



ElderSource

start here for help

2022 Northeast Florida Aging Population Needs Assessment

*An analysis of opportunities to support older adults,
adults with disabilities, and caregivers.*

Prepared by:





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ElderSource is the State designated Area Agency on Aging and Aging and Disability Resource Center for seven counties in Northeast Florida. As part of a nationwide network of area agencies on aging, we are charged with identifying the needs of older adults, persons with disabilities and their caregivers. We use a variety of tools to gather this important information including, but not limited to:

- Calls to our Helpline
- Advisory Council feedback
- Surveys
- Focus groups
- Public hearings

The Needs Assessment conducted by the Health Planning Council for Northeast Florida is yet another tool in the toolbox. This Needs Assessment will be used, along with the data collected from the other tools to develop our mandated Area Plan which outlines strategies for identifying and addressing the gaps in programs and services for older adults and their caregivers.

It is ElderSource's mission to help people to live and age with independence and dignity in their home and community. This Needs Assessment and our Area Plan will help us to do that.

Thank you to all who participated in the process, making it more meaningful and ensuring our plans are relevant and address the future needs of the community.

Sincerely,

Linda J. Levin, M.S.G.
CEO



*The Area Agency on Aging and the Aging and Disability Resource Center for Northeast Florida
Serving Baker, Clay, Duval Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns and Volusia Counties Since 1974*

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Executive Summary

At the beginning of 2022, ElderSource launched the Aging Population Needs Assessment (APNA) to understand the health status and needs of the community served by ElderSource. The purpose of the Aging Population Needs Assessment is to uncover the needs and issues in the counties within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) and better recognize the causes and factors contributing to health and quality of life in Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties.

ElderSource engaged the services of the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. (HPCNEF) to assist with the assessment. HPCNEF is the statutorily designated (F.S. 408.033) local health council that serves the seven northeast Florida counties of Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. HPCNEF's mission is to utilize partnerships in planning, research, and service to build healthy communities. HPCNEF achieves this mission by providing communities the insights, tools, and services necessary to identify their most pressing issues through the APNA. The process included primary data collection to hear community opinions and perspectives on health issues as well as a comprehensive secondary data in order to arrive at intersecting themes. These themes were considered in the identification and prioritization of key issues in regard to the health of the senior population and their caregivers. To provide context the key issues were grouped into the five Social Determinants of Health: Economic Stability, Education Access and Quality, Healthcare Access and Quality, Neighborhood and Built Environment, and Social and Community Context. Social determinants of Health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environment where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.^[52]

Many concerns emerged across the intersecting theme areas from the community survey, focus groups, interviews, and secondary data that consisted of readily available data from reliable sources. Key findings and gaps included the following:

Economic Stability:

- Financial Health – High costs of all types of insurance (health, housing, etc.); insurance does not always cover all services needed; and many have a yearly income between \$15,000 and \$49,999
- Daily Needs/Healthcare Cost Affordability – High cost for healthcare, and insurance does not always cover all services

Social and Community Context:

- Mental Health, Isolation and Loneliness – Mental healthcare is not easily accessible, there are not enough mental health providers, and caregivers are unaware of services that promote socialization activities for older adults

- Social Interaction Classes – Need for increased socialization opportunities including a wide variety of classes and educational opportunities that are culturally sensitive and in an environment where attendees feel safe

Healthcare Access and Quality:

- Increased Services for Older Adults – A gap in the knowledge of available resources for older adults, and due to the limited availability of health-related services and healthcare providers, individuals often must travel outside the community or county to get the services they need
- Increased Services for Adults with Disabilities (ages 24-64) – A gap in the knowledge of available resources for adults with disabilities, and due to the limited availability of health-related services and healthcare providers, individuals often must travel outside the community or county to get the services they need

Education Access and Quality:

- Marketing and Outreach – A gap in knowledge of available services or resources focused on assisting caregivers and adults living with disabilities
- Technology and System Navigation - Limited knowledge on how to use technology, fear of using technology, hard to remember how to use technology, and a lack of technology training resources and classes

Neighborhood and Built Environment:

- Transportation Options – Limitations of public transportation including unreliable services, long commute times to bus stops, the large geographic area of communities, and the lack of wheelchair-accessible transportation options
- Home Maintenance (Indoor and Outdoor) - Unaffordable costs for repair work to upkeep their property, difficulty keeping up with house maintenance, and untrustworthy maintenance service providers

The above intersecting theme areas and key findings were presented during two prioritization meetings. The priorities meeting participants included leaders of nonprofit organizations, representatives from various professional organizations, representatives from Councils on Aging, and ElderSource administration. Those participants ranked the five SDOHs in priority order, shown here:

Economic Stability:

1. Daily Needs / Healthcare Cost Affordability
2. Financial Health

Social and Community Context:

1. Mental Health, Isolation and Loneliness

2. Social Interaction Classes

Healthcare Access and Quality:

1. Increased Services for Older Adults
2. Increased Services for Adults with Disabilities

Education Access and Quality:

1. Technology and System Navigation
2. Marketing and Outreach to those with Disabilities

Neighborhood and Built Environment:

1. Increase Transportation Options
2. Home Maintenance (Indoor and Outdoor)

The ElderSource Needs Assessment will serve as a reference document to strategically plan for services to meet the needs of older adults, adults with disabilities, and caregivers, and will provide data to assist in the development of ElderSource's Area Plan.

Introduction

The Aging Population Needs Assessment (APNA) utilizes a process of systematically gathering primary and secondary data to research the health and well-being of a community. The APNA aims to measure and validate the health needs issues within the identified service area. The assessment helps present a clearer vision of the causes and contributing factors affecting health and quality of life, guiding the focus of the strategic planning process.

Specifically, the APNA process assists ElderSource and community partners by:

1. Identifying and analyzing the unmet physical and mental health, social, and environmental needs within PSA4.
2. Acquiring an understanding of the circumstances facing older adults and adults with disabilities in their identified service population to include possible environmental and public policy changes.
3. Summarizing a comprehensive understanding of what ElderSource provides, who they serve, the challenges they face, how well they achieve their goals; and
4. Assisting those overseeing ElderSource in making informed decisions regarding service gaps, organizational/program design, resource allocation, and community partnerships.

ElderSource demonstrates ongoing commitment to community engagement by addressing health issues and mobilizing resources toward improving health outcomes through this comprehensive process.

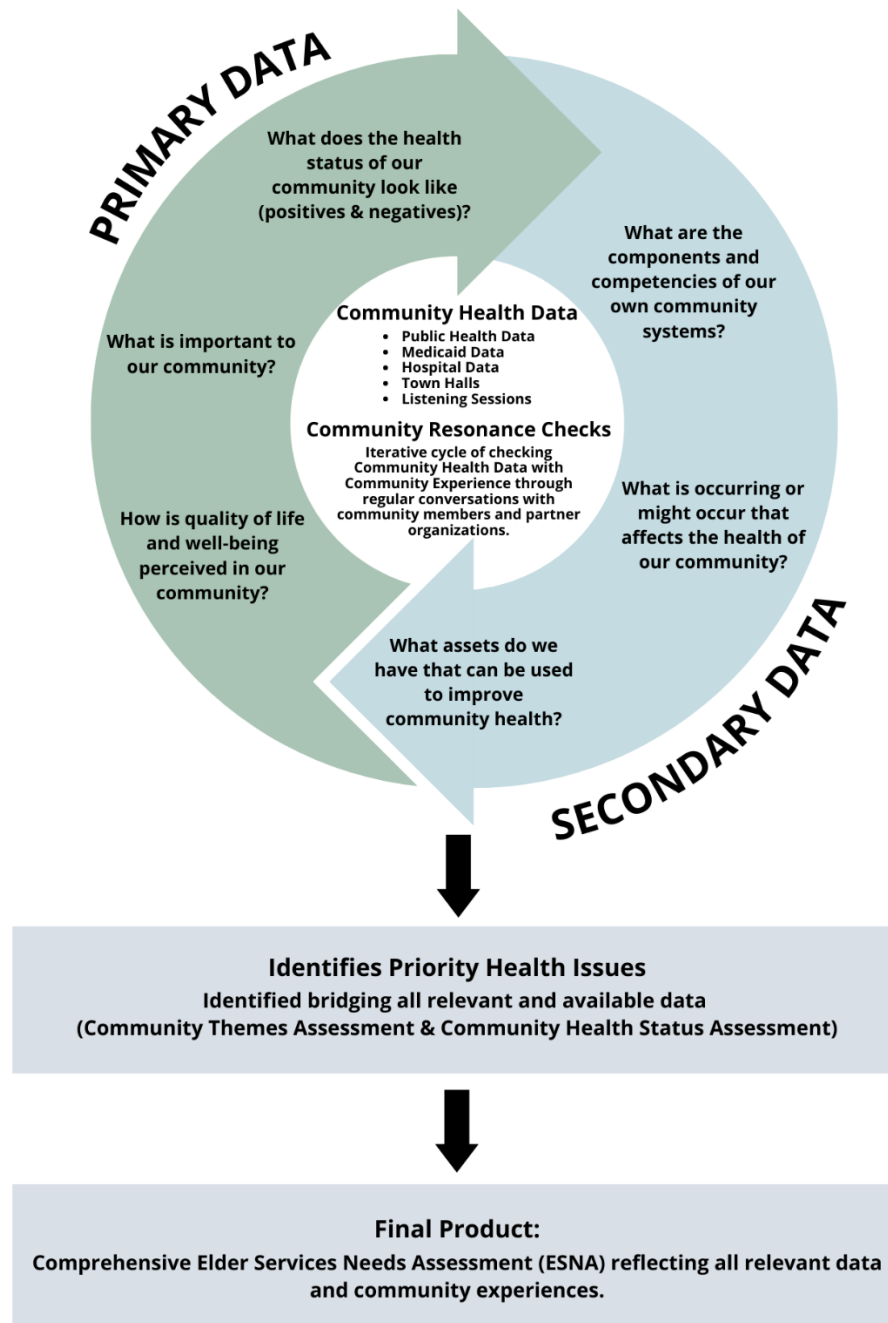
ElderSource made concerted efforts toward inclusivity by involving and understanding diverse perspectives and vulnerable populations through the direct engagement of key community partners. Community-based organizations collaborated by providing community input and lived experiences from priority populations. Volunteer participants shared their insights on their communities' vision, strengths, challenges, and needs in the form of surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

Methodology

ElderSource used a mixed methods approach for the APNA. ElderSource prioritized community voice and input in this assessment with qualitative and quantitative data; the former was gathered through interviews and focus groups and the latter was extracted from surveys. The APNA utilizes a nationally recognized model and best practice for completing Aging Population Needs Assessments and health improvement plans called Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), in cooperation with the Public Health Practice Program Office of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), developed the MAPP tool. NACCHO and the CDC's vision for implementing MAPP is "communities achieving improved health and quality of life by

mobilizing partnerships and taking strategic action." A modified MAPP process, tailored to community needs and capacity, was used for this assessment. Using the MAPP tools and process helped ElderSource ensure that a collaborative and participatory methodology focused on wellness, quality of life, and health equity would identify shared, actionable strategic health priorities for the community. **EXHIBIT 1** displays the process ElderSource used for the APNA.

EXHIBIT 1: THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY THEMES MODIFIED MODEL



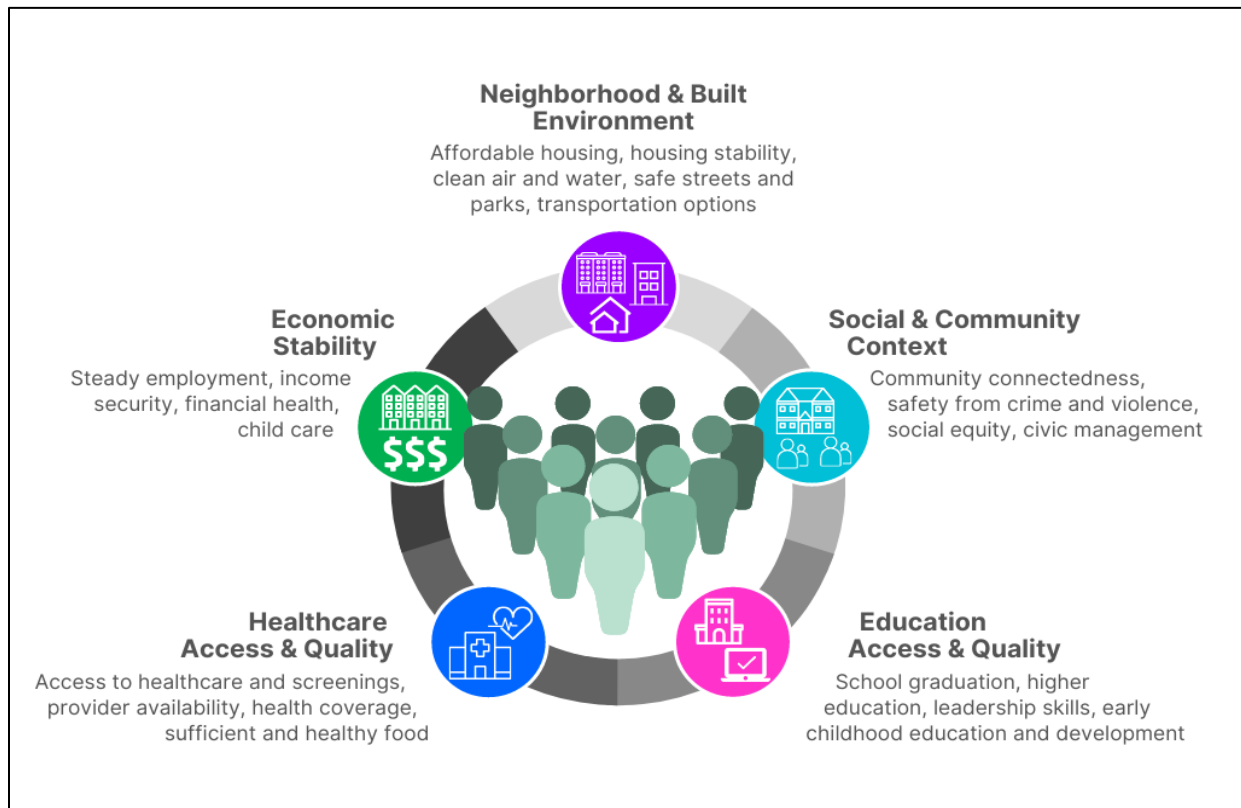
Source: Healthy Columbia Willamette Collaborative, 2019 Link: [2019 Community Health Needs Assessment \(comagine.org\)](https://comagine.org/2019-Community-Health-Needs-Assessment)

The needs assessment also focuses on the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) health equity lens displayed in **EXHIBIT 2**. This health equity lens allows a better understanding of the factors contributing to health patterns for population health. As a result, data-informed planning facilitates the selection of evidence-based strategies and the allocation of resources to provide all community members with the opportunity to live healthier lives. Contributing factors such as race, ethnicity, income, and geography, often have intertwined influence on health patterns. In recognition of these integrated factors, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services establishes the SDOH indicators through the Healthy People initiative every 10 years. Healthy People 2030 organizes the social determinants of health around five key domains:

1. Economic Stability
2. Education Access and Quality
3. Healthcare Access and Quality
4. Neighborhood and Built Environment
5. Social and Community Context

The needs assessment references the SDOH national health priorities to provide a backdrop in understanding which factors contribute to the disparities in health outcomes experienced by various community members of PSA4. **EXHIBIT 2** presents the SDOH model from Health People 2030.

EXHIBIT 2: HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030 SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH MODEL



Data Source: Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Link: [Social Determinants of Health - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov](https://www.health.gov/social-determinants-of-health)

Quantitative and qualitative data drove the APNA by collecting and analyzing primary and secondary data sources. Demographics were used to further break down the primary and secondary data. Primary and secondary data were gathered for the following populations residing in PSA4:

- Older adults aged 60 and older
- Adults with disabilities aged 18 and older
- Caregivers who provide care to older adults aged 60 and older or adults with disabilities aged 18 and older

ElderSource examined conditions by racial and ethnic categories, whenever possible, to focus on how health differs within communities of color. Traditionally, these populations are often most impacted by health disparities. There are limitations on how race and ethnicity are collected and categorized in the data systems used in this report. Most data collection systems use a limited number of racial and ethnic categories that are not always self-reported by an individual, leading to bias in data collection. Another limitation is the lack of specificity in categorizing those who identify with multiple races or ethnicities.

Report Organization

The community members' physical, mental, environmental, and social well-being measures a community's health. Assessing population health requires navigation through inter-weaving collaborative systems and complex determinants of health. Quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis from primary and secondary sources drive the Aging Population Needs Assessment. There are four sections in this report:

1. Community Themes Assessment
2. Community Health Status Assessment
3. Intersecting Themes and Status Assessment
4. Appendices

Community Themes Assessment

Gathering community input is critical in envisioning a healthy population in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). The Community Themes Assessment represents the community's input or perspective on the health problems and needs of the community. The community members of PSA4 provide their views in answering these questions:

- What is vital to the community?
- How is the quality of life perceived in the community?
- What assets does the community have to improve community health?

ElderSource used a survey, focus groups, and interviews to determine the community vision of health for older adults, adults with disabilities, and their caregivers. These data

collection methods provided valuable perspectives on community health and quality of life issues. Detailed descriptive analysis of the surveys, interviews, and focus group responses comprise the Community Themes Assessment section of this report.

Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment provides a narrative summary of the data presented for the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) using the SDOH framework. The topic of area health and wellness includes sources such as County Health Rankings and CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey findings. The healthcare system review includes indicators of assets and resources such as insurance coverage (public and private), physician supply rate, and health professional shortage areas.

Intersecting Themes Assessment

The Intersecting Themes Assessment presents recurrent themes and noteworthy findings across the first two components of the Community Themes Assessment and Community Health Status Assessments. The intersecting themes provide a guiding framework for identifying and prioritizing strategic issues.

Appendices

This section provides copies of the tools, data analysis, and policies providing a supportive resource allowing the community to gain a more detailed understanding of the APNA process.

Community Themes Assessment

Quantitative data from secondary data sets provide only a piece of the puzzle describing a community's core health needs and health issues. A community perspective is critical to fully understand the health and quality of life landscape in a planning service area. The assessment results in comprehensive insight into community issues, concerns, and perceptions on quality of life through the lens of its members. The Community Themes Assessment answers the questions:

- How is the quality of life perceived in your community?
- What factors define a healthy community?
- What are the most important health problems in your community?

The needs assessment included quantitative survey data collection and qualitative data from focus groups and interviews. The data collected included strengths and challenges community members experienced in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). An analysis of the collected data identified needs and common themes.

EXHIBIT 3 summarizes the community member participant data by type collected in each county.

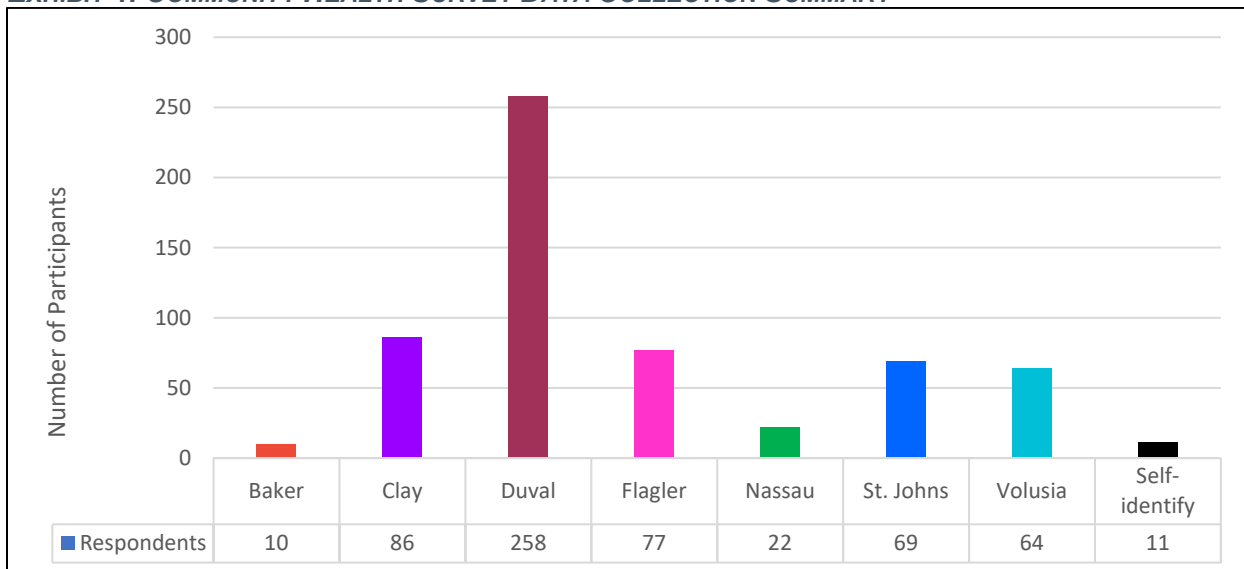
EXHIBIT 3: PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY BY PARTICIPANTS

County	Survey	Focus Group	Interviews	Total by County
Baker	10	5	0	15
Clay	86	21	6	113
Duval	258	11	5	274
Flagler	77	0	1	78
Nassau	22	5	2	29
St. Johns	69	0	1	70
Volusia	64	3	5	72
Other	11	1	0	12
Total by Tool Type	597	46	20	663

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Community Health Survey

Five hundred ninety-seven (597) community members participated in the community health survey, with completion time averaging less than 12 minutes. Duval County, with the highest population within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4), had the most responses (258 or 43.2 percent). Other, in the county column, represents a caregiver living outside of PSA4. However, they provide care to someone residing within PSA4. **EXHIBIT 4** provides a summary table showing the number and percentage of received surveys by county, meeting the criteria detailed in the methodology section.

EXHIBIT 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Methodology

Community members living in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) provided quantitative data through a primarily internet-based survey developed by ElderSource and their partners. Research operators pre-tested the survey for functionality, ease of

use, and accessibility through cellphones and tablets. ElderSource and community agencies collaboratively deployed the survey by a Microsoft® Forms link via Constant Contact, social media outlets, and direct emails to over 3,700 potential participants.

The survey remained available for community member input from February 1, 2022, through March 31, 2022. Participants answered up to 57 questions regarding quality of life, community health concerns, and social determinants of health. The survey defined community members as the following:

- People 55 years of age or older living in the planning and service area.
- People 18 years of age or older with a disability living in the planning and service area.
- People who provide care to someone 55 years of age or older or 18 years of age or older with a disability living in the planning and service area.

Responses from individuals who did not meet the above criteria or did not complete at least 50 percent of the survey did not meet the requirements for analysis inclusion. Data research operators copied received paper surveys into the electronic form.

Survey data collection employed a convenience sampling approach (participants were selected based on accessibility and willingness to participate). When the survey closed, there were 667 community surveys in the electronic database with participants classified as follows: 70 were incomplete and ineligible, whereas 597 met the assessment criteria. Health planners analyzed the eligible, completed surveys from 597 PSA4 community members. The general demographic factors collected on survey participants are in **EXHIBIT 5** below. The resulting descriptive analysis identified key themes and critical points.

Survey Respondent Demographics Profile

About 93 percent of survey participants were between 47 to 85+ years of age. The largest segment of the age distribution at 19.8 percent was among those 60 to 64 years of age. More than half of the participants (51.1 percent) were between 47 and 69 years old compared to the 42 percent of the survey participants who were over 70. No participants selected *prefer not to answer*.

Participants were primarily female (76.5 percent) compared to male (22.6 percent). Transgender (0.2 percent), non-binary (0.3 percent), and *prefer not to answer* (0.3 percent) received the fewest responses. Questioning and self-identify received zero survey responses.

Survey race demographics identified as White or Caucasian with the most responses (78.4 percent), followed by Black or African American (15.6 percent), *prefer not to answer* (2.7 percent), American Indian or Alaskan Native (2.3 percent). Another 0.8 percent identified as Asian Pacific Islander. Few participants identified as Asian (1.9 percent). The self-identified participants (2.0 percent) indicated multi-racial, Indian, Hindu, Curacao, or Hispanic and Caucasian nationalities.

Participants who identified as not Hispanic or Latino (90.1 percent) outnumbered those identified as Hispanic or Latino (4.0 percent). Other responses included *prefer not to answer* (4.9 percent) and *self-identify* (1.0 percent). Participants who chose to *self-identify* indicated Curacao, West, Multi-racial, and Indian in their responses.

Many participants indicated *full retirement status* (47.9 percent), followed by *full-time employment* (30.0 percent), *unemployed due to disability* (7.2 percent), *part-time employment* (6.9 percent), and *self-employed* (3.0 percent). Survey options of *unemployed looking for work* (1.8 percent), *unemployed not looking for a job* (1.3 percent), and *prefer not to answer* (1.3 percent) received the fewest responses. Participants selecting a *self-identify* response (0.5 percent) indicated answers of disability level status.

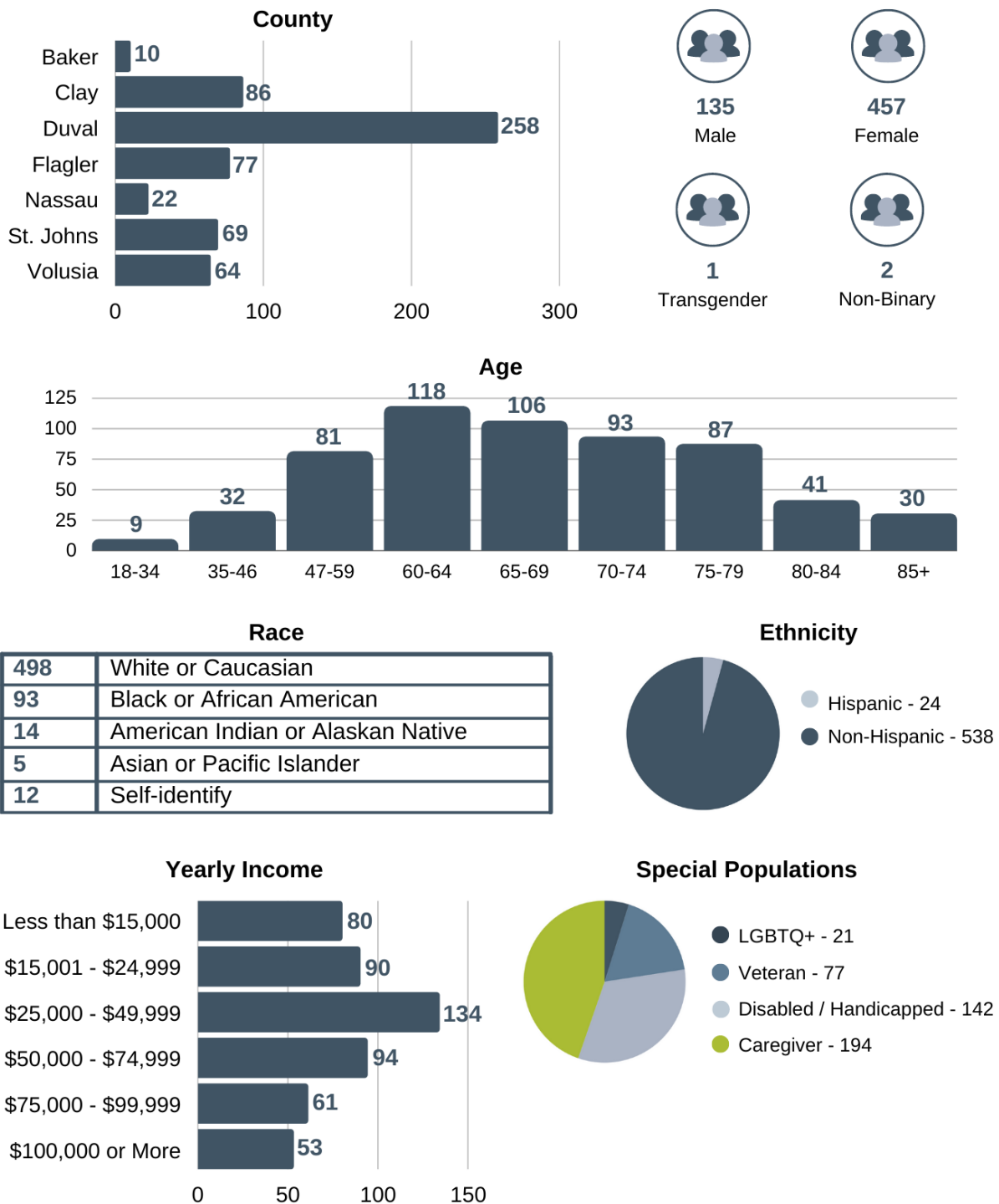
More than half of the participants (50.9 percent) reported an annual income of \$49,999 or less. At the same time, those with an income of \$50,000 or more comprised 34.8 percent of participants. The remaining participants (14.2 percent) selected *I prefer not to answer*.

Survey participants also self-identified any special population groups. Participants identifying as disabled/handicapped (23.8 percent) emerged as the largest group, followed by veterans (12.9 percent), and LGBTQ+ (3.5 percent). Participants employed as a service provider or community-based organization not contracted with ElderSource (12.2 percent) were higher than those who work for an ElderSource contracted service provider (5.9 percent).

The participants identifying as belonging to a faith-based community or religion (57.3 percent) were more than the group responding no (42.7 percent); those who responded as part of a faith-based community or religion varied in denomination or group type. Buddhism, Hindu, and Islamic categories received zero responses compared to Christian (51.1 percent) and Jewish (1.8 percent). Those selecting *prefer not to answer* (1.3 percent) were fewer than those selecting *self-identify* (3.0 percent). Survey participants providing additional information within *self-identify* varied greatly in responses.

Like faith-based community and religion, the primary language question had one high respondent category and few smaller respondent categories. English (97.2 percent) was the highest respondent category, followed by Spanish (1.5 percent) and Haitian/Creole (0.3 percent). Zero participants selected Russian, and a few selected *prefer not to answer* (0.5 percent). The *self-identify* responses included French and German.

EXHIBIT 5 provides a summary infographic of Community Health Survey participants. Readers wanting a more detailed look into participant demographics may review **CTA EXHIBIT 1** through **CTA EXHIBIT 10** of this report.

EXHIBIT 5: SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
Survey Participant Demographic Profile


Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: [CTA EXHIBIT 1 - CTA EXHIBIT 10](#).

Community Health Survey Response

This section provides a summary of the Community Health Survey responses. Those who want a more detailed look into participant responses may review **CTA EXHIBIT 11** through **CTA EXHIBIT 47** of this report.

The Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Service Population – Health Perspectives

The older adults and adults with disabilities service population of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) survey participants most often ranked their *Physical Health* (36.3 percent) as *Poor* and *Fair*. *Mental Health and Emotional Well-Being* (35.8 percent) follow closely, and *Services and Activities Provided to Older Adults in the Community* (34.8 percent) is third. Survey participants ranked their *Quality of Life* (75.4 percent) with a rating between *Good* and *Excellent*. Survey participants gave the highest *Not Sure* rating to the category of *Services and Activities Provided to Caregivers in the Community*. See details in **CTA EXHIBIT 22**.

There are many activities older adults and adults with disabilities engage in to lead a healthy lifestyle. PSA4 survey participants reported their top 5 activities in **EXHIBIT 6**. Nevertheless, PSA4 survey participants also took the opportunity to voice other activities in the self-identify option [**CTA EXHIBIT 14**]. Music, gardening, staying busy, poetry, and church were some cited activities for maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

EXHIBIT 6: TOP 5 WAYS SURVEY PARTICIPANTS STAY HEALTHY



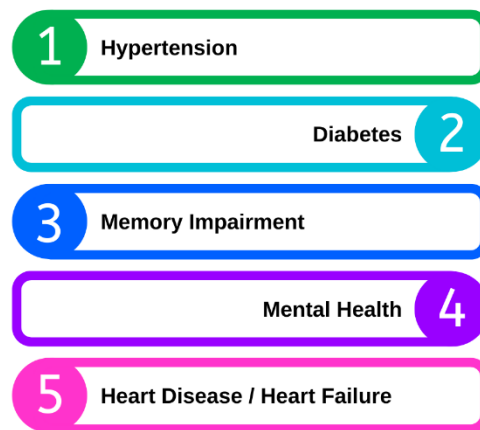
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: **CTA EXHIBIT 23**

PSA4 survey participants selected Vision Assistance Devices or Glasses (40.7 percent) as one of the sensory or mobility aids they most use. The next category identified in high use was *mobility assistance devices* (22.1 percent), followed by *hearing assistance devices or hearing aids* (13.3 percent). PSA4 survey participants selecting *none* (14.9 percent) were higher in number than those selecting the *hearing assistance devices* [**CTA EXHIBIT 28**]. PSA4 survey participants selecting the *self-identify* opportunity stated

they use respiratory devices like a “pap machine” or a caregiver to help them throughout the day [CTA EXHIBIT 29].

PSA4 survey participants face multiple and varied types of health issues. Those reporting health issues had the opportunity to pick multiple health issues. EXHIBIT 7 ranks the health issue options most selected by survey participants [CTA EXHIBIT 30]. PSA4 survey participants selecting the self-identify opportunity [CTA EXHIBIT 31] cited various autism spectrum disorders, orthopedic issues, brain and spinal injuries, respiratory, and visual conditions. PSA4 survey participants selected none (16.5 percent) as the second-highest category chosen by the participants.

EXHIBIT 7: TOP 5 SURVEY RESPONDENT HEALTH ISSUES



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: CTA Exhibit 30

PSA4 participants also identified cancer as one of the health issues they face. The PSA4 survey participants identifying as having cancer (7.0 percent) were lower than those identifying as not having cancer [CTA EXHIBIT 32]. Those selecting the *self-identify* opportunity reported several types of cancer [CTA EXHIBIT 33]. Skin, colon, kidney, and breast cancer were just a few of the responses.

Some of the PSA4 health survey participants live in an assisted living facility (4.7 percent) which is considerably less than the number of participants who do not (95.1 percent). PSA4 health survey participants who live in an assisted living facility reported that they feel respected and treated with dignity all the time (0.9 percent). Those who felt respect and dignity *most of the time* (2.3 percent) were greater in number than those reporting *some of the time* (1.0 percent), *rarely* (zero percent), *never* (0.5 percent), or *not sure* (0.2 percent). To view the detailed responses, see CTA EXHIBIT 27.

The Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Service Population – Needs Identified

According to the Social Security Administration, Normal Retirement Age (NRA)^[44] is the age at which retirement benefits are equal to the “primary insurance amount”^[48] or when the person elects to begin receiving retirement benefits. Persons born in 1937 and

earlier have an NRA of 65 compared to those born in 1960 and later who have an NRA of 67. In response to the question regarding expectant retirement age, the survey participants selecting *I am fully retired* (44.9 percent) were the largest group, followed by the age 66-74 (17.0 percent) group, and the smallest group of participants selected Age 59 or earlier (1.8 percent). Notably, the combined number of participants selecting *never, not sure, and not working but not retired* (18.7 percent) is larger than the age 66-74 group. See detailed responses in **CTA EXHIBIT 11**.

PSA4 survey participants planning for retirement had differing responses when asked how satisfied they were with their savings for that phase of life. The survey participants selecting *somewhat satisfied, not at all satisfied, and not sure* (79.3 percent) vastly outnumber those participants choosing completely *satisfied* (20.7 percent) in the amount of savings for retirement. More information is in **CTA EXHIBIT 12**.

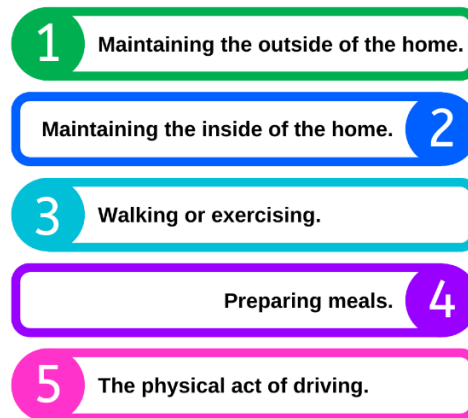
Survey participants expressed that their physical health, feeling lonely or isolated from those around them, and feeling sad, depressed, or hopeless for two or more weeks presented most problems. Contrastingly, being safe inside the home and within their neighborhood and having safe, affordable transportation represented the statements with no problem selected. **EXHIBIT 8** summarizes the ranking of problem statements for consumers. See **CTA EXHIBIT 13** for more detailed information.

EXHIBIT 8: PROBLEM STATEMENTS RANKING – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Service Population	Statement Ranking (Top 3)
Not a problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being safe inside my home. 2. Being safe within my neighborhood. 3. Having safe, affordable transportation.
Minor, Moderate, and Major Problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your physical health. 2. Feeling lonely or isolated from those around you. 3. Feeling sad, depressed, or hopeless for two or more weeks at a time.
Not sure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finding meaningful volunteer work. 2. Finding paid employment that meets monthly expenses. 3. Discrimination due to age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, language, income, religious group, etc.

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: **CTA EXHIBIT 13**

As people age, they may find themselves unable to do what they were once able to do when they were younger. Physical limitations may prevent those in PSA4 from maintaining self-care and home maintenance. Survey participants ranked needing the most help with the following activities as summarized in **EXHIBIT 9**. **CTA EXHIBIT 14** provides a detailed analysis.

EXHIBIT 9: TOP 5 NEEDS OF OLDER ADULTS AND ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES SURVEY PARTICIPANTS


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link to: [CTA EXHIBIT 14](#)

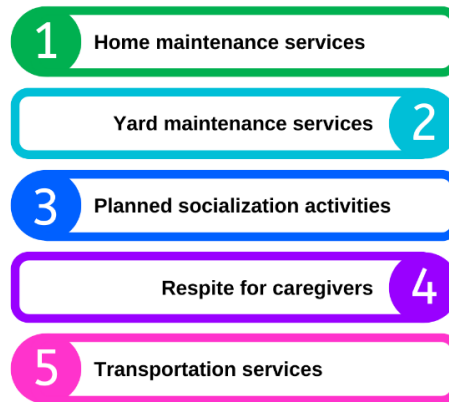
PSA4 survey participants identified several topics for classes that would meet their needs and improve their quality of life. **EXHIBIT 10** lists the Top 5 most helpful classes selected from the provided options in the health survey [**CTA EXHIBIT 20**]. Those indicating *none of the above* (14.3 percent) were more than those selecting *self-identify* (1.4 percent). The self-identify opportunity resulted in several diverse responses. Some of the class types mentioned were cultural differences, exercise classes, Medicaid programs, claims processing, arts and crafts, and history. **CTA EXHIBIT 21** provides the details for the self-identify opportunity.

EXHIBIT 10: HEALTH SURVEY PARTICIPANTS' TOP 5 CLASSES


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: [CTA EXHIBIT 20](#)

PSA4 has multiple services available to meet the needs of older adults and adults with disabilities. PSA4 health survey participants identified the services that would most meet their needs, as summarized in **EXHIBIT 11**. **CTA EXHIBIT 25** provides the detailed responses. Those using the self-identify opportunity (3.4 percent) offered several suggestions for additional services to consider. Some of the responses included senior communities, rental assistance, community support, and help with housing and dementia [**CTA EXHIBIT 26**].

EXHIBIT 11: HEALTH SURVEY RESPONDENT TOP 5 SERVICES TO MEET CURRENT NEEDS

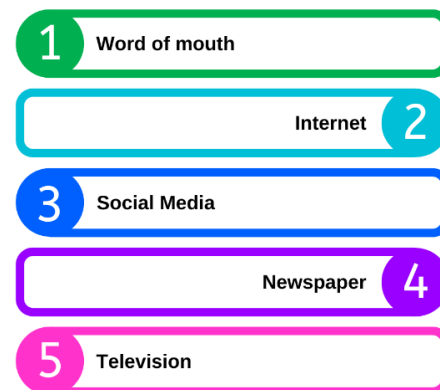


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: [CTA Exhibit 25](#)

The Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Service Population – Information Gathering

The older adults and adults with disabilities survey participants utilized many different methods to gather information about what was going on in their community. **EXHIBIT 12** summarizes the top 5 ways survey participants discover services and activities offered. **CTA EXHIBIT 15** provides the detailed responses. Providers (11.0 percent) were an avenue for the PSA4 survey participants to find out about services and activities. The ElderSource Helpline (5.0 percent) had a greater reported use than the 211 helpline (1.0 percent). PSA4 survey participants who selected the self-identify option provided many other ways to learn about services and activities. Some of the survey participants identified the senior center, Jewish Community Alliance (JCA), neighborhood, newsletters, AARP news, and churches as sources of community information. **CTA EXHIBIT 16** provides all responses for the self-identify option.

EXHIBIT 12: HEALTH SURVEY PARTICIPANTS' TOP 5 WAYS TO LEARN ABOUT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES



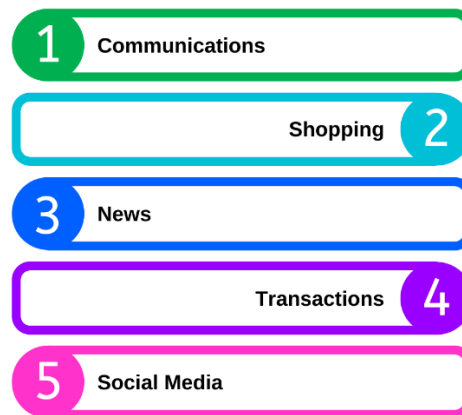
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: [CTA EXHIBIT 15](#)

Concerning frequency of internet use, most survey participants indicated a *Monthly* (42.4 percent) search of the internet for activities, followed by *Weekly* (24.2 percent),

and *Yearly* (16.8 percent) frequencies. *Daily* (16.5 percent) searchers are the fourth-largest group of responses. See **CTA EXHIBIT 17** for detailed answers.

In addition to searching for information on activities, older adults and adults with disabilities utilize the internet for a variety of other purposes. **EXHIBIT 13** displays the top 5 responses. There are survey participants who indicated that *internet services were outside of their budget* (0.5 percent). Another 0.2 percent of the survey participants selected the option of *internet services are not provided in my neighborhood*. There were also survey participants indicating that they did not use the internet. These three category populations are excellent areas upon which to focus health equity efforts. The self-identify opportunity provided a more comprehensive range of responses that include, but are not limited to, volunteer work, library, and support groups. See **CTA EXHIBIT 18** and **CTA EXHIBIT 19** for detailed answers regarding internet use.

EXHIBIT 13: TOP 5 USES FOR THE INTERNET

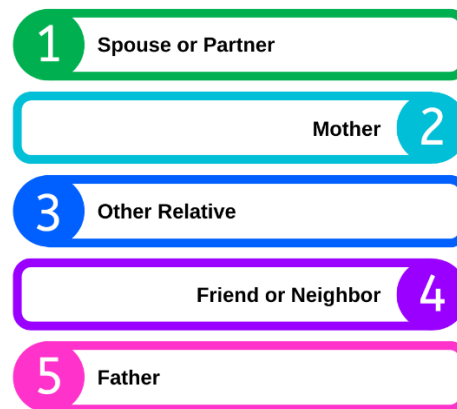


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: **CTA EXHIBIT 18**

The Caregivers

Caregivers provide support to older adults and adults with disabilities. Most often, the caregiver is the lifeline support for not only the physical needs but also the mental health and emotional well-being needs for whom they provide care. Approximately one-third of the survey participants in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) reported being a caregiver (33.7 percent).

The willingness to provide care extends beyond the nuclear family setting in PSA4. When describing who they provided care to, *other relative* and *friend or neighbor* were in the top five responses. Survey participants using the self-identify option [**CTA EXHIBIT 36**] reported providing care to minor children, adult children, and even siblings. **EXHIBIT 14** provides the top 5 types of people receiving care from caregivers.

EXHIBIT 14: TOP 5 TYPES OF PEOPLE RECEIVING CARE BY CAREGIVERS


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: [CTA EXHIBIT 34](#), [CTA EXHIBIT 35](#), AND [CTA EXHIBIT 36](#)

PSA4 survey participants providing care to minor children (14.0 percent) offered varied responses to the number of children under their responsibility. Most selected was the *two-children* (71.4 percent), followed by *one child* (14.3 percent). PSA4 survey participants also had responsibility for *four children* or *five or more*, which received 7.1 percent of the responses. See [CTA EXHIBIT 37](#) and [CTA EXHIBIT 38](#) for detailed answers.

PSA4 participants providing care to grandchildren (10.1 percent) offered a range of responses on the number of grandchildren under their responsibility. *Two grandchildren* (63.6 percent) was the highest selected category. Those providing care to *one grandchild* and *five or more* received a combined 9.1 percent of the responses. See [CTA EXHIBIT 39](#) and [CTA EXHIBIT 40](#) for detailed responses.

PSA4 caregiver participants provide care to children under age 18 (3.4 percent) with the most selected response of *two children*. One household reported caring for four minor children with disabilities. See [CTA EXHIBIT 41](#) and [CTA EXHIBIT 42](#) for detailed responses.

PSA4 caregiver participants also provide care to adults with disabilities (43.2 percent). Those responsible for *one adult with disabilities* (56.5 percent) were slightly more than those providing care to *two adults with disabilities* (43.5 percent). No PSA4 participants selected the other category options. See [CTA EXHIBIT 43](#) and [CTA EXHIBIT 44](#) for the distribution of responses.

PSA4 caregiver participants reported varied responses to the amount of time spent providing care per week. The most selected option was *40 or more hours* (28.2 percent), followed by *five to nine hours* (19.5 percent). Interestingly, some caregivers did not know the hours spent providing care (12.6 percent) and the same number of responses were received as those reporting *one to four hours* (12.6 percent). See [CTA EXHIBIT 45](#) for detailed answers.

PSA4 caregiver participants provide care to several different age categories. Persons aged 65 to 85+ (73.2 percent) were the largest age group receiving care from caregivers. Those providing care to persons 18 and younger (10.5 percent) were higher than those providing care to persons between the ages of 18 to 49 (6.7 percent). More information is in **CTA EXHIBIT 46**.

PSA4 caregiver participants expressed many difficulties when providing care to those they love. Balancing other family responsibilities, getting a break, and finding services for the person they provide care for had the highest percentages in the *minor*, *moderate*, and *significant* problem categories. Interestingly, performing daily caregiving activities such as grooming, bathing, or transportation and training and handling verbally or physically abusive children appeared in both the *not a problem* and *not sure* categories. Finding services for the person I care for also appeared in the *not certain* and the *minor-major* problem categories. **EXHIBIT 15** presents the highest-ranking statement for each problem level for the service population and caregivers. **CTA EXHIBIT 47** displays the distribution of answers.

EXHIBIT 15: PROBLEM STATEMENTS RANKING – CAREGIVERS

Caregivers	Statement Ranking (Top 3)
Not a problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and handling verbally or physically abusive children. 2. Identifying available transportation options such as public, rideshare, etc. 3. Performing daily caregiving activities such as grooming, bathing, or transportation.
Minor, Moderate, and Major Problem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balancing other family responsibilities. 2. Getting a break from caregiving duties. 3. Finding services for the person I provide care.
Not sure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performing daily caregiving activities such as grooming, bathing, or transportation. 2. Finding services for the person I provide care. 3. Training and handling verbally or physically abusive children.

