## 2023 Lee County, Florida Health Profile

Data for year ending 2021, unless otherwise noted

| Demographics* | County |  | Area 8** |  | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 807,798 | $41.8 \%$ | $1,930,959$ | $8.6 \%$ | $22,329,178$ |  |
| Male | 397,725 | $49.2 \%$ | 950,752 | $49.2 \%$ | $10,978,577$ | $49.2 \%$ |
| Female | 410,073 | $50.8 \%$ | 980,207 | $50.8 \%$ | $11,350,601$ | $50.8 \%$ |
| Ages 0-19 | 154,983 | $19.2 \%$ | 343,544 | $17.8 \%$ | $4,889,259$ | $21.9 \%$ |
| Ages 20-64 | 418,129 | $51.8 \%$ | 960,221 | $49.7 \%$ | $12,738,712$ | $57.0 \%$ |
| Ages 65+ | 234,686 | $29.1 \%$ | 627,194 | $32.5 \%$ | $4,701,207$ | $21.1 \%$ |
| White | 698,709 | $86.5 \%$ | $1,705,483$ | $88.3 \%$ | $17,160,051$ | $76.9 \%$ |
| Black | 74,332 | $9.2 \%$ | 146,696 | $7.6 \%$ | $3,813,045$ | $17.1 \%$ |
| Other | 34,757 | $4.3 \%$ | 78,780 | $4.1 \%$ | $1,356,082$ | $6.1 \%$ |
| Hispanic | 192,068 | $23.8 \%$ | 403,566 | $20.9 \%$ | $6,011,553$ | $26.9 \%$ |

* *Area 8 includes Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Glades, Lee, \& Sarasota counties
*2022 Data


| Sociocconomics | County | Trend | Florida |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per Capita Income | \$62,885 | Positive | \$62,270 |  |  |
| Median Household Income | \$63,235 | Positive | \$61,777 | 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 | 12.0\% | Inconsistent | 13.1\% |  |  |
| Children under 18 years <100\% of FPL | 18.7\% | Inconsistent | 18.2\% |  |  |
| High School Graduate or Higher* | 89.8\% | Positive | 89.0\% |  |  |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher* | 29.0\% | Positive | 31.5\% |  |  |
| Labor Force as \% of Population Age 18+** | 55.9\% | Negative | 59.0\% |  |  |
| Unemployment Rate** | 4.2\% | Inconsistent | 4.6\% |  |  |
| Households with Access to the Internet | 89.1\% | Steady | 87.2\% |  |  |
| \% of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population with a Disability*** | 13.6\% |  | 13.4\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 62,000 \\ & \$ 61,500 \\ & \$ 61,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { County } \\ & \text { ■ Florida } \end{aligned}$ |
| FPL: Federal Poverty Level *age 25 and over ${ }^{* * 2021}$ *** 5 year estimates |  |  |  | Per Capita Median Income Household Income |  |

## Workforce

| Top Industries (\% of all workers) | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | $19.9 \%$ | $20.7 \%$ |
| Government | $15.4 \%$ | $11.8 \%$ |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | $14.9 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ |
| Professional \& Business Services | $13.4 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ |
| Construction | $12.6 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |

Crime

| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2018-2020 | County | Trend | Florida | County Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 53.5 | Inconsistent | 53.7 | 3 |
| Aggravated Assault | 190.0 | Positive | 268.4 | 2 |
| Total Domestic Violence Offenses | 420.8 | Inconsistent | 495.9 | 2 |
| Murder | 4.3 | Positive | 5.5 | 3 |
| Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatilities* | 2.2 | Inconsistent | 1.8 | 2 |

*3-year rate per 100,000, 2019-2021

## Healthcare Utilization \& Resources

| Rate per 100,000 | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Hospital Beds | 276.6 | 316.0 |
| Acute Care Beds | 220.7 | 247.1 |
| Specialty Beds | 55.9 | 69.0 |
| Nursing Home Beds* | 275.5 | 386.5 |
| County Health Dept FTE** | 30.7 | 47.0 |
| County Health Dept Expenditures*** | $\$ 20.30$ | $\$ 32.80$ |

*2020 ${ }^{* *}$ fiscal year ending 2021, FTE: full-time employees
**Dollars (\$) expended per person, fiscal year ending 2021

|  | Lee County Percentage of <br> Civilian <br> Noninstitutionalized | Florida Percentage of <br> Civilian Noninstitutionalized <br> Population | Population |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$ Trend** | Healthcare Access* | $76.2 \%$ | $87.4 \%$ | Inconsistent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With Health Insurance Coverage | $17.0 \%$ | $12.6 \%$ | Inconsistent |
| No Health Insurance Coverage |  |  |  |

