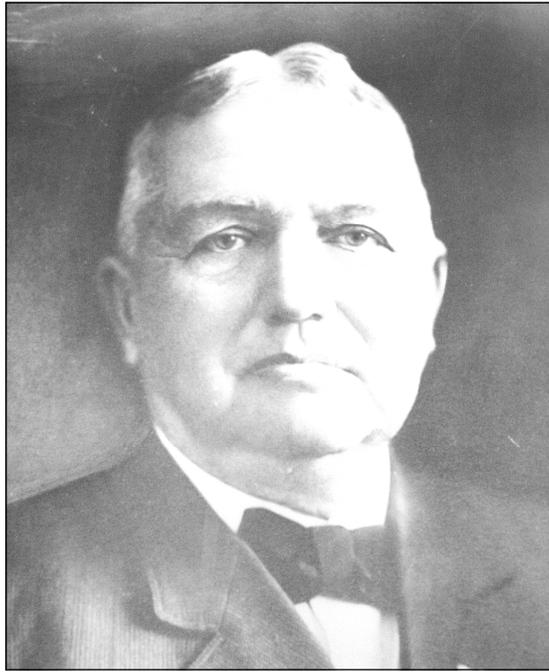


Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

Community Health Improvement Plan for Bahama Village

A community in Key West, Florida



Dr. Joseph Yates Porter

(1847-1927)

Key West Native and
Director of Florida's First State Board of Health

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INTRODUCTION

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and emotional well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The World Health Organization’s definition of “health” suggests a distinction between actual health – “a state of complete physical, mental and emotional well-being” – and perceived health – “the absence of disease or infirmity.” The Florida Department of Health in Monroe County (FDOH-Monroe) researched, developed and drafted the *Community Health Improvement Plan for Bahama Village* (CHIPBV) with this distinction in mind.

CHIPBV provides not only statistical data on the actual health of Bahama Village and Florida Keys residents, but also presents an evidence-based model for surveying residents on their perceptions of health. A plan that brings statistical data and survey data together in this way offers the clearest and most complete picture of public health in Bahama Village possible.

Field manual. CHIPBV, along with Appendix A and B, serves as a field manual for anyone working public health projects anywhere across the Florida Keys. Lessons learned from this document will be used for a progressive health improvement survey for each of the micro-communities of the Florida Keys.

On the statistical side, CHIPBV and the Community Health Improvement Survey Plan in appendix A, present data on health issues bearing the greatest burden on Florida Keys residents — cancer, injuries, heart disease and liver disease — as well as social determinants of health that affect residents. Strategies, goals and objectives specific to each of these issues and behaviors are outlined in the plan. FDOH-Monroe and its community partners use this information to, among other things: conduct additional research, form task forces, launch projects targeting special populations, develop community surveys and apply for project funding.

On the resident perceptions side, CHIPBV gives public health researchers the tools they need to replicate evidence-based survey projects in micro-communities across the region. FDOH-Monroe and its community partners can use this information to, among other things: raise awareness within a community to resources already in existence, develop new community resources based on perceived need and improve communication and networking within specific communities.

Resources. In addition to input from community partners, FDOH-Monroe used information provided through the following resources to develop CHIP: *Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013*, 2010 Census Tract Data (U.S. Census Bureau), FDOH Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS), Agency for Health Care Administration and Florida State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP).

CHIPBV is a companion volume to two other documents produced through FDOH-Monroe: *Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013* and *Monroe County Health Care Providers Directory 2013*.

HEALTH CHALLENGE TO COMMUNITIES

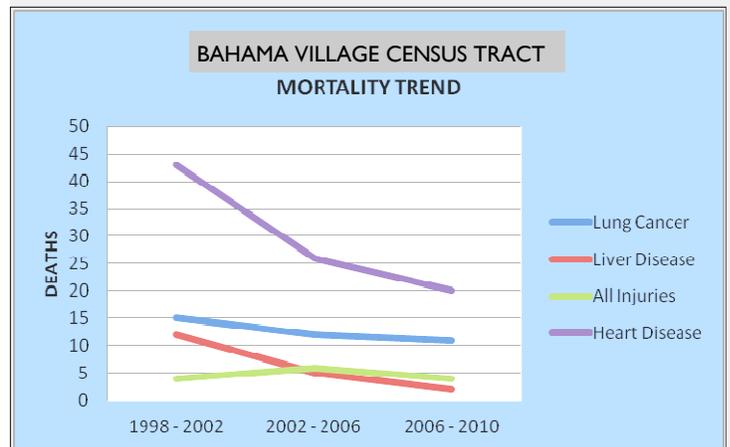
Nothing is more fundamental, or more vexing, to civilization than behaviors that usher in declines in the well being of individuals, families, or communities that make up a population.

Behavioral factors have been recognized as prominent contributors to human health prospects throughout recorded history.

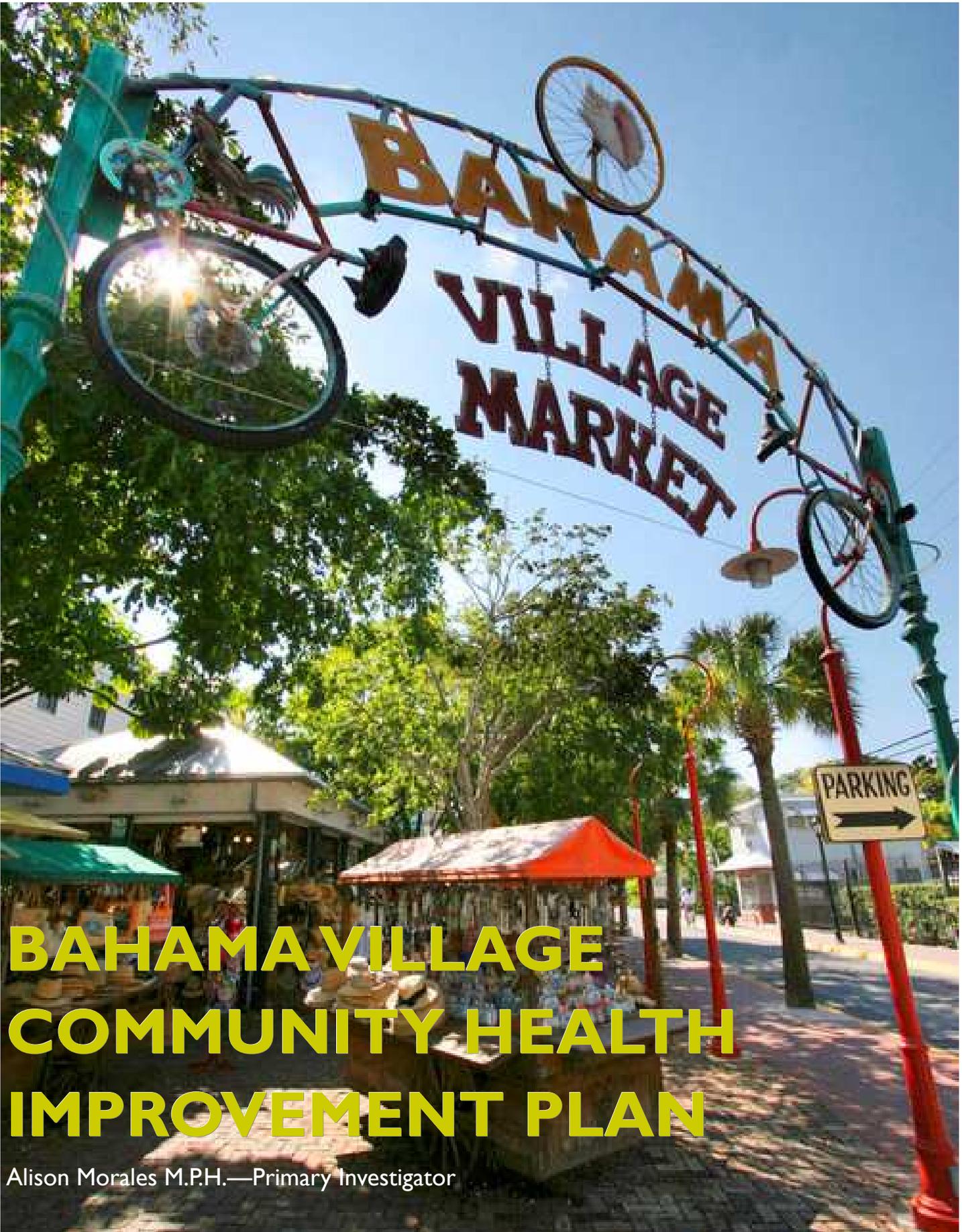
Today, individual health choices have been documented as the source of perhaps half of all premature deaths that occur in the United States, raising compelling economic and humanitarian challenges to society.

Human behavior is the product of the interaction of multiple factors found in the many facets of our biological, environmental, and cultural exposures. Any one of these factors can be powerful but none acts independently.

— J. Michael McGinnis MD
Scholar-in-Residence
National Academy of Sciences
August 1996



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)				
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Bahama Village Area	1.01	.51	.37	3.25
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36



BAHAMA VILLAGE COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Alison Morales M.P.H.—Primary Investigator

Abstract

Since early September 2012, The Florida Department of Health in Monroe County's Division of Environmental Health (FDOHM-EH) has implemented the Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE-EH), a tool to combat social inequities, dissolve health disparities, and improve the overall health and well-being of a community. To represent Monroe County, Bahama Village (BV), a sub-community in the city of Key West was selected. BV has a large proportion of ethnic minorities and the lowest mean income in the city of Key West, the primary reasons for its election for the program. The FDOHM obtained the participation of 342 BV community members who identified the top most pressing environmental health issues in the BV region. Simultaneously, key partnerships were developed that have aided in tackling some of the community environmental health issues. The implementation of this program has also allowed the community to convey the environmental health issues facing BV through personal contact as well as allowed them to build trust in the health department. The following are the top five issues or problems found from the assessment: (1) lack of activities for children, (2) lack of parking, (3) drug trafficking, (4) excessive trash and littering, and (5) excessive police harassment. Grants from tax increment funding and other government resources have been approved to address some of the top issues mentioned by the community from the assessment. These include grants to address the following issues: (1) lack of activities for children, (2) lack of jobs, (3) property upkeep / houses in disrepair, and (4) repair of Frederick Douglass Gym. This ongoing project has the ultimate goal of fulfilling the purpose of the PACE-EH methodology, which is to improve the overall health of a community in need and close the health disparity gap.

Defining the Public Health Problem

Environmental health, a cornerstone of public health, encompasses a broad series of aspects. These include all the physical, chemical, and biological factors that surround an individual as well as those that impact behavior that affect health (WHO, 2013). Specifically, the built environment is the physical environment where people live, work, and play. The characteristics of the built environment directly contribute to the health status of a population, particularly in a population that is separate and unequal to the rest of the population. Historically, the health conditions of those who are racial and ethnic minorities as well as socioeconomically disadvantaged have been worse than those of the overall population (Benjamin, 2013). There are other reasons for health disparities. These include lack of jobs, education, transportation, access to healthcare, and affordable housing, as well as gentrification, and environmental threats (Benjamin, 2013). In particular, in Key West, Florida, a popular tourist destination, growth continues to put much pressure on certain residential communities. One neighborhood in the city of Key West, known as Bahama Village, which has the highest concentration of minorities and the lowest mean income in Key West, is one location that has exhibited the

stresses of a city with growing tourism and urban development.

Bahama Village is the oldest residential community in Key West with much Bahamian history. In fact, it is the first area whereby the Bahamian settlers arrived in the 1800s. Some of the oldest buildings from the 1800s still exist today (Lopez, personal correspondence, 2013). However, Bahama Village is a community that is being directly affected by the pressures of an ever-growing tourist industry and locale where the opulent and upper and middle classes tend to gentrify. Moreover, according to the US Census Bureau, this neighborhood has the lowest mean income and the highest concentration of racial and ethnic minorities compared to the city of Key West (Census, 2012). Over 22.5% of the population of Bahama Village is below poverty level as compared to 10.2% of the population of Key West (Census, 2012). Thus, the Bahama Village population comprises of a majority of racial and ethnic minorities as well as socioeconomically disadvantaged groups; It is a prime example of a community that exhibits health disparities.

Bahama Village is traditionally known to be separate and unequal to the rest of the city of Key West. There is even an existing stigma across the Florida Keys whereby tourists have been supposedly advised to avoid the sub-community of Bahama Village due to its rampant drug trafficking and sales. In fact, from the early 1980s until today, there still exists a stigma attached to the name, Bahama Village (Lopez, personal correspondence, 2013). An environmental community health assessment based on PACE-EH was conducted in the Fall of 2012 by the FDOHM. The intent of this survey was to determine the needs of the Bahama Village community. Out of a sample of 342 Bahama Village community members, ninety-eight problems were expressed from the open-ended questionnaire. Several of these issues were frequently cited by different community members. The following are the top five most frequently mentioned issues or problems found from the assessment: (1) lack of activities for children, (2) lack of parking, (3) drug trafficking, (4) excessive trash and littering, and (5) excessive police “harassment.” All five of these environmental community health issues have a direct impact on public health, including obesity, decreased cardiovascular function, stress, health problems associated with drug use, exposure to pests and their associated diseases, and even post-traumatic stress disorder due to police “harassment.” Environmental health, consequently, is the key agency that can “initiate movement on community health issues” (Berg, 2009). The ultimate goal of this project is to improve the overall health and well-being of the community at hand. Implementing the PACE-EH methodology by public health professionals in a health department setting, while targeting Bahama Village, therefore, will aid in understanding and solving the environmental health issues mentioned by the community.

Background

Housed in the historic Eduardo H. Gato Cigar Building constructed in 1871, the Florida Department of Health in Monroe County (FDOHM) is home to 98 health department employees. The PACE-EH methodology

was developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and the Centers for Diseases Control (CDC). Thus far, significant results were found to improve the overall health of a community in need with the utilization of the PACE-EH protocol (NACCHO, 2008). To represent Monroe County, Bahama Village (BV), a sub-community in the city of Key West was selected. The first two phases of the PACE-EH 13-step methodology were to determine the capacity and demographics of BV, formerly called Black Town. This small subarea is enclosed by navy housing on one side, downtown on the other side, as well as cruise ships and other businesses. BV encompasses a 16-block area of approximately 0.2 square miles. The population of BV is approximately 1414 with the densest population in Monroe County (Census, 2012). It has the following racial breakdown: 43% Black, 42% White, 10% Hispanic or Latino, <1% Asian, 2% Some Other



Sharing Survey Results at Bahama Village Community Meeting

Race, and 2% Two or More Races (Census, 2012). Studies show that poverty-stricken individuals have a “high burden of disease, often die prematurely, and have a poor quality of life” (Jack, 2007). There is also limited access to good quality education as well as access to healthy food and health care due to limited outside help in low socioeconomic status neighborhoods (Jack, 2007).

Methods

During community meetings hosted by the City of Key West and the Florida Department of Health in Monroe County, health information ascertained from the *Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013* was presented to attendees. Additionally, through person-to-person conversations, phone conversations and word-of-mouth, community health issues identified by Florida CHARTS were disseminated prior to and during the formal PACE-EH process.

Beginning in September 2012, the FDOHM-EH implemented the PACE-EH in Bahama Village (BV). The community represents those who live, work, or frequently visit BV. Twelve of thirteen steps of the PACE-EH methodology have been addressed, with the thirteenth step having been partially investigated as of September 9, 2013, which involves evaluating progress and planning for the future (See Fig. 1 for PACE-EH Methodology). In order to determine community-specific environmental health issues and help identify locally appropriate indicators, a preliminary assessment survey was implemented in BV for a three-month period

between September 2012 and November 2012. The primary goal of this survey was to ascertain the top 10 community environmental health issues and address all of these issues within one year of the survey's completion. To ensure that the findings of the preliminary assessment are statistically significant and better representative of the target population of BV, the FDOHM aimed for 303 respondents based on a 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level. The preliminary assessment required the BV community to share the top three most pressing issues in an open-ended segment and then place a check mark among 28 predetermined issues. The list of 28 pre-determined issues were determined with the help of lifetime BV resident Commissioner Clayton Lopez of District VI, as well as by conducting a preliminary survey with a small sample of 20 community members. In addition, the community was asked to provide their opinion of the following: (1) the addition of a community garden, (2) the addition of more street lights to brighten certain dark areas at night, (3) how well the police service is doing, and (4) how safe from crime they feel within the subarea. The survey also included demographic questions, including gender, age, employment status, income and length of time living in Key West to assess the background of the respondents (See Appendix for Questionnaire).

Figure 1: PACE-EH Methodology
Task 1: Determine Community Capacity
Task 2: Define/Characterize the Community
Task 3: Assemble a CEHA Team
Task 4: Define the Goals, Objectives and Scope
Task 5: Generate List of EH Issues
Task 6: Analyze Issues w/ Systems Framework
Task 7: Develop Indicators
Task 8: Select Standards
Task 9: Create Issue Profiles
Task 10: Rank Issues
Task 11: Set Priorities for Action
Task 12: Develop Action Plan(s)
Task 13: Evaluate Progress and Plan for the Future



Surveys were made available online, over the phone, by paper, and face-to-face, with the possibility of submitting them anonymously. The face-to-face interviews comprised the majority of the responses collected and were conducted via Quicktap, an iPad application, in which all the questions were present. It is a user-friendly application that allows the researcher to type in the responses in real time for each subject and later upload the data onto a secure web site. The information collected can then be downloaded and converted to a working datasheet on Microsoft Excel. The online survey was made available to those who either did not have time for a face-to-face interview or paper survey by handing them a small pamphlet with instructions to access the survey online. Those who were able to see one of the posted flyers around the community with the web site were also able to take the survey online. Lastly, various media outlets shared the web address to the online survey and contact information to take the survey via telephone, including during two radio interviews and one news clip on The Citizen, Key West's local newspaper. Respondents were obtained from various locations in BV including during community events, outside of a polling place on Election Day, most churches that serve the sub-area, businesses, a health clinic, door-to-door, community centers, and approaching residents on the street.

Conditions of BV were determined by conducting a walkthrough of the entire community and documenting observations. The following information was noted as well as the address or cross street of the observation: (1) abundant trash and littering, (2) lack of park equipment for children at the park, (3) lack of parking, (4) presence of abandoned and dilapidated homes, (5) speeding, (6) pet owners failing to pick up after their pets, and (7) lack of shaded bus stops with benches or seats. The history of BV was also determined by performing a detailed study of the available resources at the Key West Library, including books and newspaper articles dating back to the 1970s. Few key community members were also interviewed, including the chief of police as well as the district commissioner. With all of the information gathered about this community, BV is a separate and unequal subarea of Key West where long time minority residents lag in income, while the surrounding city booms. Based on newspaper articles, BV has faced gentrification since the 1970s, as well as economic pressures. One of the most obvious concerns in BV is the presence of much drug trafficking and drug sales. Although this issue has improved somewhat due to increased police presence, drug trafficking is still more common in this subarea as compared to the rest of the city of Key West (Lee, 2012). In addition to the high rate of drug trafficking, currently, there exists just one health clinic; many abandoned businesses or lack thereof; and two small convenience stores in BV, both of which lack healthy food choices, including fruits and vegetables.

At the conclusion of the assessment, a two-hour community event took place which focused on the findings of the assessment while communicating the public health impact. Because this meeting was announced on the radio; as well as several local newspapers, including The Citizen, Keynoter, and Mile Zero, many important community representatives were present. The following key community representatives were

present to emphasize the importance of this meeting, including FDOHM Administrator Bob Eadie and District VI Commissioner Clayton Lopez. Others in attendance were the chief of police, Donie Lee, the Bahama Village Redevelopment Advisory Committee, several private business owners, the leader of the Coral City Elks Lodge (a civic organization), the city's sustainability coordinator, the city's attorney, a newspaper journalist, church pastors, and the director of the housing authority (government assisted living). The findings of the assessment were presented via PowerPoint by the principal investigator and assisted by the district commissioner. A question-and-answer session was available at the conclusion of the presentation.

Results

The primary investigator of the project collected a total of 342 respondents for the preliminary assessment with 98 possible issues identified based on the open-ended questionnaire to determine the most pressing issues. The following are the findings of the comprehensive BV assessment from the PACE-EH program. With regard to the open-ended section of the questionnaire, the top three issues were consolidated and ranked by frequency. The top ten issues (n=342) are: (1) Lack of Activities for Children (n=75), (2) Lack of Parking (n=67), (3) Drug Trafficking (n=57), (4) Trash and Littering (n=57), (5) Police "Harassment" (n=53), (6) Lack of Jobs (n=31), (7) Property Upkeep/ Houses in Disrepair (n=31), (8) Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym (n=28), (9) Poor Street Lighting at Night (n=24), and (10) More Police Service (n=22).

Out of the 28 predetermined issues, the top ten frequently marked off from the list are the following: (1) Lack of parking (n=152), (2) Drug Trafficking (n=145), (3) Lack of Jobs (n=129), (4) Trash and Littering (n=128), (5) Lack of Services and Community Centers for Youth or Seniors (n=127), (6) Lack of Recreation Facilities or Parks (n=103), (7) Lack of Educational Opportunities (n=98), (8) Picking up After Pets (n=94), (9) Poor Street Lighting at Night (n=93), and (10) Lack of Community Interaction (n=92).

Based on 190 respondents, 85% would like to see a community garden in BV whereby residents can grow their own edible plants. Based on 186 respondents, 70% would like to see more street lights at night because it is too dark in some areas in BV. With regard to rating the police service, based on 286 respondents, 32% rate the police Fair, 29% Good, 24% Poor, and 16% Very Good. There were 296 respondents who were able to disclose how safe from crime BV is considered to be; 36% say that BV is Quite Safe, 34% Very Safe, 23% Slightly safe, and 6% Not at all safe.

Discussion

PACE-EH has been a successful product of the NACCHO, CDC, and Healthy People 2010 initiatives in regards to improving the health and well-being of communities since the mid-1990s (NACCHO, 2012). PACE-EH has demonstrated how a consistent process is required to be in place to improve the conditions of an entire community. Because the PACE-EH project in Bahama Village is still a work-in-progress as 12 out of the 13 steps have been completed, the FDOHM has yet to determine whether the quality of life of the BV resi-

dents has been enhanced for the majority of the population. Numerous BV residents did, however, express gratitude towards the health department and other key stakeholders as they recognized that this community indeed needs assistance to better the quality of life among the residents.

Nevertheless, there were several advances to the BV community that were achieved during the PACE-EH project by the FDOHM. These include the following: “(1) Allow communities to express and define their environmental health issues themselves, (2) Understand the relationship between the built environment and environmental health, (3) View environmental health more holistically than programmatically, (4) Rely less on media outlets and more on face to face communication between environmental health professionals and local leaders to establish the relationship between government and the public, and (5) Build trust between the County Health Department (CHD) and the community, which will improve the effectiveness of existing programs and other public health efforts” (NACCHO, 2012). The following aspect was only partially achieved as this project is still incomplete: “Address outstanding environmental health issues regardless of whether or not they are a function of regulatory duties or enforcement” (NACCHO, 2012).

Addressing Community Identified Issues

A number of issues have been addressed and discussed due to the preliminary assessment conducted by the FDOHM. During the course of collecting the survey respondents from the BV community, a number of issues were observed which were mentioned by several community members and were addressed on separate occasions. These issues presented themselves as the most pressing and urgent public health threats and should be addressed and solved in a timely manner. For example, based on five individuals who were interviewed on separate occasions, on Geraldine Street, there exists a Navy gate in which cars from the base exit out from and onto Geraldine Street. Drivers speed down that street, going 30 or more miles per hour, even though there is a 15 mph sign posted. There only appeared to be a short area of rumble strips. Speeding on that street was confirmed by the researcher. It was recommended that higher speed bumps be installed along the street that would force the drivers to slow down. Second, based on three individuals interviewed on separate occasions, on Thomas Street and Angela Street there appears to be a "hard to see" stop sign positioned too far to the right of the road and it is frequently ignored by drivers. Two of those respondents say that it is frequently overlooked and cars screeching their tires would be heard due to near incidents. It was recommended to put a flashing red light so that it is clearer that it is a four-way stop. Lastly, based on three individuals, on Emma and Petronia Street even though there are clear stop signs, cars frequently speed down that intersection. Frederick Douglass Community Center is just one block away and there are children who have almost been run-over there. These issues were reported to the District VI commissioner who then shared these observations during one of the monthly community meetings. Thus far, the first issue on speeding was addressed. The City of Key

West installed two additional 15 mph signs along the street with more stringent enforcement upon in-person follow-up on February 2013. The other aforementioned issues are currently being investigated to avoid potential public health threats.

Additionally, a community-based health assessment team was assembled after the survey results were shared with the public. The team, called The Bahama Village Task Force Team, generally comprises of ten regularly attending and active Bahama Village residents, particularly, the District VI commissioner, the executive director for Habitat for Humanity (to help address the houses in disrepair issue), the director of the Frederick Douglass School Black Educators Memorial Project, Inc (to help address the lack of activities for children issue), a pastor in a centrally located church in Bahama Village, and the director of A Positive Step for Monroe County (to help address the lack of jobs issue). The meetings are held once per month, are two hours in length, and have been facilitated by the FDOHM project coordinator. Each week, the team addresses two or three issues from the survey. Thus far, guests of these meetings have included, the executive director for the Citizen Review Board and a sergeant from the Key West Police Department to help address the “police harassment” issue. The top ten issues found from the survey have been addressed by the team and an action plan has been developed to tackle these issues. More information on the specific action plan is discussed in the next section.

Survey Success

The FDOHM preliminary assessment that was conducted in a three-month time span to assess the opinions of BV residents received much recognition. The results were shared via the media, including being featured on the front page of The Citizen (Key West’s local newspaper), two additional newspapers and an interview by a journalist. The media allowed the public to become aware of the FDOHM’s effort to improve the health in a sub-area in need in Key West. In a few instances, the project coordinator received phone calls from volunteers to assist in helping make a difference in this small community, including the U.S. Coast Guard. More remarkably, there are a number of in-progress projects and plans currently underway as a result of the assessment that the FDOHM led, including some notable grants received in-part from the survey findings. There are also some significant accomplishments that have already addressed issues from the survey. Each of these issues, action plans, and accomplishments are discussed.



Survey Table at a Bahama Village Community Event

Issue #1: Lack of Activities for Children

In regards to the number one issue, “Lack of Activities for Children,” three notable sources of funding

were secured with the help of the survey findings and appeals made by the FDOHM during commission and district meetings. First, \$1.1 million was secured from Tax Increment Funding (TIF) with the support of the Bahama Village Redevelopment Advisory Committee (BVRAC) to renovate and add park equipment to two parks in Bahama Village (Malo, 2013). Of this TIF funding, \$96,300 is intended for the purchase and installation of playground and fitness equipment, bicycle racks, picnic tables, and trash receptacles (Malo, 2013). The District VI commissioner and the FDOHM PACE-EH coordinator appealed for this TIF by presenting the results of the survey to the BVRAC on several occasions to secure the park equipment funding. The project commenced on August 19, 2013 and is estimated to be completed by May 19, 2014. The remainder of the funding will go toward labor, equipment, and other appurtenances to improve landscaping, lighting, and irrigation, as well as the reconstruction of the community center entrance.

The second source of funding is for the construction and maintenance of two community gardens in BV on city-owned property. The first garden is located adjacent to a community center and will be used as a learning garden for leisure activity. The location of this garden has historical value as it used to be the site of the Frederick Douglass School, which “opened in 1870 for African students in the segregated Monroe County School System” (Hambright, 2013). The second garden is located centrally in BV on a large lot to allow for community gardening. Approximately \$20,000 from TIF, with the help of the BVRAC, will be used to pay for a part-time person to work on maintaining grounds as well as for construction of the gardens, including beds, fencing, and gardening tools (Malo, 2013). This funding was secured primarily with the help of the city’s sustainability coordinator as well as the support from the survey results, which showed that over 85% of BV residents wanted to see a garden in their community. A separate task force team that meets regularly has been assembled to assist with the initial design of the gardens, including the types of plants to be used; two of these members are also a part of the BV Task Force Team. The garden is expected to be open to the public within the month of October 2013.

The third source of funding to address the “Lack of Activities” issue from the survey is the first \$1 million was approved by the City of Key West from the sale the Pier House city property for the rehabilitation of Frederick Douglass Gym, a historic and partially condemned building intended for use by children. The repair of this gym is also the #8 issue found from the survey. This funding will go toward soft and hard construction costs (Malo, 2013). Indeed, the funding resources that have been obtained thus far to help address the #1 issue from the survey have been beneficial, but there have also been community-lead activities that have been developed as a result of the survey findings. This includes a successful educational camp program for children sponsored by both the FDOHM and the Frederick Douglass School Black Educators’ Memorial Project, Inc (FDSBEMPI).

Community-Lead Project: BV Educational Camp Program to Address Issue #1

The 2013 BV summer peace camp, called “Places, Spaces, and Me,” integrated the help and collaboration of BV residents, volunteers both within BV and in Monroe County, and a robust partnership with the FDOHM. This camp, which is intended for BV children in grades one through six, places an emphasis on art, the environment, culture, diversity, peace, and justice; These are the aspects for which the camp is appropriately named, Places, Spaces, and Me. It is staffed by certified active and retired teachers, teacher assistants, and volunteers from the community. The peace camp is grounded by the following statement, “helping children must be a community effort and all efforts must be combined to produce positive results; nothing less is accepted” (Irving, personal correspondence, 2013). The six core values are caring, sharing, giving, helping, respecting, and making friends. (See Fig. 2 for an excerpt of a statement written by the Educational Camp Director).

