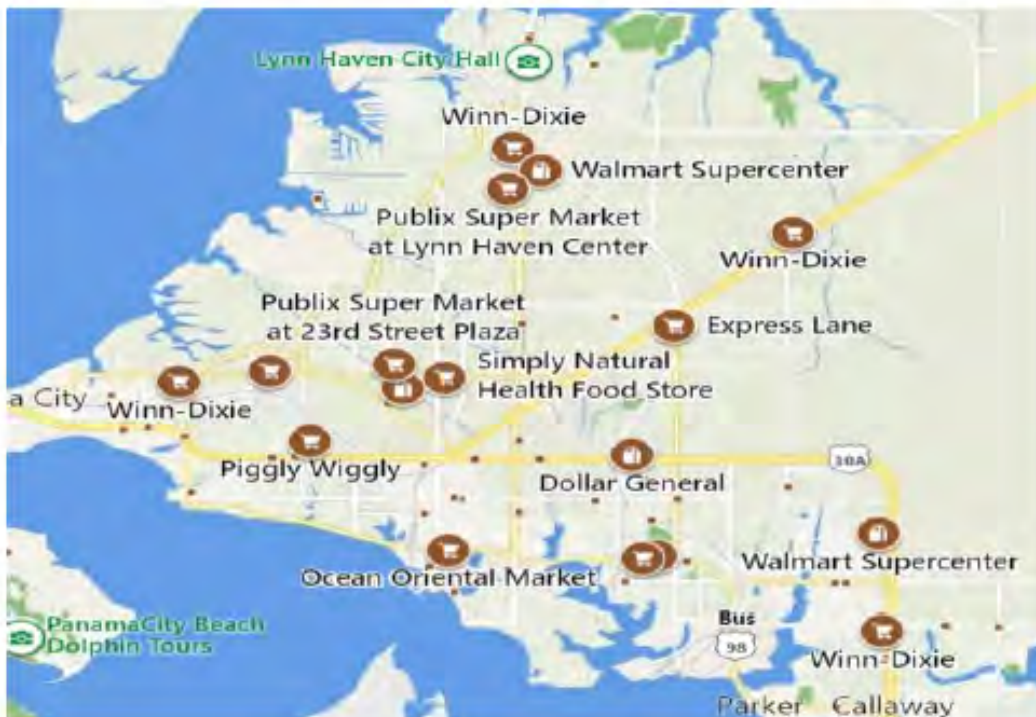


Table 4: Bay County Grocery Stores/Panama City & Outlying areas (Source: Google Maps)



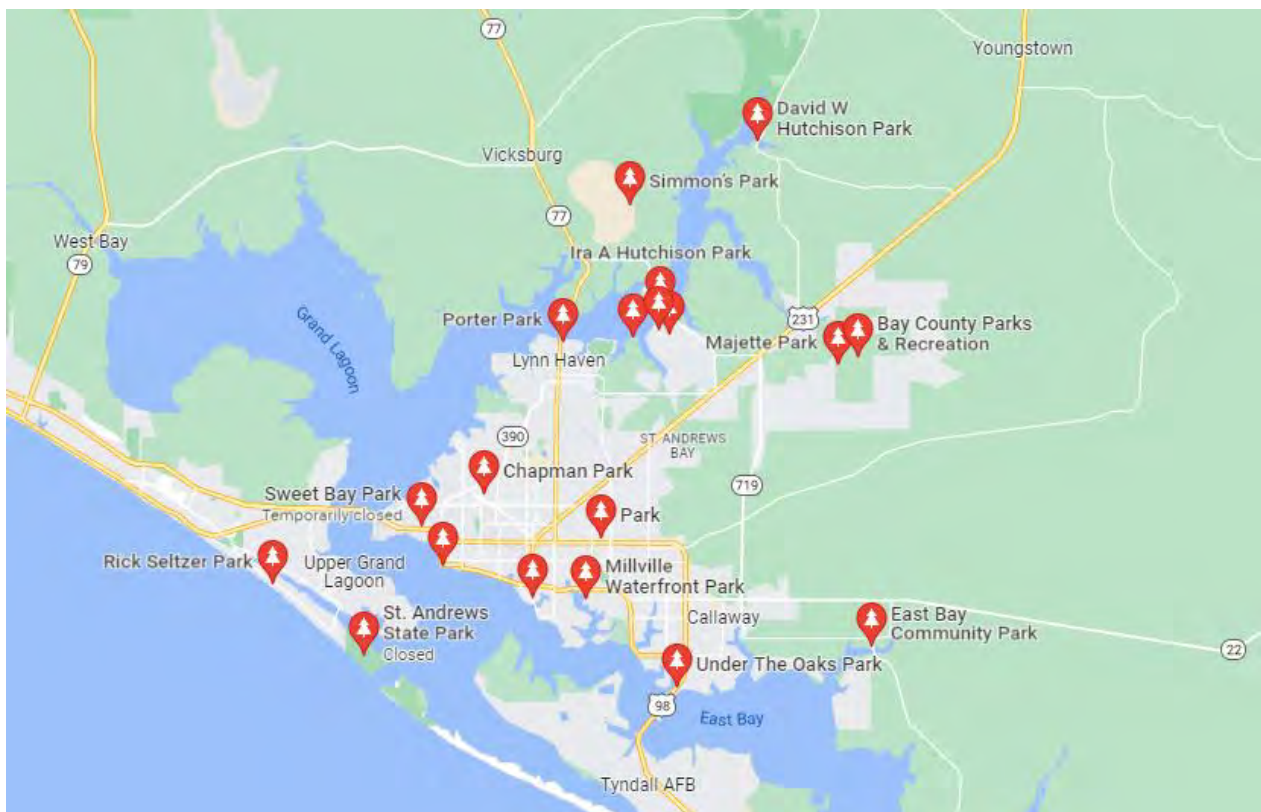
Walkability

When cities aren't designed for pedestrian traffic, people's health suffers in two ways. First, they may be less likely to get around by foot and to be physically fit. Several studies [World Health Organization] have found that having a place to walk or a more walkable neighborhood, featuring well-maintained sidewalks and walking paths, supports more exercise. Second, those who do choose to walk along roadways and shoulders without sidewalks are at greater risk of being hit by a motor vehicle.

Per the National Diabetes Prevention Program (NDPP) evidence-based lifestyle change program, creating a healthier environment that promotes walking and exercise can prevent obesity and diabetes.

In doing a "windshield tour" of both the municipal and rural areas, it is evidenced that public sidewalks either do not exist or need repair in many areas of Bay County. The table below lists all Bay County parks & recreation in both municipal and rural areas.

Table 6: Bay County current Parks & Recreation (Source: Google Maps)



Health Care Access and Quality



- Health care access and quality data for Bay County

Specialty Clinics

The map below indicates that there are only two (2) Endocrinologist providers located in Bay County. Both providers take private insurance but only one (1) is in network with Medicaid, Medicare and Tricare. (Source:

<https://www.iedhh.com/about-us-insurance-info.aspx> and <https://www.healthgrades.com/physician/dr-amir-manzoor-39vcd>)

2021 Physician Workforce Annual Report

Appendix C: Specialty Group Counts by County, 2020–21

This table represents a count of physicians by county and specialty²⁸.

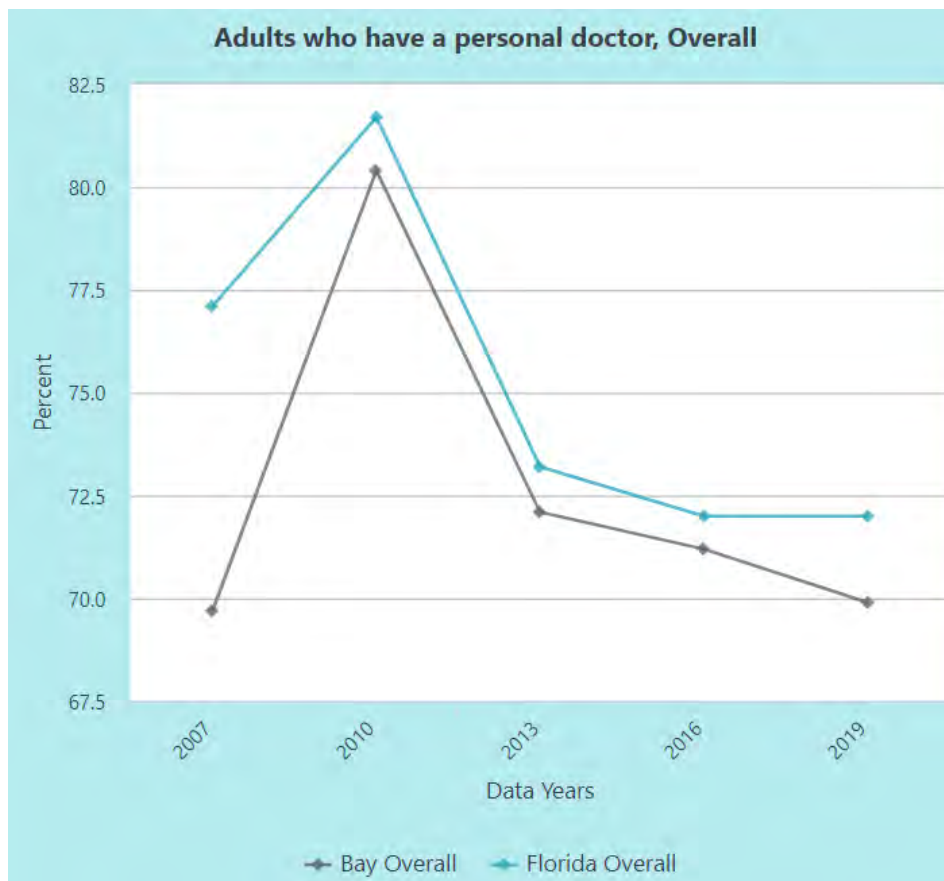
Specialty	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward
Anesthesiology	148	0	23	1	84	359
Dermatology	26	1	5	0	27	109
Emergency Medicine	89	6	32	3	82	292
Family Medicine	171	10	54	8	198	621
Internal Medicine	462	6	103	5	409	1,420
Medical Genetics	6	0	0	0	0	5
Neurology	61	0	12	2	45	119
Nuclear Medicine	2	0	1	0	2	5
Obstetrics & Gynecology	66	1	21	1	57	289
Ophthalmology	34	0	6	0	35	125
Orthopedic Medicine	21	0	15	0	31	125
Otolaryngology	28	0	6	0	21	59
Pathology	54	1	2	0	18	87
Pediatrics	167	1	24	3	80	433
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	21	0	1	0	23	73
Preventive Medicine	2	0	1	0	17	14
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	2
Psychiatry	96	10	21	2	48	196
Radiology	112	0	20	0	76	225
Surgery	127	0	38	2	91	406
Urology	10	0	5	0	10	45
TOTAL	1,703	36	390	27	1,354	5,009

Provider Availability

The data about **Adults who have a personal doctor** comes from the state-based telephone surveillance system called the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

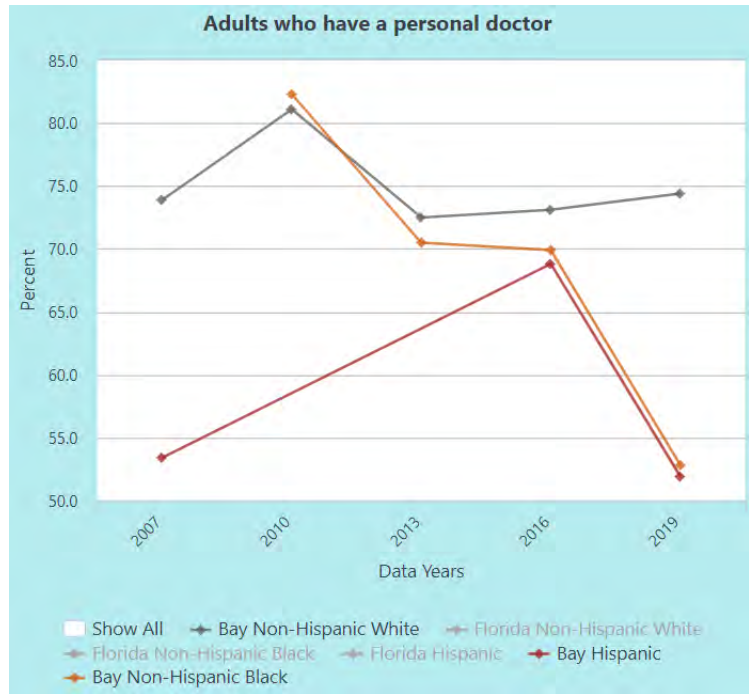
Since behaviors impact health, this knowledge is a powerful tool for targeting and building health promotion activities. It also provides a way to see change in population health behaviors before morbidity or disease is apparent.

As of **2019, in Bay County, 69.9% of adults who have a personal doctor (Overall)** can be compared to **72% statewide**. The line graph shows change over time. (Source: FLCHARTS)

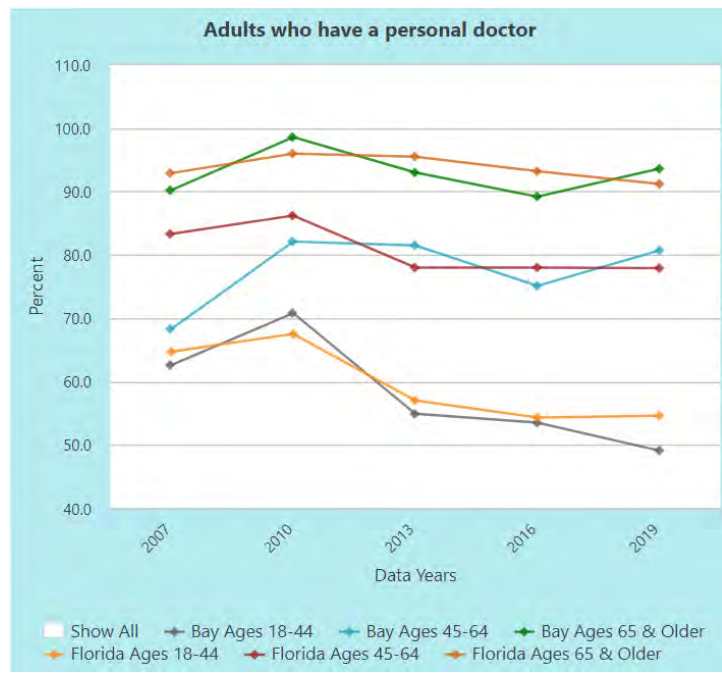


Studies show that men have a significantly lower percentage than women of having a personal doctor. In **2019, in Bay County, only 61.5% of men reported to have a personal doctor** which can be compared to **78.2% of women in Bay County**. This could be related to the availability of healthcare provided by employers who have a predominantly male workforce as compared to a predominantly female workforce.

Also, when comparing by race, Non-Hispanic White has a much higher percentage of having a personal doctor than Non-Hispanic Black or Hispanic. In **2019, in Bay County, 74.4% Non-Hispanic Whites** reported **having a personal doctor compared to 52.8% Non-Hispanic Blacks and 51.9% Hispanics** as shown in the graph below. (Source: FLCHARTS)



We can also see a disparity of access to care in the young to middle aged adults. In 2019, in Bay County, Adults who have a personal doctor were 49.1% for ages of 18-44, 80.7% for ages 45-64, and 93.6% for ages 65 & older. These number are similar to the numbers report for the State of Florida as shown in the graph below. (Source: FLCHARTS)



Provider Linguistic, Health Literacy & Cultural Competency

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year 2016-2020 report, there are 164,394 Bay County residents with the ability to speak English very well and 4,974 Bay County residents with the ability to speak English less than very well. In looking at the languages spoken at home, we see that 155,231 residents speak English, whereas 6,680 residents speak Spanish, 3,258 speak Asian-Pacific and 4,199 speak some other language other than English.

Callout in Bay County, FL

155,231

People

**Language Spoken at Home -
English Only**

Bay County, FL

6,680

People

**Language Spoken at Home -
Spanish**

Bay County, FL

3,516

People

**Language Spoken at Home -
Other Indo-European**

Bay County, FL

3,258

People

**Language Spoken at Home -
Asian-Pacific Islander**

Bay County, FL

683

People

**Language Spoken at Home -
Other**

Bay County, FL

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020

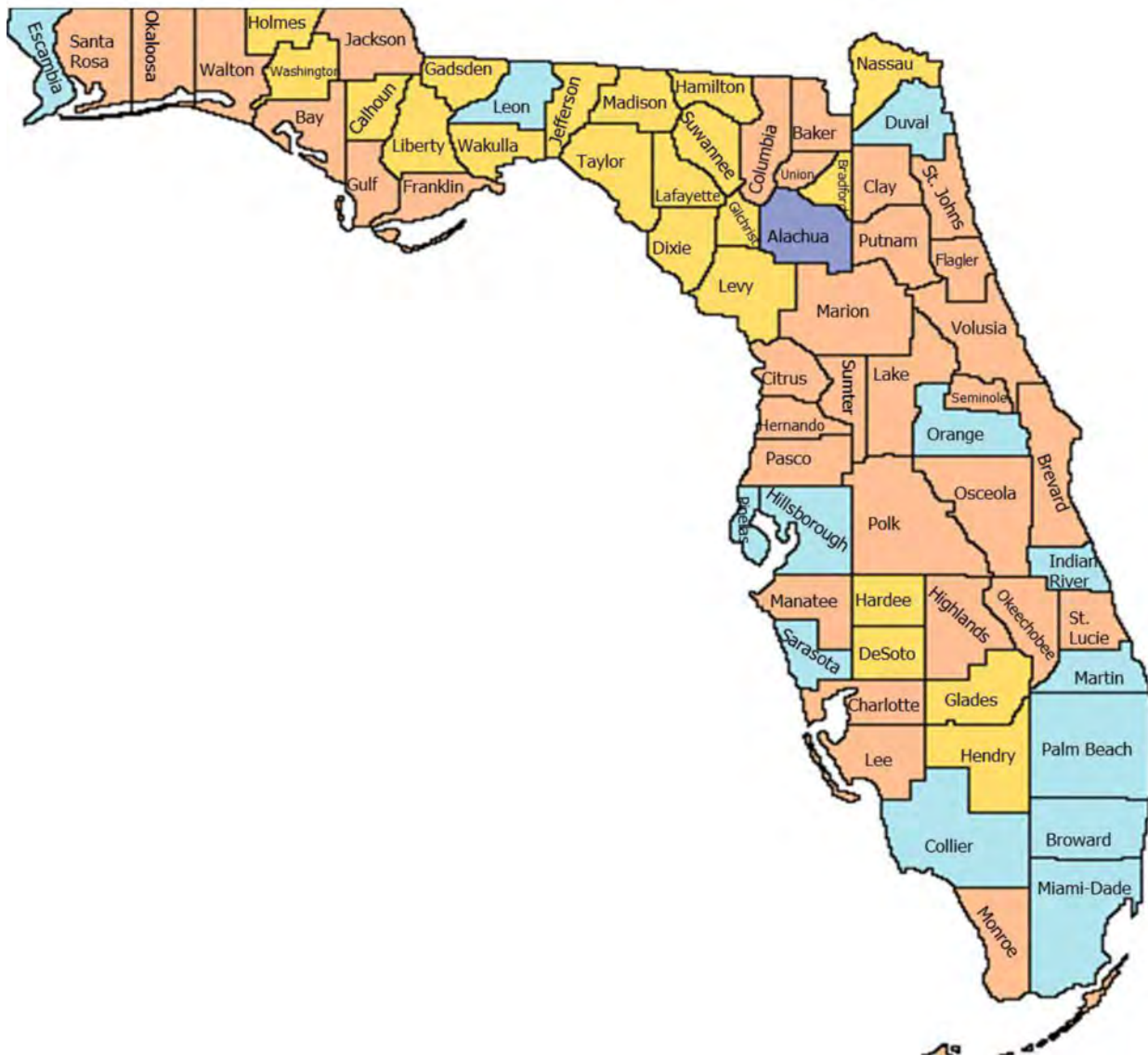
According to Zocdoc.com, there are 187 providers that have registered in Bay County that speak Spanish, Asian-Pacific or Mandarin. Also, according to the Department of Health 2021 Physician Workforce annual report, in 2020-2021 there were 403 practicing physicians with 46% of those practicing physicians speaking languages other than English.

