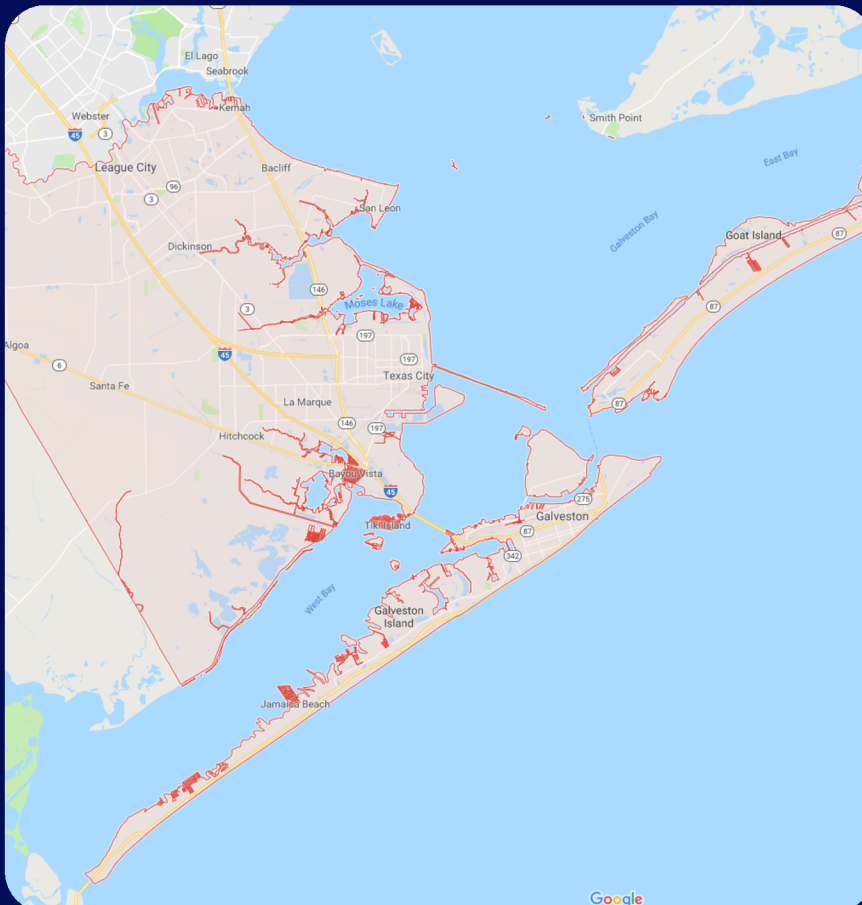




GALVESTON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



2024

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INTRODUCTION

The Galveston County Health District (GCHD) conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to better understand and address Galveston County’s unique needs. The goal of the CHNA is to both investigate the health needs in Galveston County, as well as devise a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) with actionable measures to improve community health. GCHD worked with specific community partners including Coastal Health & Wellness (CHW), DePelchin’s Children Center, Gulf Coast Center, M.I. Lewis Social Services, United Way, Mounting Horizons, Family Services Center and other Galveston County organizations within the local school districts, charity organizations, and healthcare institutions, all listed below, to develop and distribute this survey.

Figure 1: Health Equity Advisory Council of Galveston County Partner List

Community Services	Government
AAD Women’s Center	City of La Marque
American Red Cross Gulf Coast	City of Texas City
Catholic Charities Beacon of Hope	Galveston Area Ambulatory Authority
DePelchin Children’s Center	Galveston County Health District
Extended A Helping Hand Foundation	Texas City Housing Authority
Family Service Center of Galveston County	
Gulf Coast Center	
Higher Up Texas	
HIS Ministries	
Hitchcock Family Welfare	
Maximus	
Meals on Wheels Galveston County	
M.I. Lewis Social Services Center	
Moody Early Childhood Center	
Mounting Horizons	
NAMI Gulf Coast	
Resource & Crisis Center of Galveston County	
St. Vincent’s House	
True Courage	
United Way Mainland	
UTMB Health Resource Center	
Organization & Coalition	Health Care
African American Health Coalition	Coastal Health & Wellness
BACODA	Community Health Network
Galveston County Homeless Coalition	Houston Methodist Clear Lake
ROSC (Recovery Oriented Systems of Care)	Shriners Hospital for Children
GC Teen Parenting Coalition	Taking Our Best Shot
Top Ladies of Distinction, Inc	The Rose – Breast Center of Excellence
	UTMB
Complimentary Service Providers	Education
Gulf Coast Transit District	Dickinson ISD
	Clear Creek ISD
	College of the Mainland
	Galveston ISD
	Hitchcock ISD
	Sante Fe ISD
	Texas City ISD
	Upbring Head Start
	UTMB SPPH
	Business & Industry
	AMOCO FCU
	Inside Edge Consulting
	Welby Financial
	Workforce Solutions



The CHIP will be implemented using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework created by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO).ⁱ The MAPP framework provides a six-phase structure for communities to assess their most pressing problems, emphasize the importance of shareholder relationships, and align current resources towards shared goals. The third phase contains four assessments that drive the overall outcome which include the CHNA and CHIP (ibid). The four assessments are the Community Themes and Strengths, Local Public Health System, Community Health Status, and Forces of Changes which are based on qualitative, quantitative, and anecdotal information. A combination of the Community Themes and Strengths and Community Health Status assessments were applied to the data obtained from the survey.

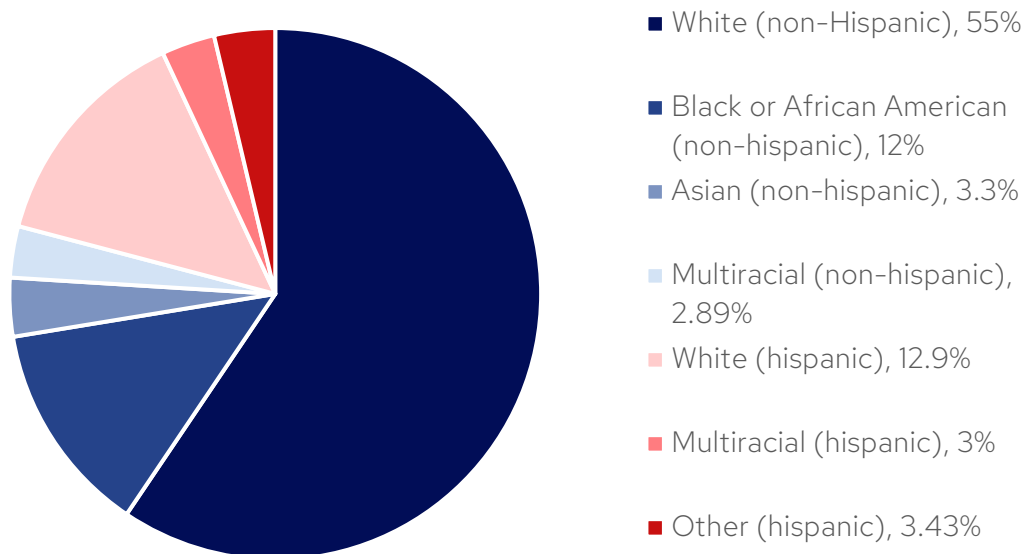
DEMOGRAPHICS

Galveston County, with a population of 357,117 residents, is located on the Northwestern coast of the Gulf of Mexico in Texas.ⁱⁱ The county consists of thirteen incorporated cities from Friendswood to Galveston and two unincorporated areas including the Bayshore-Bacliff-San Leon community and Bolivar Peninsula.ⁱⁱⁱ The 2022 Census data related to race and age demographics are as follows:

Table 1: Age demographics by percentage in Galveston County

Age (years)	Percentage (%)
0-18	29.00%
19-64	55.20%
65+	15.80%

Figure 2: Race Demographics in Galveston County by Percentage





The Census found that 20.4% of people speak a language other than English. Due to the County's proximity to the Houston metroplex, NASA's Johnson Space Center, the Port of Galveston, and several refineries, Galveston County is rapidly expanding. This growth creates an environment where healthcare risks are influenced by the increase in population density, number of refineries, and traffic congestion, amplifying the likelihood of encountering Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) factors like environmental concerns and limited housing.

