

# Community Health Needs Assessment

December 2016

The Glades, Palm Beach County, Florida



**Palm Beach County, Florida**  
**Glades Region Health Assessment**  
**2016**

# GLADES REGION HEALTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

2016



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This Health Assessment of the Glades Region is a subset of the overall Palm Beach County Community Health Needs Assessment, which was complete in December 2016. At the request of the Health Care District of Palm Beach County and the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County, the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) collected and analyzed both qualitative and quantitative data for both reports specific to the defined areas. Throughout the process, community leaders and residents worked in unison to identify the health disparities present in their communities and address the ill effects of geographic isolation that the communities experience.

The Glades Region Health Assessment was created in large part due to the dedication and participation of Lakeside Health Advisory Board Members. Their voices and input were instrumental throughout this process. Additionally, HCSEF would like to thank the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County and the Health Care District in Palm Beach County for the assistance, guidance and funding support for this Community Health Assessment. Furthermore, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all the community members who participated and contributed to this comprehensive body of work. Their compassion and dedication to this process and to improving the health and wellbeing of residents in the Glades communities in Palm Beach County was invaluable.

### Participating Organizations:

211 Palm Beach/Treasure Coast Area Agency on Aging CareerSource Palm Beach County Caridad Children's Home Society Children's Services Council of Palm Beach County Families First Farris Foundation Florida Community Health Centers, Inc. Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County FoundCare Genesis Community Health Center Glades Initiative Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health Judy Goodman, P.A. Jupiter Medical Center Lakeside Health Advisory Board Members Palm Beach County Palm Beach County Food Bank Palm Beach County League of Cities, Inc. Palm Beach County Medical Society Palm Healthcare Foundation Palm Tran School District of Palm Beach County St. Mary's Medical Center Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church United Way Palm Beach Count
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of this report is to identify unmet health needs of community residents and to inform and guide future health planning initiatives to meet those needs within four communities in the Glades region of Palm Beach County. In 2016, the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) was enlisted by the Health Care District of Palm Beach County and the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County to facilitate a comprehensive, county-wide health needs assessment for Palm Beach County. As part of the Health Assessment Report, data was collected and analyzed on a county level.

Additional indicators and data were collected specific to four identified zip codes in the Glades region to glean more insight into the unique needs of the communities. HCSEF conducted a comprehensive review of secondary data sources to obtain the most reliable and current information for the Community Health Assessment. HCSEF also collected, compiled and analyzed primary data to capture the community's perspective.

This report is organized into four main sections:

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile
2. Health Status Profile
3. Health Resource Availability and Access
4. Community Perspective

The demographic and socioeconomic profile includes data on many of the key demographic, social and economic indicators, such as population, income, poverty status, educational attainment, employment, housing and transportation.

The health status of the county provides details on various indicators including: maternal and child health (such as prenatal care, birth rates, infant and fetal mortality, child immunization rates); behavioral health; hospital utilization data; and morbidity and mortality trends of chronic diseases, infectious diseases and leading causes of death.

The health resources availability and access profile section presents information pertaining to the obtainability of health care resources in Palm Beach County and includes information on health insurance coverage, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), and medically underserved populations and areas (MUPs/MUAs).

The section titled Community Perspective includes insight gleaned from individuals and organizations in the community.

Below are highlights of each of the four sections.

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

- In 2014, there were approximately 34,509 individuals residing in the Glades, representing 2.5% of Palm Beach County's total population.
- Canal Point had the highest median age (39.4), while Belle Glade had the lowest, or youngest, median age among the Glades communities.
- A majority of the individuals residing in the Glades identified as Black or African American and Non-Hispanic or Latino than any other race and ethnicity.

- Of the Glades residents that identified as foreign-born, most were from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Central America.
- In 2014, in the Glades communities, the highest percentage of residents who lived in poverty were female.
- In 2014, rates of unemployment were higher among all zip codes in the Glades when compared to Palm Beach County.

#### Health Status Profile

- Overall, birth counts have declined steadily from 575 in 2011, to 490 in 2015.
- In 2015, Canal Point had the highest fetal death rate at 142.9 per 1,000 deliveries.
- In 2015, the rate of infant deaths climbed from 7.7 per 1,000 to 12.2 per 1,000 deliveries.
- The most common cause of death in the Glades in 2015 was malignant neoplasm (cancer), responsible for 54 deaths, followed by heart disease, responsible for 49 deaths, and unintentional injury, responsible for 26 deaths.
- Among the Glades communities, homicide counts were the highest in Belle Glade, followed by Pahokee for years 2011-2015.

#### Health Resources Availability and Access

- Among the twelve medically underserved areas/populations in Palm Beach County, Glades holds the third lowest score.
- In 2014, those who identified as Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were more likely to be uninsured.

#### Community Perspective

- Four focus groups were conducted in the Glades communities in three languages: English, Haitian-Creole and Spanish.
- Focus group participants discussed several key health issues: : diabetes, mental health, substance abuse, heart disease and hypertension, obesity, cancer, asthma/COPD, oral health, and environmental toxicity.
- HCSEF conducted 21 key informant interviews with a diverse set of community members, including but not limited to healthcare providers, local leaders, business owners, and members of law enforcement.
- Populations with unmet needs mentioned by key informants included: low income, uneducated, minority, immigrant and migrant, formally-incarcerated, uninsured, elderly, and the homeless

## METHODOLOGY

In 2016, the Health Care District of Palm Beach County and the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County engaged the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) to facilitate comprehensive health assessments for both Palm Beach County and, more specifically, the Glades Region. The following report will focus on the information specific to the Glades region in an effort to identify health indicators within the community that present areas of concern, gaps in care or services and opportunities for improvement.

The Glades Region Health Assessment includes information and data on the following areas:

- Demographic characteristics
- Socioeconomic characteristics
- Maternal and child health
- Behavioral risk factors
- Death, illness and injury
- Infectious diseases
- Health resource availability

HCSEF conducted a comprehensive review of secondary data sources to obtain the most reliable and current data for the Community Health Assessment. Secondary data sources include but are not limited to the US Census Bureau – American Community Survey, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Some sources are rotated and asked in alternate years; therefore, results may be presented in varying years or multi-year counts. In addition, geographic data are presented in the format in which they are available (i.e., zip code and census county division).

The information within this report may be used to identify health needs in the community and guide future health planning initiatives in the Glades Region.

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The geographic region commonly referred to as “The Glades” (also referred in this assessment as the “Glades Region”) is in the western part of Palm Beach County and along the southeastern rim of Lake Okeechobee. Four communities make up this vast and mostly agricultural region: South Bay, Belle Glade, Canal Point and Pahokee.

The City of South Bay is settled at the crossroads of East-West State Road 80 and North-South U.S. 27 intersect. The city is a haven for agriculture and recreation, with its rich black soil and vast lake waters. Although the population in Palm Beach County has increased significantly in the last decade, South Bay has remained smaller with an estimated 5,161 residents within its city limits.

Belle Glade is the largest city within the 2,862,000-acre subtropical Everglades in the heart of Florida.<sup>1</sup> The city was incorporated in 1928 with a population of less than 500 at the time. That population has grown to over 21,000. From its incorporation to present day, agriculture has played a significant role in the area’s development.

Canal Point was founded in 1914 and is located on the Southeast shore of Lake Okeechobee in Northwest Unincorporated Palm Beach County. It a census-designated place (CDP) with a population of 337 residents.

The City of Pahokee was founded in the early 1900’s and was named after the Seminole word “Pahokee” meaning “grassy waters.” In 1992, Pahokee was incorporated as a city by the Municipal Government. It is a relatively small city with a total area of 5.4 square miles, with residents referring to it as Palm Beach County’s “Other” coast due to its proximity to Lake Okeechobee.<sup>2</sup>

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the residents of South Bay, Belle Glade, Canal Point and Pahokee are presented in the following section stratified by each city’s respective zip code. To aid in the identification of barriers and gaps, regional data is presented alongside county data when applicable. The selected indicators provide background context for specific health needs in the community and provide information imperative to the identification of barriers and gaps in the health care system. It is important to note that although the county is not designated rural by federal entities, the Glades region has been denoted as a state-designated priority rural area. South Bay, Belle Glade, and Pahokee are also designated rural areas of critical economic concern by the state.

**FIGURE 1: MAP OF PALM BEACH COUNTY**



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bellegladegov.com>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.cityofpahokee.com/Pages/PahokeeFL\\_WebDocs/about](http://www.cityofpahokee.com/Pages/PahokeeFL_WebDocs/about)

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### POPULATION

#### TOTAL POPULATION

The total population of Palm Beach County has steadily grown over the past decade. As the population increases, the healthcare system must adapt to the growing demand for services. In 2014, the population in Palm Beach County was 1,359,074. The residents of the Glades Region accounted for 2.6% of the county population.

**TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

Glades Region (33430, 33438, 33476, 33493)		Palm Beach County
Population	% of Palm Beach County's Population	Population
34,846	2.6%	1,359,074

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

In 2014, Belle Glade and Pahokee residents accounted for over three-quarters of the total population in the four defined zip codes. During this time, Belle Glade had a population of 21,286 and Pahokee recorded a population of 8,062.

**TABLE 2: TOTAL POPULATION BY ZIP CODE, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Number	Percent
Glades Region (33430, 33438, 33476, 33493)	34,846	34,846
Belle Glade (33430)	21,286	61.1%
Canal Point (33438)	337	1.0%
Pahokee (33476)	8,062	23.1%
South Bay (33493)	5,161	14.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



POPULATION BY AGE

The healthcare needs of a population vary significantly between age groups. Table 3 shows the population by age in the Glades and Palm Beach County in 2014. The median age in Palm Beach County was 43.9 years, which was higher than the median ages in all four communities that compose the Glade Region. The median ages in the Glades ranged from 33.3 in Belle Glade to 39.4 in Canal Point.

**TABLE 3: POPULATION BY AGE, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,359,074	21,286	21,286	337	337	8,062	8,062	5,161	5,161
Under 5 years	5.2%	1,651	7.8%	27	8.0%	653	8.1%	190	3.7%
5 to 9 years	5.5%	1,650	7.8%	14	4.2%	698	8.7%	339	6.6%
10 to 14 years	5.7%	1,371	6.4%	25	7.4%	710	8.8%	309	6.0%
15 to 19 years	5.9%	1,669	7.8%	26	7.7%	674	8.4%	179	3.5%
20 to 24 years	5.8%	1,797	8.4%	0	0.0%	540	6.7%	262	5.1%
25 to 34 years	11.4%	2,955	13.9%	40	11.9%	905	11.2%	1,174	22.7%
35 to 44 years	12.0%	2,630	12.4%	48	14.2%	793	9.8%	1,166	22.6%
45 to 54 years	14.0%	3,134	14.7%	37	11.0%	1,233	15.3%	863	16.7%
55 to 59 years	6.6%	1,300	6.1%	39	11.6%	669	8.3%	194	3.8%
60 to 64 years	5.9%	865	4.1%	1	0.3%	365	4.5%	193	3.7%
65 to 74 years	10.4%	1,387	6.5%	24	7.1%	518	6.4%	206	4.0%
75 to 84 years	7.7%	739	3.5%	38	11.3%	194	2.4%	73	1.4%
85 years & over	4.0%	138	0.6%	18	5.3%	110	1.4%	13	0.3%
Median age (years)	43.9	33.3	--	39.4	--	33.4	--	36.1	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014  
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

The diversity in an area is another important consideration for health planning, as health behavior, health care utilization, and subsequently, health outcomes often differ between races and ethnicities. Table 4 and Figures 2 and 3 depict population by race and ethnicity in the Glades Region and in Palm Beach County for the year 2014. During this time, a majority of Belle Glade, Pahokee and South Bay residents identified as Black or African American. All four Glades communities had a higher percentage of residents that identified as Hispanic or Latino (of any race) when compared with the county.

