



Florida Department of Health in Lee County

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

December 2022

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Produced by:
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Mission, Vision, and Values

Mission

To protect, promote, and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Vision

To be the healthiest state in the nation.

Values (ICARE)

Innovation – We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely.

Collaboration – We use teamwork to achieve common goals and solve problems.

Accountability – We perform with integrity and respect.

Responsiveness – We achieve our mission by serving our customers and engaging our partners.

Excellence – We promote quality outcomes through learning and continuous performance improvement.

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Data Sources

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

<http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/brfss.aspx>

Note: Caution should be taken when comparing 2013 data with previous years due to changes in survey methodology.

Target population of BRFSS are people 18 years and older, who reside in a Florida household. In Florida, BRFSS started in 1986. Since then, it has been conducted annually. This state-based telephone surveillance system is designed to collect data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States.

Because BRFSS respondents are randomly selected, measures of prevalence and mean are subject to random sample errors. Each measure listed in the data tables includes the 95% confidence interval (CI). If the confidence intervals overlap, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence rates. However, if the confidence intervals do not overlap, there is a statistically significant difference. The significance of measures with very wide confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution. Measures of prevalence and mean are excluded from the tables for any subpopulation with a sample size less than 30, which would yield statistically unreliable estimates.

County Health Rankings

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/florida/2022/overview>

The *County Health Rankings* measure the health of nearly all counties in the nation and rank them within states. The *Rankings* are compiled using county-level measures from a variety of national and state data sources. These measures are standardized and combined using scientifically informed weights. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute to provide this database.

FLHealth CHARTS

<http://www.flhealthcharts.com>

The Florida Department of Health, Office of Statistics and Assessment maintains the Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (FLHealth CHARTS), a database of Florida public health statistics and community health data. Data from this tool is used to gather demographic information, provide information for community health assessments and initial research, prioritize health issues at the state and local level, and monitor changes in health indicators over time.

Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (FLHSMV)

<http://www.flhsmv.gov/resources>

FLHSMV collects data and conducts research in order to provide lawmakers, partners and stakeholders, the media, and citizens with important facts and valuable information related to public safety and motor services. The Department compiles and analyzes traffic and safety data and emerging trends and disseminates this research to support public safety education efforts and policy decisions.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

<http://fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/FSAC-home.aspx>

The Florida Statistical Analysis Center, housed and administered by FDLE, analyzes criminal justice data, and prepares statistical reports for policy makers, planners, and program developers. These reports cover a wide range of criminal justice issues and are available to the general public.

Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

<https://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/florida-youth-tobacco-survey/index.html>

The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) tracks indicators of tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke among Florida public middle and high school students and provides data for monitoring and evaluating tobacco use among youth for the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Tobacco Prevention and Control. The first FYTS was administered in 1998. Since then, the FYTS has been conducted annually by the Florida Department of Health. County-level data have been collected in even years since 2000, except for 2004.

U.S. Census Bureau (2020)

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=lee%20county>

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy. It is the federal government's largest statistical agency. They are dedicated to providing current facts and figures about America's people, places, and economy and they operate under Title 13 and Title 26 of the U.S. Code.

Introduction

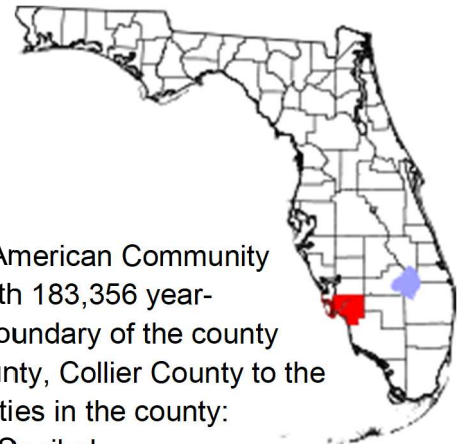
The Mission of the Florida Department of Health in Lee County (DOH-Lee) is “to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts”. In accordance with this mission, DOH-Lee engaged the Lee County community in the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. MAPP is a strategic approach to community health improvement and assists communities to improve health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning.

MAPP includes four separate assessments: Community Health Status, Community Themes and Strengths, Local Public Health System, and the Forces of Change.

Lee County has a long history of collaboratively planning across multiple state, county, and local entities from the public and private sectors to ensure the highest quality of care that also reduce redundancies and duplication within the system of care.

Geography

Lee County is located on the southwest coast of Florida and is one of six counties that make up Southwest Florida, which borders the Gulf of Mexico. Per the US Census Bureau, Lee County encompasses a total area of 1,212.372 square miles consisting of 784.059 square miles (64.7%) of land and 428.313 square miles (35.3%) of water.



The county seat is Fort Myers and, according to U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), the county’s most populous municipality is Cape Coral with 183,356 year-round residents. The Gulf of Mexico defines the western and southern boundary of the county for approximately 44 miles. Charlotte County lies to the north of Lee County, Collier County to the southeast, and Hendry County to the east. There are six local municipalities in the county: Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Estero, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, and Sanibel.

Key Partners

DOH-Lee participated in this existing community-based planning structure to assist in the development of the Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The following agencies participated in this process:

- ACT Abuse Counseling and Treatment
- Area Agency on Aging for SWFL
- Blue Zones
- City of Cape Coral, Parks and Recreation
- Community Members
- Florida Department of Health in Lee County
- Florida Gulf Coast University
- Healthy Lee
- Healthy Start Coalition of SWFL
- Kimmie’s Recovery Zone
- Lee County Aging Coalition

Lee County Board of County Commissioners
Lee County Coalition for a Drug-Free Southwest Florida
Lee County Homeless Coalition
Lee County Human and Veteran Services
Lee County Metropolitan Planning Organization
Lee County PEC
Lee County School District
Lee Health
Miss Kellie's Child Care
NAMI Lee
Neighbors Network of Lee County
Premier Mobile
Presbyterian Homes
Quality Life Center SWFL
SalusCare
Senior Friendship Center
State of Florida DOE, Division of Blind Services
The Dubin Center
UF/IFAS Extension Family Nutrition Program
United Way
White Sands Treatment Center

Overview of MAPP Process

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) is a community-driven strategic planning tool developed by the National Association of County & City Health Officials (NACCHO) for improving community health. This tool provides guidance for communities in each of the six MAPP phases: Organize for Success; Visioning; The Assessments; Strategic Issues; Goals/Strategies; and Action Cycle. MAPP is a strategic approach to community health improvement and assists communities to improve health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning. MAPP includes four separate assessments: Community Health Status, Community Themes and Strengths, Local Public Health System, and the Forces of Change.



The Community Health Assessment was sent out to the DOH-Lee partners and community members for community review and feedback for seven days. The DOH-Lee Performance Management Council voted to approve the plan on December 19, 2022.

Methodology

The MAPP process consists of 6 phases outlined below:

- **Phase 1: Organizing and Engaging Partners**
 - The first phase of CHA/CHIP involves two critical and interrelated activities: organizing the planning process and developing the planning partnership.
- **Phase 2: Visioning**
 - The second phase guides the community through a collaborative process that leads to a shared community vision and values.
- **Phase 3: The Four MAPP Assessments**
 1. *Community Health Status Assessment*: Investigates health outcomes and quality of life at a detailed level. Health issues are identified and highlighted by gathering data for a variety of indicators and analyzing differences across time periods, among population subgroups, or with peer, state, or national data.
 2. *Forces of Change Assessment*: The impact of forces, such as legislation and technology, that affect the context of the community are evaluated.
 3. *Local Public Health System Assessment*: Comprehensively examines organizations from across multiple sectors and their contribution to the public's health.
 4. *Community Themes and Strengths Assessment*: Examines health issues Lee County residents feel are important and the assets the community possesses to address those issues.
- **Phase 4: Identifying and Prioritizing Strategic Issues**
 - During this phase of the CHA/CHIP a list of the most important issues facing the community are identified. This is the convergence of the four MAPP assessments.
- **Phase 5: Developing Goals, Strategies, and an Action Plan**
 - After identifying a list of strategic issues, goals are then developed related to those issues. Then, broad strategies are identified, and the result is the development and adoption of strategy statements.
- **Phase 6: Taking and Sustaining Action**
 - The Action Cycle links three activities – Planning, Implementation and Evaluation. It is the final phase of the CHA/CHIP.

Summary of Results

Phase 1: Organizing and Engaging Partners

The first phase of the MAPP process involves organizing the planning process and developing the partnerships. The Lee County Community Health Improvement Plan Committee has functioned as the MAPP steering committee since 2018. The purpose of the committee is to improve the health of residents in Lee County, through the establishment of outcomes and indicators, which have been and will continue to be implemented and measured throughout the next several years. The members of the committee represent various facilities, agencies and/or departments within the county. The CHIP Committee meets quarterly.

Phase 2: Visioning

Visioning guides the community through a collaborative, creative process that leads to a shared community vision and common values. This has allowed Lee County to develop a more comprehensive community health assessment and improvement process that incorporates a broader array of partners and creates a more inclusive health equity approach.

Through the visioning process, Lee County codified the following five principles, in alignment with the Robert Wood Johnson Culture of Health criteria, as the core values of the community health assessment and improvement process.

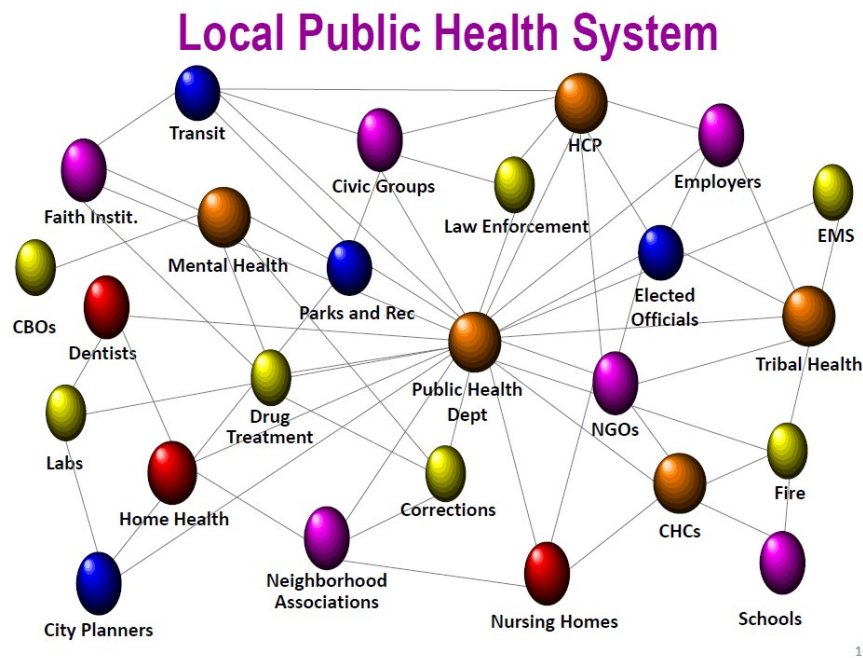
- Committing to sustainable system changes and policy-oriented long-term solutions.
- Creating conditions that give everyone a fair and just opportunity to reach their best possible health.
- Harnessing the collective power of leaders, partners, and community members.
- Securing and making the most of available resources.
- Measuring and sharing progress and results.

Phase 3: Four MAPP Assessments

The **Community Health Status Assessment** was prepared in 2022 by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s County Health Rankings. The health status assessment outlines community health status through length of life, quality of life, health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment. According to the 2022 assessment, Lee County’s areas of strength includes access to exercise opportunities, preventable hospital stays, mammography screening, high school completion, and income inequality. The areas to explore for 2022 are adult smoking, adult obesity, excessive drinking, and those uninsured.

The **Forces of Change Assessment** focuses on identifying forces such as legislation, technology, and other impending changes that affect the context in which the community and its public health system operate. This answers the questions: "What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?" and "What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?" In Lee County, the survey was completed by two community focus groups, two provider focus groups, community meetings and presentations and key informant interviews.

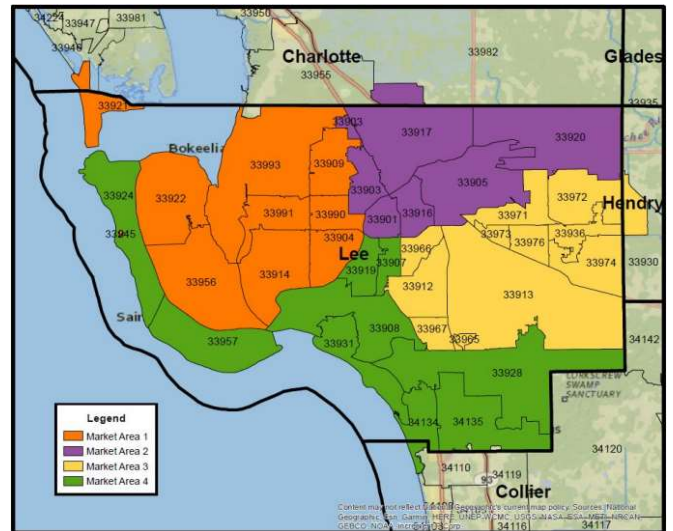
The **Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)** was conducted in the fall of 2022 using The National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP). These assessments are intended to help users answer questions such as "What are the activities and capacities of our public health system?" and "How well are we providing the Essential Public Health Services in our jurisdiction?" The dialogue that occurs while answering these questions helps to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement. Forty-eight organizations completed the online performance rating survey. The Healthcare Access Committee members completed the priority rating questionnaire and Florida Department of Health leadership completed the agency contribution section. The three components were compiled to develop the 10 Essential Public Health Services summary.



The **Community Themes and Strengths Assessment** utilized the 2020 Community Health Needs Assessment developed by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. The Community Health Needs Assessment is a continuation of nine similar studies conducted since 1994 and is a systematic, data driven approach to determining the health status, behaviors and needs of residents in Lee County, Florida. The Assessment serves as a tool toward reaching four basic goals: 1) to improve resident’s health status, 2) increase their life span and elevate their overall quality of life; 3) to reduce health disparities; and 4) to increase access to preventive services. A random sample of 1,007 Lee County residents participated in the 2020 assessment of quality of life including a health assessment.

The study area for the survey effort is defined as each of the residential zip codes comprising Lee County, Florida. To ensure the best representation of the population surveyed a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. These included surveys conducted via telephone (landline and cell phone), as well as through online questionnaires.

The sample design used consisted of a stratified random sample of 1,007 individuals aged 18 and older in Lee County, including 244 in Market Area 1; 247 in Market Area 2; 268 in Market Area 3; and 248 in Market Area 4. Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution to appropriately represent Lee County as a whole.



Executive Summary

Lee County has a long history of collaboratively planning across multiple county and local entities from the public and private sectors to ensure the highest quality of care that also reduce redundancies and duplication within the system of care. DOH-Lee utilized this existing community-based planning structure to assist in the development of the Community Health Assessment and as the foundation for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

The CHIP Committee that included participation by DOH-Lee was convened with the mission to:

- Guide the CHA assessment process
- Act as a sounding board and assist in obtaining community input
- Participate in evaluating health issues and priorities
- Engage in collaborative action planning on an ongoing basis

The CHIP Committee began meeting to discuss this process on July 27, 2022. During these meetings, the committee reviewed the 2020 Lee County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA), County Health Rankings, quantitative community health data, and qualitative data sets which included community conversations, a priority health survey, and community focus group meetings. These primary and secondary data sets were analyzed and discussed to identify and prioritize the following community health needs areas: mental health, nutrition, physical activity, and weight.

A copy of the 2020 Lee County CHNA can be accessed at: <http://lee.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/community-health-planning-and-statistics/chip-cha/documents/chna-2020.pdf>. The CHNA prioritized the needs as:

- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse
- Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease and Stroke
- Access to Health Care Services
- Infant Health and Family Planning
- Tobacco Use
- Cancer
- Injury
- Respiratory Disease
- Potentially Disabling Conditions
- Oral Health

The **Forces of Change Assessment** focuses on identifying forces such as legislation, technology, and other impending changes that affect the context in which the community and its public health system operate. A total of 23 areas were identified that can be allocated to 7 categories. These were: 1) Community Resources; 2) Policies and Laws; 3) Cost of Living; 4) Environmental Infrastructures; 5) Political Climate; 6) Stigma; 7) Infectious Disease Outbreaks.

The Lee County CHIP committee reviewed and analyzed information from the four assessments to identify potential focus areas/strategies.

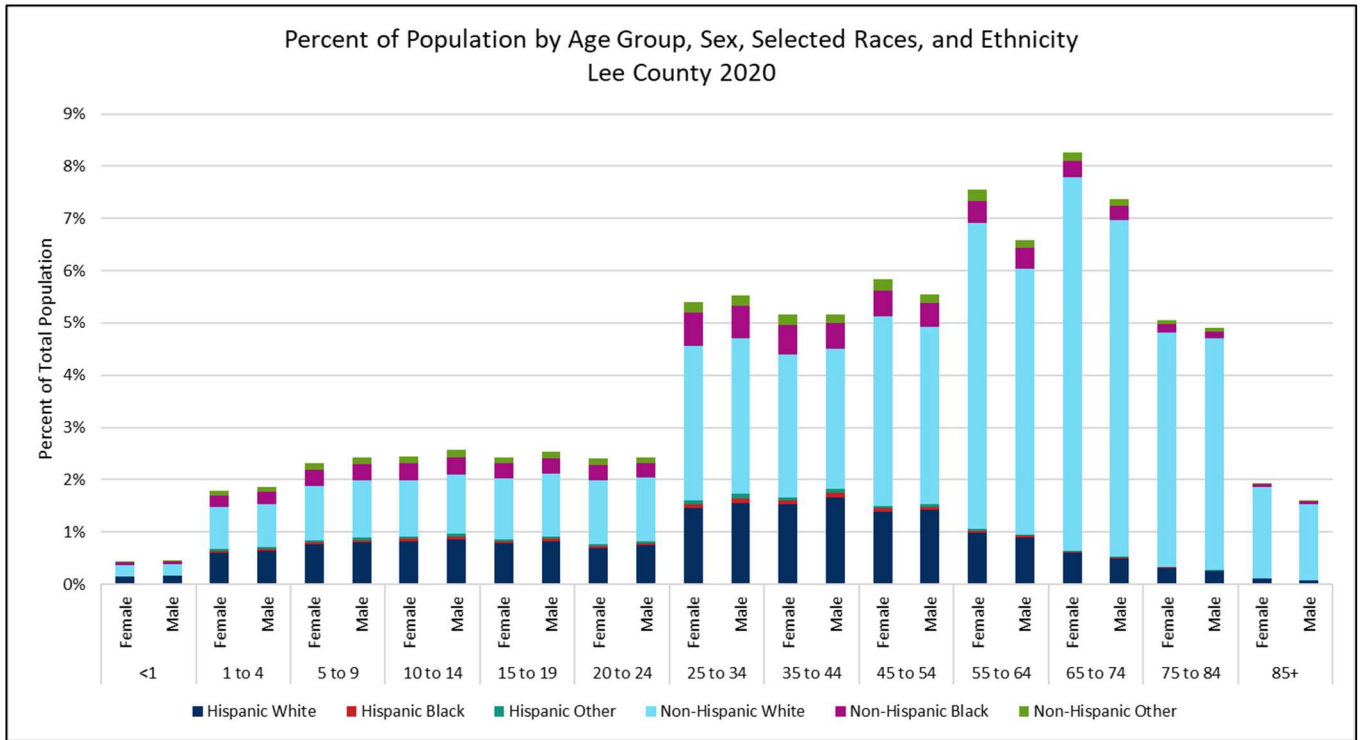
1. Raise awareness about local mental health crisis resources in Lee County.
 - a. Create a media campaign that provides mental health resources and raises awareness for Lee County residents
 - b. Create a resource guide for children and youth to assist with mental health needs
2. Decrease stigma related to mental health challenges.
 - a. Organize and facilitate community outreach education events in Lee County that are focused on decreasing stigma surrounding mental health
 - b. Provide trainings focused on decreasing stigma surrounding mental health challenges
3. Increase education and participation in physical activities of families by encouraging outdoor events.
 - a. Promote the importance of physical activity for all ages through campaigns that encourage the whole family to work out together
 - b. Increase participation in physical activity of Lee County residents through events
4. Increase nutrition education and participation for adults and elderly populations in Lee County.
 - a. Promote nutrition education focusing on the elderly population in Lee County
 - b. Increase adult and elderly participation in nutrition education events in Lee County
5. Promote the overall physical health of Lee County residents through health policy changes.
 - a. Increase participation of Lee County organizations in the CDC Worksite Health ScoreCard

Demographics and Socioeconomics

PHAB: A description of the demographics of the population of the jurisdiction served by the Tribal/local health department, for example, gender, race, age, socioeconomic factors, income, disabilities, mobility (travel time to work or to health care), educational attainment, home ownership, employment status, immigration status, sexual orientation, etc.

Population Overview

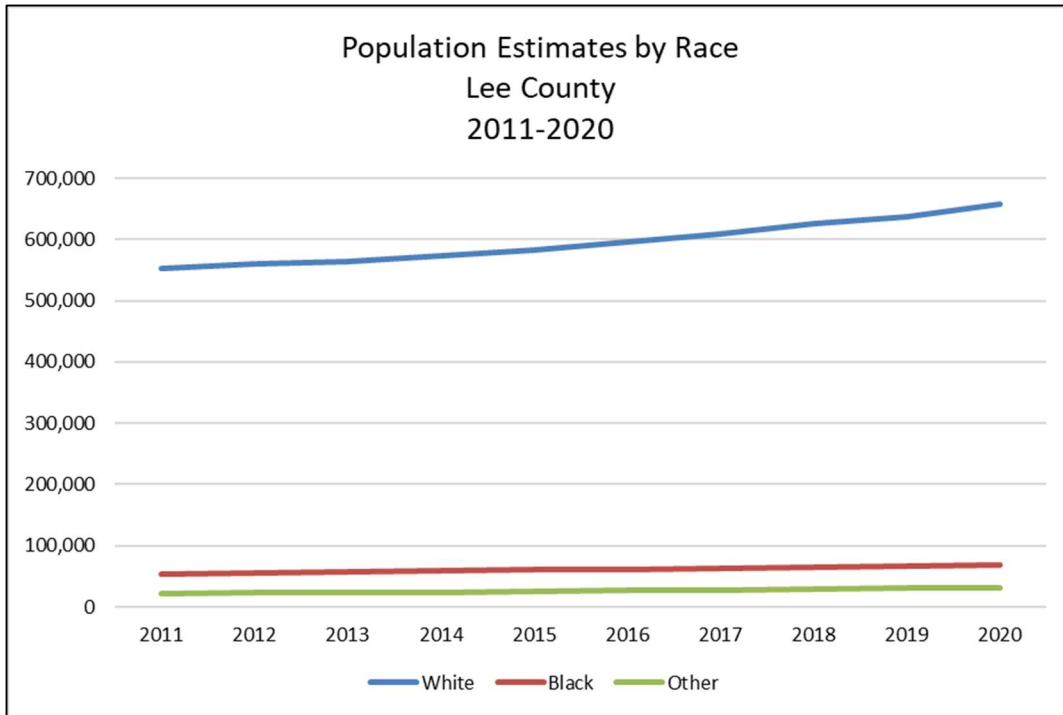
According to the 2021 Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research's (EDR) midyear population estimates (July 1), Lee County is the eighth most populous county in Florida in 2020, estimated at 756,912 and home to 3.5% of Florida's residents. Lee County also hosts an estimated 5 million annual visitors. Lee County has a diverse population with residents representing more than 200 different countries and speaking more than 130 different languages. One-third of the residents are foreign-born. CDC Office of Minority Health and US Census offers incomplete demographic information for Lee Tribal Nations. The Seminole Tribe and Miccosukee Tribe participated in the assessment process.



Source: Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Race

Lee County is a majority/minority county as demonstrated by its 2020 population by race (Black 9.1%, Hispanic 23.5%, Other races 4.1%, and White 86.8%). The age distribution for Lee County residents is as follows: <1 = 0.9%; 1-4 =3.7%; 5-9 = 4.7%; 10-14 = 5.0%; 15-19 =5.0%; 20-24 =4.8%; 25-34= 10.9%; 35-44 = 10.3%; 45-54 =11.4%; 55-64 = 14.1%; 65-74 = 15.6%; 75-84 = 10.0%; and 85+ = 3.5%. Females (386,302) represent 51.0% of the total population.



Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Population by Age and Gender

The table below shows the population by age range from 2016 to 2020. Lee County’s overall population has seen a steady rise (10.58% increase) and a closer look shows increases among all age ranges. From 2016 to 2020 age range 75-84 (31.59% increase) has seen the highest rise and 85+ (20.52% increase) has seen the second increase over the 5-year period. Age range <1 (0.54%) and 5-9 (2.23%) has seen the smallest increases during this period.

Population by Year and Age

Age Group	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34
2016	6,702	26,488	35,080	35,799	35,358	34,830	74,153
2017	6,637	26,840	35,369	36,262	36,163	34,537	76,546
2018	6,747	27,019	35,620	36,974	36,766	35,329	79,015
2019	6,882	26,746	35,241	37,498	37,119	35,980	80,486
2020	6,738	27,752	35,861	37,921	37,583	36,563	82,634

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
2016	71,592	83,948	95,686	105,206	57,345	22,278	684,465
2017	72,320	85,009	98,977	109,307	59,970	22,900	700,837
2018	73,793	86,169	101,821	111,991	65,439	24,370	721,053
2019	75,320	85,879	103,295	114,174	70,648	25,362	734,630
2020	78,098	86,158	106,952	118,342	75,460	26,850	756,912

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Population by Year and Gender

From 2016 to 2020, females have outnumbered males by 15,000 on average.

Year	Female	Male	Total
2016	349,303	335,162	684,465
2017	357,854	342,983	700,837
2018	367,956	353,097	721,053
2019	375,038	359,592	734,630
2020	386,302	370,610	756,912

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Comparison of Age and Gender

Population by Year, Age and Gender							
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34
2016	6,702	26,488	35,080	35,799	35,358	34,830	74,153
Female	3,276	12,881	17,199	17,364	17,489	17,140	36,924
Male	3,426	13,607	17,881	18,435	17,869	17,690	37,229
2017	6,637	26,840	35,369	36,262	36,163	34,537	76,546
Female	3,236	12,995	17,352	17,605	17,944	16,997	38,141
Male	3,401	13,845	18,017	18,657	18,219	17,540	38,405
2018	6,747	27,019	35,620	36,974	36,766	35,329	256,273
Female	3,208	13,181	17,408	17,894	18,144	17,427	39,201
Male	3,539	13,838	18,212	19,080	18,622	17,902	39,814
2019	6,882	26,746	35,241	37,498	37,119	35,980	80,486
Female	3,288	13,101	17,274	18,207	18,279	17,909	39,756
Male	3,594	13,645	17,967	19,291	18,840	18,071	40,730
2020	6,738	27,752	35,861	37,921	37,583	36,563	82,634
Female	3,279	13,600	17,507	18,489	18,409	18,203	40,863
Male	3,459	14,152	18,354	19,432	19,174	18,360	41,771
	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total All Ages
2016	71,592	83,948	95,686	105,206	57,345	22,278	684,465
Female	36,110	43,144	51,099	54,721	29,103	12,853	349,093
Male	35,482	40,804	44,587	50,485	28,242	9,425	335,162
2017	72,320	85,009	98,977	109,307	59,970	22,900	700,837
Female	36,452	43,766	52,789	56,990	30,410	13,177	357,834
Male	35,868	41,243	46,188	52,317	29,560	9,723	342,983
2018	73,793	86,169	101,821	111,991	65,439	24,370	721,053
Female	37,021	44,405	54,485	58,729	33,188	13,665	367,956
Male	36,772	41,764	47,336	53,262	32,251	10,705	353,097
2019	75,320	85,879	103,295	114,174	70,648	25,362	734,630
Female	37,653	44,238	55,261	60,067	35,887	14,118	375,038
Male	37,667	41,641	48,034	54,107	34,761	11,244	359,592
2020	78,098	86,158	106,952	118,342	75,460	26,850	756,912
Female	39,064	44,194	57,120	62,598	38,271	14,705	386,302
Male	39,034	41,964	49,832	55,744	37,189	12,145	370,610

Source: FLHEALTH CHARTS

Peer County Comparison

A peer comparison group was selected based on the closeness of the match between these counties and socio-demographic indicators for Lee County. Lee County's peer group was composed of the following Florida counties: Brevard, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.

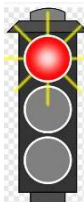
Demographics	Florida	Lee	Brevard	Pinellas	Polk	Sarasota	Volusia
Total population	21,404,920	756,912	604,154	986,400	707,191	434,853	546,612
Persons under 5, percent	4.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	4.6%	2.9%	3.8%
Persons under 18, percent	20.0%	17.4%	18.2%	15.9%	21.9%	14.1%	17.6%
Persons 65 and over, percent	21.1%	29.2%	24.2%	25.4%	20.4%	37.3%	24.9%
White alone, percent	77.2%	85.3%	81.7%	81.3%	76.9%	90.2%	82.1%
Black or African American alone,	16.9%	8.8%	10.5%	10.8%	15.8%	4.6%	11.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Asian alone, percent	2.7%	1.6%	2.5%	3.3%	1.7%	0.2%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone,	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	26.4%	21.8%	10.6%	9.9%	23.7%	9.2%	14.5%



Data is trending in the desired direction for progress, whether it be increasing or decreasing

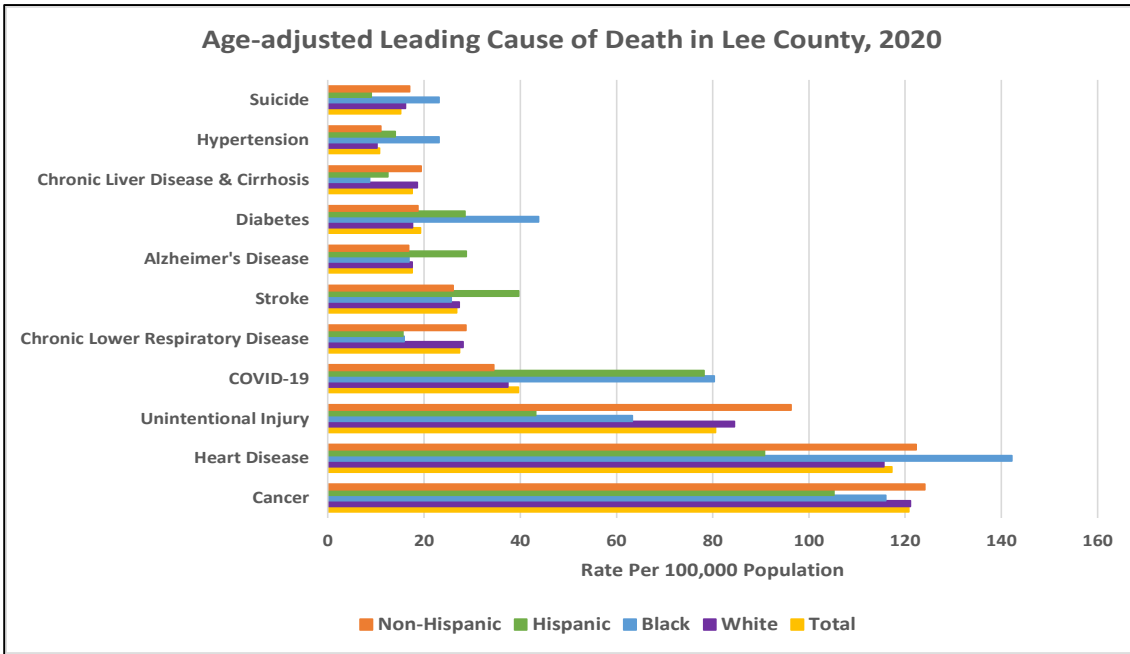


Data is not trending in either the desired direction or the undesired direction



Data is trending in the undesired direction for progress, whether it be increasing or decreasing

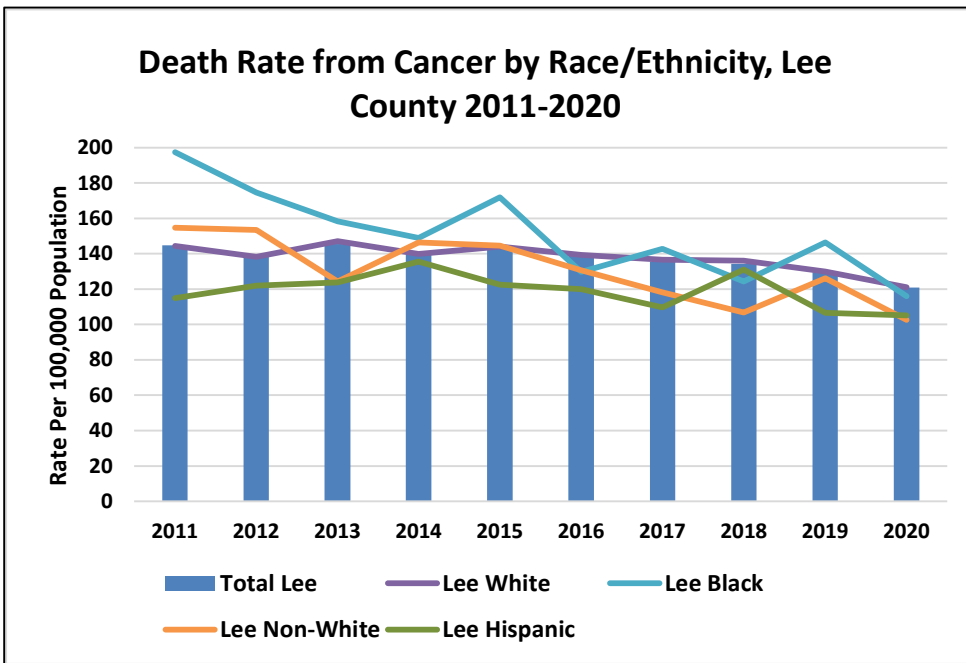
Leading Cause of Death in Lee County



The top five leading causes of death is cancer, heart disease, unintentional injury, COVID-19, and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease using FLHealth CHARTS 2020 data.

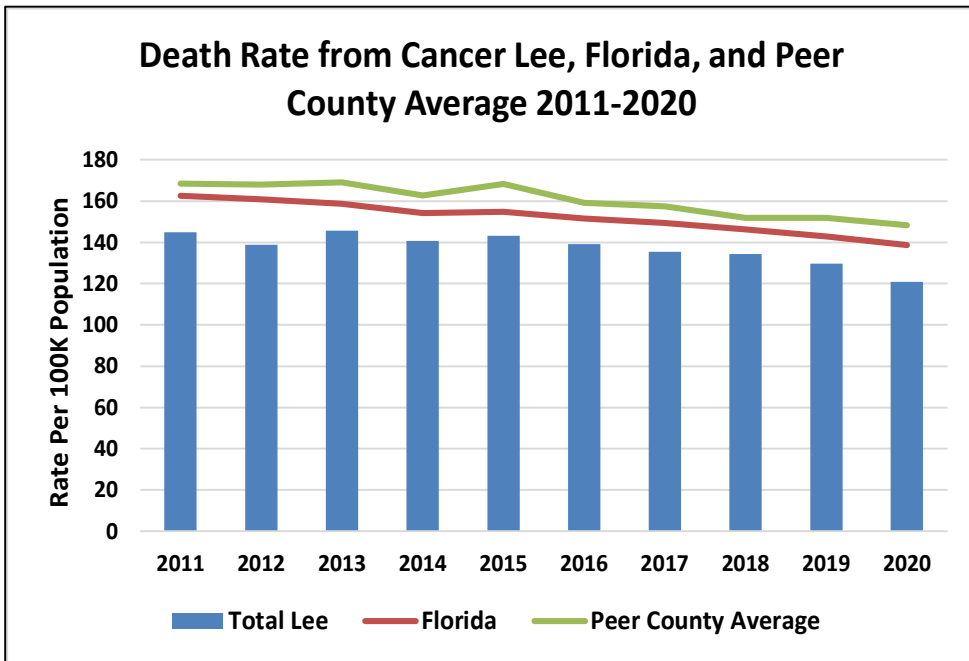
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Cancer



The cancer age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 is trending favorably in Lee County for the past ten years. In 2020 Whites had the highest rate at 121.1 per 100,000 population. Non-Whites had the lowest rate of 102.6.

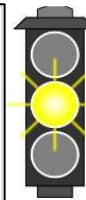
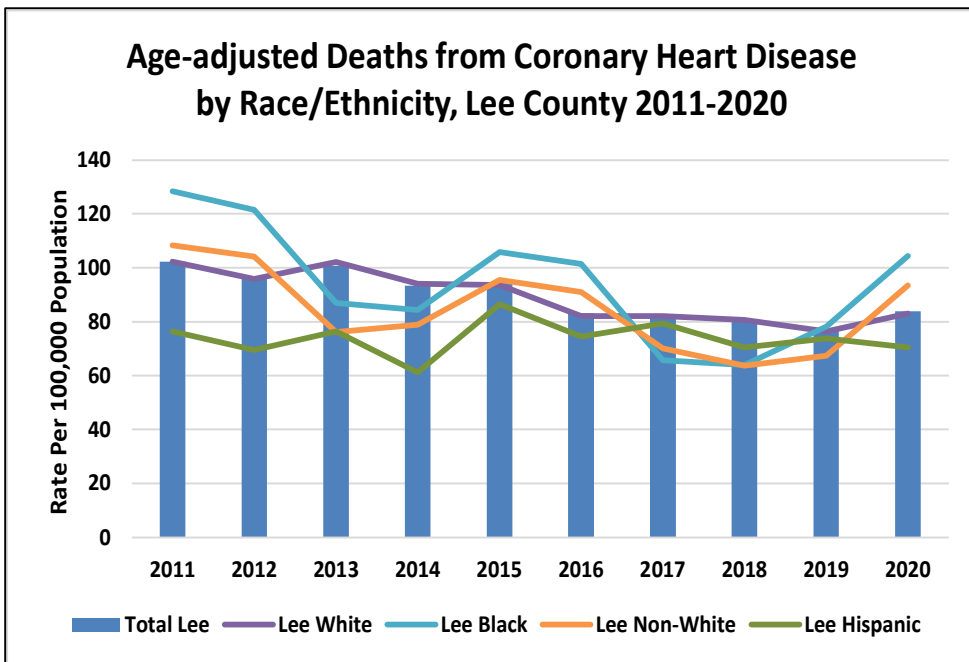
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The cancer age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 is trending favorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020, the rate was 120.8 which is lower than the State (138.7) and higher than the Peer-Counties' Average (148.36).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

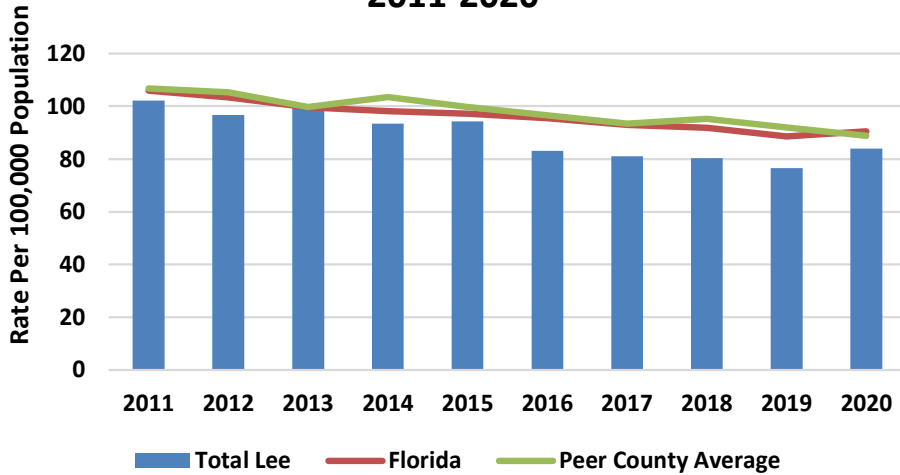
Heart Disease



Lee County's age-adjusted coronary heart disease deaths have trended down overall since 2011. However, the Black and Non-White rates have increased since 2018, breaking from a favorable trend.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-adjusted Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2011-2020

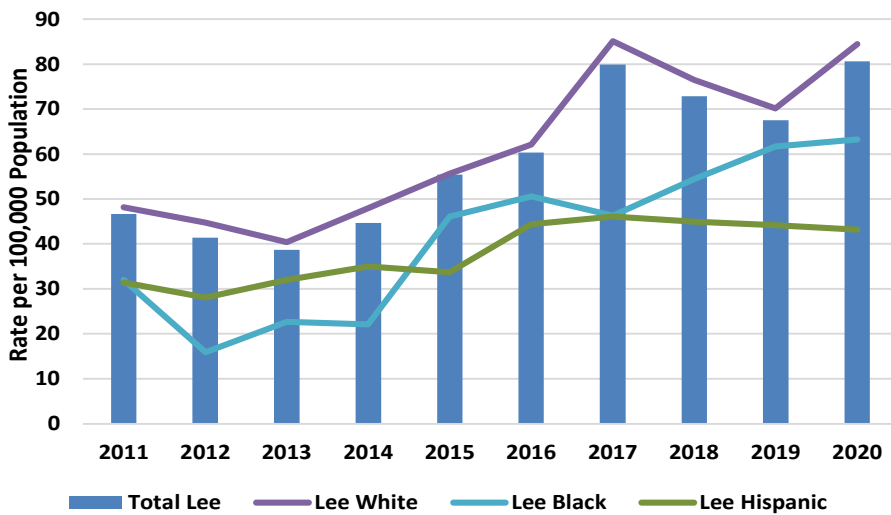


Lee County’s age-adjusted coronary heart disease death rate has trended favorably since 2015 with an unfavorable increase from 2019 (76.6) to 2020 (83.9). Since 2011, Lee County has had a lower rate than the state and peer-county average.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Unintentional Injury

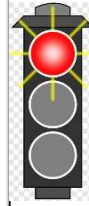
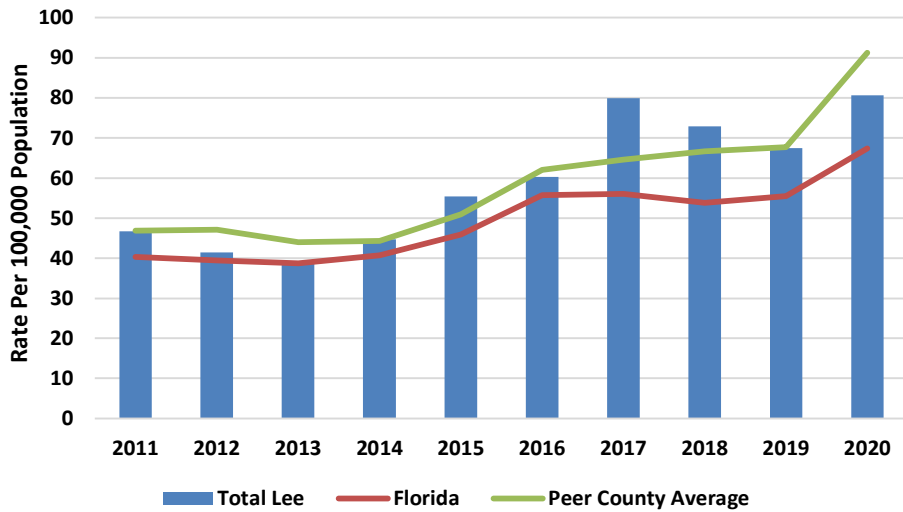
Age-adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury by Race/Ethnicity, Lee County 2011-2020



While the Lee County age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate Per 100,000 was trending favorable, all ethnicities except for the Hispanic and white residents were not. In 2020 the highest rate was among White (70.1) followed by Black (61.7). The rate among White (70.1) was 31.4% higher than the Non-White residents (51.1).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-adjusted Deaths from Unintentional Injury, Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2011-2020

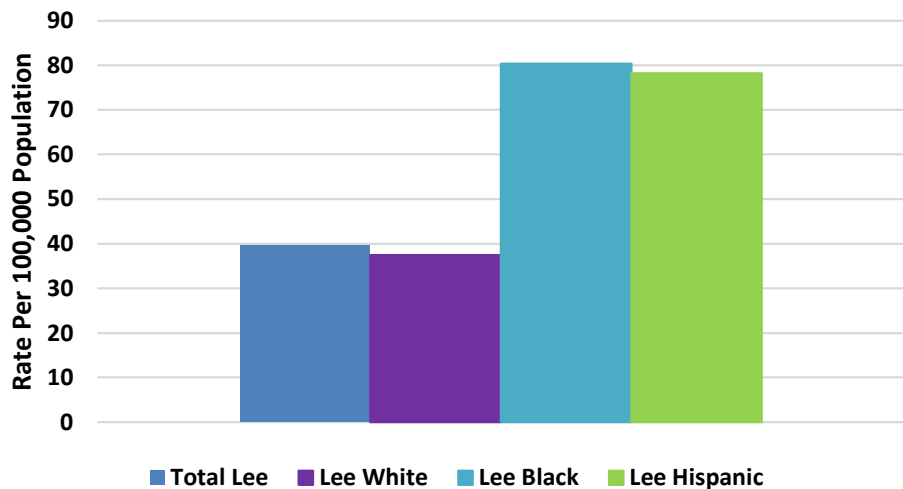


Lee County's age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate per 100,000 population for 2020 was 80.6 which is higher than the State rate (67.4) and lower than the Peer-Countries Average rate (91.3).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

COVID-19

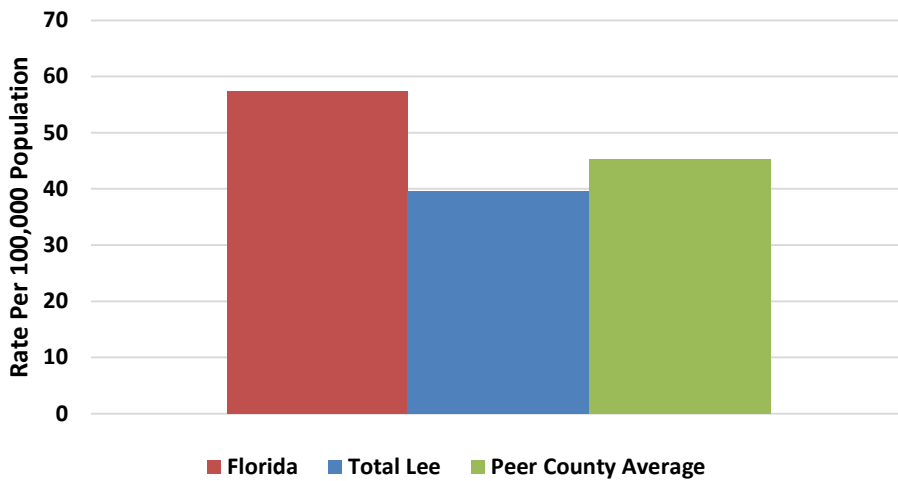
Age-adjusted Death Rate from COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity Lee County 2020



Lee County's age-adjusted COVID-19 death rate per 100,000 population for 2020 for Whites was 37.4. This is significantly lower than the Black (80.3) and Hispanic (78.2) rates.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-adjusted Death Rate from COVID-19, Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2020

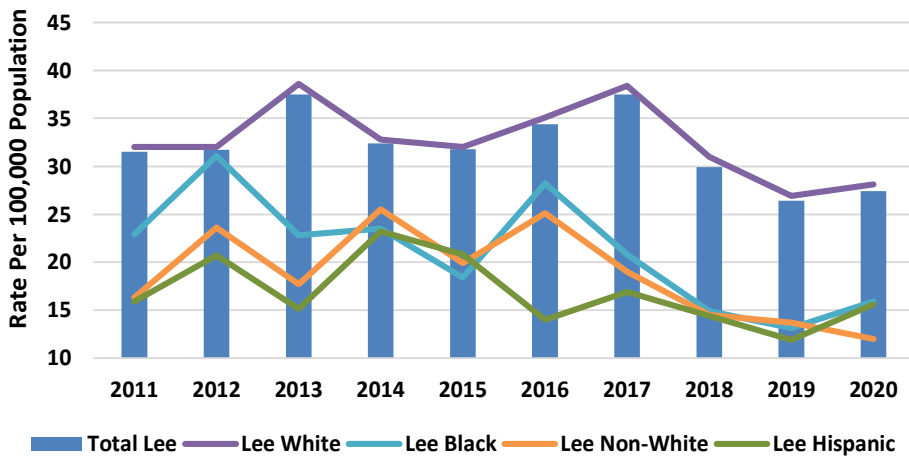


Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Lee County’s age-adjusted COVID-19 death rate per 100,000 for 2020 was 39.6. This is lower than the State (57.4) and Peer-Counties Average (45.2).

