## $\underline{2021}$ Charlotte County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 182,298 | $10.1 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 88,937 | $48.8 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 93,361 | $51.2 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 21,902 | $12.0 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 87,088 | $47.8 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,676,861$ | $59.6 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 73,308 | $40.2 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 164,871 | $90.4 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 10,946 | $6.0 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 6,481 | $3.6 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 13,525 | $7.4 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $23.6 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $20.1 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $15.8 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |
| Government | $12.4 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Construction | $8.6 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |



HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL
of Southwest Florida, Inc.

| Crime |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | 2 |
| Larceny | 980.5 | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 172.9 | Positive | 356.4 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 313.4 | Positive | 505.2 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 174.2 | Inconsistent | 268.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 26.9 | Positive | 55.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities* | 2.2 |  | 1.8 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 19.3 | Inconsistent | 14.6 | 4 |
| Murder | 0.9 | Inconsistent | 5.2 | 1 |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 392.2 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 348.9 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 43.3 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 691.2 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 33.3 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 25.8$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020
Charlotte County
Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized
Healthcare Access*

Population
Population

Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 226.5 | 314.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 5.4 | 9.2 |
| Pediatricians | 102.0 | 21.9 |
| Dentists | 37.8 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers does not <br> necessarily equal the number of practicing <br> providers. $\dagger$ fiscal year ending 2020 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Population
87.2\%
12.8\%
*5 year estimates, 2015-2019
**Single year trend, 2019
Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $92.8 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $69.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $90.4 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $43.8 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |

[^0]| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2019 | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted <br> Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 617.7 | Positive | 665.6 | 1 |
| Cancer | 142.9 | Inconsistent | 142.8 | 2 |
| Heart Disease | 118.9 | Inconsistent | 143.5 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 29.0 | Inconsistent | 36.1 | 1 |
| Stroke | 28.5 | Inconsistent | 41.4 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 18.4 | Positive | 18.8 | 2 |
| Unintentional Injury | 40.0 | Inconsistent | 55.5 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 18.6 | Steady | 19.7 | 2 |
| Infulenza and Pneumonia | 9.1 | Inconsistent | 8.4 | 2 |
| Suicide | 24.0 | Negative | 14.5 | 4 |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.9 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $21 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $28 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Charlotte County was |
| ranked 25th out of the 67 counties in |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $26 \%$ | $26 \%$ | Florida overall. For both Health Outcomes |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ | and Health Factors Charlotte County ranked |
| Food Insecurity | $13 \%$ | $13 \%$ | in the higher middle range of counties in |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 8 | 24.0 | Florida (Higher 50-75\%). The data to the left |
| Excessive Drinking | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | are some of the factors tracked by County |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 1,017 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 17.6 | Positive | 17.1 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.3 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 6.9 | Inconsistent | 6.0 | 3 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.4 \%$ | Inconsistent | $8.8 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $9.9 \%$ | Negative | $7.2 \%$ | 4 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $67.1 \%$ | Negative | $76.5 \%$ | 4 |

*per 1,000 births

| Commumicable Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 2.1 | Negative | 13.5 | Florida |
| Quartile |  |  |  |  |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 43.3 | Inconsistent | 161.7 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 169.3 | Positive | 504.2 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 2.7 | Inconsistent | 9.3 | 1 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.5 | Positive | 2.7 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  | 2 |  |

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 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, $81 \%$ 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.

## 2021 Collier County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 377,700 | $20.9 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 186,380 | $49.3 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 191,320 | $50.7 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 64,423 | $17.1 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 191,597 | $50.7 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 121,680 | $32.2 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 337,230 | $89.3 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 27,997 | $7.4 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 12,473 | $3.3 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 106,523 | $28.2 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $19.6 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $18.5 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $14.9 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |
| Construction | $11.4 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |
| Professional \& Health Services | $10.8 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ |
| Government | $9.1 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |



HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL
of Southwest Florida, Inc. CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES

| Crime |  |  |  | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | 2 |
| Larceny | 944.7 | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 1 |
| Burglary | 155.5 | Positive | 356.4 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 451.3 | Inconsistent | 505.2 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 182.9 | Positive | 268.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 49.0 | Negative | 55.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities* | 2.2 |  | 1.8 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 12.9 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Murder | 2.3 | Inconsistent | 5.2 | 1 |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 280.4 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 218.7 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 61.7 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 261.8 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 39.1 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 29.0$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020

|  | of Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend** |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wealthcare Access* | $84.6 \%$ | $87.2 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $15.4 \%$ | $12.8 \%$ |  |