The BV Task Force Team has supported the objectives that have been proposed by Dr. Virginia Irving, Project Facilitator for the summer camp, Director of the FDSBEMPI, and fellow member of the BV Task Force Team. Some of the objectives include the following: (1) nurture the child’s spirit, (2) repair damages already made to the child’s soul and psyche, (3) enhance the spiritual, social, cognitive, physical, and intellectual well-being of the child, (4) raise awareness of the need for more and better children and youth community programs and activities for social engagement, and (5) develop a strong public relations plan that encourages successful behavior in children and community involvement in their lives (Irving, personal correspondence, 2013). The SMART goals of the peace camp are: (1) increase annually the number of after school, spring and summer programs by 50% by 2016, (2) increase the graduation rate for African American boys and girls in middle school and high school by 10% by 2016, (3) provide more training programs for African American youth age 14 to 19 from one to five by 2016, and (4) increase the number of community partners each year by two until 2018 (Irving, personal correspondence, 2013). Some strategies to accomplish these goals are: (1) partner with existing entities (Boys and Girls Club, FDSBEMPI, FDOHM, Police Athletic League, etc.), (2) maintain afterschool, spring, and summer peace camps, (3) recruit dedicated and committed volunteers that can assist with or host physically and mentally strengthening activities with the children, and (4) assure that all children in BV can participate in existing activities in BV, such as the BV Music Program and Just 4 Kids art program without any obstacles (Irving, personal correspondence, 2013).

The volunteers, staff members, and FDOHM played an active role in seeking donations and services from the surrounding community to support the educational camp. In terms of donations, the camp received over \$1,000 in cash donations from local BV residents; and food donations from BV residents and businesses, like Winn Dixie, Dominoes, and Papa John’s. The camp was also provided free services from local businesses, including field trips with free admission to the Key West Aquarium, Hemingway House and Museum, the Mel Fisher Museum, and the Butterfly and Nature Conservatory. The camp was also offered a free two-hour boating excursion on the Fury’s Glass Bottom Boat and a free two-hour kayak experience from Blue Planet Kayak

Eco Tours. The camp was not only provided with donations and free services, but positive feedback was also given by the community.

There has been a tremendous positive response from parents, volunteers, the children themselves, and the media in regards to the educational camp. For example, when the young camp participants were asked at the end of the camp how they felt about the experiences they encountered in their interactions with the volunteers from the Health Department, the children responded with the following: “The things we heard were fun and exciting,” “We learned things we didn’t know,” “I now know how to walk to school safely with or without an adult,” “We can do yoga strategies that make us feel calm,” “We all worked together,” “[It] taught us what might happen if we smoke,” “[It] gave us a ‘head’s up’ about smoking,” and “[I’m] glad to hear some of the information about illnesses will help us as we grow” (Irving, personal correspondence, 2013). One of the volunteer representatives from the FDOHM, Keith Lannon, stated the following, “The kids were fantastic!...The children were from all walks and many cultures of life... With caring demonstration [the] non-English speaking children fully engaged in each activity regardless of their ability to speak English. It was amazing! It was my pleasure to contribute to the community, especially the children.” (Personal correspondence, Keith Lannon August 30, 2013). In order to continue to promote the well-being and enrichment of life of BV children, the

Fig. 2: The Frederick Douglass School Black Educators’ Memorial Project, Inc. and the Florida Department of Health at Monroe County Form Collaboration to Address #1 Need in Bahama Village – “More Activities for Children”

By: Dr. Virginia B. Irving, Project Facilitator, FDSBEMPI

From June 12 to August 9, 2013, thirty children from 22 families of Haitian, Hispanic, African American and Uzbekistan heritage participated in a unique experience, a Summer Peace Camp under the direction of Dr. Virginia B. Irving, assisted by preschool educator Loretta Hall. The camp, hosted by the Steering Team of the Frederick Douglass School Black Educators’ Memorial Project had as its theme “Places, Spaces, and Me,” with an emphasis on Art, the Environment, Culture and Peace & Justice. The learning model for the camp, the Italian based educational approach Reggio Emilia, was designed intentionally and deliberately to cultivate relationships among the participants: child, camp staff, and parent, in a community of learners.

Addressing the #1 need that emerged from a Florida Department of Health at Monroe County survey of a majority of the members of Bahama Village last Fall, the two groups collaborated with 14 local businesses, historic sites, tourist attractions and over 35 community supporters and donors and volunteers to provide a variety of activities and experiences for children from 6 – 11 years old that enlarged their world. Three dedicated elders of the Bahama Village community, Donald Carey, Alberta Miller, and Narvie Harrison assisted the children and the camp staff. Local artists Katchen Duncan, Rick Worth, The Pirate Crew, and Frank Ortega contributed to the camp experiences, as well.

Coordinated by Alison Morales, Environmental Health, Health Educator, a team of Health Department workers helped the children gain knowledge of various health and environmental issues. Some of the topics explored with the children were yoga, social media, hygiene, illness prevention, smoking cessation, puberty, sun safety, and injury prevention. ...

...In his book The Outliers, Paul Tough mentions that children who do well and who are successful as adults learned early on how to “navigate” efficiently, the world around them. Dr. Virginia B. Irving, the Project Facilitator, said that the volunteers from the Health Department, and other volunteers from the community, gave the children who attended the Peace Camp “a head’s up” about information and knowledge that they didn’t have before. As they move forward with their lives and another worldview that is in collaboration with the one they brought to the camp, they are now able to choose ways of navigating their world that are more successful and more creative.

FDSBEMPI and FDOHM plans on continuing to supporting and host peace camps in BV.

Issue #2: Lack of Parking

The second most important issue found from the survey is that there is a serious lack of parking in BV. Although it may not seem obvious, there exist public health consequences if this issue is not addressed. Some examples of health-related issues due to difficulty in locating parking include acute and/or chronic stress and increased exposure to danger at night if residents are forced to park too far from home especially at night (i.e. being struck by cars, being robbed, or other form of endangerment). Because BV has the densest population compared to the rest of the city of Key West and limited open area, the construction of a parking structure or lot will be challenging and difficult to accomplish (Census, 2012). The BV Task Force team has, therefore, agreed that there may only be two ways in which this particular issue can be addressed.

First, it was proposed by the task force team to encourage bicycle usage in BV by starting a bicycle campaign. It was hypothesized that if free incentives, particularly helmets are provided, then the use of bicycles as an alternative means of transportation will be realized. The District VI commissioner, also a BV task force team member, has suggested proposing to the city additional bicycle racks in BV. New bicycle racks are already being planned in the BV parks and expected to be installed by May 2013 (Malo, 2013). It was noted by the FDOHM that there exists one funding resource from the Florida Department of Transportation to purchase bicycle helmets for distribution. The organization that purchases and establishes the statewide distribution process is the Florida Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Resource center (SRC) as part of the Florida Bicycle Helmet Distribution Program. This program allows for the distribution of helmets free of charge by community partners who have completed the bicycle helmet fitter training. BV is one of the first neighborhoods in Monroe County that has benefited from this program for 2013 as two certified helmet fitters who are also FDOHM employees fitted helmets on 20 children in BV, particularly during the summer peace camp. The FDOHM intends on receiving additional helmets from the 2014 grant cycle in October 2013 to fit additional BV residents. The SMART objectives in this case are (1) to have community partners, including FDOHM employees, who are certified in fitting helmets by the SRC, to fit approximately 25% of the BV population (or about 350 residents) by 2015; and (2) increase awareness of the benefits of using a bike through education—such as posting flyers in the community and making announcements during church services—by reaching 50% or more of the BV population (or about 700 BV community members) by 2015.

Second, the BV task force team felt that residents should be encouraged to take advantage of available public transportation, such as buses, to help address parking issues. Public bus transportation is available in BV seven days per week from approximately 6 AM to 9 PM. It is possible that there is a lack of awareness or knowledge of available and affordable public transportation and that the community should be educated about this method of transportation in their community. However, it was noted from the assessment that some retired and elderly BV residents are understandably unwilling to take public transportation due to unavailable benches or seats at bus stops as well as lack of shade. This may especially be the case because the wait time

between buses can exceed 1.5 hours and Florida weather is oftentimes hot. The team plans on proposing sit-only bus stop seats to encourage the elderly BV population to use public transportation while discouraging the homeless from sleeping on them. The ultimate goal to address the lack of parking issue is to transfer the primary method of transportation in this community from personal automobiles to bicycles and public transportation and consequently reduce the need to find parking in BV.

Issue #3: Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking and drug sales have been common issues facing BV since the 1970s (Swanson, 1979; Lopez, personal correspondence, 2013). Based on the assessment, drug trafficking and sales are currently common with 57 BV residents out of 342 attesting to this problem in their community. Based on an in-person interview by FDOHM with the chief of police, Donie Lee, the drug trafficking and sale of drugs has decreased tremendously, as there is an increase of police presence and enforcement in BV. The FDOHM assessment also included some responses from the community that drug activity has decreased significantly over the last ten years (Donie Lee, personal correspondence, 2012). This was also confirmed by some of the BV task force team members in that the chief of police has made important improvements in BV to decrease drug activity and sales over the years. However, this issue has not been resolved yet completely as increased police presence is not the only way to address this problem.

The BV task force team has proposed a reactivated and improved “neighborhood watch.” The District VI commissioner also agreed to this idea and has suggested that the team ask the city for funding to address an improved neighborhood watch system. The team also feels that it is important to encourage residents to report open air drug sales or other drug activity to the appropriate authorities, for example by calling the non-emergency police department phone number or “Crime Stoppers” a program that rewards “anonymous tipsters who supply criminal information that lead to arrests” (Crime Stoppers, 2012). Thus, the SMART objective is to have the district commissioner or other representative regularly share during district meetings the importance of the community to report open air drug sales while emphasizing that BV aims to some-day become a drug-free zone. The FDOHM initiated the sharing of appropriate phone numbers to report crime to the community via a presentation and flyer during the District VI community walk on August 9, 2013.

Another aspect that can influence drug trafficking and sales in this neighborhood is improves street lighting at night. Because poor street lighting at night was the #8 issue from the survey, improved street lighting in BV, particularly in areas within BV with suspected drug activity, may help to also address the drug activity issue found from the assessment. Studies have shown that improved street lighting has the capacity to reduce crime and is considered a crime prevention measure (Welsh and Farrington, 2004). Poor street lighting at night is discussed in Issue #9 below.

Issue #4: Trash/Littering

Trash and littering in BV is the fourth most important issue found from the FDOHM assessment. There are a few goals that have been noted and developed by the BV task force team to address this issue. First, new and additional trash receptacles will be placed in and around the parks in BV by May 2014 using the TIF as discussed in Issue #1. Second, one BV task force team member has volunteered to coordinate other volunteers from the U.S. Coast Guard to help clean up various frequently littered upon lots in BV. Lastly, the District VI commissioner has also mentioned the possibility of hosting District VI cleanup day for some time this year in 2013.

Issue #5: Police Harassment

“Police harassment” or improper police behavior and mistreatment have clear public health implications. Some health consequences that can result from police misconduct include acute or chronic stress, the potential to affect mental health including the possibility of inducing post-traumatic stress disorder, and the fact that it violates a person’s civil rights and well-being. Although not directly, the FDOHM played a role in addressing the “police harassment” issue by publicly sharing that this issue was among the top five most important issues from the assessment. More specifically, the chief of police, Donie Lee, was present during the community presentation which revealed the results of the assessment. He subsequently employed in June 2013 “Verbal Judo” in which more than half of the police academy underwent training to more effectively and gently talk to the citizens or anyone they encounter. In addition, six are certified to educate other officers as a result of this training. The number of complaints received by individuals to the Citizen Review Board (CRB) is indicative of the trend of “police harassment” in Key West. The CRB, which has been in existence in Key West since 2002, or over ten years, is an independent board that has the authority to investigate complaints that involve police officers. These complaints may then be forwarded to city management, the chief of police, state attorney, and state and federal law enforcement agencies.

The number of complaints against police officers has decreased significantly overtime since the CRB was created in 2003 (Lee and Srch, personal correspondence, 2013). From 2004 to 2005 there were 33 complaints. That number has reduced; In 2006, there were 17 complaints, 2008 had 13 complaints, 2010 had 7 complaints, 2011 had 7 complaints (28% of which came from BV), and 2012 had 9 complaints, (33% of which came from BV). In this year alone, just one complaint was made thus far as of September 18, 2013, which did not originate from BV (Srch, personal correspondence, 2013). It may be possible that Chief Lee’s effort to address the “police harassment” issue from the FDOHM survey by implementing Verbal Judo training may have had an influence in the lowered number of CRB complaints this year since the results of the survey was released. The chief of police also admits that he now continually instills in the police academy the five core

values of the police department, which are: Respect, Transparency, Integrity, Fairness, and Service.

Issue #6: Lack of Jobs

Unemployment is another top issue that concerns BV residents and has some health consequences. These include mental health issues like depression, mental strain, anxiety, and even suicidal tendencies; stress; and the possibility to become involved in delinquent behavior. There is one accomplishment and one partnership that address this issue. First, in October 2012, nine new jobs have been added by the city of Key West. These were entry level public works jobs. Six out of these nine jobs were given to BV residents. Five out of these six BV residents who landed the job are of African American descent. The people responsible for these new job openings are District VI Commissioner Clayton Lopez, District III Commissioner Billy Wardlow, and District IV Commissioner Tony Yaniz.

Second, Billy Davis, the Director of A Positive Step of Monroe County, Inc. (APSMC) and member of the BV Task Force Team, is aware of that there is a lack of jobs in BV. This was made even clearer because of the FDOHM BV survey results. APSMC is a non-profit community based organization that serves high risk youth and their families in Monroe County, Florida. It was discussed that APSMC will continue to implement the Bahama Village Mentoring Program which incorporates the services of the South Florida Workforce Development Board to connect youth to jobs on a recurrent basis.

Issue #7: Property Upkeep and Houses in Disrepair

As mentioned earlier, BV is the oldest residential community in Key West. Inevitably, however, there exist abandoned and dilapidated homes across this neighborhood. Property upkeep and houses in disrepair was the seventh top issue from the FDOHM survey. Abandoned and dilapidated homes can attract and harbor pests which can lead to vector borne diseases and become breeding grounds for pests. To address this issue, Habitat for Humanity has partnered with the FDOHM. Habitat for Humanity is a nonprofit organization that helps to renovate dilapidated homes of low-income residents. This organization secured \$72,000 from TIF with the support of the BVRAC to renovate dilapidated homes or poor home owners in BV. Some homes in BV have already undergone improvements with Habitat for Humanity's A Brush with Kindness which promotes minor repair and painting of homes of elderly low socioeconomic status home owners.

Issue #8: Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym

This is discussed in Issue #1 above.

Issue #9: Poor Street Lighting at Night

The last issue that has been addressed by FDOHM is the issue, "poor street lighting at night." The pub-

lic health implications include increased risk or tendency for illegal activity to occur, including robbery and drug sales, and risk for being targeted for assault. An assessment was conducted via surveys face to face to determine the streets that require more light. These surveys were conducted during one District VI meeting, one community event (Coral City Elks Family Day Event), and approaching people on the street. It was determined that some street lights are being covered by trees and shrubs. FDOH-Monroe called and partnered with Keys Energy Services, the city's source for electricity, to tell them about four street lights that were being severely covered by trees on May 13, 2013. Keys Energy addressed the issue the following day on May 14, 2013. The results of the survey were then shared with Doug Bradshaw, City of Key West engineer to assist in addition of street lights.

Recommendations

With the continuation of this project, much valuable information was learned that can be carried not only toward completing the PACE-EH project in BV, and conducting a post-assessment, but recommendations are also suggested for other coordinators of this type of endeavor. These include the appropriate ways of effectively interacting with the community, sending and responding to emails and phone calls from stakeholders and the commissioner in a timely manner, and setting SMART goals.

In the early stages of the PACE-EH project, for example, the project coordinator felt that interacting with the community was somewhat daunting. In order to accomplish the sole task of having the community fill out or participate in the pre-assessment survey, introversion and hesitance to approach people to share the most pressing issues in BV must be overcome. At first, the project coordinator approached the community by asking, "Would you like to take a survey as part of the health department?" Often, people would simply shake their head to refuse to participate. The project coordinator then decided to start giving out incentives to increase participation. More frequently, people were willing to participate, but not as much as planned. The wording was then altered when approaching community members by smiling and asking, "I am conducting a short survey to improve this community. Could you tell me the top three issues or problems?" Nearly everyone who lived or worked in the community said, "Yes" and willingly shared the needed information. Incentives were eventually unnecessary. Thus, presenting to community members at the outset that the researcher is there to help them will aid in a smooth assessment process.

In other instances, obstacles were overcome which involved the ability to attract the community to a table display at the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center announcing the need for survey participants. The first attempt at soliciting participation involved a setup of a poster that indicated in large letters, "Bahama Village Community Survey." Incentives were also displayed as well as the surveys on clipboards for easy access to those who passed by or approached the table. More often, people took a glimpse at the setup and proceeded on to their destinations. In four hours, 15 survey responses were obtained. On another date, to be specific, on

Election Day, a new, more attractive poster was displayed indicating in large letter, “Do YOU want to improve Bahama Village? Fill out our short survey and receive a FREE gift!” An overwhelming number of people, 40, within a time-span of 10 hours wanted to participate in the survey and voice their concerns about the community. Seemingly, a majority of the BV population actively wants to help improve the conditions of the community. The way in which information is presented to the community, consequently, plays an important role in determining the level of participation.

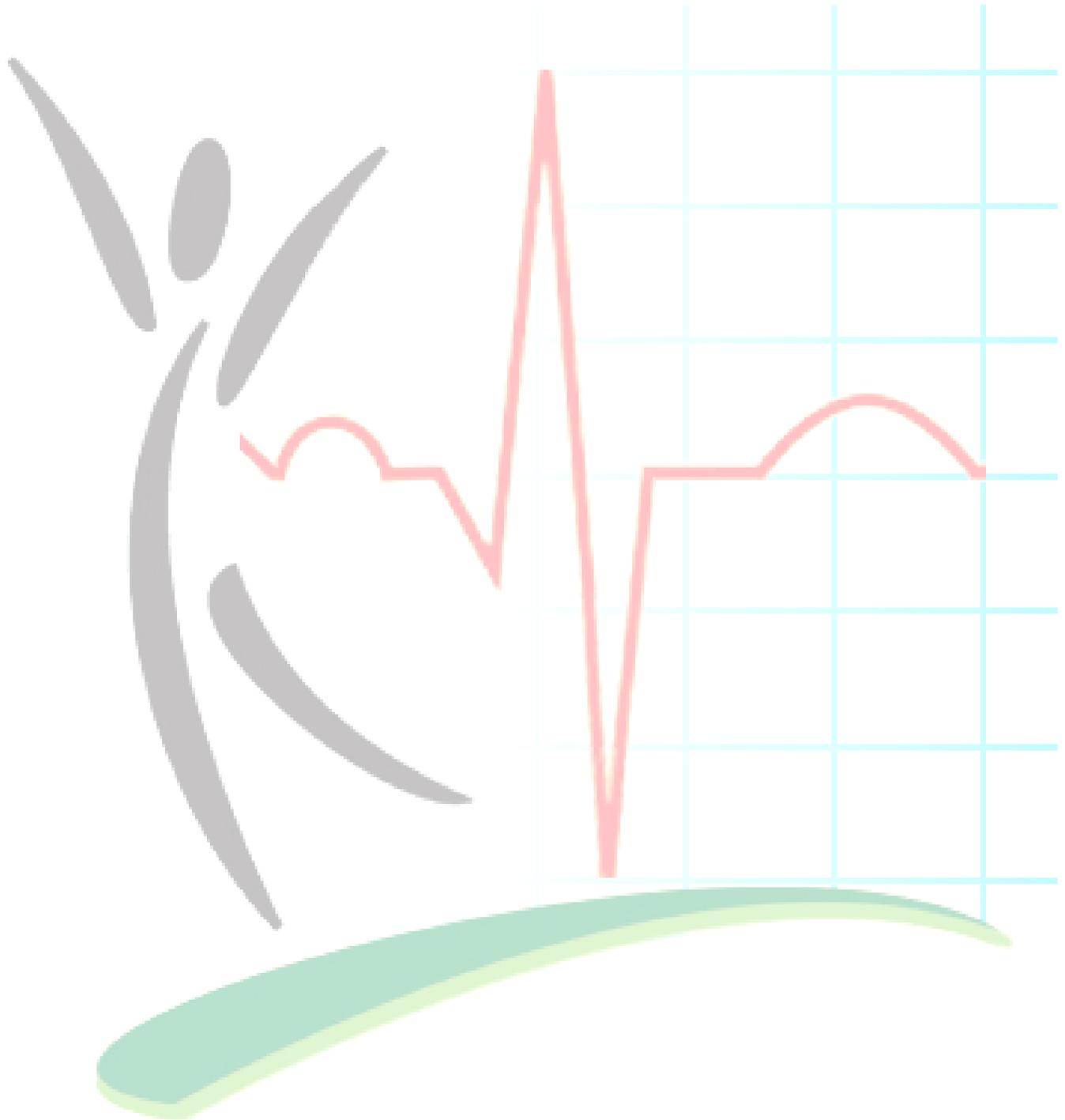
Frequent and effective communication with stakeholders was also crucial during the PACE-EH process. The stakeholders that were recommended by simple networking with active community members not only provided their assistance with the surveys, but they also linked me with other constituents that can even provide a means of tackling some of the community environmental health issues. On the contrary, communication with stakeholders can be a challenge, especially with busy individuals. Responses to correspondence can sometimes take longer than expected. It is crucial to avoid waiting on stakeholders to accomplish tasks; instead, seek other means of getting the job done efficiently and effectively, even if it entails turning to others.

Setting goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bounded, or “SMART,” was also an important lesson learned. It is highly advisable to frequently set SMART goals, take things bit by bit, and avoid making any false promises regarding the ultimate goals of the PACE-EH project to the BV community. One should ensure that the goals are challenging and doable. For example, as part of PACE-EH, the overall objective was to assess 303 members of the Bahama Village community by conducting face-to-face interviews and passing out paper surveys with the help of various key informants and stakeholders and compiling all responses by the last week of November. In order to reasonably meet that goal, in one week, for instance, the following SMART goal was used: Go to St. Peter’s Episcopal Church on Sunday, make an announcement to the congregation, collect at least ten responses, and enter the data on Excel by the same evening. Continuing to make such goals and writing them down can certainly motivate an individual to do more as opposed to simply thinking of broad goals, which may be interpreted as overwhelming and impossible to accomplish. This can eventually cause the person to lose the will of achieving an ultimate goal. Overall, a positive and confident attitude and setting SMART goals, as well as taking goals bit by bit, will ensure the PACE-EH team of a rewarding experience.

Conclusion

The Bahama Village PACE-EH project is ongoing and will continue to be implemented until a number of environmental community health issues have been resolved. Several lessons were learned, including an effective approach to obtaining willing respondents as well as effective communication among key stakeholders. It is, however, clear that the overall response of the BV community to the FDOHM PACE-EH program has been positive as residents are more empowered to improve their small community, especially because the issues

were 100% community-identified and shared during community meetings and through media outlets. In future PACE-EH projects, coordinators are encouraged to include the feedback of not only key stakeholders for determining community health issues, but also a significant number of residents should have an opportunity to voice their concerns. In addition, coordinators should understand that it takes much investment in time and resources on the part of the health department, the community, as well as public and private entities. The cooperation of these groups will benefit the PACE-EH program and ultimately improve the overall health of the community of focus.



ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN

Aligns with State Health Improvement Plan Goal CR2

Build and Revitalize Communities so People Can live Healthy Lives

Coordinating Agency

Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

Community Partners

City of Key West * District VI Commissioner * Fredrick Douglas School Black Educator's Memorial Project *
Bethel AME Church * Habitat for Humanity * A Positive Step for Monroe County * Bahama Village
Redevelopment Advisory Committee * Florida Department of Transportation * Florida Pedestrian and Bicycle
Safety Resource Center

Strategy

Increase access to and participation in physical activity for all members of a community

Goal #1

By December 2013, increase funding for Bahama Village Community Projects that will provide activities for children by increasing access and participation in physical activity

Objectives

By December 2013, have \$96,300.00 available from Tax Increment Funding for the purchase and installation of playground and fitness equipment

By December 2013, have \$20,000.00 available to create and sustain a community garden

By December 2013, have \$1 million available from the City of Key West for the rehabilitation of the Fredrick Douglas Gym

Goal #2

Increase annually the participation of children in grade school in after school, spring, and summer programs by 50% by 2016

Objectives

Increase the number of community partners each year by two until December 2018.

Maintain partnership with existing entities (Boys and Girls Club, Just4Kids Art Program, Frederick Douglass School Black Educators Memorial Project, Inc, Florida Department of Health in Monroe County, and Police Athletic League).

Increase the funding toward peace camp programs by 50% by December 2018.



FDOH-Monroe Health Educator, Amanda Rynard, hosts a Yoga session with the Bahama Village Summer Camp at the Frederick Douglass Community Center.

Goal #3

Reduce Drug Trafficking in Bahama Village so as to Assure a Safe Environment for Physical Activity

Objectives

By December 2013, create a Neighborhood Watch

By December 2013, educate community members on the use of (1) the Tip Line used by the City of Key West Police Department and (2) Keys Energy Services and City of Key West phone numbers that can trim trees that are blocking street lights.

By December 2013, have Keys Energy Services trim trees that block street lights after the FDOHM conducted a comprehensive neighborhood assessment to determine the locations of blocked street lights.

By July 2016, increase funding for the installation of street lights in poorly lit areas where illegal activity may occur.

By July 2014, create targeted educational campaign on the dangers of drug use for high school students

Goal #4

Encourage the use of bicycles as transportation and a means for exercising in the community

Objectives

By December 2013, implement an incentive program to encourage community members to use bicycles, such as helmets, with the Florida Bicycle Helmet Distribution Program.

By December 2013, have Florida Department of Health certified helmet fitters fit 90% of peace camp children with helmets while providing them with educational materials on the importance of exercise and safety.

By December 2015, increase awareness of the benefits of using a bike through education—such as posting flyers in the community and making announcements during church services—by reaching 50% or more of the Bahama Village population (or about 700 BV community members).

LITTER, TRASH, AND HOUSES IN DISREPAIR

Aligns with State Health Improvement Plan Goal CR2

Build and Revitalize Communities so People Can live Healthy Lives



Coordinating Agency

Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

Community Partners

Habitat for Humanity * City of Key West * District VI Commissioner * Bahama Village Redevelopment Advisory Committee

Strategy

Beautify the community overall and remove potentially hazardous material on walkways and streets by encouraging street and property upkeep.

Goal #1

Reduce the amount of trash and the propensity to litter in the community

Objectives

By May 2014, install additional trash receptacles in and around the community parks with already secured Tax Increment Funding.

By May 2014, increase funding toward additional trash receptacles along streets that have frequent tourists to reduce the propensity to litter.

By July 2014, encourage clean up days on a bi-annual basis with the support of the commissioner, the community, and other volunteers (U.S. Coast Guard) while allowing for community interaction.

Goal #2

Improve the homes of low-income residents

Objectives

By December 2013, have available \$72,000 of Tax Increment Funding to support the organization, Habitat for Humanity, to renovate dilapidated homes of low-income residents.

By December 2014, increase the number of community partners and organizations from one to four to volunteer to assist with projects lead by Habitat for Humanity

JOB AVAILABILITY

*Aligns with State Health Improvement Plan Goal CR2
Build and Revitalize Communities so People Can live Healthy Lives*

Coordinating Agency

Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

Community Partners

City of Key West * District Commissioners * A Positive Step of Monroe County

Strategy

Decrease the unemployment rate of the community

Goal #1

Maintain and establish partnerships with existing entities that encourage education and assist with job connections

Objectives

Continue to assist and implement programs supported by A Positive Step of Monroe County, such as the Bahama Village Mentoring Program, which incorporates the services of the South Florida Workforce Development Board to connect youth to jobs.

Goal #2

Provide additional jobs for the community

Objectives

By December 2013, fill nine jobs in the City of Key West with the help of district commissioners, 67% of which are filled by Bahama Village residents.

RELATIONSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Aligns with State Health Improvement Plan Goal CR2

Build and Revitalize Communities so People Can live Healthy Lives

Coordinating Agency

City of Key West Police Department

Community Partners

Citizen Review Board * Community Centers * Private Businesses * Affordable Housing

* Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

Strategy

Improve the relationship between Bahama Village community members and the police department

Goal #1

Increase awareness and education of the Key West Police officers and Chief of Police on the importance of proper police conduct.

Objectives

By December 2013, share the results of the comprehensive Bahama Village survey with law enforcement and the chief of police during a community meeting while noting that police conduct should be addressed.

By December 2013, have 50% or more of Key West police officers participate in “Verbal Judo” training.

By December 2013, have six police officers obtain certification to train other police officers on “Verbal Judo.”

Goal #2

Increase awareness and education of community members to avoid potential incidents with the police.

