# 2019 Charlotte County, Florida Health Profile 

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 173,954 | $100.0 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | 830,700 | $477.5 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Personal Income | \$40,557 | \$47,684 |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$46,511 | \$50,883 | \$60,000 |  |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | 10.8\% | 14.1\% | \$50,000 |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 18.3\% | 20.6\% | \$40,000 $\$ 30,000$ |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 90.0\% | 87.6\% | \$20,000 |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 22.4\% | 28.5\% | \$10,000 |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | 46.7\% | 61.6\% | \$0 Per Capita | Median |
| Unemployment Rate*** | 4.0\% | 3.6\% | Personal Income | Household |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 15.0\% | 18.0\% |  | Income |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability | 21.50\% | 13.40\% |  |  |
| FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over **2019 |  |  | Trade, Transportation \& Utilities |  |
| ***2018 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - Education \& Health Services |  |
| Workforce |  |  |  |  |
| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida | $\square$ Leisure \& Hospitality |  |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | 23.6\% | 20.5\% |  |  |
| Education \& Health Services | 19.6\% | 14.8\% | -Government |  |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 16.2\% | 14.1\% |  |  |
| Government | 12.5\% | 12.4\% | $\square$ Professional \& Business |  |
| Professional \& Business Services | 8.7\% | 15.6\% | Services |  |


| Clime |  |  | County <br> Quartile |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000,2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | 3 |
| Larceny | $1,163.8$ | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 1 |
| Burglary | 241.5 | Positive | 490.9 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 361.9 | Positive | 527.8 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 181.2 | Negative | 298.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 29.4 | Inconsistent | 53.4 | 1 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 15.9 | Positive | 14.1 | 3 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths | 4.8 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 2 |
| Murder | 1.4 | Steady | 5.3 | 1 |

*2014-2016 data

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000* | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds** | 398.5 | 308.2 |
| Acute Care Beds** $^{*}$ 353.5 248.9 <br> Specialty Beds** 45.0 59.2 <br> Nursing Home Beds*** 712.8 407.6 <br> County Health Dept FTE 37.8 47.0 <br> County Health Dept Expenditures $\$ 26.70$ $\$ 36.00$ $\mathbf{l}$ |  |  |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2018; ***2017

| Heallthcare Access* | Uninsured under 65 years of age | Florida Percentage of Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized Population | Trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | 83\% | 84.0\% |  |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | 17\% | 16.0\% | Positive |

*Reported for year ending 2017
Health Insurance Coverage
civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


|  | Private <br> Insurance | Medicaid | Medicare | Uninsured/ <br> Underinsured | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fawcett Memorial Hospital | 3,539 | 3,099 | 8,269 | 2,130 | 962 | 17,999 |
| Bayfront Port Charlotte | 3,552 | 6,328 | 3,179 | 2,284 | 507 | 15,850 |
| Bayfront Punta Gorda | 2,093 | 2,639 | 3,664 | 1,554 | 466 | 10,416 |
| Englewood Community Hospital | 1,705 | 1,331 | 3,983 | 1,010 | 405 | 8,434 |
| *, |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 678.4 | Inconsistent | 688.3 | 1 |
| Cancer | 144.9 | Positive | 149.4 | 2 |
| Heart Disease | 141.3 | Negative | 148.5 | 2 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 35.8 | Inconsistent | 40.0 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 28.0 | Negative | 21.0 | 4 |
| Stroke | 30.6 | Negative | 39.6 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 41.1 | Inconsistent | 56.0 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 18.6 | Negative | 20.7 | 2 |
| Septicemia | 13.3 | Inconsistent | 8.2 | 4 |
| Influenza and Pneumonia | 10.7 | Positive | 9.8 | 3 |

County Health Ranking

| 2019 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.1 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $16 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $27 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Charlotte County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ | ranked 28th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $83 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Florida for Health Outcomes and 10th out of |
| Food Insecurity | $14 \%$ | $14 \%$ | for Health Factors. The data to the left are |
| some of the factors tracked by County Health |  |  |  |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 8 | 21.0 | Rankings. Most of the data included in the 2019 |
| Disconnected Youth | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ | rankings is from 2017. |


| Matermal and Child Health <br> 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 1,042 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 22.6 | Steady | 19.7 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 7.7 | Negative | 6.1 | 3 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.9 \%$ | Negative | $8.7 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.3 \%$ | Inconsistent | $6.1 \%$ | 3 |

