POLICY**MAP**

Community Health Report   April 20, 2018

Mobile, AL

Mobile (County) is located in the state of **Alabama**.

Indicators in this report use data from various geographies, depending on availability. Check the citation note for each section.

About This Report

Place matters when it comes to health. Where someone is born and where they live can be the most significant factors in determining their overall level of well-being. This can be due to demographic and economic conditions in an area, access to medical services, access to resources like healthy food and affordable housing, and the local environment.

The PolicyMap Community Health Report can be used for Community Health Needs Assessments, to evaluate what changes might improve people's health, and to find areas that have been successful or face challenges in improving health outcomes.

Data presented in this report summarize the geographies specified in the citation information in each section.
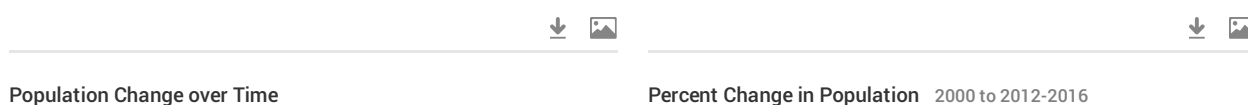
Population in Mobile

Who lives in this area? How many residents are there? Is the population growing or shrinking? What age groups, races, and ethnicities live here that might be of special concern?
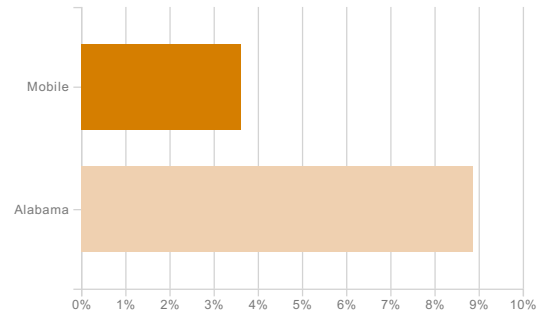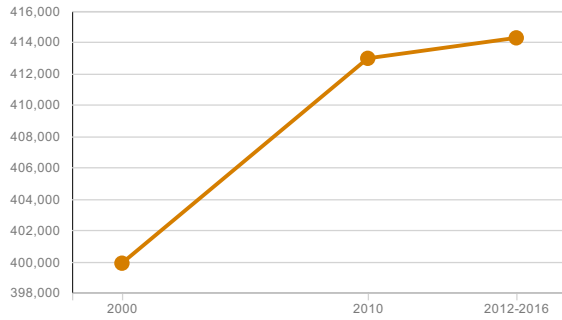
Estimated Population   2012–2016

Total Population	
414,291	
▲ Since 2000	

Families	102,867
Households	154,261
Average Household Size	2.62

Source: **Census**
Data Contains: 1 County

Population Change   2000 to 2012–2016
The population has grown by 3.61% from 2000 to 2012–2016.

Population Change over Time

Percent Change in Population   2000 to 2012–2016

Age 2012-2016

Population by Age

65 or more

Less than 18

18-64
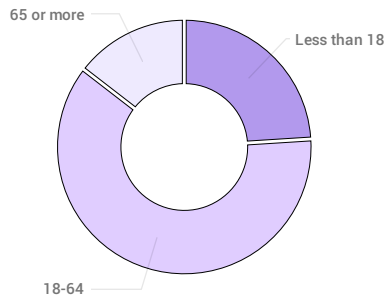
Race and Ethnicity

Racial Composition over Time

- White
- Black
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Other
- Two or More Races
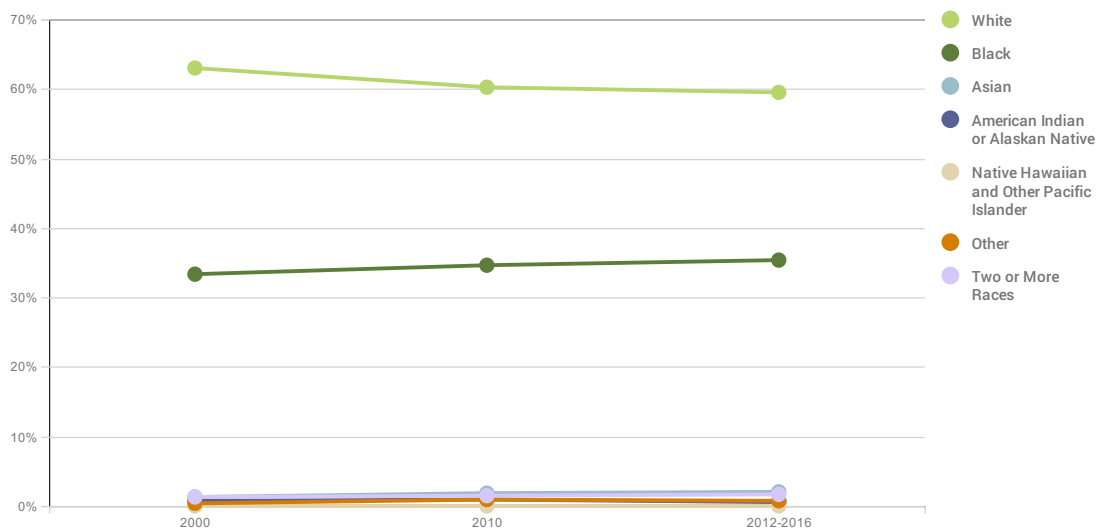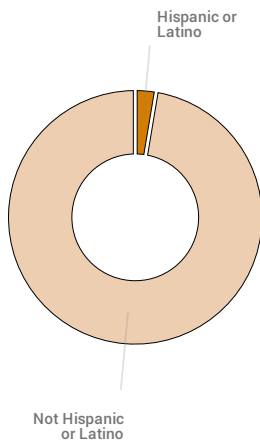
Percent of Population That Is Hispanic or Latino 2012-2016
The Hispanic or Latino population has increased by 148.23% from 2000 to 2012-2016.