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

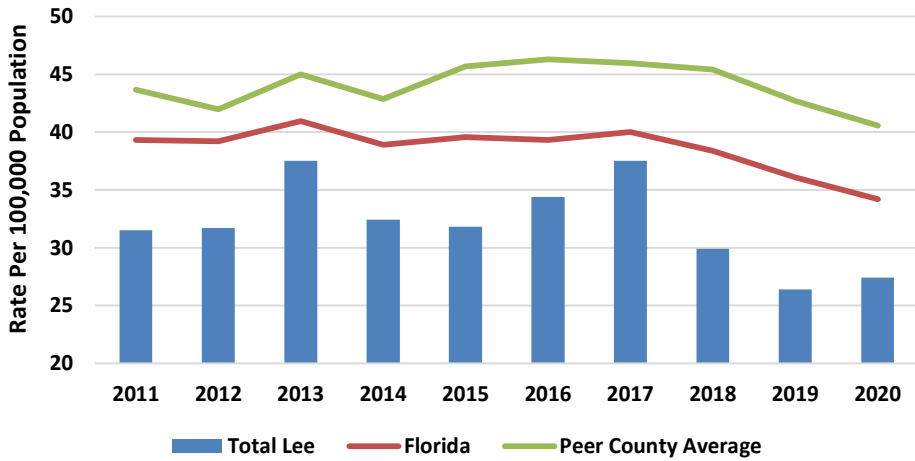
Age-adjusted Deaths from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), by Race/Ethnicity, Lee County 2011-2020



Lee County’s age-adjusted deaths from chronic lower respiratory disease has trended favorably since 2017. However, Whites have consistently had a higher rate of death when compared to other race/ethnicities. In 2020, the rate for Whites was 28.1, compared to Hispanics at 15.6 and Blacks at 15.9.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-adjusted Deaths from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2011-2020

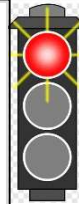
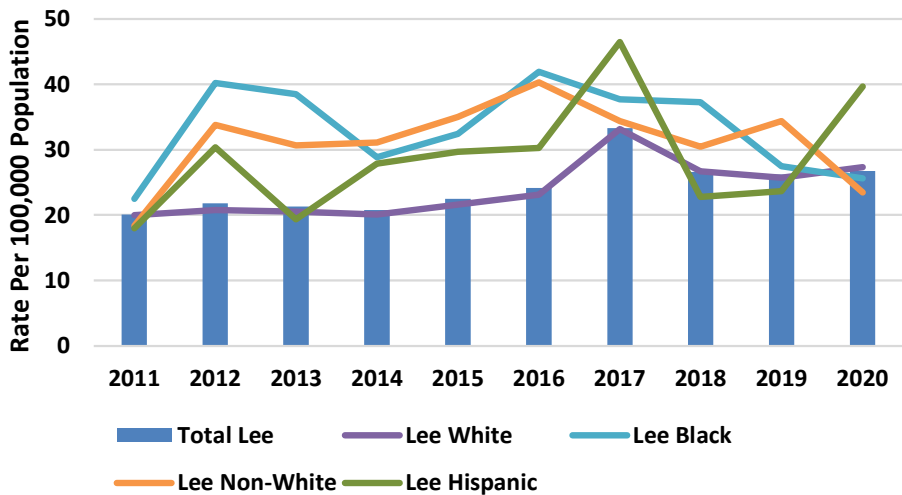


The age-adjusted death rate from chronic lower respiratory disease in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2017. In 2020, the County's rate (27.4) is lower than the State (34.2) and the Peer County Average's rates (40.6).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Stroke

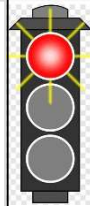
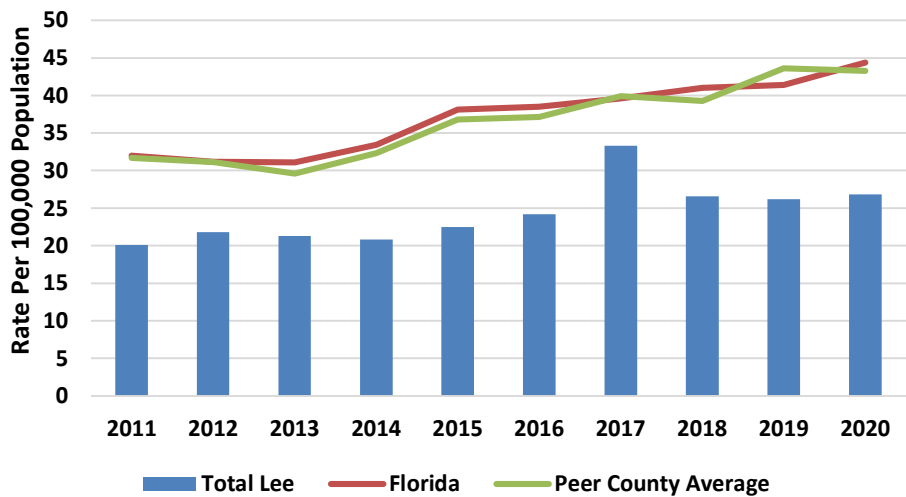
Age-adjusted Deaths from Stroke by Race/Ethnicity, Lee County 2011-2020



The stroke age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population is trending unfavorably among Hispanics since 2018. The Black population is trending favorably since 2019. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (39.7) rate is higher than Whites (27.3), Blacks (25.6), and Non-White (23.5) rates.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-adjusted Deaths from Stroke Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2011-2020

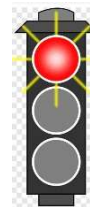
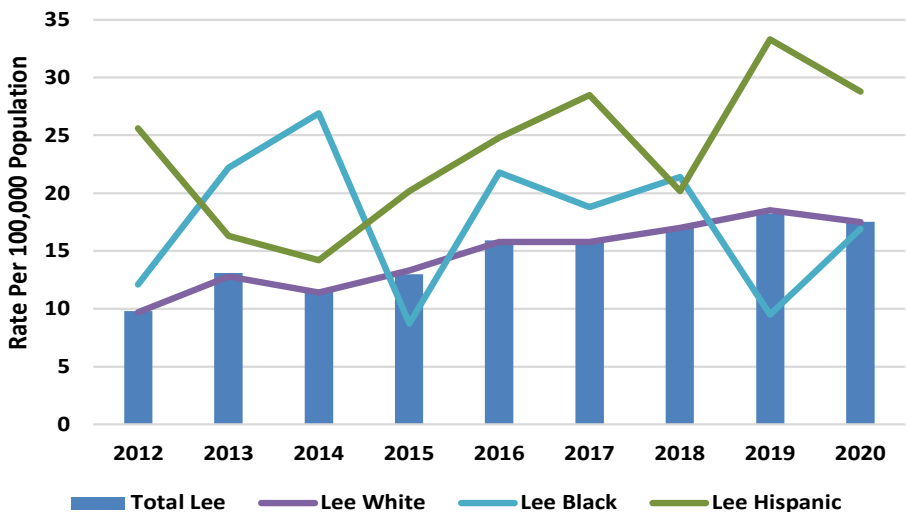


The stroke age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population is trending unfavorably since 2011. However, the Lee County rate is consistently lower than the state and peer-county average. In 2020, the rate was 26.8 which is lower than the State (44.4) and higher than the Peer-Countries' Average (43.26).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Alzheimer's Disease

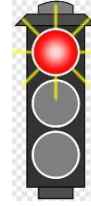
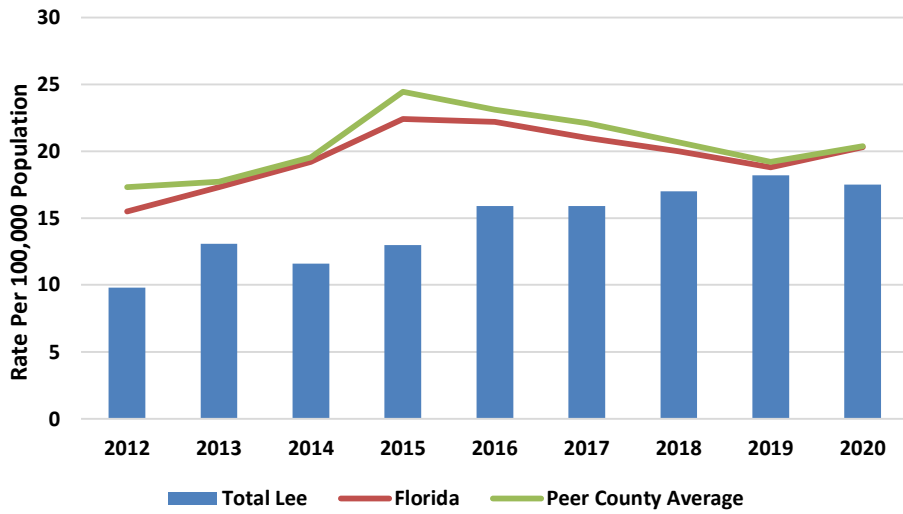
Age-adjusted Deaths from Alzheimer's Disease by Race/Ethnicity, Lee County 2012-2020



The Alzheimer's disease age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 is trending unfavorably among Hispanics. Hispanics have a significantly higher rate (28.8) than the White (17.5) and Black (17.5) populations.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

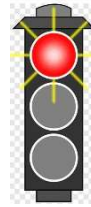
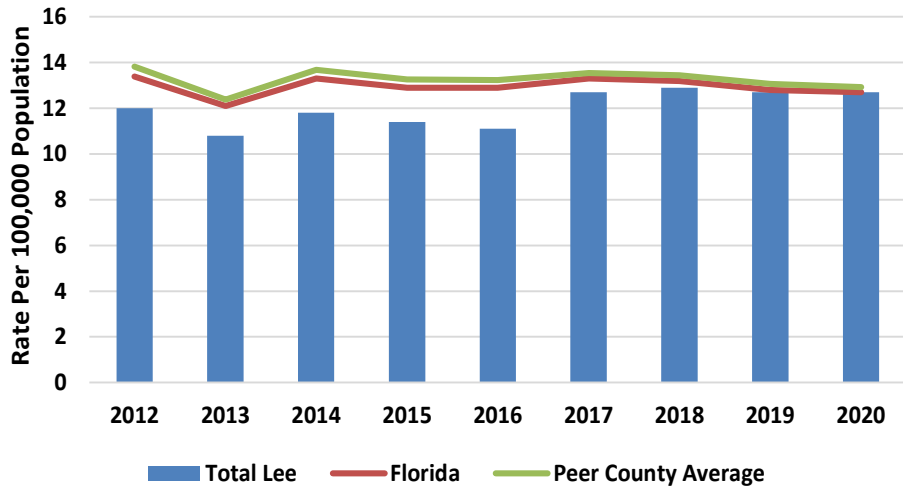
Age-adjusted Deaths from Alzheimer's Disease Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2012-2020



The Alzheimer's disease age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 has been trending unfavorably since 2015. However, the Lee County rate is consistently lower than the state and peer-county average. In 2020, the rate was 17.5 which is lower than the State (20.3) and higher than the Peer-Counties' Average (20.4).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

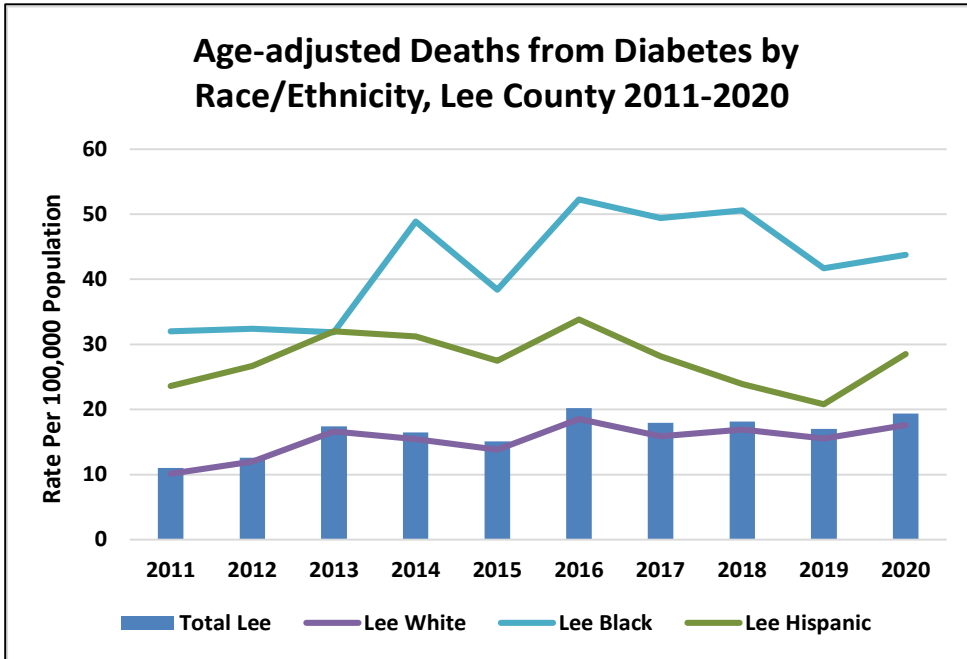
Probable Alzheimers Cases (65+) Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average 2012-2020



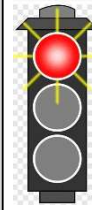
The probable Alzheimer's cases (65+) for Lee County have been trending unfavorably since 2013. Since 2017, Lee County's rates have remained similar to the State and Peer-Counties' averages.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

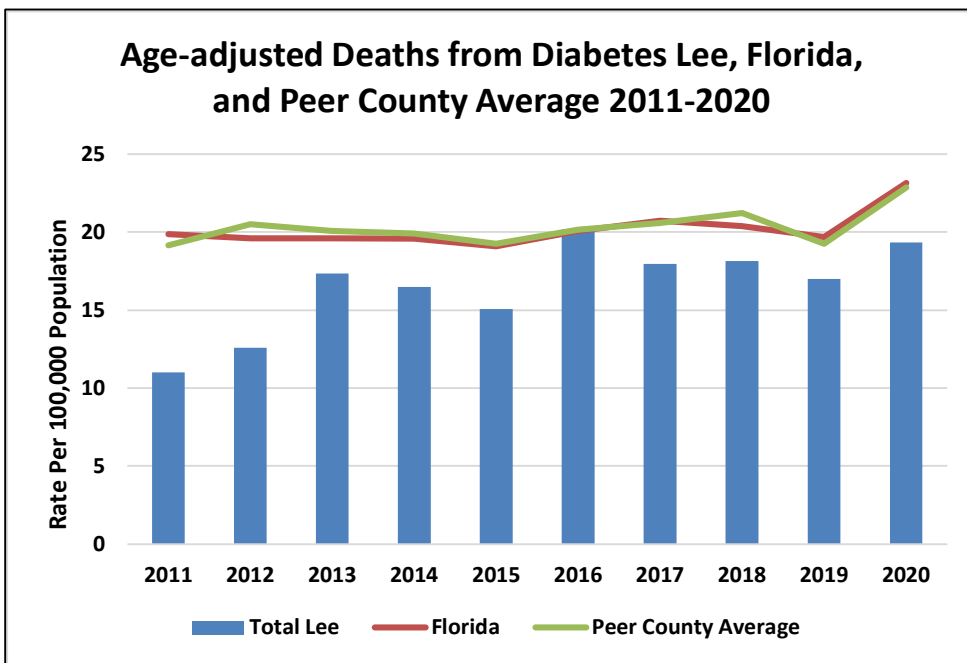
Diabetes



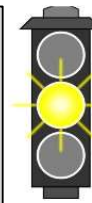
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The diabetes age-adjusted death rate is trending unfavorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020, the Lee County Black population (43.8) and Hispanic population (28.5) had a significantly higher rate than Whites (17.6).

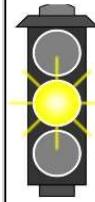
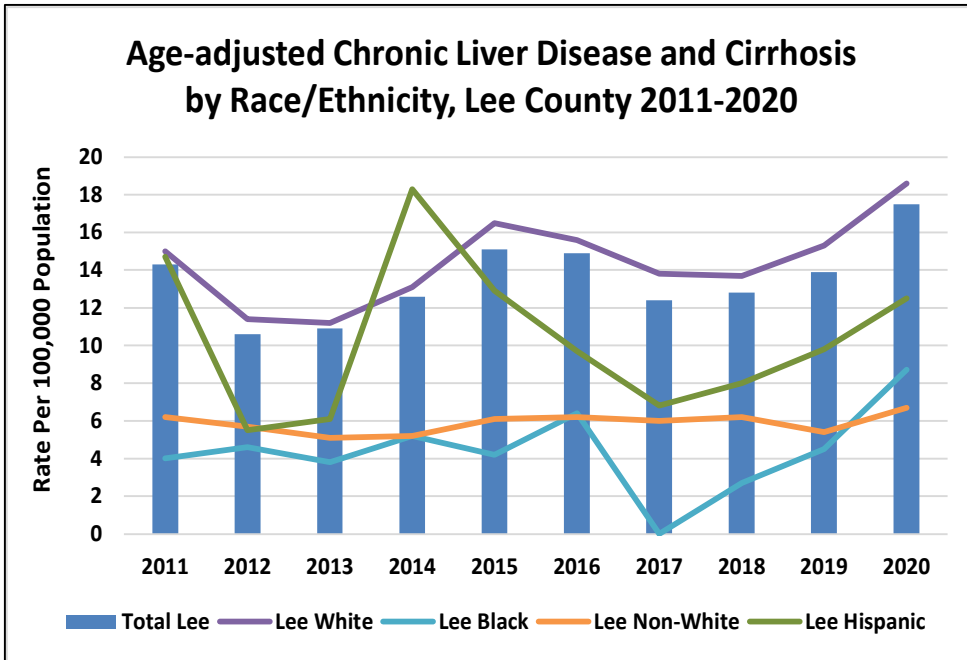


Source: FLHealth CHARTS



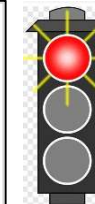
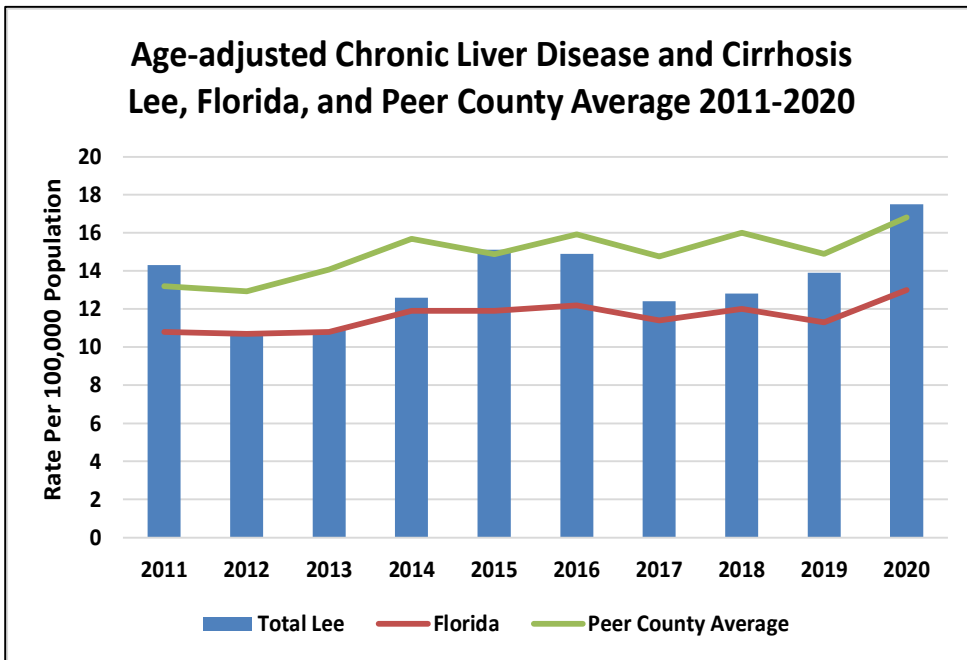
The diabetes age-adjusted death rate is trending unfavorably since 2011. However, the County rate has remained lower than the State and Peer-Counties' average since 2017.

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis



The chronic liver disease and cirrhosis age-adjusted death rate is trending unfavorably in Lee County since 2017. In 2020, Lee Whites (18.6) and Hispanics (12.5) had a significantly higher rate than Blacks (8.7) and Non-Whites (6.7).

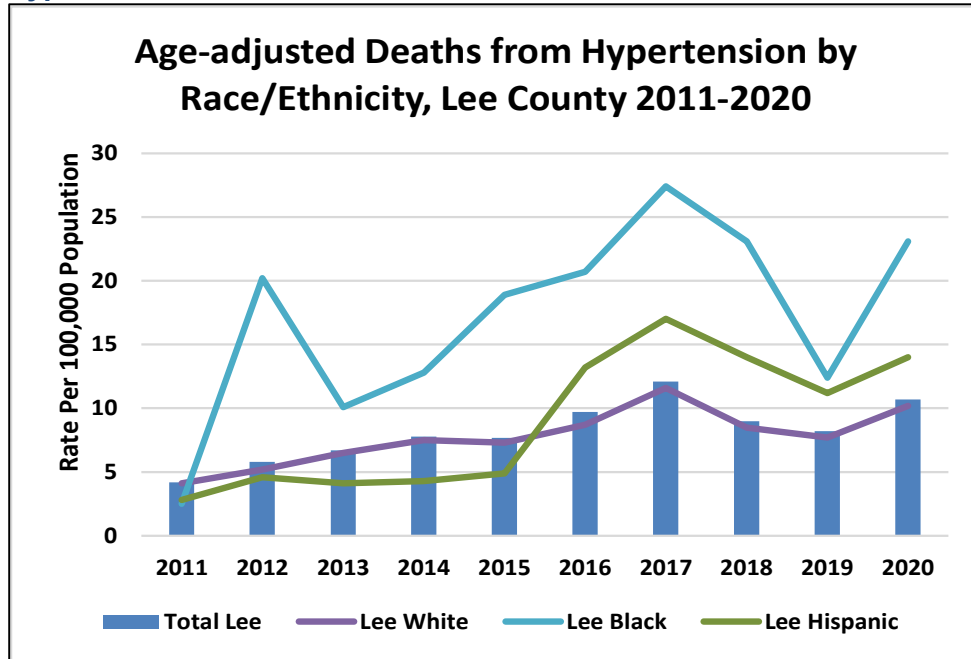
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



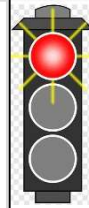
The chronic liver disease and cirrhosis age-adjusted death rate, per 100,000 for Lee County is 17.5 in 2020 which is higher than the State (13.0) and Peer-Counties Average (16.8).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

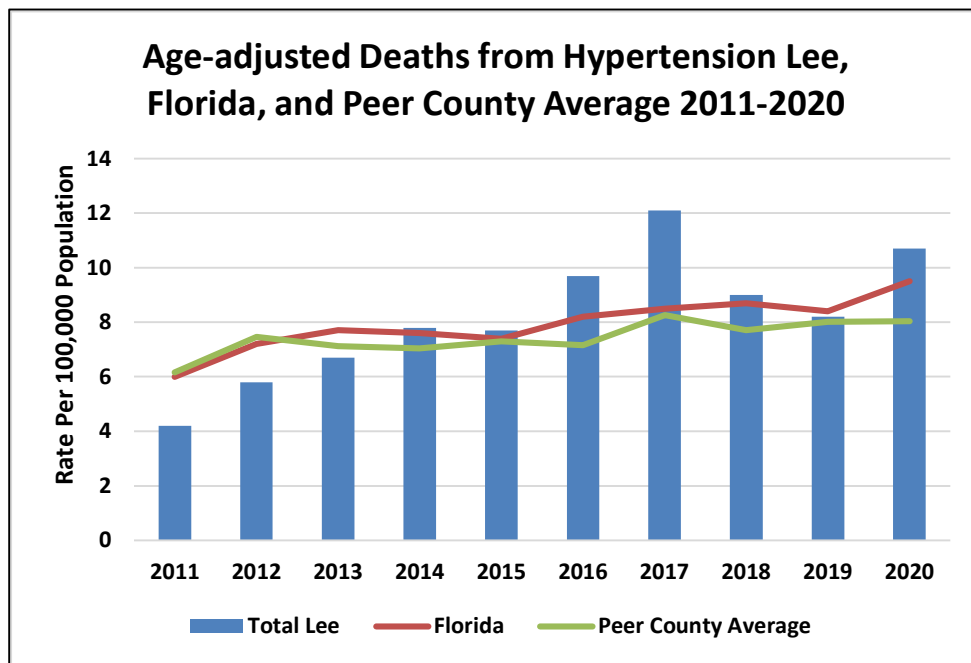
Hypertension



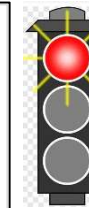
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The hypertension age-adjusted death rate is trending unfavorably in Lee County. In 2020, Lee Blacks (23.1) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (14.0) and Whites (10.2).

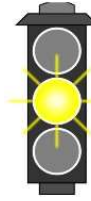
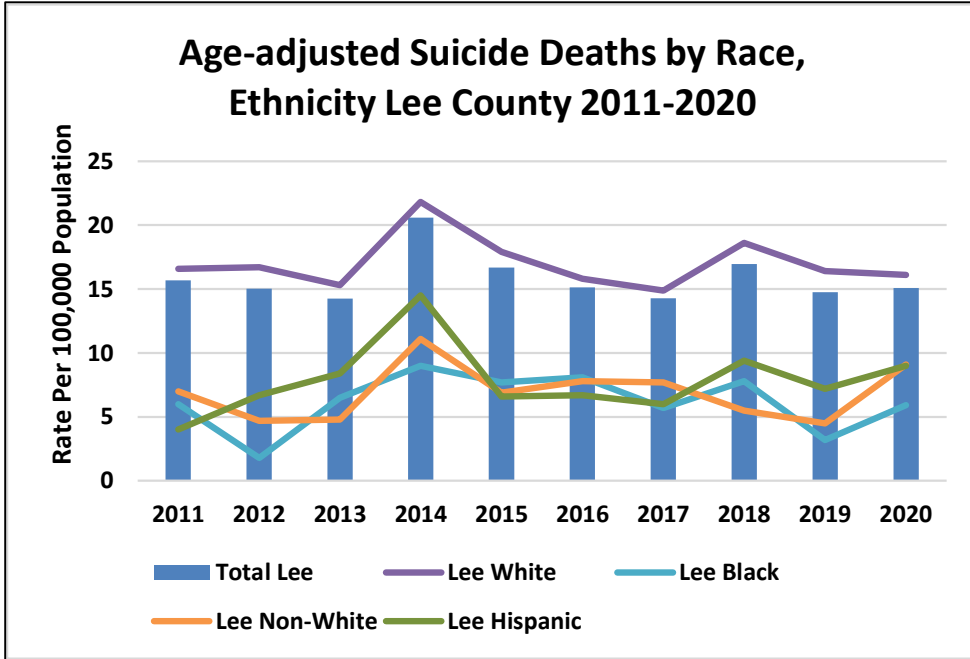


Source: FLHealth CHARTS



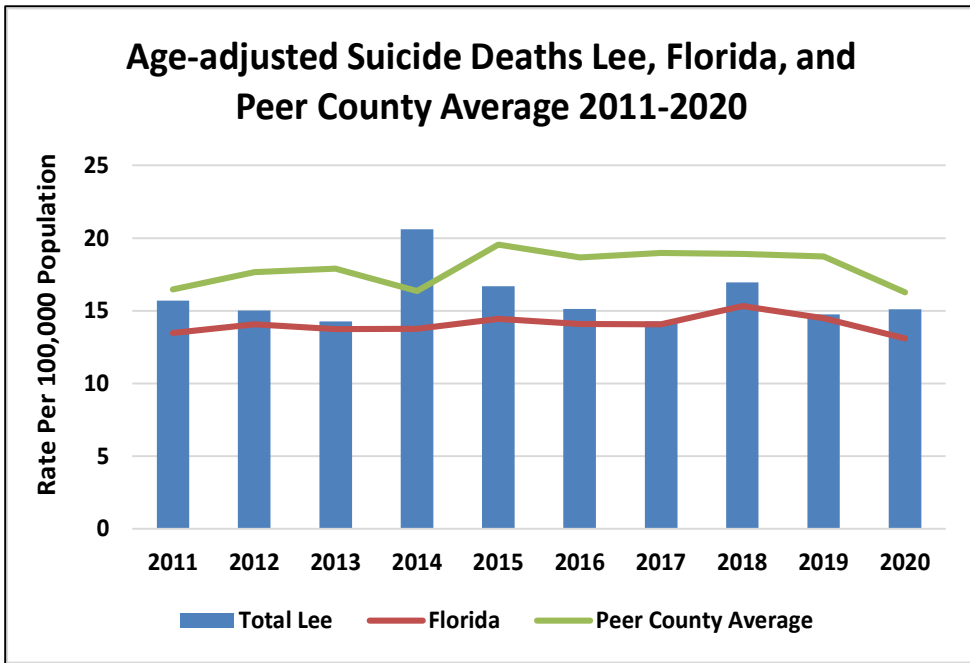
The hypertension age-adjusted death rate, per 100,000 for Lee County is trending unfavorably. In 2020, Lee County's rate (10.7) is higher compared to the State (9.5) and Peer-Counties Average (8.0).

Suicide



The suicide age-adjusted death rate is trending neither favorably nor unfavorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020, Lee Whites (16.1) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (9.0), Non-Whites (9.1), and Blacks (5.9).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



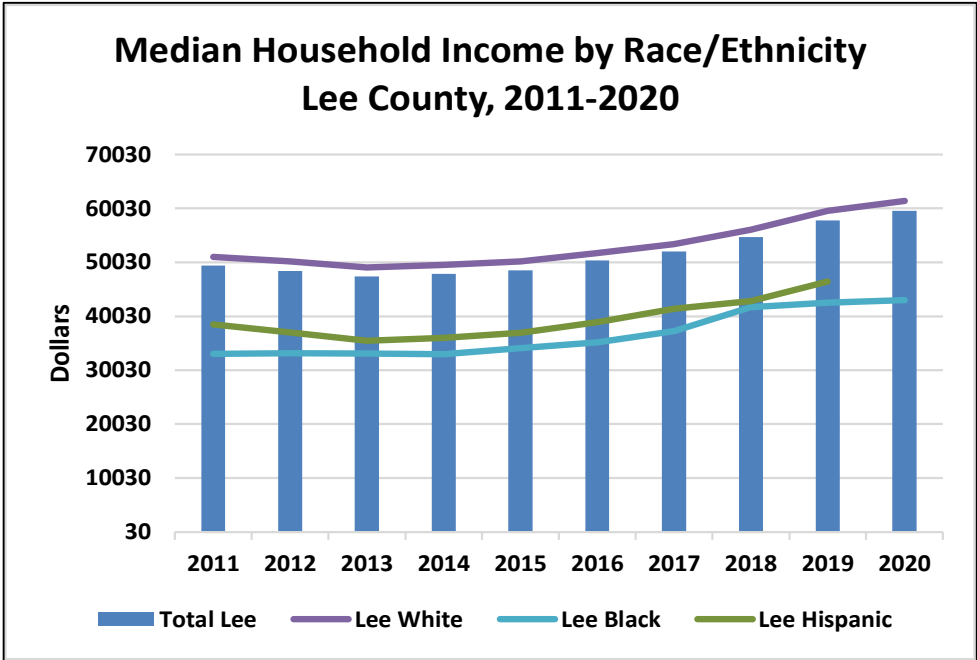
The suicide age-adjusted death rate is trending neither favorably nor unfavorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020 the county (15.1) rate is higher than the state (13.1) and lower than the peer-county average (16.3).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Socioeconomic Indicators

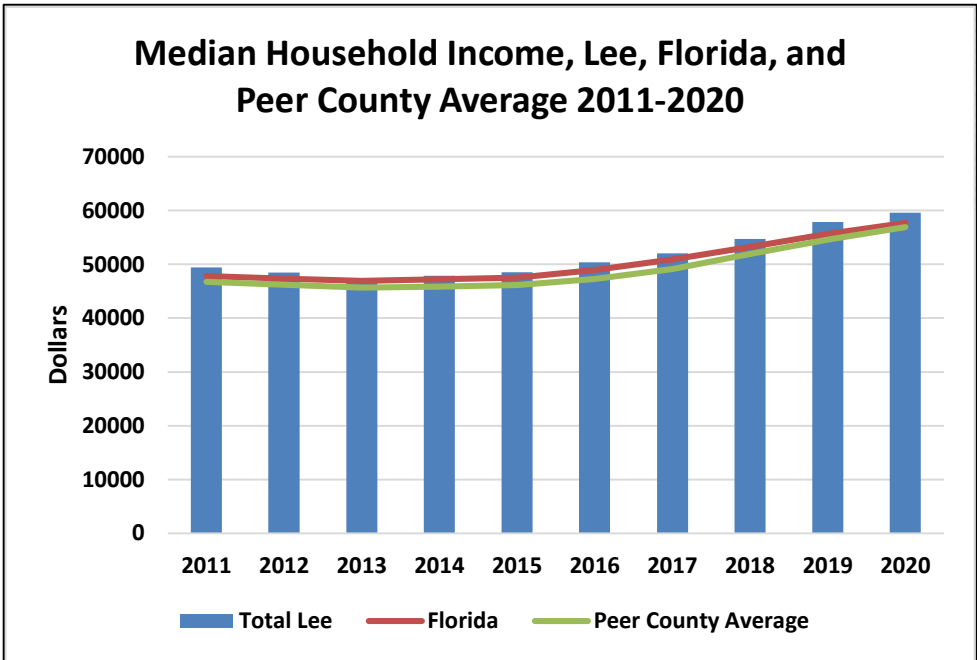
Socioeconomic status, which is assessed by a person’s education, income, and occupation, is directly linked to a person’s health. Lower socioeconomic status is associated with higher rates of morbidity and mortality.

Household Income



The median household income in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2019, Lee Whites (\$59,583) had a significantly higher median income than Hispanics (\$46,523) and Blacks (\$43,067).

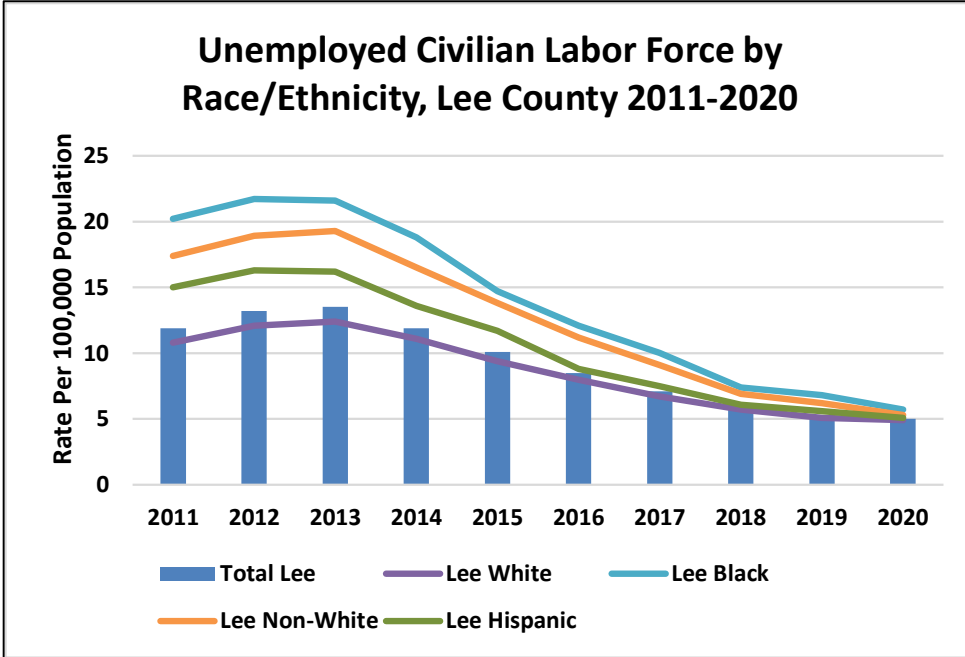
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The median household income in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2020, the County median income (\$59,608) is higher than the State (\$57,703) and Peer-County Average (\$56,872) median income levels.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

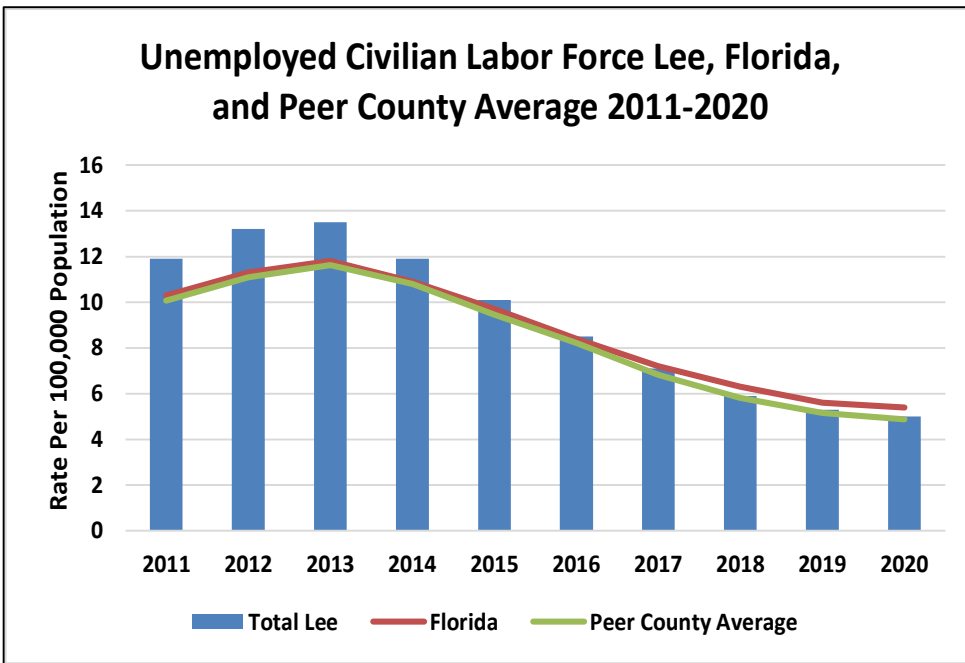
Employment



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The trend of the civilian labor force which is unemployed is most favorable among Whites and the least favorable is among the Lee Black population. All races and ethnicities have a favorable trends since 2013.

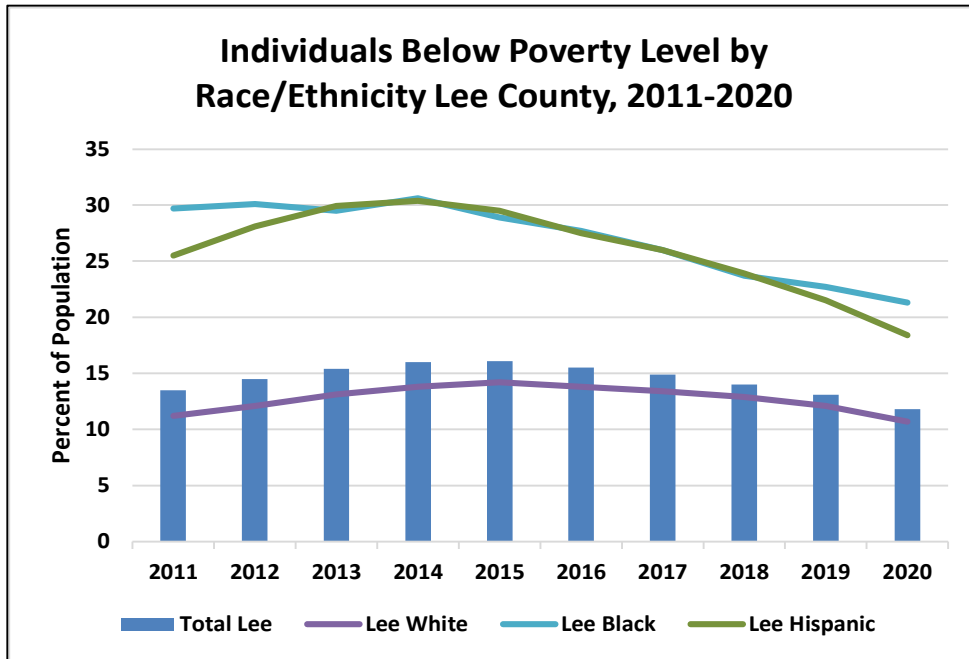


Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The civilian labor force which is unemployed has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2020, the County's rate (5.0) is lower than the States rate (5.4) and slightly higher than the Peer County Averages rate (4.9).

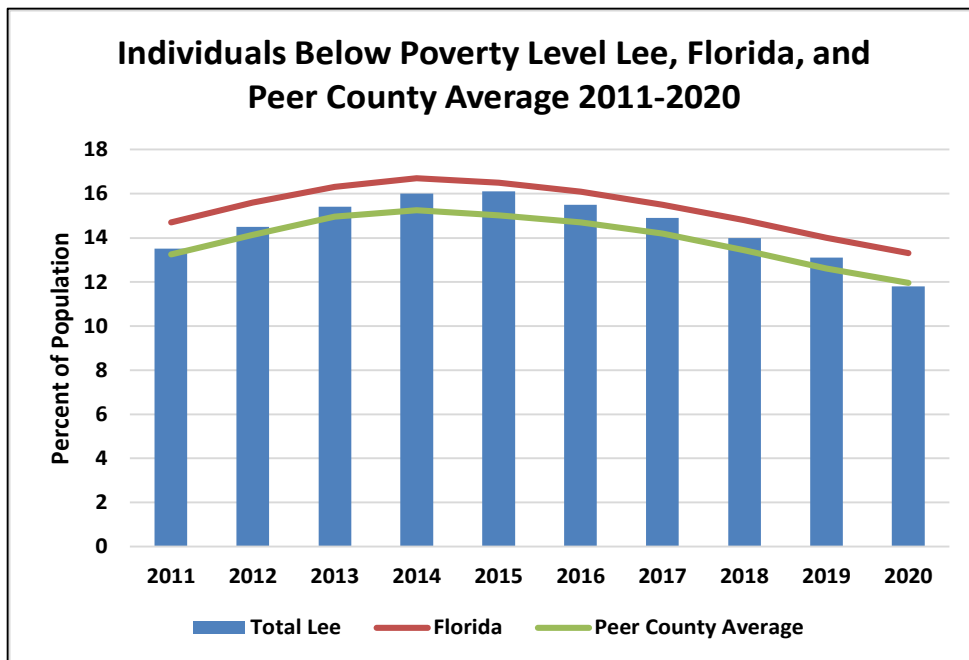
Poverty



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



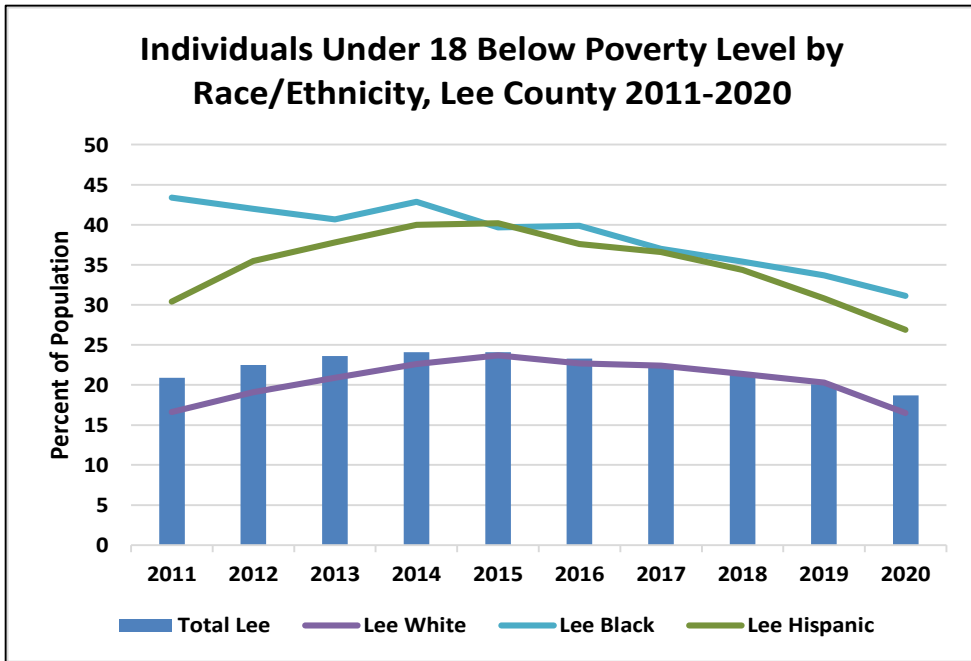
The percent of individuals below the poverty level in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2015. In 2020, Lee Blacks (21.3%) and Hispanics (18.4%) had a higher percentage than Whites (10.7%).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



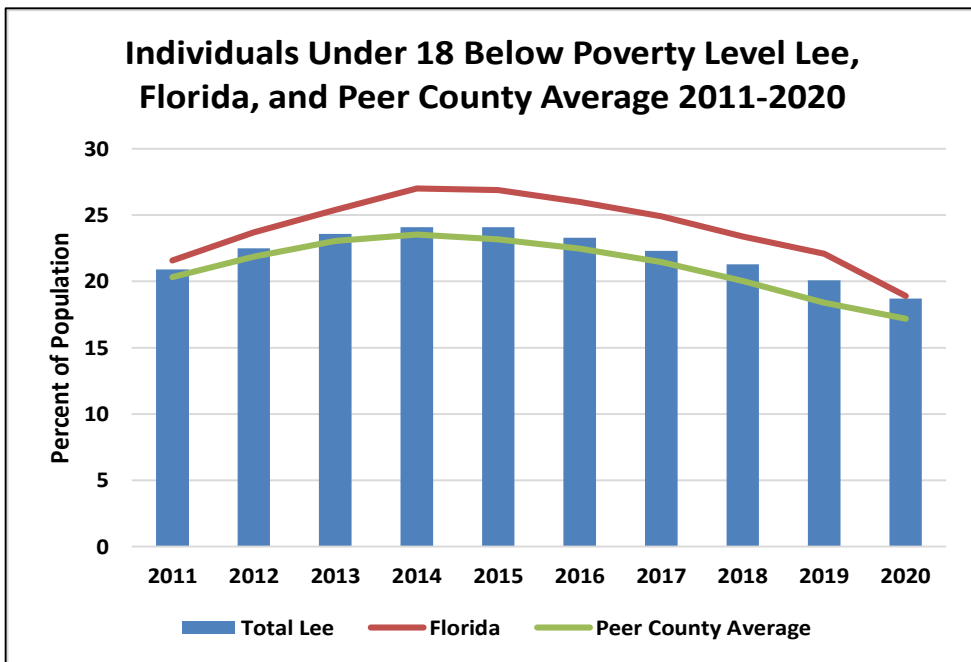
The percent of individuals below the poverty level in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2015. In 2020, the County's percentage (11.8) is lower than the State's percentage (13.3) and the Peer County Average's percentage (12.0).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of individuals under 18 years old and below the poverty level in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2014. In 2020, Lee Blacks (31.1%) and Hispanics (26.9%) had a higher percentage than Whites (16.5%).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS

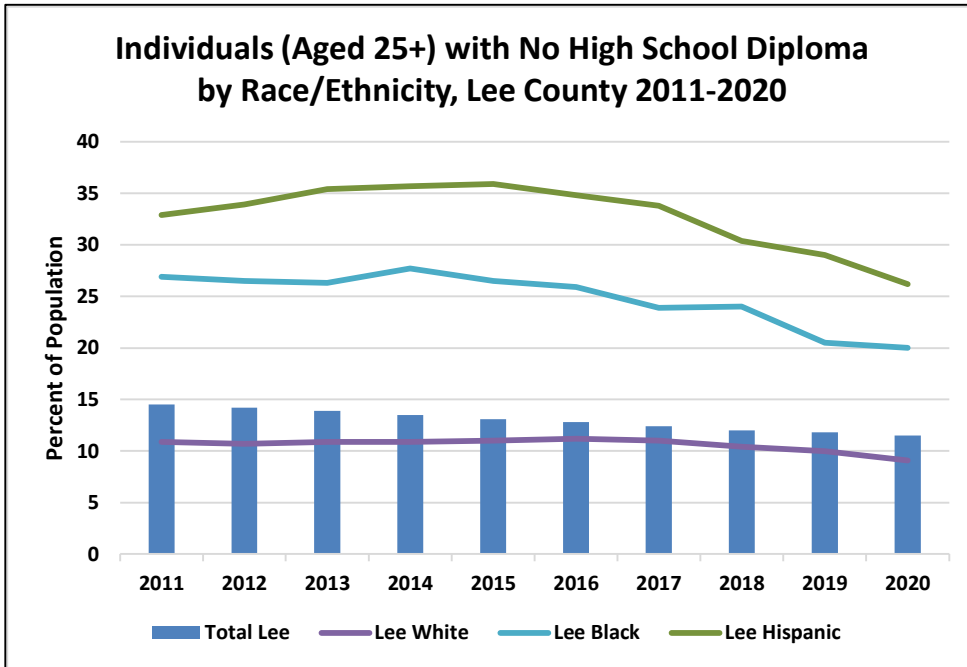


The percent of individuals under 18 years old and below the poverty level in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2015. In 2020, the County's percentage (18.7) is lower than the State's percentage (18.9) and higher than the Peer County Average's percentage (17.2).

