

Palm Beach County Community Health Assessment

JANUARY 2022

Palm Beach County, Florida



PALM BEACH COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 2022



Prepared by:



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Acknowledgements

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This Palm Beach County Community Health Assessment is dedicated to the residents of Palm Beach County.

“You don’t make progress by standing on the sidelines...You make progress by implementing ideas.”

-Shirley Chisholm

Partnering Organizations

211 Palm Beach & Treasure Coast
Allegany Franciscan Ministries
Alpert Jewish Family Services
Alzheimer's Community Care
American Heart Association
Area Agency on Aging of Palm Beach/Treasure Coast
BeWellPBC
Boca Raton's Promise
BRIDGES at Belle Glade
CareerSource Palm Beach County
Caridad Center
Center for Child Counseling
Children's Services Council of Palm Beach County
Citizens for Improved Transit
City of West Palm Beach
Community Partners of South Florida
CROS Ministries
Delray Medical Center
Diabetes Coalition of Palm Beach County
El Sol, Jupiter's Neighborhood Resource Center
Families First of Palm Beach County
Florida Community Health Centers
Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County
FoundCare
Friends of Foster Children
Genesis Community Health
The Glades Initiative
Guardians of the Glades
The Guatemalan-Maya Center
Health Care District of Palm Beach County
Healthier Glades
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Palm Beach County
Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County
Jupiter Medical Center
L.O.T. Health Services
Lake Okeechobee Rural Health Networks
Lakeside Health Advisory Board
Lakeside Medical Center
Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County
Lighthouse for the Blind of the Palm Beaches
Mental Health America of the Palm Beaches
National Alliance on Mental Illness of Palm Beach County
MyClinic
New Synagogue of Palm Beach
Pahokee Housing Authority
Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce
Palm Beach County Behavioral Health Coalition
Palm Beach County Community Services Department
PBC Department of Housing and Economic Development
Palm Beach County Fire Rescue
Palm Beach County Housing Authority
Palm Beach County Medical Society
Palm Beach County School Board
Palm Beach County Youth Services Department
Palm Beach Harvest
Palm Beach North Chamber of Commerce
Palm Beach State College
Palm Beach Transportation Planning Agency
Palm Health Foundation
Palm Tran
Quantum Foundation
Rebel Recovery Florida
Restoration Bridge International
Royal Poinciana Chapel
Sandy Hook Promise
School District of Palm Beach County
Sickle Cell Foundation of Palm Beach County
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network
St. Mary's Medical Center
St. Edward Catholic Church
Sunshine Health
T. Leroy Jefferson Medical Society
Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church
The Lord's Place
The Palm Beach County League of Cities, Inc.
United Way of Palm Beach County
University of Florida/IFAS Extension Family Nutrition
Program (FNP) in Palm Beach County
Urban League of Palm Beach County
Urban Youth Impact
WellCare Health Plans, Inc.
YMCA of South Palm Beach County
YWCA of Palm Beach County

Executive Summary

The goal of Palm Beach County Community Health Assessment is to identify unmet health needs of community residents and to inform and guide future health planning initiatives to meet those needs within the county. In 2021, 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 a comprehensive, county-wide health needs assessment for Palm Beach County. As part of the Community Health Assessment Report, data was collected and analyzed at a county level. HCSEF also collected, compiled and analyzed primary data to capture the community's perspective.

This report is organized into four main sections and their description and highlights can be seen in the table below.

Table 1: Community Health Assessment Key Insights

Section	Description	Highlights
Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile	The Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile includes data on many of the key demographic and social and economic status indicators, such as population, income, poverty status, educational attainment, employment, housing and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palm Beach County had a population of 1,465,027 residents in 2019, representing about 7% of Florida's total population • Palm Beach County was slightly more diverse than the state in terms of race with 18.7% and 16.1% of their total populations represented by Black residents, respectively; however, it had a smaller proportion of Hispanic residents compared to the state (22.4% and 25.6%, respectively) • In 2019, Palm Beach County had a lower proportion of residents living below the poverty level compared to the state (12.2% and 14.0%, respectively); however, there were significant economic disparities, with the higher proportion of those living in poverty among Black residents and Hispanic residents of any race • Palm Beach County had slightly higher educational attainment compared to the state; however, there are education-related disparities, with 20.1% of Black residents compared to 40.2% of their White counterparts and 24.6% of Hispanic residents compared to 44.3% of their non-Hispanic counterparts having a bachelor's degree or higher
Health Status Profile	The Health Status Profile provides details on various indicators including: COVID-19; maternal and child health (such as prenatal care, birth rates, infant and fetal mortality, child immunization rates); behavioral health; hospital utilization; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COVID-19 age-adjusted death rate in 2020 was 2.5 times higher among Black residents than their White counterparts and two times higher among Hispanic residents than their non-Hispanic counterparts • The infant death rate was 2.4 times higher among Black residents and 4.1 times higher among non-

	<p>morbidity and mortality trends.</p>	<p>Hispanic residents compared to their White and Hispanic counterparts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of morbidity and chronic illnesses, such as coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, asthma, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, diabetes, and HIV, Black residents were disproportionately affected • On the contrary, White residents experienced higher rates of cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis • With respect to mental health, White and non-Hispanic residents accounted for higher rates of mental health hospital utilization and suicides compared to their Black and Hispanic counterparts • In 2020, the leading causes of death in the county were heart disease, cancer, COVID-19, stroke, and unintentional injury
<p>Health Resources Availability and Access Profile</p>	<p>The Health Resources Availability and Access Profile 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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 20-21, Palm Beach County had a higher rate of total licensed physicians, dentists, and behavioral and mental health providers compared to the state, but a lower rate of all classes of nursing professionals • There is a total of nine primary care health professional shortage areas, seven dental health professional shortage areas, and six mental health professional shortage areas • More adults in Palm Beach County had some type of health care insurance coverage compared to Florida (85.5% and 84.2%, respectively)
<p>Community Perspective</p>	<p>The Community Perspective section includes insight gleaned from individuals and organizations in the community through key informant interviews and focus groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups were conducted with a total of 299 Palm Beach County residents who mentioned that diabetes, cancer, asthma, substance use, heart disease, and poor mental health were among the top health issues with which they, their families, or their community struggle with • Key informant interviews were conducted with stakeholders who serve Palm Beach County. During these interviews, common themes around the challenges that the community faces when trying to improve or maintain their health included: systemic, institutional racism, lack of representation in health care, lack of community trust, lack of economic mobility, the lived and built environment, and the lack of convenient access to care

Methodology

In 2021, 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 a comprehensive health assessment for Palm Beach County to identify health indicators within the community that present areas of concern, gaps in care or services and opportunities for improvement. Specifically, the Community Health Assessment includes information and data on the following areas:

- Demographic Characteristics
- Socioeconomic Characteristics
- Maternal and Child Health
- COVID-19
- Behavioral Health
- Death, Illness and Injury
- Infectious Diseases
- Health Resource Availability and Access

This report includes quantitative secondary data from national, state, and local database systems and primary qualitative data. Quantitative data were obtained from secondary sources, including but not limited to the: U.S. Census Bureau, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), Florida Department of Health (FDOH), Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice and Florida Department of Education. Quantitative data tables and figures in this report are formatted to facilitate review, examination, and use by the community. In many cases, the data, as it was gathered from the source, contained confidence intervals or margins of error, which are statistical calculations that refer to the potential variation in the numbers shown when the data is gathered from a subset of the population. These details have been omitted from this assessment in an effort to make the data more palatable to the community. Additionally, some sources are only available for certain years based on data collection timelines therefore, results from those sources may be presented in varying years or multi-year estimates. Where available, five-year estimates from the US. Census Bureau were used to capture the most complete data for the report. In addition, the most recent full-year data sets were used for indicators throughout the report. Data is presented throughout the report in as much detail as possible, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, age, or Census County Division (CCD).

The qualitative data are a result of primary data collection efforts through local public health system assessments, focus groups and key informant interviews. Data was collected, analyzed, and compiled for this assessment to enable and guide Palm Beach County service providers, educators, planners, funders and community leaders in identifying indicators within the community that should be addressed to improve the health and wellbeing of Palm Beach County residents.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

Palm Beach County is the largest county, geographically, in Florida covering about 2,383 square miles of land and water in the southeast region of the state. The county is comprised of 39 municipalities. The northernmost community is Tequesta, the southernmost is Boca Raton, and the westernmost is South Bay. West Palm Beach is the largest city in Palm Beach County and is also the county seat.¹ Bordering Palm Beach County is Martin County to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Broward County to the south, Hendry County to the west, and Lake Okeechobee in the northwest.

In 2019, Palm Beach County had a total population of 1,465,027 residents, which accounted for approximately 7% of the state's population. The county's population is continuing to grow. Compared to the state, Palm Beach County is home to a relatively large senior population with nearly one-fourth of the residents comprised of those 65 years and over. This number is higher than Florida (20.1%) and the United States (16.5%). A quarter of the county's residents were born outside of the United States, a number that is higher than the state of Florida (20%) and nearly double the national percentage (13.5%). Black or African American residents comprise 18.7% of the population while Hispanic/Latino residents make up 22.4% of the population.²

Demographics include factors such as race and ethnicity, age, English language proficiency, household type, population density, etc., all of which influence health outcomes.³ The aim of the demographic and socioeconomic profile in this report is to provide context for the remaining sections by providing an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the residents of Palm Beach County. These characteristics provide context for the health care needs of the community and are indicators and predictors for health care utilization patterns and health outcomes. Furthermore, the demographic and socioeconomic profile of a community provides information important in the identification of barriers to accessing health care services.

The data included in this report is specific to Palm Beach County and in many cases, for comparison purposes, data is presented for the state of Florida as well as surrounding counties. Throughout the report, certain sections will include references to the Healthy People 2030 target goals. The targets are included to provide a benchmark and potentially aid in future health planning and goal-setting activities.

¹ Historical Society of Palm Beach County. Geographic Location, Land, and Climate. <https://pbchistory.org/geography/>

² United States Census Bureau. (2021) Quick Facts: Palm Beach County, Florida. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/palmbeachcountyflorida>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). Populations and vulnerabilities. <https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showPcMain.action>

Demographic Characteristics

Population

Total Population

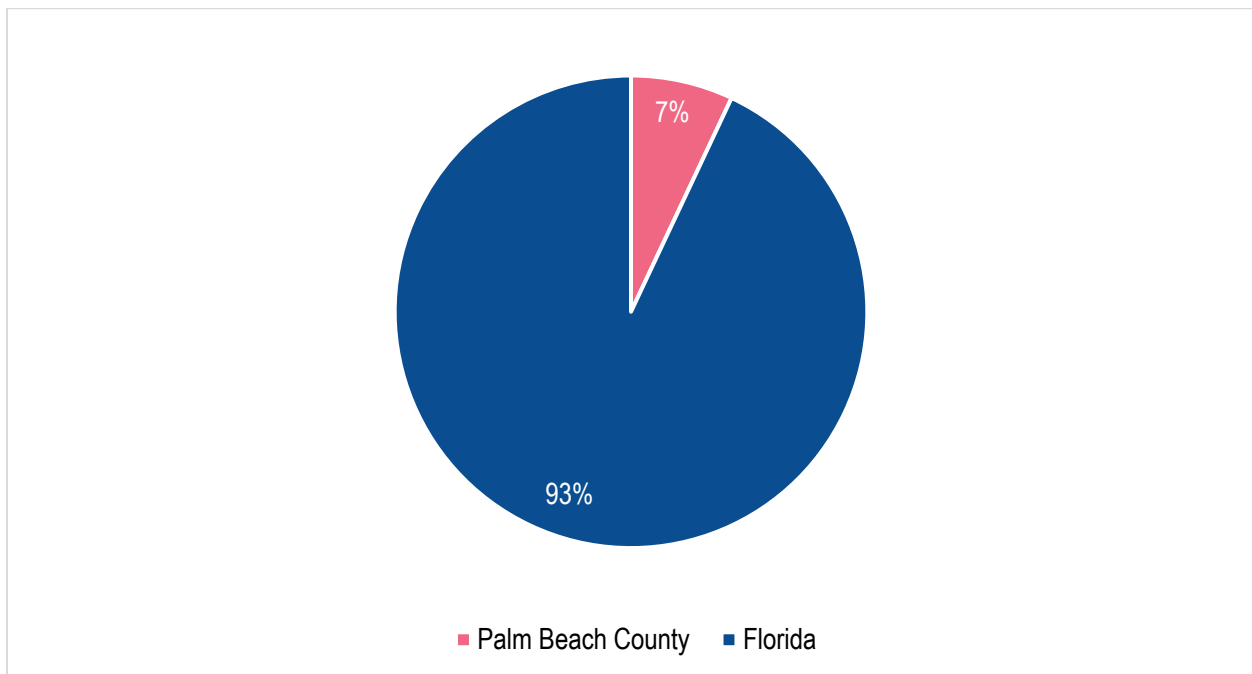
The table below shows Palm Beach County's population count compared to the state of Florida's, as well as the proportion of Florida's population that is made up of Palm Beach County residents, as of 2019. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Palm Beach County's population grew to 1,465,027 residents in 2019. The county made up approximately 7.0% of Florida's total population of 20,901,636 residents in 2019.

Table 2: Total Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Palm Beach County		Florida	
Population	Percent	Population	Percent
1,465,027	7.0%	20,901,636	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 1: Total Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Population by Census County Division

A Census County Division (CCD) is an established area set by the U.S. Census Bureau and state and local governments. CCDs are an important way to analyze and depict data by smaller sub-sections of the county.

In Palm Beach County, there are eleven established CCDs, including Belle Glade-Pahokee, Boca Raton, Boynton Beach-Delray Beach, Glades, Jupiter, Lake Worth, Riviera Beach, Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter, Sunshine Parkway, Western Community, and West Palm Beach. The table below shows the population by CCD in Palm Beach County in 2019. Among these areas, the Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD was the most populous in 2019 with 23.0% of the county's population, followed by the Lake Worth CCD (15.8%) and Sunshine Parkway CCD (14.5%). The least populous CCD was the Glades CCD, with 309 residents counted in 2019.

Table 3: Population by Census County Division, Palm Beach County, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Census Count Division (CCD)	Count	Percent
Total Population	1,465,027	100.0%
Belle-Glade-Pahokee CCD	37,326	2.5%
Boca Raton CCD	138,198	9.4%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	336,806	23.0%
Glades CCD	309	0.0%
Jupiter CCD	95,352	6.5%
Lake Worth CCD	231,897	15.8%
Riviera Beach CCD	109,559	7.5%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	110,537	7.5%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	213,091	14.5%
Western Community CCD	30,844	2.1%
West Palm Beach CCD	161,108	11.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population Growth and Change

Population growth is a key factor used to determine the composition and need of a community. As populations grow and age, needs will evolve and services will expand.

The table below depicts the population change by age group between 2018 and 2019 in Palm Beach County. The population of Palm Beach County grew by 1.3% from 1,446,277 in 2018 to 1,465,027 in 2019. The largest population increase was reported among those ages 60 to 64 years old, with a 3.7% increase from 2018 to 2019. Those ages 20 to 24 years old saw the largest population decrease (0.9%) during this timeframe. The median age for Palm Beach County increased from 44.6 years old to 44.8 years old from 2018 to 2019.

Table 4: Population Change by Age Group, Palm Beach County, 5-Year Estimate, 2018-2019

Age Group	2018 Population	2019 Population	Percent Change 2018-2019
Total population	1,446,277	1,465,027	1.3%
Under 5 years	74,181	75,202	1.4%
5 to 9 years	77,315	77,203	-0.1%
10 to 14 years	78,524	79,435	1.1%
15 to 19 years	81,182	81,596	0.5%
20 to 24 years	80,323	79,597	-0.9%
25 to 34 years	171,605	174,466	1.6%
35 to 44 years	166,862	168,510	1.0%
45 to 54 years	191,753	190,924	-0.4%
55 to 59 years	97,722	98,675	1.0%
60 to 64 years	89,902	93,375	3.7%
65 to 74 years	164,266	168,626	2.6%
75 to 84 years	114,719	118,401	3.1%
85 years and over	57,923	59,017	1.9%
Median age (years)			
	44.6	44.8	0.4%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Sex

Previous research indicates that sex at birth can have a significant influence on health outcomes. Males and females may show different disease related symptoms and experience different disease risks. Additionally, different sexes may be more or less susceptible to certain diseases. For example, about 80% of those affected by autoimmune diseases are female, but autoimmune conditions in males are typically more severe.⁴

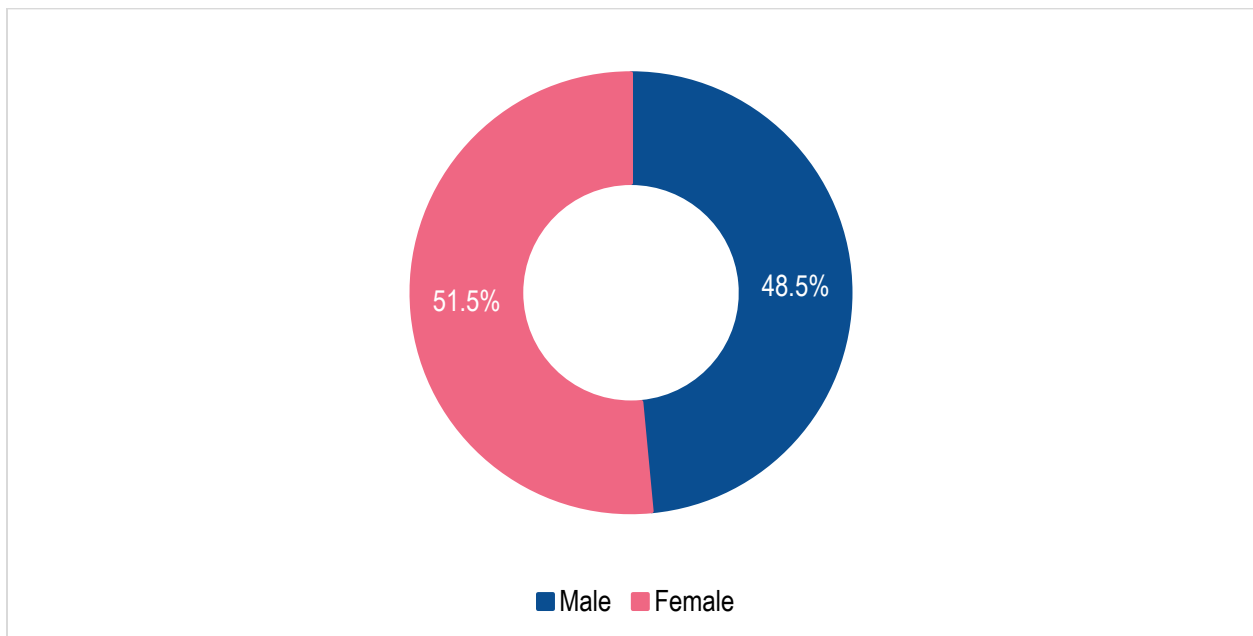
The following table shows the total population by sex in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among Palm Beach County residents, 48.5% were male and 51.5% were female in 2019. The state had a similar trend overall, with 48.9% of the population being male and 51.1% being female this same year. The below chart depicts male and female counts within Palm Beach County and the state of Florida in 2019.

Table 5: Total Population by Sex, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	1,465,027	100%	20,901,636	100%
Male	710,241	48.5%	10,220,813	48.9%
Female	754,786	51.5%	10,680,823	51.1%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94.1	--	95.7	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 2: Total Population by Sex, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

⁴ National Institute of Health. (2016). Sex and gender: how being male or female can affect your health. Retrieved from <https://newsinhealth.nih.gov/2016/05/sex-gender>

Population by Age

According to the World Health Organization, the pace of population aging is increasing at a much faster pace than ever seen before. By 2030, one out of every six people will be age 60 years or older.⁵ The following table depicts the Palm Beach County and Florida residential population by age in 2019. Among Palm Beach County residents, 19.2% were under the age of 18 years old in 2019. Those who were 18 years old and over made up 80.5% of the population. This population proportion is similar to that of the state as a whole, where 20.0% of the population was under 18 years old and 80.0% was 18 years old and older in 2019. Additionally, 27.3% of Palm Beach County residents were over 62 years of age compared to 23.9% of all Florida residents.

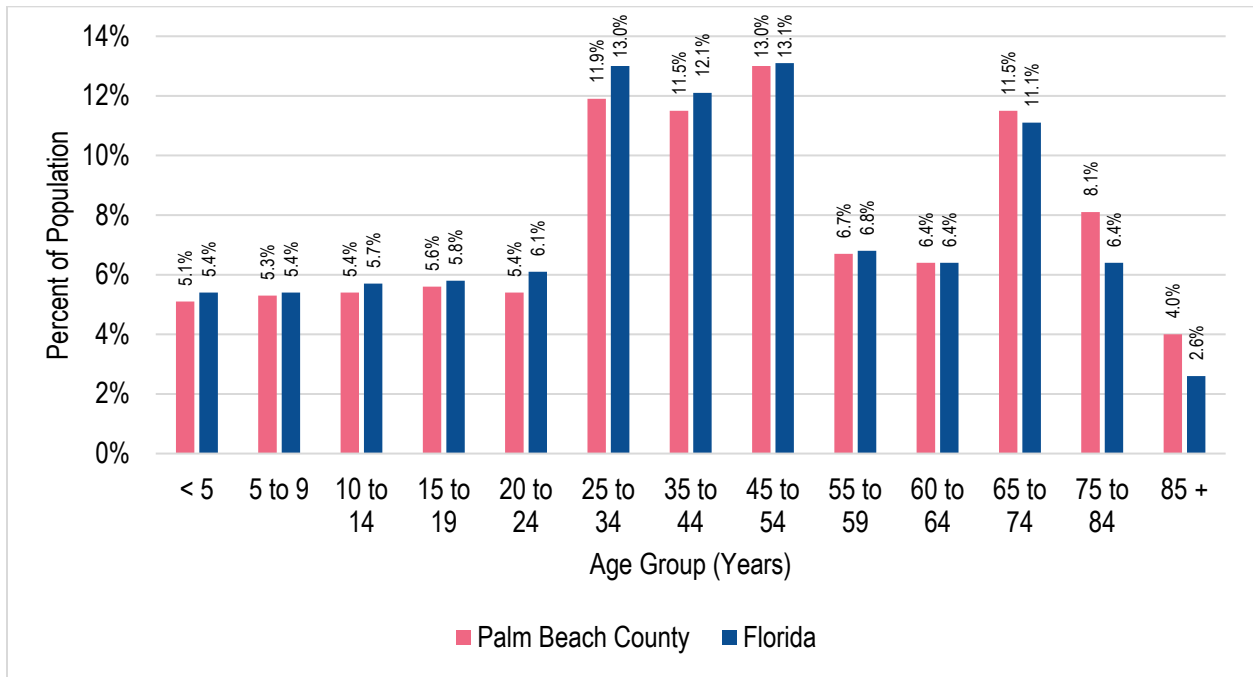
Table 6: Population by Age, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	1,465,027	100%	20,901,636	100%
Under 5 years	75,202	5.1%	1,128,214	5.4%
5 to 9 years	77,203	5.3%	1,132,263	5.4%
10 to 14 years	79,435	5.4%	1,197,885	5.7%
15 to 19 years	81,596	5.6%	1,206,046	5.8%
20 to 24 years	79,597	5.4%	1,271,483	6.1%
25 to 34 years	174,466	11.9%	2,716,853	13.0%
35 to 44 years	168,510	11.5%	2,525,283	12.1%
45 to 54 years	190,924	13.0%	2,742,034	13.1%
55 to 59 years	98,675	6.7%	1,431,138	6.8%
60 to 64 years	93,375	6.4%	1,345,009	6.4%
65 to 74 years	168,626	11.5%	2,321,394	11.1%
75 to 84 years	118,401	8.1%	1,339,375	6.4%
85 years and over	59,017	4.0%	544,659	2.6%
Median age (years)	44.8	--	42	--
Under 18 years	281,775	19.2%	4,182,462	20.0%
18 years and over	1,183,252	80.8%	16,719,174	80.0%
21 years and over	1,134,992	77.5%	15,966,605	76.4%
62 years and over	400,206	27.3%	4,995,046	23.9%
65 years and over	346,044	23.6%	4,205,428	20.1%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁵ World Health Organization. (2021). Ageing and health. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ageing-and-health>
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Figure 3: Population by Age, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

Further breakdown of the population by Census County Division (CCD) can provide insight into the specific makeup of certain regions of the county.

The table below depicts population by CCD by sex and age in Western Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. For this report, the Western Palm Beach County CCDs include Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, Glades CCD, and Western Community CCD. Among these areas, the Western Community CCD had the highest median age (43.2 years) compared to the other CCDs. Among each of the CCDs in this region, there is a larger percentage of males compared to females.

Table 7: Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	37,326	100%	309	100%	30,844	100%
Sex						
Male	21,040	56.4%	309	100%	16,148	52.4%
Female	16,286	43.6%	0	0.0%	14,696	47.6%
Age						
Median age	33.9	--	30.8	--	43.2	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

The following table shows the population by CCD by sex and age in Northern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. Northern Palm Beach County CCDs include Jupiter CCD, Riviera Beach CCD, Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD, and West Palm Beach CCD. Among these areas, Jupiter CCD had the highest median age (47 years). Among each of the CCDs in the Northern Palm Beach County CCD grouping, a majority of residents were female.

Table 8: Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	95,352	100%	109,559	100%	110,537	100%	161,108	100%
Sex								
Male	46,141	48.4%	52,585	48.0%	53,509	48.4%	77,748	48.3%
Female	49,211	51.6%	56,974	52.0%	57,028	51.6%	83,360	51.7%
Age								
Median age	47	--	45	--	45.1	--	38.5	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs

Lastly, this table shows the population by CCD by sex and age in Southern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. The Southern Palm Beach County CCD's noted in this report include Boca Raton CCD, Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD, Lake Worth CCD, and Sunshine Parkway CCD. The eldest median age for these areas was found in Boca Raton (51.8 years), which was also the highest median age among all CCD's in Palm Beach County. A majority of residents in this region were female.

Table 9: Population by Census County Division, By Sex and Age, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	138,198	100%	336,806	100%	231,897	100%	213,091	100%
Sex								
Male	65,010	47.0%	161,493	47.9%	113,720	49.0%	102,538	48.1%
Female	73,188	53.0%	175,313	52.1%	118,177	51.0%	110,553	51.9%
Age								
Median age	51.8	--	50.8	--	38.2	--	44.7	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Race and Ethnicity

The table and graphs below show the population by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. According to the 2019 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, a majority of Palm Beach County residents were White in 2019. Approximately 73.5% of Palm Beach County residents were White, while 18.7% were Black or African American. The state of Florida reflected a similar trend, with 75.1% of residents identifying as White and 16.1% of residents identifying as Black or African American.

Additionally, 77.6% of Palm Beach County residents were non-Hispanic, while 22.4% were Hispanic or Latino. Across the state of Florida, 74.4% of residents were non-Hispanic, while 15.6% were Hispanic or Latino. This is significant because research indicates that health disparities exist among certain racial and ethnic groups, leading to poorer health outcomes, disproportionate access to care, and overall inequities related to diagnoses and treatment of health conditions. For instance, certain racial and ethnic communities suffer from higher rates of chronic disease and premature death compared to their White counterparts.⁶

Table 10: Population by Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

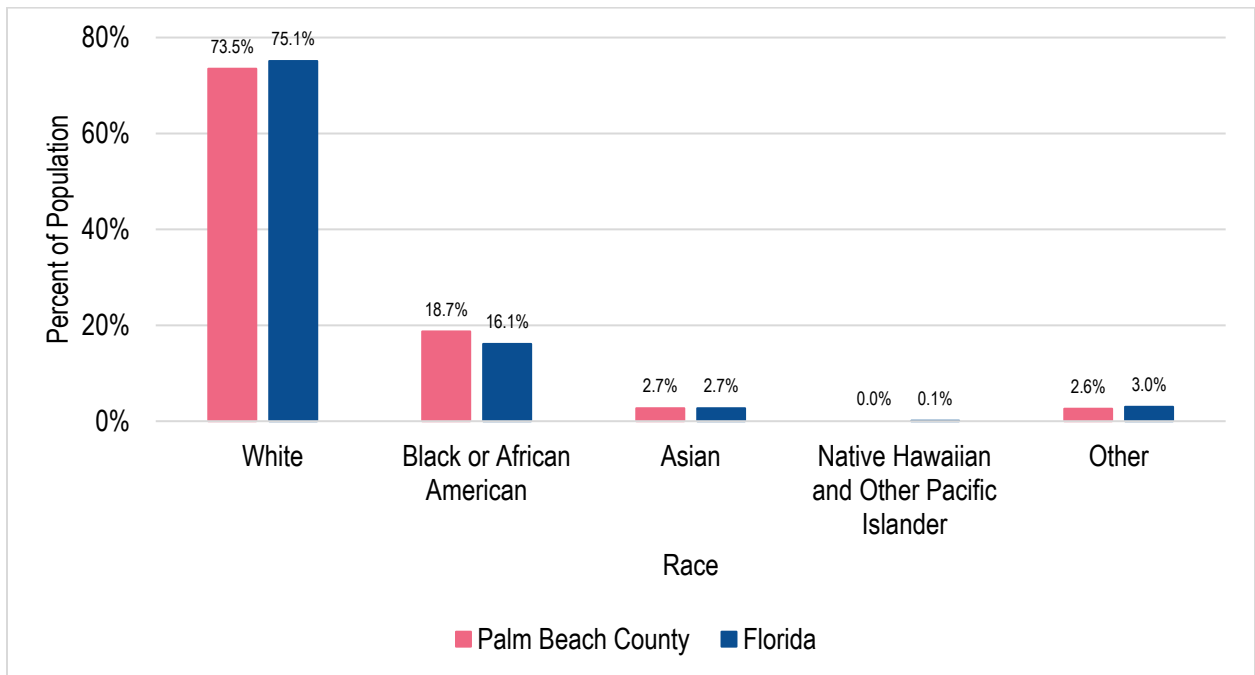
	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	1,465,027	100%	20,901,636	100%
Race				
One race	1,431,363	97.7%	20,329,615	97.3%
Two or more races	33,664	2.3%	572,021	2.7%
One race				
White	1,077,422	73.5%	15,702,256	75.1%
Black or African American	273,384	18.7%	3,359,031	16.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,056	0.2%	59,320	0.3%
Cherokee tribal grouping	216	0.0%	8,824	0.0%
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	0.0%	1,604	0.0%
Navajo tribal grouping	0	0.0%	890	0.0%
Sioux tribal grouping	56	0.0%	1,286	0.0%
Asian	39,423	2.7%	571,276	2.7%
Asian Indian	11,844	0.8%	163,767	0.8%
Chinese	8,393	0.6%	102,774	0.5%
Filipino	5,351	0.4%	105,591	0.5%
Japanese	828	0.1%	14,808	0.1%
Korean	1,941	0.1%	29,085	0.1%
Vietnamese	5,478	0.4%	76,700	0.4%
Other Asian	5,588	0.4%	78,551	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	527	0.0%	12,653	0.1%
Native Hawaiian	231	0.0%	2,930	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro	135	0.0%	3,609	0.0%
Samoa	50	0.0%	1,724	0.0%

⁶ Baciu A, Negussie Y, Geller A, et al. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity. (2017) Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); The State of Health Disparities in the United States. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK425844/>

Other Pacific Islander	111	0.0%	4,390	0.0%
Some other race	37,551	2.6%	625,079	3.0%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	327,940	22.4%	5,346,684	25.6%
Mexican	56,062	3.8%	725,645	3.5%
Puerto Rican	48,685	3.3%	1,137,632	5.4%
Cuban	59,144	4.0%	1,520,577	7.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino	164,049	11.2%	1,962,830	9.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,137,087	77.6%	15,554,952	74.4%
White alone	799,422	54.6%	11,266,347	53.9%
Black or African American alone	266,676	18.2%	3,202,687	15.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,201	0.1%	41,989	0.2%
Asian alone	38,838	2.7%	559,988	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	356	0.0%	10,389	0.0%
Some other race alone	5,949	0.4%	73,653	0.4%
Two or more races	24,645	1.7%	399,899	1.9%

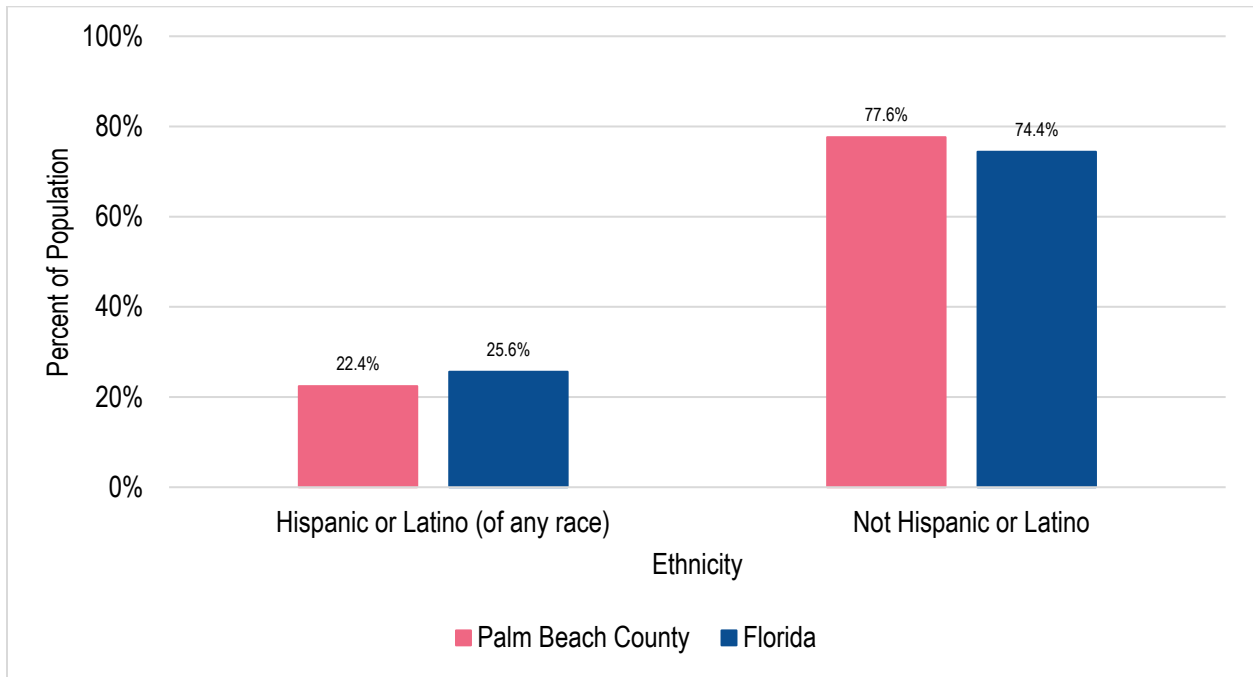
Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 4: Population by Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 5: Population by Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

Further population analysis can be conducted by Census County Division (CCD). This table shows the population by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Western Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. Among these CCDs, the Glades CCD reported the highest percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents in 2019 at nearly half the population (48.9%). This was also the highest percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents across all Palm Beach County CCDs. The Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD population was 58.6% Black or African American and 36.0% White, compared to 26.9% Black or African American and 73.1% White in the Glades CCD. Additionally, 12.8% of the Western Community CCD reported being Black or African American, whereas 78.6% reported being White.

Table 11: Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	37,326	100%	309	100%	30,844	100%
Race						
One race	36,765	98.5%	309	100%	29,758	96.5%
White	13,438	36.0%	226	73.1%	24,234	78.6%
Black or African American	21,866	58.6%	83	26.9%	3,946	12.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	17	0.0%	0	0.0%	66	0.2%
Asian	162	0.4%	0	0.0%	1,117	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race	1,282	3.4%	0	0.0%	395	1.3%
Two or more races	561	1.5%	0	0.0%	1,086	3.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11,080	29.7%	151	48.9%	5,388	17.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,246	70.3%	158	51.1%	25,456	82.5%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

The table below shows the population by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. Of the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, the West Palm Beach CCD had the highest percentage of the population reported as Hispanic or Latino (29.5%). This CCD also had the highest percentage of its population reported as Black or African American among the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs.

Table 12: Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach- West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	95,352	100%	109,559	100%	110,537	100%	161,108	100%
Race								
One race	92,781	97.3%	106,779	97.5%	108,734	98.4%	157,108	97.5%
White	85,253	89.4%	66,508	60.7%	84,719	76.6%	93,697	58.2%
Black or African American	2,365	2.5%	35,560	32.5%	17,990	16.3%	55,089	34.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	201	0.2%	65	0.1%	70	0.1%	424	0.3%
Asian	2,684	2.8%	3,075	2.8%	4,193	3.8%	2,975	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	24	0.0%	60	0.1%	7	0.0%	79	0.0%
Some other race	2,254	2.4%	1,511	1.4%	1,755	1.6%	4,844	3.0%
Two or more races	2,571	2.7%	2,780	2.5%	1,803	1.6%	4,000	2.5%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12,754	13.4%	10,885	9.9%	20,729	18.8%	47,582	29.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	82,598	86.6%	98,674	90.1%	89,808	81.2%	113,526	70.5%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs

Lastly, this table shows the population by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. During this year, 46.0% of the Lake Worth CCD was Hispanic or Latino. This is the second highest percentage reported among all Palm Beach County CCD's. Overall, the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs had less racial and ethnic diversity as compared to the Western and Northern regions.

Table 13: Population by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCD's, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total population	138,198	100%	336,806	100%	231,897	100%	213,091	100%
Race								
One race	135,659	98.2%	329,962	98.0%	225,859	97.4%	207,649	97.4%
White	121,884	88.2%	245,303	72.8%	168,259	72.6%	173,901	81.6%
Black or African American	5,005	3.6%	69,587	20.7%	43,459	18.7%	18,434	8.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	120	0.1%	597	0.2%	1,052	0.5%	444	0.2%
Asian	4,348	3.1%	7,852	2.3%	4,420	1.9%	8,597	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	30	0.0%	176	0.1%	131	0.1%	20	0.0%
Some other race	4,272	3.1%	6,447	1.9%	8,538	3.7%	6,253	2.9%
Two or more races	2,539	1.8%	6,844	2.0%	6,038	2.6%	5,442	2.6%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18,995	13.7%	48,607	14.4%	106,736	46.0%	45,033	21.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	119,203	86.3%	288,199	85.6%	125,161	54.0%	168,058	78.9%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Language Spoken at Home

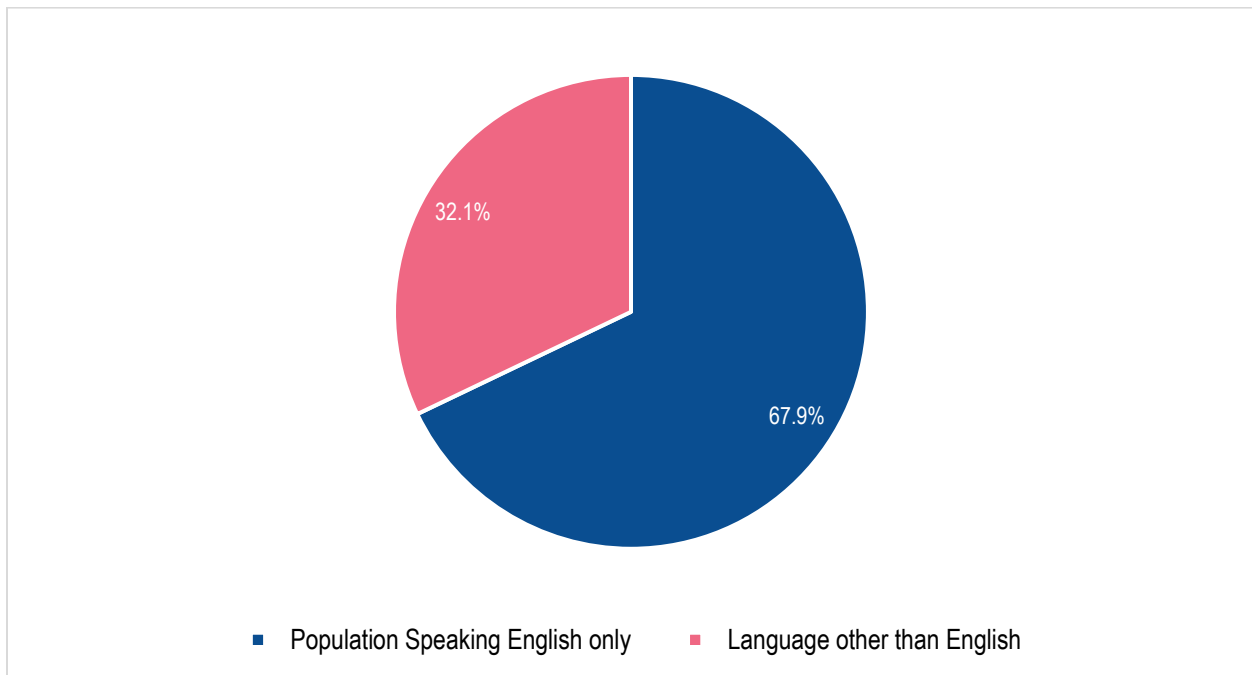
Language can serve as a barrier to accessing and obtaining necessary medical care. The table and figures below show the population by language spoken at home in Palm Beach County in 2019. As seen here, 32.1% of residents spoke a language other than English at home in 2019. Among this group, 13.3% spoke English less than “very well.” Spanish (19.0%) was the most common language spoken at home other than English (67.9%).

Table 14: Population by Language Spoken at Home, Palm Beach County, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		
	Total Population	Percent of Population	Percent of Specified Language Speakers Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well"
Population 5 years and over	1,389,825	100%	--
Population Speaking English only	943,164	67.9%	--
Language other than English	446,661	32.1%	13.3%
Spanish	264,670	19.0%	8.4%
Other Indo-European languages	145,936	10.5%	4.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	20,826	1.5%	0.7%
Other languages	15,229	1.1%	0.3%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 6: Language Spoken at Home, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Population by Place of Birth

Place of birth can influence an individual's cultural preferences and language. As such, place of birth is an important indicator when it comes to understanding the health and makeup of a community.

The table below shows the population by place of birth in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Of Palm Beach County's population, approximately one quarter (25.4%) were foreign-born in 2019. Among the foreign-born population in Palm Beach County, 2.8% were born in parts of Europe, 2.4% were born in Asia, 0.5% were born in Africa, and 19.6% were born in a region of America other than the United States. Additionally, Palm Beach County had a slightly higher foreign-born population rate at 25.4% compared to Florida's overall foreign-born population rate of 20.7% in 2019.

Table 15: Population by Place of Birth, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Population	1,465,027	100%	20,901,636	100%
Total Foreign-Born Population	371,893	25.4%	4,324,800	20.7%
Europe	41,527	2.8%	405,571	1.9%
Northern Europe	9,197	0.6%	100,516	0.5%
Western Europe	8,919	0.6%	92,007	0.4%
Southern Europe	7,263	0.5%	71,423	0.3%
Eastern Europe	15,918	1.1%	140,823	0.7%
Europe, n.e.c.	230	0.0%	802	0.0%
Asia	35,129	2.4%	459,111	2.2%
Eastern Asia	6,993	0.5%	100,080	0.5%
South Central Asia	10,373	0.7%	131,681	0.6%
South Eastern Asia	10,475	0.7%	166,447	0.8%
Western Asia	7,145	0.5%	58,132	0.3%
Africa	7,544	0.5%	76,402	0.4%
Eastern Africa	1,219	0.1%	15,141	0.1%
Middle Africa	228	0.0%	3,238	0.0%
Northern Africa	2,173	0.1%	24,768	0.1%
Southern Africa	2,462	0.2%	11,730	0.1%
Western Africa	1,279	0.1%	19,197	0.1%
Africa, n.e.c.	183	0.0%	2,328	0.0%
Oceania	762	0.1%	8,402	0.0%
Americas	286,931	19.6%	3,375,314	16.1%
Latin America	275,522	18.8%	3,262,273	15.6%
Central America	64,511	4.4%	649,366	3.1%
South America	67,640	4.6%	838,462	4.0%
Northern America	11,409	0.8%	113,041	0.5%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population by Place of Birth, Americas

This table shows the population by place of birth, specifically in the Americas, in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among the foreign-born population in Palm Beach County, 19.6% of these residents were born in a portion of the Americas. Most of these residents were born in Latin America (18.8%). Residents born in South America made up 4.6% of this population, followed by residents born in Central America who made up 4.4% of this population in 2019.

Table 16: Population by Place of Birth – Americas, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Population	1,465,027	100%	20,901,636	100%
Total Foreign-Born Population	371,893	25.4%	4,324,800	20.7%
Americas	286,931	19.6%	3,375,314	16.1%
Latin America	275,522	18.8%	3,262,273	15.6%
Caribbean	143,371	9.8%	1,774,445	8.5%
Bahamas	1,478	0.1%	18,257	0.1%
Barbados	850	0.1%	6,473	0.0%
Cuba	36,112	2.5%	989,271	4.7%
Dominica	745	0.1%	7,470	0.0%
Dominican Republic	8,218	0.6%	129,438	0.6%
Grenada	408	0.0%	3,157	0.0%
Haiti	62,953	4.3%	334,691	1.6%
Jamaica	26,891	1.8%	217,283	1.0%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	99	0.0%	2,340	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,964	0.3%	44,284	0.2%
West Indies	385	0.0%	3,715	0.0%
Other Caribbean	1,268	0.1%	18,066	0.1%
Central America	64,511	4.4%	649,366	3.1%
Belize	199	0.0%	4,608	0.0%
Costa Rica	1,013	0.1%	15,806	0.1%
El Salvador	6,491	0.4%	47,579	0.2%
Guatemala	19,389	1.3%	83,057	0.4%
Honduras	8,489	0.6%	105,098	0.5%
Mexico	24,123	1.6%	266,547	1.3%
Nicaragua	4,037	0.3%	105,084	0.5%
Panama	770	0.1%	20,912	0.1%
Other Central America	0	0.0%	675	0.0%
South America	67,640	4.6%	838,462	4.0%
Argentina	4,889	0.3%	56,084	4.0%
Bolivia	1,024	0.1%	11,406	0.1%
Brazil	12,514	0.9%	96,409	0.5%
Chile	1,554	0.1%	21,796	0.1%

Colombia	23,550	1.6%	271,978	1.3%
Ecuador	4,153	0.3%	52,352	0.3%
Guyana	2,100	0.1%	33,132	0.2%
Peru	7,722	0.5%	91,500	0.4%
Uruguay	2,061	0.1%	12,485	0.1%
Venezuela	7,689	0.5%	185,696	0.9%
Other South America	384	0.0%	5,624	0.0%
Northern America	11,409	0.8%	113,041	0.5%
Canada	11,250	0.8%	112,027	0.5%
Other Northern America	159	0.0%	1,014	0.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Grandparents

Grandparents Living with Their Own Grandchildren

Research shows that grandparents who raise their grandchildren experience positive impacts, including the satisfaction associated with providing for and raising a child. However, grandparents raising their grandchildren may also report challenges, including isolation from peers, physical and emotional challenges associated with raising a child, and perceived stigma.⁷

The table below shows the number and percentage of grandparents living with and responsible for grandchildren under 18 years of age based on the length of time responsible for their grandchildren in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. In Palm Beach County, 28% of grandparents living with their grandchildren under 18 years of age were responsible for their grandchildren. Nearly half (49.3%) of these grandparents had been responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years of age for 5 years or longer. A similar trend was seen across the state of Florida, where 29.6% of grandparents living with their own grandchildren under the age of 18 years were responsible for their grandchildren.

Table 17: Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren by Length of Time Responsible for Own Grandchildren for The Population 30 Years and Over, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Number of Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	32,419	100%	497,503	100%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	9,093	28.0%	147,177	29.6%
Grandparent responsible less than 6 months	1,167	12.8%	14,643	9.9%
Grandparent responsible 6 to 11 months	765	8.4%	13,659	9.3%
Grandparent responsible 1 or 2 years	1,544	17.0%	31,812	21.6%
Grandparent responsible 3 or 4 years	1,132	12.4%	22,278	15.1%
Grandparent responsible 5 years or more	4,485	49.3%	64,785	44.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁷ Hayslip, B., Fruhauf, C. A., & Dolbin-MacNab, M. L. (2019). Grandparents raising grandchildren: what have we learned over the past decade? *The Gerontologist*, 59(3). <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnx106>

Population with a Disability

Population Living with a Disability

Living with a disability can present additional medical and socioeconomic complications for residents. Research has shown that adults with disabilities are four times more likely to report their health as fair or poor compared to people with no disabilities.⁸

The following table shows the percentage of the total population living with a disability in Palm Beach County by CCD and Florida in 2019. In the state of Florida, 13.4% of the population was living with a disability in 2019.

Comparatively, the rate was lower in Palm Beach County, with 12.3% of the population living with a disability at the time. Among Palm Beach County CCDs, the rate was highest in the Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD (14.9%), Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD (13.7%), West Palm Beach CCD (12.3%), Riviera Beach CCD (12.2%), and Lake Worth CCD (12.1%).

Table 18: Population Living with a Disability, Palm Beach County CCD's and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Geographic Area	Population with a Disability	Percent of Total Population
Florida	2,768,155	13.4%
Palm Beach County, Florida	178,306	12.3%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	4,427	13.7%
Boca Raton CCD	15,655	11.4%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CC	50,027	14.9%
Glades CCD	19	6.1%
Jupiter CCD	9,099	9.6%
Lake Worth CCD	27,755	12.1%
Riviera Beach CCD	13,288	12.2%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	11,966	10.9%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	23,121	10.9%
Western Community CCD	3,269	10.6%
West Palm Beach CCD	19,680	12.3%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁸ Krahn, G. L., Walker, D. K., & Correa-De-Araujo, R. (2015). Persons with disabilities as an unrecognized health disparity population. American journal of public health, 105 Suppl 2(Suppl 2), S198–S206. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2014.302182>

Population with a Disability, By Sex, Age, Race, and Ethnicity

In addition to the health and socioeconomic disparities that people with disabilities experience, disparities based on sex, age, race, and ethnicity can further exacerbate issues. Certain racial and ethnic populations experience health disparities at an increased rate compared to their White, non-Hispanic counterparts.⁹ Understanding the intersection of these factors among those with disabilities can help programs and policymakers better address the complex issues at hand for these populations.

The table below shows the population with a disability by sex, age, race, and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among Palm Beach County residents, the percentage of males and females living with a disability was very similar in 2019, with 12.0% of males and 12.6% of females living with a disability. The percentage of the population living with a disability was exponentially higher among those ages 75 years and older (42.5%) compared to all other age groups and lowest among those ages five years or younger (0.4%). Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Island residents had the highest percentage of their population living with a disability (28.8% of the population). Among the Hispanic or Latino population, 8.3% of this population reported living with a disability in 2019, as compared to 15.2% of the non-Hispanic resident population.

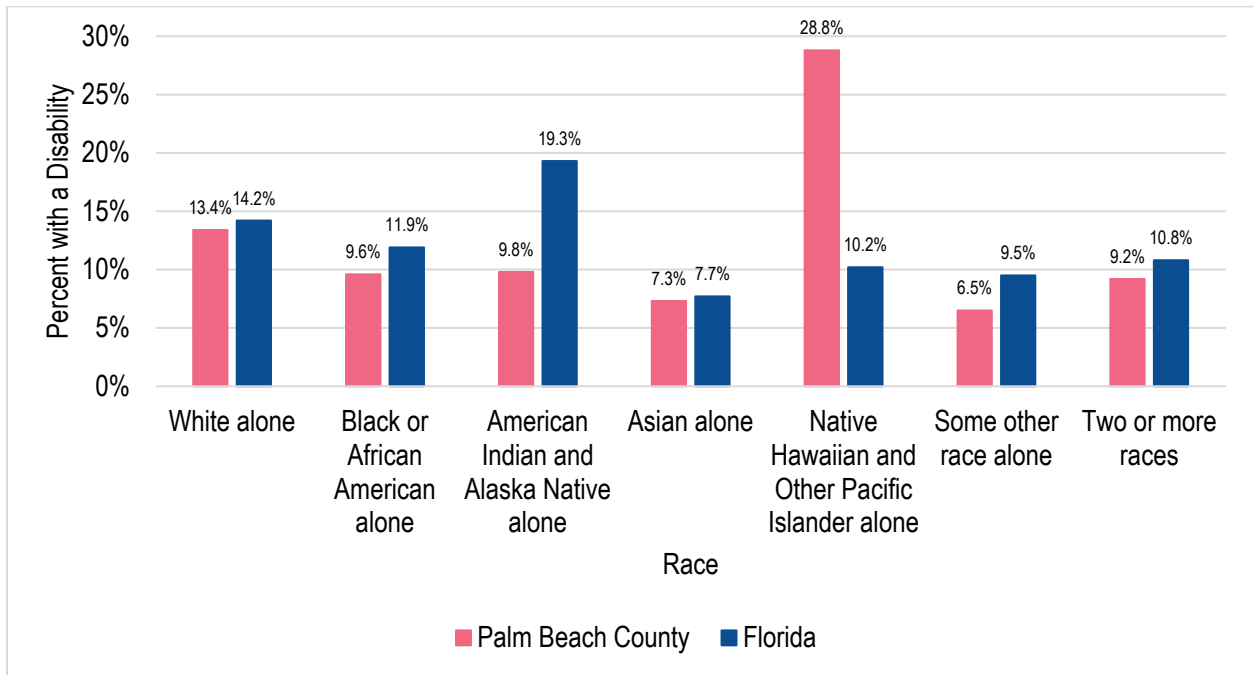
⁹ Courtney-Long, E.A., Romano, S.D., Carroll, D.D. et al. Socioeconomic Factors at the Intersection of Race and Ethnicity Influencing Health Risks for People with Disabilities. *J. Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities* (4), 213–222 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-016-0220-5>

Table 19: Population with a Disability, By Sex, Age, Race, and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,451,973	178,306	12.3%	20,588,432	2,768,155	13.4%
Sex						
Male	701,016	83,906	12.0%	9,982,245	1,343,514	13.5%
Female	750,957	94,400	12.6%	10,606,187	1,424,641	13.4%
Age						
Under 5 years	75,202	290	0.4%	1,127,891	7,831	0.7%
5 to 17 years	206,105	8,476	4.1%	3,045,290	176,707	5.8%
18 to 34 years	282,705	14,213	5.0%	4,352,270	261,775	6.0%
35 to 64 years	546,677	51,250	9.4%	7,926,240	964,569	12.2%
65 to 74 years	167,695	30,265	18.0%	2,302,341	519,925	22.6%
75 years and over	173,589	73,812	42.5%	1,834,400	837,348	45.6%
Race						
White alone	1,069,522	143,726	13.4%	15,507,763	2,205,750	14.2%
Black or African American alone	268,756	25,779	9.6%	3,259,189	386,281	11.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,039	297	9.8%	57,690	11,132	19.3%
Asian alone	39,371	2,866	7.3%	568,449	43,947	7.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	527	152	28.8%	12,534	1,279	10.2%
Some other race alone	37,407	2,418	6.5%	619,130	58,687	9.5%
Two or more races	33,351	3,068	9.2%	563,677	61,079	10.8%
Ethnicity						
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	793,335	120,277	15.2%	11,111,260	1,767,134	15.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	325,889	27,046	8.3%	5,295,808	527,839	10.0%

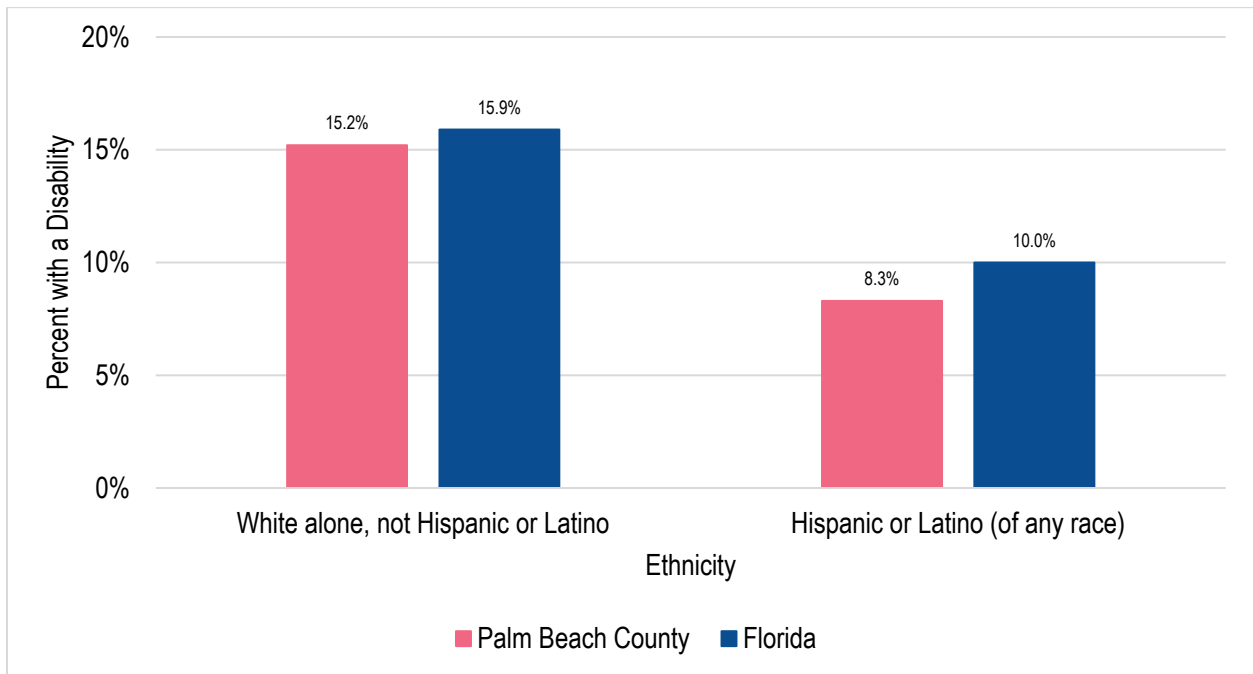
Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 7: Population with a Disability, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 8: Population with a Disability, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

The table below depicts the racial and ethnic characteristics of those living with a disability in the Western Palm Beach County Census County Divisions (CCDs) in 2019. It is important to note that 15.6% of Black or African American residents in the Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD had a disability in 2019. This was the largest percentage of any racial population with a disability in the Western Palm Beach County CCD grouping.

Table 20: Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	32,397	13.7%	309	6.1%	30,827	10.6%
Race						
White alone	11,169	11.1%	226	8.4%	24,217	11.4%
Black or African American alone	19,465	15.6%	83	0%	3,946	7.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0%	0	0%	66	0.0%
Asian alone	157	8.9%	0	0%	1,117	13.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Some other race alone	1,197	9.9%	0	0%	395	7.1%
Two or more races	409	5.9%	0	0%	1,086	2.2%
Ethnicity						
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2,660	18.2%	75	25.3%	19,565	11.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10,037	8.7%	151	0.0%	5,388	12.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

This table shows the racial and ethnic characteristics of those living with a disability in the Northern Palm Beach County Census County Divisions (CCDs) in 2019. In this CCD grouping, the Jupiter CCD had the highest percentage of Black or African American residents with a disability (12.4%). The Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD had the highest percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents with a disability (9.7%) in 2019.

Table 21: Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	95,072	9.6%	109,040	12.2%	109,532	10.9%	159,874	12.3%
Race								
White alone	85,018	9.8%	66,118	13.7%	84,142	12.5%	92,903	13.3%
Black or African American alone	2,337	12.4%	35,443	10.9%	17,599	5.4%	54,689	11.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	201	5.5%	65	20.0%	70	0.0%	424	12.3%
Asian alone	2,667	3.8%	3,075	5.0%	4,188	6.0%	2,975	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	24	0.0%	60	0.0%	7	0.0%	79	38.0%
Some other race alone	2,254	7.8%	1,510	5.2%	1,740	3.9%	4,844	7.0%
Two or more races	2,571	8.7%	2,769	5.2%	1,786	7.8%	3,960	14.6%
Ethnicity								
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74,906	10.1%	57,188	15.0%	65,593	13.2%	52,858	16.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12,751	7.3%	10,853	4.6%	20,584	9.7%	47,451	8.7%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs

The following table shows the racial and ethnic characteristics of those living with a disability in the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. In this CCD grouping, 17.1% of the Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD White population had a disability in 2019. The Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD had the highest percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents living with a disability (9.1%), closely followed by the Lake Worth CCD (9.0%)

Table 22: Population Living with a Disability, By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCD's, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability	Total	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	137,272	11.4%	335,351	14.9%	229,450	12.1%	212,849	10.9%
Race								
White alone	121,160	12.0%	244,120	17.1%	166,739	13.6%	173,710	11.8%
Black or African American alone	4,825	6.4%	69,361	9.2%	42,604	7.6%	18,404	7.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	120	11.7%	597	9.0%	1,052	10.7%	444	9.0%
Asian alone	4,348	9.4%	7,833	7.6%	4,414	7.8%	8,597	7.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	30	0.0%	176	58.0%	131	0.0%	20	100.0%
Some other race alone	4,261	3.3%	6,447	7.8%	8,506	8.8%	6,253	3.5%
Two or more races	2,528	8.9%	6,817	9.4%	6,004	11.0%	5,421	7.5%
Ethnicity								
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	106,375	13.0%	204,059	18.6%	73,895	19.4%	136,161	13.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18,955	4.9%	48,500	9.1%	106,260	9.0%	44,959	6.9%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Population with a Disability by Age and Type

People who live with a disability are more likely to face health care disparities compared to those without a disability due to social and environmental challenges relating to the social determinants of health. For example, these challenges can result in lower screening rates and increased challenges when accessing care. Those with disabilities may also experience lower educational attainment, lower incomes, and higher unemployment. Additionally, research shows that people with disabilities are more likely to use tobacco, forgo physical activity, and be obese or overweight.¹⁰ Such behaviors and social and environmental challenges can lead to poorer health outcomes for those with disabilities, so it is important to understand the characteristics of the Palm Beach County residents who have a disability.

The table below depicts the population with a disability in Palm Beach County compared to that of Florida by resident age and type of disability in 2019. Among all age groups, those ages 65 years and older were most likely to have a disability in Palm Beach County. Among this specific population, the disability categories most frequently reported were ambulatory difficulty (19.3%) and hearing difficulty (12.6%).

¹⁰ Iezzoni, L. I. (2011). Eliminating health and healthcare disparities among the growing population of people with disabilities. *Health Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2011.0613>

Table 23: Population with a Disability, By Age and Type, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,451,973	178,306	12.3%	20,588,432	2,768,155	13.4%
With a hearing difficulty						
With a hearing difficulty	--	55,239	3.8%	--	794,063	3.9%
Population under 18 years	281,307	1,076	0.4%	4,173,181	22,760	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	11,306	1.4%	12,278,510	218,670	1.8%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	42,857	12.6%	4,136,741	552,633	13.4%
With a vision difficulty						
With a vision difficulty	--	33,606	2.3%	--	524,027	2.5%
Population under 18 years	281,307	1,677	0.6%	4,173,181	30,628	0.7%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	14,508	1.7%	12,278,510	239,752	2.0%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	17,421	5.1%	4,136,741	253,647	6.1%
With a cognitive difficulty						
With a cognitive difficulty	--	57,992	4.2%	--	1,012,961	5.2%
Population under 18 years	206,105	5,888	2.9%	3,045,290	139,997	4.6%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	27,083	3.3%	12,278,510	526,193	4.3%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	25,021	7.3%	4,136,741	346,771	8.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty						
With an ambulatory difficulty	--	96,654	7.0%	--	1,483,280	7.6%
Population under 18 years	206,105	896	0.4%	3,045,290	18,631	0.6%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	29,860	3.6%	12,278,510	606,206	4.9%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	65,898	19.3%	4,136,741	858,443	20.8%
With a self-care difficulty						
With a self-care difficulty	--	35,044	2.5%	--	548,177	2.8%
Population under 18 years	206,105	1,349	0.7%	3,045,290	29,848	1.0%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	10,329	1.2%	12,278,510	219,820	1.8%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	23,366	6.8%	4,136,741	298,509	7.2%
With an independent living difficulty						
With an independent living difficulty	--	62,364	5.3%	--	979,315	6.0%
Population 18 to 64 years	829,382	21,975	2.6%	12,278,510	442,490	3.6%
Population 65 years and over	341,284	40,389	11.8%	4,136,741	536,825	13.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Poverty

Those who live in poverty face increased socioeconomic challenges that can affect healthcare access and utilization. Without proper resources and assistance programs, those in poverty may forgo medical appointments or necessary medications due to cost barriers. Neglecting needed health services and delaying care can then exacerbate financial and medical complications in the future.

It is important to note that the poverty-related data displayed below include pre-pandemic figures. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting unemployment rates increased poverty rates throughout the country, with those who were already living in poverty being the hardest hit and having the hardest time recovering from the pandemic recession.¹¹ As such, once more recent data becomes available the actual impact of the pandemic on the prevalence of poverty in Palm Beach County can be assessed.

Poverty Guidelines

The table below shows the official poverty guidelines for the state of Florida, updated in 2019 to reflect the most recent income thresholds based on household size. For a family of four living in Florida in 2019, the poverty guideline was \$32,187.50 (125% of the Federal Poverty Level). It is important to note that the 2019 Federal Poverty Guidelines were used in this report because the most recent Census data related to demographics and socioeconomic status is from 2019. This allows for accurate and mindful comparisons to be made across the data in the report.

Table 24: Poverty Guidelines, Florida, 2019

Household /Family Size	100%	125%	133%	135%	150%	200%	250%
1	\$12,490.00	\$15,612.50	\$16,611.70	\$16,861.50	\$18,735.00	\$24,980.00	\$31,225.00
2	\$16,910.00	\$21,137.50	\$22,490.30	\$22,828.50	\$25,365.00	\$33,820.00	\$42,275.00
3	\$21,330.00	\$26,662.50	\$28,368.90	\$28,795.50	\$31,995.00	\$42,660.00	\$53,325.00
4	\$25,750.00	\$32,187.50	\$34,247.50	\$34,762.50	\$38,625.00	\$51,500.00	\$64,375.00
5	\$30,170.00	\$37,712.50	\$40,126.10	\$40,729.50	\$45,255.00	\$60,340.00	\$75,425.00
6	\$34,590.00	\$43,237.50	\$46,004.70	\$46,696.50	\$51,885.00	\$69,180.00	\$86,475.00
7	\$39,010.00	\$48,762.50	\$51,883.30	\$52,663.50	\$58,515.00	\$78,020.00	\$97,525.00
8	\$43,430.00	\$54,287.50	\$57,761.90	\$58,630.50	\$65,145.00	\$86,860.00	\$108,575.00
9	\$47,850.00	\$59,812.50	\$63,640.50	\$64,597.50	\$71,775.00	\$95,700.00	\$119,625.00
10	\$52,270.00	\$65,337.50	\$69,519.10	\$70,564.50	\$78,405.00	\$104,540.00	\$130,675.00

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹¹ World Economic Forum (2021). COVID-19: This is how many Americans now live below the poverty line. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/09/poverty-america-united-states-covid-coronavirus-pandemic/>

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Age and Sex

The table below depicts the poverty status by age and sex in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Nationally, poverty rates among women remain higher than their male counterparts.¹² In Palm Beach County, more females (13.2%) were living below the poverty level than males (11.1%). Similar trends were seen in the state of Florida as a whole, as depicted in the table below. Of all Palm Beach County residents, 12.2% of residents were living below the poverty level in 2019. Among county residents under 18 years of age, 18.1% were living below the poverty line, which was the highest percentage of individuals living below the poverty line among all age groups. Among residents 18 years of age or older, those 18 to 64 years old (11.4%) had the second highest percentage of individuals living below the poverty level, followed by residents ages 65 years and older (9.2%).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty to 8.0%.¹³ As of 2019, Palm Beach County with 12.2% of the population living in poverty is not yet meeting this target.

Table 25: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Age and Sex, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	1,444,645	175,742	12.2%	20,481,252	2,870,487	14.0%
Age						
Under 18 years	277,916	50,177	18.1%	4,115,878	829,342	20.1%
Related children of householder under 18 years	277,000	49,330	17.8%	4,096,851	812,037	19.8%
18 to 64 years	825,445	94,199	11.4%	12,228,633	1,612,308	13.2%
65 years and over	341,284	31,366	9.2%	4,136,741	428,837	10.4%
Sex						
Male	697,566	77,457	11.1%	9,950,075	1,283,070	12.9%
Female	747,079	98,285	13.2%	10,531,177	1,587,417	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹² U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). Payday, poverty, and women. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/payday-poverty-and-women.html>

¹³ Reduce the proportion of people living in poverty — SDOH-01 (n.d.). In Health People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/economic-stability/reduce-proportion-people-living-poverty-sdoh-01>

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Age and Sex, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

Further breakdown of poverty status by age and sex can provide insight into health and socioeconomic status by county region. This table shows the poverty status by CCD by age and sex for the Western Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. In this area, the Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD had the greatest percentage of residents living below the poverty level (41.0%), followed by the Glades CCD (37.9%). Across all CCDs, females were more likely than males to be below the poverty line (note that Glades CCD did not have data broken down by sex). In the Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, which had the highest percentage of residents below the poverty level, those under the age of 18 were the most affected by poverty. Over half (53.6%) of residents under the age of 18 in this area were living below the poverty level.

Table 26: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Age and Sex, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	32,280	41.0%	309	37.9%	30,782	9.1%
Age						
Under 18 years	8,979	53.6%	0	--	6,104	11.3%
Related children of householder under 18 years	8,979	53.6%	0	--	6,014	10.0%
18 to 64 years	19,187	36.1%	309	37.9%	19,540	9.6%
35 to 64 years	10,707	33.2%	81	0.0%	13,141	8.9%
65 years and over	4,114	36.8%	0	--	5,138	4.4%
Sex						
Male	16,097	38.3%	309	37.9%	16,086	8.2%
Female	16,183	43.8%	0	--	14,696	10.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Age and Sex, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

The following table shows the poverty status by CCD by age and sex for the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. Females experienced poverty in greater percentages compared to their male counterparts in the Jupiter CCD (9.0%), Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD (7.6%), and West Palm Beach CCD (21.2%). Additionally, in the West Palm Beach CCD, 34.4% of residents under the age of 18 years were living in Poverty in 2019.

Table 27: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Age and Sex, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	94,723	7.8%	108,729	13.3%	109,285	6.7%	158,017	19.9%
Age								
Under 18 years	17,943	8.8%	20,405	20.0%	21,337	7.9%	32,564	34.4%
Related children of householder under 18 years	17,893	8.6%	20,382	19.9%	21,199	7.4%	32,503	34.3%
18 to 64 years	54,754	7.9%	63,721	12.8%	64,763	6.6%	96,623	16.9%
35 to 64 years	39,329	6.6%	41,879	10.8%	44,616	6.4%	58,222	15.7%
65 years and over	22,026	6.8%	24,603	9.4%	23,185	5.8%	28,830	13.5%
Sex								
Male	45,929	6.6%	52,099	13.3%	52,674	5.8%	76,357	18.5%
Female	48,794	9.0%	56,630	13.3%	56,611	7.6%	81,660	21.2%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Age and Sex, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs

Lastly, the table below shows the poverty status by CCD by age and sex for the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. Among these CCDs, Lake Worth CCD had the greatest percentage of residents living below the poverty level (16.6%) in 2019. Approximately one-quarter of Lake Worth CCD's population under the age of 18 years lived in poverty. Overall, females in each Southern Palm Beach County CCD experienced poverty in higher percentages compared to their male counterparts.

Table 28: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Age and Sex, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	134,483	8.5%	334,989	10.4%	228,351	16.6%	212,697	6.9%
Age								
Under 18 years	21,607	8.3%	49,860	15.6%	51,441	25.1%	47,676	7.6%
Related children of householder under 18 years	21,543	8.1%	49,691	15.3%	51,202	24.8%	47,594	7.5%
18 to 64 years	69,725	9.7%	179,748	10.0%	140,489	14.2%	116,586	6.4%
35 to 64 years	49,350	7.1%	118,576	9.7%	88,839	13.6%	82,122	6.1%
65 years and over	43,151	6.5%	105,381	8.6%	36,421	14.1%	48,435	7.3%
Sex								
Male	63,406	7.1%	160,693	9.4%	111,555	14.9%	102,361	6.5%
Female	71,077	9.7%	174,296	11.4%	116,796	18.3%	110,336	7.3%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Race and Ethnicity

Poverty status is associated with a decreased ability to access care and services in a timely, quality manner.¹⁴ It is thus imperative to consider the population's racial and ethnic composition when developing and targeting programming intended to improve the health of the community. According to the CDC, racial and ethnic minorities have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including reported heightened cases, hospitalizations, and deaths among these groups. In the time following the disease's rapid spread, it is likely that communities of racial and ethnic minorities will see a further disproportionate impact in socioeconomic status as a result of the pandemic, including additional impacts on poverty status.¹⁵

This table and graphs below show the poverty status of Palm Beach County and Florida residents by race and ethnicity in 2019. During this year, the Census reported that Black residents made up 13.2% of the United States population but accounted for 23.8% of the population living in poverty. A greater percentage of Palm Beach County Black or African American residents (19.4%) were living in poverty in 2019 compared to White residents (10.1%). When examining ethnicity, Hispanic residents made up 18.7% of the total United States population in 2019 but accounted for 28.1% of the population living in poverty. Notably, 17.6% of Hispanic or Latino residents were living in poverty compared to their White, non-Hispanic counterparts (7.7%).

Table 29: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	1,444,645	175,742	12.2%	20,481,252	2,870,487	14.0%
Race						
White alone	1,065,026	107,985	10.1%	15,431,746	1,872,126	12.1%
Black or African American alone	266,609	51,608	19.4%	3,238,898	713,319	22.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,963	214	7.2%	57,353	9,493	16.6%
Asian alone	39,181	3,935	10.0%	564,177	66,795	11.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	517	33	6.4%	12,446	2,213	17.8%
Some other race alone	37,283	7,545	20.2%	616,842	117,976	19.1%
Two or more races	33,066	4,422	13.4%	559,790	88,565	15.8%
Ethnicity						

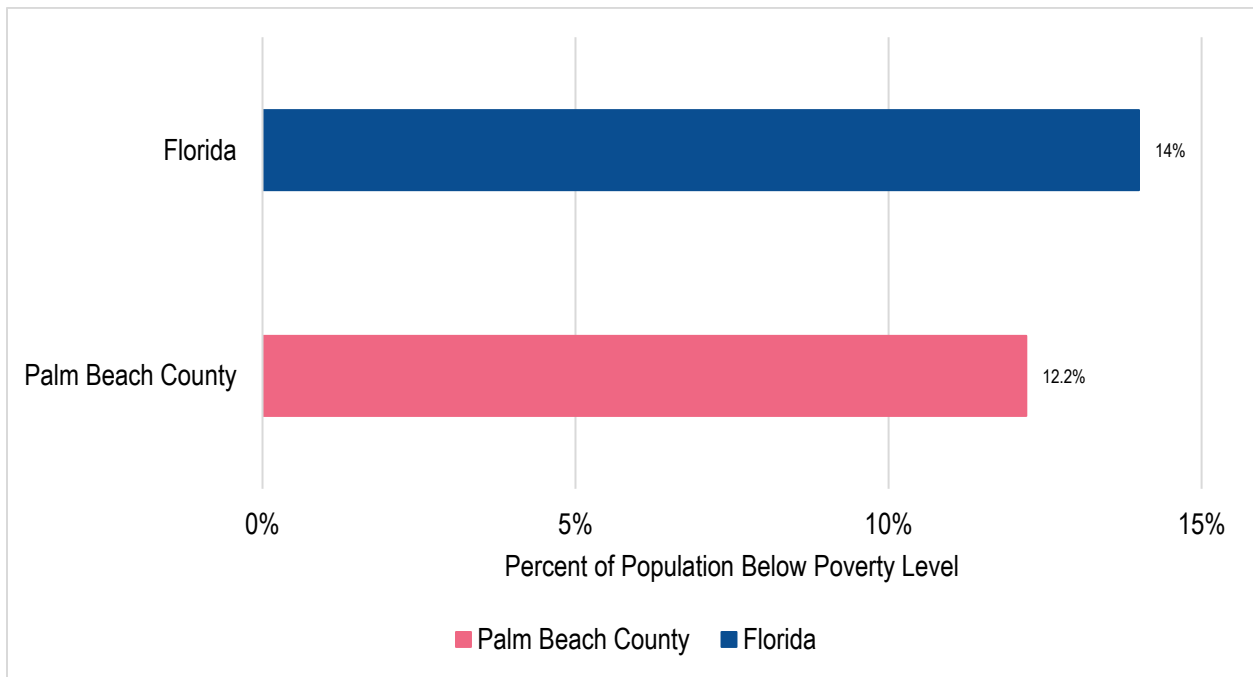
¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Poverty rates for blacks and Hispanics reached historic lows in 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/poverty-rates-for-blacks-and-hispanics-reached-historic-lows-in-2019.html>

¹⁵ Centers for Disease control and Prevention. (2022). Health equity considerations for racial and ethnic minority groups. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/race-ethnicity.html>

Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	324,251	57,022	17.6%	5,275,080	935,162	17.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	790,119	60,615	7.7%	11,051,690	1,108,233	10.0%

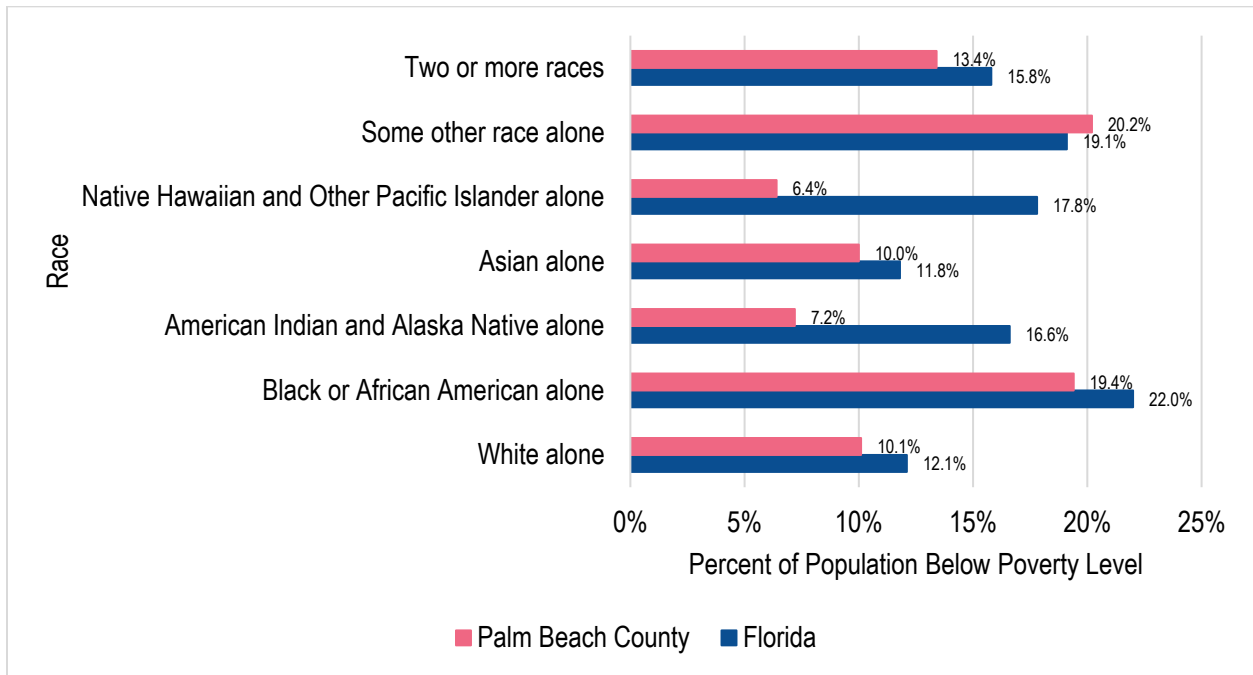
Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 9: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



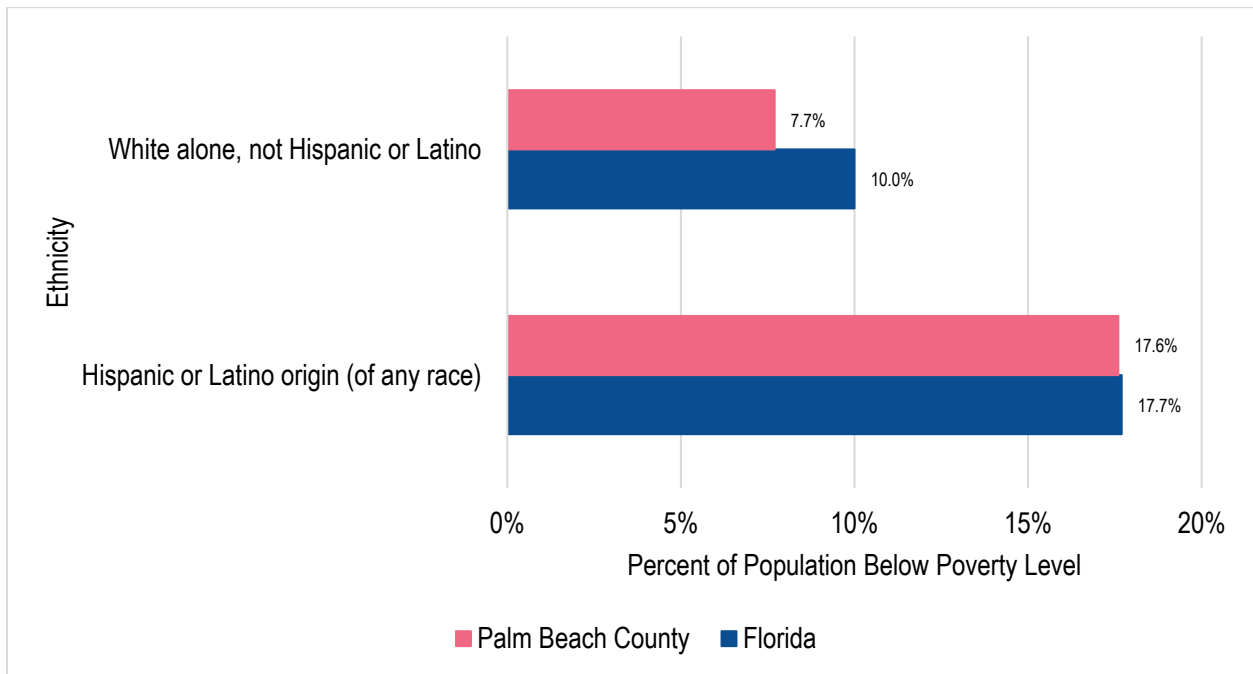
Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 10: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 11: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, By Families

Families in poverty may have unique needs compared to other groups. In families with children living in poverty, stigma and stressors resulting from poverty status can affect both parents and children individually, as well as the overall family dynamic. Families in poverty often experience issues with transportation, access to needed services due to financial barriers, unsafe or inadequate living conditions, and more.¹⁶

The chart below details poverty status of families and families with children under the age of 18 years old in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Approximately 8.4% of families in Palm Beach County had experienced poverty in the last 12 months. Among those, 14.1% had children under the age of 18 years old.

Table 30: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, Families, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Families	345,298	8.4%	4,996,650	10.0%
With related children of householder under 18 years	138,385	14.1%	2,058,279	16.3%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁶ Quint, J., Griffin, K. M., Kaufman, J., and Landers, P. (2018). Experiences of parents and children living in poverty. Retrieved from <https://www.mdrc.org/publication/experiences-parents-and-children-living-poverty>

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, Families, By Race and Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minoritized populations experience poverty at higher proportions compared to their White, non-Hispanic counterparts. The table below outlines family poverty status by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Overall, 8.4% of Palm Beach County families were living below the poverty level. This rate was highest among Black or African American families (15.9%) compared to all other races. The state of Florida reported a higher rate of families living in poverty than the county, with 10.0% of families overall living below the poverty level. Additionally, 18.1% of Black or African American families lived below the poverty level, the highest proportion of all races. It is important to note that 14.1% of Palm Beach County families who lived in poverty in 2019 had children under the age of 18 living in the home compared to the state rate of 16.3%. As previously mentioned, the data below include pre-pandemic figures. The pandemic has worsened long-standing disparities for many families, but especially for people of color, young adults, women, parents of young children, and low-income workers.¹⁷

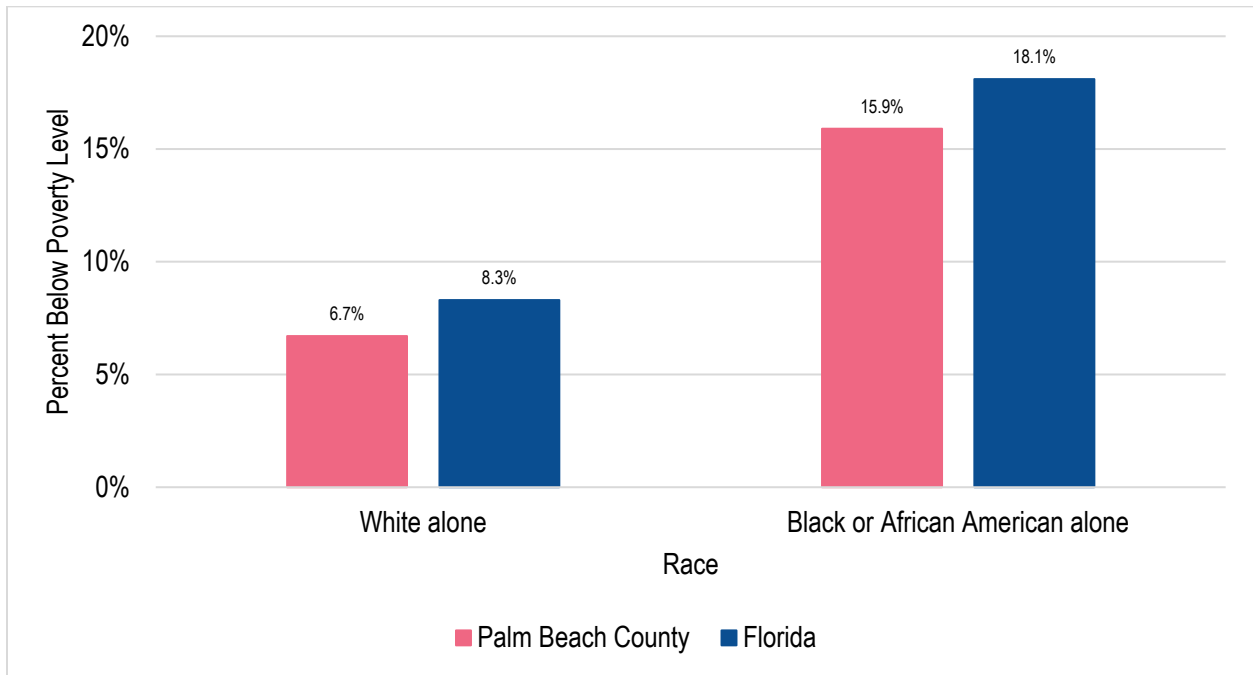
Table 31: Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months, Families, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Families	345,298	8.4%	4,996,650	10.0%
Race				
Families with a householder who is:				
White alone	268,199	6.7%	3,942,851	8.3%
Black or African American alone	54,224	15.9%	692,166	18.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	666	5.1%	13,443	12.5%
Asian alone	9,759	8.3%	130,017	8.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	143	14.0%	2,397	10.1%
Some other race alone	7,215	14.8%	128,914	16.5%
Two or more races	5,092	11.1%	86,862	12.5%
Ethnicity				
Families with a householder who is:				
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	68,557	14.4%	1,176,371	15.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	208,981	4.5%	2,945,440	6.2%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

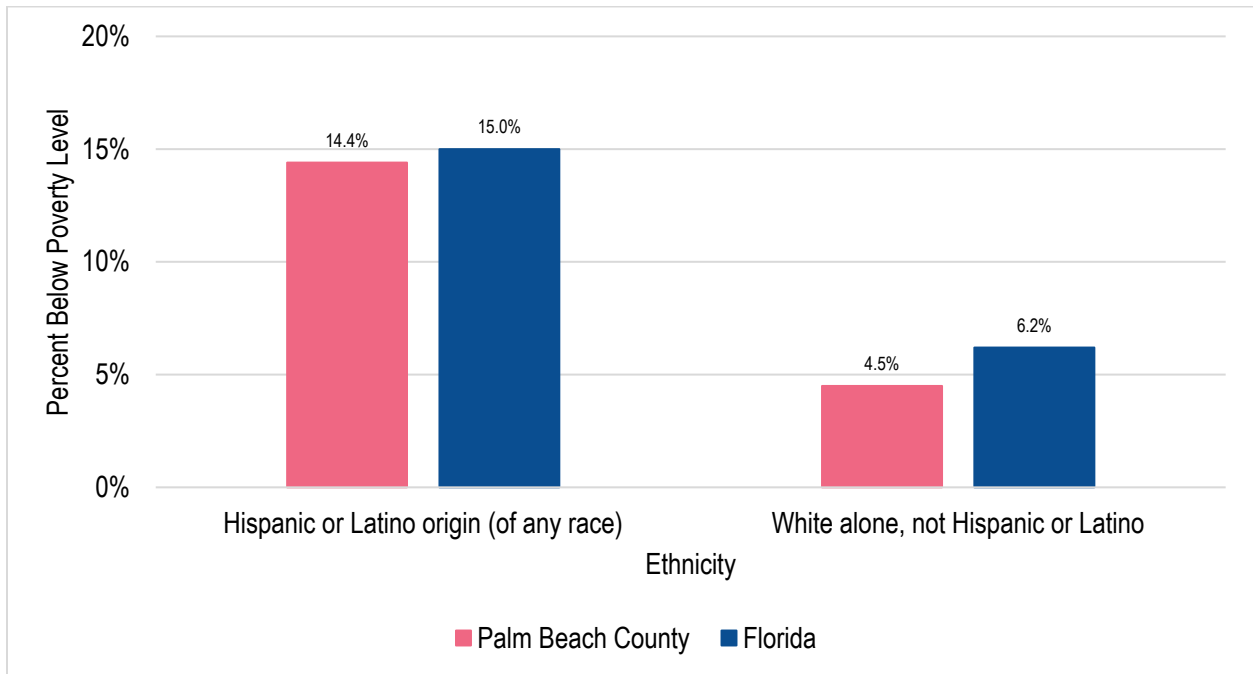
¹⁷ Office of Human Services Policy (2021). The Impact of the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession on families with low incomes. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/low-income-covid-19-impacts.pdf>

Figure 12: Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months, Families, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 13: Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months, Families, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

Poverty status can also be examined by Census County Division (CCD) to provide insight based on region of the county. The following table shows the poverty status by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Western Palm Beach County CCD in 2019. The Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD reported the highest percentage of residents living below the poverty level (41.0%) compared to the other Western Palm Beach County CCDs. In the Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD and the Western Community CCD, a greater percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents were living below the poverty level than their non-Hispanic counterparts.

Table 32: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	32,280	41.0%	309	37.9%	30,782	9.1%
Race						
White alone	11,117	32.9%	226	42.5%	24,172	9.0%
Black or African American alone	19,400	47.4%	83	25.3%	3,946	3.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	--	0	--	66	0.0%
Asian alone	157	38.9%	0	--	1,117	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	--	0	--	0	--
Some other race alone	1,197	26.9%	0	--	395	0.0%
Two or more races	409	4.6%	0	--	1,086	39.2%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	10,002	34.2%	151	26.5%	5,388	9.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2,643	24.8%	75	74.7%	19,520	8.6%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

This table shows the poverty status by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Northern Palm Beach County CCD in 2019. Among the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, the West Palm Beach CCD reported the highest percentage of the residents living below the poverty level in 2019 (19.9%). The West Palm Beach CCD also had the highest percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents (29.1%) and Black or African American residents (22.7%) compared to other Northern Palm Beach County CCDs.

Table 33: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	94,723	7.8%	108,729	13.3%	109,285	6.7%	158,017	19.9%
Race								
White alone	84,712	7.5%	65,969	8.4%	83,936	6.2%	91,707	18.0%
Black or African American alone	2,326	13.8%	35,378	22.6%	17,567	7.9%	54,205	22.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	201	0.0%	46	0.0%	70	17.1%	415	0.0%
Asian alone	2,646	2.5%	3,007	6.7%	4,179	13.3%	2,938	16.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	24	0.0%	50	24.0%	7	0.0%	79	0.0%
Some other race alone	2,249	27.0%	1,510	10.7%	1,740	5.7%	4,769	31.2%
Two or more races	2,565	1.6%	2,769	21.5%	1,786	5.8%	3,904	16.1%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	12,705	16.6%	10,803	8.8%	20,525	6.4%	47,101	29.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74,641	6.5%	57,060	8.4%	65,446	6.0%	51,893	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status by Census County Division (CCD), By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCD

Lastly, the table below shows the poverty status by CCD by race and ethnicity in the Southern Palm Beach County CCD in 2019. Among the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs, Lake Worth CCD reported the greatest percentage of the population living below the poverty level in 2019 (16.6%) followed by the Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD (10.4%). The Lake Worth CCD also had the greatest percentage of the population reporting as Hispanic of Latino (21.3%) compared to all other Southern Palm Beach County CCDs.

Table 34: Poverty Status by Census County Division, By Race and Ethnicity, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	134,483	8.5%	334,989	10.4%	228,351	16.6%	212,697	6.9%
Race								
White alone	119,418	7.6%	243,992	8.4%	166,217	16.6%	173,560	6.5%
Black or African American alone	4,057	15.6%	69,168	17.0%	42,075	15.8%	18,404	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	120	0.0%	549	22.4%	1,052	7.5%	444	0.0%
Asian alone	4,283	14.5%	7,845	6.9%	4,412	11.3%	8,597	10.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	30	0.0%	176	0.6%	131	0.0%	20	100.0%
Some other race alone	4,252	20.7%	6,447	19.2%	8,480	24.1%	6,244	11.3%
Two or more races	2,323	7.8%	6,812	8.7%	5,984	20.4%	5,428	11.3%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	18,392	13.4%	48,309	12.0%	105,894	21.3%	44,981	9.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	105,091	7.0%	204,064	7.9%	73,713	11.2%	135,973	5.8%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, By Families

Grandparents raising grandchildren can create a unique family structure that comes with complex needs. Research has shown that grandparents who are responsible for raising their grandchildren are more vulnerable to negative health outcomes, social isolation, and depression. These families may also face added legal, financial, school-based, parenting, and relationship issues.¹⁸ For these reasons, it is important to consider grandparents raising grandchildren when assessing the health of a community.

The table below shows the poverty status of grandparents living with their grandchildren under 18 years of age in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among Palm Beach County grandparents living with their own grandchildren, 14.7% reported an income below the poverty level and 85.3% reported an income above the poverty level. This was comparable to the respective state rates, where 14% of grandparents reported an income below the poverty level and 86.0% reported an income above the poverty level in 2019.

Table 35: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for own Grandchildren, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Grandparents Living with own Grandchildren under 18 Years of Age	32,419	100%	497,503	100%
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	4,759	14.7%	69,545	14.0%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	1,802	5.6%	26,701	5.4%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	2,957	9.1%	42,844	8.6%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	27,660	85.3%	427,958	86.0%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	7,291	22.5%	120,476	24.2%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	20,369	62.8%	307,482	61.8%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁸ Dunn, B., & Wamsley, B. (2018). Grandfamilies: characteristics and needs of grandparents raising grandchildren. *Journal of Extension*. (56)5. Retrieved from <https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/joe/vol56/iss5/7>

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, By Families, Western Palm Beach County CCDs

Poverty status among grandparents caring for their own grandchildren can be further analyzed by Census County Division (CCD) to provide insight into regional trends and needs.

This table shows the poverty status of grandparents living with their own grandchildren under 18 years of age in the Western Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. In this area, 44.9% of Belle Glade-Pahokee grandparents living with their grandchildren lived below the poverty level. This was the highest percentage among all Western CCDs. Of those, 25.7% were responsible for their grandchildren under the age of eighteen years old.

Table 36: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, Western Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD		Glades CCD		Western Community CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Grandparents Living with own Grandchildren under 18 Years of Age	1,447	100%	0	0%	838	100%
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	650	44.9%	0	0%	32	3.8%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	372	25.7%	0	0%	32	3.8%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	278	19.2%	0	0%	0	0.0%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	797	55.1%	0	0%	806	96.2%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	247	17.1%	0	0%	295	35.2%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	550	38.0%	0	0%	511	61.0%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, By Families, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs

The following table shows the poverty status among grandparents living with their own grandchildren under 18 years of age in the Northern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. The West Palm Beach CCD reported the highest percentage of grandparents living with their own grandchildren while living below the poverty level (28.5%).

Table 37: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, Northern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Jupiter CCD		Riviera Beach CCD		Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD		West Palm Beach CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Grandparents Living with own Grandchildren under 18 Years of Age	1,471	100%	2,223	100%	3,774	100%	3,767	100%
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	148	10.1%	355	16.0%	446	11.8%	1,072	28.5%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	18	1.2%	229	10.3%	248	6.6%	324	8.6%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	130	8.8%	126	5.7%	198	5.2%	748	19.9%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	1,323	89.9%	1,868	84.0%	3,328	88.2%	2,695	71.5%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	656	44.6%	564	25.4%	638	16.9%	984	26.1%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	667	45.3%	1,304	58.7%	2,690	71.3%	1,711	45.4%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, By Families, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs

Lastly, this table shows the poverty status of grandparents living with their own grandchildren under 18 years of age in the Southern Palm Beach County CCDs in 2019. In this area, the Lake Worth CCD reported that 16.5% of grandparents living with their grandchildren had an income that placed them below the poverty level.

Table 38: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Grandparents Living with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren, Southern Palm Beach County CCDs, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Boca Raton CCD		Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD		Lake Worth CCD		Sunshine Parkway CCD	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Grandparents Living with own Grandchildren under 18 Years of Age	1,188	100%	5,840	100.0%	7,378	100%	4,493	100%
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	22	1.9%	722	12.4%	1,220	16.5%	92	2.0%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	0	0.0%	201	3.4%	315	4.3%	63	1.4%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	22	1.9%	521	8.9%	905	12.3%	29	0.6%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	1,166	98.1%	5,118	87.6%	6,158	83.5%	4,401	98.0%
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	227	19.1%	1,259	21.6%	1,093	14.8%	1,328	29.6%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	939	79.0%	3,859	66.1%	5,065	68.7%	3,073	68.4%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

ALICE

ALICE Population

Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, or ALICE, households are households where residents are earning more than the Federal Poverty Level but less than the basic cost of living for the area. This is also known as the ALICE threshold. Individuals and families who fall into the ALICE threshold are living paycheck to paycheck and struggle to afford necessities, despite employment. In the event of a crisis, these households are at risk of poverty.

The table below shows the percentage of ALICE households compared to the percentage of households in poverty in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2018. In Florida, the median household income in 2018 was \$55,462 compared to \$61,691 in Palm Beach County. Approximately 34% of households in Palm Beach County fit the ALICE definition compared to 33% at the state level. This is significant because only 12% of Palm Beach County households were living in poverty in 2018, underscoring the additional number of households in the county that are not included in this number but are nonetheless struggling to make enough money to meet basic needs.

Table 39: ALICE Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2018

	Total Households	% ALICE Households	% Households in Poverty
Palm Beach County	552,286	34.0%	12.0%
Florida	--	33.0%	13.0%

Source: United Way, ALICE Report, 2018

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

ALICE Population, Palm Beach County CCDs

This table depicts the percentage of households falling in the ALICE threshold in each Palm Beach County CCD in 2018. This information can help providers understand the population's needs in their region of the county. The Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD (83.0%) and Glades CCD (83.0%) had the highest percentage of households falling in the ALICE threshold compared to the rest of the Palm Beach County CCDs. Alternatively, Western Community CCD (29.0%) had the lowest proportion of households falling in the ALICE threshold.

Table 40: ALICE Population, Palm Beach County CCDs, 2018

Census County Division (CCD)	Total Households	% ALICE Households
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	10,380	83.0%
Boca Raton CCD	60,167	38.0%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	137,788	50.0%
Glades CCD	251	83.0%
Jupiter CCD	38,613	36.0%
Lake Worth CCD	77,035	61.0%
Riviera Beach CCD	42,747	48.0%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	38,603	36.0%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	73,249	36.0%
West Palm Beach CCD	59,843	61.0%
Western Community CCD	9,540	29.0%

Source: ALICE Threshold, 2007-2018; American Community Survey, 2007-2018

Aggregated by: United Way, ALICE Report, 2018

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Income

Income is widely recognized as a social determinant of health. Those with a higher income are generally able to afford health insurance, obtain timely and quality healthcare services, and take part in routine medical check-ups and adhere to medication regimens. As a result, these individuals tend to have improved health outcomes compared to residents who do not have a stable income. On the other hand, a lack of adequate, stable income can significantly influence health-seeking behaviors and health care utilization. In essence, residents may be forced to make difficult choices about which healthcare services they can afford. Low-income residents also experience other barriers to obtaining adequate and timely care, such as transportation barriers, time barriers, and insurance-related barriers. Additionally, as income inequality is a growing problem across the country, the result is an increase in health disparities among certain populations.¹⁹

According to the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, low-income workers have been disproportionately impacted by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of the pandemic, low-income families have experienced decreased access to childcare and increased stress, social isolation, and risk of child maltreatment and intimate partner violence.²⁰ For these reasons, it is critical to consider income factors when analyzing the population in Palm Beach County and the health outcomes of residents. It is important to note that the data below include pre-pandemic figures, thus, once more recent data becomes available, the actual impact of the pandemic on income and earnings in Palm Beach County can be assessed.

Per Capita Income and Earnings

As previously mentioned, income can determine an individual's access to health care services. Per capita income measures the amount of income earned per person in a region. The following table shows the per capita income and earnings in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Palm Beach County recorded a higher per capita income (\$39,933), median earnings for workers overall (\$32,308), median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (\$49,093), and median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (\$41,982) than the state of Florida in 2019.

Table 41: Per Capita Income and Earnings, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

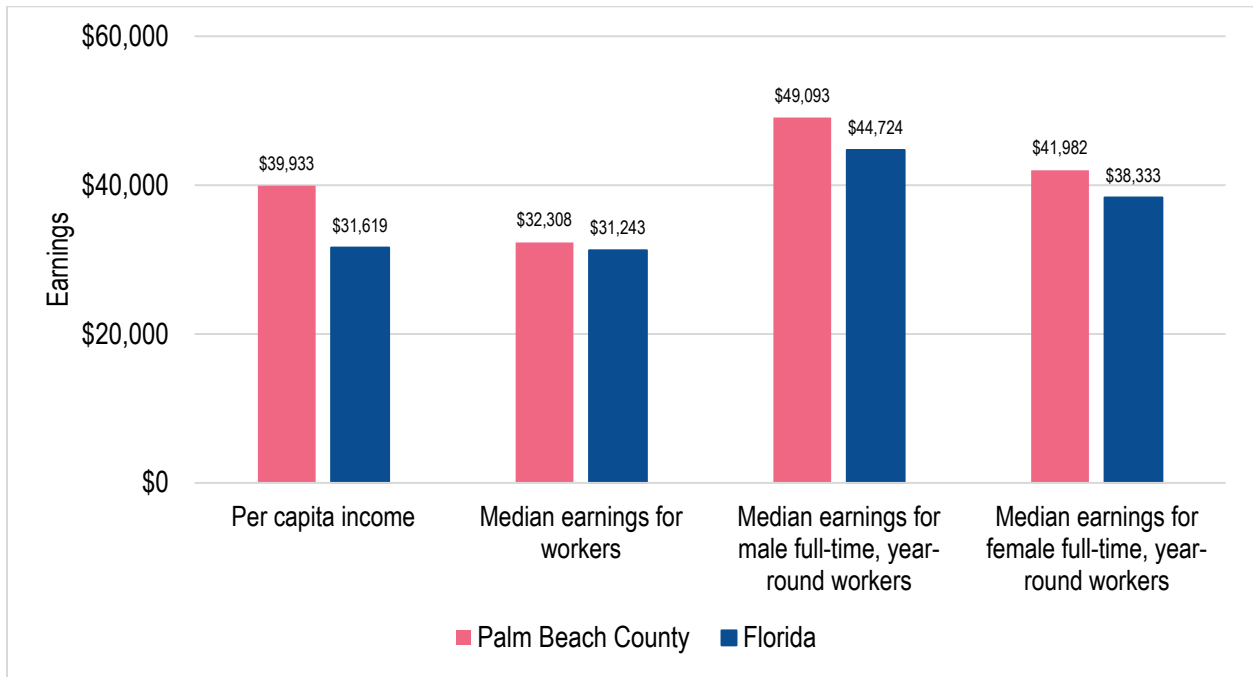
	Palm Beach County	Florida
Per capita income	\$39,933	\$31,619
Median earnings for workers	\$32,308	\$31,243
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers	\$49,093	\$44,724
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers	\$41,982	\$38,333

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁹ Khullar, D. & Chokshi, D. A. (2018). Health, income, and poverty: where we are and what could help. *Health Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hpb20180817.901935>

²⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2021). The impact of the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession on families with low incomes. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/low-income-covid-19-impacts.pdf>

Figure 14: Per Capita Income and Earnings, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Household Income and Benefits

Household income is a socioeconomic indicator for healthcare access and affordability. The table below shows the household income and benefits for Palm Beach County and Florida households in 2019. The percentage of households with earnings in Palm Beach County (70.5%) was slightly lower than the percentage of Florida households with earnings (72.4%). The median household income in Palm Beach County was significantly higher than the state average, at \$99,173 and \$80,343, respectively. The percentage of households that received income from Social Security was higher among Palm Beach County residents (40.4%) compared to state residents (37.4%) as a whole. However, the percentage of households that received income from other benefits, such as retirement (20.2%), Supplemental Security (3.7%), and Food Stamp/SNAP (9.8%) benefits was lower for Palm Beach County residents compared to Florida residents overall. The percentage of households with cash public assistance was the same for both Palm Beach County and Florida (2.1%). As previously mentioned, the data below include pre-pandemic figures, so the impact of the pandemic can be assessed once more recent data becomes available.

Table 42: Household Income and Benefits, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total households	554,095	100%	7,736,311	100%
Less than \$10,000	31,880	5.8%	501,668	6.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21,123	3.8%	336,220	4.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49,296	8.9%	769,463	9.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	50,601	9.1%	793,382	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69,965	12.6%	1,078,566	13.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	94,223	17.0%	1,417,046	18.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65,593	11.8%	956,629	12.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	80,135	14.5%	1,014,336	13.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	37,568	6.8%	406,699	5.3%
\$200,000 or more	53,711	9.7%	462,302	6.0%
Median household income	\$63,299.00	--	\$55,660.00	--
Mean household income	\$99,173.00	--	\$80,286.00	--
With earnings	390,390	70.5%	5,601,599	72.4%
Mean earnings	\$95,176.00	--	\$80,343.00	--
With Social Security	223,761	40.4%	2,896,436	37.4%
Mean Social Security income	\$21,907.00	--	\$20,312.00	--
With retirement income	111,672	20.2%	1,654,881	21.4%
Mean retirement income	\$32,793.00	--	\$29,073.00	--
With Supplemental Security Income	20,417	3.7%	389,971	5.0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$10,764.00	--	\$10,007.00	--
With cash public assistance income	11,573	2.1%	160,809	2.1%
Mean cash public assistance income	\$2,612.00	--	\$2,534.00	--
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	54,457	9.8%	1,050,016	13.6%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Family Income

Family income is another indicator of socioeconomic status and can help programs and providers understand the community in which they serve. Both income and income inequality are proven to have an effect on health outcomes.

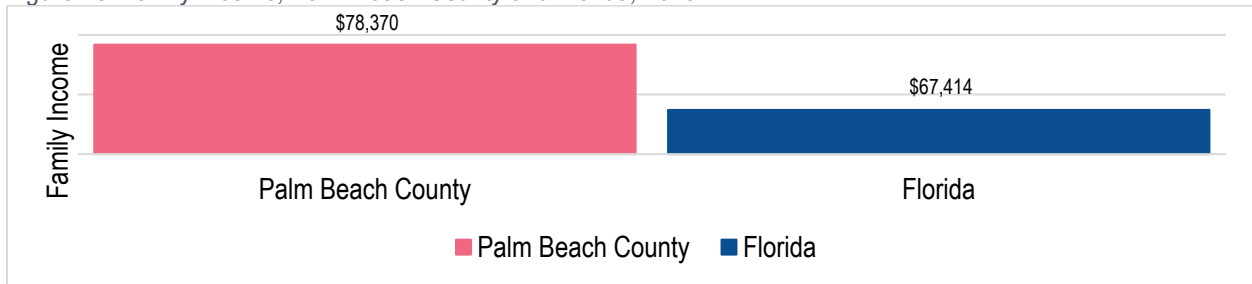
The following table and graph depict family income in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Median family income was higher in Palm Beach County (\$78,370) compared to the state of Florida (\$67,414). Most families in Florida (19.2%) reported a family income of \$50,000 to \$74,999, while most families in Palm Beach County (17.5%) reported an income of \$100,000 to \$149,000. As previously mentioned, the data below include pre-pandemic figures. The pandemic led to devastating economic effects, particularly among low-income families.²¹ As such, once more recent data becomes available the actual impact of the pandemic on family income in Palm Beach County can be assessed.

Table 43: Family Income, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Families	345,298	100%	4,996,650	100%
Less than \$10,000	11,088	3.2%	195,689	3.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7,339	2.1%	122,381	2.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20,482	5.9%	360,685	7.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27,490	8.0%	448,625	9.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40,522	11.7%	671,465	13.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,382	16.9%	957,355	19.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	45,592	13.2%	712,033	14.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	60,431	17.5%	802,368	16.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30,937	9.0%	339,052	6.8%
\$200,000 or more	43,035	12.5%	386,997	7.7%
Median family income	\$78,370.00	--	\$67,414.00	--
Mean family income	\$117,097.00	--	\$93,531.00	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 15: Family Income, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

²¹ Office of Human Services Policy (2021). The Impact of the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession on families with low incomes. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/low-income-covid-19-impacts.pdf>

GINI Index

The GINI Index is a measurement of income distribution throughout the county. Based on the residents' net income, the value will vary between 0 and 1. A value of 0 indicates perfect equality, where there is a proportional distribution of income among the residents. A value of 1 indicates perfect inequality, where one household possesses all of the income and other households do not have an income. The Gini Index helps identify high levels of income inequality, which may ultimately lead to slower gross domestic product growth, a reduction in economic mobility, increased individual debt, and an increase in poverty rates. Importantly, the Gini Index provided below is based on 2019 5-year estimates, so it is likely that the figures have changed as a result of the economic impacts of the pandemic.

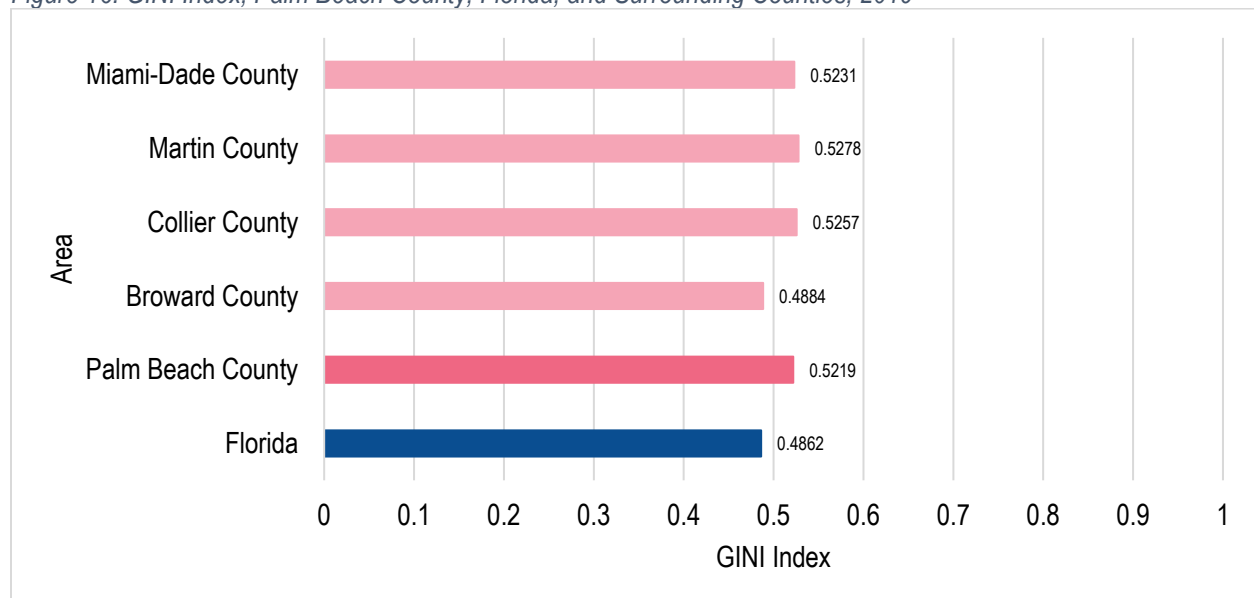
The table below depicts the GINI Index in Palm Beach County, surrounding counties, and the state of Florida in 2019. Palm Beach County reported a GINI Index of 0.5219, which was higher than that of the state of Florida (0.4862) but comparable with the surrounding area counties. This indicates that the state of Florida's income distribution is slightly more equitable than that of Palm Beach County.

Table 44: GINI Index, Palm Beach County, Florida, and Surrounding Counties, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Area	GINI Index
Florida	0.4862
Palm Beach County	0.5219
Surrounding Counties:	
Broward County	0.4884
Collier County	0.5257
Martin County	0.5278
Miami-Dade County	0.5231

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 16: GINI Index, Palm Beach County, Florida, and Surrounding Counties, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Homelessness

Homelessness is associated with increased rates of morbidity. Homeless populations often experience poorer health outcomes due to a lack of routine medical care, neglected chronic conditions, and direct complications as a result of being unsheltered. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that while approximately 18% of U.S. adults visited the emergency room over the course of one year (2014), that number more than tripled among individuals who did not have stable housing (over 60%). Lack of insurance and limited access to routine care are factors that contribute to increased emergency department visits. These emergency department encounters can be much more severe and costly than routine medical care, creating a cycle of medical uncertainty and complications for individuals.²² Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic's emergence in 2020 will likely have an effect on the data presented in this section in the future. According to research, the disproportionate rates of underlying health conditions, stigma and marginalization that often disenfranchise these groups from health and social services, and the living conditions experienced by the homeless population potentiate the risk of COVID-19 transmission and adverse outcomes, further impacting this group of the population.²³ For these reasons, it is imperative to consider the homeless population in Palm Beach County when working to understand the community's health and the future impacts of intervention and prevention programs in the county.

Homeless Count by Continuum of Care

The chart below depicts homeless counts in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2017 to 2021. It is important to note that the 2020 Point in Time Count numbers are not comparable to the previous years' counts due to COVID-19 safety concerns that affected the annual count of unsheltered homeless individuals. From 2019 to 2020, Palm Beach County saw a rise in homelessness from 6.3% to 7.5%. In this same time period, the state overall was experiencing a decrease in homelessness from -3.9% in 2019 to -4.0% in 2020. At that point, only sheltered individuals were counted in both Palm Beach County and largely across the state, which was not in line with the previous years' counts, which undoubtedly resulted in the missed count of many homeless individuals who did not reside in a shelter.

Table 45: Homeless Count by Continuum of Care, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2017-2021

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent Change	Count	Percent Change
2017	1,607	--	32,109	--
2018	1,309	-22.8%	29,717	-8.0%
2019	1,397	6.3%	28,591	-3.9%
2020	1,510	7.5%	27,487	-4.0%
2021**	458	-229.7%	21,218	-29.5%

Note: **The 2021 Point in Time Count numbers are not comparable to the previous years' counts. Typically, Continuums of Care (CoCs) conduct a PIT Count of both sheltered and unsheltered households. This year, due to COVID-19 related safety concerns, only six of the 27 CoCs conducted such a count; 10 CoCs did not conduct an unsheltered count; and others conducted a modified form of the unsheltered count. All CoCs conducted a sheltered PIT count. For those that did not conduct an unsheltered count, the CoCs reported zero unsheltered persons, resulting in an undercount of homelessness.

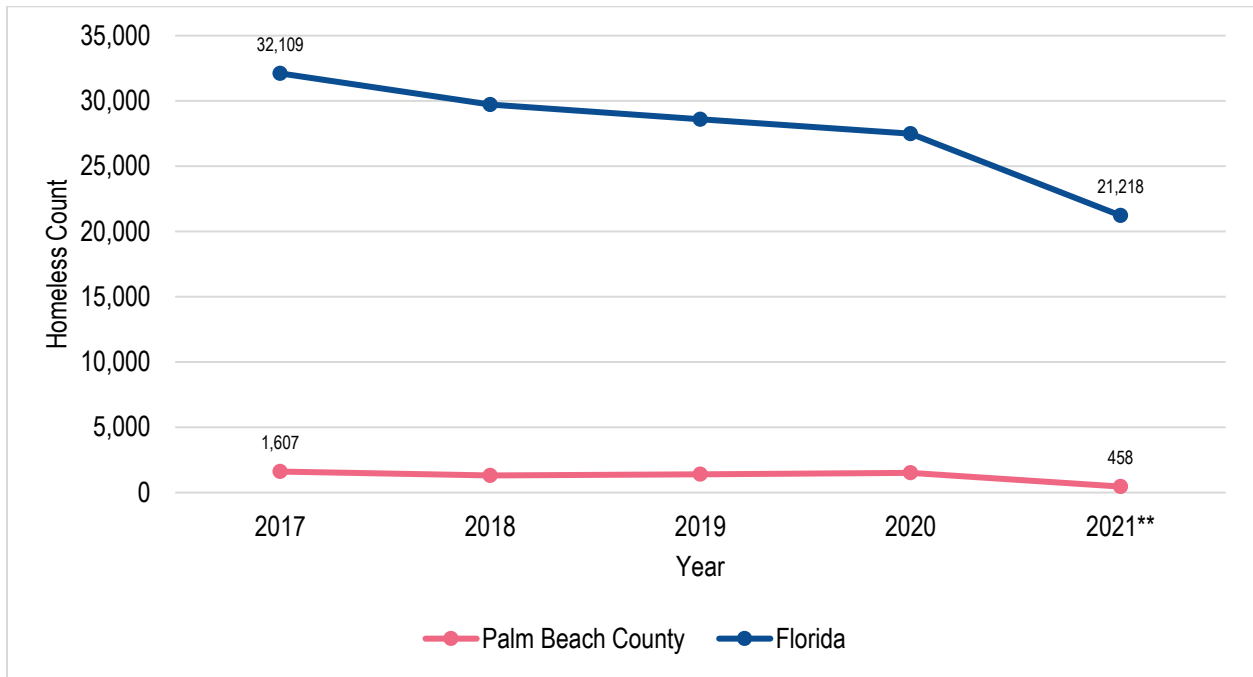
Source: Council on Homelessness, Annual Report, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²² Trick, W.E., Rachman, F., Hinami, K. et al. (2021). Variability in comorbidities and health services use across homeless typologies: multicenter data linkage between healthcare and homeless systems. *BMC Public Health* 21, 917. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10958-8>

²³ Rodriguez, N.M., Lahey, A.M., MacNeill, J.J. et al. (2021). Homelessness during COVID-19: challenges, responses, and lessons learned from homeless service providers in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. *BMC Public Health* (21)1657. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11687-8>

Figure 17: Homeless Count by Continuum of Care, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2017-2019



Source: Council on Homelessness, Annual Report, 2021

Homeless Students by District

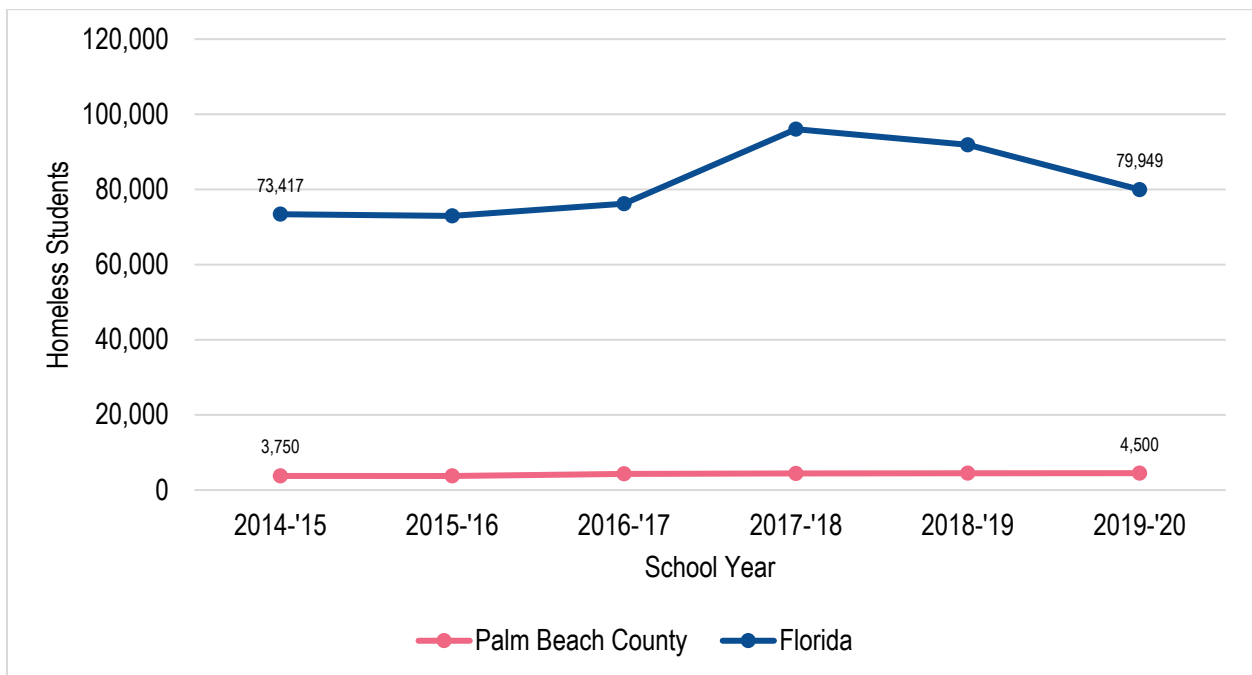
Homeless students face barriers and stressors outside of the school system that may impact their attendance, learning, and school performance. In Palm Beach County, there was a notable steady increase of homeless students from 3,750 in the 2014-2015 school year to 4,500 in the 2019-2020 school year. The number of homeless students in Florida fluctuated over the same time period, with a 14.9% decrease from 91,863 in the 2018-2019 school year to 79,949 in the 2019-2020 school year.

Table 46: Homeless Students by District, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Years 2014-2015 Through 2019-2020

School Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent Change	Count	Percent Change
2014-2015	3,750	--	73,417	--
2015-2016	3,759	0.2%	72,957	- 0.6%
2016-2017	4,311	12.8%	76,211	4.3%
2017-2018	4,410	2.2%	96,028	20.6%
2018-2019	4,473	1.4%	91,863	- 4.5%
2019-2020	4,500	0.6%	79,949	-14.9%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 18: Homeless Students by District, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Years 2014-2015 Through 2019-2020



Source: Florida Department of Education, 2020

Education

Education is vital to the growth and development of residents, and it is well known that there is a positive relationship between education and health.²⁴ Beginning in 2020, the education system faced many challenges as the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic led many school districts to pause in-person learning and shift to virtual learning conducted online outside of the traditional school setting. Data presented in this section may be impacted in the future due to this shift in virtual learning, childhood stress experienced during the pandemic, and revised practices for testing as a result of the pandemic.

School Enrollment

The experiences that children have in learning programs influence their development and growth.²⁵ Educational programs and early learning programs are critical to childhood social and emotional development, serving as a catalyst for children to develop skills, relationships, and interests that shape their future. Studies have shown that early learning programs lead to enhanced literacy, language, math, and self-regulation skills. For children who are dual language learners or are from lower income households, positive results were greater when early learning programs were attended.²⁶ School enrollment is also an indication of population growth and can inform service delivery planning, as schools are often an avenue for health education and service delivery. Thus, understanding school enrollment is useful as agencies plan and implement programs.