Objectives

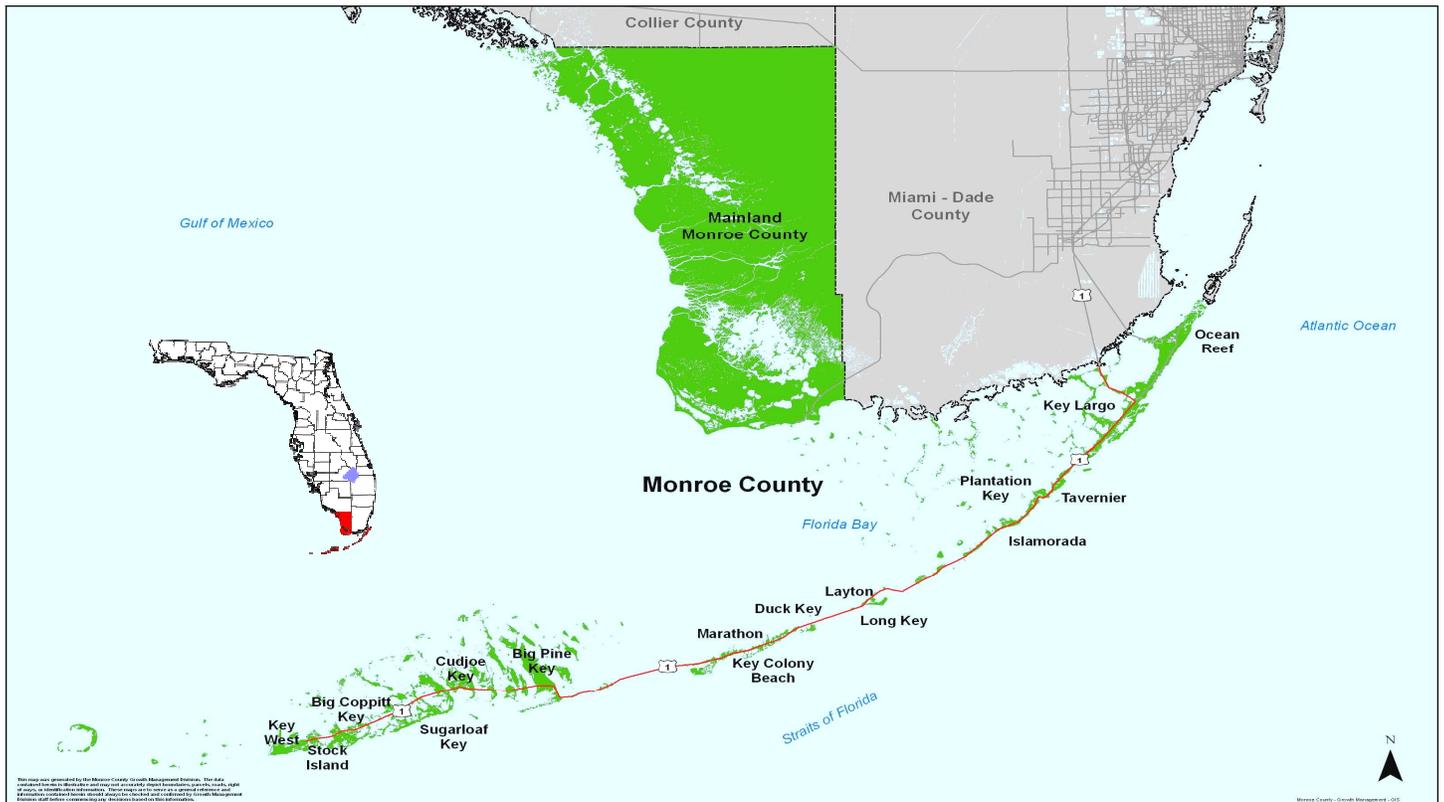
By December 2013, educate community members on the existing mean of reporting police behavior, by filing complaints to the Citizen Review Board and sharing information via brochures at community centers and private businesses.

By December 2013, decrease the number of complaints filed against Key West police officers by 80%

Bahama Village Community Health Improvement Plan

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<i>Incorporated areas listed in the table are shaded green. All other areas constitute unincorporated Monroe County.</i>	Population 2010	Land Area square miles	Population Density population per square mile
Village of Islamorada	6,119	7.2	850
City of Layton	184	.07	2,628
City of Key Colony Beach	810	.44	1,841
City of Marathon	8,287	9.1	911
City of Key West (New Town, Old Town, Stock Island)	29,550	7	4,221
Key Largo/Tavernier/Ocean Reef	13,872	35.4	392
Long Key	131	1.8	73
Duck Key/Conch Keys	621	.6	1,035
Big Pine Key/No Name Key	4,284	12.04	356
Little Torch/Middle Torch/Big Torch Keys	970	5.2	187
Ramrod Key	688	1.67	412
Summerland Key	944	1.7	555
Cudjoe Key	1,763	6	294
Sugarloaf Key/Saddlebunch Keys	1,948	16	122
Big Coppitt/Rockland/Geiger/Shark Keys	2,747	2.6	1,057
Bahia Honda, Scout Key, Boca Chica Key, Dry Tortugas, Ballast Key, Cooks Island, Knock-Em-Down Key	163	8.03	5
FLORIDA KEYS TOTALS	73,081	114.85	636 average
MAINLAND MONROE TOTALS	9	833	.01 average

MICRO-COMMUNITIES OF THE FLORIDA KEYS

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY PLAN



DEFINING THE FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITIES

Micro-communities. Monroe County is traditionally broken down into five distinct communities, using Mile Markers (MM) along the Overseas Highway as a rough guide to where each community blends into the next, moving southwest to northeast along the island chain. Communities include:

- Key West, the largest population center in Monroe County, located at the southernmost tip of the Florida Keys (MM 0-4);
- Lower Keys (MM 4-40);
- Middle Key (MM40-70);
- Upper Keys (MM70-113);
- Mainland Monroe (sparsely populated western half of Everglades National Park).

Each of these communities is broken down into micro-communities, each one identified with a name and U.S. Census tract number.

FDOH-Monroe wants to work with each micro-community not only to ease health burdens and minimize risky behavior, but also to learn more about the public health needs that residents specific to that particular micro-community identify.

CHIP Appendix C includes a two-page portfolio of each micro-community, with statistical data on the left-hand page and a map, photo and list of potential community partners specific to that particular micro-community on the right-hand page.

PACE-EH model. Statistical health data on each of these micro-communities will be paired up with information gleaned from residents using the Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE-EH).

FDOH-Monroe recognizes the PACE-EH model, developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as a best practice for identifying health needs in a micro-community through resident input.

FDOH-Monroe has used statistical data on health issues and risky behavior to determine the order in which to replicate the PACE-EH model in the 28 micro-communities across the Florida Keys. The process is expected to run continuously from late 2013 into early 2017.

Florida Keys Micro-Communities

Community	Micro-Community	Tract #
Key West <i>Mile Markers 0-4</i>	Casa Marina District	9726
	Mallory Square Area	9725
	Bahama Village Area	9724
	Old Town	9723
	Truman Avenue Area	9722
	New Town West	9721
	Airport Area	9720
	New Town East	9719
Lower Keys <i>MM 4-40</i>	Stock Island Area	9718
	Big Coppitt Area	9717
	Sugarloaf Area	9716
	The Torches	9715.02
	Cudjoe Area	9715.01
	Big Pine North	9714.02
	Big Pine South	9714.01
Middle Keys <i>MM 40-70</i>	West Marathon	9713
	Central Marathon	9712
	Marathon Shores	9711
	Key Colony Beach	9710.01
	Duck Key & Layton	9710.02
Upper Keys <i>MM 70-113</i>	West Islamorada	9709
	East Islamorada	9708
	Tavernier	9707
	South Key Largo	9706
	Rock Harbor Area	9705
	Pennekamp Park Area	9704
	Lake Surprise Area	9703
	North Key Largo & Ocean Reef	9702

USING PACE-EH TO GATHER MICRO-COMMUNITY HEALTH DATA

CHIP, *Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013* and *Monroe County Health Care Providers Directory 2013* offer a wide range of information on health issues, social determinants of health and community perceptions of health.

Ultimately, the ways in which readers choose to apply this information to their work will determine the value of CHIP and its companion volumes to the community. Although CHIP is the outcome of a collaborative process, it is not intended to be the final statement of the public health needs of Monroe County. CHIP and its companion volumes can be used in a variety of ways, including (but not limited to) the following.

Statistical data resource. CHIP Appendix A offers statistical data on each of the 28 micro-communities, including a demographic profile (population breakdown by age, gender and race) and a 12-year mortality count for three previously identified health issues of priority concern — lung cancer, heart disease and injuries. Data is also provided on liver disease (an illness associated with binge drinking) and childhood asthma (triggered by tobacco smoke).

Community survey resource. In late 2012 and early 2013, PACE-EH was active in the Bahama Village Area of Key West (Tract 9724), a micro-community of particular interest due to high disease rates and low median income.

Through this pilot project, FDOH-Monroe was able to establish and refine its ability to gather local health data and make it available to community partners, including local government, non-profit organizations, businesses, community groups and residents at large.

The pilot project was a resounding success: Bahama Village residents were not only offered the chance to express their leading public health concerns to public service representatives, but also secured funding from the City of Key West shortly thereafter to repair and upgrade recreational parks and facilities in response to concerns about area youth not having enough to do after school and during summer months.

CHIP Appendix B includes all of the components of the PACE-EH project in Bahama Village: survey template, survey results, written comments from residents, multimedia presentation, meeting sign-in sheets and press coverage.

Grant writing resource. Grant writers will find helpful statistical data, maps and write-ups throughout CHIP to support claims about important health issues across the Florida Keys.

CHIP'S COMMUNITY PARTNERS

FDOH-Monroe launched CHIP and worked with community partners to develop this plan with FDOH-Monroe's statutory responsibility to protect public health across the Florida Keys in mind.

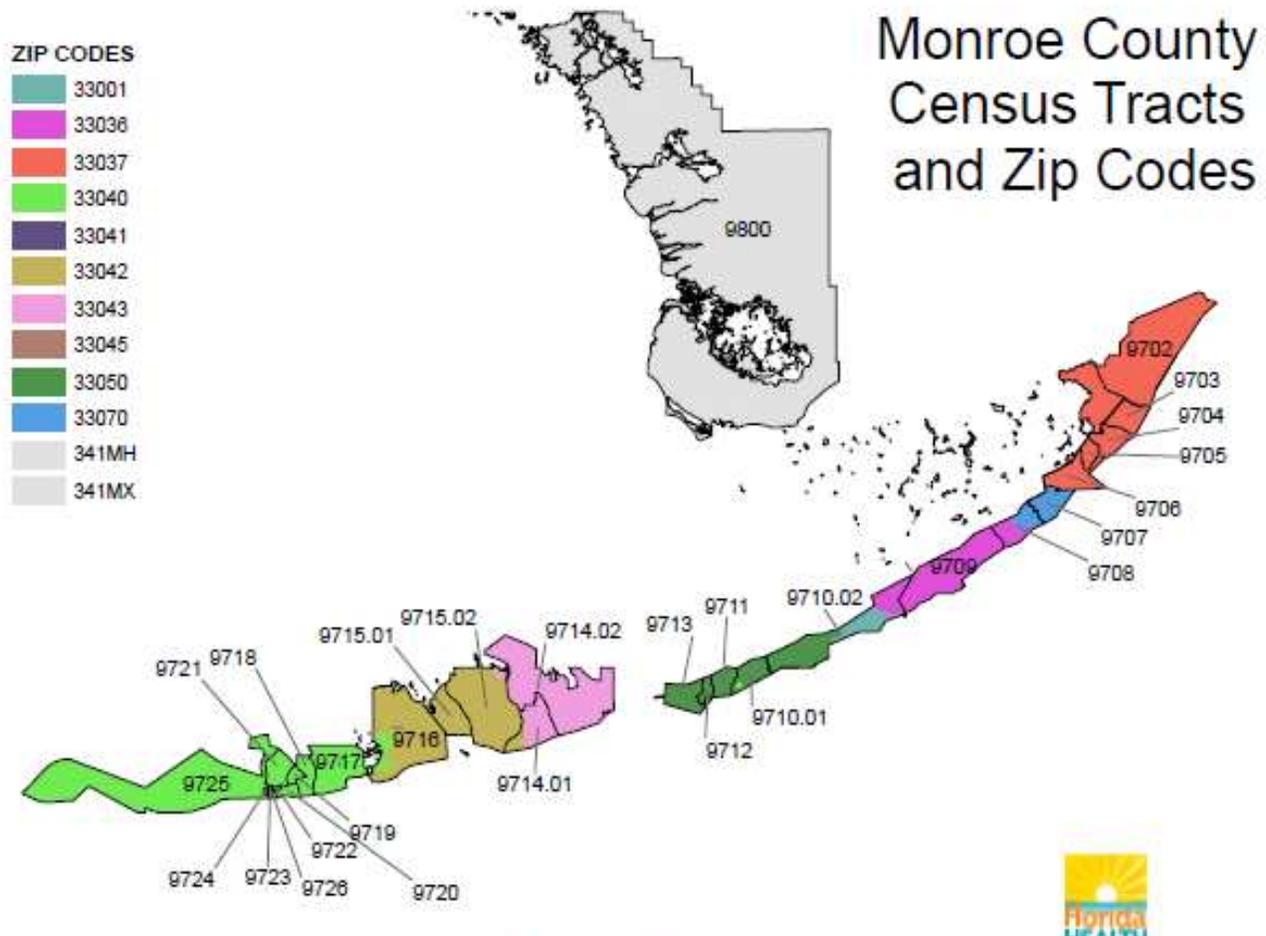
As it leads the community through the CHIP process over the next several years, FDOH-Monroe will rely on residents and community partners — local government, community-based organizations, faith-based groups, businesses, schools, law enforcement, nongovernmental organizations, support groups and others at the local, state and national levels — to play critical roles in creating conditions in which people can be healthy.

In the case of the PACE-EH pilot project in the Bahama Village Area, success was due in no small part to the participation of more than 44 private and public entities and more than 340 residents who agreed to be surveyed.

FDOH-Monroe alone cannot match the collective strength of the resources and residents associated with the many diverse and geographically unique communities and micro-communities across the Florida Keys.

WHAT IS A CENSUS TRACT?

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for most metropolitan areas and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside metropolitan areas). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely, depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as “tracts” in all 1990 data products. Block numbering areas are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in non-metropolitan counties where local census statistical area committees have not established census tracts.

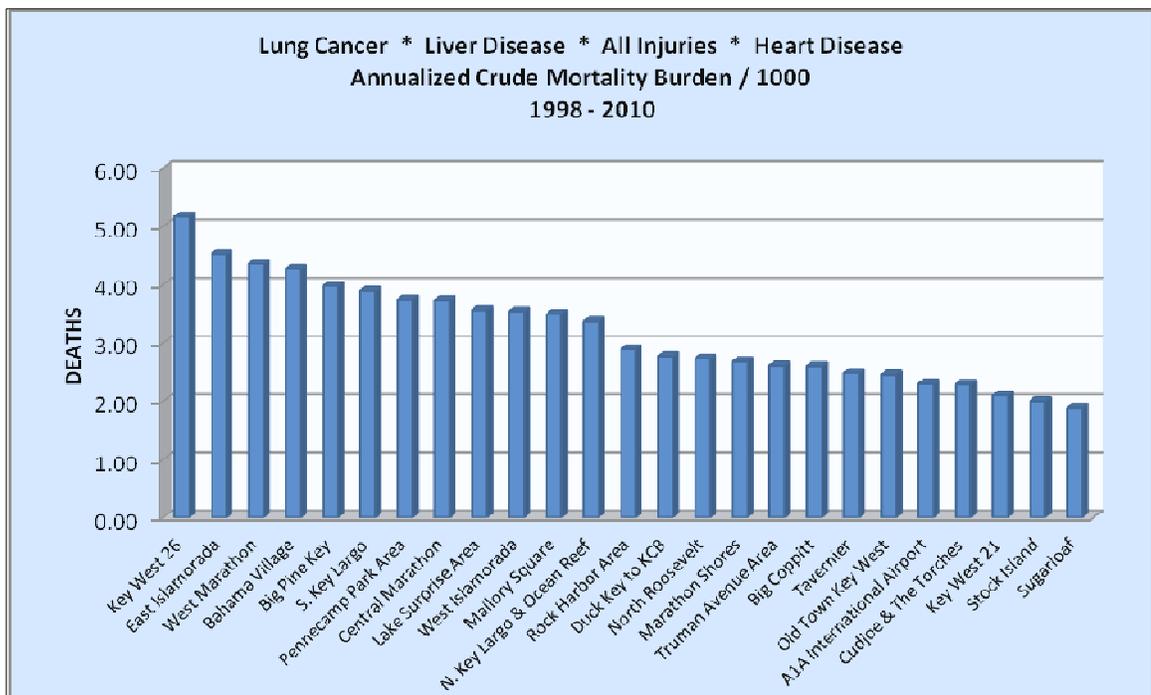


EXTENDING THE SUCCESSES OF BAHAMA VILLAGE TO THE MICRO-COMMUNITIES

Prioritizing communities. The 28 communities identified with census tract health data will be prioritized by mortality rates for the four common diseases and conditions noted earlier in this report. Each community will be ranked in order of highest to lowest mortality rate. An active surveillance system will be constructed for each community using existing data sources and adding new and innovative methods of information collection. There will be six objectives of the in-depth community surveys: (1) to estimate the magnitude of health issues, (2) to understand the natural history of a disease or condition, (3) to document the distribution and spread of a health event, (4) to evaluate control strategies, (5) to solicit and use data collected from individuals within the population at risk and (6) to facilitate planning by the local public health system. Survey methods for each of the micro-communities will follow the successful Bahama Village model of collection, analysis and presentation.

Establishing micro-partnerships. It is an ambitious project for any single agency with limited staffing and resources to collect health data on its own at the micro-community level. Therefore, it is imperative that the entire local public health system be mobilized to accomplish this task. This report identifies civic and community groups, professional organizations and governmental agencies that have a span of control in the various areas of the Florida Keys. A partial list of potential partners is provided for each micro-community on the census tract data pages in Appendix C. FDOH-Monroe will actively collaborate with these partners to establish specific objectives, determine the methods of data collection, field-test methods and develop a mechanism to disseminate the results to decision makers for each micro-community.

Determining actions for health improvement. Monitoring the health status and disease trends in the micro-communities of the Florida Keys and determining the need for and effectiveness of public health programs is the purpose of the in-depth community surveys. FDOH-Monroe will take the lead in presenting surveillance data at community meetings and soliciting input from citizen groups and other interested parties. Prioritized actions for health improvement will be developed using a collaborative process. The department will assist in the implementation of the priorities identified through this process as staffing and resources allow.



CASA MARINA DISTRICT

Tract Number 9726

Population: 838

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	488
Female	350
Under 18	67
18 and over	771
20 - 24	39
25 - 34	135
35 - 49	217
50 - 64	257
65 and over	117

HOUSING STATUS

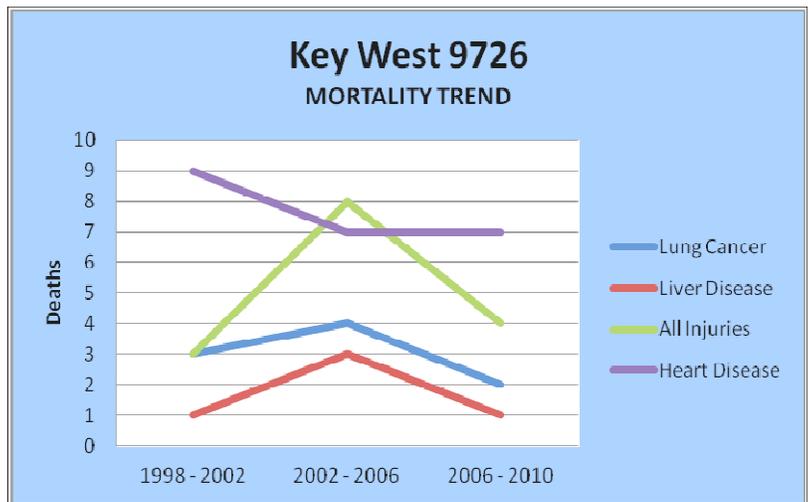
Total	585
Occupied	438
Owner Occupied	176
Population in Owner Occupied	333
Renter Occupied	262
Population in Renter Occupied	502
Households with individuals under 18	44
Vacant	147
Vacant for Rent	51
Vacant for Sale	9

POPULATION BY RACE

White	763
African American	27
Asian	9
American Indian Alaska Native	0
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	25
Identified by two or more	14
MEDIAN INCOME	\$47,619

SURVEY PRIORITY: 1 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 264



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

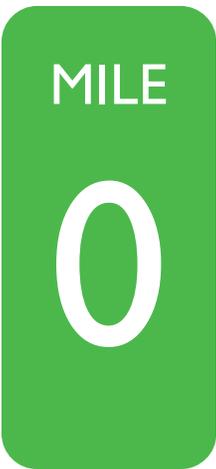
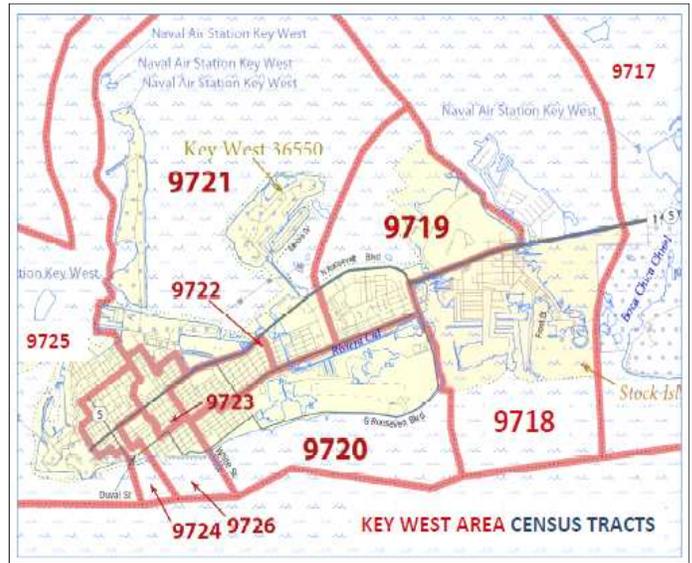
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Casa Marina District	.89	.50	1.49	3.08
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude
All-Cancer Mortality
Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.88

Monroe

2.72



The Casa Marina District of Key West (Tract 9726), located near Mile Marker 0 on the Overseas Highway, has the smallest population of any community in the Florida Keys (1.1 percent of Monroe County’s population). Higgs Beach and Rest Beach are very popular among locals and visitors to the Florida Keys. Beach pavilions serve as daytime hangouts for the homeless, a special population that FDOH-Monroe would like to target as part of this plan. Children enjoy equipment erected on Higgs Beach and in nearby Astro City Playground. Dog lovers frequent the dog park and tennis players use the courts flanking either side of Astro City Playground. White Street Pier and the attractions located at the foot of the pier (AIDS Memorial, African Burial Cemetery and West Martello Tower) draw a steady high volume of sightseers, motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians. McCoy Indigenous Park offers nature walks and sites for bocce and other athletic leagues. The Casa Marina Resort boasts a private beach and dock, adjacent to Higgs Beach. With so much foot, bicycle and vehicle traffic passing through such a tight area, not to mention numerous sunbathers, beach athletes and boaters along the shoreline, injury prevention is a key public health concern in this micro-community.

Photo: *Water enthusiasts and sunbathers crowd Higgs Beach.*

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

MALLORY SQUARE AREA

Tract Number 9725

Population: 1,099

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	672
Female	427
Under 18	91
18 and over	1008
20 - 24	88
25 - 34	177
35 - 49	238
50 - 64	293
65 and over	194

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,311
Occupied	551
Owner Occupied	236
Population in Owner Occupied	427
Renter Occupied	315
Population in Renter Occupied	579
Households with individuals under 18	55
Vacant	760
Vacant for Rent	37
Vacant for Sale	21

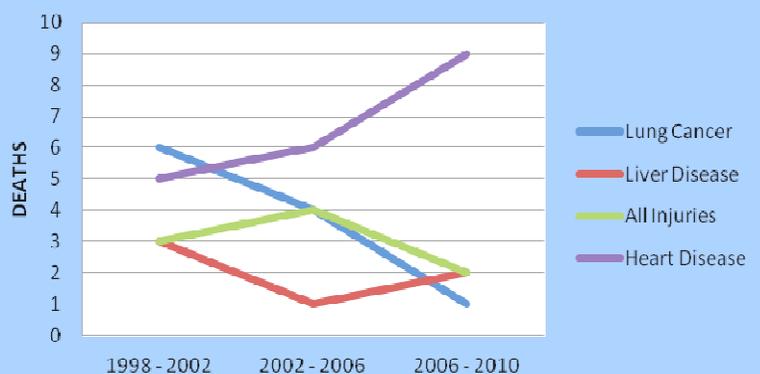
POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,012
African American	39
Asian	14
American Indian Alaska Native	9
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	6
Identified by two or more	18
MEDIAN INCOME	\$78,028

SURVEY PRIORITY: 11 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 285

KEY WEST 9725 MORTALITY TREND

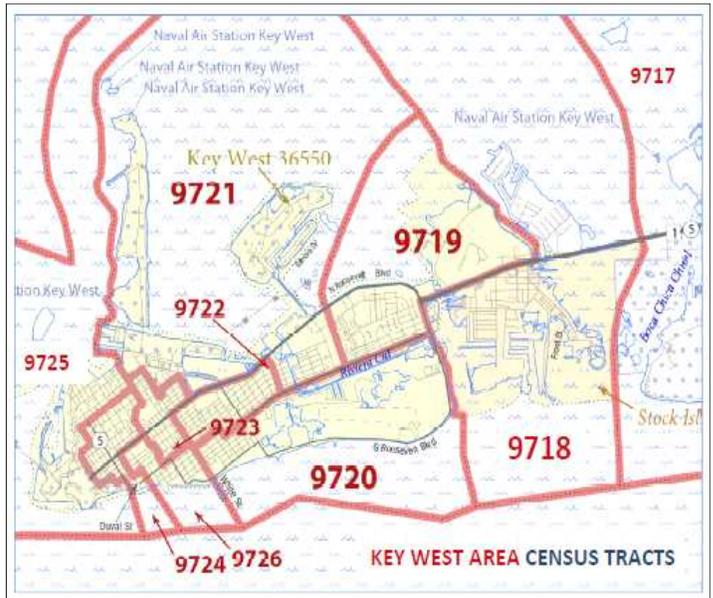


Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Mallory Square Area	.83	.45	.68	1.21
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

Mallory Square Area	2.81
Monroe	2.72



The Mallory Square Area of Key West (Tract 9725), located near Mile Marker 0 on the Overseas Highway, has one of the smallest populations of any community in the Florida Keys (1.5 percent of Monroe County’s population). This micro-community has perhaps the highest concentration of alcohol and tobacco retailers of all other micro-communities in Monroe County. Mallory Square sits on the only deepwater port in the Florida Keys and serves as the “front door” to Key West for hundreds of thousands of cruise ship passengers annually, many of whom are eager to move from bar to bar along world-famous Duval Street in a ritual known as the “Duval Crawl.” In addition, cigars are marketed through shops and street vendors as offering the smoker a taste of Key West’s cigar-making past. Residents of this area include shop owners (many of whom live above their shops), shop workers, bartenders, entertainers and tourism industry staff. This micro-community wraps around the west end of Key West to incorporate Truman Annex, which includes a work and housing complex for federal agencies and military concerns hosted through the Joint Interagency Task Force and a gated community that’s home to many retirees.

Photo: Cigar shops and bars are common sights along world-famous Duval Street.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

BAHAMA VILLAGE AREA

Tract Number 9724
Population: 3,125

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,739
Female	1,386
Under 18	331
18 and over	2,794
20 - 24	208
25 - 34	530
35 - 49	741
50 - 64	775
65 and over	495

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,060
Occupied	1,605
Owner Occupied	485
Population in Owner Occupied	952
Renter Occupied	1,120
Population in Renter Occupied	2,170
Households with individuals under 18	213
Vacant	455
Vacant for Rent	77
Vacant for Sale	29

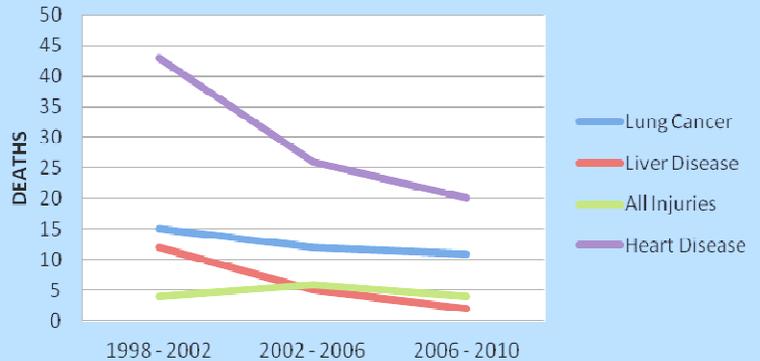
POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,027
African American	855
Asian	31
American Indian Alaska Native	15
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	3
Other	107
Identified by two or more	87
MEDIAN INCOME	\$37,986

SURVEY PRIORITY: 4 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 342

KEY WEST 9724 MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

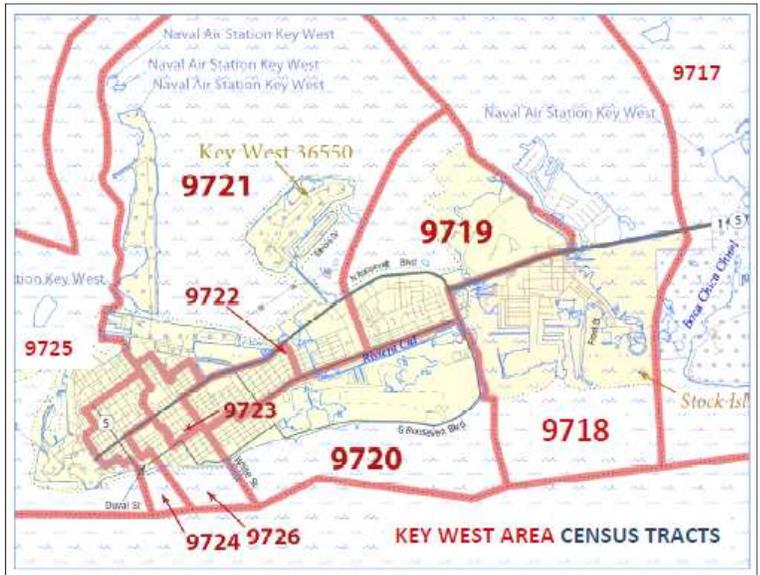
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Bahama Village Area	1.01	.51	.37	3.25
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude
All-Cancer Mortality
Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

3.12

Monroe

2.72



MILE 0

The Bahama Village Area of Key West (Tract 9724) includes about 4.3 percent of the county population. The residents are 65 percent white with a lower-than-average median income. This community has a higher-than-average all-cancer mortality rate and a 1.01 per 1,000 lung cancer mortality rate. Annually, there are an estimated 3.1 asthma-related emergency room visits associated with the 0-17 year olds of this community. FDOH-Monroe has surveyed the resident population and ascertained a great deal of health-related data for this community.