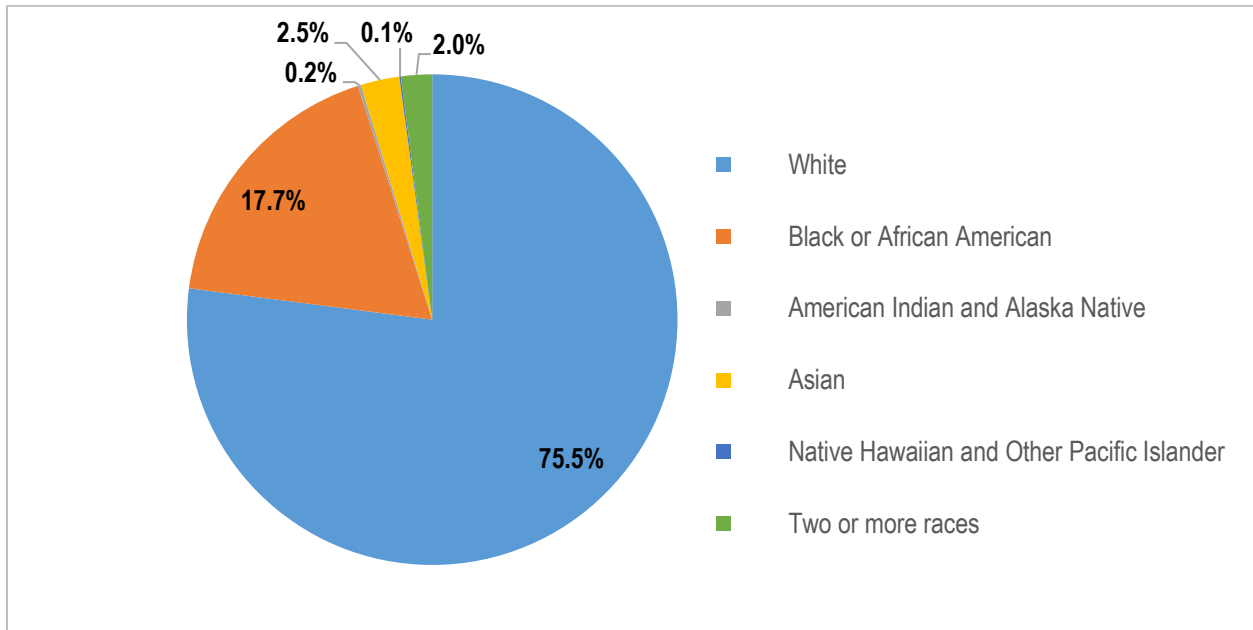
**TABLE 4: POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	1,359,074	21,286	21,286	337	337	8,062	8,062	5,161	5,161
One race	98.0%	20,975	98.5%	292	86.6%	7,882	97.8%	5,006	97.0%
Two or more races	2.0%	311	1.5%	45	13.4%	180	2.2%	155	3.0%
One race	98.0%	20,975	98.5%	292	86.6%	7,882	97.8%	5,006	97.0%
White	75.5%	8,394	39.4%	224	66.5%	2,550	31.6%	1,904	36.9%
Black or African American	17.7%	12,074	56.7%	68	20.2%	5,178	64.2%	3,002	58.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	10	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	2.5%	68	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
Two or more races	2.0%	311	1.5%	45	13.4%	180	2.2%	155	3.0%
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.0%	6,761	31.8%	110	32.6%	2,184	27.1%	1,400	27.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	80.0%	14,525	68.2%	227	67.4%	5,878	72.9%	3,761	72.9%

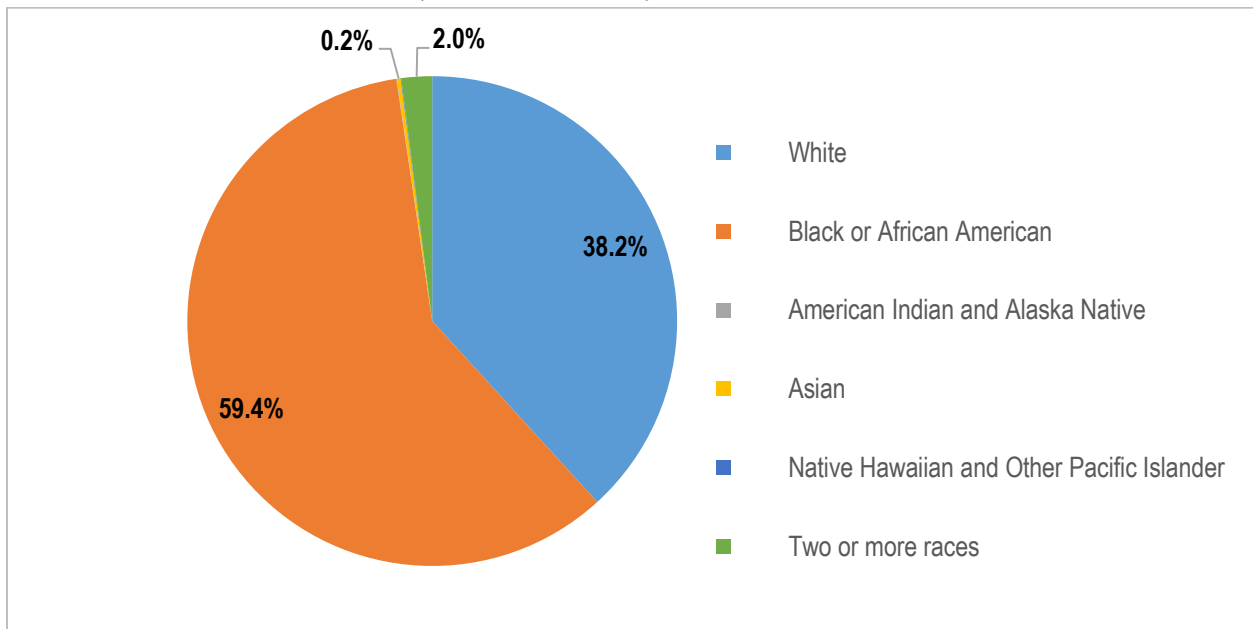
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

**FIGURE 2: POPULATION BY RACE, PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**



**FIGURE 3: POPULATION BY RACE, GLADES REGION, 2014**



POPULATION BY GENDER

The table below shows the population by gender in the Glades and in Palm Beach County in 2014. Within the Glades region, the population is composed of mostly males. In contrast, the population of Palm Beach County is mostly composed of females (51.6%).

**TABLE 5: POPULATION BY GENDER, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,359,074	21,286	21,286	337	337	8,062	8,062	5,161	5,161
Male	48.4%	11,361	53.4%	186	55.2%	4,063	50.4%	3,786	73.4%
Female	51.6%	9,925	46.6%	151	44.8%	3,999	49.6%	1,375	26.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

PLACE OF BIRTH

Identifying an individual's place of birth can provide an idea of the competencies (ex. language skills, cultural idiosyncrasies, etc.) needed among providers. The table below shows the population by place of birth in the Glades for the year 2014. Belle Glade and Pahokee had the highest number of foreign-born residents (6,378 and 1,471, respectively). A majority of these individuals were born in the Caribbean and Central America.

**TABLE 6: POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
Total Population:	315,360	6,378	7	1,471	895
Europe:	39,119	22	0	6	16
Northern Europe:	10,544	2	0	0	9
Western Europe:	9,502	0	0	0	0
Southern Europe:	6,568	20	0	0	7
Eastern Europe:	12,447	0	0	6	0
Asia:	29,580	133	0	0	15
Eastern Asia:	5,715	0	0	0	15
South Central Asia:	8,010	48	0	0	0
South Eastern Asia:	10,226	1	0	0	0
Western Asia:	5,152	84	0	0	0
Americas:	240,878	6,223	7	1,465	864
Latin America:	229,818	6,223	7	1,465	864
Caribbean:	119,583	3,706	0	603	476
Central America:	57,900	2,445	7	862	321
South America:	52,335	72	0	0	67

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

Table 7 further narrows down place of birth of the population in the Glades communities and in Palm Beach County for the year 2014. In the Glades Region, a majority of foreign-born residents were from Haiti or Mexico.

**TABLE 7: POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
Total Population:	315,360	6,378	7	1,471	895
Americas:	240,878	6,223	7	1,465	864
Latin America:	229,818	6,223	7	1,465	864
Caribbean:	119,583	3,706	0	603	476
Bahamas	2,080	32	0	0	0
Barbados	683	86	0	62	4
Cuba	30,709	986	0	93	244
Dominican Republic	6,177	144	0	0	52
Haiti	53,569	1,828	0	144	74
Jamaica	21,338	612	0	304	80
Trinidad and Tobago	3,311	0	0	0	8
West Indies	200	0	0	0	5
Other Caribbean	933	18	0	0	9
Central America:	57,900	2,445	7	862	321
Mexico	23,283	1,964	4	852	235
Costa Rica	1,319	9	0	0	0
El Salvador	4,689	120	0	0	4
Guatemala	17,991	200	0	0	17
Honduras	6,443	44	3	0	44
Nicaragua	3,316	88	0	0	16
Panama	544	20	0	0	5
Other Central America	10	0	0	10	0
South America:	52,335	72	0	0	67
Argentina	3,713	7	0	0	0
Brazil	8,398	5	0	0	0
Colombia	18,894	50	0	0	0
Uruguay	1,591	0	0	0	9
Venezuela	4,804	10	0	0	54
Other South America	496	0	0	0	4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

*LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME*

Language is often a barrier to health care access. The table below depicts the language spoken at home by individuals age 5 years and over residing in the Glades communities. In 2014, over one-third of residents living in the Glades region spoke a language other than English. Of those individuals, over half (57.6%) were reported to speak English less than “very well.” Of the residents that reported speaking a language other than English, 76.9% reported speaking Spanish or Spanish Creole at home.

**TABLE 8: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Total	Percent of specified language speakers	
		Speak English "very well"	Speak English less than "very well"
Population 5 years and over	32,325	79.1%	20.9%
Speak only English	63.6%	--	--
Speak a language other than English	36.4%	42.4%	57.6%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	76.9%	45.2%	54.8%
French Creole	20.1%	24.9%	72.2%
Other languages	3.0%	68.6%	31.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



## HOUSEHOLDS

The table below shows the housing occupancy and tenure in 2014 in the Glades and in Palm Beach County. In the Glades region, most housing units were classified as occupied. The highest vacancy rate, however, was in Canal Point, with 43.6% of housing units labeled vacant.

**TABLE 9: HOUSEHOLDS, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	668,464	668,464	7,612	7,612	211	211	2,732	2,732	916	916
Occupied housing units	529,729	79.2%	6,334	83.2%	119	56.4%	2,449	89.6%	636	69.4%
Vacant housing units	138,735	20.8%	1,278	16.8%	92	43.6%	283	10.4%	280	30.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.7	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--
Rental vacancy rate	8.5	--	11.8	--	78.3	--	7.2	--	24.4	--
Owner-occupied	371,761	70.2%	2,551	40.3%	106	89.1%	1,242	50.7%	378	59.4%
Renter-occupied	157,968	29.8%	3,783	59.7%	13	10.9%	1,207	49.3%	258	40.6%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.47	--	3.39	--	2.55	--	3.47	--	4.16	--
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.67	--	2.98	--	5.15	--	2.87	--	3.69	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

*POPULATION BY CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION*

A Census County Division (CCD) is a subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established jointly by the Census Bureau and the state and local government authorities. In Palm Beach County, there are 11 areas designated as CCD's. The table below shows the population for each of the 11 divisions. In 2014, Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD was the most populous, accounting for nearly one-quarter of the county's total population. Conversely, the Glades CCD, Western Community CCD and Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD were the least populous, making up less than 5% of the county's total population. Figure 4 provides a visual depiction of the areas included in each CCD.