The table below shows the count and percent of school enrollment in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. In 2019, 324,367 Palm Beach County residents were enrolled in a form of school. Notably, 7.2% of these residents were enrolled in nursery school or preschool, which was higher than the state average of 6.3%. Additionally, 4.6% of students were enrolled in kindergarten, 38.7% of students were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8), 21.7% of students were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12), and 27.7% of students were enrolled in college or graduate school in Palm Beach County in 2019.

Table 47: School Enrollment, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

School Enrollment	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Population age 3 years and over enrolled in school	324,367	--	4,758,186	--
Nursery school, preschool	23,287	7.2%	299,316	6.3%
Kindergarten	14,981	4.6%	229,045	4.8%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	125,619	38.7%	1,873,266	39.4%
High school (grades 9-12)	70,472	21.7%	988,874	20.8%
College or graduate school	90,008	27.7%	1,367,685	28.7%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁴ Ross, C. E., Mirowsky, J. (2011). The interaction of personal and parental education on health. *Social science and medicine*. (72)4. 591-599. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.11.028>.

²⁵ Donoghue, E. A. (2017). Quality Early Education and Child Care from Birth to Kindergarten. *Pediatrics: Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics*, 140(2). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-1488>.

²⁶ Ansari, A., Pianta, R. C., Whittaker, J. E., Vitiello, V., & Ruzek, E. (2021). Enrollment in public-prekindergarten and school readiness skills at kindergarten entry: Differential associations by home language, income, and program characteristics. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 54, 60–71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2020.07.011>

School Enrollment by Type

The table below shows school enrollment by grade for private and public schools in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Palm Beach County had 325,355 residents aged 3 years and over enrolled in school in 2019. Across most categories, including kindergarten, grades 1 through 4, grades 5 through 8, grades 9 through 12, undergraduate college, and graduate school, more children were enrolled in public schools as compared to private schools. The biggest gap between public and private school enrollment in the county was seen in grades 9 through 12, where 62,913 students were enrolled in public school and 9,909 students were enrolled in private school with a difference of 53,004 students. In regards to nursery and preschool, more students were enrolled in private options (12,550) than public school (10,407) in Palm Beach County. It is important to note that these rates were calculated using one-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, as opposed to the fuller five-year estimates that are used throughout the rest of this report

Table 48: School Enrollment by Type, Palm Beach County and Florida, 1-Year Estimate, 2019

School Enrollment	Palm Beach County	Florida
Total Population Age 3 Years and Over	1,453,797	20,825,863
Enrolled in school	325,355	4,795,224
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool:	22,957	314,700
Public school	10,407	171,096
Private school	12,550	143,604
Enrolled in kindergarten:	14,166	221,192
Public school	12,068	187,469
Private school	2,098	33,723
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4:	61,269	912,157
Public school	54,860	785,649
Private school	6,409	126,508
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8:	66,608	1,006,115
Public school	56,358	862,880
Private school	10,250	143,235
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12:	71,922	993,773
Public school	62,013	875,867
Private school	9,909	117,906
Enrolled in college undergraduate years:	70,775	1,092,451
Public school	57,766	875,849
Private school	13,009	216,602
Enrolled in graduate or professional school:	17,658	254,836
Public school	10,175	154,535
Private school	7,483	100,301
Not enrolled in school	1,128,442	16,030,639

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Educational Attainment

Research shows that there is a positive link between education, improved health, and life expectancy. Health disparities exist between those who have higher education and those with less education. This may be because education can typically lead to stable employment, higher pay and benefits, and employer-provided health insurance, which are associated with an increased access to care and resources.²⁷

The following table depicts the educational attainment of residents in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among the Palm Beach County population that was age 25 years or older in 2019, 88.5% obtained a high school diploma or higher, which was comparable to the state's percentage of 88.2%. Additionally, a higher percentage of residents age 25 years or over obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher in Palm Beach County (36.7%) compared to the state (29.9%).

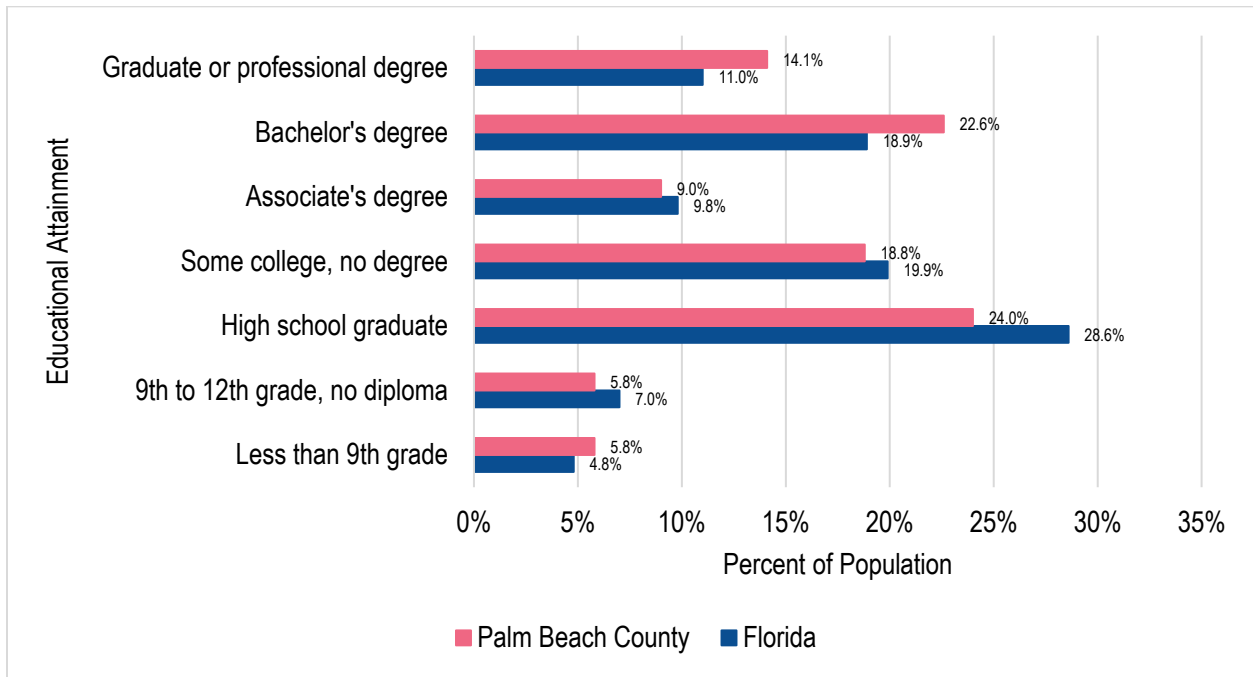
Table 49: Educational Attainment, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Population Age 25 years and over	1,071,994	100%	14,965,745	100%
Less than 9th grade	61,660	5.8%	718,909	4.8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	61,734	5.8%	1,048,674	7.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	257,316	24.0%	4,276,237	28.6%
Some college, no degree	201,641	18.8%	2,981,480	19.9%
Associate's degree	96,303	9.0%	1,468,744	9.8%
Bachelor's degree	242,569	22.6%	2,827,938	18.9%
Graduate or professional degree	150,771	14.1%	1,643,763	11.0%
High school graduate or higher	948,600	88.5%	13,198,162	88.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	393,340	36.7%	4,471,701	29.9%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁷ American Academy of Family Physicians. (2015). Learning matters: how education affects health. Retrieved from https://www.aafp.org/news/blogs/leadvoices/entry/learning_matters_how_education_affects.html

Figure 19: Educational Attainment, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

The table below shows educational attainment by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. According to the most recent U.S. Census data, a larger percentage of White residents (91.1%) obtained a high school diploma or higher as compared to Black residents (79.7%). When comparing the attainment of a Bachelor's degrees or higher among these populations, the percentage of Black residents (20.7%) to do so was nearly half that of White residents (40.2%).

Educational attainment across ethnicities is also depicted. In 2019, 95.4% of White, non-Hispanic residents obtained a high school degree or higher compared to 74.2% of Hispanic or Latino residents in Palm Beach County. Furthermore, while 44.3% of White, non-Hispanic Palm Beach County residents obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher, only 24.6% of Hispanic and Latino residents did so. These disparities in educational attainment in certain races and ethnicities are similar across the state.

Table 50: Educational Attainment, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race				
White alone	827,974	--	11,715,824	--
High school graduate or higher	753,986	91.1%	10,496,811	89.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	332,910	40.2%	3,684,564	31.40%
Black alone	171,988	--	2,128,338	--
High school graduate or higher	137,035	79.7%	1,770,884	83.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	34,647	20.1%	410,209	19.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	2,215	--	42,481	--
High school graduate or higher	1,361	61.4%	34,536	81.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	459	20.7%	9,275	21.8%
Asian alone	29,180	--	413,815	--
High school graduate or higher	25,484	87.3%	360,972	87.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14,750	50.5%	207,163	50.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	502	--	8,391	--
High school graduate or higher	456	90.8%	7,133	85.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	154	30.7%	1,928	23.0%
Some other race alone	24,970	--	400,744	--
High school graduate or higher	17,174	68.8%	304,134	75.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,998	20.0%	78,408	19.6%
Two or more races	15,165	--	256,152	--
High school graduate or higher	13,104	86.4%	223,692	87.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,422	35.8%	80,154	31.3%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino Origin	208,943	--	3,527,296	--
High school graduate or higher	155,097	74.2%	2,802,184	79.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,327	24.6%	869,137	24.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	649,821	--	8,744,092	--
High school graduate or higher	619,671	95.4%	8,121,633	92.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	287,746	44.3%	2,926,992	33.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019; Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 20: Educational Attainment, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2019

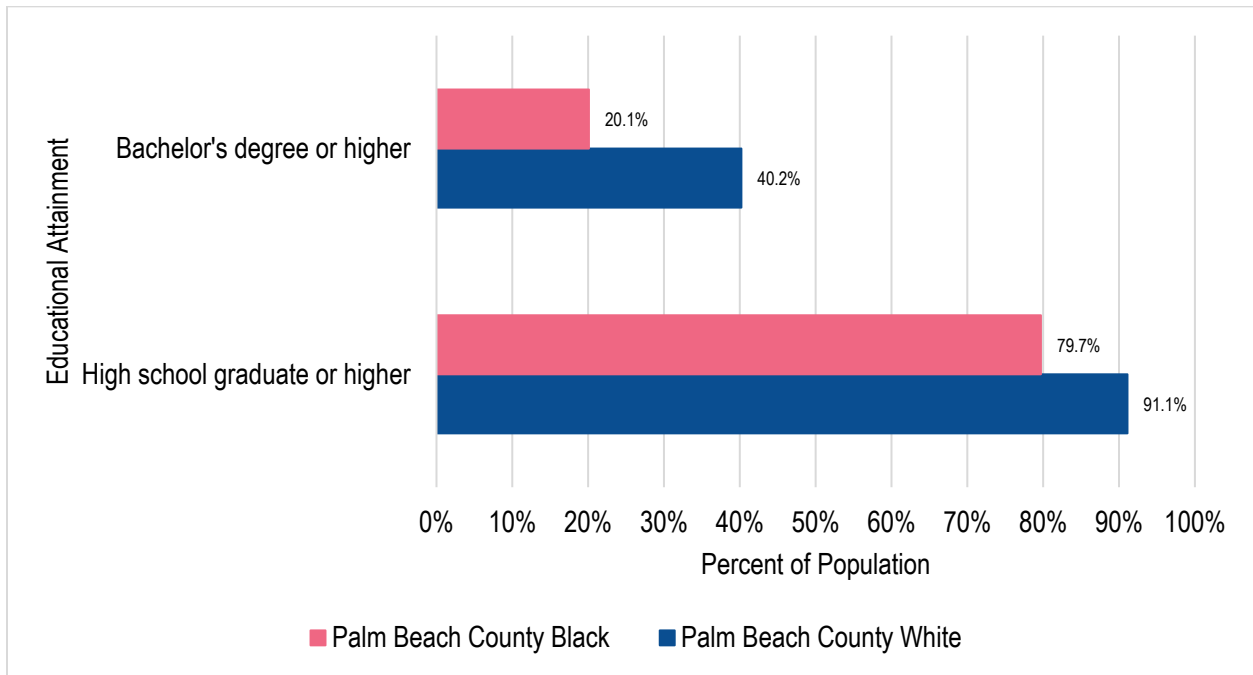
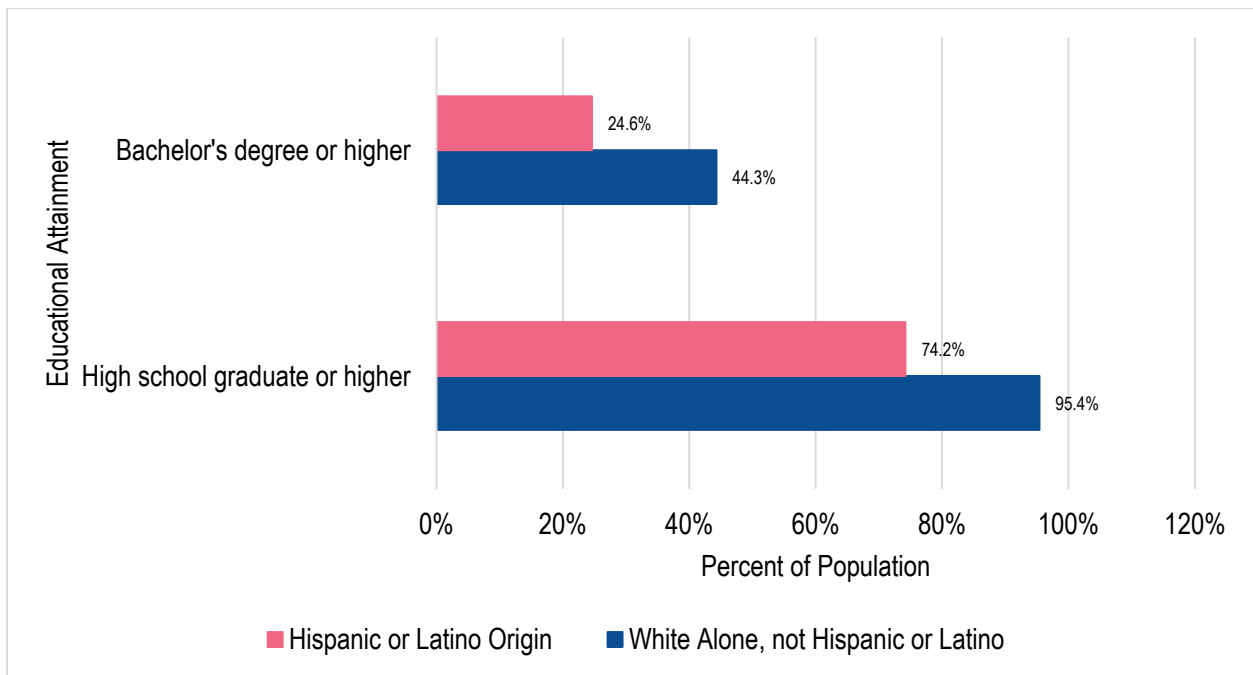


Figure 21: Educational Attainment, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2019



High School Graduation Rates

Research has shown that the linkage of educational attainment to health inequalities begins during young adulthood.²⁸ As such, high school graduation rates can be an important indicator when considering the health of a community.

The table below shows the high school graduation rates in Palm Beach County and Florida from the 2016 – 2017 school year through the 2019 – 2020 school year. Overall, graduation rates increased from the 2016 – 2017 school year to the 2019 – 2020 school year in Palm Beach County and Florida, with Palm Beach County increasing from 85.0% to 90.2% and Florida increasing from 82.3% to 90.0% during this time frame.

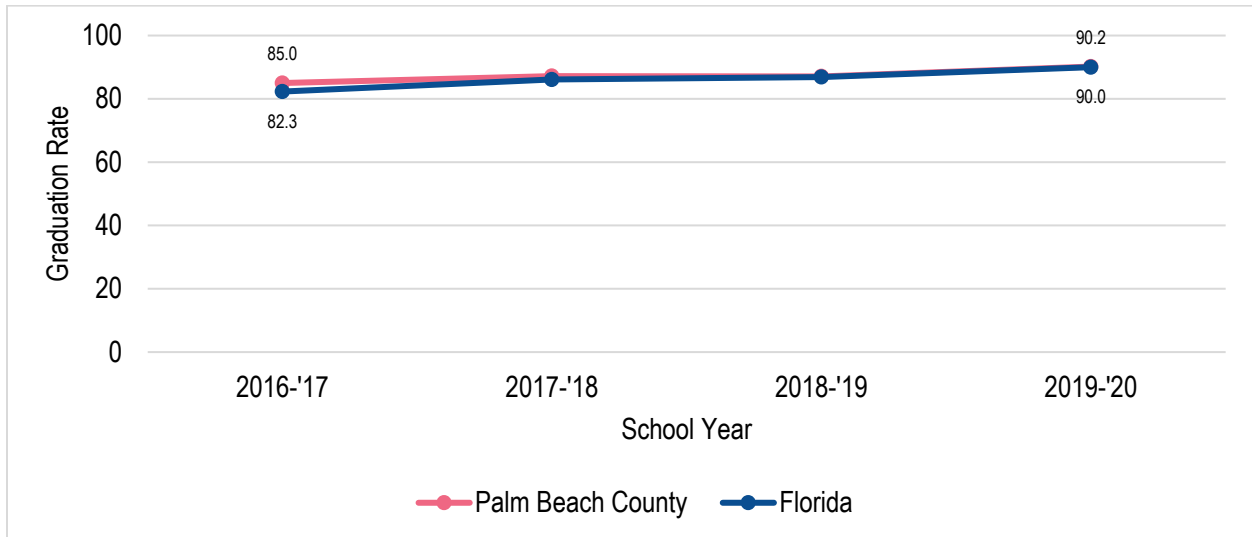
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the proportion of high school students who graduate in four years after starting ninth grade to 90.7%. The most recent national data shows that 85.8% of students graduated with a regular diploma in the 2018 – 2019 school year four years after starting ninth grade.²⁹ While the Florida and Palm Beach County rates below do not specify graduation within four years of starting ninth grade, the data does show that Palm Beach County is close to reaching the target graduation rate, with a rate of 90.2% in the 2019 – 2020 school year.

Table 51: High School Graduation Rates, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Years 2016-2017 Through 2019-2020

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Palm Beach County	85.0%	87.2%	87.1%	90.2%
Florida	82.3%	86.1%	86.9%	90.0%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 22: High School Graduation Rates, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Years 2016-2017 Through 2019-2020



Source: Florida Department of Education, 2020

²⁸ J.O. Lee, R. Kosterman, T.M. Jones, T.I. Herrenkohl, I.C. Rhew, R.F. Catalano, J.D. Hawkins, (2016). Mechanisms linking high school graduation to health disparities in young adulthood: a longitudinal analysis of the role of health behaviours, psychosocial stressors, and health insurance. *Science Direct*. (139). 61-69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2016.06.010>

²⁹ Increase the proportion of high school students who graduate in 4 years — AH-08. (n.d.) In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/adolescents/increase-proportion-high-school-students-who-graduate-4-years-ah-08>

School Grades by Year

School grades are an indicator of individual school performance throughout the county. These grades are assigned by the Florida Department of Education and serve as a way for the Department to communicate how well each school is serving its students. It is important to note that on March 23, 2020, the Florida Department of Education Emergency Order No. 2020-EO-1 was issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently cancelled all spring K-12 statewide assessment tests. As such, accountability measures for the 2019 – 2020 school year that used statewide assessment data were not fully calculated. Additionally, on April 9, 2021, the Florida Department of Education Emergency Order No. 2021-EO-02 made the 2020 – 2021 school year school grades optional and gave schools the ability to choose to opt-in to this measure.³⁰

The chart below depicts the school grades received by Palm Beach County schools by academic year from the 2014 – 2015 school year to the 2019 – 2020 school year. A full list of grades by school is included in Appendix A. Overall, school grades improved in Palm Beach County, reaching a five-year high in the count of “A” grades (44.9%) obtained by Palm Beach County schools and a five-year low in the count of “F” grades (0.0%) obtained in the 2018 – 2019 school year.

Table 52: School Grades by Year (Average), Palm Beach County, 2014-2015 School Year Through 2018-2019 School Year

School Grade	2014 – 2015		2015 – 2016		2016 – 2017		2017 – 2018		2018 – 2019	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
A	86	43.4%	63	31.8%	72	36.4%	83	41.9%	89	44.9%
B	22	11.1%	45	22.7%	45	22.7%	42	21.2%	45	22.7%
C	51	25.8%	67	33.8%	67	33.8%	63	31.8%	58	29.3%
D	22	11.1%	12	6.1%	8	4.0%	5	2.5%	3	1.5%
F	8	4.0%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
No Grade	9	4.5%	8	4.0%	5	2.5%	4	2.0%	3	1.5%

*Note: Pursuant to FDOE Emergency Order No. 2021-EO-02, only schools for which an opt in request was submitted by the school district superintendent or charter school governing board have a letter grade assigned for the 2020-21 school year. More information can be found at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19861/urlt/2021-EO-02.pdf>.

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

³⁰ Florida Department of Education. (2021). 2020-21 guide to calculating school grades and district grades. Retrieved from <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/18534/urlt/SchoolGradesCalcGuide21.pdf>

Percentage of Total Students Passing, Score Of 3 and Above

Student pass rates are an indicator of student performance and can depict both English Language Arts and Mathematics aptitude.

The table below shows the percentage of total students passing with a score of three and above in Palm Beach County and Florida from the 2017 – 2018 through the 2020 – 2021 school years. In both English Language Arts and Mathematics, Palm Beach County’s percentage exceeded the state’s overall percentage each year from the 2017 – 2018 school year through the 2020 – 2021 school year. It is important to note that, in the 2019 – 2020 school year, Spring K-12 statewide assessments were canceled by Executive Order No. 2020-EO-1 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, school accountability measures were not calculated for the 2019 – 2020 school year.

Table 53: Percentage of Total Students Passing, Score of 3 and Above, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Years 2017-2018 Through 2020-2021

School Year	Palm Beach County	Florida	Palm Beach County	Florida
	English Language Arts Achievement Levels 3+		Mathematics Achievement Levels 3+	
2017-2018	58.2%	55.9%	62.0%	59.0%
2018-2019	58.9%	57.0%	63.4%	59.6%
2019-2020	--*	--*	--*	--*
2020-2021	54.2%	52.8%	47.0%	48.4%

Note: *Pursuant to Florida Department of Education Emergency Order No. 2020-EO-1, spring K-12 statewide assessment test administrations for the 2019-20 school year were canceled and accountability measures reliant on such data were not calculated for the 2019-20 school year. Additionally, in April 2020, the U.S. Department of Education provided a Report Card waiver for requirements related to certain assessments and accountability that are based on data from the 2019-20 school year.

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Business and Employment

Employment can lead to positive outcomes such as a stable income and access to employer benefits, including health insurance. Research has shown that well-paying jobs play an important role in an individual's ability to live in a safe neighborhood, obtain education for their children, secure childcare services, and purchase healthy foods. Compared to their employed counterparts, unemployed Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with depression and have poorer health outcomes, including an increased risk of developing a stress-related condition such as stroke, heart attack, heart disease, or arthritis.³¹ The data presented in this section may be impacted in the future due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Bolstered healthcare workforce capacity, non-essential business closures, both temporary and permanent, and the closure of childcare centers and schools have posed challenges for employment and businesses beginning in 2020.³² Because employment plays a such a significant role in health, it is important to explore the employment status and employee characteristics of a community to better understand the population.

Employment Status

Employment rate is positively correlated with both individual and community health. Research shows that mortality rates and rates of chronic diseases are lower among employed individuals compared to unemployed individuals. Quality, stable employment is known to reduce the risk of depression and psychological stress and improve overall mental health.³³

The table below shows the employment status for Palm Beach County and Florida residents in 2019. Among the Palm Beach County population ages 16 years and older, 59.7% of residents were in the civilian labor force. Of those residents, 56.2% were employed and 3.5% were unemployed. This is comparable to the state rate, where 55.2% of the Florida population in the civilian labor force was employed and 3.3% were unemployed. Overall, Palm Beach County had an unemployment rate of 5.9% in 2019, which was slightly above the state rate of 5.6%.

³¹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2013). How does employment, or unemployment, affect health? Retrieved from <https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2012/12/how-does-employment-or-unemployment-affect-health.html>

³² NCSL. (2020). COVID-19: impact on employment and labor. Retrieved from <https://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/covid-19-impact-on-employment-and-labor.aspx>

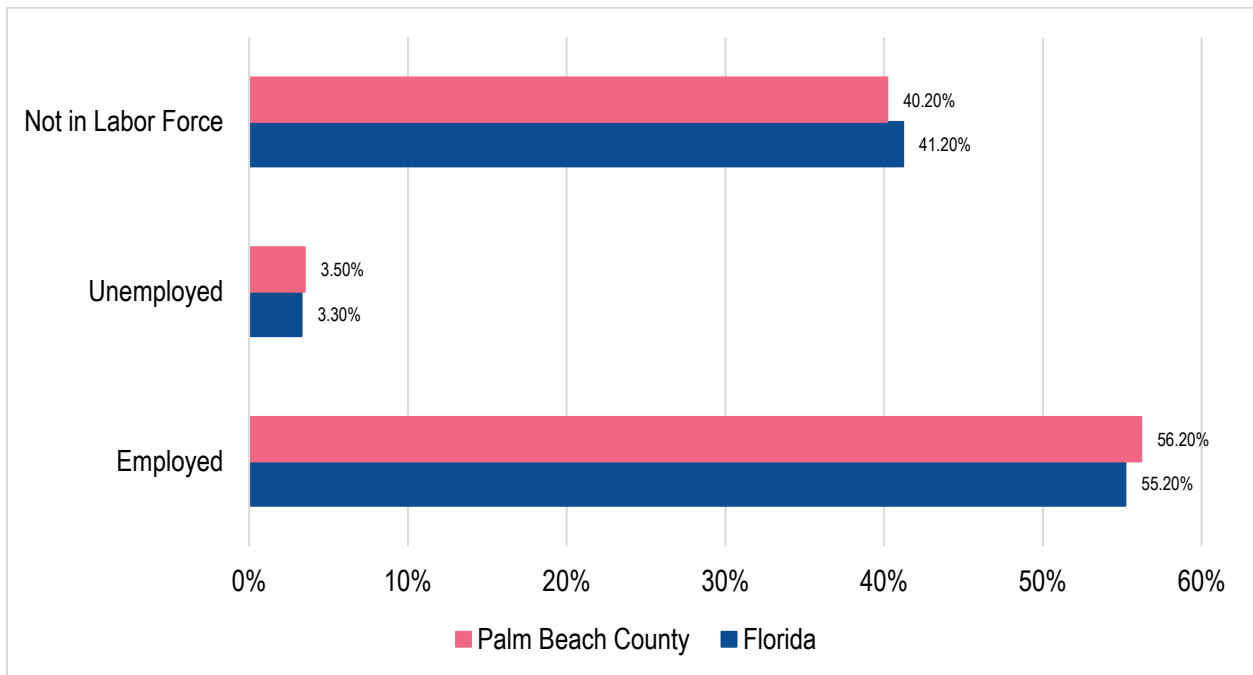
³³ Adams, J. E. (2018). Improving individual and community health through better employment opportunities. *Health affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hblog20180507.274276>

Table 54: Employment Status, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Population 16 years and over	1,216,589	100%	17,201,999	100%
In labor force	727,184	59.8%	10,116,026	58.8%
Civilian labor force	726,766	59.7%	10,056,801	58.5%
Employed	684,112	56.2%	9,495,353	55.2%
Unemployed	42,654	3.5%	561,448	3.3%
Armed Forces	418	0.0%	59,225	0.3%
Not in labor force	489,405	40.2%	7,085,973	41.2%
Civilian Labor Force Summary				
Civilian labor force	726,766	726,766	10,056,801	10,056,801
Unemployment Rate	--	5.9%	--	5.6%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 23: Employment Status, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment has adverse health consequences and can lead to lost wages and medical benefits, which ultimately can result in decreased access to care for individuals and their families. For these reasons, it is important to analyze unemployment as an indicator to health. Importantly, the data presented below include pre-pandemic figures. The recession that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated unemployment rates and pre-existing employment disparities, so it is possible that once more recent data becomes available, we will see an increase in the rate.³⁴

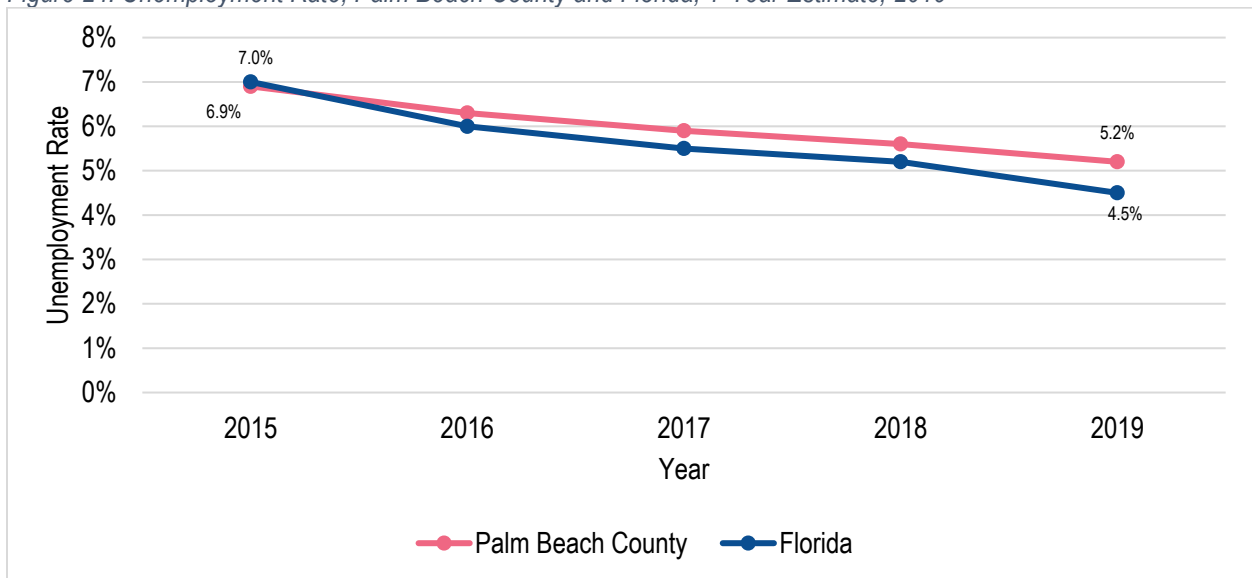
The table below depicts the unemployment rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. It is important to note that these rates were calculated using one-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, as opposed to the fuller five-year estimates that are used throughout the rest of this report. Overall, both Palm Beach County and the state of Florida unemployment rates gradually declined from 2015 to 2019. As of 2019, Palm Beach County had an unemployment rate of 5.2%, while the state had a rate of 4.5%.

Table 55: Unemployment Rate, Palm Beach County and Florida, 1-Year Estimate, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2015	6.9%	7.0%
2016	6.3%	6.0%
2017	5.9%	5.5%
2018	5.6%	5.2%
2019	5.2%	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 24: Unemployment Rate, Palm Beach County and Florida, 1-Year Estimate, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

³⁴ Office of Human Services Policy (2021). The Impact of the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession on families with low incomes. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/low-income-covid-19-impacts.pdf>

Employment by Industry

Understanding residents' employment based on their industry can help public health agencies better anticipate the needs, services, and lifestyles of residents. Industry sectors determine a worker's potential health risks, working hours, and economic situation. All of these elements are important in planning and implementing health services. According to labor studies, jobs that are categorized as "blue-collar" often report increased physical demands and low flexibility of work hours. These characteristics are more frequently reported among lower socioeconomic classes. Alternatively, "white-collar" jobs are more likely to report high time pressure, frequent overtime, and poor work-life balance.³⁵

The chart below depicts employment by industry for both Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among Palm Beach County civilian workers ages 16 years and older, a majority worked in educational services, health care, and social assistance (20.9%) industries. Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (15.5%) industries made up the second most populous group. The industry with the smallest percentage of the civilian population working was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (1.0%). These trends were consistent with those reported across the state of Florida.

Figure 25: Employment by Industry, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Industry	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	684,112	100%	9,495,353	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6,865	1.0%	92,995	1.0%
Construction	53,723	7.9%	721,621	7.6%
Manufacturing	28,962	4.2%	480,934	5.1%
Wholesale trade	17,423	2.5%	250,829	2.6%
Retail trade	86,793	12.7%	1,206,140	12.7%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	31,147	4.6%	532,646	5.6%
Information	13,130	1.9%	169,445	1.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	54,331	7.9%	738,389	7.8%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	105,813	15.5%	1,245,305	13.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	143,260	20.9%	1,994,422	21.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	80,117	11.7%	1,162,995	12.2%
Other services, except public administration	40,546	5.9%	498,858	5.3%
Public administration	22,002	3.2%	400,774	4.2%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

³⁵ Hammig, O. (2014). Prevalence and health correlates of work-life conflict among blue- and white-collar workers from different economic sectors. *Front. Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2014.00221>

Employment by Occupation

Similar to employment by industry, employment data based on occupation can help providers and community organizations better understand resident lifestyles and health needs. Studies show that workers with lower educational and occupational status are more likely to report poor self-rated health, limited physical functioning, and sickness-related absence.³⁶

The following table shows occupation categories for Palm Beach County and Florida residents in 2019. These categories have different risks associated with their work and are important to consider when analyzing the health status and potential needs of the community. Palm Beach County civilian workers ages 16 years and older worked primarily in three occupational sectors: management, business, science, and arts occupations (37.3%); sales and office occupations (23.5%); and service occupations (21.8%).

Figure 26: Employment by Occupation, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Occupation	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years +	684,112	100%	9,495,353	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	255,373	37.3%	3,377,159	35.6%
Service occupations	149,365	21.8%	1,897,257	20.0%
Sales and office occupations	160,832	23.5%	2,335,270	24.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	60,634	8.9%	888,033	9.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	57,908	8.5%	997,634	10.5%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

³⁶ Hämmig, O., Bauer, G.F. (2013). The social gradient in work and health: a cross-sectional study exploring the relationship between working conditions and health inequalities. *BMC Public Health* (13), 1170. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-1170>

Employment by Class of Worker

The table below shows the percentage of the working population in each class, including private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Of the Palm Beach County workforce, 83.1% were private wage and salary workers, which was similar to the state's percentage of 82.4%. Government workers made up 10.1% of the Palm Beach County workforce, while self-employed workers made up 6.6% and unpaid family workers made up 0.2% of the workforce.

Figure 27: Employment by Class of Worker, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Class of Worker	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years +	684,112	100%	9,495,353	100%
Private wage and salary workers	568,541	83.1%	7,823,864	82.4%
Government workers	69,050	10.1%	1,093,978	11.5%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	45,155	6.6%	559,741	5.9%
Unpaid family workers	1,366	0.2%	17,770	0.2%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Public Assistance Benefits

Public assistance benefits serve as a valuable resource for community members. Such benefits provide a minimum level of financial security to those in need, usually based on low-income means-tested eligibility criteria, and buffer adverse health outcomes associated with socioeconomic disparities.³⁷

As the COVID-19 pandemic began impacting employment, income, and education in 2020, many public assistance benefit programs experienced increased demand while balancing COVID-19 safety precautions in the delivery of these services. For example, federal school lunch program waivers initiated during the COVID-19 pandemic allowed schools to provide free meals on a grab-and-go basis when schools were conducting remote learning. Waiver programs like this impacted public assistance benefit utilization, and it is likely that impacts will be seen in the years following the data presented in this section.³⁸This section explores Free and Reduced Lunch at schools, SNAP participation, and the Older Americans Act in Palm Beach County.

Free and Reduced Lunch Status

Nutrition is a vital component to a child’s well-being and their ability to learn in the classroom. School lunches offer an opportunity for children to receive nutritious, filling foods that follow the standards from the National School Lunch Program. These free and reduced-price lunches are shown to reduce food insecurity, obesity rates, and poor health among students.³⁹

The following table shows the count of free and reduced-price lunch eligible students in Palm Beach County and Florida during the 2020 – 2021 school year. During this timeframe, Palm Beach County had approximately 187,341 students. Of those students, 65.1% were eligible for free or reduced lunch or attended a Provision 2 school. This is slightly greater than the percentage in Florida, where 63.7% of students were eligible for free or reduced lunch or attended a Provision 2 school.

Table 56: Free and Reduced Lunch Status, Palm Beach County and Florida, School Year 2020 – 2021

	Total Students	Percent Eligible	# of Free Lunch Students	# of Reduced-Price Lunch Students	# of Provision 2 Students	# of Direct Certification CEP Students
Florida	2,795,691	63.7%	967,002	106,611	939	472,872
Palm Beach County	187,341	65.1%	110,872	10,793	350	0

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.

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

³⁷ Shahidi, F.V., Ramraj, C., Sod-Erdene, O., et al. (2019). The impact of social assistance programs on population health: A systematic review of research in high income countries. *BMC Public Health*. 19 (2).

³⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2021). Nationwide waiver to allow specific school meal pattern flexibility for school year 2021-2022. Retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/cn/covid-19-child-nutrition-response-90>

³⁹ Food Research & Action Center. (2021). Benefits of school lunch. Retrieved from: <https://frac.org/programs/national-school-lunch-program/benefits-school-lunch#:~:text=Research%20shows%20that%20receiving%20free,especially%20for%20fruits%20and%20vegetables.>

Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, By School

When analyzed by school, free and reduced lunch qualifications can indicate need in a particular area. The following table depicts free and reduced lunch statuses for all Palm Beach County School District schools during the 2020 – 2021 school year. Please note that the full listing of schools is included in Appendix B. Among all Palm Beach County School District schools, 65.1% of students were eligible for free and reduced lunch or attended a Provision 2 school.

Table 57: Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, By School, Palm Beach County, School Year 2020 - 2021

	Total Students	Percent Eligible	# of Free Lunch Students	# of Reduced-Price Lunch Students	# of Provision 2 Students	# of Direct Certification CEP Students
All Palm Beach County Schools	187,341	65.1%	110,872	10,793	350	0

Note: *To provide meaningful results and to protect the privacy of individual students, data are displayed only when the total number of students in a group is at least 10 and when the performance of individuals would not be disclosed. Data for groups less than 10 are displayed with an asterisk (*).

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

SNAP Participation

Overall, food insecurity has been shown to increase the risk of adverse health outcomes and is linked with higher health care costs. Food insecurity can also complicate an individual's ability to manage illness, furthering health issues. Research shows that food insecurity is strongly correlated with chronic health conditions among children, working-age adults, and seniors. Additionally, the United States' anti-hunger program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), has been shown to improve health outcomes and lower healthcare costs for participants. SNAP works to improve food security and offers benefits that enable families to purchase healthier foods while saving money that can be used towards other health-promoting activities and medical care. SNAP participants are more likely to report excellent or very good health as compared to low-income non-SNAP participants.⁴⁰

The table below depicts SNAP participation by ZIP code among age groups in Palm Beach County as of September 2021. Notably, over 50% of the population in ZIP codes 33407, 33438, and 33476 received SNAP benefits in September 2019. The ZIP code with the highest percentage of the population receiving SNAP in September 2021 was in Canal Point (56.7%).

Figure 28: SNAP Participation, Palm Beach County, September 2021

ZIP Code	Population Estimate*	Age 17 & Under Receiving SNAP	Age 18-59 Receiving SNAP	Age 60 & Above Receiving SNAP	Total SNAP Recipients	Percentage of the Population SNAP	
33404	Riviera Beach	29,339	8,302	4,814	1,386	14,502	49.4%
33407	West Palm Beach	31,551	10,273	4,822	1,474	16,569	52.5%
33411	West Palm Beach (Golden Lakes, Royal Palm)	72,546	6,255	3,848	1,391	11,494	15.8%
33415	Unincorporated (North of Greenacres)	51,791	9,668	4,635	2,376	16,679	32.2%
33417	West Palm Beach (Cypress Lakes)	33,743	5,351	2,641	1,952	9,944	29.5%
33430	Belle Glade	23,172	6,696	3,396	1,362	11,454	49.4%
33435	Boynton Beach	36,166	6,228	3,662	1,400	11,290	31.2%
33438	Canal Point	367	111	76	21	208	56.7%
33460	Lake Worth	32,573	9,800	3,333	1,160	14,293	43.9%
33461	Palm Springs	47,735	9,978	4,475	2,008	16,461	34.5%
33463	Greenacres	63,577	10,173	4,705	2,077	16,955	26.7%
33476	Pahokee	8,513	2,758	1,441	478	4,677	54.9%
33493	South Bay	5,532	1,798	766	123	2,687	48.6%

*Note: Population estimates are based on the most recent 5-year estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau (2019).

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Southeast Region, Office of Economic Self-Sufficiency, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁴⁰ Carlson, S. & Keith-Jennings, B. (2018). SNAP is linked with improved nutritional outcomes and lower health care costs. *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*. Retrieved from <https://championprovider.ucsf.edu/sites/champion.ucsf.edu/files/CBPP%20SNAP%20linked%20with%20nutritional%20outcomes%20and%20health%20care%20costs.pdf>

Older Americans Act, Meals Clients

The Older Americans Act was initially passed by the United States Congress in 1965 to address concerns about inadequate social services for the elderly population. Today, the Older Americans Act authorizes a large scope of social and nutritional services for elderly individuals and their caregivers.⁴¹

The table below displays the number of Older Americans Act meal clients in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, there were 450,876 meals clients ages 60 and above and 3,097 active congregate meals clients. In addition to these congregate meal clients, there were 3,125 active home delivered meals clients. The total number of clients ages 60 and above and home delivered meals clients reached a five-year high in 2020.

Table 58: Older Americans Act, Meals Clients, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	60+ Population	Congregate Meals Clients Active During the Year	Home Delivered Meals Clients Active During the Year	Congregate and Home Delivered Meals Active Clients as a % of 60+ Population	Number of Clients on the Home Delivered Meals Waitlist During the Year	Clients on the Home Delivered Meals Waitlist as a % of 60+ Population
2016	413,821	3,000	927	0.94%	1,975	0.48%
2017	423,350	2,737	926	0.85%	2,229	0.53%
2018	432,939	2,975	843	0.87%	2,677	0.62%
2019	440,427	3,152	749	0.87%	2,616	0.59%
2020	450,876	3,097	3,215	1.13%	2,959	0.66%

Notes: The significant increase in the percentage of 60+ population served home-delivered meals in 2020 was due to one-time funding for meals from the Family First Act and Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act designated to respond to the coronavirus.

Source: Area Agency on Aging of Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, Inc. Client Information Registration Tracking System (CIRTS); Department of Elder Affairs County Profiles Palm Beach County; and Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida.

Compiled By: Area Agency on Aging of Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, Inc., 2021

⁴¹ Administration for Community Living. (2021). Older Americans Act. Retrieved from <https://acl.gov/about-acl/authorizing-statutes/older-americans-act>

Housing

Housing that is stable, affordable, safe, and well-maintained is critical for health and community development. Research shows that community-wide efforts to stabilize housing have improved health outcomes and decreased health care costs for residents.⁴²

According to early research, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on housing across the United States. As such, the information presented in this section is likely to be impacted in future years following the COVID-19 pandemic's surge in 2020. According to Habitat for Humanity, over 30% of adults reported that their families could not afford all of their needs, including rent, mortgage, and utility bills in early 2020. Additionally, approximately 20% of households did not pay rent by the first of the month in June 2020 as the pandemic's impacts were being felt across communities.⁴³ As a social determinant of health, housing is an important component in understanding a community's current health outlook and planning future efforts to improve the health and well-being of the community.

Housing Occupancy

Vacant housing units can lead to negative consequences in the physical environment of a community. The table below depicts the housing occupancy and vacancy rates in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. During this year, 80.7% of housing units in Palm Beach County were occupied, while 19.3% of units were vacant. Rental units experienced a higher vacancy rate (8.2) as compared to homeowner units (1.9). The state of Florida saw similar trends, including 81.9% of all units classified as occupied and 18.1% as vacant in 2019.

Table 59: Housing Occupancy, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total housing units	686,410	100%	9,448,159	100%
Occupied housing units	554,095	80.7%	7,736,311	81.9%
Vacant housing units	132,315	19.3%	1,711,848	18.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.9	--	2.3	--
Rental vacancy rate	8.2	--	8.4	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁴² Taylor, L. (2018). Housing and health: an overview of the literature. *Health Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hpb20180313.396577>

⁴³ Habitat for Humanity. (2020). 7 findings on COVID-19's impact on housing. Retrieved from <https://www.habitat.org/stories/7-findings-covid-19s-impact-housing>

Housing Tenure

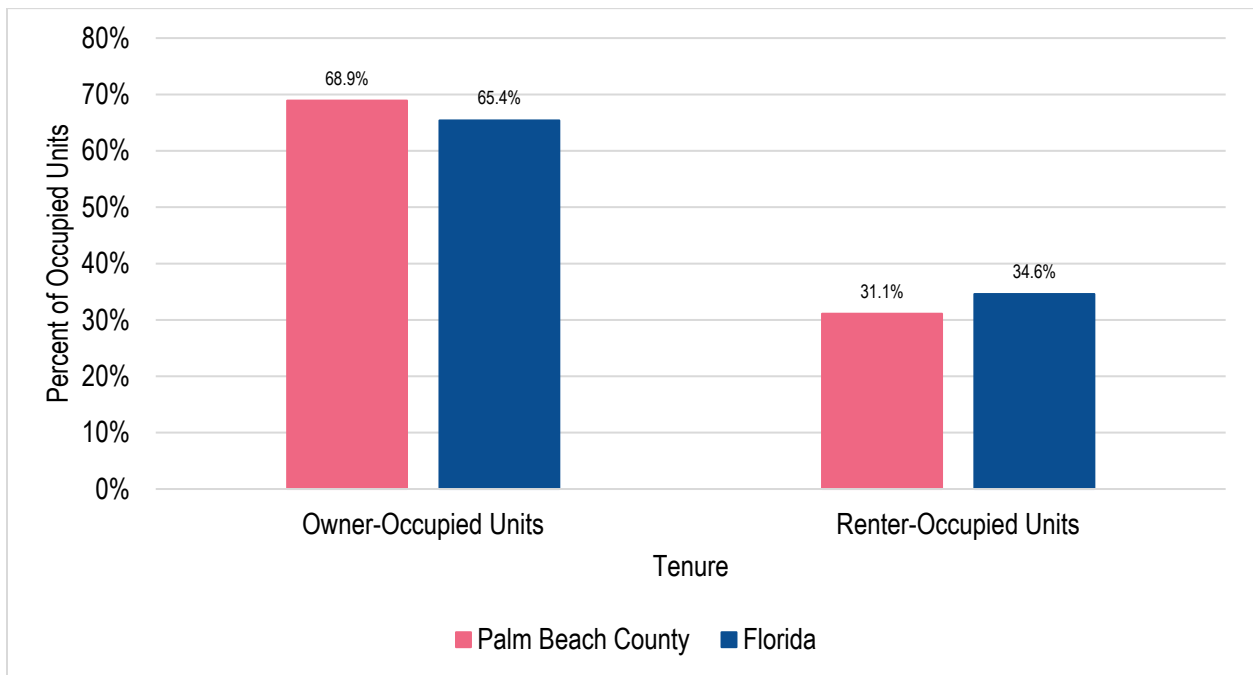
Research has shown that housing insecurity has a significant impact on health outcomes and health equity. Programs that target housing affordability and the quality of housing can have a subsequent, if indirect, positive impact on health. This is significant for programs to consider as they target specific populations in their outreach to improve overall health in the community.⁴⁴ As depicted in the table below, a majority of housing units in both Palm Beach County (68.9%) and the state of Florida (65.4%) were owner-occupied in 2019. However, nearly one-third of units in Palm Beach County (31.1%) and Florida (34.6%) were renter-occupied.

Table 60: Housing Tenure, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Occupied housing units	554,095	100%	7,736,311	100%
Owner-occupied	381,611	68.9%	5,058,841	65.4%
Renter-occupied	172,484	31.1%	2,677,470	34.6%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.53	--	2.63	--
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.78	--	2.67	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 29: Housing Tenure, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

⁴⁴ Swope, C. B., & Hernández, D. (2019). Housing as a determinant of health equity: A conceptual model. *National Institutes of Health US National Library of Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2019.112571>

Housing Value, Owner-Occupied Units

Housing value is an important indication of the cost of living and economic stability of a community. The table below shows the housing value of owner-occupied units in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among all owner-occupied housing units in Palm Beach County, the median value of housing units was approximately \$283,600 in 2019. That is higher than the state's median housing value of \$215,300.

Table 61: Housing Value, Owner-Occupied Units, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Owner-occupied units	381,611	100%	5,058,841	100%
Less than \$50,000	17,648	4.6%	361,140	7.1%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	30,212	7.9%	573,883	11.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	33,880	8.9%	628,744	12.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41,062	10.8%	768,883	15.2%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	81,401	21.3%	1,186,012	23.4%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	106,164	27.8%	1,001,919	19.8%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	51,737	13.6%	407,839	8.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	19,507	5.1%	130,421	2.6%
Median (dollars)	\$283,600.00	--	\$215,300.00	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Evictions

Research indicates an association between evictions and negative health impacts, including birth outcomes, mental health hospitalizations, and all-cause mortality. Women, people of color, and families with children are at a higher risk for eviction compared to other groups.⁴⁵

This table shows the number of evictions per 100 renter homes in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2016. The number of evictions per 100 renter homes in Palm Beach County (2.8%) exceeded those of the state of Florida (2.53%) in 2016. Additionally, there were approximately 14.56 evictions per day in Palm Beach County in 2016.

Table 62: Evictions, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016

	Palm Beach County	Florida
Eviction Count	5,328	71,615
Eviction Rate	2.8%	2.53%
Evictions Per Day	14.56	195.67

Source: Eviction Lab, 2016

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁴⁵ Himmelstein, G., & Desmond, M. (2021). Eviction and health: vicious cycle exacerbated by a pandemic. *Health affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hpb20210315.747908>

Gross Rent

Average rent is another indicator of the economic status of a community. When residents face disproportionate rent costs compared to their income, they face economic challenges in seeking medical or health care. For this reason, average rent is an important consideration in understanding the health status of the county.

This table shows the gross rent in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. In Palm Beach County, there were approximately 165,753 occupied units paying rent in 2019. The median rent cost was \$1,398. That is slightly higher than the state's median rent cost of \$1,175.

Table 63: Gross Rent, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	165,753	100%	2,564,288	100%
Less than \$500	6,235	3.8%	135,487	5.3%
\$500 to \$999	27,730	16.7%	744,139	29.0%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	61,655	37.2%	1,000,251	39.0%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	43,242	26.1%	456,565	17.8%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	16,083	9.7%	140,803	5.5%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	6,319	3.8%	48,996	1.9%
\$3,000 or more	4,489	2.7%	38,047	1.5%
Median (dollars)	\$1,398.00	--	\$1,175.00	--
No rent paid	6,731	--	113,182	--

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPHI)

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPHI) is a measure that describes the percent of household income that is allocated to rent payments.⁴⁶ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines cost-burdened families as those who pay more than 30% of their income on housing. These residents may be living near poverty with challenges affording necessities such as food, transportation, and medical care.⁴⁷

The table below shows GRAPHI in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Overall, 59.3% of Palm Beach County units paying rent in 2019 had a GRAPHI of over 30% compared to the state's percent of 56.3%.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of families that spend more than 30% of income on housing to 25.5%.⁴⁸ It is important to note that while the Healthy People 2030 target focuses on income spent towards housing in general in the United States, the U.S. Census data available for Palm Beach County and Florida specifically captures income towards rent. Therefore, the information below reflects a smaller subset of the Healthy People 2030 national target topic. According to the data provided below, 59.3% of occupied Palm Beach County units paying rent spent over 30% of their income on housing. In Florida, 56.3% of occupied units paying rent spent over 30% of their household income on housing in 2019.

Table 64: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income (GRAPHI), Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPHI)	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPHI cannot be computed)	162,732	100%	2,496,946	100%
Less than 15.0 percent	14,204	8.7%	221,551	8.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	15,767	9.7%	268,009	10.7%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	17,965	11.0%	310,531	12.4%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	18,408	11.3%	291,370	11.7%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	15,261	9.4%	239,801	9.6%
35.0 percent or more	81,127	49.9%	1,165,684	46.7%
Not computed	9,752	--	180,524	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁴⁶ The Central Wisconsin Economy. (2021). Gross rent as a percent of household income. Retrieved from <http://www.thecentralwisconsinconomy.org/GRAP1.html>

⁴⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (n.d.). Rental burdens: rethinking affordability measures. Retrieved from https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html

⁴⁸ Reduce the proportion of families that spend more than 30 percent of income on housing — SDOH-04. (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/housing-and-homes/reduce-proportion-families-spend-more-30-percent-income-housing-sdoh-04>

Households and Householders Living Alone

Social isolation can have a significant impact on health. Loneliness is associated with higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide. Additionally, social isolation can increase an individual's risk of premature death from all causes and is associated with a 50% increased risk of dementia. Older adults are at an increased risk for this isolation as they are more likely to live alone compared to other age groups.⁴⁹

The table below depicts households and householders living alone in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Non-family households in which the householder lives alone made up nearly one-third (31.0%) of all households in Palm Beach County in 2019. This is higher than the state average, where 28.6% of householders lived alone. Among those ages 65 years and older, 16.8% lived alone in Palm Beach County compared to 12.9% across the state.

Table 65: Households and Householders Living Alone, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Occupied housing units	Percent	Occupied housing units	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	554,095	100%	7,736,311	100%
Family households	345,298	62.3%	4,996,650	64.6%
Married-couple family	256,521	46.3%	3,622,349	46.8%
Male householder, no spouse present	25,501	4.6%	379,735	4.9%
Female householder, no spouse present	63,276	11.4%	994,566	12.9%
Nonfamily households	208,797	37.7%	2,739,661	35.4%
Householder living alone	171,842	31.0%	2,213,645	28.6%
Householder 65 years and over	93,149	16.8%	997,955	12.9%
With related children of householder under 18 years	138,385	25.0%	2,058,279	26.6%

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁴⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). Loneliness and social isolation linked to serious health conditions. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/aging/publications/features/lonely-older-adults.html>

Transportation

Transportation is frequently cited as a barrier to accessing healthcare. When transportation barriers occur, residents may miss appointments or delay care because they do not have the ability to physically attend an appointment or pick up medications. Residents who are not able to access needed transportation, and thus are not able to seek timely care, experience poorer health outcomes.⁵⁰ With the increased implementation of telehealth services in recent years, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the association between transportation and access to care may weaken. Additionally, impacts on income and employment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may lead to changes in transportation methods and utilization in future data. Importantly, a national study found a decrease in the use of all modes of transportation, but 35% of people using less transit increased their driving due to the ability to social distance.⁵¹

The following charts depict the outlook of transportation in Palm Beach County, as reported in the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau data. Vehicles available by household and workers who commute to work using public transit are important indicators in understanding the current status of transportation in Palm Beach County and will be vital to increasing access to healthcare services and ultimately improving health outcomes in future efforts.

Vehicles Available by Household

Vehicles available by household can give providers and program managers insight into a resident's transportation options. This can help policymakers understand the challenges that residents face in accessing services.

The table below shows the vehicles available by household in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. In Palm Beach County, a majority of households reported having a vehicle available (41.3%). Alternatively, 6.1% of households did not have a vehicle available. This is comparable to the state of Florida, where 6.3% of households did not have a vehicle.

Table 66: Vehicles Available by Household, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

Vehicles Available	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Occupied housing units	554,095	100%	7,736,311	100%
No vehicles available	33,701	6.1%	489,240	6.3%
1 vehicle available	228,678	41.3%	3,070,576	39.7%
2 vehicles available	214,812	38.8%	2,968,077	38.4%
3 or more vehicles available	76,904	13.9%	1,208,418	15.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁵⁰ Syed, S.T., Gerber, B.S. & Sharp, L.K. (2013). Traveling Towards Disease: Transportation Barriers to Health Care Access. *J Community Health*. 38, 976–993. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-013-9681-1>

⁵¹ Circella, G. & Dominguez-Faus, R. (2020). Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on transportation use: Updated from UC Davis Behavioral Study. Retrieved from <https://its.ucdavis.edu/blog-post/impacts-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-transportation-use-updates-from-uc-davis-behavioral-study/>

Workers Who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Age

Well-designed and well-used public transportation systems can improve the health of communities by offering low-cost transportation options that reduce automobile congestion and the associated environmental impacts and health impacts. Public transportation systems offer solutions to families who face transportation barriers, which is one of the major issues related to access to health care. Public transportation also offers accessibility options for the elderly, disabled, and young adults.⁵² However, ill-maintained systems may result in low ridership due to the inconvenience of routes or bus stops, inconvenient timing options, or a lack of accessibility, especially for those with disabilities.

The following table shows the number and percentage of workers who commuted to work using public transit by age in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. The commute types depicted below can give insight into how Palm Beach County residents get to work, appointments, and other community activities. In Palm Beach County, most workers ages 16 years and older commuted by driving alone in a car, truck, or van (77.9%). Alternatively, 10,967 workers (1.6%) ages 16 years and older commute to work using public transportation, not including a taxi cab. Public transportation use was highest among workers ages 25 to 44 years old (42.6%) and lowest among workers ages 16 to 19 years old (4.0%) in Palm Beach County. The state of Florida showed a similar trend with public transportation use highest among workers ages 25 to 44 years old (41.4%) and lowest among workers ages 16 to 19 years old (4.5%).

Table 67: Workers who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Age, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Total	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transport*	Total	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transport*
Workers 16 years and over	672,240	523,581	66,888	10,967	9,383,111	7,420,475	865,300	170,350
Age								
16 to 19 years	2.9%	2.5%	5.5%	4.0%	2.7%	2.4%	4.9%	4.5%
20 to 24 years	8.3%	8.3%	11.6%	9.0%	8.9%	8.7%	11.3%	14.0%
25 to 44 years	40.1%	40.7%	43.3%	42.6%	42.7%	43.0%	46.3%	41.4%
45 to 54 years	22.2%	22.4%	20.4%	22.2%	22.0%	22.2%	20.3%	19.6%
55 to 59 years	10.3%	10.4%	9.0%	9.1%	10.1%	10.2%	7.9%	9.1%
60 years +	16.2%	15.8%	10.3%	13.0%	13.6%	13.5%	9.4%	11.4%
Median age	44.3	44.2	40	42.1	42.9	43	39.2	39.4

*Note: Public Transportation excludes the use of taxicabs.

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁵² American Public Transportation Association. (2022). *Public Transportation Facts*. Retrieved from <https://www.apta.com/news-publications/public-transportation-facts/>

Workers Who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Race and Ethnicity

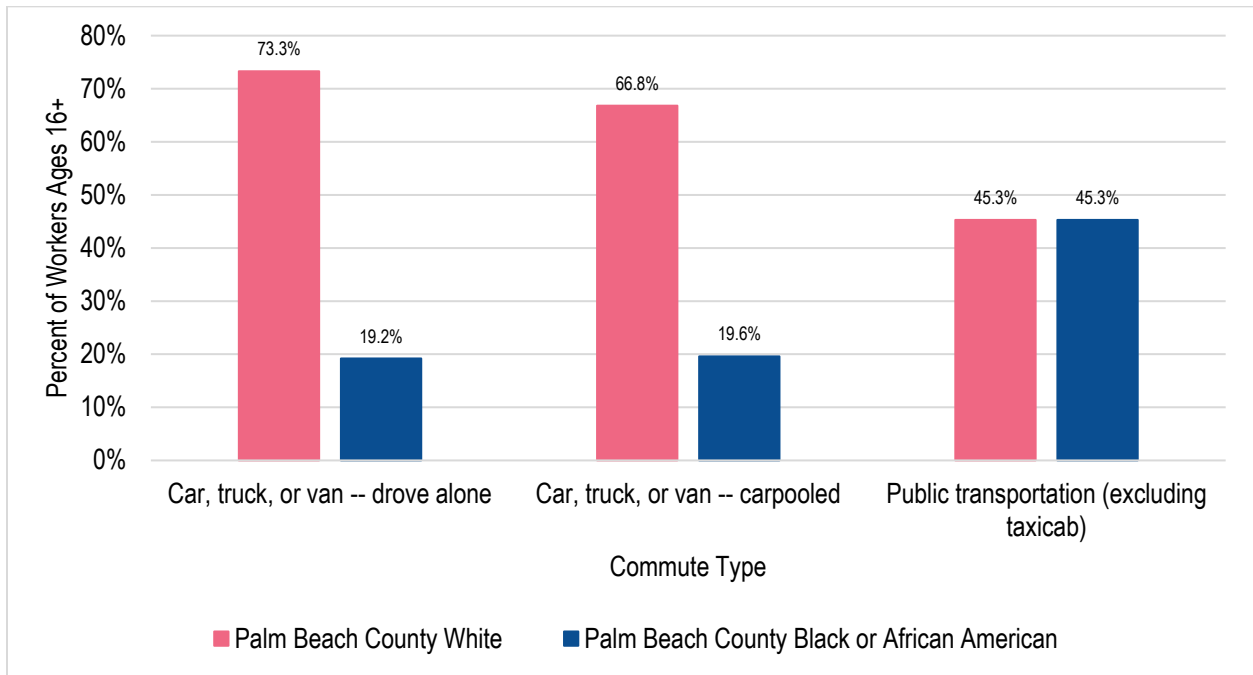
The table and graphs below show the number and percentage of workers who commuted to work using public transportation by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. Among those aged 16 years and over who commuted using public transportation in Palm Beach County, 45.3% of riders were White and 45.3% were Black. When looking at public transportation use by ethnicity in Palm Beach County, 27.2% of riders were of Hispanic or Latino origin compared to 24.6% who were non-Hispanic or Latino. The distribution between races and ethnicities in Palm Beach County was more equitable than the distribution seen across the state of Florida. In Florida, 36.7% of public transport users were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 19.6% were non-Hispanic or Latino riders.

Table 68: Workers who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 5-Year Estimate, 2019

	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Total	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transport *	Total	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transport *
Workers 16 years and over	672,240	523,581	66,888	10,967	9,383,111	7,420,475	865,300	170,350
Race								
One race	98.2%	98.2%	97.8%	97.9%	97.8%	97.9%	97.0%	97.3%
White	72.9%	73.3%	66.8%	45.3%	75.6%	76.1%	71.0%	48.9%
Black or African American	18.9%	19.2%	19.6%	45.3%	15.6%	15.5%	16.1%	40.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	3.1%	2.8%	5.6%	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	4.5%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Some other race	3.0%	2.7%	5.2%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%	4.9%	4.6%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.0%	2.7%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	24.0%	22.8%	39.0%	27.2%	27.4%	26.5%	36.8%	36.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	52.6%	53.7%	34.9%	24.6%	52.7%	53.8%	41.3%	19.6%

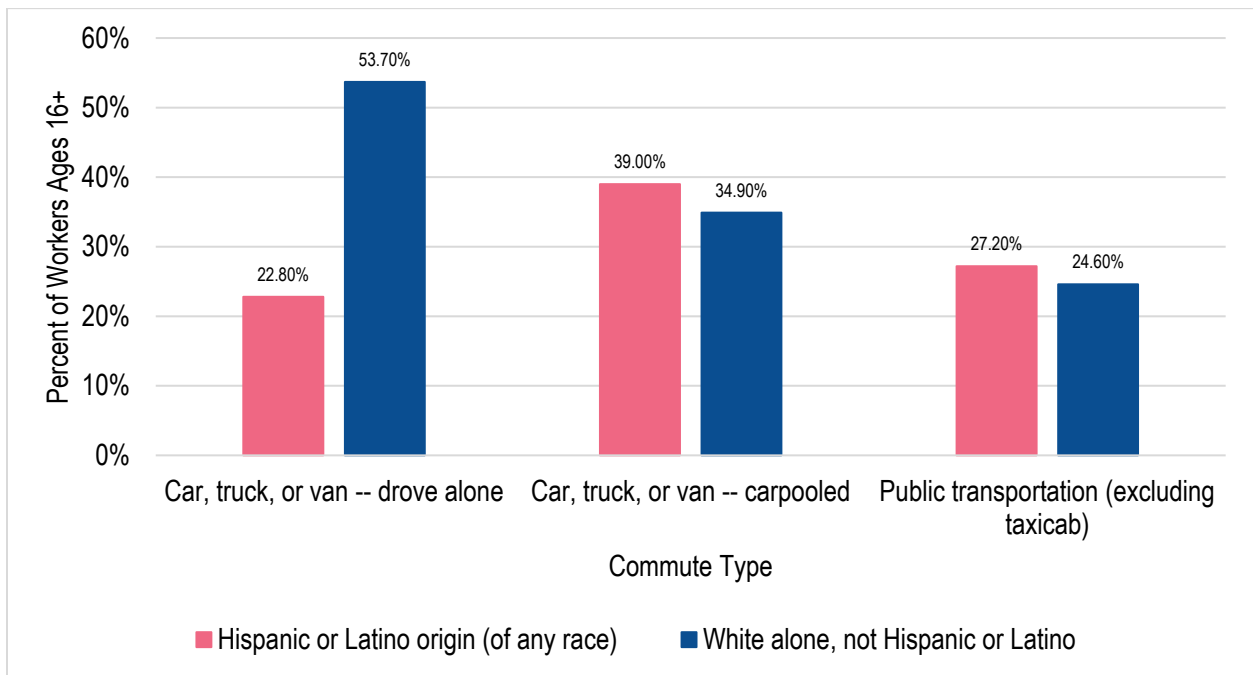
*Note: Public transportation excludes the use of taxicabs.
 Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 30: Workers who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Figure 31: Workers who Commute to Work Using Public Transit, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019

Crime

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, if people feel unsafe in their community due to crime, they will be less likely to engage in outdoor physical activity or wellness activities, decreasing positive physical health outcomes and the sense of community within an area. Addressing exposure to crime through a public health lens is important in mitigating the negative effects from such exposure.⁵³ Future data related to this section may show crime trends impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to early research, general crime decreased across the United States as states initially entered lockdowns and restrictions to limit the spread of COVID-19. However, additional research is needed to understand subsequent changes in crime, as the general decrease reported nationally may be reflective of the overall reduction in volume of crime committed by young offenders and not necessarily indicative of less crime in the country. Other crimes, such as intimate partner violence, battery, and homicide may have in fact increased during this same time period.⁵⁴ As new data becomes available covering crime during the COVID-19 pandemic, public health partners and community leaders should be aware of the impact of COVID-19 on the changing trends.

Arrests

Total Arrests

Total arrests serve as one indicator of crime in a community. The following table depicts total arrests in Palm Beach County in 2018 and 2019. The number of total arrests for both adults and juveniles in Palm Beach County decreased from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, there were 37,272 adult arrests, compared to 40,049 in 2018, and 3,220 juvenile arrests, compared to 3,695 in 2018.

While there is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to general arrests, there is a national target to reduce the proportion of children with a parent or guardian who has served time in jail to 5.2%.⁵⁵

Table 69: Total Arrests, Palm Beach County, 2018 and 2019

Year	Population	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate per 100,000	Total Adult Arrests	Total Juvenile Arrests
2018	1,433,417	43,744	3,051.7	40,049	3,695
2019	1,447,857	40,492	2,796.7	37,272	3,220

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁵³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2021). Crime and violence. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/crime-and-violence>

⁵⁴ Boman, J. H., 4th, & Gallupe, O. (2020). Has COVID-19 Changed Crime? Crime Rates in the United States during the Pandemic. American journal of criminal justice : AJCJ, 1–9. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09551-3>

⁵⁵ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of children with a parent or guardian who has served time in jail – SDOH-05. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/social-and-community-context/reduce-proportion-children-parent-or-guardian-who-has-served-time-jail-sdoh-05>

Arrests by Charge, Index Arrests

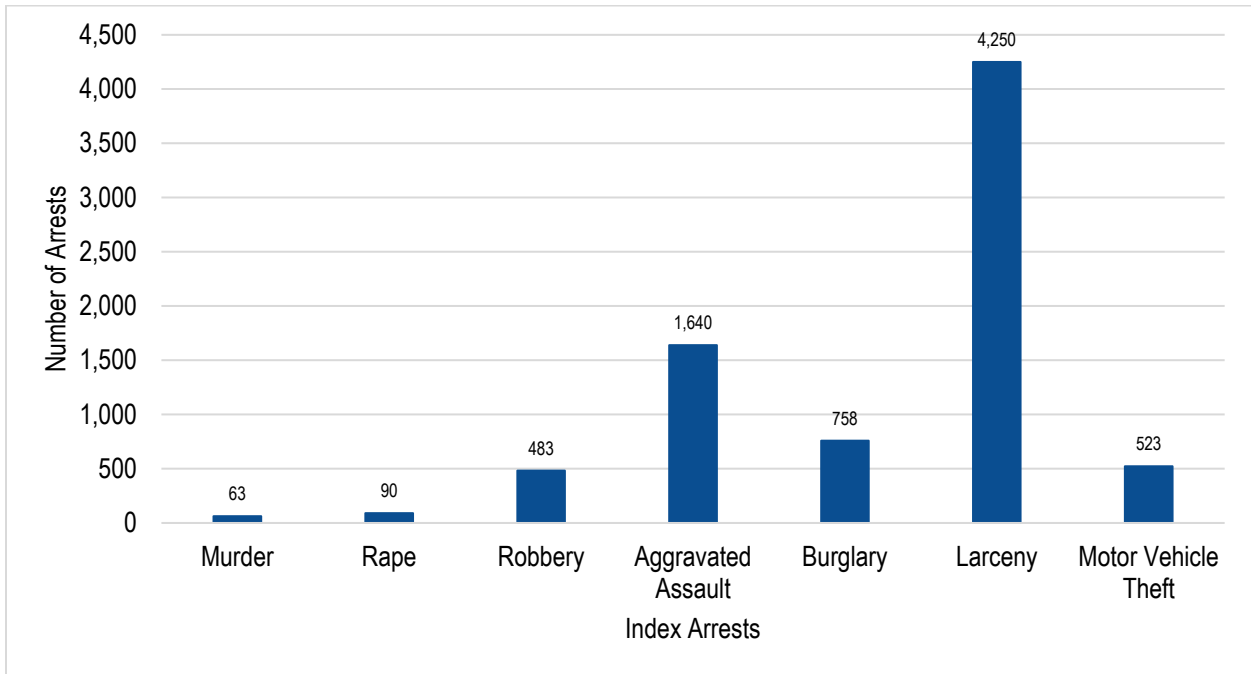
The table below shows the type of Index Arrests made in Palm Beach County in 2019. Understanding the reasons for an arrest can aid community partners in preparing services based on those reasons. Most Palm Beach County Index Arrests in 2019 were due to larceny (4,250 arrests) and aggravated assault (1,640 arrests).

Table 70: Arrests by Charge, Index Arrests, Palm Beach County, 2019

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
2019	63	90	483	1,640	758	4,250	523

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 32: Arrests by Charge, Index Arrests, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2019

Arrests by Charge, Part II Arrests

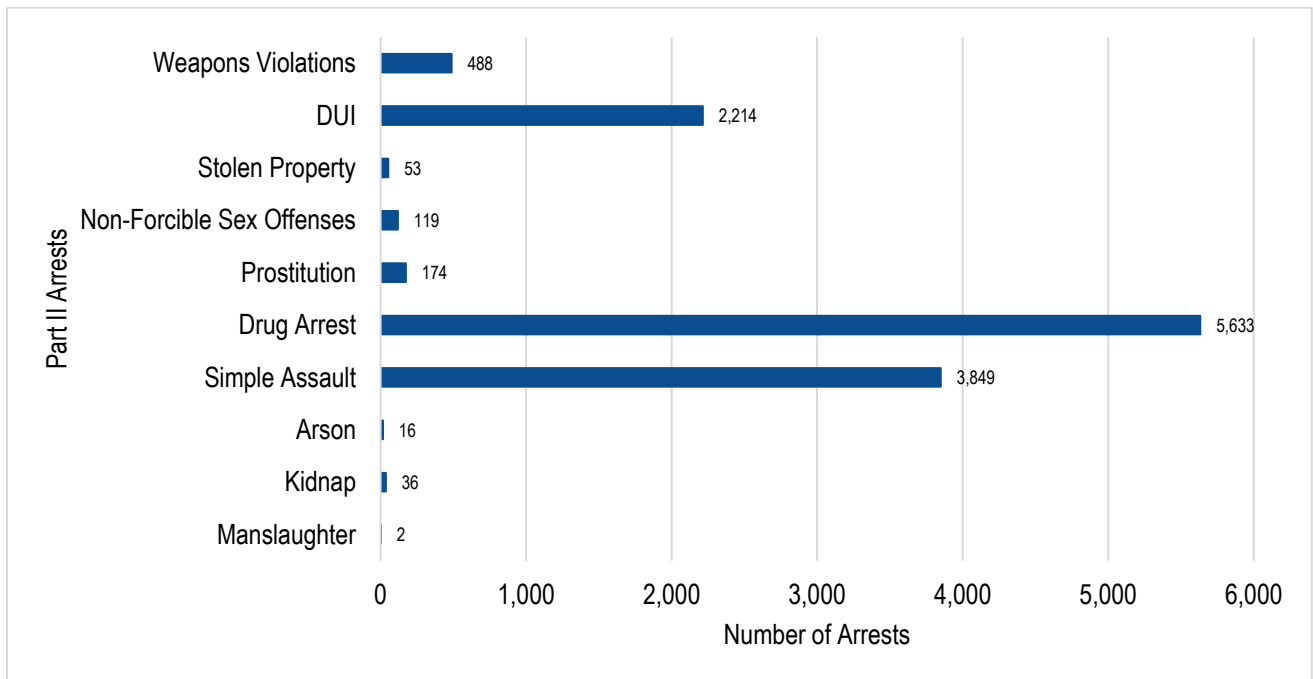
Part II arrests are arrests that include manslaughter, kidnap/abduction, arson, simple assault, drug arrests, bribery, embezzlement, fraud, counterfeit/forgery, extortion/blackmail, intimidation, prostitution, non-forcible sex offenses, stolen property, DUI, destruction/vandalism, gambling, weapons violations, liquor law violations, and other miscellaneous offenses.⁵⁶ The following table shows the Part II arrests by charge in Palm Beach County in 2019. A majority of Palm Beach County Part II arrests in 2019 were due to drug arrests (5,633), simple assault (3,849), or DUI (2,214).

Table 71: Arrests by Charge, Part II Arrests, Palm Beach County, 2019

Year	Manslaughter	Kidnap/Abduction	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Arrest	Prostitution	Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Stolen Property	DUI	Weapons Violations
2019	2	36	16	3,849	5,633	174	119	53	2,214	488

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 33: Arrests by Charge, Part II Arrests, Palm Beach County, 2019



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 2019

⁵⁶ Florida Department of Law Enforcement. (n.d.). UCR arrest data. Retrieved from <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/Data-Statistics/UCR-Arrest-Data>

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence by Offense Type by Victim's Relationship to Offender

Well-known or casual acquaintances account for 32% of all violent victimizations in the United States.⁵⁷ The following table shows the number of domestic violence offenses by type and by the victim's relationship to the offender in Palm Beach County in 2019. Simple assault and aggravated assault accounted for a total of 3,255 arrests, or 97.6% of all domestic violence offenses. For both simple assault and aggravated assault, spouses were the most likely offenders, followed by cohabitants. Across all offenses, spouses were the most likely perpetrators of domestic violence offenses.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for domestic violence.

Table 72: Domestic Violence by Offense Type by Victim's Relationship to Offender, Palm Beach County, 2019

Offense	Relationship to Victim Offender								Arrests
	Total	Spouse	Parent	Child	Sibling	Other Family	Cohabitant	Other	
Murder	10	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	4
Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Rape	105	15	4	26	17	22	12	9	27
Fondling	57	0	1	23	15	9	3	6	10
Aggravated Assault	832	188	107	127	78	98	138	96	691
Aggravated Stalking	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Simple Assault	3,556	1,007	527	270	389	511	710	142	2,564
Threat/ Intimidation	47	12	11	4	3	4	7	6	20
Simple Stalking	22	15	0	0	0	0	6	1	14
Total Offenses	4,633	1,243	651	451	502	547	878	261	3,335

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Crime in Florida Abstract, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁵⁷ US Justice Department. (2014). Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics. Special Report. Non-Fatal Domestic Violence, 2003-2012. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>

Health Status Profile

The monitoring of health indicators provides researchers, policymakers, organizations, and the general public with information on the health and well-being of regions and communities, and provides an overview of trends over time in health outcomes or behaviors that directly inform public policy, public health efforts, and planning for health services.⁵⁸ Collecting and analyzing health indicators provides ample opportunities to make connections between the social determinants of health and their consequences on human health. The analysis of health indicators also provides a context to compare regions and communities with regards to health outcomes, and to determine whether national or local benchmarks are met in those regions for specific health indicators.

This section explores trends in several health indicators, including indicators for maternal health, behavioral health, morbidity, and mortality. The benefits of early and adequate prenatal care, breastfeeding, immunizations, and healthy birth weight are varied and well-reported, and are thus tracked in this report for Palm Beach County.⁵⁹ It is also crucial to track mental and behavioral health, given that mental health disorders are associated with reductions in life expectancy, quality of life, and financial stability.^{60,61} Common morbidities such as obesity, heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are also included in this report given that these morbidities also contribute to the leading causes of mortality in Palm Beach County. Notably, heart disease and cancer alone are responsible for over 4 out every 10 deaths in Palm Beach County.

The impact of COVID-19 is also analyzed in this section. The economic, psychological, sociological, and health impacts of COVID-19 have been well-studied and reported.^{62,63,64,65} Importantly, Black and Hispanic populations in particular have reported disproportionate rates of COVID-19 related hospitalizations and death as compared to their white counterparts.⁶⁶ Multiple social determinants of health, including but not limited to socioeconomic status, access to healthcare, environmental pollution, social support networks, education, and chronic stress are implicated in these disparities.⁶⁷

⁵⁸ World Health Organization. (n.d.). Assessment of essential public health functions. Surveillance and monitoring of health-related indicators. Retrieved from <http://www.emro.who.int/about-who/public-health-functions/surveillance-and-monitoring-of-health-related-indicators.html>

⁵⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2017). What is prenatal care and why is it important? Retrieved from <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/prenatal-care>

⁶⁰ Walker, E. R., McGee, R. E., & Druss, B. G. (2015). Mortality in mental disorders and global disease burden implications: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA psychiatry*, 72(4), 334-341. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2014.2502>

⁶¹ Bayliss, M., Rendas-Baum, R., White, M. K., Maruish, M., Bjorner, J., & Tunis, S. L. (2012). Health-related quality of life (HRQL) for individuals with self-reported chronic physical and/or mental health conditions: panel survey of an adult sample in the United States. *Health and quality of life outcomes*, 10, 154. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-10-154>

⁶² McKibbin, W., & Fernando, R. (2020). The economic impact of COVID-19. *Economics in the Time of COVID-19*, 45. Retrieved from <http://www.ihu.ac.ir/uploads/coronavirus-covid-19%20economy.pdf#page=52>

⁶³ Serafini, G., Parmigiani, B., Amerio, A., Aguglia, A., Sher, L., & Amore, M. (2020). The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health in the general population. *QJM : monthly journal of the Association of Physicians*, 113(8), 531–537. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hcaa201>

⁶⁴ Usher, K., Durkin, J., & Bhullar, N. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic and mental health impacts. *International journal of mental health nursing*, 29(3), 315–318. <https://doi.org/10.1111/inm.12726>

⁶⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Post-COVID-19 conditions*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects.html>

⁶⁶ Lopez L, Hart LH, Katz MH. (2021). Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Related to COVID-19. *JAMA*. 325(8):719–720. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.26443>

⁶⁷ Phillips, N., Park, I. W., Robinson, J. R., & Jones, H. P. (2020). The perfect storm: COVID-19 health disparities in US Blacks. *Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities*, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00871-y>

COVID-19 Pandemic

Coronavirus Disease 2019, known as COVID-19, was first discovered in 2019 in Wuhan, China. This highly contagious disease is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus has quickly spread across the world, leading to mass lockdowns, infections, and deaths across the world. As of December 2021, there have been nearly 300 million reported cases of COVID-19 globally, including over 5 million deaths.⁶⁸

As scientists and medical professionals raced to keep up with the spreading disease, the world learned that COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms similar to those of a cold, flu, or pneumonia. Some patients experience long-term health issues after infection, known as “long COVID.” At the time of publication, professionals are still learning more about the long-term effects of COVID and the health consequences of “long COVID.”⁶⁹

On December 11, 2020, the first COVID-19 vaccine was authorized under the Food and Drug Administration’s emergency use order. Since then, a number of additional vaccines have been made available and authorized for use among various aged population groups. It is important to note that authorizations were sought by age groups as the research was available and vetted, meaning that not all age populations had access to vaccines, or the same vaccines, at the same time.⁷⁰

The COVID-19 pandemic has gripped the world since its initial spread, leading to mass lockdowns, school closures, public space closures, strained economic security, and more. The impact of COVID-19 on the socioeconomic, health, and health resource indicators featured throughout this report is unprecedented, and as of report publication, these impacts are continuing to be felt by residents of Palm Beach County, Florida, and beyond.

⁶⁸ World Health Organization. (2020). *WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard*. Retrieved from <https://covid19.who.int/>

⁶⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Basics of COVID-19*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/about-covid-19/basics-covid-19.html>

⁷⁰ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2020). *FDA News Release: FDA Takes Key Action in Fight Against COVID-19 By Issuing Emergency Use Authorization for First COVID-19 Vaccine*. Retrieved from <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-takes-key-action-fight-against-covid-19-issuing-emergency-use-authorization-first-covid-19>

Cases

COVID-19 Daily New Cases per 100,000 Population

The following table and figure show the rate of daily new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida between March 1, 2020 and January 1, 2022. Both Palm Beach County and Florida followed similar trends throughout this timeframe. The rate among Palm Beach County residents peaked in August 2020, February 2021, and September 2021, followed by an exponential increase leading up to January 2022. The highest rate of new cases of COVID-19 in Palm Beach County during the reported period occurred in January 2022 (242.6 daily new cases per 100,000 population). While this data serves as an important marker for assessing the impact of the pandemic, it is important to note that due to how cases are counted, by COVID-19 tests that are reported (excluding at-home tests and the infected population who are either asymptomatic or symptomatic but forego testing), the below is likely an under-reporting of the actual total COVID-19 cases. Perhaps more appropriate indicators for assessing the impact of the pandemic, though lagging, are hospitalizations and deaths.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to this health indicator.

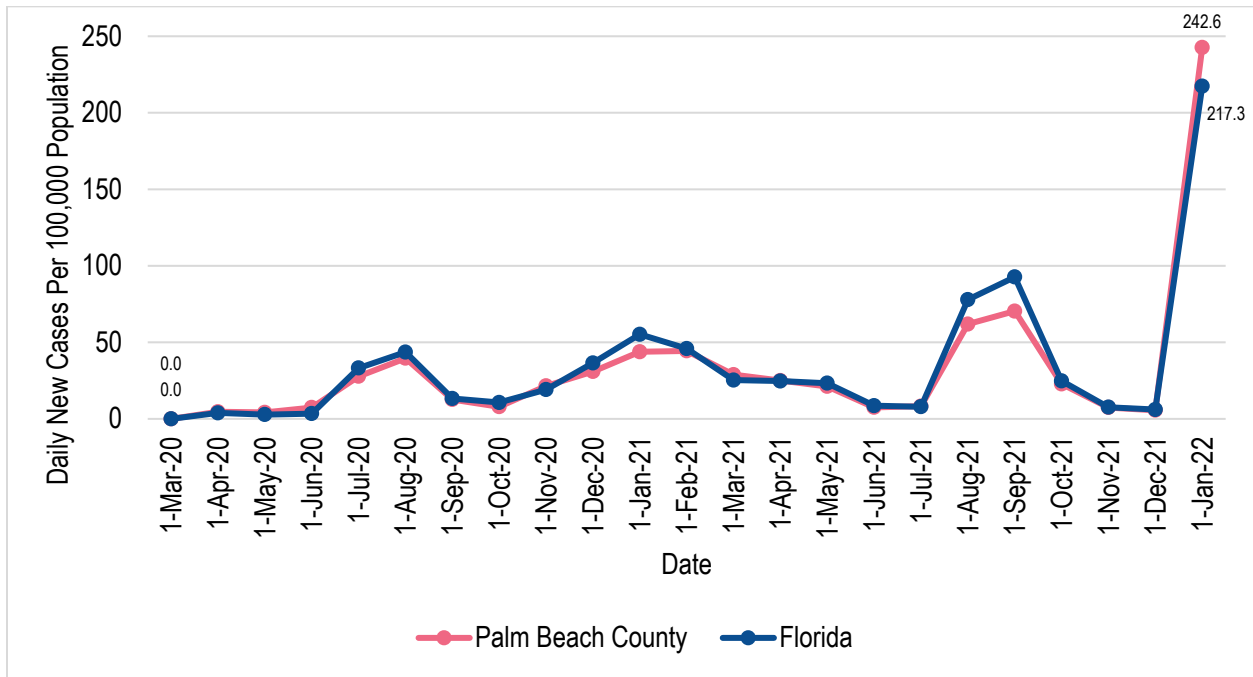
Table 73: COVID-19 Daily New Cases per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020-2022

	Palm Beach County	Florida
March 1, 2020	0.0	0.0
April 1, 2020	4.6	3.9
May 1, 2020	4.2	2.8
June 1, 2020	7.4	3.4
July 1, 2020	27.8	33.2
August 1, 2020	39.6	43.6
September 1, 2020	12.6	13.3
October 1, 2020	7.9	10.7
November 1, 2020	21.5	19.1
December 1, 2020	30.9	36.5
January 1, 2021	43.8	55.2
February 1, 2021	44.4	45.9
March 1, 2021	28.9	25.3
April 1, 2021	25.0	24.7
May 1, 2021	21.2	23.3
June 1, 2021	7.5	8.6
July 1, 2021	8.3	7.9
August 1, 2021	61.9	77.9
September 1, 2021	70.4	92.7
October 1, 2021	22.8	24.8
November 1, 2021	7.4	7.6
December 1, 2021	5.6	6.1
January 1, 2022	242.6	217.3

Source: COVID Act Now, 2022

Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Figure 34: COVID-19 Daily New Cases per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020-2022



Source: COVID Act Now, 2022

Deaths

Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19

This table and figure show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from COVID-19 in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2020. In 2020, the death rate was 56.7 per 100,000 among Palm Beach County residents and 57.4 per 100,000 among Florida residents.

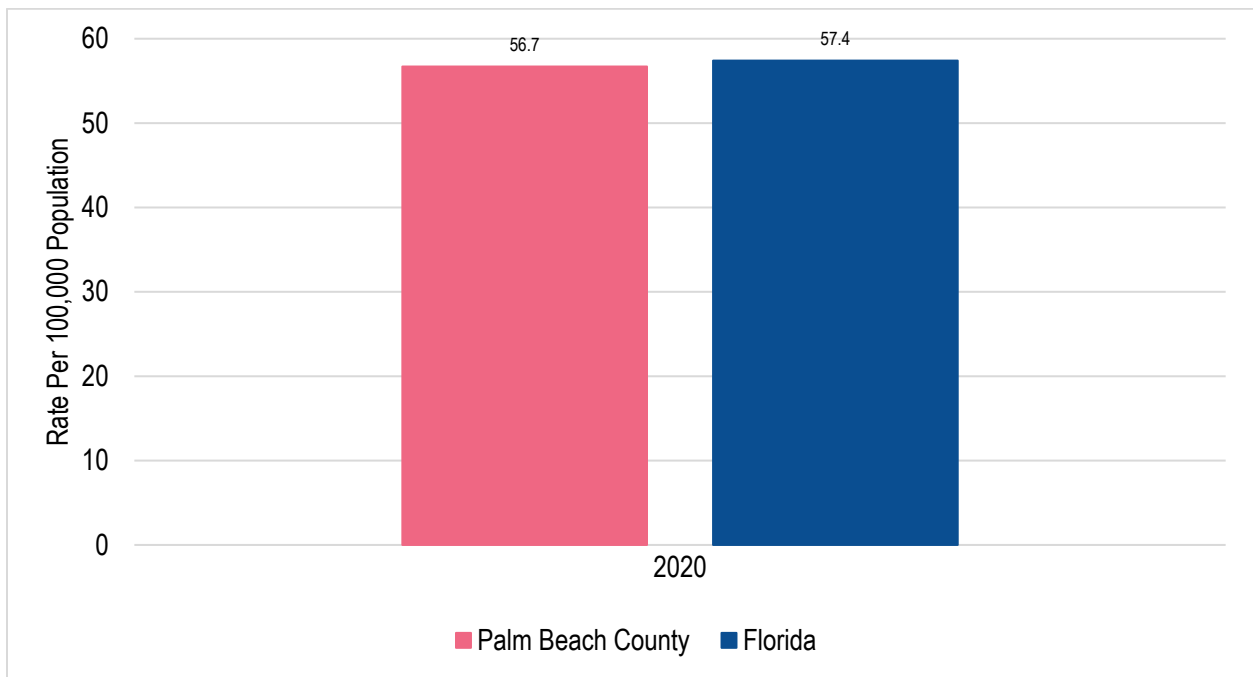
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to this health indicator.

Table 74: Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2020	1,557	56.7	19,157	57.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 35: Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021

Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, By Race

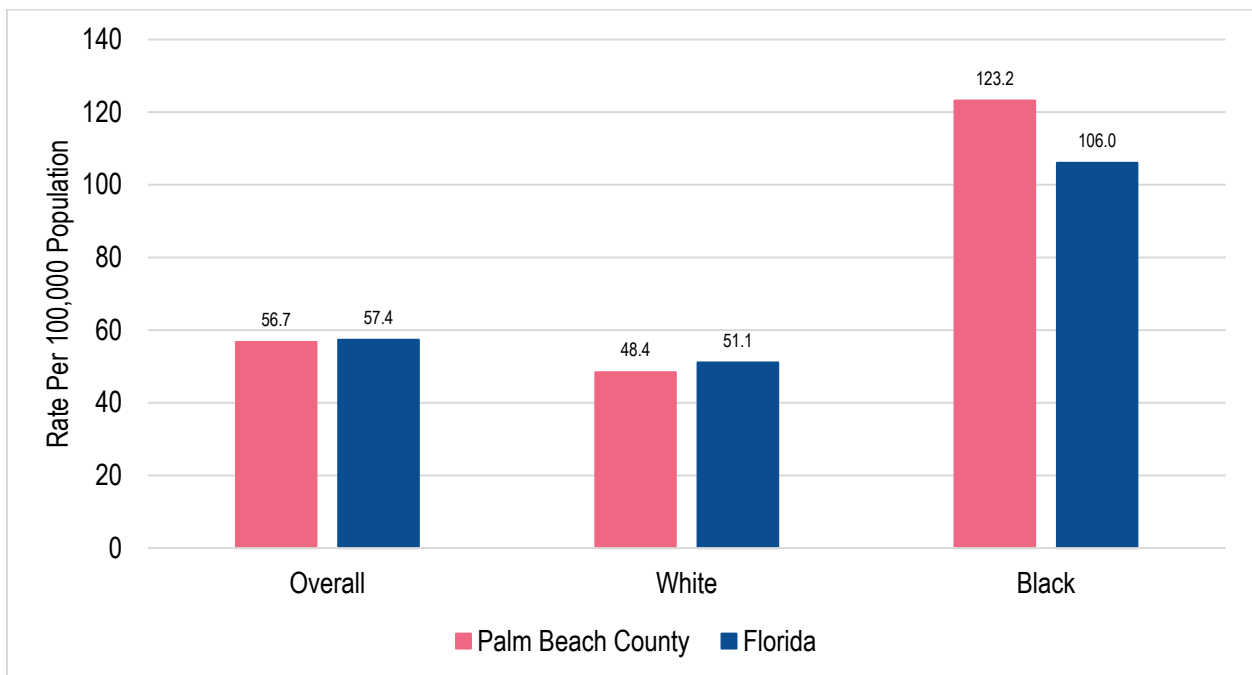
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from COVID-19 in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2020 by race. In Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate among Black residents was over double the rate among White residents. The rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County was 123.2 per 100,000, while the rate among White residents was 48.4 per 100,000. Additionally, the rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County (123.2 per 100,000) was higher than the rate among Black residents in Florida (106.0 per 100,000) overall.

Table 75: Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2020	1,204	48.4	314	123.2	15,034	51.1	3,515	106.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 36: Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021

Age-Adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, By Ethnicity

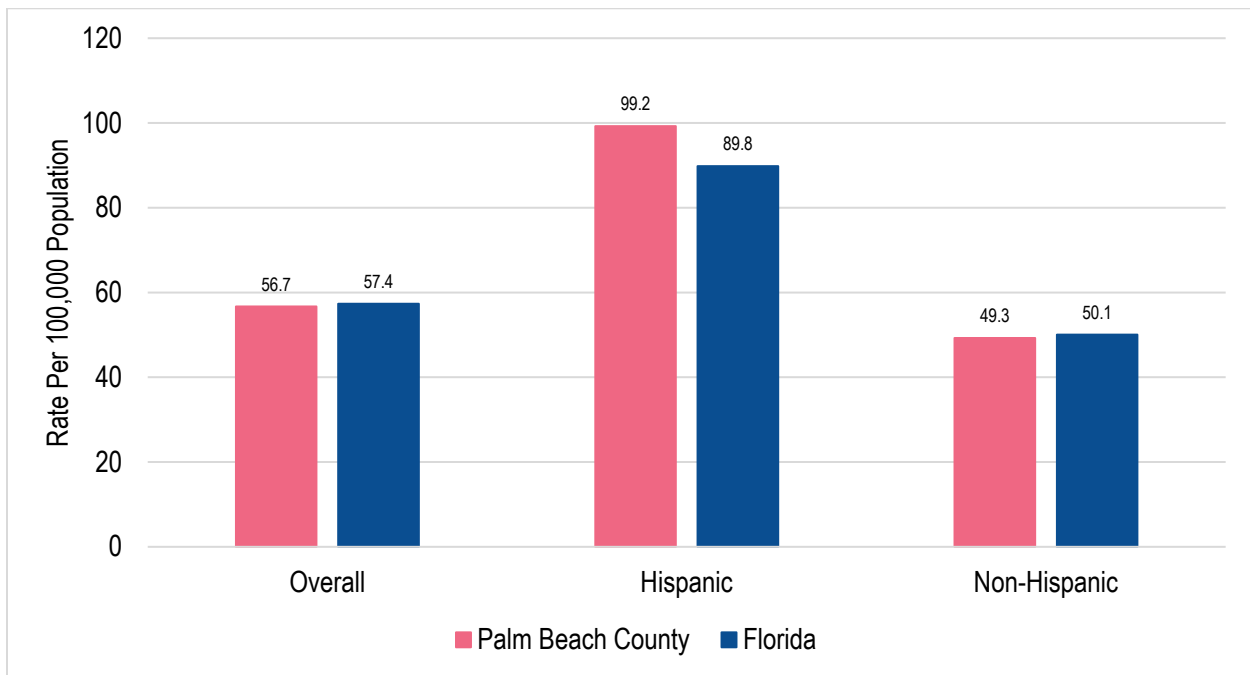
This table and figure show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from COVID-19 in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2020 by ethnicity. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate among Hispanic residents was much higher than the rate among non-Hispanic residents. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Hispanic residents was 99.2 per 100,000, while the rate among non-Hispanic residents was 49.3 per 100,000. Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents (99.2 per 100,000) was higher than the rate among Florida Hispanic residents (89.9 per 100,000) overall.

Table 76: Age-Adjusted Deaths From COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2020	310	99.2	1,245	49.3	5,212	89.8	13,831	50.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 37: Age-adjusted Deaths from COVID-19, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021

Vaccinations

COVID-19 Vaccinations

The table and figure below show the percentage of the total population vaccinated for COVID-19 in Palm Beach County and Florida between January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022. The rate of fully vaccinated residents in Palm Beach County and Florida followed a similar trend during this timeframe, with the percentage among Palm Beach County residents slightly higher than the percentage among Florida residents overall each month reported. The percentage of residents in Palm Beach County with one dose was slightly higher than the rate among fully vaccinated residents each month during this timeframe, as well.

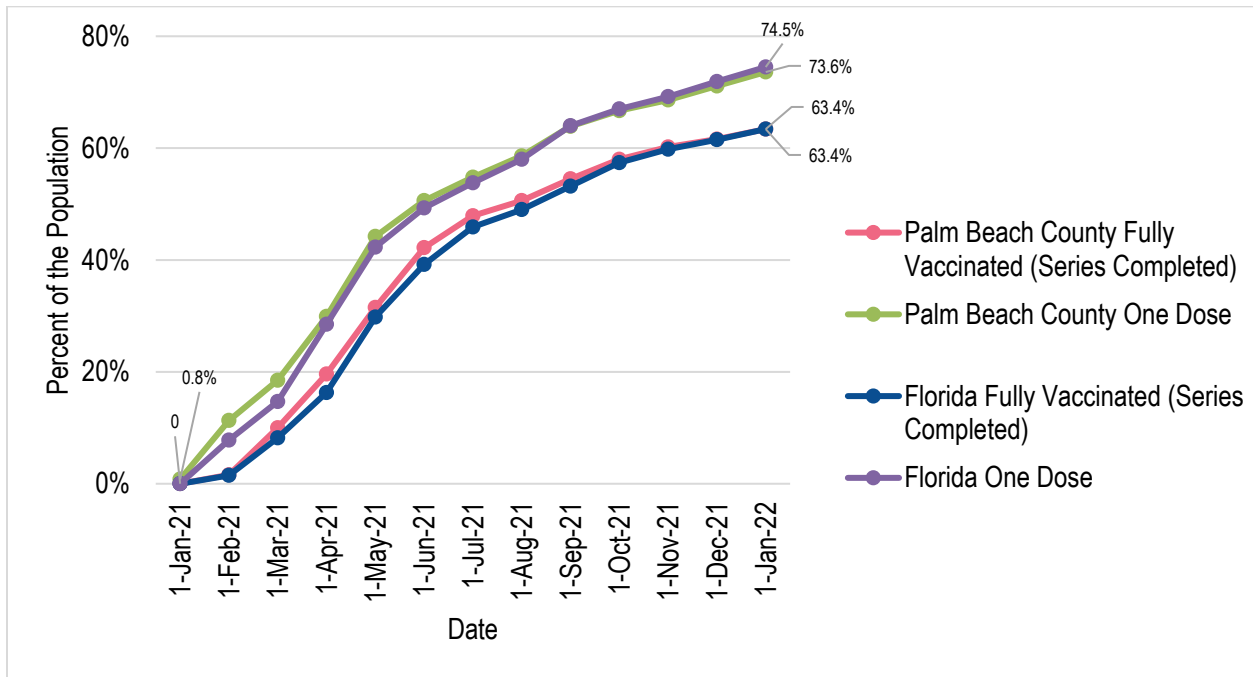
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to this health indicator.

Table 77: COVID-19 Vaccinations, Percent of the Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2021-2022

Date	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Fully Vaccinated (Initial Series Completed)	One Dose	Fully Vaccinated (Initial Series Completed)	One Dose
January 1, 2021	-	0.8%	-	-
February 1, 2021	1.6%	11.3%	1.5%	7.8%
March 1, 2021	10.0%	18.5%	8.2%	14.7%
April 1, 2021	19.6%	29.9%	16.3%	28.5%
May 1, 2021	31.5%	44.2%	29.8%	42.3%
June 1, 2021	42.2%	50.6%	39.2%	49.3%
July 1, 2021	47.9%	54.8%	45.9%	53.8%
August 1, 2021	50.6%	58.6%	49.0%	58.0%
September 1, 2021	54.5%	63.9%	53.2%	64.0%
October 1, 2021	58.0%	66.7%	57.4%	67.0%
November 1, 2021	60.2%	68.6%	59.8%	69.2%
December 1, 2021	61.6%	71.1%	61.5%	71.9%
January 1, 2022	63.4%	73.6%	63.4%	74.5%

Source: COVID Act Now, 2021 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021
Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 38: COVID-19 Vaccinations, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2021-2022



Source: COVID Act Now, 2021 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021

Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal Care

Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care provides benefits to both mothers and their babies.⁷¹ Receiving care during the first trimester, defined as the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, is especially crucial.⁷² Receiving early medical attention can ensure that any medical conditions or potential complications are detected and addressed before they arise or worsen.⁷³

This table below shows the percentage of births to mothers with first trimester prenatal care in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Between 2016 and 2020, the percentage of births to mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care decreased at both the state and county level. In Palm Beach County, the percentage decreased from 75.8% in 2016 to 73.8% in 2020.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the proportion of women who receive early and adequate prenatal care to 80.5%.⁷⁴ Nationally, as of 2019, only 76.7% of women reported receiving such care. In Palm Beach County, 73.8% of women received early prenatal care in 2020.

Table 78: Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	10,088	75.8%	157,084	78.4%
2017	9,931	74.8%	153,842	77.3%
2018	9,626	72.7%	152,514	76.5%
2019	9,488	73.3%	150,090	75.9%
2020	9,766	73.8%	148,794	76.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁷¹ Florida Department of Health. (2022). *Births to Mothers With 1st Trimester Prenatal Care*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Birth.DataViewer&cid=16>

⁷² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office On Women's Health. (2019). *States of Pregnancy*. Retrieved from <https://www.womenshealth.gov/pregnancy/youre-pregnant-now-what/stages-pregnancy>

⁷³ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health. (2017). *What is Prenatal Care and Why Is It Important?* Retrieved from <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/prenatal-care>

⁷⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate prenatal care — MICH-08 <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-pregnant-women-who-receive-early-and-adequate-prenatal-care-mich-08>

Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Race

The racial and ethnic disparities that persist regarding access to prenatal care have implications for maternal health outcomes, underscoring the importance of early prenatal care.⁷⁵

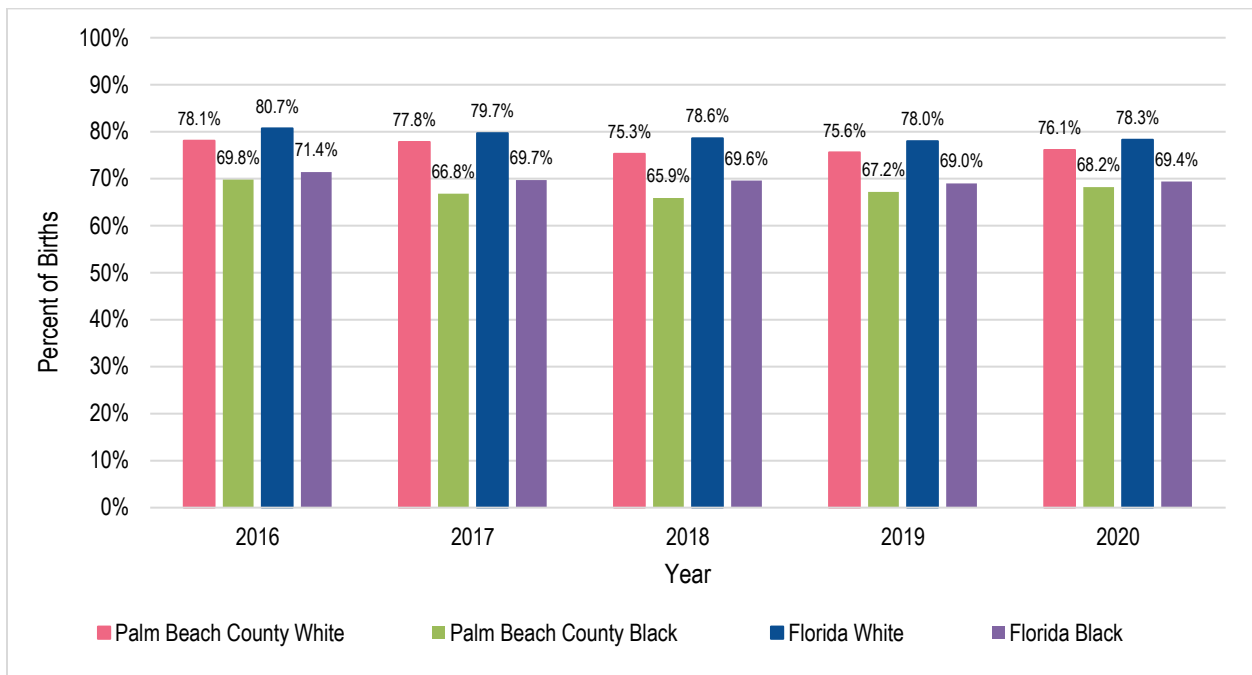
The table and graph below show the percentage of births to mothers with first trimester prenatal care by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Racial disparities in the percentage of births to mothers with first trimester prenatal care were found in both Palm Beach County and Florida during this time frame. Across all years, White mothers were more likely to receive first trimester prenatal care than Black mothers in Palm Beach County and Florida. In 2020, the gap between White and Black mothers in Palm Beach County was 7.9%, with 76.1% of White mothers and 68.2% of Black mothers receiving first trimester care.

Table 79: Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	78.1%	69.8%	80.7%	71.4%
2017	77.8%	66.8%	79.7%	69.7%
2018	75.3%	65.9%	78.6%	69.6%
2019	75.6%	67.2%	78.0%	69.0%
2020	76.1%	68.2%	78.3%	69.4%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 39: Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

⁷⁵ Blakeney, E. L., Herting, J. R., Bekemeier, B., & Zierler, B. K. (2019). Social determinants of health and disparities in prenatal care utilization during the Great Recession period 2005-2010. *BMC pregnancy and childbirth*, 19(1), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-019-2486-1>

Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity

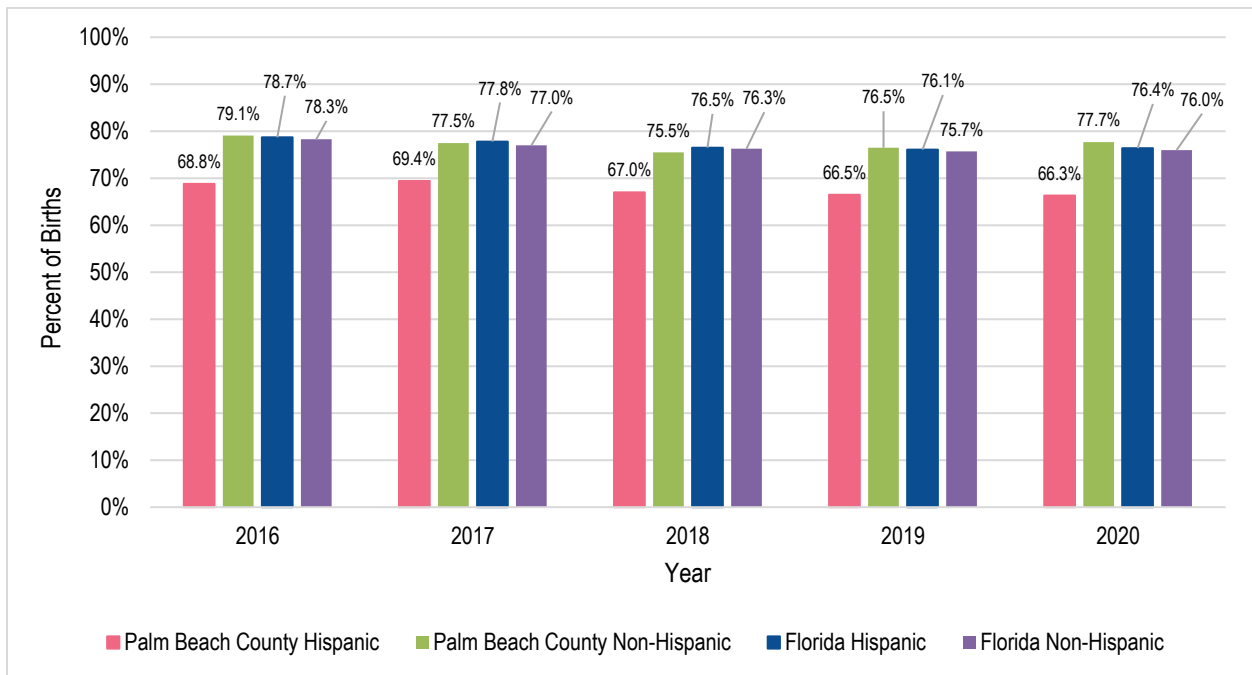
This table and graph below show the births to mothers with first trimester prenatal care by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Florida, Hispanic mothers were found to be slightly more likely to have received first trimester prenatal care than non-Hispanic mothers. In Palm Beach County, however, Hispanic mothers were much less likely to receive first trimester prenatal care than non-Hispanic mothers across all years. In 2020, the gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic mothers in Palm Beach County receiving early prenatal care was 11.4%, which reflected a similar 10.3% gap in 2016. Across all years, the percentage of mothers in Palm Beach County who received first trimester prenatal care remained below the Florida proportion.

Table 80: Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	68.8%	79.1%	78.7%	78.3%
2017	69.4%	77.5%	77.8%	77.0%
2018	67.0%	75.5%	76.5%	76.3%
2019	66.5%	76.5%	76.1%	75.7%
2020	66.3%	77.7%	76.4%	76.0%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 40: Births to Mothers with First Trimester Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care

The third trimester of pregnancy begins during the 28th week of gestation and ends with delivery.⁷⁶ The risks of receiving late or no prenatal care are significant. Babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care.⁷⁷

This table shows the percentage of births to mothers with third trimester or no prenatal care in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In the state of Florida, the percentage has grown from 6.1% in 2016 to 7.1% in 2020. In Palm Beach County, while the percentage has fluctuated, the overall percentage remained constant from 7.4% in 2016 to 7.4% in 2020 for mothers receiving third trimester or no prenatal care.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the proportion of women who receive early and adequate prenatal care to 80.5%.⁷⁸ The data below shows that a low proportion of births occurred to mothers who received prenatal care in their third trimester or no prenatal care, with slight fluctuation, but a recent decrease from 2019 to 2020.

Table 81: Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	981	7.4%	200,296	6.1%
2017	1,118	8.4%	199,076	6.9%
2018	1,231	9.3%	199,490	7.1%
2019	1,151	8.9%	197,866	7.5%
2020	980	7.4%	195,458	7.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁷⁶ Mayo Clinic. (2020). *Pregnancy Week by Week*. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/pregnancy-week-by-week/in-depth/fetal-development/art-20045997>

⁷⁷ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office On Women’s Health. Prenatal Care. (2019). *Prenatal Care*. <https://www.womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/prenatal-care#:~:text=Babies%20of%20mothers%20who%20do,doctors%20to%20treat%20them%20early>

⁷⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate prenatal care — MICH-08 <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-pregnant-women-who-receive-early-and-adequate-prenatal-care-mich-08>

Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, By Race

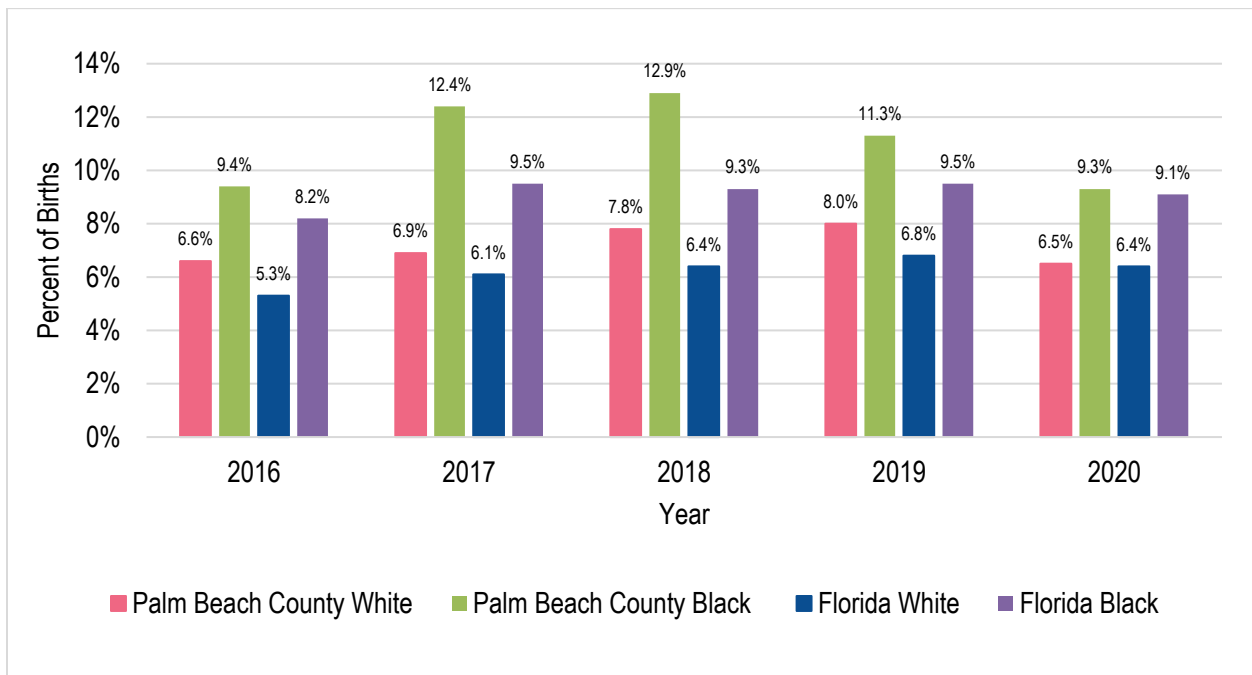
Racial and ethnic disparities also exist in third trimester or no prenatal care. The following table and graph show the percentage of births to mothers with third trimester or no prenatal care by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, Black mothers were more likely to receive third trimester (late) or no prenatal care than White mothers between 2016 and 2020. The percentage of births to White mothers with third trimester or prenatal care in Palm Beach County increased each year from 2016 to 2019 and decreased in 2020 to 6.5%. The percentage of births to Black mothers with third trimester or no prenatal care in Palm Beach County increased until 2018 and decreased from 2018 (12.9%) to 2020 (9.3%)

Table 82: Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	6.6%	9.4%	5.3%	8.2%
2017	6.9%	12.4%	6.1%	9.5%
2018	7.8%	12.9%	6.4%	9.3%
2019	8.0%	11.3%	6.8%	9.5%
2020	6.5%	9.3%	6.4%	9.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 41: Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity

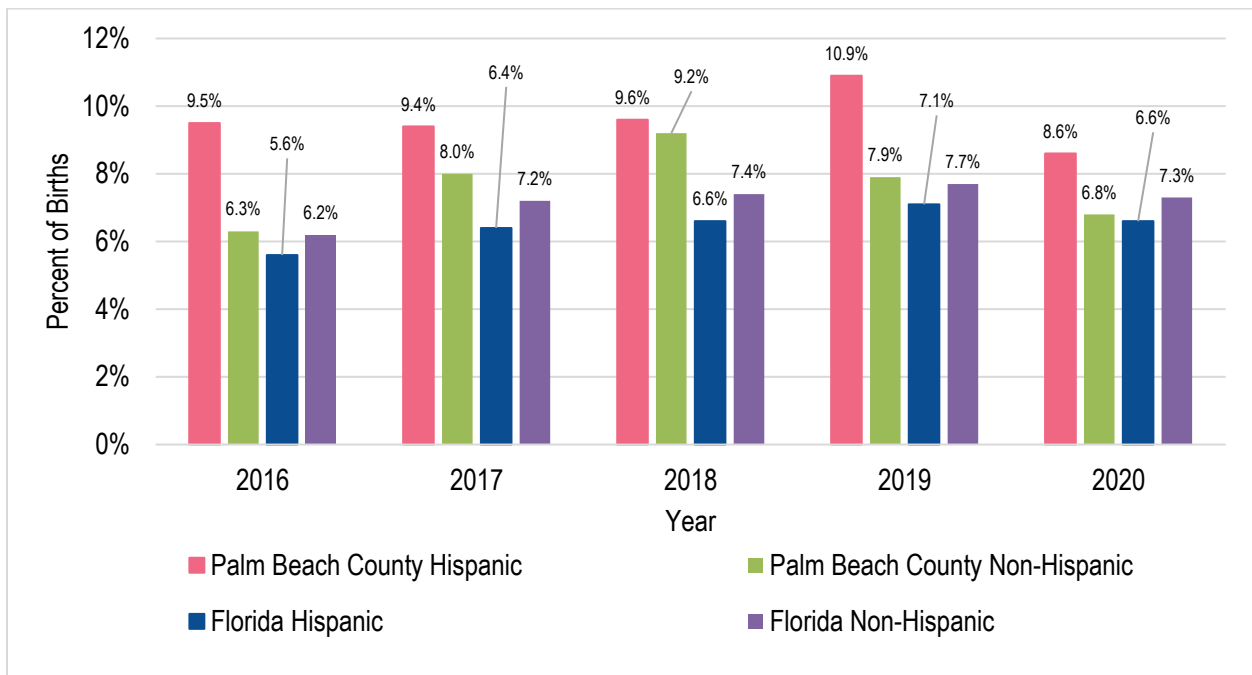
This table and graph below show the percentage of births to mothers with third trimester or no prenatal care by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Hispanic mothers in Palm Beach County were more likely to receive third trimester (late) or no prenatal care compared to Non-Hispanic mothers across all years. Conversely, Hispanic mothers in Florida were less likely to receive third trimester (late) or no prenatal care compared to Non-Hispanic mothers across all years.

Table 83: Births to Mothers with Third Trimester or No Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	9.5%	6.3%	5.6%	6.2%
2017	9.4%	8.0%	6.4%	7.2%
2018	9.6%	9.2%	6.6%	7.4%
2019	10.9%	7.9%	7.1%	7.7%
2020	8.6%	6.8%	6.6%	7.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 42: Births to Mothers with Third Trimester Prenatal Care, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Births to Mothers By Kotelchuck Prenatal Care Index By Mother's Education

The Kotelchuck Index, also referred to as the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index, uses elements obtained from birth certificate data, including when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services), to determine the adequacy of prenatal care received.⁷⁹ A ratio of observed to expected visits is calculated and grouped into four categories: Inadequate (received less than 50% of expected visits), Intermediate (received 50%-79% of expected visits), Adequate (received 80%-109% of expected visits), and Adequate Plus (received 110% or more of expected visits).⁸⁰ The Kotelchuck Index is recommended for use among low-risk pregnancies because high-risk pregnancies tend to require more visits than would normally be expected.

As seen in the table below, mothers with lower levels of education attainment were more likely to have experienced inadequate levels of prenatal care than mothers with higher levels of education. The proportion of mothers who experienced inadequate prenatal care was 42% among mothers with eighth-grade education or less, 31% among mothers with some high school education, 18% for mothers with a GED, and 15% for mothers with some college but no degree.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the proportion of women who receive early and adequate prenatal care to 80.5%.⁸¹ The data below shows that, in 2020, only 17.3% of births were to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care.

Table 84: Births by Kotelchuck Prenatal Care Index by Mother's Education, Palm Beach County, 2020

Mother's Education	Inadequate Prenatal Care	Intermediate Prenatal Care	Adequate Prenatal Care	Adequate Plus Prenatal Care	Unknown	Total
8th grade or less	450	166	263	108	71	1,064
9th-12th grade, no diploma	346	165	318	185	103	1,117
HS Graduate or GED	672	443	1,260	1,076	308	3,759
Some college but no degree	293	231	730	620	130	2,004
Associate's Degree	154	141	572	440	97	1,404
Bachelor's Degree	316	387	1,284	868	106	2,961
Master's Degree	133	168	563	386	53	1,303
Doctorate Degree	30	60	175	109	11	385
Unknown	49	7	17	13	29	115
Total	2,443	1,768	5,182	3,805	914	14,112

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁷⁹ New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. (2020). *The Kotelchuck Index*. Retrieved from <https://www-doh.state.nj.us/doh-shad/query/Kotelchuck.html>

⁸⁰ Florida Department of Health. (2022). *Births with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index)*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Birth.DataViewer&cid=615>

⁸¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate prenatal care — MICH-08 <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-pregnant-women-who-receive-early-and-adequate-prenatal-care-mich-08>

Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index)

The table below shows the Kotelchuck Index, or births with adequate prenatal care, for both Palm Beach County and Florida in 2020. This includes both births to mothers with adequate prenatal care and adequate plus prenatal care. In Palm Beach County, the percent of adequate prenatal care that were Births with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index) was 68.1% compared to Florida at 66.6%.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the proportion of women who receive early and adequate prenatal care to 80.5%.⁸² As of 2020, Palm Beach County is not yet meeting this target.

Table 85: Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index), Palm Beach County and Florida, 2020

Level of Prenatal Care	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
Adequate Prenatal Care	8,987	68.1%	125,120	66.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index), By Race

Research shows that White women are the most likely racial demographic to receive adequate prenatal care.⁸³ In 2020, among Black mothers in Palm Beach County, the percent of adequate prenatal care that were Births with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index) was lower than that among White women (68.7% and 66.4%, respectively).

Table 86: Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index), By Race, Palm Beach County, 2020

Level of Prenatal Care	White		Black	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
Adequate Prenatal Care	6,012	68.7%	2,275	66.4%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index), By Ethnicity

The following table shows the Kotelchuck Index, or births with adequate prenatal care by ethnicity. In 2020, among Hispanic mothers in Palm Beach County, the percent of adequate prenatal care that were Births with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index) was lower than that among non-Hispanic women (60.4% and 72.1%, respectively).

Table 87: Births to Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index), By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2020

Level of Prenatal Care	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
Adequate Prenatal Care	2,702	60.4%	6,225	72.1%

Note: There were 60 live births for which Ethnicity was not known and thus are not included in the counts above.

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020; Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁸² U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate prenatal care — MICH-08 <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-pregnant-women-who-receive-early-and-adequate-prenatal-care-mich-08>

⁸³ Osterman, M., & Martin, J. A. (2018). Timing and Adequacy of Prenatal Care in the United States, 2016. National vital statistics reports : from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, 67(3), 1–14. Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29874159/>

Maternal and Child Health: Overweight and Obesity

Births by Mother's Pre-Pregnancy BMI

Having a high pre-pregnancy BMI is associated with various adverse health outcomes for mothers and newborns, including gestational diabetes, hypertension, preeclampsia, cesarean delivery, preterm delivery, large size for gestational age, and infant death.⁸⁴

The following table shows the total number of births relative to mother's pre-pregnancy BMI in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. In 2016, 6,898 mothers that gave birth in Palm Beach County had a normal pre-pregnancy BMI, but, by 2020, this number decreased to 5,920.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the percentage of mothers with a healthy weight before pregnancy to 47.1%.⁸⁵ Nationally, as of 2018, 42.1% of women had a healthy BMI prior to pregnancy.⁸⁶ As of 2020, Palm Beach County was not yet meeting this target with 43.3% of births to women with normal weight.

Table 88: Births by Mother's Pre-Pregnancy BMI, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County					
	Underweight (< 18.5)	Normal Weight (18.5-24.9)	Overweight (25.0-29.9)	Obese I (30.0-34.9)	Obese II (35.0-39.9)	Obese III (> = 40.0)
2016	504	6,898	3,660	1,828	786	469
2017	466	6,689	3,813	1,865	792	463
2018	416	6,322	3,922	2,017	780	513
2019	445	6,095	3,935	2,012	850	540
2020	382	5,920	3,945	2,060	862	518

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁸⁴ Gaillard, R., Durmuş, B., Hofman, A., Mackenbach, J. P., Steegers, E. A., & Jaddoe, V. W. (2013). Risk factors and outcomes of maternal obesity and excessive weight gain during pregnancy. *Obesity* (Silver Spring, Md.), 21(5), 1046–1055. <https://doi.org/10.1002/oby.20088>

⁸⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of women who had a healthy weight before pregnancy — MICH-13. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-women-who-had-healthy-weight-pregnancy-mich-13>

⁸⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of women who had a healthy weight before pregnancy. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-women-who-had-healthy-weight-pregnancy-mich-13>

Births to Overweight Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred

As previously mentioned, mothers and their babies are at less risk for adverse health outcomes when a mother has a normal pre-pregnancy BMI. The following table shows the percent of births to overweight Palm Beach County mothers at the time pregnancy occurred from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the percent of births to overweight mothers at the time of pregnancy increased from 25.9% in 2016 to 28.8% in 2020. This exceeded the overall percentage in the state of Florida (27.6% in 2020).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the percentage of mothers achieving a healthy weight before pregnancy to 47.1%.⁸⁷ Although the below data refers to overweight mothers, a reduction in this indicator would indicate progress towards the Healthy People 2030 target; however, Palm Beach County has seen a steady increase.