Photo: CHIP partners will promote greater use of the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Pool in Bahama Village. Routine exercise can, among other things, cut down the risk of heart disease. In addition, encouraging local youth to use the pool can help ease resident concerns about lack of activities for youth.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

OLD TOWN

Tract Number 9723

Population: 2,619

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,494
Female	1,125
Under 18	186
18 and over	2,433
20 - 24	150
25 - 34	437
35 - 49	691
50 - 64	732
65 and over	396

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,815
Occupied	1,384
Owner Occupied	603
Population in Owner Occupied	1,133
Renter Occupied	781
Population in Renter Occupied	1,465
Households with individuals under 18	127
Vacant	431
Vacant for Rent	64
Vacant for Sale	27

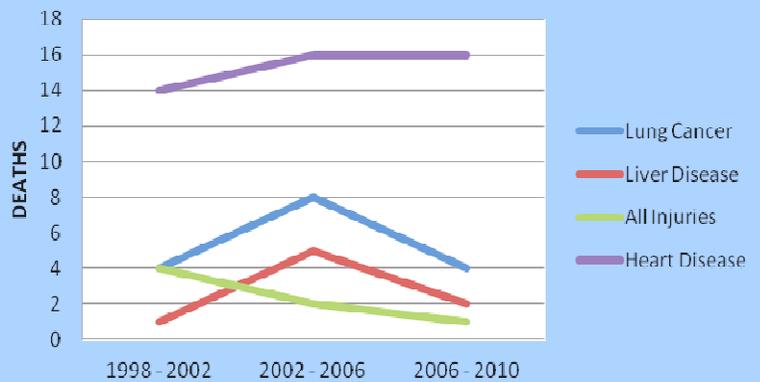
POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,391
African American	62
Asian	25
American Indian Alaska Native	9
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	14
Other	68
Identified by two or more	50
MEDIAN INCOME	\$62,400

SURVEY PRIORITY: 20 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 335

KEY WEST 9723 MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

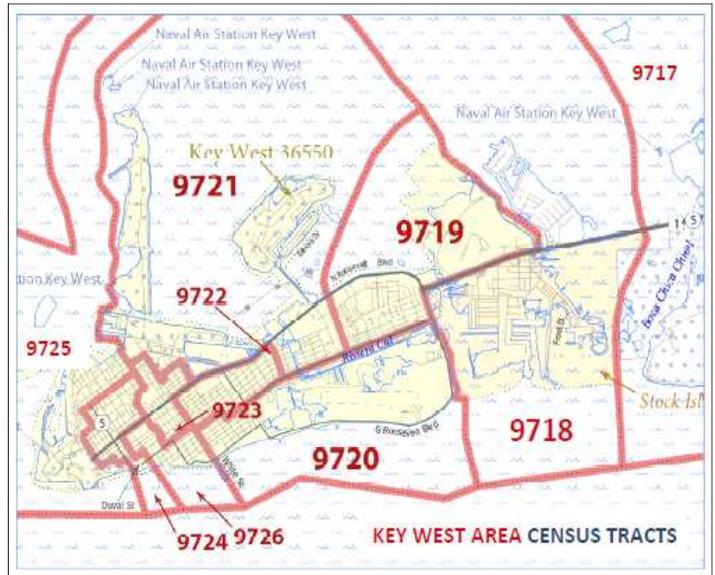
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Old Town	.51	.25	.22	2.07
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude
All-Cancer Mortality
Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

1.69

Monroe

2.72



MILE
0

Old Town Key West (Tract 9723) includes about 3.6 percent of the county population. This mainly adult, white, upper-income population is relatively healthy with an all-cancer mortality rate below the Monroe average. In the 0-17 year olds, there are an estimated 1.8 asthma-related emergency room visits associated with this community.

Photo: A bird's-eye view of Old Town Key West during a flyover with Florida Keys Mosquito Control in late 2009. FDOH-Monroe launched the Keys Action to Break the Cycle of Dengue community partnership in response to a small outbreak of dengue in Old Town between September 2009 and November 2010. Information gleaned during statistical research and community surveys as part of CHIP can be used to develop communitywide partnerships like Keys ABCD targeting other public health issues.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

TRUMAN AVENUE AREA

Tract Number 9722

Population: 2,903

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,582
Female	1,321
Under 18	413
18 and over	2,490
20 - 24	162
25 - 34	402
35 - 49	741
50 - 64	738
65 and over	378

HOUSING STATUS

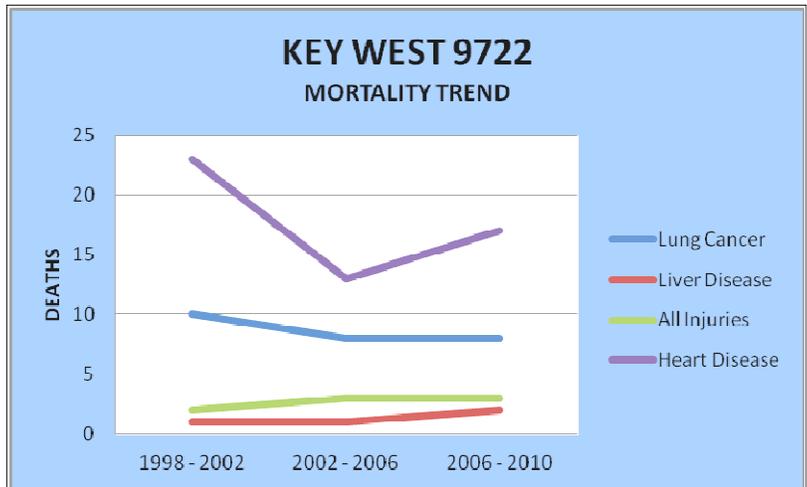
Total	1,395
Occupied	1,227
Owner Occupied	569
Population in Owner Occupied	1,331
Renter Occupied	658
Population in Renter Occupied	1,502
Households with individuals under 18	259
Vacant	168
Vacant for Rent	29
Vacant for Sale	10

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,594
African American	201
Asian	33
American Indian Alaska Native	10
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	2
Other	30
Identified by two or more	33
MEDIAN INCOME	\$43,158

SURVEY PRIORITY: 17 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 339



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

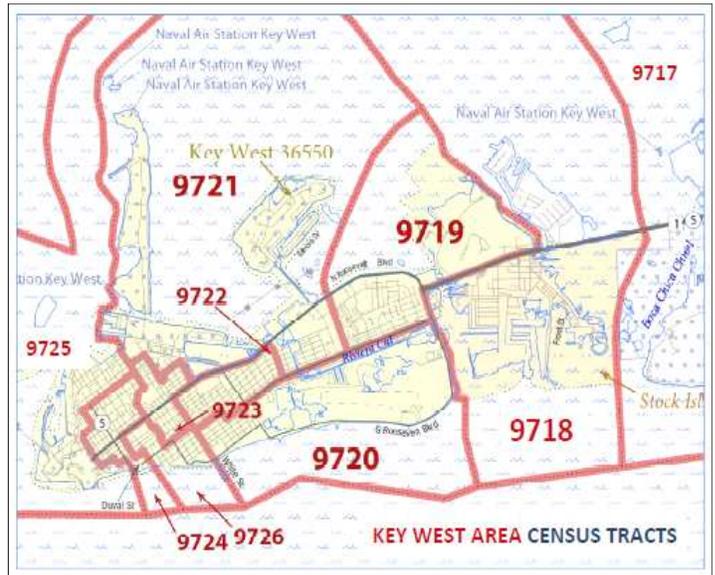
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Truman Avenue Area	.75	.11	.23	2.15
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.87

Monroe

2.72



MILE
0

The Truman Avenue Area of Key West (Tract 9722) includes 3.9 percent of the county population. It is a predominantly white middle-income community with above-average health. Deaths from heart disease appear to be on the increase. Other disease trends are not significantly changing. Annually, there are an estimated 3.9 asthma-related emergency room visits associated with this micro-community's 0-17 year olds.

Photo: According to Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013, Monroe County middle school students are using tobacco at rates higher than statewide rates. CHIP envisions a partnership with Monroe County Schools, including Horace O'Bryant Middle School, on the tobacco prevention front.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

NEW TOWN WEST

Tract Number 9721

Population: 3,965

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	2,168
Female	1,797
Under 18	832
18 and over	3,133
20 - 24	290
25 - 34	663
35 - 49	829
50 - 64	797
65 and over	472

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,056
Occupied	1760
Owner Occupied	480
Population in Owner Occupied	1,038
Renter Occupied	1,280
Population in Renter Occupied	2,739
Households with individuals under 18	477
Vacant	296
Vacant for Rent	22
Vacant for Sale	28

POPULATION BY RACE

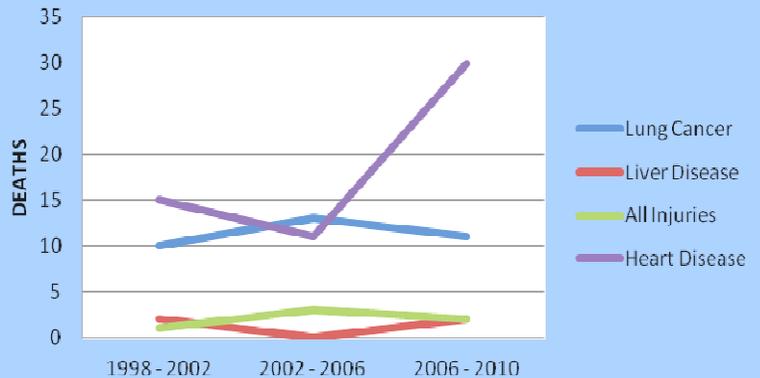
White	3,387
African American	293
Asian	74
American Indian Alaska Native	20
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	6
Other	81
Identified by two or more	104
MEDIAN INCOME	\$47,224

SURVEY PRIORITY: 23 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 350

KEY WEST 9721

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

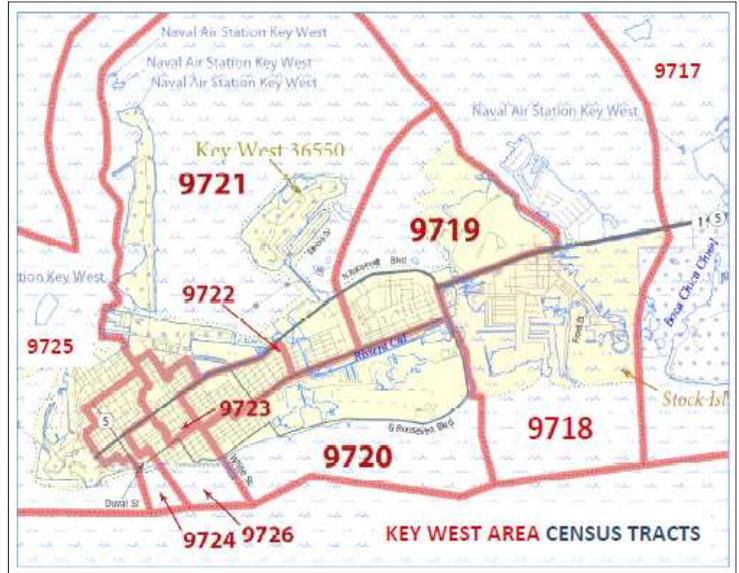
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
New Town West	.710	.080	.130	1.35
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.06

Monroe

2.72



MILE
0

New Town West (Tract 9721) includes about 5.4 percent of the county population. It has a lower-than-average all-cancer mortality rate. It is predominantly a healthy white population. Deaths from heart disease are increasing, while other mortality indicators are unchanged from 1998-2010. Annually, there are 7.9 estimated asthma-associated emergency room visits associated with this community (0-17 year olds).

Photo: *FDOH-Monroe Medical Director Dr. Mark Whiteside advises a client at the HealthCareCenter in New Town Key West.*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit • Cardiovascular Center of Excellence • DaVita Dialysis • Dennis Pharmacy • dePoo Medical Building • Florida Department of Health in Monroe County • Guidance Care Center • Heart Institute of the Keys • Hospice/VNA • Keys Medical Group • Lower Keys Cancer Center • Lower Keys Community Health Center • Lower Keys Medical Center • Tobacco-Free Florida Keys • Womankind | <p>Civic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key West Rotary Clubs <p>Commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key West Chamber of Commerce <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida Keys Community College • Monroe County Schools <p>Faith-Based</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan Community Church <p>Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key West Police Department • Monroe County Sheriff's Office <p>Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Key West • Key West City Commission • Monroe Board of County Commissioners • Monroe County Government <p>Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval Air Station Key West • U.S. Coast Guard | <p>Social Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDSHelp • Alcoholics Anonymous • Bayshore Manor • Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys • Gay and Lesbian Community Center • Helpline • Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter • MARC House • Monroe County Coalition • Monroe County Public Library • Monroe County Social Services • Monroe County Special Needs Services • Project Lighthouse |
|---|--|--|

AIRPORT AREA

Tract Number 9720

Population: 4,164

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	2,332
Female	1,832
Under 18	523
18 and over	3,641
20 - 24	283
25 - 34	755
35 - 49	952
50 - 64	989
65 and over	602

HOUSING STATUS

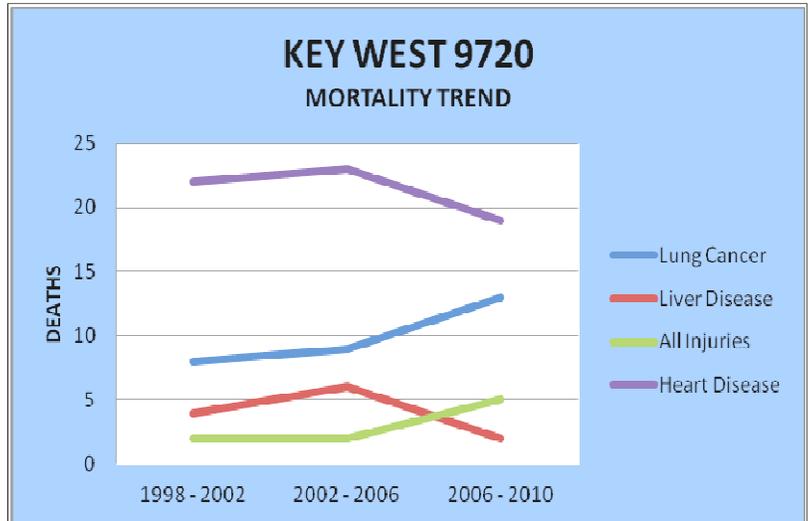
Total	2,431
Occupied	1,845
Owner Occupied	901
Population in Owner Occupied	1,901
Renter Occupied	944
Population in Renter Occupied	2,061
Households with individuals under 18	329
Vacant	586
Vacant for Rent	124
Vacant for Sale	30

POPULATION BY RACE

White	3,680
African American	201
Asian	101
American Indian Alaska Native	9
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	10
Other	81
Identified by two or more	82
MEDIAN INCOME	\$68,346

SURVEY PRIORITY: 21 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 352



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

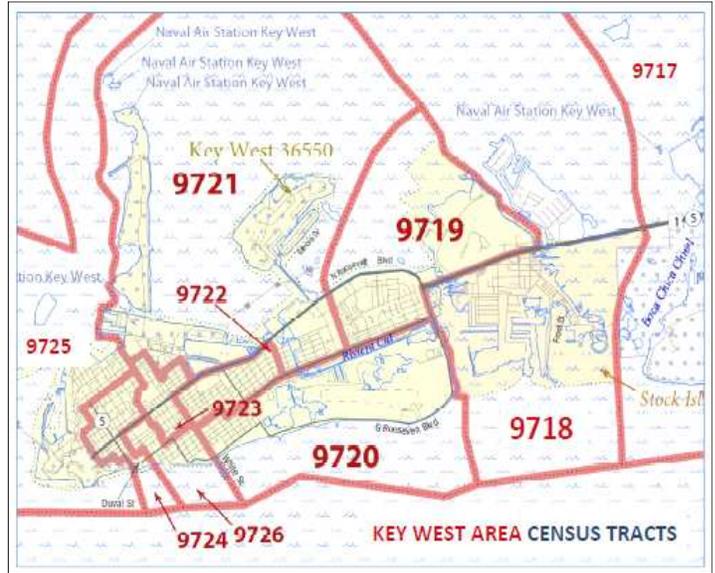
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Airport Area	.60	.24	.18	1.70
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.32

Monroe

2.72



MILE
0

The Airport Area of Key West (Tract 9720) is a relatively healthy affluent group that comprises about 5.7 percent of the county population. The all-cancer mortality rate is lower than the county average and other mortality indicators are low. Annually, there are an estimated 4.9 asthma-related emergency room visits associated with this community (0-17 year olds).

Photo: *Smathers Beach in New Town, one of the longest beaches on Key West, attracts sun worshippers from both near and far. According to Monroe County Community Health Almanac 2013, Monroe County experienced almost twice as many deaths due to melanoma on average than statewide averages between 2009 and 2011. Sun safety will play a major role in CHIP’s cancer prevention efforts.*

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

NEW TOWN EAST

Tract Number 9719

Population: 5,973

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	3,206
Female	2,767
Under 18	1,134
18 and over	4,839
20 - 24	408
25 - 34	1,028
35 - 49	1,539
50 - 64	1,199
65 and over	514

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,476
Occupied	2,151
Owner Occupied	1,097
Population in Owner Occupied	2,800
Renter Occupied	1,054
Population in Renter Occupied	2,630
Households with individuals under 18	675
Vacant	325
Vacant for Rent	91
Vacant for Sale	22

POPULATION BY RACE

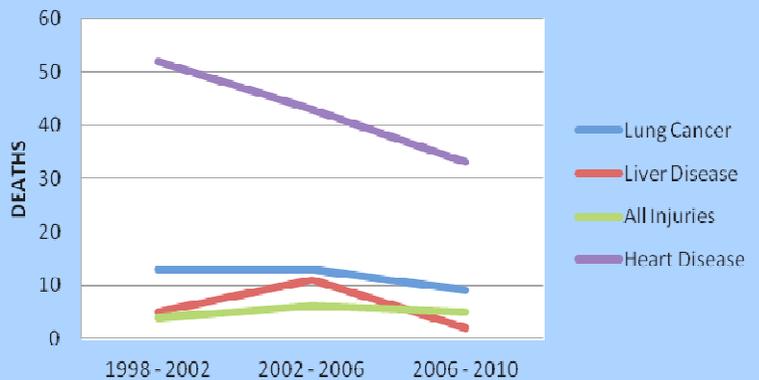
White	4,836
African American	725
Asian	111
American Indian Alaska Native	33
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	3
Other	147
Identified by two or more	118
MEDIAN INCOME	\$51,711

SURVEY PRIORITY: 15 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 361

KEY WEST 9719

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

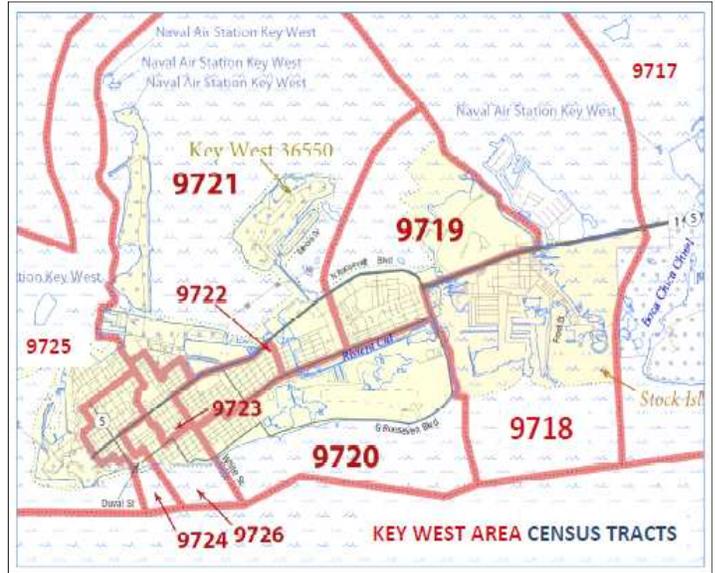
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
New Town East	.49	.25	.21	2.43
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

1.98

Monroe

2.72



MILE
0

New Town East (Tract 9719) includes 8.2 percent of the county population. This predominantly healthy, white, upper-income population has a lower-than-average all-cancer mortality rate as compared to the county average. Approximately 10.7 asthma-related emergency room visits are estimated for this community annually in the 0-17 year old group.

Photo: Lower Keys Medical Center, the hospital serving Key West and the Lower Keys, will be a key partner in CHIP efforts.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

STOCK ISLAND AREA

Tract Number 9718

Population: 4,910

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	2,578
Female	2,332
Under 18	1,052
18 and over	3,858
20 - 24	321
25 - 34	656
35 - 49	1,134
50 - 64	1,045
65 and over	575

HOUSING STATUS

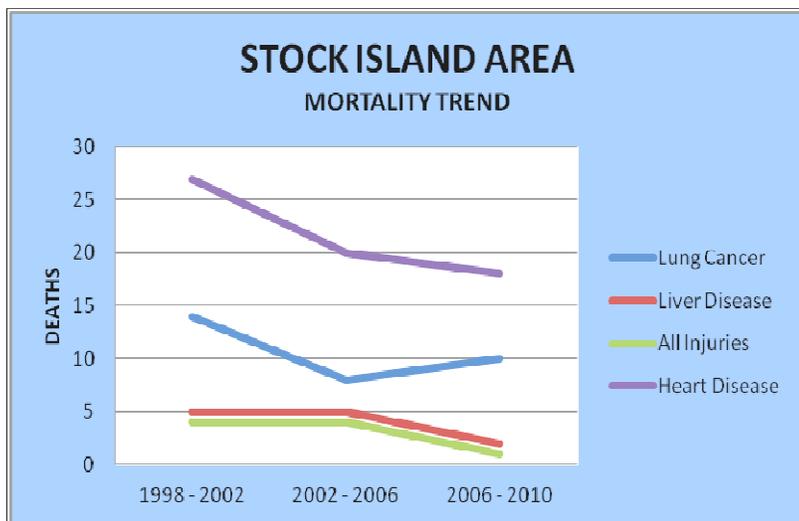
Total	2,106
Occupied	1,788
Owner Occupied	832
Population in Owner Occupied	2,174
Renter Occupied	956
Population in Renter Occupied	2,612
Households with individuals under 18	615
Vacant	318
Vacant for Rent	88
Vacant for Sale	16

POPULATION BY RACE

White	4,043
African American	685
Asian	27
American Indian Alaska Native	10
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	50
Identified by two or more	94
MEDIAN INCOME	\$50,875

SURVEY PRIORITY: 24 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 356



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Stock Island Area	.54	.20	.15	1.78
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

Stock Island Area	2.09
Monroe	2.72

BIG COPPITT AREA

Tract Number 9717

Population: 2,789

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,530
Female	1,259
Under 18	482
18 and over	2,307
20 - 24	148
25 - 34	336
35 - 49	655
50 - 64	782
65 and over	334

HOUSING STATUS

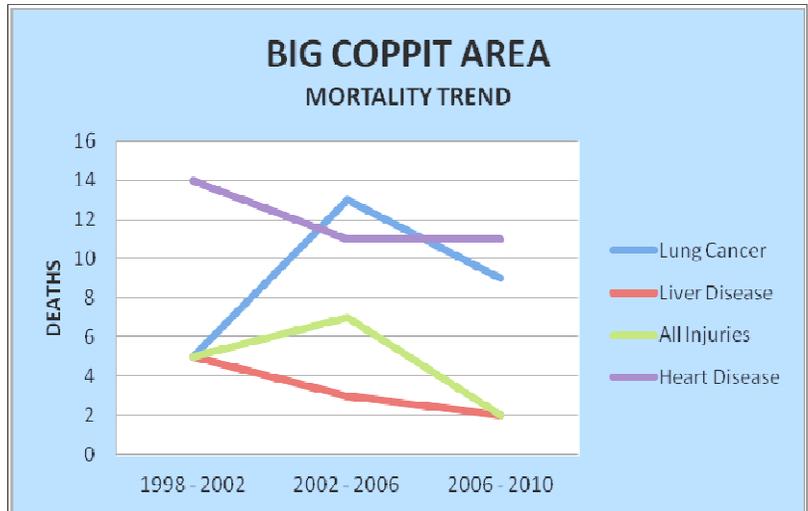
Total	1,558
Occupied	1,193
Owner Occupied	739
Population in Owner Occupied	1,757
Renter Occupied	454
Population in Renter Occupied	1,031
Households with individuals under 18	297
Vacant	365
Vacant for Rent	44
Vacant for Sale	29

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,510
African American	122
Asian	58
American Indian Alaska Native	8
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	17
Identified by two or more	73
MEDIAN INCOME	\$60,417

SURVEY PRIORITY: 18 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 338



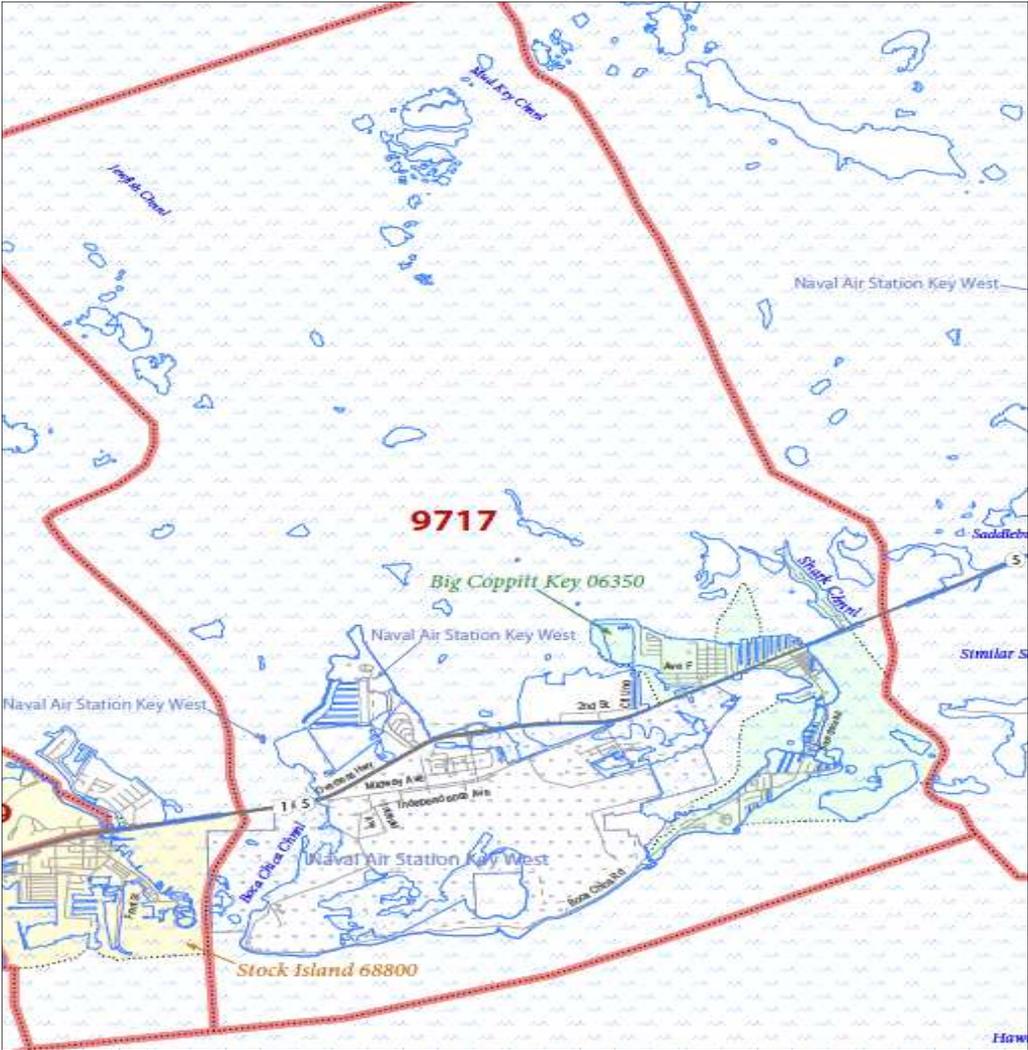
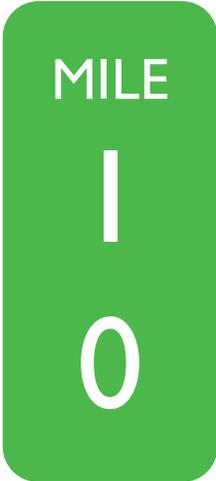
Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Big Coppitt Area	.81	.30	.42	1.37
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

Big Coppitt Area	2.36
Monroe	2.72

The Big Coppitt Area (Tract 9717) includes 3.8 percent of the county population. Asthma emergency room visits are estimated at 4.6 for this community on an annual basis (0-17 year olds).