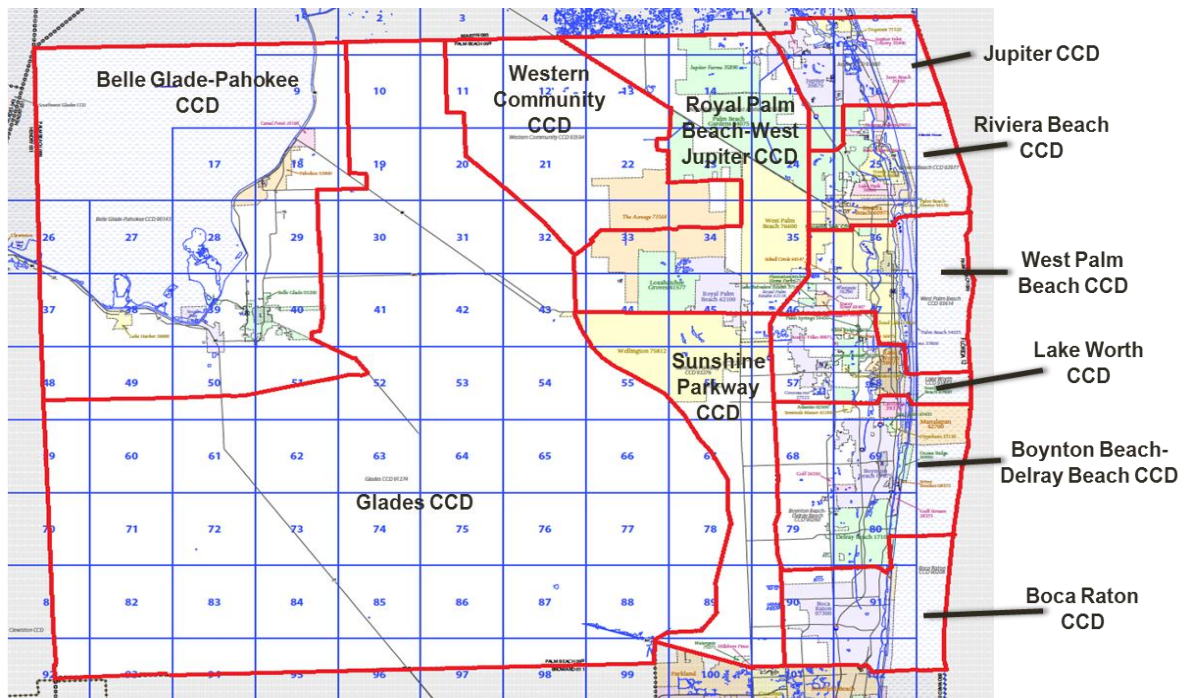
**TABLE 10: POPULATION BY CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION, PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total Population	1,359,074	1,359,074
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	34,623	2.5%
Boca Raton CCD	130,671	9.6%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	316,198	23.3%
Glades CCD	392	0.0%
Jupiter CCD	86,671	6.4%
Lake Worth CCD	215,122	15.8%
Riviera Beach CCD	102,488	7.5%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	103,098	7.6%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	194,279	14.3%
Western Community CCD	28,178	2.1%
West Palm Beach CCD	147,354	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

**FIGURE 4: PALM BEACH COUNTY CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS (CCD)**



Source: United States Census Bureau, [http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/pl10map/cou\\_blk/st12\\_fl/c12099\\_palm\\_beach/PL10BLK\\_C12099\\_000.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/pl10map/cou_blk/st12_fl/c12099_palm_beach/PL10BLK_C12099_000.pdf)  
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

Table 11 depicts the population living with a disability in each of the 11 CCDs in Palm Beach County during 2014. During this time, the Glades CCD had the highest percentage of individuals living with a disability (23.0%) when compared to the other CCDs.

**TABLE 11: POPULATION LIVING WITH A DISABILITY, PALM BEACH COUNTY CCDs, 2014**

	Population with Disability	Percent of Total Population
Total Population	157,493	11.7%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	3,454	11.3%
Boca Raton CCD	14,164	10.9%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	45,910	14.6%
Glades CCD	90	23.0%
Jupiter CCD	7,742	9.0%
Lake Worth CCD	23,761	11.2%
Riviera Beach CCD	12,123	11.9%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	10,748	10.6%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	19,985	10.3%
Western Community CCD	2,303	8.2%
West Palm Beach CCD	17,213	11.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), people with disabilities report seeking more health care and have greater unmet needs than others.<sup>3</sup> The following table shows the population with a disability by age and type within the Glades communities in 2014. Glades residents ages 65 years and older has the highest percentage of individuals with disabilities across all communities, with the highest (62.3%) in South Bay and lowest (30.6%) in Belle Glade.

**TABLE 12: POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY BY AGE AND TYPE, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% with a disability	Total	% with a disability	Total	% with a disability	Total	% with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	20,117	10.0%	337	13.9%	7,792	13.6%	2,534	15.2%
Population under 5 years	1,651	1.8%	27	0.0%	653	0.0%	190	0.0%
With a hearing difficulty	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
With a vision difficulty	--	1.8%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
Population 5 to 17 years	3,868	4.8%	65	0.0%	1,818	4.9%	778	6.9%
With a hearing difficulty	--	0.8%	--	0.0%	--	0.8%	--	3.6%
With a vision difficulty	--	0.9%	--	0.0%	--	0.7%	--	4.0%
With a cognitive difficulty	--	3.5%	--	0.0%	--	2.9%	--	6.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty	--	0.6%	--	0.0%	--	1.4%	--	3.6%
With a self-care difficulty	--	1.2%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	3.6%
Population 18 to 64 years	12,341	9.0%	165	9.1%	4,590	13.9%	1,330	13.8%
With a hearing difficulty	--	1.1%	--	9.1%	--	1.3%	--	3.5%
With a vision difficulty	--	2.5%	--	0.0%	--	2.0%	--	3.5%
With a cognitive difficulty	--	2.4%	--	0.0%	--	5.4%	--	5.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty	--	5.6%	--	9.1%	--	8.2%	--	11.1%
With a self-care difficulty	--	1.0%	--	0.0%	--	2.0%	--	5.3%
With an independent living difficulty	--	2.7%	--	0.0%	--	4.9%	--	6.7%
Population 65 years and over	2,257	30.6%	80	40.0%	731	45.7%	236	62.3%
With a hearing difficulty	--	8.3%	--	17.5%	--	4.0%	--	5.1%
With a vision difficulty	--	10.8%	--	40.0%	--	10.4%	--	11.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	--	9.3%	--	0.0%	--	12.4%	--	28.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	--	20.3%	--	17.5%	--	41.0%	--	42.8%
With a self-care difficulty	--	8.2%	--	17.5%	--	8.5%	--	17.8%
With an independent living difficulty	--	11.9%	--	17.5%	--	19.6%	--	27.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/>

## SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

An individual's socioeconomic status can influence their access to care, as well as their health outcomes. Communities of lower economic status often lack the services and resources necessary for residents to maintain their health. The following section of the report focuses on socioeconomic indicators including measures on poverty, income, education, employment/unemployment status, housing, and crime.

### POVERTY

For many individuals, families and communities, poverty can create many difficulties. Poverty often hinders access to many services including medical care and nutrition. The table below shows the poverty status in the past 12 months by age and gender in the Glades communities and Palm Beach County for the year 2014. During this time, the percentage of residents below the poverty level was more than double in the Glades communities than in the county.

**TABLE 13: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND GENDER, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	1,340,577	14.6%	20,066	34.1%	337	40.7%	7,792	38.5%	2,506	30.4%
AGE										
Under 18 years	268,410	22.3%	5,482	42.7%	92	64.1%	2,471	49.5%	940	38.4%
Related children under 18 years	267,392	22.0%	5,472	42.6%	92	64.1%	2,471	49.5%	940	38.4%
18 to 64 years	776,459	14.1%	12,327	31.1%	165	27.9%	4,590	33.2%	1,330	24.7%
65 years and over	295,708	8.8%	2,257	29.9%	80	40.0%	731	34.5%	236	30.9%
SEX										
Male	645,852	13.6%	10,202	33.5%	186	30.6%	3,843	36.7%	1,177	26.7%
Female	694,725	15.5%	9,864	34.8%	151	53.0%	3,949	40.3%	1,329	33.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

A further breakdown of populations living in poverty can highlight possible disparities among different subgroups and ultimately lead to a well-informed health planning process. The table below shows residents of the Glades and Palm Beach County by race and ethnicity that fell below the poverty line in the past 12 months. In 2014, residents of Belle Glade, Pahokee and South Bay that identified as Black or African American experienced higher rates of poverty than residents that identified as White.

**TABLE 14: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	1,340,577	14.6%	20,066	34.1%	337	40.7%	7,792	38.5%	2,506	30.4%
One race	1,313,475	14.4%	19,776	34.4%	292	32.9%	7,612	39.1%	2,412	31.6%
White	1,013,285	11.5%	7,833	23.9%	224	37.1%	2,438	19.7%	722	29.5%
Black or African American	235,628	27.0%	11,467	41.9%	68	19.1%	5,020	48.7%	1,662	32.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,473	28.4%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Asian	33,536	11.2%	68	70.6%	0	-	0	-	15	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	672	21.4%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Some other race	27,881	18.7%	408	20.1%	0	-	154	29.9%	13	38.5%
Two or more races	27,102	20.6%	290	14.1%	45	91.1%	180	15.6%	94	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	268,193	21.2%	6,504	26.8%	110	96.4%	2,170	16.8%	698	30.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	783,850	8.6%	2,088	13.8%	159	11.3%	527	31.5%	183	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



The following table illustrates the poverty status in the past 12 months among families living in the Glades and Palm Beach County during 2014. Within the four communities in the Glades, Canal Point saw the highest percentage of families living below the poverty level (58.3%) with children under 18 years of age. All communities in the Glades region had higher rates of families living below the poverty level when compared to the rate in Palm Beach County during the same time.

**TABLE 15: FAMILY POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level
Families	327,716	10.5%	4,421	28.6%	89	24.7%	1,663	35.4%	537	28.1%
With related children under 18 years	138,145	17.8%	2,661	36.6%	36	58.3%	987	43.4%	412	31.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## INCOME

Income is an important indicator when looking at the health of a community. Income often dictates an individual's access to services and resources including: healthy food, safe housing, health insurance and medical services.

### *PER CAPITA INCOME*

Per capita income is calculated by adding all income in an area and then dividing by the total population. While this provides some insight into the financial situation in an area, it does not provide information pertaining to the distribution of wealth or disparities within an area.

The table below displays the per capita income and earnings for the Glades and for Palm Beach County during 2014. Among the Glades communities, Canal Point had the highest per capita income (\$13,891) followed by Belle Glade (\$13,641). South Bay had the lowest per capita income (\$6,187). In comparison, Palm Beach County had a per capita income of \$33,072.

**TABLE 16: PER CAPITA INCOME AND EARNINGS, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	<b>Palm Beach County</b>	<b>Belle Glade (33430)</b>	<b>Canal Point (33438)</b>	<b>Pahokee (33476)</b>	<b>South Bay (33493)</b>
Per capita income (dollars)	33,072	13,641	13,891	12,336	6,187
Nonfamily households	202,013	1,913	30	786	99
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	35,469	15,338	9,583	16,691	13,125
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	53,425	23,947	13,703	21,999	25,595
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	29,844	20,258	26,250	22,914	23,079
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	45,193	31,994	55,167	31,667	30,000
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	39,094	26,111	--	25,620	24,223

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

Household income reflects the total amount of income collected by all workers within a single household. A household is classified as all people who occupy a housing unit; the occupants may or may not be related. Shown below is the household income for the Glades Region and Palm Beach County in 2014. All four Glades communities had higher percentages of households with food stamps/SNAP benefits when compared to the county; the highest percentage was in Belle Glade at 34.0%.