Hispanic or
Latino

Not Hispanic
or Latino

Source: Census
Data Contains: 1 County

Healthcare Access in Mobile

Does this area have sufficient doctors, dentists, and facilities for its population? Do its residents have health insurance to cover routine visits and treatment? And are people receiving adequate preventative care, like screenings and prevention?

Healthcare and Wellbeing

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Data Contains: 1 County

Dentists
Per 1,000 People   2015

COUNTY
0.42

Primary Care Physicians
Per 1,000 People   2015

COUNTY
0.68

Healthcare- and Wellbeing-Related Facilities

Hospitals 2017	**7**	Source: HRSA
Mental Health Facilities 2016	**7**	Source: SAMHSA
Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facilities 2016	**8**	Source: SAMHSA
Nursing Facilities 2017	**18**	Source: HRSA
Community Health Centers (FQHC) and Look-alikes[1] 2017	**27**	Source: HRSA

Access to Health Insurance   As a Percent of Population 2012-2016
The estimated percent of people with health insurance in Mobile is 86.85%.

Legend: ■ Mobile   ■ Alabama
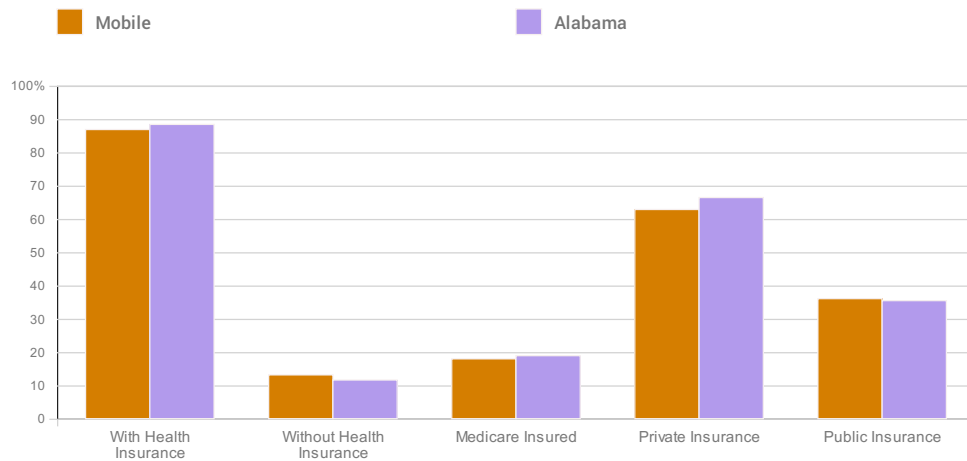
Source: Census

Data Contains: 1 County

Medically Underserved Areas 2018

Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) are designated as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, and/or a high elderly population by the Health Resources and Services Administration. Medically Underserved Populations (MUP) are areas where a specific population group is underserved, including groups with economic, cultural, or linguistic barriers to primary medical care. If an area or population group does not meet the criteria for an MUA or MUP, but exceptional conditions exist which are barriers to health services, they can be designated with a recommendation from the state's governor.

Medically Underserved Areas and Medically Underserved Populations

47 Census Tracts

■ Medically Underserved Area

■ Medically Underserved Area - Governor's Exception

■ Medically Underserved Population

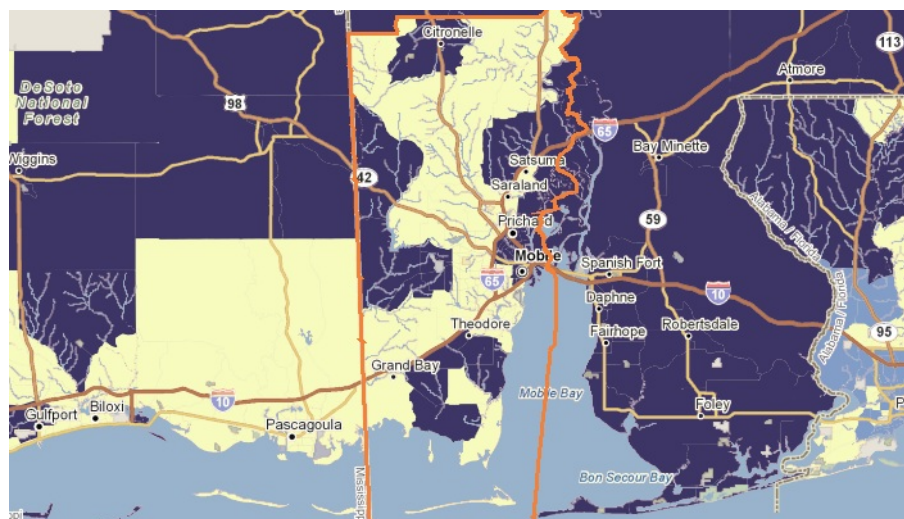■ Medically Underserved Population - Governor's Exception

