



2022 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Glades and Hendry Counties

Prepared by the Health Planning Council of Southwest Florida, Inc.



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Community Health Status Assessment Data Through the Lens of Health Equity

In a 2017 report designed to increase consensus around the meaning of health equity, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) provides the following definition: *“Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care.”*

For this CHA, health equity was considered during every phase of development. The focus was placed on the social determinants of health and the outcomes that can be seen in the health data. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *“Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”* Healthy People 2030 highlights the importance of addressing SDOH by including “creating social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all” as one of the five overarching goals for the decade.

The five key indicators of SDOH that were identified by Healthy People 2030 were incorporated into some of the key factors that focused on the data and community involvement. Additionally, community health and wellness data were examined looking for disparities based on stratifications including:



-  Economic Stability
-  Education Access and Quality
-  Healthcare Access and Quality
-  Neighborhood and Built Environment
-  Social and Community Context

The partners working on the CHA took extra steps to include voices from throughout the community in the gathering of all the community data. Participants were recruited or invited to participate to ensure that there was input from people of all geographical areas of the county, gender, race, ethnicity, economic status, marital status, and educational attainment.

Population

Population Selected Findings*

- Hendry and Glades are both considered rural counties. In 2021, Glades County has a far lower population density than the Florida average; 15.0 persons per square mile compared to a state average of 408.2 persons per square mile. Hendry County is denser than Glades with 35.1 persons per square mile but still significantly less dense than the Florida average.
- Both Glades and Hendry Counties experienced overall growth over the last 10 years. There was an increase of approximately 450 people or 3.4 percent from 2011 to 2020 in Glades County. In Hendry County, there was an increase of 1,860 people or 4.8 percent
- In Glades County, 21 percent of the population identifies as non-white which is slightly lower than the state average of 23 percent. Seventeen percent of people in Hendry County identify as non-white which is significantly less than the state average.
- A little over half of the population in Hendry County identifies as Hispanic (55.4%). Glades County has a lower-than-average percentage of individuals that identify as Hispanic (21.9% 26.7%).
- In Hendry County, the Hispanic population grew by almost 18 percent between 2011 and 2020. The Hispanic population in Glades County grew by a little more than seven percent.
- In Glades County, 17.3 percent of the public have a disability which is higher than the Florida average of 13.6 percent. 11.6 percent of the public in Hendry County have a disability which is lower than the Florida average.
- In 2021, Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower-than-average annual wage when compared to the Florida average (\$46,277 Glades, \$42,653 Hendry, \$55,840 State).
- The difference is starker when looking at per-capita personal income (\$28,116 Glades, \$35,546 Hendry, \$44,675 Florida).

****All sources and further details for the selected findings can be found in the relevant section of the Glades and Hendry Counties CHA***

The demographic, social, and economic characteristics of a community can strongly influence the community's health status and related service needs. These indicators should be a primary consideration when designing and developing any system of care within the region. This section provides a brief overview of some of the characteristics and trends that make Glades and Hendry Counties unique in comparison to the state of Florida.

The sheer number of people in a community is the leading determinant of the demand for healthcare services. Glades County (population just over 13,000) and Hendry County (population just slightly over 40,000) are in southwest Florida toward the center of the state. These two counties are two of the seven counties in southwest Florida that comprise the Local Health Planning District 8 as designated by the Florida Agency for the Health Care Administration (AHCA).

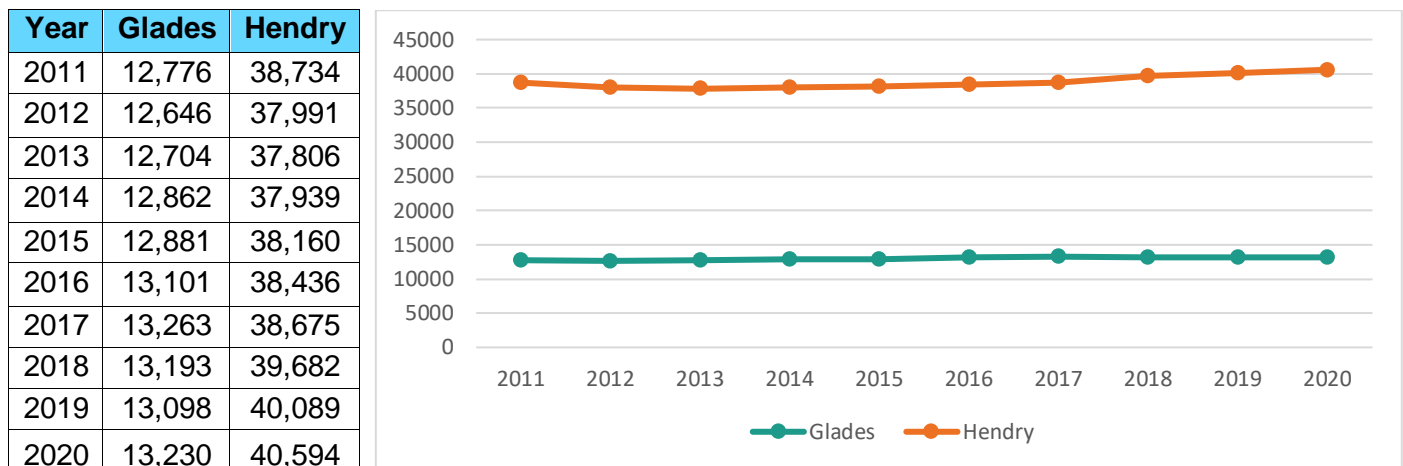
Moore Haven, which is the county seat of Glades County, is the largest incorporated municipality in the county. According to the Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR), Glades County is Florida's 65th most populous county out of 67 and makes up 0.1 percent of Florida's population. The county is 986 square miles in area; about 22 percent of that area is covered by water. In 2021, Glades County has a far lower population density than the Florida average; 15.0 persons per square mile compared to a state average of 408.2 persons per square mile. Glades County is considered a rural county.

LaBelle is the county seat of Hendry County; Clewiston is the largest incorporated area in the county. Hendry County is 1,189.79 square miles in area; about three percent of that area is covered by water. According to EDR, Hendry County is Florida's 46th most populous county, which makes up 0.2 percent of Florida's population. In 2021, Hendry County has a far lower population density than the Florida average; 35.1 persons per square mile compared to a state average of 408.2 persons per square mile. Hendry County is considered a rural county.

Population Growth, Age Distribution, and Gender

Both Glades and Hendry Counties experienced overall growth over the last 10 years. There was an increase of approximately 450 people or 3.4 percent from 2011 to 2020 in Glades County. In Hendry County, there was an increase of 1,860 people or 4.8 percent.

Exhibit P1: Total Population in Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020

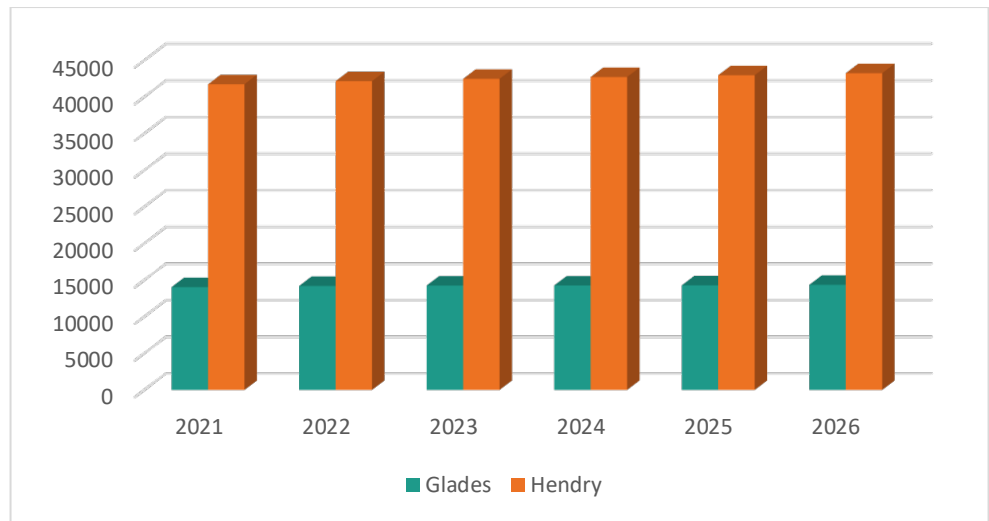


Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

The Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research anticipates steady growth in the population in both Glades and Hendry Counties over the next five years. The population in Hendry County anticipates growth of 3.5 percent and a 2.2 percent growth rate in Glades County.

Exhibit P2: Estimated County Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2021-2026

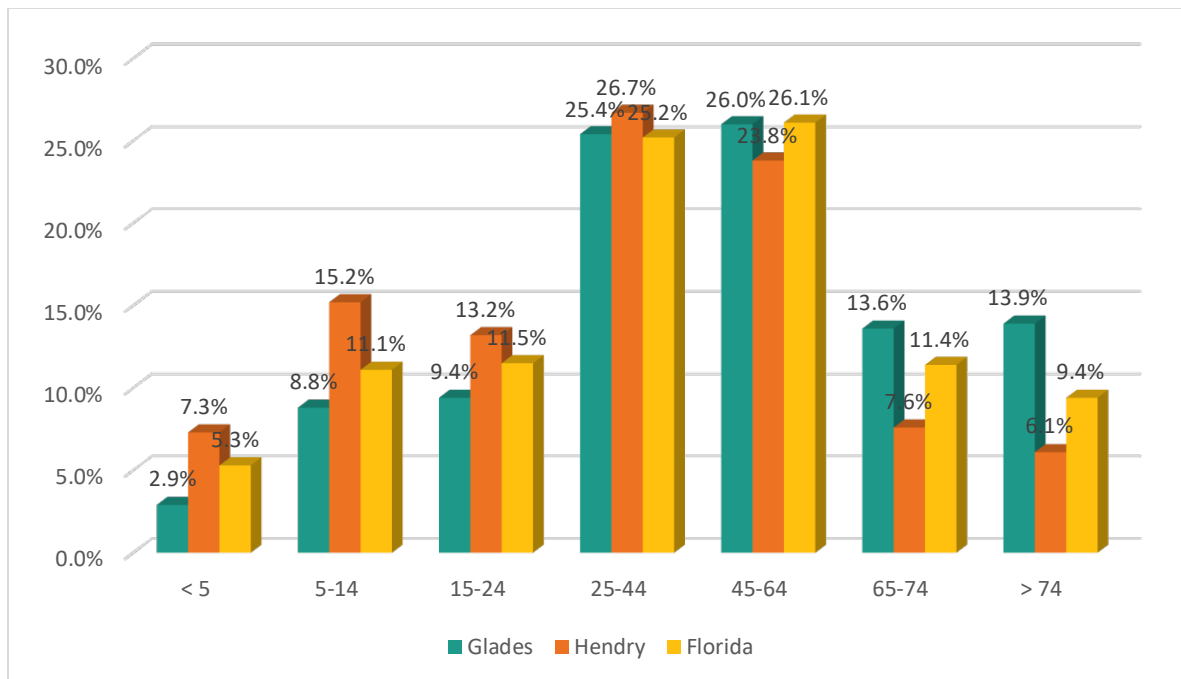
Year	Glades	Hendry
2021	14,040	41,730
2022	14,199	42,159
2023	14,253	42,470
2024	14,260	42,717
2025	14,281	42,963
2026	14,351	43,244



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

The age distribution for Glades County is quite similar to the distribution for the state as a whole. The largest proportion of the population of Glades and Hendry Counties is between the ages of 25 and 64. Approximately 21 percent of the population in Glades is under the age of 25 and approximately 28 percent are 65 or older. In Hendry County, about 36 percent of the population is under the age of 25, and about 14 percent are 65 or older.

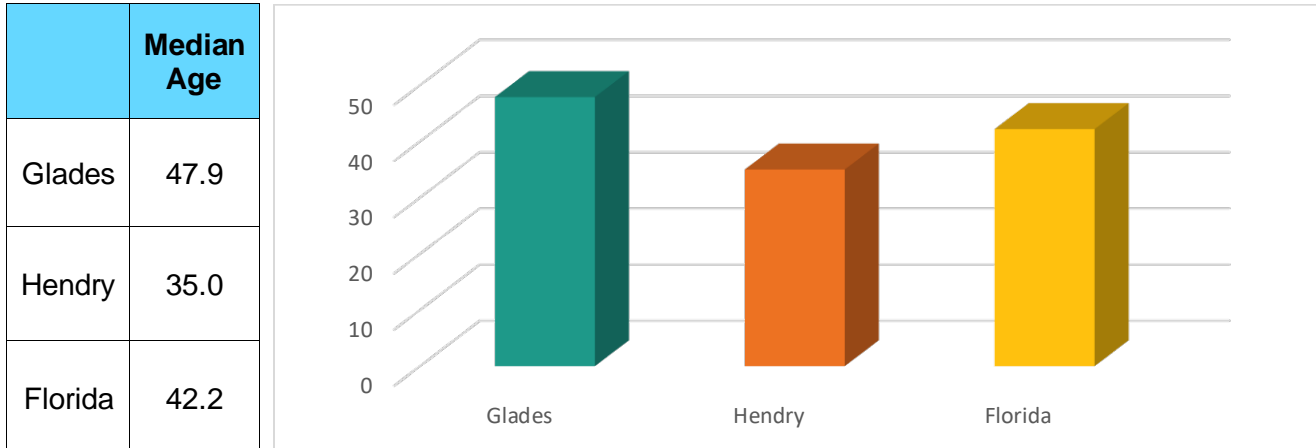
Exhibit P3: Population Percentage by Age Group, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

When compared to Glades County and the Florida average of 42.2, Hendry County has a younger median age (35.0). Glades County has a higher-than-average median age (47.9) when compared to the state as a whole.

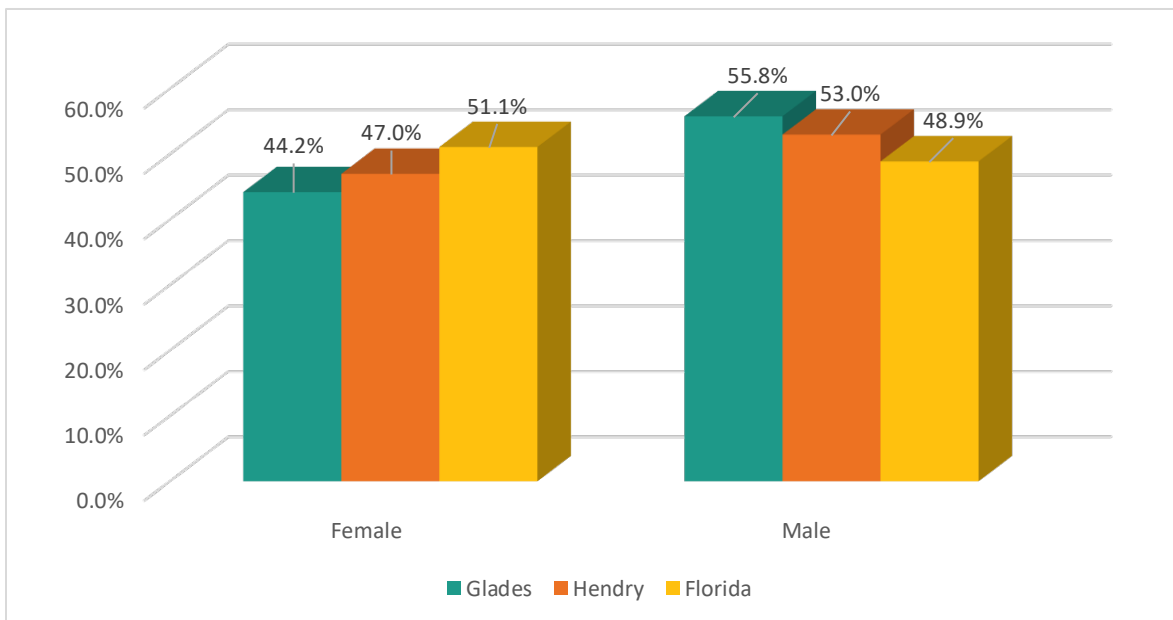
Exhibit P4: Median Age, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2020



Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimate, Table ID S0101

Glades and Hendry Counties have a higher percentage of males than females compared to the state. According to the US Bureau of the Census, there is a slightly higher percentage of females than males in the United States, but it is not uncommon for men to outnumber women in rural areas.

Exhibit P5: Population by Sex, Percent of Total Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Race and Ethnicity

It should be noted that race and ethnicity are tracked separately in Florida. For ethnicity, a person must designate themselves as Hispanic or non-Hispanic; people in both groups can identify as white, black, or other non-white. The vast majority of the people in Glades and Hendry Counties, and Florida who identify as Hispanic also identify as white.

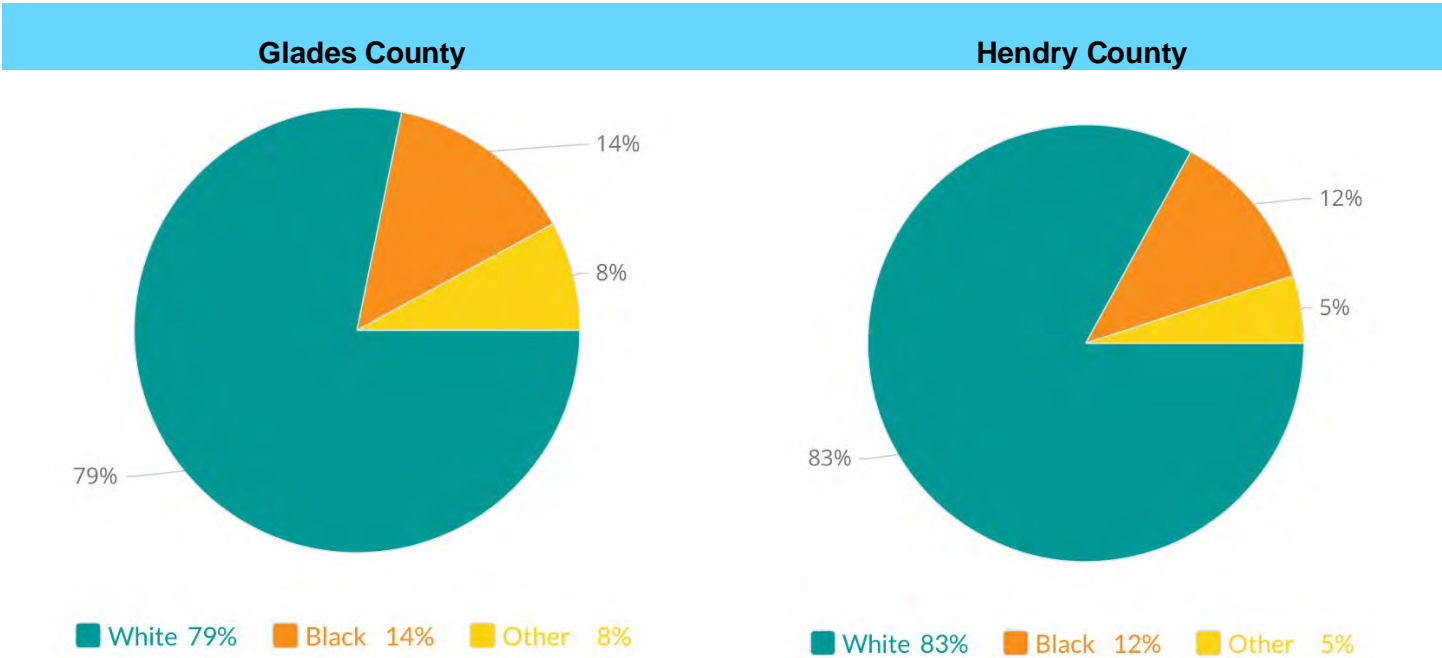
Exhibit P6: Population by Race and Ethnicity, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2020

Glades			Hendry			Florida		
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
White	18.4%	61.4%	White	48.4%	33.9%	White	22.2%	55.9%
Black	0.9%	12.2%	Black	1.2%	11.8%	Black	1.2%	15.4%
Other	1.5%	5.6%	Other	1.8%	2.9%	Other	0.8%	4.5%
Total	20.8%	79.2%	Total	51.5%	48.5%	Total	24.2%	75.8%

Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

In Glades County, 21 percent of the population identifies as non-white which is slightly lower than the state average of 23 percent. Seventeen percent of people in Hendry County identify as non-white which is significantly less than the state average. The category other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islanders, and those of mixed race who chose not to select white or black.

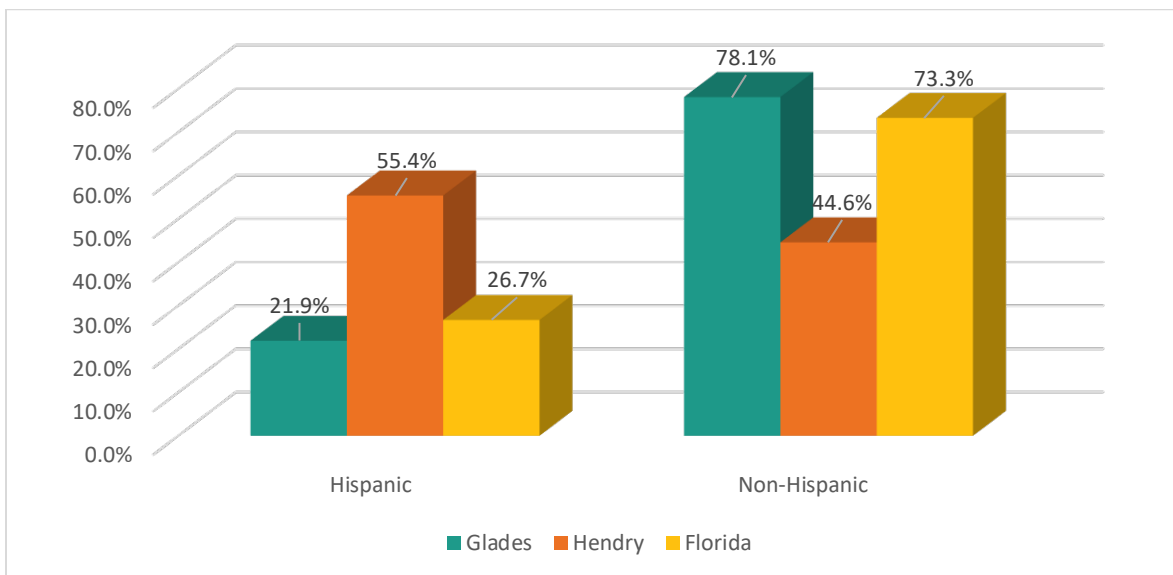
Exhibit P7: Population by Race, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2020



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Compared to Glades County (21.9%) and the Florida average (26.7%), Hendry County has a significantly higher percentage (55.4%) of individuals identifying as Hispanic. A little over half of the population in Hendry County identifies as Hispanic (55.4%). Glades County has a lower-than-average percentage of individuals that identify as Hispanic (21.9%).

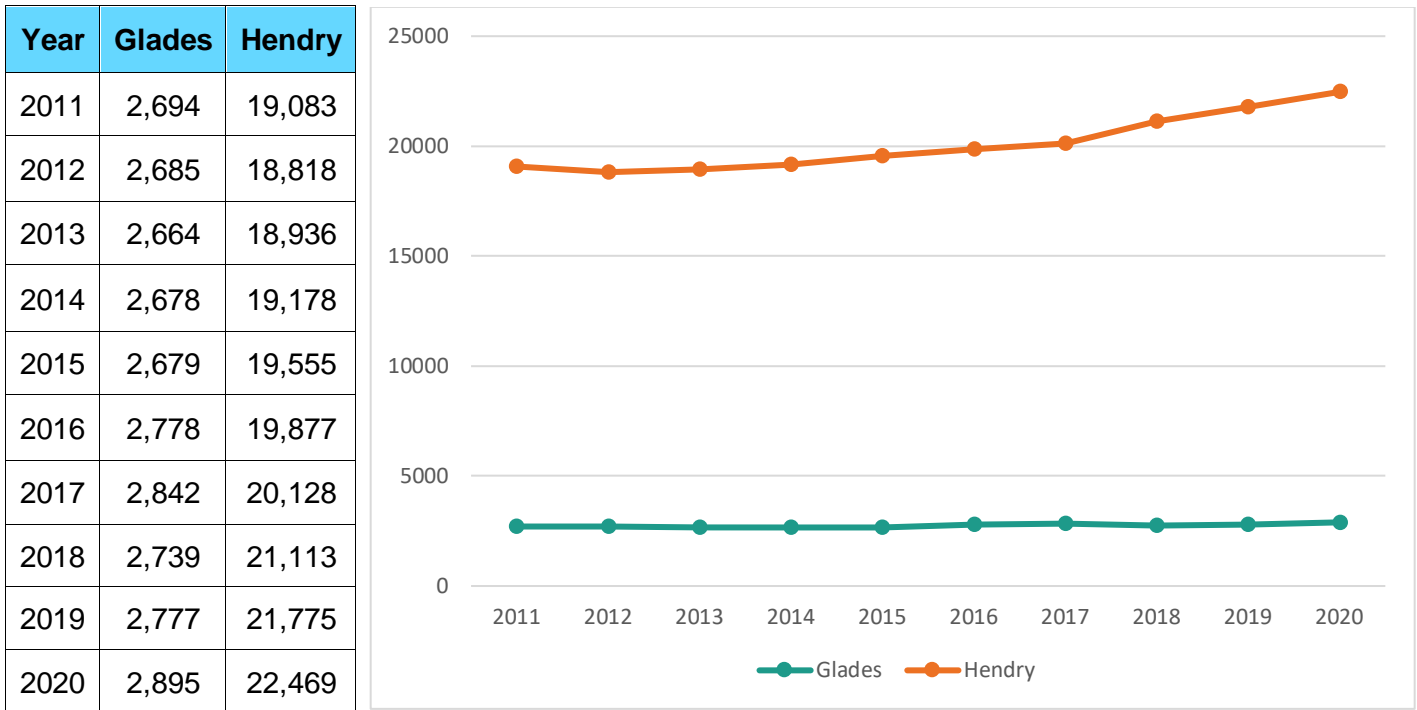
Exhibit P8: Population by Ethnicity, Percent of Total Population, Glades and Hendry County, Florida, 2020



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

In Hendry County, the Hispanic population grew by almost 18 percent between 2011 and 2020. The Hispanic population in Glades County grew by a little more than seven percent.

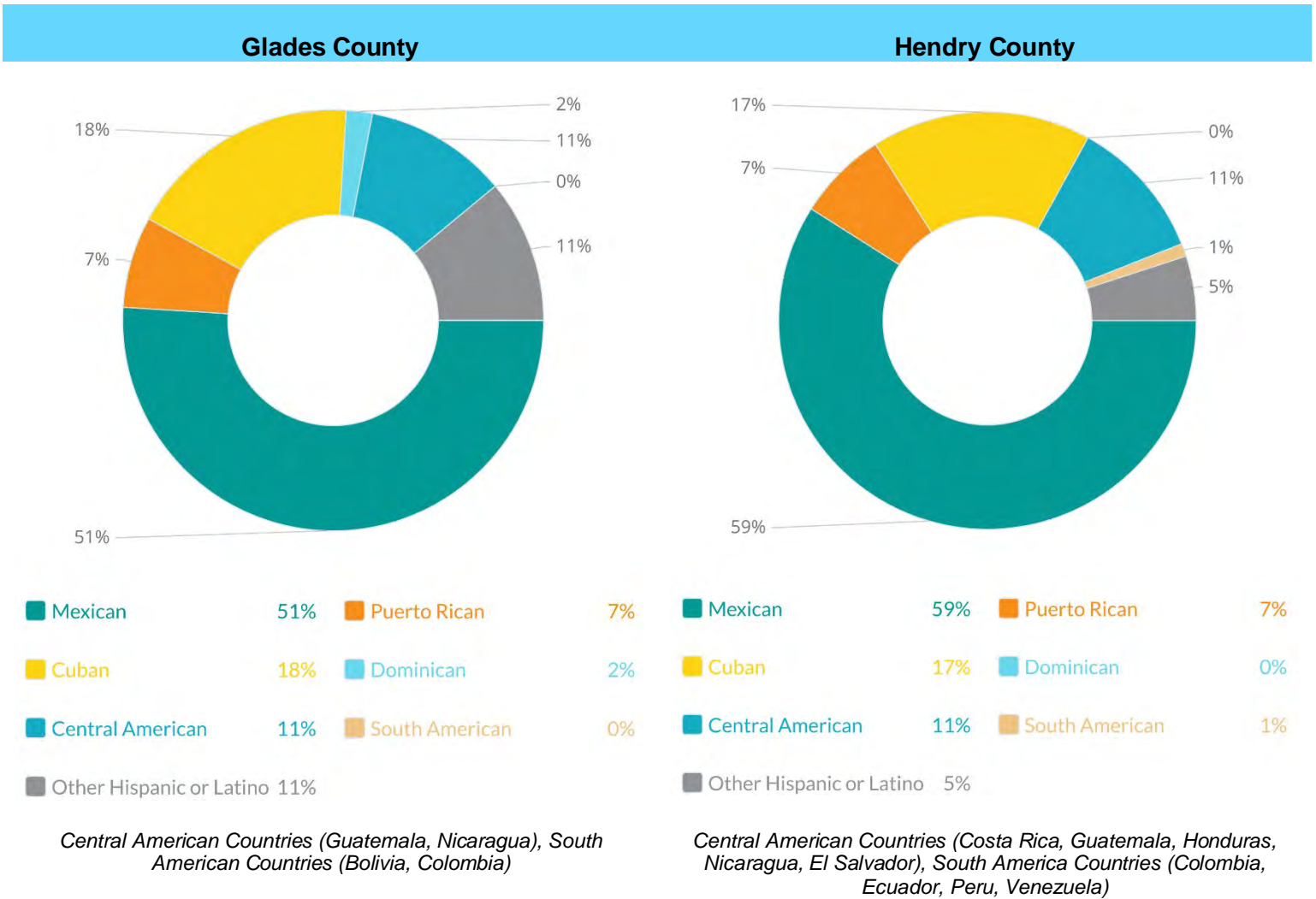
Exhibit P9: Hispanic Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

The vast majority of people in Glades and Hendry Counties who identify as Hispanic or Latino are of Mexican origin (Glades 51%, Hendry, 59%). The next most common for both counties were Cuban (Glades 18%, Hendry 17%) and Central American (Glades 11%, Hendry 11%). Below the pie charts are listed countries from Central America and South America.

Exhibit P10: Hispanic or Latino Origin by Specific Origin, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2020



Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate 2020, Table ID B03001

People with Disabilities

In Glades County, 17.3 percent of the public have a disability which is higher than the Florida average of 13.6 percent. 11.6 percent of the public in Hendry County have a disability which is lower than the Florida average. The percentage of children with a disability is significantly higher in Glades County compared to the state average (17.3% vs. 13.6%). The percentage of seniors with a disability is slightly higher than the state average (35.6% vs. 32.5%).

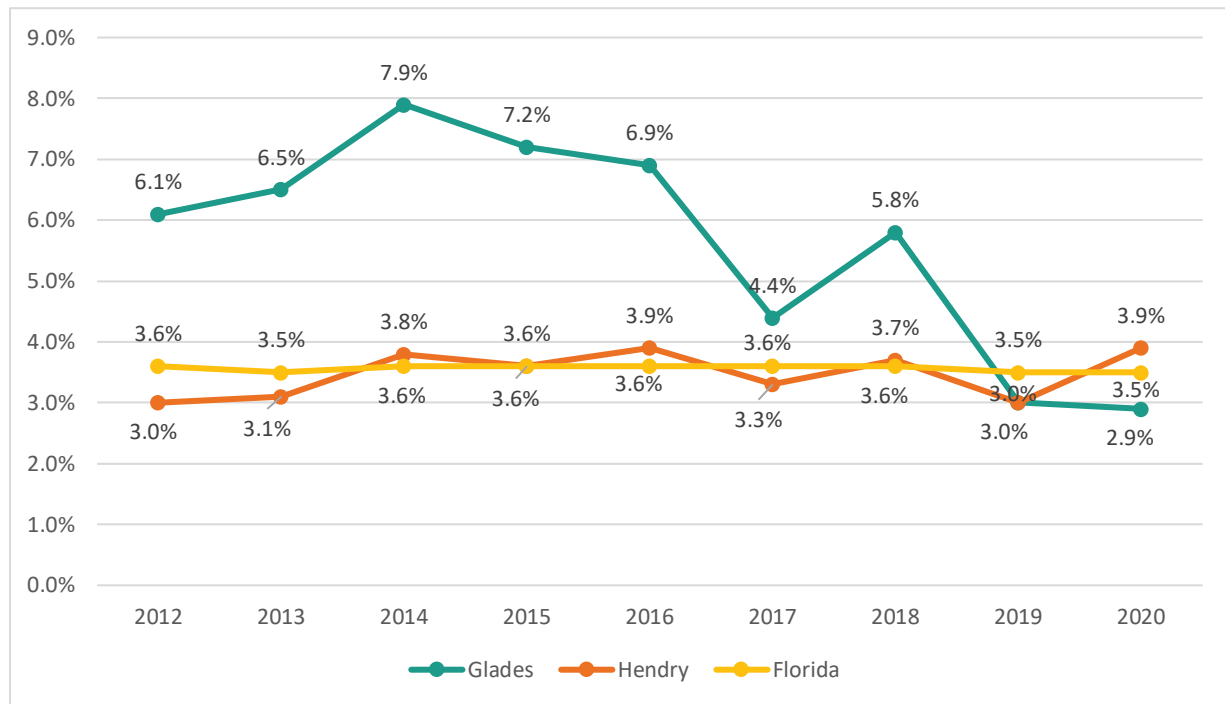
Exhibit P11: Disability Status, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2016-2020

	Glades	Hendry	Florida
Civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability (%)	17.3%	11.6%	13.6%
Under 18 years with a disability (%)	9.1%	4.5%	4.7%
18 to 64 years with disability (%)	10.1%	9.5%	10.1%
65 years and over with a disability (%)	34.0%	35.6%	32.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, Table DP02 Selected Characteristics in the United States

In 2020, the percentage of adults with an independent living disability was highest in Hendry County (3.9%) when compared to Glades County (2.9%) and the Florida average (3.5%).

Exhibit P12: Population with an Independent Living Disability (Aged 18-64 Years) (Census), Percent of Population 18-64, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2012-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B18107

Workforce

In 2021, Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower-than-average annual wage when compared to the Florida average (\$46,277 Glades, \$42,653 Hendry, \$55,840 State). The difference is starker when looking at per-capita personal income (\$28,116 Glades, \$35,546 Hendry, \$44,675 Florida). When compared to the state, Glades County has a slightly lower unemployment rate (4.2%), unlike Hendry County which has a significantly higher unemployment rate (6.1%). An extremely high percentage of Glades County residents aged 16 and older work outside the county.

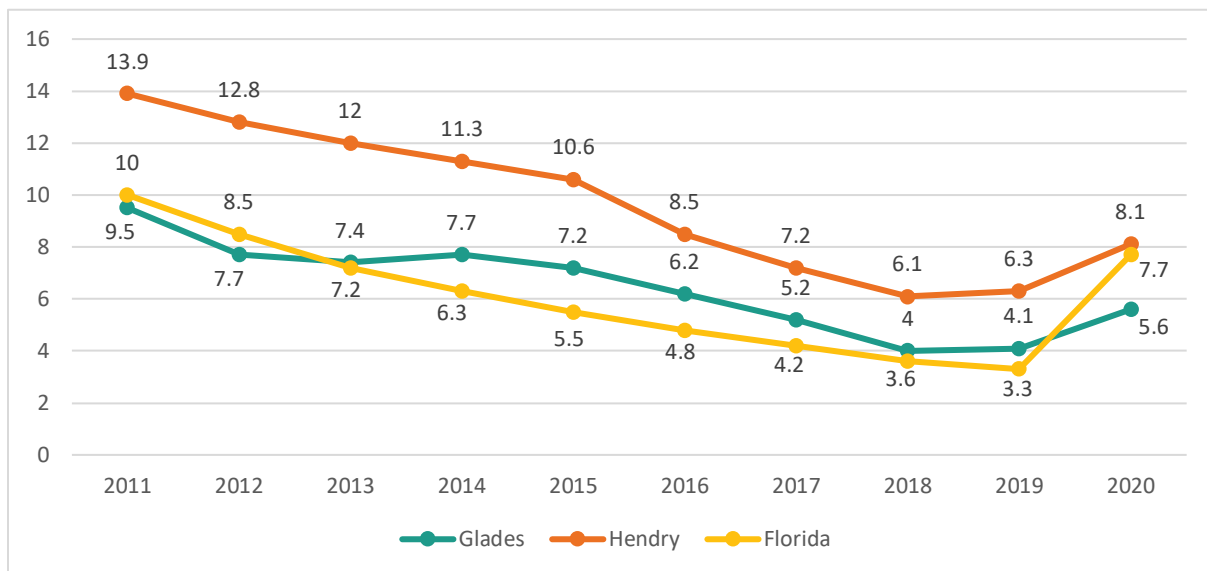
Exhibit P13: Workforce Data, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2021

	Glades	Hendry	Florida
Labor force as a percentage of population age 18+	43.8%	52.2%	59.0%
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2%	6.1%	4.6%
Average annual wage, all industries*	\$46,277	\$42,653	\$55,840
Per capita personal income*	\$28,116	\$35,546	\$55,675
Workers 16+ working outside county of residence	68.7%	28.5%	18.1%

Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, County Profiles, May 2022 Version
*2020 data

Over the past 10 years, Hendry County consistently had a significantly higher than average unemployment rate when compared to Glades County and the Florida average. Even though Hendry County has a higher average unemployment rate, the unemployment rate was decreasing from 2011 to 2018 but has started to increase. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the economy. In 2020 the State of Florida saw a rapid increase in the unemployment rate.