While the influx of residents benefits the overall economy of the county, it creates challenges as well. Within Galveston County, 16.1% of the population under the age of 65 are uninsured and 13.5% of the total population lives in poverty, higher than the national average of 9.3% and 11.5%, respectively (ibid). Even though there are over 300,000 residents, as of July 2022 there were only 162,000 housing units, thus creating a demand for adequate living arrangements. Housing affordability is also a potential factor in the increased number of residents experiencing homelessness.

Appropriate policies and community programs need to be implemented to close the gap and achieve health equity.

SURVEY COMPOSITION

A multi-choice survey was circulated to understand Galveston County residents' perception of their health and quality of life. The survey was anonymous and contained a mixture of required and optional questions. The information gathered included demographics, level of assistance received from the county, environmental concerns, and access to community resources. The survey was then distributed in both Spanish and English via a QR code and paper copies at county-wide events hosted by CHW and GCHD.

The survey contained 27 questions in total. Eighteen (18) questions were required and divided into demographic data and health perceptions. The first ten questions looked at which counties and cities participants lived in, age, race/ethnicity, household size and income, employment status, and which languages were spoken at home. The next eight assessed the level of assistance received from the county, their access to transportation, reliable housing, and their opinions about ongoing neighborhood issues. The remaining nine questions were optional and included topics like communication with city officials, environmental concerns, and the option to write in services needed but not offered.

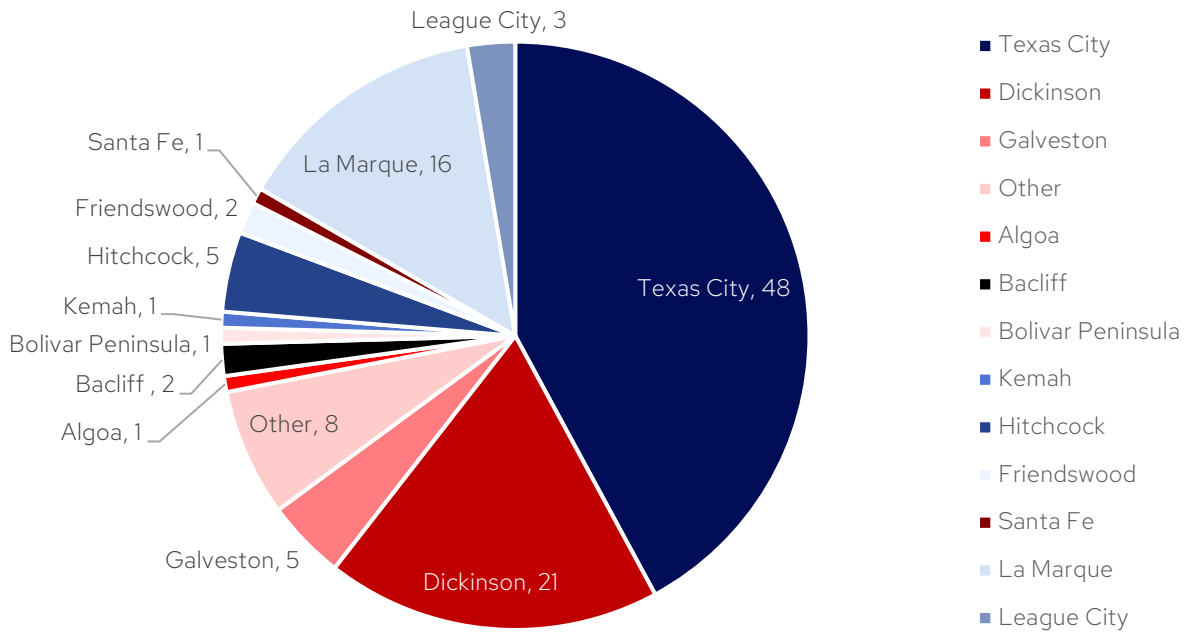
Administration of the survey began in July 2023 with data collection occurring in 90-day increments. The data set that included October 2023 through January 2024 was analyzed. The survey is ongoing and iterative, aiming to enhance the quality and quantity of available data.



FINDINGS

Findings for this Community Health Assessment involve a combination of health data and survey response. 162 surveys were completed between October 2023 – January 2024. Thirteen (13) cities within the county were represented, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Eight of the surveys were completed by participants from other counties such as Brazoria and Harris and were grouped in the ‘other’ category.

Figure 3: Number of Survey Responses by City



GENERAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

The average life expectancy in Galveston County during 2022 ranged from 75 to 78 years.^{iv} The leading causes of death include cardiovascular disease, COVID-19, cancer, unintentional injuries, and stroke. 19.1% of residents indicated they were in “poor health” caused by sedentary lifestyles or inability to receive healthcare services.^v

Galveston County has a higher rate of preventable hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries, at 5,870 per 100,000 population than Texas’ 4,256 and the nation’s 3,916. This implies that there are opportunities to improve the current rate of hospitalization in Galveston County.