Education

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. Educational attainment can influence health in many ways. Educational attainment is linked with health knowledge and behaviors; employment and income; and social and psychological factors, including sense of control, social standing, and social support.

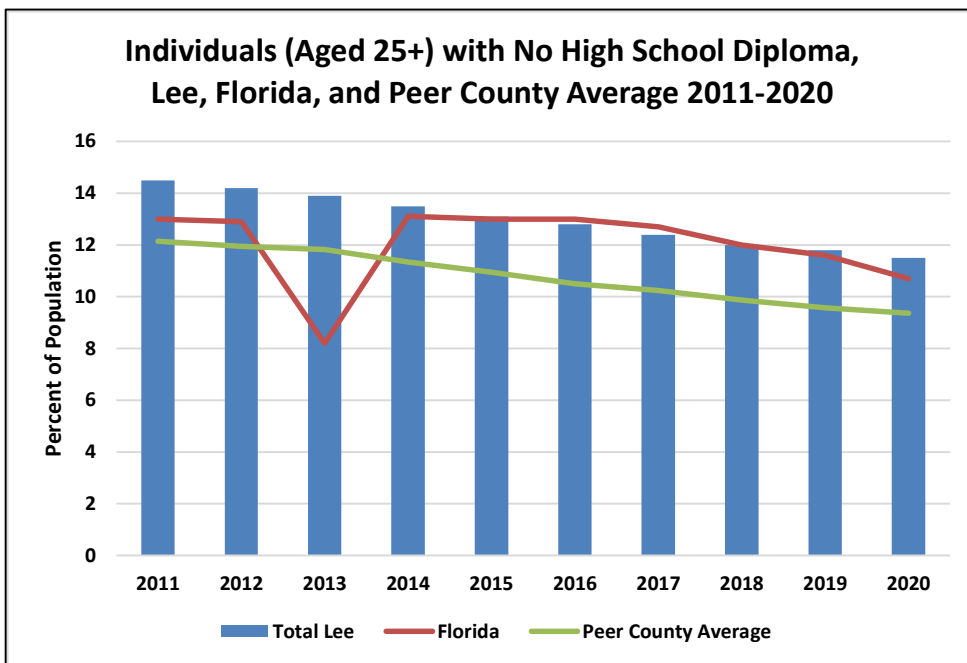
Education Level



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



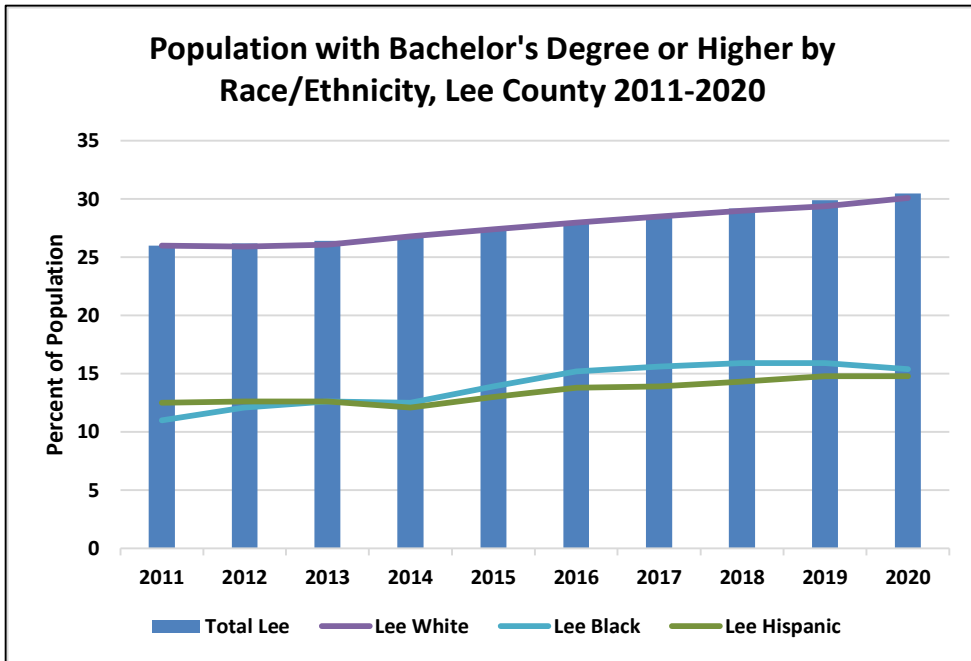
The percent of individuals (25+) with no high school diploma in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (20%) and Hispanics (26.2%) had a significantly higher percentage than Whites (9.1%).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



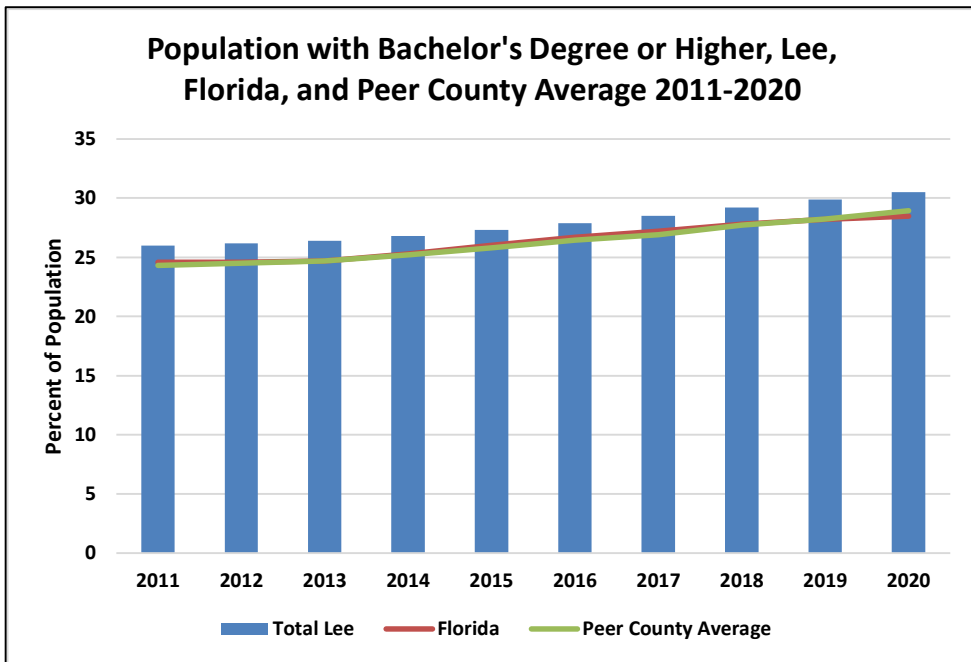
The percent of individuals (25+) with no high school diploma in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's percentage (11.5) is higher than the State's percentage (10.7) and the Peer County Average's percentage (9.36).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Whites (30.1%) had a significantly higher percentage than Hispanics (14.8%) and Blacks (15.4%).



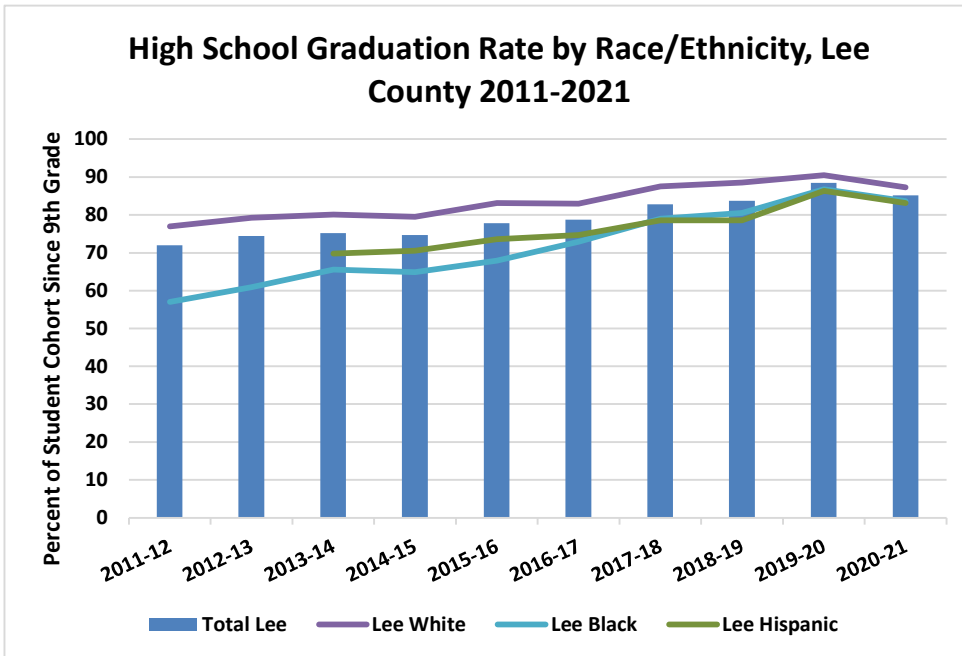
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of population with bachelor's degree or higher in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's percentage (30.5) is higher than the State's percentage (28.5) and the Peer County Average's percentage (29.0).

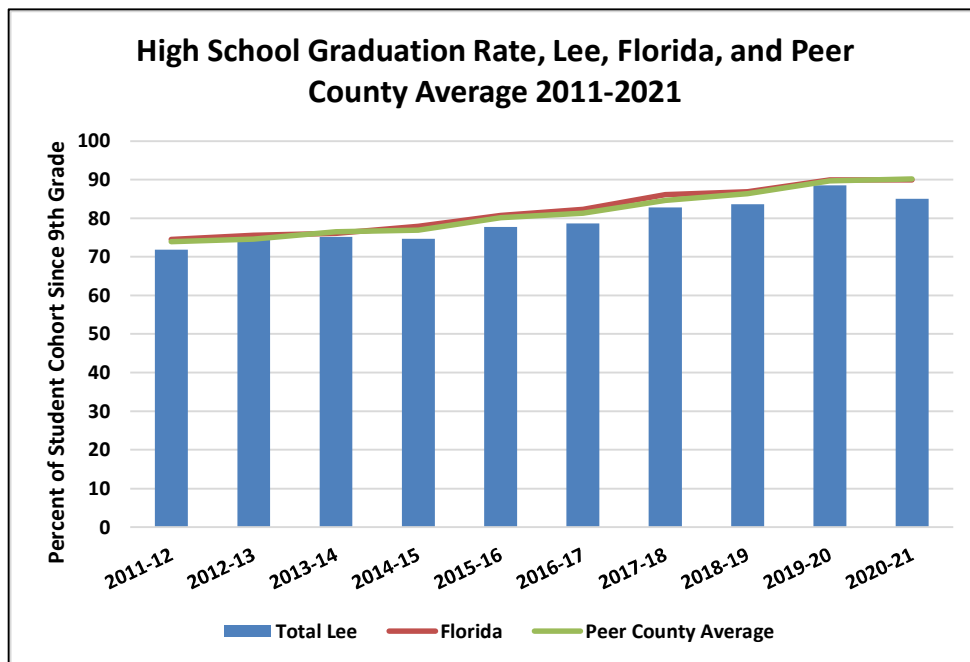
Graduation Rates

Graduation rates provide information about performance of schools and future employability of students. Higher salaries are typically available to high school graduates, as most employers consider a high school graduate as someone who remained committed to finishing school and pursuing their education. Receiving a high school diploma enables someone to pursue a higher education, including vocational school, trade programs, a certified work-program or college.



The high school graduation rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2014-15. In 2020-21, Lee Whites (87.3%) had a higher percentage than Blacks (83.6%) and Hispanics (83.1%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The high school graduation rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2014-15. In 2020-21, the County's percentage (85.1) is lower than the State's percentage (90.0) and the Peer County Average's percentage (90.2).

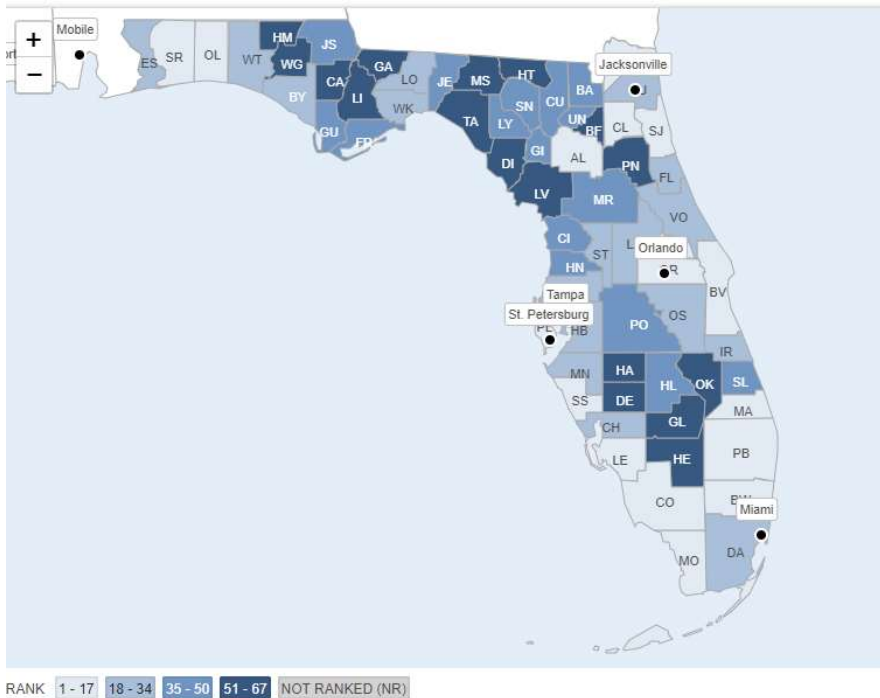
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program provides data, evidence, guidance, and examples to build awareness of the multiple factors that influence health and support community leader working to improve health and increase health equity.

The annual rankings provide a revealing snapshot of how health is influenced by where we live, learn, work, and play. They provide a starting point for change in communities. The report is produced through a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

Health Factors



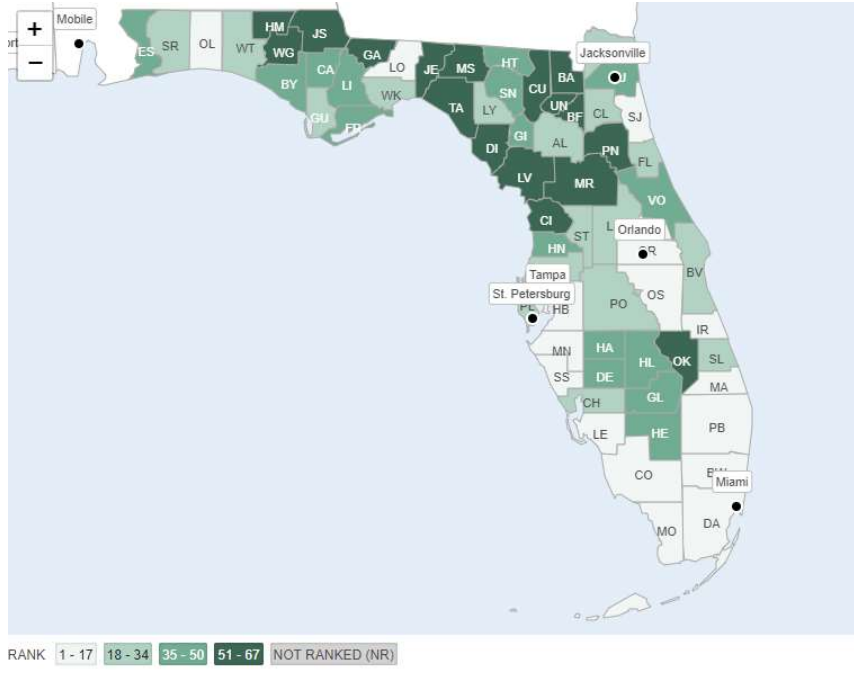
Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 2022

Health Factors include:

- Health Behaviors (i.e., adult smoking, adult obesity, food environment index, physical inactivity, access to exercise opportunities, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, sexually transmitted infections, teen births)
- Clinical Care (i.e., uninsured, primary care physicians, dentists, mental health providers, preventable hospital stays, mammography screening, flu vaccinations)
- Social & Economic Factors (i.e., education level, unemployment, children in poverty, income inequity, children in single-parent households, social associations, violent crime, injury deaths)
- Physical Environment (i.e., air pollution, drinking water violations, severe housing problems, driving alone to work, long commute – driving alone)

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program helps in comparing the health of a county with nearly all the counties in United States and counties within the state. Rankings are given to a county based on health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes consist of two measures which are the length of life and quality of life. The health factor indicator has four measures: 1) health behaviors 2) clinical care 3) social and economic factors 4) physical environment. The rankings provide a snapshot of how health is influenced by where we live, learn, work and play.

Health Outcomes



Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 2022

Health Outcome factors included in the health outcomes are:

- Length of Life (conversely, years of potential life lost)
- Quality of Life
 - Poor or fair health
 - Poor physical health days
 - Poor mental health days
 - Low birthweight

In 2022 Lee County was ranked 16th for health outcomes and 15th for health factors among the 67 Florida Counties.

County Health Ranking for Lee County, 2018–2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Health Outcomes	11	11	16	15	16
Length of Life	14	18	18	16	15
Quality of Life	12	12	16	13	14
Health Factors	18	18	15	17	15
Health Behaviors	9	9	9	14	18
Clinical Care	24	14	17	13	9
Social and Economic Factors	28	32	26	23	24
Physical Environment	43	46	51	5	17

Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Community Health Status Assessment Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

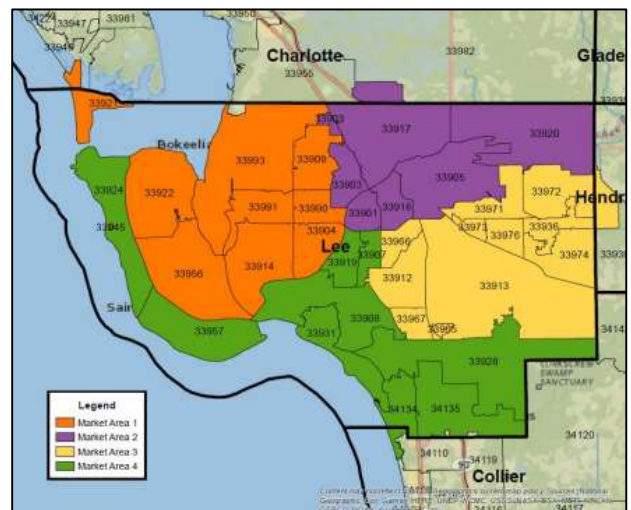
The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment utilized the 2020 Community Health Needs Assessment developed by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. The Assessment serves as a tool toward reaching three basic goals:

- to improve resident's health status,
- increase their life span, and
- elevate their overall quality of life; to reduce health disparities; and, to increase access to preventive services.

A random sample of 1,007 Lee County residents participated in the 2020 assessment of quality of life including a health assessment.

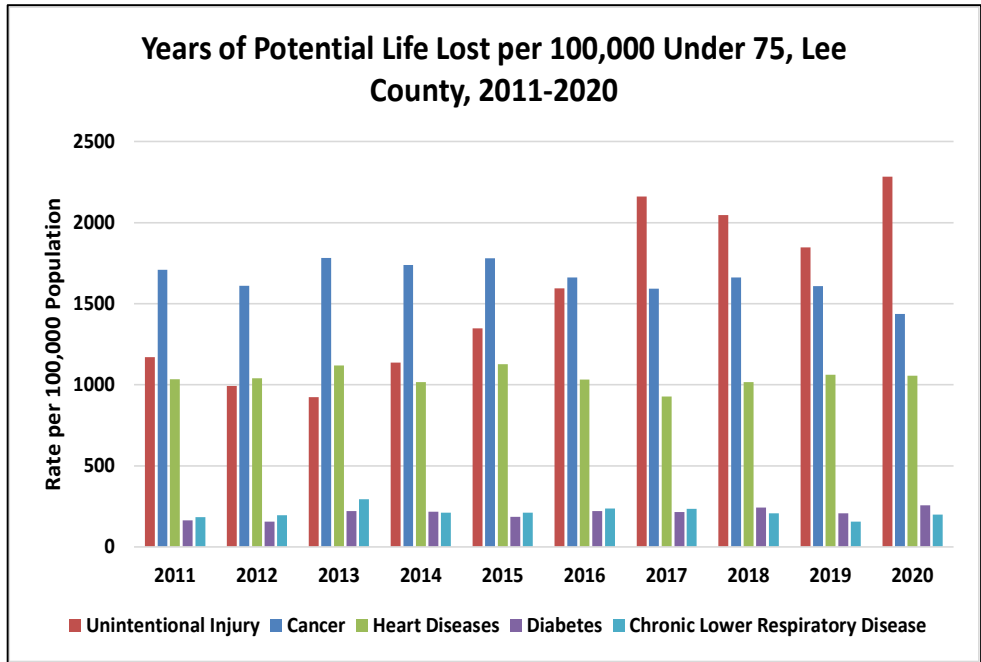
The study area for the survey effort is defined as each of the residential zip codes comprising Lee County, Florida. To ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. These included surveys conducted via telephone (landline and cell phone), as well as through online questionnaires.

The sample design used consisted of a stratified random sample of 1,007 individuals ages 18 and older in Lee County, including 244 in Market Area 1; 247 in Market Area 2; 268 in Market Area 3; and 248 in Market Area 4. Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution to appropriately represent Lee County as a whole.



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

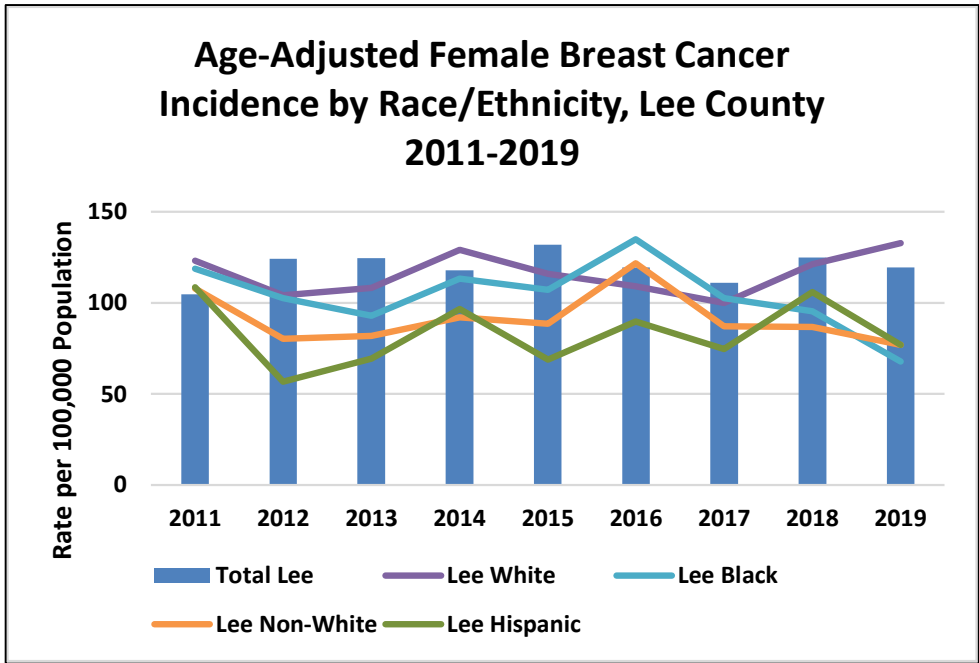
Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) reports use on an estimate of the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely. YPLL uses 75 as the average years for the calculation. This method gives weight to deaths that occur in younger people.



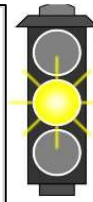
The graph demonstrates a continuation of years of potential life lost between 2011 to 2020. Based on this information, unintentional injuries, cancer, and heart diseases continue to contribute to the largest loss of life for Lee County residents.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

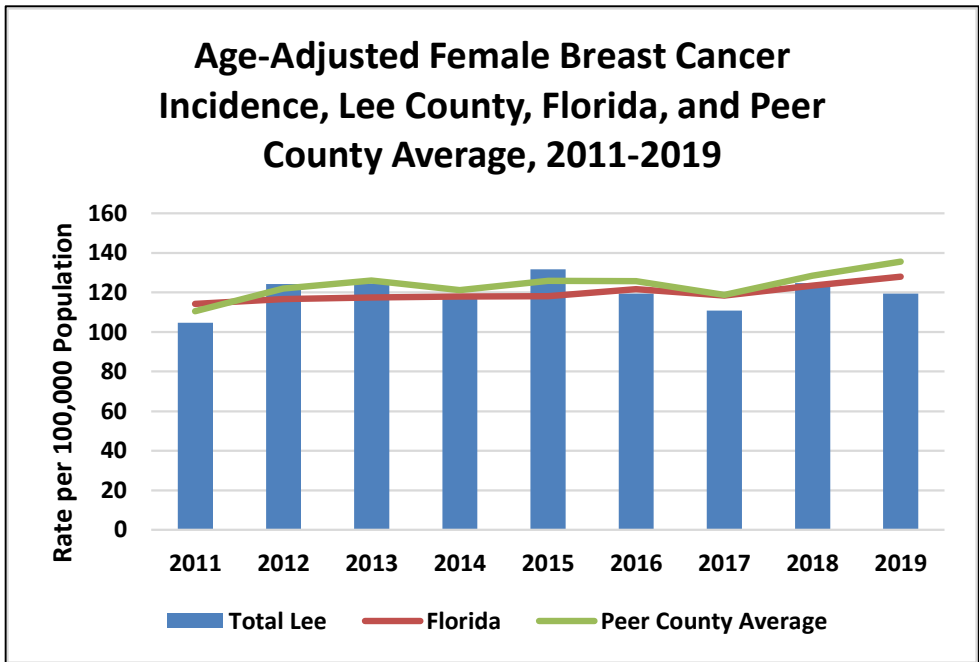
**Women and Child Health
Breast Cancer**



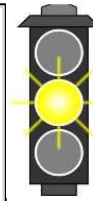
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The age-adjusted female breast cancer rate for Black, Non-White, and Hispanics have trended favorably since 2018. The White rate has trended unfavorably since 2017. In 2019, the White rate was the highest, and the Black rate was the lowest.



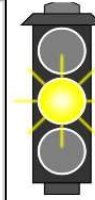
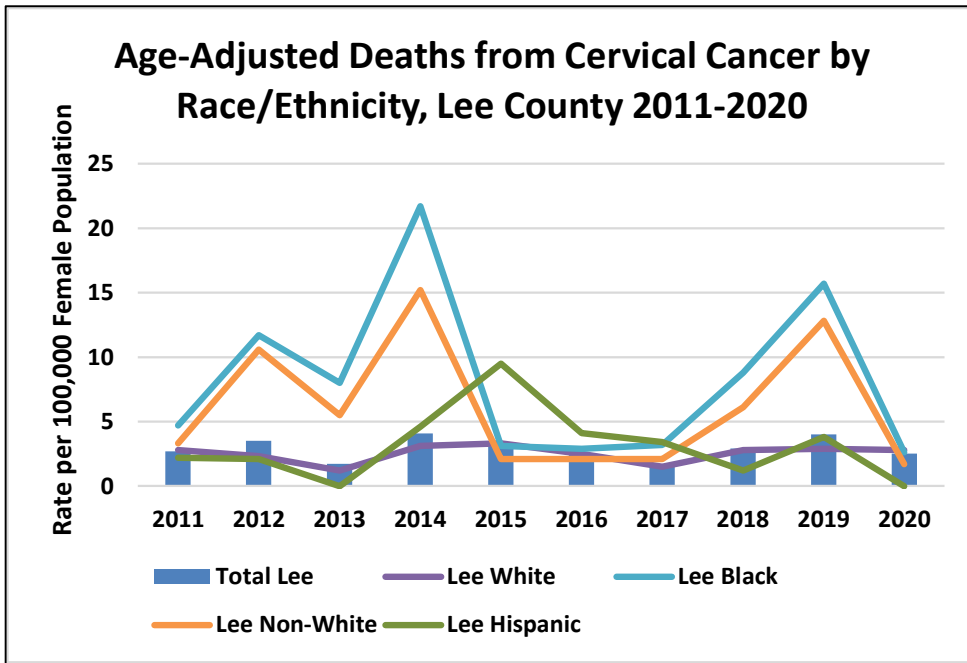
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



Lee County's age-adjusted female breast cancer rate trends relatively flat since 2011. Lee County's incidence rate in 2019 is low compared to the State (128) and Peer-Counties Average (135.78)

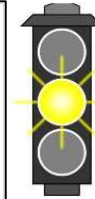
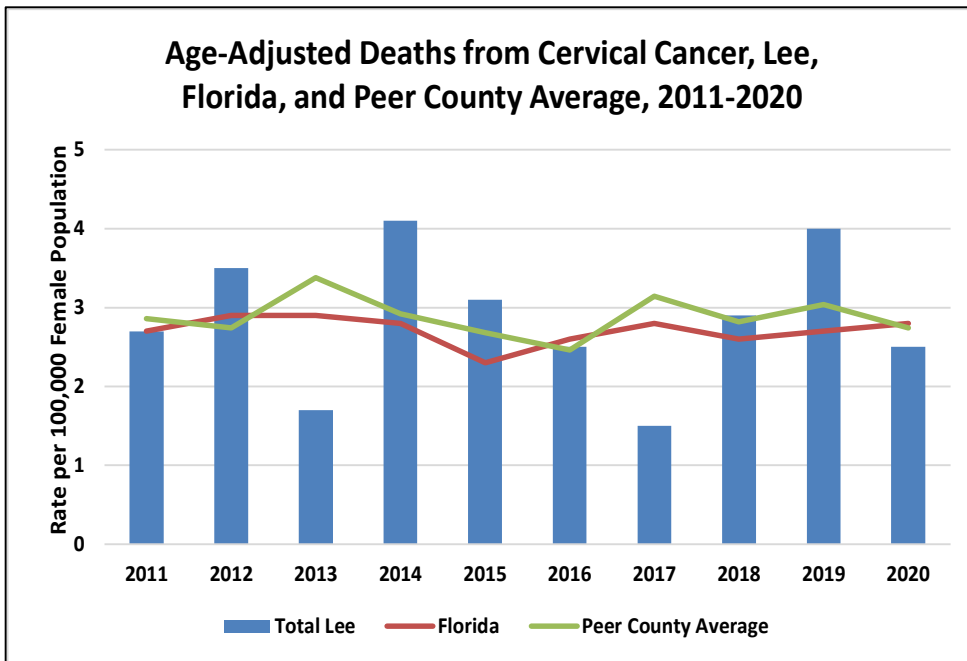
Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening is used to find the changes in the cells of cervix that lead to cancer. The guidelines for screening in women aged 21 to 65 years is every 3 years.



Lee County's cervical cancer age-adjusted death rate spikes highest among the Black population with 15.7 per 100,000 in 2019 and reduced to 2.6 in 2020. In 2020, the Hispanic population had zero reported cervical cancer deaths.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

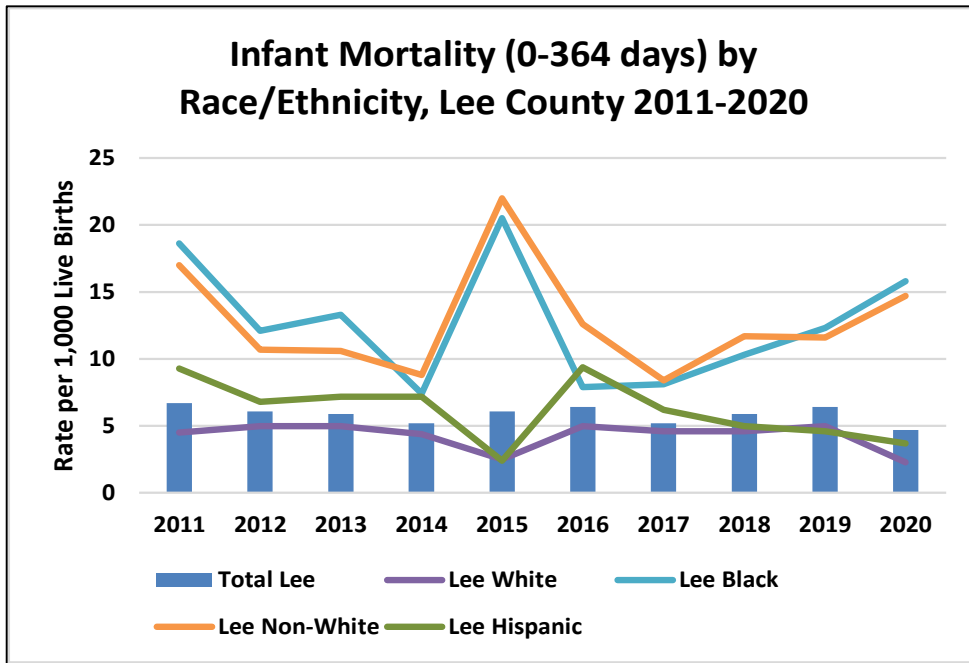


Lee County's cervical cancer age-adjusted death rate Per 100,000 is lower in 2020 compared to the State (2.8) and Peer-Counties Average (2.74) in 2020.

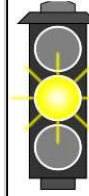
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Infant Mortality

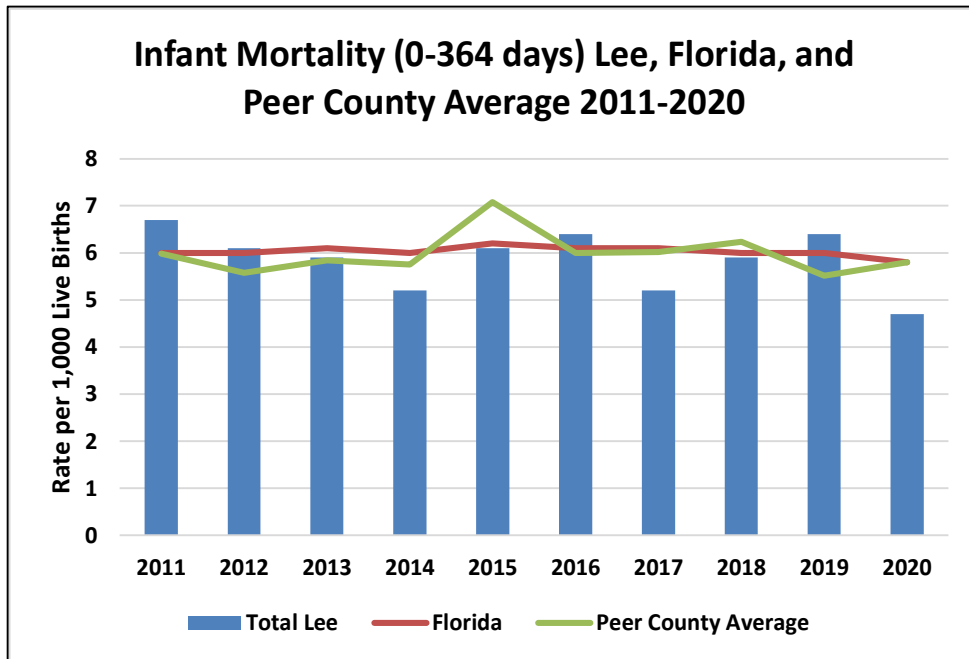
The Infant Mortality Rate is an important marker of the overall health of a society. Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. Every year in the United States, thousands of infants die from causes like preterm birth, low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome.



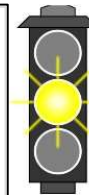
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The infant mortality rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Whites (2.3) and Hispanics (3.7) had a significantly lower rate than Blacks (15.8).



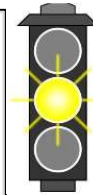
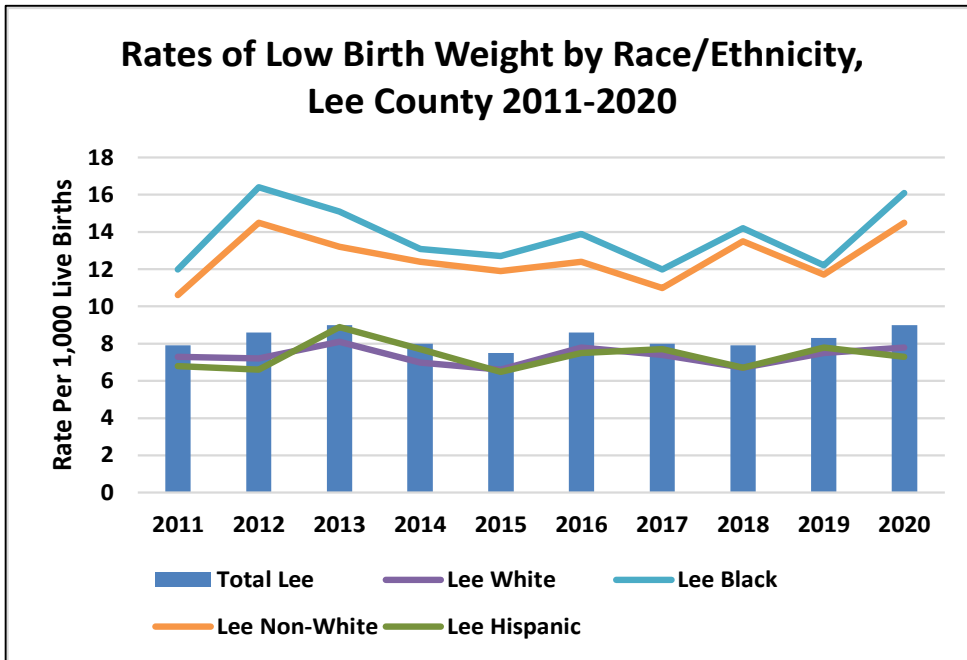
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The infant mortality rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (4.7) is lower than the State's (5.8) and the Peer County Average's rates (5.8).

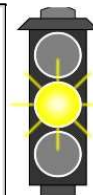
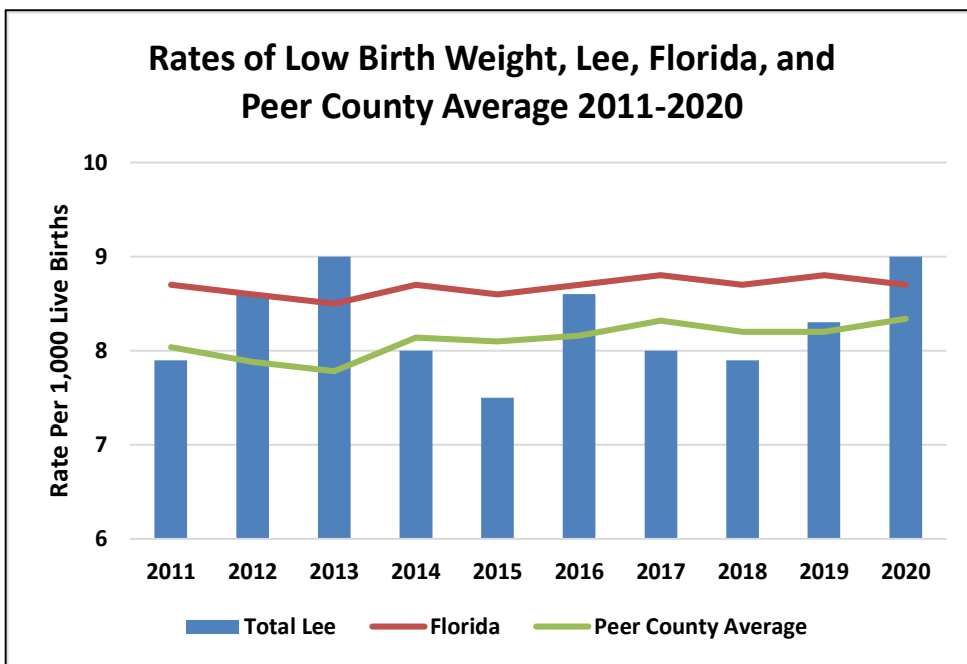
Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is a valuable public health indicator of maternal health, nutrition, healthcare delivery, and poverty. Low birth weight is associated with long-term neurologic disability, impaired language development impaired academic achievement, and increased risk of chronic diseases including cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Economic studies in low-income settings have demonstrated that reducing the burden of low birth weight would have important cost savings both to the health system and to households.



The rate of low birth weight in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (16.1) and Non-Whites (14.5) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (7.3) and Whites (7.8).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

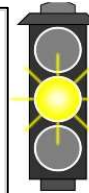
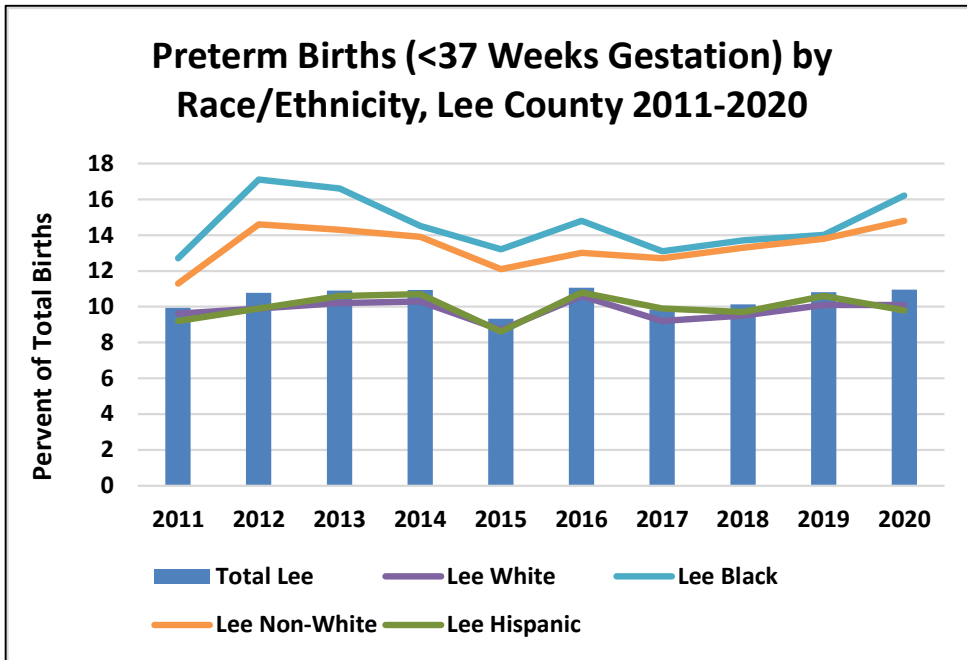


The rate of low birth weight in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (9.0) is higher than the State (8.7) and the Peer County Average's rates (8.34).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

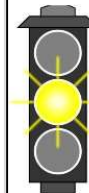
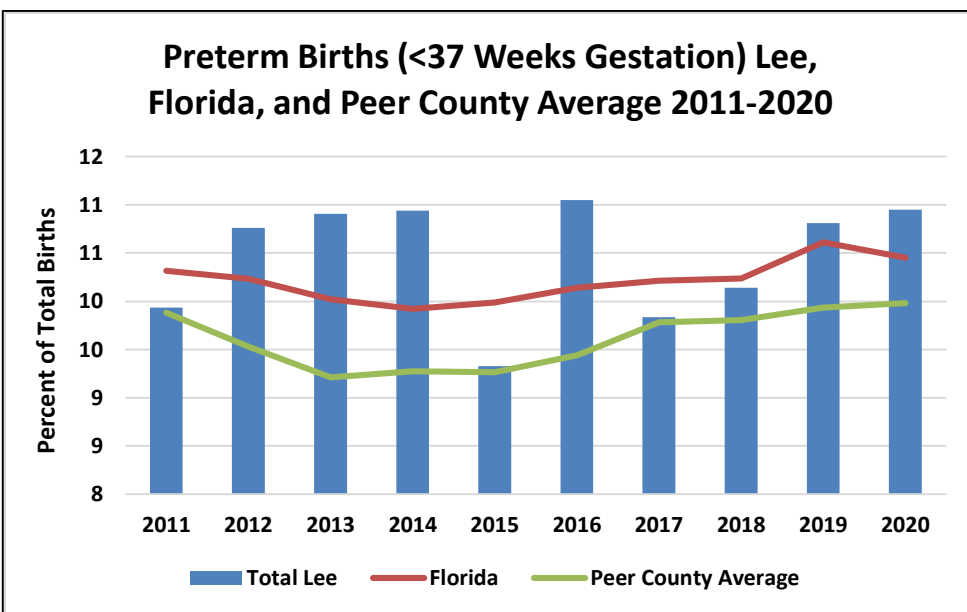
Preterm Births

A preterm birth is the early birth of a live baby. Births that occur before 37 weeks' gestation (preterm births) have lower chances of survival and higher chances of short and long-term health problems when compared to full term. Some risk factors for a preterm birth include having a previous preterm birth and being pregnant with multiples. Complications associated with a preterm birth include immature lungs, difficulty regulating body temperature, poor feeding, and slow weight gain. Preterm babies may need longer or more intense nursery care, medications, and sometimes surgery.



The rate of preterm births in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (16.2) and Non-Whites (14.8) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (9.8) and Whites (10.1).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



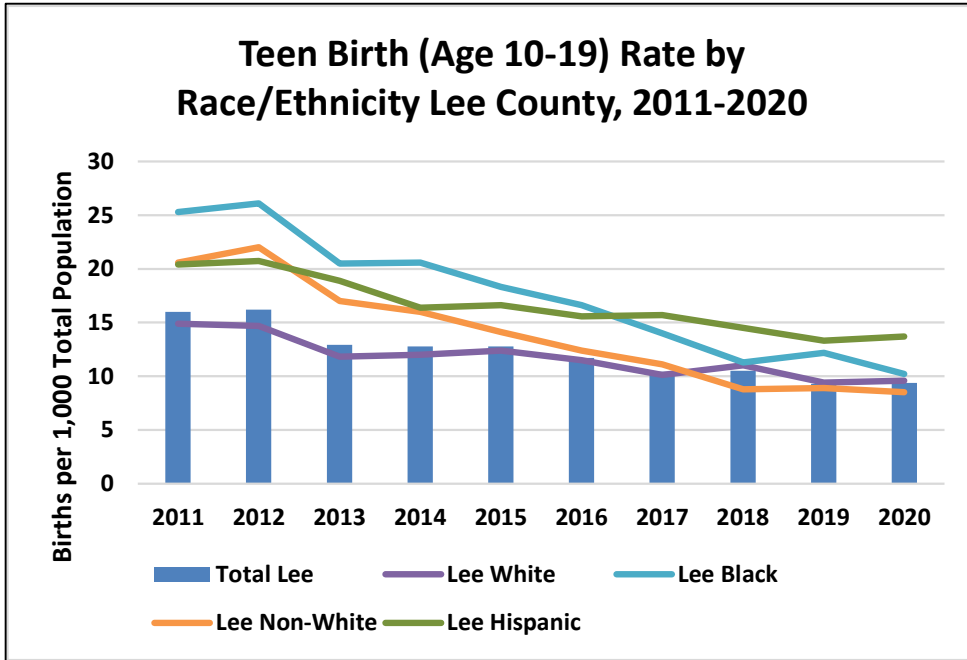
The rate of preterm births in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (11.0) is higher than the State (10.5) and the Peer County Average's rates (9.98).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Teen Birth Rates

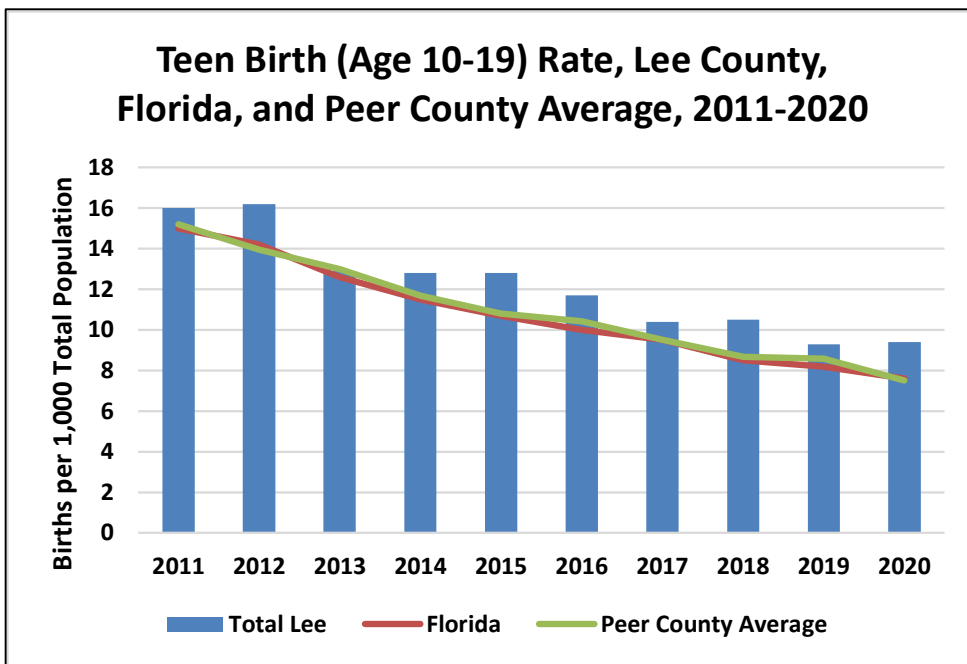
Teen pregnancy can have immediate as well as long term social and economic impact on teen parent and their children. It can contribute to an increase in high school dropout rates among girls. They also face health problems and unemployment as a young adult.