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Link: **CTA EXHIBIT 47**

Key Findings

Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) community health survey participants reflected the vast array of cultural differences and needs of older adults, adults with disabilities, and their caregivers. The following is a summary of the potential areas of focus for each of the population groups responding to the community health survey:

The Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

- Survey participants are concerned about their amount of retirement savings.
- Survey participants are interested in multi-varied classes and educational opportunities to socialize and improve their knowledge.
- Survey participants reported needing help with home maintenance, including assistance with both the exterior and interior of their homes.
- Survey participants come from numerous and varied backgrounds when discussing their cultural identity.
- Survey participants want to live healthy lifestyles and are willing to explore different activities that promote physical health, mental wellness, and emotional well-being.
- Survey participants want to learn about services and activities in their area; however, outreach requires varied approaches to accommodate the many ways they obtain information.
- Technology is an area in which survey participants would like to improve.
 - Increasing access to technology by improving the built environment infrastructure for neighborhood broadband availability.
 - Increasing access to technology through affordability of services.
 - Increasing access to technology through providing education to improve technical skills for utilizing devices and navigation of the internet.

The Caregivers

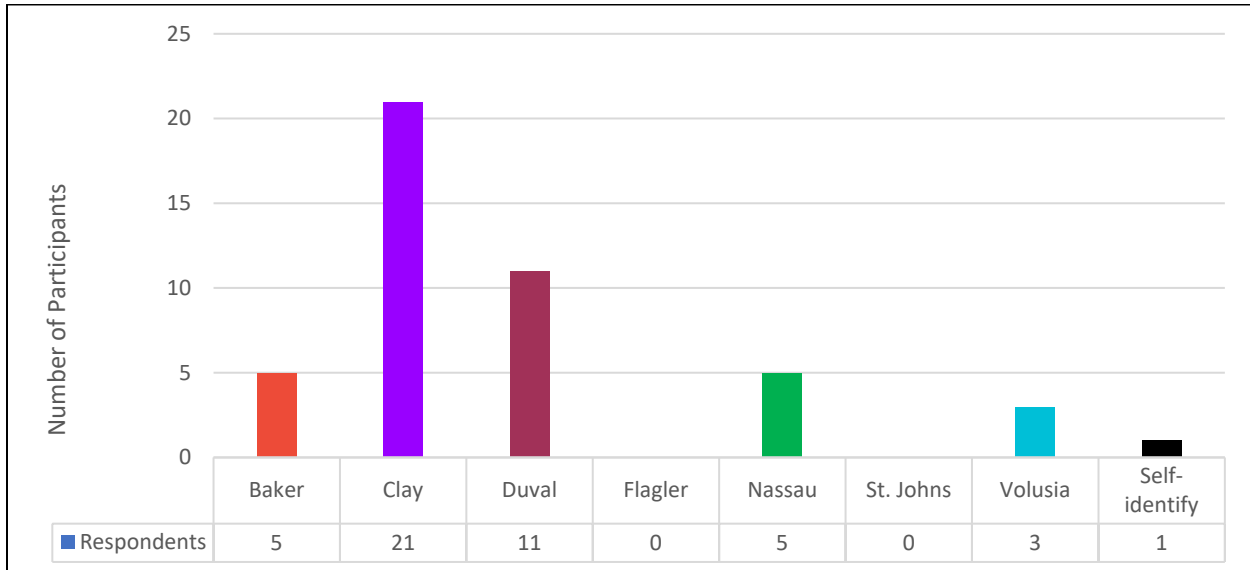
- Survey participants needed the most help with balancing their caregiving duties and other family responsibilities.
- Survey participants also needed available and accessible respite care services from care-providing responsibilities.
- Survey participants are caregiving beyond their nuclear families to assist friends and neighbors.
- Survey participants provide care from one care recipient to multiple; each care recipient has unique needs and required levels of care.
- Survey participants want to learn about services and activities in their area; however, varied approaches to outreach are needed to accommodate the many ways they obtain information.

Community Health Focus Groups

A total of 46 community members participated in the community health focus groups, which lasted approximately 30 – 90 minutes. Most participants lived in Clay County (45.7 percent), followed by Duval County (23.9 percent). Focus groups were also held in Nassau (10.9 percent) and Volusia (6.5 percent) counties. Flagler and St. Johns counties did not yield any involvement in the scheduled focus groups. One participant selected *self-identify* but did not respond to their location. **EXHIBIT 16** provides a

summary table indicating the number and percentage of focus group participants by county meeting the criteria further detailed in the methodology section.

EXHIBIT 16: COMMUNITY HEALTH FOCUS GROUP DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Focus Group, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Methodology

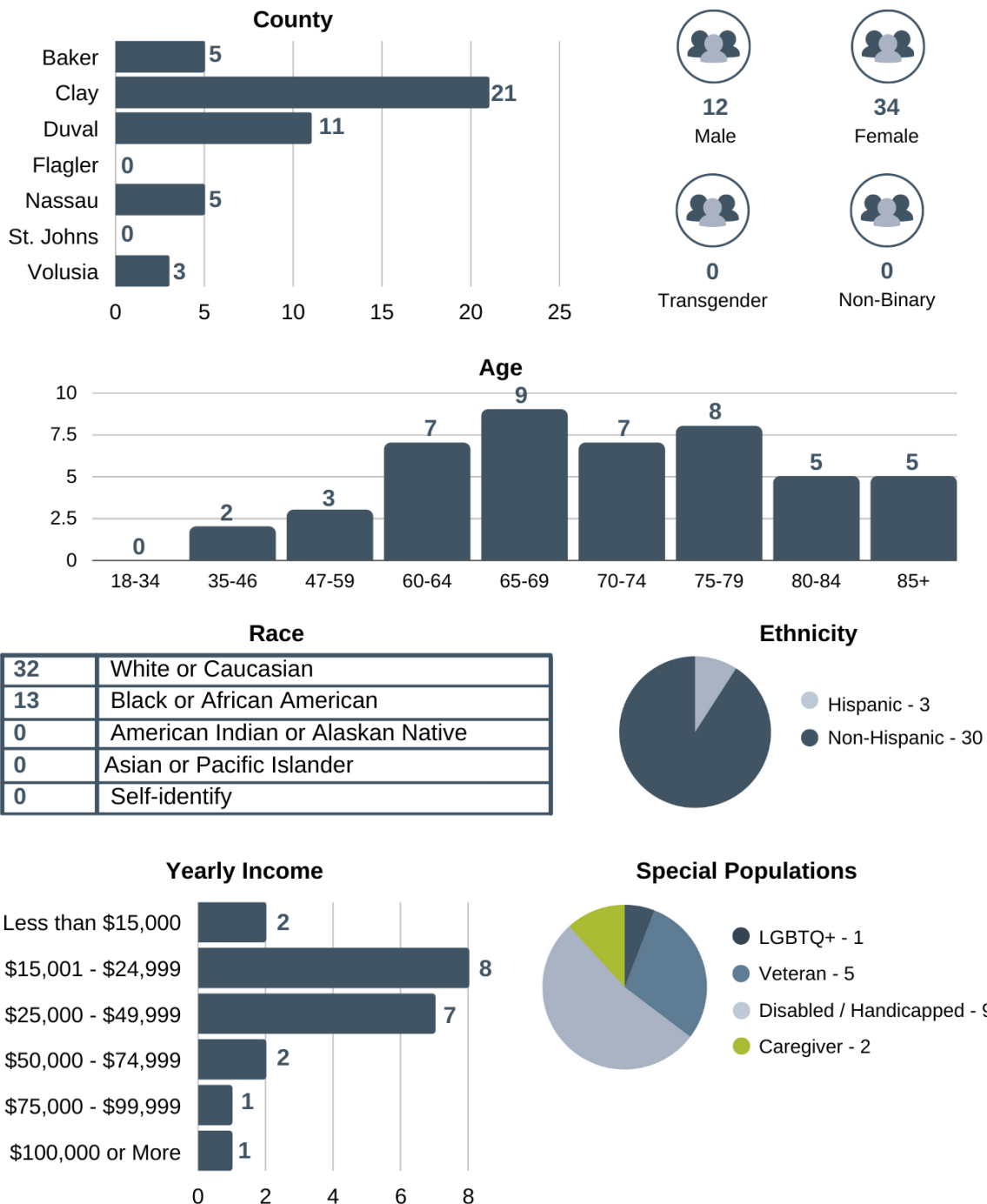
Community members living in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) provided qualitative data through facilitated discussions developed by ElderSource and their partners, via both in-person and virtual focus groups using Zoom. Research operators and health planners conducted the focus groups during March and April 2022 in meeting locations graciously provided by the community. Participants gave their time and thoughts to answer 24 demographic questions and 22 discussion questions regarding the quality of life, community health concerns, and social determinants of health. The focus group criteria defined community members as the following:

- People 55 years of age or older living in the planning and service area.
- People 18 years of age or older with a disability living in the planning and service area.
- People who provide care to someone 55 years of age or older or 18 years of age or older with a disability living in the planning service and area.

Focus group data collection employed a convenience sampling approach (participants were selected based on accessibility and willingness to participate). **APPENDIX C – FOCUS GROUP TOOL** contains the focus group tool used to facilitate the discussions.

Focus Group Respondent Demographics Profile

The 46 focus group participants reflect the diversity of the total population of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). **EXHIBIT 17** summarizes focus group participant demographics. **APPENDIX D – FOCUS GROUP DEMOGRAPHICS RESULTS** contains the detailed demographic analysis of focus group participants.

EXHIBIT 17: FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
Focus Group Participant Demographic Profile


Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

Focus Groups Responses and Findings

The ElderSource needs assessment focus groups brought some very important findings for Northeast Florida communities to consider. Focus group participants responded to questions on transportation, housing, daily activities, physical and mental health, and technology. Some participants responded to the needs of caregivers or individuals living with disabilities.

In analyzing the focus group data, health planners from the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida (HPCNEF) gathered common themes from participant responses to each question and topic. Next, health planners compared each county's responses across all questions to recognize trends. The following section will review the critical themes identified from the responses from each focus group.

Identifying Key Themes

In the discussion of key themes from the focus groups, the structure mirrors the format of the focus group questions with participant response themes, followed by barriers they experience for each topic. Themes include common responses as well as any outliers or county differences. Some of the language used is directly transcribed from participant responses, and some responses have been translated into the general themes.

Topic 1: Transportation

Focus group participants relied primarily on a personal transportation vehicle to meet their transportation needs, while others relied on public transportation such as a bus or Council on Aging special transport. Focus group participants also walked to places within their communities. When asked about challenges, concerns, or barriers community members faced with transportation, focus group participants were worried about safe driving with personal vehicles. However, the most common responses centered around public transportation limitations. The public transportation barriers mentioned were the reliability of the service, the long commute time due to the number of stops, and the large geographic areas of the communities. Some participants also voiced concerns over the limited transportation options for adults living with disabilities and not being aware of services or resources available. One participant in Duval County introduced the idea of having a railway system similar to that of large metropolitan areas of the US.

Topic 2: Housing

Focus group participants provided numerous responses to the questions about housing. These responses mainly focused on barriers encountered. Most community members felt that it was easy for them to be independent. Yet, they relied on their support system or hired personnel for some home maintenance needs. The most common barrier noted among participants was the high cost of housing. Focus group participants voiced that the high cost of housing limited their options. In addition to unaffordable options, seniors, caregivers, and adults living with disabilities are met with long waitlists to obtain specialized and accessible housing. These challenges leave community members at risk of homelessness. Others choose to leave their county, moving elsewhere, with the belief of better housing options and a decreased gap in services and resources for housing assistance for seniors and those living with disabilities.

Topic 3: Daily/Weekly Activities

As mentioned in the previous section, most focus group participants responded that they could live independently and perform their day-to-day activities without assistance. Areas of concern were their expressed difficulties in keeping up with home maintenance, having to rely on their family or neighbors for tasks they could not do, and the unaffordable costs of property upkeep. Participants also noted the challenges regarding the inability to pay for repair work and worrying about which maintenance service providers to trust for a fair price. Caregivers discussed the challenge of trying to find the time needed to get everything done because of how much of their day goes towards caring for another person. One of the participants from Duval County added a suggestion of having a directory, list, or contact person available to assist consumers with finding reliable workers and fair prices.

Topic 4: Physical Health

Responses to questions about physical health and quality of life varied. In Baker, Duval, and Nassau counties, community members generally reported good physical health and quality of life. Participants also added that their communities were “walkable” and there were no built environment barriers. However, some felt that their options to be active were very limited. Most participants responded that the COVID-19 pandemic reduced their quality of life and ability to be physically healthy in some capacity.

Focus group participants described barriers potentially preventing community members from being healthy and having a good quality of life. The potential barriers are summarized as follows:

- Food deserts/limited access to nutritious and affordable food
- A community’s physical/built environment can limit the quality of life
- Limited access to places for exercise
- Access to healthcare services influenced by a person’s insurance coverage
- Health issues can limit activities and quality of life
- Limited skills with constantly changing technology

Participants from Duval County shared frustrations about their health care providers only addressing their current symptoms instead of applying a more preventative approach to meeting their health care needs. Duval County participants also mentioned a dislike of telehealth appointments and expressed a preference for in-person visits.

Individuals living with disabilities and caregivers talked about how their overall quality of life is impacted by their disabilities as well as the burden of the responsibilities they carry in managing another person’s health. The focus group participants also identified a gap in knowledge of available services or resources focused on assisting caregivers and adults living with disabilities as another important need.

Topic 5: Mental Health/Emotional Well-being

Most participants mentioned a lack of awareness of services for mental and emotional health suggesting that there is a gap in knowledge of available resources for seniors and adults living with disabilities. Participants who were knowledgeable of the resources available to them gained the knowledge through their interactions with Primary Care

Physicians (PCPs), the local Council on Aging, and the Veteran's Health Administration (VHA).

In addition to a general gap in knowledge of services, caregivers and those who have disabilities, other barriers discussed included the following:

- Stigma related to having disabilities when seeking help
- Restrictions on eligibility for services such as age
- Required travel outside the community or county to find support groups or to access resources
- Receiving services covered by insurance
- Being unaware of what services could be covered by insurance

One participant mentioned that the COVID-19 pandemic has restricted the availability of services assisting those in need of services to meet their mental and emotional health as well as overall well-being.

Topic 6: Technology

Focus group participants were asked how they search for resources in their communities to obtain a better understanding of their use of technology and preferences for communication. Responses varied among participants as described below:

- Basic internet search
- Contacting the local Council on Aging
- Obtaining information by word-of-mouth
- Visiting a library
- Asking healthcare providers while at an appointment
- Other technology such as email and text messages

Community members' preferred methods of communication also varied; however, the most common responses were printed materials (mail, brochures, newsletters), emails, phone calls, and face-to-face interactions. Participants who have disabilities stated that being able to speak verbally with people is the most beneficial way to obtain resource information.

When asked what kind of barriers these community members face with technology, they responded about the knowledge and skills required to use technology. Most participants had difficulty staying updated with the constantly changing technology. They also felt like they were a burden when they asked for help in using technology. Other barriers noted were the lack of resources or classes that teach older adults how to use technology as well as transportation to attend available classes. Technology was seen as an overwhelming and frustrating barrier for most of the participants.

Topic 7: Caregivers

Caregivers provided valuable insight regarding what challenges they face and what kind of support they feel would be most beneficial for them. Most of the participants discussed the difficulties of being a caregiver and shared similar responses including isolation, burnout, lack of sleep, sacrifice, financial cost, and limited support while caring

for another person. Another common barrier was the lack of respite care. Caregivers struggled to find respite through a support system or care options within the community. Participants noted a gap in available services and resources for caregivers. Other concerns that participants raised were:

- Trying to maintain privacy while caring for another person
- Not receiving empathy from others
- Challenges with navigating the healthcare, social, and legal systems
- Difficulties with learning how to care for a child with disabilities as well as taking care of them when they are adults

The most beneficial support that caregivers would like to have is respite care; however, they would also like more assistance with improving access to services and resources available to caregivers.

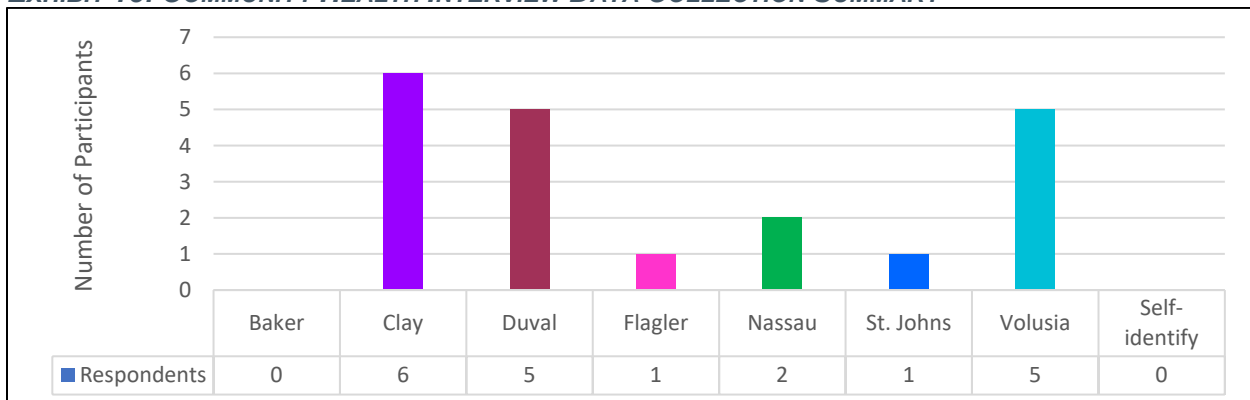
Focus Group Limitations

HPCNEF was not able to gather data from all counties within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Participation was voluntary which results in data not being fully representative of those eligible for the Northeast Florida ElderSource services. Some of the questions did not have responses due to time restrictions and distractions within the meeting area. Also, not all the focus groups included caregivers. However, vital information can still be gleaned from the data collected and is useful for ElderSource and other community agencies to better understand the needs of the people in PSA4.

Community Health Interviews

A total of 21 community members participated in the community health interviews, with an average of 16 minutes for completion time. Most participants lived in Clay County (30.0 percent), followed by Duval (25.0 percent), Volusia (25.0 percent), Nassau (10 percent), Flagler (5.0 percent), and St. Johns (5.0 percent) counties. Baker County did not yield any involvement in the interviews. **EXHIBIT 18** provides a summary table indicating the number and percentage of received interviews by the county, meeting the criteria further detailed in the methodology section.

EXHIBIT 18: COMMUNITY HEALTH INTERVIEW DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Interview, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Methodology

Community members living in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) provided quantitative data through a primarily internet-based interview developed by ElderSource and their partners. Research operators pre-tested the interview for functionality, ease of use, and accessibility through cellphones and tablets. ElderSource and community agencies collaboratively deployed the interview by a Microsoft® Forms link through Constant Contact, social media outlets, and direct emails to over 3,700 potential participants.

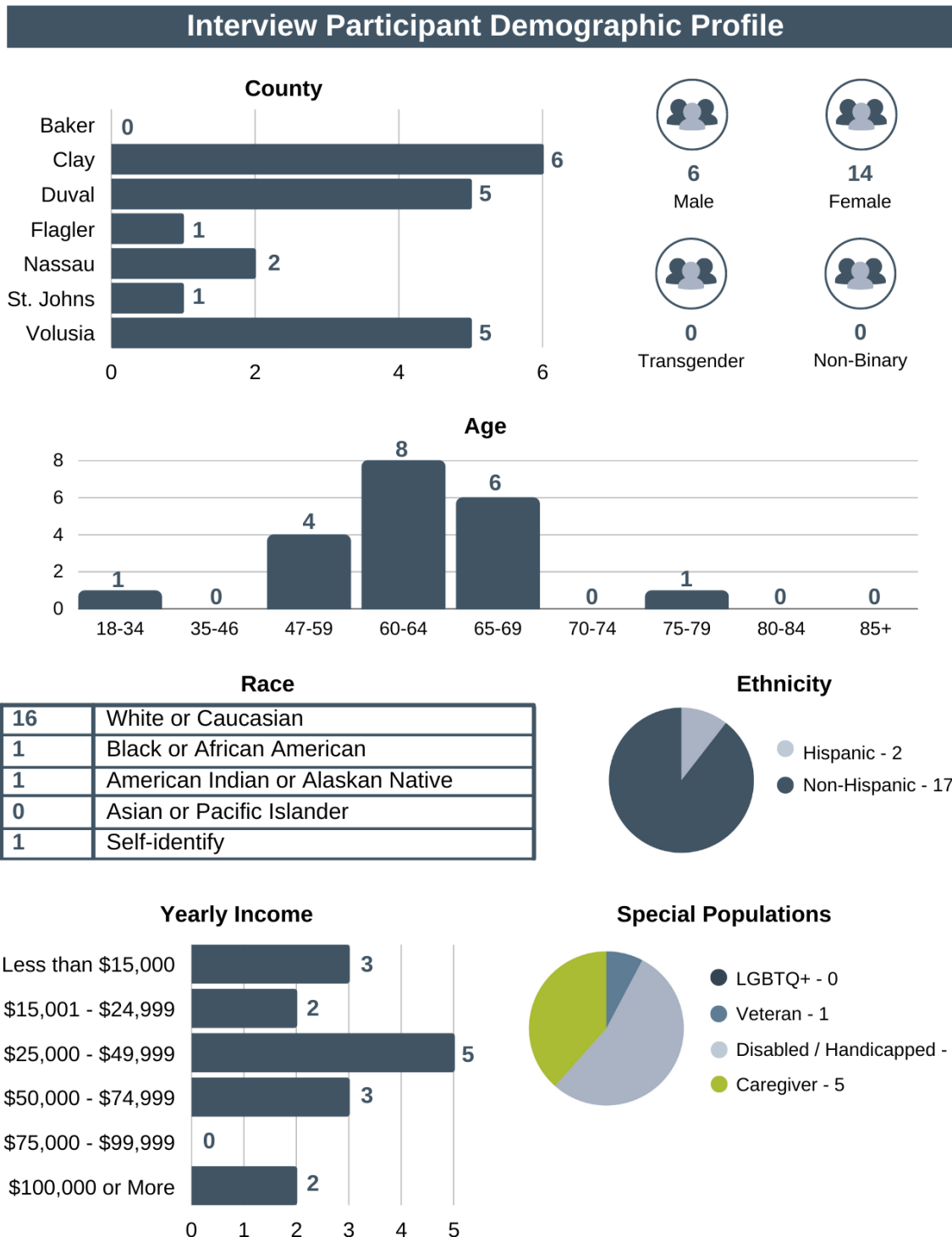
The interview remained available for community resident input from February 1, 2022, through March 31, 2022. Participants gave their time and thoughts to answer 24 demographic questions and 22 discussion questions regarding the quality of life, community health concerns, and social determinants of health. The interview defined community members as the following:

- People 55 years of age or older living in the planning and service area.
- People 18 years of age or older with a disability living in planning and service area.
- People who provide care to someone 55 years of age or older or 18 years of age or older with a disability living in the planning and service area.

Interview data collection employed a convenience sampling approach (participants were selected based on accessibility and willingness to participate). **APPENDIX E – INTERVIEW TOOL** contains the interview tool used to facilitate the discussions.

Interview Respondent Demographics Profile

The 21 interview participants reflect the diversity of the total population of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). **EXHIBIT 19** summarizes interview participant demographics. **APPENDIX F – INTERVIEW DEMOGRAPHICS RESULTS** contains the detailed demographic analysis of focus group participants.

EXHIBIT 19: INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE


Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

Interview Responses and Findings

The ElderSource needs assessment interviews conducted by HPCNEF included participants residing in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Participants responded to questions regarding their personal health and quality of life, as well as barriers they experienced or observed within their community. Key themes extracted from the responses are discussed in the following section.

Identifying Key Themes

In the discussion of key themes from the interviews, the structure mirrors the format of the interview questions with participant response themes, followed by barriers they experience for each topic. Themes include common responses as well as any outliers or county differences. Some of the language used is from participant responses, and some responses have been translated into the general themes.

Topic 1: Transportation

Interview participants are most concerned with traffic in their area and the cost of using a rideshare program. A recurring barrier is the lack of wheelchair-accessible transportation. The participants expressed that this barrier prevents them from being healthy in their community and severely limits their transportation options.

Some interview participant responses indicated neighborhood safety issues or being at risk of falling while seeking public transportation. The lack of affordable and accessible transportation prevented some interview participants from seeking services or accessing care. Participants also described barriers to public transportation including limited routes, inconvenient service times, and health concerns about virus transmissions while using public transport.

Topic 2: Housing

Interview participants reported that the high cost of housing severely limited the options for older adults and those living with disabilities. Interview participants also stated that housing accommodations with accessibility features for older adults and those living with disabilities have limited available inventory and are more expensive.

Interview participants reported struggling with housework and the inability to pay for cleaning services as daily activity challenges. Others were concerned about the safety and maintenance issues at senior housing locations. Another issue mentioned was the cost of home insurance.

An additional area of concern was disability-related discrimination. A participant reported that their loved one's lease was not renewed due to a disability.

Topic 3: Daily/Weekly Activities

Generally, participants described their quality of life as good but also mentioned the daily challenges and limitations they experienced with their disabilities. The participants reported how they have had to adapt to their health limitations to ensure their quality of life.

Reported challenges included the cost of hiring help for services needed, being limited by health conditions, and trying to navigate the difficulties of someone who does not want to help or does not see a need for help. At least two participants in this group had experienced discrimination while seeking community resources/services, and one stated they felt resentment after the incident.

Some participants disclosed feelings of losing control of decisions, fear that it is a sign of weakness, or an indication to their family that they can no longer live alone. Conversely, caregiving participants said that some of the behaviors and lifestyle choices of their loved ones were challenging.

Topic 4: Physical Health

When asked to describe their physical health and quality of life, participants responded with comments like “awful,” “old and alone,” and “depression racks my everyday life.”

Participants said that lack of access to affordable healthcare and the high cost of healthy/nutritious food were issues that prevented them from being healthy. Other participants noted having a lack of willpower to be healthy or access nutritious food.

Caregivers reported having difficulty accessing nutritious foods because of cost, limited assistance with food stamps, pending status with food stamps application, and food preparation, which depends on their time availability and ability to access food.

Topic 5: Mental Health/Emotional Well-being

Interview participants generally felt safe in their neighborhood but were concerned with surrounding areas being unsafe. However, one respondent mentioned in their community there is noise from helicopters flying over and gunfire nearby.

Participants also feel that there should be more assistance available to connect them to activities that help with loneliness and isolation.

Topic 6: Technology

Most participants find resources by searching on the internet or by asking friends and family. However, the preferred method of communication differed between participants, possibly because of their individual needs. These methods were listed as emails, printed materials, text messages, verbally speaking, and American Sign Language note writing.

While most participants found information for resources/services through an internet search, one participant noted preferring to go to the library to read physical informational materials and spread the word by calling their friends.

A technology barrier was noted due to either a gap in skills and/or lack of knowledge how to navigate technology. Some of the specific barriers mentioned were:

- Fear of using technology
- Remembering how to use a device
- Frustrations resulting from difficulties in using technology
 - Problem pushing correct buttons due to hand tremors

- Voice-assisted technology (i.e., Siri on the iPhone) misunderstands what they are saying

Some of the most detailed feedback came from discussing technology barriers, including a few notable quotes below.

- “Everything is done online. We hate that. From signing into your medical portal, etc. I refuse to do it. Too many login names and passwords to recall.”
- “Some people are afraid of technology. I use it but am not good at it and I’m sure I am missing a lot due to my ignorance to it.”
- “Ability to access help when needed. Our generation is used to customer service and support.”

Topic 7: Caregivers

Caregivers feel the burden and stress of trying to keep up with daily activities while caring for another person. Caregivers experienced barriers to daily activities such as cost of care, working, limited mobility, struggling to be patient, and not knowing about available resources. Other challenges and barriers caregivers described were:

- Work that goes into caring for an older adult or an adult with a disability
- Not having respite care
- Observing a loved one experience physical deterioration, emotional pain, and loneliness

Caregivers are unaware of available services in their community that promote socialization activities for older adults. Caregivers most often will find resources for needed services by searching the internet or contacting a senior services agency by phone. However, caregivers responded they would most prefer to be contacted to learn about resources by email, phone, or text message.

Interview Limitations

HPCNEF could not gather data from all counties within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Participation was voluntary, resulting in data not being fully representative of those eligible for the region. Not all the questions were answered by every participant. The findings summarize only what was obtained from the available data. However, vital information can still be gleaned from the data collected and is helpful for ElderSource and other community agencies to better understand the regional needs of the people in PSA4.

Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment highlights key findings from the 2022 ElderSource Aging Population Needs Assessment in **APPENDIX G – SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH) TECHNICAL REPORT**. The Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. prepared the data using various sources. The Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Elder Affairs, US Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic and Business Research are a few cited sources.

A community health status assessment systematically gathers and analyzes data relevant to health and well-being. As a result, the community's current unmet needs and emerging needs present themselves. The data from the report allows the community to explore and understand the health needs of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) and, when possible, specific demographic and socioeconomic subsets of the population.

The Community Health Status Assessment utilizes the Healthy People 2030 Social Determinants of Health five key domains for its subsections.



Neighborhood & Built Environment



Social & Community Context



Education Access & Quality



Healthcare Access & Quality



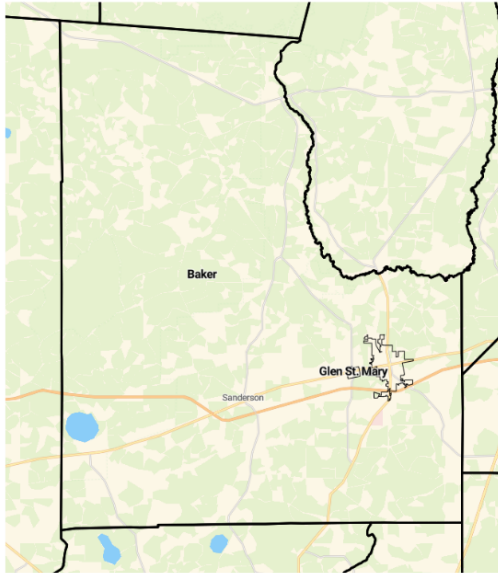
Economic Stability

Many data tables within **APPENDIX G – SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH) TECHNICAL REPORT** contain standardized rates comparing PSA4 counties to the state of Florida. Readers should interpret the rates with caution when incidence rates are low (i.e., the number of new cases is small). This summary includes links to the referenced data within **APPENDIX G – SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH) TECHNICAL REPORT**, and individual exhibits have links to the data sources.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

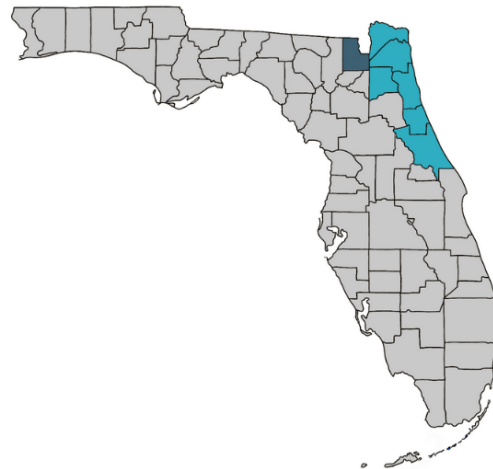
EXHIBIT 20: BAKER COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Baker County Geographic Profile



Baker County encompasses 585 square miles in northeast Florida bordered by Georgia to the north, Nassau and Duval Counties to the east, Bradford, and Union Counties to the south, and Columbia County to the west.

The county seat is located in Macclenny.



Zipcodes

32040
32063
32087

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Baker County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

Baker County was formed from a part of New River County in 1861.

Macclenny was known as Darbyville until 1899, when the name was changed in honor of Carr B. Macclenny, a sawmill and lumber man who settled there.

The battle of Olustee was fought in Baker County during the Civil War.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

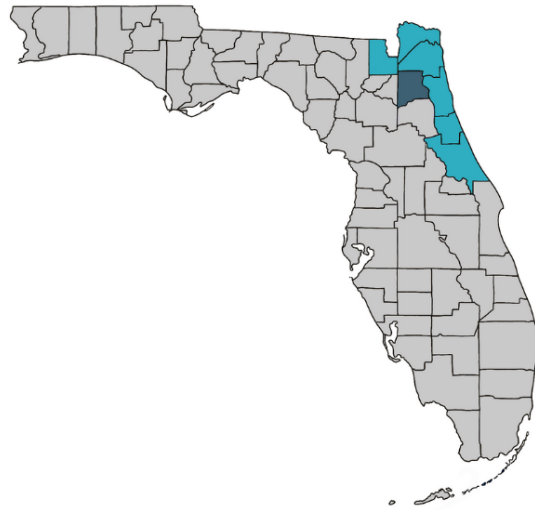
EXHIBIT 21: CLAY COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Clay County Geographic Profile



Clay County encompasses 644 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by Duval County to the north, St. Johns County to the east, Putnam County to the south, and Bradford County to the west.

The county seat is located in Green Cove Springs.



Zipcodes

32003	32067
32006	32068
32030	32073
32043	32079
32050	32160
32065	32656

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Clay County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

Clay County was created in 1858 when a part of Duval County was carved out.

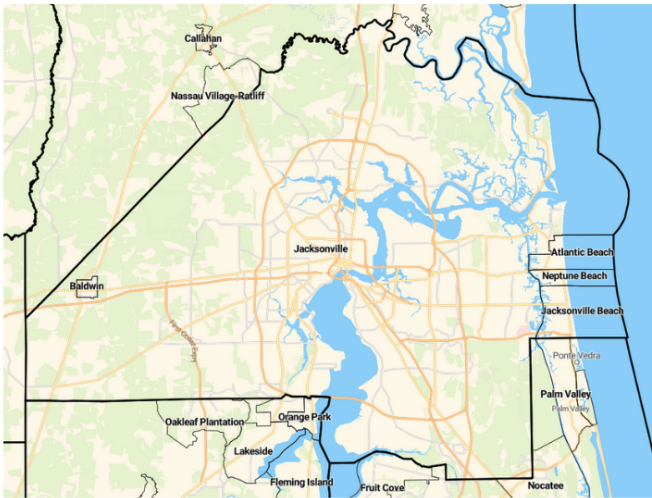
Clay County is home to Camp Blanding.

Clay County was named after U.S. Senator and Secretary of State Henry Clay.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

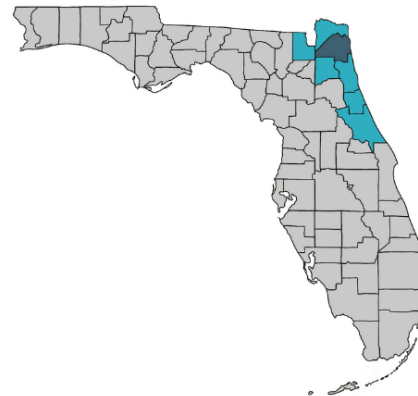
EXHIBIT 22: DUVAL COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Duval County Geographic Profile



Duval County encompasses 918 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by Nassau County to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, St. Johns County to the south, and Baker County to the west.

The county seat is located in Jacksonville.



Zipcodes

32099	32219	32239
32201	32220	32240
32202	32221	32241
32203	32223	32244
32204	32224	32245
32205	32225	32246
32206	32226	32247
32207	32227	32250
32208	32228	32254
32209	32229	32255
32210	32231	32256
32211	32232	32257
32212	32233	32258
32214	32234	32266
32216	32235	32277
32217	32236	
32218	32238	

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Duval County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

Duval County was created from a part of St. Johns County in 1822.

Duval County was named after William Pope DuVal, the Territorial Governor of Florida from 1822 - 1834.

The City of Jacksonville and Duval County became a consolidated government in 1968, making it the largest city in Florida.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

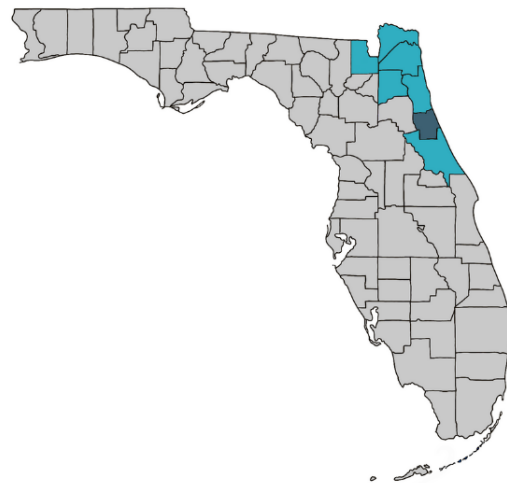
EXHIBIT 23: FLAGLER COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Flagler County Geographic Profile



Flagler County encompasses 571 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by St. Johns County to the north, Putnam County to the west, Volusia County to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

The county seat is located in Bunnell.



Zipcodes

32111
32135
32136
32137
32142
32143
32164

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Flagler County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

Flagler County was established in 1917 from the southern section of St. Johns County and the northern section of Volusia County.

The county was named in honor of Henry M. Flagler, who was an associate of Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

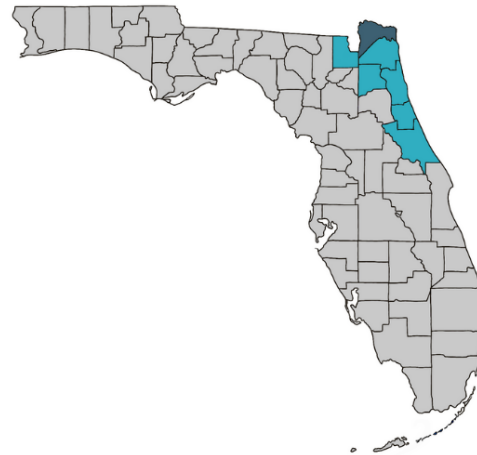
EXHIBIT 24: NASSAU COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Nassau County Geographic Profile



Nassau County encompasses 726 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by Georgia to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Duval County to the south, and Baker County to the west.

The county seat is located in Fernandina Beach.



Zipcodes

32009
32011
32034
32035
32041
32046
32097

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Nassau County as a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

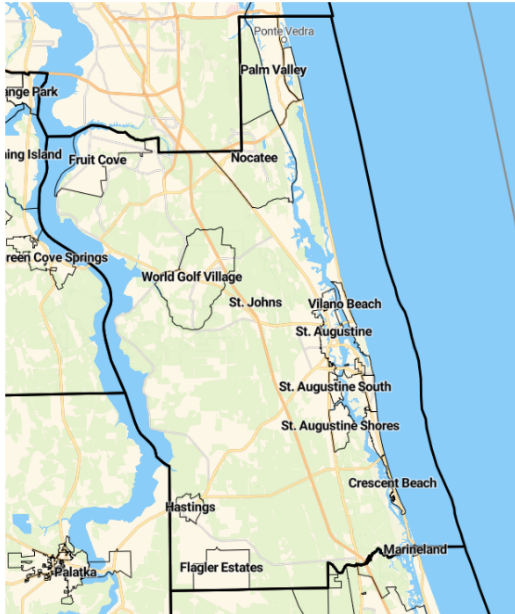
Nassau County was named after the Duchy of Nassau in Germany.

In 1824, Nassau County broke away from Duval County and became its own county.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

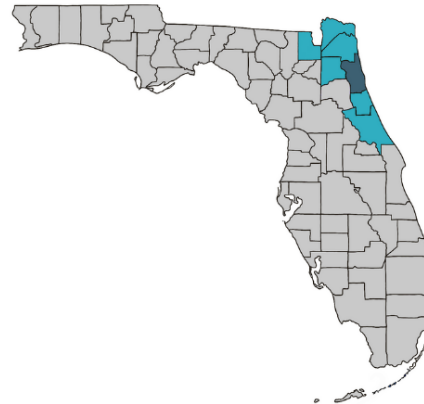
EXHIBIT 25: ST. JOHNS COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

St. Johns County Geographic Profile



St. Johns County encompasses 822 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by Duval County to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Flagler County to the south, and Putnam County to the west.

The county seat is located in St. Augustine.



Zipcodes

32004	32086
32033	32092
32080	32095
32081	32145
32082	32259
32084	32260
32085	

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of St. Johns County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

In 1565, Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles arrived at the Timucuan Indian village, conquered it after eleven days, and named it St. Augustine.

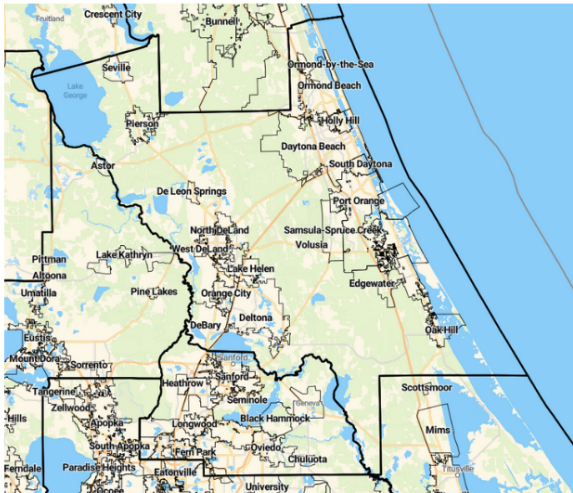
St. Augustine is known as the oldest city; it was founded 42 years before Jamestown, Virginia, and 55 years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

In 1821, Major General Andrew Jackson established St. Johns County. It was named for the St. Johns River.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

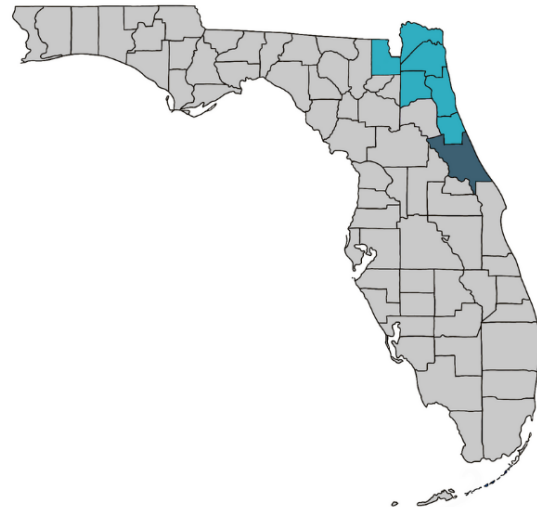
EXHIBIT 26: VOLUSIA COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Volusia County Geographic Profile



Volusia County encompasses 1,432 square miles in northeast Florida, bordered by Flagler County to the north, Marion and Lake Counties to the west, Seminole and Brevard Counties to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

The county seat is located in Deland.



Zipcodes

32105	32130	32721
32114	32132	32722
32115	32141	32723
32116	32168	32724
32117	32169	32725
32118	32170	32728
32119	32173	32738
32120	32174	32739
32122	32175	32744
32123	32176	32753
32124	32180	32759
32125	32190	32763
32126	32198	32764
32127	32706	32774
32128	32713	
32129	32720	

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) defines all of Volusia County as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) and a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) for primary care.

History

Volusia County was established in 1854 by Gov. James S. Broome.

It was named after Volusia Landing on the St. Johns River, which was established when a Swiss named Volusia or Veluche started a business.

Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census; Policy Map; State Library of Archives of Florida

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the neighborhood and built environment is the connection between where a person lives – housing, neighborhood, and the environment – and their health and wellbeing.^[1] The ElderSource Aging Population Needs Assessment focuses on the seven-county Northeast Florida region Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) consisting of Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties.

The natural and built environment strongly influences the health and well-being of those living in PSA4 and contributes to their quality of life.^[1] As the county's population grows, the restructuring of neighborhoods, transportation infrastructure, the accessibility of parks and community spaces, environmental exposure, and safety remain essential factors in determining community health. Individuals with low socioeconomic status, communities of color, and rural communities are often the most underrepresented and impacted by these influences.

Many chronic health conditions are mapped back to stressors originating in neighborhoods and built environments, one of the most powerful influencers on population health. A person's ZIP code and the surrounding area are a strong indicator of access to resources, long-term health outcomes, and economic advantages.^[34, 19]

Geography and Governance

Understanding the geographic landscape and the governance of a community is essential when assessing the health and wellness of a community. In this subsection, this report provides a brief narrative description of each county's landscape features and county governance. Below are some key findings from the Planning Services Area 4 (PSA4) geographic profile. **EXHIBIT 20** through **EXHIBIT 26** summarize the geographic profiles for each county within PSA4.

Baker County was founded nearly 160 years ago. This county encompasses approximately 585 square miles of Northeast Florida^[9] immediately west of the metropolitan city of Jacksonville, 140 miles east of Florida's capitol Tallahassee, and 45 miles north of the University of Florida in Gainesville.^[11] The county contains almost 4 square miles of water in its lakes and rivers and many miles of undeveloped woodlands. The Osceola National Forest covers roughly 220,000 acres of the northern part of Baker County.^[23] The five-member elected Board of County Commissioners represents the citizens of Baker County. Each elected member represents a district within the county but is elected countywide.^[11]

Clay County encompasses approximately 604 square miles of Northeast Florida^[9] immediately southwest of the metropolitan city of Jacksonville and directly west of historic St. Augustine. The St. Johns River forms the county's entire eastern border. The county contains 46 square miles of water in its many lakes and rivers and many square miles of undeveloped woodlands. Clay County was founded nearly 150 years ago and has evolved into a diverse mixture of both suburban and rural areas. The five-member,

elected Board of County Commissioners is the law-making body of the county, operating under the Home Rule charter since 1991. Each elected member represents a specific district within the county for a designated four-year term. Separately elected Constitutional Officers perform specific government functions countywide. These two groups are the elected officials responsible to the voters of Clay County.^[15]

Duval County is a consolidated city-county government located on the northeast coast of Florida that encompasses 918 square miles. It includes the cities of Jacksonville, Baldwin, and the beach communities of Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, and Atlantic Beach. Jacksonville is the largest city geographically in the contiguous forty-eight states, and Duval County has a land area of over 800 square miles. Urban, suburban, and pockets of rural areas comprise the geographic make-up of Duval County.^[9] On October 1, 1968, the government of Duval County was merged with the government of the City of Jacksonville. However, the Duval County cities of Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach are not included in the corporate limits of Jacksonville.^[26]

Flagler County encompasses 571 square miles of northeast Florida and is 31 miles south of St. Augustine and 24 miles north of Daytona Beach. The county comprises five municipalities – Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Flagler Beach, Marineland, and Palm Coast.^[3] The municipalities have incorporated roughly 48 percent of the land area within Flagler County. While most of the county's population lives on Palm Coast, the city of Bunnell has the largest landmass. The remaining 52 percent of the land is within the unincorporated area of Flagler County. The Atlantic Ocean Beachfront is 18 miles long with pristine beaches. There are more than 40 parks and preserves and 90+ miles of hiking, biking, and paddling trails. Flagler County is desirable for tourists, visitors, community members, and businesses. Flagler County's population is distributed among its five municipalities and unincorporated areas.

Nassau County Native Americans inhabited the land for thousands of years before Europeans settled in the area in the 16th and 17th centuries.^[31] Today, Nassau County encompasses approximately 649 square miles of the northeast region of the state. Nassau County borders the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Duval County, FL to the south, Baker County, FL to the southwest, Charlton County, GA to the west, and Camden County, GA to the north. The county seat is Fernandina Beach, and a Board of County Commissioners serves as the governing authority. Five members representing the five-county districts make up the board and are elected at large for staggered four-year terms.^[41] Amelia Island's resorts and beaches serve as an attraction for tourism. In contrast, the Port of Fernandina is a gateway for international business throughout the county and the southeast United States.^[42]

St. Johns County is 608 square miles surrounded by beaches, riverfront, and many historical landmarks. The County has two incorporated cities, St. Augustine and St.