Figure 4: Life Expectancy by Location in Galveston County

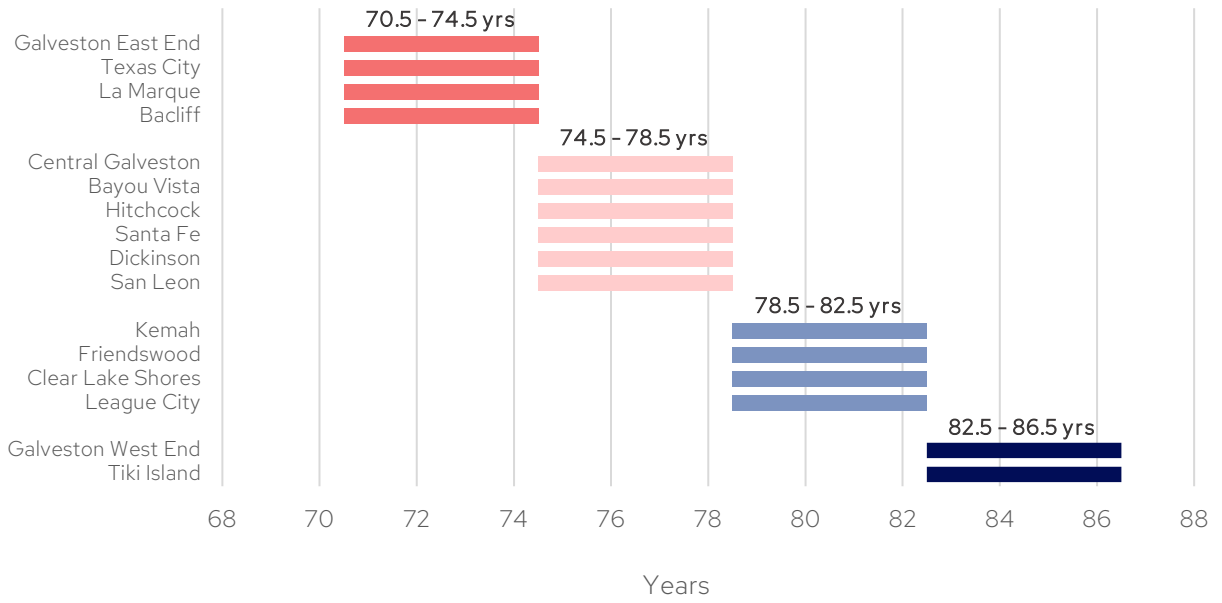
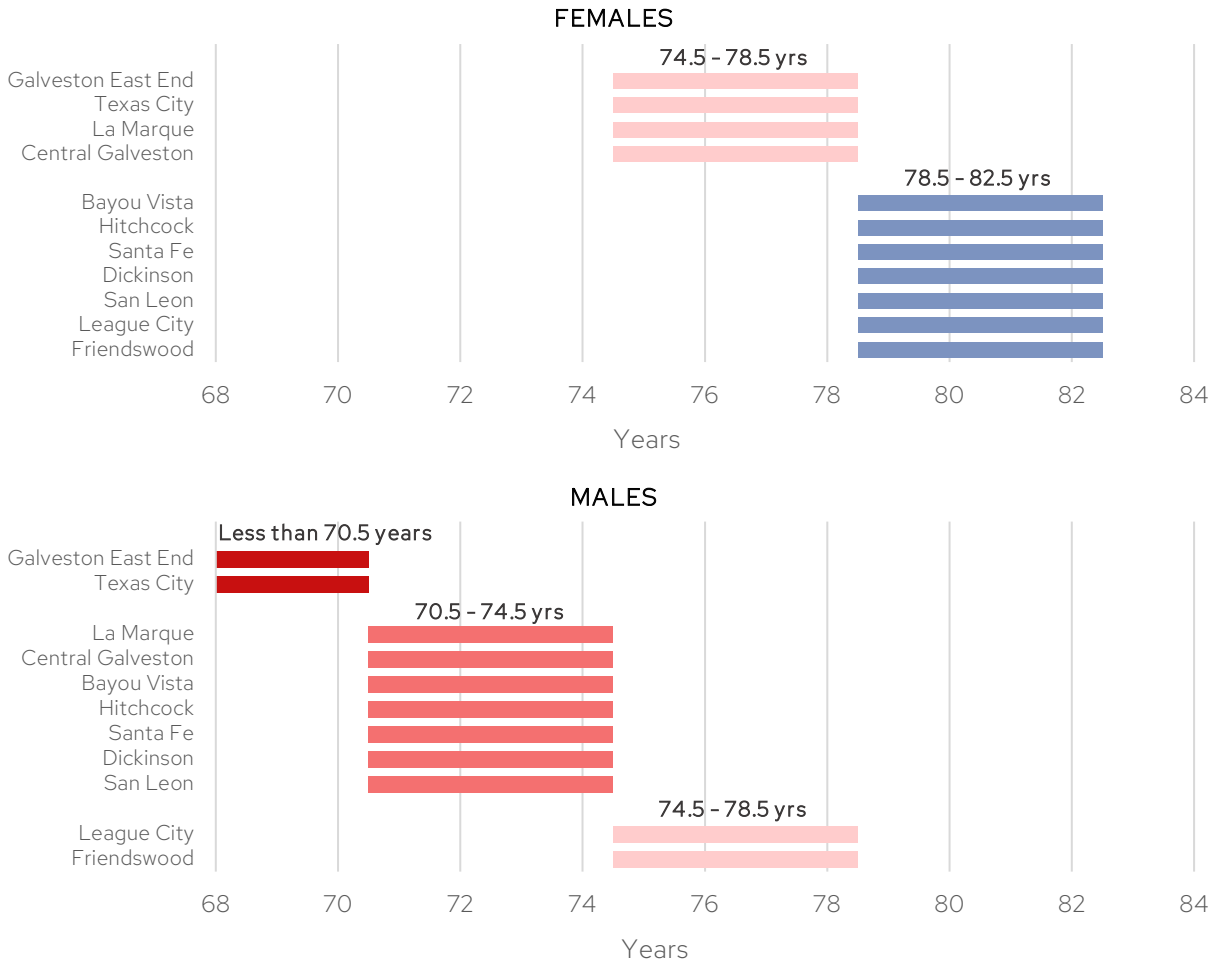


Figure 5: Life Expectancy by Location in Galveston County for Females and Males





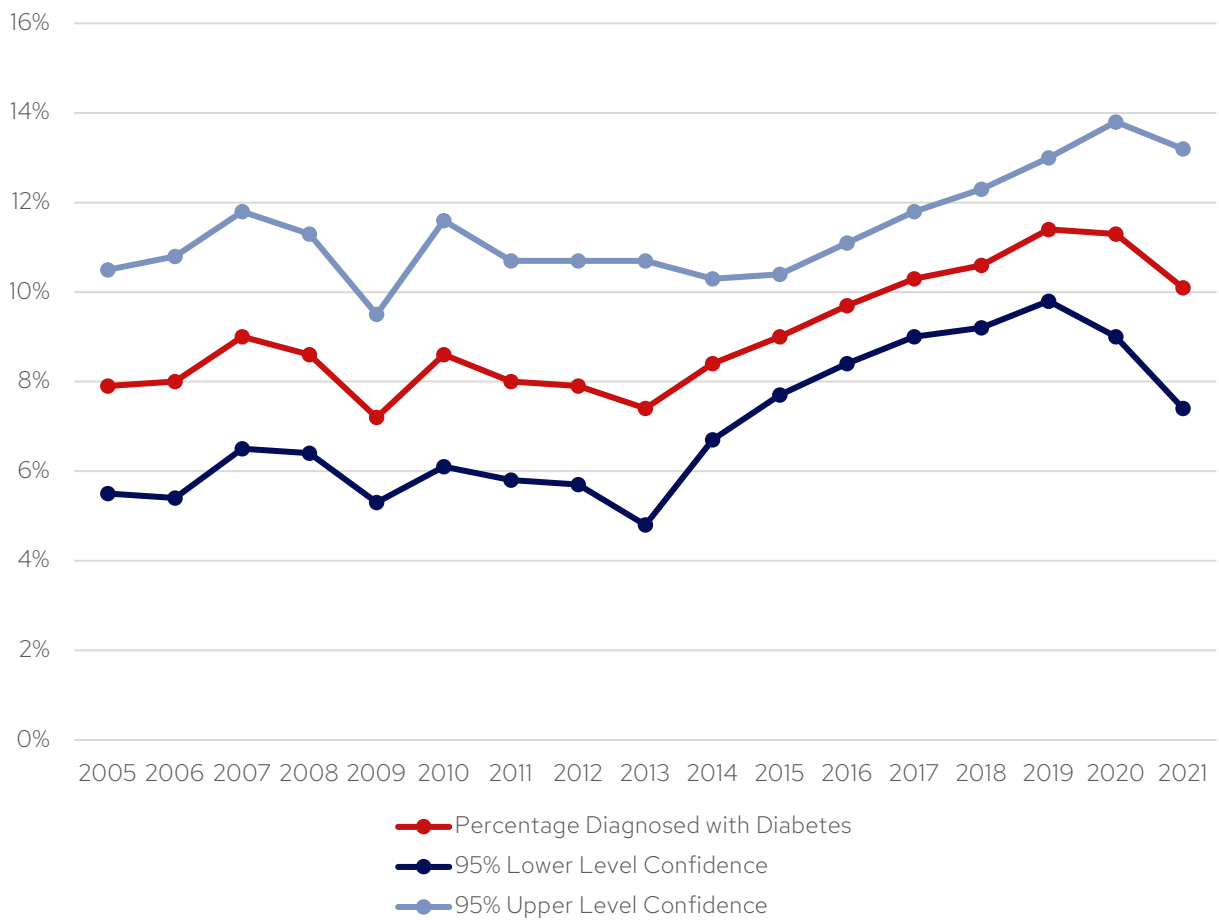
PREVALENT & BURGEONING HEALTH CHALLENGES