Figure B-1: Number of Practicing Physicians by County by Year

* Rural Counties per 381.0406, Florida Statutes

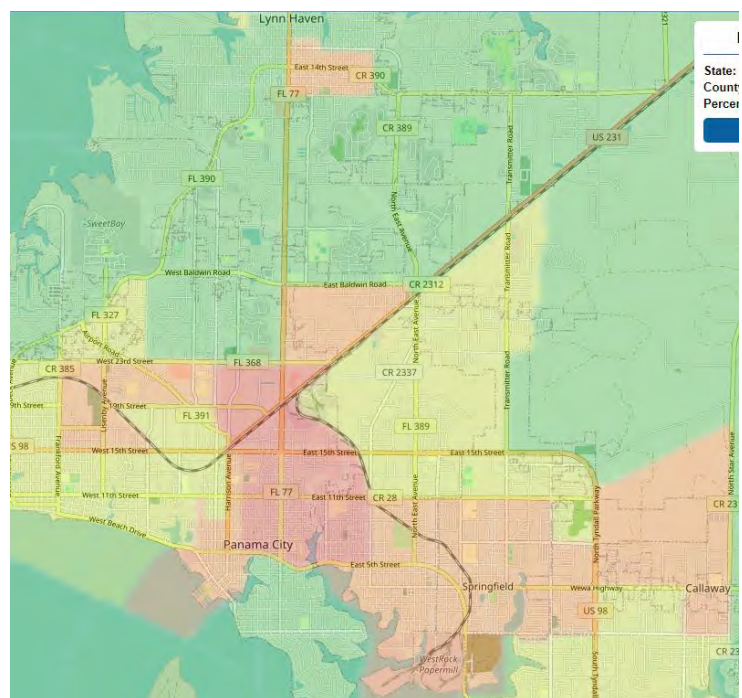
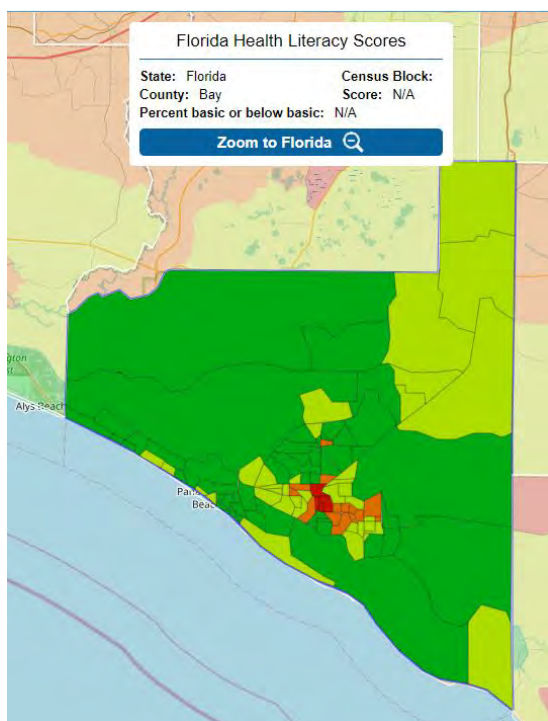
County	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Alachua	1,370	1,426	1,443	1,429	1,615	1,666	1,707	1,754
Baker*	42	38	37	39	46	40	37	36
Bay	380	380	395	400	424	418	420	403

This map illustrates a per capita distribution of practicing physicians at the county level. Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties combined have almost one-third (31.8%) of all practicing physicians in Florida. Miami-Dade County alone has 14.4% of all practicing physicians. Even though these are the three most populous counties, when looking at the per capita distribution (number of physicians per 10,000 population) of physicians shown on the map below, the counties of Alachua (64.9), Duval (34.9), Sarasota (31.8), Escambia (31.6) and Pinellas (30.4) have the highest per capita rate. There are 21 counties (31.3%) to include Bay County, whose per capita rate is 10 or less.



According to the national center for education statistics, through the (PIAAC) Program for International Assessment of Adult Health Literacy, Bay is at 18.4% that are at or below a level 1 literacy level. 5.7% are foreign born and 25.6% are 150% below poverty level. Education levels for Bay are as follows, 10.9% less than HS, 30.9% HS or GED, and 58.2% higher than HS education.

- **Level 1 skills** - having reading and writing abilities in the range of not being able to work with print material, to be able to read and understand short materials and do simple tasks, such as filling out forms.
- **Level 2 skills** - better, but still struggling with reading and writing abilities, including being able to read and understand print and digital materials and compare and contrast between materials with better understanding.
- **Level 3 skills** - considered proficient in reading and writing abilities, with the ability to understand complex materials and make inferences from them.



National Health Literacy Mapping to Inform Health Care Policy. Health Literacy Data Map. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2014. Web. 01 June 2015

5 census locations in Quartile 1. 14 census locations in Quartile 2.

SDOH PROJECTS

The Minority Health Liaison recruited and engaged members across the county, including government agencies, nonprofits, private businesses, and community organizations, to join the Health Equity Taskforce. The Minority Health Liaison took into consideration the prioritized health disparity and the impactful SDOHs identified by the Health Equity Team during recruitment.

Data Review

The Health Equity Taskforce reviewed data, including health disparities and SDOHs provided by the Health Equity Team. The Health Equity Taskforce also researched evidence-based and promising approaches to improve the identified SDOHs. The Health Equity Taskforce considered the policies, systems and environments that lead to inequities.

The Health Equity Taskforce utilized the Community Health Assessment county-level data that was collected for 163 health status indicators and 28 demographic indicators. As a benchmark, individual performance of Bay County was compared to that of Florida state. To identify overall themes, results were analyzed using the County Health Rankings Model for population health that emphasized the impact of health factors, such as behavior, clinical care, socioeconomic and physical environment, on the health outcomes of mortality, length of life, morbidity and quality of life.

Bay County performed worse than the state in 105 of the 163 indicators: with 61 indicators showing a worsening trend. On June 6, 2022, a presentation of the assessment and indicator findings was provided to seven community partners which included the MAPP process, and the health indicators by performance. Following the presentation and discussion, the community partners selected Chronic Disease to include diabetes and obesity as the health priority. The Health Equity Plan was created based on these results to address the inequities in Bay County.

In Bay County, the Hispanic population, ages 45 and older, are 57 percent more at risk of diabetes, compared to Non-Hispanic White at 11.2% and Non-Hispanic Black at 10.4%; compared to Florida at a conglomerate 12.7%. African American adults are 60 percent more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to be diagnosed with diabetes by a physician.

Barrier Identification

Members of the Health Equity Taskforce worked collaboratively to identify their organizations' barriers to fully addressing the SDOHs relevant to their organization's mission. Common themes were explored as well as collaborative strategies to overcome barriers.

Partners	SDOH	Partner Barriers	Theme	Collaborative Strategies
Tricia Pearce/DOH	Community and Social Impacts	Overtaxed/overwhelmed partners	Financial & Resources	Bring resources together for a broader reach; no more silos
Dixie Williams/DOH	Community and Social Impacts Health Care Systems	Referrals for Care Community involvement Reach to target community Funding	Resources	Bring resources together for a broader reach; no more silos
Michael Harris/Bay County Public Library	Education	Connecting to Social Service Agencies Overtaxed/overwhelmed partners Connecting to target communities	Financial & Resources	Bring resources together for a broader reach; no more silos
Sandy Culbreth/Bay County	Physical Environment	Reduction in use Funding	Financial	Bring resources together for a broader reach; no more silos

Community Projects

The Health Equity (HE) Taskforce researched evidence-based strategies to overcome the identified barriers and improve the SDOH that impact the prioritized health disparity. The Health Equity Taskforce used this information to collaboratively design community projects to address the SDOHs. During project design, the Health Equity Taskforce considered the policies, systems and environments that lead to inequities. Projects included short, medium, and long-term goals with measurable objectives. These projects were reviewed, edited, and approved by the Coalition to ensure feasibility. (Selection Matrix utilized to determine feasibility)

The Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) process was utilized to conduct the health equity assessments. The MAPP process is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health and is comprised of four individual assessments such as the Community Themes & Strengths, Forces of Change, the Local Public Health System Assessment and the Community Health Status Assessment. This process includes analysis of health data that identifies factors and indicators contributing to disparities in health outcomes for Bay County residents.

The HE Taskforce also considered the Guide to Implementing the National CLAS Standards for racial, ethnic, and linguistic minorities, people with disabilities and sexual and gender minorities. The four Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) standard themes were used during the data gathering process:

1) Principal Standard; 2) Governance, Leadership and Workforce; 3) Communication and Language Assistance; 4) Engagement, Continuous Improvement and Accountability. Five (5) populations were targeted by these resources: people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, people with low health literacy, racial/ethnic minorities, and sexual and gender minorities.

The assessment provided relevant information to community partners regarding the health status of all Bay County residents, and included results from resident knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behavior surveys as well as discussions of influences outside of the public health system that impact service provision. The HE Taskforce updated the HE Plan to provide expanded information on the health literacy and healthier lifestyle status of Bay County residents and geographical data by census tract. The HE Plan puts the community priorities into action by designing strategies with measurable outcomes.

During development of the HE Plan, consideration was given to the social determinants of health, causes of higher health risks and health inequities. Strategies may include creating or expanding services provided by partnership member organizations, recommendations for policy changes that address social and economic conditions that influence health, and strategies to further engage stakeholders such as involving those priority populations in the development and review. Strategies and interventions are developed using evidence-based health interventions. (See appendices A & B for Forces of Change brainstorming matrix and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT) analysis, which indicates the basis for those recommended health interventions.)

In addition, the Florida Department of Health in Bay County formed a diverse workgroup of community partners to oversee the community health assessment as well as the four individual health analyses. Once the community health assessment was developed, Bay CHD formed four subcommittees (corresponding to the Bay County Community Health Improvement Plan's priority areas) with one of those subcommittees being the Health Equity Taskforce, which will continue to meet and assist in the annual review and update of the community health assessment plan. Each of the six (6) subcommittees have action items and indicators designed to meet committee goals which are directly linked to the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) and the Health Equity Plan. Through this process, multiple points of input are considered thereby allowing the health equity assessment to remain current.

The HE Taskforce recognizes that Bay's racial and ethnic populations correlate with health disparities. Despite progress in improving health status of Bay residents, gaps continue to exist in the health status of those with heart disease, diabetes and HIV/AIDS among White, Black and Hispanic races. Addressing the higher rates of death and disease in Bay's racial and ethnic minority groups requires understanding the underlying causes of these disparities and developing strategies to address these risk factors. Addressing these social determinants of health should improve these prioritized health disparities.

With diabetes being one of the prevalent health priorities in Bay County, the HE Taskforce looked at contributing factors such as food deserts, healthier food options, and language barriers. Using the countermeasures matrix of what objectives would be attainable (feasible), action items were created to set those objectives into motion. The below objectives table describes each objective to reach the overall goals.

To date, the HE Taskforce has translated plans, educational pamphlets, marketing tools and surveys into Spanish. Increased marketing strategies to broaden the reach into those vulnerable populated areas.

BAY COUNTY
FLORIDA

Bay County

Community Health Survey
Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria


Florida HEALTH
Bay County

This survey will take about 5 minutes to complete.

Your answers will directly impact health priorities for community action.

Thank you!

Take Survey



<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SKCSW3H>


¡El condado de Bay te necesita!

Completar esta encuesta le llevará entre 5 minutos.

Sus respuestas tendrán un impacto directo en las prioridades de salud para la acción comunitaria.

¡Gracias!

Tomar Encuesta



<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ZLD3DD8>

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

BAY COUNTY NEEDS YOU!

HEALTH EQUITY PLAN OBJECTIVES

Neighborhood & Built Environments

- **Health Disparity Goal:** By December 31, 2025, reduce the number of adults who have ever been told they have diabetes from 11.6% to 10%. [data source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion]
- **Access to healthier food options funding sources: Health Disparities Grant and Bay CHD General Revenue**
- **Access to healthier food options: Table**

Objective	Action Plan(s)	Lead Entity and Unit	Lead Point Person	Data Source	Baseline Value	Target Value	Plan Alignment
Long-Term SDOH Goal: Improve community partnerships by combining resources							
Objective 3:1: By December 31, 2025, increase the number of farmers markets that accept SNAP (Florida EBT) from 0 to 5	-Contact Bill Davenport	Bay CHD	Dixie Williams/ Melanie Taylor	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services Florida EBT Farmers Market report; Smarter Florida Farmers Markets that accept SNAP EBT online report.	0 (July 2022)	5	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C
Medium-Term SDOH Goal: Increase access to healthier foods							
Objective 2:1: By December 31, 2024, increase the number of farmer's market locations in food desert areas from 3 to 5.	-contact Bill Davenport	Bay CHD/ Bay CHD/Parks & Recs/ Gyms	Dixie Williams/ Bay CHD WIC/Liz Hunt	Florida Department of Agriculture Consumer Services/Community Farmers Market report by county, 2022	4 (July 2022)	5	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C
Short-Term SDOH Goal: Improve food options							
Objective:1:2: By December 31, 2023, increase the number of service days provided by farmer's markets from 3 days to 4 days at existing venues.	-Bay CHD to increase current FM	Bay CHD/ Bay CHD/	Bay CHD WIC/AJ Haro/	Florida Department of Agriculture Consumer Services/Community Farmers Market report by county, 2022	3 (July 2022)	4	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C

Healthcare Access & Quality

- **Health Disparity Goal:** By December 31, 2025, Increase the number of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education from 51% to 65%.
- **Education and Health Literacy**
- **Education and Health Literacy funding sources: Health Equity Grant and community partner funding**

Objective	Action Plan(s)	Lead Entity	Lead Point Person	Data Source	Baseline Value	Target Value	Plan Alignment
Long-Term SDOH Goal: Improve community partnerships by combining resources							
Objective: By December 31, 2025, Increase diabetes referrals by 20% through face to face meetings with providers, advertising campaigns and outreach events to consumers	-Media campaign; partner with parker schools/Healthy eating pilot program; Gym opportunities; Travel vouchers	Bay CHD/Anytime Fitness	Dixie Williams/Liz Hunt	FBRFSS	146	175	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C
Medium-Term SDOH Goal: Increase access to healthier foods							
<u>Objective 1.1:</u> By December 31, 2024, partner with UFAS to conduct adult cooking classes on healthier cooking from 0 to 1 per quarter	-Supermarket gift cards - tent setup at anytime fitness	Bay CHD/UFAS	Dixie Williams/Melanie Taylor	FDG Consumer Services/ Team Nutrition report by county, 2022	0 (July 2022)	1	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C
Short-Term SDOH Goal: Improve cultural competency							
Objective 1.2: By December 31, 2023, partner with the Bay County Public Library to provide accurate health resources to more public locations from 2 to 5	-convert health publications into Spanish	Bay County Public Library	Michael Harris	Bay County Public Library Free Library on Wheels reporting	2 (July 2022)	5	Bay CHIP 1.1.3; SHIP Priority Area 2; ASP 1.1.2C

Appendix A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Bay County Health Equity Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

Directions: Please take a few minutes to share your feedback. Your input is important.			
The three categories of Health Equity: Social Determinants of Health, Health Inequities, and Health Disparities			
Consider the following: Economic Stability (e.g., employment, food insecurity, housing instability, poverty); Neighborhood and Physical Environment (e.g., access to healthy foods, transportation, crime & violence, environmental conditions, quality of housing); Education (e.g., early childhood education & development; enrollment in higher education, high school graduation, language & literacy); Community and Social Context (e.g., civic participation, discrimination, incarceration, racial justice); Health Care System (e.g., access to quality health care, access to primary care, health literacy)			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Natural Resources	Community Involvement	Transportation directly to park/J. Moody Harris Park Urban Ecology Center	Weather/Climate/Environmental conditions
Higher Education options(FSU, Troy, Gulf Coast)/Vocational Schools	Access to healthy affordable foods/Healthy fast-food options/food deserts	Improve outlook on the way the community looks at our hospitals/Changing attitudes/views of past experiences	Finances/Economy Increase in area unemployment rate/Workforce
Climate	Public Transportation	Increased enrollment in early education	Wages not at a level where residents can fully integrate into society
Public Library System	Lack of affordable housing/quality housing	Bring back "850strong" mentality	Increased rates of health disparities/Underinsured/affordable health insurance
Low Crime/Low Discrimination	Lack of effort to relocate/house the homeless	Central location for all information(each partner to reference one website)/Increased sharing of resources	
Social Service Organizations	Doctor availability/Specialty Care	Health literacy classes/Translation services	High costs for healthier foods
Outdoor recreational facilities	Mental Health workers/access	Multi-Sector Collaborated Community events	Discrimination/racism/gentrification
Large variety of community organizations/Hospital growth/ER on beach & 231/WI Clinics	Lack of concern/care for those that suffer from mental health	How federal funding from H. Michael are allocated/Data on employment opportunities & salaries	Lack of civic participation in helping to fix areas of weakness Bad attitudes/frustration/exhaustion/survival mode from H. Michael & Pandemic/lack of cleanup contributes
Grant/Funding opportunities	Low Pay vs. cost of living/financial & economic instabilities due to H. Michael and COVID	Grocery stores in low income areas/Community gardening/hydroponic	
Public Transportation	Decreased education/graduation	New hospital built as training facility	Increased population puts more demand on current resources

**Bay County Health Equity
Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)**

Many grocery stores & farmer's markets	Increased crime rates/job opportunities for those with felonies	Increased population to bring in more resources Bike lanes added to streets & education on how to utilize	Unaffordable housing High crime rates
New housing/building	Affordable healthcare	Clean damaged parts/hanging power lines/post H. Michael/Covid rebuild	Mental health due to multiple disasters/COVID/fires/H. Michael
Non-profit healthcare clinics/free clinics	Outdoor facility damage due to H. Michael	Newly formed HE task force/New partnerships	Lack of specialty care
Community acknowledgement of needs/Increased civic participation	Bilingual community professionals	Community education and engagement for civic & neighborhood involvement	
H. Michael cleanup and rebuild	Silos of organizations		
Forgotten communities /Millville/ Glenwood Lots of job opportunities	Rural areas/Outlying areas		
Communication/Promotion for health literacy			

Appendix B- Forces of Change Brainstorming Matrix

Question:	Answer:
What patterns of decisions, policies, investments, rules and laws affect the health of our community?	Tobacco Policies, Unemployment caps, zoning, rebuilding/housing, increased housing prices but reduced lot sizes, bringing in more people, housing shortages, not adding parks/green spaces, schools, limited trolley stops, landscaping, salary vs. cost of living ratio, war in other countries, bilingual care, unaffordable healthcare and insurance, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations,
Who benefits from these decisions, policies, investments, rules and laws?	Youth, Children and infants, Workforce, city benefits through taxes, developers benefit, investors increasing rental prices (too high), material availability to those coming to area, those looking for better life outside of area, lack of enforcement only benefits those with status quo,
Whom do these decisions, policies, investments, rules and laws harm?	Those without the same support due to education or transportation, those working but underpaid, low income and cannot afford housing, rebuilding communities being flooded, families lack green space, safe areas to play, long wait times for healthcare appointments, those w/affordable insurance possibly penalized to cover the costs of low-income populations, unaware of policies,
Who or what institutions have the power to create, enforce, implement, and change these decisions, policies, investments, rules and laws?	Government agencies, lobbyists, county workgroups, boys and girls organizations, women's organizations, local businesses, school boards, developers, financial stress contributing to mental health, elected officials believe the market will correct itself, insurance companies, healthcare facilities, local/state/federal government,
What interests support or oppose actions that contribute to health inequity?	Too many fast food restaurants, transportation funding, support- private & non-profit orgs, city commissioners, developers, overall care to include healthier eating are too costly, public officials worried about spending too much/tax payer increases, decision-makers haven't the understanding why affordable ins/healthcare is important,
What opportunities exist to influence decisions, policies, investments, rules and laws to benefit all groups?	Parks & Recreation, Petitioning county commissioners, educating communities to get involved through gov't meetings, look at community meeting hours, multicultural areas healthcare literacy, Data showing improvement, education on the true cost of healthcare/ins,
What forces now and in the future can reinforce health inequity in our community? How can we mitigate or prevent these forces?	Affordable and better housing, better paying jobs, grants, education, combining resources, educating local gov't & businesses, education on ordinances, translation services, acceptance of change, encourage good habits, education in general, climate/disasters, health literacy

Methodology & Summary of Findings

Framework: Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships

With the Florida Department of Health as a partner, the Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) process was utilized to conduct the assessment. The MAPP process is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health.



The MAPP process is comprised of four individual assessments:

Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)

During the FOC exercise, participants engage in a brainstorming activity to identify forces—such as trends, factors, or events—that are or will be influencing the health and quality of life of the community and the local public health system.

Community Themes & Strengths Assessment (CTSA)

The CTSA Assessment answers questions such as: "What is important to our community?" and "How is quality of life perceived in our community?" This assessment results in a strong understanding of community issues and concerns, perceptions about quality of life, and a map of community assets.

Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)

The LPHSA involves a broad range of organizations and entities that contribute to public health in the community and answers the questions: "What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our local public health system?" and "How are the Essential Services being provided to our community?"

Community Health Status Assessment (CHA)

The CHNA is a process assessing the current health status of a community through the selection and collection of relevant data elements (indicators) and the analysis of trends and comparisons to benchmarks.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Top 5 Themes

1. Access to Care

2. Housing

3. Intentional Self-Harm/Substance Use

4. Transportation

5. Mental Health

A brainstorming session amongst diverse stakeholders was held in September 2022 to identify the forces of change that affect the community and public health system operation. A facilitated consensus building process was used to generate answers to the following question: What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or local public health system?" Participants brainstormed trends, factors, and events, organizing them into common themes and then providing an overarching 'force' for each of the category columns. The following are examples of trends, forces and events:

- **Trends** - Patterns over time, such as migration in and out of the community or growing disillusionment with government
- **Factors** - Discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or proximity to a major waterway
- **Events** - One-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation

Threats Posed	
Access to Care	Low self-care competency: Inability to navigate individual healthcare - health management, communicate, understanding rights and responsibilities, ability to understand health insurance plans and eligibility for assistance programs. Health care provider-patient interaction, clinical encounters, diagnosis and treatment of illness, and medication misinformation; health appointment transportation; Ability to understand and utilize health services; health literacy; Poverty; access to health providers; Decrease of healthcare funding: State not accepting Federal funds; not expanding Medicaid; Increased mental health issues and lack of funding; suicide; morbidity & mortality; stigma; lack of access to quality mental health services; limited funding for mental health
Housing	Lack of affordable housing; Inflation/price increases; Hurricane Michael recovery; not enough government housing; no homeless shelters; leasing education of Hud/Section 8 opportunities
Intentional Self-Harm/Substance Use	Increase in child abuse and the need for foster parenting; Poor lifestyle choices; Increase in substance abuse; anti-vaccination; unprotected sex; not enough mental health providers; human trafficking; opioid crisis; Silos; lack of youth programs
Transportation	Lack of funding; limited trolley stops; takes too long; lack of community education; lack of public transportation vouchers
Mental Health	Limited facilities for patients with mental health conditions but high levels of people with mental illness, those who are homeless and with substance abuse issues; Increase in suicide rate; crime and violence; human trafficking; lack of community education on mental health topics; too many baker acts

Community Themes & Strengths Assessment (CTSA)

Description: Bay Community Health Assessment utilizes methods to solicit public input and results in a strong understanding of community issues and concerns, perceptions about quality of life and a map of community assets. The Health Alliance conducted a Community Health Survey with a total of 888 respondents from Bay County.