Table 89: Births to Overweight Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	3,660	25.9%	55,478	26.3%
2017	3,813	27.1%	55,459	26.5%
2018	3,922	28.1%	56,786	27.2%
2019	3,935	28.4%	57,883	27.6%
2020	3,945	28.8%	55,928	27.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of women who had a healthy weight before pregnancy — MICH-13. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-women-who-had-healthy-weight-pregnancy-mich-13>

Births to Overweight Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, By Race

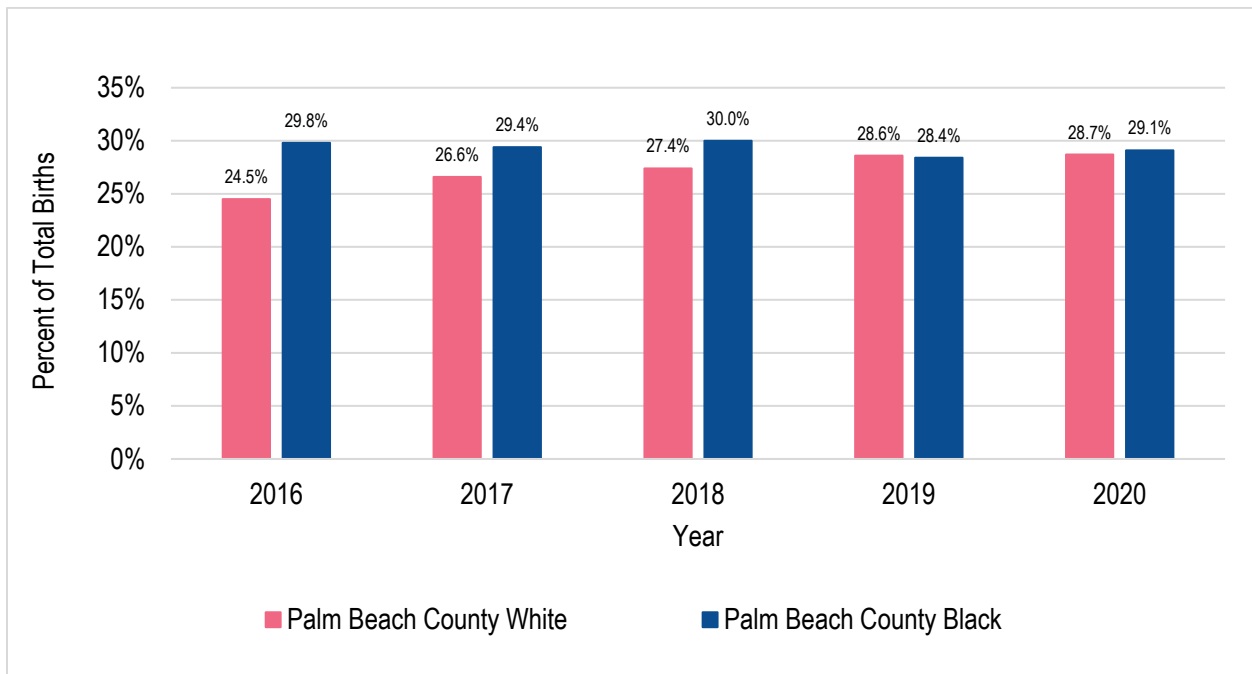
The table and graph below show the births to overweight mothers at the time pregnancy occurred by race in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. As shown below, there were higher percentages of births to overweight Black mothers than White mothers in Palm Beach County in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020. In 2019, the percent of births to overweight Black mothers (28.4%) fell just below the rate of births to overweight White mothers (28.6%).

Table 90: Births to Overweight Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Race, 2016-2020

Year	White		Black	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	2,245	24.5%	1,064	29.8%
2017	2,434	26.6%	1,119	29.4%
2018	2,534	27.4%	1,160	30.0%
2019	2,573	28.6%	1,148	28.4%
2020	2,577	28.7%	1,176	29.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 43: Births to Overweight Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Race, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Births to Overweight Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, By Ethnicity

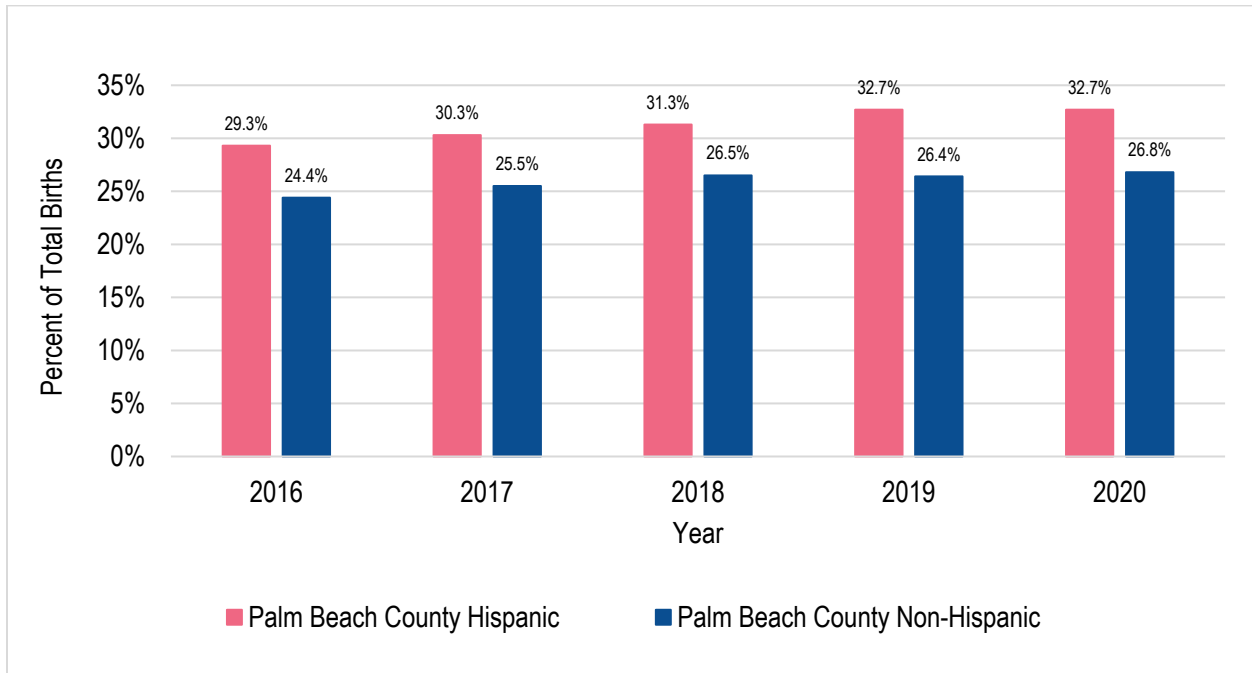
The following table shows the percentage of births to overweight mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in Palm Beach County by ethnicity from 2016 to 2020. The percentage of births to overweight Hispanic mothers remained higher than births to overweight non-Hispanic mothers from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, 32.7% of Palm Beach County Hispanic mothers were overweight compared to 26.8% of Non-Hispanic mothers that same year.

Table 91: Births to Overweight Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Ethnicity, 2016-2020

Year	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	1,275	29.3%	2,374	24.4%
2017	1,339	30.3%	2,442	25.5%
2018	1,380	31.3%	2,505	26.5%
2019	1,441	32.7%	2,468	26.4%
2020	1,499	32.7%	2,413	26.8%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 44: Births to Overweight Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Ethnicity, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Births to Obese Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred

The following table shows the percentage of births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The percentage of births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred increased steadily between 2016 and 2020 for both Palm Beach County and Florida, reaching 25.1% in Palm Beach County and 28.1% in Florida in 2020.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the percentage of mothers achieving a healthy weight before pregnancy to 47.1%.⁸⁸ Although the below data refers to obese mothers, a reduction in this indicator would indicate progress towards the Healthy People 2030 target; however, Palm Beach County has seen a steady increase.

Table 92: Births to Obese Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	3,083	21.8%	54,641	24.0%
2017	3,120	22.1%	52,407	25.0%
2018	3,310	23.7%	50,679	26.2%
2019	3,402	24.5%	49,144	27.1%
2020	3,440	25.1%	56,784	28.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁸⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of women who had a healthy weight before pregnancy — MICH-13. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/increase-proportion-women-who-had-healthy-weight-pregnancy-mich-13>

Births to Obese Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, By Race

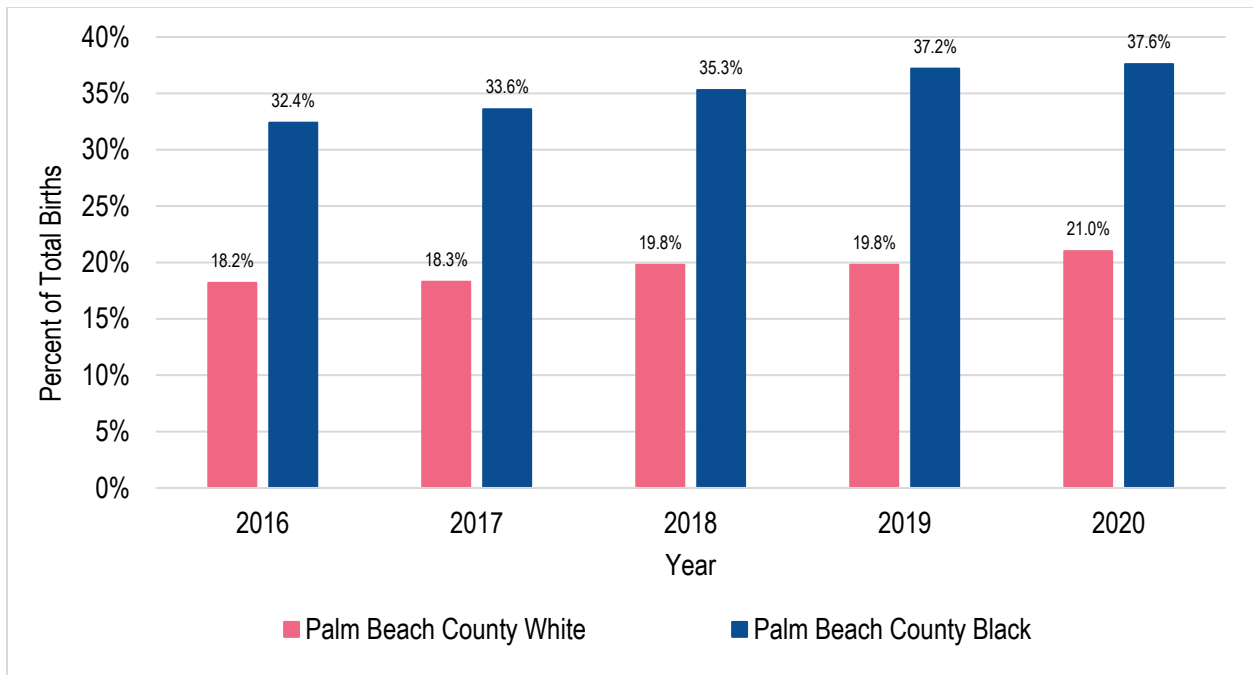
The table and graph below show the percentage of births to obese mothers in Palm Beach County by race from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the percentage of births to obese Black and White mothers increased from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, the percentage of births to obese Black mothers was almost two times higher than births to obese White mothers (37.6% and 21.0%, respectively).

Table 93: Births to Obese Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Race, 2016-2020

Year	White		Black	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	1,669	18.2%	1,275	32.4%
2017	1,677	18.3%	1,313	33.6%
2018	1,831	19.8%	1,364	35.3%
2019	1,784	19.8%	1,465	37.2%
2020	1,882	21.0%	1,374	37.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 45: Births to Obese Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Race, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

Births to Obese Mothers at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, By Ethnicity

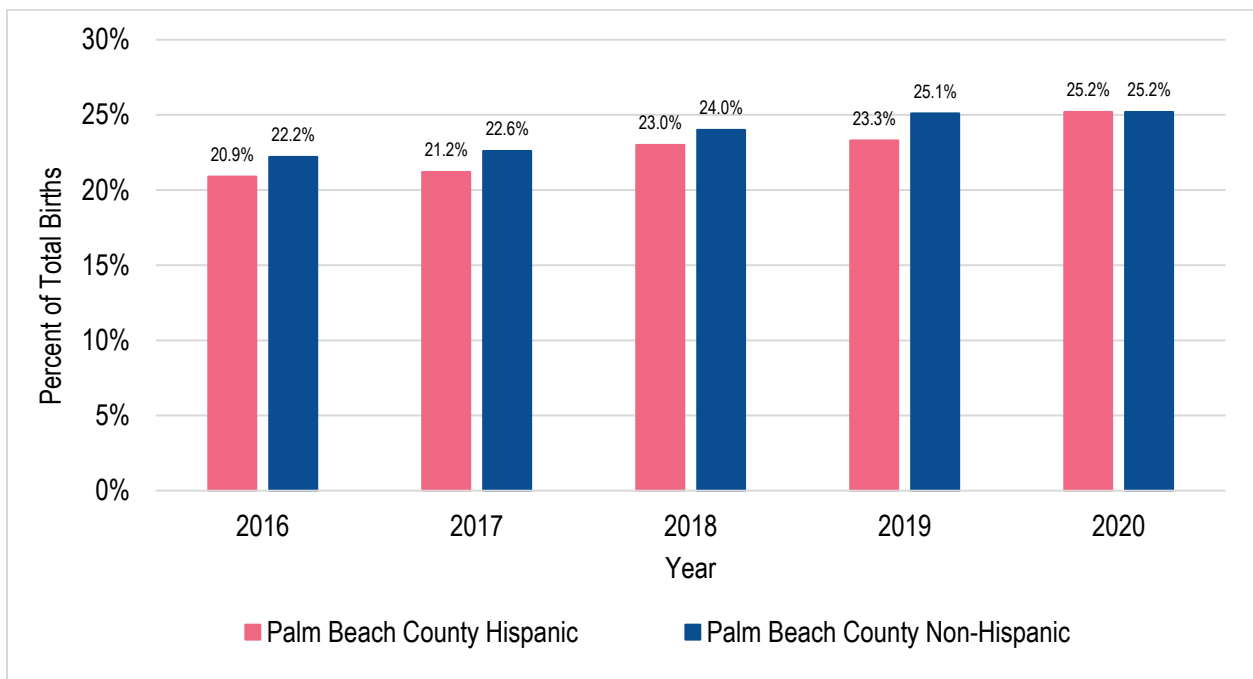
This table and graph below show the percentage of births to obese mothers in Palm Beach County by ethnicity from 2016 to 2020. The percentage of births to obese Hispanic and Non-Hispanic mothers increased during this time period, with the highest rate of 25.2% reported for both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic mothers in 2020. Notably, from 2016 to 2019, the proportion was slightly lower among Hispanic mothers.

Table 94: Births to Obese Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Ethnicity, 2016-2020

Year	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	909	20.9%	2,158	22.2%
2017	934	21.2%	2,171	22.6%
2018	1,014	23.0%	2,264	24.0%
2019	1,028	23.3%	2,349	25.1%
2020	1,156	25.2%	2,268	25.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 46: Births to Obese Mothers, Palm Beach County, By Ethnicity, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a federally funded nutrition program that provides healthy foods, nutrition education and counseling, breastfeeding support, and health care referrals for families in need throughout Palm Beach County and the state of Florida. Prenatal WIC participation by low-income women is associated with fewer premature deaths, lower incidence of very low and low birth weight, reduced infant mortality, and an increased likelihood of receiving prenatal care.⁸⁹ To be eligible for WIC services, families must meet the income thresholds based on household size.

The Florida Department of Health provides the following chart for eligibility determination.⁹⁰

Household Size	WIC Income Eligibility is Based on the Following Income Intervals				
	Annual	Monthly	Twice-Monthly	Bi-Weekly	Weekly
1	\$23,828	\$1,986	\$993	\$917	\$459
2	\$32,227	\$2,686	\$1,343	\$1,240	\$620
3	\$40,626	\$3,386	\$1,693	\$1,563	\$782
4	\$49,025	\$4,086	\$2,043	\$1,886	\$943
5	\$57,424	\$4,786	\$2,393	\$2,209	\$1,105
6	\$65,823	\$5,486	\$2,743	\$2,532	\$1,266
7	\$74,222	\$6,186	\$3,093	\$2,855	\$1,428
8	\$82,621	\$6,886	\$3,443	\$3,178	\$1,589

Note: For a pregnant woman, each unborn baby counts as 1 extra person in the house size.
 Those with more than 8 individuals in the household can contact their local WIC office for details.
 Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2020

⁸⁹ U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d). *About WIC: How WIC Helps*. Retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic-how-wic-helps>

⁹⁰ Florida Department of Health. (2021). WIC eligibility information. Retrieved from <http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/wic/wic-eligibility.html>

WIC Eligibles Served

The following chart shows the number of individuals eligible to receive WIC benefits who were served from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, the number of WIC eligibles served reached a five-year high in Palm Beach County with 75.8% served. This is significantly higher than the state percentage of 64.8% for the same year.

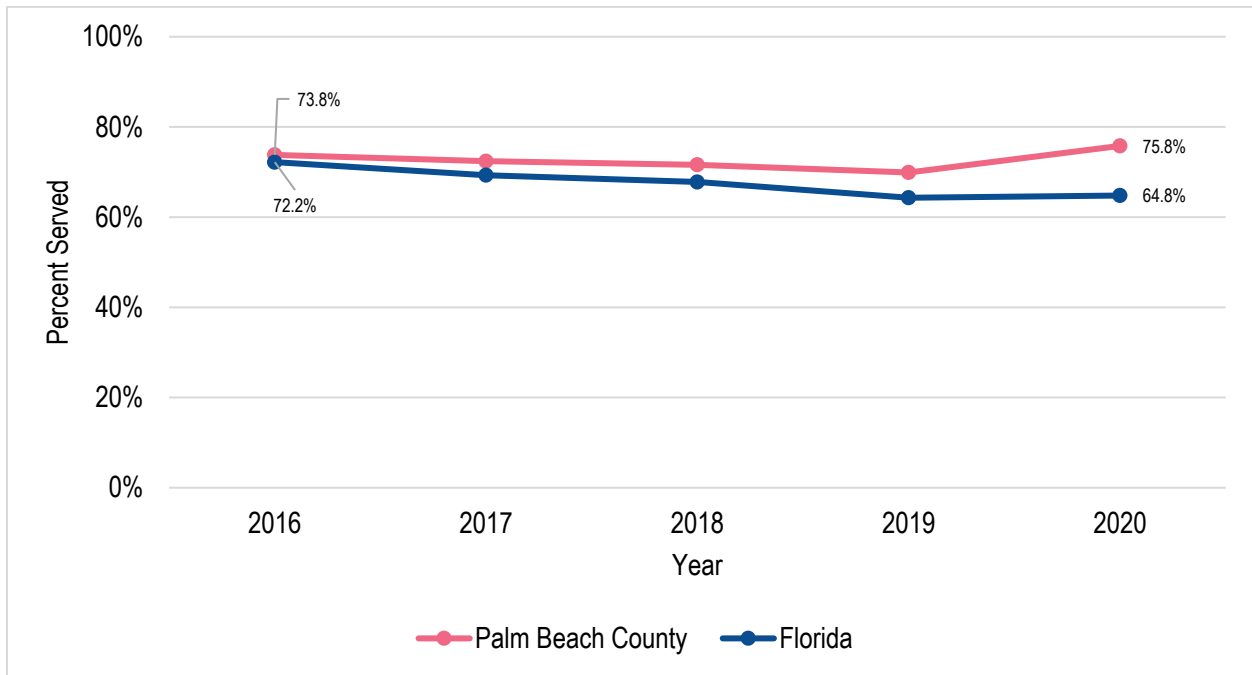
Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for births to mothers participating in WIC.

Table 95: WIC Eligibles Served, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	31,394	73.8%	479,129	72.2%
2017	30,581	72.4%	462,116	69.3%
2018	30,237	71.6%	451,935	67.8%
2019	28,857	69.9%	427,068	64.3%
2020	30,157	75.8%	420,640	64.8%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 47: WIC Eligibles Served, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2020

WIC Children >= 2 Years Who Are Overweight or Obese

Research shows that once obesity develops, weight issues are likely to persist throughout an individual's lifespan. Furthermore, rapid weight gain in infancy is strongly associated with obesity in childhood and adolescence.⁹¹ Understanding the rates of children who are two years old or younger who are overweight or obese can help provide insight on the current and future health of a population.

The table below shows the percentage of WIC children who were aged two years or younger and were either overweight or obese in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The percentage fluctuated slightly from 2016 to 2020 in Palm Beach County, with the most recent percentage reaching 29.8% in 2020. The percentage in the state of Florida increased slightly from 26.4% in 2016 to 28.3% in 2020. Despite increasing, the Florida percentage was still lower than the Palm Beach County percentage for each year reported.

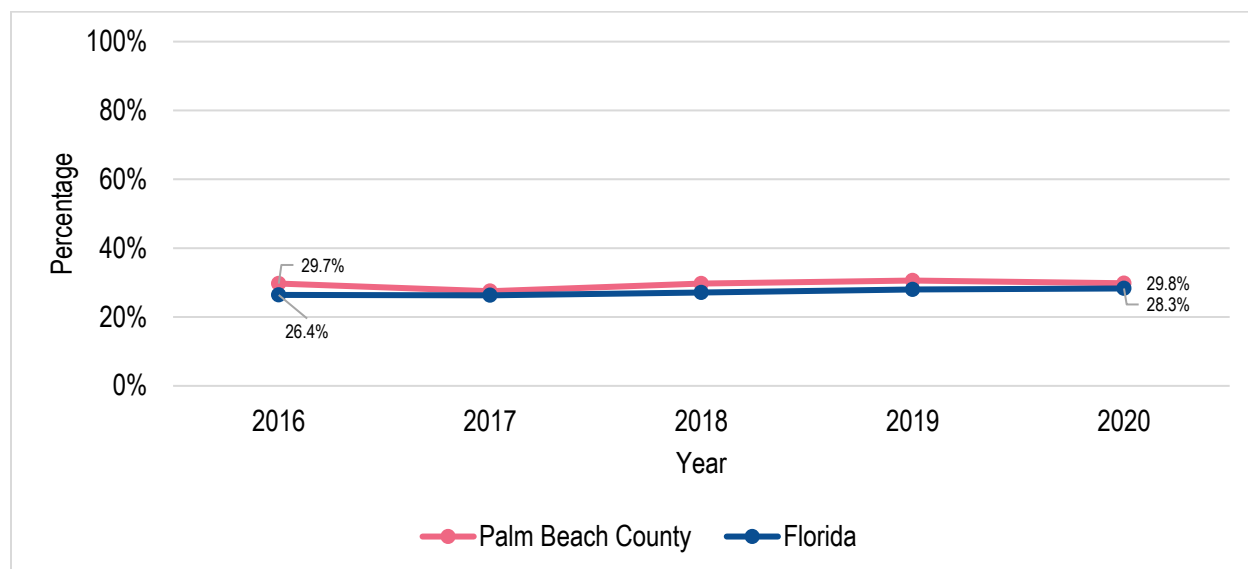
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly related to this indicator.

Table 96: WIC Children >= 2 Years Who Are Overweight or Obese, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
	Percent	Percent
2016	29.7%	26.4%
2017	27.5%	26.3%
2018	29.7%	27.1%
2019	30.6%	28.0%
2020	29.8%	28.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 48: WIC Children >= 2 Years Who Are Overweight or Obese, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, WIC and Nutrition Services, 2020

⁹¹ Lumeng, J. C., Taveras, E. M., Birch, L., & Yanovski, S. Z. (2015). Prevention of obesity in infancy and early childhood: a National Institutes of Health workshop. *JAMA pediatrics*, 169(5), 484–490. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2014.3554>

Birth Rates

Total Resident Live Births

Live births rates are often used to determine sociological changes, including population changes, and to provide context to maternal health outcomes.⁹²

The table below shows the rate of total resident live births per 1,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The total resident live birth rate was slightly lower in Palm Beach County compared to the state of Florida each year from 2016 to 2020. From 2016 to 2020, the rate in Palm Beach County decreased from 10.7 births per 1,000 population to 9.6 per 1,000 population. The state of Florida recorded a similar decreasing trend from 2016 (11.1 per 1,000) to 2020 (9.7 per 1,000).

Table 97: Total Resident Live Births, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	14,963	10.7	225,018	11.1
2017	15,043	10.7	223,579	10.9
2018	15,064	10.4	221,508	10.6
2019	14,737	10.1	220,010	10.3
2020	14,112	9.6	209,645	9.7

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹² Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health: The Harriet and Robert Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health. (n.d.) *Measure of Total Population Structure and Size*. Retrieved from <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/hs/pubhealth/modules/demography/populationRates.html>

Total Resident Live Births by Location

The following table shows the total resident live birth rate per 1,000 population in Palm Beach County, surrounding counties, and Florida in 2020. Palm Beach County along with St. Lucie County have the fourth highest rate of resident live births at 9.6 per 1,000.

Table 98: Total Resident Live Births, Palm Beach County, Florida, and Surrounding Counties, 2020

Area	Count	Rate
Florida	209,645	9.7
Palm Beach County	14,112	9.6
Broward County	19,943	10.2
Collier County	3,166	8.2
Miami-Dade County	27,663	9.7
Glades County	71	5.4
Hendry County	498	12.3
Martin County	1,247	7.7
St. Lucie County	3,025	9.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Births by Mother's Age and Race

Overall, 3,747,540 births were reported in the United States in 2019, the latest available year for which there is data, down 1% from 2018.⁹³ Nationally, birth rates decreased for females ages 15 to 34 years, increased for females ages 35 to 44 years, and were unchanged for females ages 10 to 14 years and 45 to 49 from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the mean age of mothers at first birth was 27.0 years, an increase from 26.9 in 2018, and a record high for the nation.

The following table shows the total number of births by mother's age and race in Palm Beach County in 2020. In 2020, the most births in Palm Beach County were among White mothers ages 30 to 34 (3,127 births) and White mothers ages 25 to 29 (2,272 births). Of all births reported in Palm Beach County in 2020, 9,218 were among White women, 4,861 were among Black mothers and mothers of other races, and 33 were among an unknown race.

Table 99: Births by Mother's Age and Race, Palm Beach County, 2020

Age	Race			
	White	Black & Other	Unknown	Total
0-14 Years	10	1	0	11 (0.1%)
15-19 Years	322	183	1	505 (3.6%)
20-24 Years	1,232	771	7	2,003 (14.2%)
25-29 Years	2,272	1,256	13	3,541 (25.1%)
30-34 Years	3,127	1,446	5	4,578 (32.4%)
35-39 Years	1,799	921	7	2,727 (19.3%)
40-44 Years	418	266	0	684 (4.9%)
45 and Over Years	38	17	0	55 (0.4%)
Unknown	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	9,218	4,861	33	14,112 (100%)

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹³ Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Osterman, M. J. K., and Driscoll, A. K. (2021). Births: Final Data for 2019. *National Vital Statistics Report. (70)2*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-02-508.pdf>

Teenage Birth Rates and Repeat Teenage Birth Rates

Nationally, the percentage of births for females ages 15 to 19 years fell 4% between 2018 and 2019.⁹⁴ Births to teenage mothers can have negative health, social, and economic effects for both mothers and their children. Teen births can prevent mothers from pursuing educational and workforce opportunities and repeat teen births may be more likely to be preterm or of low birthweight than first teen births.⁹⁵

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17

The table below shows the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 17 years in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In this time period, repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 17 were highest in 2018 for Palm Beach County (8.4%). In 2020, 8.2% of births were repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 17 in Palm Beach County, which was higher than the statewide rate of 6.2%.

The Healthy People 2030 national target for pregnancies among mothers ages 15 to 19 is to reduce pregnancies in adolescents to 31.4 per 1,000 females.⁹⁶ Although the data below shows total repeat births to teen mothers ages 15 to 17, there is a recent increase reported from 6.0% in 2019 to 8.2% in 2020.

Table 100: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	11	5.8%	205	7.2%
2017	13	8.0%	197	7.7%
2018	10	8.4%	157	6.7%
2019	9	6.0%	135	6.3%
2020	11	8.2%	128	6.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹⁴ Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Osterman, M. J. K., and Driscoll, A. K. (2021). Births: Final Data for 2019. *National Vital Statistics Report. (70)2*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-02-508.pdf>

⁹⁵ Dee, D. L., Pazol, K., Cox, S., Smith, R. A., Bower, K., Kapaya, M., Fasula, A., Harrison, A., Kroelinger, C. D., D'Angelo, D., Harrison, L., Koumans, E. H., Mayes, N., Barfield, W. D., & Warner, L. (2017). Trends in Repeat Births and Use of Postpartum Contraception Among Teens - United States, 2004-2015. *MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report*, 66(16), 422-426. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6616a3>

⁹⁶U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce pregnancies in adolescents – FP-03. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/family-planning/reduce-pregnancies-adolescents-fp-03>

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Race

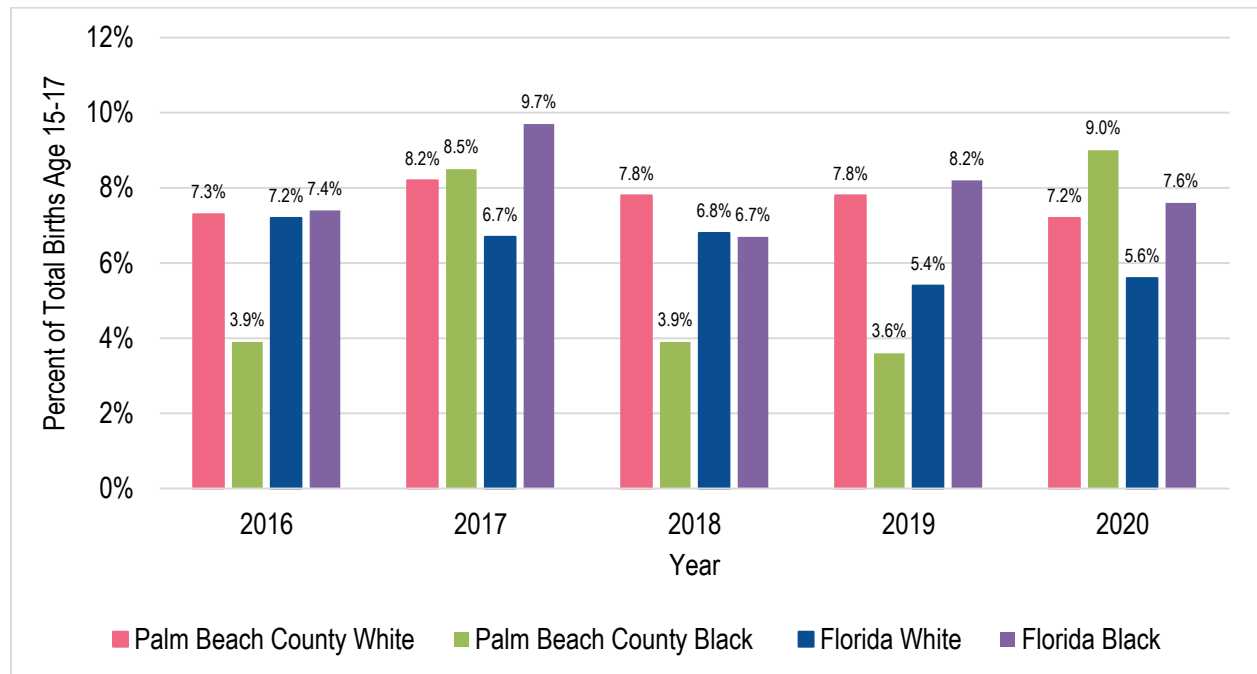
An examination of teen repeat births by race can inform the health system of disparities among certain subpopulations and help providers target their efforts to reduce repeat birth rates among teens. This table and graph below show the percent of repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 17 by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, with the exception of 2017 and 2020, White mothers were much more likely than Black mothers ages 15 to 17 to have a repeat birth during this time frame. Notably, the White percentage was higher and the Black percentage was lower in Palm Beach County as compared to the state percentage for each year from 2016 to 2019. Palm Beach County Black mothers also reported a very sharp increase from 3.6% in 2019 to 9.0% in 2020.

Table 101: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	7.3%	3.9%	7.2%	7.4%
2017	8.2%	8.5%	6.7%	9.7%
2018	7.8%	3.9%	6.8%	6.7%
2019	7.8%	3.6%	5.4%	8.2%
2020	7.2%	9.0%	5.6%	7.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 49: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Ethnicity

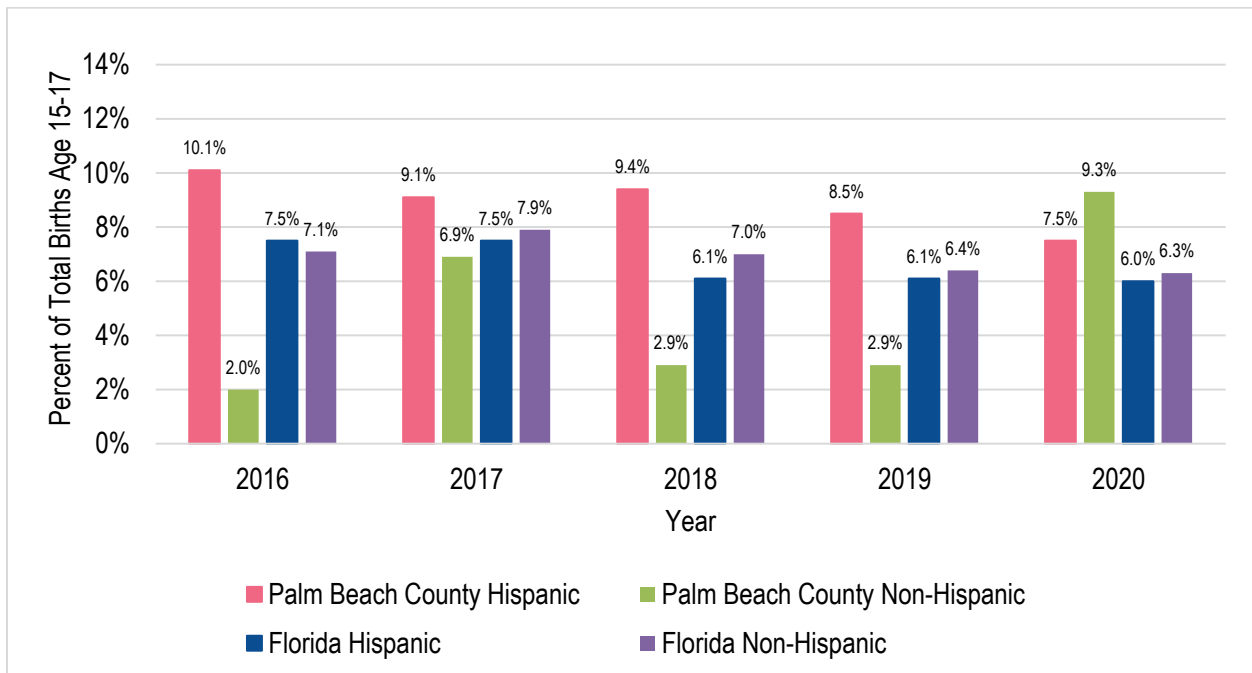
A deeper look into repeat births by ethnicity can highlight the need for culturally competent services within the health care system. This table and graph below show the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 17 by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, Hispanic mothers ages 15 to 17 consistently reported higher percentages of repeat births as compared to their non-Hispanic counterparts between 2016 and 2019. In 2020, Hispanic mothers reported a lower percentage (7.5%) compared to their non-Hispanic counterparts (9.3%). A similar trend was seen at the state level. However, disparities between Hispanic mothers and non-Hispanic mothers ages 15 to 17 were much higher in Palm Beach County as compared to the state of Florida.

Table 102: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	10.1%	2.0%	7.5%	7.1%
2017	9.1%	6.9%	7.5%	7.9%
2018	9.4%	2.9%	6.1%	7.0%
2019	8.5%	2.9%	6.1%	6.4%
2020	7.5%	9.3%	6.0%	6.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 50: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19

The following table shows the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 18 to 19 in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Repeat births to mothers ages 18 to 19 have declined overall in both Palm Beach County and Florida. Peak repeat birth percentages among mothers ages 18 to 19 were reported in 2016 for Palm Beach County (20.6%) and Florida (19.0%). The lowest repeat birth percentages among mothers ages 18 to 19 were reported in 2020 in Palm Beach County (13.7%) and Florida (15.5%).

The Healthy People 2030 national target for pregnancies among mothers ages 15 to 19 is to reduce pregnancies in adolescents to 31.4 per 1,000 females.⁹⁷ Although the data below shows total repeat births to teen mothers ages 18 to 19, there is a recent decrease reported from 15.4% in 2019 to 13.7% in 2020.

Table 103: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	89	20.6%	1,579	19.0%
2017	76	17.0%	1,429	17.5%
2018	77	17.9%	1,321	17.7%
2019	67	15.4%	1,206	16.3%
2020	51	13.7%	1,064	15.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹⁷U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce pregnancies in adolescents – FP-03. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/family-planning/reduce-pregnancies-adolescents-fp-03>

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Race

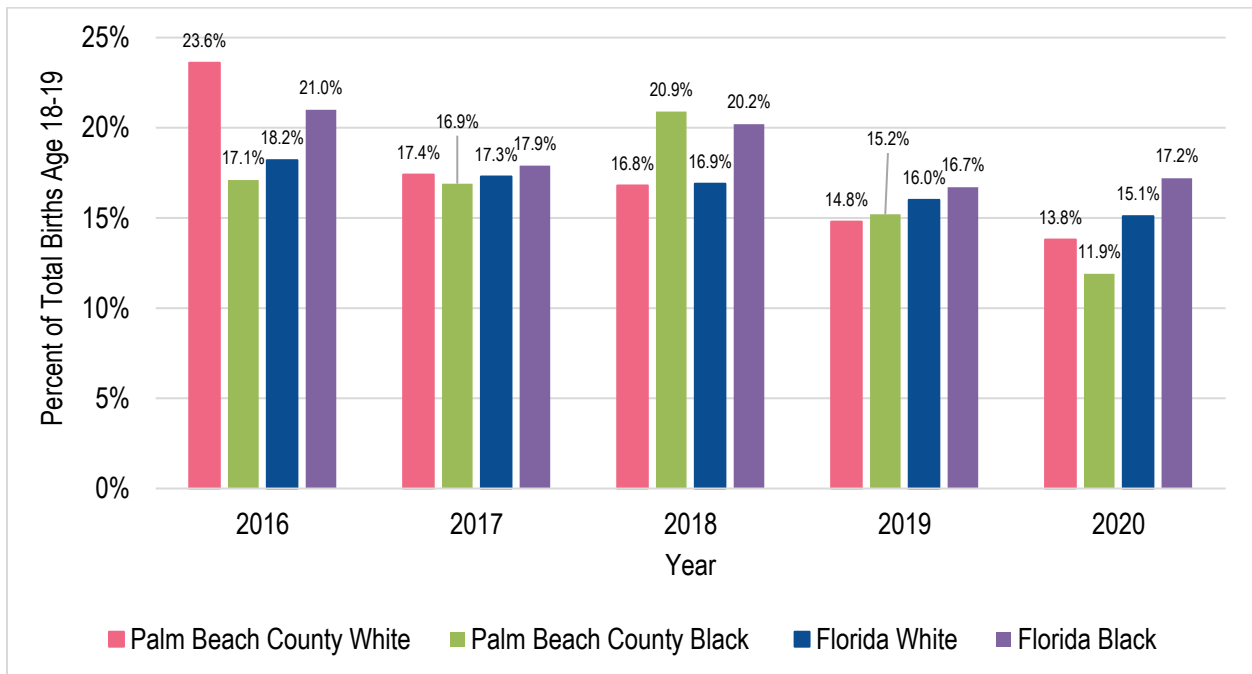
The table and graph below show the percentage of repeat birth to mothers ages 18 to 19 by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. White mothers ages 18 to 19 in Palm Beach County reported a higher percentage of repeat births as compared to Black mothers ages 18 to 19 in 2016, 2017 and 2020. Black mothers ages 18 to 19 in Palm Beach County reported higher percentages in 2018 and 2019 as compared to White mothers ages 18 to 19.

Table 104: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	23.6%	17.1%	18.2%	21.0%
2017	17.4%	16.9%	17.3%	17.9%
2018	16.8%	20.9%	16.9%	20.2%
2019	14.8%	15.2%	16.0%	16.7%
2020	13.8%	11.9%	15.1%	17.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 51: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Ethnicity

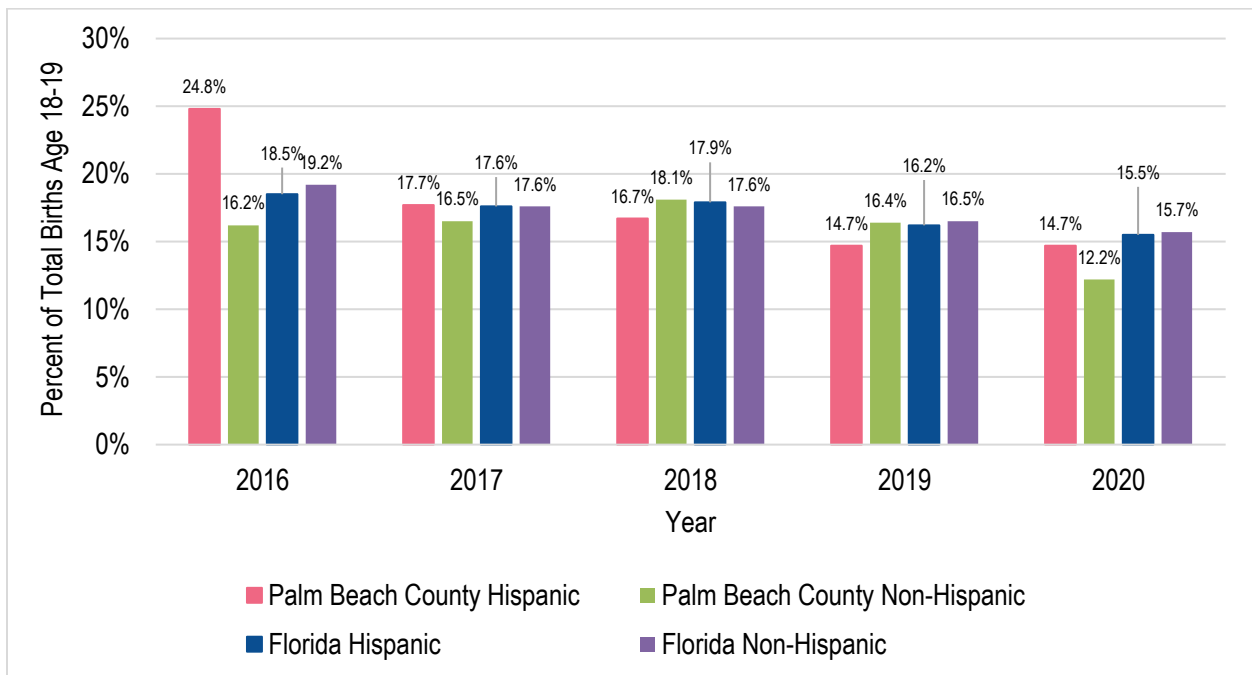
The table and graph below show the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 18 to 19 by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Hispanic mothers ages 18 to 19 reported a higher percentage of repeat births compared to their non-Hispanic counterparts in 2016, 2017, and 2020. In 2020, the percentage of repeat births to Palm Beach County Hispanic mothers ages 18 to 19 reached 14.7%, while the rate for non-Hispanic mothers was 12.2%. Overall, Palm Beach County reported lower percentages of repeat births to mothers ages 18 to 19 in 2020 compared to the state.

Table 105: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	24.8%	16.2%	18.5%	19.2%
2017	17.7%	16.5%	17.6%	17.6%
2018	16.7%	18.1%	17.9%	17.6%
2019	14.7%	16.4%	16.2%	16.5%
2020	14.7%	12.2%	15.5%	15.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 52: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Birth Weight

Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight)

Approximately one percent of babies in the United States are born with very low birth weight.⁹⁸ Very low birth weight often coincides with premature birth and various health complications.

The following table shows the percent of live births under 1500 grams, indicating a very low birth weight, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the percentage of live births under 1500 grams was slightly below the state's overall percentage every year, with the exception of 2019. Palm Beach County reported its highest percentage of 1.8% in 2019. In 2020, this percentage decreased to 1.4%.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for rates of very low birth weight. However, very low birth weight births in Palm Beach County have recently decreased from 1.8% in 2019 to 1.4% in 2020.

Table 106: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	199	1.3%	3,478	1.5%
2017	211	1.4%	3,485	1.6%
2018	206	1.4%	3,537	1.6%
2019	264	1.8%	3,469	1.6%
2020	191	1.4%	3,191	1.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹⁸ Cedars Sinai. (2022). *Very Low Birth Weight*. Retrieved from <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions---pediatrics/v/very-low-birth-weight.html>

Live Births Under 1500 grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Race

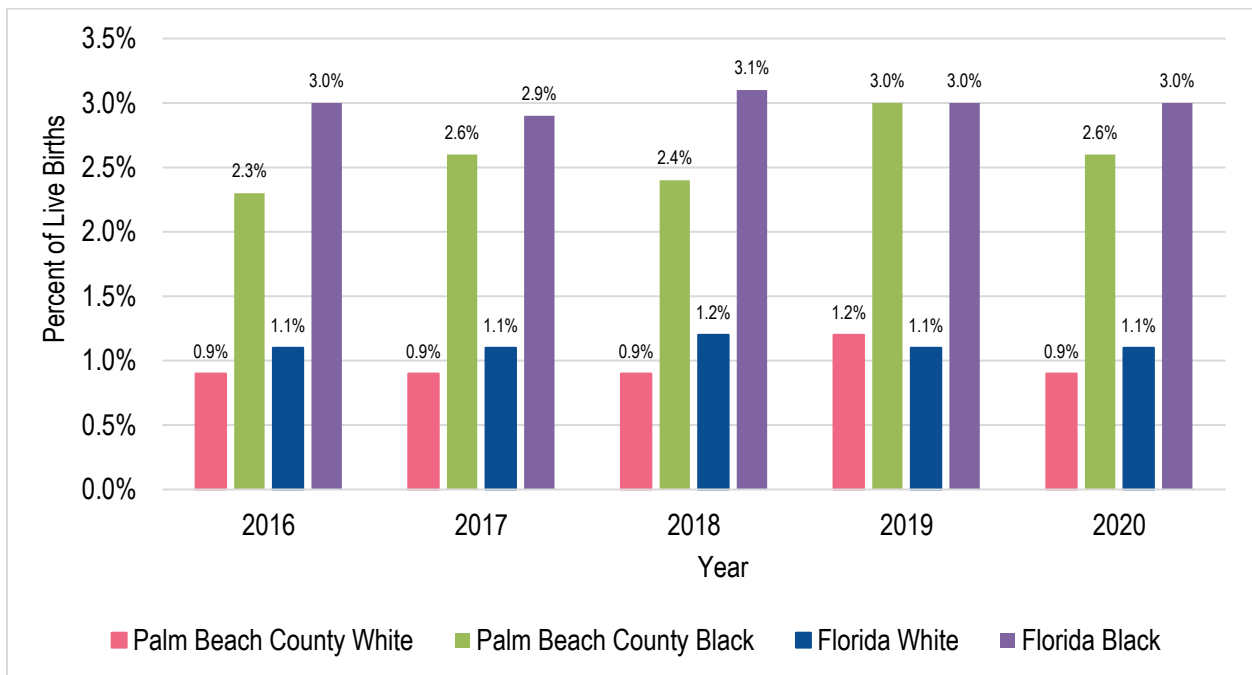
The following table shows the percent of live births under 1500 grams, indicating a very low birth weight, by race, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, the percentage of live births under 1500 grams was consistently higher among Black residents as compared to White residents, reaching 2.6% and 0.9% in 2020 in Palm Beach County, respectively.

Table 107: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	0.9%	2.3%	1.1%	3.0%
2017	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	2.9%
2018	0.9%	2.4%	1.2%	3.1%
2019	1.2%	3.0%	1.1%	3.0%
2020	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	3.0%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 53: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Live Births Under 1500 grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity

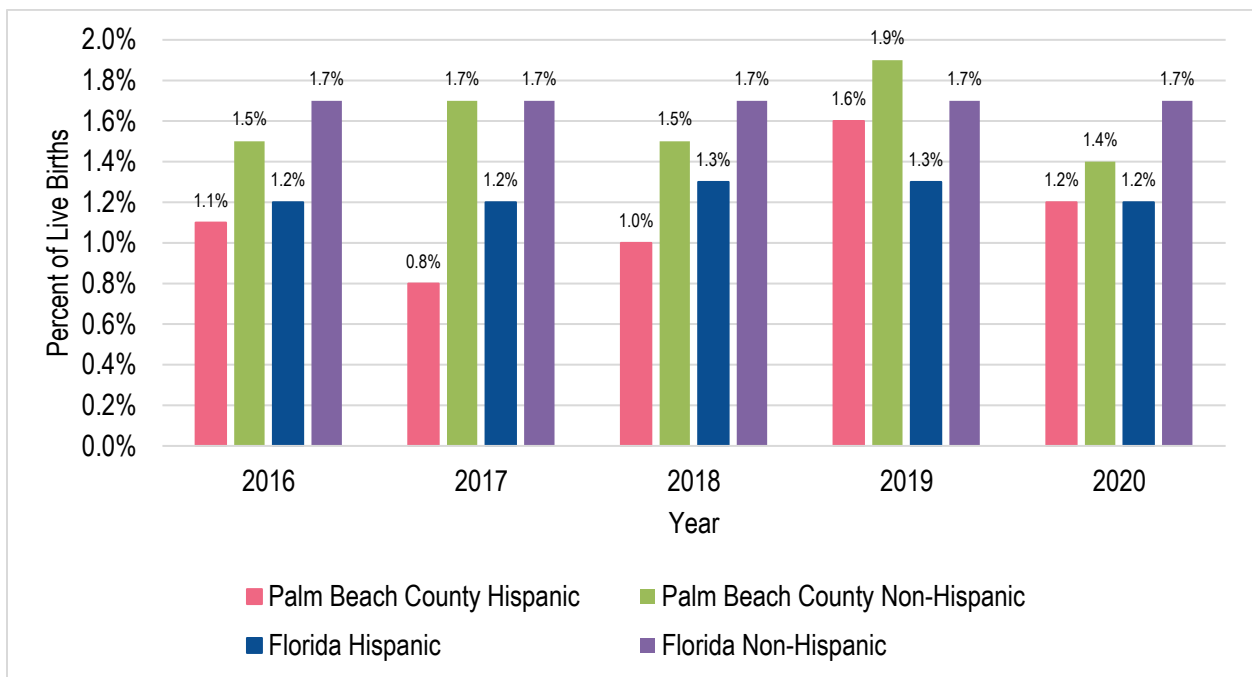
The following table shows the percent of live births under 1500 grams, indicating a very low birth weight, by ethnicity, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County and Florida, the percentage of live births under 1500 grams was consistently higher among non-Hispanic residents compared to their Hispanic counterparts.

Table 108: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%
2017	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%
2018	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
2019	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%
2020	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 54: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight)

The World Health Organization defines low birth weight as a birth weight under 2500 grams, regardless of gestational age.⁹⁹ Low birth weight babies are twenty times more likely to develop complications and die in comparison to normal weight babies.¹⁰⁰

This table below shows the percentage of live births under 2500 grams in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Each year during this timeframe, the percentages in Palm Beach County and Florida were similar. Additionally, the Palm Beach County percentage was lower than the Florida percentage in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020. In 2019, Palm Beach County reported its highest percent of live births under 2500 grams during this timeframe at 9.0%.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for rates of low birth weight. However, low birth weight births in Palm Beach County have recently decreased from 9.0% in 2019 to 8.3% in 2020.

Table 109: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	1,236	8.3%	225,018	8.7%
2017	1,281	8.5%	223,579	8.8%
2018	1,297	8.6%	221,508	8.7%
2019	1,319	9.0%	220,010	8.8%
2020	1,167	8.3%	209,645	8.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

⁹⁹ World Health Organization. (2016). International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems -10 Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified. Retrieved from <https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en#/P05.9>

¹⁰⁰ K. C. Anil, P. L. Basel, S. Singh. (2020). Low birth weight and its associated risk factors: Health facility-based case-control study. *PIOS* (15)6. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0234907>

Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Race

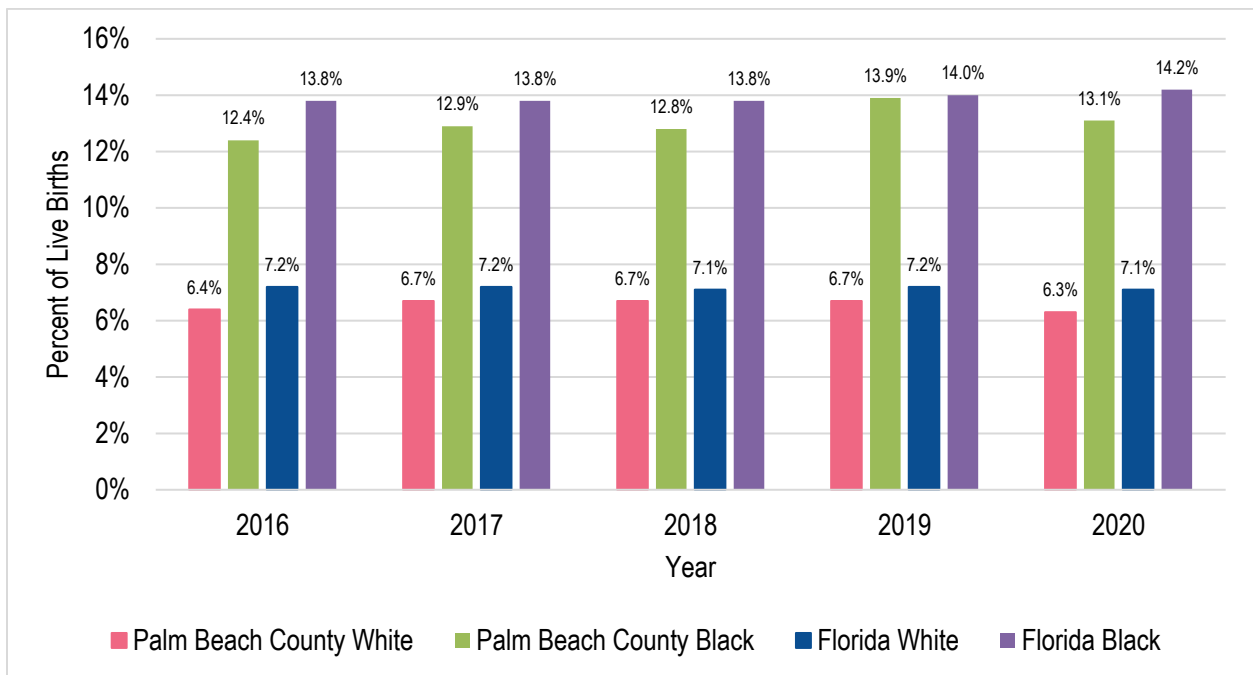
This table below shows the percentage of live births under 2500 grams, by race, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, a higher percentage of Black resident live births under 2500 grams were reported compared to White resident live births under 2500 grams. In 2020, the percentage of Palm Beach County Black live births under 2500 grams (13.1%) was over twice the percentage of White live births under 2500 grams (6.3%).

Table 110: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	White	Black	White	Black
2016	6.4%	12.4%	7.2%	13.8%
2017	6.7%	12.9%	7.2%	13.8%
2018	6.7%	12.8%	7.1%	13.8%
2019	6.7%	13.9%	7.2%	14.0%
2020	6.3%	13.1%	7.1%	14.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 55: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity

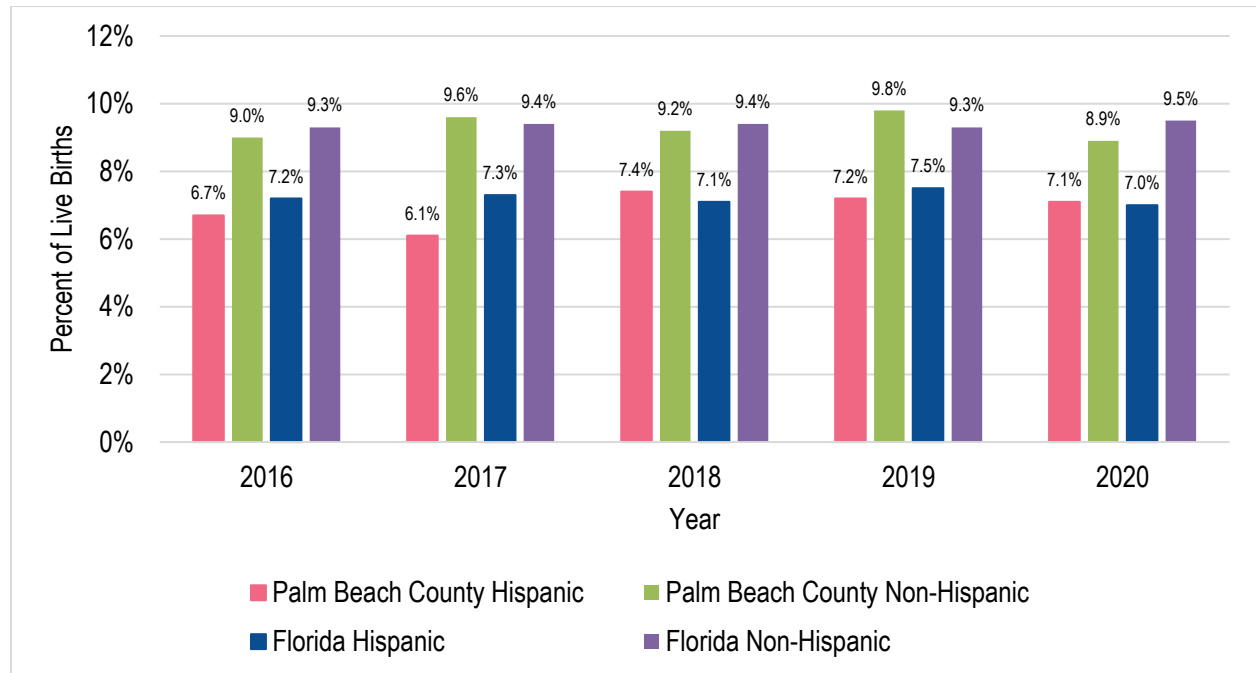
This table below shows the percentage of live births under 2500 grams, by ethnicity, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, percentages among Non-Hispanic residents were higher compared to their non-Hispanic counterparts. In Palm Beach County in 2020, Non-Hispanic mothers reported a percentage of 8.9% as compared to 7.1% for Hispanic mothers.

Table 111: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
2016	6.7%	9.0%	7.2%	9.3%
2017	6.1%	9.6%	7.3%	9.4%
2018	7.4%	9.2%	7.1%	9.4%
2019	7.2%	9.8%	7.5%	9.3%
2020	7.1%	8.9%	7.0%	9.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 56: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Premature Births

A premature birth is a birth that takes place more than three weeks before a baby's estimated due date or before the start of the 37th week of pregnancy.¹⁰¹ Premature births are associated with numerous health problems for newborns. Nationally, premature birth rates rose for the fifth straight year in 2019.¹⁰² Additionally, racial and ethnic differences in premature birth rates continue to persist. In 2019, the proportion of premature birth among African-American women in the United States was 14.4%, as compared to 9.3% among White women and 10% among Hispanic women.

Premature Births

The table below shows the percentage of premature births in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. During that timeframe, Palm Beach County saw an overall increase from 9.2% to 9.5%, while Florida saw an increase of 10.1% to 10.5%. Palm Beach County reported a notable drop from 10.5% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2020.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of premature births to 9.4%.¹⁰³ As of 2020, Palm Beach County was not yet meeting this target, with 9.5% of births occurring before the 37th week of pregnancy.

Table 112: Premature Births, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	1,370	9.2%	22,812	10.1%
2017	1,410	9.4%	22,836	10.2%
2018	1,460	9.7%	22,680	10.2%
2019	1,541	10.5%	23,345	10.6%
2020	1,335	9.5%	21,916	10.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁰¹ Mayo Clinic. (2021). *Premature Birth*. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/premature-birth/symptoms-causes/syc-20376730>

¹⁰² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Preterm Birth*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pretermbirth.htm>

¹⁰³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce preterm births — MICH-07. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/reduce-preterm-births-mich-07>

Premature Births, By Race

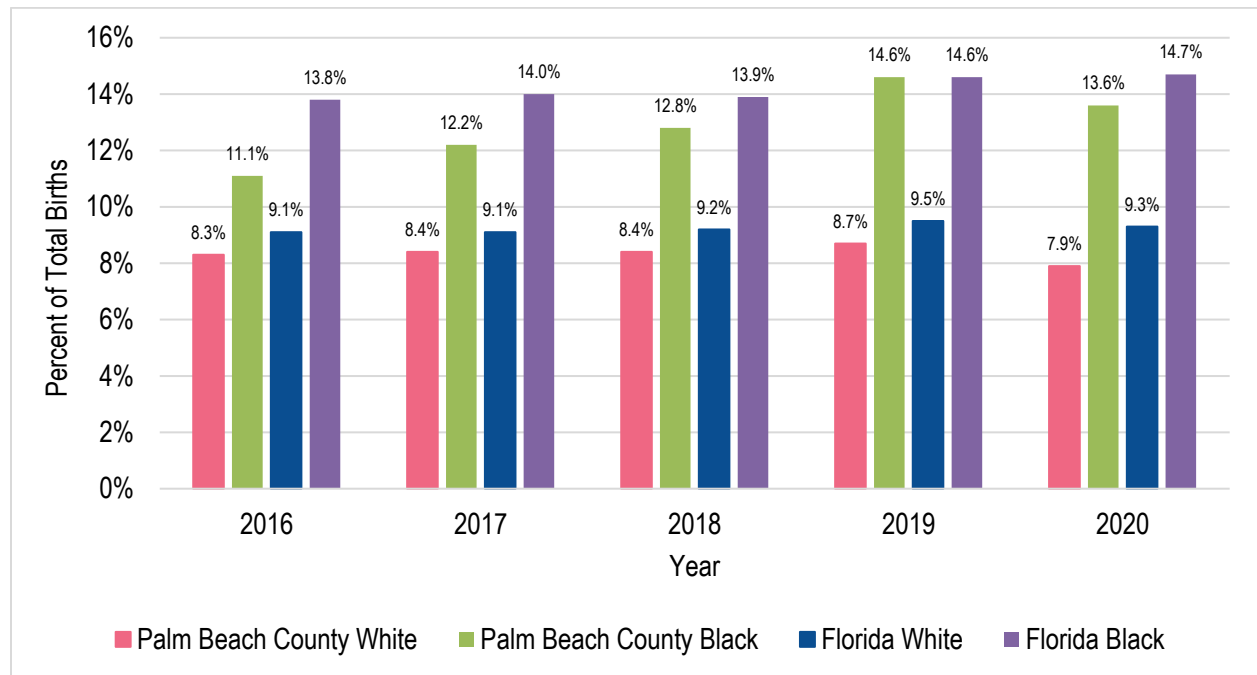
The table and graph below show the percent of premature births by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, disparities exist between premature births to White and Black mothers. In Palm Beach County, 7.9% of births to White mothers were premature, whereas 13.6% of births to Black mothers were premature in 2020, reflecting a proportion 1.7 times higher among Black mothers.

Table 113: Premature Births, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	805	8.3%	465	11.1%	14,584	9.1%	6,818	13.8%
2017	810	8.4%	524	12.2%	14,400	9.1%	6,995	14.0%
2018	831	8.4%	552	12.8%	14,528	9.2%	6,771	13.9%
2019	825	8.7%	623	14.6%	14,738	9.5%	7,034	14.6%
2020	732	7.9%	516	13.6%	13,700	9.3%	6,761	14.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 57: Premature Births, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. In 2019, the infant mortality rate in the United States was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.¹⁰⁴

The following table shows the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. For each year between 2016 and 2020, Palm Beach County reported lower infant mortality rates than the state of Florida.

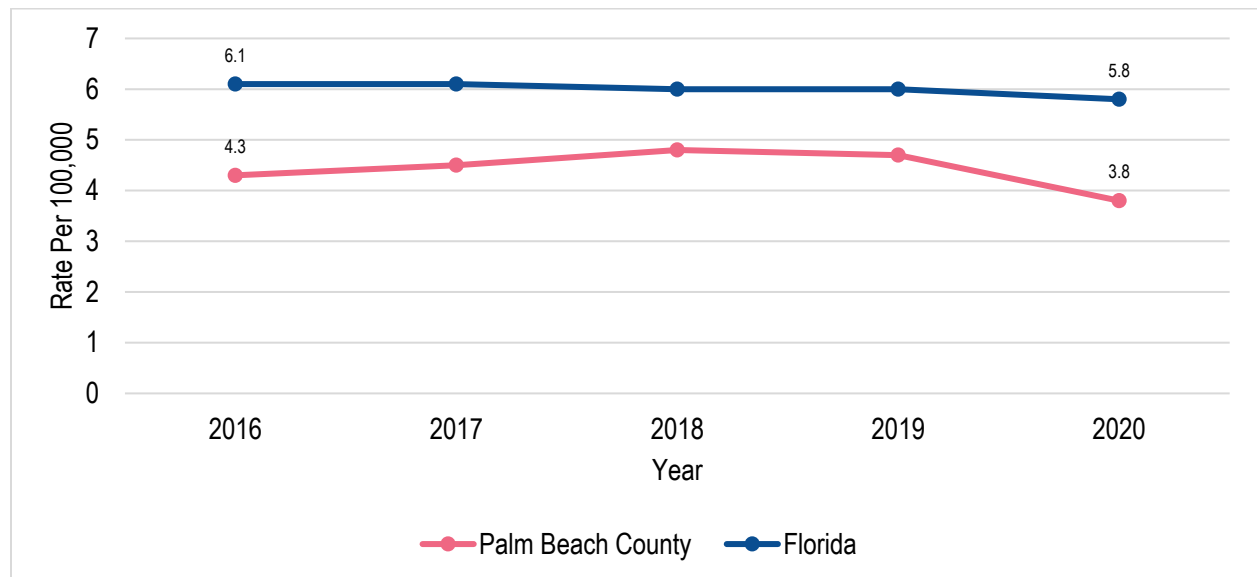
Healthy People 2030 has set a national target of 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.¹⁰⁵ As of 2020, Palm Beach County is meeting this target with a rate of 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 114: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	64	4.3	1,380	6.1
2017	67	4.5	1,355	6.1
2018	73	4.8	1,334	6.0
2019	69	4.7	1,328	6.0
2020	54	3.8	1,213	5.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 58: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

¹⁰⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Infant Mortality*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/infantmortality.htm>

¹⁰⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the rate of infant deaths — MICH-02. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infants/reduce-rate-infant-deaths-mich-02>

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Race

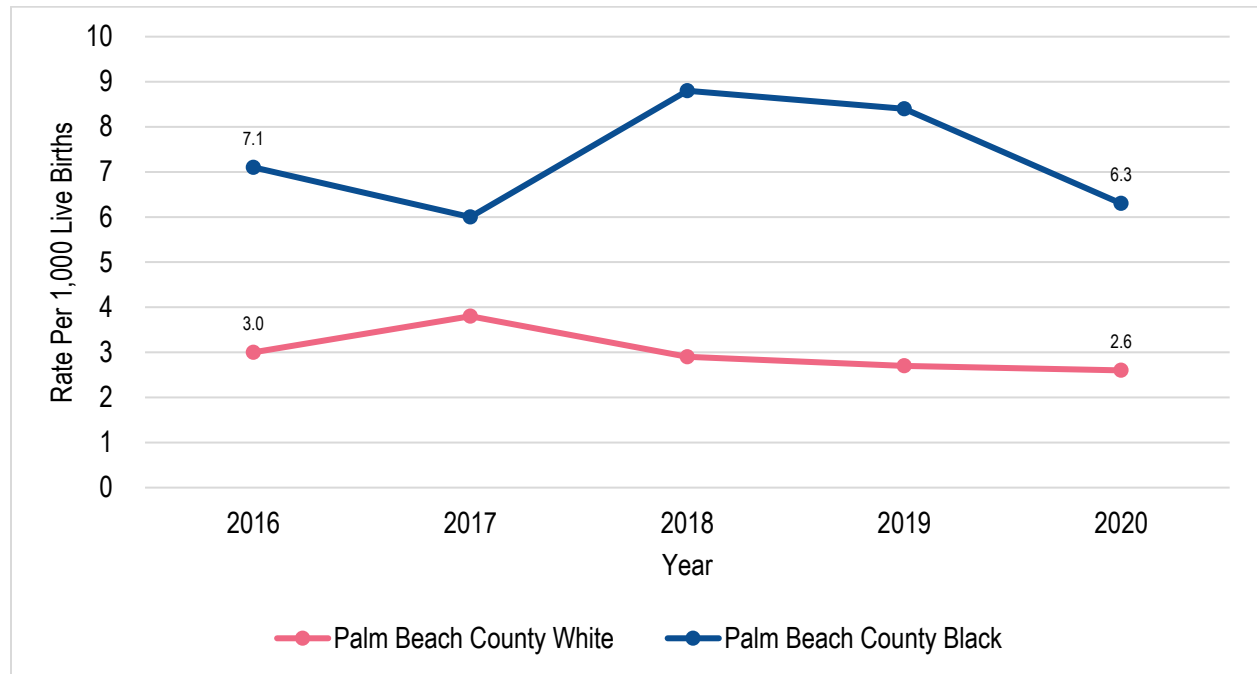
The table and graph below show the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births by race in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. Tremendous disparities by race existed each year during this time frame. In 2020, the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births among White residents in Palm Beach County reached 2.6 per 1,000 live births, whereas the rate among Black residents was 6.3 per 1,000 live births, exceeding the Healthy People 2030 national target of 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 115: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	29	3.0	30	7.1
2017	37	3.8	26	6.0
2018	29	2.9	38	8.8
2019	26	2.7	36	8.4
2020	24	2.6	24	6.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 59: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity

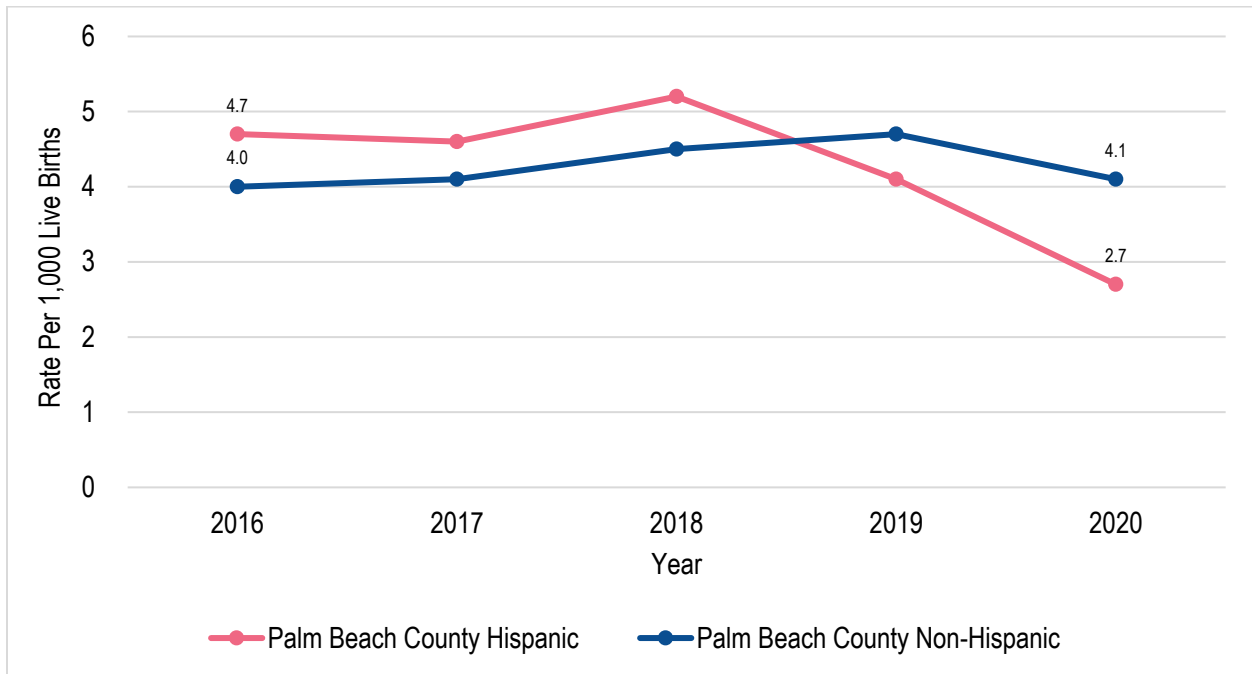
The table and graph below show the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births by ethnicity in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. The rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births for Hispanic residents was higher than for non-Hispanic residents from 2016 to 2018, but lower than non-Hispanics in 2019 and 2020. In 2020, the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births was 2.7 for Hispanic residents and 4.1 for non-Hispanic residents.

Table 116: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	22	4.7	41	4.0
2017	22	4.6	42	4.1
2018	25	5.2	46	4.5
2019	19	4.1	47	4.7
2020	13	2.7	38	4.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 60: Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

Fetal death refers to the death of a fetus at any time during pregnancy.¹⁰⁶ Fetal deaths later in pregnancy, at 20 weeks of gestation or more, are sometimes referred to as stillbirths. As of 2017, the United States reported 5.9 fetal deaths at 20 or more weeks of gestation per 1,000 live births.¹⁰⁷

The table below shows the rate of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Florida rates of fetal death remained between 6.7 and 6.9 during this five-year period, whereas Palm Beach County rates fluctuated. The highest rate reported in Palm Beach County in this five-year time period was 7.3 in 2016 and the lowest was 4.4 in 2018.

Healthy People 2030 has set a national target of 5.7 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births.¹⁰⁸ In 2020, Palm Beach County reported a fetal death rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births and is not meeting this target.

Table 117: Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	110	7.3	1,548	6.8
2017	96	6.3	1,553	6.9
2018	67	4.4	1,495	6.7
2019	97	6.5	1,515	6.8
2020	89	6.3	1,445	6.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁰⁶ Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention. (2020). *Fetal Deaths*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/fetal_death.htm

¹⁰⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Pregnancy and Childbirth. Fetal Deaths. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/reduce-rate-fetal-deaths-20-or-more-weeks-gestation-mich-01>

¹⁰⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the rate of fetal deaths at 20 or more weeks of gestation — MICH-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/pregnancy-and-childbirth/reduce-rate-fetal-deaths-20-or-more-weeks-gestation-mich-01>

Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Race

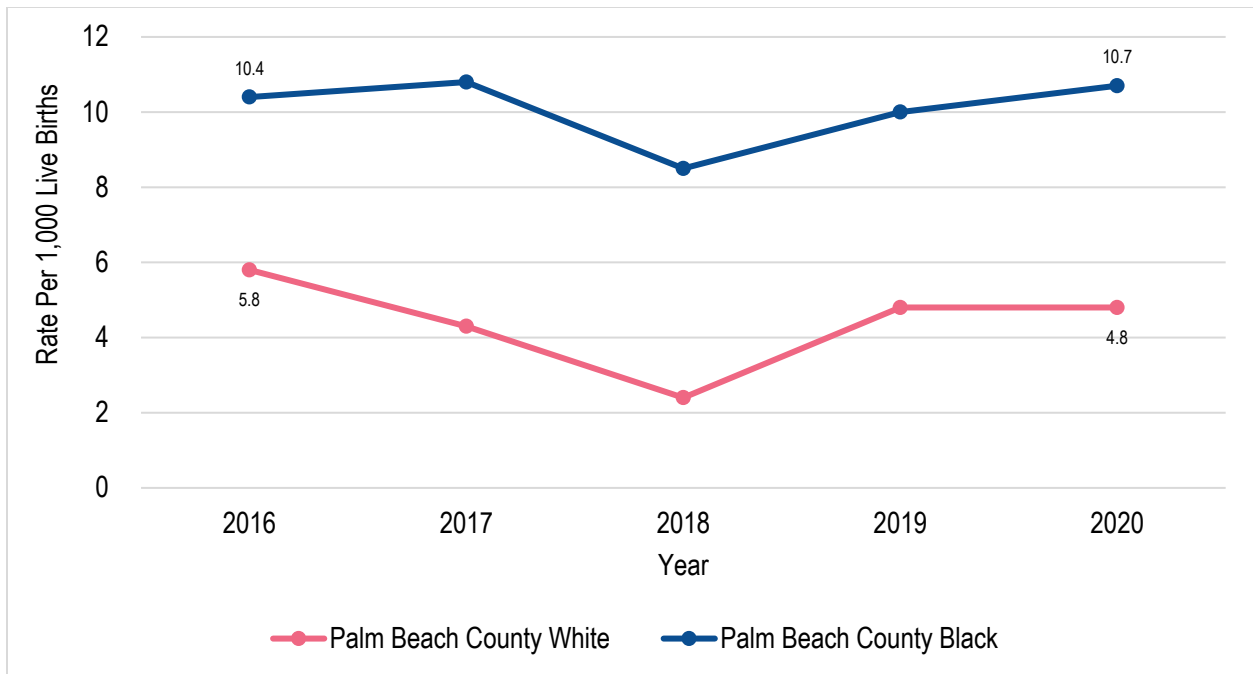
The following table and graph show the fetal death rate per 1,000 live births by race in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020. Black residents in Palm Beach County had much higher rates of fetal death compared to White residents in Palm Beach County during this five-year period. In 2020, the rate of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births to Black mothers was 10.7, whereas the rate of fetal death to White mothers was 4.8, reflecting a rate two times higher among Black mothers. The rate among Black mothers also far exceeded the Healthy People 2030 national target of 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 118: Fetal Death per 1,000 Live Births, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	56	5.8	44	10.4
2017	42	4.3	47	10.8
2018	24	2.4	37	8.5
2019	46	4.8	43	10.0
2020	44	4.8	41	10.7

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 61: Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity

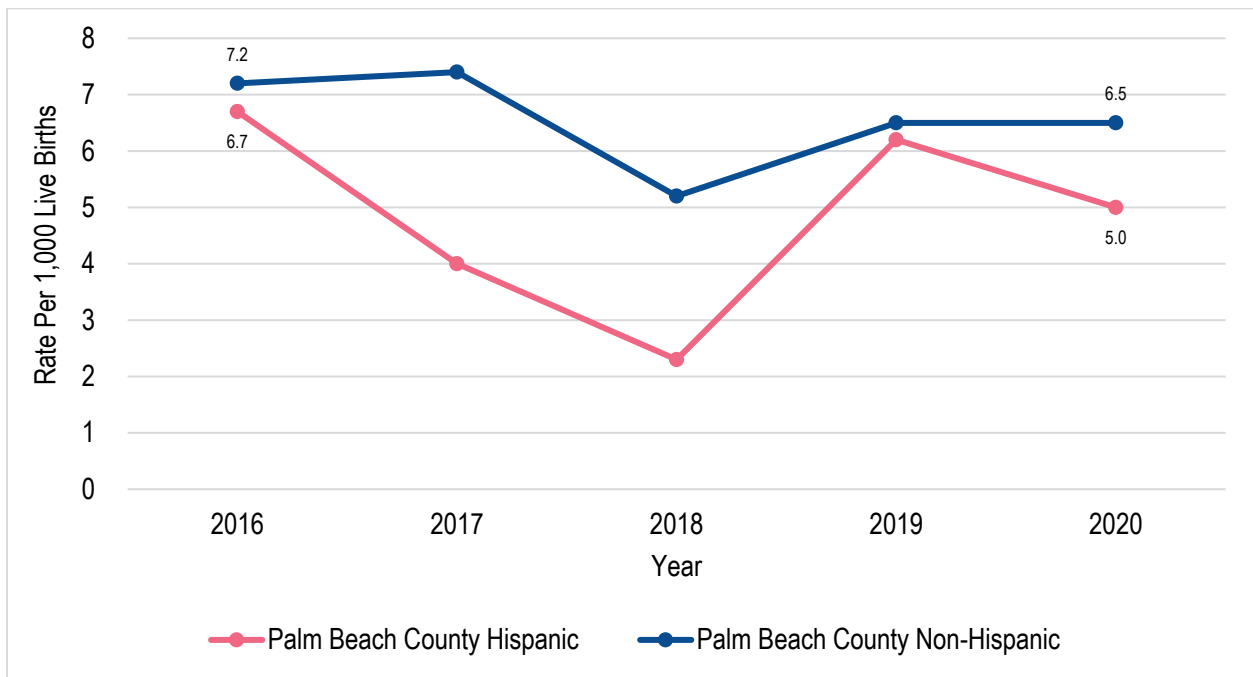
The table and graph below show the fetal death rate per 1,000 live births by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County had lower fetal death rates compared to non-Hispanic mothers each year during this time period. Most recently in 2020, Hispanic residents experienced a fetal death rate of 5.0 per 1,000 live births and non-Hispanic mothers had a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 live births.

Table 119: Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

Year	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	32	6.7	74	7.2
2017	19	4.0	76	7.4
2018	11	2.3	53	5.2
2019	29	6.2	65	6.5
2020	24	5.0	61	6.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 62: Fetal Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding has long been shown to have a wealth of health benefits to both mother and newborns and infants. For example, breastfeeding provides an important opportunity to facilitate skin-to-skin contact between mothers and newborns and infants, has been shown to be a protective factor against postpartum depression, and provides nutritional, immune, and cognitive benefits to newborns and infants.¹⁰⁹

Mothers Who Initiate Breastfeeding

The table below shows the percentage of mothers who initiated breastfeeding in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Mothers in Palm Beach County reported higher percentages of breastfeeding initiation compared to mothers in Florida for every year during this time frame, except 2019. In 2020, the percent of mothers who initiated breastfeeding in Palm Beach County was 87.1%, while in the state of Florida it was 85.4%.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to increase the percent of infants that are breastfed exclusively up to six months of age to 42.4%.¹¹⁰ Although the data below does not show the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed for their first 6 months, each year from 2016 to 2020, over 85% of total births were among mothers who initiated breastfeeding after birth.

Table 120: Mothers Who Initiate Breastfeeding, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	13,083	87.4%	193,508	86.0%
2017	13,490	89.7%	192,199	86.0%
2018	13,340	88.6%	190,949	86.2%
2019	12,597	85.5%	189,255	86.0%
2020	12,294	87.1%	179,098	85.4%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁰⁹ Yasmeen, T., Kumar, S., Sinha, S., Haque, M. A., Singh, V., and Sinha, S. (2019). Benefits of breastfeeding for early growth and long term obesity: a summarized review. *International Journal of Medical Science and Diagnosis Research*. (3)1. 190-194. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mohammad-Haque-19/publication/330701579_BENEFITS_OF_BREASTFEEDING_FOR_EARLY_GROWTH_AND_LONG_TERM_OBESITY_A_SUMMARIZED_REVIEW/links/5c4fe37f458515a4c747d281/BENEFITS-OF-BREASTFEEDING-FOR-EARLY-GROWTH-AND-LONG-TERM-OBESITY-A-SUMMARIZED-REVIEW.pdf

¹¹⁰ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). *Healthy People 2030: Infants*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infants>

Immunization

Immunizations protect young children from multiple deadly diseases and work to prevent the transfer of such diseases from child to child.¹¹¹ It is one of public health's leading health indicators and a primary defense against some of the most deadly and debilitating diseases known. If a community or population has 'herd immunity', the large number of individuals who are immune to a disease, such as those vaccinated, can reduce the probability of an infection spreading to those who are not immune. Because of advances in medical science, children can be protected against more diseases than ever before. Some diseases that once injured or killed thousands of children have been eliminated completely and others are close to extinction— primarily due to safe and effective vaccination. For instance, immunizations have largely eradicated diseases such as polio, tetanus, and rubella.

Fully Immunized Children, Age Two

The table below shows the proportion of fully immunized children age two in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2017 to 2019, the proportion of fully immunized children age two for Palm Beach County were lower than the Florida proportion. In 2019, Palm Beach County reported that 76.0% of children age two were fully immunized, whereas 83.5% of children age two across the state of Florida were fully immunized.

Healthy People 2030 has set a national target to reduce the proportion of children who get no recommended vaccines by age two years to 1.3%.¹¹² While the below data shows fully immunized children, increases in this proportion would indicate progress towards this target. While Palm Beach County has seen a recent increase from 73.8% in 2018 to 76% in 2019, the proportion of fully immunized children has fluctuated but ultimately declined from 2015 (85.4%) to 2019 (76%).

Table 121: Fully Immunized Children, Age Two, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2015	85.4%	85.5%
2016	90.5%	84.1%
2017	83.3%	86.1%
2018	73.8%	83.9%
2019	76.0%	83.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹¹¹ Stanford Children's Hospital. (n.d.). *Why Childhood Immunizations are Important*. Retrieved from <https://www.stanfordchildrens.org/en/topic/default?id=why-childhood-immunizations-are-important-1-4510>

¹¹² US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of children who get no recommended vaccines by age 2 years – IID-02. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/vaccination/reduce-proportion-children-who-get-no-recommended-vaccines-age-2-years-iid-02>

Immunization Levels in Kindergarten

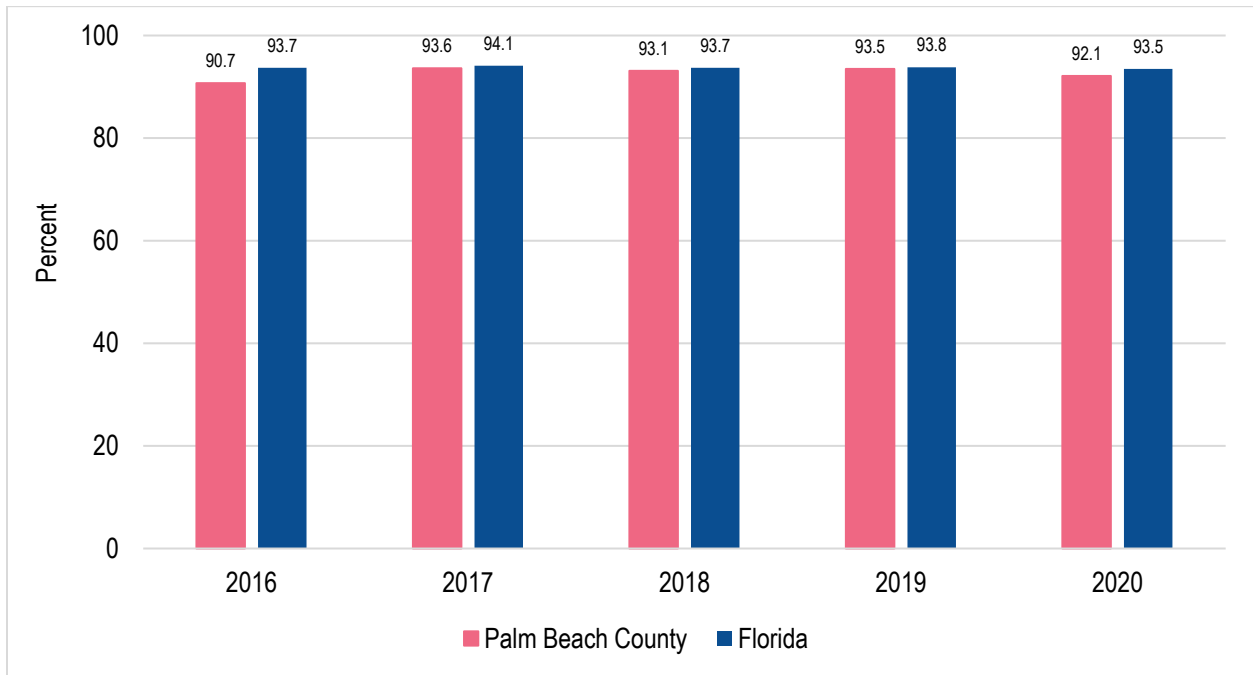
This table and graph below show the proportion of immunization levels in Kindergarten for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The percentage of immunized Palm Beach County Kindergarteners was lower than that of Florida each year from 2016 to 2020. From 2019 to 2020, the percent of immunized Kindergarteners decreased from 93.5% to 92.1% in Palm Beach County.

Table 122: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	13,521	90.7%	210,376	93.7%
2017	14,000	93.6%	211,311	94.1%
2018	14,008	93.1%	208,323	93.7%
2019	14,159	93.5%	210,607	93.8%
2020	14,135	92.1%	213,455	93.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Table 123: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, 2020

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Selected Vaccine Preventable Disease Rate

Vaccines are generally effective at preventing diseases for individuals of all ages.¹¹³ Due to vaccination campaigns, certain diseases, such as polio and diphtheria, are no longer problematic in the United States.¹¹⁴ Vaccine preventable diseases are monitored to identify gaps in vaccine coverage.

This table shows the selected vaccine preventable disease rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2013 to 2017. The selected vaccines here include diphtheria, acute hepatitis B, measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella, tetanus, and polio. Between 2013 and 2016, Palm Beach County reported lower rates of vaccine preventable diseases than the state of Florida. In 2017, the latest year for which data is available, the Palm Beach County rate of 6.0 per 100,000 rose higher than Florida's rate of 5.8 per 100,000.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for a vaccine preventable disease rate for diphtheria, acute hepatitis B, measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella, tetanus, and polio. However, related national targets include to: maintain the elimination of measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and polio at 0 endemic cases; reduce the rate of acute hepatitis B to 0.1 per 100,000 population; and reduce cases of pertussis among infants to 2,387 cases.^{115 116 117}

Table 124: Selected Vaccine Preventable Disease Rate, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2017

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2013	57	4.2	1,120	5.8
2014	39	2.9	1,130	5.8
2015	34	2.5	877	4.4
2016	59	4.2	1,070	5.3
2017	85	6.0	1,182	5.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2017
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹¹³ Florida Department of Health. (2022). *Selected Vaccine Preventable Disease Rate For All Ages*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0194>

¹¹⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Diseases You Almost Forgot About (Thanks To Vaccines)*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/forgot-14-diseases.html>

¹¹⁵ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Maintain elimination of measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and polio – IID-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infectious-disease/maintain-elimination-measles-rubella-congenital-rubella-syndrome-and-polio-iid-01>

¹¹⁶ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the rate of acute hepatitis B – IID-11. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infectious-disease/reduce-rate-acute-hepatitis-b-iid-11>

¹¹⁷ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce cases of pertussis among infants – IID-05. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infectious-disease/reduce-cases-pertussis-among-infants-iid-05>

Oral Health

Dental conditions that go untreated can lead to negative health outcomes.¹¹⁸ Tooth decay and periodontal disease, for instance, are associated with a number of life-threatening conditions, including sepsis, diabetes, and heart disease. Many Americans delay or do not receive dental care despite its association with general health outcomes. Individuals without a usual source of dental care may visit hospital emergency departments for treatment. The cost of dental-related visits that are treated in the emergency room exceeded \$2 billion nationally in 2017.¹¹⁹ Importantly, evidence suggests that people with COVID-19 who have severe gum disease are also at increased risk for severe illness.¹²⁰

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 From Dental Conditions

The following table shows the rate of preventable hospitalizations from dental conditions for individuals under age 65 per 100,000 population under age 65 in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Every year during this time frame, Palm Beach County reported a higher rate than the Florida rate. The lowest rate reported for Palm Beach County (12.4 per 100,000 population) in this timeframe was in 2019.

While Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for preventable hospitalizations from dental conditions for those under 65, there is a national target to reduce the proportion of people who can't get the dental care they need when they need it.¹²¹ Perhaps if people did receive adequate dental care, there would be a reduction in these hospitalizations.

Table 125: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Dental Conditions, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	140	13.1	1,835	11.4
2016	165	15.4	2,239	13.7
2017	143	13.2	1,974	12.0
2018	142	12.9	2,098	12.5
2019	138	12.4	2,008	11.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹¹⁸ Owens, P. L., Manski, R. J., Weiss, A. J. (2021). *Emergency Department Visits Involving Dental Conditions, 2018: Statistics Brief #280*. Retrieved from <https://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb280-Dental-ED-Visits-2018.pdf>

¹¹⁹ American Dental Association Health Policy Institute. (2020). *Emergency Department Visits for Dental Conditions – A Snapshot*. Retrieved from https://www.ada.org/-/media/project/ada-organization/ada/ada-org/files/resources/research/hpi/hpigraphic_0420_1.pdf?rev=2912d9465aef4958882a485ae5f00665&hash=4B00090BAF2BC8FCBEC83FE9B191F13B

¹²⁰ American Dental Association (2021). COVID-19 and Oral Health Conditions. Retrieved from <https://www.ada.org/about/press-releases/2021-archives/covid-19-and-oral-health-conditions>

¹²¹ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of people who can't get the dental care they need when they need it – AHS-05. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/health-care-access-and-quality/reduce-proportion-people-who-cant-get-dental-care-they-need-when-they-need-it-ahs-05>

Behavioral Health

Mental Health

Adults with Good Mental Health

Poor mental health status affects the quality of social, work and other relationships, increases the likelihood of substance misuse, and is associated with a variety of negative health outcomes.¹²² Mental health status has potentially only worsened for many adults during the COVID-19 pandemic due to such factors as isolation and stress. The absence of good mental health can reduce the ability of individuals to work, maintain relationships, and avoid addictive substances.

The table below shows the rate of adults with self-reported 'good mental health' in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. From 2013 to 2016, Palm Beach County reported a 2.1% drop in the percentage of 'adults with good mental health,' followed by a 2.5% increase from 2016 to 2019. In the state of Florida, the percentage increased 1.3% between 2013 and 2016, but decreased 2.4% between 2016 and 2019. Additionally, the percentage of 'adults with good mental health' was higher in Palm Beach County (90.8%) than in Florida (86.2%) in 2019.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for the percentage of adults with good mental health.

Table 126: Adults with Good Mental Health, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	90.4%	87.3%
2016	88.3%	88.6%
2019	90.8%	86.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹²² Tulane University School of Public Health And Tropical Medicine. (2021). *Understanding Mental Health As a Public Health Issue*. Retrieved from <https://publichealth.tulane.edu/blog/mental-health-public-health/>

Adults Who Had Poor Mental Health On > 14 Of the Past 30 Days

As mentioned above, adults with self-reported 'poor mental health' may face difficulties with social and economic opportunities and may encounter worse health outcomes as compared to adults with good mental health. The table below shows the percentage of adults with 'poor mental health' on more than 14 of the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County, the percentage of adults with 'poor mental health' on more than 14 of the past 30 days increased 2.1% from 2013 to 2016, and decreased 2.5% from 2016 to 2019. Most recently in 2019, the rate of adults with 'poor mental health' on more than 14 of the past 30 days was 9.2% in Palm Beach County, much lower than the Florida rate of 13.8%.

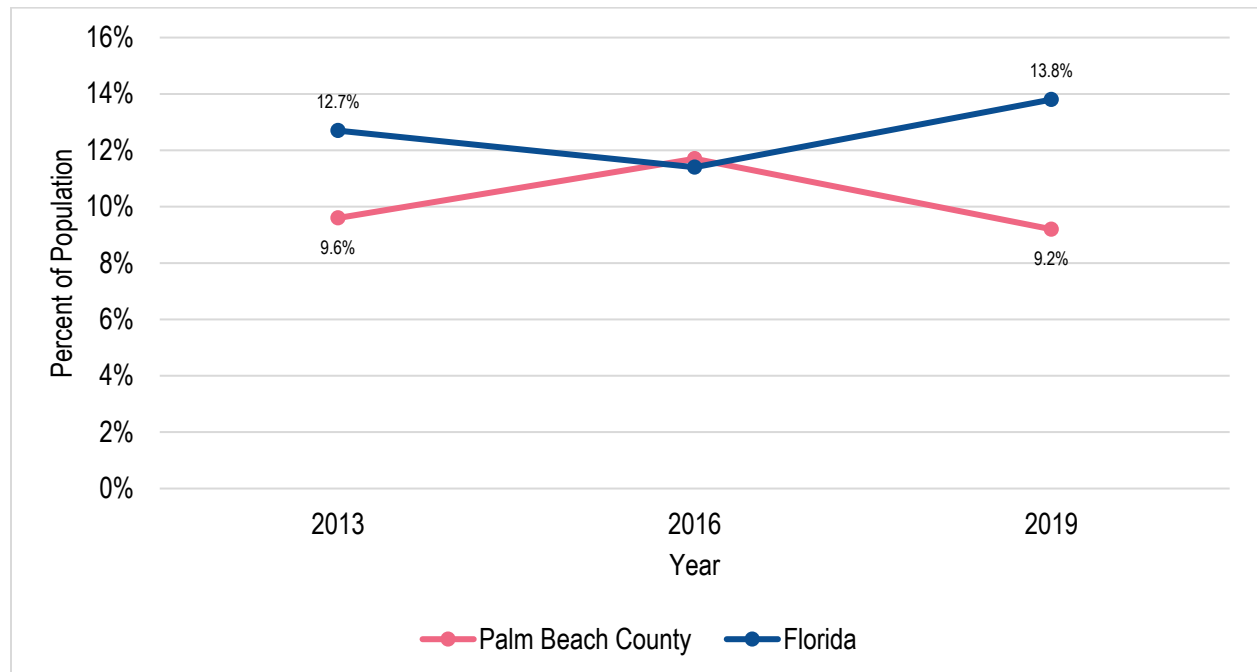
Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for the percentage of adults with poor mental health on more than 14 of the past 30 days.

Table 127: Adults with Poor Mental Health on > 14 of the Past 30 days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	9.6%	12.7%
2016	11.7%	11.4%
2019	9.2%	13.8%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 63: Adults with Poor Mental Health on > 14 of the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019

Adults Who Had Poor Mental Health On > 14 Of the Past 30 Days, By Race and Ethnicity

The table below shows the percentage of adults with 'poor mental health' on more than 14 of the past 30 days, by race and ethnicity, in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County, percentages fluctuated among all racial and ethnic groups. Between 2013 and 2019, White adults in Palm Beach County reported a low of 9.8% and a high of 13.9%. During this same time period, Black adults in Palm Beach County reported a low of 1% and a high of 13.4%. The Palm Beach County Hispanic population reported a low of 5.7% and a high of 10.8%. In 2013 and 2019, Florida consistently reported higher percentages than Palm Beach County.

Table 128: Adults with Poor Mental Health on > 14 of the Past 30 days, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019

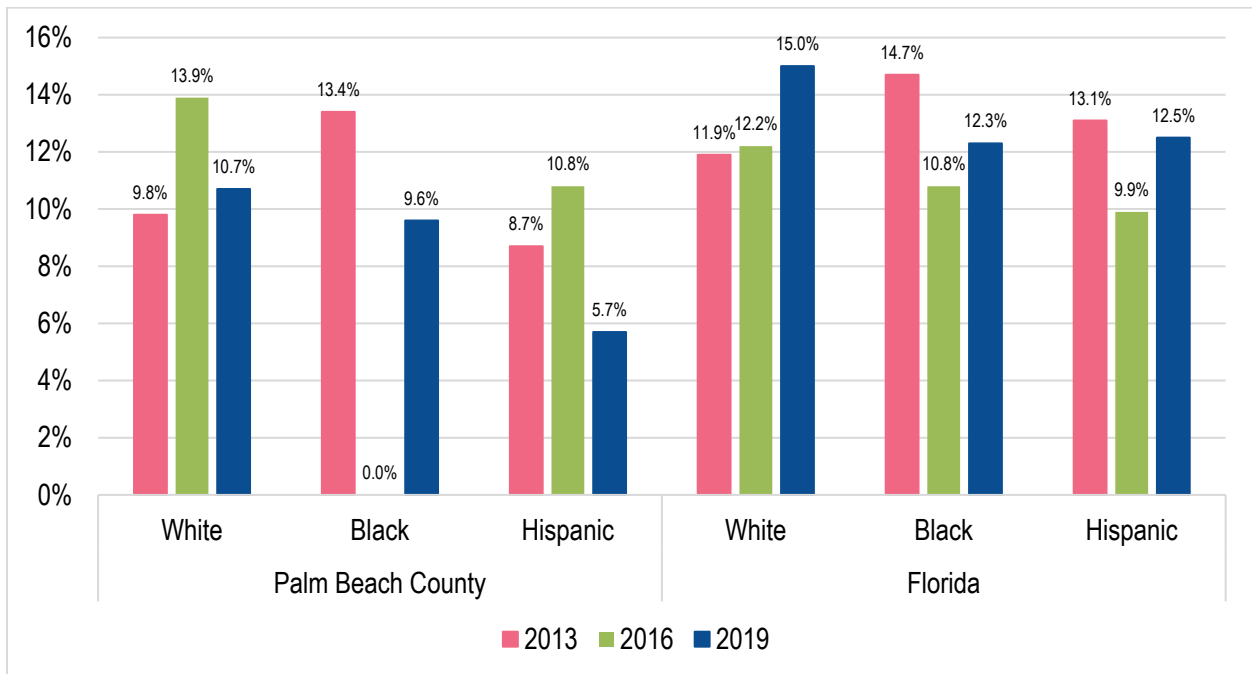
Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
2013	9.8%	13.4%	8.7%	11.9%	14.7%	13.1%
2016	13.9%	1%*	10.8%	12.2%	10.8%	9.9%
2019	10.7%	9.6%	5.7%	15%	12.3%	12.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019

*Note: While the proportion of Black Palm Beach County residents who reported poor mental health in 2016 was considerably low at 1%, it should be noted that this measure was collected via self-report.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 64: Adults with Poor Mental Health on > 14 of the Past 30 days, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Have a Depressive Disorder

For many people with depression, symptoms are often severe enough to cause noticeable problems in daily activities, including work, school, or social relationships.¹²³ The following table shows the percentage of adults who have ever been told they have a depressive disorder in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County, this percentage decreased steadily from 13.8% in 2013 to 12.4% in 2019, and was lower than the Florida rate for each year reported. In Florida, the rate dropped from 16.8% in 2013 to 14.2% in 2016, and then rose to 17.7% in 2019.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for the percentage of adults who have ever been told they have a depressive disorder; however, there is a related national target to increase the proportion of adults with depression who get treatment.¹²⁴

Table 129: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Have a Depressive Disorder, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	13.8%	16.8%
2016	13.2%	14.2%
2019	12.4%	17.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Adults Whose Poor Physical or Mental Health Kept Them from Usual Activities (>14 Of the Past 30 Days)

The table below shows the rate of adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from usual activities for more than 14 of the past 30 days. In Palm Beach County, there was a sharp 8.3% increase between 2013 (11.4%) and 2016 (19.7%) and a 5.7% decrease between 2016 (19.7%) and 2019 (14.0%). In 2019, the Palm Beach County rate of 14.0% was much lower than the Florida rate of 18.3%.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for the percentage of adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from usual activities in more than 14 of the past 30 days.

Table 130: Adults Whose Poor Physical or Mental Health Kept Them from Usual Activities (>14 of the past 30 days), Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	11.4%	16.4%
2016	19.7%	18.6%
2019	14.0%	18.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹²³ Mayo Clinic. (2018). *Depression (major depressive disorder)*. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/depression/symptoms-causes/syc-20356007>

¹²⁴ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of adults with depression who get treatment – MHMD-05. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/mental-health-and-mental-disorders/increase-proportion-adults-depression-who-get-treatment-mhmd-05>

Suicide

In 2019, suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in the United States with 47,511 deaths attributed to intentional self-harm.¹²⁵ Suicides are often considered preventable through evidence-based, low-cost interventions.¹²⁶ Suicide rates have increased over the past two decades.¹²⁷ Suicide rates may also be impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate

The table below shows the age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The suicide rate in Palm Beach County decreased from 2015 (15.5 per 100,000) to 2017 (12.2 per 100,000), then increased in 2018 (15.4 per 100,000), and decreased in 2019 (13.9 per 100,000). Most recently in 2019, the Palm Beach County rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population was slightly lower than the Florida rate of 14.5 per 100,000 population.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of deaths by suicide to 12.8 deaths per 100,000 population.¹²⁸ As of 2019, Palm Beach County is not meeting this target.

Table 131: Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	229	15.5	3,152	14.4
2016	230	15.2	3,122	14.1
2017	199	12.2	3,187	14.1
2018	247	15.4	3,552	15.3
2019	229	13.9	3,427	14.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹²⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). *Leading Causes of Death*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm>

¹²⁶ World Health Organization. (2021). *Suicide*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/suicide>

¹²⁷ National Institute of Mental Health. (n.d.) *Suicide*. Retrieved from <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/suicide>

¹²⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the suicide rate — MHMD-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/mental-health-and-mental-disorders/reduce-suicide-rate-mhmd-01>

Suicide Death Count by Age

Historically, younger individuals have reported lower suicide rates as compared to middle aged and older individuals, and according to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, the highest rates of suicide in the United States are reported among middle-aged White males.¹²⁹ When looking at racial differences in suicide rates, the highest age-adjusted suicide rate in the United States was found among White individuals, with Black, Asian and Hispanics reporting the lowest rates.

The table below shows the deaths by suicide count by age in Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2019. When looking at the total number of deaths by suicide from 2015 to 2019 for each age group, the highest deaths by suicide count was reported among those ages 55 to 64 (245), followed by those ages 45 to 54 (211), and those ages 65 to 74 (162). From 2018 to 2019, every age group saw a decrease in total deaths by suicide in Palm Beach County, except among those aged 85 and over.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of suicide deaths to 12.8 suicides per 100,000 population. While the data below shows total deaths by suicide counts, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 132: Suicide Death Count, By Age, Palm Beach County, 2015-2019

Age	Year					Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10-14 Years	0	1	1	2	1	5
15-19 Years	8	6	3	4	9	30
20-24 Years	16	10	4	10	10	50
25-34 Years	30	40	24	31	22	147
35-44 Years	31	29	24	34	29	147
45-54 Years	48	46	33	43	41	211
55-64 Years	46	42	55	53	49	245
65-74 Years	30	26	33	40	33	162
75-84 Years	14	18	15	25	22	94
85 + Years	6	12	7	5	13	43
Total	229	230	199	247	229	1,134

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹²⁹ American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. (2022). *Suicide Statistics*. Retrieved from <https://afsp.org/suicide-statistics/>
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Suicide Death Count, By Race

The following table shows the deaths by suicide count by race in Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2019. Each year during this time frame, the deaths by suicide count for White individuals far exceeded the count for Black, Other, and Unknown races combined. Additionally, the number of deaths by suicide for White individuals fluctuated from 2015 to 2019, but decreased from 226 in 2018 to 204 in 2019.

Table 133: Suicide Death Count, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				
	White	Black	Other	Unknown	Total
2015	208	17	4	0	229
2016	206	18	5	1	230
2017	181	15	3	0	199
2018	226	18	3	0	247
2019	204	18	7	0	229

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Suicide Death Count, By Ethnicity

The table below shows the deaths by suicide count by ethnicity in Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2019. The non-Hispanic deaths by suicide count was much higher than the Hispanic count in Palm Beach County each year from 2015 to 2019. Most recently, the deaths by suicide count declined for non-Hispanics (from 217 in 2018, to 201 in 2019), and for Hispanics (from 27 in 2018, to 24 in 2019).

Table 134: Suicide Death Count, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County			
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
2015	27	200	2	229
2016	22	204	4	230
2017	21	177	1	199
2018	27	217	3	247
2019	24	201	4	229

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Crude Suicide Death Rate

The table below shows the crude suicide death rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The crude suicide death rate in Palm Beach County was higher than the Florida rate in 2015, 2016, and 2018. Palm Beach County reported its lowest rate in 2020 (at 11.6 per 100,000 population), and its highest in 2018 (at 17.1 per 100,000 population). In 2020, the crude suicide death rate in Palm Beach County (11.6 per 100,000) was lower than the statewide rate (14.4 per 100,000).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the age-adjusted suicide death rate to 12.8 suicides per 100,000 population. While the data below is reported in the crude rate, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community, and there has been a decrease in Palm Beach County from 2016 to 2020.

Table 135: Crude Suicide Death Rate, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	230	16.5	3,122	15.4
2017	199	14.1	3,187	15.5
2018	247	17.1	3,552	16.9
2019	229	15.7	3,457	16.1
2020	171	11.6	3,113	14.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Calls to 211 Related to Suicide

211 is a community helpline and crisis hotline that provides suicide prevention, crisis intervention, information, assessment, and referral to community services for people of all ages.¹³⁰ The table below shows the number of calls to 211 related to suicide in Palm Beach County. In 2021, there were 19,917 mental health or substance use related calls to 211 in Palm Beach County. Of these, 604 were suicide related calls. Mental health or substance use calls, including suicide calls, comprised 26.6% of all calls to 211 in Palm Beach County in 2021.¹³¹

Table 136: Calls to 211 Related to Suicide, Palm Beach County, 2021

Year	Palm Beach County
2021	604

Source: 211 Helpline, 211 Palm Beach / Treasure Coast, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

¹³⁰ 211 Palm Beach/Treasure Coast. (n.d.) 211 Helpline. Retrieved from <https://211palmbeach.org/>

¹³¹ 211 Palm Beach/Treasure Coast. (2022). Snapshot: Palm Beach County, Annual: January – December 2021. Retrieved from <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5cd72aab3560c3334d86154f/t/61dde4a5f58e1d1828825f90/1641931942768/2112021-palmbeach-snapshot.pdf>

Self-Inflicted Injuries

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Self-Inflicted Injuries Ages 12-18

Young adults are the most likely demographic to suffer from non-fatal hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries.¹³² Such behaviors are particularly important to monitor as self-inflicted injuries are a risk factor for suicide. The following table shows the non-fatal hospitalization rate per 100,000 population for self-harm injuries ages 12 to 18 in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. For each year during this timeframe, the Palm Beach County rate was notably lower than the Florida rate. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate decreased from 2017 to 2019. The lowest rate in Palm Beach County was 40.6 per 100,000 population in 2019.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of hospitalizations for non-fatal self-injury for individuals 10 years and older to 144.7 per 100,000 population.¹³³ While this data only looks at ages 12 to 18, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 137: Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Self-Harm Injuries Ages 12-18, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	67	61.1	1,186	73.1
2016	56	51.0	1,141	70.0
2017	67	60.8	1,198	72.9
2018	66	58.8	1,149	68.7
2019	46	40.6	1,063	62.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹³² Mercado, M. C., Holland, K., Leemis, R. W., Stone, D. M., & Wang, J. (2017). Trends in Emergency Department Visits for Nonfatal Self-inflicted Injuries Among Youth Aged 10 to 24 Years in the United States, 2001-2015. *JAMA*, 318(19), 1931–1933. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2017.13317>

¹³³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce emergency department visits for nonfatal intentional self-harm injuries — IVP-19. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/violence-prevention/reduce-emergency-department-visits-nonfatal-intentional-self-harm-injuries-ivp-19>

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Self-Inflicted Injuries, Ages 19-21

As mentioned above, non-fatal self-injuries among young adults are associated with suicide and suicidal ideation, so it is important to monitor non-fatal self-injury hospitalization rates. The table below shows the non-fatal hospitalization counts and rates for self-harm injuries ages 19 to 21 in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this time frame, the Palm Beach County rate fluctuated, with the lowest rate of 36.3 per 100,000 population reported in 2015 and the highest of 77.3 per 100,000 population reported in 2019. Additionally, the Palm Beach County rate of 64.8 per 100,000 population in 2018 and 77.3 per 100,000 population in 2019 was higher than the Florida rate during each of those years.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of hospitalizations for non-fatal self-injury to 144.7 per 100,000 population.¹³⁴ While this data only looks at ages 19 to 21, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 138: Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Self-Harm Injuries Ages 19-21, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	17	36.3	483	63.7
2016	26	56.2	497	66.1
2017	18	39.3	524	70.4
2018	30	64.8	480	64.3
2019	36	77.3	510	68.7

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹³⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce emergency department visits for nonfatal intentional self-harm injuries — IVP-19. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/violence-prevention/reduce-emergency-department-visits-nonfatal-intentional-self-harm-injuries-ivp-19>

Alcohol Consumption

Adults Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking

Heavy or binge drinking is associated with numerous health problems, including liver disease, high blood pressure, stroke, heart disease, and cancer.¹³⁵ Heavy or binge drinking is also associated with car crashes, suicide, assault, and other violent crimes. Annually, excessive alcohol use is responsible for 95,000 deaths in the United States, including 1 in 10 total deaths among working-age adults.¹³⁶ Future data may show increases in the proportion of individuals who engage in heavy or binge drinking, as international evidence suggests that alcohol consumption has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹³⁷

The table below shows the rate of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking in Palm Beach County and Florida for the years 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County, the percentage increased from 2010 (14.8%) to 2016 (17.8%), followed by a drop to 15.9% in 2019. In 2019, the percentage of adults engaging in heavy or binge drinking in Palm Beach County was 2.1% below the Florida percentage of 18.0% (the highest percentage in the state of all years reported).

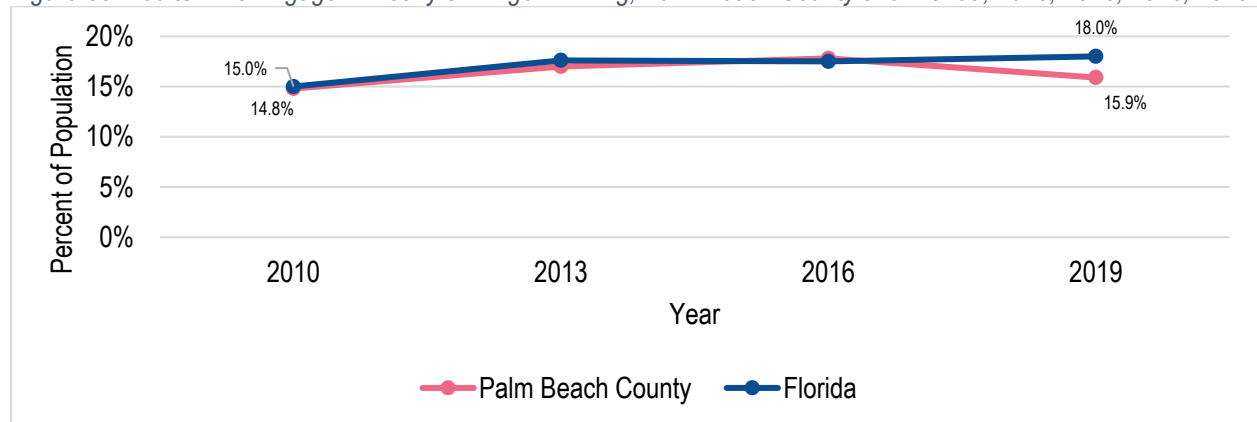
Healthy People 2030 has set a national target of 25.4% for the percentage of adults who engage in binge drinking in the past month.¹³⁸ While this data indicates adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking overall, there has been a decrease from 17.8% in 2016 to 15.9% in 2019.

Table 139: Adults who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	14.8%	15.0%
2013	17.0%	17.6%
2016	17.8%	17.5%
2019	15.9%	18.0%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 65: Adults Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019

¹³⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). *Binge Drinking*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/binge-drinking.htm>

¹³⁶ Centers for Disease Control. (2021). *Excessive Alcohol Use*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/factsheets/alcohol.htm>

¹³⁷ Calina, D., Hartung, T., Mardare, I. et al. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic and alcohol consumption: Impacts and interconnections. *Toxicol Rep.* 8: 529-535.

¹³⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of people aged 21 years and over who engaged in binge drinking in the past month — SU-10. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-people-aged-21-years-and-over-who-engaged-binge-drinking-past-month-su-10>

Percent of Middle School Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

Nationally, 10% of eighth graders have reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, a particularly concerning figure considering that underage drinking is associated with school, social, and legal problems.¹³⁹ The following table shows the percentage of middle school students who have used alcohol in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. From 2010 to 2016, the percentage in Palm Beach County and Florida has steadily decreased. The percentage dropped from 19.1% in 2010 to 9.2% in 2016 in Palm Beach County, and from 16.8% in 2010 to 8.3% in 2016 in Florida. Throughout this time period, the percentage of middle school students who had used alcohol in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County was slightly higher than the percentage statewide.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of adolescents who have used alcohol in the past month to 6.3%.¹⁴⁰ As of 2016, Palm Beach County had not yet met this target among middle school students.

Table 140: Percent of Middle School Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	19.1%	16.8%
2012	11.9%	12.3%
2014	11.5%	10.1%
2016	9.2%	8.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹³⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Underage Drinking*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm>

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who drank alcohol in the past month — SU-04. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adolescents-who-drank-alcohol-past-month-su-04>

Percent of Middle School Students Who Report Binge Drinking

The table below shows the percentage of middle school students who reported binge drinking in the past two weeks in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row.¹⁴¹ In Palm Beach County and Florida, rates of binge drinking among middle school students dropped between 2010 and 2016. The rate in Palm Beach County decreased from 6.6% in 2010 to 3.3% in 2016, while the Florida rate decreased from 6.9% in 2010 to 3.2% in 2019.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of people under age 21 who have engaged in binge drinking in the past month to 8.4%.¹⁴² While the data below only indicates the percentage of middle school students who reported binge drinking, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 141: Percent of Middle School Students Who Report Binge Drinking, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	6.6%	6.9%
2012	4.2%	4.7%
2014	4.2%	3.9%
2016	3.3%	3.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁴¹ Florida Department of Health. (n.d.). *Middle school students reporting binge drinking*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndRateOnly.Dataviewer&cid=0511>

¹⁴² U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of people under 21 years who engaged in binge drinking in the past month — SU-09. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-people-under-21-years-who-engaged-binge-drinking-past-month-su-09>

Percent of High School Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

High schoolers who drink alcohol are more likely to report higher levels of absenteeism, in addition to social, legal, and health problems.¹⁴³ The table below shows the percentage of high school students who have used alcohol in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. From 2010 to 2016, the rate in Palm Beach County decreased 14.8%, dropping from 41.8% in 2010 to 27.0% in 2016. During the same time period, the rate in Florida decreased 2.5%, dropping from 38.0% in 2010 to 35.5% in 2016. Most recently in 2016, the rate of high school students who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County (27.0%) was 8.5% lower than the rate in Florida (35.5%).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of adolescents who have used alcohol in the past month to 6.3%.¹⁴⁴ While the below data is only among high school students, the proportion has consistently exceeded the target.

Table 142: Percent of High School Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	41.8%	38.0%
2012	38.0%	33.9%
2014	34.1%	28.4%
2016	27.0%	25.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁴³ Austin, W. A. (2012). The Effects of Alcohol Use on High School Absenteeism. *The American Economist*, 57(2), 238–252.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/056943451205700208>

¹⁴⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who drank alcohol in the past month — SU-04. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adolescents-who-drank-alcohol-past-month-su-04>

Percent of High School Students Who Report Binge Drinking

As previously mentioned, binge drinking is a public health issue that is particularly consequential for those under age 21. This table shows the percentage of high school students who reported binge drinking in the past two weeks in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row.¹⁴⁵ The rate in Palm Beach County decreased by 11.2%, dropping from 21.0% in 2010 to 9.8% in 2016. The rate in Florida decreased by 8.7%, dropping from 19.6% in 2010 to 10.9% in 2016. Most recently in 2016, the percentage of high school students who reported binge drinking in Palm Beach County (9.8%) was 0.8% below the state percentage (10.9%).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of people under age 21 who have engaged in binge drinking in the past month to 8.4%. While the data below indicates only the percentage of high school students who reported binge drinking, there has been a decrease from 2014 to 2016.

Table 143: Percent of High School Students Who Report Binge Drinking, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	21.0%	19.6%
2012	18.1%	16.4%
2014	15.9%	13.7%
2016	9.8%	10.9%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁴⁵ Florida Department of Health. (n.d.). *High school students reporting binge drinking*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndRateOnly.Dataviewer&cid=0512>

Tobacco

Adults Who Are Current Smokers

Smoking leads to a wide variety of diseases and disabilities and is known to cause harm to nearly every organ in the body.¹⁴⁶ Over 16 million Americans are living with a disease caused by smoking. Importantly, for every person who has died of smoking, at least thirty people live with a smoking-related health complication.

The table below shows the percentage of adults who were current smokers in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019. Each year reported, except 2016, Palm Beach County had a lower percentage of adult smokers compared to Florida. From 2016 to 2019, the rate in Palm Beach County decreased from 16.3% to 11.0%. The rate of 11.0% in 2019 for the county was lower than the Florida rate of 14.8%.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of all individuals over 18 years old being current cigarette smokers to 5.0%.¹⁴⁷ As of 2019, Palm Beach County has not yet meeting this target.

Table 144: Adults Who Are Current Smokers, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	9.0%	17.1%
2013	9.5%	16.8%
2016	16.3%	15.5%
2019	11.0%	14.8%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Percent of Adults Who Are Current E-Cigarette Users

In 2018, 3.2% of adults in the United States were current e-cigarette users, and 15% of adults had reported using an electronic cigarette, or e-cigarette, at one point.¹⁴⁸ While the long-term health risks of e-cigarettes are not yet fully understood, there is compelling evidence to suggest that e-cigarettes may contribute lung injury. In addition, the high levels of nicotine in e-cigarettes make them incredibly addicting.

The following table shows the percentage of adults who were current e-cigarette users in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2016 and 2019. This percentage decreased for Palm Beach County from 6.4% in 2016 to 5.4% in 2019. Florida, however, reported an increase from 4.7% in 2016 to 7.5% in 2019.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for the percentage of adults who are current e-cigarette users.

Table 145: Percent of Adults Who Are Current E-cigarette Users, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016 and 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2016	6.4%	4.7%
2019	5.4%	7.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁴⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Smoking and Tobacco Use: Health Effects*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/health_effects/index.htm

¹⁴⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce current cigarette smoking in adults — TU-02.

<https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/tobacco-use/reduce-current-cigarette-smoking-adults-tu-02>

¹⁴⁸ Villarroel, M. A., Cha, A. E., Vahratian, A. (2020). *Electronic Cigarette Use Among U.S. Adults, 2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db365.htm>

High School Students Smoking Cigarettes in The Past 30 Days

The table below shows the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. From 2014 to 2020, Palm Beach County and Florida both reported sharp declines in the proportion of high school students who smoke cigarettes. In 2020, 4.6% of high school students nationally reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.¹⁴⁹ Palm Beach County (2.0%) and Florida (2.3%) reported their lowest proportions that same year. For each year reported, the proportion of high school students smoking cigarettes in Palm Beach County was lower than the Florida rate.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who had used cigarettes in the past 30 days to 3.4%.¹⁵⁰ While this data only looks at high school students, there is a recent decrease from 2.7% in 2018 to 2% in 2020.

Table 146: High School Students Smoking Cigarettes in The Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2014	7.2%	7.5%
2016	2.7%	5.2%
2018	2.7%	3.6%
2020	2.0%	2.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁴⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Smoking and Tobacco Use: Youth and Tobacco Use*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm

¹⁵⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce current cigarette smoking in adolescents — TU-06. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/tobacco-use/reduce-current-cigarette-smoking-adolescents-tu-06>

Middle School Students Smoking Cigarettes in The Past 30 Days

In 2020, 1.5% of middle schoolers nationally reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.¹⁵¹ The table below shows the percentage of middle school students who had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. From 2014 to 2018, the percentage in Palm Beach County declined from 2.5% to 0.6%, then increased from 0.6% in 2018 to 0.9% in 2019. Additionally, the percentage of middle school students who had smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days in Palm Beach County was lower than the Florida percentage every year reported, except 2014.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who had used cigarettes in the past 30 days to 3.4%.¹⁵² While this data only looks at middle school students, the proportion has decreased overall from 2.5% in 2014 to 0.9% in 2020.