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

| Communicalble Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | 1.0 | Florida | Quartile |  |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 41.3 | Negative | 11.4 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 184.4 | Negative | 470.3 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 3.3 | Steady | 10.4 | 1 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.7 | Steady | 2.9 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* |  |  | 2 |  |

*2016-2018 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, and a dental health care 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.
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

## 2019 Collier County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 358,506 | $206.1 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 175,888 | $49.1 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 182,618 | $50.9 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 86,883 | $24.2 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 160,611 | $44.8 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 111,012 | $31.0 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 320,744 | $89.5 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 26,284 | $7.3 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 11,478 | $3.2 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 96,749 | $27.0 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Sociocconomics | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | $\$ 87,829$ | $\$ 47,684$ |
| Median Household Income | $\$ 62,407$ | $\$ 50,883$ |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | $11.7 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | $21.8 \%$ | $20.6 \%$ |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | $86.5 \%$ | $87.6 \%$ |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | $34.9 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | $59.5 \%$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| Unemployment Rate*** | $3.4 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | $16.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized | $11.50 \%$ | $13.40 \%$ |
| Population with a Disability |  |  |


| FPL: Federal Poverty Level, *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2019}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{* * * 2018 ~} \dagger$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Worlkforce | County | Florida |
| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | $19.5 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | $18.9 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $14.7 \%$ | $14.8 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $10.8 \%$ | $15.6 \%$ |




| Crime |  |  | County <br> Quartile |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | County | Trend | Florida | 2 |
| Larceny | 993.7 | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 233.6 | Positive | 490.9 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 444.4 | Inconsistent | 527.8 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 209.8 | Negative | 298.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 36.3 | Inconsistent | 53.4 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 15.0 | Inconsistent | 14.1 | 2 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths* | 3.5 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 1 |
| Murder | 1.8 | Inconsistent | 5.3 | 1 |
| *2014-2016 data |  |  |  |  |


| Heallthcare Utilization de 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*** | 207.0 | 407.6 |
| County Health Dept FTE | 49.0 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 34.10$ | $\$ 36.00$ |

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000† | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 331.4 | 310.6 |
| OB/GYNs | 12.8 | 9.5 |
| Pediatricians | 16.2 | 22.3 |
| Dentists | 75.3 | 55.8 |
| *Number of licensed providers does not <br> necessarily equal the number of practicing <br> providers. ffiscal year ending 2018 |  |  |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2018; ***2017

|  | Uninsured under 65 years <br> of age | Florida Percentage of <br> Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthcare Access* | $77.2 \%$ | $84.0 \%$ |  |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $22.8 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage |  |  |  |

*Reported for year ending 2017
Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


|  | Private <br> Insurance | Medicaid | Medicare | Underinsured | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NCH Downtown Naples Hospital | 9,900 | 7,585 | 12,082 | 6,004 | 3,080 | 38,651 |
| NCH North Naples Hospital | 7,415 | 12,286 | 5,765 | 3,794 | 2,266 | 31,526 |
| Physicians Regional - Collier Blvd. | 3,080 | 4,372 | 4,710 | 2,747 | 649 | 15,559 |
| Physicians Regional - Pine Ridge | 3,278 | 2,548 | 4,186 | 2,447 | 684 | 13,143 |

[^1]|  | County | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 481.4 | Inconsistent | 688.3 | 1 |
| Cancer | 112.9 | Inconsistent | 149.4 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 90.5 | Positive | 148.5 | 1 |
| Stroke | 30.6 | Negative | 39.6 | 2 |
| Unintentional Injury | 51.3 | Negative | 56.0 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 21.3 | Inconsistent | 21.0 | 3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 16.9 | Inconsistent | 40.0 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 10.7 | Negative | 20.7 | 1 |
| Suicide | 15.0 | Inconsistent | 14.1 | 2 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 11.0 | Inconsistent | 11.4 | 2 |