Augustine Beach. Unincorporated communities include Ponte Vedra, Hastings, Switzerland, Crescent Beach, Tocoí, Bakersville, Picolatta, Orangedale, Fruit Cove, Summer Haven, and Vilano Beach. St. Augustine, the county seat, was incorporated under Florida law on December 2, 1924.^[16]

Volusia County is on the east coast of Central Florida with 47 miles of Atlantic Ocean beaches with beachfront cities, including Daytona Beach, Ormond Beach, and New Smyrna Beach. Volusia County encompasses 1,432 square miles. It is bordered on the west by the St. Johns River, and the City of DeLand is the County seat. Water sports are plentiful, but Volusia's oceanfront communities are most famous for land sports. Volusia's beaches' hard-packed sand, gentle slope, and vast expanse were the perfect proving ground for early auto racing. Ormond Beach is known as the "Birthplace of Speed." Jackie Robinson Ballpark, located a mile from the beach, was the first place in Florida to allow Jackie Robinson to play in a game during 1946 Spring Training, a year before Jackie broke the color barrier in Major League baseball.^[27]

Age-Friendly Designation

Age-Friendly communities address the social determinants of health – the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. Categorized by the 8 Domains of Livability framework, the social determinants of health include factors such as social support networks, neighborhood, physical environment, socioeconomic status, education, appropriate and affordable housing, employment, and access to health care.^[37] Nassau County is the only Age-Friendly Designation in PSA4.

Green Space

Green spaces are gardens, parks, greenways, and other areas with grass, trees, or shrubs. They can be common areas where people gather for leisure, social activities, and recreational purposes. Green spaces allow the community to get outdoors and interact with nature and others in ways that may not occur in other settings. Compared to the rest of the state, counties within the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) have a lower percentage of their populations living within a 1/2 mile of a park, the exception being Duval County, having the same percentage as the state.^[30] **EXHIBIT 27** is a table of the PSA4 counties and the percentage of the population meeting the criterion.

EXHIBIT 27: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF A PARK

FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
40.1%	3.2%	20.0%	40.1%	27.2%	15.9%	20.2%	38.4%

Source: Florida Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2019. Link: [Population Living Within ½ Mile of a Park - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) has 30 state parks compared to Florida's 220. PSA4 community members enjoy about 13.6 percent of Florida's State Parks. **SDOH EXHIBIT 1** provides a detailed county comparison.

Internet Access

Internet access allows community members to gather information, communicate for work, play, complete medical visits, and enjoy entertainment in countless ways. About 85 percent of Floridians have internet access compared to the 88 percent of community members residing within Planning and Service Area 4. **SDOH EXHIBIT 2** provides a detailed county comparison.

Telehealth appointments became a necessary practice in 2020 to keep the community safe during the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, health insurance companies are not required to pay or reimburse telehealth services; they do so voluntarily pursuant to Florida statutes.^[60] Lack of broadband connectivity continues to be a barrier, especially for rural areas. The “digital readiness” cited in [Telehealth in Florida: Where We Are and What is Next \(floridatxwatch.org\)](#) is just one of three barriers to the successful implementation of telehealth services. In this article, digital readiness refers to healthcare access points' hardware and software capabilities. However, there is also digital readiness from a human perspective. Are the employees within healthcare access points digitally ready (trained) and willing to implement telehealth services? Also, are patients digitally ready, their technology literacy abilities, to complete appointments successfully? Although telehealth provides another healthcare access point alleviating some of the barriers to transportation, providers within PSA4 must also address the fundamental aspect of digital readiness.

County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, produced by the University of Wisconsin and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, report the overall health of counties in every state across the country and compares counties within the same condition. Two significant categories constitute County Health Rankings: health outcomes and health factors. Health *outcomes* are measures that describe the current health status of a county. A set of health *factors* influences these health *outcomes*. Community-based programs and policies designed to alter the distribution of health factors in the community may affect subsequent outcomes. Counties can improve health outcomes by addressing all health factors with practical, evidence-based programs and policies.^[21]

The report ranks Florida counties according to their summary measures of health outcomes and health factors and the components used to create each summary measure. Outcomes rankings are based on an equal weighting of mortality and morbidity measures. The health factors rankings are based on weighted scores of four factors: behavioral, clinical, socio-economic, and environmental.^[21]

EXHIBIT 28 provides a summary of each county's health ranking within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4).

EXHIBIT 28: PLANNING AND SERVICE AREA 4 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS

Indicator	County Rank						
	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
HEALTH OUTCOMES	52	21	46	22	26	1	40
Length of Life	48	21	49	27	38	2	46
Quality of Life	54	22	41	15	11	1	32
HEALTH FACTORS	41	15	27	21	8	1	28
Health Behaviors	58	29	25	16	26	2	32
Clinical Care	38	20	17	14	4	2	23
Socioeconomic	32	7	30	26	6	1	31
Physical Environment	28	48	46	44	47	24	22

Data Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2022 Link: [Florida | County Health Rankings and Roadmaps](#)

The County Health Rankings included Air Pollution – Particulate Matter Density and Drinking Water Violations when determining Physical Environment rankings. Air pollution – particulate matter measures the amount of fine particulate matter in the air. It is reported as micrograms per cubic meters average daily density of fine particulate matter. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}). ^[7] The average air pollution – particulate matter score for PSA4 is 8.0.

When considering drinking water violations, the County Health Rankings utilizes a Yes/No variable indicating the presence or lack of violation within a community water system during the specified time. **EXHIBIT 29** provides a summary table for air and water quality within PSA4. Flagler and Volusia Counties had identified water violations for the 2022 County Health Rankings.

EXHIBIT 29: COUNTY HEALTH RANKING AIR AND WATER QUALITY

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Air pollution – particulate matter	7.9	8.5	8.7	7.3	8.2	8.3	7.2
Drinking water violations	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Data Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2022 Link: [Florida | County Health Rankings and Roadmaps](#)

Regarding this measure, the County Health Rankings have these limitations:^[20]

- The number of violations within each system is not considered, and estimates are not available for the number of people who consume infected water or get ill from consumption.
- Not all violations are equivalent; some violations occur but are addressed quickly, while some violations can linger for years. Violations could be slightly over or much higher than the Maximum Contaminant Level.
- Testing date, frequency, location, and type can play a role in violation detection.

- This measure only includes data on community water systems and does not include private wells.
- The required reporting of water quality tests is often based on annual and system-wide averages of individual sampling results. For example, Community Water Systems (CWS) may be required to sample at four locations but only report the average.
- Violations identified as health-based have changed over time.

Healthy Food Availability

The availability and access to nutritious foods impact population health and quality of life for community members. **EXHIBIT 30** provides the percentages of each PSA4 county's population living within a ½ mile of a healthy food source.

EXHIBIT 30: PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING WITHIN ½ MILE OF HEALTHY FOOD SOURCE

FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
27.7%	0.9%	10.6%	25.3%	10.2%	4.1%	8.8%	17.6%

Data Source: Florida Environmental Health Tracking, 2022 Link: [Population Living Within ½ Mile of a Healthy Food Source - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

Food Resource Centers allow the community access to healthy and nutritious foods. Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) has 1,934 food resources centers compared to Florida's total of 16,264, comprising approximately 11.9 percent of the state's availability. **SDOH EXHIBIT 3** provides a detailed county comparison.

The US Department of Agriculture defines a food desert as a census tract that is low-income and has low access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods.^[62] Census tracts qualify as food deserts if they meet low-income and low-access thresholds:

- Low-income: poverty rate of 20 percent or greater, or a median family income at or below 80 percent of the statewide or metropolitan area median family income.
- Low-access: at least 500 persons and at least 33 percent of the population lives more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store (10 miles, in the case of rural census tracts).

SDOH EXHIBIT 4 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 10** provides detailed food desert maps for each County within PSA4.

Housing

Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) has a vast array of housing types ranging from rural single-family farm dwellings to high-density urban apartment skyscrapers. The State of Florida had a 4.1 percent increase in the total estimated households from 2018 to 2020. **SDOH EXHIBIT 11** provides a total household trend for PSA4 counties.

Area Median Income and Fair Market Rent are factors to keep in mind when considering the housing affordability of a service area. Housing is considered affordable when rent or mortgage is one-third of the income of those residing within the region, also known as Area Median Income (AMI). Fair Market Rent (FMR) is the 40th percentile of rents paid by recent movers (renters who moved in the last 24 months) in the defined FMR area. Both AMI and FMR are determined each year by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. **SDOH EXHIBIT 12** provides a detailed county table of PSA4 Area Median Income, Fair Market Rent, and Median Gross Rent.

Social Security Income (SSI) provides cash assistance to people with limited income who are disabled, blind, or 65 and older. In 2020, the SSI monthly benefit was \$783 per month, resulting in an affordable housing amount (calculated at one-third of income) of \$234.90 for a householder. As a result, for those on SSI, finding affordable housing without subsidized assistance is nearly impossible. Retired adults qualify for Social Security Benefits when they meet their age requirements. Although monthly amounts vary for these beneficiaries, finding safe and affordable housing remains a difficult task. As a result, most PSA4 older adults and those with disabilities have a high-cost burden. **SDOH EXHIBIT 13** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 15** provide a detailed county table of PSA4 comparison of SSI and Social Security Benefits to Fair Market Rents, Renter Occupied Housing trends, and Households with High-Cost Burden.

Despite a great need for affordable housing, the available inventory does not meet the demand. There is a -40,361 affordable housing unit deficit in PSA4 to meet community members within the 0-30% Area Median Income. **SDOH EXHIBIT 16** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 17** provide detailed county tables of PSA4 affordable housing inventory and needs.

PSA4 older adults are more likely to own their own home than rent. Overall, homeownership has an increasing trend from 2018-to 2020. **SDOH EXHIBIT 18** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 19** provide a county table of ownership, renters, and owner-occupied PSA4 trends.

In 2020, the rate of evictions and foreclosures reduced significantly. However, 2021 began an increasing trend again for renters. Homeownership foreclosures continue to maintain a decreasing trend from 2020 to 2021. **SDOH EXHIBIT 20** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 21** provide PSA4 eviction and foreclosure trends.

Duval and Volusia counties have the highest rates of substandard housing. Substandard housing is defined as meeting the following criteria:

- 1.01 or more persons per room
- No fuel used
- Lacking complete facilities

SDOH EXHIBIT 22 provides a detailed county graph on estimated substandard housing by criterion types.

Duval, Volusia, and St. Johns counties have the highest rates of homelessness from 2019 to 2021. Notably, there is a decreasing trend in other counties during the same period, excluding St. Johns County, which saw an 18.0 percent increase in homelessness. **SDOH EXHIBIT 23** provides a detailed county table and trends of PSA4 homelessness.

Public housing agencies assist in securing safe and affordable housing to end homelessness and maintain safe and affordable housing. **SDOH EXHIBIT 24** provides a detailed county table of PSA4 public housing agencies, their locations, and the number of available housing vouchers. As discussed earlier in this section, the number of available vouchers cannot meet the demand to reduce the high-cost burden rate of the PSA4 community.

Transportation

SDOH EXHIBIT 25 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 31** provide detailed transportation data. Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) has a total of 585,283 drivers over the age of 60 in 2021, with the most significant number residing in Duval and Volusia counties. Homeowners in Florida had the greatest access to vehicles (95 percent) compared to renters (71 percent). PSA4 community members followed a similar trend; Baker County has the highest percentage of drivers over 60 in both homeownership and rental units.

The number of Silver Alerts for individuals aged 70-79 increased during the 2018-2020 period compared to that for the 80+ category. 2020 and 2021 saw an increase in working from home, which reduced some of the need for modes of transportation to work.

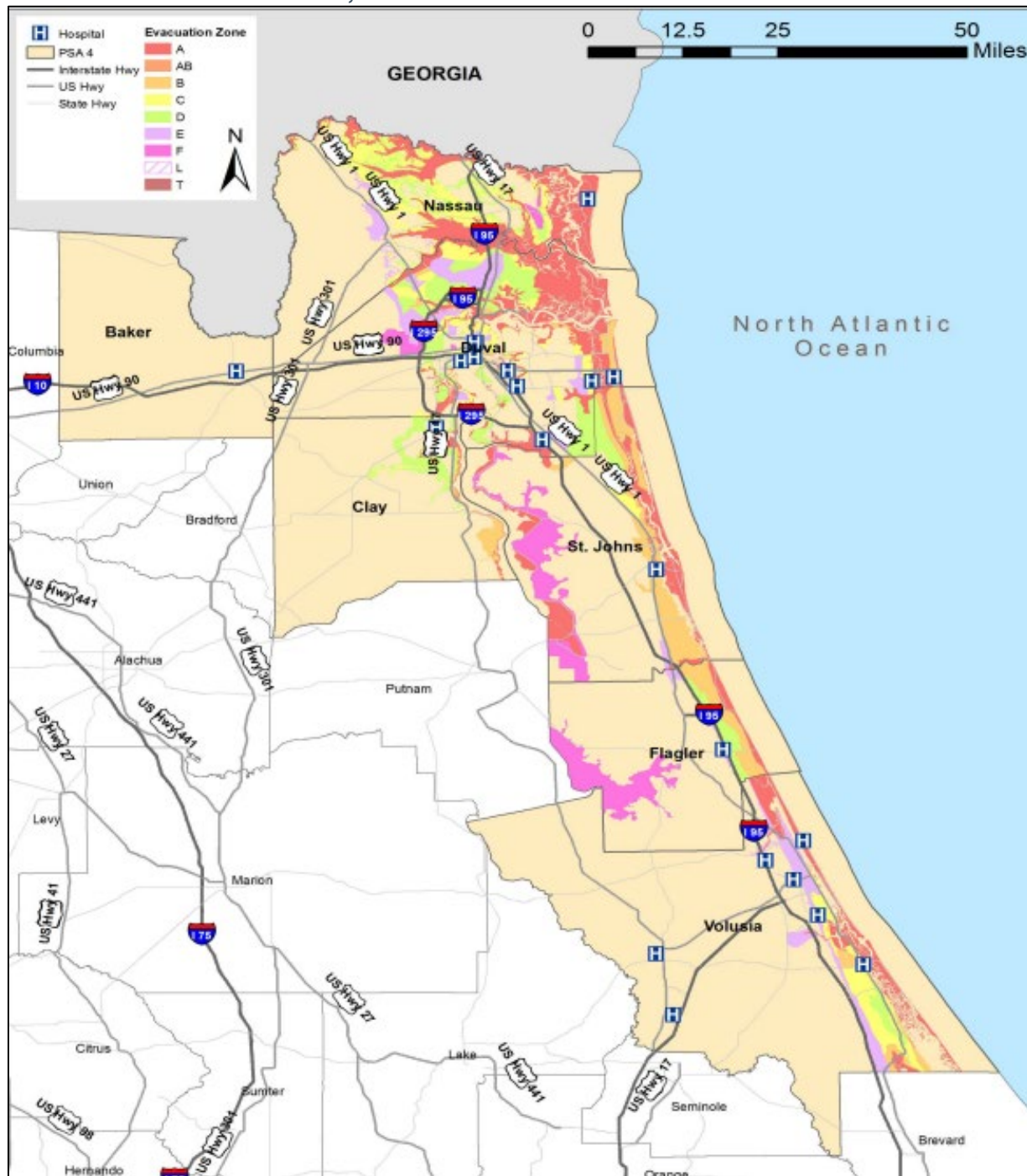
Baker and Duval Counties had the highest number of sidewalks with barriers protecting pedestrians from motor vehicles. Duval and Volusia counties had the highest number of miles for bike lanes. Duval, St. Johns, and Volusia counties are the only counties in PSA4 with public transit square miles to report.

Disaster Preparedness

SDOH EXHIBIT 32 provides a detailed table of disaster preparedness for individuals aged 60+. Duval County has the highest number of Home and Community-Based Services clients in the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). In contrast, Baker and Volusia counties reported zero clients living within Evacuation Zones A-E. PSA4 has 12.3 percent of the Floridian General Shelters, with a maximum of 114,665-person capacity. PSA4 has 29 Special Needs Shelters with a 39,616-person capacity.

Some PSA4 community members are electricity-dependent, using medical equipment necessary for mobility and survival. Electricity-dependent Medicare beneficiaries PSA4 totaled 20,885, and electricity-dependent Medicaid totaled 7,773. The highest number of Medicare and Medicaid electricity-dependent individuals reside in Volusia County. **EXHIBIT 31** displays the evacuation zones map for PSA4. **SDOH EXHIBIT 33** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 39** displays the evacuation zones maps for PSA4 counties.

EXHIBIT 31: EVACUATION ZONES, PSA4

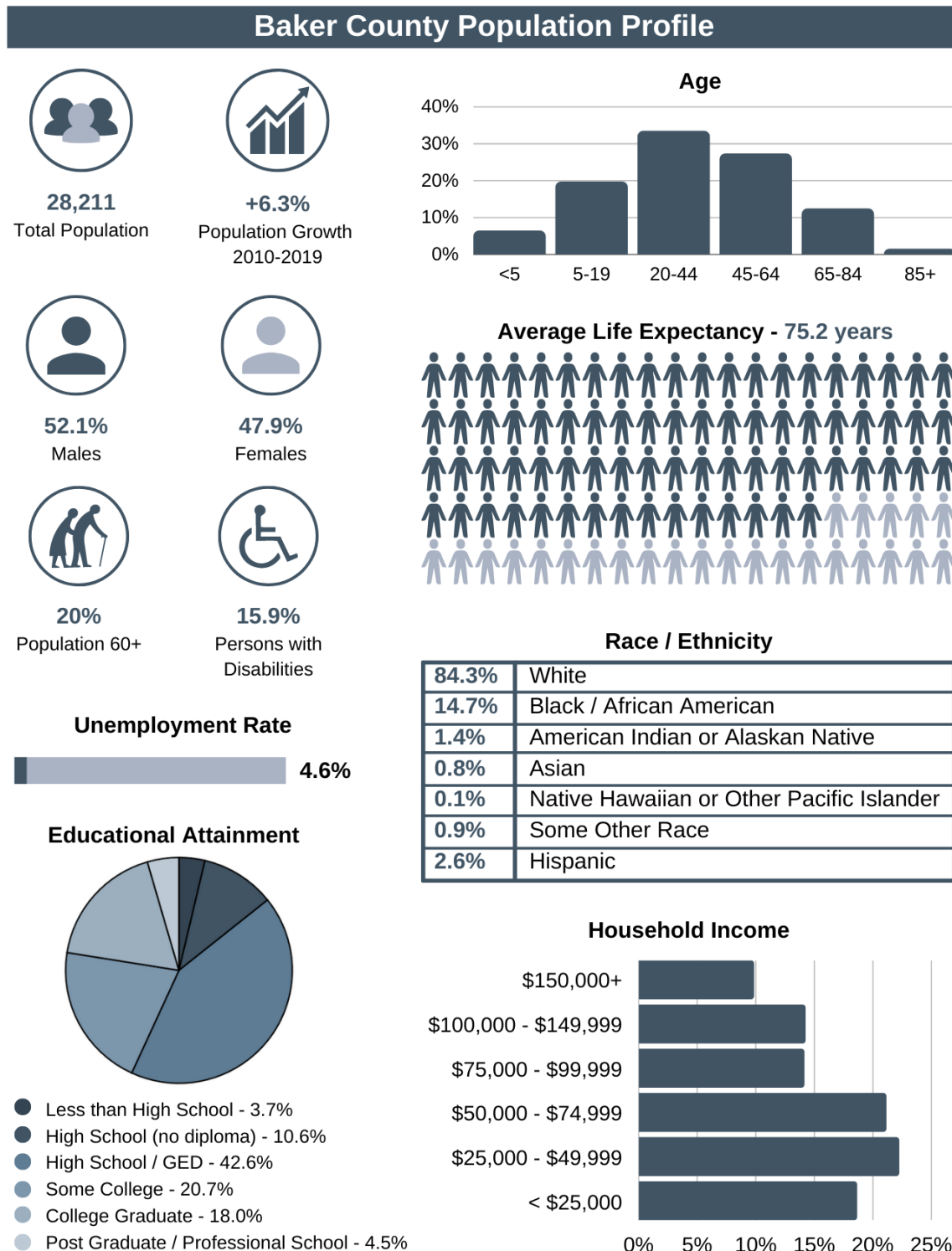


Florida DOEA CIRTs, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

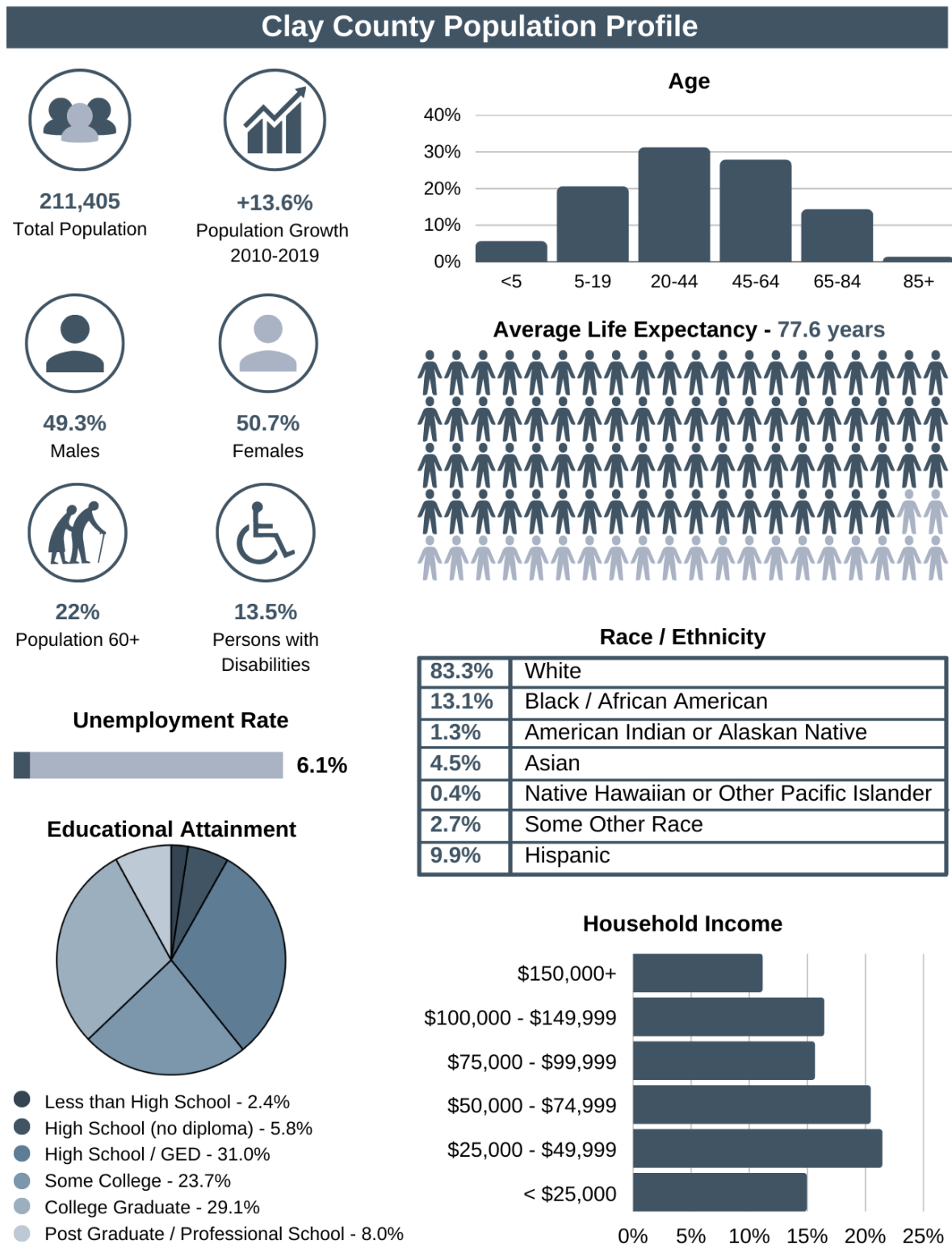
Social and Community Context

EXHIBIT 32: BAKER COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE



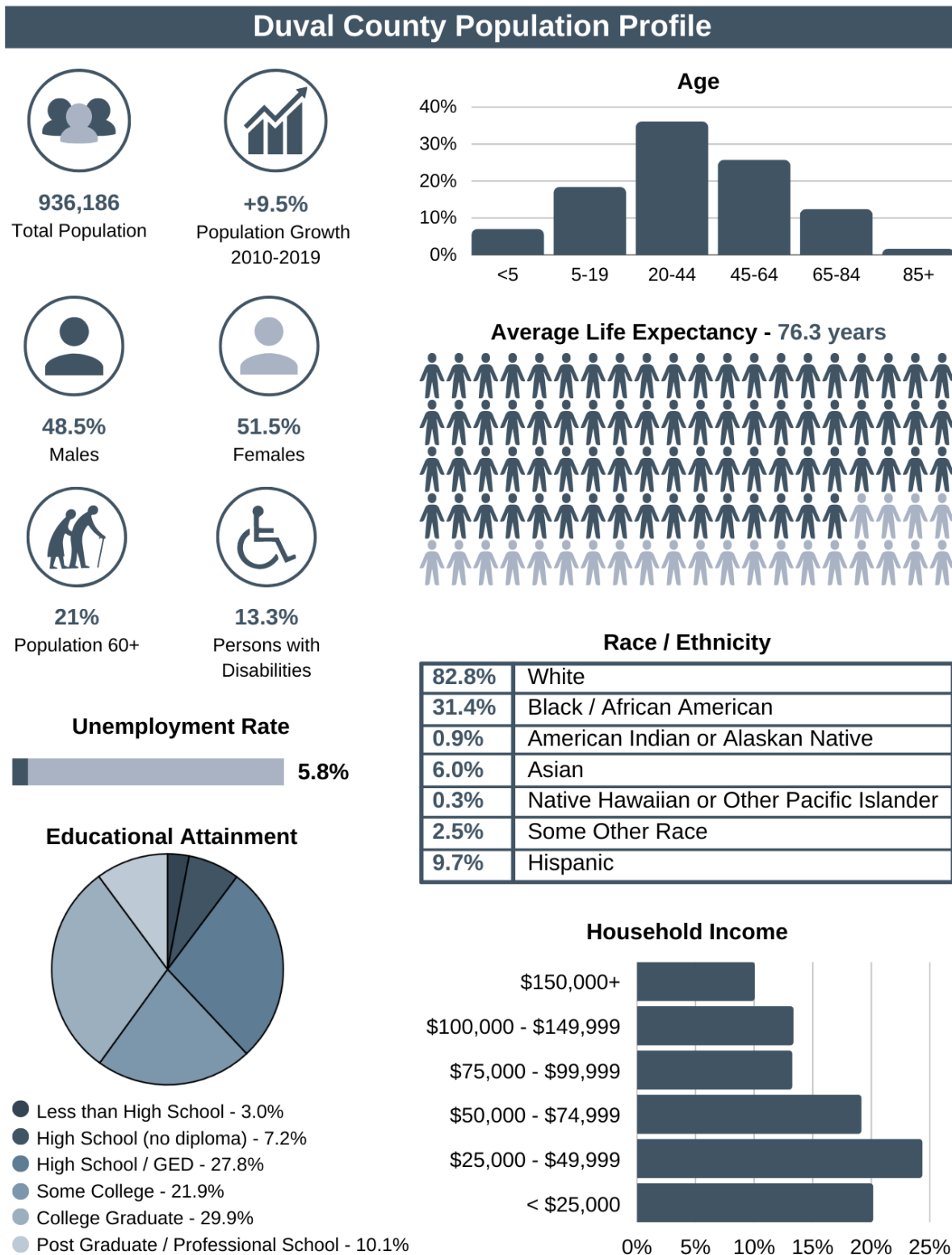
Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 33: CLAY COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE



Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 34: DUVAL COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE



Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 35: FLAGLER COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE

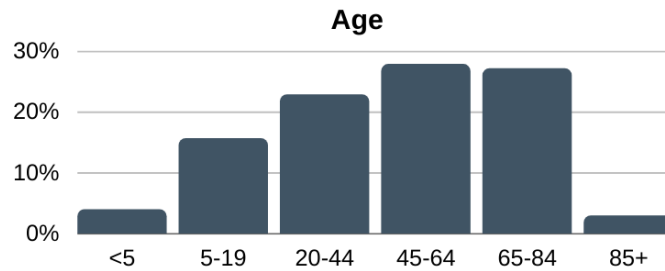
Flagler County Population Profile



109,801
Total Population



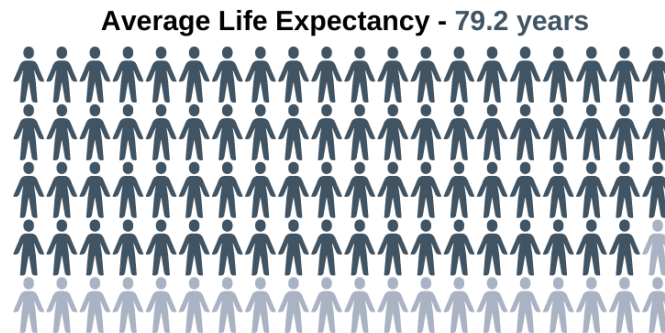
+19.6%
Population Growth
2010-2019



47.7%
Males



52.3%
Females

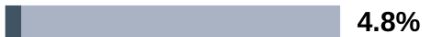


36%
Population 60+



14.8%
Persons with
Disabilities

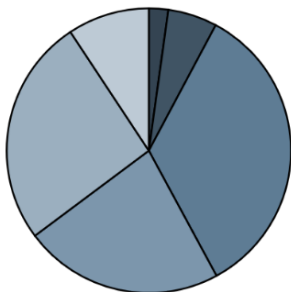
Unemployment Rate



Race / Ethnicity

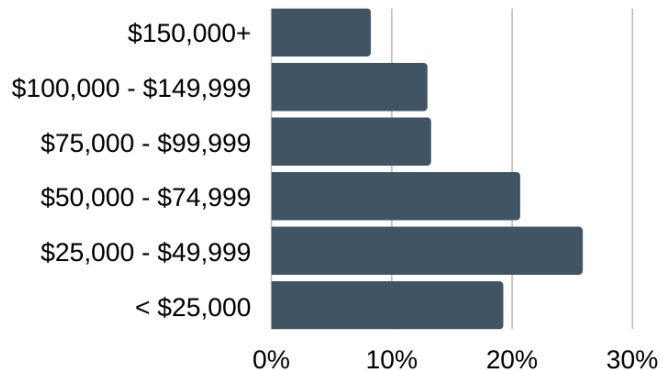
84.4%	White
11.1%	Black / African American
0.7%	American Indian or Alaskan Native
3.0%	Asian
0.3%	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
2.8%	Some Other Race
10.4%	Hispanic

Educational Attainment



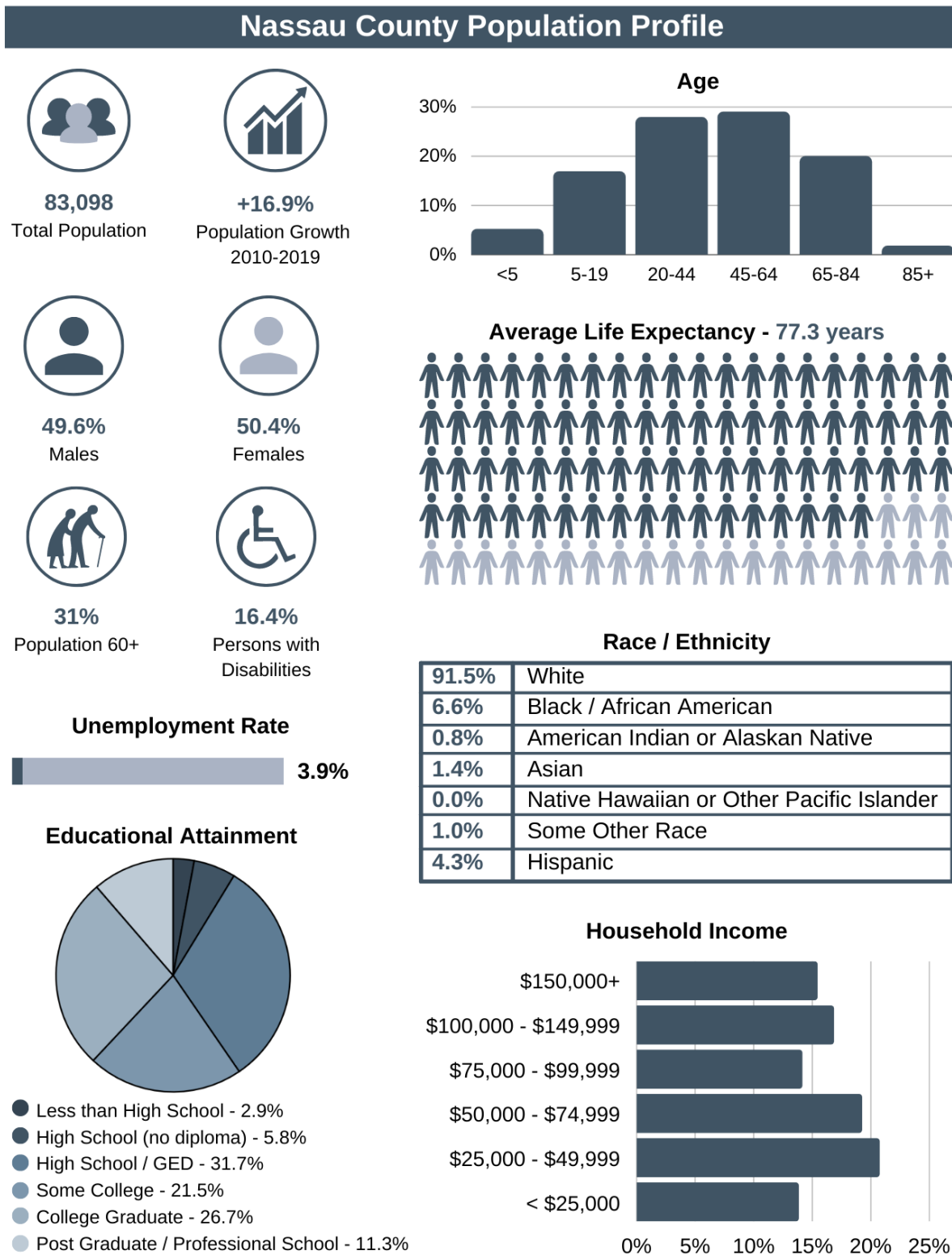
- Less than High School - 2.2%
- High School (no diploma) - 5.6%
- High School / GED - 34.3%
- Some College - 22.7%
- College Graduate - 25.9%
- Post Graduate / Professional School - 9.3%

Household Income



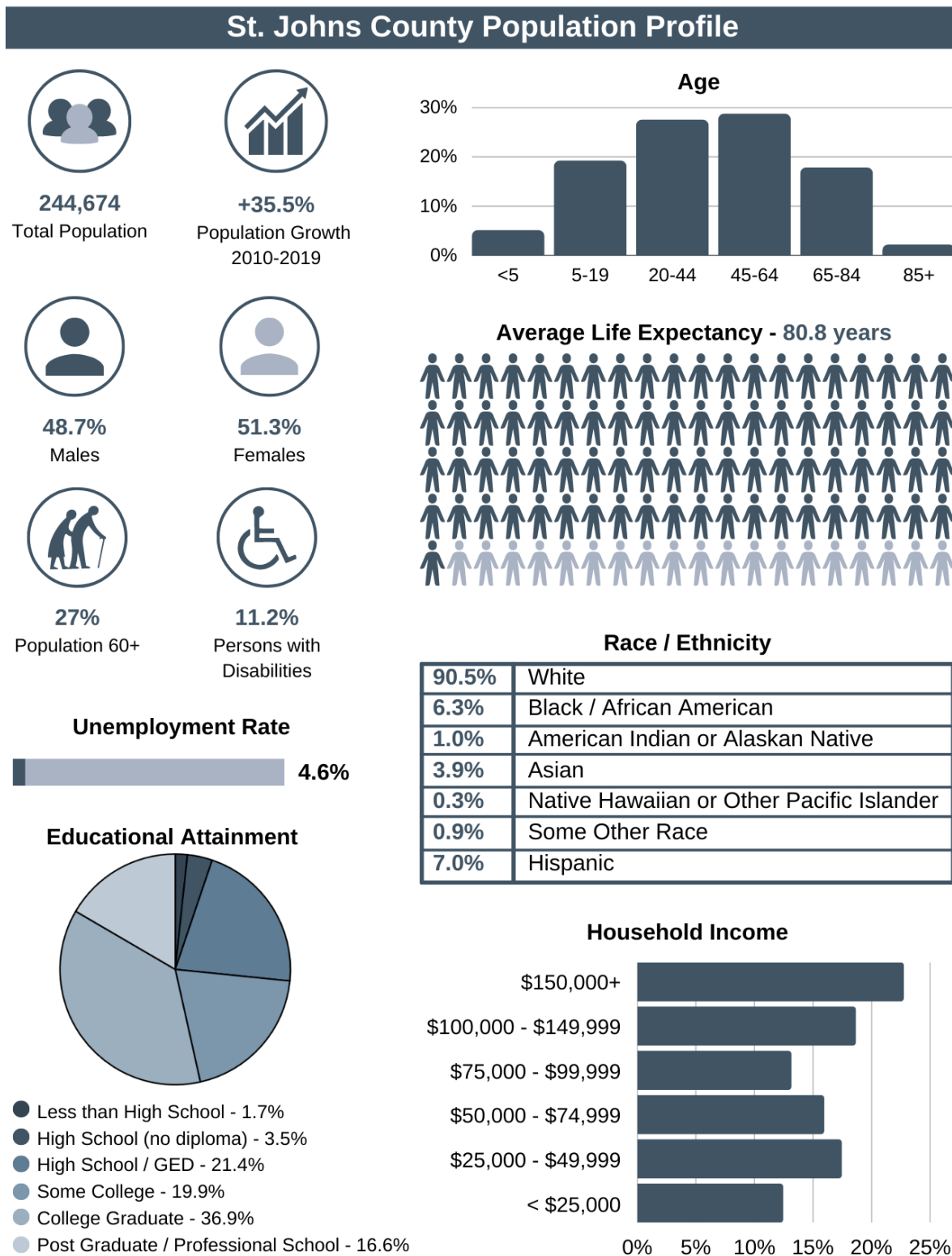
Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 36: NASSAU COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE



Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 37: ST. JOHNS COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE



Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

EXHIBIT 38: VOLUSIA COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE

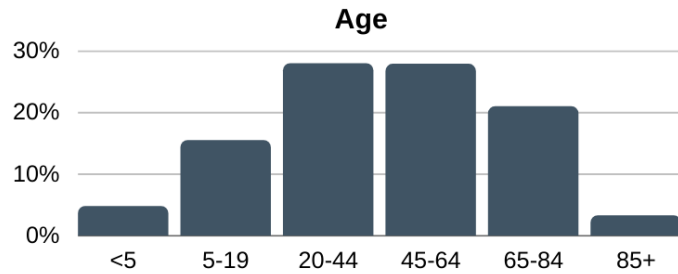
Volusia County Population Profile



536,487
Total Population



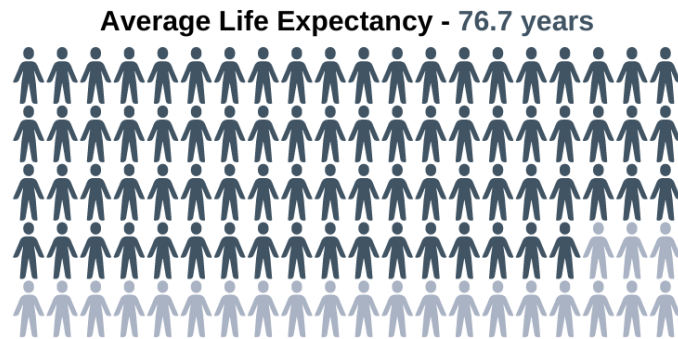
+8.2%
Population Growth
2010-2019



48.7%
Males



51.3%
Females



33%
Population 60+

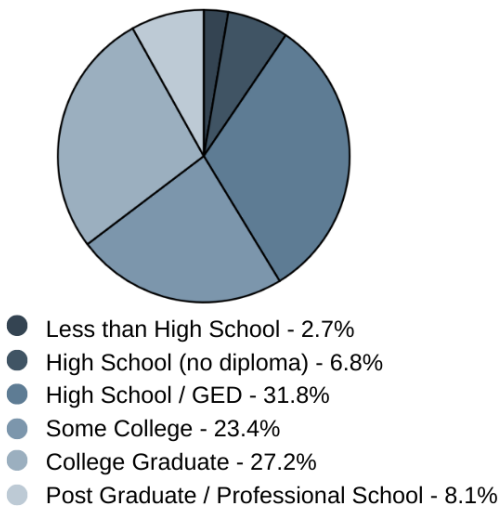


17.6%
Persons with
Disabilities

Unemployment Rate



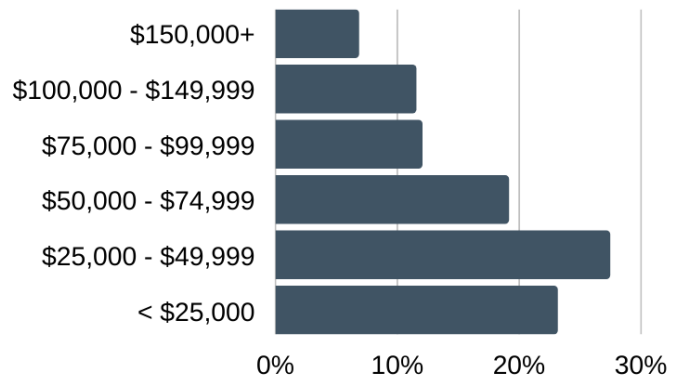
Educational Attainment



Race / Ethnicity

83.3%	White
11.9%	Black / African American
0.8%	American Indian or Alaskan Native
2.5%	Asian
0.1%	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
3.7%	Some Other Race
13.9%	Hispanic

Household Income



Data Sources: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates, Tables DP02, DP03, and DP05; Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research; Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021

The social and community context in which people live includes the types of people living within an area, the relationships formed between neighbors, and their social and civic connections. People's relationships and interactions with family, friends, co-workers, and community members impact their health and well-being. Positive relationships at home, work, and in the community, help reduce negative impacts from other health factors. **EXHIBIT 32** through **EXHIBIT 38** display summary infographics on the county population profiles.

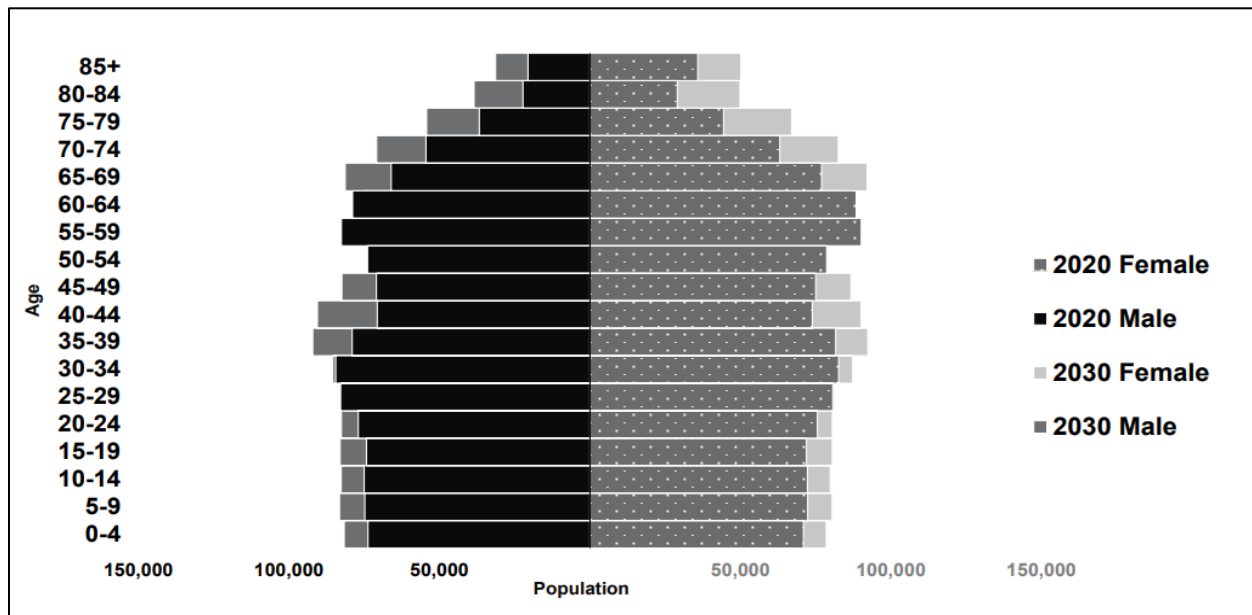
Total Population

The total population of Florida is 21,640,766. Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) community members total 2,251,478, approximately 10.4 percent of the Floridian population. According to the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), 26 percent of the PSA4 community members were over the age of 60 in 2021.

Gender and Age

The Florida population expects growth within the next ten years; the same is forecasted for the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) population. Floridian males and females each make up half of the population, approximately 50 percent each until age 44. When males reach age 45, their percentages begin to decline, and females represent the larger percentage of the population. The case in PSA4 is similar to that of the state in this matter. **EXHIBIT 39** provides a detailed graph of the PSA4 counties' gender and ages. **SDOH EXHIBIT 40** graphs percent of population by gender and age.

EXHIBIT 39: GENDER AND AGE POPULATION PYRAMID FOR PSA4 ADULTS 60+



Source: University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021. Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians PSA4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-psa4/)

Life Expectancy for Floridians is about 79.4 years of age. PSA4 community members living in all counties, except for St. Johns County, can expect fewer years of life than the state rate. The average life expectancy for most of PSA4 is about 76.5 years compared to the 81.1 years of St. Johns County. **EXHIBIT 40** provides a table of life expectancy for PSA4 community members compared to Florida.

EXHIBIT 40: 3-YEAR LIFE EXPECTANCY (RANGE OF VARIABILITY) IN YEARS BY COUNTY

FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
79.4 (79.3-79.4)	74.9 (73.8-76.0)	77.1 (76.7-77.5)	75.6 (75.4-75.8)	78.5 (77.9-79.1)	76.9 (76.3-77.6)	81.1 (80.7-81.4)	76.1 (75.9-76.4)

Note: Life expectancy is a measure used to gauge the overall health of a population. It is the average number of years of life at birth that an individual could expect to live if current death rates were to remain constant and no one moved in or out of the population.

Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, and Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, 2020.

Link: [Population Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

Race and Ethnicity

Florida is predominantly white (77.2 percent), followed by black (17.0 percent), and then other (5.8 percent). Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) is similar to this total population distribution. **EXHIBIT 41** provides a detailed summary of race and ethnicity for the older adults age 60+ in PSA4. **SDOH EXHIBIT 41** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 42** provide detailed graphs of the PSA4 counties' race and ethnicity distribution.

