

# Taylor County

## Community Health Improvement Plan



2019-2023

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## Executive Summary

The initial Community Health Assessment (CHA) and the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for Taylor County were developed between 2011 and 2013 by utilizing the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework, as developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials. The development of these documents was funded, in part, by the Florida Department of Health in Taylor County.

MAPP is designed on principles of broad community engagement and strategic planning, which prepare the community to work together on identified health issues and improve the health of the community at large.

In early 2017, the Florida Department of Health in Taylor County began a coordinated effort to draft a new Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for Taylor County. The group decided to refer to themselves as the Taylor County Health Council (hereinafter referred to as TCHS).

Meeting once per month, the TCHC reviewed past data, collected additional data and began the process of drafting a new CHA designed to inform a new CHIP for implementation in 2018. Interest and participation in the grew over time with the sole purpose of improving the health and wellbeing of Taylor County residents.

While the CHIP is a community driven and collectively owned plan, the Florida Department of Health in Taylor County has provided significant leadership, resources, data throughout the process of implementing the most recent CHIP and drafting the new plan.

## Introduction

Health is essential to well-being and participation in society. The absence of health results in suffering, disability and loss of life. The economic and social impacts of health can supersede actual decisions regarding an individual's health. Though health is often seen as an individual issue, the whole community is affected. One tool used to educate and improve the wellness of a community is the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

A Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) is a long-term, systematic effort to address health issues in a community based on results from a community health assessment. The plan submits priorities for action and is used by the local public health system to implement policies and programs that address health.

### **Purpose:**

- Monitor progress towards the three issue areas (infectious disease, maternal and child health, and healthy lifestyles)
- Focus attention and resources on strategies that work towards positive outcomes in the issue areas
- Identify community assets
- Help to inform the strategic planning processes for various local government entities (DOH-Taylor, Board of County Commissioners, Taylor County School Board)

**Measures:** This report uses two types of data to measure progress toward improving the health environment in the community:

- Activity measures – designed to capture and inform data collected locally and more directly reflect how the community plans to influence the priority issues
- Performance measures – collected as part of the larger population health measures and presented in FL Health CHARTS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and others referenced in the 2018 Community Health Assessment (CHA).

## Key Community Health Needs Assessment Issues

The development of the community health needs assessment and the accompanying technical appendix provided some key issues and needs for the community. The following pages provide a summary of some of the results that helped in determining the priority issues. The information is grouped by each assessment.

- Community Health Status Assessment with County Health Rankings
- Community Themes and Strengths Assessment
- Local Public Health System Assessment
- Forces of Change

### Community Health Status Assessment

Issues contained in the County Health Profile and County Health Rankings are summarized below:

Community Health Status	
Health and Health Care	
Length of life	Health behaviors
Quality of life	Children in single parent homes
Availability of health resources	Lack of insurance
Health Behaviors- smoking, obesity	
Economic Stability	
Severe housing problems	Unemployment
No prenatal care	Children and adults living in poverty
Neighborhood and Built Environment	
Increase in domestic violence	Access to exercise opportunities
Injury deaths	Vehicle crashes and deaths
Education	
Graduation rate	Graduation rate
Social and Community Context	
Youth Illegal drug and alcohol use	

### Local Public Health System Assessment

The standards for the Local Public Health System Assessment describe the optimal level of performance rather than provide minimum expectations. This is intended to be used for continuous quality improvement by serving as a guide for learning about public health activities throughout the system and determine how to make improvements.

The following Essential Public Health Services (ES) were identified:

- ES#4: Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
- ES#7: Link people to needed services

- ES#8: Assure a competent public and personal health care workforce
- ES#9: Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services
- ES#10: Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

**Community Themes and Strengths Assessment**

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) identifies assets in the community and issues that are important to community members. The CTSA seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is important to the community?
2. How is quality of life perceived in the community?
3. What assets does the community have that can be used to improve community health?