**TABLE 17: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total households	529,729	529,729	6,334	6,334	119	119	2,449	2,449	636	636
Less than \$10,000	34,021	6.4%	952	15.0%	19	16.0%	483	19.7%	99	15.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27,469	5.2%	752	11.9%	0	0.0%	284	11.6%	49	7.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	58,443	11.0%	933	14.7%	37	31.1%	399	16.3%	75	11.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56,755	10.7%	924	14.6%	12	10.1%	308	12.6%	93	14.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74,889	14.1%	1,091	17.2%	16	13.4%	387	15.8%	96	15.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	91,492	17.3%	783	12.4%	15	12.6%	285	11.6%	160	25.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	60,504	11.4%	497	7.8%	15	12.6%	156	6.4%	45	7.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	66,224	12.5%	311	4.9%	0	0.0%	100	4.1%	19	3.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26,179	4.9%	52	0.8%	5	4.2%	35	1.4%	0	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	33,753	6.4%	39	0.6%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	0	0.0%
Median household income (dollars)	52,878	(X)	31,402	(X)	25,729	(X)	25,650	(X)	35,250	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	80,961	(X)	39,724	(X)	38,970	(X)	36,249	(X)	39,983	(X)
With earnings	370,726	70.0%	4,874	76.9%	71	59.7%	1,704	69.6%	489	76.9%
Mean earnings (dollars)	77,912	(X)	40,596	(X)	42,670	(X)	41,782	(X)	42,705	(X)
With Social Security	206,431	39.0%	1,844	29.1%	55	46.2%	742	30.3%	217	34.1%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,517	(X)	12,274	(X)	14,798	(X)	11,399	(X)	12,367	(X)
With retirement income	93,582	17.7%	724	11.4%	5	4.2%	315	12.9%	66	10.4%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	29,359	(X)	17,524	(X)	65,960	(X)	13,948	(X)	11,082	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	18,321	3.5%	428	6.8%	0	0.0%	196	8.0%	38	6.0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,889	(X)	6,849	(X)	-	(X)	10,601	(X)	7,992	(X)
With cash public assistance income	8,893	1.7%	476	7.5%	0	0.0%	239	9.8%	32	5.0%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,281	(X)	3,106	(X)	-	(X)	3,629	(X)	2,422	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	51,383	9.7%	2,153	34.0%	21	17.6%	765	31.2%	201	31.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

FAMILY INCOME

The table below shows family income for the Glades and Palm Beach County during 2014. When compared with to the county, the median and mean incomes in the Glades communities were noticeably lower. Pahokee had the lowest mean, or average, income at \$27,351. The highest median and mean income was in Canal Point at \$36,016 and \$47,487, respectively. In comparison, the median and mean family income in Palm Beach County was \$65,331 and \$96,305, respectively.

**TABLE 18: FAMILY INCOME AND BENEFITS, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Families	327,716	327,716	4,421	4,421	89	89	1,663	1,663	537	537
Less than \$10,000	14,427	4.4%	561	12.7%	1	1.1%	259	15.6%	92	17.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9,471	2.9%	262	5.9%	0	0.0%	166	10.0%	23	4.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26,016	7.9%	698	15.8%	29	32.6%	250	15.0%	74	13.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31,417	9.6%	678	15.3%	8	9.0%	209	12.6%	98	18.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44,597	13.6%	830	18.8%	16	18.0%	291	17.5%	55	10.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,841	18.0%	605	13.7%	15	16.9%	185	11.1%	131	24.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	42,650	13.0%	424	9.6%	15	16.9%	156	9.4%	45	8.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	51,197	15.6%	272	6.2%	0	0.0%	109	6.6%	19	3.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21,308	6.5%	52	1.2%	5	5.6%	35	2.1%	0	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	27,792	8.5%	39	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
Median family income (dollars)	65,331	--	35,194	--	36,016	--	27,371	--	33,221	--
Mean family income (dollars)	96,305	--	44,862	--	47,487	--	41,860	--	40,710	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## GINI INDEX

The Gini Index is a measurement of the income distribution of residents living in a defined area. The number varies between 0 and 1 and is based on residents' net income. A value of 0 indicates perfect equality, where there is a proportional distribution of income throughout an area. A value of 1 indicates perfect inequality, where one household possess all the income and others have no income.

The table below depicts the Gini Index in the Glades Region and Palm Beach County in 2014. In 2014, Palm Beach County had a Gini Index of 0.51. Across all communities, the Glades fell lower on the index scale; South Bay being the lowest (0.41).

**TABLE 19: GINI INDEX, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
Gini Index	0.51	0.45	0.43	0.49	0.41

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## EDUCATION

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The table below shows school enrollment by school type in the Glades and Palm Beach County for the year 2014. During this time, the college enrollment rate was lower in Belle Glade, Pahokee and South Bay than in the county.

**TABLE 20: PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	310,363	310,363	5,410	5,410	103	103	2,410	2,410	1,192	1,192
Nursery school, preschool	21,763	7.0%	408	7.5%	14	13.6%	158	6.6%	62	5.2%
Kindergarten to 12th grade	203,932	65.7%	4,006	74.0%	65	63.1%	1,877	77.9%	919	77.1%
Kindergarten	15,631	5.0%	367	6.8%	14	13.6%	218	9.0%	47	3.9%
Elementary: grade 1 to grade 4	58,405	18.8%	1,232	22.8%	0	0.0%	481	20.0%	331	27.8%
Elementary: grade 5 to grade 8	63,385	20.4%	1,142	21.1%	25	24.3%	504	20.9%	228	19.1%
High school: grade 9 to grade 12	66,511	21.4%	1,265	23.4%	26	25.2%	674	28.0%	313	26.3%
College, undergraduate	71,059	22.9%	859	15.9%	24	23.3%	366	15.2%	193	16.2%
Graduate, professional school	13,609	4.4%	137	2.5%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%	18	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment often influences socioeconomic status. Low socioeconomic status can hinder access to health care services and can result in less desirable health outcomes.

The table below shows the educational attainment by gender in the Glades and in Palm Beach County for the year 2014. During this time, the Glades communities had a higher percentage of individuals 25 years and over with less than 9<sup>th</sup> grade education than the county.

**TABLE 21: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

		Population 25 years and over	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Palm Beach County	Total	978,030	5.9%	6.5%	26.2%	20.4%	8.3%	20.4%	12.3%
	Male	462,392	6.6%	7.1%	25.0%	19.4%	7.0%	21.3%	13.5%
	Female	515,638	5.2%	5.9%	27.2%	21.3%	9.5%	19.7%	11.2%
Belle Glade (33430)	Total	13,148	20.9%	17.6%	32.3%	13.6%	4.2%	7.4%	4.0%
	Male	7,081	24.8%	20.3%	31.3%	11.2%	3.8%	5.7%	2.9%
	Female	6,067	16.4%	14.5%	33.4%	16.3%	4.7%	9.3%	5.3%
Canal Point (33438)	Total	245	5.7%	7.3%	61.2%	18.8%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Male	117	0.0%	3.4%	64.1%	25.6%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Female	128	10.9%	10.9%	58.6%	12.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pahokee (33476)	Total	4,787	22.1%	18.5%	28.5%	16.3%	4.1%	8.7%	1.9%
	Male	2,395	22.9%	23.3%	24.6%	13.8%	4.6%	9.4%	1.6%
	Female	2,392	21.2%	13.8%	32.4%	18.8%	3.6%	8.0%	2.1%
South Bay (33493)	Total	3,882	10.9%	19.1%	42.9%	17.9%	4.3%	2.8%	2.1%
	Male	3,138	11.0%	21.3%	44.9%	16.7%	3.7%	1.4%	1.1%
	Female	744	10.8%	10.2%	34.4%	22.6%	6.7%	8.9%	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



## HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

In the following table, the graduation rates among the Glades communities and Palm Beach County for the school years 2011-2012 through 2015-2016 are shown. From 2011 through 2015, the Glades communities consistently had lower graduation rates than Palm Beach County. For the 2015-2016 school year, the graduation rate in the Glades region was 62.5%. During the same time period, Palm Beach County experienced a graduation rate of 82.3%.

**TABLE 22: GRADUATION RATES, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2011-2012 THROUGH 2015-2016**

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Palm Beach County	77.0%	76.3%	77.9%	79.4%	82.3%
Glades Region	64.8%	59.4%	62.5%	56.2%	62.5%

Source: Florida Department of Education (FDOE) School Accountability Report, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Schools play a critical role in the lives of youth by helping to promote the health and safety and planting the seeds to establish lifelong healthy behaviors.<sup>4</sup> When assessing the needs of a community, school performance can prove to be a valuable indicator.

The table below shows the school grades by year for the years 2010-2014. In 2014, over one-third (38.5%) of schools in the Glades region received a “D” followed by 30.8% receiving a “C”.

**TABLE 23: SCHOOL GRADES BY YEAR, GLADES REGION, 2010-2014**

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
A	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
B	1	10.0%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%
C	6	60.0%	4	36.4%	6	54.5%	4	36.4%	4	30.8%
D	2	20.0%	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	38.5%
F	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	2	15.4%
I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Total	10	(X)	11	(X)	11	(X)	11	(X)	13	(X)

Source: Florida Department of Education (FDOE) School Accountability Report, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/health\\_and\\_academics/](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/health_and_academics/)

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

### UNEMPLOYMENT

High rates of unemployment can affect the financial stability of individuals and the community in which they reside. It can lead to decreased expenditures for services and higher rates of uninsured.

The table below shows the employment status of residents in the Glades and in Palm Beach County in 2014. The rate of unemployment was significantly higher in all Glades communities (the highest in Pahokee at 25.7%) than in Palm Beach County (10.8%).

**TABLE 24: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Population 16 years and over	1,120,841	(X)	16,276	(X)	271	(X)	5,862	(X)	4,271	(X)
In labor force	675,048	60.2%	9,419	57.9%	115	42.4%	3,309	56.4%	925	21.7%
Civilian labor force	674,589	60.2%	9,419	57.9%	115	42.4%	3,309	56.4%	925	21.7%
Employed	601,783	53.7%	7,522	46.2%	87	32.1%	2,459	41.9%	750	17.6%
Unemployed	72,806	6.5%	1,897	11.7%	28	10.3%	850	14.5%	175	4.1%
Armed Forces	459	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	445,793	39.8%	6,857	42.1%	156	57.6%	2,553	43.6%	3,346	78.3%
Civilian labor force	674,589	674,589	9,419	9,419	115	115	3,309	3,309	925	925
Percent Unemployed	(X)	10.8%	(X)	20.1%	(X)	24.3%	(X)	25.7%	(X)	18.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY

The table below displays the employment by industry in the Glades region for the year 2014. With the exception of Pahokee, the highest percentage of workers were employed in the 'Educational services, and health care and social assistance' industries. During this same time, Pahokee had more residents employed in the 'Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining' industries (21.8%).

**TABLE 25: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	601,783	601,784	7,522	7,523	87	88	2,459	2,460
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	7,208	1.2%	1,616	21.5%	19	21.8%	410	16.7%
Construction	41,033	6.8%	275	3.7%	16	18.4%	73	3.0%
Manufacturing	26,866	4.5%	698	9.3%	8	9.2%	265	10.8%
Wholesale trade	16,460	2.7%	131	1.7%	0	0.0%	127	5.2%
Retail trade	79,716	13.2%	684	9.1%	0	0.0%	133	5.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	24,999	4.2%	234	3.1%	0	0.0%	176	7.2%
Information	12,402	2.1%	30	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	48,626	8.1%	140	1.9%	0	0.0%	83	3.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	88,624	14.7%	515	6.8%	13	14.9%	198	8.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	126,094	21.0%	1,761	23.4%	16	18.4%	504	20.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	71,346	11.9%	490	6.5%	0	0.0%	331	13.5%
Other services, except public administration	36,019	6.0%	366	4.9%	0	0.0%	29	1.2%
Public administration	22,390	3.7%	582	7.7%	15	17.2%	130	5.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

The following table displays employment by occupation for the civilian population 16 years and over in 2014. In Belle Glade and Pahokee, most of the residents were employed in service occupations (25.9% and 21.8%, respectively). In Canal Point, a majority of residents (40.2%) had occupations in natural resources, construction, and maintenance. Most of the residents in South Bay were employed in sales and office occupations (23.9%).

**TABLE 26: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	7,522	7,522	87	87	2,459	2,459	750	750
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,440	19.1%	16	18.4%	474	19.3%	123	16.4%
Service occupations	1,949	25.9%	23	26.4%	537	21.8%	152	20.3%
Sales and office occupations	1,237	16.4%	13	14.9%	421	17.1%	179	23.9%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,864	24.8%	35	40.2%	514	20.9%	167	22.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,032	13.7%	0	0.0%	513	20.9%	129	17.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

The table below shows the class of worker in the Glades in 2014. Most of the residents in the Glades communities were classified as private wage and salary workers.

**TABLE 27: CLASS OF WORKER, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	7,522	7,522	87	87	2,459	2,459	750	750
Private wage and salary workers	5,949	79.1%	72	82.8%	1,940	78.9%	609	81.2%
Government workers	1,409	18.7%	15	17.2%	467	19.0%	124	16.5%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	164	2.2%	0	0.0%	41	1.7%	17	2.3%
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The table below shows the number of students who are eligible to receive free or reduced price lunches within the Glades for the school year 2015-2016. During this time, a total of 6,025 students were eligible to receive free lunches, followed by 119 students who were eligible to receive reduced price lunches.