Teen Birth Rates (10-19)



The teen birth (age 10-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (13.7) had a higher rate than Blacks (10.2), Whites (9.6), and Non-Whites (8.5).

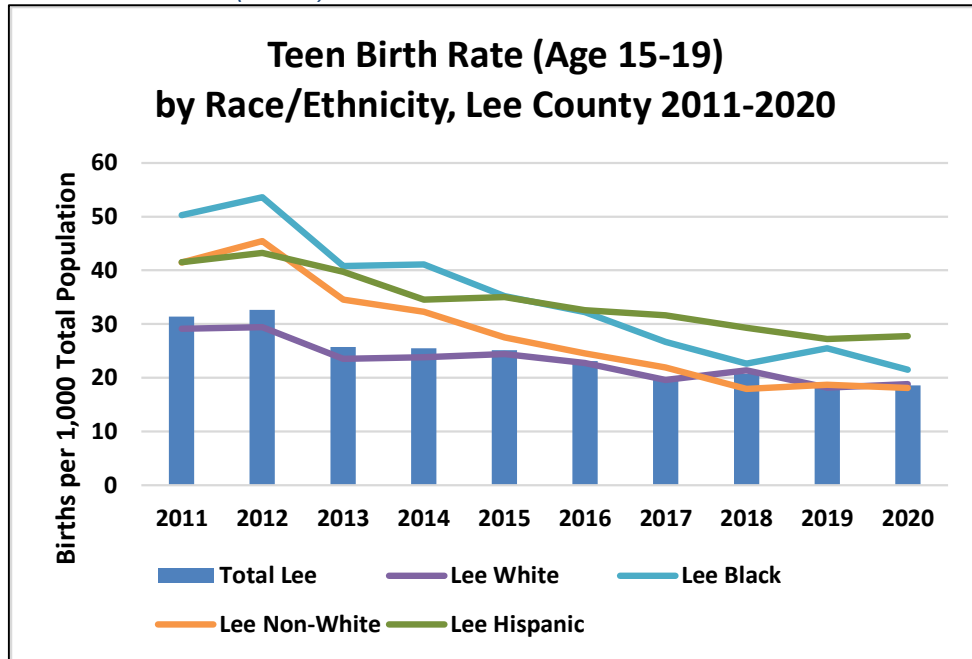
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The teen birth (age 10-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's rate (9.4) is higher than the State (7.6) and the Peer County Average's rate (7.5).

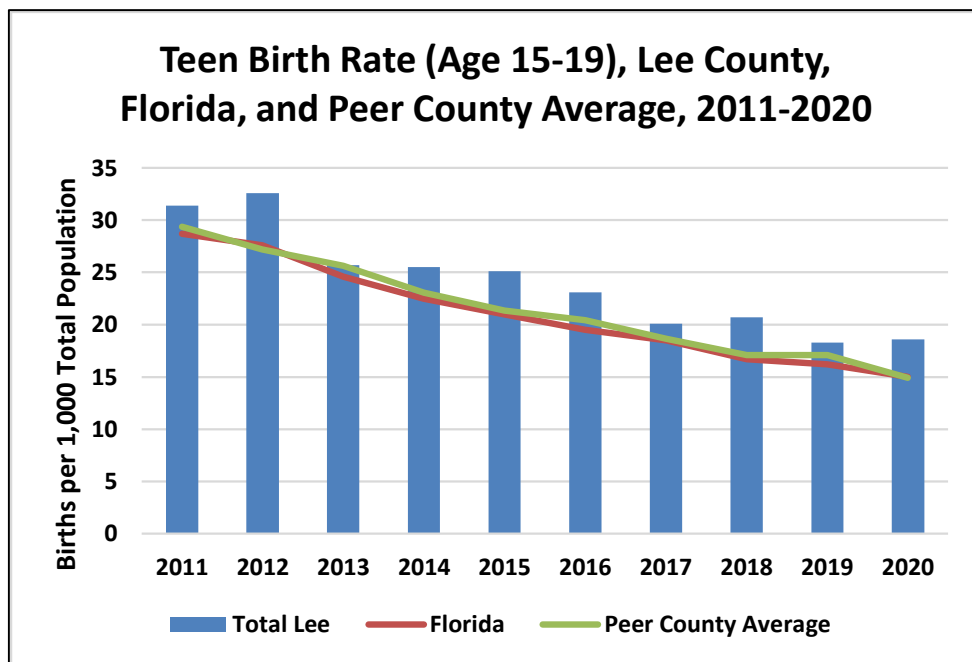
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Teen Birth Rates (15-19)



The teen birth (age 15-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (27.7) had a significantly higher rate than Blacks (21.5), Non-Whites (18.1), and Whites (18.6).

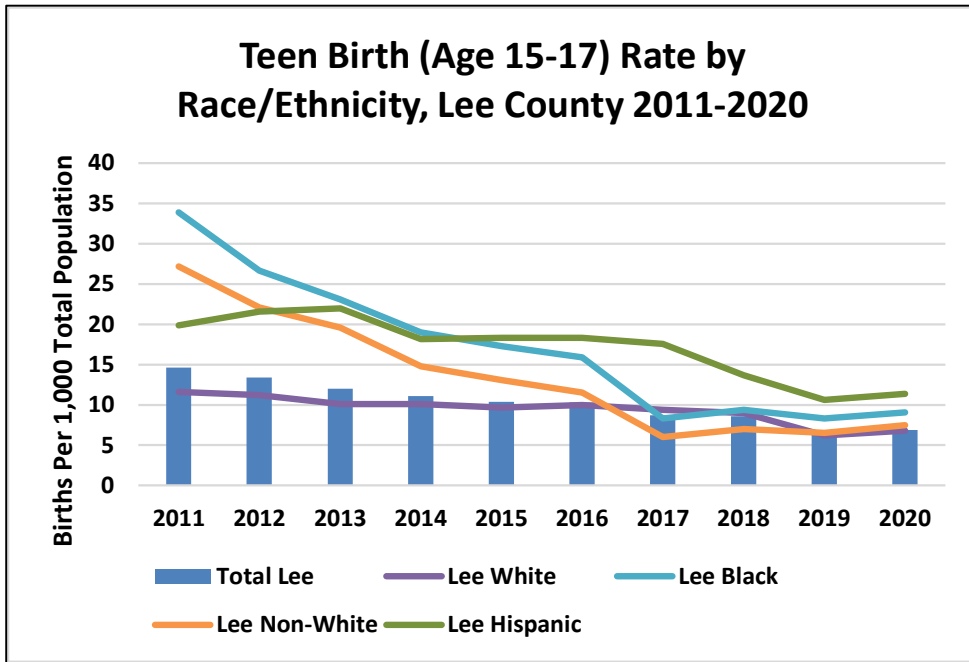
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The teen birth (age 15-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's rate (18.6) is higher than the State (15.0) and the Peer County Average's rate (14.9).

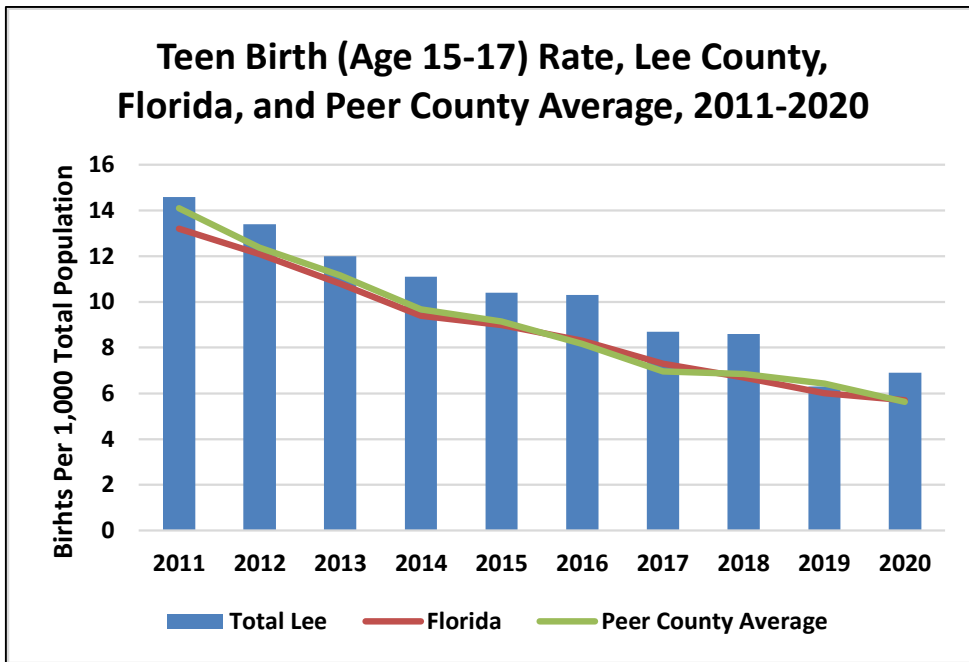
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Teen Birth Rate (15-17)



The teen birth (age 15-17) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (16.2) had a significantly higher rate than Blacks (9.1), Non-Whites (7.5), and Whites (6.8).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



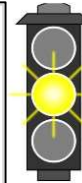
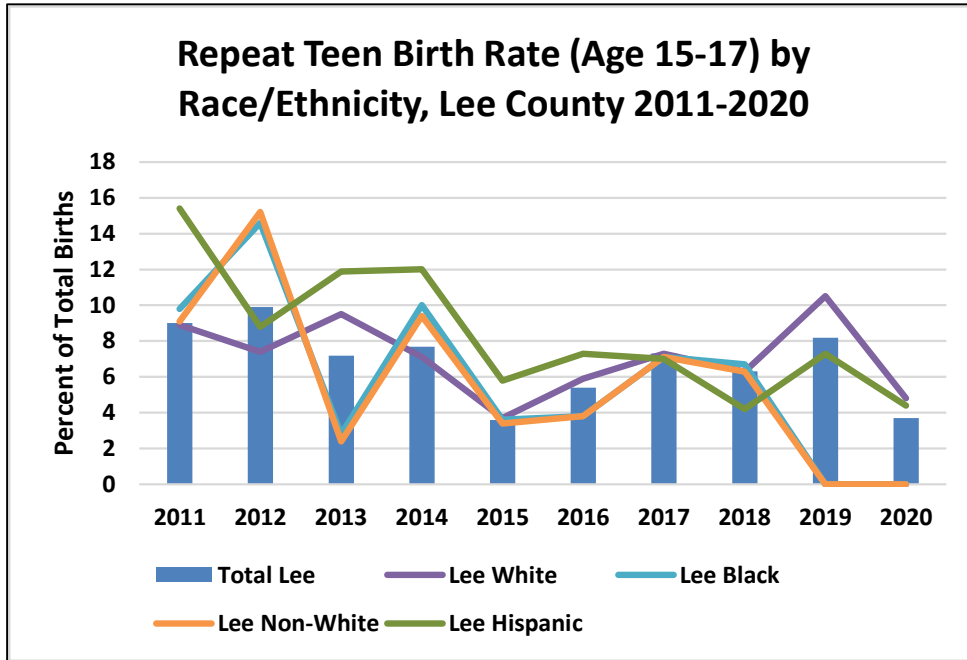
The teen birth (age 15-17) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's rate (6.9) is higher than the State (5.7) and the Peer County Average's rate (5.6).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Repeat Births

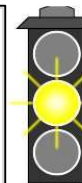
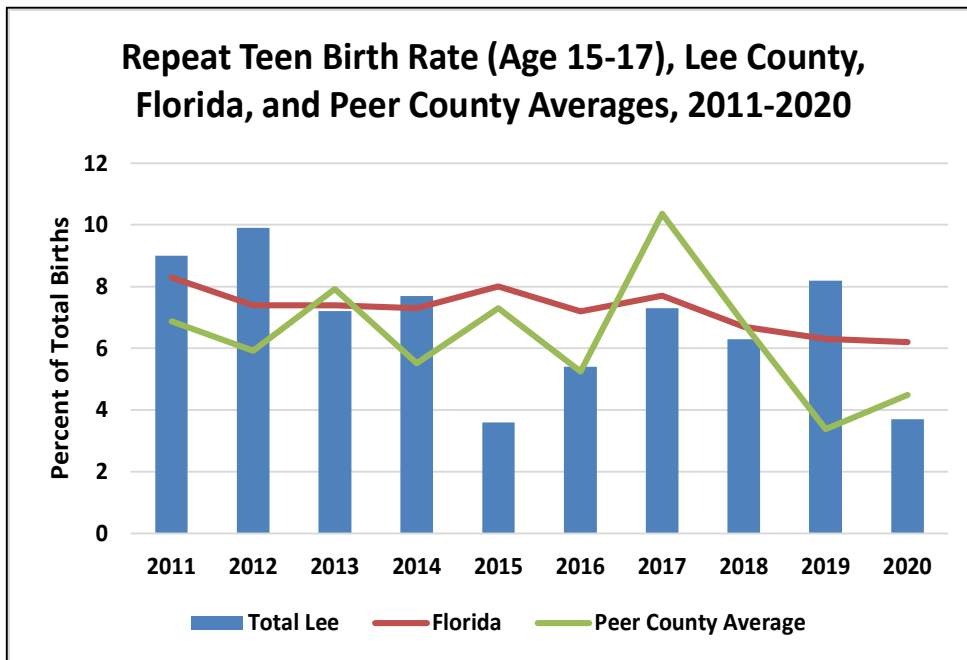
Repeat births is the number of births where the mother had already had at least one previous birth. It is expressed as a percentage of births to mothers. Teen pregnancy is a critical public health issue that affects the health, educational, social, and economic future of the mother and child.

Repeat Birth (15-17)



The repeat teen birth (age 15-17) rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2018, Lee Blacks (6.7) had a higher rate than Hispanics (6.3), Whites (6.3), and Hispanics (4.2).

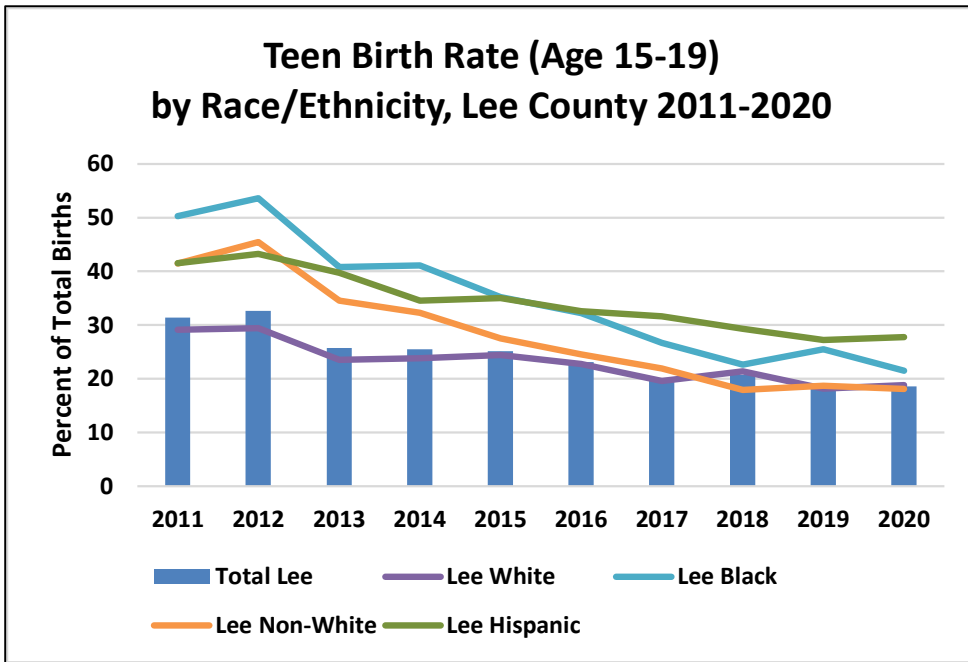
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The repeat teen birth (age 15-17) rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (3.7) is significantly lower than the State (6.2) and the Peer County Average's rate (4.5).

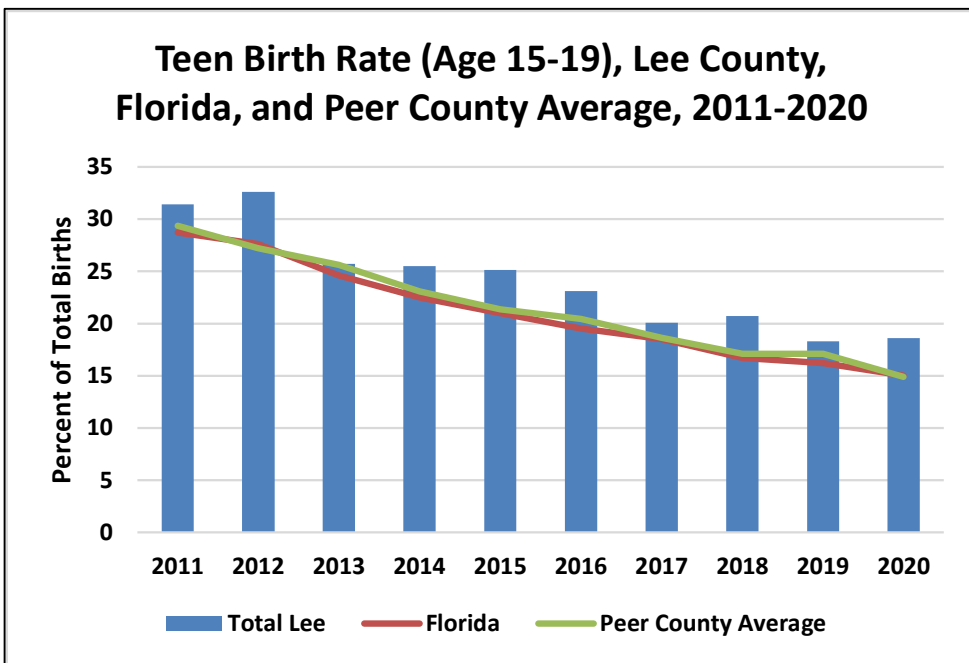
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Repeat Births (15-19)



The repeat teen birth (age 15-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (27.7) had a higher rate than Blacks (21.5), Whites (18.6), and Non-Whites (18.1).

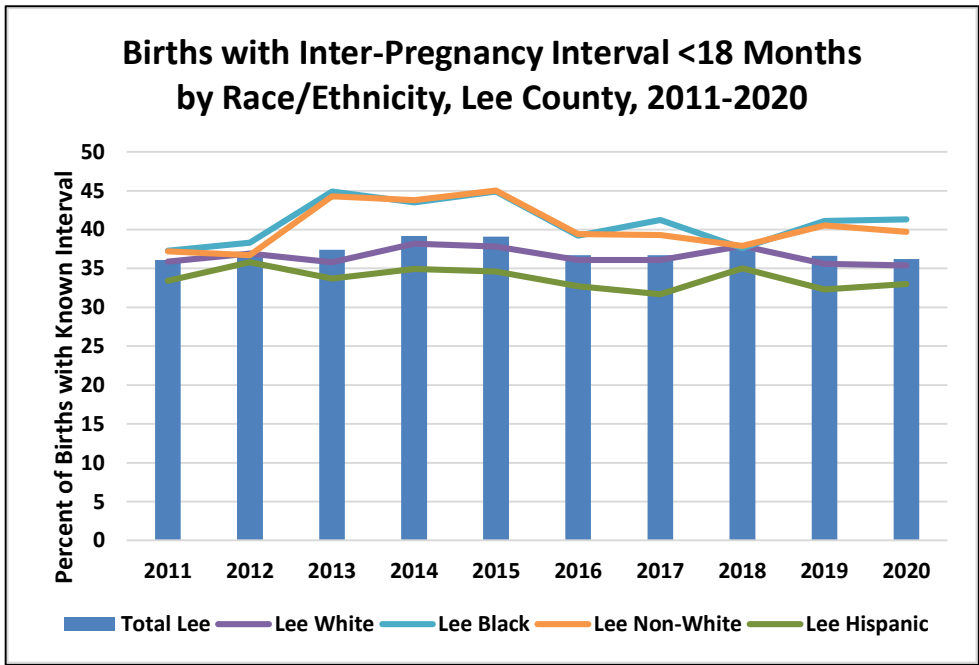
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The repeat teen birth (age 15-19) rate in Lee County has been trending favorably in Lee County since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (18.6) is higher than the State (15.0) and the Peer County Average's rate (14.9).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

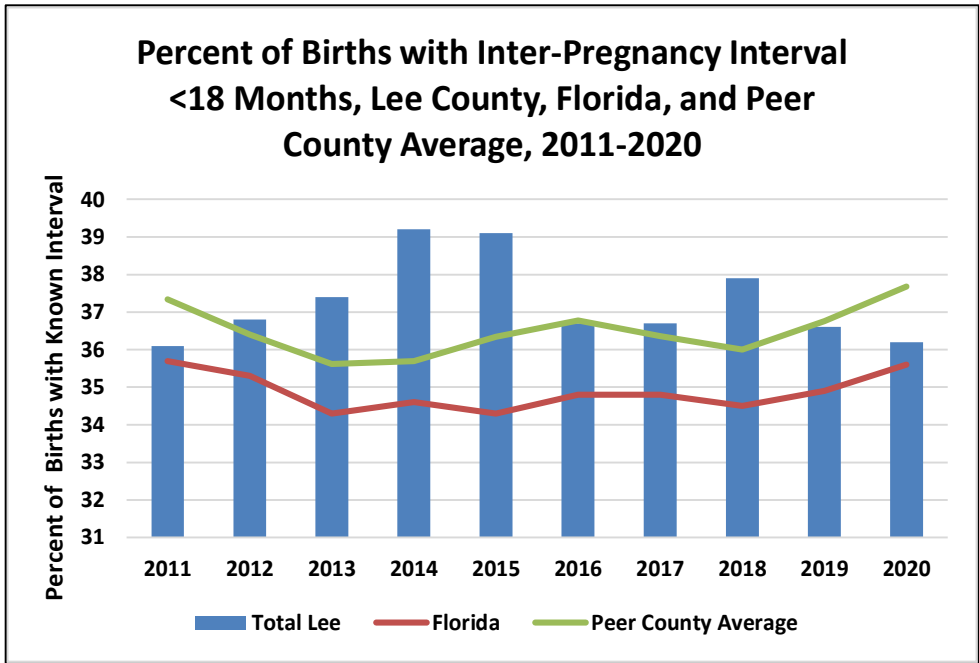
Births with Inter-Pregnancy Interval <18 Months



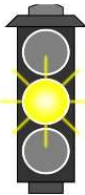
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (41.3) and Non-Whites (39.7) had a higher rate than Hispanics (33.0) and Whites (36.2).



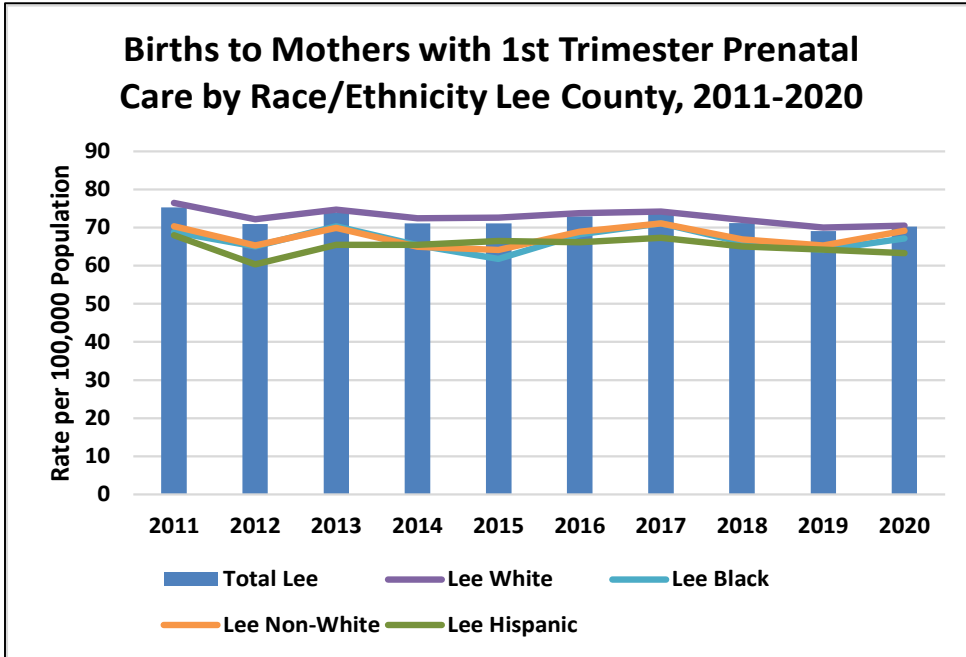
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (36.2) is higher than the State's rate (35.6) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (37.7).

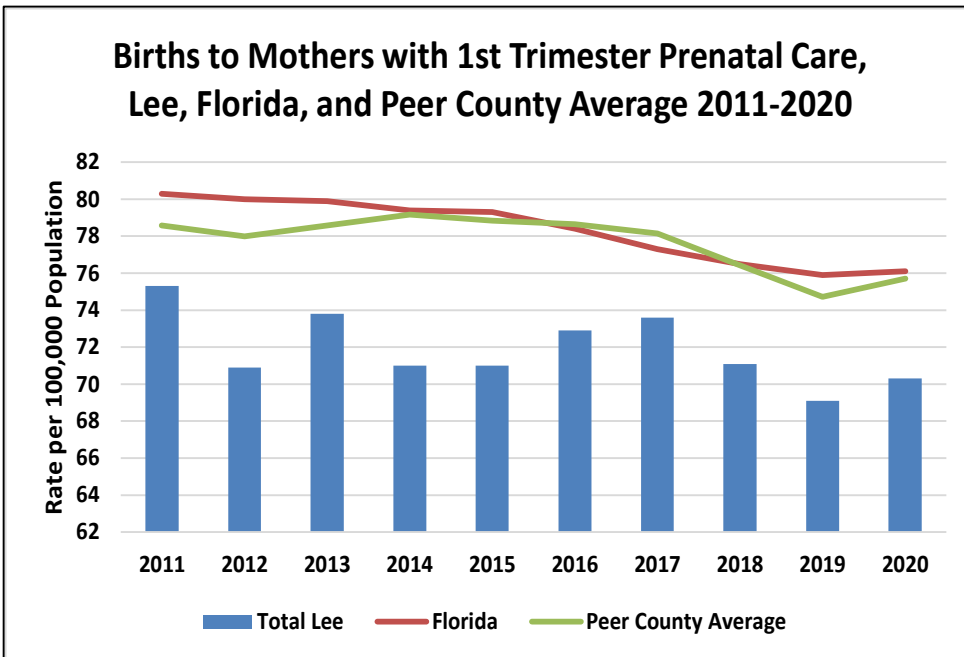
Entry into Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is the health care that pregnant women get during pregnancy. Early and regular prenatal care helps expecting mothers to have healthy pregnancies and healthy babies as well as reduce the risk of pregnancy complications. Infants born to mother without prenatal care are three times more like to have low birth weight compared to mothers who received prenatal care.



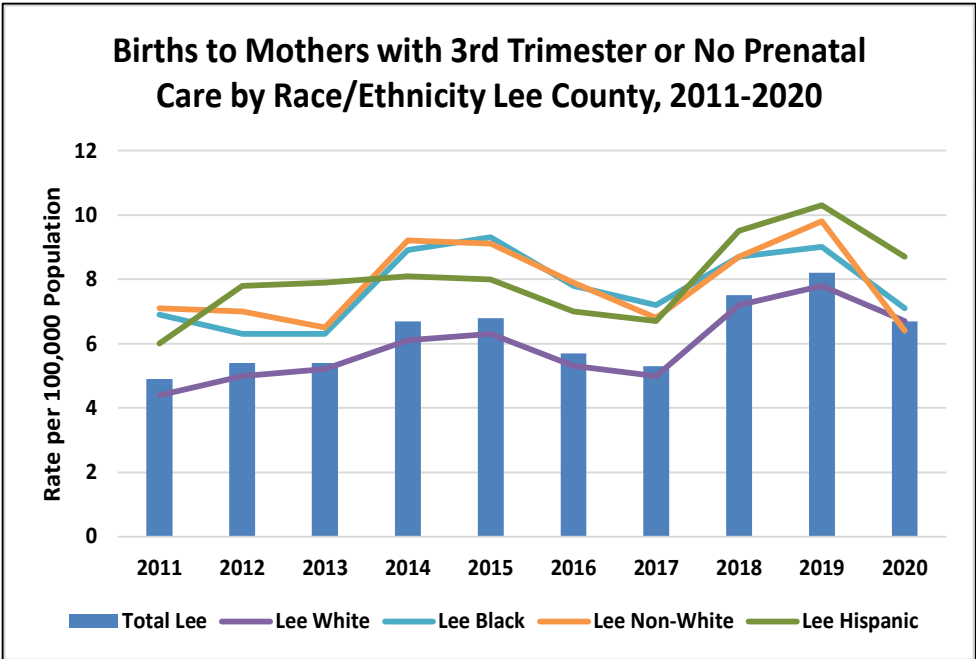
The birth to mothers with 1st trimester prenatal care rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee White (70.5) had a higher rate than Hispanics (63.3), Non-Whites (69.1), and Blacks (67.1).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The birth to mothers with 1st trimester prenatal care rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (70.3) is lower than the State's rate (76.1) and the Peer County Average's rate (75.7).

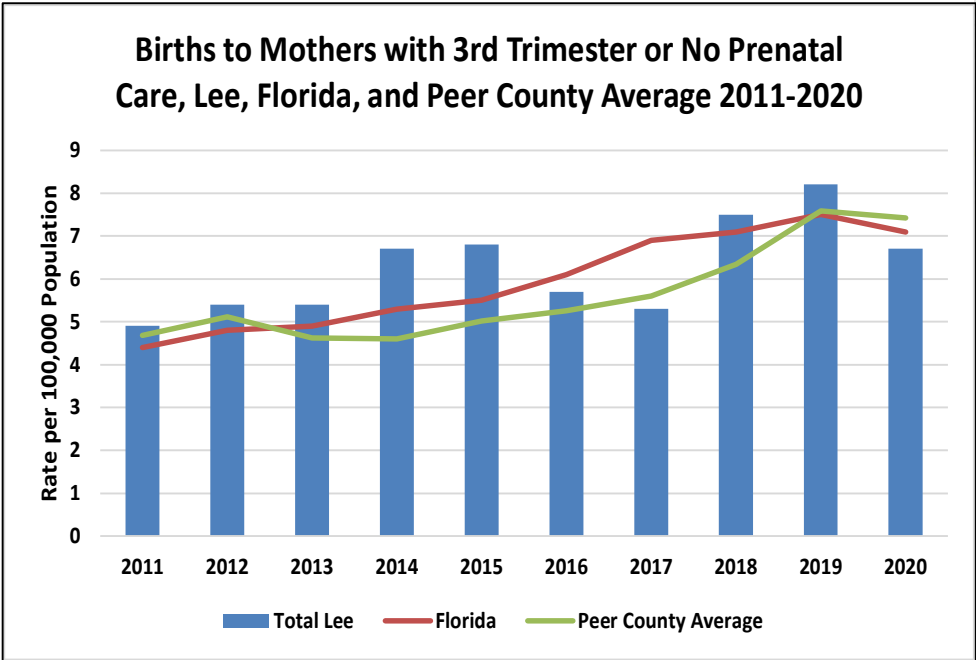
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The births to mothers with 3rd trimester or no prenatal care rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (8.7) and Blacks (7.1) had a higher rate than Non-Whites (6.4) and Whites (6.7).

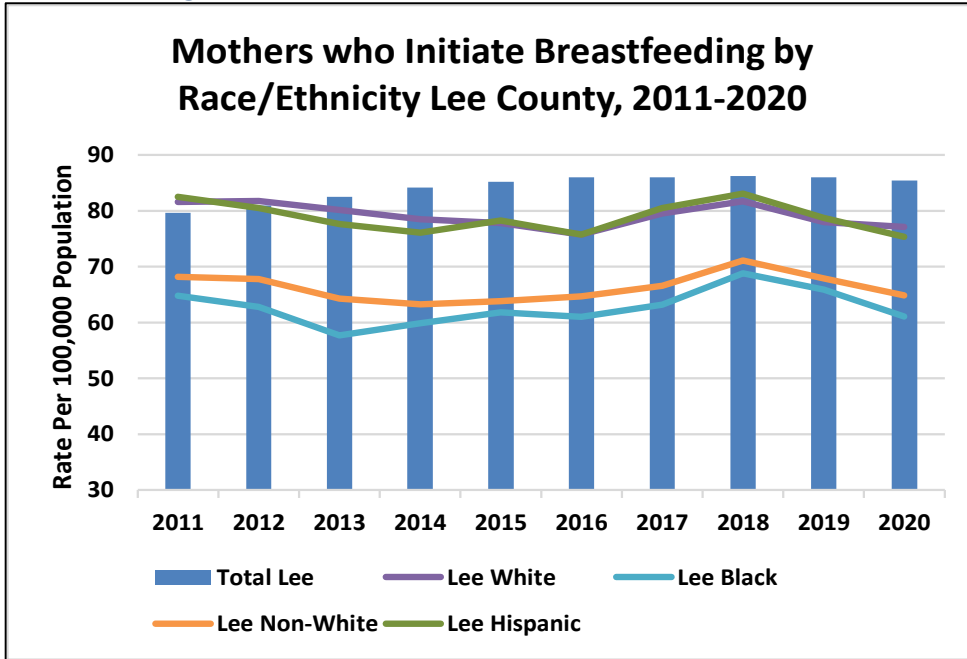


Source: FLHealth CHARTS



the birth to mothers with 3rd trimester or no prenatal care rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (6.7) is lower than the State (7.1) and the Peer County Average's rates (7.42).

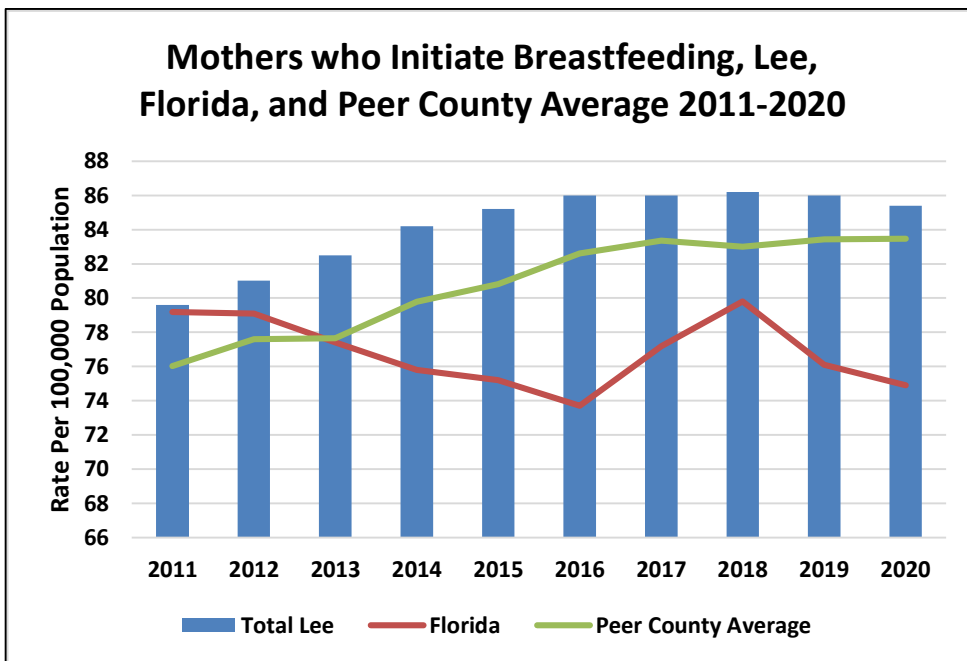
Breastfeeding



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The mothers who initiate breastfeeding rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Whites (77.1) and Hispanics (75.3) had a significantly higher rate than Blacks (61.1) and Non-Whites (64.9).

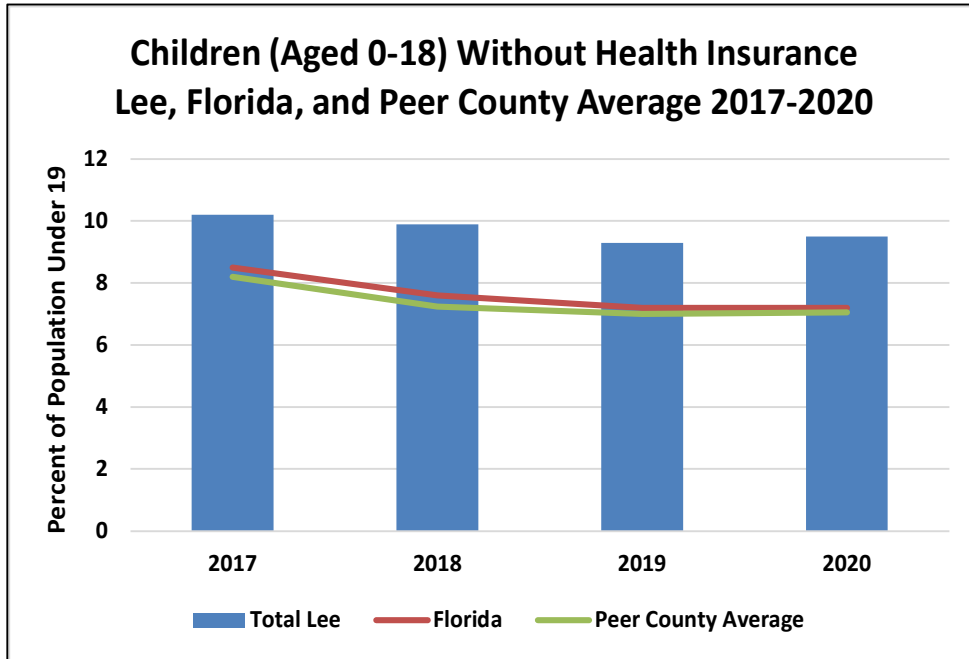


Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The mothers who initiate breastfeeding rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (85.4) is higher than the State (74.9) and the Peer County Average's rate (83.5).

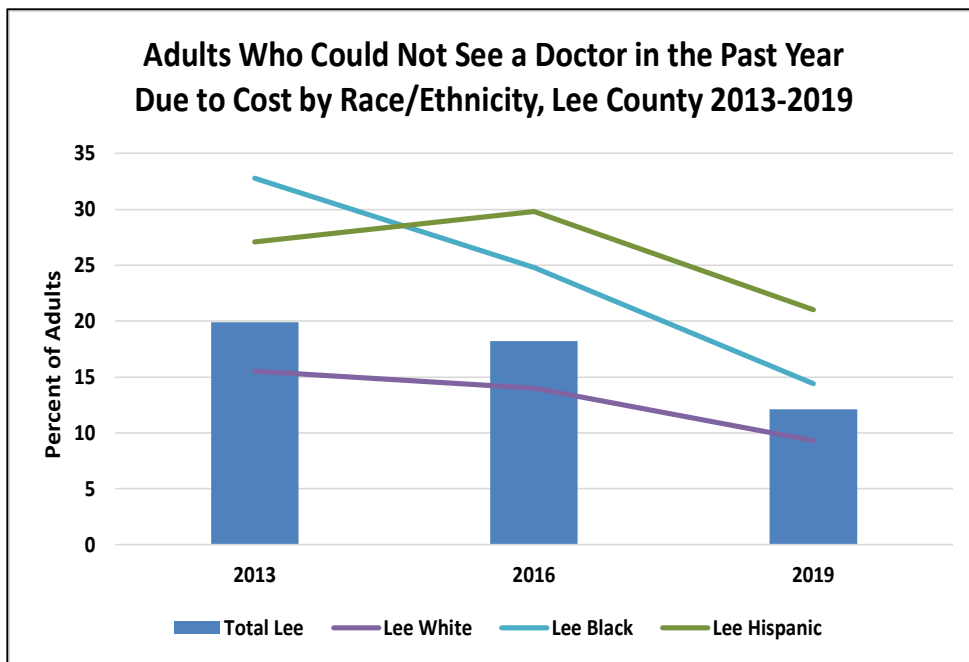
Children Without Health Insurance



The children (Aged 0-18) without health insurance rate in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably since 2017. In 2020, the County's rate (9.5) is higher than the State (7.2) and the Peer County Average's rate (7.1).

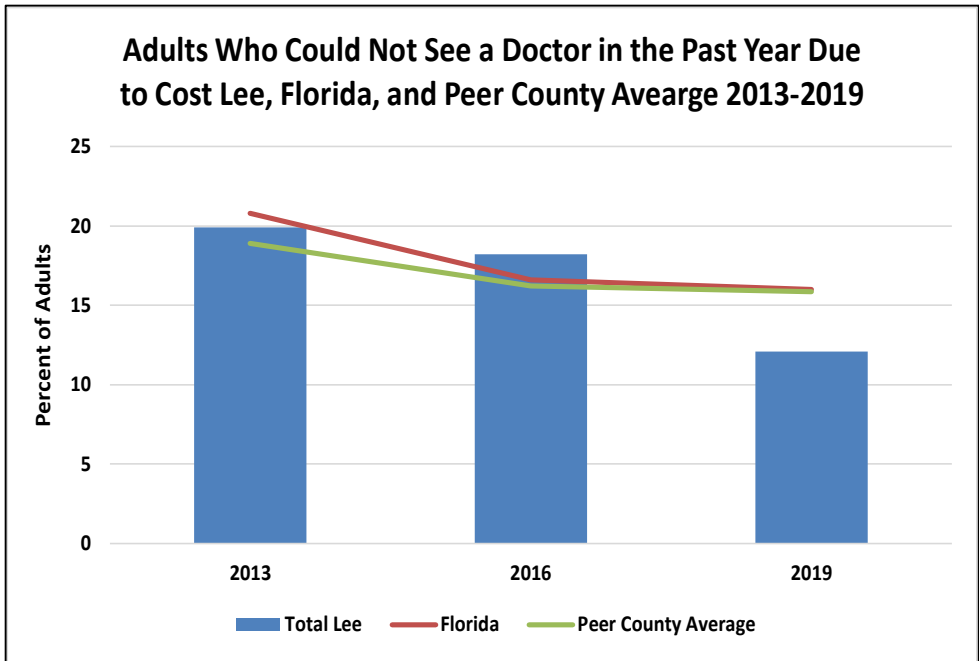
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Behavioral Risk Factors Doctor Visits



The adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2019, Lee Hispanics (21.0) had a higher rate than Blacks (14.4) and Whites (9.3).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



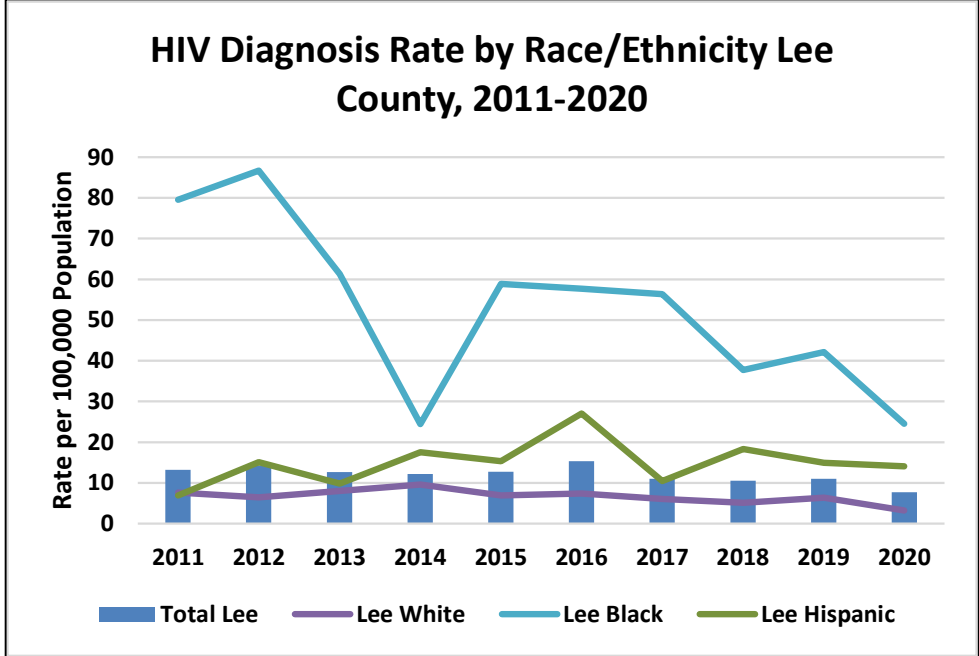
Adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2019, the County's rate (12.1) is significantly lower than the State (16.0) and the Peer County Average's rate (15.8).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Infectious Diseases

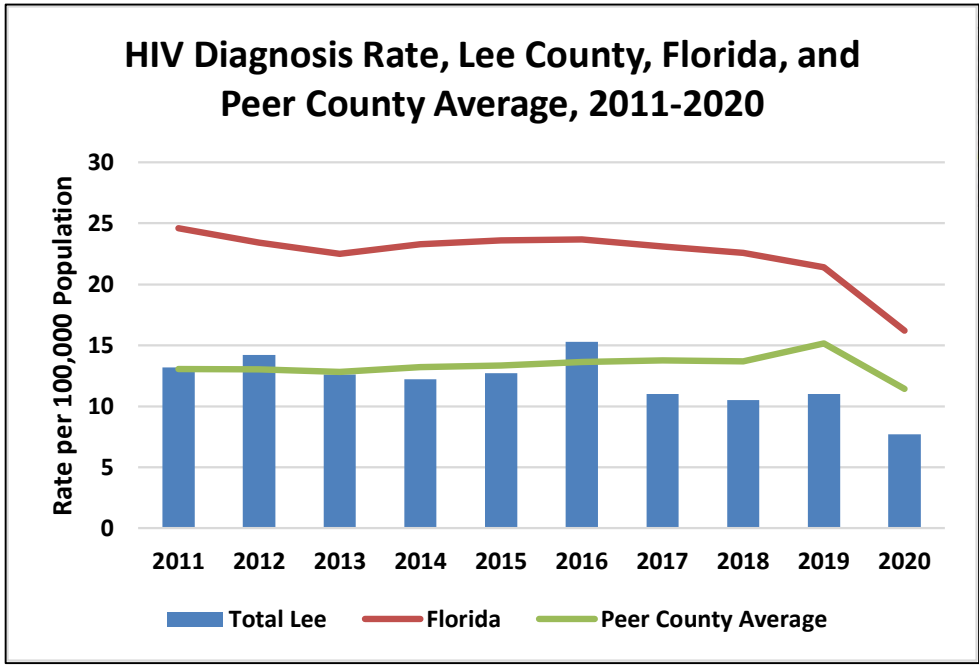
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are preventable and there are estimated more than 20 million cases in United States each year. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) which is an STI can weaken a person's immune system that fights disease and infection. HIV can be controlled with proper medical care. Certain groups of people are more likely to have HIV due varying factors including sex partners, their risk behaviors and where they live.