## County Health Ranking

| 2019 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 3.5 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $11 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Collier County was rank |
| Physical Inactivity | $21 \%$ | $25 \%$ | 2nd out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $87 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 3rd out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $11 \%$ | $14 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 16 | 21.0 | Most of the data included in the 2019 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | is from 2017. |


| Matermal and Child Heallth <br> 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 3,253 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 19.4 | Positive | 19.7 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.8 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $6.9 \%$ | Steady | $8.7 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.4 \%$ | Steady | $6.1 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care |  |  |  |  |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | 4.8 | Steady | 11.4 | 2 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 31.3 | Negative | 138.5 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 289.2 | Negative | 470.3 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 6.6 | Inconsistent | 10.4 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 3.4 | Negative | 2.9 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* |  |  |  | Florida |

[^2]
## 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, Collier County 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 and Health Behaviors. 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). 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.


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

## 2019 DeSoto County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demogiraphics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 35,454 | $20.4 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 20,116 | $56.7 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 15,338 | $43.3 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 10,268 | $29.0 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 17,895 | $50.5 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 7,291 | $20.6 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 29,648 | $83.6 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 4,583 | $12.9 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,223 | $3.4 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 11,025 | $31.1 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income* | \$24,040 | \$47,684 |  |  |
| Median Household Income* | \$35,435 | \$50,883 |  |  |
| Persons $<100 \%$ of FPL* | 26.1\% | 14.1\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 60,000 \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Children under 18 years $<100 \%$ of FPL* | 37.2\% | 20.6\% | \$40,000 |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 70.5\% | 87.6\% | \$30,000 |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 11.5\% | 28.5\% | \$10,000 |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | 49.5\% | 61.6\% | \$0 |  |
| Unemployment Rate*** | 3.8\% | 3.6\% | Per Capita Income* | Median Household |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 13.0\% | 18.0\% |  | Income* |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability | 13.80\% | 13.40\% |  |  |
| FPL: Federal Poverty Level, * age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2019}$ |  |  | Trade, Transportation \& Utilities |  |
| ***2018 |  |  | $\square$ Government |  |
|  |  |  | Natural Resources \&Mining |  |
| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |  |  |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | 28.2\% | 20.5\% | Education \& HealthServices |  |
| Government | 22.8\% | 12.4\% |  |  |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | 11.7\% | 0.9\% | Leisure \& Hospitality |  |
| Education \& Health Services | 10.0\% | 14.8\% |  |  |

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,359.6$ | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 745.7 | Positive | 490.9 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 730.5 | Positive | 527.8 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 361.9 | Inconsistent | 298.9 | 3 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 54 | Inconsistent | 53.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths* | 8.6 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 12.6 | Inconsistent | 14.1 | 2 |
| Murder | 7.6 | Inconsistent | 5.3 | 3 |
| *2014-2016 data |  |  |  |  |

*2014-2016 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*** | 332.8 | 407.6 |
| County Health Dept FTE | 161.1 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 164.80$ | $\$ 36.00$ |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2018; ***2017

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per $100,000 \dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 50.8 | 310.6 |
| OB/GYNs | 2.8 | 9.5 |
| Pediatricians | 5.6 | 22.3 |
| Dentists | 14.1 | 55.8 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal <br> the number of practicing providers. $\dagger$ fiscal year <br> ending 2018 |  |  | ending 2018

Florıda Percentage ot
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Population $\qquad$
84.0\%
16.0\%

Positiv
*Reported for year ending 2017
Health Insurance Coverage*
civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


|  | Private |  |  | Uninsured/ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ensurance Visits lby Main Payer** | Medicaid | Medicare | Underinsured | Other | Total |  |
| DeSoto Memorial Hospital | 1,908 | 5,040 | 2,445 | 2,018 | 386 | 11,797 |
| Bayfront Health Port Charlotte | 257 | 498 | 181 | 141 | 29 | 1,106 |
| Fawcett Memorial Hospital | 181 | 150 | 384 | 145 | 45 | 905 |
| Bayfront Health Punta Gorda | 141 | 300 | 199 | 157 | 37 | 834 |

[^3]|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 765.7 | Inconsistent | 688.3 | 2 |
| Cancer | 174.3 | Inconsistent | 149.4 | 3 |
| Heart Disease | 163.8 | Inconsistent | 148.5 | 3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 51.7 | Inconsistent | 40.0 | 3 |
| Stroke | 33.0 | Inconsistent | 39.6 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 35.6 | Inconsistent | 20.7 | 4 |
| Unintentional Injury | 44.7 | Inconsistent | 56.0 | 1 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 14.8 | Inconsistent | 11.4 | 3 |
| Influenza and Pneumonia | 14.1 | Inconsistent | 9.8 | 4 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 14.9 | Negative | 21.0 | 2 |