**TABLE 28: FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH STATUS, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, SY 2015-2016**

	Total Members	# Free	# Reduced Price	# Provision 2	# Direct Cert
Glades Region	6,358	6,025	119	0	0

Source: Florida Department of Education (FDOE), 2016

Notes: Free = The student is eligible for free lunch; Reduced = The student is eligible for reduced price lunch; Provision 2 = The student is enrolled in a USDA-approved Provision 2 school; Direct Cert = The student is enrolled in a USDA-approved Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) school and is identified as eligible for free meals based upon the Direct Certification Determination or the extension of eligibility to the household due to eligibility of an identified direct certified student.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

SNAP

In 1990, the Food Stamp Act was amended to include a provision for an optional nutrition education program to be paired with the distribution of food stamps.<sup>5</sup> Access to healthy, nutritious foods can lead to better health outcomes among residents. The table below displays SNAP and free lunch participation in Belle Glade in September of 2016. Over a third (34.4%) of the population in Belle Glade were SNAP recipients.

**TABLE 29: SNAP AND FREE LUNCH PARTICIPATION, PALM BEACH COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 2016**

Zip Code	Pop. Est.*	Total SNAP recipients	TOTAL SNAP RANK	SNAP per ZIP CODE capita	Children Under 18 SNAP	Age 60+ Receiving SNAP	Children receiving Free or reduced lunch	TOTAL Free & Red Rank	Sept 2016 Free/Red %	2016 Summer Lunch Sites
33430 Belle Glade	21,286	7,323	7	34%	3,224	974	3,867	10	97%	12

Source: Palm Beach County SNAP Lunch Data, September 2016

Aggregated by: The Palm Beach County Food Bank, September 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.snapttohealth.org/snap/snap-and-nutrition/>

## HOUSING

The availability of safe, affordable housing contributes greatly to the mental and physical wellbeing of communities.

### HOUSING UNITS

The table below shows housing occupancy in the Glades in 2014. The vacancy rates in the Glades communities ranged during this time from 10.4% in Pahokee to 43.6% in Canal Point.

**TABLE 30: HOUSING OCCUPANCY, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total housing units	7,612	7,612	211	211	2,732	2,732	916	916
Occupied housing units	6,334	83.2%	119	56.4%	2,449	89.6%	636	69.4%
Vacant housing units	1,278	16.8%	92	43.6%	283	10.4%	280	30.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--
Rental vacancy rate	11.8	--	78.3	--	7.2	--	24.4	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

The table below shows the percentage of householders living alone in the Glades communities. Overall, Belle Glade had the highest percentage of householders living alone (25.3%). Among those 65 and over living alone, Canal Point had the highest percentage (21.8%), while South Bay had the lowest (7.1%).

**TABLE 31: HOUSEHOLDER LIVING ALONE, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
Occupied housing units	6,334	119	2,449	636
Householder living alone	25.3%	25.2%	28.1%	14.0%
Householder 65 years and over	8.6%	21.8%	8.7%	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## MEDIAN HOUSING PRICE

Shown below is the housing value of owner-occupied units in the Glades in 2014. During this time, the median dollar amounts varied throughout the communities, with the highest in South Bay (\$94,600) and the lowest in Canal Point (\$85,000). Across all communities, a majority of owner-occupied units had a housing value of \$50,000 to \$99,999.

**TABLE 32: HOUSING VALUE, OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Owner-occupied units	2,551	2,551	106	106	1,242	1,242	378	378
Less than \$50,000	551	21.6%	0	0.0%	327	26.3%	27	7.1%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	792	31.0%	62	58.5%	295	23.8%	163	43.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	474	18.6%	44	41.5%	196	15.8%	96	25.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	434	17.0%	0	0.0%	233	18.8%	59	15.6%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	230	9.0%	0	0.0%	55	4.4%	33	8.7%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	57	2.2%	0	0.0%	107	8.6%	0	0.0%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	2.3%	0	0.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	13	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Median (dollars)	94,200	--	85,000	--	99,400	--	99,600	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## AVERAGE RENT

The table below shows the gross rent in the Glades in 2014. In the Glade region, the median gross rent is the highest in South Bay (\$732) and the lowest in Pahokee (\$498). An estimate for Canal Point is not available.

**TABLE 33: GROSS RENT, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Occupied units paying rent	3,691	3,691	13	13	1,201	1,201	247	247
Less than \$500	57	1.5%	0	0.0%	146	12.2%	0	0.0%
\$500 to \$999	319	8.6%	0	0.0%	82	6.8%	11	4.5%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	912	24.7%	0	0.0%	378	31.5%	23	9.3%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,265	34.3%	0	0.0%	412	34.3%	97	39.3%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	876	23.7%	0	0.0%	160	13.3%	43	17.4%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	222	6.0%	13	100.0%	23	1.9%	73	29.6%
\$3,000 or more	40	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Median (dollars)	616	--	--	--	498	--	732	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## TRANSPORTATION

Lack of transportation often hinders individuals from accessing necessary services.

### NUMBER OF VEHICLES AVAILABLE

Lack of transportation makes it harder for residents to access health services and resources. Access transportation is important in all communities, but it is especially important in rural communities. During the health planning process, it is important to consider the location and availability of service providers to ensure that residents, regardless of their transportation needs, can access needed services. The table below shows the vehicles available by household in the Glades in 2014. There were higher percentages of households with at least one vehicle available. During this time, Belle Glade had the highest percentage of households with no vehicle available (20.2%).

**TABLE 34: VEHICLES AVAILABLE BY HOUSEHOLD, GLADES REGION AND PALM BEACH COUNTY, 2014**

	Palm Beach County		Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Occupied housing units	529,729	529,729	6,334	6,334	119	119	2,449	2,449	636	636
No vehicles available	35,027	6.6%	1,277	20.2%	0	0.0%	451	18.4%	40	6.3%
1 vehicle available	230,958	43.6%	2,443	38.6%	52	43.7%	1,062	43.4%	258	40.6%
2 vehicles available	199,880	37.7%	1,894	29.9%	37	31.1%	728	29.7%	234	36.8%
3 or more vehicles available	63,864	12.1%	720	11.4%	30	25.2%	208	8.5%	104	16.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



CRIME

Crime in a community may influence health status in numerous ways. The table below shows total arrests in the Glades Region and Palm Beach County for the year 2015. In Palm Beach County, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 3,526.5. Among the local community police departments, the arrest rate per 100,000 was the lowest in South Bay (1,184.2 per 100,000) and the highest in Belle Glade (2,762.5 per 100,000.)

**TABLE 35: TOTAL ARRESTS, GLADES REGION, 2015**

Agency/County	Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 100,000	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests
Palm Beach County	1,378,417	48,610	3526.5	44,539	4,071
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	612,469	21,598	3526.4	19,803	1,795
Belle Glade Police Department	17,448	482	2762.5	441	41
Pahokee Police Department	5,839	130	2226.4	124	6
South Bay Police Department	5,151	61	1184.2	56	5

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

In the tables below, arrests by charge are displayed for the Glades in 2015. In the Glades, the highest number of arrests were for aggravated assault compared to larceny in Palm Beach County.

**TABLE 36: ARRESTS BY CHARGE, INDEX ARRESTS, GLADES REGION, 2015**

Agency/County	Murder	Forcible Sex Offenses	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Palm Beach County	50	91	463	1,958	1,020	5,550	347
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	17	38	136	665	278	1,213	67
Belle Glade PD	1	3	27	101	15	24	0
Pahokee PD	1	1	2	31	11	8	0
South Bay PD	1	0	0	14	3	12	1

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

The table below shows the number highest number of arrests by charge in the Glades region in 2015. The highest number of arrests in the Glades was for simple assault, followed by drug arrests. The Belle Glade Police Department had the highest number of arrests for drugs (143) in the Glades.

**TABLE 37: ARRESTS BY CHARGE, PART II ARRESTS, GLADES REGION, 2015**

	Palm Beach County	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	Belle Glade Police Department	Pahokee Police Department	South Bay Police Department
Manslaughter	6	1	0	0	0
Kidnap/ Abduction	24	6	2	0	0
Arson	23	3	0	0	0
Simple Assault	4,094	1,202	143	40	16
Drug Arrest	7,586	2,029	109	18	11
Bribery	2	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	58	10	0	0	0
Fraud	558	108	0	0	0
Counterfeit/ Forgery	125	30	3	2	0
Extortion/ Blackmail	10	5	0	0	0
Intimidation	158	37	7	1	1
Prostitution	191	83	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	115	30	1	0	0
Stolen Property	159	78	1	1	0
DUI	2,401	691	12	5	0
Destruction/ Vandalism	410	98	6	2	2
Gambling	9	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	322	105	18	2	0
Liquor Law Violations	1,652	451	9	5	0
Misc.	27,744	14,217	0	0	0

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## HEALTH STATUS PROFILE

The following section provides data on the health status in the Glades region for various health indicator categories including: Maternal and Child Health, Behavioral Health, Morbidity and Mortality. It is important to note and take caution while interpreting the data, that in smaller communities, rates and counts become unstable due to the small number of events.

### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

#### PRENATAL CARE

Early prenatal care is associated with positive pregnancy outcomes. The table below shows the births to mothers with first trimester prenatal care in the Glades communities for the years 2011-2015. Trimester prenatal care is calculated as the time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit.

**TABLE 38: BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH 1<sup>ST</sup> TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	229	4	92	35
2012	254	6	101	37
2013	245	9	86	30
2014	198	2	83	36
2015	175	3	68	32

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Note: Trimester prenatal care began is calculated by the time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

#### *Healthy People 2020 Target*

*Prenatal care beginning in 1<sup>st</sup> trimester = 77.9%*

The table below shows the births to mothers with third trimester prenatal care for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 39: BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH 3<sup>RD</sup> TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	21	5	92	3
2012	10	5	101	2
2013	21	4	86	4
2014	13	4	83	1
2015	14	2	68	1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Note: Trimester prenatal care began is calculated by the time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

Shown below are the births to mothers with no prenatal care for the years 2011-2015. Women who receive regular prenatal care can: reduce the risk of pregnancy complications, reduce the infant's risk for complications, and help ensure medications taken are safe.<sup>6</sup>

**TABLE 40: BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH NO PRENATAL CARE, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	3	1	4	2
2012	10	0	3	0
2013	22	1	10	1
2014	6	2	1	5
2015	13	0	3	3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Note: Trimester prenatal care began is calculated by the time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/Pages/prenatal-care.aspx>

KOTELCHUCK INDEX

The Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU), uses initiation of prenatal care and number of prenatal visits for calculating adequate prenatal care. The table below shows births by the Kotelchuck index and by the mother’s education level for the year 2015.

**TABLE 41: BIRTHS BY KOTELCHUCK PRENATAL CARE INDEX BY MOTHER’S EDUCATION, GLADES REGION, 2015**

		< High School	High School Graduate or Higher	Unknown	Total
33430 Belle Glade	Inadequate Prenatal Care	29	23	2	54
	Intermediate Prenatal Care	8	9	2	19
	Adequate Prenatal Care	13	28	0	41
	Adequate Plus Prenatal care	32	91	4	127
	Unknown	18	48	6	72
33438 Canal Point	Inadequate Prenatal Care	0	1	0	1
	Intermediate Prenatal Care	0	1	0	1
	Adequate Prenatal Care	2	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	2	0	2
33476 Pahokee	Inadequate Prenatal Care	7	11	2	20
	Intermediate Prenatal Care	1	2	0	3
	Adequate Prenatal Care	6	12	0	18
	Adequate Plus Prenatal care	10	44	0	54
	Unknown	6	19	1	26
33493 South Bay	Inadequate Prenatal Care	6	3	0	9
	Intermediate Prenatal Care	0	1	0	1
	Adequate Prenatal Care	0	9	0	9
	Adequate Plus Prenatal care	2	20	0	22
	Unknown	3	6	0	9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015  
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Being overweight or obese while pregnant can place a mother and her baby at risk for multiple adverse health outcomes. Rural communities experience higher rates of obesity and overweight than the nation as a whole, yet they often lack the resources to address these concerns.<sup>7</sup> Weight that is higher than what is considered a healthy weight for a given height is described as overweight or obese. A screening tool called the Body Mass Index (BMI) is used to indicate the severity of overweight and obesity. A BMI between 25.0 to <30 falls within the overweight range while a BMI 30.0 or higher is considered obese.<sup>8</sup>

The table below shows the births to overweight and obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred.

