## $\underline{2020}$ Charlotte County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 175,413 | $9.9 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 85,466 | $48.7 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 89,947 | $51.3 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 21,771 | $12.4 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 84,452 | $48.1 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 69,190 | $39.4 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 158,595 | $90.4 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 10,633 | $6.1 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 6,185 | $3.5 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 12,577 | $7.2 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

*Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties



## ALICE Data

Households by Income, 2016
FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2020}$
*** 5 year estimates

Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $18.8 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Professional \& Business Services | $18.6 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ | 20 |  |  |
| Construction | $15.7 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ | 10 |  |  |
| Education \& Health Services | $12.3 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |  | Poverty | ALICE |
| Financial Activities | $10.7 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ | ALICE households are consisdered financially struggling |  |  |


| Crime |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | 2 |
| Larceny | $1,081.9$ | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 207.1 | Positive | 422.2 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 326.6 | Positive | 514.3 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 183.1 | Negative | 280.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 27.7 | Inconsistent | 54.4 | 1 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 17.2 | Positive | 14.5 | 3 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths | 5.3 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 2 |
| Murder | 1.5 | Inconsistent | 5.3 | 1 |
| *2015-2017 data |  |  |  |  |

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 398.5 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 353.5 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 45.0 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 706.9 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 32.3 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 24.20$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019

Healthcare Access*
Charlotte County
Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized

| Healthcare Access* | Population | Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $88.7 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $11.3 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |  |

[^0]Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | $94.4 \%$ | $93.8 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | $69.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate** | $86.4 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $47.6 \%$ | $55.4 \%$ |


$21.9 \%$ of Charlotte County's population has a disability compared to FL's 13.4\%

|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 646.5 | Inconsistent | 679.4 | 1 |
| Cancer | 145.9 | Inconsistent | 146.2 | 2 |
| Heart Disease | 115.3 | Inconsistent | 147.7 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 42.1 | Negative | 38.4 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 21.6 | Inconsistent | 20.0 | 3 |
| Stroke | 24.7 | Inconsistent | 41.0 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 43.3 | Inconsistent | 53.8 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 18.2 | Inconsistent | 20.4 | 2 |
| Infulenza and Pneumonia | 15.7 | Inconsistent | 9.8 | 4 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 21.7 | Negative | 12.0 | 4 |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.5 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $16 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $28 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Charlotte County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $26 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 28th out of the 67 counties in |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $81 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Florida for Health Outcomes and 11th out of |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $13 \%$ | for Health Factors. The data to the left are |
| some the factors tracked by County Health |  |  |  |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 8 | 23.0 | Rankings. Most of the data included in the 2020 |
| Disconnected Youth | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ | rankings is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 1,045 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 20.1 | Positive | 18.2 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 5.7 | Negative | 4.1 | 4 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 7.7 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 3 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $9.0 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $8.5 \%$ | Negative | $6.7 \%$ | 3 |
| $\%$ of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $69.9 \%$ | Negative | $77.4 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Commumicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | 1.3 | Steady | 12.4 | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 37.1 | Inconsistent | 149.9 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 175.8 | Inconsistent | 485.5 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 2.7 | Inconsistent | 9.8 | 1 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.7 | Inconsistent | 2.9 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

## Charlotte County, Florida

According to the 2010 Census, Charlotte County had the second highest median age of any U.S. county with a population of more than 100,000 people at 55.9 . Its county seat is Punta Gorda, Florida, and also includes the unincorporated towns of Port Charlotte and Englewood. Port Charlotte was named to Forbes' list of 25 Best Places to Retire in both 2015 and 2017. Charlotte County's cost of living is $6 \%$ lower than the national average. Charlotte County has a primary care health shortage for their low income population, a dental health care shortage
for their low income population, and a mental health shortage for their low income population (Port Charlotte). The climate is warm year-round, with a high of 75 in January (low of 50) and a high of 92 in July (low of 74 ). In Charlotte County, $83 \%$ of the population has adequate access to locations for physical activity. In 2018, Charlotte County was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion.


## Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida

The Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. is one of eleven local health planning councils in the state of Florida, serving the counties in Area 8: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. HPCSWF works to increase the availability and accessibility of data regarding health needs and services within the region. Of particular interest to the HPCSWF is to improve access to health care for persons with limited financial resources and to reduce disparities in health status. We offer data subscriptions for hospital and nursing home utilization reports, planning and implementation support for agencies, counties, and health departments across southwest Florida, and are available to conduct community assessments as requested.

## 2020 Collier County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 367,471 | $20.8 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 180,815 | $49.2 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 186,656 | $50.8 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 63,532 | $17.3 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 188,259 | $51.2 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 115,680 | $31.5 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 328,252 | $89.3 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 27,216 | $7.4 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 12,003 | $3.3 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 102,032 | $27.8 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

* Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties



| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Population with a Disability*** | $11.4 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |

ALICE Data
FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over **2020
*** 5 year estimates

Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Professional \& Business Services | $23.7 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $16.2 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Construction | $14.7 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Financial Activities | $13.4 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| Other Services | $9.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $8.8 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |



| Crime |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | 2 |
| Larceny | 959.3 | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 207.1 | Positive | 422.2 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 441.1 | Inconsistent | 514.3 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 196.6 | Inconsistent | 280.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 39.7 | Negative | 54.4 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 12.0 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 1 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths* | 2.5 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Murder | 2.4 | Negative | 5.3 | 1 |
| *2015-2017 data |  |  |  |  |

* 2015-2017 data


## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 286.0 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 222.6 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 63.4 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 201.9 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 44.7 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 31.40$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019

Healthcare Access*

| With Health Insurance Coverage | Population | $83.5 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $16.5 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ | Positive |

Licensed Health Professionals

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 331.0 | 310.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 12.2 | 9.3 |
| Pediatricians | 15.9 | 22.0 |
| Dentists | 75.7 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers does not <br> necessarily equal the number of practicing <br> providers. $\dagger$ fiscal year ending 2019 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized

Population
16.5\%

## *5 year estimates

Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | $92.8 \%$ | $93.8 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | $61.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate** | $91.9 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $62.3 \%$ | $55.4 \%$ |

*2019 data **2018-2019 School Year

Population with a Disability

$11.4 \%$ of Collier County's population has a disability compared to FL's 13.4\%

County Florida

| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 3.9 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $14 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Collier County was rank |
| Physical Inactivity | $23 \%$ | $26 \%$ | 2nd out of the 67 counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $91 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 6th out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $10 \%$ | $13 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 16 | 23.0 | Most of the data included in the 2020 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ | is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 3,234 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 17.9 | Positive | 18.2 | 1 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.1 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.2 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $7.2 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.3 \%$ | Inconsistent | $6.7 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $71.7 \%$ | Positive | $77.4 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Commumicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | 4.5 | Steady | 12.4 | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 41.7 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 320.4 | Negative | 485.5 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 6.6 | Negative | 9.8 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 3.4 | Inconsistent | 2.9 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

## Collier County, Florida

Collier County includes Naples, Marco Island, and Everglades City. It also includes the unincorporated area of Immokalee. Its county seat is Naples. Collier County is the largest county by land area in the state of Florida, with a total area of 2,305 square miles. In 2018 and 2019, Collier County (Everglades City) was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. According to the County Health Rankings, Collier County is ranked number one in Florida for Length of Life. In addition, Naples/Collier County has been listed as Smithsonian's Happiest Place to Live for three years, from 2015-2019. County's cost of living is slightly higher than the state average. Collier County has a primary care health shortage for the Immokalee/Everglades service area and for the low income population in Golden Gate and

East Naples. There is also a dental health care shortage for their Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Population (Immokalee/Everglades). There is a mental health shortage for the low income population. The climate is warm year-round, with a high of 77 in January (low of 53) and a high of 93 in July (low of 75).


## Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida

The Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. is one of eleven local health planning councils in the state of Florida, serving the counties in Area 8: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. HPCSWF works to increase the availability and accessibility of data regarding health needs and services within the region. Of particular interest to the HPCSWF is to improve access to health care for persons with limited financial resources and to reduce disparities in health status. We offer data subscriptions for hospital and nursing home utilization reports, planning and implementation support for agencies, counties, and health departments across southwest Florida, and are available to conduct community assessments as requested.

## HEALTH

 PLANNING COUNCILof Southwest Florida, Inc.
CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES
Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. serving Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee \& Sarasota Counties

## 2020 DeSoto County, Florida Health Profile <br> Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographies | County |  | Area $8^{*}$ |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 35,940 | $2.0 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 20,297 | $56.5 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 15,643 | $43.5 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 6,895 | $19.2 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 21,222 | $59.0 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 7,823 | $21.8 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 30,125 | $83.8 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 4,624 | $12.9 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,191 | $3.3 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 11,049 | $30.7 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

* Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties



| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Population with a Disability*** | $14.1 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |

FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2020}$
*** 5 year estimates

## Workforce

| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $20.6 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Construction | $15.9 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | $14.5 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $11.9 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | $9.2 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |



ALICE households are consisdered financially struggling

Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,271.9$ | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 785.1 | Inconsistent | 422.2 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 770.1 | Inconsistent | 514.3 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 350.8 | Inconsistent | 280.4 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 45 | Positive | 54.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths* | 10.4 | Negative | 4.1 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 16.8 | Inconsistent | 14.5 | 3 |
| Murder | 7.5 | Inconsistent | 5.3 | 3 |
| *2015-2017 data |  |  |  |  |

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 136.3 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 136.3 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 328.3 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 150.4 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 165.60$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

${ }^{*}$ fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019

\section*{| Healthcare Acces |
| :--- |
| With Health Insuranc |
| No Health Insurance C |
| ${ }^{*} 5$ year estimates |}

DeSoto County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population
$81.6 \%$
18.4\%

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 42.0 | 310.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 2.8 | 9.3 |
| Pediatricians | 5.6 | 22.0 |
| Dentists | 11.2 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal <br> the number of practicing providers. fiscal year |  |  |
| ending 2019 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Population
13.5\%
Trend

|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 713.4 | Inconsistent | 679.4 | 2 |
| Cancer | 186.7 | Negative | 146.2 | 4 |
| Heart Disease | 121.4 | Inconsistent | 147.7 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 56.8 | Inconsistent | 38.4 | 3 |
| Unintentional Injury | 56.3 | Inconsistent | 53.8 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 31.7 | Inconsistent | 20.4 | 4 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 25.2 | Negative | 20.0 | 4 |
| Stroke | 26.5 | Inconsistent | 41.0 | 1 |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome \& Nephrosis | 15.8 | Inconsistent | 10.0 | 4 |
| Septicemia | 14.7 | Inconsistent | 8.0 | 4 |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.8 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $21 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $32 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. DeSoto County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $36 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 38th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $56 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Food Insecurity | $16 \%$ | $13 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 10 | 23.0 | Most of the data included in the 2020 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $13 \%$ | $7 \%$ | is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 383 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 42.3 | Inconsistent | 18.2 | 4 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 2.6 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.2 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $7.8 \%$ | Positive | $8.7 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.6 \%$ | Inconsistent | $6.7 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $69.3 \%$ | Inconsistent | $77.4 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births; Note: Numbers are small

| Communicable Diseases |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 1.9 | Inconsistent | 12.4 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 77.9 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 339.6 | Inconsistent | 485.5 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 5.6 | Positive | 9.8 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases | 3.8 | Negative | 2.9 | 3 |