Not an MUA/MUP

68 Census Tracts

☐ Not an MUA/MUP

Total

115 Census Tracts

Source: HRSA

Data Contains: 1 County

Disease Screening and Prevention 2013

Flu Vaccination	Percent of adults reporting having been vaccinated for the flu in the past year 2013	**42.22%**
HIV Test	Percent of adults reporting having ever been tested for HIV 2013	**40.45%**

Source: CDC BRFSS & PolicyMap[2]

Data Contains: 1 County

Cholesterol Screening	Percent of adults reporting a cholesterol screening within the last 5 years 2013	N/A

| Mammogram | Percent of female adults aged 50 to 74 years reporting a mammogram within the last two years | 2013 | N/A |
| Pap Smear | Percent of female adults age 21 to 65 reporting a pap smear in the last two years | 2013 | N/A |

Health Behaviors in Mobile

What risky and healthy behavior do people here engage in? Do they smoke or drink heavily? Do they eat healthily? Do they get exercise?

Smoking and Heavy Drinking   As Reported by Adults   2013

Adults Reporting...	Mobile	Alabama
Having Ever Smoked	47.45%	44.91%
Engaging in Heavy Drinking [4]	3.86%	4.26%

Vegetable and Fruit Consumption   Per day, as Reported by Adults   2013

Adults Reporting...	Mobile	Alabama
Fewer Than One Serving	8.99%	11.11%
Five or More Servings	15.77%	11.59%

Obesity and Physical Inactivity   As Reported by Adults   2013

Adults Reporting...	Mobile	Alabama
Obese BMI of 30 or Greater	36.57%	32.69%
Overweight BMI > 24.9 and < 30	35.39%	36.25%
Physically Inactive in the Past 30 Days	38.14%	35.67%

General Health in Mobile

How are people's overall physical and mental health? How many people are disabled?

Physical and Mental Health   In the Past 30 Days, as reported by Adults   2013

Respondents were asked to report the number of days out of the past 30 days where their physical health was not good due to illness and/or injury, and the number of days where their mental health was not good due to stress, depression, and problems with emotions.

Adults Reporting Seven or More Days of...	Mobile	Alabama
Poor Physical Health	28.92%	27.5%
Poor Mental Health	24.97%	24.75%

Source: CDC BRFSS & PolicyMap
Data Contains: 1 County

People with Disabilities 2012-2016

Percent of Pop. with a Disability

15.2%

Lower than Alabama Average

Source: Census
Data Contains: 1 County

Morbidity in Mobile

How many people suffer from chronic conditions like high blood pressure and high cholesterol? How prevalent is cancer? How prevalent is HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases?

Chronic Conditions As Reported by Adults 2013

Adults Reporting...	Mobile	Alabama	United States
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	46.14%	40.35%	32.04%
High Cholesterol	43.65%	44.38%	38.11%
Stroke	5.01%	4.71%	2.9%
Asthma	9.59%	8.53%	8.86%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis	11.41%	10.35%	6.4%
Depression	22.33%	21.8%	17.52%
Diabetes	16.78%	13.83%	10.1%

Source: CDC BRFSS & PolicyMap
Data Contains: 1 County

Cancer 2010-2014

Overall Cancer Incidence Per 100,000 People

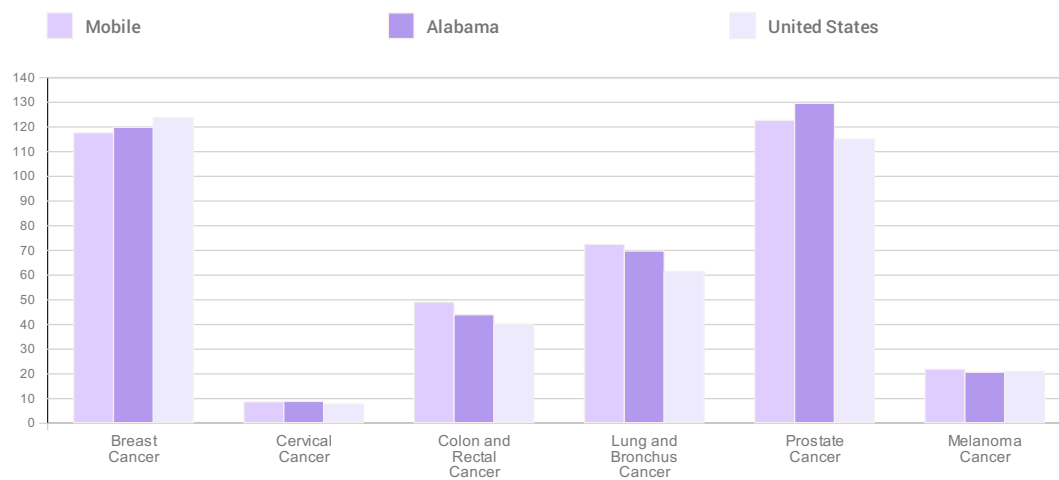| MOBILE	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
452	448	443.6

Cancer Incidence by Type Per 100,000 People
Includes incidence among females for breast and cervical cancers, and males for prostate cancer.

