



# **2021 FLORIDA STATE HEALTH STATUS**

**STATE HEALTH ASSESSMENT ADVISORY GROUP RANKING EXERCISE**

# TOTAL POPULATION

- Florida is growing at a faster rate than the rest of the nation. From 2010 to 2019:
  - Florida's total population increased by 13%.
  - The U.S. total population increased by 6%.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Florida's population reached 21,477,737 in 2019. Florida is the eighth most densely populated state.
  - Jacksonville is the largest city with over 900,000 residents.
  - Miami-Dade is the largest county with over 2 million residents.

# LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

- In 2019, the number of U.S. resident deaths was 2,854,838.
  - The leading causes of death were heart disease (659,041), cancer (599,601) and unintentional injury (173,040).
- In 2019, the number of Florida resident deaths was 206,975.
  - The leading causes of death were heart disease (47,044), cancer (45,562) and stroke (13,868).
- Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest age-adjusted death rates for heart disease, cancer and stroke. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest death rates for unintentional injury and chronic lower respiratory disease.
- From 2010 to 2019, heart disease and cancer have consistently been the top two leading causes of death in Florida; however, the age-adjusted death rates have decreased by 9% and 11%, respectively. During this same time, the age-adjusted death rates have increased for unintentional injury (33%) and stroke (29%).

## DATA DEFINITIONS

- **Count:** The total count or estimate of number of people.
- **Percentage:** Percentages are calculated by dividing the total number of events (e.g., cases of disease or deaths) in a given time period by the number of people in the population multiplied by 100.
- **Rate:** Crude rates are calculated by dividing the total number of events (e.g., cases of disease or deaths) in a given time period by the total number of persons in the population.
- **Age-adjusted rate:** An age-adjusted rate is a statistical process applied to rates of disease, death, injury or other health outcomes which allows populations with different age structures to be compared. For example, a county having 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. Using age-adjusted rates is a way to make fairer comparisons between groups with different age distributions.



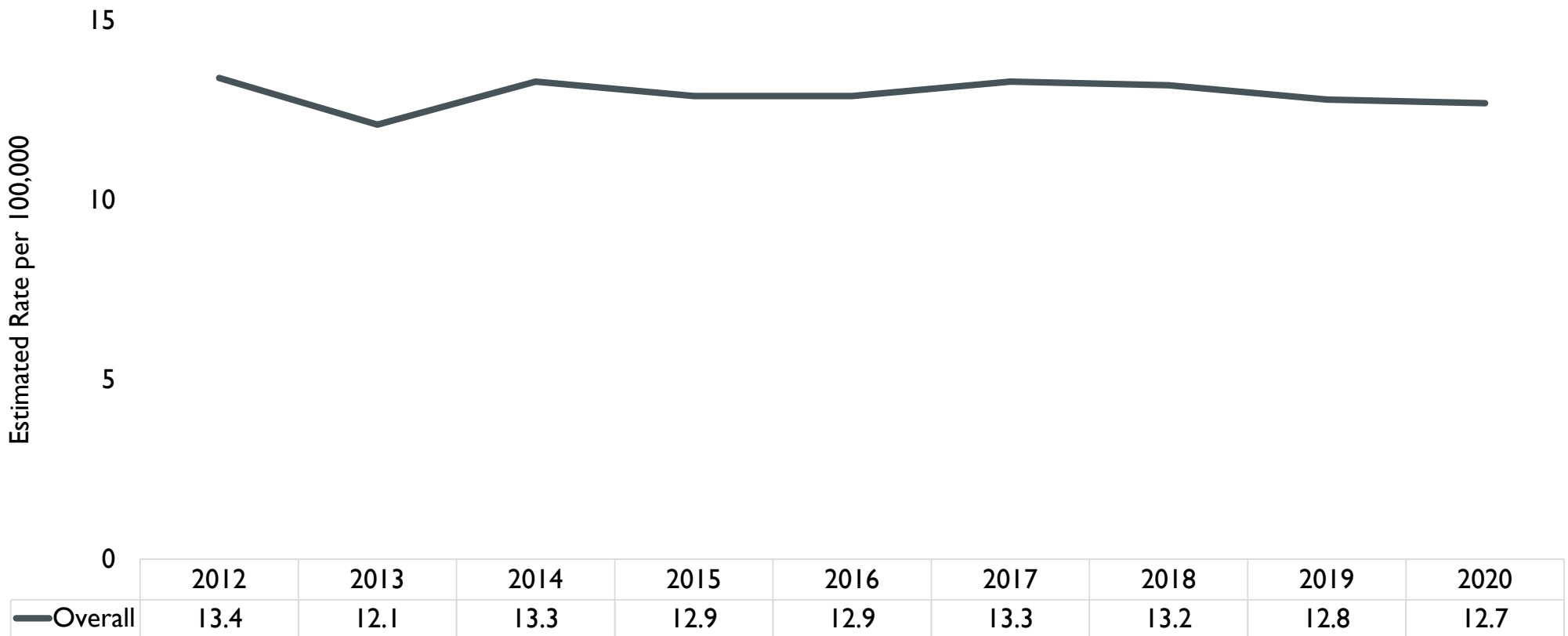
# HEALTH OUTCOMES



# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

## ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

# PROBABLE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE CASES 65+ YEARS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2012- 2020



Source: Estimated proportions of persons 65-74, 75-84, and 85+ with Alzheimer's Disease are provided by the Department of Elder Affairs.

# ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

- Alzheimer's disease was the 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Florida in 2019.
- From 2011 to 2020, the probable Alzheimer's disease cases in Florida among adults ages 65 years or older decreased; however, deaths from Alzheimer's disease have increased 145%.
- In 2020, there were 572,997 probable Alzheimer's disease cases 65 years or older in Florida. There were more than 6 million persons living with Alzheimer's disease nationwide.
- In 2021, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias will cost the nation \$355 billion.

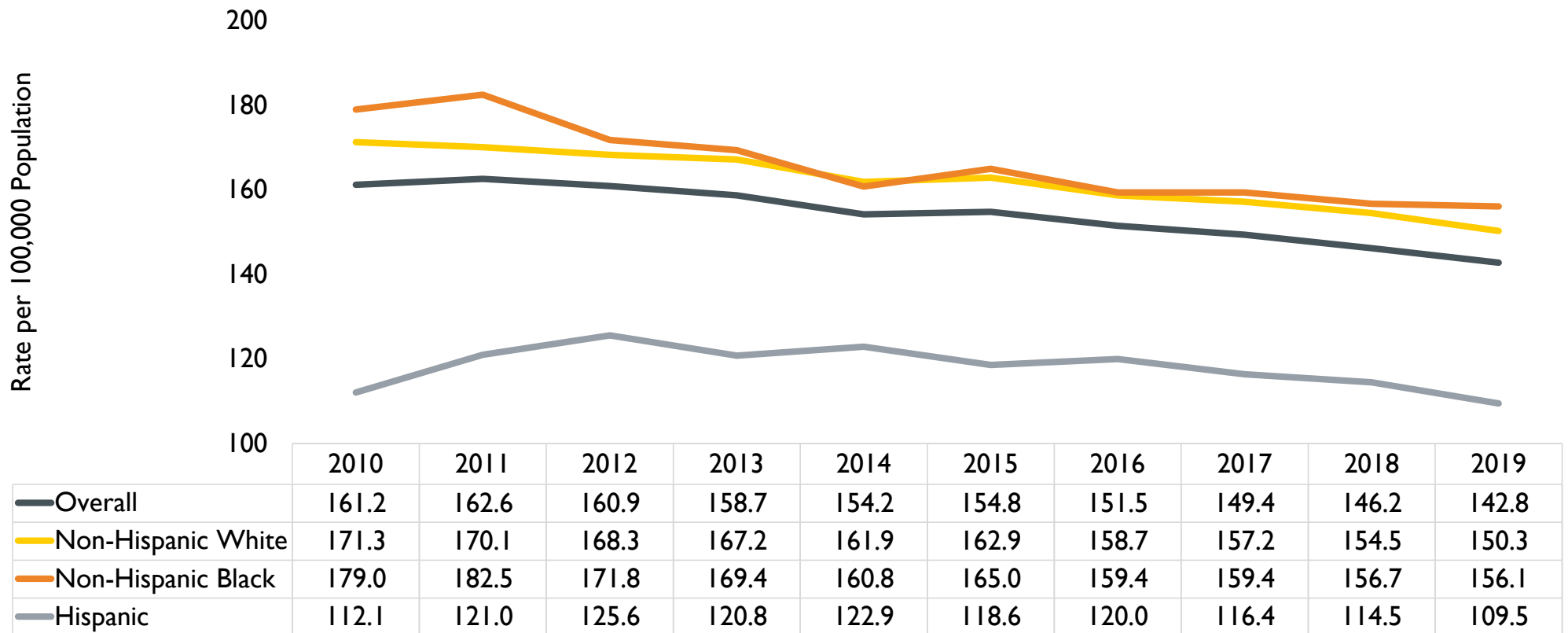




# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

CANCER (INCLUDES ALL CANCERS)

# CANCER, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# CANCER

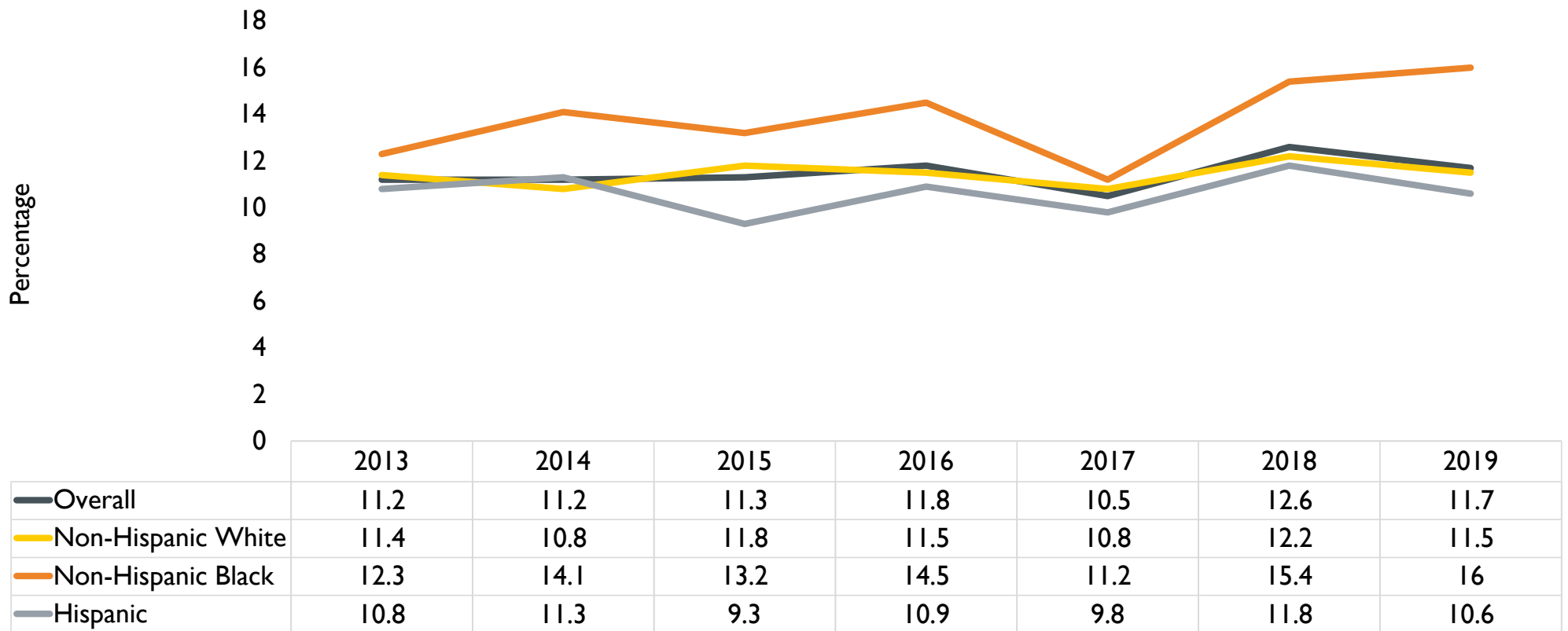
- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Florida and the U.S. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), cancer killed 599,601 Americans in 2019. The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted cancer death rate was 146.2 per 100,000 population.
- Among all cancer deaths, approximately 23% Americans die from lung cancer, making it the first leading cause of cancer deaths. The other leading causes of cancer deaths are colon and rectum, pancreas, female breast, prostate and liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer.
- From 2010 to 2019, Florida age-adjusted cancer death rates decreased from 161.2 per 100,000 population to 142.8 per 100,000 population.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of age-adjusted cancer deaths, although the rate among Non-Hispanic Whites is also high.



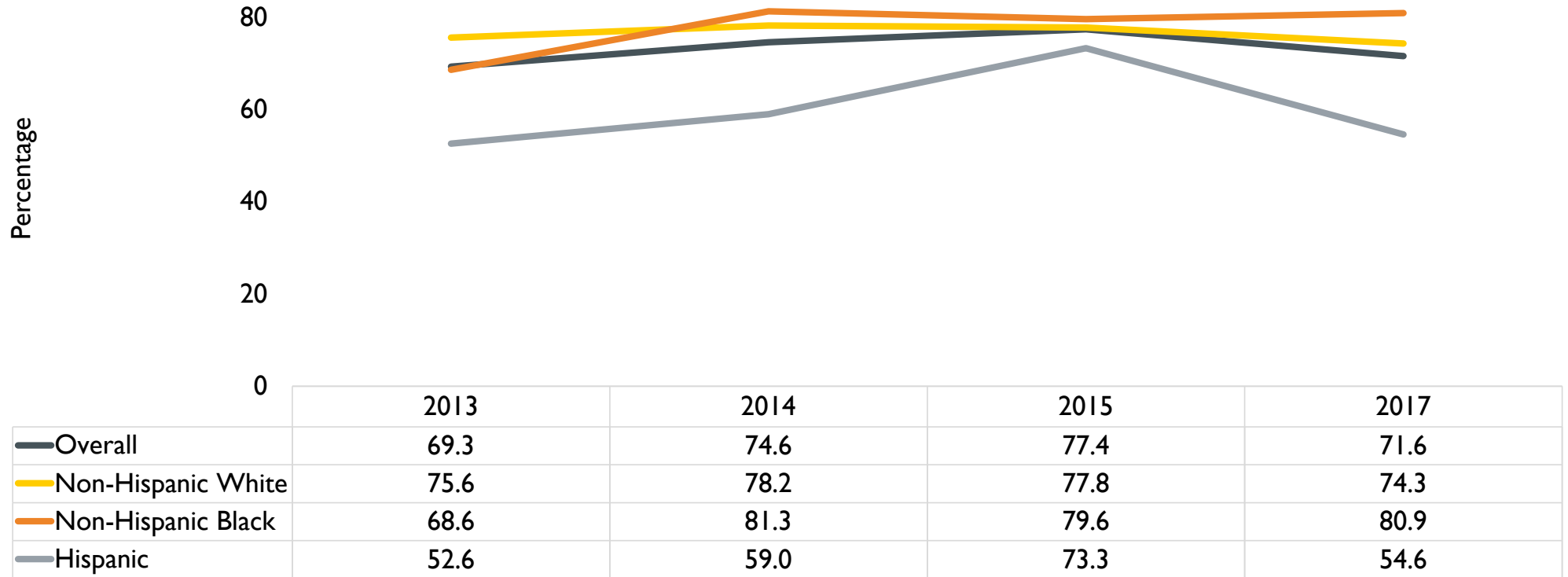
# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

## DIABETES

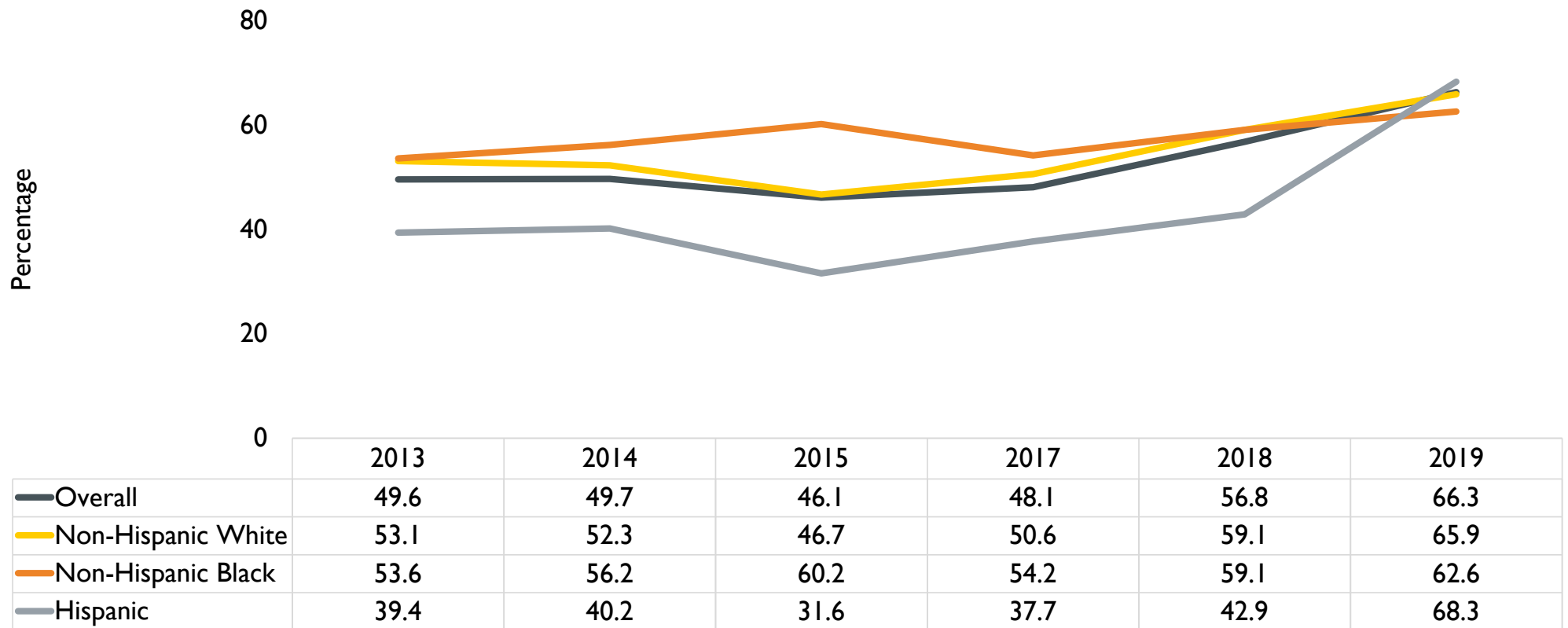
# ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD DIABETES, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



# ADULTS WITH DIABETES WHO HAD TWO A1C TESTS IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2017



# ADULTS WITH DIABETES WHO EVER HAD SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



# DIABETES

- Diabetes was the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Florida in 2019.
- From 2013 to 2019, adult diabetes prevalence increased slightly. The trend stayed the same for percentage of adults with diabetes who had two A1C tests in the past year and the trend increased for percentage of adults with diabetes who had ever taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes.
- Non-Hispanic Black adults have the highest prevalence of diabetes. Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites had similar percentages of adults with diabetes who had 2 A1C tests in the past year and who had self-management education.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education was 66.3% in Florida. Engagement in diabetes self-management education and support (DSMES) can result in a statistically significant decrease in A1C levels up to 83.9%.
- The 2019 median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. for adults who had ever been told they had diabetes was 10.7%.

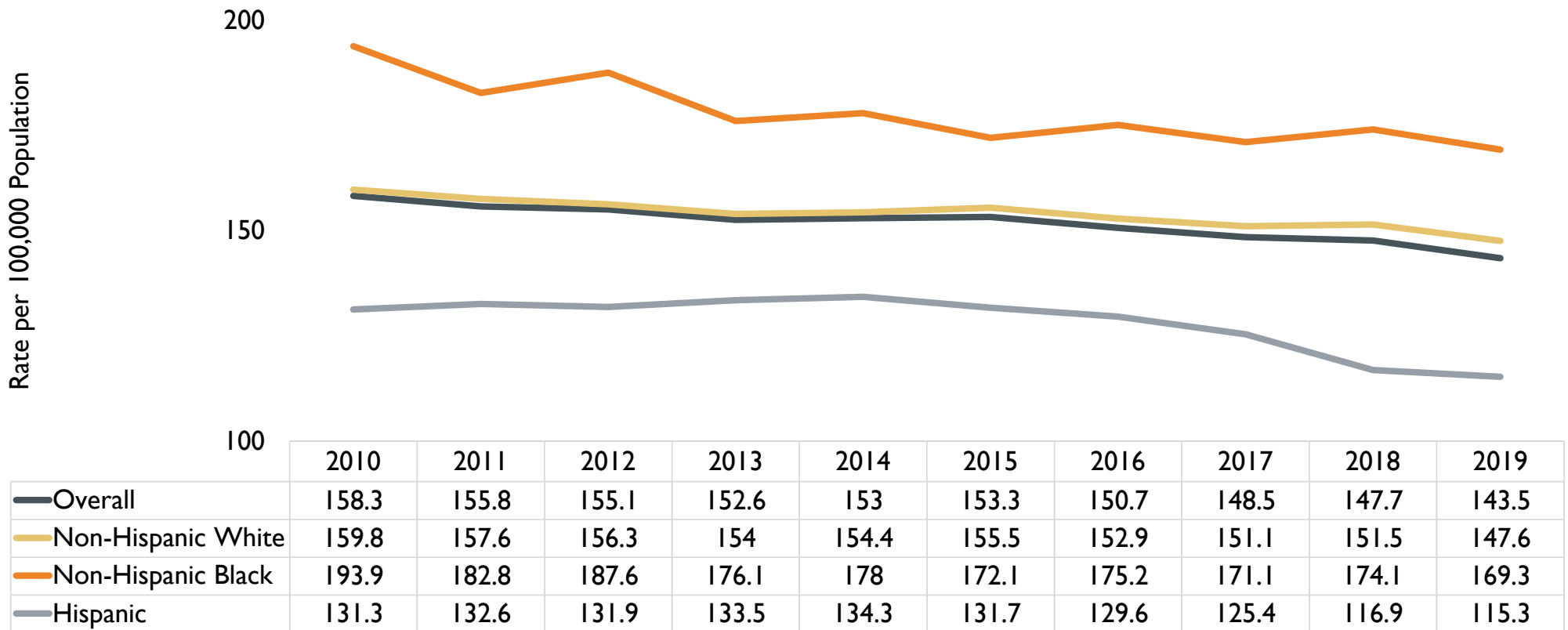




# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

## HEART DISEASE

# HEART DISEASE, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# HEART DISEASE

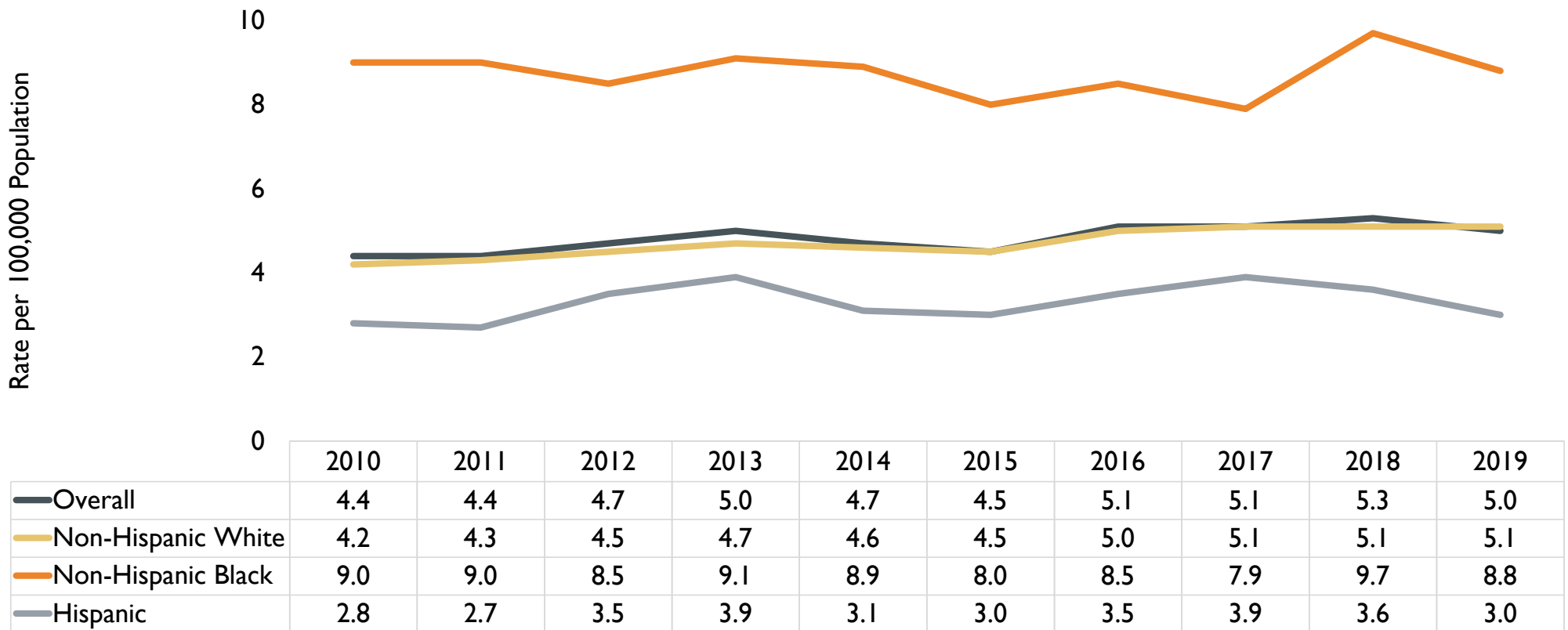
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Florida and the U.S.
  - The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted heart disease death rate was 161.5 per 100,000 population.
  - The 2019 Florida age-adjusted heart disease death rate was 143.5 per 100,000 population.
- From 2010 to 2019, the age-adjusted heart disease death rate decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of age-adjusted heart disease deaths.



# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

## HYPERTENSION/HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

# HYPERTENSION, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019, ICD-10: I10

# HYPERTENSION/HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

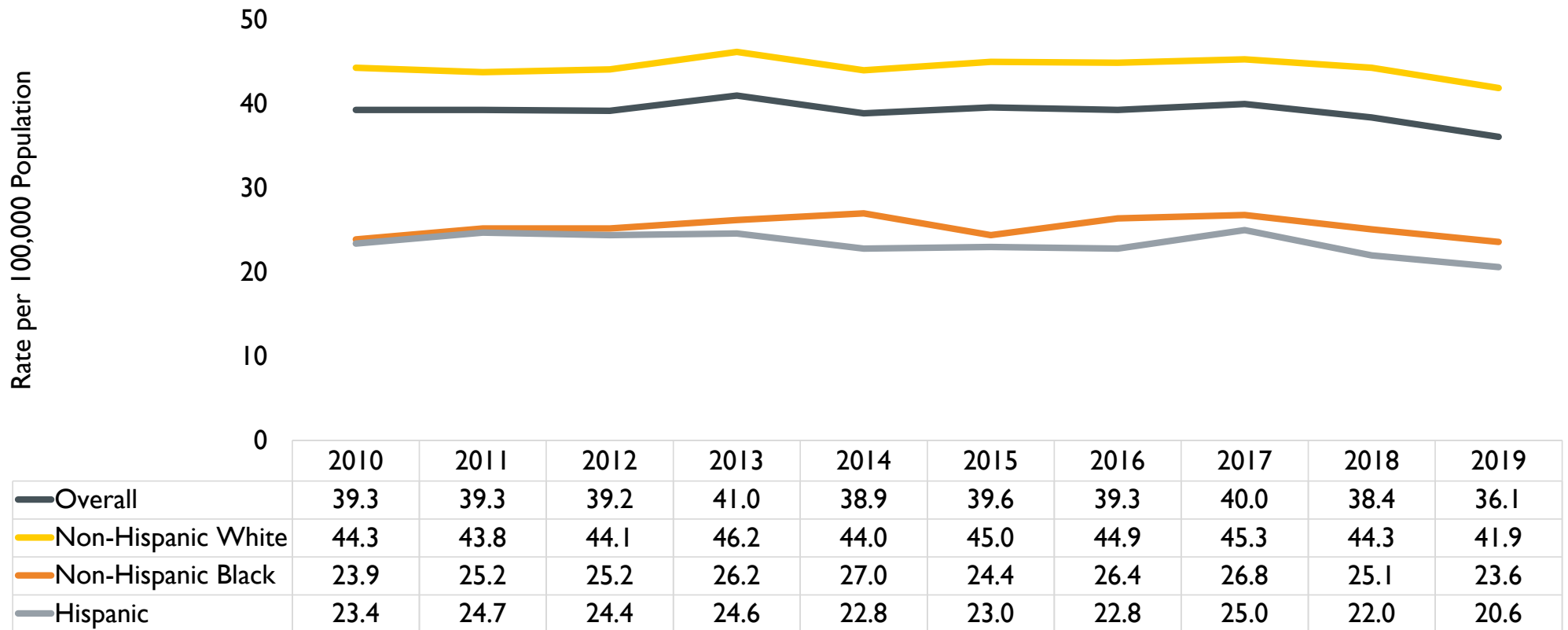
- From 2010 to 2019, the age-adjusted hypertension death rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of age-adjusted hypertension deaths.
- In 2019 hypertension was the 10th leading cause of death for the non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic Asian populations.
- The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted hypertension death rate was 5.6 per 100,000 population.
- In 2020, a *Call to Action to Control Hypertension* was issued by the U.S. Surgeon General in which it bolsters the *Healthy People 2030* goals to increase hypertension control among adults by ensuring that the places where people live, learn, work and play support hypertension control and optimizing patient care for hypertension control through medication adherence.
- About 50% of U.S. adults aged 20 or over suffer from hypertension. Nationally, there are 32.8 million people who visits their physician with hypertension as the primary cause and 1.1 million people in the U.S. who visits the emergency departments, with hypertension as the primary diagnosis.



# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

RESPIRATORY/LUNG DISEASE (INCLUDING  
ASTHMA)

# CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



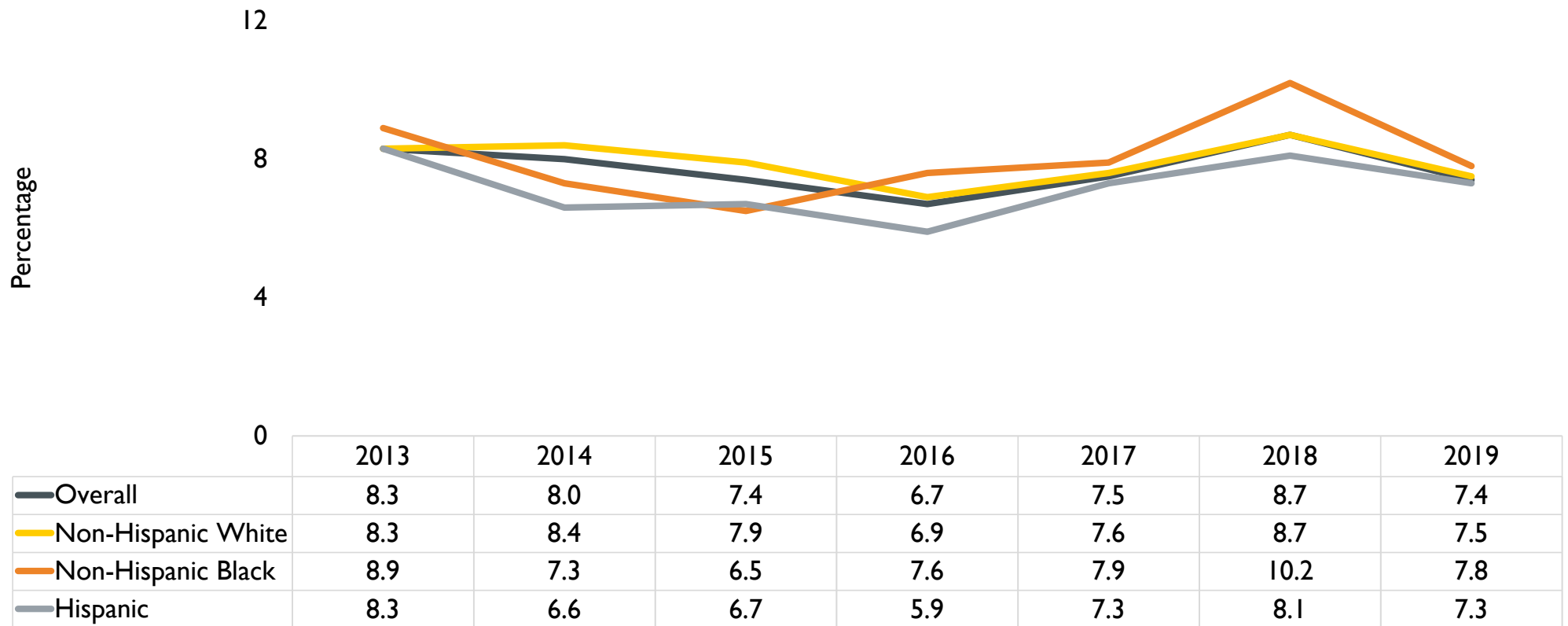
Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019



# CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE

- From 2010 to 2019, the age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease death rate slightly decreased in Florida.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest rate of age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease deaths.
- In 2019 chronic lower respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), is the fourth leading cause of death in the U.S..
- In 2020 fifteen million Americans were diagnosed with COPD.
- The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease death rate was 38.2 per 100,000 population.
- The 2019 Florida age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease death rate was 36.1 per 100,000 population.

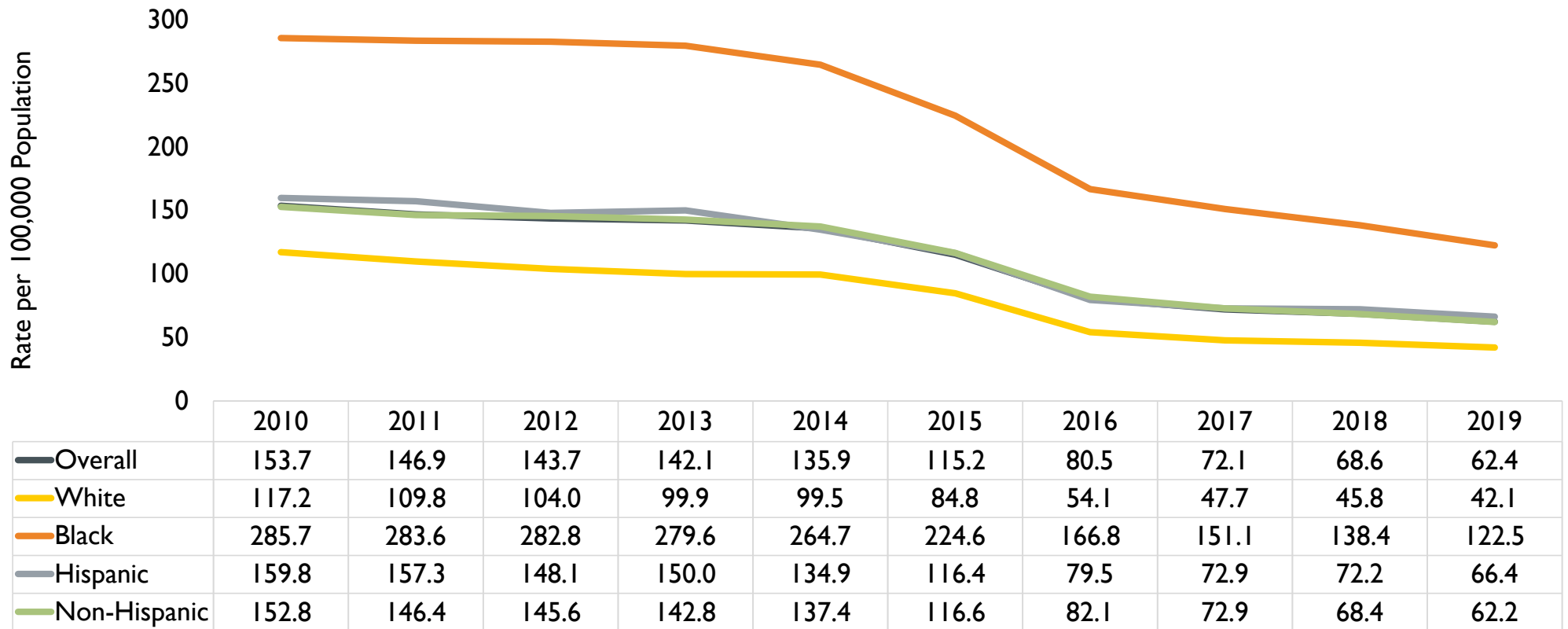
# ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE ASTHMA, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE ASTHMA

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults with current have asthma decreased slightly.
- In 2019, Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest percentage of adults who currently have asthma, but this was not consistent in every year.
- Asthma is recognized as a public health priority due to its prevalence and preventable health care related costs. Asthma emergency department visits and hospitalizations are notable indicators of poorly controlled asthma as symptoms can be managed with proper education, clinical care and treatment, medication adherence and environmental management.
- In 2019, the prevalence of adults who currently have asthma in Florida was 7.4%.
- In 2019, the median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. of adults who currently have asthma was 9.7%.

# HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM ASTHMA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



# HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM ASTHMA

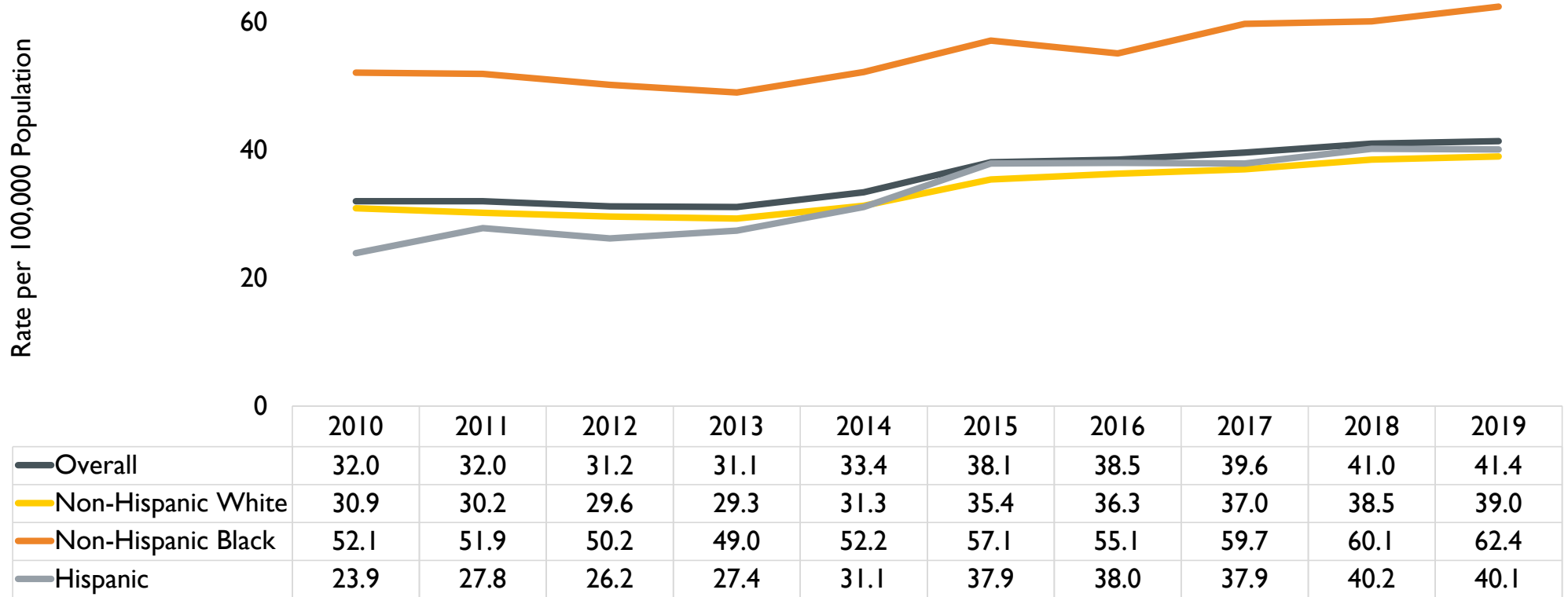
- From 2010 to 2019, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from asthma decreased.
- Blacks have the highest age-adjusted hospitalization rate from asthma.
- In 2019, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate from asthma in Florida was 62.4 per 100,000.
- In 2018, the crude hospitalization rate for asthma listed as first diagnosis in the U.S. was 55 per 100,000.



# CHRONIC DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

## STROKE

# STROKE, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# STROKE

- From 2010 to 2019, the age-adjusted stroke death rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of age-adjusted stroke deaths.
- Annually, more than 795,000 people in the U.S. are victims from having a stroke. About 87% of all strokes are ischemic strokes, in which blood flow to the brain is blocked. Stroke is a leading cause of serious long-term disability. Stroke reduces mobility in more than half of stroke survivors ages 65 years and over. Risk of having a first stroke is nearly twice as high for blacks as for whites, and blacks have the highest rate of death due to stroke.
- The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted stroke death rate was 37.0 per 100,000 population.
- The 2019 Florida age-adjusted stroke death rate was 41.4 per 100,000 population.