[^1]
## DeSoto County, Florida

DeSoto County includes Arcadia, which is its county seat. A rural county, DeSoto has a population density of 56.6 people per square mile, as compared to Florida's average of 399.7 people per square mile. DeSoto County is ranked number one in Florida for Physical Environment according to the County Health Rankings. In 2017, DeSoto County was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. The cost of living in DeSoto County is
lower than the state average. DeSoto County has a primary care health shortage for the whole county, a dental health care shortage for their Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Population (DeSoto), and a mental health care shortage for the entire county. The climate remains warm throughout the year, with a high of 74 in January (low of 48) and a high of 92 in July (low of 71).


## Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida

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and are available to conduct community assessments as requested.

of Southwest Florida, Inc.
CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES
Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. serving Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee \& Sarasota Counties

## 2020 Glades County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographies | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13,193 | $0.7 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 7,350 | $55.7 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 5,843 | $44.3 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 2,052 | $15.6 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 7,570 | $57.4 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 3,571 | $27.1 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 10,412 | $78.9 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 1,819 | $13.8 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 962 | $7.3 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 2,739 | $20.8 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

*Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | \$24,467 | \$50,070 |  |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$39,879 | \$53,267 | \$60,000 |  |  |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | 20.1\% | 13.7\% | \$50,000 |  |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 27.6\% | 20.0\% | \$40,000 $\$ 30,000$ |  |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 75.6\% | 88.0\% | \$20,000 |  | - County |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 9.9\% | 29.2\% | \$10,000 |  | - Florida |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+ | 48.1\% | 61.6\% | \$0 | Median |  |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.0\% | 3.6\% |  | Household |  |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 13.0\% | 18.0\% |  | Income |  |


| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Population with a Disability*** | $19.4 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |

FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over **2020
*** 5 year estimates

Workforce

| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | $18.5 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | $16.9 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Construction | $11.8 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Government | $11.8 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $10.1 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |

 ALICE households are consisdered financially struggling

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | 720.5 | Inconsistent | $1,906.0$ | 1 |
| Burglary | 280.6 | Inconsistent | 422.2 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 553.6 | Positive | 514.3 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 197.2 | Positive | 280.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 25.3 | Inconsistent | 54.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 12.7 | Positive | 4.1 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 10.2 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 1 |
| Murder | 0 | Positive | 5.3 | 1 |
| *2015-2017 data |  |  |  |  |

*2015-2017 data

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 0.0 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 0.0 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 0.0 | 407.6 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 58.2 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 85.20$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019

Healthcare Access*

| Healthcare Access* | Population | Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $80.1 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $19.9 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |  |

## *5 year estimates

Health Insurance Coverage* civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | $94.8 \%$ | $93.8 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | $62.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate** | $91.4 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $41.2 \%$ | $55.4 \%$ |
| *2019 data ${ }^{* * 2018-2019 ~ S c h o o l ~ Y e a r ~}$ |  |  |

Population with a Disability

20.4\% of Glades County's population has a disability compared to FL's 13.4\%

County Florida

| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 | 608.4 | Inconsistent | 679.4 | 1 |
| All Causes | 149.1 | Inconsistent | 146.2 | 2 |
| Cancer | 128.9 | Inconsistent | 147.7 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 116.8 | Negative | 53.8 | 4 |
| Unitentional Injury | 23.3 | Positive | 38.4 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 15.4 | Positive | 20.4 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 18.2 | Positive | 41.0 | 1 |
| Stroke | 13.7 | Inconsistent | 9.8 | 3 |
| Influenza and Pneumonia | 15.0 | Inconsistent | 8.7 | 4 |
| Hypertension |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.3 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $20 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $36 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Glades County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $34 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 41st out of the 67 counties in Florida |
| for Health Outcomes and 54th out of 67 for |  |  |  |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $10 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Food Insecurity | $14 \%$ | $13 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) |  | 23.0 | Most of the data included in the 2020 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth |  |  |  |


| Maternal and Infant Health |  |  | County <br> Quartile |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016-2018 | 64 |  |  |  |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 11.2 | Positive | 18.2 | 1 |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 5.2 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 4 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 15.6 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 4 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | $10.9 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 4 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $2.6 \%$ | Positive | $6.7 \%$ | 4 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $84.4 \%$ | Positive | $77.4 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care |  |  |  | 1 |