## *5 year estimates, 2015-2019

**Single year trend, 2019

## Health Insurance Coverage

civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $92.8 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $61.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $92.2 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $62.8 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |

*2020 data ${ }^{* * 2019 ~+2019-2020 ~ s c h o o l ~ y e a r ~}$

County

| 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, 2019 |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

| 2021 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.1 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $16 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $22 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Collier County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $23 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 2nd out of the 67 counties in Florida |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $9 \%$ | $11 \%$ | overall. For both Health Outcomes and |
| Food Insecurity | $11 \%$ | $13 \%$ | the healthiest collier Country ranked among |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 18 | 24.0 | 75-100\%). The data to the left are some of the |
| Excessive Drinking | $22 \%$ | $20 \%$ | factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2019-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 3,165 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 17.3 | Positive | 17.1 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 3.7 | Positive | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 4.8 | Positive | 6.0 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $7.2 \%$ | Negative | $8.8 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.6 \%$ | Steady | $7.2 \%$ | 3 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $72.7 \%$ | Positive | $76.5 \%$ | 2 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 5.5 | Inconsistent | 13.4 | County <br> Quartile |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 48.2 | Negative | 161.7 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 317.7 | Positive | 504.2 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 5.1 | Inconsistent | 9.3 | 1 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.5 | Steady | 2.7 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  | 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 and 2019, Collier County (Everglades City) was recognized as a Healthy Weight Community Champion. 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.

## 2021 DeSoto County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographies | County |  | Area $8^{*}$ |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 35,718 | $2.0 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 20,225 | $56.6 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 15,493 | $43.4 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 6,781 | $19.0 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 21,010 | $58.8 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 7,927 | $22.2 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 30,060 | $84.2 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 4,511 | $12.6 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,147 | $3.2 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 11,381 | $31.9 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $26.6 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Government | $22.1 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | $11.9 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $9.4 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | $8.7 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,171.7$ | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 696.5 | Inconsistent | 356.4 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 782.4 | Negative | 505.2 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 340.8 | Positive | 268.9 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 55.1 | Inconsistent | 55.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities* | 7.5 |  | 1.8 | 3 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 14.6 | Inconsistent | 14.6 | 2 |
| Murder | 8.4 | Inconsistent | 5.2 | 3 |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization © Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 137.2 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 137.2 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 330.4 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 143.5 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 161.0$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020

\section*{| Healthcare Access* |
| :--- |
| With Health Insurance Cov |
| No Health Insurance Cover |
| *5 year estimates, 2015-2019 | <br> **Single year trend, 2019}

DeSoto County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population
80.8\%
19.2\%

Health Insurance Coverage

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 41.2 | 314.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 2.7 | 9.2 |
| Pediatricians | 5.5 | 21.9 |
| Dentists | 16.5 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal <br> the number of practicing providers. fiscal year |  |  |
| ending 2020 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of Civilian
Noninstitutionalized Population 87.2\% 12.8\%
civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $96.0 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $34.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $84.6 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $62.5 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |

*2020 data ${ }^{* * 2019 ~+2019-2020 ~ s c h o o l ~ y e a r ~}$

|  | 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, 2019 | 654.5 | Positive | 665.6 | 1 |
| All Causes | 141.0 | Inconsistent | 142.8 | 2 |
| Cancer | 107.5 | Positive | 143.5 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 48.9 | Inconsistent | 36.1 | 3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 49.8 | Inconsistent | 19.7 | 4 |
| Diabetes | 65.0 | Negative | 55.5 | 3 |
| Unintentional Injury | 23.8 | Positive | 41.4 | 1 |
| Stroke | 12.4 | Inconsistent | 18.8 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 14.6 | Inconsistent | 10.1 | 3 |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome \& Nephrosis | 11.1 | Inconsistent | 8.0 | 3 |
| Septicemia |  |  |  | 3 |

## County Health Rankings

| 2021 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 5.2 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $26 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $31 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. DeSoto County was |
| ranked 36th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $36 \%$ | $26 \%$ | overall. For DeSoto County, Health Outcomes |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $14 \%$ | $11 \%$ | was ranked lower middle range (Lower 25- |
| Food Insecurity | $16 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 0 \% )}$ and Health Factors was ranked least |
| healthy (Lowest 0-25\%). The data to the left |  |  |  |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 13 | 24.0 | are some of the factors tracked by County |
| Excessive Drinking | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | Health Rankings. |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 393 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 42.9 | Negative | 17.1 | 4 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 2.5 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.9 | Inconsistent | 6.0 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $6.5 \%$ | Positive | $8.8 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $9.8 \%$ | Negative | $7.2 \%$ | 4 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $64.1 \%$ | Negative | $76.5 \%$ | 4 |