Themes and Community Concerns:

- Access to health services; lack of affordable health care; Stigmas; Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Housing; Transportation; Silos; health literacy; unemployment; competitive pay.

Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)

Description: The FOCA analyzes the external forces, positive or negative, that impact the promotion and protection of the public's health. Diverse stakeholders, representing the Florida Department of Health in Bay County, Health Alliance, nonprofit organizations and others, convened to generate answers to the following question: "What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or local public health system?" Participants brainstormed trends, factors, and events, organizing them into common themes and then providing an overarching 'force' for each of the category columns.

Top Themes

1. Access to Care
2. Intentional Self-Harm/Substance Use
3. Mental Health
4. Housing/Affordable Housing
5. Transportation
6. Alzheimer's
7. COVID-19
8. Diseases of the heart
9. Cancer
10. Food Insecurities/Walkability
11. Parkinson's Disease

Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)

Partners from each county's local public health system convened and discussed the Model Standard Activities which serve as quality indicators that are aligned with the 10 essential public health service areas.

None of Model Standard Activities functioned within the *Optimal Activity** category.

**Optimal Activity* - Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.

The 10 Essential Public Health Services

1. **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
2. **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. **Inform, educate and empower** people about health issues.
4. **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. **Link** people to needed personal health care services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise available.
8. **Assure** a competent public health and personal health care workforce.
9. **Evaluate** the effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Community Health Assessment (CHA)

The CHA is a process assessing the current health status of a community through the selection and collection of relevant data elements (indicators) and the analysis of trends and comparisons to benchmarks. The Health Alliance collected county-level data for over 85 health status indicators and over 20 demographic indicators. As a benchmark, individual performance of Bay County was compared to that of Florida state as a whole. To identify overall themes, results were analyzed using the *County Health Rankings* Model for population health that emphasized the impact of health factors, such as behavior, clinical care, socioeconomic and physical environment, on the health outcomes of mortality, *length of life*, morbidity and *quality of life*.

Results

In one hundred six indicators (County Health Rankings), Bay County performed worse than the state in 34 of them. Twenty (20) indicators showed a worsening trend such as alcohol impaired driving deaths, teen births, mental health provider to patient ratio, preventable hospital stays, premature age-adjusted mortality, child mortality, frequent mental distress, HIV prevalence, drug overdose deaths, motor vehicle deaths, other primary care provider ratio, children eligible for free or reduced price lunch, suicides, fire arm fatalities, flu vaccines, some college rates, % of children in poverty, % of children in single parent households and injury death rate. Bay County ranked 38 in 2022 as compared to 42 in 2021. The major themes revealed included the below health priorities

2022 Community Health Priorities

Bay County Health Alliance completed this process with a holistic review of the data gathered in each of the assessments to identify overarching themes and health issues. The 2022 Community Health Priorities for the Bay County community will be:

- Access to Care
- Intentional Self-Harm to include Substance Use
- Mental Health
- Housing
- Transportation

In addition to these, the following has been identified as health concerns:

- Preventable Disease
- Diseases of the Heart
- Cancer
- Alzheimer's
- Cerebrovascular Diseases
- Parks & Recreation
- Chronic Disease including Diabetes

While this concern is not a priority for the County, it is important to understand how this issue can affect the community and provide opportunity for organizations and community groups within the county to address the health concern.

These priority areas will be addressed through policies and programs developed through the Bay County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) 2022-2027.

Participants in the Assessment Process

The assessment process was led by the Bay County Health Alliance and DOH-Bay, with active participation by community organizations and private and public agencies which collectively comprise the Bay County Community Health Alliance. The assessment process included community meetings/workshops and a community survey distributed electronically. More than 150 people representing more than 60 different community agencies and organizations and the general public participated in various meetings throughout the process. In addition, 888 Bay County residents completed the community survey. Particular focus was placed on obtaining input from vulnerable population groups.

Participating organizations included:

- Gulf Coast State College/Carol Miller
- A New Day Transitional Resource Center/Deborah Edmondson
- Bay Cares/MaryAnn Roberts
- Life Management Center/Eileen Booth/Tricia Pearce/Julie Moulder/Jeff Stone/Ned Ailes
- Avicenna Free Clinic/Vivian Mohamed/Morgan Fusco
- HCA-Gulf Coast Regional Medical Center/Susan Hanson/Jennifer Roberts/Tammy Dunaway/Michael Sparks
- Big Bend Community Based Care/Ann Wing/Lisa Aufdencamp
- Doorways of Northwest Florida- NAACP/Shelley Berry
- Ascension Bay Medical/Dr. Frank Merritt/Linsey Hall/Christina Krueger
- Early Education & Care, Inc./Toshiya Conner/Carol Lee/Tatiana Romer/Maria Lago/Patricia Pryor
- Head Start-EEC/Janice Flowers
- The Evers House/Catherine McClellan/Jennifer Hartley
- Treatment Center of Panama City/Kim Gandy/Jamie Blalock/Darrell Torbett
- Florida Therapy/Sandra Lee
- Healthy Start/MaryAnn Roberts
- Bay District Schools/Kara Mulkusy/Pamm Chapman/Denise Kelley/Lyndsey Jackson/Andra Phillips/Ken Chisolm
- Florida State Hospital/Shemika Dudley
- Career Source Gulf Coast/Lee Ellzey
- Bay County Housing Authority/Ashley Stuke/Tammy Harris
- Community Health Task Force/Steve Sumner
- United Way/Hollee Hanson/Bryan Taylor
- Sacred Heart Health System/Bethany Miller
- St. Andrews Bay Center/Ron Sharpe
- PanCare of Northwest Florida/Kyle Merritt/ Justin Perse/Edward Clifton/Lee Stafford/Ashley Kelley/Mike Hill/Lindsey Cross
- Anchorage Children's Home/Joel Booth
- Bay County Board of County Commissioners/Bob Majka
- Gulf Coast State College/Sherrie Lock/Peyton Goodin
- Florida Therapy Services/Drew Hill/Sandra Lee
- LEAD Coalition of Bay County/Janice Lucas/Dr. Carrie Baker/Therrita Walderon
- Tyndall AFB/Angelique Vann-Patterson
- Chemical Addiction Recovery Effort, Inc./Kayleigh Cossen/Delbert Horton
- Habitat for Humanity/Vickie Johnson

- City of Lynn Haven/Ben Janke
- Children's Medical Services/Denita Cook
- Florida Department of Children & Families-District 14/Wendy Fletcher-Altman/Jeanne Olson/Missy Sword Lee/Sheretta Lyn
- Ascension My Gulf Care/Melissa Beadle
- Northwest Florida Health Network/Ann Wing/John Sablan/Lyn Masslieno
- Bay County Citizen/Toni Shamplain/Marian Hutcherson/Ella Williams/Rebecca Jackson
- Florida State University-PC/Dr. Tory Peek/Denise Montford
- Florida Department of Health Regional Emergency Response Advisor/Shayne Stewart
- Disability Resource Center/Carol Davis/Kristi Warren
- Oxford House/Chris Hockman
- Gulf Coast Sexual Assault Program/Ashley Kent/Crystal Cook
- First Transit/Harrison Neilly/Trey Kolmetz
- Department of Juvenile Justice/Calinda Brown
- Bay County Sheriff's Office/Deneika Roulhec/Rick Everitt/Mario Lupica
- Bay County Emergency Management/Frankie Lumm
- Victory Temple Church/Cassandra Faustin
- Bay County Library/Michael Harris
- LGBTQ+ Center of Bay County/Emily Gray
- Rebuild Bay County/Donna Pilson
- Bay County Tax Collector's Office/Chuck Perdue/Rebekah Taylor
- Bay County Transit/Lamar Hobbs
- Public Defender 14th Judicial Circuit of Florida/Mark Sims
- Veteran's Center/Matthew Standish
- Bay County Jail/Rick Anglin/Tommy Ford
- Bay County Teen Juvenile Court/Samantha Jones
- Florida Department of Corrections/Dayton Lister
- Emerald Coast Behavioral Hospital/Tim Bedford
- Gulf Coast Addiction Medicine/Jennifer Burkett
- Jenks Avenue Church of Christ/Daniel Cherry
- St. Andrew's Community Clinic/Beverly Bond
- The Benjamin Center/Christopher McClarron/Dr. Vaurance Benjamin
- BASIC of Northwest Florida/Nicole Johnson
- Panama City Rescue Mission/Stephen Fett
- Panama City Housing Authority/Robin Steinzor
- Florida Department of Health in Bay County
- Kay Mulligan-Judah/WIC
- Sandy McCroan/WIC
- Brandy Mankin/Quality Improvement
- Victor Walsh/ Business Manager
- AnnJeannette Haro/Health Equity
- Sandon S. Speedling/Health Officer

- Bonnie Steelman/Tobacco
- Krista Cogburn-Peebles/Tobacco
- Tammy Stewart/Freedom 180
- Shelton Ceasar/Freedom 180
- Sean Smith/Freedom 180
- Ralph Miller/Environmental Health
- Joe Scully/Environmental Health
- Patricia Pearce/Community Health
- Adam Johnson/Emergency Planner
- Dixie Williams/Diabetes Program
- Christine Bartels/Clinic

Bay County Community Health Assessment Steering Committee participants:

- Bay County School District/Andra Phillips
- PanCare of Northwest Florida/Kyle Merritt
- Florida Department of Health Bay County/Brandy Mankin
- FSU-PC/Dr. Tory Peek
- Florida Department of Health Bay County/AJ Haro
- Ascension Bay Medical/Dr. Frank Merritt
- Panama City Resident/Toni Shamplain
- Florida Department of Health Bay County/Victor Walsh
- Early Education and Care Head Start Program/Janice Flowers
- MyGulfCare/Ascension Bay Medical/Melissa Beadle
- Florida Department of Health Bay County/ Sandon S. Speedling
- The Evers House/Catherine McClellan
- Doorways/NAACP/ Shelley Frazier
- Department of Children & Families/Missy Sword Lee

Florida State University Public Health Program faculty/student participants:

Flyer/Poster design and distribution

Michael Evans

Bailey Hedden

Cody Flitcraft

Flyer/Poster Design

Bilal Mohmad

Flyer/Poster design, distribution & “boots on the ground”

Duc Tin Vu

Timothy Peagler

Hazel Padilla

Team Lead:

Dr. Tory Peek, DrPH, MPH, CPH/Teaching Faculty

Local Public Health System Assessment

Partners from Bay County’s local public health system convened in June of 2019 to initiate the LPHSA.

Each Essential Health Service was discussed using the Model Standard. The 30 Model Standards serve as quality indicators that are aligned with the 10 essential public health service areas.

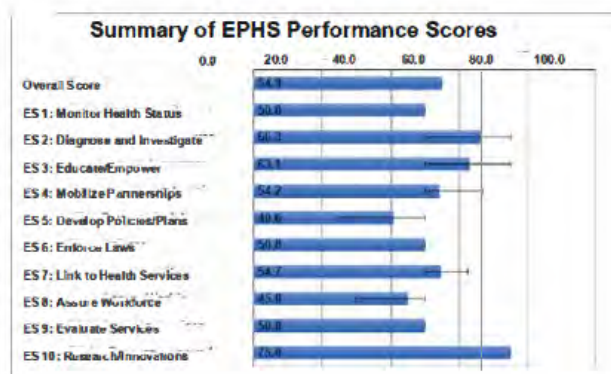
Participants scored responses to assessment questions using individual voting cards corresponding to the scale below. Each participant’s vote was counted and recorded. Each Model Standard was discussed as a group before voting was tallied.

Participants were encouraged to vote on the areas of service they were familiar with. Participants were also encouraged to voice concerns about areas of service that would impact their organization. The complete report provides a breakdown of those comments, concerns, and opinions categorized by each Essential Service.

The following charts provide a composite summary of the performance measures for all 10 Essential Services.

The 10 Essential Public Health Services

- **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
- **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
- **Inform, educate and empower** people about health issues.
- **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
- **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
- **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- **Link** people to needed personal health care services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise available.
- **Assure** a competent public health and personal health care workforce.
- **Evaluate** the effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
- **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.



Optimal Activity (76-100%)	Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Significant Activity (51-75%)	Greater than 50%, but no more than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Moderate Activity (26-50%)	Greater than 25%, but no more than 50% of the activity described within the question is met.
Minimal Activity (1-25%)	Greater than zero, but no more than 25% of the activity described within the question is met.
No Activity (0%)	0% or absolutely no activity.

Community Themes & Strengths

Indicator Selection

A review of health status assessments from the following organizations: Healthy People 2030, Florida CHARTS' County Health Profile, Robert Wood Johnson's County Health Rankings, and previous assessments revealed a cross section of many common indicators. From this cross section, state and county data for over 85 health status indicators and over 20 demographic indicators were collected.

Secondary Data Sources

Data sources included: Florida CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Agency for Health Care Administration, Robert Wood Johnson's County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Florida Department of Children and Families, US Department of Health & Human Services, Feeding America, USDA Economic Research Service, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, US Census Bureau, Federal Bureau of Labor and Statistics, and US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Bureau of Economic and Business Research, National Center for Health Statistics, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Survey of Family Growth, National Vital Statistics System, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, and National Center for Emerging Zoonotic Diseases.

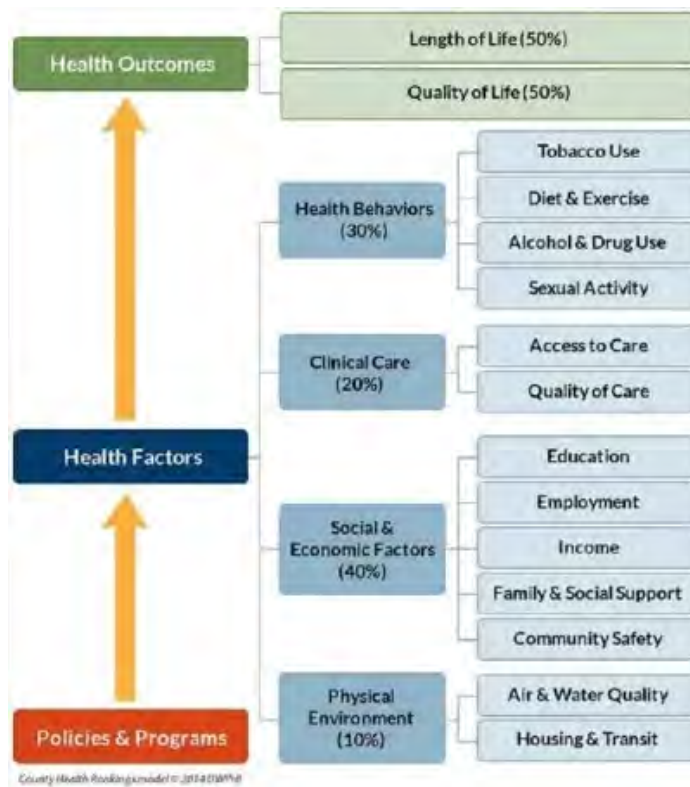
Primary Data Sources

Primary data collection was collected through community partner collaborative efforts of sharing information during community forums. Primary data sources included but are not limited to: Bay Community Health Assessment Survey, Simberg/Florida Housing data, Bay County Medical Examiner's report, Bay County Transit Survey data, and the Bay County Baker Act Reporting Center.

Framework for Analysis

To identify the issues that hold the greatest priority for the community, the indicator results were evaluated within the framework of the **County Health Rankings Model** created by the *University of Wisconsin Population Health* and the *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*. The framework emphasizes factors, that when improved, can help improve the overall health of a community. This model is comprised of three major components:

- Health Outcomes - This component evaluates the health of a community as measured by two types of outcomes: how long people live (Mortality/Length of Life) and how healthy people are when they are alive (Morbidity/Quality of Life).
- Health Factors - Factors that influence the health of a community including the activities and behavior of individuals (**Health Behaviors**), availability of and quality of health care services (**Clinical Care**), the socio-economic environment that people live and work in (**Social and Economic Factors**) and the attributes and physical conditions in which we live (**Physical Environment**). Although an individual's biology and genetic plays a role in determining health, the community cannot influence or modify these conditions and therefore these factors are not included in the model. These factors are built from the concept of *Social Determinants of Health*.
- Programs and Policies - Policies and programs local, state and federal level have the potential to impact the health of a population as a whole (i.e. smoke free policies or laws mandating childhood immunization). As illustrated, *Policies & Programs* influence *Health Factors* which in turn causes the *Health Outcomes* of a community. *Health Outcomes* are improved when *Policies & Programs* are in place to improve *Health Factors*.



Benchmarking

For comparison, each indicator was measured against the performance of the state of Florida as a whole. According to United Health Foundation's, *America's Health Rankings 2022*, the state of Florida ranked just in the bottom third (33rd) of all states across the core measures of Behaviors, Community & Environment, Policy, Clinical Care, and Outcomes. Florida's rank for each dimension is shown in the accompanying table. Lower scores indicate a healthier population; thus the health status of Florida residents ranks near the bottom of the nation. Our local community aspires to be healthier than the state average.

Bay County Health Rankings produces a similar report ranking the counties in each state. In a state that does poorly across the nation, Bay County performs poorly with a rank of 38 out of the 67 counties in Health Outcomes and 29 in Health Factors. The concern for Bay County, however, is that the ranking for Health Factors has dropped from 44 (2020) to 42 (2021) and now 38. The continuation of this trend will lead to poorer performance in overall Health Outcomes.

Bay County Community Health Assessment Survey

In June of 2022, the Bay County Community Health Assessment (CHA) Steering Committee conducted a county-wide CHA survey media campaign. This campaign was used to promote Bay County residents to complete the Community Health Assessment survey. Social media platforms were utilized for advertisements such as, radio, TV and cable commercials, billboards, banners, flyers and handouts. In addition, FSU-PC Public Health program students were the “boots on the ground” in vulnerable populated areas and events to promote the survey. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish electronically.

Demographics:

Of the 888 respondents who completed the Community Health Assessment survey, 100% of respondents chose to take the survey in English versus the additional Spanish version available. The largest age group of respondents were ages 55-74 (42%) and ages 35-54 (17%). The respondents overwhelmingly identified as female (70%) compared to male (27%) and other (3%). Furthermore, the majority identified as White Non-Hispanic (79%), followed by White Hispanic (11%), Asian (5%) and African American (5%).

Social Characteristics:

The respondents to the 2022 Bay County CHA survey largely speak English as their primary language (98%). There were 26% of respondents who responded that they have a 4-year college degree or graduate/professional degree, 28% with some college or 2-year degree and 10% having a high school diploma. Of these respondents, 82% were not discouraged by a teacher or adviser to seek higher education, whereas 12% were discouraged; 78% were not denied a scholarship. From a health equity perspective, 93% of respondents do not feel discriminated against in their neighborhoods and 84% of respondents did not feel they were unfairly targeted by police.

Economic Characteristics:

Economically, the largest percentage of respondents have a household annual income of \$100,001 or more (24%) followed by those earning \$50,000- \$75,000 (20%), \$75,001- \$100,000 (17%), \$35,001- \$50,000 (13%) and less than \$35, 000 (26%). Most respondents responded they were not denied housing (buying or renting) at 83%, while 98% of participating residents are not experiencing homelessness and, 51% know someone who is experiencing homelessness.

Additionally, most respondents responded they are currently employed full-time (42%), retired (31%), employed part-time (10%) and/or self-employed or disabled (6%). These employment numbers are not mutually exclusive, meaning that a person could respond that they are both employed full-time and part-time or that they are in school but also work part-time.

Health Characteristics:

The majority of respondents believe the most important feature of a healthy community are low crime/safe neighborhoods (43%), while other respondents believe affordable housing & access to health services (33%) are the most important features. A total of 58% of respondents feel that the most important health issues in Bay County are mental health, 51% obesity/excess weight and 45% substance use. Additionally, the most concerning unhealthy lifestyle behaviors are drug use (73%) and lack of affordable housing (39%); while 44% are neither healthy or unhealthy and 38% are unhealthy overall.

There were 40% of respondents that reported they suffered from high blood pressure, 37% high cholesterol and 31% reported mental health such as ADHD, anxiety and depression. Primary sources of healthcare coverage were from employer or union insurance (43%) or self-pay plans (12%). The healthcare services that are easiest to access were prescription/pharmacy services (62%), emergency medical care (53%), dental care to include dentures (43%) and laboratory services, vision care and primary medical care (41%). Respondents reported that mental health services (38%), specialty medical care (37%) and alternative therapies such as acupuncture/herbal (31%) are the most difficult services to access within Bay County with an average 50% of those respondents not knowing where to go for mental healthcare and substance use services. An additional 43% reporting they are insured but the doctor is out of network.

However, 45% of Bay County residents agree that they can maintain a healthy lifestyle change (eating right, exercising, not smoking). Reasons that would prevent residents from eating healthier foods are that they are already eating healthy (39%) or the foods are too expensive (39%). Whereas 39% of participating residents reported that they are already active and 28% don't have time and/or have physical limitations.

For additional survey information, see navigation titled Community Health Assessment Survey.



Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) Phases 1-6 timeline

Phase 1 Organize for Success/Partnership Development:

On April 8, 2019, Bay County community partners met to consider expectations, goals and visions for conducting the MAPP process and partner development. Needs were determined and the planning process was designed. Partners led discussions around the following subjects: our basic needs are exasperated by hurricane Michael to include: 1) education and resources need to be available to our community 2) Need employer involvement 3) the healthcare system is whole health and spiritual health 4) education is key to health and this needs to be included in our vision/values statement 5) safety in our community is also an important value.

Phase 2 Visioning:

During the May 8, 2019, meeting, Bay County community partners met to conduct phase 2 of the MAPP process. The mission, vision and values were developed by addressing such questions as “What does a healthy Bay mean to you?”, “What are the important characteristics of a healthy community for all who live, work and play there?”, and “How do you envision the local public health system in the next 5-10 years?”. Key behavior and climate needs were also discussed during this session.

