



Florida Department of Health in Holmes County has one document for their Community Health Assessment and their Community Health Improvement Plan. Please see below for the page number for each.

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HOLMES COUNTY, FLORIDA
Community Health Improvement Plan

2013

“Leading the Way to a Healthier Holmes”



Contributors

The Holmes County Health Assessment team was led by Rick Davis and Moises Vallejos. In addition, the 2011-2012 Community Health Improvement Project was the result of much hard work on the part of the Healthy Holmes Task Force.



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Disclaimer

While statistics and data for the indicators were, to the best of the author's knowledge, current as the Community Health Assessment Report 2013 was drafted, there may be subsequent data and developments, including recent legislative actions, that could alter the information provided herein.

This report does not include statistical tests for significance and does not constitute medical advice. Individuals with health problems should consult an appropriate health care provider. This report does not constitute legal advice.

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INTRODUCTION

This Community Health Assessment (CHA) provides a snapshot in time of the community strengths, needs, and priorities. Guided by the Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process, this report is the result of a collaborative and participatory approach to community health planning and improvement. A Community Health Assessment is a collaborative process involving community partners to identify strengths, capacity, and opportunity to better address the many determinants of health. Improving the health of the community is critical to enhancing Holmes County residents' quality of life and supporting its future prosperity and well-being. The Holmes County Community Health Assessment serves to inform the community decision making, the prioritization of health problems, and the development, implementation, and evaluation of community health improvement plans. The overarching goals of this report include:



- Examination of the current health status across Holmes County as compared to Florida.
- Identification of the current health concerns among Holmes County residents within the social and economic context of their community.
- Documentation of community strengths, resources, forces of change, and opportunities for health service provision to inform funding and programming priorities of Holmes County.

Four broad focus areas were used in the CHA process:

1. Community Health Status Profile
2. Local Public Health System Assessment
3. Forces of Change
4. Community Strengths and Themes

DATA SOURCES

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

<http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/brfss.aspx>

This state-based telephone surveillance system is designed to collect data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality.

County Health Rankings <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/#app/florida/2012>

The County Health Rankings rate the health of nearly every county in the nation. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute to provide this database.

Florida Cancer Registry

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/Background.htm

The Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS) is Florida's legislatively mandated, population-based, statewide cancer registry. The FCDS is a joint project of the Florida Department of Health and the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine.

Florida CHARTS <http://www.floridacharts.com>

The Florida Department of Health, Office of Statistics and Assessment maintains the Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS) is commonly used to conduct community health assessments, prioritize health issues at the state and local level, and monitor changes in health indicators over time.

Florida HealthFinder, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

<http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/QueryTool/Results.aspx>

The Inpatient Data Query provides performance and outcome data and information on selected medical conditions and procedures in Florida health care facilities.

Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/Chronic_Disease/FYTS/Intro.htm

The FYTS tracks indicators of tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke among Florida public middle and high school students, and provides data for monitoring and evaluating tobacco use among youth in the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

United States Census Bureau <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12000.html>
The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed information on population demographics including age, sex, race, education, employment, income, and poverty.

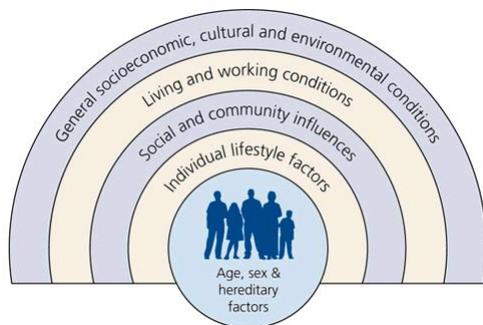


METHODS

The Community Health Assessment followed the MAPP process to examine the community health status of Holmes County. Factors at multiple levels were analyzed – from lifestyle behaviors (e.g., diet and exercise) to clinical care (e.g., access to health care services) to social and economic factors (e.g., employment opportunities) to the physical environment (e.g., rural community aspects). Each factor in conjunction with all the others impacts the health of Holmes County residents. A social determinant of health perspective was adopted to guide the CHA process.

Social Determinants of Health Framework

It is recognized that health is influenced by a number of factors in the dynamic relationship between people and their environments. The social determinant of health



framework addresses the distribution of wellness and illness within a population. The communities in Holmes County, represented by the data within this report, live and work within an economic, social, and political context that is enabled and constrained by the rich network constructed by its multitude of relationships. Individual lifestyle factors are

influenced by and influence health outcomes throughout the Holmes County community. The social determinant of health framework focuses attention on the factors which most impact health within the larger social and economic context.

Process and Engagement of Community Health Partners

The Community Health Assessment relied on a participatory, collaborative approach guided by the Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. The Florida Department of Health in Holmes County worked with a number of community health partners and community residents from 2011 to 2013. Meetings and workshops were held to identify and assess perceptions, health concerns, strengths, weaknesses, and other related issues about the health programs and services available within Holmes

County. Individual members are identified throughout this report. The *Community Needs Assessment* was conducted in 2011. A copy of this report is included in Appendix 1. The *Forces of Change* online survey occurred in March-April 2013 and included 22 community health partners. The *Community Themes and Strengths* workshop was held in 2011, with a total of 20 community health partners and residents participating.

Quantitative Data

Data for this report was drawn from county, state, and national sources in order to develop a social, economic and health snapshot in time of Holmes County. Sources of data included, but were not limited to, the U.S. Census, County Health Rankings, and Florida Department of Health. Types of data included self-report of health behaviors using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), public health surveillance data from Florida Department of Health's Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS), as well as vital statistics based on birth and death records.

Qualitative Data

During 2011 to 2013, meetings and workshops were conducted with Holmes County residents and members of the health community to assess their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and the programs, services, and/or initiatives which would best address those concerns.

Limitations

Several limitations related to this assessment's research methods should be acknowledged. As a snapshot in time, the data may not represent the "current" population within Holmes County and should not be interpreted as definitive. While the most current BRFSS and CHARTS data was used, this data is at least one year old due to the nature of the reporting systems used. In some cases, data from CHARTS is aggregated across multiple years to increase sample size (e.g., rolling three-year rates). In other cases, CHARTS and BRFSS data could not provide information stratified by race/ethnicity, gender, or age due to small sample sizes.

Self-report data, such as BRFSS, should be interpreted with caution. While the Florida Department of Health, who conducts the telephone interviews for BRFSS, strives to eliminate sampling bias, respondents may not accurately report behaviors and illnesses based on fear of social stigma or misunderstanding the question being asked. Recall bias may also limit the risk factor or health outcome data.

Finally, the results of the forums and workshops should not be generalized as being representative of the larger Holmes County community due to the non-random recruiting techniques and small sample size. Recruitment for these events was conducted with community health partners, and participants may have already been involved and/or interested in community health issues.



**COMMUNITY
HEALTH
PROFILE**



The Florida Department of Health in Holmes County conducted a Community Health Status Profile in 2011. The goal of the report was to define the current health status of Holmes County residents, and can be used as a tool for local planners to develop strategies for meeting the health care needs of Holmes County residents.

Community Health Profile

Holmes County is in the Florida Panhandle and bordered by the state of Alabama to the north. The county's area is approximately 488.7 square miles, with 482.5 square miles of rural land and 6.3 miles of water. There are five municipalities in Holmes County, with the City of Bonifay being the county seat.

The U.S. Census data show that the population of Holmes County was 19,170 in 2008, and indicate an increased trend to 21,404 by 2020. Holmes County ranks number 55 of the 67 counties in Florida for population.

The Florida Department of Health in Holmes County provides services and programs to the community in the areas of: Primary Care, Family Planning, Immunizations, STDs, TB, Prescription Assistance Program, Dental, School Health, Healthy Start, Tobacco Education, Chronic Disease, WIC and Environmental Health.

According to the 2011 Holmes County Community Needs Assessment conducted by the Big Bend Area Health Education Center, Inc., about 30% of the county residents are male and 65% are female. The age range of the residents of Holmes County is 18-93 years, with the median age being 44.98 years.

Age Distribution	Racial Distribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22% are under the age of 18 • 61% are 18-64 years • 17% are age 65 or older 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White 81% • Black 8.3% • Asian 0.4% • Native American 1.4% • White Hispanic 1.4% • Black Hispanic 0.3% • Multi-racial 1.7%
Marital Status	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% are married • 17% are divorced • 3.8% are separated • 10.4% have never married • 2.8% are unmarried couples • 5.9% reported being widowed 	

More than 69% of the county population reported having a high school diploma or less. There are seven (7) public schools and one (1) private school in the Holmes County School District. More than 57% of county residents earn less than \$30,000 annually. The average weekly wage earned in Holmes County, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2010, was \$490. The poverty rate in the county is 18%, and it is estimated that 26% of children live in poverty.

Nearly 51% of county residents surveyed reported that they were employed full-time, while more than 29% reported being not employed. Reasons for non-employment included: disabled, cannot find work, retired, taking care of family, need training, and other. It was determined that 42% of Holmes County residents comprise the workforce, and almost half of the residents are working or actively looking for work.

According to needs assessment data, 47.1% of the residents have health insurance coverage.

Health Insurance	Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.7% Medicaid • 15.6% Medicare • 0.3% Active Military • 2.8% Champus • 4.5% Kidcare • 1.0% Veteran • 20.1% Out of pocket • 19.4% No insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.1% own their homes • 21.5% rent their housing • 9.7% live with someone else • 7.6% have other housing arrangements • 66.4% satisfied with their housing • 17.9% households are married couples with children • 7.9% households are single parents with children • 24.7% consist of a resident living alone

Five of the top 15 leading causes of death were found to be prevalent among the residents of Holmes County. Over 42% of residents yielded a BMI rate considered as obese; 26% considered as overweight; 23.2% considered normal weight; and 1.7% considered as underweight.

Chronic Diseases	Top Health Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypertension 51.2% • Overweight/Obesity 30.1% • Diabetes 27.7% • Arthritis 24.2% • Heart Disease 15.6% • Lung Disease 12.2% • Cancers 11.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse 31.5% • Child Abuse/Neglect 37.3% • Poor Diet/Inactivity 26.3% • Teenage Pregnancy 24.2% • Tobacco Use 18%

In Holmes County, 66% of residents surveyed for the *2011 Holmes County Community Health Needs Assessment* reported that they have visited a doctor within the past year. Forty-seven percent reported visiting a dentist, 43.3% reported having an eye exam, and

38.4% reported having a teeth cleaning. While almost 60% reported feeling depressed “sometimes or always,” 10% reported obtaining mental health services in the past year.

Health Services Obtained Outside the County	Top Health Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47.4% lab work • 36.7% emergency care • 34.9% general practitioner care • 33.9% eyecare • 30.8% dental care • 23.3% radiology • 18.7% OB/GYN care • 17.6% inpatient care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse 31.5% • Child Abuse/Neglect 37.3% • Poor Diet/Inactivity 26.3% • Teenage Pregnancy 24.2% • Tobacco Use 18%

About 14.5% reported the need for long-term care services and of those, 67.7% obtained services within Holmes County. Of the residents who received social service benefits, the majority (40.5%) obtained benefits from within the county.

The *2011 Holmes County Community Health Needs Assessment* also reported data related to personal and community health status. The primary factors identified as important for a healthy community included: good jobs and healthy economy, access to healthcare and services, and religious/spiritual values.

Personal & Community Health Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.6% reported their health status as “Healthy to Very Healthy” • 37.7% reported their health status as “Somewhat Unhealthy to Very Unhealthy” • 34.6% reported their community as “Healthy to Very Healthy” • 56% reported their community as “Somewhat Unhealthy to Very Unhealthy”

Related to personal health status, the needs assessment surveyed residents on types and length of personal health limitations experienced. About 23.2% reported having more than 12 days when physical health was “not good” and 17% reported having more than 11 days when mental health was “not good.”

The county was rated as “safe to very safe” by 88.7% of residents surveyed.

Community Safety Problems	Places for Recreation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing & use of amphetamines 59.9% • Alcohol use 59.5% • Unsafe sex 24.9% • Child abuse 22.5% • Unsafe roads 20.8% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church 53% • Parks 47.8% • River/lake/beaches/woods 45.3%

Twenty-seven percent (27%) indicated a desire for recreation places, including: centers for fitness and sports, outdoor programs, and activities that foster family and community engagement.

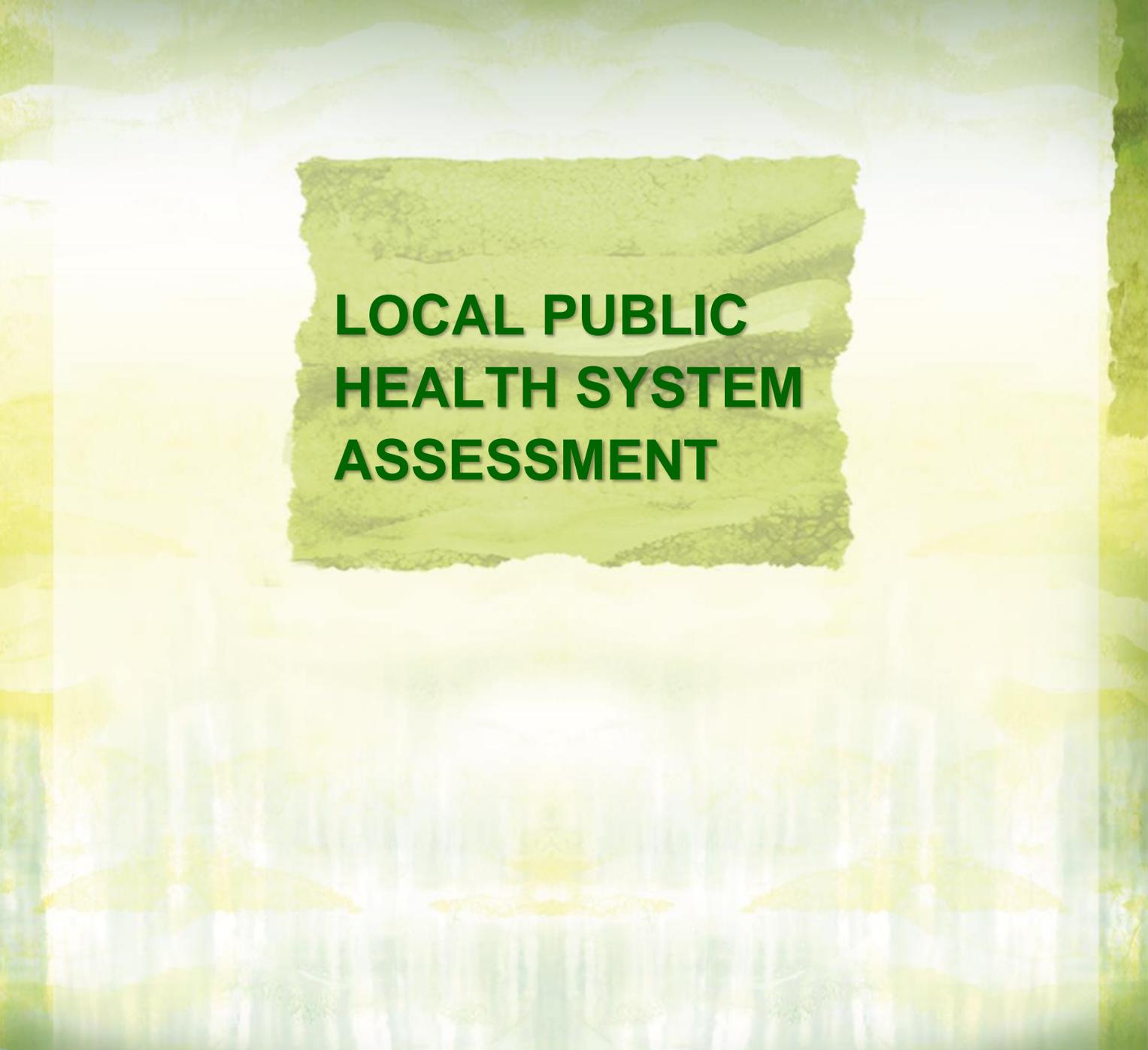
Preventive Health	Preventive Lifestyle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29.8% influenza immunization • 19% pneumonia immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57.8% participate in physical activity • 69.8% “always” wear a seatbelt • 30.4% “always” practice safe sex • 22.8% “always” perform self-breast exams

Reported preventive screenings included diabetes and vision screenings for those age 40 and older; prostate digital exam and prostate-specific antigen for males age 40 and older; mammogram and bone density test for females age 40 and older; and colon-rectal screening for those age 50 and older.

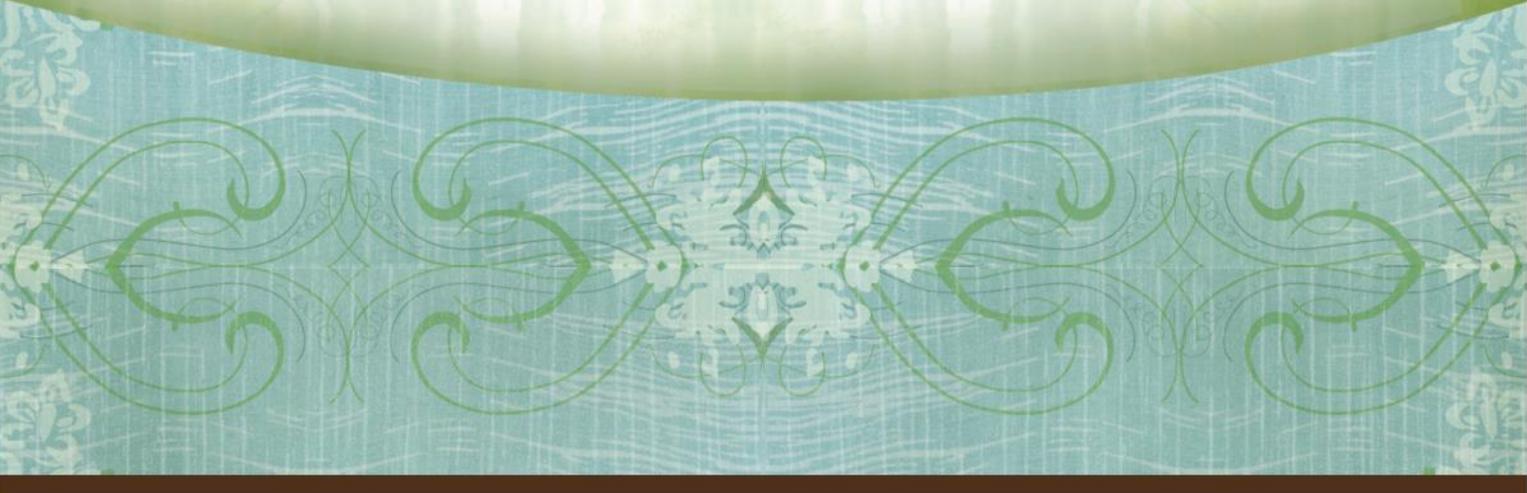
Healthcare Services Needed	Healthcare Practitioners Needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83.7% Walk-in clinics • 53.3% Wellness center • 42.2% Dental services • 39.1% Health Department services • 34.5% Nursing home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.3% Women’s health • 46.4% cancer care • 43.6% Family practice • 41.8% Cardiac • 39.8% Pediatric • 38.8% Eldercare • 38.4% Dental

The *2011 Holmes County Community Health Needs Assessment* report proposed recommendations to increase community intervention and engagement to address the high rates of hypertension, overweight/obesity, and diabetes; to promote healthcare access, healthy lifestyles, and preventive health; and to expand in-county programs, providers, and access to care. A key recommendation was to utilize family and faith-based organizations to foster efforts and improve reach. In addition, the report recommended that Florida Department of Health in Holmes County look for ways to bring health care services closer to more rural residents. It was also recommended that the Healthy Holmes Task force develop community health education campaigns to target healthy weight, healthy lifestyles, and improved community safety.





**LOCAL PUBLIC
HEALTH SYSTEM
ASSESSMENT**



The NPHPSP is a partnership effort with all community, public and medical health agencies to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems within a community. The NPHPSP assessment instruments guide local jurisdictions in evaluating their current performance against a set of nationally established standards.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The Local Public Health Performance Standards Program (LPHPSP) was conducted in July 2011. The *10 Essential Public Health Services* provides the framework for the NPHPSP instrument, and is divided into ten sections (one for each Essential Service).

The 10 Essential Services are:

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 services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. **Assure** a component of public and personal health care workforce.
9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

The scoring methodology for the LPHPSP is based on a quartile scoring system for each area. Community health partners in Holmes reviewed the areas within each Essential Service and reached consensus regarding the level of activity (or performance) within that area. Members were given rating cards (No Activity, Minimal Activity, Moderate Activity, Significant Activity, and Optimal Activity) and evaluated Holmes County's public health system's level of response for each of the 10 Essential Services. In addition, the members also identified the agency/organization which was primarily responsible for addressing each service.

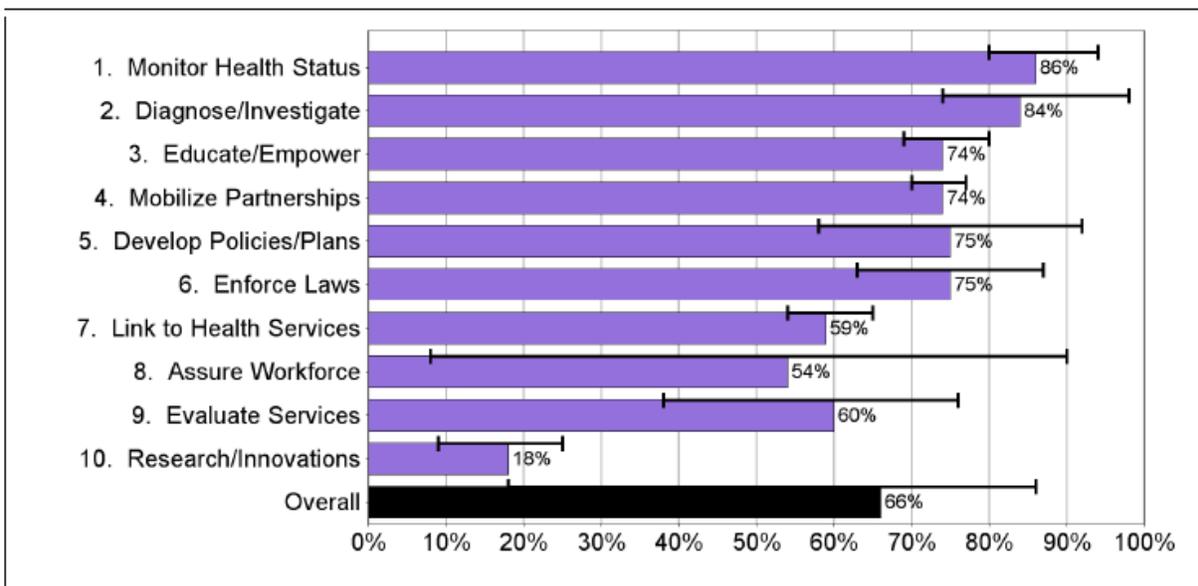
The 2011 LPHPSP report indicated the Holmes County community health programs and services contributed to the provision of the 10 Essential Public Health Services, with an overall score of 66%. This score represents the average performance level across all 10

Essential Services, and indicates that there is significant activity in these areas.

The chart below provides a quick overview of the Holmes County's health system's performance in each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services (EPHS). Each EPHS score is a composite value determined by the scores given to those activities that contribute to each Essential Service. These scores range from a minimum value of 0% (no activity is performed pursuant to the standards) to a maximum of 100% (all activities associated with the standards are performed at optimal levels).

The Essential Service area that had the lowest performance score was *Research/Innovations* (18%) and the highest performance score was in the area of *Monitor Health Status* (86%).

Figure 1: Summary of EPHS performance scores and overall score (with range)

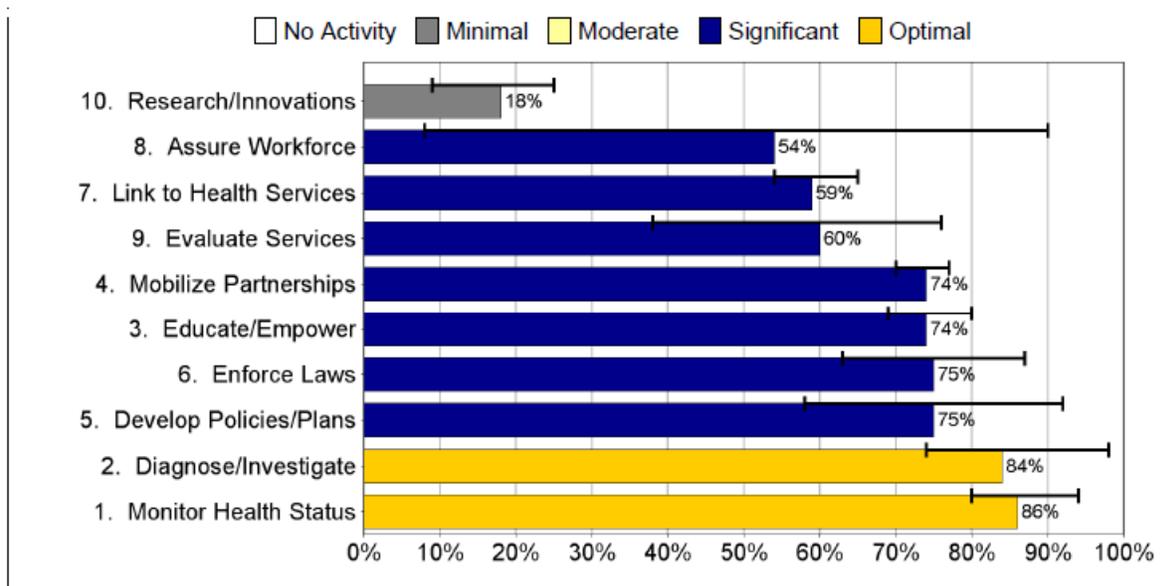


Source: 2011 Holmes County NPHPSP Report

The graph below provides a composite picture of Local Public Health Assessment for Holmes County. The range lines show the range of responses within an Essential Service. The color coded bars identify which of the Essential Services fall in the five categories of performance activity (i.e., no activity, minimal activity, moderate activity, significant activity, and optimal activity). Holmes County had one Essential Service area which had *Minimal* activity (the gray bar), seven areas with *Significant* activity (the blue bars), and two Essential Service areas with *Optimal* activity (the bright yellow bars).