Table 147: Middle School Students Smoking Cigarettes in The Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2014	2.5%	2.3%
2016	1.3%	1.7%
2018	0.6%	1.3%
2020	0.9%	1.1%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁵¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Smoking and Tobacco Use: Youth and Tobacco Use*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm

¹⁵² U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce current cigarette smoking in adolescents — TU-06. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/tobacco-use/reduce-current-cigarette-smoking-adolescents-tu-06>

Opioid Use

Opioid Prescriptions

As of 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issued updated guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain in response to the opioid epidemic in years prior. Chronic opioid therapy has affected millions of Americans, sometimes leading to addictive behavior and an increased risk of overdose. As opioids became increasingly available through liberal prescriptions, the United States saw a sharp increase in heroin use and drug overdose deaths, which increased 137% between 2000 and 2014. In the same time period, overdoses involving prescription opioids and heroin increased 200%.¹⁵³ Importantly, there is an increased risk for COVID-19 among patients on high-dose opioids and those with opioid use disorder.¹⁵⁴

In Palm Beach County, counts of prescriptions dispensed and unique patients receiving opioid prescriptions steadily decreased between 2016 and 2020. Counts of unique prescribers in Palm Beach County over the same time period fluctuated, with a slight increase in 2017 (13,132 unique prescribers) and 2020 (14,800 unique prescribers). The count of unique prescribers reached a five-year high in 2020.

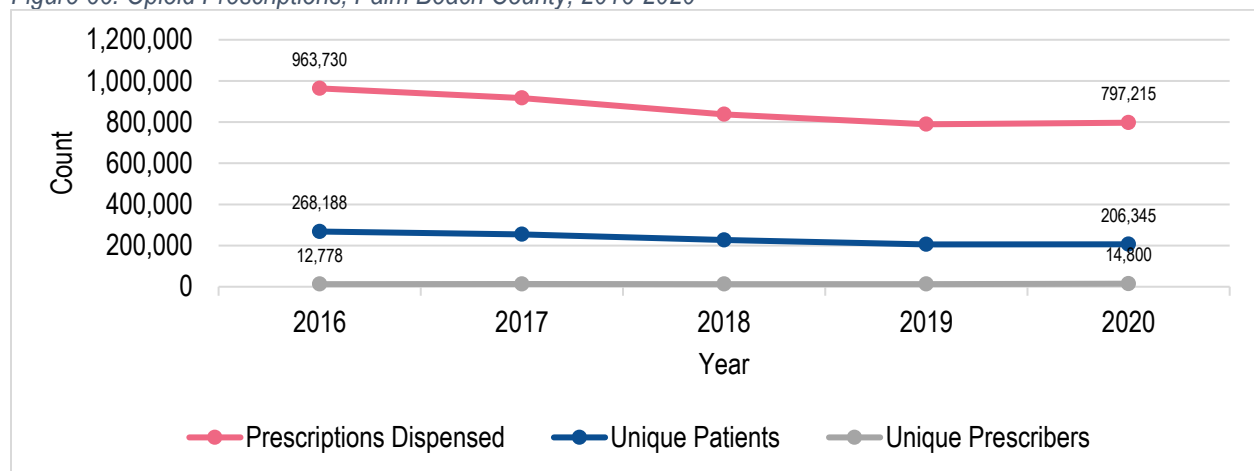
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly related to opioid prescriptions; however, there is a national target to reduce the proportion of people who misused prescription opioids in the past year to 3.3%.¹⁵⁵

Table 148: Opioid Prescriptions, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020

	Palm Beach County				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prescription Dispensed	963,730	917,106	837,516	789,409	797,215
Unique Patients	268,188	254,684	226,831	205,607	206,345
Unique Prescribers	12,778	13,132	12,838	12,712	14,800

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 66: Opioid Prescriptions, Palm Beach County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020

¹⁵³ Meldrum M. L. (2016). The Ongoing Opioid Prescription Epidemic: Historical Context. *American journal of public health*, 106(8), 1365–1366. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303297>

¹⁵⁴ Manchikanti, L., Vanaparthi, R., Atluri, S., et al. (2021). COVID-19 and the Opioid Epidemic: Two public health emergencies that intersect with chronic pain. *Pain Ther.* 10(1): 269-286.

¹⁵⁵ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of people who misused prescription opioids in the past year – SU-19. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-people-who-misused-prescription-opioids-past-year-su-19>

Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits

Studies have shown that frequent emergency department visits for opioid overdose are associated with an increased likelihood of future hospitalizations and near-fatal events from opioid misuse. In one study, 53% of emergency department visits for opioid overdose resulted in hospitalization and 10.0% of emergency department visits for opioid overdose led to a near-fatal event.¹⁵⁶

In Palm Beach County, opioid-related non-fatal emergency department visits decreased between 2017 (3,176 non-fatal emergency department visits) and 2020 (1,768 non-fatal emergency department visits). The state of Florida reported an initial decrease in visits between 2017 (18,379) and 2018 (14,396), but visits subsequently increased over the next two years, reaching 21,277 opioid-related non-fatal emergency department visits in the state in 2020.

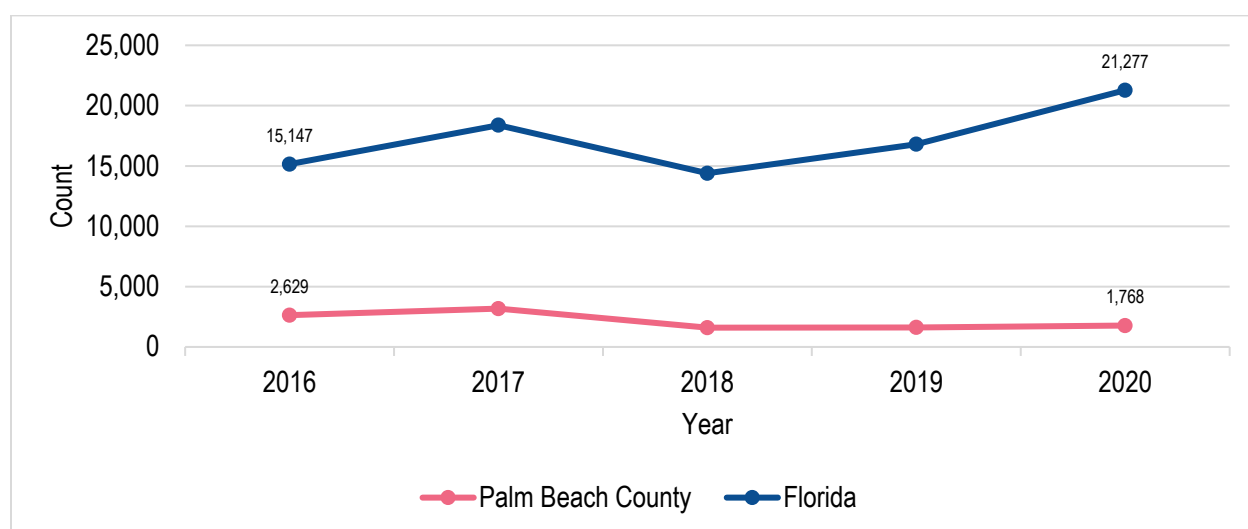
While there is no current Healthy People 2030 national target directly related to opioid-related emergency department visits for all populations, an objective to reduce the rate of opioid-related emergency department visits is in the developmental stages. This highlights opioid-related emergency department visits as a high-priority public health issue that has evidence-based interventions available. Once baseline data becomes available for this objective on the national level, it will be considered to become a core Healthy People 2030 objective.

Table 149: Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2016	2,629	15,147
2017	3,176	18,379
2018	1,598	14,396
2019	1,613	16,802
2020	1,768	21,277

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 67: Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020

¹⁵⁶ Hasegawa, K., Brown, D. F. M., Tsugawa, Y., & Camargo, C. A. (2014). Epidemiology of Emergency Department Visits for Opioid Overdose: A Population Study. *Mayo clinic proceedings*, 89(4), 462-471. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2013.12.008>

Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Overdose Hospitalizations

It is estimated that approximately 7,000 people are treated in emergency departments for opioid misuse each day in the United States. According to research, mortality rates among opioid-related hospitalizations have increased more than fourfold in recent years compared to general decreasing mortality rates among all other hospitalizations in the country.¹⁵⁷

Opioid-related non-fatal overdose hospitalizations in Palm Beach County reached a five-year peak in 2017, with 710 hospitalizations recorded. Hospitalization counts subsequently decreased until 2020, when there were 606 opioid-related non-fatal hospitalizations in Palm Beach County. The state of Florida saw a similar fluctuating trend, with 9,165 non-fatal hospitalizations reported in 2016 and 8,185 non-fatal hospitalizations reported in 2020.

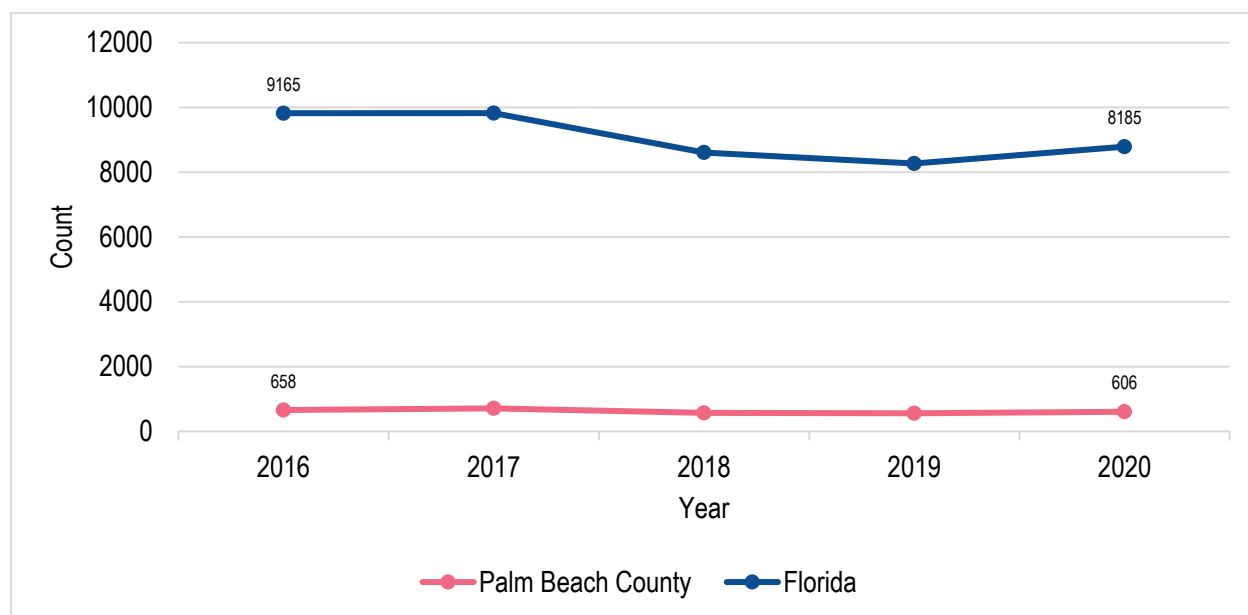
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly related to opioid-related non-fatal hospitalizations.

Table 150: Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Overdose Hospitalizations, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2016	658	9,165
2017	710	9,115
2018	569	8,041
2019	559	7,711
2020	606	8,185

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 68: Opioid-Related Non-Fatal Overdose Hospitalizations, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020

¹⁵⁷ Song, Z. (2017). Mortality Quadrupled Among Opioid-Driven Hospitalizations, Notably Within Lower-Income and Disabled White Populations. *Health Affairs*. (36)12. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0689>

Age-Adjusted Opioid Deaths, Per 100,000 Population

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the number of drug overdose deaths has quadrupled between 1999 and 2019. The United States reported a nearly 5% increase in drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2019 alone. In this same time period, opioid-involved death rates increased by over 6% nationally. Prescription opioid-involved death rates decreased by nearly 7%. Synthetic opioid-involved death rates (excluding methadone) increased by over 15%. Overall, it is estimated that 136 people die each day from an opioid overdose, including both prescription and illicit opioids.¹⁵⁸

In Palm Beach County, the rate of age-adjusted opioid deaths decreased from 2017 (51.0 deaths per 100,000 population) to 2018 (30.9 deaths per 100,000 population). A subsequent increase was seen between 2018 and 2020, reaching 47.1 deaths per 100,000 population. Palm Beach County reported higher rates than the state of Florida overall between 2016 and 2020.

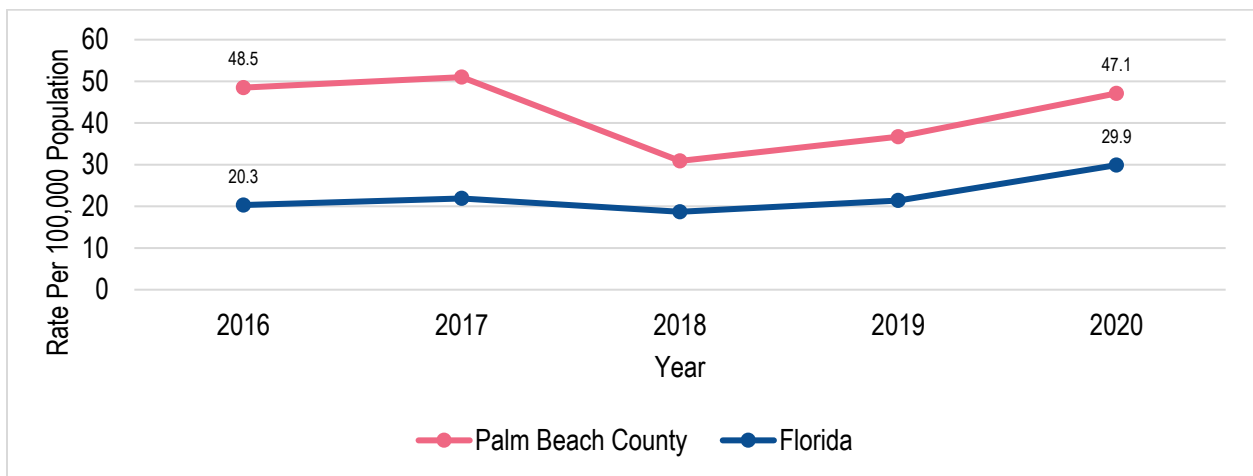
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce overdose deaths involving opioids from 14.6 deaths per 100,000 population to 13.1 deaths per 100,000 population.¹⁵⁹ As of 2020, Palm Beach County is not yet meeting this target.

Table 151: Age-Adjusted Opioid Deaths, Per 100,000 Population. Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2016	48.5	20.3
2017	51.0	21.9
2018	30.9	18.7
2019	36.7	21.4
2020	47.1	29.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 69: Age-Adjusted Opioid Deaths, Per 100,000 Population. Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Opioid Dashboard, 2020

¹⁵⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2021). *Opioids: Understanding the Epidemic*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/basics/epidemic.html>

¹⁵⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Overdose deaths involving opioids — IVP-20. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adults-who-use-marijuana-daily-or-almost-daily-su-08>

Marijuana

Adults Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days

Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States with nearly a fifth of all Americans reporting to have used it at least once.¹⁶⁰ Approximately 30% of marijuana users have marijuana use disorder, or an unhealthy dependence on the substance. Importantly, however, research suggests that cannabis helps treat rare forms of epilepsy, cancer treatment-related nausea and vomiting, chronic pain, and loss of appetite due to HIV/AIDS.¹⁶¹ The table below shows the percentage of adults who had used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2016. During this year, the percentage of adults in Palm Beach County who used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days was 5.7% (which was 1.7% lower than the Florida rate).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of adults who use marijuana daily or almost daily to 3.4%.¹⁶² Palm Beach County is not yet meeting this target.

Table 152: Adults Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2016	5.7%	7.4%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Middle School Students Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days

As mentioned above, the negative health impacts from marijuana use are greater for those under the age of 18. The table below shows the percentage of middle school students who used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. While the Palm Beach County rate fluctuated from year to year, it decreased from 4.1% in 2014 to 2.4% in 2016. The Florida rate gradually decreased from 5.7% in 2010 to 3.2% in 2016.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of adolescents who have used marijuana in the past 30 days to 5.8%.¹⁶³ While the data below only looks at middle school students, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 153: Middle School Students Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	6.0%	5.7%
2012	2.7%	4.2%
2014	4.1%	4.2%
2016	2.4%	3.2%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁶⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Marijuana and Public Health: Data and Statistics*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/data-statistics.htm>

¹⁶¹ National Institute of Health (2022). Cannabis (Marijuana) and Cannabinoids: What you need to know. Retrieved from <https://www.nccih.nih.gov/health/cannabis>

¹⁶² U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adults who use marijuana daily or almost daily — SU-08. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adults-who-use-marijuana-daily-or-almost-daily-su-08>

¹⁶³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who used marijuana in the past month — SU-06. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adolescents-who-used-marijuana-past-month-su-06>

High School Students Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days

The risk of developing marijuana use disorder is greater among those under age 18 than among adults.¹⁶⁴ The effects of marijuana use on the brain are especially profound for infants, children, and teens whose brains are still developing.

The table below shows the percentage of high school students who had used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Palm Beach County reported a higher rate than Florida every year, except 2016. Both the Palm Beach County rate and the Florida rate dropped from 2014 to 2016. In Palm Beach County, the rate of high school students who used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days decreased from 22.6% to 15.4% in that time frame.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the percentage of adolescents who have used marijuana in the past 30 days to 5.8%.¹⁶⁵ While the data below only looks at high school students, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 154: High School Students Who Used Marijuana or Hashish During the Past 30 Days, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2010	22.7%	18.6%
2012	20.6%	18.5%
2014	22.6%	18.6%
2016	15.4%	17.0%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁶⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Marijuana and Public Health: Data and Statistics*. Retrieved from. <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/data-statistics.htm>

¹⁶⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who used marijuana in the past month — SU-06. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-proportion-adolescents-who-used-marijuana-past-month-su-06>

Eating Disorders

There are estimates that upwards of 30 million people have an eating disorder in the United States, and 95% of people suffering from eating disorders are between the ages of 12 and 25.¹⁶⁶ The most common eating disorders include anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, binge eating disorder, avoidant restrictive food intake disorder, and other specified feeding or eating disorder. It is possible that future data will demonstrate increases in the prevalence of eating disorders and related complications, as evidence shows that there has been a substantial increase in both the number of individuals suffering from and the severity of eating disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁶⁷

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Eating Disorders Ages 12-18

The following table shows the non-fatal hospitalizations for individuals with eating disorders ages 12 to 18 in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this time frame, rates in Palm Beach County have fluctuated, with a low of 19.2 per 100,000 population in 2015 and a high of 35.5 per 100,000 population in 2016. In 2019, Palm Beach County reported a rate of 29.1 per 100,000 population, which was an increase from the 2018 rate of 26.7 per 100,000 population. During every year reported, the Palm Beach County rate was lower than the Florida rate.

Healthy People 2030 has not identified a national target related to eating disorders.

Table 155: Non-Fatal Hospitalizations for Eating Disorders Ages 12-18, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	21	19.2	503	31.0
2016	39	35.5	613	37.6
2017	28	25.4	643	39.2
2018	30	26.7	574	34.3
2019	33	29.1	609	36.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁶⁶ Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital. (2021). *Eating Disorder Facts*. Retrieved from <https://www.hopkinsallchildrens.org/Services/Pediatric-and-Adolescent-Medicine/Adolescent-and-Young-Adult-Specialty-Clinic/Eating-Disorders/Eating-Disorder-Facts>

¹⁶⁷ Katzman, D.K. (2021). The COVID-19 pandemic and eating disorders: A wake-up call for the future of eating disorders among adolescents and young adults. *J Adolesc Health*. 69(4): 535-537.

Morbidity

Overweight and Obesity

According to the World Health Organization, being overweight or obese is defined as having abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that impairs health. Both are complex, chronic health issues that are largely preventable through lifestyle modifications and are impacted by a number of behavioral, social, environmental, and even genetic factors. Body mass index (BMI) is a screening tool used to classify overweight and obesity status by using a person's weight and height. For adults, a BMI of 25 to 29 is categorized as overweight and 30 or higher is obese.¹⁶⁸ Importantly, being overweight or obese is a risk factor for other serious mental and physical health issues, including COVID-19.¹⁶⁹ Additionally, the pandemic could have exacerbated the issue, as more individuals socially isolated and increases in sedentary lifestyles were observed.

Childhood overweight and obesity is also a significant issue today, particularly because children who are overweight or obese are more likely to be overweight or obese as adults and have symptoms as adults that are more severe. These symptoms include, but are not limited to, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, insulin resistance, breathing problems, joint problems, anxiety, and depression.¹⁷⁰ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, one in five children and adolescents are obese nationwide.¹⁷¹

The Healthy People 2030 national target specific to adults is to reduce the proportion of adults with obesity ages 20 and over to 36.0%.¹⁷² The Healthy People 2030 national target specific to children is to reduce the proportion of children and adolescents ages 2 to 19 years old with obesity to 15.5%.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁸ Obesity and overweight (2021). In *World Health Organization*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight>

¹⁶⁹ Overweight & Obesity, Obesity and COVID-19 (2021). In *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/obesity-and-covid-19.html>

¹⁷⁰ Overweight & Obesity, Childhood Obesity Causes & Consequences (2021). In *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/causes.html>

¹⁷¹ Overweight & Obesity, Childhood Overweight & Obesity (202). In *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/index.html>

¹⁷² Reduce the proportion of adults with obesity — NWS-03 (n.d.). In *Healthy People 2030*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/overweight-and-obesity/reduce-proportion-adults-obesity-nws-03>

¹⁷³ Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents with obesity — NWS-04 (n.d.). In *Healthy People 2030*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/overweight-and-obesity/reduce-proportion-children-and-adolescents-obesity-nws-04>

Percent of Middle School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile

The table below shows the percent of middle school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile in Palm Beach County and Florida for 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. In Palm Beach County public schools, there was a steady increase from 2016 (11.3%) to 2020 (13.0%).

Table 156: Percent of Middle School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2012	11.7%	11.7%
2014	12.3%	12.2%
2016	11.3%	12.6%
2018	12.4%	13.2%
2020	13.0%	13.1%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Percent of High School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile

The following table shows the percent of high school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. In Palm Beach County, the percentage declined from 2014 (12.0%) to 2016 (9.5%), then increased in 2018 (12.4%) and 2020 (12.8%). Additionally, the percentage of Palm Beach County high school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile was lower than percentage of Florida high school students overall each year reported.

Table 157: Percent of High School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2012	10.5%	11.3%
2014	12.0%	12.1%
2016	9.5%	13.3%
2018	12.4%	14.3%
2020	12.8%	15.4%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Percent of Middle and High School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile, By Race and Ethnicity

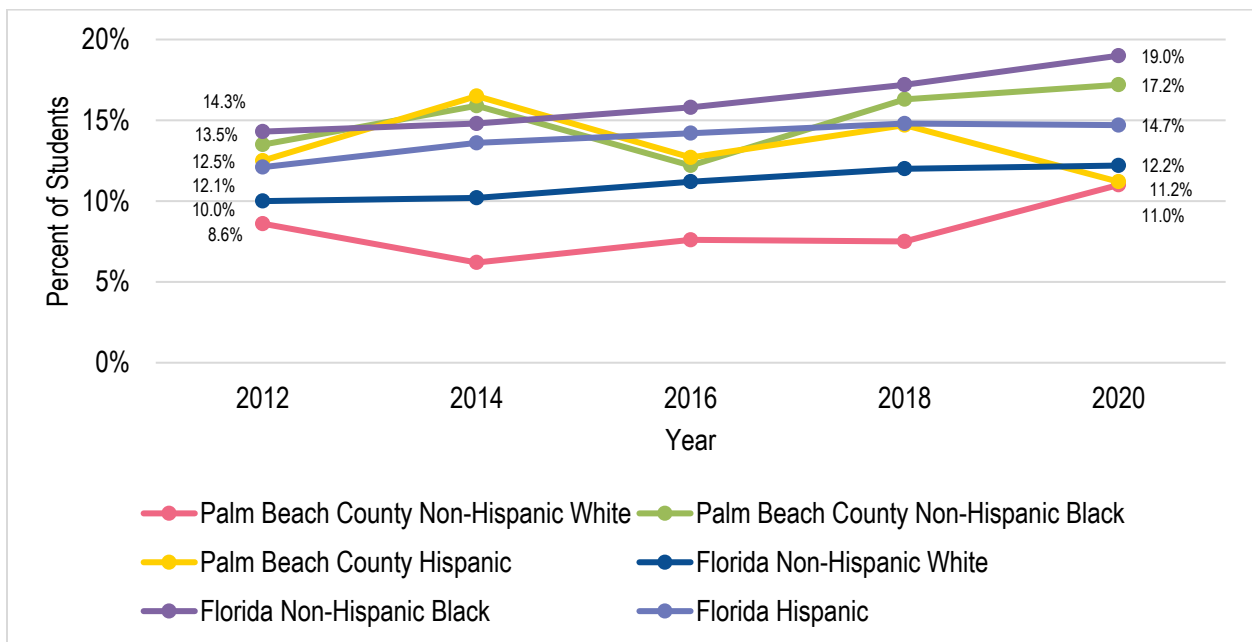
The table and graph below show the percentage of middle and high school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile by race in 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. For each year reported, Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic students had much higher rates than Non-Hispanic Whites in Palm Beach County and Florida. The rates for Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black students increased in 2016, 2018, and 2020. The highest rate for the county was found among Non-Hispanic Black students in 2020 at 17.2%.

Table 158: Percent of Middle and High School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2012	8.6%	13.5%	12.5%	10.0%	14.3%	12.1%
2014	6.2%	15.9%	16.5%	10.2%	14.8%	13.6%
2016	7.6%	12.2%	12.7%	11.2%	15.8%	14.2%
2018	7.5%	16.3%	14.7%	12.0%	17.2%	14.8%
2020	11.0%	17.2%	11.2%	12.2%	19.0%	14.7%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 70: Percent of Middle and High School Students with BMI at or Above 95th Percentile, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2012-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), 2020

Underweight, Healthy Weight, Overweight, and Obese Students in First, Third, and Sixth Grades

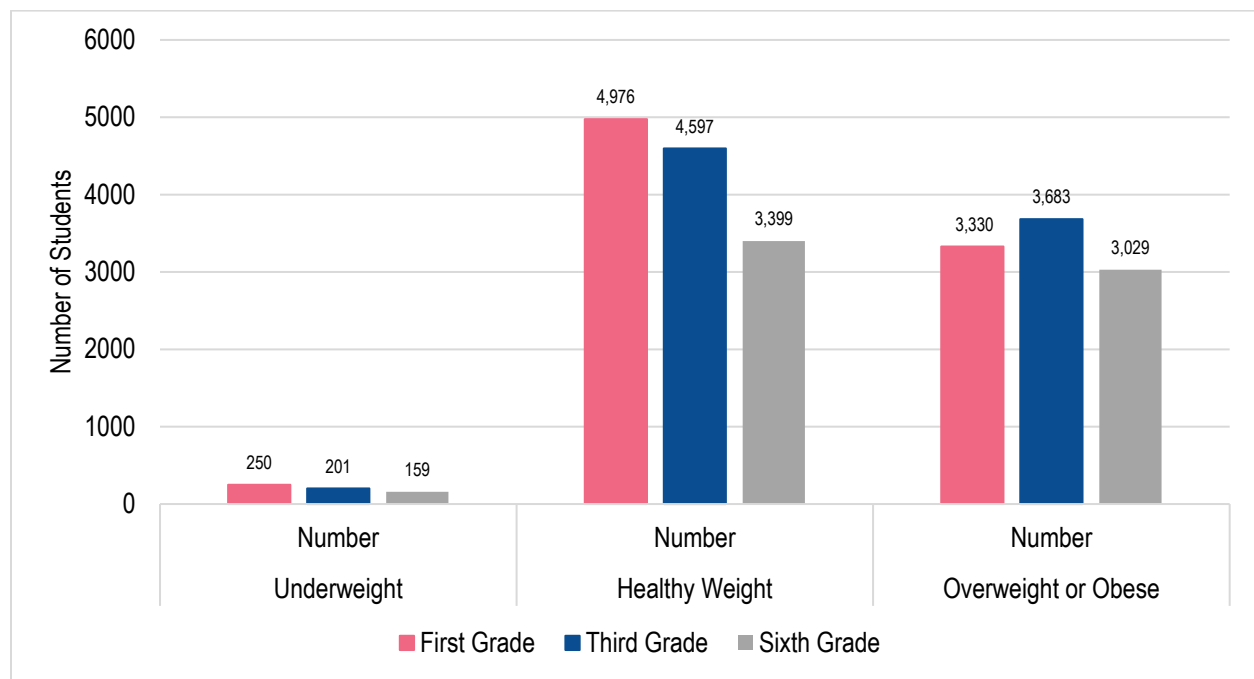
This table and graph show Palm Beach County students in first, third, and sixth grades that were underweight, a healthy weight, and overweight or obese during the 2020 – 2021 school year. As the grade increased, the percentage of overweight or obese students increased and the percentage of healthy weight students decreased. Most notably, the percentage of sixth graders who were overweight or obese was close to half of the entire grade at 46.0%.

Table 159: Underweight, Healthy Weight, and Overweight or Obese Students in First, Third, and Sixth Grades, Palm Beach County, School Year 2020-2021

Grade	Underweight		Healthy Weight		Overweight or Obese	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First Grade	250	2.9%	4,976	58.2%	3,330	38.9%
Third Grade	201	2.4%	4,597	54.2%	3,683	43.4%
Sixth Grade	159	2.4%	3,399	51.6%	3,029	46.0%

Source: Florida Department of Health Palm Beach County, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 71: Students Who Are Underweight, Healthy Weight, and Overweight or Obese in Palm Beach County During the 2020 - 2021 School Year, Palm Beach County, School Year 2020-2021



Source: Florida Department of Health Palm Beach County, 2021

Overweight or Obese First and Third Graders in Palm Beach County, By School

The table below shows the number of overweight or obese students in first, third and sixth grades in Palm Beach County during the 2021 – 2021 school year. As a note, many students were not screened during the 2020 – 2021 school year due to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in a virtual learning environment. Some schools with counts included in the table below offered virtual students the opportunity to be screened on campus, but screenings were voluntary. Additionally, this data was collected from the Health Care District of Palm Beach County, whereas the previously displayed data was collected from the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County.

Table 160: Overweight or Obese First and Third Graders in Palm Beach County, By School, Palm Beach County, School Year 2020-2021

Grade	Overweight or Obese
	Number
First Grade	121
Third Grade	250
Sixth Grade	52

Source: Health Care District of Palm Beach County, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Percent of Adults who are Overweight

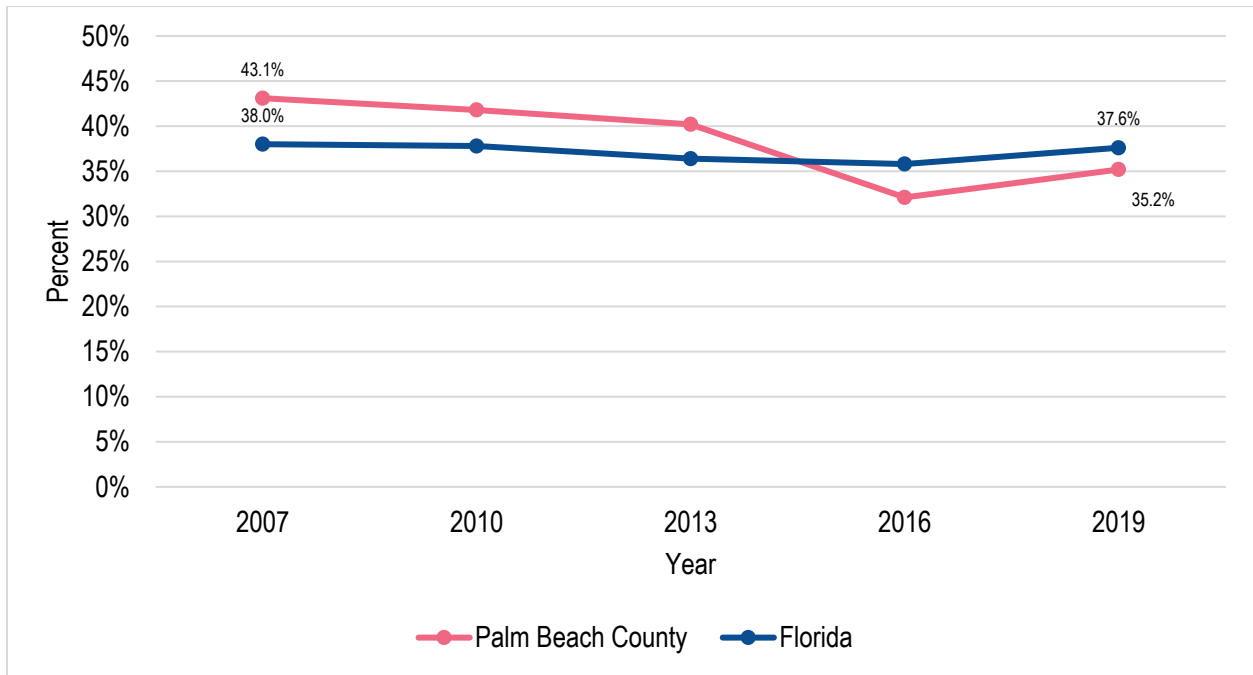
The following table and graph show the percentage of adults who were overweight in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019. While the percentage of overweight adults in Palm Beach County declined each year reported from 2007 to 2016, there was an increase from 2016 (32.1%) to 2019 (35.2%).

Table 161: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2007	43.1%	38.0%
2010	41.8%	37.8%
2013	40.2%	36.4%
2016	32.1%	35.8%
2019	35.2%	37.6%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 72: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Percent of Adults who are Overweight, By Race and Ethnicity

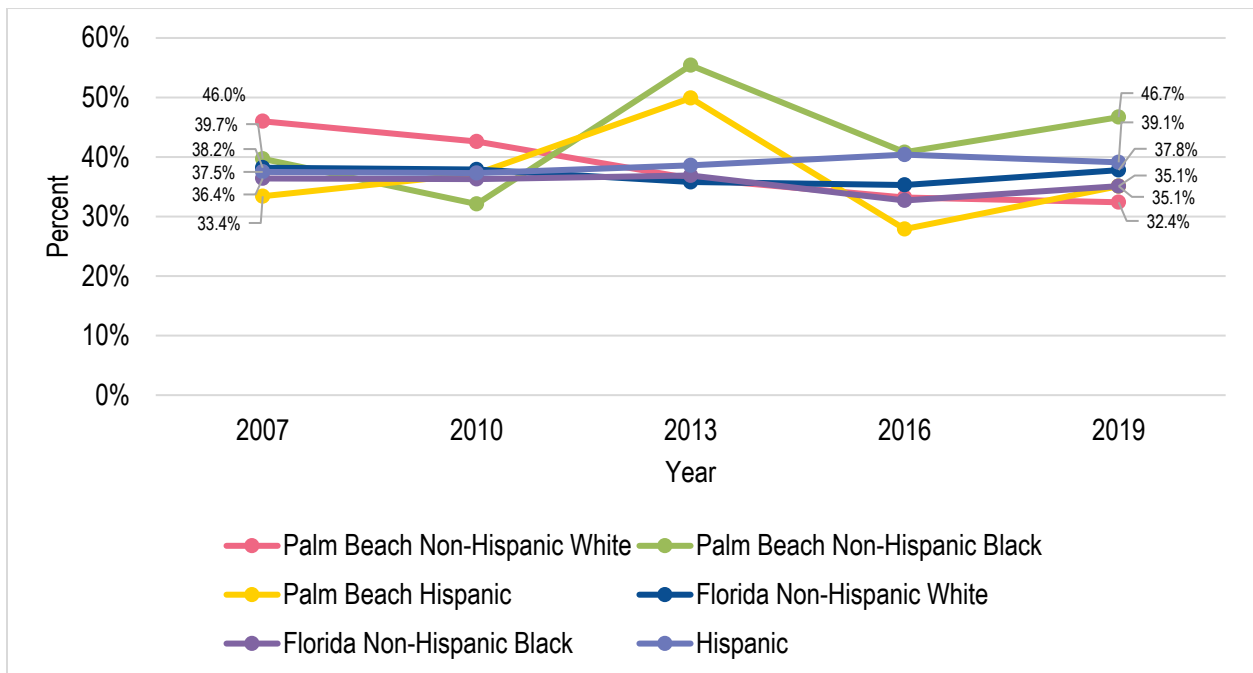
This table and graph show the percentage of adults who were overweight by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019. The percentage of adults of all races in Palm Beach County and Florida fluctuated from 2007 to 2019. In 2019, Non-Hispanic Black adults had the highest rate in Palm Beach County at 46.7%, which was much higher than the Florida rate of 35.1%.

Table 162: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2007	46.0%	39.7%	33.4%	38.2%	36.4%	37.5%
2010	42.6%	32.1%	37.2%	37.9%	36.3%	37.3%
2013	36.4%	55.4%	49.9%	35.8%	36.9%	38.6%
2016	33.2%	40.8%	27.9%	35.3%	32.7%	40.4%
2019	32.4%	46.7%	35.1%	37.8%	35.1%	39.1%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 73: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese

The table below shows the percentage of adults who were obese in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. The percentage of Palm Beach County adults increased steadily from 2007 to 2019. In 2019, almost a quarter (24.3%) of all reported adults were obese in Palm Beach County. This was slightly below the state rate of 27.0%.

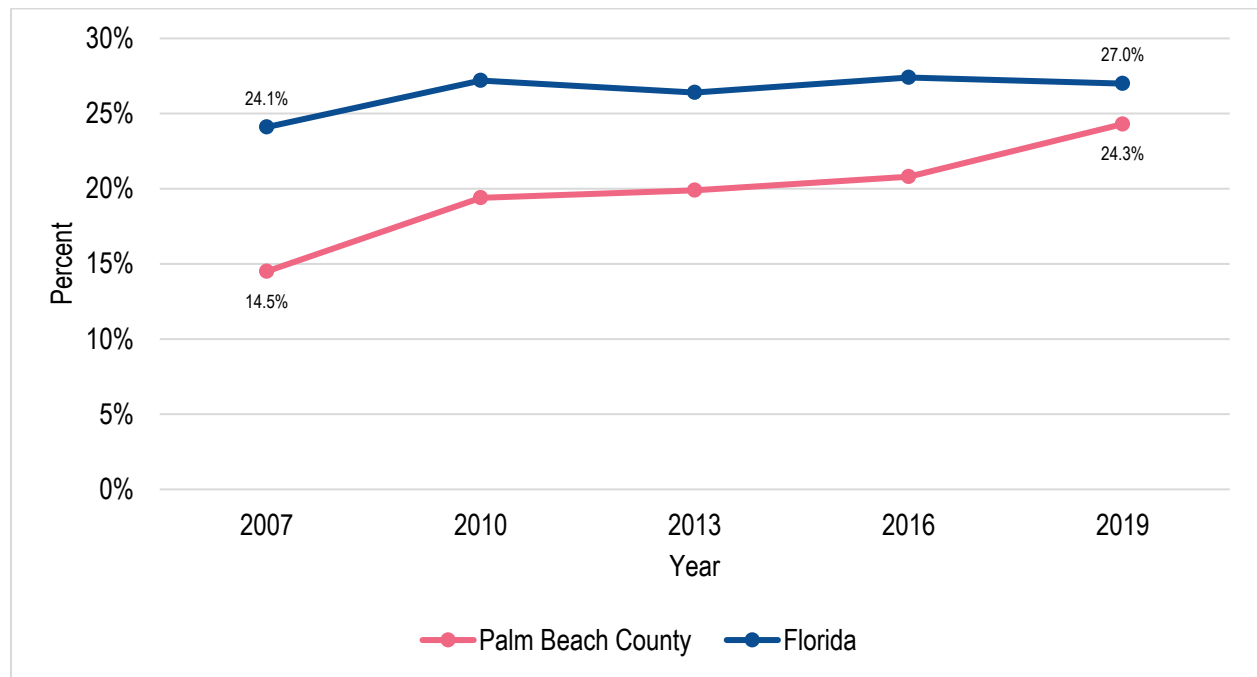
As previously mentioned, the Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of adults ages 20 and over with obesity to 36.0%.¹⁷⁴ This table below shows the percentage of obese adults ages 18 and over. Palm Beach County reported rates that were below the 36.0% threshold each year reported.

Table 163: Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2007	14.5%	24.1%
2010	19.4%	27.2%
2013	19.9%	26.4%
2016	20.8%	27.4%
2019	24.3%	27.0%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 74: Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

¹⁷⁴ Reduce the proportion of adults with obesity — NWS-03 (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/overweight-and-obesity/reduce-proportion-adults-obesity-nws-03>

Percent of Adults who are Obese, By Race and Ethnicity

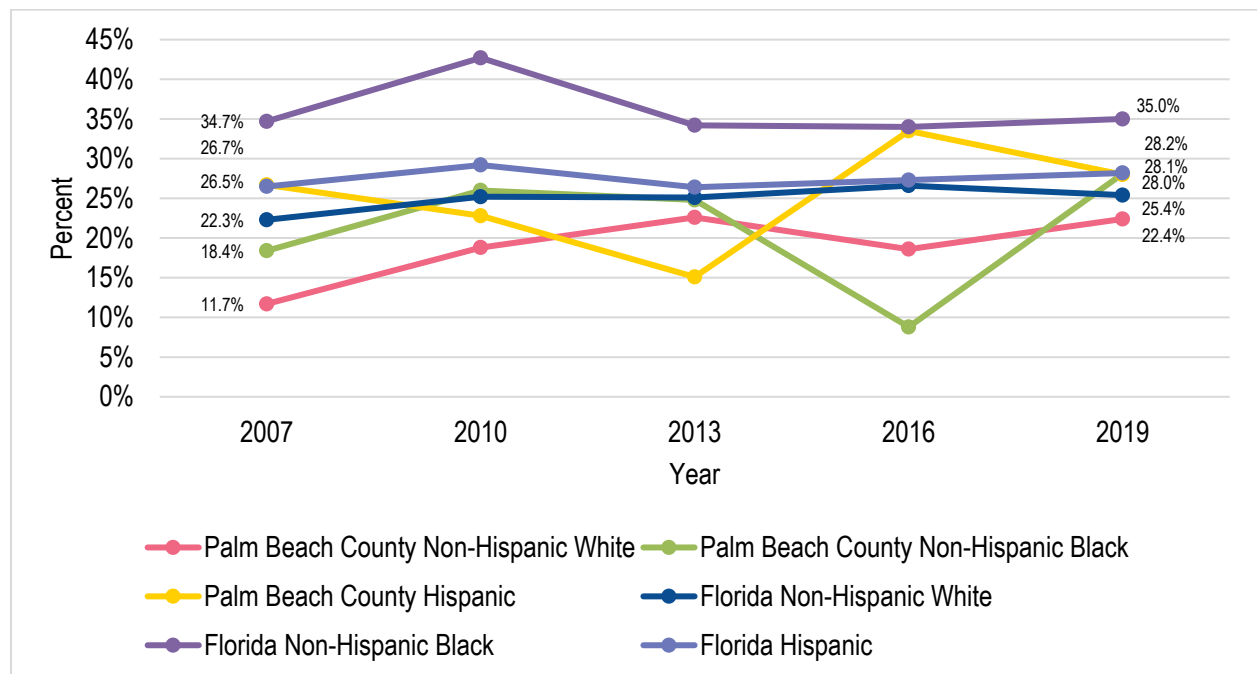
The following table and graph show the percentage of adults who were obese in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019 in Palm Beach County and Florida by race and ethnicity. Rates fluctuated for all races in Palm Beach County across all years. In 2019, Non-Hispanic Black adults (28.1%) and Hispanic adults (28.0%) had much higher rates of obesity than Non-Hispanic White adults (22.4%) in Palm Beach County. However, the Palm Beach County rates were slightly lower than the Florida rates for all races in 2019.

Table 164: Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2007	11.7%	18.4%	26.7%	22.3%	34.7%	26.5%
2010	18.8%	26.0%	22.8%	25.2%	42.7%	29.2%
2013	22.6%	24.8%	15.1%	25.1%	34.2%	26.4%
2016	18.6%	8.8%	33.5%	26.6%	34.0%	27.3%
2019	22.4%	28.1%	28.0%	25.4%	35.0%	28.2%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 75: Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Hypertension

Hypertension is defined by the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association as a blood pressure that is at or above 130 over 60 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg). Having hypertension puts individuals at risk for heart disease and stroke, which is the leading cause of death in the United States.¹⁷⁵

Certain factors can put an individual at an increased risk of hypertension, including certain health conditions, lifestyle behaviors, and family history of hypertension. The risk of hypertension also increases with age, because blood pressure tends to rise as an individual gets older. In addition to age, other risk factors include sex, race, and ethnicity. When looking at different groups that are most at risk for hypertension, women are more likely to develop hypertension than men. Black individuals develop hypertension earlier in life than White individuals, and Black individuals are more likely to develop hypertension than other racial groups, as well as Hispanic individuals.¹⁷⁶

Additionally, the recent COVID-19 pandemic could have affected the prevalence of hypertension, because of an increase in risk factors such as stress and anxiety from financial hardship, physical isolation, and an increase in alcohol consumption and other substances used as coping mechanisms. Additionally, it was reported that 4 of 10 patients were delaying medical care due to concerns related to COVID-19 in 2020, which can result in an increase in morbidity and mortality.¹⁷⁷

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Hypertension

The table and figure below show the rate of preventable hospitalizations due to hypertension per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, this rate per 100,000 population significantly decreased in Palm Beach County (from 37.7 in 2015 to 4.7 in 2019) and the state overall (from 37.2 in 2015 to 4.0 in 2019). However, it is important to note that increases or decreases starting in 2015 may not be caused by changes in disease trends but rather due to changes in coding following the transition from the ICD 9th Revision Clinical Modification to the ICD 10th Revision Clinical Modification.

While there is no Healthy People 2030 target related to hypertension-related hospitalizations, there is a national target to reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure to 27.7%.¹⁷⁸

Table 165: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Hypertension, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	403	37.7	5,989	37.2
2016	296	27.6	4,237	26.0
2017	104	9.6	1,156	7.0
2018	77	7.0	784	4.7
2019	52	4.7	676	4.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

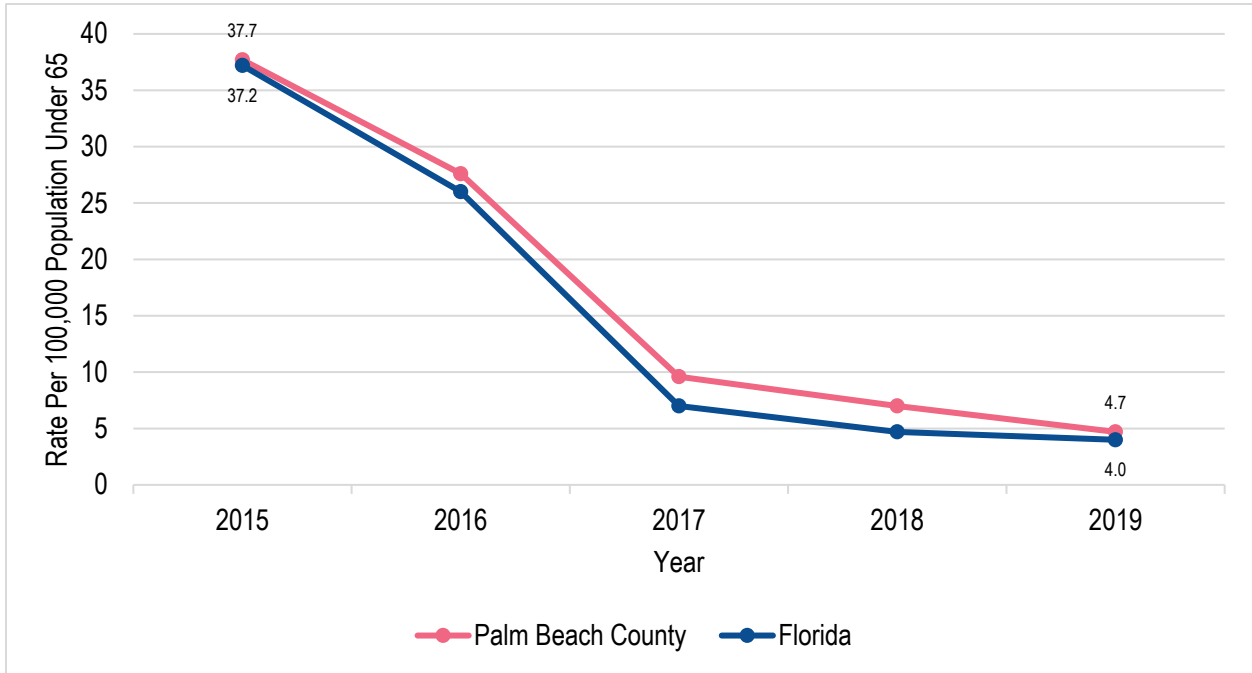
¹⁷⁵ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. (2020). *Facts About Hypertension*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/facts.htm>

¹⁷⁶ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. (2020). *Blood Pressure Risk*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/risk_factors.htm

¹⁷⁷ Czeisler ME, Marynak K, Clarke KE, et al. (2020). Delay or Avoidance of Medical Care Because of COVID-19-Related Concerns – United States, June 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69:1250-1257. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6936a4external_icon.

¹⁷⁸ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure – HDS-04. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-proportion-adults-high-blood-pressure-hds-04>

Figure 76: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Hypertension, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Hypertension

The table and figure below show the percentage of adults who had ever been told they had hypertension in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2010, 2013, and 2019. In Palm Beach County and the state overall, the percentage increased from 2010 to 2013, then decreased slightly to 2019. In 2019, the percentage of adults who had ever been told they had hypertension was 33.8% in Palm Beach County and 33.5% in Florida.

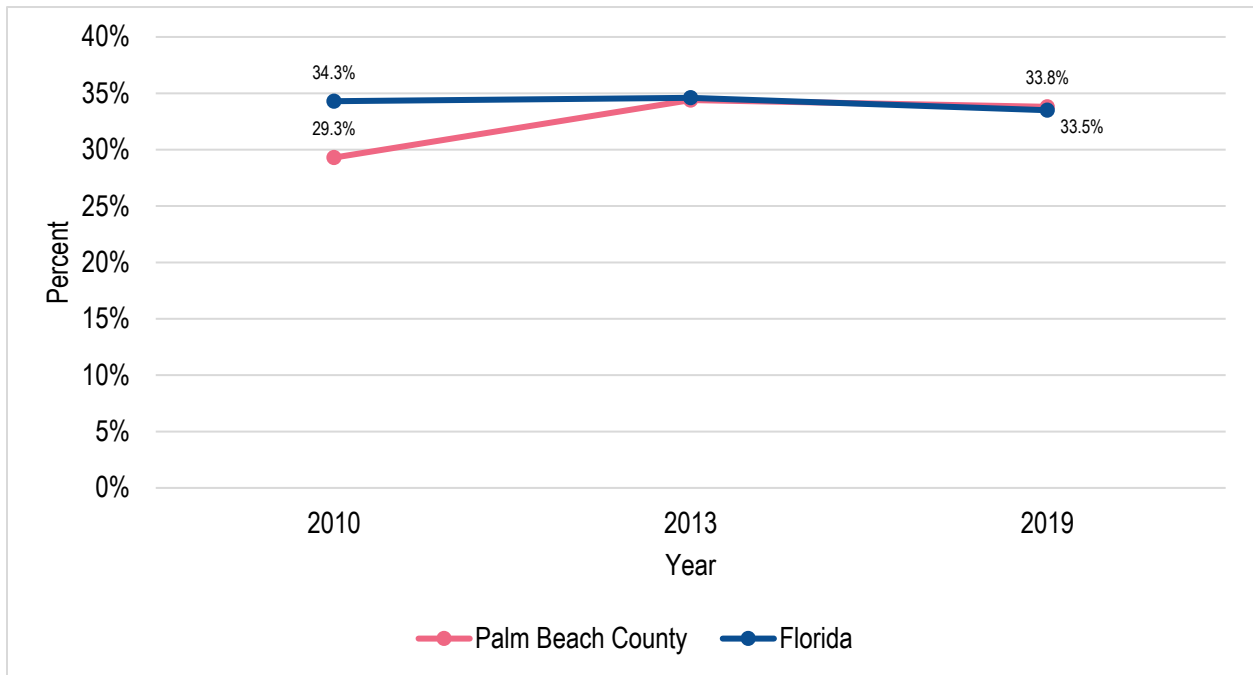
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure to 27.7%.¹⁷⁹ As of 2019, 33.8% adults in Palm Beach County had ever been told they had hypertension, which exceeded the target.

Table 166: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Hypertension, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010-2019

Year	Palm Beach	Florida
2010	29.3%	34.3%
2013	34.4%	34.6%
2019	33.8%	33.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 77: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Hypertension, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

¹⁷⁹ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure – HDS-04. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-proportion-adults-high-blood-pressure-hds-04>

Coronary Heart Disease

Heart disease refers to various conditions that affect the health of the heart. Key risk factors for heart disease include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, excessive alcohol use and smoking, as well as contributing factors such as diet and physical activity. Heart disease cost the United States approximately \$219 billion in 2014 and 2015, which included the cost of health care services, medicines, and lost productivity due to death.¹⁸⁰ The COVID-19 pandemic could have caused an increase in the prevalence of coronary heart disease, because of stress and anxiety from financial hardship, job loss, and physical isolation. Additionally, it was reported that 4 of 10 patients were delaying medical care due to concerns related to COVID-19 in 2020, which can result in an increase in morbidity and mortality.¹⁸¹

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease

Coronary heart disease is a type of heart disease that develops when the arteries of the heart cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the heart. Coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.¹⁸² The rate of hospitalizations from or with coronary heart disease per 100,000 population in Florida and Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2019 is shown in the table and figure below. In Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2019, the coronary heart disease hospitalization rate decreased from 237.9 per 100,000 to 215.6 per 100,000, respectively. This declining trend for the county mirrors a similar trend at the state level.

While there is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the coronary heart disease hospitalization rate, there is a national target to reduce coronary heart disease deaths to 71.1 per 100,000 population.¹⁸³

Table 167: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	5,109	237.9	80,637	297.7
2016	5,013	229.0	82,727	297.0
2017	5,032	225.0	82,047	286.6
2018	4,910	215.4	80,402	273.9
2019	5,044	215.6	82,677	274.1

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

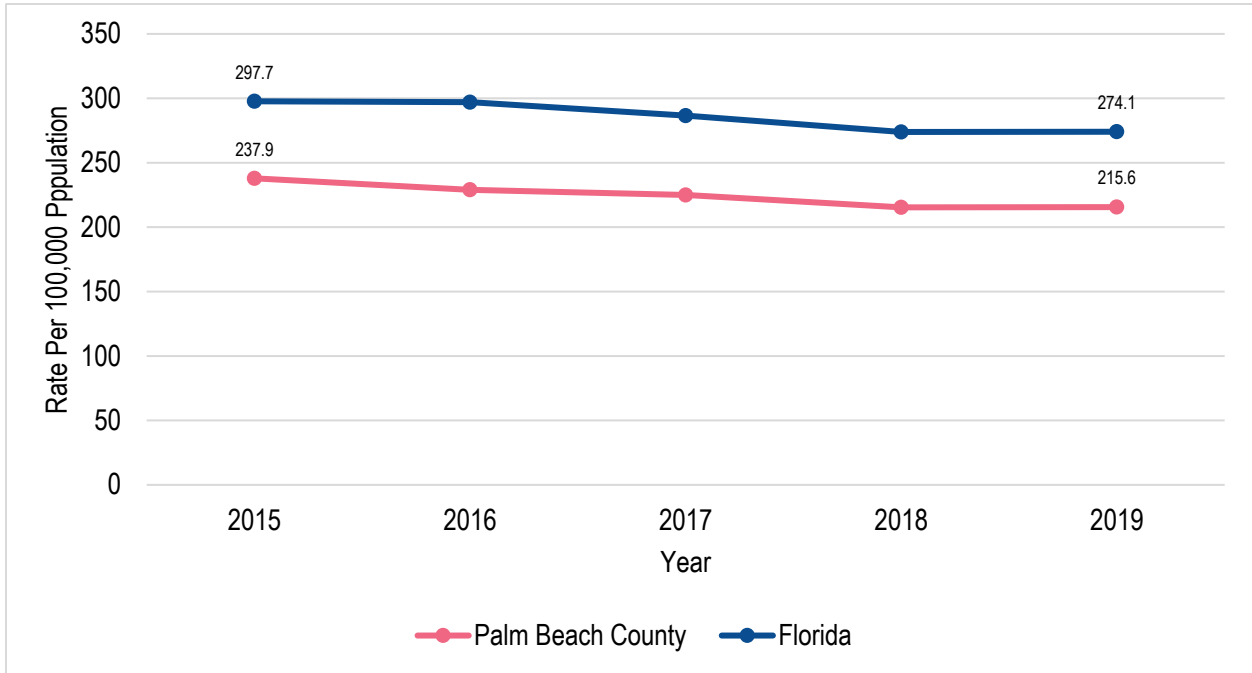
¹⁸⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). *Heart disease facts*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm>

¹⁸¹ Czeisler ME, Marynak K, Clarke KE, et al. (2020). Delay or Avoidance of Medical Care Because of COVID-19-Related Concerns – United States, June 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69:1250-1257. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6936a4external_icon.

¹⁸² National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. (n.d.). *Heart Failure*. Retrieved from <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/heart-failure>

¹⁸³ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce coronary heart disease deaths – HDS-02. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-coronary-heart-disease-deaths-hds-02>

Figure 78: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or with Coronary Heart Disease, By Race

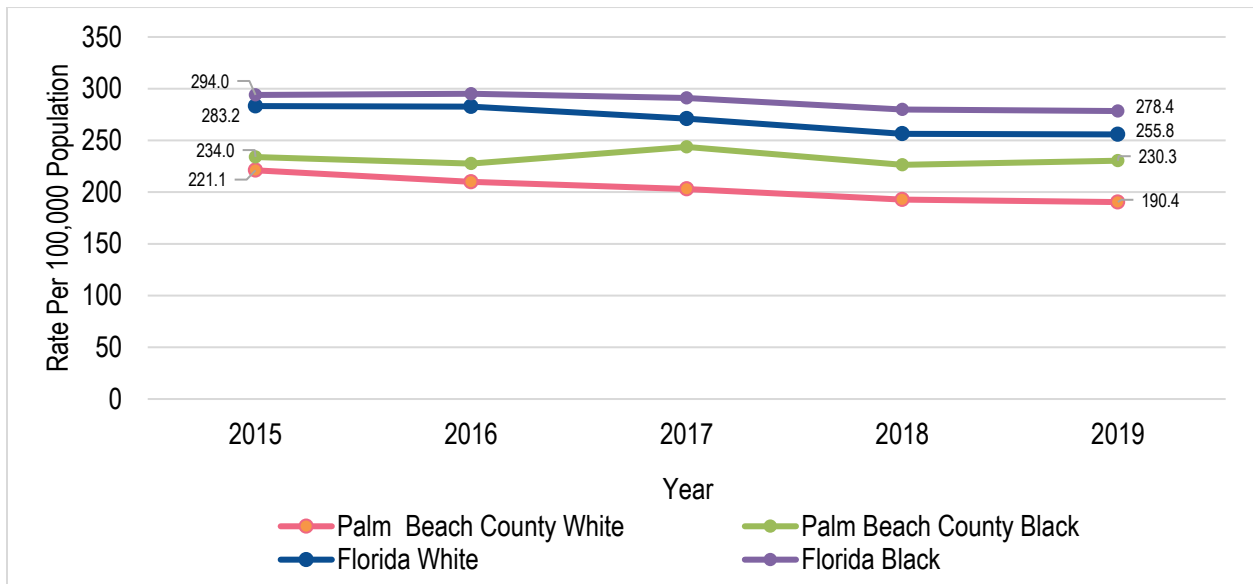
Research shows that the incidence of coronary heart disease is declining in the United States. However, the rate of decline for Black Americans has lagged in comparison to White Americans.¹⁸⁴ The table and figure below show the rate of hospitalizations from or with coronary heart disease by race per 100,000 population. The coronary heart disease rates among Black and White residents decreased overall from 2015 to 2019. However, Black residents consistently had a hospitalization rate higher than White residents during this timeframe. In 2019, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was 230.3 per 100,000 population, while the rate among Palm Beach County White residents was 190.4 per 100,000 population.

Table 168: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	4,180	221.1	525	234.0	66,183	283.2	8,727	294.0
2016	4,050	209.9	528	227.6	67,698	282.7	9,138	295.1
2017	3,986	203.0	588	243.7	66,606	271.0	9,370	291.0
2018	3,842	192.8	584	226.4	64,577	256.4	9,338	279.9
2019	3,904	190.4	621	230.3	66,107	255.8	9,609	278.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 79: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

¹⁸⁴ Wilson Nadruz, J., Claggett, B., Henglin, M., Shah, A. M., Skali, H., Rosamond, W. D., Folsom, A. R., Solomon, S. D., & Cheng, S. (2018). Widening Racial Differences in Risks for Coronary Heart Disease. *Circulation*, 137(11), 1195–1197. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.030564>

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or with Coronary Heart Disease, By Ethnicity

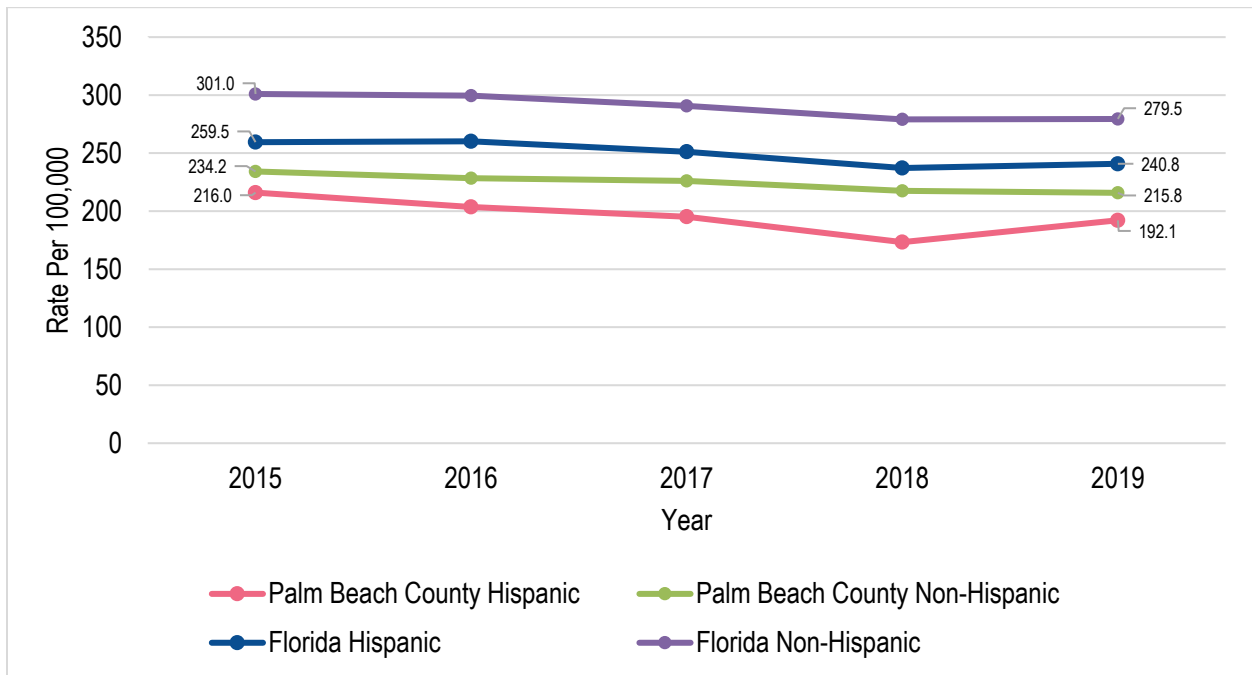
The table and figure below show the rate of hospitalizations from or with coronary heart disease by ethnicity per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this time frame, the rate of hospitalization decreased overall among Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Palm Beach County and Florida. However, the coronary heart disease rate was higher among non-Hispanics compared to Hispanics every year reported. Most recently in 2019, the hospitalization rate was 215.8 per 100,000 population among Palm Beach County non-Hispanics and 192.1 per 100,000 among Palm Beach County Hispanics.

Table 169: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization From or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	500	216.0	4,447	234.2	11,735	259.5	67,115	301.0
2016	492	203.6	4,395	228.4	12,422	260.2	68,315	299.6
2017	496	195.2	4,408	226.1	12,635	251.2	67,640	290.7
2018	495	173.3	4,277	217.5	12,810	237.2	65,890	279.1
2019	580	192.1	4,347	215.8	13,639	240.8	67,536	279.5

Data Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 80: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization from or With Coronary Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Angina is a type of chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart. The most common cause of reduced blood flow to your heart is coronary heart disease, which occurs when your coronary arteries become narrowed by fatty deposits called plaques.¹⁸⁵

The table and figure below show the percentage of adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease in Palm Beach and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. The percentage of adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease declined from 2013 (6.3%) to 2019 (5.0%) in Palm Beach County. However, the percentage of adults in Palm Beach County was higher than Florida each year reported.

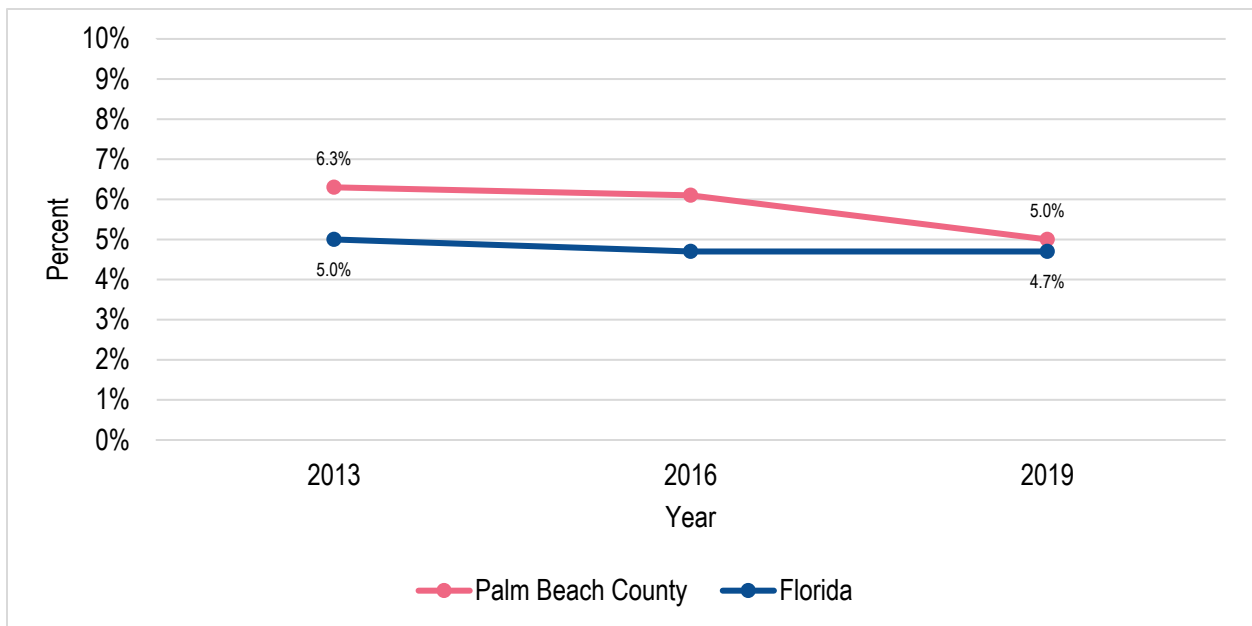
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to the percent of adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease.

Table 170: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	6.3%	5.0%
2016	6.1%	4.7%
2019	5.0%	4.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 81: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, By Race and Ethnicity

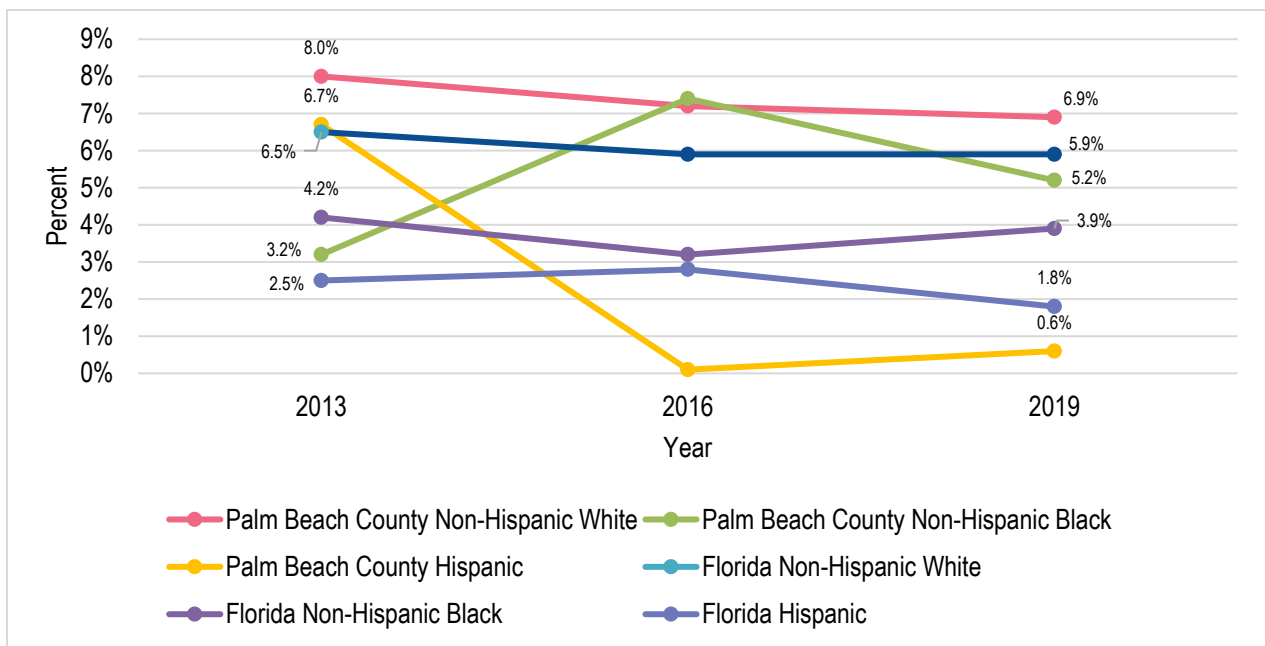
As previously mentioned, it is important to look at coronary heart disease incidence rates by race and ethnicity to identify disparities. The table and figure below show the percent of adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County, the percentage of adults ever told that they had angina or coronary heart disease steadily declined from 2013 to 2019 among non-Hispanic Whites. The percentage of non-Hispanic Black adults in Palm Beach County increased from 2013 (3.2%) to 2016 (7.4%), then declined in 2019 (5.2%). The percentage of Hispanic adults in Palm Beach County declined sharply from 2013 (6.7%) to 2016 (0.1%) and increased slightly in 2019 (0.6%). In 2019, this percentage was highest among non-Hispanic Whites (6.9%) compared to non-Hispanic Black (5.2%) and Hispanics (0.6%). This trend for the county was similar to the trend in the state.

Table 171: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2013	8.0%	3.2%	6.7%	6.5%	4.2%	2.5%
2016	7.2%	7.4%	0.1%	5.9%	3.2%	2.8%
2019	6.9%	5.2%	0.6%	5.9%	3.9%	1.8%

Data Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 82: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Congestive Heart Failure

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure

Heart failure is a condition that develops when the heart doesn't pump enough blood and oxygen to support other organs in the body. This can happen if the heart can't fill up with enough blood. It can also happen when your heart is too weak to pump properly. Heart failure can develop suddenly or over time as your heart gets weaker. Common causes of heart failure include coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes.^{186, 187}

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted hospitalization rates from congestive heart failure per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this time frame, the rate increased in Palm Beach County from 832.2 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 960.9 per 100,000 population in 2019. Each year reported, the Palm Beach County rate was lower than the state rate.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the hospitalizations from heart failures to 355.2 per 100,000 population.¹⁸⁸ In 2019, congestive heart failure hospitalization rates were nearly three times higher in Palm Beach County (960.9 per 100,000) than the national target.¹⁸⁹

Table 172: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	20,378	832.2	321,177	1,144.7
2016	20,493	826.5	327,131	1,135.0
2017	21,933	874.0	353,154	1,193.0
2018	23,224	906.7	375,660	1,239.3
2019	25,076	960.9	401,153	1,285.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

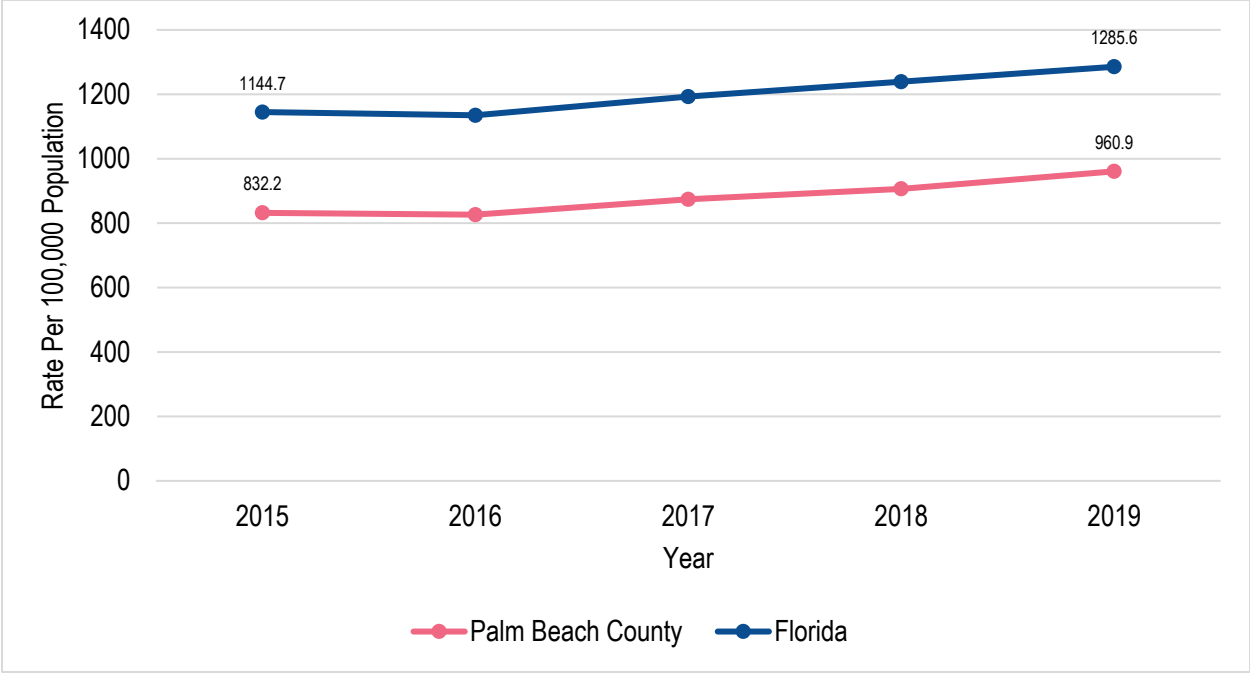
¹⁸⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). *Heart Failure*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/heart_failure.htm

¹⁸⁷ Medline Plus. (2019). *Congestive Heart Failure*. Retrieved from <https://medlineplus.gov/heartfailure.html#summary>

¹⁸⁸ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Heart Disease and Stroke. *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke>

¹⁸⁹ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Reduce heart failure hospitalizations in adults — HDS-09 . *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-heart-failure-hospitalizations-adults-hds-09>

Figure 83: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, By Race

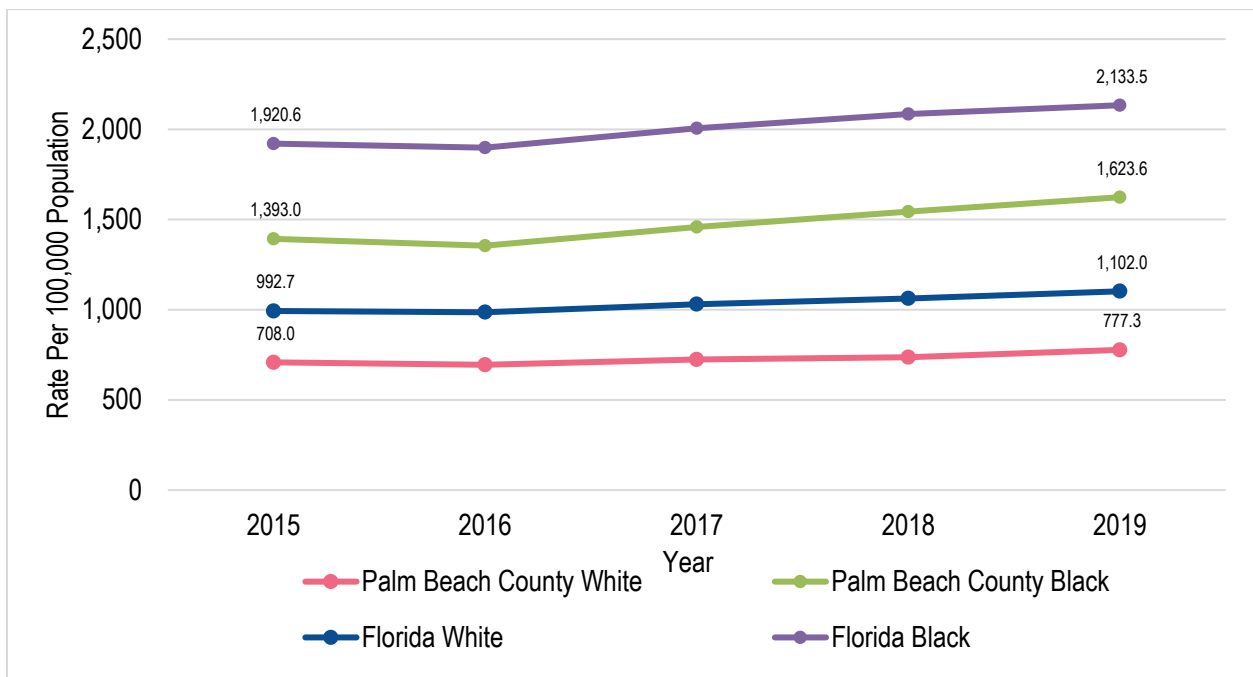
The table and figure below show the congestive heart failure hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by race for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2016 to 2019, congestive heart failure hospitalization rates steadily increased among White and Black residents in Palm Beach County. However, the rate among Black residents was much higher each year during this timeframe. In 2019, the hospitalization rate was more than double among Black residents (1,623.6 per 100,000) compared to White residents (777.3 per 100,000) in Palm Beach County. Additionally, Palm Beach County White and Black rates were lower than the state rates each year reported.

Table 173: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	16,427	708.0	3,011	1,393.0	249,166	992.7	55,460	1,920.6
2016	16,226	694.7	3,070	1,354.9	253,051	985.8	57,274	1,898.3
2017	17,134	723.9	3,461	1,458.5	271,181	1,030.1	62,931	2,006.1
2018	17,800	736.5	3,899	1,544.1	285,957	1,062.3	67,776	2,085.1
2019	19,018	777.3	4,298	1,623.6	304,676	1,102.0	71,641	2,133.5

Data Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 84: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, By Ethnicity

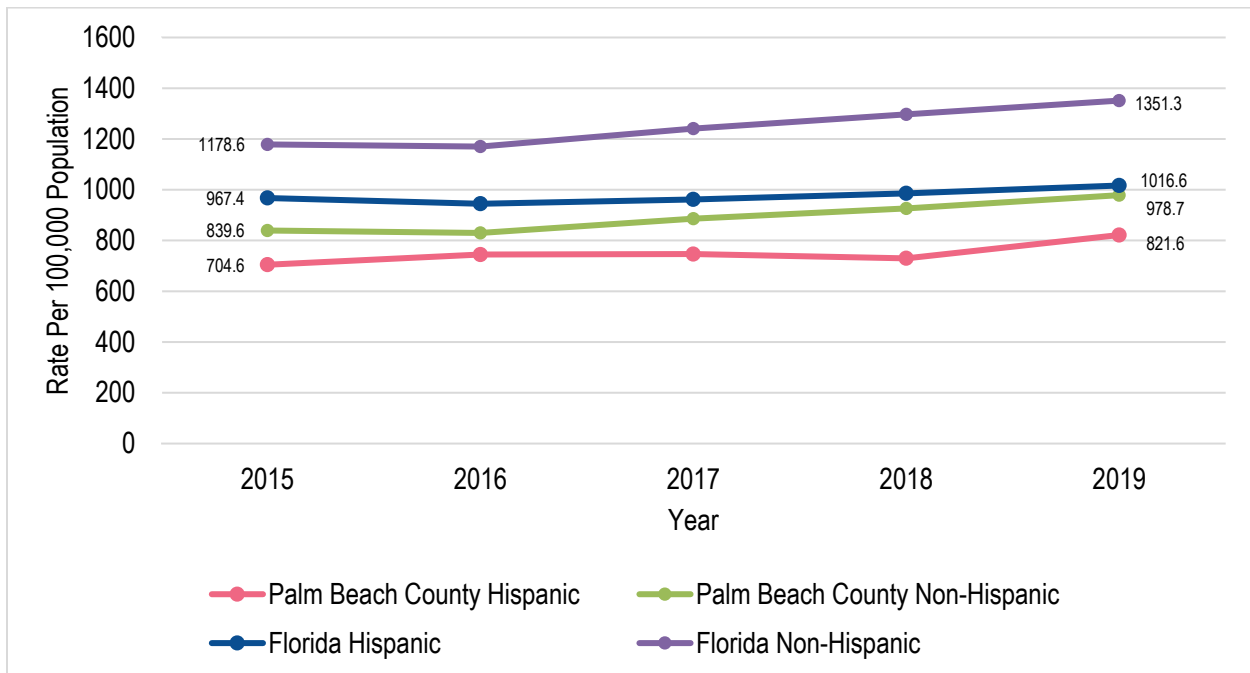
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The hospitalization rate increased overall among both the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations in Palm Beach County during this timeframe. However, the rate was higher among the non-Hispanic population every year reported. In 2019 in Palm Beach County, the rate was 978.7 per 100,000 among non-Hispanic residents and 821.6 per 100,000 among Hispanics residents.

Table 174: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	1,502	704.6	18,495	839.6	42,050	967.4	275,255	1,178.6
2016	1,677	744.7	18,459	829.8	43,616	944.8	278,718	1,170.1
2017	1,796	746.5	19,763	886.0	46,854	961.8	301,828	1,241.2
2018	1,974	729.7	20,835	926.3	51,772	985.7	319,514	1,296.8
2019	2,381	821.6	22,292	978.7	56,043	1,016.6	341,101	1,351.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 85: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Congestive Heart Failure, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Cancer

Cancer, also called malignant neoplasm, is a class of diseases in which a cell or a group of cells display uncontrolled growth (division beyond the normal limits), invasion (intrusion on and destruction of adjacent tissues), and sometimes metastasis (spread to other locations in the body). Normally, human cells grow and divide to form new cells as the body needs them. When cells grow old or become damaged, they die, and new cells take their place.¹⁹⁰ However, when cancer develops, this process breaks down. As cells become more abnormal, old, or damaged, cells survive when they should die, and new cells form when they are not needed. These extra cells can divide without stopping and may form growths called tumors. Cancerous tumors are malignant, which means they can invade nearby tissues.

Complex and interrelated factors contribute to the risk of developing cancer and to the observed disparities in cancer incidence and death among racial, ethnic, and underserved groups. The most obvious factors are a lack of health care coverage and low socioeconomic status.¹⁹¹ Those who are living in poverty and are medically underserved may exhibit higher rates of behavioral risk factors for cancer, such as tobacco smoking, physical activity, obesity, and excessive alcohol intake, and lower rates of breastfeeding.¹⁹² Moreover, those who live in poverty may experience higher rates of exposure to environmental risk factors such as cancer-causing substances in motor vehicle exhaust in dense urban neighborhoods. In addition, even among people of a higher socioeconomic status, certain racial and ethnic groups may experience cancer disparities. These differences may reflect cultural differences such as distrust in the health care system, fatalistic attitudes about cancer, or apprehension or embarrassment about having certain kinds of medical procedures.

In addition, the recent COVID-19 pandemic could have impacted the prevalence of cancer, because, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4 of 10 patients were delaying medical care due to concerns related to COVID-19 in 2020.¹⁹³ This could have resulted in delayed screening and detection of cancer for many patients, causing the cancer to progress further before any intervention and ultimately leading to an increase in morbidity and mortality.

¹⁹⁰ National Cancer Institute (2015). *What is cancer?* Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding/what-is-cancer#cell-differences>

¹⁹¹ Office of Disease Prevention and Promotion. (n.d.). *Cancer| Healthy People 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/cancer>

¹⁹² National Cancer Institute (2019). *Cancer disparities*. Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding/disparities>

¹⁹³ Czeisler ME, Marynak K, Clarke KE, et al. (2020). Delay or Avoidance of Medical Care Because of COVID-19-Related Concerns – United States, June 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69:1250-1257. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6936a4external_icon.

Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe, this rate decreased from 426.1 per 100,000 in 2014 to 404.4 per 100,000 in 2018 in Palm Beach County. In 2018, the cancer incidence rate in Palm Beach County was 404.4 per 100,000 compared to 454.3 per 100,000 for the state overall.

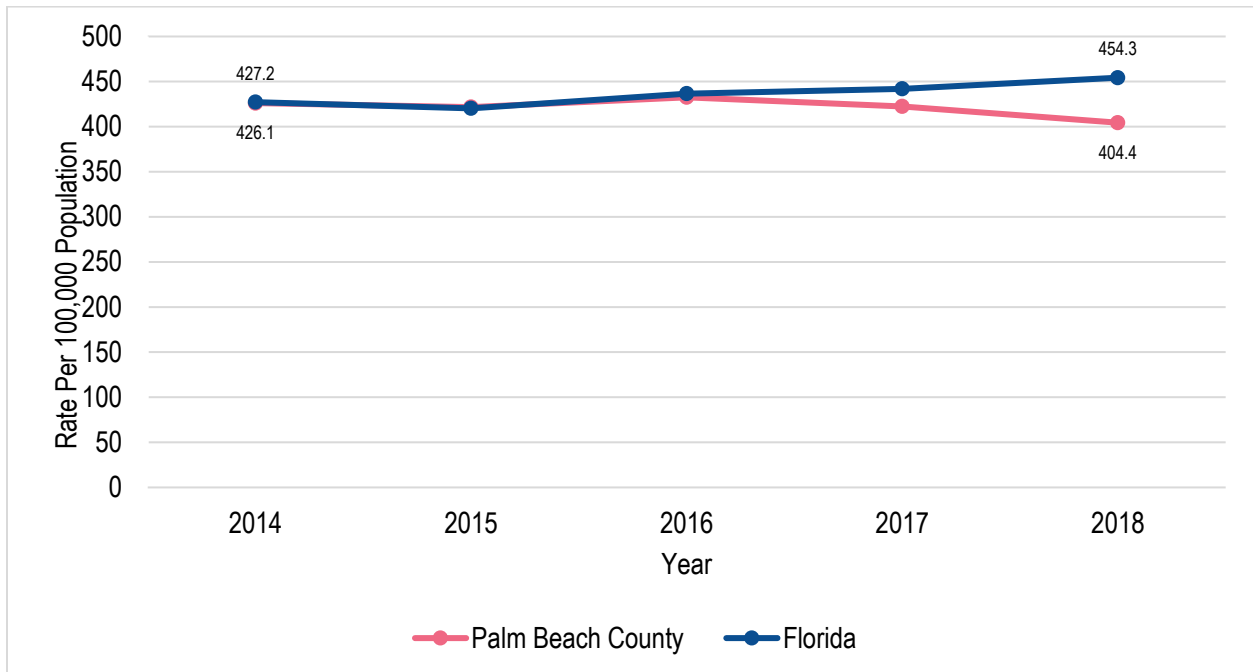
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing cancer incidence rate.

Table 175: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	8,727	426.1	110,602	427.2
2015	8,852	421.7	112,503	420.3
2016	9,222	432.5	120,431	436.6
2017	9,054	422.4	125,464	441.9
2018	8,943	404.4	132,408	454.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 86: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, By Race

According to the National Cancer Institute, in the United States overall cancer rates have remained higher among Black Americans compared to other racial groups. This disparity largely reflects a combination of multiple interconnected factors including tumor biology, stage at diagnosis, receipt of timely and effective treatment, and systemic discrimination in cancer care delivery. Black Americans and individuals of lower socioeconomic groups in general are also more likely to have a higher exposure to some cancer risk factors, including limited access to healthy food, safe places for physical activity, and evidence-based cancer preventive services.¹⁹⁴

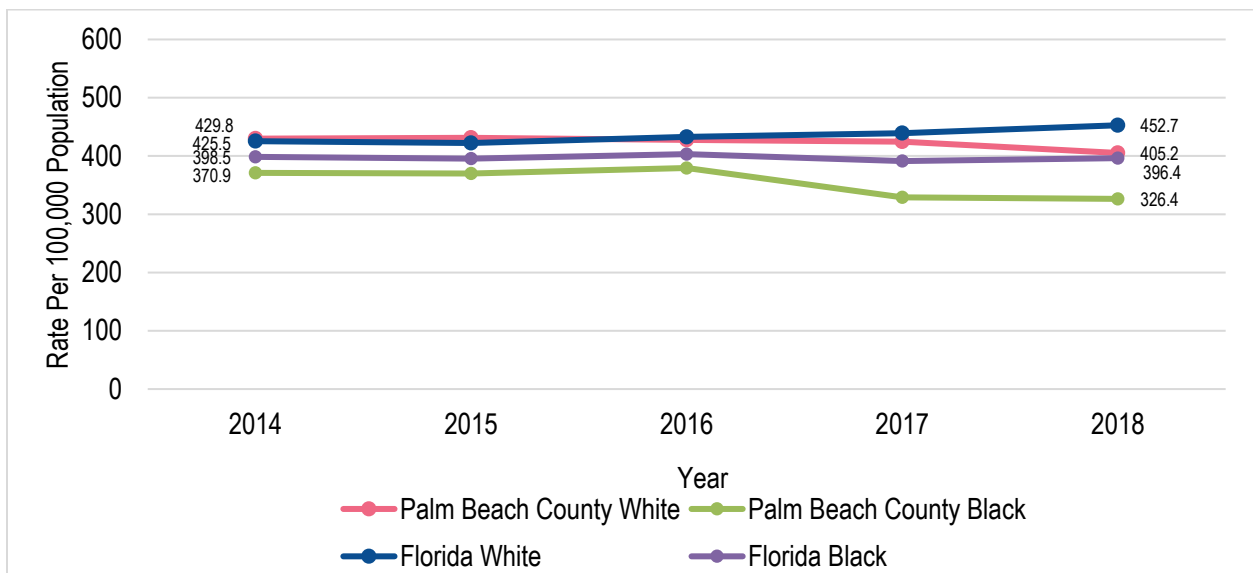
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population by race for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe, the cancer incidence rate decreased overall among White and Black residents in the county. However, the rate was higher among White residents than Black residents each year reported. In 2018, the rate was 405.2 per 100,000 among White residents in Palm Beach County and 326.4 per 100,000 among Black residents.

Table 176: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	7,642	429.8	798	370.9	94,971	425.5	11,514	398.5
2015	7,783	431.2	834	369.8	96,456	422.3	11,897	395.4
2016	7,814	427.7	894	379.4	101,574	432.8	12,628	403.2
2017	7,725	424.6	821	329.0	105,957	439.2	12,712	391.3
2018	7,586	405.2	859	326.4	111,960	452.7	13,379	396.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 87: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

¹⁹⁴ Islami, F., Ward, E. M., Sung, H., Cronin, K. A., Tangka, F. K. L., Sherman, R. L., Zhao, J., Anderson, R. N., Henley, S. J., Yabroff, K. R., Jemal, A., & Benard, V. B. (2021). Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, Part 1: National Cancer Statistics. *JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/JNCI/DJAB131>

Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, By Ethnicity

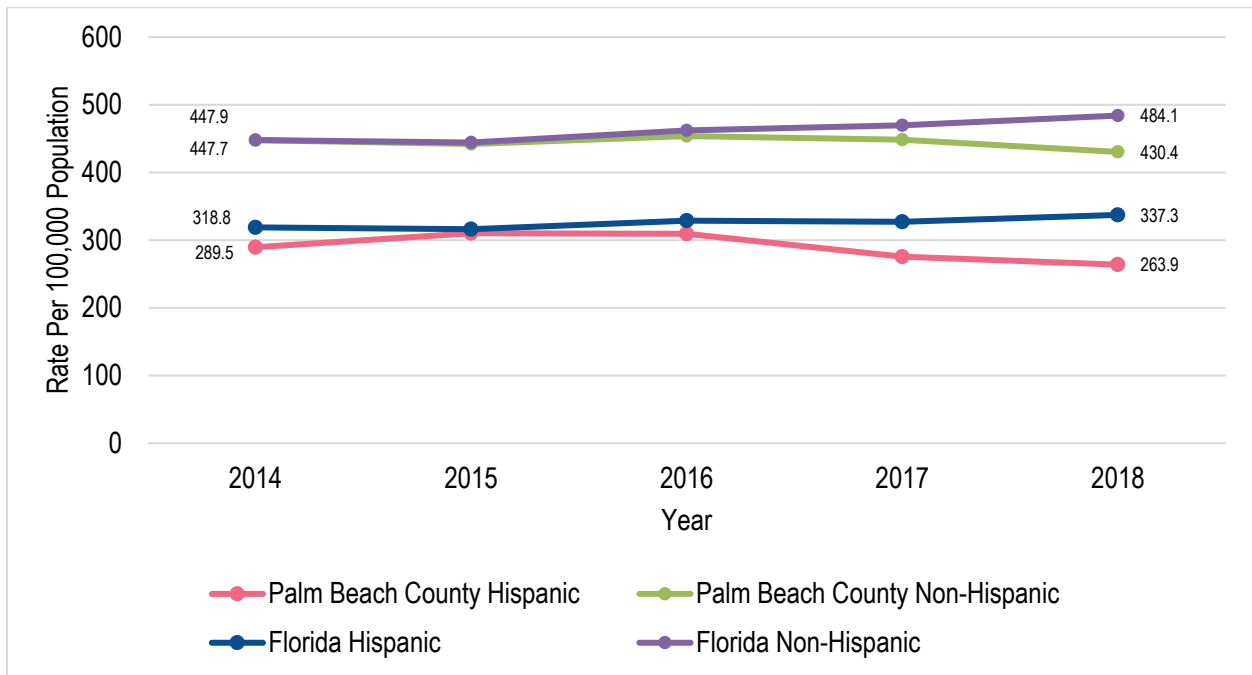
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. The rate fluctuated among Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Palm Beach County, and ultimately declined from 2016 to 2018 in both groups. The Hispanic and non-Hispanic rate in Palm Beach County was lower than the state rates each year reported. In 2018, the rate in Palm Beach County was 263.9 per 100,000 among the Hispanic population compared to 430.4 per 100,000 among the non-Hispanic population.

Table 177: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	640	289.5	8,087	447.7	13,779	318.8	96,823	447.9
2015	725	310.2	8,127	442.0	14,399	316.2	98,104	444.3
2016	764	309.4	8,458	453.8	15,785	328.8	104,646	462.1
2017	734	275.5	8,320	448.5	16,498	327.1	108,966	469.7
2018	769	263.9	8,174	430.4	18,175	337.3	114,233	484.1

Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 88: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer starts in the colon or the rectum. These cancers can be called colon cancer or rectal cancer, depending on where they start. Colon cancer and rectal cancer are often grouped together because they have many common features. According to the 2020 Colorectal Cancer Statistics, colorectal cancer was the second most common cause of cancer death in the United States. It was estimated that in 2020, approximately 147,950 individuals would be diagnosed with colorectal cancer and 53,200 would die from the disease. This included 17,930 cases and 3,640 deaths among individuals ages younger than 50 years. The incidence rate between 2012 and 2016 ranged from 30 per 100,000 population in Asian/Pacific Islanders to 45.7 in Blacks and 89 in Alaska Natives.¹⁹⁵

Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence

The table and figure below show the colorectal cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe, the rate fluctuated but remained lower than the rate in the state. In 2018, the rate was 30.3 per 100,000 population in Palm Beach and 35.1 per 100,000 in the state.

Similar to the cancer incidence indicator, there is no Healthy People 2030 national target related to reducing colorectal cancer incidence.

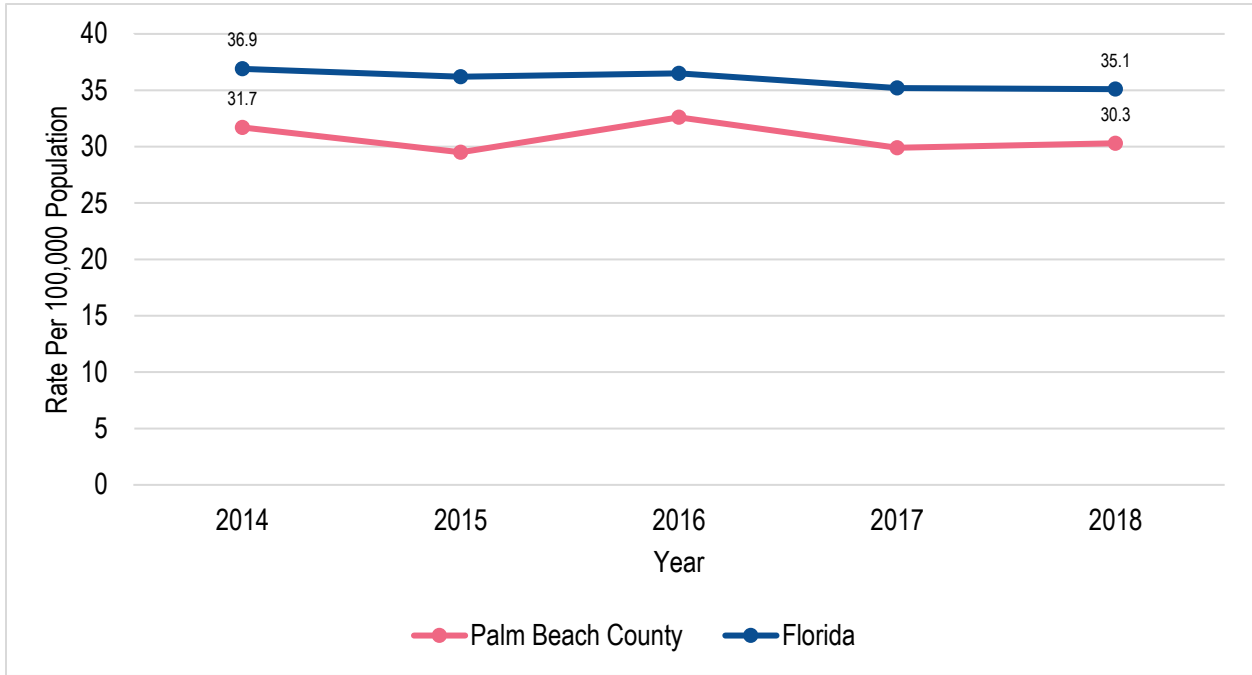
Table 178: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	650	31.7	9,638	36.9
2015	642	29.5	9,719	36.2
2016	703	32.6	10,078	36.5
2017	638	29.9	9,908	35.2
2018	675	30.3	10,194	35.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁹⁵ Siegel, R. L., Miller, K. D., Goding Sauer, A., Fedewa, S. A., Butterly, L. F., Anderson, J. C., Cercek, A., Smith, R. A., & Jemal, A. (2020). Colorectal cancer statistics, 2020. *CA: a cancer journal for clinicians*, 70(3), 145–164. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21601>

Figure 89: Age-adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, By Race

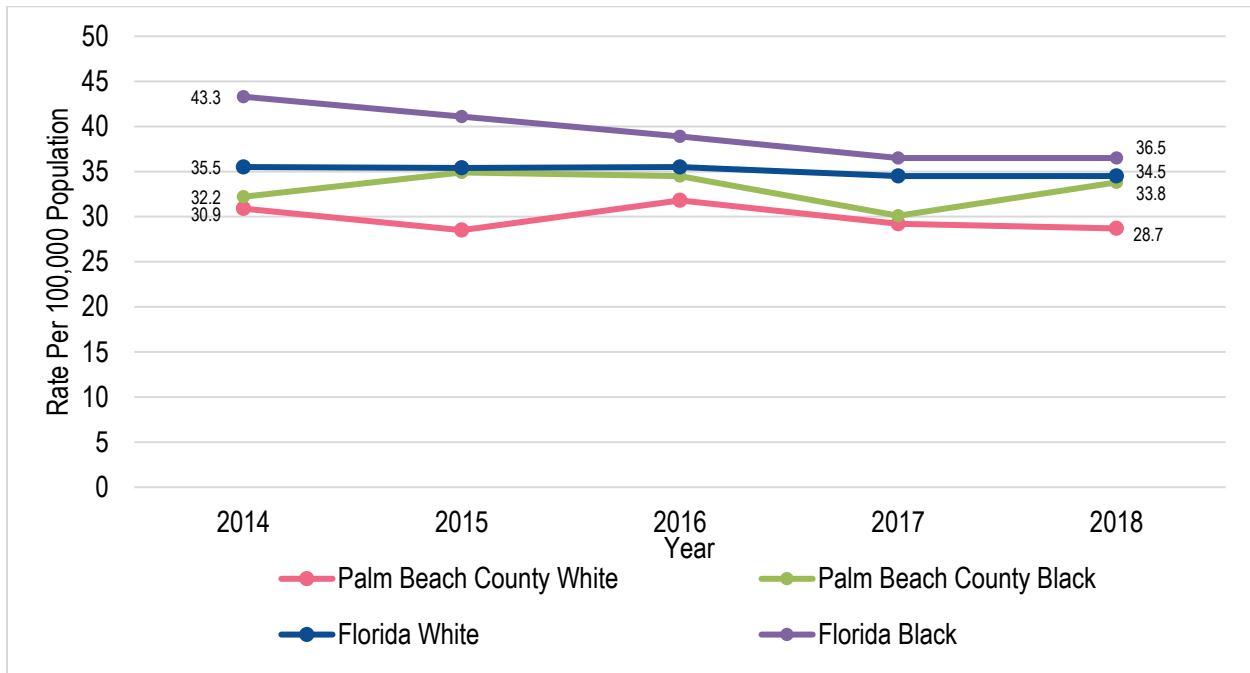
The table and figure below show the colorectal cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this time frame, the rate fluctuated among both White and Black residents in Palm Beach County. However, rates were slightly higher among Black residents each year reported. In 2018, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was 33.8 per 100,000 population compared to 28.7 per 100,000 population among Palm Beach County White residents.

Table 179: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, By Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	560	30.9	69	32.2	8,045	35.5	1,223	43.3
2015	542	28.5	76	34.9	8,129	35.4	1,210	41.1
2016	589	31.8	82	34.5	8,397	35.5	1,199	38.9
2017	528	29.2	76	30.1	8,285	34.5	1,155	36.5
2018	542	28.7	91	33.8	8,501	34.5	1,224	36.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 90: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, By Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, By Ethnicity

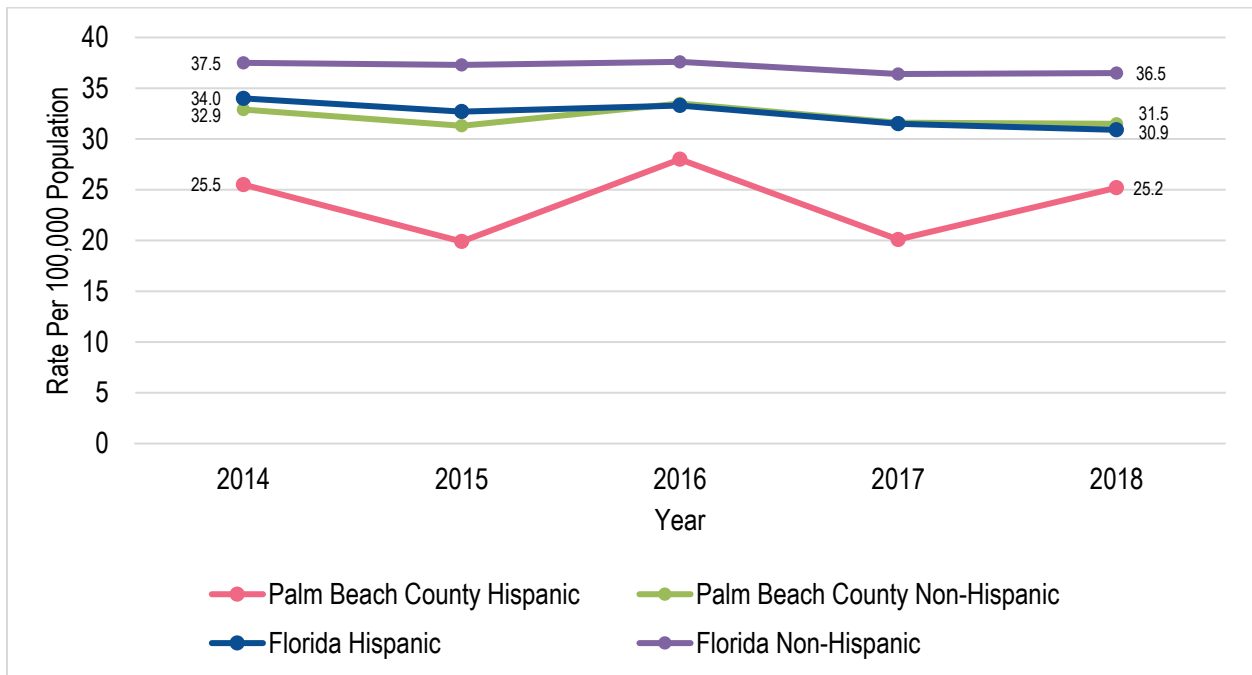
The table and figure below show the colorectal cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. In Palm Beach County, the rate fluctuated among the Hispanic and non-Hispanic population. However, this rate was higher among the non-Hispanic population each year during this time frame. In 2018, the rate was 25.2 per 100,000 among the Palm Beach County Hispanic population compared to 31.5 per 100,000 among the non-Hispanic population.

Table 180: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	54	25.5	596	32.9	1,452	34.0	8,186	37.5
2015	46	19.9	596	31.3	1,475	32.7	8,244	37.3
2016	69	28.0	634	33.5	1,580	33.3	8,498	37.6
2017	55	20.1	583	31.6	1,578	31.5	8,330	36.4
2018	75	25.2	600	31.5	1,665	30.9	8,529	36.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 91: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Breast Cancer

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, breast cancer is the second most common cancer among women in the United States. Deaths from breast cancer have declined over time. However, breast cancer remains the second leading cause of cancer death among women overall and the leading cause of cancer death among Hispanic women.¹⁹⁶

Each year in the United States, approximately 255,000 cases of breast cancer are diagnosed in women and approximately 2,300 in men. Additionally, approximately 42,000 women and 500 men in the U.S. die each year from breast cancer. Black women have a higher breast cancer death rate than White women.¹⁹⁷

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe the rate fluctuated in Palm Beach County and Florida. However, the county rate was consistently higher than the state rate each year reported.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target for reducing the breast cancer incidence rate.

Table 181: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

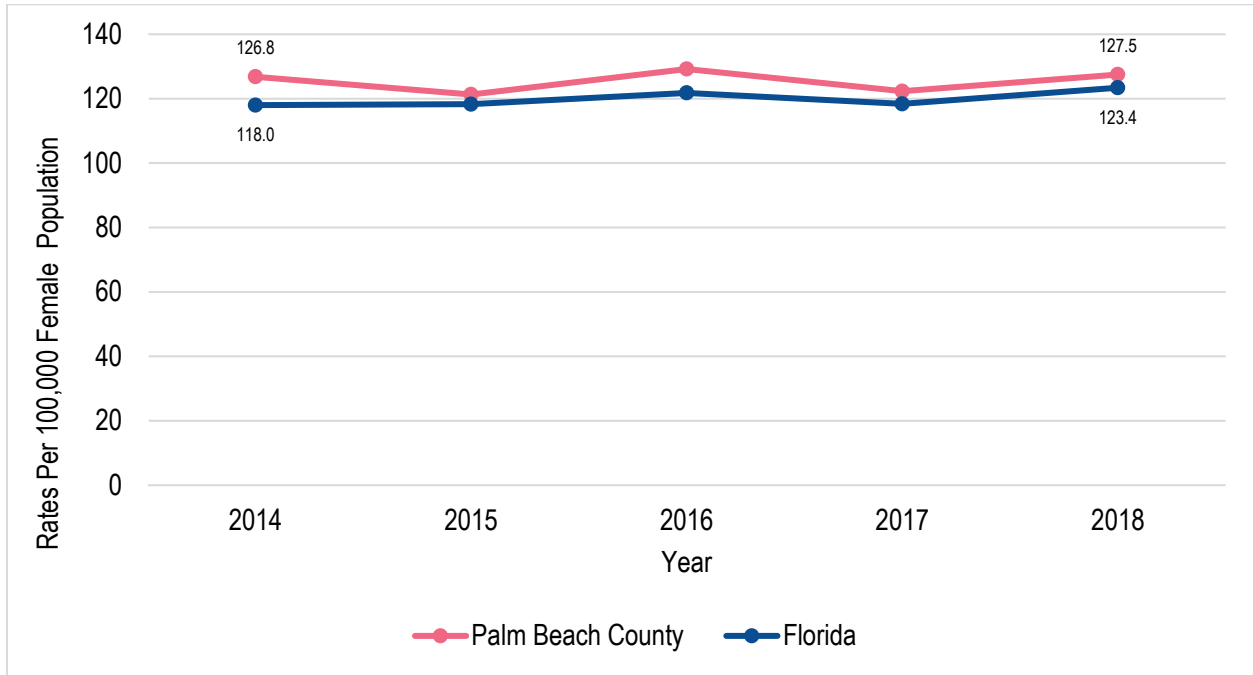
Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	1,271	126.8	15,570	118.0
2015	1,252	121.3	15,860	118.3
2016	1,340	129.2	16,721	121.8
2017	1,271	122.3	16,785	118.4
2018	1,339	127.5	17,923	123.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁹⁶ Centers for Disease control and Prevention Division of Cancer Prevention and Control. (2021) *Basic Information About Breast Cancer*. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/index.htm

¹⁹⁷ Centers for Disease control and Prevention Division of Cancer Prevention and Control. (2021) *Basic Information About Breast Cancer*. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/index.htm

Figure 92: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, By Race

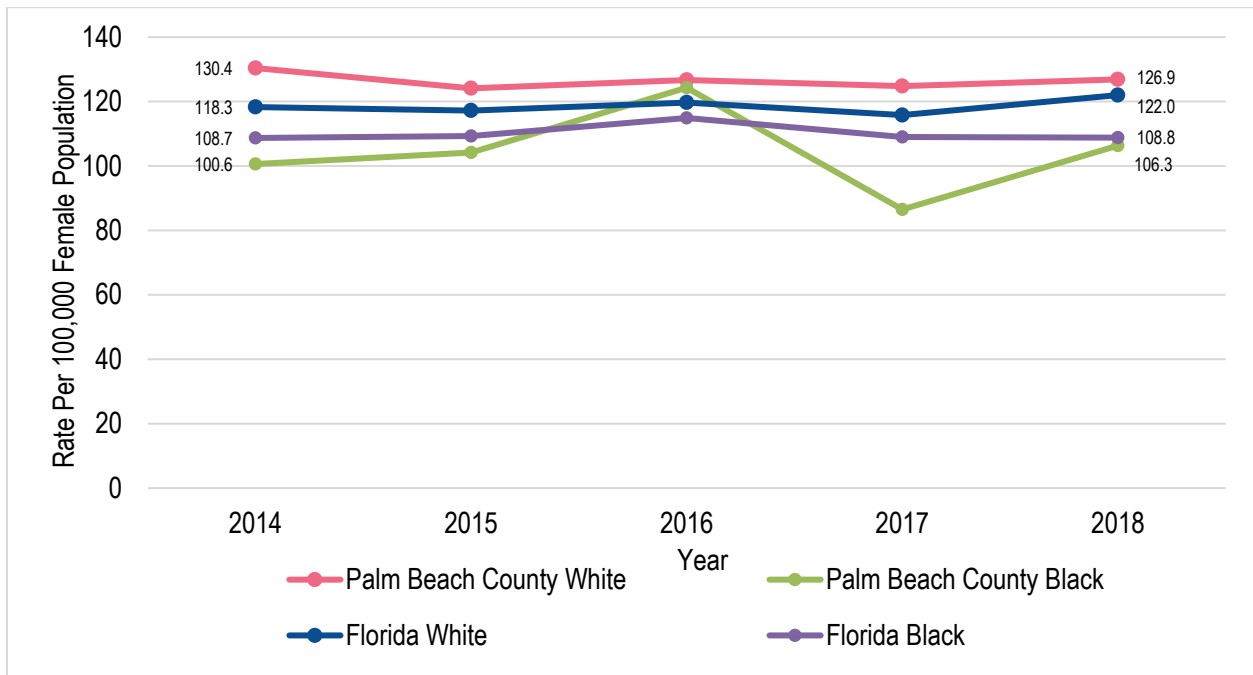
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. The breast cancer incidence rate was higher among White residents compared to Black residents in Palm Beach County each year during this time frame. In Palm Beach County in 2018, the rate was 126.9 per 100,000 among White residents compared to 106.3 per 100,000 among Black residents. The rate among White Palm Beach County residents was also higher than the rate among White Florida residents each year from 2014 to 2018.

Table 182: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	1,098	130.4	121	100.6	13,150	118.3	1,763	108.7
2015	1,083	124.1	133	104.2	13,307	117.2	1,843	109.3
2016	1,114	126.7	163	124.3	13,910	119.7	1,991	114.9
2017	1,083	124.8	118	86.5	13,877	115.8	1,954	109.0
2018	1,111	126.9	156	106.3	14,900	122.0	2,040	108.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 93: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, By Ethnicity

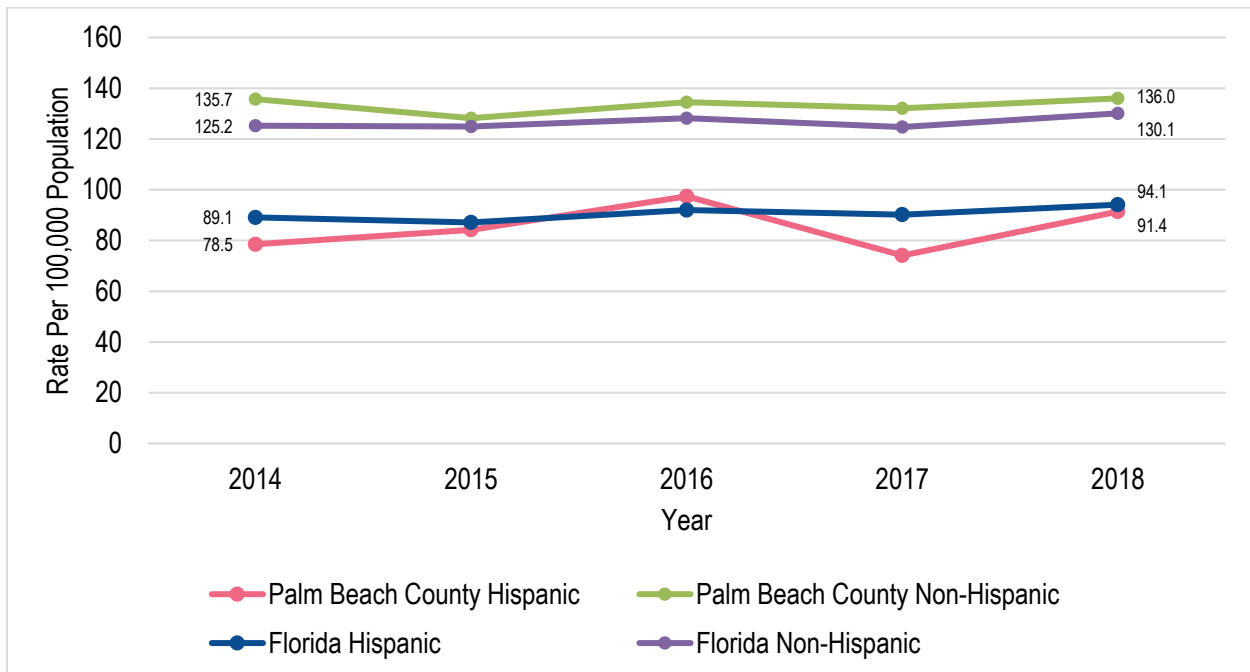
As previously mentioned, breast cancer is the leading cause of death among Hispanic women in the United States. The table and figure below show the age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate by ethnicity for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. The rate fluctuated among Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County throughout this time period, but ultimately increased from 74.1 per 100,000 in 2017 to 91.4 per 100,000 in 2018 among Hispanic residents and from 132.1 per 100,000 in 2017 to 136.0 per 100,000 in 2018 among non-Hispanic residents. Additionally, the rate was much higher among the non-Hispanic residents each year from 2014 to 2018.

Table 183: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	100	78.5	1,171	135.7	2,132	89.1	13,438	125.2
2015	109	84.2	1,143	128.2	2,189	87.1	13,671	124.9
2016	135	97.4	1,205	134.5	2,435	92.0	14,286	128.2
2017	109	74.1	1,162	132.1	2,508	90.2	14,277	124.7
2018	145	91.4	1,194	136.0	2,781	94.1	15,142	130.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 94: Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Cervical Cancer

When cancer cells invade the cervix, it is called cervical cancer. All women are at risk for cervical cancer. However, it occurs most often in women over age 30. Cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States. However, in the past 40 years, the number of cases of cervical cancer and the number of deaths from cervical cancer have decreased significantly. This decline is largely the result of women getting regular Pap tests, which is a screening test that can detect pre-cancerous cells in the cervix.¹⁹⁸ In 2018, the cervical cancer incidence rate among women in the United States was 7.5 per 100,000. When racial and ethnic disparities were examined, the rate was highest among Black women and Hispanic women with rates of 8.3 per 100,000 and 9.3 per 100,000, respectively.¹⁹⁹

Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence

The table and figure below show the cervical cancer incidence rate per 100,000 female population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe, the rate in the county fluctuated and ultimately decreased from 8.4 per 100,000 in 2017 to 7.1 per 100,000 in 2018. Additionally, the county rate was lower than the state rate each year from 2014 to 2018. In 2018, the rate in Palm Beach County was 7.1 per 100,000 compared to 8.6 per 100,000 in the state overall.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the cervical cancer incidence rate among females.

Table 184: Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Female Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

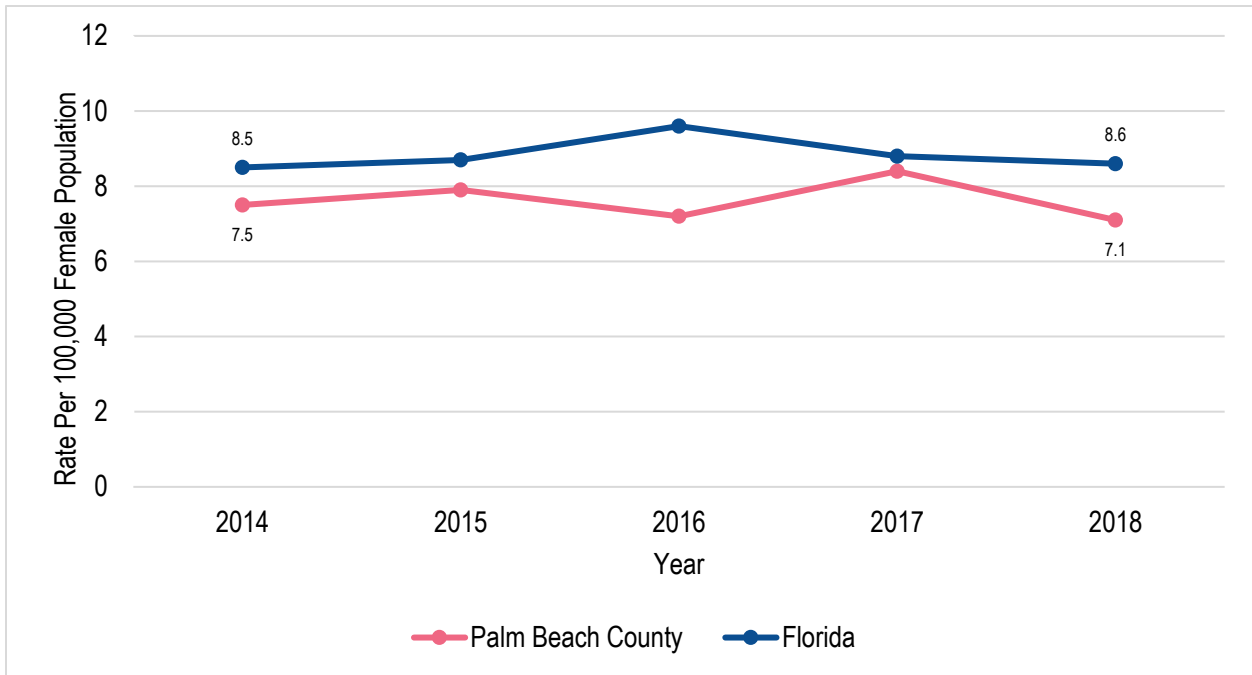
Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	61	7.5	918	8.5
2015	59	7.9	949	8.7
2016	52	7.2	1,068	9.6
2017	70	8.4	1,025	8.8
2018	63	7.1	998	8.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

¹⁹⁸ Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Basic Information About Cervical Cancer*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/index.htm

¹⁹⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute (2021). *U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2020 submission data (1999-2018)*. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz

Figure 95: Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Female Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence, By Race

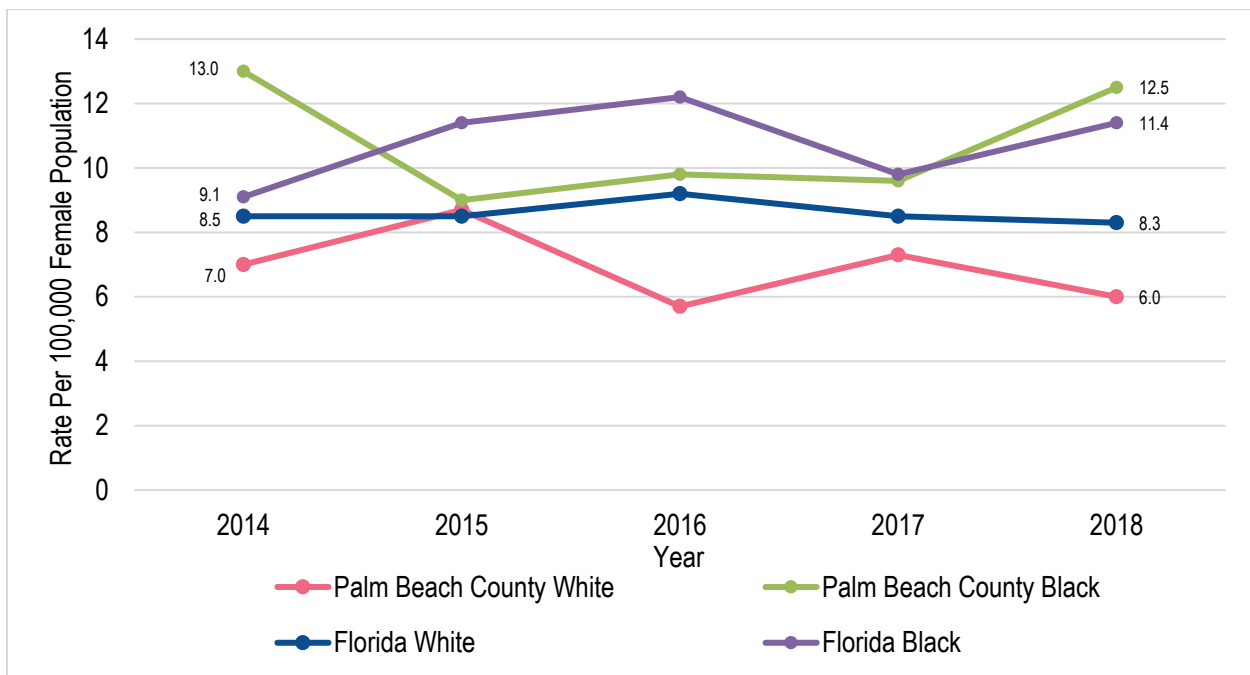
As mentioned above, the cervical cancer incidence rate has historically been higher among Black women compared to women of other races nationwide, so it is important to look at the incidence rate by race at the county and state level. The table and figure below show the cervical cancer incidence rate per 100,000 female population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. As seen below, the rate was higher among Black female residents in the county and state each year during this time frame. In 2018, the rate among Black female residents (12.5 per 100,000) in the county was over double the rate among White female residents (6.0 per 100,000).