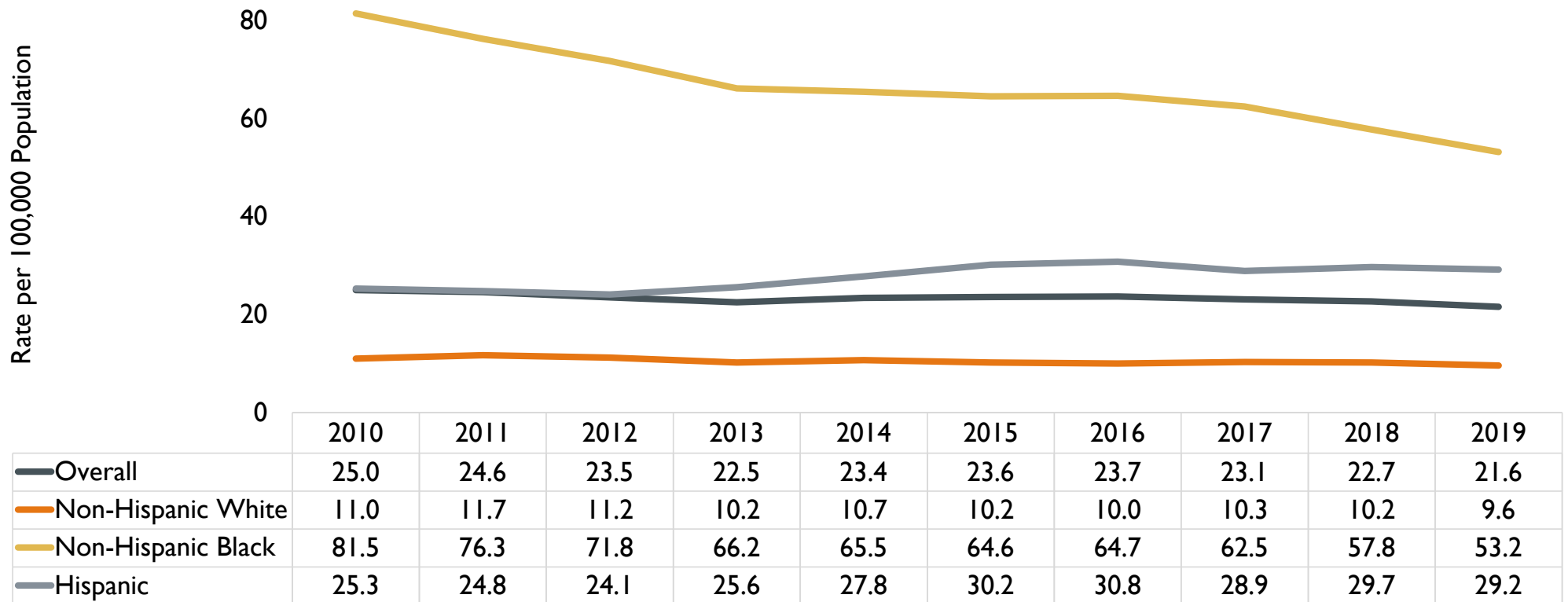




# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

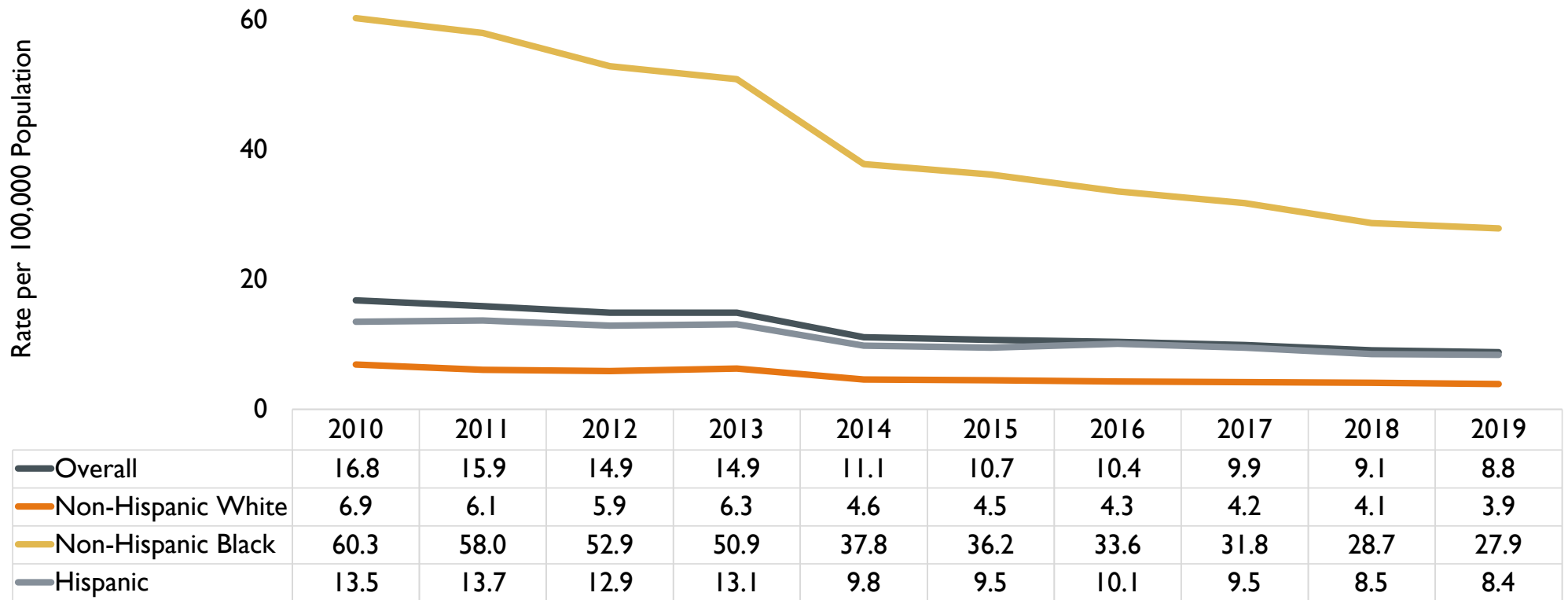
HIV/AIDS

# HIV DIAGNOSES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

# AIDS DIAGNOSES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section, 2019

# AIDS AND HIV DIAGNOSES

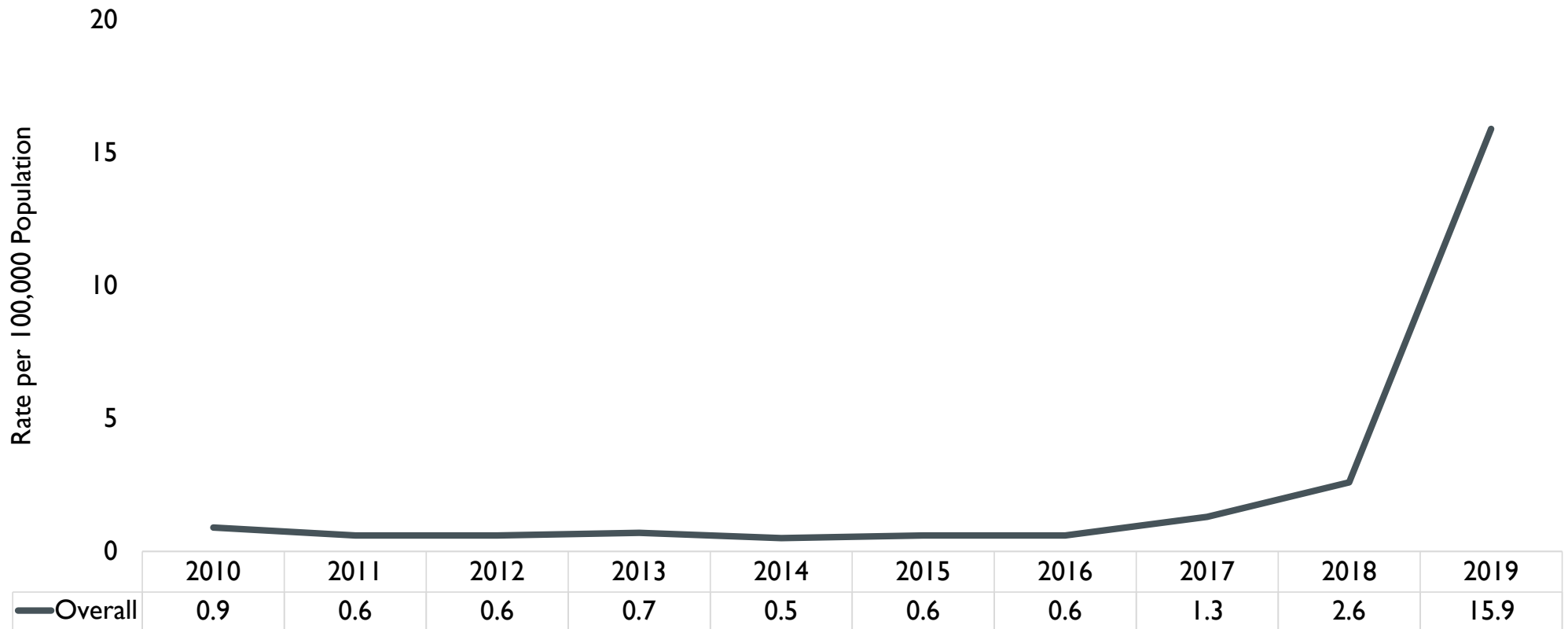
- From 2010 to 2019, HIV and AIDS diagnoses decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rates of AIDS diagnoses and HIV diagnoses.
- In 2019, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE): A Plan for America initiative. The goal of the EHE initiative is to reduce new HIV infections by 75 percent in the next five years and by 90 percent by 2030. EHE centers around a phased approach by infusing resources to highly impacted areas. The first phase of the initiative focuses on the areas where the HIV burden is the highest. Seven of these areas are counties in Florida: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach and Pinellas.
- To prevent HIV transmissions and promote the use of the biomedical intervention pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), all 67-county health departments provide PrEP through family planning and STI clinics. The Department-funded programs have facilitated access to at least one PrEP prescription for 7,500 clients and over 27,000 have received PrEP counseling since December 2018.
- In 2020, Florida's funded Minority Aids Initiative (MAI) providers enrolled 809 clients, of which 62 percent were Black and 31 percent were Hispanic.
- The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) intends to increase equity among insured and uninsured clients by providing expanded access to medications through a network of independent pharmacies and commercial chains.
- The Protect Yourself media campaign is implemented across all industry standard platforms including broadcast radio and television, digital/mobile advertising, out-of-home advertising (billboards, bus stops, etc.), a dedicated website, social media and public outreach events.
- Florida has a mature, nationally recognized HIV testing program, maintaining over 1,500 registered test sites which include non-health care and health care (emergency departments) settings. Typically, over 300,000 tests are performed annually.
- Nationally, 1.2 million people in the U.S. have HIV, with 117,477 persons with HIV in Florida in 2020. Nationally it is estimated that 13% of persons have HIV that is currently undiagnosed.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## HEPATITIS

# HEPATITIS A CASES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

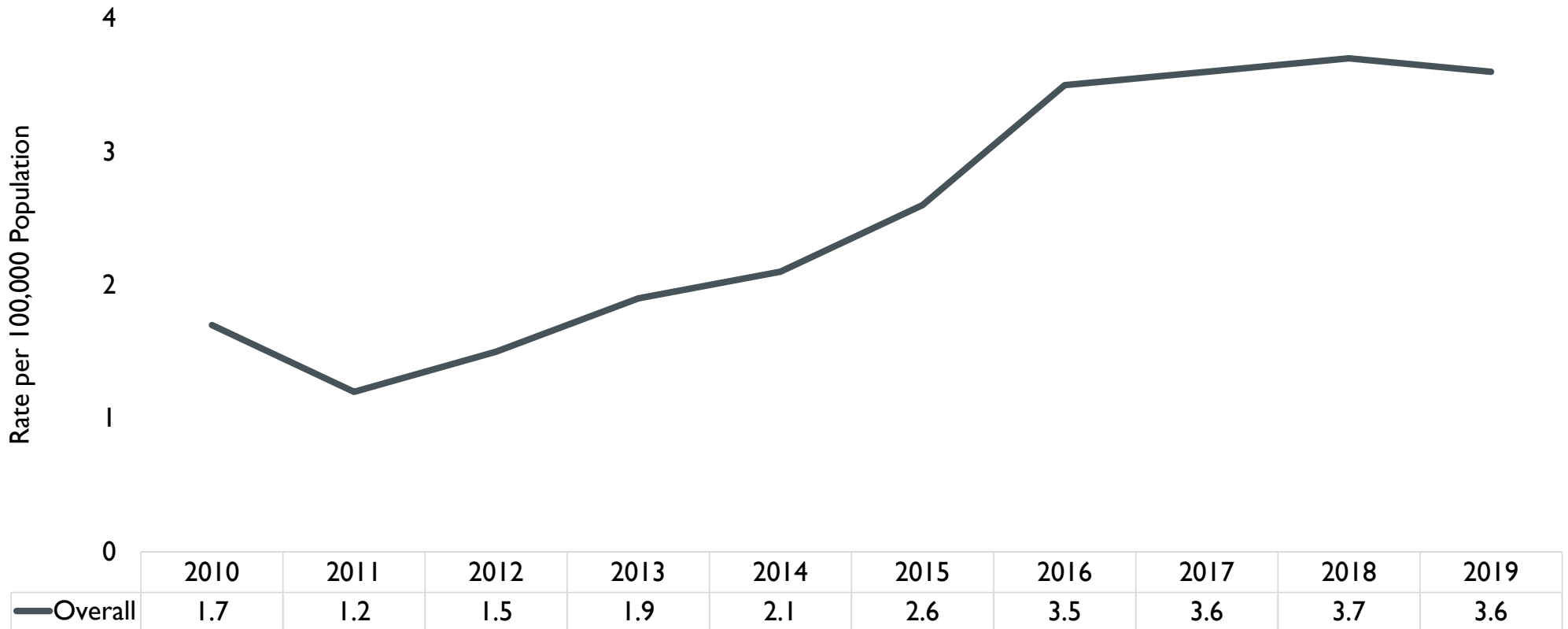


Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

# HEPATITIS A

- From 2010 to 2019 the rate of hepatitis A cases increased, with a spike occurring in 2019.
- In 2019, there was a hepatitis A rate of 15.9 per 100,000.

# ACUTE HEPATITIS B, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



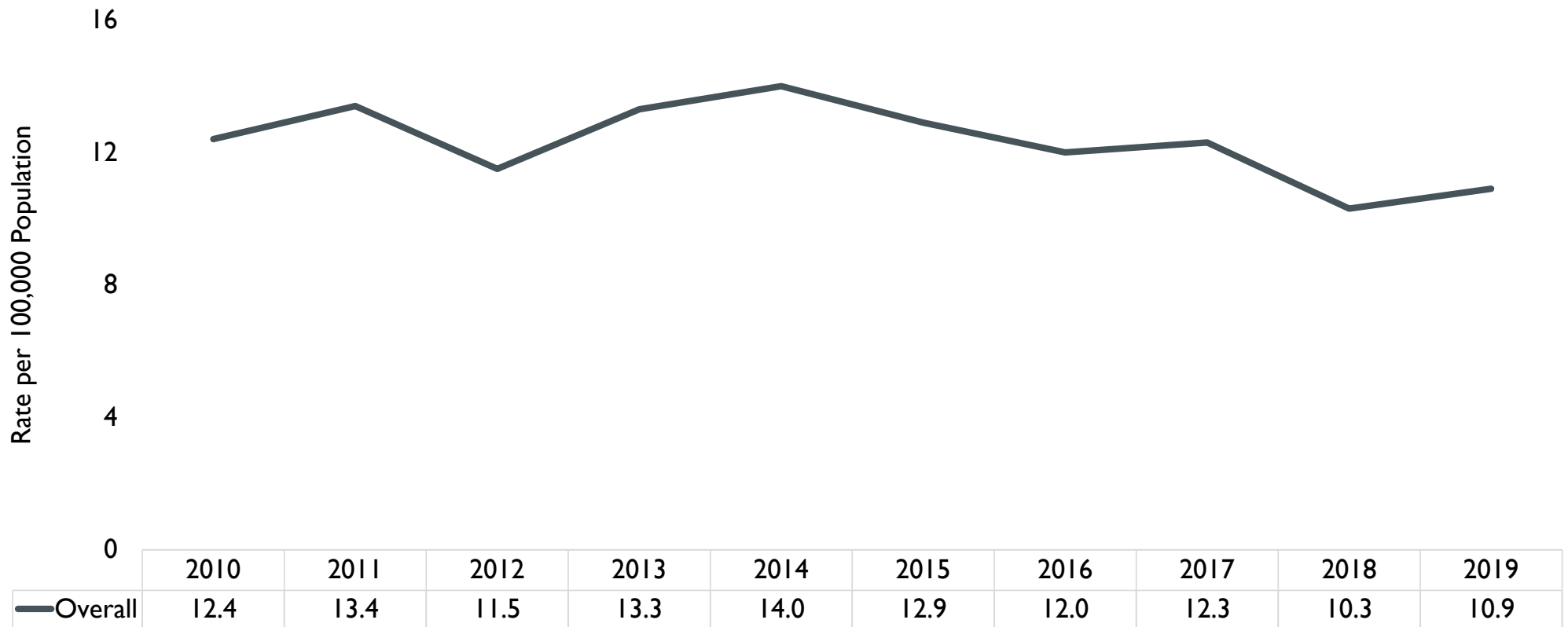
Source: Merlin, Florida's Reportable Disease Surveillance System



# ACUTE HEPATITIS B

- From 2010 to 2019, the acute hepatitis B rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest rate of acute hepatitis B infection.
- Injection drug use is the most common risk factor where risk is known.
- This trend is expected to decrease as the number of syringe exchange programs expand and provide access to hepatitis B vaccination.
- The rate of acute hepatitis B in Florida (3.6 per 100,000 population) is more than three times the national rate (1.0 per 100,000 population).

# HEPATITIS B IN PREGNANT WOMEN, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

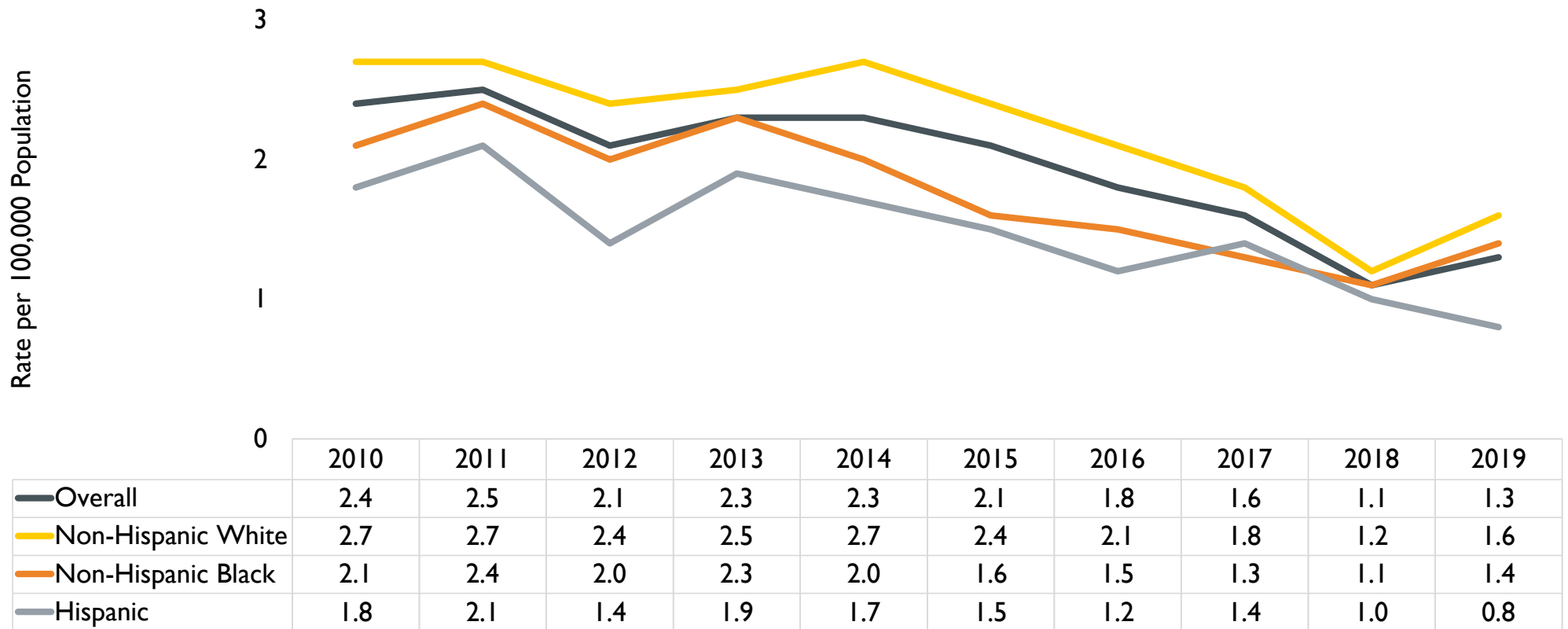


Source: Merlin, Florida's Reportable Disease Surveillance System

## HEPATITIS B IN PREGNANT WOMEN

- From 2010 to 2019, the rate of hepatitis B among pregnant women decreased slightly.
- The percentage of reported live births to HBsAg-positive (Hep B) women increased by 0.06% from 2018 to 2019.
- In 2020, the Florida state average remained constant at 0.2% from the previous 2019 reports.
- The 2018 national average of infants born to Hep B positive women was 0.3%.
- The Florida Department of Health's Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP), has the following objectives:
  - To screen all women receiving prenatal services for HBsAg.
  - To ensure that the infants of any HBsAg-positive pregnant women receive hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine at birth and, subsequently, complete the hepatitis B vaccine series and post-vaccine testing.

# VIRAL HEPATITIS DEATHS, AGE ADJUSTED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## VIRAL HEPATITIS DEATHS

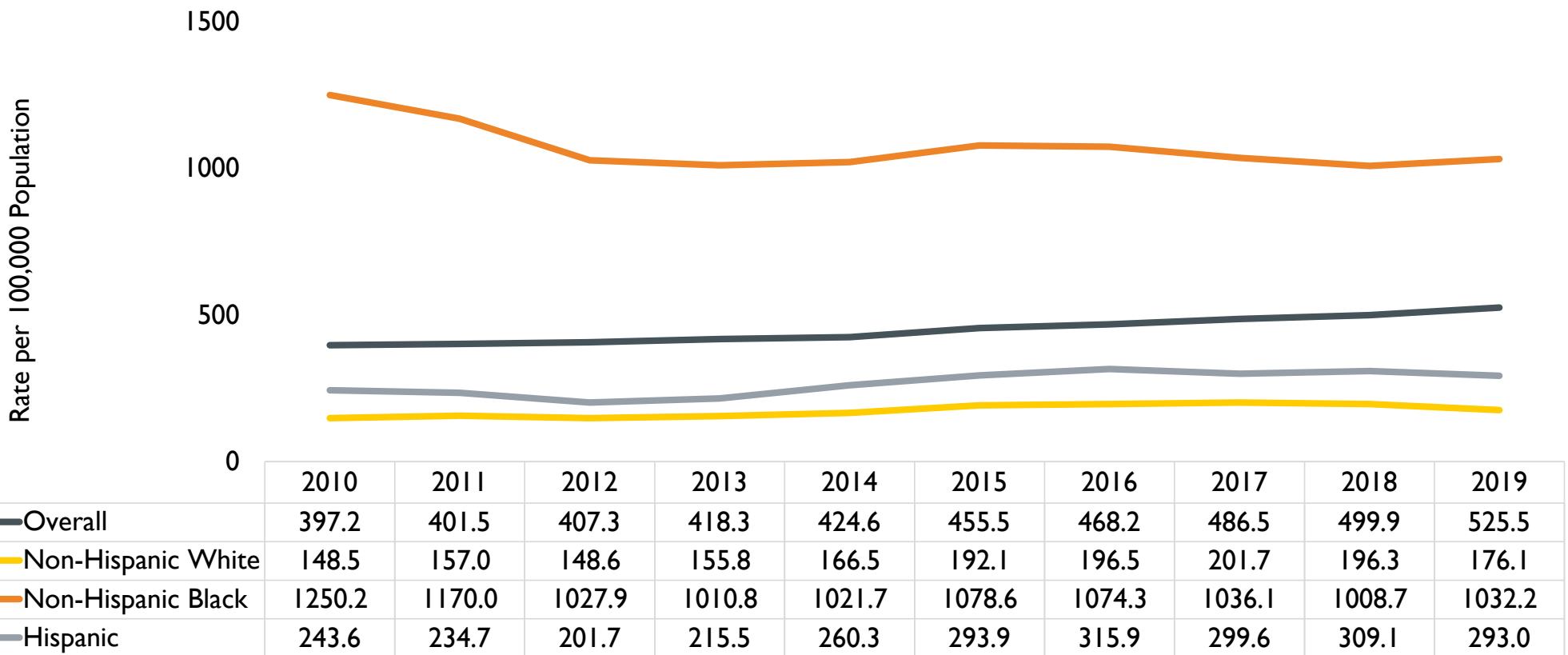
- From 2010 to 2019, the viral hepatitis age-adjusted death rate decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest viral hepatitis age-adjusted death rate.
- As treatment for hepatitis C has become more widely available, annual deaths in Florida decreased by 19 percent from 2015 to 2019.
- The Florida rates mirror national trends.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES/INFECTIONS

# CHLAMYDIA CASES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



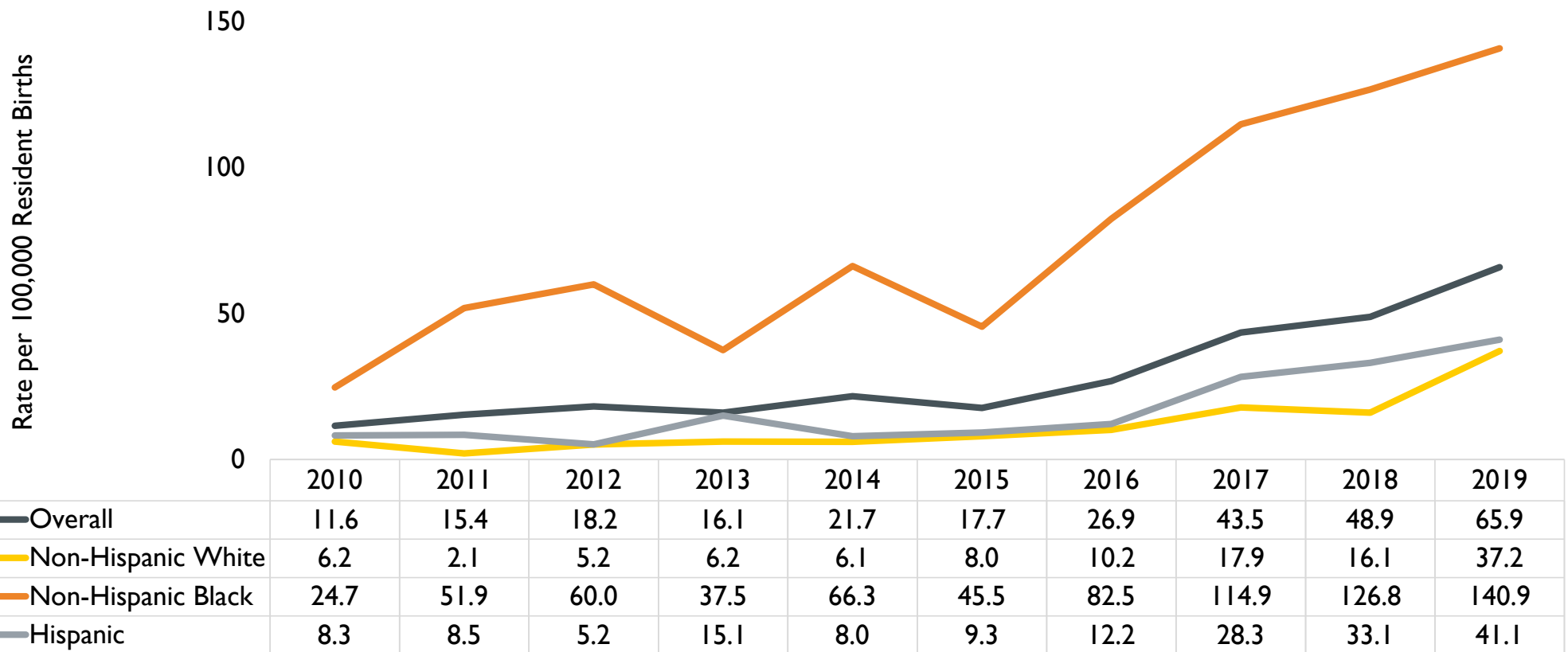
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

# CHLAMYDIA

- From 2010 to 2019, the chlamydia rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of chlamydia.
- In Florida and the U.S., 45 percent of chlamydia cases occur in females ages 15–24 years.
- Untreated chlamydia can lead to negative reproductive health outcomes such as pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.
- The average chlamydia cases per 100,000 between 2015 and 2019 was approximately 489 for Florida and approximately 517 for the U.S.



# CONGENITAL SYPHILIS CASES, RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

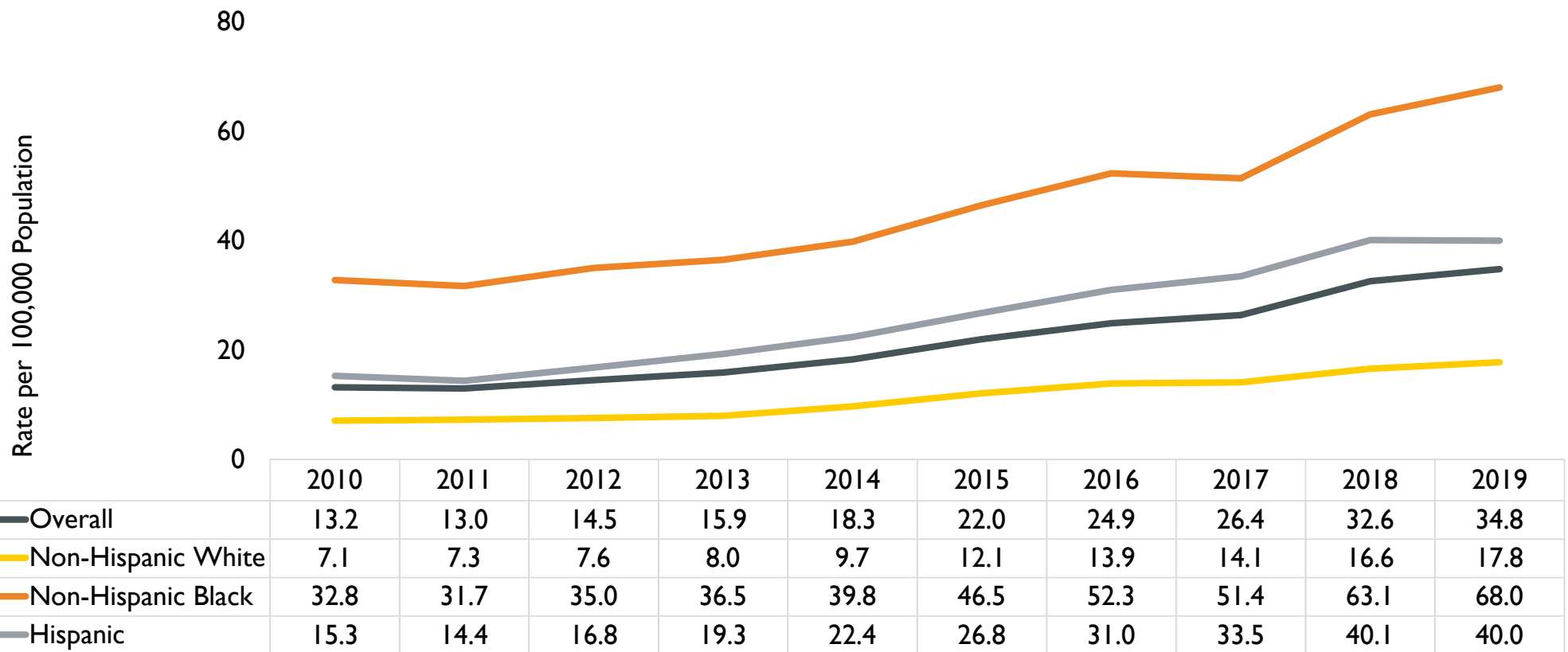


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

# CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

- From 2010 to 2019, the congenital syphilis rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of congenital syphilis.
- The 2013 rate of congenital syphilis (9.2 cases per 100,000 live births) marked the first increase in congenital syphilis since 2008 (nationally).
- The national rate of 48.5 cases per 100,000 live births in 2019 represents a 41.4% increase relative to 2018 and 291.1% increase relative to 2015.
- In 2019, the most common missed congenital syphilis prevention opportunity was a lack of adequate maternal syphilis treatment despite receipt of a timely syphilis diagnosis (40.2%).
- The Florida Department of Health (DOH) was awarded a grant in 2021 to partner with DOH Miami-Dade to test for syphilis in all women of child-bearing age who seek services at the syringe exchange program, Jackson Memorial Hospital's emergency department and the Miami-Dade County jail.

# EARLY SYPHILIS CASES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

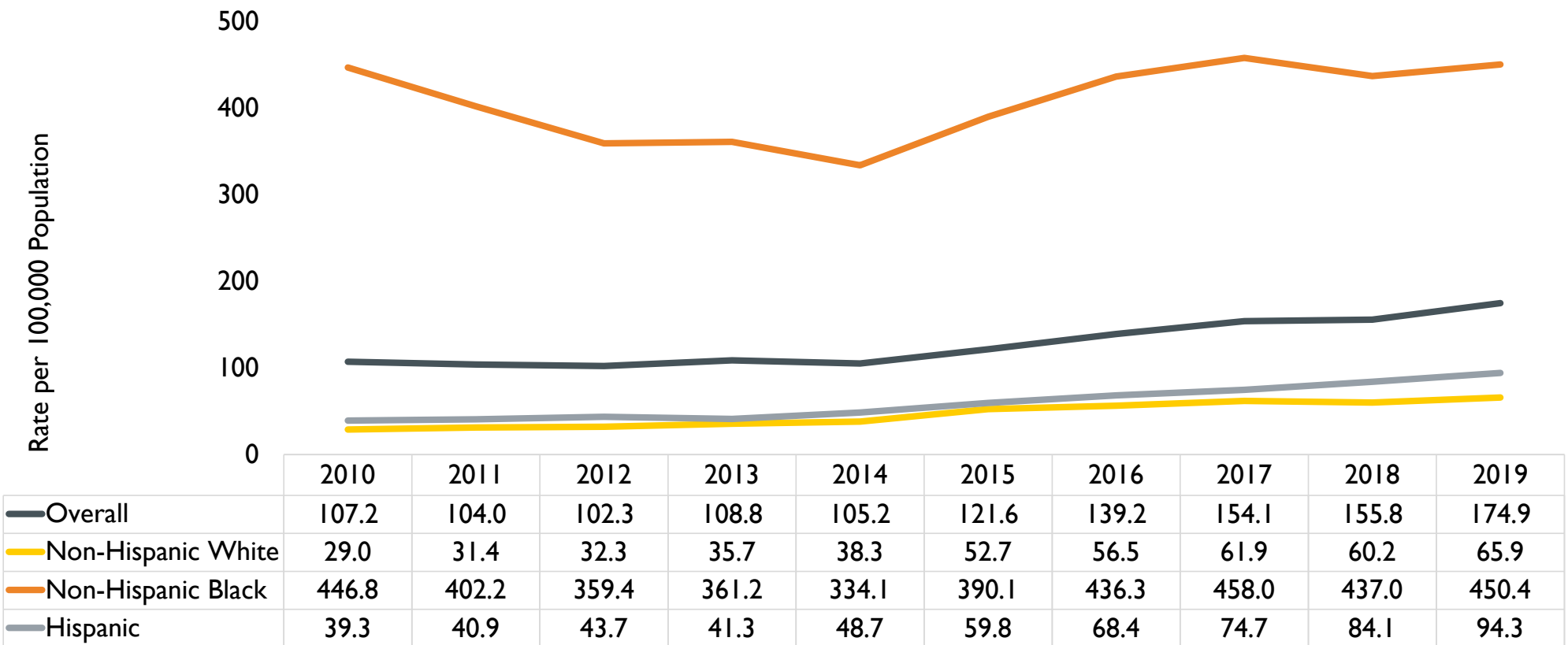


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

## EARLY SYPHILIS

- From 2010 to 2019, the rate of early syphilis in Florida increased from 13.2 to 34.8 per 100,000.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of early syphilis.
- The number of reported early syphilis cases increased by 56% from 2016 to 2020.
- In 2020, disease intervention specialists (DIS) at county health departments interviewed nearly 3,000 patients with early syphilis.
- Approximately 60% to 70% of early syphilis cases are reported in men who have sex with men (MSM).

# GONORRHEA CASES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2019

# GONORRHEA

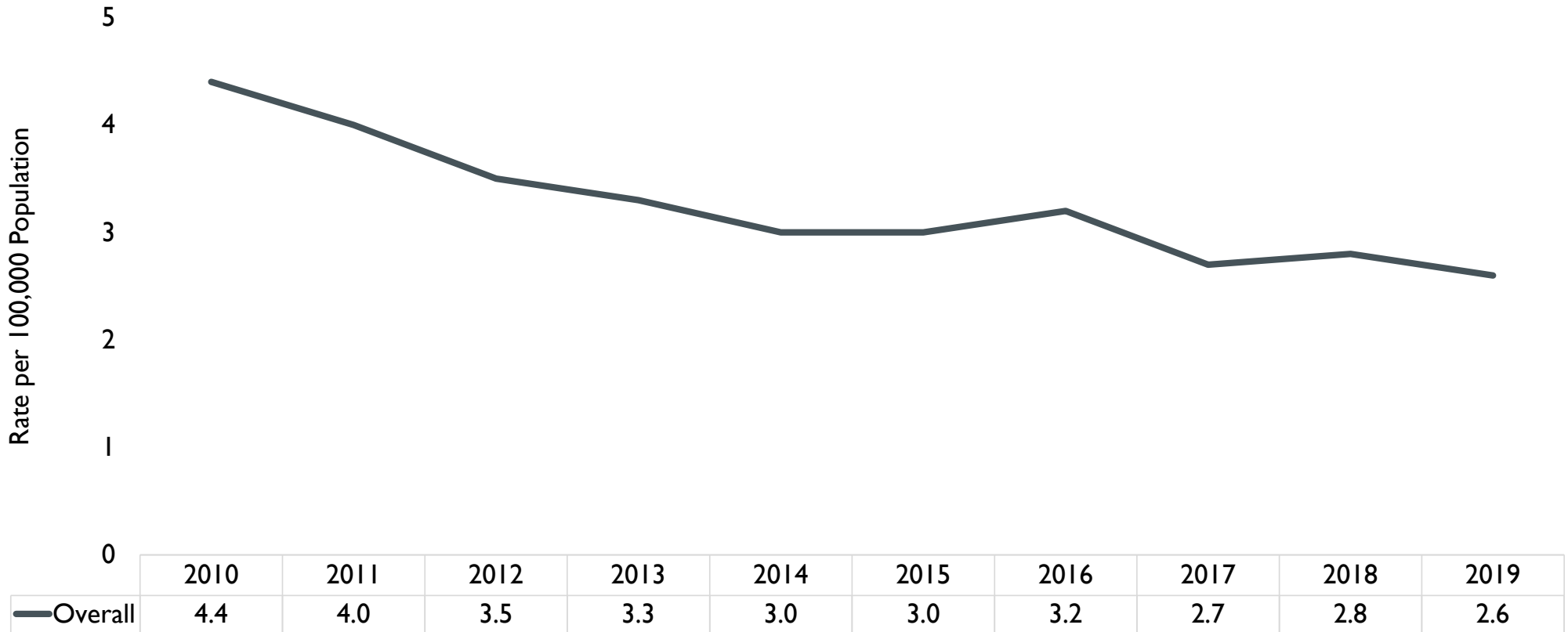
- From 2010 to 2019, the gonorrhea rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of gonorrhea.
- In 2019, a total of 616,392 cases of gonorrhea were reported to the CDC, making it the second most common notifiable condition in the U.S. for that year.
- Rates of reported gonorrhea have increased 92% since the historic low in 2009.
- Florida participates in the STD Surveillance Network (SSuN) grant, which funds additional data-collecting efforts from patients diagnosed with gonorrhea and the provider who treated them.
- SSuN data suggest that estimated rates of reported gonorrhea among men who have sex with men are 42 times the estimated rate among men who have sex with women only.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## TUBERCULOSIS

# TUBERCULOSIS CASES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA 2010-2019



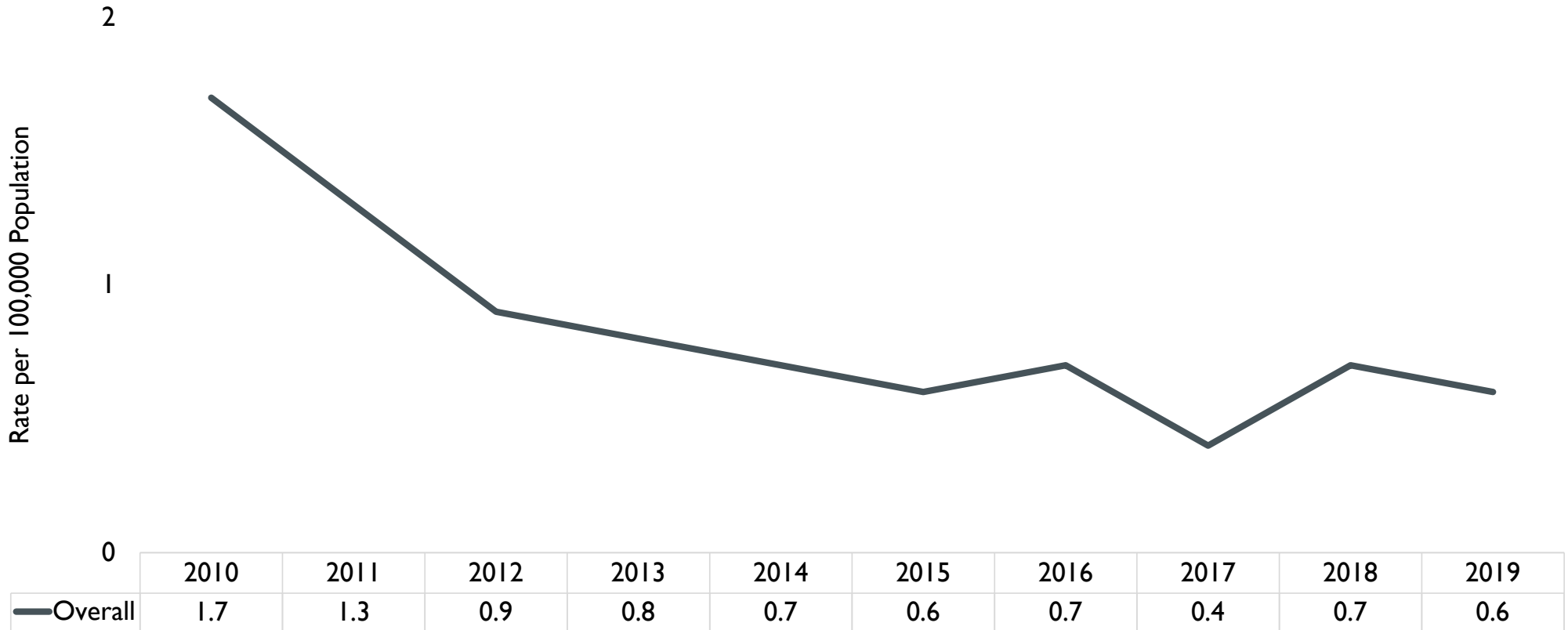
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection



# TUBERCULOSIS

- From 2010 to 2019, the tuberculosis (TB) rates decreased.
- Florida Statute 392.51 mandates a statewide system to control tuberculosis and mitigate its effects. The success of these efforts are best indicated by a declining annual case rate.
- After decades of decline in TB morbidity, Florida experienced an unprecedented single year decrease of 26 percent in the number of TB cases reported in 2020, reporting both a historically low case count and case rate. Although on trend for decreasing case counts, it's unknown the impact COVID-19 may have had on the steep decline in TB morbidity in 2020.
- Case rates among specific populations continues to decline. From 2010 to 2020, TB rates declined by 67 percent among White, non-Hispanics, by 63 percent among Black, non-Hispanics, by 56 percent among Hispanics and by 42 percent among Asian/Pacific Islanders. In 2020, the TB case rate was highest among Asian/Pacific Islanders at 12.1, followed by Black, non-Hispanics at 3.6 and Hispanics at 2.6. Case rates were lowest among White, non-Hispanics at .6.
- In 2019, Florida's TB case rate was lower than the U.S.. The TB case rate in the U.S. was 2.7, higher than Florida's case rate of 2.6.

# TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER 15 YEARS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 15, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER 15 YEARS

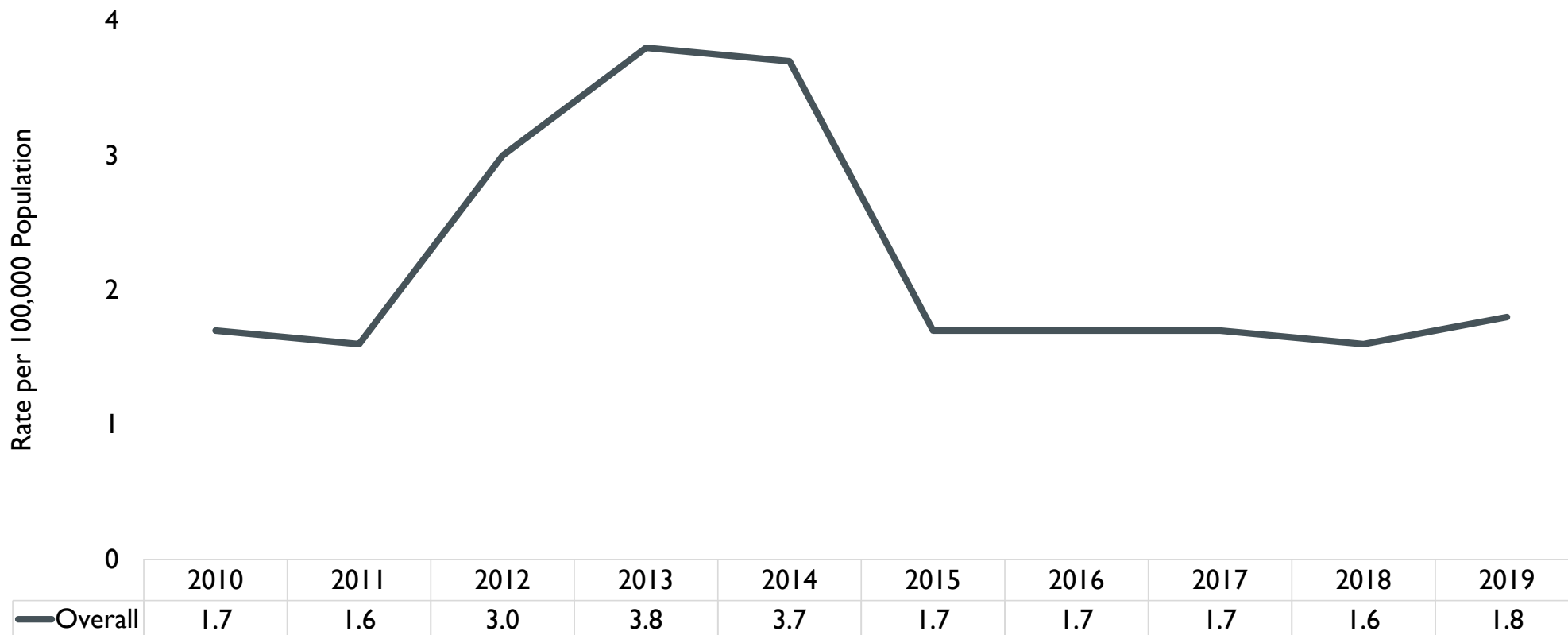
- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in tuberculosis case rates under 15 years decreased.
- Florida Statute 392.51 mandates a statewide system to control tuberculosis and mitigate its effects. The success of these efforts are best indicated by a declining annual case rate.
- There were no White, non-Hispanic TB cases under the age of 15 reported in Florida in 2020. The rate per 100,000 of population in this age group was lowest in the Hispanic population of all races at 0.44, followed by black, non-Hispanics at 0.84 and Asian/Pacific Islanders at 2.38.
- The total number of TB cases reported in this age group in 2020 was 13 or 3.1 percent of total cases, down from 21 cases or 3.8 percent of total cases in 2019 and 24 cases or 4.1 percent of total cases in 2018.
- This age group is not a primary concern of the TB Control Section at this time as the numbers are small and declining.
- There is no federal comparison as CDC has not yet published annual age group data for 2020 TB cases. However, in 2019, 3.8 percent of Florida's reported TB cases were in this age group, compared to 4.1 percent nationally.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

## PERTUSSIS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

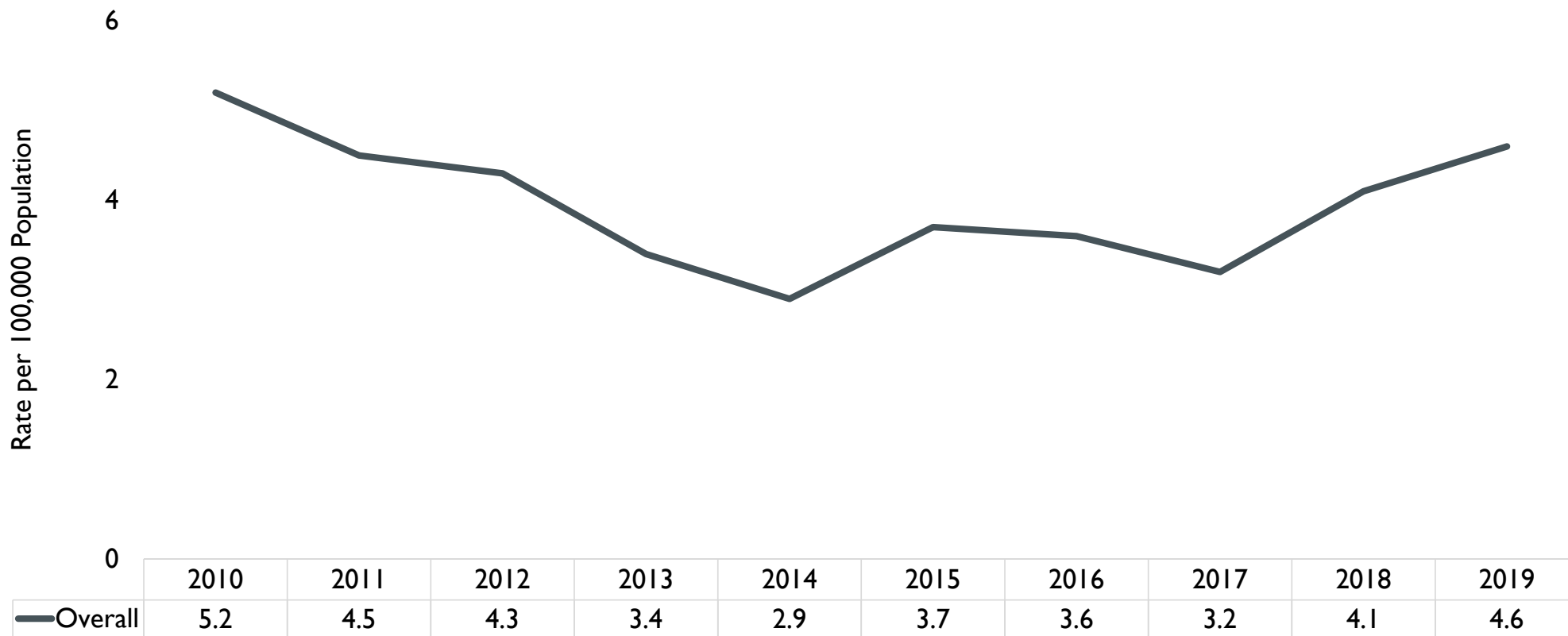


Source: Merlin, Florida's Reportable Disease Surveillance System

# PERTUSSIS

- From 2010 to 2019, the pertussis rate rose in 2012, then declined in 2015. The rate in 2010 and 2019 was mostly the same.
- From 2010-2019, most cases reported (79%) were white, 11% were black and the rest unknown.
- The highest incidence rate of pertussis is in infants <1 year old. Infants <2 months are unable to be vaccinated signifying the importance of vaccination in pregnant women and family members.
- Nationally the number of pertussis cases peaked in 2013 and has gradually decreased.