Some health challenges in Galveston County are persistent while others arise or evolve over time. The County benefits from keeping an eye on both types of challenges.

DIABETES

Diabetes prevalence in Galveston County is 12% which is close to the state's 12.7% but both Galveston County and Texas fall above the national average of 10.4% and above the peer group's 9.3%.^{vi} While the Centers for Disease Control's platform only tracks diabetes in Galveston County up to 2021, the rates in diabetes incidence have increased year over year, except for a decrease between 2019-2021 (ibid). Rates are still significantly higher than in 2004.

Figure 6: Percentage of Diagnosed Diabetes in Adults in Galveston County (CDC 2021)





HEART DISEASE

U.S News Healthiest Counties Ranking rates Galveston County at 5.5% for heart disease, which is comparable to Texas’ rate of 5.6% (ibid). The CDC notes Texas has a rate of 335 deaths per 100,000 population which is lower than its neighbors directly east but higher than its neighboring states to the west. The national average is 325 deaths per 100,000.

SUICIDE AND GUN VIOLENCE

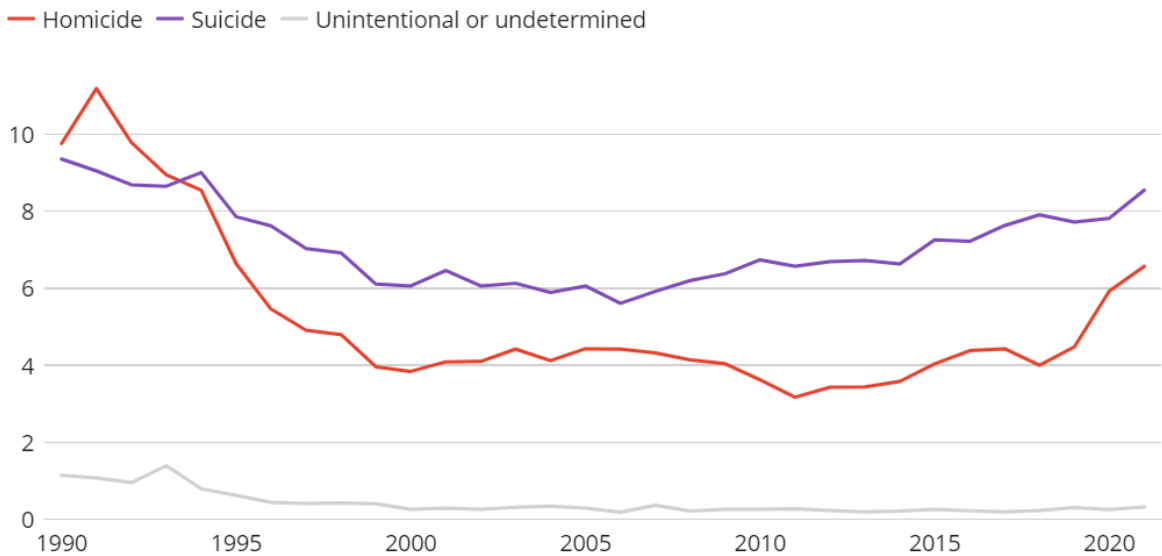
The suicide rate in Galveston County is about 15 people per 100,000 with about 54 deaths per year caused by suicide. This is a higher rate than neighboring Harris County, which has 10.7 people per 100,000.^{vii}

Texas has seen an overall increase in shootings, both homicide and suicide.^{viii} The majority of people who are killed and injured by gun violence are through suicide or accidental firearm discharge. Education about gun safety and safe gun ownership could be helpful in reducing the death rates associated with gun violence.

Figure 7: Firearm and Suicide Rates in Texas (Texas Tribune and Alex Ford)

Firearm homicide and suicide rates have increased in Texas

While firearm suicide rates have historically been higher than firearm homicide rates, the homicide rate has increased more rapidly in Texas in recent years. The chart below shows firearm deaths per 100,000 people in Texas.



LONG COVID

A cross-sectional survey about COVID found 20% of people with COVID show symptoms of long covid. Long Covid is the continued or development of symptoms three months or more after a



SARS-Cov-2 infection.^{ix} Besides the physical impacts of long-covid, a recent study found “Significant, positive correlations persisted between Long COVID and mental health challenges after controlling for multiple demographic, socioeconomic and health system covariates.” Mental health challenges are another burgeoning area of health concern and are discussed further in the Access to Mental Healthcare section of this assessment.

ADVERSE EFFECTS LINKED TO COUNTERFEIT OR MISHANDLED BOTULINUM TOXIN INJECTIONS

Lifestyle trends can impact community health, so it’s important for the County to be aware of new treatments as they become mainstream. A recent study released this year found, “As of April 18, 2024, 22 people with adverse effects have been reported in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York City, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. Symptom onset dates ranged from November 4, 2023, to March 31, 2024. All symptomatic people were females aged 25 to 59 years. All reported receiving botulinum toxin injections by unlicensed or untrained individuals or in non-healthcare settings, including homes or spas. Most (20, 91%) reported receiving botulinum toxin injections for cosmetic purposes.”^x

As community members might be exposed to counterfeit or mishandled botulinum toxin injections or other injectables, implants, or other plastic surgeries, by medical and non-medical practitioners, the Health District must keep up to date on the symptoms, prevalence, and health implications of various lifestyle trends.