Range of Activity for 2012 LPHPSP Essential Services Overall Scores

Figure 3: Rank ordered performance scores for each Essential Service, by level of activity



Source: 2011 Holmes County NPHPSP Report

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**FORCES OF
CHANGE**



As part of the Holmes County Community Health Improvement Project, the “Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships” (MAPP) Forces of Change online survey was conducted March to April 2013. Twenty-two community health partners participated in the Forces of Change online survey and identified six community health themes for Holmes County.

EVALUATING THE HEALTH OF HOLMES COUNTY

BACKGROUND

The Forces of Change (FOC) Assessment was conducted from March 15 to April 5, 2013 with the Holmes County community health partners. This assessment was designed to answer the questions:

- "What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?"
- "What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?"

The FOC Assessment was developed in collaboration with the Holmes County Health Department, constructed as an online web-based survey, and disseminated via an email link. Holmes County community health partners were given 3 weeks to complete the online survey. Three follow-up emails were sent to community health partners as a reminder to complete the FOC Assessment. A total of 26 Holmes County residents began the instrument, with 16 people completing the online assessment. The survey instrument is presented in Appendix 2.

METHODS

The FOC Assessment asked community health partners to think about issues that affect the local public health system or community in six categories:

- Economic Forces
- Environmental Forces
- Political Forces
- Health Forces
- Social Forces
- Technological Forces

For each category or Force of Change, Task Force members were to identify Forces (broad all-encompassing category that includes trends, events, and factors), Events (one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation), and Factors (discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway). FOC Assessment responses were placed in themes for each of the six categories.

A total of 378 individual comments/responses were received. Appendix 2 contains the condensed themes and associated responses. Verbatim responses were not corrected for spelling, grammar, or context errors.

KEY FINDINGS

This descriptive report presents the results from the Forces of Change Assessment. These results will be used to identify Community Health Priorities in the next step of the Holmes County Community Health Improvement Project 2013.

Force 1: Economic Force

Nearly half of the comments (45%) focused on *Lack of Industry* in Holmes County.

Comments focused on:

- Lack of sustainable local industry without negative environmental, social or health impact.
- Lack of large industries in combination with economic instability.

Force 2: Environmental Force

Over one-third of the comments (38%) focused on *Land Use* as a key priority area for Holmes County. Comments focused on:

- Lack of large industries in combination with economic instability.
- Land use or urbanization.
- Majority of the land is in timber, crops, and ranching/farming.

Force 3: Health Force

The comments within this area were evenly divided between *Substance Abuse* and *Chronic Disease* as impacting the overall health of the community. Factors cited as contributing to this force were:

- Risk Issues- Smoking, drugs alcohol, and exposure to toxic chemicals
- Obesity and chronic disease
- Dietary Issues - Difficult to find affordable healthy foods.

Force 4: Political

Over three-quarters of the comments (76%) focused on lack of trust with the governmental infrastructure within Holmes County and at the state and national level.

Responses included:

- Lack of trust in government, not our local government as much as on the federal level.
- Leadership issues such as a change in governor and state department heads.
- Community attitudes related to lack of trust in government, lack of respect for law and enforcement.

Force 5: Social

Over half of the comments (31%) focused on community attitudes and values as the Social Force impacting health in Holmes County. These comments focused on:

- Holmes County is very conservative politically and socially.
- As in any rural area, the attitudes, culture, beliefs, and perceptions are long held factors toward their behavior.
- I believe our community may be stereotyped because of our cultural and beliefs.

Force 6: Technological

Computers and Access to Technology were the most frequently cited (72%)

Technological issues cited by respondents. Comments included:

- Increased use of technology in everyday life.
- Internet and cell phone service is poor or unavailable in many parts of the county.
- Lack of knowledge to the community with some of today's technology.

Overall, there were 378 responses on the Forces of Change assessment. The most common theme associated with these responses was *Social – Community Attitudes & Culture* accounting for nearly one-quarter (22%) of the total responses. Responses associated with *Government* (16.9%), *Economic - Lack of Funding* (12.4%), and *Education* (7%) the next most frequently cited issues. According to the MAPP assessment criteria, these represent the larger force of *Infrastructure* and must be addressed first in order to impact the overall health of Holmes County residents (see <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/framework/phase3foc.cfm> for more information).

The Themes, Threats, and Opportunities are presented in summary on the following pages. The specific responses can be found in Appendix 2.

IDENTIFICATION OF FORCES

Force	Threat (Weaknesses)	Opportunities (Strengths)
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries • Unemployment • Funding 	<p><u>Unemployment/Funding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job loss due to decreased funding • Large population of people that are unemployed or living off government assistance • Untrained workforce <p><u>Growth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural county • Lack of industry • Poor county <p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not want any change • Ease of the welfare system <p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of concern from those in office to peruse new industry • Leadership. <p><u>Education</u></p> <p><u>Money</u></p> <p><u>Weather</u></p>	<p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber of commerce. • County Commissioners. • Holmes County Development Commission <p><u>Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/property available. • Geographical <p><u>Business</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local business • New Hospital • SHIP Program • State Correctional Facilities <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School system • Washington-Holmes Technical Center • School Board <p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close knit community • Active civic organizations <p><u>Recreation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Beaches nearby for recreation <p><u>Employment</u></p>

Force	Threat (Weaknesses)	Opportunities (Strengths)
<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Community • Transportation 	<p><u>Funding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic factors, gas prices, lack of grant or federal/state funding • Lack of funding <p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation is a serious problem • More family events need to take place locally • Mentality to hold tight to rural community environment (anti-industry) 	<p><u>Park/Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, unspoiled natural resources - river, creeks, springs, and woods. • Thousands of acres of farmland • Land available to promote growth such as housing, and recreational areas <p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches • Good neighbors <p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri-County Community Council, Inc. • County Commissioners • Sheriff's Department

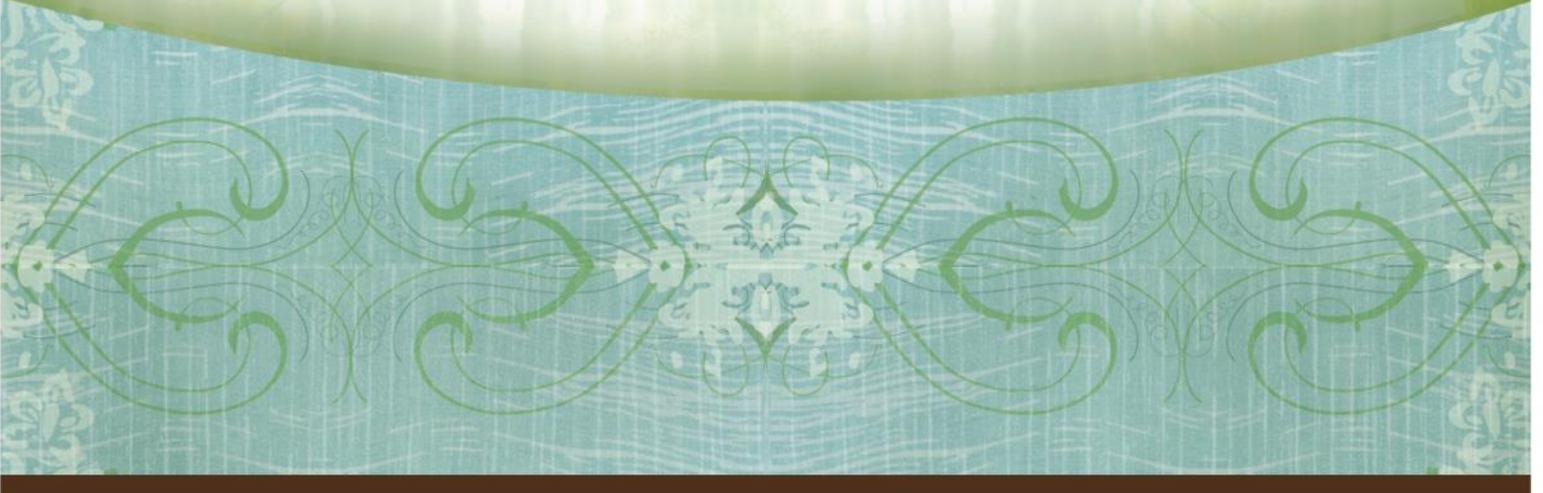
Force	Threat (Weaknesses)	Opportunities (Strengths)
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking & Substance Abuse Chronic disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Community</u> Many in the community lack the desire to change Unsupervised children and teenagers Size of the community Limited recreational activities Transportation challenges <p><u>Healthcare</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of primary care providers Lack of access to specialty care Poor diet and nutrition habits Lack of option for healthier food restaurants <p><u>Smoking/Substance Abuse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability to drugs Parental use of drugs <p><u>Funding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough funds for more law enforcement and better equipment for them Lack of funding to promote healthier living ways 	<p><u>Medical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holmes County Health Doctor Memorials <p><u>Smoking/Substance Abuse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheriff and Police are committed to stop illegal drug use Teenage "Don't Smoke" programs in the schools <p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UF/IFAS Holmes County Extension Service Holmes County School Board Churches

Force	Threat (Weaknesses)	Opportunities (Strengths)
<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Politics • Health 	<p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in government. • The individuals resist change in this county • People do not care • Small town politics can be superior and reign over good decision making <p><u>Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance to change • Old habits and culture • Populace is not as educated or forward thinking as the new county commission <p><u>Funding</u></p>	<p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to work together • There is a planning and zoning committee within the county to address issues • Health Department providing primary care and after hours care <p><u>Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents vote • Commissioners are familiar with the county's profile and needs

Force	Threat (Weaknesses)	Opportunities (Strengths)
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community attitudes Government assistance 	<p><u>Community Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High teen pregnancy rate Complacency is a problem. Slowness of changes in behavior <p><u>Unemployment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment Probably no one to push or work toward more industries 	<p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local agencies are there to provide services to improve the quality of life for families and individuals Small county size Law enforcement Churches Sports <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Washington-Holmes Technical Center
<p>Technological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology & Internet Education 	<p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited financial resources to purchase computers, Internet service Resistance to learning how to use the computer/technology <p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skill workers and industry Using phones instead of spending quality time on education, family <p><u>Funding</u></p> <p><u>Education</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Computer/Internet</u> Washington-Holmes Technical Center Efforts to increase the availability of high-speed Internet service to the unincorporated areas of the county Hospital has put the internet and computer technologies to great use making services faster and more <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holmes Vo-Tech Schools are staying current with the state's requirements of tech ideas



**COMMUNITY
THEMES &
STRENGTHS**



Community perceptions of the health care system are a critical part of the MAPP process. Experiences with and knowledge of the public health system provided information for identifying health priorities.

BACKGROUND

Two six-hour workshops were held in Holmes County at Doctors Memorial Hospital in Bonifay, FL. Twenty participants attended both workshops and included representation from Holmes County Health Department, Doctors Memorial Hospital, Holmes County Sheriff's Office, Department of Children & Families, UF-IFAS, Life Management Center, Early Learning Coalition, and Holmes County Emergency Medical Services.

METHODS

Prior to the first workshop, participants were sent a “brainstorming” worksheet (see Appendix 2) to complete and bring to the workshop. The worksheet consisted of questions related to Holmes County as a healthy place to live, needed changes to make Holmes County a healthier place to live, feelings of pride and concern about Holmes County, important issues to help make Holmes County as healthy as possible, suggestions for improving Holmes County, issues that affect the health of the Holmes County community, and specific threats or opportunities generated by those issues.

The first workshop was held July 15, 2011. Participants were assigned to workgroups to review the *2011 Holmes County Community Health Needs Assessment* (see Appendix 1) and their individual worksheet information. They also reviewed data and health indicators from:

- County Health Rankings: Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health 2011 Florida;
- Cubit Planning;
- Florida CHARTS; and
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 – 2009 American Community Survey.

Using this information, each workgroup developed a list of critical health issues and/or needs that are currently impacting the Holmes County community. These health issues and/or needs were written into topic statements which identified the issue and trend. The workgroups then identified a list of community partners who could “help” or “hinder” each health issue and/or need; a *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats* was developed and reviewed by all workgroups. Each workgroup then prioritized the health issues and/or needs. The workshop outcomes are provided in Appendix 2.

Upon completion of the Holmes County workshops, participants identified three (3) priority issues on which to focus: **Chronic Disease, Social Economic Factors, and Maternal/Child Health**. For each priority issue, the workgroup participants identified specific areas that could be addressed or “helped” by improvement activities, and those areas that were possible barriers or “hinders” to improvement.

Common themes that arose related to addressing issues, included:

- Increase public awareness of available resources
- Mentoring
- Educate early/collaborate with schools
- Community involvement

Common themes related to barriers and/or challenges to improvement, included:

- Lack of transportation
- Budget cuts/lack of funding opportunities
- Poor parental influence
- Lack of employment/poor economy

Participants completed a SWOT analysis for the key health themes. These are presented on the following pages.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Internal to Holmes County		
Strengths		Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DOC ○ DOH ○ EMS ○ Newspaper ○ Life mgmt. ○ EMA/EOC ○ DCF ○ SO ○ Local docs ○ WFEC ○ Schools ○ School board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kiwanis ○ Hospital ○ City councils ○ BOCC ○ TCCC ○ Council of aging • Ministerial assn. – churches • Community education • Social media • Hope class • Teen outreach program • Vet services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor stores • Lack of motivation • Reduction in State grants • Unutilized resources • Learned negative behaviors • Risky behaviors • Lack of job skills • Social media • Legislature • Lack of jobs • Drugs • Gangs
External to Holmes County		
Opportunities		Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More partnerships • Seek more grants • Multi-county projects • National org • Mentors/positive peers • Boys/Girls Clubs • FFA • Ministry assn. • Media 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding cuts • Job losses • Drugs • Gangs • Prisons – influx of inmate families • Federal laws

Social/Economic Issues	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room for growth • Faith based organizations • Chamber of Commerce • Development commission • Traditional mindset • Healthy Start • DOC • Hospitals • DOH • Tobacco free Holmes • SWAT • Health clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few incentives (monetary) for new businesses • Low population • Infrastructure • Transportation • Traditional mindset • Lack of jobs • Cut back at state, county, federal • Poor support systems (home) • Poor (self) decisions (in need of more positive role models) • Social media • Issue - No mental health provider • Trend - Teen pregnancy show higher than state levels • Alcohol/drug abuse • Factor to consumer, liquor store density. • Health behavior – smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol use; all ages – cultural factors impact it.
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities (helpful)	Threats (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random federal grant • Community events • TCC • Transportation – hinders • Daycare • Workforce boards • Schools • Education • Farmer’s market • Mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad economy • Possibility of flooding (geographically restricted) – FEMA flood zone • 16.67% unemployed, can’t find work, impacts all • Economic issues, political – statewide cuts • Budget cuts – hinders • Trend – slow growth in population in Holmes County • Education as to substance , alcohol, tobacco, teen pregnancy • Political issues – hinders • DOC • Lack of healthy choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food – restaurant/fast food • Grocery vs Veg market

Poor Support Systems at Home	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith based orgs • Ministerial assn. • Health Start • Early Childhood Coalition • Head Start • WIC • Life mgmt. • DCF • Law enforcement • Still a close knit community – good family-like environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of services • Lack of public transportation • Service unavailable in immediate area • Poor values taught at home • Staff spread thin • Not utilizing available services • % of non-productive population too high • Increase of drugs/prescription drugs • Unemployment • Good parental supervision declining • Factors impact poor lifestyle choices • Lack of motivation • Traditionally poor diet habits
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation Army • School board • Chamber of commerce • County commissions • Media • Social pressure by peers • More recreation activities for kids, encourage parents to take the kids & do the transporting, instead of depending on others. • Mentorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes • Lack of industry • Lack of insurance • Lack of transportation • Government regulation • Legislation – people are encouraged to live on govt & not work, can make more by having kids & staying home, 25-35 y/o impacted, factors hinder the issue. • Legislation – enabling (promoting) abuse of free health care, not using it for what it was intended for. • No insurance due to individuals unable to afford, going to ER (after hours) instead of Dr. office for care.

Economic Base too small, results in low incomes, lack of jobs & industry	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DOH ○ LIP program ○ Hospital – specialty care • Ministerial assn. • Extended clinic hours • Chamber of Commerce • Development Commission • Civic Clubs • Ability to draw manpower for new business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local colleges • Travel to higher education • Lack of network to organize volunteer programs to expose people to new opportunities. • No financial incentives for new industry • No infrastructure for new businesses • Low population – cannot support businesses
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate regarding financial aid • Help with food, clothing, etc. • Help with child care • Head Start Early Learning • Salvation Army • Vocational school • Workforce development • Volunteer programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional jobs • Need of raise in minimum wage to encourage work vs. unemployment • Not too much incentive to be employed • Lack of local jobs • Once children are educated they do not return to the county to work with their expertise. • Increase opportunities for lucrative employment • Housing not affordable - middle class impacted (worse) - loss of jobs hinders • Loss of jobs increases children living in poverty, overall economy – loss of jobs by state legislation (worse) - hinders

Lack of Financial Resources	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants • Tax cuts (paying taxes) • Employers – school system, DOC, daycares, courthouse, LE, nursing home, etc. • TCCC • Ministerial Assn • EIC – pays for daycare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate • Lack of job opportunities • Drug abuse • Child abuse • Unhealthy lifestyle • Lack of motivation to finish education • Shortage of health care professionals • Managed health care • Increased homicide & suicide deaths
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt assistance • Grant incentive programs for higher education • Workforce development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth leave county to seek job opportunities • Must recruit health care professionals from outside county • Debt • Increased cost of living • Tax cuts • No jobs

Alcohol & Substance Abuse	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Law enforcement • Life mgmt. • Families • Health care professionals • DCF • Health dept • Hospital • Churches • CARE • Faith based orgs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget cuts; County Commission • Liquor stores • Lack of law enforcement • Gangs • Poverty • Parties • Game rooms
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State elections • Community involvement • Grants • Education • Stricter ordinances • AA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor stores • Alabama • Budget cuts • Bad economy • Tourism • Rural outlawed communities • Media, movies, video games • Poverty

Socioeconomic Factors	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent community collaboration • DOH public health education • WIC • Church/faith based orgs • HCHD • WIC • Law enforcement • LMC • Board of county commissioners • Ag ext office • TCCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing unemployment • Lack of resources, grants, funding, programs, transportation • Rural community • Cultural norms, low expectations • Drug & ETOH abuse • Depression/mental illness • Lack of knowledge of internal & external available resources
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County extension office • Housing authority • CHS • ELC • School system • DCF • Facebook • Local newspaper • One-stop career center • LMC • DCF • TCCC • BOCC • Kiwanis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts in federal funding at HHS • State budget cuts • Legislative changes • Media • County govt change

Maternal Child	
Internal to Holmes County	
Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCHD • DMH specialty clinic • WIC • TCCC • BAC • Daycares • Healthy Start Coalition • Early Childhood Coalition • Dental clinic • Local docs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents in jail • No baby spacing (2 years) • Limited transportation • Limited funds • Not using resources available • Single parent homes • Cultural-poor parenting • Lack of knowledge of resources • Meth use
External to Holmes County	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daycares • Mothers who initiate breastfeeding • DCF • LE • LMC • Faith based • Local newspaper • School system • ELC • VPK • Local docs • CHS • Transportation agency • Mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall funding cuts • Media • Births to ages 15-18 greater than State • Lack of providers • Lack of transportation • Lack of education • Drug use in this county • Domestic violence • Poverty • Education • Parents not paying child support



**Community Health
Strategic Planning**

The Community Health Assessment defines the health of a community using a Social Determinants of Health model which recognizes numerous factors at multiple levels impact a community's health. This report serves as the foundation in the final step in the Community Health Improvement efforts – the Action Plan.

SUMMARY FROM MAPP ASSESSMENTS

Health is affected by a number of factors such as, where and how we live, work, play, and learn. The Community Health Assessment (CHA) attempts to identify these factors and create an understanding about how they influence the health of the community. The CHA recognizes lifestyle behaviors, physical environment, clinical care, and social and economic factors all have an impact on community residents' health. Efforts to improve the health of Holmes County need to address those factors through a comprehensive plan for action which includes working collaboratively with community health partners.

The key findings from each of the four MAPP assessments were used to identify the strategic issues for addressing community health issues. The Community Health Status Profile, Local Public Health System Assessment, Forces of Change, and Community Strengths and Themes all serve to inform Holmes County public health partners and residents about the best ways to use existing resources wisely, consider unique local conditions and needs, and form effective partnerships for action. The key issues from each assessment displayed on the following page.

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<p>Community Health Status Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holmes County ranks number 55 of the 67 counties in Florida for population. ○ 22% of the population are under the age of 18, 61% are 18-64 years, and 17% are age 65 or older. ○ More than 69% of the county population reported having a high school diploma or less. ○ The poverty rate in the county is 18%, and it is estimated that 26% of children live in poverty. ○ Holmes County is designated as a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for the low income population. ○ Over 42% of residents yielded a BMI rate considered as obese; 26% considered as overweight; 23.2% considered normal weight; and 1.7% considered as underweight. ○ The primary factors identified as important for a healthy community included: good jobs and healthy economy, access to healthcare and services, and religious/spiritual values. 	<p>Community Themes & Strengths Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase public awareness of available resources ○ Mentoring ○ Educate early/collaborate with schools ○ Community involvement ○ Lack of transportation ○ Budget cuts/lack of funding opportunities ○ Poor parental influence ○ Lack of employment/poor economy
<p>Local Public Health System Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ES #10: Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems. ○ ES #8: Assure a component of public and personal health care workforce. ○ ES #7: Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable. ○ ES #1: Monitor health status to identify community health problems. 	<p>Forces of Change Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic ○ Environmental ○ Health ○ Political ○ Social ○ Technological

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Health Issues & Distribution - Health Disparities, Equity, or High-Risk Populations

Health disparities exist when one group of people becomes sick or dies more often than another group. Understanding health disparities as they contribute to Holmes health issues is important because health disparities lead to increased healthcare costs, increased incidence of disease, and increased mortality. In addition, it is important to monitor health disparities in order to reduce the disease burden by identifying high-risk groups, formulating appropriate health care policy, and evaluating progress in eliminating health disparities.

According to the *Institute of Medicine Report: Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care* health disparities may persist because of differences in access to medical care for racial and ethnic groups and differences in the quality of care received by racial and ethnic groups. The Office of Minority Health at the Florida Department of Health reports that health disparities can occur due to:

- Lack of Health Insurance
- Lack of Routine Care
- Health Literacy and Language Barriers
- Provider Prejudices and Stereotyping
- Patient Mistrust and Refusal of Services
- Medically Underserved Communities
- Lack of Participation of Minorities in the Health Professions

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Minority Health

When available, health disparities will be identified for each of the Strategic Issues identified in the Community Health Improvement process. It should be noted that data only exists on health disparities for White and Black-African American and Male and Female populations within Holmes County.

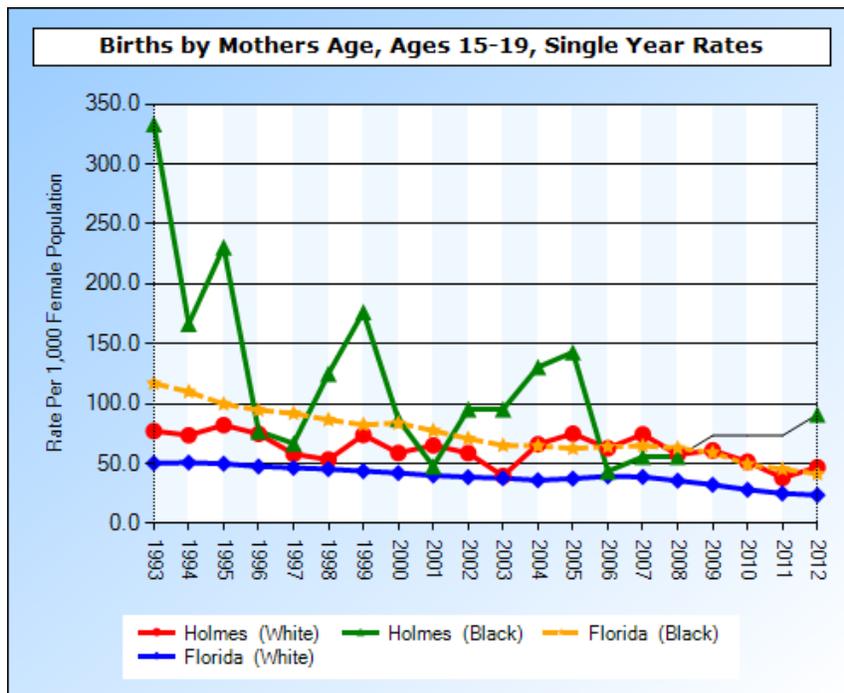
STRATEGIC ISSUES

Child/Maternal Health
Chronic Disease
Poverty

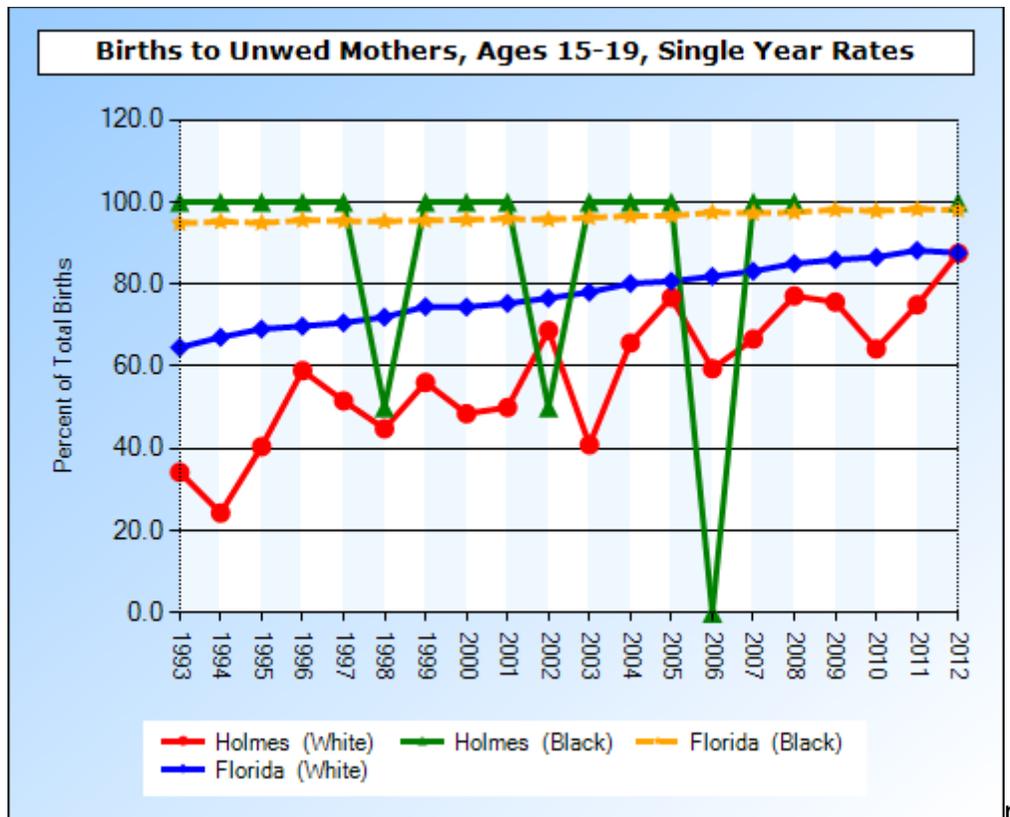
Holmes County community health partners reviewed the data associated reported in the Community Health Assessment and determined there were three critical health issues which impact the health of residents within the county.