Legend: Mobile · Alabama · United States

HIV Cases Per 100,000 People 2015

MOBILE	ALABAMA
503.3	302.4

New STD Cases Per 100,000 People 2011-2015

Legend: Mobile · Alabama

Chlamydia
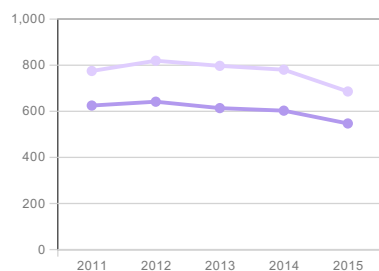
Gonorrhea
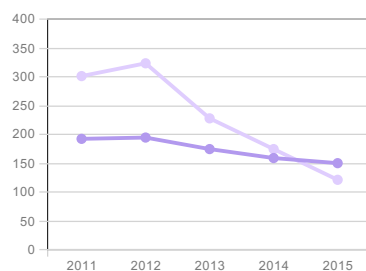
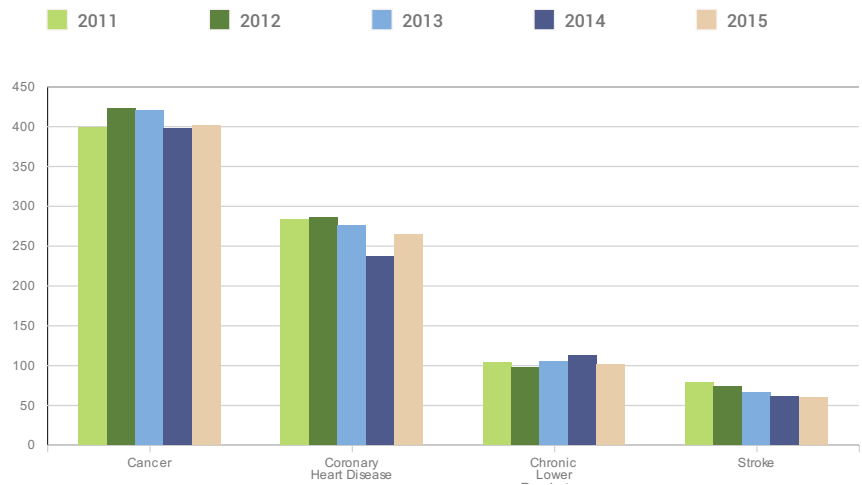### Primary & Secondary Syphilis
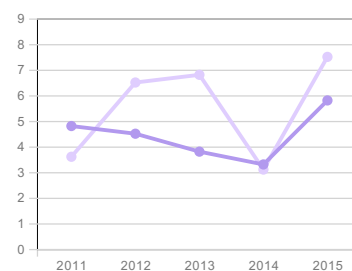
Mortality in Mobile

How many people have died of diseases, injuries, and drug overdoses? How many infant deaths have there been?

Disease-Related Mortality

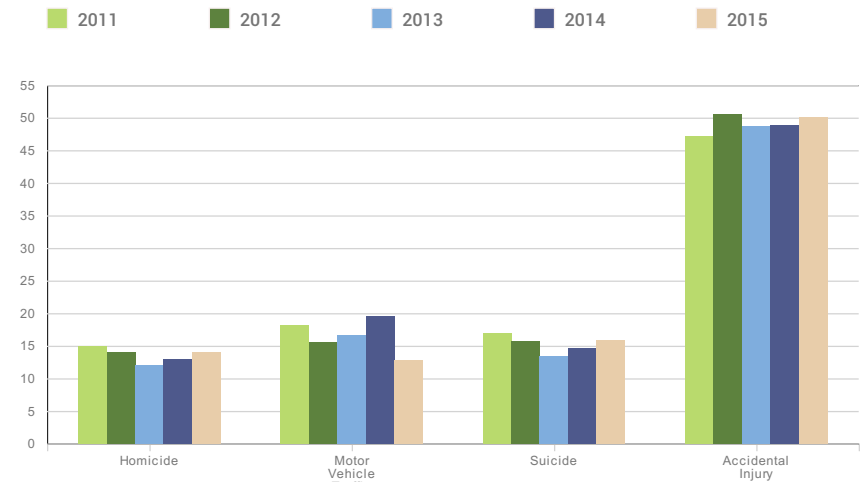Mobile County   Per 100,000 People   2011-2015