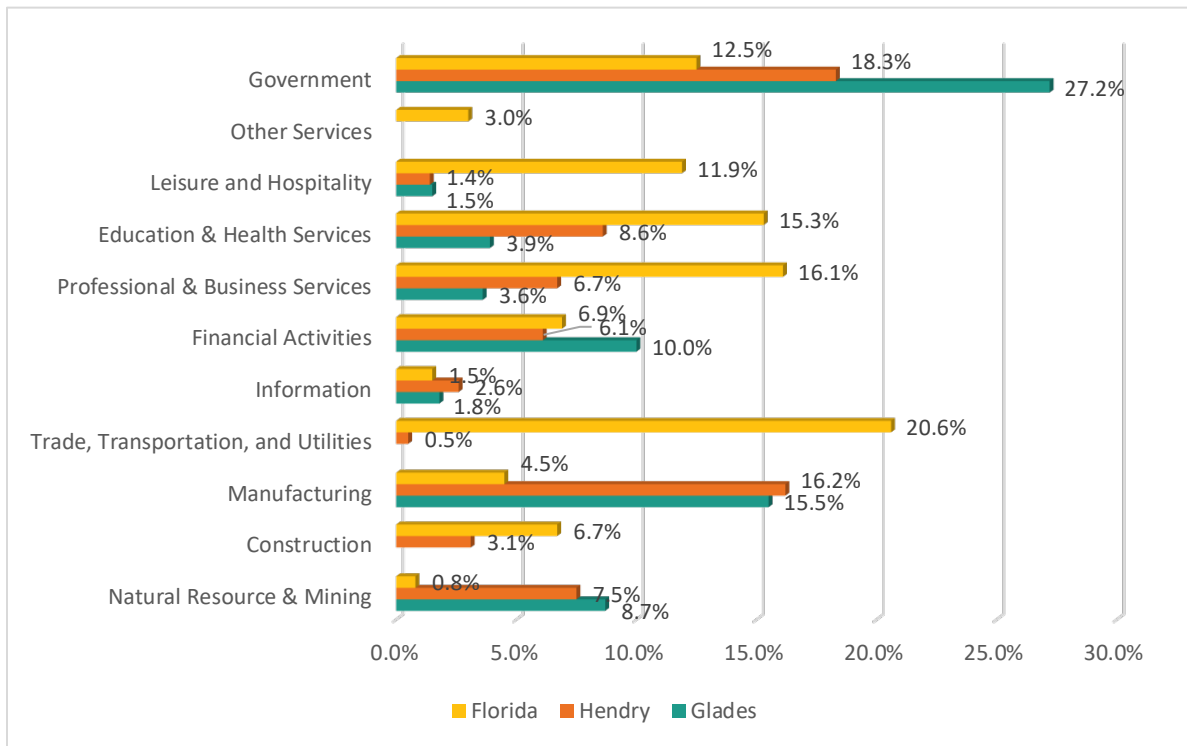
Exhibit P14: Unemployment Rate, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The top three employment categories for 2020 in Glades County were government, manufacturing, and financial activities. The average annual wages for the top employment categories in Glades County are as follows: government - \$43,383, manufacturing - \$48,621, and financial activities - \$47,455. The top three employment categories for 2020 in Hendry County were government, manufacturing, and education & health services. The average annual wages for the top employment categories in Hendry County are as follows: government - \$45,617, manufacturing - \$28,962, and education & health services - \$18,208.

Exhibit P15: Average Annual Employment by Category, Glades and Hendry County, Florida, 2020



Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, County Profiles, May 2022 Version

Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health Selected Findings*

- The percentage of people living in poverty in Glades and Hendry Counties is higher than the state average (18.1% Glades, 22.9% Hendry vs. 12.4% Florida). The percentage of children under eighteen living in poverty is also significantly higher than the state average (23.5% Glades, 31.4% Hendry vs. 17.2% Florida).
- Glades and Hendry Counties also have an extremely high percentage of Spanish-speakers aged five and older who speak English less than very well (93.0% Glades, 96.2% Hendry vs. 77.8% Florida).
- Over the past ten years, the overall percentage of people living in poverty in Glades and Hendry Counties has decreased (Glades 21.0% 2010 vs. 18.1% 2020, Hendry 26.7% 2010 vs. 22.9% 2020).
- In Glades and Hendry County, those under 18 who identify as Hispanic have the highest percentage of living below the poverty level compared to other races/ethnicities (Glades 25.5% White, 36.8% Black, 37.3% Hispanic; Hendry 37.0% White, 20.1% Black, 50.0% Hispanic).
- In 2021, 51 percent of Glades County students were deemed ready when they entered kindergarten, this is slightly higher than the state of Florida (50%). In Hendry County, 70 percent of students were deemed ready when they entered kindergarten, this is significantly higher than the state average.
- In 2021, Glades and Hendry County students passed the Florida Standards English Language Arts Assessment (FSA) at significantly lower rates than the state average (38% Glades, 37% Hendry vs 54% Florida).
- Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower high school graduation rate than the state average for the 2020 – 2021 school year (78.5% Glades vs 86.6% Hendry vs 90.0% Florida). Since the 2017 – 2018 school year, there's been a decrease in the high school graduation rate in Glades County (93.5% 2017-2018, 78.5% 2020-2021).
- Compared to Glades and the state average, people in Hendry County over 25 are less likely to have graduated high school (71.9% Glades, 69.1% Hendry vs. 88.5% Florida).
- Over the past four years, access to the internet has increased in both counties. Despite the increase, both counties have a significantly lower percentage of households with access to broadband internet when compared to the state average (65.5% Glades, 75.8% Hendry vs 85.4% Florida).
- According to Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap 2020, it is estimated that 1,710 people in Glades County are food insecure. In 2020, it is estimated that 6,210 people in Hendry County are food insecure.
- Over the past six years, Glades and Hendry Counties had a higher child food insecurity rate when compared to the state average. In 2014 and 2019 Glades County had the highest child food insecurity rate. Both counties have had an overall decrease in the percentage of food insecure children (Glades 30.0% in 2014, 20.2% in 2019, Hendry 27.7% in 2014, 19.4% in 2019 vs. Florida 24.9% 2014, 17.1% 2019).

****All sources and further details for the selected findings can be found in the relevant section of the Glades and Hendry Counties CHA***

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks (Healthy People, 2030). Social determinants account for 40 percent of a person’s health (County Health Rankings Model, 2014). There are a variety of ways in which these determinants can have an impact. For example, “children born to parents who have not completed high school are likely to live in an environment that poses barriers to health such as lack of safety, exposed garbage, and substandard housing. They also are less likely to have access to sidewalks, parks or playgrounds, recreation centers, or a library” (Kaiser Family Foundation).

Economic Stability

The percentage of people living in poverty in Glades and Hendry Counties is higher than the state average (18.1% Glades, 22.9% Hendry vs. 12.4% Florida). The percentage of children under eighteen living in poverty is also significantly higher than the state average (23.5% Glades, 31.4% Hendry vs. 17.2% Florida). Glades and Hendry Counties also have an extremely high percentage of Spanish-speakers aged five and older who speak English less than very well (93.0% Glades, 96.2% Hendry vs. 77.8% Florida).

Exhibit S1: Socioeconomic Indicators, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2020

	Glades	Hendry	Florida
Personal bankruptcy filing rate per 1,000*	0.66	0.72	1.66
% All ages in poverty	18.1%	22.9%	12.4%
% Under age 18 in poverty	23.5%	31.4%	17.2%
% Spanish-speakers among population that speak English less than very well (aged 5+)	93.0%	96.2%	77.8%

Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, County Profiles, May 2022 Version
 *12-Month Period Ending December 31, 2021

According to County Health Rankings, the definition of a living wage is “the hourly wage needed to cover basic household expenses plus all relevant taxes for a household”. The Living Wage Calculator was first created by Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier in 2004. The calculator estimates the living wage needed to support families using twelve different familial compositions. The tables below show the hourly rate an individual in a household must earn to support themselves and/or their family. At the time this data was compiled the minimum wage in Florida was \$10.00, which is greater than the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.

Exhibit S2: Living Wage Calculator for Glades County, 2022*

	Living Wage	Poverty Wage
1 Adult		
0 Children	\$15.42	\$6.19
1 Child	\$30.15	\$8.38
2 Children	\$38.03	\$10.56
3 Children	\$49.40	\$12.74
2 Adults (1 Working)		
0 Children	\$23.72	\$8.38
1 Child	\$28.62	\$10.56
2 Children	\$33.73	\$12.74
3 Children	\$36.01	\$14.92
2 Adults (Both Working)*		
0 Children	\$11.86	\$4.19
1 Child	\$16.70	\$5.28
2 Children	\$21.63	\$6.37
3 Children	\$25.15	\$7.46

Source: Glasmeier, Amy K. Living Wage Calculator. 2020. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*2022 was compiled in the first quarter of the year using the best available data as of December 31 of the previous year.

+In the case of household with two working adults, all values are per working adult, single, or in a family unless otherwise noted

Exhibit S3: Living Wage Calculator for Hendry County, 2022*

	Living Wage	Poverty Wage
1 Adult		
0 Children	\$15.10	\$6.19
1 Child	\$29.82	\$8.38
2 Children	\$37.75	\$10.56
3 Children	\$50.07	\$12.74
2 Adults (1 Working)		
0 Children	\$23.50	\$8.38
1 Child	\$28.25	\$10.56
2 Children	\$33.36	\$12.74
3 Children	\$36.55	\$14.92
2 Adults (Both Working)*		
0 Children	\$11.75	\$4.19
1 Child	\$16.53	\$5.28
2 Children	\$21.49	\$6.37
3 Children	\$25.49	\$7.46

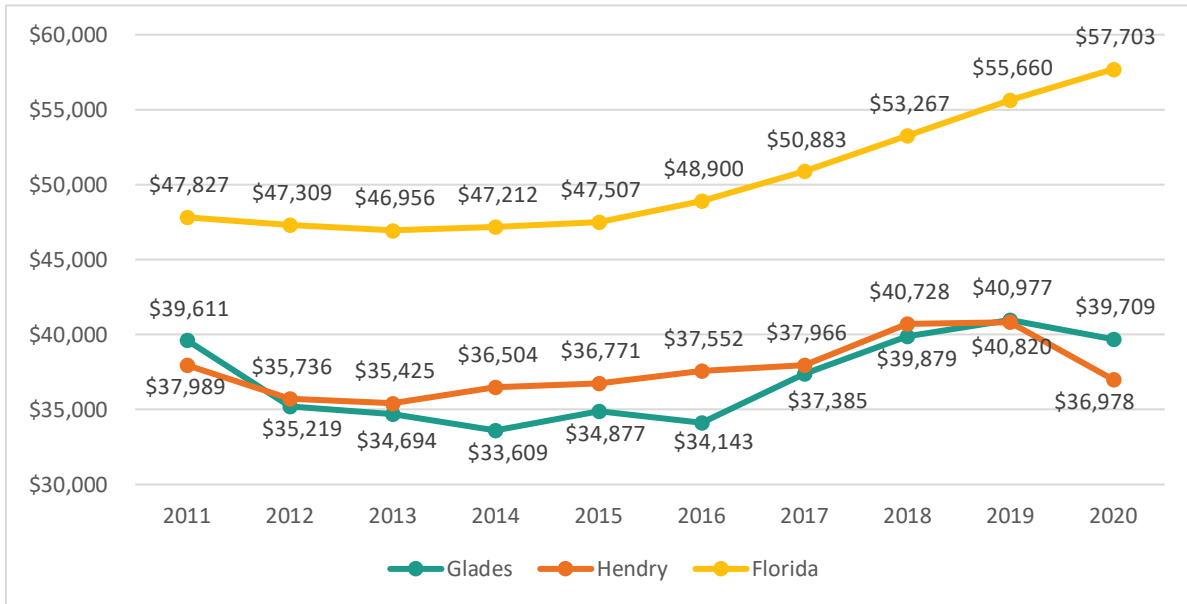
Source: Glasmeier, Amy K. Living Wage Calculator. 2020. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*2022 was compiled in the first quarter of the year using the best available data as of December 31 of the previous year.

+In the case of household with two working adults, all values are per working adult, single, or in a family unless otherwise noted

In 2020, Hendry and Glades Counties have a lower median household income when compared to the state average. In Hendry County, the median household income increased from 2013 to 2019 and then decreased (it should be noted that 2020 included periods with pandemic-related shutdowns that may have impacted household income).

Exhibit S4: Median Household Income, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

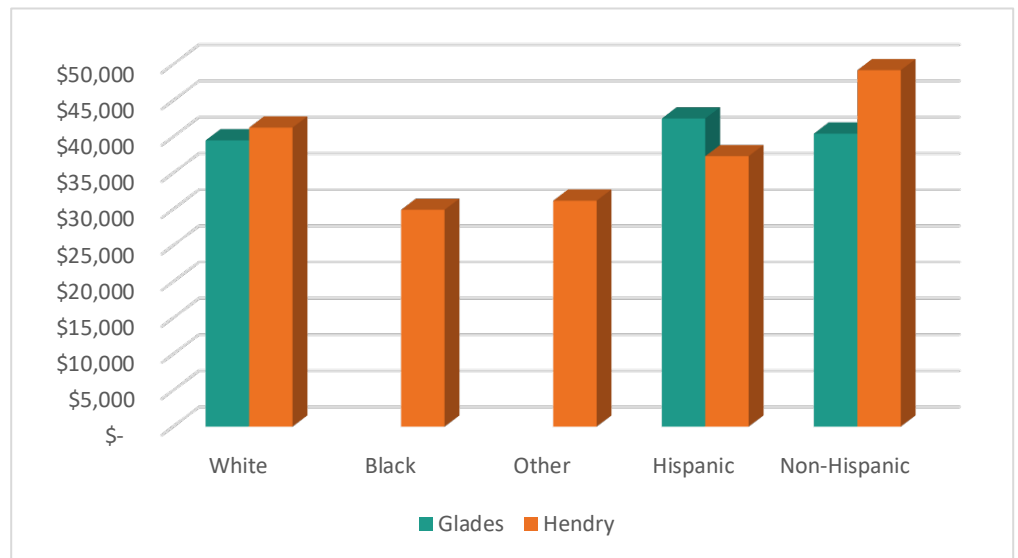


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

In Glades County, Hispanic households had the highest median household income when compared to white and non-Hispanic households. In Hendry County, non-Hispanic households had the highest median household income when compared to other races/ethnicities. It should be noted that black and other data in Glades County was left blank intentionally, no data was given.

Exhibit S5: Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Glades	Hendry
White	\$39,515	\$41,271
Black		\$29,931
Other		\$31,188
Hispanic	\$42,536	\$37,330
Non-Hispanic	\$40,446	\$49,196



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

Over the past ten years, the overall percentage of people living in poverty in Glades and Hendry Counties has decreased (Glades 21.0% in 2010 vs. 18.1% 2020, Hendry 26.7% 2010 vs. 22.9% 2020). In 2020, Hendry County had a higher percentage of people of all ages living in poverty when compared to Glades County (Glades, 18.1%, Hendry 22.9% vs. Florida 12.4%).

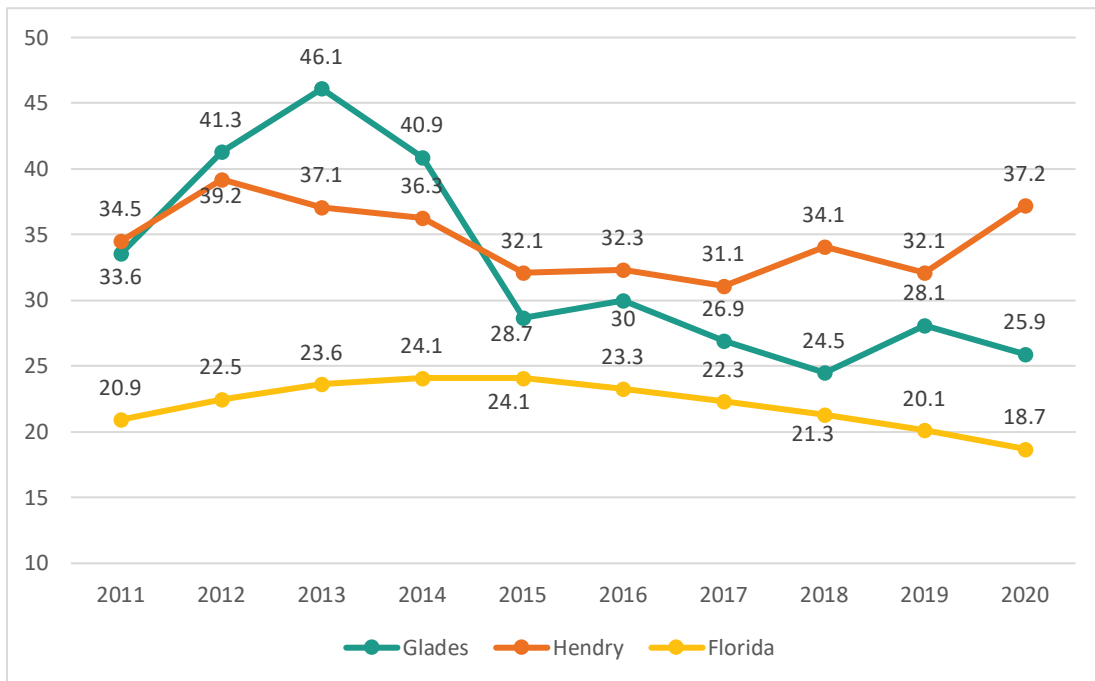
Exhibit S6: Percent of All Ages in Poverty, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, and United States

	Glades	Hendry	Florida	United States
2020	18.1%	22.9%	12.4%	11.9%
2015	22.1%	25.8%	15.8%	14.7%
2010	21.0%	26.7%	16.5%	15.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Compared to the Florida average, both Glades and Hendry Counties had a higher percentage of young people under the age of 18 living below the poverty level, but Hendry County had the highest percentage, 37 percent. Since 2013, Glades County’s overall percentage of those under 18 living in poverty has drastically decreased from 46 percent to 26 percent.

Exhibit S7: Individuals Under 18 Years of Age Below Poverty Level, Percentage of Population Under 18, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

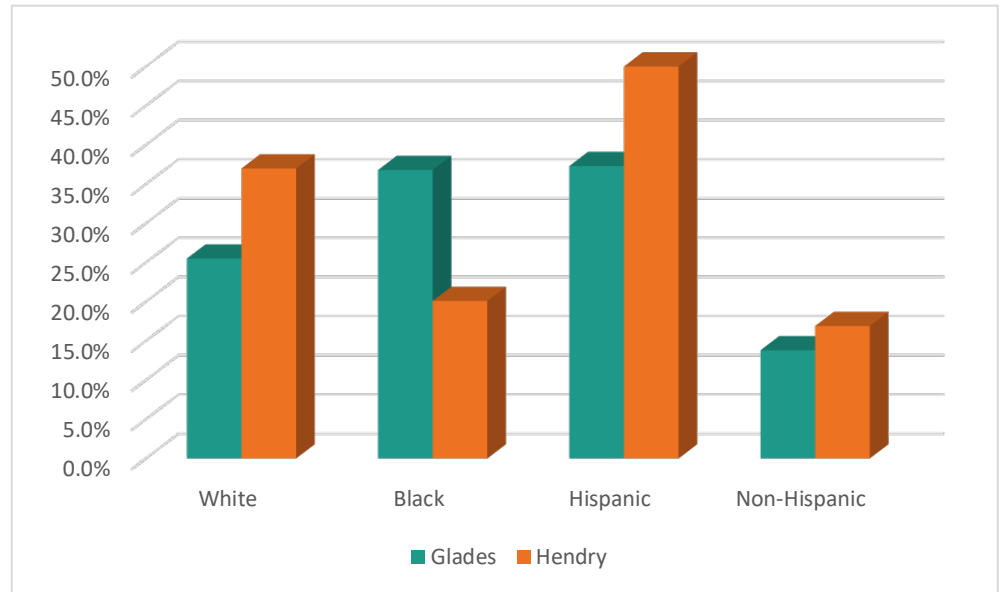


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP03

In Glades and Hendry County, those under 18 who identify as Hispanic have the highest percentage of living below the poverty level compared to other races/ethnicities (Glades 25.5% White, 36.8% Black, 37.3% Hispanic; Hendry 37.0% White, 20.1% Black, 50.0% Hispanic).

Exhibit S8: Individuals Under 18 Years of Age Below Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity, Percentage of Population Under 18, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2020

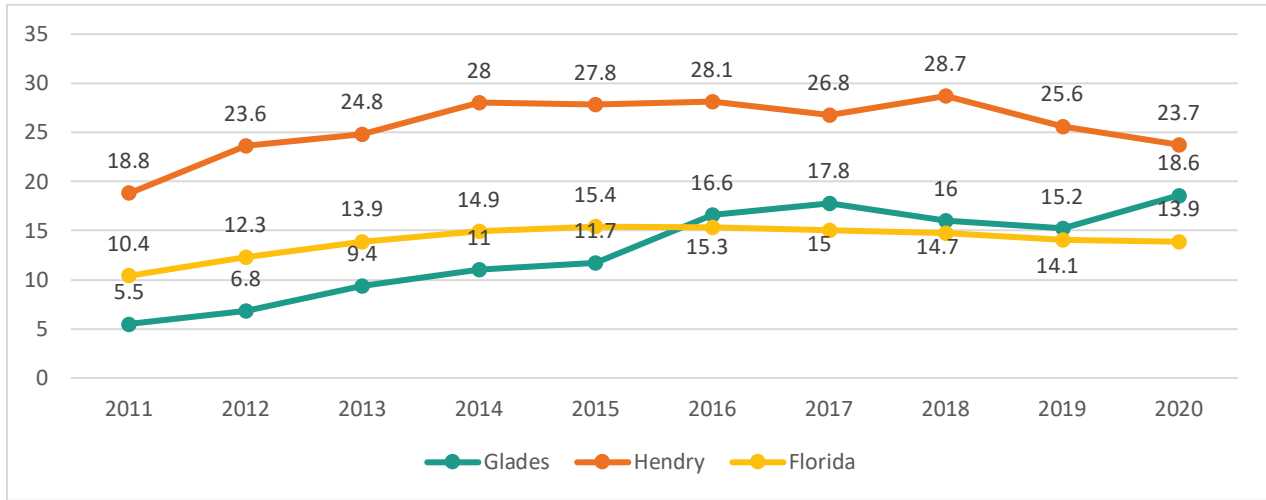
Race/Ethnicity	Glades	Hendry
White	25.5%	37.0%
Black	36.8%	20.1%
Hispanic	37.3%	50.0%
Non-Hispanic	13.8%	16.9%



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP03

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as Food Stamps, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is a national program that provides benefits to purchasing food at grocery stores, convenience stores, and some farmer’s markets and co-op food programs. Current requirements for eligibility are a household monthly net income of less than 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline. Hendry County consistently has had a higher percentage of households receiving assistance when compared to Glades County and the Florida average. From 2011 to 2015 Glades County had a lower percentage of households receiving assistance than Florida, since 2016 the percentage has remained higher than the state average.

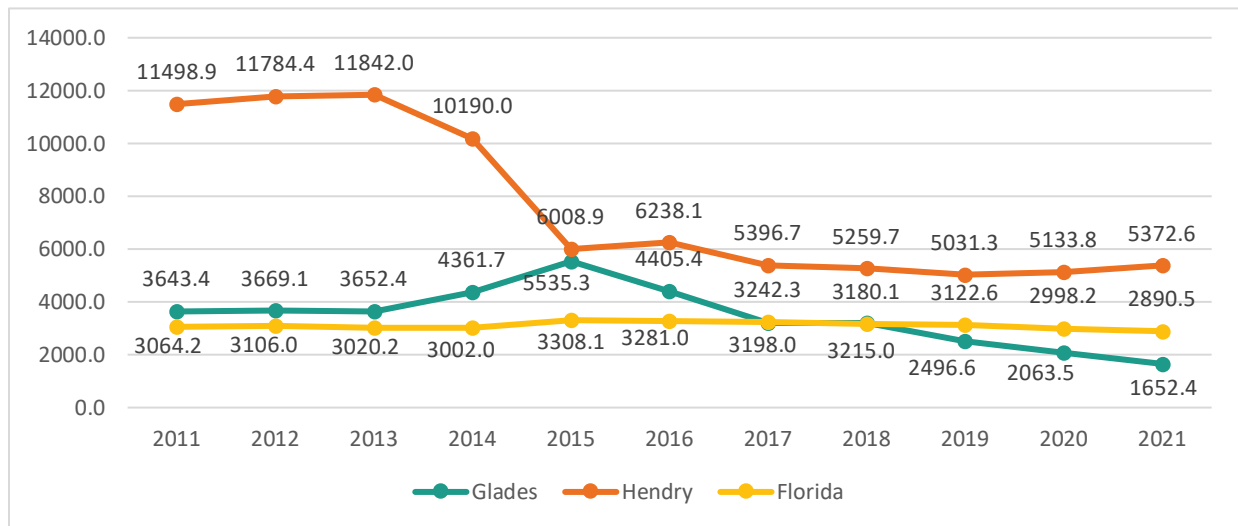
Exhibit S9: Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamps, Percent of Households, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19058

Women, Infant, and Children Nutrition Program (WIC) is a national program from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The WIC program provides food, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and health care and social services referrals. Eligibility includes pregnant and breastfeeding women, women, who have recently been pregnant, infants, and children under the age of five who have a low or moderate income and are at nutritional risk. Hendry County had a disproportionately high percentage of women and children eligible for WIC. The rate has significantly decreased but is still higher than Glades County and the state average. Starting in 2015, the rate of eligible women and children in Glades County has significantly decreased.

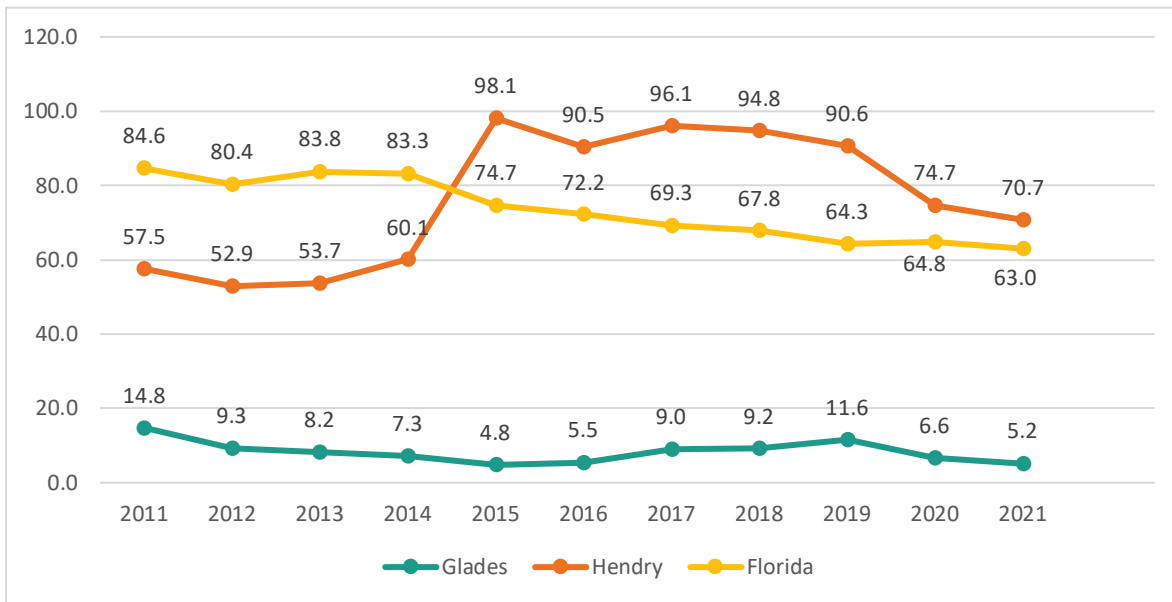
Exhibit S10: WIC Eligibles, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2021



Source: Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services, FLWiSE

WIC eligibles include pregnant and post-partum women and children ages zero to four. The number of WIC eligibles served is the number of people who were issued benefits during September, the last month of the federal fiscal year. The percent of WIC eligibles served is the number served divided by the estimated number in need. Compared to Glades County and Florida, Hendry County has served a higher percentage of those eligible for WIC since 2015. In 2015 nearly all who were eligible for WIC were served. Since 2011, Glades County experienced a decrease in service.

Exhibit S11: WIC Eligibles Served, Percentage of WIC Eligibles, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2021



Source: Florida Department of Health, WIC & Nutrition Services, FLWiSE

Education Access and Quality

The Star Early Literacy assessment is administered to kindergarten students during the first 30 days of the school year to indicate a student is “ready for kindergarten.” A student needs to earn a 500 or more on the Star Literacy Assessment to be “ready for kindergarten”. In 2021, 51 percent of Glades County students were deemed ready when they entered kindergarten, this is slightly higher than the state of Florida (50%). In Hendry County, 70 percent of students were deemed ready when they entered kindergarten, this is significantly higher than the state average.

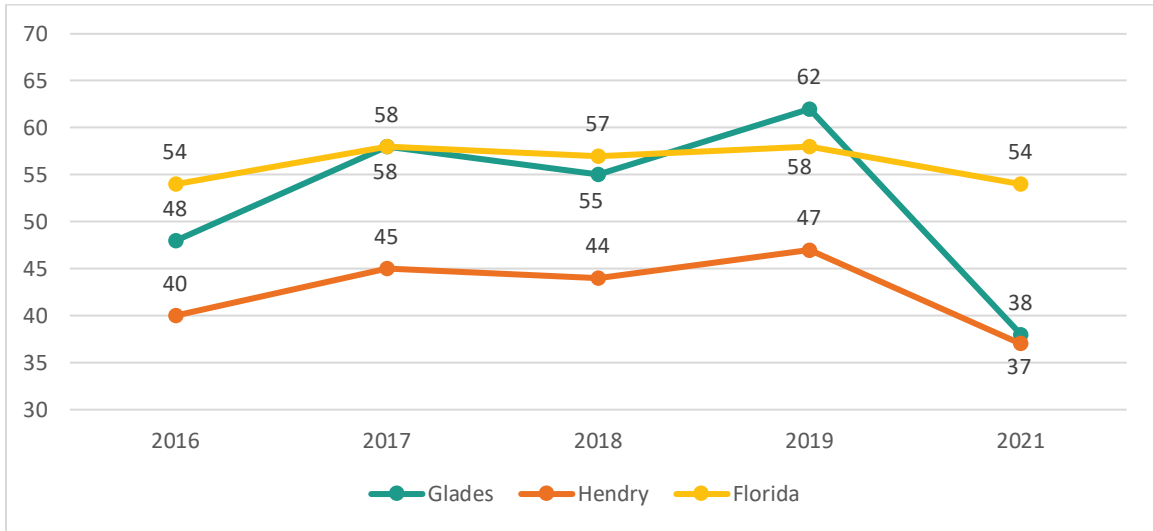
Exhibit S12: Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener (FLKRS), Fall 2021, Glades and Hendry Counties

	Number of Test Takers	Number "Ready for Kindergarten"	Percentage "Ready for Kindergarten"
Florida	182,986	91,511	50%
Glades County Public Schools	125	64	51%
West Glades School	57	32	56%
More Haven Elementary School	39	20	51%
Pemayetv Emahakv Charter "Our Way School"	29	12	41%
Hendry County Public Schools	792	557	70%
Digital Academy of Florida	313	282	90%
Edward A. Upthegrove Elementary	77	50	65%
LaBelle Elementary School	50	32	64%
Central Elementary School	93	59	63%
Country Oaks Elementary School	123	74	60%
Eastside Elementary School	72	33	46%
Westside Elementary School	64	27	42%

Source: Florida Department of Education

In 2021, Glades and Hendry County students passed the Florida Standards English Language Arts Assessment (FSA) at significantly lower rates than the state average (38% Glades, 37% Hendry vs 54% Florida). To pass, students must achieve a passing level of 3 or above on the FSA. In 2020, the FSA was not given due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

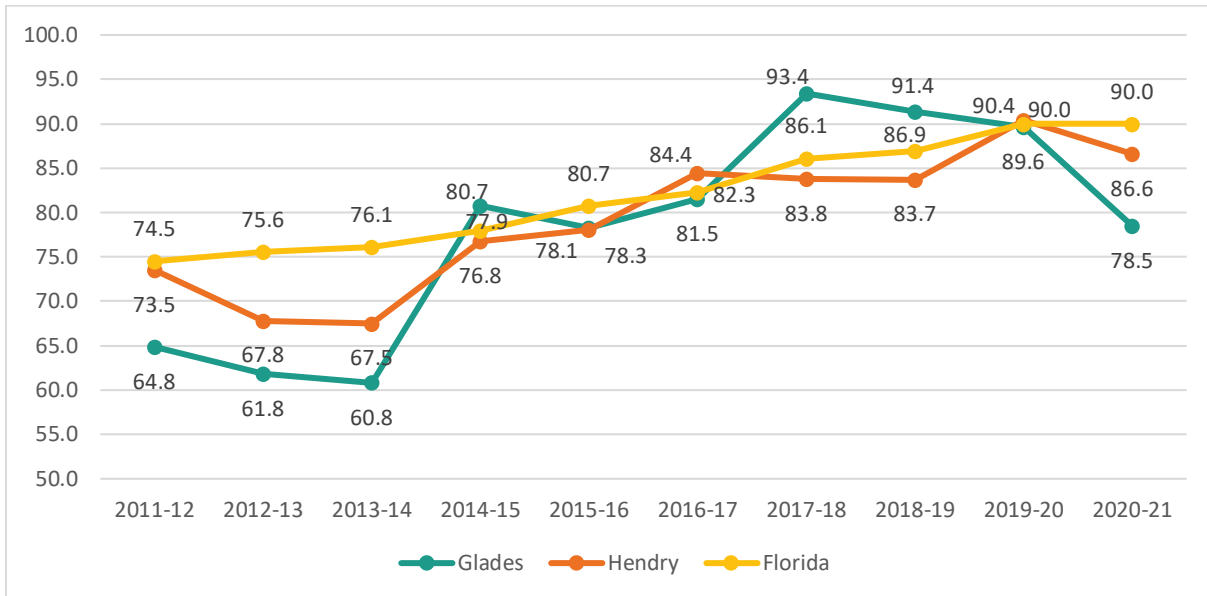
Exhibit S13: Students in 3rd Grade with a Passing Grade on Florida Standards Assessment (FSA) English Language Arts, Percent of Grade 3 Students, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2016-2021



Source: Florida Department of Education

Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower high school graduation rate than the state average for the 2020 – 2021 school year (78.5% Glades vs 86.6% Hendry vs 90.0% Florida). Since the 2017 – 2018 school year, there’s been a decrease in the high school graduation rate in Glades County (93.5% 2017-2018, 78.5% 2020-2021).

Exhibit S14: High School Graduation Rate, Percentage of Student Cohort since 9th Grade, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, Single Year by School Year



Source: Florida department of education, education information and accountability services (EIAS)

Compared to Glades and the state average, people in Hendry County over 25 are less likely to have graduated high school or obtained a bachelor's degree.

Exhibit S15: Educational Attainment, Population 25 Years and Over, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 5-Year Average, 2016-2020

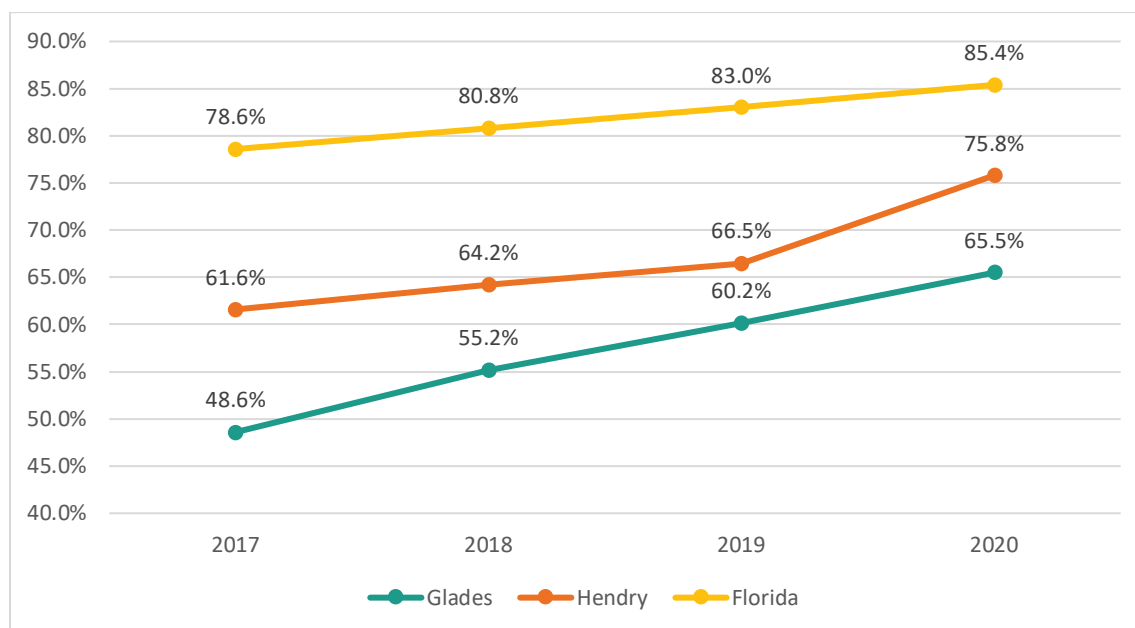
	Glades	Hendry	Florida
Less than 9 th grade	13.3%	16.4%	4.6%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	14.8%	14.5%	6.9%
High school graduate, including GED	35.8%	33.6%	28.2%
Some college, no degree	21.3%	17.5%	19.8%
Associate's degree	3.4%	9.8%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	8.0%	5.5%	19.3%
Graduate or professional degree	3.4%	2.7%	11.3%
High school graduate or higher	71.9%	69.1%	88.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.5%	8.2%	30.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Table DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States

Neighborhood and Built Environment

The percentage of households with access to broadband internet includes access via cellular data plans, satellite internet services, cable, fiber optic, or DSL. Having access to the internet has multiple benefits for a person's health. For example, access to telehealth services, emergency services information, management of health care, and remaining connected to their community. Over the past four years, access to the internet has increased in both counties. Despite the increase, both counties have a significantly lower percentage of households with access to broadband internet when compared to the state average (65.5% Glades, 75.8% Hendry vs 85.4% Florida).

Exhibit S16: Households with Access to Broadband Internet, Percentage of Households, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2017-2020



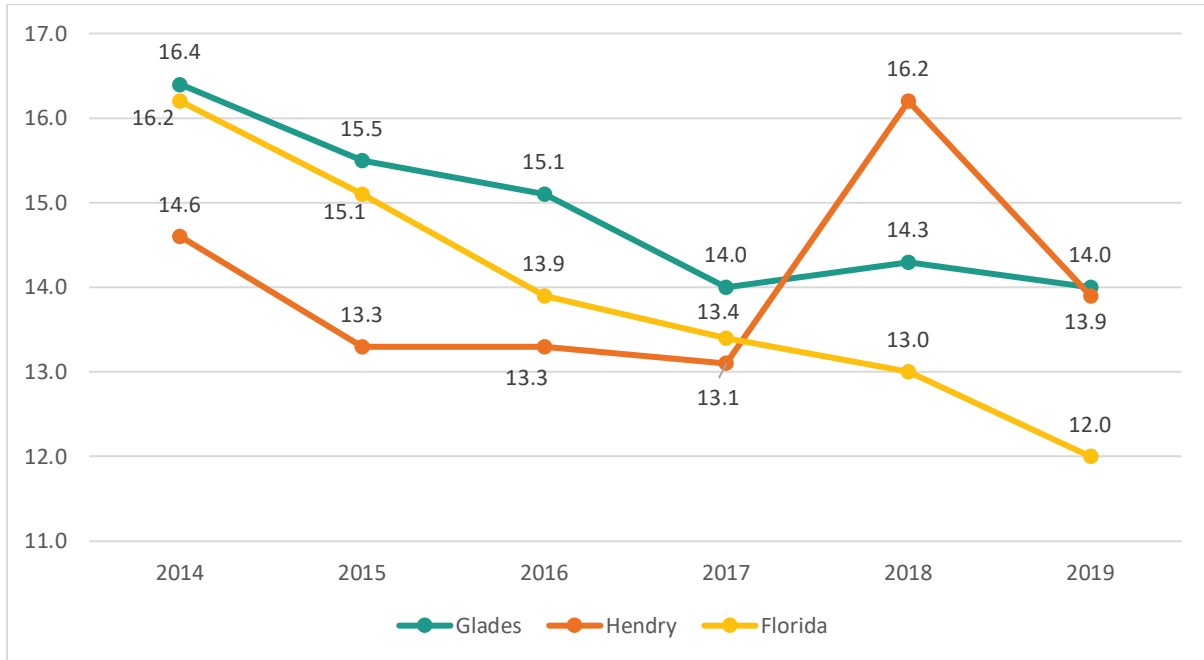
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S2801

According to Feeding America’s Map the Meal Gap 2020, it is estimated that 1,710 people in Glades County are food insecure. The average meal cost in Glades County is \$2.95, this is .44 cents below the Florida average, \$3.39. It is estimated that 30 percent of food insecure people were above SNAP and other nutritional programs threshold of 200% poverty, while 70 percent were below. The annual food budget shortfall for Glades County is \$812,000; this is the total annualized additional dollar amount that food insecure individuals report needing, on average, to purchase just enough food to meet their food needs.