STRATEGIC ISSUE #1: CHILD/MATERNAL HEALTH

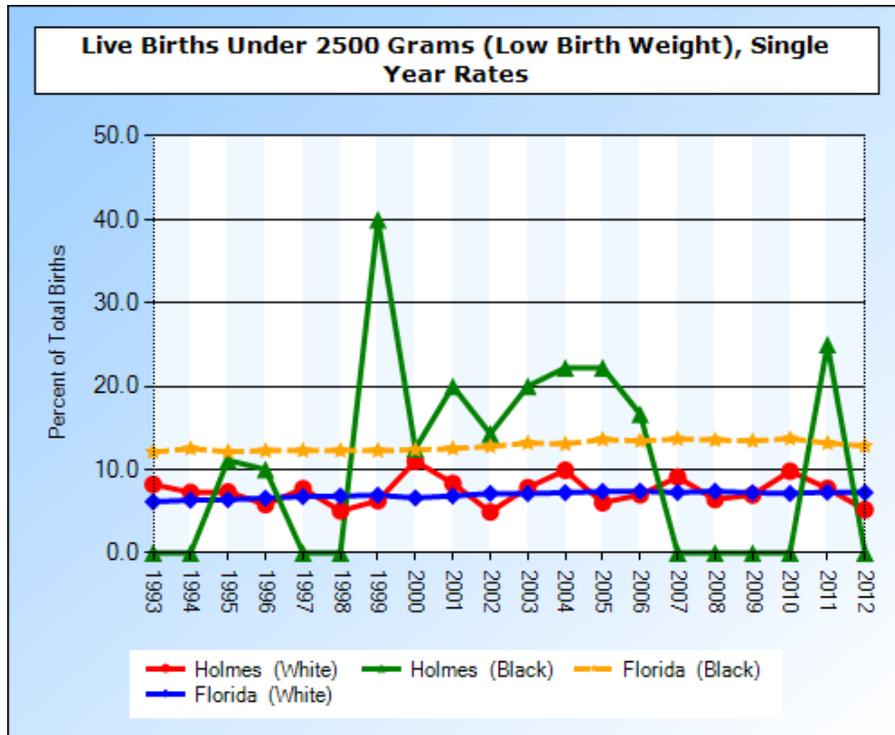
According to the Florida Department of Health, births to Black mothers in Holmes County ages 15 to 19 are double the state rate (90.9 versus 40.3). White mothers ages 15 to 19 have the same disparity as compared to a similar state population (46.8 versus 23.5). The chart below displays these disparities for teenage births as compared to the state.



In addition, births to unwed teenage mothers are trending upward for White women ages 15 to 19 in Holmes County. Births to unwed Black teenage mothers rose dramatically in 2006 and have matched the state rate since 2007. Birth rates for unwed Black teenage mothers (100) were higher than births to unwed White teenage mothers (87.5). The chart below displays these disparities.

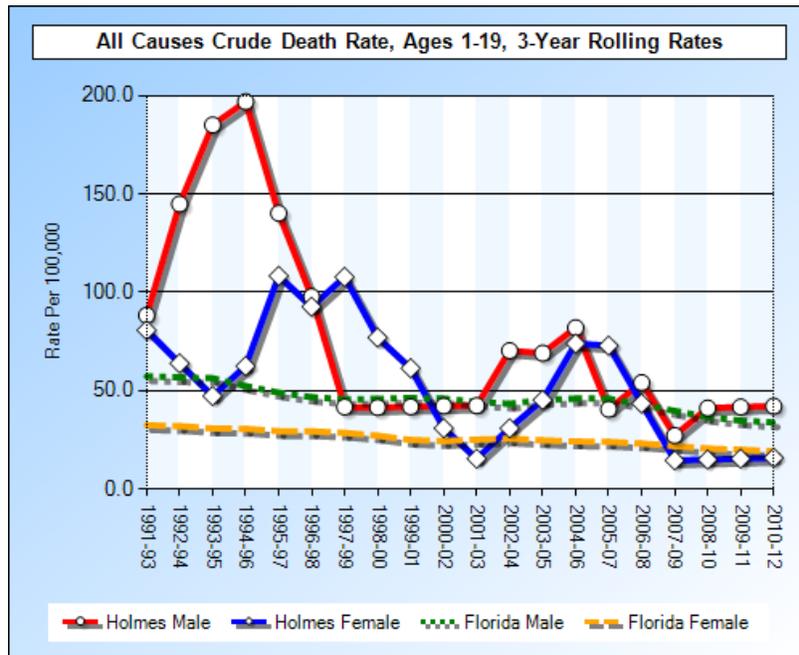
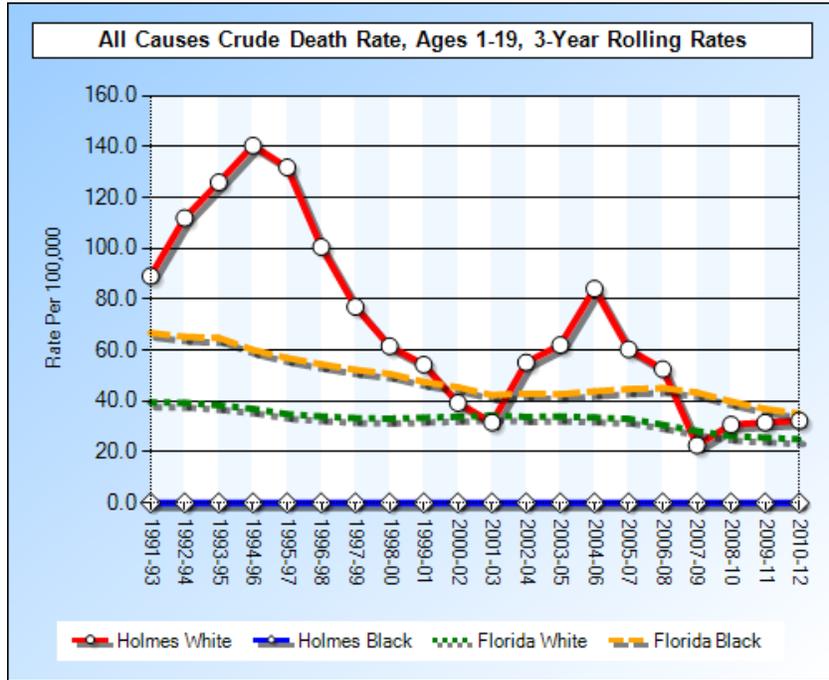


Birth weights are a national and state concern among minority populations. In Holmes County, live births under 2500 grams (Low Birth Weight) have spiked and downed for Black babies since 2010. Low birth weights for White babies have remained consistent since 1993 and follow the state trend for a similar population. The chart below summarizes this data.



In 2012, infant deaths (children ages 0 to 365 days) were over double the state rate for White children (20.3 versus 10.7). There have been no infant deaths for Black children in Holmes County since 2001.

Child deaths (all causes), ages 1 to 19, were higher for White children as compared to Black children in Holmes County. There have been no deaths among Black children since the 1991-1993 recording period. Since 2005, more Male children, ages 1 to 19, have died in Holmes County than Female children. This data, from FDOH CHARTS, is presented in the charts below.



Deaths from SUID (sudden unexpected infant death) were nearly four times the state rate for Holmes county infants (321.5 versus 94.3). The rate of children ages 1 to 5 in foster care was nearly double the state rate (10 versus 5.7). The rates associated with children ages 5 to 11 experiencing child abuse or sexual violence were also higher than the state populations. This data is presented in the tables below. Data was not stratified based on gender or ethnicity.

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Social-emotional Development						
Children in school-readiness programs eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent of kids in progams	2008-10	1st Quartile	189	50.20%	56.20%
Children ages 1-5 in foster care	Per 1,000 population 1-5	2009-11	4th Quartile	10	8.6	5.7
Children ages 1-5 receiving mental health treatment services	Per 1,000 population 1-5	2009-11	4th Quartile	40	34.2	11
Children ages 1-5 in foster care	Per 1,000 population 1-5	2009-11	4th Quartile	10	8.6	5.7
Children ages 1-5 receiving mental health treatment services	Per 1,000 population 1-5	2009-11	4th Quartile	40	34.2	11
Social Environment						
Children in foster care per 1,000 population						
5-11	Per 1,000	2011	4th Quartile	10	6.2	3.5
12-17	Per 1,000	2011	3rd Quartile	7	4.8	4.5
Children 5-11 experiencing child abuse per 1,000 pop. 5-11	Per 1,000	2009-11	3rd Quartile	25	15.6	11.5
Children 5-11 experiencing sexual violence per 1,000 pop. 5-11	Per 1,000	2009-11	4th Quartile	2	1.2	0.6

Source: Florida CHARTS

STRATEGIC ISSUE 2: CHRONIC DISEASE

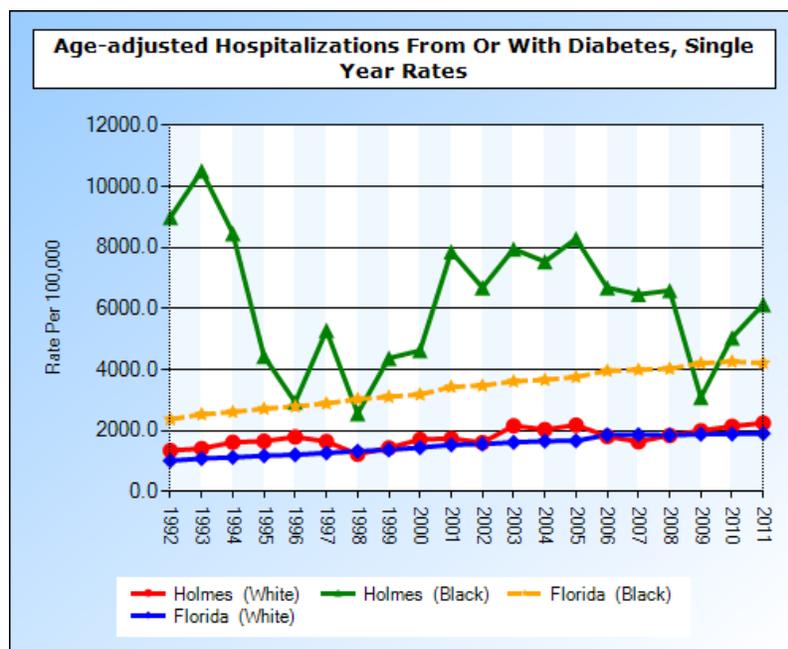
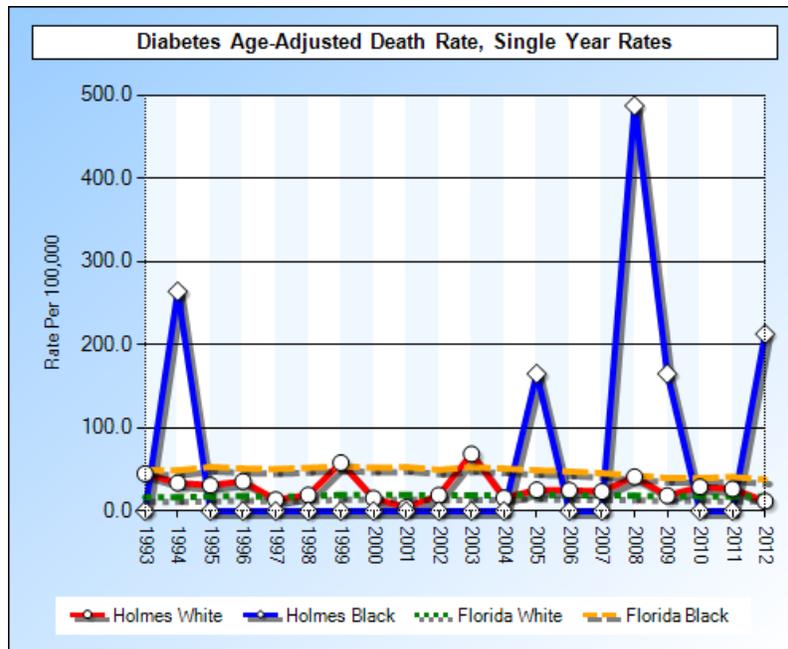
Death rates from the leading causes of death in Holmes County are presented in the table below based on ethnicity and gender. Key findings indicated:

- Men have a higher death rate from *CLRD* than Women.
- Black residents have a higher death rate from *Heart Disease* than do White residents.
- Black residents have a higher death rate from *Cancers* than White residents.
- Men have a higher death rate from *Cancers* than Women.
- White residents have a higher death rate from *Unintentional Injuries* than Black residents.
- Men have 3 times the death rate from *Unintentional Injuries* than Women.
- White residents have a higher death rate from *Liver Disease* than do Black residents.

Death Rates	White			Black			Men			Women		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
CLRD	85.8	83.4	92.7	0	0	90.9	58	92.8	98.7	104	73	88.9
Heart Disease	385.7	249	284	411	102	342	435	277	296	332	194	256
Cancer (all)	243.7	148	167	240	626	288	265	153	211	228	175	129
Unintentional Injuries	26.2	83.2	70.7	0	73.7	0	15.9	121	94.8	31.9	33.8	31.1
Liver Disease	20.7	5.3	6.9	0	0	0	25.2	8.9	6.6	10	0	6.1

Source: Florida CHARTS

Diabetes is a contributing factor to Chronic Diseases. In Holmes County, Black residents have a higher age-adjusted death rate from Diabetes than do White residents. In 2012, the age-adjust death rate for Black residents was 213.8 as compared to White residents death rate of 11.8. The death rate for Black residents is nearly 5 times the state rate for similar population. The hospitalizations from or with Diabetes rate is three times for Black residents than White residents. The charts below summarize this data.



STRATEGIC ISSUE 3: POVERTY

Poverty rates were higher for Holmes County residents as compared to Florida. Holmes County ranks 15 out of 67 Florida counties; 19.9% or 19,992 residents are in poverty in Holmes County. There were 12.9% of families in poverty, with 26.1% of residents under the age of 18 living in poverty. This data is present in the table below.

Subject	Holmes County, Florida			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	14.0%	+/-3.5
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	23.3%	+/-6.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	42.0%	+/-20.0
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	8.0%	+/-2.7
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	13.1%	+/-6.6
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	13.5%	+/-18.5
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	40.8%	+/-11.5
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	51.7%	+/-16.8
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	87.4%	+/-15.2
All people	(X)	(X)	22.0%	+/-3.4
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	26.1%	+/-7.1
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	25.2%	+/-7.0
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	36.3%	+/-13.8
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	21.2%	+/-6.9
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	20.8%	+/-3.3
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	23.3%	+/-3.8
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	12.5%	+/-4.0
People in families	(X)	(X)	16.7%	+/-3.6
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	47.6%	+/-7.2

Source: US Census – American Community Survey 2006-2011

Educational attainment has been linked to poverty rates. Policymakers and education leaders across the US and Florida are looking at ways to implement strategies to reduce the high school dropout rate, prepare high school students for college, provide low-income college students the support they need to attain a degree, and encourage adults over 25 to increase their educational credentials or training. In Holmes County, the median household income of \$32,247 is below the state income of \$47,661 according to the 2006-2010 US Census American Community Survey. Holmes County

ranks 47th out of 67 Florida counties for median individual worker income of \$24,156. Male residents earn \$27,439 as compared to female resident's median individual worker income of \$20,322. The median household income for White residents of \$32,909 was over 5 times higher as compared to Black resident's median household income of \$6,834.

Education is a health issue impacting the residents of Holmes County. Data from the US Census indicates that 19.3% of residents 25 years and over have a 9th to 12th grade education with no diploma, and 39.7% of this population has a high school diploma or its equivalent. Among residents 25 years and over, 16.8% have some college, and 6% have a Bachelor's degree. These percentages are below the state rates for similar populations. The table below displays this data. Data for specific populations based on gender or ethnicity was not available.

Subject	Holmes County, Florida			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	4,072	+/-251	4,072	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	174	+/-84	4.3%	+/-2.0
Kindergarten	447	+/-139	11.0%	+/-3.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,835	+/-186	45.1%	+/-4.8
High school (grades 9-12)	886	+/-159	21.8%	+/-3.5
College or graduate school	730	+/-185	17.9%	+/-3.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	14,041	+/-130	14,041	(X)
Less than 9th grade	1,232	+/-289	8.8%	+/-2.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,706	+/-368	19.3%	+/-2.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,574	+/-493	39.7%	+/-3.6
Some college, no degree	2,356	+/-356	16.8%	+/-2.5
Associate's degree	756	+/-186	5.4%	+/-1.3
Bachelor's degree	844	+/-191	6.0%	+/-1.4
Graduate or professional degree	573	+/-186	4.1%	+/-1.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	(X)	72.0%	+/-3.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	(X)	10.1%	+/-1.9

Source: US Census – American Community Survey 2011

Elementary School children in Holmes County are almost two times the state rate for not being promoted (5.6% versus 3.3%). Middle School students are below the associated state rate for not being promoted (2.7% versus 2.2%). This data is presented in the table below. Data for specific populations based on gender or ethnicity was not available.

Learning Environment						
Percentage of students absent 21+ days						
K-12 Students	Percent	2010-11(SY)	3rd Quartile		10.20%	9.50%
Percent of children not promoted						
Elementary school	Percent	2010-11(SY)	4th Quartile	89	5.60%	3.30%
Middle school	Percent	2010-11(SY)	3rd Quartile	20	2.70%	2.20%

Source: Florida CHARTS

HEALTH ASSETS AND RESOURCES

Health Insurance Coverage

Access to health resources is often impacted by an individual's health insurance coverage. Health insurance may be obtained privately through an employer or purchased independently. Individuals who meet specific eligibility requirements may also qualify for government subsidized or other publicly funded health coverage programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, Military and/or VA benefits. There are also those individuals who are uninsured, including full and part-time employees whose employers do not offer health insurance benefits, low-income persons who do not qualify for Medicaid, early retirees, and others who simply cannot afford the cost for adequate coverage.

Responses from Holmes County residents in the 2010 county-level BRFSS indicate that 75.4% of residents overall reported having some type of health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; compared to 83.0% statewide. This was considered to be a statistically significant difference from the state average. There were some specific differences in coverage noted among specific groups. For example, 72.3% of men reported having health insurance, compared to 78.9% of women. Additionally, 84.4% of persons who had attended additional schooling beyond obtaining a high school degree reported having coverage, compared to only 70.0% of persons with no formal education beyond high school. Similarly, 97.7% of persons making \$50,000 or more per year had insurance, compared to only 63.7% among persons making less than \$25,000.

Data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau from the 2010 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates indicate that as many as 21.2% of Holmes County residents were uninsured at that time among all races, age groups, and genders. Additional data was not available from Florida Hospital Association on the percentage of Holmes County

residents that were uninsured by age group.

Florida’s Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) administers the Medicaid program for the state. The agency records and tracks various types of enrollment data, and many of these figures are available on their website at:

<http://ahca.myflorida.com/Medicaid/index.shtml>.

The table below and on the following page shows the reported enrollments in Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, and Commercial HMO insurance programs. Please note that significant numbers of insured residents are not reported because commercial insurance enrollment figures are not available and the number of employees who are self-insured is unknown.

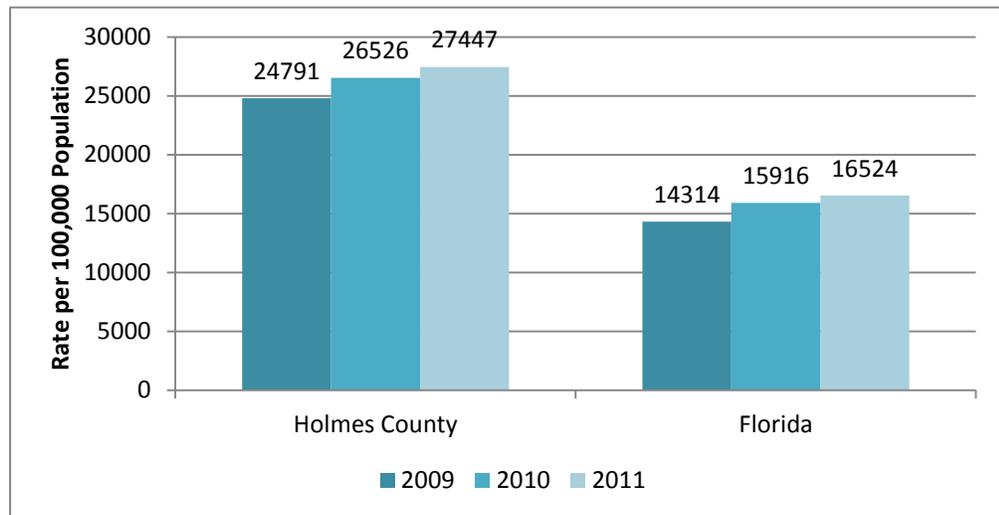
Hospital Discharges by Principal Payer, Florida, 2011

Payer	Frequency	Total Charges	Percent (%) of Total Charges	Average Total Charges
Medicare	1,191,973	60,087,179,782	53.5	50,409
Commercial Insurance	608,602	23,885,222,141	21.3	39,246
Medicaid	539,458	16,995,162,048	15.1	31,504
Self Pay/Non-Payment	218,615	7,249,092,392	6.5	33,159
Tricare or Other Federal	36,584	1,211,196,568	1.1	33,107
Other State/Local Government	24,639	1,188,134,815	1.1	48,221
VA	12,877	636,803,169	0.6	49,452
Other	9,878	368,605,723	0.3	37,315
Workers' Compensation	8,426	509,491,711	0.5	60,466
KidCare	4,627	169,376,976	0.2	36,606
Total	2,655,679	112,300,265,325	100	42,286

A comparison of health insurance coverage was not available solely for Holmes County.

The median monthly Medicaid enrollment has increased in Holmes County and in Florida during recent years. This trend is displayed below.

Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Holmes County and Florida, 2009-2011



Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 05/21/2013

Coverage for Children

Federal government provisions for children's health coverage include Medicaid and Title XXI of the Social Security Act. In Florida, the KidCare Act of 1997 established eligibility requirements for coverage as well as created the Healthy Kids Program and the MediKids program for children ages 0-5. There are four general categories of children's coverage in Florida:

1. Medicaid covers children birth through 18 years, and eligibility is based on the age of child and household income. For example, children under age 1 are covered if the household income is below 200% of FPL; children aged 1-5 are covered if household income is less than 133% of FPL; and children aged 6 through 18 are covered if household income is below 100% of FPL.
2. 18 are covered if household income is below 100% of FPL.
3. MediKids covers children age 1 –5 whose income is between 133-200% of the federal poverty level.
4. The Healthy Kids program provides medical coverage for children ages 5 up to 19 in households whose income is between 100 – 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
5. Children's Medical Services covers children from birth through 18 who have special behavioral or physical health needs or chronic medical conditions.
6. The total Florida KidCare enrollment in January from 2000 through 2012 is shown in the figure below.

KidCare Enrollment (MediKids + Medicaid), Florida, January 2000 – January 2012 information was not available for Holmes County.

Primary Care

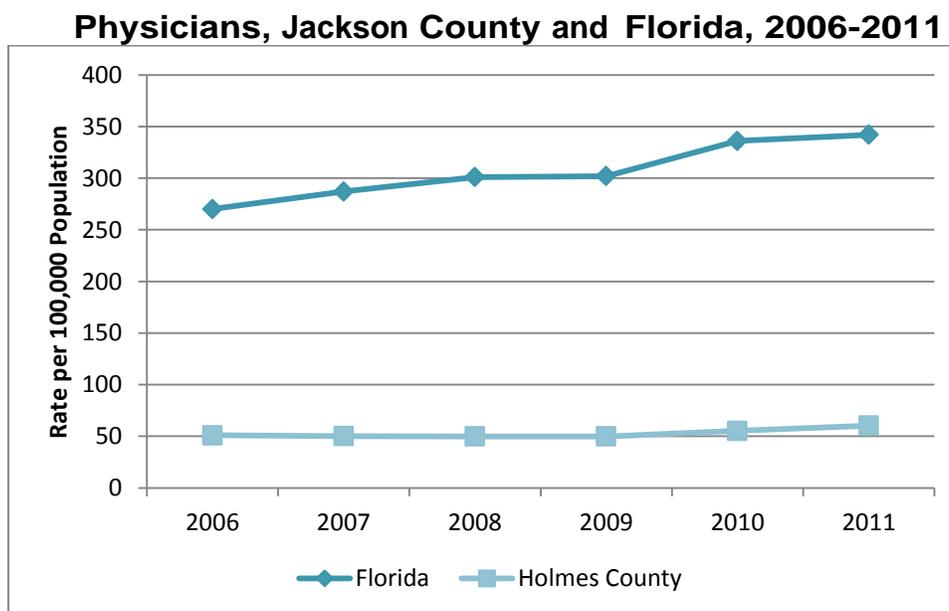
Primary Care Providers (PCP's) offer routine medical care for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of common medical conditions. Primary care providers often serve as “gatekeepers” for the health care system, as they are intended to be the entry point into the health care system for non-emergent services, and refer patients requiring additional care to specialists for treatment. In this way, The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) considers general and family practitioners, internists, pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners all as primary care providers. Additionally, public health nurses and school nurses provide primary care services to designated populations.