■ 2011   ■ 2012   ■ 2013   ■ 2014   ■ 2015

Source: CDC
Data Contains: 1 County

Injury-Related Mortality

Mobile County   Per 100,000 People   2011-2015

■ 2011   ■ 2012   ■ 2013   ■ 2014   ■ 2015

Source: CDC
Data Contains: 1 County

Drug Overdose Deaths

Mobile County   Per 100,000 People   2000-2015
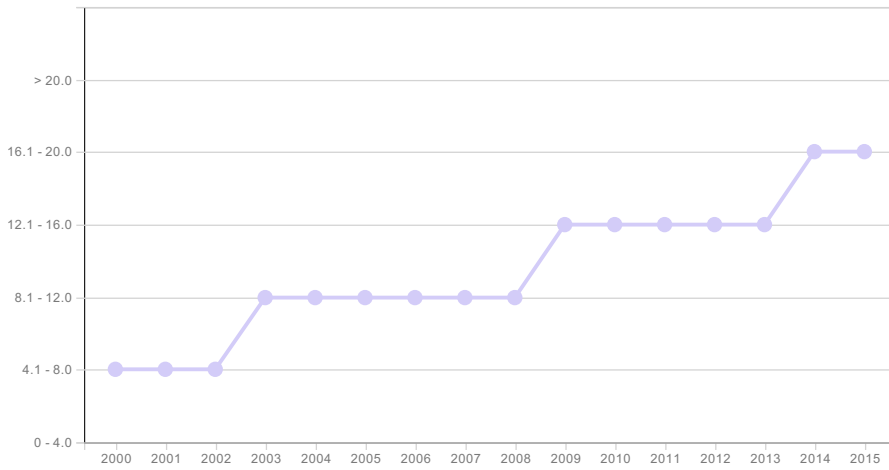
Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births   2004-2014
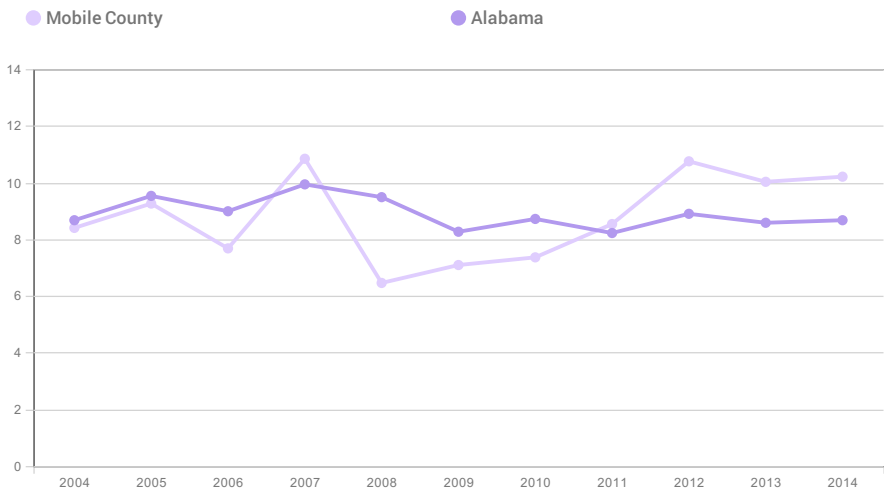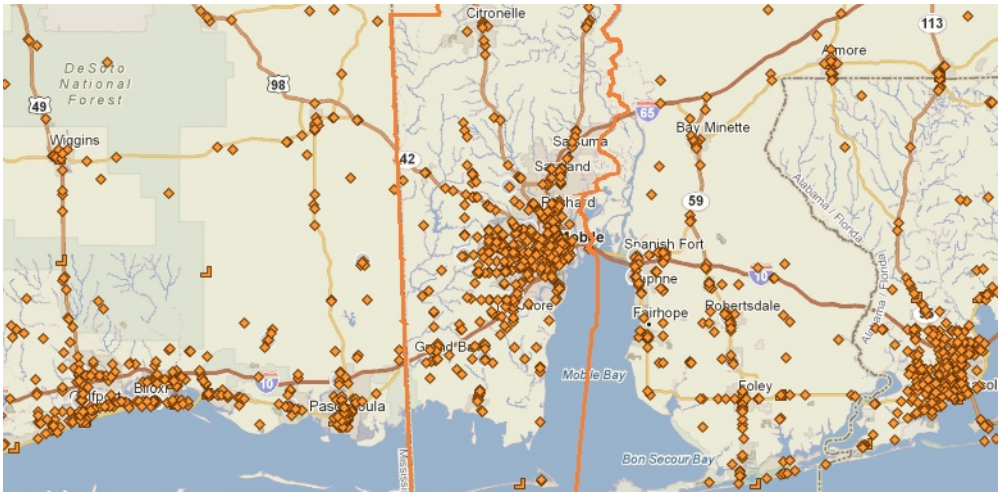

- Mobile County
- Alabama

Food Security in Mobile

How accessible is healthy food? How many farmers' markets are there? How many families receive SNAP benefits, and how many retailers accept them?