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center

- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools
- St. Leo College

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Key West
- Key West City Commission
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners

- Monroe County Government

Military

- Naval Air Station Key West
- U.S. Coast Guard

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services
- Project Lighthouse

SUGARLOAF AREA

Tract Number 9716

Population: 1,948

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,013
Female	935
Under 18	322
18 and over	1,626
20 - 24	57
25 - 34	174
35 - 49	439
50 - 64	637
65 and over	295

HOUSING STATUS

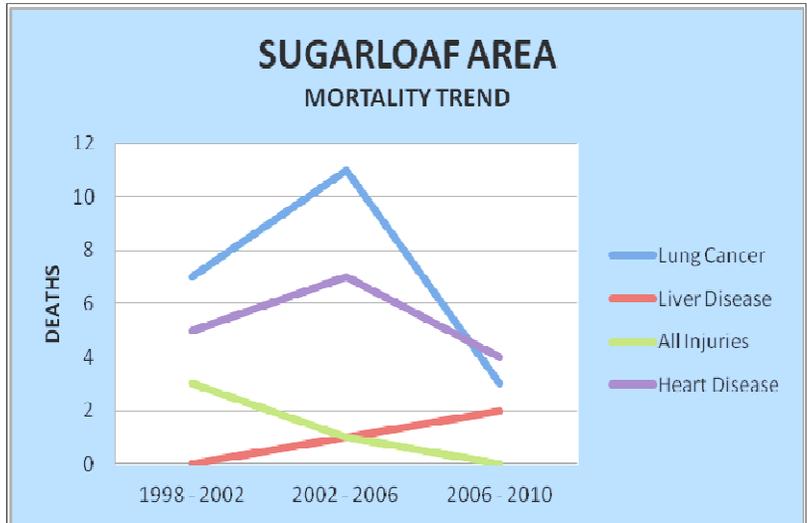
Total	1,162
Occupied	842
Owner Occupied	632
Population in Owner Occupied	1,416
Renter Occupied	210
Population in Renter Occupied	530
Households with individuals under 18	188
Vacant	320
Vacant for Rent	52
Vacant for Sale	27

POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,832
African American	27
Asian	20
American Indian Alaska Native	13
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	3
Other	14
Identified by two or more	39
MEDIAN INCOME	\$83,182

SURVEY PRIORITY: 25 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 321



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

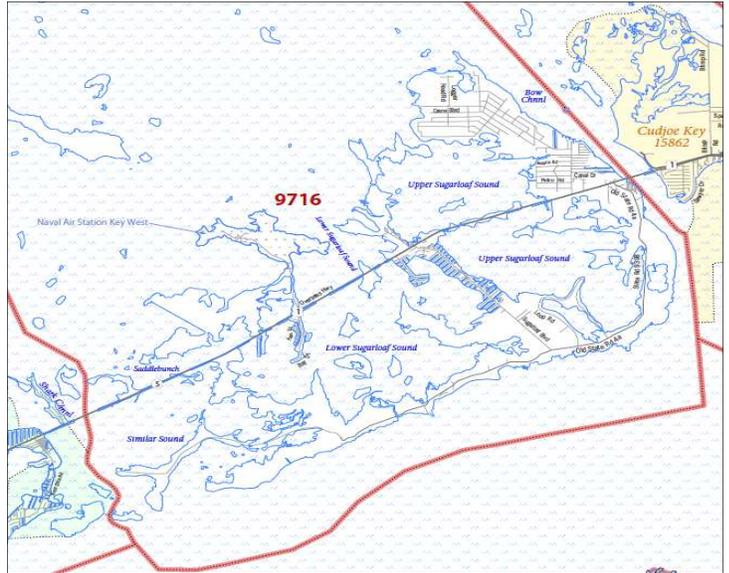
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Sugarloaf Area	.90	.13	.17	.98
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.91

Monroe

2.72



MILE
2
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The Sugarloaf Area (Tract 9716) includes about 2.6 percent of the county population. It is expected that, within the 0-17 year old group, there will be three asthma-related emergency room visits from this community.

Photo: Lilia Solis-Dean, a registered nurse in the Healthy Start program at FDOH-Monroe, gives a dose of flu vaccine to a Sugarloaf School student during the H1N1 vaccination campaign in 2009. CHIP includes details on how FDOH-Monroe plans to increase the number of children and adults across the Florida Keys who are immunized against flu.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center

- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools
- St. Leo College

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Helpline

- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

THE TORCHES*

Tract Number 9715.02

Population: 2,604

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,403
Female	1,201
Under 18	327
18 and over	2,277
20 - 24	95
25 - 34	247
35 - 49	558
50 - 64	809
65 and over	520

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,112
Occupied	1,251
Owner Occupied	875
Population in Owner Occupied	1,765
Renter Occupied	376
Population in Renter Occupied	839
Households with individuals under 18	201
Vacant	861
Vacant for Rent	94
Vacant for Sale	63

POPULATION BY RACE

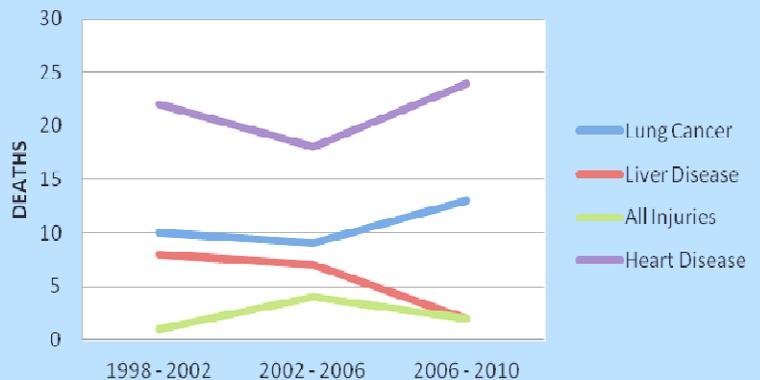
White	2,481
African American	27
Asian	24
American Indian Alaska Native	12
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	2
Other	14
Identified by two or more	44
MEDIAN INCOME	\$61,250

SURVEY PRIORITY: 22 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 353

CUDJOE & THE TORCHES*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
The Torches	.61	.32	.13	1.97
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

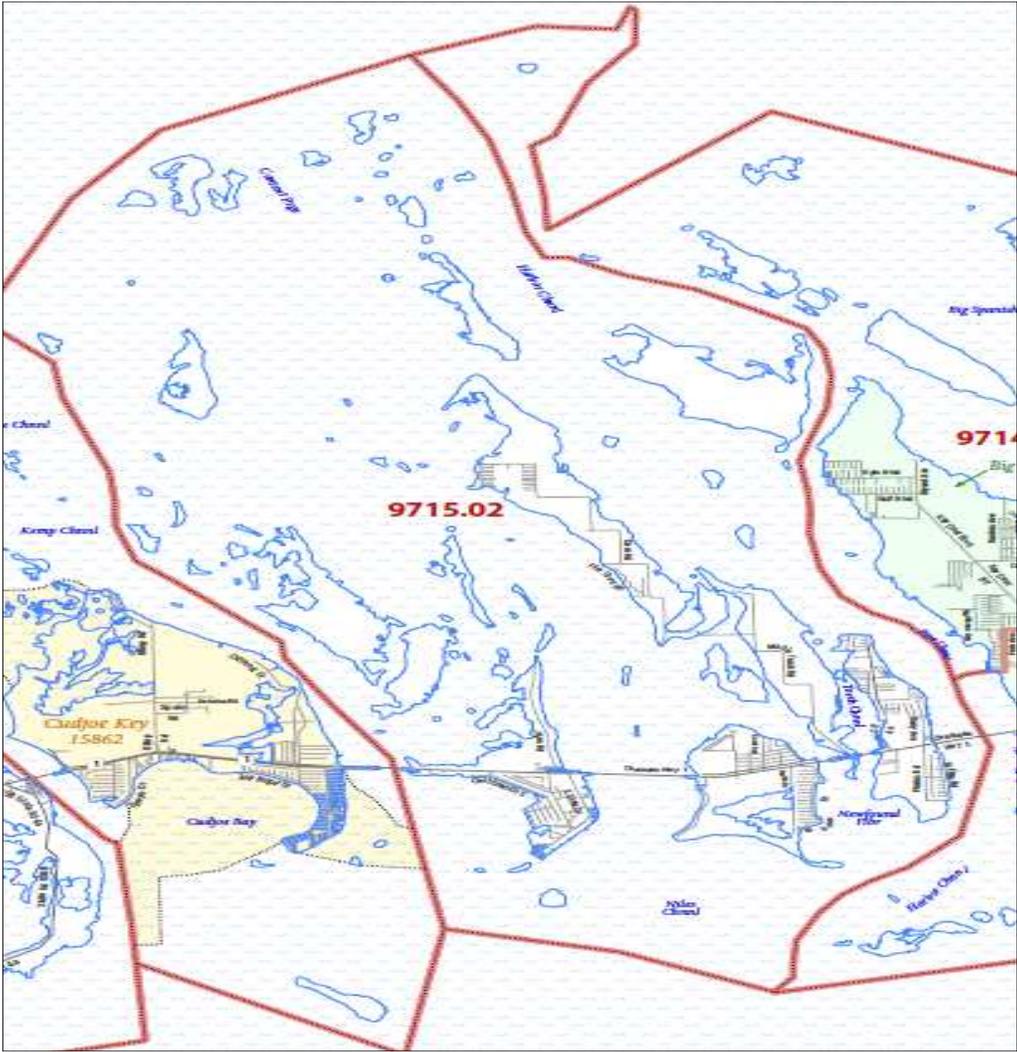
2.69*

Monroe

2.72

The Torches (Tract 9715.02) and the Cudjoe Area combined have a total population of 4,367 or about 6 percent of the county population. In these combined areas, it is expected that approximately five asthma emergency room visits will happen on an annual basis.

MILE
2
4



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center

- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- AARP
- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools
- St. Leo College

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government
-

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

CUDJOE AREA *

Tract Number 9715.01
Population: 1,763

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	916
Female	847
Under 18	197
18 and over	1,566
20 - 24	63
25 - 34	155
35 - 49	338
50 - 64	554
65 and over	438

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,670
Occupied	839
Owner Occupied	629
Population in Owner Occupied	1,294
Renter Occupied	210
Population in Renter Occupied	467
Households with individuals under 18	124
Vacant	831
Vacant for Rent	39
Vacant for Sale	32

POPULATION BY RACE

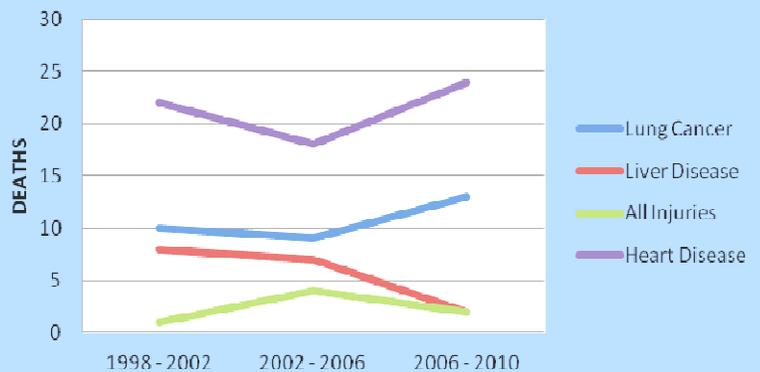
White	1,725
African American	8
Asian	9
American Indian Alaska Native	7
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	1
Identified by two or more	12
MEDIAN INCOME	\$90,030

SURVEY PRIORITY: 22 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 353

CUDJOE & THE TORCHES*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Cudjoe Area	.61	.32	.13	1.97
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

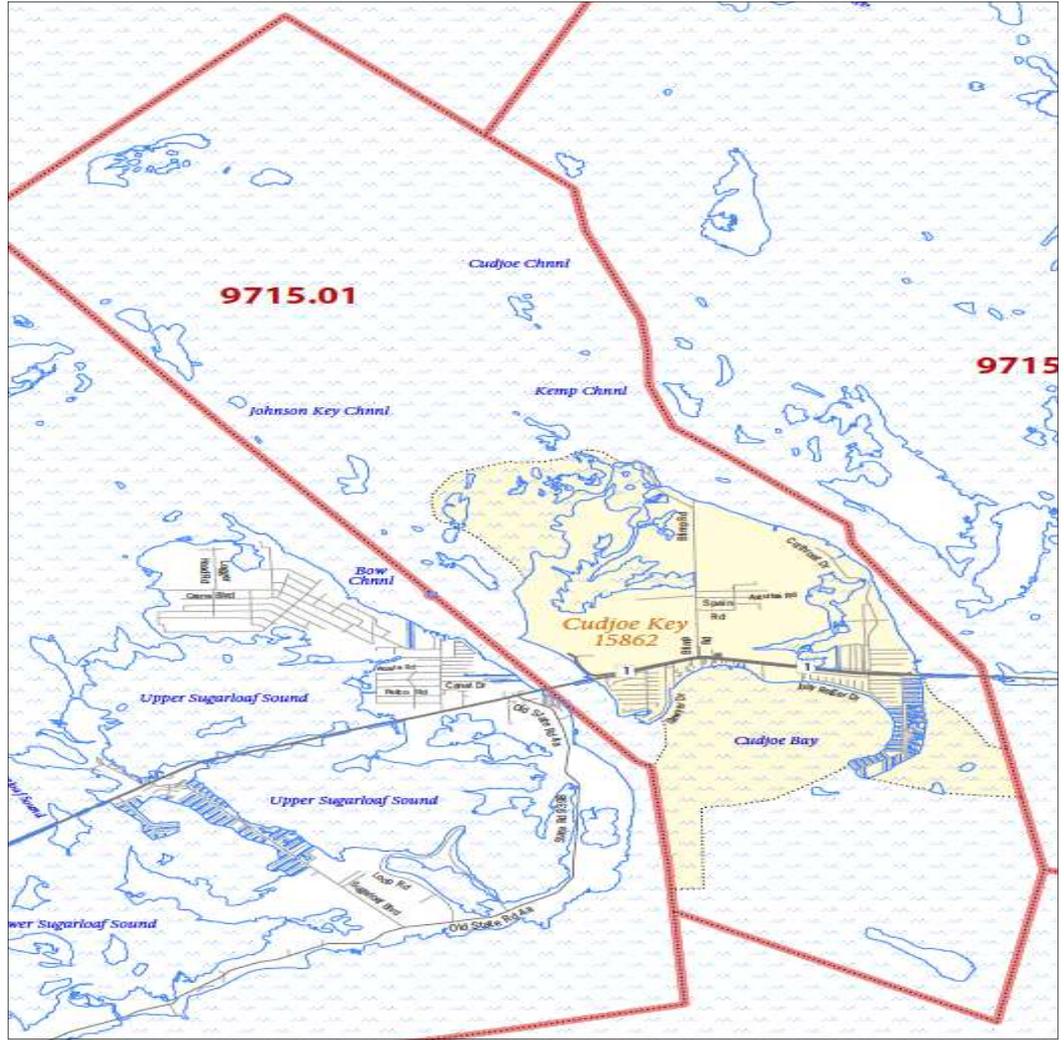
2.69*

Monroe

2.72

The Cudjoe Area (Tract 9715.01) and The Torches combined have a total population of 4,367 or about 6 percent of the county population. In these combined areas, it is expected that approximately five asthma emergency room visits will happen on an annual basis.

MILE
2
4



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Cardiovascular Center of Excellence
- DaVita Dialysis
- Dennis Pharmacy
- dePoo Medical Building
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Heart Institute of the Keys
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Medical Group
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center

- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Key West Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools
- St. Leo College

Faith-Based

- Metropolitan Community Church

Law Enforcement

- Key West Police Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Florida Keys
- Gay and Lesbian Community Center
- Helpline
- Keys Outdoor Temporary Shelter
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

BIG PINE NORTH*

Tract Number 9714.02

Population: 1,333

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	709
Female	624
Under 18	154
18 and over	1,179
20 - 24	41
25 - 34	111
35 - 49	324
50 - 64	466
65 and over	221

HOUSING STATUS

Total	986
Occupied	643
Owner Occupied	459
Population in Owner Occupied	913
Renter Occupied	184
Population in Renter Occupied	420
Households with individuals under 18	99
Vacant	343
Vacant for Rent	41
Vacant for Sale	24

POPULATION BY RACE

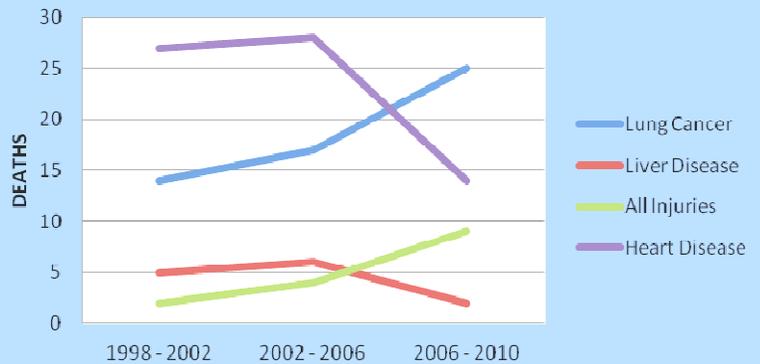
White	1,283
African American	13
Asian	10
American Indian Alaska Native	7
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	2
Identified by two or more	17
MEDIAN INCOME	\$71,635

SURVEY PRIORITY: 5 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 353

BIG PINE AREA*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Big Pine North	1.08	.25	1.33	2.42
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

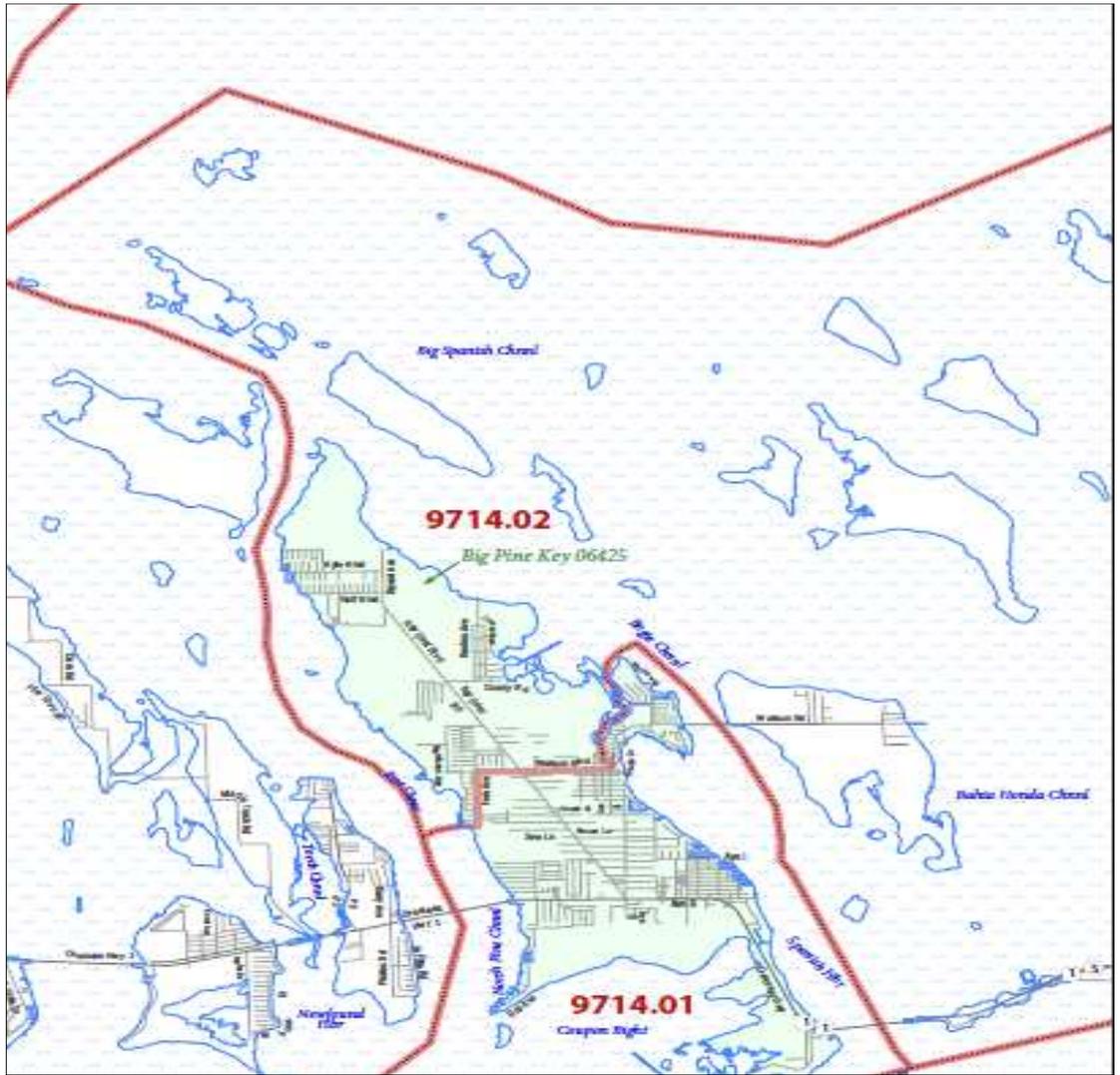
3.34*

Monroe

2.72

Big Pine North (Tract 9714.02) and Big Pine South together have a total population of 4,337 or about 5.9 percent of the county population. About 5.3 asthma-related emergency room visits are expected annually in these communities.

MILE
3
0



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- AARP
- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Lower Keys Chamber of Commerce
-

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

BIG PINE SOUTH*

Tract Number 9714.01
Population: 3,004

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,617
Female	1,387
Under 18	406
18 and over	2,598
20 - 24	145
25 - 34	316
35 - 49	609
50 - 64	931
65 and over	542

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,079
Occupied	1,361
Owner Occupied	937
Population in Owner Occupied	1,979
Renter Occupied	424
Population in Renter Occupied	925
Households with individuals under 18	254
Vacant	718
Vacant for Rent	87
Vacant for Sale	57

POPULATION BY RACE

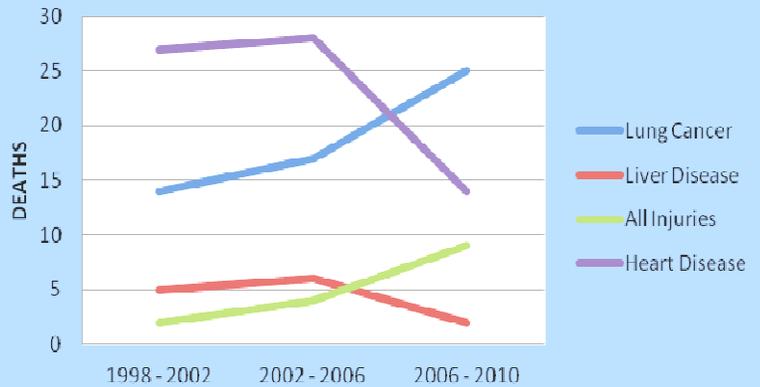
White	2,822
African American	62
Asian	26
American Indian Alaska Native	10
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	22
Identified by two or more	62
MEDIAN INCOME	\$49,471

SURVEY PRIORITY: 5 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 353

BIG PINE AREA*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

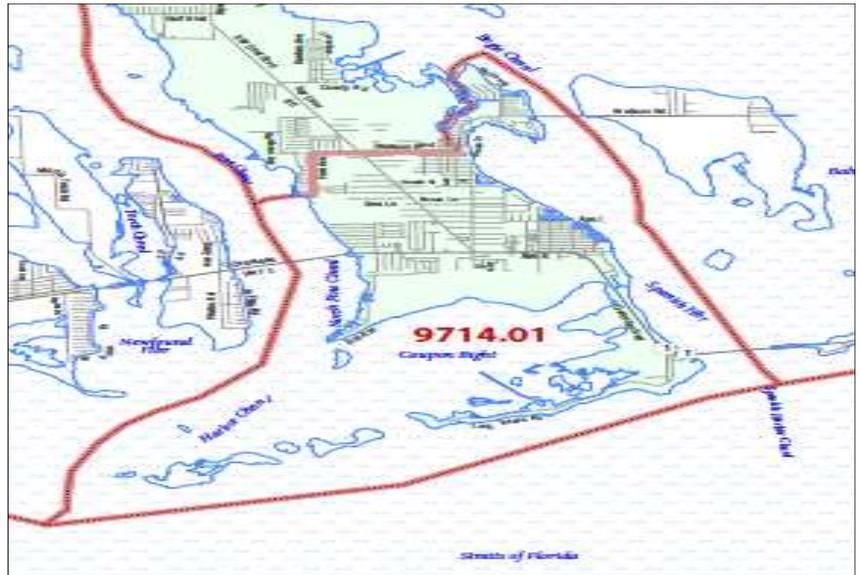
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Big Pine South	1.08	.25	1.33	2.42
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

3.34*

Monroe

2.72



MILE
3
0

Big Pine South (Tract 9714.01) and Big Pine North together have a total population of 4,337 or about 5.9 percent of the county population. About 5.3 asthma-related emergency room visits are expected annually in these communities.

Photo: A student at Big Pine Academy learns good nutrition through an FDOH-Monroe project in 2008. CHIP includes outreach to charter and private schools across the Florida Keys, especially as it relates to good nutrition and routine exercise (promoting heart health) and pedestrian and bicycle safety (injury prevention).

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Big Pine Key Medical Center
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Florida Keys Family Medicine
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Lower Keys Cancer Center
- Lower Keys Community Health Center
- Lower Keys Medical Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys
- Womankind

Civic

- AARP
- Big Pine & Lower Keys Rotary
- Key West Rotary Clubs

Commerce

- Lower Keys Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools
- St. Leo College

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library

- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

WEST MARATHON

Tract Number 9713

Population: 1,662

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	906
Female	756
Under 18	290
18 and over	1,372
20 - 24	70
25 - 34	191
35 - 49	361
50 - 64	449
65 and over	277

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,237
Occupied	768
Owner Occupied	327
Population in Owner Occupied	621
Renter Occupied	441
Population in Renter Occupied	990
Households with individuals under 18	161
Vacant	469
Vacant for Rent	118
Vacant for Sale	33

POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,410
African American	136
Asian	8
American Indian Alaska Native	4
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	64
Identified by two or more	40
MEDIAN INCOME	\$29,937

SURVEY PRIORITY: 3 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 312

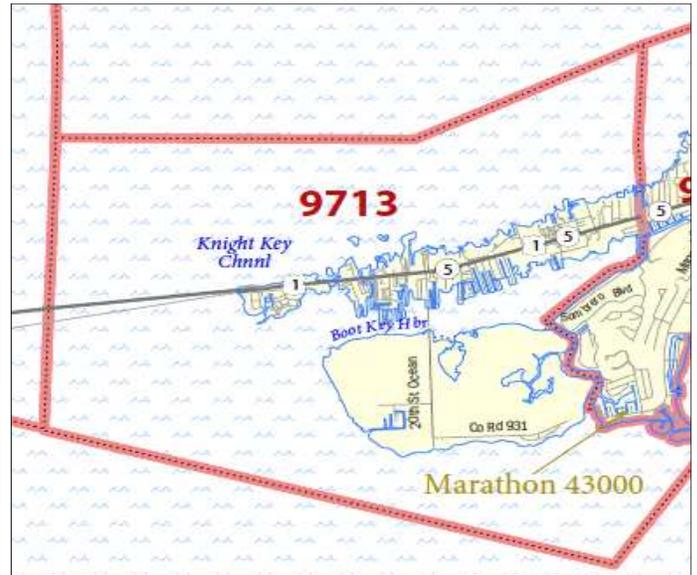


Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
West Marathon	1.20	.45	.55	2.61
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

West Marathon	3.36
Monroe	2.72



MILE
4
8

West Marathon (Tract 9713) includes approximately 2.3 percent of the county population. It is expected that there will be about 2.8 asthma-related emergency room visits for ages 0-17 from this community. The percentage of births to teenage mothers is very high in this area. The all-cancer mortality rate is higher than the county average. The median income is the lowest in the county.