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

| Communicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 1.9 | Steady | 13.5 | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 77.9 | Negative | 149.9 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 309.0 | Inconsistent | 504.2 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 11.2 | Negative | 9.3 | 4 |
| AIDS Cases | 5.6 | Negative | 2.7 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## DeSoto County, Florida

DeSoto County includes Arcadia, which is its county seat. A rural county, DeSoto has a population density of 58.2 people per square mile ( $0.2 \%$ of Florida's population) , as compared to Florida's average of 407.0 people per square mile. 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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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

8961 Daniels Center Drive, Ste. 401, Fort Myers, FL 33912

## 2021 Glades County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13,098 | $0.7 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 7,369 | $56.3 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 5,729 | $43.7 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 1,941 | $14.8 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 7,584 | $57.9 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 3,573 | $27.3 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 10,312 | $78.7 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 1,812 | $13.8 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 974 | $7.4 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 2,777 | $21.2 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries* (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Government | $26.7 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | $20.5 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | $15.7 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Construction | $10.1 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $9.6 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ |

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | 740.8 | Inconsistent | $1,792.4$ | 1 |
| Burglary | 247.8 | Positive | 356.4 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 485.4 | Positive | 505.2 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 189.6 | Positive | 268.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 32.9 | Inconsistent | 55.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities* | 17.7 |  | 1.8 | 4 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 17.6 | Inconsistent | 14.6 | 3 |
| Murder | 0 | Positive | 5.2 | 1 |
| *Data is not comparable to provious years |  |  |  |  |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 0.0 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 0.0 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 0.0 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 61.0 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 79.1$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020

Glades County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized

Population 75.9\% 24.1\%

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 7.6 | 314.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| Pediatricians | 0.0 | 21.9 |
| Dentists | 0.0 | 56.7 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Number of licensed providers may not equal |  |  |
| the number of practicing providers. $\dagger$ fiscal <br> year ending 2020 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized
Healthcare Access*
With Health Insurance Coverage
No Health Insurance Coverage
*5 year estimates, 2015-2019
**Single year trend, 2019

Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $94.4 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $62.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $89.6 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $42.3 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |
| ${ }^{* 2020}$ data ${ }^{* * 2019 ~+2019-2020 ~ s c h o o l ~ y e a r ~}$ |  |  |

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, 2019 | 657.8 | Negative | 665.6 | 1 |
| All Causes | 126.5 | Inconsistent | 142.8 | 1 |
| Cancer | 106.0 | Positive | 143.5 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 123.4 | Negative | 55.5 | 4 |
| Unintentional Injury | 35.0 | Inconsistent | 41.4 | 2 |
| Stroke | 25.4 | Inconsistent | 18.8 | 4 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 22.8 | Positive | 36.1 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 17.1 | Inconsistent | 19.7 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 34.4 | Negative | 14.5 | 4 |
| Suicide |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

| 2021 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.9 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $26 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $39 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Glades County was |
| ranked 48th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $35 \%$ | $26 \%$ | overall. For Glades County, Health Outcomes |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $21 \%$ | $11 \%$ | was ranked lower middle range (Lower 25- |
| Food Insecurity | $14 \%$ | $13 \%$ | 50\%) and Health Factors was ranked least |
| Broadband Access | $60 \%$ | $83 \%$ | healthy (Lowest 0-25\%). The data to the left |
| Excessive Drinking | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | are some of the factors tracked by County |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 60 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 12.6 | Inconsistent | 17.1 | 1 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 5.6 | Inconsistent | 4.1 | 3 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 11.1 | Inconsistent | 6.0 | 4 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $10.6 \%$ | Inconsistent | $8.8 \%$ | 4 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $6.2 \%$ | Inconsistent | $7.2 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $77.4 \%$ | Inconsistent | $76.5 \%$ | 4 |

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

| Communicable Diseases |  |  | County <br> Quartile |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | 1 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 2.5 | Inconsistent | 13.5 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 50.6 | Negative | 161.7 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 437.4 | Inconsistent | 504.2 | 2 |
| AIDS Cases | 5.1 | Inconsistent | 9.3 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases | 0.0 | Steady | 2.7 | 1 |

[^2]
## Glades County, Florida

Glades County includes Moore Haven, which is its county seat. A rural county, Glades has a population density of 16.9 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 407.0 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 whole county.