Phase 3 The Four MAPP Assessments:

The vision statement and core principles were reviewed during the June 28, 2019, meeting and the Forces of Change assessment was conducted. On February 21, 2020, the Bay County community partners performed the Local Public Health System Assessment. Once this assessment was complete, the Community Health Assessment process was placed on hold due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

On November 4, 2021, a Bay County Community Health Assessment steering committee was formed. Topics of discussion were geared towards conducting the community health assessment survey, forming a health alliance, health equity and what the next steps are in the MAPP process. Planning for healthy, equitable communities and review of the community partner distribution list were completed during the December 10, 2021, steering committee meeting. The steering committee met again on March 2, 2022, to organize participation and roles within the four MAPP assessments and how these would be conducted moving forward. On June 21, 2022, the community themes & strengths assessment was conducted by community partners, and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were identified within Bay County. At the end of June 2022, the community survey was distributed electronically to all Bay County residents.

A 3-day Community Health Summit was organized to complete phases 3-6 of the MAPP. The first summit took place on August 17, 2022, where community partners reviewed the results of phases 1 and 2, conducted environmental scans of Bay County, completed the health equity questionnaire, reviewed health indicators and voted on the top 5 health initiatives using the multi-voting matrix. A data analysis was conducted with the CHA survey data and reviewed comparatively against state and county indicators.

Phases 4 & 5, Identify Strategic Issues & Formulate goals and strategies:

On September 14, 2022, community partners re-convened to formulate goals and strategies for each of the defined priorities. Priority Area Workgroups (PAW) were formed; workgroup breakout sessions commenced. During the breakout sessions, workgroups were tasked with determining goals, SMART objectives, alignments with state initiatives, and identifying the vulnerable populations associated with the objective. Brainstorming sessions were conducted utilizing the 5 WHYS systematic approach to determine root causes.

Phase 6: Action Cycle

The action cycle involved three activities: planning, implementation, and evaluation. In this phase, the community partners used the goals and strategies identified in the previous phase to develop the Community Health Improvement Plan dashboard. On September 21, 2022, impact measures, benefits, changes, baselines, targets, anticipated target dates and data sources were determined. Section four completed this phase where workgroups established accountability for achieving the objectives, and reviewed action plans for opportunities to coordinate.

Next Steps

The CHA will serve as the basis for the development of the 2022-2027 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The CHIP is a long-term systematic plan that addresses public health concerns that arise from the community health assessment. The idea behind this plan is to set priorities and coordinate and target resources to address health outcomes. This plan is developed in a collaborative manner and will be used to address areas with the CHA that need improvement.

There will be a series of meetings where community residents, partners and stakeholders will be invited to identify strategic issues, formulate goals and strategies and develop action plans.

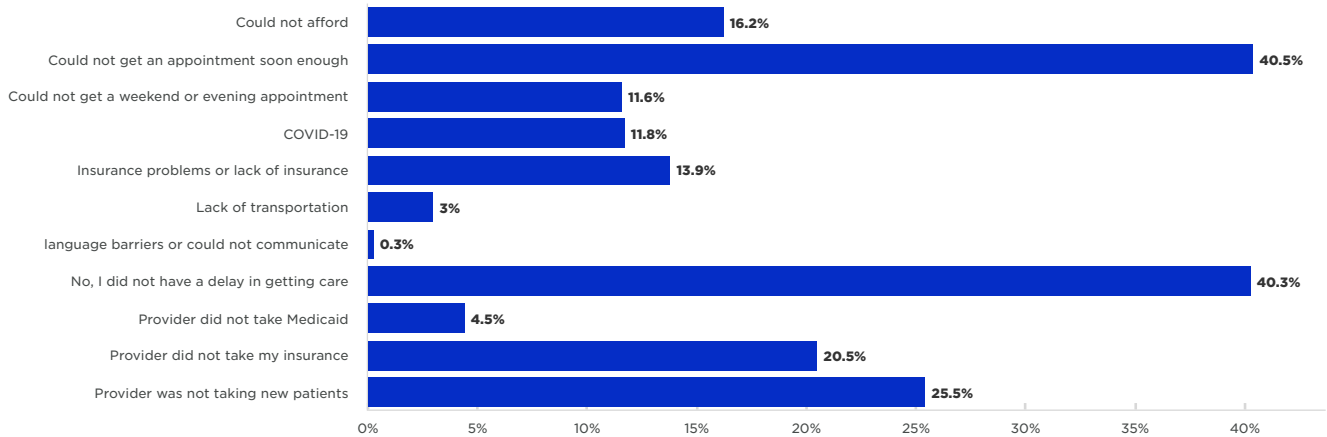
For health equity to be achieved we will need to work in a multisectoral, multi-disciplinary manner to ensure that all residents within Bay County have access to resources that will provide them with the tools needed to obtain more positive health outcomes.

Survey Data Visualizations

- In the past 12 months, have you experienced a delay in getting needed medical care for any of the following reasons
- How would you rate the quality of healthcare services available in Bay County?
- You were not hired for a job or you were fired
- You were not given a promotion
- You were discouraged by a teacher or advisor from seeking higher education
- You were denied or provided inferior medical care

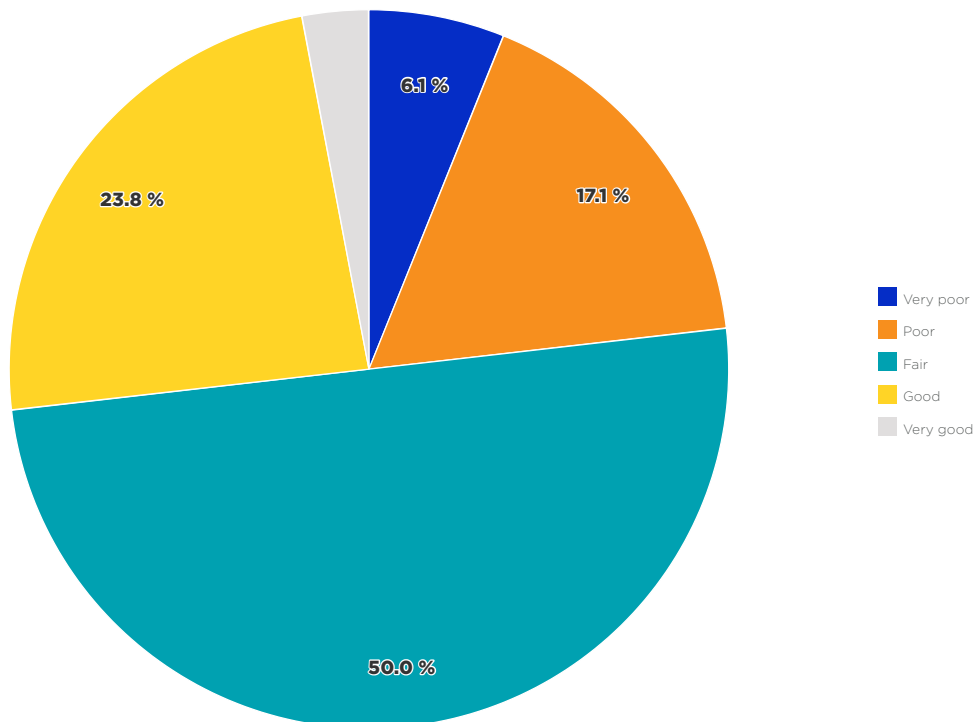
- You were denied housing, including renting or buying a home
- You were denied a scholarship
- You moved from a neighborhood because you felt discriminated against
- You felt you were unfairly targeted by the police

In the past 12 months, have you experienced a delay in getting needed medical care for any of the following reasons:



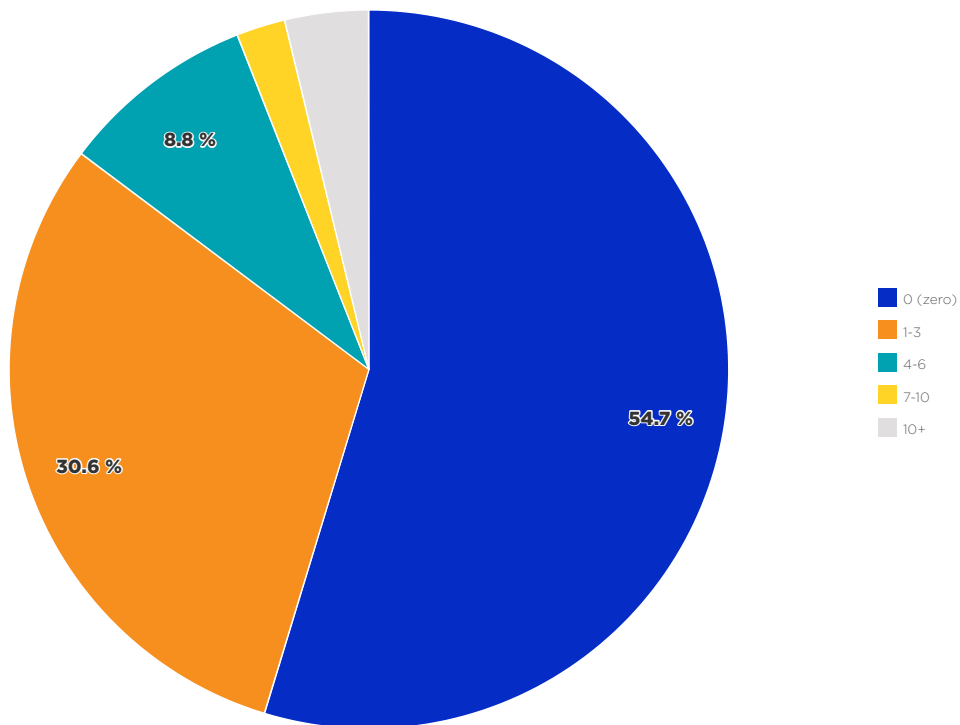
In the past 12 months, have you experienced a delay in getting needed medical care for any of the following reasons...

How would you rate the quality of healthcare services available in Bay County?



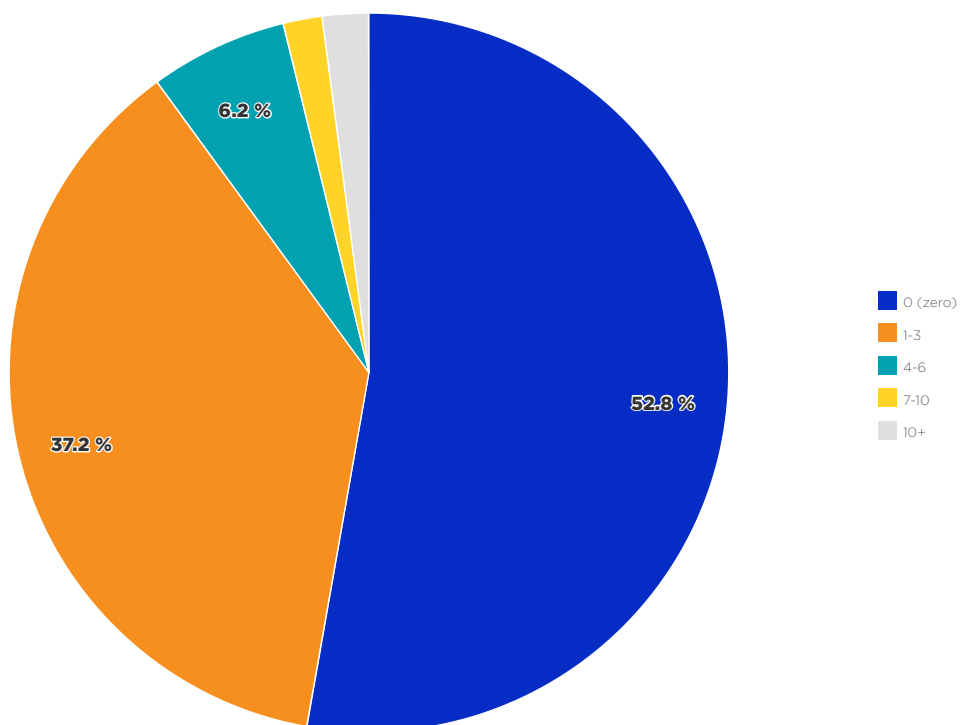
Overall, how would you rate the quality of healthcare services available in Bay County?

You were not hired for a job or you were fired



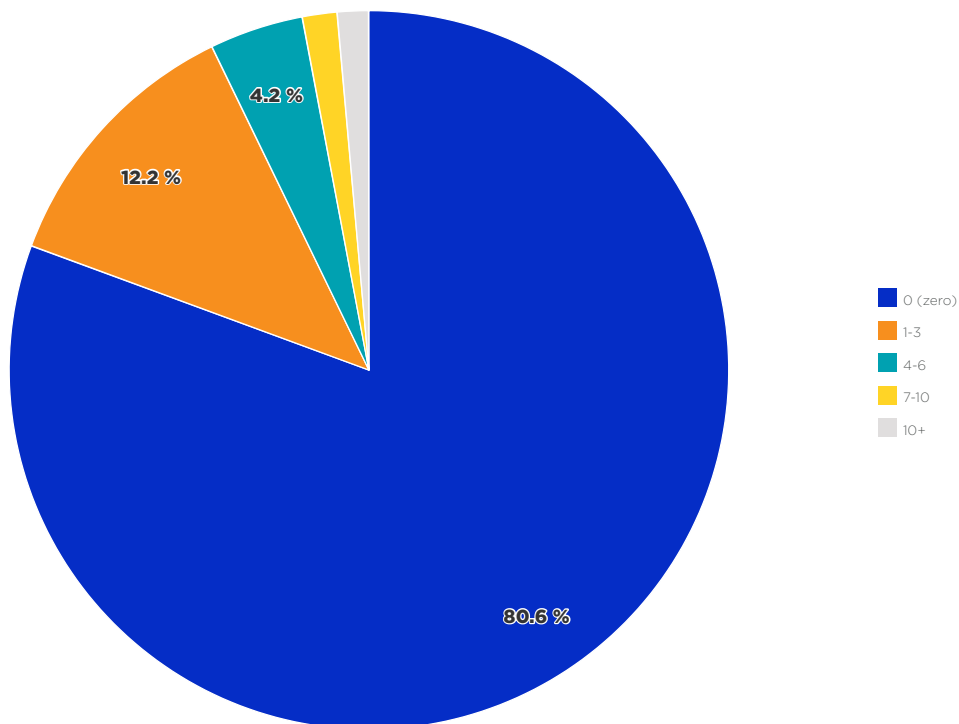
You were not hired for a job or you were fired.

You were not given a promotion



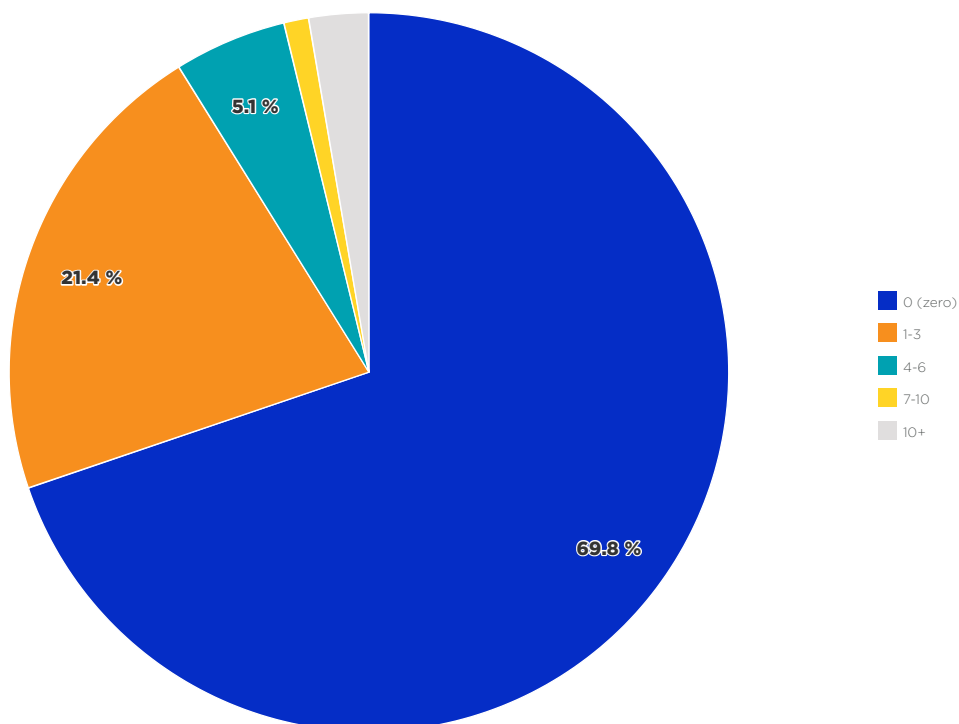
You were not given a promotion.

You were discouraged by a teacher or advisor from seeking higher education



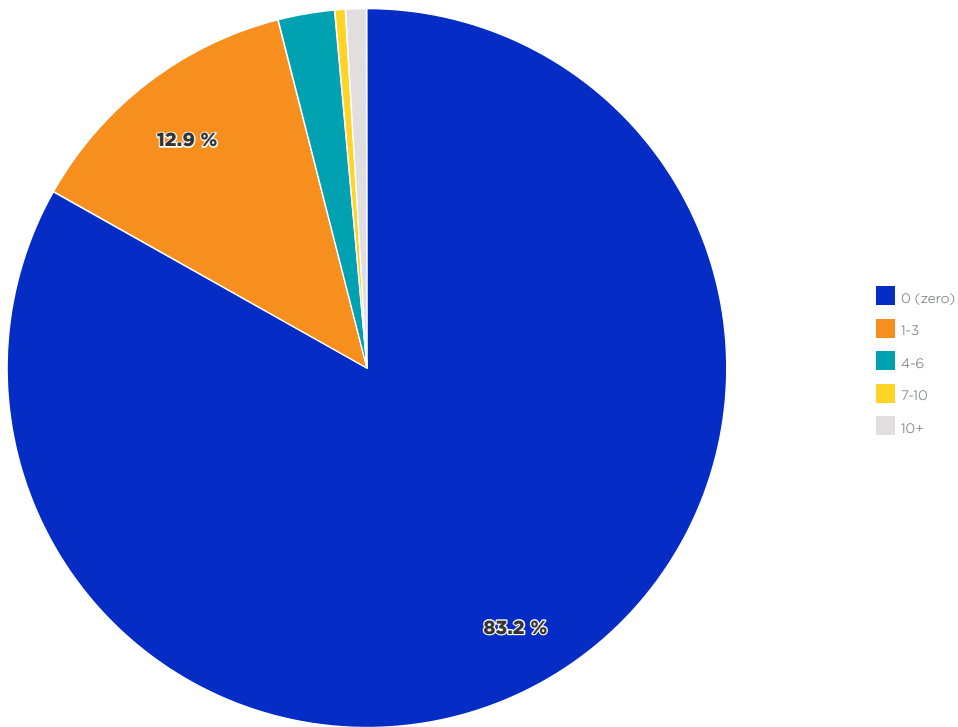
You were discouraged by a teacher or advisor from seeking higher education.

You were denied or provided inferior medical care



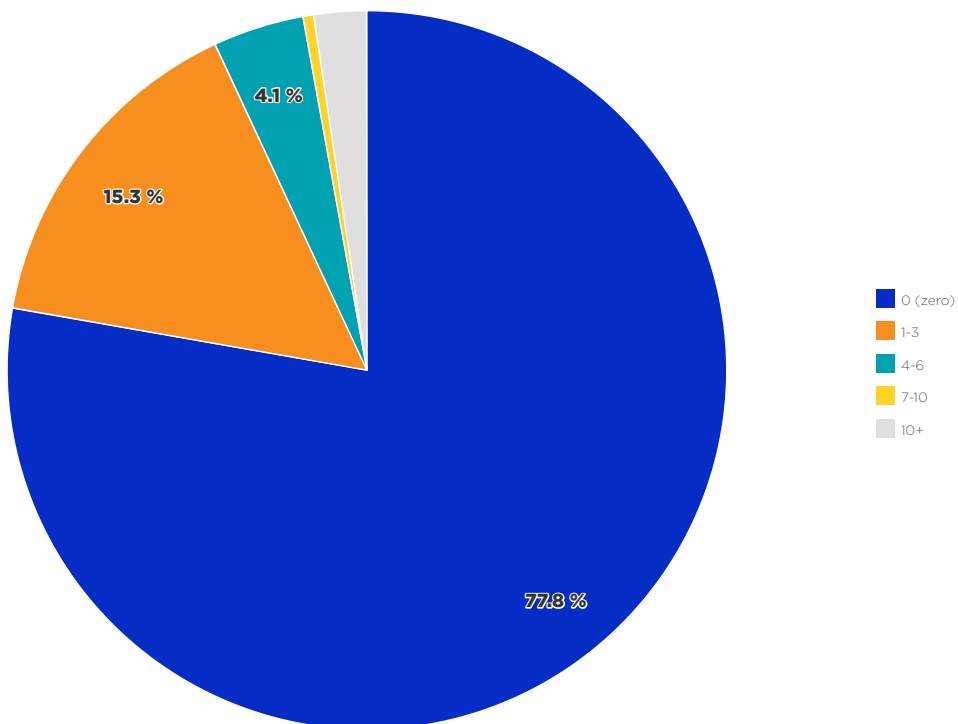
You were denied or provided inferior medical care.