*5 year estimates, 2017-2021
**Single year trend, 2021

School-Aged Children

| Percentages | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Immunization at Kindergarten | $93.5 \%$ | $93.5 \%$ |
| Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency** | $50.0 \%$ | $54.0 \%$ |
| High School Graduation Rate** | $89.5 \%$ | $94.0 \%$ |
| Middle School Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch | $46.7 \%$ | $55.1 \%$ |

Licensed Health Professionals*

| Rate per $100,000 \dagger$ | County | Florida |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Physicians | 320.6 | 308.8 |
| OB/GYNs | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| Pediatricians | 18.4 | 21.6 |
| Dentists | 43.9 | 55.7 |
| *Number of licensed providers may not equal |  |  |
| the number of practicing providers. $\dagger$ fiscal |  |  |
| year ending 2021 |  |  |

Florida Percentage of Civilian Noninstitutionalized | Population | Trend ${ }^{* *}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $87.4 \%$ | Inconsistent |
| $12.6 \%$ | Inconsistent | the number of practicing providers. $\dagger$ fiscal year ending 2021

|  | County |  | Florida |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality \& Leading Causes of Death Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000, 2022 | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | Trend | Age-Adjusted Rate / 100,000 | County Quartile |
| All Causes | 638.7 | Inconsistent | 738.1 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 127.0 | Negative | 146.9 | 1 |
| Cancer | 124.9 | Inconsistent | 138.8 | 1 |
| Unintential Injury | 85.2 | Negative | 69.4 | 3 |
| Stroke | 29.9 | Inconsistent | 47.6 | 1 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 25.9 | Inconsistent | 31.8 | 1 |
| COVID-19 | 22.2 | Inconsistent | 35.8 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 15.9 | Inconsistent | 18.3 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 15.6 | Inconsistent | 22.8 | 1 |
| Suicide | 17.9 | Negative | 14.1 | 3 |

## County Health Rankings

| 2022 | County | Florida |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poor Mental Health Days | 4.4 | 4.2 | County Health Rankings by the Robert Wood |
| Adult Smoking | $17 \%$ | $16 \%$ | Johnson Foundation rank all counties in a state |
| Adult Obesity | $28 \%$ | $28 \%$ | based on health data. Lee County was ranked |
| Physical Inactivity | $24 \%$ | $26 \%$ | 11th out of the $\mathbf{6 7}$ counties in Florida |
| Diabetes Prevalence | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | overall. For both Health Outcomes and |
| Food Insecurity | $11 \%$ | $11 \%$ | Health Factors, Lee County ranked among |
| Drug Overdose Deaths (rate per 100,000) | 33.0 | 27.0 | 75-100\%). The data to the left are some of |
| Excessive Drinking | $20 \%$ | $17 \%$ | the factors tracked by County Health Rankings. |

Most of the data included in the 2022 rankings is from 2020.

| Maternal and Infant Health <br> 2019-2021 | County | Trend | Florida | County <br> Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Births (3 yr annual avg) | 7,224 |  |  |  |
| Teen (15-19) Birth Rate* | 18.2 | Positive | 14.9 | 2 |
| Neonatal Death Rate (0-27 Days)* | 4.3 | Negative | 4.0 | 3 |
| Infant Death Rate (0-364 Days)* | 6.0 | Inconsistent | 5.9 | 2 |
| Low Birthweight <2500 Grams (\% of Live Births) | $8.7 \%$ | Negative | $8.8 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care | $7.5 \%$ | Inconsistent | $7.7 \%$ | 2 |
| \% of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care | $69.7 \%$ | Negative | $75.3 \%$ | 3 |

*per 1,000 births

| Communicable Diseases |  |  | County | Trend |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-year rate per 100,000, 2019-2021 | 13.1 | Florida | County <br> Quartile |  |
| Infectious Syphilis Cases | 138.7 | Negative | 17.3 | 3 |
| Gonorrhea Cases | 416.6 | Inconsistent | 485.5 | 2 |
| Chlamydia | 4.9 | Inconsistent | 8.2 | 3 |
| AIDS Cases | 1.5 | Positive | 2.3 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis Cases |  |  | 3 |  |

Lee County has the largest population in 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 its 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.

HEALTH FOCUSED COMMUNITY DRIVEN
Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc. serving Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee \& Sarasota Counties

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