Due to their central role in the health services system, a shortage of primary care providers can negatively impact the health of a community. For this reason, the Federal government has established specific criteria to determine whether an area has a shortage of providers; and also criteria to help determine whether a specific area is underserved. The HRSA Shortage Designation Branch is responsible for setting the criteria and ultimately deciding whether or not a geographic area, population group or facility is a **Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) or a Medically Underserved Area or Population (MUA/MUP)**. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA's) may be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental, or mental health providers. They may be urban or rural areas, population groups or specific medical or other public facilities.

HRSA considers a primary care physician-to-population ratio of 1:3,500 persons adequate for most communities; except in areas where more than 20% of the population lives in poverty, where the ratio is increased to 3,000 persons per primary care physician. The primary care HPSA designation is also based on the availability of care in nearby areas, documented infant mortality rates, birth rates, and poverty level. Currently, there is a Primary Care HPSA designation for an underserved population and area in Holmes County.

Additionally, the federal administration defines Medically Underserved Areas (MUA's) as a whole county or a group of contiguous counties in which residents have a shortage of personal health services; and Medically Underserved Populations (MUP's) as groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care. The current MUA/MUP designations for Holmes County include only the Holmes County Service Area (as defined by HRSA).

Overall, Jackson County has a significantly lower rate (60.4 per 100,000 population) of licensed physicians when compared to the state (342.0 per 100,000 population) in 2011. Recently, the gap between Jackson County and the state average has been increasing.



Source: Florida Department of Health

One important note - when looking at physician coverage rates in Holmes County, the data reflects only those physicians who list a Holmes County address for their licensure. This data does not account for physicians who have a primary office location in a neighboring county but who have satellite offices or otherwise provide services in Holmes County.

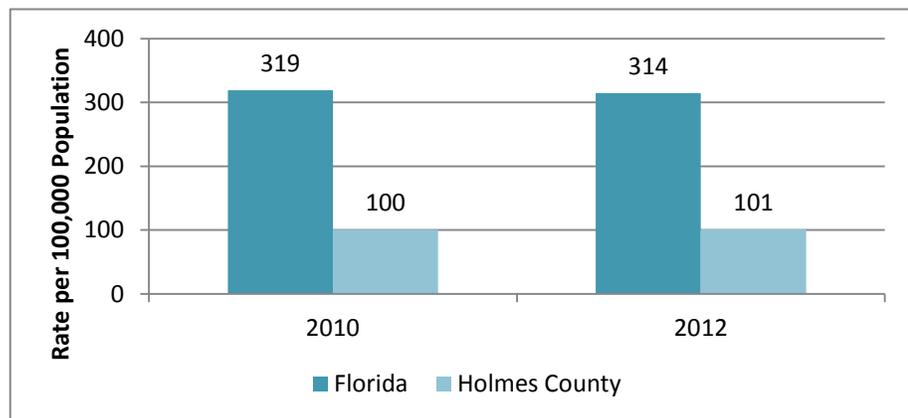
Health Care Facilities

Acute Care

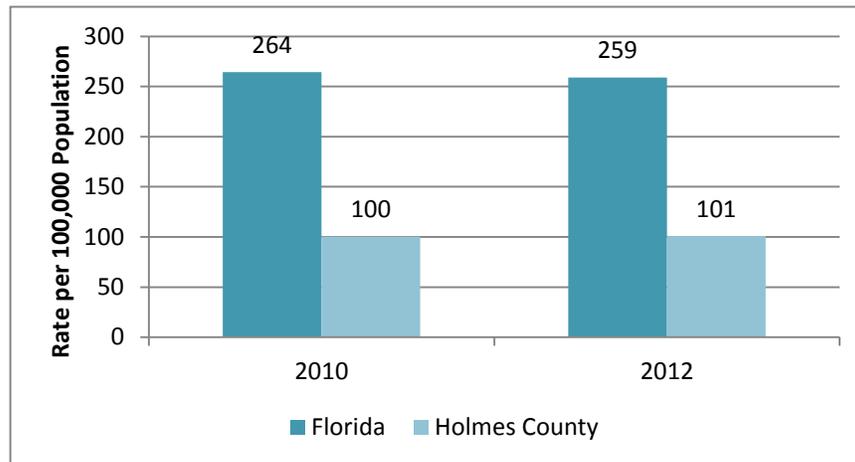
Acute care hospitals play a key role in the delivery of health care services, especially in more rural communities where primary and specialist outpatient care shortages may exist. In addition to providing traditional inpatient services, hospitals may also provide extensive diagnostic and treatment services on an outpatient basis.

Overall, Holmes County has a lower rate of available hospital beds when compared to Florida. This is especially true for acute care beds and neonatal intensive care unit hospital beds when compared to the rest of the state in 2012.

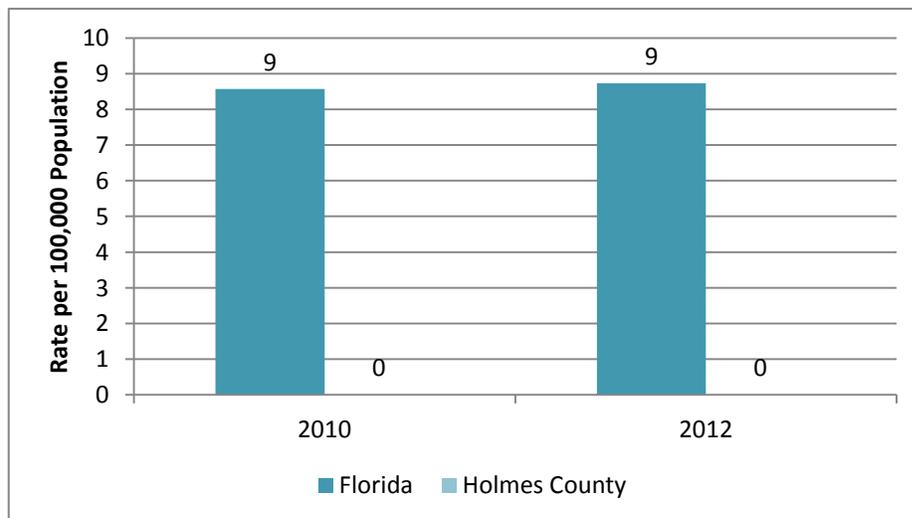
Total Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Holmes County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



Acute Care Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Holmes County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



NICU Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Holmes County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



Doctors' Memorial Hospital is the primary hospital for Holmes County, and provides Anesthesia, Burns, Cardiology, Colon & Rectal Surgery, Emergency Medicine, Gastroenterology, General Surgery, Gynecology, Internal Medicine, Podiatry, Pulmonary Medicine, and Radiology services; however, the hospital is not a Baker Act receiving facility. From October 2011 through September 2012, there were 1,084 admits with an average length of stay of 3.5 days costing on average US\$9,806 at Doctors' Memorial Hospital.

Data on discharge diagnosis solely for Holmes County was not available. In the below two tables are the Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in 2011 for Females and Males.

Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in Florida during 2011 for Females

Diagnosis	Discharges	Percent of Female Discharges	Average Length of Stay (days)	Average Total Charges (\$US)
Vaginal Delivery	125,050	9.1	2.4	12,937
Cesarean Delivery	79,919	5.8	3.3	24,251
Psychoses	55,407	4	7.2	15,830
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	51,778	3.8	3.3	27,802
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	38,098	2.8	4.7	31,984

Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in Florida during 2011 for Males

Diagnosis	Discharges	Percent of Female Discharges	Average Length of Stay (days)	Average Total Charges (\$US)
Psychoses	61,129	5.9	7.5	15,581
Heart Failure and Shock	32,286	3.1	4.6	33,448
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	30,456	2.9	3	25,774
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure	29,546	2.8	3.1	83,800
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy	27,729	2.7	4.5	32,205

Emergency Room Care

Local hospital Emergency Room (ER) utilization rates can be an indicator of the availability and accessibility of health care services within an area. Many ER visits are preventable, or involve conditions that may be more appropriately cared for in a primary care setting. No information was available for Holmes County Emergency Room Admissions. Emergency department data on admissions was not available for Holmes County. The table below displays selected non-fatal injury emergency department visits by mechanism in Holmes County during 2011.

Select Non-fatal Injury Emergency Room Diagnoses, Holmes County & Florida, 2011

Injury Mechanism	Holmes County		Florida
	N	County Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population	Florida Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population
Firearm	16	78	2374
Suffocation	4	23	1313
Pedalcyclist, Other	17	106	812
Motor Vehicle - Pedalcyclist	26	147	783
Fall	1	5	640
Drowning, Submersion	192	1,032	435
Other Spec & NEC	83	450	404
Overexertion	229	1,249	320
Cut, Pierce	103	544	209
Motor Vehicle - Pedestrian	0	0	100

Long-Term Care

Long-term care is defined by HRSA as "those services designed to provide diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, supportive, and maintenance services for individuals who have chronic physical and/or mental impairments, in a variety of settings ranging from home to institutional settings, to ensure the quality of life."

Bonifay Nursing & Rehab Center is a long term care facility located in Bonifay that offers subacute care, long term care, respite care, and terminal care. Specifically, their services include physician services/allied health, infusion therapy services, wound care services, enteral therapy services, portable diagnostic services, inpatient/outpatient rehabilitation services, restorative care services, respiratory therapy services, pastoral services, dietary services, pharmaceutical services, and social services. Admissions trend information was not available for this facility.

Long-term care also includes nursing home care. Medicaid is the primary funding source of nursing home care, paying for more than half (75.1%) of all nursing home days in Holmes County. Medicaid typically pays for long-term care; while Medicare covers short-term care following hospital discharge. Many nursing homes limit the number of dedicated Medicaid beds in their facilities in order to control the number of low-reimbursing, long-term Medicaid patients admitted.

There is one free standing skilled nursing facility in Holmes County. The rate of available nursing home beds (905 per 100,000 population) is higher than the state average (435 per 100,000 population). The table below summarizes the number of nursing home beds, average occupancy rates, and percent of days covered by both Medicaid and Medicare for Holmes County's free standing nursing homes.

Skilled Nursing Home Information, Holmes County and Florida, 2011

	Holmes County	Florida
Community Bed Days (per 100,000)	330,134	153,055
Community Patient Days (per 100,000)	290,779	133,892
Medicaid Patient Days (per 100,000)	218,270	82,196
Occupancy Rate	88.1%	87.5%
Percent Medicaid	75.1%	61.7%

Source: Florida Department for Elder Affairs

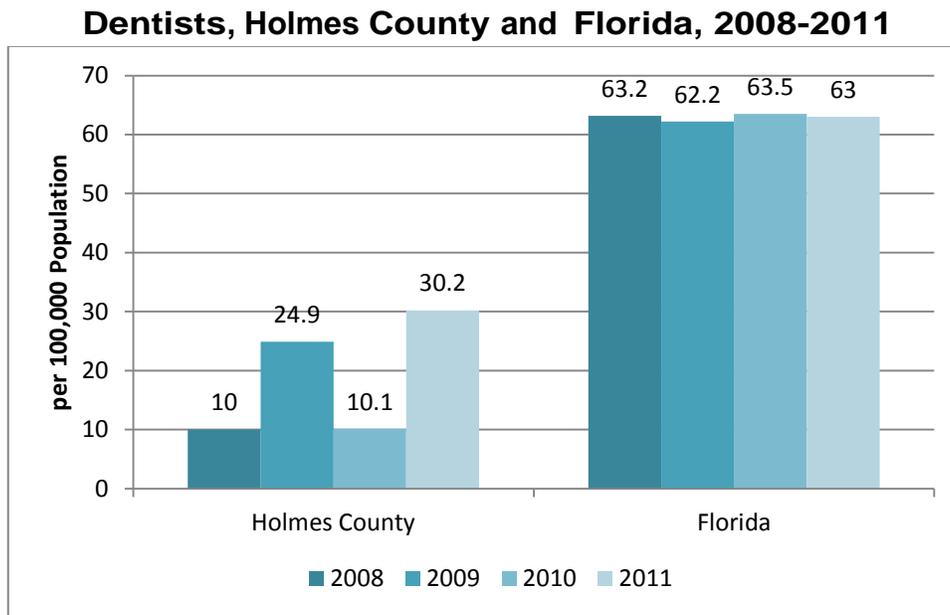
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Holmes County has no adult psychiatric hospital beds.

Life Management Center in Bonifay is listed as a counseling center; however, additional information on their services was not available.

Dental Care

The number of dentists in Holmes County has changed from 2008 to 2011. The most current data available showed there were 30.2 dentists per 100,000 population as compared to the Florida rate of 63 dentists per 100,000 population. The graph below displays this trend.



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

Holmes County Physical Assets

There are a number of physical assets and resources within Holmes County which can be mobilized to address the health issues identified in the Community Health Assessment. These are summarized in the table below and on the following page.

Parks	Walking Trails
Pounce De Leon Springs State Park	Pounce De Leon Springs State Park
Econfina Creek Water Management Area	Econfina Creek Water Management Area
Pine Log State Forest	Pine Log State Forest
Falling Waters State Park	
	Recreational Bodies of Water
Schools	Hardwood Lake
Bethlehem School	Holmes Creek
Bonifay Elementary School	Econfina Creek Canoe Trail
Bonifay Middle School	Choctawhatchee River
Holmes County High School	Vortex Springs
Ponce de leon Elementary School	
Ponce de leon High School	Public Libraries
Poplar Springs School	Holmes County Library
The GAP	
	Pharmacy
Athletic Field	Medicine Shoppe
None listed beyond schools	Padgett Drugs
	Tri-State Infusion Inc
Medical Care Centers	A & W Drugs Inc
Doctors Memorial Hospital	A Plus Pharmacy
Owens Chiropractic Clinic	
Holmes Ouncy Health Department	Mental Health Services
Ismail Ahmad Tariq MD	Chemical Addiction Recovery
Amin Muhammad MD	Lives Management Center
Qureshi Ikram U MD	
Yunus Rural Health	Long-Term Care Facilities
Leonol P Welch Md	Bonifay Nursing & Rehab Center
Bailey Family Practice	Dogwood Inn Assisted Living
Dental	Rehab Centers
Family Dentistry of Bonifay	Bonifay Physical Therapy
Jacobs Steven DDS	Bonifay Nursing & Rehab Center
Jefferson W. Swindle, DDS	
Dr. Steven M. Jacobs, DMD	

Health Policies

Within the state of Florida, there are numerous policies which can be used to impact health issues within Holmes County. The table below and on the following pages summarized those policies most relevant to the issues identified in this Community Health Assessment.

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Chronic Disease & Mortality		
Cancer (e.g., lung prostate, breast)	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Cluster/Outbreak
	FS 385.202	Requires Providers To Report To Florida Cancer Registry
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
	FS 385.206	Hematology-Oncology Care Center Program
Heart Disease and Stroke	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Cerebrovascular Disease	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Diabetes	FS 385.203	Diabetes Advisory Council; Creation; Function; Membership
	FS 385.204	Insulin; Purchase, Distribution; Penalty For Fraudulent Application For And Obtaining Of Insulin
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Unintentional injuries	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
	FAC 64B-7.001	Pain Management Clinic Registration Requirements
	FAC 64K-100(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7)	Establishment Of Florida's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 397	Substance Abuse Services
	FS 316.613	Child restraint requirements
	FS 316.614	Safety belt usage
	FS 316.1936	Possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles prohibited; penalties.
	FS 327.35	Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers"
Overweight and Obesity	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Communicable Diseases		
Arboviral Diseases	FS 388	Control of Arthropods in Florida
Tuberculosis	FS 392	Tuberculosis Control.
Enteric Diseases	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD (e.g., Hepatitis A)
	FS 381.0072	Food Service Protection
Influenza and Pneumonia	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case (Novel Strain Or Pediatric Death) /Cluster/Outbreak

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Vaccine Preventable Disease	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FS 402.305 and FAC 65C-22.006	Daycare Facility Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
	FS 402.313 and FAC 65C-20.011	Licensed Family Daycare Homes Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
	FS 402.305 and FAC 65C-25.002 and FAC 25.008	Licensed Specialized Childcare Facilities For The Care Of Mildly-Ill Children Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
Hepatitis	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools, Including Exemptions
Sexually Transmitted Infections	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 384	STIs: Department Requirements
HIV/AIDS	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-200(2, 3, 4, 6)	Outlines With Respect To HIV The Definitions, Confidentiality, Testing Requirements, And Registration Of HIV Testing Programs
	FS 381.004	HIV Testing

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Maternal & Child Health		
Birth Rates	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Low Birth Weight	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Infant Mortality	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Teen Pregnancy	FAC 64F-23.001	Informed Consent - Abortion
	FS 63.053 and 63.054	Unmarried Father Registry
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 390	Termination Of Pregnancies
	Florida Constitution, Article X, Section 22	Parental Notice Of Termination Of A Minor's Pregnancy
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 384.31	STI: Testing Of Pregnant Women; Duty Of The Attendant
Infant and Child Injuries	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 391	Children's Medical Services

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Health Resource Availability (Access & Resources)		
Access to Health Care	FS Title XXX	Social Welfare (Unknown Effect Due To Federal Affordable Care Act Implementation) (E.G., Medicaid, Blind Services, Etc.)
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FAC 64F-16.006	Sliding Fee Scale
	FS 296.31	VETERANS' NURSING HOME OF FLORIDA ACT
Social & Mental Health		
Education (Access & Completion)	FL Constitution, Article X, Section 27	Comprehensive Statewide Tobacco Education And Prevention Program
	FL Constitution, Article IX, Section 1	Public Schools; Education Of All Students
	FS Title XLVIII	K-20 Education Code (FS 1007 - Access)
Foster Care	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 402.47	Foster Grandparent And Retired Senior Volunteer Services To High-Risk And Handicapped Children
	FS Title XXX, Chapter 409	Social And Economic Assistance, Part I
Mental Health Treatment	FS Title XXX, Chapter 430	Elderly Affairs: Alzheimer's Disease Services
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 394	Mental Health

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Disability	FS Title XXX, Chapter 410	Aging And Adult Services
	FS Title XXX, Chapter 430	Elderly Affairs
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 393	Developmental Disability
Crime	FS Title XLVI	Crimes In Florida
	FAC 64B-7.002	Pain Clinic / Physician Disciplinary Guidelines
	FAC 64B-3.005	Requires Counterfeit-Proof Prescription Pads Or Blanks For Controlled Substance Prescribing
	FAC 64B21-504.001	School Psychology Disciplinary Guidelines
	FS 767.04	Dog owner's liability for damages to persons bitten (e.g., PEP)
Suicide	FAC 64K-100(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7)	Establishment Of Florida's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program – In Response To Overdose/Suicide Rates
	FS 406.11	Examinations, Investigations, And Autopsies
Nutrition and Physical Activity	FS 381.0053	Comprehensive Nutrition Program
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
	FS 1003.455	Physical education; assessment
Alcohol Use	FS Title XXXIV	Alcoholic Beverages And Tobacco Regulations
Tobacco Use	FS 386.201 and FAC 64-14	Florida Clean Indoor Air Act: DOH Shall Regulate All Facilities That DBPR Does Not With Respect To This Act.
	FL Constitution, Article X, Section 20	Workplaces Without Tobacco Smoke
	FS Title XXXIV, Chapter 569	Tobacco Product Regulations

NEXT STEPS

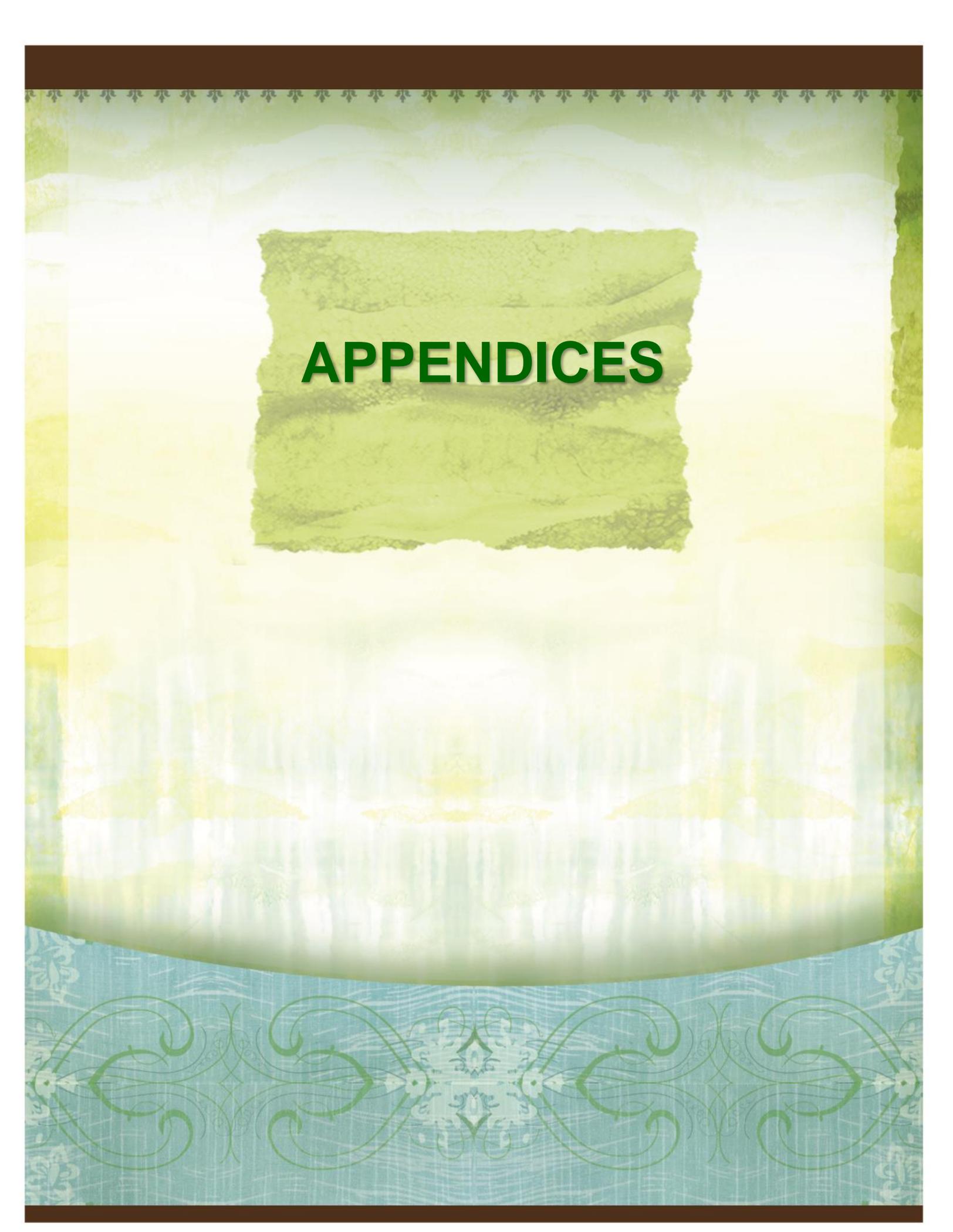
Holmes County process conducted the *Community Health Improvement Planning (CHIP)* phase of the MAPP process in 2011, wherein the results from this report will be reviewed by community health partners. By understanding that the Holmes County community's health is affected by where its residents live, work, and play, a comprehensive action plan can be developed.

This process follows the guidelines of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) model. MAPP was developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). MAPP provides a framework to create and implement a community health improvement plan that focuses on long-term strategies that address multiple factors that affect health in a community.

The MAPP model utilizes six distinct phases:

1. Partnership development and organizing for success
2. Visioning
3. The Four MAPP assessments (Community Health Status Assessment, Community Strength and Themes Assessment, Local Public Health System Assessment, Forces of Change Assessment)
4. Identifying strategic issues
5. Formulating goals and strategies
6. Action (program planning, implementation, and evaluation)

It is recommended that the data sources in this report serve as the “measures of success” for the Community Health Improvement Action Plan. Many of the health indicators can be used as baseline and post-implementation evaluation measures for impact. In addition, other county and state successful Health Improvement initiatives can act as “Best Practices” and provide a foundation for the Community Health Improvement Plan's activities.



APPENDICES

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Holmes County
Community Health Needs Assessment



2011

Part I: Methodology:

Overview: Big Bend Area Health Education Center, Inc. was contracted to conduct this community needs assessment by the Holmes County Health Department. The assessment format was adapted from a needs assessment completed by the Wisconsin Office of Rural Health to meet the needs of Holmes County, Florida. This report integrates and presents information from two major sources: (1) a secondary analysis of currently existing health and community data on Holmes County, and (2) a primary community health needs assessment survey conducted for Holmes County. This assessment report specifically addresses the health status/needs of Holmes County, Florida within the context of some environmental factors. The narrative portion of this report has been written in a manner, in which the sections can stand alone as a piece for a grant application or proposal.

Procedure for Community Health Needs Assessment: Both primary and secondary methods were utilized for this assessment. A primary survey of Holmes County adults was conducted to determine the overall health status and health needs of the county residents. A 52-item community assessment survey tool was administered for this purpose. A sample of 289 adult Holmes County residents aged 18 years and above was surveyed for this assessment. This number represents about 1.5% of the county's population from the 2005-2009 population estimates of 19,065. Assessment surveys were distributed through a series of coordinated efforts organized at local county events which include festivals, health fairs, and access through county area administrative staff. The community assessment project was conducted such that adult residents from all seven designated Holmes County towns were targeted for a representative sample. (See Table showing distribution of surveyed county residents).

Table Showing Surveyed Residents from each Designated County Town/Communities

County Towns/Areas	% of Total (N=289)
Bethlehem	12.5
Bonifay	53.3
Esto	2.1
Noma	2.1
Ponce de Leon	4.5
Poplar Spring	6.6
Westville	10
Other	8.7

Existing data on Holmes County were accessed through secondary review of a variety of data published by federal and state sources. Review was focused on data which directly associated with the health status of those residing in Holmes County. Examples of sources include Florida Charts, US Department of Health and Human Services, and US Census Bureau. Assessment report is presented in the narratives following.