You were denied housing, including renting or buying a home



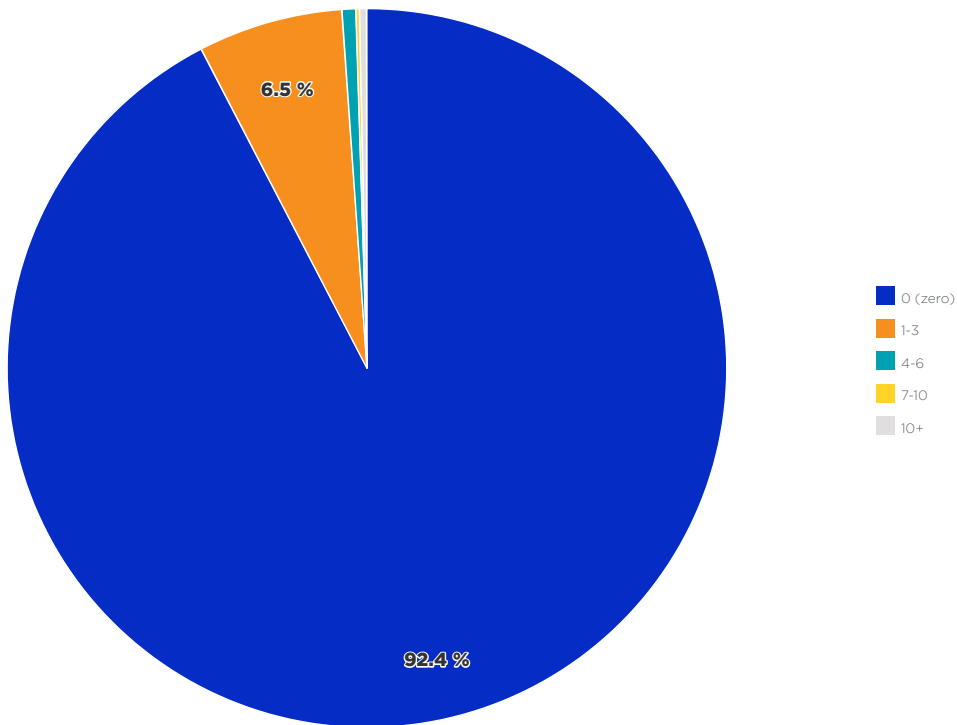
You were denied housing, including renting or buying a home.

You were denied a scholarship



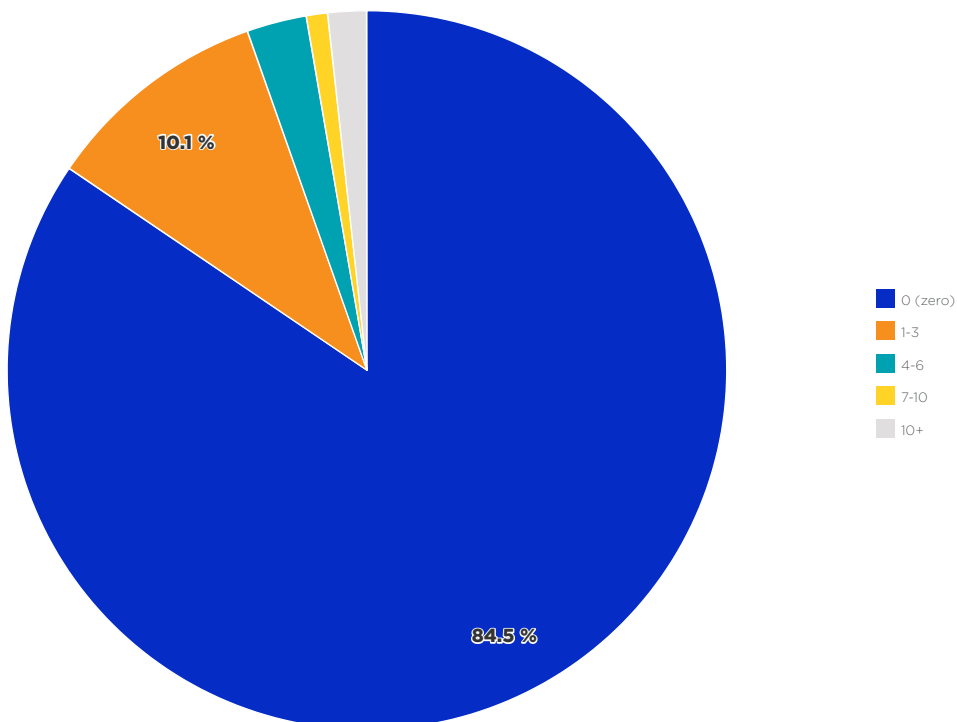
You were denied a scholarship.

You moved from a neighborhood because you felt discriminated against



You moved from a neighborhood because you felt discriminated against.

You felt you were unfairly targeted by the police

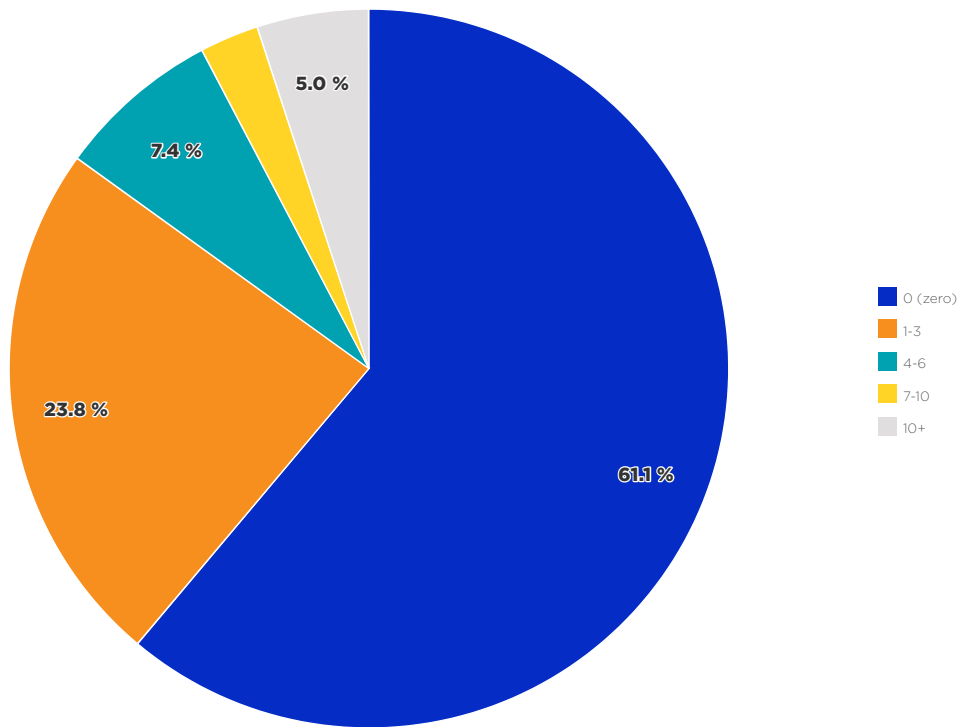


You felt you were unfairly targeted by the police.

- You feel you've experienced discrimination in public
- Which healthcare services are most difficult to access in Bay County

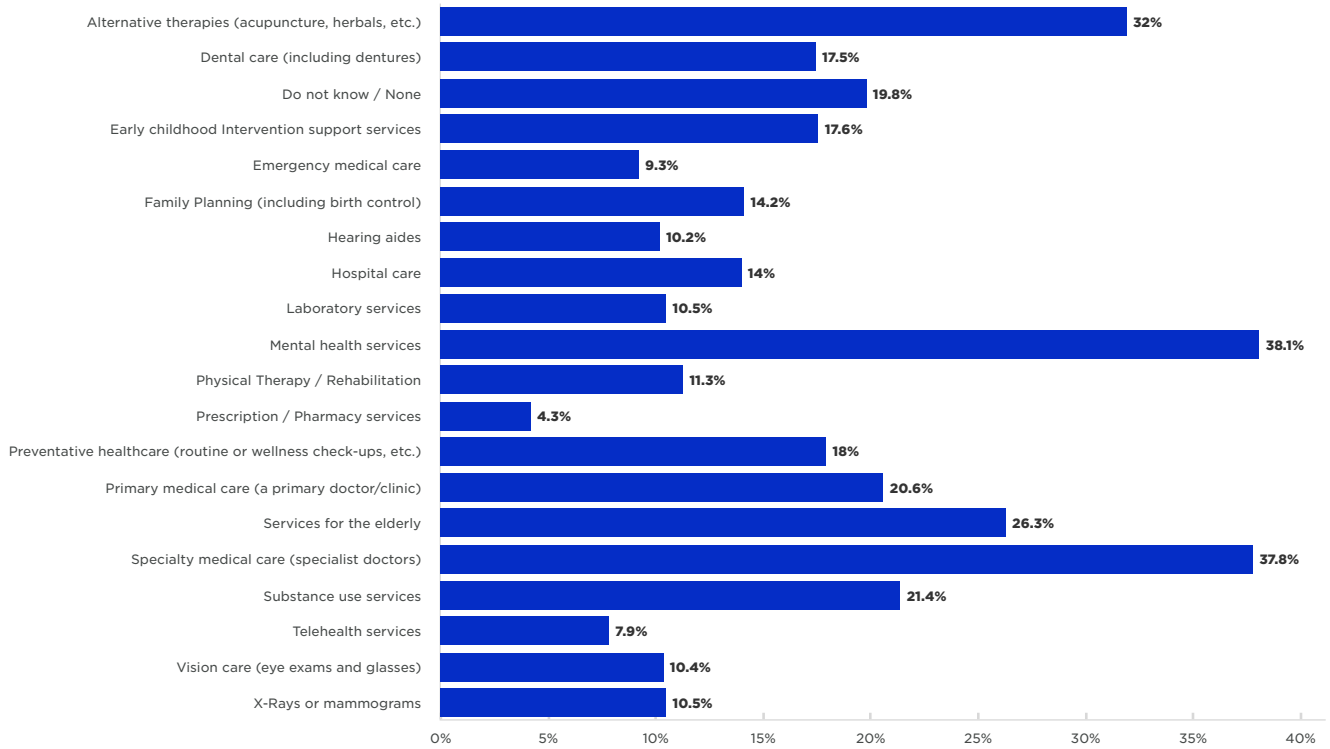
- Which unhealthy lifestyle behaviors in Bay County concern you the most?
- Which healthcare services are easiest to access in Bay County?
- Why are these services difficult to access?
- When you or someone in your family is sick, where do you go for healthcare?
- When a doctor prescribes medicine for you or a family member what do you?
- What is your race?
- What is your preferred written language?
- What is your preferred language spoken at home?

You feel you've experienced discrimination in public



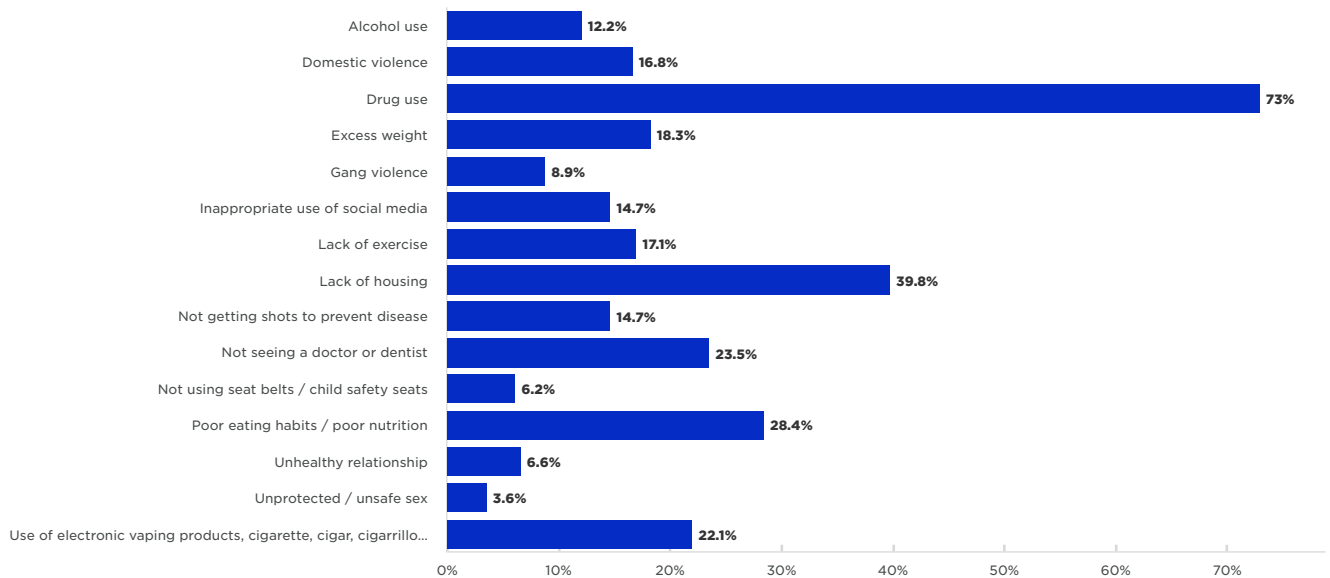
You feel you've experienced discrimination in public.

Which healthcare services are most difficult to access in Bay County?



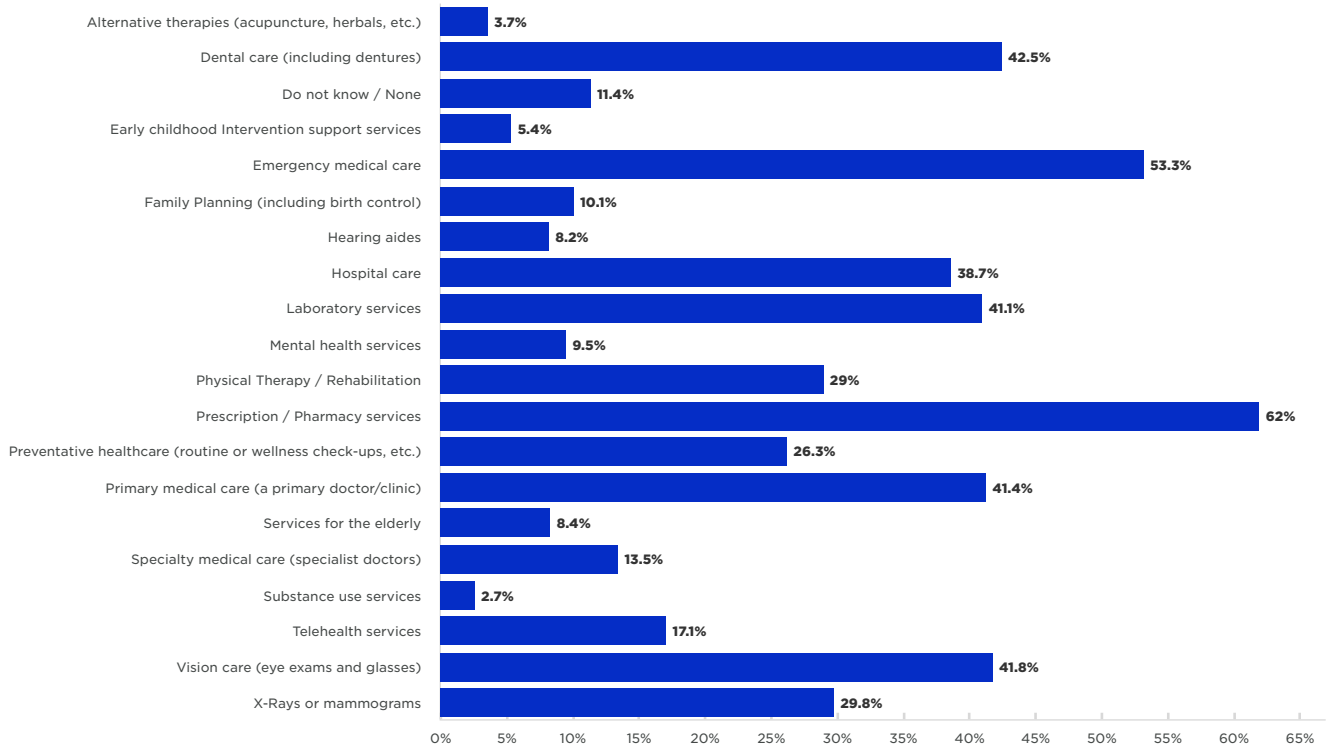
Which healthcare services are most difficult to access in Bay County?

Which unhealthy lifestyle behaviors in Bay County concern you the most?



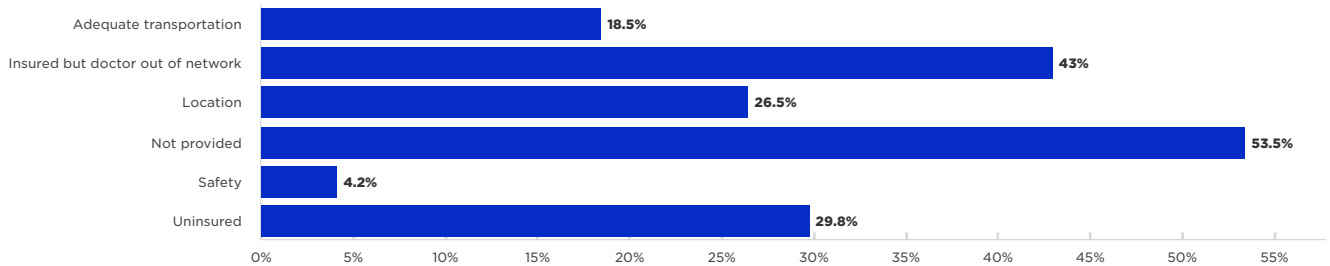
Which unhealthy lifestyle behaviors in Bay County concern you the most?

Which healthcare services are easiest to access in Bay County?



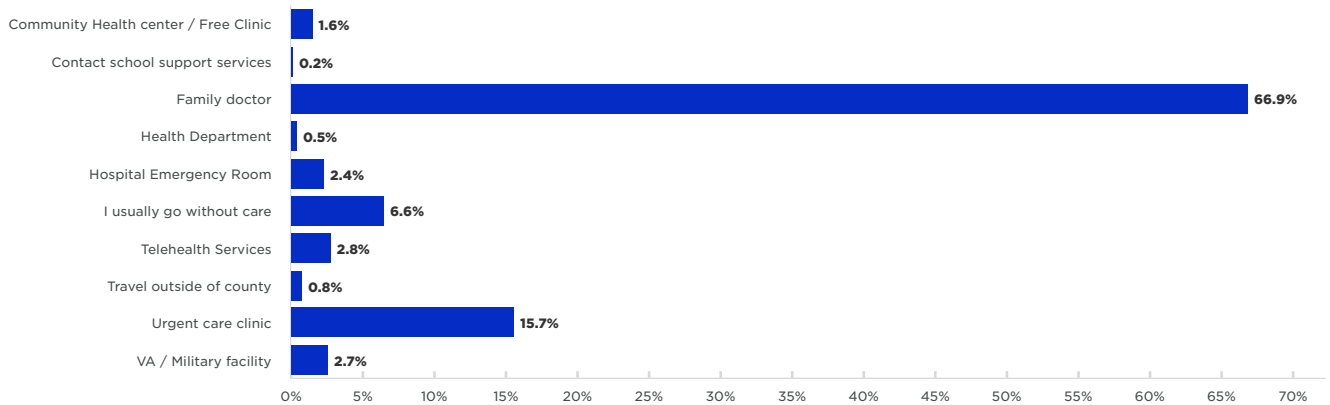
Which healthcare services are easiest to access in Bay County?

Why are these services difficult to access?



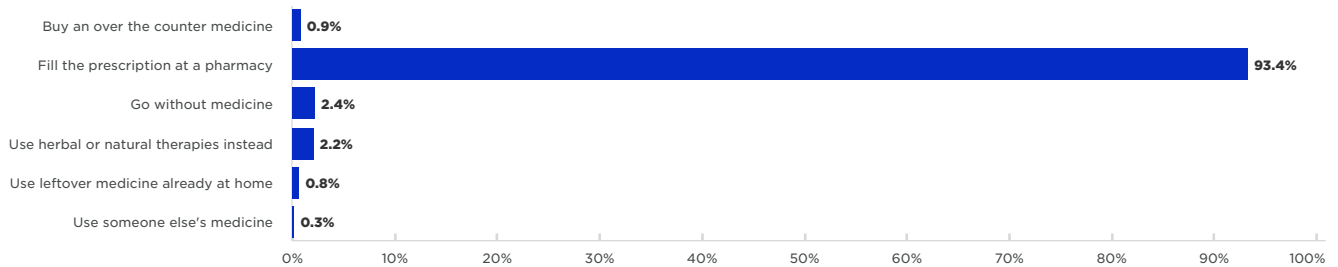
Why are these services difficult to access?

When you or someone in your family is sick, where do you go for healthcare?



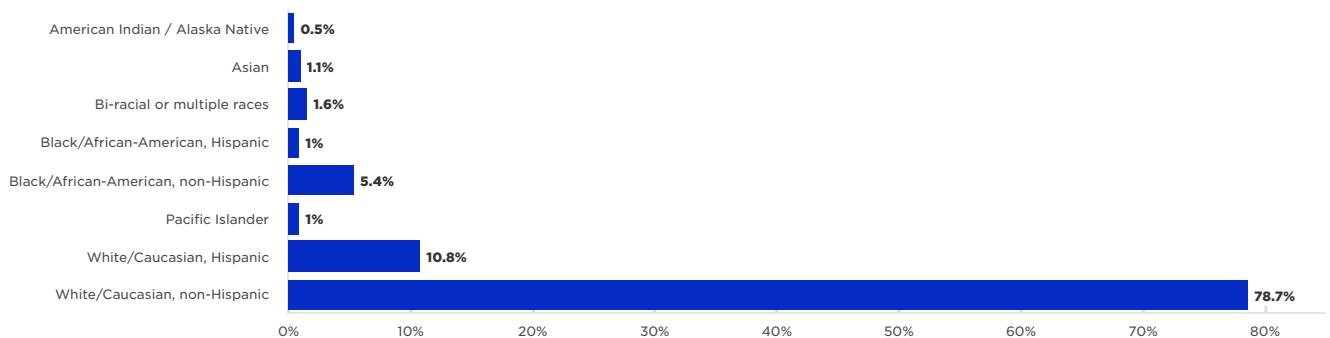
■ When you or someone in your family is sick, where do you go for healthcare?

When a doctor prescribes medicine for you or a family member what do you do?