**TABLE 42: BIRTHS TO OVERWEIGHT MOTHERS AT THE TIME PREGNANCY OCCURRED, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	97	2	32	20
2012	92	2	47	17
2013	94	7	36	14
2014	77	4	30	20
2015	80	4	27	13

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

Similarly, Table 43 shows the births to obese mother at the time the pregnancy occurred for the years 2011-2015

**TABLE 43: BIRTHS TO OBESE MOTHERS AT THE TIME PREGNANCY OCCURRED, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	104	3	49	23
2012	124	1	39	12
2013	122	6	41	12
2014	113	3	38	14
2015	95	0	51	23

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/obesity-and-weight-control>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/defining.html>

## WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.<sup>9</sup>

The table below shows the number and rate of births by mothers participating in WIC from 2011 to 2015.

**TABLE 44: BIRTHS BY MOTHERS PARTICIPATING IN WIC, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	314	4	124	52
2012	306	6	127	39
2013	303	11	111	33
2014	271	5	95	47
2015	259	5	97	31

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2011-2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## BIRTH RATES

Birth rates are an indication of the increase, plateau, or decrease of population among communities.

### TOTAL BIRTHS

During the health planning process, a community can better adapt to the services needed by a growing, younger sector of the population. The table below shows the birth counts and rates in the Glades region from 2011 to 2015.

**TABLE 45: TOTAL RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	358	5	150	62
2012	352	7	152	49
2013	351	14	127	42
2014	326	9	125	61
2015	313	6	121	50

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>9</sup> Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic-wic-glance>

## TEEN BIRTH RATES

The table below displays the number of repeat births to teenage mothers ages 15-19 for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 46: REPEAT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGES 15-19, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	16	0	5	4
2012	16	1	5	1
2013	10	0	3	1
2014	4	0	1	2
2015	4	0	2	0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## BIRTH WEIGHT

Engaging in proper prenatal care and healthy behaviors can reduce the likelihood of a low birth weight baby. A low birth weight baby can be born too small, prematurely, or both. This can be due to a variety of factors such as health problems with the mother, genetic factors, problems with the placenta and substance abuse by the mother.<sup>10</sup>

### VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Having a low (<2500 grams) or very low (<1500 grams) birth weight can cause serious health problems for some babies. Very low birth weight babies can develop certain health conditions later in life, including diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, metabolic syndrome, and obesity.

The table below depicts the count and rate of live births under 1500 grams (considered very low birth weight) among the Glades communities.

**TABLE 47: LIVE BIRTHS UNDER 1500 GRAMS (VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT), GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	13	0	7	0
2012	7	0	3	3
2013	8	0	0	1
2014	5	0	2	2
2015	11	0	4	0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>10</sup> <https://medlineplus.gov/birthweight.html>



## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

The chart below shows the number of live births under 2500 grams (considered low birth weight) among all four Glades communities for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 48: LIVE BIRTHS UNDER 2500 GRAMS (LOW BIRTH WEIGHT), GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	51	1	17	7
2012	46	0	28	4
2013	29	2	7	3
2014	27	1	16	8
2015	40	1	23	4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## PRETERM BIRTHS

Preterm birth is defined as babies born alive before 37 weeks gestational age.. Preterm birth complications are the leading cause of death among children under 5 years of age.<sup>11</sup>

The table below shows the number of preterm births in the Glades region for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 49: PRETERM BIRTHS, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)
2011	72	4	24	11
2012	58	0	28	12
2013	53	5	19	6
2014	57	0	24	15
2015	64	1	31	8

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs363/en/>

## INFANT MORTALITY

Fetal and infant mortality are critical components in determining the overall health status of a community.

### FETAL DEATHS

Fetal death refers to the death of a fetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother if the 20<sup>th</sup> week of gestation has been reached; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.<sup>12</sup>

The table below shows the fetal death rate per 1,000 deliveries in the Glades from 2011-2015. It is important to use caution when interpreting rates that are derived from a smaller number of events.

**TABLE 50: RESIDENT FETAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 DELIVERIES, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	11.0	8.5	5.7	21.0	9.5
33438 – Canal Point	0	0	0	100.0	142.9
33476 – Pahokee	0	0	0	7.9	0
Total	6.9	5.3	3.7	17.0	8.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Notes: Use caution when interpreting rates based on small numbers of events.

Rates are considered unstable if they are based on fewer than 5 events or if the denominator (population at risk) is fewer than 20.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

### INFANT DEATHS

Infant mortality is defined as the death of a child before his or her first birthday. The table below shows the infant death rate per 1,000 deliveries in the Glades region from 2011-2015. Again, it is important to recognize that the rate was based on a relatively small number of events.

**TABLE 51: RESIDENT INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 DELIVERIES, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	11.2	2.8	2.8	6.1	16
33438 – Canal Point	0	0	0	0	0
33476 – Pahokee	13.3	19.7	7.9	16	8.3
33493 – South Bay	0	61.2	23.8	0	0
Total	10.4	12.5	5.6	7.7	12.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Notes: Use caution when interpreting rates based on small numbers of events.

Rates are considered unstable if they are based on fewer than 5 events or if the denominator (population at risk) is fewer than 20.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/data-and-statistics/\\_documents/FetalDeathTrainingPresentation.pdf](http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/data-and-statistics/_documents/FetalDeathTrainingPresentation.pdf)

## BREASTFEEDING

Research has shown breastfeeding as critical to improved health outcomes for both mother and baby. Breastfeeding provides all the vitamins and nutrients the baby needs in the first six months of life, providing antibodies that help fight off viruses and bacteria and lowering the baby's risk of developing allergies.

The table below shows the number of mothers who initiated breastfeeding among the Glades region between 2011-2015.

**TABLE 52: MOTHERS WHO INITIATED BREASTFEEDING, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	<b>Belle Glade (33430)</b>	<b>Canal Point (33438)</b>	<b>Pahokee (33476)</b>	<b>South Bay (33493)</b>
2011	195	3	64	31
2012	220	5	81	25
2013	222	9	57	28
2014	206	3	69	37
2015	203	5	64	34

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## MORTALITY

Mortality is a term used when referring to death. The following section will highlight some key health issues affecting the Glades communities.

### LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The table below shows the leading causes of death in the Glades Region in 2015. The most common cause of death was cancer, responsible for 54 deaths in 2015, followed by heart disease (49) and unintentional injury (26).

**TABLE 53: LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, GLADES REGION, 2015**

	Belle Glade (33430)	Canal Point (33438)	Pahokee (33476)	South Bay (33493)	Total
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	35	0	12	7	54
Heart Diseases	24	3	13	9	49
Unintentional Injury	13	0	11	2	26
Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	14	1	7	1	23
Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)	9	0	6	1	16
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (J40-J42,J43,J44,J45-J46,J47)	4	1	3	0	8
Homicide	4	0	3	0	7
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	4	0	3	0	7
Perinatal Period Conditions (P00-P96)	4	0	1	0	5
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	3	0	1	0	4
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease (B20-B24)	4	0	0	0	4
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	2	0	0	1	3
Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Dis (I10,I12,I15)	2	0	0	1	3
Parkinson's Disease (G20-G21)	0	0	2	1	3
Septicemia (A40-A41)	3	0	0	0	3
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	1	0	1	1	3
Influenza & Pneumonia (J09-J11,J12-J18)	2	0	0	0	2
Anemias (D50-D64)	0	0	1	0	1
Appendix Diseases (K35-K38)	1	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformations	1	0	0	0	1
Kidney Infections (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0	0	1	0	1
Medical & Surgical Care Complications (Y40-Y84,Y88)	0	0	1	0	1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## HEART DISEASE DEATHS

The table below shows the death counts by heart diseases within the Glades for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 54: DEATH COUNTS BY HEART DISEASES, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	28	27	27	23	24
33438 – Canal Point	3	1	2	1	3
33476 - Pahokee	12	13	13	12	13
33493 – South Bay	5	5	3	4	9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## CANCER DEATHS

The table below shows the death counts by cancer in the Glades for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 55: DEATHS BY CANCER, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	29	24	28	38	35
33438 – Canal Point	10	15	15	10	12
33476 - Pahokee	4	3	2	5	7
33493 – South Bay	2	2	1	2	0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Unintentional injury is defined as injury not intended as self-harm or as intentional harm to another person. The table below shows the death counts by unintentional injuries for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 56: DEATHS BY UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	10	5	6	9	13
33438 – Canal Point	--	--	--	--	--
33476 – Pahokee	6	2	1	3	11
33493 – South Bay	2	1	1	2	2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## HOMICIDE DEATHS

Homicide is defined as the deliberate and unlawful killing of one person by another. Shown below are the death counts by homicide for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 57: DEATHS BY HOMICIDE, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	7	6	5	5	4
33438 – Canal Point	--	--	--	--	--
33476 – Pahokee	1	1	4	2	3
33493 – South Bay	1	0	0	2	0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATHS

The table below shows the death counts by Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD) in the Glades for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 58: DEATHS BY CLRD, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	4	5	5	5	4
33438 – Canal Point	1	0	1	0	1
33476 – Pahokee	5	0	2	5	3
33493 – South Bay	0	1	1	3	0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## DIABETES MELLITUS DEATHS

Diabetes mellitus encompasses both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. The table below shows the death counts by diabetes mellitus in the Glades for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 59: DEATHS BY DIABETES MELLITUS, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	8	5	5	5	9
33476 – Pahokee	5	4	6	5	6
33493 – South Bay	1	3	1	3	1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATHS

Cerebrovascular disease includes all disorders in which the area of the brain is temporarily or permanently affected by ischemia or bleeding and one of more of the cerebral blood vessels are involved in the pathological process.<sup>13</sup> Shown below are the death counts by cerebrovascular disease (most commonly considered a stroke) for the years 2011-2015.

**TABLE 60: DEATHS BY CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE, GLADES REGION, 2011-2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33430 – Belle Glade	5	4	13	8	14
33438 – Canal Point	0	1	1	0	1
33476 – Pahokee	2	7	1	5	7
33493 – South Bay	1	2	0	1	1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## HEALTH RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS

### HOSPITAL UTILIZATION

The following table shows the total hospital emergency department (ED) utilization among Lakeside Medical Center for the year 2015.

**TABLE 61: HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT UTILIZATION, JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015**

Facility Name	Visits	% of Total
Lakeside Medical Center	23,764	4.8%
Total for Palm Beach County Hospitals	494,529	--

Source: Health Council of Southeast Florida Hospital Utilization Reports, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.aans.org/patient%20information/conditions%20and%20treatments/cerebrovascular%20disease.aspx>

The table below displays the number of visits and percent of total visits of hospital emergency department top ten principal diagnosis groupings at Lakeside Medical Center from January to December of 2015. The highest number of visits were categorized under “Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions” (conditions for which there was no diagnosis classifiable elsewhere is recorded), which comprised 21.5% of the total number of visits in 2015.

**TABLE 62: HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT TOP TEN PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS GROUPINGS, LAKESIDE MEDICAL CENTER, PALM BEACH COUNTY, JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015**

Principal Diagnosis Groupings	Visits	% of Total
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	35,346	21.5%
Injury and Poisoning	32,203	19.6%
Diseases of the Respiratory System	20,410	12.4%
Diseases of the Digestive System	11,801	7.2%
Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	10,731	6.5%
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	10,327	6.3%
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	8,203	5.0%
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	8,183	5.0%
Diseases of the Skin And Subcutaneous Tissue	7,206	4.4%
Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	5,132	3.1%
Other	15,022	9.1%

Source: Florida Health Finder, ACHA Emergency Department Data, 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017



## HEALTH CARE PROVIDER SUPPLY

### PHYSICIANS

The table below shows the total number of licensed physicians (osteopathic physician and medical doctor) as of March 2017. Data was not available for Canal Point.