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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

## 2021 Hendry County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area $8^{*}$ |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 40,089 | $2.2 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 21,381 | $53.3 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 18,708 | $46.7 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 10,454 | $26.1 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 24,119 | $60.2 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 5,516 | $13.8 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 33,500 | $83.6 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 4,838 | $12.1 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 1,751 | $4.4 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 21,775 | $54.3 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Natural Resource \& Mining | $28.1 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Government | $18.6 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | $16.0 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $9.5 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $7.0 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |



HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL
of Southwest Florida, Inc. CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,292.6$ | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 847.6 | Positive | 356.4 | 4 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 627.3 | Positive | 55.2 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 310.7 | Positive | 268.9 | 2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 79.4 | Negative | 55.4 | 3 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities* | 3.4 |  | 1.8 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 15.7 | Inconsistent | 14.6 | 2 |
| Murder | 11.8 | Inconsistent | 5.2 | 4 |
| *Data |  |  |  |  |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 62.4 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 62.4 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 0.0 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 618.6 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 172.2 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 135.1$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 46.8 | 314.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 0.0 | 9.2 |
| Pediatricians | 7.4 | 21.9 |
| Dentists | 22.2 | 56.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal the |  |  |
| number of practicing providers. $\dagger$ fiscal year <br> ending 2020 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized

| Healthcare Access* | Noninstitutionalized <br> Population |
| :--- | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $74.4 \%$ |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $25.6 \%$ |

County

| 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, 2019 | 762.1 | Inconsistent | 665.6 | 2 |  |
| All Causes | 203.8 | Inconsistent | 143.5 | 4 |  |
| Heart Disease | 160.3 | Inconsistent | 142.8 | 3 |  |
| Cancer | 58.0 | Inconsistent | 55.5 | 2 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.1 | Inconsistent | 36.1 | 2 |  |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 39.5 | Inconsistent | 41.4 | 3 |  |
| Stroke | 24.6 | Positive | 19.7 | 2 | 3 |
| Diabetes | 21.1 | Negative | 14.5 | 4 |  |
| Suicide | 18.5 | Negative | 10.1 | 4 |  |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome \& Nephrosis |  |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 5.1 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $24 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $35 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Hendry County was |
| ranked 41th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $35 \%$ | $26 \%$ | overall. For Hendry County, Health |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ | Outcomes was ranked lower middle range |
| Food Insecurity | $16 \%$ | $13 \%$ | (Lower 25-50\%) and Health Factors was |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 17 | 24 | ranked least healthy (Lowest 0-25\%). The |
| data to the left are some of the factors tracked |  |  |  |
| Excessive Drinking | $18 \%$ | $20 \%$ | by County Health Rankings. |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 591 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 27.2 | Positive | 17.1 | 4 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 3.9 | Steady | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.1 | Steady | 6.0 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.2 \%$ | Steady | $8.8 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.2 \%$ | Negative | $7.2 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $72.7 \%$ | Inconsistent | $76.5 \%$ | 3 |

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

| Commumicable Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 4.2 | Inconsistent | 13.5 | Florida |
| Quartile |  |  |  |  |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 95.4 | Inconsistent | 161.7 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 547.1 | Positive | 504.2 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 11.8 | Inconsistent | 9.3 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 2.5 | Positive | 2.7 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  | 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.

## 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 35.4 people per square mile, as compared to the Florida average of 407.0 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. For the whole county 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).


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Planning@hpcswf.com / Twitter.com/HPCSWF

## 2021 Lee County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 734,630 | $40.6 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 360 | $0.0 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 375,038 | $51.1 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 129,691 | $17.7 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 394,755 | $53.7 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 210,184 | $28.6 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 637,599 | $86.8 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 66,696 | $9.1 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 30,335 | $4.1 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 160,861 | $21.9 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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




## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | $19.8 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $16.0 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |
| Government | $15.6 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $12.9 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ |
| Construction | $11.8 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |
| Education \& Health Services | $11.5 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,054.8$ | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 2 |
| Burglary | 252.2 | Positive | 356.4 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 418.7 | Inconsistent | 505.2 | 2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 192.1 | Positive | 268.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 55.9 | Negative | 55.4 | 2 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatilities* | 2.2 |  | 1.8 | 2 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 15.3 | Positive | 14.6 | 2 |
| Murder | 5 | Inconsistent | 5.2 | 2 |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 282.3 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 223.5 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 58.8 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 316.5 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 25.9 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 20.6$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020 Lee County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized

| Healthcare Access* | Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Trend** |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $86.7 \%$ | $87.2 \%$ | Positive |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $13.3 \%$ | $12.8 \%$ |  |

*5 year estimates, 2015-2019
**Single year trend, 2019
Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $93.2 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $58.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $88.5 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $47.3 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |
| ${ }^{* 2020}$ data ${ }^{* * 2019 ~+2019-2020 ~ s c h o o l ~ y e a r ~}$ |  |  |


| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death <br> Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2019 | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 571.5 | Positive | 665.6 | 1 |
| Cancer | 129.7 | Positive | 142.8 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 118.0 | Positive | 143.5 | 1 |
| Unintentional Injury | 67.5 | Positive | 55.5 | 3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 26.4 | Positive | 36.1 | 1 |
| Stroke | 26.2 | Positive | 41.4 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 18.2 | Negative | 18.8 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 17.0 | Inconsistent | 19.7 | 1 |
| Chronic Liver Disease \& Cirrhosis | 13.9 | Negative | 11.3 | 3 |
| Suicide | 14.8 | Inconsistent | 14.5 | 2 |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.4 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $19 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a |
| Adult Obesity | $25 \%$ | $27 \%$ | state based on health data. Lee County was |
| ranked 15th out of the 67 counties in |  |  |  |
| Physical Inactivity | $25 \%$ | $26 \%$ | Florida overall. For both Health Outcomes |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $11 \%$ | $11 \%$ | and Health Factors Lee County ranked |
| Food Insecurity | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | among the healthiest counties in Florida |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 30 | 24 | (Highest 75-100\%). The data to the left are |
| Excessive Drinking | $23 \%$ | $20 \%$ | some of the factors tracked by County Health |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 6,800 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 19.7 | Positive | 17.1 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.1 | Steady | 4.1 | 2 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 5.8 | Steady | 6.0 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight < 2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 8.1\% | Steady | 8.8\% | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | 7.0\% | Negative | 7.2\% | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | 71.2\% | Inconsistent | 76.5\% | 4 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 7.7 | Negative | 13.5 | 2 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 109.1 | Negative | 161.7 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 424.7 | Negative | 504.2 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 5.6 | Positive | 9.3 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 2.5 | Steady | 2.7 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

## Lee County, Florida

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 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

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## 2021 Sarasota County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2019, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics | County |  | Area 8* |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 426,977 | $23.6 \%$ | $1,810,510$ | $8.5 \%$ | $21,268,553$ |  |
| Male | 203,464 | $47.7 \%$ | 528,116 | $29.2 \%$ | $10,396,776$ | $48.9 \%$ |
| Female | 223,513 | $52.3 \%$ | 923,162 | $51.0 \%$ | $10,871,777$ | $51.1 \%$ |
| Ages 0-18 | 60,830 | $14.2 \%$ | 296,022 | $16.4 \%$ | $4,240,077$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| Ages 18-64 | 209,543 | $49.1 \%$ | 935,696 | $51.7 \%$ | $12,686,861$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 156,604 | $36.7 \%$ | 578,792 | $32.0 \%$ | $4,341,615$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| White | 390,821 | $91.5 \%$ | $1,604,393$ | $88.6 \%$ | $16,439,624$ | $77.3 \%$ |
| Black | 20,381 | $4.8 \%$ | 137,181 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,603,599$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Other | 15,775 | $3.7 \%$ | 68,936 | $3.8 \%$ | $1,225,330$ | $5.8 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 39,876 | $9.3 \%$ | 356,718 | $19.7 \%$ | $5,585,799$ | $26.3 \%$ |