HIV/AIDS



The HIV diagnosis rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2016. In 2020, Lee Blacks (24.5) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (14.1). Hispanics and Black both had a significantly higher rate than Whites (3.2).

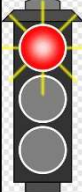
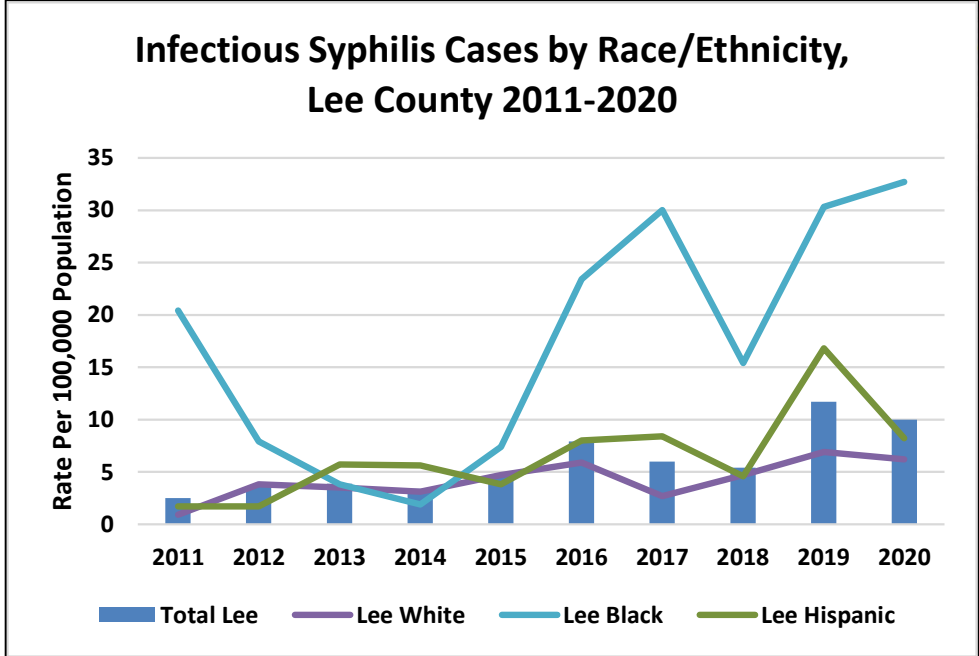
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The HIV diagnosis rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2016. In 2020, the County's rate (7.7) is significantly lower than the State (16.2) and the Peer County Average's rate (11.4).

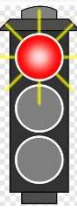
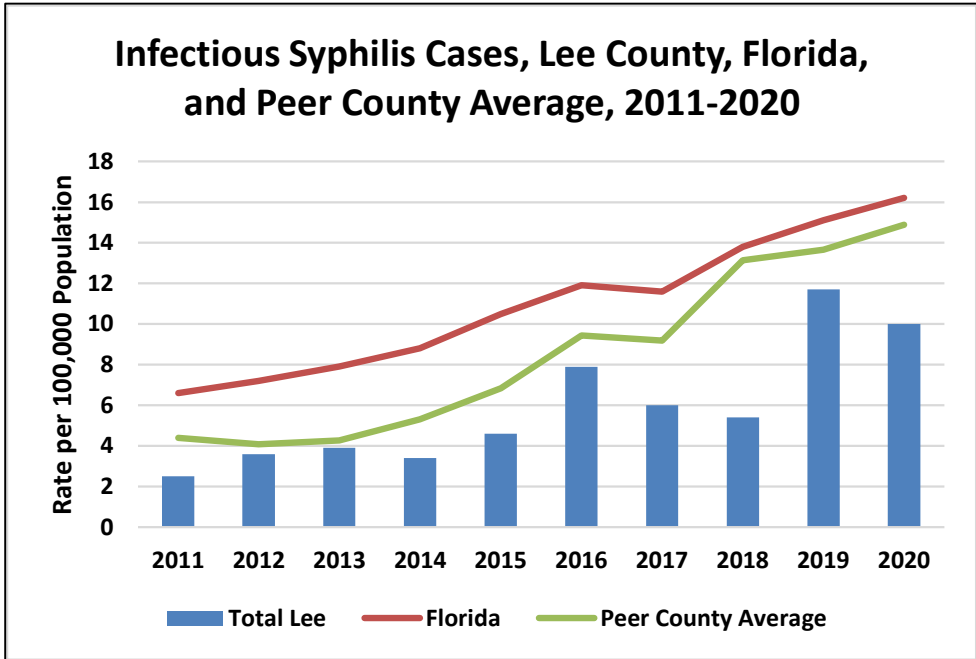
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Infectious Syphilis



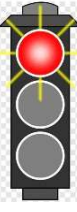
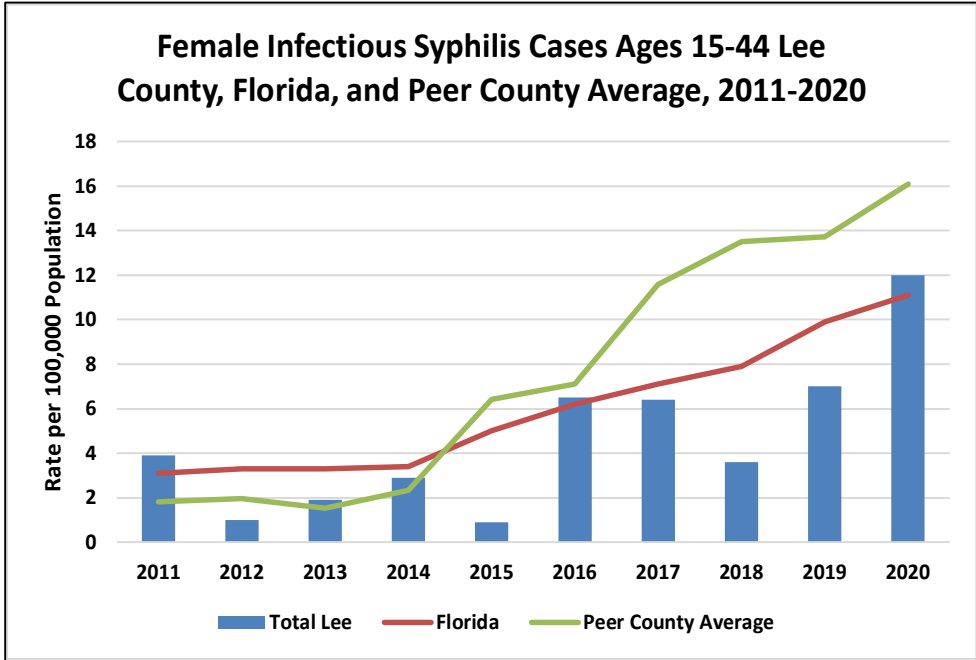
The infectious syphilis cases rate in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2018. In 2020, Lee Blacks (32.7) had a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (8.2) and Whites (6.2).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The infectious syphilis cases rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2016. However, in 2020, the County's rate (10.0) is significantly lower than the State (16.2) and the Peer County Average's rate (14.9).

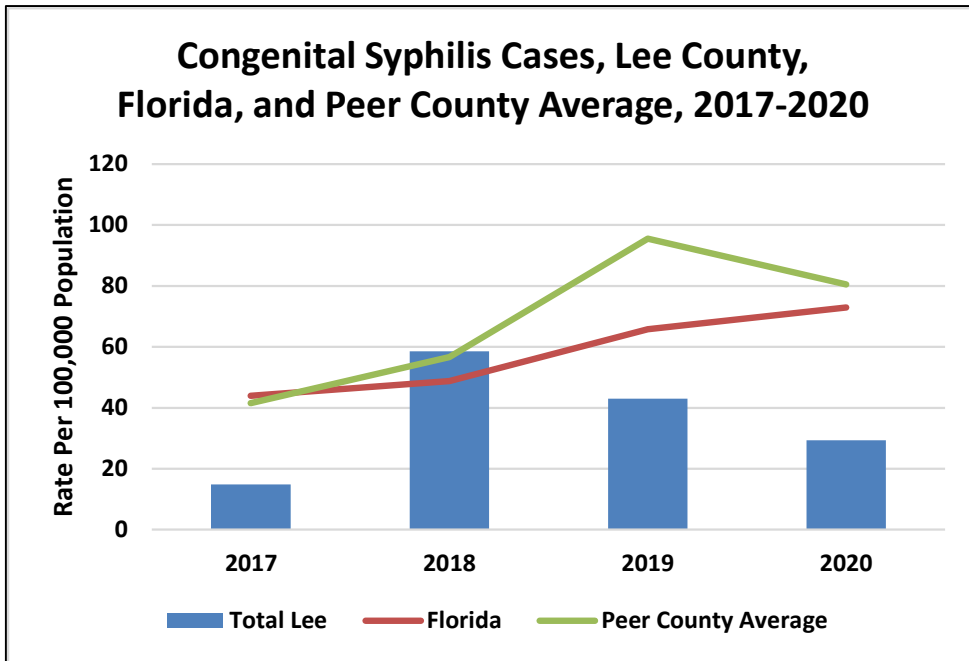
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The female infectious syphilis cases (Ages 15-44) rate in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2016. In 2020, the County's rate (12.0) is higher than the State (11.1) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (16.1).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Congenital Syphilis

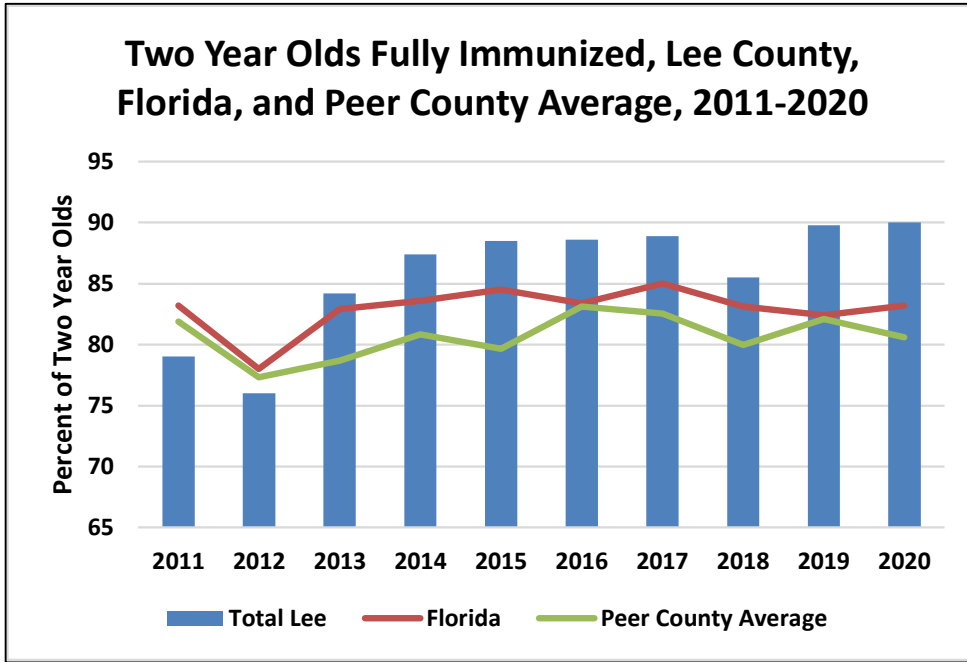


The congenital syphilis cases rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2018. In 2020, the County's rate (29.4) is significantly lower than the State (73.0) and the Peer County Average's rate (80.5).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

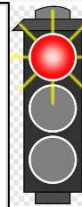
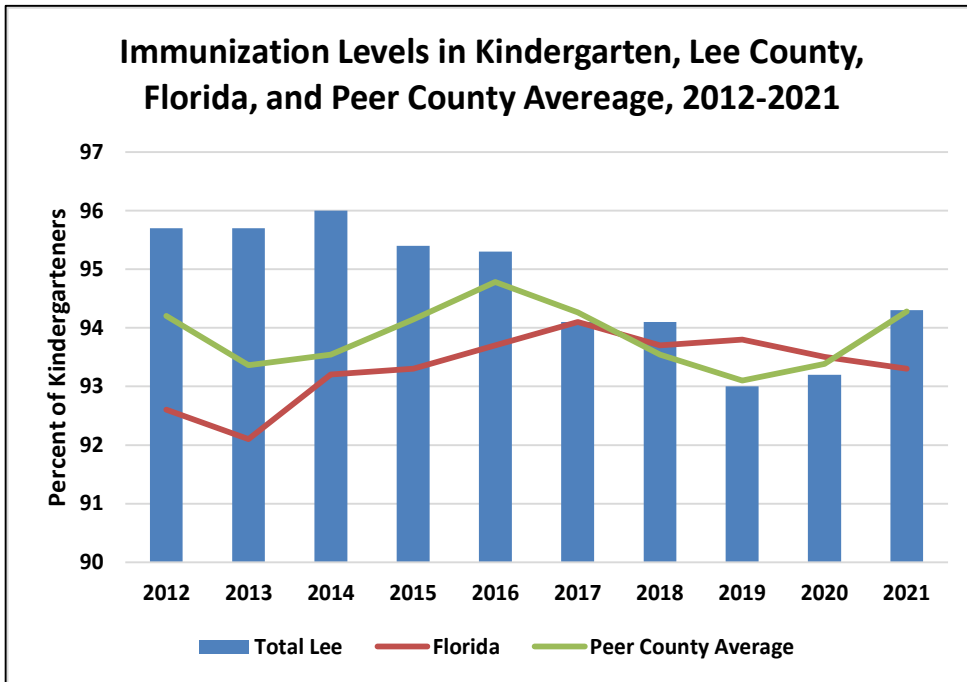
Immunizations

One of the best ways that a parent can protect their infants from serious childhood diseases before the age of 2 is through immunization. Vaccines can prevent serious and deadly diseases in infants and young children who are more vulnerable to the risk of an infection. The vaccines work with a child's body's natural mechanism to develop immunity to diseases. Vaccinating babies, as per the recommended schedule, gives babies the best protection against 14 childhood vaccine preventable diseases.



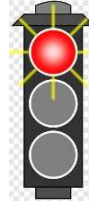
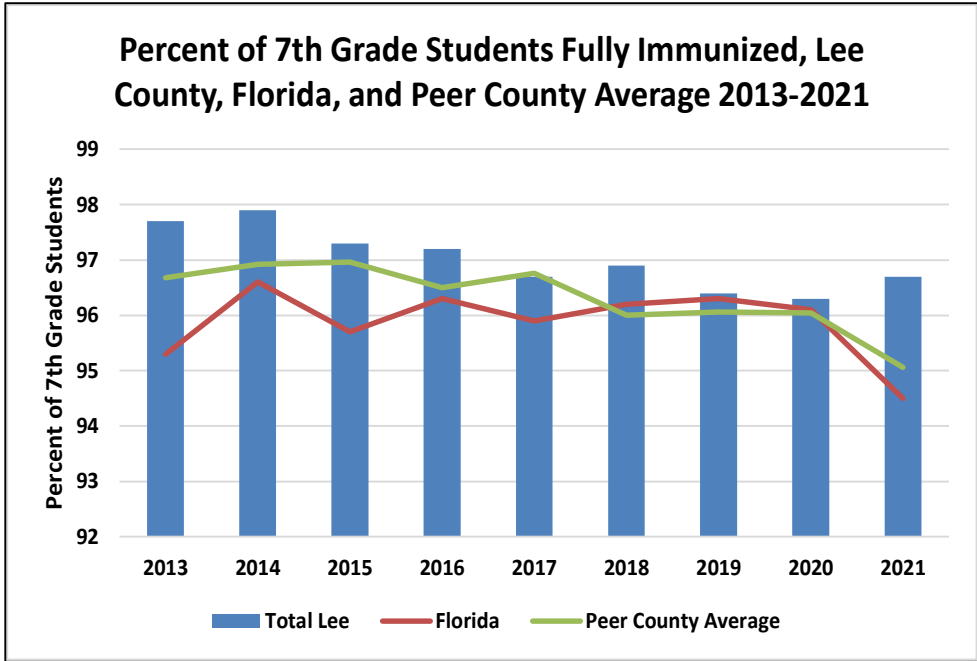
The percent of two-year old's fully immunized in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's percentage (90%) is higher than the State (83.2%) and the Peer County Average's percentages (80.6%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The immunization levels in kindergarten percentage in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2014. In 2020, the County's percentage (94.3%) is higher than the State (93.3%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (94.3%).

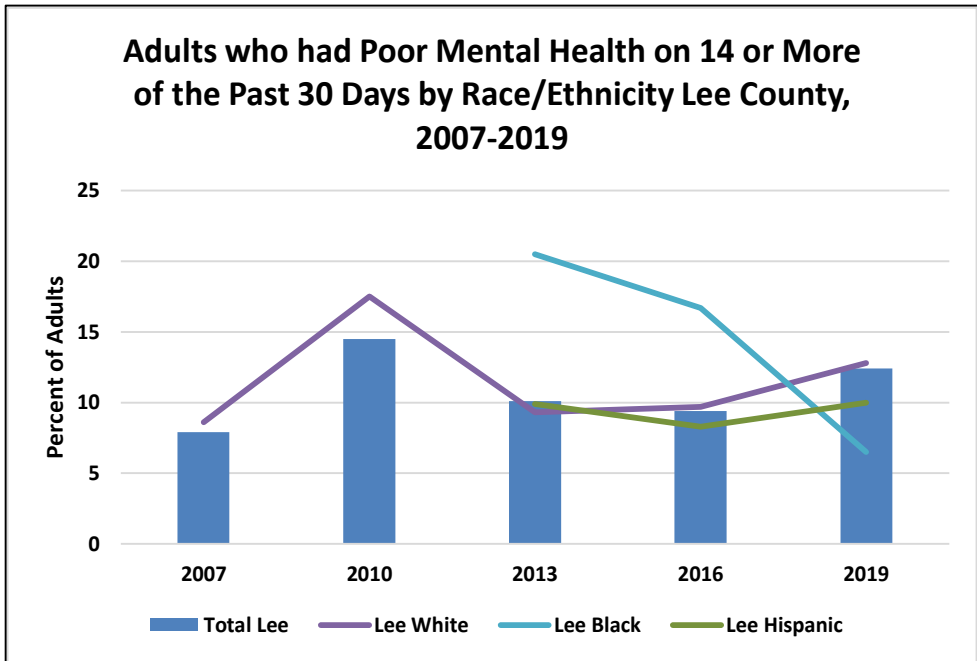
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of 7th grade students fully immunized in Lee County has been trending slightly unfavorably since 2014. In 2020, the County's percentage (96.7%) is higher than the State (94.5%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (95.1%).

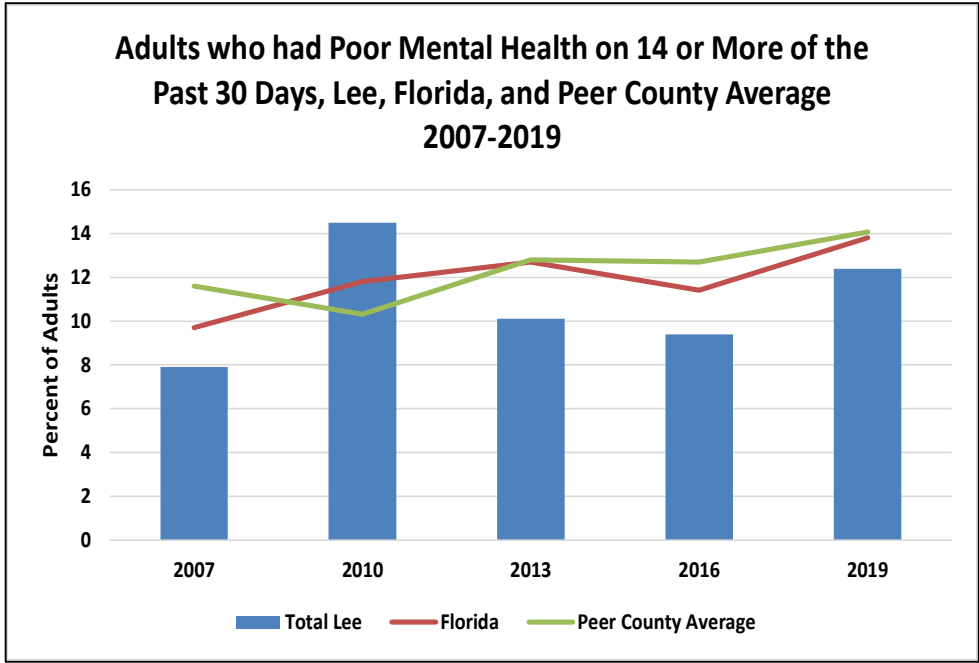
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Behavioral Health Mental Health



The percent of adults who had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2007. In 2019, Lee Whites (12.8%) had a higher percentage than Hispanics (10%) and Blacks (6.5%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

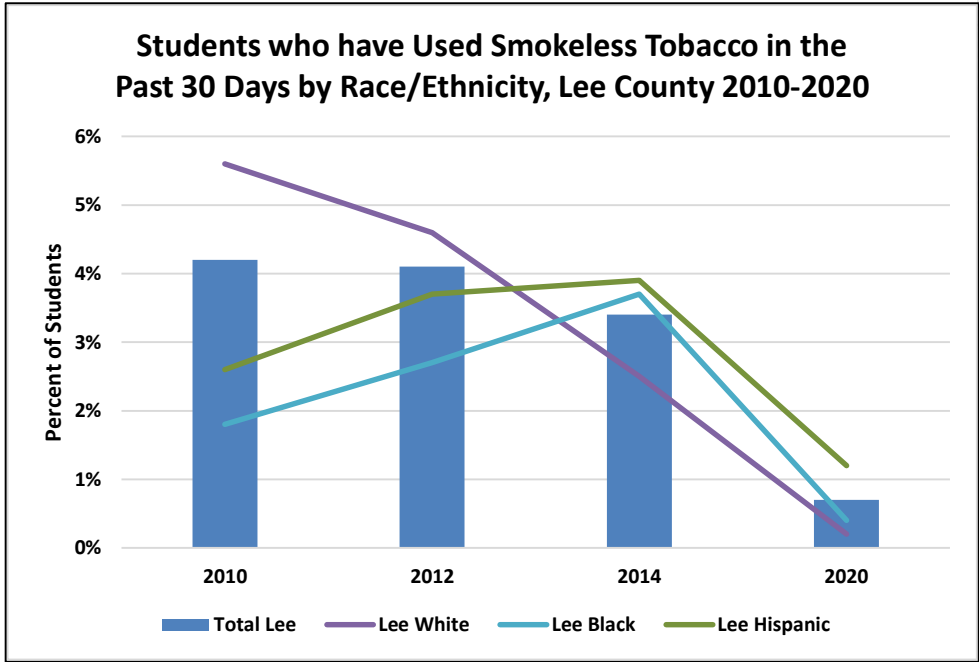


The percent of adults who had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2007. In 2019, the County's percentage (12.4%) is lower than the State (13.8%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (14.1%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

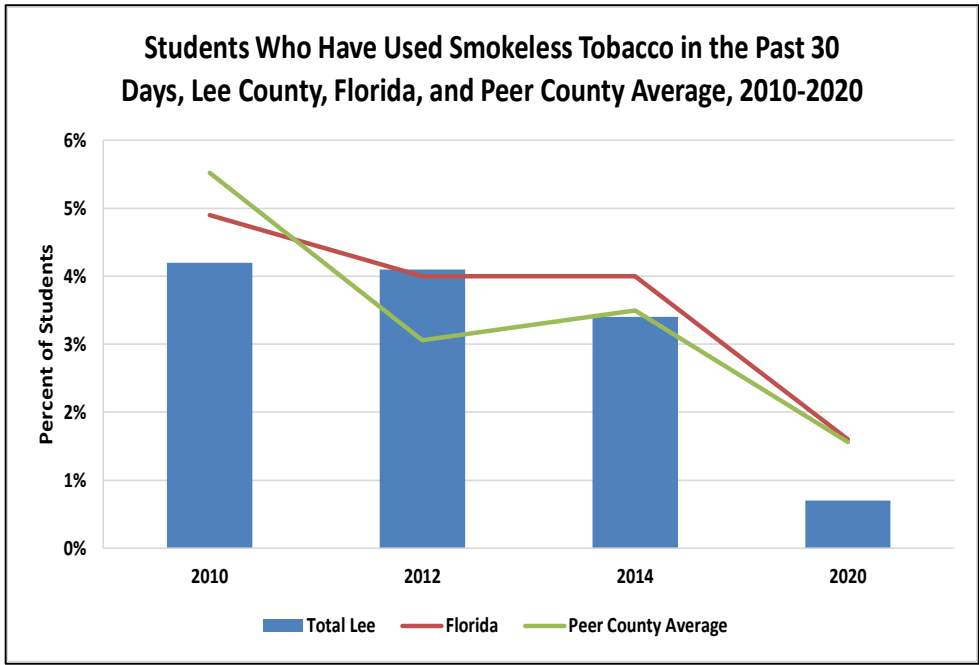
Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Note: FLHealthCHARTS, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) for several measures was not measured for Lee County in 2016.



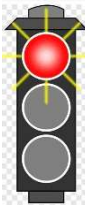
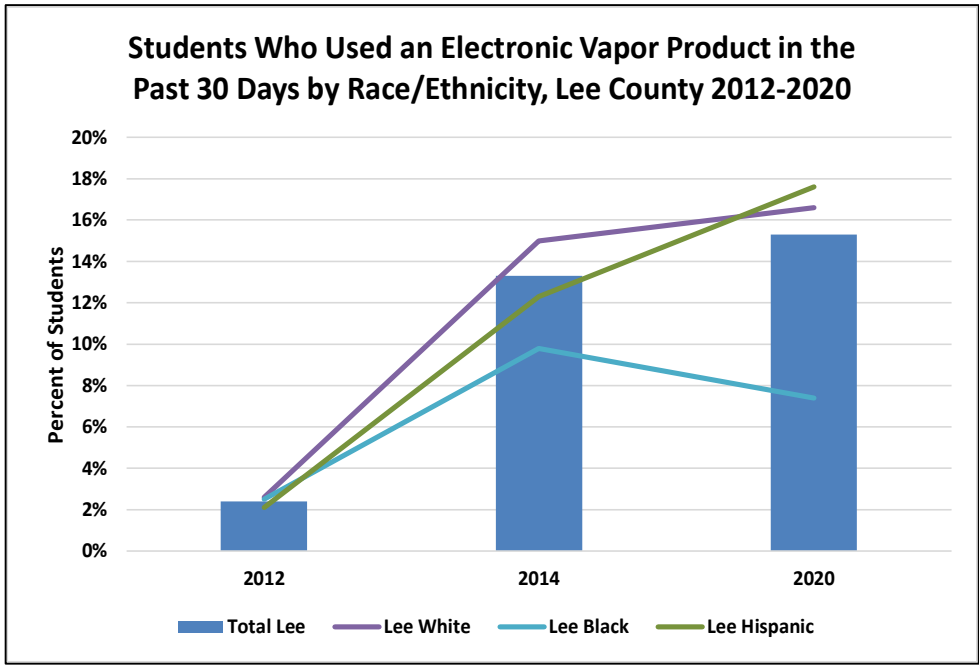
The percent of students who have used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (1.2%) had a higher percentage than Blacks (0.4%) and Whites (0.2%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



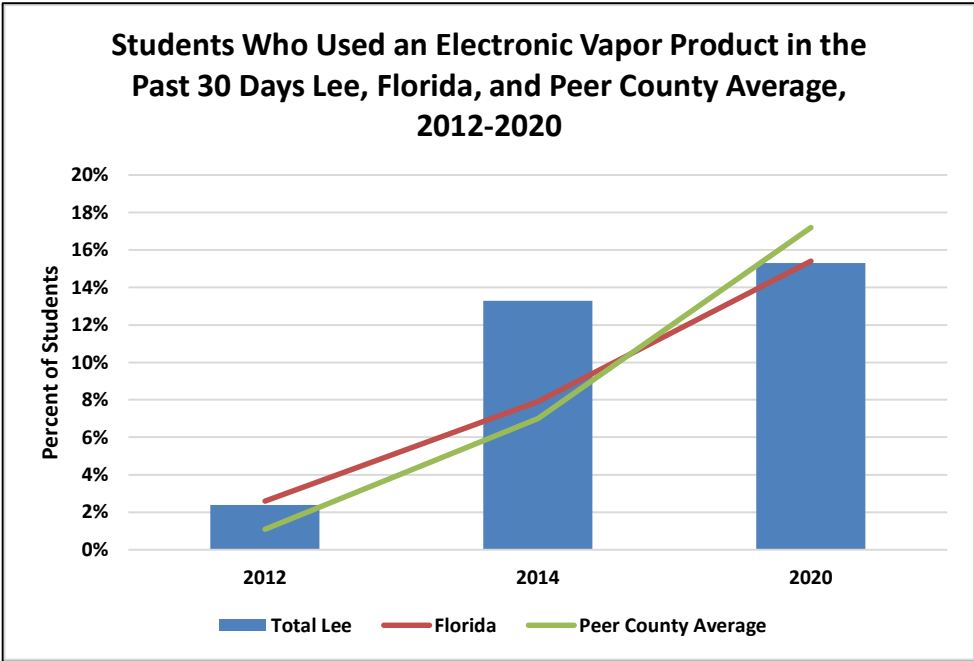
The percent of students who have used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2020, the County's percentage (0.7%) is lower than the State (1.6%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (1.6%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

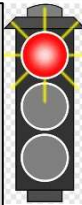


The percent of students who used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (17.6%) had a higher percentage than Whites (16.6%) and Blacks (7.4%).

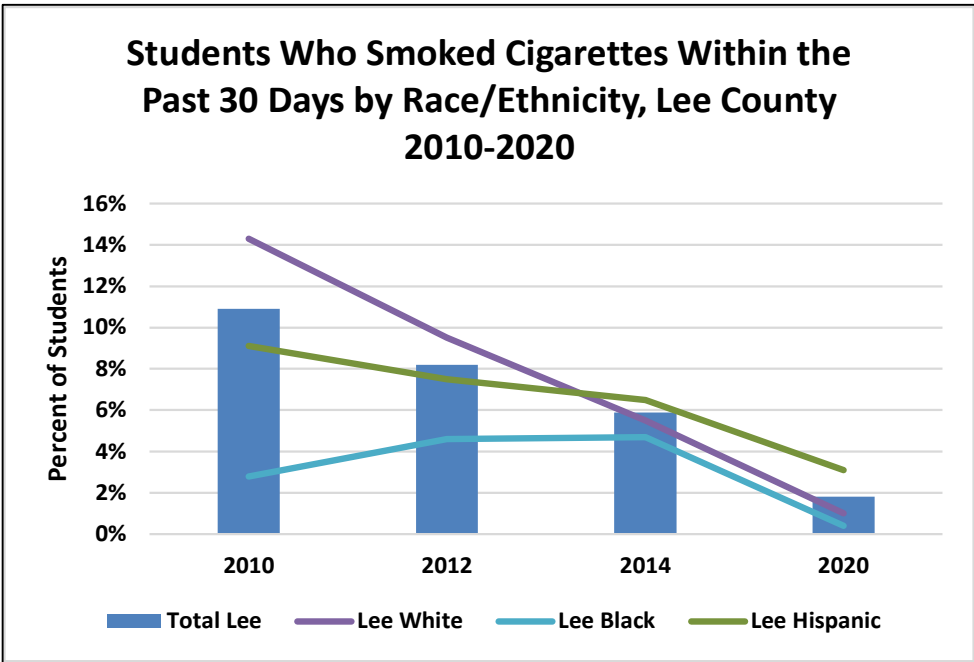
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



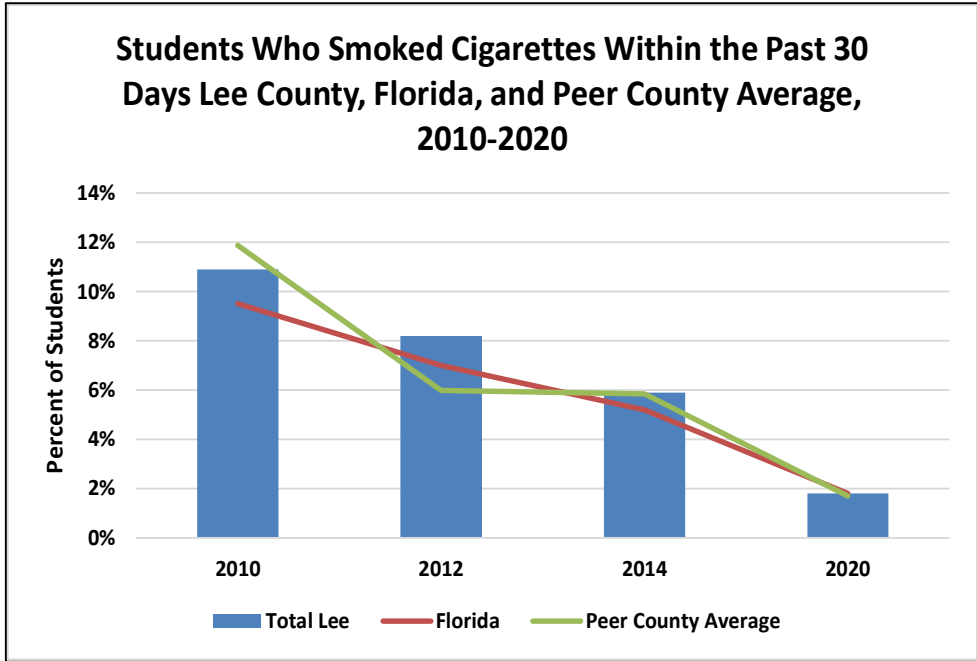
The percent of students who used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's percentage (15.3%) is lower than the State (15.4%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (17.2%).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS

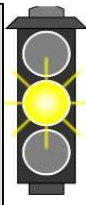
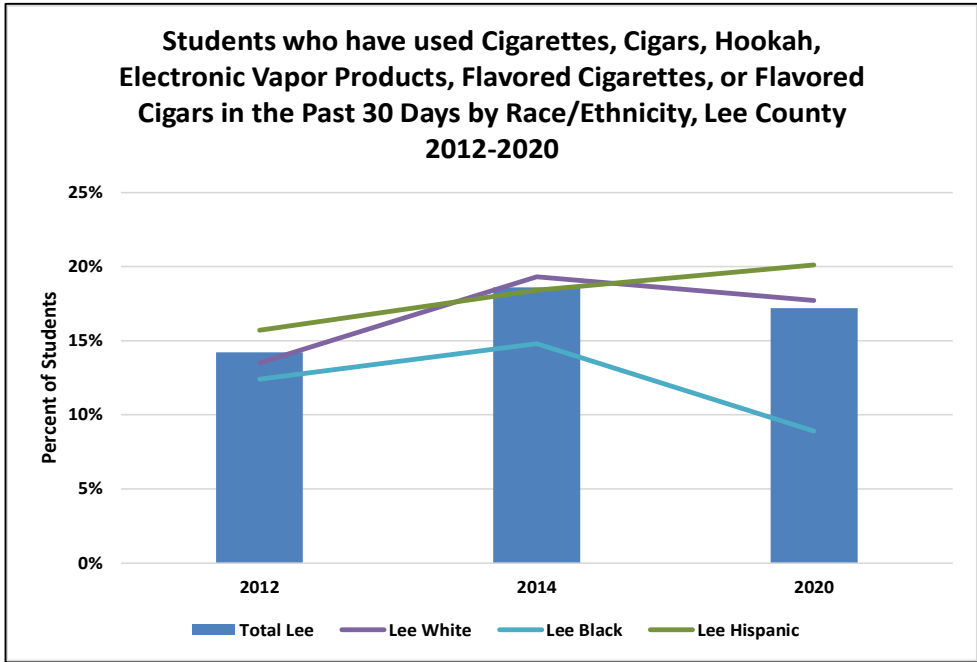


The percent of students who smoked cigarettes within the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (3.1%) had a higher percentage than Whites (1.0%) and Blacks (0.4%).



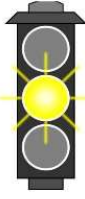
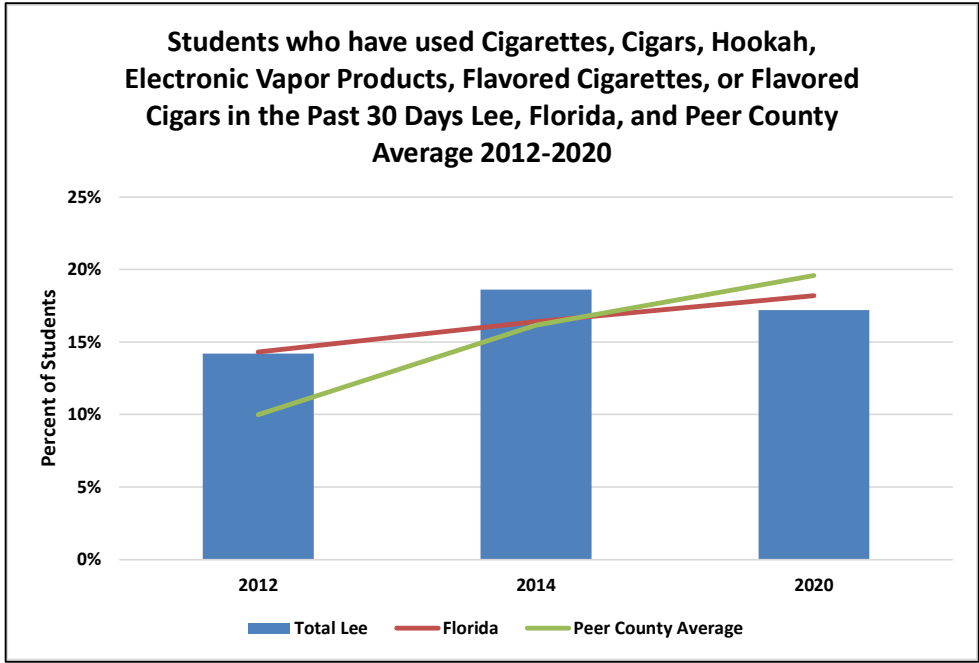
The percent of students who smoked cigarettes within the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2020, the County's percentage (1.8%) is the same as the State's percentage (1.8%) and lower than the Peer County Average's percentage (1.7%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of students who have used cigarettes, cigars, hookah, electronic vapor products, flavored cigarettes, or flavored cigars in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Hispanics (20.1%) had a higher percentage than Whites (17.7%) and Blacks (8.9%).

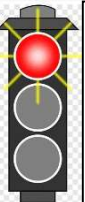
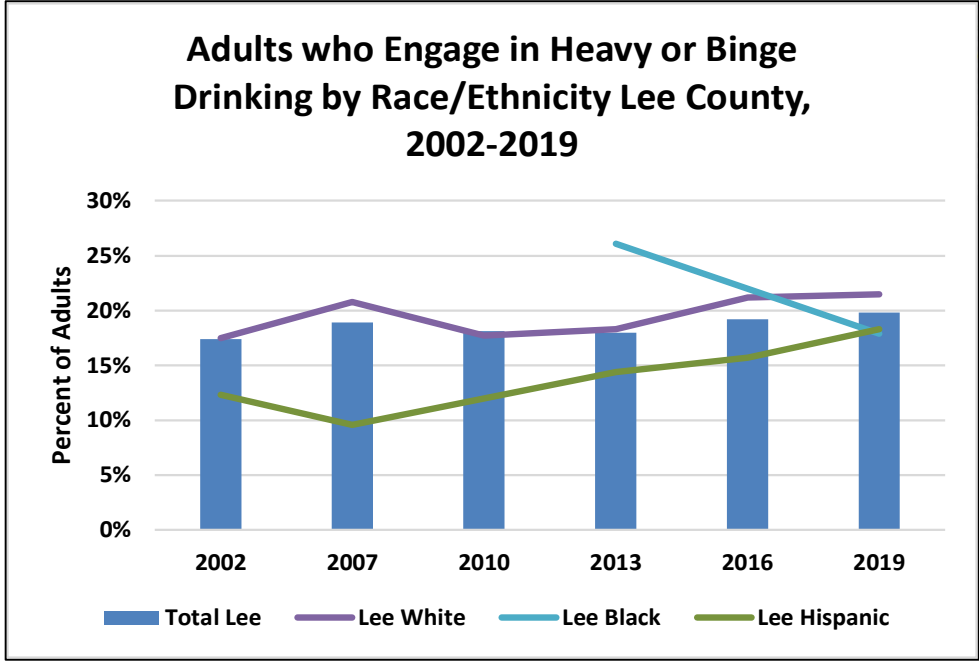
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of students who have used cigarettes, cigars, hookah, electronic vapor products, flavored cigarettes, or flavored cigars in the past 30 days in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's percentage (17.2%) is lower than the State (18.2%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (19.6%).

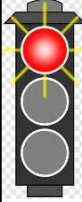
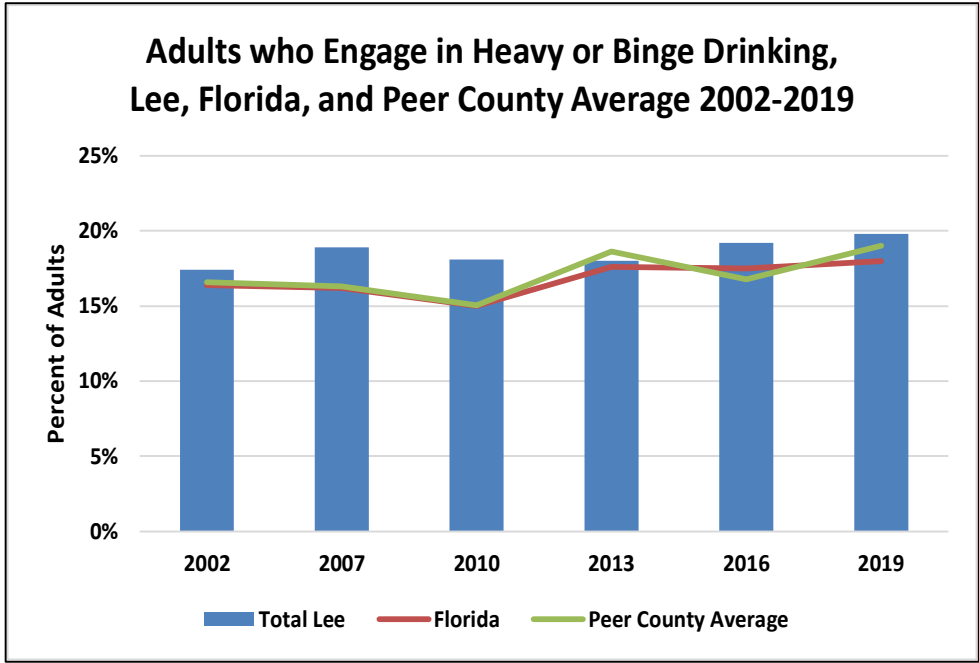
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Alcohol and Tobacco Use Among Adults



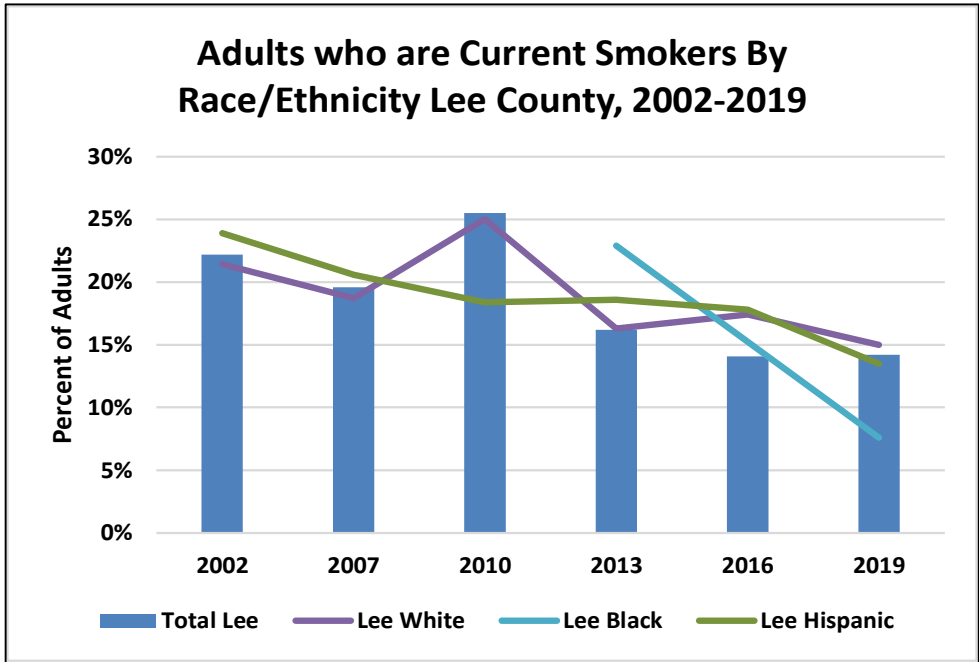
The percent of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2002. In 2019, Lee Whites (21.5%) had a higher percentage than Hispanics (18.3%) and Blacks (17.9%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



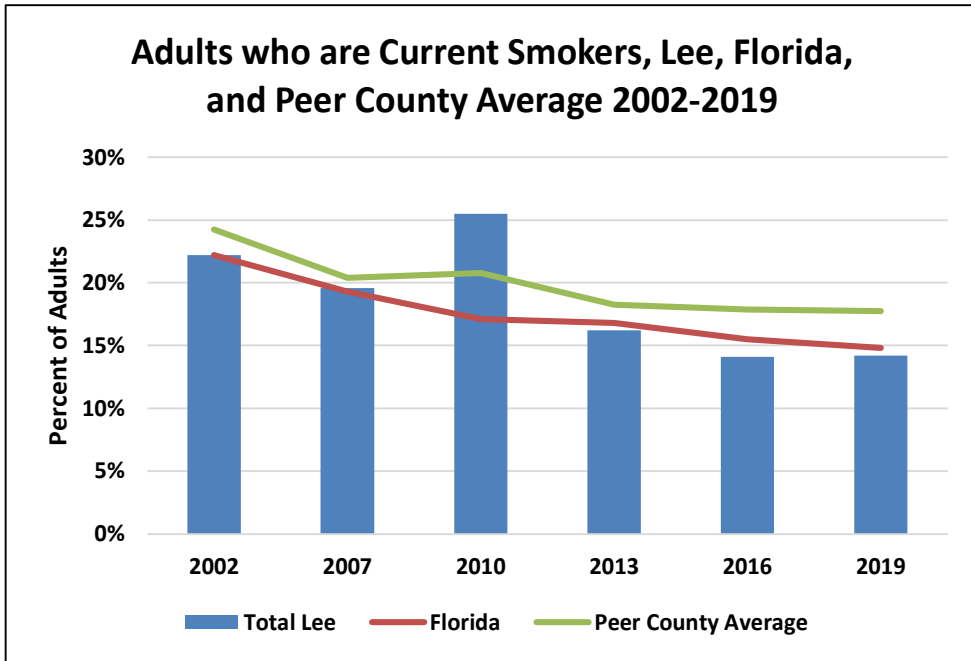
The percent of adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2002. In 2019, the County's percentage (19.8%) is higher than the State's percentage (18.0%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (19.0%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



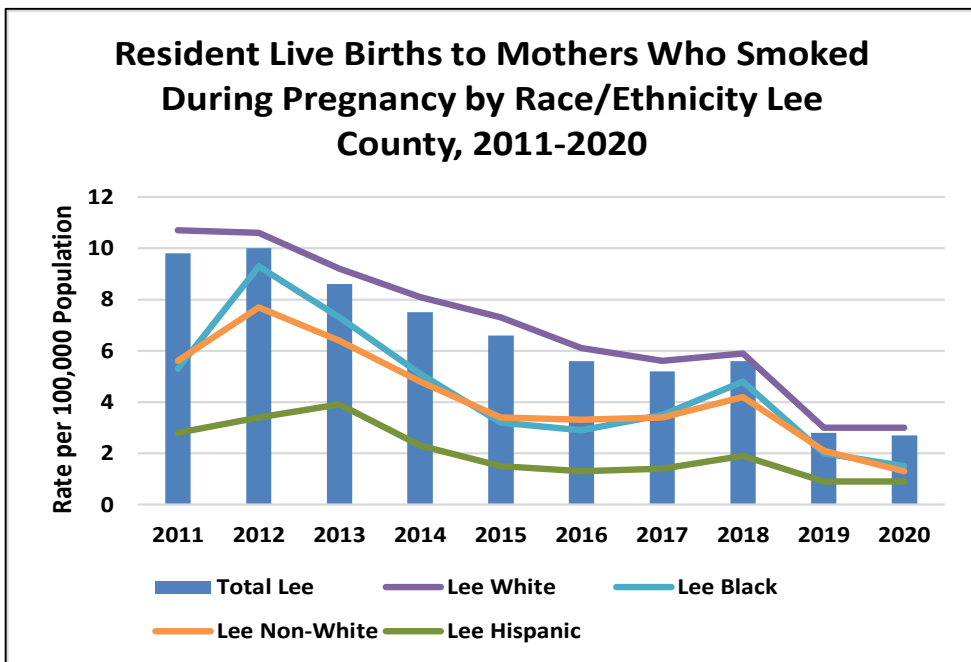
The percent of adults who are current smokers in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2019, Lee Whites (14.2%) had a higher percentage than Hispanics (13.5%) and Blacks (7.6%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



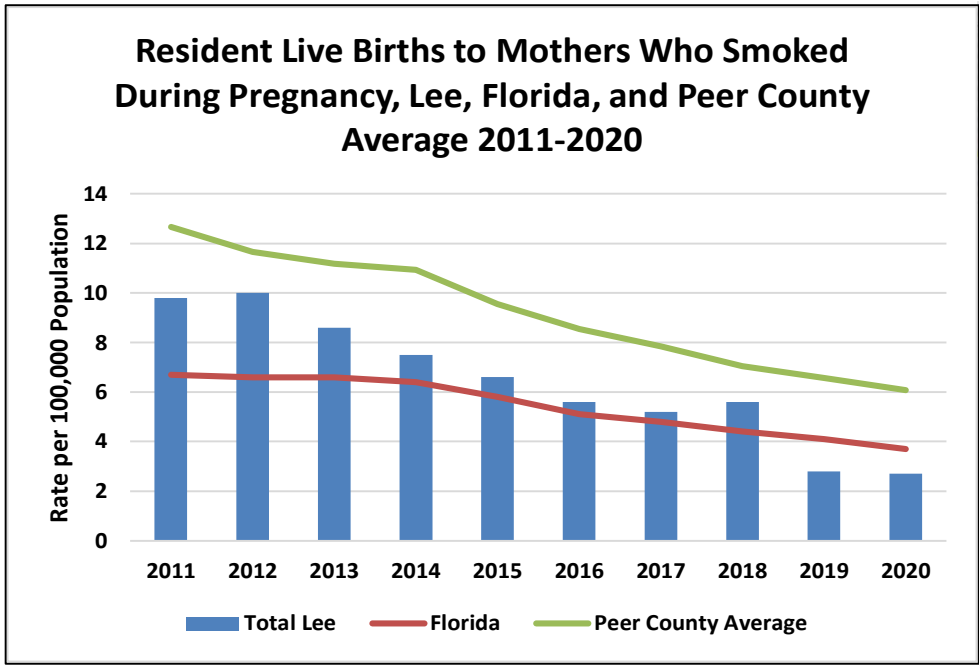
The percent of adults who are current smokers in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2010. In 2019, the County's percentage (14.2%) is higher than the State's percentage (14.8%) and the Peer County Average's percentage (17.7%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The resident live births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Whites (3.0) had a higher rate than Blacks (1.5), Non-Whites (1.3), and Hispanics (0.9).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The resident live births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (2.7) is lower than the State (3.7) and the Peer County Average's rate (6.08).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Illegal Drug Use

Deaths from drug poisoning have become the leading cause of injury death in Florida. The fatal effects of a drug overdose can be reversed through the administration of Naloxone. Many states, including Florida, distribute Naloxone to medical professionals and lay individuals. Increasing distribution of Naloxone in Florida would help reduce the number of fatal drug overdoses in the state.