In 2020, it is estimated that 6,210 people in Hendry County are food insecure. The average meal cost in Hendry County is \$2.95, this is .44 cents below the Florida average, \$3.39. It is estimated that 19 percent of food insecure people were above the SNAP and other nutritional programs threshold of 200 percent poverty, while 81 percent are below. The annual food budget shortfall for Hendry County is \$2,948,000.

From 2014 – 2019 Glades County had an overall decrease percentage in the food insecurity rate but remained consistently higher than the state average. From 2014 – 2017 Hendry County had a lower food insecurity rate than the Florida average. In 2018 there was a dramatic increase in the food insecurity rate for the county.

Exhibit S16: Food Insecurity Rate, Percentage of Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2014-2019

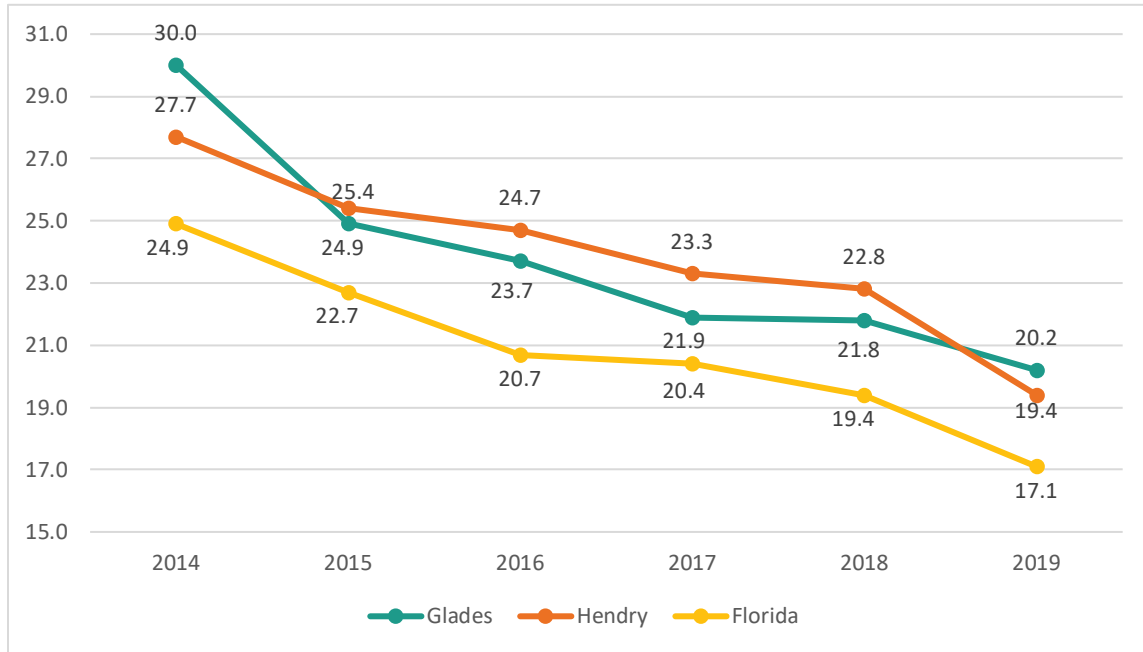


Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

In 2020, it is estimated that there are 370 children in Glades County who are food insecure. It is estimated that among food insecure children in Glades County 26 percent are likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs (incomes above 185% of poverty), while 74 percent are income eligible (incomes at or below 185% of poverty). In Hendry County, it is estimated that there are 2,480 food-insecure children. It is estimated that among food insecure children in Hendry County five percent are likely ineligible for federal nutrition programs, while 95 percent are income eligible for federal nutrition programs.

Over the past six years, Glades and Hendry Counties had a higher child food insecurity rate when compared to the state average. In 2014 and 2019 Glades County had the highest child food insecurity rate. Both counties have had an overall decrease in the percentage of food insecure children (Glades 30.0% in 2014, 20.2% in 2019, Hendry 27.7% in 2014, 19.4% in 2019 vs. Florida 24.9% 2014, 17.1% 2019).

Exhibit S17: Child Food Insecurity Rate, Percentage of Population Under 18, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2014-2019



Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

Crime and Domestic Violence

The top three crimes in Glades County were larceny, domestic violence offenses, and aggravated assault.

Exhibit S18: Crime and Domestic Violence Glades County, 3-Year Rate per 100,000, 2018-2020

	Glades	Florida	Quartile*
Larceny	609.8	1,600.4	1
Domestic Violence Offenses	432.7	495.9	2
Aggravated Assault	187.2	268.4	2
Burglary	177.1	292.6	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	88.6	184.9	1
Forcible Sex Offenses	19.2	53.7	2

	Glades	Florida	Quartile*
Robbery	7.6	72.8	1
Murder	0.0	5.5	1

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

*County compared to other Florida Counties. The lowest quartile equals the lowest number.

Hendry County had higher-than-average rates of burglary, domestic violence offenses, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and murder. Hendry County had lower-than-average rates of larceny, motor vehicle theft, and robbery. The top three crimes in Hendry County were larceny, burglary, and domestic violence.

Exhibit S19: Crime and Domestic Violence, Hendry County, 3-Year Rate per 100,000, 2018-2020

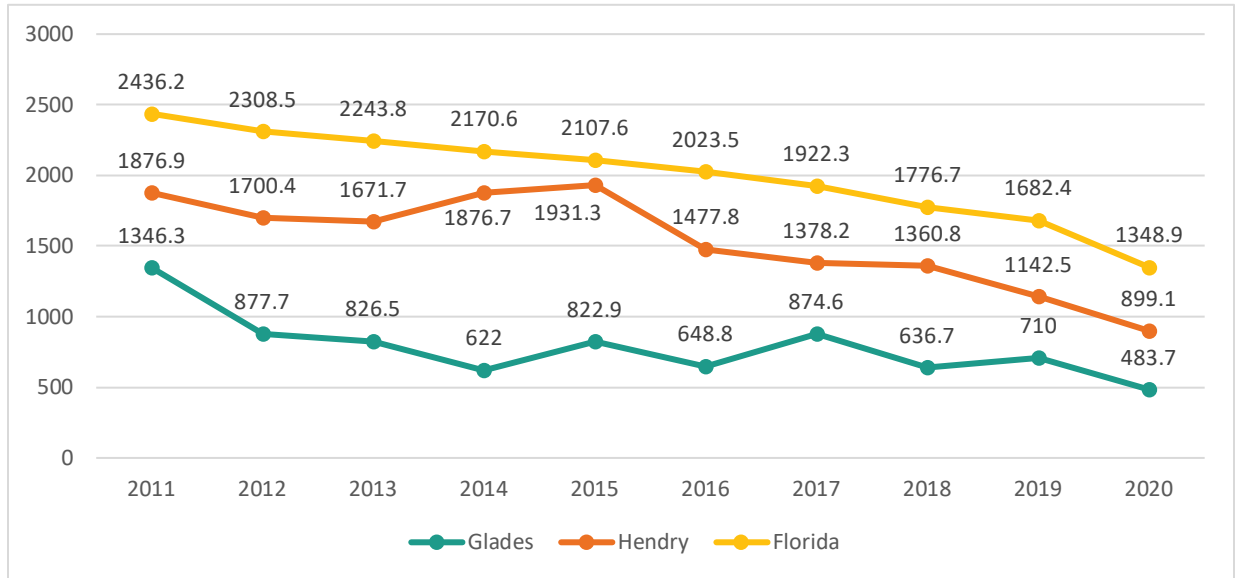
	Hendry	Florida	Quartile*
Larceny	1,132.4	1,600.4	3
Burglary	722.8	292.6	4
Domestic Violence Offenses	621.4	495.9	3
Aggravated Assault	303.2	268.4	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	143.7	184.9	3
Forcible Sex Offenses	75.6	53.7	4
Robbery	61.5	72.8	4
Murder	12.5	5.5	4

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

*County compared to other Florida Counties. The lowest quartile equals the lowest number.

Larceny in Glades and Hendry Counties occurs at a lower rate than the state average. The rate has decreased in Hendry County from 2015-2020.

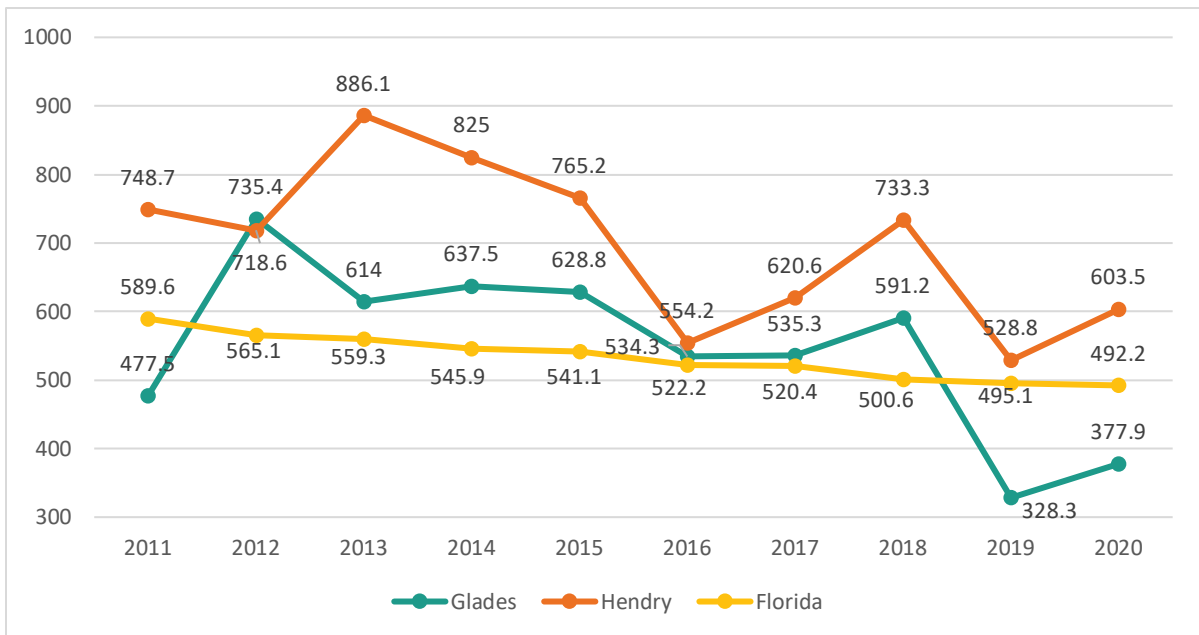
Exhibit S20: Larceny, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Hendry County consistently had a higher-than-average rate of domestic violence offenses than the state average and Glades County, except in 2012.

Exhibit S21: Domestic Violence Offenses, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Settings and Systems

Settings and Systems Selected Findings*

- As of the fiscal year 2020-2021, there was one licensed physician and one OB/GYN listed in Glades County. That works out to about 7.6 doctors for every 100,000 residents, which is a significantly lower rate per 100,000 than the state for every major category of providers. There are no hospital or nursing home beds in Glades County. There are no internal medicine physicians and no pediatricians.
- As of the fiscal year 2020-2021, there were 19 licensed physicians listed in Hendry County. That works out to 46.8 doctors for every 100,000 residents. That is a significantly lower rate than the state average of about 314.0 doctors for every 100,000 residents. The county has a lower rate than the state for every major category of providers. These numbers may include providers who work in another county, only work part-time, or are retired. The only facility bed type that has a higher rate than the state average was nursing home beds.
- Glades County has been designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care. The HPSA designation scores counties between one and twenty-six, with the higher scores indicating higher levels of need. Glades County scored a seventeen for primary care. Glades County also scored an eighteen for dental care it is designated as a shortage area. The Hendry Glades Catchment area scored was also designated as a shortage area for mental health services, scoring sixteen out of twenty-six (with twenty-six indicating the greatest level of need).
- Hendry County has been designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care. Hendry County scored a twelve for primary care. Hendry County also scored a nineteen for dental care for the low-income and migrant farmworker population meaning it is designated as a shortage area.
- Almost 80 percent of Glades County residents and 76 percent of Hendry County residents have the cost of their health care expenses covered by some type of health insurance plan; this compares to 87 percent statewide.
- Children in Glades County are three times more likely to be uninsured when compared to the state average (26.6% Glades vs. 7.2% Florida). Children in Hendry County are two times more likely to be uninsured when compared to the Florida average (16.0 Hendry County vs. 7.2% Florida).
- There has been a trend for both counties and the state with an increase in Medicaid enrollment. The monthly Medicaid enrollment in Hendry County is almost double the state average while the rate in Glades County is significantly below the state average (8.1 Glades, 38.5 Hendry vs. 22.4 State for 2021).
- In 2020, the median household income in Glades County was \$39,709 and the median household income in Hendry County was \$36,978. The median household income in both counties is significantly lower than the state average (\$57,703). From 2012 to 2019, the amount increased in both counties but they had decreased in 2020.
- The black population in both counties consistently had a lower median household income when compared to the white population. From 2013 to 2020 the median

household income among black residents in Hendry County has increased. It should be noted that no data was reportable in 2020 for the black population in Glades County.

- The non-Hispanic population in Hendry County had a higher median household income over the past ten years than the Hispanic population. The median household income almost doubled over the past ten years amongst Hispanics in Glades County (\$23,631, 2010 vs. \$42,536, 2019).
- In 2020, Hendry County homeowners had a higher percentage of being housing burdened than those owning a home in Glades County (25.1% Hendry vs. 14.8% Glades). Over the past four years, the percentage of housing-burdened homeowners in Glades County has decreased.
- Hendry County has more people than average living per household than the Florida average with owned households containing more individuals than rented households. Both counties have a higher percentage of residents living in mobile homes, Glades County has the highest percentage, 50 percent.

****All sources and further details for the selected findings can be found in the relevant section of the Glades and Hendry Counties CHA***

Access to healthcare, housing, and a healthy environment is the key to achieving a healthy community and is a primary health policy goal in Florida.

Access to Health Care

As of the fiscal year 2020-2021, one licensed physician and one OB/GYN were listed in Glades County. That works out to about 7.6 doctors for every 100,000 residents, which is a significantly lower rate per 100,000 than the state for every major category of providers. There are no hospital or nursing home beds in Glades County. There are no internal medicine physicians and no pediatricians.

The number of Glades County Health Department employees per every 100,000 residents is higher than the state average. The Glades County Health Department spent \$1,045,981 in 2021; that places the rate of expenditure per 100,000 residents more than double the state average. It is typical for rural counties to have a significantly higher rate of expenditure than the state average.

Exhibit S1: Health Resource Availability, Glades County, Florida, Fiscal Year 2020-2021

	Glades County			Florida
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Quartile*	Rate Per 100,000
Providers**				
Total licensed dentist	0	0.0	1	56.7
Total licensed physicians	1	7.6	1	314.0
Total licensed family practice physicians	0	0.0	1	19.2
Total licensed internal medicine physicians	0	0.0	1	47.3
Total licensed OB/GYN	1	7.6		9.2
Total licensed pediatricians	0	0.0		21.9
Facility bed types				
Total hospital beds	0	0.0	1	316.0
Total acute care beds	0	0.0	1	247.1
Total specialty beds	0	0.0		
Total nursing home beds	0	0.0	1	386.5
County Health Department				
County health department full-time employees	10	75.6	3	47.8
County health department expenditures (in dollars)	\$1,045,981	\$79.10	3	\$33.40

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA); Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

*County compared to other Florida counties. The lowest quartile equals the lowest number. For resource availability, the lowest number is generally considered the worst ranking. Quartile information is provided when at least 51 counties have rates greater than zero.

**Number of licensed providers does not necessarily equal the number of practicing providers. These numbers may include providers working in another county, working only part-time, or retired.

As of the fiscal year 2020-2021, there were 19 licensed physicians listed in Hendry County. That works out to 46.8 doctors for every 100,000 residents. That is a significantly lower rate than the state average of about 314.0 doctors per 100,000 residents. In addition, the county has a lower rate than the state for every major category of providers. These numbers may include providers working in another county, working only part-time, or retired. "Nursing home" beds are the only facility bed type with a higher rate than the state average.

The number of Hendry County Health Department employees per every 100,000 residents is higher than the state average. The Hendry County Health Department spent \$5,483,337 dollars in 2021; that places the rate of expenditure per 100,000 residents four times the state average. It is typical for rural counties to have a significantly higher rate of expenditure than the state average.

Exhibit S2: Health Resource Availability, Hendry County, Florida, Fiscal Year 2020-2021

	Hendry County			Florida
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Quartile*	Rate Per 100,000
Providers				
Total Licensed Dentist	9	22.2	2	56.7
Total licensed physicians	19	46.8	1	314.0
Total licensed family practice physicians	2	4.9	1	19.2
Total licensed internal medicine physicians	2	4.9	1	47.3
Total licensed OB/GYN	0	0.0		9.2
Total licensed pediatricians	3	7.4		21.9
Facility bed types				
Total hospital beds	25	59.9	1	316.0
Total acute care beds	25	59.9	1	247.1
Total specialty beds	0	0.0		69.0
Total nursing home beds	248	610.9	3	386.5
County Health Department				
County health department full-time employees	70	172.4	4	47.8
County health department expenditures (in dollars)	\$5,483,337	\$135.10	4	\$33.40

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA); Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

*County compared to other Florida counties. The lowest quartile equals the lowest number. For resource availability, the lowest number is generally considered the worst ranking. Quartile information is provided when at least 51 counties have rates greater than zero.

**Number of licensed providers does not necessarily equal the number of practicing providers. These numbers may include providers working in another county, working only part-time, or retired.

Federal Health Professional Shortage Designations

There are two types of health professional shortage designations: Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and Medically Underserved Areas or Populations (MUAs/MUPs). Both designations consider primary care physician-to-population ratios, other high-need indicators (poverty levels, percent of the population that is elderly, infant death rate, and rate of low birth weight), and barriers to access care. In addition, designations are required for the placement of health professionals under the National Health Service Corps and waiver programs for foreign physicians. Designations are also necessary for the location of community and migrant health centers and rural health clinics, programs that provide health care to underserved populations.

Medically Underserved Areas or Populations (MUAs/MUPs) is a measure of medical under-service defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These designations

determine the Index of Medical Under service (IMU) using the following variables: (1) percent of the population below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, (2) percent of the population over age 65, (3) infant mortality rate (5-year average) and (4) population-to-physician ratio.

Glades County has been designated as Medically Underserved Population. Any population with a score of 62 or lower on the Index of Medical Underservice is considered medically underserved. The areas with the lowest numbers are those that are determined to have the most need. Glades County scored 57.3.

Hendry County's Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Populations in LaBelle have been designated as Medically Underserved Populations. LaBelle's Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Populations scored 59.5.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are defined in Section 332 of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 254e, to include: (1) urban and rural geographic areas, (2) population groups, and (3) facilities with shortages of health professionals. Federal designation as HPSA documents a shortage of health care providers (primary care, dental or mental health) as well as the existence of barriers to accessing care, including lack of public transportation, travel time, distance to the next source of undesignated care, and high poverty.

A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care professionals if the following three criteria are met:

1. The area is a rational area for delivering primary medical care services.
2. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
 - (a) The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of at least 3,500:1.
 - (b) The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of less than 3,500:1 but greater than 3,000:1 and has unusually high needs for primary care services or insufficient capacity of existing primary care providers.
3. Primary medical care professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

What a Designation Means

- A geographic designation for the whole county means there is a shortage of providers (primary care physicians, dentists, mental health professionals) for everyone living in the county, regardless of their ability to pay for services through insurance or other means.
- A geographic area within the county means there is a shortage of health care providers for everyone living in that area of the county.
- A special population designation for the whole county (or parts of counties) means there is a shortage of providers to meet the needs of low-income, migrant, or other special populations because the existing providers do not serve these patients.

Glades County has been designated a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care. The HPSA designation scores counties between one and twenty-six, with the higher scores indicating higher levels of need. Glades County also scored an eighteen for dental care, designated as a shortage area. Hendry Glades Catchment area was also selected as a

shortage area for mental health services, scoring sixteen out of twenty-six (with twenty-six indicating the greatest level of need).

Hendry County has been designated a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care. Hendry County scored a twelve for primary care. Hendry County also scored a nineteen for dental care for the low-income and migrant farmworkers, meaning it is designated as a shortage area.

Access to Insurance

Almost 80 percent of Glades County residents and 76 percent of Hendry County residents have the cost of their health care expenses covered by some health insurance plan; employer-sponsored health insurance, individual health plans, Medicare, Medicare Advantage plans, Medicaid, or marketplace plans. However, children in Glades County are three times more likely to be uninsured when compared to the state average (26.6% Glades vs. 7.2% Florida). In addition, children in Hendry County are twice as likely to be uninsured compared to the Florida average (16.0% Hendry County vs. 7.2% Florida).

Exhibit S3: Health Insurance Coverage, Percentage of the Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2016-2020

	Glades County	Hendry County	Florida
Civilian noninstitutionalized population			
With health insurance coverage (%)	79.5%	75.7%	87.3%
With private insurance (%)	43.7%	42.6%	62.9%
With public coverage (%)	53.8%	40.7%	36.9%
No health insurance coverage (%)	20.5%	24.3%	12.7%
Under 19 years			
No health insurance (%)	26.6%	16.0%	7.2%
Employed 19 to 64 years			
With health insurance coverage (%)	73.8%	71.1%	83.2%
With private health insurance (%)	57.9%	62.5%	78.1%
With public coverage (%)	18.3%	11.5%	7.7%
No health insurance coverage (%)	26.2%	28.9%	16.0%

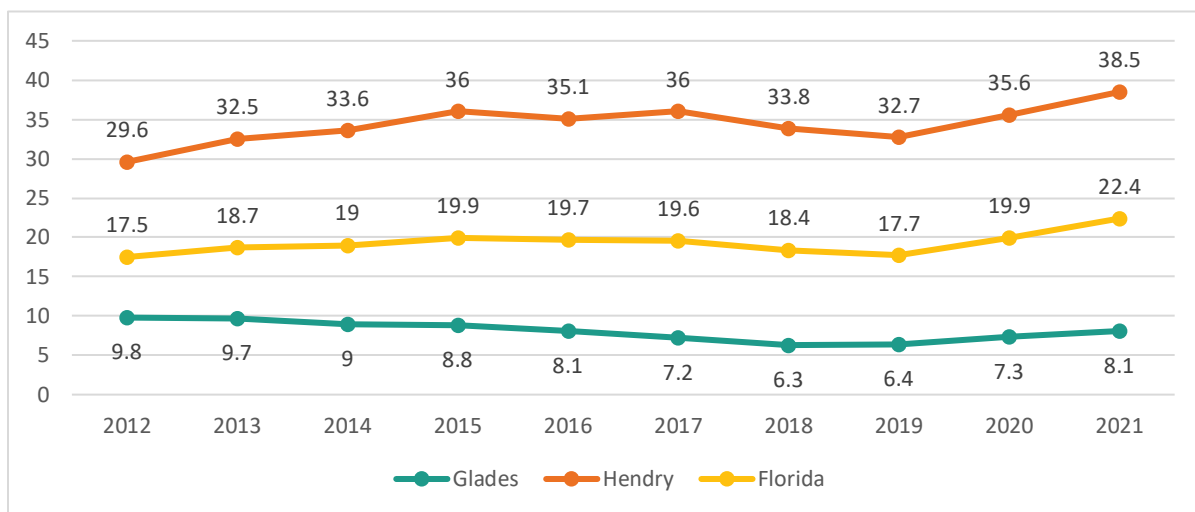
	Glades County	Hendry County	Florida
Not in labor force			
With health insurance coverage (%)	65.1%	60.6%	79.0%
With private health insurance (%)	32.4%	21.5%	50.9%
With public coverage (%)	37.4%	44.8%	34.9%
No health insurance coverage (%)	34.9%	39.4%	21.0%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year estimates, Table DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics

Medicaid provides medical coverage to low-income individuals and families. The state and federal governments share the costs of the Medicaid program. Medicaid services in Florida are administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). About half of the recipients are children or adolescents under the age of 21. While children are the largest category of beneficiaries, most of the costs arise from providing services to seniors, especially nursing home care, and people with disabilities with high medical costs.

There are four categories of Medicaid eligibility for adults in Florida: low-income families, pregnant women, emergency medical assistance for non-citizens, and Medicaid for the elderly and disabled. Eligibility for each of those programs is based on specific income criteria. There has been a trend for both counties and the state with an increase in Medicaid enrollment. For example, the monthly Medicaid enrollment in Hendry County is almost double the state average.

Exhibit S4: Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Percentage of Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2012-2021

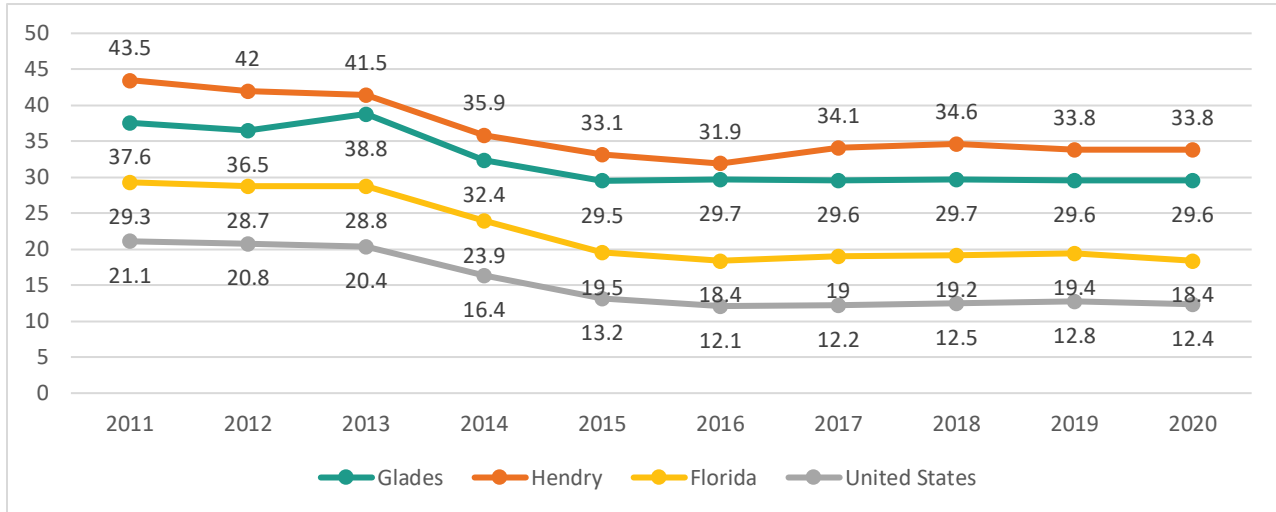


Source: Agency for Health Care Administration

Note: The monthly Medicaid enrollment is the number of reported enrollees as of September of each year.

Both counties consistently had a higher percentage of uninsured adults 18 to 64 years of age than the state and national average. Moreover, from 2015 to 2020, the percentage of adults who were uninsured remained steady.

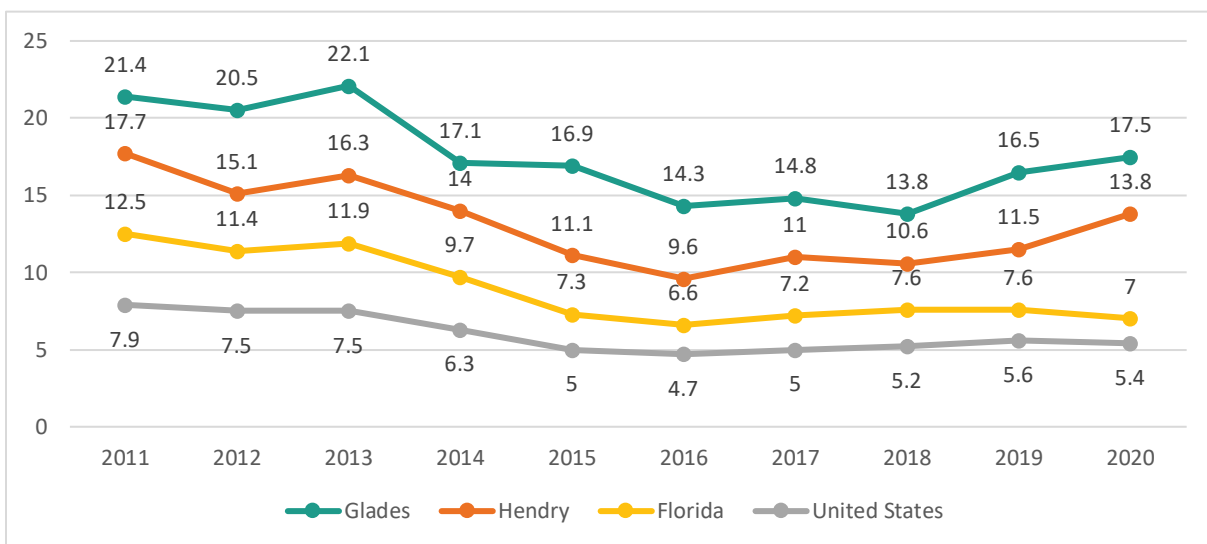
Exhibit S5: Uninsured Adults (18 – 64 Years of Age), Percentage of the Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, United States, 2012-2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimate

Both counties consistently had a higher percentage of uninsured children under 19 years of age than the state and national average. The percentage of uninsured children declined significantly between 2013 and 2018 but increased in 2019 and 2020 in Glades and Hendry Counties.

Exhibit S6: Uninsured Children (Under 19 Years of Age), Percentage of the Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, United States, 2012-2021

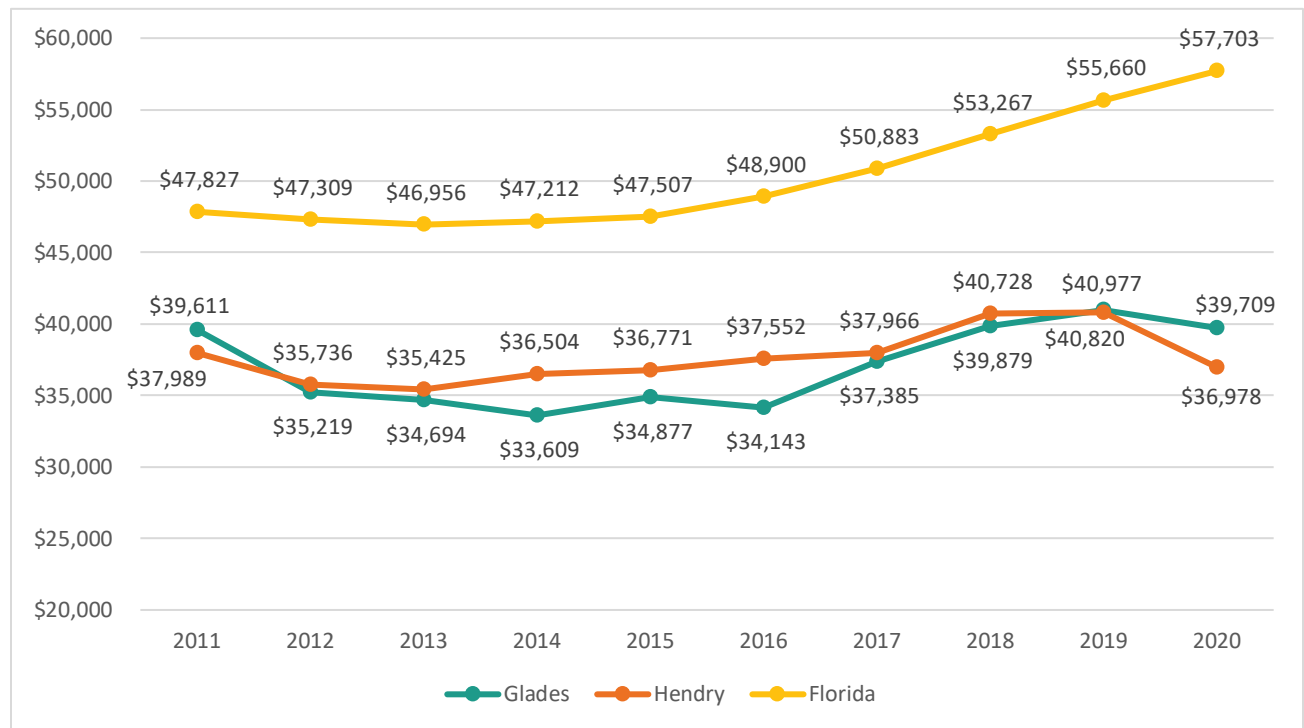


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimate

Housing

Household income is a leading indicator of a family's ability to afford to house. In 2020, the median household income in Glades County was \$39,709, and the median household income in Hendry County was \$36,978. The median household income in both counties is significantly lower than the state average (\$57,703). From 2012 to 2019, the amount increased in both counties but decreased in 2020.

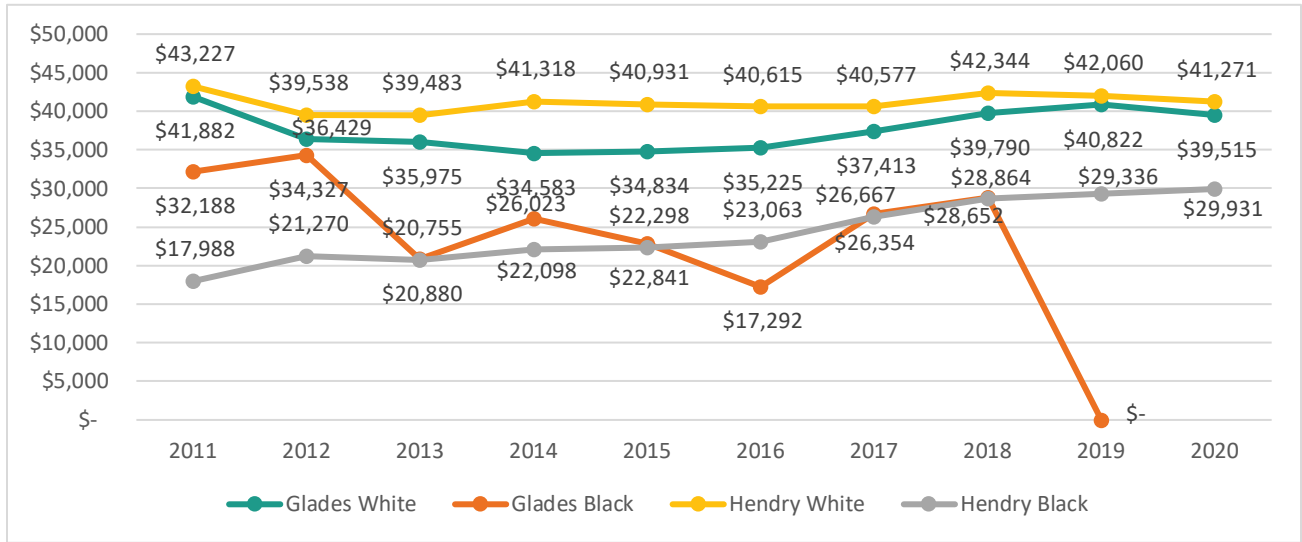
Exhibit S7: Median Household Income, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

The black population in both counties consistently had a lower median household income when compared to the white population. However, from 2013 to 2020, the median household income among black residents in Hendry County increased. It should be noted that no data was reportable in 2020 for the black population in Glades County.

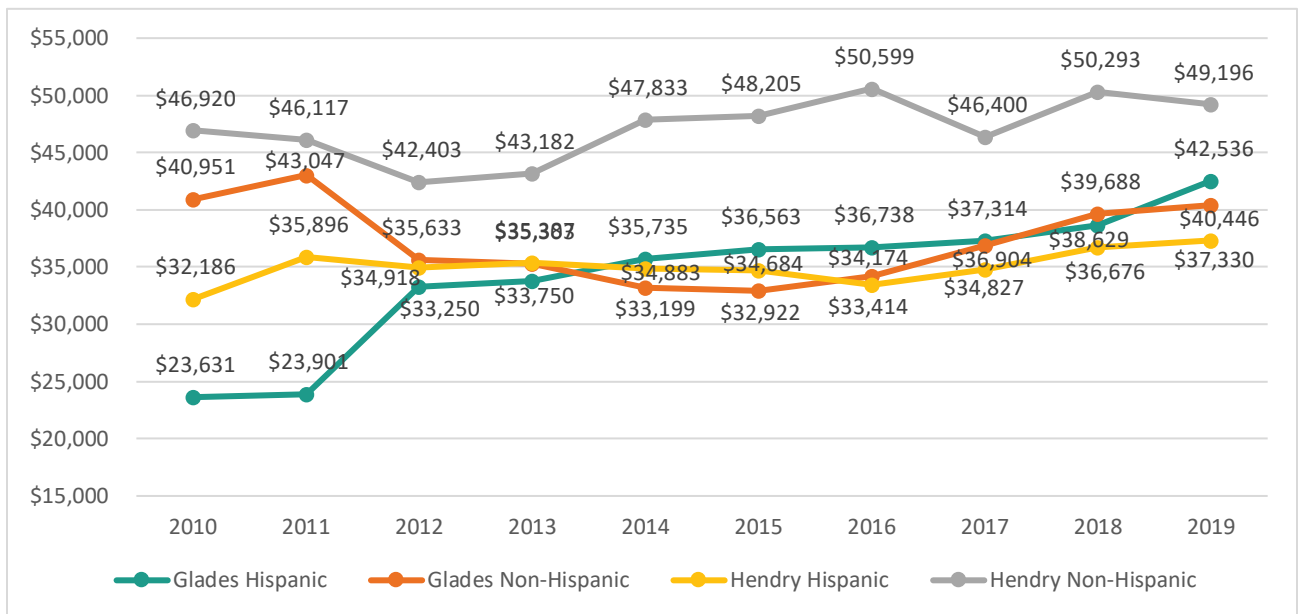
Exhibit S8: Median Household Income by Race, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

The non-Hispanic population in Hendry County had a higher median household income over the past ten years than the Hispanic population. However, the median household income almost doubled over the past ten years amongst Hispanics in Glades County (\$23,631, 2010 vs. \$42,536, 2019).