## County Health Ranking

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.4 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $20 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $30 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. DeSoto County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $36 \%$ | $25 \%$ | ranked 43rd out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |
| for Health Outcomes and 54th out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |  |  |  |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $41 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Food Insecurity | $16 \%$ | $14 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 11 | 21.0 | Most of the data included in the 2019 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $20 \%$ | $8 \%$ |  |


| Maternal and Child Heallth <br> 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 376 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 40.1 | Positive | 19.7 | 3 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 8.8 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 4 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.3 \%$ | Inconsistent | $8.7 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.5 \%$ | Positive | $6.1 \%$ | 3 |
| $\%$ of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care |  |  |  | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicalble Diseases |  |  | County <br> Quartile |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 1.9 | Inconsistent | 11.4 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 49.3 | Inconsistent | 138.5 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 321.2 | Positive | 470.3 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 5.7 | Positive | 10.4 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* | 3.8 | Negative | 2.9 | 3 |

[^4]
## DeSoto County, Florida

DeSoto County includes Arcadia, which is its county seat. A rural county, DeSoto has a population density of 55.8 people per square mile, as compared to Florida's average of 392.7 people per square mile. DeSoto County is ranked number one for Physical Environment according to the County Health Rankings, and its level of air pollution is better than that of top U.S. performers. 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 their Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Population, 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
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
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

## 2019 Glades County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13,263 | $7.6 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 7,398 | $55.8 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 5,865 | $44.2 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 3,003 | $22.6 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 6,576 | $49.6 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 3,684 | $27.8 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 10,368 | $78.2 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 1,899 | $14.3 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 996 | $7.5 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 2,842 | $21.4 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income* | \$22,617 | \$47,684 |
| Median Household Income* | \$37,385 | \$50,883 |
| Persons $<100 \%$ of FPL* | 18.9\% | 14.1\% |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL* | 29.4\% | 20.6\% |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 73.7\% | 87.6\% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 10.9\% | 28.5\% |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | 48.1\% | 61.6\% |
| Unemployment Rate*** | 4.0\% | 3.6\% |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 13.0\% | 18.0\% |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability | 19.40\% | 13.40\% |

FPL: Federal Poverty Level, *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2019}$

| $* * * 2018$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Worlkforce |  |  |
| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| Government | $29.4 \%$ | $12.4 \%$ |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | $26.0 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | $18.6 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| Manufacturing | $7.3 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |



Government


## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | 782.3 | Inconsistent | $2,016.8$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 387.3 | Inconsistent | 490.9 | 2 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 565.7 | Positive | 527.8 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 221.7 | Positive | 298.9 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 30.6 | Inconsistent | 53.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 15.4 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 4 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 8.2 | Inconsistent | 14.1 | 1 |
| Murder | 2.5 | Steady | 5.3 | 1 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |

*2014-2016 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 | 75.2 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 74.60$ | $\$ 36.00$ |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2018; ***2017
Uninsured under 65 years
of age

Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per $100,000 \dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 7.5 | 310.6 |
| OB/GYNs | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| Pediatricians | 0.0 | 22.3 |
| Dentists | 0.0 | 55.8 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal |  |  |
| the number of practicing providers. | fiscal |  |
| year ending 2017 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized

Population
Trend
74.1\% 84.0\%
16.0\%
25.9\% Inconsistent

| With Health Insurance Coverage | $74.1 \%$ | $84.0 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $25.9 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | Inconsistent |