# VARICELLA, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Merlin, Florida's Reportable Disease Surveillance System

# VARICELLA

- From 2010 to 2019, the varicella rate declined, then rose. The 2019 rate was lower than the 2010 rate.
- From 2010-2019, most cases reported (73%) were white, 14% were black and the rest unknown.
- Most varicella cases do not require hospitalization and deaths are very rare.
- Nationally varicella rates have decreased overall.

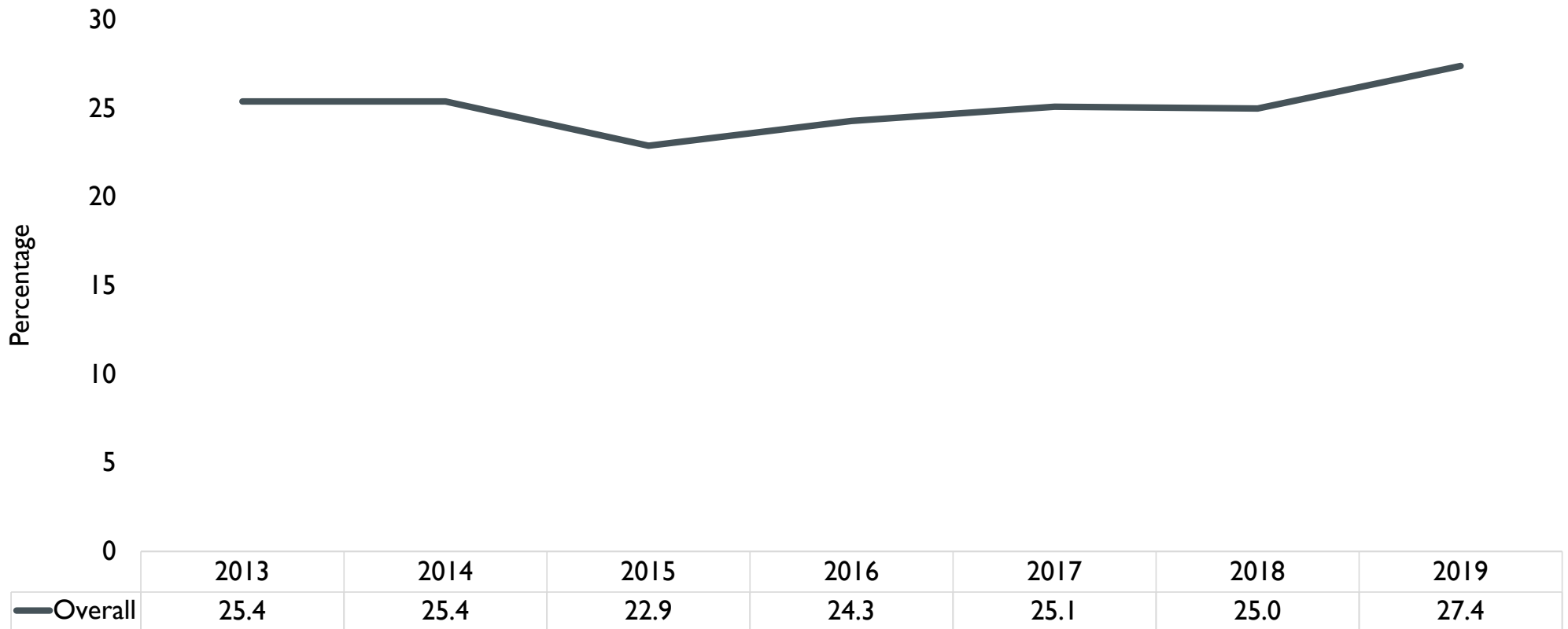




# VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

ISSUES OF AGING

# ADULTS AGES 65 AND OLDER WHO SAID THEIR OVERALL HEALTH WAS “FAIR” OR “POOR”, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS AGES 65 AND OLDER WHO SAID THEIR OVERALL HEALTH WAS “FAIR” OR “POOR”

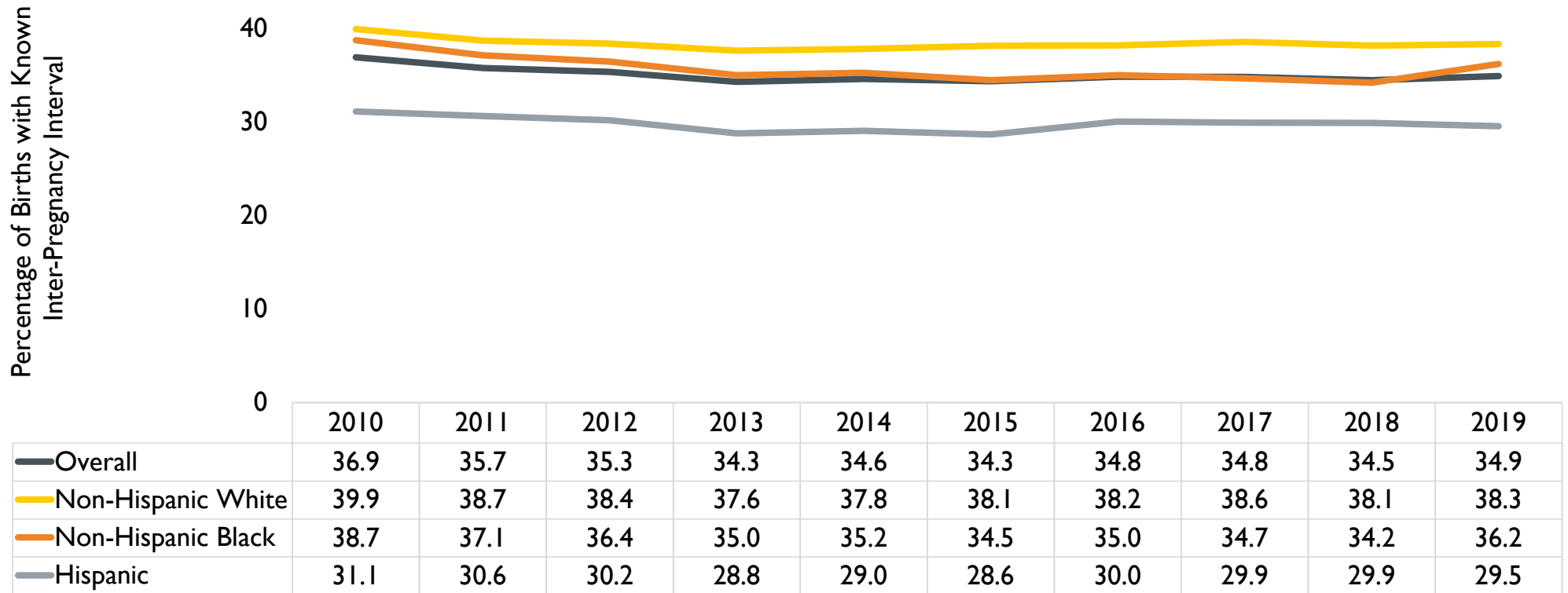
- From 2013 to 2015 the percentage of adults ages 65 and older who said their overall health was “fair” or “poor” decreased, then from 2015 to 2019, the percentage increased.
- In 2019, 27.4% of adults ages 65 and older said their overall health was “fair” or “poor”.



# VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

# BIRTHS WITH INTER-PREGNANCY INTERVAL <18 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

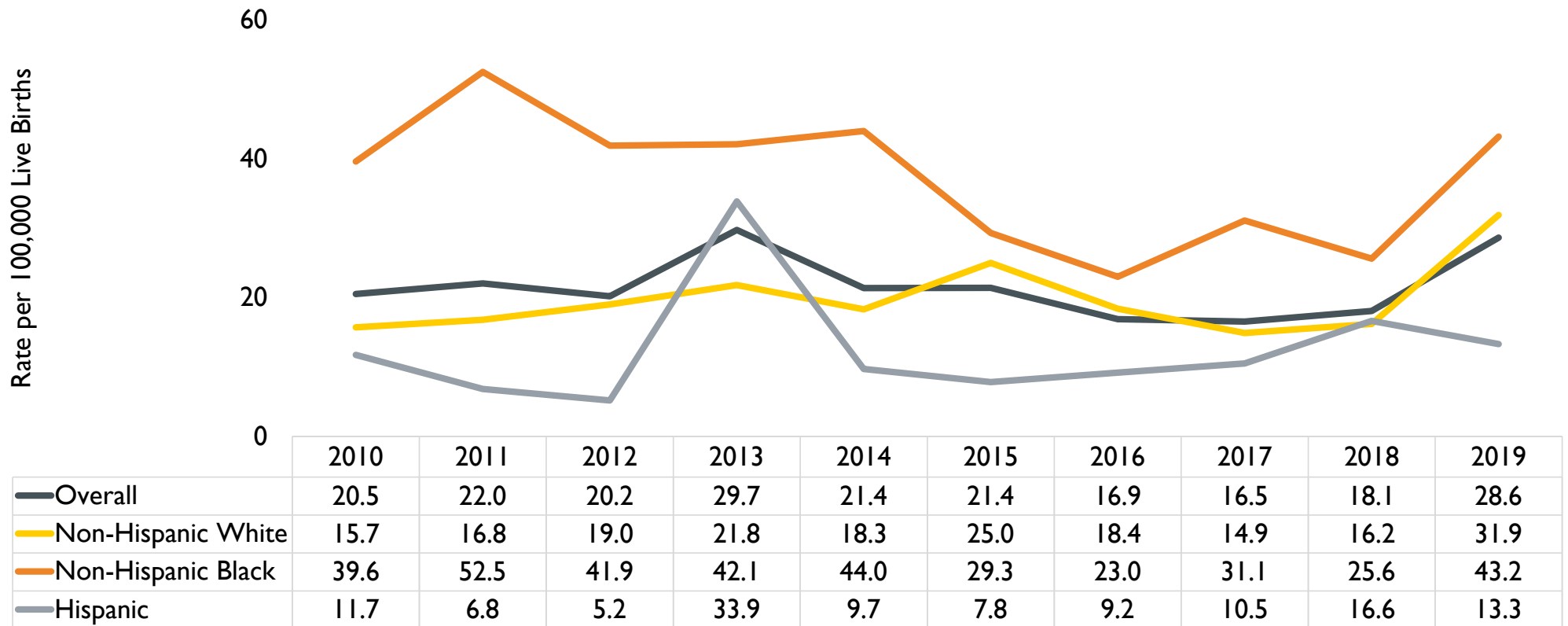


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## BIRTHS WITH INTER-PREGNANCY INTERVAL <18 MONTHS

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in percentage of births with inter-pregnancy interval less than 18 months decreased slightly, from 36.9% to 34.9%.
- In 2019, Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest rates of births with inter-pregnancy interval less than 18 months, at 38.3%.
- Healthy People 2030 has a goal to reduce the proportion of pregnancies conceived within 18 months of a previous birth from 33.8 percent (2015-2017) to 26.9 percent.
- Women who have an inter-pregnancy interval of less than 18 months are more likely to have premature babies with low birth weight.
- According to Healthy People 2030, the percentage of live births with inter-pregnancy interval less than 18 months in the U.S. (2015-2017) was 33.8%.

# MATERNAL DEATHS, RATE PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



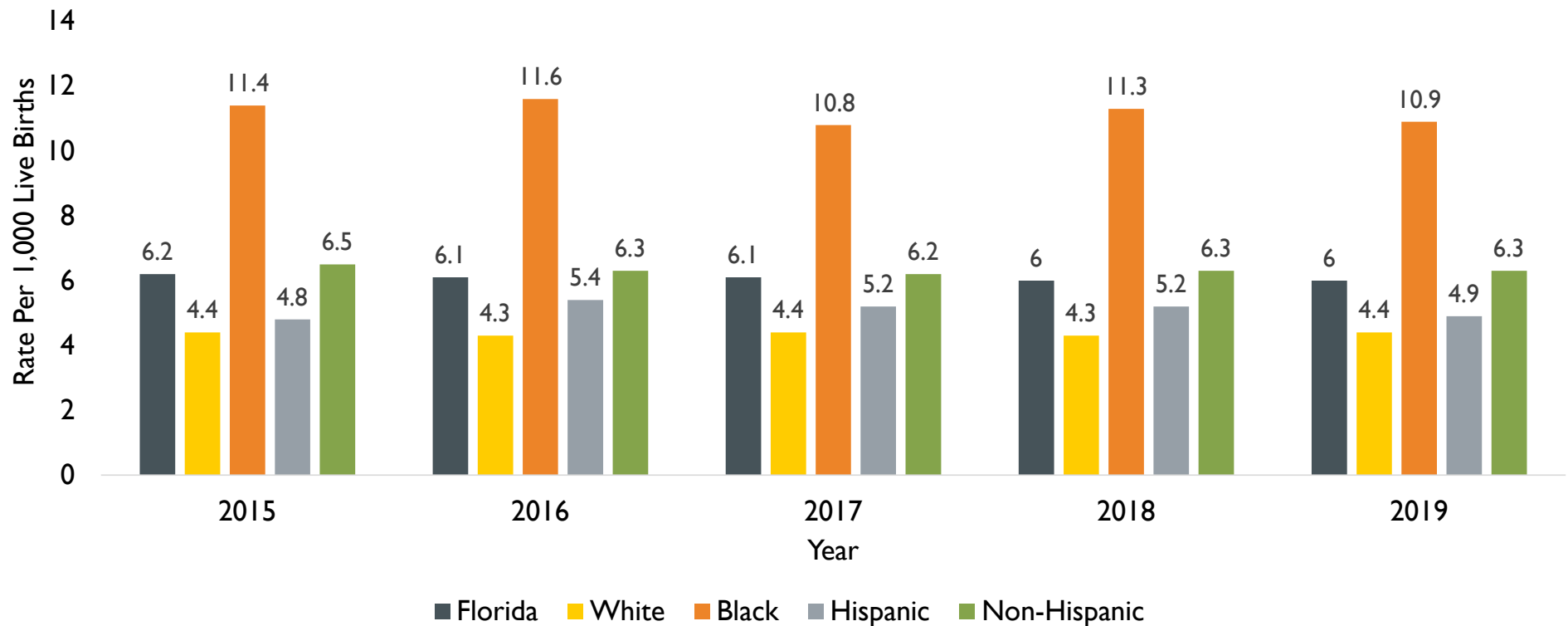
Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# MATERNAL DEATHS

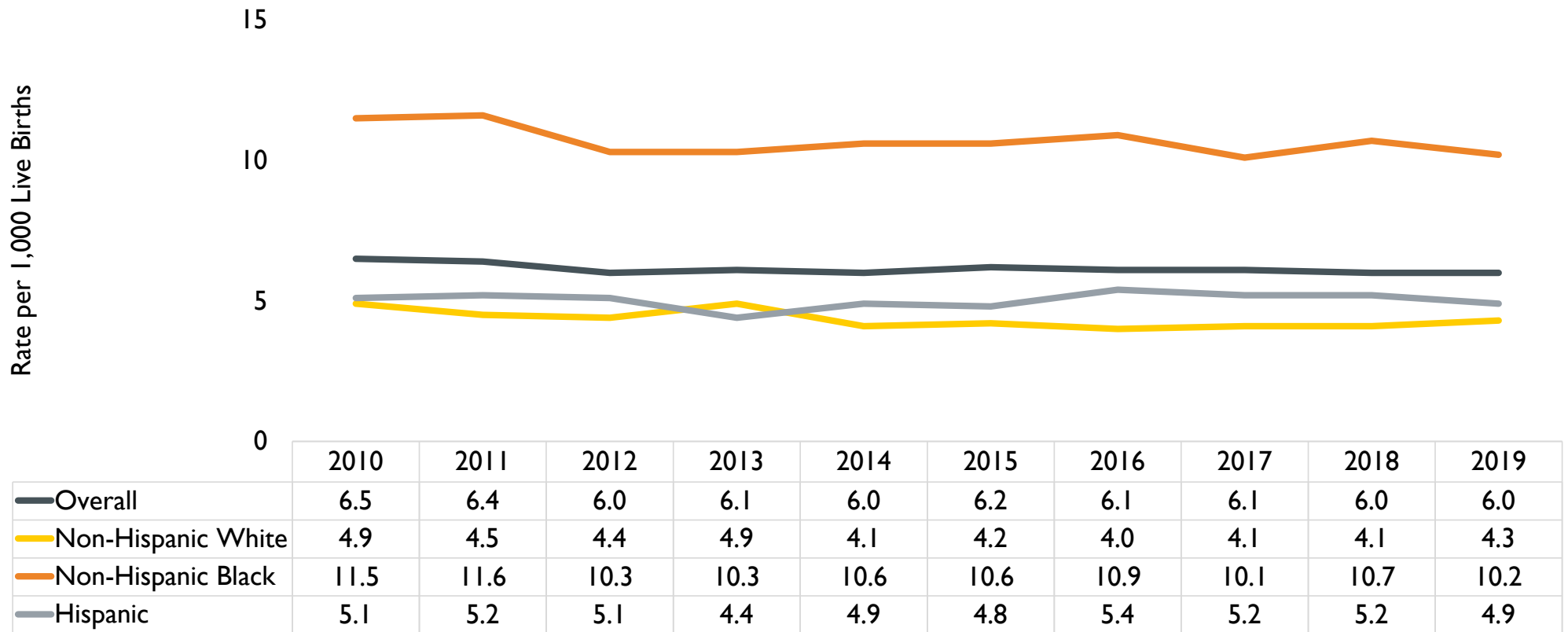
- From 2010 to 2019, the rate of maternal deaths increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest maternal death rate.
- Florida's Maternal Mortality Review Committee is responsible for identifying and reviewing pregnancy-related deaths in the state and creating care recommendations to reduce the incidence of future preventable deaths.
- A pregnancy-related death is a death resulting from either complications of the pregnancy itself, the chain of events initiated by the pregnancy or aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of the pregnancy.
- In 2018, the U.S. maternal death rate was 17.4 per 100,000 live births.



# INFANT MORTALITY, RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2015-2019



# INFANT DEATHS, RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

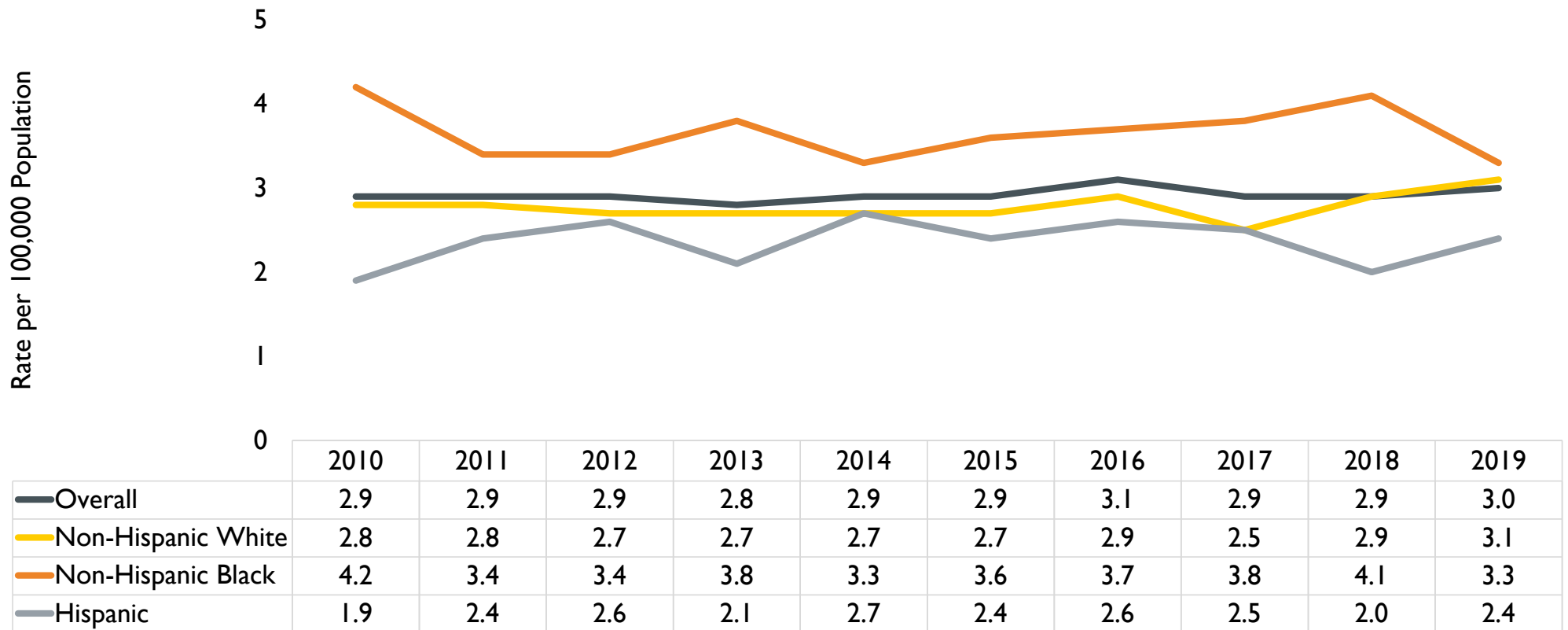


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# INFANT MORTALITY

- From 2010 to 2019, the infant death rate decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of infant deaths.
- Florida's decreased infant mortality rate can be attributed to better medical care for mothers during pregnancy (e.g. prenatal care) and infants once they are born as well as improved preconception health.
- The Florida Department of Health continues to work to lower these rates by improving preconception health care and behaviors, safe infant sleep practices, breastfeeding practices and smoking cessation rates among women of reproductive age, especially among pregnant women, as well as strengthening relationships with community organizations.
- The 2019 U.S. infant death rate was 5.6 per 1,000 live births.

# DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

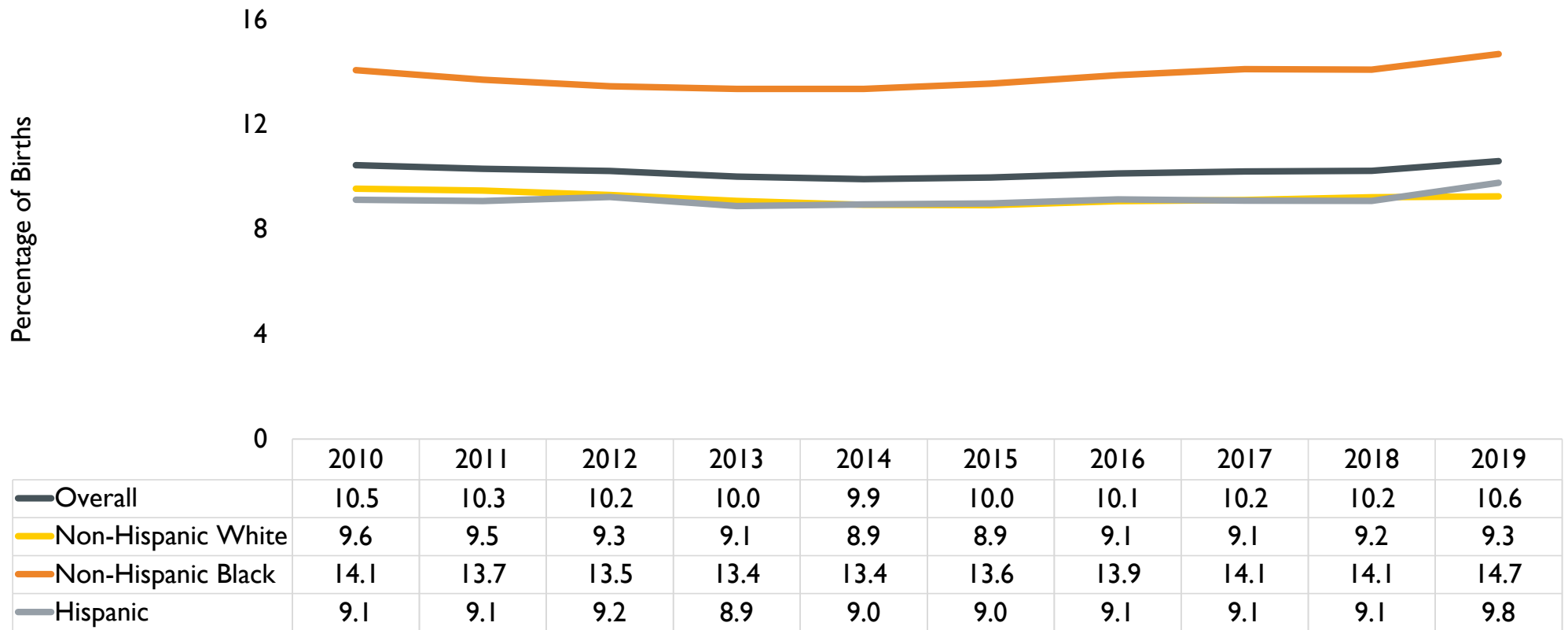


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

- From 2010 to 2019, the congenital malformation death rate stayed the same.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of congenital malformation deaths.
- Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the leading causes of infant mortality in 2020.
- The 2019 U.S. congenital malformation death rate was 3.0 per 100,000 population.

# PRETERM BIRTHS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

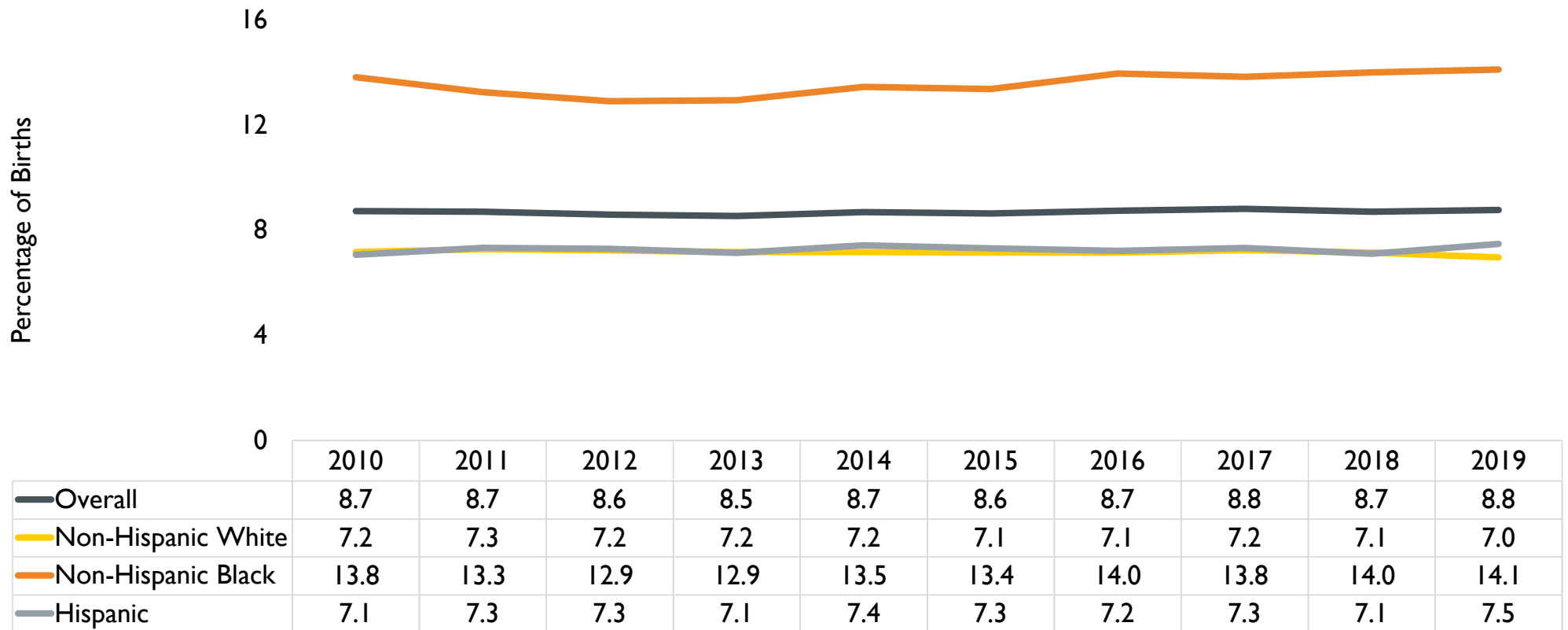


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## PRETERM BIRTHS

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preterm births stayed the same.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of preterm births.
- Babies born preterm, before 37 completed weeks of gestation, are at greater risk of immediate life-threatening health problems, as well as long-term complications and developmental delays.
- The Florida Department of Health, through the state's Healthy Start program, provides care coordination services to pregnant women at risk for preterm or low birth weight infants.
- In 2019, the Florida percentage of births that were preterm was 10.6%.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of births that were preterm was 10.2%.

# LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



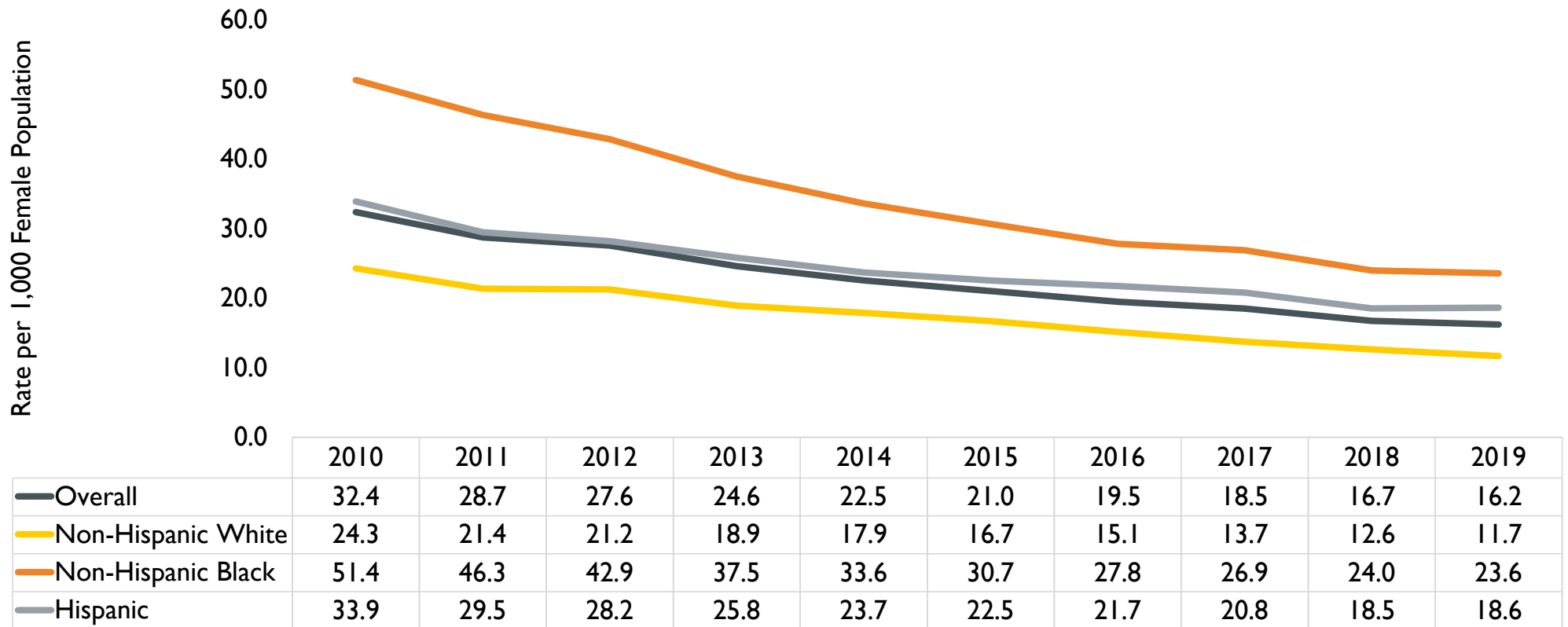
Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019



## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of low birth weight births stayed the same.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of low birth weight births.
- After reaching its highest level in four decades, the low birth weight rate among all births declined from 2006 to 2014, but the trend reversed in 2015 and 2016 when the low birth weight rate increased in the U.S., moving away from the Healthy People 2020 goal of reducing low birth weight rates to 7.8% of live births.
- The 2019 U.S. percentage of low birth weight births was 8.3%.
- The 2019 Florida percentage of low birth weight births was 8.8%.

# BIRTHS TO TEENS, AGES 15-19 YEARS, RATE PER 1,000 FEMALE POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

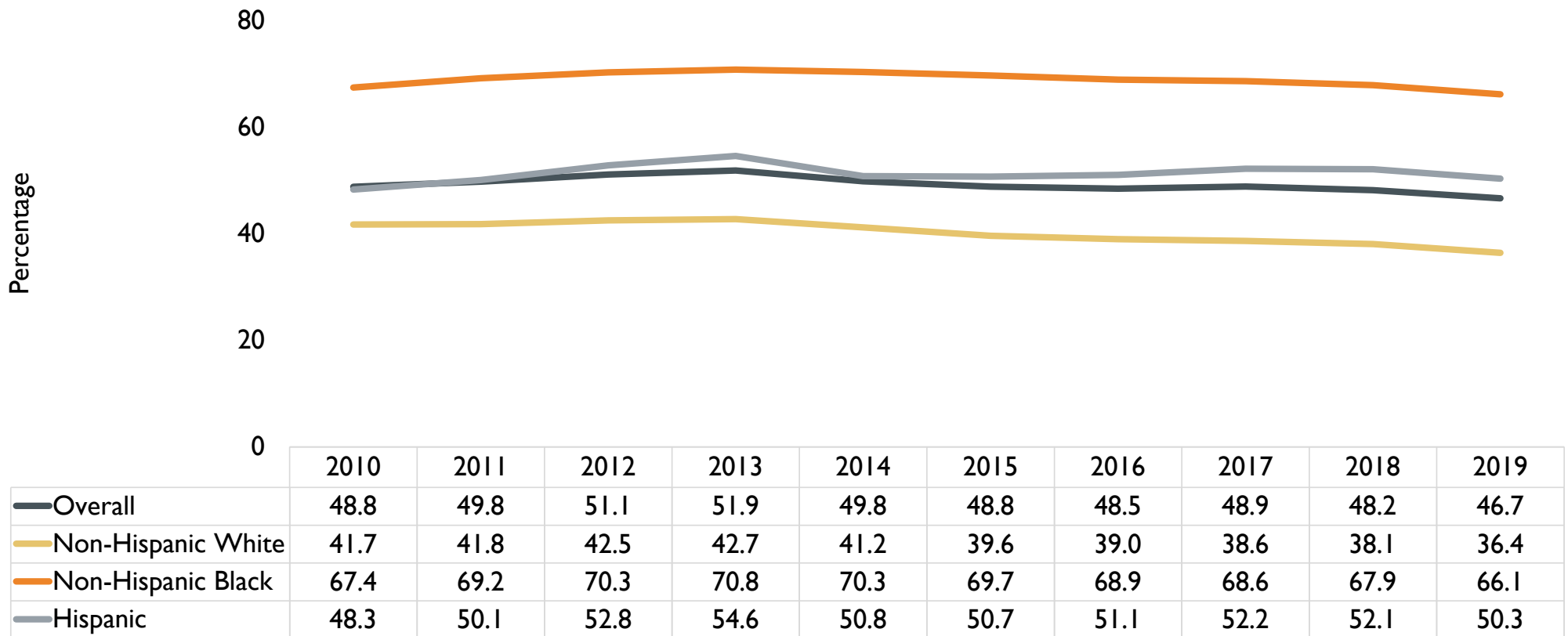


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## BIRTHS TO TEENS AGES 15-19 YEARS

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in birth rate to teens ages 15-19 years decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rate of births to teens ages 15-19 years.
- The Adolescent Health Program offers a scope of services that contribute to Florida youth achieving optimal health. The program provides teen pregnancy prevention education and health promotion to reduce state-wide teen birth rates. The program also provides training and resources on the positive youth development (PYD) framework. PYD focuses on youth *assets* (capacities, strengths and developmental needs) and not solely on their *deficits* (risks, negative behaviors and problems). Services are offered in schools, community organizations and faith-based settings to youth and parents. Approximately 11,000 youth and parents are served annually.
- In 2019, the U.S. birth rate to teens ages 15-19 fell to 16.7 per 1,000 females.

# BIRTHS COVERED BY MEDICAID, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

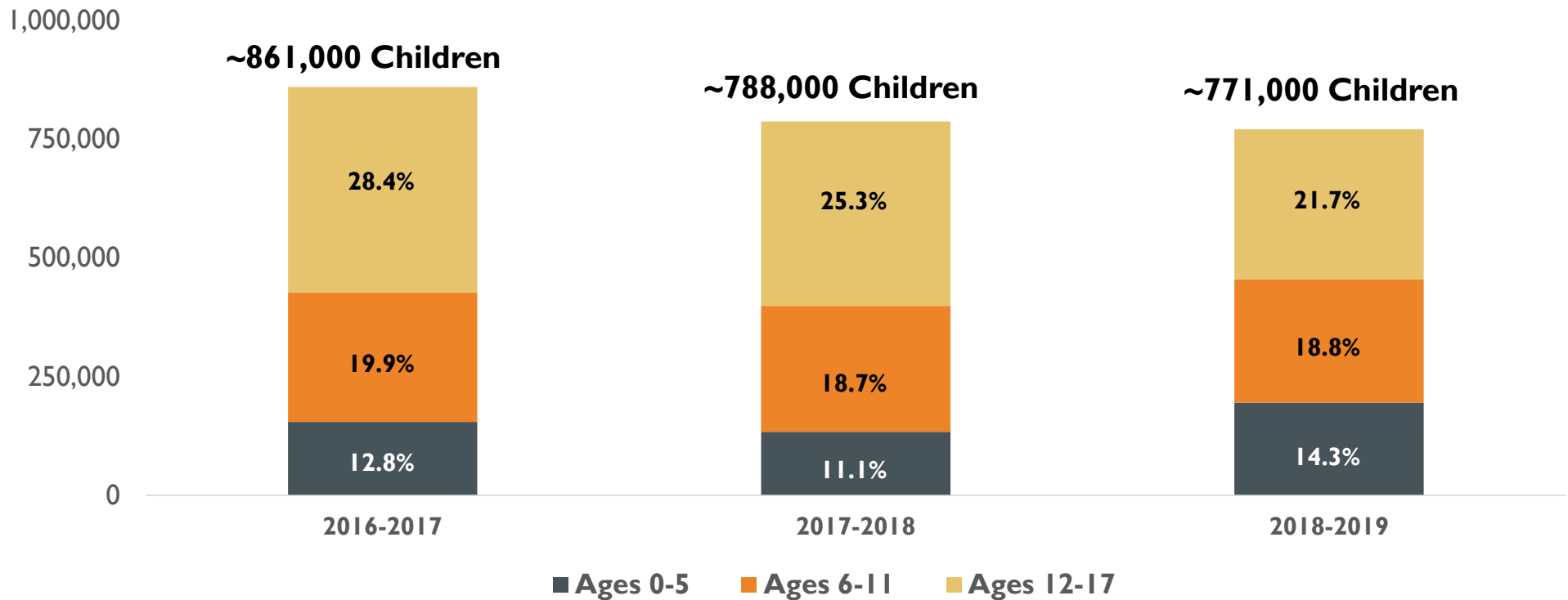


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## BIRTHS COVERED BY MEDICAID

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of births covered by Medicaid stayed the same.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage of births covered by Medicaid.
- In 2019, Medicaid paid for a greater share of births in rural areas, among young women (under age 19), and women with lower levels of educational attainment. Medicaid also paid for a greater share of Hispanic, African American, and American Indian and Alaska Native women's births.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of births covered by Medicaid declined to 42.1 percent from 42.3 percent in 2018.

# FLORIDA CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS, 2016-2019



# FLORIDA CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

- The percentage of children with a special health care need has decreased slightly from 2016-2017 to 2018-2019 (20.9% to 18.3%). The percentage of Florida's children ages 12-17 with a special health care need has decreased from 2016-2017 to 2018-2019 (28.4% to 21.7%), although it remains the highest percentage, by age category. The percentage of Florida's children ages 0-5 with a special health care need has increased from 2016-2017 to 2018-2019 (12.8% to 14.3%).
- Children ages 12-17 are more likely to have special health care needs than other age categories.
- Children with special health care needs (CSHCN) are those who have or are at increased risk for chronic physical, developmental, behavioral or emotional conditions and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally. CSHCN usually require supports and services from multiple systems and can experience poorer health outcomes than non-CSHCN.
- The national estimate of the percentage of children with special health care needs, ages 0-17 for 2018-2019 is 18.9%, similar to Florida's estimate of 18.3%.

Sources: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Retrieved August 24, 2021 from <https://www.childhealthdata.org/>; Health Resources and Services Administration Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Children with Special Health Care Need Data Brief. July 2020. Retrieved August 24, 2021 from <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/Data/NSCH/nsch-cshcn-data-brief.pdf>.



# VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES



# FLORIDA ADULTS WITH ANY DISABILITY, 2019

3,000,000

**~5 Million Adults**

2,000,000

1,000,000

0

Ages 18-44

Ages 45-64

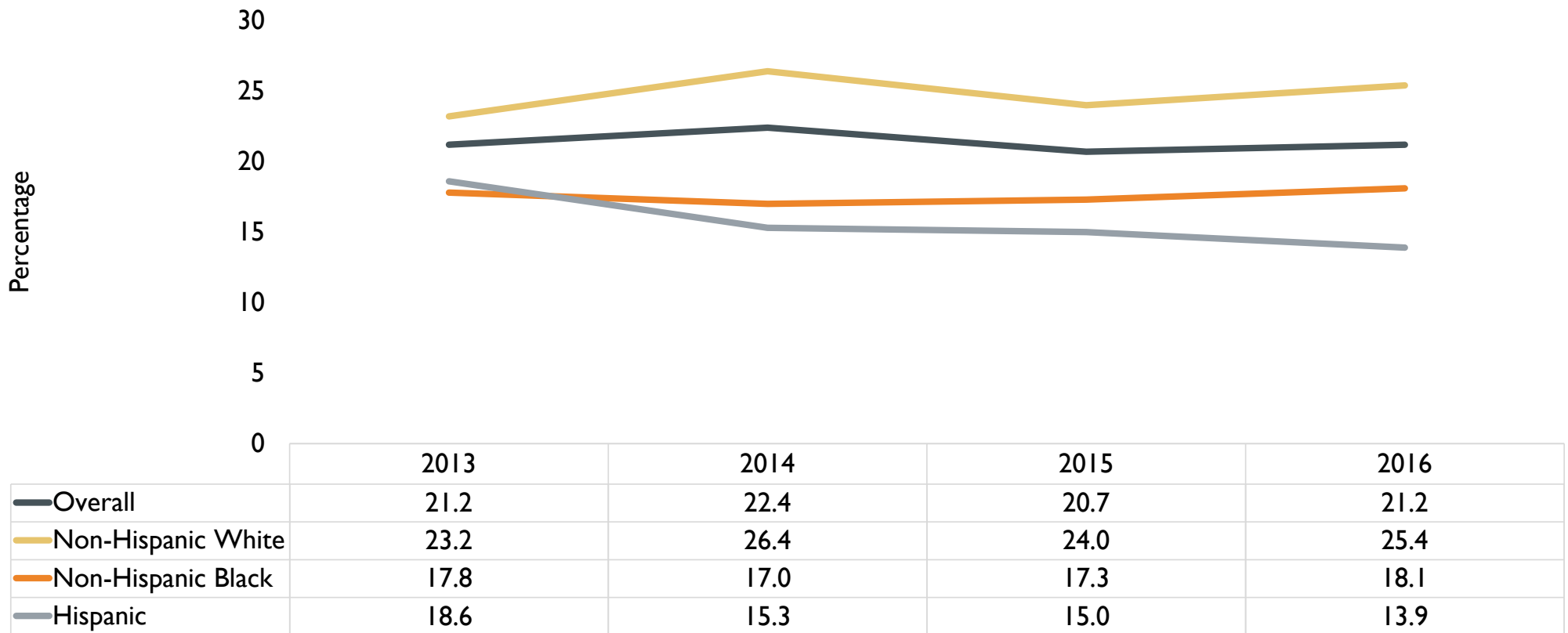
Ages 65+



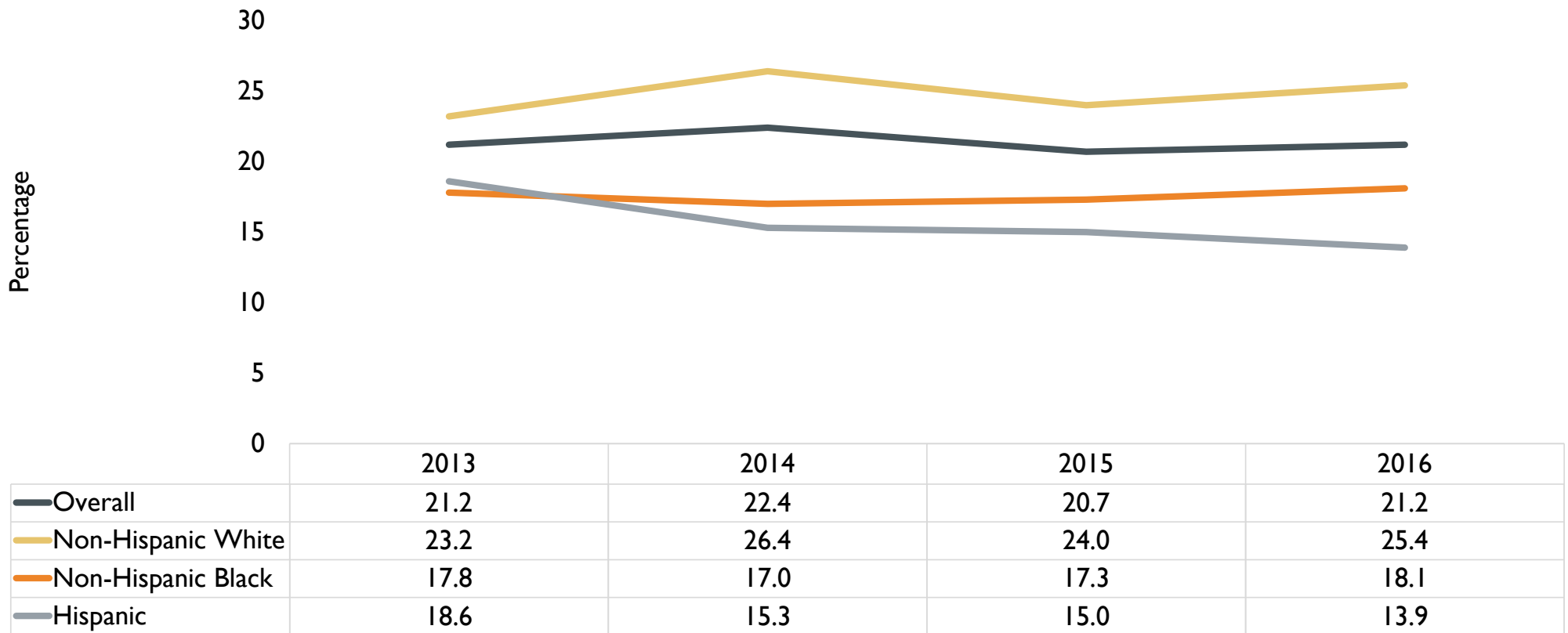
## FLORIDA ADULTS WITH ANY DISABILITY

- From 2016 to 2019, adults who have any disability increased by 2.3%.
- In 2019, Florida adults ages 65 years and older experienced higher percentages of any disability compared to any other age groups.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults who have any disability was 31.0% in Florida.
- The percentage of adults living with a disability was 26% in the U.S..