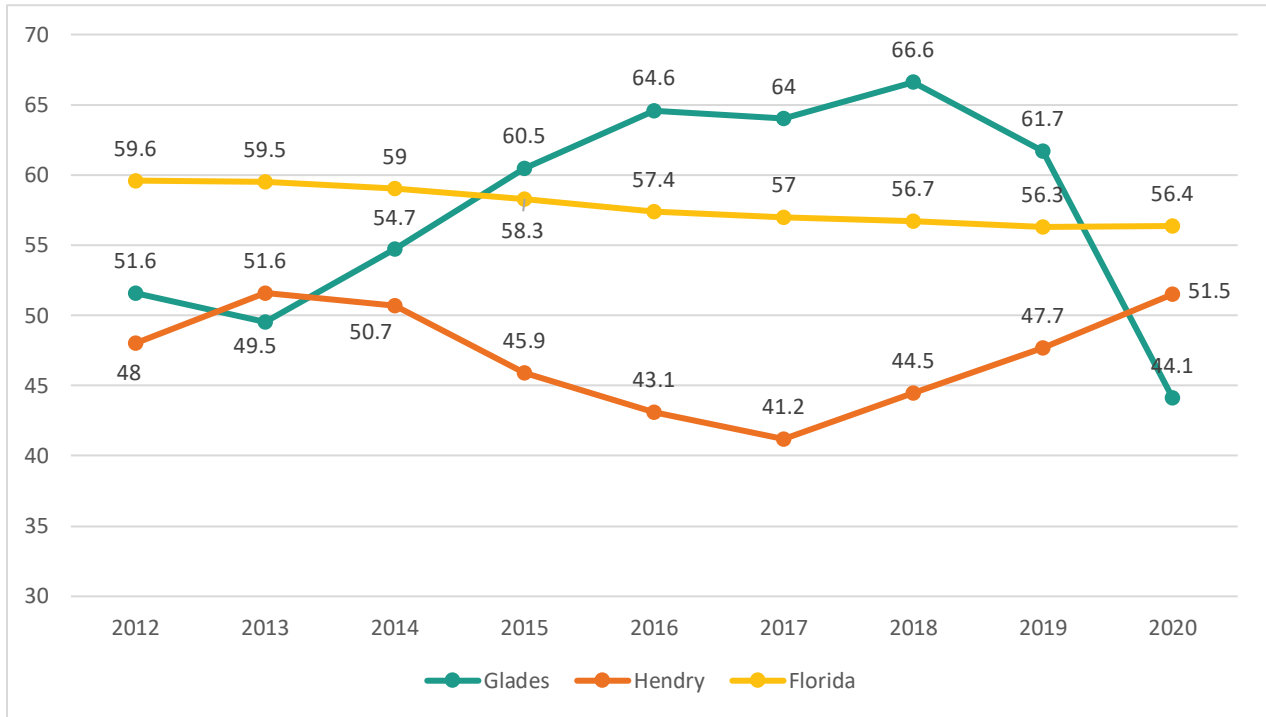
Exhibit S9: Median Household Income by Ethnicity, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2010-2019



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers housing costing more than thirty percent of a household's income unaffordable. From 2015 to 2019, there was a higher percentage of renters in Glades County that were considered housing burdened compared to the state average; however, there was a significant decline for 2020. Over the past four years, the percentage of renters who are housing burdened has been increasing.

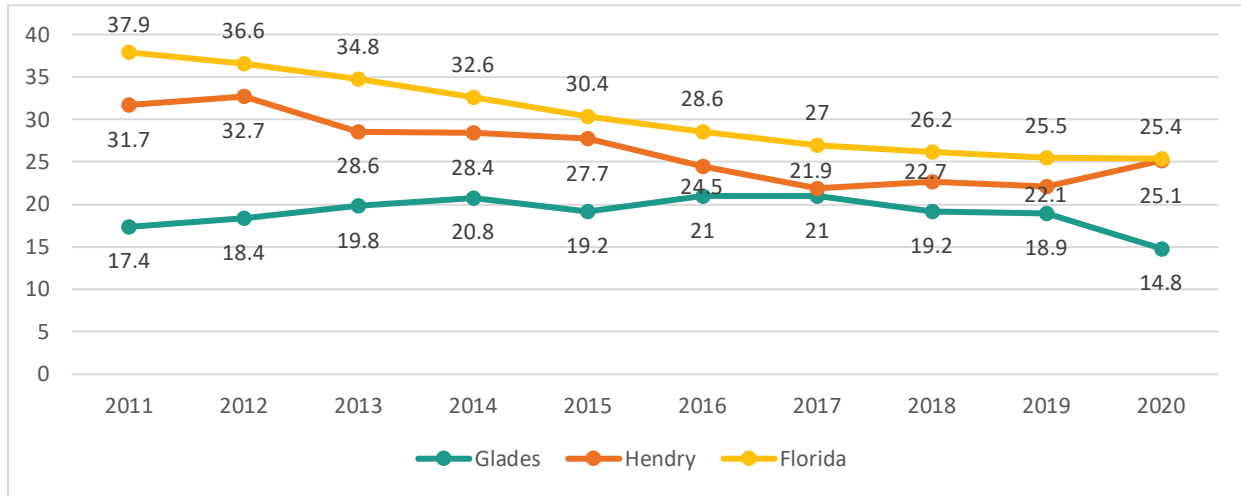
Exhibit S10: Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Gross Rent Costing 30% or More of Household Income, Percentage of Renter-Occupied Household, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2012-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP04

In 2020, Hendry County homeowners had a higher percentage of being housing burdened than those owning a home in Glades County (25.1% Hendry vs. 14.8% Glades). However, the percentage of housing-burdened homeowners in Glades County has decreased over the past four years.

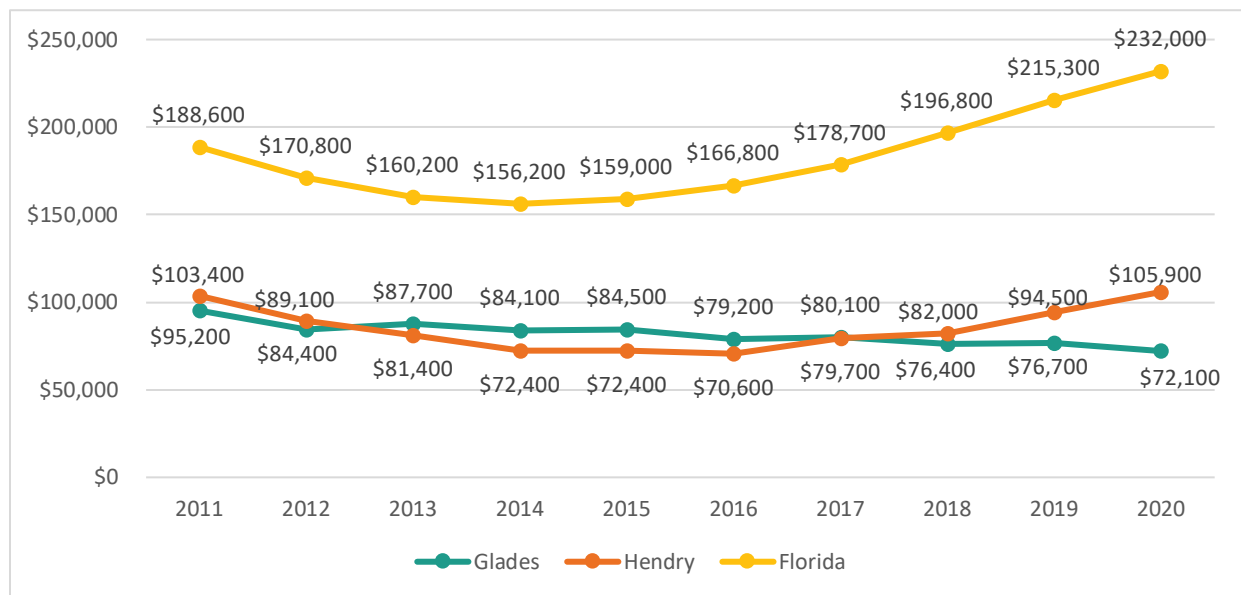
Exhibit S11: Owner-Occupied Households with Monthly Housing Costs of 30% or More of Household Income, Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP04

The median value of the homes in both counties is considerably cheaper than the state average (\$72,100, Glades vs. \$105,900, Hendry vs. \$232,000 Florida). Starting in 2016, the median value of homes in Hendry County increased following a similar trend for the state, while the opposite is happening in Glades County.

Exhibit S12: Median Owner-Occupied Housing Unit Value, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP04

Hendry County has more people than average living per household than the Florida average, with owned households containing more individuals than rented households. Although both counties have a higher percentage of residents living in mobile homes, Glades County has the highest percentage, 50 percent.

Exhibit S13: Housing Occupancy, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2016-2020

	Glades County	Hendry County	Florida
Occupied housing units (%)	68.4%	86.2%	82.9%
Owner-occupied (%)	80.1%	70.3%	66.2%
Renter-occupied (%)	19.9%	29.7%	33.8%
Household size owner-occupied unit (people)	2.44	3.09	2.61
Household size renter-occupied unit (people_	2.89	3.02	2.63
Vacant housing (%)	31.6%	13.8%	17.1%
Homeowner vacancy (%)	2.4%	0.6%	2.1%
Rental vacancy (%)	4.5%	2.4%	8.2%
Occupying mobile home (%)	50.7%	38.6%	8.7%
Occupying boat, RV, van, etc. (%)	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate, Table DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics

Health Conditions

Health Conditions Selected Findings*

- According to the County Health Rankings from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, Glades County currently is ranked 52nd healthiest out of 67 counties in Florida for health outcomes (length of life and quality of life) and 54th for health factors (health behaviors, clinical care, social & economic factors, and physical environment). Hendry County currently is ranked 44th out of 67 counties in Florida for health outcomes and 65th for health factors.
- Over the past ten years, Glades County consistently had a lower death rate than the state average (673.4 Glades vs. 748.4 State for 2020), while Hendry County consistently had a higher death rate than the state average (861.4 Hendry vs. 748.4 State for 2020). The death rate in Glades County has increased from 2017 to 2020 (526.2 2017, 673.4 2020).
- The death rate for black individuals in Hendry County dramatically increased from 2017 to 2020, from 750.6 to 1,350.4. The death rate for black individuals in Glades County has also increased from 362.4 in 2019 to 1072.3 in 2020.
- Hendry County has consistently had a higher death rate from heart disease when compared to the Florida average. Over the past three years, 2018 – 2020, the rate of death from heart disease has decreased (209.9 to 189.4).
- The age-adjusted death rate from heart disease is higher for males in Glades and Hendry Counties than females.
- In 2020, the black population in Glades and Hendry Counties had the highest death rate from heart disease (354.8 Glades and 341.3 Hendry).
- Glades County has consistently had a lower-than-average rate of cancer incidence when compared to the state average. In 2018 there was a spike in cancer incidence in Hendry County, it has since decreased to be similar to the state average.
- In Hendry County, the death rate from cancer decreased from 167.4 to 114.0 between 2018 and 2020. Glades County has consistently had a lower rate of death from cancer when compared to Hendry County and the Florida average although in 2020, since Hendry County declined their rates were similar.
- In both Hendry and Glades County, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer-based on incidence rates 2017-2019. However, in both counties, lung cancer has been the deadliest form of cancer based on age-adjusted death rates 2018-2020.
- Though breast cancer is the most common, Glades and Hendry Counties have consistently had a lower-than-average incidence, except Hendry County's 2010, rate of breast cancer than the state average (for 2020, 82.3 Glades, 83.9 Hendry vs. 128 State). However, it should be noted that incidences can be missed if there are lower rates of screenings.
- Glades consistently had a lower-than-average incidence of lung cancer when compared to Hendry County and the state average (for 2020, 22.4 Glades, 84.2 Hendry vs. 55.1 State). From 2017 to 2019 the incidence rate in Hendry County increased, from 29.3 to 84.2. The only years the incidence rate in Hendry County was lower than the state average was in 2011 and 2017.

- In 2020, Hendry County had a higher rate of hospitalizations from stroke than Glades County and the state average (112.7 Glades, 247.2 Hendry vs. 221.6 State).
- Starting in 2018 the death rate from stroke has increased in Hendry County, from 29.3 in 2018 to 51.1 in 2020. When compared to Glades County and the Florida average in 2020, Hendry County had the highest death rate from stroke (18.4 Glades, 51.1 Hendry vs. 44.4 State).
- Prevention efforts (testing and vaccinations) for infectious diseases were greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that a larger number of individuals are likely positive for these diseases but have not been tested. Hendry County has disproportionately had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than Glades County and Florida. Glades County had a higher rate of chickenpox in 2018-2020. Both counties had a higher rate of tuberculosis than the state average in 2019-2021. Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower rate of diagnoses for HIV and AIDS than the state average.
- Hendry County consistently had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than Glades County and the state average. In 2020, both counties had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than the state (542.0 Hendry vs. 476.2 Glades vs. 458.5 Florida).
- Infant mortality rates in Glades County are above the average for the state (10.5 Glades vs. 6 Florida for 2018-2020), but the rates are declining. Infant mortality rates in Hendry County were slightly above the average for the state (6.5 Hendry vs. 6.0 State for 2018-2020), but the rates are declining.
- The rate of babies born to mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 in Glades has been increasing but is still lower than the Florida average (14.1 Glades vs. 16.0 State for 2018-2020). The rate of babies born to mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 in Hendry has been decreasing but is still higher than the Florida average (33.1 Hendry vs. 16.0 State for 2018-2020).
- In Glades County, it was the 11th highest cause of death and in Hendry County, it was the 13th highest cause of death. Over the past ten years, there was an overall increase in suicide deaths in Hendry County (2.5, 2011 vs. 11.9, 2020). In 2020, Glades County had the highest rate of deaths from suicide when compared to Hendry County and the state average (14.9 Glades vs. 13.1 Florida vs. 11.9 Hendry). Please note, the rates for Glades and Hendry Counties are based on small numbers.

****All sources and further details for the selected findings can be found in the relevant section of the Glades and Hendry Counties CHA***

County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute that looks at the health of all states and counties in the United States. Glades County currently is ranked 52nd healthiest out of 67 counties in Florida for health outcomes (length of life and quality of life) and 54th for health factors (health behaviors, clinical care, social & economic factors, and physical

environment). Hendry County currently is ranked 44th out of 67 counties in Florida for health outcomes and 65th for health factors.

These rankings are based on various factors that affect the health of the county’s residents such as unemployment, levels of physical inactivity, rates of smoking, obesity, and children living in poverty.

Exhibit HC1: County Health Rankings, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida 2022

	Glades	Hendry	Top U.S. Performers	Florida
Health Outcomes				
Length of Life, Rank	49	35		
Premature death <i>Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)</i>	10,100	8,800	5,600	7,500
Quality of Life, Rank	54	55		
Poor or Fair Health <i>Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)</i>	28%	34%	15%	18%
Poor Physical Health Days <i>Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)</i>	5.5	5.8	3.4	4.0
Poor Mental Health Days <i>Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days (age-adjusted)</i>	5.4	5.3	4.0	4.5
Low Birthweight <i>Percentage of live births with low birthweight (<2,500 grams)</i>	9%	8%	6%	9%
Health Factors				
Health Behaviors	50	48		
Adult Smoking <i>Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted)</i>	24%	22%	15%	15%
Adult Obesity <i>Percentage of the adult population (age 18 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m² (age-adjusted)</i>	37%	42%	23%	26%
Food Environment Index <i>Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best)</i>	5.8	7.1	8.8	7.0
Physical Inactivity <i>Percentage of adults age 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted)</i>	37%	42%	23%	26%
Access to Exercise Opportunities <i>Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity</i>	10%	51%	86%	26%

	Glades	Hendry	Top U.S. Performers	Florida
Excessive Drinking <i>Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted)</i>	20%	18%	15%	20%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths <i>Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement</i>	30%	22%	10%	22%
Sexually Transmitted Infections <i>Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population</i>	391.0	483.1	161.8	515.9
Teen Births <i>Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19</i>	17	37	11	18
Clinical Care	60	66		
Uninsured <i>Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance</i>	27%	27%	6%	16%
Primary Care Physicians <i>Ratio of population to primary care physicians</i>		3,820:1	1,010:1	1,370:1
Dentists <i>Ratio of population to dentists</i>	3,550:1	2,380:1	1,210:1	1,630:1
Mental Health Providers <i>Ratio of population to mental health providers</i>		2,850:1	250:1	550:1
Preventable Hospital Stays <i>Rate of hospital for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees</i>	4,485	3,898	2,233	4,203
Mammography Screening <i>Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening</i>	41%	36%	52%	44%
Flu Vaccinations <i>Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination</i>	41%	33%	55%	45%
Social & Economic Factors	45	67		
High School Completion <i>Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent</i>	72%	69%	94%	89%
Some College <i>Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education</i>	34%	42%	74%	64%
Unemployment <i>Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work</i>	5.6%	8.1%	4.0%	7.7%
Children in Poverty <i>Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty</i>	24%	31%	9%	17%
Income Inequality <i>Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile</i>	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.6

	Glades	Hendry	Top U.S. Performers	Florida
Children in Single-Parent Households <i>Percentage of children that live in a household headed by a single parent</i>	21%	36%	14%	28%
Social Associations <i>Number of memberships associations per 10,000 population</i>	4.3	7.9	18.1	7.0
Violent Crimes <i>Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population</i>	234	560	63	484
Injury Deaths <i>Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population</i>	101	94	61	87
Physical Environment	22	16		
Air Pollution – Particulate Matter <i>Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)</i>	7.2	7.6	5.9	7.8
Severe Housing Problems <i>Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities</i>	16%	22%	9%	19%
Driving Alone to Work <i>Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work</i>	72%	61%	72%	78%
Long Commute – Driving Alone <i>Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes</i>	36%	30%	16%	43%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2022 County Health Rankings

Leading Causes of Death

Mortality rates can be key indicators of the state of health of a community. A significant number of Glades and Hendry Counties' deaths are premature and preventable. Behavior modification and risk reduction can reduce the mortality rates of many of the leading causes of death, especially those attributed to heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, and motor vehicle accidents. Individuals may improve both the length and the quality of their lives by simply following a healthy lifestyle and receiving regular medical care.

The following table gives detailed information on the leading causes of death for residents in Glades and Hendry Counties in 2020. The deaths column is a simple count of the number of people who died of the listed cause during 2020. Percentage of total deaths lets you know what percent of the people died from that cause. Heart disease and cancer were the two most common causes of death in Glades County; combined they are responsible for 47 percent of all

deaths. Heart disease and COVID-19 were the two most common causes of death in Hendry County; combined they are responsible for 36 percent of all deaths.

The crude rate, per 100,000, gives a sense of how likely a person is to die of that cause in any given year. For example, out of every 100,000 people in Glades County 120.9 of them died from COVID-19 in 2020. Since there are fewer than 100,000 people in Glades County the rates per 100,000 are higher than the actual number of people who died. Using the rate per 100,000 allows comparison between areas with different populations, such as a small county to a large county or a county to the state.

The next column lists the age-adjusted death rate, per 100,000. Age-adjusting a rate is a way to make fairer comparisons between groups with different age distributions. For example, a county has a higher percentage of elderly people may have a higher rate of death or hospitalization than a county with a younger population merely because the elderly are more likely to die or be hospitalized. The same distortion can happen when comparing races, genders, or time periods. Age adjustment can make the different groups more comparable.

The last column is years of potential life lost. This is an estimate of the number of years a person would have lived had they not died prematurely. In this case, that number is given for all people who died under the age of 75 if they would have lived to the age of 75. When the numbers are particularly low, such as they are for Alzheimer's disease, it is generally because that cause of death largely impacts the elderly. Conversely, a particularly high number, such as for unintentional injuries, suggests that the average age of the victims was young.

The first case of COVID-19 was in March 2020, but it continues to significantly impact the community and other health conditions and behaviors. A further dive into the top five causes of death will follow these tables (heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory disease). Even though, deaths from unintentional injuries are in the top five for both counties this will be covered in the health behaviors section.

Exhibit HC2: Leading Causes of Death, Glades County, 2020

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL <75 Per 100,000 Under 75
All Causes	152	100.0%	1,148.9	673.4	10,440.8
Heart disease	40	26.3%	302.3	169.6	2,388.5
Cancer	32	21.1%	241.9	118.9	1,519.1
COVID-19	16	10.5%	120.9	69.1	684.9
Chronic lower respiratory disease	11	7.2%	83.1	37.7	105.4
Unintentional injury	11	7.2%	83.1	82.5	2,818.8
Influenza and pneumonia	5	3.3%	37.8	16.5	87.8
Diabetes	4	2.6%	30.2	20.3	316.1
Stroke	4	2.6%	30.2	18.4	228.3
Parkinson's disease	3	2.0%	22.7	9.8	87.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2	1.3%	15.1	9.8	307.3

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL <75 Per 100,000 Under 75
Suicide	2	1.3%	15.1	14.9	500.5
Hypertension	2	1.3%	15.1	7.9	52.7
Pneumonitis	1	0.7%	7.6	4.2	0.0
Aortic aneurysm & dissection	1	0.7%	7.6	3.7	52.7
Anemias	1	0.7%	7.6	4.2	0.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome & nephrosis	1	0.7%	7.6	3.7	8.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

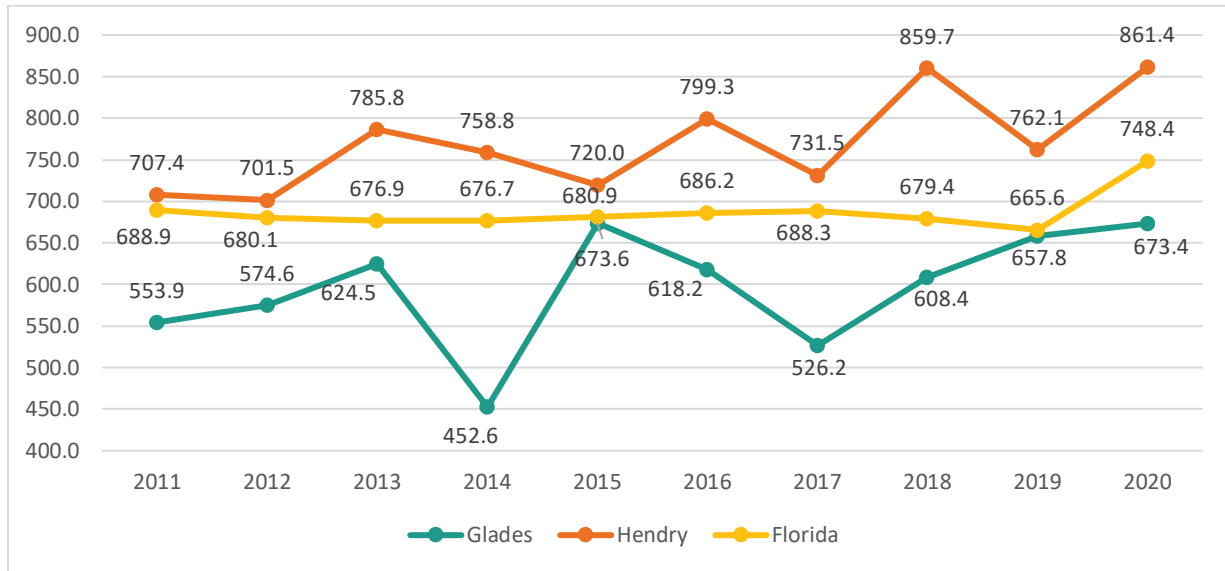
Exhibit HC3: Leading Causes of Death, Hendry County, 2020

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL <75 Per 100,000 Under 75
All Causes	372	100.0%	916.4	861.4	10,017.6
Heart disease	82	22.0%	202.0	189.4	1,755.5
COVID-19	51	13.7%	125.6	116.5	1,136.2
Cancer	50	13.4%	123.2	114.0	1,007.7
Unintentional injury	31	8.3%	76.4	74.3	2,101.9
Stroke	22	5.9%	54.2	51.1	330.6
Diabetes	17	4.6%	41.9	39.1	380.5
Alzheimer's disease	11	3.0%	27.1	24.6	0.0
Chronic lower respiratory disease	10	2.7%	24.6	23.3	202.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9	2.4%	22.2	21.0	359.5
Influenza and pneumonia	9	2.4%	22.2	20.2	160.1
Hypertension	7	1.9%	17.2	15.7	81.3
Perinatal period conditions	5	1.3%	12.3	14.1	977.5
Suicide	5	1.3%	12.3	11.9	91.8
Homicide	5	1.3%	12.3	12.3	627.2
Septicemia	4	1.1%	9.9	9.6	154.8
Parkinson's disease	3	0.8%	7.4	6.9	0.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome & nephrosis	3	0.8%	7.4	6.8	15.7
HIV/AIDS	1	0.3%	2.5	2.6	63.0
Pneumonitis	1	0.3%	2.5	2.5	0.0
Medical & surgical care complications	1	0.3%	2.5	3.2	89.2
Anemias	1	0.3%	2.5	2.1	21.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Over the past ten years, Glades County consistently had a lower death rate than the state average, while Hendry County consistently had a higher death rate than the state average. The death rate in Glades County has increased from 2017 to 2020.

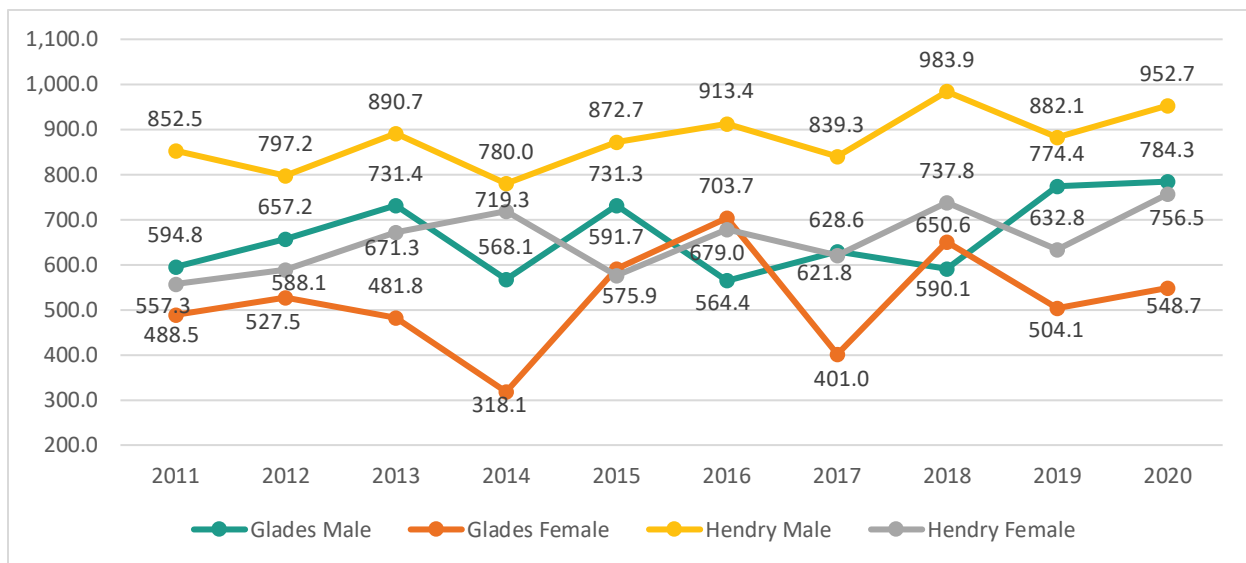
Exhibit HC4: Age-Adjusted Deaths from All Causes, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Like most of the country, males in Glades and Hendry Counties had a higher age-adjusted death rate than females, meaning that females typically live longer.

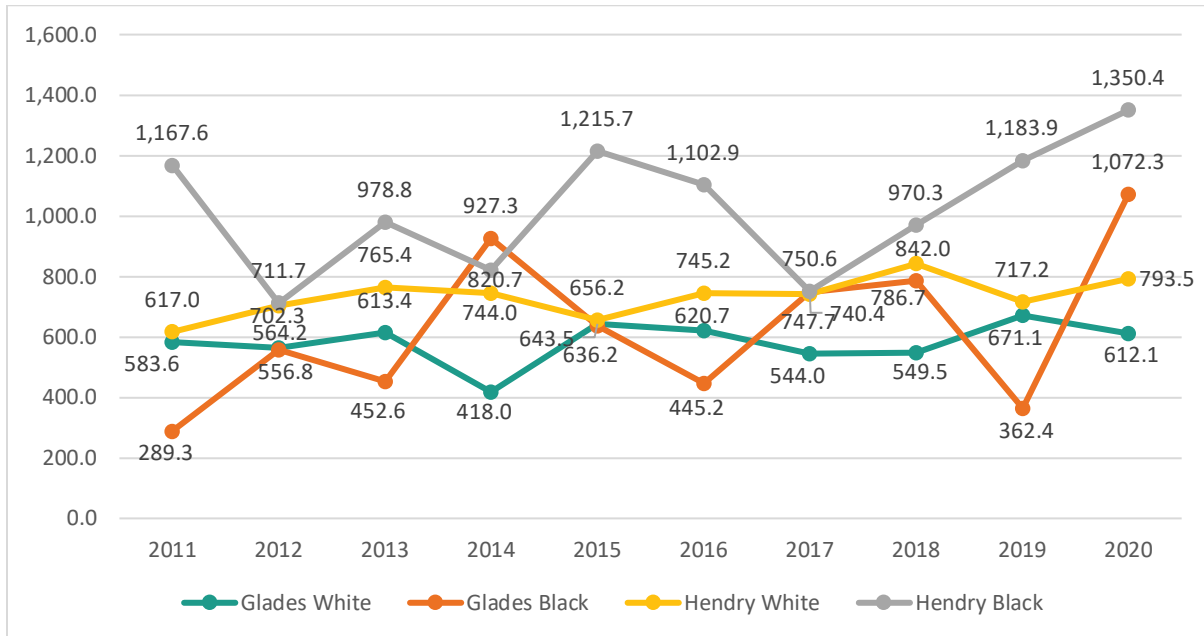
Exhibit HC5: Age-Adjusted Deaths from All Causes by Gender, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The death rate for black individuals in Hendry County dramatically increased from 2017 to 2020, from 750.6 to 1,350.4.

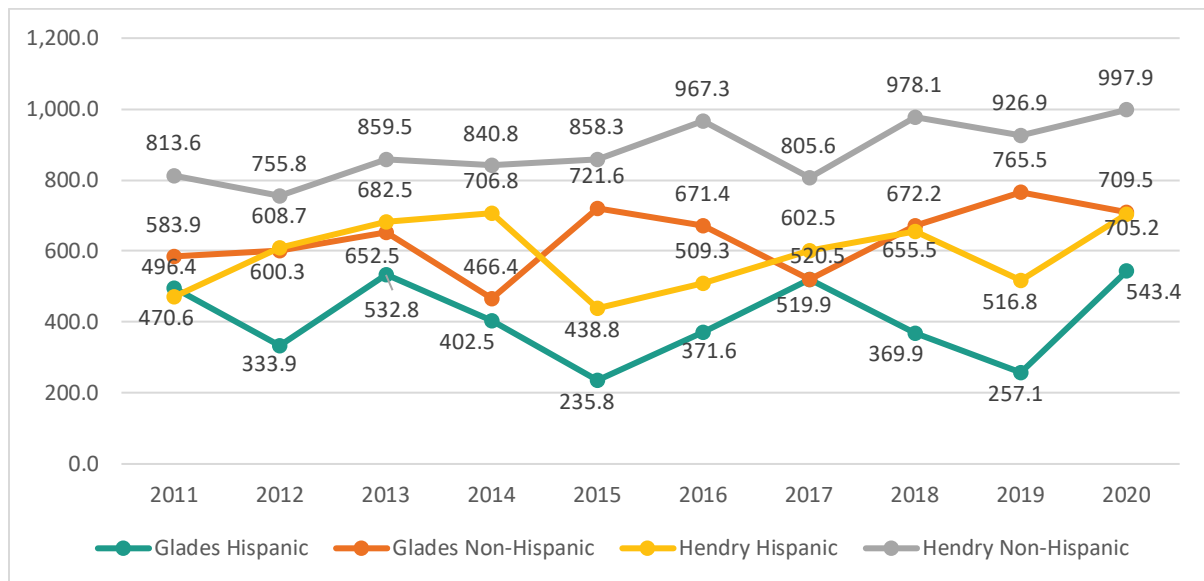
Exhibit HC6: Age-Adjusted Deaths from All Causes by Race, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The non-Hispanic population in Hendry County consistently had the highest death rate, while the Hispanic population in Glades County consistently had the lowest death rate.

Exhibit HC7: Age-Adjusted Deaths from All Causes by Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020

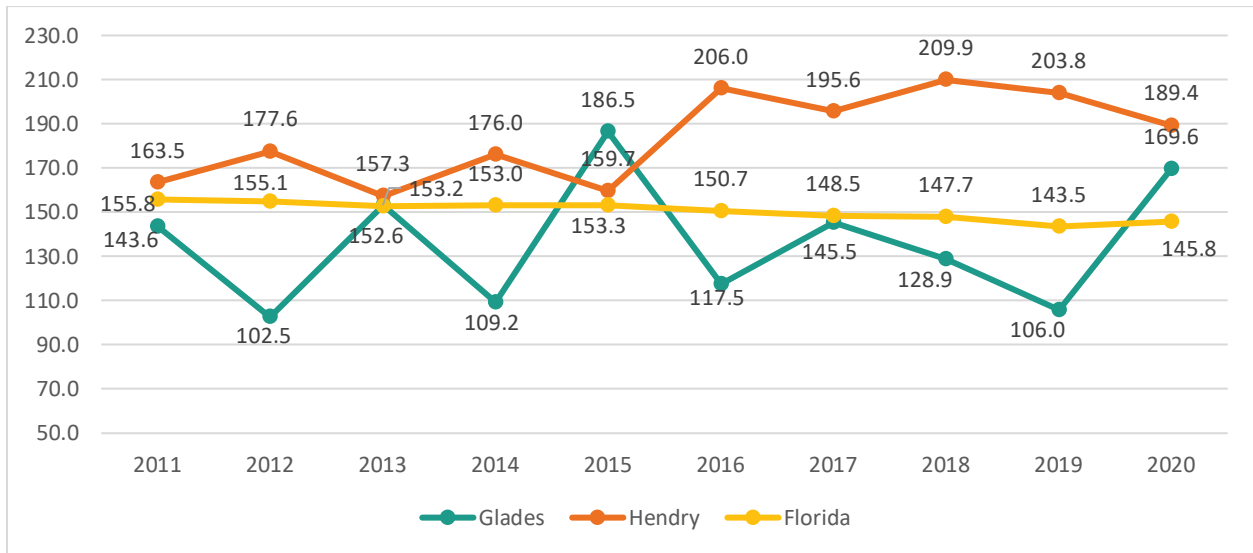


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Heart Disease

Heart disease is any disorder that affects the heart's ability to function normally. Hendry County has consistently had a higher death rate from heart disease when compared to the Florida average. Over the past three years, 2018 – 2020, the rate of death from heart disease has decreased (209.9 to 189.4).

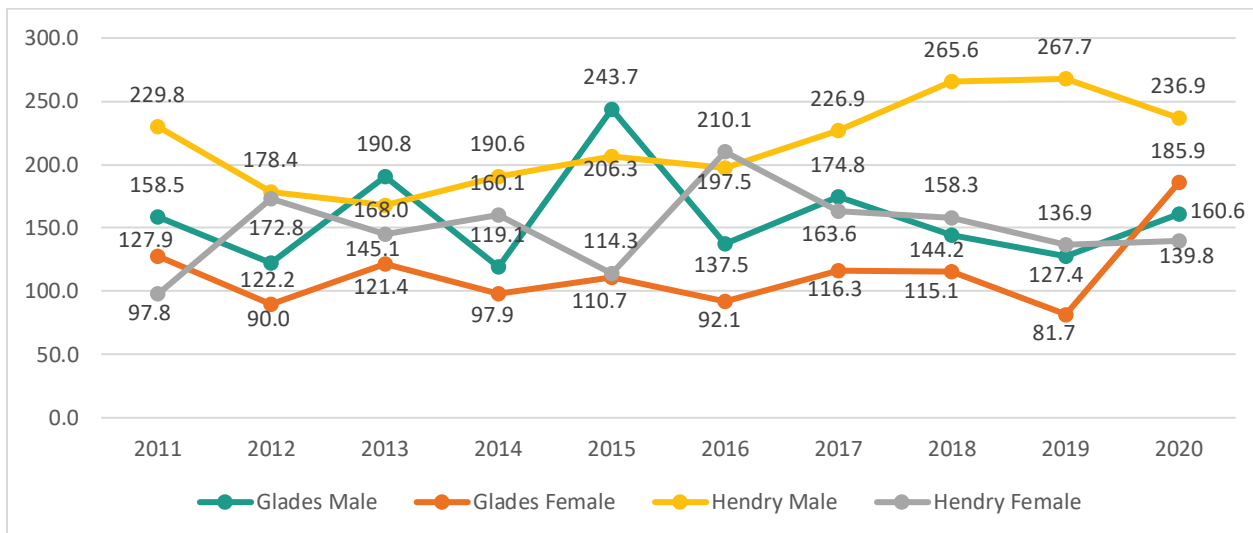
Exhibit HC8: Age-Adjust Deaths from Heart Disease, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The age-adjusted death rate from heart disease is higher for males in Glades and Hendry Counties than females.

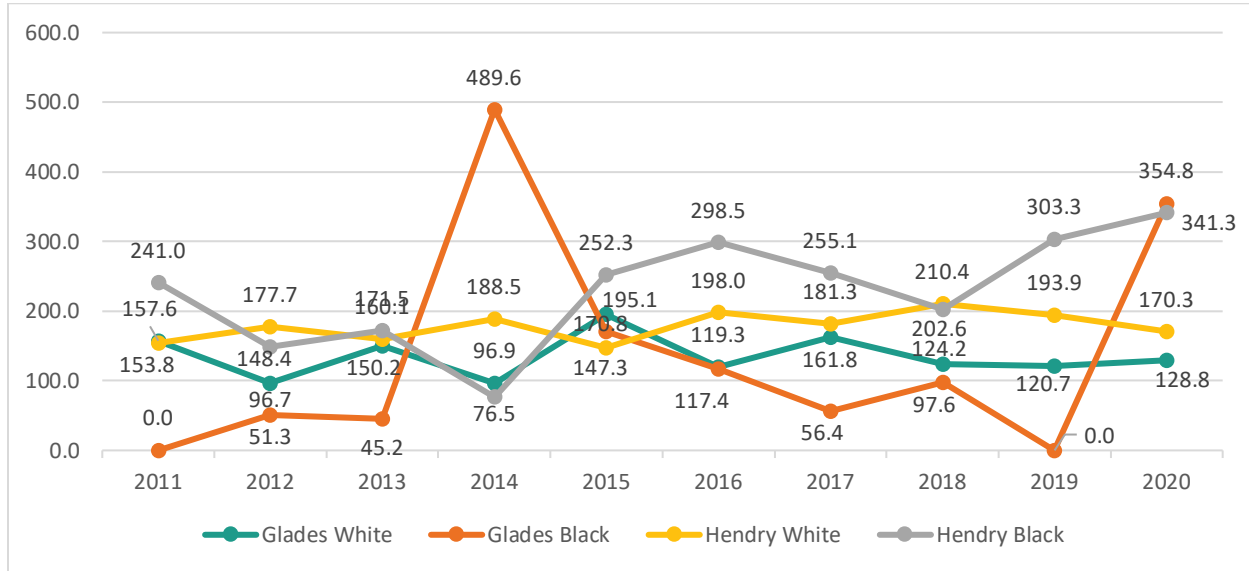
Exhibit HC9: Age-Adjust Deaths from Heart Disease by Gender, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

In 2020, the black population in Glades and Hendry Counties had the highest death rate from heart disease (354.8 Glades and 341.3 Hendry).