*per 1,000 births; Note: Numbers are small

| Commumicable Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Florida | County |
| :---: |
| Quartile |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 |

[^2]
## Glades County, Florida

Glades County includes Moore Haven, which is its county seat. A rural county, Glades has a population density of 16.3 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 399.7 people per square mile. It has the lowest population density in Area 8. Approximately eighteen percent of its area consists of water, including Lake Okeechobee, the largest fresh water lake in Florida. The climate is warm year-round, with a high of 73 in January (low of 50), and a high of 94 in July (low of 73). In 2018, Glades County was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. The cost of living in Glades County is the lowest of Area 8. Major private-sector employers include Moore Haven Correctional Facility, Lykes Bros., and Brighton Seminole
Bingo. Glades County has a primary medical care shortage for the entire county, a dental health care shortage for the whole county and a mental health care shortage for the Glades/Hendry Catchment service area.


Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida
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conduct community assessments as requested.

## 2020 Hendry County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 39,682 | $2.2 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 20,875 | $52.6 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 18,807 | $47.4 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 10,615 | $26.8 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 23,795 | $60.0 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 5,272 | $13.3 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 32,939 | $83.0 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 4,946 | $12.5 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,797 | $4.5 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 21,113 | $53.2 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

*Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { County } \\ & ■ \text { Florida } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | \$31,071 | \$50,070 |  |  |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$40,728 | \$53,267 |  |  |  |  |
| Persons $<100 \%$ of FPL | 24.0\% | 13.7\% | \$60,000 $\$ 50,000$ |  |  |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 33.5\% | 20.0\% | \$50,000 |  |  |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 65.7\% | 88.0\% | \$30,000 |  |  |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 8.2\% | 29.2\% | \$20,000 |  |  |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+ | 54.6\% | 61.6\% | \$10,000 |  |  |  |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.1\% | 3.6\% |  | Per Capita |  |  |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 16.0\% | 17.0\% |  | Income | Household Income |  |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized } \\ \text { Population with a Disability*** } & 12.7 \% & 13.4 \%\end{array}$
FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over **2020
*** 5 year estimates

## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $20.8 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Natural Resource \& Mining | $14.1 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $13.2 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |
| Construction | $12.5 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $8.2 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,405.0$ | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 853.6 | Positive | 422.2 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 637.0 | Positive | 514.3 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 313.4 | Positive | 280.4 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 71.9 | Positive | 54.4 | 3 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 11.3 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 12.9 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 1 |
| Murder | 9.4 | Inconsistent | 5.3 | 4 |
| *2015-2017 data |  |  |  |  |

*2015-2017 data

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 63.0 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 63.0 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 625.0 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 177.5 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 121.80$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019
Hendry County

Healthcare Access*
Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized

| Healthcare Access* | Population | Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $73.8 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $26.2 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |  |

## *5 year estimates

Health Insurance Coverage*
civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | $97.1 \%$ | $93.8 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | $47.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate** | $83.7 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $67.6 \%$ | $55.4 \%$ |