EXHIBIT 41: RACE AND ETHNICITY TOTALS AND PERCENT OF PSA4 ADULTS 60+

	Value	Percent
White	491,029	84%
Black	75,737	13%
Other Minorities	16,284	3%
Total Hispanic	34,509	6%
White Hispanic	30,221	5%
Non-White Hispanic	4,288	1%
Total Non-Hispanic	548,541	94%
Total Minority	126,530	22%

Source: University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2021. Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians PSA4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org) Notes: The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Racial Health Disparities are common throughout Florida and within PSA4. The Kaiser Family Foundation's article [Key Facts on Health and Health Care by Race and Ethnicity | KFF](#) (2022) states,

“[Healthcare disparities] have been documented for decades and reflect longstanding structural and systemic inequities rooted in racism and discrimination. While inequities in access to and use of health care contribute to disparities in health, inequities across broader social and economic factors that drive health, often referred to as social determinants of health, also play a major role.”

The article states the following findings:

- Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and Alaskan Native people fare worse than White people across most examined measures.
- Asian people, in the aggregate, do not fare worse than White people across most examined measures.
- Data gaps essentially prevent the ability to identify and understand health disparities for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander people.

The US Department of Health and Human Services promotes using the National [Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Service \(CLAS\) Standards](#). Adherence to the CLAS Standards to improve the quality of services provided to all individuals will ultimately help reduce health disparities and achieve health equity.

Language

Compared to Florida, more persons in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) speak English Only than any other language. When asked what languages are spoken at home (other than English), Spanish was the most frequently spoken, followed by other Indo-European and Asian Pacific Islander languages. **SDOH EXHIBIT 44** provides detailed data for language by county graph.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is when a person's primary language is not English.^[36] This may limit an individual's ability to process and understand critical information such as health-related instructions. **SDOH EXHIBIT 45** provides detailed information on PSA4 counties and the trending LEP for persons 65 years old and over.

PSA4 counties have fewer LEP individuals than compared to Florida. **EXHIBIT 42** details PSA4 individuals by County who are 60+ years of age.

EXHIBIT 42: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AGE 60+

PSA4	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
10,890 (2%)	75 (1%)	880 (2%)	5,375 (3%)	1,270 (3%)	65 (0%)	620 (1%)	2,605 (1%)

Source: AGID 2014-2018 ACS Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians PSA4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](#)

Esri Tapestry Segmentation

Esri ArcGIS mapping software provides data using maps to deliver location intelligence to the community. Tapestry Segmentation helps create a marketing strategy vision, breaking US neighborhoods into demographic and socioeconomic segments.^[59] There are 67 unique segments. Esri ArcGIS maps for this section are in **SDOH EXHIBIT 46** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 52**. The following in-text linked bullets provide a brief description of the major tapestry segmentations in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4):

- **ROOTED RURAL** - Employment in the forestry industry is common, and Rooted Rural residents live in many of the heavily forested regions of the country.

- **THE GREAT OUTDOORS** - These neighborhoods are found in pastoral settings throughout the United States. Consumers are educated empty nesters living an active but modest lifestyle.
- **COMFORTABLE EMPTY NESTERS** - Residents in this large, growing segment are older, with nearly half of all householders aged 55 or older; many still live in the suburbs where they grew up. Most are professionals working in government, health care, or manufacturing.
- **SOUTHERN SATELLITES** - Southern Satellites is the second-largest market found in rural settlements but within metropolitan areas located primarily in the South. This market is typically slightly older, settled married-couple families who own their homes.
- **MIDDLEBURG** - Middleburg neighborhoods transformed from the easy pace of country living to semirural subdivisions in the last decade when the housing boom stretched beyond large metropolitan cities. Residents are traditional, family-oriented consumers.
- **SET TO IMPRESS** - Set to Impress is depicted by medium to large multi-unit apartments with lower-than-average rents. These apartments are often nestled in neighborhoods with other businesses or single-family housing.
- **COLLEGE TOWNS** - About half the residents of *College Towns* are enrolled in college, while the rest work for a college or the services that support it. Students have busy schedules but make time between studying and part-time jobs for socializing and sports.
- **SOCIAL SECURITY SET** - Social Security Set is an older market located in metropolitan cities across the country. One-fourth of householders are aged 65 or older and dependent on low, fixed incomes, primarily Social Security.
- **EMERALD CITY** - Emerald City's denizens live in lower-density neighborhoods of urban areas throughout the country. Young and mobile, they are more likely to rent. Half have a college degree and a professional occupation.
- **SILVER AND GOLD** - Almost the oldest senior market, *Silver and Gold* is the most affluent senior market. The affluence of *Silver and Gold* residents has afforded the opportunity to retire to sunnier climates that feature exclusive communities and vacation homes.
- **SENIOR ESCAPES** - Senior Escapes neighborhoods are heavily concentrated in the warmer states of Florida, California, and Arizona. These areas are highly seasonal, yet homes are owner-occupied. Many homes began as seasonal getaways and now serve as primary residences.
- **WORKDAY DRIVE** - Workday Drive is an affluent, family-oriented market with a country flavor. Residents are partial to new housing away from the bustle of the city but close enough to commute to professional job centers.
- **GOLDEN YEARS** - Independent, active seniors nearing the end of their careers or already in retirement best describes *Golden Years* residents. This market is primarily singles living alone or empty nesters.

- **BOOMBURGS** - This is the new growth market, with a profile similar to the original: young professionals with families that have opted to trade up to the newest housing in the suburbs. The original Boomburgs neighborhoods began growing in the 1990s and continued through the peak of the housing boom.

Disabilities

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that nationally, 1 in 4 U.S. adults have a functional disability. Approximately 13.6 percent of the Floridian population has a disability. All counties in Planning and Service Area 4, except for Clay and St. Johns counties, have a higher percentage of persons with disabilities than the state. Volusia has the highest rate of persons with a disability in PSA4. **EXHIBIT 43** shows the percentages of persons within each PSA4 County with a disability.

EXHIBIT 43: POPULATION CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED WITH A DISABILITY

	Value	Percent
Florida	2,840,938	13.6%
Baker	4,141	16.1%
Clay	28,594	13.5%
Duval	119,076	12.9%
Flagler	16,435	14.6%
Nassau	14,820	17.5%
St. Johns	28,808	11.4%
Volusia	95,230	17.6%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810. Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - CENSUS BUREAU TABLE](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 53 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 67** provide detailed trending graphs on the types of disabilities for those 65 and older. Overall, Hearing, Vision, and Independent Living disabilities have an increasing trend for community members in PSA4 between the ages of 65-74 years old. Baker County significantly increased in the number of persons with ambulatory and self-care-related disabilities between 2017-2019.

The [Florida Disability Report 2021](#) uses the framework of a disability coming from the social or environmental barriers constraining mobility, communication, or other necessary functions. The report cites the following barriers for persons with disabilities:

- Gaps in health insurance coverage for Floridians with disabilities
- Lack of service providers
- Durable medical equipment – obtaining and maintenance
- Unable to pay for oral healthcare after disability costs
- Difficulty navigating health plan processes and rule changes
- Frequent reauthorization requirements
- Denial and appeals of benefits
- Waiver wait lists
- Unreliable or poor-quality care

- Transportation resources are limited
- Stigma from lay people and health professionals

SDOH EXHIBIT 68 and **SDOH EXHIBIT 69** provide detailed information on trending graph data for adults who use special equipment because of a health problem and adults who are limited in any way in any activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems.

Veterans

The number of veterans in both Florida and the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) is decreasing. Duval, Volusia, and Clay counties have the highest population of veterans aged 45-64, 65-84, and 85+. **EXHIBIT 44** provides the number and percent of veterans residing in Florida and PSA4 counties. **SDOH EXHIBIT 70** provides trending veteran data for PSA4 counties.

EXHIBIT 44: VETERAN POPULATION AGE 45+

Veterans Age 45-64	Value	Percent
Florida	490,660	32%
Planning and Service Area 4	76,444	37%
Baker	737	40%
Clay	10,519	41%
Duval	37,543	42%
Flagler	2,974	25%
Nassau	2,852	34%
St. Johns	6,910	40%
Volusia	14,909	30%
Veterans Age 65-84	Value	Percent
Florida	620,245	41%
Planning and Service Area 4	73,207	35%
Baker	685	37%
Clay	7,989	31%
Duval	23,494	27%
Flagler	6,120	51%
Nassau	3,453	41%
St. Johns	8,518	32%
Volusia	22,948	45%
Veterans Age 85+	Value	Percent
Florida	145,662	10%
Planning and Service Area 4	15,084	7%
Baker	63	3%
Clay	1,230	5%
Duval	3,758	4%
Flagler	1,492	12%
Nassau	780	9%
St. Johns	2,379	6%
Volusia	5,382	11%

Source: US Department of Veteran Affairs, 2018. Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians 4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021/01/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-4/)

Voter Registration

Florida has 14,278,164 registered voters, according to the [Florida Department of State Division of Elections](#). The total number of registered voters by party affiliation are as follows: Republican (5,142,002), Democrat (5,007,590), Minor Party (256,220), and No Affiliation (3,872,352).

EXHIBIT 45 details the number of registered voters over age 60 for Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Flagler County (49 percent) and Volusia County (41 percent) have the highest number of registered voters over age 60 in PSA4.

EXHIBIT 45: REGISTERED VOTERS AGE 60+ PSA4

Registered Voters Age 60+	Value	Percent
Florida	4,974,432	35%
Planning and Service Area 4	507,476	33%
Baker	4,936	31%
Clay	47,953	30%
Duval	179,709	28%
Flagler	43,771	49%
Nassau	26,174	38%
St. Johns	42,607	29%
Volusia	162,326	41%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018. Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians 4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](#)

Living Situation

The living situations of older adults are as varied as those in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). **SDOH EXHIBIT 71** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 77** provide detailed living situation types and trends for the PSA4 population. The number of older adults living alone is slightly declining compared to the State of Florida trend, which is around 24.4 percent. The counties with PSA4 show a decline between 1-3 percent among older adults who live alone.

Older adults in Florida aged 60 years and older living with a spouse (52.3 percent) has stayed the same from 2018 to 2020. While in PSA4, older community members in Baker, Clay, Duval, and Flagler Counties are living with their spouses, causing an increase between 1.9-4.8 percent. Contrastingly, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties are on a declining trend ranging from 0.8-3.8 percent.

Older adults in Florida aged 60 years and older living with an unmarried partner (2.9 percent) is on a rising trend, with an 11.5 percent increase between 2018-2020. Similarly, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties are more likely to live with an unmarried partner, with a trend ranging from a 10 to 122 percent increase. Notably, Nassau County older adult community members living with an unmarried partner increased by 122.2 percent from 2018 to 2020. Baker, Clay, and Flagler counties are showing a declining trend in this living situation, with Baker having the most notable decrease of 52.4 percent.

Floridian grandparents of all ages living with their grandchildren (3.6 percent) has slightly decreased from 2018 to 2020 (2.7 percent). The same is true for Baker, Clay, Duval, and Volusia counties. However, Flagler, Nassau, and St. Johns counties show an increasing trend in grandparents living with their grandchildren.

Floridian grandparents of all ages responsible for their grandchildren (1.1 percent) stayed the same from 2018 to 2020. Similar to Florida, Flagler and Volusia counties show the same rate. Baker and St. Johns counties show an increasing trend in grandparents being responsible for grandchildren compared to the decreasing trend in Clay, Duval, and Nassau counties.

Mental Health

In the 2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) report, 86.2 percent of the Floridians reported good mental health. **EXHIBIT 46** provides a detailed table of the PSA4 estimated percentage of adults with good mental health and potential range.

EXHIBIT 46: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS 18+ WITH GOOD MENTAL HEALTH

	Percent	Range
Florida	86.2%	85.1% – 87.4%
Baker	83.9%	78.3% – 89.6%
Clay	85.3%	81.9% – 88.6%
Duval	82.8%	79.0% – 86.5%
Flagler	86.2%	82.9% – 89.5%
Nassau	85.1%	81.0% – 89.1%
St. Johns	88.8%	85.6% – 91.9%
Volusia	82.8%	78.9% – 86.7%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) community members aged 18 and older reported an average of 4.6 days in which they had unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days. Duval County had the highest number of sick mental health days and St. Johns County had the lowest number. **EXHIBIT 47** provides a detailed table of the average number of unhealthy mental health days in the past 30 days for adults in PSA4.

EXHIBIT 47: AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNHEALTHY MENTAL DAYS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

	Days	Range
Baker	5.0	3.8 – 6.2
Clay	4.8	3.9 – 5.7
Duval	5.3	4.4 – 6.3
Flagler	4.3	3.5 – 5.1
Nassau	4.6	3.5 – 5.7
St. Johns	3.5	2.8 – 4.2
Volusia	4.9	4.0 – 5.8

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

PSA4 community members reported an average of 5.8 days in which poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days. Nassau County had the highest number of days and St. Johns County had the lowest number.

EXHIBIT 48 is a table of the average number of days affected and potential range.

EXHIBIT 48: AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WHERE POOR MENTAL HEALTH OR PHYSICAL HEALTH INTERFERED WITH ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

	Days	Range
Baker	5.7	3.9 – 7.6
Clay	6.4	5.0 – 7.8
Duval	6.3	5.0 – 7.6
Flagler	5.9	4.8 – 7.0
Nassau	7.3	5.7 – 8.8
St. Johns	4.3	3.2 – 5.3
Volusia	5.3	4.2 – 6.4

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

Social isolation and loneliness became a topic of focus in 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic. Community members with the knowledge and ability to connect with others through video chat and social media mitigated the effects. However, those in the community who could not link up successfully resulted in chronic loneliness and feelings of mistrustfulness of others or being threatened, activating a biological reaction. The article [Social isolation, loneliness in older people pose health risks | National Institute on Aging \(nih.gov\)](https://www.nih.gov/news-events/press-releases/stories/2020/04/20200418-social-isolation) explores the effects of isolation and loneliness in older adults. Steve Cole, Ph.D., director of the Social Genomics Core Laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles, found that loneliness may alter the tendency of cells in the immune system to promote inflammation. Although inflammation is necessary to heal our bodies from an injury, inflammation lasting too long increases the risk of chronic diseases.^[55]

“The biology of loneliness can accelerate the buildup of plaque in arteries, help cancer cells grow and spread, and promote inflammation in the brain leading to Alzheimer’s disease.” – Steve Cole, Ph.D. Social Genomics Core Laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles

Elena Portacolone, Ph.D., the assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, San Francisco, conducted research investigating the role of structural factors in social isolation. Dr. Portacolone noted that “...a tension emerged between participants longing to participate in society and obstacles that made this participation difficult to attain.”^[55] The identified obstacles were structural obstacles. These structural obstacles included:

- Fear of being robbed
- Distrust of neighbors

- Limited availability of appropriate services
- Dilapidated surroundings
- Limited meaningful and positive relationships

The National Alliance on Mental Illness blog [Ways We Can Address the Social Determinants of Mental Health](#) | NAMI: National Alliance on Mental Illness (2020) states:

*A healthy community can be **critical** to good mental health. Community can provide a sense of belonging and a source of support, which both benefit mental health. Neighborhood cohesiveness is critical to fostering a positive community since it often determines a community's ability to act collectively on a wide range of issues, including mental health.*

-Katherine Ponte, JD, MBA, CPRP

The blog encourages communities to create spaces fostering a sense of psychological security. Community centers provide a space for social interaction and the development of social relationships creating a sense of belonging within a community. Community centers can engage and support participants by offering:

- Age-appropriate activities for a wide range of age groups
- Specific programs for marginalized communities, respecting cultural diversity
- Whole health activities such as exercise and meditation
- Outdoor space
- Meeting places, like a coffee shop or eating area
- Health awareness education
- Assistance with government benefits and referral services
- Collaboration with outside organizations and professionals to offer services and supports

SDOH EXHIBIT 78 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 90** provide trending data for suicides and other mental health indicators.

Crime

As discussed above, crime is one of the limiting factors in the social and community context preventing good mental health and emotional well-being. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement calculates the index crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft, each year.

SDOH EXHIBIT 91 provides trending index crime data for the PSA4 compared to Florida. Duval County has a higher index crime rate than Florida and has the highest rate in the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Overall, the Index Crime has a decreasing trend

from 2018 to 2020 except for Baker County, which had a 1.9 percent increase in the same timeframe.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) published the [Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2021](#) report. The FBI defines an Active Shooter Incident as shootings occurring in a public place, occurring at more than one location, the shooter's actions were not the result of another criminal act, and resulted in a mass killing. The report excludes a gun-related incident if the incident resulted from self-defense, gang or drug violence, a contained residential or domestic dispute, or a controlled barricade/hostage situation.

Also excluded is crossfire as a byproduct of another ongoing criminal act or action that appeared not to have put other people in peril. There were 31 active shooter incidents in 2017 compared to 61 in 2021, resulting in a 96.8 percent increase. From 2020 to 2021, there was a 52.5 percent increase in active shooter incidents.

EXHIBIT 49 provides the locations in which active shooter incidents occurred.

EXHIBIT 49: US ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT LOCATIONS



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2021. Link: [Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2021 — FBI](#)

Substance Use

The data provided in this section is for individuals aged 18 and older unless specified.

The Florida Health Care Administration collects data on non-fatal overdose hospitalizations, meaning that an overdose occurred but did not result in death. **SDOH EXHIBIT 92** provides detailed overdose hospitalizations by count for the PSA4. All drug overdose hospitalizations decreased from 2018 to 2020 in Florida and most of the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) except for Clay, Flagler, and Volusia counties.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement collects data on all drug overdoses resulting in death. **SDOH EXHIBIT 93** provides the detailed rates per 100,000 of all drug overdoses resulting in death for PSA4. In all PSA4 counties and Florida, drug overdose deaths are increasing in trending data. Volusia, Duval, and Flagler counties had the highest drug overdose deaths in PSA4.

Education Access and Quality

Traditionally, the Education Access and Quality domain focuses on the school system for those under age 18. However, it is important to understand the connection between education to health and wellbeing. People with higher levels of education are more likely to be healthier and live longer.^[1]

Education Access and Quality

SDOH EXHIBIT 94 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 100** provides detailed trending data for educational levels of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) community members.

The US Census Bureau collects data on community members' education levels. All PSA4 counties have a lower rate of community members 65 and older with less than a high school education than the Florida rate. Baker County has the highest rate in PSA4 and St. Johns has the lowest rate. Except for Flagler and Nassau, all PSA4 counties show a decline in the number of community members with less than a high school education since 2017.

PSA4 community members age 65+ with a high school education is similar to the rate of Florida (30.4 percent) except for Baker County (48.8 percent), which has the highest rate of community members with high school education in the PSA4 region. Flagler County had no percent rate change between 2018 and 2020. All PSA4 counties are on a decreasing trend except for Baker County, which is rising.

PSA4 community members with some college education, age 65+, show an increasing trend in Baker and Flagler counties and a decreasing trend in Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns counties. Clay County's percentage rate has not changed between 2018 to 2020. Clay, Duval, and Flagler counties have higher rates than compared to Florida.

PSA4 community members aged 65 and older with an Associate's degree show an increasing rate in all counties except for Baker and Duval counties. Clay County has the highest percentage rate compared to Nassau County, which has the lowest. Baker and Nassau counties have a lower percentage rate compared to the Florida percentage rate.

PSA4 community members aged 65 and older with a Bachelor's degree show an increasing rate except in Flagler County. St. Johns County has the highest percentage rate; in contrast, Baker County has the lowest. Baker, Clay, and Flagler counties did not have a higher percentage rate than the Florida rate.

PSA4 community members aged 65 and older with a Graduate or Professional degree show an increasing rate in Florida and in Clay, Duval, St. Johns, and Volusia counties. Contrastingly, Baker, Flagler, and Nassau counties demonstrate a decreasing trend. St. Johns County has the highest percentage compared to Baker County, which has the lowest rate.

Health Literacy

Health literacy is the degree to which individuals can obtain, process, and understand basic health information.^[50] Low health literacy is common in older adults, minority populations, individuals with low socioeconomic status, and medically underserved people. An estimated one-third to one-half of the U.S. adult population has low health literacy.^[33] People with low health literacy are more likely to have poor health, higher rates of chronic disease, and a nearly 2-fold higher mortality rate than people with adequate health literacy.^[38]

A disproportionately high rate of low health literacy of the types described above among vulnerable populations has real consequences for health behavior and health status. These include higher rates of chronic diseases such as obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and stroke, asthma, cancer, chronic pain, and disability from both physical and mental health problems.^[58, 38]

Health Insurance Literacy

Health insurance literacy is the ability to understand, choose, manage, and efficiently utilize health insurance plans. Health insurance literacy is crucial to affordable and effective healthcare decisions and outcomes, but studies consistently demonstrate low levels of health insurance literacy in Americans. Fifty-one percent of Americans do not understand the basic health insurance terms premium, deductible, and copay.^[45]

Participants in a survey reported that, due to a lack of health insurance literacy, they have previously delayed medical care, been surprised by the cost of medical bills, and felt as though insurance plans are extended and confusing with excessive “jargon.”^[43]

Patients can also unintentionally run up unnecessary charges. For example, those who do not understand provider networks may pay extra thousands of dollars if they see an out-of-network clinician.^[35] Cost-effective health insurance use is more important than ever due to the increasing struggle to afford medical costs. Forty-six percent of adults say it is challenging to afford out-of-pocket health care costs.

Digital Literacy

Digital literacy is the ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills.^[18] The use of technology grows ever more critical in everyday activities of living. The COVID-19 pandemic made contacting loved ones through digital platforms such as Zoom and Facebook Messenger normal. Telehealth appointments became the only option for many doctor visits. Check-ins using tablets at minute-clinics and laboratories increased efficiency in safety precautions. Even restaurants abandoned physical menus and now use smartphone QR codes to show food offerings.

I recently went to a local medical lab facility to do my annual tests. I had to help one older person who walked up to the tablet and said, 'How do you work this thing?' I helped him get checked in, but there was a different older person in the waiting room who had been waiting for more than an hour and a half who also didn't know to use the tablet. I ended up helping him too. It's just sad that he lost an hour and a half of his life to something like that. – PSA4 Community Member

Healthcare Access and Quality

This social determinant of health focuses on the connection between people's access to and understanding of their health.^[1] The following discussion of this domain will review the behavioral health risk factors of those residing in Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4), their health outcomes, and the health resource inventory available for health care services. While health literacy is often included in this section, this report includes health literacy in the previous Education Access and Quality section since health literacy can be a learnable skill acquired in a classroom or one-on-one setting.

Behavioral Health Risk Factors

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention engages all 50 States in collecting data for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This state-based telephone surveillance system gathers data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States. Information from the survey assists with health planning, program evaluation, and monitoring of health objectives within the Department of Health. The target population of BRFSS is people 18 years and older who reside in a Florida household. County-level reports are on a three-year interval, with 2019 being the most recent published report. Trending and detailed Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) data between the reporting timeframes of 2013-2019 are in **SDOH EXHIBIT 101 THROUGH SDOH EXHIBIT 132**.

The risk behavior overweight or obesity rates are highest in Baker County. Floridians aged 45-64 have the highest rates for this indicator, which primarily affects Floridian Non-Hispanic African Americans. Overall, men have a higher risk behavior for this indicator than women.

Flagler County has the lowest rate of females receiving a mammogram.

Nassau County has the lowest rate of those receiving an HIV test. Floridian males were less likely to receive a test. Those 65+ are least likely to receive an HIV test.

Nassau County has the lowest rate of individuals receiving flu shots. Floridian males and those aged 18-44 have the lowest rates of receiving a flu shot.

Clay County has the lowest rate of individuals receiving pneumonia shots. Floridian males and those aged 18-44 have the lowest rates of receiving a flu shot.

Nassau County has the highest rate of individuals who binge drink. Floridian males and those aged 18-44 have the highest rates of binge drinking.

The rate of individuals who have a sedentary lifestyle is highest in Baker County. Floridian females and those aged 65 and older have the highest rates of a sedentary lifestyle.

Baker County has the highest rate of current smokers. Floridian males and those in the age range of 45-64 have the highest rates.

Clay County has the highest rate of current e-cigarette users. Floridian males and those in the age range of 18-44 have the highest rates.

Baker County has the highest rate of those with poor physical health on 14 or more days in the past 30 days. Floridian females and those aged 65 and older had the highest rates.

Duval and Volusia counties have the highest rate of those with poor mental health on 14 or more days in the past 30 days. Floridian females and those in the age range of 18-44 had the highest rates.

Health Outcomes

The data provided in this section is for individuals aged 18 and older unless specified.

Mortality rates can be critical indicators of the state of health of a community. This section will examine various mortality rates among Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) community members compared to Florida as a whole. Mortality rates provided in this section reflect *rolling 3-year averages* of the rate of deaths per 100,000 persons in the named area's population. The rates are also *age-adjusted* to balance variances in the age groups between different geographies.

It is essential for community planning to acknowledge that disease death rates often vary among subpopulations, such as racial/ethnic groups, geographies, age groups, etc. Both biological and cultural norms may contribute to these differences. The presented data on the following pages will therefore show two particular aspects of every disease or condition reported:

1. Trends over time are presented as 3-year rolling averages of mortality rates for both the county and the state (for comparison); and
2. A separate breakdown between white and non-white populations for the most current data available (to identify racial disparities).

All data in this section represented the most current information available when the report was compiled. Rates are per 100,000 of the population.

Leading Causes of Death in PSA4 are cancer, heart disease, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke. However, in Baker County, heart disease has a higher mortality rate than cancer. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 133** for more detailed information.

Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other body parts. Cancer mortality trend rates decreased in Florida from 2015 to 2019. Baker (201.8), Clay (181.6), Duval (190.8), Flagler (174.0), Nassau (173.7), St. Johns (153.0), and Volusia (180.1) counties had higher rates of cancer mortality than

Florida (161.1). Flagler County's mortality rate increased 11.0 percent, Nassau County's increased 3.0 percent, and Volusia County's increased 3.4 percent for the same period. Cancer affects the white population more for this indicator. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 134** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 135** for more detailed information.

Lung cancer has a decreasing rate in Florida. All PSA4 counties have a higher mortality rate for lung cancer than the state rate (35.3). However, all PSA4 counties are also on a decreasing trend. Nassau County has the highest lung cancer mortality rate (52.0). Lung cancer tends to affect the non-white population more except in Baker County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 136** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 137** for more detailed information.

Breast cancer in Florida females decreased by 0.9 percent from 2015 to 2019. Most PSA4 counties have a higher rate of female breast cancer than compared to the state. Flagler and St. Johns counties are the exceptions. The PSA4 counties showing an increasing trend in female breast cancer rates are Baker (5.9 percent), Duval (3.2 percent), Nassau (9.8 percent), and Volusia (3.7 percent). Female breast cancer mortality affects the non-white population more than the white population, except in Clay County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 138** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 139** for more detailed information.

Prostate cancer has maintained a steady rate of 7.4 in Florida. Clay, Flagler, and Nassau counties have lower prostate cancer mortality rates than the state. Counties with an increased percent change in prostate cancer mortality from 2015-17 to 2017-19 are Baker (57.1 percent) and Duval (7.4 percent). Prostate cancer mortality affects the non-white population more except for Baker County, whose prostate cancer mortality rate is zero for the non-white population. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 140** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 141** for more detailed information.

Colorectal cancer has a decreasing trend in Florida from 2015 through 2019. Baker and St. Johns counties are the only PSA4 counties with a rate lower than compared to Florida. Most PSA4 counties are on a decreasing trend in colorectal cancer mortality rates. Duval County (21.2 percent) had an increase in its colorectal cancer mortality rate during this same period. Colorectal cancer tends to affect the non-white population the most. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 142** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 143** for more detailed information.

Cervical cancer mortality rates are increasing in Florida (1.3 to 1.4). Clay, Duval, Nassau, and Volusia counties have higher rates of cervical cancer mortality than compared to Florida. Baker County has a cervical care mortality rate of zero for 2017-2019. Duval (13.3 percent), Nassau (25.0 percent), and Volusia (33.3 percent) counties have increased rates of cervical cancer mortality. Cervical cancer affects the non-white population more except in Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 144** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 145** for more detailed information.

Heart disease is the term referring to several types of heart conditions. The most common type of heart disease in the United States is coronary artery disease, which affects the blood flow to the heart. Decreased blood flow can cause a heart attack.^[25]

Florida is on a decreasing trend for heart disease, with a 146.5 mortality rate in 2017-2019. All counties in the PSA4 region have a higher rate of heart disease mortality except for St. Johns County. Baker (14.1 percent), Duval (0.8 percent), and Volusia (2.2 percent) counties have an increasing trend in heart disease mortality rates. In the PSA4 region, heart disease tends to affect the white population, except in Volusia County, where it affects the non-white population the most. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 146** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 147** for more information.

Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy.^[67] Florida (20.3) has an increasing trend in diabetes mortality rates from 2015-to 2019. Baker (22.2), Duval (24.7), Flagler (21.6), and Volusia (26.6) have higher rates of diabetes mortality compared to Florida. Flagler (15.5 percent) and Volusia (4.7 percent) counties are on an increasing trend compared to the other counties within PSA4, which are decreasing. Diabetes mortality affects the non-white population more than the white population, except for in Baker County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 148** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 149** for more information.

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis affects the liver's function of processing food and removing poisons from the body. Liver disease can have many causes, including viruses, drugs, poison, cancer, or drinking too much alcohol.^[38] Florida has a rate of 11.6 and is on a decreasing trend from 2015 to 2019. All counties in the PSA4 region have a higher rate of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis than Florida. All counties within the PSA4 region are on an increasing trend in chronic liver disease and cirrhosis mortality compared to Florida. Chronic liver disease tends to affect the white population more than the non-white population in PSA4 except in Flagler County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 150** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 151** for more information.

Alzheimer's disease is a brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills and, eventually, the ability to carry out the simplest tasks.^[64] The Florida Alzheimer's mortality rate of 19.9 is decreasing from 2015 to 2019. All counties within the PSA4 region have a lower Alzheimer's mortality rate compared to Florida except for Volusia (29.4) County. Clay (10.3 percent), Flagler (8.3 percent), and Nassau (18.6 percent) counties are on an increasing trend for Alzheimer's disease mortality rate. Alzheimer's disease mortality rates affect the white population more than the non-white population. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 152** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 153** for more information.

Stroke happens when the blood flow to the brain is blocked. This prevents the brain from getting oxygen and nutrients, and brain cells begin to die within minutes. Sudden bleeding in the brain can also cause a stroke if it damages brain cells.^[57] Florida has a stroke mortality rate of 40.7 and has an increasing trend. All counties within the PSA4 region have a higher stroke mortality rate than Florida except for St. Johns (30.6) County. The PSA4 is also increasing in stroke mortality rate except for St. Johns County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 154** for more information.

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) refers to noninfectious conditions of the lung and respiratory tract, excluding cancers and trauma.^[14] Florida has a rate of 34.2 and is on a decreasing mortality rate from 2018 to 2020. All counties within the PSA4 region have a higher mortality rate from CLRD compared to Florida, except for Nassau and St. Johns counties. All counties within the PSA4 region are decreasing in trends for CLRD mortality rates. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 155** for more information.

Unintentional Injury mortality rates are increasing in Florida and the PSA4 region. All counties in the PSA4 region have a higher mortality rate for unintentional injury compared to Florida. Volusia (114.0) County has the highest rate in the area compared to St. Johns (55.4) County. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 156** for more information.

Fall-Related Injury hospitalization rates for Florida (335.7) are decreasing. Flagler (398.9), Nassau (365.0), and Volusia (451.0) have high rates of hospitalizations compared to Florida. Volusia County has the highest rate and has increased 6.7 percent from 2018 to 2020. Emergency room visits show a decreasing trend for Florida; however, all counties within the PSA4 region have higher emergency room rates than the Florida. Volusia (958.6) is the exception for this indicator. Baker (3131.9) County is the only county with an increasing trend in emergency room visits, with a 9.4 percent increase from 2018 to 2020. The mortality rates from unintentional falls in Florida (10.8) are increasing. Baker (7.5), Clay (10.6), Flagler (9.9), and Nassau (10.1) counties have lower rates compared to Florida. Volusia (15.8) County has the highest rate of unintentional fall mortality in the PSA4 region and has increased by 33.9 percent from 2018 to 2020. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 157** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 159** for fall-related data.

COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) first emerged on December 1, 2019 causing the pandemic of a respiratory illness called COVID-19. COVID-19 can be severe and has caused millions of deaths worldwide and lasting health problems for those who have survived.^[65] PISA4 demonstrates that over 80% of individuals vaccinated are over 50. Focused efforts should be in Baker, Clay, and Duval counties, where vaccination percentages are under 70 percent. **EXHIBIT 50** and **EXHIBIT 51** provide cumulative COVID-19 data for vaccinations and positive cases.

EXHIBIT 50: CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF COVID-19 VACCINATION AND CASE POSITIVITY

Area	2021 Population	People Vaccinated	% Over Age 5 Vaccinated	Cases	Case Positivity
Florida	21,975,117	15,464,021	70%	6,058,248	26.4%
Baker	28,864	12,128	45%	8,744	34.3%
Clay	223,483	122,085	58%	54,232	30.8%
Duval	1,002,075	598,583	64%	257,954	28.6%
Flagler	116,671	78,284	70%	23,008	26.3%
Nassau	89,151	54,434	64%	22,194	29.2%
St. Johns	275,222	194,283	74%	64,013	28.5%
Volusia	552,328	348,873	66%	119,858	28.5%

Source: Florida Department of Health Weekly Situation Report, May 19, 2022. [covid19_data_latest.pdf \(state.fl.us\)](https://www.floridahealth.gov/about/press-releases/2022/covid19_data_latest.pdf)

EXHIBIT 51: CUMULATIVE DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY - COVID-19 VACCINATION AND CASE POSITIVITY

Demographic	2021 Population	People Vaccinated	% Over Age 5 Vaccinated	Cases	Case Positivity
All ages	21,975,117	15,464,021	74%	6,058,248	26.4%
<5	1,167,863			182,937	20.2%
5-11	1,688,211	399,473	24%	380,409	25.5%
12-19	1,972,084	1,159,451	59%	597,242	29.0%
20-29	2,744,987	1,719,125	63%	1,002,976	30.4%
30-39	2,784,698	2,005,199	72%	1,018,420	29.8%
40-49	2,669,253	2,106,496	79%	897,150	29.1%
50-59	2,925,172	2,429,200	83%	837,168	26.5%
60-64	1,438,783	1,285,811	89%	334,196	23.1%
65+	4,584,066	4,359,266	95%	806,066	20.3%
Unknown				1,684	8.1%
All genders	21,975,117	15,464,021	74%	6,058,248	26.4%
Female	11,235,512	8,224,948	77%	3,250,865	26.9%
Male	10,739,605	7,212,537	71%	2,729,952	26.9%
Unknown		26,536		77,431	11.2%
White	16,975,231	9,602,381	59%	3,697,011	30.5%
Hispanic	5,352,032	2,691,563	54%	1,266,757	40.5%
Non-Hispanic	11,623,199	5,562,764	50%	2,220,519	29.8%
Unknown		1,348,054		209,735	14.2%
Black	3,725,308	1,500,114	43%	844,877	33.0%
Hispanic	307,860	116,188	41%	51,660	38.1%
Non-Hispanic	3,417,448	1,169,159	37%	748,479	35.6%
Unknown		214,767		44,738	14.3%
Other	1,274,578	2,605,586	221%	1,001,417	28.4%
Hispanic	209,716	976,753	516%	489,403	35.9%
Non-Hispanic	1,064,862	1,043,996	106%	396,866	29.4%
Unknown		584,837		115,148	14.6%
Unknown		1,755,940		514,943	11.2%
Hispanic		159,861		74,682	14.4%
Non-Hispanic		109,482		41,012	12.6%
Unknown		1,486,597		399,249	10.7%
Florida	21,975,117	15,464,021	74%	6,058,248	26.4%

Source: Florida Department of Health Weekly Situation Report, May 19, 2022. Link: [covid19_data_latest.pdf \(state.fl.us\)](https://www.floridahealth.gov/about/press-releases/2022/covid19_data_latest.pdf)

Note: Race and ethnicity are self-reported for vaccination and case data, resulting in classifications that may not align with population census estimates. This can result in the number of vaccinations appearing larger than the underlying population, particularly in the “other” race.

Health Resource Availability

The general term “Access to Care” is ambiguous because it does not clearly define what type of care is needed, nor does it specify how access is determined or measured. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality states, “Access to health care means

having the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes.” The Agency determines that various factors can influence access to health care for an individual or family, including coverage, services, timeliness, and workforce.^[4]

Health Insurance Coverage, whether privately or publicly funded, is a primary factor determining access to care for many people. Health insurance is obtained privately through an employer (the individual’s or immediate family member), purchased independently, or available to specific individuals through government-subsidized or publicly funded health coverage programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or Military and VA benefits. Government programs have specific eligibility requirements and are not available to everyone.

Uninsured persons include full- and part-time employees whose employers do not offer health insurance benefits, low-income persons who do not qualify for Medicaid, early retirees, and others who cannot afford costly premiums. Evidence shows uninsured persons experience less positive medical outcomes than their insured counterparts.

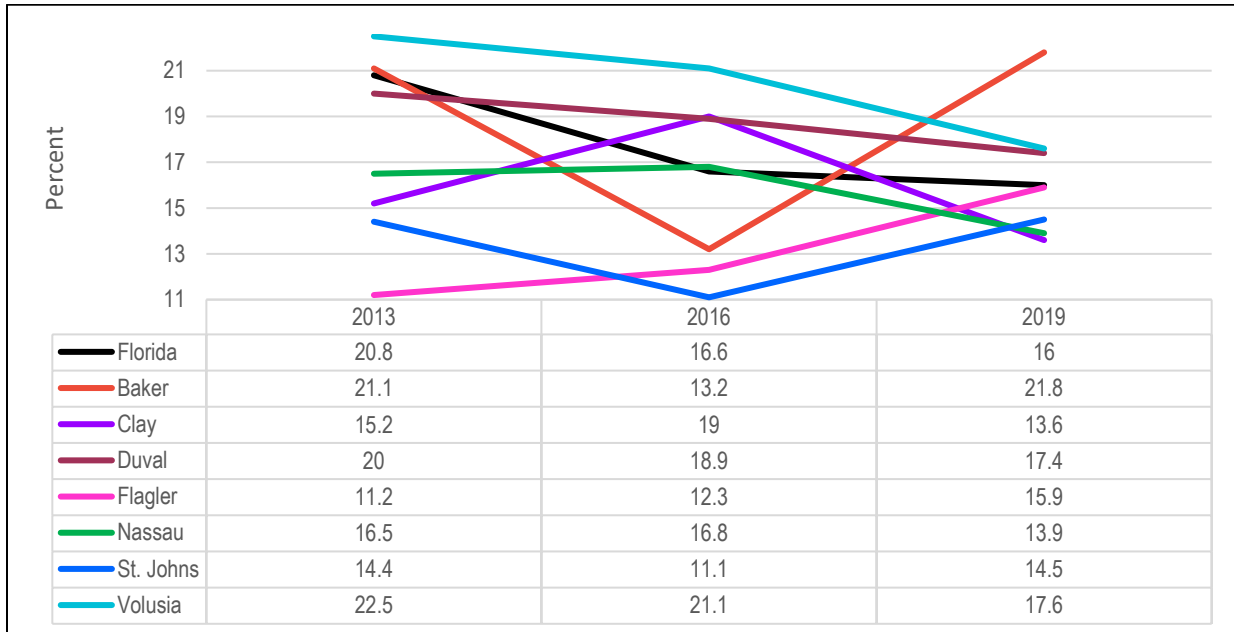
EXHIBIT 52 provides the estimated 2019 population with any health insurance coverage.

EXHIBIT 52: ADULTS WITH ANY INSURANCE COVERAGE, 2019

FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
84.2%	78.8%	86.4%	85.8%	88.1%	84.6%	87.1%	84.9%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

Those who do not have health insurance to help cover the cost of medical care have few options other than to pay out of pocket for the total cost. As a result, many people choose not to obtain medical care, leading to further physical complications. **EXHIBIT 53** provides the detailed trending data for those adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost.

EXHIBIT 53: ADULTS WHO COULD NOT SEE A DOCTOR IN THE PAST YEAR DUE TO COST


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/)

The Florida Department of Elder Affairs estimates that 50,734 persons over 65 are uninsured. Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) has an estimated 2,809 persons over 65 that are uninsured. **EXHIBIT 54** provides detailed information on those 65+ uninsured by County.

EXHIBIT 54: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS 65+ UNINSURED

FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
50,734	18	224	1,410	117	19	346	675

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/)

Those eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare (also known as dual eligible) meet the Florida Medicaid income and assets criteria and the Medicare eligibility criteria for 65 and older. **EXHIBIT 55** provides the estimated population eligible for Medicaid and dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare for those age 60 and older.

EXHIBIT 55: ESTIMATED POPULATION ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID AND DUALY ELIGIBLE

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
60+ Medicaid Eligible	794,873	782	4,116	1,008	10,451	1,732	3,634	19,026
60+ Dual Eligible	703,864	682	3,624	863	9,100	1,526	3,230	16,945

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/)

Medically Underserved Areas receive designation from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). These areas receive the designation by having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high older adult population. [56] **EXHIBIT 56** provides the estimated population in a medically underserved area in the PSA4 region. Also, see **SDOH** Exhibit 171 for additional details.

EXHIBIT 56: ESTIMATE POPULATION RESIDING IN MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREAS WITHIN PSA4

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Total Medically Underserved	1,489,504	4,895	508	35,533	2,934	21,603	11,292	15,669

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Notes: Calculated using US Health Resources and Services Administration and AGID.

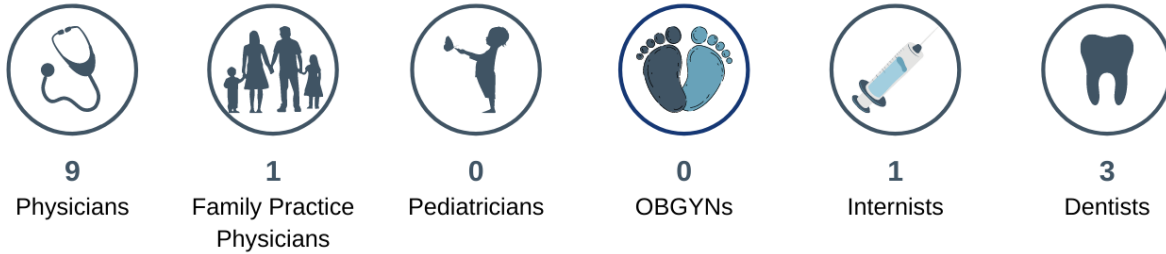
Provider and Facility Profiles provide a summary of the licensed providers by type for each county. These profiles also provide the number of practicing physicians, licensed mental health providers, and hospital beds and types. **EXHIBIT 57** through **EXHIBIT 63** provide the profiles for each county in the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4).

SDOH EXHIBIT 161 through **SDOH EXHIBIT 175** provide the detailed trending data for the general population of health professionals within PSA4. Health care professionals for older people, adults, and those with disabilities cited explicitly by the Florida Department of Elder Affairs are discussed in the sections after the provider and facility profiles.