HEALTH AREAS OF CONCERN IN GALVESTON COUNTY

VACCINATION RATES

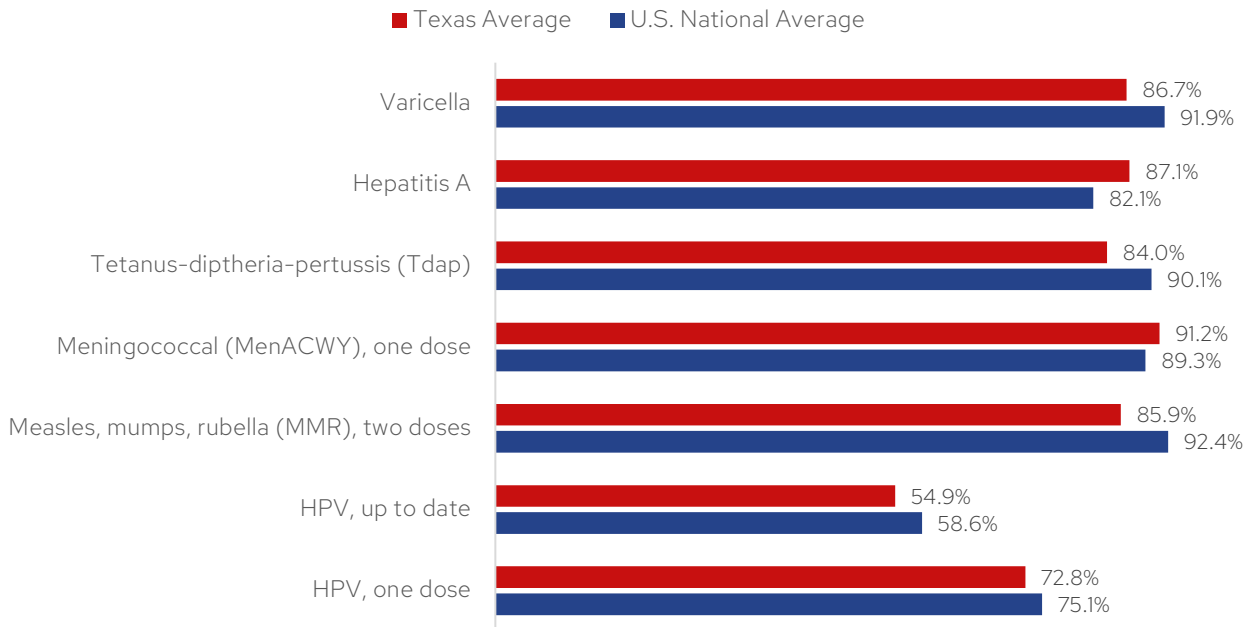
As of March 2024, 62% of Galveston County residents received their primary series COVID-19 vaccinations, however, only 13% received the bivalent booster shot.^{xi} The rates of vaccinations are higher (89% and 39%, respectively) in both categories for residents 65 years and older.

There are challenges in Texas in other vaccine uptake as well. The CDC’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends vaccinations and passive immunizations to control diseases in the United States for children 18 and younger. “Among all children born in 2017-2018, an estimated 70.5 percent received the ACIP-recommended vaccines. Texas lagged behind the national average with 65.9 percent of children receiving the full series, according to the National Immunization Survey, 2018-2020.”^{xii}

Texas also trails in adolescent vaccine uptake. Lower vaccination rates can compromise herd immunity and cause preventable diseases to spread.



Figure 8: Texas Adolescents Ages 13 through 17 Average Vaccination Rates (ibid).



SEXUAL HEALTH

Rates for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and diseases (STDs) have steadily been on the rise throughout the last decade. The 2022 STD surveillance report ranked Galveston County as one of the top 25 counties with the highest gonorrhea, chlamydia, and total syphilis rates.^{xiii} In 2019, Galveston County had 1,118 residents living with HIV, ranking 11th out of the 25 highest counties. Galveston County was also ranked 8 out of 25 counties for HIV diagnosis rates (16.4 per 100,000 population).^{xiv}

Table 2: Galveston County Cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Diseases, 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	January to September 2024
Chlamydia Trachomatis	1422	881	1160	1274	* 598	*352
Gonorrhea	449	351	438	432	* 284	*163
Syphilis	35	24	41	44	* 48	* 38
HIV infection*	23	17	19	4	* 31	*11
AIDS*	0	1	10	1	*11	*5

*Please note: Numbers are preliminary reports; therefore, these numbers are subject to change.

*Total syphilis includes primary and secondary diagnoses.

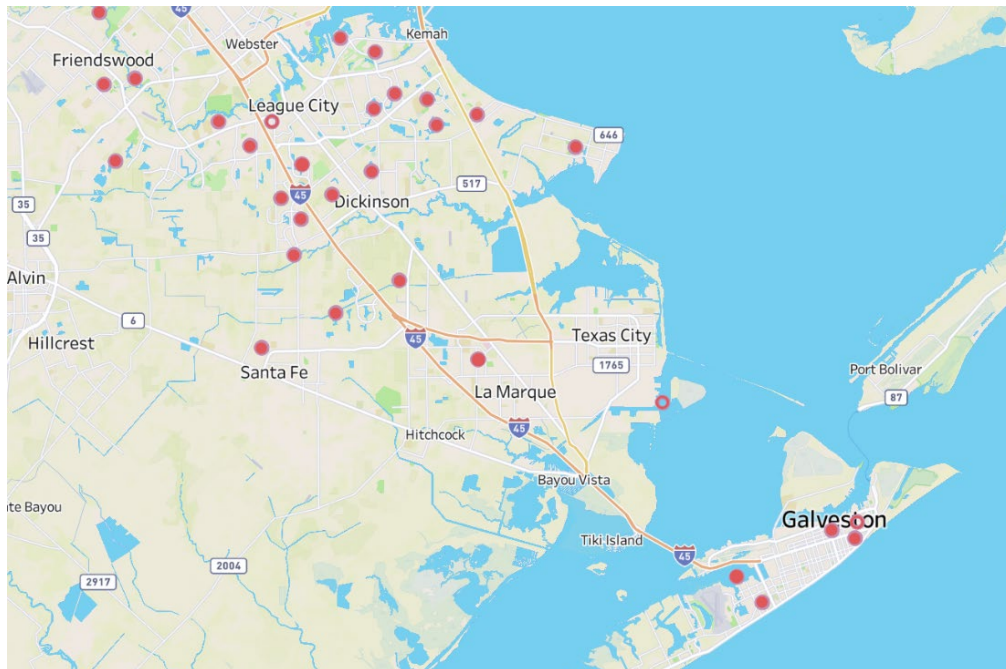


HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Access to healthcare and mental healthcare based on the surrounding built environment and neighborhood, access to healthier food options, and safety, emerged as the top concerns according to the survey.

Galveston County has three designated medically underserved areas, despite the access to several hospitals and clinics.^{xv} The residents who reside in these areas without primary care options in their vicinity are generally more vulnerable regarding their socioeconomic status, housing type, transportation, and household characteristics. Because of this, access to equitable care may be perceived as a daunting task. When analyzing data from the survey, 56 people recorded that they believed affordable healthcare needs to be improved within the county. Approximately 28% of survey respondents mentioned having no or limited access to mental healthcare services if needed. One respondent shared that “substance abuse treatment for the uninsured is abysmal,” while another reported that “affordable mental health services for [herself] and her child” would be helpful. Healthcare professionals in the county also hold the belief that survey responses may stem from a widespread perception of, “we can’t get in” when discussing affordable healthcare options. One respondent described “long wait times” at community clinics as a barrier to health.