12.7\% of Hendry County's population has a disability compared to FL's 13.4\%

County Florida

| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate $/ 100,000$ | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 | 859.7 | Inconsistent | 679.4 | 3 |
| All Causes | 209.9 | Inconsistent | 147.7 | 4 |
| Heart Disease | 167.4 | Inconsistent | 146.2 | 3 |
| Cancer | 75.7 | Positive | 38.4 | 4 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 82.0 | Inconsistent | 53.8 | 4 |
| Unintentional Injury | 30.7 | Inconsistent | 20.4 | 4 |
| Diabetes | 29.3 | Positive | 41.0 | 1 |
| Stroke | 18.4 | Inconsistent | 12.0 | 4 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 19.9 | Positive | 20.0 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.7 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $20 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $35 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Hendry County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $35 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 43rd out of the 67 counties in |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $62 \%$ | $89 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 7}$ for Health Factors. The data to the left are |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $13 \%$ | some of the factors tracked by County Health |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 14.0 | 23.0 | Rankings. Most of the data included in the 2020 |
| Disconnected Youth | $16 \%$ | $7 \%$ | rankings is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 576 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 39.2 | Positive | 18.2 | 4 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.0 | Negative | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.2 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.1 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.0 \%$ | Inconsistent | $6.7 \%$ | 2 |
| $\%$ of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $71.8 \%$ | Inconsistent | $77.4 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births; Note: Numbers are small

| Communicable Diseases |  |  |  | County |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | Quartile |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 1.7 | Inconsistent | 12.4 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 97.6 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 553.1 | Inconsistent | 485.5 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 13.7 | Negative | 9.8 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis Cases | 6.8 | Positive | 2.9 | 4 |

[^3]
## Hendry County, Florida

Hendry County includes the towns of Clewiston and LaBelle. Its county seat is LaBelle. A rural county, Hendry has a population density of 34.7 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 399.7 people per square mile. The cost of living in Hendry County is below the state average. In 2017, Hendry County was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. Hendry County has a primary medical care shortage for the entire county. There is a dental shortage for low income/migrant farmworker population. In the
Glades/Hendry catchment area there is a mental health shortage. The climate remains steadily warm throughout the year, with a high of 76 in January (low of 50), and a high of 93 in July (low of 71).


## Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida

The Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. is one of eleven local health planning councils in the state of Florida, serving the counties in Area 8: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. HPCSWF works to increase the availability and accessibility of data regarding health needs and services within the region. Of particular interest to the HPCSWF is to improve access to health care for persons with limited financial resources and to reduce disparities in health status. We offer data subscriptions for hospital and nursing home utilization reports, planning and implementation support for agencies, counties, and health departments across southwest Florida, and are available to conduct community assessments as requested.

## 2020 Lee County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 721,053 | $40.8 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 353,097 | $49.0 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 367,956 | $51.0 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 128,921 | $17.9 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 390,332 | $54.1 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 201,800 | $28.0 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 626,546 | $86.9 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 65,339 | $9.1 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 29,168 | $4.0 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 152,975 | $21.2 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

* Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties


| Sociocconomics | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | $\$ 51,266$ | $\$ 50,070$ |
| Median Household Income | $\$ 54,691$ | $\$ 53,267$ |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | $12.1 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | $18.4 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | $88.0 \%$ | $88.0 \%$ |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | $27.8 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+ | $58.8 \%$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| Unemployment Rate | $3.4 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | $16.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized | $13.6 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |
| Population with a Disability*** |  |  |


| FPL: Federal Poverty Level ${ }^{*}$ age 25 and over | ${ }^{* * 2020}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ${ }^{* * *} 5$ year estimates |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Workforce |  |  |
| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| Professional \& Business Services | $21.6 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | $18.3 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Construction | $15.6 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Financial Activities | $12.2 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $9.0 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $9.0 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |



ALICE Data
Households by Income, 2016
 ALICE households are consisdered financially struggling

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,154.4$ | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 311.2 | Positive | 422.2 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 424.1 | Negative | 514.3 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 220.5 | Positive | 280.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 55.7 | Negative | 54.4 | 3 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 4.4 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 17 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 2 |
| Murder | 6 | Negative | 5.3 | 3 |