**TABLE 63: TOTAL LICENSED PHYSICIANS, GLADES REGION, AS OF MARCH 2017**

Zip Code	Total Licensed Physicians
33430 – Belle Glade	25
33476 - Pahokee	2
33493 - South Bay	2
Total	27

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Services, 2017

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

### NURSES

The table below shows the total number of registered nurses as of March 2017. Data was not available for Canal Point.

**TABLE 64: TOTAL REGISTERED NURSES, GLADES REGION, AS OF MARCH 2017**

Zip Code	Total Licensed Nurses
33430 – Belle Glade	16
33476 - Pahokee	2
33493 - South Bay	1
Total	19

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Services, 2017

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## FEDERAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA (HPSA)

Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSAs) are populations, areas or institutions that were designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to have shortages of primary health care, dental or mental providers. To be designated as HPSA, several criteria are referenced including: a rational need for services, a provider population ratio that falls below a set standard, and an occurrence of current health providers being over-utilized or inaccessible.

HPSA scores range from 1 to 25 for primary care and mental health, 1 to 26 for dental health, with higher scores indicating greater need. All Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics that provide health services regardless of the ability to pay receive automatic facility HPSA designation.

When looking at the tables, HPSA FTE refers to the number of practitioners providing ambulatory patient care in the HPSA expressed as full-time equivalents.

PRIMARY CARE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA

The following table depicts the primary care health professional shortage areas in Palm Beach County as of December, 2016. HPSA are scored on a scale of 0-25 with higher scores indicating greater need. The Low-Income/Migrant Farmworker – Belle Glade/Pahokee/Palm Beach presented a HPSA Score of 9. The South Bay Correctional Facility also presented a HPSA score of 9.

**TABLE 65: PRIMARY CARE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREAS, PALM BEACH COUNTY, AS OF DECEMBER 2016**

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE	HPSA Score
Low Income - Delray Beach	HPSA Population	5.0	8
Low Income - Lantana/Lake Worth	HPSA Population	8.0	10
Low Income - Boynton Beach	HPSA Population	1.0	16
Low Income - West Palm Beach	HPSA Population	24.0	11
Low Income - Greenacres	HPSA Population	0.0	16
Low Income - Boca Raton	HPSA Population	0.0	17
Low Income/Migrant Farmworker - Belle Glade/Pahokee/Palm Beach	HPSA Population	7.0	9
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Comprehensive Health Center	--	17
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Comprehensive Health Center	--	15
Foundcare Health Center	Comprehensive Health Center	--	16
South Bay Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility	1.0	9
Genesis Community Health	Comprehensive Health Center	--	18

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

## DENTAL CARE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA

The following table depicts the dental care health professional shortage areas in Palm Beach County as of December 2016. HPSA are scored on a scale of 0-26 with higher scores indicating greater need. The South Bay Correctional Facility presented a HPSA Score of 6.

**TABLE 66: DENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREAS, PALM BEACH COUNTY, AS OF DECEMBER, 2016**

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE	HPSA Score
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Comprehensive Health Center	--	20
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Comprehensive Health Center	--	13
Foundcare Health Center	Comprehensive Health Center	--	23
South Bay Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility	1.00	6
Genesis Community Health	Comprehensive Health Center	--	19
Low Income-West Palm Beach	HPSA Population	9.00	16

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

## MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA

The following table depicts the mental health professional shortage areas in Palm Beach County as of December 2016. HPSA are scored on a scale of 0-25 with higher scores indicating greater need. Foundcare Health Center demonstrates the greatest need for mental health care professionals (HPSA Score 21), followed by Genesis Community Health (HPSA Score 19).

**TABLE 67: MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREAS, GLADES REGION, AS OF DECEMBER 2016**

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE	HPSA Score
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Comprehensive Health Center	--	17
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Comprehensive Health Center	--	14
Foundcare Health Center	Comprehensive Health Center	--	21
Genesis Community Health	Comprehensive Health Center	--	19

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2016

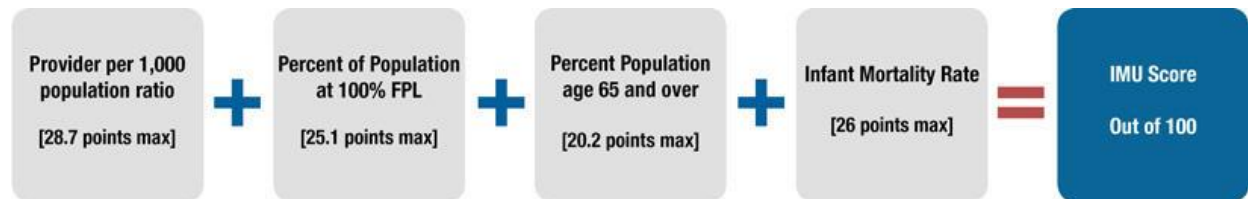
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

## FEDERAL MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREAS/POPULATIONS

Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUAs/MUPs) are designated by Health Resources Service Administration (HRSA) using the following indicators: provider per 1,000 population ratio, percent of population at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), percent of the population 65 and over, and infant mortality rate.

Eligibility of for MUA/P designation depends on the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) calculated for the area or population proposed for designation. Under the established criteria, an area or population with an IMU of 62.0 or below qualifies for designation. The IMU scale is from 0 to 100, where 0 represents completely underserved and 100 represents best served or least underserved. The IMU is calculated by assigning values to the four demographic and health indicators previously mentions, then adding the weighted values together. The figure below depicts the IMU scoring process.

**FIGURE 5: INDEX OF MEDICAL UNDERSERVICE**



MUPs are comprised of groups of individuals who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to accessing health care. MUAs are a county or a group of urban census tracts in which residents have a shortage of personal health services.<sup>14</sup>

The table below shows the Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/Ps) in Palm Beach County designated as of December, 2016. There are a total of eight designated MUA/Ps in the county. The Low Inc/ M F W - Belle Glade/ Pahokee area holds the third lowest score at 53.60.

**TABLE 68: MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS AND AREAS, PALM BEACH COUNTY, AS OF DECEMBER, 2016**

Name	Identification Number	Index of Medical Underservice Score	MUA/P Designation Date
Low Inc - Boynton Beach	00570	56.20	9/4/2002
Low Inc - West Palm Beach	07064	59.90	6/22/2001
Low Inc - Greenacres	07245	47.50	7/25/2002
Low Inc - Boca Raton	07246	57.80	7/26/2002
Low Inc - Delray Beach	07279	46.70	8/28/2002
Low Inc - Lantana/ Lake Worth	07280	58.90	8/28/2002
Low Inc/ M F W - Belle Glade/ Pahokee	07531	53.60	5/11/1994
Low Income - Jupiter	07817	61.20	4/15/2011

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2016

<sup>14</sup> <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/muap-process>

## HEALTH INSURANCE

Stable health insurance coverage helps individuals get into the health care system. Uninsured people are: less likely to receive medical care, more likely to die early and more likely to have poor health status.<sup>15</sup> Lack of adequate coverage makes it difficult for people to get the health care they need and, when they do receive care, burdens them with medical bills. Access to comprehensive, quality care services is imperative for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of a healthy life for everyone.

The table below shows health insurance coverage for individuals with disabilities in the Glades in 2014. A significant number of individuals with a disability have some type of health insurance among all communities and ages groups. It should be noted that the largest percentage of individuals with disabilities with no insurance were among the 18-64 age group in Belle Glade (23.4%).

**TABLE 69: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES BY AGE, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population:	20,117	26.8%	337	0.9%	7,792	23.8%	2,534	19.9%
Under 18 years:	5,519	27.4%	92	27.3%	2,471	31.7%	968	38.2%
With a disability:	216	3.9%	0	0.0%	89	3.6%	54	5.6%
With health insurance coverage:	216	100.0%	0	0.0%	77	86.5%	54	100.0%
No health insurance coverage	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	13.5%	0	0.0%
18 to 64 years:	12,341	61.3%	165	49.0%	4,590	58.9%	1,330	52.5%
With a disability:	1,109	9.0%	15	9.1%	636	13.9%	184	13.8%
With health insurance coverage:	850	76.6%	15	100.0%	540	84.9%	159	86.4%
No health insurance coverage	259	23.4%	0	0.0%	96	15.1%	25	13.6%
65 years and over:	2,257	11.2%	80	23.7%	731	9.4%	236	9.3%
With a disability:	691	30.6%	32	40.0%	334	45.7%	147	62.3%
With health insurance coverage:	666	96.4%	32	100.0%	334	100.0%	147	100.0%
No health insurance coverage	25	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services>

## UNINSURED

The following table portrays the total, number, and percent of uninsured residents in the Glades in 2014. Among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, the percent uninsured was greatest in Belle Glade (26.8%), followed by Pahokee (23.8%).

**TABLE 70: UNINSURED BY AGE AND GENDER, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	20,117	26.8%	337	0.9%	7,792	23.8%	2,534	19.9%
AGE	5,519	14.0%	92	0.0%	2,471	10.6%	968	0.0%
Under 18 years	12,341	36.3%	165	1.8%	4,590	34.6%	1,330	38.0%
18 to 64 years	2,257	6.2%	80	0.0%	731	0.0%	236	0.0%
65 years and older	5,519	14.0%	92	0.0%	2,471	10.6%	968	0.0%
19 to 25 years	2,308	43.5%	13	0.0%	688	49.9%	267	53.6%
SEX								
Male	10,235	30.5%	186	0.0%	3,843	22.6%	1,183	22.7%
Female	9,882	22.9%	151	2.0%	3,949	24.9%	1,351	17.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

The following table shows the total, number, and percent of uninsured residents of the Glades in 2014. Apart from South Bay, those identifying as 'Some other race' were the highest percent uninsured. In South Bay, 35.2% identified as White. Those who identified as being Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were more likely to be uninsured among all communities.

**TABLE 71: UNINSURED BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, GLADES REGION, 2014**

	Belle Glade (33430)		Canal Point (33438)		Pahokee (33476)		South Bay (33493)	
	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	20,117	26.8%	337	0.9%	7,792	23.8%	2,534	19.9%
One Race	19,827	26.8%	292	1.0%	7,612	24.3%	2,418	20.1%
White alone	7,847	29.2%	224	1.3%	2,438	33.7%	728	35.2%
Black or African American alone	11,494	24.1%	68	0.0%	5,020	18.4%	1,662	13.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Asian alone	68	0.0%	0	--	0	--	15	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Some other race alone	408	63.0%	0	--	154	68.8%	13	0.0%
Two or more races	290	23.8%	45	0.0%	180	0.0%	116	15.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2,088	15.4%	159	0.0%	527	15.7%	189	10.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6,518	34.8%	110	2.7%	2,170	39.1%	698	35.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2017

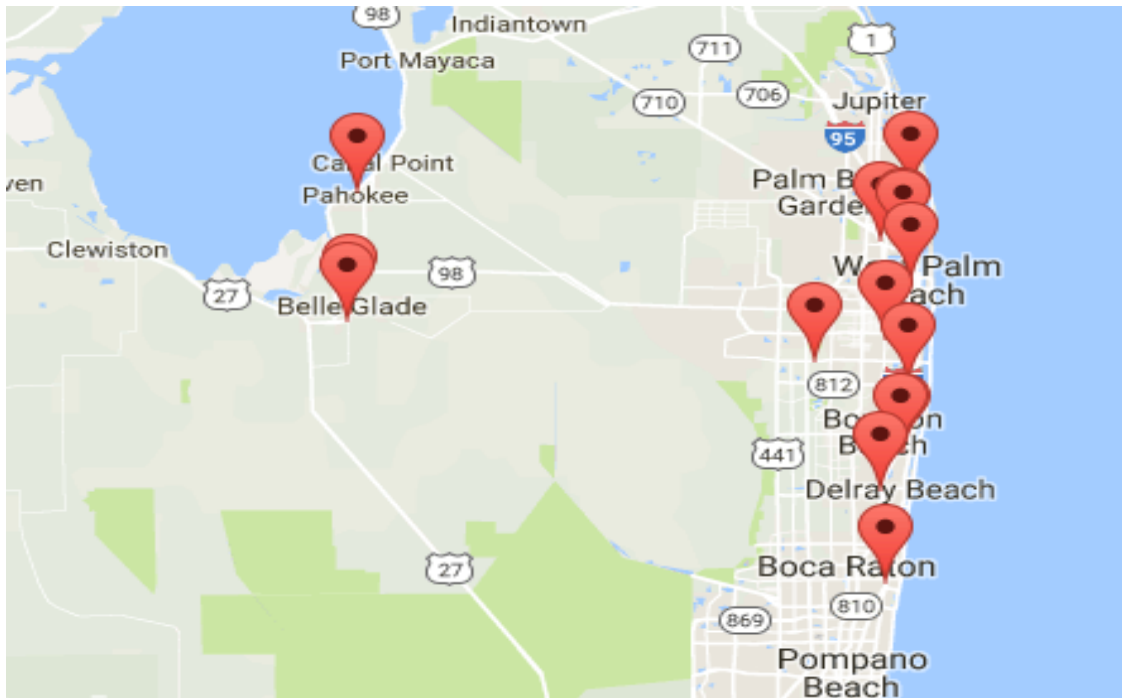


## FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS (FQHC)

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) include all organizations receiving grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (PHS). FQHCs qualify for enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid, as well as other benefits. FQHC must serve an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, have an ongoing quality assurance program, and have a governing board of directors.<sup>16</sup>

The figure below provides a visual depiction of the distribution of Federally Qualified Health Centers in Palm Beach County as of December 2016. The Glades Region is home to three of those centers.