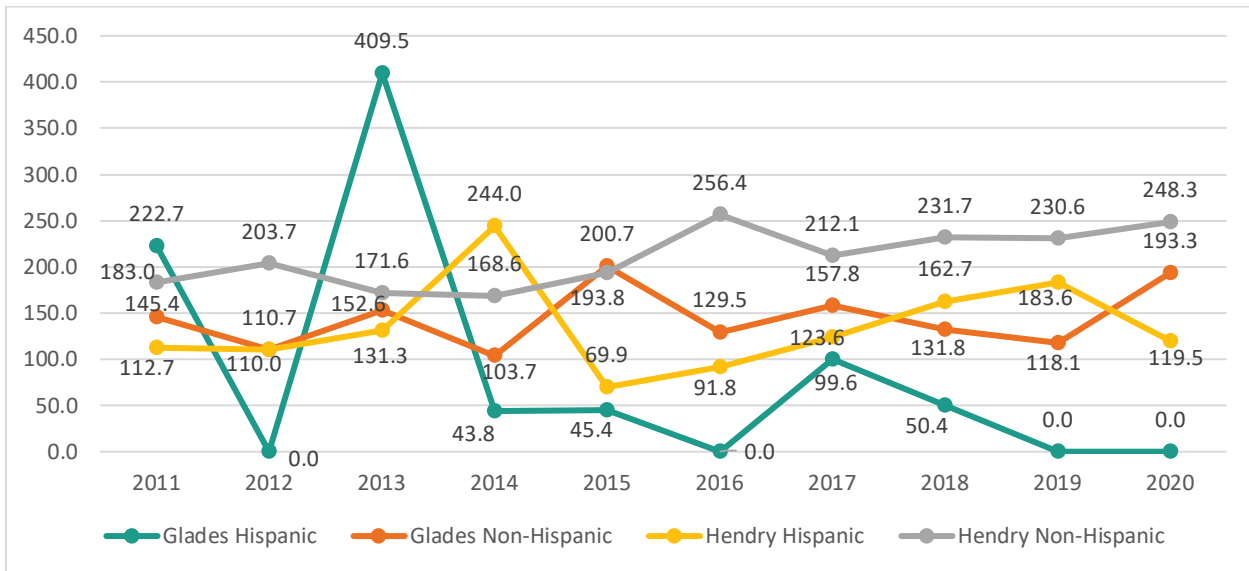
Exhibit HC10: Age-Adjust Deaths from Heart Disease by Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

From 2015 to 2019 there was an increase in deaths from heart disease amongst the Hispanic population in Hendry County, it then decreased in 2020.

Exhibit HC11: Age-Adjust Deaths from Heart Disease by Ethnicity, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



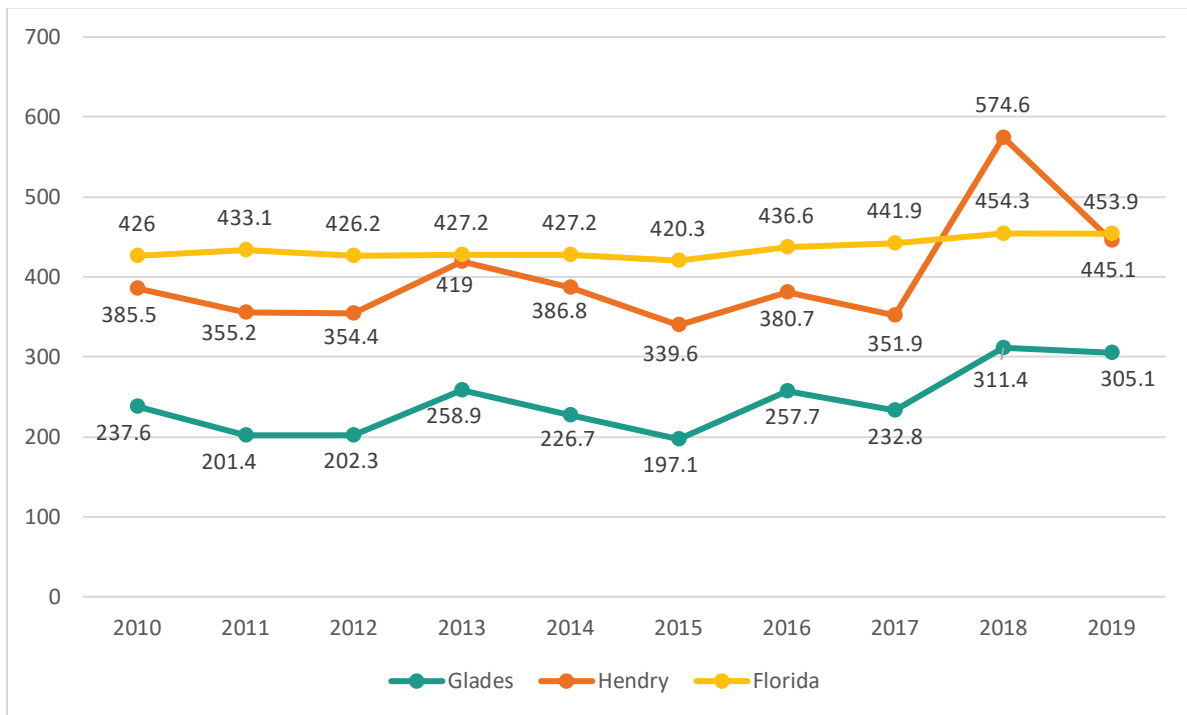
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Cancer

According to the National Cancer Institute, cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells grow uncontrollably and spread throughout a specific organ and/or spread to other organs in the body. There are more than 100 types of cancer and are typically named for the organs or tissues where cancer formed.

Glades County has consistently had a lower-than-average rate of cancer incidence when compared to the state average. In 2018 there was a spike in cancer incidence in Hendry County, it has since decreased to be similar to the state average.

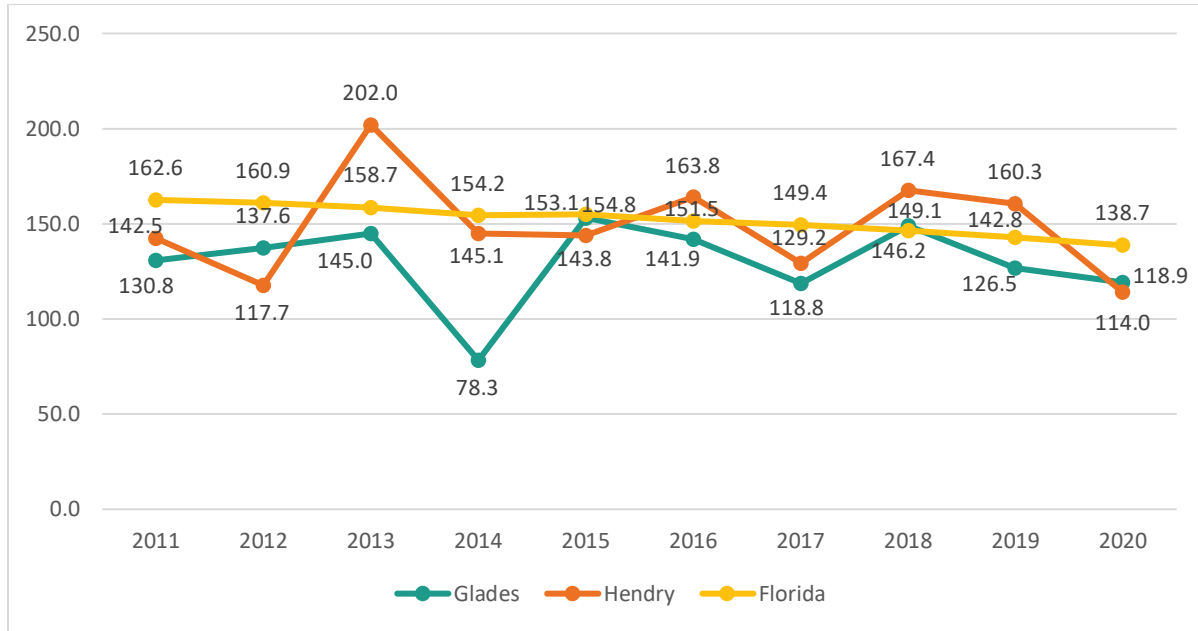
Exhibit HC12: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2010-2019



Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

In Hendry County, the death rate from cancer decreased from 167.4 to 114.0 between 2018 and 2020. Glades County has consistently had a lower rate of death from cancer when compared to Hendry County and the Florida average although in 2020, since Hendry County declined their rates were similar.

Exhibit HC13: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Cancer, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

In both Hendry and Glades County, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer-based on incidence rates from 2017-2019. However, in both counties, lung cancer has been the deadliest form of cancer based on age-adjusted death rates in 2018-2020.

Exhibit HC14: Common Types of Cancer, Death Rate and Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Glades and Hendry Counties

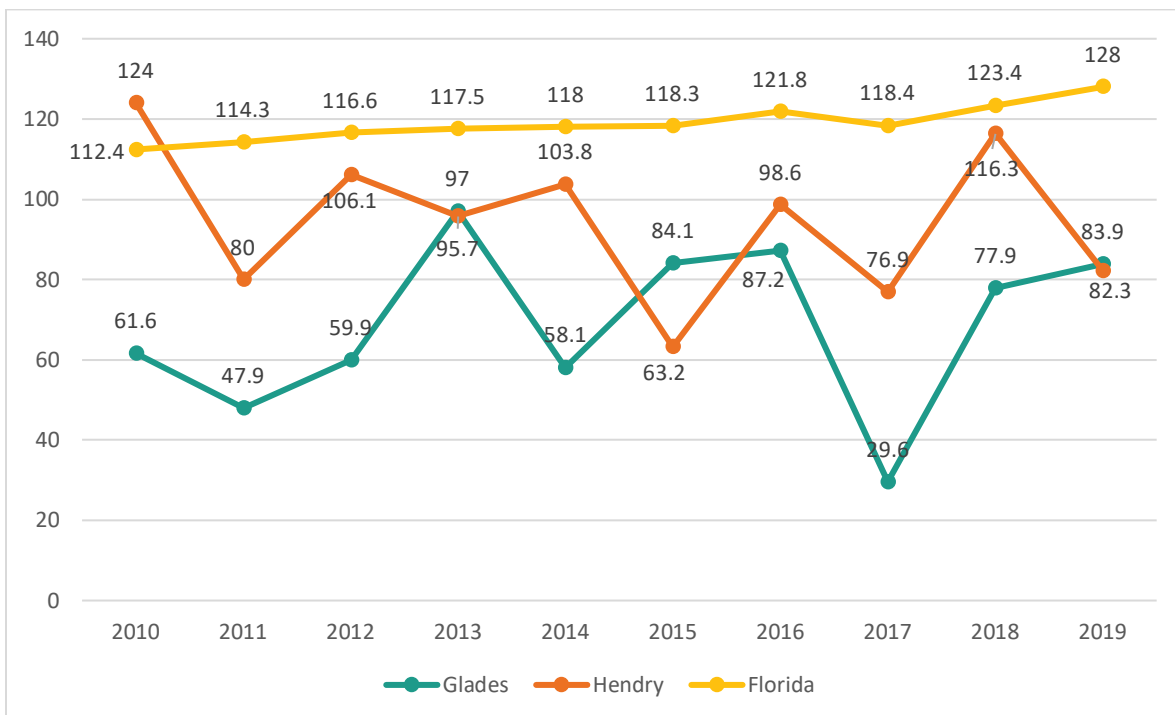
	Glades County		Hendry County	
	Age-Adjusted Death Rate 2018-2020	Incidence Rate 2017-2019	Age-Adjusted Death Rate 2018-2020	Incidence Rate 2017-2019
Breast Cancer	16.3	63.9	5.9	91.9
Lung Cancer	40.7	27.3	38.7	64.1
Colorectal Cancer	16.0	17.7	16.9	39.5
Melanoma (Skin Cancer)	1.1	60.9	1.5	22.6
Prostate Cancer	8.0	28.5	13.0	67.2
Ovarian Cancer	5.8	2.3	5.3	18.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

Breast cancer is cancer that originated from breast tissue. Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer deaths among women nationally and in the state of Florida. The best way to detect breast cancer is through self-breast examines, receiving a breast exam at a gynecologist/OBGYN or physician, and/or a mammogram. Even though breast cancer impacts mainly women, men can also develop breast cancer.

Though breast cancer is the most common, Glades and Hendry Counties have consistently had a lower-than-average incidence, except Hendry County's 2010, rate of breast cancer than the state average (for 2020, 82.3 Glades, 83.9 Hendry vs. 128 State). However, it should be noted that incidences can be missed if there are lower rates of screenings.

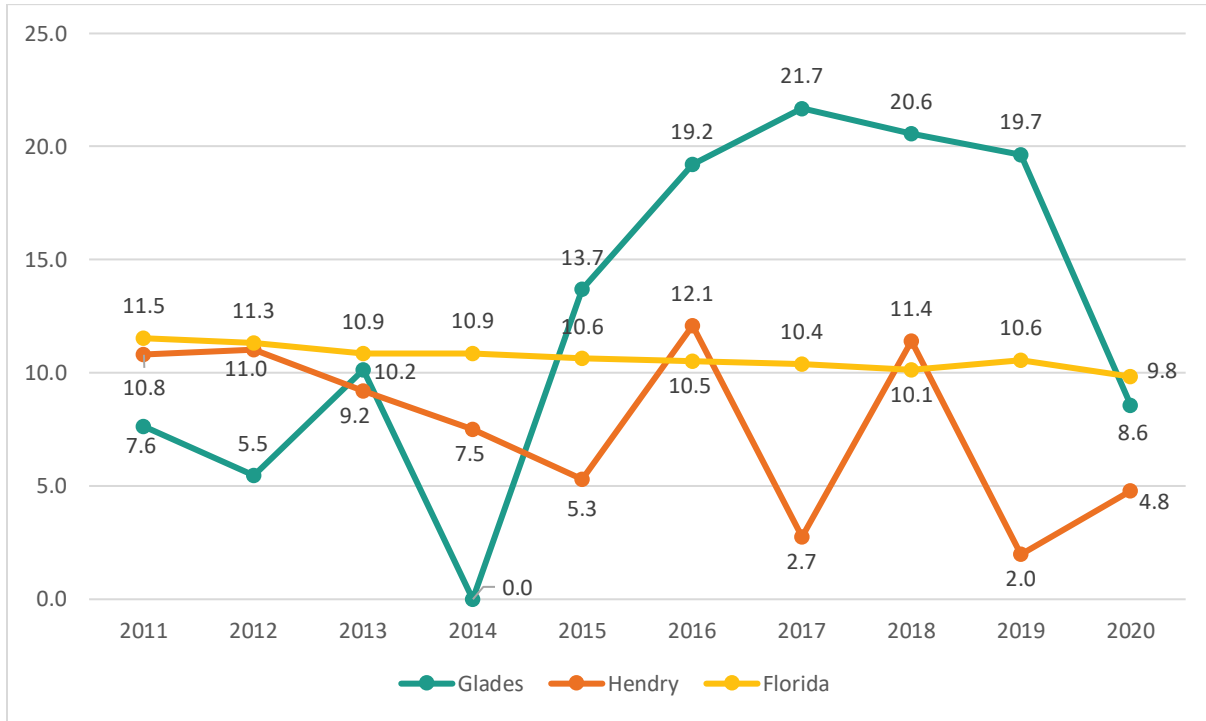
Exhibit HC15: Age-Adjusted Female Breast Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2010-2019



Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

From 2014 to 2017 there was a significant increase in deaths from breast cancer in Glades County, from 0.0 to 21.7. In 2020, Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower death rate from breast cancer than the Florida average. Please note, in Glades County these rates are based on a small number of cases.

Exhibit HC16: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Breast Cancer, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

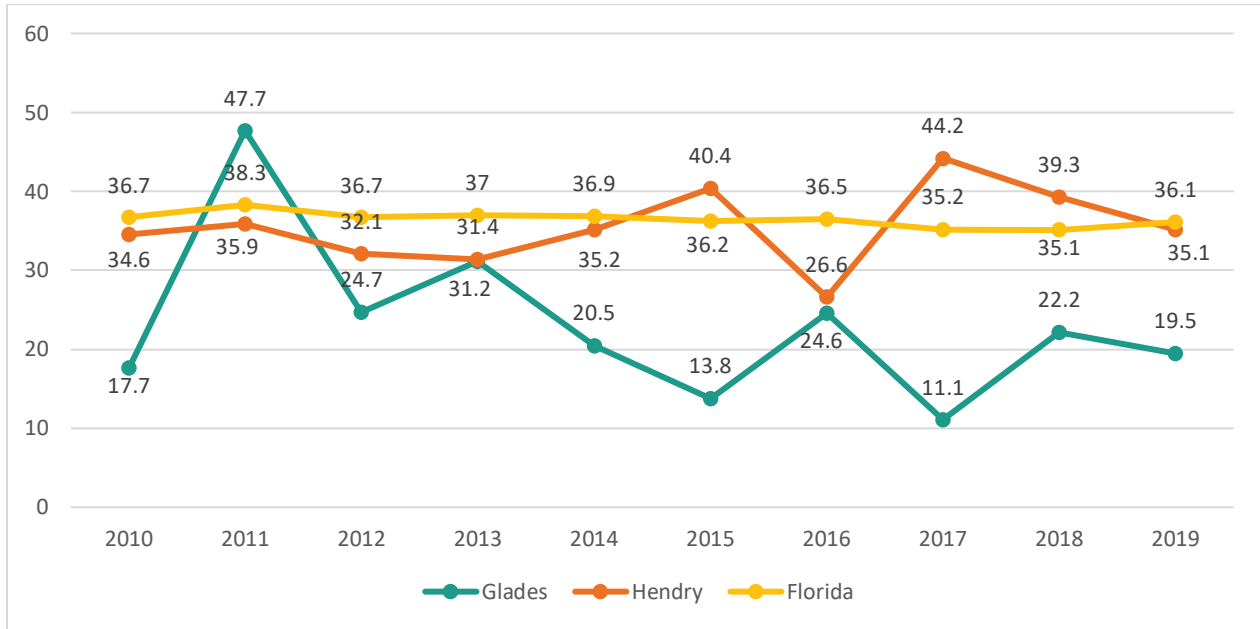


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Colorectal cancer, also known as colon cancer, occurs in the colon, rectum, and appendix. Colorectal cancer is usually diagnosed through a colonoscopy. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), it is recommended that screening for colorectal cancer begin at age 45. After the age of 75, a person should consult with their physician on whether to get screened or not.

In 2020, Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower-than-average colorectal cancer incidence rate when compared to the state average. However, it is possible that incidences are missed when there are lower rates of screenings.

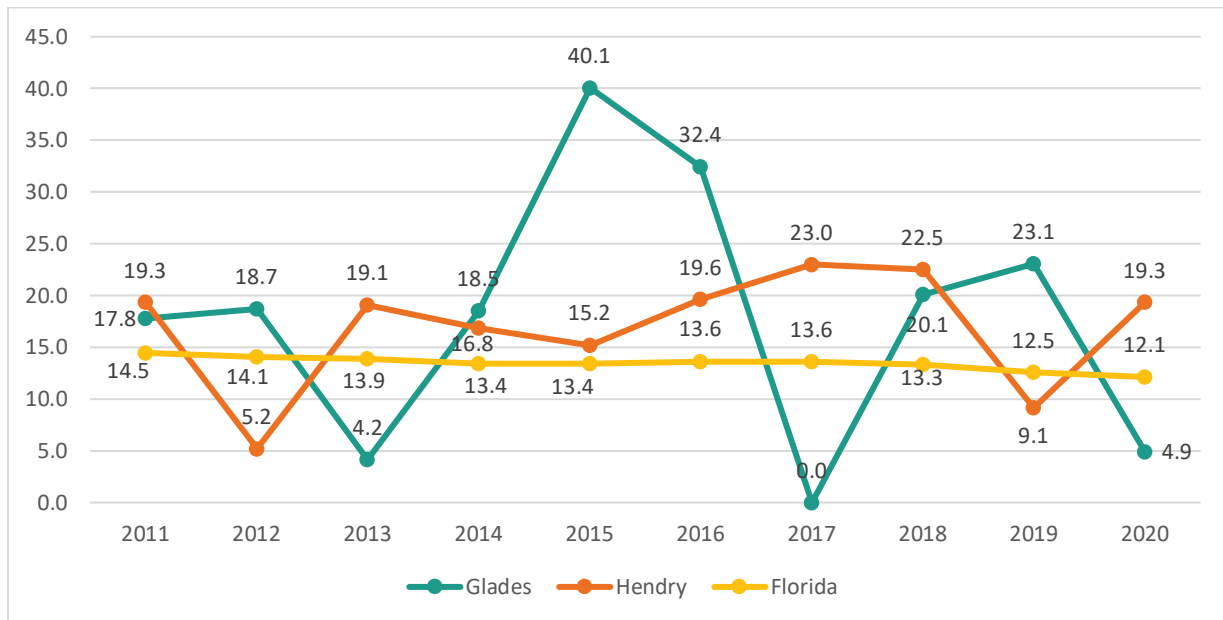
Exhibit HC17: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2010-2019



Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

In 2020, Hendry County had a higher death rate from Colorectal cancer than Glades County and Florida (19.3 Hendry vs. 12.1 Florida vs. 4.9 Glades).

Exhibit HC18: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Colorectal Cancer, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

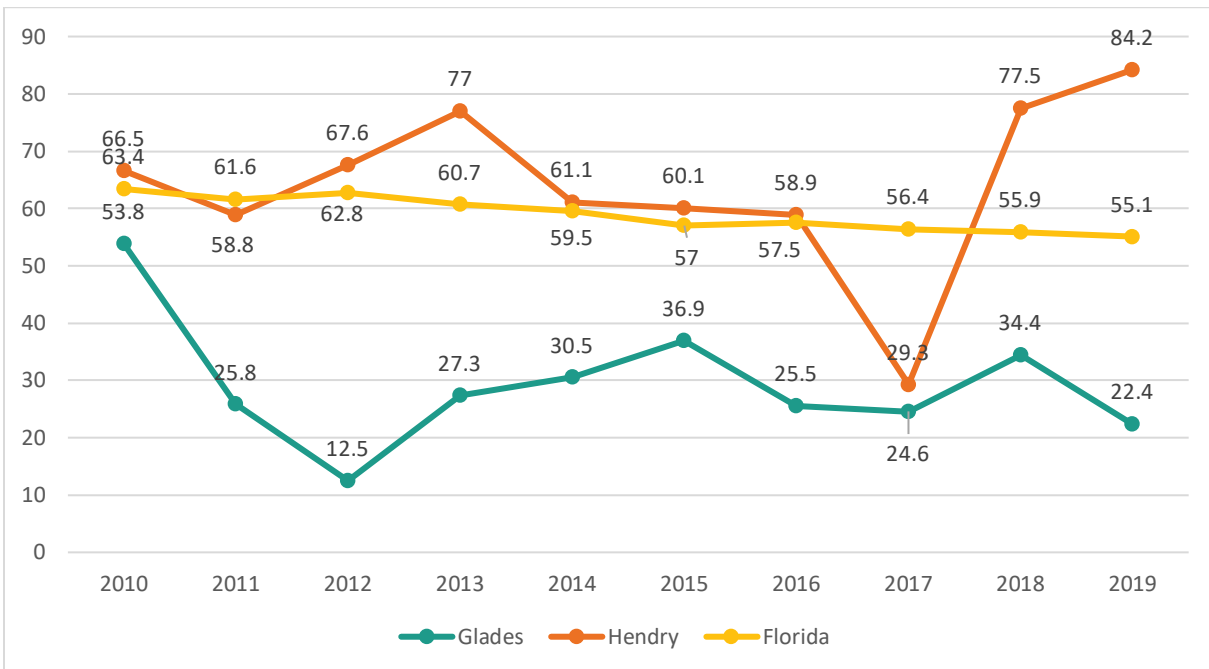


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The most common cause of lung cancer in men and women is long-term exposure to tobacco smoke. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends yearly lung cancer screening for those who are between the ages of 50 and 80, current smokers, or those who have quit within the past 15 years, and if they have a 20-pack-year or more smoking history. The only screening test for lung cancer is a low-dose CT scan. Even if a person does not have a history of being a chronic tobacco smoker, if a person had exposure to radon gas, asbestos, and air pollution including secondhand smoke there can be an occurrence of lung cancer.

Glades consistently had a lower-than-average incidence of lung cancer when compared to Hendry County and the state average. From 2017 to 2019 the incidence rate in Hendry County increased, from 29.3 to 84.2. The only years the incidence rate in Hendry County was lower than the state average were in 2011 and 2017.

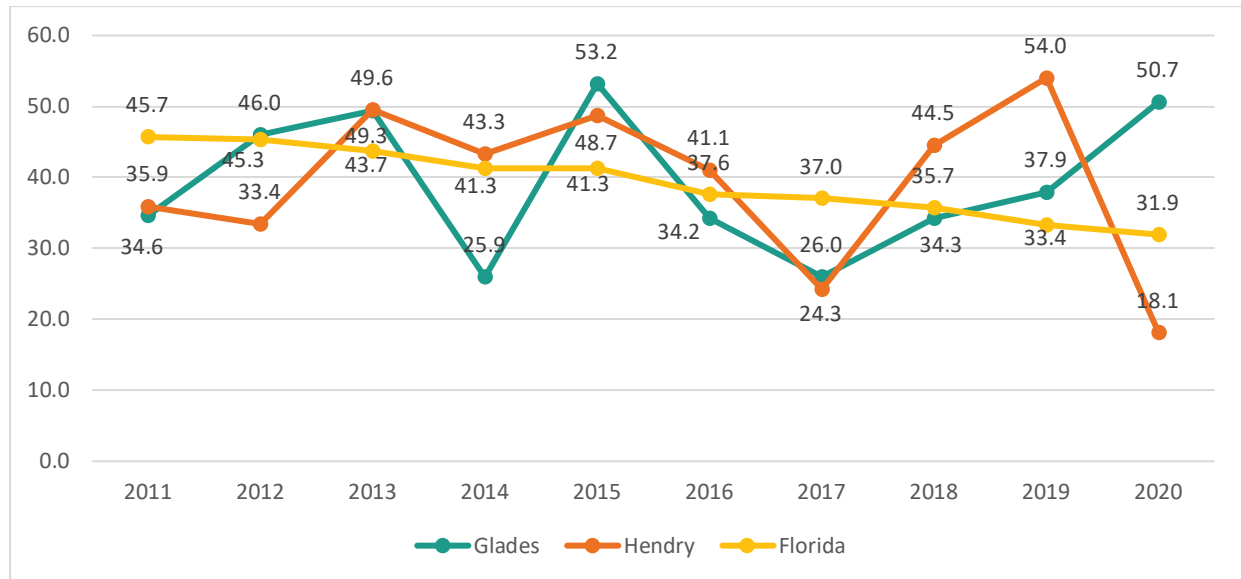
Exhibit HC19: Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry County, Florida, 2010-2019



Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

Starting in 2017 the death rate from lung cancer in Glades County increased significantly, from 26.0 in 2017 to 50.7 in 2020. This was the highest death rate in 2020 when compared to Hendry County and the state average.

Exhibit HC20: Age-Adjust Deaths from Lung Cancer, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

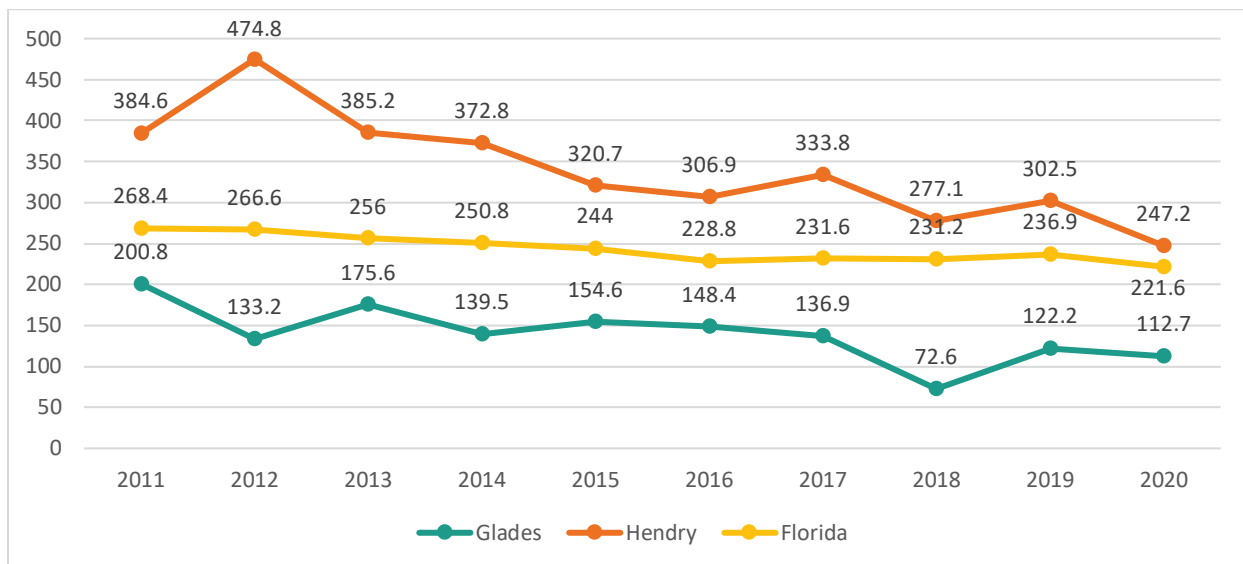


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Stroke

A stroke, also known as a brain attack, is an interruption of the blood supply to the brain. In 2020, Hendry County had a higher rate of hospitalizations from stroke than Glades County and the state average (112.7 Glades, 247.2 Hendry vs. 221.6 State).

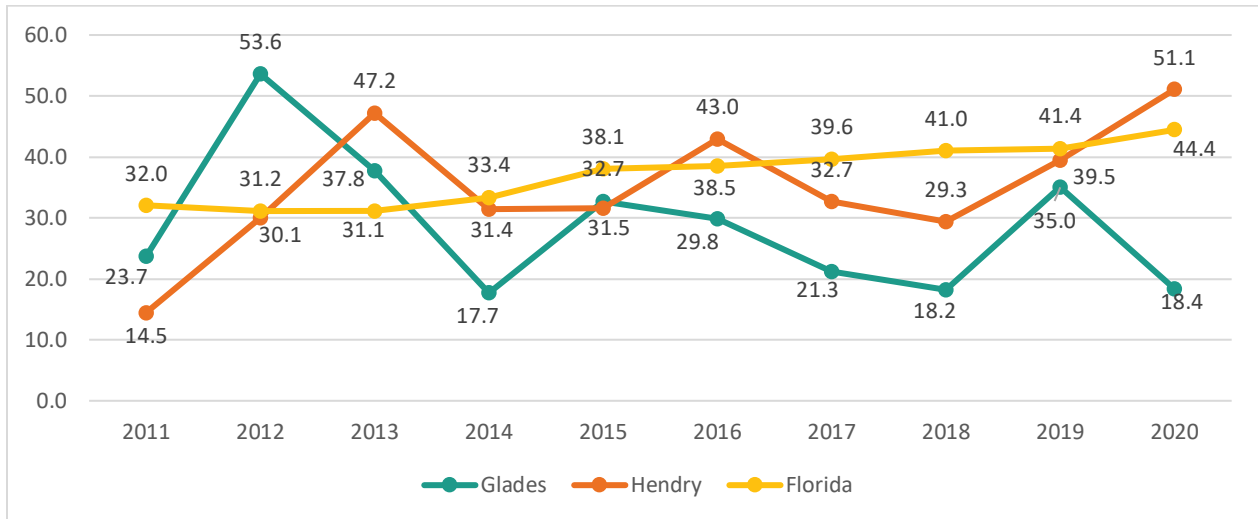
Exhibit HC21: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

Starting in 2018 the death rate from stroke has increased in Hendry County, from 29.3 in 2018 to 51.1 in 2020. When compared to Glades County and the Florida average in 2020, Hendry County had the highest death rate from stroke (18.4 Glades, 51.1 Hendry vs. 44.4 State).

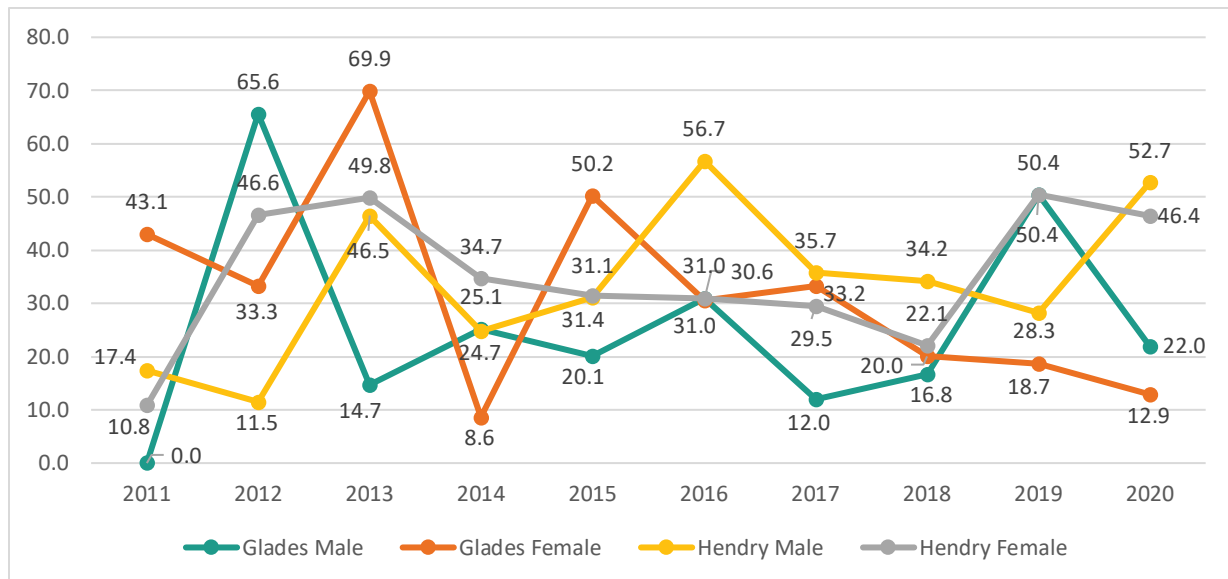
Exhibit HC22: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

This chart illustrates the age-adjusted death rates from stroke by gender in Glades and Hendry Counties. There is significant variability in the data.

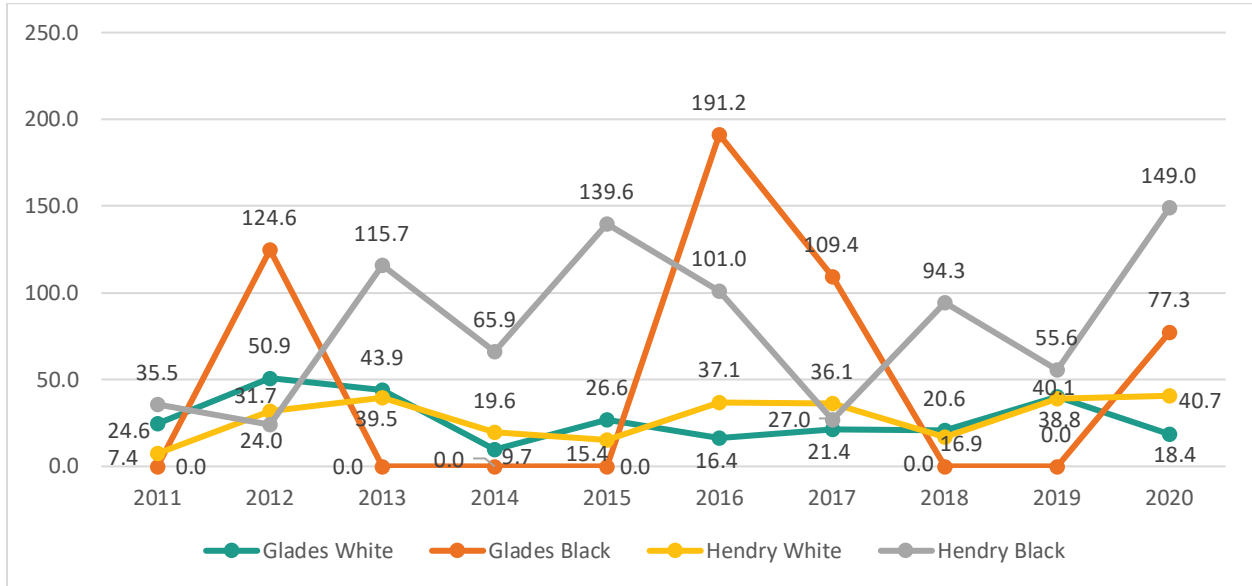
Exhibit HC23: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke by Gender, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The high death rates from a stroke in Glades County are based on a small number. For example, in 2016 two black people in Glades County died from a stroke.

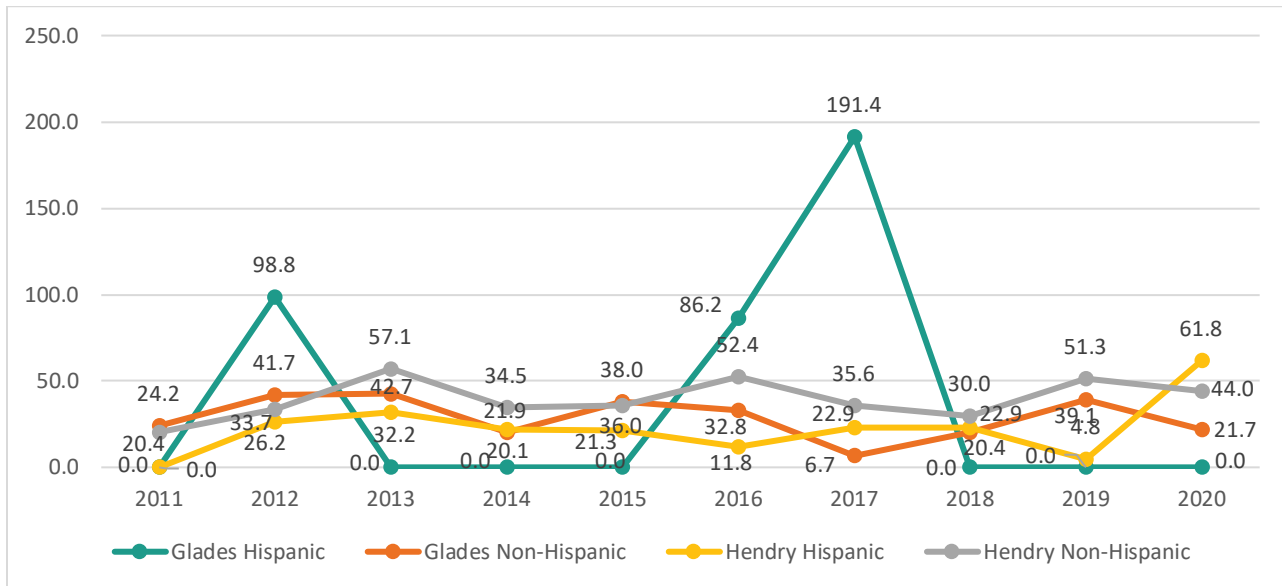
Exhibit HC24: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke by Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The high death rates from a stroke in Glades County are based on a small number. For example, in 2017 two Hispanic people in Glades County died from a stroke. In 2020, the Hispanic population in Hendry County had the highest rate of death from stroke.