# ADULTS WHO ARE LIMITED IN ANY WAY IN ANY ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2013-2016



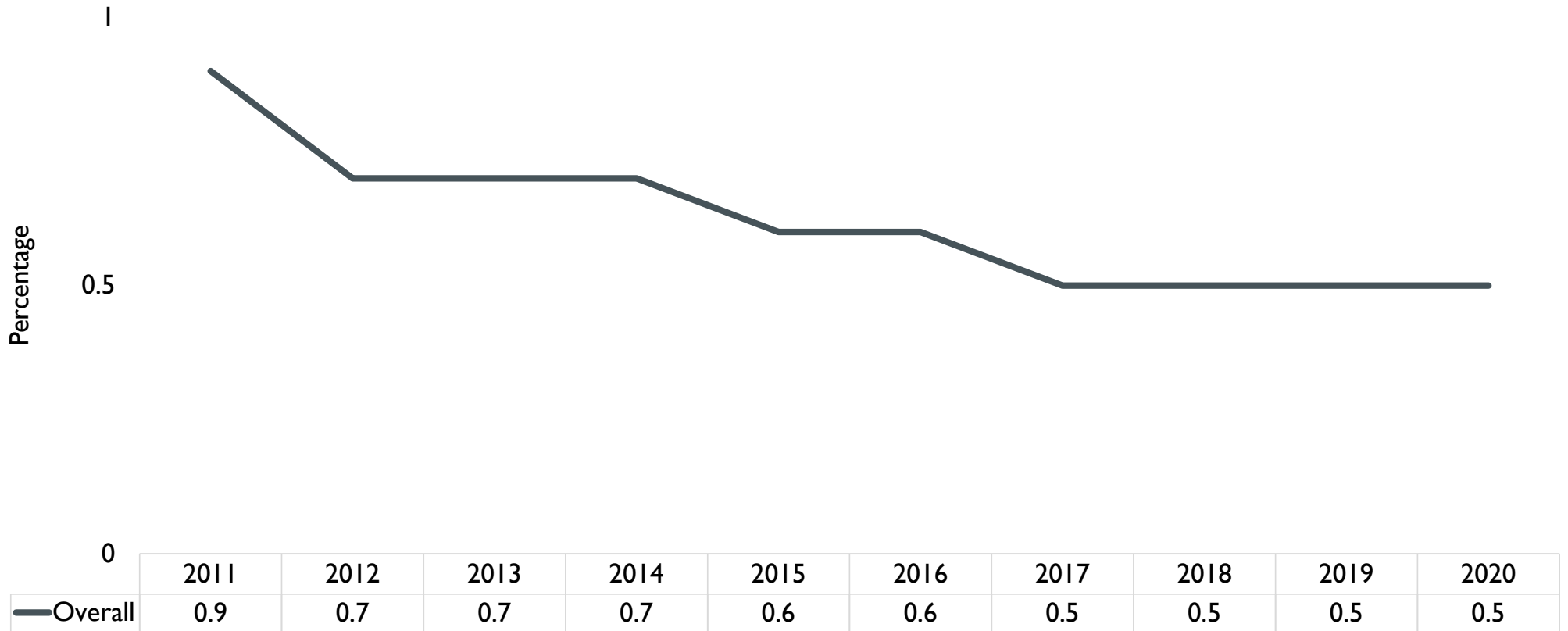
# ADULTS WHO ARE LIMITED IN ANY WAY IN ANY ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2013-2016



## ADULTS WHO ARE LIMITED IN ANY WAY IN ANY ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS

- From 2013 to 2016, the percentage of adults who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems stayed the same.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of adults who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems.
- Measuring, tracking and promoting well-being can be useful for multiple stakeholders involved in disease prevention and health promotion.
- 1 in 10 premature deaths could be prevented by getting enough physical activity.

# CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS, GRADES K-12, WITH EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL DISABILITIES, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2011-2020

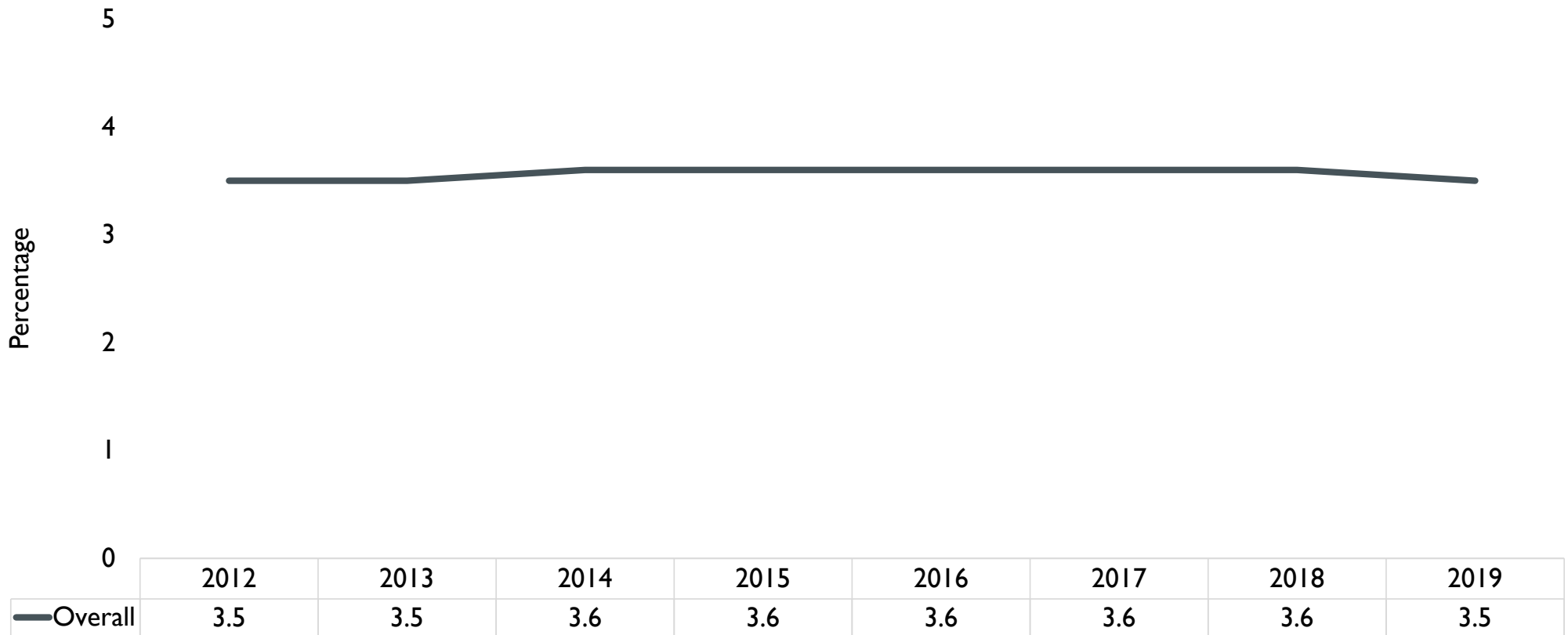


Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS)

## CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS, GRADES K-12, WITH EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL DISABILITIES

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of children in grades K-12 with emotional or behavioral disabilities decreased.
- There are disparities between districts in the level of care that school districts are able to provide to these students, due to lack of funding and availability of mental/behavioral health practitioners in their districts.
- Registered school nurses in local School Health Services Programs collaborate with school district psychologists, behavioral specialist, students' physicians and parents to develop individual education plans that have a health component, such as medications during the school day.
- In 2019-2020, 0.5 percent of Florida's students had emotional/behavioral disabilities. During 2019-2020, the U.S. Department of Education reported that nationally, 5 percent of students had an emotional disturbance.

# POPULATION AGES 18-64 YEARS WITH AN INDEPENDENT LIVING DISABILITY, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2012-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B18107



## POPULATION AGES 18-64 YEARS WITH AN INDEPENDENT LIVING DISABILITY

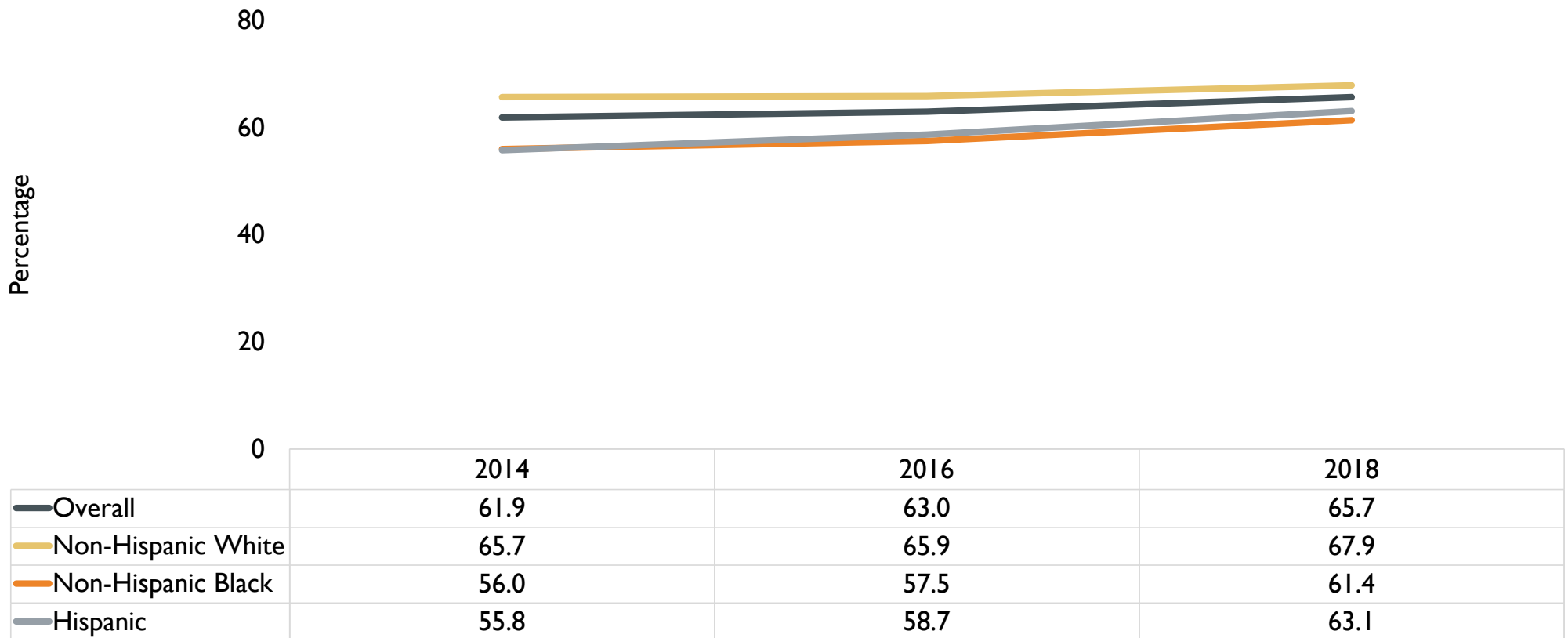
- From 2012 to 2019, the percentage of Floridians ages 18-64 years with an independent living disability remained relatively stable.
- Persons with disabilities (mobility, sensory and/or intellectual or developmental disabilities) have a higher prevalence and are at much higher risks of developing chronic diseases. This is due to several factors, including: lack of transportation, lack of access to prevention programs, health literacy, no accommodations for physical limitations, no accommodations for deaf or blind population, interventions not targeted to their population, poor caregiver health and health care providers not trained in disability competency.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults ages 18-64 with an independent living disability in Florida was 3.5%.



# OTHER CONDITIONS AND ISSUES

DENTAL HEALTH

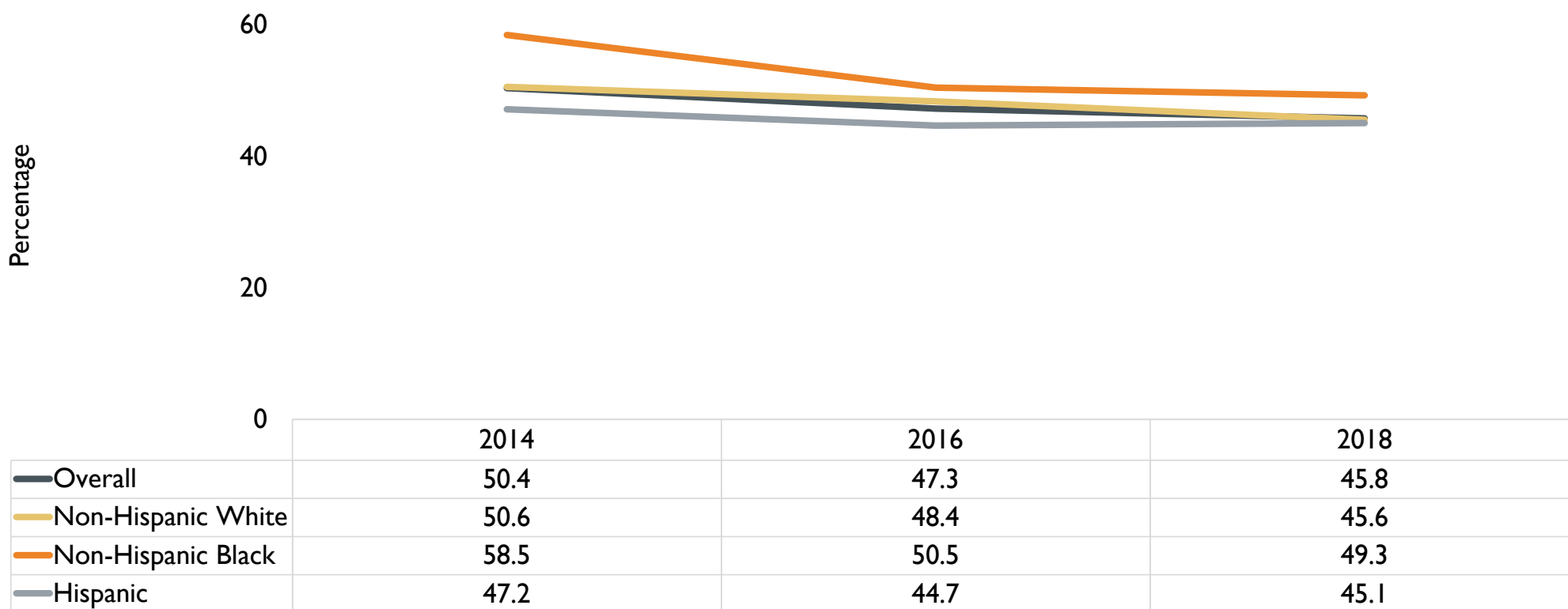
# ADULTS WHO VISITED A DENTIST OR A DENTAL CLINIC IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2014-2018



## ADULTS WHO VISITED A DENTIST OR A DENTAL CLINIC IN THE PAST YEAR

- From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year.
- In 2018, the percentage of adults aged 18 years or older who visited a dentist in the past year in Florida was 65.7%.
- In 2018, the median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. of adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year was 67.6%.

## ADULTS WHO HAD A PERMANENT TOOTH REMOVED BECAUSE OF TOOTH DECAY OR GUM DISEASE, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2014-2018



## ADULTS WHO HAD A PERMANENT TOOTH REMOVED BECAUSE OF TOOTH DECAY OR GUM DISEASE

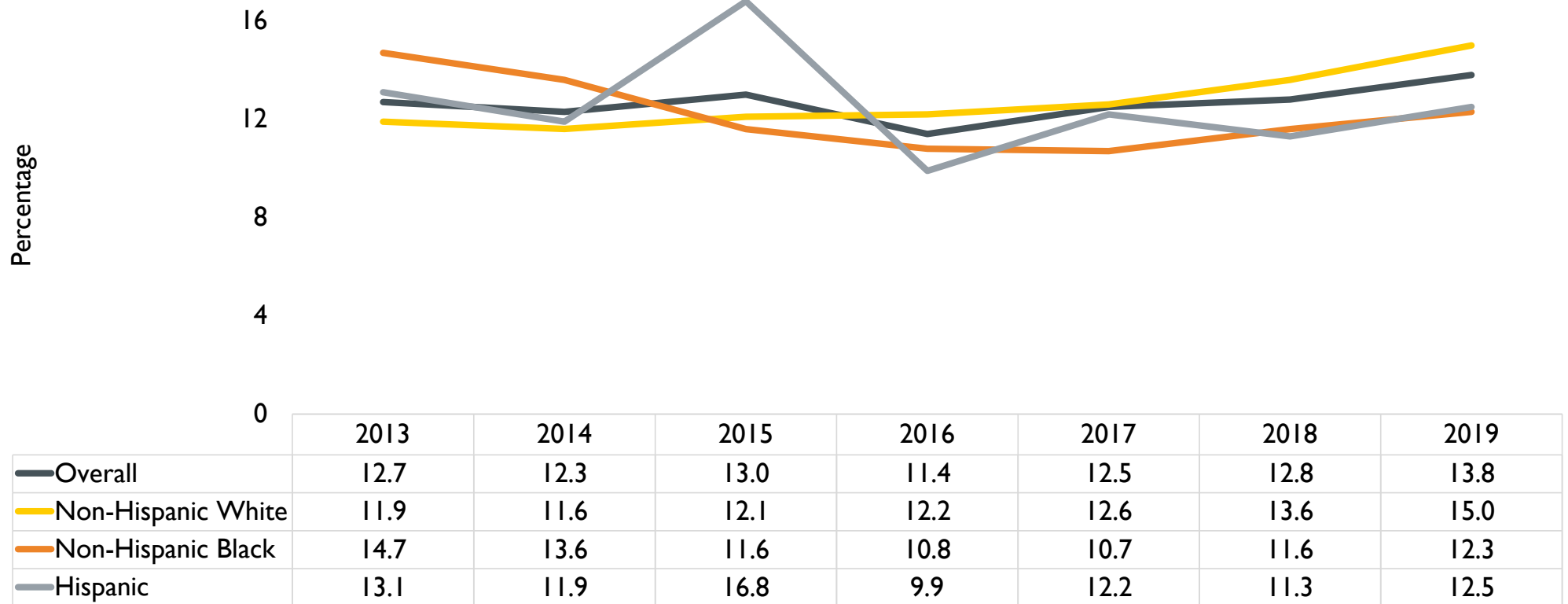
- From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease decreased slightly.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease.
- In 2018, the percentage of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease in Florida was 45.8%.
- In 2018, the median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. of adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease was 41.1%.



# OTHER CONDITIONS AND ISSUES

MENTAL/ BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

# ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019





## ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH IN PAST MONTH

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults who said they had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days increased.
- In 2019, 13.8% of adults had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days.



HEALTH FACTORS

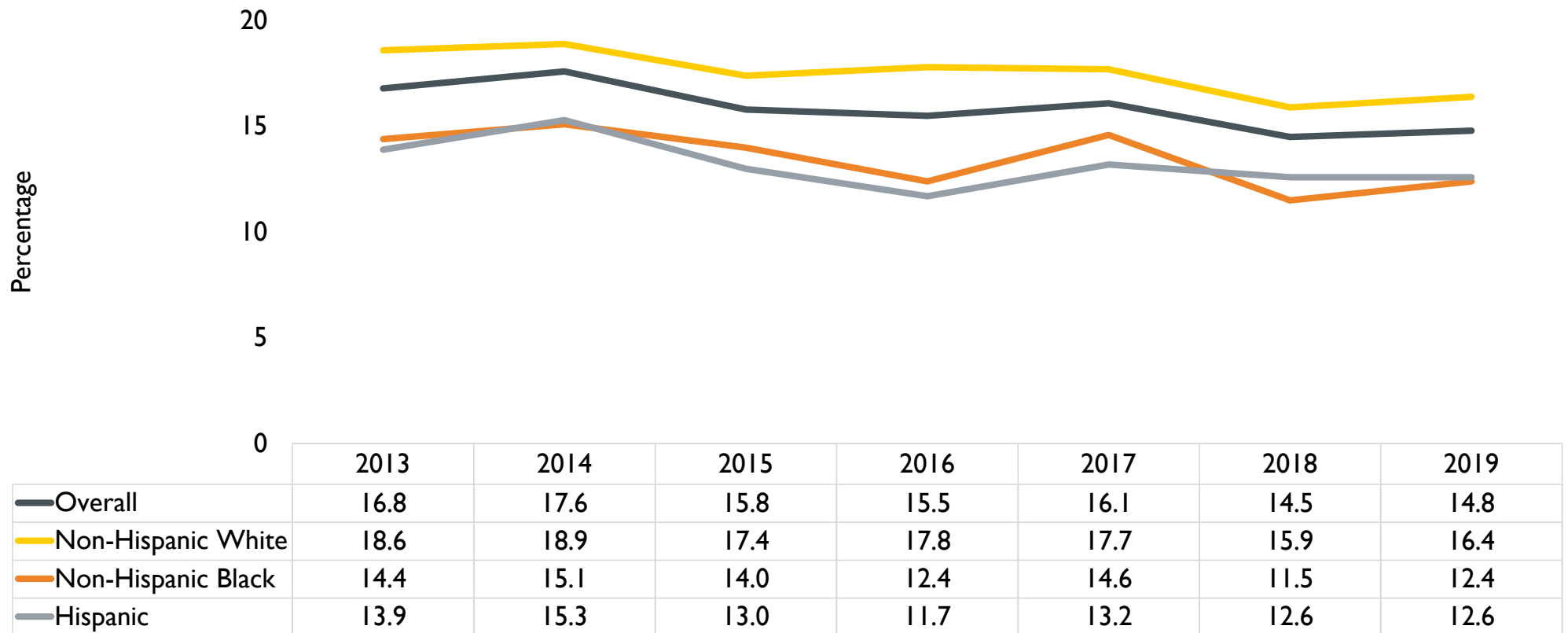
HEALTH BEHAVIORS



# HEALTH BEHAVIORS

## TOBACCO USE

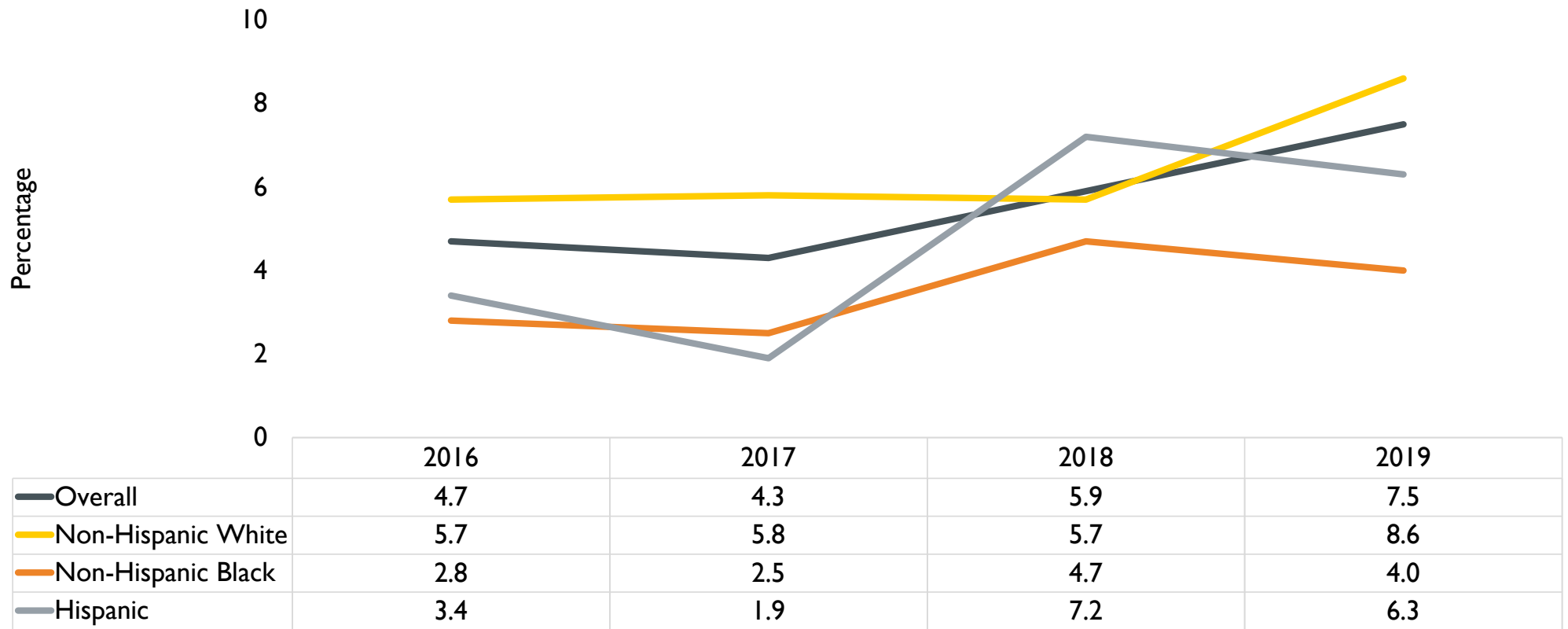
# ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



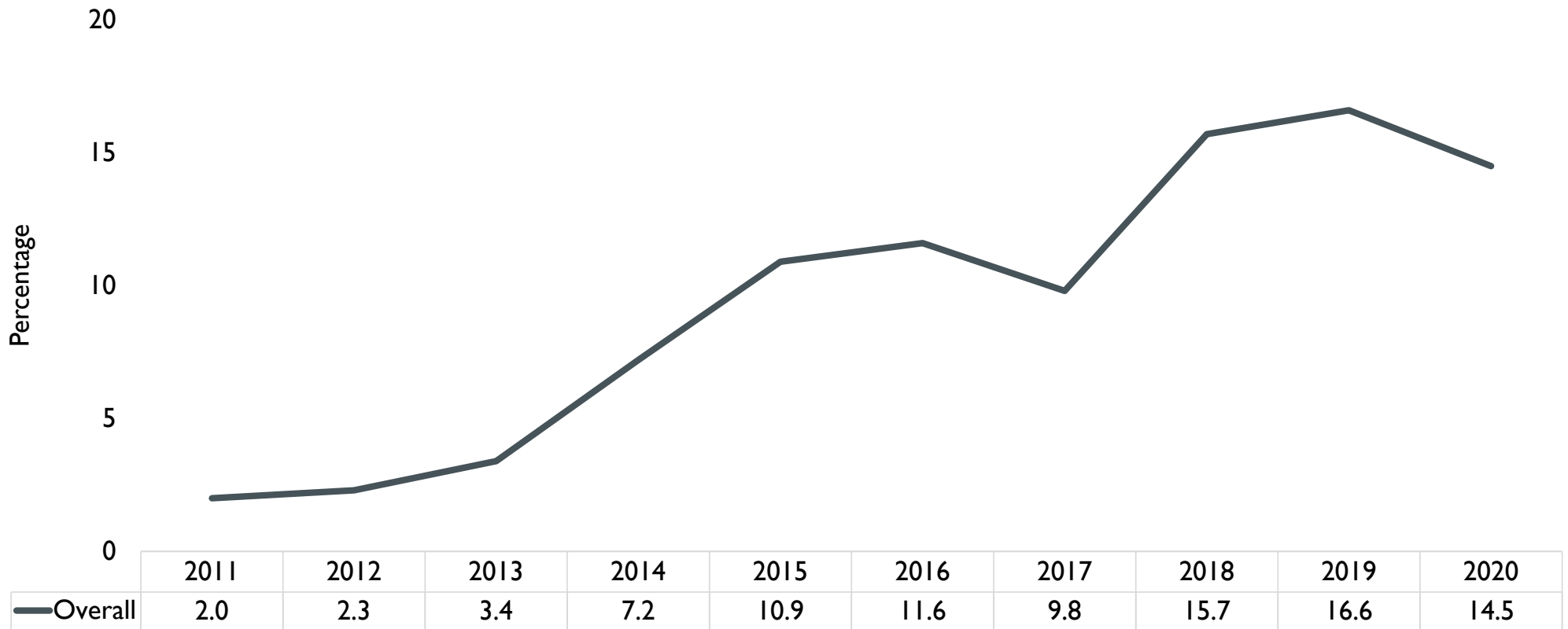
## ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adult current smokers decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of adult current smokers.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults who are current smokers was 14.8% in Florida.
- Since its inception in 2007, Tobacco Free Florida has assisted 256,000 Floridians quit their use of tobacco products.
- Reduction of cigarette use among adults is a leading health indicator in Healthy People 2030.
- The 2019 median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. for adults who were current smokers was 16.0%.

# ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY USE E-CIGARETTES, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2016-2019



# YOUTH 11-17 YEARS WHO USED AN ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2011-2020



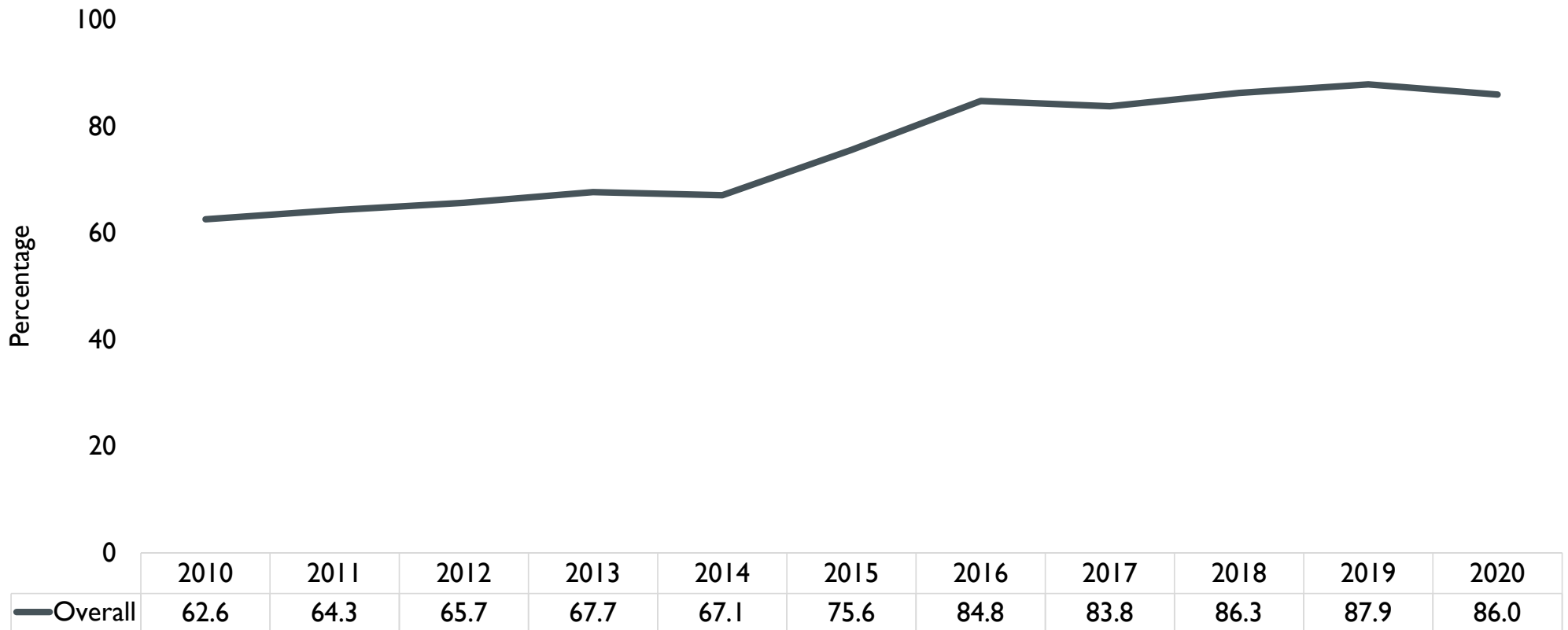
Source: Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

## E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS

- From 2016 to 2019 the percentage of adults who currently smoked e-cigarettes increased. From 2011 to 2020, the percentage of youth ages 11-17 years who used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days increased.
- In 2019, 7.5% of adults currently smoked e-cigarettes.
- In 2020, 14.5% of youth ages 11-17 years used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days.



# COMMITTED NEVER SMOKERS AGES 11-17 YEARS, FLORIDA, 2010-2020



Source: Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

## COMMITTED NEVER SMOKERS AGES 11-17 YEARS

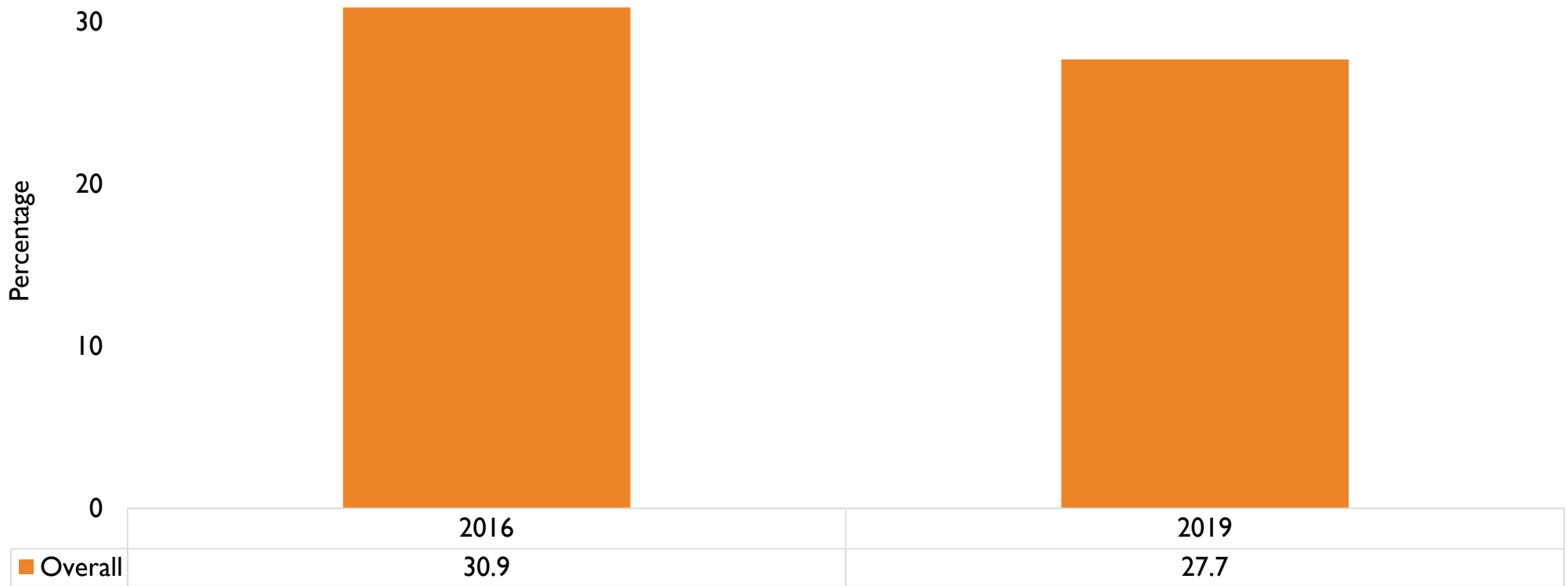
- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of committed never smokers ages 11-17 years increased.
- Non-Hispanic Other youth represented the highest percentage (89.7%) of committed never smokers ages 11-17 years, followed by non-Hispanic White (88.0%), non-Hispanic Black (87.8%) and Hispanic (87.7%).
- Youth prevention remains critical to combatting tobacco use because nearly nine out of ten smokers start by age 18.
- Tobacco Free Florida administers a comprehensive youth prevention program that integrates health communication, policy interventions, cessation and surveillance. Combined, these interventions shape tobacco free norms.
- There has been a 28.1% increase of youth reporting being a committed never smoker from 2014 to 2020.
- Current use of any tobacco products among adolescents is a leading health indicator in Healthy People 2030.



# HEALTH BEHAVIORS

DIET AND EXERCISE

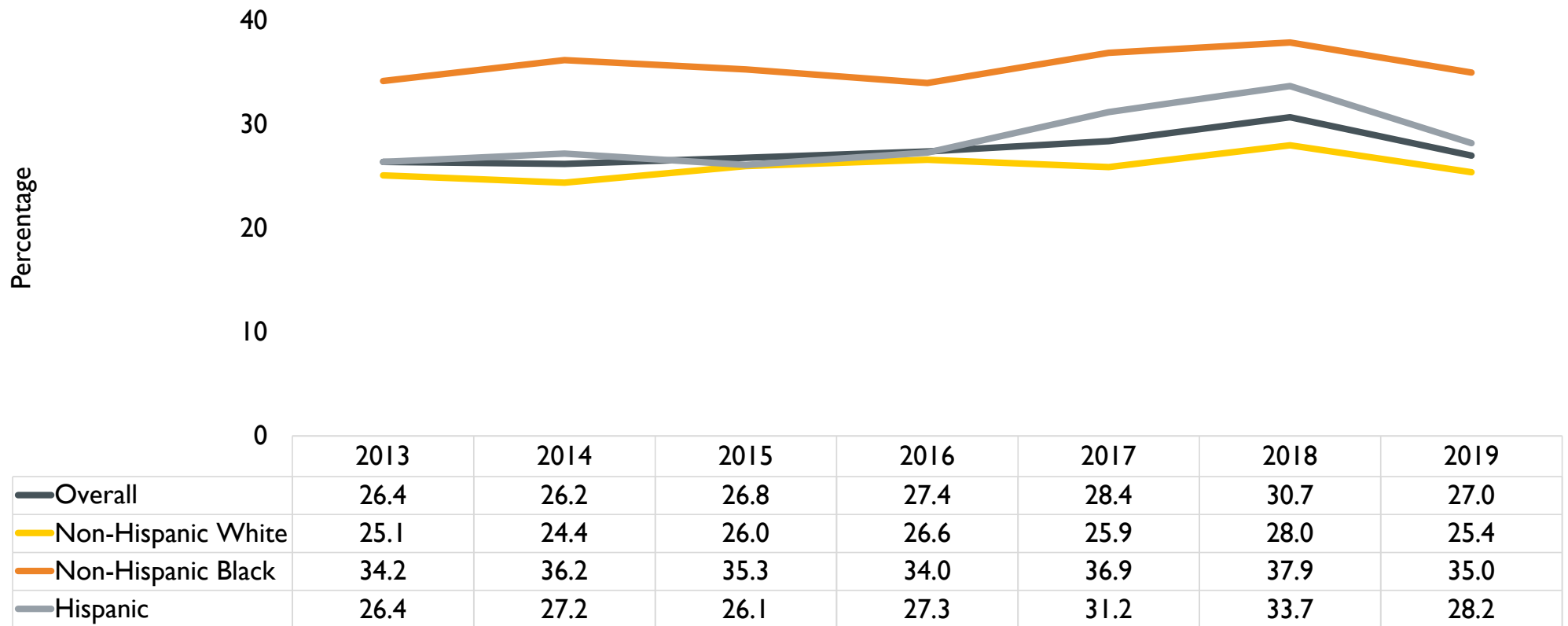
# POPULATION LIVING WITHIN A ½ MILE OF A HEALTHY FOOD SOURCE, FLORIDA, 2016 AND 2019



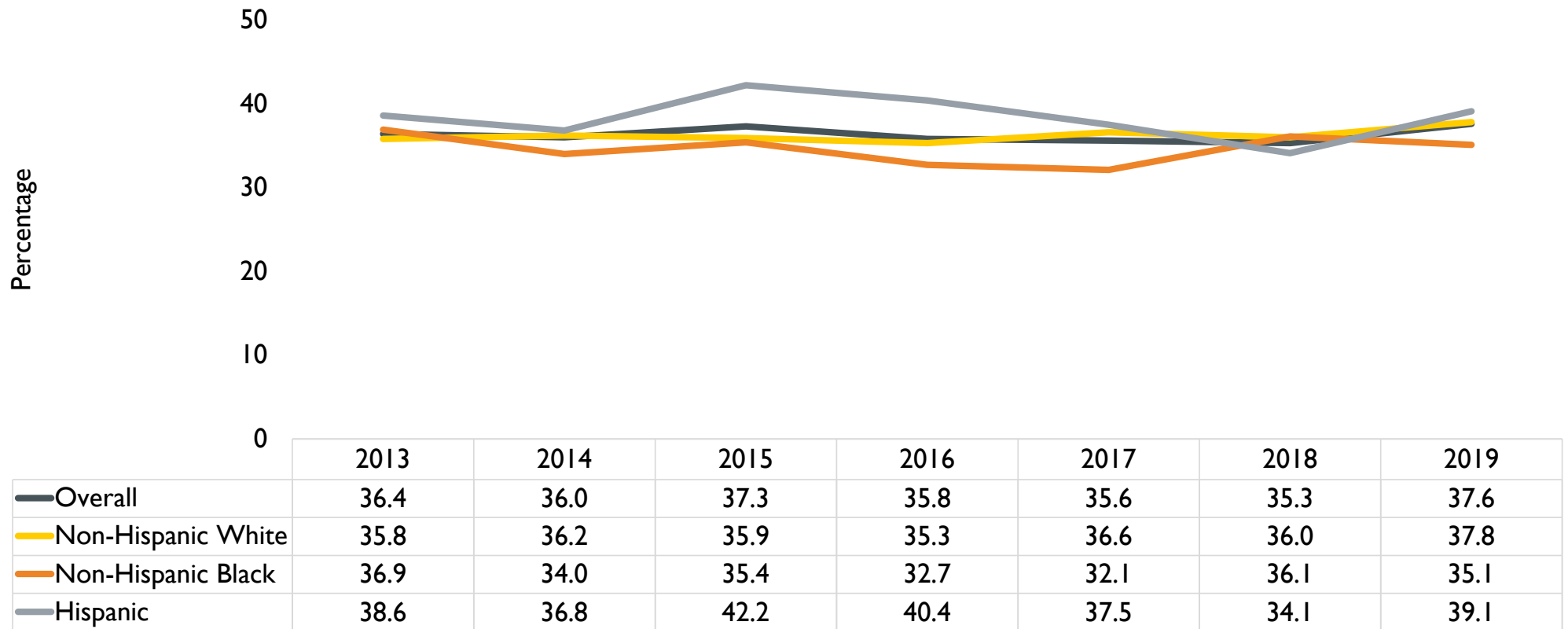
## LIMITED ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOODS

- In 2016 and 2019, access to healthy food sources decreased.
- In 2019, 13.6% of Florida households were food-insecure.
- In 2019, 11.1% of U.S. households were food-insecure.
- The Healthiest Weight Florida and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP- Ed) programs are leveraging community partnerships to increase access to healthy foods throughout Florida's communities, cities and counties in order to help reduce the prevalence of overweight and obesity.
- Approximately 7 million Floridians live in a household with an annual income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level. Local level initiatives are working to affect positive change to improve the dietary quality among these populations.

# ADULTS WHO ARE OBESE, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



# ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019

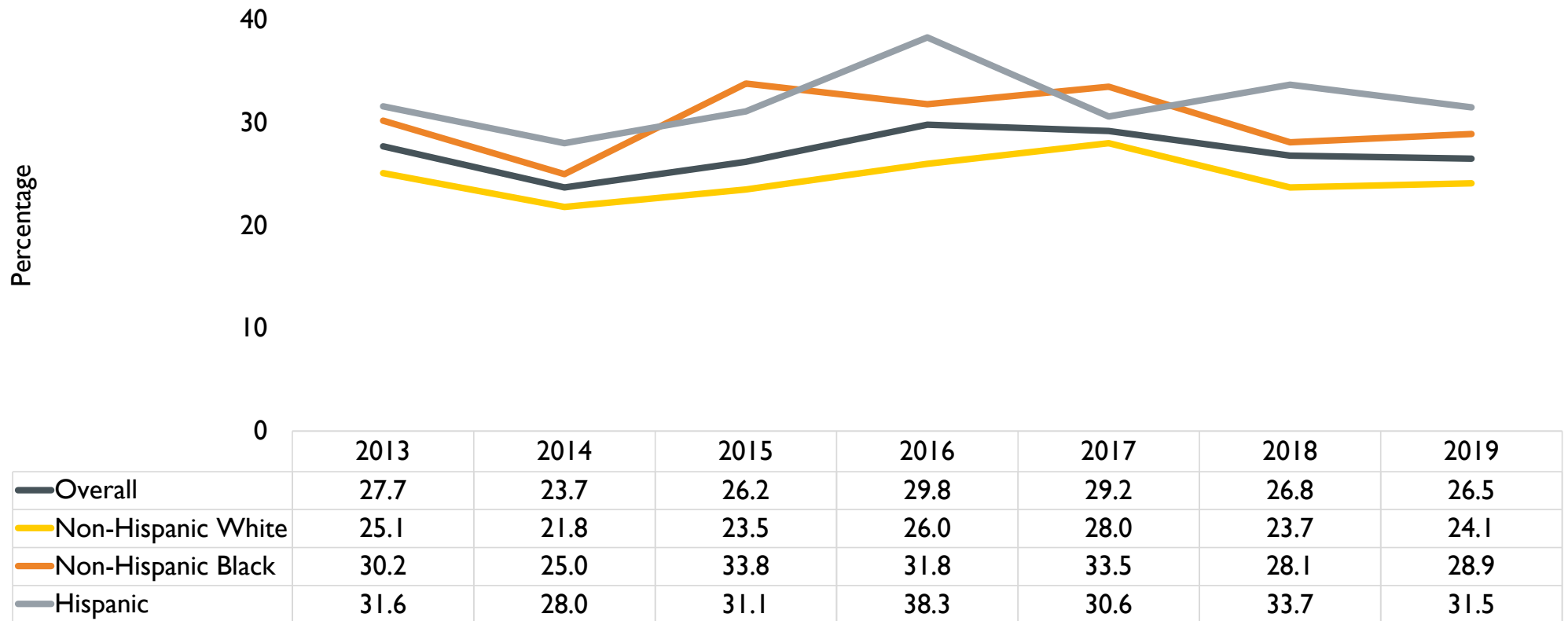


## ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults who are overweight and who are obese increased.
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of adults who are overweight and Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage of adults who are obese.
- In 2019, the percentage of Florida adults who are overweight or obese was 64.6%.
- The 2019 median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. for adults who are overweight was 34.6% and for adults who are obese was 32.1%.
- Being overweight and/or obese is a leading indicator for increased risk for chronic diseases and conditions including, heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes.