The results of the CTSA potential issues identified were:

Potential Issue Area	Topics of Importance to the Community
Health and Health Care	Living with chronic diseases
	Services difficult to obtain
	Changing rules in insurance policies
	Fear of confidentiality
	Awareness of available resources
	Quality of life
Economic Stability	Access and affordability of healthy foods
	Breaking poverty
	Government funding
	Poverty
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Transportation disadvantage
Education	Good schools
Social and Community Context	Breaking of unhealthy Cultural-family traditions
	Lack of community participation
	Parental involvement
	Awareness of available resources

The results of the CTSA potential strengths identified were:

- Doctor’s Memorial Hospital
- North Florida Medical and Dental Center (FQHC)
- Florida Department of Health – Taylor County
- Whole Child Connection
- Medical office/clinics
- Apalachee Mental Health
- Brehon Institute

- DISC Village
- Faith based institutions
- Florida Therapy
- Healthy Start and Healthy Start Coalition
- Elevate Taylor
- Boys & Girls Club of North Central Florida
- Taylor County Extension Agency

**Forces of Change Assessment**

Forces of Change is used to identify forces and associated opportunities and threats that can affect, now or in the future, the community and local public health system. The forces can be trends, factors, or events, which may be occurring locally, regionally, at the state-level, or nationally.

<b>Taylor County Forces of Change</b>	
<b>FORCE</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Generally limited economic development</li> <li>-Lack of businesses and organizations that pay a living wage</li> <li>-“Hidden homelessness”</li> <li>-People afraid to lose government benefits</li> <li>-Lack of money management skills among youth</li> <li>-Small number of large employers</li> <li>-Exodus of skilled young workers</li> <li>-Undereducated workforce (in areas necessary to be ready for work)</li> <li>-Underdevelopment of workforce</li> <li>-Loss of employers</li> <li>-Limited number of new employers</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High cost of medical insurance</li> <li>-Lack of licensed physicians living in county</li> <li>-Only local Emergency Room is overburdened with minor illnesses and injuries</li> <li>-Dispersed population with limited access to transportation</li> <li>-Financial stability of the only local hospital</li> <li>-Possibility of losing KidCare (large portion of children in Taylor County rely on KidCare)</li> <li>-Lack of resources in Steinhatchee and other outlying areas</li> </ul>

	-Managed care providers confusion on reporting requirements regarding number and type of services provided
<b>Crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Domestic violence</li> <li>-Nationwide trend of school violence</li> <li>-Student Resource Officer standards from the state level may strain local law enforcement agencies</li> <li>-High rates of drug use</li> <li>-Opioid abuse</li> <li>-Truancy</li> <li>-Limited number of patrolling officers</li> </ul>
<b>Social/Mental Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-“Hidden homelessness”: many students living in temporary homes, RV’s, etc.</li> <li>-Increasing number of unemployable and unhousable residents (due to felony convictions)</li> <li>-Multiple generations of family living in one home</li> <li>-High rates of child maltreatment (lack of provision of basic needs such as bathing)</li> <li>-Poor living conditions leading to poor health outcomes and school performance</li> <li>-Limited resources for mental health treatment</li> <li>-Limited amount of quality housing</li> <li>-High rates of single parent homes, out of wedlock births</li> <li>-High rates of sexually transmitted infections</li> <li>-Lack of landlord accountability</li> <li>-Generational poverty and apathy</li> </ul>
<b>Limited Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited number of people who serve the social welfare</li> <li>-Small volunteer network</li> <li>-Lack of internet access in rural areas</li> <li>-Limited resources for mental health treatment</li> <li>-Lack of computer education</li> <li>-General lack of state resources allocated to rural communities</li> <li>-Lack of inpatient drug treatment</li> <li>-Lack of affordable legal services</li> <li>-Limited ability to respond to major natural disasters</li> <li>-Limited resources to assist an ageing population</li> </ul>



## Community Health Priorities

Initially, the TCHC used social determinants of health to help organize information about the community and to identify areas where social and physical environments could promote good health. All citizens deserve an equal opportunity to choices that lead to good health regardless of the socioeconomic level. Creating the environment where these opportunities are available involves the community at large.