Part II: Demographics and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Holmes County is in the Florida Panhandle and bordered by the state of Alabama in the north. The county’s area is around 488.7 square miles, with 482.5 square miles of rural land and 6.3 miles of water. There are five municipalities in Holmes County, with the City of Bonifay being the county seat.

Holmes County demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are compared to the state and national reports where applicable and/or available. Reports of both primary and secondary data analyses are included.

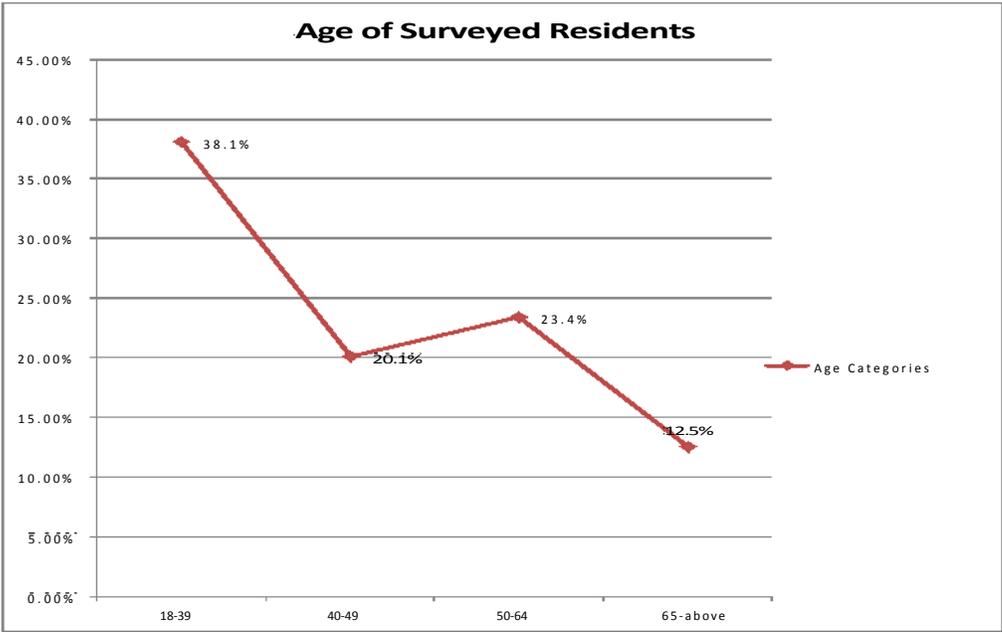
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The US Census data indicates Holmes County had a population of 18,564 in 2000 and estimated 19,065 at the 2005-2009 estimates. There was a 2.7% increase between the 2000 estimate and the 2005-2009 estimates. Holmes County ranks number fifty-five (55) of all the counties in the state for population.

Population by Age

Age distribution of surveyed county residents

About 30% of surveyed county residents are male, 65% female, and a majority are married (54%). Reported age ranged from 18 to 93 years, with a mean age of 44.98, and standard deviation of 15.5.



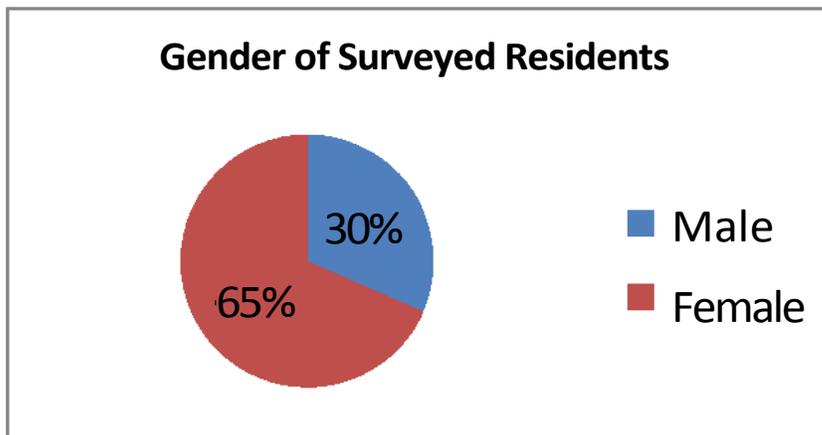
Out of the estimated 19,065 people who reside in the county, according to the age distribution of people in Holmes County, Florida in 2005-2009, 22% are under the age of 18; 61% are ages 18 to 64; and 17% are age 65 and older. Among surveyed residents, about 81% are age 18-64, 12.5% are age 65 and older.

Age	Age Profile			
	Holmes County		Florida	US
	Number	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Underage 5	1159	6.1%	6.3%	6.9%
Underage 19	4678	24.5%	24.8%	27.4%
18 and over	14851	77.9%	77.7%	75.4%
21 and over	14234	74.7%	73.9%	71.0%
62 and over	3815	20%	20%	15.3%
65 and over	3147	16.5%	16.9%	12.6%
Median Age	40.2		39.7	36.5

Population by Gender

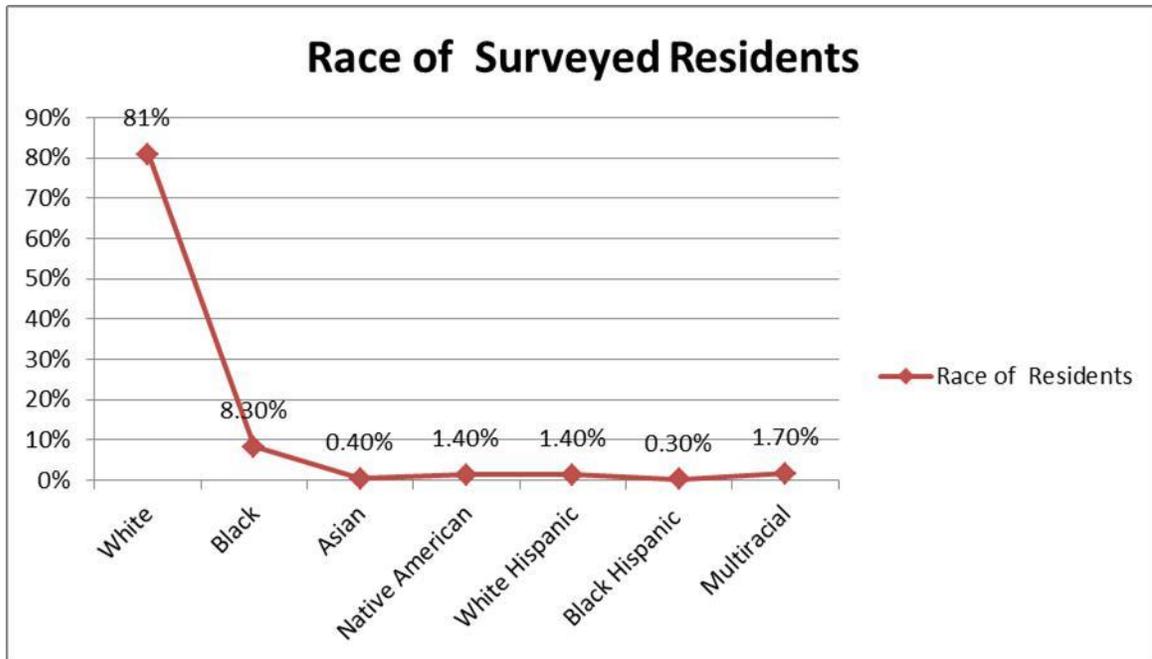
About 30% of surveyed county residents are male and 65% are female.

See Table below.

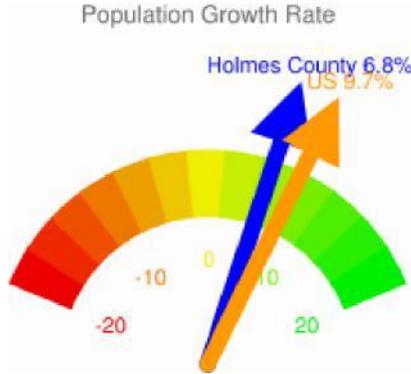


Population by Race

Eighty-one percent of surveyed residents reported their race as white and 8.3% reported as black. Other races reported are Asian (.4%), Native American (1.4%), White Hispanic (1.4%), Black Hispanic (.3%), and Multi-racial (1.7%). Details provided in table below.



Ninety percent (90%) of the Holmes County's population is white, according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Narrative. This percentage is considerably higher than the state percentage of 76.6% and 74.5% for the nation. Five (5) percent of the population is black, a rate considerably lower than the state rate of 15.4%. Other races reported by the survey: 1 percent responded American Indian and Alaska Native; less than 0.5 percent Asian; 1 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and less than 0.5 percent some other race. Three percent (3%) reported two or more races and 2 percent Hispanic.

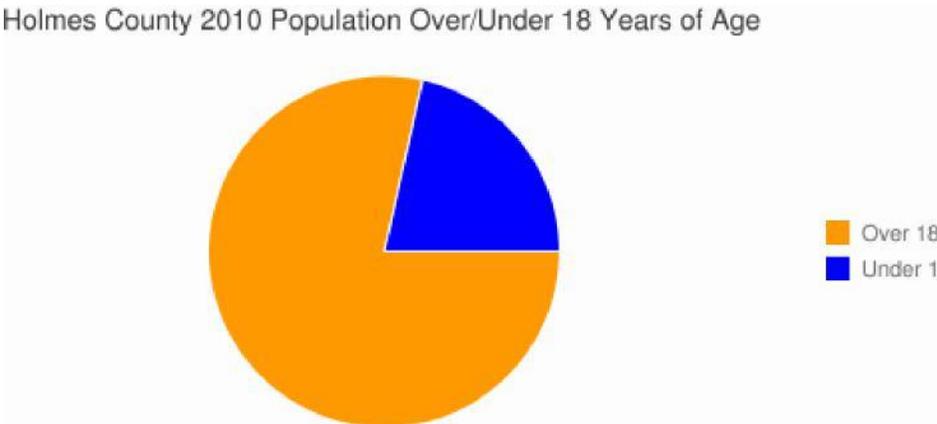


Name	Census 2000	Census 2010	Population Growth
Holmes County	18,564	19,927	6.8%
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	9.7%

Source: Cubit

Holmes County 2010 Population by Age

Holmes County 2010 Population Over/Under 18 Years of Age



Name	Total	18 years of age & over		Under 18 years of age	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Holmes County	19,927	15,645	78.5%	4,282	21.5%
United States	308,745,538	234,564,071	76.0%	74,181,467	24.0%

Source: Cubit

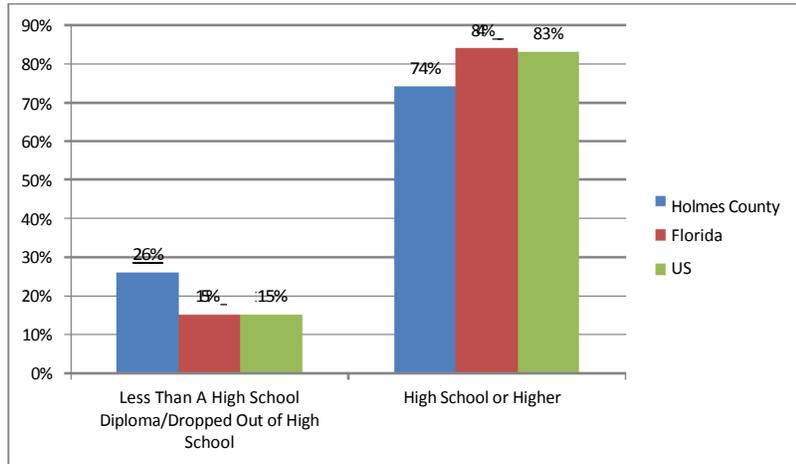
Population by Education

Community assessment survey placed status of education for the majority of residents (> 69%) surveyed at high school or less. These findings are consistent with low patterns reported in the 2005-2009 U.S. Census estimates for the county. Details provided in table below.

Table showing education profile

Education	Percent of total
<High School	20.1
High School	49.1
Associate Degree	10
Bachelors	9.0
Masters/Graduate	3.5
Other	2.8

The Florida Department of Education School District directory lists seven (7) public schools and one (1) private school in the Holmes County School District, with the following breakdown: two (2) high schools, two (2) schools with K through 12, two (2) elementary, and one (1) middle school, the one (1) private school consists of middle to school to high school grades. The National Center for Educational Statistics reports there are 3371 students in the Holmes County School District based on the 2005-2009 U.S. Census estimates. The percentage of persons in Holmes County who have less than a high school diploma exceeds both the state and national rates at 26%. Details provided in table below.



Source: US Census

Population by Marital Status

Majority (54%) of surveyed Holmes County residents are married. Details provided in table below.

Table Showing Marital Status of Surveyed Residents

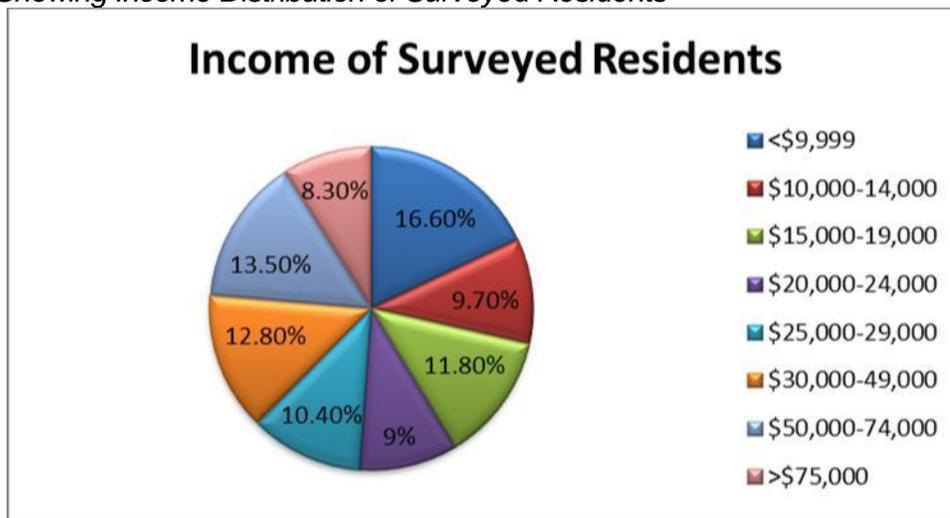
Status	Percent of Total
Married	54
Divorced	17
Widowed	5.9
Separated	3.8
Never married	10.4
Unmarried couple	2.8
Don't want to answer	1.4

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Income

Community assessment surveys show that majority of residents (16.6%) reported annual income of less than \$9,999. Overall, more than 57% earn less than \$30,000 annually. Details provided in table below.

Table Showing Income Distribution of Surveyed Residents



According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Holmes County reported at \$490 as the average weekly wage. This is the lowest weekly wage of all the counties in the state of Florida in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

Median Household Income

The median income for households in Holmes County was \$33,868 (US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey). Holmes County’s personal per capita income for 2009 was \$26,151. Nearly 49% lower than the reported state per personal, per capita income of \$38,965. (Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce) In comparison to other nonmetropolitan areas around the state, Holmes County’s personal per capital income is still nearly 12% lower than the reported average of \$29, 272.

Employment Status

From the community assessment survey data, about 51% of county residents have full time employment and as much as 29% are unemployed. Weekly work hours range from 2 – 40 hours with average of about 20 hours. Detailed descriptions are provided in the tables following.

Table Showing Current Employment Status

	Percent
Not employed	29.1
Self-employed	7.3
Part-time	6.6
Full time	50.9
Hours per week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range 2-40 • mean-19.92; SD=11.07 	

Table Showing Reason for Unemployment

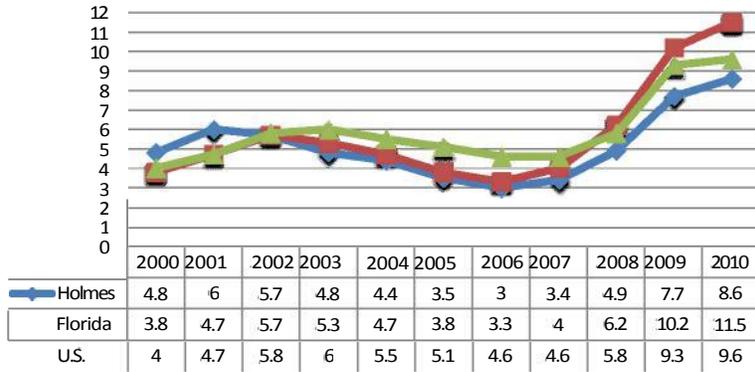
	Percent
Disabled	26.2
Cannot find work	16.67
Retired	28.57
Taking care of family	13.1
Need Training	2.4
Other	13.1

Table Showing Availability of Jobs

	Percent
Enough jobs	3.8
Not enough jobs	91.0

The unemployment rate in Holmes County for the most part has remained consistently lower than that of the nation and of the state of Florida, as illustrated by the graph below.

Comparison of Annual Unemployment Rate Over the Last 10 years



Source: Agency for Workforce

Innovation, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2011

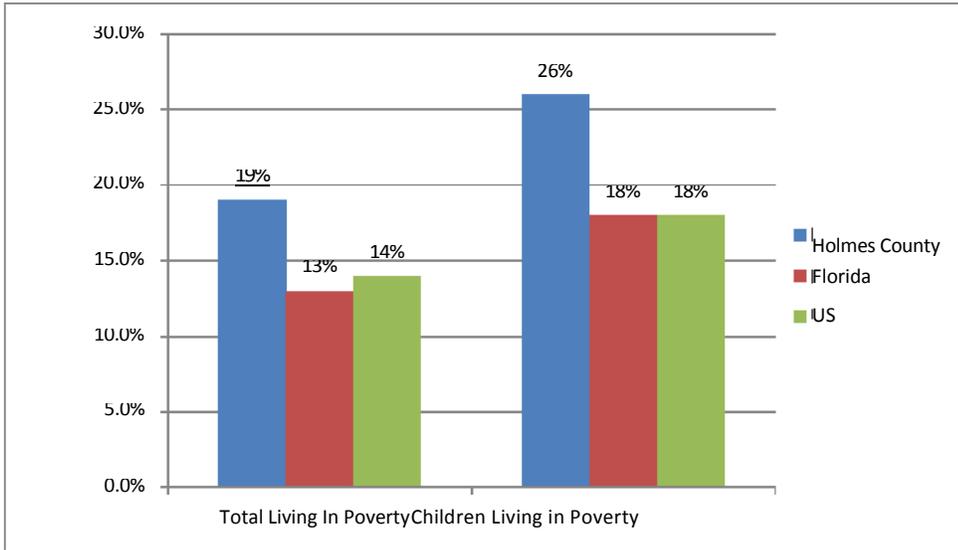
Labor Force Participation

The labor force is defined as the number of persons who are age 16 and older who work or are actively seeking employment. Persons who are not members of the labor force include: the retired, students, not able to perform available work, disabled, and those who perceive there is no available work in which they can perform. Using information from the U.S. Census and the State of Florida, it is determined that around 42% of Holmes County residents comprise the labor force. Almost half of the persons residing in Holmes County work or are actively seeking work. The percentage of participants is likely to increase when new workers enter the workforce.

Poverty Level

Persons in Holmes County living in poverty are 18%, compared to the state rate of 13%. Estimated 26% of children live in poverty, a rate that is higher than the national and the state rates of 18% respectively. Details provided in table below.

Poverty Rates from U.S. Census Bureau



Source: US Census

Health Insurance Status

According to survey data, about 47% of surveyed residents have health insurance coverage. Of the various types of insurance coverage listed, majority (19.7%) are covered under the Medicaid program. A significant number of residents were noted to have no health insurance (19%) and have to pay for healthcare out of pocket (20%). Details provided in table below.

Table Showing Type of Type Payment for Healthcare

Insurance Type	Percent
No Insurance	19.4
Health Insurance	47.1
Medicaid	19.7
Medicare	15.6
Active Military	.3
Champus	2.8
Kidcare	4.5
Veteran	1
Out of Pocket	20.1
Other	3.5

The secondary data review of Medicaid Monthly Enrollment Counts for all Races and Sexes for 2009 reveals an average of 4980 enrollees for Holmes County. (Florida Charts, 2011) Considering the 2005 to 2009 Census Estimate of 19065 for Holmes County's population, it can be concluded that around 26% of Holmes County residents are enrolled in Medicaid.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

From the county surveys, majority of residents (56.1%) own their homes and are satisfied (66.4%) with their housing situation. Details provided in tables below.

Table Showing Type of Housin

	Percent
Rent	21.5
Own	56.1
Live with other	9.7
Other	7.6

Table Showing Satisfaction with Housing

	Percent
Satisfied	66.4
Not Satisfied	26.3

Table Showing Reason for Not Satisfied with Housin

	Percent
Too small/crowded	46.1
Problem with others	11.8
Too run down	30.3
Too expensive	17.1
Too far from town/services	11.8
Other	17.1

As of the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Narrative 2005-2009, there were 8,400 housing units, 19 percent were vacant. 64 percent were single-unit structures, 5 percent multi-unit structures, and 31 percent mobile homes. 21% of the homes in Holmes County were built prior to 1990. Around 60% of the owner occupied homes are valued at less than \$99,000, from that number 32.3% are less than \$50,000. More than 75% of Holmes County residents use 30% or more of their income for housing. 9% of these households do not have telephone service and 8% reported not having access to a vehicle for personal use. There are 6,800 households in Holmes County with an average of 2.5 persons per household. Pertinent household characteristics are provided in the following table.

Household Characteristics			
	Holmes County	Florida	US
Households containing married couples with children	17.9%	17.8%	21.4%
Household containing single parent with children	7.9%	9.2%	9.5%
Householder living alone	24.7%	25%	27.3%

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Leading causes of death among Holmes County residents were evaluated from self-report of personal and immediate family member/s diseases status. Of the 15 leading causes of death listed in 2009 by Kochanek and colleagues, five were found prevalent in varying degrees among county residents surveyed – hypertension (51%), diabetes (27.7%), heart disease (15.6%), lung disease (12.2%), cancers (11.1%). High rates of other diseases - overweight/obesity (30.1%) and arthritis (24.2%) were also found. Details provided in table below.

Table Showing Reported Chronic Diseases Status

Disease Type	Percent of Total
Hypertension	51.2
Overweight/Obesity	30.1
Diabetes	27.7
Arthritis	24.2
Hearing/Vision loss	16.3
Heart disease	15.6
Lung disease	12.1
Cancer	11.1
Alcohol dependency	5.2
Hepatitis	3.5
HIV/AIDS	0
Other	7.6

Ten leading causes of death in Holmes County are listed below. These vary in order from the national list of leading causes of death (Kochanek et al., 2009). Details provided in table below.

Ten leading causes of death in Holmes County

	Holmes County
Heart disease	36.2%
Cancer	18.1%
Unintentional injuries	8.1%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	6.8%
Stroke	3.2%
Diabetes	2.7%
Suicide	1.8%
Alzheimer's	1.8%
Kidney disease	.9%
Septicemia	.9%

Source: Florida Charts

LEADING HEALTH INDICATORS AND RISK FACTORS

Assessment of Holmes County community health needs takes into account personal and community health status as well as the key community health indicators and risk factors per Healthy People 2010 recommendations. Key health indicators determined to have relevance for the health status of county residents are: access to health care; overweight and obesity; substance use; activity; responsible sexual behavior; mental health; immunization; tobacco use; and environment quality.

Personal and Community Health Status

Most residents reported a personal health status that is healthy to very healthy (61.6%). However, a significantly large number (37.7%) reported personal health that is somewhat unhealthy to very unhealthy. Overall, Holmes County was rated by almost 35% of residents surveyed as a somewhat healthy to very healthy community. This is far lower than a rating of somewhat unhealthy to very unhealthy by 56% of residents. Details provided in tables below.

Table Showing Self-rated Health Status

Status	Percent of Total
Very Unhealthy	3.1
Unhealthy	7.3
Somewhat Unhealthy	27.3

Healthy	53.3
Very Healthy	8.3

Table Showing Rating of County Community Health Status

	Percent
Very Unhealthy	.5
Unhealthy	12.5
Somewhat unhealthy	43
Healthy	33.9
Very Healthy	.7

Personal Health Limitations

Surveyed county residents reported on types and length of health limitations experienced. About 23.2% reported having average of 12.43 days when physical health was not good and 17% reported average of 11.49 days when mental health was not good. Interference from physical/mental health was reported by 24.6% of county residents and 31.8% reported interference from pain. Number of days that interference was experienced from pain averaged 14.77 days for 23% of county residents and 15.25 days of interference from Physical and Mental health for 17.6% resident. Details provided in tables below.

Table of Days Physical and Mental Health Not Good

	Physical Health		Mental Health	
	# of Days	% of Total	# of Days	% of Total
None	-	52.6%	-	59.9%
Not good days	Mean = 12.43 range = 1-30	23.2%	mean = 11.49 range = 0-30	17%
Don't Know	-	19.4%	16.6%	16.6%

Table of Experience of Physical/Mental Health and Pain Interference

	Experienced Physical/Mental Health Interference	Experienced Pain Interference
Had Interference	24.6%	31.8%
No Interference	70.2%	63.3%

Table of Days with Physical/Mental/ and Pain Interference

	Physical Health/Mental Health Interference		Pain Interference	
	# of Days	% of Total	# of Days	% of Total
None	-	40.5%	-	36.3%
Not good days	mean = 15.25 range = 1-30	17.6%	mean = 14.77 range = 1-30	23%
Don't Know	-	7.6%	-	9%

Access to Health Care

Reports show that within the past one year, 66% of residents have visited a doctor. Numbers increasingly worsens for dental visit (47%), eye examination (43.3%), and teeth cleaning (38.4%). Also, a good number of residents have not received these services within the past two to five years or do not know or have never received services. On the reason for not receiving eye exam either within the past 2 years or more or never had any exam, majority (31.6) indicated no reason while another large number (30.3) cited cost/no insurance.