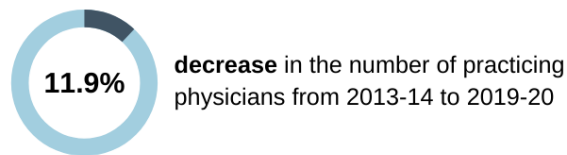
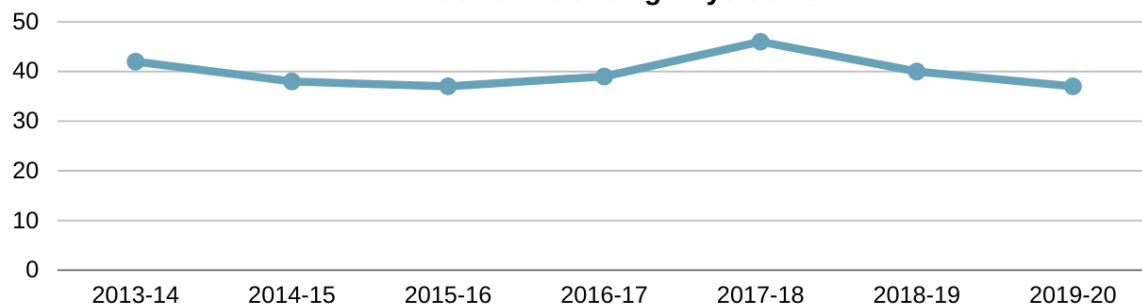
EXHIBIT 57: BAKER COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Baker County Healthcare Resource Availability

Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



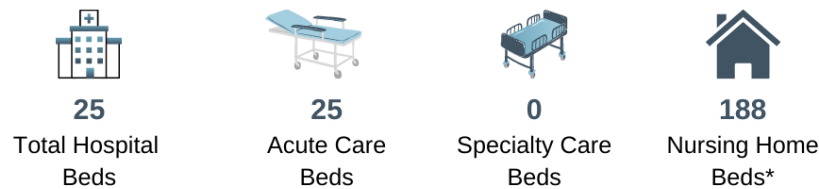
Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds



Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

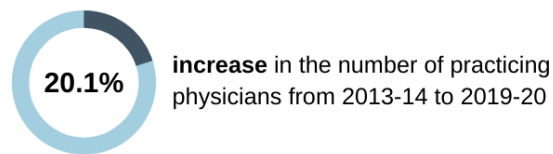
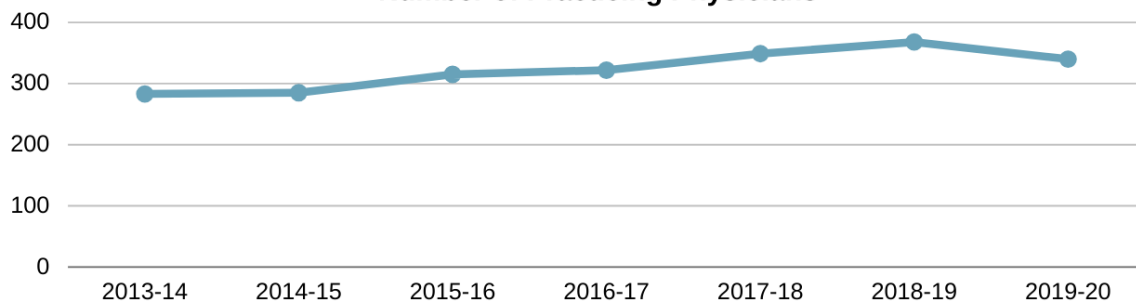
EXHIBIT 58: CLAY COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Clay County Healthcare Resource Availability

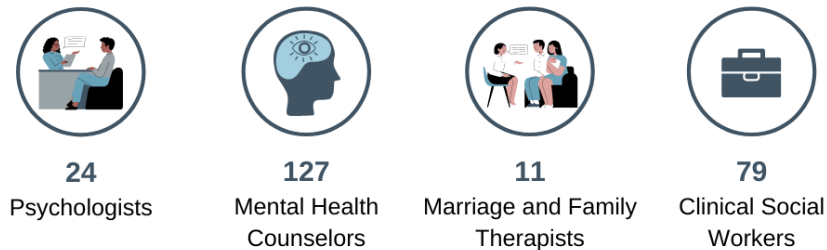
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



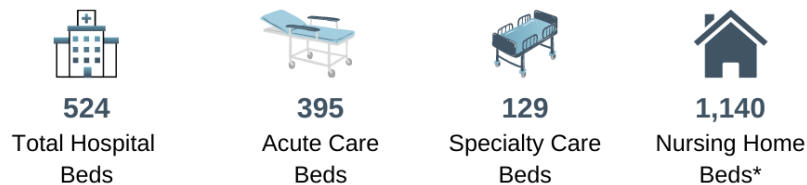
Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds

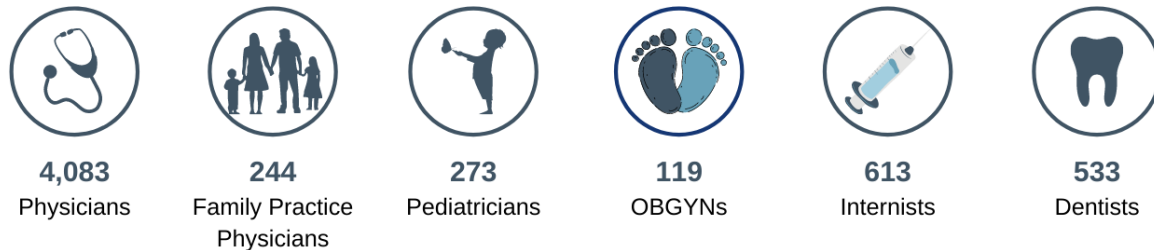


Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

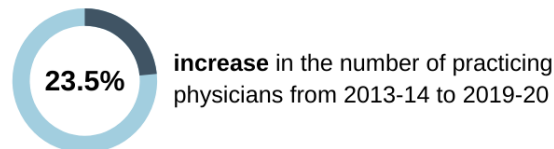
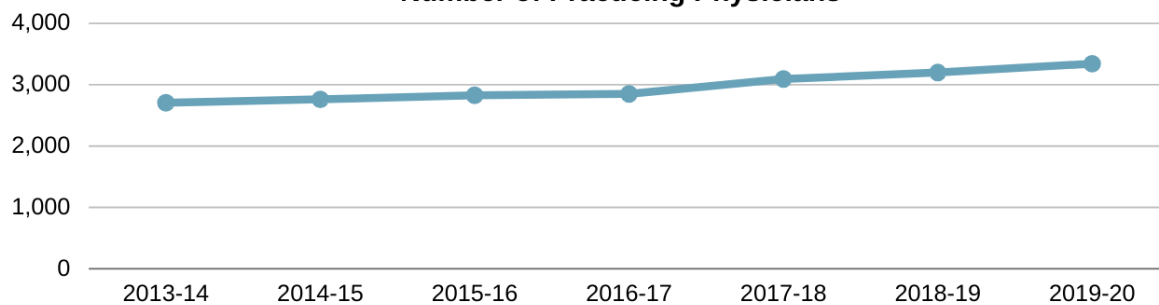
EXHIBIT 59: DUVAL COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Duval County Healthcare Resource Availability

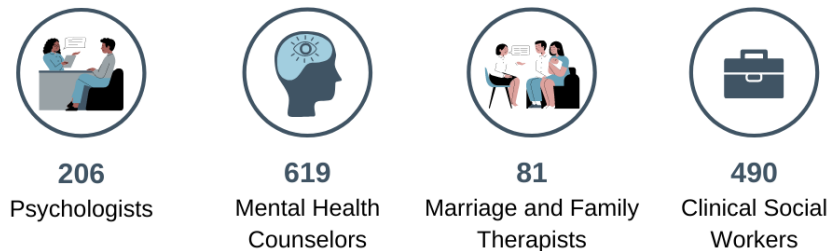
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



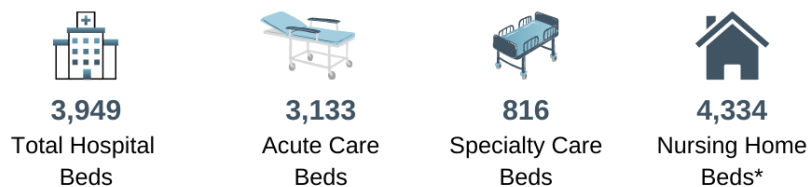
Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds



Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

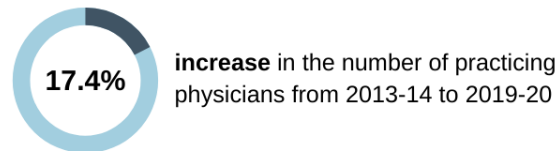
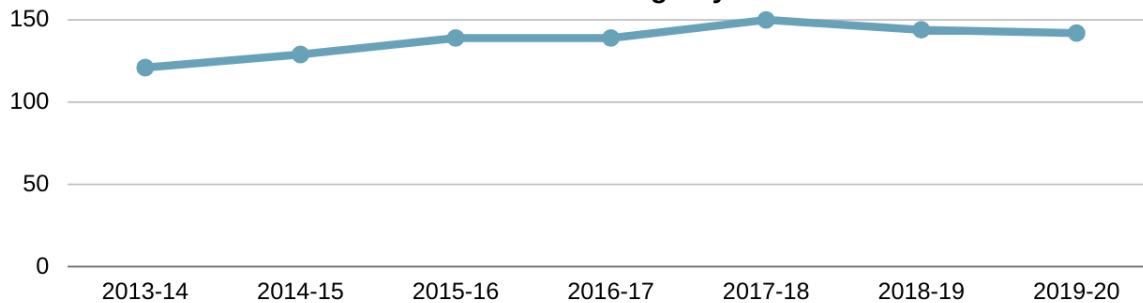
EXHIBIT 60: FLAGLER COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Flagler County Healthcare Resource Availability

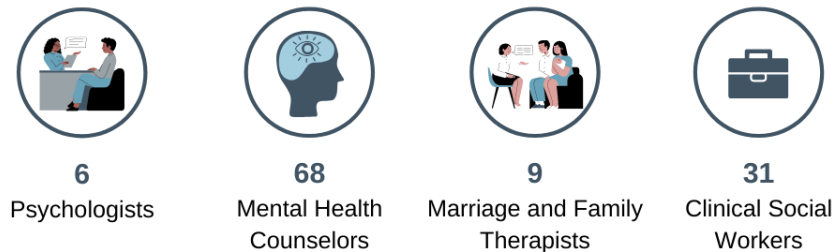
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds



Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

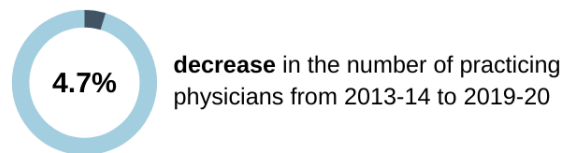
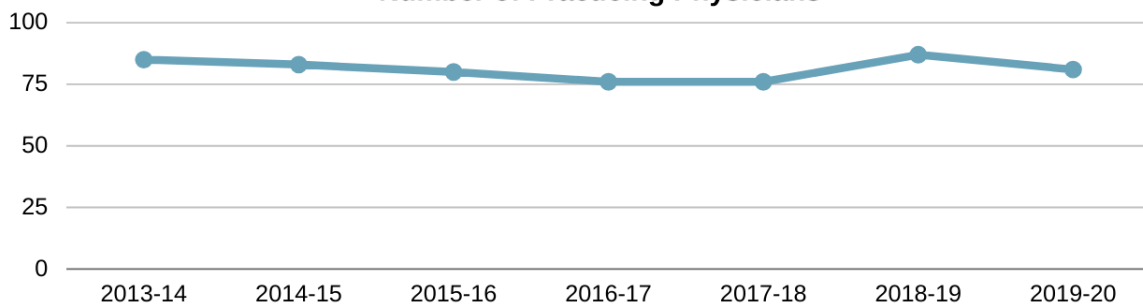
EXHIBIT 61: NASSAU COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Nassau County Healthcare Resource Availability

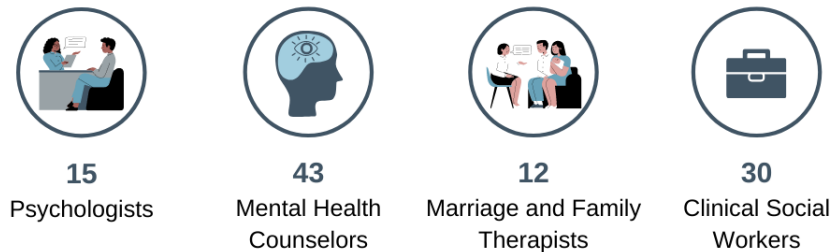
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



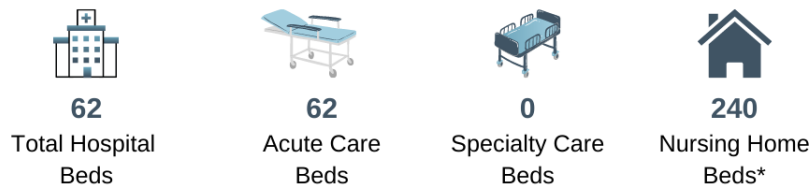
Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds

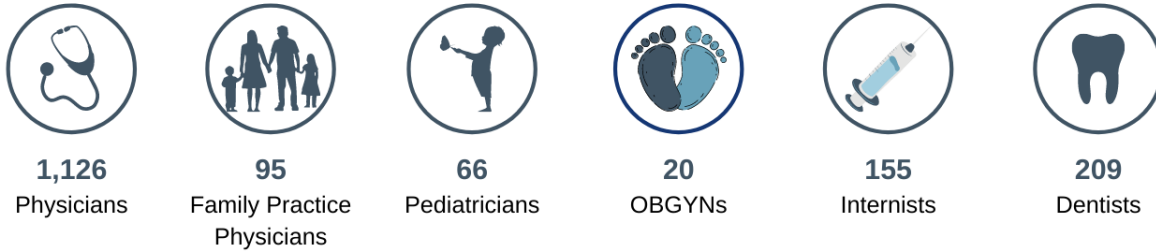


Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

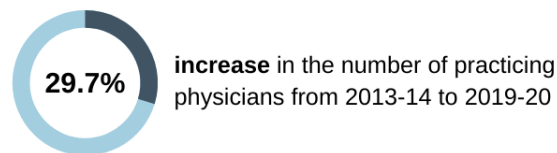
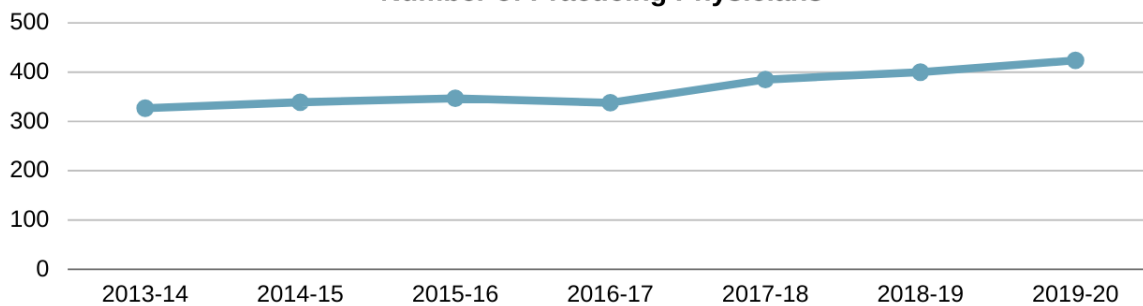
EXHIBIT 62: ST. JOHNS COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

St. Johns County Healthcare Resource Availability

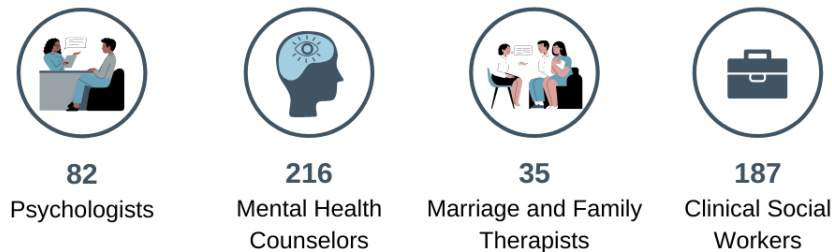
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



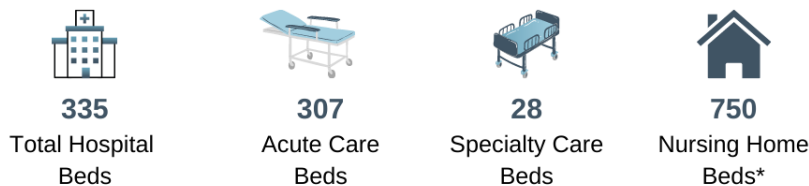
Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds

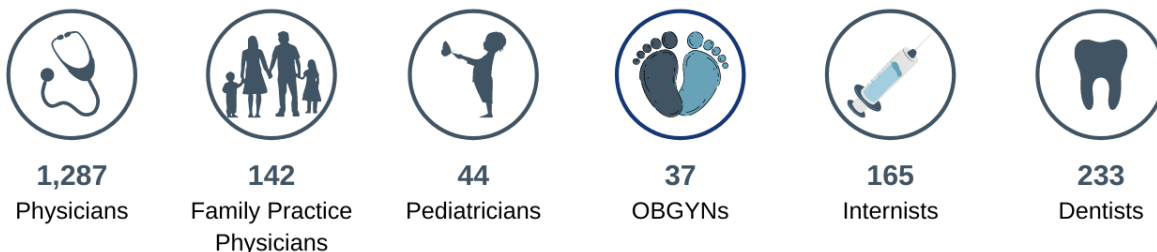


Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

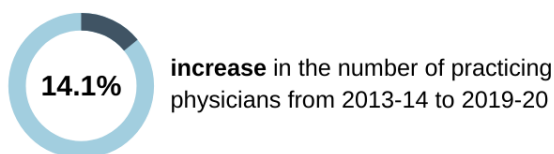
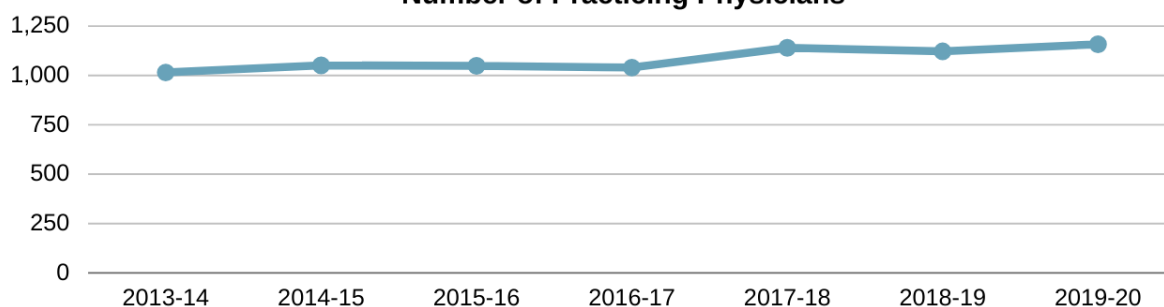
EXHIBIT 63: VOLUSIA COUNTY HEALTHCARE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROFILE

Volusia County Healthcare Resource Availability

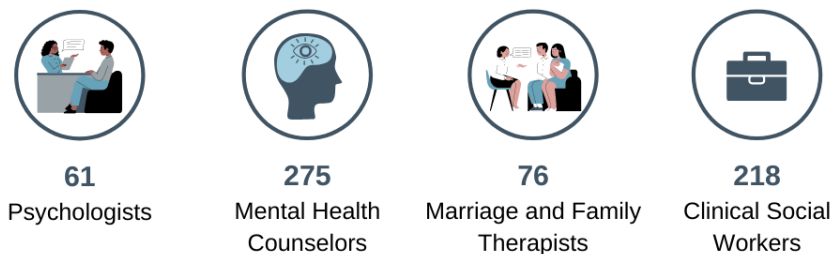
Licensed Providers, FY 2020-21



Number of Practicing Physicians



Licensed Mental Health Professionals, 2020



Hospital Beds



Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Department of Health, 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report
*2019 data

Medical Professionals provide critical medical services to the older and disabled population of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). See **EXHIBIT 64**.

EXHIBIT 64: MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL COUNTS IN PSA4

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Medical Doctors								
Licensed	22,049	4	126	1,243	58	50	386	431
Limited License	94	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Critical Need Area License	829	0	9	12	4	1	15	22
Restricted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Faculty Certification	43	0	1	6	0	0	1	0
Public Health Certification	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals								
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	1,552	1	12	58	5	4	27	33
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	7,411	3	60	345	13	20	114	138
Dentists	13,102	3	97	571	43	32	228	240
Licensed Registered Nurses	299,211	527	3,886	13,447	1,844	1,427	5,146	8,301
Pharmacies	6,541	10	51	407	20	17	37	168

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: Florida County Profiles - DOEA (elderaffairs.org)

Hospitals are an institution primarily engaged in providing inpatient diagnostic and therapeutic services or rehabilitation services by or under the supervision of physicians.^[29] See **EXHIBIT 65**.

EXHIBIT 65: HOSPITAL COUNTS IN PSA4

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Hospitals	308	2	3	14	1	1	1	9
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hospital Beds	69,654	1,163	572	3,949	99	62	335	1,642
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	4,084	0	0	603	0	0	0	0

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOE A](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles) (elderaffairs.org)

Ambulatory Surgical Centers are limited to any distinct entity that operates exclusively to provide surgical services to patients not requiring hospitalization. The expected duration of services would not exceed 24 hours following an admission.^[8]

EXHIBIT 66: AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Facilities	485	0	5	18	0	1	6	15
Operating Rooms	1,225	0	14	56	0	2	13	34
Recovery Beds	3,818	0	36	164	0	5	35	104

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOE A](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles) (elderaffairs.org)

Adult Day Care (ADC) provides therapeutic programs of social and health services and activities for adults in a non-institutional setting. Participants may utilize various services offered during any part of a day but for less than 24 hours.^[5]

EXHIBIT 67: ADULT DAY CARE

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
ADC Facilities	363	0	1	10	2	1	1	3
Capacity	20,185	0	35	374	70	30	8	100

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOE A](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles) (elderaffairs.org)

Home Health Agencies primarily provide skilled nursing services and other therapeutic services by a physician or registered professional nurse.^[28]

EXHIBIT 68: HOME HEALTH AGENCIES

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Agencies	2,129	1	15	97	5	5	10	46
Medicaid Certified Agencies	52	0	0	4	0	0	0	2
Medicare Certified Agencies	689	1	7	35	2	1	4	15
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies		4	19	296	9	6	20	52

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles-DOEA)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a system that provides emergency medical care. Once it is activated by an incident that causes severe illness or injury, the focus of EMS is the emergency medical care of the patients.^[68]

EXHIBIT 69: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Providers	291	1	2	8	3	2	1	12

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles-DOEA)

Memory Disorder Clinics provide comprehensive care to people with Alzheimer's, Lewy Body Dementia, mild cognitive impairment, and other memory disorders.^[39]

EXHIBIT 70: MEMORY DISORDER CLINICS

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Providers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles-DOEA)

Adult Family Care Homes are residential homes that provide personal care services to individuals requiring assistance.^[17]

EXHIBIT 71: ADULT FAMILY CARE HOMES

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Homes	294	0	2	13	15	0	0	8
Beds	1,359	0	10	65	68	0	0	36

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles-DOEA)

Skilled Nursing Facilities provide care for a hospital-related medical condition treated during a qualifying 3-day inpatient hospital stay.^[51]

EXHIBIT 72: SKILLED NURSING FACILITY (SNF) USE

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
SNFs With Beds	2	10	33	2	2	8	29
Community Beds	2	10	33	2	2	7	28
Sheltered Beds	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Veterans Administration Beds	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNF Beds	188	1,260	4,334	240	240	750	3,427
Community Beds	188	1,250	4,264	240	240	559	3,202
Sheltered Beds	0	10	70	0	0	71	105
Veterans Administration Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Other Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNFs With Community Beds	2	10	33	2	2	7	28
Community Bed Days	68,808	426,660	1,440,666	87,840	68,808	201,250	1,259,772
Community Patient Days	50,198	338,580	1,155,724	67,650	50,198	163,098	890,818
Medicaid Patient Days	38,567	197,507	776,937	33,064	38,567	96,387	578,835
Occupancy Rate	73%	79%	80%	77%	73%	81%	71%
Percent Medicaid	77%	58%	67%	49%	77%	59%	65%

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Notes: The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Dialysis Services include all supervision and management of the dialysis treatment routine, durable and disposable medical supplies, equipment, laboratory tests, support services, parenteral drugs, applicable drug categories (including substitutions), and all necessary training and monitoring for recipients receiving peritoneal dialysis treatment.^[17]

EXHIBIT 73: END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE CENTERS

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Providers	524	1	7	33	4	2	4	11

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Assisted Living Facilities provide personal care services in the least restrictive and home-like environment. These facilities can range in size from one resident to several hundred. They may offer various personal and nursing services explicitly designed to meet an individual's unique needs.^[10] See **SDOH EXHIBIT 176**.

EXHIBIT 74: ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Total ALF Beds	5	860	4,395	761	436	1,246	4,282
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	0	31	614	0	190	0	312
Non-OSS Beds	5	829	3,781	761	246	626	3,970
Total ALF Facilities	1	16	80	21	7	20	102
Facilities With Extended Congregate License	0	3	11	1	2	4	3
Facilities With Limited Mental Health License	0	1	23	2	2	0	9
Facilities With Nursing Service License	0	5	19	3	1	4	11

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 176 and **SDOH EXHIBIT 177** provide a list of assisted living and long-term care facilities and locations, respectively.

Economic Stability

The final Social Determinant of Health is Economic Stability. Economic Stability is the connection between the financial resources people have – income, socioeconomic status, and cost of living – and their health.^[1] People with steady employment are less likely to live in poverty and more likely to be healthy. Those with ongoing work may not earn enough to afford the things they need to stay healthy. Persons with disabilities, injuries, or conditions like arthritis may be especially limited in their ability to work. Policies and programs to help people pay for food, housing, health care, and education can reduce poverty and improve health and well-being.^[1]

Employment

Community members in the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) region who work full-time are at a higher estimated rate than those working part-time. Overall, in Florida, the number of full-time employees increased by 2.6 percent compared to the 11.0 percent decrease of part-time employees. The increase of full-time employment and the reduction of part-time employment parallels the trends in PSA4. Baker County has the lowest part-time and full-time employment rates compared to Duval County's high rates. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 178** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 179** for detailed trending data.

In terms of industry, the largest employment sector in both Florida and PSA4 is the educational services, health care, and social assistance sector. Next are professional scientific, management, administration, and waste management services. The third is retail trade, and the fourth is arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodational, and food services. **SDOH EXHIBIT 180** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 181** provide detailed industry information for individual counties in the PSA4 region.

The employment rate for Floridians aged 65 years and older increased 2.8 percent from 2017 to 2019. All counties in PSA4 show a similar trend except Nassau County, which decreased by 2.7 percent. Flagler County (11.8) has the lowest employment percentage rate for those 65 years and older, compared to St. Johns County (16.8). **EXHIBIT 75** provides the estimated population of individuals 65 years and older and their employment status. **SDOH EXHIBIT 182** provides the detailed trending employment rates for those 65 years and older in the PSA4 counties.

EXHIBIT 75: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF 65+, ESTIMATED POPULATION

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Number Employed	1,189,755	915	10,395	47,495	6,640	5,135	14,370	32,195
Number Unemployed	61,914	15	558	2,275	390	235	570	1,590

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEAE](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles/) (elderaffairs.org)

Unemployment rates for Florida increased by 16.7 percent from 2018 to 2020. All counties in the PSA4 region followed this trend except for Nassau County, which had no change, and St. Johns County, which had a 3.9 percent decrease for the same period. Nassau County (4.7 percent) has the lowest unemployment rate compared to Clay County (7.5 percent), which has the highest rate. Clay and Duval counties (both 6.6 percent) have rates higher than the Florida rate. **SDOH EXHIBIT 183** and **SDOH EXHIBIT 184** provide detailed trending county-level data for the PSA4 region.

Retirement

According to the Social Security Administration, Normal Retirement Age (NRA)^[44] is the age at which retirement benefits are equal to the “primary insurance amount”^[48] or when the person elects to begin receiving retirement benefits. Persons born in 1937 and earlier have an NRA of 65 compared to those born in 1960 and later have an NRA of 67. Social Security Benefit recipients receive the monthly stipend when the eligible person ages to their NRA. Social Security Income recipients meet Florida income and program eligibility for this monthly stipend. **EXHIBIT 76** provides the estimated number of Social Security Benefits and Social Security Income recipients.

EXHIBIT 76: SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT RECIPIENTS (65+)

	FL	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Social Security Benefit Recipients	3,622,600 (76%)	3,615 (65%)	34,155 (74%)	47,495 (72%)	31,945 (81%)	18,305 (79%)	14,370 (72%)	123,450 (78%)
SSI Recipients	61,914 (37%)	84 (13%)	558 (17%)	2,275 (22%)	398 (22%)	196 (16%)	566 (UNK.)	2,609 (21%)

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org)

Older Adult Dependency

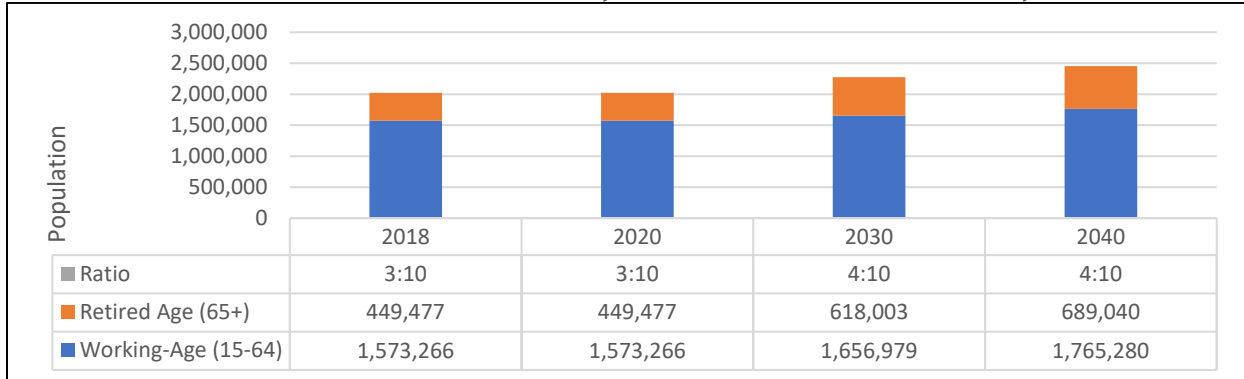
The University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, founded in 1930, produces Florida’s official state and local population estimates and projections. The estimates and forecasts assist in distributing state revenue-sharing dollars to cities and counties in Florida.

The Older Adult Dependency Ratio compares the number of working-age community members (15-64 years old) to the number of individuals who are likely to be retired (65 and older).^[13] Working-age individuals support the health and retirement systems through wage and tax contributions utilized by retirees. These ratios also reflect the availability of younger ones able to serve as potential caregivers.

Overall, each of the counties have similar comparative 2020 ratios (3:10) reflective of those of Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) and Florida. A notable exception to the 2020 ratios is Volusia County at the low end (0:10) and Flagler County at the high end

(5:10). Flagler, Nassau, and Volusia counties show an increased ratio of two retired community members in the years 2030 and 2040 than compared to 2020 ratios. **EXHIBIT 77** provides the Older Adult Dependency Ratio for PSA4. **SEE SDOH EXHIBIT 185** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 191** for individual PSA4 County Older Adult Dependency Ratios.

EXHIBIT 77: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, PLANNING AND SERVICE AREA 4, 2021



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

Income

Florida's per capita income increased 8.8 percent to \$32,848 from 2018 to 2020. The average per capita income during 2020 for Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) region was \$33,160, with Baker County (\$24,051) at the low end and St. Johns County (\$43,433) at the high end. During 2018-2020, the per capita income rose for all counties in PSA4 except for Baker County, which had a 0.08 percent decrease. **SDOH EXHIBIT 192** details the per capita income of individual counties within PSA4.

Florida had 20.8 percent of 65 years of age and older households with an income of less than \$20,000 annually in 2019. Baker (18.4 percent), Clay (14.4 percent), Flagler (15.4 percent), Nassau (12.7 percent), St. Johns (12.0 percent), and Volusia (19.6) counties have rates lower than the Florida rate. Duval County (22.5 percent) has a percent rate higher than Florida. All counties in PSA4 saw a percentage rate decrease in the number of households with less than \$20,000 annual income except in Baker County, which increased 15.7 percent from 2017 to 2019. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 193** for more detailed information.

Households 65 years and older with an annual income \$20,000-\$49,999 decreased in Florida (33.7 percent) during the 2017-2019 period. Duval (32.7 percent), Flagler (33.5 percent), Nassau (27.9 percent), and St. Johns (28.6 percent) counties have lower rates than compared to Florida. All 65+ years of age with an annual income between \$20,000-\$49,999 have decreased in trend during the 2017-2019 period. Baker County (38.3 percent) has the highest rate for this indicator among PSA4 counties. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 194** for more detailed information.

Households 65 years and older with an annual income of more than \$50,000 in Florida (45.5 percent) increased from 2017 to 2019. Clay (50.6), Flagler (51.0 percent), Nassau

(59.4 percent), and St. Johns (59.4 percent) counties had rates higher than compared to the state. The lowest rate is Volusia County (43.0 percent) in the PSA4 region. This indicator increased in Florida by 10.2 percent during the 2017-2019 period. All counties in the PSA4 increased in trend for the same period. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 195** for more detailed county trend data.

Poverty

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a measure of income issued annually by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The FPL helps to determine eligibility for specific programs and benefits like Medicaid.^[22] Programs like Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Medicaid, AIDS Drug Assistance Program, Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons, and many other programs use the FPL income guidelines for their eligibility. **SDOH EXHIBIT 196** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 208** provide the detailed trending data for individual PSA4 counties.

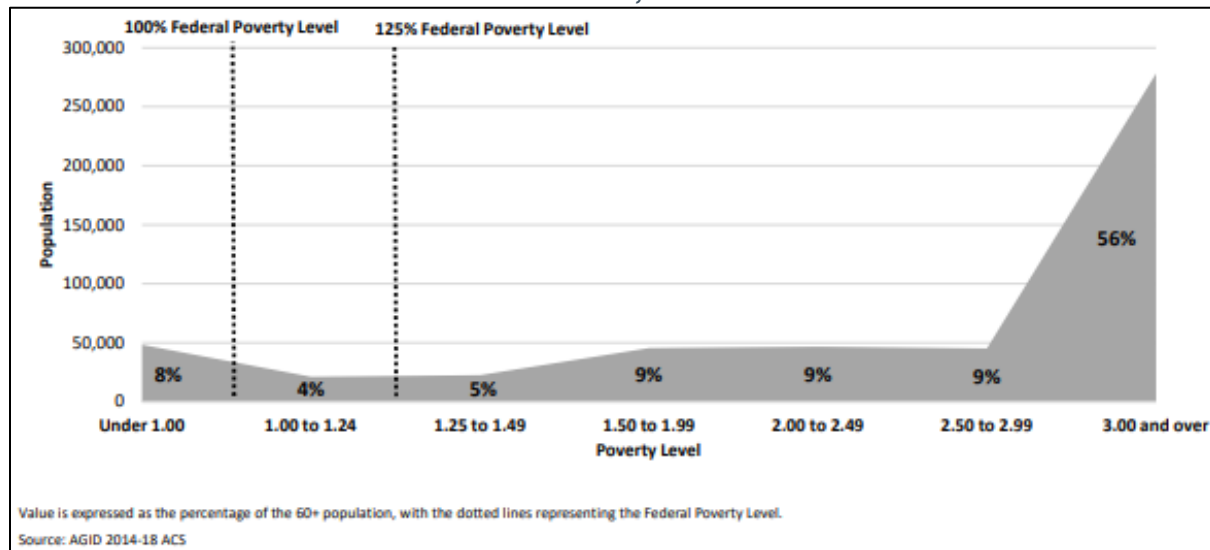
EXHIBIT 78 provides a table comparing the estimated numbers of minority and non-minority households of the same age bracket that are classified at or below the poverty level in each PSA4 county.

EXHIBIT 78: ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 60+ YEARS OF AGE AND FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

	At Poverty Level	Below 125% of Poverty	Minority Race at Poverty	Minority Race Below 125% of Poverty Level
Baker	405	595	70	105
Clay	3,120	4,355	755	1,015
Duval	19,670	27,975	9,550	13,115
Flagler	2,860	4,455	805	1,185
Nassau	1,770	2,405	304	399
St. Johns	3,740	5,235	335	725
Volusia	16,870	24,635	4,265	5,485

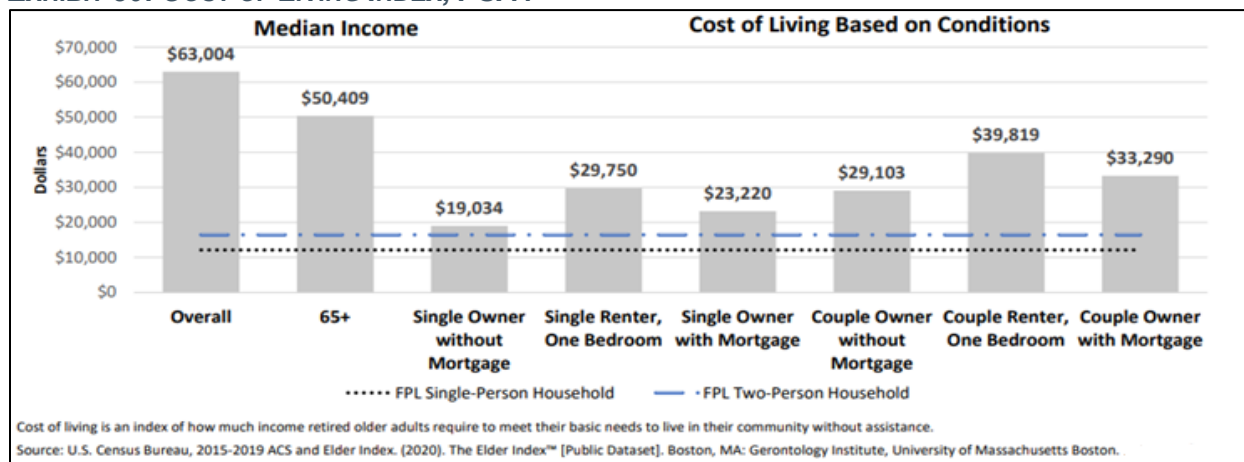
Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

EXHIBIT 79 shows the distribution of income to poverty level ratios within PSA4 for the same household age bracket. The distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level shows the proportion of the senior population below the Federal Poverty Level (to the right of the dotted lines). **SDOH EXHIBIT 209** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 215** show a detailed ratio of income to poverty level for individual counties within the PSA4 region.

EXHIBIT 79: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, PSA4


Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians PSA4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-psa4)

The University of Massachusetts Boston, MA Gerontology Institute publishes the Cost of Living Index. These profiles graphically show how much income retired older adults age 60+ years require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance. **EXHIBIT 80** provides the Cost of Living Index graph for PSA4. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 216** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 222** to see individual county data within the PSA4 region.

EXHIBIT 80: COST OF LIVING INDEX, PSA4


Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians PSA4 \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-psa4)

The Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index

The Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index (Elder Index) was developed by the Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The Elder Index measures the income older adults need to meet their basic needs and age in place with dignity.^[2] The Elder Index is specific to household size, location, housing tenure, and health status. The costs of the Elder Index include the following:

- **Housing** – based on values reported by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rents (FMRs).
- **Food** – based on the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Low-Cost Food Plan, consisting of a diet meeting nutritional standards for different age groups solely prepared and eaten at home.
- **Transportation** – estimated on the assumption of private automobile usage and annual miles reported by the National Household Travel Survey utilizing the IRS mileage reimbursement cost.
- **Health Care** – includes Medicare Part B health insurance premiums and out-of-pocket costs calculated assuming a Medicare Advantage, Medicare Part D, or Medigap Supplement coverage.
- **Miscellaneous** – includes all other essentials, such as clothing, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone service. Recreation, entertainment, gifts, or savings are not included.

EXHIBIT 81 provides the Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index for the State of Florida. The index reflects data for older adults aged 65 and older. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 223** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 233** for detailed graphics on meeting basic needs and the Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index for the PSA4 counties.

EXHIBIT 81: ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, FLORIDA


Florida, FL


RENTER


The Elder Index is:


\$28,320 / year


This is 96% of the national average of \$29,460

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$288

 Transportation (Single) \$282

 Housing (Renter) \$978

 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$537


Monthly Total \$2,360


OWNER WITH MORTGAGE


The Elder Index is:


\$33,744 / year


This is 93% of the national average of \$36,468

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$288

 Transportation (Single) \$282

 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,430

 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$537


Monthly Total \$2,812


OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE


The Elder Index is:


\$23,148 / year


This is 93% of the national average of \$24,840

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$288

 Transportation (Single) \$282

 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$547

 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$537

Monthly Total \$1,929

Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

Financial Assistance Planning

Social welfare programs strive to improve the well-being of needy and vulnerable populations. The federal government has long played an important role in offsetting state fiscal disparities.^[61] The limited amount of available dollars for assistance makes planning even more critical in the upcoming years as the populations of older persons and those living with disabilities increase.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Program (OASDI) is the most extensive income-maintenance program in the United States. Based on social insurance principles, the program provides monthly benefits designed to replace, in part, the loss of income due to retirement, disability, or death.^[54] OASDI recipients increased from 2018 to 2020 for all counties within Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4). Baker County (5,595 recipients) has the fewest number, and Duval County (177,890 recipients), followed closely by Volusia County (162,365 recipients) which has the highest number of recipients. On average, the number of recipients in each county increased 7.1 percent from 2018 to 2020, with St. Johns County (12.8 percent) having the most significant increase. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 234** for more detailed county and trending data.

The number of households receiving cash public assistance increased for all counties in PSA4 except for Flagler (2,617 recipients) and St. Johns (3,736 recipients) counties [see **SDOH EXHIBIT 235**]. Across PSA4, the number of recipients increased 3.1 percent from 2018 to 2020, with Baker County (9.5 percent) having the most significant increase. Flagler (4.6 percent) and St. Johns (6.7 percent) counties had a decrease in the number of recipients during the same period.

The percentage of households with an adult aged 60 or older receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits increased by 12.6 percent in PSA4 during 2018-2020. Baker County (17.8 percent) has the highest percentage of SNAP households compared to St. Johns County (5.8 percent) with the lowest rate of households. Duval County (23.0 percent) had the highest percentage increase during the same time. **EXHIBIT 82** provides the SNAP-eligible household data for counties in PSA4.

EXHIBIT 82: SNAP ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN ADULT 60+

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Potentially Eligible	405	3,120	19,670	2,860	1,764	3,745	16,875
Annual Participants	662	3,498	29,921	2,773	1,451	3,277	18,241
Current Beneficiaries as of December 2020	552	2,810	24,675	2,257	1,139	2,640	15,008
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	11%	7%	14%	7%	5%	3%	10%

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs Profile of Older Adults, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

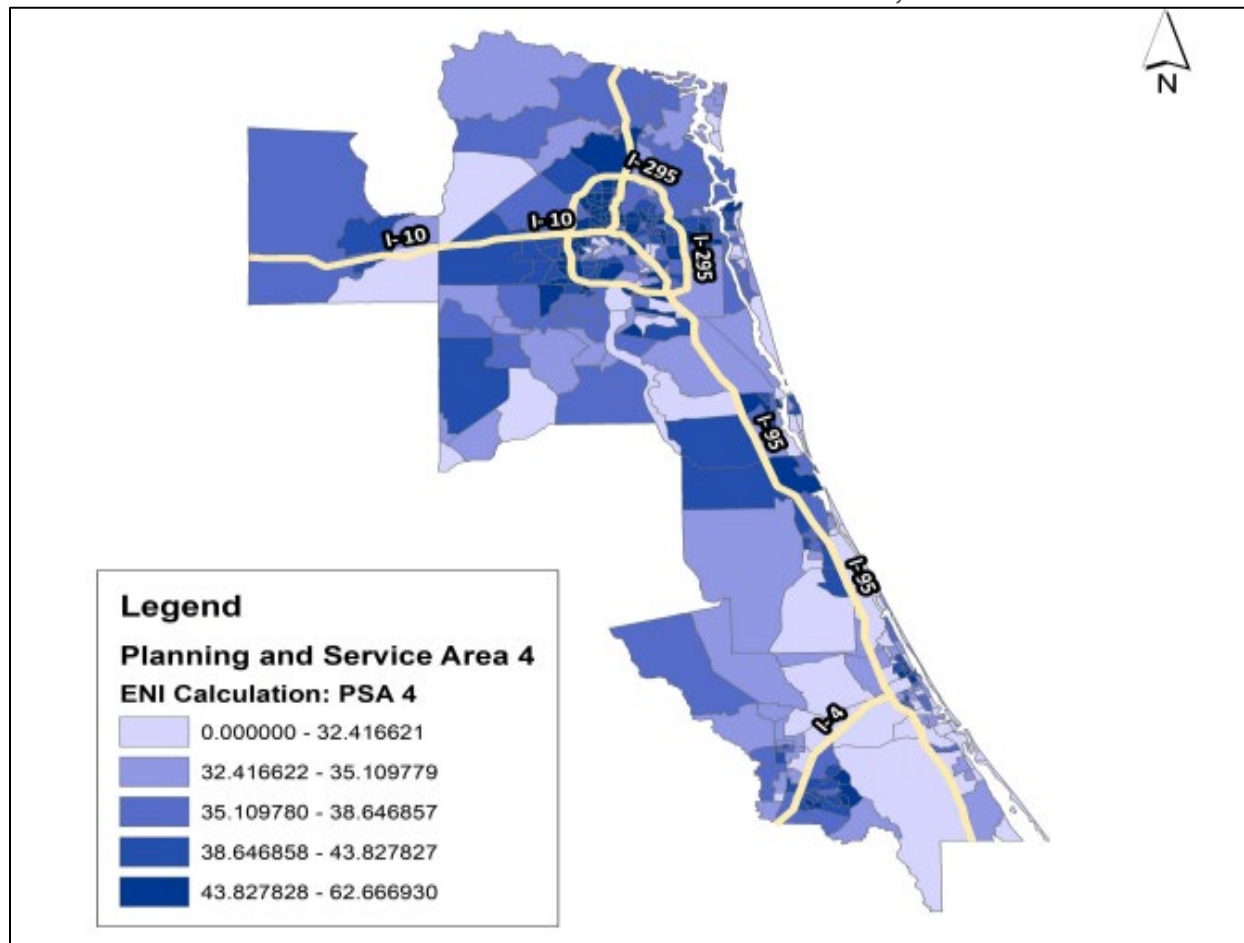
Food insecurity is defined as a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household to live an active, healthy life. This can be a temporary situation for a household or can last a long time.^[69] The food insecurity rates increased in Florida and the same trend occurred in PSA4 from 2017 to 2019 except for Flagler County, where the rate decreased by 15.7 percent. The rate in Florida increased by 24.6 percent and the average rate of increase for the PSA4 region was 10.9 percent. The highest increase occurred in Duval County, with a 36.2 percent increase. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 237** for more detailed county and trend data.

The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is an average score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. Each year, the Florida Department of Elder Affairs publishes Planning and Service Area (PSA) maps, providing a visual for community stakeholders. Color-coded areas represent the level of need, with light colors indicating comparatively less demand than the darker areas representing higher levels of need. The Elder Needs Index measures include:

- Percentage of the 60 and older population with ages higher than 85 years.
- Percentage of the 55 and older population that members of racial or ethnic minority groups.
- Percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disabilities.
- Percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty level.

EXHIBIT 83 provides the ENI map for PSA4. See **SDOH EXHIBIT 238** through **SDOH EXHIBIT 244** to view ENI maps for specific counties within PSA4.

EXHIBIT 83: ELDER NEEDS INDEX PLANNING AND SERVICE AREA 4 MAP, 2021



Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians* Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Community Health Status Summary

In summary, the Planning and Service Area 4 (PSA4) Community Health Status Assessment provides rich data resources describing the social, environmental, behavioral, and healthcare factors contributing to health status and health outcomes. The data and findings also point to the need for further in-depth exploration of factors, gaps, and root causes to aid in improving the region's health outcomes and quality of life. The assessment identified specific health challenges and resource availability. Data also points to multiple socioeconomic barriers to health, including the need for financial resources to meet the cost of living expenses. Furthermore, racial disparities in health and socioeconomic markers indicate additional areas to explore innovative and collaborative problem-solving approaches. Health disparities and their root inequities need further investigation to clarify the scale of their impacts on community health problems and to pinpoint their contributing causes.

Intersecting Themes and Key Considerations

The intersecting themes or major health needs and issues in the seven-county service area are presented below as identified through the Aging Population Needs Assessment process. The themes described below emerged from the assessments conducted as part of the modified MAPP process. That process included the Health Needs Assessment through a comprehensive secondary data review and the Community Themes Assessment conducted through primary data collection to hear community opinions and perspectives on health issues. These intersecting themes were also considered in identifying and prioritizing potential strategic issues. For ease of understanding common themes and root causes, the key issues are grouped below into the five SDOHs: Economic Stability, Education Access and Quality, Healthcare Access and Quality, Neighborhood and Built Environment, and Social and Community Context. Many key issues emerged as concerns across the intersecting theme areas shown below; however, each issue is only listed once.

Intersecting Themes and Key Considerations

- Economic Stability
 - Financial health
 - Daily needs/healthcare cost affordability
 - Unemployment
 - Percent of income spent on housing
 - Food insecurity
 - Household income
- Education Access and Quality
 - High school graduation rate
 - Preventative mental healthcare in school
 - Integration of children with disabilities into regular classrooms
 - Health literacy
 - Technology literacy
- Healthcare Access and Quality
 - Increased services
 - High cost of healthcare
 - Long wait times
 - Low availability of healthcare professionals
 - Lack of healthcare services
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
 - Transportation
 - Broadband internet
 - Accessibility
 - Home maintenance
- Social and Community Context
 - Mental health isolation/loneliness
 - Socialization opportunities for older adults
 - Mental health support systems

Prioritization Methodology

Ten key themes emerged from primary and secondary data analysis. Listed by SDOH, they are:

- Education Access and Quality
 - Marketing and Outreach to those with disabilities
 - Technology and System Navigation
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
 - Home Maintenance (indoor and outdoor)
 - Increase transportation options
- Economic Stability
 - Daily Needs/Healthcare Cost Affordability
 - Financial Health
- Social and Community Context
 - Mental Health Isolation/Loneliness
 - Social Interaction Classes (cultural sensitivity and active shooter)
- Healthcare Access and Quality
 - Increased Services for Adults with Disabilities (aged 24-64)
 - Increased Services for Older Adults (aged 65+)

The data supporting each of the ten areas were presented and discussed during two priority meetings hosted by ElderSource on June 6th and June 7th, 2022. Twenty-four community leaders (15 on June 6 and 9 on June 7) ranked the five SDOH in priority order, as shown in **EXHIBIT 84**. The SDOH ranked in priority order are (1) economic stability, (1) social and community context, (3) healthcare access and quality, (4) education access and quality, and (4) neighborhood and built environment. The two key themes from each SDOH were then presented in separate polls for the community leaders to vote on which key theme should be prioritized by ElderSource first. The results from these polls are shown in **EXHIBIT 85**. As a key component of the needs assessment, the prioritization process provides ElderSource with information about what leaders believe should be the focus to improve population health and community wellness.