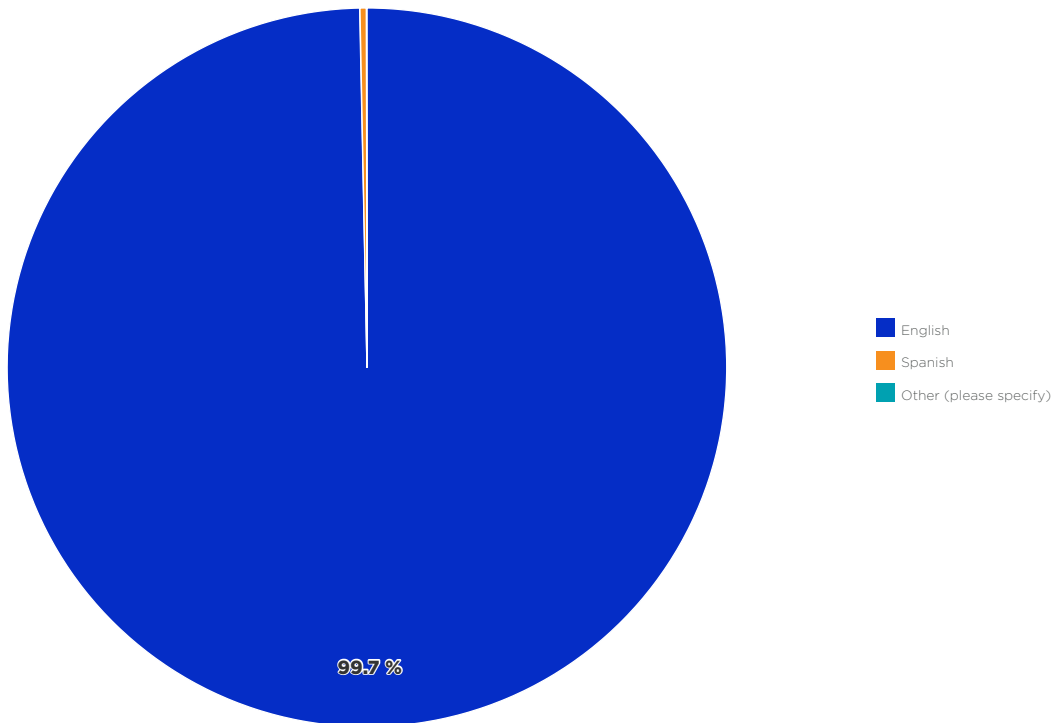
■ When a doctor prescribes medicine for you or a family member, what do you do?

What is your race?



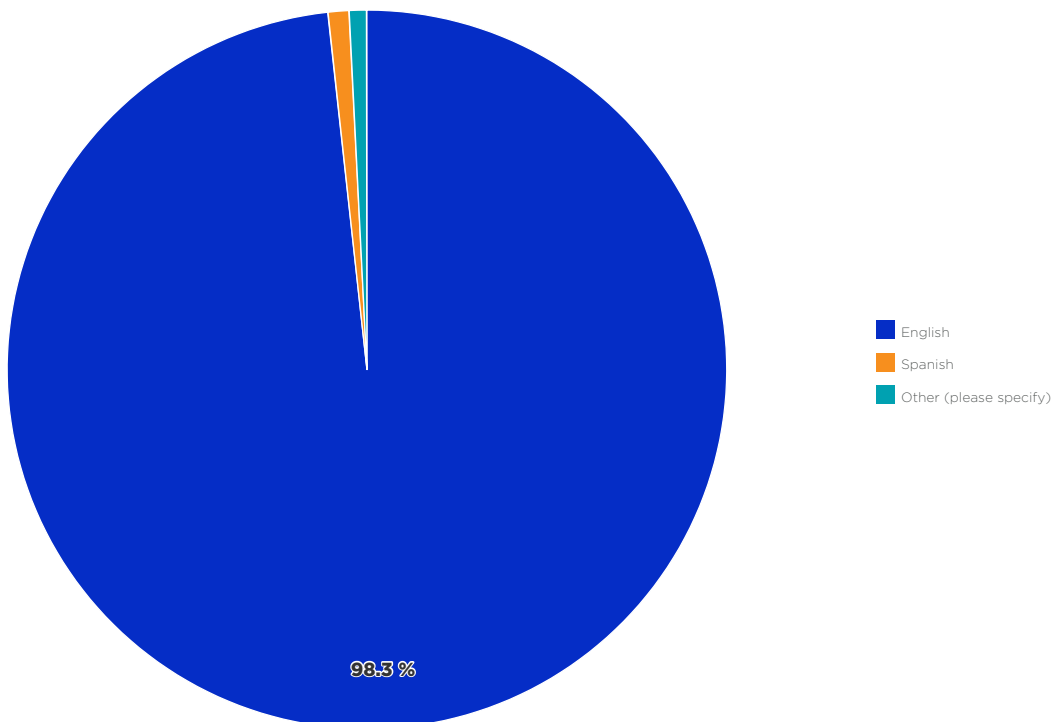
■ What is your race?

What is your preferred written language?



What is your preferred written language?

What is your preferred language spoken at home?

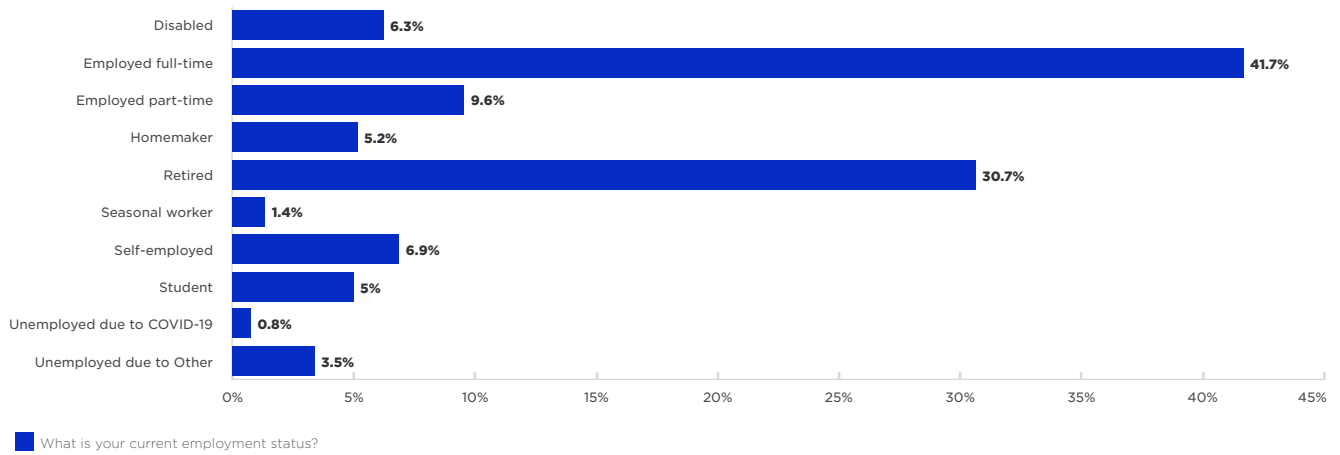


What is your preferred language spoken at home?

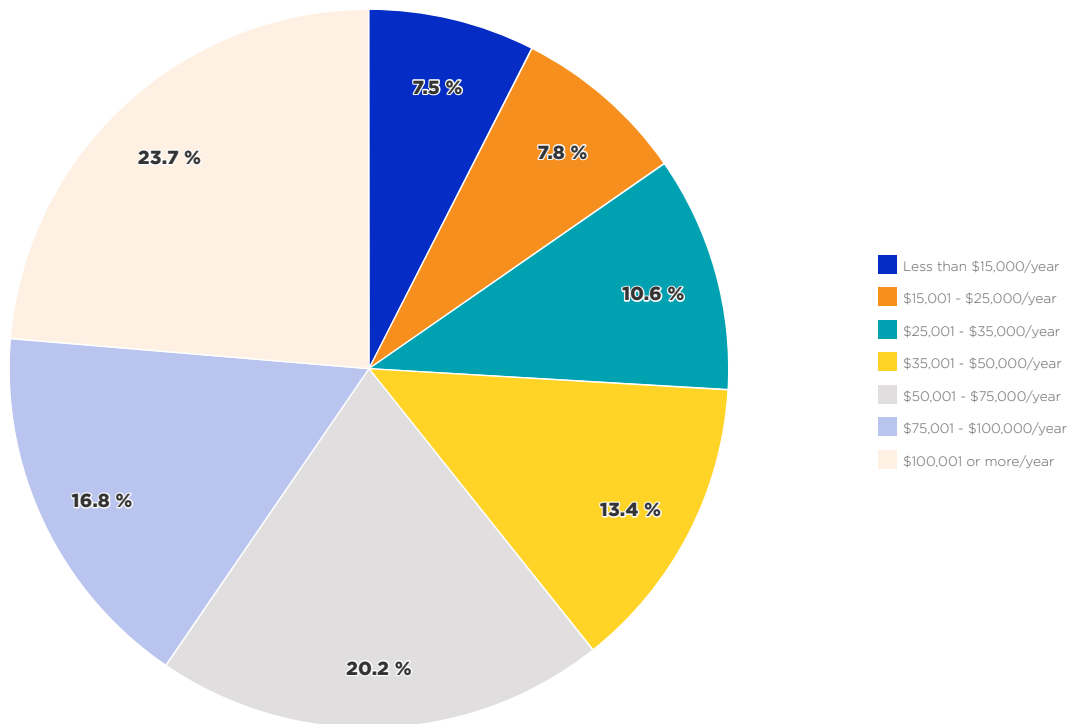
- What is your current employment status?
- What is your gross annual family income?
- What do you think are the most important health issues in Bay County?

- What is your age?
- What is your primary source of your health care insurance coverage?
- What do you think are the most important features of a "Healthy Community"?
- What is the highest level of education you have achieved?
- What are the top 3 reasons that prevent you from staying active?
- What do you do with unused prescribed medication?
- What are the top 3 reasons that prevent you from eating healthier foods?

What is your current employment status?

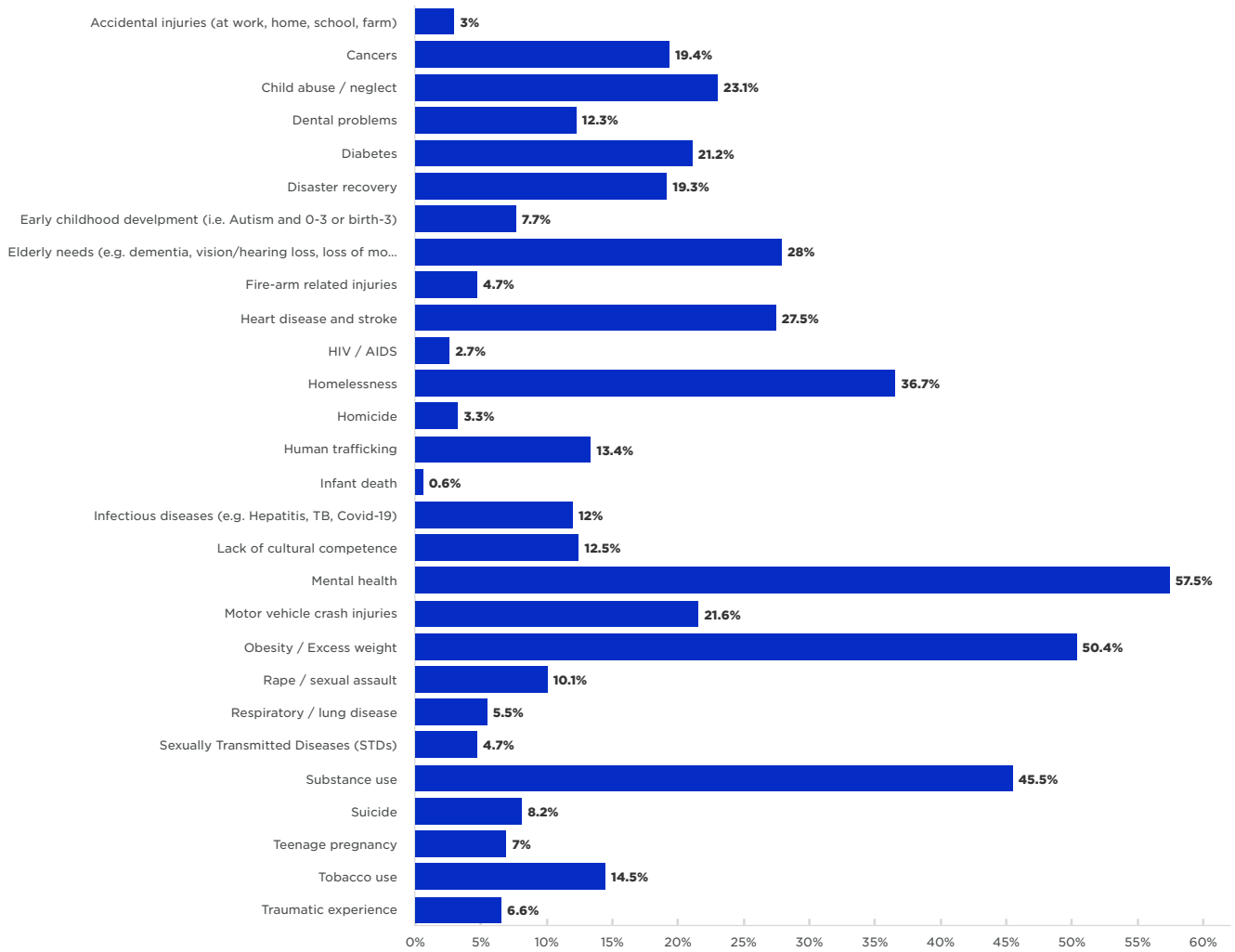


What is your gross annual family income?



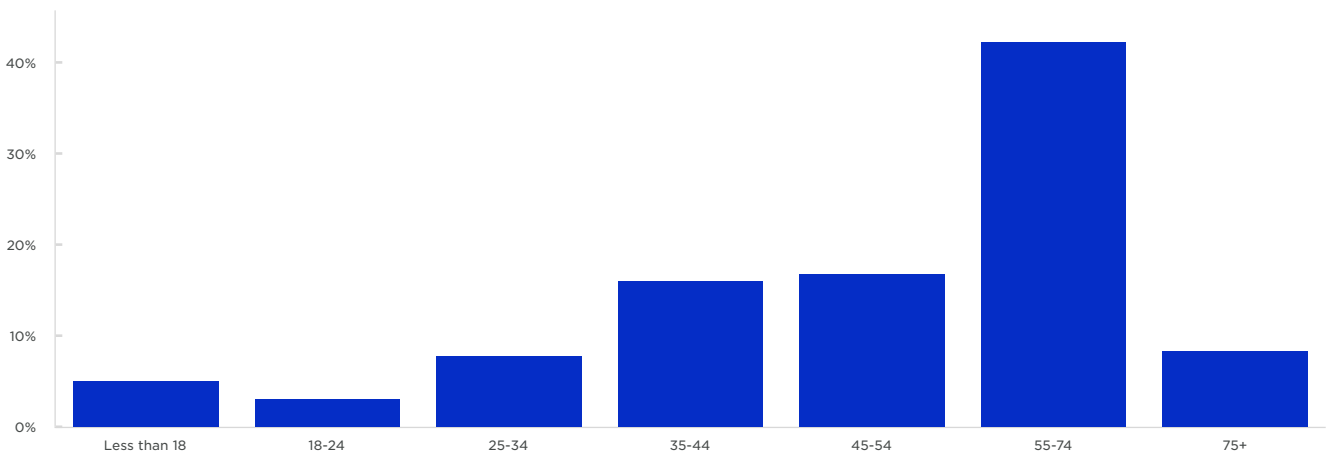
What is your gross annual family income?

What do you think are the most important health issues in Bay County?



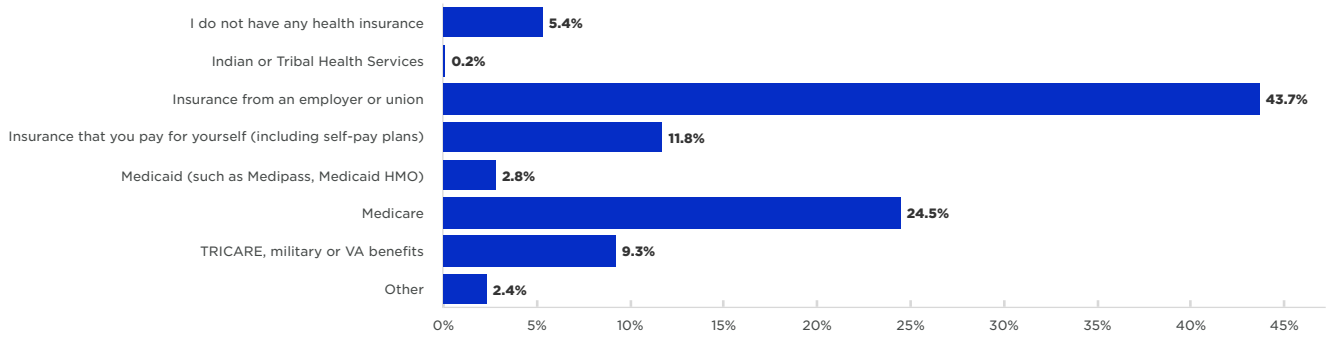
What do you think are the most important health issues in Bay County?

What is your age?



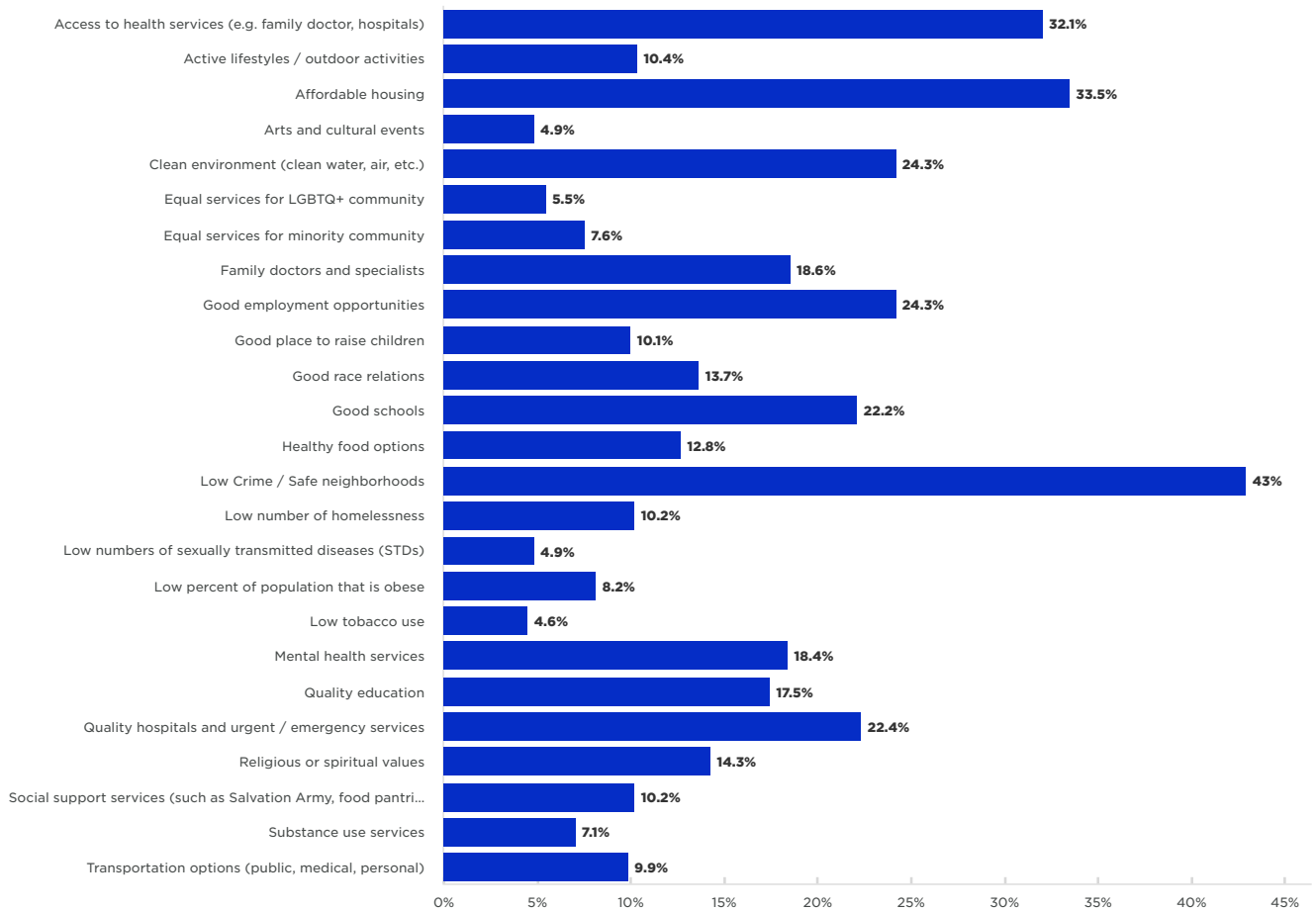
What is your age?

What is your primary source of your health care insurance coverage?



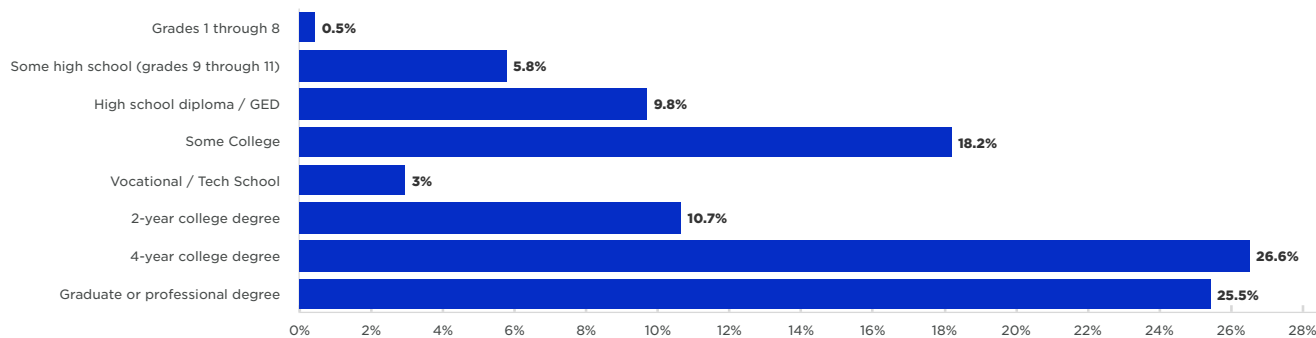
■ What is the primary source of your health care insurance coverage?