Photo: Fishermen’s Hospital, serving the Middle Keys, will be a key partner in CHIP efforts.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Community Health of South Florida
- Fishermen’s Community Practice
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Area Health Education Center
- Rural Health Network
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Marathon Rotary

Commerce

- Marathon Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Marathon
- Marathon City Council
- City of Key Colony Beach
- Key Colony Beach City Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

CENTRAL MARATHON

Tract Number 9712
Population: 2,413

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,186
Female	1,227
Under 18	420
18 and over	1,993
20 - 24	112
25 - 34	214
35 - 49	476
50 - 64	648
65 and over	508

HOUSING STATUS

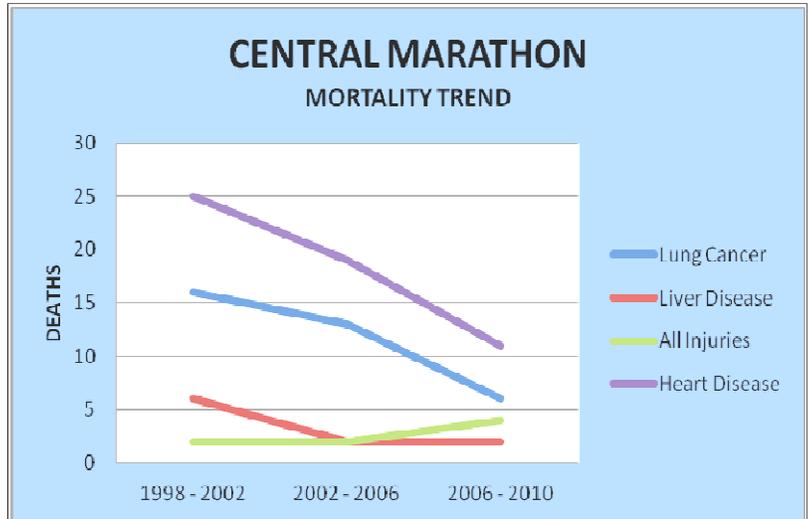
Total	1,785
Occupied	1,087
Owner Occupied	607
Population in Owner Occupied	1,274
Renter Occupied	480
Population in Renter Occupied	1,119
Households with individuals under 18	241
Vacant	698
Vacant for Rent	76
Vacant for Sale	80

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,181
African American	113
Asian	36
American Indian Alaska Native	11
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	28
Identified by two or more	44
MEDIAN INCOME	\$52,255

SURVEY PRIORITY: 8 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 332



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Central Marathon	1.21	.35	.28	3.14
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

3.52

Monroe

2.72

Central Marathon (Tract 9712) includes 3.3 percent of the county population. The all-cancer mortality rate is higher than the county average. An estimated four asthma-related emergency room visits for 0-17 year olds are expected in this community.

MILE
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0



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Community Health of South Florida
- Fishermen’s Community Practice
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Area Health Education Center
- Rural Health Network
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Marathon Rotary

Commerce

- Marathon Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Marathon
- Marathon City Council
- City of Key Colony Beach
- Key Colony Beach City Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

MARATHON SHORES

Tract Number 9711

Population: 3,045

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,596
Female	1,449
Under 18	515
18 and over	2,530
20 - 24	155
25 - 34	319
35 - 49	679
50 - 64	844
65 and over	479

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,105
Occupied	1,335
Owner Occupied	764
Population in Owner Occupied	1,730
Renter Occupied	571
Population in Renter Occupied	1,312
Households with individuals under 18	330
Vacant	770
Vacant for Rent	126
Vacant for Sale	45

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,814
African American	128
Asian	28
American Indian Alaska Native	11
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	2
Other	31
Identified by two or more	31
MEDIAN INCOME	\$48,689

SURVEY PRIORITY: 16 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 341



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Marathon Shores	.60	.25	.30	2.38
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

Marathon Shores	1.75
Monroe	2.72

Marathon Shores (Tract 9711) includes about 4.2 percent of the county population. An estimated 4.9 asthma related emergency room visits for 0-17 year olds are expected annually in this community.

MILE
5
3



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Community Health of South Florida
- Fishermen’s Community Practice
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Area Health Education Center
- Rural Health Network
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Marathon Rotary

Commerce

- Marathon Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Marathon
- Marathon City Council
- City of Key Colony Beach
- Key Colony Beach City Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

KEY COLONY BEACH*

Tract Number 9710.01
Population: 1,389

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	714
Female	675
Under 18	123
18 and over	1,266
20 - 24	33
25 - 34	107
35 - 49	209
50 - 64	413
65 and over	493

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,047
Occupied	703
Owner Occupied	493
Population in Owner Occupied	937
Renter Occupied	210
Population in Renter Occupied	419
Households with individuals under 18	75
Vacant	1,344
Vacant for Rent	163
Vacant for Sale	36

POPULATION BY RACE

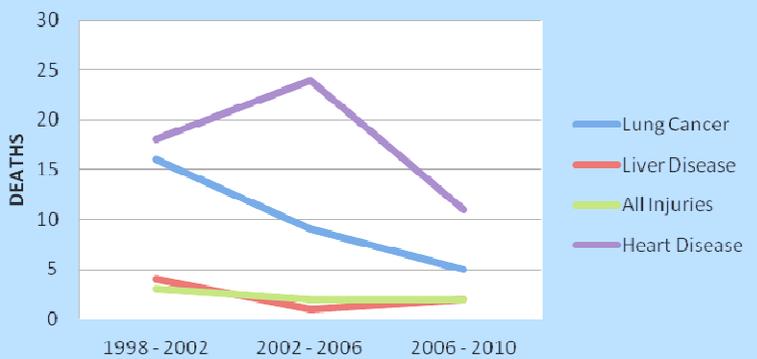
White	1,340
African American	13
Asian	15
American Indian Alaska Native	2
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	0
Identified by two or more	19
MEDIAN INCOME	\$53,750

SURVEY PRIORITY: 14 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 340

KEY COLONY BEACH TO LAYTON*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Key Colony Beach	.86	.20	.20	2.37
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

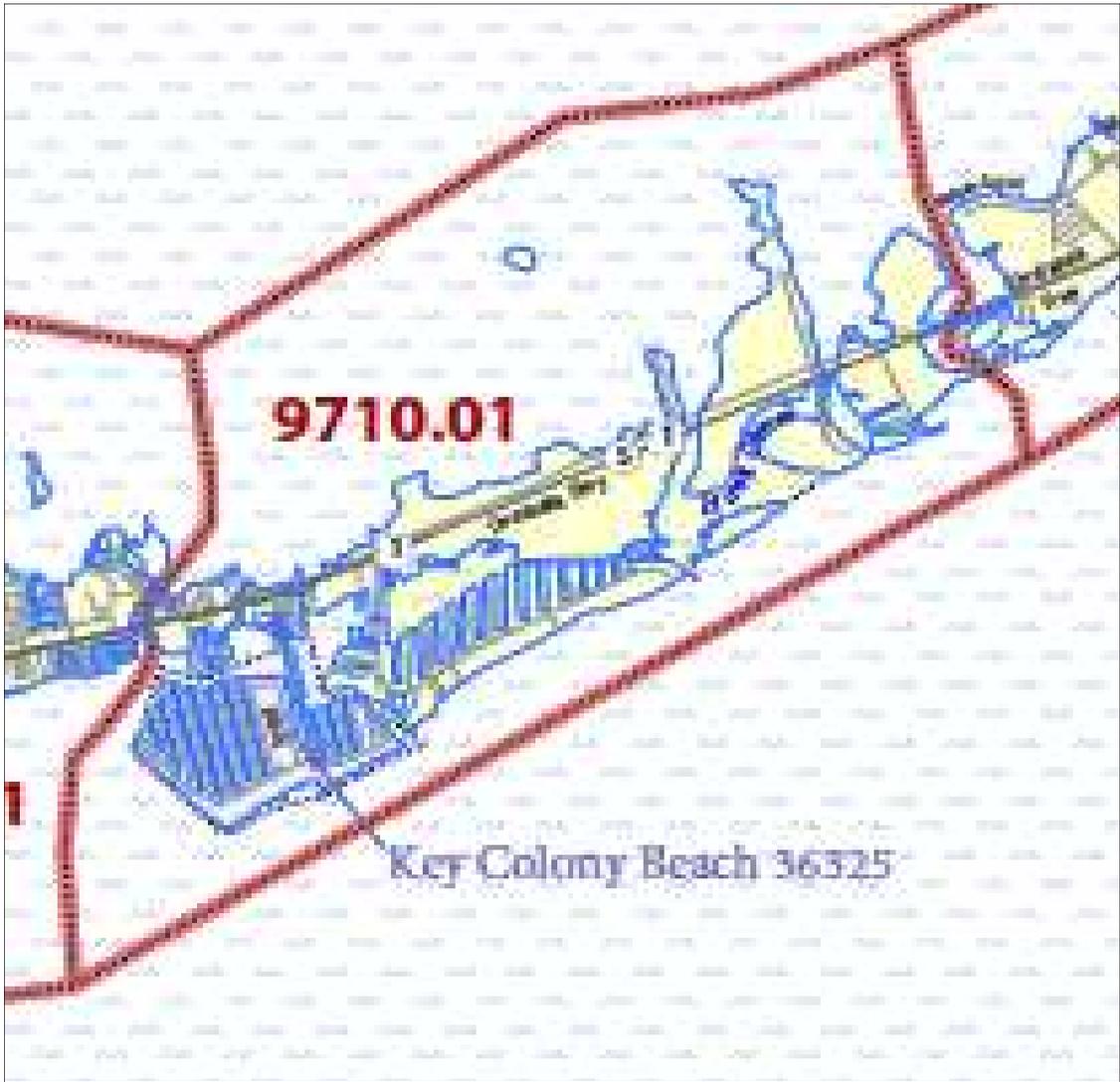
2.89*

Monroe

2.72

Key Colony Beach (Tract 9710.01) has a population of 2,913 or about 4 percent of the county population. Asthma emergency room visits are expected to be about 2.5 annually from these communities.

MILE
5
5



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Community Health of South Florida
- Fishermen’s Community Practice
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Area Health Education Center
- Rural Health Network
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Marathon Rotary

Commerce

- Marathon Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Marathon
- Marathon City Council
- City of Key Colony Beach
- Key Colony Beach City Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

DUCK KEY & LAYTON*

Tract Number 9710.02

Population: 1,524

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	776
Female	748
Under 18	135
18 and over	1,389
20 - 24	52
25 - 34	183
35 - 49	272
50 - 64	485
65 and over	380

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,965
Occupied	697
Owner Occupied	488
Population in Owner Occupied	960
Renter Occupied	209
Population in Renter Occupied	447
Households with individuals under 18	89
Vacant	1,268
Vacant for Rent	98
Vacant for Sale	37

POPULATION BY RACE

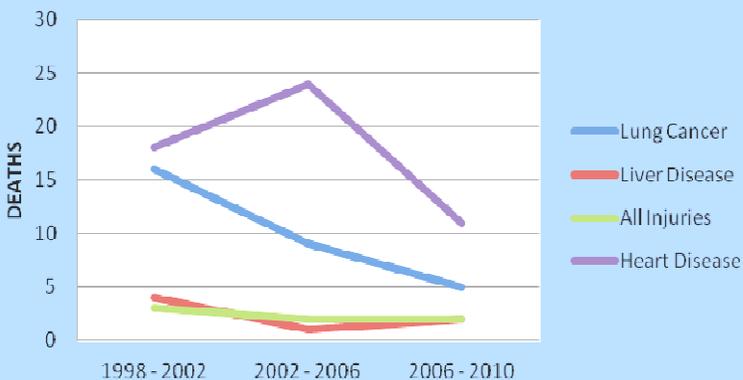
White	1,371
African American	104
Asian	9
American Indian Alaska Native	4
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	8
Identified by two or more	28
MEDIAN INCOME	\$54,954

SURVEY PRIORITY: 14 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 340

KEY COLONY BEACH TO LAYTON*

MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

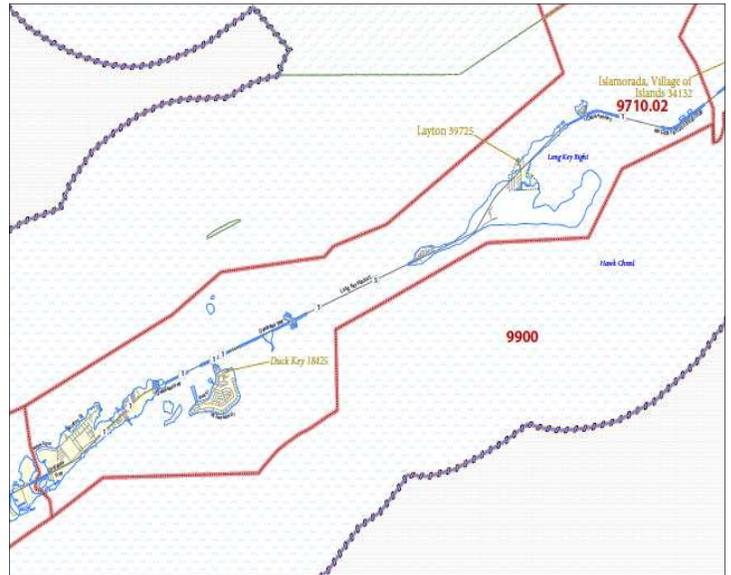
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Duck Key & Layton	.86	.20	.20	2.37
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.89*

Monroe

2.72



MILE
6
8

The Duck Key & Layton micro-community (Tract 9710.02) has a population of 2,913 or about 4 percent of the county population. Asthma emergency room visits are expected to be about 2.5 annually from these communities. Crude cancer rate combines rates for 9710.01 and 9710.02
Photo: A sign posted outside Layton City Hall reminds the public to conserve water. CHIP surveys will likely address, among other environmental health issues, fresh water supplies and water quality in various micro-communities..

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Community Health of South Florida
- Fishermen’s Community Practice
- Fishermen’s Hospital
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Keys Area Health Education Center
- Rural Health Network
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Marathon Rotary

Commerce

- Marathon Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- City of Marathon
- Marathon City Council
- City of Key Colony Beach
- Key Colony Beach City Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Bayshore Manor
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

WEST ISLAMORADA

Tract Number 9709

Population: 1,768

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	959
Female	809
Under 18	169
18 and over	1,599
20 - 24	48
25 - 34	147
35 - 49	330
50 - 64	592
65 and over	463

HOUSING STATUS

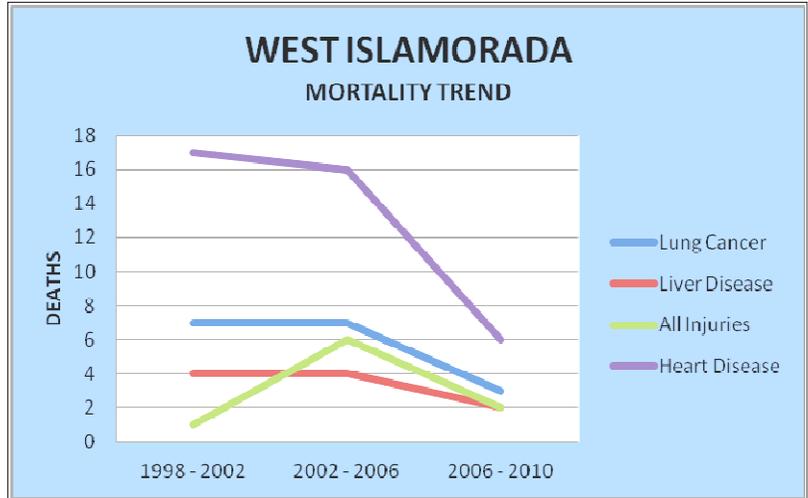
Total	2,149
Occupied	926
Owner Occupied	572
Population in Owner Occupied	1,085
Renter Occupied	354
Population in Renter Occupied	668
Households with individuals under 18	104
Vacant	1,223
Vacant for Rent	174
Vacant for Sale	43

POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,717
African American	8
Asian	8
American Indian Alaska Native	10
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	16
Identified by two or more	8
MEDIAN INCOME	\$65,676

SURVEY PRIORITY: 10 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 316



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

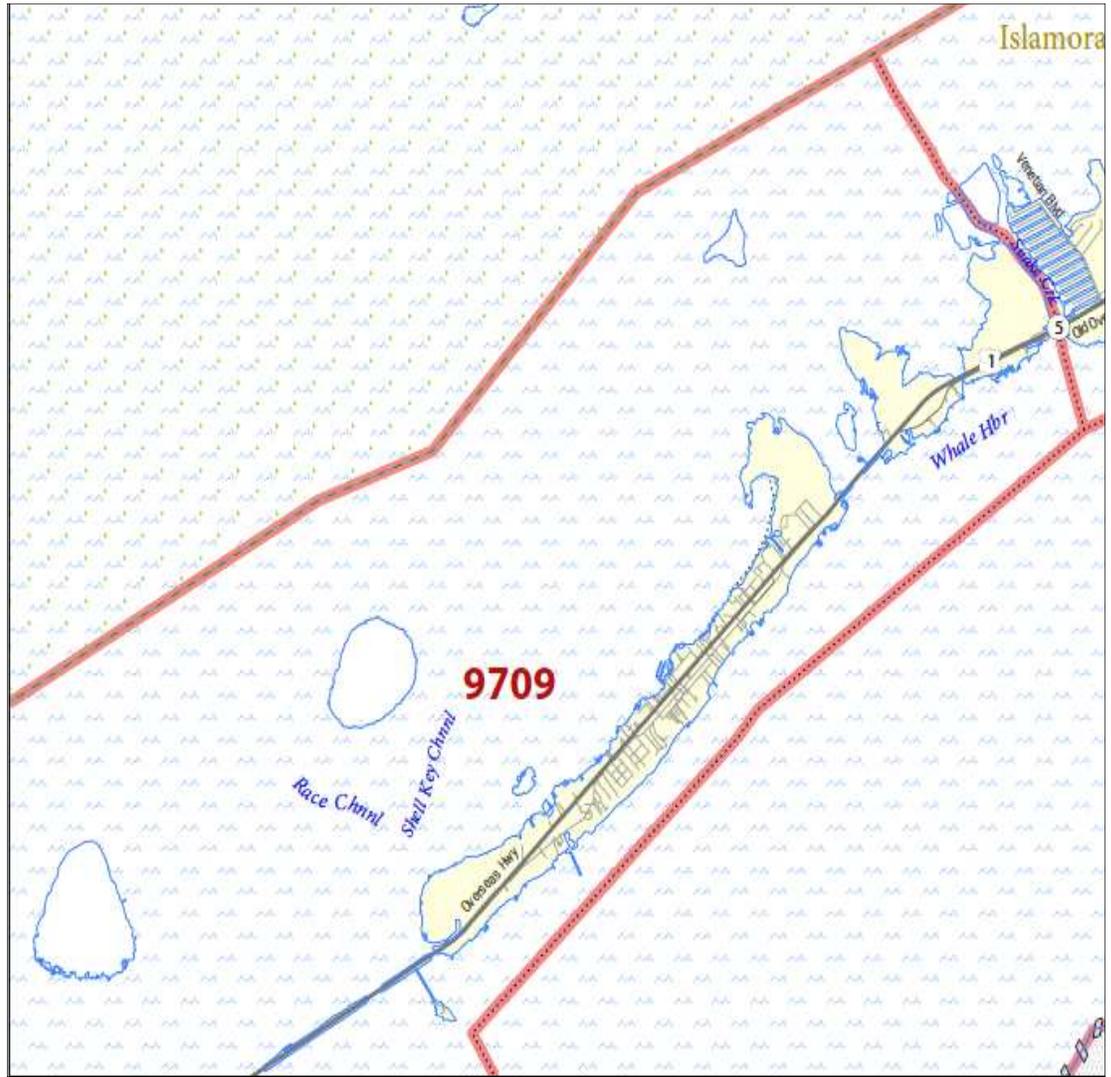
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
West Islamorada	.80	.47	.42	3.16
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

West Islamorada	3.63
Monroe	2.72

West Islamorada (Tract 9709) includes about 2.4 percent of the county population. Asthma related emergency room visits from this community are estimated to be 1.6 annually in the 0-17 age group.

MILE
7
7



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Islamorada Chamber of Commerce
- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Layton
- Layton City Council
- Village of Islamorada
- Islamorada Village Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- MARC House
- Monroe County Coalition

- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

EAST ISLAMORADA

Tract Number 9708
Population: 3,999

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	2,029
Female	1,970
Under 18	619
18 and over	3,380
20 - 24	134
25 - 34	268
35 - 49	833
50 - 64	1,257
65 and over	818

HOUSING STATUS

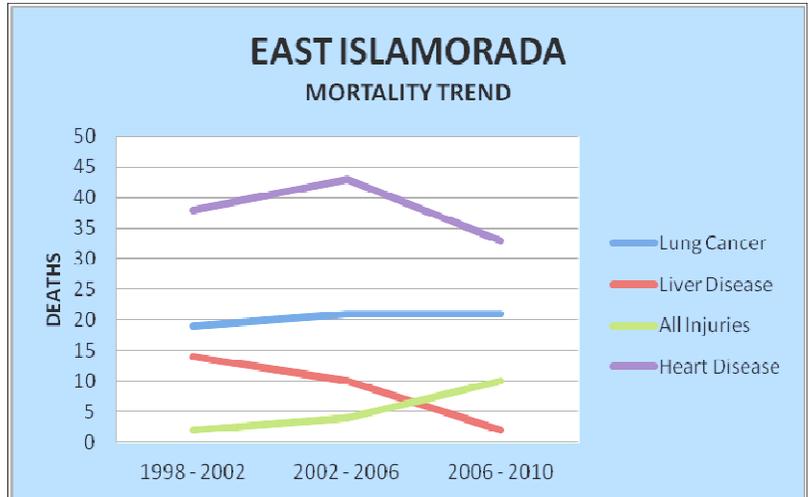
Total	3,295
Occupied	1,802
Owner Occupied	1,247
Population in Owner Occupied	2,792
Renter Occupied	555
Population in Renter Occupied	1,070
Households with individuals under 18	396
Vacant	1,493
Vacant for Rent	104
Vacant for Sale	77

POPULATION BY RACE

White	3,843
African American	33
Asian	27
American Indian Alaska Native	12
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	7
Other	26
Identified by two or more	51
MEDIAN INCOME	\$63,462

SURVEY PRIORITY: 2 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 351



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

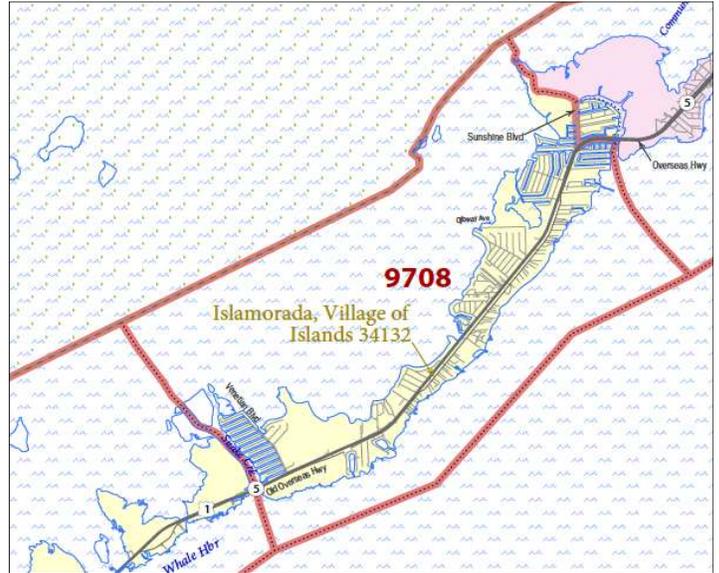
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
East Islamorada	1.27	.54	.33	3.86
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

3.98

Monroe

2.72



MILE
8
7

East Islamorada (Tract 9708) includes approximately 5.5 percent of the county population. On an annual basis, it is expected that there will be 5.9 asthma-related emergency room visits in the 0-17 year old group from this community.

Photo: *Founders Park offers East Islamorada residents and visitors a wide variety of recreational activities on both land and sea, everything from basketball, tennis and volleyball to kayaking and sailing. Parks and recreation departments across the Florida Keys will play a role in CHIP’s campaign to promote routine physical exercise as a means of preventing heart disease.*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit • Florida Department of Health in Monroe County • Good Health Clinic • Guidance Care Center • Hospice/VNA • Key Largo Health Center • Mariners Hospital • Plantation Key Nursing Center • Tobacco-Free Florida Keys <p>Civic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AARP • Upper Keys Rotary <p>Commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamorada Chamber of Commerce • Key Largo Chamber of Commerce | <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida Keys Community College • Monroe County Schools <p>Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monroe County Sheriff’s Office <p>Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Layton • Layton City Council • Village of Islamorada • Islamorada Village Council • Monroe Board of County Commissioners • Monroe County Government <p>Social Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDSHelp • Alcoholics Anonymous • Center for Independent Living • Helpline • MARC House • Monroe County Coalition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monroe County Public Library • Monroe County Social Services • Monroe County Special Needs Services |
|---|---|---|

TAVERNIER

Tract Number 9707
Population: 2,488

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,293
Female	1,195
Under 18	404
18 and over	2,084
20 - 24	101
25 - 34	214
35 - 49	579
50 - 64	708
65 and over	436

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,170
Occupied	1,128
Owner Occupied	718
Population in Owner Occupied	1,552
Renter Occupied	410
Population in Renter Occupied	924
Households with individuals under 18	256
Vacant	1,042
Vacant for Rent	48
Vacant for Sale	36

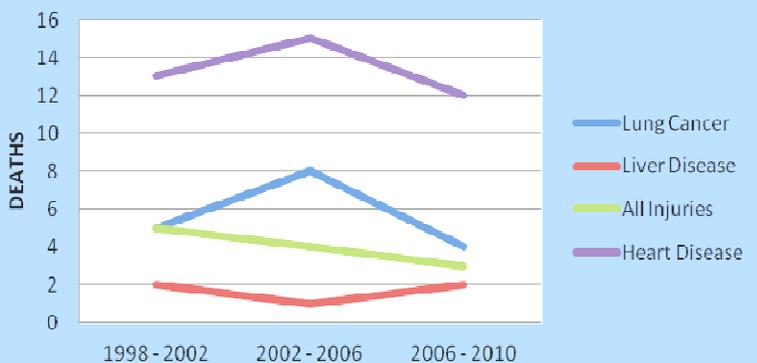
POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,372
African American	36
Asian	10
American Indian Alaska Native	12
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	21
Identified by two or more	37
MEDIAN INCOME	\$57,167

SURVEY PRIORITY: 19 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 333

TAVERNIER MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

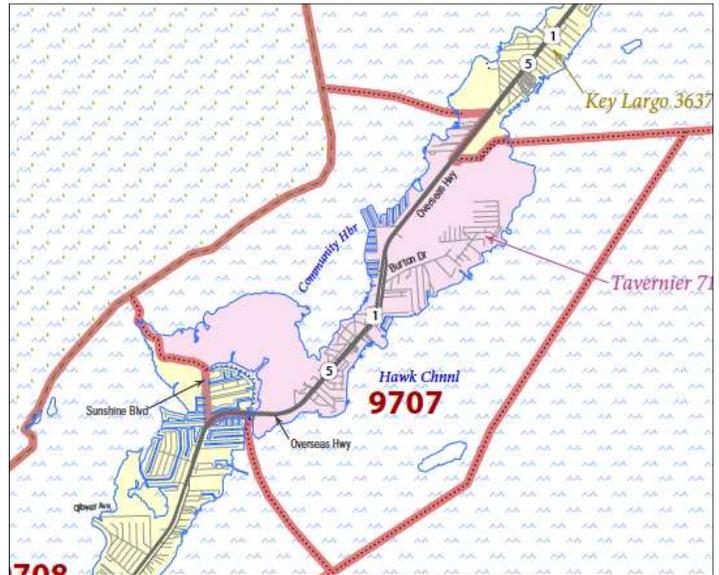
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Tavernier	.57	.17	.40	1.94
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.41

Monroe

2.72



MILE
8
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Tavernier (Tract 9707) includes about 3.4 percent of the total county population. It is expected that there will be about 3.8 asthma related emergency room visits in the 0-17 year olds of this community on an annual basis.