Exhibit HC25: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Stroke by Ethnicity, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020

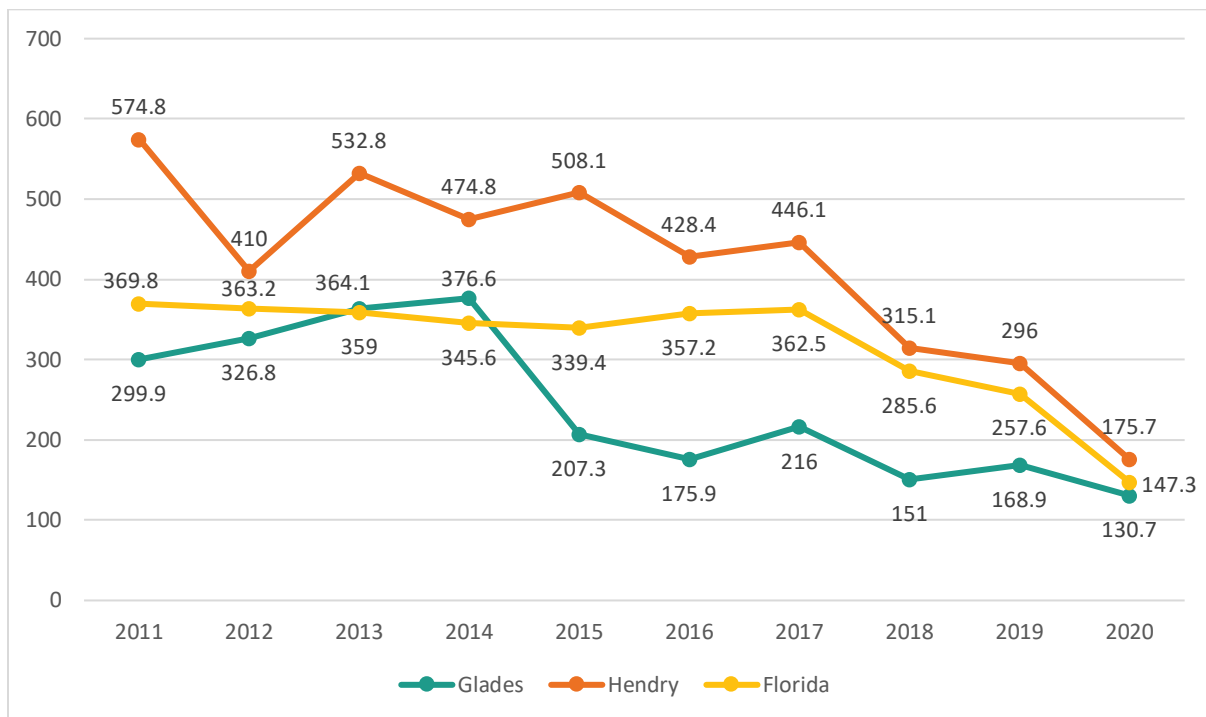


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) consists of four major diseases: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. This disease the structure of the lungs and airways. CLRD can have multiple effects on the person: lower quality of life, discomfort, early death, and potential high medical costs from hospitalizations. Starting in 2014 the hospitalization rate from CLRD has decreased in Glades County.

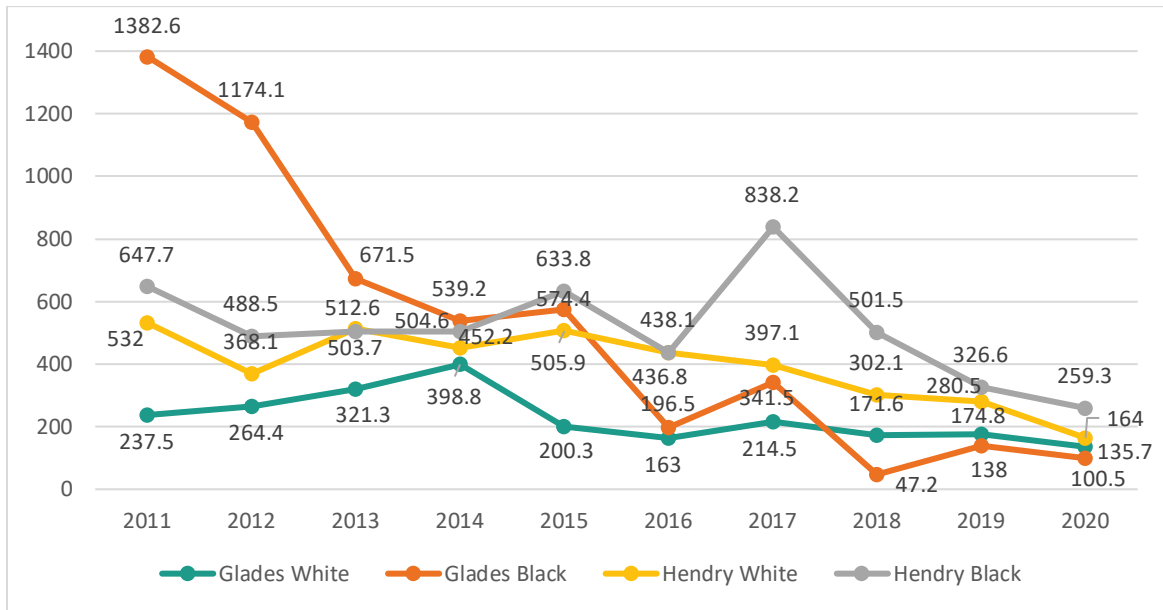
Exhibit HC26: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) (Including Asthma), Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The hospitalization rate from CLRD among the black population in Glades County has significantly decreased over the past ten years, from 1,382.6 to 100.5. The hospitalization rate among the black population in Hendry County peaked in 2017, it has since decreased.

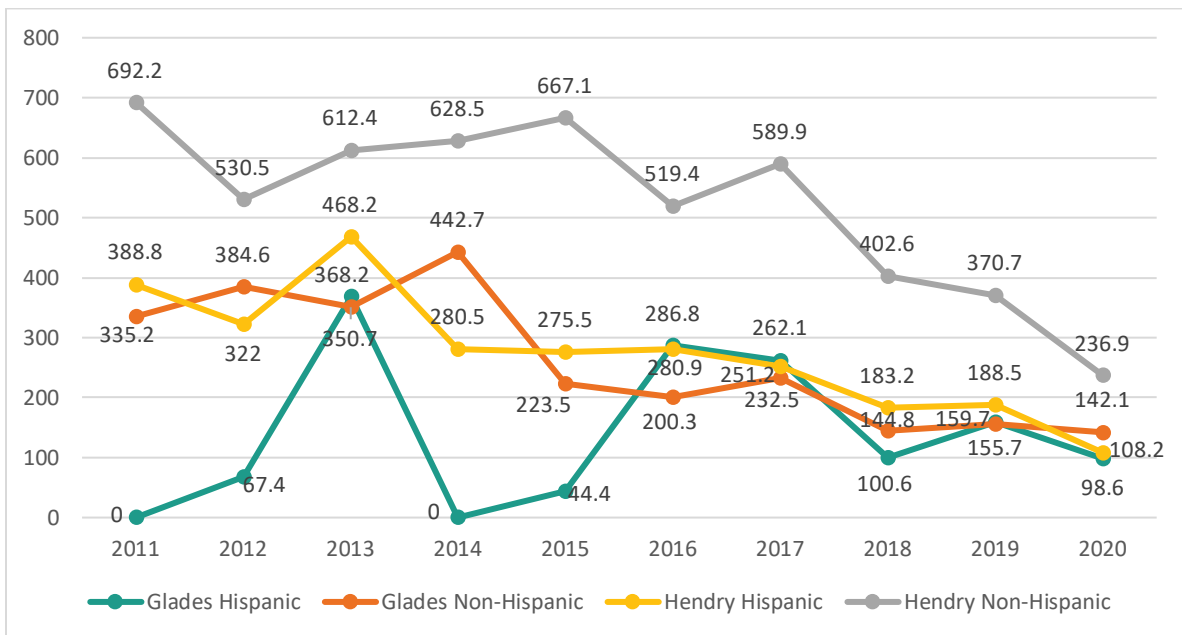
Exhibit HC27: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from CLRD (Including Asthma) by Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The non-Hispanic population in Hendry County consistently had the highest rate of hospitalizations from CLRD from 2011 to 2020.

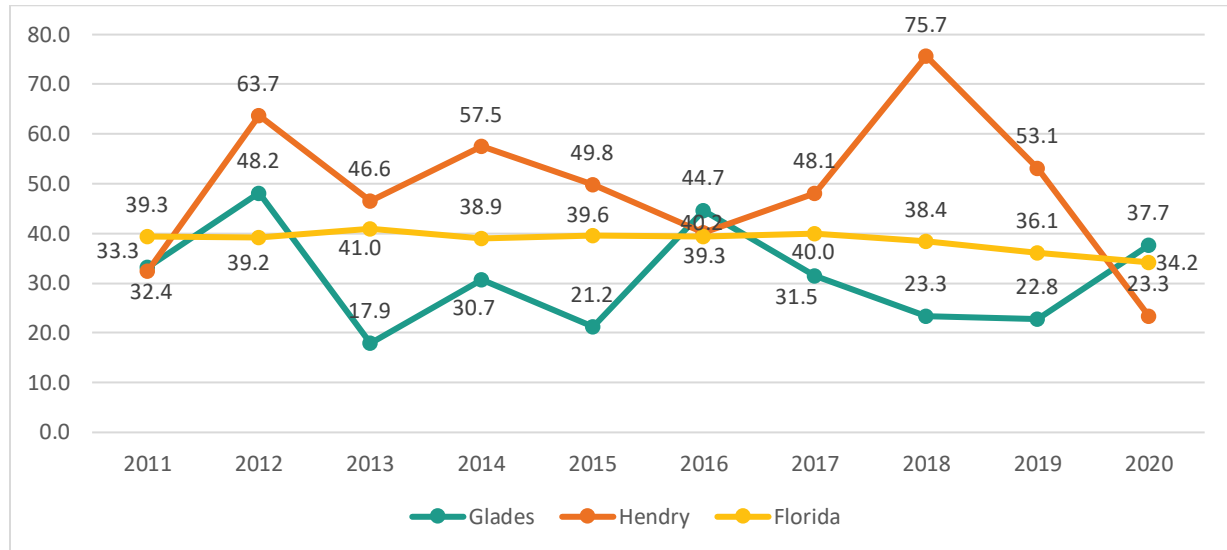
Exhibit HC28: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from CLRD (Including Asthma) by Ethnicity, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

In 2020, Glades County had a slightly higher rate of deaths from chronic lower respiratory disease when compared to Hendry County and Florida.

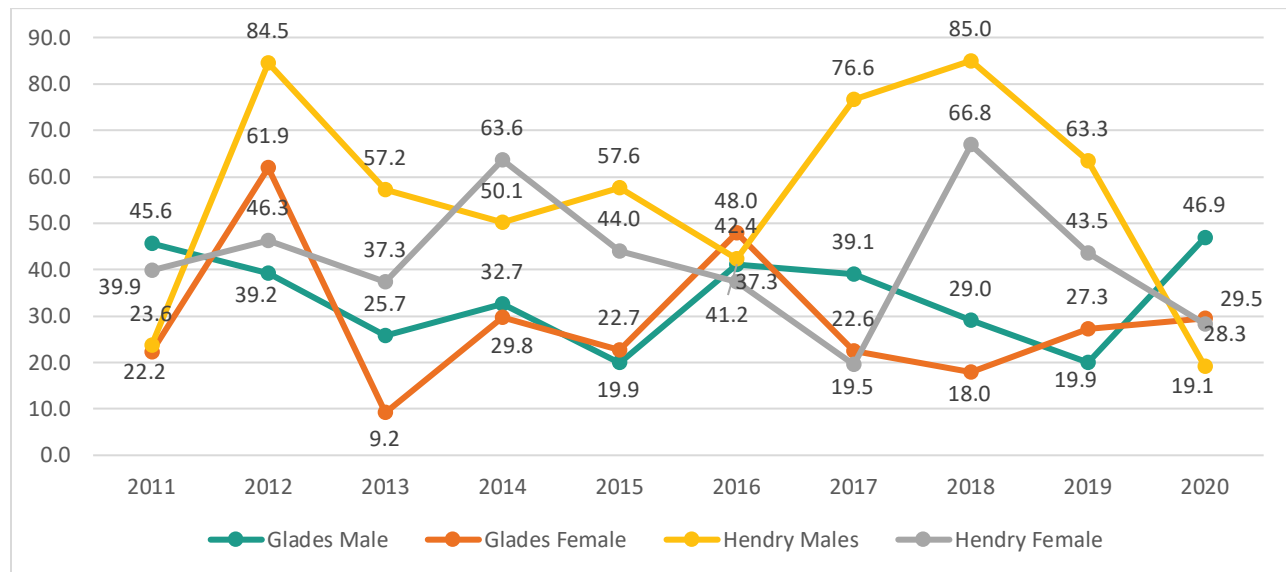
Exhibit HC29: Age-Adjusted Death Rate from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

There is no clear gender trend shown in the graph.

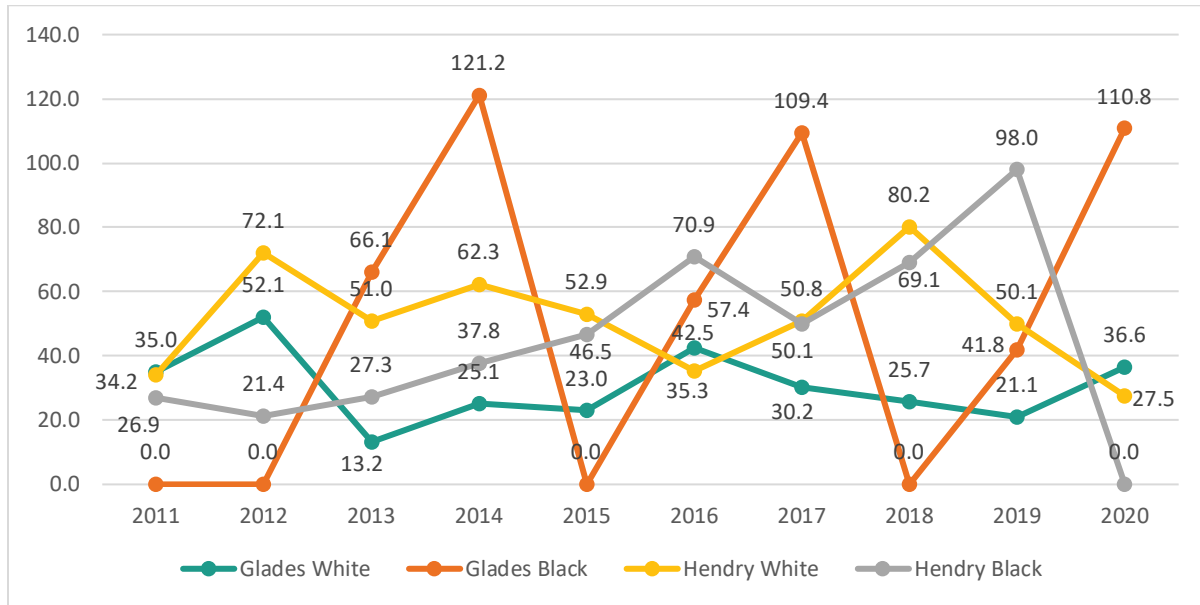
Exhibit HC30: Age-Adjusted Death Rate from CLRD by Gender, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Starting in 2012 the death rate from CLRD increased amongst the black population in Hendry County, with a slight decrease in 2017, until 2019.

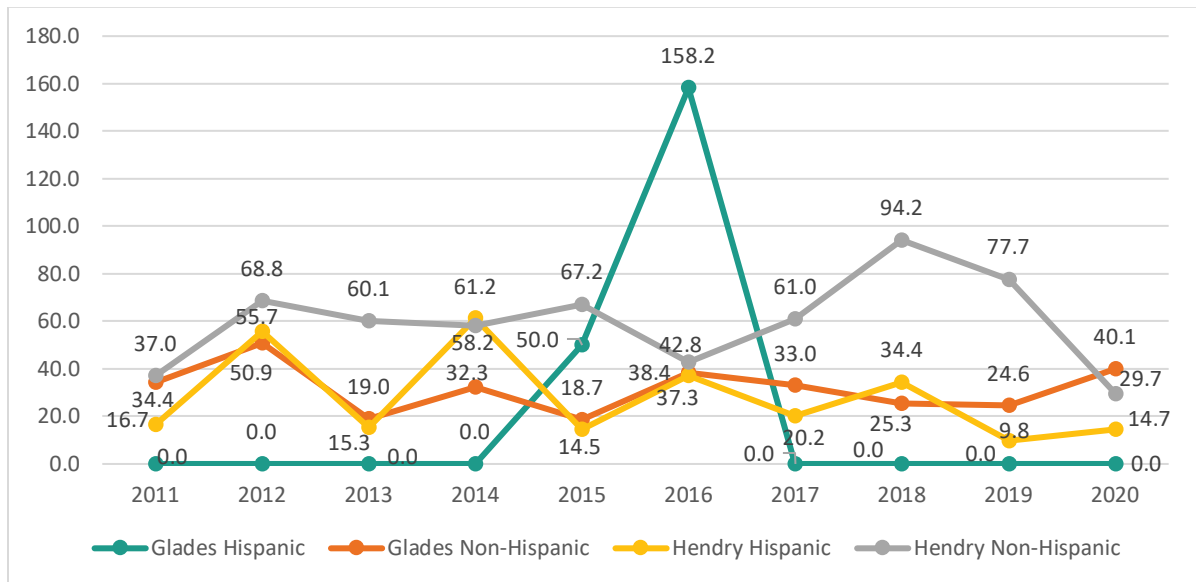
Exhibit HC31: Age-Adjusted Death Rate from CLRD by Race, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The non-Hispanic population in Hendry County had the highest rate of death from CLRD from 2011 to 2019, except in 2014.

Exhibit HC32: Age-Adjusted Death Rate from CLRD by Ethnicity, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Infectious Disease

Prevention efforts (testing and vaccinations) for infectious diseases were greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that a larger number of individuals are likely positive for these diseases but have not been tested. Hendry County has disproportionately had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than Glades County and Florida. Glades County had a higher rate of chickenpox in 2018-2020. Both counties had a higher rate of tuberculosis than the state average in 2019-2021. Glades and Hendry Counties had a lower rate of diagnoses for HIV and AIDS than the state average.

Exhibit HC33: Reportable and Infectious Diseases, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 3-year Figures, 2018-2020

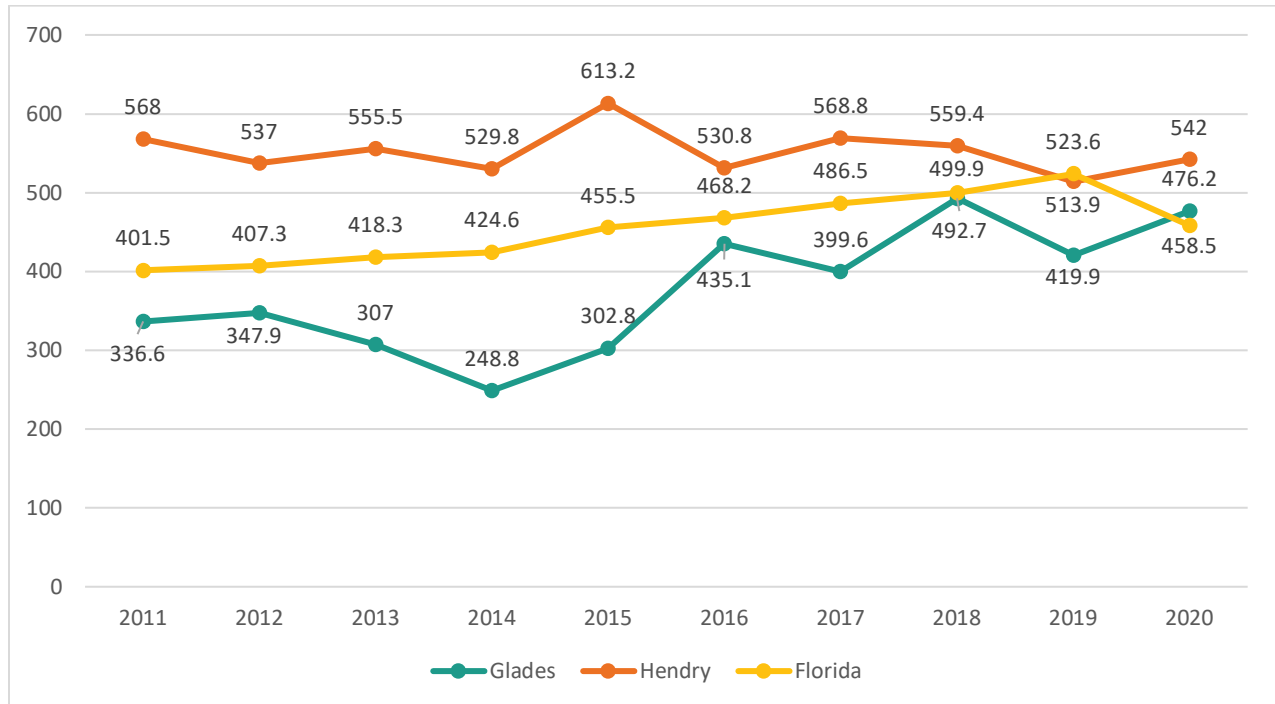
Disease	Glades County		Hendry County		Florida
	# of Cases Annual Avg.	County 3 Yr. Rate Per 100,000	# of Cases Annual Avg.	County 3 Yr. Rate Per 100,000	State 3 Yr. Rate Per 100,000
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)					
Chlamydia	61	463.0	216	538.4	493.8
Gonorrhea	8.7	65.8	44	109.7	172.5
Syphilis, Infectious	1	2.5	2	5.0	15.0
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases					
Varicella (Chickenpox)	0.7	5.1	1.3	3.3	3.4
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	0	0.0	1.3	3.3	1.5
Viral Hepatitis and Tuberculosis					
Hepatitis A	1	7.6	1	2.5	7.8
Hepatitis B, Chronic	1.7	12.7	6.7	16.6	21.4
Hepatitis C, Chronic (Including Perinatal)	11.3	86.0	19	47.4	87.4
Tuberculosis (TB)*	0.7	5.0	1.3	3.3	2.3
HIV/AIDS					
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnoses*	1	7.4	3.3	8.2	19.6
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Diagnoses*	1	7.4	2.3	5.7	8.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology; Florida Department of Health Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Tuberculosis Section
*Year 2019-2021

Chlamydia, which is caused by the bacteria chlamydia trachomatis, is the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD). Chlamydia is most transmitted sexually. According to the CDC, untreated chlamydia can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system, which can make it difficult and/or impossible to get pregnant.

Hendry County consistently had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than Glades County and the state average. In 2020, both counties had a higher rate of chlamydia cases than the state (542.0 Hendry vs. 476.2 Glades vs. 458.5 Florida).

Exhibit HC34: Chlamydia, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020

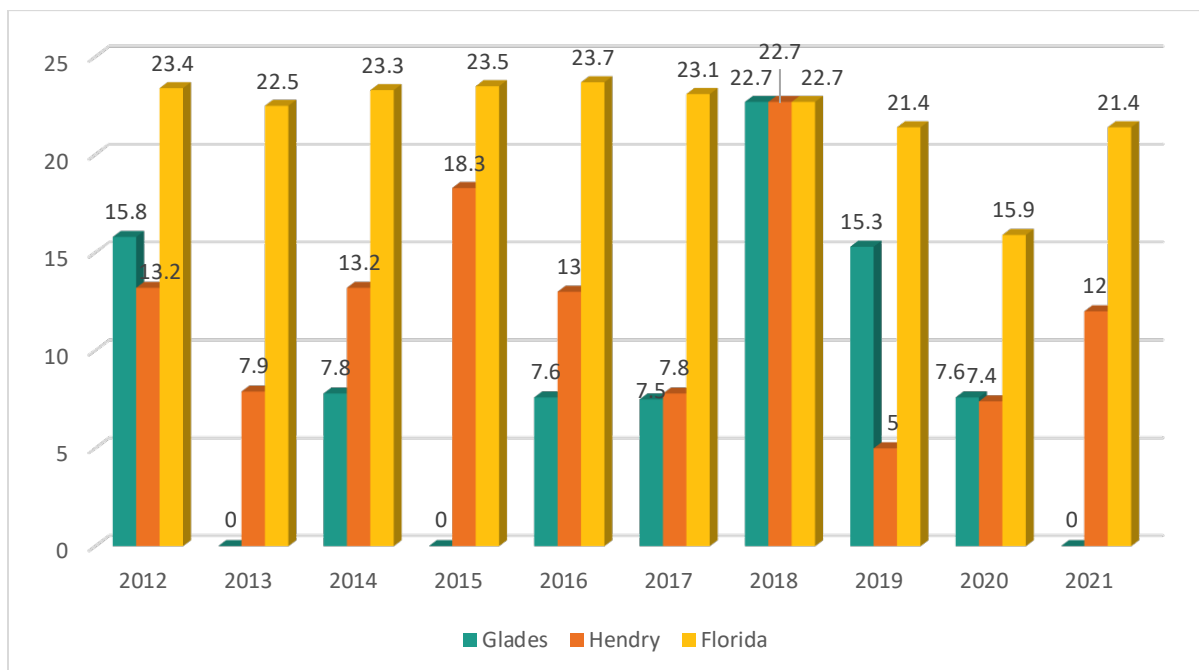


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

HIV is a disease that is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus, which gradually destroys the immune system. HIV is spread during sexual contact, body fluids, and sharing needles, and can be spread through breastfeeding. If HIV goes on not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). The only way to know if a person has HIV is to get tested.

It should be noted that data for Glades County in 2021, 2015, and 2013 were not at levels that were reportable. In 2018, both counties and the state had the same rate of HIV diagnosis.

Exhibit HC35: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnoses, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2012-2021



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Pregnancy and Childbirth

On average, 63 babies were born per year in Glades County between 2018 and 2020. The health of the babies, the care they received before birth, and the age of the mothers are important factors in determining the state of maternal and infant health, which in turn is a large factor in the overall health of the county. It should be noted that there is small sample size for these rates and a small number of infants can have a large impact on the rates.

Babies born to young mothers under the age of 19 are more likely to experience poor birth outcomes than those born to adult mothers and are more at risk for developmental complications later in life. The rate of babies born to mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 in Glades has been increasing but is still lower than the Florida average. In recent years, there's been a focus in public health on maternal deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines maternal death as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. In Glades County, there have not been any maternal deaths over the past 20 years.

Infant mortality rates are considered a primary indicator of the health of a community. These rates document the deaths of babies between birth and 364 days of life. The leading causes of infant deaths in Florida are perinatal conditions, congenital anomalies, low birth weight, and sleep-related deaths. Infant mortality rates in Glades County are above the average for the state, but the rates are declining.

Prenatal care is the health care women receive when they get pregnant, this includes taking prenatal vitamins, seeing a health care provider regularly, and receiving ultrasounds. To achieve the greatest health benefits for both mother and baby, it is recommended to begin prenatal care visits in the first trimester of pregnancy or as soon as a pregnancy is suspected or confirmed. Glades County has a higher percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care than the Florida average.

Exhibit HC36: Maternal & Infant Health Indicators, Glades County and Florida, 3-Year Figures, 2018-2020

	Glades County	Trend	Quartile*	Florida
Birth Family Characteristics				
Total births (County, 3-year annual average)	63.3			217,054.3
Births to mothers ages 15-44, per 1,000	36.7	Inconsistent	1	55.8
Births to mothers ages 15-19, per 1,000	14.1	Negative	1	16.0
Births to unwed mothers ages 15-44 (%)	59.3%	Inconsistent	4	46.7
Births to mothers 19 and over without a high school education (%)	14.0%	Inconsistent	3	9.9%
Maternal deaths, per 100,000 live births	0.0	Steady		20.1
Infant Deaths				
Infant deaths (0-364 days), per 1,000 live births	10.5	Positive	4	6.0
Neonatal deaths (0-27 days), per 1,000 live births	5.3	Steady	3	4.0
Post-neonatal deaths (28-364 days), per 1,000 live births	5.3	Positive	4	1.9
Deaths from SUID (sudden unexpected infant death), per 1,000 live births	5.3	Steady	4	0.9
Low Birth Weight				
Births <1,500 grams (very low birth weight) [%]	1.6%	Inconsistent	3	1.6%
Births <2,500 grams (low birth weight) [%]	9.5%	Positive	3	8.7%
Pregnancy and Mother's Health Behaviors				
Births with 1st-trimester prenatal care (%)	81.4%	Inconsistent	1	76.1%
Births with late or no prenatal care (%)	4.2%	Inconsistent	1	7.2%
C-section births, percent of births (%)	38.9%	Inconsistent	4	36.4%
Mothers who initiate breastfeeding (%)	72.1%	Steady	4	85.9%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of vital statistics

*County compared to other Florida counties, 1 is the best to 4 as the lowest

On average, 564 babies were born per year in Hendry County between 2018 and 2020. The rate of babies born to mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 in Hendry has been decreasing but is still higher than the Florida average. In Hendry County, there were no maternal deaths in the past three years. Infant mortality rates in Hendry County were slightly above the average for

the state, but the rates are declining. Hendry County has a slightly lower percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care than the Florida average. It should be noted that there is a small sample size for these rates and a small number of infants can have a large impact on the rates.

Exhibit HC37: Maternal & Infant Health Indicators, Hendry County and Florida, 3-Year Figures, 2018-2020

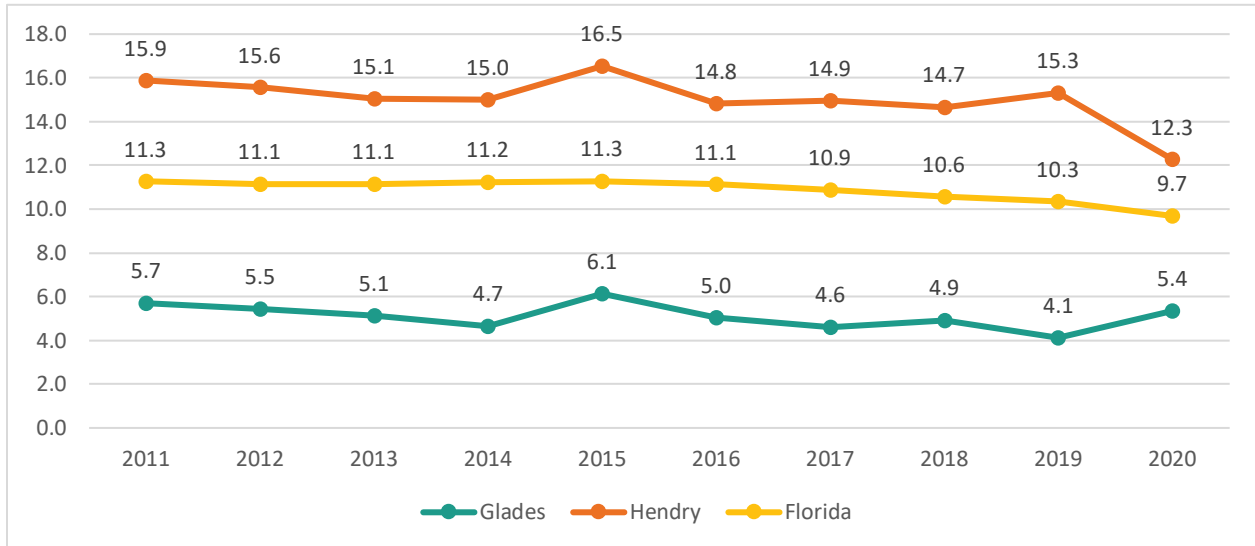
	Hendry County	Trend	Quartile*	Florida
Birth Family Characteristics				
Total births (County, 3-year annual average)	564.7			217,054.3
Births to mothers ages 15-44, per 1,000	77.4	Inconsistent	4	55.8
Births to mothers ages 15-19, per 1,000	33.1	Positive	4	16.0
Births to unwed mothers ages 15-44 (%)	62.2%	Inconsistent	4	46.7%
Births to mothers 19 and over without a high school education (%)	20.5	Positive	4	9.9%
Maternal deaths, per 100,000 live births	0.0	Inconsistent		20.1
Infant Deaths				
Infant deaths (0-364 days), per 1,000 live births	6.5	Positive	3	6.0
Neonatal deaths (0-27 days), per 1,000 live births	4.7	Steady	3	4.0
Post-neonatal deaths (28-364 days), per 1,000 live births	1.8	Inconsistent	2	1.9
Deaths from SUID (sudden unexpected infant death), per 1,000 live births	0.6	Inconsistent	1	0.9
Low Birth Weight				
Births <1,500 grams (very low birth weight) [%]	1.8	Inconsistent	3	1.6%
Births <2,500 grams (low birth weight) [%]	9.1	Negative	3	8.7%
Pregnancy and Mother's Health Behaviors				
Births with 1st-trimester prenatal care (%)	72.8%	Inconsistent	3	76.1%
Births with late or no prenatal care (%)	7.6%	Negative	3	7.2%
C-section births, percent of births (%)	36.2%	Steady	4	36.4%
Mothers who initiate breastfeeding (%)	67.8%	Inconsistent	4	85.9%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of vital statistics

*County compared to other Florida counties, 1 is the best to 4 as the lowest

Hendry County consistently had a higher birth rate than the state average, while Glades County consistently had a lower birth rate. There was a peak in births in both counties in 2015 (16.5 Hendry and 6.1 Glades).

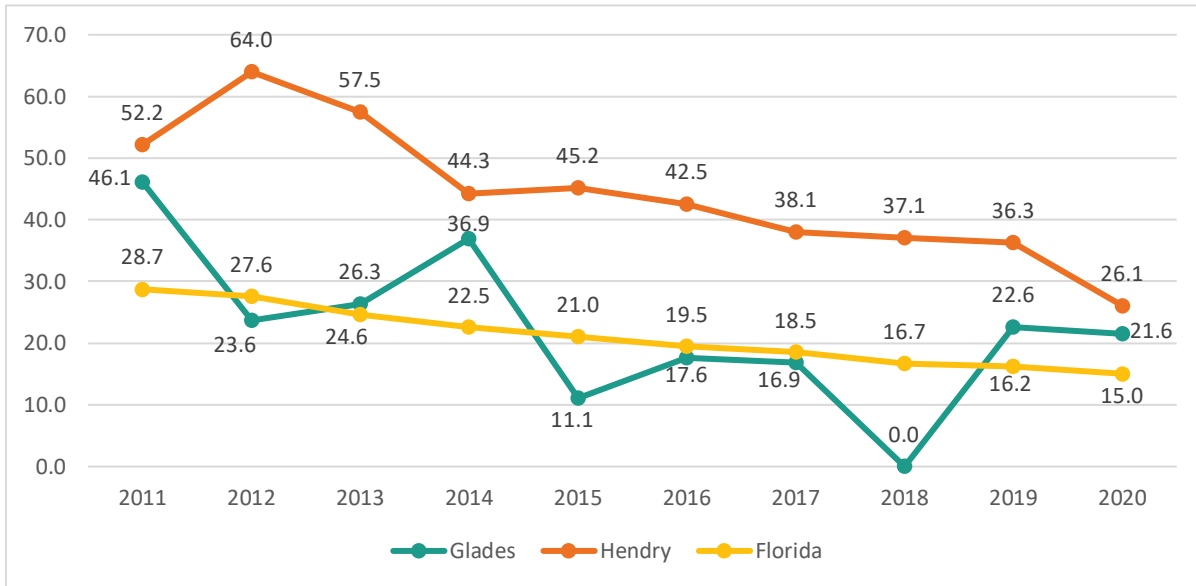
Exhibit HC38: Resident Live Births, Rate Per 1,000 Total Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Starting in 2012, the birth rate of teen mothers has greatly decreased over the past eight years in Hendry County (64.0 2012 to 26.1 2020). In 2020, both counties had a higher birth rate of teen mothers than the state average.

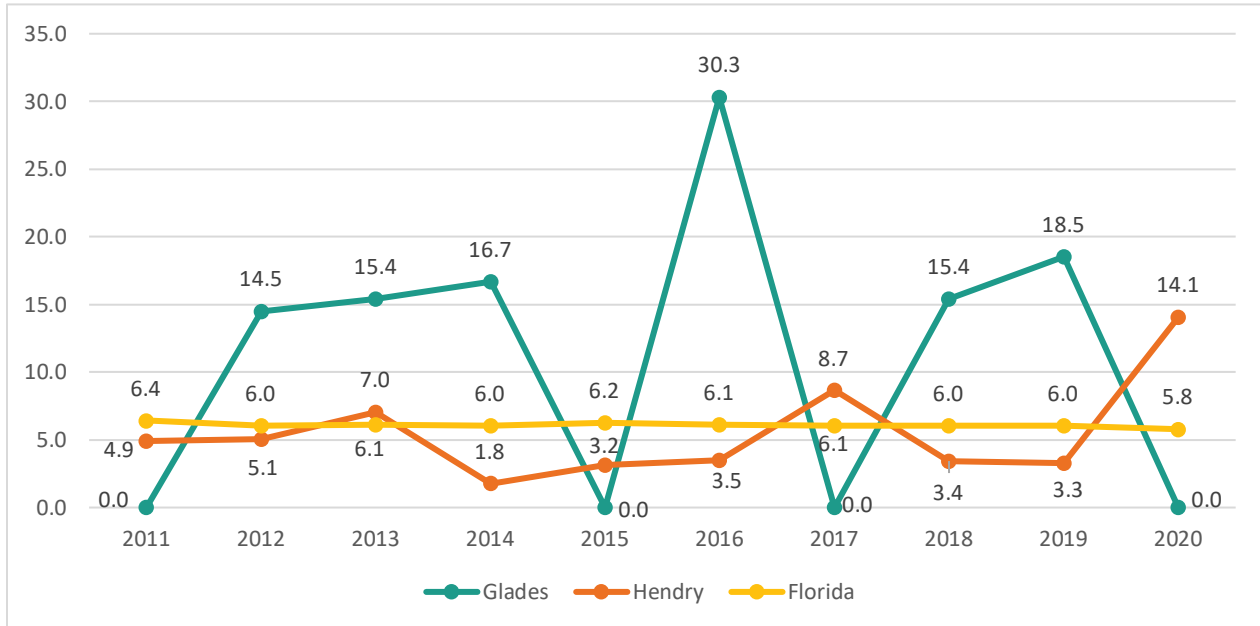
Exhibit HC39: Births by Mothers' Age, Age 15-19, Rate Per 1,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

The only years the infant mortality rate in Glades County was lower than the state average was in 2011, 2015, 2017, and 2020. In 2020 Hendry County had a significantly higher than average of infant mortality than the state average, however this rate is based on a small number of cases.