Farmers' Markets and SNAP Retail Locations 2017

- 5 Farmers Markets
- 562 SNAP Retail Locations

Families Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits 2012-2016

⬇

19.85%

▲ Since 2007-2011

Higher than Alabama

Farmers' Markets Per 100,000 People 2017

⬇

MOBILE	ALABAMA
1	3

Low Access Tracts

Low Access Tracts includes tracts with at least 500 people or 33 percent of the population living more than .5 miles in urban areas or 10 miles in rural areas from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. [5]

Low Access Tracts

■ Low Access

□ Not Low Access

Total

269 Block Groups
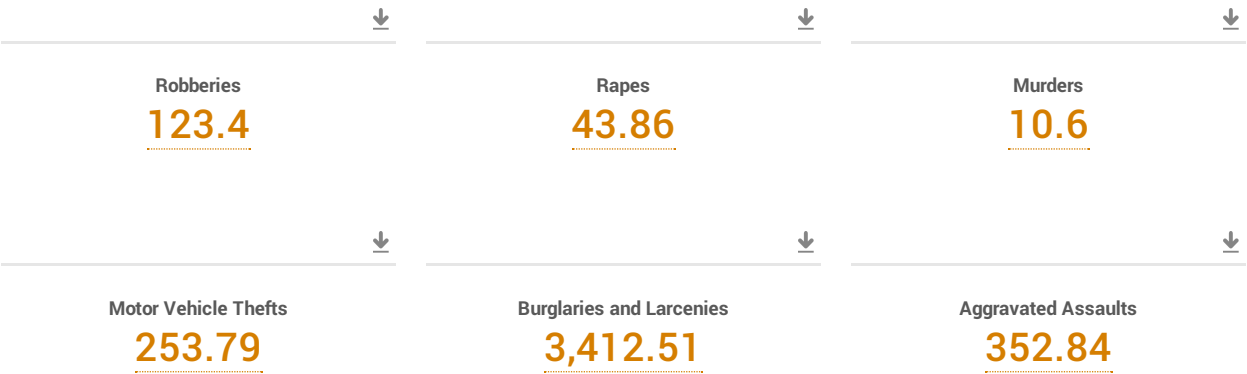
Social Determinants of Health in Mobile

Some conditions not directly related to health can have an impact on physical and mental health. How much crime is in the area? What is the average level of educational attainment? What's the average income level and how prevalent is poverty? How old is the housing stock? How do people commute to work?

Reported Crime   Per 100,000 People 2015
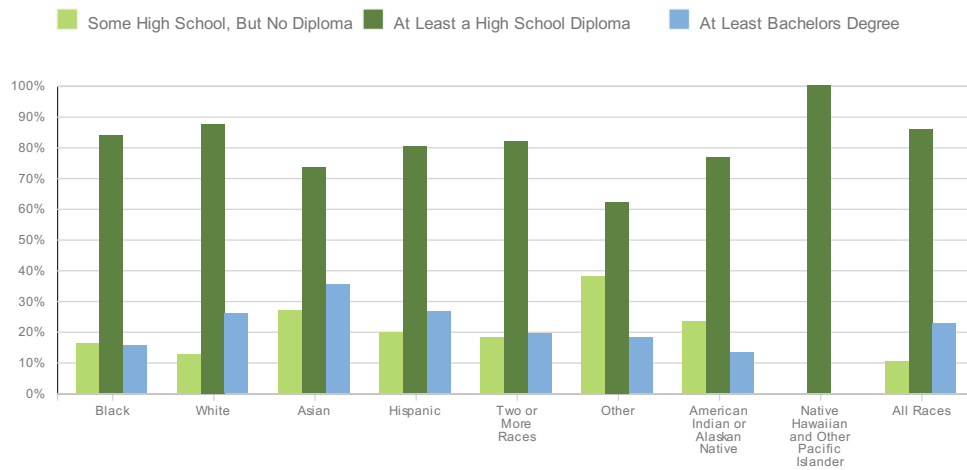
Robberies	Rapes	Murders
123.4	43.86	10.6

Motor Vehicle Thefts	Burglaries and Larcenies	Aggravated Assaults
253.79	3,412.51	352.84

Educational Attainment   2012-2016

Legend: Some High School, But No Diploma — At Least a High School Diploma — At Least Bachelors Degree

Categories: Black, White, Asian, Hispanic, Two or More Races, Other, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, All Races

Source: Census

Data Contains: 1 County

Incomes 2012-2016

Per Capita Income	Median Family Income	Median Household Income
$23,318	**$54,953**	**$44,263**
▲ Since 2007-2011	▲ Since 2007-2011	▲ Since 2007-2011
Lower than Alabama	Lower than Alabama	Lower than Alabama

Households By Income Bracket

Legend: Mobile — Alabama — United States

Categories: <$24,999; $25,000 to $49,999; $50,000 to $74,999; $75,000 to $99,999; $100,000 to $149,999; $150,000 or more
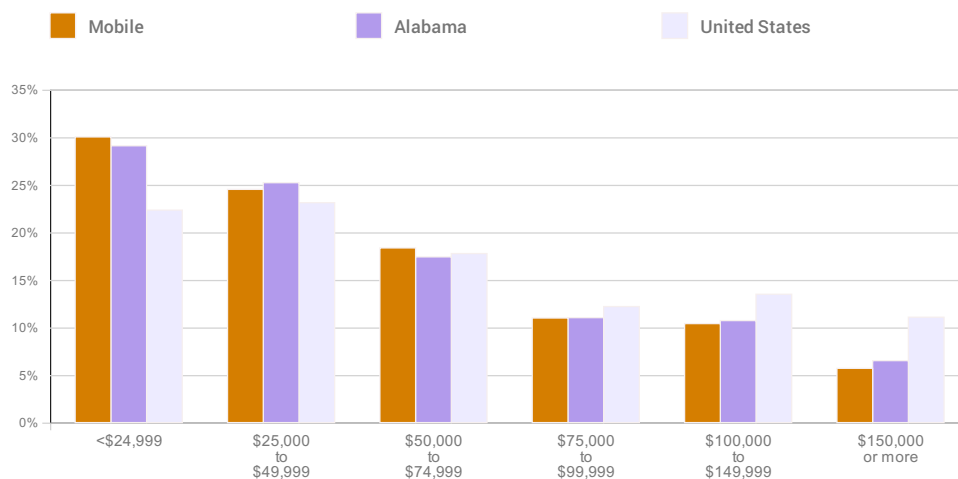
Source: Census