What do you think are the most important features of a "Healthy Community"?



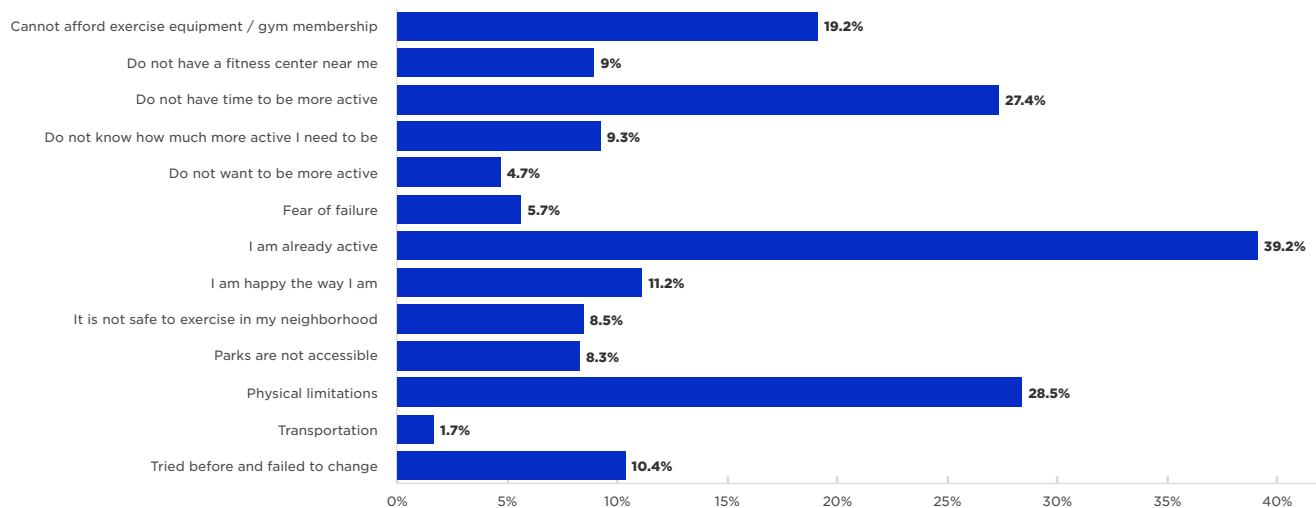
■ What do you think are the most important features of a "Healthy Community"?

What is the highest level of education you have achieved?



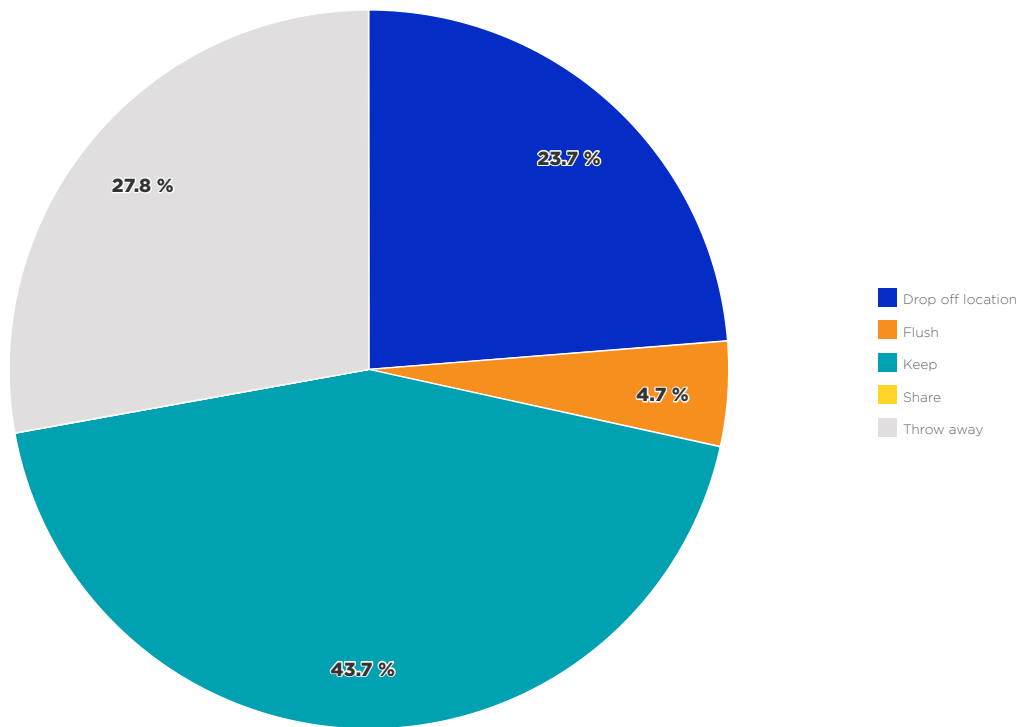
What is the highest level of education you have achieved?

What are the top 3 reasons that prevent you from staying active?



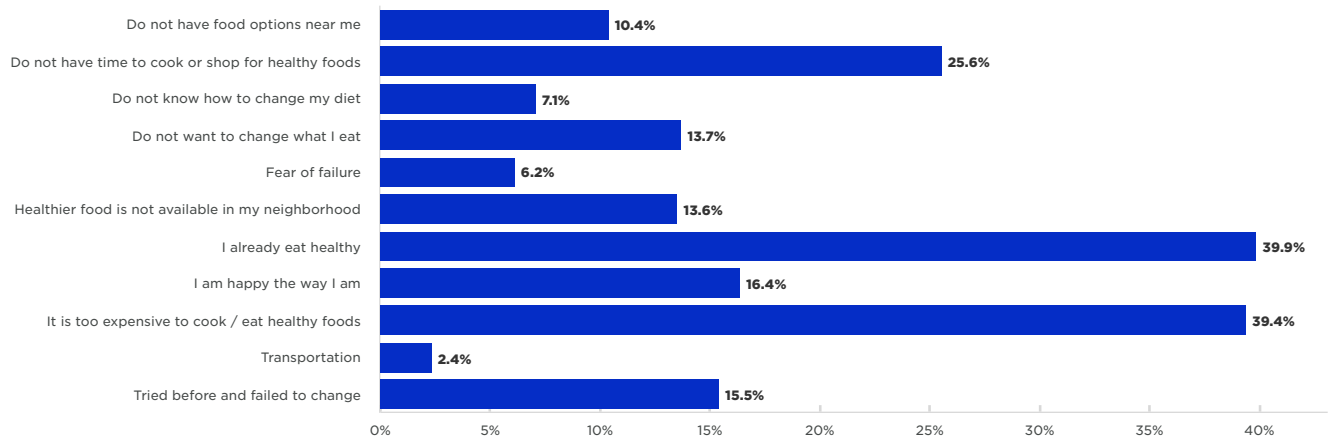
What are the top THREE (3) reasons that prevent you from staying active?

What do you do with unused prescribed medication?



What do you do with unused prescribed medication?

What are the top 3 reasons that prevent you from eating healthier foods?

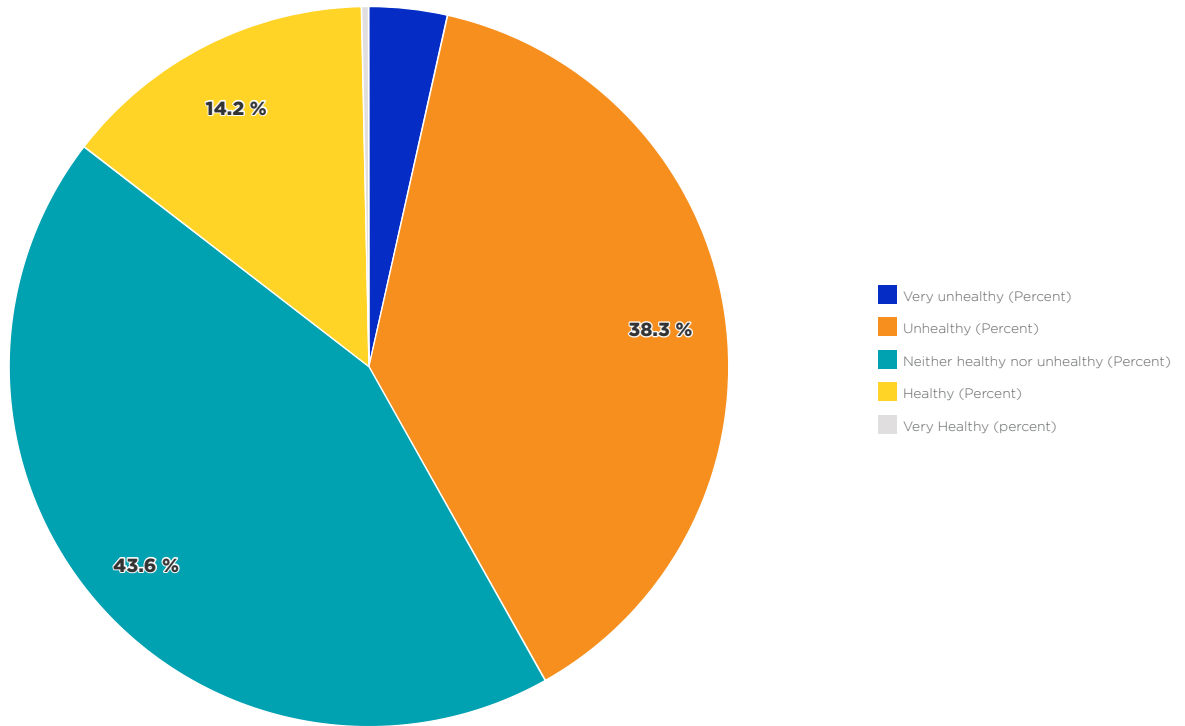


What are the top THREE (3) reasons that prevent you from eating healthier foods?

- Overall, how would you rate the health of people who live in Bay County?
- If someone in your family needed substance use services, where would you go for care?
- If someone in your family needed mental health services, where would you go for care?
- I am confident that I can make and maintain healthy lifestyle changes, like eating right, exercising, or not smoking
- How would you rate your quality of life, post Hurricane Michael?
- How would you rate your own health today?
- How long has it been since your last visit to a doctor for a wellness exam or routine check-up?

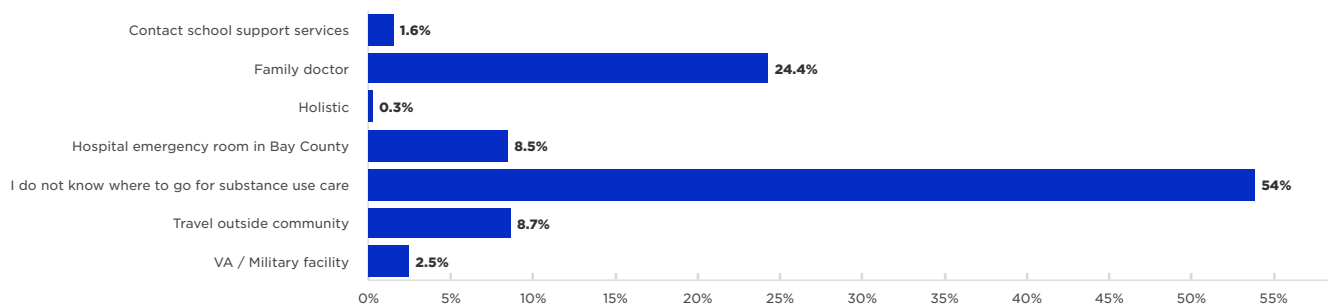
- How did you hear about the survey?
- Have you ever been told by a health professional that you have any of the following?
- How long has it been since your last dental exam or cleaning?

Overall, how would you rate the health of people who live in Bay County?



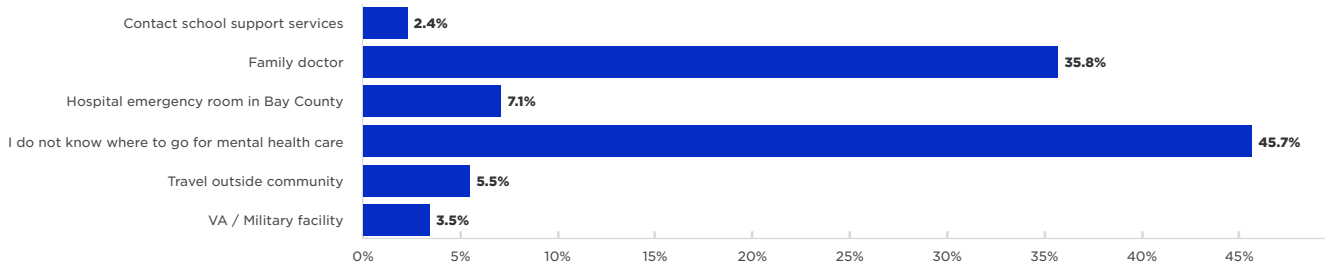
Overall, how would you rate the health of people who live in Bay County?

If someone in your family needed substance use services, where would you go for care?



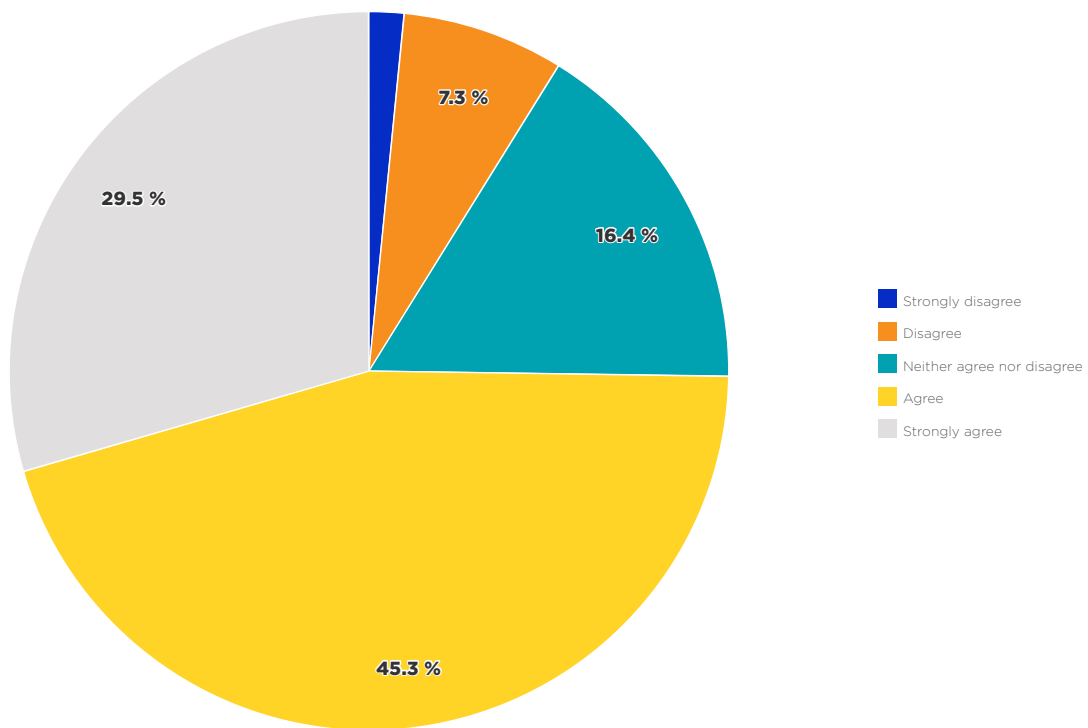
If someone in your family needed substance use services, where would you go for care?

If someone in your family needed mental health services, where would you go for care?



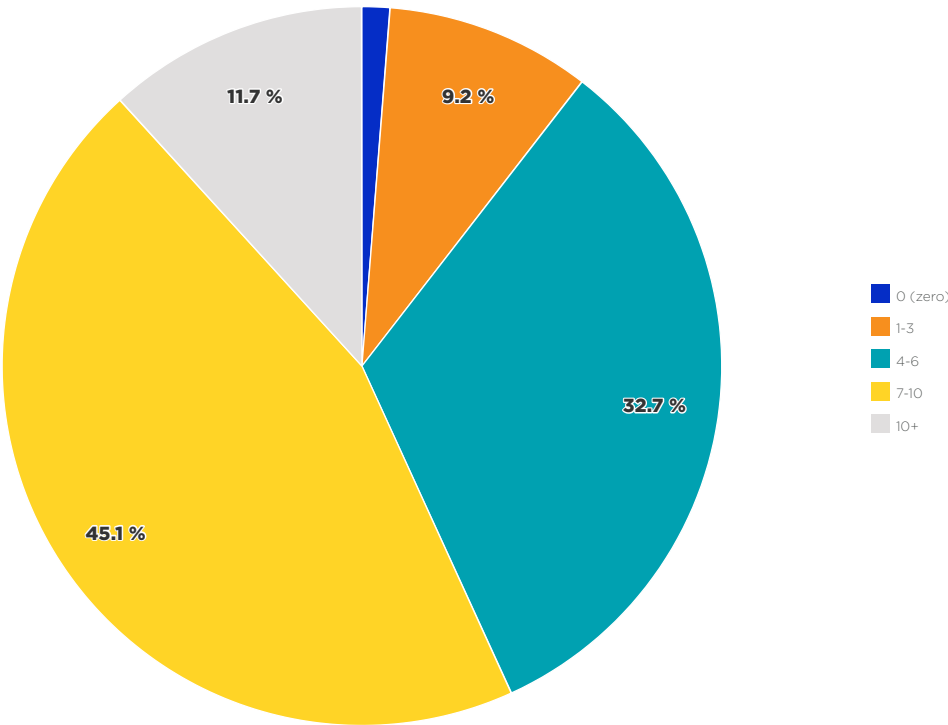
If someone in your family needed mental health services, where would you go for care?

I am confident that I can make and maintain healthy lifestyle changes, like eating right, exercising, or not smoking



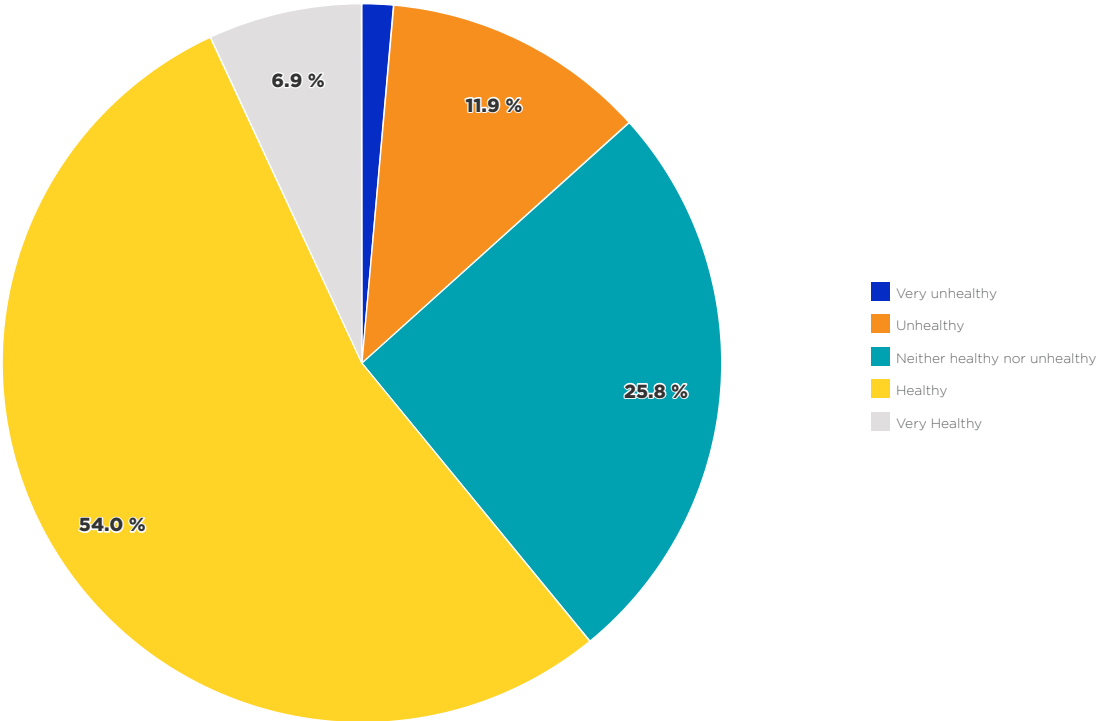
I am confident that I can make and maintain healthy lifestyle changes, like eating right, exercising, or not smoking.

How would you rate your quality of life, post Hurricane Michael?