# ADULTS WHO ARE SEDENTARY, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WHO ARE SEDENTARY

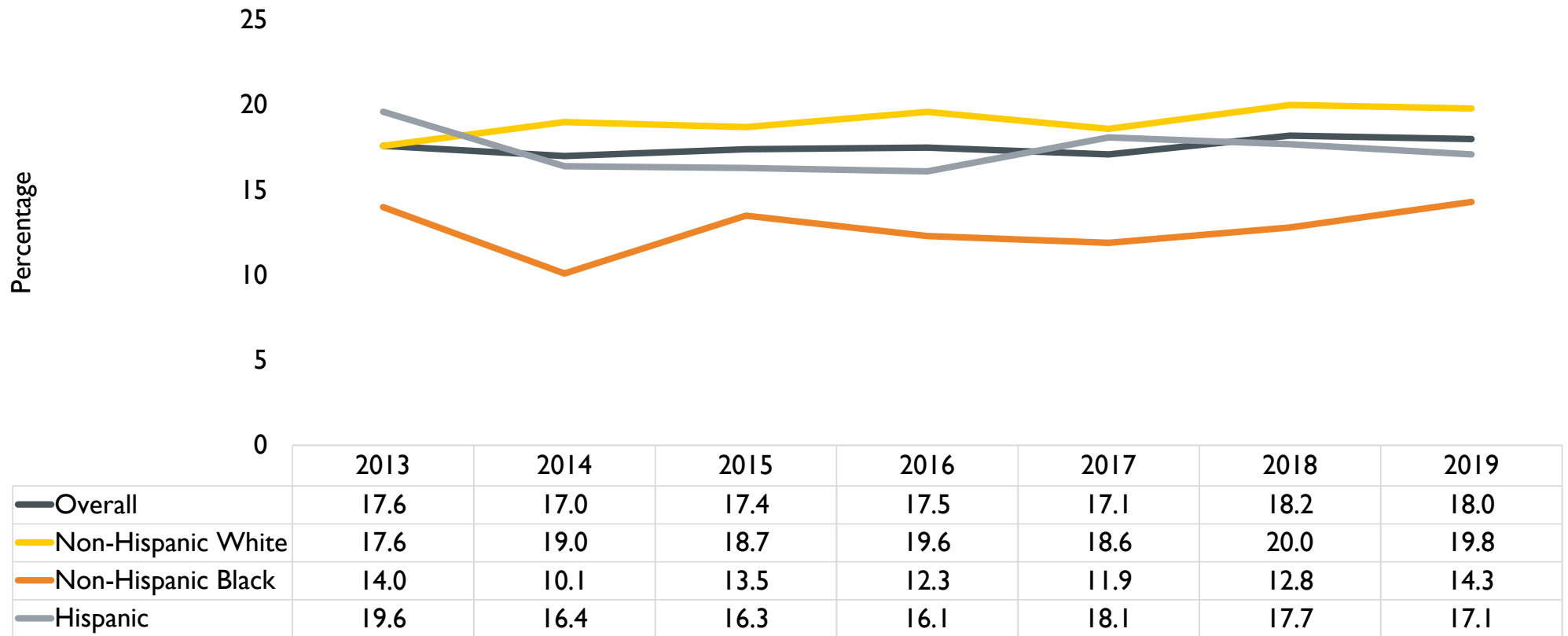
- Between 2012 to 2019, the percentage of adults who are sedentary increased.
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of adults who are sedentary, but Non-Hispanic Blacks had a higher percentage in 2015 and 2017.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults who were sedentary in Florida was 26.5%.
- Nationally, in 2020, it was reported that 17.3% to 47.7% of adults are sedentary.
- Lack of physical activity or sedentary behavior may contribute to the onset of a host of chronic health conditions and disabilities like obesity, diabetes, hypertension and other cognitive disorders.
- National guidelines recommends 150 minutes of moderate physical activity each week, such as walking, to support overall health.



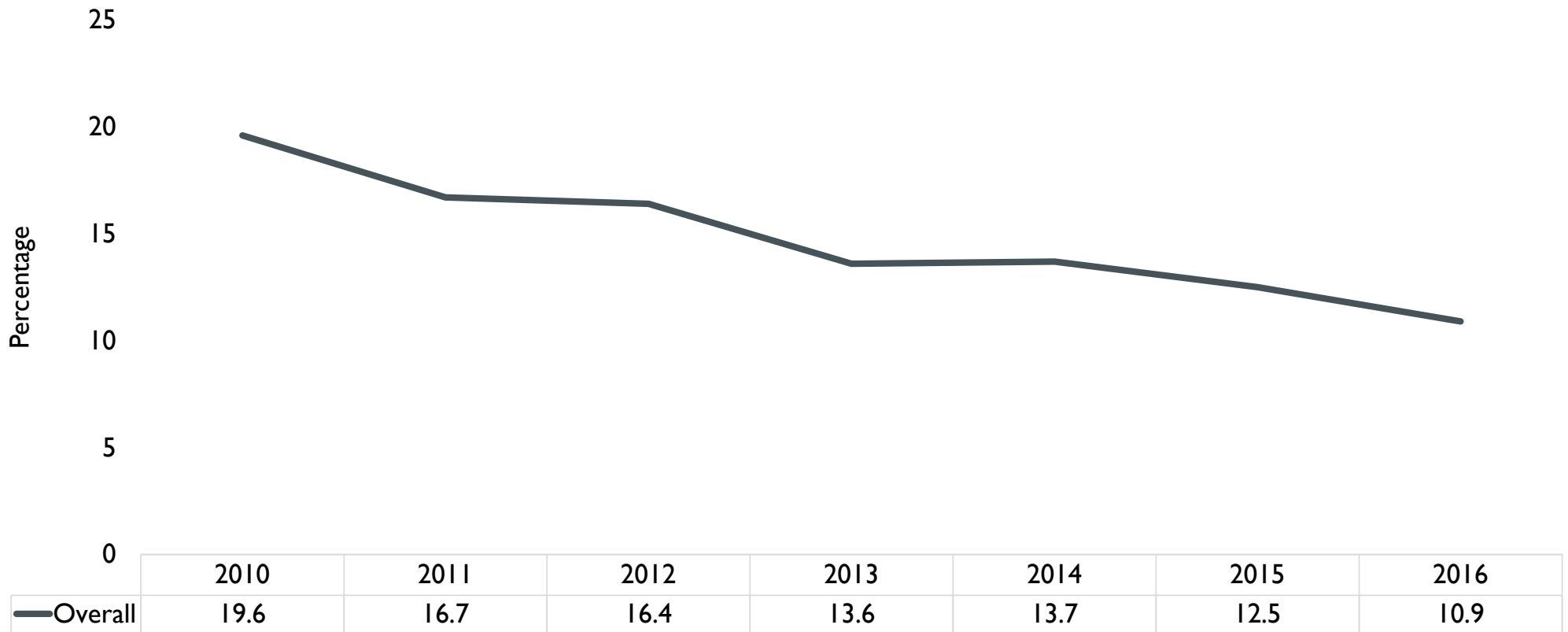
# HEALTH BEHAVIORS

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

# ADULTS WHO ENGAGE IN HEAVY OR BINGE DRINKING, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



# HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING BINGE DRINKING, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2010-2016

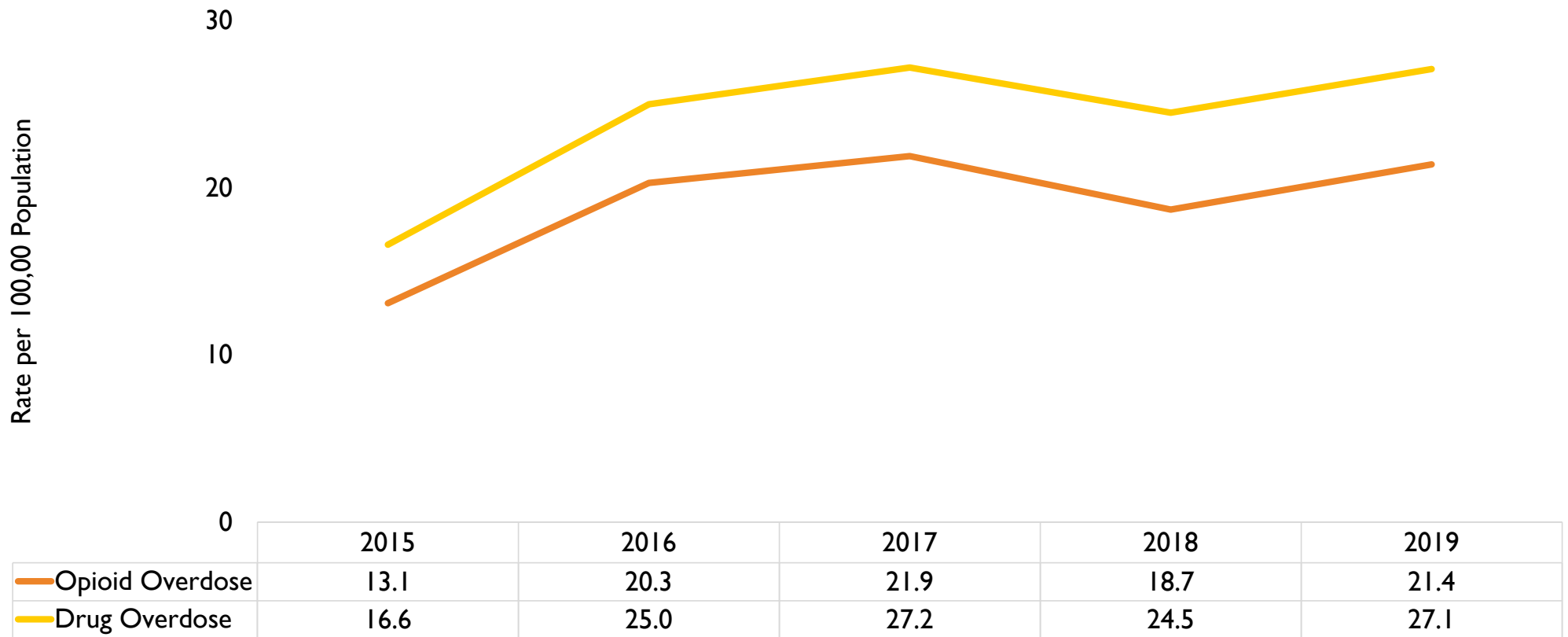


Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)

# BINGE DRINKING

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking increased. However, between 2010 and 2019, a fluctuation in the percentages is visible.
- From 2010 to 2016, the percentage of high school students who engage in binge drinking decreased.
- Among adults, Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage of heavy or binge drinking.
- In 2019, the percentage of Florida adults who engaged in heavy or binge drinking was 18.0%.
- The 2019 median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. for adults who engage in binge drinking was 16.8% and in heavy drinking was 6.5%.

# OPIOID AND DRUG OVERDOSE, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## OPIOID AND DRUG OVERDOSE

- From 2015 to 2019, the age-adjusted opioid overdose and drug overdose death rates increased.
- While drug overdose deaths are increasing among all populations, Non-Hispanic Whites are experiencing higher rates of opioid and drug overdose deaths than Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Black populations.
- From 2015 to 2019, national trends in age-adjusted drug overdose deaths have increased by 35%, rising from 52,623 to 71,130 deaths, while opioid-involved overdose deaths have more than doubled, rising from 21,088 in 2015 to 49,860 in 2019.
- The Overdose Data to Action program is engaged in productive improvement of surveillance systems necessary for gathering complete and near real-time data on overdoses and using those data to inform prevention and response efforts to build state and local capacity to implement effective overdose prevention programs.

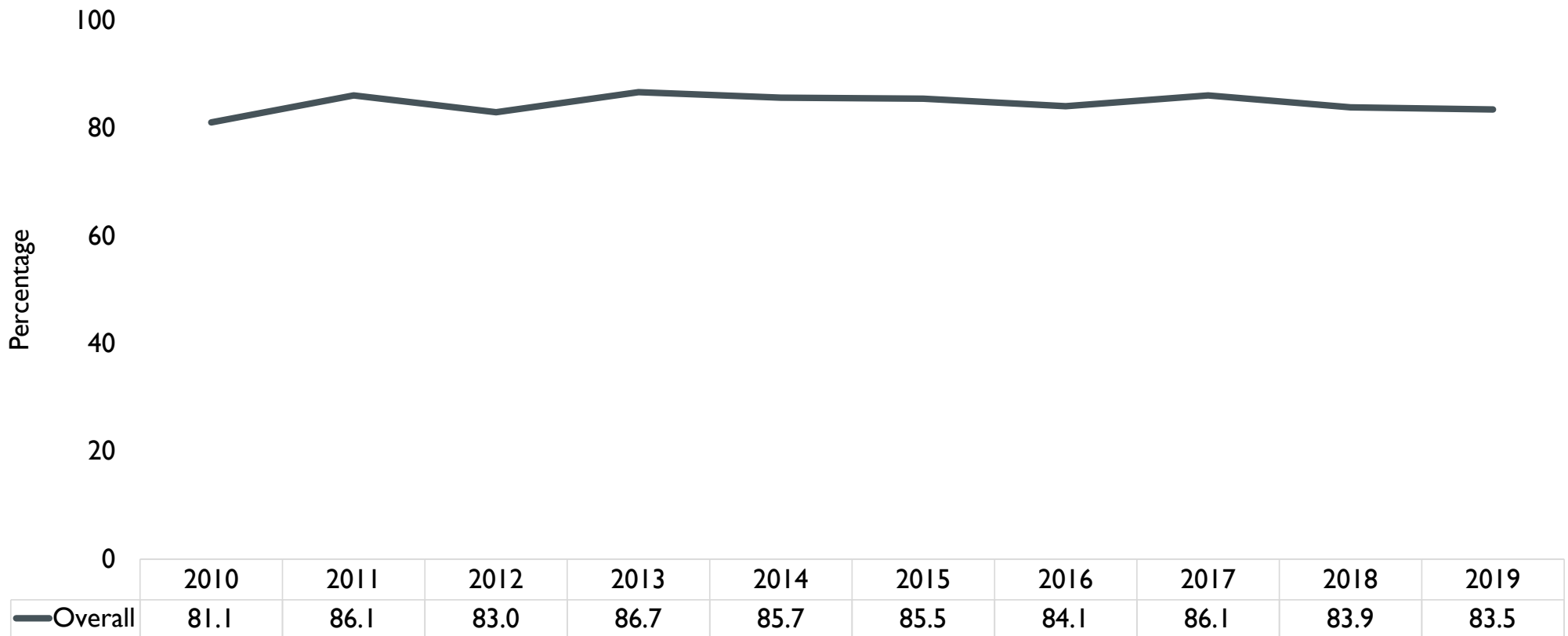




# OTHER BEHAVIORS

IMMUNIZATIONS

## TWO-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNIZED: BASIC IMMUNIZATION SERIES, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010- 2019

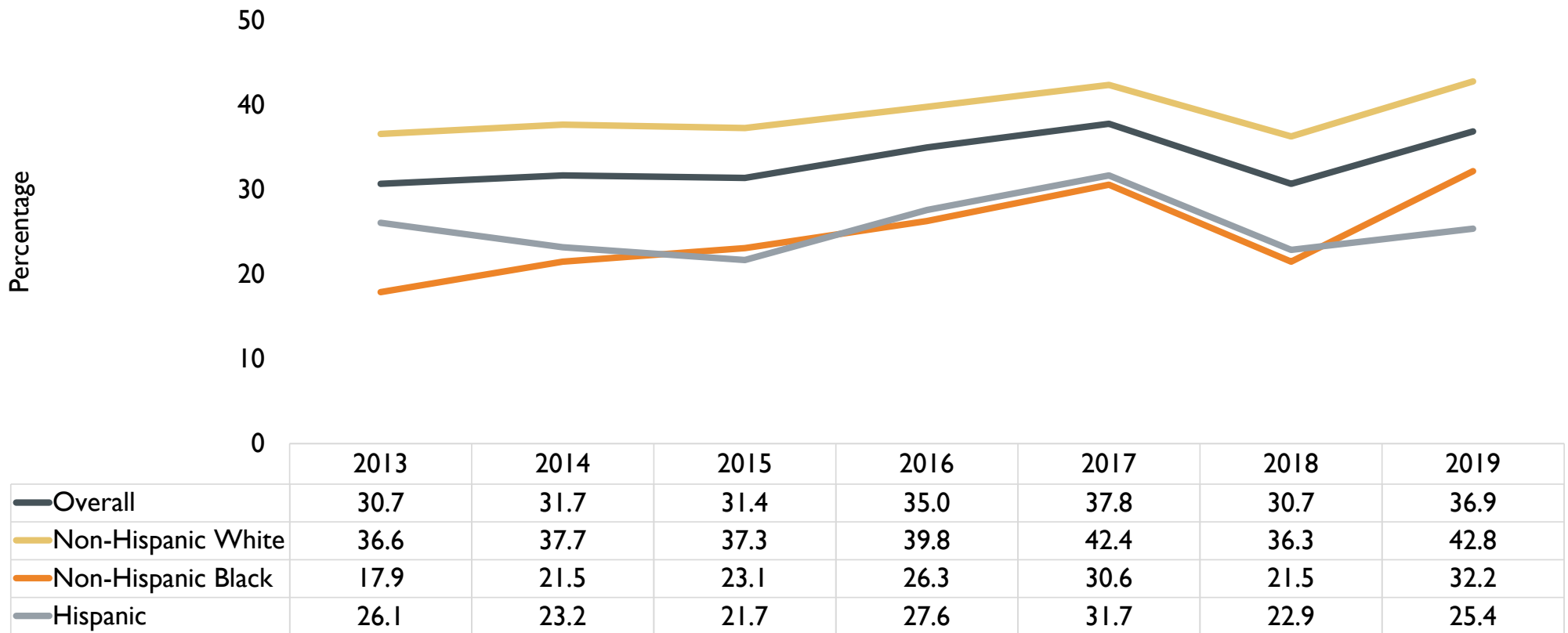


Source: Florida Department of Health, Immunization Section

## TWO-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNIZED: BASIC IMMUNIZATION SERIES

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of two-year-old children who were fully immunized fluctuated.
- Immunization is the process by which a person's immune system becomes fortified against an agent (known as the immunogen). Children under 5 are especially susceptible to disease because their immune systems have not built up the necessary defenses to fight infection.

# ADULTS WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN PAST YEAR

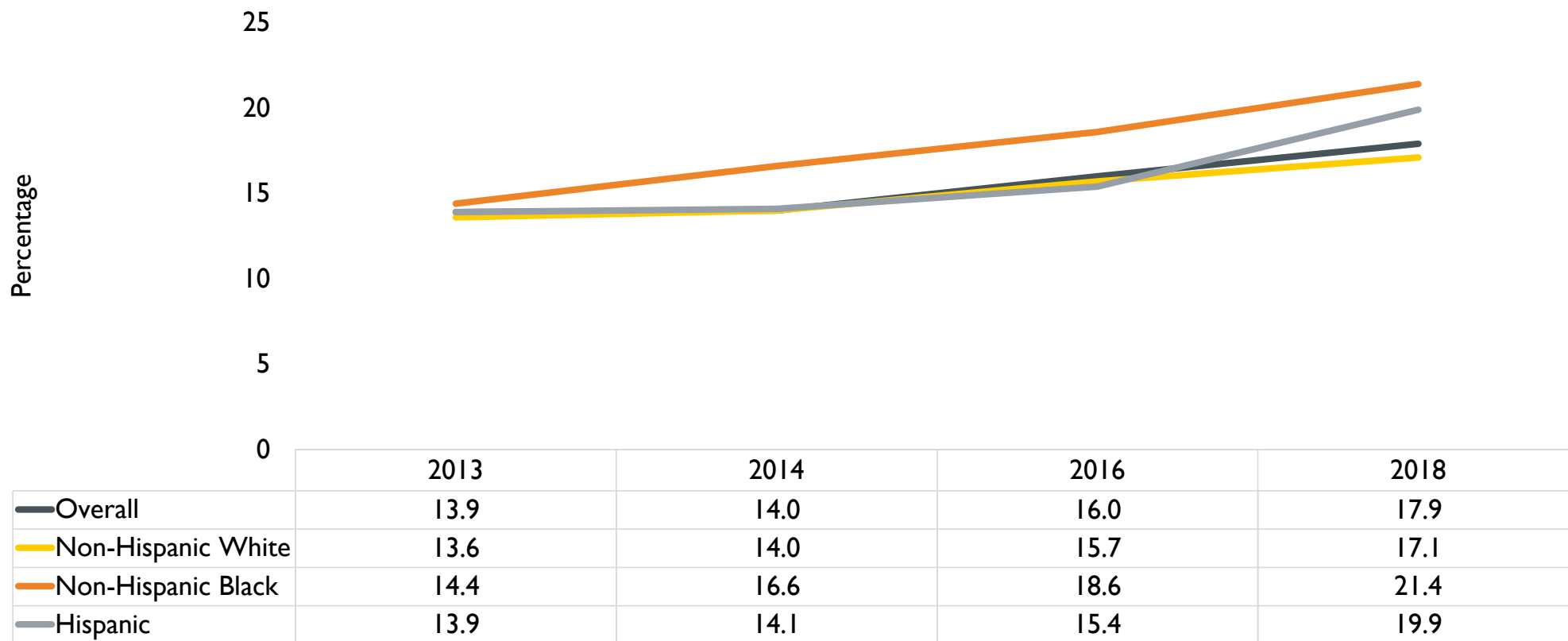
- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults who received a flu shot in the past year increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of adults who received a flu shot in the past year.
- Florida SHOTS reports that during the 2020-2021 flu season, 26% of adults 19 years and older received their flu vaccine.
- In 2019, 51.8% of the U.S. population who was 6 months and older received the flu vaccination.



# OTHER BEHAVIORS

SCREENINGS

# ADULTS AGES 50 YEARS AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A BLOOD STOOL TEST IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2018

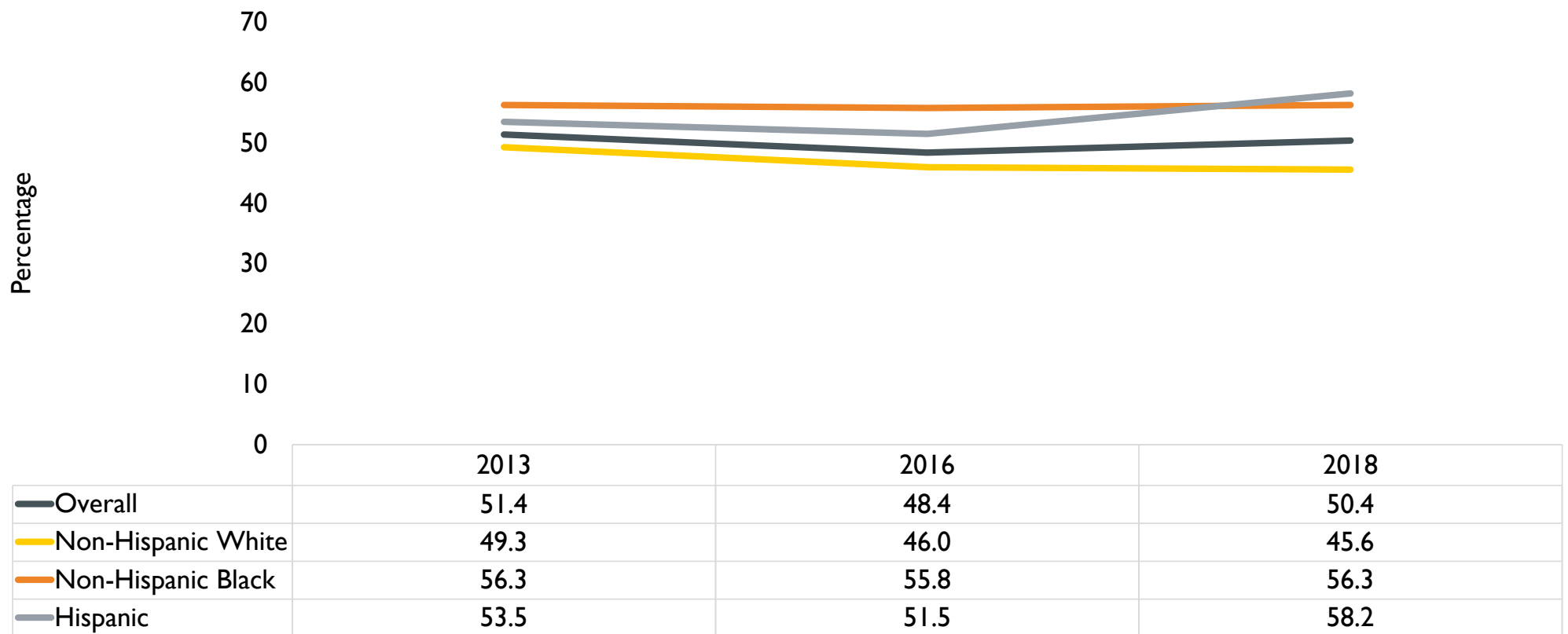


## ADULTS AGES 50 YEARS AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A BLOOD STOOL TEST IN THE PAST YEAR

- From 2013 to 2018, the percentage of adults ages 50 and older who received a blood stool test in the past year increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest percentage. Hispanics were the only racial/ethnic group that showed an increase over time.
- The DOH Colorectal Cancer Control Program partners with primary health care clinics to increase colorectal cancer screening adherence rates through policy and systems changes to implement evidence-based interventions. Program partners are recruited among safety-net systems, critical access hospital systems in rural areas and federally qualified health centers, which largely serve uninsured/underinsured populations that are primarily screened for colorectal cancer with blood stool testing.
- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force published updated guidelines on screening for colorectal cancer in May 2021. The new guidelines recommend screening for colorectal cancer in non-symptomatic, average risk adults ages 45 to 75.



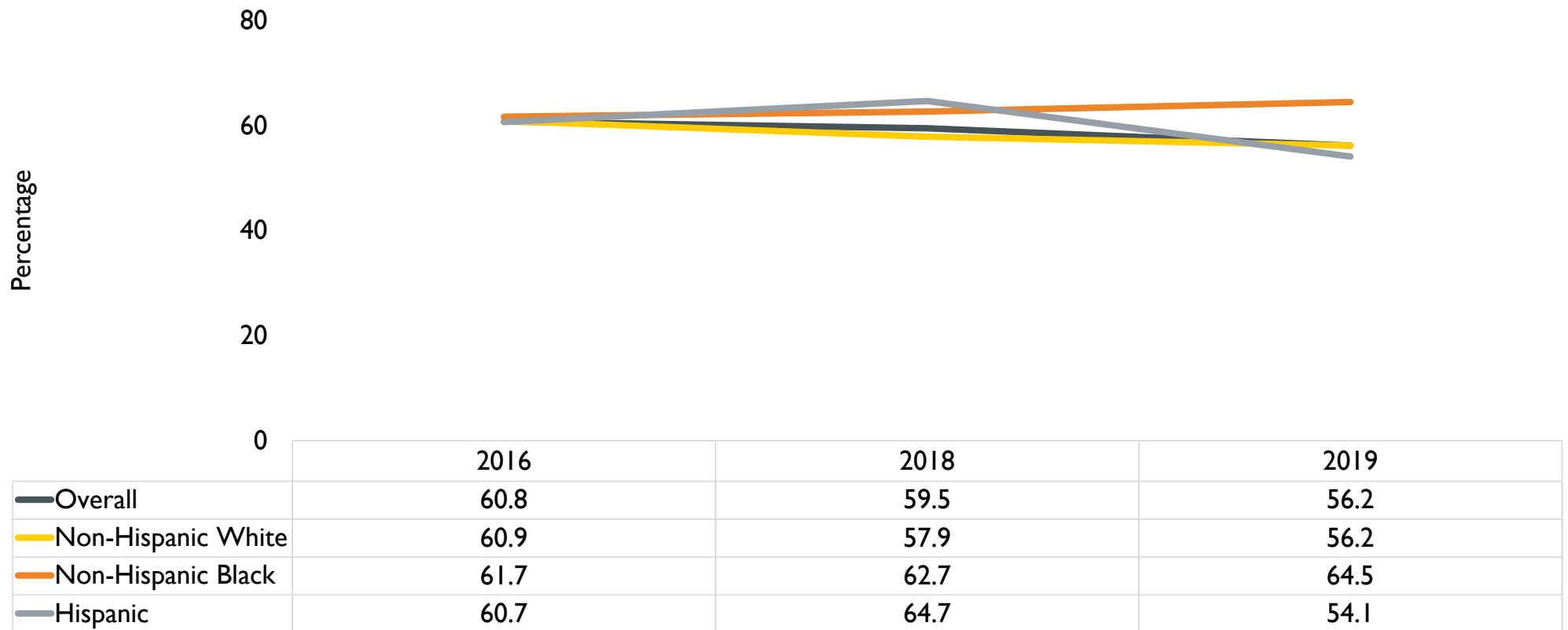
# WOMEN 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A PAP TEST IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2018



## WOMEN 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A PAP TEST IN THE PAST YEAR

- From 2013 to 2018, the trend in women 18 years and older who received a pap test in the past year decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest percentage of women 18 years and older who received a pap test in the past year.
- The Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (FBCCEDP) provided cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to eligible women in the state of Florida aged 50-64 years. During fiscal year 2019-2020, the FBCCEDP provided cervical cancer screenings to 2,238 eligible women.
- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force published updated guidelines on screening for cervical cancer in 2018. Cervical cancer screenings are recommended every three years for women aged 21-65 years.

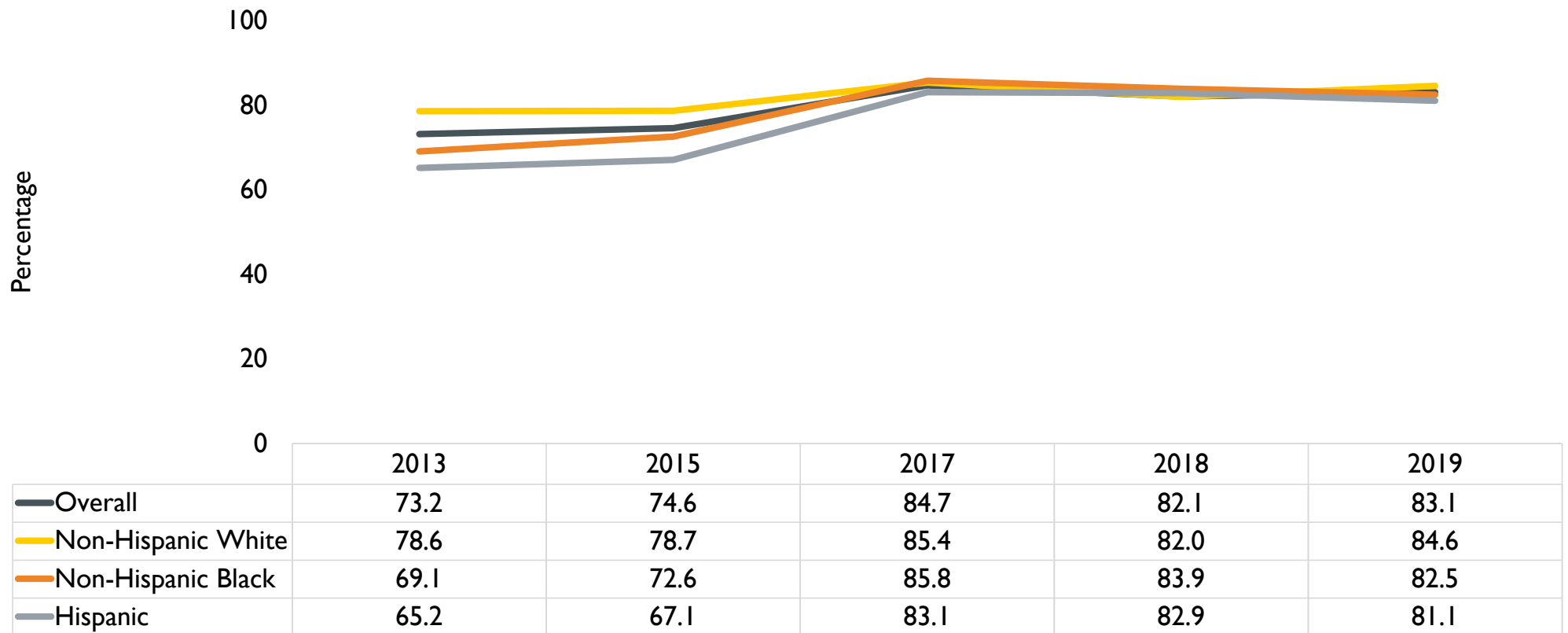
# WOMEN 40 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A MAMMOGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR, PERCENTAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2016-2019



## WOMEN 40 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A MAMMOGRAM OR CLINICAL BREAST EXAM

- From 2016 to 2019, the percentage of women 40 years of age and older who received a mammogram in the past year decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage of receiving a mammogram.
- The Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (FBCCEDP) provides breast cancer screening mammogram and diagnostic services to eligible women in the state of Florida ages 50-64 years. In 2020, the FBCCEDP has served 8.8 % of Florida's eligible population.
- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force published updated guidelines on screening for breast cancer in 2016. Biennial breast cancer screening mammography are recommended for women ages 50-74 years.

# ADULTS WHO HAD THEIR CHOLESTEROL CHECKED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WHO HAD THEIR CHOLESTEROL CHECKED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

- From 2013 to 2019, the trend in percentage of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past two years increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of adults who had their cholesterol checked in the past two years. Hispanics have the lowest percentage, although the disparity between Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites was smaller in 2019 than in 2007.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults who have had their cholesterol checked in the past two years was 83.1% in Florida.
- High blood cholesterol is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, which includes heart disease, stroke and other diseases of the circulatory system. In Florida, about 1 in 3 Florida adults have high blood cholesterol, which can be managed through clinical care with the promotion of healthy lifestyles and behaviors, including diet and physical activity.
- In 2019 the median percentage of adults in U.S. states and D.C. who had their cholesterol checked within the last five years was 86.6%.



# HEALTH FACTORS

## HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

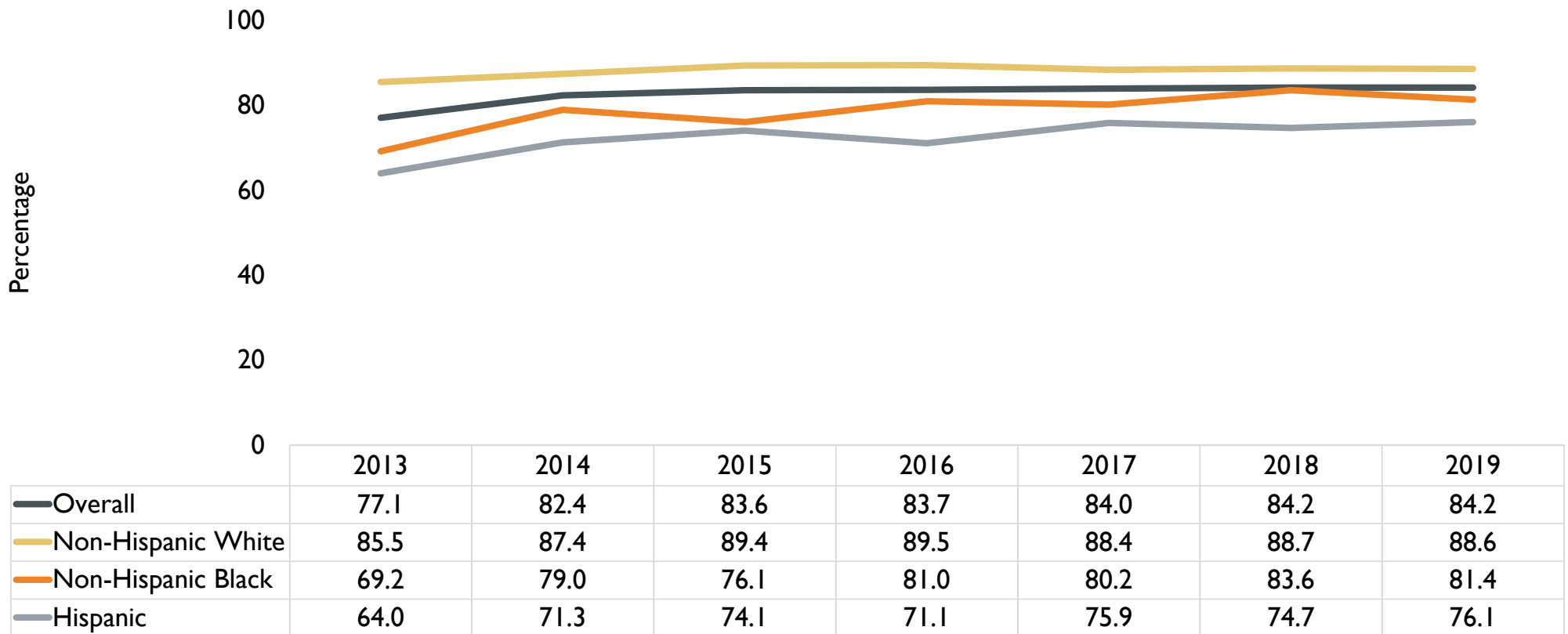


# HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

## ACCESS TO CARE



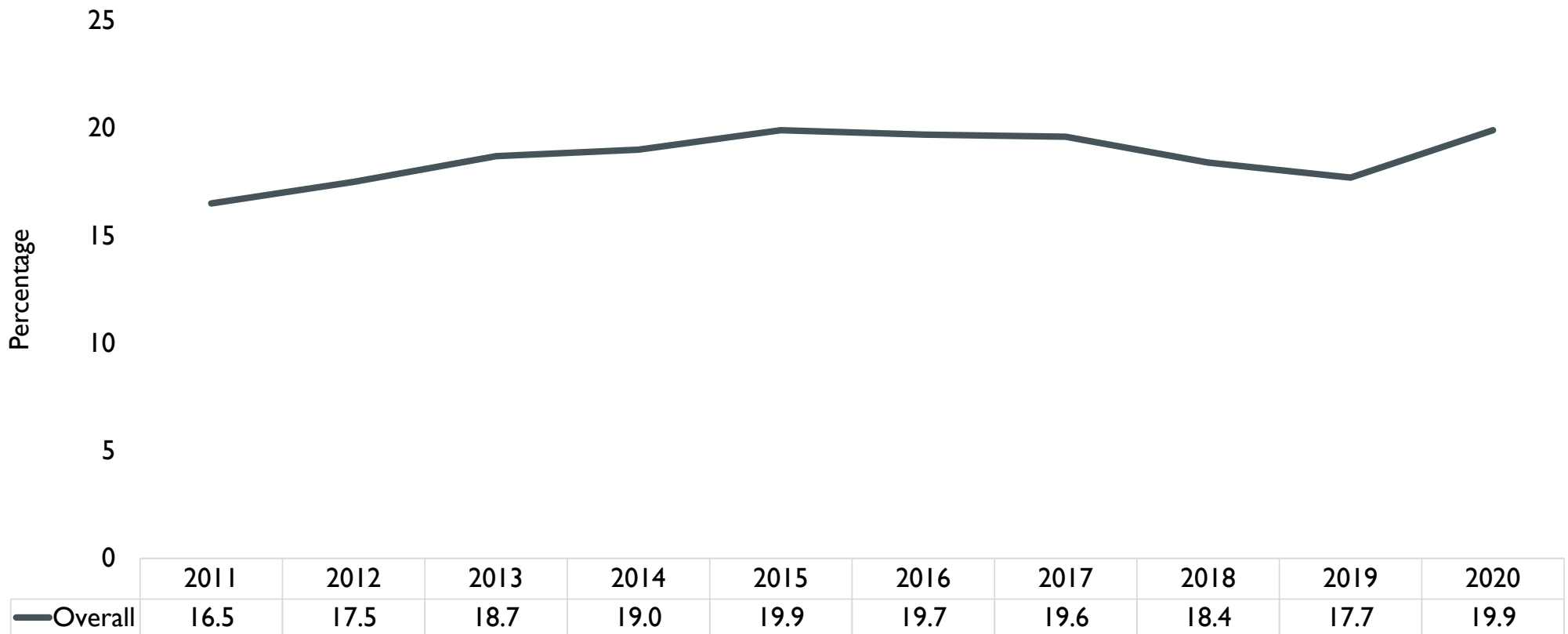
# ADULTS WITH ANY TYPE OF HEALTH CARE INSURANCE COVERAGE, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WITH ANY TYPE OF HEALTH CARE INSURANCE

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance. Hispanics have the lowest percentage.
- According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, 86.9% of the total population in Florida had some kind of health insurance coverage in 2019.
- In 2019 the median percentage of adults in U.S. states and D.C. with any type of health care insurance was 89%.

# MONTHLY MEDICAID ENROLLMENT, PERCENT OF POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2011-2020

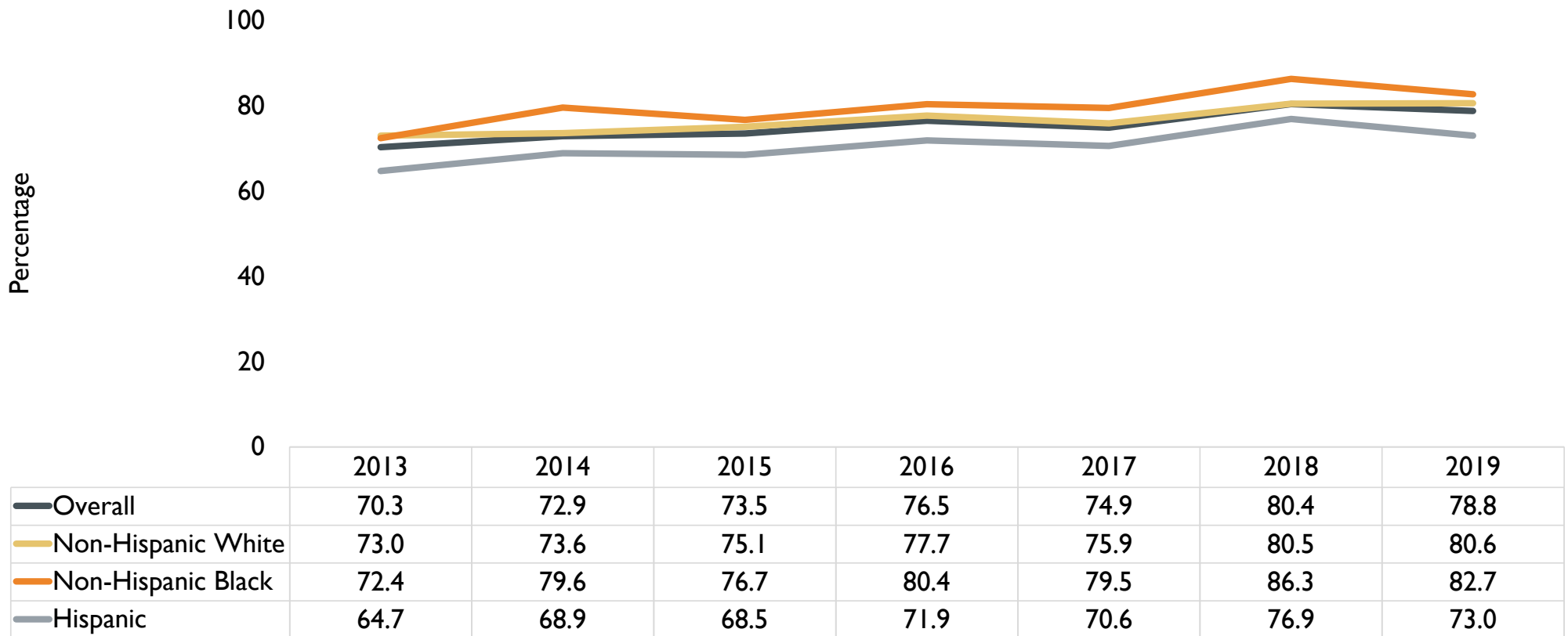


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

# MONTHLY MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

- From 2011 to 2020, the trend in monthly Medicaid enrollment increased slightly.
- In Florida in March 2021, 4,046,841 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid and 167,092 individuals were enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
- In the U.S. in March 2021, 74,863,883 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid and 6,834,584 individuals were enrolled in CHIP.
- From February 2020 to March 2021, U.S. adult Medicaid enrollment increased 20.7% and child Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased 10.5%.
- The national Medicaid enrollment in April 2020 was 66,054,941.

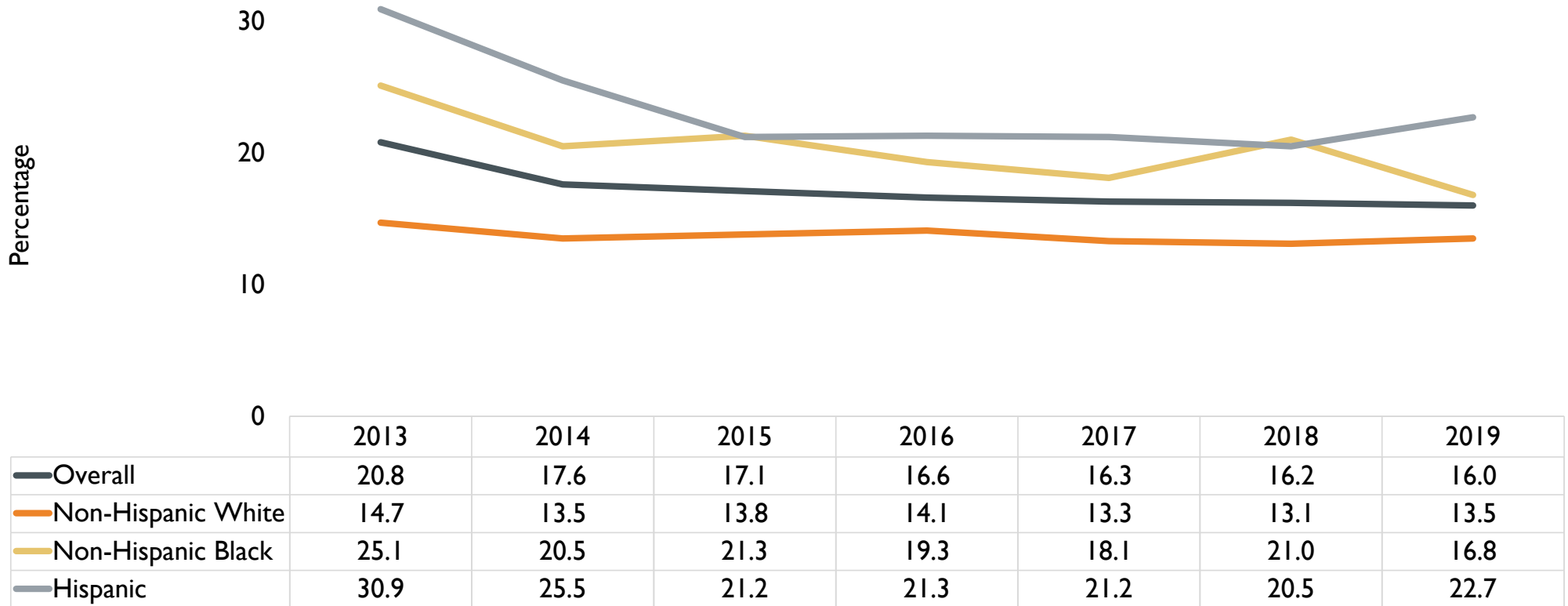
# ADULTS WHO HAD A MEDICAL CHECKUP IN THE PAST YEAR, FLORIDA, 2013-2019



## ADULTS WHO HAD A MEDICAL CHECKUP IN PAST YEAR

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year and Hispanics have the lowest percentage.
- In 2019, the percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year in Florida was 78.8%.
  - Individuals who did not complete high school education have a significantly lower prevalence of having a medical checkup in the past year (73.7%) than those who completed some college (80.4%).
  - Individuals ages 18-45 have a significantly lower prevalence of having a medical checkup in the past year (65.5%) than those ages 45-64 (82.3%) and ages 65 and older (94.1%).
- In 2019, the median percentage of U.S. states and D.C. of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year was 77.6%.