*Reported for year ending 2017
Health Insurance Coverage* civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


|  | Private <br> Insurance | Medicaid | Medicare | Uninsured/ <br> Underinsured | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hendry Regional Medical Center | 273 | 596 | 344 | 328 | 108 | 1,649 |
| Raulerson Hospital | 61 | 71 | 130 | 58 | 15 | 335 |
| Lakeside Medical Center | 54 | 87 | 14 | 28 | 6 | 189 |
| Florida Hospital Lake Placid | 24 | 38 | 46 | 20 | 8 | 136 |


| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 526.2 | Positive | 688.3 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 145.5 | Inconsistent | 148.5 | 2 |
| Cancer | 118.8 | Positive | 149.4 | 2 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 31.5 | Inconsistent | 40.0 | 1 |
| Unitentional Injury | 62.7 | Inconsistent | 56.0 | 3 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 27.3 | Negative | 11.4 | 4 |
| Stroke | 21.3 | Positive | 39.6 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 17.1 | Inconsistent | 20.7 | 1 |
| Hypertension | 21.6 | Negative | 8.5 | 4 |

## County Health Ranking

| 2019 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.6 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $21 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $33 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Glades County was |
| ranked 52nd out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $35 \%$ | $25 \%$ | Florida for Health Outcomes and 59th out of |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $45 \%$ | $88 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 7}$ for Health Factors. The data to the left are |
| Food Insecurity | $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ | some of the factors tracked by County Health |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) |  | 17.0 | Rankings. Most of the data included in the 2019 |
| Disconnected Youth | $15 \%$ | rankings is from 2017. |  |


| Matermall and Child Heallth <br> 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 68 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 15.3 | Positive | 19.7 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 9.7 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 4 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $9.7 \%$ | Positive | $8.7 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $6.0 \%$ | Positive | $6.1 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $75.9 \%$ | Positive | $78 \%$ | 2 |

${ }^{*}$ per 1,000 births

| Communicalble Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | 0.0 | Steady | 11.4 | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 22.9 | Positive | 138.5 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 379.7 | Negative | 470.3 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 5.1 | Steady | 10.4 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 0.0 | Steady | 2.9 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* |  |  |  |  |

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

## Glades County, Florida

Glades County includes Moore Haven, which is its county seat. A rural county, Glades has a population density of 16.1 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 392.7 people per square mile. It has the lowest population density in Area 8. Glades County is ranked as number two for Physical Environment in the County Health Rankings. Approximately eighteen percent of its area consists of water, including Lake Okeechobee, the largest fresh water lake in Florida. The climate is warm yearround, with a high of 73 in January (low of 50), and a high of 94 in July (low of 73). The level of air pollution in Glades County was ranked in the County Health Rankings as better than that of the top U.S. Performers. 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 their low income population, and a mental health care shortage for the Glades/Hendry Catchment service area.


## 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.


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

## 2019 Hendry County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demoglraphics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 38,675 | $22.2 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 20,200 | $52.2 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 18,475 | $47.8 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 14,049 | $36.3 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 19,497 | $50.4 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 5,129 | $13.3 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 31,937 | $82.6 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 4,912 | $12.7 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,826 | $4.7 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 20,128 | $52.0 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income* | \$30,190 | \$47,684 |  |  |  |  |
| Median Household Income* | \$37,966 | \$50,883 |  |  |  |  |
| Persons $<100 \%$ of FPL* | 23.9\% | 14.1\% | \$60,000 |  |  |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL* | 34.7\% | 20.6\% | \$40,000 |  |  |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 65.1\% | 87.6\% | \$30,000 |  |  |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 8.4\% | 28.5\% | \$20,000 |  |  |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | 54.6\% | 61.6\% | \$10,000 |  |  |  |
| Unemployment Rate*** | 6.1\% | 3.6\% |  | Per Capita | Median |  |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** | 16.0\% | 18.0\% |  | Income* |  |  |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized | 13.20\% | 13.40\% |  |  |  |  |

\% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized
Population with a Disability
FPL: Federal Poverty Level, *age 25 and over ${ }^{* *} 2019$

Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Natural Resource \& Mining | $33.2 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| Government | $17.5 \%$ | $12.4 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $14.6 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | $8.4 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ |



## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,594.5$ | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 3 |
| Burglary | $1,053.2$ | Positive | 490.9 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 646.3 | Positive | 527.8 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 381.7 | Positive | 298.9 | 3 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 73.7 | Positive | 53.4 | 3 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 10.5 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 12.7 | Positive | 14.1 | 2 |
| Murder | 10.4 | Negative | 5.3 | 4 |