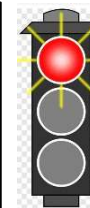
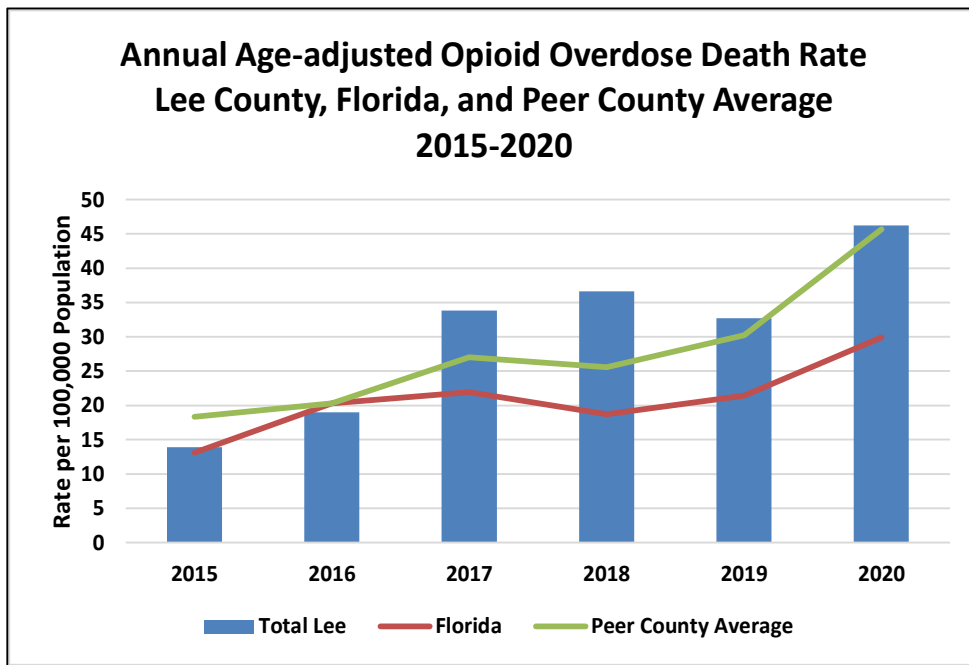
For the indicators below, opioids or drugs were identified as the cause of death by Florida Medical Examiners by county where the death occurred, data supplied by Florida Department of Law Enforcement for use in FLHealthCHARTS.

Indicator	Florida	Peer-Countries Average	Lee	Brevard	Pinellas	Polk	Sarasota	Volusia
2020 Opioid Overdose Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Persons)	29.9	45.7	42.6	53.4	48.8	18.1	44.9	63.2
2020 Drug Overdose Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Persons)	36.0	56.3	49.8	63.1	56.9	39.2	53.0	69.2

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

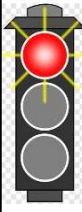
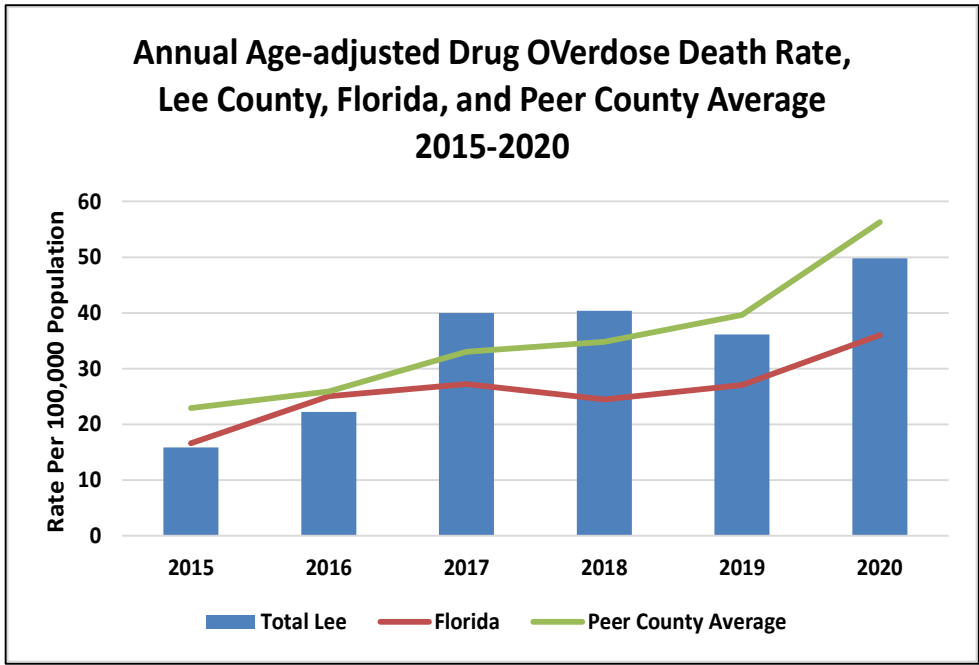
Lee County Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Opioid Overdose Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rate	33.8	36.6	32.7	42.6	Increase
Drug Overdose Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rate	40.0	40.4	36.1	49.8	Increase
All drug non-fatal overdose emergency department visits	1,566	1,424	1,482	1,399	Decrease
Opioid-involved non-fatal overdose emergency department visits	816	649	701	684	Decrease
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Birth Defect Annual Rate (Per 10,000 live births)	100.3	79.5	83.7	84.1	Increase

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



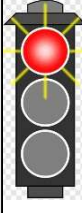
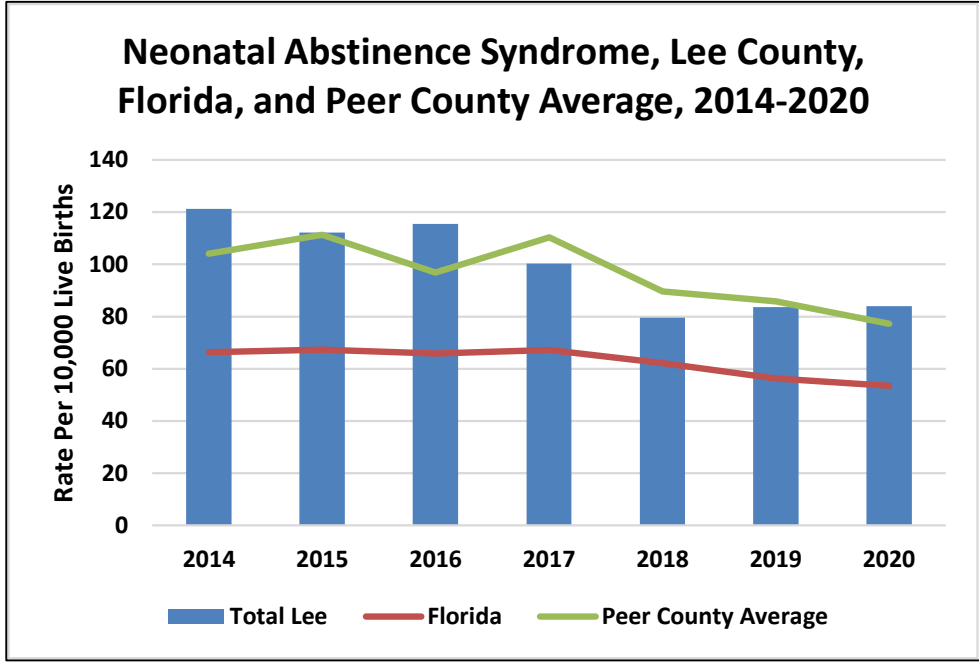
The opioid overdose annual age-adjusted death rate in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2015. In 2020, the County's rate (46.2) is higher than the State (29.9) and the Peer County Average's rate (45.7).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The drug overdose annual age-adjusted death rate in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2015. In 2020, the County's rate (49.8) is higher than the State (36.0) and the Peer County Average's rate (56.3).

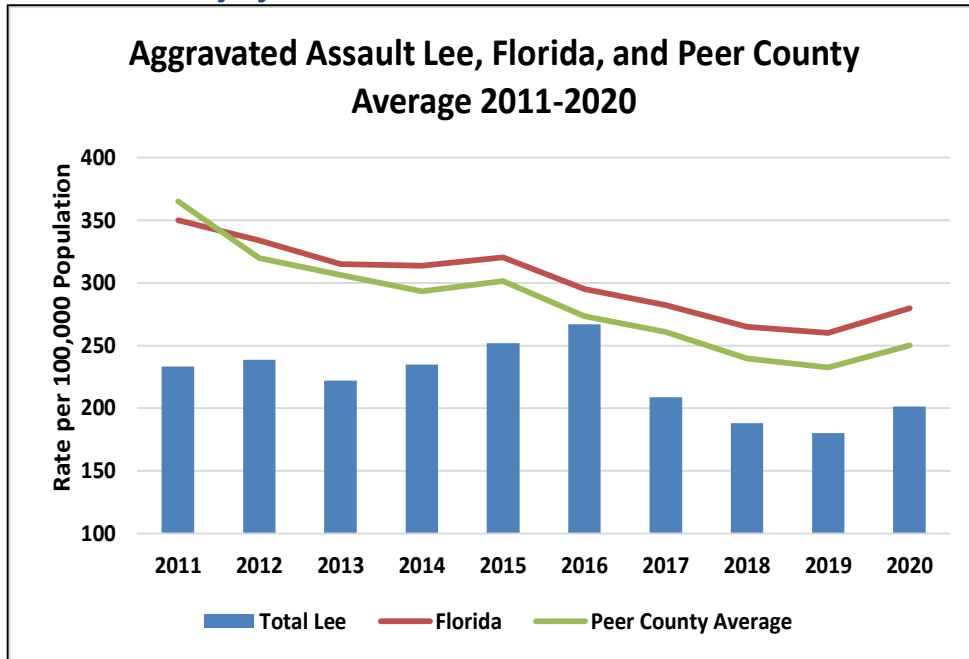
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The neonatal abstinence syndrome rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2016. In 2020, the County's rate (84.1) is higher than the State (53.5) and the Peer County Average's rate (77.24).

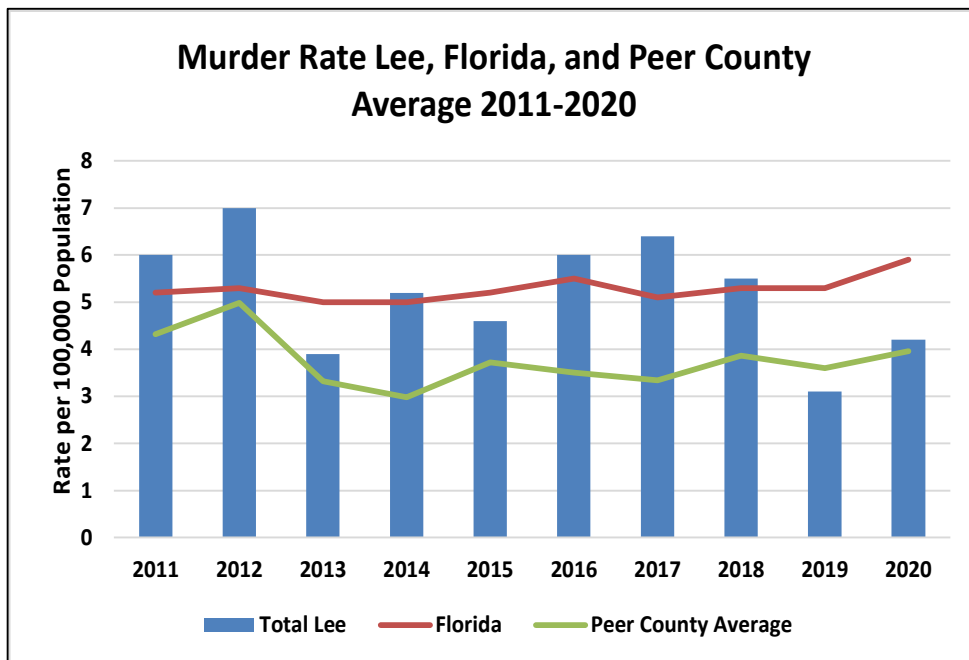
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Violence and Injury



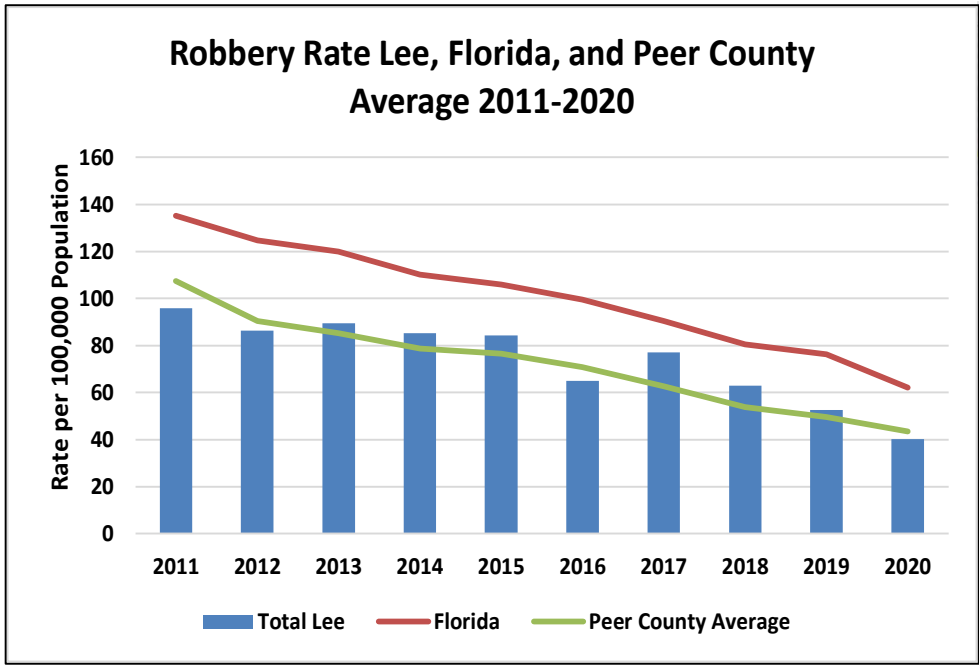
The aggravated assault rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011, with an increase from 2019 to 2020. In 2020, the County's rate (201.5) is lower than the State (279.9) and the Peer County Average's rate (250.0).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The murder rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2017, with an increase from 2019 to 2020. In 2020, the County's rate (4.2) is lower than the State (5.9) and higher than the Peer County Average's rate (4.0).

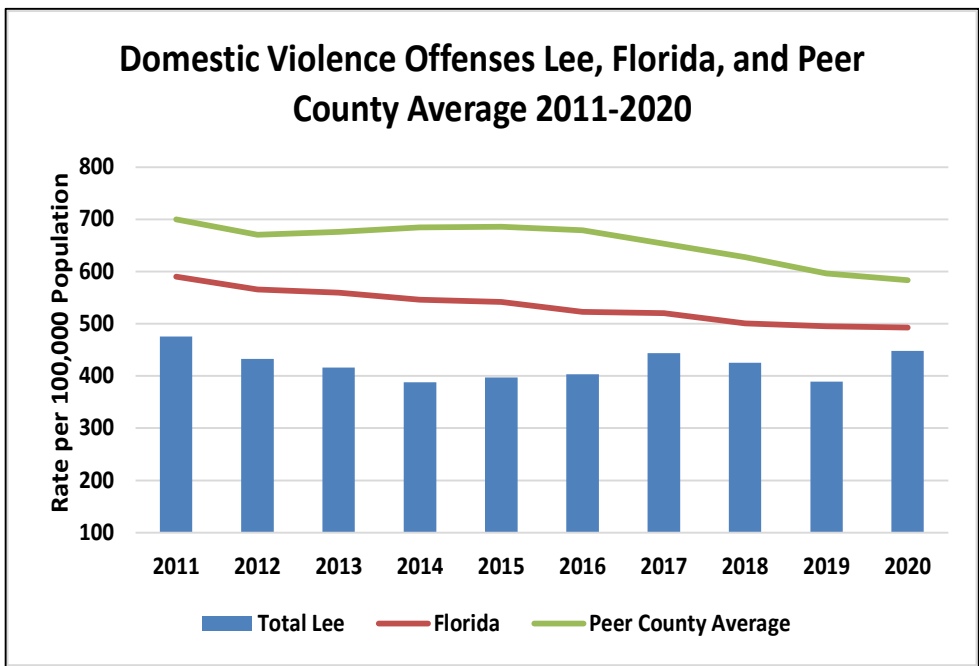
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



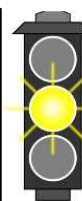
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



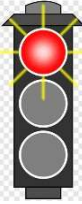
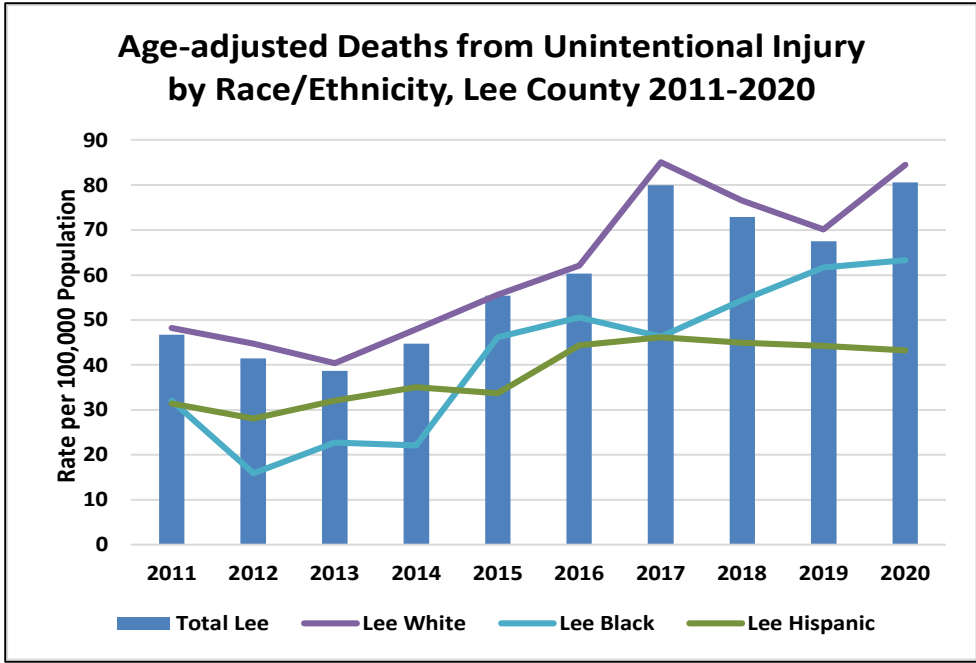
The robbery rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (40.2) is lower than the State (62.1) and higher than the Peer County Average's rate (43.4).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS

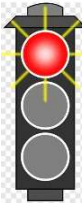
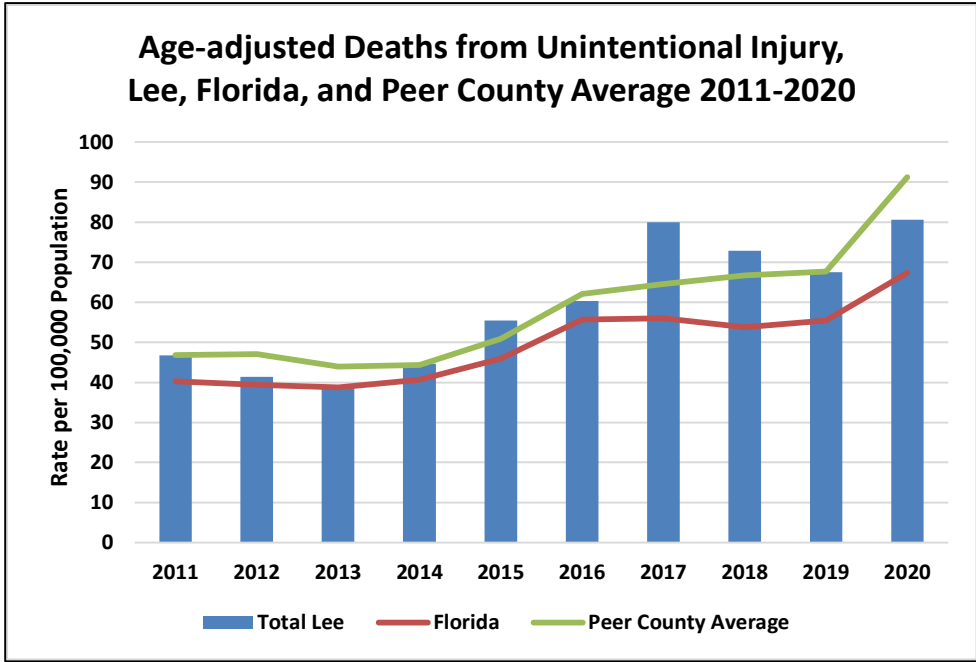


The domestic violence offense rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (447.9) is lower than the State (492.2) and higher than the Peer County Average's rate (583.1).



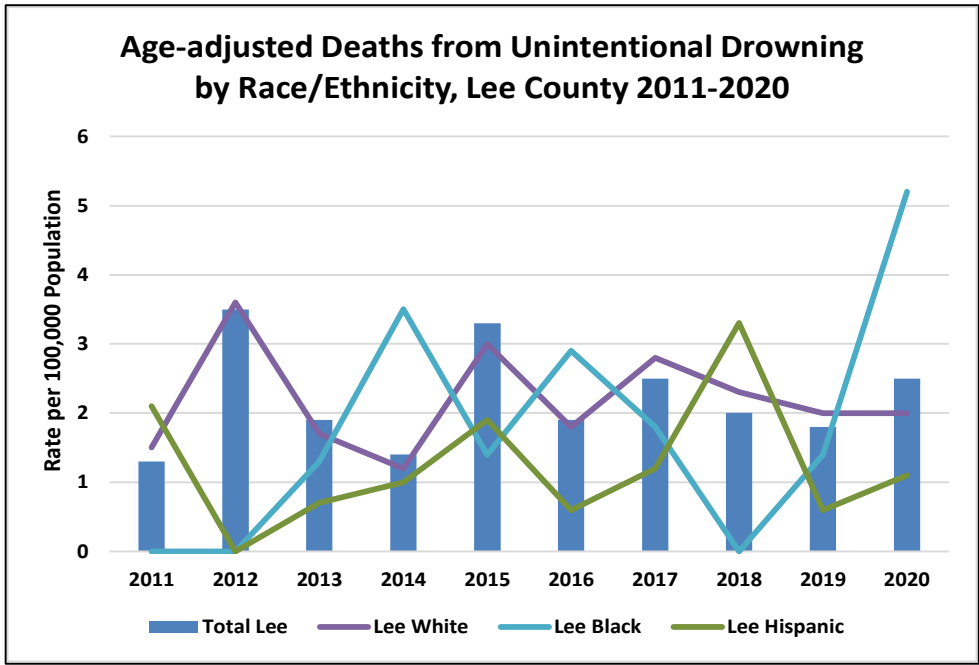
The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional injury in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2013. In 2020, Lee Whites (84.5) had a higher rate than Blacks (63.3) and Hispanics (43.2).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

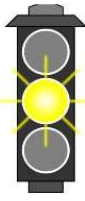


The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional injury in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2013. In 2020, the County's rate (80.6) is higher than the State (67.4) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (91.3).

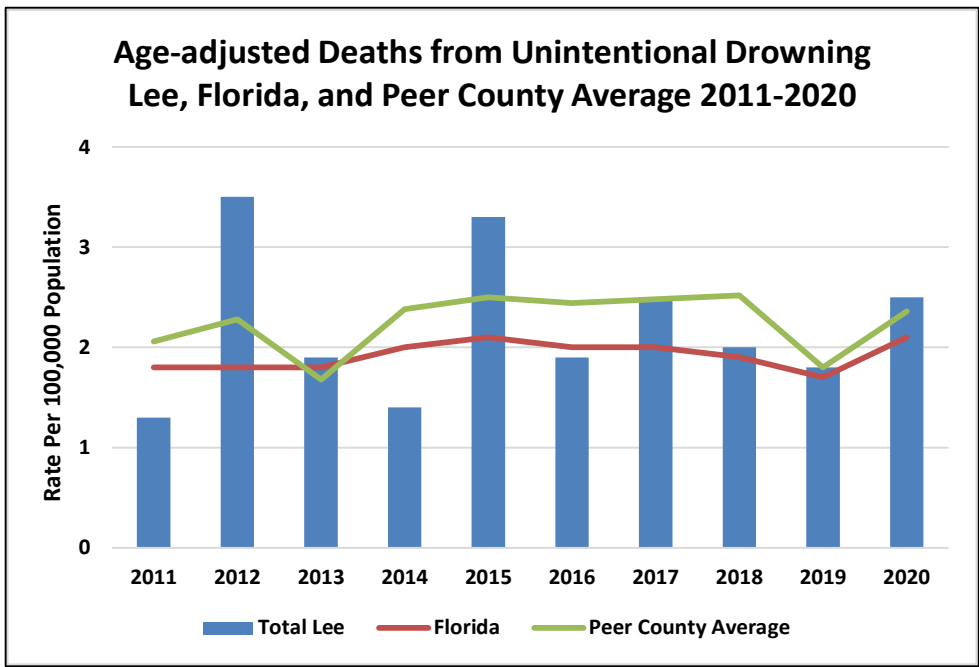
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



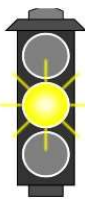
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



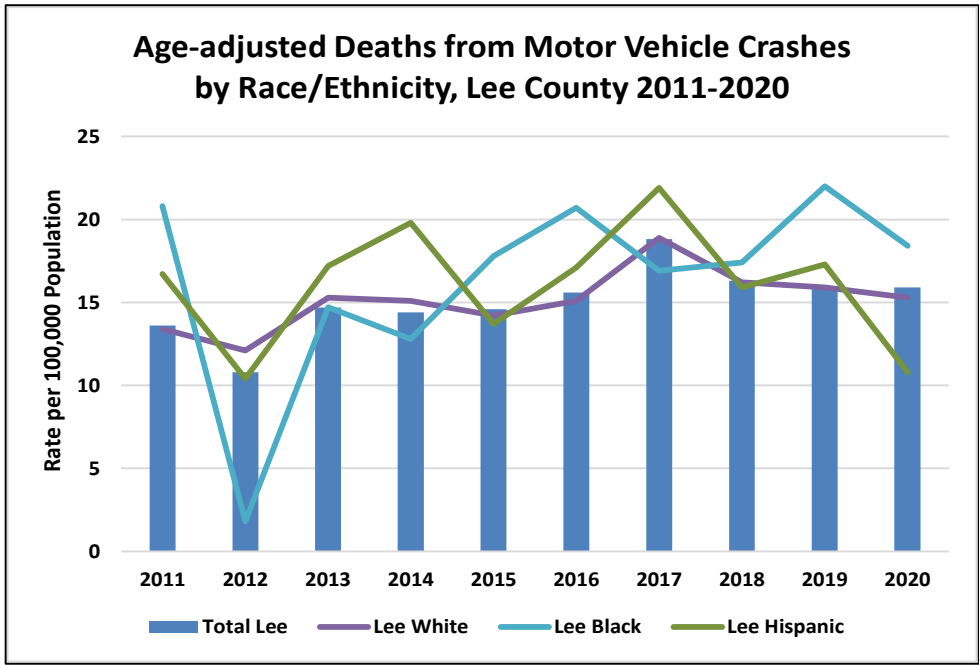
The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional drowning in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (5.2) had a significantly higher rate than Whites (2.0) and Hispanics (1.1).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



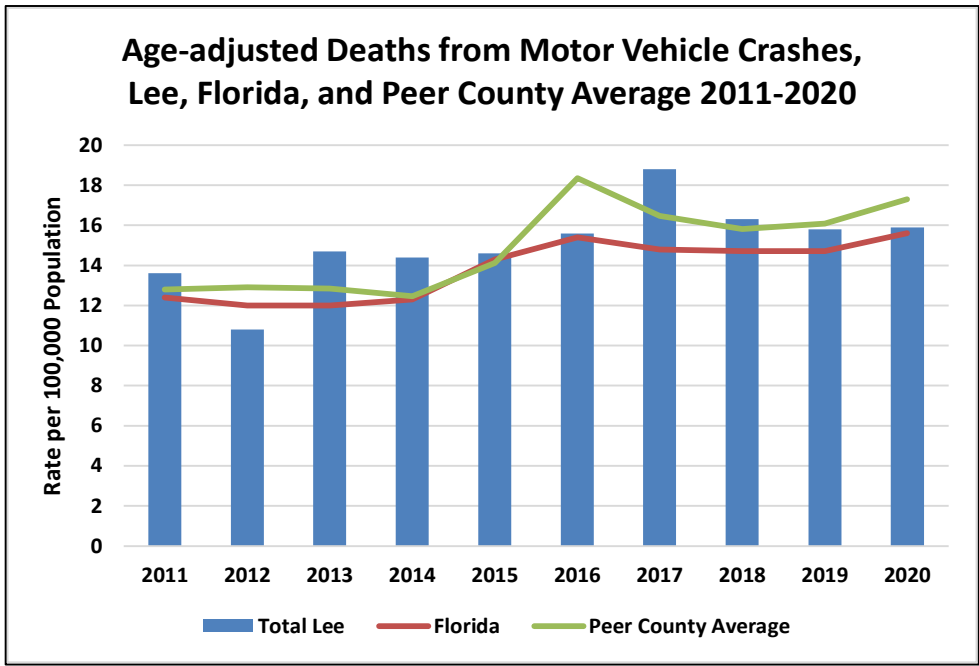
The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional drowning in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (2.5) is higher than the State (2.1) and Peer County Average's rate (2.4).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



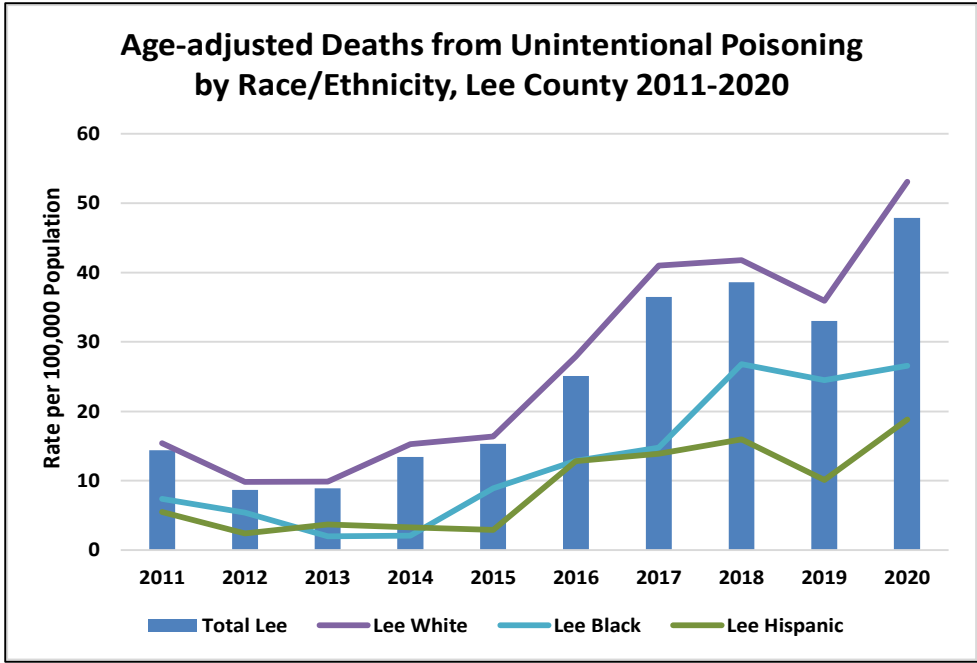
The age-adjusted death rate from motor vehicle crashes in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (18.4) had a higher rate than Whites (15.3) and Hispanics (10.8).



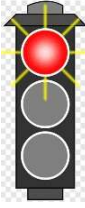
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



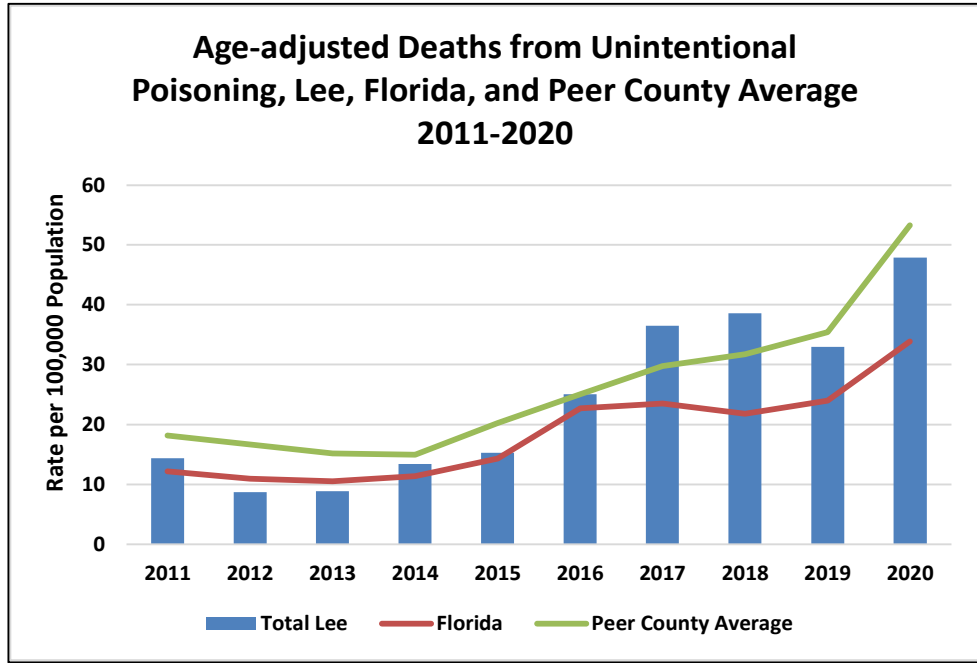
The age-adjusted death rate from motor vehicle crashes in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (15.9) is higher than the State (15.6) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (17.3).



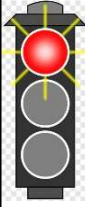
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



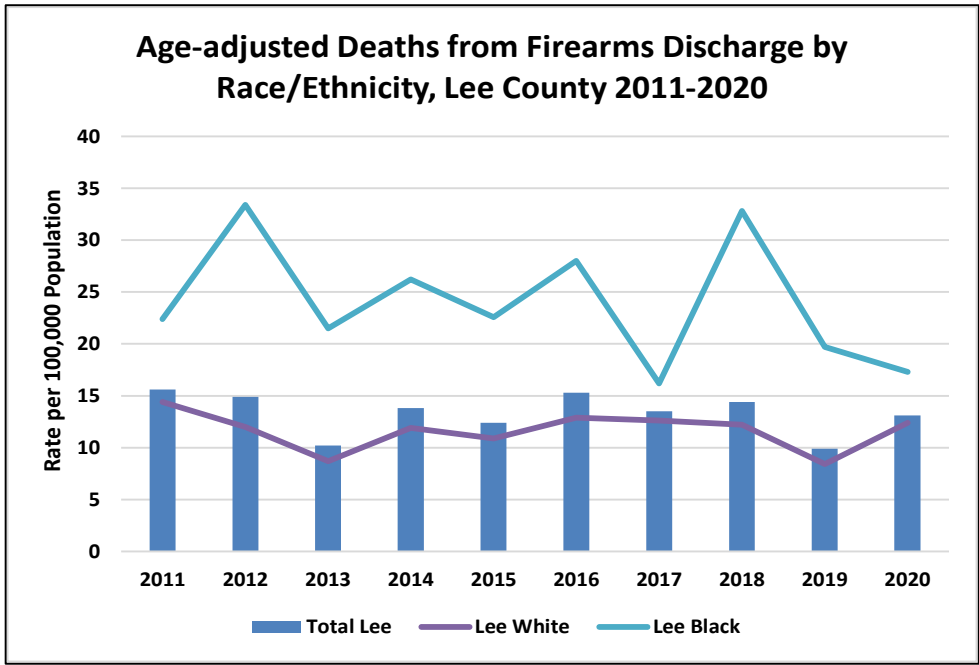
The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional poisoning in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Whites (53.1) had a significantly higher rate than Blacks (26.6) and Hispanics (18.8).



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



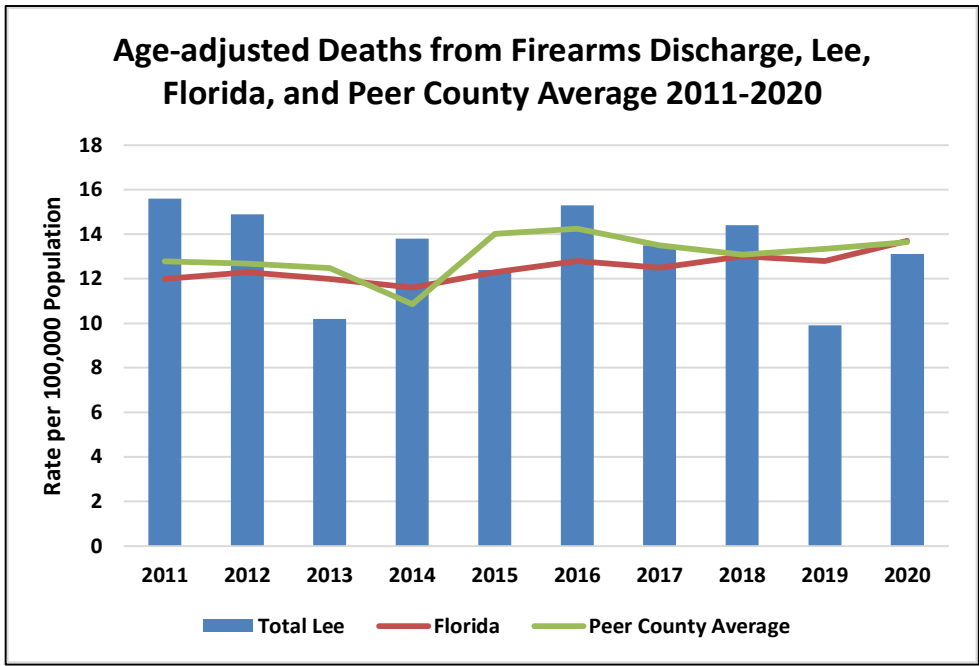
The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional poisoning in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2012. In 2020, the County's rate (47.9) is higher than the State (33.9) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (53.3).



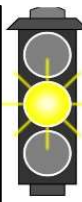
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional firearm discharge in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (17.3) had a higher rate than Whites (12.4).



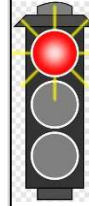
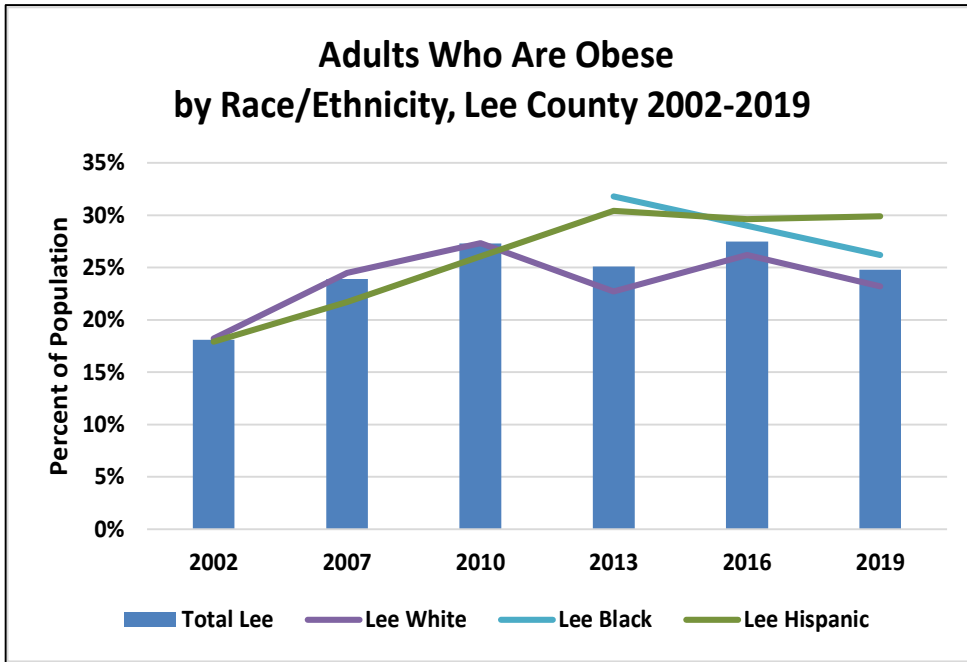
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The age-adjusted death rate from unintentional firearm discharge in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (13.1) is lower than the State (13.7) and Peer County Average's rate (13.7).

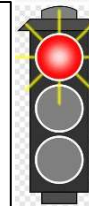
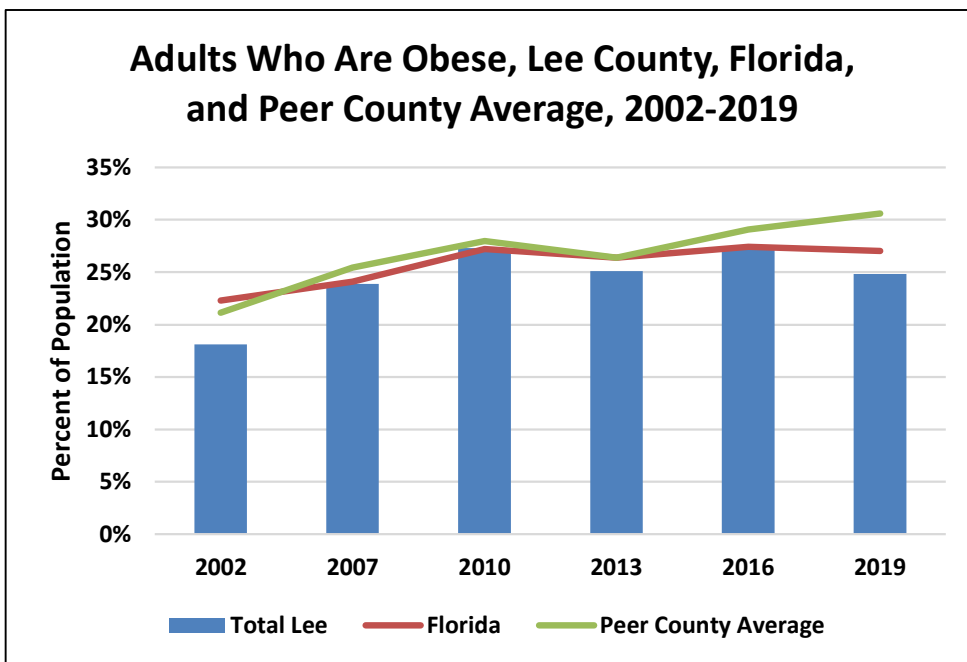
Overweight and Obesity

Obesity is a complex health issue that roots from behavior and genetics. Behaviors including physical inactivity, dietary patterns, medication use, and other exposures can be contributing factors.