Table Showing Healthcare Visits

	Visit Dr (%)	Visit dentist (%)	Clean Teeth (%)	Eye-exam (%)
Within past year	66.1	47.1	38.4	43.3
Within past two years	11.8	13.1	13.5	19.7
Within past three years	6.9	8.3	7.6	8.3
Within past five years	8.3	7.6	6.9	9.7
Never	4.4	7.6	12.5	4.8
Don't know	2.1	12.1	17.3	10.3
Not applicable	-	-	-	.4

Table Showing Reason for No Eye Exam

	Reasons among all Residents (N=289)	Reason among those "Never had eye exam or None in 2 or more years" (n= 131)
Cost/No Insurance	20.1	30.3
No reason	19.4	31.6
Do not have/know eye doctor	2.1	3.2
Never had one	5.2	7.7
Not thought about it	4.5	7.7
Could not get appointment	1.7	1.9
Clinic is too far	1	1.9

Table Showing Ability to get healthcare within the past year

	Percent
Able to get healthcare	76.1
Unable to get healthcare	11.8

Not needed	9.0
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Several vital health services are obtained outside of the county by residents within the past year. Top on the list of services in descending order are Lab work (47.4%), emergency care (36.7%), general practitioner care (34.9%), eyecare (33.9%), dental care (30.8%), radiology (23.3%), obstetrical/gynaecological care (18.7%), and inpatient care (17.6%). Main reasons why services were sought outside of county by residents were given as being the choice of doctor (43.3%). Of significance also is the report by 19% of residents of no doctor in the county providing the service needed.

Table Showing Services Received Outside of the Count

Service Type	Percent		Percent
None	14.5	Immunization	17
Lab work	47.4	General Practitioner care	34.9
ER	36.7	Family Planning	5.2
Inpatient hospital care	17.6	Mental Health	3.1
Cardiac Care	12.5	Eyecare	33.9
Surgery	13.1	Hearing	2.8
OB/GYN	18.7	Dental	30.8
ENT	12.5	Orthodontic	3.8
Ortho	9.0	Podiatry	2.4
Urology	7.3	Physical Therapy	.0
Renal care	3.1	Rehab	3.1
Radiology	23.2	Skin	14.5
Diabetes Care	12.1	Other	7.3

Reason for healthcare received outside of count

Reason	Percent of Total
Doctor of choice	45.3
No provider in county	19
Insurance cover only for doctor outside	5.2
Doctors not taking Medicaid	4.5

Residents identified groups of individuals perceived to have the most difficulty obtaining healthcare as the uninsured (37%), older adults (37%), unemployed (35%), and middle aged (32.5%).

Table Showing Individuals perceived to have the most difficulty obtaining health care services

	Percent
Uninsured	37%
Older Adults and Low Income	37
Unemployed	34.9
Middle age	32.5

Within the last year, county residents spent an average of about one night in the emergency, had less than one time of overnight stay in the hospital, and a little over one night of total stay in the hospital.

Table of Hospital care access and utilization within the past one year

	Range	Average Utilization	Majority Reported
Times in ER	0-22	Mean = .92 (SD =2.08)	0 (57.8%)
Nights in Hospital	0-10	Mean = .37 (SD=1.13)	0 (70.9%)
Length of Hospital stay	0-45	Mean = 1.2 (SD = 4.08)	0 (69%)

Need for mental health resources such as crises care, hospitalization, and counseling/therapy by county residents were generally modest, with highest rates for counseling/therapy services (10%) in the past year. Majority (40%) reported they were able to get health services from within the county while an equally significant number (23%) reported they were not able to receive services within the county.

Table of Mental Healthcare Needs and Utilization within the past year

	% of Total
None	78.9
Crisis care	3.5
Hospitalization	3.1
Counseling/Therapy	10.4
Able to Get Needed Services in Count	
	% of Total
Able to get services in county	40.1
Not able to get services in county	23.9

About 14.5% reported need for longterm care services. Of those who needed long-term care, majority (67.65%) received services in Holmes County while others (32.35%) received service outside Holmes County.

Social service benefits needed by majority of resident were Food Stamps (28.7%) and

Long-term Care Services	
	% of Total
Able to get services in county	67.7
Got services outside county	32.4

Medicaid (27.3%) and majority (40.5%) got their social benefits from within the county. An equally good number of residents (17.6%) did not get these benefits from the county.

Table of Social Service Benefits Needed

Services	% of Total	Services	% of Total
None	45.7	Medicaid	27.3
Food stamp	28.7	Respite Care	1.7
Healthy Families Insurance	5.2	Subsidized Child care	4.2
TANF (Welfare)	4.8	Other	5.2
Housing Assistance	7.3		
Able to Get Needed Benefit in County			
	% of Total		
Able to get services in county	40.5		
Not able to get services in county	17.6		

Overweight and obesity

An estimation of body mass index (BMI) using self-reported height and weight yielded an obese mean BMI of 30.3 for the county.

Table of Body Mass Index Estimation

BMI Categories Range – 15.5 – 93.70; Mean = 30.30 (SD=8.87)	
BMI	Percent of Total
Underweight	1.7
Normal Weight	23.2
Overweight	26
Obese	42.2

Substance use, Tobacco use, Activity, and Responsible sexual behavior

Alcohol and other drug abuse, tobacco use, inactivity, and teenage pregnancy identified by county residents as one of the top 6 health problems within the county. Only 30% indicated that they always practice safe sex as a preventive health behavior.

Table Showing Most Important health problems within the communit

	Percent
Alcohol and other drug abuse	44.64
Chronic diseases	31.49
Child Abuse/Neglect	27.34
Poor Diet/Inactivity	26.30
Teenage Pregnancy	24.22
Tobacco Use	18

Mental health

Survey results show that over 70% of county residents are stressed sometimes or always. Almost 60% indicated they are depressed sometimes or always, and over 75% reported they get enough sleep sometimes or always.

Table Showing Percent of Preventive and Safe Lifestyle Practice

Type of Practice	%Always	%Sometimes	%Never	%NA
Stressed out	18	60.2	5.2	1.0
Depressed	12.8	46	19.7	2.4
Enough sleep	21.1	54.3	11.8	.3

Environment quality

County was rated as safe to very safe by majority of the residents (88.7%). However, manufacturing or use of Amphetamine was identified as the most serious safety problem in the community by a majority (59.9%). Other safety problems are alcohol use (59.8%), unsafe sex (24.9%), child abuse (22.5%), and unsafe roads (20.8%). Three top factors identified by residents as the most important for a healthy community are good jobs and healthy economy (45.3%), access to healthcare and services (38.4), and religious/spiritual values (34.95%). Also listed are low crime and safe neighborhoods, strong family life and good schools. Details are described in the tables following.

Table Showing Rating of County Community Health

	Percent
Very Unhealthy	.5
Unhealthy	12.5
Somewhat unhealthy	43
Healthy	33.9
Very Healthy	.7

Table Showing Rating of County Community Safety

	Percent
Very Unsafe	3.5
Unsafe	10.7
Safe	69.9
Very Safe	10.7

Table Showing Most Serious Safety Problems

	Percent
Manufacturing and use of amphetamines	59.86
Alcohol use	59.52
Unsafe sex	24.91
Child abuse	22.49

Unsafe Roads	20.76
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Table Showing

Important Indicators of a Healthy Community

	Percent
Good jobs and healthy economy	45.3
Access to health care and services	38.4
Religious/Spiritual values	34.95
Low crime and safe neighborhood	29.4
Strong family life	27.34
Good Schools	26.6

Places where most county residents use for recreation are the church (52.95%), parks (47.8%), and river/lake/beaches/woods (45.33%). Portion of surveyed residents (27%) who indicated their desires for recreation places identified choices which are categorized and rated as follows: (1) centers for fitness and sports that include tracks, running, tennis, football swimming, skating, and bowling (89.9%); (2) outdoor program and environment that promote walking, biking, golf, horse riding, and water access for finishing and boating (30.4%); (3) activities that foster family and community engagement and meet the activity need for children, teens and seniors (17.7%); and (4) projects to create better leisure time through activities and programs such as parks, movies, museums, library, trips, mall, and music (20.1%).

Table Showing Places used for Recreation

	Percent
Church	52.95
Park	47.8
River/Lake/Beaches/Woods	45.33
Library	18.34
Sports field	14.53

Preventive Health (Immunizations, Preventive Screening, and Lifestyle)

Preventive screening and immunization within the past 12 months showed the following results: Rates of immunization are 29.8% for influenza and 19% for pneumonia (not adjusted for age or health condition). Among residents age 40 and older, 51.9% have performed diabetes screening and 48.8% have performed vision screening. Among males age 40 and older, 18.6% have performed prostate digital exam while 23.7% have performed PSA. Among female residents age 40 and above, 63.4% have performed mammograms and 30.8% have performed bone density test. Among residents age 50 and older, colon/rectal screening is 18.3%.

Table Showing Immunizations Status in the past 12 months

	Percent Received Seasonal Influenza Vaccine	Percent Ever Received Pneumonia Vaccine (not adjusted)
Immunized	29.8	19
Not Immunized	65.4	75.8
Don't know/Not sure	1.4	2.1

Table Showing Preventive Screening in the past year (Adjusted for Age Recommendations)

Type of Screening	Percent	Type of Screening	Percent
Mammogram	63.4*±	Vision	48.8*
Pap Smear	54.5±	Hearing	10.7
Glaucoma	14.9	Cardiovascular	10
Flu Shot	28.4	Bone Density	30.8**±
Colon/Rectal Exam	18.3**	Dental	34.6
Blood Pressure	51.9*	Prostate Cancer Digital	18.6*‡
Blood Sugar	51.9*	Prostate Cancer Antigen	23.7*‡
Cholesterol Screening	43.1+	Skin Cancer	12.5

*Screening among residents age 40 and above; ** Screening among residents age 50 and above
 ‡ Males only; ± Females only; +Among age 20 and above.

Preventive lifestyle (Physical Activity)

About 58% indicated they participate in physical activities. A significantly large number indicated no participation in physical activity. Detailed description of safe lifestyle practices are reported below.

Table Showing Physical Activity Participation in the past 12 months

	Percent
Participates in physical activity	57.8
No Physical activity	34.3

Preventive lifestyle (Safety)

Report of safe lifestyle practice among residents show that almost 70% wear seat belt always, 30.4% practice safe sex always, 22.8% perform self-breast exam always. Only about 21% reported getting enough sleep always.

Table Showing Percent of Preventive and Safe Lifestyle Practice

Type of Practice	%Always	%Sometimes	%Never	%NA
Wear Seat Belt	69.6	21.5	1.7	.3
Self-Breast Exam	22.8	31.1	20.8	9
Safe Sex	30.4	9.7	12.5	.3

Illegal Drug Use	3.5	3.5	65.4	9.3
Tobacco Use	15.6	8.7	50.5	8.0
Second Hand Smoke	14.5	33.6	27.3	5.5
Enough Sleep	21.1	54.3	11.8	.3
Moderate Exercise	19.7	40.8	24.2	.7

HEALTH CARE RESOURCES

Healthcare Facilities

Five healthcare services identified as the top need for the county are Walk-in clinics (83.7%), Wellness Center (53.3%), Dental service (42.2%), more health department (39.1%), and nursing home (34.5%). Details are described in the table following.

Table Showing Top Five Healthcare Services Needed

	Percent
Walk-in clinics	83.74
Wellness Center	53.29
Dental service	42.21
More health department services	39.10
Nursing home	34.48

Healthcare Providers

Types of healthcare practitioners identified as most needed were Women's health (54.3%), cancer care (46.4%), family practice (43.6%), cardiac (41.8%), pediatric (39.8%), eldercare (38.8%), dental care (38.4%). Details provided in table below.

Type

	Percent
Women's Health	54.3
Cancer Care	46.4
Family Practice	43.6
Heart	41.8
Pediatric	39.8
Elder Care	38.8
Dental	38.4

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) & Medically Underserved Areas (MUA)

Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

This project was conducted to identify specific community health needs of the designated county. Key elements specifically addressed include community socio-demographic profile and vital statistics, personal community health status/profile, including major health indicators, behavioral risk factors and health practices, available resources, services, and utilization patterns. The overall desired outcome is to identify indices and key health indicators for the community in order to foster dialogue about actions that can be taken to improve the community's health.

Demographic/Socioeconomic

- Bonifay area houses majority of Holmes county residents and functions as an access port for most of the county health and socioeconomic resources for residents.
- Average age of the county is middle age and may explain the high prevalence of chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes.
- Average annual income is less than \$30,000 with unemployment rates at 29%.
- Income/poverty status and educational status for high school completion are low
- Among the county residents who reported unemployed, 28.6% and 26.2% identified being ill/disabled and retired respectively as the reason for being unemployed. A significantly large number of residents (91%) perceived that there are not enough jobs within the county.
- Residents perceived that job opportunities in the county were inadequate, and they desire good jobs and a healthy economy. Low level of income and education may be attributed to reported difficulty with job availability for county residents especially among the ill and disabled. These findings are consistent with existing reports and evidence which correlate poor socio-economic status and low education with poor health status and its adverse consequences (Crabtree, 2010).
- Housing situation is mostly satisfactory. However, a large proportion of houses (31%) are mobile units and old. Individuals who stated they are not satisfied with their housing identified house being too small or crowded and too run down as the main reasons.
- Family unity and spiritual/faith systems were identified as very important among county residents, and obviously exert strong and vital influences on the health performance and beliefs of county residents.

Health Indicators and Risk Factors

- High level of perceived poor personal and community health status.
- A significant number of county residents encounter interference with their health from poor physical health, mental health, or pain issues. Health interference has been associated with poor perception of health, and functional limitations (physical, social, emotional) in adult populations (Thomas et al., 2004).
- High prevalence of high risk chronic diseases such as hypertension (>51%), overweight/obesity (> 66%), diabetes, and arthritis significant.
- Prevalence of risky and unsafe behaviors/practices such as unsafe sex and alcohol, tobacco and substance use, and inactivity is noted. Co-morbidity of risk factors with reported chronic diseases increases risk and mortality rates. (DHHS-CHSI, 2009)
- Preventive screening and immunization in all recommended categories are not optimal. Very poor rates of immunizations (less than 30% of surveyed residents), poor diet/physical activity, and poor preventive health screening rates indicate a huge shortfall in key health indicators.

- Physical activity status of residents is not optimal as over 30% remain inactive or do not participate in exercise.
- Received high rating as a safe community. However, there are concerns about manufacture and use of illegal drug and substance, alcohol, unsafe safe, child abuse and unsafe roads.
- The existence of older and substandard housing (mobile homes), could result in environmental health concerns. Mobile homes are meant to be temporary housing.

Access to Health Care

- More than 20% were unable to, or did not, access healthcare in the past year and close to 20% do not have health insurance.
- High number of residents access healthcare services outside of the county mostly due to provider of choice location and/or no service or provider in county. The type of healthcare services mostly accessed and needed by county residents are not adequately available within the county to meet community health needs and to alleviate identified health risks for the county.
- A large number benefit from, and are able to access, social services such as Medicaid and other healthcare assistance within the county.
- Visits to healthcare provider (physician, dental, eye) is less than optimal. These visits are inhibited by cost or lack of insurance.
- Top 3 healthcare providers needed are women’s health, cancer care, and family practice.
- Top 3 healthcare services needed are walk-in clinics, wellness centers, and dental service.
- One of the main barriers to healthcare access continues to be lack of healthcare insurance.

Recommendations

Recommendations are proposed as follows:

- Co-existence of high rates of hypertension, overweight/obesity, and diabetes among county residents is deemed a situation for urgent community intervention.
- To intervene toward large number of residents who are not meeting recommended standards for healthcare access, preventive health or healthy lifestyles, prompt community activation and engagement to build relationships toward effective community participatory programs is recommended.
- Launching new community health education campaigns will be needed to target healthy weight, healthy lifestyles, and improve community safety.
- Limitation on health due to physical, mental, and pain interferences will require standards for deliberate and ongoing assessment to prevent severe adverse impact on physical activity and overall health.
- Expand insurance programs to cover more county residents and increase access to care. High rate of residents who do not access healthcare due to “no reason” or lack of knowledge is perplexing and would need to be addressed through more focused comprehensive community outreach and education.
- Expand programs for mental healthcare via more in-county programs and providers.
- Additional health facilities will be needed to provide more access for primary and wellness care, and diagnostic services.

- Increase number of healthcare practitioners to improve access to primary and women's healthcare, dental, mental, and eye health care. This will significantly reduce present disparities.
- Quality of the environment should be enhanced to promote healthy active lifestyles. Develop infrastructure and programs using a multi-purpose center model to promote quality age related activities, physical and social fitness, family and community engagement, and recreation. Environmental designs should be constructed to accommodate active lifestyles and outdoor activities will be beneficial to the county residents who obviously enjoy outside living.
- It will be necessary to utilize family and faith-based organizations to direct and foster educational campaigns and efforts for better population reach.
- It will be necessary to decentralize services to bring access points closer to more rural residents.

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APPENDIX 2: FORCES OF CHANGE

Forces of Change Survey Instrument

One of the primary components of the *2013 Holmes County Community Health Improvement* process is the Forces of Change Assessment (FOC). The Forces of Change assessment identifies legislative, technological, and other impending changes affecting the community in which the public health system operates.

This assessment answers the question *"What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?"*

Based on your responses, the Forces of Change Assessment will provide a comprehensive yet focused list of the key forces facing the Holmes County community and a description of their impacts. This process will require about 20 minutes of your time. Your responses will be ANONYMOUS – you will not be identified in any way.

You will be asked to identify critical EVENTS related to the health of the Holmes County Community for 6 (six) Forces of Change:

- Economic Forces
- Environmental Forces
- Political Forces
- Health Forces
- Social Forces
- Technological Forces

Use these definitions to guide your responses:

What are Forces of Change? Forces are a broad all-encompassing category that includes trends, events, and factors. Forces include EVENTS & FACTORS.

What are Events? Events are one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation.

What are Factors? Factors are discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.

Forces of Change - Political Forces

Please think about **Political Forces** which impact the Holmes County community. *Political Forces* may include:

- Leadership issues such as a change in governor and state department heads
- Jurisdictional issues such as annexation possibilities, re-districting, etc.
- Community attitudes related to lack of trust in government, lack of respect for law & enforcement

1. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Political Force impacting Holmes County at this time.

2. For the Political Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force.

3. Next, for the Political Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force.

4. Forces of Change - Health Forces

Please think about **Health (Community & Individual) Forces** which impact the Holmes County Community. *Health Forces* can be community-wide, such as access to dental care or can be individual, such as lack of education about preparing healthy meals. Health Forces can include:

- Dietary issues - Need healthier food & snacks in schools
- Risk issues - Smoking, Alcohol, Drug use, Exposure to toxic chemicals, Teenage Pregnancy
- Access issues - Lack of private psychiatrists in county or elder care facilities

1. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Health Force impacting Holmes County at this time.

4. For the Health Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. Remember, Strengths may include organizations, resources, people, etc.

5. Next, for the Health Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. These may include one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation or discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.

Forces of Change - Social Forces

Please think about those **Social Forces** which impact Holmes County and its community members. *Social Forces* include attitudes, culture, beliefs, and perceptions which ultimately influence behavior. Some of these Social Forces may be community-specific, while others may have a long history within an individual location or culture.

- 1. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Social Force impacting Holmes County at this time.**

- 2. For the Social Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force.**

- 3. Next, for the Social Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force.**

Forces of Change - Technological Force

Please identify the **Technological Force** which impacts the Holmes County Community. This may include the use of technology such as the internet, cell phones, or social networks. It may include technology in education, industry, or healthcare. It may also involve the lack of technological training or education of community residents. The key is to think about those *Technological Forces* which influence Holmes County.

- 1. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Technological Force impacting Holmes County at this time.**

- 2. For the Technological Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force.**

- 3. Next, for the Technological Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force.**

This Forces of Change Assessment will provide us with a comprehensive yet focused list of the key forces facing the Holmes County community and a description of their impacts. This information will be used to guide the efforts in developing a Holmes County Community Health Improvement Plan.

If you do NOT want to receive an email reminder to complete the Forces of Change Assessment, please enter your email here _____. Your responses will be anonymous – your email will not be linked to your response to the Forces of Change Assessment.

Thank you for your time and commitment. If you have any questions, please contact Moises Vallejos at Moises_Vallejos@doh.state.fl.us.

Forces of Change Verbatim Responses

1. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Economic Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (22)

Industries (10)

Lack of industry

The lack of large industries in the area and also the lack of grants available for smaller businesses, which would use those funds to employ more individuals and provide more services needed by the county.

Lack of large industries in combination with economic instability

Lack of large industries. Closure of two factories.

Lack of sustainable local industry without negative environmental, social or health impact.

Lack of large industries.

No industry.

Cost of gas, decrease in salaries due to more tax and retirement withholdings, lack of job opportunities, decrease in state funding, lack of health insurance.

Lack of large industries.

Lack of large industries for jobs.

Unemployment (6)

Lack of jobs

Lack of skilled, well-paying jobs. Lack of skilled work force. I'm not sure which comes first. (Most) all of the well educated and talented youth leave for better paying jobs in other locations.

Employment. How to increase people's knowledge, ex. going to back to college or trade school. To become self-sufficient.

Very low opportunity for young people to find decent job so they do not have to leave to find a great job with benefits.

Lack of good paying jobs.

Lack of jobs.

Low pay and few opportunities of employments.

Unstable economic indicators – foreclosures, bankruptcies, high taxes, etc.

Funding (4)

Decreasing state and federal funding. The loss of those funding means the loss of jobs!

Decreasing state and federal funding.

Due to budgets, the state and federal funding will and is decreasing for improvement project for the county. There is a small property tax base in this county which does not give the amount money that is needed for a lot of improvements

Decreasing state and federal funding and lack of large industries.

Other (2)

x

Sfasfh.

2. For the Economic Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS (resources, organizations, people, etc.) of Holmes County to address or impact this Economic Force. You can list as many STRENGTHS as you want which impact the Economic Force listed above. (22)

Government (10)

Chamber of commerce.
Holmes County Development Commission.
Interstate 10.
Economic development
County Commissioners.
Holmes County Development Commission.
Holmes County Development Commission to help facilitate projects.
Economic Development Commission.
Holmes County Board of County Commissioners.
Chamber of Commerce. County Commissioners. City Council.
Holmes County Development Commission.

Land (7)

Land/property available.
We have the development commission with plenty of resources to create jobs
For instance, an agricultural product suited to the climate and soil conditions, i.e. industrial hemp for oil, clothing, and construction applications. Or utilizing local resources for recreational purposes - camping, fishing, equestrian trails, etc. I-10 is a conveyor of literally millions of dollars of revenue passing us by.
With the farming background of local residents, transition to growing products that would provide clean energy alternatives would be nearly seamless.
As to promotion and maintenance of recreational resources, who better than the people that have lived here all their lives fishing, hunting, farming, and riding?
Land/Real Property is cheaper - translates into more opportunities for others with financial support
Land - Large tracts available..
Geographical Location - benefit from tourist monies; good central location for growth.
Exit off of I-10.

Business (7)

All of the local businesses which are privately owned. These businesses cover every possible area in the workforce from farming to mental health counseling.
Local business.
Strengths are: Holmes County Corrections, new Hospital, new Bank, new dollar stores
new food courts and restaurants
New Hospital.
SHIP Program.
State Correctional Facilities.
Health System

Education (6)

School system

Washington-Holmes Technical Center.

Washington-Holmes Technical Center. Proximity to Panama City. The four-lane of Hwy 79 between Panama City Beach and Bonifay (not sure how much this will help).

School Board.

School System.

Community (5)

People.

Close knit community.

Active civic organizations.

This county has a group of individuals that work hard for improvements, but the attitude of most of the citizens is it is too much trouble for them to get involved unless there is a direct and immediate benefit for them.

Community- people who want to see this area thrive.

Transportation - Close airport, direct link to I-10 and the Port of Panama City.

As a spokesperson for a municipality, there is not much we can do except try to make it on our own. We do not receive any assistance from Holmes County.

We have a great county with access to larger cities nearby that we should be able to draw industry and companies into Holmes County

Recreation (3)

Fishing.

Beaches nearby for recreation.

Shopping centers at PC Beach, Destin, and Dothan, AL.

Other (2)

y.

Fasdfjalsdjf

Employment (1)

There is Jobs Plus There are plenty of people in Holmes Co. that are able and desirous of high paying employment, Pell grants, TCCC, programs in place to assist with retraining

3. Next, for the Economic Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County to impacting this Economic Force. These may include Events, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation or Factors, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway. (22)

Unemployment/Funding (7)

Limited jobs due to decreased state and federal funding.

Job loss due to decreased funding.

Legislation decreasing children and elderly funding.

Large population of people that are unemployed or living off government assistance.

Lack of bank lending due to instability.

Untrained workforce

Difficulty in applying for grants for mental health if you are a private agency and not community mental health, simply because AHCA states that "another community mental health provider is not needed in the area". The people of Holmes County and surrounding counties deserve options and better choices for service provide

Growth (10)

Summing up the new businesses, we cannot understand why Holmes County does not grow.

Could be that Bonifay is the only place that grows. Maybe the outlying small towns do not have the resources to grow.

Rural county. Lack of industry. Local culture of low expectations. Mediocre schools.

Low socio-economic status of much of the population. Lack of cultural diversity.

The price of gas may be due to taxes. The prices are higher here then other places.

This may be something county commissioners could examine.

Larger organizations replacing local businesses.

That industrial hemp is illegal is a factor. Why it is illegal is somewhat mysterious, as it is nothing but cheap and fast to produce with no legitimate downside, beyond competing with the already entrenched cotton, paper, and pulpwood producers. Need it even be mentioned that the production of hemp oil might possibly make Holmes County energy independent as well as viable source of bio-diesel fuel. Why not? Lack of vision and simple negative inertia. Even at its worst, life in Holmes County is paradise compared to almost any urban setting. We are somewhat complacent. And investment capital for necessary improvements is scarce, and we are a poor county.

The natural resources and the location to utilize them are already in place to create a recreational Eden within minutes of the interstate. Not a lot of changes need to be made to create campgrounds, hunting camps, canoe, and equestrian trails. The inevitable infrastructure to support it is another source of income - restaurants, shops, stores, stables, canoe and kayak liveries just to name a few. Quality marketing would be key.

Community (4)

You have too many people in Holmes County that do not want any change.

The amount of people willing to get a job is very low because of the ease of the welfare system

Resistance to change.

Transportation challenges.

Government (4)

Lack of concern from those in office to peruse new industry.

All levels of government (federal, state, and local) are currently unstable

We need some good leadership in the above named commission.

Economic Development Commission - currently lacks leadership.

Education (3)

If people can't see the direct benefit of having an education, then an education seems to be of little use.

High unemployment, need of retraining, education.

Communities that live under the poverty levels don't have access to the health system.