Figure 9: Identified Medical Centers and Clinics in Galveston County and Surrounding Areas

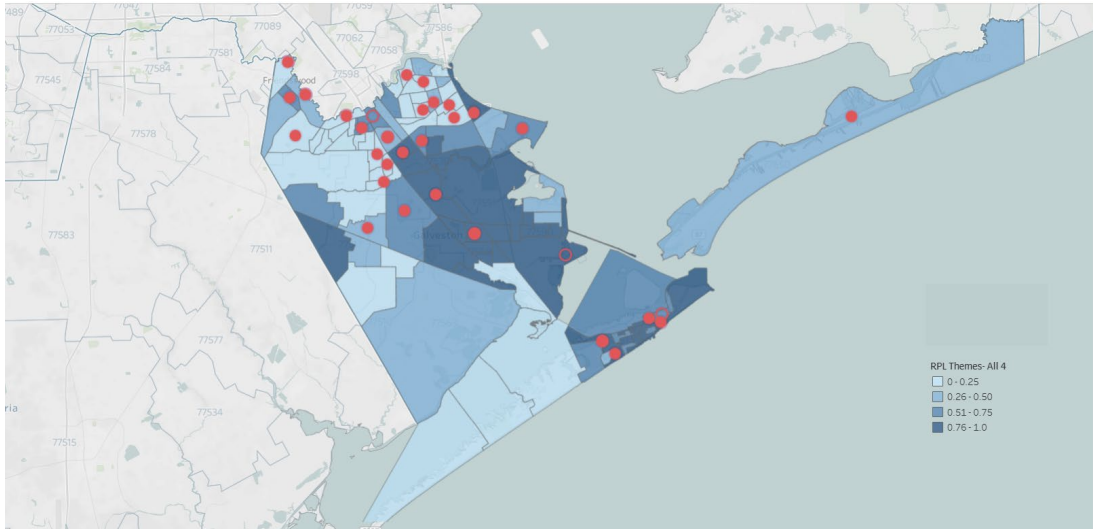


The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a percentile-based index that uses US Census tract data to rank communities on their vulnerability. The SVI can help identify communities that need the most support during emergencies, such as hurricanes or disease outbreaks. The four SVI factors are socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language proficiency, and housing and transportation. These factors, when more heavily present, impact a



community's wellbeing. The map below shows healthcare facilities indicated by red dots and darker blue areas where SVI indicates higher need. The map reflects some potential gaps in accessing healthcare.

Figure 10: Major Hospitals and Clinics in Galveston County and Social Vulnerability Themes

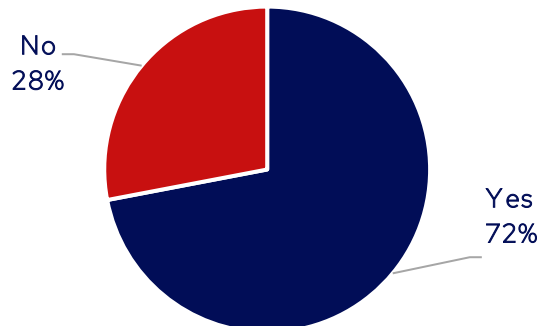


*Placed markers indicate health clinics (open circle) and hospitals (closed circle).

The mental health resources in Galveston County include Gulf Coast Services, UTMB, and private practices provide services to those with insurance. Gulf Coast Services is the only option for treatment for those who are under-insured or without insurance.

Figure 11: Survey Responses to Mental Healthcare Access

Overall - Mental Healthcare Access



The County Commissioners Court established a mental health court, a veteran's court, and are in the process of building a drop-off center for people in mental health crisis in collaboration with Gulf



Coast Services. These kinds of efforts will be necessary to bridge the gap in mental healthcare access.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

In 2014, Galveston County had higher average mortality from mental health and substance abuse than Texas and the United States.^{xvi} The data was further categorized to include heavy drinking, binge drinking, and smoking. The trend continued in 2020 with Galveston County having approximately 200 per 100,000 persons die from drug overdoses, potentially attributed to fentanyl.^{xvii} Galveston County followed in second behind Orange County, Texas with 315 deaths per 100,000 persons and a population of 86,000. In 2021 the drug overdose rate was 16.8 per 100,000 residents (ibid). In 2022, the number of drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population was 18.7 in Galveston County.^{xviii}

60 survey respondents indicated that drug and alcohol abuse had the biggest impact on the quality of life in their county. Healthcare officials, community organizations, and community members alike have recognized the need for intervention and thus have heavily improved the Narcan education and distribution process.

Table 3: Reported Findings for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Mortality

Sex	Galveston County (%)	Texas (%)	National (%)
Female	11.3	6.4	8.2
Male	21.8	13.9	18.7

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

In Galveston County, 46% of children are eligible for free and reduced lunch, 21% of children are food insecure, and 14% of the county experiences food insecurity, defined as “limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate or safe foods (ibid). Approximately, 1 in 10 people reported limited access to healthy foods due to low income or distance from an actual grocery store.^{xix} Fifty (50) survey respondents indicated that healthy food options are limited throughout the county, especially for those who use local resources like the Galveston County Food Bank. One community member called for “a food bank that is open more than once a month in the City of Galveston,” while another stated, that “better quality food banks with unexpired and more fresh food options” were needed. A GCFB member stated that operating hours and visit limitations are determined by each individual site which could make it difficult for residents to attend.

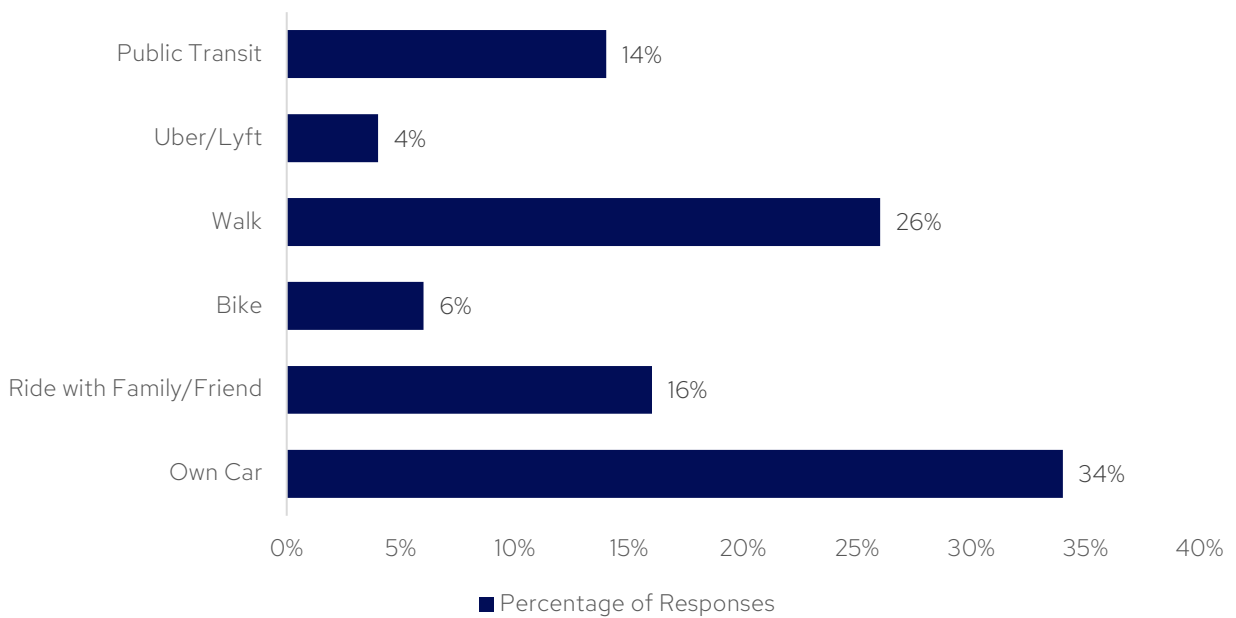
TRANSPORTATION

Galveston County is one of the smaller counties by land mass (ranked 244 out of 254 in Texas) yet travel times by car, defined as the number of minutes it takes a person to get from home to work, are comparable with Harris County (ranked 14 out of 254 in land mass) at 28.4 minutes and 29.0



minutes, respectively (ibid). Galveston County has limited transportation services through Gulf Coast Transit District (county-wide) and Island Transit (Galveston City) making essential travel difficult. Community members describe several barriers to public transit including long commute times, inconsistent scheduling, and limited routes. One participant stated, “I would love better transport around the Island and to the City of Houston, so I can find a better job” and another asked for “regular and constant public transport in and around Texas City and between Texas City and Galveston.” Healthcare entities are also generally clustered in areas along major highways making access increasingly difficult for those who live on the outskirts of these areas. The residents without reliable public transportation are disadvantaged when accessing healthcare services, community resources, and job opportunities.