Exhibit HC40: Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mental Health and Mental Disorders

The Florida Mental Health Act of 1971 (commonly known as the “Baker Act”) is a statute allowing for the involuntary examination of an individual. It was originally enacted, at least in part, because of widespread instances of elder abuse in which one or more family members would have another family member committed to gaining control over their estate prior to their death. Once committed, it was difficult for many other patients to obtain representation, and they became warehoused until their death. The Baker Act allows for involuntary examination (some call it emergency or involuntary commitment). It can be initiated by judges, law enforcement officials, physicians, or mental health professionals. There must be evidence that the person has a mental illness (as defined in the Baker Act) and is harmful to self, harm to others, or self-neglectful (as defined in the Baker Act). Examinations may last up to 72 hours and occur in over 100 facilities statewide.

There are many possible outcomes following the examination of the patient. This includes the release of the individual to the community (or other community placement), a petition for involuntary inpatient placement (what some call outpatient commitment or assisted treatment orders), or voluntary treatment (if the person is competent to consent to voluntary treatment and consent to voluntary treatment).

Over the past five years, the number of involuntary examinations has greatly increased with the 25 – 64 year age group consistently having the highest percentage. According to the annual Baker Act Report, Glades County residents that received an involuntary examination were seen at facilities outside the county including SalusCare (Lee County), Park Royal Hospital (Lee County), and South County Mental Health Center (Palm Beach County).

Exhibit HC41: Involuntary Exams: Residents of Glades County for Five Years, 2015-2020

Year	Involuntary Exams* (All Ages)	% of Total				% of Total by Initiator Type		
		<18	18-24	25-64	65+	Law Enforcement	Health Professional	Ex-Parte
2019-2020	106	28.3%	11.3%	54.7%	5.66%	65.1%	28.3%	6.6%
2018-2019	122	26.2%	12.3%	50.8%	9.8%	54.1%	41.0%	4.9%
2017-2018	83	21.7%	20.5%	50.6%	6.0%	57.8%	34.9%	7.2%
2016-2017	63	17.5%	9.5%	71.4%	1.6%	60.3%	39.7%	0.0%
2015-2016	64	17.2%	12.5%	68.8%	1.6%	42.2%	48.4%	9.4%

Source: Baker Act Reporting Center FY 2019-2020 Annual Report, Baker Act Center

*Involuntary examination forms for people who never reach a receiving facility are not received by the Baker Act Reporting Center, so are not included in the data

Over the past five years, the 25 – 64 year age group consistently had the highest percentage of involuntary examinations in Hendry County. According to the annual Baker Act Report, Hendry County residents that received an involuntary examination were seen at facilities outside the county including SalusCare (Lee County), Park Royal Hospital (Lee County), South County Mental Health Center (Palm Beach County), and JFK Medical Center North Campus (Palm Beach County).

Exhibit HC42: Involuntary Exams: Residents of Hendry County for Five Years, 2015-2020

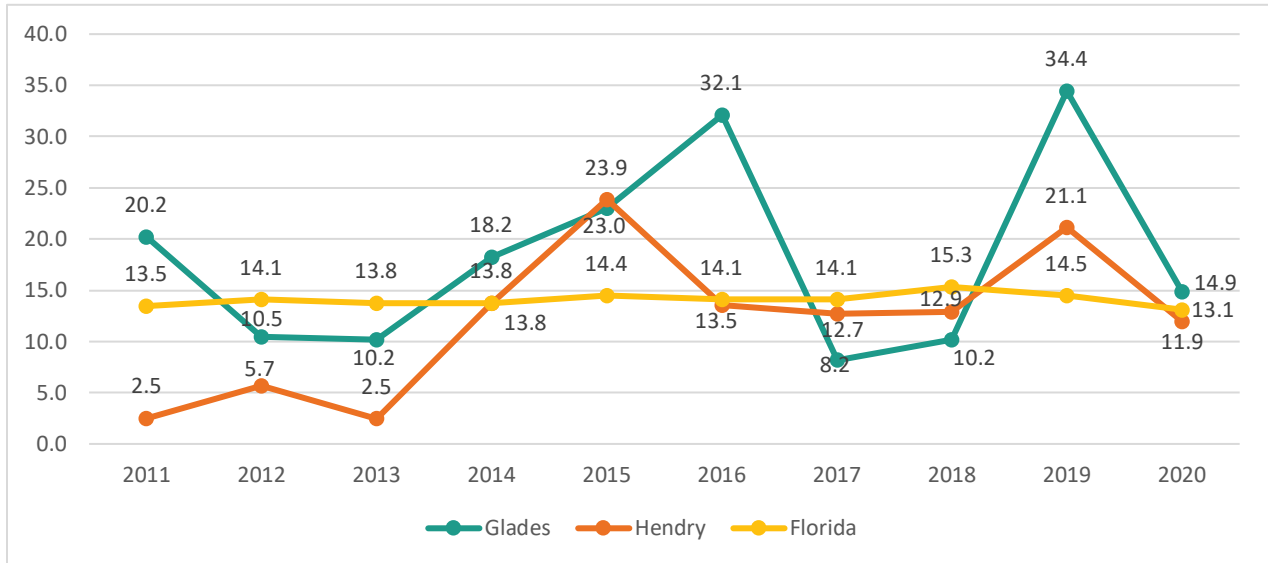
Year	Involuntary Exams* (All Ages)	% of Total				% of Total by Initiator Type		
		<18	18-24	25-64	65+	Law Enforcement	Health Professional	Ex-Parte
2019-2020	224	21.4%	15.6%	57.6%	5.4%	64.75	35.3%	0.0%
2018-2019	244	24.6%	21.3%	47.1%	7.0%	68.0%	29.9%	2.1%
2017-2018	254	20.1%	19.3%	52.8%	7.9%	59.5%	38.2%	2.4%
2016-2017	200	21.5%	11.0%	60.0%	7.5%	59.5%	39.0%	1.5%
2015-2016	273	34.4	13.4%	47.3%	4.8%	69.6%	30.4%	0.0%

Source: Baker Act Reporting Center FY 2019-2020 Annual Report, Baker Act Center

*Involuntary examination forms for people who never reach a receiving facility are not received by the Baker Act Reporting Center, so are not included in the data

Suicide can be considered a strong indicator of the overall mental health of a community. The most common underlying causes of suicide are depression, anxiety, damaged relationships, bullying, and hardships. Suicide is a major, preventable public health problem. In Glades County, it was the 11th highest cause of death and in Hendry County, it was the 13th highest cause of death. Over the past ten years, there was an overall increase in suicide deaths in Hendry County (2.5, 2011 vs. 11.9, 2020). In 2020, Glades County had the highest rate of deaths from suicide when compared to Hendry County and the state average (14.9 Glades vs. 13.1 Florida vs. 11.9 Hendry). Please note, the rates for Glades and Hendry Counties are based on small numbers.

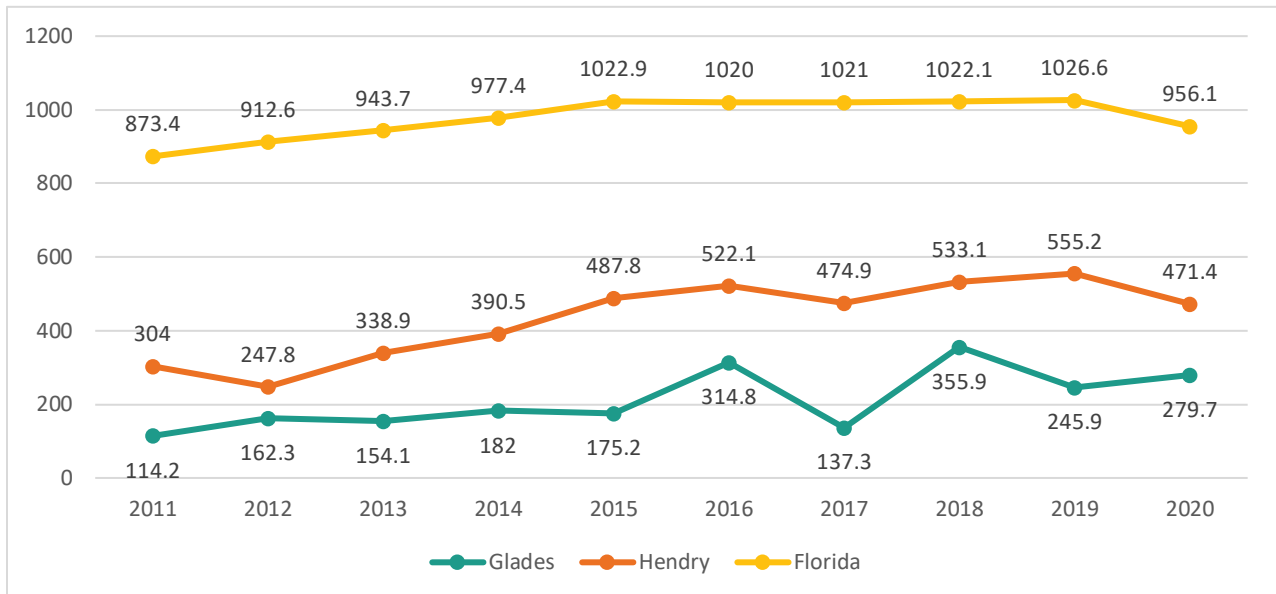
Exhibit HC43: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Suicide, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Hospitalizations from mental disorders include mental and behavioral disorders due to drug and alcohol-induced mental disorders, mood and depressive disorders, schizophrenic disorders, eating disorders, and other mental disorders. Glades and Hendry Counties consistently had lower hospitalizations from mental disorders when compared to the state average.

Exhibit HC44: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations from Mental Disorders, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

Health Behaviors

Health Behaviors Selected Findings*

- Compared to the Florida average, there's a higher percentage of Glades County residents considered overweight (43.5% Glades vs. 37.6% Florida, 2019). Compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Hendry County residents considered overweight (29.7% Hendry vs. 37.6% Florida, 2019).
- Compared to the Florida average, a higher percentage of Glades County residents are considered obese (35.0% Glades vs. 27.0% Florida, 2019). Compared to the Florida average, a significantly higher percentage of Hendry County residents are considered obese (43.4% Hendry vs. 27.0% Florida, 2019).
- Compared to the Florida average, there's a slightly higher percentage of Glades County residents who are current smokers (15.3% Glades vs. 14.8% Florida, 2019). Compared to the Florida average, there's a slightly higher percentage of Hendry County residents who are current smokers (18.1% Hendry vs. 14.8% Florida, 2019).
- Compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Glades County residents who are e-cigarette users (2.0% Glades vs. 7.5% Florida, 2019). Compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Hendry County residents who are current e-cigarette users (4.4% Hendry vs. 7.5% Florida, 2019).
- Compared to the Florida average, a higher percentage of Glades County residents were involved in heavy or binge drinking (22.6% Glades vs. 18.0% Florida, 2019). Compared to the Florida average, a slightly lower percentage of Hendry County residents were involved in heavy or binge drinking (16.9% Hendry vs. 18.0% Florida, 2019).
- In the spring of 2020, the FYSAS was administered to students in grades 6 through 12 (before schools transferred to at-home learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentage of middle and high school students in Glades County who reported consuming alcohol in the past 30 days has decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020 (23.8% 2012 vs. 9.6% 2020). Among high school students from 2012 to 2016, there was an increase in alcohol use, but it has since decreased.
- There was no clear trend for alcohol use in middle and high schoolers in Hendry County. Even though there was no clear trend, there was an overall decrease in alcohol use among students in Hendry over the past eight years (24.7% 2012 vs 14.0% 2020).
- The percentage of middle and high school students in Glades County who reported cigarette use in the past 30 days has decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020 (15.0% 2012 vs. 0.9% 2020). Starting in 2016, the percentage of middle and high school students in Hendry County who reported cigarette use decreased.
- When compared to the Florida average, students in Glades County reported a lower percentage of using marijuana or hashish in 2020 (4.8% Glades vs. 10.7% Florida). In 2020, high school students in Hendry County reported a higher percentage of marijuana or hashish use than the Florida average (8.7% Hendry vs. 6.6% Florida). However, starting in 2016, there was a decrease in the percentage of middle and high school students who reported using marijuana or hashish.
- In 2020 Glades County students reported using nicotine and marijuana vapes less than the Florida average (6.9% Nicotine, 4.7% Marijuana, Glades; 11.4% Nicotine, 7.3%

Marijuana, Florida). In 2020 Hendry County students reported using nicotine and marijuana vapes less than the Florida average (6.9% Nicotine, 4.6% Marijuana, Hendry; 11.4% Nicotine, 7.3% Marijuana, Florida).
















- Poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls were the top three leading causes of unintentional injury deaths in Glades County in 2020. Unintentional fatal injuries from poisoning include overdose deaths; the age-adjusted rate of death in Glades County from poisoning was higher than the state average in 2020 (37.12 Glades, 33.89 Florida).
- Poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls were the top three leading causes of unintentional injury deaths in Hendry County in 2020. Unintentional fatal injuries from poisoning include overdose deaths; the age-adjusted rate of death in Hendry County from poisoning was lower than the state average in 2020 (20.74 Hendry, 33.89 Florida).
- In 2020, drug poisonings were responsible for most of the fatal unintentional injuries in Glades County. From 2016 to 2019, there was an increase in motor vehicle traffic injury deaths in Glades County, but it decreased in 2020.
- Over the past five years, motor vehicle traffic injuries have been the leading cause of fatalities from unintentional injuries in Hendry County. The rate of drug poisoning deaths in Hendry County increased over the past five years (11.13, 2016 vs. 23.00, 2020).
- Falls is one of the leading causes of death among seniors (adults 65 and older). In 2020, Hendry County significantly had a higher death rate from unintentional falls when compared to the Florida average and Glades County (15.4 Hendry vs. 10.8 Florida vs. 7.3 Glades). In addition, from 2018 to 2020, the death rate falls in Hendry County increased significantly.
- In 2020, both counties had a higher age-adjusted death rate from motor vehicle crashes than the state average (33.8 Glades, 32.6 Hendry, 15.6 Florida).

****All sources and further details for the selected findings can be found in the relevant section of the Glades and Hendry Counties CHA***

Unhealthy Weight

The table below shows adults in Glades County who reported being overweight in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a higher percentage of Glades County residents considered overweight (43.5% Glades vs. 37.6% Florida, 2019). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data is presented using various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. The 65 and older age group had the highest percentage of overweight adults compared to those 45 to 64. In 2016 and 2019 there was a higher percentage of men than women who said they were overweight. When compared to other education levels in Glades County those with less than a high school education had a higher percentage of overweight adults. In 2019, almost 60 percent of adults in Glades County with an annual income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 were overweight; this is significantly higher than those with make less than \$25,000 and those making more than \$50,000 a year. In Glades County and Florida, in 2019, those adults who were married/couples had a higher percentage of being overweight.

Exhibit HB1: Adults Who are Overweight, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Glades County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	41.2%	36.7%	43.5%		37.6%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	45.4%				35.5%
Ages 45-64	19.6%	28.8%	32.2%		39.2%
Ages 65 & older	59.3%	40.4%	39.1%		39.2%
Sex					
Men	41.0%	44.2%	43.8%		42.6%
Women	41.4%	32.4%	35.1%		32.5%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	42.0%	37.8%	38.2%		37.8%
Non-Hispanic Black*					35.1%
Hispanic*					39.1%
Education Level					
Less than high school	67.9%		58.1%		36.7%
High school/GED	37.0%	34.5%	45.1%		37.1%
More than high school	33.8%	36.9%	33.7%		38.2%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	48.3%	37.3%	38.2%		34.7%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	32.4%	32.6%	58.1%		35.3%
\$50,000 or more	49.5%	46.7%	31.0%		42.4%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	38.0%	39.4%	46.4%		40.2%
Not married/couple	48.0%	32.7%	40.8%		34.7%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

*Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported being overweight in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Hendry

County residents considered overweight (29.7% Hendry vs. 37.6% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data is presented using various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. The 65 and older age group had the highest percentage (48.3%) of overweight adults, and adults aged 18 to 44 had the lowest percentage (20.8%). In 2016 and 2019, a higher percentage of men than women said they were overweight. There was a decrease in overweight non-Hispanic black adults between 2013 and 2019. Hispanic residents in Hendry County had the lowest percentage of overweight adults in 2019. Compared to other education levels in Hendry County, those with high school/GED levels of education had a higher percentage of overweight adults. In 2019, about 26 percent of adults in Glades County with an annual income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 were overweight; this is lower than those who make less than \$25,000 and those making more than \$50,000 yearly.

Exhibit HB2: Adults Who are Overweight, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County				Trend	Florida 2019
	2013	2016	2019			
Overall	30.7%	36.8%	29.7%		37.6%	
Age Group						
Ages 18-44*	23.1%	36.0%	20.8%		35.5%	
Ages 45-64	28.5%	36.5%	31.0%		39.2%	
Ages 65 & older	56.4%	37.9%	48.3%		39.2%	
Sex						
Men	25.5%	43.6%	31.2%		42.6%	
Women	37.2%	33.0%	28.1%		33.3%	
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	17.1%	34.5%	36.3%		37.8%	
Non-Hispanic Black	41.7%	36.7%	29.7%		35.1%	
Hispanic	40.0%	42.2%	24.3%		39.1%	
Education Level						
Less than high school	26.3%	38.2%	29.7%		36.7%	
High school/GED	41.7%	33.2%	30.9%		37.1%	
More than high school	13.2%	39.7%	27.7%		38.2%	
Annual Income						
<\$25,000	24.1%	37.2%	30.4%		34.7%	
\$25,000 - \$49,999	39.0%	43.5%	25.6%		35.3%	
\$50,000 or more	22.2%	35.8%	28.0%		42.4%	
Marital Status						
Married/couple	32.4%	40.4%	27.8%		40.2%	
Not married/couple	29.7%	32.8%	32.0%		34.7%	

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

The table below shows adults in Glades County who reported being obese in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, a higher percentage of Glades County residents are considered obese (35.0% Glades vs. 27.0% Florida in 2019). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. Adults aged 45 to 64 in Glades County and Florida had a higher percentage of adults who were obese in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Men were more likely to report being obese than women in 2019 (36.9% men vs. 32.1% women). Compared to other education levels in Glades County and Florida, those with high school/GED levels of education had a higher percentage of overweight adults. In 2019, adults in Glades County with an annual income of \$50,000 or more reported higher percentages of being obese.

Exhibit HB3: Adults Who are Obese, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Glades County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	37.3%	34.7%	35.0%		27.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	36.6%				22.1%
Ages 45-64	52.9%	43.3%	52.4%		32.6%
Ages 65 & older	20.6%	29.2%	34.8%		27.6%
Sex					
Men	50.5%	36.1%	36.9%		26.9%
Women	17.7%	33.9%	32.1%		27.2%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	24.9%	33.6%	35.8%		25.4%
Non-Hispanic Black*					35.0%
Hispanic*					28.2%
Education Level					
Less than high school	18.9%		21.7%		28.9%
High school/GED	34.3%	33.8%	40.6%		30.3%
More than high school	53.3%	37.5%	35.4%		25.1%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	16.5%	41.0%	36.8%		30.3%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	50.9%	38.1%	33.5%		29.8%
\$50,000 or more	39.7%	34.0%	44.1%		25.0%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	46.2%	34.6%	37.1%		26.6%
Not married/couple	17.8%	35.7%	33.0%		27.5%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

*Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported being obese in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Compared to the Florida average, a significantly higher percentage of Hendry County residents are considered obese (43.4% Hendry vs. 27.0% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. Hendry County seniors had the lowest percentage of being obese when compared to other age groups in 2019. In 2019 45 percent of men in Hendry County claimed to be obese, which is significantly higher than the Florida average (26.9%). From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of non-Hispanic black residents in Hendry County who said they were obese decreased. Adults with more than a high school education level had a lower percentage of obese adults. Adults with less than a high school education and those with a high school/GED level of education saw an increase in the percentage of adults who were obese over the past six years.

Exhibit HB4: Adults Who are Obese, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	26.9%	33.6%	43.4%		27.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	20.7%	31.8%	46.7%		22.1%
Ages 45-64	35.6%	38.5%	48.6%		32.6%
Ages 65 & older	26.8%	30.0%	29.9%		27.6%
Sex					
Men	26.8%	33.9%	45.2%		26.9%
Women	27.1%	33.3%	41.7%		27.2%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	21.6%	33.9%	34.3%		25.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	43.8%	41.7%	40.2%		35.0%
Hispanic	23.4%	29.6%	55.4%		28.2%
Education Level					
Less than high school	24.5%	34.7%	46.2%		28.9%
High school/GED	18.7%	31.6%	49.2%		30.3%
More than high school	50.8%	34.7%	33.7%		25.1%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	36.2%	30.1%	42.3%		30.3%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	7.9%	29.2%	52.8%		29.8%
\$50,000 or more	61.4%	42.4%	41.0%		25.0%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	20.0%	35.5%	46.9%		26.6%
Not married/couple	32.3%	31.4%	39.6%		27.5%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

Tobacco Use

The table below shows adults in Glades County who reported being current smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a slightly higher percentage of Glades County residents who are current smokers (15.3% Glades vs. 14.8% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. Adults aged 45 to 64 had the highest percentage of current smokers in Glades County and Florida in 2019 (24.0% in Glades and 19.6% in Florida). In addition, adults with more than a high school level of education reported a higher percentage of being current smokers in 2019. In 2013, 2016, and 2019 married/coupled adults in Glades County had a higher percentage of current smokers.

Exhibit HB5: Adults Who Are Current Smokers, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Glades County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	9.6%	19.8%	15.3%		14.8%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	12.4%		8.3%		15.0%
Ages 45-64	6.5%	30.2%	24.0%		19.6%
Ages 65 & older	8.3%	12.6%	16.1%		9.3%
Sex					
Men	9.6%	24.2%	14.0%		15.7%
Women	9.6%	17.4%	17.1%		13.9%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	10.3%	20.4%	17.4%		16.4%
Non-Hispanic Black*			12.1%		12.4%
Hispanic*					12.6%
Education Level					
Less than high school	14.9%	32.2%	17.5%		23.6%
High school/GED	4.7%	21.5%	8.2%		20.0%
More than high school	15.6%	14.5%	23.4%		10.2%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	12.3%	34.3%	20.7%		23.4%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	10.8%	8.5%	9.6%		17.9%
\$50,000 or more	2.1%	15.5%	17.2%		9.9%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	9.1%	13.1%	10.1%		11.3%
Not married/couple	10.7%	24.7%	20.5%		18.9%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion
 *Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported being current smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a slightly higher percentage of Hendry County residents who are current smokers (18.1% Hendry vs. 14.8% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. In Hendry County, seniors aged 65 and older had a lower percentage of residents who said they were current smokers compared to other age groups. The percentage of women in Hendry County who are current smokers increased from 2013 to 2019. In 2019, the Hispanic population in Hendry County had the lowest percentage of current smokers when compared to other races/ethnicities. In Hendry County and Florida, adults with less than a high school education reported a higher percentage of being current smokers. Hendry County, with an annual income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 had a smaller percentage of adults who claimed to be current smokers.

Exhibit HB6: Adults Who Are Current Smokers, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	25.0%	8.8%	18.1%		14.8%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	22.1%	7.8%	20.0%		15.0%
Ages 45-64	38.8%	12.5%	22.6%		19.6%
Ages 65 & older	5.3%	6.1%	7.0%		9.3%
Sex					
Men	41.8%	11.0%	22.7%		15.7%
Women	4.7%	7.7%	13.3%		13.9%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	16.0%	11.3%	25.0%		16.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	20.2%	4.6%	25.1%		12.4%
Hispanic	21.0%	6.8%	11.6%		12.6%
Education Level					
Less than high school	35.5%	5.8%	22.6%		23.6%
High school/GED	18.2%	14.2%	14.4%		20.0%
More than high school	20.7%	5.7%	16.2%		10.2%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	26.0%	10.7%	18.4%		23.4%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	35.6%	5.7%	23.8%		17.9%
\$50,000 or more	3.0%	10.2%	19.7%		9.9%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	33.7%	7.9%	19.6%		11.3%
Not married/couple	18.2%	10.2%	15.9%		18.9%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

The table below shows adults in Glades County who reported being former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Compared to the Florida average, a higher percentage of Glades County residents are former smokers (33.5% Glades vs. 26.3% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. In Glades County and Florida, adults aged 65 and older consistently had a higher percentage of former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019 than in other age groups. In Glades County and Florida, women consistently had a lower percentage of former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019 than men. In 2019 adults in Glades County with less than a high school education had the highest percentage of former smokers. Adults making more than \$50,000 a year had the lowest percentage of former smokers in 2019. Almost double the percentage of adults who are married/couples had a higher percentage of former smokers in Glades County.

Exhibit HB7: Adults Who Are Former Smokers, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019






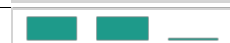
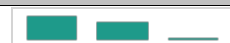










	Glades County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	28.3%	39.1%	33.5%		26.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	21.8%		16.1%		14.4%
Ages 45-64	20.3%	23.6%	34.0%		27.7%
Ages 65 & older	47.0%	51.1%	52.4%		42.8%
Sex					
Men	37.4%	59.6%	36.2%		29.5%
Women	15.2%	28.2%	29.9%		23.3%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	28.6%	43.1%	42.7%		33.9%
Non-Hispanic Black*			8.1%		14.2%
Hispanic*					17.0%
Education Level					
Less than high school	25.5%	16.1%	49.5%		24.2%
High school/GED	21.1%	38.8%	26.2%		27.8%
More than high school	42.7%	46.2%	34.5%		26.1%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	21.2%	24.5%	34.4%		24.1%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	28.1%	52.3%	33.8%		29.0%
\$50,000 or more	38.4%	45.4%	32.0%		27.8%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	26.7%	38.9%	40.5%		29.6%
Not married/couple	31.6%	40.2%	26.6%		22.4%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

*Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported being former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Compared to the Florida average, a lower percentage of Hendry County residents are former smokers (17.0% Hendry vs. 26.3% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. In Hendry County and Florida, adults aged 65 and older consistently had a higher percentage of former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019 than in other age groups. In Hendry County and Florida, adult women had a lower percentage of former smokers in 2019. In Hendry County and Florida, non-Hispanic White adults consistently had a higher percentage of former smokers in 2013, 2016, and 2019 compared to the races/ethnicities. There was a decrease in the percentage of adult former smokers over the past six years for adults with less than high school education. Adults making \$25,000 or less annually had the lowest percentage of former smokers compared to adults making \$25,000 or higher.

Exhibit HB8: Adults Who Are Former Smokers, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	23.5%	26.6%	17.0%		26.3%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	9.8%	9.5%	10.2%		14.4%
Ages 45-64	35.5%	30.7%	21.8%		27.7%
Ages 65 & older	35.7%	37.4%	24.9%		42.8%
Sex					
Men	21.6%	28.4%	21.7%		29.5%
Women	25.9%	25.7%	12.0%		23.3%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	38.7%	34.2%	22.0%		33.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	26.8%	15.0%	14.2%		14.2%
Hispanic	16.7%	17.2%	12.8%		17.0%
Education Level					
Less than high school	31.7%	21.3%	11.3%		24.2%
High school/GED	18.1%	22.7%	18.2%		27.8%
More than high school	20.4%	34.4%	23.8%		26.1%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	30.5%	25.2%	14.8%		24.1%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	9.7%	24.9%	18.2%		29.0%
\$50,000 or more	39.2%	33.8%	18.0%		27.8%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	26.3%	27.2%	18.0%		29.6%
Not married/couple	21.3%	26.1%	14.8%		22.4%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

The table below shows adults in Glades County who reported being current e-cigarette users in 2016 and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Glades County residents who are e-cigarette users (2.0% Glades vs. 7.5% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. For example, in 2019, 4.7 percent of adults 45 to 65 years of age in Glades County stated that they currently use e-cigarettes. Adults in Glades County with less than a high school education had the highest percentage (5.3%) of current e-cigarette use.

Exhibit HB9: Adults Who Currently Use E-Cigarettes, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Glades County			Florida
	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	1.6%	2.0%		7.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-44*				13.2%
Ages 45-65	1.1%	4.7%		5.9%
Ages 65 & older	0.6%	2.0%		1.7%
Sex				
Men	1.5%	1.0%		8.4%
Women	1.6%	3.4%		6.7%
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	1.9%	3.3%		8.6%
Non-Hispanic Black*		0.0%		4.0%
Hispanic*				6.3%
Education Level				
Less than high school	0.0%	5.3%		7.0%
High school/GED	1.0%	1.9%		7.5%
More than high school	2.6%	0.3%		7.6%
Annual Income				
<\$25,000	1.0%	4.0%		5.9%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	1.5%	1.5%		8.5%
\$50,000 or more	0.0%	0.0%		8.6%
Marital Status				
Married/couple	1.1%	1.6%		6.1%
Not married/couple	2.1%	2.4%		9.1%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

*Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported being current e-cigarette users in 2016 and 2019. Overall, compared to the Florida average, there's a lower percentage of Hendry County residents who are current e-cigarette users (4.4% Hendry vs. 7.5% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. Adults aged 18 to 44 had the highest percentage of current e-cigarette users in Hendry County and Florida (8.4% Hendry, 13.2% Florida). In 2019, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic white adults were current e-cigarette users than other races/ethnicities. Compared to different education levels, those with more than a high school education reported a higher percentage of using e-cigarettes in Hendry County (11.4%). In Hendry County, the percentage of adults making \$25,000 to \$49,999 annually was higher than the Florida average (9.8% Hendry vs. 8.5%).

Exhibit HB10: Adults Who Currently Use e-Cigarettes, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County			Florida
	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	2.9%	4.4%		7.5%
Age Group				
Ages 18-44*	2.3%	8.4%		13.2%
Ages 45-65	4.3%	1.5%		5.9%
Ages 65 & older	2.0%	0.0%		1.7%
Sex				
Men	1.3%	4.8%		8.4%
Women	3.7%	4.1%		6.7%
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	4.6%	8.3%		8.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.0%	0.2%		4.0%
Hispanic	0.9%	1.9%		6.3%
Education Level				
Less than high school	1.1%	0.0%		7.0%
High school/GED	6.0%	3.2%		7.5%
More than high school	1.1%	11.4%		7.6%
Annual Income				
<\$25,000	3.9%	3.0%		5.9%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	0.6%	9.8%		8.5%
\$50,000 or more	2.0%	4.1%		8.6%
Marital Status				
Married/couple	1.1%	2.4%		6.1%
Not married/couple	1.1%	5.3%		9.1%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

Alcohol Use

The table below shows adults in Glades County reported heavy or binge drinking in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Compared to the Florida average, a higher percentage of Glades County adults were involved in heavy or binge drinking (22.6% Glades vs. 18.0% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. There was a decrease in the percentage of adults aged 45 to 64 who reported heavy or binge drinking in Glades County. Men in Glades County consistently reported a higher percentage of alcohol use in 2013, 2016, and 2019. About 37 percent of Glades County adults with a high school/GED education reported heavy or binge drinking in 2019, significantly higher than the Florida average. Thirty-one percent of Glades County adults who are not married/coupled reported heavy or binge drinking in 2019; this is significantly higher than the Florida average (31.0% Glades vs. 20.2% Florida).

Exhibit HB11: Adults Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking, Glades County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Glades County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	20.0%	13.2%	22.6%		18.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	15.1%				24.5%
Ages 45-64	34.4%	12.8%	10.6%		17.9%
Ages 65 & older	11.7%	9.5%	11.6%		9.1%
Sex					
Men	31.0%	14.2%	30.2%		21.2%
Women	4.3%	12.7%	12.0%		15.1%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	9.6%	11.5%	18.8%		19.8%
Non-Hispanic Black*					14.3%
Hispanic*					17.1%
Education Level					
Less than high school	5.3%		7.5%		12.4%
High school/GED	21.9%	7.0%	37.2%		17.3%
More than high school	24.9%	17.8%	12.9%		19.6%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	4.9%	9.3%	25.4%		15.7%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	30.5%	17.8%	27.3%		18.1%
\$50,000 or more	21.5%	7.6%	19.9%		22.4%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	25.4%	10.7%	14.7%		16.3%
Not married/couple	7.8%	13.6%	31.0%		20.2%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

*Prevalence is excluded (blank cells) from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates

The table below shows adults in Hendry County who reported engaging in heavy or binge drinking in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Compared to the Florida average, a slightly lower percentage of Hendry County residents were involved in heavy or binge drinking (16.9% Hendry vs. 18.0% Florida). In addition to the overall snapshot, the data presented uses various demographic cuts: age group, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, annual income, and marital status. In 2019, almost 21 percent of adults aged 18 to 44 reported engaging in heavy or binge drinking. Adult men in Hendry County consistently reported a higher percentage of heavy or binge drinking in 2013, 2016, and 2019 compared to women. Non-Hispanic black residents in Hendry County reported a significantly higher percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking than other races/ethnicities in 2019, which is higher than the Florida average (25.1% Hendry vs. 14.3%). Adults with more than a high school education reported a lower percentage when compared to other education levels or heavy or binge drinking use in Hendry County.

Exhibit HB12: Adults Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking, Hendry County, Florida, 2013, 2016, and 2019

	Hendry County				Florida
	2013	2016	2019	Trend	2019
Overall	13.1%	11.7%	16.9%		18.0%
Age Group					
Ages 18-44*	21.7%	14.6%	20.8%		24.5%
Ages 45-64	7.4%	14.1%	17.0%		17.9%
Ages 65 & older	1.3%	6.7%	6.6%		9.1%
Sex					
Men	23.2%	21.7%	25.4%		21.2%
Women	1.2%	6.5%	8.6%		15.1%
Race/Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	9.6%	14.5%	16.4%		19.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	7.6%	6.9%	25.1%		14.3%
Hispanic	0.8%	9.5%	15.7%		17.1%
Education Level					
Less than high school	17.8%	9.1%	22.0%		12.4%
High school/GED	7.8%	9.6%	16.2%		17.3%
More than high school	16.2%	14.5%	11.0%		19.6%
Annual Income					
<\$25,000	18.6%	6.4%	18.9%		15.7%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	0.6%	12.6%	14.6%		18.1%
\$50,000 or more	36.2%	18.7%	19.6%		22.4%
Marital Status					
Married/couple	18.0%	13.7%	16.7%		16.3%
Not married/couple	9.1%	9.0%	17.4%		20.2%

Source: Florida behavioral risk factor surveillance system telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

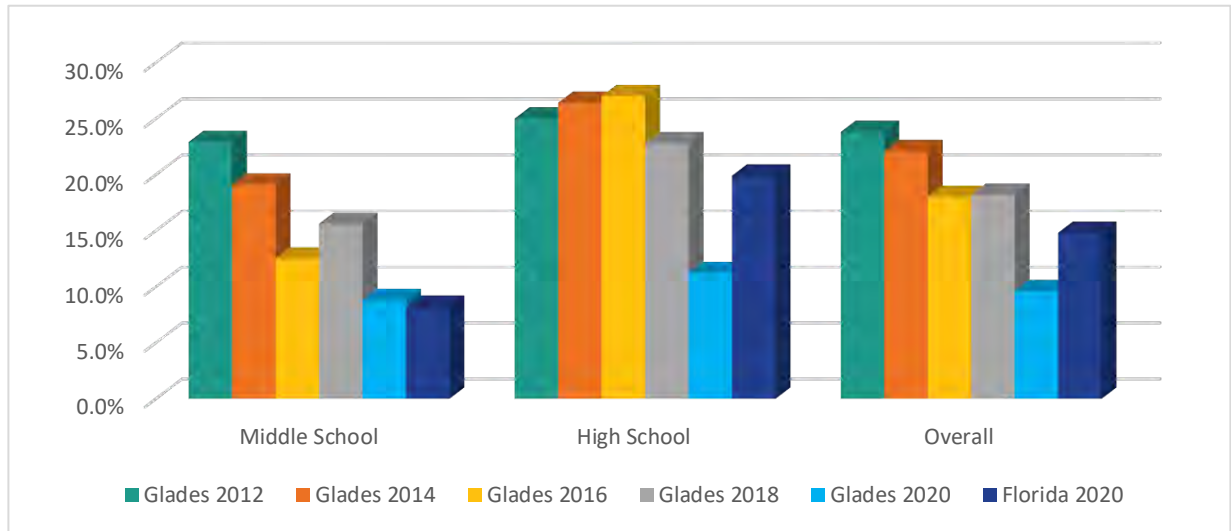
Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) is a collaborative effort between the Florida Departments of Health, the Department of Education, Children and Families, Juvenile Justice, and the Governor’s Office of Drug Control. FYSAS is based on the “Communities That Care” survey. It measures the prevalence and frequency of drug use, the prevalence and frequency of other antisocial behaviors, and the degree to which risk and protective factors exist that can predict alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, delinquency, gang involvement, and other problematic behaviors in adolescents.

In the spring of 2020, the FYSAS was administered to students in grades 6 through 12 (before schools transferred to at-home learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic). In Glades County, 257 students completed the survey (181 middle school students, and 76 high school students). In Hendry County, 1,107 students completed the survey (469 middle school students, and 638 high school students).

The percentage of middle and high school students in Glades County who reported consuming alcohol in the past 30 days has decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020 (23.8% 2012 vs. 9.6% 2020). Among high school students from 2012 to 2016, there was an increase in alcohol use, but it has since decreased.