*2014-2016 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*** | 641.2 | 407.6 |
| County Health Dept FTE | 180.8 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 118.80$ | $\$ 36.00$ |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2018; ***2017

|  | Uninsured under 65 years <br> of age | Florida Percentage of <br> Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthcare Access* | $73.1 \%$ | $84.0 \%$ |  |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $26.9 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage |  |  |  |

*Reported for year ending 2017

[^5]

| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Causes | 731.6 | Inconsistent | 688.3 | 2 |
| Heart Disease | 195.6 | Inconsistent | 148.5 | 4 |
| Cancer | 129.2 | Inconsistent | 149.4 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 61.9 | Inconsistent | 56.0 | 2 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 48.1 | Inconsistent | 40.0 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 35.5 | Inconsistent | 20.7 | 4 |
| Stroke | 32.7 | Inconsistent | 39.6 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 27.5 | Inconsistent | 21.0 | 4 |
| Suicide | 12.7 | Positive | 14.1 | 2 |

## County Health Ranking

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 3.8 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $33 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Hendry County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $33 \%$ | $25 \%$ | ranked 33rd out of the 67 counties in |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $63 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Florida for Health Outcomes and 64th out of |
| 67 for Health Factors. The data to the left are |  |  |  |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $14 \%$ | some of the factors tracked by County Health |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 10.0 | 17.0 | Rankings. Most of the data included in the 2019 |
| Disconnected Youth | $15 \%$ | $8 \%$ | rankings is from 2017. |


| Maternal and Child Health 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 593 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 41.9 | Positive | 19.7 | 3 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.1 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight < 2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 8.0\% | Negative | 8.7\% | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | 5.6\% | Positive | 6.1\% | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | 72.9\% | Positive | 78\% | 3 |
| *per 1,000 births |  |  |  |  |
| Communicable Diseases 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 1.7 | Inconsistent | 11.4 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 71.1 | Negative | 138.5 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 570.8 | Inconsistent | 470.3 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 8.7 | Inconsistent | 10.4 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* | 6.8 | Positive | 2.9 | 4 |

[^6]
## 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 34.2 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 392.7 people per square mile. The cost of living in Hendry County is below the state average. Hendry County's level of air pollution is near that of U.S. top performers and below Florida's average level. 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.
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

## 2019 Lee County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 700,837 | $402.9 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 342,983 | $48.9 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 357,854 | $51.1 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 175,808 | $25.1 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 332,852 | $47.5 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 192,177 | $27.4 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 609,707 | $87.0 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 63,314 | $9.0 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 27,816 | $4.0 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 143,433 | $20.5 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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




## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,229.3$ | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 369.8 | Positive | 490.9 | 2 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 414.8 | Inconsistent | 527.8 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 242.1 | Inconsistent | 298.9 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 53.4 | Negative | 53.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 4.5 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 14.3 | Positive | 14.1 | 2 |
| Murder | 5.7 | Negative | 5.3 | 3 |

*2014-2016 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*** | 318.2 | 407.6 |
| County Health Dept FTE | 29.6 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | $\$ 21.70$ | $\$ 36.00$ |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; ${ }^{* * 2018 ; ~}{ }^{* * *} 2017$

|  | Civilian <br> Uninsured under 65 years <br> of age | Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthcare Access* | $81.4 \%$ | $84.0 \%$ |  |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $18.6 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage |  |  |  |

*Reported for year ending 2017
Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


|  | Private <br> Insurance | Medicaid | Medicare | Uninsured/ <br> Underinsured | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthpark Medical Center | 11,050 | 16,946 | 7,822 | 4,618 | 1,599 | 41,904 |
| Cape Coral Hospital | 8,892 | 6,740 | 10,350 | 4,914 | 2,031 | 32,927 |
| Gulf Coast Medical Center | 8,489 | 6,577 | 8,361 | 3,042 | 1,639 | 29,795 |
| Lee Memorial Hospital | 3,893 | 5,765 | 5,568 | 5,632 | 1,978 | 22,836 |
| Lehigh Regional Medical Center | 3,626 | 5,942 | 2,258 | 5,105 | 271 | 17,202 |
| NCH North Naples Hospital | 2,435 | 2,239 | 3,173 | 1,377 | 794 | 10,018 |