Figure 12: Methods of Transportation Utilized by GCHD Survey Participants



ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Environmental factors play an important role in the health of communities through air quality, pollution, access to clean water, and the availability of green spaces. Other environmental factors that impact community and public health include public safety, accessibility of healthy food options or grocery stores, natural disasters, and inclement weather. Of the different environmental issues raised throughout the survey, the most noted was regarding safety and crime, with about 26% of all survey respondents identifying it as their top concern. The next most common environmental factors included flooding and air quality with 25% and 22% of respondents mentioning the issues, respectively. Regarding air pollution, particulate matter scoring Galveston has trended toward improvement and ranks better than the overall state average (ibid). However, the Houston-Galveston area was determined to be in the moderate Ozone Air Quality Index category in



comparison to prior air quality standard measures (GCHD Strategic Health Plan). Galveston also performs better than the overall state and national average in traffic volume, food environment index (a measure of healthy food access), and access to exercise.

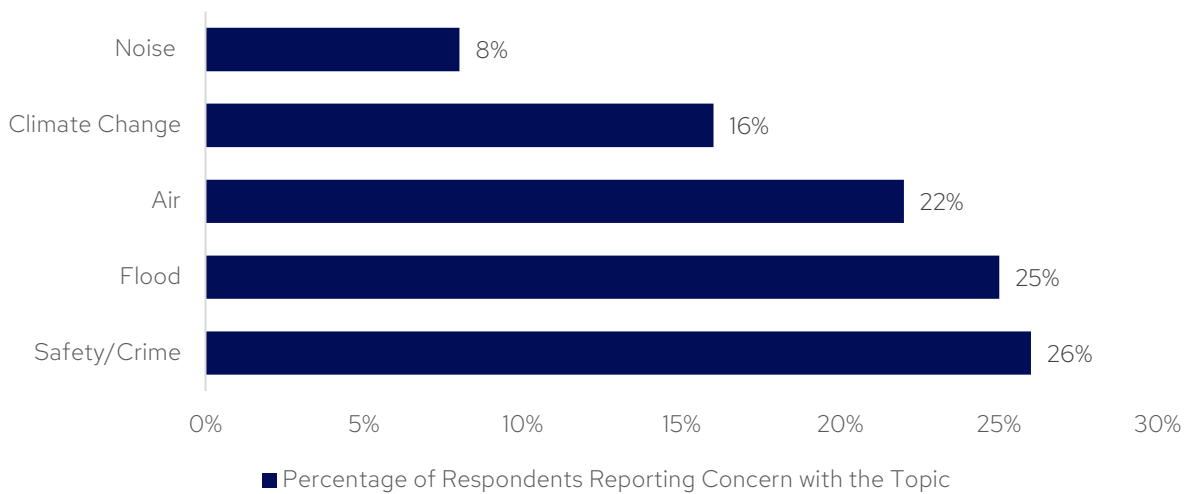
Galveston County’s Air Toxics Exposure Disparity Index Score of 11.52 is exceptionally higher than the U.S. at 1.87 and its peer group at 3.21. Galveston County also ranked higher in disparity than Texas’ score of 10.38. This environmental disparity relates to Social Determinants of Health and impacts health equity.

Another environmental factor impacting Galveston County and the surrounding areas is high lead exposure or elevated lead levels in the population. The historic architecture found in this region is a factor in this elevated exposure. 2023 saw a high increase in elevated lead blood levels at 28 cases.

Table 4: Elevated Blood Level Cases in Galveston County 2019-2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	January to April 2024
Elevated Blood Lead	22	15	23	23	28	4

Figure 13: Environmental Concerns Identified by GCHD Survey Participants



SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Social environment and community context impact people’s lifestyle and quality of life. The following social factors were regarded by participants as particularly impactful: income, community support, and the unhomed population.

Income and Poverty Status

Even though Galveston County’s median household income is higher than the national average at \$83,913, about 36,800 residents live below the poverty line (ibid). While Galveston County has



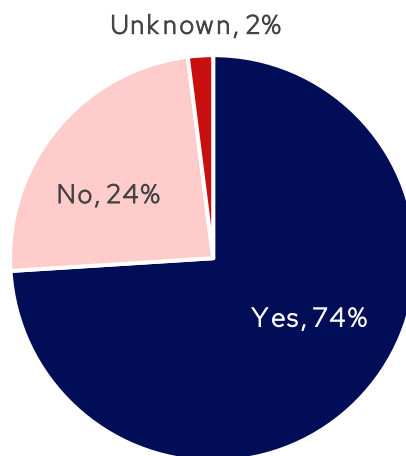
several institutions like UTMB, Texas A&M Galveston, and the Port of Galveston that supply over 1,000 jobs annually, the unemployment rate for Galveston County was still 4.5% which is comparable to Texas (4.0%), and the United States (3.7%).^{xx} The GCHD survey data indicated that 70 respondents were concerned about low income and poverty.

Housing

Adequate housing is a key factor for healthfulness leading to reduced Emergency Department visits, fewer hospital visits, and shorter hospital durations for the unhomed population. The last Galveston County Point in Time (PIT) count in 2023 estimated that 306 persons were unhoused.^{xxi} Of the 306, the highest age demographics were children under 18 and adults between 35 and 44. These statistics indicate that there are several households (those with at least one adult and one child) that are unhoused and potentially unsheltered. The count also illustrated that a substantial portion of the family units who were unhoused included Black and female residents while single residents were mostly white and male. Homelessness not only affects the individual but the entire community, with 74 responses indicating that homelessness within their neighborhood has the biggest impact on their quality of life.

Within Galveston County, there are a limited number of housing units compared to the total population. The average rent from 2018-2022 was \$1,301, higher than both the Texas and national average at \$1,251 and 1,268, respectively (ibid). Although the county median household income is higher than Texas and the national average at \$83,913 per year, 74 respondents indicated that affordable housing was their highest priority. Approximately, 74% of the survey respondents reported having reliable shelter and 45% of the population indicated housing concerns within the next two months. Affordable housing is an important area of emphasis nationally and locally within Galveston County.