Table 185: Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Female Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	44	7.0	17	13.0	732	8.5	146	9.1
2015	47	8.7	11	9.0	720	8.5	188	11.4
2016	33	5.7	14	9.8	799	9.2	207	12.2
2017	49	7.3	13	9.6	774	8.5	178	9.8
2018	41	6.0	17	12.5	731	8.3	209	11.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 96: Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Female Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Prostate Cancer

Other than skin cancer, prostate cancer is the most common cancer among American men. The most common risk factor for prostate cancer is age. The older a man is, the greater the risk for prostate cancer. In addition, some men are at an increased risk for getting or dying from prostate cancer if they have a family history of prostate cancer or if they are Black American. Compared to other men, Black American men are more likely to get prostate cancer and are twice as likely to die from prostate cancer.²⁰⁰

Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence

The following table and figure show the prostate cancer incidence rate per 100,000 male population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. During this timeframe, the rate in the county and Florida fluctuated. Most recently in Palm Beach County, the incidence rate decreased from 99.6 per 100,000 in 2017 to 76.4 per 100,000 in 2018. While the rate in Palm Beach County was higher than the state rate each year from 2014 to 2017, the county rate in 2018 of 76.4 per 100,000 was lower than the state rate of 89.1 per 100,000.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to prostate cancer incidence rate in males.

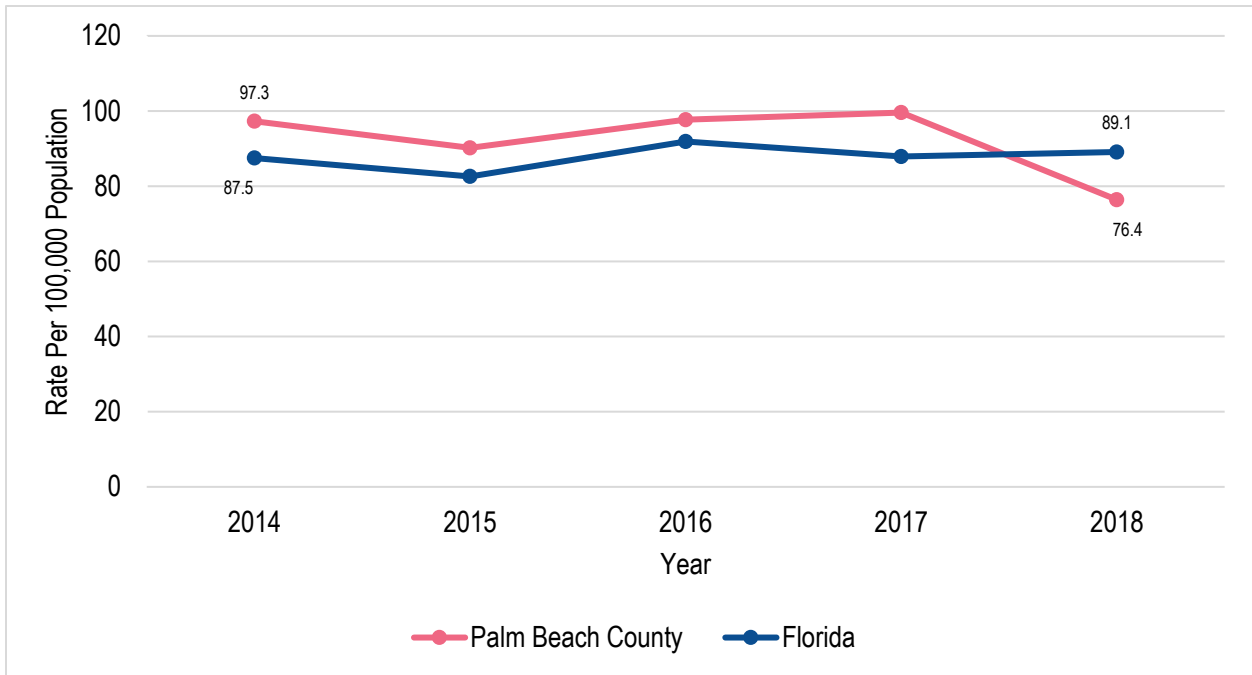
Table 186: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Male Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	937	97.3	11,215	87.5
2015	888	90.2	11,003	82.6
2016	997	97.7	12,686	91.9
2017	1,041	99.6	12,540	87.9
2018	813	76.4	13,073	89.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁰⁰ Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2021). *Basic Information About Prostate Cancer*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic_info/risk_factors.htm

Figure 97: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Male Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, By Race

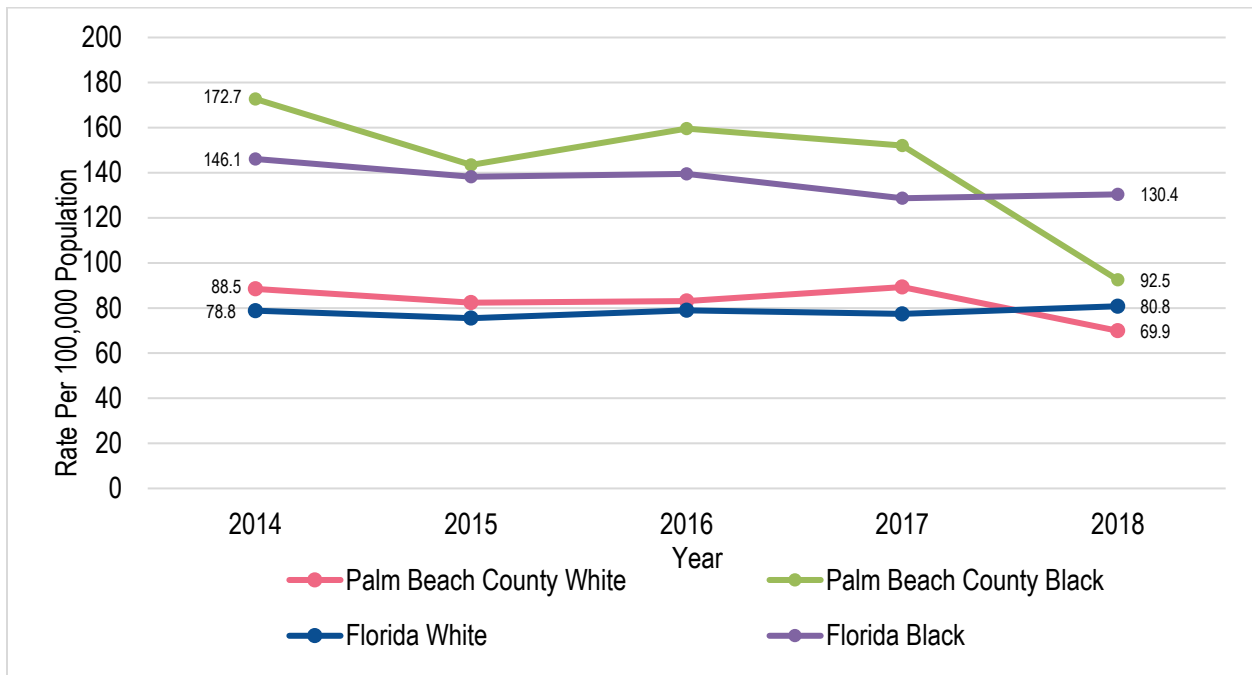
The table and graph below look at the incidence rate of prostate cancer per 100,000 male population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. The incidence rate was higher among Black residents compared to White residents every year during this timeframe in Palm Beach County and Florida. Prostate cancer incidence rates decreased among Palm Beach County White residents from 89.3 per 100,000 in 2017 to 69.9 per 100,000 population in 2018 and among Black residents from 152.1 per 100,000 in 2017 to 92.5 per 100,000 in 2018.

Table 187: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Male Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	741	88.5	165	172.7	8,848	78.8	1,913	146.1
2015	706	82.4	151	143.5	8,751	75.5	1,908	138.2
2016	728	83.1	168	159.6	9,492	79.0	2,002	139.5
2017	804	89.3	169	152.1	9,586	77.4	1,935	128.7
2018	640	69.9	113	92.5	10,270	80.8	2,014	130.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 98: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Male Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, By Ethnicity

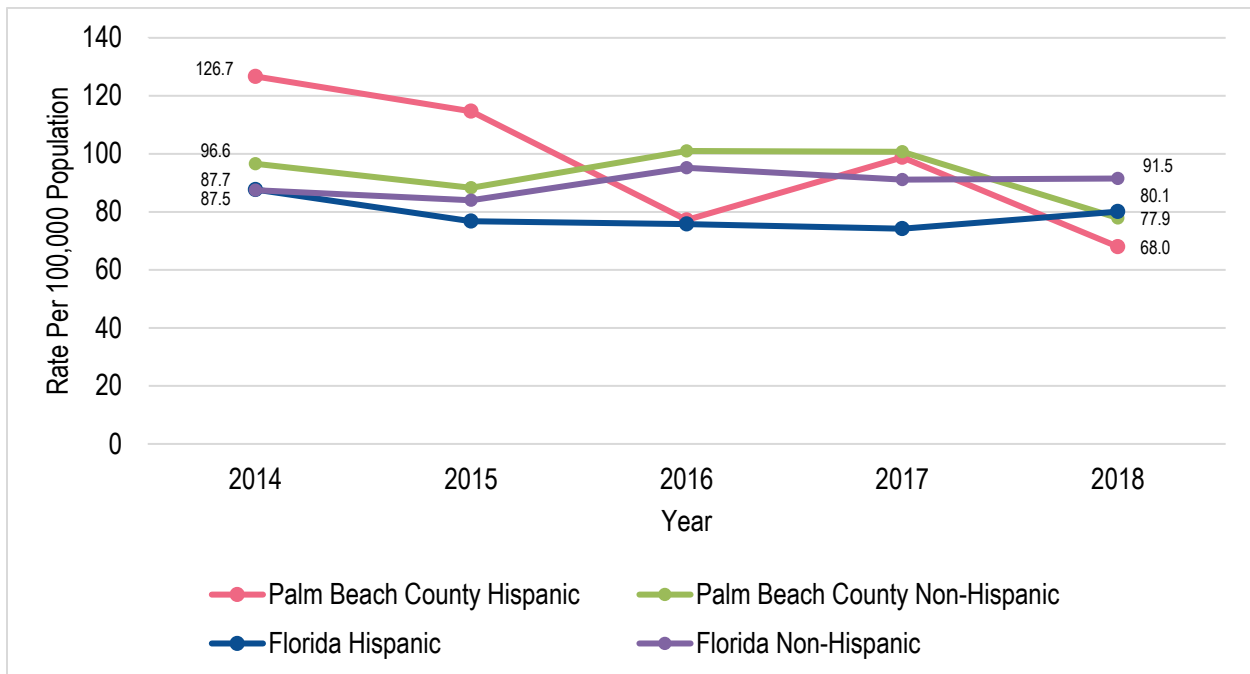
This table and figure look at the prostate cancer incidence rate per 100,000 male population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2014 to 2018. In Palm Beach County, the prostate cancer incidence rate decreased among the Hispanic population overall from 126.7 per 100,000 in 2014 to 68.0 per 100,000 in 2018. The rate among the Palm Beach County non-Hispanic population fluctuated during this time frame, but ultimately decreased from 101.0 per 100,000 population in 2016 to 77.9 per 100,000 in 2018. Additionally, the rate among the Hispanic population was higher in 2014 and 2015, while the rate among the non-Hispanic Population was higher from 2016 to 2018.

Table 188: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018

Year	Palm Beach				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2014	113	126.7	824	96.6	1,649	87.7	9,566	87.5
2015	113	114.7	775	88.3	1,542	76.8	9,461	84.0
2016	81	77.2	916	101.0	1,594	75.8	11,092	95.2
2017	111	98.8	930	100.7	1,635	74.2	10,905	91.1
2018	88	68.0	725	77.9	1,906	80.1	11,167	91.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 99: Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2014-2018



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2018

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways causing recurring attacks of symptoms, such as wheezing and coughing. Inflammation makes the airways sensitive to various allergens and irritants in the environment, including mold, dust mites, animal dander, pollen, diesel emissions, and tobacco smoke. This disease affects people of all ages but is one of the most common chronic diseases among children.²⁰¹

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma

The table and graph below show the rate of emergency room visits due to asthma per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, this rate decreased from 560.0 per 100,000 in 2015 to 411.4 per 100,000 in 2019 in Palm Beach County. The Palm Beach County rate was lower than the state rate each year reported.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of emergency room visits due to asthma to 44 per 10,000 persons ages five and older living with asthma.²⁰² While the data below shows the rate per 100,000 population, a rate was calculated for alignment with the national target. In 2019, Palm Beach County had met this target, with a rate of 36.2 per 10,000 population ages 5 and older.

Table 189: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

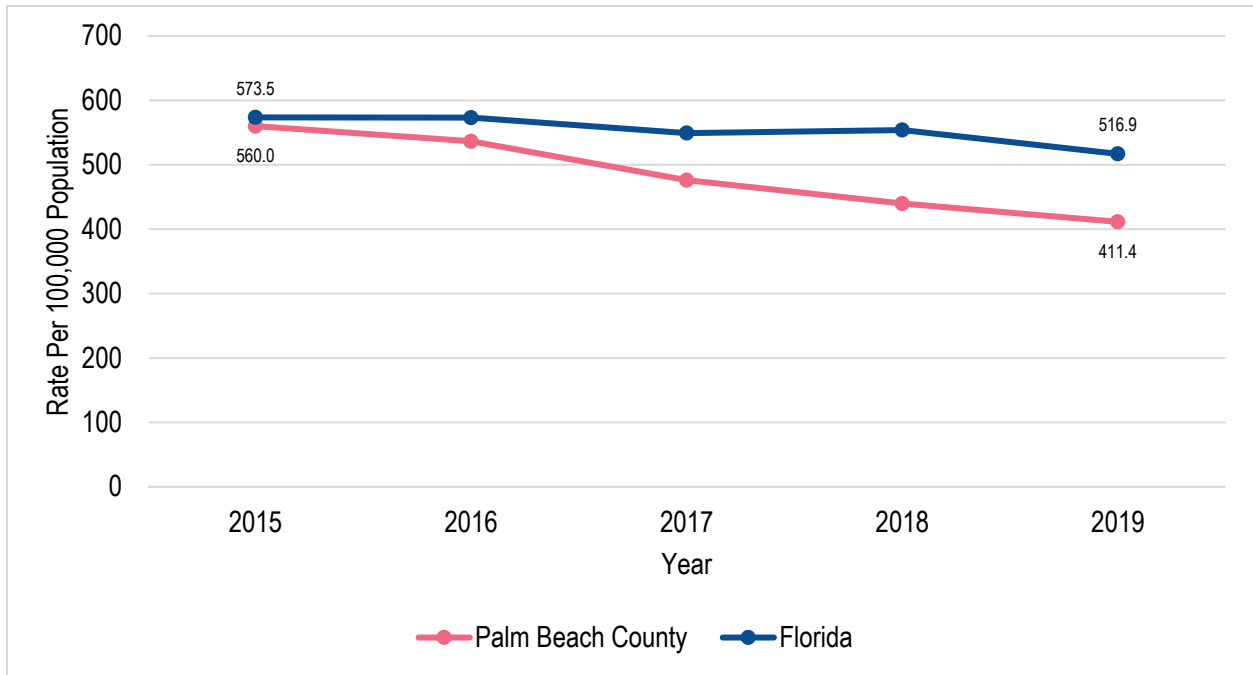
Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	6,546	560.0	100,480	573.5
2016	6,254	536.4	100,878	573.2
2017	5,627	476.1	98,246	549.2
2018	5,298	439.8	100,890	553.9
2019	5,028	411.4	95,839	516.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁰¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Learn How to Control Asthma*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/fags.htm>

²⁰² Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Respiratory Diseases. *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/respiratory-disease>

Figure 100: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, By Race

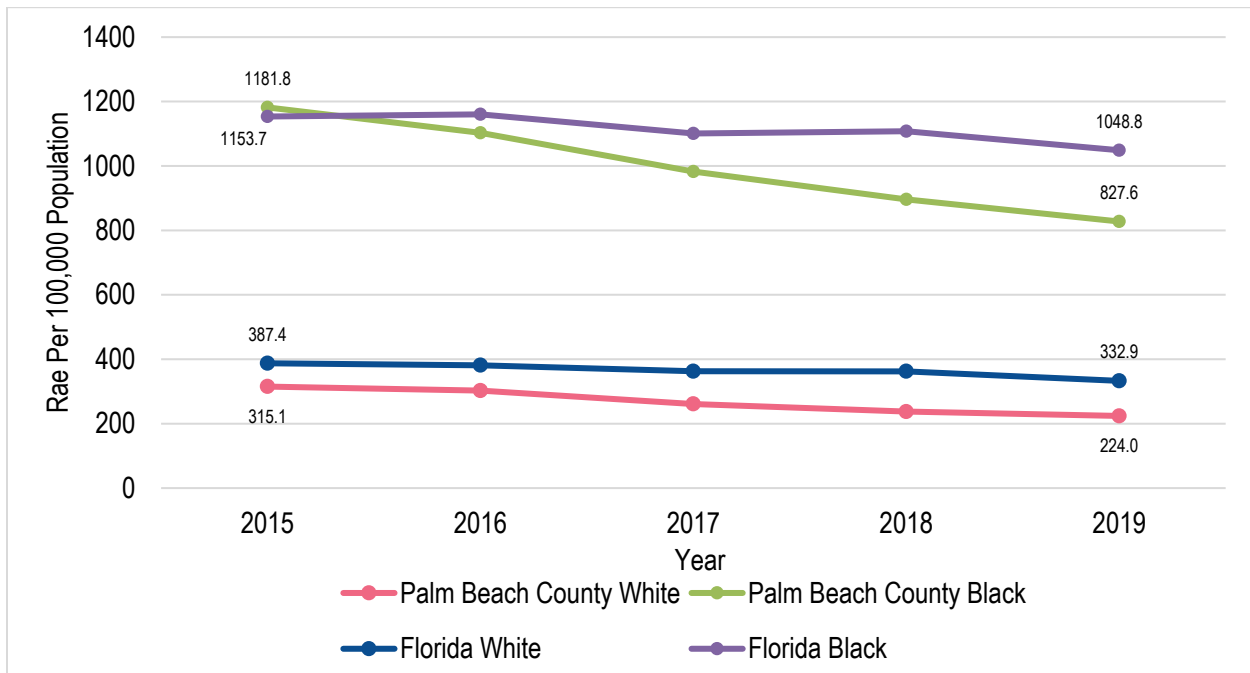
The following table and graph show the rate of emergency room visits due to asthma per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida by race. Each year from 2015 to 2019, the rate of emergency room visits due to asthma among Black residents was at least three times higher than the rate among White residents in Palm Beach County. In 2019, the rate among Black residents was 827.6 per 100,000 compared to 224.0 per 100,000 among White residents. When comparing to statewide counterparts, Palm Beach County residents had lower rates for each year reported.

Table 190: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	2,634	315.1	3,310	1,181.8	50,494	387.4	39,982	1,153.7
2016	2,489	302.6	3,099	1,103.1	49,572	381.3	40,768	1,160.3
2017	2,210	261.1	2,785	982.6	48,063	362.7	39,002	1,100.8
2018	2,038	237.5	2,605	896.2	48,866	362.4	39,997	1,107.8
2019	1,978	224.0	2,404	827.6	45,876	332.9	38,171	1,048.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 101: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, By Ethnicity

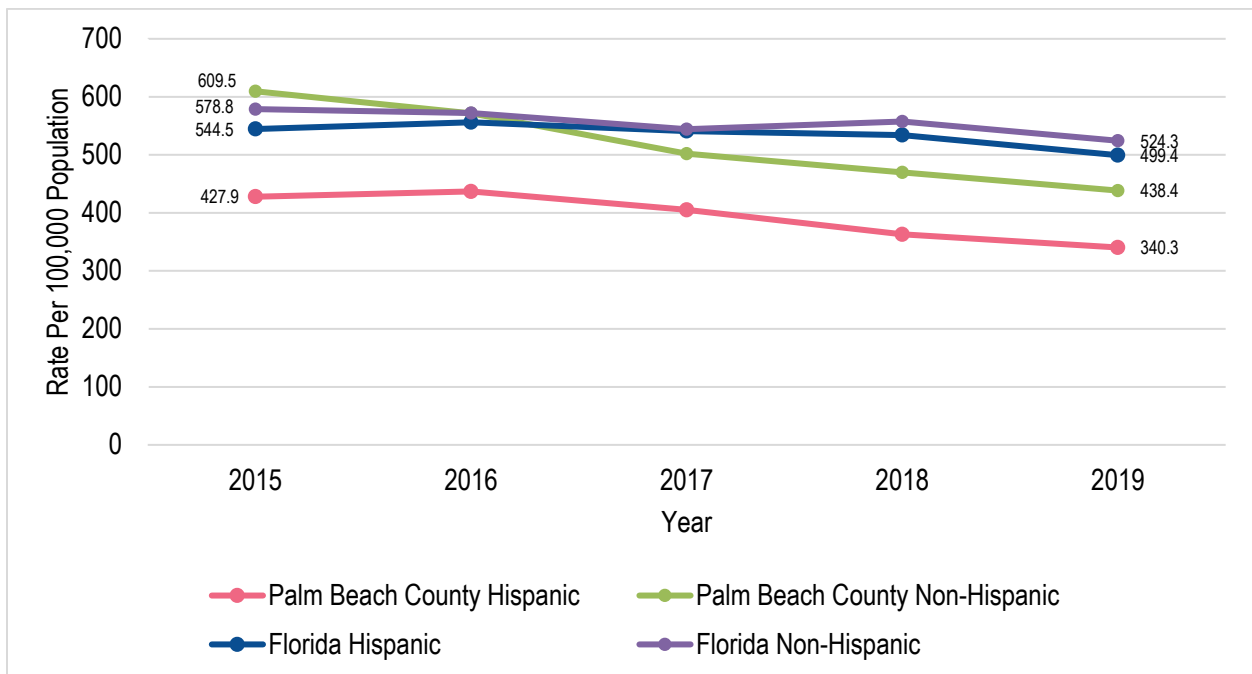
The table below shows the rate of emergency room visits due to asthma per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida by ethnicity from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, the rate decreased overall among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County. Most recently in 2019, the rate among Hispanic residents was 340.3 per 100,000 and the rate among non-Hispanic residents was 438.4 per 100,000.

Table 191: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	1,276	427.9	5,199	609.5	26,060	544.5	72,961	578.8
2016	1,342	436.9	4,848	571.5	27,460	556.1	71,800	572.1
2017	1,270	405.1	4,296	501.9	27,526	540.9	69,052	544.3
2018	1,197	362.9	4,032	469.8	28,419	534.0	71,135	557.4
2019	1,167	340.3	3,791	438.4	27,495	499.4	67,564	524.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 102: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to asthma per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Over this time period, the rate steadily declined from 135.4 per 100,000 in 2015 to 74.4 per 100,000 in 2019 in Palm Beach County. However, the Palm Beach County rate was higher than the state rate each year reported.

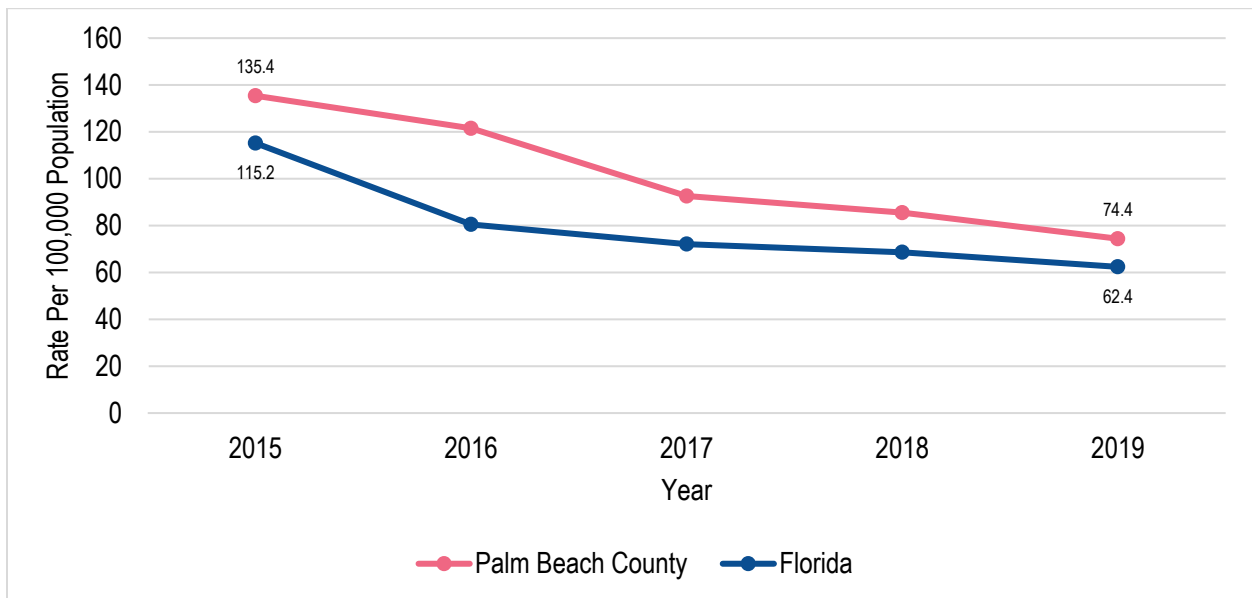
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the asthma hospitalization rate due to lack of baseline data. However, there is a Healthy People 2030 national objective to reduce hospitalizations due to asthma in people ages 5 to 64 years in general.²⁰³

Table 192: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	2,018	135.4	24,094	115.2
2016	1,596	121.5	15,408	80.5
2017	1,249	92.6	14,157	72.1
2018	1,168	85.5	13,812	68.6
2019	1,054	74.4	13,035	62.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 103: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

²⁰³ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Respiratory Diseases. *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/respiratory-disease/reduce-hospitalizations-asthma-people-ages-5-64-years-rd-d02>

Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, By Race

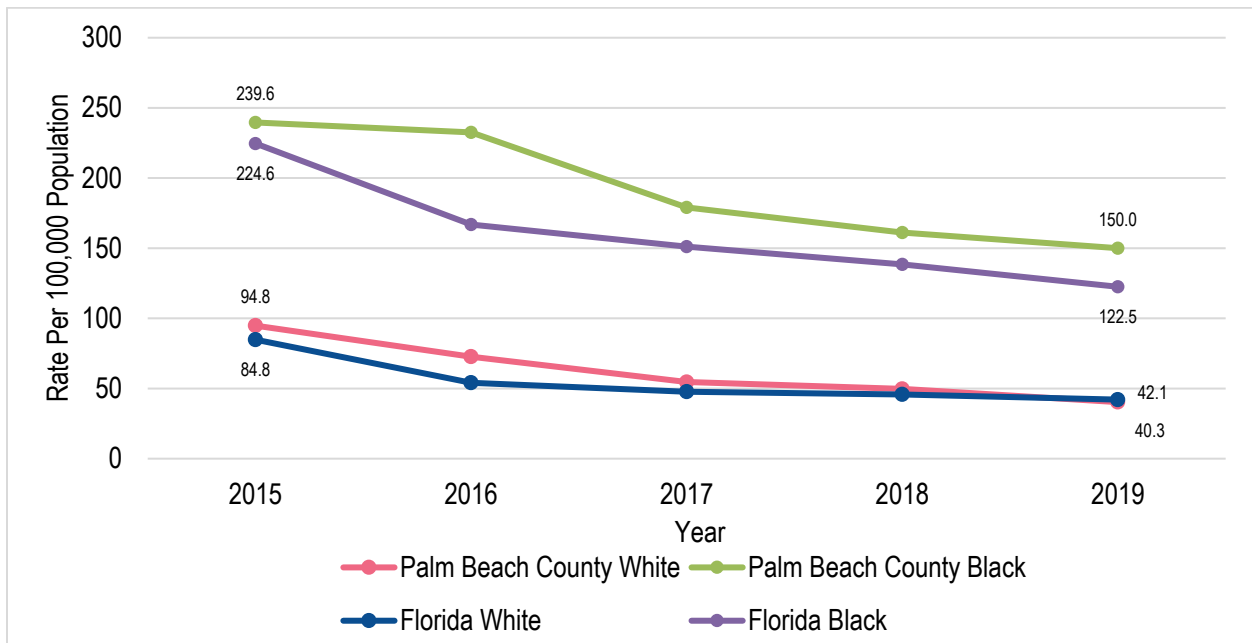
The table and figure below show the asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 for Palm Beach County and Florida by race from 2015 to 2019. The rate declined among Palm Beach County White residents from 94.8 per 100,000 in 2015 to 40.3 per 100,000 in 2019 and among Black residents from 239.6 per 100,000 in 2015 to 150.0 per 100,000 in 2019. Every year from 2015 to 2019, the rate among Black residents in the county was higher rate than the rate among Black residents in the state. The hospitalization rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County was also much higher than the rate among White residents in the county each year reported. In 2019, the rate among Black residents (150.0 per 100,000) in the county was over three times higher than the rate among White residents (40.3 per 100,000).

Table 193: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	1,196	94.8	632	239.6	14,620	84.8	7,372	224.6
2016	749	72.7	642	232.5	8,065	54.1	5,678	166.8
2017	617	54.6	496	179.0	7,367	47.7	5,219	151.1
2018	533	49.7	465	161.2	7,206	45.8	4,899	138.4
2019	469	40.3	430	150.0	6,986	42.1	4,369	122.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 104: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, By Ethnicity

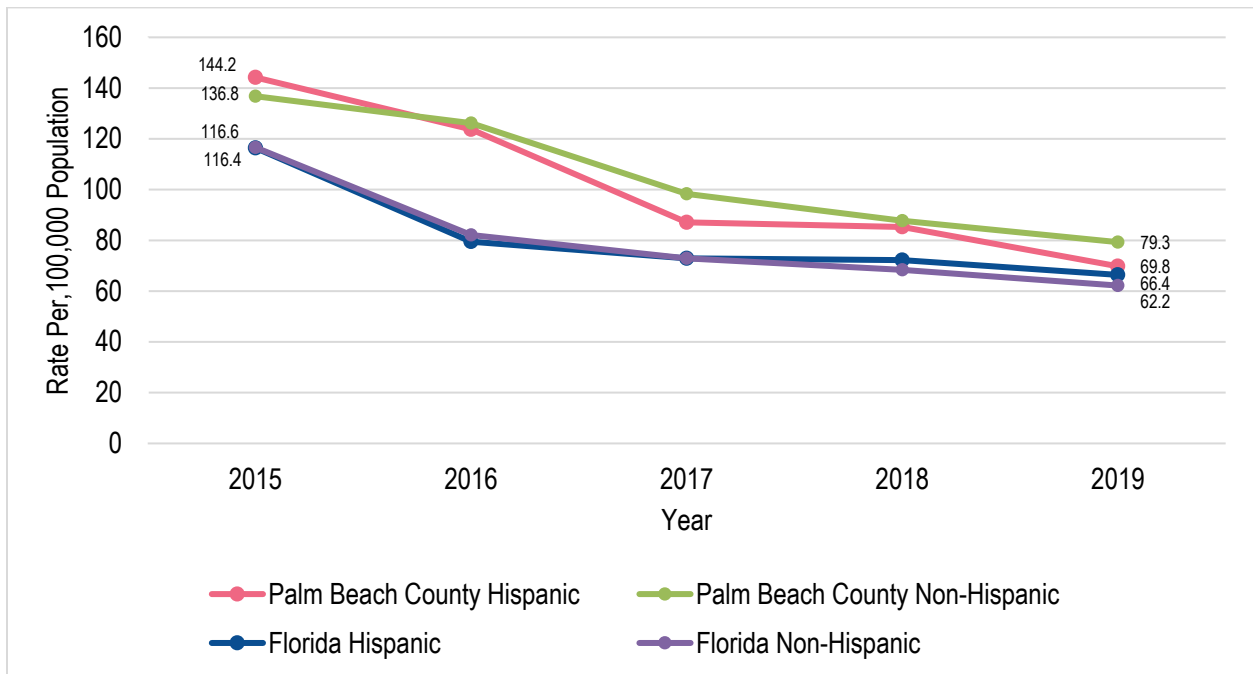
The table and figure below show the rate of asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida by ethnicity from 2015 to 2019. Over this time period, the rate declined steadily among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents in the county. In 2019, the rate in Palm Beach County was 69.8 per 100,000 among Hispanic residents compared to 79.3 per 100,000 among non-Hispanic residents. Additionally, the Palm Beach County rate for both groups was higher compared to the state rate every year from 2015 to 2019.

Table 194: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	382	144.2	1,611	136.8	5,427	116.4	18,376	116.6
2016	359	123.7	1,222	126.2	3,916	79.5	11,277	82.1
2017	262	87.1	978	98.3	3,710	72.9	10,228	72.9
2018	272	85.3	885	87.7	3,868	72.2	9,781	68.4
2019	231	69.8	814	79.3	3,710	66.4	9,201	62.2

Source: Florida Health CHARTS Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 105: Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Preventable Hospitalizations Among Population Under 65 from Asthma

The table and graph below show the rate of preventable hospitalizations due to asthma per 100,000 population under 65 years old in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, the rate decreased steadily in the county and the state overall. In 2019, this rate was 73.6 per 100,000 in Palm Beach County and 61.6 per 100,000 in Florida.

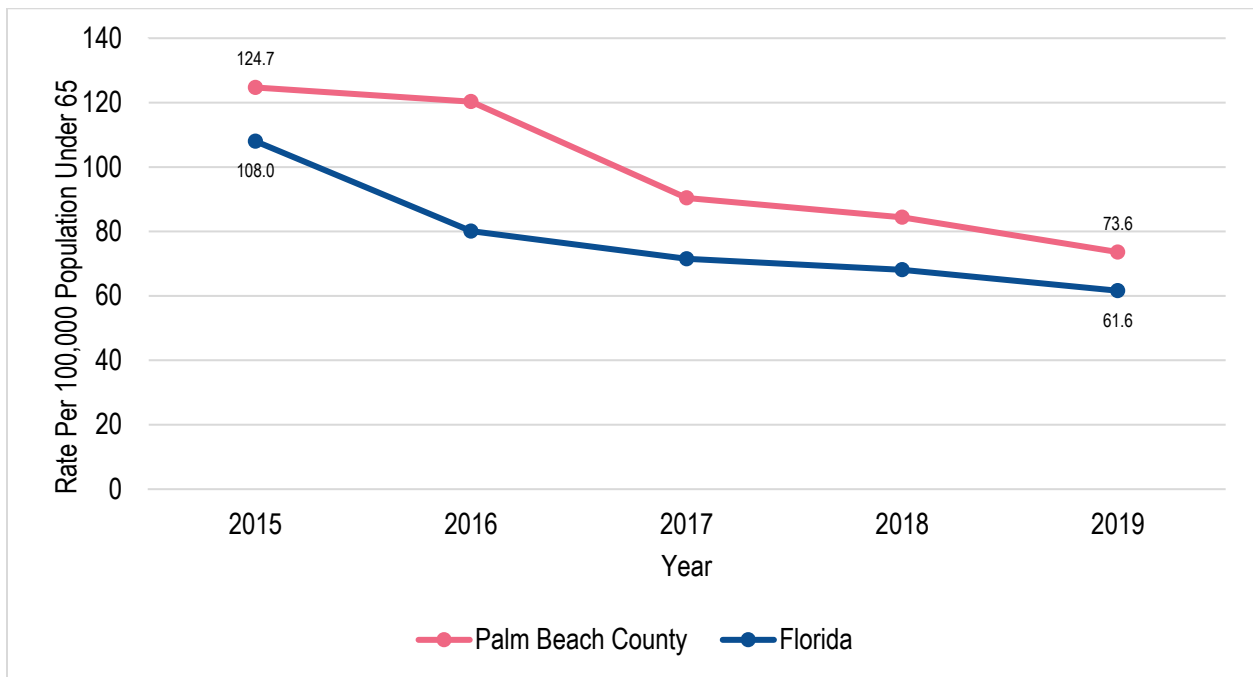
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to preventable hospitalizations from asthma among populations under age 65.

Table 195: Preventable Hospitalizations Among Population Under 65 from Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	1,332	124.7	17,389	108.0
2016	1,292	120.3	13,048	80.1
2017	978	90.4	11,780	71.5
2018	930	84.4	11,420	68.1
2019	817	73.6	10,432	61.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 106: Preventable Hospitalizations Among Population Under 65 from Asthma, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Stroke

There are two main types of strokes, ischemic and hemorrhagic. Ischemic strokes are caused by the blockage of a blood vessel. Hemorrhagic strokes are caused by a sudden bleeding in the brain. Both types of strokes can cause lasting brain damage, long-term disability, or death. An important aspect of treatment of stroke is time. The faster intervention is made, the less damage a stroke can cause. In recent years, the COVID-19 could have impacted the prevalence of stroke and stroke related disability, because patients were delaying care due to COVID-19 related concerns. Risk factors for stroke include lifestyle and behavior factors, such as diet, stress, and physical activity. The pandemic has had a major impact these factors, further contributing to the pandemic's impact on stroke prevalence.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, stroke is a leading cause of death for Americans, but the risk of having a stroke varies by race and ethnicity. Among Black Americans, the risk of having a first stroke is nearly twice as high as White Americans. Black Americans also have the highest rate of death due to stroke. Additionally, although death rates for stroke have declined for decades among all races and ethnicities, Hispanics have seen an increase in death rates since 2013.²⁰⁴

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted rate of hospitalization from stroke per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Each year during this timeframe the hospitalization rate was lower in Palm Beach County than in the state. In 2019, the rate was 189.7 per 100,000 in Palm Beach County compared to 236.9 per 100,000 in the state overall. From 2018 to 2019, the rate of hospitalizations from stroke in Palm Beach County increased slightly from 184.5 per 100,000 to 189.7 per 100,000, respectively.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to hospitalizations from stroke.

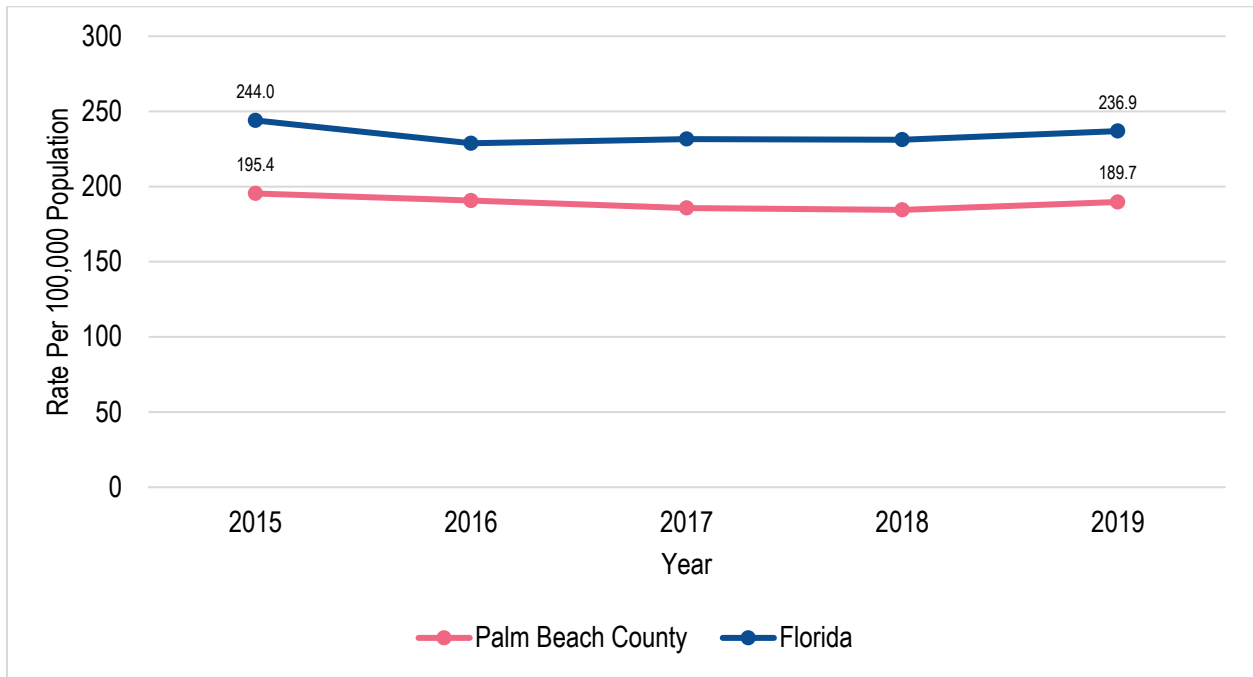
Table 196: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	4,396	195.4	67,046	244.0
2016	4,347	190.7	64,740	228.8
2017	4,287	185.7	67,273	231.6
2018	4,417	184.5	68,864	231.2
2019	4,630	189.7	72,450	236.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁰⁴ Centers for Disease control and Prevention. (2021). *Stroke Facts*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/facts.htm>
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Figure 107: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, Palm Beach and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Race

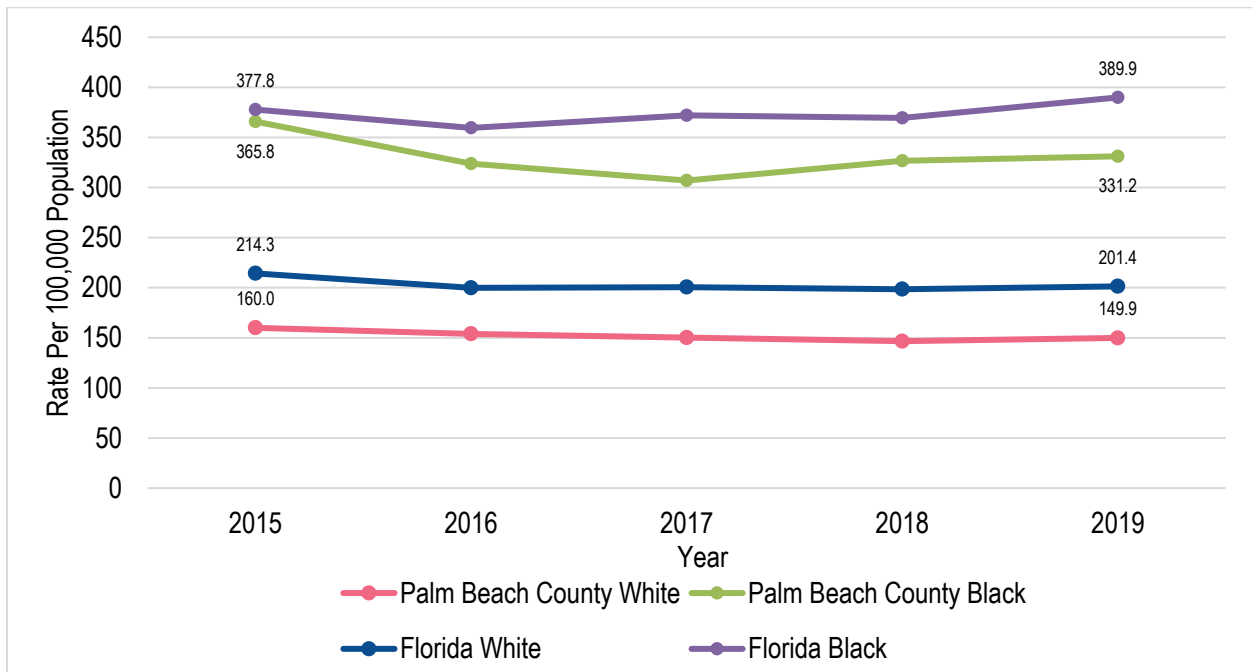
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from stroke per 100,000 population by race for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Black residents was over double the rate among White residents in the county each year during this timeframe. The rate among White residents in the county decreased from 2015 (160.0 per 100,000) to 2018 (146.7 per 100,000), then slightly increased in 2019 (149.9 per 100,000). The rate among Black residents in the county also increased in recent years from 307.0 per 100,000 population in 2017 to 331.2 per 100,000 in 2019.

Table 197: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	3,293	160.0	794	365.8	51,809	214.3	11,063	377.8
2016	3,202	154.0	769	323.8	49,629	199.9	10,971	359.5
2017	3,170	150.2	757	307.0	50,978	200.6	11,836	372.0
2018	3,184	146.7	833	326.7	51,663	198.5	12,161	369.4
2019	3,303	149.9	895	331.2	53,691	201.4	13,228	389.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 108: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Ethnicity

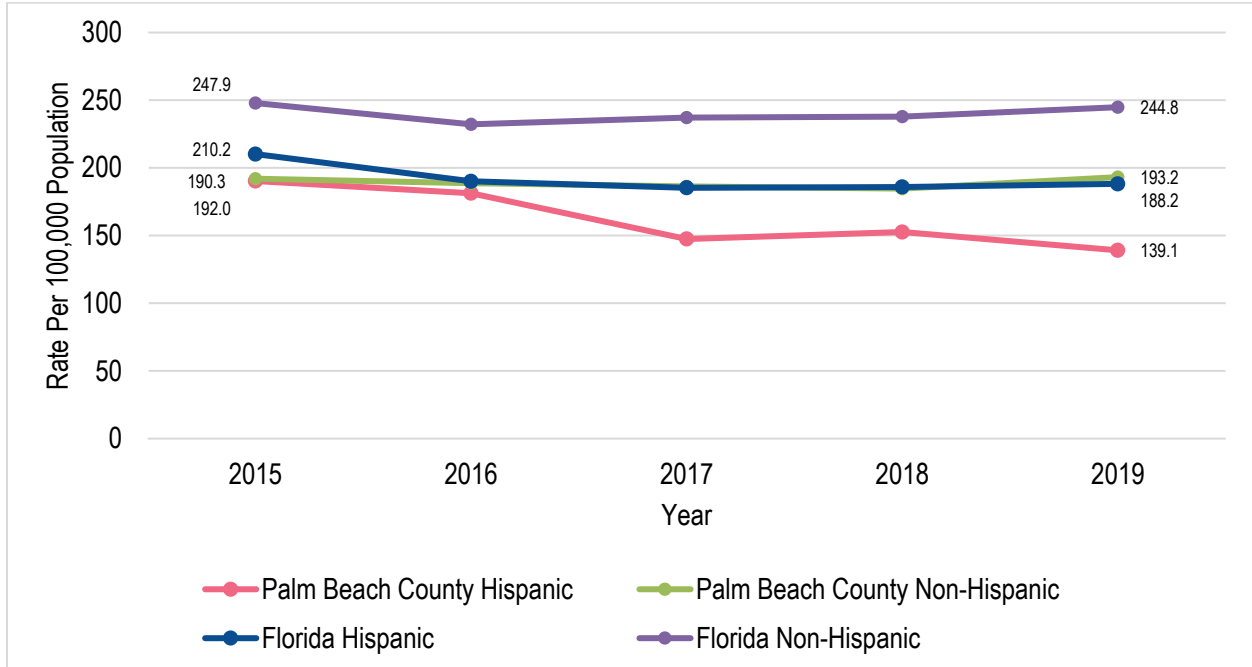
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from stroke per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. In both the county and state, the rate was highest among the non-Hispanic population each year reported. From 2018 to 2019, the rate among the Hispanic population in Palm Beach County decreased from 152.6 per 100,000 to 139.1 per 100,000 population, respectively. Alternatively, the rate among the non-Hispanic population increased from 184.7 per 100,000 in 2018 to 193.2 per 100,000 population in 2019.

Table 198: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	431	190.3	3,849	192.0	9,303	210.2	56,442	247.9
2016	419	181.3	3,787	188.7	8,885	190.1	54,160	232.2
2017	375	147.5	3,785	186.4	9,166	185.3	56,476	237.2
2018	427	152.6	3,870	184.7	9,860	185.9	57,531	237.9
2019	415	139.1	4,093	193.2	10,466	188.2	60,446	244.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 109: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had a Stroke

This table and figure show the percentage of adults who had ever been told they had a stroke in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. The percentage of adults in Palm Beach County who had ever been told they had a stroke slightly increased from 2013 (2.2%) to 2019 (3.2%). This percentage was slightly lower than the state each year reported.

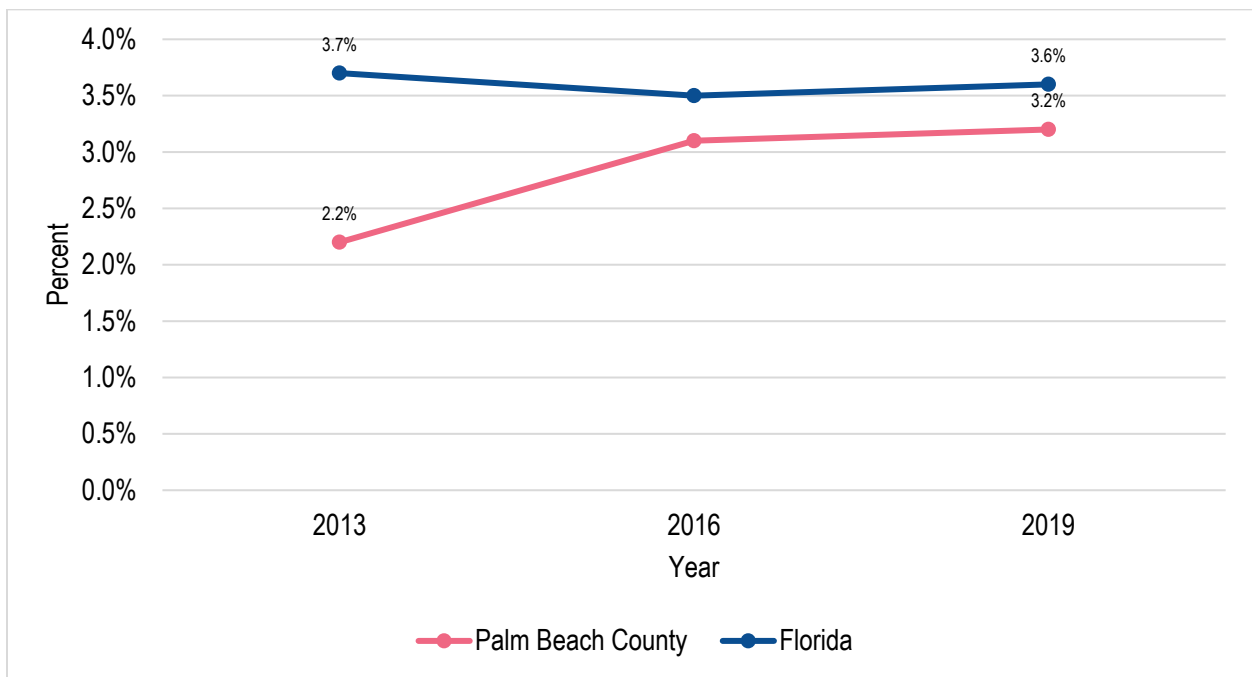
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the percentage of adults who have ever been told they had a stroke.

Table 199: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had a Stroke, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	2.2%	3.7%
2016	3.1%	3.5%
2019	3.2%	3.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 110: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had A Stroke, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had a Stroke, By Race and Ethnicity

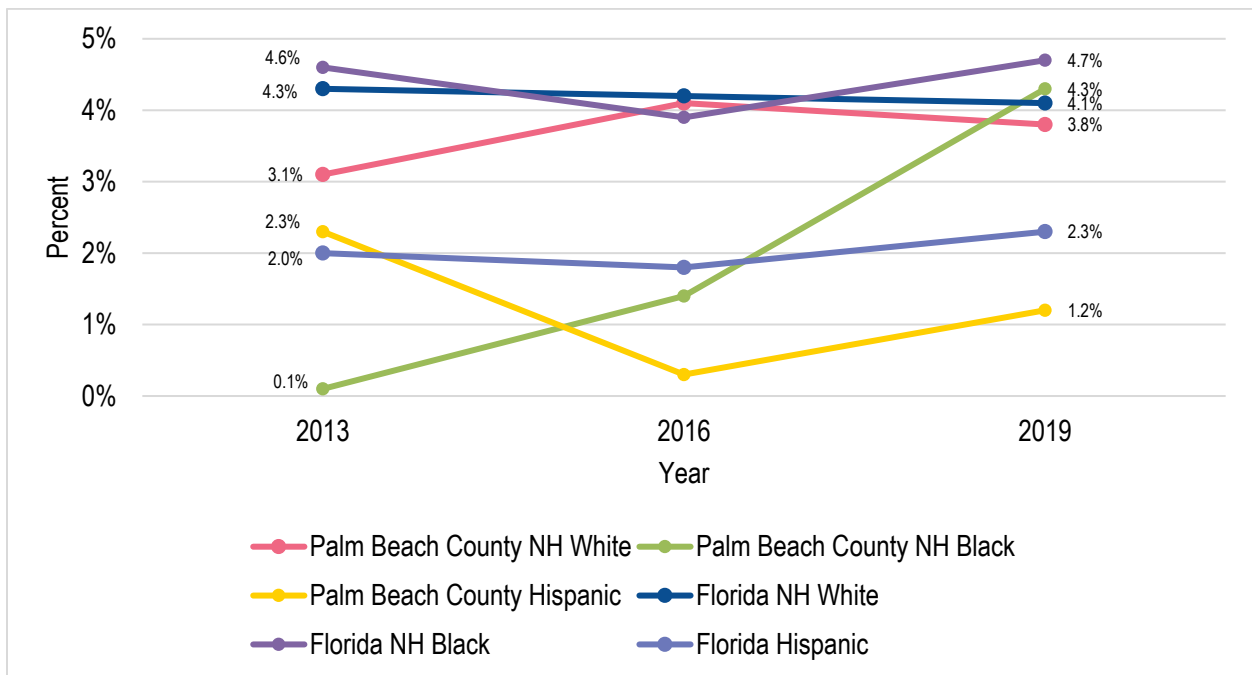
The table and figure below show the percentage of adults who have ever been told they had a stroke for Palm Beach County and Florida by race and ethnicity in 2013, 2016, and 2019. During this timeframe, the percentage of adults in Palm Beach County fluctuated for the non-Hispanic White and Hispanic populations and increased for the non-Hispanic Black population. Each year reported, the county rate was lower than the state rate. Most recently in 2019 in Palm Beach County, the percentage was highest among non-Hispanic Black residents (4.3%), compared to non-Hispanic White (3.8%) and Hispanic (1.2%) residents.

Table 200: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had A Stroke, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2013	3.1%	0.1%	2.3%	4.3%	4.6%	2.0%
2016	4.1%	1.4%	0.3%	4.2%	3.9%	1.8%
2019	3.8%	4.3%	1.2%	4.1%	4.7%	2.3%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 111: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had A Stroke, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) is a lung disease that makes it difficult to breathe. Most people with CLRD have both emphysema and chronic bronchitis. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CLRD, specifically chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), was the fourth leading cause of death in the United States in 2018. Based on 2013 data, it was found that the following groups were most likely to be diagnosed with COPD: women, adults ages 65 and older, American Indians/Alaska Natives, multiracial non-Hispanics, current or former smokers, and people with a history of asthma.²⁰⁵

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Including Asthma)

The following table and figure show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from CLRD for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The Palm Beach County hospitalization rate was lower than the state rate each year aside from 2016. In 2019, the Palm Beach County rate was 234.9 per 100,000 in Palm Beach County compared to the Florida rate of 257.6 per 100,000. In addition, the county rate declined from 2016 (361.1 per 100,000) to 2019 (234.9 per 100,000).

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the rate of hospitalization from CLRD.

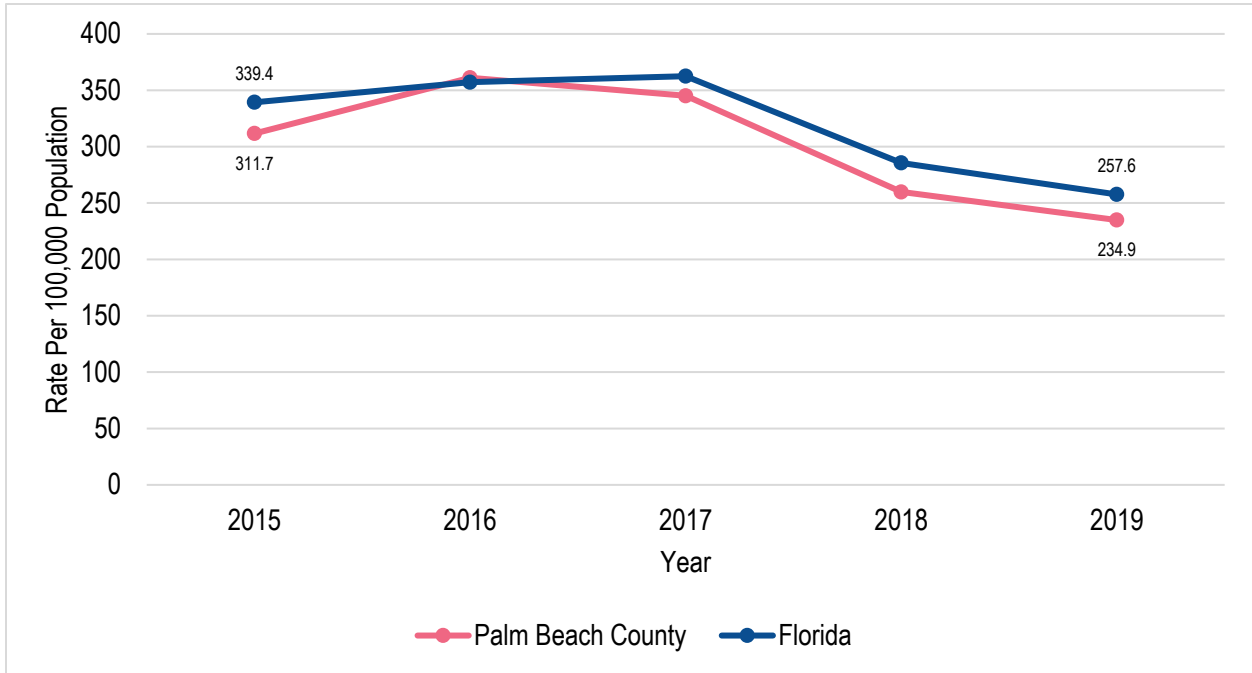
Table 201: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	5,625	311.7	84,277	339.4
2016	6,381	361.1	89,715	357.2
2017	6,549	345.1	95,136	362.5
2018	4,737	259.8	74,568	285.6
2019	4,435	234.9	69,227	257.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁰⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Basics About COPD*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/copd/basics-about.html>
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Figure 112: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Including Asthma), By Race

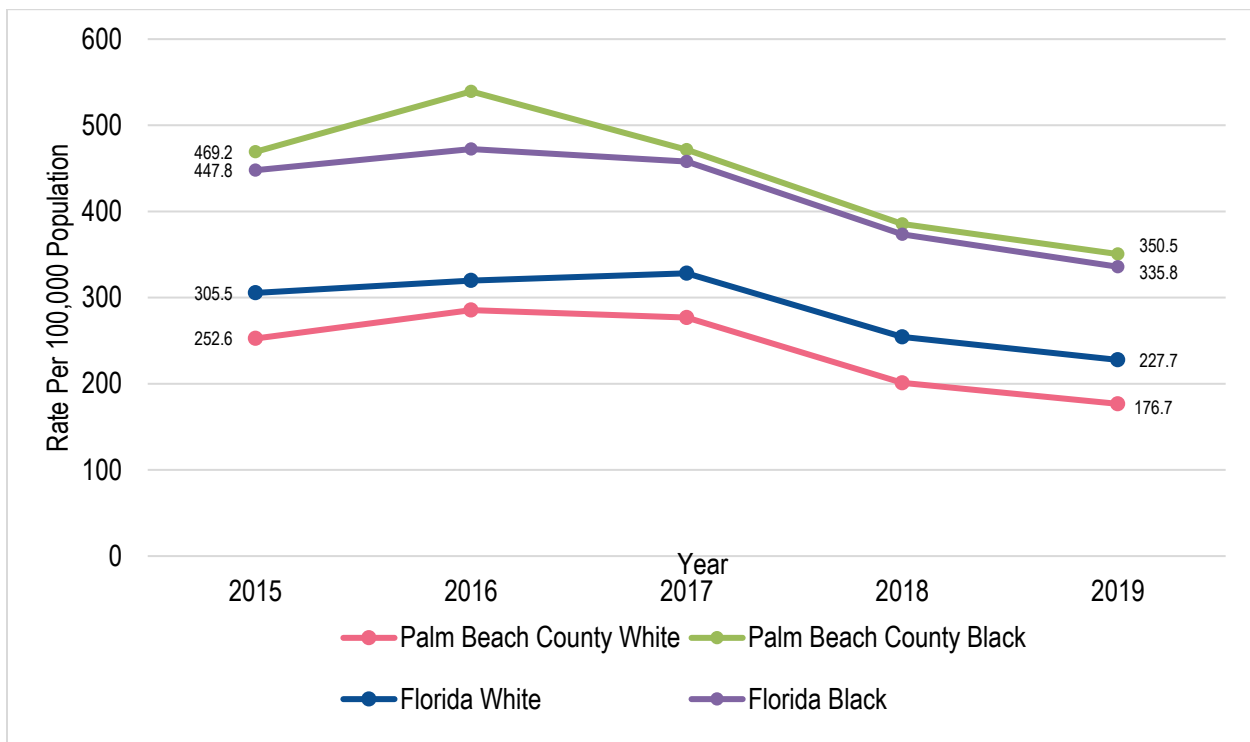
The following table and figure show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from CLRD for Palm Beach County and Florida by race from 2015 to 2019. From 2015 to 2016, the rate increased among both White and Black residents in Palm Beach County followed by a decline from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, White Palm Beach County residents (176.7 per 100,000) had a lower hospitalization rate than White Florida residents (227.7 per 100,000). This same year, Black Palm Beach County residents (350.5 per 100,000) alternatively had a higher hospitalized rate from CLRD than Black Florida residents (335.8 per 100,000).

Table 202: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015 - 2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	4,101	252.6	1,179	469.2	65,738	305.5	14,179	447.8
2016	4,473	285.5	1,408	539.3	69,197	319.8	15,477	472.4
2017	4,786	276.8	1,273	471.7	74,537	328.2	15,352	457.9
2018	3,257	201.0	1,077	385.4	56,996	254.3	12,926	373.4
2019	3,024	176.7	998	350.5	52,589	227.7	11,864	335.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 113: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015 - 2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Including Asthma), By Ethnicity

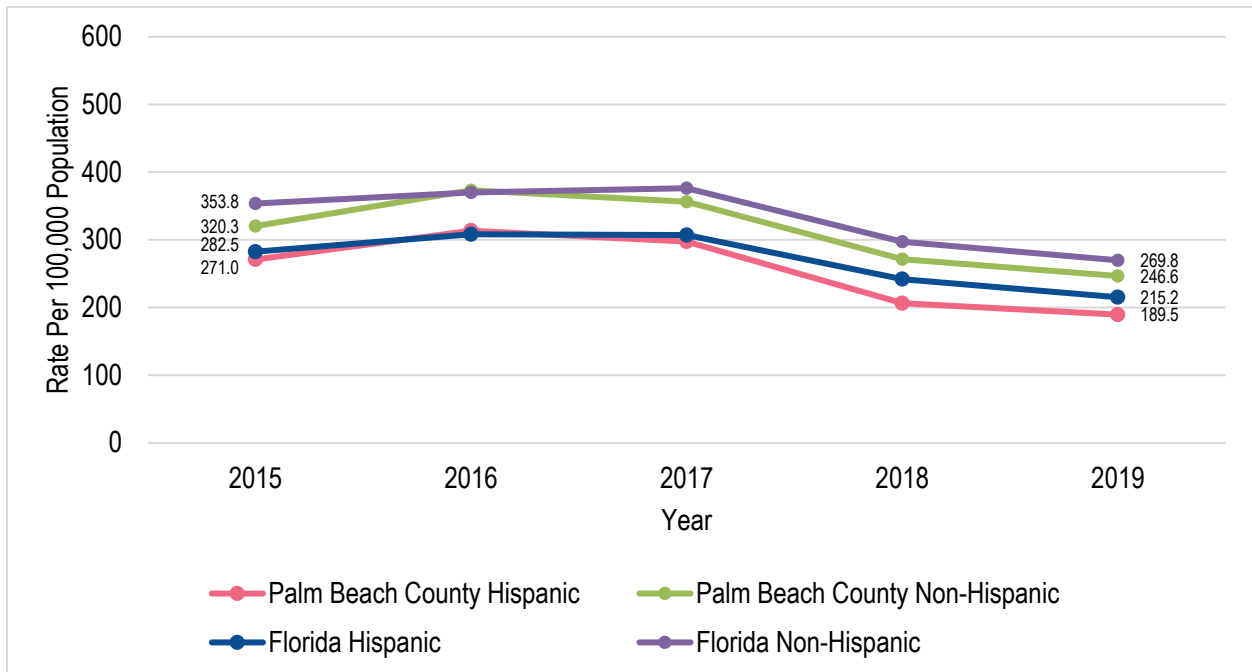
The following table and figure show the age-adjusted hospitalization rate for CLRD by ethnicity for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2016 to 2019, the hospitalization rate decreased among both non-Hispanic and Hispanic residents in the county. In 2019, the rate among Hispanic residents was 189.5 per 100,000, while the rate among non-Hispanic residents was 246.6 per 100,000.

Table 203: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	691	271.0	4,877	320.3	12,760	282.5	70,740	353.8
2016	853	313.5	5,454	373.3	14,610	308.2	74,124	370.1
2017	830	297.5	5,650	356.4	15,210	307.0	78,914	376.3
2018	635	206.3	4,046	271.3	12,744	241.9	61,097	297.2
2019	600	189.5	3,787	246.6	11,865	215.2	56,807	269.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 114: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (Including Asthma), Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, and Chronic Bronchitis

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis

This table and graph show the percentage of adults in Palm Beach County and Florida who have ever been told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis in 2013, 2016, and 2019. During this timeframe, this percentage increased from 5.5% in 2013 to 6.9% in 2019 in Palm Beach County. The Palm Beach County rate was lower than the state rate each year reported.

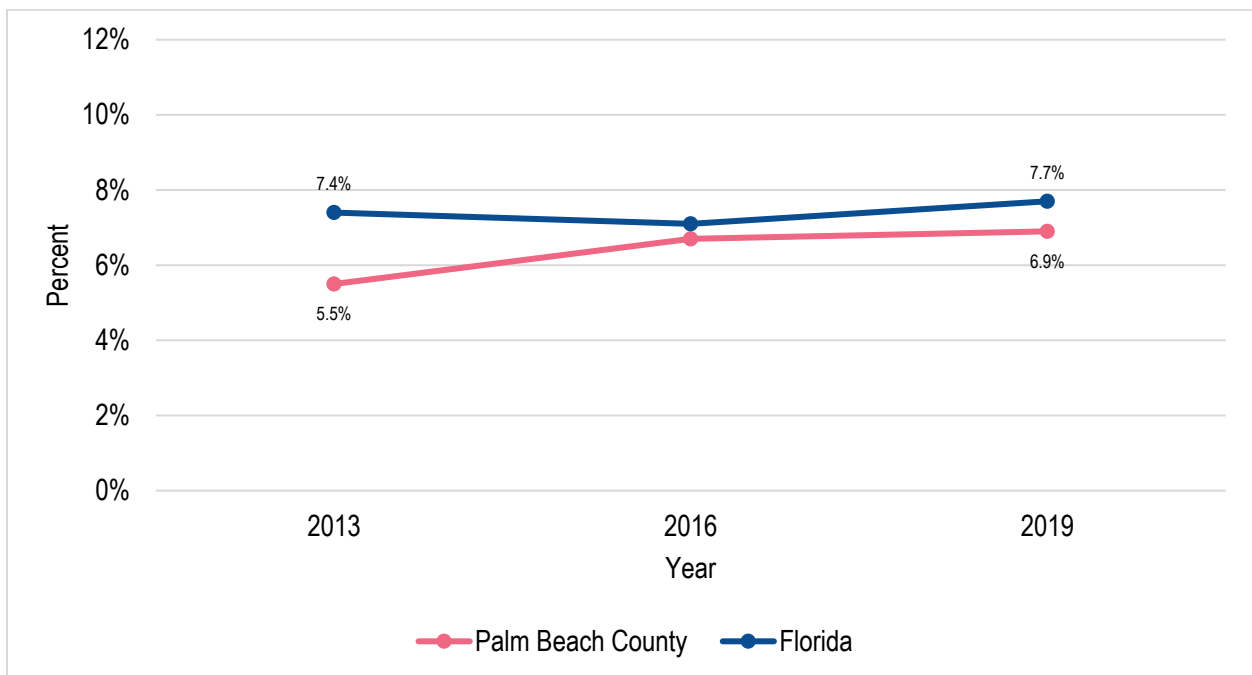
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the percentage of adults who have ever been told they had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

Table 204: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	5.5%	7.4%
2016	6.7%	7.1%
2019	6.9%	7.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 115: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis, By Race and Ethnicity

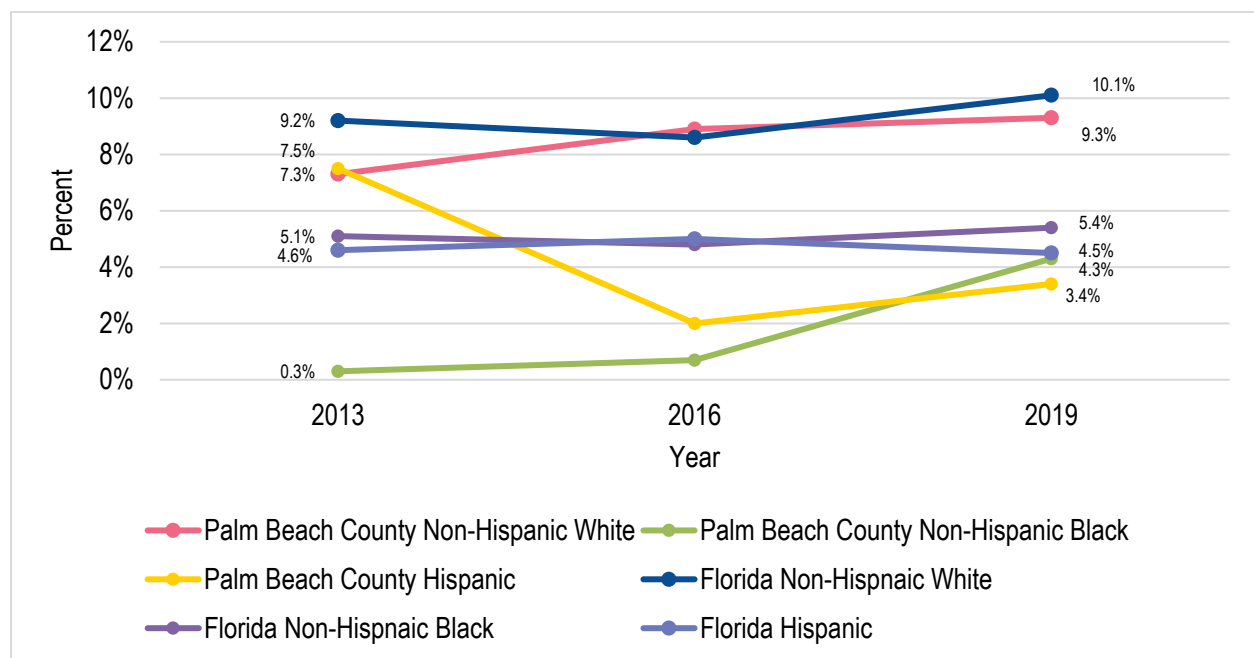
The following table and graph show the percentage of adults in Palm Beach County and Florida who have ever been told they have COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis by race and ethnicity in 2013, 2016, and 2019. In Palm Beach County the percentage increased among non-Hispanic White residents and non-Hispanic Black residents each year reported. The percentage of Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County who had been told they have COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis decreased from 2013 (7.5%) to 2016 (2.0%), then increased in 2019 (3.4%). In 2019 in Palm Beach County, the percentage of adults that were ever told they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis was 9.3% among non-Hispanic White residents compared to 4.3% among non-Hispanic Black and 3.4 % of Hispanic residents.

Table 205: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2013	7.3%	0.3%	7.5%	9.2%	5.1%	4.6%
2016	8.9%	0.7%	2.0%	8.6%	4.8%	5.0%
2019	9.3%	4.3%	3.4%	10.1%	5.4%	4.5%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 116: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, Or Chronic Bronchitis, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Alzheimer's

Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia. Dementia is a general term for the impaired ability to remember, think, or make decisions that interferes with performing daily activities. Dementia mostly affects older adults but is not a part of normal aging. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 5.8 million Americans were living with Alzheimer's disease in 2020. Age is the best-known risk factor for Alzheimer's disease. Symptoms of this disease can first appear after age 60 and increase in frequency with increasing age.²⁰⁶

Probable Alzheimer's Cases Among Adults Age 65+

The table and figure below show the proportion of probable Alzheimer's cases among adults 65 and older for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The percentage of probable cases among adults 65 and older declined slightly in Palm Beach County from 2017 (15.5%) to 2020 (14.7%). However, the percentage in Palm Beach County was higher than the percentage in the state every year during the reported timeframe. In 2019, the percent of probable cases was 14.7% in Palm Beach County compared to 12.7% in the state overall.

Healthy People 2030 does not have a national target specific to reducing the percent of probable Alzheimer's cases. However, Healthy People 2030 has set a national goal to improve health and quality of life for people with dementia, including Alzheimer's.

Table 206: Probable Alzheimer's Cases Among Adults Age 65+, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Probable Cases	Population 65+	% of Population 65+	Probable Cases	Population 65+	% of Population 65+
2016	47,890	320,711	14.9%	507,862	3,933,492	12.9%
2017	50,925	328,815	15.5%	541,446	4,073,855	13.3%
2018	52,092	339,885	15.3%	553,734	4,197,331	13.2%
2019	51,873	348,728	14.9%	556,997	4,341,615	12.8%
2020	52,479	358,002	14.7%	572,997	4,515,021	12.7%

Data Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Department of Elder Affairs, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁰⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/aging/aginginfo/alzheimers.htm>

Diabetes

Diabetes is a disease that occurs when a person's blood glucose, also called blood sugar, is too high. The most common type of diabetes is type 2 diabetes. Risk factors that put an individual at a higher risk for developing type 2 diabetes include being physically active less than 3 times per week, overweight, 45 years or older, or having a close relative with diabetes.²⁰⁷ Individuals with diabetes are twice as likely to have heart disease or suffer a stroke compared to someone who does not have diabetes.²⁰⁸ Additionally, those with diabetes are more likely to have these outcomes at a younger age. Moreover, Black Americans, Hispanics, and American Indians or Alaska Natives are at a higher risk for developing diabetes than other races.²⁰⁹

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes

The following table and figure show the age-adjusted diabetes hospitalization rate per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2015 to 2019, the rate in the county fluctuated, with a recent increase from 1,813.9 per 100,000 in 2018 to 1,845.8 per 100,000 in 2019. This rate was 1.3 times lower than the Florida rate in 2019 of 2,314.2 per 100,000.

The Healthy People 2030 national target to reduce hospital admissions for diabetes to 264 per 100,000 adults ages 65 years and over.²¹⁰ While the data below shows the hospitalization rate for all ages, any reduction in these numbers is progress towards a healthier community. However, in Palm Beach County there is a recent increase.

Table 207: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	37,574	1,835.0	617,606	2,350.4
2016	38,330	1,847.3	632,161	2,344.5
2017	38,679	1,826.6	648,827	2,338.9
2018	39,282	1,813.9	658,129	2,310.2
2019	40,943	1,845.8	677,859	2,314.2

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

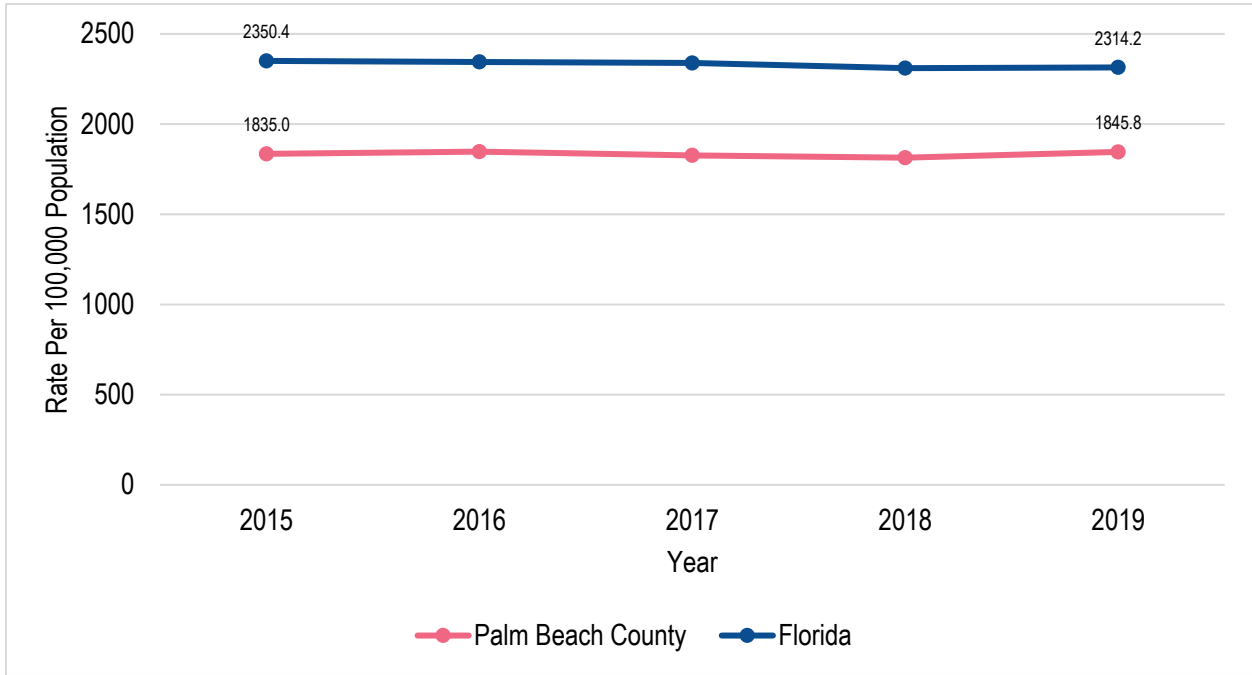
²⁰⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Diabetes risk factors*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/risk-factors.html>

²⁰⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2021). *Diabetes and your heart*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/library/features/diabetes-and-heart.html>

²⁰⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Diabetes risk factors*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/risk-factors.html>

²¹⁰ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). *Diabetes. Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/diabetes>

Figure 117: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, By Race

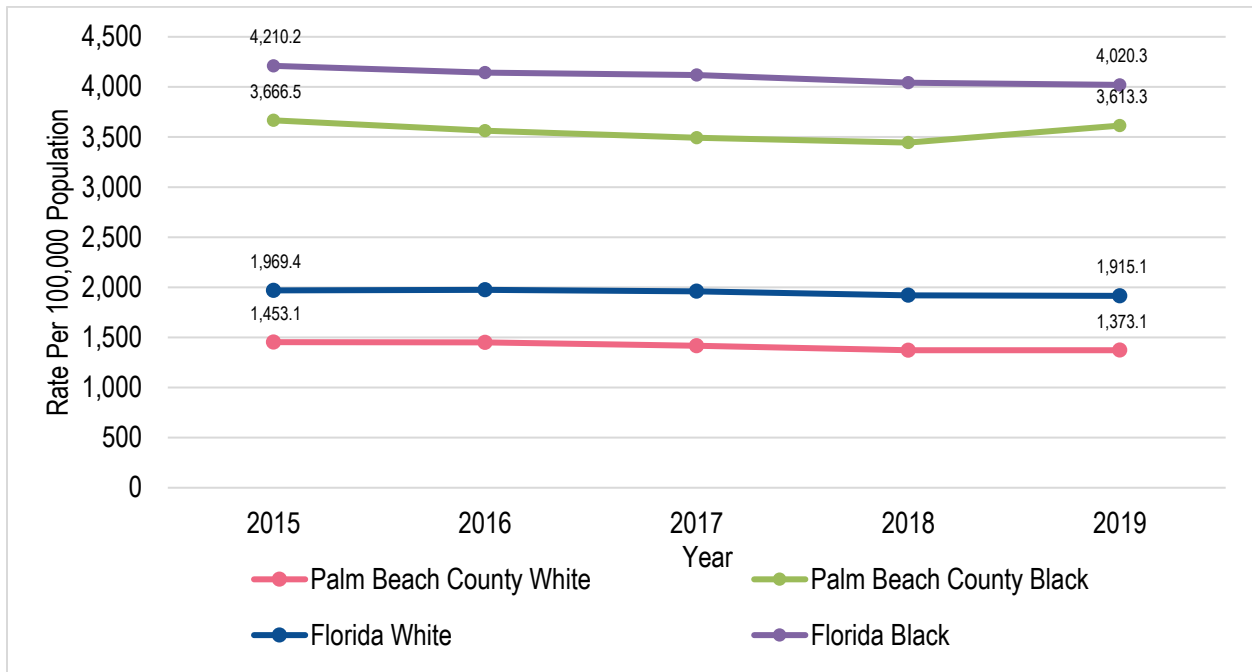
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted diabetes hospitalization rate per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida by race from 2015 to 2019. Each year in Palm Beach County, the rate among Black residents was over double the rate among White residents. In 2019, the rate was 3,613.3 per 100,000 among Black residents and 1,373.1 per 100,000 among White residents in the county.

Table 208: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	26,574	1,453.1	8,191	3,666.5	448,118	1,969.4	125,002	4,210.2
2016	26,727	1,450.4	8,316	3,562.3	459,431	1,974.8	128,038	4,143.1
2017	26,659	1,416.9	8,551	3,492.2	468,807	1,960.6	132,055	4,119.2
2018	26,421	1,372.4	8,966	3,444.2	471,270	1,920.4	133,977	4,041.6
2019	27,105	1,373.1	9,751	3,613.3	482,854	1,915.1	137,354	4,020.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 118: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, By Ethnicity

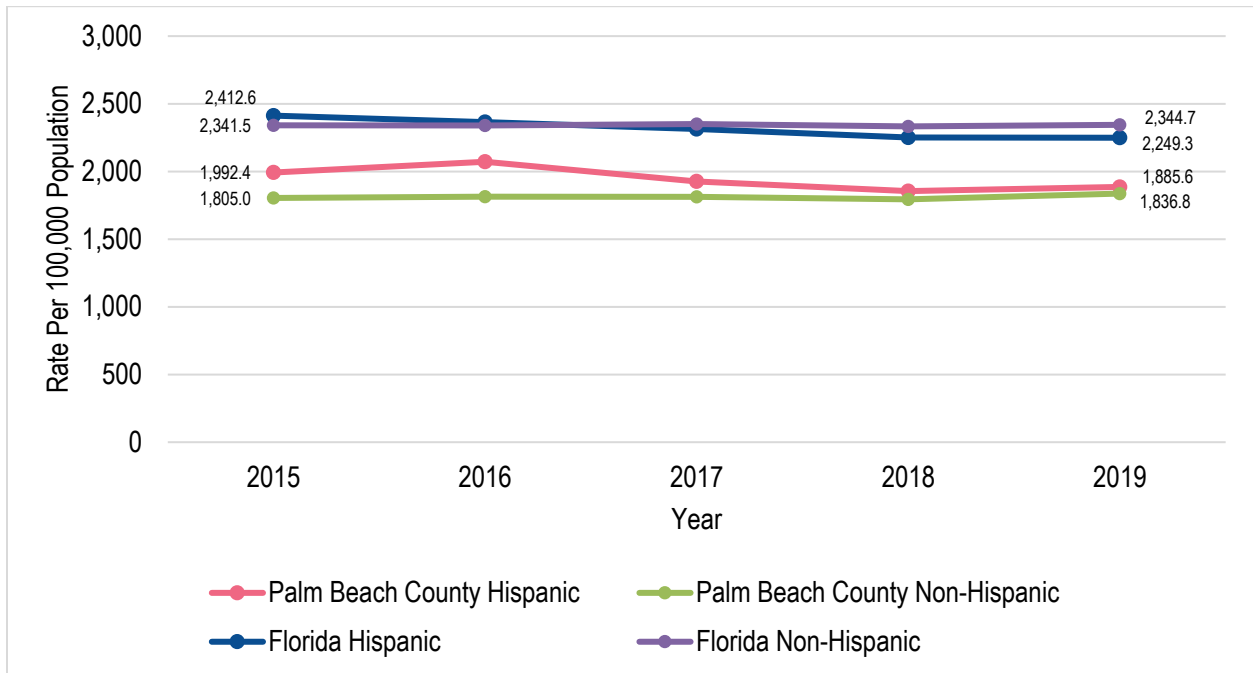
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted diabetes hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Each year during this timeframe, the rate was higher among the Hispanic population than the non-Hispanic population in the county. The rate among both the Palm Beach County Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations declined from 2016 to 2018 then increased to 2019. In 2019, the rate was 1,885.6 per 100,000 among Hispanic residents compared to 1,836.8 per 100,000 among non-Hispanic residents in the county. Among both groups, the rate in the county was consistently lower than the rate among Hispanics and non-Hispanics in the state overall.

Table 209: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	4,624	1,992.4	32,256	1,805.0	108,102	2,412.6	500,829	2,341.5
2016	5,042	2,071.7	32,621	1,813.7	111,900	2,365.2	510,175	2,339.6
2017	4,983	1,926.7	32,984	1,812.5	115,209	2,313.4	524,309	2,350.6
2018	5,342	1,855.0	33,158	1,794.2	120,161	2,251.1	529,396	2,333.2
2019	5,750	1,885.6	34,468	1,836.8	125,959	2,249.3	544,089	2,344.7

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 119: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from Or with Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes

The table and figure below show the age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits due to diabetes in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Over this time period, the rate in Palm Beach County and Florida fluctuated but ultimately increased overall. In 2019, the rate was lower in Palm Beach County (199.6 per 100,00) compared to the state (243.6 per 100,000).

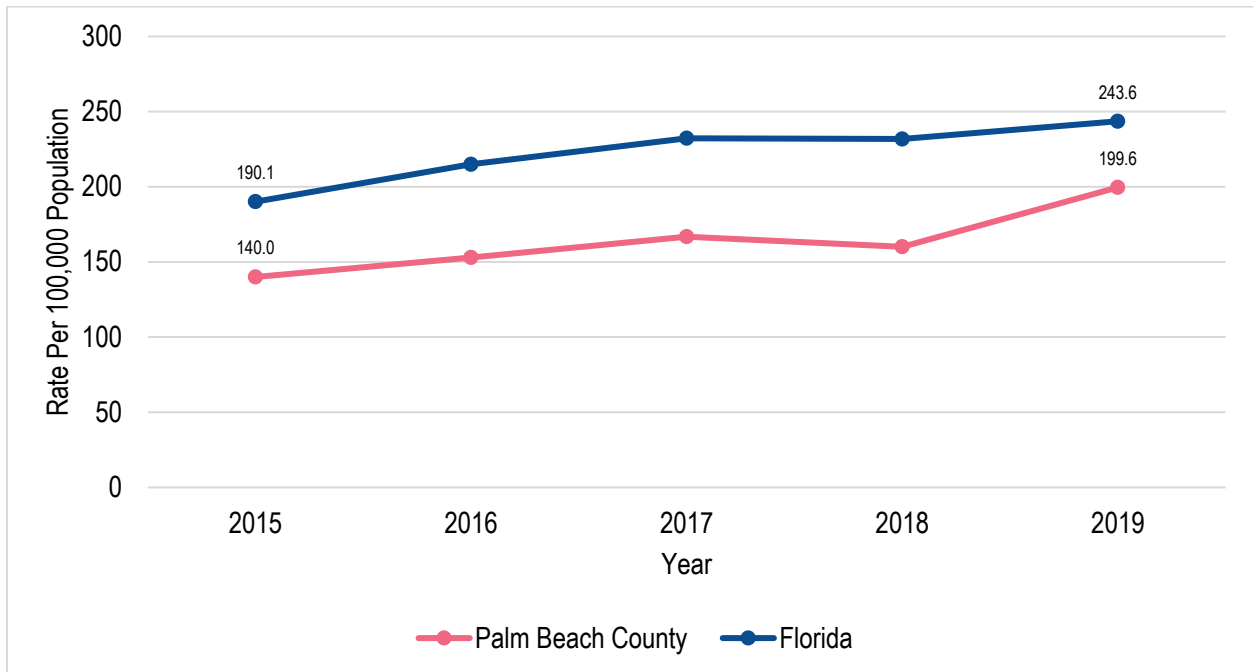
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the rate of emergency room visits due to diabetes.

Table 210: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	2,189	140.0	41,335	190.1
2016	2,382	153.0	47,404	215.0
2017	2,699	166.8	52,462	232.3
2018	2,650	160.1	53,697	231.8
2019	3,314	199.6	57,785	243.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 120: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Race

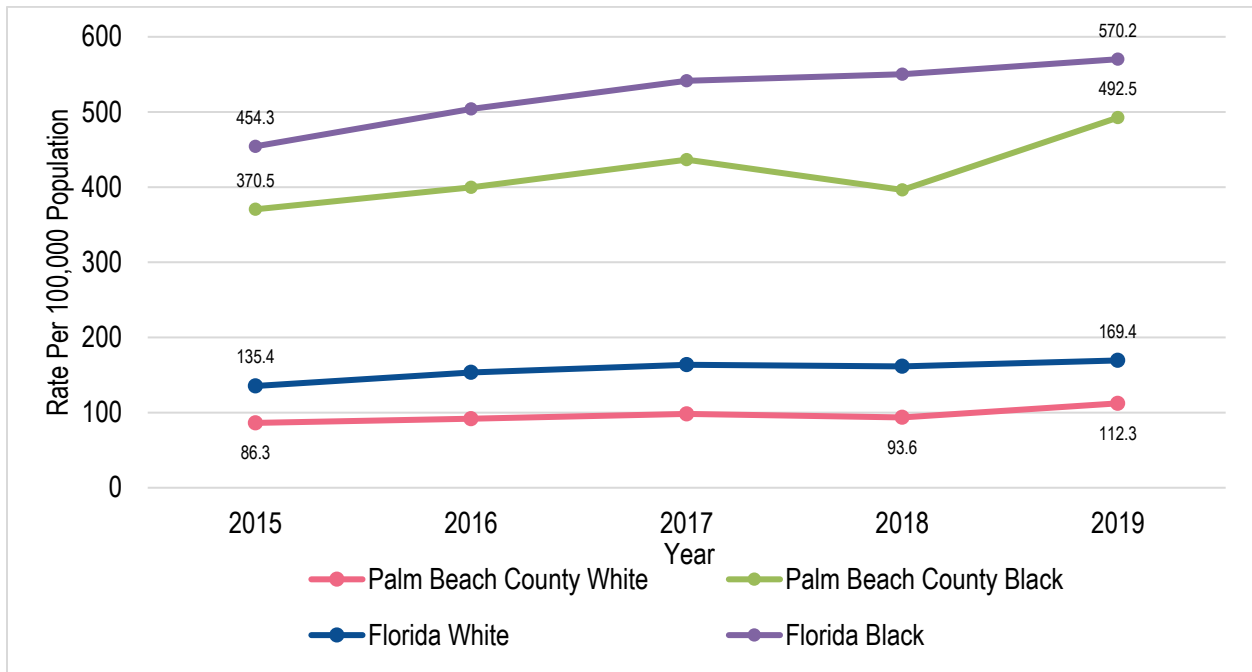
The table and figure below show the rate of emergency department visits due to diabetes by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Black residents was over four times higher than the rate among White residents each year reported. The rate among Black residents in 2019 was 492.5 per 100,000 compared to 112.3 per 100,000 among White residents in the county.

Table 211: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	1,096	86.3	910	370.5	23,822	135.4	14,426	454.3
2016	1,158	91.8	1,022	399.8	27,332	153.4	16,409	504.1
2017	1,282	98.2	1,126	436.5	29,916	163.7	18,074	541.4
2018	1,257	93.6	1,095	396.4	30,185	161.5	18,969	550.2
2019	1,483	112.3	1,395	492.5	32,484	169.4	20,097	570.2

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 121: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Ethnicity

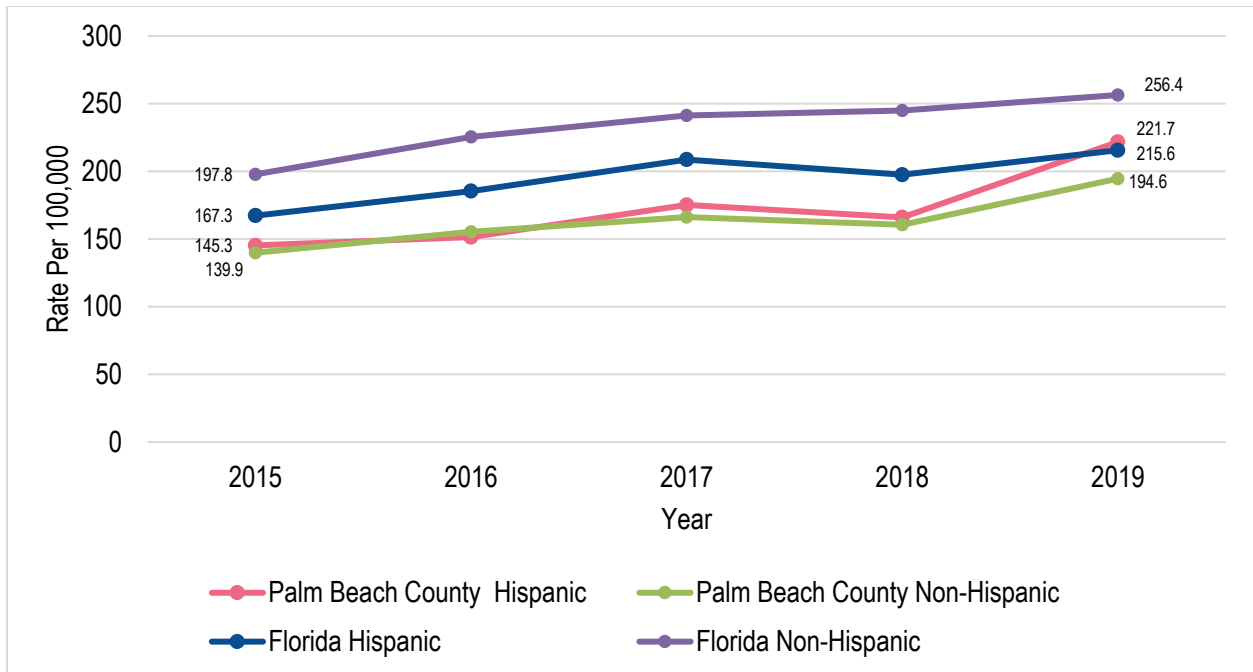
The table and figure below show the age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits due to diabetes by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Each year, aside from 2016, the rate was higher among the Hispanic population than the non-Hispanic population. Additionally, the rate among both the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations increased greatly from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the rate was 221.7 per 100,000 population among the Hispanic population compared to 194.6 per 100,000 among the non-Hispanic population in the county, and the rate among Hispanic residents in the county was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents in the state overall.

Table 212: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	380	145.3	1,766	139.9	7,912	167.3	32,808	197.8
2016	421	151.4	1,937	155.3	9,167	185.4	37,591	225.4
2017	504	175.2	2,155	166.2	10,747	208.7	40,936	241.3
2018	516	166.0	2,101	160.6	10,807	197.5	42,309	245.0
2019	714	221.7	2,563	194.6	12,286	215.6	45,053	256.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 122: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits Due to Diabetes, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes

The following table and figure show the percentage of adults who had ever been told they had diabetes for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2013 to 2019. During this timeframe in Palm Beach County, the percentage of adults declined slightly and remained lower than the state percentage each year. In 2019, 10.5% of adults had ever told they had diabetes in the county compared to 11.7% in the state overall.

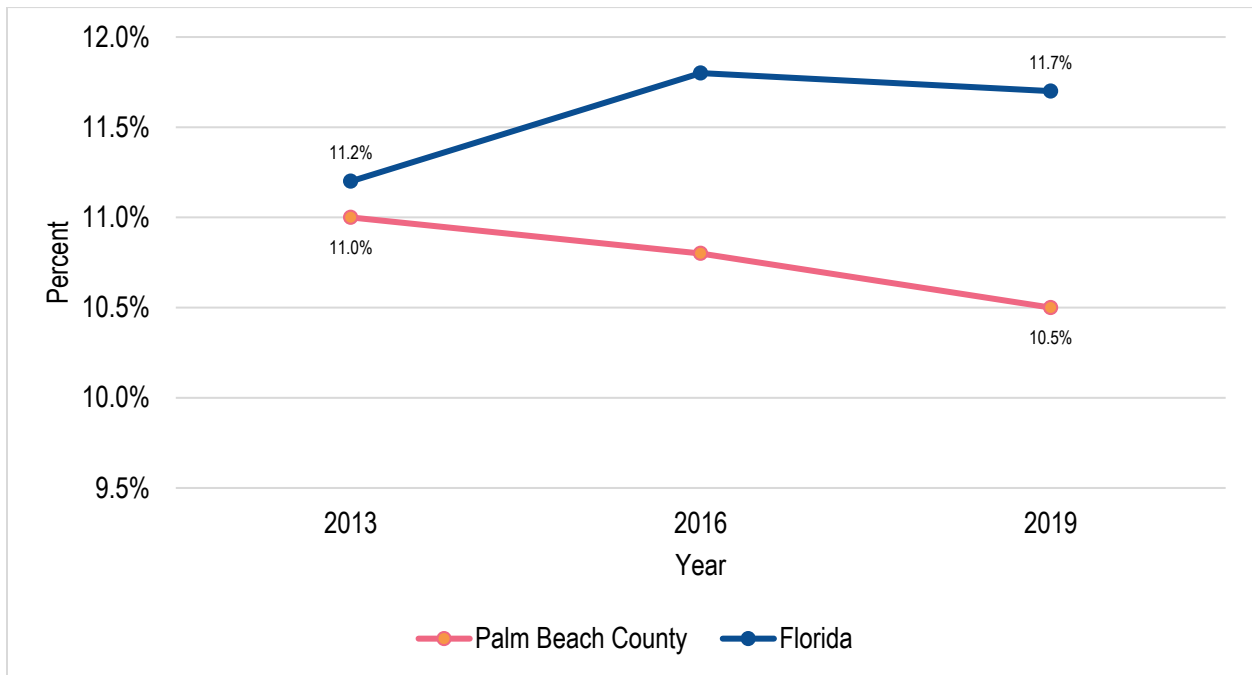
While is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the of percentage of adults who have ever been told they had diabetes, there is a national target to reduce the number of diabetes cases diagnosed yearly to 5.6 per 1,000.²¹¹

Table 213: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2013	11.0%	11.2%
2016	10.8%	11.8%
2019	10.5%	11.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 123: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, Palm Beach and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

²¹¹ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the number of diabetes cases diagnosed yearly – D-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/diabetes/reduce-number-diabetes-cases-diagnosed-yearly-d-01>

Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, By Race and Ethnicity

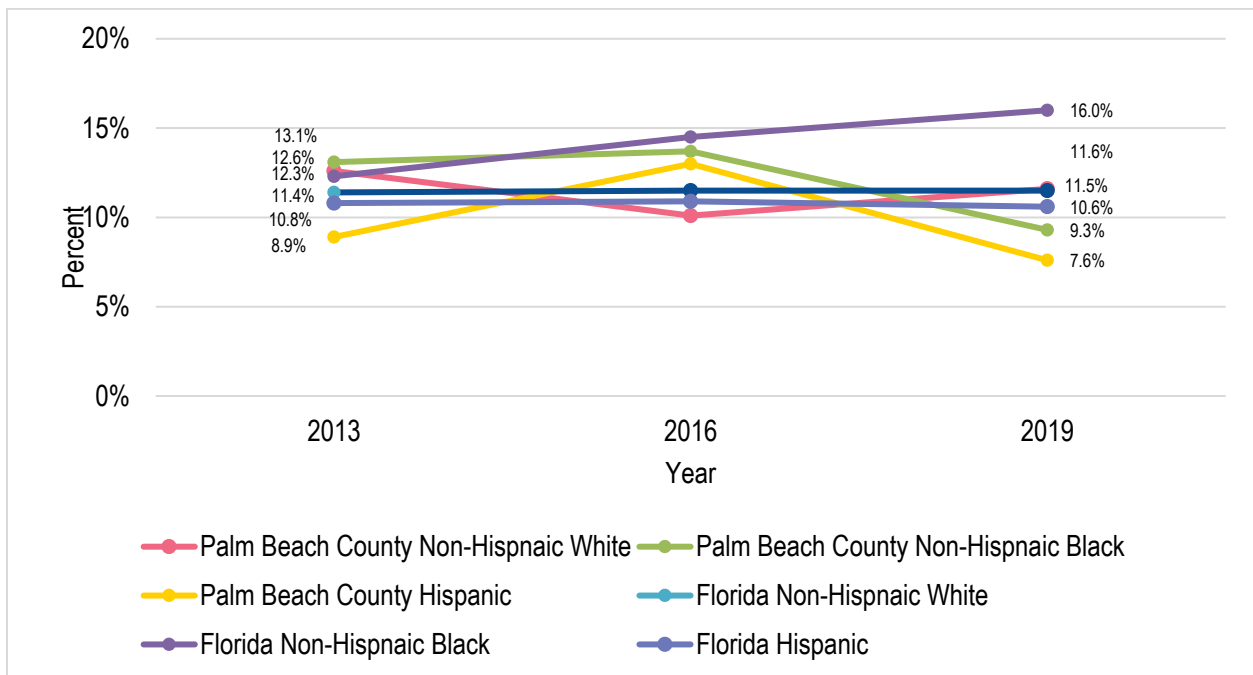
The table and figure below show the percentage of adults who had ever been told they had diabetes by race and ethnicity for Palm Beach County and Florida in 2013, 2016, and 2019. The percentage of adults fluctuated among all racial and ethnic groups in the county over each year reported. Most recently from 2016 to 2019, the Palm Beach County non-Hispanic White rate increased, while the non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic rate decreased. In 2019, this percentage was highest among non-Hispanic Whites (11.6%) compared to non-Hispanic Blacks (9.3%) and Hispanics (7.6%).

Table 214: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2013	12.6%	13.1%	8.9%	11.4%	12.3%	10.8%
2016	10.1%	13.7%	13.0%	11.5%	14.5%	10.9%
2019	11.6%	9.3%	7.6%	11.5%	16.0%	10.6%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 124: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2013-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Enteric Disease

Enteric bacteria, including *E. coli* and *Salmonella*, are often acquired via contaminated food or water sources.²¹² Common symptoms include diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. The prevalence of enteric diseases is observed in order to prevent future outbreaks.

Enteric Disease

This table below shows the enteric disease rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The rate of enteric disease in Palm Beach County was similar to the Florida rate every year from 2015 to 2019. Moreover, the rate in Palm Beach County and Florida increased from 2017 to 2019. The most recent rate of enteric disease reported in Palm Beach County was 77.6 per 100,00 population.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for enteric diseases.

Table 215: Enteric Disease, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	789	57.1	11,125	55.9
2016	675	48.4	9,745	48.2
2017	877	62.2	12,454	60.6
2018	960	66.6	14,011	66.9
2019	1,132	77.6	16,436	77.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2019

Infectious Disease

Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites and can spread from person-to-person through direct physical contact, droplets in the air, or insects or ticks. There are a wide range of infectious diseases, and signs, symptoms, and treatment are dependent upon the disease.²¹³

Total Reportable Disease Cases

The table and graph below show the rate of reportable disease cases per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the rate fluctuated but decreased overall from 2017 (285.7 per 100,000 population) to 2020 (188.3 per 100,000 population).

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to total reportable diseases; however, there are several indicators related to reducing infections caused by specific infectious diseases.

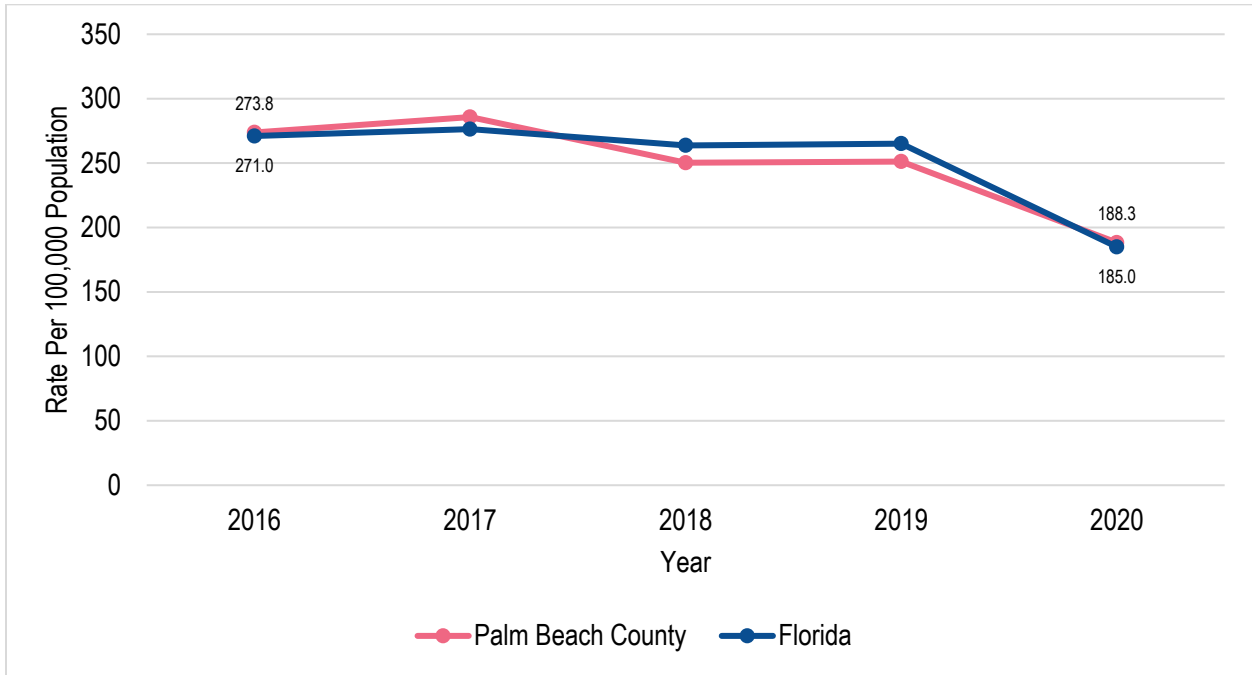
Table 216: Total Reportable Disease Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	3,820	273.8	54,829	271.0
2017	4,032	285.7	56,811	276.4
2018	3,610	250.3	55,281	263.8
2019	3,664	251.2	56,391	265.1
2020	2,768	188.3	40,025	185.0

Note: Data presented here are from Merlin, Florida's web-based reportable disease surveillance system. Data in this report are aggregated by the date the case was reported to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health. Cases are assigned to Florida counties based on the county of residence at the time of the disease identification, regardless of where they became ill or were hospitalized, diagnosed, or exposed. Disease reporting is an ongoing process. Numbers displayed are preliminary and will fluctuate up or down over time as case reports undergo further investigation and validation. Counts include confirmed and probable cases. Summaries of reportable disease data are produced weekly, monthly, and annually and are located on the Bureau of Epidemiology's [Data and Publication page](#). More detailed information on interpreting data can be found in the Introduction Section of the [Annual Morbidity Statistics Reports](#) (AMSR) and final disease counts are found in the AMSR. For questions, please contact the Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401. Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Community Health Assessment, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²¹³ Cleveland Clinic. (2018). *Infectious Diseases*. Retrieved from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/17724-infectious-diseases>

Figure 125: Total Reportable Disease Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Community Health Assessment, 2021

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Cases

The table below shows the rate of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. While the rate in Palm Beach County declined from 2016 (3.8 per 100,000) to 2018 (2.4 per 100,000), there was a slight increase in 2019 (2.9 per 100,000). In 2020, the Palm Beach County rate decreased to 2.2 per 100,000 population, which was slightly higher than the Florida rate of 1.9 per 100,000 population.

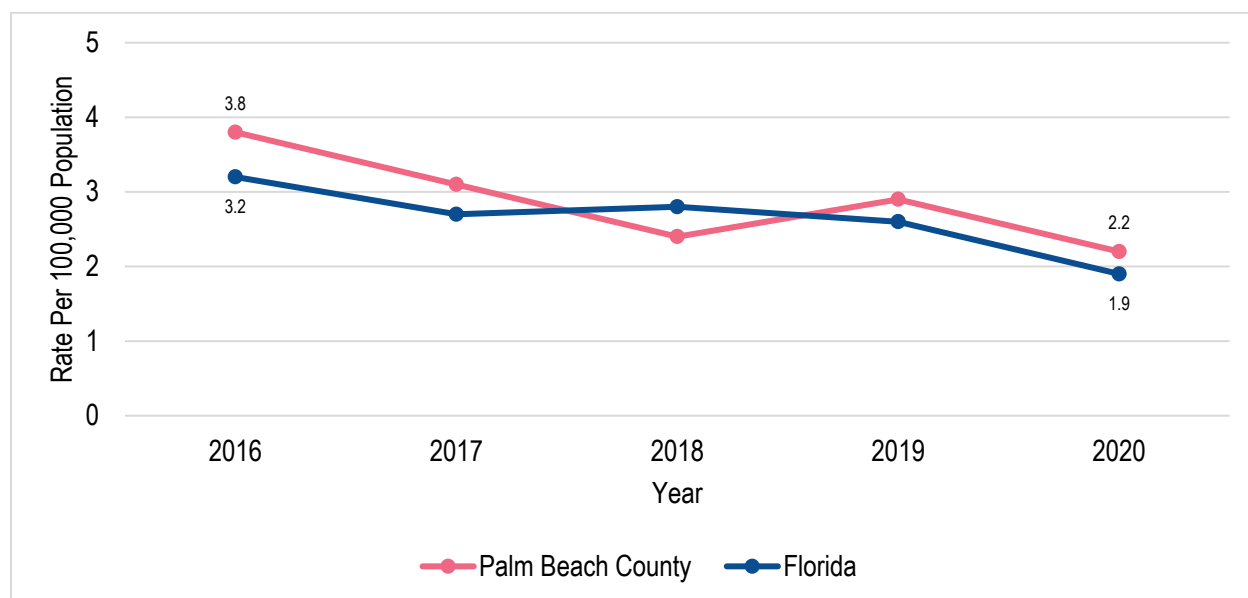
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of new tuberculosis cases to 1.4 per 100,000 population.²¹⁴ As demonstrated in the table below, both Palm Beach County and Florida rates are not yet meeting that target.

Table 217: Tuberculosis Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	53	3.8	639	3.2
2017	44	3.1	549	2.7
2018	35	2.4	591	2.8
2019	42	2.9	558	2.6
2020	33	2.2	412	1.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Tuberculosis Section, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 126: Tuberculosis Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Tuberculosis Section, 2020

²¹⁴ Reduce tuberculosis cases - IID-17 (n.d.). In *Healthy People 2030*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infectious-disease/reduce-tuberculosis-cases-iid-17>

HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus, also known as HIV, is a virus that attacks the body's immune system and is spread by having unprotected sex or sharing needles, syringes, or other equipment used to inject drugs.²¹⁵ If left untreated, HIV leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS. With proper medical care and effective HIV treatment, people with HIV can live healthy lives.

HIV Diagnoses

The table and graph below show the rate of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2017 to 2019, the rate declined in both Palm Beach County and the state. In 2019, the rate of HIV diagnoses was 16.9 per 100,000 in Palm Beach County and 21.4 per 100,000 population in the state.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the number of new HIV diagnoses among persons ages 13 years and over to 3,835.²¹⁶ While the data presented below shows the number of new HIV diagnoses for all ages, there has been a decrease from 282 in 2015 to 247 in 2019.

Table 218: HIV Diagnoses, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

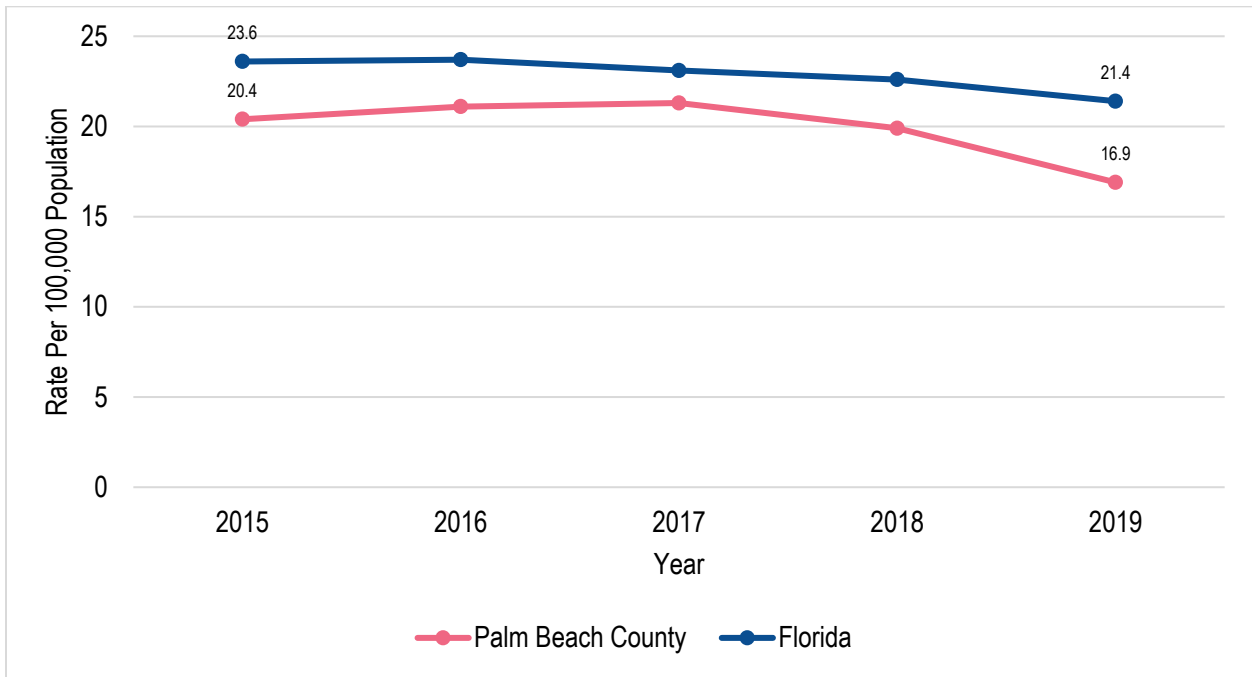
Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	282	20.4	4,690	23.6
2016	295	21.1	4,802	23.7
2017	300	21.3	4,746	23.1
2018	287	19.9	4,740	22.6
2019	247	16.9	4,558	21.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²¹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *HIV Risk and Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/drugs/index.html>

²¹⁶ Reduce the number of new HIV diagnoses — HIV-03 (n.d.). In *Healthy People 2030*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/sexually-transmitted-infections/reduce-number-new-hiv-diagnoses-hiv-03>

Figure 127: HIV Diagnoses, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

HIV Diagnoses, By Race

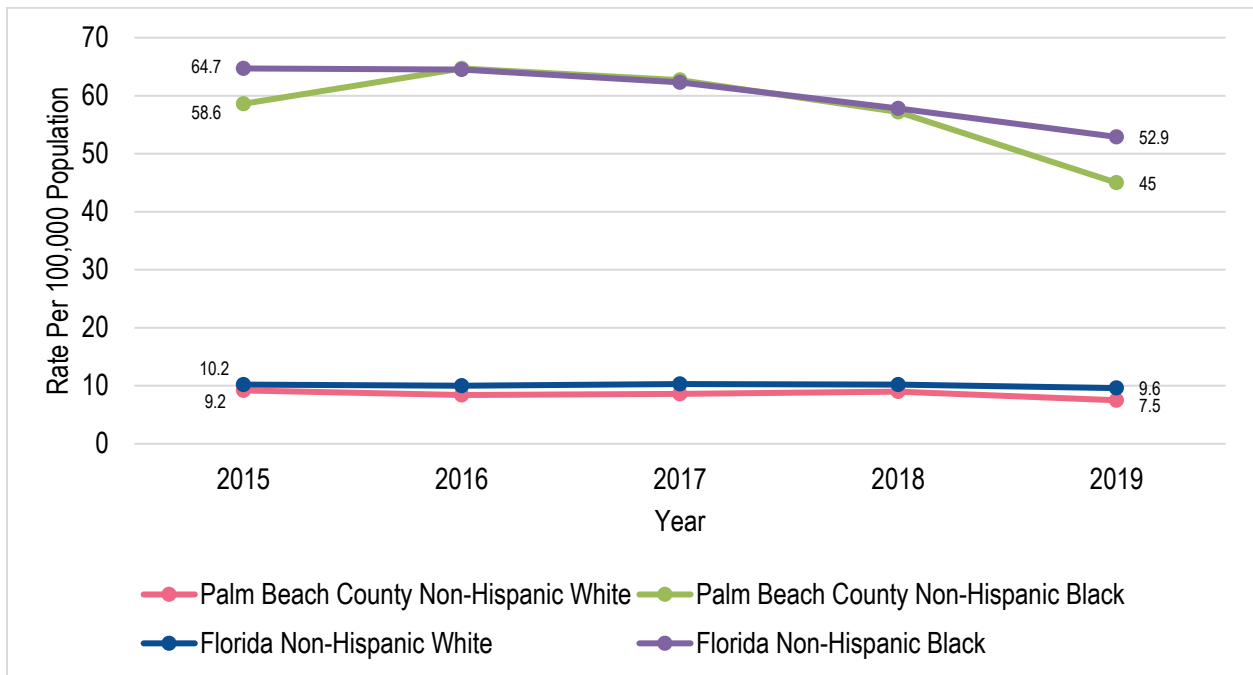
The table and graph below show the rate of HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. As displayed in the graph, there is a major disparity between the non-Hispanic White rate and non-Hispanic Black rate in Palm Beach County and Florida each year reported. In Palm Beach County, the non-Hispanic White rate increased from 2016 (8.4 per 100,000) to 2018 (9.0 per 100,000), then declined in 2019 (7.5 per 100,000). The non-Hispanic Black rate in Palm Beach County declined steadily from 64.7 per 100,000 population in 2016 to 45.0 per 100,000 population in 2019. In 2019, the Palm Beach County Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black rate were both lower than the state rates.

Table 219: HIV Diagnoses, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	73	9.2	146	58.6	1,132	10.2	2,007	64.7
2016	66	8.4	164	64.7	1,119	10.0	2,034	64.5
2017	68	8.6	162	62.7	1,160	10.3	1,998	62.3
2018	71	9.0	153	57.2	1,153	10.2	1,890	57.8
2019	59	7.5	122	45.0	1,092	9.6	1,752	52.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 128: HIV Diagnoses, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

HIV Diagnoses, By Ethnicity

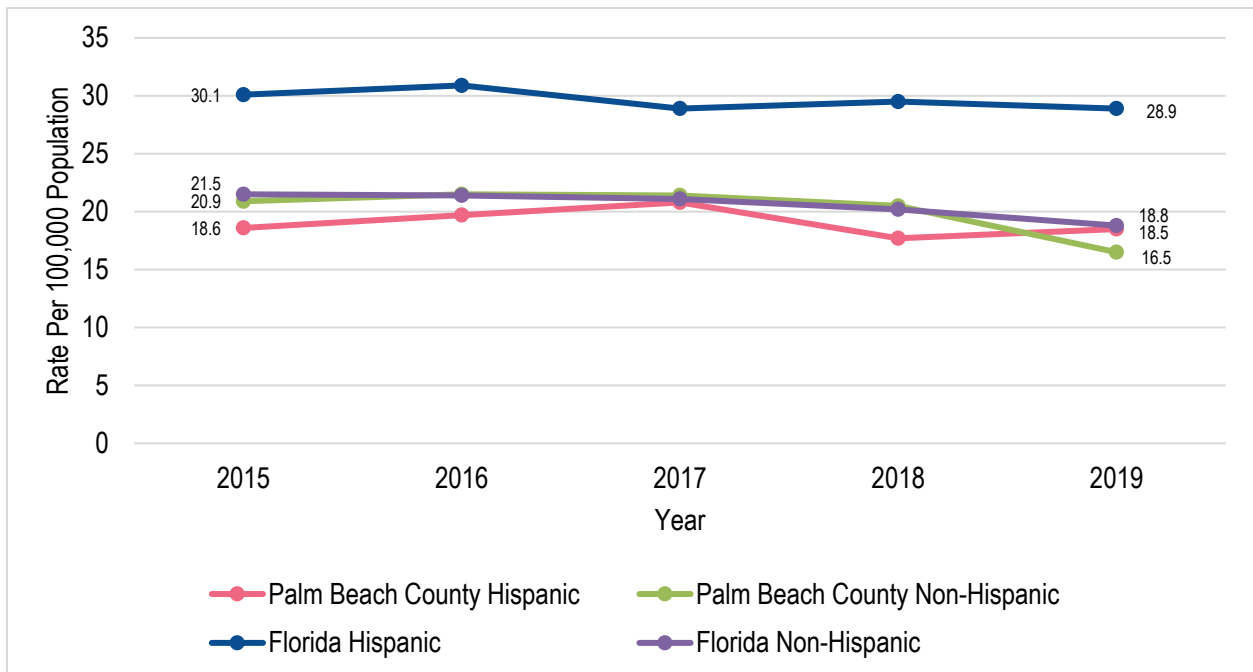
The table and graph below show the rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The rate among non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County declined from 2016 (21.5 per 100,000) to 2019 (16.5 per 100,000). The rate among Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County fluctuated, with an increase most recently from 17.7 per 100,000 population in 2018 to 18.5 per 100,000 population in 2019. Additionally, in 2019, the Palm Beach County Hispanic (18.5 per 100,000) and non-Hispanic (16.5 per 100,000) rates among residents were both lower than the state rates among Hispanic (28.9 per 100,000) and non-Hispanic (18.8 per 100,000) residents.

Table 220: HIV Diagnoses, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	53	18.6	229	20.9	1,441	30.1	3,249	21.5
2016	58	19.7	237	21.5	1,536	30.9	3,266	21.4
2017	63	20.8	237	21.4	1,486	28.9	3,260	21.1
2018	57	17.7	230	20.5	1,593	29.5	3,147	20.2
2019	62	18.5	185	16.5	1,616	28.9	2,942	18.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 129: HIV Diagnoses, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

HIV Testing

HIV testing is important because it can lead to early diagnosis and treatment. Crucially, people that don't know they have the disease are more likely to spread it.

Adults Less than 65 Years of Age who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV

The following table shows the percentage of adults under 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019. In the county and state, the rate increased in 2013, 2016, and 2019. However, the Palm Beach County rate was lower than the Florida rate each year reported except 2007.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to this exact indicator; however, there is a national target to increase knowledge of HIV status to 95%.²¹⁷

Table 221: Adults Less Than 65 Years of Age Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2007	52.2%	49.1%
2010	45.5%	48.4%
2013	42.8%	50.6%
2016	54.1%	55.3%
2019	54.5%	60.7%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²¹⁷ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Increase knowledge of HIV status – HIV-02. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/sexually-transmitted-infections/increase-knowledge-hiv-status-hiv-02>

Adults Less than 65 Years of Age Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, By Race and Ethnicity

The table below shows the percentage of adults under 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019 by race and ethnicity. From 2016 to 2019 in Palm Beach County, the rate among non-Hispanic White residents increased from 47.9% to 49.0% and the rate among non-Hispanic Black residents also increased from 45.4% to 75.0%. During this same time period, the Hispanic rate decreased from 71.7% to 52.7%. Notably, in 2019, the non-Hispanic Black rate of 75.0% was higher than the state rate of 73.5%.