The Taylor County community represented by the data live and work within an economic, social, and political context that is enabled and constrained by a multitude of relationships. There was an emotional pull toward education, health, and substance abuse/mental health; however, the council initially decided to focus on efforts they felt could be impacted by the stakeholders at the table. These included sexually transmitted diseases, maternal and child health, healthy lifestyles, and access to available resources.

DOH-Taylor staff provided facilitation of meetings, management of the MAPP process, data tracking, and assistance with activities. The health council meets monthly.

In addition to project management type activities, DOH-Taylor staff provided updated data, priority related to trending topics, and suggestions for evidence-based approaches at meetings and via email. TCHC members may request additional information and participate in open discussions to facilitate learning.

## Overview of Process

The CHIP is a living document and an on-going process. As part of the CHIP process, an annual evaluation report is required to document successes, challenges/barriers, recommendations for changes in the goals, objectives or activities, and the creation of an updated version of the CHIP document. In addition, the annual report identifies the lead community group and the data sources being utilized to monitor the progress.

In January of 2019, after an extended absence from the staffing of the CHIP, the process was reevaluated to identify successes, challenges/barriers, and recommendations for changes to the CHIP. The Florida Department of Health in Taylor County took the lead in gathering information to create a draft of current statuses which was provided to the council for input. This led to a shift in the objectives of the CHIP to make them more obtainable and measurable.

As part of the process, some health priorities and goals were combined to provide a clear roadmap for improving the health of the community and others were abandoned to allow for the creation of new objectives that better reflect the community's health priorities.

## Health Priority: Infectious Disease – Reduce STDs

**Background:** Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), are among the most common infectious diseases in the United States today. More than 20 STDs have now been identified, and they affect more than 20 million men and women in the U.S. each year. The annual comprehensive cost of STDs in the United States is estimated to be well in excess of \$16 billion.

Locally, Taylor County has seen a steady increase in the number of cases of Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Bacterial STDs, affecting 767 men and women in 2019.

Original CHIP Goals and Objectives	Current CHIP Goals and Objectives
<b>Health Priority:</b> Infectious Disease	<b>Health Priority:</b> Infectious Disease
<b>Goal:</b> Increase community-wide education and awareness	<b>Goal:</b> Improve birth outcomes in Taylor County
<p><b>Objective:</b> Reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (Gonorrhea and Chlamydia) by 10% among the residents of Taylor County, ages 15-19, by January 30, 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gonorrhea               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Cases:</b> 2012 – 25 cases</li> <li>○ <b>Target:</b> 2018 - 22 cases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Chlamydia               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Cases:</b> 2012 – 31 cases</li> <li>○ <b>Target:</b> 2018 – 28 cases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bacterial STDs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Cases:</b> 2012 – 39 cases</li> <li>○ <b>Target:</b> 2018 – 35 cases</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Bacterial STDs includes Chancroid, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Granuloma inguinale, LGV, Syphilis</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, decrease STD* rate among CHD clients from 105 to 94.</p> <p>*Note: STD cases are defined here as gonorrhea, syphilis and chlamydia.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Data Source:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOH Program Indicator Reporting System</li> <li>• Florida CHARTS</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended Strategies/Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase availability of condoms throughout the community.</li> <li>• Increase in outreach opportunities to educate on available programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Partners:</b> Taylor County School Board, Healthy Start Coalition, DOH-Taylor, Boys and Girls Club</p>

## Health Priority: Maternal and Child Health – Improve Birth Outcomes

**Background:** Babies born to teens may be at greater risk for preterm delivery, low birth weight and neonatal mortality. Teen pregnancy is closely linked to a host of other critical social issues, including welfare dependency, out-of-wedlock births, responsible fatherhood, and workforce development. Adolescents are less likely to seek out prenatal care because they may feel afraid or embarrassed. This phenomenon and the immature physical nature of adolescents results in higher rates of low birth weight babies than in other age groups. As the child of an adolescent mother grows, they are more apt than children born to older women to have health and cognitive problems and to be the victims of neglect and abuse.