EXHIBIT 84: SDOH PRIORITY ORDER RANKINGS

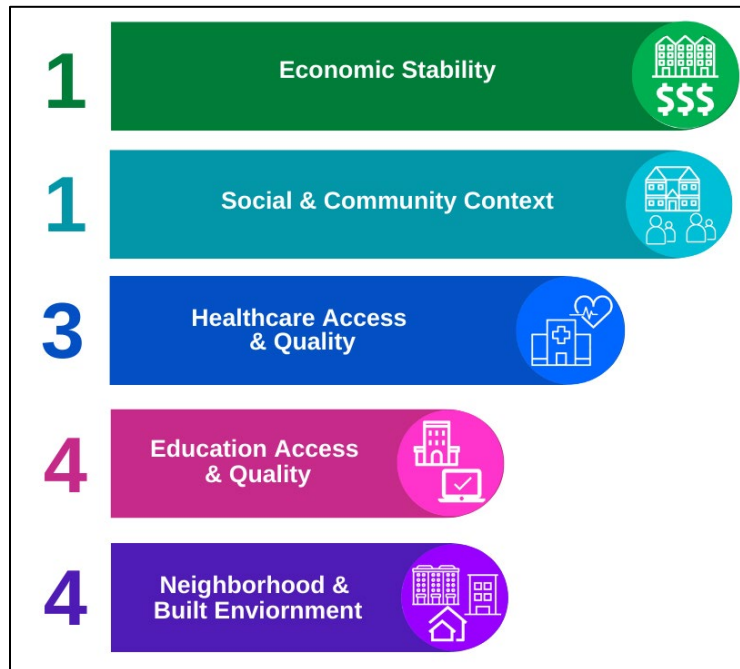
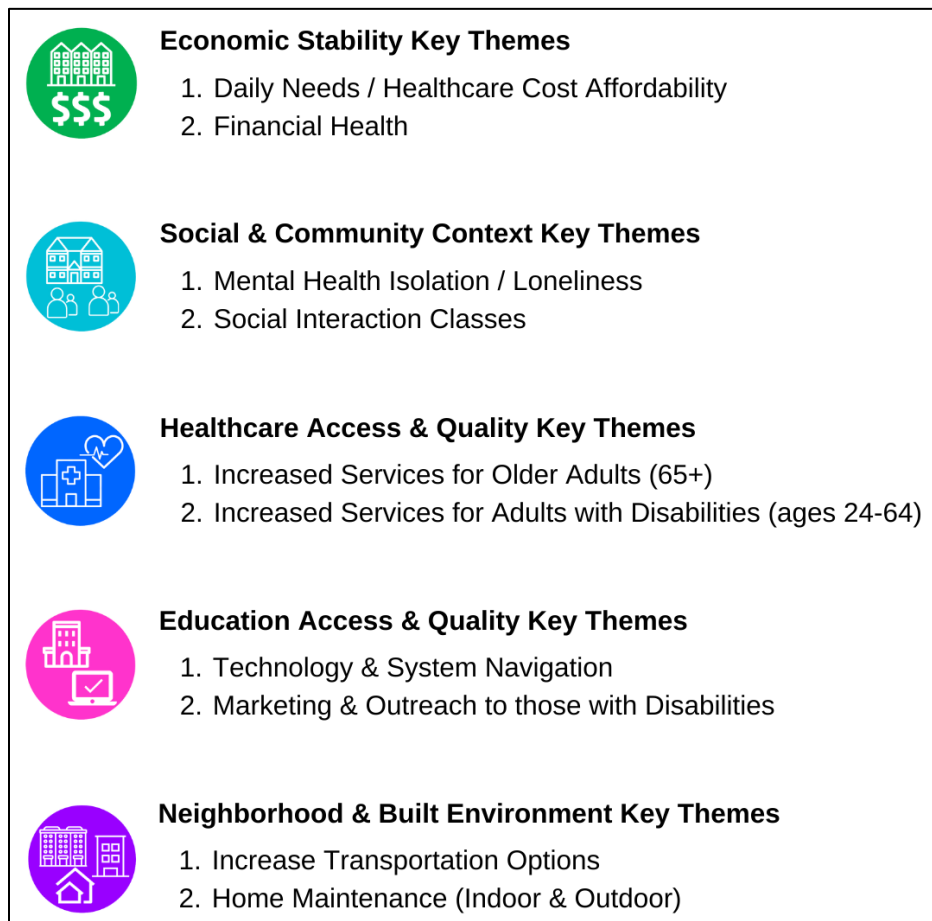


EXHIBIT 85: KEY THEMES PRIORITY ORDER RANKINGS



Community leaders who participated in the priority meetings were selected based on their experience and familiarity with the service area and the special populations served by ElderSource. The priorities meeting participants included leaders of nonprofit organizations, representatives from various professional organizations, representatives from Councils on Aging, and ElderSource administration.

Appendix A – Needs Assessment Survey Tool

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your responses will help voice the needs of older adults and the challenges or barriers they might face. Your responses will remain anonymous and reported as collective groupings.

1. What is your age group?

☐ 18-34

☐ 35-46

☐ 47-59

☐ 60-64

☐ 70-74

☐ 75-79

☐ 80-84

☐ 85+

2. What county do you live in?

☐ Baker

☐ Clay

☐ Duval

☐ Flagler

☐ Nassau

☐ St. Johns

☐ Volusia

☐ Self-identify

3. If you selected self-identify, please type your County and State.

4. What is your zip code? _____

5. What is your gender identity?

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Transgender

☐ Questioning

☐ Non-binary

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ Self-identify

6. If you selected self-identify, please type your gender identity.

7. What is your race? Check all that apply.

☐ American-Indian or Alaskan
Native

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander

☐ Black or African American

☐ White or Caucasian

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ Self-identify

8. If you selected self-identify, please type your race.

9. What is your ethnicity?

☐ Hispanic or Latino

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ Not Hispanic or Latino

☐ Self-identify

10. If you selected self-identify, please type your ethnicity.

11. What is your employment status?

☐ Full-time employment

☐ Unemployed due to disability

☐ Part-time employment

☐ Fully retired

☐ Self-employed

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ Unemployed, looking for work

☐ Self-identify

☐ Unemployed, not looking for work

12. If you selected self-identify, please type your employment status.

13. What is your yearly income level before taxes?

☐ Less than \$15,000

☐ \$75,000 - \$99,999

☐ \$15,000 - \$24,999

☐ \$100,000 or more

☐ \$25,000 - \$49,999

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ \$50,000 - \$74,999

14. Please identify your groups. Check all that apply.

☐ LGBTQ+

☐ I prefer not to answer

☐ Veteran

☐ None of the above

☐ Disabled/handicapped

15. Are you part of a faith-based community or religion?

☐ Yes

☐ No

16. If yes, please identify your faith-based community or religion.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Islamic | |
17. If you selected self-identify, please type your faith-based community or religion.
-
18. What is your primary language?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Haitian/Creole | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
19. If you selected self-identify, please type your primary language.
-
20. Please identify if you are any of the following:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (NOT contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader or member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above/does not apply |
21. At what age do you expect to retire and not work for pay?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am fully retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Age 75 or older |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age 59 or earlier | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age 60-64 | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age 65 | <input type="checkbox"/> Not working, but not retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age 66-74 | |
22. How satisfied are you with the amount you are saving for retirement?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Completely satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure |

23. In the last 12 months, how much of a problem has each of the statements been for you?

	Not a problem	Minor problem	Moderate problem	Major problem	Not sure
Your physical health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having safe and affordable transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feeling lonely or isolated from those around you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feeling sad, depressed, or hopeless for two or more weeks at a time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessing care for yourself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being safe inside my home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being safe within my neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having difficulty paying for life necessities, like food, housing, medical care, electric bill, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Finding meaningful volunteer work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Finding paid employment that meets monthly expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discrimination due to age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, language, income, religious group, or disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. Do you need help with any of the following activities?

	I do not need help	I need some help	I cannot do at all	Not sure
Walking or exercising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The physical act of eating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preparing meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing medicine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintaining the inside of your home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintaining the outside of your home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The physical act of driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performing daily activities such as grooming or bathing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. How do you learn about services and activities for older adults in your community?

Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television | <input type="checkbox"/> Provider (medical, social services, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> 211 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> Word of mouth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> ElderSource Helpline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

26. If you selected self-identify, please type how you learn about activities for older adults.

27. How often do you search for available resources?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable/I don't search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly | |

28. What do you use the Internet for? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I do not use the Internet. | <input type="checkbox"/> Blog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music (for example: iTunes, Spotify, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News | <input type="checkbox"/> Transactions (for example: bill pay) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communicating (for example: email) | <input type="checkbox"/> Health and wellness (for example: fitness websites, spiritual websites, disease education, brain training, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet services are outside my budget. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (for example: Facebook, Twitter, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet services are not provided in my neighborhood. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Socialization (for example: Zoom, video chats, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment (for example: games, TV, etc.) | |

29. If you selected self-identify, please type your Internet use.

30. What types of information or classes would be helpful to you? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer or other technology | <input type="checkbox"/> Disease management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial management or planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Health promotion and prevention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement planning | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caregiving training | |

31. If you selected self-identify, please type what your classes of interest.

32. How would you rate the following over the past 6 months?

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Not sure
Your physical health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your mental health or emotional well-being	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your quality of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Services and activities provided to older adults in the community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Services and activities provided to caregiver in the community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. What do you do to stay healthy? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise regularly | <input type="checkbox"/> Experience restful sleep |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eat a nutritious and balanced diet | <input type="checkbox"/> Take medication as directed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Connect with peers and/or family | <input type="checkbox"/> Play games for focus and critical thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engage in a spiritual life (for example: religion, meditation, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

34. If you selected self-identify, please type your healthy practices.

35. What services would most meet your current needs? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Planned socialization activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Yard maintenance services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home maintenance services | <input type="checkbox"/> Respite for caregivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal care services | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

36. If you selected self-identify, please type the services that would meet your needs.

37. If you live in a senior living facility, do you feel respected and treated with dignity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All of time | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some of the time | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not live in a senior living facility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely | |

38. Do you or anyone in your household have the following? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobility assistance devices (wheelchair, cane, walker, mobility scooter, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Medication that requires special equipment or assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing assistance devices/hearing aids | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vision assistance devices or glasses | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

39. If you selected self-identify, please type your needs.

40. Does anyone in your household, who is 60 and over, have the following? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's or Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parkinson's | <input type="checkbox"/> Hypertension |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected Cognitive Issues/Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Diagnosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Memory Impairment | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Use Disorder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease/Heart Failure | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Cardiovascular Diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

41. If you selected self-identify, please type your medical condition.

42. Does anyone in the household, who is 60 and over, have cancer?

☐ Yes

☐ No

43. If yes, please self-identify your cancer condition.

44. Do you provide routine care or assistance to a family member or friend?

☐ Yes

☐ No

45. Who do you provide routine care or assistance? Check all that apply.

☐ Spouse/partner

☐ Father-in-law

☐ Mother

☐ One grandparent

☐ Father

☐ More than one grandparent

☐ One step-parent

☐ Other relative

☐ More than one step-parent

☐ Friend or neighbor

☐ Mother-in-law

☐ Self-identify

46. If you selected self-identify, please type who you provide care.

47. Do you presently provide routine care and assistance to a child or children under age 18?

☐ Yes

☐ No

48. If yes, how many? _____

49. Do you present provide routine care and assistance to a grandchild or grandchildren under age 18?

☐ Yes

☐ No

50. If yes, how many? _____

51. Do you presently provide routine care and assistance to a disabled child or children under age 18?

☐ Yes

☐ No

52. If yes, how many? _____
53. Do you presently provide routine care and assistance to a disabled adult?
☐ Yes ☐ No
54. If yes, how many? _____
55. How much time do you spend providing care or routine assistance?
☐ 1 to 4 hours per week ☐ 25 to 29 hours per week
☐ 5 to 9 hours per week ☐ 30 to 34 hours per week
☐ 10 to 14 hours per week ☐ 35 to 39 hours per week
☐ 15 to 19 hours per week ☐ 40 or more hours per week
☐ 20 to 24 hours per week ☐ Not sure, but I do provide care
56. What age group(s) apply to the person, or people, to whom you provide care?
Check all that apply.
☐ Under age 18 ☐ Age 65-74
☐ Age 18-49 ☐ Age 75-84
☐ Age 50-59 ☐ Age 85+
☐ Age 60-64

57. In the last 12 months of being a caregiver, how much of a problem has each of the statements been for you?

	Not a problem	Minor problem	Moderate problem	Major problem	Not sure
Performing daily caregiving activities such as grooming, bathing, or transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Finding services for the person I provide care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial problems due to caregiving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identifying available transportation options such as public, rideshare, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Balancing other family responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjusting work schedule or meeting work responsibilities while caregiving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training and handling verbally and/or physically abusive children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting a break from caregiving duties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix B – Community Health Survey Tool Results

The Community Themes Assessments primary data exhibit has the label CTA Exhibit XX in Appendices B, D, and E.

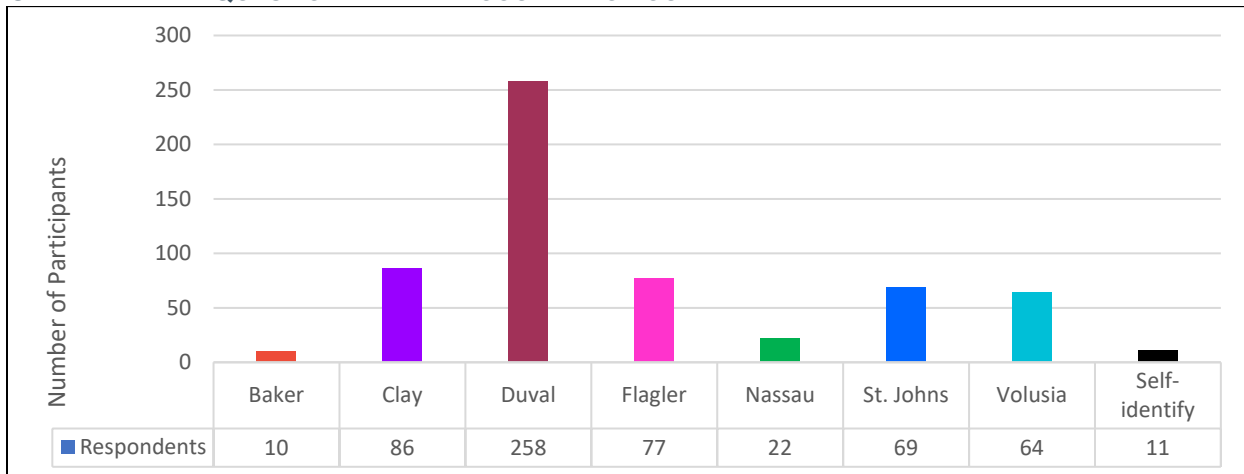
Survey questions 3 and 4 were utilized to ensure that survey participants either lived in or provided care to persons residing in Planning and Service Area 4.

CTA EXHIBIT 1: QUESTIONS 1 AND 5 – AGE AND GENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics		Total Number of Participants = 597	
Age	Number	Percent	
18-34 years	9	1.5%	
35-46 years	32	5.4%	
47-59 years	81	13.6%	
60-64 years	118	19.8%	
65-69 years	106	17.8%	
70-74 years	93	15.6%	
75-79 years	87	14.6%	
80-84 years	41	6.9%	
85 years and older	30	5.0%	
Preferred to not answer	0	0.0%	
Gender	Number	Percent	
Male	135	22.6%	
Female	457	76.5%	
Transgender	1	0.2%	
Questioning	0	0.0%	
Non-binary	2	0.3%	
Preferred to not answer	2	0.3%	
Self-identify	0	0.0%	

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 2: QUESTION 2 – WHAT COUNTY DO YOU LIVE IN?



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Survey question 6 was a self-identify opportunity regarding gender identity. Zero participants utilized this option.

CTA EXHIBIT 3: QUESTIONS 7 AND 9 – RACE AND ETHNICITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics		Total Number = 597	
Race	Number	Percent	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	14	2.3%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	0.8%	
Black or African American	93	15.6%	
White or Caucasian	468	78.4%	
Preferred to not answer	16	2.7%	
Self-identified	12	2.0%	
Ethnicity	Number	Percent	
Hispanic or Latino	24	4.0%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	538	90.1%	
Preferred not to answer	29	4.9%	
Self-Identified	6	1.0%	

Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 4: QUESTION 8 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 5: QUESTIONS 11-13 – SURVEY RESPONDENT EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics	Total Number = 597	
Employment	Number	Percent
Full-time employment	179	30.0%
Part-time employment	41	6.9%
Self-employed	18	3.0%
Unemployed, looking for work	11	1.8%
Unemployed, not looking for work	8	1.3%
Unemployed due to disability	43	7.2%
Fully retired	286	47.9%
I prefer not to answer	8	1.3%
Self-identify	3	0.5%
Income Status (annual income)	Number	Percent
Less than \$15,000	80	13.4%
\$15,001 - \$24,999	90	15.1%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	134	22.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	94	15.7%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	61	10.2%
\$100,000 – or more	53	8.9%
I prefer to not answer	85	14.2%

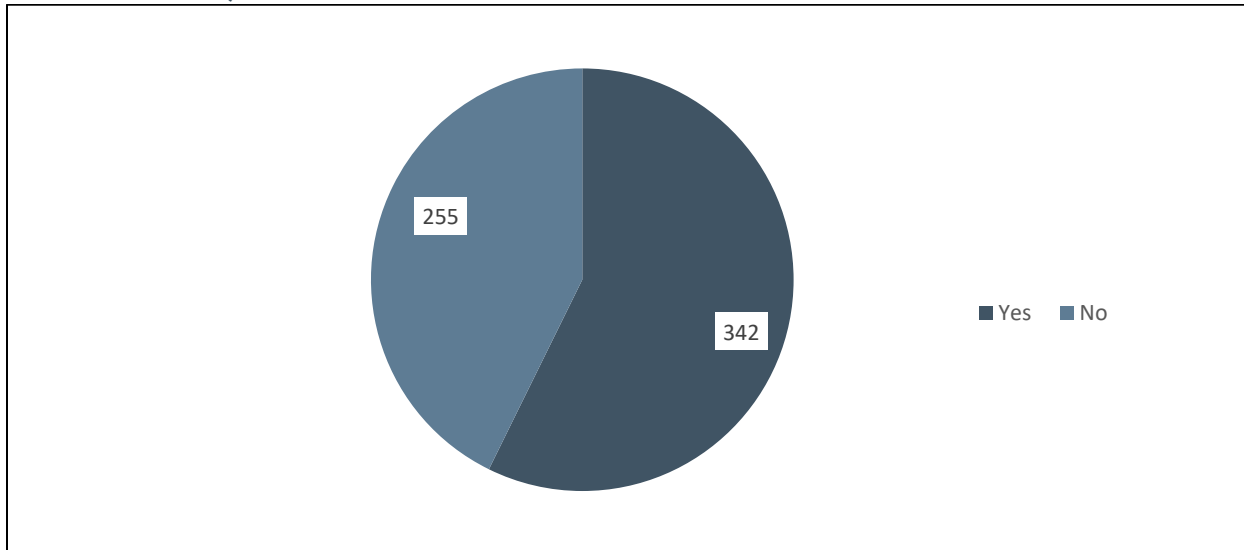
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 6: QUESTIONS 14 AND 20 – SURVEY RESPONDENT SPECIAL POPULATIONS DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics	Total Number = 597	
Special Populations	Number	Percent
LGBTQ+	21	3.5%
Veteran	77	12.9%
Disabled/Handicapped	142	23.8%
Employed as a service provider or community-based organizations (NOT contracted with ElderSource)	73	12.2%
Employed at a service provider or community-based organization (contracted with ElderSource)	35	5.9%
Community leader or member	52	8.7%

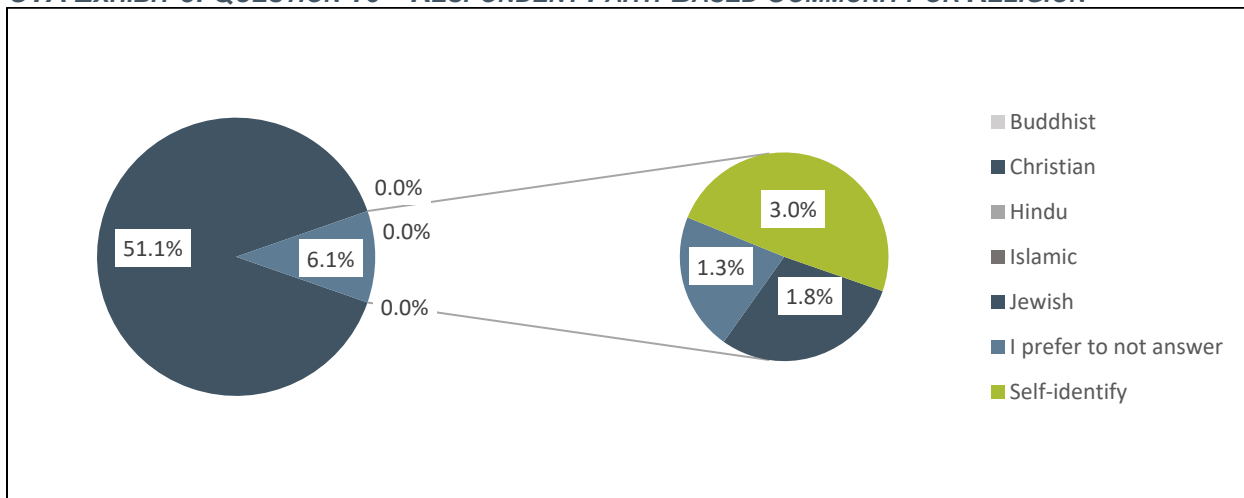
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 7: QUESTION 15 – ARE YOU PART OF A FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION?



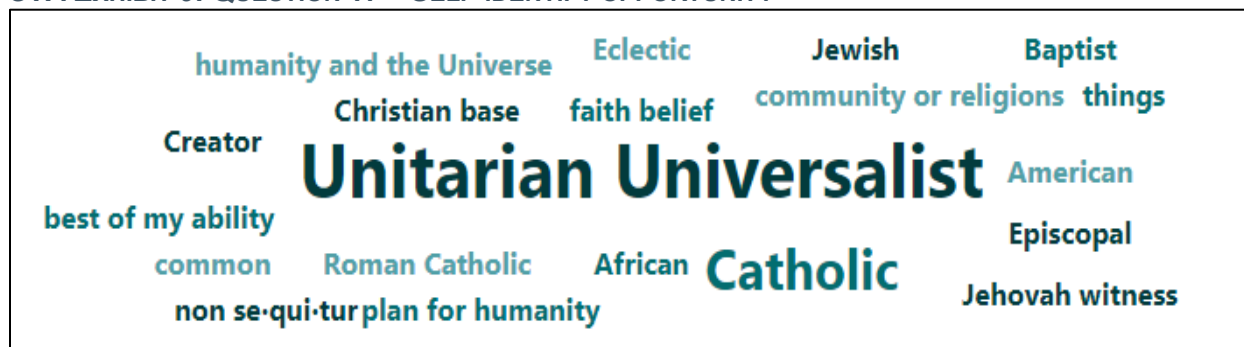
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 8: QUESTION 16 – RESPONDENT FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION



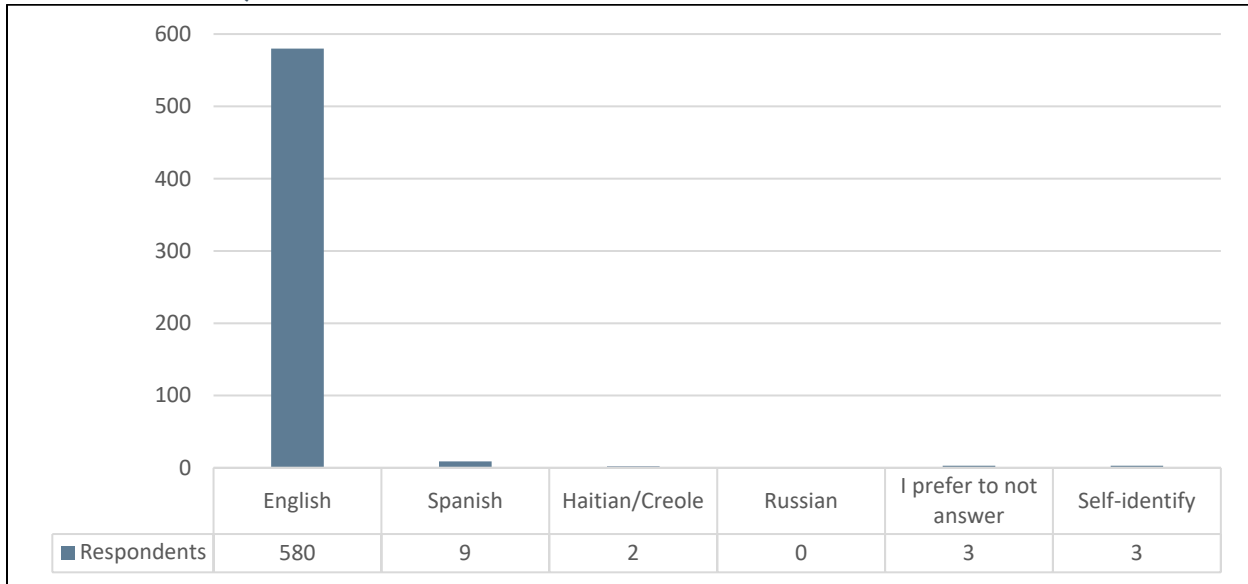
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 9: QUESTION 17 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



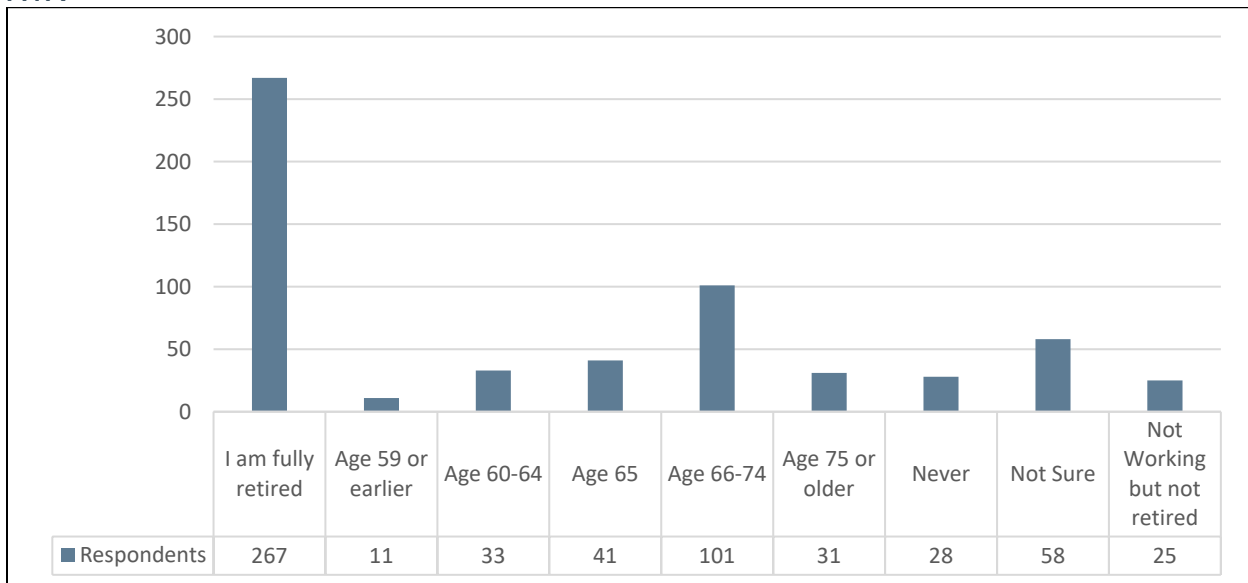
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 10: QUESTION 18 AND 19 – WHAT IS YOUR PRIMARY LANGUAGE?



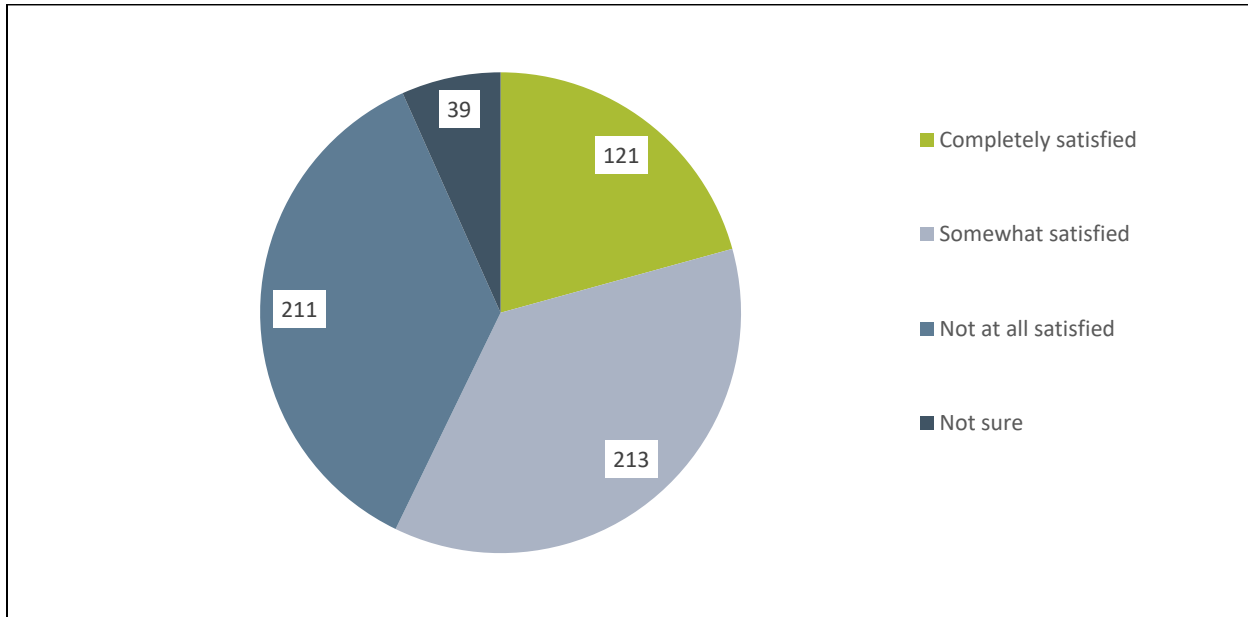
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 11: QUESTION 21 – AT WHAT AGE DO YOU EXPECT TO RETIRE AND NOT WORK FOR PAY?



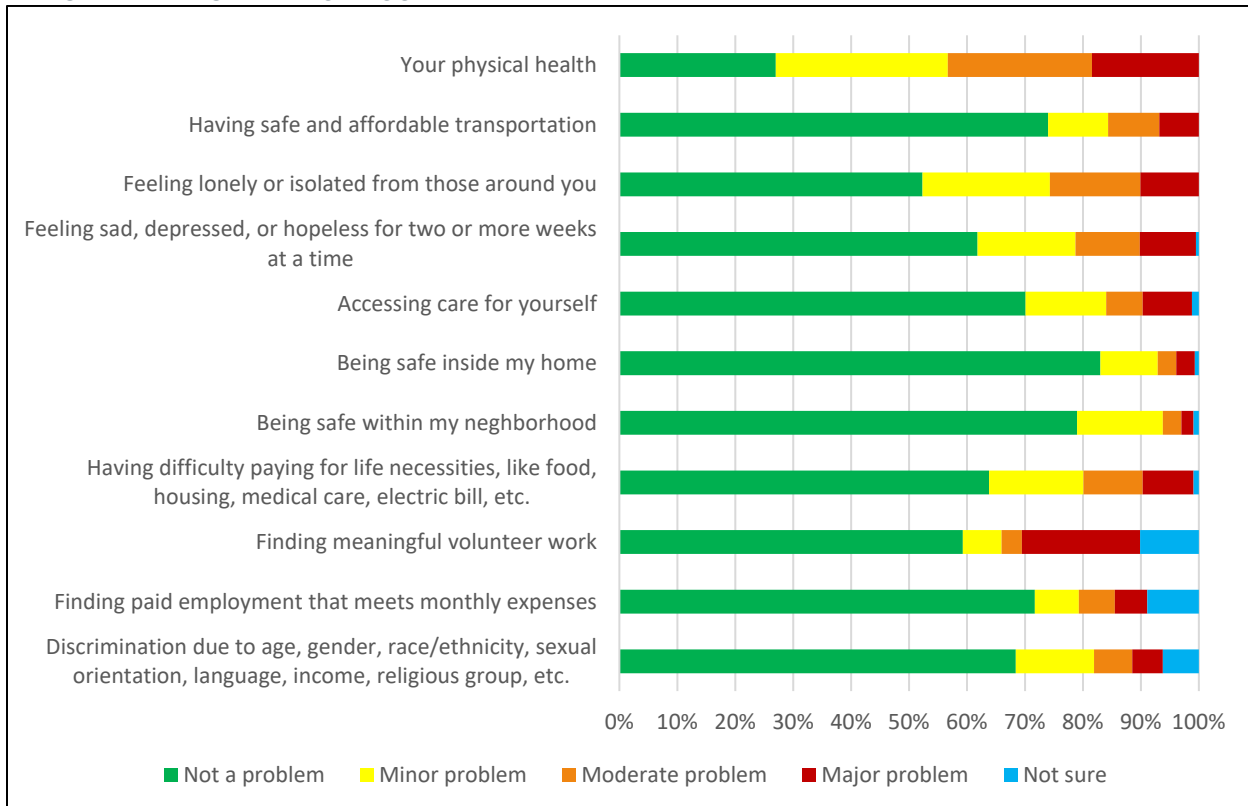
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 12: QUESTION 22 – HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE AMOUNT YOU ARE SAVING FOR RETIREMENT?



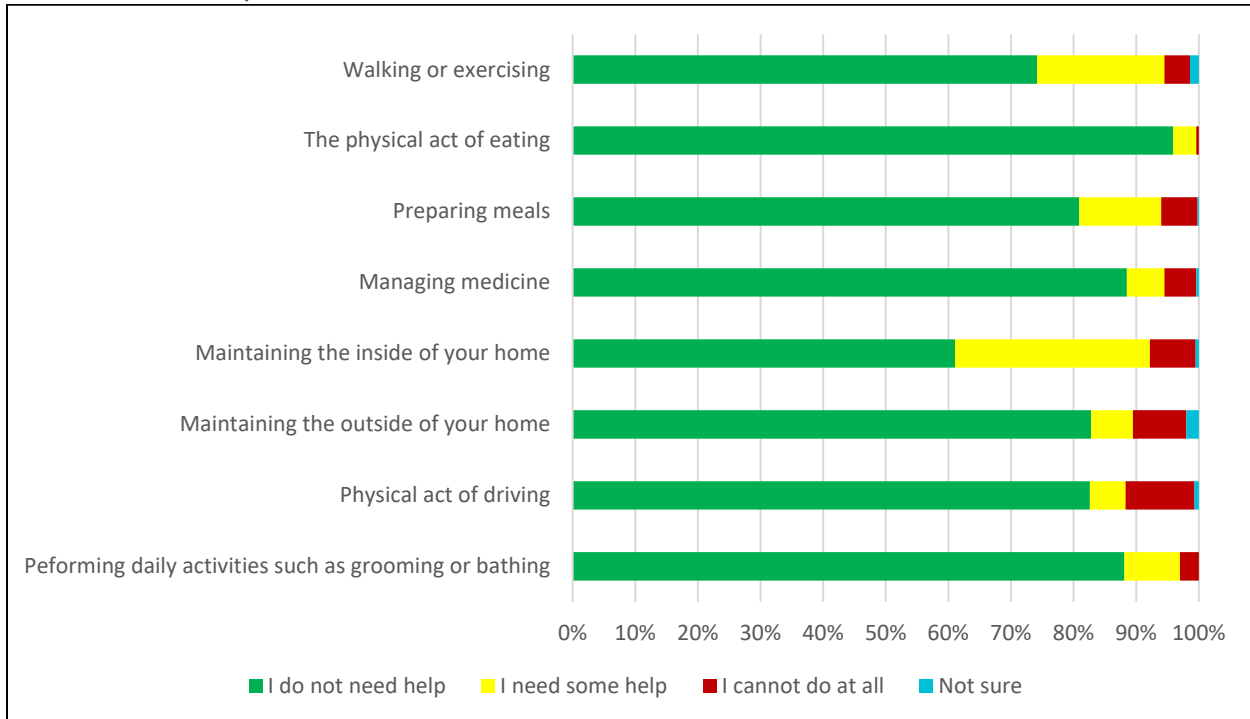
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 13: QUESTION 23 – IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM HAS EACH OF THE STATEMENTS BEEN FOR YOU?



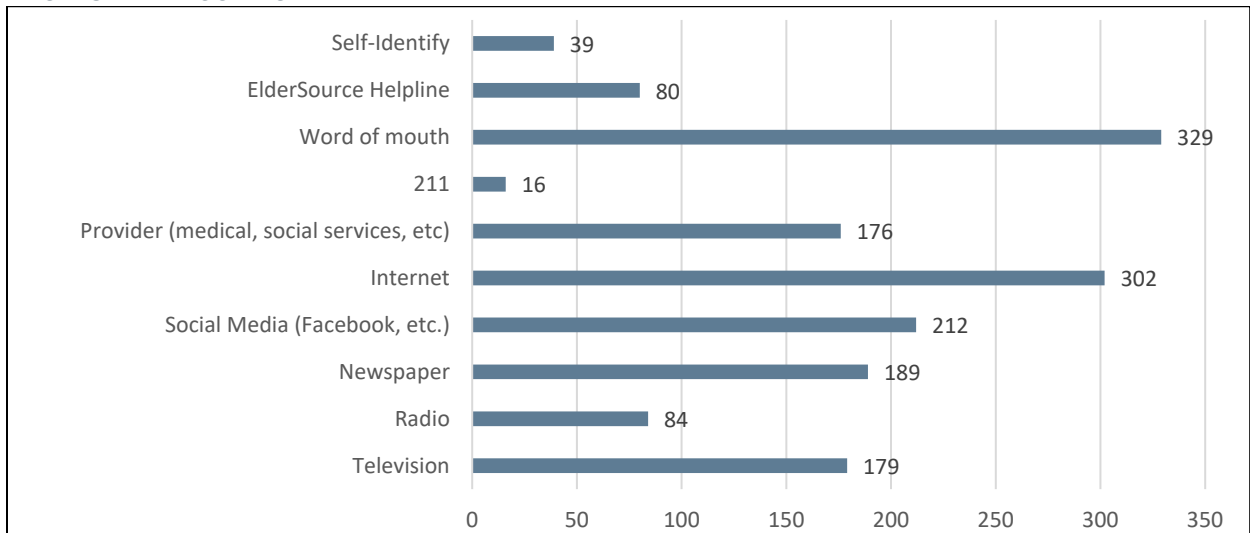
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 14: QUESTION 24 – DO YOU NEED HELP WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 15: QUESTION 25 – HOW DO YOU LEARN ABOUT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES FOR OLDER ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

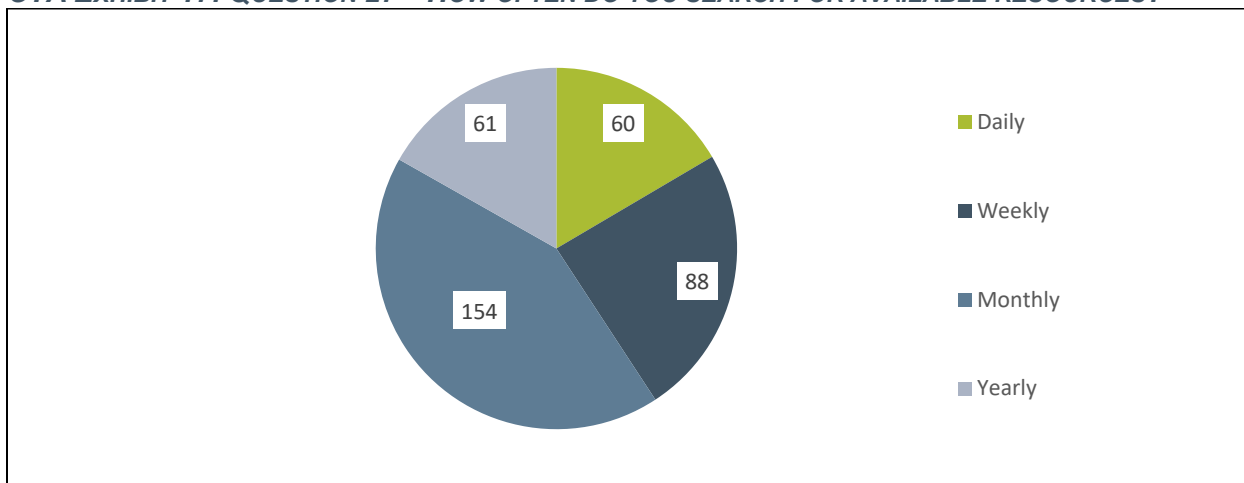
CTA EXHIBIT 16: QUESTION 26 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY

7 respondents (15%) answered **senior center** for this question.



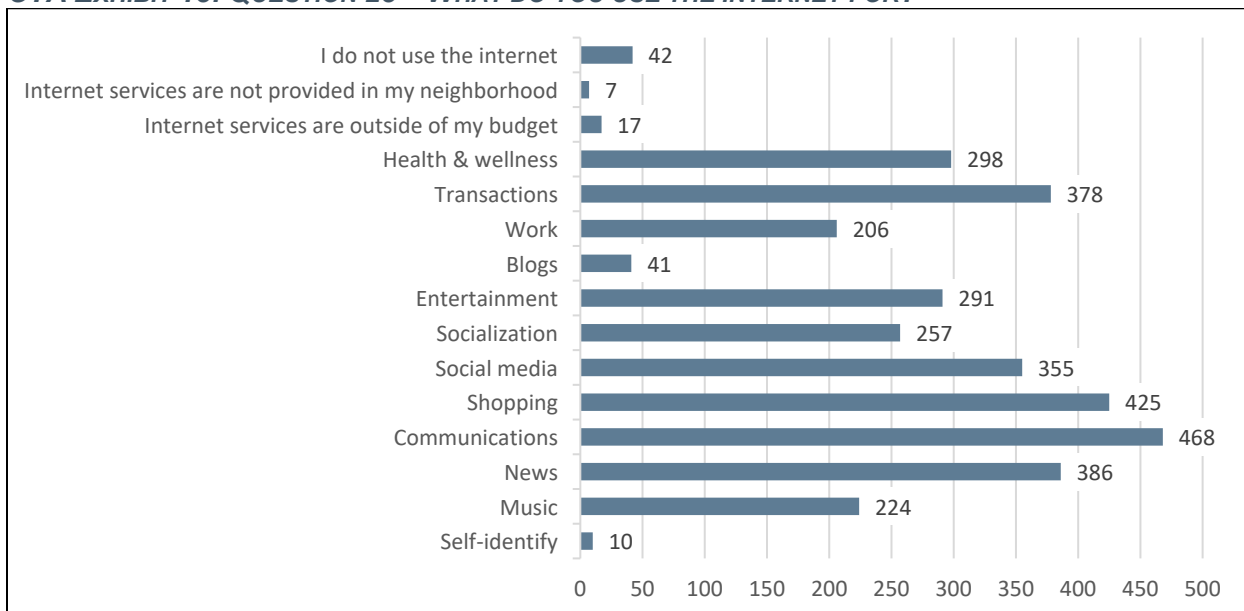
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 17: QUESTION 27 – HOW OFTEN DO YOU SEARCH FOR AVAILABLE RESOURCES?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 18: QUESTION 28 – WHAT DO YOU USE THE INTERNET FOR?



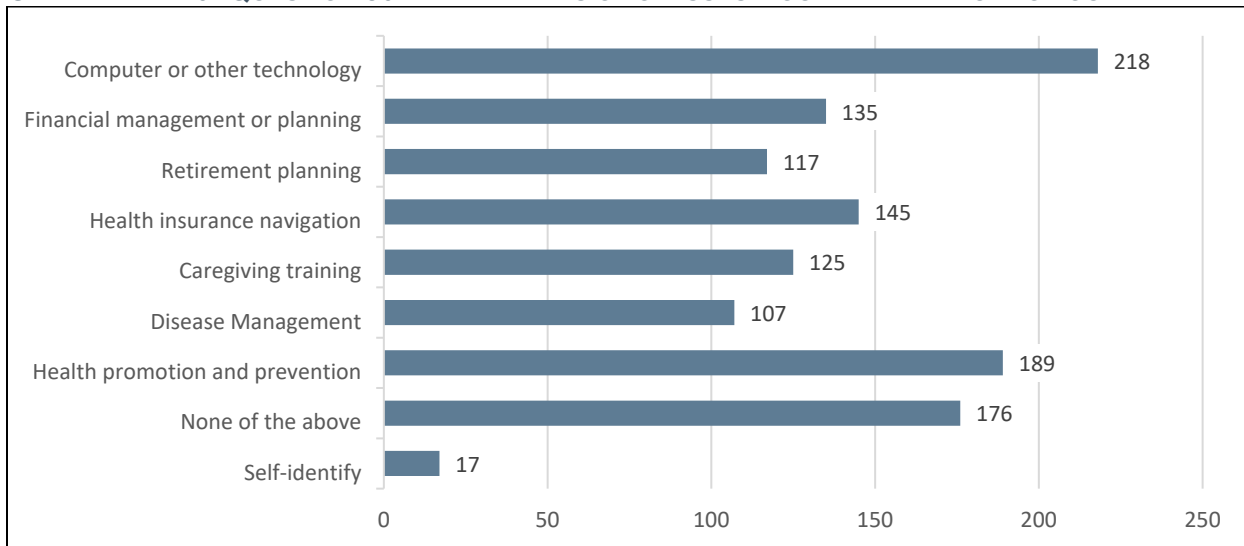
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 19: QUESTION 29 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 20: QUESTION 30 – WHAT TYPES OF CLASSES WOULD BE HELPFUL TO YOU?