Table 222: Adults Less Than 65 Years of Age Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2007	51.1%	73.7%	38.5%	45.3%	68.4%	50.7%
2010	34.5%	61.8%	--	42.4%	67.0%	56.2%
2013	37.2%	--	--	44.0%	71.0%	52.6%
2016	47.9%	45.4%	71.7%	49.6%	70.9%	60.3%
2019	49.0%	75.0%	52.7%	54.1%	73.5%	67.1%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Adults Less than 65 Years of Age Who Had an HIV Test in the Past 12 Months

This table shows the percentage of adults under 65 years of age who had an HIV test in the past 12 months in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. In the years reported since 2010, the percentage increased steadily in both Palm Beach County and Florida. Most recently in 2016, the percentage of adults less than 65 years of age who had an HIV test in the past 12 months was 21.0% in Palm Beach County and 19.7% in the state.

Table 223: Adults Less Than 65 Years of Age Who Had an HIV Test in the Past 12 Months, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016

Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2007	24.4%	21.0%
2010	4.6%	7.0%
2013	13.1%	15.6%
2016	21.0%	19.7%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Adults Less Than 65 Years of Age Who Had an HIV Test in the Past 12 Months, By Race and Ethnicity

This table shows the percentage of adults under 65 years of age who had an HIV test in the past 12 months in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016 by race and ethnicity. In 2016, the percentages for non-Hispanic Black (26.7%) and Hispanic (23.6%) residents were the highest among all demographic groups in Palm Beach County. However, both percentages were lower than the percentages among Florida non-Hispanic Black (36.1%) and Hispanic (24.1%) residents.

*Table 224: Adults Less Than 65 Years of Age Who Had an HIV Test in the Past 12 Months, By Race and Ethnicity
Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016*

Year	Palm Beach County			Florida		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
2007	23.1%	--	17.9%	16.5%	41.2%	23.5%
2010	4.4%	--	--	5.4%	12.2%	10.6%
2013	11.8%	--	--	10.8%	31.2%	16.1%
2016	16.7%	26.7%	23.6%	13.9%	36.1%	24.1%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2016
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

AIDS Diagnoses

The following table and graph show the rate of new AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The rate in Palm Beach County fluctuated from 2015 to 2019. The rates among Palm Beach County residents in 2018 (6.7 per 100,000) and 2019 (7.6 per 100,000) were lower than the rates among Florida residents in 2018 (9.1 per 100,000) and 2019 (8.9 per 100,000) overall.

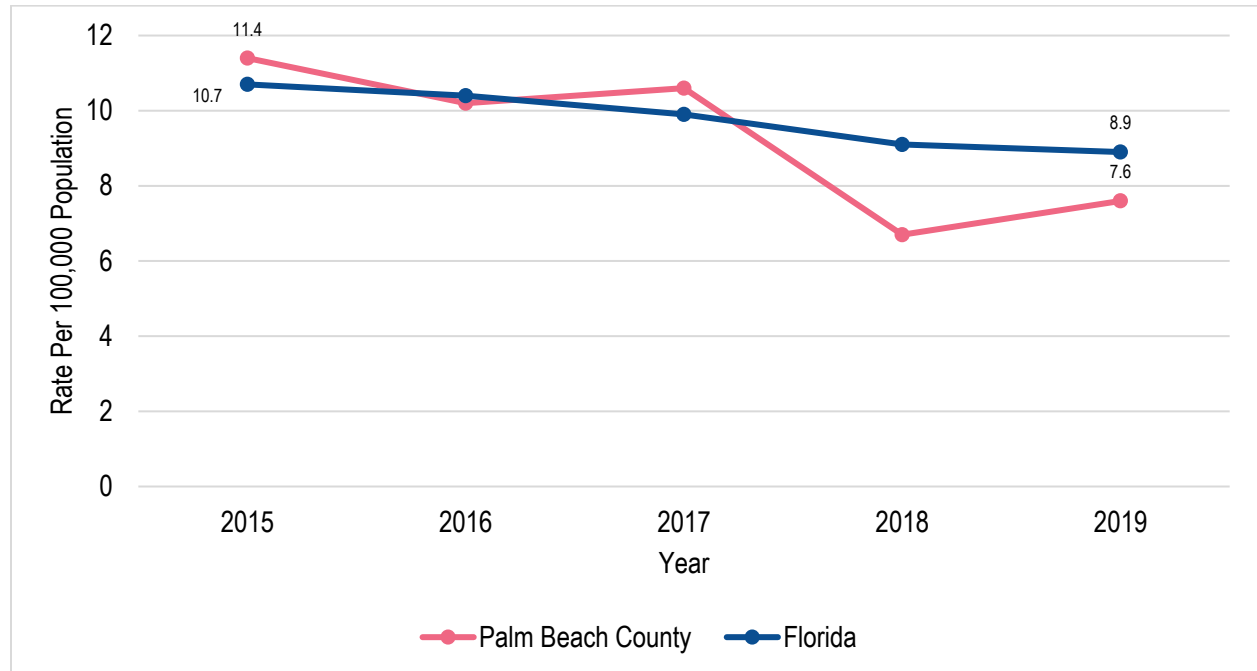
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target associated with AIDS diagnoses.

Table 225: AIDS Diagnoses, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	157	11.4	2,134	10.7
2016	142	10.2	2,111	10.4
2017	149	10.6	2,043	9.9
2018	96	6.7	1,914	9.1
2019	111	7.6	1,883	8.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 130: AIDS Diagnoses, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019

AIDS Diagnoses, By Race

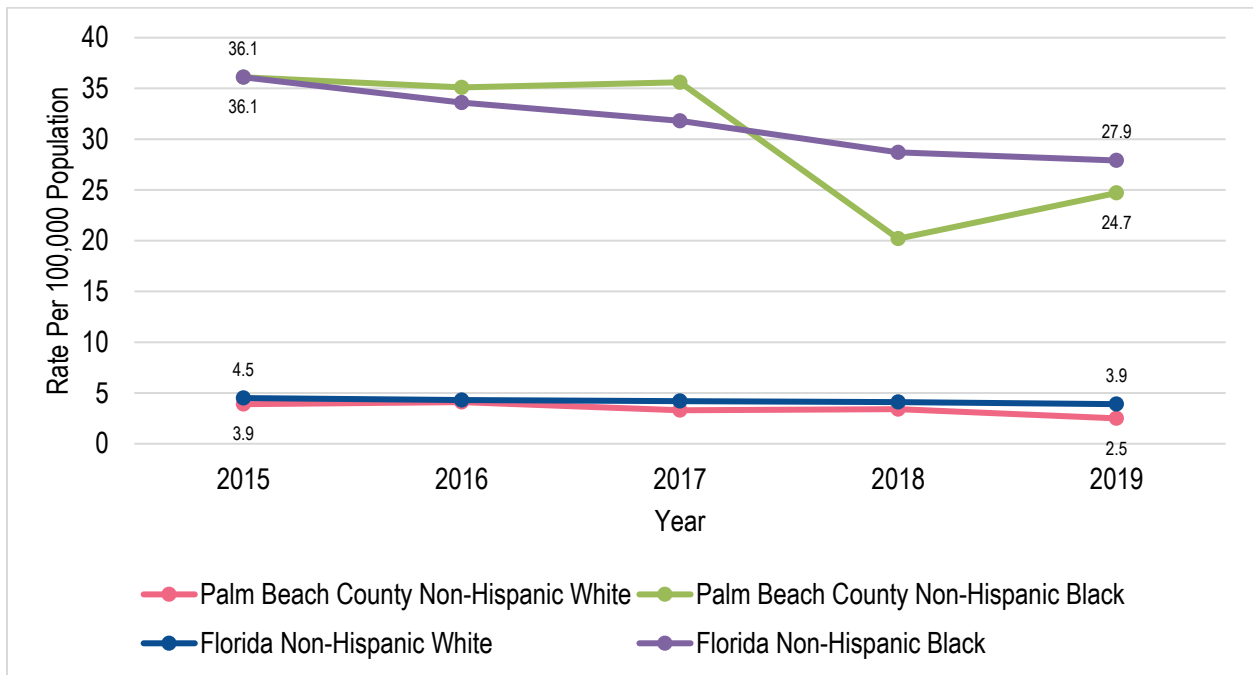
The following table and graph show the rate of new AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019 by race. While the non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black rates both fluctuated in Palm Beach County during this timeframe, the graph shows a general downward trend for all races listed at the county and state level. Additionally, there was a large disparity between the non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black rate each year in Palm Beach County and Florida. For example, in 2019, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among non-Hispanic White residents in Palm Beach County was 2.5 per 100,000 population and the rate of AIDS diagnoses among non-Hispanic Black residents was 24.7 per 100,000 population.

Table 226: AIDS Diagnoses, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	31	3.9	90	36.1	498	4.5	1,121	36.1
2016	32	4.1	89	35.1	479	4.3	1,059	33.6
2017	26	3.3	92	35.6	476	4.2	1,020	31.8
2018	27	3.4	54	20.2	459	4.1	940	28.7
2019	20	2.5	67	24.7	441	3.9	923	27.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 131: AIDS Diagnoses, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019

AIDS Diagnoses, By Ethnicity

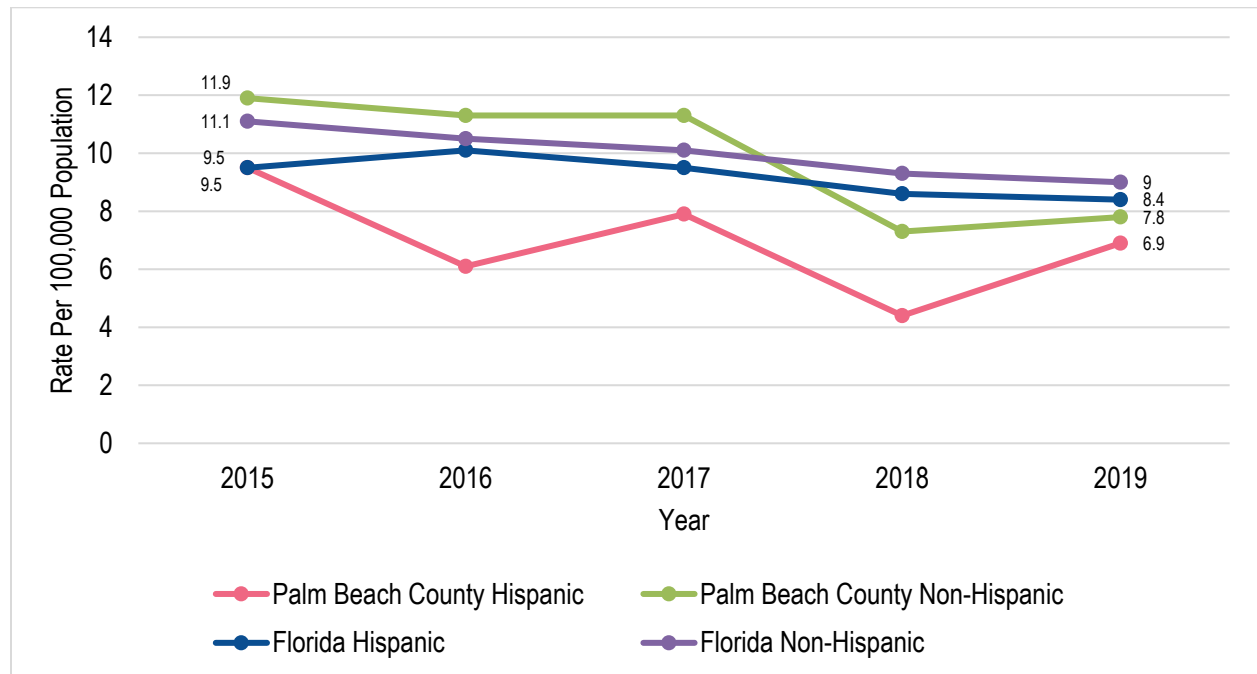
The table and graph below show the rate of AIDS diagnoses in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019 by ethnicity. The rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents declined from 2015 (11.9 per 100,00) to 2018 (7.3 per 100,000), then slightly increased in 2019 (7.8 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents fluctuated during this time frame, with an increase most recently from 4.4 per 100,000 population in 2018 to 6.9 per 100,000 population in 2019.

Table 227: AIDS Diagnoses, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	27	9.5	130	11.9	456	9.5	1,678	11.1
2016	18	6.1	124	11.3	502	10.1	1,609	10.5
2017	24	7.9	125	11.3	486	9.5	1,557	10.1
2018	14	4.4	82	7.3	462	8.6	1,452	9.3
2019	23	6.9	88	7.8	472	8.4	1,411	9.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 132: AIDS Diagnoses, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019

Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections

Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Infectious Syphilis Cases

The following table and graph show the rate of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and infectious syphilis cases in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. In both Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate increased over this time period. The Palm Beach County rate was lower than the Florida rate for every year from 2015 to 2019. For example, the rate in 2019 among Palm Beach County residents was 182.6 per 100,000 population and the rate among Florida residents overall was 238.5 per 100,000.

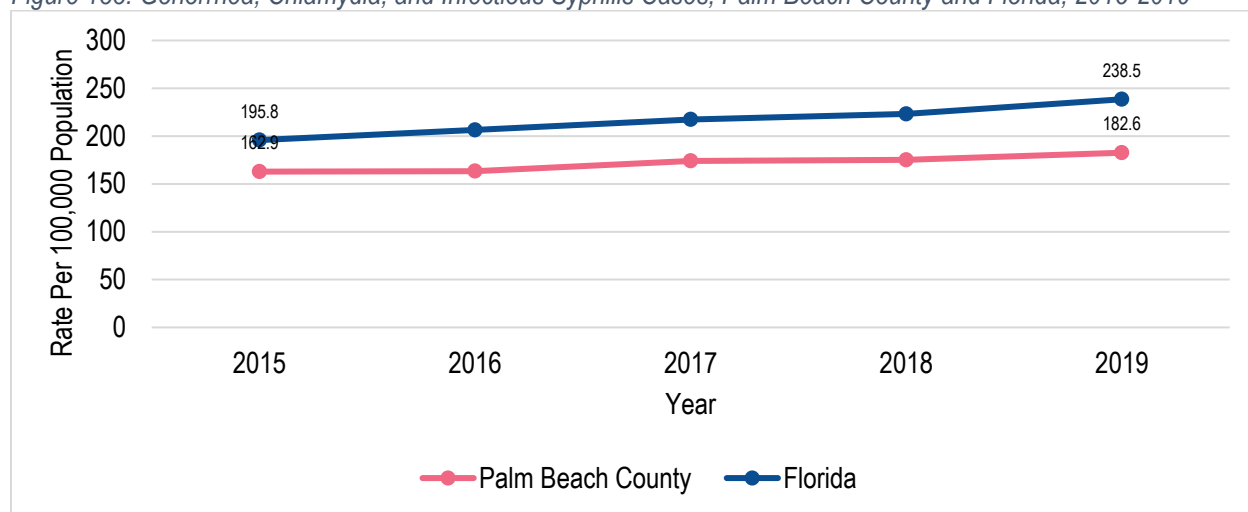
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly associated with this health indicator, but related national targets include: reduce gonorrhea rates in male adolescents and young men to 471.2 per 100,000 population; increase the proportion of sexually active female adolescents and young women who get screened for chlamydia to 76.5%; and reduce the syphilis rate in females and men who have sex with men.^{218 219 220}

Table 228: Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Infectious Syphilis Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	6,753	162.9	116,909	195.8
2016	6,836	163.3	125,279	206.4
2017	7,369	174.1	134,070	217.4
2018	7,578	175.1	140,308	223.2
2019	7,991	182.6	152,183	238.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida

Figure 133: Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Infectious Syphilis Cases, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

²¹⁸ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce gonorrhea rates in male adolescents and young men – STI-02. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/search?query=gonorrhea>

²¹⁹ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Increase proportion of sexually active females who get screened for chlamydia – STI-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/sexually-transmitted-infections/increase-proportion-sexually-active-female-adolescents-and-young-women-who-get-screened-chlamydia-sti-01>

²²⁰ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Syphilis. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/search?query=syphilis>

Unintentional Injury

Hospitalizations for Firearm Injuries

Firearm injury is defined as a gunshot wound or penetrating injury from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. This definition includes gunshot injuries from handguns, rifles, and shotguns. This does not include injuries from air- and gas-powered guns, such as pellet guns.²²¹

In 2019, there were 39,707 firearm-related deaths in the United States. That same year, six out of every ten fire-arm related deaths were suicides, and more than three out of every ten were homicides. Among medically treated injuries in 2019, seven out of every ten were from firearm-related assaults, and two out of every ten were unintentional firearm injuries.²²²

Additionally, in 2020, according to the Gun Violence Archive, approximately 19,300 lives were lost due to gun homicides and non-suicide related shootings, a 25% increase from 2019. While gun violence has been a growing public health crisis over the past decade, the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified its impact. The financial hardship, stress, increase in alcohol consumption, and increase in domestic violence caused by the pandemic are contributing factors to this alarming increase.²²³

Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries

The table and figure below show the hospitalization rates from non-fatal firearm injuries per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Each year during this timeframe, this Palm Beach County rate was higher than the Florida rate. Most recently in 2019, the Palm Beach County rate decreased from 12.9 per 100,000 in 2018 to 9.3 per 100,000 in 2019.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of non-fatal firearm injuries to 10.1 per 100,000.²²⁴ As of 2019, Palm Beach County is meeting the Healthy People 2030 target for this indicator.

Table 229: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	177	12.8	1,902	9.6
2016	212	15.2	2,014	10.0
2017	169	12.0	1,874	9.1
2018	186	12.9	1,841	8.8
2019	135	9.3	1,929	9.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

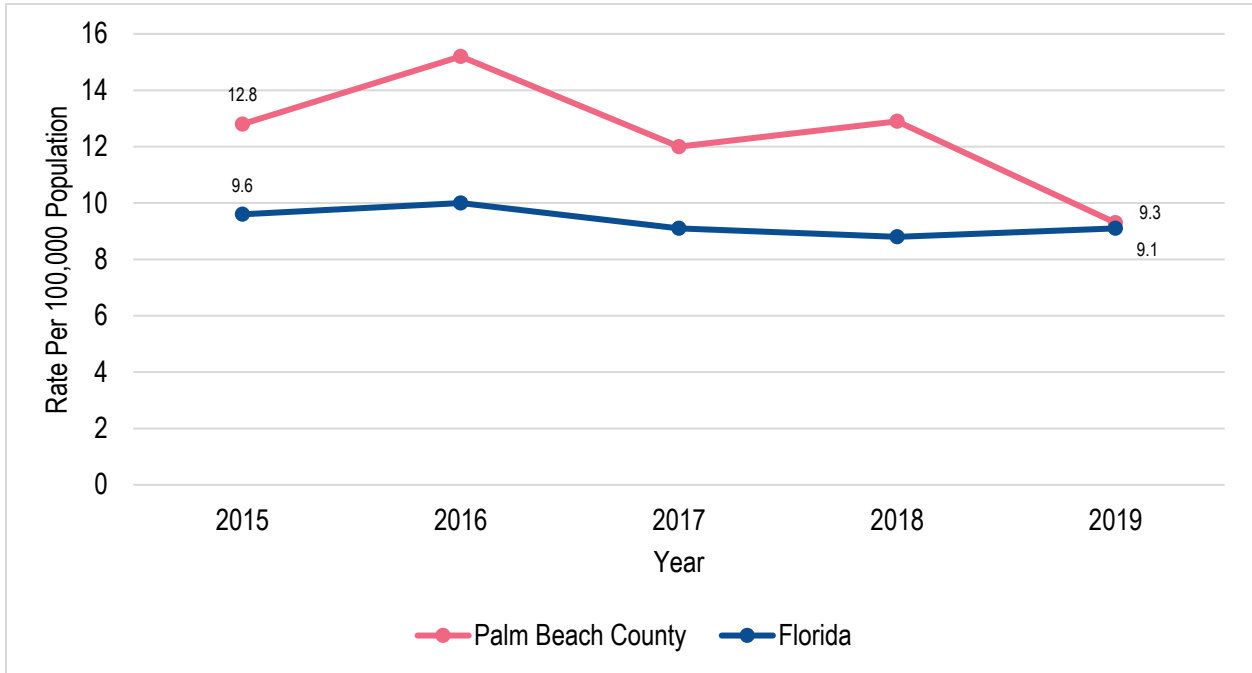
²²¹ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention (2021). *Firearm Violence Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/fastfact.html>

²²² National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention (2021). *Firearm Violence Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/fastfact.html>

²²³ Everytown Research. (2021). *Gun Violence and COVID-19 in 2020*. Retrieved from <https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-and-covid-19-in-2020-a-year-of-colliding-crises/>

²²⁴ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Injury Prevention. *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/injury-prevention>

Figure 134: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Hospitalizations for Non-fatal Firearm Injuries, By Race

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, some groups have a higher rate of firearm injury based on age, race, ethnicity, and gender. Regarding gender, males account for 86% of all firearm death victims and 87% of non-fatal firearm injuries. Regarding age, firearm homicide rates are highest among teens and young adults ages 15 to 34 years. Additionally, rates are highest among Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native when comparing races and among Hispanic populations when comparing ethnicities.²²⁵

The table and figure below show the hospitalization rates from non-fatal firearm injuries per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. In Palm Beach County, the rate decreased overall for Black residents during this timeframe but remained much higher compared to White residents every year reported. For example, in 2019, the rate among Black residents (29.9 per 100,000) was nearly eight times higher than the rate among White residents (3.8 per 100,000).

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the rate of non-fatal firearm injuries to 10.1 per 100,000.²²⁶ While Palm Beach County as a whole was meeting the Healthy People 2030 target for this indicator as of 2019, when looking at the data by race the rate among Black residents exceeds the national target by nearly 3 times.

Table 230: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

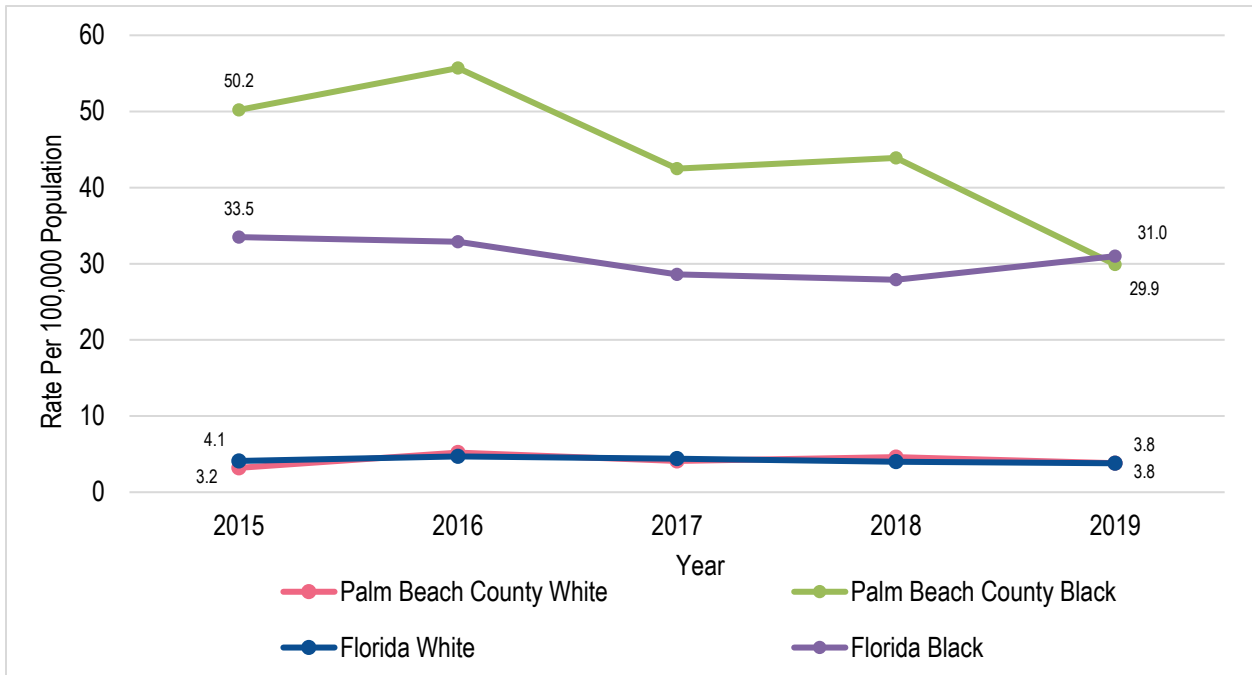
Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	34	3.2	132	50.2	641	4.1	1,119	33.5
2016	55	5.2	149	55.7	738	4.7	1,123	32.9
2017	44	4.1	116	42.5	705	4.4	992	28.6
2018	50	4.6	124	43.9	645	4.0	989	27.9
2019	41	3.8	86	29.9	632	3.8	1,116	31.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²²⁵ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention (2021). *Firearm Violence Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/fastfact.html>

²²⁶ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). Injury Prevention. *Healthy People 2030*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/injury-prevention>

Figure 135: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, By Ethnicity

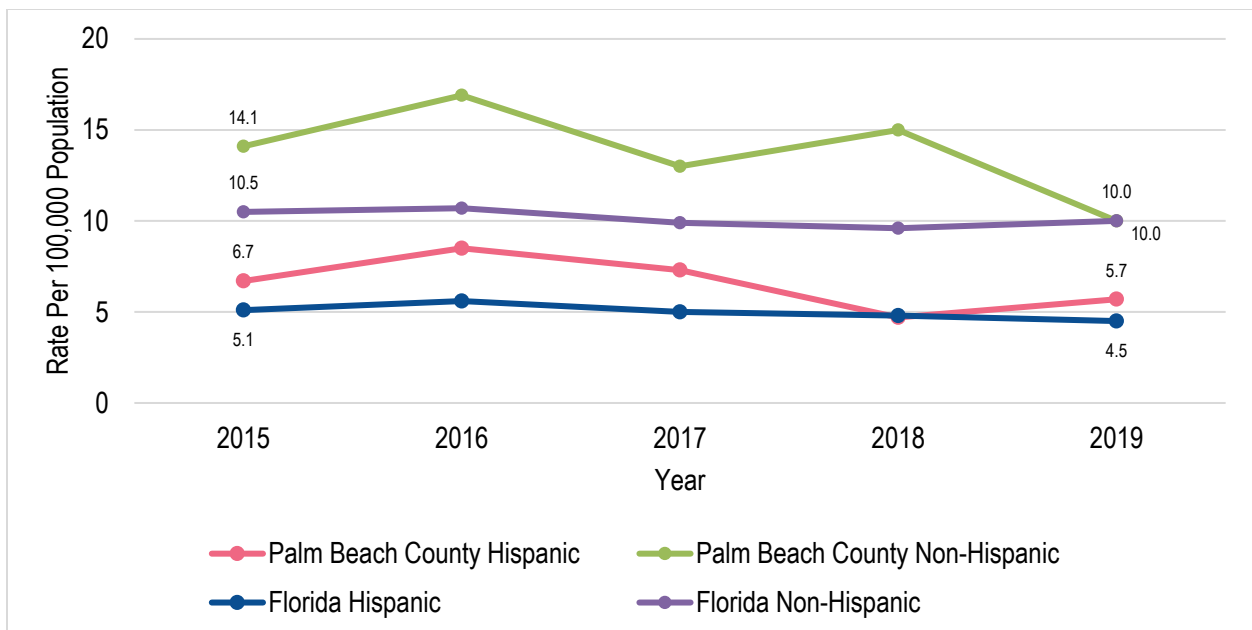
The table and figure below show the hospitalization rate from non-fatal firearm injuries per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida by ethnicity from 2015 to 2019. In Palm Beach County, the rate among the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations fluctuated but decreased overall. With the exception of 2018, Palm Beach County Hispanic residents had a higher rate than Hispanics in the entire state. Additionally, the non-Hispanic rate in Palm Beach County was higher than the non-Hispanic rate in the state. Non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County were much more likely to be hospitalized for non-fatal firearm injuries compared to Hispanic residents every year reported. Most recently in 2019, the non-fatal firearm injury hospitalization rate was 5.7 per 100,000 among Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County compared to 10.0 per 100,000 among non-Hispanics residents.

Table 231: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	19	6.7	155	14.1	245	5.1	1,579	10.5
2016	25	8.5	186	16.9	278	5.6	1,639	10.7
2017	22	7.3	144	13.0	259	5.0	1,521	9.9
2018	15	4.7	168	15.0	259	4.8	1,487	9.6
2019	19	5.7	112	10.0	251	4.5	1,573	10.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 136: Hospitalizations for Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls

According to the Florida Department of Health, unintentional falls are the leading cause of fatal and non-fatal injuries among Florida residents ages 65 years and older. In addition to deaths and injuries, and the costs associated with them, falls can have many negative consequences for older adults including the fear of falling again, forced relocation from the home, loss of independence, and stress in the family. By reducing their chances of falling, older adults can stay independent and maintain a high level of quality of life.²²⁷

Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls

The table and graph below show the unintentional falls hospitalization rate per 100,000 population for Palm Beach and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, the Palm Beach County rate was consistently higher than the state rate. The Palm Beach County rate increased from 425.4 per 100,000 in 2018 to 443.5 per 100,000 in 2019, which was much higher than the 2019 Florida rate of 353.8 per 100,000.

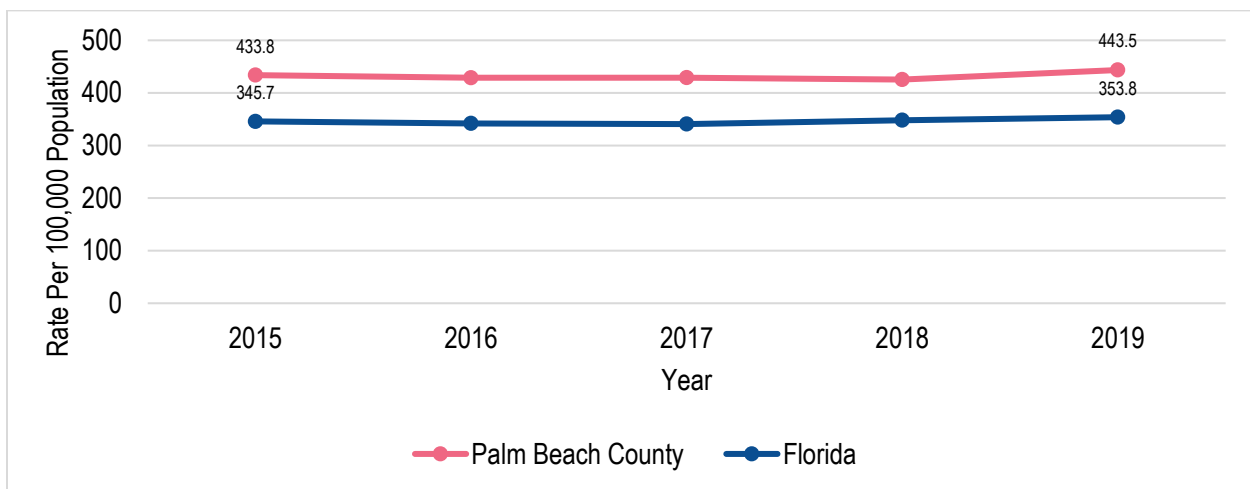
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to unintentional falls.

Table 232: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	5,996	433.8	68,791	345.7
2016	5,982	428.8	69,174	341.9
2017	6,052	428.9	70,032	340.7
2018	6,135	425.4	72,946	348.1
2019	6,469	443.5	75,251	353.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 137: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

²²⁷ Florida Department of Health (2020). *Older Adult Falls Prevention*. Retrieved from <http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/prevention/older-adult-falls-prevention/index.html>

Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, By Race

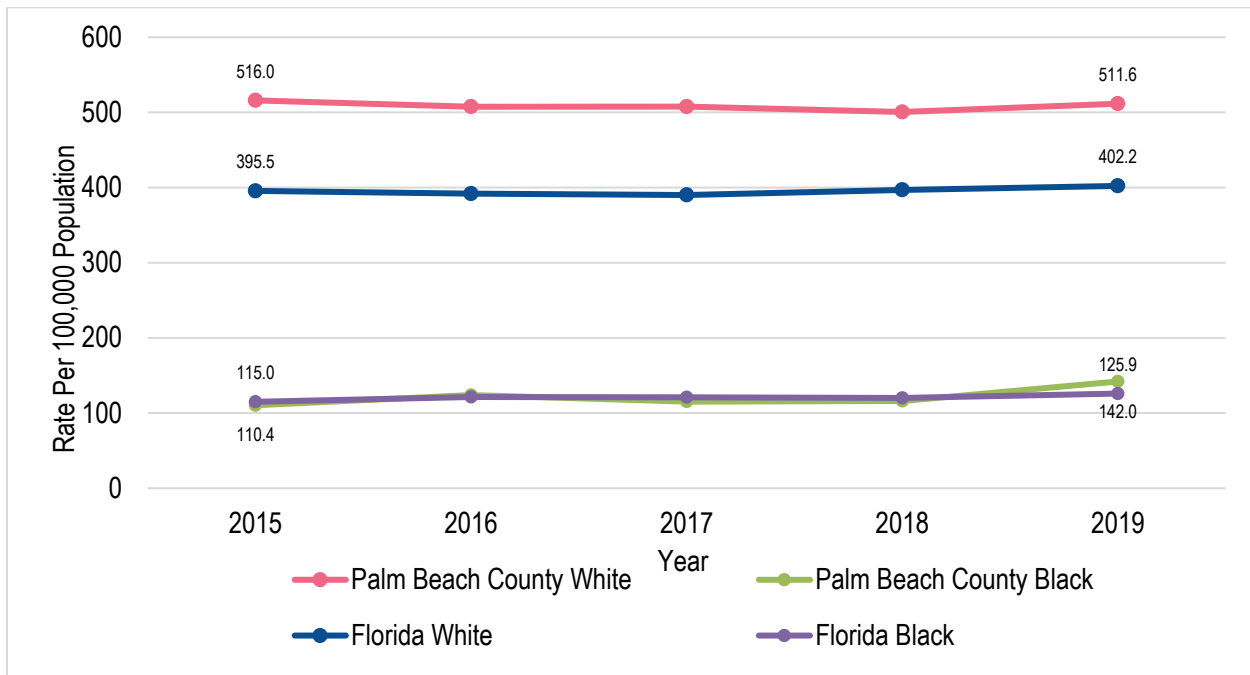
The table and figure below show hospitalization rate from unintentional falls per 100,000 population by race for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. Each year during this timeframe, the hospitalization rate among White residents was much higher than the rate among Black residents in both the county and the state. From 2018 to 2019, the rate increased among Palm Beach County White residents from 500.6 per 100,000 to 511.6 per 100,000 and among Black residents from 116.0 per 100,000 to 142.0 per 100,000. The hospitalization rate for unintentional falls among White and Black residents in Palm Beach County was higher than their respective state rate in 2019.

Table 233: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	5,416	516.0	290	110.4	61,277	395.5	3,848	115.0
2016	5,359	507.6	332	124.0	61,614	391.9	4,138	121.4
2017	5,401	507.7	315	115.3	62,199	390.1	4,198	121.0
2018	5,418	500.6	328	116.0	64,371	396.9	4,259	120.0
2019	5,585	511.6	408	142.0	66,127	402.2	4,538	125.9

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 138: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Race, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, By Ethnicity

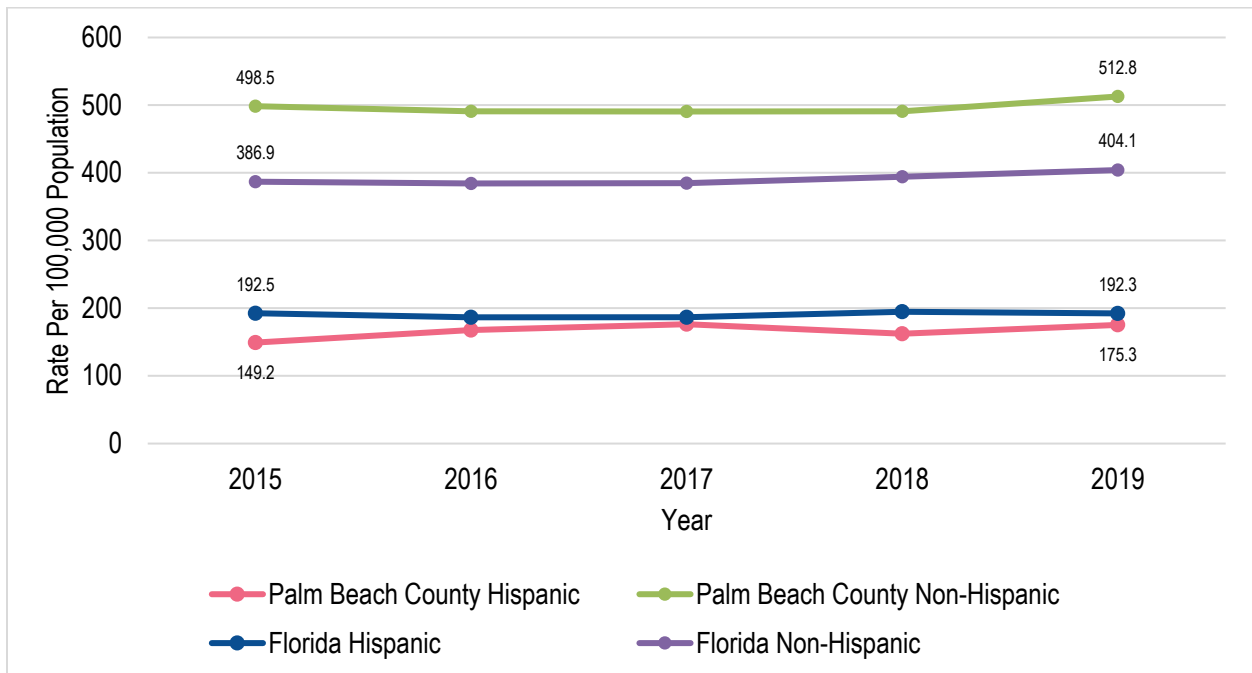
The table and figure below show the hospitalization rate from unintentional falls per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. The hospitalization rate increased overall among both Palm Beach County Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents during this timeframe. In addition, the rate among non-Hispanic residents in the county was higher than the state each year reported. In 2019, Hispanic residents (175.3 per 100,000) had a lower hospitalization rate than non-Hispanic residents (512.8 per 100,000) in Palm Beach County.

Table 234: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	426	149.2	5,467	498.5	9,224	192.5	58,454	386.9
2016	493	167.7	5,407	491.0	9,258	186.5	58,675	384.3
2017	534	176.3	5,436	490.6	9,583	186.6	59,341	384.8
2018	522	162.2	5,500	490.8	10,500	194.7	61,349	394.2
2019	586	175.3	5,765	512.8	10,740	192.3	63,369	404.1

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 139: Hospitalizations for Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Preventable Hospitalizations

Ambulatory care sensitive conditions are conditions where timely and effective ambulatory or outpatient care can decrease hospitalization by preventing the onset of an illness or condition, by controlling an acute episode of an illness or by managing a chronic disease or condition.²²⁸ High rates of ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations in a community may be an indicator of poor prevention efforts, a primary care resource shortage, poor performance of primary care delivery systems, or other factors that create barriers to obtaining timely and effective care. Due to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, future data related to preventable hospitalizations may show increases in these areas as residents delayed care, screenings, and elective surgeries for other issues in light of the pandemic.

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from All Conditions

The table and figure below show the rate per 100,000 population of preventable hospitalizations from all conditions among adults ages 65 and under for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, this rate decreased overall in Palm Beach County and at the state level. In 2019, the rate was 875.4 per 100,000 in the county and 928.6 per 100,000 in the state.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the rate of preventable hospitalizations from all conditions among those ages 65 and under.

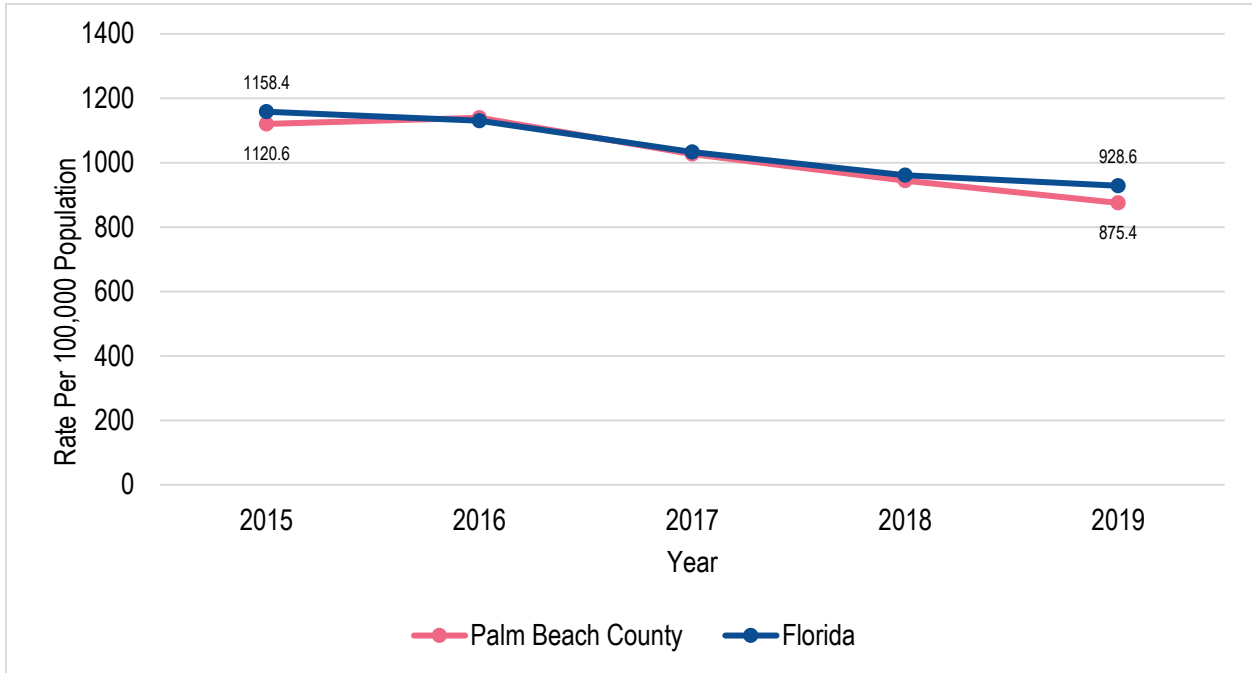
Table 235: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from All Conditions, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	11,965	1120.6	186,540	1158.4
2016	12,245	1139.7	184,205	1130.3
2017	11,114	1026.9	170,312	1033.3
2018	10,411	944.4	161,107	961.2
2019	9,716	875.4	157,190	928.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²²⁸ Florida Department of Health (n.d.). *Preventable hospitalizations under 65 from all conditions*. Retrieved from <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/OtherIndicators/NonVitalIndNoGrpDataViewer.aspx?cid=8598>

Figure 140: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from All Conditions, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Severe Ear, Nose, & Throat Infections

This table and figure show the rate of preventable ear, nose, and throat infection hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 65 years and under in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2016 to 2019, the rate decreased in Palm Beach County and the state overall. In 2019, the rate was higher at the county level (18.2 per 100,000) compared to the state level (15.8 per 100,000).

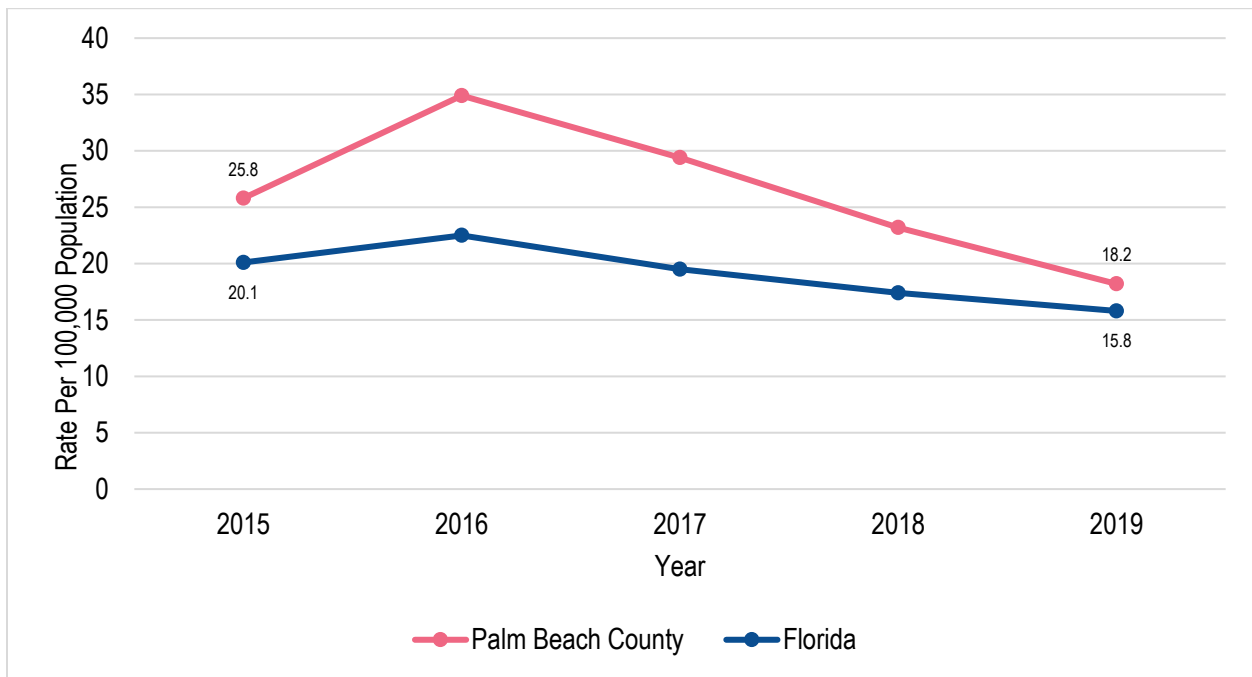
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the rate of preventable hospitalizations from ear, nose and throat infections among those ages 65 and under.

Table 236: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Severe Ear, Nose, & Throat Infections, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	276	25.8	3,243	20.1
2016	375	34.9	3,661	22.5
2017	318	29.4	3,210	19.5
2018	256	23.2	2,915	17.4
2019	202	18.2	2,668	15.8

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 141 Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Severe Ear, Nose, & Throat Infections, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Kidney/Urinary Infection

The table and figure below show the rate of hospitalizations due to preventable kidney and urinary infection per 100,000 population under 65 years old in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, this rate decreased in Palm Beach County and the state overall. However, there was a slight increase in the rate in Palm Beach County from 2018 (30.9 per 100,000) to 2019 (31.9 per 100,000). In 2019, the rate was higher at the county level (31.9 per 100,000) compared to the state level (25.3 per 100,000).

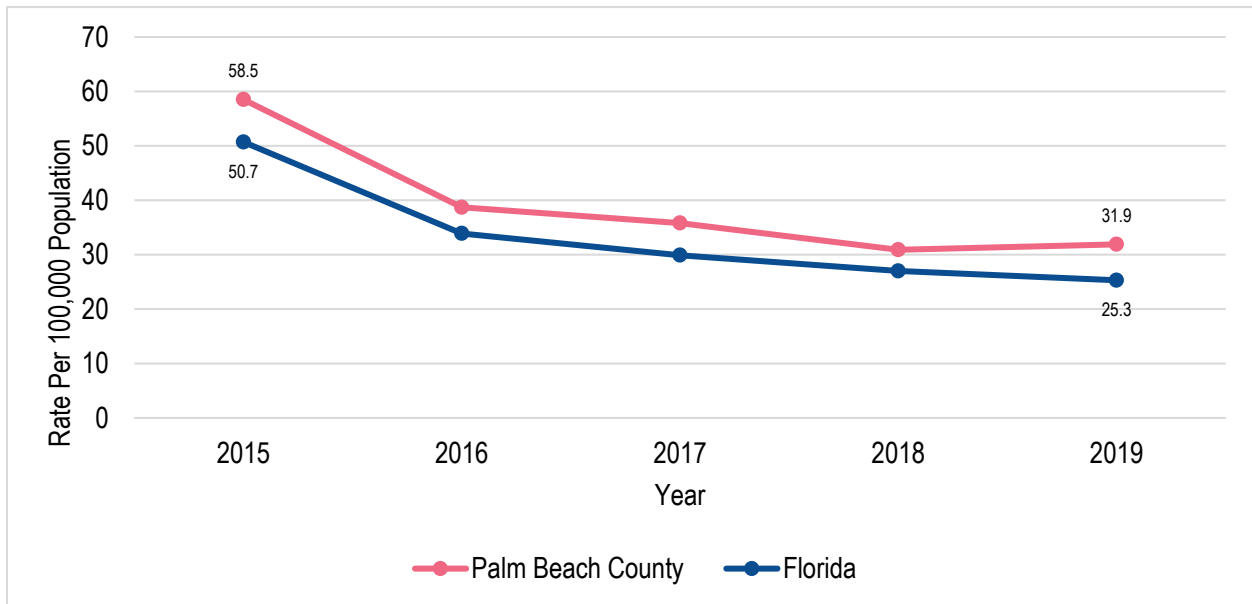
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to reducing the rate of preventable hospitalizations from kidney and urinary tract infections among those ages 65 and under; however, related national targets include to reduce the rate of hospital admissions for urinary tract infections among older adults to 496.2 per 100,000 adults aged 65 and older.²²⁹

Table 237: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Kidney/Urinary Infection, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	625	58.5	8,170	50.7
2016	416	38.7	5,528	33.9
2017	387	35.8	4,920	29.9
2018	341	30.9	4,527	27.0
2019	354	31.9	4,281	25.3

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 142: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Kidney/Urinary Infection, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

²²⁹ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce the rate of hospital admissions for UTI among older adults – 0A-07. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/infectious-disease/reduce-rate-hospital-admissions-urinary-tract-infections-among-older-adults-0a-07>

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Dehydration - Volume Depletion

This table and figure show the rate of preventable dehydration hospitalizations per 100,000 population under 65 years old in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. During this timeframe, the rate decreased steadily in Palm Beach County and the state. In 2019, the rate was higher in the county (63.9 per 100,000) compared to the state (52.4 per 100,000).

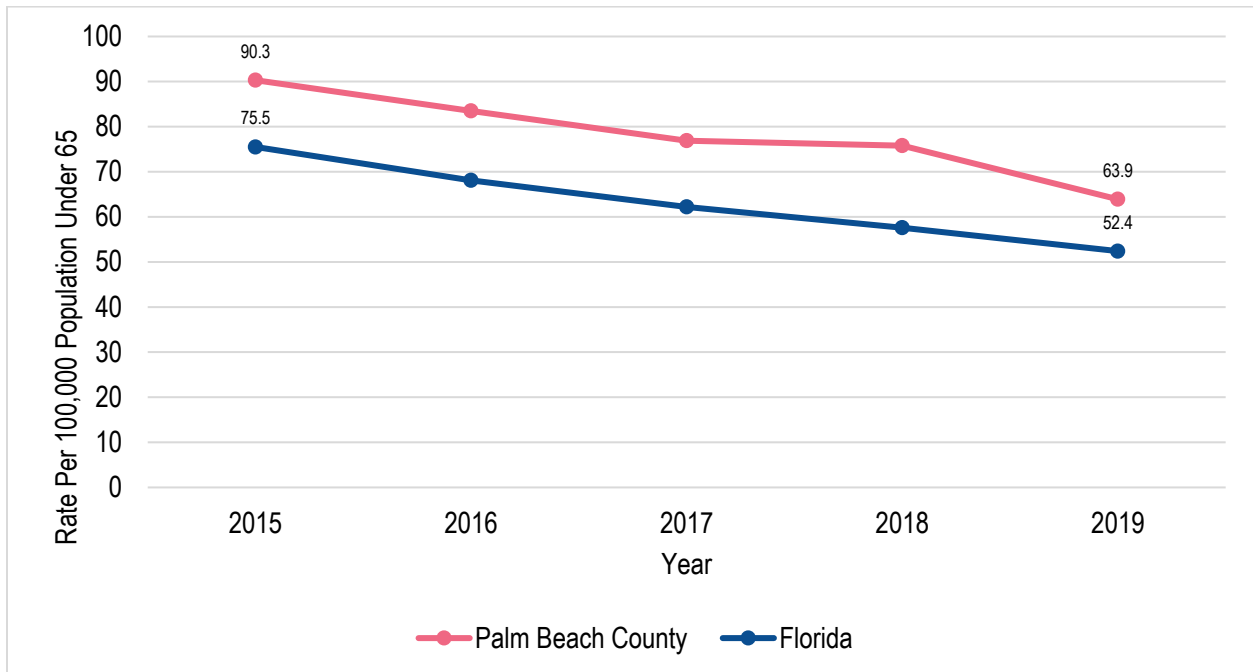
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to dehydration.

Table 238: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Dehydration - Volume Depletion, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	964	90.3	12,152	75.5
2016	897	83.5	11,105	68.1
2017	832	76.9	10,248	62.2
2018	836	75.8	9,658	57.6
2019	709	63.9	8,877	52.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 143: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Dehydration - Volume Depletion, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Gastroenteritis

The following table and figure show the rate of preventable gastroenteritis hospitalizations per 100,000 population under 65 years old in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2015 to 2019. From 2016 to 2019, the rate decreased in Palm Beach County and the state. In 2019, the rate was higher in the county (41.3 per 100,000) compared to the state (42.2 per 100,000).

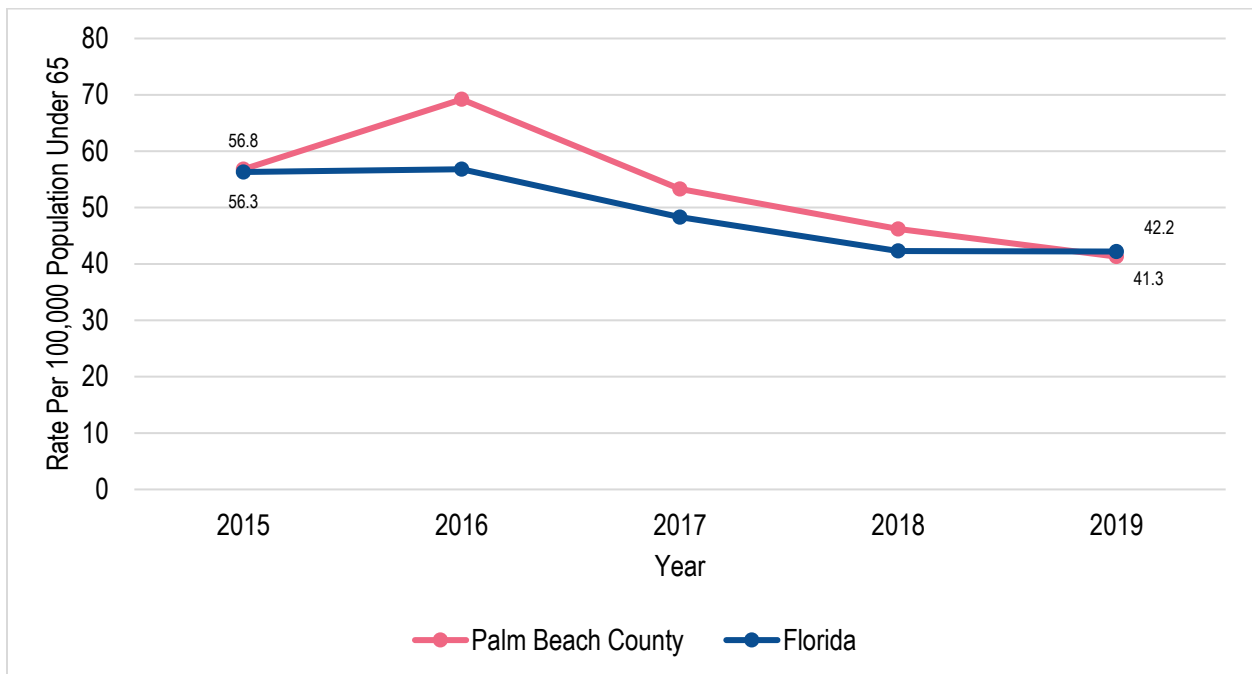
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target specific to gastroenteritis.

Table 239: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Gastroenteritis, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2015	607	56.8	9,068	56.3
2016	744	69.2	9,250	56.8
2017	577	53.3	7,958	48.3
2018	509	46.2	7,090	42.3
2019	458	41.3	7,137	42.2

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 144: Preventable Hospitalizations Under 65 from Gastroenteritis, Rate Per 100,000 Population Under 65, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2019

Mortality

Leading Causes of Death

In 2020, the leading cause of death in the United States was heart disease, followed by cancer, COVID-19, accidents, stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, and nephritis.²³⁰ Crucially, heart disease and cancer both account for roughly 600,000 deaths or more every year, while no other leading cause of death passes 351,000.

Leading Causes of Death

The table below shows the leading causes of death in Palm Beach County in 2020. Heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death, together accounting for 42.5% of all deaths in the county in 2020. COVID-19, Stroke, unintentional injury, and chronic lower respiratory disease followed, collectively accounting for 27.1% of all deaths in the county.

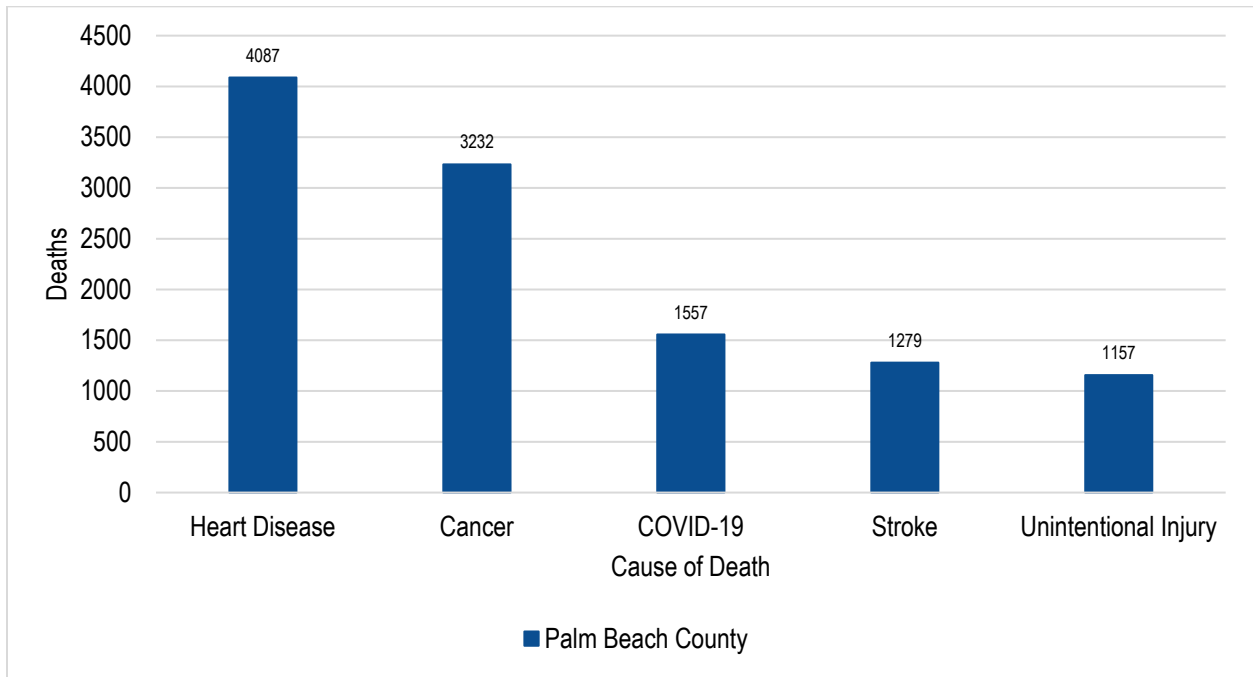
Table 240: Leading Causes of Death, Palm Beach County, 2020

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL < 75 Per 100,000 Under 75
All Causes	17,223	100.0%	1,171.7	646.1	8,048.9
Heart Disease	4,087	23.7%	278.0	132.8	889.4
Cancer	3,232	18.8%	219.9	122.0	1,290.4
COVID-19	1,557	9.0%	105.9	56.7	551.8
Stroke	1,279	7.4%	87.0	40.6	215.4
Unintentional Injury	1,157	6.7%	78.7	72.4	2,213.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	669	3.9%	45.5	22.3	143.4
Diabetes	370	2.2%	25.2	15.0	200.2
Alzheimer’s Disease	330	1.9%	22.5	9.4	14.1
Parkinson’s Disease	287	1.7%	19.5	8.9	20.4
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, & Nephrosis	231	1.3%	15.7	8.5	85.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²³⁰ National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. (2020). *Mortality in the United States*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db427-tables.pdf#4>

Figure 145: Leading Causes of Death, Palm Beach County, 2020



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment, 2020

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

The national age-adjusted death rate declined in the past decade, from 749.6 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 723.6 in 2018.²³¹ The table below shows the age-adjusted death rate in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. During this time frame, both the Palm Beach County and the state age-adjusted death rate stayed relatively stable between 2016 and 2017, followed by notable decreases in both 2018 and 2019. In 2020, however, a major spike in the age-adjusted death rates for both Palm Beach County and Florida was reported. Across all years, the Palm Beach County rate was much lower than the Florida rate.

Table 241: Age-Adjusted Death Rate, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	14,646	597.9	197,236	686.2
2017	14,944	596.8	203,353	688.3
2018	14,730	569.5	205,461	679.4
2019	14,839	561.5	206,975	665.6
2020	17,223	646.1	239,975	748.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²³¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024) *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report QuickStats: Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Males, Females, and Both Sexes — United States, 2009–2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6931a5.htm>

Heart Disease Deaths

Heart disease encompasses many types of heart conditions and is the leading cause of death in the United States. Symptoms of heart disease often go unnoticed until someone has a cardiac event, such as a heart attack or heart failure. Heart disease is largely preventable through diet and lifestyle habits. High blood pressure, also known as hypertension, high cholesterol, and smoking status are significant risk factors for heart disease.²³²

Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases

Major cardiovascular diseases include all diseases that affect the cardiovascular system.

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 from major cardiovascular diseases in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County residents declined from 2017 (177.3 per 100,00) to 2019 (173.6 per 100,000), then increased most recently in 2020 (184.2 per 100,000). Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was lower than the rate among Florida residents overall each year reported.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly associated with cardiovascular disease deaths, but there is a national target to improve cardiovascular health in adults, increasing the current mean cardiovascular health score to 3.5.²³³ With improved cardiovascular health, there is likely to be a decrease in cardiovascular disease deaths.

Table 242: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

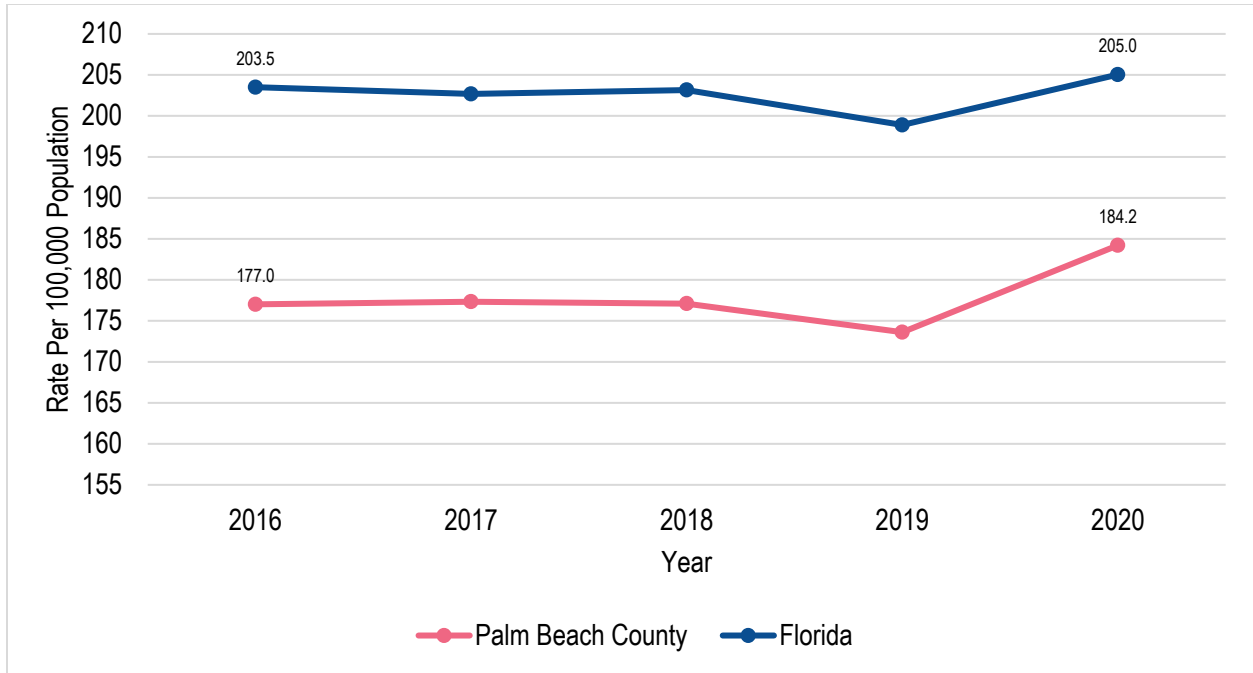
Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	5,025	177.0	61,790	203.5
2017	5,135	177.3	63,236	202.7
2018	5,244	177.1	64,737	203.1
2019	5,316	173.6	65,468	198.9
2020	5,676	184.2	69,532	205.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²³² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *About Heart Disease*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/index.htm>

²³³ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Improve cardiovascular health in adults – HDS-01. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/improve-cardiovascular-health-adults-hds-01>

Figure 146: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Race

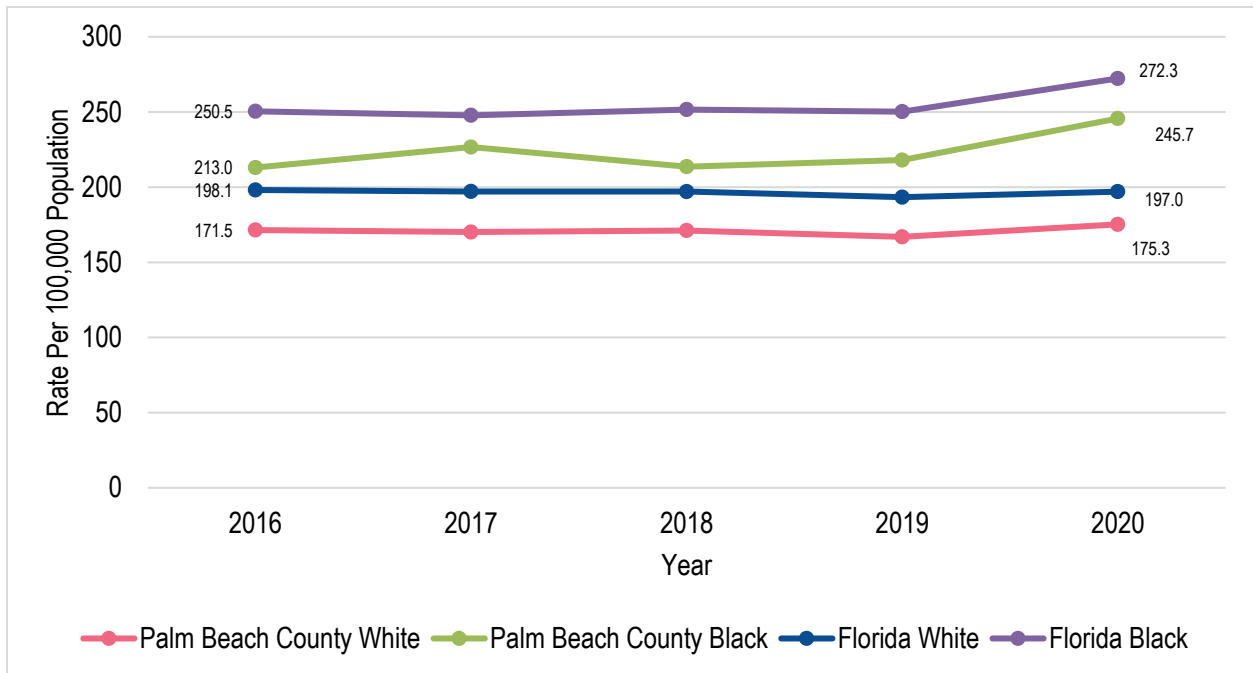
This table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from major cardiovascular diseases by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County and Florida, the rate among White and Black residents fluctuated. However, most recently, the rate among White Palm Beach county residents increased from 166.9 per 100,000 in 2019 to 175.3 per 100,000 in 2020. Similarly, the rate among Black Palm Beach County residents also increased from 218.1 per 100,000 in 2019 to 245.7 per 100,000 in 2020. Each year from 2016 to 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County White and Black residents was lower than the rate among White and Black residents in Florida overall.

Table 243: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	4,513	171.5	439	213.0	53,628	198.1	6,953	250.5
2017	4,551	170.2	493	226.7	54,644	197.1	7,218	247.8
2018	4,675	171.2	485	213.6	55,757	197.1	7,517	251.7
2019	4,704	166.9	522	218.1	56,354	193.3	7,740	250.3
2020	4,947	175.3	616	245.7	58,997	197.0	8,885	272.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 147: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Ethnicity

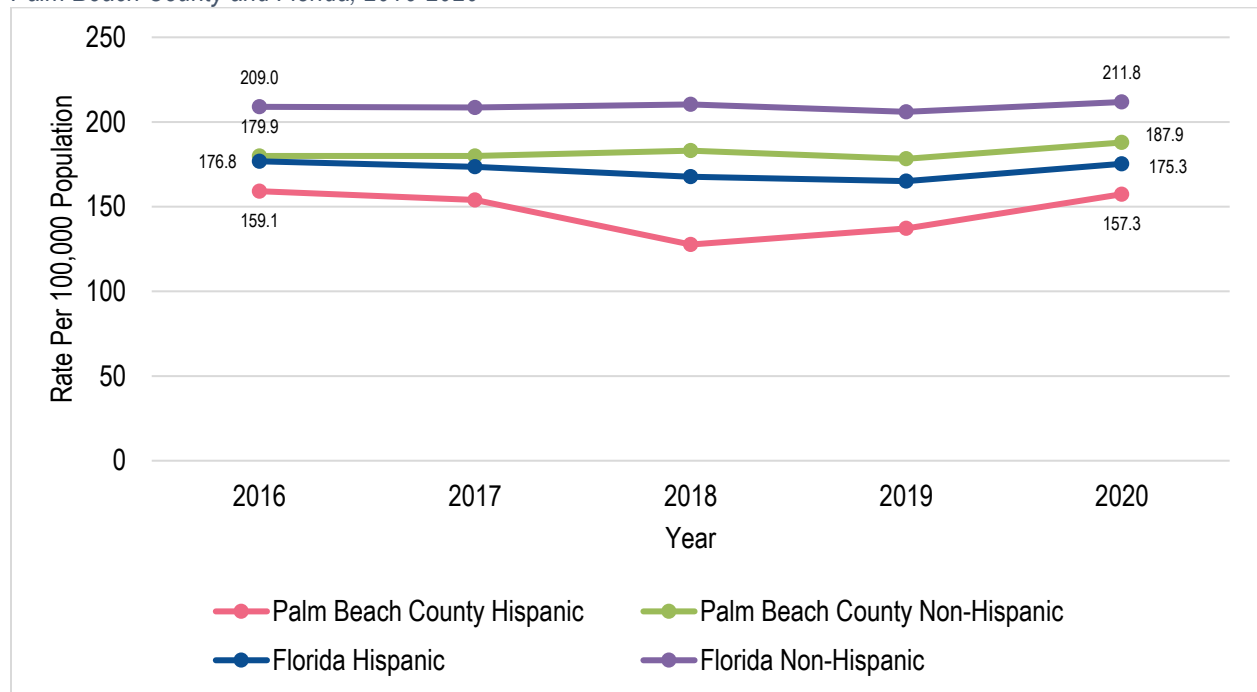
The following table and graph show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from major cardiovascular diseases in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by ethnicity. The rate among non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents each year during this time frame. The highest rate reported in Palm Beach County was 187.9 per 100,000 among the non-Hispanic resident population in 2020. Additionally, the rate among Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents in Palm Beach County was lower than the rate among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic residents each year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 244: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	346	159.1	4,669	179.9	8,103	176.8	53,327	209.0
2017	357	154.0	4,760	179.9	8,425	173.5	54,386	208.6
2018	336	127.6	4,880	183.1	8,793	167.7	55,480	210.4
2019	385	137.2	4,911	178.3	9,082	165.1	55,896	206.0
2020	470	157.3	5,181	187.9	10,132	175.3	58,870	211.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 148: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Deaths from Hypertension

According to the American Heart Association, hypertension, or high blood pressure, is when the force of blood flowing through your blood vessels is consistently too high resulting in long term damage to your circulatory system when left untreated. High blood pressure is a significant contributing factor to heart attack, stroke, diabetes, and other major health issues. Nearly half of Americans have high blood pressure, many of whom are unaware.²³⁴

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension

The table below shows the age-adjusted hypertension death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among residents in Palm Beach County declined from 2017 (6.0 per 100,000) to 2019 (5.0 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (6.4 per 100,000). Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was lower than the rate among Florida residents overall each year during this timeframe.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly associated with hypertension deaths; however, there is a national target to increase control of high blood pressure in adults to 60.8%, which would contribute to a decrease in associated deaths.²³⁵

Table 245: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	138	5.3	2,454	8.2
2017	158	6.0	2,618	8.5
2018	160	5.8	2,773	8.7
2019	137	5.0	2,737	8.4
2020	183	6.4	3,185	9.5

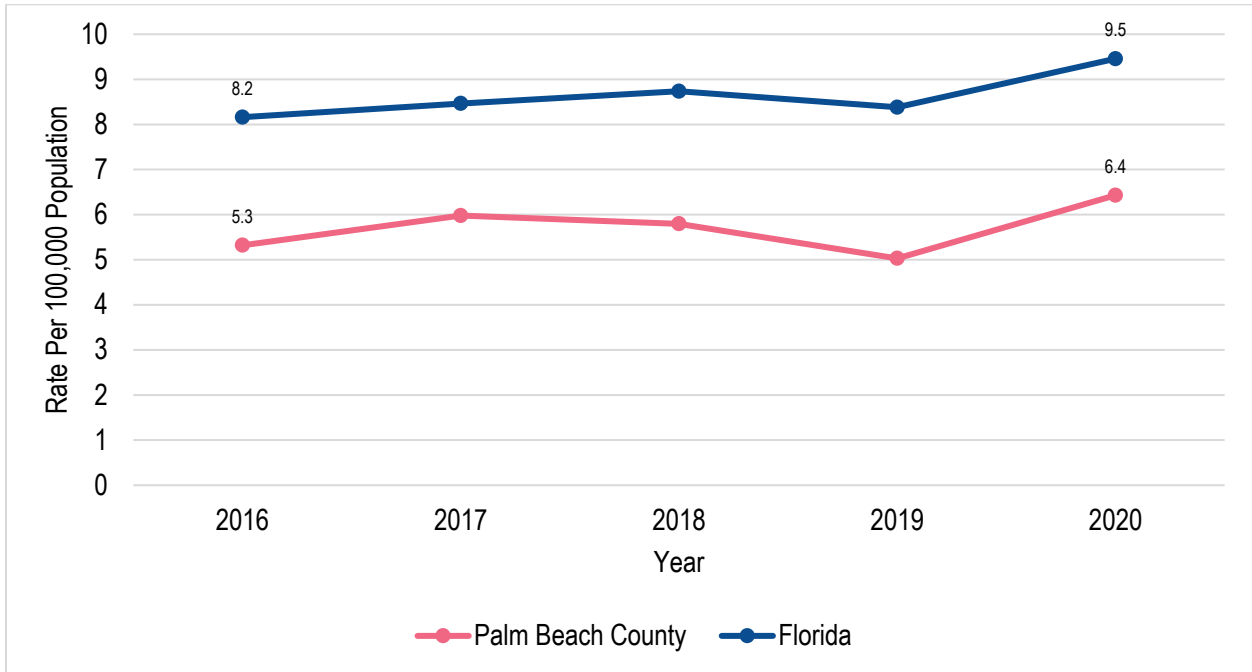
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²³⁴ American Heart Association (2017). *The Facts About High Blood Pressure*. Retrieved from <https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/high-blood-pressure/the-facts-about-high-blood-pressure>

²³⁵ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Increase control of high blood pressure in adults – HDS-05. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/increase-control-high-blood-pressure-adults-hds-05>

Figure 149: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Race

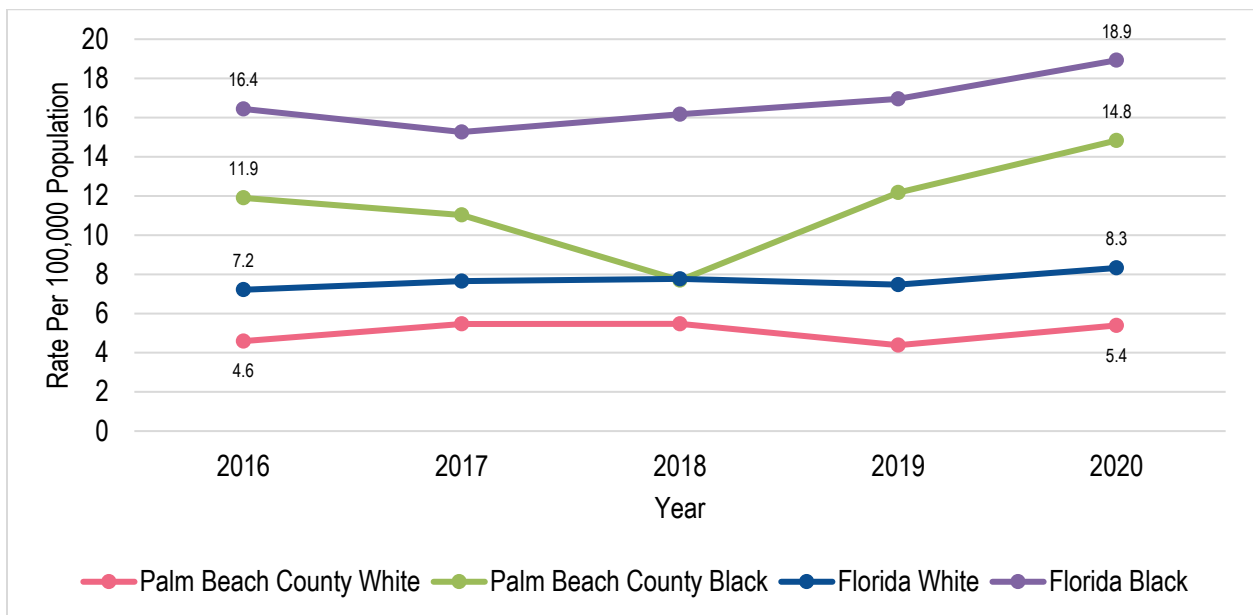
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted hypertension death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County Black residents declined from 2016 (11.9 per 100,000) to 2018 (7.7 per 100,000), then increased in 2019 (12.2 per 100,000) and 2020 (14.8 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County White residents fluctuated during this time frame, increasing most recently from 4.4 per 100,000 in 2019 to 5.4 per 100,000 in 2020. The death rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was at least double the rate among White residents each year during this time frame, except 2018.

Table 246: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	109	4.6	26	11.9	1,942	7.2	457	16.4
2017	131	5.5	24	11.0	2,101	7.7	448	15.3
2018	138	5.5	19	7.7	2,206	7.8	493	16.2
2019	108	4.4	29	12.2	2,164	7.5	520	17.0
2020	141	5.4	39	14.8	2,478	8.3	626	18.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 150: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Ethnicity

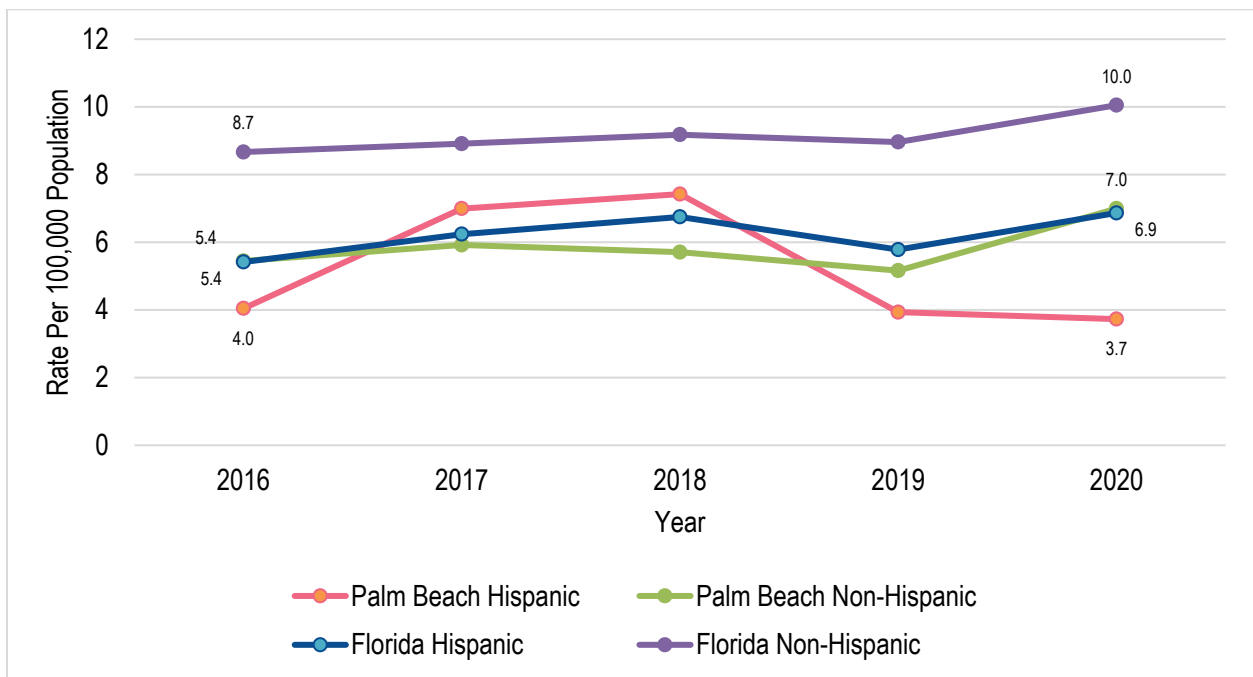
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted hypertension death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Most notably, the rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents decreased from 2017 (5.9 per 100,000) to 2019 (5.2 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (7.0 per 100,000). The rate among Hispanic Palm Beach County residents was 3.7 per 100,000 in 2020. Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents in 2019 and 2020.

Table 247: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	10	4.0	128	5.4	248	5.4	2,183	8.7
2017	16	7.0	142	5.9	304	6.2	2,296	8.9
2018	20	7.4	139	5.7	354	6.7	2,395	9.2
2019	11	3.9	126	5.2	317	5.8	2,400	9.0
2020	11	3.7	171	7.0	397	6.9	2,750	10.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 151: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Hypertension, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health defines coronary heart disease as a type of heart disease that develops when the arteries of the heart cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the heart. Many people do not know that they have this disease, and lifestyle and behaviors are important factors for prevention.²³⁶

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Sex

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted coronary heart disease death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by sex. There was a significant disparity between the male and female rate each year during this time frame for both Palm Beach County and Florida, with the rate among male residents being much higher than the rate among females. In Palm Beach County, the rate among male residents decreased each year from 2017 (120.1 per 100,000) to 2019 (112.3 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (122.4 per 100,000). The rate among female Palm Beach County residents increased from 2017 (60.7 per 100,000) to 2020 (69.2 per 100,000). In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County male (122.4 per 100,000) and female (69.2 per 100,000) residents was higher than the rate among Florida male (121.9 per 100,000) and female (64.3 per 100,000) residents.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the age-adjusted rate of coronary heart disease deaths to 71.1 per 100,000 population.²³⁷ In Palm Beach County, as of 2020, the male rate was much higher than this target and the female rate was slightly lower.

Table 248: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Sex, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

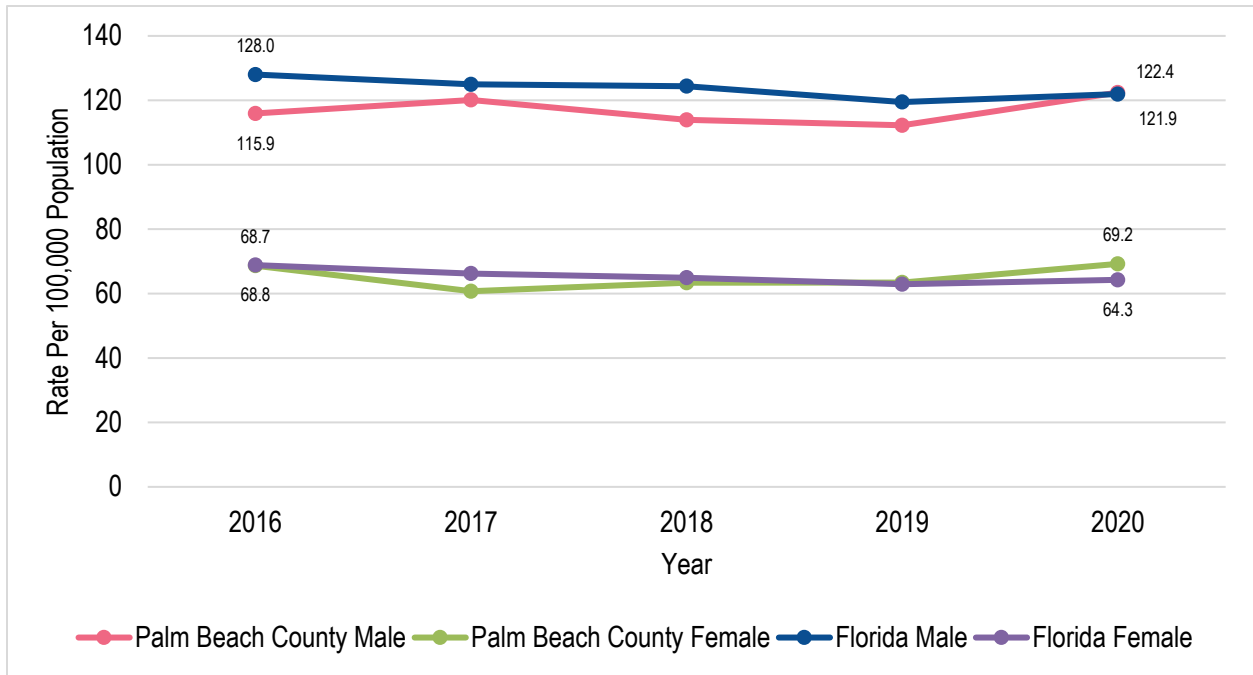
Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	1,389	115.9	1,185	68.7	16,812	128.0	12,325	68.8
2017	1,450	120.1	1,091	60.7	16,926	125.0	12,149	66.2
2018	1,438	113.9	1,119	63.4	17,402	124.4	12,054	64.9
2019	1,469	112.3	1,164	63.5	17,307	119.5	12,052	62.9
2020	1,637	122.4	1,305	69.2	18,260	121.9	12,701	64.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²³⁶ NIH Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (n.d.). *Coronary Heart Disease*. Retrieved from <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/coronary-heart-disease>

²³⁷ Reduce coronary heart disease deaths — HDS-02 (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-coronary-heart-disease-deaths-hds-02>

Figure 152: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Sex, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Race

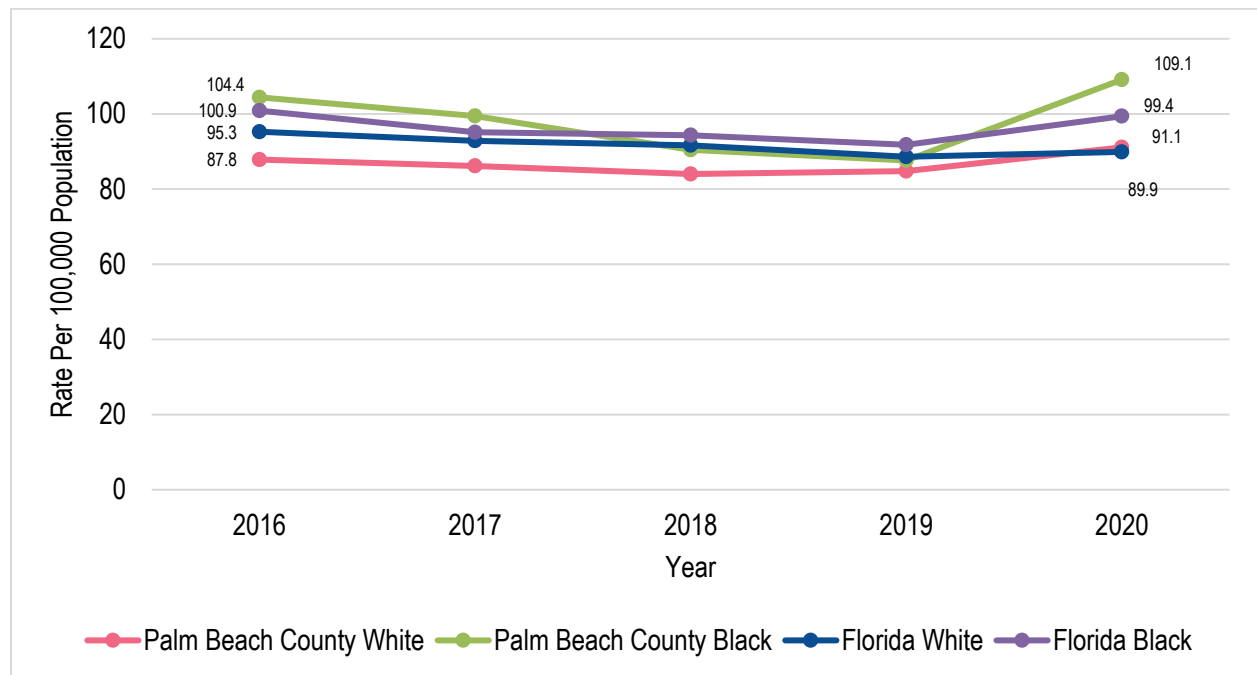
This table and graph show the age-adjusted coronary heart disease death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Notably, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents declined from 2016 (104.4 per 100,000) to 2019 (87.6 per 100,000), then increased dramatically in 2020 (109.1 per 100,000). Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was higher than the rate among White residents each year from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County White residents was 91.1 per 100,000.

Table 249: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	2,324	87.8	208	104.4	25,791	95.3	2,801	100.9
2017	2,286	86.2	212	99.4	25,724	92.8	2,775	95.1
2018	2,299	84.0	208	90.4	25,974	91.6	2,830	94.3
2019	2,381	84.8	205	87.6	25,898	88.6	2,862	91.8
2020	2,616	91.1	269	109.1	26,968	89.9	3,261	99.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 153: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Ethnicity

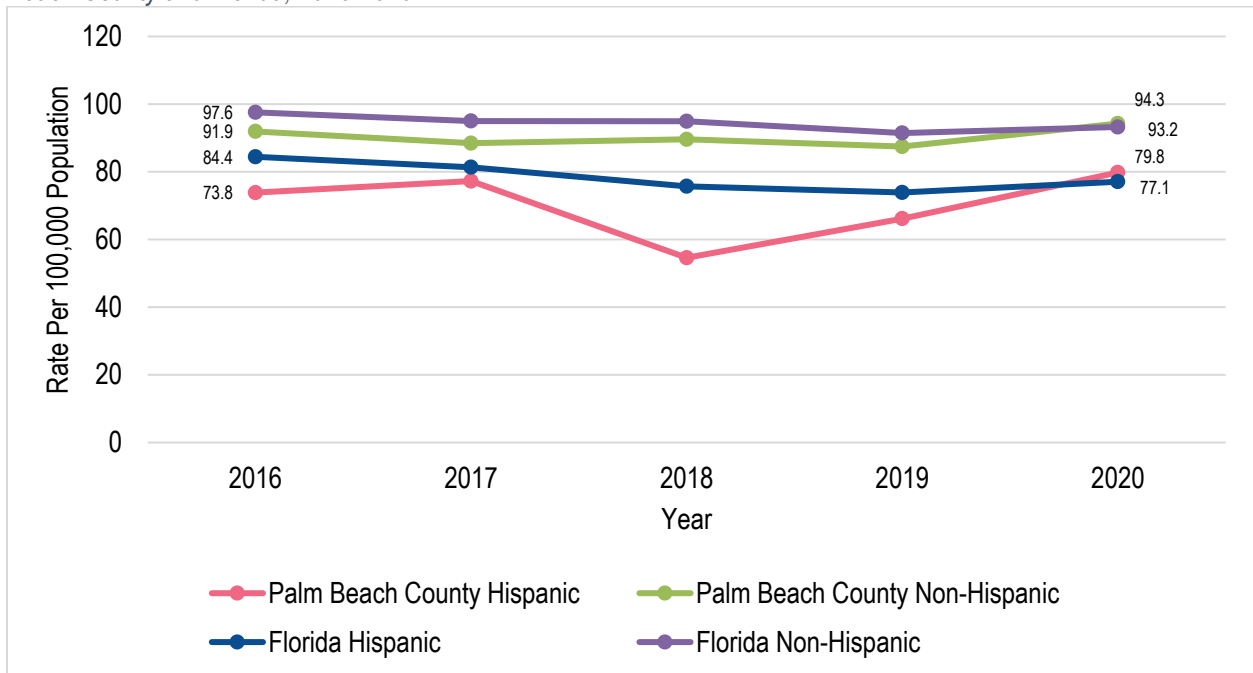
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted coronary heart disease death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. While the rate among both the Palm Beach County Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents fluctuated during this time frame, both increased most recently in 2020. In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents was 79.8 per 100,000, while the rate among Non-Hispanic residents was 94.3 per 100,000. Additionally, the rates among Palm Beach County Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents were lower than their respective Florida rates each year, except in 2020.

Table 250: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	159	73.8	2,410	91.9	3,871	84.4	25,087	97.6
2017	179	77.3	2,350	88.5	3,943	81.3	24,898	95.0
2018	143	54.6	2,400	89.6	3,963	75.7	25,249	94.9
2019	186	66.2	2,437	87.5	4,061	73.9	25,038	91.5
2020	240	79.8	2,687	94.3	4,467	77.1	26,222	93.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 154: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Stroke Deaths

According to the American Stroke Association, stroke is the fifth leading cause of death and the leading cause of disability nationwide. Strokes occur when either a clot obstructs the blood flow to the brain or a blood vessel bursts preventing blood flow to the brain, and thus can cause damage to the brain in varying degrees. Because of this, having a stroke can cause parts of the body to not work, impacting long-term quality of life and in some cases causing death.²³⁸ Similar to heart disease, strokes are largely preventable through lifestyle and behavior modifications and medication adherence. Importantly, future data may show increases in stroke-related deaths due to the fact that COVID-19 may increase the risk of stroke.²³⁹

²³⁸ American Stroke Association. (n.d.). *About Stroke*. Retrieved from <https://www.stroke.org/en/about-stroke>

²³⁹ Cleveland Clinic. (2020). Can COVID-19 cause a stroke? Retrieved from <https://health.clevelandclinic.org/can-covid-19-cause-a-stroke/>

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke

This table and graph below show the age-adjusted stroke death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the rate increased from 36.4 per 100,000 in 2018 to 40.6 per 100,000 in 2020. For each year from 2016 to 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was lower than the rate among Florida residents overall.

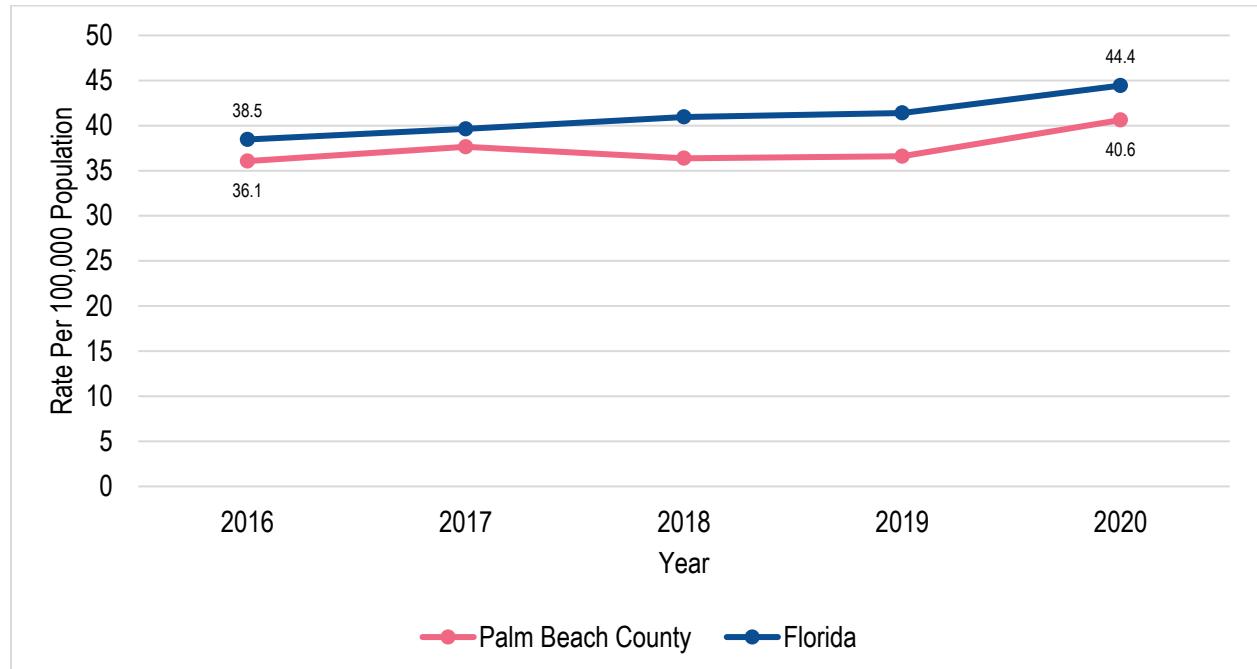
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce stroke deaths per 100,000 population to 33.4 per 100,000 population.²⁴⁰ As of 2020, Palm Beach County was not yet meeting this target with 40.6 stroke-related deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 251: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	1,045	36.1	11,843	38.5
2017	1,134	37.7	12,557	39.6
2018	1,130	36.4	13,238	41.0
2019	1,172	36.6	13,868	41.4
2020	1,279	40.6	15,356	44.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 155: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

²⁴⁰ Reduce stroke deaths — HDS-03 (n.d.). In *Healthy People 2030*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/heart-disease-and-stroke/reduce-stroke-deaths-hds-03>

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Race

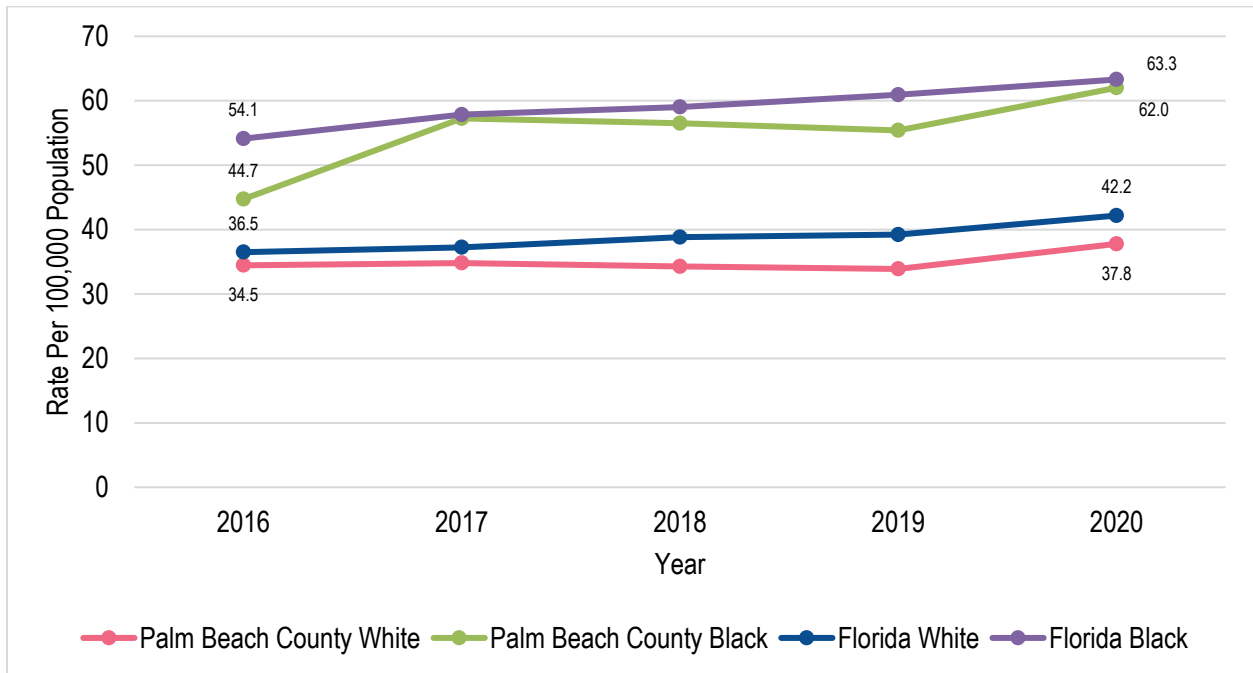
This table and graph show the age-adjusted stroke death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Black residents was higher than the rate among White residents each year during this timeframe. Most recently in 2020, the rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County was 62.0 per 100,000, while the rate among White residents was 37.8 per 100,000. The death rate among White and Black Palm Beach County residents increased from 2019 to 2020.

Table 252: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	934	34.5	93	44.7	10,085	36.5	1,454	54.1
2017	989	34.8	122	57.2	10,587	37.2	1,626	57.8
2018	994	34.3	120	56.5	11,236	38.8	1,681	59.0
2019	1,020	33.9	133	55.4	11,719	39.2	1,818	60.9
2020	1,099	37.8	150	62.0	12,972	42.2	1,981	63.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 156: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Ethnicity

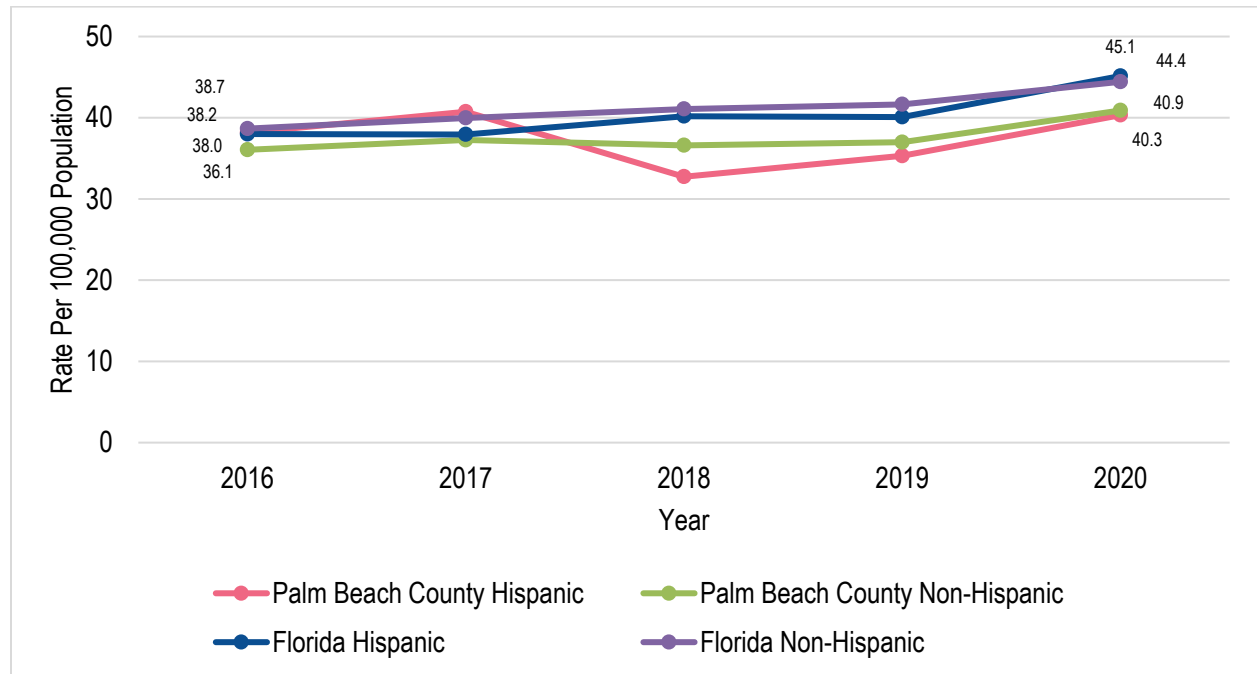
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted stroke death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In recent years, the rate among Hispanic residents rose from 32.7 per 100,000 in 2018 to 40.3 per 100,000 in 2020, and the rate among non-Hispanic residents rose from 36.6 per 100,000 in 2018 to 40.9 per 100,000 in 2019. Additionally, both county rates in 2020 were lower than their respective state rates that same year.

Table 253: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	82	38.2	961	36.1	1,730	38.0	10,066	38.7
2017	94	40.7	1,039	37.3	1,839	37.9	10,665	40.0
2018	85	32.7	1,040	36.6	2,103	40.2	11,065	41.1
2019	97	35.3	1,072	37.0	2,200	40.1	11,605	41.6
2020	119	40.3	1,159	40.9	2,597	45.1	12,699	44.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 157: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Cancer Deaths

Cancer is a disease that can start almost anywhere in the body and spreads to other parts of the body via abnormal or damages cells growing uncontrollably. These abnormal or damages cells form tumors that can be cancerous.²⁴¹ Cancer is complex and includes a number of diseases that have their own risk factors, some controllable and some uncontrollable. For instance, controllable risk factors for cancer include, but are not limited to, tobacco use, sun exposure, drinking alcohol, and diet.²⁴²

According to the American Cancer Society, one in three people will be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetime, and early screening and detection increases the likelihood of being cured.²⁴³ Additionally, certain population groups experience cancer disparities due to barriers in accessing quality primary and specialty health care.²⁴⁴

Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted cancer death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County and Florida residents declined each year from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County residents in 2020 was 122.0 per 100,000, which was lower than the state rate of 138.7 per 100,000 that same year.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the overall cancer death rate to 122.7 per 100,000 population.²⁴⁵ As of 2020, Palm Beach County is meeting that target with a cancer death rate of 122.0 per 100,000 population.

Table 254: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	3,368	140.0	44,237	151.5
2017	3,182	129.5	44,862	149.4
2018	3,237	127.2	45,199	146.2
2019	3,211	123.6	45,562	142.8
2020	3,232	122.0	45,723	138.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁴¹ National Cancer Institute at the National Institute of Health. (2021). *What is cancer?* Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding/what-is-cancer>

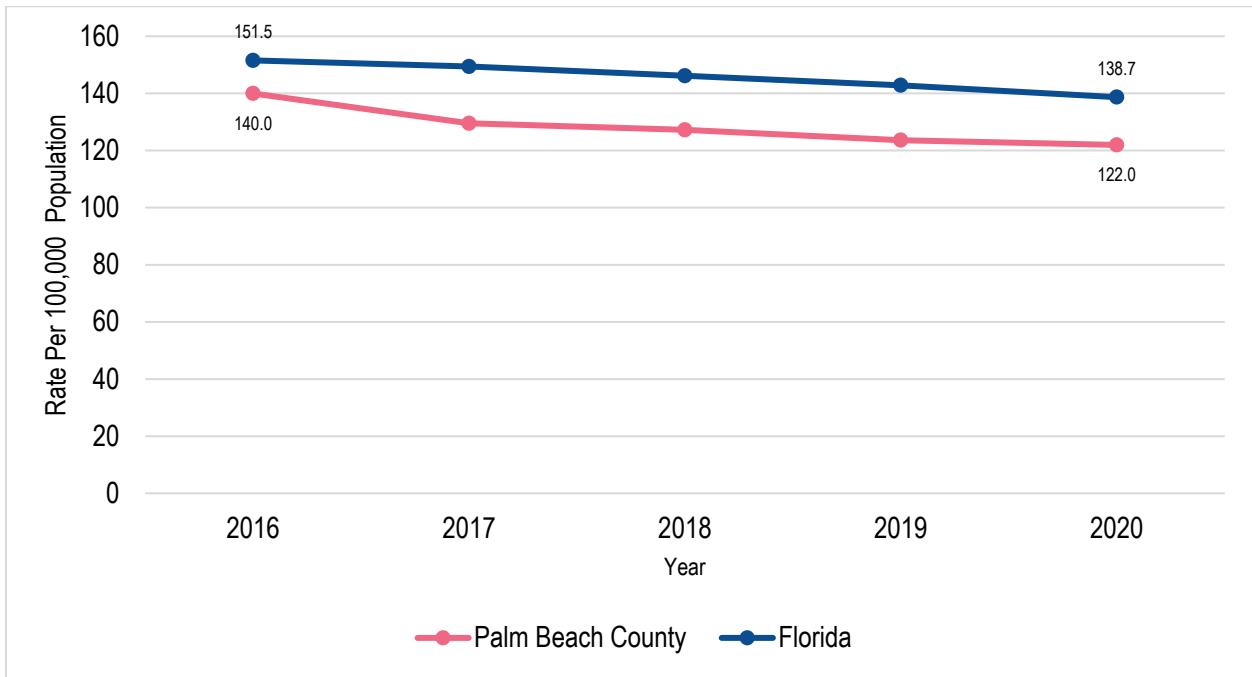
²⁴² American Cancer Society. (2020). *Common Questions About Causes of Cancer.* Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/questions.html>

²⁴³ American Cancer Society. (2020). *What is cancer?* Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.org/treatment/understanding-your-diagnosis/what-is-cancer.html>

²⁴⁴ National Cancer Institute at the National Institute of Health. (2020). *Cancer Disparities.* Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding/disparities>

²⁴⁵ Reduce the overall cancer death rate — C-01 (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/cancer/reduce-overall-cancer-death-rate-c-01>

Figure 158: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Race

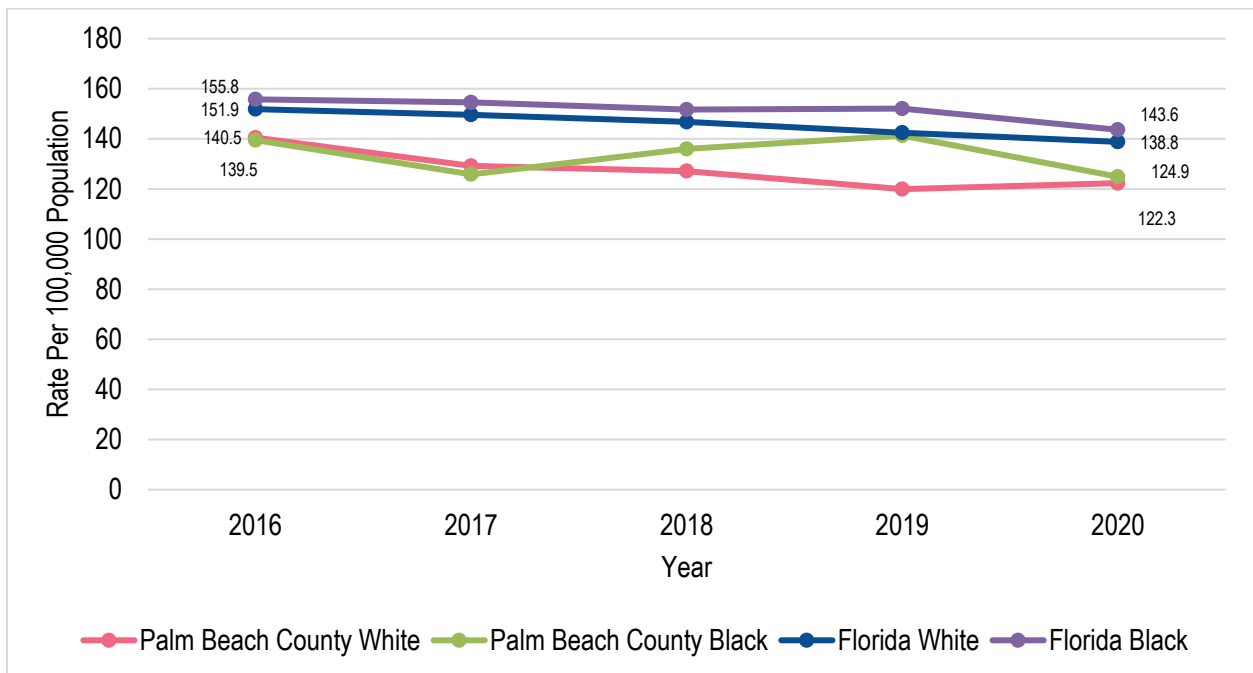
This table and graph below show the age-adjusted cancer death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County White residents declined from 2016 (140.5 per 100,000) to 2019 (119.9 per 100,000), then increased slightly in 2020 (122.3 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County Black residents increased from 2017 (125.9 per 100,000) to 2019 (141.3 per 100,000), then decreased in 2020 (124.9 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County White and Black residents was lower than the respective Florida rate every year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 255: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	2,993	140.5	302	139.5	38,614	151.9	4,603	155.8
2017	2,820	129.2	299	125.9	39,036	149.6	4,781	154.6
2018	2,843	127.1	328	136.0	39,307	146.8	4,828	151.7
2019	2,766	119.9	368	141.3	39,378	142.5	5,052	152.1
2020	2,833	122.3	335	124.9	39,517	138.8	4,988	143.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 159: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Ethnicity

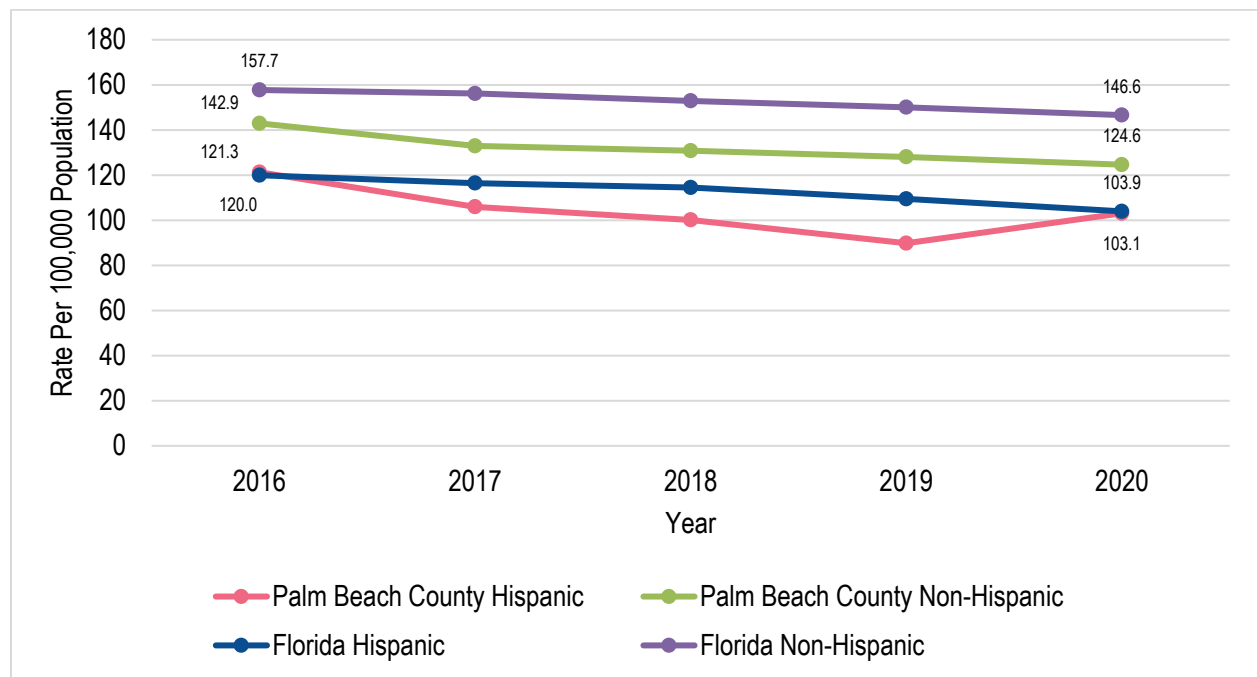
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted cancer death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents declined from 2016 (121.3 per 100,000) to 2019 (89.8 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (103.1 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents declined each year from 2016 (142.9 per 100,000) to 2020 (124.6 per 100,000). However, the rate among non-Hispanic residents remained much higher than the rate among Hispanic residents each year at the county level.

Table 256: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	277	121.3	3,084	142.9	5,579	120.0	38,514	157.7
2017	256	105.9	2,919	132.9	5,705	116.4	38,995	156.2
2018	275	100.1	2,957	130.8	6,026	114.5	39,001	152.9
2019	264	89.8	2,932	128.1	6,075	109.5	39,292	150.1
2020	321	103.1	2,898	124.6	6,070	103.9	39,478	146.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 160: Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths

Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 and Over

The table and graph below show the tobacco-related cancer death rate per 100,000 population for persons ages 35 and over in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The Palm Beach County and Florida rate declined year over year during this timeframe. Each year, aside from 2016, the cancer death rate among county residents was lower than the death rate among Florida residents as a whole.

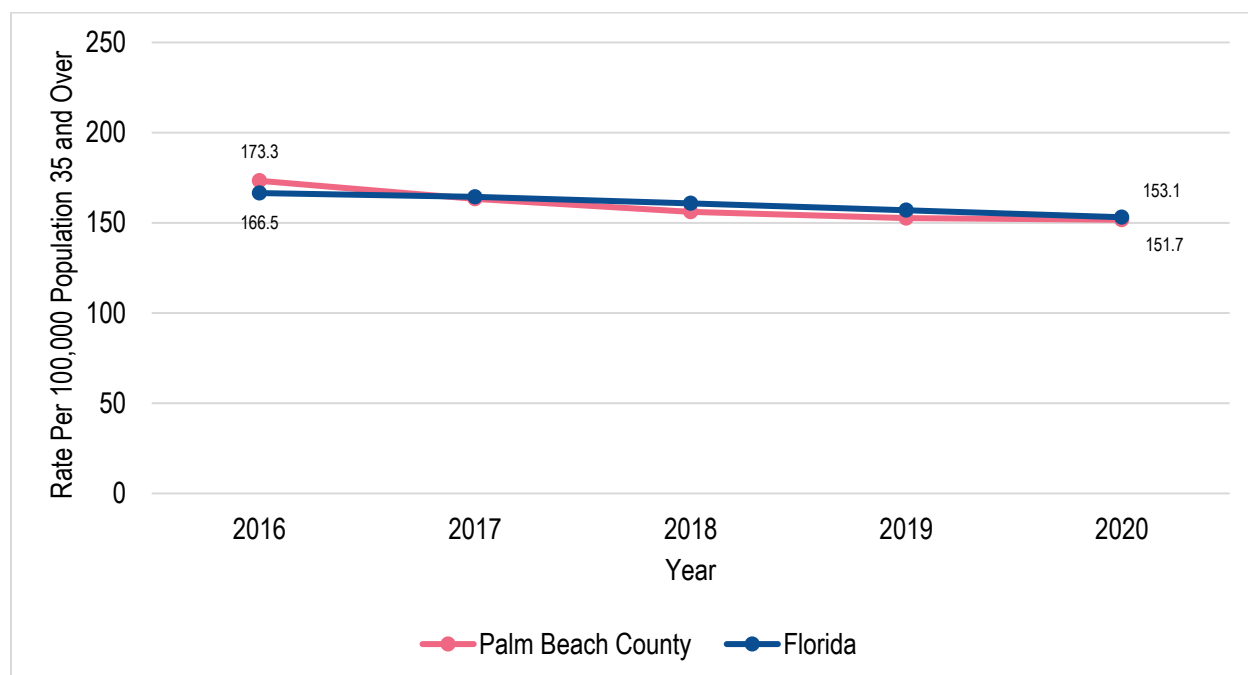
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly related to this health indicator.

Table 257: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 And Over, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	1,473	173.3	19,583	166.5
2017	1,407	163.3	19,733	164.4
2018	1,379	156.1	19,731	160.8
2019	1,368	152.6	19,626	157.0
2020	1,376	151.7	19,586	153.1

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 161: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 And Over, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 and Over, By Race

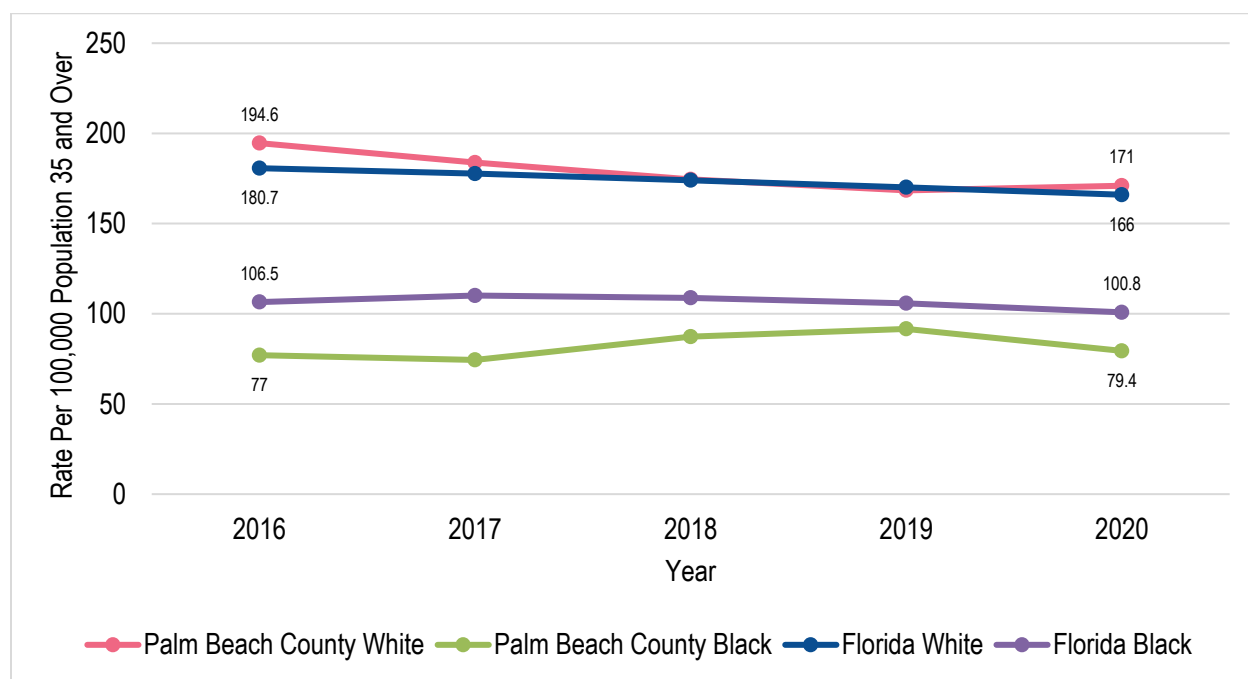
This table and graph below show the tobacco-related cancer death rate per 100,000 by race for persons ages 35 and over in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Each year from 2016 to 2020, except 2019, the death rate among White residents was more than double the rate among Black residents. For example, in 2020 the rate among White Palm Beach County residents of 171.0 per 100,000 population while the rate among Black residents was 79.4 per 100,000. Additionally, the rate among statewide White residents in 2020 was 166.0 per 100,000, lower than the respective county rate that same year.