**FIGURE 6: MAP OF FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS (FQHC), PALM BEACH COUNTY, AS OF DECEMBER, 2016**



<sup>16</sup> <https://www.hrsa.gov/healthit/toolbox/RuralHealthITtoolbox/Introduction/qualified.html>

## COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

### COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS

The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted focus groups in the Glades Region from October 2016 through November 2016 to obtain insight and knowledge from the residents of this area. The goal of each focus group discussion was to understand the experiences and unique needs of the community and its residents with an emphasis on health issues and health services. The following section outlines the focus group methodology and provides a summary of the common themes identified throughout the discussions.

#### METHODOLOGY

The Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) has developed and fine-tuned protocols and questions for community focus groups. Local community organizations aided in the recruitment of participants and provided a location for the discussion. The following segments of the population were recruited: individuals residing in the Glades communities, individuals over 65 years of age, youth, homeless, low-income populations, individuals with primary languages other than English (Haitian Creole and Spanish) and individuals with disabilities.

Prior to starting each focus group, participants were given a demographic questionnaire to complete. Assistance was provided to individuals requiring it. To incentivize the process, HCSEF provided refreshments and gift cards to all individuals that participated.

Three of the four focus groups held in the Glades Region has 15 participants. One focus group had 11 participants. The groups had concrete questions and probes to utilize if they were needed to further the discussion and lasted approximately 60 to 90 minutes. The participants were assured that no names would be included in the summarization of answers. Only common themes expressed by participants from across different focus groups were included in this report. Thus, not everything said in the groups were included in the summary.

The following tables depict the information collected from the demographic questionnaires.

**TABLE 72: SITE, DATE, TIME AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN FOCUS GROUPS**

Site	Date	Time	# of Participants
Glades Initiative	10/31/2016	10:00AM	15
Glades Initiative	11/2/2016	10:00AM	15
Farmworker Coordinating Council	11/7/2016	10:00AM	15
Bridges at Pahokee	11/15/2016	5:30PM	11

**TABLE 73: FOCUS GROUPS ZIP CODES**

Zip Code	City	# of Participants	% of Participants
33430	Belle Glade	30	75.0%
33438	Canal Point	0	0.0%
33476	Pahokee	9	22.5%
33493	South Bay	1	2.5%

**TABLE 74: FOCUS GROUPS GENDER**

Gender	# of Participants	% of Participants
Female	50	89.3%
Male	5	8.9%
No Response	1	1.8%

**TABLE 75: FOCUS GROUPS AGE**

Age Group	# of Participants	% of Participants
0-18 years	2	3.6%
19-24 years	6	10.7%
25-44 years	22	39.3%
45-64 years	19	33.9%
65-84 years	6	10.7%
85+ years	0	0.0%
No Response	1	1.8%

**TABLE 76: FOCUS GROUPS RACE**

Race	# of Participants	% of Participants
Asian	0	0.0%
Black or African American	34	60.7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1.8%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous	1	1.8%
White/Caucasian	17	30.4%
No Response	3	5.4%

**TABLE 77: FOCUS GROUPS ETHNICITY**

Ethnicity	# of Participants	% of Participants
Hispanic or Latino	19	33.9%
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	30	53.6%
No Response	7	12.5%

**TABLE 78: FOCUS GROUPS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Educational Attainment	# of Participants	% of Participants
6th Grade or <	15	26.8%
Some Middle School or Some High School, no Diploma (Grades 7-11)	13	23.2%
High School graduate or GED (grade 12)	15	26.8%
Some College, No Degree	4	7.1%
Associate's Degree/Certificate from Vocational, Business or Trade School	3	5.4%
4 yrs of college or higher, with Bachelor's degree or higher	3	5.4%
Other:	2	3.6%
No Response	1	1.8%

**TABLE 79: FOCUS GROUPS EMPLOYMENT**

Employment	# of Participants	% of Participants
35 or more hrs per week	15	26.8%
< 35 hours per week	13	23.2%
Unemployed	15	26.8%
Other: Retired/Disabled/Maternity Leave	4	7.1%
No Response	3	5.4%

**TABLE 80: FOCUS GROUPS ANNUAL INCOME**

Annual Income	# of Participants	% of Participants
\$0 - \$20,000	24	42.9%
\$20,001 - \$40,000	5	8.9%
\$40,001 - \$60,000	1	1.8%
\$60,001 - \$80,000	1	1.8%
\$80,001 - \$100,00	0	0.0%
\$100,001 or more	0	0.0%
No Response	11	19.6%
Prefer Not to Answer	14	25.0%

**TABLE 81: FOCUS GROUPS INSURANCE COVERAGE**

Insurance Coverage	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes (Medicaid, Medicare, Private Insurance)	28	62.2%
No	10	22.2%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0	0.0%
Prefer Not to Answer	2	4.4%
No Response	5	11.1%

## RESULTS

Four focus groups were conducted with a total of 56 participants in three languages: English, Haitian-Creole, and Spanish. Twelve questions were asked to focus group participants beginning with questions related to overall quality of life then transitioned to access and barriers to health care and general conversation about the healthcare system in the Glades Communities. In addition, probes were utilized by facilitators to clarify responses and glean additional information when needed. The following information are the common themes that emerged during the focus groups with relation to the community, health services and the health care system in the Glades region. Themes are not listed in any order of significance.

### Quality of Life

- General sentiment is that the area is not safe
  - Theft, home invasions, gun violence, and murder are concerns
- Workplace safety is a concern for field workers
- Concerns of racial discrimination against Latino communities
- Concerns of drug use among youth, and that it is not a safe area to raise children due to violence
- Senior services available, but are difficult to qualify for (mention of church services being more accessible)

### Key Health Issues

- Diabetes
- Mental health
  - Stress, anxiety, trauma and depression
- Substance abuse
  - Drugs and alcohol
- Heart disease and hypertension
- Obesity
- Cancer
- Asthma/COPD
- Oral health
- Environmental toxicity (mentioned among field workers)

### Causes of Health Issues

- Lack of health insurance
- Lack of knowledge and education regarding the existing community services and programs
- Lack of health education
  - Exercise
  - Healthy cooking and nutrition
  - Understanding health coverage and navigating the health care system
- Lack of access to affordable health services
  - Mental health and oral health services
- Lack of green space/parks to exercise safely

### Barriers to Care

- Lack of continuation of care and communication among health care providers
- Shortage of providers accepting specific insurance coverages, especially specialists
- Shortage of all specialty doctors
- Long wait times, especially for mental health
- Lack of medical facilities/clinics
- Lack of affordable transportation
- Lack of Affordability
  - Health insurance
  - Healthy, nutritious food
- Language barriers and lack of interpreters in health settings
- Cultural norms
  - Fear, lifestyle and dietary habits
- Unemployment

### Community Strengths/Assets

- Department of Health clinics
- Safety Nets
  - Health Care District
  - Hospital
  - Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Local churches
- Senior Center
- Community health fairs, mobile immunizations

### Health Services Needed

- Specialists
  - Mental health and oral health providers
- Broader safety net coverage
- Education
  - Healthy cooking, nutrition
  - Healthy lifestyles
  - Navigators to help understand the health care system and insurance options
- Affordable health care coverage
- Interpreters available at physician offices, clinics, hospitals, pharmacies

### Opportunities to Note

- Career services
- Increase marketing and outreach of existing services currently available
- Community policing
- Increase health education opportunities

- Preventative care
- Increase access to physicians, dentists, and mental health providers
  - Qualified specialists
  - Extended health service hours
  - Shortage in rural areas
- Free or low-cost health coverage
  - Increase awareness and assistance applying for benefits



## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted 21 interviews with key community stakeholders and members in 2016. The purpose was to collect first-hand information from a wide range of community leaders who have expertise about the county, its residents and its resources. The individuals selected for the interviews included leaders, representatives, or members of medically underserved, low-income and minority populations, as well as funders, members of law enforcement, and leaders of community organizations. Their expert knowledge and understanding provides insight on the nature of problems and give recommendations for solutions and future planning.

## METHODOLOGY

The Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) developed protocols, scripts and questions for key informant interviews. Interview appointments were scheduled and each interview was conducted by a trained facilitator via telephone. The interviews lasted on average 30-45 minutes. Prior to beginning the interview, the facilitator provided an overview of the process and assured the confidentiality of all comments, names and other identifying information during reporting.

## RESULTS

Twenty-one key informant interviews were conducted throughout 2016. A total of ten questions were asked and probes were used to clarify information and glean additional insight. The following information are the common themes that emerged during the key informant interviews regarding the Glades region and from stakeholders living in, serving, and representing the Glades communities.

### Key Health Issues

- Mental health
  - *“A number of people have mental illness but lack the resources for help...most end up in jail and get services there instead of getting treatment first.”*
- High Stress
- Obesity
- Heart disease and hypertension
- Diabetes
- Substance abuse
  - Drug and alcohol abuse

### Populations with Unmet Needs

- Lower socioeconomic residents
- Uneducated
- Minority populations
- Immigrant and migrant families
- Formally-incarcerated residents
- Uninsured, underinsured
- Elderly

### Community Strengths/Assets

- Hospitals
- Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.
- PATCH annual health fairs
- Churches – provide access point to services (gym, food, etc.)
- Transportation options for seniors (bus, VA, transportation services)

### Challenges and Barriers in Maintaining Health

- Lack of specialists in area local to Glades communities (<30 miles)
- Extreme wait times for providers
- Lack of awareness of resources
- Lack of health insurance and affordability
  - *“People have to choose between having food on the table or their medication.”*
- Lack of transportation, and availability of health services in town
- Limited access to healthy, affordable, nutritious food
- Cultural norms
  - *“...don’t know what’s healthy or don’t want to change.”*
- Language barriers
  - Large illiterate population
- Limited recreational, entertainment, and community engagement activities for all ages

### Opportunities to Note

- Education
  - Resources available and navigating the system
  - Preventative care
  - Healthy lifestyle (cooking)
- Increase collaboration and coordination among all service providers
- Social work

### Suggestions

- Develop farmer’s markets, incentivize community programs and initiatives
- Improve cultural sensitivity of health providers
- Secure committed medical professionals to serve the area
- Measure the effectiveness of programs currently available to residents of the Glades
- Improve education and availability of preventative care
- Tailoring strategies for the diverse target populations residing in the Glades
  - *“know the makeup of your area you are serving and accommodate the practice to fit the needs of the community.”*
  - Build trust between healthcare providers and residents (community liasons)
- Community engagement is key, *“something to motivate the community to participate.”*

## CONCLUSION

This report was a collaborative effort by community members and stakeholders with the goal of providing residents access to quality health and human services. This community health needs assessment will provide a better understanding of the health needs in the Glades Region and will help guide future planning efforts to improve the overall health and quality of life for *all* residents in Palm Beach County. The data collected and presented in this assessment will be a valuable tool for the residents and stakeholders of the Glades region moving forward to create positive change and health outcomes among the varied populations.