*2015-2017 data

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 260.6 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 201.8 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 58.8 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 312.0 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 26.8 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 19.70$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019 Lee County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized
Healthcare Access* Noni

| Healtheare Access* | Population | Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $85.7 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $14.3 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |  |
| *5 year estimates |  |  |  |

## *5 year estimates

Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


| School-Aged Children |  |  | Population with a Disability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentages | County | Florida |  |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | 93.0\% | 93.8\% |  |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | 58.0\% | 58.0\% | population has a disability |
| High School Graduation Rate** | 83.7\% | 86.9\% | compared to FL's 13.4\% |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | 48.8\% | 55.4\% |  |
| *2019 data ${ }^{* * 2018-2019 ~ S c h o o l ~ Y e a r ~}$ |  |  |  |


|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 587.2 | Inconsistent | 679.4 | 1 |
| Cancer | 134.3 | Positive | 146.2 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 118.0 | Positive | 147.7 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 72.9 | Inconsistent | 53.8 | 3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 29.9 | Inconsistent | 38.4 | 1 |
| Stroke | 26.6 | Inconsistent | 41.0 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 17.1 | Negative | 20.0 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 18.2 | Inconsistent | 20.4 | 2 |
| Chronic Liver Disease \& Cirrhosis | 12.8 | Inconsistent | 12.0 | 2 |
| Suicide | 17.0 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 2 |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.3 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $14 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $26 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Lee County was ranked |
| Physical Inactivity | $25 \%$ | $26 \%$ | 16th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $88 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 15th out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | the factors Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 28 | 23.0 | Most of the data included in the 2020 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $8 \%$ | $7 \%$ | is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 6,741 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 21.3 | Positive | 18.2 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.0 | Positive | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.8 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.2 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $6.2 \%$ | Inconsistent | $6.7 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $72.5 \%$ | Inconsistent | $77.4 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Trend | Florida | 2 |  |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 6.4 | Negative | 12.4 | 2 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 100.0 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 409.4 | Negative | 485.5 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 6.2 | Positive | 9.8 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases | 2.8 | Inconsistent | 2.9 | 3 |

Lee County has the largest population of Area 8. Its largest cities include Cape Coral, Lehigh
Acres, Fort Myers, Bonita Springs, North Fort Myers, and Estero. Its county seat is Fort Myers. The cost of living in Lee County is slightly higher than the state average. Lee County has a primary health care shortage for their low income populations in Bonita Springs, Fort Myers, Cape Coral, North Fort Myers, and Lehigh Acres. Lee County also has a dental health care shortage and a mental health care shortage for the low income population. In 2018, the City of Sanibel was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. In 2019, Business

Insiders ranked Cape Coral 24th out of the 50 happiest cities in America. The climate remains warm year-round, with a high of 75 in January (low of 54), and a high of 92 in July (low of 75).


## Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida

The Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. is one of eleven local health planning councils in the state of Florida, serving the counties in Area 8: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. HPCSWF works to increase the availability and accessibility of data regarding health needs and services within the region. Of particular interest to the HPCSWF is to improve access to health care for persons with limited financial resources and to reduce disparities in health status.

We offer data subscriptions for hospital and nursing home utilization reports, planning and implementation support for agencies, counties, and health departments across southwest Florida,
and are available to conduct communitv assessments as requested.

of Southwest Florida, Inc.
CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES
Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. serving Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee \& Sarasota Counties

## 2020 Sarasota County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2018, unless otherwise noted

| Demographies | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 415,896 | $23.5 \%$ | $1,768,648$ | $8.4 \%$ | $20,957,705$ |  |
| Male | 198,314 | $47.7 \%$ | 866,214 | $49.0 \%$ | $10,244,293$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 217,582 | $52.3 \%$ | 902,434 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,713,412$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 59,789 | $14.4 \%$ | 293,575 | $16.6 \%$ | $4,193,969$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 205,972 | $49.5 \%$ | 921,602 | $52.1 \%$ | $12,566,405$ | $60.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 150,135 | $36.1 \%$ | 553,471 | $31.3 \%$ | $4,197,331$ | $20.0 \%$ |
| White | 381,015 | $91.6 \%$ | $1,567,884$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,219,736$ | $77.4 \%$ |
| Black | 19,830 | $4.8 \%$ | 134,407 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,549,464$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 15,051 | $3.6 \%$ | 66,357 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,188,505$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 37,988 | $9.1 \%$ | 340,473 | $19.3 \%$ | $5,393,117$ | $25.7 \%$ |

* Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties




## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,511.2$ | Positive | $1,906.0$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 295.8 | Positive | 422.2 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 322.9 | Positive | 514.3 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 168.6 | Positive | 280.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 23.8 | Positive | 54.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 3.8 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 1 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 21.2 | Inconsistent | 15.3 | 4 |
| Murder | 2.2 | Positive | 5.3 | 1 |

*2015-2017 data

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 370.8 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 292.6 | 248.9 |
| Specialty Beds | 78.1 | 59.2 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 312.0 | 399.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 77.9 | 42.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 67.80$ | $\$ 33.60$ |

*fiscal year ending 2019, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2019

Sarasota County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 88.6\%
11.4\%

Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 376.1 | 310.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 12.2 | 9.3 |
| Pediatricians | 16.4 | 22.0 |
| Dentists | 74.2 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal <br> the number of practicing providers. fiscal |  |  |
| year ending 2019 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Healthcare Access*

| Healthcare Access* | Population | Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $88.6 \%$ | $86.5 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $11.4 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |  |

Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


| School-Age Children |  |  | Population with a Disability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentages | County | Florida |  |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | 89.9\% | 93.8\% |  |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency* | 70.0\% | 58.0\% | $.5 \% \quad 15.5 \%$ of Sarasota County's <br> population has a disability |
| High School Graduation Rate** | 89.4\% | 86.9\% | compared to FL's 13.4\% |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | 44.3\% | 55.4\% |  |

County Florida

| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2018 |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.0 | 4.0 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $15 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Sarasota County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $22 \%$ | $26 \%$ | rank 5th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $92 \%$ | $89 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 3rd out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 25 | 23.0 | Most of the data included in the 2020 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $4 \%$ | $7 \%$ | is from 2018. |


| Maternal and Infant Health 2016-2018 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 2874 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 15.7 | Positive | 18.2 | 1 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 2.2 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 4.4 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight < 2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 7.3\% | Steady | 8.7\% | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | 5.5\% | Negative | 6.7\% | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | 75.8\% | Negative | 77.4\% | 2 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | 12.1 | Negative | 12.4 | 3 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 83.8 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 271.9 | Negative | 485.5 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 3.8 | Inconsistent | 9.8 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.4 | Inconsistent | 2.9 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

## Sarasota County, Florida

Sarasota County includes Sarasota, North Port, Venice, and Longboat Key. Its county seat is Sarasota and its largest city, in both land mass and population, is North Port. Sarasota was named to Forbes' List of 25 Best Places to Retire in 2019. Sarasota County has been recognized by the Florida Department of Health as a Healthy Weight Community Champion for five consecutive years. The cost of living in Sarasota County is higher than the state average. Sarasota County has a primary health care shortage for their low income populations in Venice, Sarasota and North Port/South Venice. Sarasota County also has a dental health care shortage for their low income populations in North Port/South Venice and Sarasota Service Area. The climate remains warm throughout the year, with a high of 75 in January (low of 49), and a high of 93 in July (low of 72).


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[^0]:    *5 year estimates

[^1]:    Please note that in counties with smaller populations, a small number of incidents can have a large impact on the rates for the county.

[^2]:    Please note that in counties with smaller populations, a small number of incidents can have a large impact on the rates for the county.

[^3]:    Please note that in counties with smaller populations, a small number of incidents can have a large impact on the rates for the county.