Original CHIP Goals and Objectives	Current CHIP Goals and Objectives
<b>Health Priority:</b> Maternal and Child Health	<b>Health Priority:</b> Maternal and Child Health
<b>Goal:</b> Improve birth outcomes in Taylor County	<b>Goal:</b> Improve birth outcomes in Taylor County
<p><b>Objective:</b> Reduce teen pregnancy rate for 15-19 year olds from 59.8 to state rate of 27.2 by December 31, 2016.</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, reduce the rate among those age 13-17 years old from a count of 7 to 3.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Data Source:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locally collected data, as available</li> <li>• CHARTS – Birth Report (<a href="http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQUERY/Birth/BirthRpt.aspx">http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQUERY/Birth/BirthRpt.aspx</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended Strategies/Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide education to teens about the health department’s confidentiality program at the school district, extension office, and Boys and Girls Club.</li> <li>• Develop male youth mentoring program to compliment and complete other teen pregnancy strategies</li> <li>• Refocus or expand outreach efforts to girls 10-13 that target the population with continually high pregnancies</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Partners:</b> Taylor County School Board, Taylor County government, Healthy Start Coalition, FDOH-Taylor, Boys and Girls Club, Extension Office, faith-based organizations</p>

## Health Priority: Healthy Lifestyles – Decrease Chronic Disease Prevalence

**Background:** More than half of all adults in the United States have at least one chronic health condition, and 25 percent of all adults have two or more according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This is important because chronic diseases and condition, such as diabetes, heart disease, and stroke, are some of the most common and preventable health conditions a person can have. They are also the main cause of death and disability in the United States.

Daily health behaviors can have a substantial impact on risk factors associated with chronic health conditions. These behaviors include improving physical activity levels and nutrition and avoiding tobacco use and exposure. Now that many people are spending most of their day sitting at a desk or inside an office, implementing health programs inside the workplace has become a vital piece of the healthy lifestyle puzzle. Effective workplace policies, and environments, that are health-focused and worker-centered have the potential to significantly benefit employers, employees, their families and communities.

Original CHIP Goals and Objectives	Current CHIP Goals and Objectives
	<b>Health Priority:</b> Healthy Lifestyles
	<b>Goal:</b> Decrease the prevalence of chronic diseases among residents of Taylor County
	<b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, increase the number of worksite wellness programs, as defined by the Taylor County Health Council’s (TCHC) Tool, in worksites with 10 or more employees from 0 to 10.
	<p><b>Monitoring Data Source:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TCHC Worksite Wellness Tool</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Strategies/Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the number of employers with at least 10 employees</li> <li>• Identify employers that do not have a worksite wellness program</li> <li>• Aid in developing worksite wellness programs</li> <li>• Identify benefits to worksite wellness for use in marketing/communication plan</li> </ul>

	<b>Key Partners:</b> Taylor County Chamber of Commerce, FDOH-Taylor, Taylor County government, Big Bend AHEC
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## Health Priority: Healthy Lifestyles – Building Capacity of Knowledge

**Background:** When the messages around us focus on health, it becomes easier to think about making healthy choices. There is a noticeable culture surrounding a rural community’s knowledge of health and available resources. Too often, the phrases “we don’t have XX here” or “I don’t know where to look” surround the public health system. Seeking to make useful health information and advice available through campaigns, social media, and print media as well as promotion of available resource directories can market a community for a healthy lifestyle.

Original CHIP Goals and Objectives	Current CHIP Goals and Objectives
	<b>Health Priority:</b> Healthy Lifestyles
	<b>Goal:</b> Increase the knowledge of available resources in Taylor County.
	<b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, identify and establish two outlets for distribution of public health information and available resources.
	<p><b>Monitoring Data Source:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TCHC Review</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Strategies/Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of TCHC social media accounts</li> <li>• Promotion of Healthy Start JMT’s resource directory</li> <li>• Partnership with Perry Newspapers to create a marketing/communications plan.</li> <li>• Promotion of 2-1-1 and increase of their availability at community-wide events.</li> <li>• Creation of a booklet with available resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Partners:</b> FDOH-Taylor, Healthy Start JMT, Perry Newspapers</p>

## Implementation

The TCHC believes that through enhanced collaboration, information sharing, communication strategies and community education that fosters community acknowledgement of health and healthcare issues and community approaches to addressing these issues will help in building the capacity for healthy lifestyles and positive health outcomes. It will also help the community's leaders, policymakers, and businesses with the true cost and benefit of individual health and the economic impact on the community.