[^7]|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | County <br> Quartile |
| All Causes | 623.0 | Inconsistent | 688.3 | 1 |
| Cancer | 135.5 | Positive | 149.4 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 119.7 | Positive | 148.5 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 79.9 | Negative | 56.0 | 4 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 37.5 | Negative | 40.0 | 2 |
| Stroke | 33.3 | Negative | 39.6 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 18.0 | Inconsistent | 20.7 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 15.9 | Inconsistent | 21.0 | 2 |
| Hypertension | 12.1 | Negative | 8.5 | 4 |
| Chronic Liver Disease \& Cirrhosis | 12.4 | Positive | 11.4 | 2 |

## County Health Ranking

| County |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 3.7 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $25 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Lee County was ranked |
| Physical Inactivity | $23 \%$ | $25 \%$ | 11th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $87 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 18th out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $14 \%$ | Health Factors. The data to the left are some of |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 22 | 21.0 | Most of the data included in the 2019 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | is from 2017. |


| Maternal and Child Health 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 6,735 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 22.7 | Positive | 19.7 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.9 | Steady | 6.1 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight < 2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 8.1\% | Inconsistent | 8.7\% | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | 6.0\% | Inconsistent | 6.1\% | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | 72.5\% | Inconsistent | 78\% | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicalble Diseases |  |  | County |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 |  | Trend | Florida | Quartile |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 6.2 | Negative | 11.4 | 2 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 90.9 | Negative | 138.5 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 383.0 | Negative | 470.3 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 6.3 | Positive | 10.4 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases* | 2.8 | Steady | 2.9 | 3 |

*2016-2018 data

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. According to the County Health Profiles, Lee County is ranked ninth for Health Behaviors. 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 entire county. In 2018, the City of Sanibel was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. The climate remains warm yearround, 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

## 2019 Sarasota County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2017, unless otherwise noted

| Demoglraphices | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 407,501 | $234.3 \%$ | 173,954 | $0.8 \%$ | $20,555,728$ |  |
| Male | 194,527 | $47.7 \%$ | 85,001 | $48.9 \%$ | $10,042,919$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 212,974 | $52.3 \%$ | 88,953 | $51.1 \%$ | $10,512,809$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-24 | 82,822 | $20.3 \%$ | 30,870 | $17.7 \%$ | $5,874,454$ | $28.6 \%$ |
| Ages 25-64 | 180,550 | $44.3 \%$ | 75,513 | $43.4 \%$ | $10,607,419$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 144,129 | $35.4 \%$ | 67,571 | $38.8 \%$ | $4,073,855$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| White | 373,606 | $91.7 \%$ | 157,422 | $90.5 \%$ | $15,944,707$ | $77.6 \%$ |
| Black | 19,477 | $4.8 \%$ | 10,504 | $6.0 \%$ | $3,470,100$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 14,418 | $3.5 \%$ | 6,028 | $3.5 \%$ | $1,140,921$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 36,097 | $8.9 \%$ | 11,995 | $6.9 \%$ | $5,135,854$ | $25.0 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | \$61,236 | \$47,684 |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$55,236 | \$50,883 |  |  |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | 9.2\% | 14.1\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 70,000 \\ & \$ 60,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 14.8\% | 20.6\% | \$50,000 | H |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 92.5\% | 87.6\% | \$30,000 |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 33.9\% | 28.5\% | \$20,000 |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+*** | 53.3\% | 61.6\% | \$0 |  |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.4\% | 3.6\% | Per Capita Income |  |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden** \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized | 16.0\% | 18.0\% |  |  |
| Population with a Disability | 16.0\% | 13.4\% |  |  |
| FPL: Federal Poverty Level, *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 5}$ | estimates |  |  |  |
| ***2018 |  |  | - Education \& Health Services |  |
| Workforce |  |  | Trade, Transportation \& Utilities |  |
| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |  |  |
| Education \& Health Services | 19.8\% | 14.8\% | $\square$ Professional \& Business Services |  |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | 18.1\% | 20.5\% |  |  |
| Professional \& Business Services | 15.5\% | 15.6\% | $\square$ Leisure \& Hospitality |  |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 14.6\% | 14.1\% |  |  |
| Government | 8.4\% | 12.4\% | $\square$ Government |  |


| Crime | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2014-2016 | $1,579.9$ | Positive | $2,016.8$ | 3 |
| Larceny | 349.3 | Positive | 490.9 | 2 |
| Burglary | 344.5 | Positive | 527.8 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 174.3 | Positive | 298.9 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 26.8 | Positive | 53.4 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 4.0 | Inconsistent | 4.5 | 2 |
| Alcohol-suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths* | 19.4 | Positive | 14.1 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 2.3 | Steady | 5.3 | 1 |
| Murder |  |  |  |  |