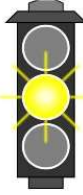
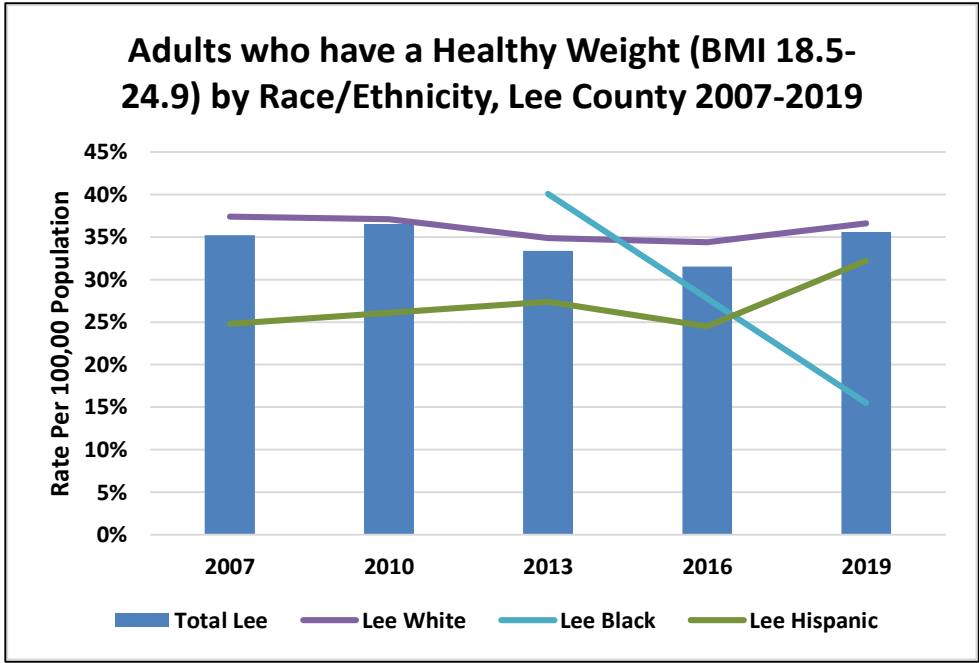
The percent of adults who are obese in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2002. In 2019, Lee Hispanics (29.9%) had a higher percentage than Blacks (26.2%) and Whites (23.2%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



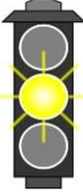
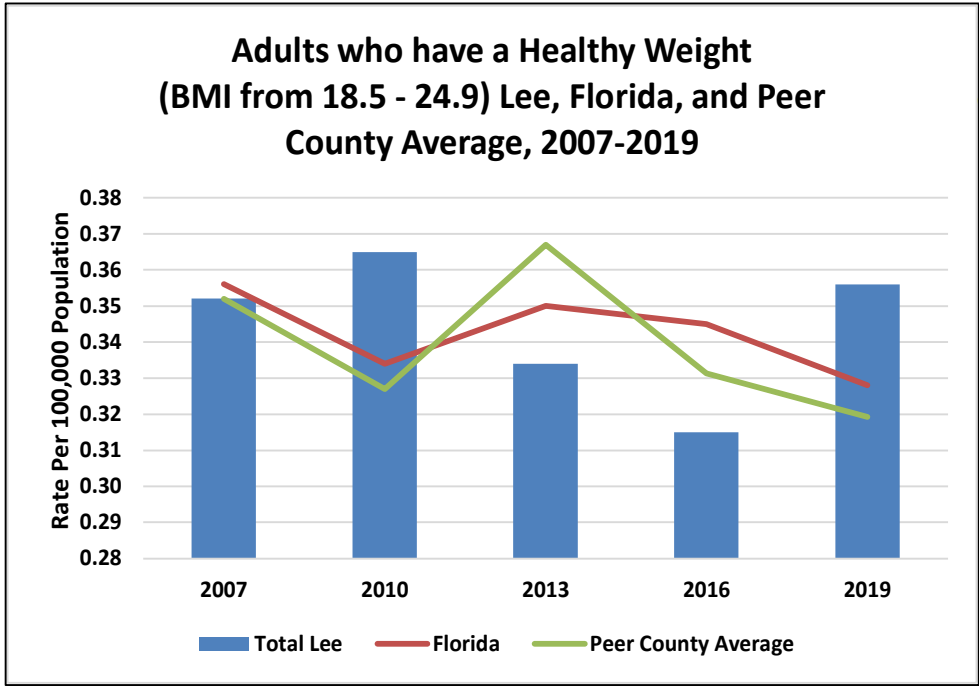
The percent of adults who are obese in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2002. In 2019, the County's percentage (24.8%) is lower than the State (27%) and Peer County Average's rate (30.6%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The adults who have a healthy weight rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2017. In 2019, Lee Whites (36.6) had a higher rate than Hispanics (32.2) and Blacks (15.5).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



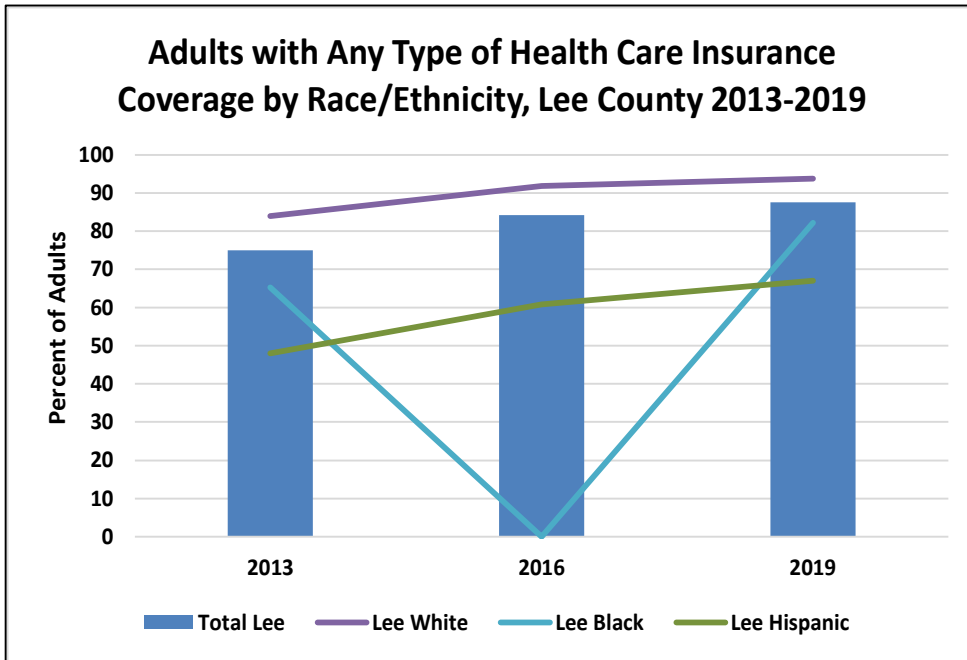
The adults who have a healthy weight rate in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2017. In 2019, the County's rate (35.6) is higher than the State (32.8) and Peer County Average's rate (31.9).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Healthcare Resources, Access, and Utilization

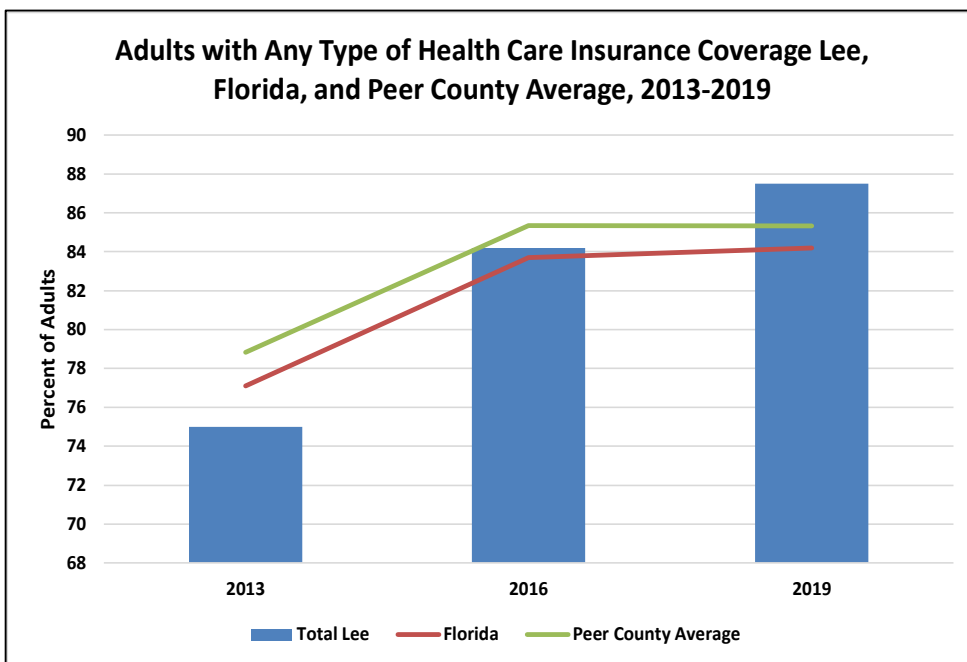
Access to health care is defined by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine as the “timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes”. Inadequate health insurance coverage is one of the largest barriers to health care access, and the unequal distribution of coverage contributes to disparities in health. Access to health insurance is associated with improved access to health services and better health monitoring.

Health Insurance



The adults with any type of health insurance rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2019, Lee Whites (93.7) had a higher rate than Blacks (87.5) and Hispanics (67.0).

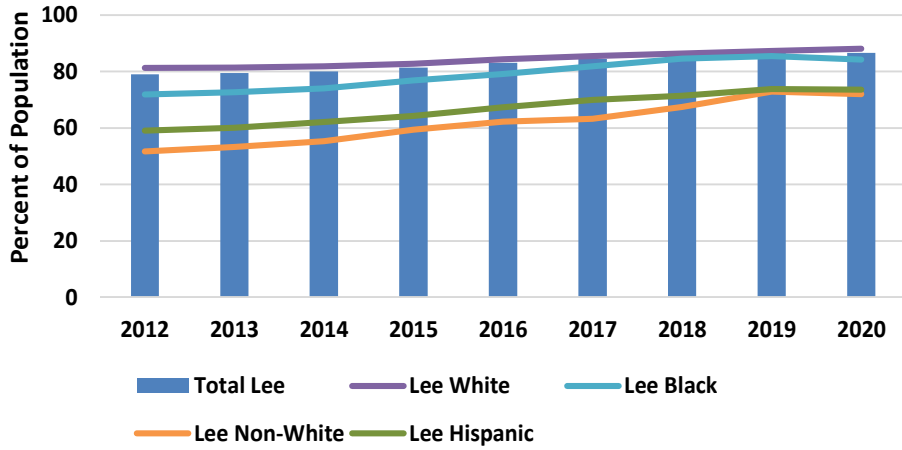
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The adults with any type of health insurance rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2019, the County’s rate (87.5) is higher than the State (84.2) and Peer County Average’s rate (85.3).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

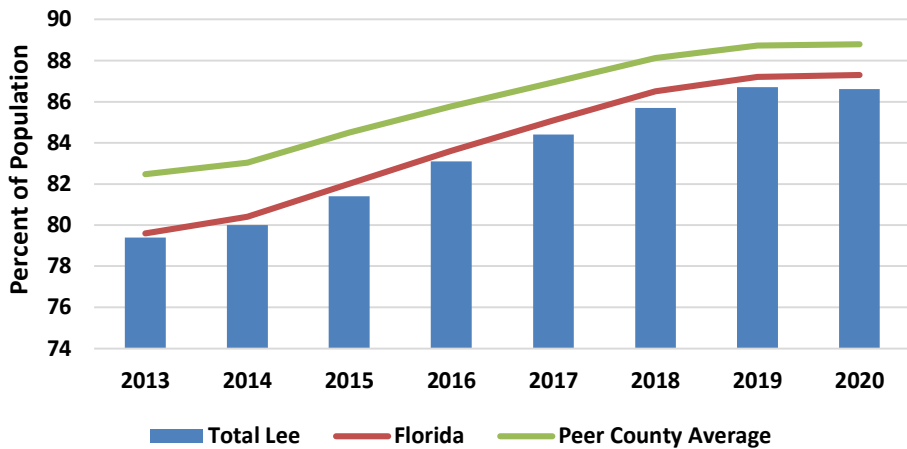
Population Non-Institutionalized Civilians with Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity, Lee County 2012-2020



The population non-institutionalized civilians with health insurance rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2012. In 2020, Lee Whites (88.0) and Blacks (84.2) had a higher rate than Hispanics (73.5) and Non-Whites (71.9).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

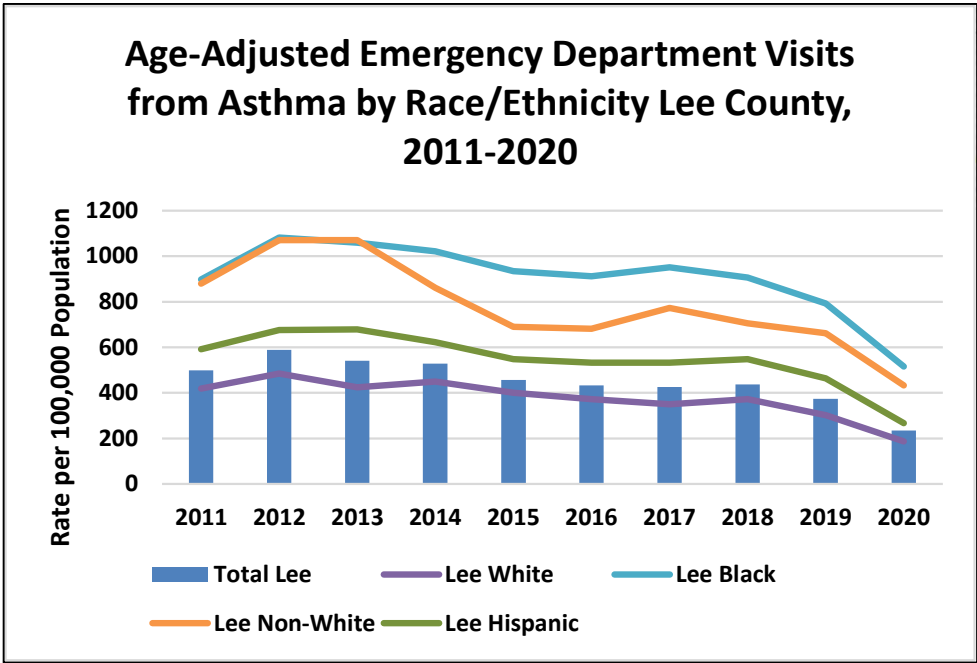
Population Non-Institutionalized Civilians with Health Insurance Lee, Florida, and Peer County Average, 2013-2020



The population non-institutionalized civilians with health insurance rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2013. In 2020, the County's rate (86.6) is lower than the State (87.3) and Peer County Average's rate (88.8).

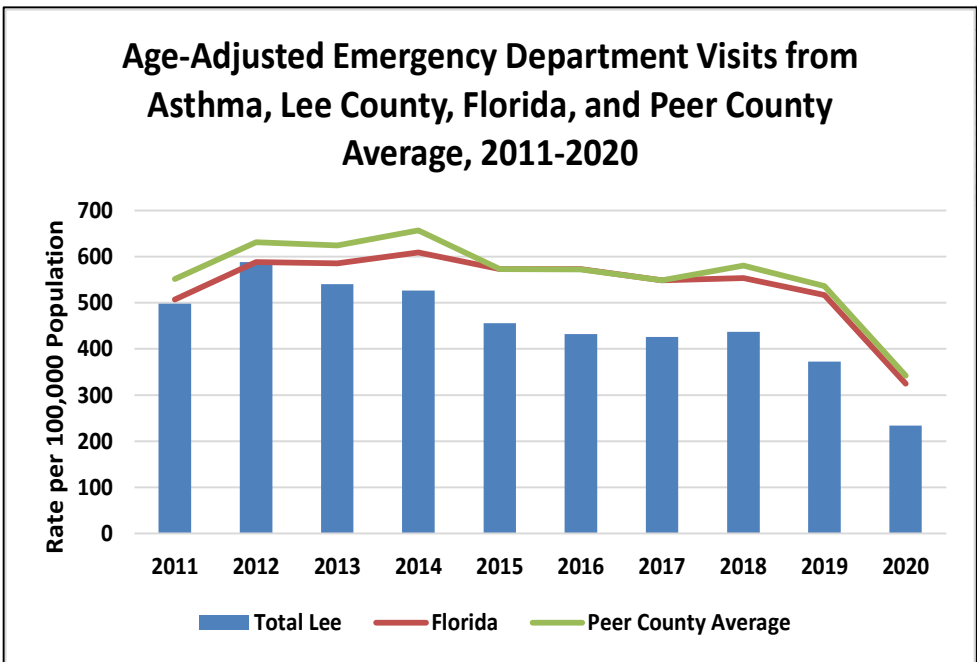
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Emergency Department Utilization



The rate of age-adjusted Emergency Department visits from Asthma in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, Lee Blacks (516.4) and Non-Whites (433.0) had a higher rate than Hispanics (266.2) and Whites (186.6).

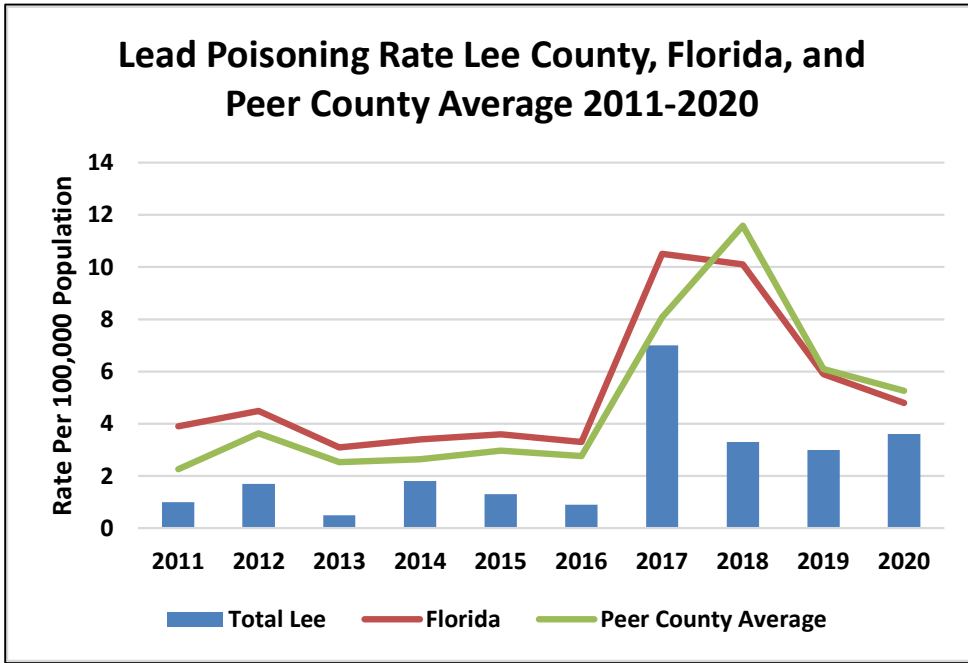
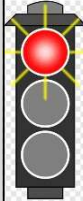
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The rate of age-adjusted Emergency Department visits from Asthma in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (233.9) is lower than the State (325.0) and Peer County Average's rate (342.3).

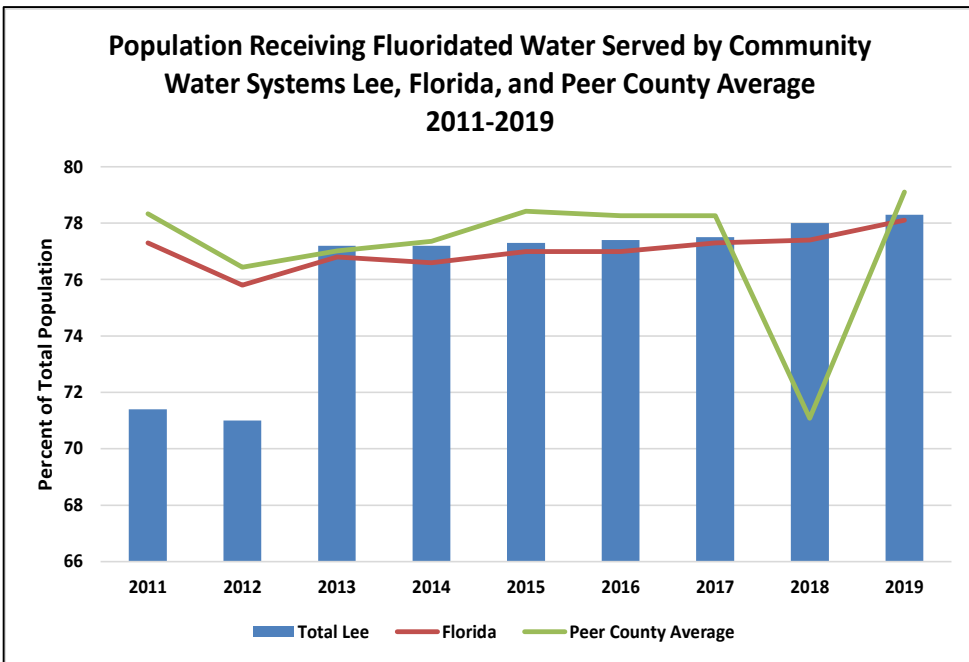

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Environment

The age-adjusted lead poisoning rate in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2011, with a significant spike in 2017. In 2020, the County's rate (3.6) is lower than the State (4.8) and Peer County Average's rate (5.26).

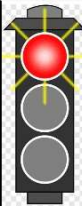
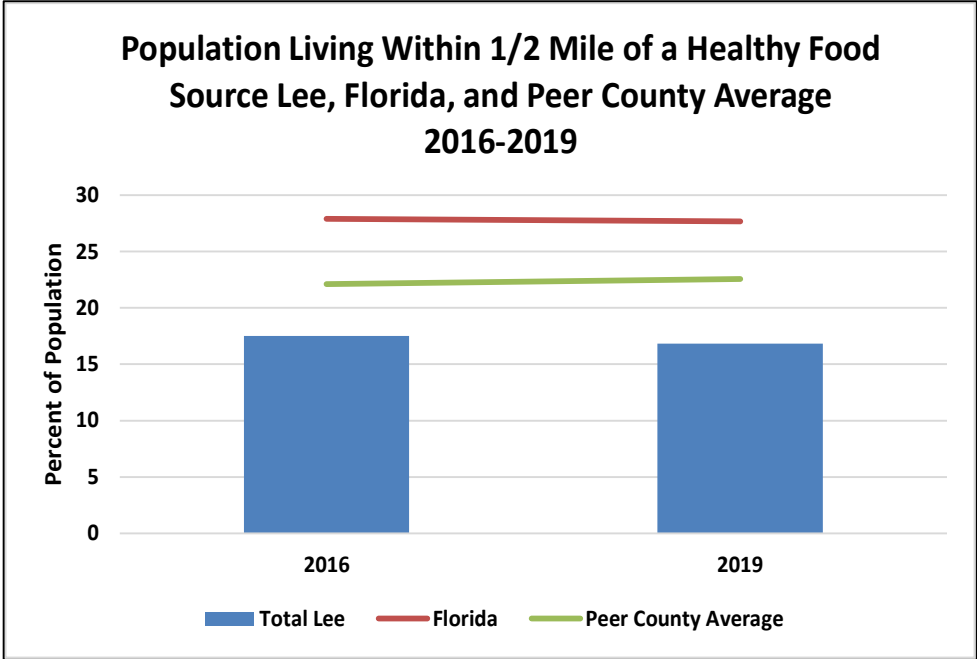
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

The percent of population receiving fluoridated water served by community water systems in Lee County has been trending unfavorably since 2012. In 2019, the County's rate (78.3) is higher than the State (78.1) and lower than the Peer County Average's rate (79.1).

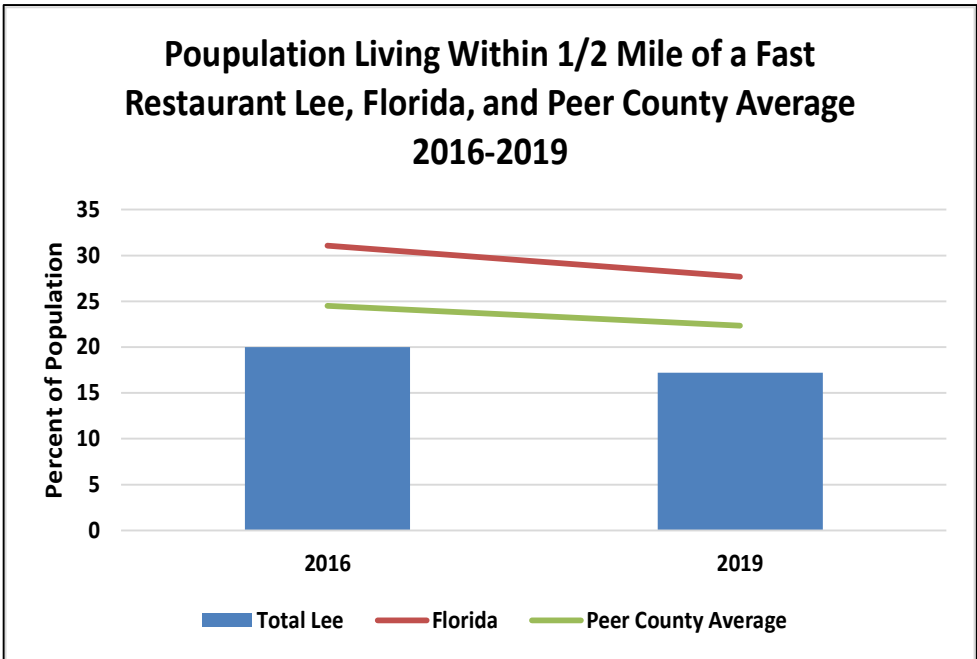
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Built Environment



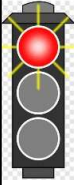
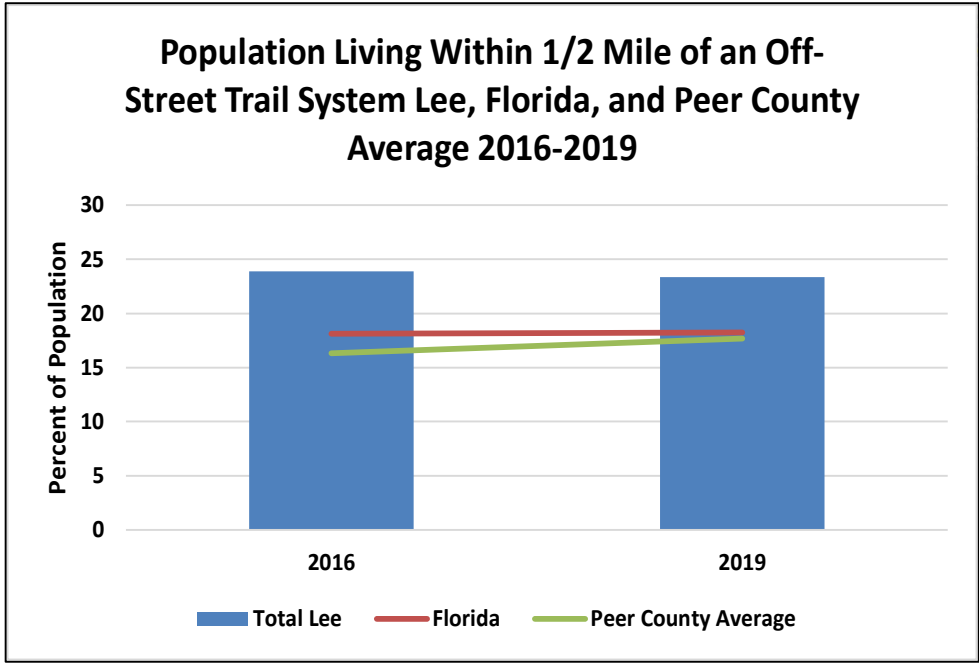
The percent of population living within a half mile of a healthy food source in Lee County has been trending unfavorably from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, the County's percentage (16.8%) is lower than the State (27.7%) and Peer County Average's percentage (22.6%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



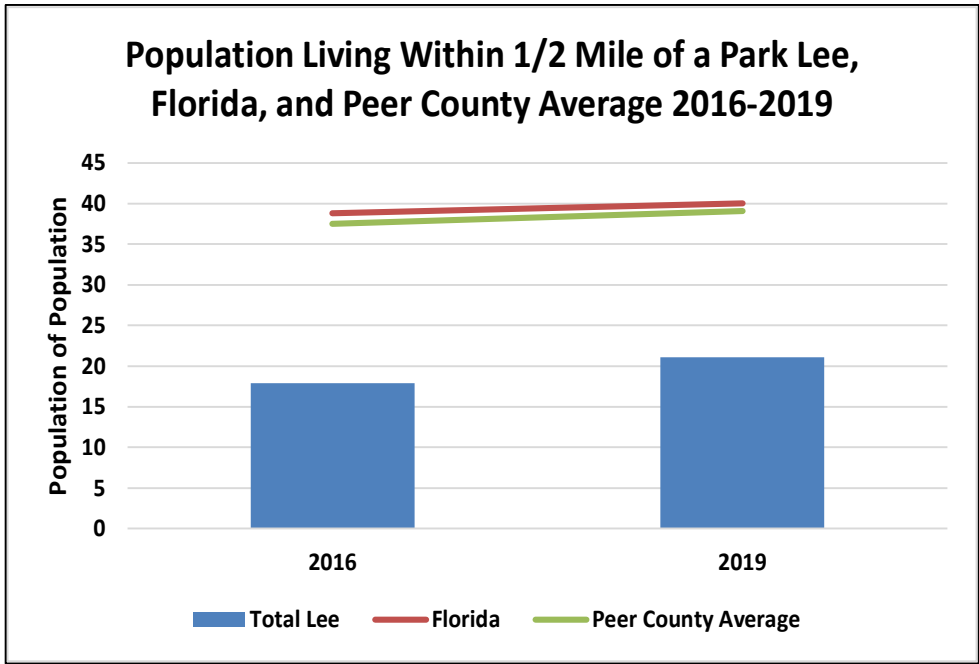
The percent of the population living within a half mile of a fast restaurant in Lee County has been trending favorably from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, the County's percentage (17.2%) is lower than the State (27.7%) and Peer County Average's percentage (22.3%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



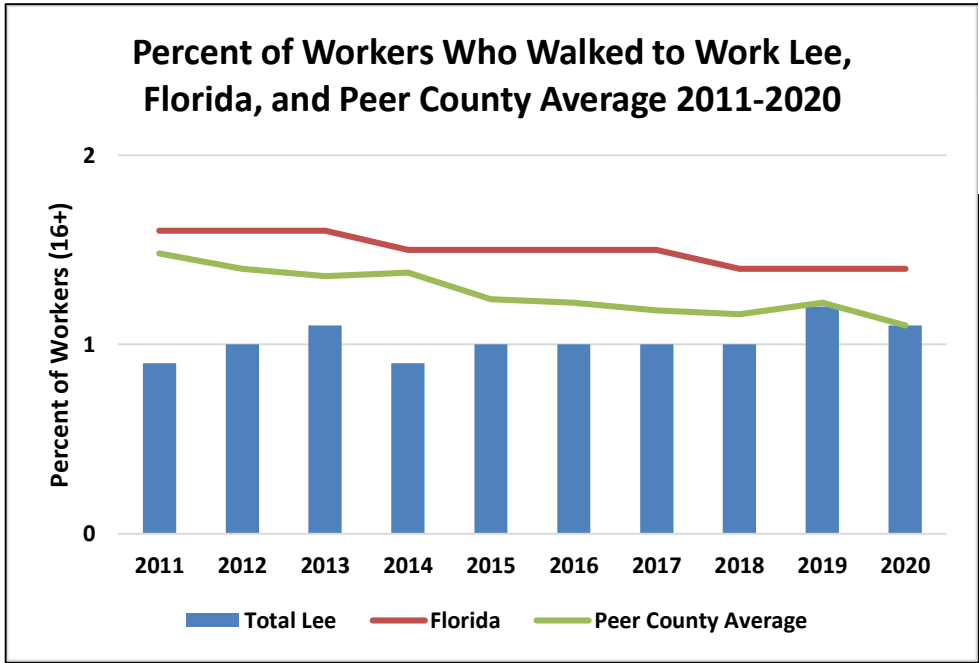
The percent of the population living within a half mile of an off-street trail system in Lee County has been trending slightly unfavorably from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, the County's percentage (23.4%) is higher than the State (18.2%) and Peer County Average's percentage (17.7%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The percent of the population living within a half mile of a park in Lee County has been trending slightly favorably from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, the County's percentage (21.1%) is significantly lower than the State (40.1%) and Peer County Average's percentage (39.1%).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



Source: FLHealth CHARTS



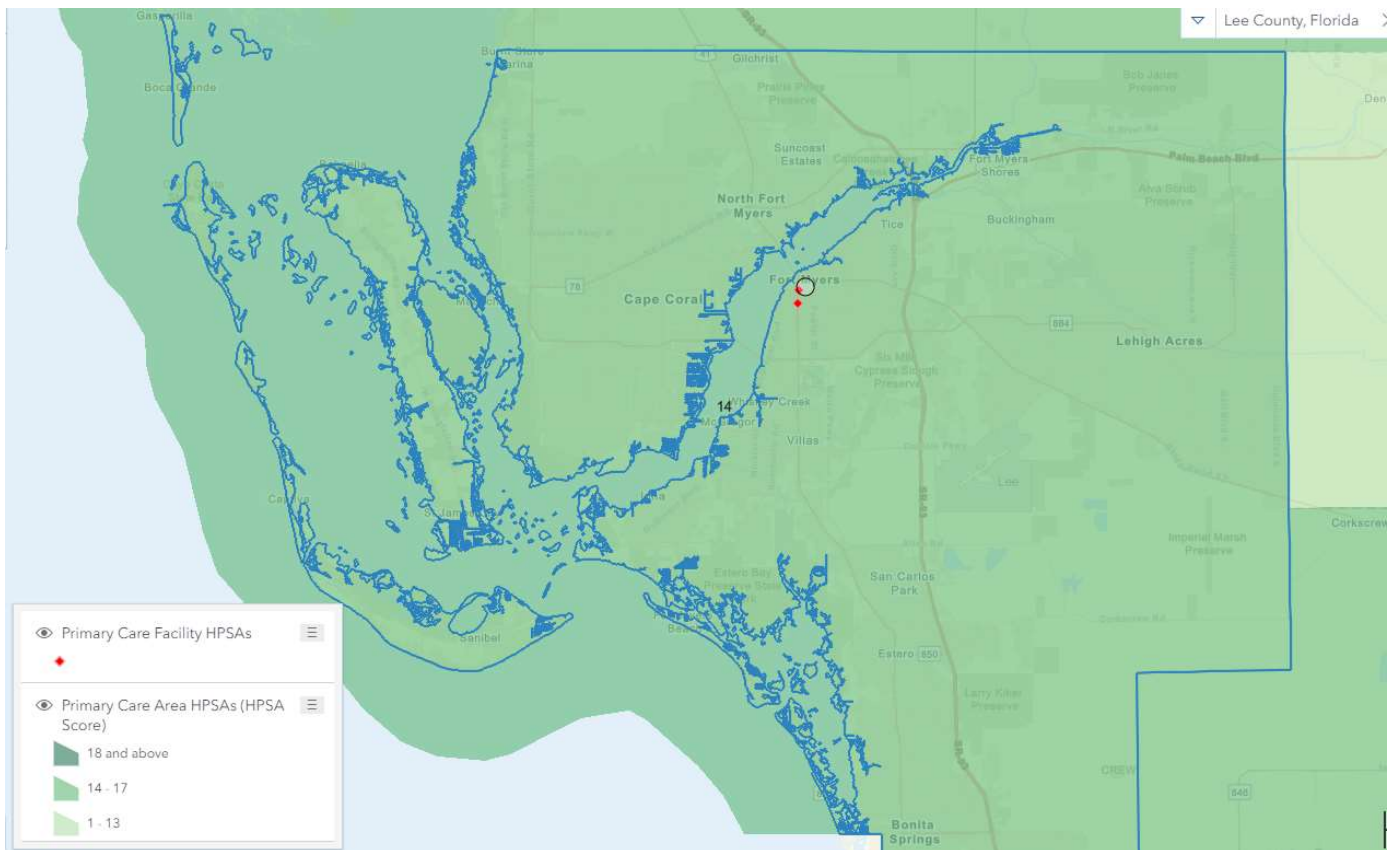
The percent of workers who walked to work in Lee County has been trending neither favorably nor unfavorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's percentage (1.1%) is lower than the State (1.4%) and the same as the Peer County Average's percentage (1.1%).

Shortage Areas

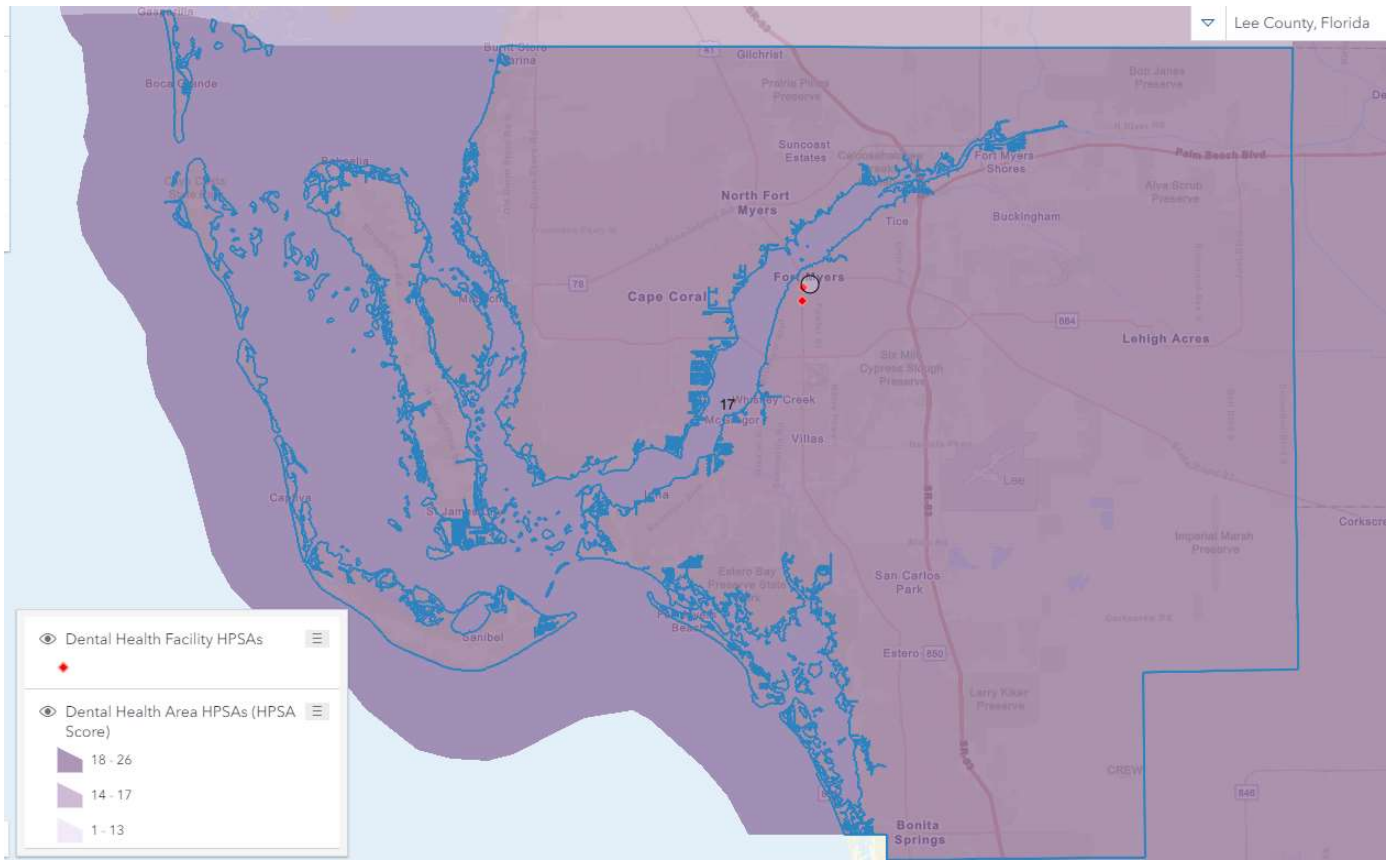
Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) identify geographic areas, population groups or facilities that are experiencing a shortage of health care professionals, they can include designations that indicate health care provider shortages in primary care, dental health, or mental health. Lee County has 4 Primary Care, 3 Dental Health and 4 Mental Health low-income professional shortage areas.

In Lee County, for primary care, there are 2 Federally Qualified Health Centers, 1 Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike, and one Low Income Professional HPSA. For dental health, there are 2 Federally Qualified Health Centers and one Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike. For mental health there are 2 Federally Qualified Health Centers, one Federally Qualified Health Center Look-alike, and one Low Income Population HPSA.

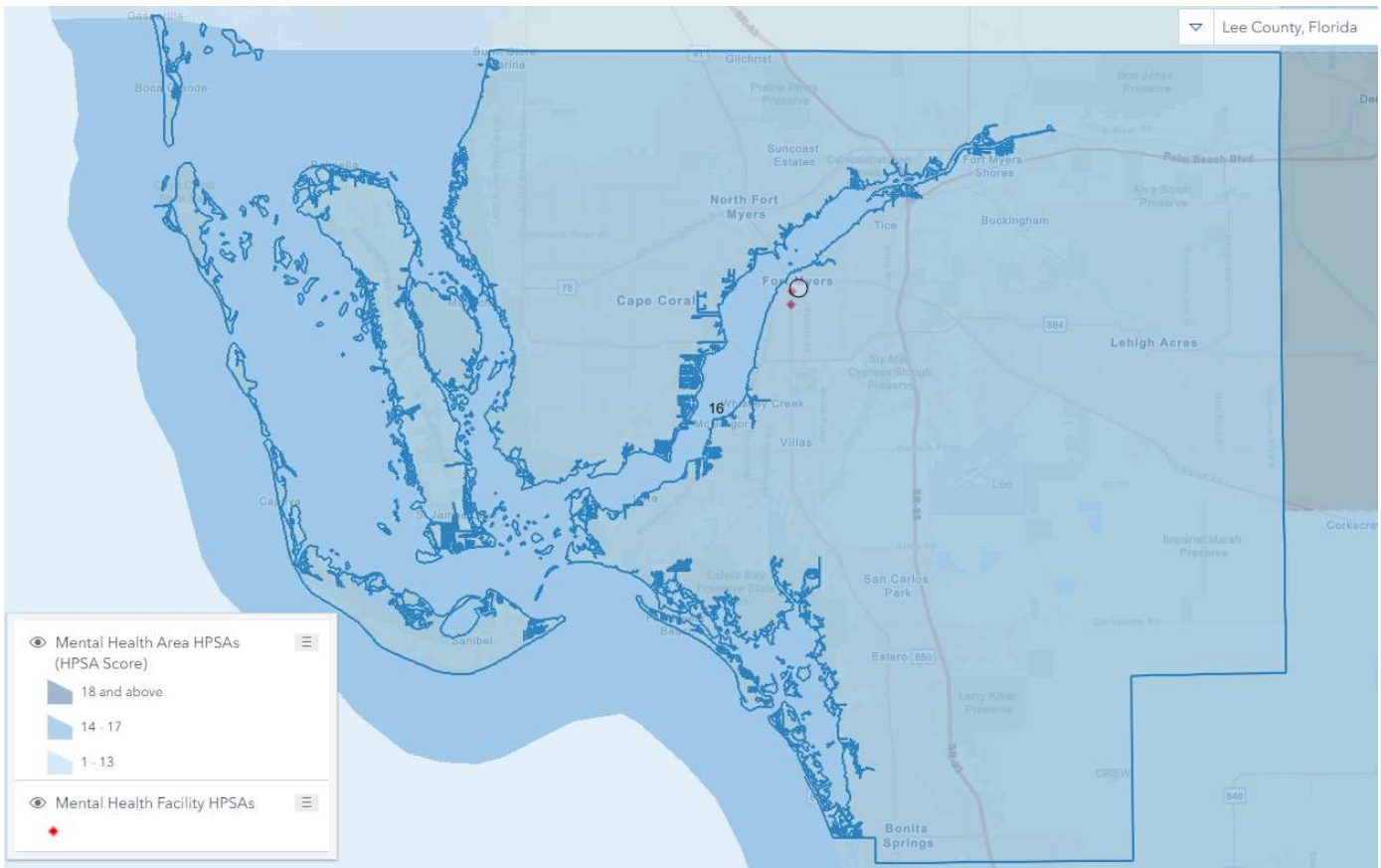
Lee County Primary Care Shortage Areas



Lee County Dental Health Shortage Area



Lee County Mental Health Shortage Areas



Medically Underserved Areas/Populations

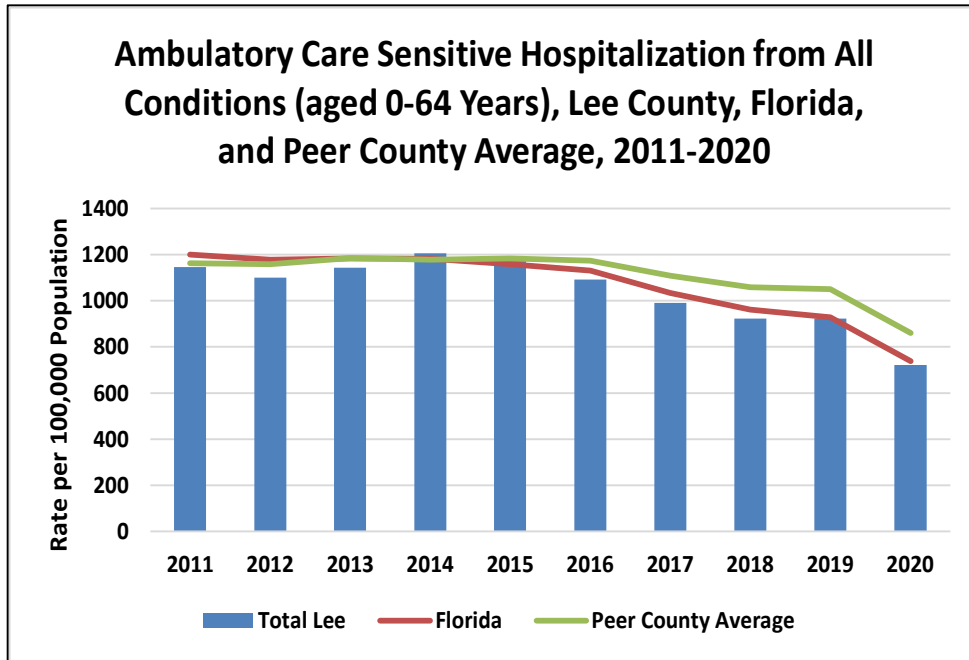
Medically Underserved Areas/Populations are areas or populations designated by HRSA as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty or a high elderly population. Lee County has 0 Low Income Medically Underserved Populations.

Lee County Medically Underserved Populations



Avoidable Hospitalizations, Hospitalization Discharges, and Emergency Department (ED) Visits

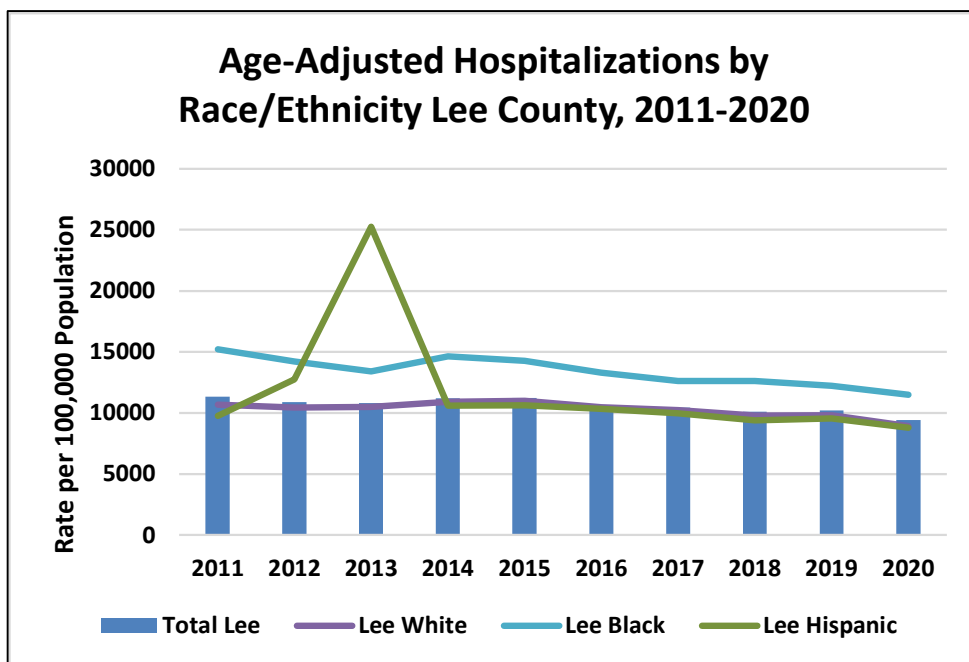
Avoidable Hospitalizations



The Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization from all conditions (ages 0-64) tracks the total number of hospitalizations that were potentially avoidable among those less than 65 years old. This rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011. In 2020, the County's rate (722.4) is lower than the State (737.7) and Peer County Average's rate (860.0).