The TCHC recognizes that improvement in health outcomes can take decades. In order to compensate for this lag in determining impact of activities, this plan will utilize two types of measures to determine progress toward improving the health of the community:

- Activity Measures – designed to capture and inform data collected locally and more directly reflect how the community plans to influence the priority issues
- Performance Measures – collected as part of the larger population health measures and presented in health reporting systems, such as FL Health CHARTS, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, or others.

For each of the strategic priority areas, an action plan is being developed to track the activities, provide progress notes, document successes, challenges, and allow for capture of discussion related to next steps in implementation.

Once raising the community's awareness is successful, the council anticipates seeing an increase in the number of local ordinances, policies, etc. that contain a health and wellness component. These policies may be around housing, transportation, education, community development or business opportunities.

## Alignment with State and National Priorities

Alignment					
Taylor County CHIP	Florida State Health Improvement Plan		Healthy People 2020		National Prevention Strategies
Issue: Infectious Disease	Health Protection				
<p><b>Goal:</b> Improve birth outcomes</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, decrease STD rates among CHD clients from 105 to 94.</p> <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Increase availability of condoms throughout the community.</p> <p><b>Strategy 2:</b> Increase the number of outreach opportunities to educate on available programs.</p>	Goal HP1	Prevent and control infectious disease.	HIV-1	(Developmental) Reduce new HIV diagnoses among adolescents and adults.	Promote and disseminate national screening recommendations for HIV and other STIs.
			HIV-2	(Developmental) Reduce new (incident) HIV infections among adolescents and adults.	Support states, tribes, and communities to implement evidence-based sexual health education.
			HIV-8	Reduce prenatally acquired HIV and AIDS cases.	Promote and disseminate best practices and tools to reduce behavioral risk factors (e.g., sexual violence, alcohol and other drug use) that contribute to high rates of HIV/STIs and teen pregnancy.
			HIV-9	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of new HIV infections diagnosed before progression to AIDS.	
			HIV-10	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of HIV-infected adolescents and adults who receive HIV care and treatment consistent with current standards.	Encourage HIV testing and treatment, align programs to better identify people living with HIV, and link those who test positive to care.
			HIV-14	Increase the proportion of adolescents and adults who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months.	



			STD-2	(Developmental) Reduce Chlamydia rates among females aged 15 to	Promote and disseminate national screening recommendations for HIV and other STIs.
			STD-9	(Developmental) Reduce the proportion of females with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.	
	<b>Chronic Disease Prevention</b>				
	Goal CD2	Increase access to resources that promote healthy behaviors.	Educational and Community-based Programs Goal	Increase the quality, availability, and effectiveness of educational and community-based programs designed to prevent disease and injury, improve health, and enhance quality of life.	Identify and address barriers to the dissemination and use of reliable health information.

**Alignment**

Taylor County CHIP	Florida State Health Improvement Plan		Healthy People 2020		National Prevention Strategies
<b>Issue: Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>Community Redevelopment and Partnerships</b>				
<p><b>Goal:</b> Improve birth outcomes in Taylor County.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, reduce the rate of pregnancy among those age 13-17 years old from a count of 7 to 3.</p> <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Provide education to teens about the CHD’s confidentiality program.</p> <p><b>Strategy 2:</b> Develop a male youth mentoring program to compliment and complete other teen pregnancy strategies.</p> <p><b>Strategy 3:</b> Refocus and/or expand outreach efforts to girls age 10-13 that target population with continually high teen pregnancy rate (i.e. middle class, white)</p>	Goal AC5	Reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality.	Maternal, Infant, and Child Health Goal	Improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children, and families.	Increase access to comprehensive preconception and prenatal care, especially for low-income and at-risk women.