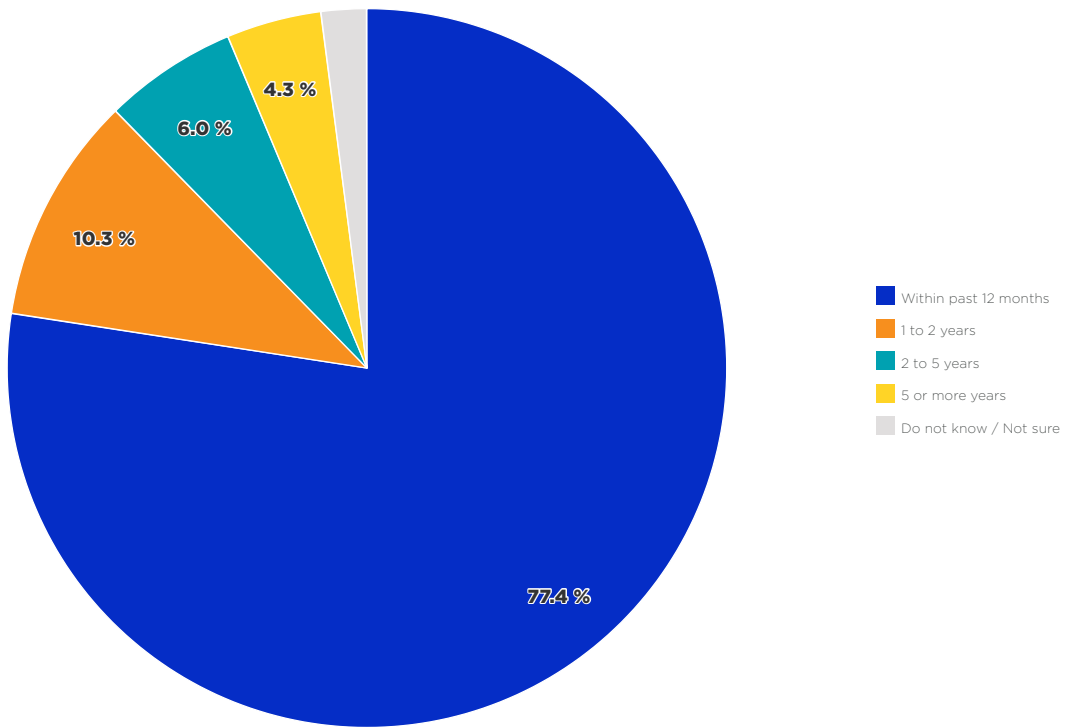
How would you rate your quality of life, post Hurricane Michael?

How would you rate your own health today?



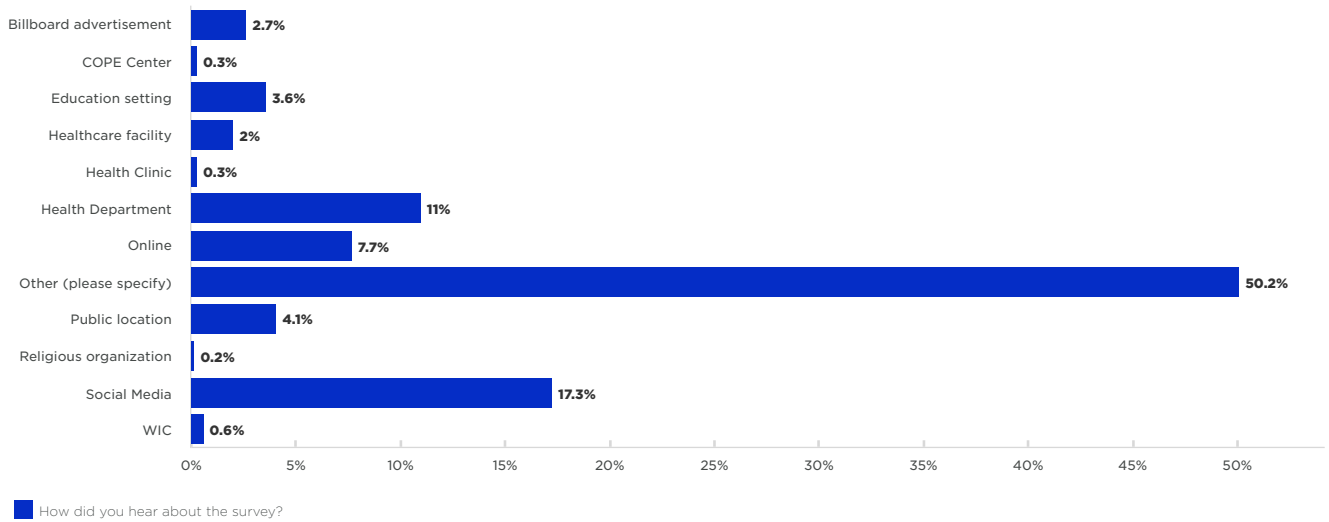
How would you rate your own health today?

How long has it been since your last visit to a doctor for a wellness exam or routine check-up?

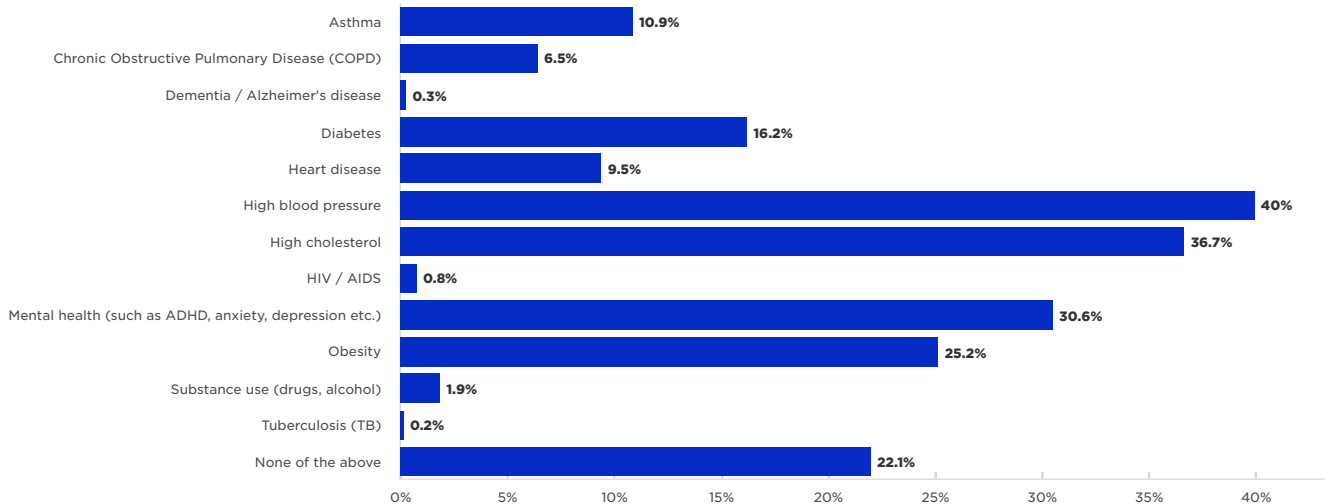


How long has it been since your last visit to a doctor for a wellness exam or routine check-up?

How did you hear about the survey?

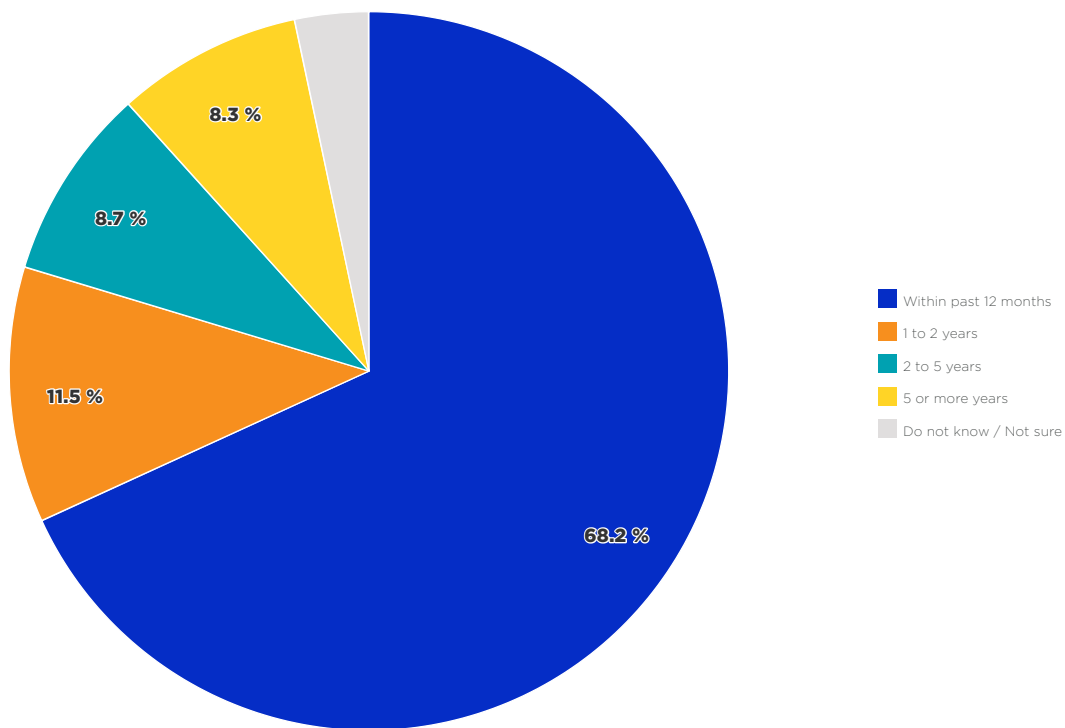


Have you ever been told by a health professional that you have any of the following?



■ Have you ever been told by a health professional that you have any of the following?

How long has it been since your last dental exam or cleaning?

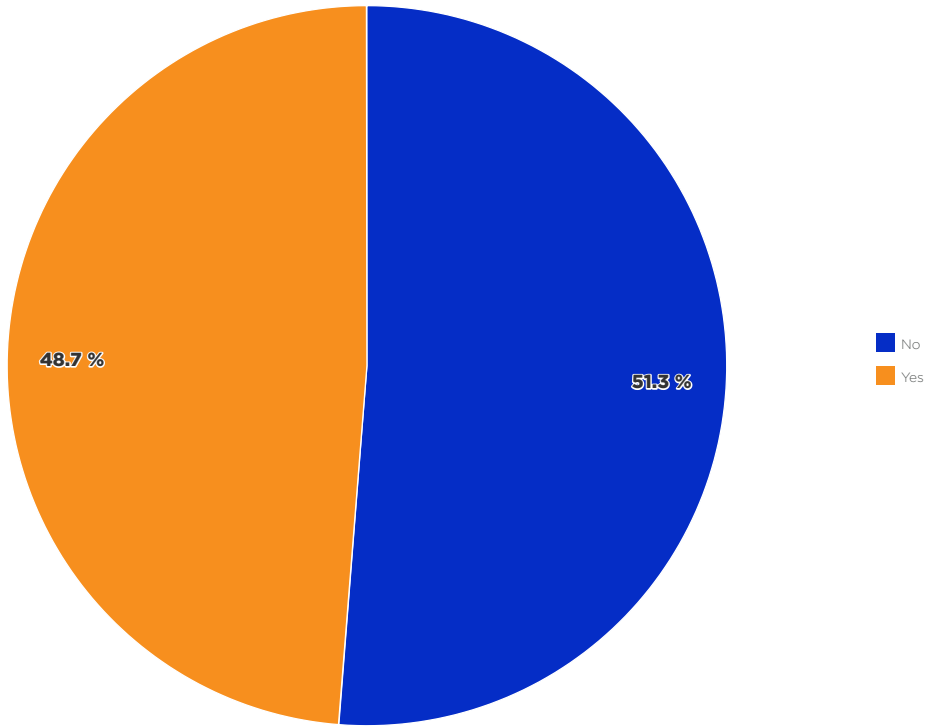


How long has it been since your last dental exam or cleaning?

- Do you know someone who has experienced homelessness?
- Do you identify as:
- Do you have dental insurance?
- Do you currently use any tobacco products?
- Are you experiencing homelessness?

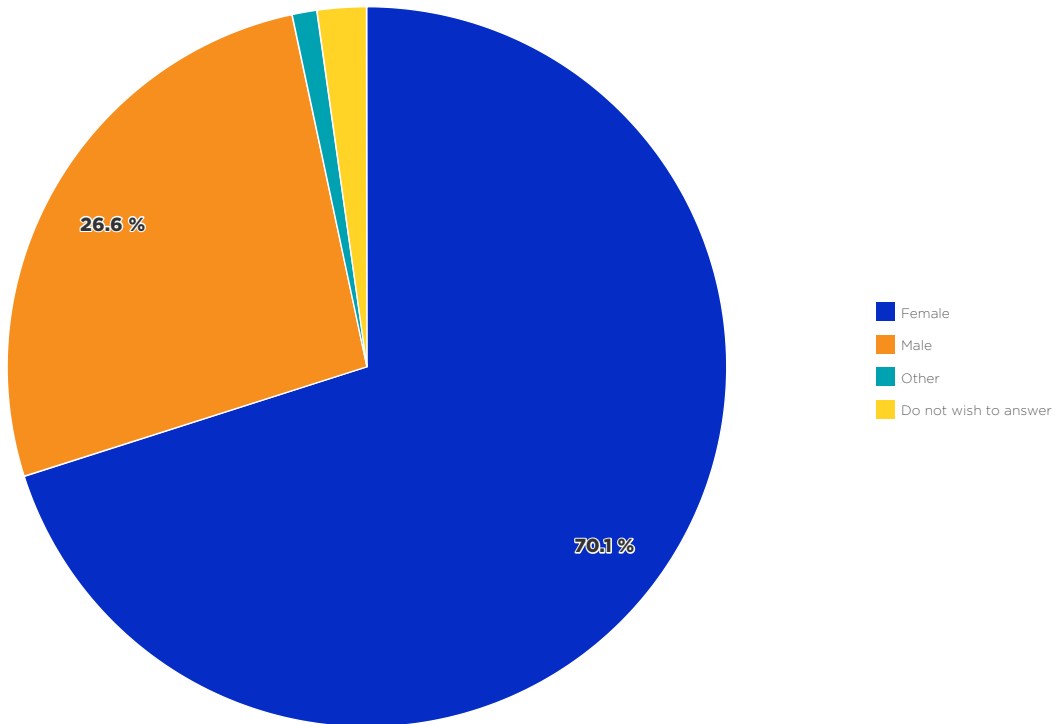
- Are you a resident of Bay County Florida?

Do you know someone who has experienced homelessness?



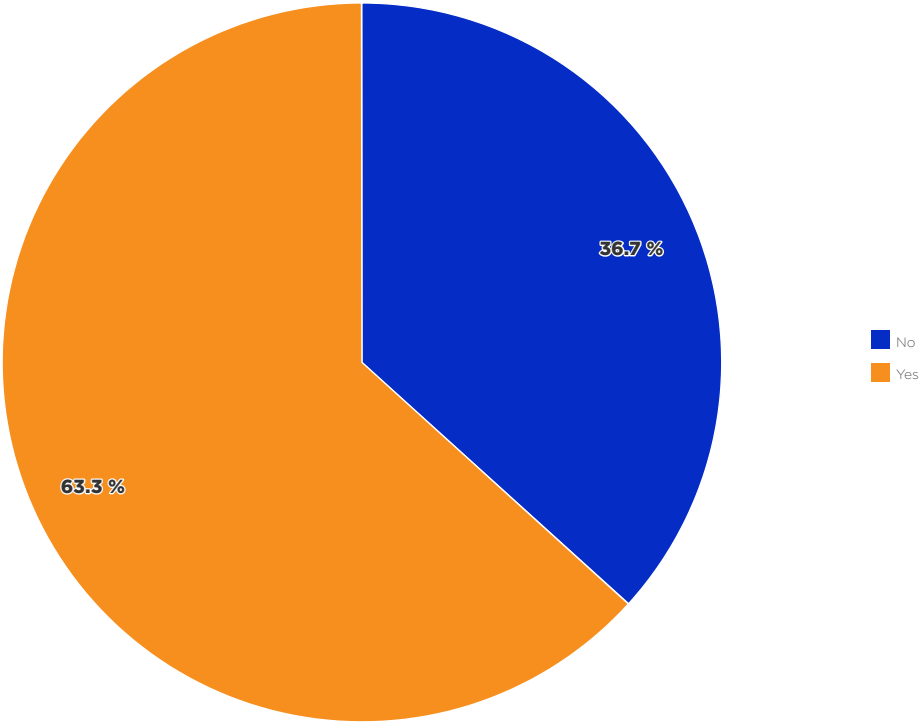
Do you know someone who has experienced homelessness?

Do you identify as:



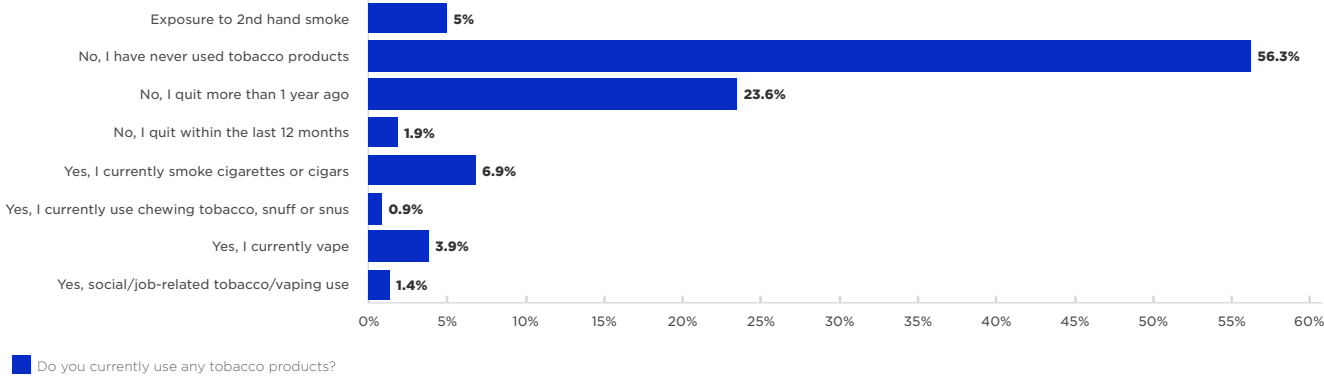
Do you identify as:

Do you have dental insurance?

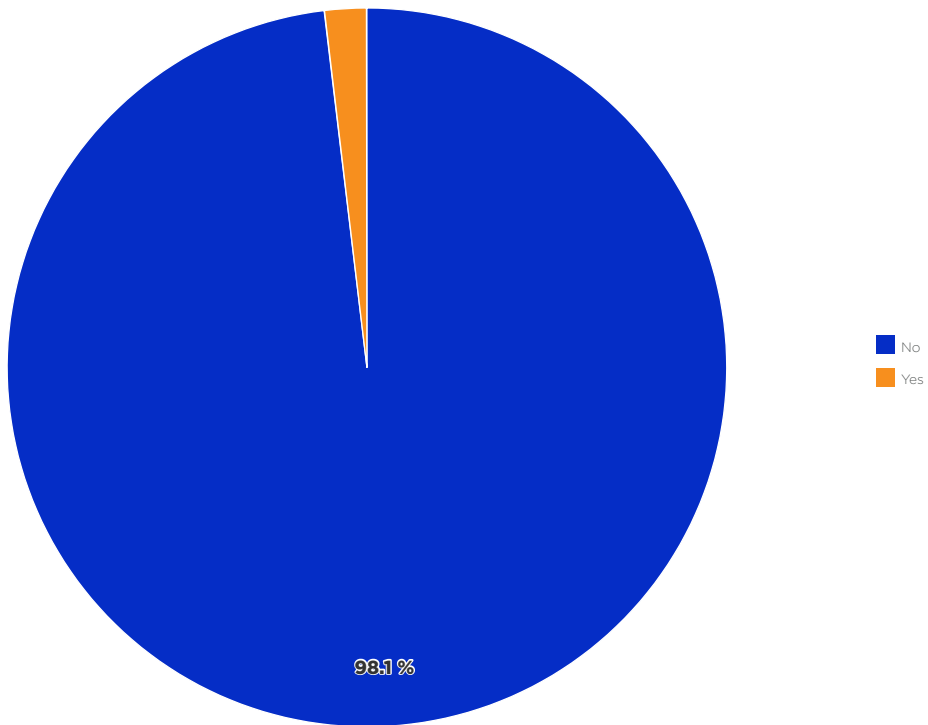


Do you have dental insurance?

Do you currently use any tobacco products?

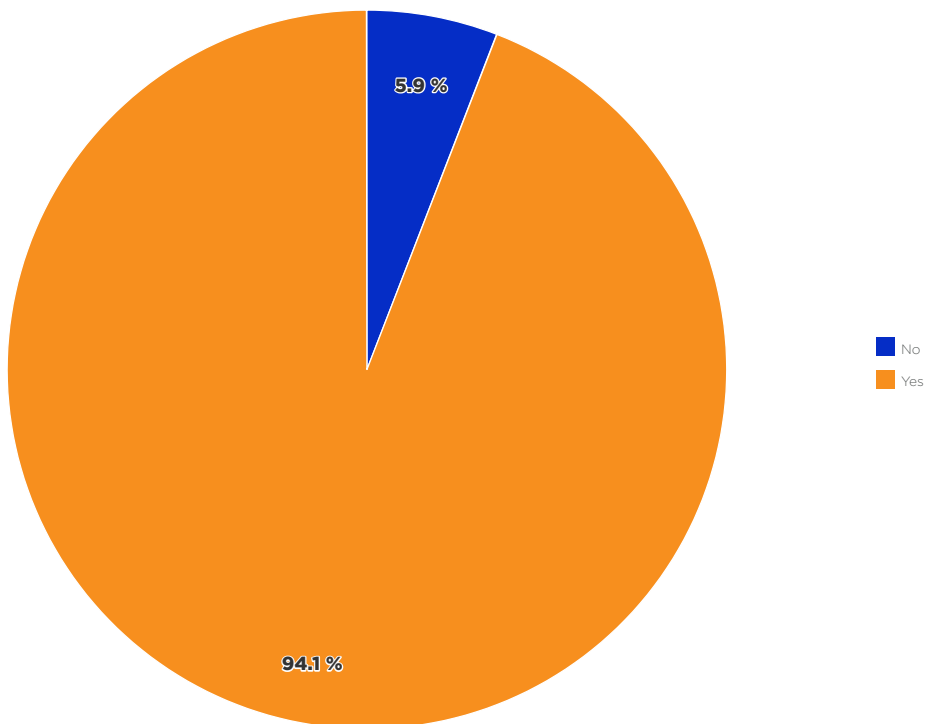


Are you experiencing homelessness?



Are you experiencing homelessness?

Are you a resident of Bay County Florida?



Are you a resident of Bay County Florida?