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


| Socioeconomics | County | Trend | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | \$66,878 | Positive | \$52,426 |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$62,236 | Positive | \$55,660 | The COVID-19 pandemic has had a large impact on the economy. Some of the effects will not be seen until future years, however they are already reflected in numbers like the unemployment rate. |  |
| Persons <100\% of FPL | 7.8\% | Inconsistent | 12.7\% |  |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 12.0\% | Inconsistent | 18.2\% |  |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 93.1\% | Steady | 88.2\% |  |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 35.4\% | Positive | 29.9\% |  |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+** | 50.0\% | Negative | 58.8\% |  |  |
| Unemployment Rate** | 7.0\% | Inconsistent | 3.3\% | \$80,000 $\square$ |  |
| Severe Housing Cost Burden*** | 15.0\% | Inconsistent | 17.0\% | \$60,000 |  |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability*** | 13.4\% |  | 15.4\% | \$40,000 | - County |
| FPL: Federal Poverty Level ${ }^{*}$ age 25 and over | **2020 |  |  | $\$ 0$ | ■ Florida |
| *** 5 year estimates |  |  |  | Per Capita Income | Median <br> Household Income |

Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Education \& Health Services | $20.2 \%$ | $14.9 \%$ |
| Trade, Transportation \& Utilities | $17.2 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $15.8 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ |
| Leisure and Hospitality | $14.7 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ |
| Construction | $8.4 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |



HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL
of Southwest Florida, Inc.
CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY WITH HEALTH RESOURCES

## Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny | $1,450.3$ | Positive | $1,792.4$ | 3 |
| Burglary | 259.7 | Positive | 356.4 | 1 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 309.4 | Positive | 505.2 | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 169.1 | Inconsistent | 268.9 | 1 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 23.0 | Positive | 55.4 | 1 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities* | 1.7 |  | 1.8 | 1 |
| Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate | 19.9 | Inconsistent | 14.6 | 4 |
| Murder | 2.2 | Steady | 5.2 | 1 |

*Data is not comparable to previous years

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 361.1 | 311.2 |
| Acute Care Beds | 285.0 | 251.8 |
| Specialty Beds | 76.1 | 59.4 |
| Nursing Home Beds | 717.1 | 401.9 |
| County Health Dept FTE* | 55.5 | 40.9 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures** | $\$ 51.3$ | $\$ 33.4$ |

*fiscal year ending 2020, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2020
Sarasota County Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized
Healthcare Access*

| With Health Insurance Coverage | Population |
| :--- | :---: |
| No Health Insurance Coverage | $89.0 \%$ |

## Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per 100,000 $\dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 387.3 | 314.0 |
| OB/GYNs | 12.0 | 9.2 |
| Pediatricians | 17.2 | 21.9 |
| Dentists | 72.7 | 56.7 |
| Number of licensed providers may not equal |  |  |
| the number of practicing providers. fiscal |  |  |
| year ending 2020 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of
Civilian
Noninstitutionalized

| Population | Trend** |
| ---: | :---: |
| $87.2 \%$ | Positive |

*5 year estimates, 2015-2019
**Single year trend, 2019
Health Insurance Coverage civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years


## School-Age Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Immunization at Kindergarten* | $89.7 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $70.0 \%$ | $58.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate+ | $92.5 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch* | $44.1 \%$ | $54.5 \%$ |
| *2020 data ${ }^{* * 2019+2019-2020 ~ s c h o o l ~}$ vear |  |  |

County

| 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, 2019 |  |  |  |  |

## County Health Rankings

|  | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.6 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $18 \%$ | $15 \%$ | Johnson Foundation ranks all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ | based on health data. Sarasota County was |
| Physical Inactivity | $23 \%$ | $26 \%$ | ranked 7th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |
| overall. For both Health Outcomes and |  |  |  |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $10 \%$ | $11 \%$ | Health Factors Sarasota County ranked |
| Food Insecurity | $11 \%$ | $13 \%$ | among the healthiest counties in Florida |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 26 | 24 | (Highest 75-100\%). The data to the left are |
| Excessive drinking | $26 \%$ | $20 \%$ | some of the factors tracked by County Health |

Most of the data included in the 2021 rankings is from 2019.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2017-2019 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 2860 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 14.5 | Positive | 17.1 | 1 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* $^{\text {F }}$ Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 2.3 | Positive | 4.1 | 1 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | 4.5 | Inconsistent | 6.0 | 1 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.5 \%$ | Steady | $8.8 \%$ | 1 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $5.6 \%$ | Steady | $7.2 \%$ | 1 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2017-2019 | 12.9 | Negative | 13.5 | 3 |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 88.4 | Negative | 161.7 | 1 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 275.5 | Negative | 504.2 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 3.3 | Positive | 9.3 | 1 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.4 | Steady | 2.7 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  |  |  |

## Sarasota County, Florida

Sarasota County includes Sarasota, North Port, Venice, Longboat Key, and Siesta 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]:    *2020 data **2019 +2019-2020 school year

[^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.