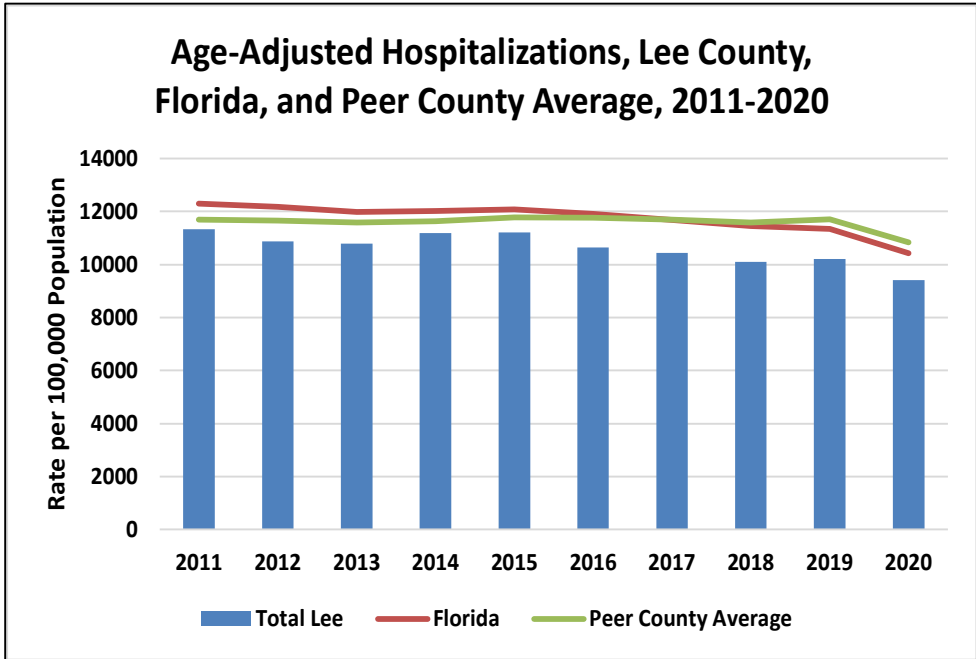
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Hospitalization Discharge



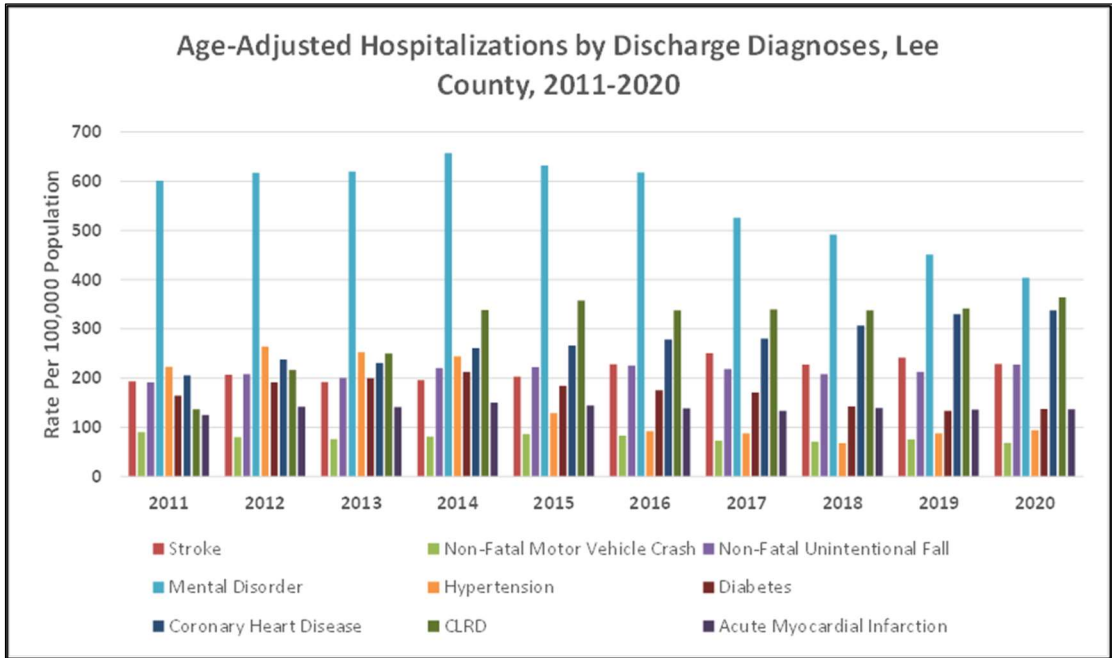
The age-adjusted hospitalization rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2015. In 2020, Lee Blacks (11504.5) had a higher rate than Hispanics (8796.5) and Whites (8921.8).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The age-adjusted hospitalization rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2015. In 2020, the County's rate (9409.2) is lower than the State (10427.3) and Peer County Average's rate (10829.4).

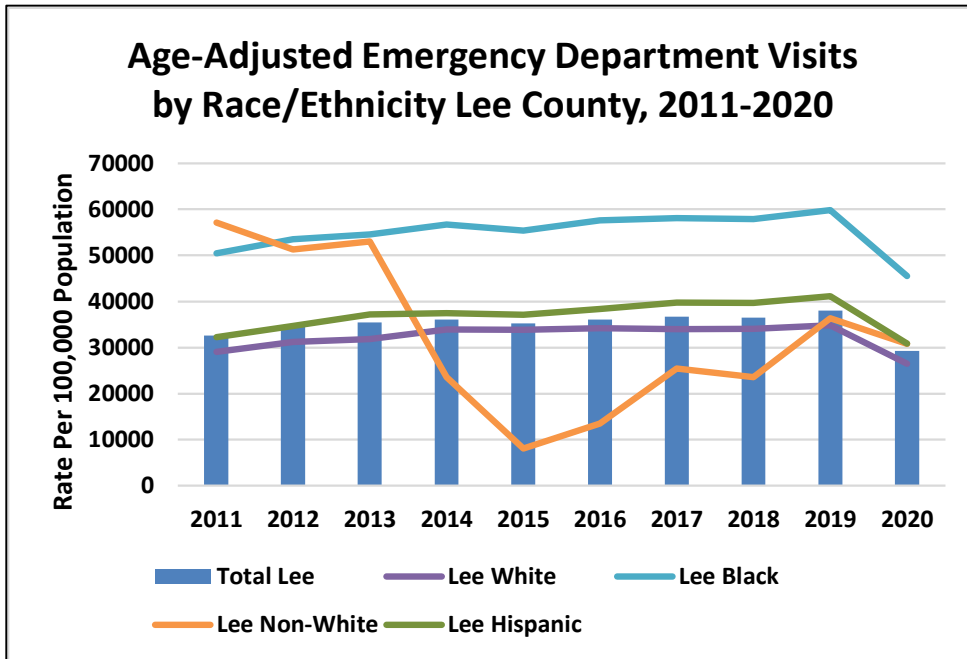
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



When looking at the age-adjusted hospitalizations by discharge diagnoses rate, Mental Disorders have a significantly higher rate than any other diagnoses from 2011 to 2020.

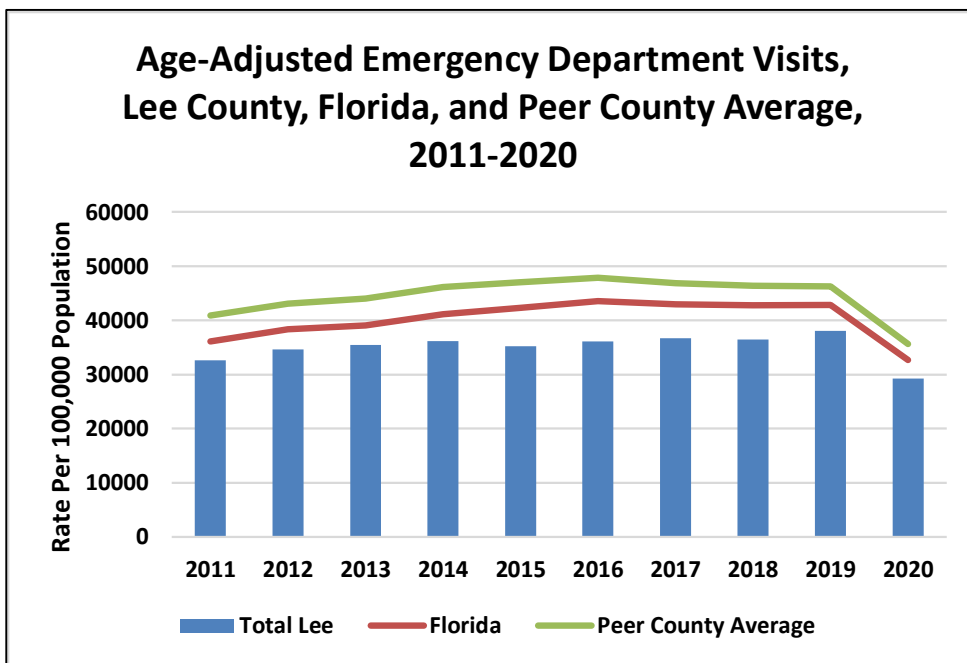
Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Emergency Department (ED) Visits



The age-adjusted Emergency Department visit rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011, with an increase from 2019 to 2020. In 2020, Lee Blacks (45485.9) had a higher rate than Hispanics (30837.0), Non-White (30765.9), and Whites (26515.1).

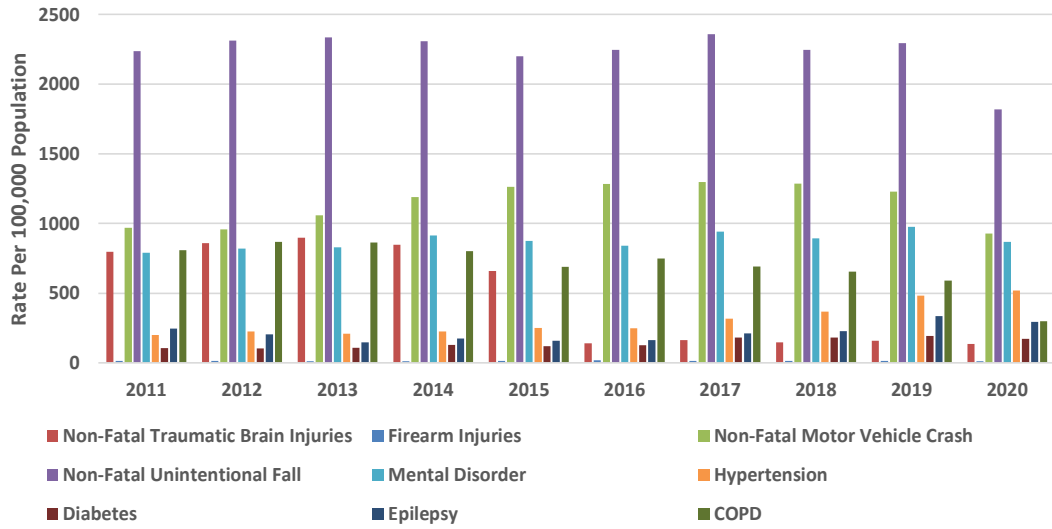
Source: FLHealth CHARTS



The age-adjusted Emergency Department visit rate in Lee County has been trending favorably since 2011, with an increase from 2019 to 2020. In 2020, the County's rate (29239.0) is lower than the State (32714.4) and Peer County Average's rate (35592.0).

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Age-Adjusted Emergency Department Visits by Discharge Diagnoses, Lee County, 2011-2020



When looking at the rate of age-adjusted Emergency Department visits by discharge diagnoses, non-fatal unintentional falls have a significantly higher rate than any other diagnoses from 2011 to 2020.

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Forces of Change

A brainstorming session was held (July 27, 2022) to provide a forum review on prevalent data and determine the forces of change in Lee County. The participants focused on 13 main topic areas:

- Access to Health Care Services
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease & Stroke
- Infant Health & Family Planning
- Injury & Violence
- Mental Health
- Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Weight
- Oral Health
- Potentially Disabling Conditions
- Respiratory Disease
- Substance Abuse
- Tobacco Use

Themes and Areas of Discussion

The table below provides an overview of the themes and overall discussions during the brainstorming session.

Theme	Areas of Discussion
Policies/Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gun laws • Don't say gay bill
Cost of Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • Access to affordable healthcare • Stagnant wages • Gas price increasing • Inflation
Environment/ Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban spread of county • Climate change • Pollution • Water quality • Inadequate public transportation • Safer roads • Excessive building (disappearance of green space)
Political Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental distrust • Health institution distrust
Unforeseen Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection disease outbreaks (COVID-19, Monkeypox, etc.) • Increase in e-cigarette use

Stigma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigma related to patients with HIV, mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or COVID-19 • Social isolation (elderly population)
Resources/Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to healthcare • Access to social services • Broadband/internet accessibility (due to working remote) • Veteran suicide resources/services • Family planning • Lack of sufficient beds in medical facilities • Mental health resources/services • Substance use disorder resources/services
Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public transportation • Broadband/internet accessibility (due to working remote) • Stigma related to patients with HIV, mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or COVID-19 • Better Veteran services • Family planning • Safer roads • Social isolation (elderly population)

Forces of Change - Community Participants

Name		Organization (if applicable)
1	Lori Riddle	Florida Department of Health in Lee County
2	Anthony Morales	ACT Abuse Counseling and Treatment
3	Tess Lewis	ACT Abuse Counseling and Treatment
4	Barbara Shearer	Neighbors Network of Lee County
5	Michael Turner	Resident
6	Amy Singer	United Way
7	Sofia Toussaint	UF/IFAS Family Nutrition Program
8	Parker Smith	Lee County Human and Veteran Services
9	Hannah Vogel	White Sands Treatment
10	Andrea Moron Vasquez	UF/IFAS Family Nutrition Program
11	Kathleen Morales Perez	UF/IFAS Family Nutrition Program
12	Christin Jones	Senior Friendship Center

13	Maricela Morado	Area Agency on Aging
14	Heidi Webb	Kimmie's Recovery Zone
15	Al Kinkle	Kimmie's Recovery Zone
16	Cheryl Schlichte	Healthy Lee
17	Nadine Singh	Premier Mobile
18	Steven Diaz	Florida Department of Health in Lee County
19	Theresa Barrett	Florida Department of Health in Lee County
20	Alina Oviedo	Florida Department of Health in Lee County
21	Abbigayle Riedisser	Florida Department of Health in Lee County
22	Michael Oviedo	Resident

Community Resources and Assets

Lee County is fortunate to have many community assets and resources to address health issues. Many of those listed below are representative organizations that have participated in the process of developing the community health assessment through participation as community partners, focus group participants, or key informants. ** Please note this may not be a complete list of all resources in the community.*

ABUSE COUNSELING AND TREATMENT (ACT) - ACT provides services to all persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, gender, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, citizenship, marital status, gender identity (or expression), language spoken, immigration status and any other protected class, ability/disability, health/mental health status, pregnancy, military status, and genetic information.

Programs and Services – Include teens sexual violence, teen dating violence, sexual assault services center, victim advocacy unit, residential program, non-residential program, economic empowerment, on-call crisis program, 24-hour helpline, BAN program, and children’s program.

AMERICAN RED CROSS – Florida Gulf Coast to Heartland Chapter of the American Red Cross proudly serves Collier, Glades, Hendry, Highlands, and Lee counties. American Red Cross is here to help with the following programs and services:

Preparedness Education - Everyone knows the Red Cross helps people during emergencies. But you may not know that it’s also part of our mission to help you help yourself! Becoming “Red Cross Ready” for an emergency means following our simple steps in advance to ensure you can weather a crisis safely and comfortably.

Disaster Services - When disaster strikes, the Red Cross is ready to provide a place to sleep, warm meals, clothing, emotional support, and hope to those affected.

Volunteer Services - We could have just the opportunity you’re looking for ... whether it's training to respond to disasters, supporting a blood drive, delivering messages to members of our military, or connecting families displaced by conflict, we hope you'll join our mission.

Training Services - We offer training in first aid, CPR/AED, swimming and water safety, care giving and more.

AREA AGENCY ON AGING FOR SOUTHWEST FLORIDA (AAASWFL) – Connects older adults and adults with disabilities to resources and assistance for living safely with independence and dignity. AAASWFL is one of eleven Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) designated by the Florida Department of Elder Affairs. Here in Southwest Florida, the Area Agency on Aging is known for:

Elder Helpline - AAASWFL operates the Elder Helpline (866-41-ELDER). This toll-free service helps seniors, adults with disabilities, and caregivers find support in our community. We are also the state’s point of entry for long-term care programs. Our staff screens applicants for the state’s priority list for government-funded services.

Outreach Programs - AAASWFL provides programs and services for Southwest Florida seniors and people with disabilities. These include health and wellness classes for older adults and caregivers, Medicare benefits counseling through the SHINE program, and elder abuse prevention and education.

Quality Assurance and Planning - The State of Florida’s Department of Elder Affairs entrusts AAASWFL with managing government-funded elder and disability programs. This helps ensure that

taxpayer dollars are being spent effectively. In each county, AAASWFL distributes funds to a lead agency that provides direct services. We also develop an annual area plan that reflects the needs and issues of elders in our region.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES LEE, HENDRY, AND GLADES COUNTIES - Catholic Charities Diocese of Venice, Inc. offers a variety of programs in Lee, Hendry, and Glades Counties that provide families and individuals with vital assistance designed to help them find their potential for success and to become more self-sufficient. Programs and services include:

Anti-Human Trafficking Assistance - Providing victims of human trafficking professional and compassionate services such as intensive case management, mental health counseling, and transitional housing while they integrate into society.

Immigration and Citizenship Services - Assisting immigrants with family reunification and citizenship services.

Positive Youth Development Program - Empowering at-risk elementary students with academic support services through afternoon tutoring with case management during the school year and enrichment day camp during the summer months.

Senior Support Coordination Program - Offering seniors in-home support through coordination of services such as medical, transportation, groceries, and other needs so that they can safely remain in their homes and live independently.

Food Pantries - Feeding the hungry through food pantries in Fort Myers, Bonita Springs, and Clewiston.

Direct Assistance of Baby Supplies - Aiding families experiencing hardship with baby items such as diapers, bottles, toys, clothing, bedding, strollers, and car seats.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Outreach - Guiding clients with applications for food stamps, Medicaid, and other assistance from the State of Florida.

Disaster Response and Recovery - Meeting the needs of the community before, during, and after a disaster.

FLORIDA (STATE OF) 20TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT

Civil Programs – Civil programs include alternative dispute resolution (arbitration, citizen dispute settlement, and mediation), civil case management (general civil, foreclosure, homestead mediation, guardianship, probate, and county civil), domestic violence, family court services (family law case management and pro se litigant assistance), teen court/juvenile arbitration, and unified family court.

Criminal Programs – Criminal programs include pretrial services, probation, felony case management, and problem-solving courts (drug court, mental health court, and veteran court).

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN LEE COUNTY (DOH-LEE) – DOH-Lee is one of 67 Public Health Departments under the governance of the integrated Florida Department of Health. DOH-Lee leads the local public health system in providing the Ten Essential Services of Public Health. The local public health system encompasses a complex series of relationships between all entities that affect the health of the community.

Clinical and Nutrition Services – Includes WIC, refugee health, and family planning.

Wellness Programs – Includes immunizations, 5210 program, healthy activity, healthy nutrition, stop smoking, mental health first aid, and overdose data 2 action (OD2A).

Community Health Planning and Statistics – includes school health, community health assessment, and community health improvement plan.

Environmental Health and Engineering – Includes biomedical waste, body piercing, drinking water, food hygiene, group care, healthy beaches, indoor air, migrant labor, mobile home parks, onsite sewage disposal, PACE-EH, pools and spas, sanitary complaints, SUPER Act, tanning, and tattoos.

Emergency Preparedness and Response – Includes hurricane information and CEMP submissions.

Infectious Disease Services – Epidemiology, STDs, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and COVID-19 Testing.

HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA - Offers a wide range of programs and services to help improve the health and wellness of the community. We are driven by the needs of our communities, particularly those that are most vulnerable. Programs and services include:

Early Steps - Early Steps is Florida's early intervention system that offers services to eligible infants and toddlers, age birth to 36 months, who have or are at-risk for developmental disabilities or delays. Early intervention supports families and caregivers to increase their child's participation in daily activities and routines that are important to the family.

Health Planning - The Health Planning Department analyzes real-time health trends in Southwest Florida. We'll provide up to date notifications, reports, and industry specific information that your organization or agency can use to make informed decisions impacting those in your area.

Southwest Florida Healthcare Coalition - A collaborative network of healthcare organizations and their respective public and private sector response partners that serve as a multi-agency coordinating group to assist with preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities related to healthcare organization disaster operations

ACA Navigators - Enroll SWFL Navigators provide free, unbiased, and confidential assistance with enrolling into the federal and state health insurance programs.

DSMES - Diabetes self-management education and support (DSMES) provides an evidence-based foundation to empower people with diabetes to navigate self-management decisions and activities.

Infant Mental Health - Infant mental health refers to the well-being of infants and children up to age 3, and it includes a child's emotional and social growth and development.

HEALTHY LEE - Healthy Lee includes a community collaboration of grassroots organizations for healthy lifestyles that meets quarterly, has a strategic plan, a distribution list of nearly 300 active participants/ organizations, and a community website to support ongoing engagement around the goals.

Healthy Living – Programs/services focus on behavioral health, 5210, nutrition, stress, fitness, and workplace wellness

Healthy Minds – Programs/services focus on resources for resilience, support, and wellbeing, events and complimentary screenings, and resiliency toolkits.

HEALTHY START COALITION OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA – Healthy Start Coalition of SWFL is a 501c3 not-for-profit organization with a mission to reduce infant deaths and premature births as well as improving health & developmental outcomes for young children in Collier, Hendry, Glades,

and Lee County. Programs and services include:

Healthy Start Services - Healthy Start is a voluntary program designed for parents who are expecting a baby or have a newborn. In partnership with the Florida Department of Health, Lee Health, and community donors, the Healthy Start Coalition of SWFL provides support to help pregnant women and children gain access to the services and support they need to be as healthy as possible. Our mission is to improve the health and wellbeing of pregnant women, infants, and young children in Collier, Lee, Hendry, and Glades County.

Help Me Grow - Help Me Grow is designed to address the need for early identification of developmental and/or behavioral concerns. We will link children and their families to community-based developmental and behavioral services and supports.

Nurse Family Partnership - Nurse-Family Partnership is a program for first-time, low-income mothers. It is during a first pregnancy when the best chance exists to promote and teach positive health and development behaviors between a mother and her baby. A Registered Nurse provides education, advice, and professional support to new families. Nurse-Family Partnership goals include increasing healthy births, breastfeeding rates, well-child visits, healthy developmental outcomes, and family self-sufficiency. NFP participants enroll in the program during their pregnancy and the R.N. continues to visit until the child turns 2 years of age.

FOCUS Program - FOCUS is a series of classroom sessions focusing on cognitive-behavioral group intervention that promotes healthy behavior and responsible decision-making among pregnant teens and young mothers. The program covers topics such as responsible behavior, relationships, pregnancy prevention, repeat pregnancy, and STI prevention.

Substance Exposed Newborn Prevention & Protection - In 2016, Healthy Start of SWFL initiated a Drug Exposed Newborn Task Force in Collier County to address the increased number of babies born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS), a condition caused when a mother has exposed her baby to drugs, prescribed or illegal. A second task force was created in Lee County and is currently in operation.

KIMMIE'S RECOVERY ZONE - An independent, non-profit organization led and governed by representatives of local communities of recovery. These organizations organize recovery-focused policy advocacy activities, carry out recovery-focused community education and outreach programs, and/or provide peer-based recovery support services.

Resource Center – Include support groups, virtual healthcare, and Narcan resources

LEE COUNTY COALITION FOR A DRUG-FREE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA - The mission is to reduce substance abuse in Lee County by raising awareness of prevention resources through collaboration, education, and inspiration.

LEE COUNTY HOMLESS COALITION - The Lee County Homeless Coalition is a non-profit advocacy group made up of community and faith-based service providers, local businesses, people who are currently experiencing or who have experienced homelessness, and other advocates committed to ending homelessness.

LEE COUNTY HUMAN AND VETERAN SERVICES - Lee County Human & Veteran Services has assistance programs available to many Lee County residents. Our assistance programs are available in three broad categories: Financial Assistance, Homeless Assistance, and Veteran Assistance.

Financial Assistance – Includes rent/mortgage, electric/water bill assistance, home repair assistance, home purchase assistance, indigent cremation services, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA).

Homeless Assistance – Get assistance to locate permanent housing or street outreach services.

Veterans Assistance – Lee County Veteran Services team is committed to assist veterans, surviving spouses & dependents with benefits such as disability compensation, non-service-connected pensions with or without Aid & Attendance benefits for both veterans & surviving spouse, appeals, burial benefits, education benefits, health benefits as well as a variety of other benefits.

LEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT - Proudly educates over 90,000 students in grades K-12. LCSD is the 9th largest district in Florida and the 32nd-largest school district in the US.

Adult and Career Education - Oversees the GED testing, ESOL classes, Lifelong Learning classes and middle/high career academies.

Before and After School Programs - Provides before and/or after-school childcare at elementary and middle schools and maintains a list of additional private providers approved by the School Board.

Early Childhood Learning Services - Programs for families with young preschool children.

English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) - Assist students in the acquisition of the English language.

Exceptional Student Education - Oversees services and programs to meet individual needs of students requiring special education.

Fine and Performing Arts - Oversees programs specializing in arts like dance, music, visual arts, and theater.

Migrant - Provides supplemental educational and social services to migrant children and their families.

Psychological and Social Work Services - Supports the educational success and social-emotional needs of students and provides a link between home, school, and the community.

School Counseling and Mental Health Services - Helps students with college and career readiness, financial aid, scholarships, parent/student support.

LEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE - The Lee County Sheriff's Office is a multi-faceted law enforcement agency. Deputies have countywide jurisdiction and also provide secondary law enforcement services within the city limits of Fort Myers, Cape Coral, and Sanibel. Other responsibilities include the operation of Lee County's prisons and protection of its courtrooms. LCSO has approximately 1,600 sworn law enforcement personnel and civilians support staff to meet the needs of the county's more than 700,000 residents. Community Programs include:

Community Programs – Community programs include active shooter response, animal cruelty task force, business crime prevention, cell dogs, citizen survey, citizen academy, community outreach centers, crime prevention tips, personal/residential crime prevention, RAPID, reunite, safe students/safe schools, sheriff's youth activities league, SWFL crime

stoppers, teen driver challenge, and youth boxing program.

LEE HEALTH – Lee Health is one of the largest not-for-profit public health systems in Florida, it's our mission to build a healthier future for our community.

Acute Hospitals – Includes Lee Memorial (368-bed hospital), HealthPark Medical Center (461-bed hospital), Cape Coral Hospital (291-bed hospital), and Gulf Coast Medical Center (624-bed hospital).

Specialty Hospitals – Includes Golisano Children's Hospital of Southwest Florida (135-bed pediatric hospital) and The Rehabilitation Hospital (60-bed comprehensive inpatient rehabilitant facility).

Skilled Nursing Units – Includes HealthPark Care and Rehabilitation Center (112 beds), Lee Memorial Hospital Skilled Nursing Unit (18 beds), and Gulf Coast Medical Center Skilled Nursing Unit (75 beds).

Outpatient Centers – Includes Coconut Point, HealthPark Commons, Metro, Plantation, Riverwalk, Sanctuary, and Surfside.

Health and Wellness – Providing education, empowering change, and leading the community toward better overall wellness. Services provided in the following areas:

Mental and Behavioral Health – Using therapy, hypnotherapy, education, and mind/body programs to improve your mental health.

Nutrition – Comprehensive nutrition focus to help you lose weight, cook better meals, find organic products, and manage chronic conditions such as diabetes.

Physical Activity – Personal trainers, therapists, and experts work to find the perfect exercise plan for you so you can get healthy and have fun along the way.

Purpose Driven Living – Education to ignite and inspire a new way of thinking with lifestyle coaching, national speakers, meditation, and education.

Sleep – Sleep is a fundamental part of good health. We can help diagnose problems and put you on the right path, so you feel relaxed, ready, and recharged.

Stress Management – Overcoming stress is a challenge in these modern times. Find something that works for you – massage, medication, acupuncture, fitness, and more.

LEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE - The Lee County Sheriff's Office is a multi-faceted law enforcement agency. Deputies have countywide jurisdiction and also provide secondary law enforcement services within the city limits of Fort Myers, Cape Coral, and Sanibel. Other responsibilities include the operation of Lee County's correctional facilities and protection of its courtrooms. LCSO has approximately 1,600 sworn law enforcement personnel and civilians support staff to meet the needs of the county's more than 700,000 residents.

Community Programs – Community programs include active shooter response, animal cruelty task force, business crime prevention, cell dogs, citizen survey, citizen academy, community outreach centers, crime prevention tips, personal/residential crime prevention, RAPID, reUnite, safe students/safe schools, sheriff's youth activities league, SWFL crime stoppers, teen driver challenge, and youth boxing program.

LEHIGH REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - Lehigh Regional Medical Center, a member of Prime Healthcare, is accredited by The Joint Commission with the Gold Seal of Approval as a 53-bed acute-care facility.

Committed to compassionate care, Lehigh Regional Medical Center has uniquely served its five-county community in Lehigh Acres, Florida, since 1965.

Services - Offers emergency medicine (ER), surgical services, gynecology, rehabilitation, heart care (cardiology), and outpatient radiology services.

PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS LEE - Pace provides girls and young women an opportunity for a better future through education, counseling, training, and advocacy.

Programs and Service – Services include Reach, girls’ leadership council, goal setting and ongoing process monitoring, academic education, counseling and mental health services, service learning, and career preparation.

PARK ROYAL HOSPITAL - Park Royal Hospital provides modern, compassionate treatment for adults and seniors suffering with mental health issues and co-occurring disorders.

Adult Inpatient Program - Serves patients who have a significant impairment that keeps them from functioning well without help. That may be due to a primary mental health disorder including depression, schizophrenia, anxiety or bipolar disorder, or a substance abuse issue.

Senior Inpatient Program - A leading inpatient program for seniors in the Fort Myers area who are struggling with mental health disorders or substance abuse issues.

Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) - Offers comprehensive services through our intensive outpatient program in Fort Myers, Florida.

RESTORE Addiction Program - Offers an inpatient recovery program for substance abuse and addiction called RESTORE, which is an acronym that stands for: Recognize. Empower. Support. Transform. Overcome. Reflect. Engage.

Detox Program - Provides comprehensive detox treatment to those struggling with the damaging effects of substance abuse and drug addiction.

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) – A six-bed ECT suite that is equipped with the most current technology and staffed by a specially trained team.

Co-Occurring Disorder Program - Offers a leading inpatient program for adults and older adults in the Fort Myers area who are struggling with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues.

Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) - As part of the comprehensive care that we have long been dedicated to delivering, Park Royal Behavioral Health Services is proud to offer a partial hospitalization program for male and female adults, aged 18 and older.

SALVATION ARMY - Faith-based organization provides social services including food, shelter, and clothing to those in need. Also offers disaster relief services, childcare centers, AIDS education, and residential services, medical facilities, shelters for battered women and children, family counseling, vocational training, and substance abuse rehabilitation.

Adult Rehabilitation Program - Residential work therapy program for men addicted to drugs and/or alcohol. Offers job training, life skills and the opportunity to earn a GED. Income from the thrift stores supports the Adult Rehabilitation Center.

SENIOR FRIENDSHIP CENTERS OF LEE COUNTY - Our Lee County services are focused on nutritious meals and social engagement, supportive aging, volunteering, caregiving support, in-home services, and

Friendship at Home. Our programs and services in Lee County are a true lifeline for seniors in need of vital services in Southwest Florida.

Dining - Enjoy a meal in a friendly social setting for the 60+ crowd at our dining sites in Fort Myers, North Fort Myers, Cape Coral, and Lehigh Acres. In addition to a nutritious lunch, you can participate in activities to strengthen your mind and body – and it’s a great way to connect with others. We can also arrange for the delivery of meals to isolated seniors through our Home Delivered Meals program, and we deliver Friendship Food Bags monthly to low-income elders.

In-Home Care - We can help arrange for the most appropriate care for your older relative, family, and you. Knowledge, experience, respect, and compassion ensure that you and your loved one feel comfortable with the decisions made and the quality of care provided. Our trained case managers provide assessment of needs, in-home services, follow-up visits and monitoring of care.

EHEAP - The Emergency Home Energy Assistance for the Elderly Program (EHEAP) assists low-income households, with at least one person aged 60 and older, when the households are experiencing a home energy emergency. Due to COVID-19 funding, eligible households may receive assistance on a monthly basis provided the qualifications for the program are met for a maximum benefit of \$5,000.

RELIEF Respite for Caregivers - RELIEF stands for Respite for Elders Living in Everyday Families. The program provides much needed respite for a few hours to caregivers. The temporary service is provided free of charge and is offered during nights and weekends, beyond the normal workday hours, making it possible for caregivers to enjoy a dinner, a movie or just a walk outside.

Friendship at Home - Isolation is a challenge with older adults who often deal when they choose to age in place. Especially if a spouse or partner passes away, survivors sometimes fail to thrive on their own without intervention. We provide these programs:

Telephone Reassurance – Volunteers will call once or twice a week to check on their clients and engage them in conversation.

Friendly Visitor Program – Volunteers are matched with a senior who requests a friend to come and chat, help with errands, play games, or just enjoy companionship.

Supportive Intervention Programs – Our Friendship at Home coordinators can help clients with limited mobility access community resources to meet their needs.

United Way 211 – Provides 24-hour comprehensive helpline and support services for individuals seeking crisis intervention, assistance and/or information and referrals to health and human services, community resources and disaster-related information in Lee, Hendry, and Glades County. Callers in crisis should call 9- 1-1 or go to the nearest emergency room.

24-Hour Helpline Services - Crisis/suicide intervention, empathetic listening, information, and referral helpline for callers of all ages seeking assistance with problems and needs such as mental health, substance abuse, family violence, financial problems, hunger, shelter needs, relationship issues, and depression.

Behavioral Health Info Line - Specialized 24-hour helpline providing information and referral for mental health services, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, case management, and other specialized behavioral health services.

Care Coordination - Information and referral services for families and caregivers of children with physical needs and/or children with developmental disabilities including Autism, intellectual disabilities, and Cerebral Palsy.

Child Care Resource & Referral - Provides referrals for quality childcare, early learning programs, and community resources.

Help Me Grow - Provides a centralized access point for early detection and connections to services for children, ages 0-8 years, who are at risk for developmental and/or behavioral problems, including free developmental screenings.

Teen Hotline - Provides information, referral, crisis intervention, and non-judgmental listening services for youth, to help them with issues of adolescent and young adulthood.

Touchline/Senior Helpline - Provides daily telephone reassurance call and emotional support for people 60+ years, living alone and in need of someone to check on them.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/IFAS EXTENSION FAMILY NUTRITION PROGRAM - The UF/IFAS Extension Family Nutrition Program (FNP) has provided free nutrition education to SNAP-eligible people in Florida since 1996. FNP also provides free resources for local organizations to support and promote healthy eating and physical activity in their communities. The FNP program is currently in 40 counties.

Eat Healthy, Live Well – Includes recipes, tips for a healthy lifestyle, educational videos, and free classes (Topics may include meal planning, cooking, grocery shopping on a budget, understanding nutrition facts labels, and food safety).

Improve Community Health – Includes trainings, consultations and technical assistance, networking and coalition building, and free resources.

VET CENTER – Fort Myers Vet Center offers confidential help for Veterans, service members, and their families at no cost in a non-medical setting. Our services include counseling for needs such as depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the psychological effects of military sexual trauma (MST). We can also connect you with more support in VA and your community.

WHITESANDS TREATMENT CENTER - Our Fort Myers Drug Rehab and alcohol treatment facility is a multi-licensed and accredited facility that specializes in the treatment of alcoholism, addiction, and co-occurring issues. Our professional, experienced, and caring staff develops individualized treatment plans for each of our clients and utilizes multi-modal, multi-disciplinary therapies to help our clients achieve sobriety and recovery while minimizing the risk of relapse. Our goals for treatment are long-term recovery and sustained personal growth.

Treatment Programs – Offers flexible lengths of stay, multiple levels of care, 24/7 onsite staff, and MAT programs.

Life Skills Programs - Each patient gets a life skills guide who works with them daily to help this become a healthy habit long-term.

Relapse Prevention - Recovery and Wellness Program to help address concerns that come with the transition between leaving inpatient treatment and entering the next phase in the recovery process.

Education

Lee County's Educational services sector represents 7.7% of the County's economy, employing 25,000 educators, administrators, and support staff. This includes 10 colleges and universities with campuses in the county, 96 public schools, 48 private schools, and 23 charter schools.

Lee County has the 32nd largest school district in the nation and the ninth largest in the state. For the 2020-2021 school year, Lee County School District has approximately 95,023 students enrolled.

Accredited colleges and universities in Lee County

- Florida Gulf Coast University
- Florida SouthWestern State College
- Hodges University
- Keiser University
- Nova Southeastern University
- Rasmussen University
- Fort Myers Technical College
- Cape Coral Technical College
- Southern Technical College
- Southwest Florida Public Services Academy

Libraries

Public Libraries – Founded in 1964, The Lee County Library System is comprised of 13 branch locations.

- Bonita Springs Public Library
- Cape Coral-Lee County Public Library
- Captiva Memorial Library
- Dunbar-Jupiter Hammon Public Library
- East County Regional Library
- Fort Myers Regional Library
- Johann Fust Community Library
- Lakes Regional Library
- North Fort Myers Public Library
- Northwest Regional Library
- Pine Island Public Library
- Riverdale Branch Library
- South County Regional Library

Library Services – The Lee County Library System provides many resources and services to the public.

Telephone Reference

Call 239-479-4636 to reach Telephone Reference for quick facts, information about your account, and library services. Please be sure to have your library card available when calling.

Curbside Holds Pickup

This service is available for patrons with library materials being held at branch locations.

Literacy and Adult Basic Education

The Lee County Library System offers literacy programs and services for adults who wish to improve their reading skills. These include in-person and online programs, literacy collection materials and language learning e-sources.

Talking Books

Serves people with a visual disability or a physical disability that prevents them from holding a book or turning a page.

Books-by-Mail

Serves people who, due to temporary or long-term physical and medical disabilities, are unable to come to the library. Caregivers also qualify for Books-by-Mail service.

Interlibrary Loan

Is a borrowing and lending program used between library systems to share materials that are not owned by every library. Patrons can request materials not owned by Lee County Library System through Interlibrary Loan.

Purchase Requests

We welcome suggestions to purchase materials not currently owned by the library. However, all requests cannot be guaranteed.

Print from Anywhere, Pick Up at the Library

You can print from anywhere and pick up at your local library. Use your own computers or mobile devices to print from anywhere and pick up your printouts at the library. Each library has its own website link, printer listing on the app, and email address.

Nature and Wildlife Areas

- Bob Jane Preserve, Alva
- Buckingham Trails Preserve, Buckingham
- Caloosahatchee Creek Preserve, North Fort Myers
- Calusa Nature Center & Planetarium, Fort Myers
- Four Mile Cove Ecological Preserve, Cape Coral
- Galt Preserve, St. James City
- Hickory Swamp Preserve, Buckingham
- Powell Creek Preserve, North Fort Myers
- Prairie Pines Preserve, North Fort Myers
- Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve, Fort Myers
- Telegraph Creek Preserve, Alva
- Wild Turkey Strand Preserve, Fort Myers

Yellow Fever Creek Preserve, Cape Coral
Yucca Pens Unit State Wildlife Management Area, Cape Coral

Other Areas and Attractions

Lee County has many attractions for both residents and visitors of the county. Some of these attractions include:

- Alliance for the Arts
- Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum
- Bonita Beach Dog Park
- Edison & Ford Winter Estates
- Fort Myers Beach Pier
- Fort Myers River District
- Gasparilla island Lighthouse
- Sanibel Lighthouse
- IMAG History & Science Center
- Leoma Lovegrove Gallery & Gardens
- Sanibel Lighthouse
- Shell Factory
- Sidney & Berne Davis Art Center
- Southwest Florida Museum of History
- The Butterfly Estates

Transportation

Airports

The Lee County Port Authority was established in 1983 to operate Southwest Florida International Airport and Page Field. The Port Authority is an enterprise fund, totally supported by revenue generated from its operations. No ad valorem (property) taxes are used in airport operations or expansion.

Lee County Public and Private Airports

- Boca Grande Helistop Heliport (Private)
- Henderson Heliport (Private)
- Bokeelia Helistop Heliport (Private)
- Cape Coral Hospital Heliport (Private)
- St. James Helistop Heliport (Private)
- Corkscrew Trace Airpark Airport (Private)
- Buckingham Field Airport (Private)
- Caloosa Downtown Seaplane Base (Private)
- Eagles Landing Airport (Private)
- Gulf Coast Medical Center Heliport (Private)
- Lee Memorial Hospital Heliport (Private)
- Page Field Airport (Public)
- Pine Island Airport (Private)
- Pine Ridge Helistop Heliport (Private)
- Pine Shadow Airpark Airport (Private)
- Salty Approach Airport (Private)

Southern Machine Steel Yard Heliport (Private)
Southwest Florida International Airport (Public)
Southwest Florida Regional Medical Center Heliport (Private)
Strayhorn Ranch Airport (Private)
Tranquility Bay Strip Airport (Private)
Wink Tv Heliport (Private)
Woodstock Airport (Private)
Pine Island Helistop Heliport (Private)
Bowmans Beach Helistop Heliport (Private)
Captiva Heliport (Private)

Public Transportation

Greyhound
Lee Tran
River District Trolley

Railroads

Seminole Gulf Railway

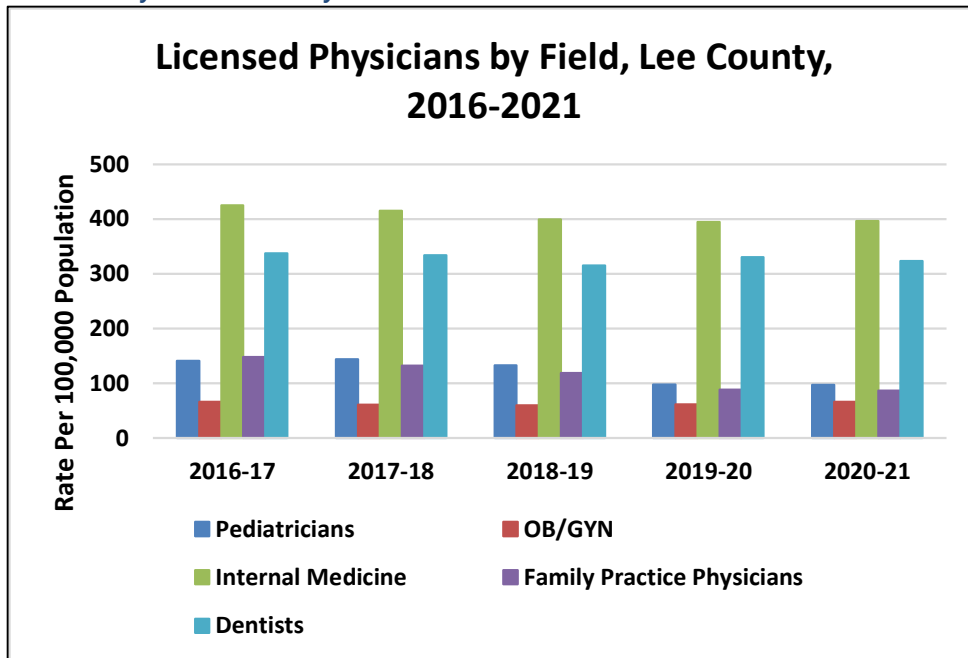
Healthcare Facilities, Physician, Dentist and Other Healthcare Professional Availability

Lee County Licensed Healthcare Facilities

Adult Day Care Center	12	Home Medical Equipment Provider	33
Ambulatory Surgical Center	27	Hospice	1
Assisted Living Facility	76	Hospitals	8
Birth Center	0	Nursing Homes	20
Clinical Laboratory	901	Rehabilitation Agency	9
Healthcare Clinic	69	Skilled Nursing Unit	2
Home Health Agency	93	Transitional Living Facility	0

Source: floridahealthfinder.gov

Lee County Licensed Physicians



Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Indicator	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Total Physicians	1,617	2,195	2,237	2,342	2,462
Pediatricians	97	98	133	144	141
OB/GYN	66	62	60	61	66
Internal Medicine	396	394	399	415	425
Family Practice Physicians	87	88	119	132	148
Dentists	323	330	315	334	337

Source: FLHealth CHARTS

Physician Workforce Annual Report

In the 2022 Physician Workforce Annual Report (published November 2022), some statewide key findings were identified.

- Over one-third (31.3%) of Florida's 67 counties have a per capita rate of less than 10 physicians per 10,000 population.
- Only 2% (1,076) of physicians have a direct patient care practice in Florida's rural counties.
- The percentage of minority physicians has been increasing since 2012-13 from 39.2% to 45.8%.
- Almost 60% (33,814) of physicians are age 50 and older.
- Both the number and percentage of female physicians is increasing. For physicians under age 40, the percentage of female physicians is almost half (45.8%).
- The top three specialty groups for physicians providing direct patient care in Florida are internal medicine (28.0% or 16,011), family medicine (14.7% or 8,386), and pediatrics (8.0% or 4,550).
- Primary care physicians account for 31.5% of physicians providing direct patient care.
- Almost three-quarters (74.2% or 36,547) of the physicians practice in an office setting, and 18.8% (9,249) practice in a hospital.
- Over three-quarters (75.9%) of physicians report they accept patients with Medicare, and just under two-thirds (64.3%) of physicians report they accept patients with Medicaid.
- A total of 9.7% (5,633) of physicians' plan to retire in the next five years.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Example of the templates used for meetings and are uploaded as part of reporting requirements to DOH Central Office.



Florida Department of Health in <CountyName> County
Annual CHIP Review Meeting
Meeting Location Room <#000>
 <Insert Date>, 0:00 – 0:00 a.m./p.m.

AGENDA

Purpose:

Annual CHIP Review Meeting to monitor implementation of the CHIP, review and assign action items, and recognize practices with improved performance.

Topic	Lead
Welcome/Call to Order	
Previous Action Items <i>Provide updates on action items from the last meeting.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 1: • Item 2: • Item 3: 	
Progress Reports <i>Provide a brief status update and progress report on plans/projects.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHIP 	
Objectives Not Meeting Target <i>Review and present objective(s) from the monitoring report that are not on track to meet their target(s).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective # • Objective # 	
Recognition of Improved Performance <i>Recognize practices that resulted in improved performance and/or high performers meeting targets.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area 1 • Area 2 • Area 3 	
Additional Discussion Items <i>List other related topics or issues to be discussed or decided.</i>	
Action Items <i>Discuss next steps and assign action items to team members.</i>	
Meeting Evaluation <i>Feedback and suggestions for next month/quarter's review.</i>	
Adjourn	



Florida Department of Health in <CountyName> County
 Annual CHIP Review Meeting
 Meeting Location Room <#000>
 <Insert Date>, 0:00 – 0:00 a.m./p.m.

SIGN-IN SHEET

Purpose:

Annual CHIP Review Meeting to monitor implementation of the CHIP, review and assign action items, and recognize practices with improved performance.

***Members**

Position	In Attendance	Position	In Attendance
Health Officer (Chair)		Accreditation Liaison	
Executive Management Team		QI Plan Lead	
		Strategic Plan Lead	
		CHIP Lead	

**Note: A quorum of two-thirds of members is required.*

Attendees (e.g. community partners, additional CHD staff)

Name	Organization	Name	Organization



Florida Department of Health in <CountyName>
County Annual CHIP Review Meeting
Meeting Location Room <#000>
 <Insert Date>, 0:00 – 0:00 a.m./p.m.

Speaker	Topic	Discussion
	Welcome/Call to Order	
	Previous Action Items <i>Provide updates on action items from the last meeting.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 1: • Item 2: • Item 3: 	
	Progress Reports <i>Provide a brief status update and progress report on plans/projects.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHIP 	
	Objectives Not Meeting Target <i>Review and present objective(s) from the monitoring report that are not on track to meet their target(s).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective # • Objective # 	
	Recognition of Improved Performance <i>Recognize practices that resulted in improved performance and/or high performers meeting targets.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area 1 • Area 2 • Area 3 	
	Additional Discussion Items <i>List other related topics or issues to be discussed or decided.</i>	



Florida Department of Health in <CountyName>
County Annual CHIP Review Meeting
Meeting Location Room <#000>
<Insert Date>, 0:00 – 0:00 a.m./p.m.

Speaker	Topic	Discussion
	Action Items <i>Discuss next steps and assign action items to team members.</i>	
	Meeting Evaluation <i>Feedback and suggestions for next month/quarter's review.</i>	
	Adjourn	Next meeting date/time
	Attachments <i>List any attachments and include with minutes.</i>	