Table 258: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 And Over, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	1,347	194.6	95	77.0	17,517	180.7	1,680	106.5
2017	1,284	183.8	95	74.4	17,531	177.7	1,786	110.1
2018	1,242	174.5	117	87.3	17,491	174	1,822	108.8
2019	1,212	168.4	126	91.6	17,392	170.1	1,813	105.8
2020	1,241	171.0	112	79.4	17,324	166.0	1,780	100.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 162: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 and Over, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 and Over, By Ethnicity

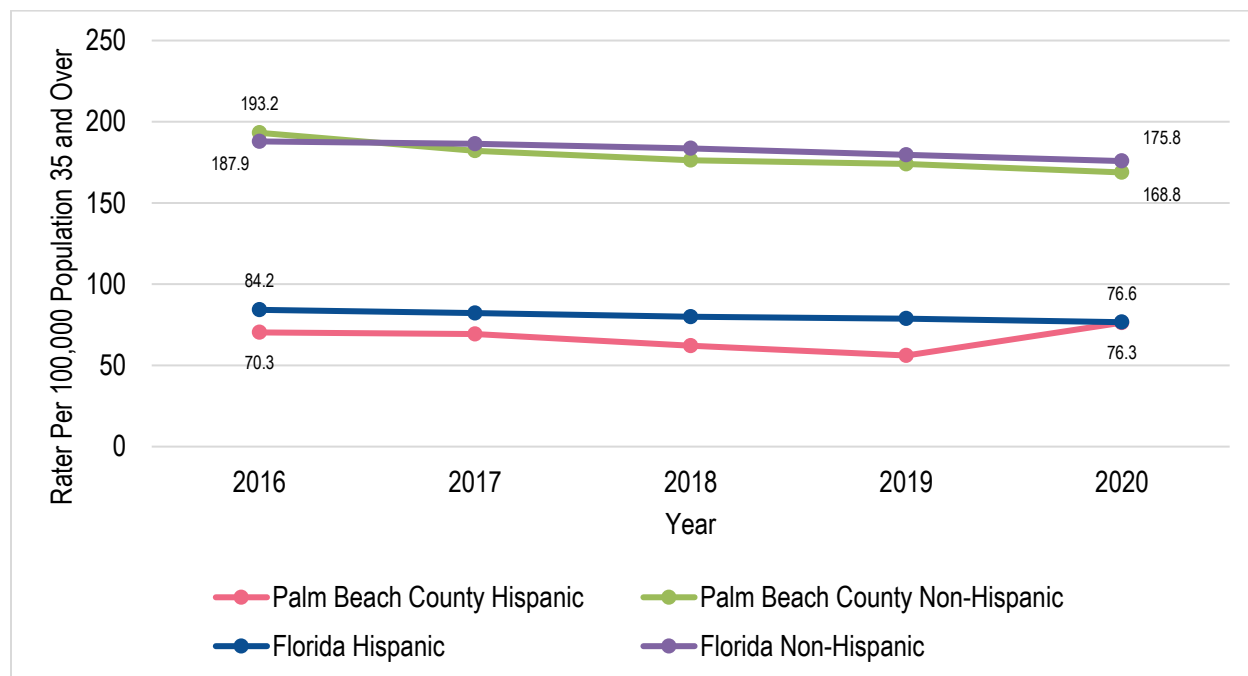
The following table and graph show the tobacco-related cancer death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity to persons ages 35 and over in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents declined year to year from 2016 (193.2 per 100,000) to 2020 (168.8 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents declined from 2016 (70.3 per 100,000) to 2019 (56.1 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (76.3 per 100,000).

Table 259: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 And Over, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	98	70.3	1,373	193.2	2,098	84.2	17,424	187.9
2017	101	69.3	1,304	182.1	2,140	82.2	17,521	186.4
2018	98	62.1	1,279	176.3	2,210	79.9	17,451	183.6
2019	93	56.1	1,271	17.04	2,271	78.8	17,272	179.6
2020	132	76.3	1,239	168.8	2,306	76.6	17,194	175.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 163: Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths to Persons 35 and Over, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

HIV/AIDS Deaths

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is spread by having unprotected sex or sharing needles, syringes, or other equipment used to inject drugs.²⁴⁶ With proper medical care, effective HIV treatment and viral load suppression, people living with HIV can live long, healthy lives. In addition, with these great advances, those with undetectable viral loads are not able to transmit the virus sexually.

Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from HIV/AIDS in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The death rate among residents in Palm Beach County fluctuated over this timeframe, ultimately increasing slightly from 2.8 per 100,000 in 2019 to 2.9 per 100,000 in 2020. In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County residents (2.9 per 100,000) was higher than the rate among Florida residents (2.7 per 100,000) overall.

There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly associated with this health indicator.

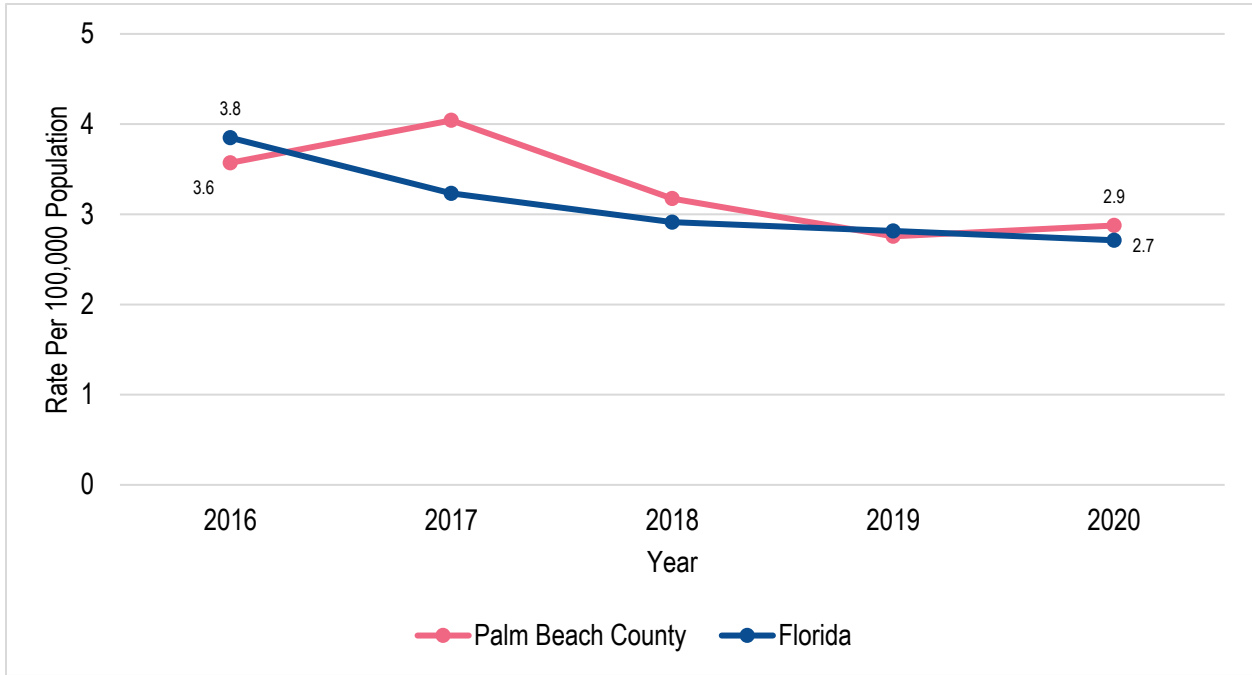
Table 260: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	54	3.6	864	3.8
2017	62	4.0	749	3.2
2018	53	3.2	692	2.9
2019	45	2.8	692	2.8
2020	48	2.9	672	2.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁴⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *HIV Risk and Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/drugs/index.html>

Figure 164: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Race

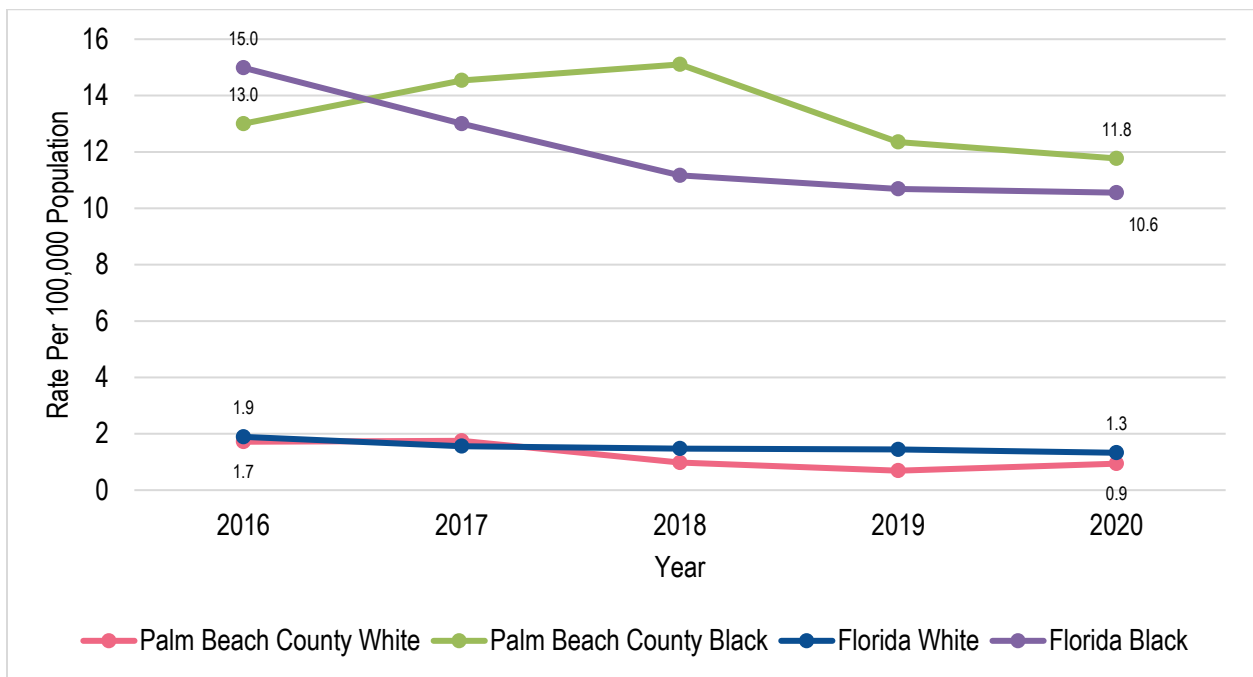
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from HIV/AIDS in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by race. Across all years, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was much higher than the rate among White residents. Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was higher than the rate among Black residents in Florida overall each year, except 2016. In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County White residents was 0.9 per 100,000 and the rate among Black residents was 11.8 per 100,000.

Table 261: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	20	1.7	33	13.0	356	1.9	495	15.0
2017	22	1.8	39	14.5	296	1.6	443	13.0
2018	12	1.0	40	15.1	288	1.5	389	11.2
2019	9	0.7	35	12.4	293	1.4	384	10.7
2020	14	0.9	34	11.8	278	1.3	382	10.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 165: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016 - 2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Ethnicity

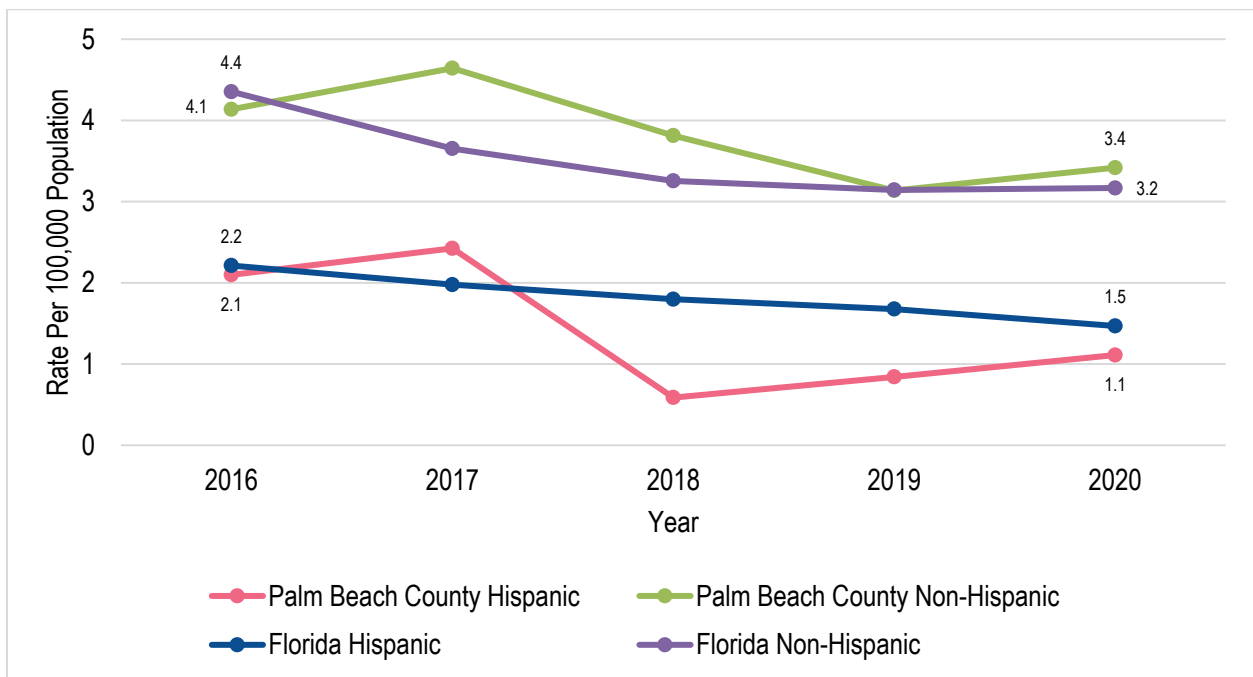
The following table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from HIV/AIDS in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by ethnicity. From 2015 to 2019, the rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents fluctuated but generally declined, as depicted in the graph. Notably, the rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents each year. In 2019, for example, the death rate among non-Hispanics was 3.1 per 100,000 and the rate among Hispanics was 0.8 per 100,000 in Palm Beach County.

Table 262: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	6	2.1	48	4.1	112	2.2	735	4.4
2017	7	2.4	55	4.6	105	2.0	633	3.7
2018	2	0.6	50	3.8	99	1.8	578	3.3
2019	3	0.8	40	3.1	100	1.7	575	3.1
2020	4	1.1	44	3.4	90	1.5	567	3.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 166: Age-Adjusted Deaths from HIV/AIDS, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2020

Unintentional Injury Deaths

Unintentional injuries are injuries that were unplanned and could have been prevented. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for individuals under 45 years of age nationwide, and prevention efforts are critical to keeping people safe.²⁴⁷

Unintentional injuries include, but are not limited to, motor vehicle crashes, other land transport accidents, water/air/space transport accidents, falls, firearms discharge, drowning, smoke, fire and flame exposure, and poisoning and noxious substance exposure.²⁴⁸

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Each year over this time period, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was higher than the rate among Florida residents overall. Most recently, the rate among Palm Beach County residents increased from 55.6 per 100,000 population in 2018 to 72.4 per 100,000 population in 2020.

The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the unintentional injury death rate to 43.2 per 100,000 population.²⁴⁹ As shown in the table below, Palm Beach County was not yet meeting this target as of 2020, with 72.4 per 100,000 population.

Table 263: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	998	68.1	12,522	55.7
2017	1,098	72.4	12,812	56.0
2018	913	55.6	12,616	53.8
2019	1,013	61.1	13,213	55.5
2020	1,157	72.4	15,987	67.4

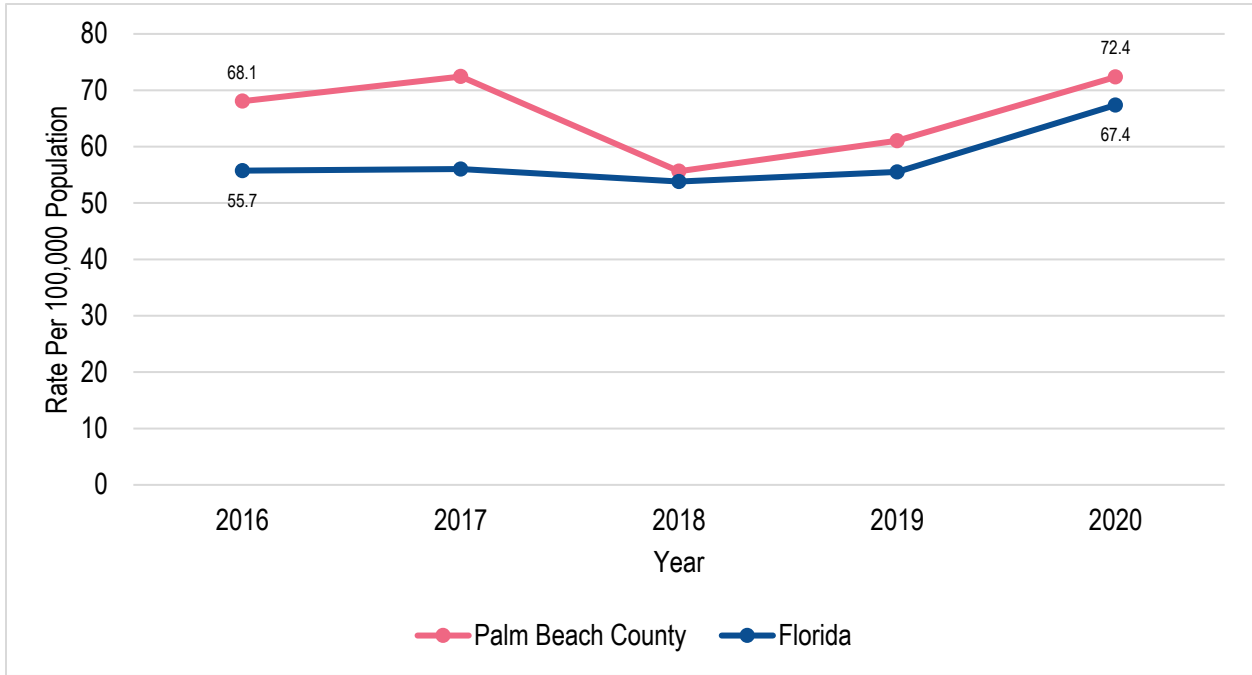
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁴⁷ Healthy People 2030. (n.d.). *Injury Prevention*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/injury-prevention>

²⁴⁸ Data Dictionary (2021, June 4). In *FlHealthCHARTS.com*. Retrieved from https://www.flhealthcharts.com/FLQUERY_New/Documents/DeathQ_Data_Dictionary.pdf

²⁴⁹ Reduce unintentional injury deaths — IVP-03 (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/injury-prevention/reduce-unintentional-injury-deaths-ivp-03>

Figure 167: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Race

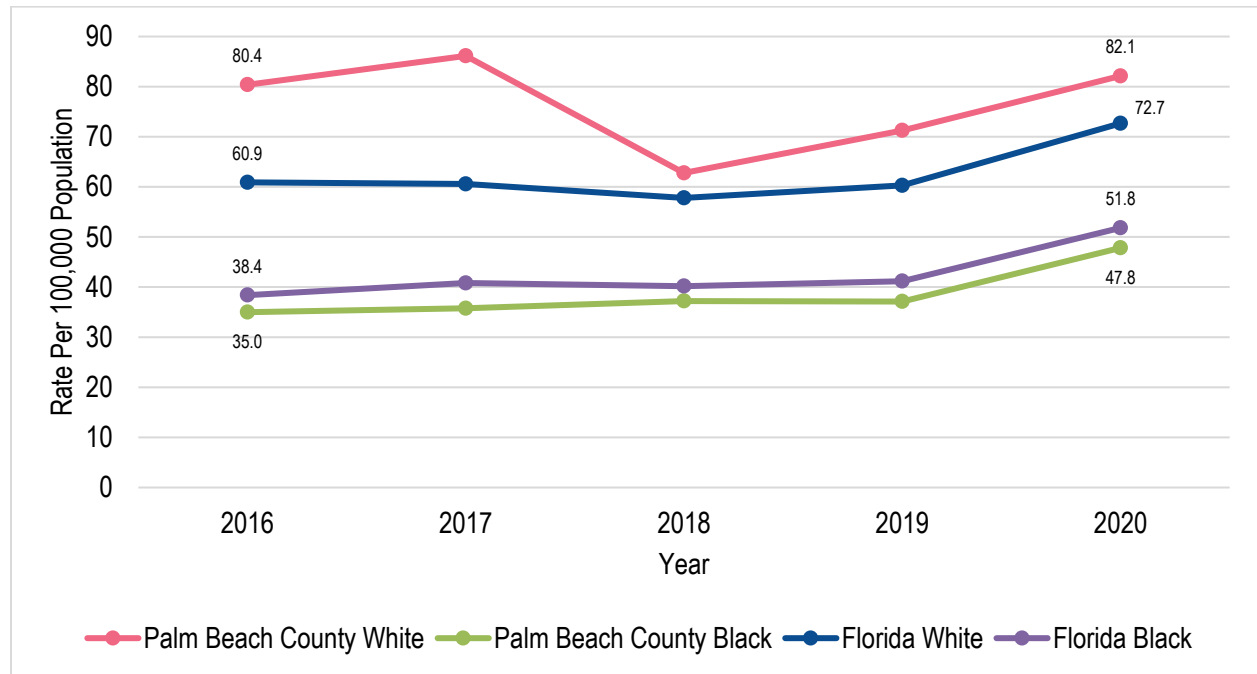
This table and graph below show the age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by race. Each year during this timeframe, the death rate among Palm Beach County White residents was higher than the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents. In 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County White residents was 82.1 per 100,000, while the rate among Black residents was 47.8 per 100,000.

Table 264: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	881	80.4	91	35.0	10,949	60.9	1,259	38.4
2017	977	86.1	95	35.8	11,086	60.6	1,382	40.8
2018	786	62.8	105	37.2	10,868	57.8	1,402	40.2
2019	895	71.2	101	37.1	11,426	60.3	1,436	41.2
2020	992	82.1	134	47.8	13,671	72.7	1,873	51.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 168: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Ethnicity

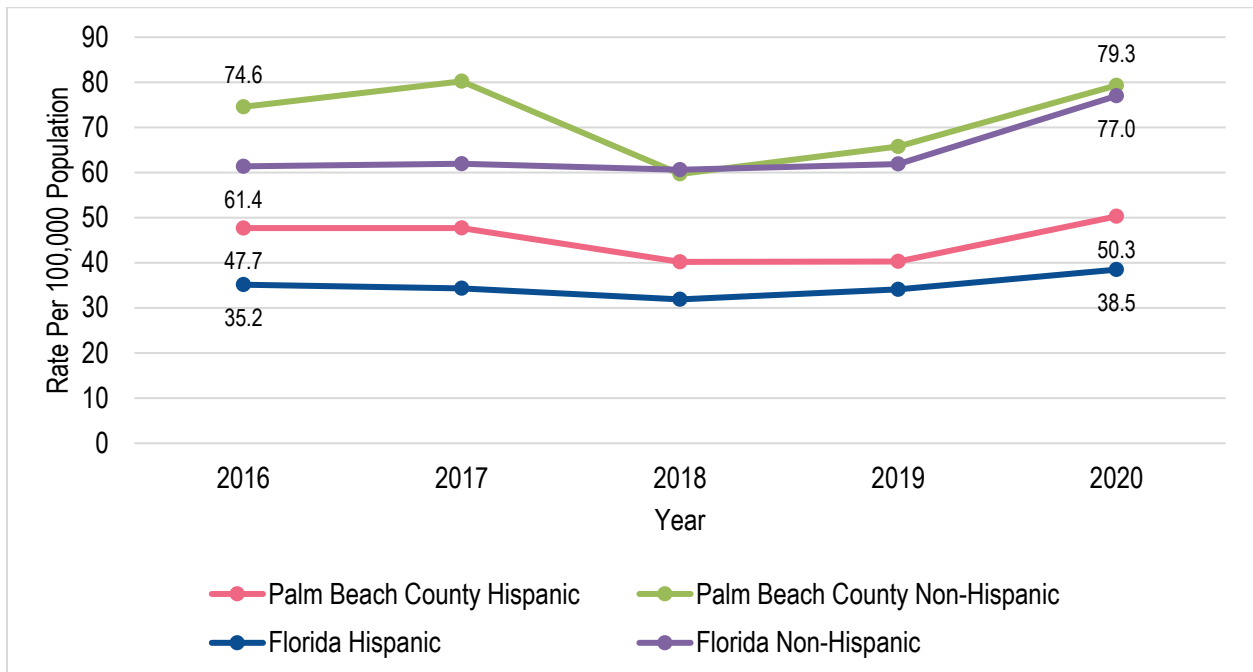
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the rate among Hispanic residents rose from 40.3 per 100,000 in 2019 to 50.3 per 100,000 in 2020, and the rate among non-Hispanic residents rose from 65.8 per 100,000 in 2019 to 79.3 per 100,000 in 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among every other ethnicity at the county and state level each year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 265: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	136	47.7	855	74.6	1,742	35.2	10,633	61.4
2017	144	47.7	945	80.2	1,770	34.3	10,836	61.9
2018	127	40.2	783	59.7	1,736	31.9	10,729	60.6
2019	133	40.3	860	65.8	1,922	34.1	11,089	61.9
2020	168	50.3	980	79.3	2,246	38.5	13,488	77.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 169: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Deaths from Firearms Discharge

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted firearm discharge death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The death rate among Palm Beach County residents increased from 2017 (12.0 per 100,000) to 2019 (13.6 per 100,000), then decreased in 2020 (12.2 per 100,000). The rate among Florida residents overall in 2020 was 13.7 per 100,000, slightly above the county rate that same year.

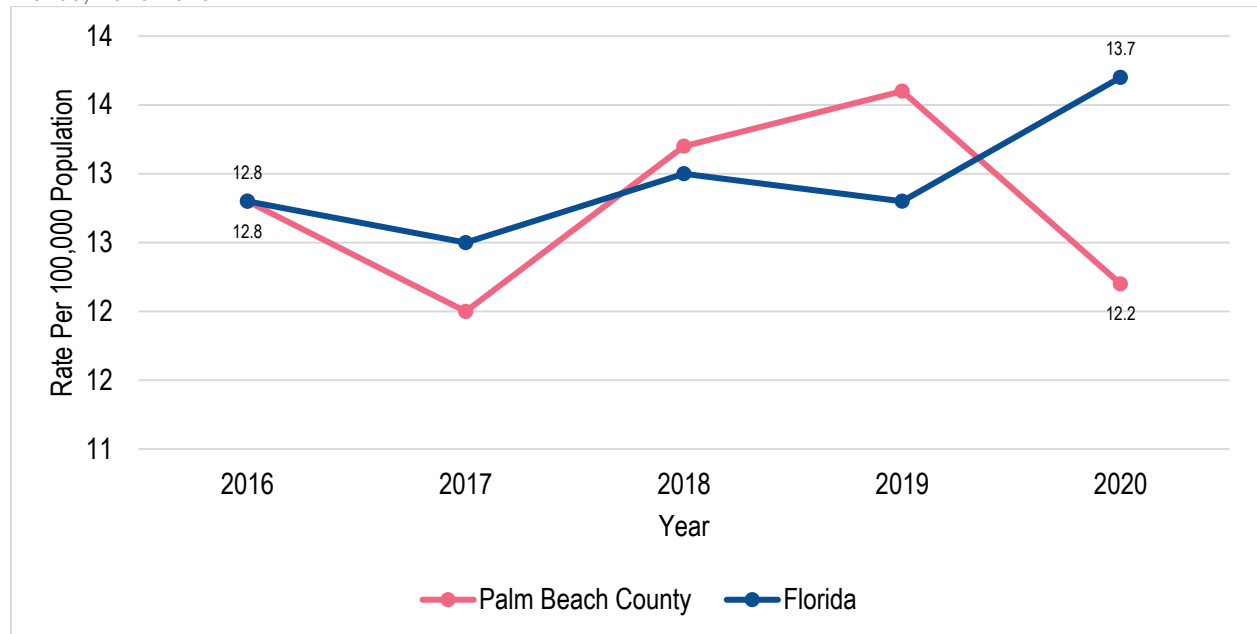
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce firearm-related deaths to 10.7 per 100,000 population.²⁵⁰ As of 2020, Palm Beach County is not yet meeting this target with 12.2 per 100,000 population.

Table 266: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	177	12.8	2,696	12.8
2017	165	12.0	2,707	12.5
2018	191	13.2	2,899	13.0
2019	200	13.6	2,868	12.8
2020	174	12.2	3,036	13.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 170: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

²⁵⁰ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce firearm-related deaths – IVP-13. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/violence-prevention/reduce-firearm-related-deaths-ivp-13>

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge, By Race

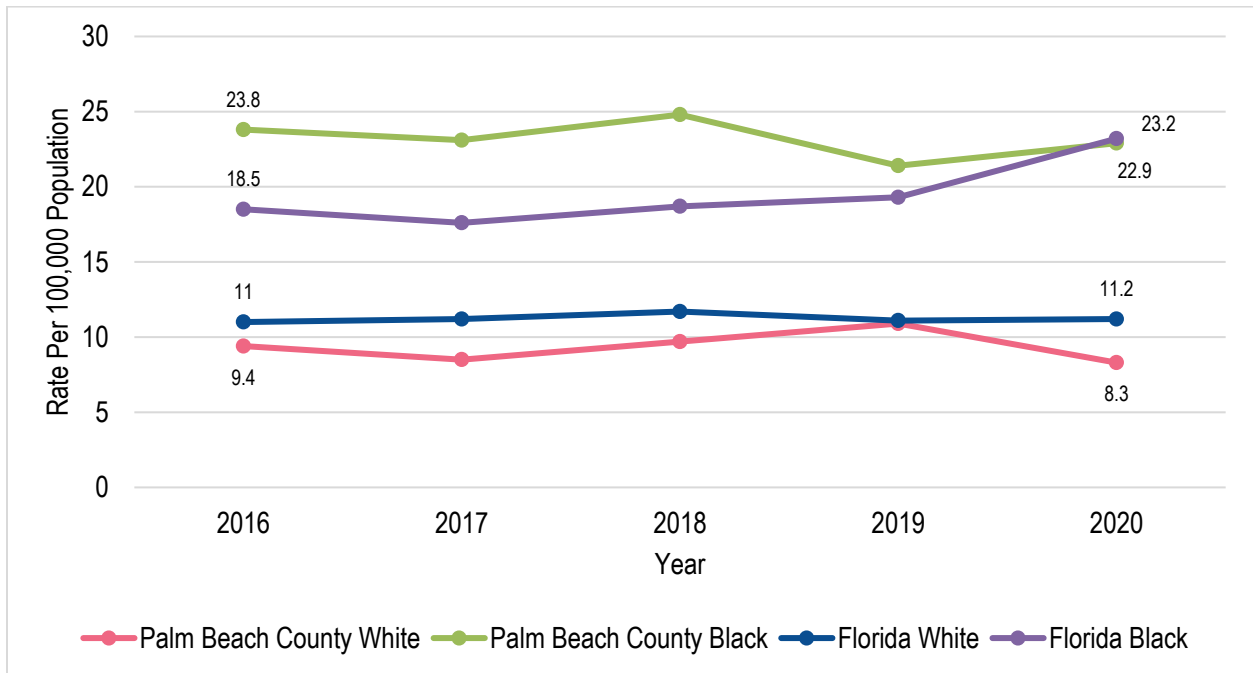
This table and graph show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from firearms discharge in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020 by race. The rate among Palm Beach County White residents declined from 2019 (10.9 per 100,000) to 2020 (8.3 per 100,000), while the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents rose from 2019 (21.4 per 100,000) to 2020 (22.9 per 100,000). The rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was at least double the rate among White residents each year from 2016 to 2020, except 2019. Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County Black residents was higher than rate among Florida Black residents overall each year, except most recently in 2020 when the rate among Florida Black residents was 23.2 per 100,000.

Table 267: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	110	9.4	65	23.8	1,970	11	660	18.5
2017	101	8.5	64	23.1	2,007	11.2	641	17.6
2018	119	9.7	70	24.8	2,166	11.7	685	18.7
2019	132	10.9	63	21.4	2,073	11.1	720	19.3
2020	101	8.3	67	22.9	2,069	11.2	879	23.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 171: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Firearms Discharge, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Homicide Deaths

Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted homicide death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County residents fluctuated during this time frame and ultimately decreased from 7.6 per 100,000 in 2019 to 7.4 per 100,000 in 2020. Each year from 2016 to 2019, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was higher than the rate among Florida residents overall. However, in 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County residents (7.4 per 100,000) was lower than Florida residents (7.7 per 100,000) overall.

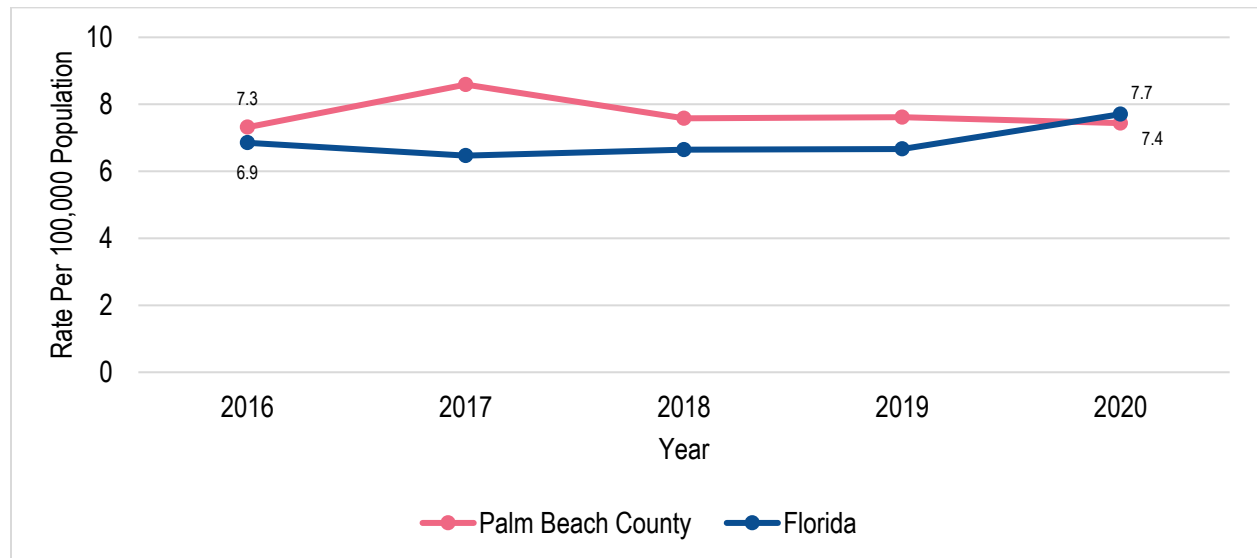
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce homicides to 5.5 per 100,000.²⁵¹ As of 2020, Palm Beach County was not yet meeting this target, with 7.4 per 100,000 population.

Table 268: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	89	7.3	1,292	6.9
2017	102	8.6	1,250	6.5
2018	95	7.6	1,311	6.6
2019	98	7.6	1,331	6.7
2020	90	7.4	1,524	7.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 172: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

²⁵¹ Reduce homicides — IVP-09 (n.d.). In Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/violence-prevention/reduce-homicides-ivp-09>

Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Race

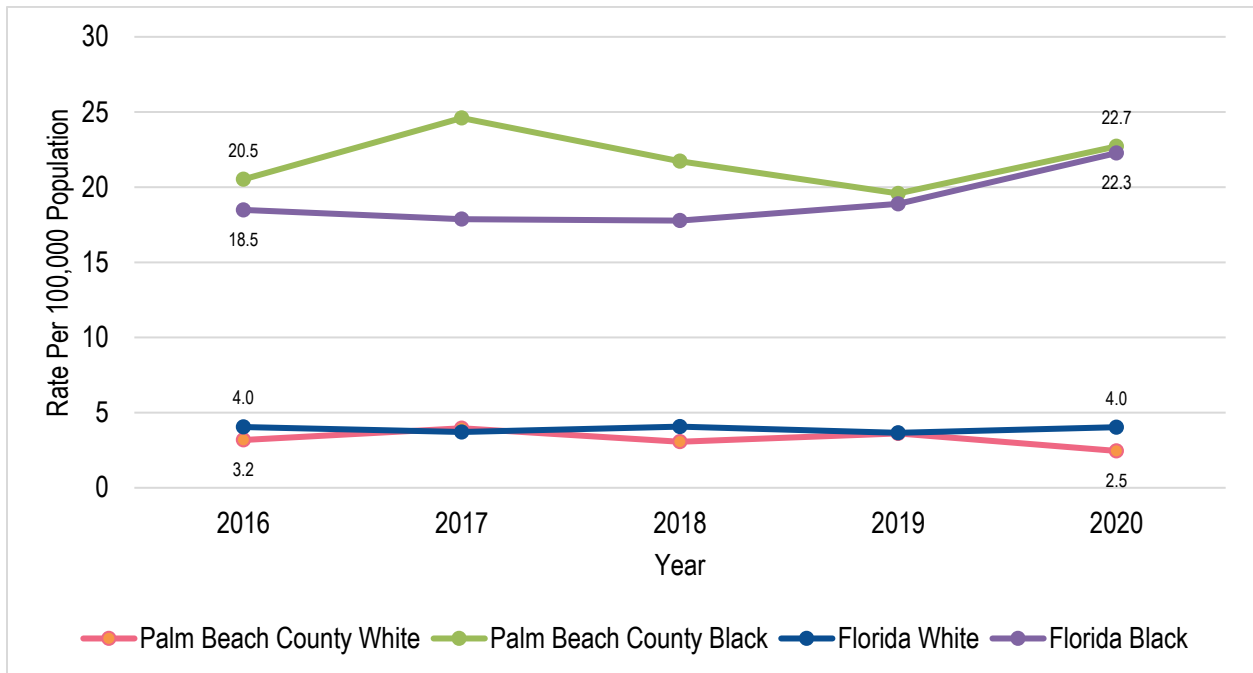
The following table and graph show the age-adjusted homicide death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Each year, there was a large disparity between the rate among Palm Beach County White and Black residents, with the rate among Black residents being at least five times higher than the rate among White residents. Most recently in 2020, the rate among Black residents in Palm Beach County was 22.7 per 100,000, while the rate among White residents was 2.5 per 100,000. Additionally, the rate among Black Palm Beach County residents was higher than the rate among Black Florida residents every year during this timeframe.

Table 269: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	28	3.2	59	20.5	604	4.0	653	18.5
2017	34	4.0	67	24.6	567	3.7	646	17.9
2018	30	3.1	63	21.7	630	4.1	654	17.8
2019	35	3.6	58	19.6	574	3.7	709	18.9
2020	22	2.5	66	22.7	624	4.0	841	22.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 173: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Ethnicity

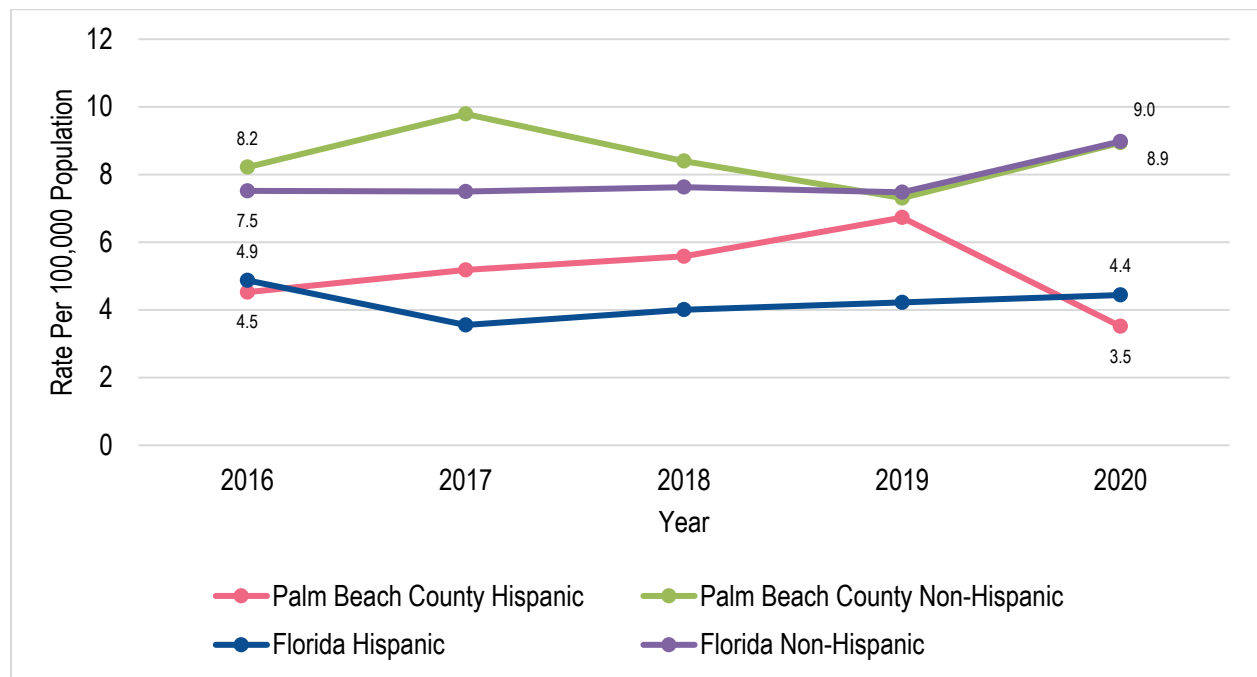
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted homicide death rate by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the death rate among non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents every year during this timeframe. The rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents increased from 2016 (4.5 per 100,000) to 2019 (6.7 per 100,000), then decreased in 2020 (3.5 per 100,000). Alternatively, the rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents decreased from 2017 (9.8 per 100,000) to 2019 (7.3 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (8.9 per 100,000).

Table 270: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	14	4.5	74	8.2	248	4.9	1,027	7.5
2017	16	5.2	86	9.8	185	3.6	1,046	7.5
2018	18	5.6	77	8.4	218	4.0	1,078	7.6
2019	23	6.7	67	7.3	240	4.2	1,055	7.5
2020	12	3.5	77	8.9	256	4.4	1,247	9.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 174: Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Drug-Poisoning Deaths

Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths

The table and graph below show the age-adjusted drug poisoning death rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. According to the Florida Department of Health, drug poisoning deaths include the intentional or unintentional overdose of a drug, being given the wrong drug, taking a drug inadvertently, or taking a drug in error.²⁵² The drug poisoning death rate among Palm Beach County residents increased from 30.5 per 100,000 in 2018 to 43.0 per 100,000 in 2020. The Palm Beach County rate was higher than the Florida rate each year during this timeframe.

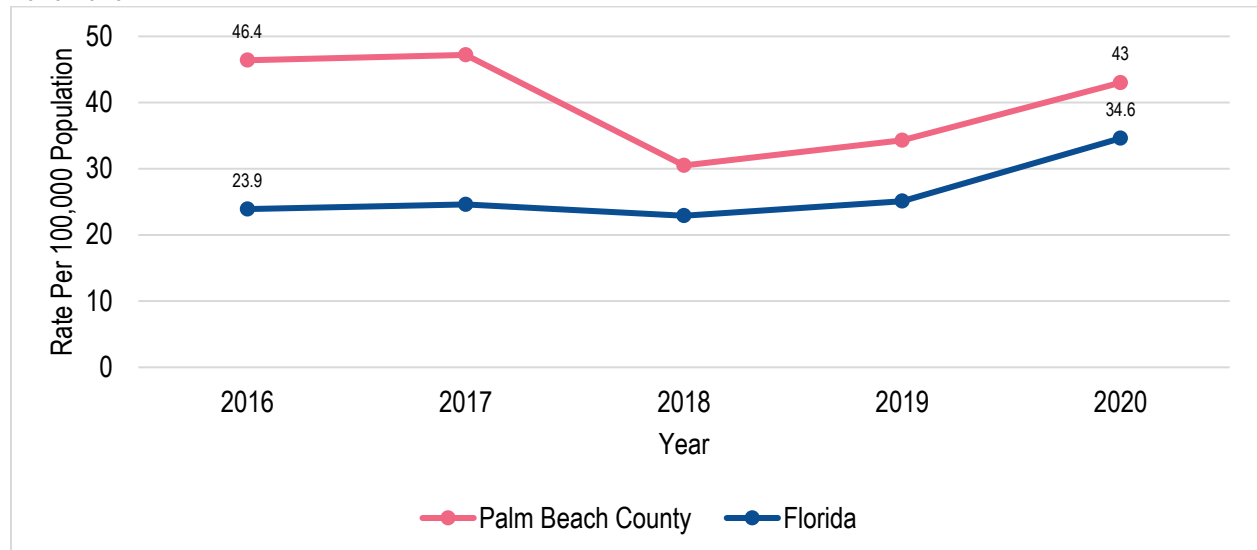
There is no Healthy People 2030 national target directly associated with drug poisoning, but there is a national target to reduce drug overdose deaths to 20.7 per 100,000 population.²⁵³

Table 271: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	583	46.4	4692	23.9
2017	610	47.2	4908	24.6
2018	407	30.5	4669	22.9
2019	453	34.3	5147	25.1
2020	564	43.0	7132	34.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 175: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

²⁵² Florida Department of Health. (2021). *Drug Poisoning Deaths*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalInd.Dataviewer>

²⁵³ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. Reduce drug overdose deaths – SU-03. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-drug-overdose-deaths-su-03>

Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Race

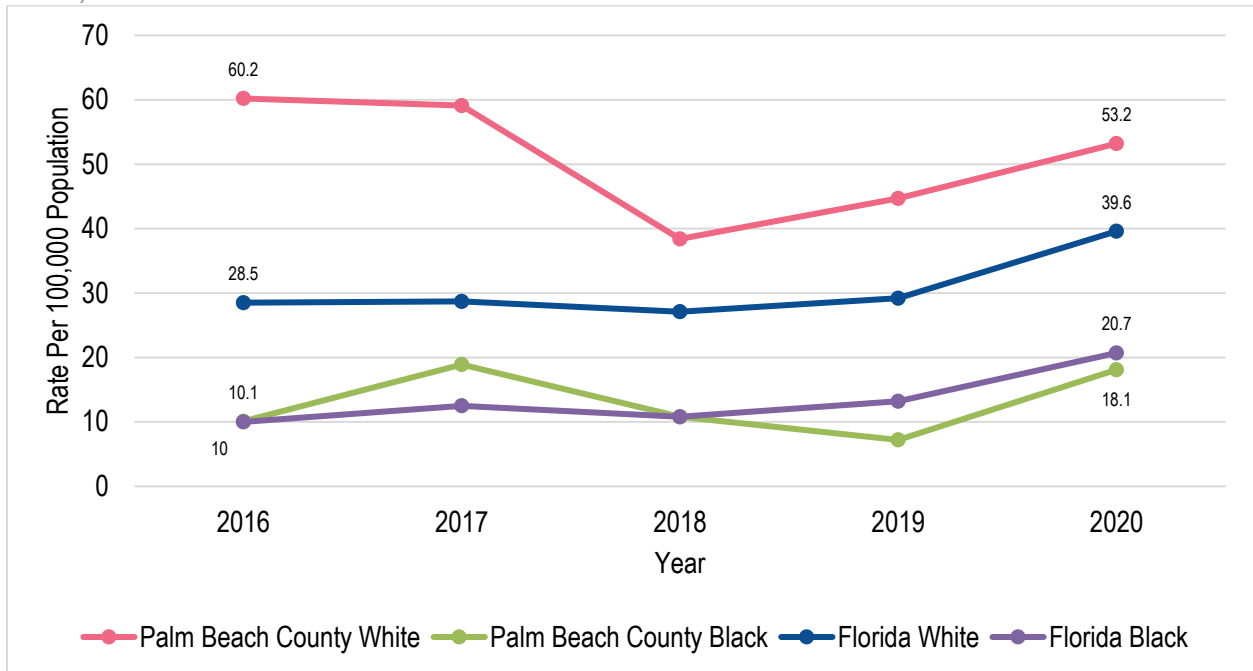
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted drug poisoning death rate per 100,000 population by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Each year from 2016 to 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County White residents was higher than the rate among Palm Beach County Black and Florida White and Black residents. Most recently, the death rate among White Palm Beach County residents increased from 44.7 per 100,000 in 2019 to 53.2 per 100,000 in 2020, while the rate among Black Palm Beach County residents increased from 7.2 per 100,000 in 2019 to 18.1 per 100,000 in 2020.

Table 272: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	543	60.2	27	10.1	4267	28.5	335	10
2017	550	59.1	51	18.9	4361	28.7	432	12.5
2018	369	38.4	30	10.8	4195	27.1	383	10.8
2019	423	44.7	20	7.2	4564	29.2	474	13.2
2020	497	53.2	52	18.1	6194	39.6	754	20.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 176: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Ethnicity

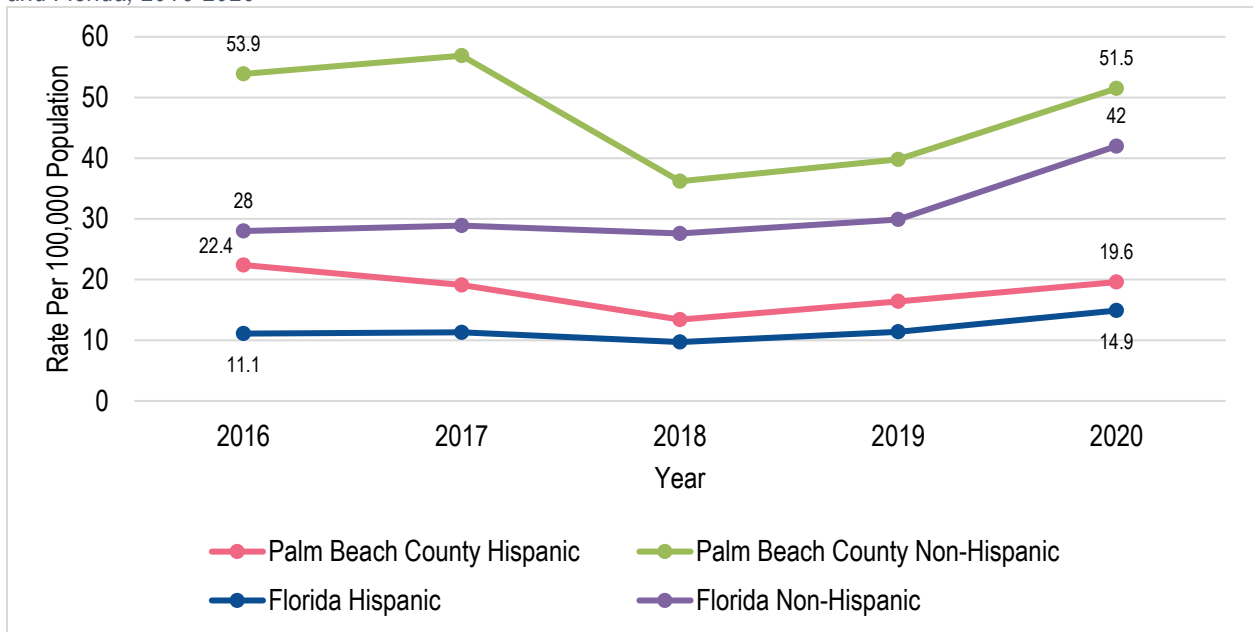
The following table and graph show the age-adjusted drug poisoning death rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents each year from 2016 to 2020. Additionally, the rate among Palm Beach County residents for each ethnicity was higher than the respective Florida rate each year during this timeframe. Most recently, the rate among non-Hispanic Palm Beach County residents increased steadily from 36.2 per 100,000 in 2018 to 51.5 per 100,000 in 2020, and the rate among Hispanic residents increased from 13.4 per 100,000 in 2018 to 19.6 per 100,000 in 2020.

Table 273: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	68	22.4	508	53.9	566	11.1	4029	28
2017	59	19.1	545	56.9	597	11.3	4192	28.9
2018	45	13.4	358	36.2	541	9.7	4034	27.6
2019	56	16.4	384	39.8	656	11.4	4360	29.9
2020	68	19.6	489	51.5	882	14.9	6080	42.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 177: Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Deaths, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Deaths from Unintentional Falls

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls

The following table shows the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from unintentional falls in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. During this timeframe, the rate fluctuated overall but decreased most recently from 9.5 per 100,000 in 2019 to 8.6 per 100,000 in 2020. Additionally, the death rate among Palm Beach County residents was lower than the death rate among Florida residents overall every year from 2016 to 2020.

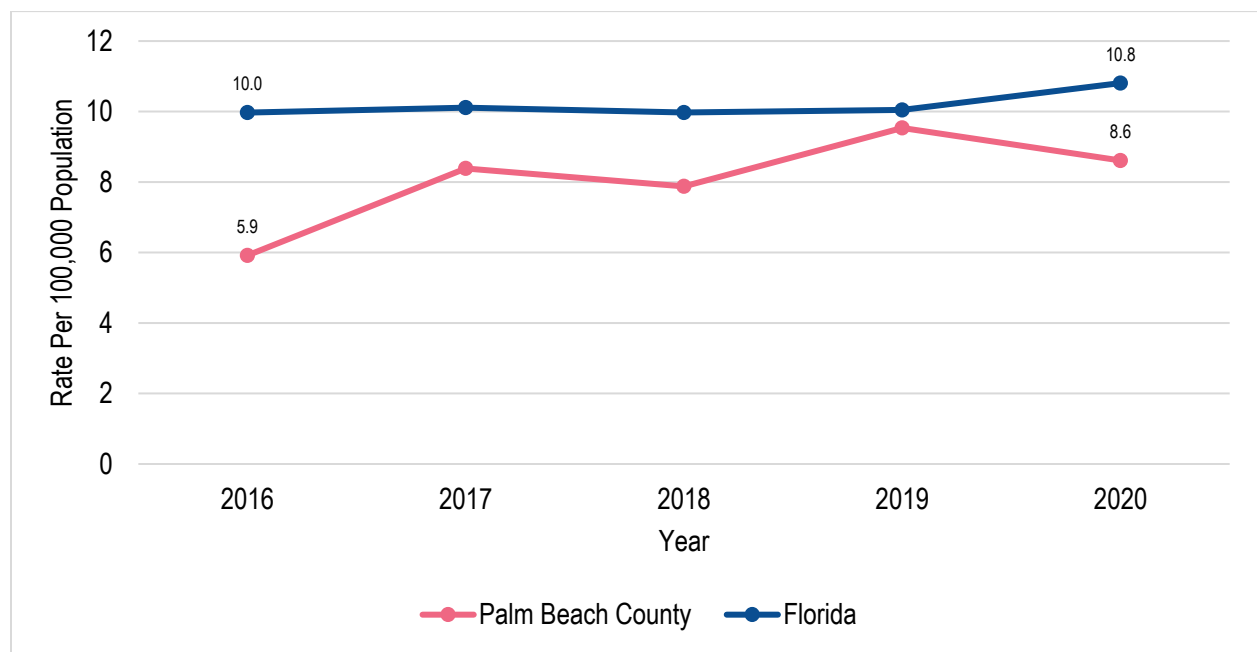
The Healthy People 2030 national target is to reduce the fall-related death rate among older adults ages 65 and over to 63.4 per 100,000 population. While the data below shows the age-adjusted death rate from unintentional falls for all ages, any decrease is progress towards a healthier community.

Table 274: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	176	5.9	3,082	10.0
2017	238	8.4	3,183	10.1
2018	239	7.9	3,217	10.0
2019	284	9.5	3,351	10.0
2020	274	8.6	3,728	10.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 178: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Race

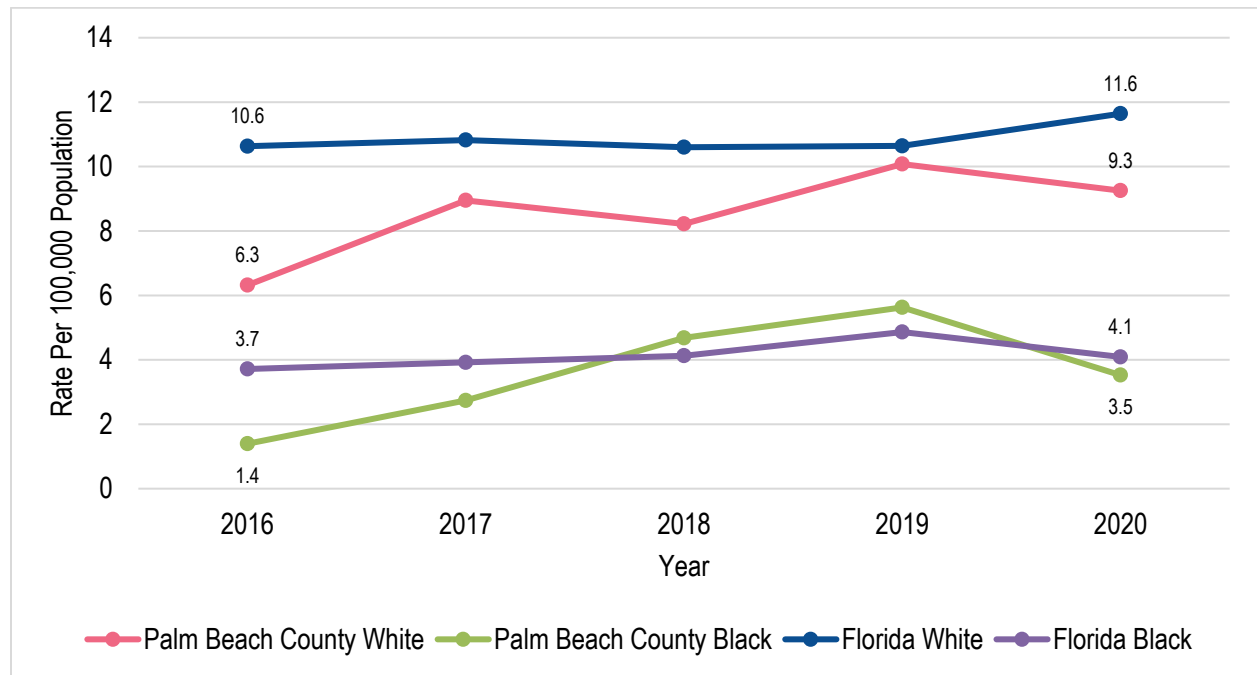
The table and graph below show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from unintentional falls by race in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. While the rate among Palm Beach County White and Black residents fluctuated slightly over this time period, both decreased from 2019 to 2020. The rate among Palm Beach County White residents decreased from 10.1 per 100,000 in 2019 to 9.3 per 100,000 in 2020, while the rate among Black residents decreased from 5.6 per 100,000 in 2019 to 3.5 per 100,000 in 2020.

Table 275: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	171	6.3	3	1.4	2,928	10.6	102	3.7
2017	227	8.9	7	2.7	3,016	10.8	112	3.9
2018	225	8.2	11	4.7	3,035	10.6	122	4.1
2019	268	10.1	14	5.6	3,140	10.6	147	4.9
2020	264	9.3	9	3.5	3,538	11.6	125	4.1

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 179: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Ethnicity

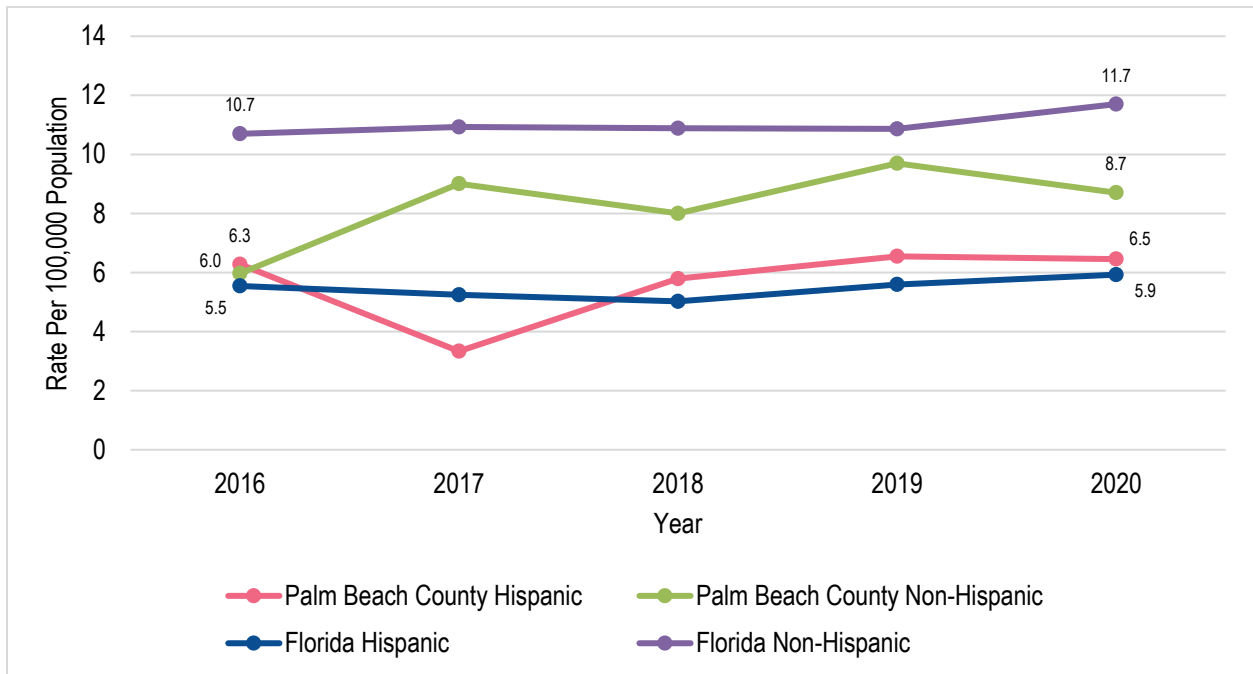
The following table and graph show the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population from unintentional falls by ethnicity in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The death rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was higher than the rate among Hispanic residents each year during this timeframe, except 2016. Most recently in 2020, the rate among Palm Beach County Hispanic residents was 6.5 per 100,000 population, and the rate among Palm Beach County non-Hispanic residents was 8.7 per 100,000 population in 2020.

Table 276: Age-Adjusted Total Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	13	6.3	163	6.0	257	5.5	2,812	10.7
2017	8	3.3	230	9.0	255	5.2	2,912	10.9
2018	15	5.8	224	8.0	265	5.0	2,938	10.9
2019	19	6.5	265	9.7	309	5.6	3,032	10.9
2020	19	6.5	255	8.7	339	5.9	3,368	11.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Figure 180: Age-Adjusted Total Deaths from Unintentional Falls, By Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020

Health Resource Availability and Access

The ability to access timely, quality health care services is considered a social determinant of health and an indicator of wellbeing in communities. Unfortunately, many people do not get the services they need due to availability, or lack thereof, of health care resources in a certain area.

According to the United States Census, approximately 1 in 10 individuals did not have health insurance coverage in 2020.²⁵⁴ People without health insurance are less likely to have a primary care provider, resulting in delayed care, less preventative health screenings, and, ultimately, worse health outcomes. Specialty healthcare services may be inaccessible due to lack of transportation, and necessary medication critical for treatment may be unaffordable, further exacerbating issues.²⁵⁵ These situations can lead people to utilize the emergency department as a primary source of care, creating a strain on the healthcare system by driving up healthcare costs and unnecessarily filling beds. In addition, the recent COVID-19 pandemic has caused patients to further delay care due to COVID-19 related concerns and many people lost healthcare coverage due to job loss during this time, both further exacerbating issues related to health care access.

This section explores the availability of health resources and associated factors in Palm Beach County to assess residents' ability to access healthcare and identify gaps or barriers that exist. Inequities in healthcare access can lead to disparities in health outcomes, so it is important to understand these factors related to Palm Beach County residents specifically in the community health assessment process. Data on Florida overall has been included for context. Included in this section is data on the following indicators: hospital utilization, health care provider supply, Federal Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), Federal Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/Ps), and health insurance.

²⁵⁴ United States Census Bureau. (2021). *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-274.pdf>

²⁵⁵ Healthy People 2030. (n.d.) *Health Care Access and Quality*. Retrieved from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/health-care-access-and-quality>

Hospital Utilization

Utilization by Principal Diagnosis Groupings

Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Inpatient Discharges

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, an inpatient discharge is the release of a patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and/or care and stayed for a minimum of one night.²⁵⁶ Generally, health complications treated in inpatient settings are often more complex and serious than health complications that are treated in outpatient settings.

The following table shows the top ten principal diagnosis groupings for inpatient discharges in Palm Beach County facilities in 2019. For Palm Beach County facilities, “Liveborn Infants, In Hospital” (4.9%) was the most common principal diagnosis grouping for an inpatient discharge, with “Sepsis, Unspecified Organism” (4.1%), “COVID-19” (3.4%), and “Liveborn Infant, Outside of Hospital” (2.9%) following in that order. Collectively, these top four principal diagnosis groupings accounted for 15.3% of all principal diagnoses in Palm Beach County facilities in 2019.

Table 277: Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Inpatient Discharges, Palm Beach County Facilities, 2019

Principal Diagnosis Group	Discharges	
	Count	Percent
Liveborn Infants, In Hospital	8,491	4.9%
Sepsis, Unspecified Organism	7,198	4.1%
COVID-19	5,932	3.4%
Liveborn Infant, Outside of Hospital	5,043	2.9%
Pneumonia, Unspecified Organism	2,583	1.5%
Acute kidney failure, unspecified	2,281	1.3%
Hypertensive Heart Disease	2,230	1.3%
Hypertensive Heart and Chronic Kidney Disease	2,147	1.2%
Maternal Care for Low Transverse Scar from Previous C-Section	1,813	1.0%
Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction	1,710	1.0%
All Other Diagnoses	134,844	77.4%
Total- All Principal Diagnoses	174,272	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁵⁶ OECD. (2021). *Health Statistics 2021 Definitions, Sources and Methods Hospital discharges by diagnostic categories*. Retrieved from [file:///C:/Users/erego/Downloads/HEALTH_PROC_5_1_Hospital%20discharges%20by%20diagnostic%20categories%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/erego/Downloads/HEALTH_PROC_5_1_Hospital%20discharges%20by%20diagnostic%20categories%20(1).pdf)

Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Inpatient Discharges for Mental Health

The table below shows the top ten principal diagnosis groupings for inpatient discharges for mental health in Palm Beach County facilities in 2019. “Major depressive disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features” (12.1%) was the most common principal diagnosis grouping, followed by “Bipolar disorder, unspecified” (6.1%), “Schizophrenia, unspecified” (4.5%), and “Schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type” (4.3%). Collectively, these top four diagnosis groupings accounted for 27.0% of all mental health-related inpatient discharge principal diagnoses in Palm Beach County facilities.

Table 278: Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Inpatient Discharges for Mental Health, Palm Beach County Facilities, 2019

Principal Diagnosis Group	Discharges	
	Count	Percent
Major depressive disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features	1,562	12.1%
Bipolar disorder, unspecified	781	6.1%
Schizophrenia, unspecified	583	4.5%
Schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type	557	4.3%
Alcohol dependence with withdrawal, unspecified	549	4.3%
Paranoid schizophrenia	536	4.2%
Major depressive disorder, single episode, unspecified	507	3.9%
Alcohol dependence with intoxication, unspecified	474	3.7%
Brief psychotic disorder	444	3.4%
Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder	439	3.4%
All Other Diagnoses	6,448	50.1%
Total- All Principal Diagnoses	12,880	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Emergency Department Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings

There were 130 million emergency department visits in the United States in 2018, with 12.4% of those visits (16.2 million) requiring hospital admission.²⁵⁷ Of those visits, 16.2 million required hospital admission, and 2.3 million required critical care.

The table below shows the emergency department top ten principal diagnosis groupings in Palm Beach County facilities in 2019. In Palm Beach County, there were a total of 370,728 emergency department discharges reported. Among those, “Other Chest Pain” (2.8%), “Acute Respiratory Infection” (2.4%), and “COVID-19” 2.2% were the top three principal diagnosis groupings reported. Perhaps reflecting the wide range of unique diagnosis groupings available in emergency department settings, the top three principal diagnosis groupings for emergency departments in Palm Beach County accounted for only 7.4% of all principal diagnoses at discharge.

Table 279: Emergency Department Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings, Palm Beach County Facilities, 2019

Principal Diagnosis Group	Discharges	
	Count	Percent
Other Chest Pain	10,354	2.8%
Acute Respiratory Infection	8,830	2.4%
COVID-19	8,309	2.2%
Other Disorders of the Urinary System	6,808	1.8%
Chest Pain, Unspecified	5,006	1.5%
Syncope and Collapse	4,590	1.2%
Hypertensive Chronic Kidney Disease	4,195	1.1%
Headache	4,012	1.1%
Unspecified Injury of Head	3,962	1.1%
Primary Hypertension	3,703	1.0%
All Other Diagnoses	310,959	83.9%
Total- All Principal Diagnoses	370,728	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁵⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Emergency Department Visits*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/emergency-department.htm>

Emergency Department Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Mental Health

The table below shows the emergency department top ten principal diagnosis groupings for mental health in Palm Beach County facilities in 2019. “Anxiety disorder, unspecified” (18.15%), “Alcohol abuse with intoxication, unspecified” (14.3%), and “Major depressive disorder, single episode, unspecified” (7.2%) were the three most common diagnosis groupings, accounting for 39.65% of all mental health related principal diagnoses.

Table 280: Emergency Department Top Ten Principal Diagnosis Groupings for Mental Health, Palm Beach County Facilities, 2019

Principal Diagnosis Group	Discharges	
	Count	Percent
Anxiety disorder, unspecified	2,387	18.15%
Alcohol abuse with intoxication, unspecified	1,881	14.3%
Major depressive disorder, single episode, unspecified	953	7.2%
Alcohol dependence with intoxication	845	6.4%
Brief psychotic disorder	530	4.0%
Panic disorder [Episodic Paroxysmal Anxiety]	528	4.0%
Alcohol use, unspecified with intoxication, unspecified	508	3.7%
Opioid abuse, uncomplicated	452	3.4%
Other psychoactive substance abuse, uncomplicated	438	3.3%
Generalized anxiety disorder	432	3.3%
All Other Diagnoses	4,197	31.9%
Total- All Principal Diagnoses	13,151	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Hospital Emergency Department Utilization

Patients may elect to receive care in an emergency department setting because of the severity of a medical problem, or because of a lack of other viable options for care- often due to a lack of insurance, or because other sources of medical care are unavailable. Previous research has indicated that as high proportion of patients in an emergency department setting have resorted to the emergency room for medical care due to a lack of access to other sources of care. When looking at race and ethnicity, Black and Hispanic patients were significantly more likely to report visiting an emergency department for a persisting health condition compared to their White and non-Hispanic counterparts.²⁵⁸

Hospital Emergency Department Utilization

The following table shows the hospital emergency department utilization in Palm Beach County from January to December 2020. As shown below, there were a total of 488,851 total emergency department visits in Palm Beach County in 2020. The most utilized hospital emergency department in the county was JFK Medical Center with 74,462 visits (15.2%), followed by Delray Medical Center with 47,522 visits (9.7%). No other center received more than 46,000 emergency department visits in 2020. Additionally, the lowest utilized hospital emergency departments were Bethesda Hospital West with 13,330 visits (2.7%) and Lakeside Medical Center with 16,721 visits (3.4%).

Table 281: Hospital Emergency Department Utilization, Palm Beach County, January-December 2020

Facility Name	Visits	Percent of Total
Bethesda Hospital East	33,008	6.8%
Bethesda Hospital West	13,330	2.7%
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	43,631	8.9%
Delray Medical Center	47,522	9.7%
Good Samaritan Medical Center	32,833	6.7%
JFK Medical Center	74,462	15.2%
JFK Medical Center North Campus	24,693	5.1%
Jupiter Medical Center	26,520	5.4%
Lakeside Medical Center	16,721	3.4%
Palm Beach Gardens Medical Center	26,824	5.5%
Palms West Hospital	35,459	7.3%
Saint Mary's Medical Center	41,480	8.5%
Wellington Regional Medical Center	45,454	9.3%
West Boca Medical Center	26,914	5.5%
Total	488,851	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁵⁸ Parast, L., Mathews, M., Martino, S., Lehman, W.G., Stark, D., & Elliot, M.N. (2021). Racial and Ethnic Differences in Emergency Department Utilization and Experience. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*. Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11606-021-06738-0>

Adult Psychiatric Inpatient Utilization

As recent as 2015, staying overnight in a hospital or other inpatient setting was the least common type of mental health service that adults utilized. In 2015, 34.2 million adults aged 18 or older received mental health care during the past 12 months. Only 2.2 million adults, however, utilized inpatient services that same year. Approximately 1.4% of adults aged 18 to 26, 0.9% of adults aged 26 to 49, and 0.8% of adults aged 50 and older received inpatient mental health services in 2015. Increased access to mental health services in communities may reduce the need for inpatient mental health utilization.²⁵⁹

Adult Psychiatric Inpatient Utilization

The table below shows the adult psychiatric inpatient utilization in Palm Beach County by facility from January to December 2020. During this timeframe, 268 beds were available for adult psychiatric inpatient use across all facilities in Palm Beach County. The facility with the highest total admissions was JFK Medical Center North Campus, which reported 3,948- accounting for 30% of all adult psychiatric inpatient admissions in Palm Beach County in 2020.

Patient days refers to the total number of days a patient is treated in an inpatient setting. The facilities with the highest total number of patient days were JFK Medical Center North Campus (20,228) and Delray Medical Center (12,743). Those two centers also reported the highest occupancy rates in Palm Beach County, with 90.6% at JFK Medical Center North Campus and 87.4% at Delray Medical Center. The lowest occupancy rate was reported by Coral Shores Behavioral Health (36.5%). When looking at the average length of adult psychiatric inpatient stay across Palm Beach County, Delray Medical Center reported the highest average length of stay at 12.4 days, while the lowest was reported by Saint Lucie Medical Center at 3.6 days.

Table 282: Adult Psychiatric Inpatient Utilization, Palm Beach County, January-December 2020

Facility Name	Beds Licensed	Occupancy Rate	Admissions	Patient Days	Avg Length of Stay (Days)
Cleveland Clinic Indian River Hospital	34	57.9%	1,690	7,211	4.3
Coral Shores Behavioral Health	56	36.5%	1,305	7,486	5.7
Delray Medical Center	4	87.4%	1,028	12,743	12.4
JFK Medical Center	31	58.8%	1,286	6,445	5
JFK Medical Center North Campus	61	90.6%	3,948	20,228	5.1
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center & Heart	24	79.3%	1,035	6,965	6.7
Saint Lucie Medical Center	18	60.9%	1,102	4,015	3.6
Saint Mary's Medical Center	40	63.3%	1,735	9,273	5.3
Total	268	75.8%	13,129	74,366	13.9

Source: Health Council of Southeast Florida Hospital Utilization Reports, 2020

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁵⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). *Executive Order Saving Lives Through Increased Support for Mental and Behavioral Health Needs Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/saving-lives-mental-behavioral-health-needs.pdf>

Mental Health Hospital Utilization

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, in the United States, overall mental health service utilization was highest among White adults (18.3%), followed by adults reporting two or more races (17.6%), American Indian or Alaska Native (14.4%), Black (8.9%), Hispanic (8.7%), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (6.9%), and Asian (5.9%) adults.²⁶⁰ Regarding outpatient mental health services, the highest utilization rates were reported among adults reporting two or more races (10.2%), followed by White (9.0%), American Indian or Alaska Native (7.6%), Black (5.0%), and Asian (3.8%) adults. Additionally, females were more likely than males to utilize mental health outpatient services. White males utilized mental health services more than males of all other races, and White females also reported higher mental health service utilization than females of all other races. For every age group, White adults were more likely to use mental health services than adults of all other races. Socioeconomic and environmental factors, including access to insurance and available transportation, and the mental health impacts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, all contribute to these disparities.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for mental disorder hospital or emergency department utilization, but does have a national target to increase the proportion of people with substance use and mental health disorders who get treatment to 8.2%.²⁶¹

²⁶⁰ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults and Adolescents (2015-2019)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35324/2021NSDUHMHChartbook102221B.pdf>

²⁶¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of people with substance use and mental health disorders who get treatment – MHMD-07. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/mental-health-and-mental-disorders/increase-proportion-people-substance-use-and-mental-health-disorders-who-get-treatment-both-mhmd-07>

Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Race

The table below shows the total number of mental disorder emergency department diagnoses by race in Palm Beach County in 2019. Of all races, White patients attributed to 38,141 (66.6%) total mental disorder diagnoses in 2019, followed by Black or African American patients with 13,014 (22.7%) diagnoses.

Healthy People 2030 has not set a national target for mental disorder emergency department utilization.

Table 283: Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2019

Race	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	20	26	0.05%
Asian	70	175	245	0.43%
Black or African American	2,730	10,284	13,014	22.7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	9	15	0.03%
Other	1,202	3,672	4,874	8.5%
Unknown	328	609	937	1.6%
White	8,809	29,332	38,141	66.6%
Total	13,151	44,101	57,252	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Ethnicity

The table below shows the total number of mental disorder emergency department diagnoses by ethnicity in Palm Beach County in 2019. Non-Hispanic patients accounted for 82.7% of all mental disorder diagnoses in 2019, while Hispanic or Latino patients accounted for 15.1%. Additionally, patients of an unknown race accounted for 2.3% of mental disorder diagnoses.

Table 284: Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2019

Ethnicity	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
Hispanic or Latino	1,981	6,652	8,633	15.1%
Non-Hispanic	10,756	36,567	47,323	82.7%
Unknown	414	882	1,296	2.3%
Total	13,151	44,101	57,252	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Sex

The table below shows the total number of mental disorder emergency department diagnoses by sex in Palm Beach County in 2019. Male patients (54.9%) were more likely than Female patients (45.1%) to receive a mental disorder diagnosis in the emergency department in Palm Beach County in 2019.

Table 285: Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Sex, Palm Beach County, 2019

Sex	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
Female	5,564	20,233	25,797	45.1%
Male	7,587	23,868	31,455	54.9%
Total	13,151	44,101	57,252	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Age

The following table shows the total number of mental disorder emergency department diagnoses by age in Palm Beach County in 2019. Patients ages 31 to 40 had the highest total number of mental disorder diagnoses with 13,837 (24.2%), followed by those ages 21 to 30 with 12,361 (21.6%).

Table 286: Mental Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, By Age, Palm Beach County, 2019

Age	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
0-10 Years	79	157	236	0.41%
11-20 Years	1,063	2,544	3,607	6.3%
21-30 Years	2,776	9,585	12,361	21.6%
31-40 Years	3,193	10,644	13,837	24.2%
41-50 Years	2,253	7,656	9,909	17.3%
51-60 Years	1,981	7,228	9,209	16.1%
61-70 Years	1,157	3,787	4,944	8.6%
71-80 Years	430	1,657	2,087	3.6%
81-90 Years	184	669	853	1.5%
91+Years	33	174	207	0.36%
Unknown	2	--	2	0.004%
Total	13,151	44,101	57,252	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Race

Nationally, inpatient mental health utilization was higher among Black adults (1.5%) than among White (0.8%), and Asian (0.6%) adults.²⁶² Differences in insurance coverage or type of insurance contribute to these disparities. For example, Medicaid use is associated with higher inpatient service use, and a lack of insurance may contribute to delays in receiving mental health care services until the severity of the condition necessitates inpatient services.

The table below shows the total number of mental disorder inpatient diagnoses by race in Palm Beach County in 2019. During that year, White patients (67.2%) received the highest number of inpatient mental disorder diagnoses, followed by Black or African American patients (22.6%).

Table 287: Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Race, Palm Beach County, 2019

Race	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	17	33	0.09%
Asian	87	126	213	0.56%
Black or African American	3,317	5,311	8,628	22.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	4	4	0.01%
Other	944	1,719	2,663	6.98%
Unknown	398	576	974	2.6%
White	8,118	17,495	25,613	67.2%
Total	12,880	25,251	38,131	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Ethnicity

Nationally, inpatient mental health utilization was 1.0% among Hispanic adults.²⁶³ The table below shows the total number of mental disorder inpatient diagnoses by ethnicity in Palm Beach County in 2019. During that year, Non-Hispanic patients accounted for 83.8% of all mental disorder inpatient diagnoses in Palm Beach County, while Hispanic or Latino patients accounted for 12.1%, and patients of an unknown race accounted for 4.1%.

Table 288: Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2019

Ethnicity	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
Hispanic or Latino	1,587	3,008	4,595	12.1%
Non-Hispanic	10,689	21,266	31,955	83.8%
Unknown	604	977	1,581	4.2%
Total	12,880	25,251	38,131	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults and Adolescents (2015-2019)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35324/2021NSDUHMHChartbook102221B.pdf>

²⁶³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults and Adolescents (2015-2019)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35324/2021NSDUHMHChartbook102221B.pdf>

Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Sex

Nationally, females are more likely than males to utilize mental health inpatient services.²⁶⁴ The following table shows the total number of mental disorder inpatient diagnoses by sex in Palm Beach County in 2019. Males accounted for 54.3% of all mental disorder diagnoses in an inpatient setting in 2019, while females accounted for 45.7%.

Table 289: Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Sex, Palm Beach County, 2019

Sex	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
Female	5,629	11,797	17,426	45.7
Male	7,251	13,454	20,705	54.3
Total	12,880	25,251	38,131	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Age

The table below shows the total number of mental disorder inpatient diagnoses by age in Palm Beach County in 2019. Patients ages 11 to 20 had the highest total number of inpatient mental disorder diagnoses with 5,721 (15.0%) diagnoses, followed by patients ages 31 to 40 with 6,972 (18.3%) diagnoses, and ages 21 to 30 with 6,312 (16.6%) diagnoses.

Table 290: Mental Disorder Inpatient Utilization, By Age, Palm Beach County, 2019

Age	Principal Diagnosis	Other Diagnosis 1-3	Total	% of Total
0-10 Years	139	229	368	0.97%
11-20 Years	2,470	3,251	5,721	15.0%
21-30 Years	2,162	4,150	6,312	16.6%
31-40 Years	2,334	4,638	6,972	18.3%
41-50 Years	1,932	3,667	5,599	14.7%
51-60 Years	2,041	4,125	6,166	16.2%
61-70 Years	1,165	2,804	3,969	10.4%
71-80 Years	453	1,622	2,075	5.4%
81-90 Years	166	626	792	2.1%
91-99+ Years	18	139	157	0.4%
Total	12,880	25,251	38,131	100%

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁴ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults and Adolescents (2015-2019)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35324/2021NSDUHMHChartbook102221B.pdf>

Health Care Facility Capacity

Hospital Beds

According to the Florida Department of Health, the number of hospital beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive care in the hospital on an in-patient basis.²⁶⁵ Looking at numbers of professionals or facilities within a geographic area helps to focus on the availability of health care and its quality.

Total Hospital Beds

The table below shows the rate per 100,000 population of hospital beds in Palm Beach County and Florida. This rate has gradually decreased in the county and in the state overall. In 2016, the rate in Palm Beach County was 298.9 per 100,000 population and it decreased to 295.0 per 100,000 population in 2020.

Table 291: Total Hospital Beds, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	4,170	298.9	63,209	312.4
2017	4,223	299.3	64,197	312.3
2018	4,223	292.8	64,585	308.2
2019	4,332	297.0	66,195	311.2
2020	4,336	295.0	66,558	307.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁵ Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. (n.d.). *Total Hospital Beds*. Retrieved from <https://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0313>

Nursing Home Beds

According to the Florida Department of Health, the number of nursing home beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive residential nursing home care.²⁶⁶ With a large population of individuals 65 and older in Palm Beach County this is an essential indicator to understand the county's capacity to provide quality care to a growing population of older individuals.

Total Nursing Home Beds

The table below shows the rate of nursing home beds per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. In Palm Beach County, the rate of nursing home beds gradually decreased from 455.5 beds per 100,000 population in 2016 to 418.9 beds per 100,000 population in 2020. This decreasing trend is similar to the trend seen at the state level during this period.

Table 292: Total Nursing Home Beds, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	6,355	455.5	83,611	413.3
2017	6,349	449.9	83,782	407.6
2018	6,349	440.2	83,779	399.8
2019	6,329	433.9	85,470	401.9
2020	6,158	418.9	83,634	386.5

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁶ Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. (n.d.). *Total Nursing Home Beds*. Retrieved from <https://flhealthcharts.com/charts/LoadPage.aspx?l=rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0325>

Adult Psychiatric Beds

When people in psychiatric distress are uninsured, charged with crimes, or meet the state criteria for civil commitment because they are violent or dangerous to themselves or others, psychiatric beds are where they are admitted for treatment. According to the Florida Department of Health, the number of psychiatric beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive adult (age 18 and over) psychiatric care on an in-patient basis.²⁶⁷

Adult Psychiatric Beds

The table below shows the rate of adult psychiatric beds per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate of adult psychiatric beds in Palm Beach County decreased each year from 2017 (16.8 per 100,000) to 2020 (15.6 per 100,000). Additionally, the rates at the county level were lower than the rates at the state level every year reported during this timeframe.

Table 293: Adult Psychiatric Beds, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	224	16.1	4,208	20.8
2017	237	16.8	4,279	20.8
2018	237	16.4	4,377	20.9
2019	237	16.2	4,475	21.0
2020	229	15.6	4,467	20.6

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁷ Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. (n.d.). *Adult Psychiatric Beds*. Retrieved from <https://flhealthcharts.com/charts/LoadPage.aspx?l=rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0318>

Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Beds

According to the Florida Department of Health, the number of child or adolescent beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive child or adolescent (age less than 18) psychiatric care on an in-patient basis.²⁶⁸

Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Beds

The table below shows the number of child and adolescent psychiatric beds per 100,000 population for Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. During this timeframe, the rate of child and adolescent psychiatric beds in Palm Beach County remained consistent from 2016 to 2019 (1.9 per 100,000), then increased in 2020 (2.7 per 100,000). Each year, the rate at the county level was lower than the rate at the state level.

Table 294: Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Beds, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	27	1.9	545	2.7
2017	27	1.9	516	2.5
2018	27	1.9	644	3.1
2019	27	1.9	646	3.0
2020	39	2.7	658	3.0

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁸ Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. (n.d.). *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Beds*. Retrieved from <https://flhealthcharts.com/charts/LoadPage.aspx?l=rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0319>

Adult Substance Use Beds

According to the Florida Department of Health, the number of adult substance abuse beds indicates the number of adults (age 18 and over) who may receive substance abuse treatment on an in-patient basis.²⁶⁹

Adult Substance Abuse Beds

The following table shows the rate of adult substance abuse beds per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2019. In Palm Beach County, the rate was 0.4 beds per 100,000 population in 2016 and 2017, then declined to 0.3 per 100,000 population in 2018 where it remained in 2019 and 2020. The rate in Palm Beach County was lower than the rate in Florida each year during this timeframe. This indicates that, although the population has increased, the number of substance abuse beds had not increased to meet this need.

Table 295: Adult Substance Abuse Beds, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	5	0.4	305	1.5
2017	5	0.4	352	1.7
2018	5	0.3	376	1.8
2019	5	0.3	366	1.7
2020	5	0.3	366	1.7

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁶⁹ Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management. (n.d.). *Substance Abuse Beds*. Retrieved from <https://flhealthcharts.com/charts/LoadPage.aspx?l=rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0321>

Healthcare Provider Supply

Hospitals

Licensed Hospitals

The following table shows the licensed hospitals in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There were 16 total licensed hospitals in the county, with three in West Palm Beach, two in Boca Raton, two in Boynton Beach, and one in Atlantis, Belle Glade, Delray Beach, Jupiter, Lake Worth, Loxahatchee, Palm Beach Gardens, Riviera Beach, and Wellington.

Table 296: Licensed Hospitals, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

Name	Street Address	Street City	License d Beds	Profit Status	Web Address
Bethesda Hospital East	2815 S Seacrest Blvd	Boynton Beach	401	Not-For-Profit	www.baptisthealth.net/en/pages/home.aspx
Bethesda Hospital West	9655 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Boynton Beach	80	Not-For-Profit	www.bethesdawest.org
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	800 Meadows Rd	Boca Raton	400	Not-For-Profit	www.baptisthealth.net/locations/hospitals/boca-raton-regional-hospital
Delray Medical Center	5352 Linton Blvd	Delray Beach	536	For-Profit	www.delraymedicalctr.com
Good Samaritan Medical Center	1309 N Flagler Dr	West Palm Beach	333	For-Profit	www.goodsamaritanmc.com
JFK Medical Center	5301 S Congress Ave	Atlantis	527	For-Profit	www.jfkmc.com
JFK Medical Center North Campus	2201 45th St	West Palm Beach	280	For-Profit	www.jfknorth.com
Jupiter Medical Center	1210 S Old Dixie Hwy	Jupiter	248	Not-For-Profit	www.jupitermed.com
Kindred Hospital The Palm Beaches	5555 W Blue Heron Blvd	Riviera Beach	70	For-Profit	www.khthepalmbeaches.com
Lakeside Medical Center	39200 Hooker Hwy	Belle Glade	70	Not-For-Profit	www.lakesidemedical.org
Palm Beach Gardens Medical Center	3360 Burns Rd	Palm Beach Gardens	199	For-Profit	www.pbgmc.com
Palms West Hospital	13001 Southern Blvd	Loxahatchee	204	For-Profit	www.palmswesthospital.com

Select Specialty Hospital- Palm Beach	3060 Melaleuca Lane	Lake Worth	60	For-Profit	www.palmbeach.selectspecialtyhospitals.com
St Mary's Medical Center	901 45th St	West Palm Beach	460	For-Profit	www.stmarysmc.com
Wellington Regional Medical Center	10101 Forest Hill Blvd	Wellington	235	For-Profit	www.wellingtonregional.com
West Boca Medical Center	21644 State Rd 7	Boca Raton	195	For-Profit	www.westbocamedctr.com

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Nursing Homes

Licensed Nursing Homes

The table below shows the licensed nursing homes in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There was a total of 65 licensed nursing homes throughout Palm Beach County. The highest concentration of nursing homes was found in Boca Raton (11) and West Palm Beach (11), and the lowest concentration was found in Greenacres (1), Juno Beach (1), Lake Park (1), Pahokee (1), Riviera Beach (1), Royal Palm Beach (1), and Wellington (1).

Table 297: Licensed Nursing Homes, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

Name	Street Address	Street City	Licensed Beds	Profit Status	Web Address
Abbey Delray	2105 SW 11th Court	Delray Beach	100	Not-For-Profit	www.lifespacescommunities.com/senior-living-delray-beach/ad
Abbey Delray South	1717 Homewood Blvd	Delray Beach	90	Not-For-Profit	www.lifespacescommunities.com
Avante At Boca Raton, Inc.	1130 NW 15th Street	Boca Raton	144	For-Profit	www.avantecenters.com
Avante At Lake Worth, Inc.	2501 N A St	Lake Worth	138	For-Profit	www.avantecenters.com
Barrington Terrace of Boynton Beach	1425 S Congress Ave	Boynton Beach	29	For-Profit	www.barringtonterrace-bb.com
Boca Raton Rehabilitation Center	755 Meadows Road	Boca Raton	120	Not-For-Profit	www.bocaratonhealthandrehab.com
Boulevard Rehabilitation Center	2839 S Seacrest Blvd	Boynton Beach	167	For-Profit	www.boulevardrehab.com
Boynton Beach Rehabilitation Center	9600 Lawrence Rd	Boynton Beach	168	For-Profit	www.boyntonbeachrehab.com
Chatsworth At PGA National LLC	347 Hiatt Drive	Palm Beach Gardens	76	For-Profit	www.chatsworthpga.com
Consulate Health Care of West Palm Beach	1626 Davis Rd	West Palm Beach	120	For-Profit	www.consulatehealthcare.com
Coral Bay Healthcare and Rehabilitation	2939 S Haverhill Rd	West Palm Beach	120	For-Profit	www.consulatehealthcare.com
The Crossings	4445 Pine Forest Dr	Lake Worth	60	For-Profit	
Darcy Hall Of Life Care	2170 Palm Beach Lakes Blvd	West Palm Beach	220	For-Profit	www.lcca.com
Edward J Healey Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	5101 West Blue Heron Blvd	Riviera Beach	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcdpbc.org/healeycen-ter
The Encore at Boca Raton Rehabilitation and Nursing Center LLC	7300 Del Prado Circle South	Boca Raton	154	For-Profit	www.theencoreatboca.com
Finnish-American Village	1800 South Drive	Lake Worth	45	Not-For-Profit	www.farh.org
The Gardens Court	3803 PGA Boulevard	Palm Beach Gardens	120	For-Profit	www.lcca.com
Glades Health Care Center	230 South Barfield Highway	Pahokee	120	Not-For-Profit	www.floridacare.net
Hamlin Place of Boynton Beach	2180 Hypoluxo Road	Lantana	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hamlinplace.com

Harbour's Edge	401 E Linton Blvd	Delray Beach	54	Not-For-Profit	www.harboursedge.com
Health Center at Sinai Residences	21044 95th Avenue South	Boca Raton	60	Not-For-Profit	www.sinairesidences.com
Heartland Health Care and Rehabilitation Center of Boca Raton	7225 Boca Del Mar Drive	Boca Raton	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Heartland Health Care Center - Boynton Beach	3600 Old Boynton Road	Boynton Beach	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Heartland Health Care Center - Prosperity Oaks	11375 Prosperity Farms Road	Palm Beach Gardens	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
The Joseph L. Morse Health Center, Inc.	4847 David S Mack Dr	West Palm Beach	160	Not-For-Profit	www.morselife.org
Jupiter Medical Center Pavilion, Inc.	1230 South Old Dixie Hwy	Jupiter	90	Not-For-Profit	www.jupitermed.com
Jupiter Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center	17781 Thelma Ave	Jupiter	120	For-Profit	www.jupiterrehab.com
Lake View Care Center at Delray	5430 Linton Blvd	Delray Beach	120	For-Profit	www.lakeviewcarecenter.net
Lakeside Health Center	2501 N Australian Avenue	West Palm Beach	107	For-Profit	www.lcca.com
Lourdes-Noreen Mckeen Residence for Geriatric Care, Inc.	315 S Flagler Dr	West Palm Beach	132	Not-For-Profit	www.lnmr.org
The Luxe at Jupiter Rehabilitation Center	674 Pioneer Road	Jupiter	129	For-Profit	
The Luxe at Wellington Rehabilitation Center	10330 Nuvista Avenue	Wellington	120	For-Profit	www.nvliving.com
Manorcare Health Services	16200 Jog Road	Delray Beach	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Manorcare Health Services	375 NW 51st Street	Boca Raton	180	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Manorcare Health Services - Boynton Beach	3001 South Congress Avenue	Boynton Beach	180	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Manorcare Health Services West Palm Beach	2300 Village Blvd	West Palm Beach	120	Not-For-Profit	www.hcr-manorcare.com
Medicana Nursing and Rehab Center	1710 Lake Worth Road	Lake Worth	117	For-Profit	www.medicanarehab.com
Menorah House	9945 Central Park Blvd N	Boca Raton	120	For-Profit	menorahsnf.net
North Lake Care Center	750 Bayberry Drive	Lake Park	85	For-Profit	www.northlakecarecenter.com
Nursing Center at La Posada	3600 Masterpiece Way	Palm Beach Gardens	40	For-Profit	kiscoseniorkiving.com
Oasis Health and Rehabilitation Center	1201 12th Avenue South	Lake Worth	120	For-Profit	oasisrehabcare.net
Palm Garden of West Palm Beach	300 Executive Center Drive	West Palm Beach	176	For-Profit	www.palmgarden.com
Regents Park Nursing & Rehabilitation Center	6363 Verde Trail	Boca Raton	180	For-Profit	www.regentsparkbocaraton.com
The Rehabilitation Center of The Palm Beaches	301 Northpointe Parkway	West Palm Beach	109	Not-For-Profit	www.rehabilitationcenterofthepalmbeaches.com
Renaissance Health and Rehabilitation	5065 Wallis Road	West Palm Beach	120	For-Profit	www.consulatehealthcare.com

Royal Palm Beach Health and Rehabilitation Center	600 Business Park Way	Royal Palm Beach	120	For-Profit	
Savannah Cove of The Palm Beaches	2090 N Congress Ave	West Palm Beach	30	For-Profit	www.savannahcourtpalmbeaches.com
Signature Healthcare of Palm Beach	4405 Lakewood Road	Lake Worth	120	For-Profit	www.ltcrevolution.com
Stratford Court of Boca Raton	6343 Via De Sonrisa Del Sur	Boca Raton	60	For-Profit	www.sunriseseniorliving.com
Terraces of Lake Worth Care Center	1711 6th Avenue South	Lake Worth	99	For-Profit	www.terracescc.com
Ventura Health and Rehabilitation Center	7900 Venture Center Way	Boynton Beach	99	For-Profit	
Vi at Lakeside Village	2792 Donnelly Drive	Lantana	60	For-Profit	www.lantana.viliving.com
The Waterford	601 Universe Blvd	Juno Beach	60	Not-For-Profit	thewaterford.com
Willowbrooke Court at St Andrews Estates	6152 N Verde Trail	Boca Raton	89	Not-For-Profit	www.actsretirement.org
Willowbrooke Court Skilled Care Center- Edgewater at Boca Pointe	23305 Blue Water Circle	Boca Raton	101	Not-For-Profit	www.actsretirement.org
Wood Lake Health and Rehabilitation Center	6414 13th Rd S	Greenacres	120	For-Profit	www.consulatehealthcare.com

Source: Florida Health Finder, Agency for Healthcare Administration, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Physicians

Total Licensed Florida Physicians

The table below shows the count and rate of licensed physicians in Palm Beach County and Florida from FY 2016 – 2017 to FY 2020 – 2021. The rate of licensed physicians in Palm Beach County dipped slightly in FY 2018 – 2019 but increased every other fiscal year reported. The rate of licensed physicians in Palm Beach County was higher than the rate in Florida overall each year. Most recently in Palm Beach County, the rate of licensed physicians was 388.7 per 100,000 population in FY 2020 – 2021.

Table 298: Total Licensed Florida Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2021

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
FY 16-17	4,195	300.7	49,456	244.5
FY 17-18	5,341	378.5	63,825	310.5
FY 18-19	5,396	374.1	63,849	304.7
FY 19-20	5,546	380.2	65,937	310.0
FY 20-21	5,713	388.7	67,958	314.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Dentists

Total Licensed Florida Dentists

This table below shows the count and rate of licensed dentists in Palm Beach County and Florida from FY 2016 – 2017 to FY 2020 – 2021. The rate of licensed dentists in Palm Beach County fluctuated during this time frame but was consistently higher than the rate in Florida overall. The most recent Palm Beach County rate was 79.3 per 100,000 population in FY 2020 – 2021, whereas the Florida rate was 56.7 per 100,000 population that same year.

Table 299: Total Licensed Florida Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2021

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
FY 16-17	1,080	77.4	10,986	54.3
FY 17-18	1,131	80.2	11,641	56.6
FY 18-19	1,116	77.4	11,475	54.8
FY 19-20	1,164	79.8	12,066	56.7
FY 20-21	1,165	79.3	12,264	56.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Nurses

Student-Nurse Ratio in Schools Grades PreK - 12

The following table shows the student to nurse ratio in schools from Pre-K to 12th grade in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. This ratio indicates how many Pre-K to 12th grade students school each nurse is responsible for. The Palm Beach County ratio increased from 2016 (854.5 students per school nurse) to 2019 (906.6 students per school nurse), then declined in 2020 (886.9 students per school nurse).

Table 300: Student-Nurse Ratio in Schools Grades PreK - 12, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016		854.5		2,410.0
2017		885.3		2,381.5
2018		872.6		2,392.7
2019		906.6		2,449.3
2020		886.9		2,475.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, School Health Services Program, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners (ARNPs)

This table shows the rate per 100,000 of Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners, or ARNPs, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate of ARNPs in Palm Beach County increased steadily from 2016 (95.5 per 100,000) to 2020 (193.3 per 100,000). However, the Palm Beach County rate was lower than the Florida rate each year reported.

Table 301: Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	1333	95.5	20310	100.4
2017	1755	124.4	27030	131.5
2018	2087	144.7	32835	156.7
2019	2460	168.7	38729	182.1
2020	2841	193.3	44428	205.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Clinical Nurse Specialists

The table below shows the rate per 100,000 of Clinical Nurse Specialists in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate in Palm Beach County remained steady from 2016 to 2018 at 0.3 per 100,000, then increased in 2019 to 1.1 per 100,000 where it remained in 2020. The rate of Clinical Nurse Specialists in Palm Beach County was lower than the rate in Florida during each year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 302: Clinical Nurse Specialists, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	4	0.3	140	0.7
2017	4	0.3	144	0.7
2018	4	0.3	140	0.7
2019	16	1.1	268	1.3
2020	16	1.1	286	1.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)

The table below shows the rate per 100,000 of licensed practical nurses, or LPNs, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. Most recently, the rate declined in Palm Beach County from 246.7 per 100,000 population in 2019 to 224.7 per 100,000 population in 2020. The rate of LPNs in Palm Beach County was lower than the rate in Florida each year during this timeframe.

Table 303: Licensed Practical Nurses, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	3,832	274.7	66,216	327.3
2017	3,832	271.6	66,216	322.1
2018	3,441	238.6	61,566	293.8
2019	3,598	246.7	65,091	306.0
2020	3,303	224.7	60,523	279.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Registered Nurses (RNs)

This table below shows the rate of registered nurses, or RNs, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate of RNs in Palm Beach County increased steadily from 2017 (1,073.7 per 100,000) to 2020 (1,261.5 per 100,000). The Palm Beach County rate was lower than the Florida rate each year reported.

Table 304: Registered Nurses, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	15,052	1,078.9	227,568	1,124.8
2017	15,151	1,073.7	229,900	1,118.4
2018	16,010	1,110.0	245,126	1,169.6
2019	17,725	1,215.2	274,477	1,290.5
2020	18,543	1,261.5	288,806	1,334.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Behavioral and Mental Health Providers

Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs)

The table below shows the rate per 100,000 of Licensed Clinical Social Workers, or LCSWs, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The Palm Beach County rate of LCSWs increased each year from 2017 (69.3 per 100,000) to 2020 (81.9 per 100,000). Additionally, the rate in Palm Beach County far exceeded the rate in Florida each year during the reported timeframe.

Table 305: Licensed Clinical Social Workers, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	974	69.8	8,581	42.4
2017	978	69.3	8,897	43.3
2018	1,073	74.4	9,574	45.7
2019	1,123	77.0	9,951	46.8
2020	1,204	81.9	10,762	49.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Licensed Mental Health Counselors (LMHCs)

The following table shows the rate per 100,000 of licensed mental health counselors, or LMHCs, in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate of LMHCs in Palm Beach County increased steadily each year from 2016 (59.1 per 100,000) to 2020 (77.1 per 100,000) and was higher than the state rate each year during that timeframe.

Table 306: Licensed Mental Health Counselors, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	825	59.1	9,689	47.9
2017	879	62.3	10,135	49.3
2018	955	66.2	10,835	51.7
2019	1,033	70.8	11,421	53.7
2020	1,133	77.1	12,397	57.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Licensed Psychologists

The table below shows the rate per 100,000 of licensed psychologists in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate fluctuated in Palm Beach County during this time frame, with an increase most recently from 35.7 per 100,000 in 2019 to 36.9 per 100,000 in 2020. The rate of licensed psychologists in Palm Beach County was higher than the rate in Florida each year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 307: Licensed Psychologists, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	482	34.5	4,422	21.9
2017	505	35.8	4,676	22.7
2018	494	34.3	4,623	22.1
2019	520	35.7	4,886	23.0
2020	542	36.9	5,056	23.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists (LMFTs)

The following table shows the rate of Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists (LMFTs) in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. The rate of LMFTs in Palm Beach County fluctuated during this timeframe, increasing most recently from 15.0 per 100,000 in 2019 to 15.6 per 100,000 population in 2020. Additionally, the Palm Beach County rate was higher than the state rate each year from 2016 to 2020.

Table 308: Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists, Rate per 100,000 Population, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	195	14.0	1,766	8.7
2017	201	14.2	1,845	9.0
2018	223	15.5	1,978	9.4
2019	219	15.0	2,031	9.5
2020	229	15.6	2,181	10.1

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)

Health Professional Shortage Areas, or HPSAs, are geographic areas, populations, or facilities that have a shortage of primary, dental, or mental health care providers. HPSAs are designated by the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) and are eligible to receive certain federal resources with the aim of improving access to health care services in under-resourced communities.²⁷⁰

Each HPSA receives a score based on certain common criteria, including the population-to-provider ratio, percent of population below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and travel time to the nearest source of care outside of the HPSA designation area. Additional criteria are used for HPSA scoring for each of the primary care, dental, and mental health areas. Scores can range from 0 to 25 for Primary Care and Mental Health and from 0 to 26 for Dental Health. The greater the score, the greater the need.²⁷¹

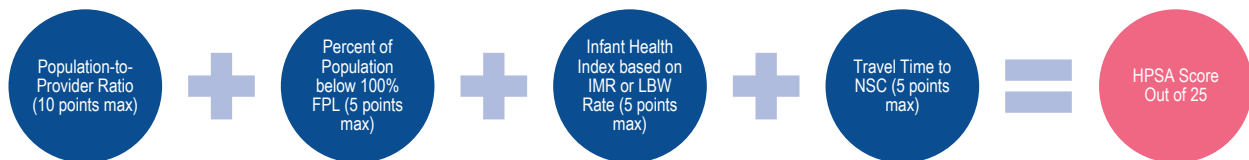
Looking at the tables, the HPSA FTE Short refers to the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) practitioners needed to achieve the population to practitioner target ratio in that HPSA.²⁷²

Primary Care Health

Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas

The table below shows the Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There were 9 total Primary Care HPSA designations in Palm Beach County. As previously mentioned, Primary Care areas can receive a score between 0 and 25. This figure below shows the Primary Care HPSA scoring process.

Figure 181: Primary Care HPSA Scoring



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, Scoring Shortage Designations, 2021

As can be seen on Table 309, with HPSA scores of 21 each, the highest need areas included Genesis Community Health, Inc. and the Health Care District of Palm Beach County, which are both Federally Qualified Health Center facilities. Additionally, Florida Community Health Centers, Inc. and FoundCare, Inc. both had HPSA scores of 19, and the Low Income Population HPSA of Lantana/Lake Worth had a HPSA score of 18.

²⁷⁰ Health Resources and Services Administration. (2021). *Shortage Areas*. Retrieved from <https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/shortage-areas>

²⁷¹ Health Resources and Services Administration. (202). *Scoring Shortage Designations*. Retrieved from <https://bhwh.hrsa.gov/workforce-shortage-areas/shortage-designation/scoring>

²⁷² Health Resources and Services Administration. (n.d.) *HPSA Find*. Retrieved from <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>

Table 309: Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE Short	HPSA Score	Rural Status
Boca Raton	Low Income Population HPSA	0.77	13	Non-Rural
Belle Glade/Pahokee	Low Income Migrant Farmworker Population HPSA	4.942	15	Rural
West Palm Beach	Low Income Population HPSA	25.382	15	Non-Rural
Lantana/Lake Worth	Low Income Population HPSA	11.61	18	Non-Rural
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	19	Non-Rural
FoundCare, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	19	Non-Rural
Genesis Community Health, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	21	Non-Rural
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	21	Non-Rural
Florida Atlantic University	Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike	n/a	14	Non-Rural

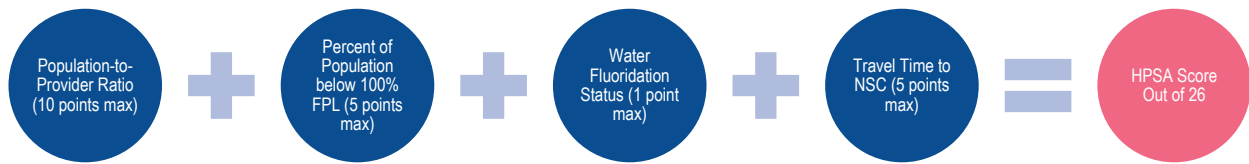
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Dental Health Care

Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas

The table below shows the Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There were 7 total designated areas in Palm Beach County. As previously noted, Dental HPSAs can receive a HPSA score between 0 and 26. The following table shows the Dental HPSA scoring process.

Figure 182: Dental HPSA Scoring



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, Scoring Shortage Designations, 2021

The highest need areas included Florida Community Health Centers, Inc (HPSA Score 26), FoundCare, Inc. (HPSA Score 25), Genesis Community Health, Inc. (HPSA Score 25), and the Health Care District of Palm Beach County (HPSA Score 25), all of which were Federally Qualified Health Center facilities. The Low Income Population HPSA rural area of Belle Glade was not far behind with a score of 23. Five of the seven areas had HPSA scores over 20.

Table 310: Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE Short	HPSA Score	Rural Status
Boynton Beach	Low Income Population HPSA	25.382	15	Non-Rural
Belle Glade	Low Income Population HPSA	4.11	23	Rural
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	26	Non-Rural
FoundCare, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	25	Non-Rural
Genesis Community Health, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	25	Non-Rural
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	25	Non-Rural
Florida Atlantic University	Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike	n/a	15	Non-Rural

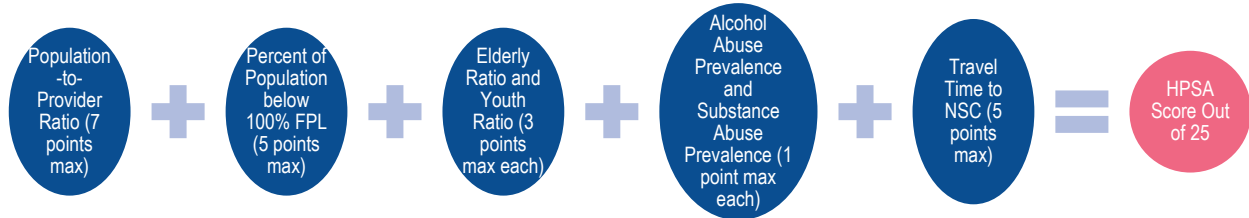
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Mental Health Care

Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas

The table below shows the Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There were 6 total designated areas in Palm Beach County. As previously mentioned, Mental HPSAs can have a score between 0 and 25. Below is a figure showing the score process for Mental HPSAs.

Figure 183: Mental HPSA Scoring



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, Scoring Shortage Designations, 2021

FoundCare, Inc., a Federally Qualified Health Center, had the highest HPSA score of 23. Florida Community Health Centers, Inc. had a score of 22 and Genesis Community Health, Inc. had a score of 20, both of which are also Federally Qualified Health Center facilities.

Table 311: Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE Short	HPSA Score	Rural Status
Belle Glade/Pahokee	High Needs Geographic HPSA	2.15	18	Partially Rural
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	22	Non-Rural
FoundCare, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	23	Non-Rural
Genesis Community Health, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	20	Non-Rural
Health Care District of Palm Beach County	Federally Qualified Health Center	n/a	19	Non-Rural
Florida Atlantic University	Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike	n/a	16	Non-Rural

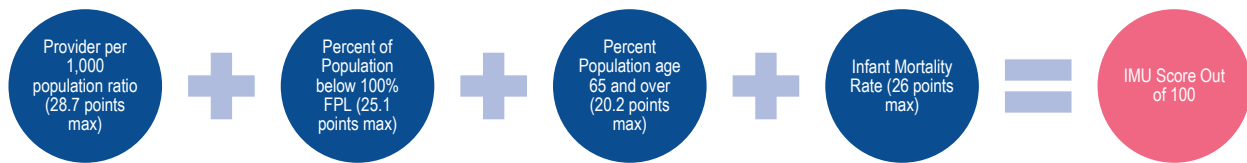
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2021
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Federal Medically Underserved Areas/Populations

Federal Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/P) designate areas and populations with a lack of access to primary care services and help establish health maintenance organizations or community health centers. MUAs have a shortage of primary care services within a geographic area, such as a county, group of counties, or an urban census tract. MUPs have a specific population subset facing barriers to health care within a geographic area, such as people who are experiencing homelessness or migrant farm workers.²⁷³ HPSAs are designated by the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) and are therefore eligible to receive certain federal resources with the goal of improving access to health care services in under-resourced communities.²⁷⁴

Each MUA/P receives an Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) score calculated for the designated area or population. An area or population with an IMU score of 62.0 or below qualifies that area or population as a MUA/P, and scores can be between 0 and 100. The following figure shows the score process for MUA/Ps.

Figure 184: MUA/P Scoring



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, Scoring Shortage Designations, 2021

Federal Medically Underserved Populations and Areas

The following table shows the Federal Medically Underserved Populations and Areas in Palm Beach County as of October 2021. There were 8 total designated populations and areas throughout the county. The two lowest IMU scores were given to Low Inc - Delray Beach with a score of 46.7 and Low Inc – Greenacres with a score of 47.5.

Table 312: Federal Medically Underserved Populations and Areas, Palm Beach County, As of October 2021

Service Area Name	MUA/P ID	Index of Medical Underservice Score	Rural Status	Designation Date
Low Inc - Boca Raton	07246	57.8	Non-Rural	07/26/2002
Low Inc - Boynton Beach	00570	56.2	Non-Rural	09/04/2002
Low Inc - Delray Beach	07279	46.7	Non-Rural	08/28/2002
Low Inc - Greenacres	07245	47.5	Non-Rural	07/25/2002
Low Inc - Lantana/ Lake Worth	07280	58.9	Non-Rural	08/28/2002
Low Inc - West Palm Beach	07064	59.9	Non-Rural	06/22/2001
Low Inc/ M F W - Belle Glade/ Pahokee	07531	53.6	Rural	05/11/1994
Low Income - Jupiter	07817	61.2	Non-Rural	04/15/2011

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Service Administration, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁷³ HRSA Health Workforce. (2021). *What is Shortage Designation?* Retrieved from <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/workforce-shortage-areas/shortage-designation>

²⁷⁴ Health Resources and Services Administration. (2021). *Shortage Areas.* Retrieved from <https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/shortage-areas>

Health Insurance

Previous research suggests that having health insurance is a key determinant of being able to access routine, preventative, and comprehensive healthcare, which ultimately impacts health outcomes and risk of mortality.²⁷⁵ A number of the leading causes of disability and disease can be prevented through early detection, which makes increasing health insurance coverage very important. While health insurance is only one factor mediating access to healthcare, it is crucial to improving the quality of life and achieving health equity in under-resourced communities. The COVID-19 pandemic led to increased rates of unemployment and economic uncertainty. As a result, consideration should be given to future data related to the indicators presented in this section, as employment and health insurance coverage are often intertwined. Early research shows that one of five adults who reported that they or a spouse/partner had health insurance coverage through a job affected by COVID-19 also reported that at least one of them is now uninsured because of the impact. As additional research is conducted related to health insurance and the COVID-19 pandemic, public health professionals and local leaders should continue to review the connections between the COVID-19 pandemic and health insurance coverage in the community.²⁷⁶

Insured

Adults with Any Type of Health Care Insurance Coverage

The following table shows the percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance coverage in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019. While the percentage in Palm Beach County fluctuated during those years, it was higher than the overall state percentage each year. In 2019, 85.5% of Palm Beach County residents had any type of health insurance coverage compared to 84.2% of Florida residents.

Table 313: Adults with Any Type of Health Care Insurance Coverage, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019

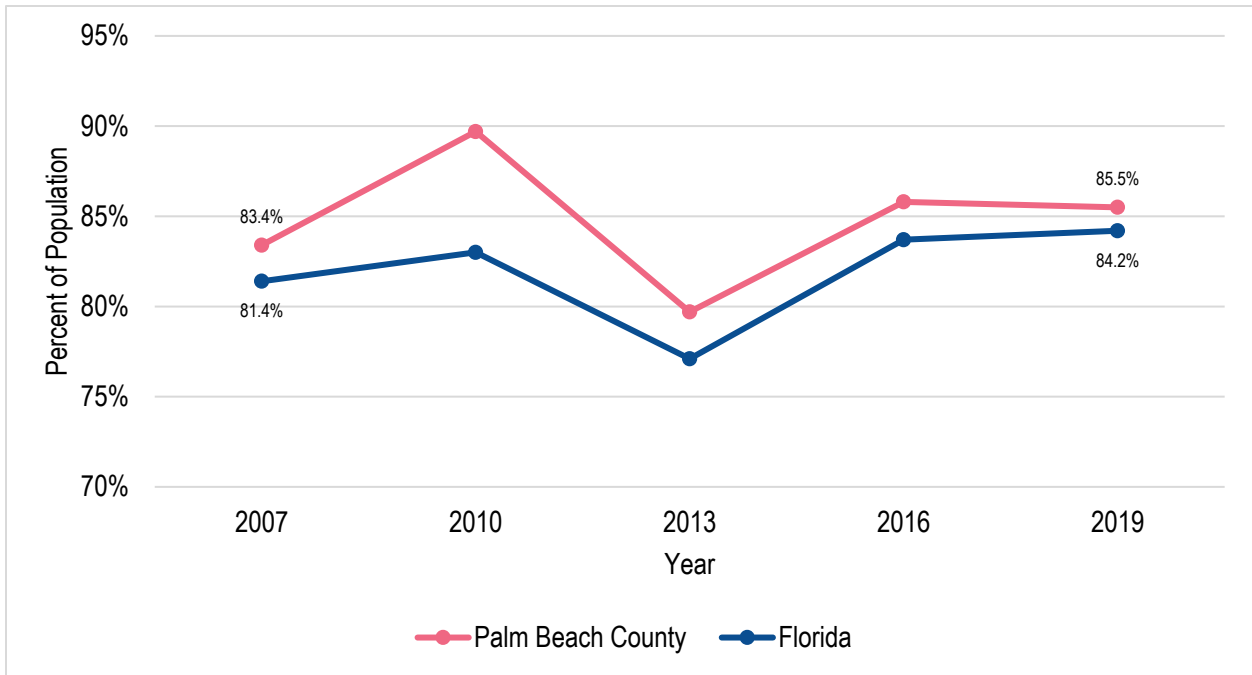
Year	Palm Beach County	Florida
2007	83.4%	81.4%
2010	89.7%	83.0%
2013	79.7%	77.1%
2016	85.8%	83.7%
2019	85.5%	84.2%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁷⁵ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2021). *Access to health services*. Retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/access-to-health>

²⁷⁶ The Commonwealth Fund. (2020). *An early look at the potential implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for health insurance coverage*. Retrieved from <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2020/jun/implications-covid-19-pandemic-health-insurance-survey>

Figure 185: Adults with Any Type of Health Care Insurance Coverage, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion, 2019

Health Insurance Coverage for Individuals with Disabilities, By Age

The table below shows the percentage of individuals with disabilities who have health insurance coverage by age in Palm Beach County and Florida in 2019. In Palm Beach County, 30.5% of individuals ages 65 and older had a disability, which was the largest proportion of any age group reported. Of those individuals, 99.0% had health insurance coverage. The largest population of disabled individuals without health insurance coverage were those ages 19 to 64, with 15.9% reporting having no health insurance coverage in 2019. This was higher than the state percentage of 14.9% of disabled individuals with no health insurance coverage ages 19 to 64 in 2019.

Table 314: Health Insurance Coverage for Individuals with Disabilities, By Age, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2019

	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	1,451,973	100.0%	20,588,432	100.0%
Under 19 years	298,678	20.6%	4,424,249	21.5%
With a disability	10,080	3.4%	197,562	4.5%
With health insurance coverage	9,439	93.6%	187,271	94.8%
No health insurance coverage	641	6.4%	10,291	5.2%
19 to 64 years	812,011	55.9%	12,027,442	58.4%
With a disability	64,149	7.9%	1,213,320	10.1%
With health insurance coverage	53,923	84.1%	1,032,962	85.1%
No health insurance coverage	10,226	15.9%	180,358	14.9%
65 years and over	341,284	23.5%	4,136,741	20.1%
With a disability	104,077	30.5%	1,357,273	32.8%
With health insurance coverage	103,022	99.0%	1,346,073	99.2%
No health insurance coverage	1,055	1.0%	11,200	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Uninsured

Uninsured Individuals, By Age and Gender

This table shows the percentage of uninsured individuals by age and gender in Palm Beach County in 2019. Those ages 19 to 25 had the highest uninsured percentage (23.7%), and those ages 65 and older had the lowest percentage (1.3%). Males (14.6%) were more likely to be uninsured than females (11.6%).

Table 315: Uninsured Individuals, By Age and Gender, Palm Beach County, 2019

	Total	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,451,973	189,280	13.0%
Age			
Under 19 years	298,678	24,527	8.2%
19 to 25 years	113,286	26,845	23.7%
19 to 64 years	812,011	160,172	19.7%
65 years and older	341,284	4,581	1.3%
Sex			
Male	701,016	102,323	14.6%
Female	750,957	86,957	11.6%

Note: Beginning in 2017, selected variable categories were updated, including age-categories, income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) categories, and the age universe for certain employment and education variables.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2019

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Uninsured individuals, By Race and Ethnicity

The table below shows the percentage of uninsured individuals by race and ethnicity in Palm Beach County in 2019. The groups with the highest percentage of uninsured individuals in 2019 were 'Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone' (52.4%), 'American Indian and Alaska Native alone' (41.0%), and 'Some other race alone' (32.5%). 'White alone, not Hispanic or Latino' had the lowest percentage of uninsured individuals with 7.1% uninsured.

Table 316: Uninsured Individuals, By Race and Ethnicity, Palm Beach County, 2019

	Total	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,451,973	189,280	13.0%
Race			
White alone	1,069,522	120,559	11.3%
Black or African American alone	268,756	46,173	17.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,039	1,245	41.0%
Asian alone	39,371	4,711	12.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	527	276	52.4%
Some other race alone	37,407	12,147	32.5%
Two or more races	33,351	4,169	12.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	325,889	78,677	24.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	793,335	56,232	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Uninsured Individuals, By Census County Division (CCD)

The following table shows the percentage of uninsured individuals in Palm Beach County by Census County Division (CCD) in 2019. The CCD with the largest percentage of uninsured individuals was the Lake Worth CCD with 23.6% of the total population uninsured. Of the individuals in the Lake Worth CCD, 60.0% ages 19 to 64 and 24.2% under 19 years of age were uninsured. The Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD also had the second largest percentage of uninsured individuals (21.9%). Of the individuals in the Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD, 57.2% ages 19 to 64 and 30.1% under 19 years of age were uninsured. The highest percentage of those 65 years and older that were uninsured was found in the Boca Raton CCD (31.4%) and Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD (31.4%).

Table 317: Uninsured Individuals, By Census County Division, Palm Beach County, 2019

	Percent of Total Population Uninsured			
	Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	Under 19 years	19 to 64 years	65 years and older
Palm Beach County	13.0%	20.6%	55.9%	23.5%
Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD	21.9%	30.1%	57.2%	12.7%
Boca Raton CCD	6.8%	17.4%	51.2%	31.4%
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD	11.2%	15.9%	52.7%	31.4%
Glades CCD	-	-	-	-
Jupiter CCD	9.3%	20.3%	56.6%	23.2%
Lake Worth CCD	23.6%	24.2%	60.0%	15.9%
Riviera Beach CCD	11.7%	20.0%	57.4%	22.6%
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD	8.9%	21.1%	57.8%	21.2%
Sunshine Parkway CCD	8.2%	23.5%	53.8%	22.8%
Western Community CCD	-	-	-	-
West Palm Beach CCD	18.5%	22.1%	59.8%	18.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2019
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Medicaid

Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment

The table below shows the median monthly Medicaid enrollment rate per 100,000 population in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. For each year reported, the rate among Palm Beach County residents was lower than the rate among state residents overall. Notably, the rate among Palm Beach County residents increased most recently from 2019 (14,618.5 per 100,000) to 2020 (16,845.3 per 100,000). However, this rate was much lower than the rate of 19,940.0 per 100,000 among Florida residents overall in 2020.

Table 318: Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Palm Beach and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2016	227,748	16,324.7	3,979,899	19,672.2
2017	235,972	16,723.1	4,030,447	19,607.4
2018	218,511	15,150.4	3,846,917	18,355.6
2019	213,222	14,618.5	3,766,453	17,709.0
2020	247,609	16,845.3	4,315,244	19,940.4

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) was established by the federal government in 1997 with the goal of providing health insurance coverage to uninsured children who are low-income and are not eligible for Medicaid. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, children enrolled in state CHIPs have experienced increased access to care, utilization, and financial protection during economic downturns. Additionally, evidence suggests that children with Medicaid and CHIP have improved health, leading to better performance in school, which ultimately has positive implications for the overall economy.²⁷⁷

The CHIP provides federal funding to states for designing and regulating their state's CHIP program for low-income families. In Florida, *Florida Healthy Kids*, *MediKids*, and *Children's Medical Services (CMS)* make up the state's CHIP program.²⁷⁸

Children's Health Insurance Programs

Children's Health Insurance Program Total Enrollment by Program

The following table shows the total enrollment numbers for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in Palm Beach County as of August 2021.

Table 319: Children's Health Insurance Program Total Enrollment by Program, As of August 2021

Program	Palm Beach County
	Count
MediKids (Ages 1 - 4)	1,501
Healthy Kids (Ages 5 - 18)	11,142
Children's Medical Services (CMS) (Ages 1 - 18)	645
Total	13,288

Source: Florida Healthy Kids Corporation, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

²⁷⁷ Kaiser Family foundation. (2014). *The Impact of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): What Does the Research Tell Us?* Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/report-section/the-impact-of-the-childrens-health-insurance-program-chip-issue-brief/>

²⁷⁸ Healthy Kids. (2021). *Frequently Asked Questions*. Retrieved from <https://www.healthykids.org/healthykids/faq/>

Healthy Kids

Florida Healthy Kids Medical Plan Enrollment by Plan

The following table shows the total medical plan enrollment by plan for Florida Healthy Kids in Palm Beach County and Florida as of August 2021. The three available plans include Aetna, Community Cares Plan (CCP), and Simply. Aetna has the most children enrolled (6,779) compared to CCP (2,082) and Simply (2,281).