# ADULTS WHO COULD NOT SEE A DOCTOR IN THE PAST YEAR DUE TO COST, FLORIDA, 2013-2019

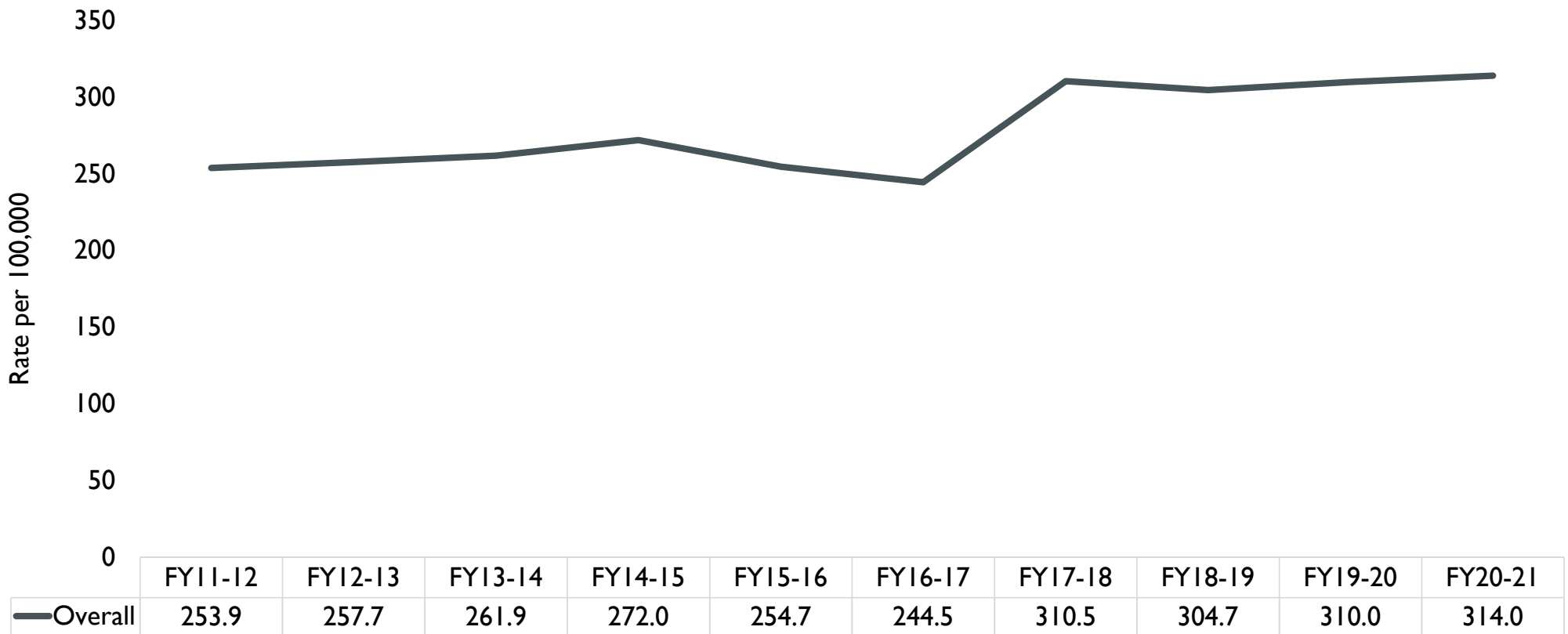


# ADULTS WHO COULD NOT SEE A DOCTOR IN PAST YEAR DUE TO COST

- From 2013 to 2019, the percentage of adults who could not see a doctor in past year due to cost decreased.
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of adults who could not see a doctor in past year due to cost.
- In Florida, the percentage of adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost rose to a high of 20.8% in 2013 and decreased to 16.0% in 2019.
- Florida ranks 46th nationally, with the national average of 13.4% in 2019.
- In 2013, the percentage of females who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost in Florida was 5.5% higher than the national average of 17.6%. By 2019, this discrepancy was reduced to 1.5%, since the Florida percentage dropped to 16.2%.
- In 2013, for males who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost, the discrepancy was 4.2% (18.3% FL vs. 14.1% US). By 2019, the discrepancy for males between the U.S. and Florida had grown with the U.S. percentage at 12% and the Florida percentage at 15.8%.

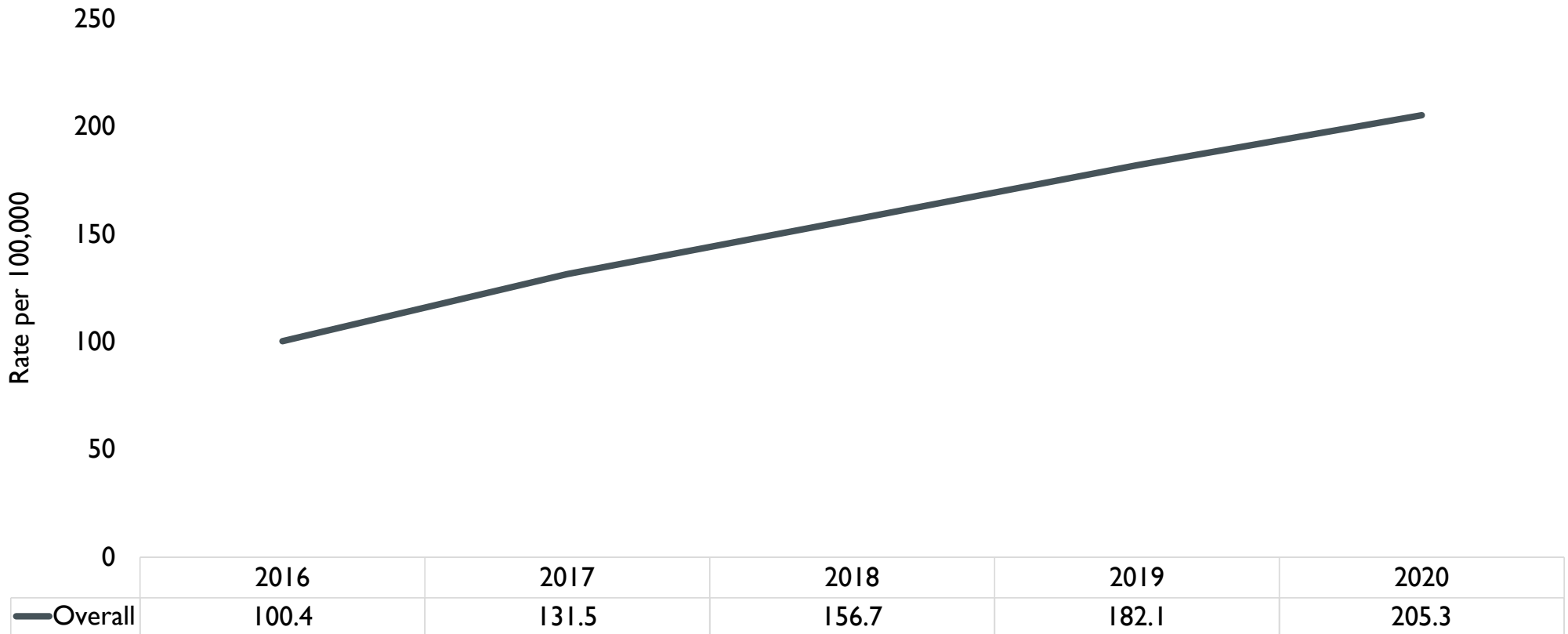


# TOTAL LICENSED PHYSICIANS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, FISCAL YEARS 2011-12 AND 2020-21



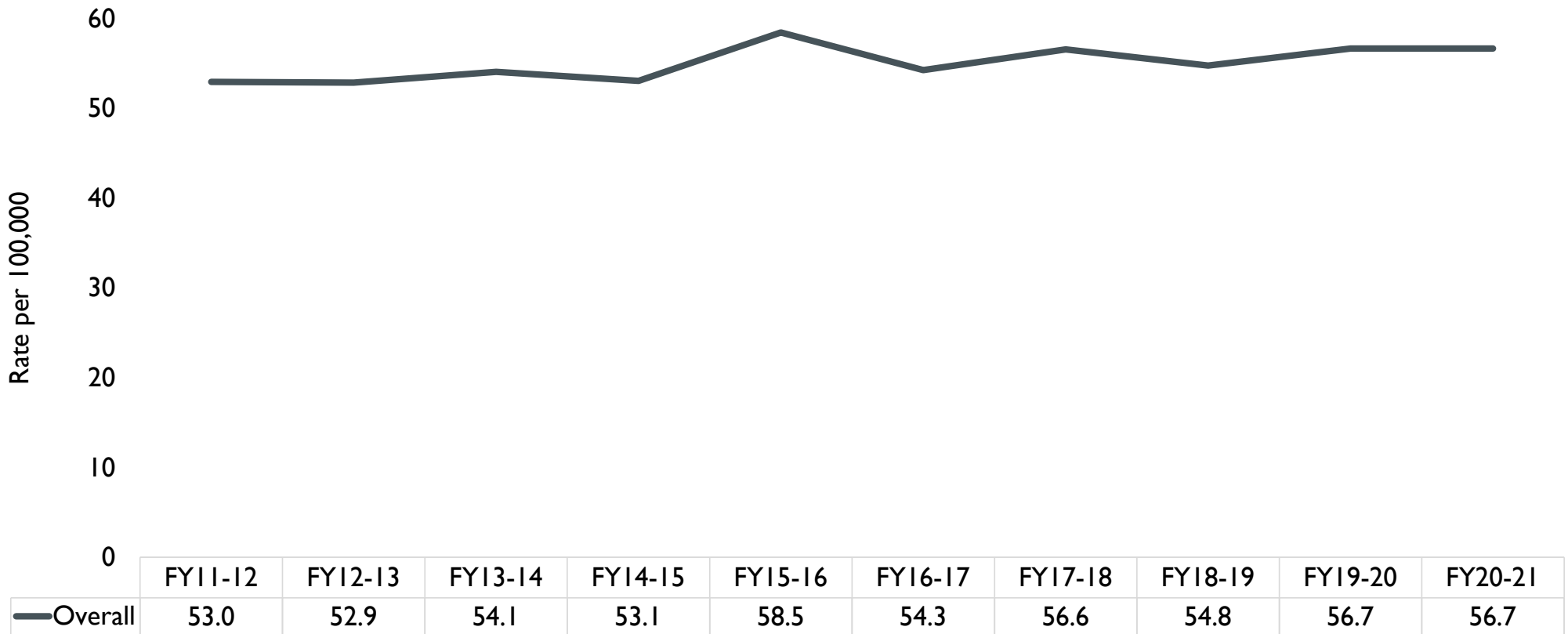
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

# ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2016-2020



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

# TOTAL LICENSED DENTISTS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, FISCAL YEARS 2011-12 AND 2020-21



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

## HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

- The rate of total licensed physicians, advanced practice registered nurses and total licensed dentists increased.
  - During the last ten-year period, the number of physicians providing direct patient care in Florida has increased 24.6%. The increase in these numbers occurred while the total population of Florida increased just 13.5%.
  - The number of in-state active advanced practice registered nurses has increased 122.8% from 14,461 in 2011–2012 to 32,215 in 2019–2020.
  - The number of in-state active dentists has increased 20.5% from 10,118 in 2011–2012 to 12,191 in 2019–2020.
- The percentage of African American physicians in Florida (5.5%) is significantly less than the percentage in the U.S. general population (13.4%) and the Florida general population (16.9%).
- Less than 2% of physicians have a direct patient care practice in Florida’s rural counties.
- The percentage of minority physicians has been increasing since 2011-12 from 38.7% to 44.9%.
- In 2019, Florida was ranked 23rd in the country with the number of active practicing physicians per 100,000 population at 265.22. The U.S. average number of active practicing physicians per 100,000 population was 277.8.

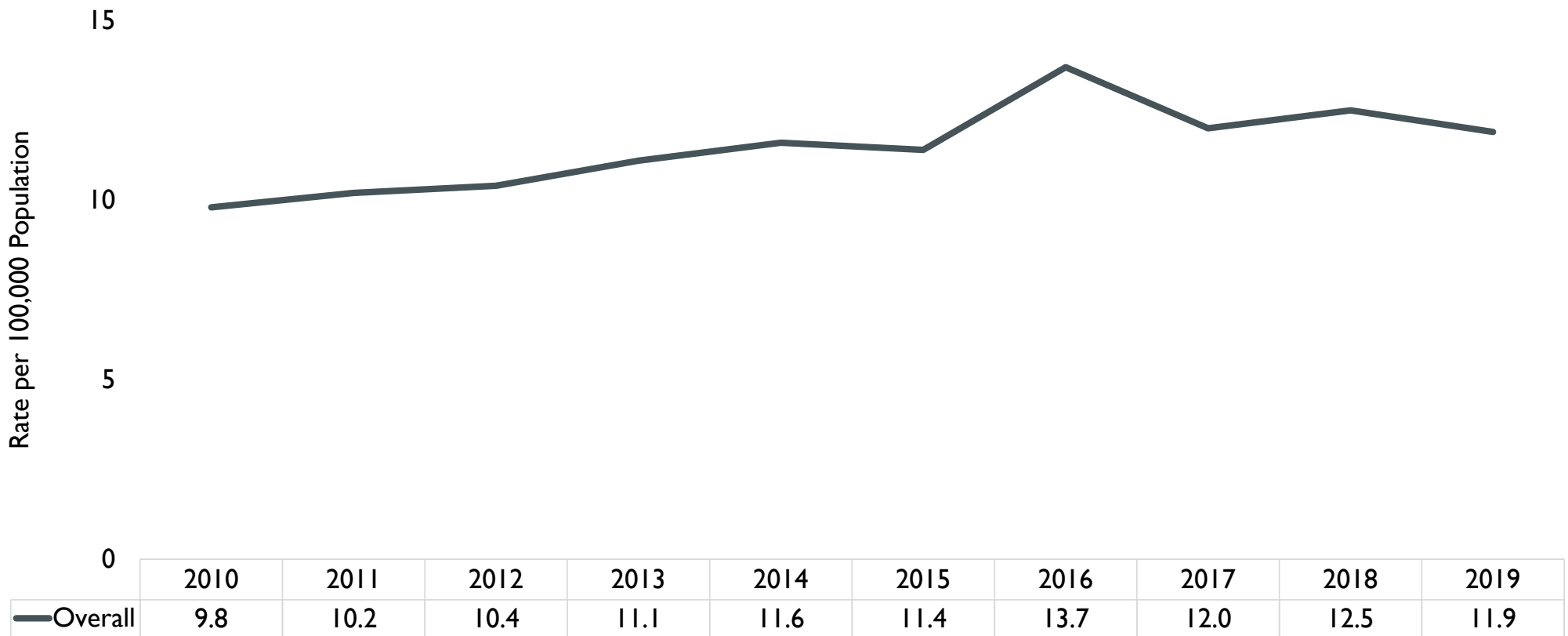
Sources: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF MEDICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE; PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT | FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (FLORIDAHEALTH.GOV); FLORIDA POPULATION 2021 (DEMOGRAPHICS, MAPS, GRAPHS) (WORLDPOPULATIONREVIEW.COM); [HTTP://WWW.FLORIDAHEALTH.GOV/LICENSING-AND-REGULATION/REPORTS-AND-PUBLICATIONS/ANNUAL-REPORTS.HTML](http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/annual-reports.html); [HTTPS://WWW.AAMC.ORG/DATA-REPORTS/WORKFORCE/REPORT/STATE-PHYSICIAN-WORKFORCE-DATA-REPORT](https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/workforce/report/state-physician-workforce-data-report)



# HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

QUALITY OF CARE

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 FROM DENTAL CONDITIONS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

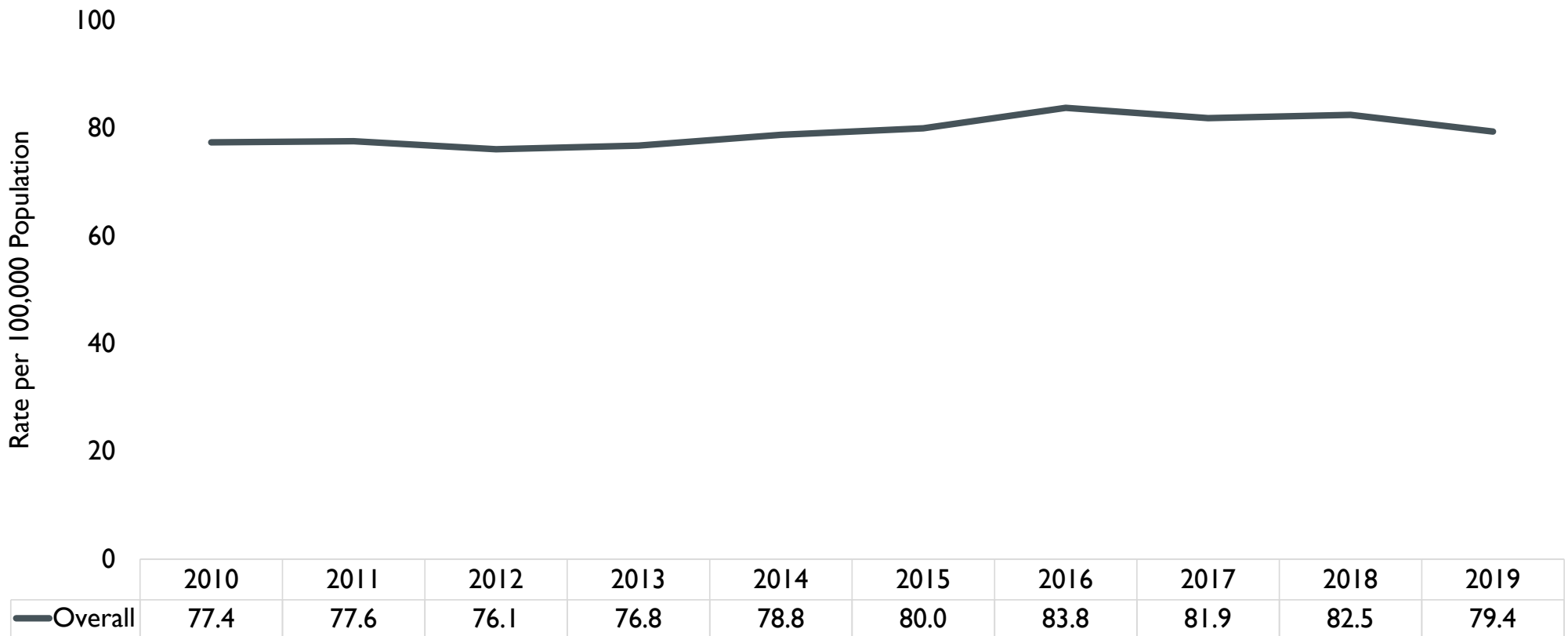


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM DENTAL CONDITIONS

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from dental conditions increased.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 years from dental conditions was 11.9 per 100,000 per population in Florida.
- Dental diseases such as tooth decay and gum disease are preventable, but if left untreated, they can cause pain and infection and may necessitate an emergency room visit.
- Preventable emergency room visits under 65 years from dental conditions have also increased from 2010 to 2019. In 2019, the rate of preventable emergency room visits under 65 years from dental conditions was 735.2 per 100,000 per population in Florida.
- During 2015-2018, 25.9% percent of American adults aged 20-44 had untreated dental caries and 13.2% percent of American children aged 5-19 were left with untreated dental caries. Approximately 65% of U.S. adults aged 18 and over made at least one dental visit in 2019. According to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the percentage of untreated caries has decreased since 2015, as family income has increased. Non-Hispanic black youth have the highest prevalence of untreated caries.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM GRAND MAL & OTHER EPILEPTIC CONDITIONS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



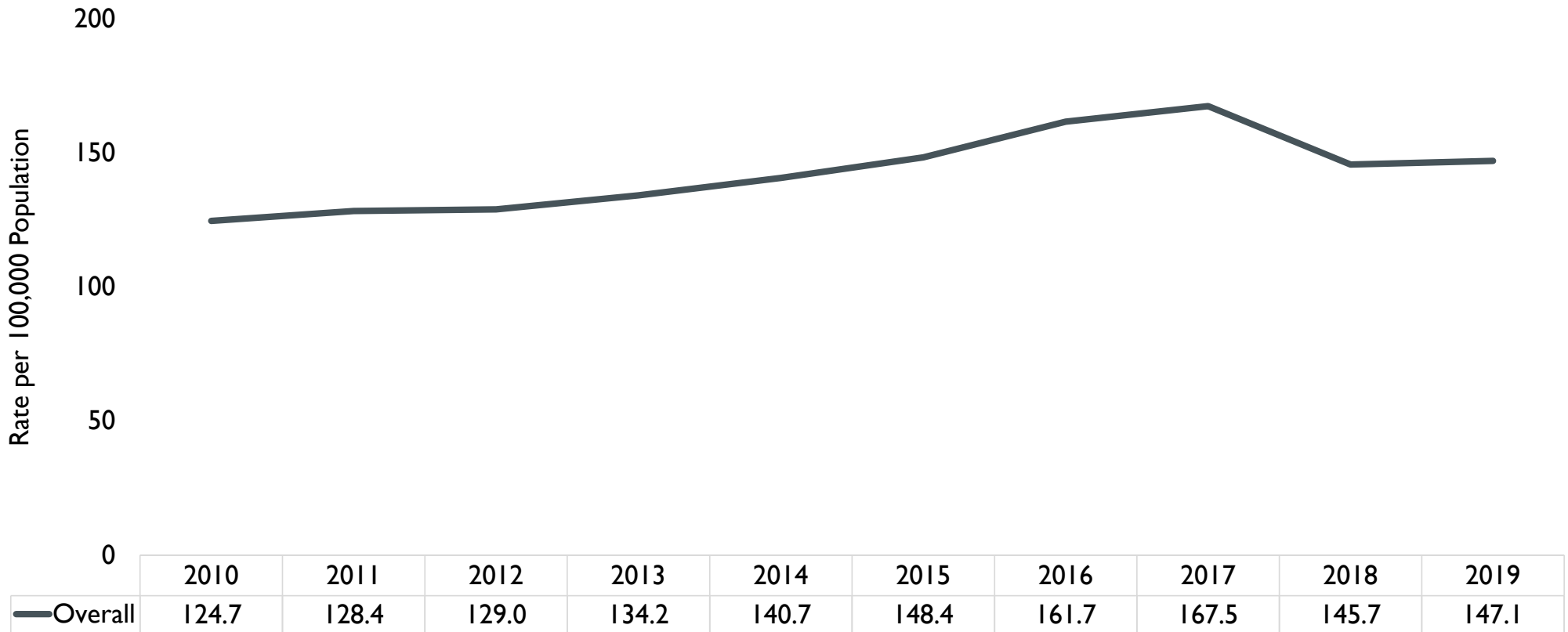
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration



# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM GRAND MAL AND OTHER EPILEPTIC CONDITIONS

- From 2010 to 2019, the rate of preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from grand mal and other epileptic conditions increased.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate for grand mal or other epileptic conditions was 79.4 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- Epilepsy can shorten a person's life and severely reduce well-being and full participation in daily activities. Although in many cases the exact cause of epilepsy is unknown, many conditions such as stroke, brain tumor, traumatic brain injury/head injury, infection of the central nervous system might be the cause of epilepsy.
- Epilepsy is complex for individuals to manage. Effective management requires provider intervention as well as a supportive social environment since many persons with epilepsy live in poverty, face social stigma, live alone or are unable to work.
- There are 3 million adults and 470,000 children in U.S. who have an active epilepsy, which makes it about 1.2% (3.4 million people) of the population. Prevalence estimates show that the number of cases with active epilepsy are increasing nationwide.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM DIABETES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

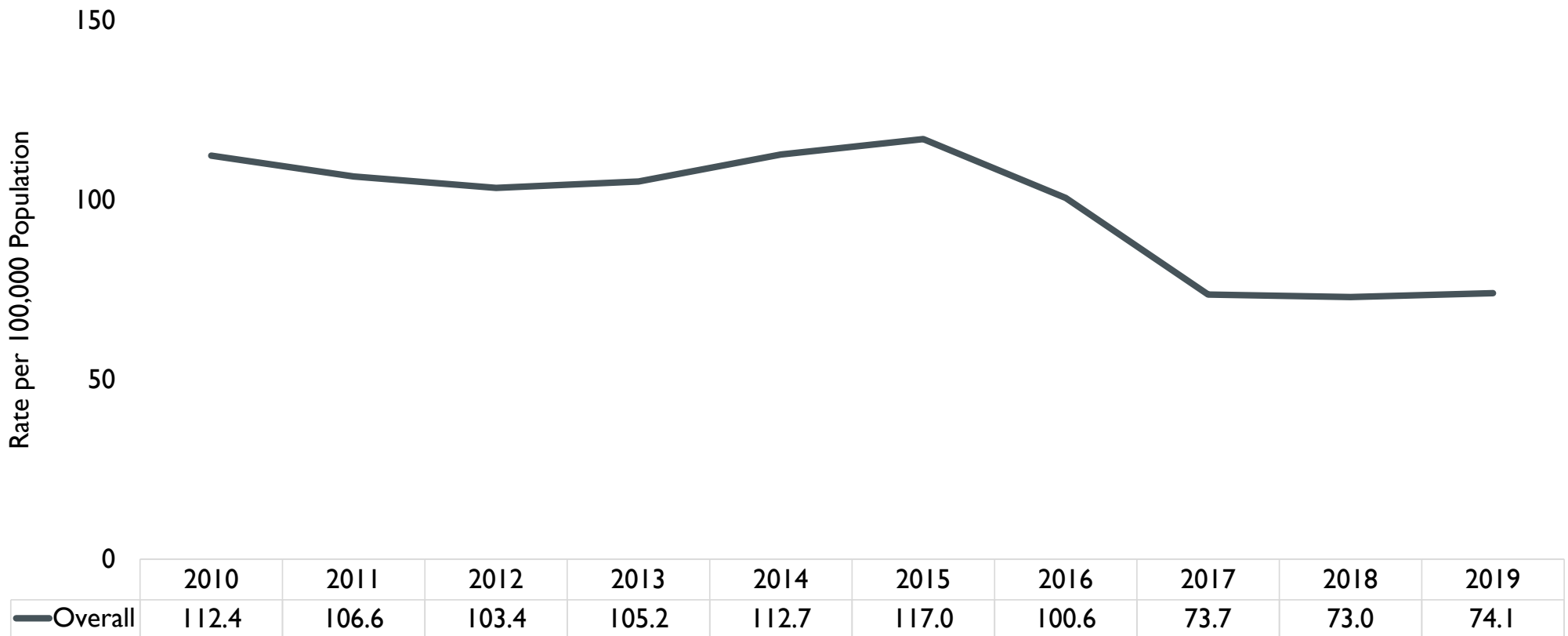


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM DIABETES

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from diabetes increased.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 from diabetes was 147.1 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- Prevention and management of diabetes are good strategies to decrease health complications and reduce health care costs. Lifestyle changes including healthy diet, physical activity, blood pressure and cholesterol control and support are essential to reduce the risk of and occurrence of type 2 diabetes.
- According to the CDC, 16 million adults aged 18 or over visited the emergency room with diabetes as the primary condition in 2016. Among the 16 million adults, 59% were treated and released, 35% were admitted to the hospital, about 5% were transferred to other care facilities, 1% left without medical advice and 0.2% died. Nationwide 9.7 adults per every 1,000 adults have hyperglycemic crisis with diabetes and 10.2 adults per 1,000 adults who have hypoglycemia with diabetes. Both conditions are considered as risk factors for diabetes.

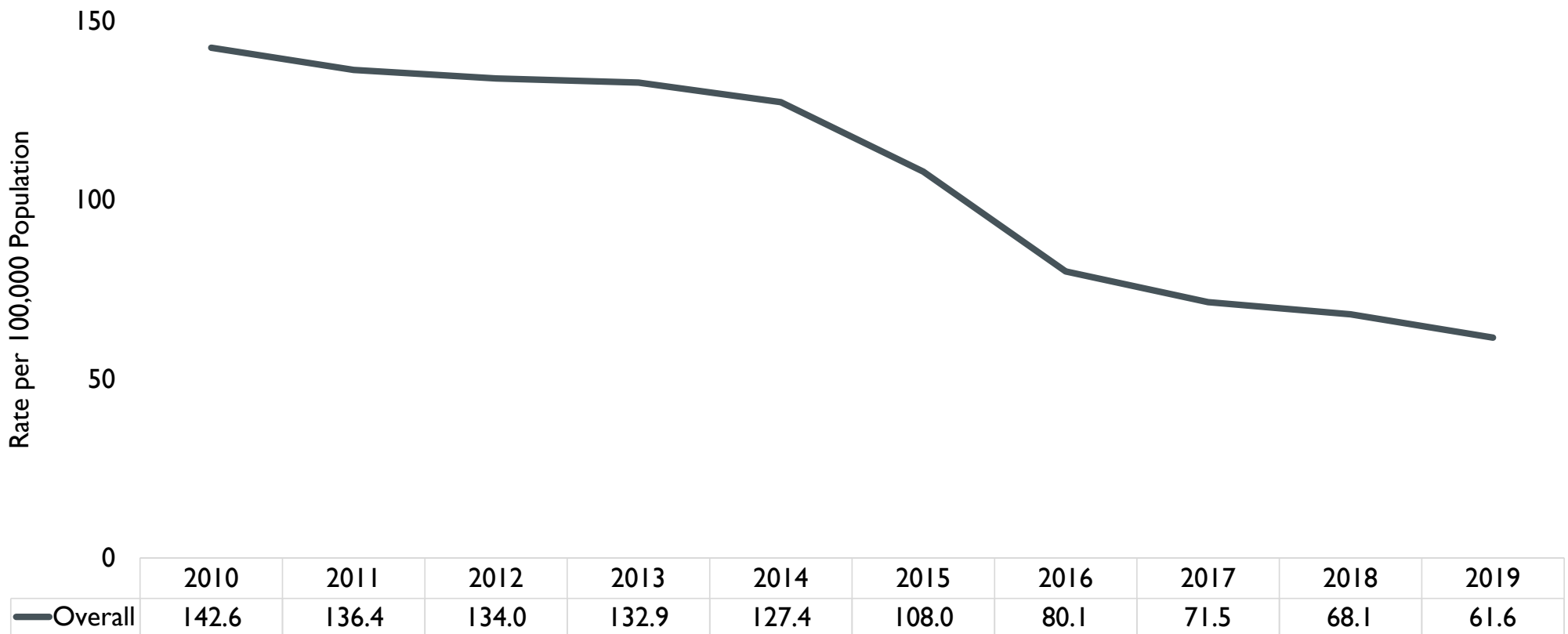
# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from congestive heart failure decreased.
- DOH and partners continue implementation of the Heart Health Plus Program, which works to increase the number of persons with controlled hypertension, through blood pressure self-monitoring and cholesterol in community settings.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 from congestive heart failure was 74.1 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is a leading cause of hospitalizations in our nation. The proportion of CHF is lower in the people under age 65; however, it has been increasing significantly since the last decade. Males under age 65 are at high risk for congestive heart failure. There are about 5 million people who are currently living with CHF and approximately 550,000 new cases are registered every year in the U.S. Altogether, data shows that there are 1.4 million persons with CHF who are under age 60.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM ASTHMA, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



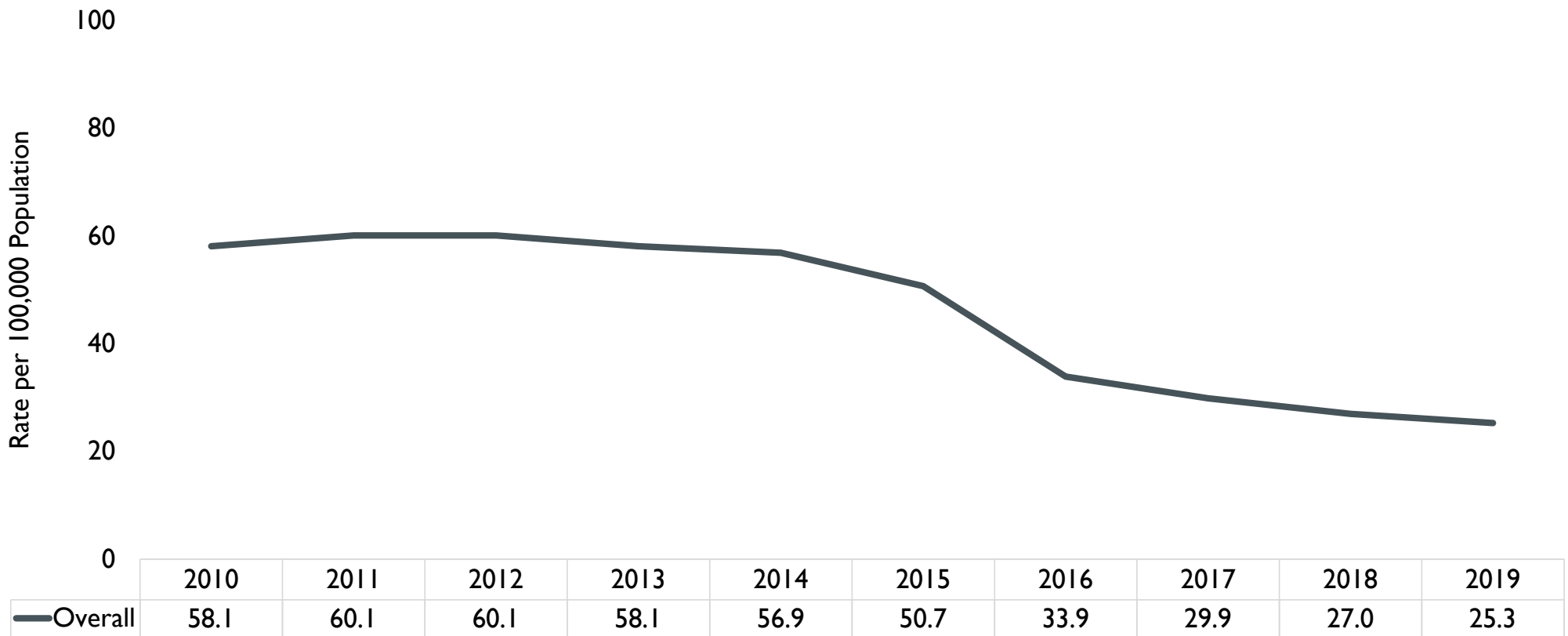
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM ASTHMA

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from asthma decreased.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 from asthma was 61.6 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- In Florida, the greatest rates of hospitalizations still remain among children under 10 years of age. Continued efforts to reduce the burden of childhood asthma are necessary to help Florida meet national targets for asthma control.
- Asthma is considered one of the most common and costly diseases in the nation. Approximately 20 million Americans ages 18 or older are diagnosed with asthma. It is also considered the leading chronic disease in children. Currently there are about 5.1 million children under the age of 18 who have asthma. In 2016, there were 9.8 million visits made to the doctor's office. There were 178,530 discharges from hospital inpatient care and 1.6 million emergency department visits in 2018. Also, black Americans are at high risk to visit the emergency department due to asthma.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). 2019 National Health Interview Survey data. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/nhis/2019/data.htm>, Ferrante, G., & La Grutta, S. (2018). The Burden of Pediatric Asthma. *Frontiers in Pediatrics*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2018.00186>, Zahran, H., Bailey, C., Damon, S., Garbe, P. and Breysse, P. (2018). Vital signs: Asthma in children — U.S., 2001–2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6705e1>, National Center for Health Statistics. (2017). National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (2010-2017). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/national-surveillance-data/healthcare-use.htm>, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2019). Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (2018). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/national-surveillance-data/healthcare-use.htm>, National Center for Health Statistics. (2019). National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (2010-2018). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/national-surveillance-data/healthcare-use.htm>

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM KIDNEY/URINARY INFECTION, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



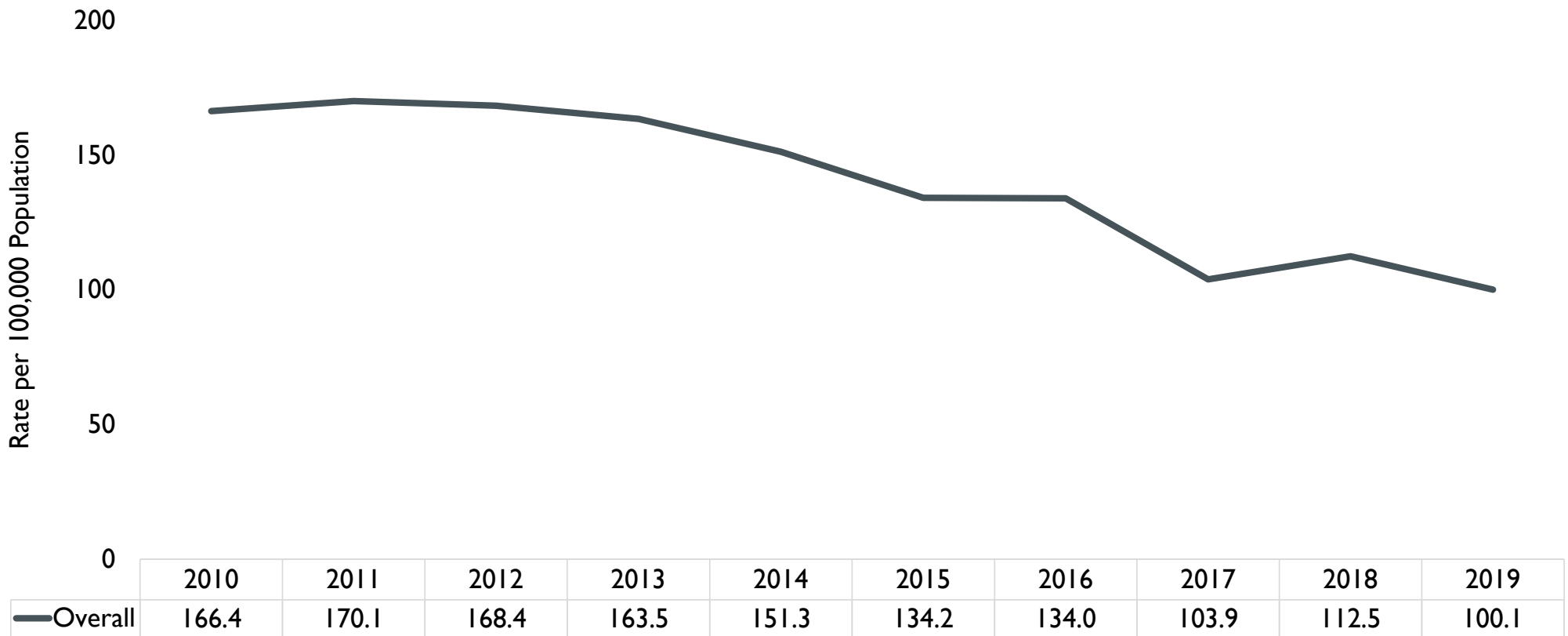
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration



## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM KIDNEY/URINARY INFECTION

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from kidney/urinary infections decreased.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 from kidney/urinary infection was 25.3 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- Nationwide, about 1 in every 30 cases of Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) leads to kidney infection. UTIs are the most common type of healthcare associated infection in the U.S. About 75% of the UTIs are associated with urinary catheter, and about 15-20% of those patients receive urinary catheters during their hospital visit. Kidney infections are responsible for most of the 100,000 hospital visits every year. Women are at greater risk to develop an UTI.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

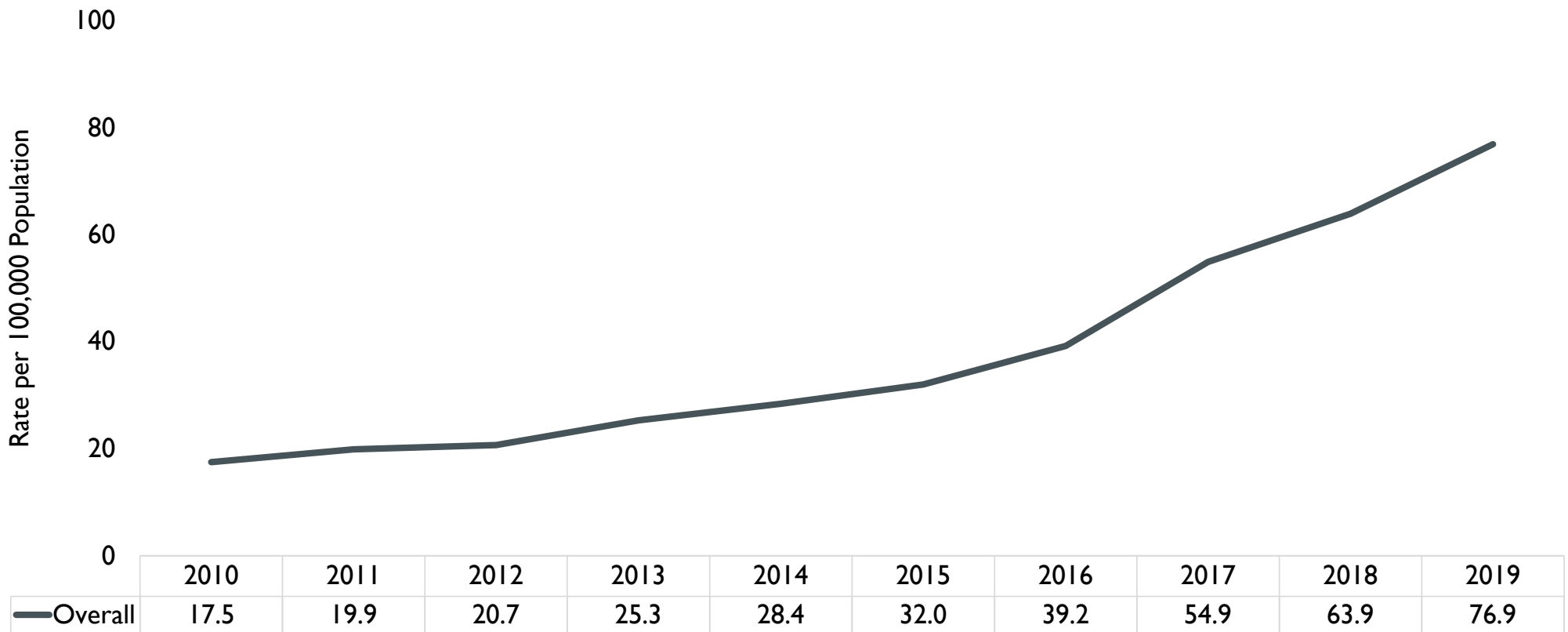


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 from bacterial pneumonia decreased.
- The highest risk groups are individuals 5 years old and younger, chronic diseases (COPD, heart disease), smoking and weakened or suppressed immune systems.
- In 2019, the preventable hospitalization rate under 65 years from bacterial pneumonia was 100.1 per 100,000 population in Florida.
- In 2017, 1.3 million people were diagnosed with pneumonia in an emergency room and about 50,000 people die from the disease each year in the U.S.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER 65, SINGLE YEAR, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

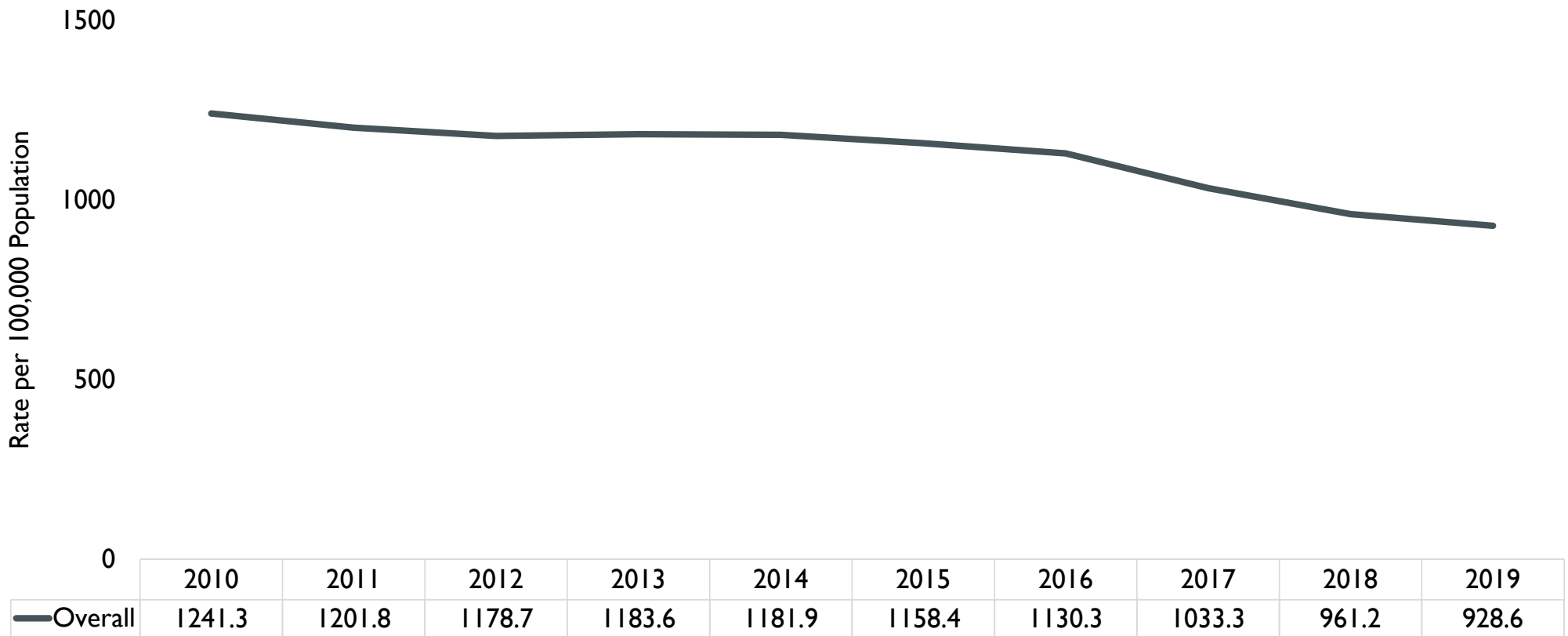


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from nutritional deficiencies increased.
- In 2019, the rate of preventable hospitalizations under 65 from nutritional deficiencies in Florida was 76.9 per 100,000.

# PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65 YEARS FROM ALL CONDITIONS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

## PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER 65

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in preventable hospitalizations under 65 years from all conditions decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest percentage of individuals under the age of 65 who suffered preventable hospitalizations.
- Preventable hospitalizations place financial burdens on patients, insurance providers and hospitals. In 2017, \$33.7 billion in hospital costs were attributed to preventable hospitalizations, of which the majority were for chronic conditions, such as heart failure, diabetes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- In 2018, the U.S. reported 4,237 preventable hospitalization discharges per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.



# HEALTH FACTORS

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

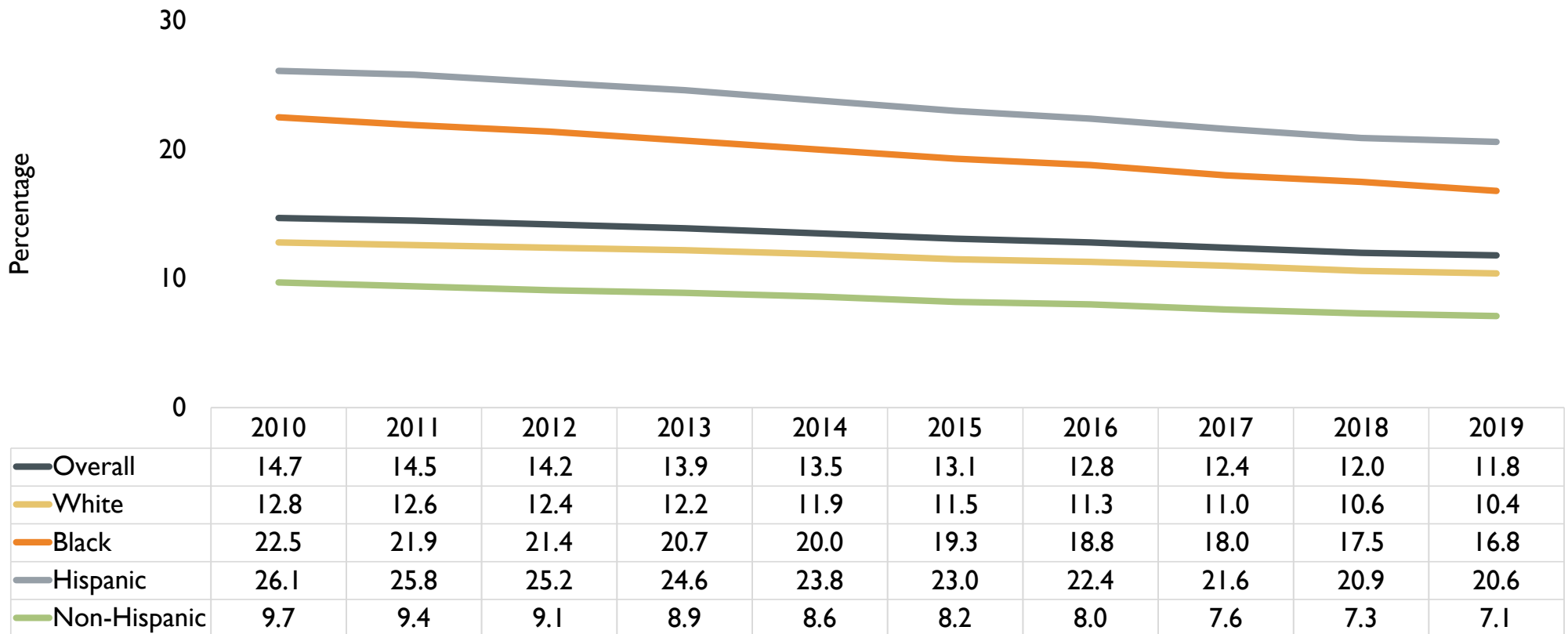




# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

EDUCATION

# INDIVIDUALS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

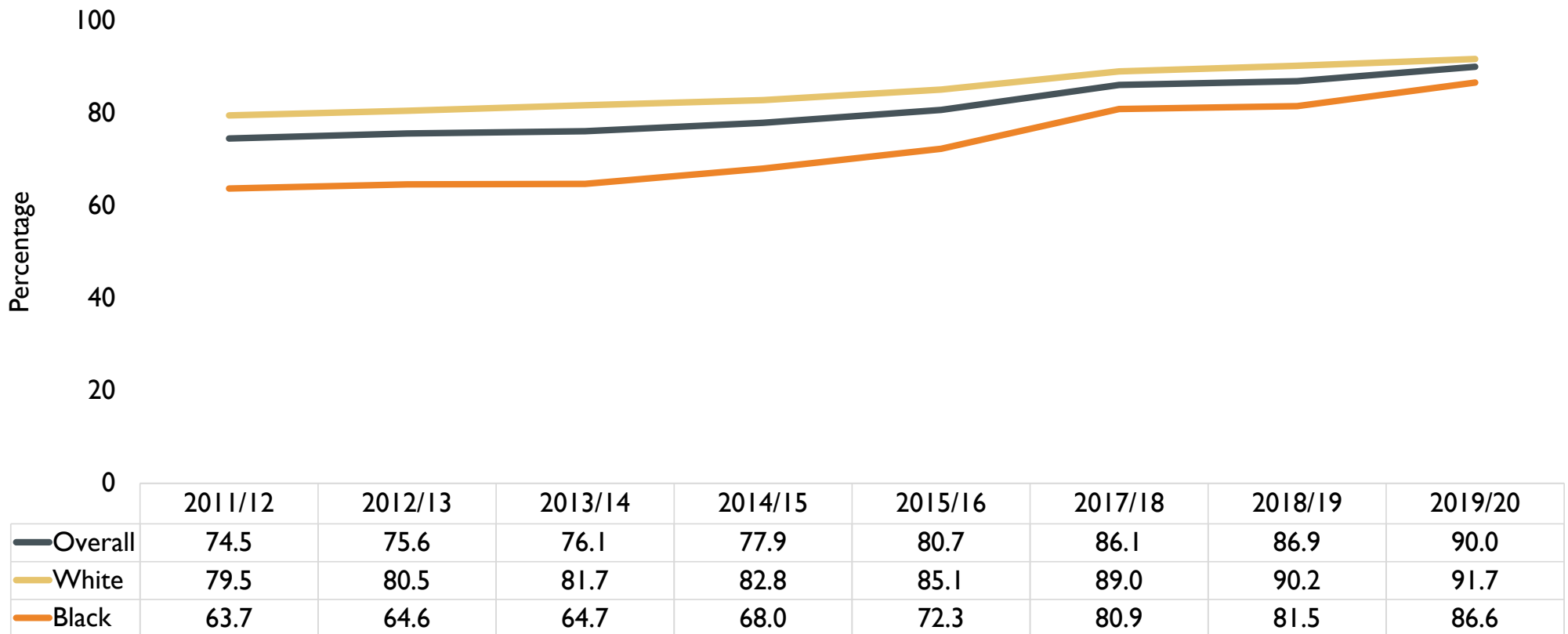


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table C15002A, C15002B, C15002C, C15002D, C15002E, C15002F, C15002G, C15002H, and C15002I

# INDIVIDUALS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in percentage of individuals 25 years and older with no high school diploma decreased.
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of individuals 25 years and older with no high school diploma.
- For 25- to 34-year-olds who worked full time, year-round, higher educational attainment was associated with higher median earnings; this pattern was consistent within each year from 2010 through 2019.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of individuals 25 years and older with no high school diploma was 12%.

# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE, FLORIDA, 2011/12-2019/20



Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS)

# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

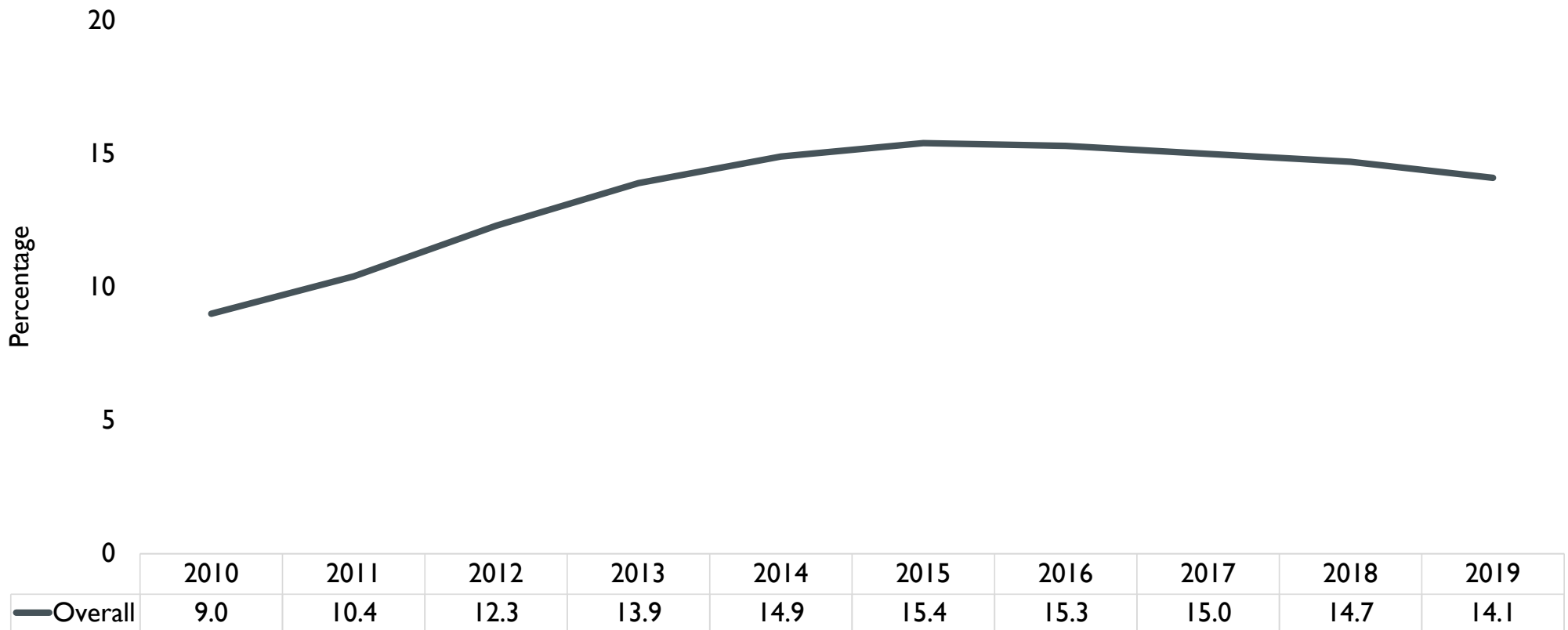
- From 2011/12 to 2019/20, the percentage of students who graduated with a standard diploma within four years of their initial enrollment in ninth grade increased.
- While the gap has decreased during this time, Black students still have a lower high school graduation rate than White students.
- Graduation rates provide information about performance of schools and future employability of students. Receiving a high school diploma enables someone to pursue a higher education, including vocational school, trade programs, a certified work-program or college.



# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ECONOMIC STABILITY

# HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR FOOD STAMPS, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



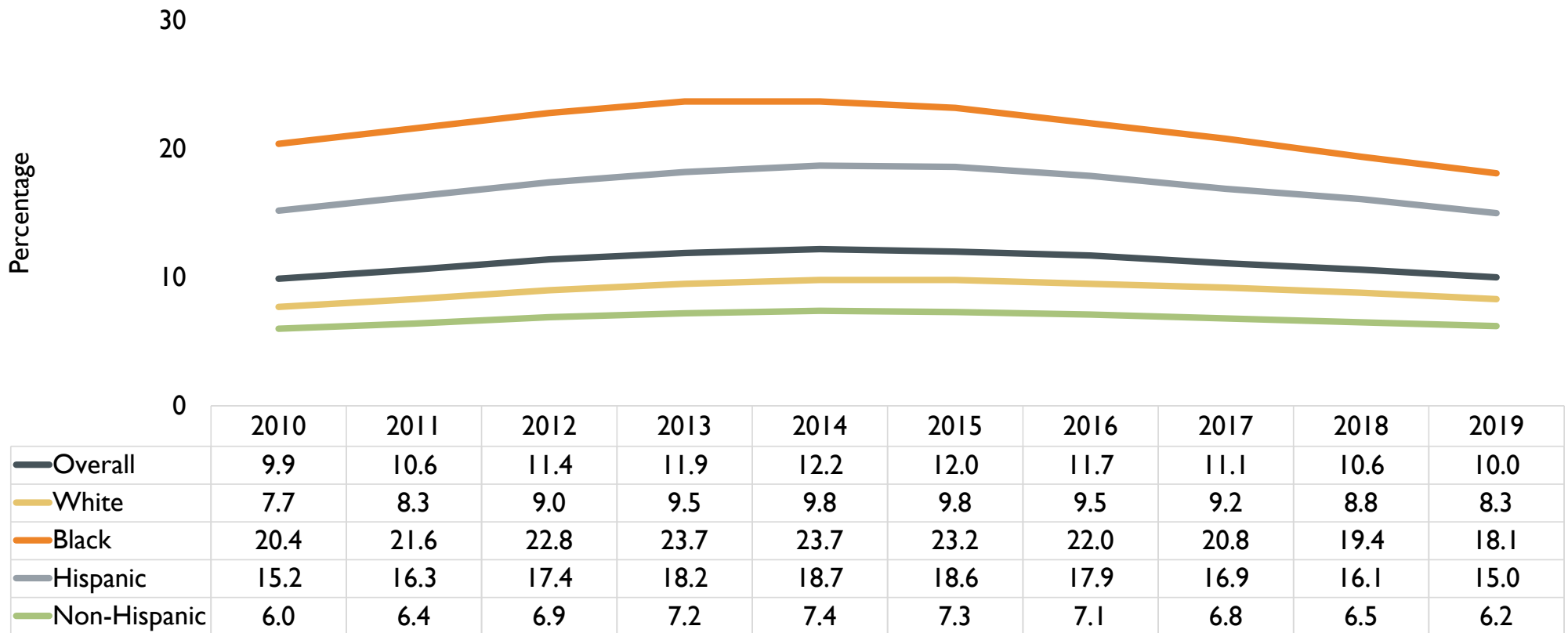
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19058

## HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR FOOD STAMPS

- From 2010 to 2019, the percentage of households receiving cash public assistance or food stamps increased.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of households receiving cash public assistance or food stamps was 12.4%.
- U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) data shows that in 2018, more than 75% of families who received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits had at least one person working and about 33% of families who received SNAP benefits included two or more workers.

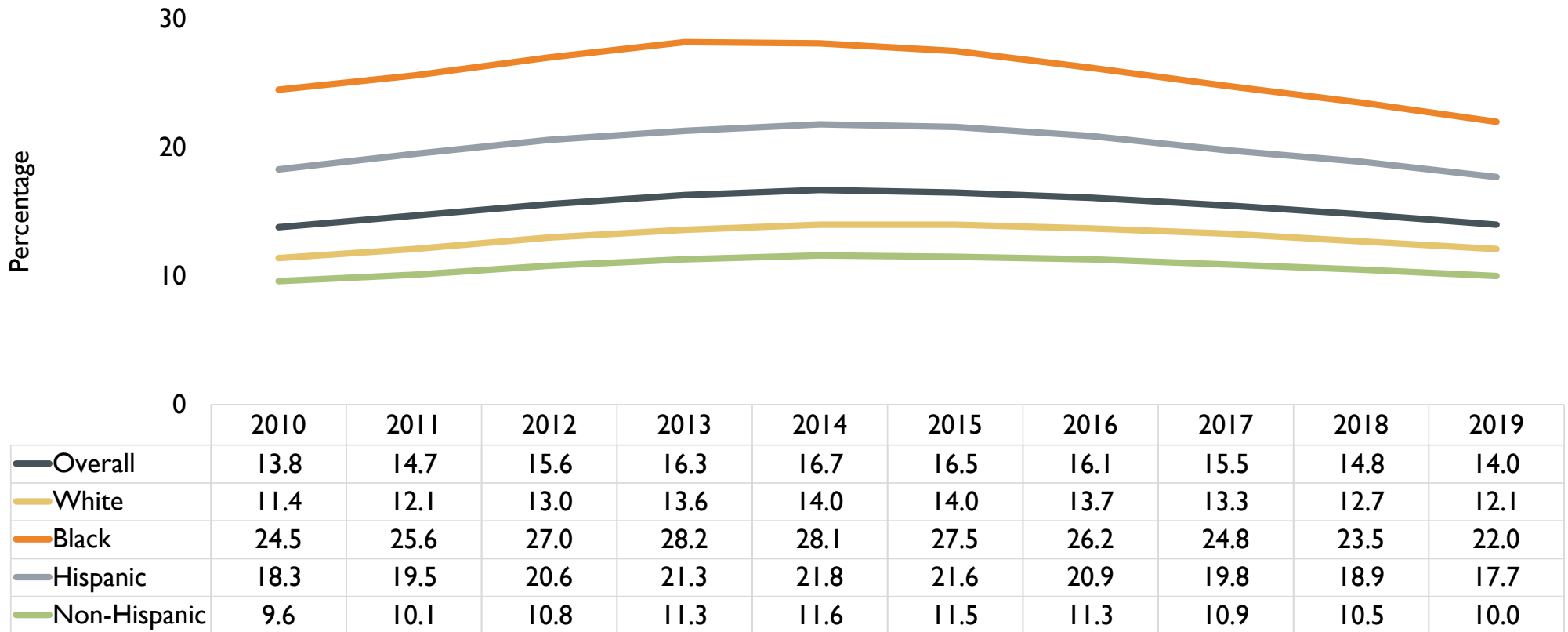


# FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



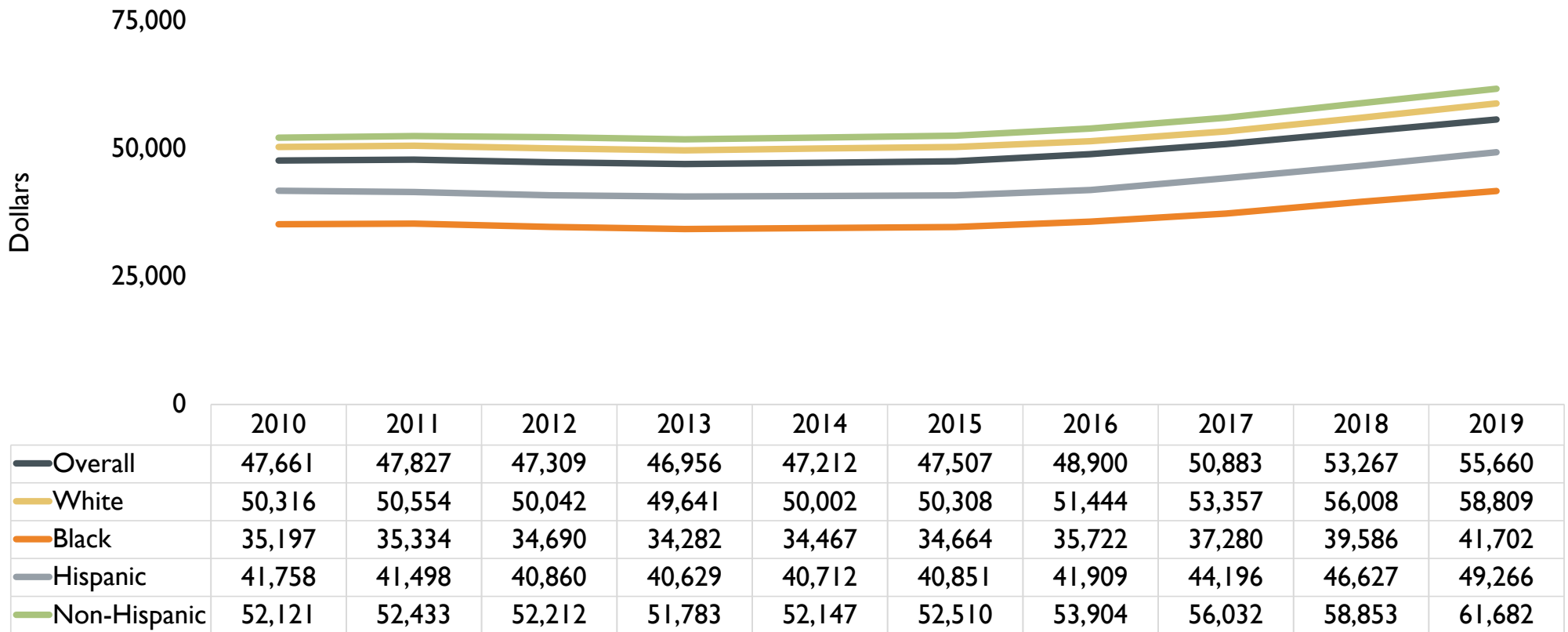
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B17010

# INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B17001

# MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, INCOME BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

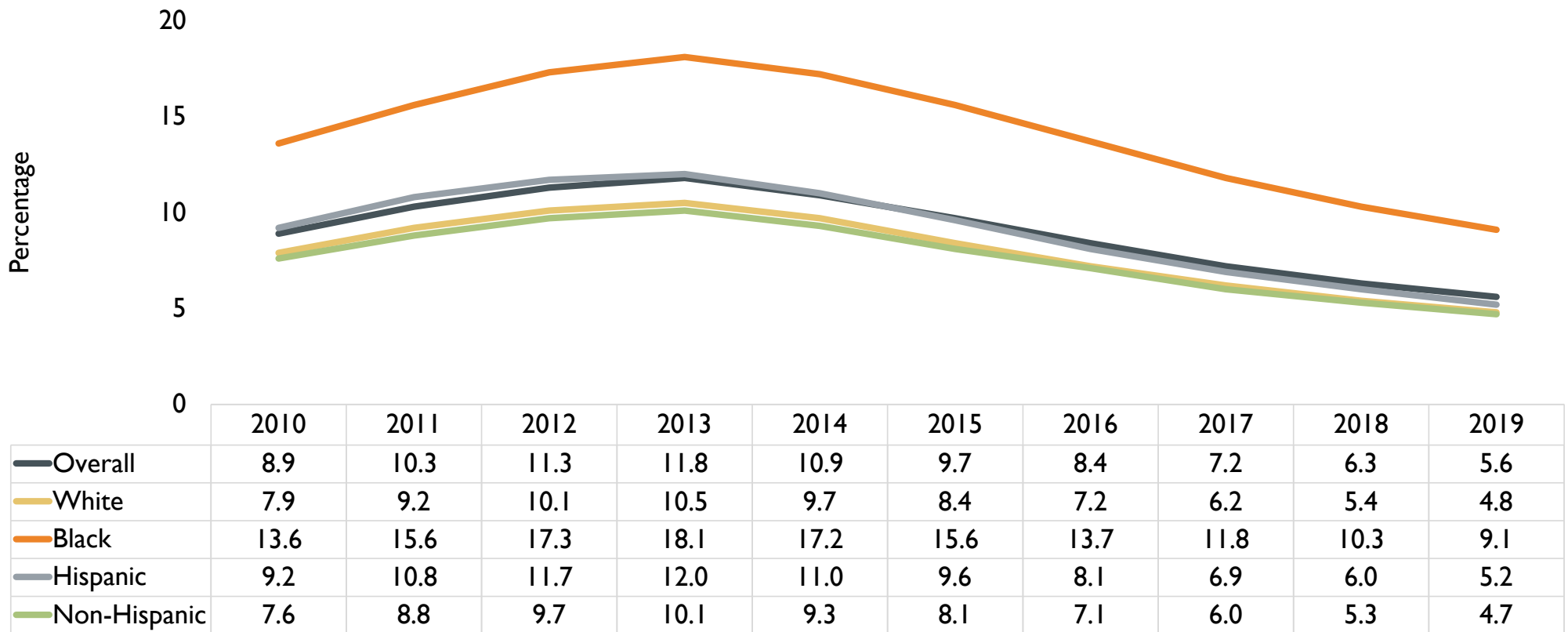


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013

## POVERTY LEVEL AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in families and individuals below poverty level stayed the same. Household income increased from \$47,661 to \$55,660.
- Blacks have the highest percentage of individuals and families below poverty level and the lowest median household income.
- The topic of poverty is widely considered a cause for national action because poor families often encounter material hardships and reduced well-being and because children who grow up in poor households are less likely to thrive as adults.
- The Federal Poverty Level is a measure of income issued every year by the Department of Health and Human Services and are used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits, including Medicaid and CHIP coverage.
- In 2019, the U.S. median household income (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$62,843.
  - 9.5% of U.S. families were below poverty level and 13.4% of individuals were below poverty level.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PERCENTAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP03

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

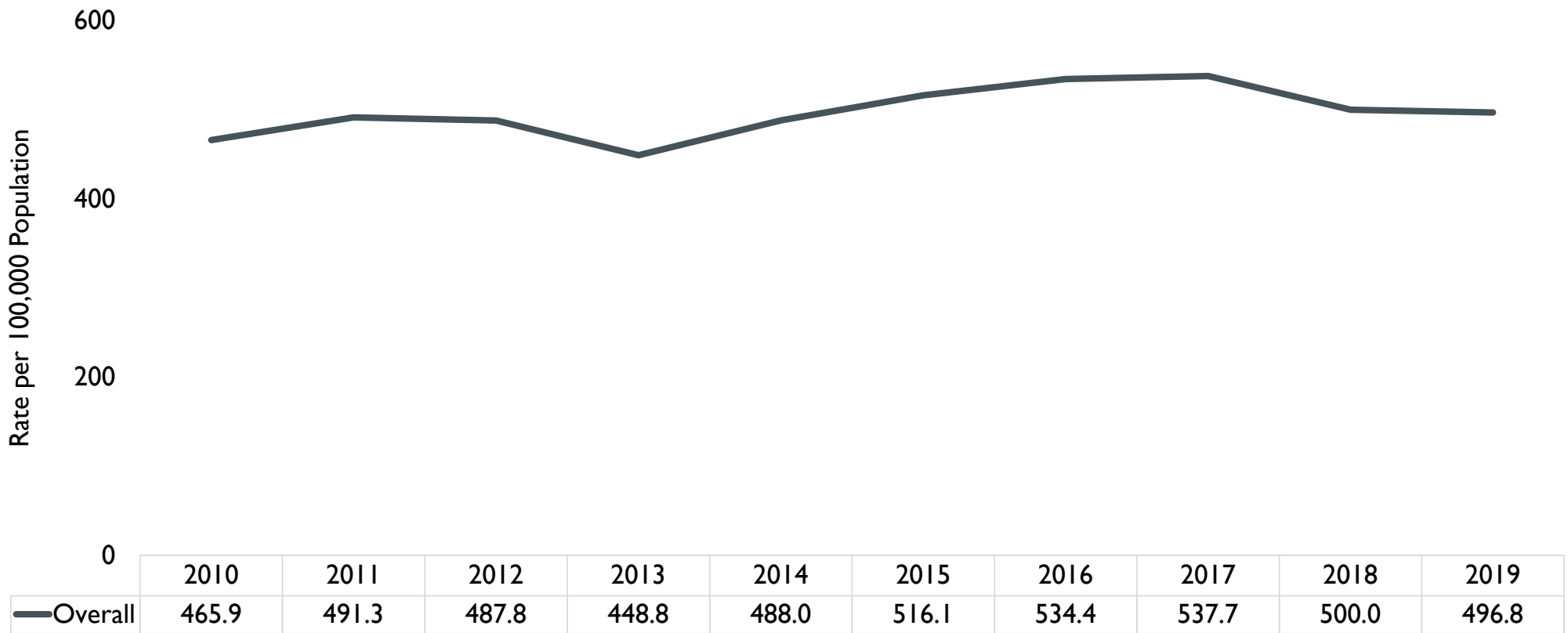
- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in civilian labor force unemployment rate decreased.
- Blacks have the highest civilian labor force unemployment rate.
- Unemployed individuals are unable to earn money to meet financial obligations. Failure to pay mortgage payments or to pay rent may lead to homelessness through foreclosure or eviction. Unemployment increases susceptibility to malnutrition, illness, mental stress and loss of self-esteem, leading to depression.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of civilian labor force that was unemployed was 5.3%.



# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

FAMILY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

# CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FOSTER CARE, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



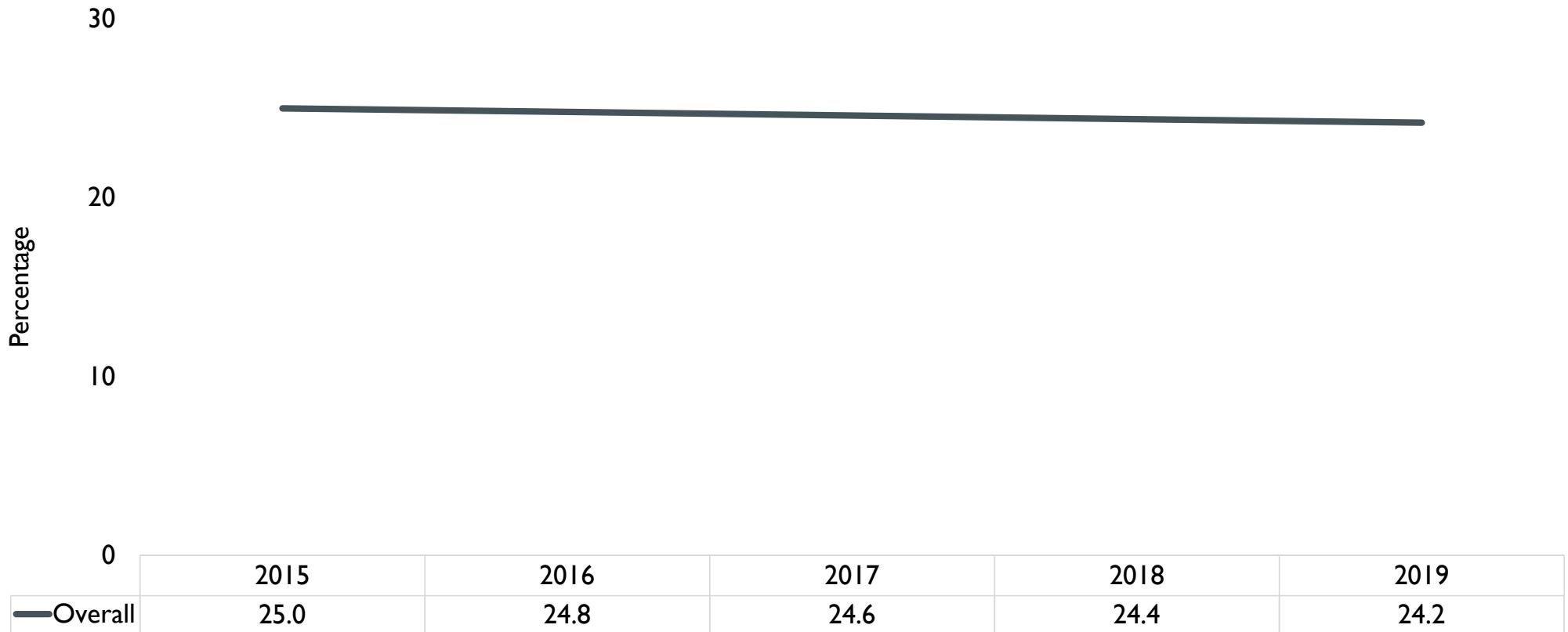
Source: Department of Children and Families, Florida Safe Families Network Data Repository



## CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FOSTER CARE

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in children under 18 years in foster care increased.
- As of July 31, 2021, the Department of Children and Families data dashboard shows that Black children and other or Multi-Racial children are overrepresented in out-of-home care. The trend for Black children in out-of-home care is decreasing, while the trend for other or Multi-Racial children in out-of-home care is increasing.
- Florida's Foster Care Program provides safe, licensed homes for children experiencing a need for placement outside of their home when they have been removed from a parent or guardian.
- According to a recent Health and Human Services Children's Bureau Report<sup>1</sup>, there were 423,997 children in foster care nationwide on September 30, 2019; similar to the number of children in foster care nationwide on September 30, 2009, (423,773). In 2019, 44% of these children were White, non-Hispanic, 23% were Black, and 21% were Hispanic (any race).

# INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ALONE, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2015-2019



Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs

## INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ALONE

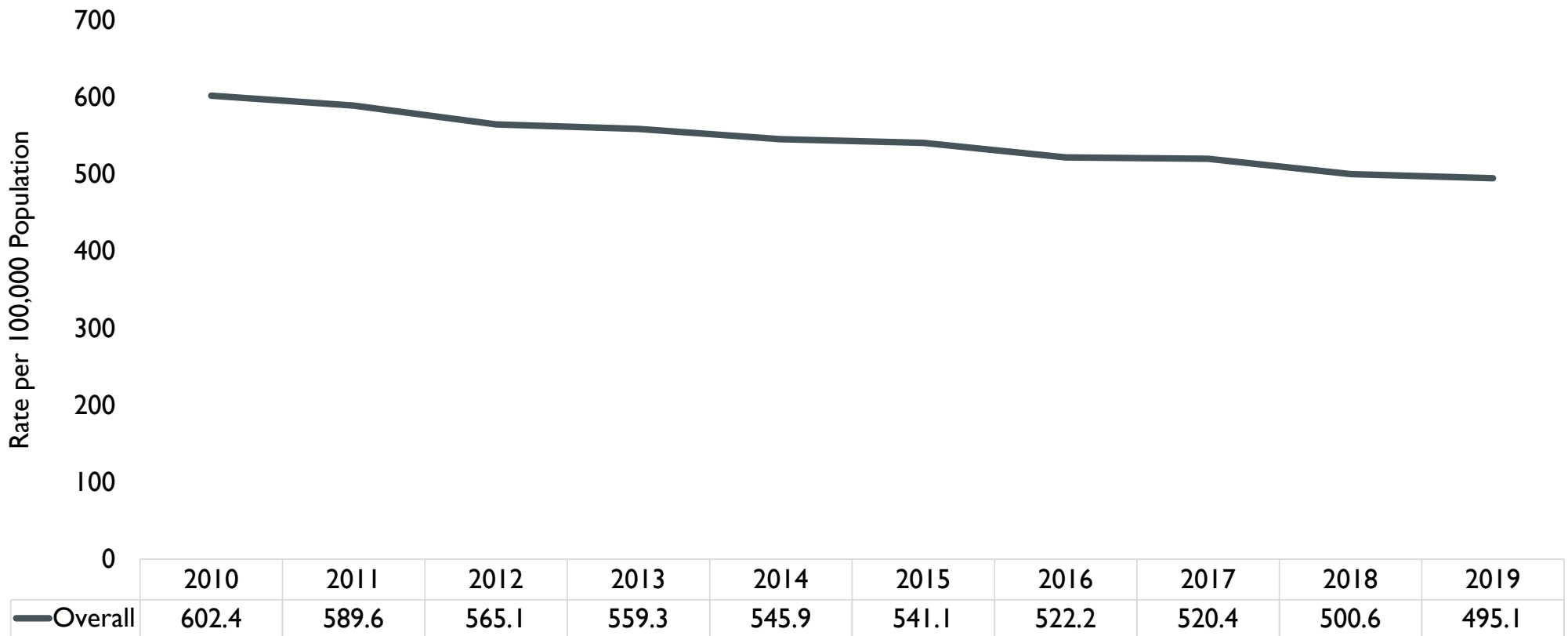
- From 2015 to 2019, the trend in individuals 65 years and over living alone decreased.
- As the number of people in the over 65 age group increases, so do the number who may need assistance, especially if they are living alone.
- In 2016, 25.9% of the U.S. population age 65 and over were living alone.
- In the U.S. in 2016, 39% of individuals ages 85 and older lived alone, compared to 28.5% among individuals ages 75-84 and 21.7% among individuals ages 65-74.



# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

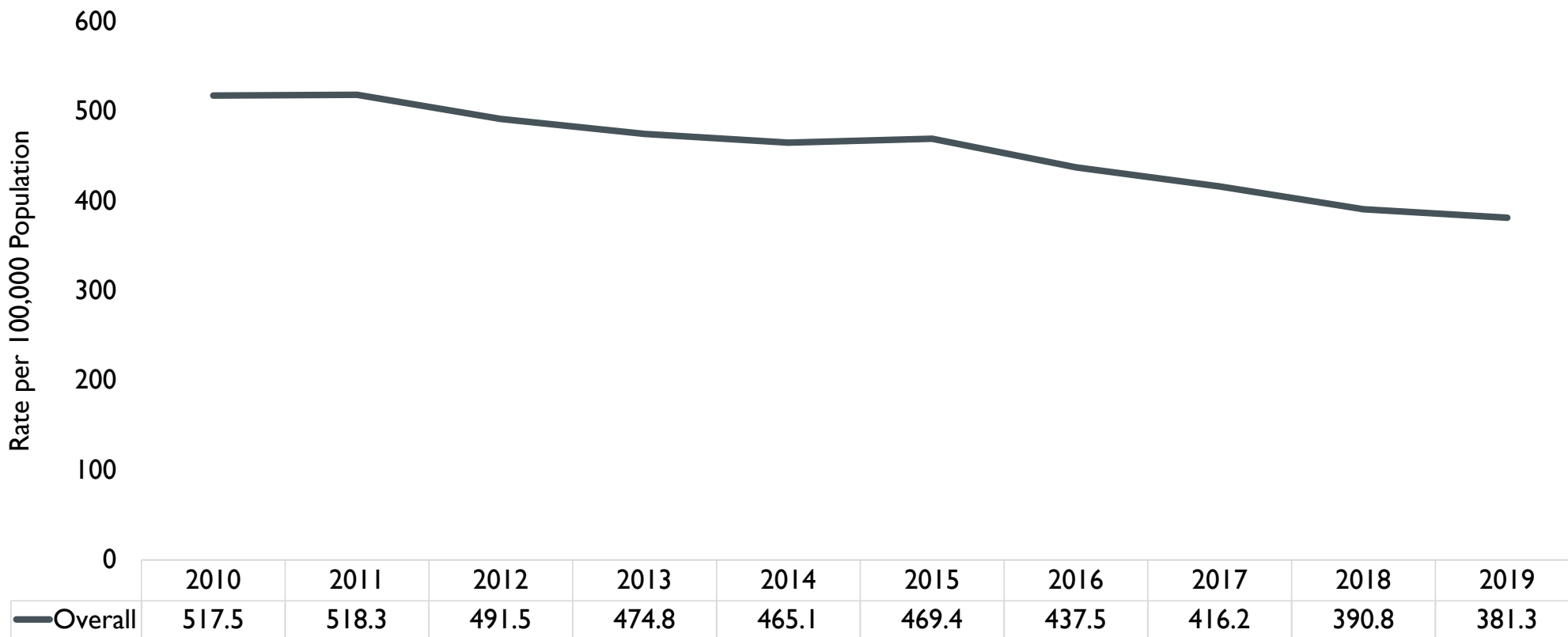
INJURY, SAFETY & VIOLENCE

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



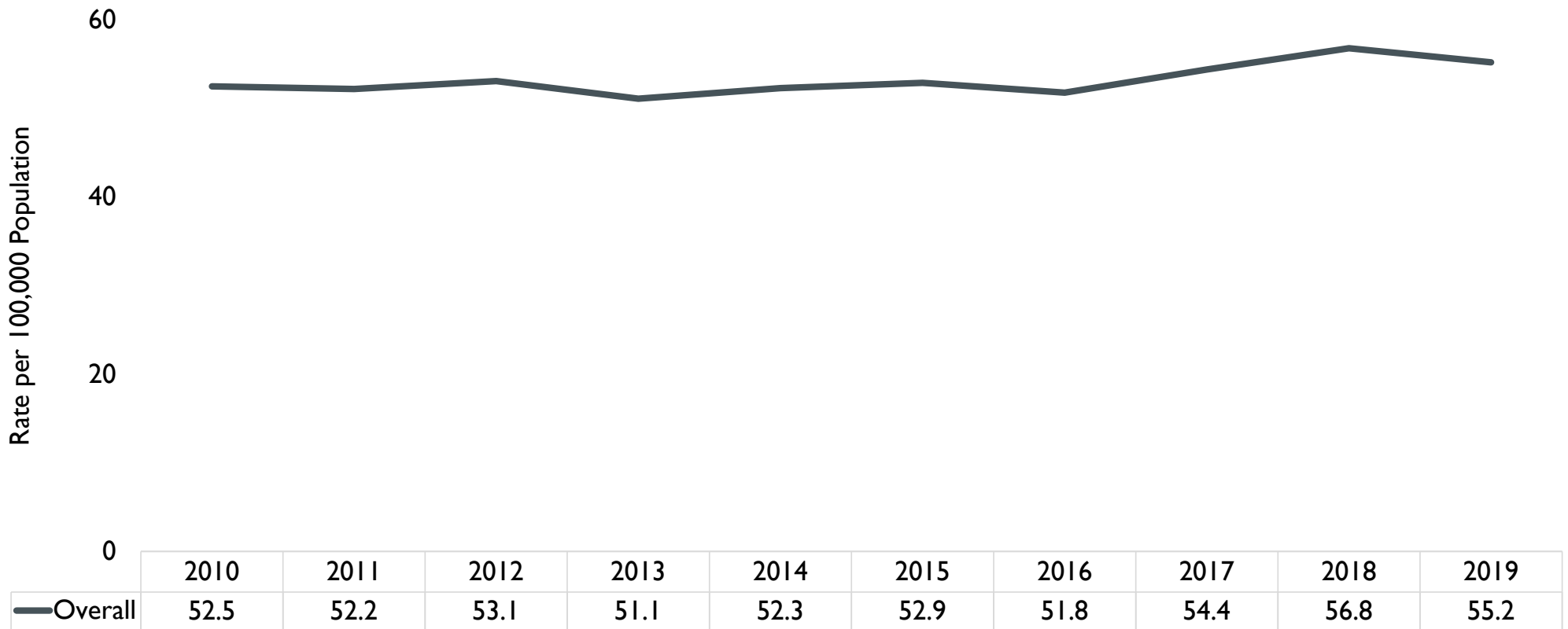
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

# VIOLENT CRIME, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



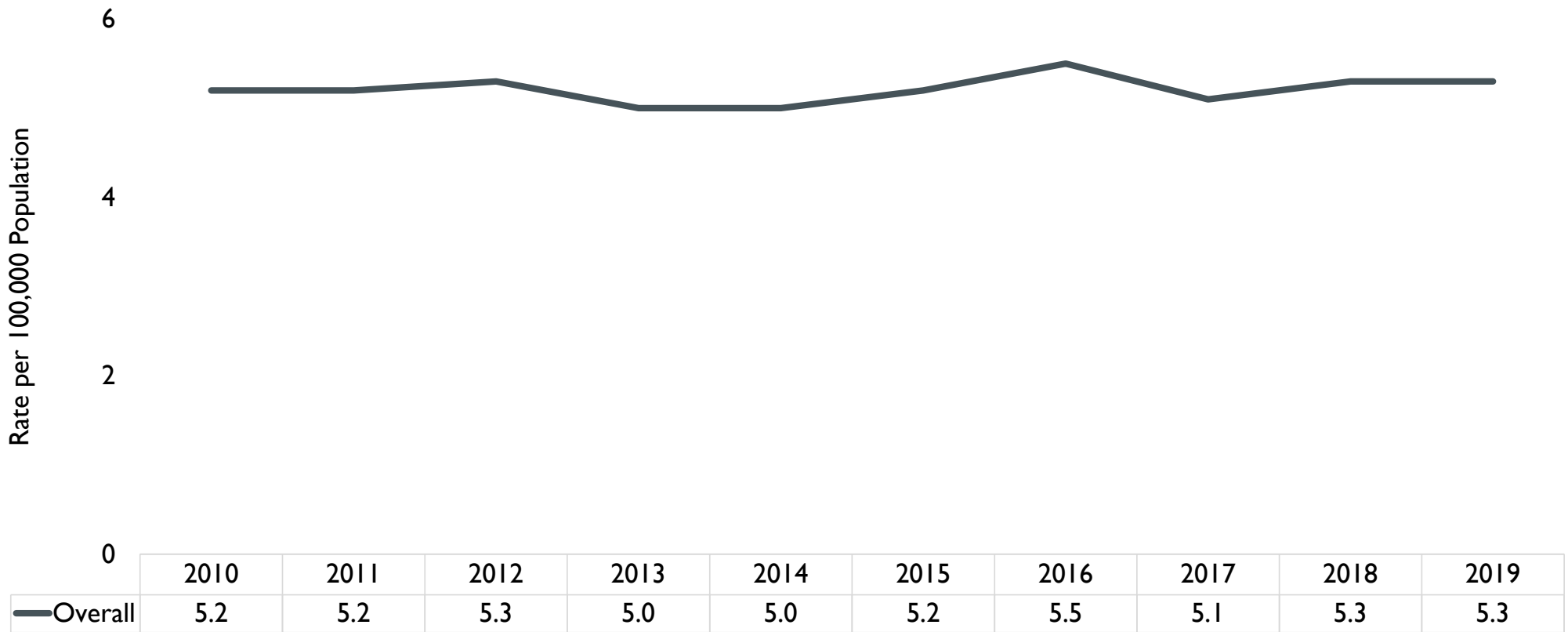
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

# FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

# MURDER, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



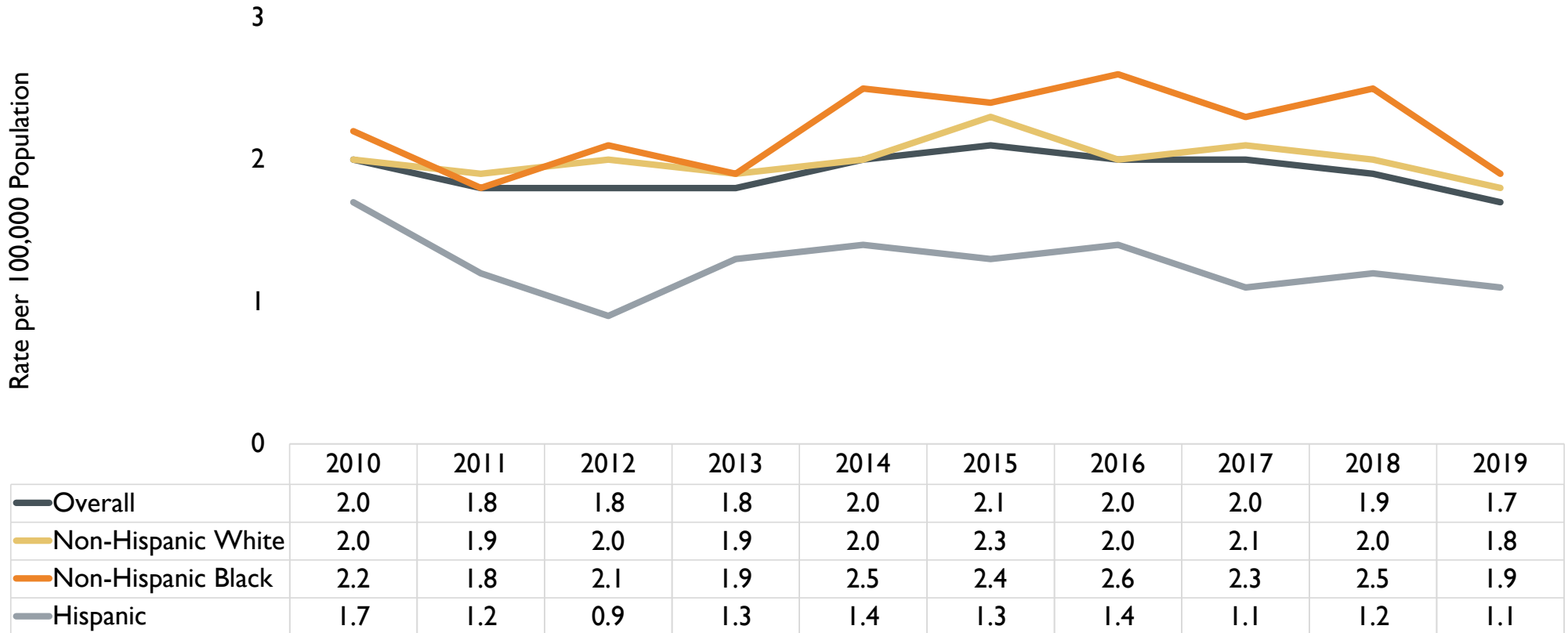
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement



# CRIME AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in violent crime rate and domestic violence offenses decreased, the trend in forcible sex offenses increased and the trend in murder remained relatively stable.
- Crime is a social determinant of health. Monitoring changes in types of crime helps in planning prevention strategies and public awareness programs.
- In 2019, the violent crime rate in the U.S. was 379 per 100,000 population.
- In the U.S., people aged 12 and older who were of “Other” race, people with an annual household income less than \$25,000 and people aged 12-24 had the highest rates of being a victim of a violent crime (excluding homicide). People aged 65 and older had the lowest rate of being a victim of a violent crime (excluding homicide).