Figure 14: Overall Galveston County Health District Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Respondents with Indicated Consistent or Reliable Housing or Shelter

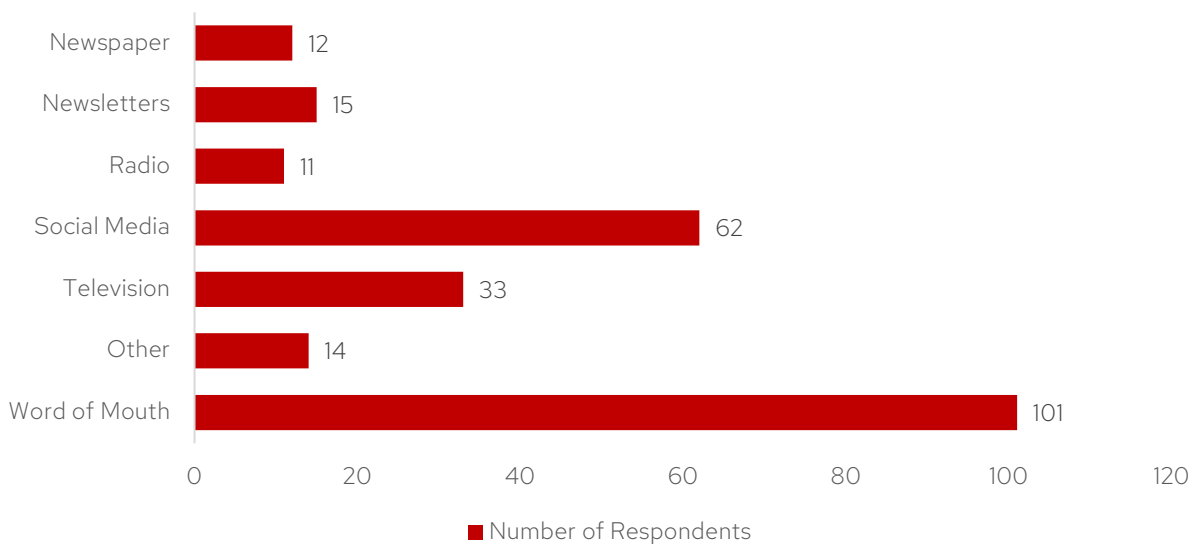




Community Support

Social connections, relationships, and knowledge of resources are avenues used to support healthy lifestyles. 55 respondents stated that a lack of community support most affected their quality of life. One participant asked for “support groups for people isolated from friends and family” indicating that residents are interested in interacting with others through structured resources. The COVID-19 pandemic drastically changed how people socialize within the community with more interaction happening online rather than in-person. The survey illustrated this phenomenon when ‘word of mouth’ followed by ‘social media’ were determined to be the main avenues of disseminating information about resources and programming.

Figure 15: Most Communication Methods Used by Survey Participants



RECOMMENDATIONS

Galveston County’s Community Health Assessment survey combined with secondary data sources highlighted the concerns pertaining to community health and the factors that impact health. The survey data found that Galveston County residents are cognizant of the disparities within the community and are seeking better options to improve their health and the health of those around them. The survey also highlighted some gaps in awareness of what data show as major factors impacting health in Galveston County and the community’s perspective on the most important issues.

GCHD will continue to monitor and improve survey collection data and use the findings to inform Community Health Improvement Projects, the Strategic Health Plan, programs, and initiatives to promote and protect the health of Galveston County.



The following recommendations are based on the health factors and community priorities found in the Community Health Assessment and the current resources and capabilities of the Galveston County Health District, Coastal Health & Wellness, and Galveston County stakeholders to create a healthier Galveston County.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

- I. Partner with community-based organizations to provide 'pop-up' healthcare services at mobile pantry sites or other areas of high need as determined by the SVI.
- II. Increase the number of community health workers available to assist residents in accessing healthcare.
- III. Create a partnership with local clinics and hospital entities to increase healthcare linkages.
- IV. Continue to expand community partnerships with nonprofits and clinics that work in the healthcare space to both increase awareness of GCHD services and potentially collaborate on expanding GCHD programmatic reach and its referral base.
- V. Continue to bolster programs such as Healthy Concepts for STI testing, treatments, and education to combat higher STI rates, especially HIV/AIDS.

ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTHCARE

- I. Expand questions on mental health on the current survey.
- II. Increase coordination with our partners Gulf Coast Services and Galveston County. For example, GCHD can build upon the Galveston County deferment options for mental health emergencies.
- III. Expand education around suicide prevention, mental healthcare, and safe gun practices.
- IV. Continue to work with partners in Narcan distribution and educating about opioid addiction and treatment options.
- V. Explore options for mental healthcare grants and referral services.

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

- I. Determine the geographical boundaries of food insecurity within Galveston County and edit survey questions to better learn this information.
- II. Consider expanding referrals to Galveston County's Food Bank Homebound Delivery and Evening Mobile Pantries to residents from monthly to bi-monthly.
 - A. Recruit volunteers from local school districts, higher education, and community.
 - B. Allow students and community members to receive community service hours for volunteering.
- III. Support community-based organization partnerships in high-need areas.
 - A. Provide partners Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) and Diabetes 101 materials.



SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNICATION

- I. Increase the number of GCHD and CHW-sponsored events to include at least one (1) in every city within the county annually.
- II. Promote health messaging and programs through social media, as word of mouth and social media are the top mechanisms of communication.
- III. Promote current social programming through social media and newspaper outlets.
- IV. Create a virtual option for eligible in-person programming like talks, presentations, and town halls so that Galveston County residents have equitable opportunities to attend.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- I. Continue to monitor air quality with a focus on particulate matter trends compared to state and national averages by following local legislation and county health laws limiting pollution.
- II. Educate the public about the prevalence of high lead levels in Galveston County and ways to prevent lead exposure in children.
- III. Continue to spearhead collaborative relationships to ensure an effective emergency response for natural disasters and other emergency response situations.

TRANSPORTATION

- I. Highlight alternative means for accessing health and mental healthcare for those without a vehicle, such as noting public transit options on our website.
- II. Consider conducting more mobile clinics to reach more clients.
- III. Continue to work with Galveston County Opioid Defense Effort (GCODE) operating Narcan vending machines with appropriate directions along Galveston transit lines.
- IV. Consider possibly opening clinics in underserved areas that are not on transportation lines.

LIMITATIONS

There are several limitations to data collection and survey iteration. The survey was adjusted to encourage a higher completion rate. The analysis focused on six specific domains that remained consistent through the iterative process. Additional limitations arose when analyzing the data by city. Several cities were represented by one to two participants, thus making it difficult to correlate county issues and concerns with demographics. GCHD will continue to work with community partners to refine the survey to address the gaps in data collection.



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Extend a Helping Hand Foundation
Family Service Center of Galveston County
Gulf Coast Center
Higher Up Texas
HS Ministries
Hitchcock Family Welfare
Maximus
Meals on Wheels Galveston County
M.I. Lewis Social Services Center
Moody Early Childhood Center
Mounting Horizons
NAMI Gulf Coast
Resources & Crisis Center of Galveston
County
St. Vincent's House
True Courage
United Way Mainland
UTMB Health Resource Center
City of La Marque
City of Texas City
Galveston Ambulance Authority
Galveston County Health District
Texas City Housing Authority
African American Health Coalition

BACODA
Galveston County Homeless Coalition
ROSC (Recovery Oriented Systems of Care)
GC Teen Parenting Coalition
Top Ladies of Distinction, Inc
AMOCO FCU
Inside Edge Consulting
Wellby Financial
Workforce Solutions
Coastal Health & Wellness
Community Health Network
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Shriners Hospitals for Children
Taking Our Best Shot
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College of the Mainland
Galveston ISD
Hitchcock ISD
Sante Fe ISD
Texas City ISD
Upbring Head Start
UTMB SPPH
Gulf Coast Transit District



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