Photo: *FDOH-Monroe runs a clinic in Tavernier, serving populations in the Upper Keys.*

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Islamorada Chamber of Commerce
- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- City of Layton
- Layton City Council
- Village of Islamorada
- Islamorada Village Council
- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library

- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

SOUTH KEY LARGO

Tract Number 9706

Population: 1,686

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	822
Female	864
Under 18	212
18 and over	1,474
20 - 24	51
25 - 34	134
35 - 49	268
50 - 64	525
65 and over	472

HOUSING STATUS

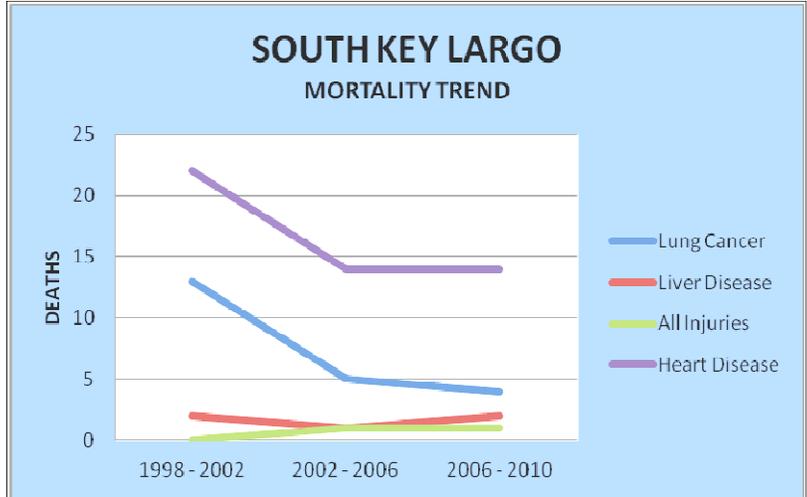
Total	1,872
Occupied	822
Owner Occupied	591
Population in Owner Occupied	1,197
Renter Occupied	231
Population in Renter Occupied	451
Households with individuals under 18	133
Vacant	1,050
Vacant for Rent	66
Vacant for Sale	59

POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,622
African American	19
Asian	13
American Indian Alaska Native	3
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0
Other	9
Identified by two or more	20
MEDIAN INCOME	\$42,891

SURVEY PRIORITY: 6 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 313

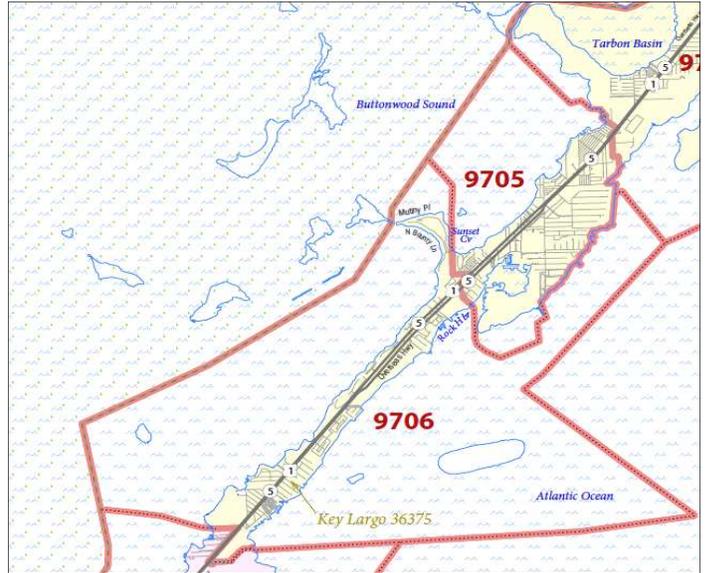


Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
South Key Largo	1.09	.25	.10	3.90
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

South Key Largo	4.15
Monroe	2.72



MILE
9
1

South Key Largo (Tract 9706) includes approximately 2.3 percent of the county population. The expected asthma-related emergency room visits for the 0-17 year olds of this community are 2.0 annually.

Photo: *Mariners Hospital, serving the Upper Keys, will be a key partner in CHIP efforts.*

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

ROCK HARBOR AREA

Tract Number 9705
Population: 2,710

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,423
Female	1,287
Under 18	446
18 and over	2,264
20 - 24	106
25 - 34	300
35 - 49	634
50 - 64	781
65 and over	412

HOUSING STATUS

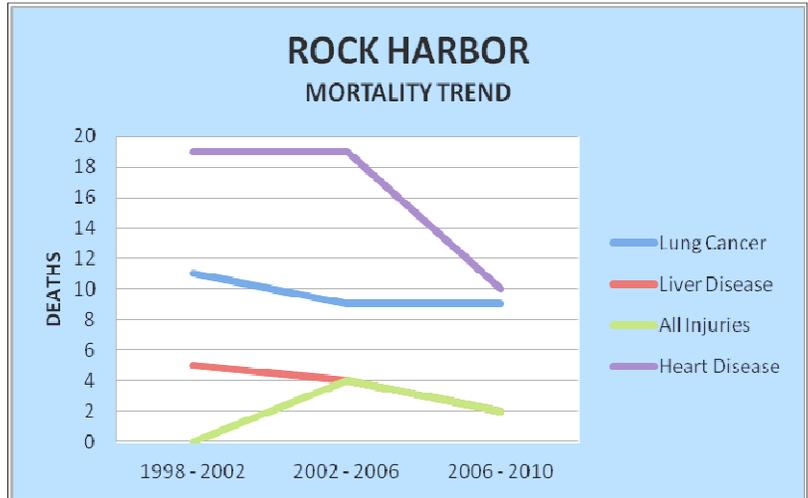
Total	2,214
Occupied	1,230
Owner Occupied	766
Population in Owner Occupied	1,683
Renter Occupied	464
Population in Renter Occupied	1,013
Households with individuals under 18	272
Vacant	984
Vacant for Rent	88
Vacant for Sale	57

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,496
African American	36
Asian	25
American Indian Alaska Native	20
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	6
Other	44
Identified by two or more	83
MEDIAN INCOME	\$79,792

SURVEY PRIORITY: 13 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 337



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Rock Harbor Area	.89	.34	.18	2.46
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

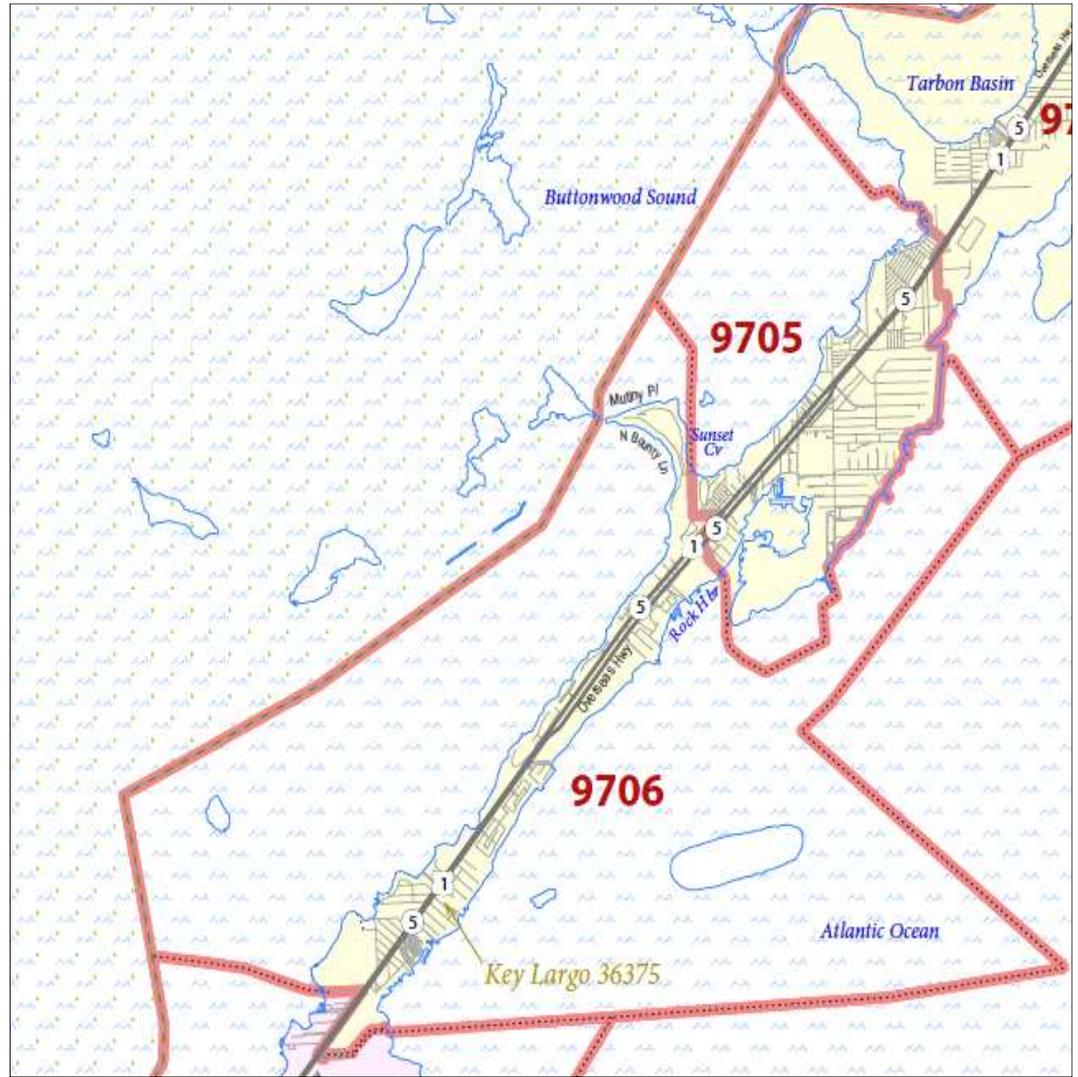
2.71

Monroe

2.72

The Rock Harbor Area (Tract 9705) includes about 3.7 percent of the county population. Expected asthma related emergency room visits annually from this community's 0-17 year olds is estimated at 4.2.

MILE
9
7



Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

PENNEKAMP PARK AREA

Tract Number 9704
Population: 3,724

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,967
Female	1,757
Under 18	682
18 and over	3,042
20 - 24	169
25 - 34	395
35 - 49	831
50 - 64	993
65 and over	586

HOUSING STATUS

Total	2,613
Occupied	1,652
Owner Occupied	1,044
Population in Owner Occupied	2,278
Renter Occupied	608
Population in Renter Occupied	1,428
Households with individuals under 18	394
Vacant	961
Vacant for Rent	69
Vacant for Sale	52

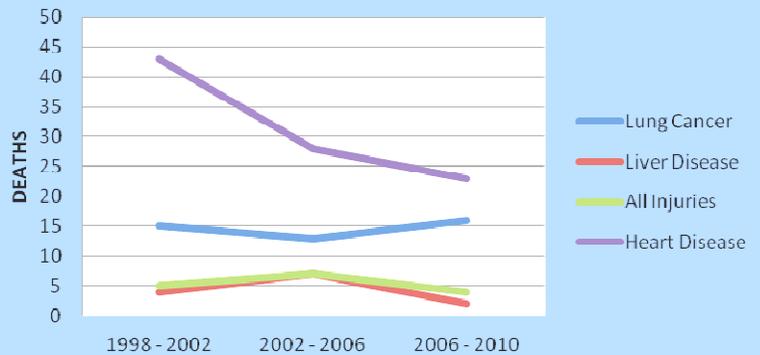
POPULATION BY RACE

White	3,432
African American	147
Asian	19
American Indian Alaska Native	27
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	4
Other	40
Identified by two or more	55
MEDIAN INCOME	\$40,266

SURVEY PRIORITY: 7 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 348

PENNEKAMP PARK AREA MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

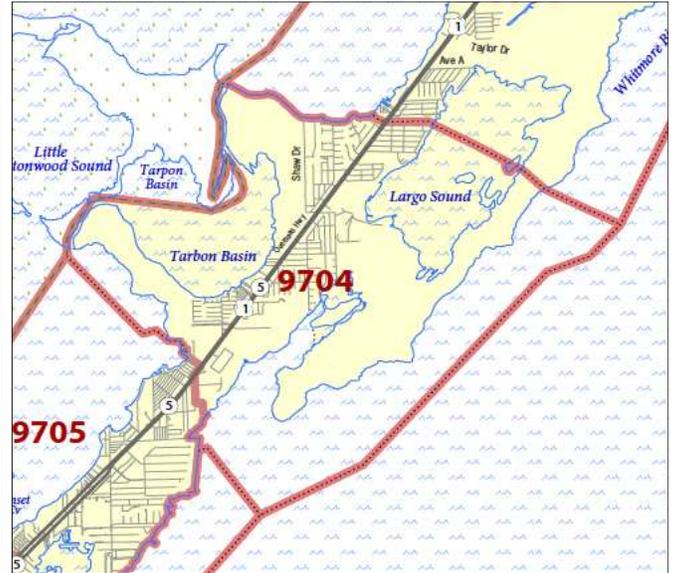
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Pennekamp Park Area	.98	.29	.36	3.02
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude
All-Cancer Mortality
Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

2.64

Monroe

2.72



MILE
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2

The Pennekamp Park Area (Tract 9704) includes about 5.1 percent of the county population. There is an expectation that 6.5 visits to the emergency room from age 0-17 will happen annually from this community.

Photo: John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park is a potential partner in CHIP’s injury prevention campaign, especially as it relates to safety in, on and around Florida Keys waters.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

LAKE SURPRISE AREA

Tract Number 9703

Population: 2,315

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	1,205
Female	1,110
Under 18	406
18 and over	1,909
20 - 24	95
25 - 34	208
35 - 49	520
50 - 64	636
65 and over	412

HOUSING STATUS

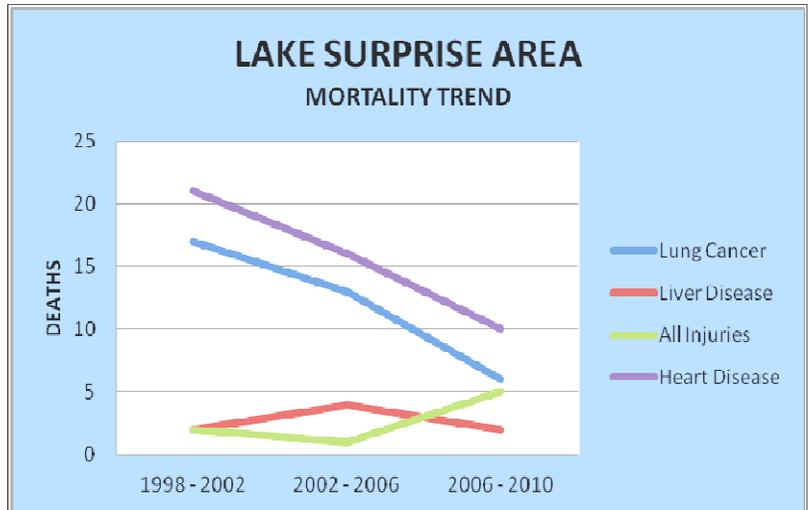
Total	1,762
Occupied	1,003
Owner Occupied	698
Population in Owner Occupied	1,584
Renter Occupied	305
Population in Renter Occupied	729
Households with individuals under 18	234
Vacant	759
Vacant for Rent	59
Vacant for Sale	56

POPULATION BY RACE

White	2,155
African American	42
Asian	24
American Indian Alaska Native	7
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	53
Identified by two or more	33
MEDIAN INCOME	\$50,101

SURVEY PRIORITY: 9 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 330

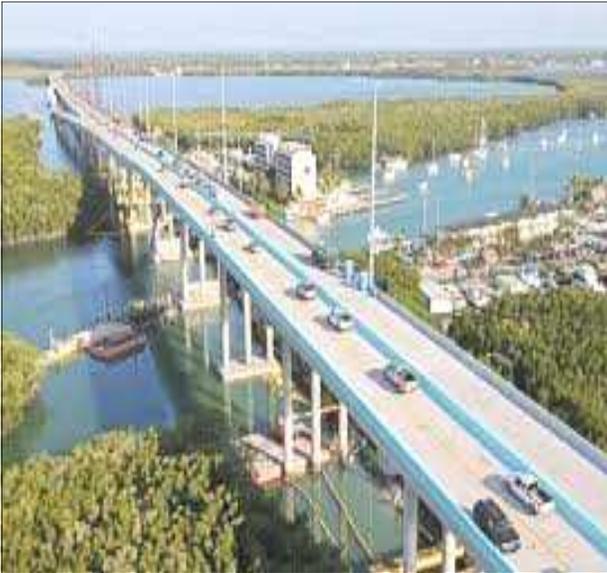


Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
Lake Surprise Area	1.30	.29	.29	3.06
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

Lake Surprise Area	3.56
Monroe	2.72



MILE
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6

The Lake Surprise Area (Tract 9703) includes 2,315 residents or about 3.2 percent of the county population. About 3.8 asthma-related emergency room visits will take place from this community in a year’s time. Municipal sewers are available to these properties. Many residences are located in flood-prone areas.

Photo: U.S. Route 1 (aka, the Overseas Highway) links the Florida Keys to mainland Florida. The highway spans more than 100 islands and bridges from the Lake Surprise Area down to Key West. CHIP includes research on traffic-related fatalities and injuries along the highway as part of its injury prevention campaign.

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce

Education

- Florida Keys Community College
- Monroe County Schools

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff’s Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners
- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- AIDSHelp
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Coalition
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

NORTH KEY LARGO & OCEAN REEF

Tract Number 9702
Population: 1,286

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Male	613
Female	673
Under 18	60
18 and over	1,226
20 - 24	128
25 - 34	72
35 - 49	94
50 - 64	291
65 and over	635

HOUSING STATUS

Total	1,719
Occupied	580
Owner Occupied	526
Population in Owner Occupied	977
Renter Occupied	54
Population in Renter Occupied	113
Households with individuals under 18	34
Vacant	1,139
Vacant for Rent	115
Vacant for Sale	26

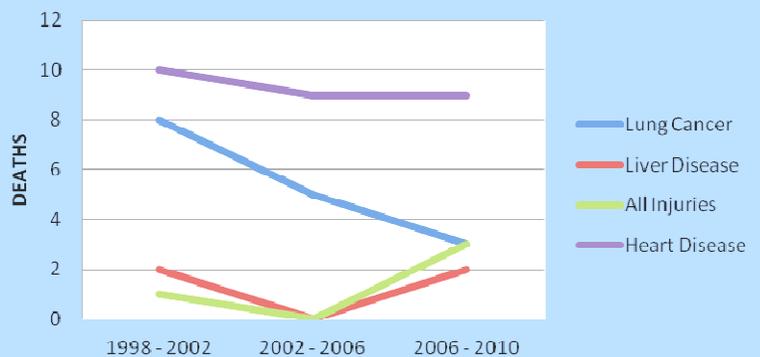
POPULATION BY RACE

White	1,233
African American	26
Asian	15
American Indian Alaska Native	0
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1
Other	6
Identified by two or more	5
MEDIAN INCOME	\$126,429

SURVEY PRIORITY: 12 of 25

95% CL, CI=5, sample size = 296

NORTH KEY LARGO & OCEAN REEF MORTALITY TREND



Average Annual Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

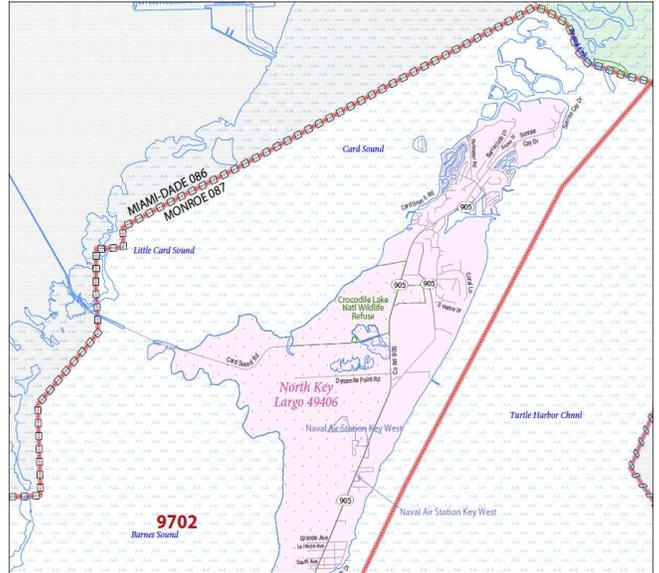
	Lung Cancer	Liver Disease	All Injuries	Heart Disease
North Key Largo & Ocean Reef	1.02	.26	.26	2.66
Monroe	.461	.336	1.06	2.36

Tract Average Annual Crude All-Cancer Mortality Rate per 1,000 (1998-2010)

3.18

Monroe

2.72



**C-905
MILE**

The North Key Largo and Ocean Reef micro-community (Tract 9702), located at Mile Marker 11 on County Road 905, is under county jurisdiction. This micro-community has the highest median income in Monroe County. It is also noteworthy that there is a 66 percent vacancy rate (all categories) in housing in this tract and a high proportion of seniors. This area is served by the North Key Largo utility and is connected to municipal sewers.

Photo: *The Medical Center at Ocean Reef serves residents of the gated community of Ocean Reef, as well as those outside the community who have gate access. The center has agreements in place to ensure emergency medical transport to hospitals in both Monroe and Miami-Dade counties. (Photo courtesy of The Medical Center at Ocean Reef)*

Health

- American Cancer Society/Florida Keys Unit
- Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
- Good Health Clinic
- Guidance Care Center
- Hospice/VNA
- Key Largo Health Center
- Mariners Hospital
- Plantation Key Nursing Center
- The Medical Center at Ocean Reef
- Tobacco-Free Florida Keys

Civic

- AARP
- Upper Keys Rotary

Commerce

- Key Largo Chamber of Commerce
- Ocean Reef Chamber of Commerce

Law Enforcement

- Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Local Government

- Monroe Board of County Commissioners

- Monroe County Government

Social Services

- Center for Independent Living
- Helpline
- Monroe County Public Library
- Monroe County Social Services
- Monroe County Special Needs Services

APPENDIX B: PACE-EH BAHAMA VILLAGE DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX B: TABLE OF CONTENTS

PACE-EH Survey	94-95
Results of PACE-EH Survey	96-98
Community Presentation	99-105
Community Presentation Sign-in Sheets*	106
Press Articles	106-110
Community Task Force Meeting Letter	112
Community Task Force Sign-in Sheet *	113

* Personal contact information has been eliminated. Original sign-in sheets are available for review at the Florida Department of Health in Monroe County

DO YOU WANT TO SEE AN IMPROVEMENT IN BAHAMA VILLAGE?

WE NEED YOUR INPUT! PLEASE FILL OUT THIS SURVEY!



In an effort to improve the health and well-being of the Bahama Village community, the Monroe County Health Department's Division of Environmental Health is asking for your help in identifying the needs of the community. Your input is very important to us!

1. What are the **three most important issues or problems that Bahama Village faces?**
In your opinion, what do you think needs to be done to fix each of these problems?

Community Issues/Problems and Suggested Solutions
1.
2.
3.

2. Please check which of the issues below are major concerns in the Bahama Village Community.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Access to health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient transportation (enough bus stops, buses, and routes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Violence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drug trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	More police service	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual predators	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of Educational opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of services/community centers for youth or seniors	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of recreation facilities or parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of community interaction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picking up after pets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polluted land (such as illegal dumping, old paint cans, motor oil leaking into ground)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash/ littering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Property upkeep / Houses in Disrepair
<input type="checkbox"/>	Condition of roads (potholes, traffic congestion)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Street upkeep (too many weeds, untrimmed trees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flooding/drainage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pests (rats, flies, mosquitoes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor street lighting at night	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need for more traffic lights
<input type="checkbox"/>	Speeding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsafe Roadways	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of parking

Please Continue Survey on Back of Page...

<p>3. Would you like to see a community garden in Bahama Village where you can grow your own edible plants?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>4. Do you feel that more street lights should be added in some areas of Bahama Village?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>
<p>5. How would you rate the police service in Bahama Village?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very Good</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Good</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fair</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poor</p>	<p>6. Thinking about your community as a whole, how safe from crime do you consider Bahama Village to be?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very safe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Quite safe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Slightly safe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all safe</p>

The following questions are demographic (population) information. If you feel uncomfortable with any of the questions at any time, please skip the question.

<p>7. What is your gender?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>8. How long have you lived in Key West?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 4 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 9 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10 - 19 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20 years or more</p>	<p>9. How old are you?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Younger than 18 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 24 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 - 44 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 45 - 64 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 65 years or older</p>
<p>10. Regarding employment, are you:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not employed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Full Time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Part Time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Student</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retired</p>	<p>11. What is your household income per year?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$9,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between \$10,000 and \$19,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between \$20,000 and \$29,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between \$30,000 and \$39,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 or more</p>	<p>12. Do you own or rent the house/apartment you are currently living in?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Own</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Specify:</i> _____</p>

Thank you for your cooperation as we strive to create a better Bahama Village!

Monroe County Health Dept. Environmental Health Division
1100 Simonton St., Rm # 242, Key West, Fl 33040.

Questions?
Email: Alison_Morales@doh.state.fl.us
Phone: 310-990-0327

Bahama Village Pre-Assessment Survey Final Results.

Total number of Respondents: 342

Date of Survey Completion: 11/24/12

ISSUES OR PROBLEMS MARKED ON LIST OF 28 PREDETERMINED ISSUES

Based on 299 responses for THIS SECTION

Please refer to "[ALL DATA COMBINED-Closed-Ended Questions.xlsx](#)" for all results

Rank	Response Item	Frequency
1	Lack of parking	152
2	Drug trafficking	145
3	Lack of jobs	129
4	Trash / littering	128
5	Lack of services/community centers for youth or seniors	127
6	Lack of recreation facilities or parks	103
7	Lack of Educational opportunities	98
8	Picking up after pets	94
9	Poor street lighting at night	93
10	Lack of community interaction	92
11	Crime	91
12	Access to health care	87
13	Property upkeep / Houses in Disrepair	83
14	Speeding	79
15	Street upkeep (too many weeds, untrimmed trees)	77
16	Flooding/drainage	76
17	More police service	75
18	Pests (rats, flies, mosquitoes)	63
19	Condition of roads (potholes, traffic congestion)	56
20	Lack of sidewalks	48
21	Insufficient transportation (enough bus stops, buses, and routes)	46
22	Noise pollution	40
23	Need for more traffic lights/stop signs	38
24	Domestic Violence	35
25	Unsafe Roadways	31
26	Sexual predators	30
27	Polluted land (such as illegal dumping, old paint cans, motor oil leaking into ground)	27
28	Air Pollution	14

Bahama Village Pre-Assessment Survey Final Results.

Total number of Respondents: 342

Date of Survey Completion: 11/24/12

ALL ISSUES OR PROBLEMS COMBINED, Based on 310 responses for THIS SECTION

Rank #	Response Item	Frequency	Rank #	Response Item	Frequency
1	Lack of activities for children	75	19	Repair of VFW and Legion Hall	11
2	Lack of parking	67	20	Access to affordable housing	10
3	Drug trafficking	57	21	More equipment for parks	10
4	Trash / littering	57	22	Lack of recreation facilities or parks	9
5	Police Harassment/disrespectful	53	23	Make streets 2 way instead of 1	9
6	Lack of jobs	31	24	Picking up after pets	8
7	Property upkeep / Houses in Disrepair	31	25	Noise pollution	8
8	Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym	28	26	Exposure to Homeless	8
9	Poor street lighting at night	24	27	No issues (happy the way it is)	8
10	More police service	22	28	Street upkeep (too many weeds, untrimmed trees)	6
11	Lack of services/community centers for youth or seniors	20	29	HIV/STD awareness	5
12	Lack of Educational opportunities	19	30	Promoting businesses in Bahama Village OR getting tourists to come to BV instead of deterring them.	5
13	Speeding	16	31	Overdevelopment, Loss of Bahama Village Traditional appearance	5
14	Crime	13	32	Need for more traffic lights/stop signs	4
15	Pests (rats, flies, mosquitoes)	13	33	Pregnancy prevention/education	4
16	Lack of community interaction	12	34	Too many chickens	4
17	Stereotype that Bahama Village is dangerous, when it isn't	12	35	People not stopping at stop signs (hidden/hard to see signs)	4
18	Access to health care	11			

Other Issues Mentioned:

Response Item	Frequency
Condition of roads (potholes, traffic congestion)	3
Lack of sidewalks	3
Want to see more businesses	3
Second chance jobs for those who have been incarcerated	3
More funding for programs like BVMP	3
Children hanging out late at night	3
Incentives to Recycle and more recycling receptacles	3
Outreach to assist senior citizens	3
Insufficient transportation (enough bus stops, buses, and routes)	2
Additional handicap parking	2
Sewage system is bad	2
Lack of positive role models for children	2
Lack of concern/involvement among community members	2
Need for water fountain at park	2
Need for heated pool at MLK Community Ctr	2
Stealing of fruit from trees	2
Tourists disrespecting property	2
Need for more bus stop benches	2

Examples of what people are saying about the top 10 issues:

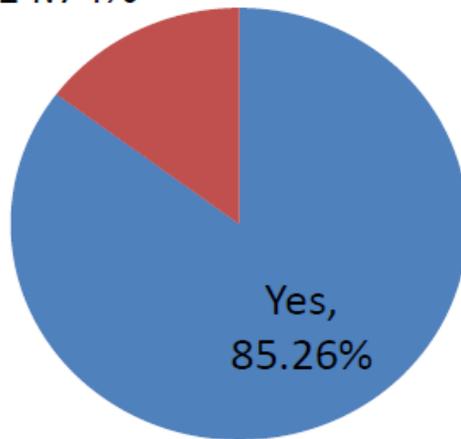
Please refer to **ALL DATA COMBINED-Top Problems Issues.xlsx** file for complete list of responses.