# UNINTENTIONAL DROWNING DEATHS, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 2010-2019

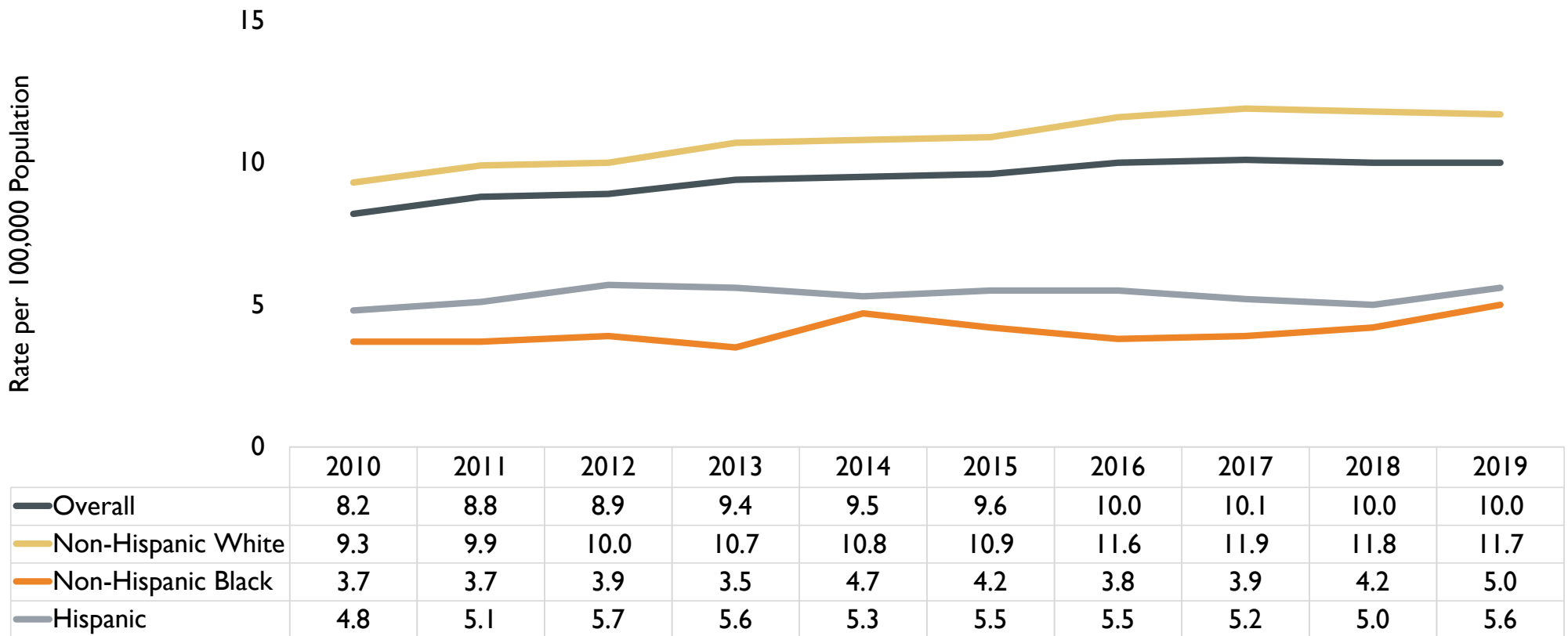


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

# UNINTENTIONAL DROWNING DEATHS

- From 2011 to 2019, unintentional drowning deaths decreased slightly.
- Drowning is a preventable event. Nationally, about one in five people who die from drowning are children 14 and younger. More than 50% of drowning victims treated in emergency departments (EDs) require hospitalization or transfer for further care (compared with a hospitalization rate of about 6% for all unintentional injuries).
- Every year in the U.S. there are an estimated: **3,960\*** fatal unintentional drownings, including boating-related drowning.

# DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

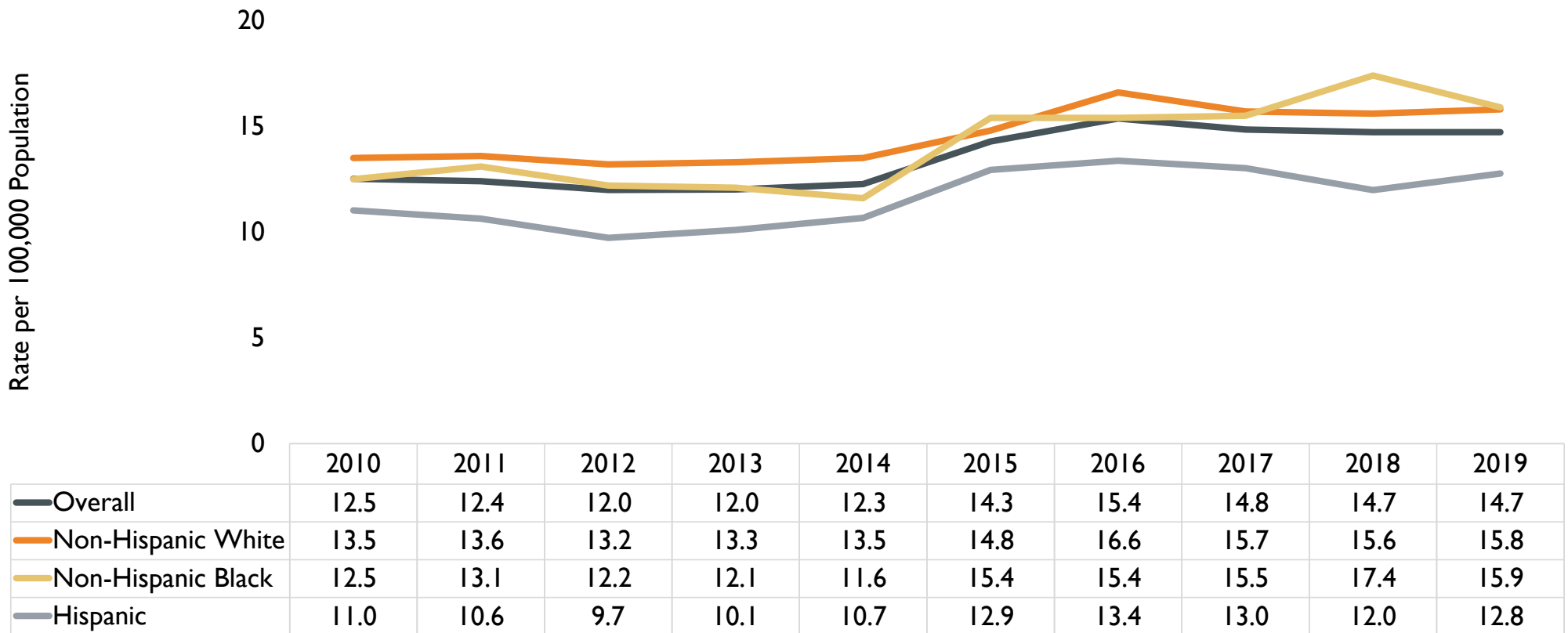


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS

- From 2010 to 2019, total deaths from unintentional falls increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the most deaths from unintentional falls.
- In 2019, 39,433 people died due to unintentional falls.

# MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

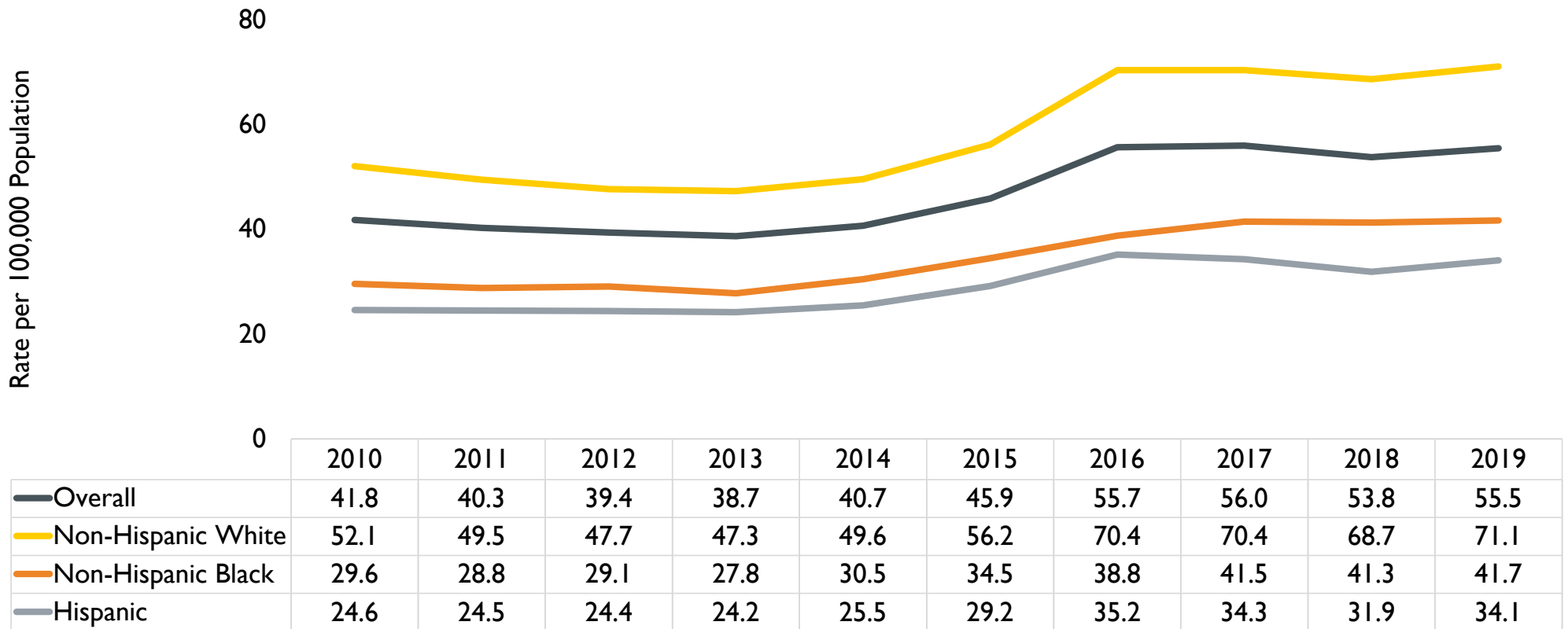


Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019

## MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH DEATH

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest rate of age-adjusted motor vehicle deaths.
- Motor vehicle traffic crash was the third leading cause of unintentional injury deaths in the U.S. and Florida after poisonings and falls in 2019.
- The motor vehicle crash age-adjusted death rate for Florida (14.7 per 100,000 population) was 28% higher compared to the U.S..
- The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted motor vehicle accident death rate was 11.5 per 100,000 population.

# UNINTENTIONAL INJURY, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



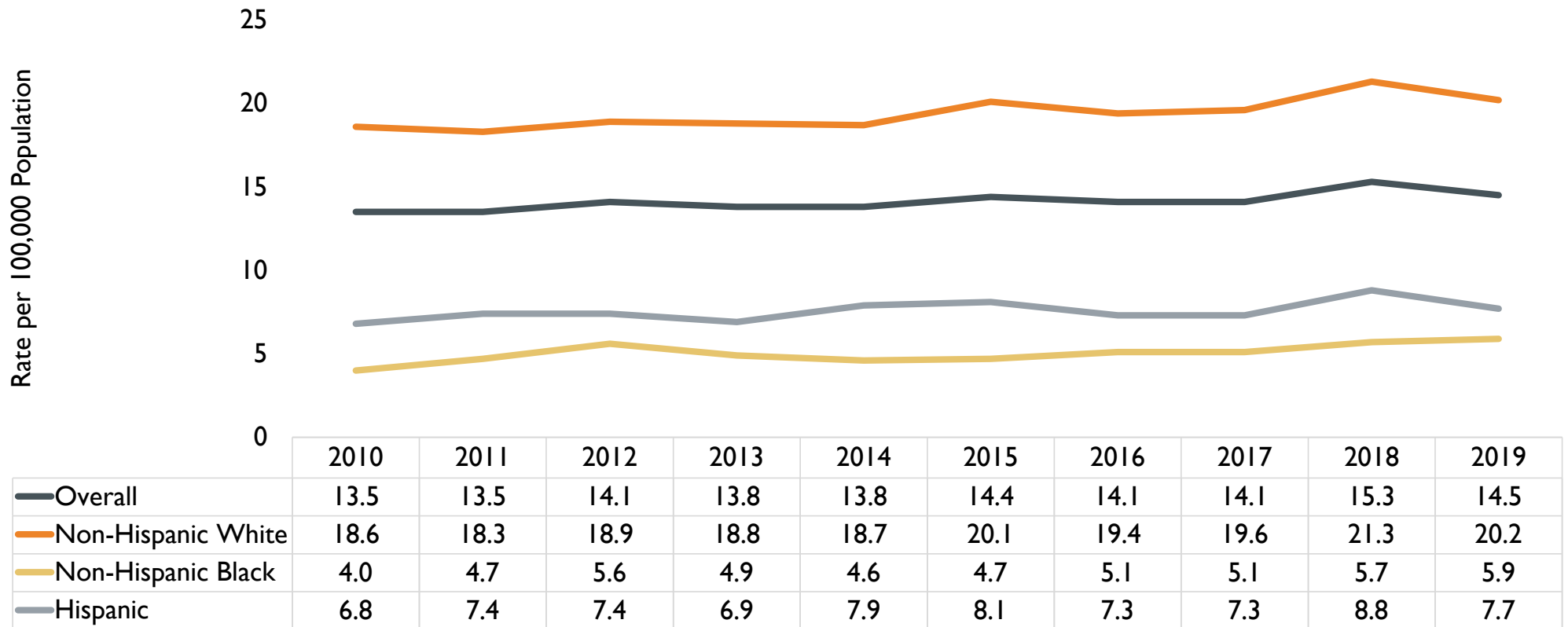
Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019



# UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATH

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate increased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest rate of age-adjusted unintentional injury deaths.
- In 2018 and 2019, unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death in the U.S. and the fourth leading cause of death in Florida. Poisoning is the leading mechanism of unintentional injury death, followed by falls and motor vehicle traffic. In 2019, Florida's age-adjusted death rate (55.5 per 100,000 population) was 13% higher compared to the U.S.
- The 2019 U.S. age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate was 49.3 per 100,000 population.

# SUICIDE, AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019



Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

# SUICIDE

- From 2010 to 2019 the age-adjusted death rate of suicide increased slightly.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest age-adjusted rate of suicide. Non-Hispanic Blacks have the lowest rate.
- In 2019, the age-adjusted rate of suicide in Florida was 14.5 per 100,000 population.
- Suicide was the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Florida in 2019.
- In 2019, the US age-adjusted death rate from suicide was 13.9 per 100,000.



HEALTH FACTORS

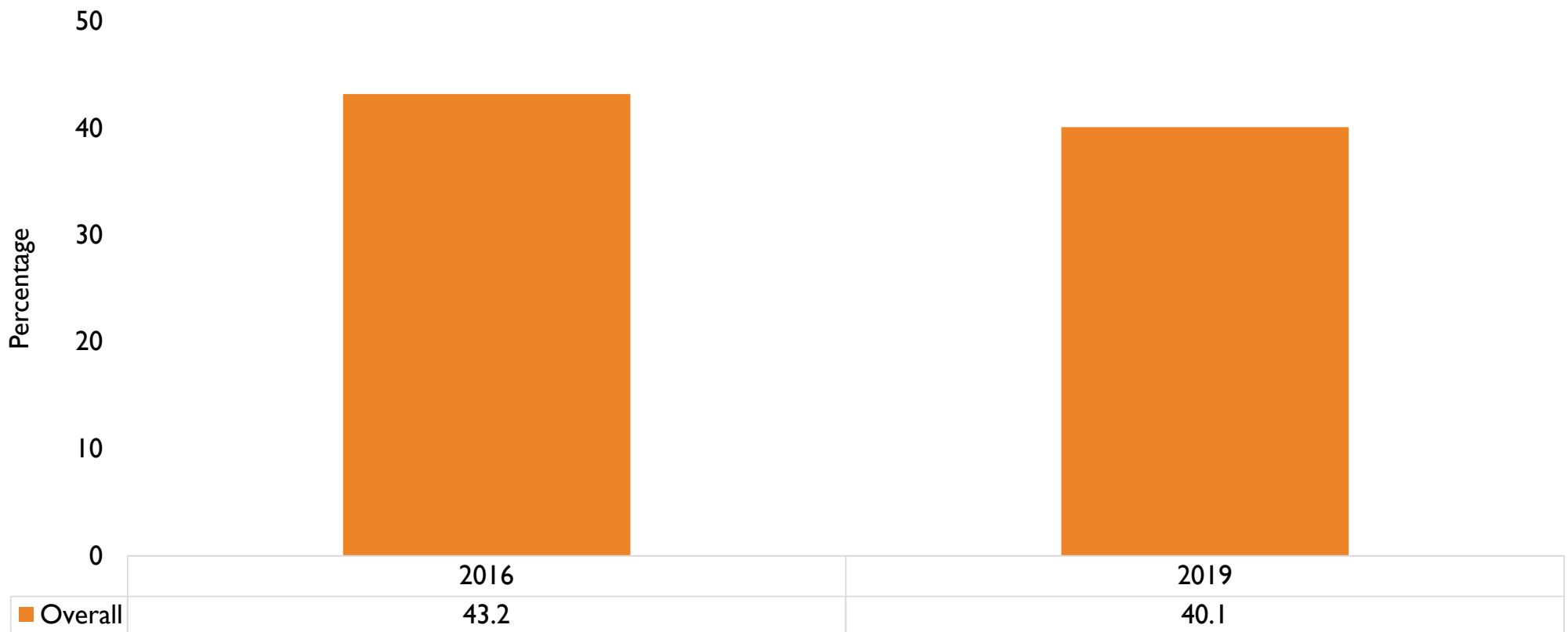
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT



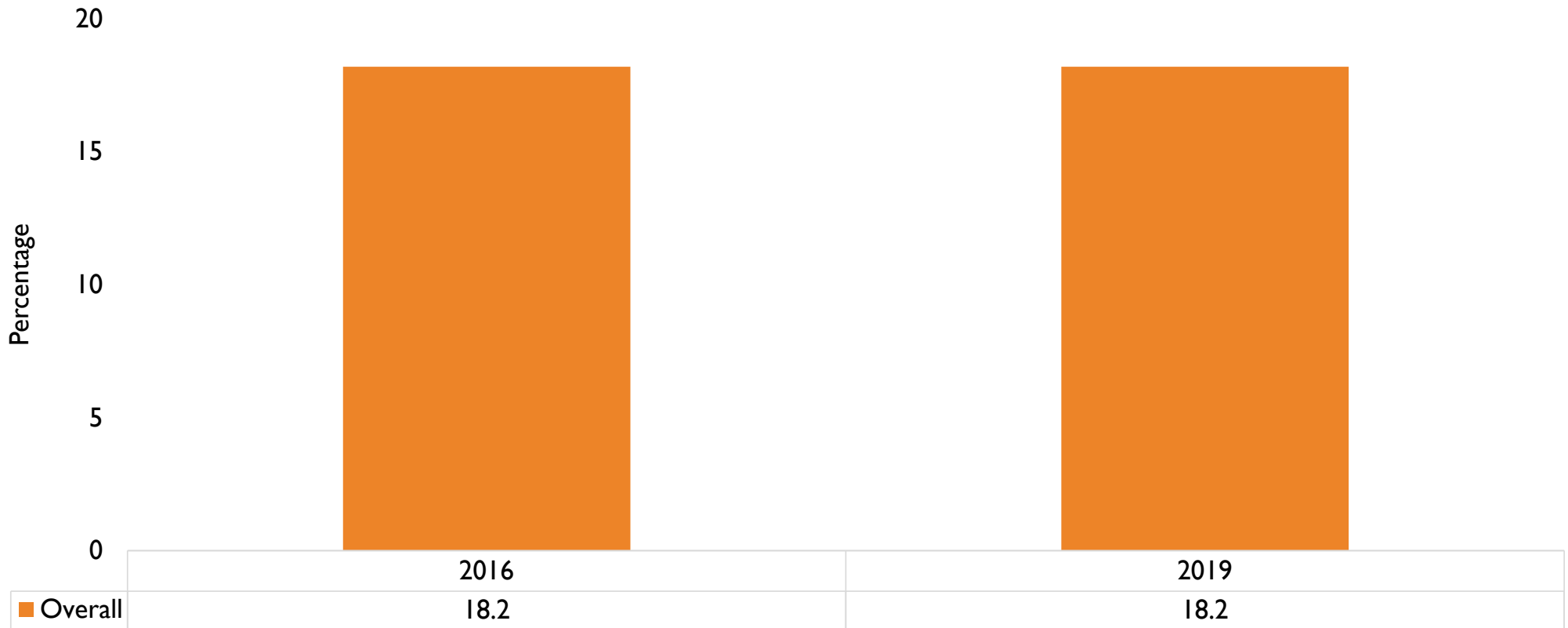
# PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

# POPULATION LIVING WITHIN A ½ MILE OF A PARK, FLORIDA, 2016 AND 2019



# POPULATION LIVING WITHIN A ½ MILE OF AN OFF-STREET TRAIL SYSTEM, FLORIDA, 2016 AND 2019

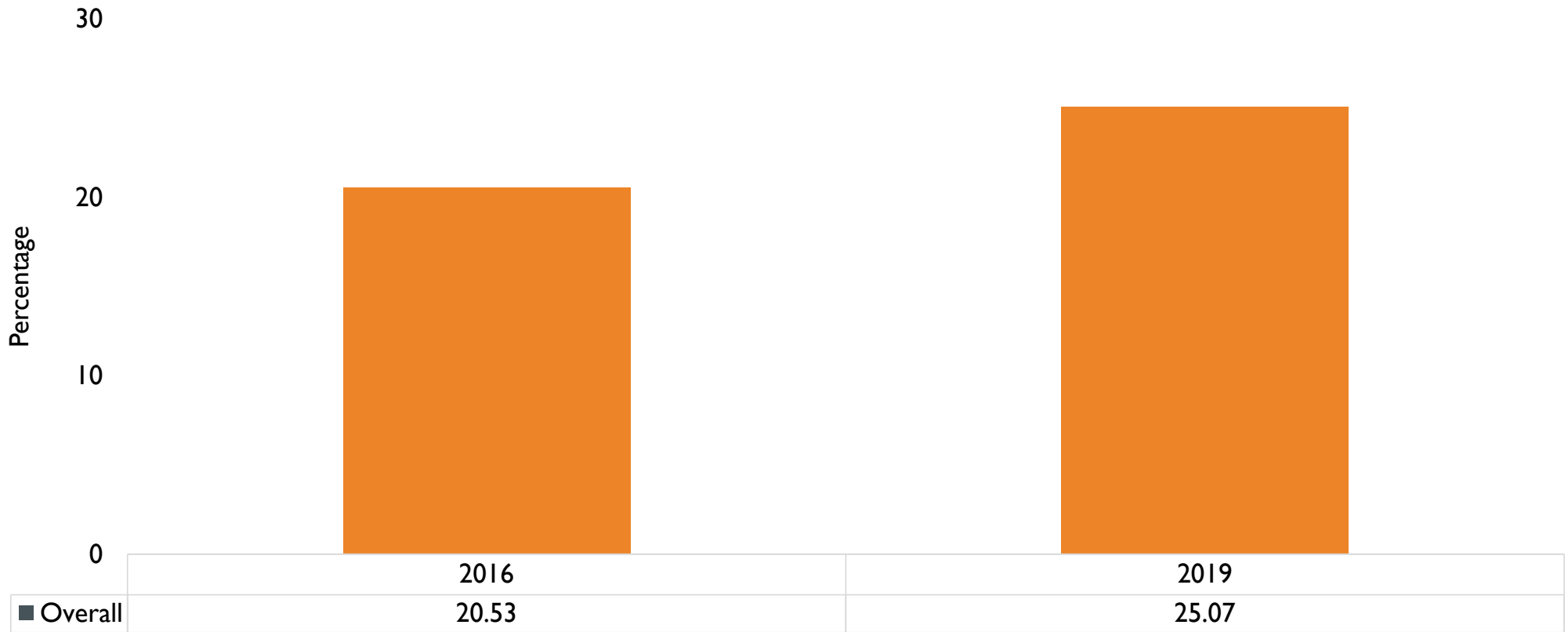


## ACCESS TO EXERCISE OPPORTUNITIES

- From 2016 to 2019, access to exercise opportunities has decreased.
- Nationally, in 2020, it was reported that 15% of adults are physically inactive.
- Neighborhood environmental supports such as sidewalks, public transit and walkable shops have been identified as barriers to physical activity among persons of all abilities. Traffic, crime and nuisance animals serve as additional barriers to accessing physical activity opportunities.
- The Healthiest Weight Florida program recognizes the impact of the built environment on chronic disease and persons of all abilities. The program takes a collaborative approach that integrates and articulates health considerations into policymaking across sectors to improve the health of all communities and people in Florida.



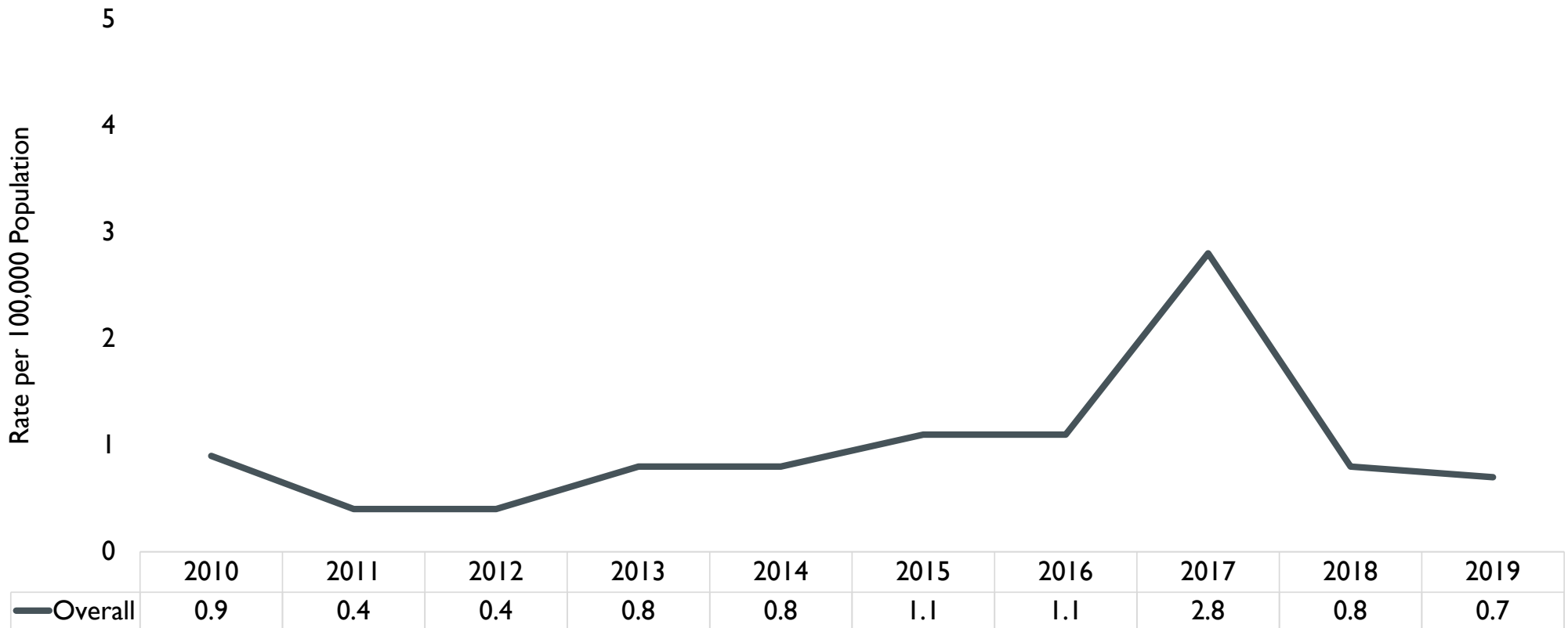
# SCHOOLS AND DAY CARE FACILITIES WITHIN 500 FEET OF A BUSY ROADWAY, FLORIDA, 2016 AND 2019



## SCHOOLS AND DAY CARE FACILITIES WITHIN 500 FEET OF A BUSY ROADWAY

- From 2016 to 2019, the percent of schools and day care facilities within 500 feet of a busy roadway increased.
- The counties with the highest percent of schools and day care facilities within 500 feet of a busy roadway are Broward (44%), Orange (40%), Miami-Dade 35%, Osceola (34%) and Seminole (29%).

# CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

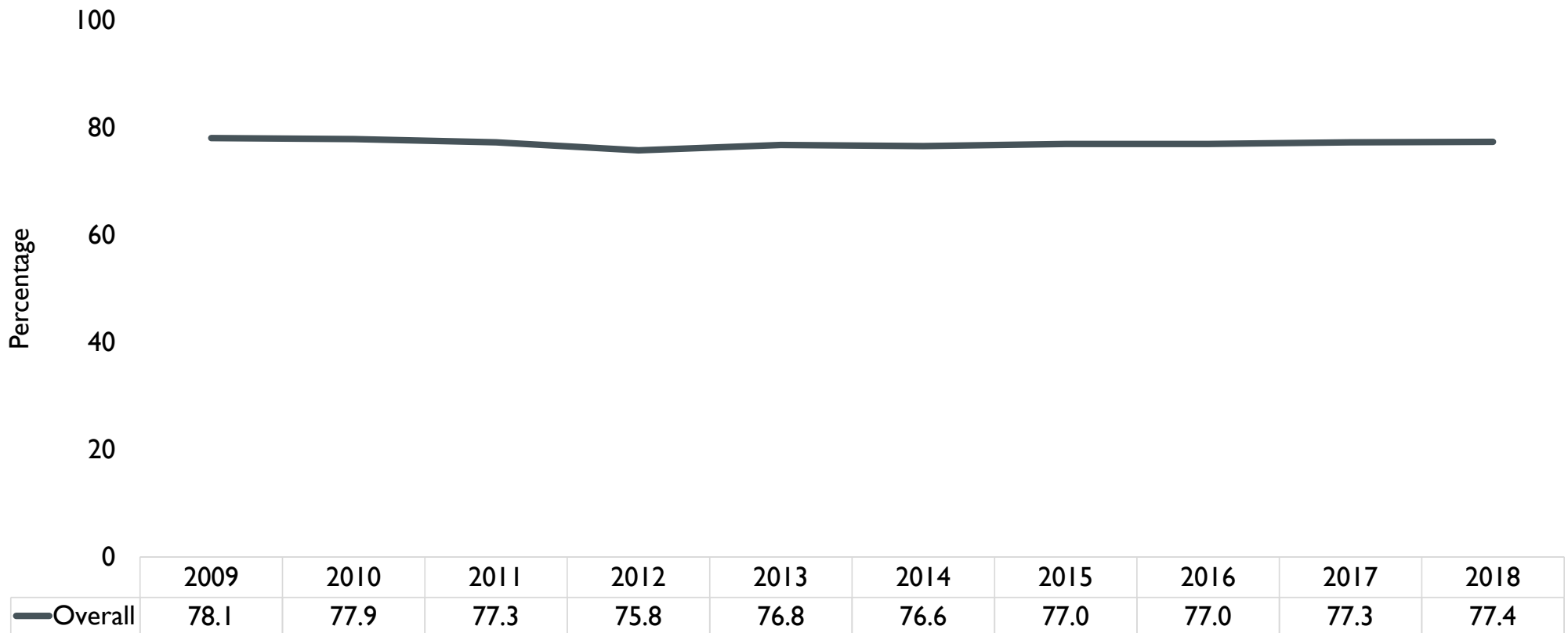


Source: Merlin, Florida's Reportable Disease Surveillance System

# CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in carbon monoxide poisoning mostly stayed the same, with a spike in 2017.
- In 2019, the age-adjusted rate of carbon monoxide deaths was 0.22 per 100,000 population. Among Non-Hispanic Whites this rate was 0.26 per 100,000. Among Non-Hispanic Blacks this rate was 0.15 per 100,000. Among Hispanics this rate was 0.11 per 100,000.
- In 2019, the age-adjusted rate of carbon monoxide emergency department visits was 1.79 per 100,000 population. Among Non-Hispanic Whites this rate was 1.82 per 100,000. Among Non-Hispanic Blacks this rate was 2.35 per 100,000. Among Hispanics this rate was 1.47 per 100,000.
- When power outages occur during emergencies such as hurricanes or winter storms, the use of alternative sources of fuel or electricity for heating, cooling or cooking can cause carbon monoxide to build up in a home, garage, or camper and poison the people and animals inside. At-risk populations for carbon monoxide poisoning include babies and infants, pregnant women, the elderly and people with chronic heart disease, anemia or respiratory illness.
- In the U.S., more than 430 people die from monoxide poisoning and approximately 50,000 people visit the emergency department due to monoxide poisoning each year.

# POPULATION RECEIVING FLUORIDATED WATER, FLORIDA, 2009-2018



Source: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Dental Program

## POPULATION RECEIVING FLUORIDATED WATER

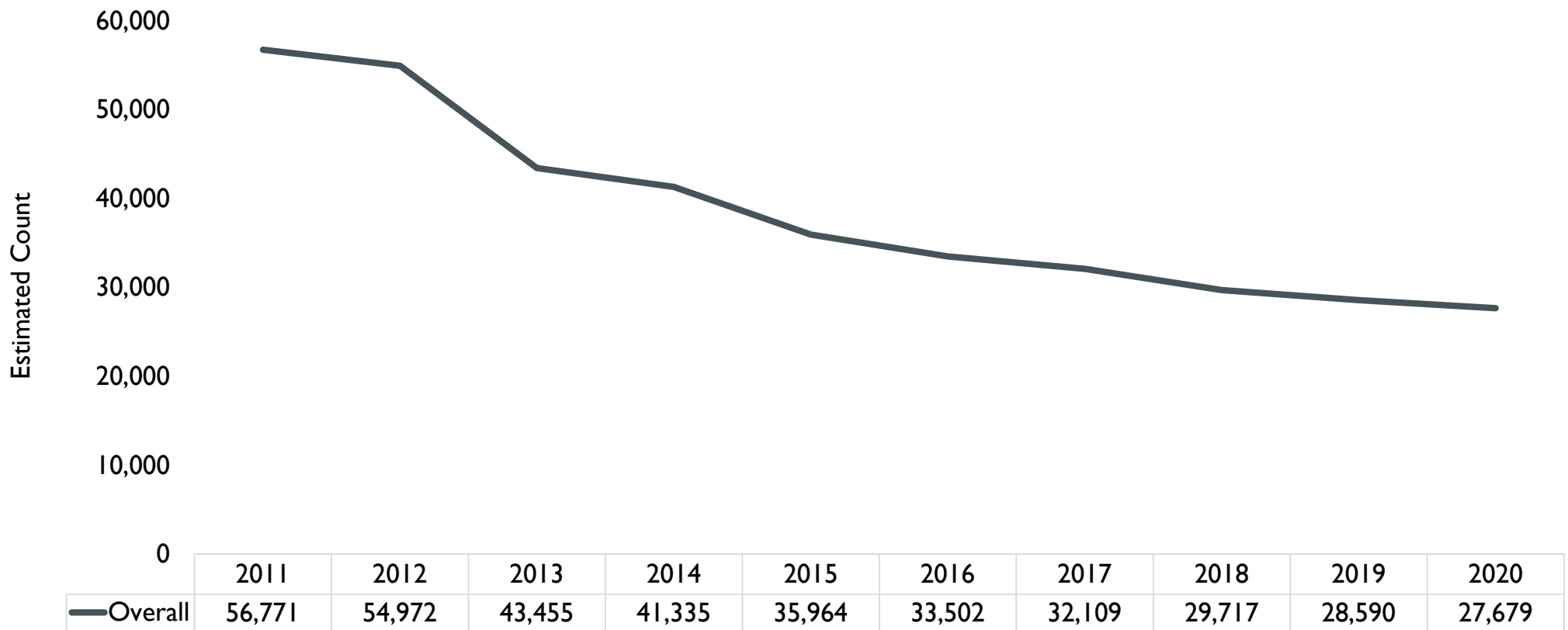
- From 2009 to 2018, the trend in population receiving fluoridated water decreased slightly.
- Community water fluoridation is the addition of fluoride to drinking water to increase the natural fluoride level up to the recommended level that prevents tooth decay. By providing constant contact with low concentrations of fluoride, drinking fluoridated water reduces tooth decay by 25% in children and adults.
- In 2018, the percentage of the population that received fluoridated water was 77.4% in Florida.
- In 2018, the percentage of U.S. population that received fluoridated water was 73%.



# PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

HOUSING

# HOMELESS ESTIMATE, COUNT, FLORIDA, 2011-2020



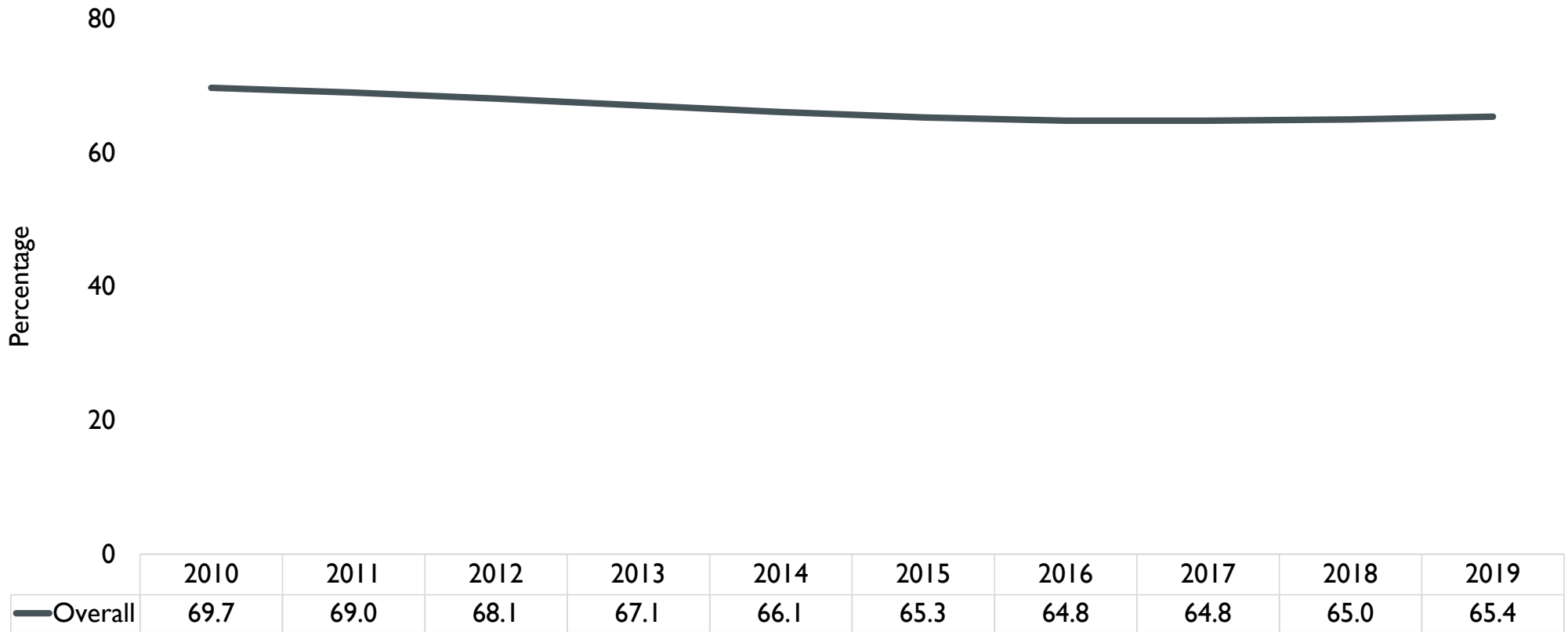
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Office of Homelessness, Council on Homelessness Annual Report, Point-In-Time Count of Homeless People



# HOMELESS ESTIMATE

- From 2011 to 2020, the estimated number of homeless persons decreased.
- In 2020, there were 27,487 homeless individuals in Florida and 580,466 nationwide.
  - 4,637 were below the age of 18
  - 1,588 were between the ages of 18-24
  - 21,262 were over the age of 24

# OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2010-2019

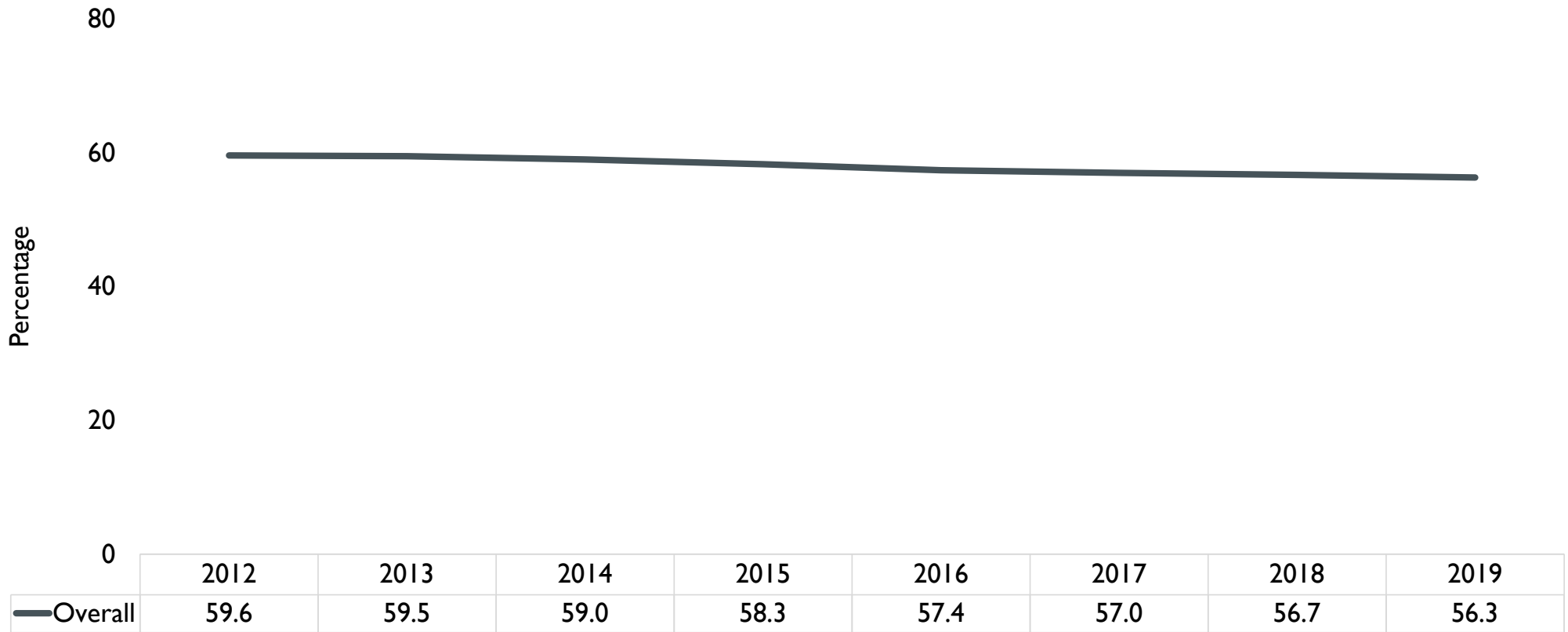


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B25003

## OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

- From 2010 to 2019, the trend in owner-occupied housing units decreased.
- Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest percentage of Owner-Occupied housing units. Hispanics have the lowest percentage.
- In 2019, median value of owner-occupied housing units for Florida was \$215,300.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of housing units occupied by their owners was 64%.

# RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH GROSS RENT COSTING 30% OR MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PERCENTAGE, FLORIDA, 2012-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04

## RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH GROSS RENT COSTING 30% OR MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- From 2012 to 2019, the trend in renter-occupied housing units with gross rent costing 30% or more of their income decreased slightly.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines cost-burdened families as those “who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing” and “may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.”
- In 2019, the Florida percentage of renter-occupied housing units spend 30% or more of their household income on rent was 56.3%.
- In 2019, the U.S. percentage of renter-occupied housing units spend 30% or more of their household income on rent was 48.5%.