Table 320: Florida Healthy Kids Medical Plan Enrollment by Plan, Palm Beach County and Florida, As of August 2021

Medical Plan	Palm Beach County	Florida
Aetna	6,779	68,975
Community Cares Plan (CCP)	2,082	10,171
Simply	2,281	66,101

Source: Florida Healthy Kids Corporation as of August 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Health Kids Dental Plan Enrollment by Plan

The table below shows the total dental plan enrollment by plan for Florida Health Kids in Palm Beach County and Florida as of August 2021. The three available plans include ARGUS, DentaQuest, and MCNA. DentaQuest (5,083) had the most children enrolled compared to ARGUS (2,319) and MCNA (3,459).

Table 321: Healthy Kids Dental Plan Enrollment by Plan, Palm Beach County and Florida, As of August 2021

Dental Plan	Palm Beach County	Florida
ARGUS	2,319	31,850
DentaQuest	5,083	59,488
MCNA	3,459	50,953

Source: Florida Healthy Kids Corporation as of August 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Medikids

Children Under Five Covered by MediKids

The table below shows the percentage of children under 5 years of age covered by MediKids in Palm Beach County and Florida from 2016 to 2020. During this timeframe the percentage of children in Florida under age 5 covered by MediKids was higher than the Florida percentage, except for in 2019. Most recently, 3.2% of children under 5 years of age in Palm Beach County were covered, while 2.7% were covered in Florida overall.

Table 322: Children Under 5 Covered by Medikids, Palm Beach County and Florida, 2016-2020

Year	Palm Beach County		Florida	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2016	2,105	2.9%	29,757	2.7%
2017	2,313	3.2%	31,496	2.8%
2018	2,843	3.8%	37,238	3.3%
2019	21	0.0%	40,294	3.5%
2020	2,411	3.2%	30,557	2.7%

Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)

Federally Qualified Health Centers are community-based health care providers that receive funds from the HRSA Health Center Program to provide primary care services in underserved areas. They must meet a stringent set of requirements, including providing care on a sliding fee scale based on ability to pay, and must operate under a governing board that includes patients.²⁷⁹

Federally Qualified Health Centers

The table below shows the Federally Qualified Health Centers in Palm Beach County as of 2021. There are five federally qualified health centers that serve the county.

Table 323: Federally Qualified Health Centers, Palm Beach County, 2021

Health Center Name	Street Address	City	ZIP Code
C. L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic - Mobile Clinic	1150 45th St	West Palm Beach	33407-2361
C. L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic - Mangonia Park	2151 45th St Ste 204	West Palm Beach	33407-2009
C. L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic - Mobile 2 Clinic	1150 45th St	West Palm Beach	33407-2361
C. L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic - Mobile 3 Clinic	1150 45th St	West Palm Beach	33407-2361
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Belle Glade	39200 Hooker Hwy Ste 101	Belle Glade	33430-5368
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Delray	225 S Congress Ave	Delray Beach	33445-4616
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Jupiter	411 W Indiantown Rd	Jupiter	33458-3538
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Lake Worth	7408 Lake Worth Rd	Lake Worth	33467-2502
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Lantana	1250 Southwinds Dr	Lantana	33462-1459
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-West Palm Beach	1150 45th St	West Palm Beach	33407-2361
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic - Boca Raton	23123 State Road 7 Ste 108	Boca Raton	33428-5489
C.L. Brumback Primary Care Clinic-Lewis Center	1000 45th St	West Palm Beach	33407-2416
FAU/NCHA U.B. Kinsey Community Health Center	720 8th St	West Palm Beach	33401-3606
FAU/NCHA Westgate Community Health Center	1650 Osceola Dr	West Palm Beach	33409-5038
Florida Community Health Centers, Inc.	5827 Corporate Way	West Palm Beach	33407-2000

²⁷⁹ Health Resource & Service Administration. (n.d.). *Federally Qualified Health Centers*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrsa.gov/opa/eligibility-and-registration/health-centers/fqhc/index.html>

Florida Community Health Centers, Inc. - Pahokee	170 S Barfield Hwy Ste 103	Pahokee	33476-1868
FoundCare - Corporate Way	5730 Corporate Way Ste 100	West Palm Beach	33407-2032
FoundCare - North Palm Beach	840 Us Highway 1 STE 120	North Palm Beach	33408-3858
FoundCare - Okeechobee	5867 Okeechobee Blvd	West Palm Beach	33417-4344
FoundCare Belle Glade	1500 NW Avenue L	Belle Glade	33430-1729
FoundCare Boynton Beach	1901 S Congress Ave Ste 100	Boynton Beach	33426-6556
FoundCare Health Center	2330 S Congress Ave	West Palm Beach	33406-7608
FoundCare West Palm Beach	5205 Greenwood Ave Ste 150	West Palm Beach	33407-2406
GCH Dental Center- Boca Raton	181 Crawford Blvd	Boca Raton	33432-3743
Genesis Community Health- Boca Medical	600 S Dixie Hwy Ste 103	Boca Raton	33432-6034
Genesis Community Health- Boynton Dental Clinic	2623 S Seacrest Blvd Ste 112	Boynton Beach	33435-7531
Genesis Community Health-Boynton Medical	709 S Federal Hwy Ste 3	Boynton Beach	33435-5610

Source: Health Resources & Services Administration, 2021
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Food Access

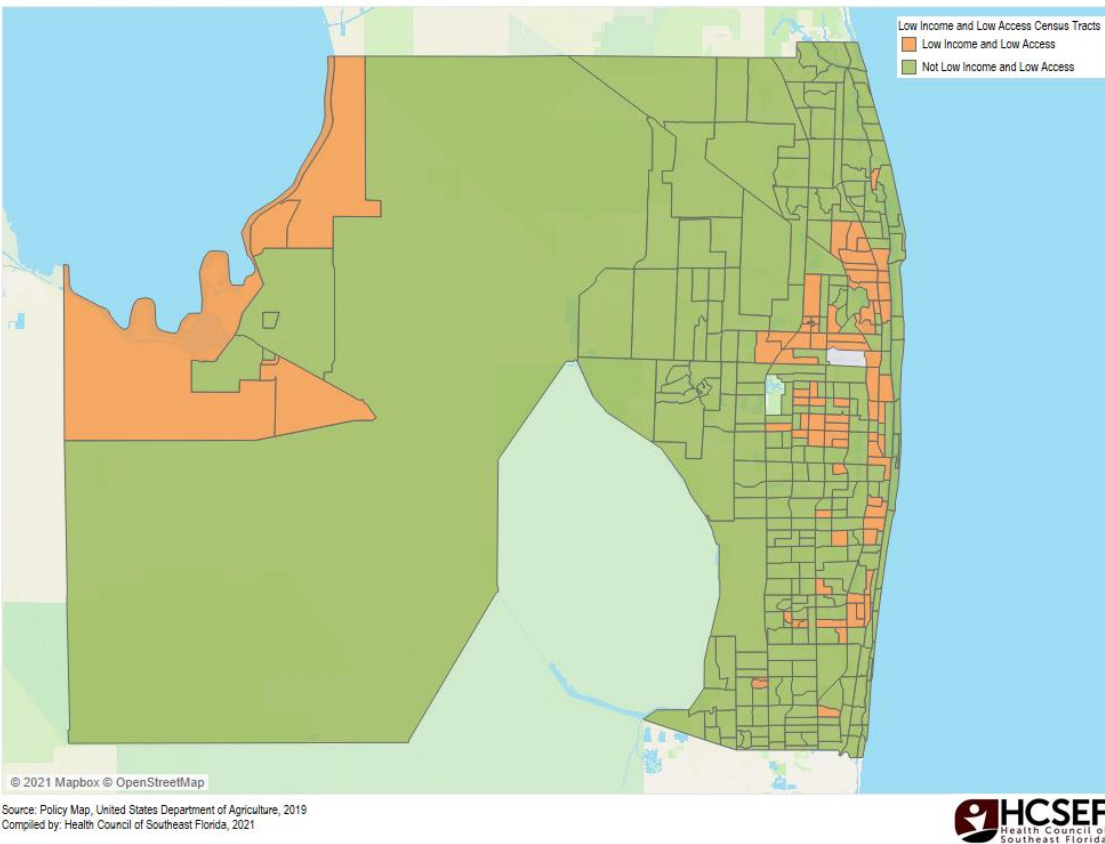
Low food access is defined as being far from a supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. A census tract has low access status if there are at least 500 people or 33 percent of the population within the tract with low access. Low-income census tracts are defined as where the tract's poverty rate is greater than 20 percent, or where the tract's median family income (MFI) is less than or equal to 80 percent of the statewide MFI, or where the tract is in a metropolitan area and has an MFI less than or equal to 80 percent of the metropolitan area's MFI.

The figure below shows the low income, low food access census tracts in Palm Beach County based on 2019 data. In 2019, 23% (77) of census tracts were low income and low foods access census tracts.

To view an interactive map of Low Food Access and Low-Income Census tracts, visit: https://public.tableau.com/views/LowIncomeLowFoodAccess/LlandLFADash?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Figure 186: Low Income, Low Food Access Census Tracts, Palm Beach County, 2019

Low Income, Low Food Access Census Tracts, Palm Beach County, 2019



Community Needs Index

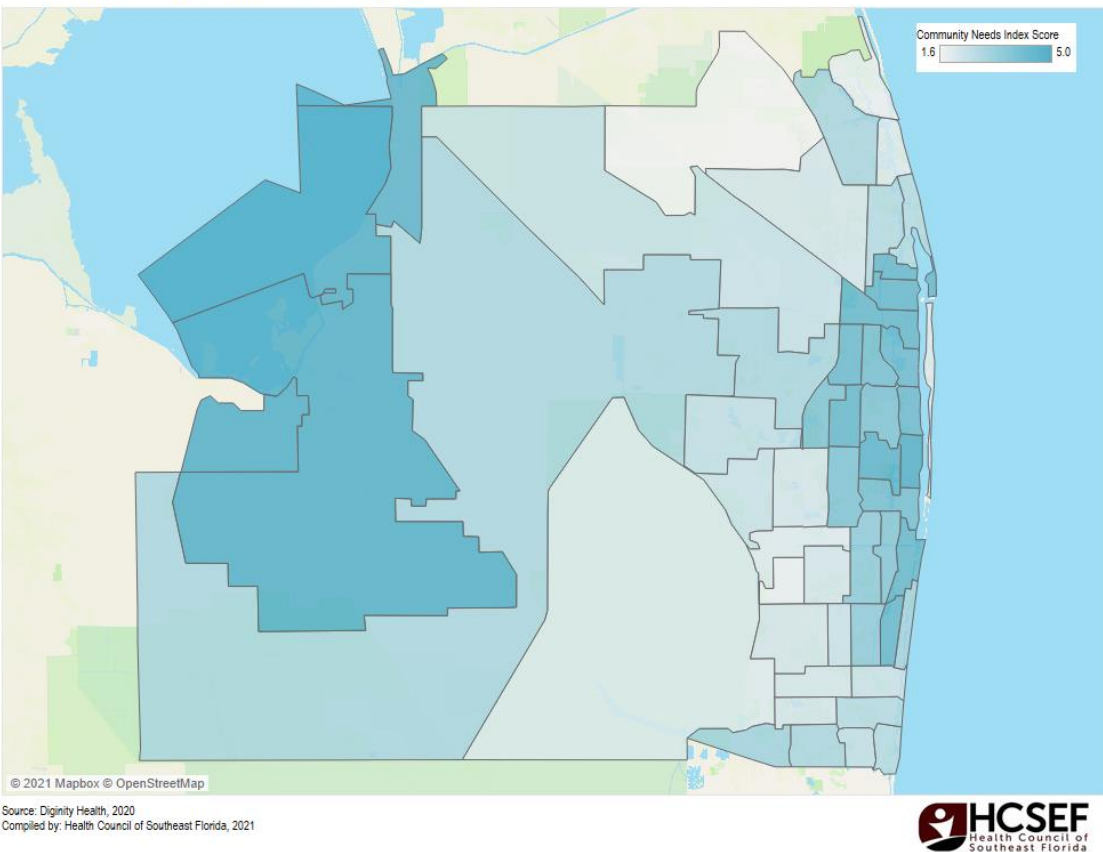
The Community Needs Index (CNI) aggregates five factors associated with health needs: income, culture/language, education, housing status, and insurance coverage. A score of 1.0 indicates a ZIP Code with the lowest socioeconomic barriers (low need), while a score of 5.0 represents a ZIP Code with the most socioeconomic barriers (high need). The CNI captures multiple social determinants of health and highlights geographic areas that have significant disparities regarding access to healthcare services. Catholic Healthcare West found that residents of communities with the highest CNI scores were twice as likely to be hospitalized for conditions that can be managed in the primary or specialty care setting compared to communities with the lowest CNI scores.²⁸⁰ Some of these conditions include asthma, pneumonia, or congestive heart failure.

The figure below shows the CNI by ZIP code in Palm Beach County in 2020. In 2020, 38% (20) census tracts were high need ZIP codes with a CNI score of 4.0 or higher.

To view an interactive map of the Community Needs Index, visit:
https://public.tableau.com/views/CommunityNeedsIndex/CNIDash?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Figure 187: Community Needs Index, By ZIP Code, Palm Beach County, 2020

Community Needs Index, by ZIP Code, Palm Beach, 2020



²⁸⁰ Dignity Health (2011). *Nationwide map guides community health planning*. Retrieved from <https://www.dignityhealth.org/about-us/press-center/press-releases/national-health-need-maps-guide-public-health-planning>

Child Opportunity Index

The Child Opportunity Index (COI) measures and maps the quality of resources and conditions that affect whether children grow up healthy in the neighborhoods where they live. This index combines data from 29 neighborhood-level indicators into a single composite measure.²⁸¹ Child Opportunity Scores are on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 100 (highest). Scores are then grouped into 'very low,' 'low,' 'moderate,' 'high,' and 'very high'.

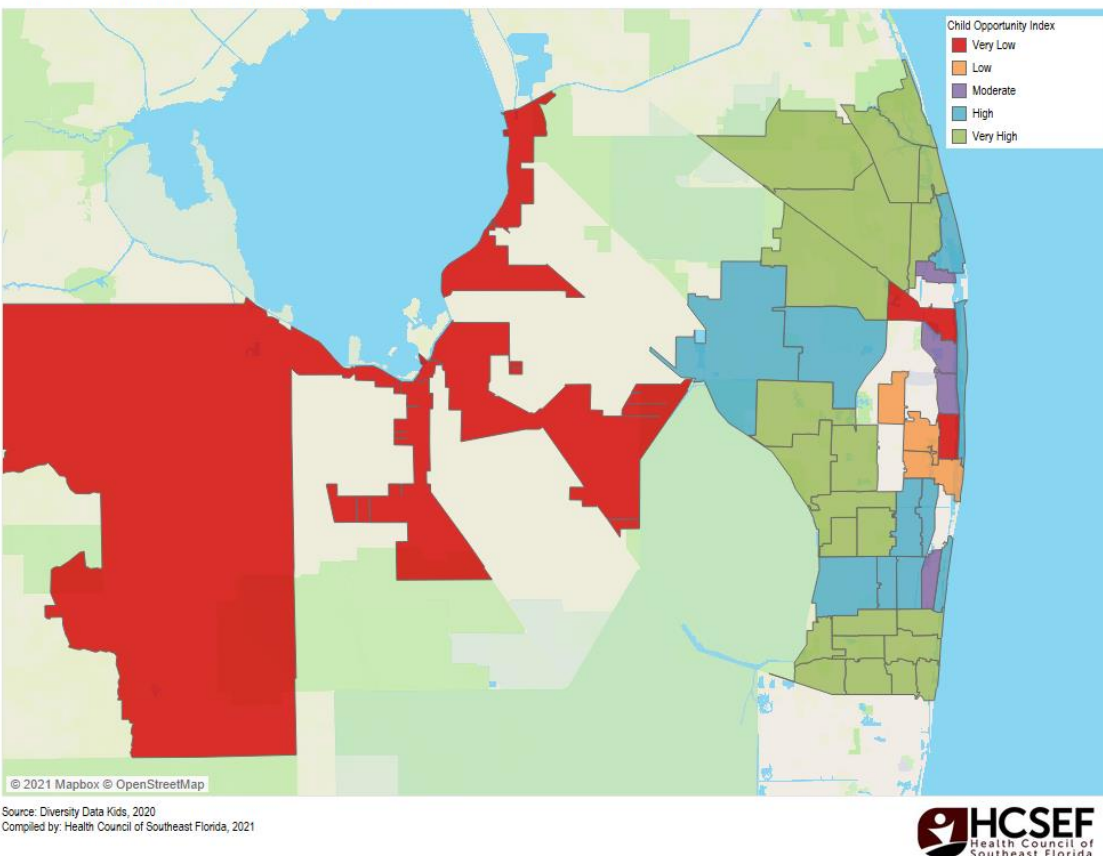
The figure below shows the COI in Palm Beach County from 2015 to 2020. The majority of Palm Beach County Zip codes scored high or very high. However, 28% of ZIP codes scored Low or Very Low. These ZIP codes were primarily located in the Glades Region of Palm Beach County, Lake Worth, and West Palm Beach.

To view an interactive map of the Child Opportunity Index, visit:

https://public.tableau.com/views/ChildOpportunityIndex/COIDash?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Figure 188: Child Opportunity Index, Palm Beach County, 2015-2020

Child Opportunity Index, Palm Beach County, 2015-2020



²⁸¹ The Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy at the Heller School for Social Policy and Management at Brandeis University (2020). *Child Opportunity Index*. Retrieved from <http://www.diversitydatakids.org/child-opportunity-index>

Social Vulnerability Index

Social vulnerability refers to populations that are particularly vulnerable to disruption and health problems as a result of natural disasters, human-made disasters, climate change, and extreme weather. The social vulnerability index (SVI) was designed to help identify areas where residents are in greatest need of support and recovery assistance in the case of a disaster or extreme weather event. The index is comprised of four categories of vulnerability—socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing and transportation. The four social vulnerability levels—Low, Low to Moderate, Moderate to High, and High—are defined by dividing all tracts or counties in the country into quantiles based on the SVI.²⁸²

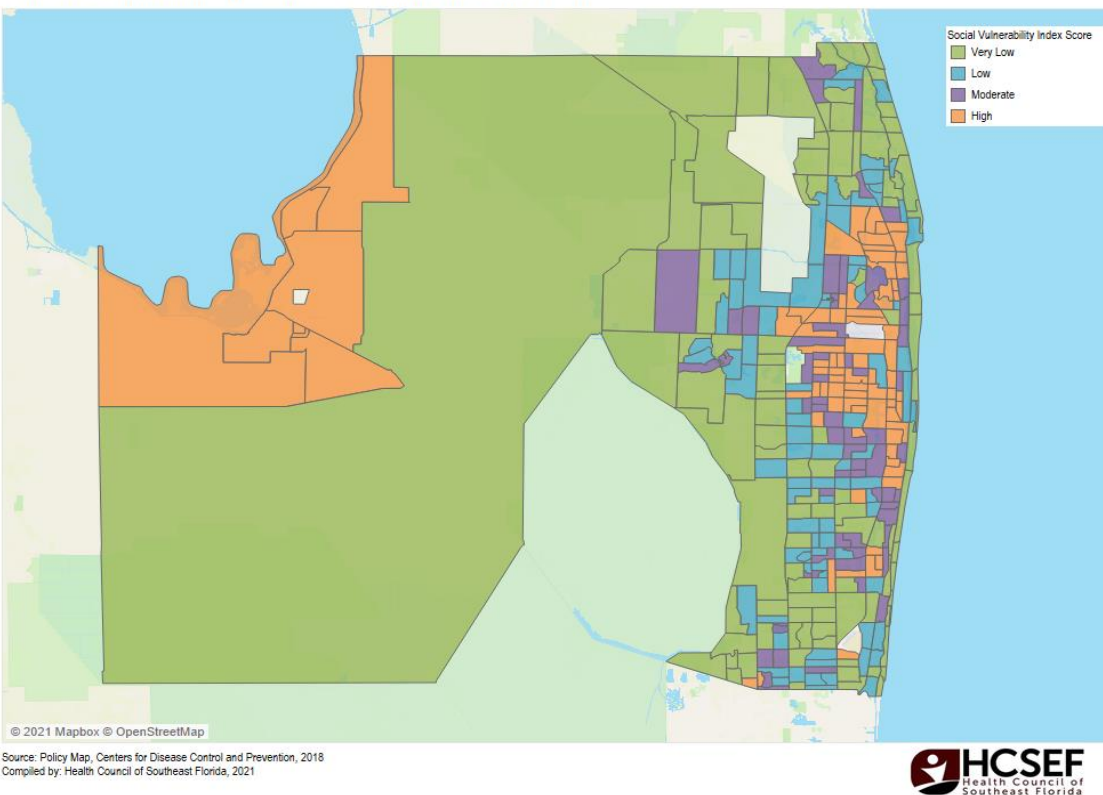
The following figure shows the SVI by census tract in Palm Beach County in 2018. In 2018, nearly a quarter (80) census tracts had a high SVI, followed by 19% (64) that had a moderate social vulnerability index. Census tracts with a moderate or high SVI were concentrated in the Glades Region, West Palm Beach, and Lake Worth.

To view an interactive map of the Social Vulnerability Index, visit:

https://public.tableau.com/views/SocialVulnerabilityIndex_16367561389920/SVIDash?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Figure 189: Social Vulnerability Index, By Census Tract, Palm Beach County, 2018

Social Vulnerability Index, by Census Tract, Palm Beach County, 2018



²⁸²Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (n.d.) CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html>

Community Perspective

The community perspective is a valuable and critical component of the Community Health Assessment process. The Health Council of Southeast Florida utilized numerous strategies to gain the perspectives and experiences of community members and leaders, including the Local Public Health System Assessment, community focus groups, and key informant interviews. The primary, qualitative data gained from these strategies gave a platform for residents' and community leaders' voices to be heard and included in the countywide assessment. This purpose of this portion of the report was to collect the thoughts, opinions, concerns, and experiences from a diverse and representative group of constituents, including stakeholders and residents.

Local Public Health System Assessment

Background

In January 2022, the Health Council of Southeast Florida facilitated the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) in Palm Beach County utilizing the standardized National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) tools. The LPHSA efforts are intended to analyze and improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems. The NPHPS were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Public Health Association (APHA), Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH), National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI), and the Public Health Foundation (PHF).

The NPHPS tool is used to guide state and local jurisdictions in evaluating the performance of their public health system against a set of optimal or model standards. This assessment helps local public health systems determine how well their system addresses various components of the 10 Essential Services and accompanying Model Standards, answering questions such as “What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our public health system?” and “How well are the 10 Essential Public Health Services being provided in our system?” The insight gained from this assessment can help local public health systems identify and address areas for improvement, ensuring that the local public health system is meeting the needs of residents, partners, and stakeholders to improve the health of the community.

The 10 Essential Public Health Services that are referenced throughout the assessment are as follows:

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

Purpose

The primary purpose of the National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) is to promote continuous improvement through performance evaluation of the current local public health system. In the context of this Community Health Assessment, the LPHSA assessment was used as a tool to:

1. Better understand current system functioning and performance;
2. Identify and prioritize areas of strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement;
3. Articulate the value that quality improvement initiatives will bring to the public health system;
4. Develop an initial work plan with specific quality improvement strategies to achieve goals;
5. Begin taking action achieving performance and quality improvement in one or more targeted areas; and
6. Re-assess the progress of improvement efforts at regular intervals

Methodology

The Local Public Health System Assessment was conducted over the course of two meetings. On January 18, 2022, 14 internal stakeholders of the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County and the Health Care District of Palm Beach County gathered together to assess Essential Services 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10. On January 28, 2022, 56 external stakeholders and 6 members of the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County and the Health Care District of Palm Beach County assessed Essential Services 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9.

Over the course of these two meetings, the Palm Beach County local public health system partners assessed the performance of the public health system in Palm Beach County, relative to the national standards set by the National Public Health Performance Standards. Activities of all public health system partners and agencies that contribute to the local public health system, including public, private, and nonprofit entities, were assessed. Attendees were asked to evaluate the performance of the local public health system in each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services. The scores ranged from a minimum value of 0% (indicating that no level of activity is performed in the local public health system pursuant to the standards) to a maximum of 100% (indicating that all activities associated with the standards are performed at optimal levels). Each scoring measure represented a range, as depicted in Figure 190 below. Each participant was asked to vote in real time on the local public health system's performance in each Model Standard through a Zoom poll, and results were displayed instantly after each vote. The final score for each Model Standard was captured by majority vote or consensus in the responses. In some instances, participant responses were tied. In these cases, further discussion was facilitated among attendees and a re-vote was conducted to reach a consensus. At the end of both sessions, each Essential Service was ultimately given a composite score, determined by the aggregation of the scores given to individual Model Standards that contribute to each Essential Service area.

In addition to the LPHSA standard performance score assessment, the Internal LPHSA group, made up of staff from the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County and the Health Care district of Palm Beach County, was asked to complete an additional Local Health Department (LHD) Contribution Questionnaire. This additional assessment asked participants to consider the contribution of the local health department to each Model Standard. The External LPHSA group, made up of a variety of community stakeholders and leaders, was asked to complete an additional Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire. This additional assessment asked participants to prioritize the importance of each Model Standard in the community. These two optional NPHPS questionnaires serve as additional

indicators of the local public health system’s performance in each Essential Service area and provide deeper analysis of the local public health system in Palm Beach County. The results from these additional assessments were recorded in the NPHPS assessment score sheet and compiled using the report tool from NACCHO/CDC. The following assessment includes aggregate data from all questionnaires and assessments used throughout the LPHSA process.

The table below shows the response options that participants were given in their effort to evaluate each Model Standard throughout the Local Public Health System Assessment.

Figure 190: LPHSA Performance Measure Response Options

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

Source: National Public Health Standards, Version 3.0

Data Limitations

Potential data limitations are associated with this assessment process. Community health partners must understand these potential limitations and how to appropriately interpret results to effectively evaluate and improve the local public health system. While these scores provide an overarching view of the strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities within the Palm Beach County public health system, caution should be exercised when reviewing results. A low-performance score may not necessarily indicate that improvement is warranted, nor does a high-performance score indicate that there is no need for improvement. These scores are provided as guidelines. Stakeholders and partners should review and discuss these scores to effectively identify strategies for improvement.

This assessment utilizes input from a diverse set of stakeholders that comprise the local public health system in Palm Beach County. Each stakeholder contributes a unique perspective, experience, and set of expertise. Therefore, this process of information gathering incorporates an element of subjectivity and bias. These limitations can be minimized through the use of particular methods; however, the assessment methods are not fully standardized, and these differences may introduce an element of measurement error. Due to these inherent limitations, the results below and associated recommendations should be used only for quality and performance improvement purposes and should not be interpreted to reflect the capacity of performance or priorities of any single agency or organization.

Results

The Local Public Health System Assessment asks the question “How well is the local public health system performing the ten Essential Public Health Services?” The table and figure below provide an overview of the Palm Beach County local public health system’s performance in each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services, as assessed by stakeholders in Palm Beach County. Assessment was completed through the Performance Assessment (Performance Score listed on the table below), the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire (Priority Rating listed on the table below), and the Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire (Agency Contribution Scores listed on the table below).

As depicted in the table, the average overall performance score was 78.3 and the average overall priority rating was 8.9. Lastly, the average overall agency (local health department) contribution score was 88.5 among all assessed Essential Service areas. Additionally, Figure 191 below depicts the average scores (colored bars) as compared to the range of performance score responses from participants (black line). The following sections provide details related to these assessments and their results, as well as recommendations for consideration based on the National Public Health Performance Standards assessment tool.

Table 324: Overall Performance, Priority, and Contribution Scores by Essential Public Health Service

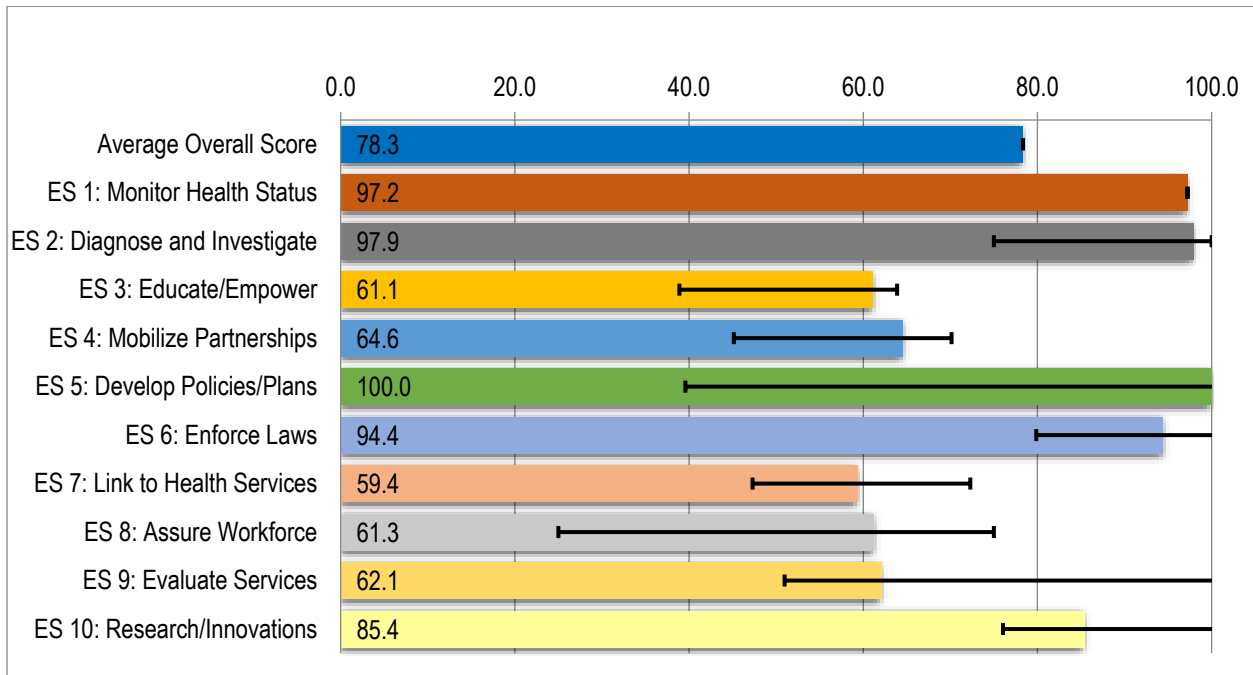
Model Standards by Essential Services	Performance Scores	Priority Rating	Agency Contribution Scores
ES 1: Monitor Health Status	97.2	9.0	100.0
ES 2: Diagnose and Investigate	97.9	9.3	91.7
ES 3: Educate/Empower	61.1	9.0	100.0
ES 4: Mobilize Partnerships	64.6	9.0	100.0
ES 5: Develop Policies/Plans	100.0	9.0	100.0
ES 6: Enforce Laws	94.4	8.7	75.0
ES 7: Link to Health Services	59.4	9.5	87.5
ES 8: Assure Workforce	61.3	9.0	81.3
ES 9: Evaluate Services	62.1	9.0	75.0
ES 10: Research/Innovations	85.4	7.7	75.0
Average Overall Score	78.3	8.9	88.5
Median Score	75.0	9.0	89.6

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Figure 191: Summary of Average Essential Service Performance Scores



Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results

The following section provides detailed information on the performance ratings of each Essential Service and accompanying Model Standards. The collective scores for the Model Standards under each Essential Service are provided, as are the themes related to strengths, opportunities, and/or recommendations for improvement within the public health system, as discussed by participants during the Local Public Health System Assessment sessions.

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 1 – Monitor Health Status

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- Palm Beach County’s Community Health Assessment is completed every five years using primary and secondary qualitative data, including focus groups, key informant interviews, and the Local Public Health System Assessment process.
- The Community Health Assessment is utilized by numerous partnering organizations in defining organizational strategic objectives and applying for funding to bolster social service and public health programs in the county.
- The Community Health Assessment and its associated process have focused on health equity in recent years. Additionally, infographics, graphs, and summary pages have been developed to educate the community on these findings.
- The local public health system has worked to increase data visualization and associated racial and ethnic disaggregation in epidemiological data, infant mortality data, opioid use data, and other complex public health data that is presented to the public.
- Additional surveillance is conducted and utilized at the local level.
- The Community health Improvement Plan is informed by the findings of the Community Health Assessment.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does optimal activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is an opportunity to improve information dissemination regarding the Community Health Assessment and associated findings with the general public and community, including within the local Department of Health and the local public health system, ensuring that this information is reaching the public at large, and presentations are understandable and relatable.

Table 325: Essential Service 1 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems		
1.1	Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA) <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.1.1	Conduct regular community health assessments?	100
1.1.2	Continuously update the community health assessment with current information?	100

1.1.3	Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners?	100
1.2	Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.2.1	Use the best available technology and methods to display data on the public's health?	75
1.2.2	Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	100
1.2.3	Use computer software to create charts, graphs, and maps to display complex public health data (trends over time, sub-population analyses, etc.)?	100
1.3	Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.3.1	Collect data on specific health concerns to provide the data to population health registries in a timely manner, consistent with current standards?	100
1.3.2	Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses?	100

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 2 – Diagnose and Investigate

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The development of detailed emergency plans that are tested through drills for various emergency and hazard situations.
- The establishment of strong, collaborative coordination among county partners, which has been essential in the COVID-19 pandemic response.
- The expansion of the local public health system in Palm Beach County, which ensures a far reach and touches many community members through the work of private, nonprofit, and governmental organizations.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does optimal activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is an opportunity to increase communication among partners. Increased communication in this area can serve to establish consistent public health and emergency responses and increase collaboration among agencies.

Table 326: Essential Service 2 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards		
2.1	Model Standard: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
2.1.1	Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state and local partners to identify, monitor, share information, and understand emerging health problems and threats?	100
2.1.2	Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?	100
2.1.3	Assure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise?	100
2.2	Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
2.2.1	Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment?	100

2.2.2	Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?	100
2.2.3	Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?	100
2.2.4	Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?	100
2.2.5	Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, or and nuclear public health emergencies?	100
2.2.6	Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement?	100
2.3	Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
2.3.1	Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?	100
2.3.2	Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?	75
2.3.3	Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?	100
2.3.4	Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), for determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and for reporting the results?	100

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 3 – Inform, Educate, and Empower

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The Department of Health consistently presents public health data to the County Commissioners to inform the decision-making process at the local level.
- A wide network of community partners is often utilized to disseminate public health information from the Department of Health.
- The Palm Beach County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) Advisory Council establishes a collective set of public health priorities.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does significant activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- Improving communication regarding health issues and priorities through consistent messaging from across agencies and sectors
- Increasing efforts to educate and inform the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations within the community.

Table 327: Essential Service 3 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 3: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues		
3.1	Model Standard: Health Education and Promotion <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.1.1	Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies?	75
3.1.2	Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels?	50
3.1.3	Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities?	50
3.2	Model Standard: Health Communication <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.2.1	Develop health communication plans for relating to media and the public and for sharing information among LPHS organizations?	50
3.2.2	Use relationships with different media providers (e.g. print, radio, television, and the internet) to share health information, matching the message with the target audience?	50
3.2.3	Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues?	50

3.3	Model Standard: Risk Communication <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.3.1	Develop an emergency communications plan for each stage of an emergency to allow for the effective dissemination of information?	100
3.3.2	Make sure resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response?	75
3.3.3	Provide risk communication training for employees and volunteers?	50

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 4 – Mobilize Community Partnerships

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The local public health system maintains a directory of health and human service community organizations throughout the county. This directory is available online for increased access.
- The Palm Beach County CHIP Advisory Council has increased communication and partnership among agencies and has introduced new partners over time.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does significant activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is opportunity for increased resident participation in the establishment of community health improvement goals.
- While many agencies collaborate to achieve the common goals of the local public health system, there is opportunity for additional agencies to work together to reach those who are currently underserved.

Table 328: Essential Service 4 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems		
4.1	Model Standard: Constituency Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
4.1.1	Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?	75
4.1.2	Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?	50
4.1.3	Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?	75
4.1.4	Create forums for communication of public health issues?	50
4.2	Model Standard: Community Partnerships <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
4.2.1	Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?	75
4.2.2	Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?	75
4.2.3	Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	50

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 5 – Develop Policies and Plans

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County is an Accredited Health Department through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB).
- The Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County has established programs and processes to ensure the essential public health services are consistently provided, regardless of funding changes.
- A wide range of partners utilize the Palm Beach County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), which is updated frequently with data and progress reports. The CHIP findings and defined strategies inform strategic goals for several community partners.
- The Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County established emergency plans that are updated consistently and are practiced through scheduled drills with county partners.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does optimal activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is an opportunity to further share the CHIP progress with residents and community members to inform them of the work being done to improve health throughout the county.
- There is also opportunity for the local public health system to further engage in the policy-making process. At this time, the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County provides data and public health information to the local government as appropriate to inform the decision-making process. However, active involvement in policy development is limited across the local public health system.

Table 329: Essential Service 5 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 5: Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts		
5.1	Model Standard: Governmental Presence at the Local Level <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.1.1	Support the work of a local health department dedicated to the public health to make sure the essential public health services are provided?	100
5.1.2	See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program?	100
5.1.3	Assure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?	100
5.2	Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.2.1	Contribute to public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process?	100

5.2.2	Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?	100
5.2.3	Review existing policies at least every three to five years?	100
5.3	Model Standard: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.3.1	Establish a community health improvement process, with broad-based diverse participation, that uses information from both the community health assessment and the perceptions of community members?	100
5.3.2	Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?	100
5.3.3	Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan?	100
5.4	Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.4.1	Support a workgroup to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans?	100
5.4.2	Develop a plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed?	100
5.4.3	Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?	100

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 6 – Enforce Laws and Regulations

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County leads a number of regulatory initiatives in the county, including those related to Environmental Health.
- Many agencies within the local public health system have access to legal counsel, either on staff or on a voluntary basis, which can provide technical assistance as needed.
- The Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County, including the various divisions such as Environmental Health and Epidemiology, present public health information to local leaders, providers, businesses, and constituents to inform the decision-making process related to public health policies and concerns.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does optimal activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- At certain times, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, public health regulations and ordinances have not been consistent at the national, state, county, and organizational levels. An opportunity exists to increase cooperation among various levels of the public health system to align these regulations in an effort to increase resident understanding and cooperation.

Table 330: Essential Service 6 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety		
6.1	Model Standard: Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
6.1.1	Identify public health issues that can be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances?	100
6.1.2	Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent, promote, or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels?	100
6.1.3	Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every five years?	100
6.1.4	Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances?	100
6.2	Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	

6.2.1	Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?	100
6.2.2	Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote the public health?	75
6.2.3	Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances?	75
6.3	Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
6.3.1	Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances?	100
6.3.2	Assure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies?	100
6.3.3	Assure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law?	100
6.3.4	Educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances?	100
6.3.5	Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws?	100

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 7 – Link and Assure Provision of Services

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- Agencies within Palm Beach County’s local public health system work directly with residents to assist those in need with benefit applications, such as Medicaid or SNAP.
- The initiation of the *Unite Us* system for social service referrals has served as a collaborative effort to increase linkages to care.
- A number of organizations in Palm Beach County provide language services to meet the unique linguistic needs of various populations.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does significant activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is opportunity to further enhance linkages to services for residents in need. The group emphasized that linkages to care cannot end at the referral step. Instead, residents must be successfully connected to the care they need.
- While the identification of populations at increased risk has been relatively well accomplished in Palm Beach County, an opportunity exists to better reach these populations with tailored approaches to successfully link them to care and services. In this assessment, increased access to care was identified as an area in which the local public health system should focus efforts for underserved or overlooked communities to fill gaps in unmet needs.

Table 331: Essential Service 7 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 7: Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable		
7.1	Model Standard: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
7.1.1	Identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing or connecting to personal health services?	75
7.1.2	Identify all personal health service needs and unmet needs throughout the community?	50
7.1.3	Defines partner roles and responsibilities to respond to the unmet needs of the community?	50
7.1.4	Understand the reasons that people do not get the care they need?	75
7.2	Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
7.2.1	Connect (or link) people to organizations that can provide the personal health services they may need?	75

7.2.2	Help people access personal health services, in a way that takes into account the unique needs of different populations?	50
7.2.3	Help people sign up for public benefits that are available to them (e.g., Medicaid or medical and prescription assistance programs)?	50
7.2.4	Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need?	50

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 8 – Assure a Competent Workforce

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- Workforce assessments are done in the local public health system, including assessments analyzing the number of jobs and students in sectors to identify gaps.
- Training programs and grants are available for students in high schools and universities/colleges.
- Cultural Competency trainings have occurred at increased intervals over the last few years.
- Various organizations throughout the Palm Beach County local public health system frequently offer each other trainings and opportunities for continuing education.
- Multiple leadership development opportunities exist within the county, including programs for residents, leaders, and nonprofit staff.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does significant activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is an opportunity to increase communication and reporting around workforce assessments in the larger local public health system. Many agencies complete this work individually, but increased communication on county-wide results would benefit partners.
- There is also an opportunity for agencies to increase collaboration and communication regarding certifications, education, and license requirements. While many agencies were confident in their own practices, they were unsure of these in other organizations.
- Increased training opportunities for community health workers are needed in the local public health system.

Table 332: Essential Service 8 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 8: Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce		
8.1	Model Standard: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.1.1	Set up a process and a schedule to track the numbers and types of LPHS jobs and the knowledge, skills, and abilities that they require whether those jobs are in the public or private sector?	25
8.1.2	Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce?	25
8.1.3	Provide information from the workforce assessment to other community organizations and groups, including governing bodies and public and private agencies, for use in their organizational planning?	25
8.2	Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.2.1	Make sure that all members of the public health workforce have the required certificates, licenses, and education needed to fulfill their job duties and meet the law?	75
8.2.2	Develop and maintain job standards and position descriptions based in the core knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to provide the essential public health services?	75

8.2.3	Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies?	75
8.3	Model Standard: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.3.1	Identify education and training needs and encourage the workforce to participate in available education and training?	75
8.3.2	Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to essential public health services?	75
8.3.3	Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases?	50
8.3.4	Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education?	75
8.3.5	Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a cultural competent manner and understand social determinants of health?	75
8.4	Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.4.1	Provide access to formal and informal leadership development opportunities for employees at all organizational levels?	75
8.4.2	Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together?	75
8.4.3	Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources?	75
8.4.4	Provide opportunities for the development of leaders representative of the diversity within the community?	75

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 9 – Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- The local public health system uses national and state licensure guidelines to ensure quality services throughout the local public health system.
- The local public health system reevaluated effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of services based on the priorities and goals of the Community Health Improvement Plan and the data associated with the Community Health Assessment.
- The local public health system has developed specific programming to increase outreach to vulnerable populations.
- The *Unite Us* initiative has increased coordination among partners as a service coordination and referral system.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does significant activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is opportunity to ensure that program delivery does reach those that are in the most need. Partners expressed a need to better reach and serve vulnerable populations.
- Additionally, opportunities exist for agencies within the local public health system to share and collaborate on evaluation findings from their own individual organization to enhance the local public health system as a whole.

Table 333: Essential Service 9 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services		
9.1	Model Standard: Evaluation of Population-Based Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.1.1	Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs were achieved?	75
9.1.2	Assess whether community members, including those with a higher risk of having a health problem, are satisfied with the approaches to preventing disease, illness, and injury?	50
9.1.3	Identify gaps in the provision of population-based health services?	75
9.1.4	Use evaluation findings to improve plans and services?	50
9.2	Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	

9.2.1	Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services?	50
9.2.2	Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines?	50
9.2.3	Measure satisfaction with personal health services?	50
9.2.4	Use technology, like the internet or electronic health records, to improve quality of care?	75
9.2.5	Use evaluation findings to improve services and program delivery?	50
9.3	Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.3.1	Identify all public, private, and voluntary organizations that provide essential public health services?	75
9.3.2	Evaluate how well LPHS activities meet the needs of the community at least every five years, using guidelines that describe a model LPHS and involving all entities contributing to essential public health services?	75
9.3.3	Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and coordinating services?	75
9.3.4	Use results from the evaluation process to improve the LPHS?	50

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Performance Assessment Results: Essential Public Health Service 10 – Research and Innovation

The local public health system strengths in this area were as follows:

- Geospatial mapping and targeted health education interventions for vaccine hesitancy occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic and continue to occur in other public health topic areas.
- Focus groups are conducted on various community health issues, particularly with Family Planning efforts, research topics, and community health assessments.
- Many agencies in the local public health system have established relationships with local academic institutions for internship programs and research.

Overall, according to the assessment, the local public health system in Palm Beach County does optimal activity to meet the performance standards in this area, but the following areas were highlighted as opportunities to improve:

- There is an opportunity to share research findings and efforts with the broader community to educate residents and partners on the work being done in this area of the local public health system.
- Additional opportunities exist for agencies within the local public health system to actively approach schools regarding the availability of internship and research opportunities on a more frequent basis.
- Opportunities exist for local public health system organizations to incorporate research into staff positions, allowing staff the time and resources to conduct research as a role within their agency.

Table 334: Essential Service 10 Summary of Performance Measures

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 10: Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems		
10.1	Model Standard: Fostering Innovation <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
10.1.1	Provide staff with the time and resources to pilot test or conduct studies to test new solutions to public health problems and see how well they actually work?	100
10.1.2	Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research?	100
10.1.3	Keep up with information from other agencies and organizations at the local, state, and national levels about current best practices in public health?	100
10.1.4	Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and in sharing results?	75
10.2	Model Standard: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	

10.2.1	Develop relationships with colleges, universities, or other research organizations, with a free flow of information, to create formal and informal arrangements to work together?	100
10.2.2	Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research?	100
10.2.3	Encourage colleges, universities, and other research organizations to work together with LPHS organizations to develop projects, including field training and continuing education?	100
10.3	Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
10.3.1	Collaborate with researchers who offer the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies?	75
10.3.2	Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources?	75
10.3.3	Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc?	75
10.3.4	Evaluate public health systems research efforts throughout all stages of work from planning to impact on local public health practice?	25

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022
 Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire

As a supplement to the Performance Assessment scoring, local public health stakeholders in Palm Beach County completed a Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire. This questionnaire allowed participants to provide individual priority rankings for each Model Standard and compare priority rankings to Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) performance scores. Surveys were distributed electronically to all external LPHSA meeting participants after the January 28, 2022 LPHSA session.

The below figure depicts the ranking structure established by the National Public Health Performance Standards guidelines and tools. The four quadrants in the figure are determined by the resultant aggregate priority rankings of the Model Standards for the Essential Services, as compared to the corresponding performance score. These results may aid in pinpointing recommended areas of high priority for improvement within the local public health system.

Figure 192: Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire Ranking Guidelines

Quadrant A	(High Priority and Low Performance) – These activities may need increased attention.
Quadrant B	(High Priority and High Performance) – These activities are being done well, and it is important to maintain efforts.
Quadrant C	(Low Priority and High Performance) – These activities are being done well, consideration may be given to reducing effort in these areas.
Quadrant D	(Low Priority and Low Performance) – These activities could be improved, but are of low priority. They may need little or no attention at this time.

Source: National Public Health Standards, Version 3.0

Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire Results

The following table displays the priority rating based on the Priority Model of Standards Questionnaire, as compared to the Performance Assessment score from the LPHSA, for each Essential Service's Model Standard.

Model Standards within Quadrant A are considered to be high priority areas based on the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire with low performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities may need increased attention in Palm Beach County's local public health system. These Model Standards included areas of evaluation, workforce development, successful linkage to services, mobilizing community partnerships, and areas of health education and information.

Model Standards within Quadrant B are considered to be high priority areas based on the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire with high performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities are being done well in Palm Beach County's local public health system, and it is important to maintain efforts in these areas due to their high priority ranking. These Model Standards included areas of laws and regulations, policy and plan development, health hazard identification and investigation, and community health assessments.

Model Standards within Quadrant C are considered to be low priority areas based on the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire with high performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities are being done well in Palm Beach County's local public health system, and consideration may be given to reducing efforts in these areas due to low priority ranking. These Model Standards included research and innovation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Lastly, Model Standards within Quadrant D are considered to be low priority areas based on the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire with low performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities could be improved in Palm Beach County's local public health system, but due to low priority ranking, they may need little to no attention at this time. The Model Standard highlighted in this area included the local public health system's capacity to initiate or participate in research.

Table 335: Summary of Priority Model Standards Questionnaire Results, By Priority Rating and Performance Score of Model Standards

Quadrant	Model Standard	Performance Score	Priority Rating
Quadrant A	9.3 Evaluation of LPHS	68.8%	9
Quadrant A	9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health	55.0%	9
Quadrant A	9.1 Evaluation of Population Health	62.5%	9
Quadrant A	8.4 Leadership Development	75.0%	9
Quadrant A	8.3 Continuing Education	70.0%	9
Quadrant A	8.2 Workforce Standards	75.0%	9
Quadrant A	8.1 Workforce Assessment	25.0%	9
Quadrant A	7.2 Assure Linkage	56.3%	9
Quadrant A	7.1 Personal Health Services Needs	62.5%	10
Quadrant A	4.2 Community Partnerships	66.7%	9
Quadrant A	4.1 Constituency Development	62.5%	9
Quadrant A	3.3 Risk Communication	75.0%	9
Quadrant A	3.2 Health Communication	50.0%	9
Quadrant A	3.1 Health Education/Promotion	58.3%	9
Quadrant B	6.2 Improve Laws	83.3%	9
Quadrant B	6.1 Review Laws	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	5.4 Emergency Plan	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	5.3 CHIP/Strategic Planning	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	5.2 Policy Development	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	5.1 Governmental Presence	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	2.3 Laboratories	93.8%	9
Quadrant B	2.2 Emergency Response	100.0%	10
Quadrant B	2.1 Identification/Surveillance	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	1.3 Registries	100.0%	9
Quadrant B	1.2 Current Technology	91.7%	9
Quadrant B	1.1 Community Health Assessment	100.0%	9
Quadrant C	10.2 Academic Linkages	100.0%	8
Quadrant C	10.1 Foster Innovation	93.8%	8
Quadrant C	6.3 Enforce Laws	100.0%	8

Quadrant D	10.3 Research Capacity	62.5%	7
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Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire

In addition to the Performance Assessment scoring and the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire, the Local Health Department (LHD) Contribution Questionnaire was used to further analyze the local public health system in Palm Beach County. This questionnaire allowed participants to provide an individual assessment of the contribution of the local health department to each Model Standard. Surveys were distributed electronically to all internal LPHSA meeting participants after the January 18, 2022 LPHSA session.

The below figure depicts the ranking structure for the Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire established by the National Public Health Performance Standards guidelines and tools. The four quadrants in the figure are determined by the performance rating of each Essential Service area and associated Model Standard compared to the respective contribution of the local health department in that area, as scored by the questionnaire aggregate results.

Figure 193: Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire Ranking Guidelines

Quadrant A	(High Agency Contribution and Low Performance) – These activities may need increased attention.
Quadrant B	(High Agency Contribution and High Performance) – These activities are being done well, and it is important to maintain efforts.
Quadrant C	(Low Agency Contribution and High Performance) – These activities are being done well, consideration may be given to reducing effort in these areas.
Quadrant D	(Low Agency Contribution and Low Performance) – These activities could be improved, but are of low priority. They may need little or no attention at this time.

Source: National Public Health Standards, Version 3.0

Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire Results

The following table displays the priority ranking based on the Local Health Department (LHD) Contribution Questionnaire, as compared to the Performance Assessment score from the LPHSA (Local Public Health System Assessment), for each Essential Service’s Model Standard.

Model Standards within Quadrant A are considered to be areas with high agency contribution based on the Local Health Department Contribution Assessment and low performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities may need increased attention in Palm Beach County’s local public health system. These Model Standards included areas of public health workforce standards, identification of personal health service needs, mobilizing community partnerships, and health education and communication.

Model Standards within Quadrant B are considered to be areas with high agency contribution based on the Local Health Department Contribution Assessment and high performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities are being done well in Palm Beach County’s local public health system, and it is important to maintain efforts in these areas. These Model Standards included areas of monitoring health status to identify community health problems, diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards, and developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.

Model Standards within Quadrant C are considered to be areas with low agency contribution based on the Local Health Department Contribution Assessment and high performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National

Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities are being done well in Palm Beach County's local public health system, and consideration may be given to reducing efforts in these areas. These Model Standards included areas of research and innovation, enforcement of laws, regulations, and ordinances, and laboratory support.

Lastly, Model Standards within Quadrant D are considered to be areas with low agency contribution based on the Local Health Department Contribution Assessment and low performance based on the LPHSA. Based on the National Public Health Performance Standards ranking guidelines, these activities could be improved in Palm Beach County's local public health system, but due to low priority status, they may need little to no attention at this time. These Model Standards included areas of initiating or participating in research, evaluation, workforce development, and successful linkage to services.

Table 336: Local Health Department Contribution Questionnaire Results

Quadrant	Model Standard	LHD Contribution	Performance Score
Quadrant A	8.2 Workforce Standards	100.0%	75.0%
Quadrant A	7.1 Personal Health Services Needs	100.0%	62.5%
Quadrant A	4.2 Community Partnerships	100.0%	66.7%
Quadrant A	4.1 Constituency Development	100.0%	62.5%
Quadrant A	3.3 Risk Communication	100.0%	75.0%
Quadrant A	3.2 Health Communication	100.0%	50.0%
Quadrant A	3.1 Health Education/Promotion	100.0%	58.3%
Quadrant B	5.4 Emergency Plan	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	5.3 CHIP/Strategic Planning	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	5.2 Policy Development	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	5.1 Governmental Presence	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	2.2 Emergency Response	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	2.1 Identification/Surveillance	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	1.3 Registries	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant B	1.2 Current Technology	100.0%	91.7%
Quadrant B	1.1 Community Health Assessment	100.0%	100.0%
Quadrant C	10.2 Academic Linkages	75.0%	100.0%
Quadrant C	10.1 Foster Innovation	75.0%	93.8%
Quadrant C	6.3 Enforce Laws	75.0%	100.0%
Quadrant C	6.2 Improve Laws	75.0%	83.3%
Quadrant C	6.1 Review Laws	75.0%	100.0%
Quadrant C	2.3 Laboratories	75.0%	93.8%
Quadrant D	10.3 Research Capacity	75.0%	62.5%
Quadrant D	9.3 Evaluation of LPHS	75.0%	68.8%
Quadrant D	9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health	75.0%	55.0%
Quadrant D	9.1 Evaluation of Population Health	75.0%	62.5%
Quadrant D	8.4 Leadership Development	75.0%	75.0%

Quadrant D	8.3 Continuing Education	75.0%	70.0%
Quadrant D	8.1 Workforce Assessment	75.0%	25.0%
Quadrant D	7.2 Assure Linkage	75.0%	56.3%

Source: Palm Beach County Local Public Health System Report, 2022

Aggregated by: National Public Health Performance Standards Tool and Score Sheet, Version 3.0

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2022

Conclusion

The process of the Local Public Health System Assessment identified strengths and opportunities for both short-term and long-term improvement in the Palm Beach County local public health system. This process also actively engaged community stakeholders in improvement efforts across the local public health system, further enhancing the current system of support and community resources in the county. This assessment is intended to ultimately help guide planning and collaboration efforts of local health and human services agencies in Palm Beach County to further advance the scope and impact of the local public health system.

Community Focus Groups

Introduction

Between December 2021 and January 2022, the Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted seventeen focus group sessions with 299 participants to gain primary qualitative insights on health in Palm Beach County. These sessions allowed residents to voice their opinions, experiences, and needs related to health in Palm Beach County in a discussion-based format.

Methodology

Seventeen focus group sessions were conducted over the course of two months, reaching 299 Palm Beach County residents. Sessions lasted approximately 90 minutes and allowed participants to share their experiences and opinions related to health in Palm Beach County through a series of questions and probes. In addition to English language sessions, one session was held in Spanish and one session was held in Haitian Creole. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, all sessions were held virtually over Zoom. Registration and technical assistance were provided to all participants who requested it. Participants answered a series of demographic questions upon registration. Upon the start of each session, participants were given an overview of the session goals and community health assessment process, and all participants were assured that no names would be included in the summarization of answers. As a token of appreciation for their time, participants were awarded a \$25 gift card for their participation in a session.

Participant Demographics

The following section includes the participant responses to the focus group registration demographic questions.

Table 337: Focus Group Participant Sex

Sex	Count	Percent of Participants
Male	174	58.2%
Female	123	41.1%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 338: Focus Group Participant Age

Age	Count	Percent of Participants
18-19 years	1	0.3%
20-24 years	46	15.4%
25-34 years	156	52.2%
35-44 years	60	20.1%
45-54 years	14	4.7%
55-59 years	6	2.0%
60-64 years	4	1.3%
65-74 years	3	1.0%
75-84 years	7	2.3%
85+ years	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 339: Focus Group Participant Race

Race	Count	Percent of Participants
American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous	12	4.0%
Asian	3	1.0%
Black or African American	202	67.6%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2	0.7%
White/Caucasian	63	21.1%
Two or more races	10	3.3%
Other	5	1.7%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 340: Focus Group Participant Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Count	Percent of Participants
Hispanic or Latino	76	25.4%
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	221	73.9%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 341: Focus Group Participant Level of Educational Attainment

Highest Level of Educational Attainment	Count	Percent of Participants
Associate Degree	42	14.0%
Bachelor's Degree	129	43.1%
Doctorate	4	1.3%
High School diploma or equivalent	26	8.7%
Less than a High School diploma	11	3.7%
Master's Degree	50	16.7%
Some college, no degree	27	9.0%
Technical School	8	2.7%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 342: Focus Group Participant Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income	Count	Percent of Participants
Less than \$10,000	23	7.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	10.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	9.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	13.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47	15.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	7.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	41	13.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	37	12.4%
\$200,000 or more	10	3.3%
I prefer not to answer	3	1.0%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 343: Focus Group Participant Current Employment Status

Current Employment Status	Count	Percent of Participants
Full-time employed	150	50.2%
Homemaker	8	2.7%
Part-time employed	61	20.4%
Retired	11	3.7%
Self-employed	41	13.7%
Student	12	4.0%
Unable to work	3	1.0%
Unemployed and currently looking for work	8	2.7%
Unemployed and not currently looking for work	2	0.7%
Working two or more jobs	1	0.3%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 344: Focus Group Participant Health Insurance Status

Health Insurance Status	Count	Percent of Participants
Cash/I don't have insurance	39	13.0%
Medicaid	95	31.8%
Medicare	99	33.1%
Military Care/VA/TRICARE	1	0.3%
Private insurance	51	17.1%
Other	5	1.7%
I prefer not to answer	7	2.3%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

Table 345: Focus Group Participant ZIP Code

ZIP Code	Count	Percent of Participants
33401	16	5.4%
33402	5	1.7%
33403	10	3.3%
33404	7	2.3%
33405	2	0.7%
33406	2	0.7%
33407	4	1.3%
33408	6	2.0%
33409	1	0.3%
33410	15	5.0%
33411	4	1.3%
33412	3	1.0%
33413	2	0.7%
33414	5	1.7%
33415	2	0.7%
33417	2	0.7%
33418	7	2.3%
33419	10	3.3%
33421	2	0.7%
33425	2	0.7%
33426	2	0.7%
33428	2	0.7%
33430	22	7.4%
33431	1	0.3%
33432	4	1.3%
33433	7	2.3%
33434	1	0.3%
33436	3	1.0%
33437	1	0.3%
33438	4	1.3%
33445	1	0.3%
33448	2	0.7%
33458	2	0.7%
33460	2	0.7%
33461	2	0.7%
33462	1	0.3%
33463	2	0.7%
33467	4	1.3%
33468	2	0.7%
33469	1	0.3%

33470	1	0.3%
33471	1	0.3%
33472	4	1.3%
33473	1	0.3%
33474	4	1.3%
33476	11	3.7%
33480	25	8.4%
33481	1	0.3%
33483	1	0.3%
33486	2	0.7%
33493	22	7.4%
Outside of Palm Beach County*	51	17.1%
Unknown	2	0.7%
Total	299	100%

*Health Council of Southeast Florida has confirmed that the majority of these entries were registrant typing errors during the initial registration process, and that these participants either live or spend a majority of their time in Palm Beach County.

Results

The following section includes the findings and themes that emerged across all 17 of the Community Health Assessment resident focus groups.

Table 346: Impressions of Health

Impressions of Health	
<p>An individual's beliefs and understandings regarding health may influence their perception of health in their community and their actions towards health behaviors in everyday life. According to the Theory of Reasoned Action, an individual's action is most directly influenced by their behavioral intention. Determinants of such behavioral intentions include an individual's subjective norms and attitudes. Research shows that an individual's attitude is determined by their behavioral beliefs about the action, and their subjective norm is determined by their normative beliefs.²⁸³ As such, it is critical to understand the community's beliefs and understandings related to health in community health assessment efforts. Participants were asked the following questions regarding their current impressions of health and healthy communities.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>What does health mean to you?</p>	<p>Overall, participants viewed health in a variety of ways, including holistic wellness, healthy eating and active living, and freedom from disease.</p> <p>Holistic wellness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many participants shared impressions of health as a holistic experience, focusing on balance, happiness, and overall wellbeing. • <i>"Being able to wake up every day and be happy and healthy."</i> • <i>"Health is life. It means being sound in mind and body."</i> • <i>"Health is the ability to live well."</i> • <i>"Health means being stable financially, physically, socially and mentally."</i> <p>Healthy eating and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, participants depicted the value of health in terms of healthy eating and physical activity. As one participant shared, <i>"health means keeping fit, being healthy and having a balanced diet."</i> <p>Being free from disease and illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lastly, participants saw health as being free from disease and illness. One participant stated that health is the <i>"absence of disease or disability."</i>
<p>When you hear the words "healthy community" what comes to mind?</p>	<p>Participants highlighted access to quality care, services, and resources as a defining factor of healthy communities. Strong social supports, such as education, culture, food security, housing, and transportation were also highlighted. It was clear throughout the sessions that participants did not view health in a singular, medical sense. Many participants spoke to the importance of strong relationships within the community and working together to achieve common goals. Participants also cited environmental</p>

²⁸³ Glanz, K., Rimer, B. K., Viswanath, K., Montano, D. E., & Kasprzyk, D. (2015). Chapter 6: Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planner Behavior, and the Integrated Behavioral Model. *Health Behavior: Theory, Research and Practice*, 5, 95-98. Jossey-Bass.

factors as a hallmark of healthy communities. Emphasis was given to cleanliness, safety, and a lack of pollution.

Access to quality care, services, and resources

- Access to care, services, and resources that are affordable and reliable were seen as a major component in defining healthy communities. As one participant summarized, *“it is where by every person in the community has access to a good quality education, safe and healthy homes, adequate employment, transportation, good living standards, [and] quality health care.”* Participants also highlighted accessible hospitals and behavioral health services, a clean environment, including access to clean water, and adequate housing and employment opportunities.
- Participants emphasized the need for communities to collaborate across sectors to improve living conditions and enhance representation in public health efforts. As one participant shared, a healthy community is *“a community that works together to enhance healthy living to all people. It can be in the form of peace, shelter, education, food, social justice, equality, sustainable resources and income.”*

Strong social supports

- Participants emphasized strong social supports and relationships as a pillar of health communities. The ability to live, work, play, and access health services equitably was highlighted amongst participants. As one participant stated, in a healthy community, *“everyone gets to be involved and everyone’s voices is heard. No one is left behind.”* Participants mentioned freedom from discrimination and equal opportunity as important components of a healthy community, as well. A participant summarized this impression, stating, *“[a healthy community] goes beyond quality medical care. [It is] reflected in social and environmental factors, free of discrimination and has equitable access.”*
- Participants also highlighted the availability of community development programs and social services in their visions of a healthy community, highlighting the positive impacts of these programs on resident’s well-being.

Environment

- Participants highlighted the key role that a clean and safe environment plays in a healthy community, speaking towards pollution, sanitary conditions, sustainability, and safety. As one participant stated, a healthy community is achieved when the community has *“clean water, clean environment, and also a safe environment”* for residents.

Table 347: Current Community Strengths

Current Community Strengths	
<p>Community strengths identified by residents can provide insight into what community members perceive to be going well in their community, as well as what they currently value in their neighborhoods. Leaders may use this information to build on current strengths in their efforts to address gaps and opportunities for improvement. Participants answered the following questions about perceived strengths and associated influences on their community.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>What are some of the strengths where you live that contribute to a healthy community?</p>	<p>Participants highlighted programs and services, access to care, and a strong sense of community as strengths in the areas that they live.</p> <p><u>Programs and services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants highlighted programs that have benefited their community, including the BRIDGES program, Go Glades, the Glades Initiative, Caridad, Community Partners, and Henderson Behavioral Health. These programs increased access to necessary resources for residents, making them a valuable asset in improving and maintaining health in Palm Beach County. One participant shared, <i>“having the BRIDGES program in our community is a very great strength. It offers [a] list of resources, grocery assistance [and] parent trainings.”</i> Another participant stated, <i>“we have Palm Tran but we also have Go Glades. This is a bus that comes to your door instead of walking to a bus stop. [It] takes us to doctors and drop us off. Glades Initiative has a food bank that opens twice a week.”</i> Participants also shared their experiences with the Glades Initiative, stating, <i>“the Glades Initiative brings healthy vegetables and food and juice and, if we need things like appointments, they will reach out to someone in the community to provide those services.”</i> Additionally, participants stated, <i>“[we have] Caridad, Community Partners, Henderson Behavioral Health and various food pantries help to contribute to health in the community.”</i> Other programs and services were also highlighted. One participant stated, <i>“educating the community on the prevention measures, for instance the diabetes prevention program [is helpful].”</i> Participants also highlighted parks, quality educational opportunities and schools, affordable medical and mental health services, programs for seniors and those in need to obtain basic necessities, community infrastructure improvements, employment opportunities and jobs, as well as unemployment assistance programs currently within the community. As one participant stated, <i>“we are constantly evolving our programs to meet the changing needs of local and state agencies, schools, hospitals, underserved families, children and adults.”</i> <p><u>Access to care</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable healthcare facilities and services were also highlighted as a strength in Palm Beach County communities. Healthcare facilities that were conveniently located and accessible for all populations, regarded as insurance status, were praised. As one participant from the Glades region stated, <i>“[there is] one hospital in Glades for 30,000 residents in the tri-city area. The hospital is very important to us. They expanded to have space for people without insurance to go see a doctor. They also provide dental services in addition to traditional hospital</i>

	<p>services.” Despite praise in this area, residents throughout the focus groups also emphasized access to care as an opportunity for improvement in communities, especially as it relates to affordability, behavioral health, and specialty care.“</p> <p><u>A sense of community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants conveyed a strong sense of community, highlighting the impact this social cohesion has on the health of Palm Beach County. As one participant stated, <i>“our strength is that we believe in unity. We can do anything together.”</i> Another participant stated, <i>“There is a sense of belonging in my community – people see one another as vital part of the community and this makes it easy to support and help one another.”</i> • <i>“We all have access to social amenities and good relationships. We live as one. We come together to the aid of our neighbors.”</i> • <i>“Community togetherness, social groups coming together to discuss the common goals of the community and means of achieving them.”</i> •
<p>Who or what influences what you do (or think) about your health?</p>	<p>When asked who or what influences what participants do or think about their health, participants shared that the following sources influence their decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers, such as doctors, nutritionists, health workers, healthcare personnel, and therapists • Media sources, such as the Internet and social media platforms • <i>“Our immediate environment – that’s out family and friends”</i> • School courses/educational institutions • The government • Personal financial status and health conditions

Table 348: Opportunities for Improvement

Opportunities for Improvement	
<p>Opportunities for improvement and barriers to health were explored by focus group participants. This information can provide insight into the current gaps in the local public health system, as well as the barriers that may influence those gaps. According to the Health Belief Model, perceived barriers play a critical role in an individual's behavior, and thus their health. As one of the most widely applied behavior theories in health behavior research, the Health Belief Model states that the intentional targeting of perceived barriers, benefits, self-efficacy, and threats will most effectively lead to optimal behavior change.²⁸⁴ As such, it is important to understand resident's current perceived gaps and barriers to address health in the community. Participants were asked the following questions about opportunities for improvement in their community.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>You just shared about some of the strengths in your community, but what opportunities exist for improving the health of your community?</p>	<p>Participants saw opportunities for improvement in services for special populations, health education, and resources. Throughout the discussion, participants conveyed that increased assistance in these areas would positively benefit the community and impact overall health.</p> <p><u>Services for special populations, including seniors, caregivers, immigrants, and the re-entry population</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants highlighted a need for additional support services for seniors. One participant stated, <i>“we need more supportive services for seniors.”</i> Another shared that <i>“more support services for seniors [are needed]. We do good with Meals on Wheels, but more connections to resources and inclusion with technology [is needed].”</i> • Participants also shared that additional resources for caregivers would benefit the health of the community. One participant stated, <i>“more support services and policies that benefit caregivers [are needed].”</i> Another shared that <i>“respite for caregivers for those caring for people with dementia [is needed]. Caregivers are often burnt out and need a break. It is financial strain on them.”</i> • Participants also mentioned the need for additional supports for the reentry population. One participant shared, <i>“more support for the reentry population [is needed] – those that were incarcerated and returning back to communities. They need more support reintegrating, such as applying for housing, employment or benefits.”</i> • Participants shared that immigrant populations are often overlooked and need additional assistance programs to improve the health of the community. One participant stated, <i>“A lot of residents are new to the country and need health [resources]. To go to clinics, there is no transportation. They are dependent on friends or family for transportation. There is no assistance for issues with landlords/housing issues. They live in places that are not healthy at all and not healthy for the children. Transportation and housing are the main barriers. [There is] too much abuse from landlords – in one case, landlords won't repair the air conditioning and children get sick, or there are rats in the house. They can't live like that. They complain and the landlords won't help. The city can't help enforce anything with the landlords, and [they] tell them to get a paralegal to fight it. There is a lack of available resources for these kinds of issues.”</i> Participants also shared

²⁸⁴ Jones, C. L., Jensen, J. D., Scherr, C. L., Brown, N. R., Christy, K., & Weaver, J. (2015). The Health Belief Model as an explanatory framework in communication research: exploring parallel, serial, and moderated mediation. *Health communication, 30*(6), 566–576. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2013.873363>

	<p>that these populations are experiencing “<i>difficulty in attaining routine medical care for the undocumented population.</i>”</p> <p>Health education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants believe increased health education efforts for community members would improve the health of the community. As one participant stated, “<i>what’s unavailable in my community is health classes.</i>” Additionally, another participant stated that, “<i>public awareness and health education will definitely go a long way.</i>” Another participant shared that there is a need for “<i>more health seminars that teach people how to live a healthy life.</i>” • Participants also stated “<i>more mental health awareness on its importance.</i>” In addition to mental health sessions, participants also suggested nutrition and diet sessions, as well as seminars for pregnant women and families. • Participants also suggested “<i>creating listening sessions and tutoring people how to go about insurance and legal documents especially for people who’ve are caregivers to people with illnesses</i>” and “<i>information concerning health, safety, and wellness.</i>” <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants shared that additional medical resources are needed. Specifically, participants shared that “<i>a more diverse group of mental health practitioners for adolescents and teens</i>” would be beneficial. Additionally, more qualified healthcare workers, affordable healthcare facilities, free medical check-ups, and additional mental health facilities and providers were noted by participants. One participant also stated that, “<i>[it is] challenging to get contraceptives. We had to look in another community. I also had an issue with PrEP and PEP. I had someone who couldn’t get PrEP easily.</i>” • Participants shared the need for additional resources in the form of financial planning training, transportation options, affordable and safe housing options, and low-cost gyms or community exercise groups. • The issue of racism in communities was a concern of participants throughout sessions. • Participants from the Glades region shared concerns related to the availability of services and programs, such as specialists, nutritionists, and qualified physical trainers. One participant stated, “<i>we don’t have behavioral specialists or mental health facilities or even counseling – we don’t have counselors or therapists and those require referrals and travel to West Palm Beach</i>”. Glades-region participants also shared the need for improved infrastructure, such as roads, in their community. • “<i>The Latino community sometimes [doesn’t] know about all the resources that are available in the community... There is a lot of information in Spanish, but people are not aware.</i>”
<p>What health services are unavailable or hard to access?</p>	<p>When asked what health services are unavailable or hard to access, participants shared the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health practitioners, including those with cultural diversity • Sexual health specialists and sexual assault specialists • Dental services • Vision services • Surgical procedures

<p>What resources or social services to promote health are unavailable or hard to access?</p> <p>What variables (or barriers) contribute to this?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation services • Pediatricians • Gynecological services • Rehabilitation centers • Emergency response <p>When asked what resources or social services to promote health are unavailable or hard to access, participants shared the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Affordable housing • Medication assistance <p>Participants were then asked what variables contribute to these issues. Participants shared the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COVID-19 pandemic • The “digital divide,” or internet accessibility • Finances, including the cost of treatment and financial stability • Lack of information or awareness • Racism • Accessibility • Insurance coverage
<p>What types of support do you believe residents need to overcome these barriers?</p>	<p>To overcome current barriers, participants felt that education, additional resources, employment opportunities, and policies are needed in their communities.</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants shared that increased education on health issues and preventative measures is a key element to improving health in Palm Beach County. Participants expressed the need for initial education to occur within the community so residents are informed of beneficial health practices and lifestyle elements that may be impairing their health. As one participant stated, it would be beneficial to “<i>create awareness of what is good and what is not good. Sometimes we think what we are doing is healthy, but it is actually killing us slowly.</i>” • Participants also shared a need for education related to available community resources that are accessible to residents to help mitigate or positively impact health and well-being in the county. Education on available resources and eligibility for such resources is needed to improve understanding and subsequent utilization among residents. • Some participants suggested providing health education as a form of support in the school setting. One participant stated, “<i>inclusion of health education in school facilities [would help overcome the barriers].</i>” Another participant stated, “<i>Introduce mental health curriculums in school to increase awareness of mental health issues among students. A lot of students suffer from mental health issues, and I think it can be a disaster if not handled in time.</i>” <p><u>Additional resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of participants mentioned transportation services are needed to overcome barriers. One participant stated, “<i>more medical motorized health buses and vans that go to those communities where healthcare may not be accessible</i>

	<p><i>[would help].” Another participant shared, “[there is a] lack of providers in the [Glades region] area – that leads to long travels to providers outside of the area in West Palm Beach. Transportation is a barrier and support in this area [is needed].”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other resource suggestions included additional recreation center infrastructure, mental health services, financial support programs for healthcare costs, and community health workers to fill the current gaps in healthcare and service delivery. • Participants also recognized the need for additional resources for special populations, such as translation services for those who do not speak English, and services for immigrants such as documentation and employment support services. <p><u>Employment opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants also saw stable, quality employment opportunities as a key area for support that can improve health in the community. • <i>“Increase the rate of employment for residents. Unemployment has contributed a lot to an unhealthy community. When people are earning income, they’ll be able to afford health care services and also have access to other facilities that will in turn affect them positively.”</i> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants shared that support in the form of policies can help improve the health of the community and help residents overcome current barriers. One participant stated, <i>“new policies to stop the housing abuse and mental health support [are needed]. All of these problems effect the families. Stress added on parents as a result of these housing issues makes health worse.”</i>
<p>How can residents and community organizations work together to improve the health of the county?</p>	<p>Participants shared that residents and community organizations can work together on policies and support programs, education, and outreach efforts to improve health in Palm Beach County.</p> <p><u>Policy development and implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants shared that targeted policy development and implementation could play a significant role in improving the health of the community. • <i>“Enacting policies and programs that serve in the best interests of their health status.”</i> • <i>“Hold policy makers accountable and create channels of communication with key policymakers at the local level.”</i> <p><u>Support programs, education, and outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants valued community-based support programs, educational opportunities, and outreach as methods to improve the health of the community. Throughout discussion, participants shared ideas for ways in which residents and community organizations can work together to deliver needed programming and information dissemination, including the development of support groups, educational workshops, awareness campaigns, surveys, and free counseling and screening opportunities. Participants emphasized the importance of increased

communication from agencies and the local government in these methods. Local leaders, such as pastors, were also suggested as partners in improving health and sharing health information within the community.

- *“Host educational seminars and workshops in communities and neighborhoods. Ensure the residents are part of the planning process and conversations.”*
- *“I think a lot can be done, ranging for raising awareness programs, making facilities more affordable for people and also ensuring that they are always update with the needs of the community.”*

Table 349: Highlighted Issues, Causes, and Affected Populations

Highlighted Issues, Causes, and Affected Populations	
<p>The goal of a community health assessment is to identify issues and health needs that can be strategically addressed to improve the health of a community.²⁸⁵ As such, it is critical to understand residents' impressions of current issues, causes, and affected populations. This insight can help leaders understand the issues most important to community members at this time. Participants were asked the following questions about common issues, causes, and vulnerable populations in their community.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>What are common health issues that you, your family or your community struggle with?</p>	<p>Participants cited health issues such as substance use, diabetes, cancer, mental health, high blood pressure, and obesity as common health issues experienced in their communities. Below is a list of health issues that participants stated as issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental and behavioral health issues, such as depression, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and substance use • Respiratory conditions, such as allergies, asthma, pneumonia, and tuberculosis • Poor health status, such as the high prevalence of obesity, high blood pressure/hypertension, high cholesterol, nutritional deficiencies • Conditions related to aging, such as Alzheimer's Disease, dementia, the worsening of ophthalmological health, and arthritis • Chronic health conditions, such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, kidney diseases • Infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, and sexually transmitted infections, food-borne illnesses
<p>What do you believe causes the health issues you have described?</p>	<p>Participants cited stress and life events, lifestyles and habits, environmental triggers, and a lack of education or awareness as the causes of the major health issues they see in their community.</p> <p>Stress and life events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of participants attributed stress and negative life events as contributing factors to mental health issues. Participants shared experiences of financial hardship, job loss, and work-related stress. Participants also shared that traumatic events also contributed to poor health outcomes. • A majority of participants mentioned that COVID-19 contributed to a number of mental health issues. Participants shared experiences of losing jobs, losing social connections, and facing financial hardships. One participant shared, "for mental health issues such as depression...losing loved ones due to COVID-19 has had a toll on people's mental health... [and] losing jobs." Another participant shared, "the pandemic has made these health issues worse and more prevalent." • A number of participants stated that unemployment contributed to drug use. • Several participants also mentioned an increase in poverty and homelessness, paired with higher costs of medical services, led to an increase of stress and poor health outcomes as it deterred individuals from seeking necessary care

²⁸⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). *Public health professionals gateway: assessments and plans*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/cha/plan.html>

	<p><u>Lifestyle and habits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants stated that work is often a cause of health issues. One participant stated, <i>“work schedules can compromise health.”</i> Participants also shared that during the pandemic, working from home led to more idle time and decreased physical activity. Participants attributed unemployment to decreased physical activity, as well. • Participants highlighted the need for education and guidance when it comes to developing healthy lifestyles, stating <i>“a lack of guidance leads to bad habits, such as drug abuse.”</i> A lack of understanding or ignorance to healthy habit development was seen as a contributing factor to poor health outcomes, including <i>“poor self-monitoring of health.”</i> • Participants also attributed unhealthy eating and a lack of physical activity as contributing factors to obesity, in addition to genetics. • Substance use and addictions were seen as contributing factors to negative health outcomes. <p><u>Environmental triggers or factors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many participants attributed environmental factors, such as pollution, to asthma in addition to unhealthy living conditions. • Air and water pollution from neighboring industries and unsanitary conditions were seen as a contributor to health issues. One participant shared that <i>“breathing issues and cancer are caused by industries situated near where citizens reside, so the fumes from the industries really cause residents to have health challenges like breathing issues and cancer of the lungs. If the government could compensate citizens to move or shut down the industries because they are really causing issues to the health of the residents. Air quality issues with lung health.”</i> • In addition to pollution and unhealthy living conditions, participants also saw a lack of infrastructure that promotes physical activity as a contributing environmental factor to poor health outcomes. One participant shared, <i>“for obesity, one factor that affects is the environment. Not having area parks, sidewalks, and affordable gyms makes it hard for people to be physically active.”</i> <p><u>Lack of education or awareness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants cited health literacy issues and a lack of awareness as major causes of health issues in their communities. As one participant stated, <i>“people are not aware of what to do and what not to do to avoid issues.”</i> Participants shared that increased knowledge related to prevention measures would help their communities achieve optimum health. Another participant characterized the lack of awareness as a <i>“bad foundation”</i> that contributed to health issues. • Another participant spoke to stigma that stems from misunderstandings of health as a contributor to health issues, stating, <i>“stigma contributes to HIV/AIDS issues, and education would help... In my community, everyone thinks you can only get it from sexual relation...”</i>
<p>Who do you feel struggles the most with these health issues you have described?</p>	<p>Overall, vulnerable populations such as children and teens, elders, low-income and rural communities, and minorities were seen as suffering the most from health issues in Palm Beach County.</p>

Adolescents and teens

- Participants stated that **adolescents and teens** suffer the most from **mental health** issues, such as depression, due to increasing pressure and stressors. As one participant stated, *“youth suffer the most from mental issues because they are living up to expectations, potential, lack of jobs, lack of support from parents and friends, leaves them in a state of mental issues.”*
- Participants also emphasized **children’s dependence on adults**, stating *“children cannot advocate for themselves.”* This is important as public health professionals and community leaders consider the impact of assistance programs, resources, and adult health indicators on children.

Elders

- Participants also felt that the **elderly population** was most impacted by negative health outcomes as a result of **aging, loneliness, and a general lack of support**. As one participant stated, *“I see the elderly suffering the most because they are abandoned with no family support.”* Another participant shared, *“my grandmother shied away from medications because she believed it was her time to die so she didn’t want to waste the money.”*

Low-income and rural communities

- Participants pointed to an **inability to afford** healthcare services and healthy foods, as well as a lack of nearby healthcare facilities as contributors to poor health among residents of low-income and rural communities.
- **Stress related to finances and employment** was also cited as a factor in poor health outcomes for those residents living in low-income and rural communities.

Minorities

- Participants felt that the **Latino** community was disproportionately impacted by negative health outcomes.
- In addition to the Latino community, participants felt that racial minorities, such as **Black or African American** populations, were increasingly impacted by negative health impacts due to racism.
- Participants also shared concerns that **residents with disabilities** were highly impacted by negative health outcomes.
- **Undocumented immigrants** were also seen as a vulnerable population that suffer increased negative health outcomes due to the fear and inability to seek care.

Table 350: Healthcare and Health Education Touchpoints

Healthcare and Health Education Touchpoints	
<p>Effectively reaching targeted populations is a critical component of influencing and addressing health issues in a community. Leaders must understand where residents go for health care and health information in order to impactfully reach these community members. The concept of understanding healthcare and health education touchpoints used by residents and patients, known as Health Information-Seeking Behavior, can impact health marketing and outreach efforts.²⁸⁶ Participants were asked the following questions about where they currently seek health care and health information.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>Where do you get health care?</p>	<p>Overall, participants utilized a variety of healthcare touchpoints to receive services, including low-cost options such as local healthcare clinics as well as hospitals, urgent care, family doctors, telehealth, pharmacies and home health aides. Participants also shared that they receive advice and minor services from family members who are nurses or doctors whenever possible.</p> <p><u>Healthcare touchpoints</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free or low-cost local clinics, health care centers, and health department clinics • Health Care District of Palm Beach County • FoundCare • Based on cost and accessibility, some participants exclusively utilized hospitals for their care. • Urgent care • Family doctor • Family members who are nurses or doctors • Telehealth • Pharmacies • Home health aides, doctors, and nurses
<p>In what cases do you use the emergency room?)</p>	<p><u>When emergency rooms are utilized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While some participants utilized hospitals as their primary sources of care, others emphasized that hospitals were only used in emergency situations, such as instances of chest pain or extreme loss of blood. • One participant stated that they utilized hospitals “[when I] can’t afford to go to the doctor’s office.” This financial barrier to accessing regular, primary care is significant in understanding emergency department utilization for communities in Palm Beach County. • Participants also stated that hospitals were utilized for medical issues that take place outside of normal business hours, when a family physician might not be available.
<p>Where do you get most of your health information?</p>	<p>Many participants cited receiving most of their health information from the internet, social media, and other media platforms such as blogs, podcasts, YouTube, and more. Participants also shared that they seek health information from medical and</p>

²⁸⁶ Zimmerman, M. S. (2021). Health information-seeking behavior in the time of COVID-19: information horizons methodology to decipher source path during a global pandemic. *Journal of documentation*, 77(6). Retrieved from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JD-01-2021-0022/full/html>

public health professionals, such as doctors, the local health department, and government health agencies, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sources of health information

- Internet searches
- Social media (including Facebook and Twitter) and associated community groups on these platforms. Participants stated that they utilized information posted from both friends and organizations on these platforms.
- Health blogs
- YouTube
- Television/News
- Health podcasts
- Health websites
- Family doctor or primary care doctor
- Friends
- Local clinics
- The local health department
- Community health workers and programs, such as Silver Sneakers
- Government Health Agencies, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Health Organization, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Table 351: Impact of COVID-19

Impact of COVID-19	
<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly influenced the way in which community members live, work, and play. Stay-at-home and safer-at-home orders have altered how residents attend work and school, as well as the ways in which they receive health care. Social isolation, economic hardship, limited medical capacity and virtual health care visits, and remote schooling have changed the dynamics in both families and communities and have oftentimes led to increased stress and uncertainty related to once-normal activities.²⁸⁷ As such, the most recent data is beginning to show that COVID-19 has had a significant impact on other health indicators since 2020. Participants were asked the following questions regarding the impact of COVID-19 on their family and community, as well as the impact of COVID-19 on their ability to access health and social services.</p>	
Question	Insights and Responses
<p>How has COVID-19 affected you, your family and members of your community?</p>	<p>COVID-19 has significantly impacted the lives of residents throughout Palm Beach County. As one participant shared, <i>“COVID-19 has been the worst thing to happen to my family. I lost [my] job and my parents through COVID.”</i> Another participant shared that <i>“it has been a tough one. Places we used to go and people we used to know are strangers. It has been a challenging time. It has brought about shortage of cash. Everything has been on a downward slope and it’s been really hard. The effect on my family has been rough but thank god we are forging ahead. Our world came crashing down.”</i></p> <p>Overall, participants highlighted the pandemic’s impacts on daily life and routines, finances, and mental health and emotional well-being as the most significant impact areas from the pandemic.</p> <p>Changes to daily life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants emphasized the changes to their everyday routines, such as virtual learning, virtual medical visits, working from home, and the closure of many public spaces. Minimized social gatherings affected the way residents spent their free time and led to increased isolation. • The emergence of virtual learning required lifestyle and routine adjustments from residents. In addition to the stress it added to family and parents who had to change their schedules and commitments to assist with schooling at home, participants also shared that the impact on the children was significant. One participant shared that virtual schooling <i>“made our kids not like school and fall behind.”</i> • Participants also shared experiences of job loss or changes in employment that led to altered schedules and routines. • Participants shared that family dynamics have changed due to deaths and increased stress. As one participant stated, <i>“family relationships have been weakened”</i> as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. <p>Financial hardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pandemic led to many participants losing their jobs and facing financial hardships as a result. Other participants reflected on hardships created by the increased cost of living, increased medical costs, and increased cost of medical supplies during the same period as the pandemic.

²⁸⁷ The National Child Traumatic Stress Network. (2021). *The traumatic impact of COVID-19 on children and families: current perspectives from the NCTSN*. Retrieved from <https://www.nctsn.org/print/2494>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I lost my job and had a hard time getting unemployment assistance and a new job during the pandemic.” • “I lost my job due to COVID, so we are financially unstable.” • “[We] used up savings and saved funds.” • “When I lost my job, it was a really hard time for me. I was sick and didn’t have healthcare anymore.” • “[My] family member was affected by COVID-19. They were hurting and in pain and it affected the family with stress and financial strain to take care of them.” <p><u>Mental health and emotional well-being</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants experienced feelings of fear and anxiety related to worry about contracting the virus. As one participant stated, “I am living in fear.” Anxiety and fear were also driven by the “unknown” and “changed lifestyles.” One participant shared that “when COVID first hit, no one was sure what to do next. Now we have vaccines and some people won’t take the vaccines. I think the major thing that affected me since COVID was the uncertainties about COVID.” Feelings of overall “emotional trauma” were shared among the group members. • Participants also conveyed the impact of COVID-19 on their children, stating that increased anxiety in children was an issue. • Feelings of loneliness were also highlighted, with participants sharing experiences of isolation related to working from home, job loss, and limited social gatherings. • Participants shared feelings of depression related to isolation and the loss of loved ones. The replacement of normal social interactions with virtual gatherings and education led to increased feelings of depression for participants. As one participant stated, “...since everyone was on lockdown and couldn’t be with family and friends, that brought on anxiety and depression for people.” • Participants also relayed experiences of familial tensions, driven by virtual school, working from home, and emotional stress as a result of the pandemic. • In addition to family dynamics being impacted by the pandemic, participants also saw impacts in their overall social circles. One participant shared that the pandemic “changed the whole dynamics of relating to each other.” • Participants also highlighted the increased use of substances during the pandemic as a means of coping, saying they saw “increased used of substances just to forget the incident.”
<p>How has COVID-19 affected access to health and social services in your community?</p>	<p>When asked about the effect of COVID-19 on access to health and social services, participants focused on the decreased access to traditional services and the increased access to virtual services.</p> <p><u>Decreased access to traditional services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants emphasized that access to services was restricted due to facility closures intended to slow the spread of the virus. This led to reduced appointment availability and longer wait times to receive services. One participant shared that, “it is a longer wait to get to the specialist or primary care doctor. My coworker was trying to get into primary care and they told her ‘we will see you in three months.’” In addition to these delays, participants shared experiences of having their appointments cancelled by doctors, further delaying care.

- Participants shared that multiple **social service-based programs were permanently closed** in their communities due to the pandemic. This limited the access points for necessary resources during the pandemic, when these services were in high-demand.
- Participants also shared experiences of **transportation barriers** that led to decreased access to services. As one participant stated, *“it was hard to get from one place to another due to transportation issues.”* Another participant stated, *“transportation was a mess.”* This barrier further compounded issues for already-vulnerable populations. One participant shared, *“people couldn’t take transportation because buses could only have a certain amount of people on the bus. Social services were closed but we were handling everything by phone and giving out resources, but it was very difficult. These people already face barriers and that made it that much harder.”*
- **Fear of contracting the virus at a hospital or doctor’s office** led to participants skipping or postponing preventative care or needed care. This sentiment was extended into the community, with one participant sharing, *“when COVID came, because of the fear one had, everyone was scared that every issue was COVID. People would not help others and they wouldn’t get the help they needed from doctors.”*
- Many participants also shared that the healthcare field’s focused response on COVID-19 led **other medical appointments, such as elective surgeries or routine care, to be delayed by the healthcare provider**. One participant shared, *“I remember elective procedures were cancelled and there were long waits to see a doctor. Doctors were only seeing emergency patients.”* Another participant shared, *“hospitals admitted few people due to social distancing and this led to some people not getting treatment.”* In some cases, this resulted in further complications for patients. One participant shared an experience in which *“it was difficult for non-COVID related cases and illnesses to be attended to. Several persons died in my community because of neglect.”*
- Participants also shared experiences of **increased health care costs**, which further limited their ability to access necessary and preventative services.

Increased virtual access

- Limited in-person services led to an increase in virtual programming and appointments. **Participants had mixed feelings about virtual medical appointments**, with some residents feeling it made accessing care easier, while some found the virtual platform to be more challenging to utilize. One participant shared their experience navigating virtual appointments, stating *“at first, it was very hard to access doctors and services, but then it was made available virtually, which helped.”* Another participant shared, *“it was hard to adjust to virtual appointments.”*
- The use of technology for virtual appointments **required learning how to navigate the systems** and utilize the virtual platforms to receive necessary care and services. One participant shared that this experience *“made me learn how to use or access most services virtually and online.”* Another participant shared *“a lot of people were effected and a lot of people had to start learning about technology because doctors were doing Zoom [appointments].”*

- Some participants **did not feel as though virtual appointments met all of their needs** as compared to in-person visits, stating *“online checkups were not as effective as personal checkups.”*

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<https://rebrand.ly/ktpqrfp>



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Key Informant Interviews

Introduction

The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted 15 interviews with key community stakeholders and members in 2022. 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 recommendations for solutions and future planning.

Methodology

The Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) developed protocols, a script, and questions for key informant interviews. Interview appointments were scheduled and each interview was conducted by a trained facilitator via telephone or the Microsoft Teams platform. 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

Key informant interviews were conducted with 15 key stakeholders throughout January 2022. A total of 15 questions were asked and probes were used to clarify information and glean additional insight. The following information includes the common themes that emerged during the key informant interviews regarding Palm Beach County and from stakeholders living in, serving, and representing the Palm Beach County communities.

Table 352: Key Informant Interviews

Topic Area	Emergent Themes
Key Health Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All key informants mentioned that Palm Beach County residents struggle with chronic health conditions, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, obesity and cancerThe majority of key informants stated that there has been an increase of mental and behavioral health issues throughout the county, especially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Key informants specifically mentioned an increased lack of hope, anxiety, depression, suicide ideation, trauma, untreated psychiatric conditions, and substance use. Several key informants also highlighted stigma related to mental health, one pointing out that it is an issue particularly among Black male residentsA few key informants specifically called out the generational trauma and weathering that Black residents, particularly American-born Black residents, experience due to anti-Black systemic racism as a major social determinant of health

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of key informants also mentioned the impact of the built environment on health, including the presence of food deserts, lack of walkable green spaces, and, in the Glades Region, the burning of sugar cane and poor housing infrastructure
<p>Populations with Unmet Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants listed several populations in Palm Beach County with unmet needs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific racial and ethnic groups: Black and African American residents, Haitian residents, and Hispanic residents Specific age groups and dynamics: the senior population, single parents, and children who are born in areas with less opportunity Specific key populations: migrant farmworkers, individuals who face residential segregation and income inequality, low-income families, and immigrant residents Specific neighborhoods: The Glades and Riviera Beach
<p>Community Strengths and Assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants noted various community strengths and assets within Palm Beach County that contribute to a healthy community. Among the most commonly mentioned strengths and assets were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The investment of time and resources to providing needed services to disenfranchised communities and improving health – the county is rich in resources in terms of foundations, grant entities, and taxing districts The strong presence of faith-based organizations and the social support they provide to the community members The Health Care District of Palm Beach County, the Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County and the Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network provision of low-to-no cost services to the county The School District of Palm Beach County, the 10th largest in the country Good weather year-round provides an environment where residents are able to be physically active outdoors
<p>Challenges and Barriers in Maintaining Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants listed several challenges and barriers that Palm Beach County residents face when trying to maintain their health. Among the most commonly reported challenges and barriers were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of economic mobility and financial capital, paired with the fact that there are not enough resources to address high demands Access to care, particularly the lack of awareness of services, lack of transportation, and lack of convenient access to specialty care in the Western communities, as well as the level of sophistication needed to navigate the health care system High cost associated with medical appointments, which results in residents seeking emergency care when a

	<p>condition has worsened, paired with insurance-related barriers (e.g., types of insurance accepted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The lived environment – food deserts, unsafe homes, sugar cane burning ○ Health-related behaviors, such as poor eating habits and sedentary lifestyles
<p>Opportunities to Note</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key informants noted several opportunities for improving health in Palm Beach County. Among the most reported opportunities were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Letting the community decide the services they need and how they want to receive them and building the capacity for community members to become leaders ○ Need to engage more diverse groups, such as different faiths, cultures, and the LGBTQ community ○ The county is resource rich, but disjointed – there is strength in numbers and cross-sector collaboration, but there is a need for increased coordination ○ There is a huge need for affordable housing and living wages, as the lack thereof serve as major barriers to optimal health
<p>Suggestions for Improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In addition to the previously mentioned opportunities for improvement, key informants provided specific suggestions for how to improve the health of Palm Beach County. Among the most commonly reported suggestions were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Suggestions around increased community organizing and shared leadership, shifting the existing power structures. For instance, the majority of key informants mentioned there need to be more opportunities for residents to provide feedback and input, the community needs to be included in decision-making processes, and the need for the development of shared visions. One key informant stated, <i>“Too many times, funders prescribe services without asking the residents what they want.”</i> ○ Suggestions for building trust with communities through transparency, advocacy, partnerships, and action, as it happens often that residents provide feedback but don’t see anything come from it. The general sentiment is <i>“talk is cheap, so show me.”</i> ○ There needs to be more representation in the health care system, with more medical and health professionals reflective of the communities they serve ○ There is a need for more mobile clinics and services to serve the more remote and underserved areas of the county ● One notable mention, although not commonly reported, is to increase hope within communities, as it is the key to improving health through behavior change and the will to live healthier lives
<p>COVID-19 Impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key informants revealed that COVID-19 greatly impacted Palm Beach County residents. Impacts most commonly reported include:

- The exacerbation of what is already known about health disparities, with **racial and ethnic minorities being disproportionately impacted**
- Several key informants shared the sentiment that the pandemic showed how inefficient and ineffective our current system is at serving and allocating resources to the most **vulnerable and marginalized communities**, for instance, with the shift to virtual schooling, that excluded so many communities that did not have internet, broadband or device access (particularly Black and Brown communities)
- The **increased strain on families** through the loss of family members and caregivers to COVID-19, resulting in both a disruption to family structures and dynamics. Several key informants mentioned that, in some families, children lost their parents to the pandemic
- The **lost social development opportunities** among children whose education was disrupted
- The **economic impact** of the pandemic, as many residents lost their jobs or experienced a significant reduction in income
- The **mental health impact**, with residents experiencing pandemic-related anxiety and fatigue, leading to an increase in behavioral health issues
- The increase of **medical mistrust** in communities of color
- When it came to discussing the impact of the pandemic on the local public health system, key informants stressed the **huge burden placed on the already taxed health care system**, the increase of unmet healthcare needs (i.e., important screenings, elective surgeries, prevention, and treatment), and the huge amount of medical professional turnover; however, many key informants mentioned that **the local public health system has been great with making concerted efforts** to serve the community during this time, and that the **challenge has been more political**
- One notable mention is that the Glades region of the county got hit the hardest by the pandemic. *“When Palm Beach County catches a cold, we catch the flu. When Palm Beach County experiences a storm, we have a hurricane. Everything affects us 10 times more.”*

Conclusion

This report was a collaborative effort by community members 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 county and will help guide future planning efforts to improve the overall health and quality of life in Palm Beach County. The data collected and presented throughout this assessment will prove to be a valuable asset to the community as a whole moving forward.

Appendices

Appendix A

Figure 194: School Grades By Year (All Schools), Palm Beach County, 2015-2019

School Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Academy For Positive Learning	A	B	A	B	B
Acreage Pines Elementary School	A	A	B	B	B
Addison Mizner Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Alexander W Dreyfoos Junior School Of The Arts	A	A	A	A	A
Allamanda Elementary School	A	B	A	A	A
Atlantic High School	A	B	B	B	C
Bak Middle School Of The Arts	A	A	A	A	A
Banyan Creek Elementary School	A	B	A	A	A
Barton Elementary School	D	C	D	C	C
Beacon Cove Intermediate School	A	A	A	A	A
Bear Lakes Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Belle Glade Elementary School	F	C	C	D	C
Belvedere Elementary School	C	C	C	B	C
Ben Gamla-Palm Beach	A	A	B	A	B
Benoist Farms Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Berkshire Elementary School	B	B	C	B	B
Binks Forest Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Boca Raton Community High School	A	A	A	A	A
Boca Raton Community Middle School	A	B	A	A	A
Boca Raton Elementary School	C	A	B	B	A
Boynton Beach Community High	C	D	C	C	C
Bridgeprep Academy Of Palm Beach	--	--	--	B	B
Bright Futures Academy	C	D	C	D	C
Calusa Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Carver Middle School	C	D	C	C	C
Cholee Lake Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Christa Mcauliffe Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Citrus Cove Elementary School	A	A	A	B	B
Clifford O Taylor/Kirklane Elementary	D	C	B	C	B
Congress Community Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Conniston Middle School	C	C	C	B	C
Coral Reef Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Coral Sunset Elementary School	B	C	B	B	A
Crestwood Community Middle	B	B	B	B	B
Crosspointe Elementary School	C	A	B	C	B

Crystal Lakes Elementary School	A	A	B	A	A
Cypress Trails Elementary School	B	A	A	A	A
Del Prado Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond View Elementary School	C	C	C	B	B
Discovery Key Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Don Estridge High Tech Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Dr. Mary Mcleod Bethune Elementary	F	D	C	C	C
Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School	A	B	B	B	A
Eagles Landing Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Egret Lake Elementary School	D	C	B	C	B
Elbridge Gale Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Emerald Cove Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Equestrian Trails Elementary	A	A	A	A	A
Everglades Elementary	A	A	A	A	A
Forest Hill Community High School	C	C	C	C	C
Forest Hill Elementary School	C	C	B	A	B
Forest Park Elementary School	D	C	C	B	B
Franklin Academy - Boynton Beach	A	B	B	B	A
Franklin Academy- Palm Beach Gardens	A	C	A	A	A
Freedom Shores Elementary School	B	B	B	C	B
Frontier Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Galaxy Elementary School	D	C	C	C	C
Gardens School Of Technology Arts Inc	A	C	A	A	B
Glade View Elementary School	D	C	C	F	C
Glades Academy, Inc	--	F	C	C	D
Glades Central High School	C	C	C	C	C
Golden Grove Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Gove Elementary School	D	D	D	C	C
Grassy Waters Elementary School	C	C	B	C	B
Greenacres Elementary School	C	B	B	A	B
Grove Park Elementary School	D	F	C	C	B
G-Star School Of The Arts	A	B	B	A	A
H. L. Johnson Elementary School	A	B	B	A	A
Hagen Road Elementary School	B	B	B	B	B
Hammock Pointe Elementary School	B	B	A	A	A
Heritage Elementary School	D	C	C	B	B
Hidden Oaks K-8	B	C	C	C	C
Highland Elementary School	D	C	C	C	C
Hope-Centennial Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Howell L. Watkins Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Imagine Schools Chancellor Campus	C	A	B	A	A
Independence Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Indian Pines Elementary School	C	C	B	C	D
Inlet Grove Community High School	A	B	B	A	A

J. C. Mitchell Elementary School	A	B	B	B	A
Jeaga Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Jerry Thomas Elementary School	A	B	A	A	A
John I. Leonard High School	B	C	C	B	B
Jupiter Elementary School	C	C	B	C	A
Jupiter Farms Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Jupiter High School	A	A	A	A	A
Jupiter Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
K. E. Cunningham/Canal Point Elementary	F	C	C	C	B
L C Swain Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Lake Park Elementary School	D	C	B	B	A
Lake Shore Middle School	F	C	D	D	C
Lake Worth Community Middle	C	C	C	C	C
Lake Worth High School	C	C	D	C	C
Lantana Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Lantana Middle School	B	C	C	B	B
Liberty Park Elementary School	C	D	B	C	C
Limestone Creek Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln Elementary School	F	D	C	C	C
Loggers' Run Community Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Loxahatchee Groves Elementary	B	B	B	B	A
Manatee Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Marsh Pointe Elementary	A	A	A	A	A
Meadow Park Elementary School	B	B	A	A	A
Melaleuca Elementary School	C	C	C	B	C
Montessori Academy of Early Enrichment, Inc	B	B	B	C	A
Morikami Park Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
New Horizons Elementary School	A	A	B	A	A
North Grade Elementary School	C	C	B	C	B
Northboro Elementary School	C	B	C	B	A
Northmore Elementary School	F	C	D	C	B
Okeeheelee Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Olympic Heights Community High	A	B	A	A	A
Olympus International Academy	--	--	--	--	--
Omni Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Orchard View Elementary School	D	D	C	B	B
Osceola Creek Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Pahokee Elementary School	D	C	C	C	C
Pahokee Middle-Senior High	C	C	C	C	C
Palm Beach Central High School	A	B	B	A	A
Palm Beach Gardens Elementary School	A	A	B	A	A
Palm Beach Gardens High School	B	C	C	C	C
Palm Beach Lakes High School	C	D	D	C	C
Palm Beach Maritime Academy	C	C	C	C	C

Palm Beach Maritime Academy High School	B	C	C	C	C
Palm Beach Public School	A	B	A	A	A
Palm Beach Virtual Franchise	A	A	A	A	A
Palm Springs Elementary School	C	B	C	C	C
Palm Springs Middle School	C	B	C	B	B
Palmetto Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Panther Run Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Park Vista Community High School	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Hammock Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Pine Grove Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Pine Jog Elementary School	A	B	C	A	B
Pioneer Park Elementary School	D	C	C	C	B
Pleasant City Elementary School	D	C	C	C	B
Plumosa School Of The Arts	C	C	C	B	C
Poinciana Stem Elementary Magnet School	B	B	A	B	B
Polo Park Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Renaissance Charter School At Central Palm	D	C	C	C	B
Renaissance Charter School At Cypress	C	D	C	C	C
Renaissance Charter School At Palms West	B	C	A	B	B
Renaissance Charter School At Summit	C	C	C	B	B
Renaissance Charter School At Wellington	C	C	B	B	A
Renaissance Charter School At West Palm Beach	C	B	B	A	A
Rolling Green Elementary School	D	C	C	D	C
Roosevelt Elementary School	F	C	C	B	C
Roosevelt Middle School	C	C	C	C	C
Rosenwald Elementary School	D	B	C	C	C
Royal Palm Beach Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Royal Palm Beach High School	B	C	C	C	B
S. D. Spady Elementary School	B	B	B	B	C
Sandpiper Shores Elementary School	A	B	A	A	A
Santaluces Community High	B	B	B	B	B
Seminole Ridge Community High School	A	B	B	B	B
Seminole Trails Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
Slam Academy High School Palm Beach	--	--	--	--	--
Slam Boca	--	--	--	--	B
Somerset Academy Boca East	A	A	A	A	A
Somerset Academy Boca Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Somerset Academy Canyons High School	A	B	B	B	A
Somerset Academy Canyons Middle School	A	B	A	A	B
Somerset Academy Jfk Charter School	B	B	C	C	B
Somerset Academy Lakes	--	--	C	D	B
Somerset Academy Of The Arts	--	--	--	--	--
South Grade Elementary School	D	C	D	C	C

South Olive Elementary School	A	B	B	B	B
South Tech Academy	A	B	B	A	A
South Tech Preparatory Academy	C	D	C	C	C
Spanish River Community High School	A	A	A	A	A
Sports Leadership And Management (Slam) Middle School Palm Beach	--	--	B	C	B
Starlight Cove Elementary School	D	C	C	C	C
Suncoast Community High School	A	A	A	A	A
Sunrise Park Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Sunset Palms Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
The Conservatory School At North Palm Beach	B	B	A	A	A
Timber Trace Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Tradewinds Middle School	C	C	B	B	C
U. B. Kinsey/Palmview Elementary	C	C	C	B	B
University Preparatory Academy Palm Beach	--	--	F	C	C
Verde K-8	A	A	A	A	A
Village Academy On The Art & Sara Jo Kobacker Campus	C	C	C	C	C
Washington Elementary Magnet School	D	F	B	C	D
Waters Edge Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
Watson B. Duncan Middle School	A	A	A	A	A
Wellington Elementary School	A	B	B	A	A
Wellington High School	A	A	A	A	A
Wellington Landings Middle	A	A	A	A	A
West Boca Raton High School	A	A	A	A	A
West Gate Elementary School	C	B	C	B	C
West Riviera Elementary School	F	D	D	B	C
Western Academy Charter School	A	A	A	A	A
Western Pines Community Middle	A	A	A	A	A
Westward Elementary School	D	C	C	C	C
Whispering Pines Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A
William T. Dwyer High School	A	B	B	B	B
Woodlands Middle School	A	B	A	A	A
Wynnebrook Elementary School	A	A	A	A	A

Note: Pursuant to FDOE Emergency Order No. 2021-EO-02, only schools for which an opt in request was submitted by the school district superintendent or charter school governing board have a letter grade assigned for the 2020-21 school year. More information can be found at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19861/urlt/2021-EO-02.pdf>.

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021

Appendix B

Table 353: Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, By School, Palm Beach County, School Year 2020-2021

School Name	Total Students	Percent Eligible	# of Free Lunch Students	# of Reduced-Price Lunch Students	# of Provision 2 Students	# of Direct Certification CEP Students
All Palm Beach County Schools	187,341	65.1%	110,872	10,793	350	0
Hidden Oaks K-8	772	68.8%	467	64	0	0
Hope-Centennial Elementary School	751	93.5%	665	37	0	0
L C Swain Middle School	1,414	94.3%	1,267	67	0	0
Waters Edge Elementary School	762	22.2%	147	22	0	0
Pine Jog Elementary School	880	78.9%	633	61	0	0
Everglades Elementary	891	46.7%	353	63	0	0
Jupiter Elementary School	904	83.6%	735	21	0	0
Jupiter High School	3,007	35.8%	952	126	0	0
Allamanda Elementary School	652	57.5%	330	45	0	0
Palm Beach Gardens Elementary School	612	56.4%	307	38	0	0
Howell L. Watkins Middle School	863	90.3%	742	37	0	0
The Conservatory School At North Palm Beach	899	63.3%	525	44	0	0
Lake Park Elementary School	353	97.5%	334	10	0	0
Suncoast Community High School	1,558	38.6%	484	118	0	0
Washington Elementary Magnet School	187	70.1%	124	7	0	0
John F. Kennedy Middle School	812	95.3%	739	35	0	0
Lincoln Elementary School	393	93.6%	362	6	0	0
Northmore Elementary School	613	94.8%	569	12	0	0
Sunset Palms Elementary School	970	18.5%	156	23	0	0
Northboro Elementary School	787	85.5%	634	39	0	0
Roosevelt Middle School	1,011	93.5%	898	47	0	0
Roosevelt Elementary School	366	97.0%	349	6	0	0
Westward Elementary School	521	93.5%	452	35	0	0
U. B. Kinsey/Palmview Elementary	623	89.9%	515	45	0	0
Alexander W Dreyfoos Junior School Of The Arts	1,357	24.0%	265	61	0	0
Palm Beach Public School	381	47.8%	169	13	0	0
West Gate Elementary School	743	96.2%	698	17	0	0
Belvedere Elementary School	495	96.0%	454	21	0	0
Conniston Middle School	1,163	88.3%	954	73	0	0
Palmetto Elementary School	554	92.6%	484	29	0	0
South Olive Elementary School	479	61.6%	264	31	0	0

Forest Hill Community High School	2,515	82.7%	1,896	184	0	0
Meadow Park Elementary School	756	77.4%	516	69	0	0
Berkshire Elementary School	1,059	87.3%	850	75	0	0
Palm Springs Middle School	1,519	90.8%	1,279	101	0	0
Forest Hill Elementary School	810	93.6%	711	47	0	0
Greenacres Elementary School	743	94.6%	676	27	0	0
Palm Springs Elementary School	1,001	92.3%	878	46	0	0
Marsh Pointe Elementary	833	21.4%	147	31	0	0
Academy For Positive Learning	87	96.6%	78	6	0	0
Highland Elementary School	1,026	97.2%	975	22	0	0
North Grade Elementary School	718	82.0%	568	21	0	0
Lake Worth High School	2,398	91.6%	2,112	84	0	0
Barton Elementary School	1,075	97.7%	1,035	15	0	0
Lantana Elementary School	499	92.4%	437	24	0	0
Lantana Middle School	801	93.3%	723	24	0	0
Starlight Cove Elementary School	687	95.3%	620	35	0	0
Rolling Green Elementary School	730	98.2%	703	14	0	0
Poinciana Stem Elementary Magnet School	493	76.3%	335	41	0	0
Galaxy Elementary School	590	94.7%	545	14	0	0
Forest Park Elementary School	511	93.5%	459	19	0	0
Turning Points Academy	41	90.2%	36	1	0	0
Atlantic High School	2,084	76.6%	1,432	164	0	0
Plumosa School Of The Arts	570	80.0%	426	30	0	0
S. D. Spady Elementary School	440	66.1%	264	27	0	0
Pine Grove Elementary School	395	97.0%	368	15	0	0
J. C. Mitchell Elementary School	872	62.0%	479	62	0	0
Boca Raton Elementary School	344	80.8%	249	29	0	0
Boca Raton Community High School	3,079	40.5%	1,055	193	0	0
Pahokee Elementary School	380	96.6%	349	18	0	0
Lake Shore Middle School	723	97.8%	696	11	0	0
Gove Elementary School	673	95.4%	617	25	0	0
Glade View Elementary School	300	99.3%	293	5	0	0
Rosenwald Elementary School	322	95.3%	302	5	0	0
John I. Leonard High School	3,461	87.3%	2,776	247	0	0
Palm Beach Gardens High School	2,627	75.9%	1,836	158	0	0
Wynnebrook Elementary School	790	91.1%	674	46	0	0
West Riviera Elementary School	590	96.4%	564	5	0	0
Grove Park Elementary School	537	90.9%	462	26	0	0
Hagen Road Elementary School	735	53.3%	346	46	0	0
Melaleuca Elementary School	622	89.2%	527	28	0	0
Addison Mizner Elementary School	806	29.2%	195	40	0	0
Inlet Grove Community High School	791	89.9%	644	67	0	0
Boca Raton Community Middle School	1,382	51.4%	629	81	0	0

Clifford O Taylor/Kirklane Elementary	1,199	92.5%	1,064	45	0	0
Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School	541	70.1%	335	44	0	0
Congress Community Middle School	1,162	90.1%	999	48	0	0
Santaluces Community High	2,520	83.3%	1,910	190	0	0
Jerry Thomas Elementary School	732	52.0%	346	35	0	0
Verde K-8	1,126	40.8%	392	67	0	0
Wellington Elementary School	863	47.7%	360	52	0	0
Spanish River Community High School	2,403	31.3%	630	122	0	0
Crestwood Community Middle	786	70.4%	474	79	0	0
Wellington Landings Middle	1,274	39.0%	429	68	0	0
Seminole Trails Elementary School	635	87.2%	507	47	0	0
Jupiter Middle School	1,434	47.1%	612	63	0	0
Del Prado Elementary School	843	35.3%	236	62	0	0
Loggers' Run Community Middle School	1,151	47.5%	452	95	0	0
H. L. Johnson Elementary School	772	50.1%	339	48	0	0
Pahokee Middle-Senior High	796	97.5%	748	28	0	0
Whispering Pines Elementary School	946	36.4%	289	55	0	0
Royal Palm School	345	100.0%	0	0	345	0
Coral Sunset Elementary School	769	73.1%	483	79	0	0
Christa McAuliffe Middle School	1,463	43.5%	539	98	0	0
K. E. Cunningham/Canal Point Elementary	276	99.6%	269	6	0	0
Palm Beach Lakes High School	2,422	88.9%	2,034	119	0	0
Indian Pines Elementary School	603	94.7%	546	25	0	0
Liberty Park Elementary School	907	88.4%	750	52	0	0
Banyan Creek Elementary School	910	59.8%	493	51	0	0
Loxahatchee Groves Elementary	550	63.8%	327	24	0	0
Calusa Elementary School	1,189	19.2%	198	30	0	0
Woodlands Middle School	1,521	53.9%	722	98	0	0
Lighthouse Elementary School	620	19.4%	101	19	0	0
Cypress Trails Elementary School	437	70.3%	244	63	0	0
Morikami Park Elementary School	778	21.3%	138	28	0	0
Sandpiper Shores Elementary School	826	45.6%	324	53	0	0
Watson B. Duncan Middle School	1,221	48.5%	515	77	0	0
Bear Lakes Middle School	808	92.1%	707	37	0	0
Omni Middle School	1,496	42.9%	522	120	0	0
Park Vista Community High School	3,091	40.8%	1,083	179	0	0
Timber Trace Elementary School	853	47.6%	352	54	0	0
Limestone Creek Elementary School	955	27.4%	230	32	0	0

Carver Middle School	914	90.8%	786	44	0	0
New Horizons Elementary School	716	57.0%	343	65	0	0
Citrus Cove Elementary School	995	66.1%	595	63	0	0
Hammock Pointe Elementary School	886	66.3%	495	92	0	0
Jupiter Farms Elementary School	571	25.9%	128	20	0	0
Egret Lake Elementary School	578	91.0%	490	36	0	0
Crystal Lakes Elementary School	800	48.5%	326	62	0	0
Lake Worth Community Middle	1,214	94.3%	1,100	45	0	0
Acreage Pines Elementary School	525	53.9%	241	42	0	0
Okeehetee Middle School	1,456	87.7%	1,173	104	0	0
Panther Run Elementary School	831	26.2%	178	40	0	0
Olympic Heights Community High	2,289	43.3%	821	171	0	0
Wellington High School	2,525	43.4%	906	191	0	0
William T. Dwyer High School	2,158	48.8%	929	125	0	0
Manatee Elementary School	1,185	36.6%	360	74	0	0
Glades Central High School	930	95.7%	859	31	0	0
Royal Palm Beach High School	2,353	76.1%	1,555	235	0	0
Orchard View Elementary School	553	91.0%	468	35	0	0
Boynton Beach Community High	1,480	86.8%	1,221	63	0	0
Pioneer Park Elementary School	355	98.0%	346	2	0	0
Belle Glade Elementary School	701	97.7%	670	15	0	0
Indian Ridge School	109	91.7%	95	5	0	0
Golden Grove Elementary School	645	52.2%	288	49	0	0
South Grade Elementary School	670	99.0%	657	6	0	0
Western Pines Community Middle	1,072	56.3%	514	89	0	0
Eagles Landing Middle School	1,560	42.3%	561	99	0	0
Dr. Mary Mcleod Bethune Elementary	599	93.8%	558	4	0	0
Bak Middle School Of The Arts	1,355	29.2%	311	84	0	0
Ed Venture Charter School	70	77.1%	53	1	0	0
Potentials Charter School	31	74.2%	21	2	0	0
Beacon Cove Intermediate School	598	18.6%	98	13	0	0
Frontier Elementary School	584	46.9%	241	33	0	0
Binks Forest Elementary School	904	26.0%	205	30	0	0
Heritage Elementary School	784	91.8%	672	48	0	0
Coral Reef Elementary School	976	46.7%	392	64	0	0
Pleasant City Elementary School	300	96.3%	288	1	0	0
Polo Park Middle School	1,291	45.5%	509	79	0	0
Independence Middle School	1,293	32.9%	380	46	0	0
Palm Beach Central High School	2,868	55.3%	1,364	222	0	0
Freedom Shores Elementary School	705	81.1%	536	36	0	0
Sunrise Park Elementary School	959	29.2%	233	47	0	0
Jeaga Middle School	928	93.6%	834	35	0	0
Don Estridge High Tech Middle School	1,267	35.0%	363	81	0	0

Discovery Key Elementary School	928	43.9%	341	66	0	0
Crosspointe Elementary School	636	90.1%	534	39	0	0
Royal Palm Beach Elementary School	658	56.2%	325	45	0	0
Benoist Farms Elementary School	460	92.6%	406	20	0	0
Cholee Lake Elementary School	973	91.5%	864	26	0	0
Tradewinds Middle School	1,002	89.7%	850	49	0	0
The Learning Center At The Els Center Of Excellence	132	8.3%	9	2	0	0
Palm Beach Maritime Academy	894	90.6%	770	40	0	0
Village Academy On The Art & Sara Jo Kobacker Campus	723	97.8%	687	20	0	0
Osceola Creek Middle School	733	55.3%	337	68	0	0
Pierce Hammock Elementary School	417	47.5%	162	36	0	0
Western Academy Charter School	499	43.7%	180	38	0	0
Palm Beach School For Autism	380	57.1%	192	25	0	0
Palm Beach County Jail	17	88.2%	15	0	0	0
Palm Beach Regional Detention Center	32	65.6%	21	0	0	0
Pace Center For Girls	67	74.6%	49	1	0	0
Highridge Family Center	18	77.8%	14	0	0	0
Alternative Program Central	14	35.7%	5	0	0	0
South Area Secondary Intensive Transition Program	43	95.3%	40	1	0	0
The Learning Academy At The Els Center Of Excellence	117	8.5%	4	3	3	0
Educational Services Program-West	*	*	*	*	*	*
Teen Parent Program - Pk	11	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Crossroads Academy	141	98.6%	136	3	0	0
West Boca Raton High School	2,242	40.0%	699	198	0	0
Diamond View Elementary School	815	85.0%	636	57	0	0
Equestrian Trails Elementary	841	28.2%	199	38	0	0
Gulfstream L.I.F.E. Academy	65	81.5%	52	1	0	0
Grassy Waters Elementary School	752	79.4%	532	65	0	0
Palm Beach Juvenile Correctional Facility	41	7.3%	3	0	0	0
Riviera Beach Preparatory & Achievement Academy	123	88.6%	106	3	0	0
Elbridge Gale Elementary School	991	55.0%	491	54	0	0
Emerald Cove Middle School	1,288	49.1%	526	106	0	0
Imagine Schools Chancellor Campus	1,048	65.9%	603	88	0	0
Glades Academy, Inc	242	98.3%	227	11	0	0
Bright Futures Academy	186	89.2%	158	8	0	0
Toussaint L'ouverture High	28	57.1%	15	1	0	0
Seagull Academy	38	86.8%	30	3	0	0

Montessori Academy of Early Enrichment, Inc	176	85.8%	143	8	0	0
Somerset Academy Jfk Charter School	510	86.5%	402	39	0	0
G-Star School Of The Arts	773	52.8%	362	46	0	0
Everglades Preparatory Academy	123	97.6%	118	2	0	0
Believers Academy	116	85.3%	91	8	0	0
Quantum High School	365	47.9%	157	18	0	0
Somerset Academy Boca East	351	26.8%	77	17	0	0
Worthington High School	352	58.8%	197	10	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At West Palm Beach	1,015	86.0%	794	79	0	0
Seminole Ridge Community High School	2,150	48.9%	867	185	0	0
Palm Beach Maritime Academy High School	207	80.7%	158	9	0	0
Ben Gamla-Palm Beach	250	42.4%	92	14	0	0
Gardens School Of Technology Arts Inc	324	67.6%	193	26	0	0
Palm Beach Preparatory Charter Academy	330	86.1%	279	5	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At Palms West	460	54.8%	221	31	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At Wellington	561	72.7%	371	37	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At Summit	1,104	84.7%	860	75	0	0
Somerset Academy Canyons Middle School	700	50.9%	314	42	0	0
Somerset Academy Canyons High School	965	46.5%	387	62	0	0
Franklin Academy - Boynton Beach	1,326	59.9%	701	93	0	0
Olympus International Academy	229	41.9%	81	15	0	0
Somerset Academy Of The Arts	229	52.0%	108	11	0	0
Somerset Academy Boca Middle School	91	38.5%	30	5	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At Cypress	744	70.8%	495	32	0	0
Renaissance Charter School At Central Palm	741	88.0%	574	78	0	0
Franklin Academy- Palm Beach Gardens	992	48.7%	427	56	0	0
University Preparatory Academy Palm Beach	342	94.4%	315	8	0	0
Florida Futures Academy North Campus	152	68.4%	96	8	0	0
Sports Leadership And Management (Slam) Middle School Palm Beach	265	85.7%	207	20	0	0

Somerset Academy Lakes	339	89.7%	273	31	0	0
Connections Education Center Of The Palm Beaches	78	79.5%	50	12	0	0
Bridgeprep Academy Of Palm Beach	270	56.3%	132	20	0	0
Slam Boca	647	48.1%	255	56	0	0
Slam Academy High School Palm Beach	150	79.3%	107	12	0	0
Palm Beach Virtual Instruction Program	113	26.5%	30	0	0	0
Palm Beach Virtual Franchise	111	26.1%	23	6	0	0
Ese Other Teaching Services	100	17.0%	15	0	2	0

Note: *To provide meaningful results and to protect the privacy of individual students, data are displayed only when the total number of students in a group is at least 10 and when the performance of individuals would not be disclosed. Data for groups less than 10 are displayed with an asterisk (*).

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2021

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2021