Data Contains: 1 County

Poverty 2012-2016

Poverty Rate   Poverty Rate over Time
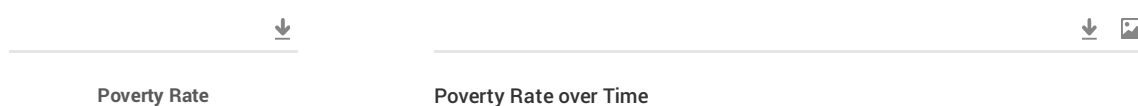
19.47%
▲ Since 2000

Higher than Alabama

● Percent of People in Poverty under 18　　● Percent of People in Poverty over 75
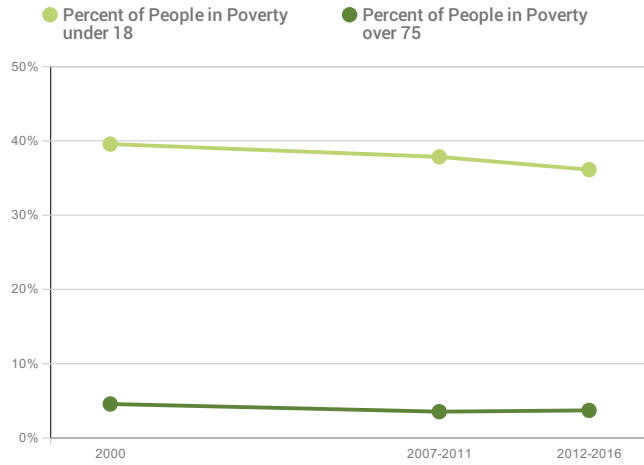
Poverty Rate by Race
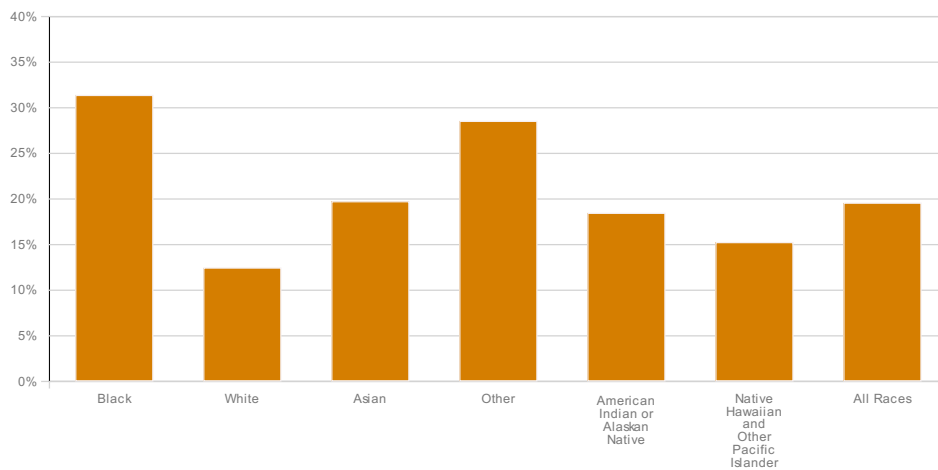
Employment

Unemployment Rate   2016
6.90%
▲ Since 2010

Higher than Alabama

Annual Unemployment Trends

● Mobile　　● Alabama
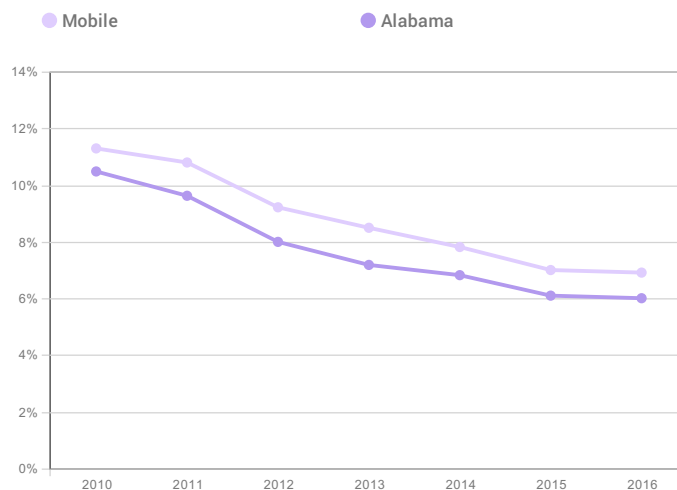
Industry Sectors 2012-2016

Health Care and
Social Assistance
Industry

Retail Trade
Industry

Manufacturing
Industry

All Others
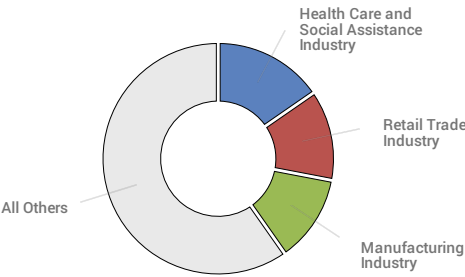
Housing 2012-2016

Age of housing stock and renter/owner status can have effects on health.