Money (3)

Lack of tax breaks for new industry.

Expenditures exceed revenue.

High cost of fuel.

Weather (2)

A natural disaster or urban setting may be a weakness.

Hurricanes do impact our area from time to time.

Other (2)

z.

Sfaijfdlas;jdf

4. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Environmental Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (21)

Land (8)

Land use or urbanization.

Land use.

Land use or urbanization.

Land use.

Majority of the land is in timber, crops, and ranching/farming.

Land use.

Community/Issues (6)

There are no bike trails and limited bike lanes within the county.

Lack of animal control within the county.

The pollution of the river isn't going to help, but the fix is as easy as stopping the activities that make the problem - agricultural runoff being the principle culprit.

Also that the river is getting shallower - dredging might be considered.

Choctawhatchee River

Driving around the county you will see home sites trashed. Just imagine what you can't see from the road

Transportation (5)

Transportation for persons living in the outlying areas of the county to Bonifay and other areas for services

The lack of public transportation is a huge factor. Many individuals are unable to afford the maintenance on a vehicle or are unable to drive due to disabilities or medical issues/concerns.

There is very limited public transportation. Tri County Community Council provides some, but it is limited

Public Transportation and Transportation for the elderly.

Holmes County has a very clean environment. Clean springs. Little industry and pollution

Other (1)

a.

5. For the Environmental Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. You can list as many STRENGTHS as you can think of which impact or address the Environmental Force you identified. (21)

Park/Land (9)

What we have that's readily available is the most important impact - clean, unspoiled natural resources - river, creeks, springs, and woods. Thousands of acres of farmland, much if it currently fallow.

Areas of flooding are contain and secure.

Some parks have been completed with grant money, but it is difficult to maintain the ones in the rural areas because of vandalism. The parks in the communities have been used and maintained better.

Our parks and sidewalks have recently been upgraded.

Farming.

We have land available to promote growth such as housing, and recreational areas

The water in the panhandle is among the lowest in the state for pollution.

Lots of undeveloped property.

Affordable property values make our county appealing to outside investors and industry decision makers.

I believe the cities and the county has ordinances to manage some of this.

I don't know how this could be accomplished.

Community Issues (6)

Churches.

There are no strengths in the above area.

Good neighbors.

There are two facilities in Bonifay for the elderly. There is a very nice hospital. Bonifay is made-up of many elderly people. They do not drive nor have families or friends that can take them to Doctors, places to buy prescriptions, groceries, and other needs.

Having public transportation would help them so much, but there would be cost.

Government(4)

Tri-County Community Council, Inc.

County Commissioners.

County Commissioners.

Sheriff's Dept.

Other (3)

b.

NA.

None.

6. Next, for the Environmental Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. You can list multiple WEAKNESSES or THREATS. (21)

Funding (10)

Funding is always the issue.

Reduced funding to provide transportation services.

Economic factors, gas prices, lack of grant or federal/state funding.

Again, lack of vision and complacency are at fault. Short-sighted solutions are also a problem. Over the years, many ill-considered notions have almost won the day - battery plants, landfills, etc.

People keep building in flooding areas.

Funding.

Funding, enforcement issues or the lack of.

Lack of funding.

Fuel cost.

The added cost of providing a van, gas and upkeep and paying someone to be responsible and accepting this job. A lot of times you may have a person or persons that are retired to give their time. There could be a small donation for gas. These are some of the things smaller communities in other states do for their elderly people within fallout range of a nuclear power plant in Alabama. Downstream from agricultural runoff in Alabama. Little of no zoning

Community Issues (9)

Transportation is a serious problem for anyone that does not have a vehicle. Bonifay has a population of 2000 and most people must travel 35 to 50 miles or more to shop for most items and to receive medical care and hospitalization that is beyond the scope of the Health Dept.

More family events need to take place locally so they can be utilized more.

Too much wasted land space is used for dumping (this is not the county, but people just dumping trash).

Recreation parks are in some parts of the county, but not equally in other parts.

There are is no industry to use the land.

The legislature and county commission.

Urbanization could impact the pollution in our area.

Mentality to hold tight to rural community environment (anti-industry).

Possible natural disaster area (hurricanes, tornadoes, etc.).

Residents opposed to change.

Residents not concerned about global warming to hold politician accountable for taking meaningful action

WE NEED A GOOD COUNTY AEAEDM., COUNTY COMMISSION TO LEAVE HIM A.LONE

Other (1)

c.

7. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Political Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (21)

Government (16)

Change of governor and state department heads may allow more state funds to flow through the county.

OBAMA.

Three new Commissioners elected to the Holmes County Board of County Commissioners in November 2012.

Lack of trust in government, not our local government as much as on the federal level.

Leadership issues such as a change in governor and state department heads.

Community attitudes related to lack of trust in government, lack of respect for law and enforcement.

Government.

Community attitudes related to lack of trust in government, lack of respect for law & enforcement.

Leadership issues.

Commissioners, who don't do their jobs, only are interested in a paycheck.

I believe there is a lack of support for the local government.

The legislature is something of loose cannon.

Leadership of governor is questionable for our rural area.

There is a lack of respect for law enforcement in the community.

There should be more involvement for planning and zoning in our county.

Community attitudes and lack of drug enforcement.

Leadership issues such as a change in governor and state department heads.

Politics (6)

Politics is controlled by entrenched economic forces.

After the last election, there were many changes in the office holders and most must learn that it is not possible to change all of the things that were promised. Change comes slowly and there is a lack of trust on the part of the voters toward government, local, state, or federal

Holmes County is a very conservative county. The registered voters are split pretty evenly between Democrats and Republicans but the county voted about 80% for both McCain in 2008 and Romney in 2012. The county has had some weak local leadership. Judges shouldn't be easily removed by ballot or they will end up in the hands of the powerful due to high re-election expenses.

This is a county that has very little trust in the elected officials to do what is best for the citizens. The elected officials seldom ask the citizens for their opinions about the future of Holmes County.

Health (1)

Healthcare.

Other (1) a.

8. For the Political Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. (21)

Community Issues (10)

Holmes County is a small county and a close knit community. We are able to talk with our local officials regularly because they are a part of our community and we all try to work together in order to do what is best.

Determination of community.

Willingness to work together.

People in Holmes County should stand up for law enforcement rather than forget the fact that they put their lives on the line for them every day.

There doesn't appear to be any strength in this area.

We are capable of thinking independently.

There is no solution.

The people are resistant to change.

Because we are a rural area, when a new governor is in office we are often overlooked and sometimes this is not a bad thing depending on their agenda.

People in Holmes County stick together and voice their opinions.

There is a planning and zoning committee within the county to address issues.

Health Department providing primary care and after hours care.

Government (8)

Residents vote.

VOTE REPUBLIC

Commissioners are familiar with the county's profile and needs.

New county commissioners appear much better educated, capable, and not as parochial as the previous commission.

President of the Florida Senate represents Holmes County. Speaker Pro-Tem of the House represents Holmes County.

Organization in place to execute government policies.

There are elections held for offices. O that people can get to know who they are voting for.

The republican party has shown a growth in Holmes County which has never before happened

Good relationships with Congressman and Senators that represent our county.

Other (4)

b.

N/A.

None.

None.

9. Next, for the Political Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. (21)

Government Issues (10)

Lack of trust in government.

Governments imitative don't always remediate the needs for this community.

The individuals resist change in this county...it is the blinder effect of "what was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me". The youth that go to college seldom return except to teach school or work for the FI DOC.

It seems like some of the people's concerns are only addressed when it will benefit those running for an office position. Sometimes the trust is broken so many times that people tend to feel like they have no say anyway so why bother.

Most residence does not trust government whether it is on the local, regional, or national level. There is too much back stabbing among our local officials.

People do not care.

For the most part, the officials elected to county offices are elected because they are members of a well known family, not based on education or experience.

Although we are capable of thinking independently, we are susceptible to the same influences as anyone else. Most often we go along with the opinions of the group with which we identify Republicans, Democrats, Baptist, etc., even when their interests are opposed to our own.

The population will vote on social issues to the detriment of their economic and education issues.

Small town politics can be superior and reign over good decision making.

Increasing the size of the government. Allow the private sector to take part and empower the community

WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH POLITICAL POWER TO MAKE THE CHANGES; WE SEEM TO BE HAPPY WITH THE STATUS QUO.

The law enforcement in our area is a small department which makes it difficult at times to cover the whole county. There is also a lack of trust within the department and within the community toward the department's leader.

Change (5)

Possible resistance to change or new ways of doing things.

Resistance to change.

Old habits and culture. Populace is not as educated or forward thinking as the new county commission

The people can sometimes be easily swayed not to pay attention to cold, hard facts, but by their feelings.

Unwilling to change

Funding (4)

Lack of funding.

Continued funding.

There is not enough money to hire what Holmes county needs for men, vehicles, gas

and upkeep.

Residents tend to vote for those decreasing the flow of state funds through the county.

Other (2)

None

c.

10. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Health Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (19)

Smoking/Substance Abuse (9)

Smoking.

Met use/producing.

DRUGS AND ALCHOL ABUSE.

Substance abuse is a major issue in our county. Also, lack of access to GOOD psychiatrists in the area. Our mental health agency is currently in talks with a well trained psychiatrist in Dothan to see if he would be willing to see clients once a month in our office. this would allow individuals better access to more qualified care without the expense of driving to Dothan or using whoever the local community mental health providers have at the moment.

Risk Issues- Smoking, drugs alcohol, and exposure to toxic chemicals

High number of teen pregnancies and tobacco users.

Clearly we are a nation of addicts - alcohol, tobacco, bad food, pharmaceutical drugs.

All legal and socially acceptable, but far more destructive than illegal drugs that may be equally dangerous but are far less widespread and do not enjoy the complacency of legal but dangerous habits.

Risk issues - Smoking, Alcohol, Drug use, Exposure to toxic chemicals, Teenage Pregnancy

Drug use.

Risk Issues - Teen Pregnancy, Drug Abuse.

Risk issues - Smoking, Alcohol, Drug use, Exposure to toxic chemicals, Teenage Pregnancy!!!

Health & Medical Issues (9)

Obesity and chronic disease.

Dietary issues and risk issues are equally the most important health force.

Generally poor health of the population as a whole. Lack of access to primary and specialty care. Lack of health insurance. Lack of dental care for adults.

Obesity, Dietary issues.

The Health has been effective in getting information out to the citizens about dietary and risk issues. ALFs are limited and out of most of the individuals income range and NHs have the sickest and most fragile of the elderly. Getting people to change their unhealthy habits is long and slow process and lack of education is a large factor when dealing with the elderly with 45% unable to read beyond 5th grade level.

Access issues - Lack of private psychiatrists in county or elder care facilities, medical and dental services with Medicaid providers. More local specialists.

Lack of education about health and dietary issues. Limited health care in the county, most health problems must be addressed by professionals outside of the county.

Individuals will not attend classes that address the problem issues. Access Issues -

Types of Doctors available in the area.

Dietary Issues - Difficult to find affordable healthy foods.

Attention to an individual's total body hygiene.

Other (1)
x

11. For the Health Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. Remember, Strengths may include organizations, resources, people, etc. (19)

Medical (16)

Holmes County Health Department, including Extended Hours Clinic.

Spectrum Counseling Services is a new agency and people have been excited to have another option because they are tired of substandard care provided throughout the years in our small county. The hospital in Bonifay is high quality, we have been very proud of the care provided there. The local health department is top notch as well.

Holmes County Health Department's dental program for kids. New hospital facilities.

Perhaps the Affordable Care Act will help.

Health Department Low Income Pool funding.

Healthy Start Program.

Teen Outreach Program teaching in the schools.

The Health Department tries to improve the health issues with classes on all of the issues. Schools try to make an impact, but the children return to the home and the same setting.

Two health organization such as Doctor Memorials Hospital and Holmes County Health Department that have programs to help the community.

The Health Dept is the best strength for this force.

DMH is bringing in more specialists to meet the community's needs. The Holmes County Health Dept. and dental clinic strive to meet the needs of our community with high quality. We are fortunate to have these well ran programs.

The HCHD is reaching out in an effort to stress prevention as a means of gaining and maintaining good health.

There is need for more doctors with more specialties in our area.

People are capable of growing organic foods here during season

Smoking/Substance Abuse (7)

Sheriff and Police are committed to stop illegal drug use.

Teenage "Don't Smoke" programs in the schools.

Drugs are so prevalent in Holmes County. People use them for income, and the making of some drugs are harmful, possible dangerous to the point of death. This is one of the worst hazards in Holmes County

School organizations & the health department help with sex education and drug abuse.

Active Programs and resources that combat the dangers pertaining to unhealthy behaviors.

Again, we have the potential for independent thinking.

Education from the schools and sheriff's department.

Resources (4)

UF/IFAS Holmes County Extension Service.

Holmes County School Board.

Churches.

FOR ALL OF OUR PASTORS TO PREACH MORE ABOUT THE LOVE OF JESUS.

Parks and recreational facilities

Other (2)

y

None.

Funding (1)

Life Management Center grants.

12. Next, for the Health Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. These may include one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation or discrete elements, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway. (19)

Community/ Issues (11)

Many in the community lack the desire to change.

Possible resistance to change.

Same as previously, we choose not to see with clarity.

The general lack of interest to change behavior toward health risk factors.

The lack of interest on the part of the citizens is the greatest weakness.

The people have habits that are difficult to disestablish and are lacking long term commitment to good hygiene practices.

Unsupervised children and teenagers

Size of the community.

Urban setting.

Limited recreational activities.

Transportation challenges

Healthcare (6)

Lack of primary care providers. Lack of access to specialty care. Poor diet and nutrition habits and knowledge. Lack of exercise. Obesity. Diabetes. Distance to, and availability to access specialty care. Transportation issues for much of the population.

Bonifay is not centrally located in the county.

Lack of option for healthier food restaurants.

Schools don't teach healthier food eating habits to students.

More Medicaid or shares of cost providers are needed in our community

Although, people may grow organic food here, they are not aware how to prepare it healthy.

Doctors choose not to come to our area to practice because of low income community will not be able to afford services so they open in a more populated area.

Smoking/Substance Abuse (5)

Laws not tough enough on underage smokers.

No quite smoking programs for underage smokers. We expect them to quite cold turkey.

NUMBER 11 IS THE ANSWER TO ALL THE PROBLEMS WE HAVE IN HOLMES COUNTY.

Availability to drugs especially, meth.

Parental use of drugs.

Funding (4)

Not enough funds for more law enforcement and better equipment for them.

Limited financial resources - residents, agencies serving clientele.
Funding.
Funding.
Lack of funding to promote healthier living ways.
Lack of consistent funding for local health oriented programs and initiatives.

Other (2)

Z
None.

13. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Social Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (18)

Community Issues (11)

Most of any workforce is focused on Bonifay. There is very little for people to do in the other small towns.

Holmes County is very conservative politically and socially. Holmes County's population - in general - is not well educated.

Our view of the world is given to us by organized media with a corporate agenda. Intentional or not, it amounts to the same thing.

Churches – Religion.

As in any rural area, the attitudes, culture, beliefs, and perceptions are long held factors toward their behavior. Education is usually the main cause of change and education is playing catch up in the area. The core family has stayed here and some of their educated offspring have moved away which keeps the same behaviors in practice.

Attitude.

I believe our community may be stereotyped because of our cultural and beliefs.

Behavior.

Attitude toward community and industry growth within Holmes County.

This is a county that has strong religious beliefs and family ties.

The culture is resistant to individual good long term total body hygiene.

People are stupid in Holmes county seems to be a common attitude. Therefore, this county will never get any better.

Government Assistance (6)

Belief that expansion equals more crime.

Substance abuse.

Generational poverty and low educational levels.

The thought that wel-fare is a minority issue and not a poverty issue.

There is a culture of people that become pregnant and have repeat births that require government assistance. They are undereducated and come from families where this is a cycle. We also don't have a great tax base here in regard to land owners. Many people rent or live in government housing.

Government assistance.

Other (1)

m.

14. For the Social Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. Remember, you can list as many STRENGTHS as you like. (18)

Community Issues (10)

Local agencies are there to provide services to improve the quality of life for families and individuals.

Small county size.

Need more industry in the outlying areas.

Programs that will assist and retrain people in our community.

Despite having an anti-industry mentality, local citizens often understand that industry growth would provide additional jobs and local income.

Law enforcement.

I'm not sure there is one.

Again we have the ability to think for ourselves, but then who doesn't?

Can Influence positive messages for better living.

Those that have stayed must love their lifestyle.

Close knit community.

We have many churches.

Churches.

Sports.

Education (6)

Schools.

Schools.

Washington-Holmes Technical Center.

Educate people.

There is a split in the society of this county toward change and the more education and students that return to the county after college has made a difference in the attitudes.

Teachers, coaches, HCHD, school activities. Our best audience to reach is the young currently in the schools and WIC mothers.

Those that do get an education, are motivated and community involved people that care about making the county a better place to live.

Other (2)

n

None.

15. Next, for the Social Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. List as many WEAKNESSES or THREATS as you can. (18)

Community Issues (13)

High teen pregnancy rate. Teen mothers beget teen mothers. (The boys are at fault too.)

Complacency is a problem.

In many respects these are all the same question with the same answer: we don't think independently. We take the religious, political, and moral stance of whatever group we identify with. Not always bad, but certainly not independent.

Churches isolate from each others.

Don't reach out to help the community to answer the real issues out there.

Not a unify force to impact the community.

The slowness of changes in behavior. No new ideas about how to have a better and healthier life.

Needing more programs and more incentive to keep our communities working and staying self- sufficient and not relying on the assistance there that should be a help not a way of living.

Unemployment (3)

Lack of employment opportunities can lead persons to use or distribute drugs.

It can be difficult getting information about the above services out to the people who need them most.

Probably no one to push or work toward more industries.

16. Please identify the most IMPORTANT Technological Force impacting Holmes County at this time. (18)

Technology/Internet (13)

Increased use of technology in everyday life.

Internet

Washington-Holmes Technical Center. High speed internet should be arriving for the entire county soon.

Internet and cell phone service is poor or unavailable in many parts of the county.

See above typo "Washington" County.

Internet.

Cell phones.

Lack of knowledge to the community with some of today's technology. There may not be service in some areas.

Cell phone

Internet is a monopoly.

High Speed Internet Access.

Washington county? Perhaps there is too much access to the internet as it can be used to extend societal woes as well as transform them. With technology, it is sometimes better to focus on creating a good citizen than a technologically proficient one. The end result of graduating high school should be establishing a good citizen.

Cell service is spotty off Hwy 90 and Hwy 79.

Other (5)

N/A

N/A

None

Not sure.

a.

Education (3)

Rather having Vo-Tech in one isolated area, maybe branch down west of Bonifay. A lot of people would probably like a trade of some kind, but it is a hardship moneywise.

Education.

People are uneducated in how to use new technology.

17. For the Technological Force you identified above, please list the STRENGTHS of Holmes County to address or impact this Force. (18)

Computer/Internet (12)

Washington-Holmes Technical Center - training in computer use

Efforts to increase the availability of high-speed Internet service to the unincorporated areas of the county.

Our local hospital has put the internet and computer technologies to great use making services faster and more convenient.

Regional grant to provide high speed internet. Proximity to Panama City and Dothan AL. (Distance to Panama City and Dothan could be a weakness.

Almost everybody have access to one.

Access to internet through cell phones.

People here do want the services everyone else has across the world. Together, we can address this issue

It has gotten better over time, but it is taking awhile.

Advertising, marketing - reach the world with a few key strokes.

Easy access to family and friends.

Access for emergencies.

Increased availability in rural areas.

Education (5)

Local colleges.

Someone to look into 3expanding Washington/Holmes Vo-Tech to other areas that would help Holmes County.

Programs that offer the use of services.

The schools are staying current with the state's requirements of tech ideas.

Schools are already in place. It's just a matter of focusing the curriculum on character instead of testability and technology.

Other (4)

b

N/A.

None.

Not sure.

18. Finally, for the Technological Force listed above, please identify those WEAKNESSES or THREATS in Holmes County that may block attempts to impact this Force. (18)

Technology (9)

We need classes for the elderly and those that do not know how to use newer technology.

Limited financial resources to purchase computers, Internet service.

The legislature. A current ideology the technology for technology's sake is the best thing since sliced bread and will solve unemployment, the economy, and whatever and is superior to having good citizens.

Resistance to learning how to use the computer/technology.

Lack of understanding of how technology works

Fear of computers/technology.

Lack of local training.

Only the youth are interested in current technology and improving the networks that we have.

The youth are using the new technology and the schools are promoting new ideas, but the youth will move away and the cycle will continue for the next generation.

Community Issues (5)

Lack of skill workers and industry

The only thing that can stop it is complacency – do nothing and that's what we get.

Coverage

Ways to get people out in the community to take advantage of what the community offers

Driving and texting

Using phones instead of spending quality time on education, family,

Funding (3)

Fuel cost.

No Money and nobody to work for this cause.

Cost.

Limited number of providers drives up costs with the limited competition within the market.

Education (3)

Lack of education

Cost of education

Unsure (2)

Not sure.

I'm not sure.

Other (2)

None. c.

19. If you do NOT want to receive an email reminder to complete the Forces of Change Assessment, please enter your email here. Your responses will be anonymous – your email will not be linked to your response to the Forces of Change Assessment. (16)

Emails not included for privacy purposes

20. Additional comments? (5)

Holmes County is a beautiful County, with many areas that could be improved on. A lot of people seem depressed from lack of work areas or, having to go so far to work. Many have moved out of the area, and a lot of the rest just give in to other means of acquiring money. We need to help Holmes County be the County it can be.

Holmes County (and Washington County) faces a chicken or egg dilemma. Smarter and better education individuals tend to leave the area. Which comes first, skilled workers or industry requiring skilled workers?

Thank you.

I love this county, but I moved here as a choice from the north. I would not have wanted to raise our children here. I wanted them exposed to different kinds of academic and sports advantages along with cultural education.

We have a strong community and good strong leaders who believe in our community.

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APPENDIX 3: COMMUNITY THEMES & STRENGTHS

Workshop Agenda



Holmes County Community Health Improvement Plan 2011

July 15, 2011 Agenda

July 15, Friday – 9:30am-3:30pm
Doctors Memorial Hospital
2600 Hospital Drive
Bonifay, FL 32425

9:30am - 9:45am	Introductions
9:45am – 10:00am	Workshop Logistics Review
10:00am – 10:45am	Workgroup Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Participants will be assigned to a workgroup to review the Holmes County Needs Assessment/Community Health Status Profile and the “pre-work” Brainstorm information- Participants will identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT analysis)
10:45am – 11:00am	Break
11:00am – 12:00pm	Workgroup Assignments (continued)
12:00pm – 1:00pm	Working Lunch <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Participants will use SWOT analysis to identify current & future community health needs
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Workgroup Report-Out
2:00pm – 2:15pm	Break
2:15pm – 3:00pm	Identify Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Based on SWOT analysis and current & future community health needs, participants will prioritize strategies
3:00pm – 3:15pm	Workgroup Report-Out
3:15pm – 3:30pm	Workshop Summary Next Steps

Brainstorm Worksheet



Holmes County Community Health Improvement Plan 2011

Brainstorm Worksheet

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the Holmes County Health Department Community Health Improvement Initiative. Please complete this worksheet prior to attending the July 15th session.

July 15, Friday – 9:30am-3:30pm

Doctors Memorial Hospital

2600 Hospital Drive

Bonifay, FL 32425

What about Holmes County makes it a healthy place for you and your family to live? (Personal health, environmental health, safety, etc. – all aspects of health)

What about Holmes County needs to be changed to make it a healthier place for you and your family to live?

When you think of the Holmes County community, what makes you or your family feel most proud?

When you think of the Holmes County community, what makes you or your family feel most concerned?

What do you think are the two or three most important things that can help a community like ours be as healthy as possible?

What suggestions do you have for improving Holmes County, especially the health of its residents?

What is occurring (or might occur) that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?”

What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?”