1. Lack of activities for children (n=75, Code#38)
 - a. Kids need something to do in the day and weekends.
 - b. Have more activities for the kids. They're on the streets.
 - c. More stuff for the kids. More play areas. Something for them to do.
 - d. We need more stuff for the children so they don't get involved in drugs.
 - e. Activities for kids to prevent them from being involved in drugs.
 - f. The children need afterschool activities in this community.
2. Lack of parking (n=67, Code #28)
 - a. Parking is bad on Julia St.
 - b. "There is more than one car in one household..." "Parking, amount of cars per household"
 - c. Need more parking for housing other than the projects.
 - d. Parking for employees and consumers. Create a parking lot on Truman.
 - e. Parking should be free for residents because there isn't enough parking available.
 - f. Tourists park on residential parking spaces.
3. Drug trafficking (n=57, Code #5)
 - a. Visitors coming to sell drugs.
 - b. Drug dealing is a common problem. We need community based, visible, friendly Police Officers. Arrest Obvious Drug Dealers.
 - c. Drugs; locate KWPD and rid the city of the money bags persons or businesses.
 - d. No drugs, only hugs.
 - e. Cleaning Emma & Julia St, of drug sales and stop the outsiders from bringing drugs from the mainland and out of our projects in Bahama Village.
 - f. Drug trafficking. Create more of a drug free zone.
4. Trash/littering (n=57, Code #15)
 - a. Littering, especially needles and beer bottles. Clean up the litter and find those who are seen littering.
 - b. Clean the streets. There's too much litter. Have street cleaning. There is no street cleaning at all.
 - c. Trash. Need more trash receptacles placed around Bahama Village.
 - d. Pick up your trash, take pride in your surroundings.
 - e. All streets need to be cleaner (trash, stains, waste, feces, etc) by City of KW.
 - f. Have waste management come by to pick up trash and furniture.
5. Police Harassment (n=53, Code #30)
 - a. Harassing police. They need to do their jobs.
 - b. Police need to be a little nicer. Wave and smile.
 - c. Police harassment is getting worse.
 - d. Police searching young men for no apparent reason
 - e. Some more social skills for police dept. They seem to be too trigger happy with regards to mental health issues. In-service training would be one solution for the police department to improve community policing.
 - f. Overzealous police, profiling, targeting African-Americans that used to be able to congregate or talk on the corner.
6. Lack of jobs (n=31, Code#9)
 - a. Lack of decent jobs for African-American males.
 - b. Job opportunities. Not enough in Bahama Village. So much housing, but no jobs.
 - c. Unemployment. Need vocational programs.
 - d. Persuade local businesses to hire more of our BV youth.
 - e. More jobs for those who want to straighten their life.
 - f. Jobs for Bahama Village residents--city incentives to open small businesses in Bahama Village.
7. Property Upkeep/Houses in disrepair (n=31, Code#16)
 - a. Abandoned homes.
 - b. Property upkeep (and assistance for those who can't afford upkeep)
 - c. Rundown houses; Encourage cleanup!
 - d. Old buildings need to be demolished or removed. Abandoned. Value of business goes down.
 - e. Spiff up area. The buildings look terrible.
 - f. Grant to have people fix their houses.
8. Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym (n=28, Code# 40)
 - a. Frederick Douglass gym is condemned. We need it improved. It's been going on for 6 months. Must put on agenda. No restrooms. Need better access.
 - b. Fixing the gym. Have the kids have something to do! Kids don't but adult do. Game room. Computer room at community center.
 - c. Gym needs to be fixed. Hurry up with remodeling. Especially bathrooms.
 - d. Please fix the gym up for our kids to go there. That all we got for the kids.
 - e. I hope you will listen to our cry and be helpful. We need the gym fixed and maintained for our children.
 - f. We need to get the Douglass Gym back in order for community
9. Poor street lighting at night (n=24) 23
 - a. I want more light at Angela St.
 - b. More lights on Angela St.
 - c. Streets are too dark; provide more light.
 - d. More street lights. Afraid to walk at night.
 - e. Need more street lights. Cut some of the trees that block lights.
 - f. Need more street lights; zero tolerance for crime to occur in dark areas
10. More police service (n=22) 6
 - a. More security at night
 - b. Beef up police service. Too many kids smoking cocaine etc.
 - c. More police patrols to prevent crime-- walking bike riding or horse police.
 - d. More police patrols where people congregate on the street
 - e. Police patrol on bikes and feet
 - f. More police watch at night to prevent drug transactions from happening on our streets.

Would you like to see a community garden in Bahama Village where you can grow your own edible plants?

N=190

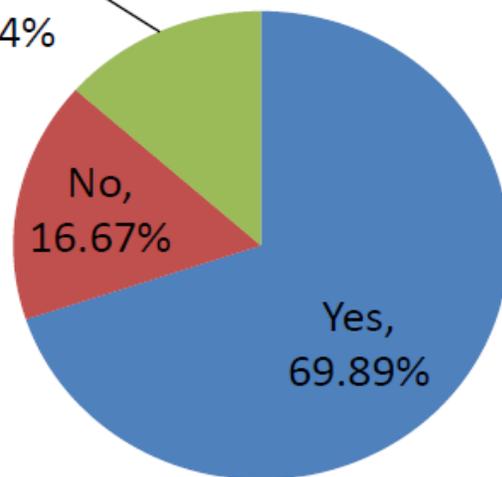
No, 14.74%



- Yes
- No

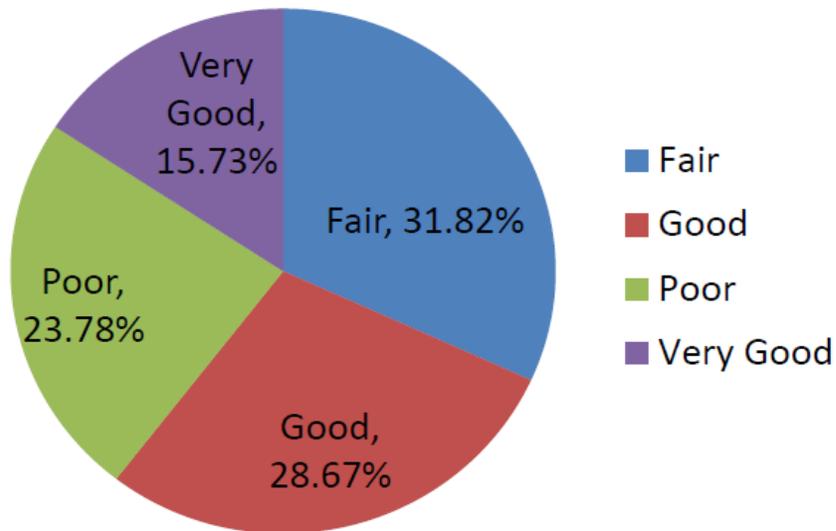
Do you feel that more street lights should be added in some areas of Bahama Village? N=186

Not Sure, 13.44%

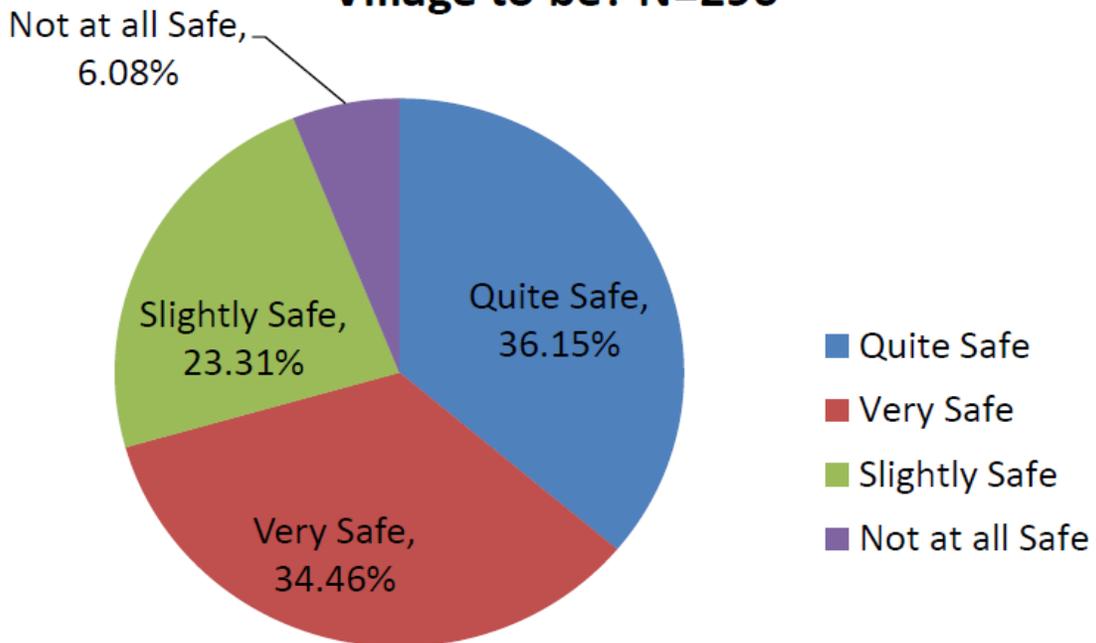


- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

How would you rate the police service in Bahama Village? N=286



Thinking about your community as a whole, how safe from crime do you consider Bahama Village to be? N=296



What was the community asked?

- **What are the Top 3** issues or problems facing Bahama Village
- They were asked to **check off the major issues** from a list of **28 predetermined points.**

DO YOU WANT TO SEE AN IMPROVEMENT IN BAHAMA VILLAGE?
We want your input! Please fill out this survey.

In an effort to increase the health and well-being of the Bahama Village community, the Shreve County Health Department Division of Environmental Health is asking you to help in developing the needs of the community. Your input is very important to us.

1. What are the three most important issues or problems that Bahama Village faces? In your opinion, what do you think would be done to fix each of these problems?

Community Issues, Problems and Suggested Solutions:

1.			
2.			
3.			

2. Please check which of the issues below are major concerns in the Bahama Village Community.

Access to health care	Insufficient transportation (public bus stops, taxis, and others)	Crime	Domestic Violence
Drug trafficking	Homeless people	Drug problems	Lack of educational opportunities
Lack of jobs	Lack of social/community centers for youth or seniors	Lack of recreational facilities/amenities	Lack of community services
Parking after game	Problems with street lighting (especially off street areas and/or at night)	Trash/littering	Substance abuse/Alcohol in community
Condition of public facilities (parks, gyms, etc.)	Homelessness (transient, seasonal, etc.)	Fire/Hazards	Homeless, Run-down properties
Law Enforcement	Water problems	Poor street lighting at night	Need for more health facilities
Smoking	Lack of sidewalks	Urban blight	Lack of parking

What else was asked in the survey?

- **The community's opinion on:**
 - The addition of a community garden
 - Additional street lights
 - The police service
 - The safety of the community

Characteristics of Survey

- **Community:** live, work, or frequently visit BV
- **3 months** (September 8 – November 24, 2012)
- **342 Total Respondents**
- **Where:**
 - Door-to-Door & in person
 - During community events, election day
 - Businesses
 - Churches
 - Parks (MLK, Douglass Gym)
 - Community meetings

Top Issues in BV, N=310

Rank #	Issue	Frequency
1	Lack of activities for children	75
2	Lack of parking	67
3	Drug trafficking	57
4	Trash / littering	57
5	Police Harassment/disrespectful	53
6	Lack of jobs	31
7	Property upkeep / Houses in Disrepair	31
8	Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym	28
9	Poor street lighting at night	24
10	More police service	22

Top 10 Issues Checked off from List of 28 Predetermined Points, n=299

Rank	Response Item	Frequency
1	Lack of parking	152
2	Drug trafficking	145
3	Lack of jobs	129
4	Trash / littering	128
5	Lack of services/community centers for youth or seniors	127
6	Lack of recreational facilities or parks	103
7	Lack of Educational opportunities	98
8	Picking up after pets	94
9	Poor street lighting at night	93
10	Lack of community interaction	92

What people are saying about these issues

#1. Lack of activities for children (n=75)

- Kids need something to do in the day and weekends.
- Have more activities for the kids. They're on the streets.
- We need more stuff for the children so they don't get involved in drugs.



Nelson English Park

What people are saying about these issues

#2. Lack of parking (n=67)

- *Parking is bad on Julia St.*
- *There is more than one car in one household*
- *Locals shall give respect to get respect as far as parking in front of our residence. Walking three blocks home isn't fair for handicap persons due to parking.*
- *Parking for employees and consumers. Create a parking lot on Truman.*

What people are saying about these issues

#3. Drug trafficking (n=57)

- *Visitors coming to sell drugs.*
- *Drug dealing is a common problem. We need community based, visible, friendly Police Officers. Arrest Obvious Drug Dealers.*
- *Cleaning Emma & Julia St, of drug sales and stop the outsiders from bringing drugs from the mainland and out of our projects in Bahama Village.*

What people are saying about these issues

#4. Trash/littering (n=57)

- *Littering, especially needles and beer bottles. Clean up the litter and fine those who are seen littering.*
- *Have street cleaning. There is no street cleaning at all.*
- *Trash. Need more trash receptacles placed around Bahama Village.*
- *Littering on Fort St.*



What people are saying about these issues

#5. Police Harassment (n=53)

- *Police need to be a little nicer. Wave and smile.*
- *Police harassment is getting worse.*
- *Police searching young men for no apparent reason*
- *Some more social skills for police dept. They seem to be too trigger happy with regards to mental health issues. In-service training would be one solution for the police department to improve community policing.*
- *Overzealous police, profiling, targeting African-Americans that used to be able to congregate or talk on the corner.*

What people are saying about these issues

#6. Lack of Jobs (n=31)

- *Lack of decent jobs for African-American males.*
- *Job opportunities. Not enough in Bahama Village. So much housing, but no jobs.*
- *Unemployment. Need vocational programs.*
- *Persuade local businesses to hire more of our BV youth.*

What people are saying about these issues

#7. Property Upkeep/Houses in disrepair (n=31)

- *Abandoned homes.*
- *Assistance for those who can't afford upkeep*
- *Old buildings need to be demolished or removed. Abandoned. Value of business goes down.*



What people are saying about these issues

#8. Repair of Frederick Douglass Gym (n=28)

- *The gym is condemned. We need it improved. It's been going on for 6 months. Must put on agenda. No restrooms. Need better access.*
- *Have the kids have something to do! Kids don't but adult do. Game room, Computer room.*
- *Please fix the gym up for our kids to go there. That's all we got for the kids.*



What people are saying about these issues

#9. Poor street lighting at night (n=24)

- *I want more light at Angela St.*
- *More street lights. Afraid to walk at night.*
- *Need more street lights. Cut some of the trees that block lights.*

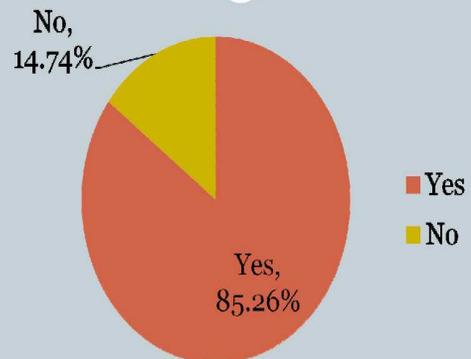


What people are saying about these issues

#10. More police service (n=22)

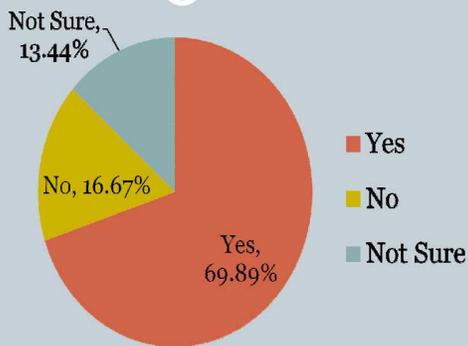
- *More security at night*
- *Beef up police service. Too many kids smoking cocaine etc.*
- *More police patrols to prevent crime- walking, bike riding, or horse police.*
- *More police patrols where people congregate on the street*
- *Police patrols on bikes and feet*
- *More police watch at night to prevent drug transactions from happening on our streets.*

Would you like to see a community garden in Bahama Village where you can grow your own edible plants? N=190



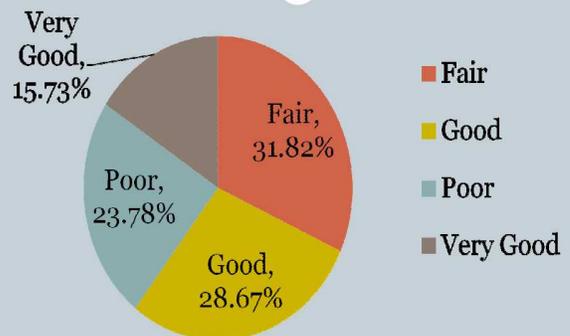
Are you willing to participate or volunteer?

Do you feel that more street lights should be added in some areas of Bahama Village? N=186

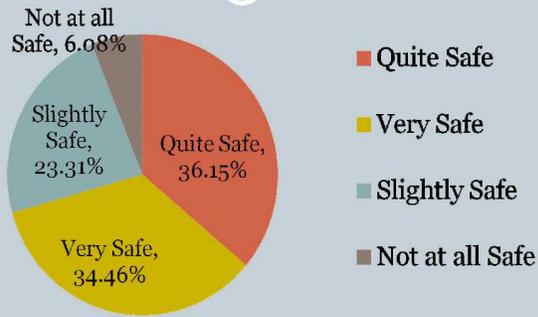


Cost to community members.
Funding sources.

How would you rate the police service in Bahama Village? N=286



Thinking about your community as a whole, how safe from crime do you consider Bahama Village to be? N=296



Action Plan

- **Monroe County Health Department** will **continue** with PACE-EH to improve the community.
- **Prioritize** issues/problems
- **Tackle** some of these issues by encouraging participation from:
 - BVRAC
 - City of Key West
 - Waste Management
 - Key West Police Department
 - Volunteers!



Private and Public Entities Involved in the PACE-EH Project in Bahama Village

Rev. 9/18/2013

Churches:

Seventh Day Adventist Church
St. Peters Episcopal Church
Trinity Wesleyan Methodist Church
United Methodist Church
Bethel AME
Trinity Presbyterian Church
AME Zion
St. James First Missionary Baptist Church

City of Key West

Martin Luther King Community Center
Willie Ward Park and Staff
Nelson English Park and Staff
Frederick Douglass Community Center and Staff
Key West Police Department
Key West Library
Bahama Village Redevelopment Advisory Committee
District VI Committee
District VI Commissioner
Citizen Review Board
City Attorney
City of Key West, Senior Project Manager

Housing

Key West Housing Authority
Apartment Complexes (Angelina House,
Douglass House, Seascapes, Whispers)

Media Outlets

The Citizen, Local Newspaper
US 1 Radio, with Bill Becker
Konk Broadcasting Network, Radio with Guy DeBoer
Colombian Grace
Besame Mucho
Johnson's Grocery Store

Organizations

Coral City Elks Club
Eastern Star
Bahama Village Music Program
A Positive Step for Monroe County
Boys and Girls Club
Just 4 Kids
Habitat for Humanity
Frederick Douglass School Black Educator's
Memorial Project, Inc.

Private Businesses

Blue Heaven
Miranda's Lawn Service
Historic Key West Inns
Strunk's Ace Hardware
Blue Heaven
The Hemingway Home and Museum
All of the Petronia St restaurants
Conch Town Café
Mallory Square artists
Le Creperie
Santiago's Bodega
Mam's Best Food

Friday, November 30, 2012

Neighborhood 'separate and unequal'

Survey: Bahama Village poorer, lacking services

BY GWEN FILOSA Citizen Staff

gfilosa@keysnews.com (mailto:gfilosa@keysnews.com)

Key West's Bahama Village comprises 16 city blocks that amount to less than a quarter of a square mile and is home to just 1,414 people.

Yet while Bahama Village represents only a sliver of the island, the neighborhood stands out with a poverty rate more than double that of the entire city, according to a survey presented Thursday night by a Monroe County Health Department intern who went door-to-door interviewing residents.

The top complaints were a lack of activities for children, too little parking and drug trafficking, Alison Morales reported, having surveyed 342 people between Sept. 8 and Nov. 24.

"Bahama Village is very segregated," said Morales, who compiled her research as part of a college project. "It has a major minority population. It's separate and unequal and it's surrounded by predominantly high-income communities."

The same survey found that 85 percent of those interviewed want a community garden installed so residents could grow their own vegetables.

Respondents agreed that their neighborhood is safe, at a 70 percent rate, and that Key West police patrols were either "good" or "fair," the survey found.

Almost a quarter of respondents rated the local police service as "poor."

More streetlights are sorely needed, along with the repair of the Frederick Douglass Gym, which presently lacks working restrooms and has several rooms locked off for safety reasons, including the kitchen.



On Tuesday, the City Commission will consider a proposed resolution to promise the first \$1 million of the city's Pier House sale to repair the gym.

"Plans are on the way," City Commissioner Clayton Lopez said Thursday. "What's going on with the Douglass gym is a very personal issue to me. That problem evidenced itself to me during my mother's repast."

The gym began to crumble and fall with his relatives inside, Lopez said.

Other complaints from the survey were of trash and litter, along with "police harassment" and a lack of jobs, Morales said.

"Cleaning Emma and Julia streets of drug sales and stop the outsiders from bringing drugs from the mainland," one respondent told Morales.

However, residents also said police presence has improved in recent years, Morales told the meeting's attendees.

About 34 people turned out for the public meeting, hosted by Lopez and Monroe County Health Department Administrator Bob Eadie. But it was sparsely attended by actual residents of Bahama Village.

Thursday's meeting, held at the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center, was largely attended by a who's who of Key West officials, city employees and activists.

Police Chief Donie Lee sat by Nicole Malo, an assistant city planner, and City Attorney Shawn Smith.



Public Defender Rosemary Enright also attended, along with the city's sustainability coordinator, Alison Higgins; Sue Srch, executive director of the city's Citizen Review Board; and Katchen Duncan, who runs the nonprofit Bahama Village Music Program, which offers free music lessons to kids.

Lopez said the meeting was recorded.

Duncan and Just 4 Kids Art program

director Mary Elizabeth Parmley told the crowd that their free programs for children have been around for over a decade in Bahama Village.

Duncan's program gets by on donations, while Parmley said the city-owned building that houses hers, at 103 Olivia St., doesn't have a working bathroom and the air quality makes her cough.

"We're having an event on the 21st," Parmley told the crowd of the program's Christmas bash set for Dec. 21. "Please come."

The survey is simply a tool to recognize disparities, Eadie said.

"The important things to a community are the things that get done," said Eadie. "This process is not here to bring the city officials together, although we've got everyone except four here with us tonight. This is a way that we try to assess from a community and from a public health perspective what's important and what are we going to do about it."

gfilosa@keysnews.com

Bahama Village parks get \$1.1M

Sunday, June 9, 2013

But not from city's normal funding source for other community parks

BY GWEN FILOSA Citizen Staff

gfilosa@keysnews.com

Two city parks long awaiting final renovations, such as playground equipment for what now resembles a sandpit and floodproofing to stop rain washouts, were assigned a contractor last week.

Burke Construction Group Inc. got the \$1,127,807 contract for a project whose plans were completed Oct. 1, 2012, the City Commission decided at its Tuesday meeting.

But this million-dollar-plus city project, which stands in the Bahama Village neighborhood, isn't being paid for out of Key West's general fund.

Almost all that \$1.1 million will come from Tax Increment Financing (TIF) -- property taxes culled from homeowners in the same neighborhood of Bahama Village and meant to stay right there.

Habitat for Humanity got its usual annual TIF check this year, \$72,000, to help fix up homes in Bahama Village for poor owners. A community garden project, proposed by city staff, received \$20,000 as start-up cash.

But Nelson English and Willie Ward parks aren't exactly marginalized spots in Key West, one elected leader purposely pointed out.

"That bothered me," City Commissioner Teri Johnston said moments before the panel

unanimously approved the creative financing. "I have mixed feelings about this, because this is a public park used by the entire community, yet the funding for this is coming out of TIF. TIF funding goes for projects that benefit Bahama Village, but this is a community park."

Lopez said he shared the concern, but found nothing inconsistent with this form of funding.



"This is a much needed capital project," Lopez said. "It's actually one of the reasons that Tax Increment Financing actually exists."

Bahama Village, which comprises 16 city blocks that amount to less than a quarter of a square mile, is home to 1,414 people.

Yet the neighborhood's poverty rate is more than double that of the entire city and it has a "major minority population" of blacks on a majority white island, according to a November 2012 study by a Monroe County Health Department intern.

"It's separate and unequal and it's surrounded by predominantly high-income communities," said Alison Morales, who interviewed 342 residents while compiling data for the project.

Johnston noted that the commission has reserved \$1 million from the recent sale of the city-owned land beneath the Pier House Caribbean Spa to pay for a structural analysis study of the Frederick Douglass Gym in Bahama Village.

The gym floor remains open, but the kitchen, office and restrooms have been rendered unsafe and closed off to the public.

"We pulled a million out of the Pier House sale for the Douglass Gym and we use TIF money for a public park," Johnston said.

Lopez replied, "There was not enough TIF money to do the Douglass Gym."

With the limited annual TIF awards, the gym project would have been forced to stop and start again with each budget cycle, Lopez said.

Going for the goal

The Bahama Village parks are headed toward completion due to a budget intervention by city planners.

They mapped out a financial plan to find the \$1.1 million needed to finish the two parks -- bookends for the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center, 300 Catherine St. -- taking pains to find prior TIF awards that hadn't been applied by the grant winners.

The commission's advisory board that reviews TIF grants and divvied up the \$850,000 available this year, a record year not expected to repeat itself in 2014, reluctantly agreed to completely dismantle its original funding plan to accommodate the park renovations.

When Bahama Village Redevelopment Advisory Board members questioned if the city Planning Department was simply raiding the TIF fund, planners responded that it was the only way to get the project moving again.

Planners were in a bind: The original bid by the architect turned out to be off by some \$800,000. Deadlines were approaching that could have wrecked the process and forced it back to square one.

Instead of punting, City Planner Don Craig's team went for the goal line, as his staff saw it.

With some recalculations, accepted by commissioners recently, the two city parks will get \$927,289 from TIF money, \$43,418 from "Infrastructure Surtax Fund" reserves, in which the city will tap \$157,100 that was previously assigned to the Bahama Village band room renovation report, which was set aside along with that project.

Cost for the park master plan was budgeted and paid through a 2010 Bahama Village TIF allocation.

Earlier at Tuesday's commission meeting, when the contract award came up, Johnston pointed out that it's a big dollar project with no contingency allowed. That's a first for a Key West, she said.

"I will be fascinated to see how this works," Johnston said. "We are used to major contingencies on all of our bids and need to put a little more pressure on everyone else who does business with the city."

But the TIF funding came up specifically when the commission reconvened as the Community Redevelopment Agency, which governs TIF neighborhoods.

Nelson English and Willie Ward parks are due for some visible improvements: a new picnic shelter, landscaping, new lighting, a passenger drop-off area and new parking lot.

Restrooms that comply with federal law are planned for one side of the MLK Center.

"It's going to be a really nice park," Lopez said, name-checking city staff working on it. "They're trying to do everything right. Everybody that's had anything to do with this, I want to applaud you."

gfilosa@keysnews.com

Mission:

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county & community efforts.



Rick Scott
Governor

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary

Vision: To be the **Healthiest State** in the Nation

June 12, 2013

**RE: Welcome Letter: Bahama Village Task Force Team
First Meeting: June 12, 2013 at 6:30 PM, MLK Community Center**

Dear All:

The Florida Department of Health in Monroe County is continuing its outreach efforts to help improve the health and well-being of the Bahama Village community. Bahama Village is one of the oldest residential neighborhoods in the City of Key West with a rich history. However, it is also one of the communities in Key West with greater needs for funding. There is a strong link between the health of a community, the built environment, and limited income. In order to address this issue, the health department conducted a survey in the Fall of 2012, whereby community members were asked to share the top three biggest concerns they have about Bahama Village and to answer other questions about this community. The survey results have been put together and we would like to continue moving forward to address some of the issues identified based on this survey.

A summary of the survey findings is attached. More than 340 people from the Bahama Village community took this survey with 98 possible issues or problems identified. As a member of the task force team, I would like to ask you to begin thinking of the various ways by which we can tackle or approach some of the issues voiced by the residents. We will be holding monthly to every other month meetings to brainstorm potential ways to address the issues identified. If you are unable to participate, please recommend someone who might be a valuable resource person by providing us with that person's name and contact information.

Thank you for being a part of the Bahama Village Task Force Team. We look forward to your continued support, partnership and collaboration, as we strive to improve the health and well-being of the Bahama Village community.

Best regards,

Alison Morales, MPH
Health Educator
Florida Department of Health in Monroe County
Alison_Morales@doh.state.fl.us
305-797-9013

Enclosures

1. Sample of Bahama Village Survey
2. PowerPoint Presentation of Results
3. Summary of Results from open-ended portion of survey
4. Summary of Results from closed-ended portion of survey
5. Recent article published on Sunday, June 9, 2013 in The Citizen

Bahama Village Task Force Team Roster

<p>Billy Davis Executive Director, A Positive Step for Monroe County</p> <p>Mark Moss Executive Director, Habitat for Humanity</p> <p>Virginia Irving, Ph.D Director, Frederick Douglass School Black Educator's Memorial Project</p> <p>John W. Smith Project Facilitator, Frederick Douglass School Black Educator's Memorial Project</p> <p>Rosemary Enright Public Defender, Bahama Village Resident</p> <p>Alison Higgins City of Key West Sustainability Coordina- tor</p> <p>Katchen Duncan Executive Director, Bahama Village Music Program</p> <p>Rev. Bernard Lane Pastor, Bethel AME Church</p> <p>Vicki Boguszewski, MPH Angela Mingo Bahama Village Resident</p> <p>Yolanda Mingo Bahama Village Resident</p>	<p>Michael Herrera Bahama Village Resident (Clean Up)</p> <p>Bettijo Thompson Bahama Village Resident</p> <p>Carla Tynes Bahama Village Resident</p>
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