Exhibit HB13: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, Glades County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

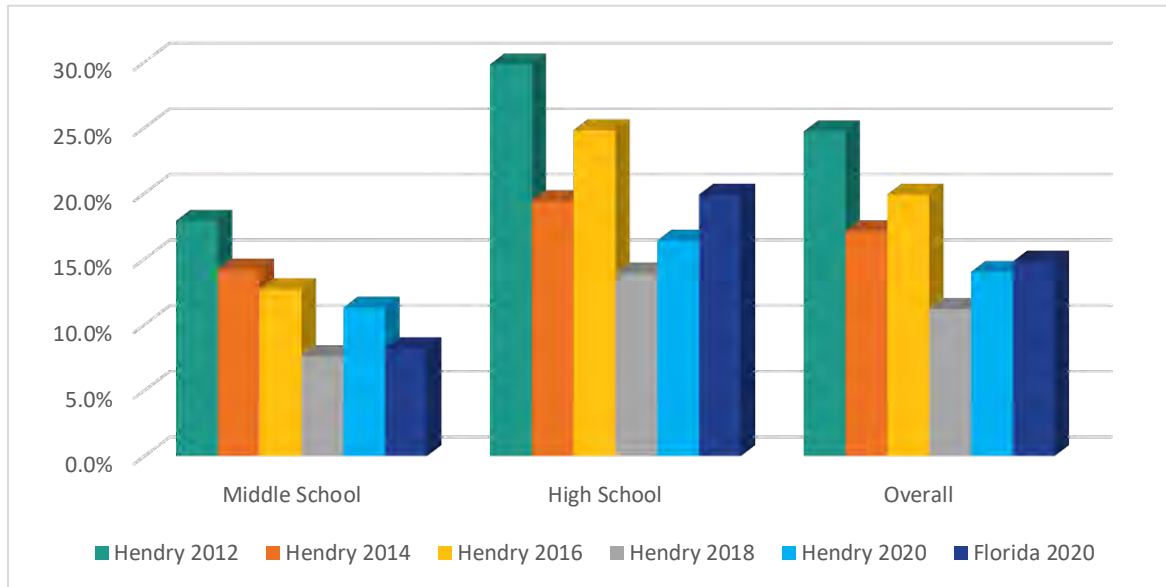


	Glades 2012	Glades 2014	Glades 2016	Glades 2018	Glades 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	22.9%	19.1%	12.5%	15.6%	8.8%	8.2%
High School	25.0%	26.4%	27.0%	22.8%	11.2%	19.9%
Overall	23.8%	22.1%	18.0%	18.2%	9.6%	14.8%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

There was no clear trend for alcohol use in middle and high schoolers in Hendry County. Even though there was no clear trend, there was an overall decrease in alcohol use among students in Hendry over the past eight years (24.7% 2012 vs 14.0% 2020).

Exhibit HB14: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, Hendry County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

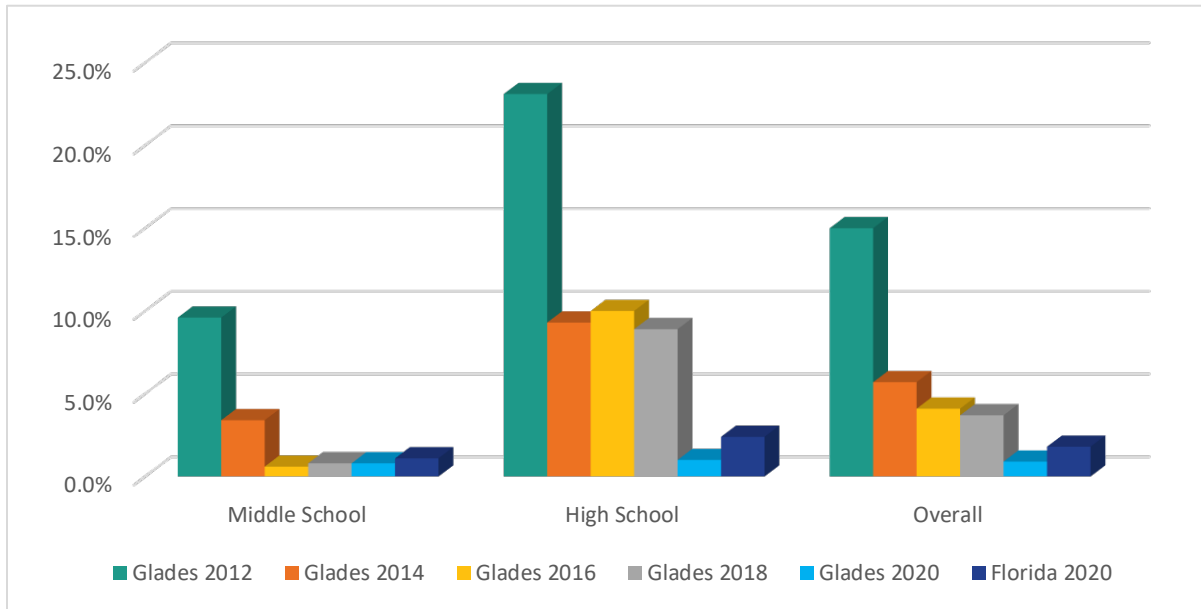


	Hendry 2012	Hendry 2014	Hendry 2016	Hendry 2018	Hendry 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	17.9%	14.2%	12.7%	7.6%	11.3%	8.2%
High School	29.8%	19.4%	24.8%	13.9%	16.4%	19.9%
Overall	24.7%	17.1%	19.9%	11.2%	14.0%	14.8%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

The percentage of middle and high school students in Glades County who reported cigarette use in the past 30 days has decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020 (15.0% 2012 vs. 0.9% 2020). Compared to high school students, middle school students in Glades County significantly had a lower percentage of students that reported cigarette use over the past eight years.

Exhibit HB15: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, Glades County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

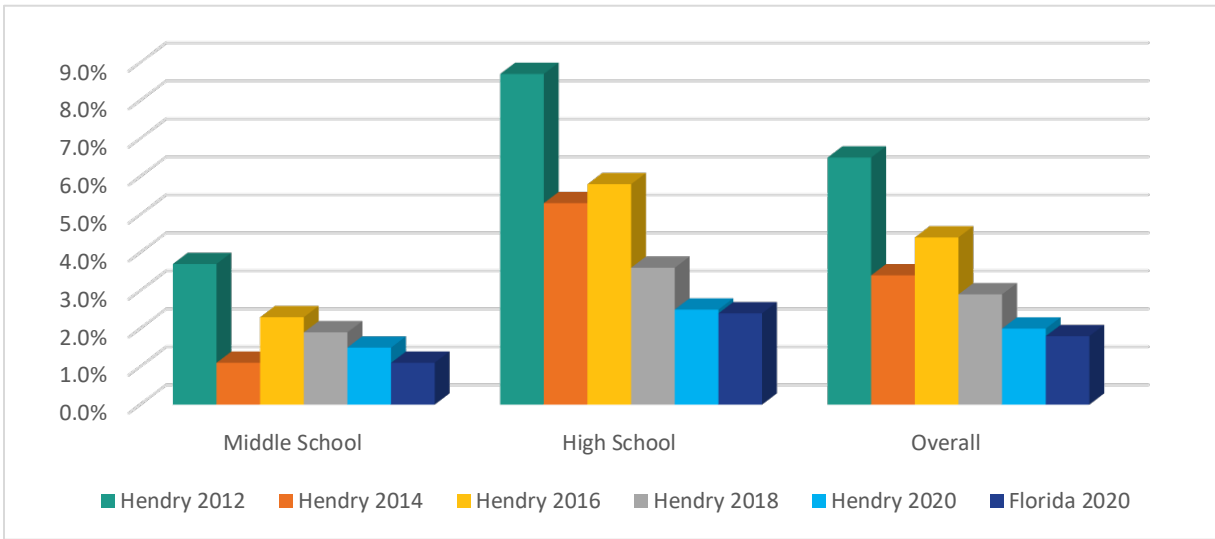


	Glades 2012	Glades 2014	Glades 2016	Glades 2018	Glades 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	9.6%	3.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
High School	23.1%	9.3%	10.0%	8.9%	1.0%	2.4%
Overall	15.0%	5.7%	4.1%	3.7%	0.9%	1.8%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

Starting in 2016, the percentage of middle and high school students in Hendry County who reported cigarette use decreased. Compared to high school students, middle school students in Hendry County had a lower percentage of students that reported cigarette use over the past eight years.

Exhibit HB16: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, Hendry County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

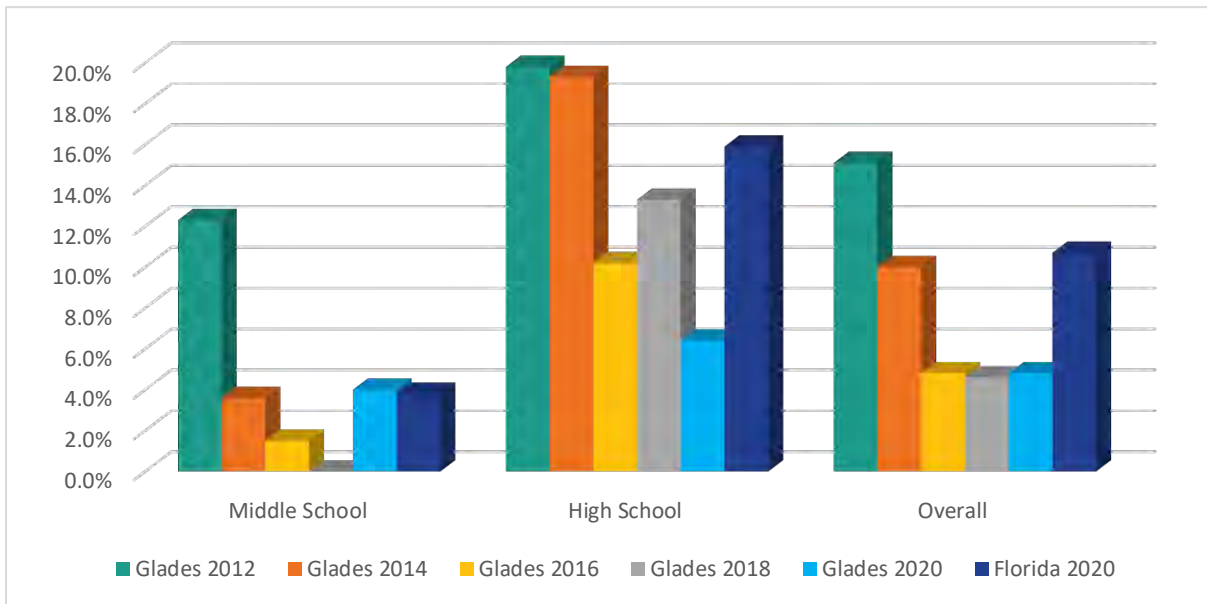


	Hendry 2012	Hendry 2014	Hendry 2016	Hendry 2018	Hendry 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	3.7%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%
High School	8.7%	5.3%	5.8%	3.6%	2.5%	2.4%
Overall	6.5%	3.4%	4.4%	2.9%	2.0%	1.8%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

When compared to the Florida average, students in Glades County reported a lower percentage of using marijuana or hashish in 2020 (4.8% Glades vs. 10.7% Florida). Among middle school students, there was a decrease in students claiming to use marijuana or hashish from 2012 to 2018, but it increased in 2020.

Exhibit HB17: Past 30-Day Marijuana or Hashish Use, Glades County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

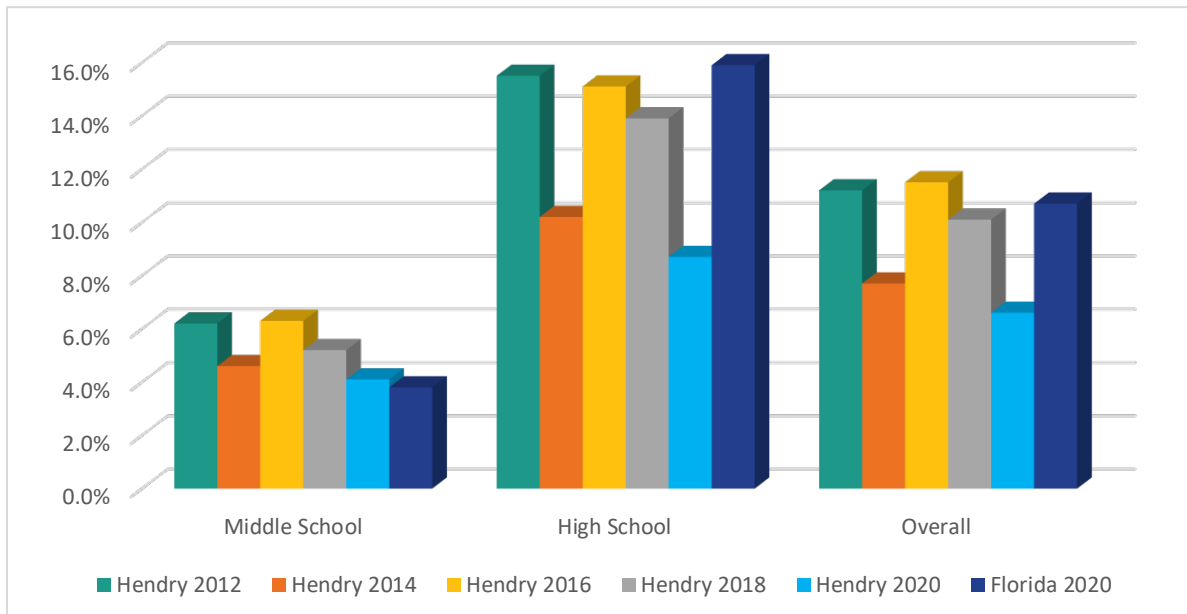


	Glades 2012	Glades 2014	Glades 2016	Glades 2018	Glades 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	12.3%	3.6%	1.5%	0.0%	4.0%	3.8%
High School	19.8%	19.3%	10.2%	13.3%	6.4%	15.9%
Overall	15.1%	10.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%	10.7%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

In 2020, high school students in Hendry County reported a higher percentage of marijuana or hashish use than the Florida average (8.7% Hendry vs. 6.6% Florida). However, starting in 2016, there was a decrease in the percentage of middle and high school students who reported using marijuana or hashish.

Exhibit HB18: Past 30-Day Marijuana or Hashish Use, Hendry County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

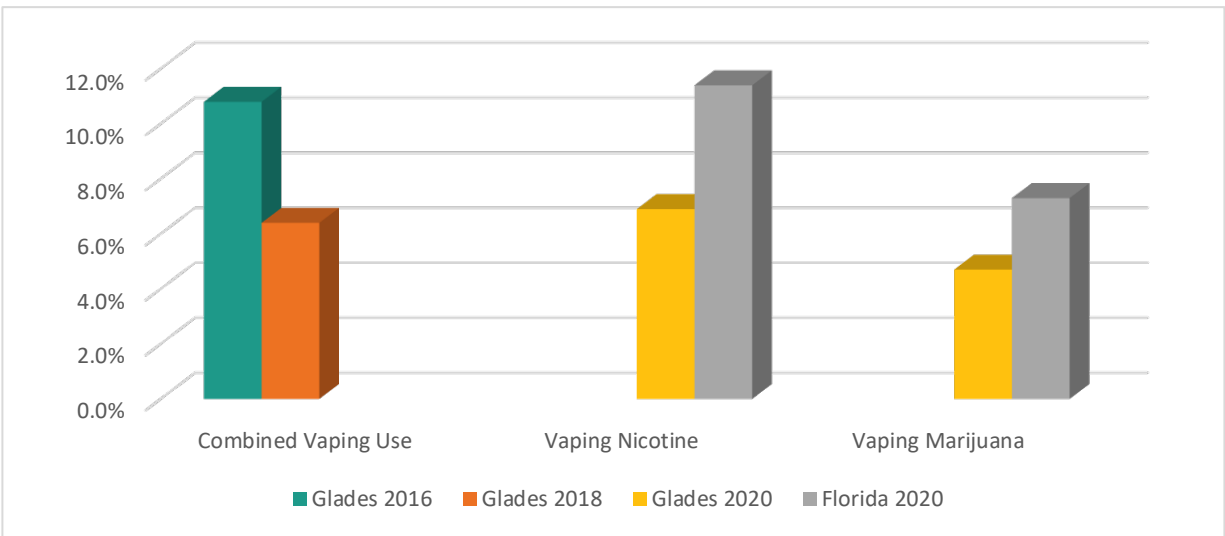


	Hendry 2012	Hendry 2014	Hendry 2016	Hendry 2018	Hendry 2020	Florida 2020
Middle School	6.2%	4.6%	6.3%	5.2%	4.1%	3.8%
High School	15.5%	10.2%	15.1%	13.9%	8.7%	15.9%
Overall	11.2%	7.7%	11.5%	10.1%	6.6%	10.7%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

In 2016, the FYSAS started tracking vaporizer (vaping)/e-cigarette use among middle school and high school students. In 2020, the vaping category was split into two vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. There is likely overlap between nicotine and marijuana users. From 2016 to 2018, there was a significant decrease in middle and high school students who used a vape/e-cigarette in the past 30 days. Additionally, in 2020 Glades County students reported using nicotine and marijuana vapes less than the Florida average (6.9% Nicotine, 4.7% Marijuana, Glades; 11.4% Nicotine, 7.3% Marijuana, Florida).

Exhibit HB19: Past 30-Day Vaping/e-Cigarette Use Overall, Glades County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020

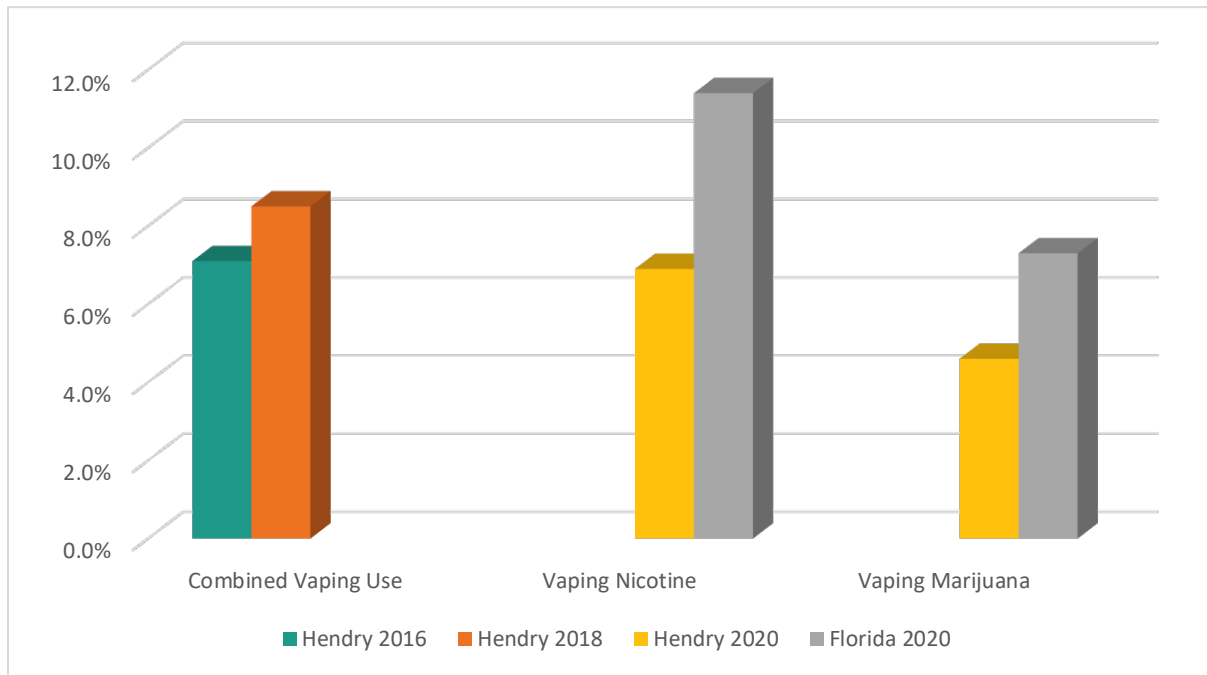


	Glades 2016	Glades 2018	Glades 2020	Florida 2020
Combined vaping use	10.8%	6.4%		
Vaping nicotine			6.9%	11.4%
Vaping marijuana			4.7%	7.3%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

In 2016, the FYSAS started tracking vaporizer (vaping)/e-cigarette use among middle and high school students. In 2020, the vaping category was split into two vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. There is likely overlap between nicotine and marijuana users. From 2016 and 2018, there was an increase in middle and high school students who used a vape/e-cigarette in the past 30 days. In 2020 Hendry County students reported using nicotine and marijuana vapes less than the Florida average (6.9% Nicotine, 4.6% Marijuana, Hendry; 11.4% Nicotine, 7.3% Marijuana, Florida).

Exhibit HB20: Past 30-Day Vaping/e-Cigarette Use Overall, Hendry County 2012-2020, Florida Statewide 2020



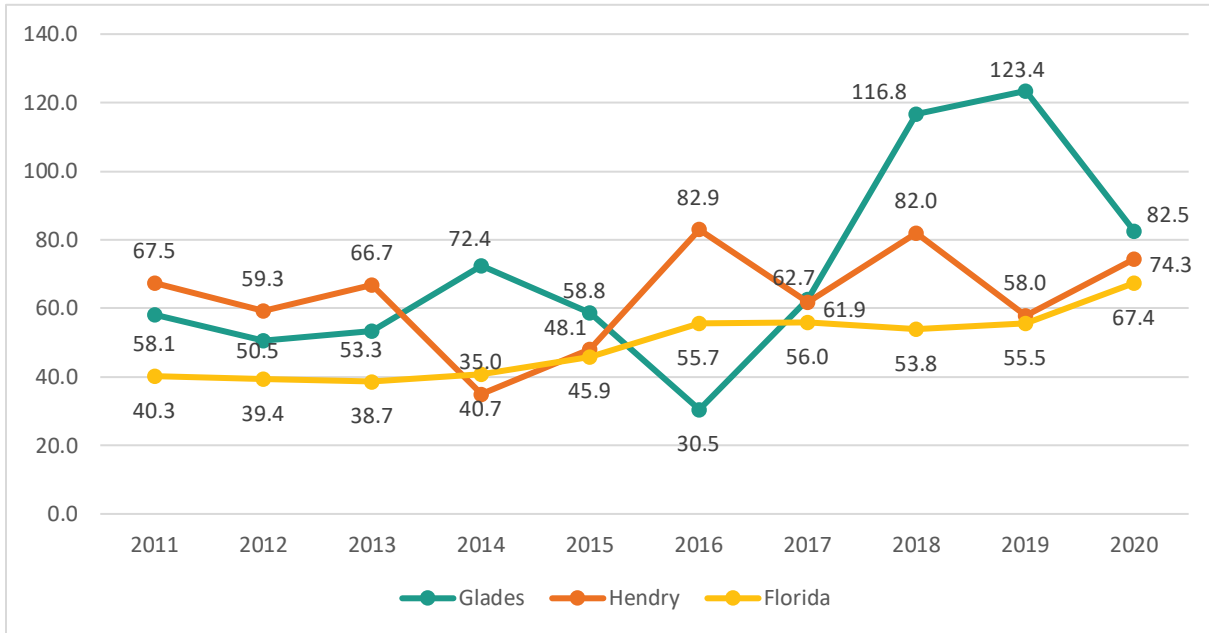
	Hendry 2016	Hendry 2018	Hendry 2020	Florida 2020
Combined vaping use	7.1%	8.5%		
Vaping nicotine			6.9%	11.4%
Vaping marijuana			4.6%	7.3%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2020), Florida Department of Children and Families

Unintentional Injury

An unintentional injury is defined as an injury not intended as self-harm or intentional harm to another person. From 2017 to 2020, both counties had higher unintentional injury death rates than the state. The death rate significantly increased in Glades County from 2016 to 2019, then decreased in 2020.

Exhibit HB21: Age-Adjust Deaths from Unintentional Injury, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls were the top three leading causes of unintentional injury deaths in Glades County in 2020. Unintentional fatal injuries from poisoning include overdose deaths; the age-adjusted rate of death in Glades County from poisoning was higher than the state average in 2020 (37.12 Glades, 33.89 Florida). In 2020, adults aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of deaths by poisoning.

Exhibit HB22: Unintentional Fatal Injuries, By Mechanism, Glades County, Florida, 2020

Mechanism	Number, All Ages	County Age-Adjusted Rate	Florida Age-Adjusted Rate
Poisoning	4	37.12	33.89
Motor vehicle traffic – other, unspecified	2	19.27	1.39
Motor vehicle traffic – occupant	1	9.68	7.56
Fall	2	7.33	10.81
Transport, other	1	4.89	0.51
Suffocation	1	4.20	1.65

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statics

Poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls were the top three leading causes of unintentional injury deaths in Hendry County in 2020. Unintentional fatal injuries from poisoning include overdose deaths; the age-adjusted rate of death in Hendry County from poisoning was lower than the state average in 2020 (20.74 Hendry, 33.89 Florida). In 2020, adults aged 35 to 44 had the highest number of deaths by poisoning.

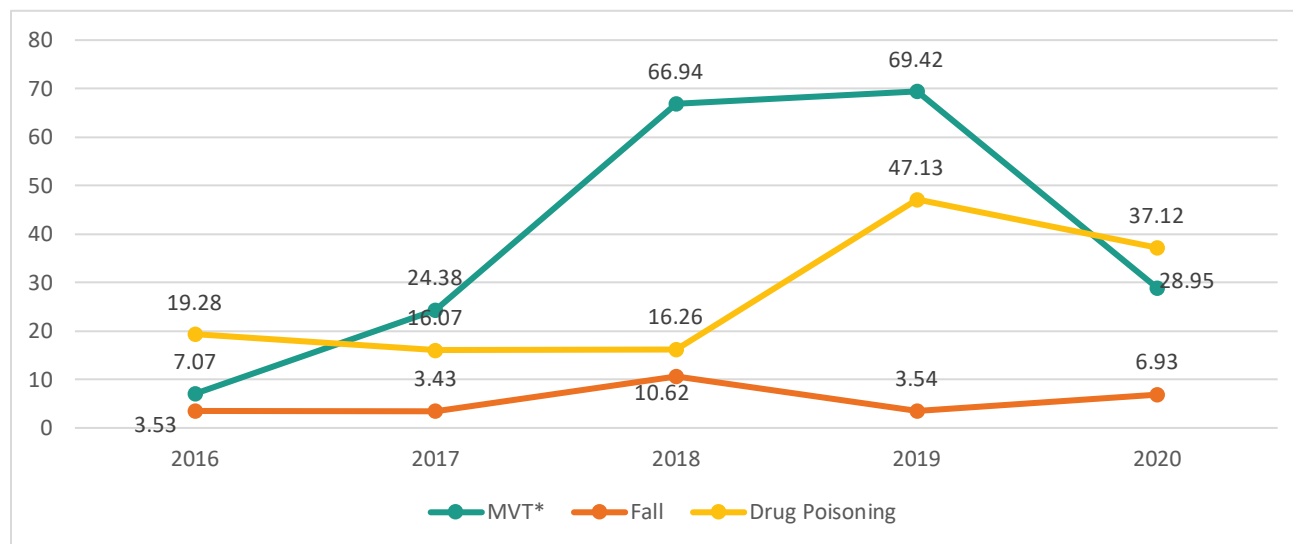
Exhibit HB23: Unintentional Fatal Injuries, By Mechanism, Hendry County, Florida, 2020

Mechanism	Number	County Age-Adjusted Rate	Florida Age-Adjusted Rate
Poisoning	8	20.74	33.89
Motor vehicle traffic – occupant	7	16.58	7.56
Fall	7	15.37	10.81
Motor vehicle traffic – pedestrian	4	8.61	2.92
Motor vehicle traffic – motorcyclist	2	4.74	2.77
Natural, environmental	1	2.83	0.23
Suffocation	1	2.83	1.65
Motor vehicle traffic – other, unspecified	1	2.65	1.39

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statics

In 2020, drug poisonings were responsible for most of the fatal unintentional injuries in Glades County. From 2016 to 2019, there was an increase in motor vehicle traffic injury deaths in Glades County, but it decreased in 2020.

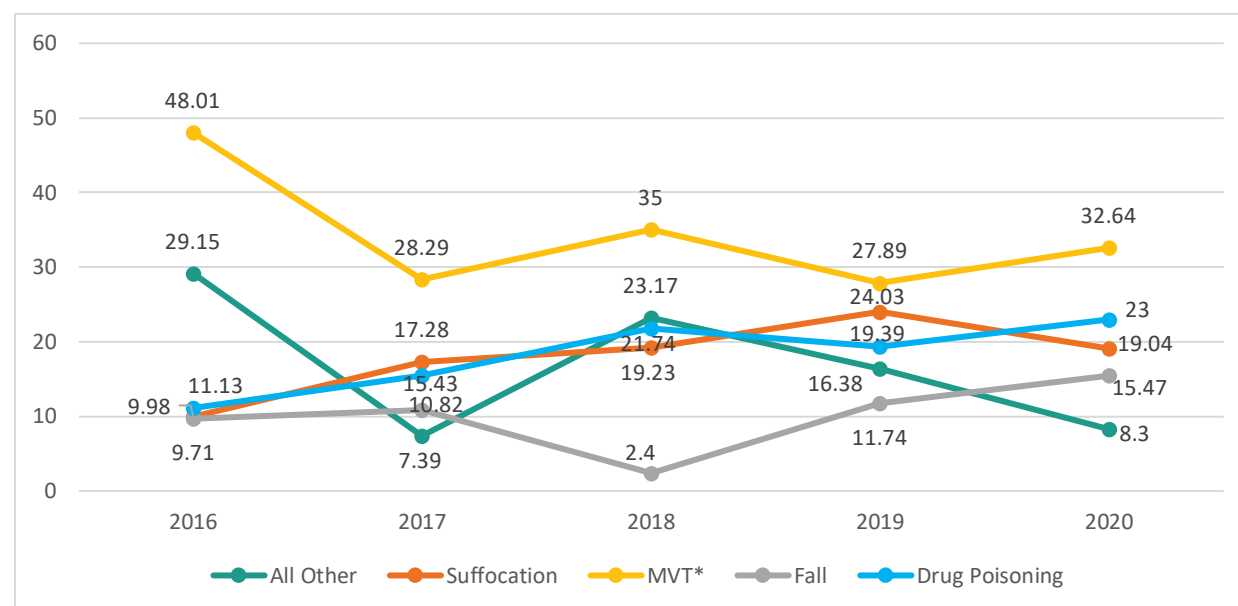
Exhibit HB24: Leading Causes of Fatal Unintentional Injury, Age-Adjusted Death Rate, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
 *MVT – Motor Vehicle Traffic

Over the past five years, motor vehicle traffic injuries have been the leading cause of fatalities from unintentional injuries in Hendry County. The rate of drug poisoning deaths in Hendry County increased over the past five years (11.13, 2016 vs. 23.00, 2020).

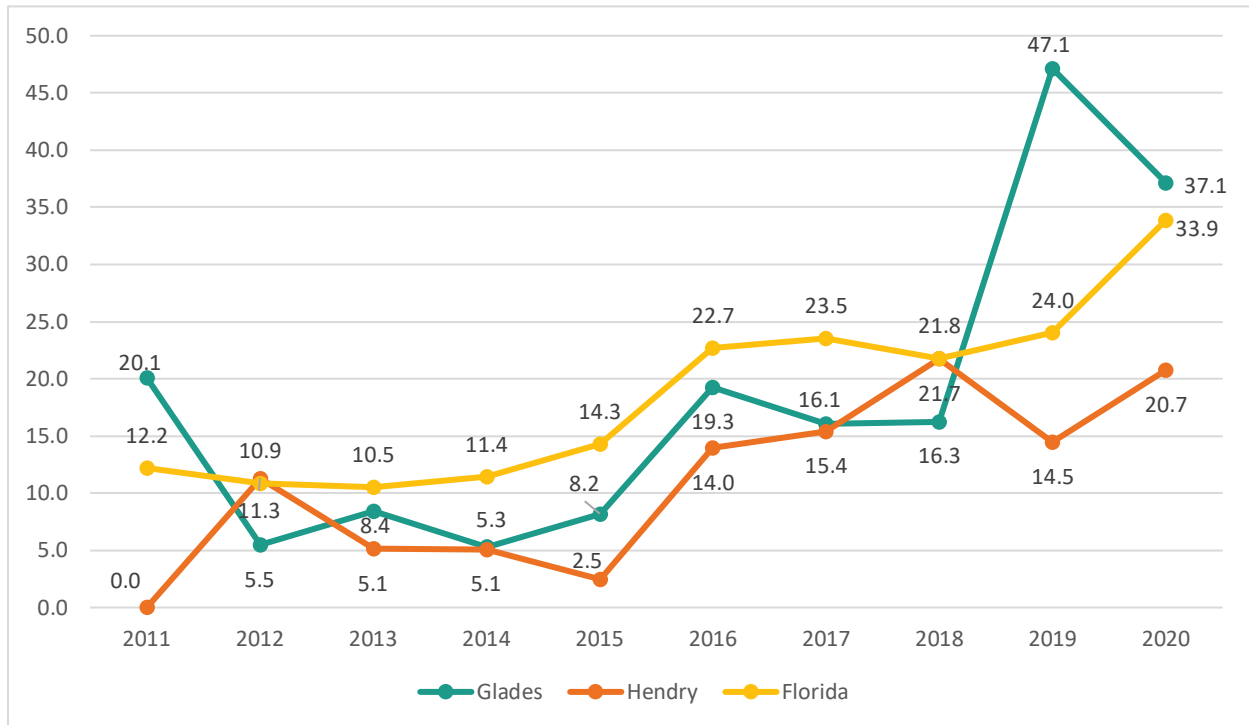
Exhibit HB25: Leading Causes of Fatal Unintentional Injury, Age-Adjusted Death Rate, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Hendry County, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
 *MVT – Motor Vehicle Traffic

Unintentional poisoning is defined as poisoning by external causes such as drugs, medications, and/or biological substances. Poisoning occurs when the person consumes the substances, takes too much, and does not mean to cause harm. From 2018 to 2019, there was a significant spike in deaths from unintentional poisoning.

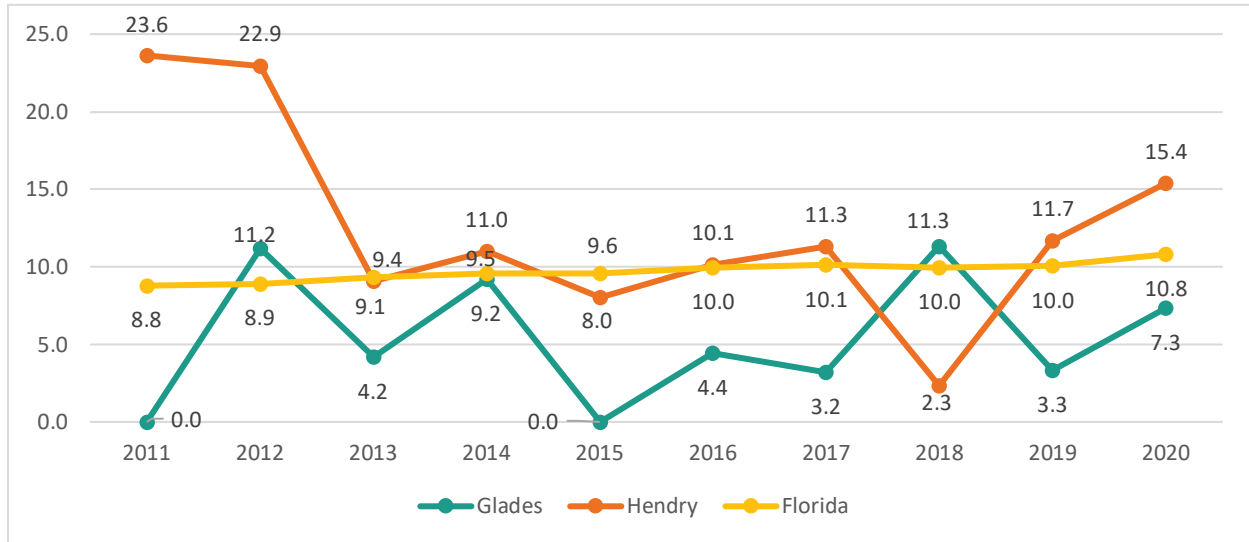
Exhibit HB26: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Poisoning, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Falls are one of the leading causes of death among seniors (adults 65 and older). Besides causing deaths, falls can be costly and have negative consequences for seniors, including fear of falling again, loss of independence, and stress to family/caregivers. In 2020, Hendry County significantly had a higher death rate from unintentional falls when compared to the Florida average and Glades County (15.4 Hendry vs. 10.8 Florida vs. 7.3 Glades). In addition, from 2018 to 2020, the death rate from falls has increased significantly.

Exhibit HB27: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Falls, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida 2011-2020

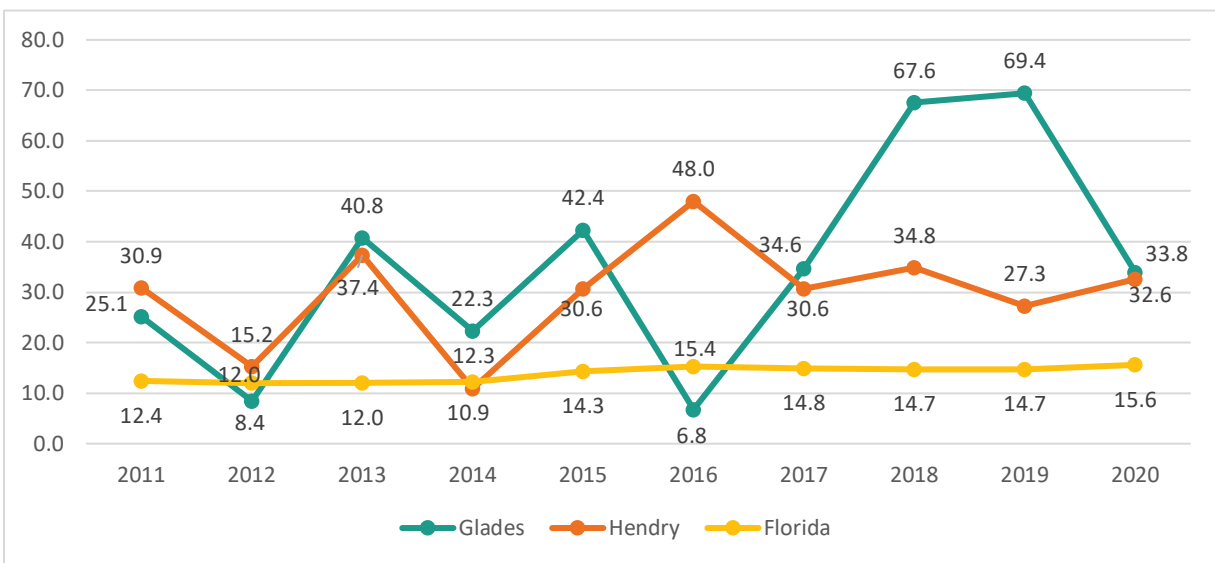


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Motor Vehicle Crashes

In 2020, both counties had a higher age-adjusted death rate from motor vehicle crashes than the state average (33.8 Glades, 32.6 Hendry, 15.6 Florida). From 2016 to 2019, there was a significant increase in deaths from motor vehicle crashes in Glades County, but it decreased in 2020.

Exhibit HB28: Age-Adjusted Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes, Rate Per 100,000 Population, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida 2011-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Compared to Florida, Glades and Hendry Counties had a higher rate of alcohol-confirmed motor vehicle traffic crash fatalities. Glades County had a lower-than-average rate of alcohol-confirmed motor vehicle traffic injuries.

Exhibit HB29: Alcohol Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic, 3-Year Rate Per 100,000, Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida, 2018-2020

	Glades County		Hendry County		Florida Rate
	Rate	Quartile*	Rate	Quartile*	
Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes	25.3	2	22.4	2	22.9
Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries	10.1	1	27.4	4	13.5
Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities	10.1	3	2.5	4	1.8

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

*County compared to other Florida counties. The lowest quarter equals the lowest number.