**Alignment**

Taylor County CHIP	Florida State Health Improvement Plan		Healthy People 2020		National Prevention Strategies
<b>Issue: Healthy Lifestyles</b>					
<p><b>Goal:</b> Decrease the prevalence of chronic diseases</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, increase the number of worksite wellness programs, as defined by the Taylor County Health Council (TCHC) Tool, in worksites with 10 or more employees from 0 to 10.</p> <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Define and create a worksite wellness tool.</p> <p><b>Strategy 2:</b> Develop a marketing plan identifying benefits to local employers.</p> <p><b>Strategy 3:</b> Compile a list of worksites with over 10 employees that do not have a worksite wellness program.</p>	<p>CD 1 Healthy Weight</p> <p>Goal CD3: Chronic disease</p> <p>Goal CD4: Tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure</p>	<p>Strategy CD1.3: Healthful food</p> <p>Strategy CD2.1: Healthy behaviors</p> <p>Strategy CD2.2: Employee wellness programs</p> <p>Strategy CD3.1: Chronic disease self-management education</p>	<p>Healthy People 2020 NWS-8</p> <p>Healthy People 2020 NWS-9</p> <p>Healthy People 2020 PA-1</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of adults that are obese.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure time physical activity.</p>	<p>CDC Winnable Battle: Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity</p>

**Alignment**

Taylor County CHIP	Florida State Health Improvement Plan		Healthy People 2020		National Prevention Strategies
<b>Issue: Healthy Lifestyles</b>					
<p><b>Goal:</b> Build capacity of knowledge</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> By October 31, 2021, identify and establish two outlets for distribution of public health information and available resources.</p> <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Create a TCHC social media account(s)</p> <p><b>Strategy 2:</b> Promote Healthy Start JMT’s resource directory.</p> <p><b>Strategy 3:</b> Promote 2-1-1 and increase their availability at community-wide events.</p> <p><b>Strategy 4:</b> Create of a printed resource directory</p> <p><b>Strategy 5:</b> Creation of a print marketing plan with Perry Newspapers for public health spotlight</p>	<p>Goal HE1: Improve information sharing</p> <p>Goal HW1: improve the food environment</p> <p>Goal HW2: Improve physical activity</p>	<p>Goal BH1: Improved identification and treatment of behavioral health disorders</p> <p>Goal CD1: increase cross-sector collaboration</p>	<p>Healthy People 2020 NWS-8</p> <p>Healthy People 2020 NWS-9</p> <p>Healthy People 2020 PA-1</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of adults that are obese.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure time physical activity.</p>	<p>CDC Winnable Battle: Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity</p>

## Potential Policy Implications

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

Chronic Disease & Mortality			
Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description	Changes (as needed)
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 Program	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Program	
Cerebrovascular Disease	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Program	
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	

<b>Chronic Disease &amp; Mortality</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Law</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes (as needed)</b>
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Program	
Unintentional Injuries	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Program	
	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 327.35	Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers"	
Overweight and Obesity	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Program	

<b>Communicable Diseases</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Law</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes</b>
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 Cases/Cluster/Outbreak	
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy on Vaccines Provided in Florida CHD (e.g., Hepatitis A)	
	FS 381.0072	Food Service Protection	

Communicable Diseases			
Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description	Changes
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 Cases/Cluster/Outbreak	
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 Cases/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	

Communicable Diseases			
Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description	Changes
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 Cases/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 Cases/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 Cases/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	



<b>Maternal &amp; Child Health</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Laws</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes</b>
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 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	

<b>Health Resource Availability (Access &amp; Resources)</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Laws</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes</b>
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	

<b>Health Resource Availability (Access &amp; Resources)</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Laws</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes</b>
		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	

<b>Social &amp; Mental Health</b>			
<b>Health Risk Factors</b>	<b>Florida Laws</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changes</b>
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	
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	

Social & Mental Health			
Health Risk Factors	Florida Laws	Description	Changes
	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 64B-21.504.001	School Psychology Disciplinary Guidelines	
	FS 767.04	Dog owner's liability for damages to person 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 Act: FDOH 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 Regulation	