Housing Stock

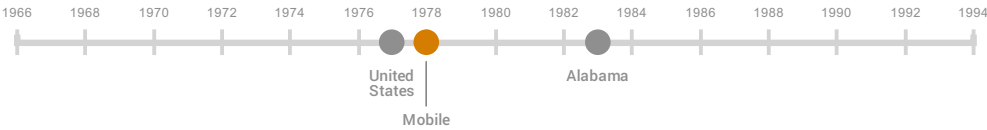Older housing may be indicative of presence of lead and other harmful substances.

All Housing Units

181,612

▲ Since 2000

Rental Units

52,495

▲ Since 2000

Median Year Built

| 1966 | 1968 | 1970 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1982 | 1984 | 1986 | 1988 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 |

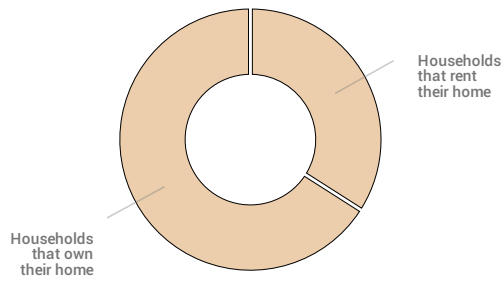United
States

Alabama

Mobile

Homeowners and Renters

A healthy mix of homeowners and renters may be indicative of more stable communities.

Renter-to-Owner Ratio

0.52

▲ Since 2000

Homeownership

Higher than Alabama

Households that rent their home

Households that own their home

Population in Subsidized Housing

6.08%
▲ Since 2014

Higher than Alabama

Housing Cost Burden

Households are considered cost burdened if their rent or ownership costs are 30% or more of household income.

Percent Cost Burdened

Homeowners
▼ Since 2007-2011

Renters
▼ Since 2007-2011

Transportation 2012-2016

Vehicles Per Household

1.8
▲ Since 2000

Equal to Alabama

Commute Type [7]

Work from Home
Bike
Public Transit
Walk
Other

Drive
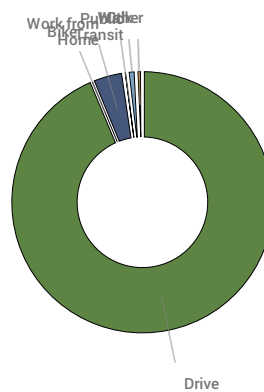
Endnotes

1   Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) receive funding under the Health Center Cluster federal grant program to provide care for underserved populations. The types of providers eligible include Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless Programs, Public Housing Primary Care Programs, and care providers for some tribal organizations.

Community Health Center Look-Alikes include community health centers that are eligible for but not currently receiving grant funding. Although they are not receiving grants, these "look-alike" providers are eligible for some benefits including enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid. Considering both FQHCs and "look-alikes" might provide a fuller picture of the health-care safety net in a community.

2   CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data are estimates based on a multilevel model with post-stratification based on metropolitan area status, race, age, and income characteristics. The model formula is based on state-level estimates as well as the following state- and individual-level characteristics: age group, income level, racial/ethnic group, and metropolitan area status. Predicted responses were then post-stratified using 2009-2013 American Community Survey household population estimates for income, age, and racial/ethnic groups.

3   The 500 Cities data was calculated with small areas estimate techniques using the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data, Census Bureau 2010 Census population data, and American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. Specifically, a peer-reviewed multi-level regression and poststratification (MRP) approach was used to connect the CDC BRFSS health survey with highly granular census demographic and socioeconomic data. The 500 cities included the top 497 largest American cities and the largest cities in Vermont (Burlington), West Virginia (Charleston), and Wyoming (Cheyenne). This data is available at the census tract and city level only.

4   Heavy drinkers are defined as adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day.

5   According to the Reinvestment Fund study, Limited Supermarket Access areas are where residents travel longer distances to reach supermarkets than the average distance in medium and high income areas, taking population density and car ownership rates into account. Supermarkets include the following store types: supermarkets, supercenters, wholesale club, limited assortment, military commissary, and natural food stores. Superettes and dollar stores are excluded because they are less likely to provide a wide range of fresh groceries.

6   For the separate Employment and Crime Sections in this report, only locations for which data are available are included in the tables. If the section does not include information, no data was available for any of the locations or component parts of the area you requested for this report.

7   "Other" means of transportation include those other than commuting by car, car pool or van pool, public transit, motorcycle, bicycle, or walking.