*2014-2016 data
Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000* | County | Florida | Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds** | 370.8 | 308.2 | Physicians | 236.8 | 310.6 |
| Acute Care Beds** | 292.6 | 248.9 | OB/GYNs | 4.4 | 9.5 |
| Specialty Beds** | 78.1 | 59.2 | Pediatricians | 14.2 | 22.3 |
| Nursing Home Beds** | 750.4 | 407.6 | Dentists | 42.2 | 55.8 |
| County Health Dept FTE | 112.3 | 47.0 | ${ }^{*}$ Number of licensed providers may not equal the number of practicing providers. ffiscal year ending 2018 |  |  |
| County Health Dept Expenditures | \$82.30 | \$36.00 |  |  |  |

*fiscal year ending 2017, FTE: full-time employees; **2017

|  | Uninsured under 65 years <br> of age | Florida Percentage of <br> Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heallhcare Access* | $84 \%$ | $84.0 \%$ |  |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $16 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage |  |  |  |

*Reported for year ending 2017

## Health Insurance Coverage

 civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years

|  | Private <br> Insurance | Medicaid | Medicare | Uninsured/ <br> Underinsured | Other | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sarasota Memorial Hospital | 14,430 | 16,745 | 15,047 | 11,866 | 3,900 | 61,988 |
| Venice Regional Bayfront Health | 3,820 | 2,273 | 9,820 | 2,057 | 915 | 18,885 |
| Doctors Hospital of Sarasota | 4,511 | 3,179 | 6,944 | 2,849 | 779 | 18,262 |
| Englewood Community Hospital | 901 | 700 | 2,772 | 728 | 212 | 5,313 |

[^8]| Mortallity Leadling Catises of Death | County <br> Age-Adjusted <br> Rate $/ 100,000$ |  | Florida <br> Age-Adjusted <br> Rate $/ 100,000$ | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Ranking

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 3.8 | 3.8 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $13 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Sarasota County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $21 \%$ | $25 \%$ | rank 6th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida for |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | $91 \%$ | $88 \%$ | Health Outcomes and 2nd out of $\mathbf{6 7}$ for |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $14 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 25 | 21.0 | Most of the data included in the 2019 rankings |
| Disconnected Youth | $4 \%$ | $8 \%$ | is from 2017. |


| Maternal and Child Health 2015-2017 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 2884 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 15.9 | Positive | 19.7 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.1 | Inconsistent | 6.1 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight < 2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 7.3\% | Inconsistent | 8.7\% | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | 5.5\% | Negative | 6.1\% | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | 76.6\% | Positive | 78\% | 2 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicalble Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Florida | County |
| :---: |
| Quartile |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2015-2017 |

[^9]
## 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. Venice was named to Forbes' List of 25 Best Places to Retire in 2019. According to the County Health Rankings, Sarasota County ranked second for Health Factors, fourth for Health Behaviors. thrid for Clinical Care, fifth for Quality of Life, and sixth for Health Outcomes. For the sixth consecutive year, Sarasota County has been recognized by the Florida Department of Health as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. 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 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 Julv (low of 72).


## 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.


[^0]:    *hospitals most utilized by Charlotte County residents for emergency room visits for 2017

[^1]:    *hospitals most utilized by Collier County residents for emergency room visits 2017

[^2]:    *2016-2018 cases

[^3]:    *hospitals most utilized by DeSoto County residents for emergency room visits, 2017

[^4]:    Please note that in counties with smaller populations, a small number of incidents can have a large impact on the rates for the county.

[^5]:    *hospitals most utilized by Hendry County residents for emergency room visits, 2017

[^6]:    Please note that in counties with smaller populations, a small number of incidents can have a large impact on the rates for the county.

[^7]:    *hospitals most utilized by Lee County residents for emergency room visits, 2017

[^8]:    *hospitals most utilized by Sarasota County residents for emergency room visits, 2017

[^9]:    *2016-2018 data