Workshop Participants

Name	Organization
Fran Amerson	Holmes County Health Department
Glenna Padgett	Holmes County Health Department
Karen Johnson	Holmes County Health Department
Becky Seibert	Department of Children & Families
Moises Vallejos	Holmes County Health Department
Thomas L	ITCSO
Mohammed Birmch Fooz	Life Management Center
Judy Corbas	IFAS/University of Florida
Holly Holt	Holmes County Health Department
Tiffany Majors	Holmes County EOC
Karyn Bielski	Holmes County Health Department
Traci Corbin	Holmes County Health Department
Sheila Paul	Holmes County Health Department
Joann Baker	Doctors Memorial Hospital
Brenda Blitch	Doctors Memorial Hospital
Greg Barton	Holmes County EMS
Donna Carnley	Early Learning Coalition
Steven Jacobs	Holmes County Health Department
Catherine Wynne	HCSO Case Coalition

Workshop Summary Notes

Holmes County Health Department Community Health Assessment Workshop #1 Friday, July 15, 2011

Group #1

Topic/Statements	Partners	
<p>Chronic Disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of recreational resources directly contributes to chronic disease. • Limited access to health care contributes to high chronic disease rates. • Lack of motivation contributes to chronic disease. • Lack of education contributes to poor health habits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shriners • Funeral homes • Grocers • Liquor stores • Masons • Newspaper • Facebook • School board – schools • DOH • Churches • Daycares • WFE • COA • Salvation Army • BOCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vet services • City councils • Voc rehab • CoC • BPD • County officials • BMH • IFAS • LLC (?) • LMSt (?) • FL therapy (?) • Kiwanis • TCCC • Fire Dept • Btc (?) • Local docs
<p>Child Maternal Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of recreation (jobs & resources) contributes to repeat births. • The lack of education & poverty contributes to poor infant & maternal health and premature deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shriners club • Liquor stores • Masons • Grocers • Newspaper • Facebook • DOH • Churches • Schools • BOCC • Salvation Army • TCCC • ELC (?) • Voc rehab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City councils • Daycares • LMSt (?) • Kiwanis • CoC • Local docs • Fire dept • BPD • Btc • City officials • Vet Svcs • DMH • DCF

Social Economic Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources Limited education Culturally learned limitations Lack of jobs Teen pregnancy Limited specialty care Limited job availability Uninsured Alcohol & drug abuse Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquor stores Legislature COA DOH DOC Funeral homes DMH BOCC TCCC IFAS BAC (?) Salvation Army City officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ELC Voc rehab BMH FL therapy City councils Newspaper Facebook Kiwanis CoC Fire dept BPD Vet Svcs Local docs
Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of education Social acceptance of risky behaviors Resources/money Drug & alcohol use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shriners club Masons Liquor stores Salvation Army Grocers WFE GP DMH COA Churches BASH (?) Schools BOCC Funeral homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ELC TCCC Voc rehab FL therapy City councils CoC Vet Svcs Kiwanis Fire dept BPD County officers (?) DOC DCF BAC Local docs

Priority Rankings	1	2	3	4	5
Social characteristics of Holmes County:					
Lack of motivation					
Risky behavior	3	1	0	0	0
Accepted behaviors					
Safety					
Education & lack of	0	2	3	0	0
County resources:					
Jobs					
Health specialty services	1	1	2	0	0
Recreation					
Food/health					
Poverty - Self-created & economic	0	0	0	3	1
Mental health	0	0	0	1	3

SWOT

Social Characteristics		
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DOC ○ DOH ○ EMS ○ Newspaper ○ Life mgmt. ○ EMA/EOC ○ DCF ○ SO ○ Local docs ○ WFEC ○ Schools ○ School board ○ Kiwanis ○ Hospital ○ City councils ○ BOCC ○ TCCC ○ Council of aging • Ministerial assn. – churches • Community education • Social media • Hope class • Teen outreach program • Vet services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor stores • Lack of motivation • Reduction in State grants • Unutilized resources • Learned negative behaviors • Risky behaviors • Lack of job skills • Social media • Legislature • Lack of jobs • Drugs • Gangs
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More partnerships • Seek more grants • Multi-county projects • National org • Mentors/positive peers • Boys/Girls Clubs • FFA • Ministry assn. • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding cuts • Job losses • Drugs • Gangs • Prisons – influx of inmate families • Federal laws

Group #2

Topic/Statements	Partners	
There is a limited number of facilities in Holmes County to enable healthy living – recreational, medical, and emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA • Emergency mgt statewide • Mental health providers • Highway patrol • State – hinder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS • Fire dept • Police • BOCC • ?
There are various health behaviors that negatively impact the health of Holmes County residents – substance abuse, alcohol, physical inactivity, tobacco.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCSO • DOH • Substance treatment providers • SAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health providers • Teen court • Families
There is a lack of quality specialized care in Holmes County – dental, heart disease, mental health, diabetes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber • FSU • State – hinder • Specialized medical providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOCC • Home health providers
Various social and economic factors impact the health of Holmes County residents – poverty, lack of education, faith based community, social activities, slow growth of population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based care • Federal govt • Thrift store • Faith based community • Case mgmt. providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOH • Higher education providers • Kiwanis • Women’s club

Priority Rankings	1	2	3	4	5
Social and economic factors	2	1	0	0	0
Various negative health behaviors	1	2	0	0	0
Limited number of facilities (lack of community resources)	0	0	2	1	0
Lack of specialized care providers (1 disagree vote)	0	0	1	1	0

SWOT

Social/Economic Issues		
Internal	Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room for growth • Faith based organizations • Chamber of Commerce • Development commission • Traditional mindset • Healthy Start • DOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few incentives (monetary) for new businesses • Low population • Infrastructure • Transportation • Traditional mindset • Lack of jobs • Cut back at state, county, federal
External	Opportunities (helpful)	Threats (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random federal grant • Community events • TCC • Transportation – hinders • Daycare • Workforce boards • Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad economy • Possibility of flooding (geographically restricted) – FEMA flood zone • 16.67% unemployed, can't find work, impacts all • Economic issues, political – statewide cuts • Budget cuts – hinders • Trend – slow growth in population in Holmes County • Education as to substance , alcohol, tobacco, teen pregnancy • Political issues – hinders • DOC

Various negative health behaviors		
Internal	Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals • DOH • Tobacco free Holmes • SWAT • Health clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor support systems (home) • Poor (self) decisions (in need of more positive role models) • Social media • Issue - No mental health provider • Trend - Teen pregnancy show higher than state levels • Alcohol/drug abuse • Factor to consumer, liquor store density. • Health behavior – smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol use; all ages – cultural factors impact it.
External	Opportunities (helpful)	Threats (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Farmer’s market • Mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget cuts • Lack of healthy choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food – restaurant/fast food ○ Grocery vs Veg market

Group #3

Topic/Statements	Partners	
Health care opportunities available but underutilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Start • Tri-county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Salvation Army
Poor support systems at home leads to poor problem solving and decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco Holmes • Healthy Start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life mgmt.
Too small of an economic base resulting low incomes, lack of jobs and industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri-county community council 	
Cutbacks and elimination of govt programs, diminished services available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital • DOH • Life mgmt. • EMS • EOC • Law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF8 • Tobacco free Holmes • Fire dept • DOC • Salvation Army

Priority Rankings	1	2	3	4	5
Poor support systems at home leads to poor problem solving and decision making.	3	0	0	0	0
Too small of an economic base resulting low incomes, lack of jobs and industry.	0	1	2	0	0
Health care opportunities available, but underutilized.	0	1	1	1	0
Cutbacks and elimination of govt programs, diminished services available.	0	1	0	2	0

SWOT

Poor Support Systems at Home		
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith based orgs • Ministerial assn. • Health Start • Early Childhood Coalition • Head Start • WIC • Life mgmt. • DCF • Law enforcement • Still a close knit community – good family-like environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of services • Lack of public transportation • Service unavailable in immediate area • Poor values taught at home • Staff spread thin • Not utilizing available services • % of non-productive population too high • Increase of drugs/prescription drugs • Unemployment • Good parental supervision declining • Factors impact poor lifestyle choices • Lack of motivation • Traditionally poor diet habits
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation Army • School board • Chamber of commerce • County commissions • Media • Social pressure by peers • More recreation activities for kids, encourage parents to take the kids & do the transporting, instead of depending on others. • Mentorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes • Lack of industry • Lack of insurance • Lack of transportation • Government regulation • Legislation – people are encouraged to live on govt & not work, can make more by having kids & staying home, 25-35 y/o impacted, factors hinder the issue. • Legislation – enabling (promoting) abuse of free health care, not using it for what it was intended for. • No insurance due to individuals unable to afford, going to ER (after hours) instead of Dr. office for care.

Economic Base too small, results in low incomes, lack of jobs & industry		
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DOH ○ LIP program ○ Hospital – specialty care • Ministerial assn. • Extended clinic hours • Chamber of Commerce • Development Commission • Civic Clubs • Ability to draw manpower for new business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local colleges • Travel to higher education • Lack of network to organize volunteer programs to expose people to new opportunities. • No financial incentives for new industry • No infrastructure for new businesses • Low population – cannot support businesses
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate regarding financial aid • Help with food, clothing, etc. • Help with child care • Head Start Early Learning • Salvation Army • Vocational school • Workforce development • Volunteer programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional jobs • Need of raise in minimum wage to encourage work vs. unemployment • Not too much incentive to be employed • Lack of local jobs • Once children are educated they do not return to the county to work with their expertise. • Increase opportunities for lucrative employment • Housing not affordable - middle class impacted (worse) - loss of jobs hinders • Loss of jobs increases children living in poverty, overall economy – loss of jobs by state legislation (worse) - hinders

Group #4

Topic/Statements	Partners	
A lack of education & limited access to health care & recreational facilities can result in the development of chronic diseases & unhealthy lifestyle practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County EOC • EMS personnel • Children’s sports orgs • Board of county commissioners • City councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Grocery stores • Chamber of Commerce • Economic development council
Alcohol & substance abuse, a lack of education & poor parenting skills can lead to an increase in suicides & homicides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funeral homes • Restaurants • Grocery stores 	
A lack of education, financial resources & job opportunities can contribute to substance abuse, child abuse, teen pregnancy, and unhealthy lifestyle practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches • Schools • Early childhood care • Child care providers • Healthy Families North Florida 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Start • Genesis outreach ministry • Ministerial assn. • Head Start • Pharmacies • Council on Aging
A lack of transportation, youth activities, parental involvement & other community resources can hinder access to health care & development of health lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiwanis • Schools • Health dept • ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted living facilities • UF/IFAS extension service

Priority Rankings	1	2	3	4	5
A lack of education & limited access to health care & recreational facilities can result in the development of chronic diseases & unhealthy lifestyle practices.	0	2	2	0	0
Alcohol & substance abuse, a lack of education & poor parenting skills can lead to an increase in suicides & homicides.	1	2	2	0	0
A lack of education, financial resources & job opportunities can contribute to substance abuse, child abuse, teen pregnancy, and unhealthy lifestyle practices.	3	1	0	0	0
A lack of transportation, youth activities, parental involvement & other community resources can hinder access to health care & development of health lifestyles.	0	0	0	4	0

SWOT

Lack of Financial Resources		
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants • Tax cuts (paying taxes) • Employers – school system, DOC, daycares, courthouse, LE, nursing home, etc. • TCCC • Ministerial Assn • EIC – pays for daycare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate • Lack of job opportunities • Drug abuse • Child abuse • Unhealthy lifestyle • Lack of motivation to finish education • Shortage of health care professionals • Managed health care • Increased homicide & suicide deaths
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt assistance • Grant incentive programs for higher education • Workforce development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth leave county to seek job opportunities • Must recruit health care professionals from outside county • Debt • Increased cost of living • Tax cuts • No jobs

Alcohol & Substance Abuse		
Internal	Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Law enforcement • Life mgmt. • Families • Health care professionals • DCF • Health dept • Hospital • Churches • CARE • Faith based orgs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget cuts; County Commission • Liquor stores • Lack of law enforcement • Gangs • Poverty • Parties • Game rooms
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State elections • Community involvement • Grants • Education • Stricter ordinances • AA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor stores • Alabama • Budget cuts • Bad economy • Tourism • Rural outlawed communities • Media, movies, video games • Poverty

Group #5

Topic/Statements	Partners	
The trends in chronic illness & health problems within Holmes County, to include CAD, chronic decreasing (?) respiratory disease, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, DM, strokes are impacted by smoking rates, increased obesity, lack of health insurance, unhealthy lifestyles, and inactivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMH specialty clinics • School system • Ambulance service • LMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCHD • Funeral homes • Local grocery stores • Bonifay athletic center
The socioeconomic factors within Holmes County are impacted by lack of jobs, lack of education, drug use, and lack of transportation; cultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiwanis • Local docs • Law enforcement • Daycares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber of Commerce • WHVT center
The health of our children & women of childbearing age have worsening trends or % above the State average regarding births to teen moms, low birth weight babies, repeat teen pregnancies, entry into prenatal care, breast feeding, infants in foster care, chromosomal abnormalities, children receiving mental health & obesity R/T low self- esteem, lack of parental supervision, drugs, no birth control use, poverty, lack of education, lack of transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMH specialty clinic • BOCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local newspaper • Daycares
Communicable diseases in Holmes County show increased trends o/t (?) factors related to lack of education related to media, poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School system • BOCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCHD • DOH • DMH
Safety issues in Holmes County are impacted by DV, no seatbelt use, and lack of helmet use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOCC • Redcross • EMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facebook • Local newspaper • Daycare • HCHD

Priority Rankings	1	2	3	4	5
Socioeconomic factors	3	0	0	0	0
Maternal child health & education	0	1	2	0	0
Chronic illness and related risk factors	0	1	1	1	0
Communicable disease (STDs)	0	0	0	1	2
Safety	0	1	0	1	1

SWOT

Socioeconomic Factors		
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent community collaboration • DOH public health education • WIC • Church/faith based orgs • HCHD • WIC • Law enforcement • LMC • Board of county commissioners • Ag ext office • TCCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing unemployment • Lack of resources, grants, funding, programs, transportation • Rural community • Cultural norms, low expectations • Drug & ETOH abuse • Depression/mental illness • Lack of knowledge of internal & external available resources
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County extension office • Housing authority • CHS • ELC • School system • DCF • Facebook • Local newspaper • One-stop career center • LMC • DCF • TCCC • BOCC • Kiwanis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts in federal funding at HHS • State budget cuts • Legislative changes • Media • County govt change

Maternal Child		
Internal	Strengths (helpful)	Weaknesses (harmful)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCHD • DMH specialty clinic • WIC • TCCC • BAC • Daycares • Healthy Start Coalition • Early Childhood Coalition • Dental clinic • Local docs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents in jail • No baby spacing (2 years) • Limited transportation • Limited funds • Not using resources available • Single parent homes • Cultural-poor parenting • Lack of knowledge of resources • Meth use
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daycares • Mothers who initiate breastfeeding • DCF • LE • LMC • Faith based • Local newspaper • School system • ELC • VPK • Local docs • CHS • Transportation agency • Mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall funding cuts • Media • Births to ages 15-18 greater than State • Lack of providers • Lack of transportation • Lack of education • Drug use in this county • Domestic violence • Poverty • Education • Parents not paying child support

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ISSUE: Social Economic Health	Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various social and economic factors impact the health of Holmes County residents – poverty, lack of education, faith based community, social activities, slow growth of population. • Too small of an economic base resulting low incomes, lack of jobs and industry. • A lack of education, financial resources & job opportunities can contribute to substance abuse, child abuse, teen pregnancy, and unhealthy lifestyle practices. • Alcohol & substance abuse, a lack of education & poor parenting skills can lead to an increase in suicides & homicides. • The socioeconomic factors within Holmes County are impacted by lack of jobs, lack of education, drug use, and lack of transportation; cultural practices. • Limited resources • Limited education • Culturally learned limitations • Lack of jobs • Teen pregnancy • Limited job availability • Uninsured • Alcohol & drug abuse • Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor stores • Legislature • COA • DOH • DOC • Funeral homes • DMH • BOCC • TCCC • IFAS • BAC (?) • Salvation Army • City officers • Community based care • Federal govt • Thrift store • Faith based community • Case mgmt. providers • Churches • Schools • Early childhood care • Child care providers • Healthy Families North Florida • Kiwanis • Local docs • Law enforcement • Daycares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELC • Voc rehab • BMH • FI therapy • City councils • Newspaper • Facebook • CoC • Fire dept • BPD • Vet Svcs • Local docs • DOH • Higher education providers • Women’s club • Healthy Start • Genesis outreach ministry • Ministerial assn. • Head Start • Pharmacies • Council on Aging • WHVT center • Funeral homes • Restaurants • Grocery stores

SWOT ISSUE: Social Economic Health	
INTERNAL - Strengths	INTERNAL - Weaknesses

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs • DOH • LIP program • Hospital – specialty care • Extended clinic hours • Chamber of Commerce • Development Commission • Civic Clubs • Ability to draw manpower for new business • Grants • Tax cuts (paying taxes) • Employers – school system, DOC, daycares, courthouse, LE, nursing home, etc. • TCCC • Ministerial Assn • EIC – pays for daycare • Excellent community collaboration • WIC • Church/faith based orgs • LMC • Board of county commissioners • Ag ext office • Room for growth • Faith based organizations • Development commission • Traditional mindset • Healthy Start • DOC Schools • Law enforcement • Life mgmt. • Families • Health care professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local colleges • Travel to higher education • Lack of network to organize volunteer programs to expose people to new opportunities. • No financial incentives for new industry • No infrastructure for new businesses • Low population – cannot support businesses • High crime rate • Lack of job opportunities/Increasing unemployment • Drug abuse • Child abuse • Unhealthy lifestyle • Lack of motivation to finish education • Shortage of health care professionals • Managed health care • Increased homicide & suicide deaths • Lack of resources, grants, funding, programs, transportation • Rural community • Cultural norms, low expectations • Drug & ETOH abuse • Depression/mental illness • Lack of knowledge of internal & external available resources • Low population • Transportation • Traditional mindset • Cut back at state, county, federal • Budget cuts; County Commission • Liquor stores • Lack of law enforcement • Gangs • Poverty • Parties
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCF • CARE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Game rooms
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EXTERNAL - Opportunities	EXTERNAL - Threats
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate regarding financial aid • Help with food, clothing, child care • Head Start Early Learning • Salvation Army • Vocational school • Workforce development • Volunteer programs • Govt assistance • Grant incentive programs for higher education • Workforce development • Housing authority • CHS • ELC • School system • DCF • Facebook • Local newspaper • One-stop career center • LMC • DCF • TCCC • BOCC • Kiwanis • County extension office • Community events/Community involvement • TCC • Daycare • Workforce boards • Schools • State elections • Grants • Stricter ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional jobs/Lack of local jobs • Need of raise in minimum wage to encourage work vs. unemployment • Not too much incentive to be employed • Once children are educated they do not return to the county to work with their expertise. • Increase opportunities for lucrative employment • Housing not affordable - middle class impacted (worse) - loss of jobs hinders • Loss of jobs increases children living in poverty, overall economy – loss of jobs by state legislation (worse) – hinders • Youth leave county to seek job opportunities • Must recruit health care professionals from outside county • Debt • Increased cost of living • Tax cuts • Cuts in federal funding at HHS • State budget cuts • Legislative changes • Media, movies, video games • County govt change • Bad economy/No jobs/Poverty • Possibility of flooding (geographically restricted) – FEMA flood zone • 16.67% unemployed, can't find work, impacts all • Economic issues, political – statewide cuts • Budget cuts – hinders • Political issues – hinders • Trend – slow growth in population in Holmes County • Education as to substance , alcohol, tobacco, teen pregnancy • DOC • Liquor stores • Alabama • Tourism
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural outlawed communities
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ISSUE: Chronic Disease	Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various health behaviors that negatively impact the health of Holmes County residents – substance abuse, alcohol, physical inactivity, tobacco. • A lack of education & limited access to health care & recreational facilities can result in the development of chronic diseases & unhealthy lifestyle practices. • Lack of motivation contributes to chronic disease. • Lack of education contributes to poor health habits. • The trends in chronic illness & health problems within Holmes County, to include CAD, chronic decreasing (?) respiratory disease, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, DM, strokes are impacted by smoking rates, increased obesity, lack of health insurance, unhealthy lifestyles, and inactivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shriners • Funeral homes • Grocers • Liquor stores • Masons • Newspaper • Facebook • School board – schools • DOH • Churches • Daycares • WFE • COA • Salvation Army • BOCC • HCSO • Substance treatment providers • SAO • County EOC • EMS personnel • Children’s sports orgs • Board of county commissioners • City councils • DMH specialty clinics • School system • Ambulance service • LMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vet services • Voc rehab • CoC • BPD • BMH • IFAS • LLC (?) • LMSt (?) • FL therapy (?) • Kiwanis • TCCC • Fire Dept • Btc (?) • Local docs • Mental health providers • Teen court • Families • Schools • Grocery stores • Chamber of Commerce • Economic development council • Funeral homes • Bonifay athletic center

SWOT ISSUE: Chronic Disease	
INTERNAL - Strengths (helpful)	INTERNAL - Weaknesses (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community support • DOC • DOH • EMS • Newspaper • Life mgmt. • EMA/EOC • DCF • SO • Local docs • WFEC • Schools • School board • Kiwanis • Hospital • City councils • BOCC • TCCC • Council of aging • Ministerial assn. – churches • Community education • Social media • Hope class • Teen outreach program • Vet services/Hospitals • Tobacco free Holmes • SWAT • Health clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor support systems (home) • Poor (self) decisions (in need of more positive role models) • Social media • Issue – No mental health provider • Trend – Teen pregnancy show higher than state levels • Alcohol/drug abuse • Factor to consumer, liquor store density. • Health behavior – smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol use; all ages – cultural factors impact it. • Liquor stores • Lack of motivation • Reduction in State grants • Unutilized resources • Learned negative behaviors • Risky behaviors • Lack of job skills • Social media • Legislature • Lack of jobs • Drugs • Gangs

EXTERNAL - Opportunities (helpful)	EXTERNAL - Threats (harmful)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Farmer's market • Mentors • More partnerships • Seek more grants • Multi-county projects • National org • Mentors/positive peers • Boys/Girls Clubs • FFA • Ministry assn. • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget cuts • Lack of healthy choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food – restaurant/fast food ○ Grocery vs Veg market • Funding cuts • Job losses • Drugs • Gangs • Prisons – influx of inmate families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal laws

ISSUE: Child Maternal Health	Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of recreation (jobs & resources) contributes to repeat births. • The lack of education & poverty contributes to poor infant & maternal health and premature deaths. • Poor support systems at home lead to poor problem solving and decision making. • The health of our children & women of childbearing age have worsening trends or % above the State average regarding births to teen moms, low birth weight babies, repeat teen pregnancies, entry into prenatal care, breast feeding, infants in foster care, chromosomal abnormalities, children receiving mental health & obesity R/T low self- esteem, lack of parental supervision, drugs, no birth control use, poverty, lack of education, lack of transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shriners club • Liquor stores • Masons • Grocers • Newspaper • Facebook • DOH • Churches • Schools • BOCC • Salvation Army • TCCC • ELC (?) • Voc rehab • Tobacco Holmes • Healthy Start • DMH specialty clinic • BOCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City councils • Daycares • LMSt (?) • Kiwanis • CoC • Local docs • Fire dept • BPD • Btc • City officials • Vet Svcs • DMH • DCF • Life Mgt •

SWOT ISSUE: Child Maternal Health	
INTERNAL - Strengths	INTERNAL - Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith based orgs • Ministerial assn. • Health Start • Early Childhood Coalition • Head Start • WIC • Life mgmt. • DCF • Law enforcement • Still a close knit community – good family-like environment • HCHD • DMH specialty clinic • WIC • TCCC • BAC • Daycares • Healthy Start Coalition • Early Childhood Coalition • Dental clinic • Local docs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of services • Lack of public transportation • Service unavailable in immediate area • Poor values taught at home • Staff spread thin • Not utilizing available services • % of non-productive population too high • Increase of drugs/prescription drugs • Unemployment • Good parental supervision declining • Factors impact poor lifestyle choices • Lack of motivation • Traditionally poor diet habits • Parents in jail • No baby spacing (2 years) • Limited funds • Not using resources available • Single parent homes • Cultural-poor parenting • Lack of knowledge of resources • Meth use

EXTERNAL - Opportunities	EXTERNAL - Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation Army • School board • Chamber of commerce • County commissions • Media • Social pressure by peers • More recreation activities for kids, encourage parents to take the kids & do the transporting, instead of depending on others. • Mentorship • Daycares • Mothers who initiate breastfeeding • DCF • LE • LMC • Faith based • Local newspaper • School system • ELC • VPK • Local docs • CHS • Transportation agency • Mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes • Lack of industry • Lack of insurance • Lack/limited transportation • Government regulation • Legislation – people are encouraged to live on govt & not work, can make more by having kids & staying home, 25-35 y/o impacted, factors hinder the issue. • Legislation – enabling (promoting) abuse of free health care, not using it for what it was intended for. • No insurance due to individuals unable to afford, going to ER (after hours) instead of Dr. office for care. • Overall funding cuts • Media • Births to ages 15-18 greater than State • Lack of providers • Lack of education • Drug use in this county • Domestic violence • Poverty • Parents not paying child support

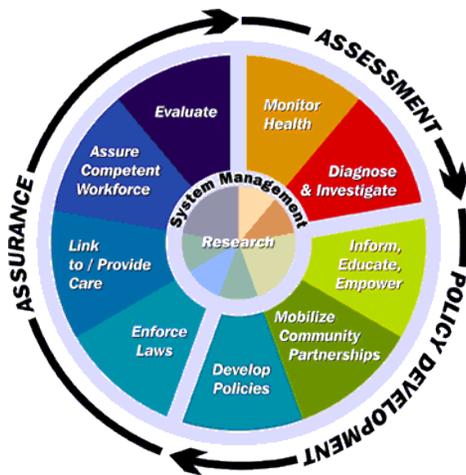
Issue: Access to Options/ Facilities that promote Healthy Living	Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of recreational resources directly contributes to chronic disease. • There is a limited number of facilities in Holmes County to enable healthy living – recreational, medical, and emergency. • A lack of transportation, youth activities, parental involvement & other community resources can hinder access to health care & development of health lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA • Emergency mgt statewide • Mental health providers • Highway patrol • State – hinder • Kiwanis • Schools • Health dept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS • Fire dept • Police • BOCC • Assisted living facilities • UF/IFAS extension service

Issue: Healthcare Availability/Accessibility	Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited specialty care • Limited access to health care contributes to high chronic disease rates. • There is a lack of quality specialized care in Holmes County – dental, heart disease, mental health, diabetes. • Health care opportunities available but underutilized. • Cutbacks and elimination of govt programs, diminished services available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber • FSU • State – hinder • Specialized medical providers • Healthy Start • Tri-county • Hospital • DOH • Life mgmt. • EMS • EOC • Law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOCC • Home health providers • Media • Salvation Army • ESF8 • Tobacco free Holmes • Fire dept • DOC • Salvation Army

Issue: Safety	Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education • Social acceptance of risky behaviors • Resources/money • Drug & alcohol use • Safety issues in Holmes County are impacted by DV, no seatbelt use, and lack of helmet use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shriners club • Masons • Liquor stores • Salvation Army • Grocers • WFE • GP • DMH • COA • Churches • BASH (?) • Schools • BOCC • Funeral homes • BOCC • Redcross • EMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELC • TCCC • Voc rehab • FL therapy • City councils • CoC • Vet Svcs • Kiwanis • Fire dept • BPD • County officers (?) • DOC • DCF • BAC • Local docs • Facebook • Local newspaper • Daycare • HCHD

Issue: Communicable Disease	Partners	
Communicable diseases in Holmes County show increased trends o/t (?) factors related to lack of education related to media, poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School system • BOCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCHD • DOH • DMH

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From:

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/CHAIP/index.cfm>

The fundamental purpose of public health is defined by three core functions: assessment, policy development and assurance. Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIPs) provide information for problem and asset identification and policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. CHIPs also help measure how well a public health system is fulfilling its assurance function.

A CHIP is part of an ongoing broad community health improvement process. A community health improvement process uses CHA data to identify priority issues, develop and implement strategies for action, and establish accountability to ensure measurable health improvement, which are often outlined in the form of a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

The Public Health Accreditation Board's (PHAB's) voluntary, national public health department accreditation program is designed to document the capacity of a public health department to deliver the three core functions of public health and the Ten Essential Public Health Services. PHAB requires completion of a CHA and a CHIP as two of three prerequisites to accreditation program application.