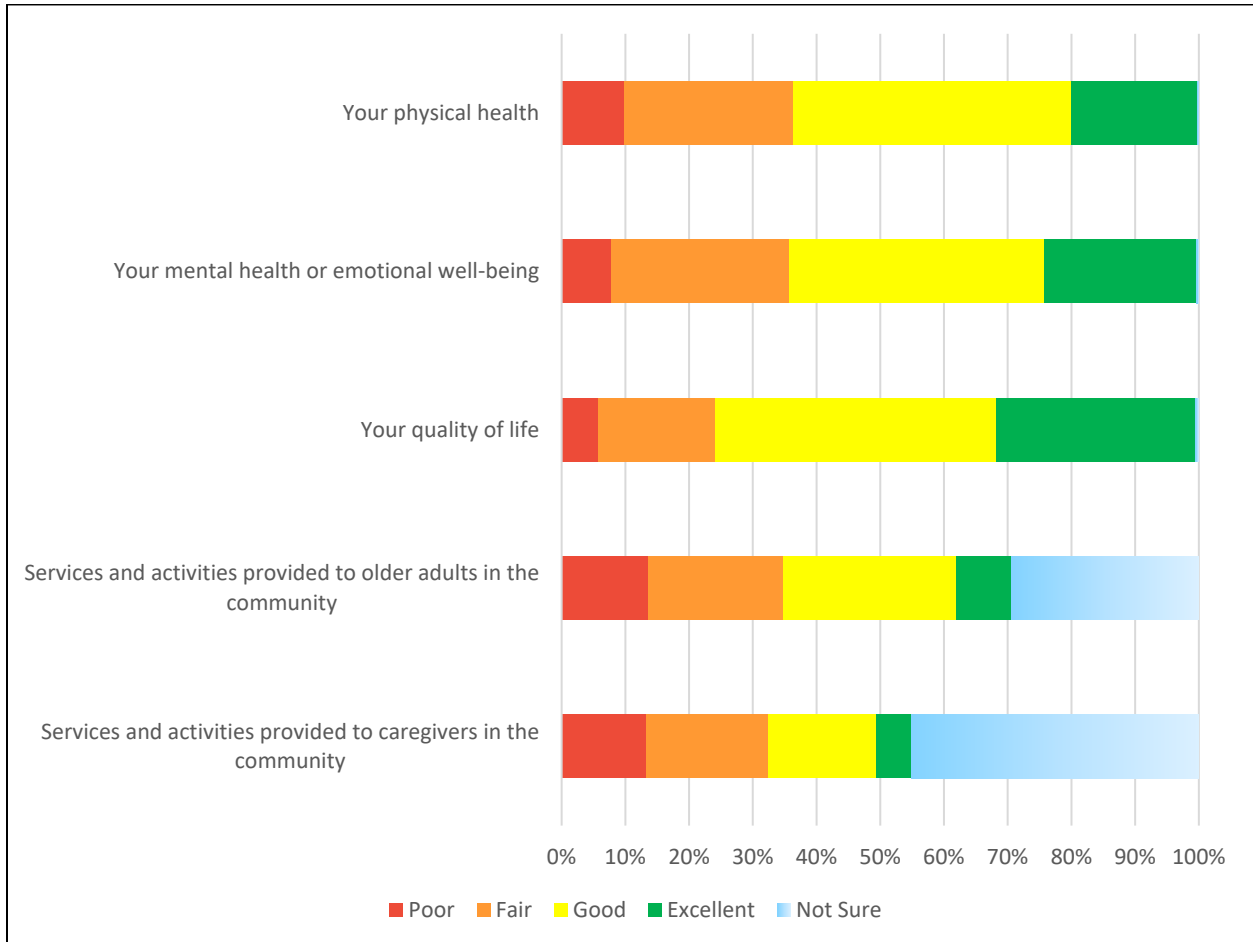
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 21: QUESTION 31 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



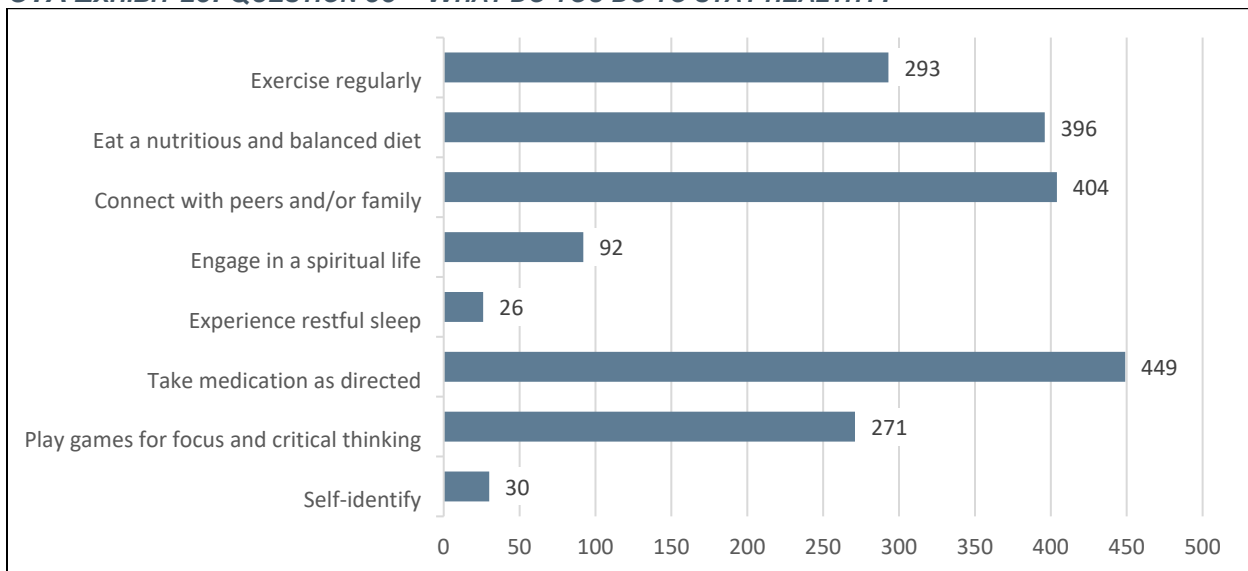
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 22: QUESTION 32 – HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE FOLLOWING OVER THE PAST 6 MONTHS?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 23: QUESTION 33 – WHAT DO YOU DO TO STAY HEALTHY?



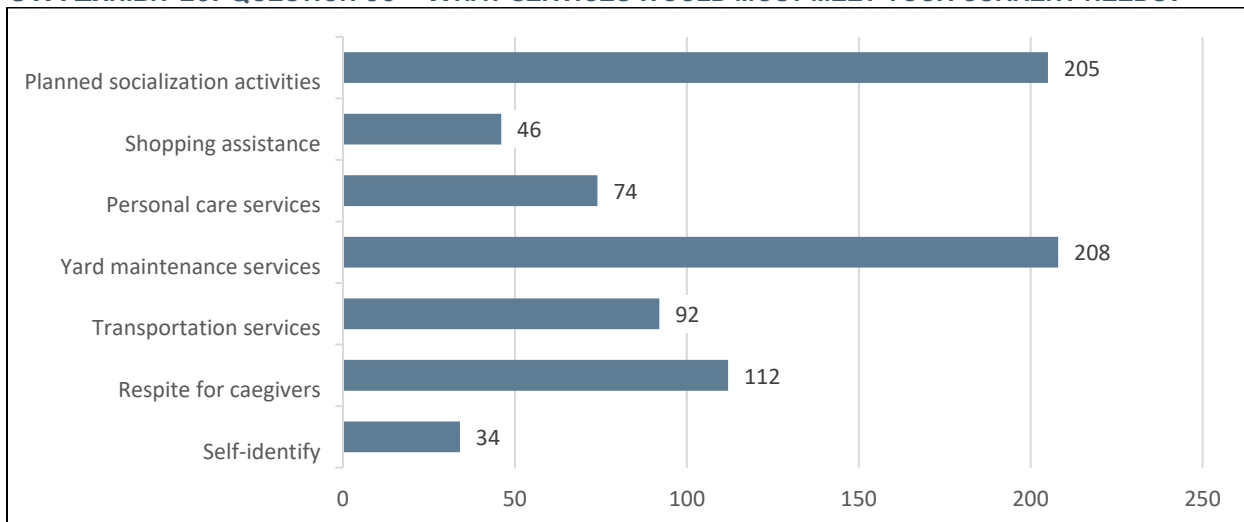
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 24: QUESTION 34 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 25: QUESTION 35 – WHAT SERVICES WOULD MOST MEET YOUR CURRENT NEEDS?



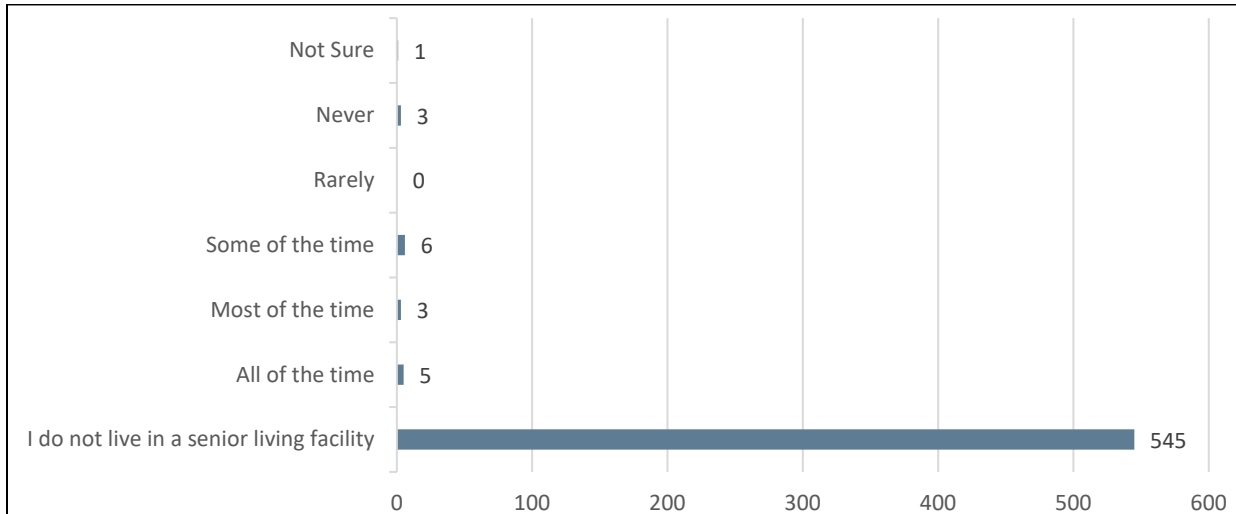
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 26: QUESTION 36 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



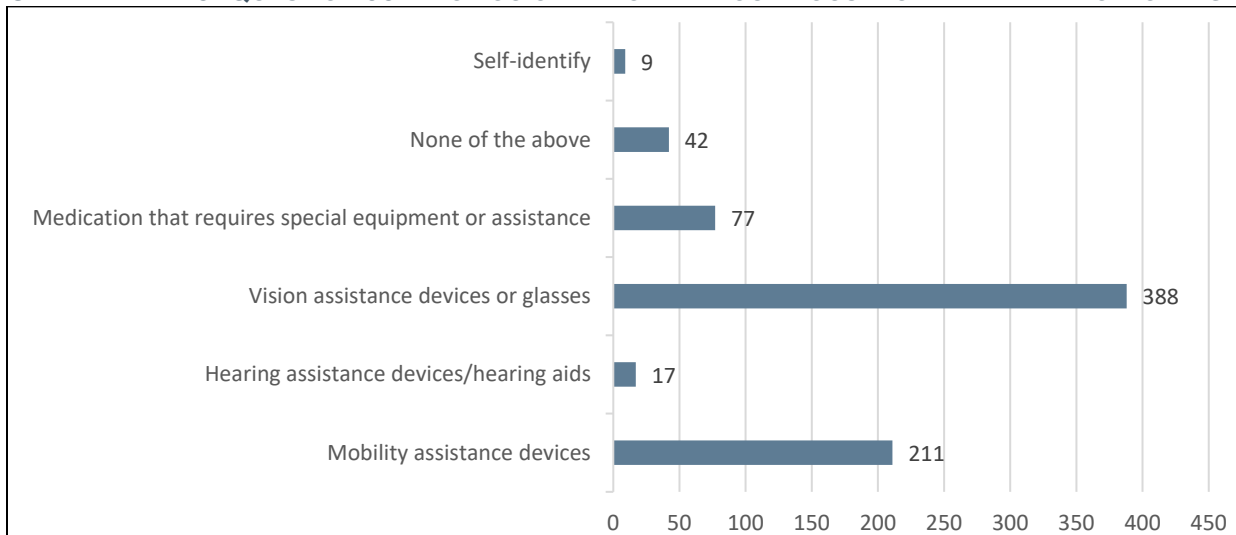
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 27: QUESTION 37 – IF YOU LIVE IN A SENIOR FACILITY, DO YOU FEEL RESPECTED AND TREATED WITH DIGNITY?



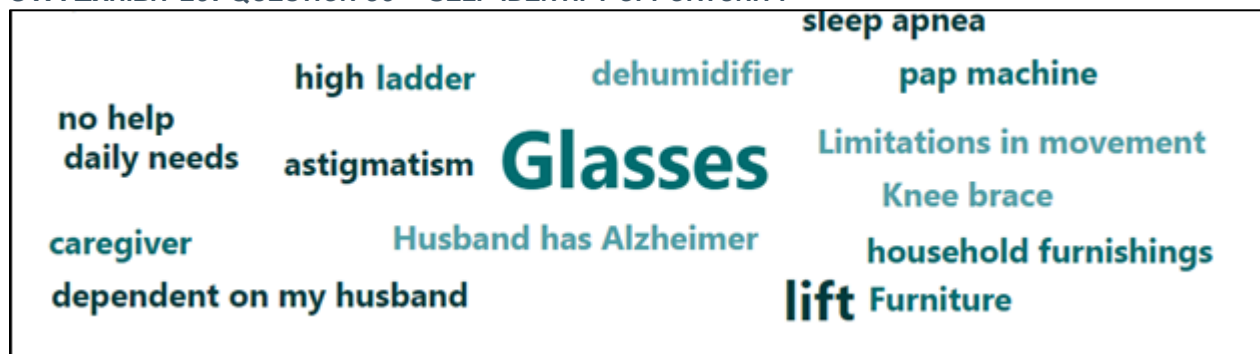
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 28: QUESTION 38 – DO YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE FOLLOWING?



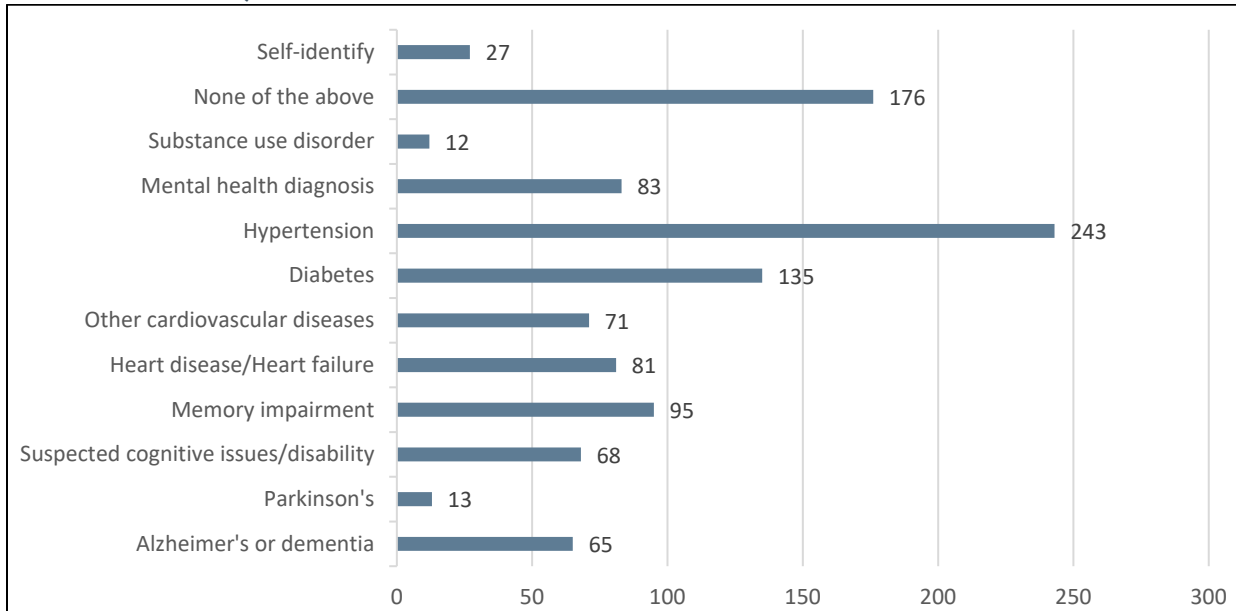
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 29: QUESTION 39 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



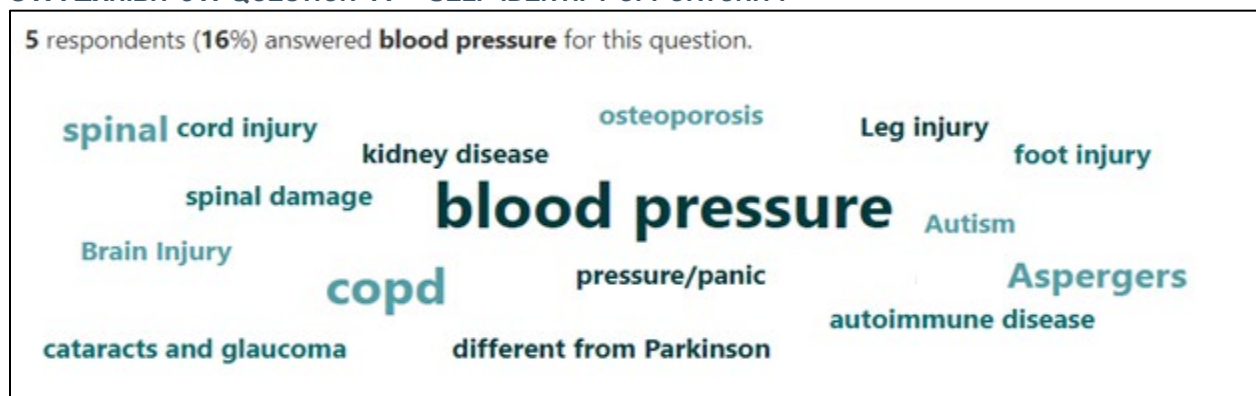
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 30: QUESTION 40 – DO YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE FOLLOWING?



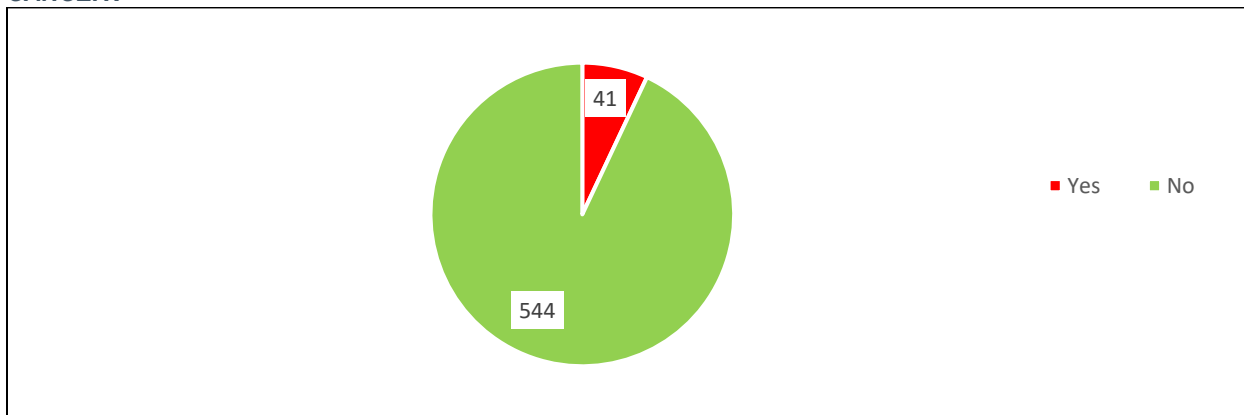
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 31: QUESTION 41 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



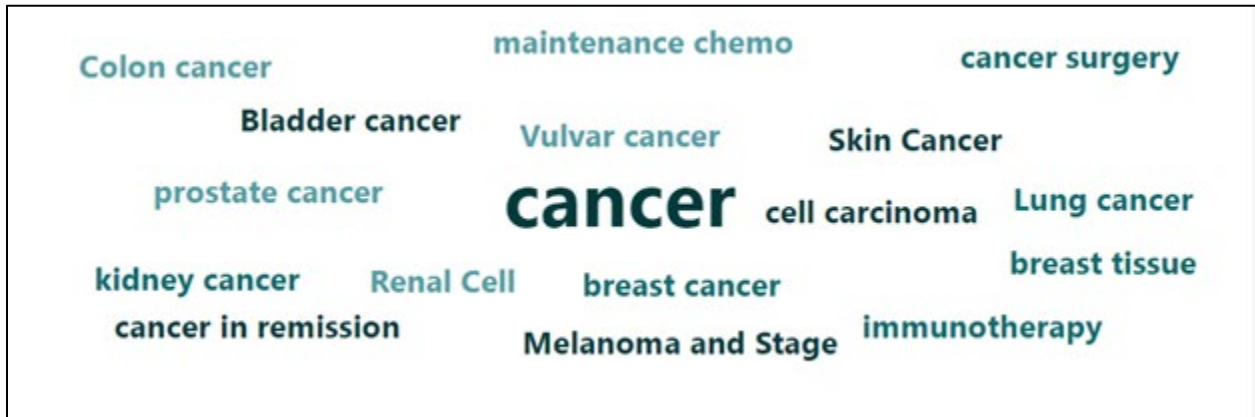
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 32: QUESTION 42 – DOES ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WHO IS 60 AND OVER, HAVE CANCER?



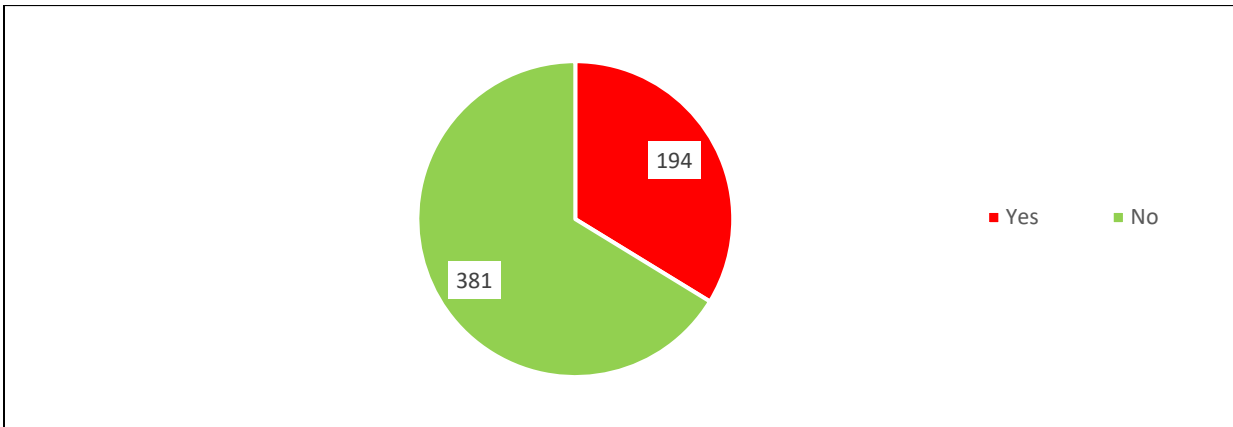
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 33: QUESTION 43 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



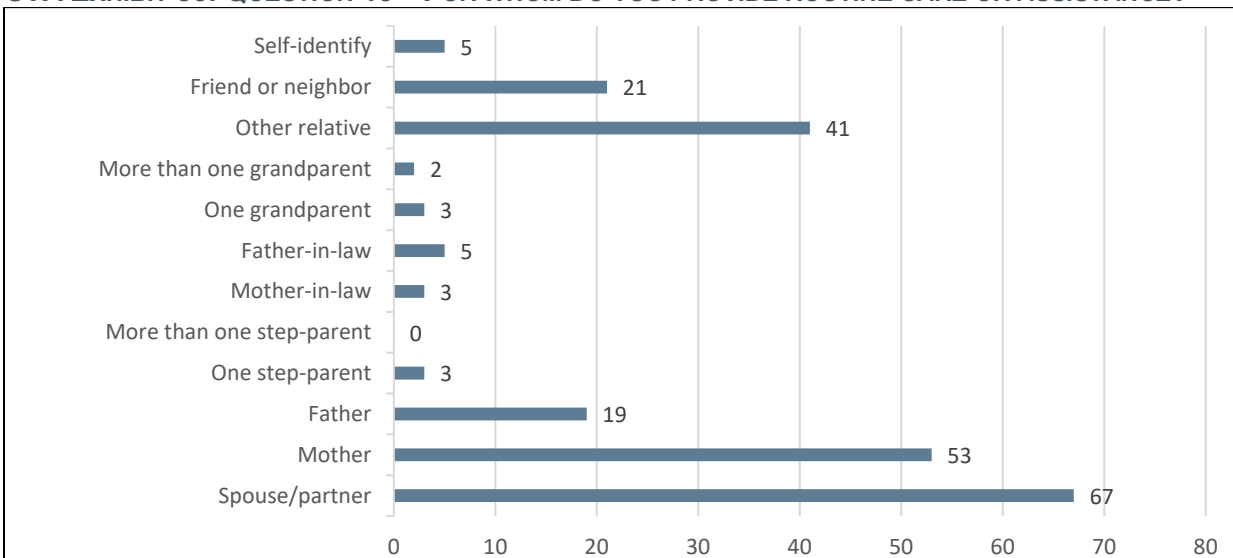
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 34: QUESTION 44 – DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO A FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 35: QUESTION 45 – FOR WHOM DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE?



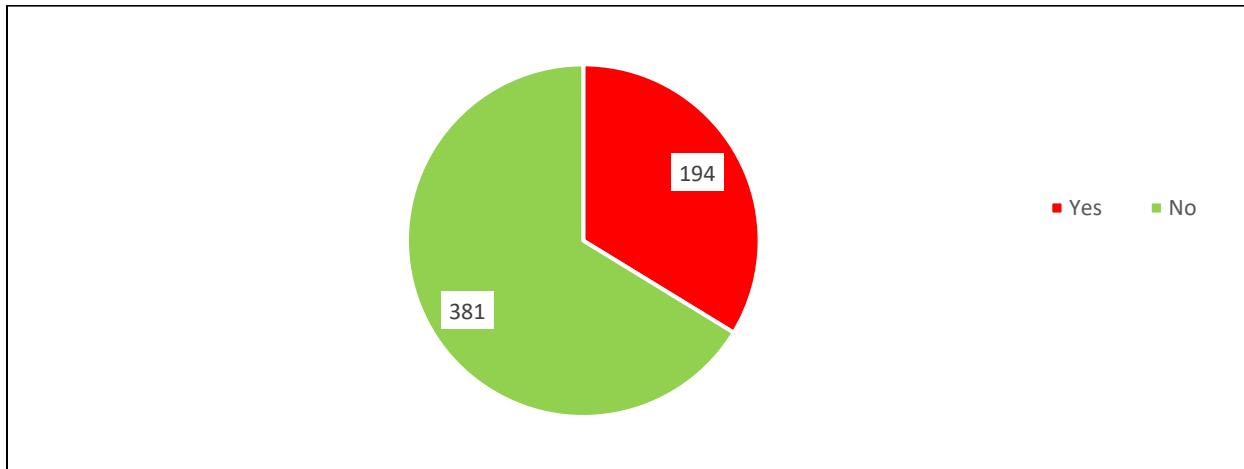
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 36: QUESTION 46 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



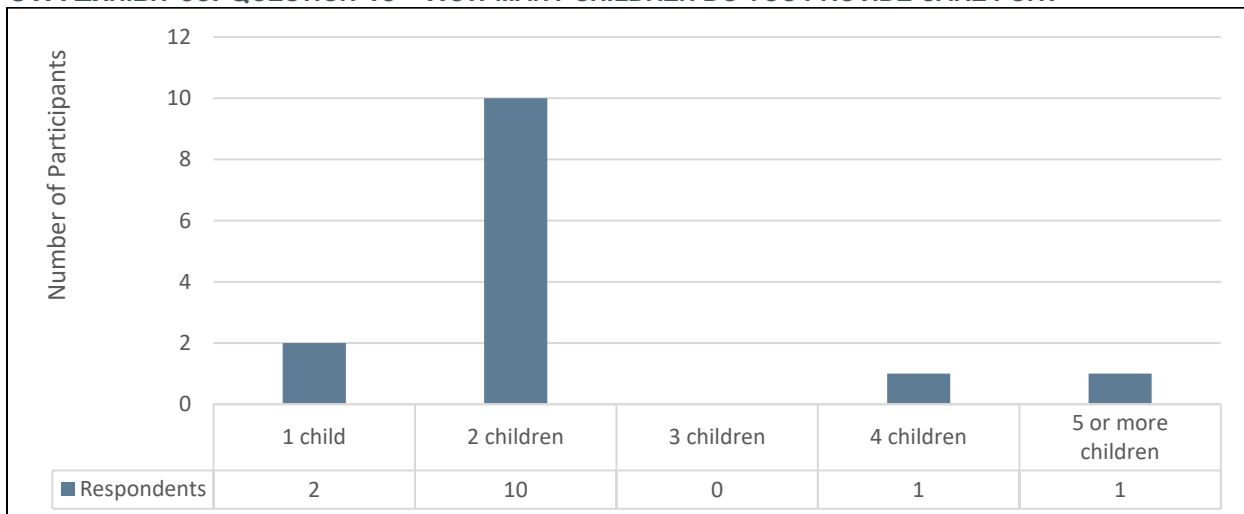
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 37: QUESTION 47 – DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO A CHILD OR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE 18?



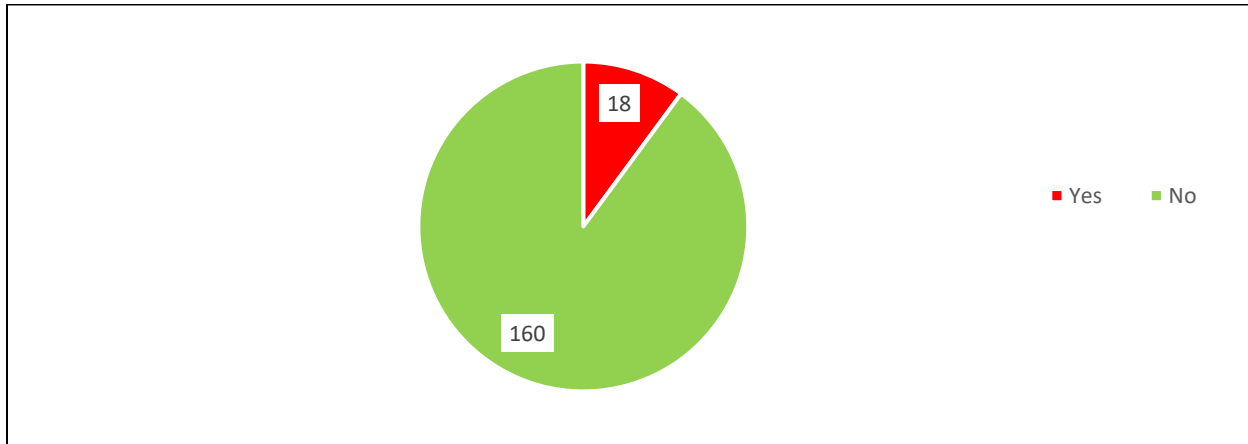
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 38: QUESTION 48 – HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU PROVIDE CARE FOR?



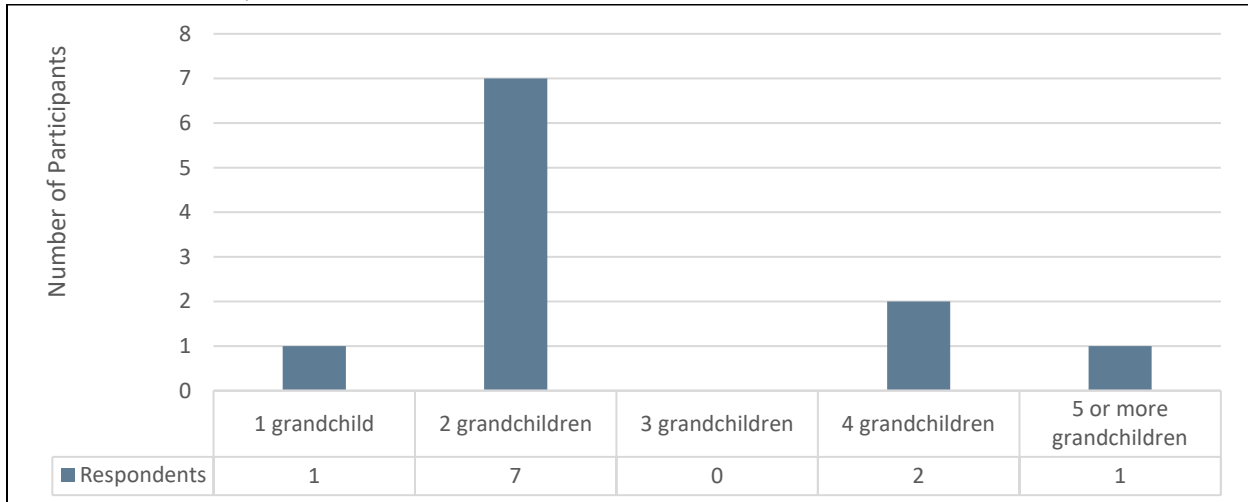
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 39: QUESTION 49 – DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO A GRANDCHILD OR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER THE AGE 18?



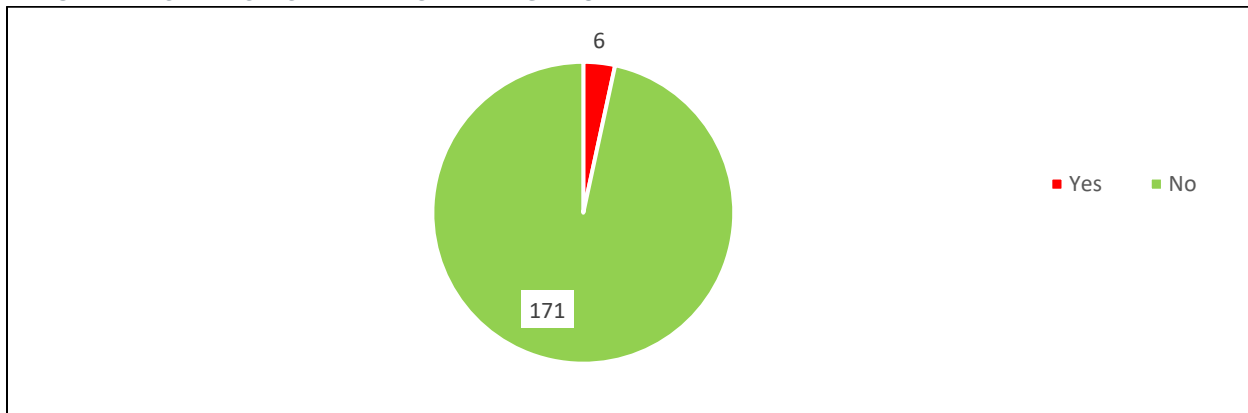
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 40: QUESTION 50 – HOW MANY GRANDCHILDREN DO YOU PROVIDE CARE FOR?



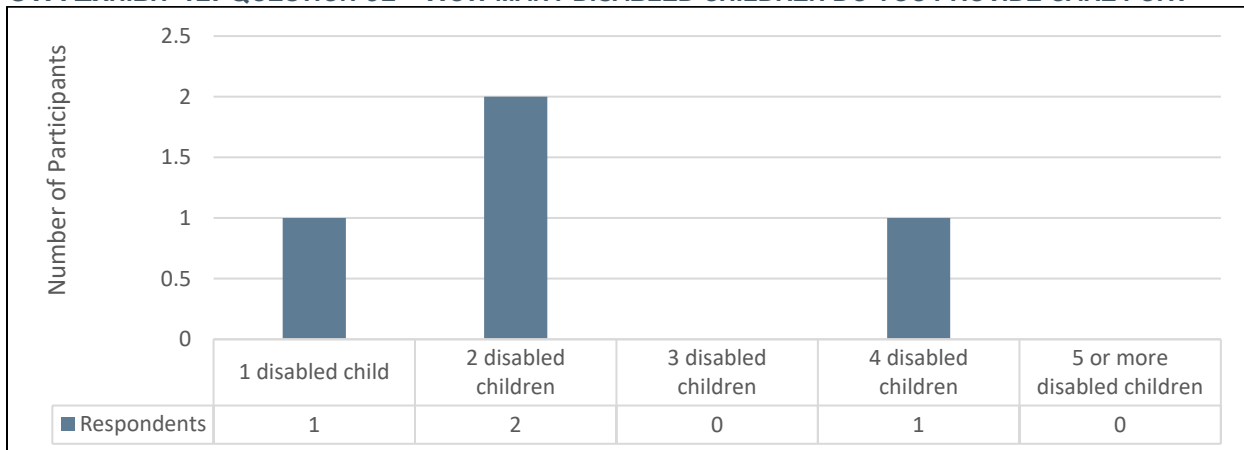
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 41: QUESTION 51 – DO YOU PRESENTLY PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE AND ASSISTANCE TO A DISABLED CHILD OR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18?



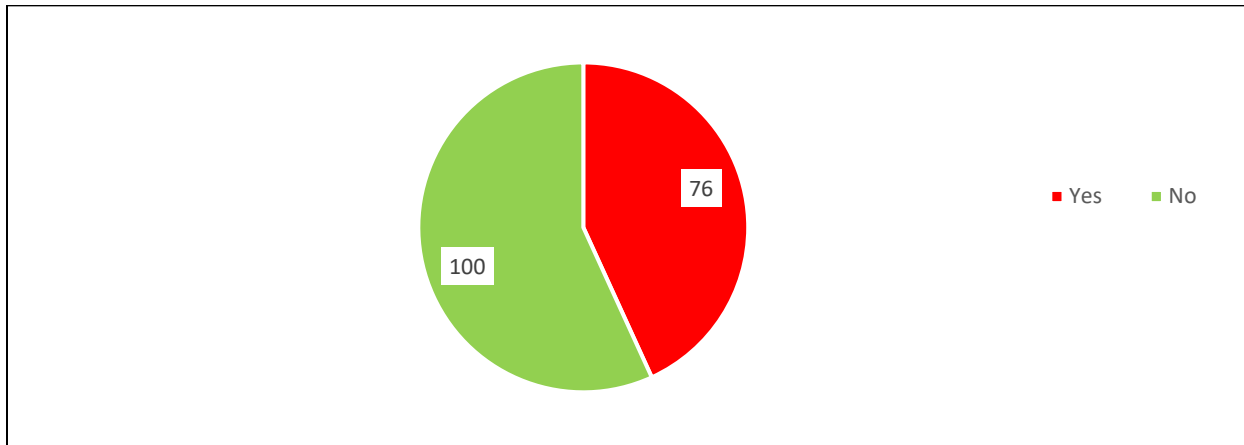
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 42: QUESTION 52 – HOW MANY DISABLED CHILDREN DO YOU PROVIDE CARE FOR?



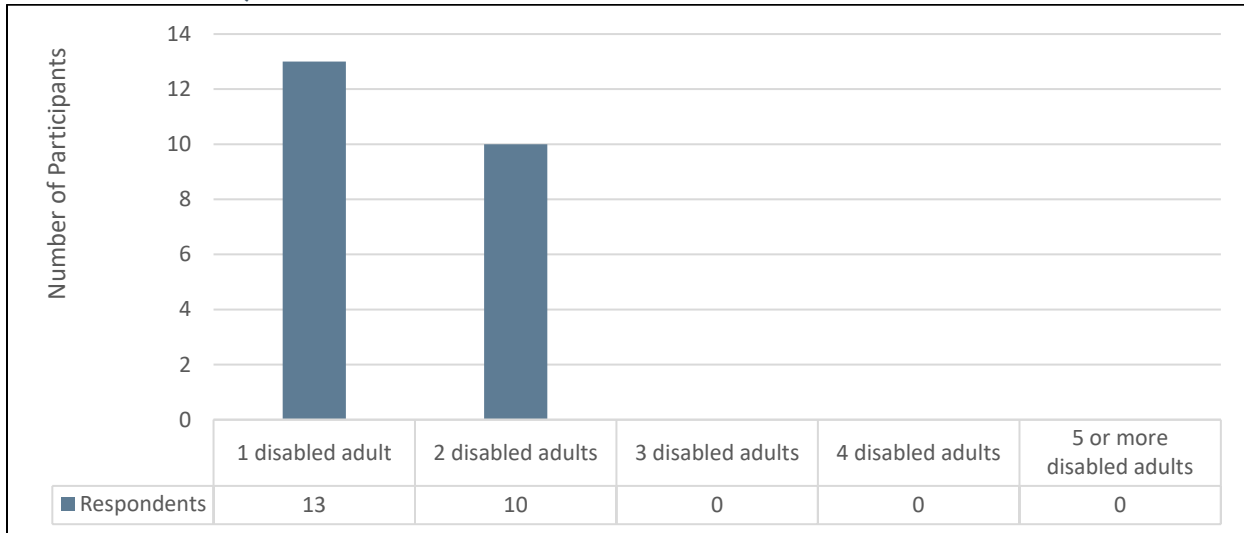
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 43: QUESTION 53 – DO YOU PRESENTLY PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE AND ASSISTANCE TO A DISABLED ADULT OR ADULTS OVER AGE 18?



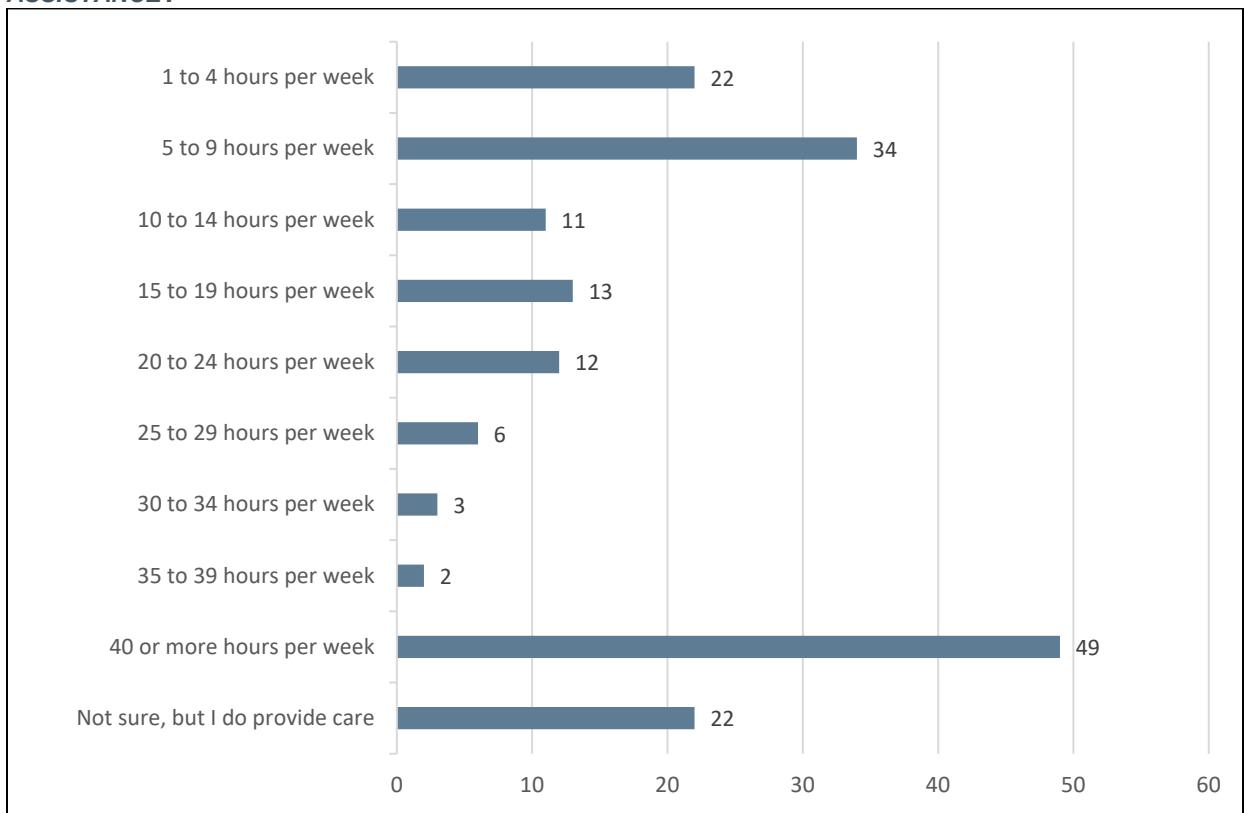
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 44: QUESTION 54 – HOW MANY DISABLED ADULTS DO YOU PROVIDE CARE FOR?

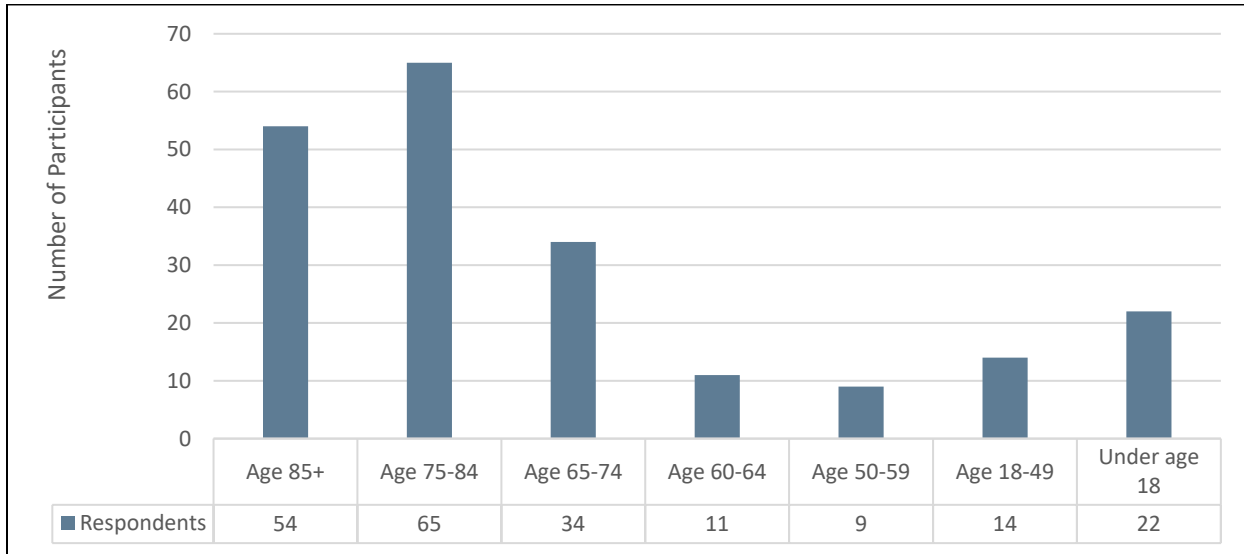


Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

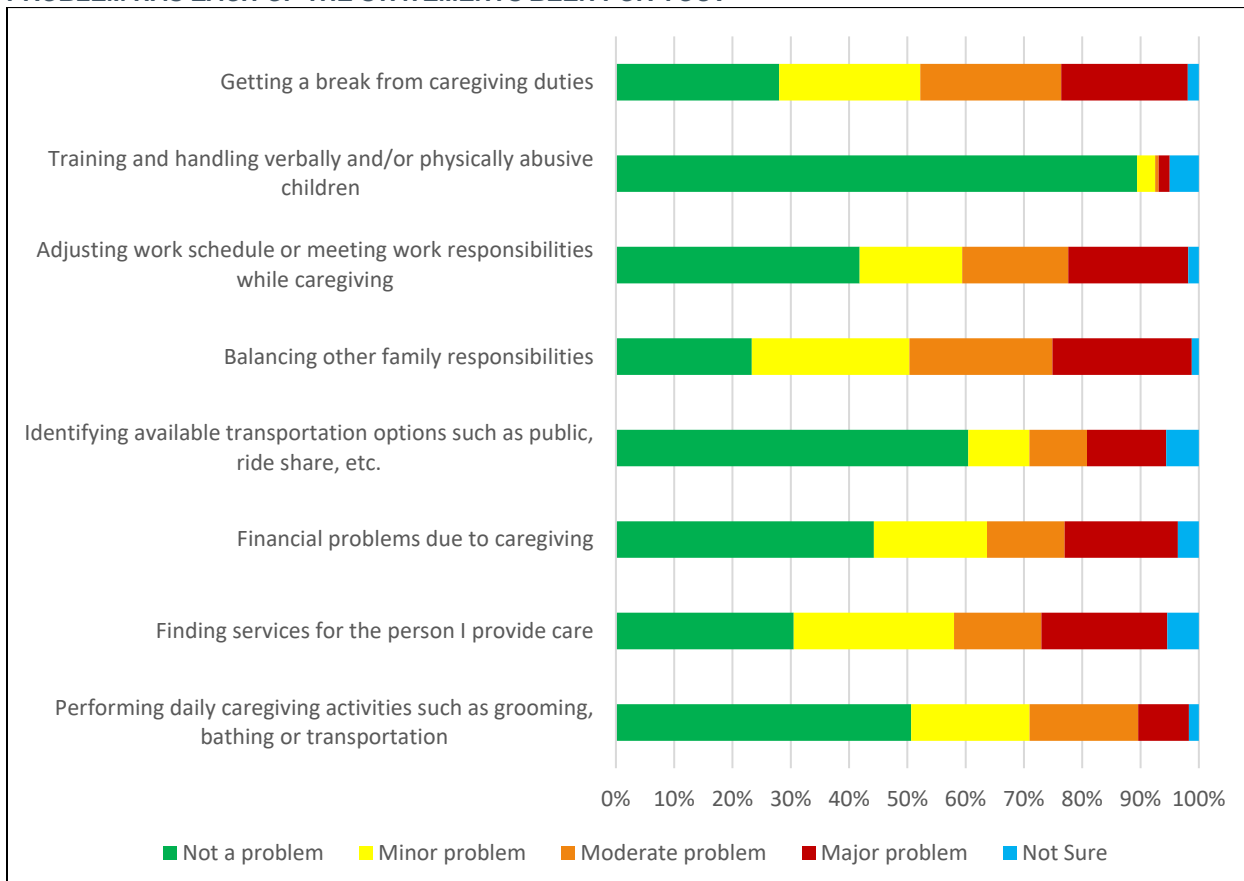
CTA EXHIBIT 45: QUESTION 55 – HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU SPEND PROVIDING CARE OR ROUTINE ASSISTANCE?



Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 46: QUESTION 56 – WHAT AGE GROUP(S) APPLY TO THE PERSON, OR PEOPLE, TO WHO YOU PROVIDE CARE?


Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 47: QUESTION 57 – IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS OF BEING A CAREGIVER, HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM HAS EACH OF THE STATEMENTS BEEN FOR YOU?


Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Appendix C – Focus Group Tool

Thank you for participating in this focus group. Your responses will help voice the needs of older adults and the challenges or barriers they might face. Your responses will remain anonymous and reported as collective groupings.

1. What is your first and last name?

If you are answering these questions as an older adult (55 years or older) or as a caregiver of an older adult person with disabilities, please type Community Member in the space below.

2. What organization do you represent?

If you are answering these questions as an older adult (55 years or older) or as a caregiver of an older adult person with disabilities, please type Community Member in the space below.

3. What county do you live in?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baker | <input type="checkbox"/> Nassau |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clay | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duval | <input type="checkbox"/> Volusia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flagler | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

4. If you selected self-identify, please type your County and State.

5. What is your zip code? _____

6. What is your age group?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 70-74 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-46 | <input type="checkbox"/> 75-79 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 47-59 | <input type="checkbox"/> 80-84 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 60-64 | <input type="checkbox"/> 85+ |

7. What is your gender identity?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-binary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning | |

8. If you selected self-identify, please type your gender identity.

9. What is your race? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American-Indian or Alaskan Native | <input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

10. If you selected self-identify, please type your race.

11. What is your ethnicity?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>prefer not to answer</i> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic or Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

12. If you selected self-identify, please type your ethnicity.

13. What is your employment status?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time employment | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed due to disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time employment | <input type="checkbox"/> Full retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, looking for work | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, not looking for work | |

14. If you selected self-identify, please type your employment status.

15. What is your yearly income level before taxes?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$15,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 - \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 - \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$74,999 | |

16. Please identify your groups. Check all that apply.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTQ+ | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled/handicapped | |
17. Who do you provide routine care or assistance? Check all that apply.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Father-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> One grandparent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father | <input type="checkbox"/> More than one grandparent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One step-parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than one step-parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or neighbor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother-in-law | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
18. If you selected self-identify, please type who you provide care.
-
19. Are you part of a faith-based community or religion?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
20. If yes, please identify your faith-based community or religion.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Islamic | |
21. If you selected self-identify, please type your faith-based community or religion.
-
22. What is your primary language?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Haitian/Creole | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
23. If you selected self-identify, please type your primary language.
-

24. Please identify if you are any of the following:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (NOT contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above/does not apply |
25. Please describe how you get around your community (drive a car, public transportation, Uber, Lyft, etc.)?
-
26. Other than driving your own car, what would prevent you from using public transportation or a rideshare program like Uber or Lyft?
-
27. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers you face regarding transportation in your community?
-
28. Is being safe in your home or neighborhood ever an issue? Please elaborate if comfortable.
-
29. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers to housing for older adults.
-
30. Are you able to perform activities (such as housework, home maintenance, medications, yard work, etc.) independently? If not, who helps you?
-
31. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers to performing these activities independently for older adults within your community?
-
32. How would you describe your physical health or quality of life?
-

33. Please describe the biggest barriers keeping someone from being healthy in your community?

34. Please share any barriers you have experienced in accessing nutritious food?

35. Sometimes older adults experience feelings of isolation or loneliness. Are you aware of the available services in your community that promote socialization activities for older adults?

36. Are these services accessible to you? If not, what barriers are you experiencing connecting to these services?

37. Please describe the biggest barriers for older adults in accessing mental health services in your community.

38. Have you experienced discrimination while seeking services in your community due to your gender/sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, disability, language, income status? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

39. Has your experience with discrimination impacted your decision to seek services? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

40. Have you ever experienced difficulty accessing services due to a lack of cultural understanding from an organization offering services? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

41. Please describe how you find resources in the community.

42. Please describe your preferred method of communication to learn about resources (for example: email, phone calls, text messages, mail, radio, etc.)?

43. Please describe the biggest barriers for older adults when working with technology or online services.

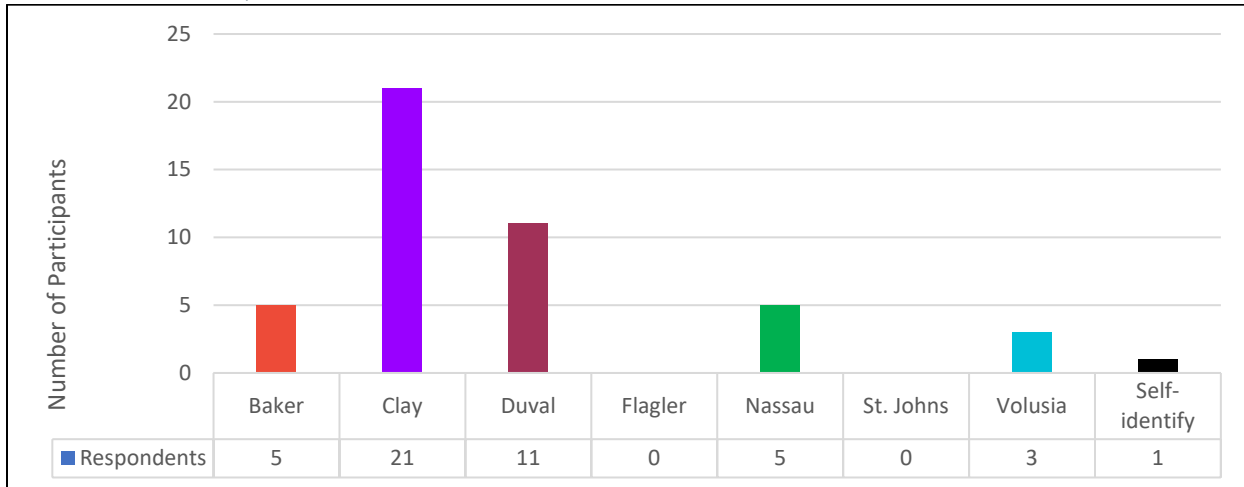
44. Do you provide routine care and assistance to a family member or friend? If so, please describe the greatest challenges you have faced as a caregiver.

45. Please describe how your employer supports you as a caregiver.

46. If your employer does not support you as a caregiver, what types of employer support would be most beneficial to you?

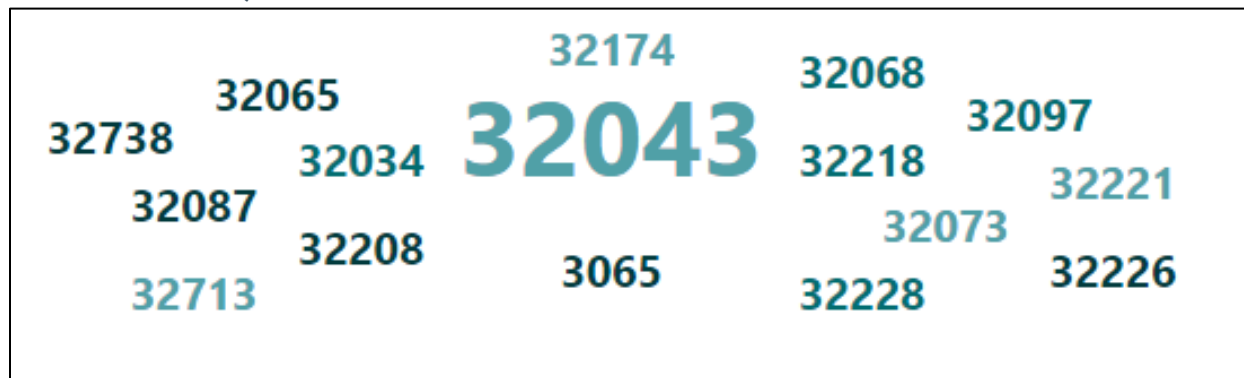
Appendix D – Focus Group Demographics Results

CTA EXHIBIT 48: QUESTION 3 – WHAT COUNTY DO YOU LIVE IN?



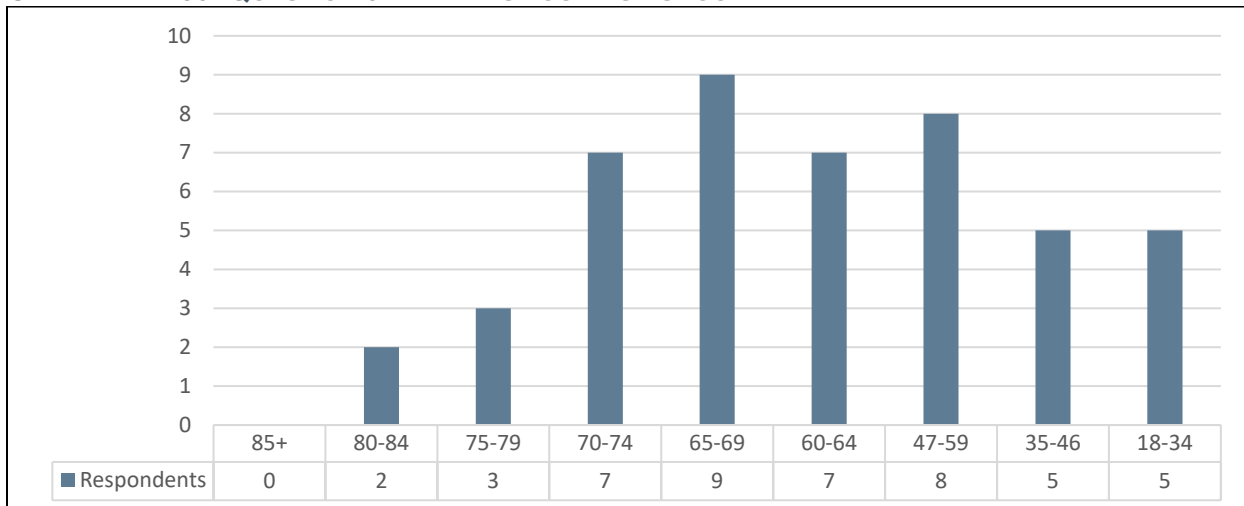
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 49: QUESTION 5 – WHAT IS YOUR ZIP CODE?

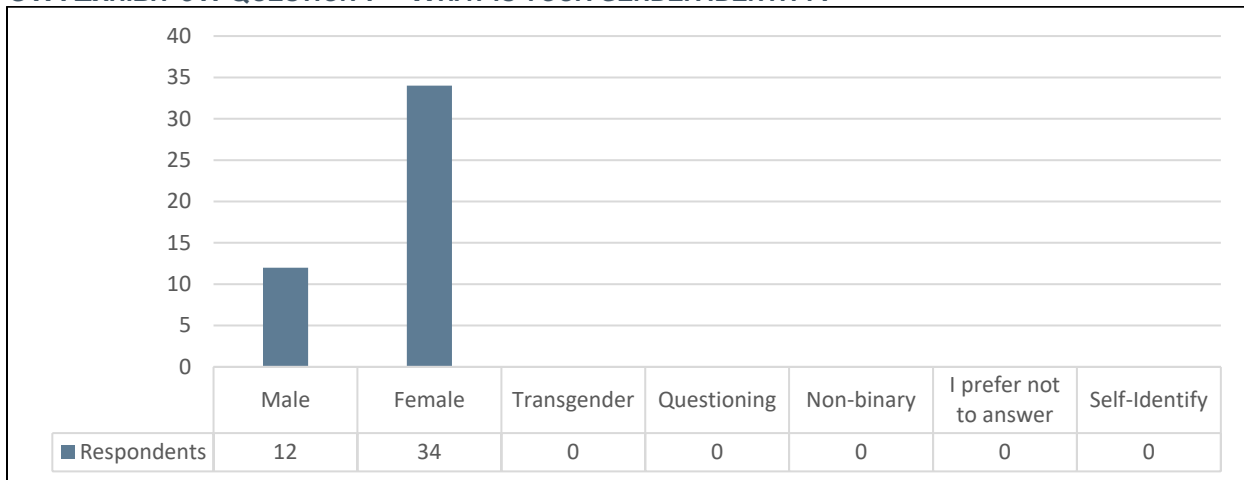


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 50: QUESTION 6 – WHAT IS YOUR AGE GROUP?



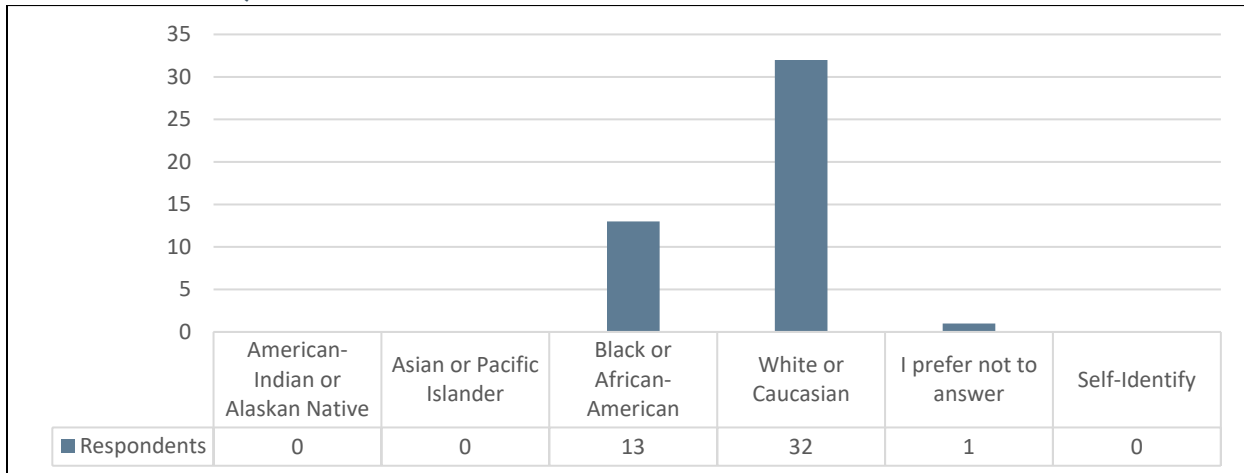
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 51: QUESTION 7 – WHAT IS YOUR GENDER IDENTITY?


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 52: QUESTION 8 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

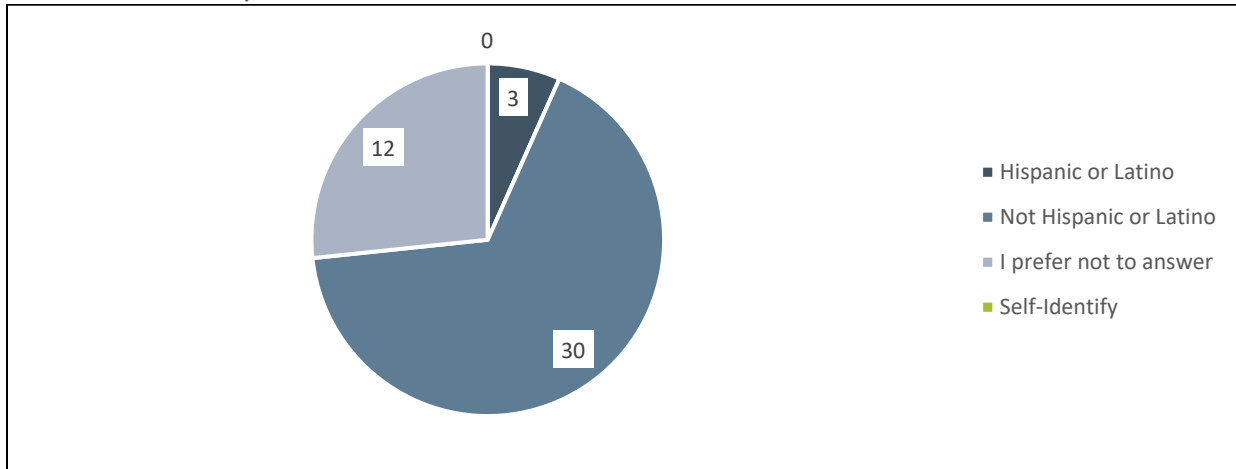
CTA EXHIBIT 53: QUESTION 9 – WHAT IS YOUR RACE?


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 54: QUESTION 10 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 55: QUESTION 11 – WHAT IS YOUR ETHNICITY?



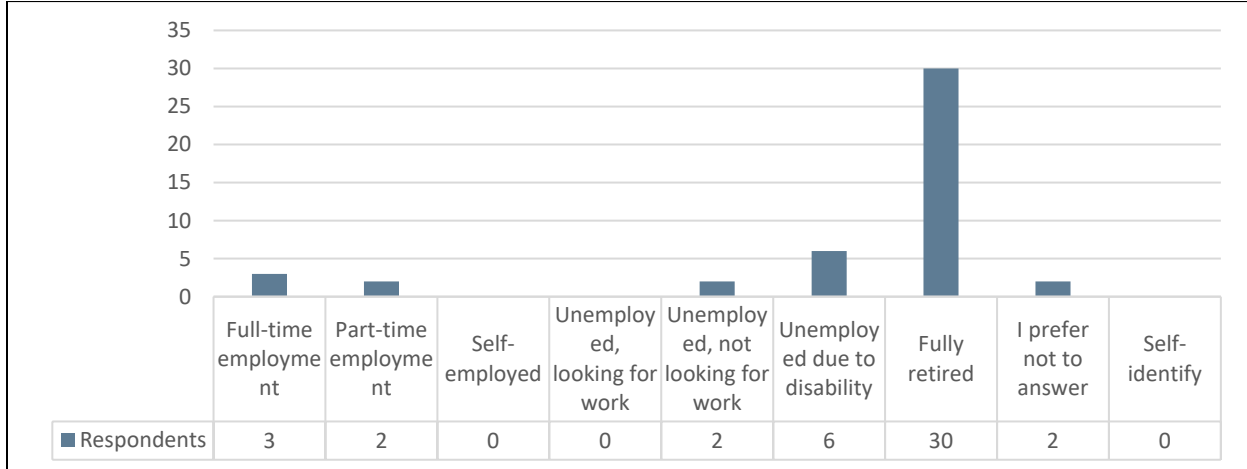
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 56: QUESTION 12 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 57: QUESTION 13 – WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS?



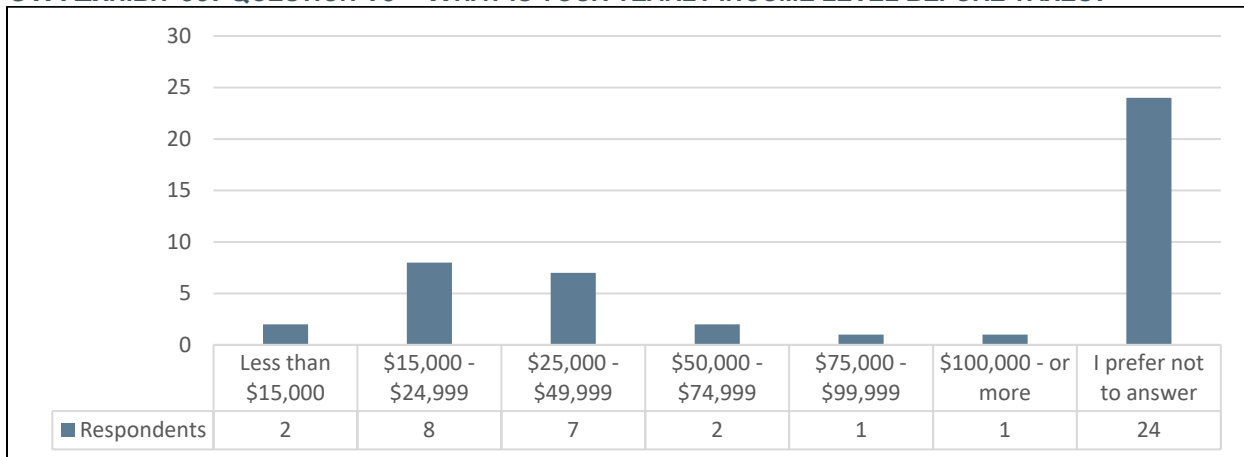
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 58: QUESTION 14 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



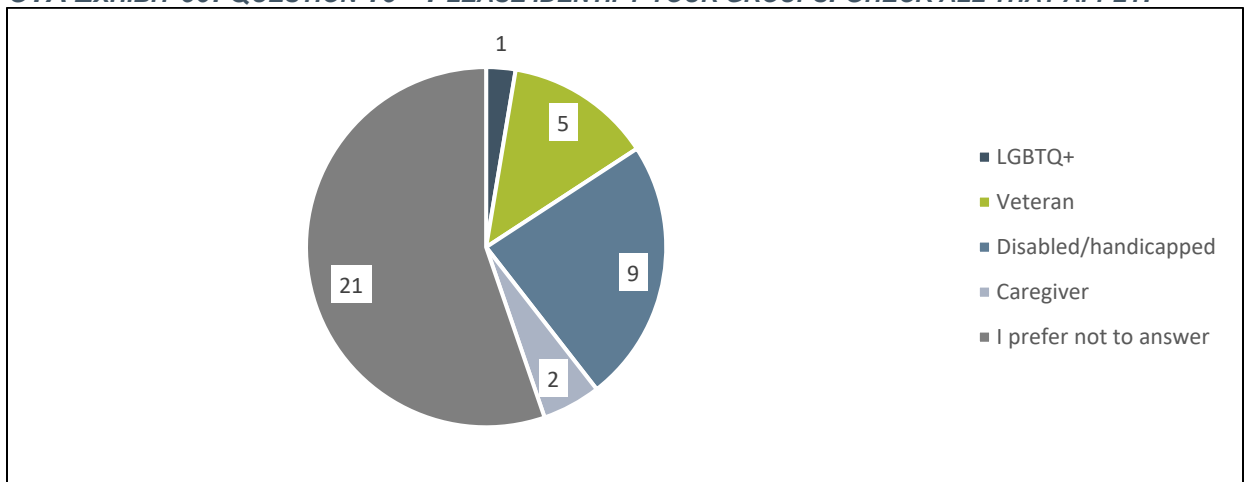
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 59: QUESTION 15 – WHAT IS YOUR YEARLY INCOME LEVEL BEFORE TAXES?



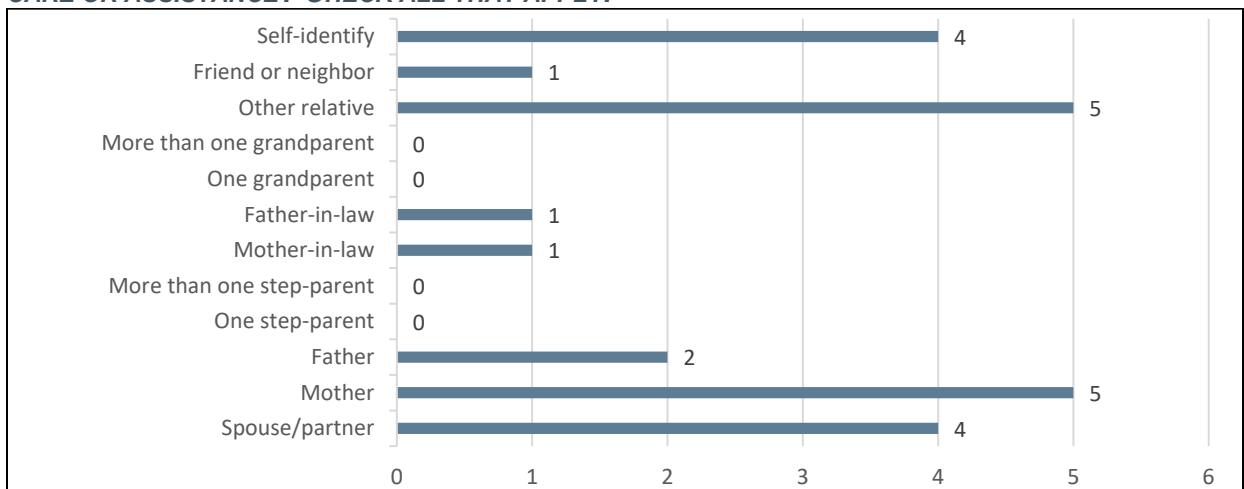
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 60: QUESTION 16 – PLEASE IDENTIFY YOUR GROUPS. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.



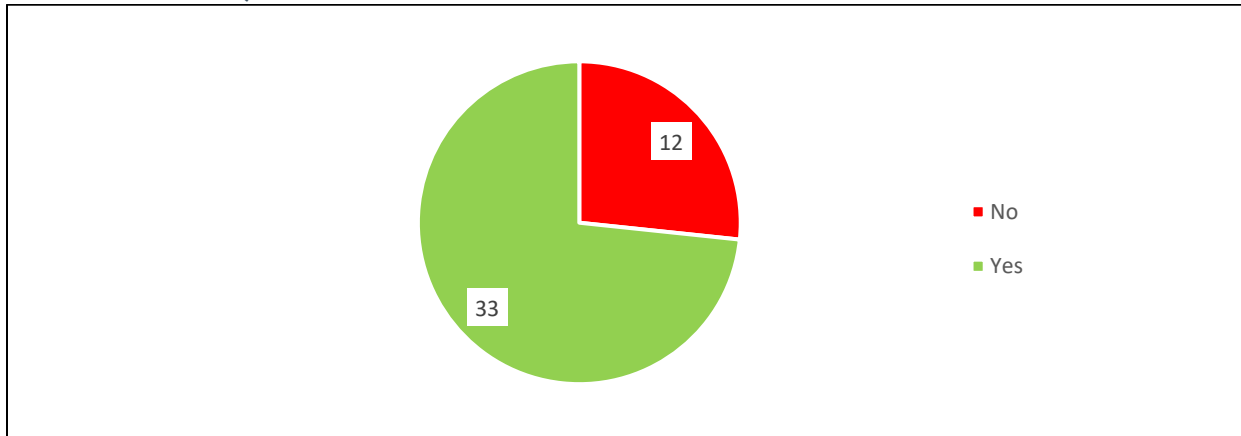
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 61: QUESTION 17 – IF YOU ARE A CAREGIVER, FOR WHOM DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.



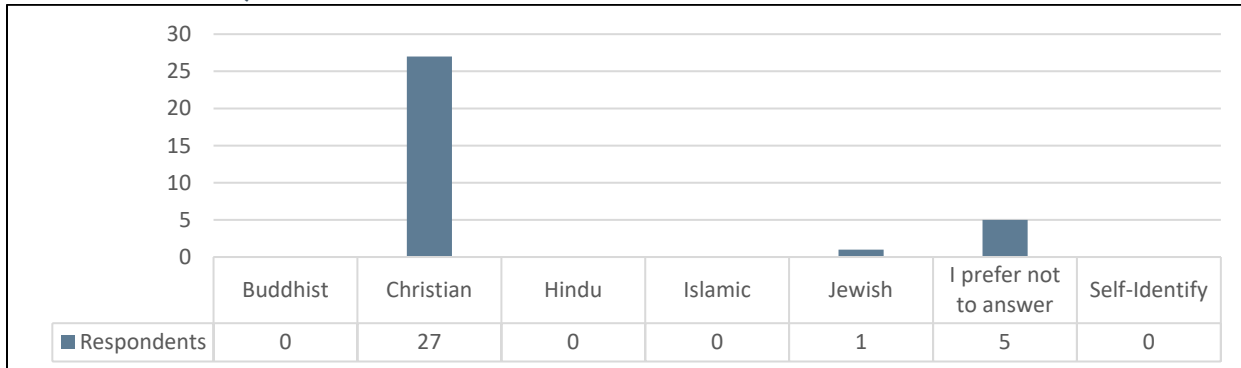
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 62: QUESTION 19 – ARE YOU PART OF A FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION?



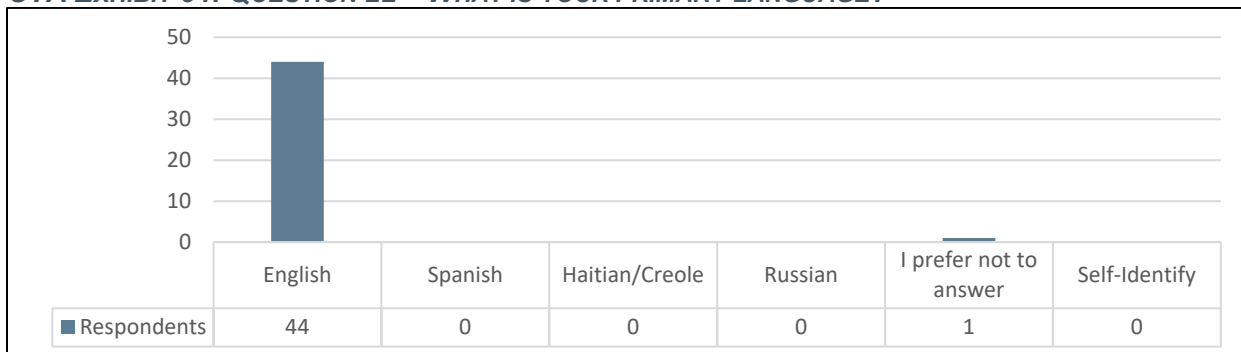
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 63: QUESTION 20 – WHAT IS YOUR FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION?



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 64: QUESTION 22 – WHAT IS YOUR PRIMARY LANGUAGE?



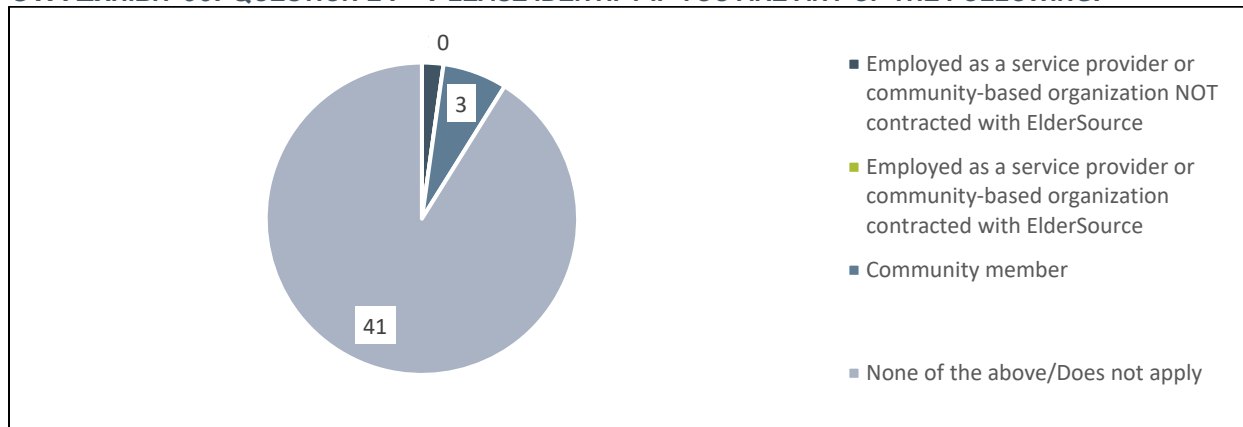
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 65: QUESTION 23 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 66: QUESTION 24 – PLEASE IDENTIFY IF YOU ARE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING.



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Appendix E – Interview Tool

Thank you for participating in this interview. Your responses will help voice the needs of older adults and the challenges or barriers they might face. Your responses will remain anonymous and reported as collective groupings.

1. What is your first and last name?

If you are answering these questions as an older adult (55 years or older) or as a caregiver of an older adult person with disabilities, please type Community Member in the space below.

2. What organization do you represent?

If you are answering these questions as an older adult (55 years or older) or as a caregiver of an older adult person with disabilities, please type Community Member in the space below.

3. What county do you live in?

☐ Baker
☐ Clay
☐ Duval
☐ Flagler

☐ Nassau
☐ St. Johns
☐ Volusia
☐ Self-identify

4. If you selected self-identify, please type your County and State.

5. What is your zip code? _____

6. What is your age group?

☐ 18-34
☐ 35-46
☐ 47-59
☐ 60-64

☐ 70-74
☐ 75-79
☐ 80-84
☐ 85+

7. What is your gender identity?

☐ Male
☐ Female
☐ Transgender
☐ Questioning

☐ Non-binary
☐ I prefer not to answer
☐ Self-identify

8. If you selected self-identify, please type your gender identity.

9. What is your race? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American-Indian or Alaskan Native | <input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

10. If you selected self-identify, please type your race.

11. What is your ethnicity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic or Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |

12. If you selected self-identify, please type your ethnicity.

13. What is your employment status?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time employment | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed due to disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time employment | <input type="checkbox"/> Full retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, looking for work | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, not looking for work | |

14. If you selected self-identify, please type your employment status.

15. What is your yearly income level before taxes?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$15,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 - \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 - \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$74,999 | |

16. Please identify your groups. Check all that apply.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTQ+ | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled/handicapped | |
17. Who do you provide routine care or assistance? Check all that apply.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Father-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> One grandparent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father | <input type="checkbox"/> More than one grandparent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One step-parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than one step-parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or neighbor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother-in-law | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
18. If you selected self-identify, please type who you provide care.
-
19. Are you part of a faith-based community or religion?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
20. If yes, please identify your faith-based community or religion.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Islamic | |
21. If you selected self-identify, please type your faith-based community or religion.
-
22. What is your primary language?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Haitian/Creole | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-identify |
23. If you selected self-identify, please type your primary language.
-

24. Please identify if you are any of the following:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (NOT contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed as a service provider or community-based organization (contracted with ElderSource). | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above/does not apply |
25. Please describe how you get around your community (drive a car, public transportation, Uber, Lyft, etc.)?
-
26. Other than driving your own car, what would prevent you from using public transportation or a rideshare program like Uber or Lyft?
-
27. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers you face regarding transportation in your community?
-
28. Is being safe in your home or neighborhood ever an issue? Please elaborate if comfortable.
-
29. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers to housing for older adults.
-
30. Are you able to perform activities (such as housework, home maintenance, medications, yard work, etc.) independently? If not, who helps you?
-
31. Please describe what you feel are the biggest barriers to performing these activities independently for older adults within your community?
-
32. How would you describe your physical health or quality of life?
-

33. Please describe the biggest barriers keeping someone from being healthy in your community?

34. Please share any barriers you have experienced in accessing nutritious food?

35. Sometimes older adults experience feelings of isolation or loneliness. Are you aware of the available services in your community that promote socialization activities for older adults?

36. Are these services accessible to you? If not, what barriers are you experiencing connecting to these services?

37. Please describe the biggest barriers for older adults in accessing mental health services in your community.

38. Have you experienced discrimination while seeking services in your community due to your gender/sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, disability language, income status? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

39. Has your experience with discrimination impacted your decision to seek services? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

40. Have you ever experienced difficulty accessing services die to a lack of cultural understanding from an organization offering services? If you feel comfortable, please explain.

41. Please describe how you find resources in the community.

42. Please describe your preferred method of communication to learn about resources (for example: email, phone calls, text messages, mail, radio, etc.)?

43. Please describe the biggest barriers for older adults when working with technology or online services.

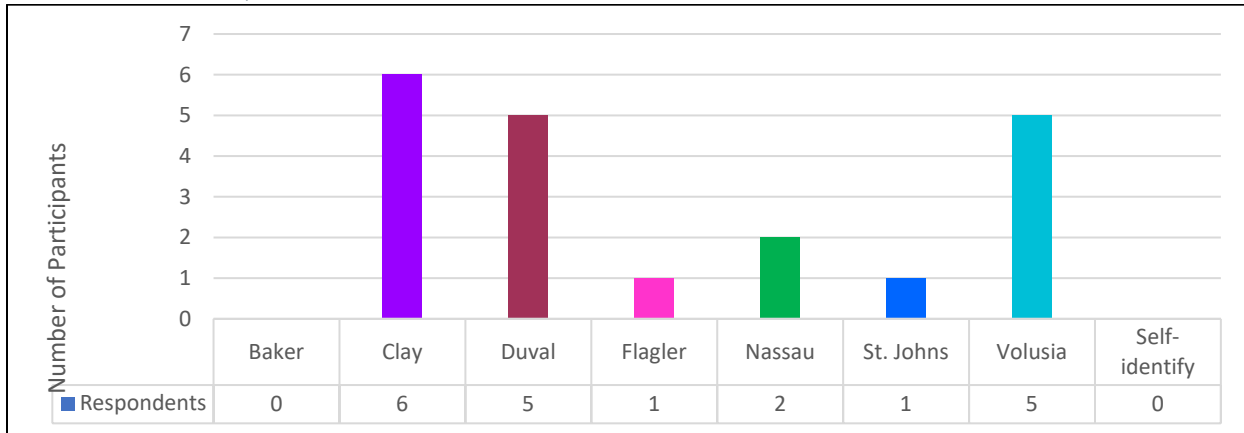
44. Do you provide routine care and assistance to a family member or friend? If so, please describe the greatest challenges you have faced as a caregiver.

45. Please describe how your employer supports you as a caregiver.

46. If your employer does not support you as a caregiver, what types of employer support would be most beneficial to you?

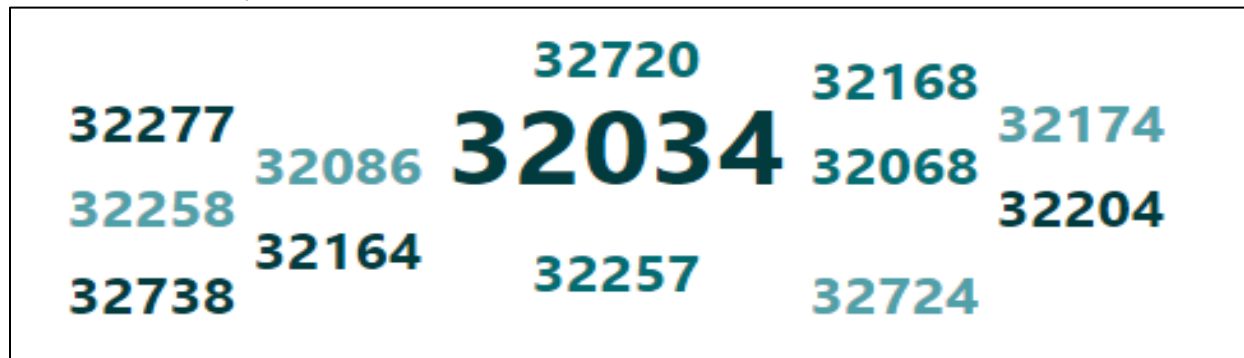
Appendix F – Interview Demographics Results

CTA EXHIBIT 67: QUESTION 3 – WHAT COUNTY DO YOU LIVE IN?



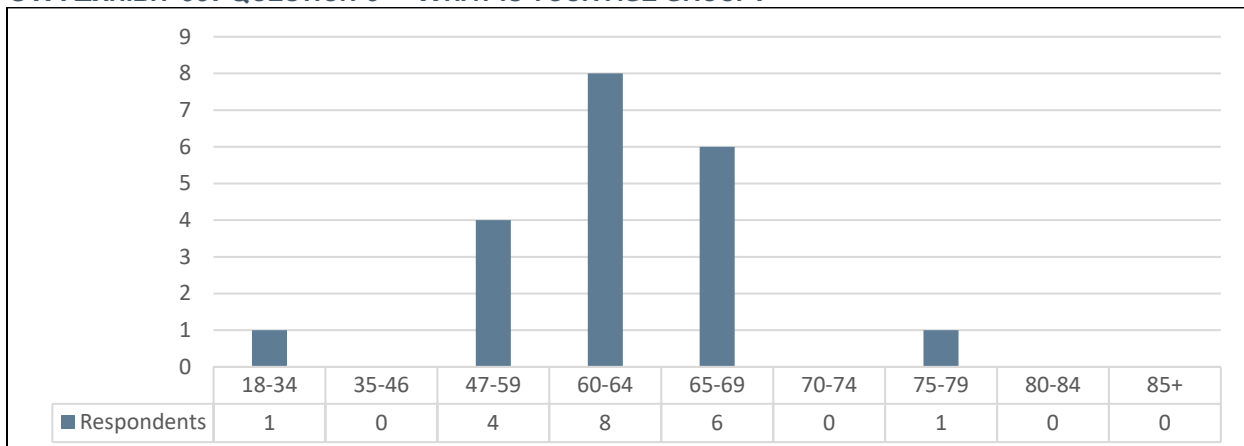
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 68: QUESTION 5 – WHAT IS YOUR ZIP CODE?

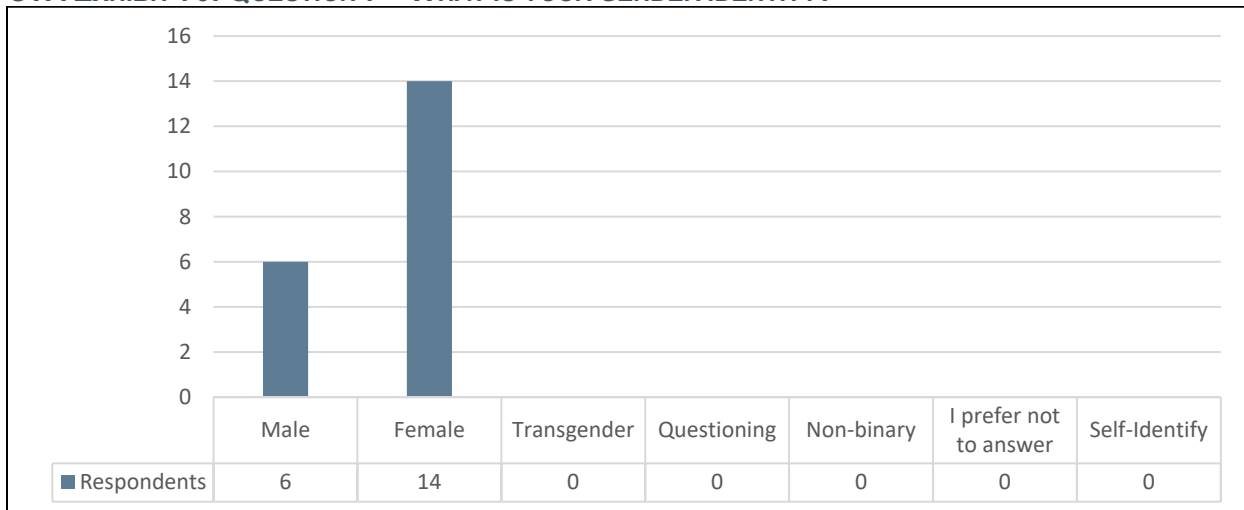


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

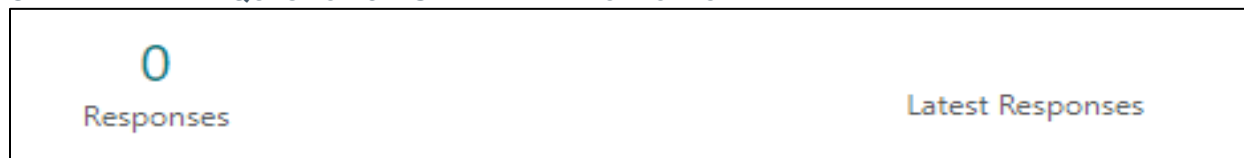
CTA EXHIBIT 69: QUESTION 6 – WHAT IS YOUR AGE GROUP?



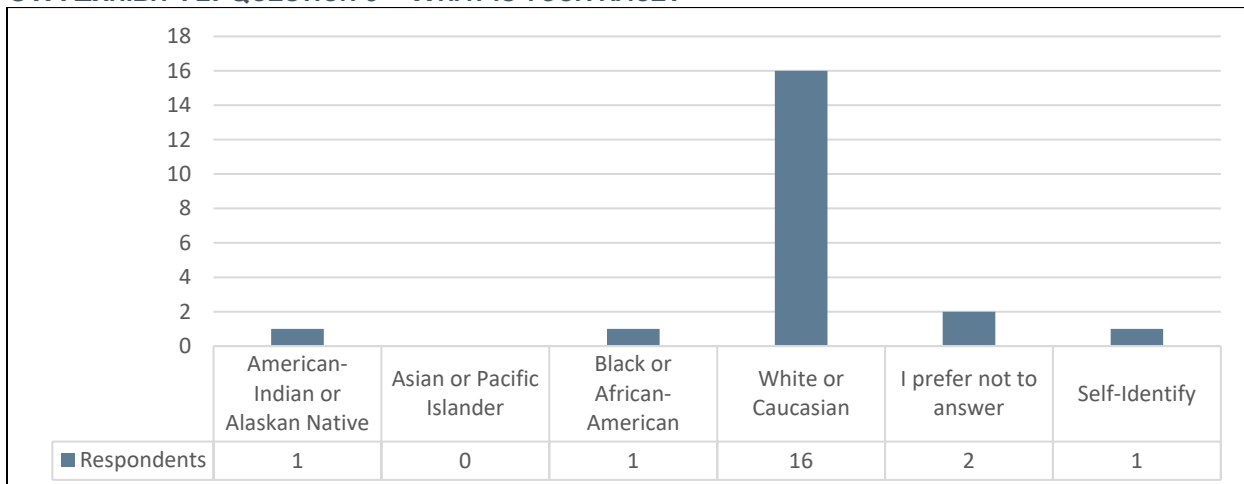
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 70: QUESTION 7 – WHAT IS YOUR GENDER IDENTITY?


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 71: QUESTION 8 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

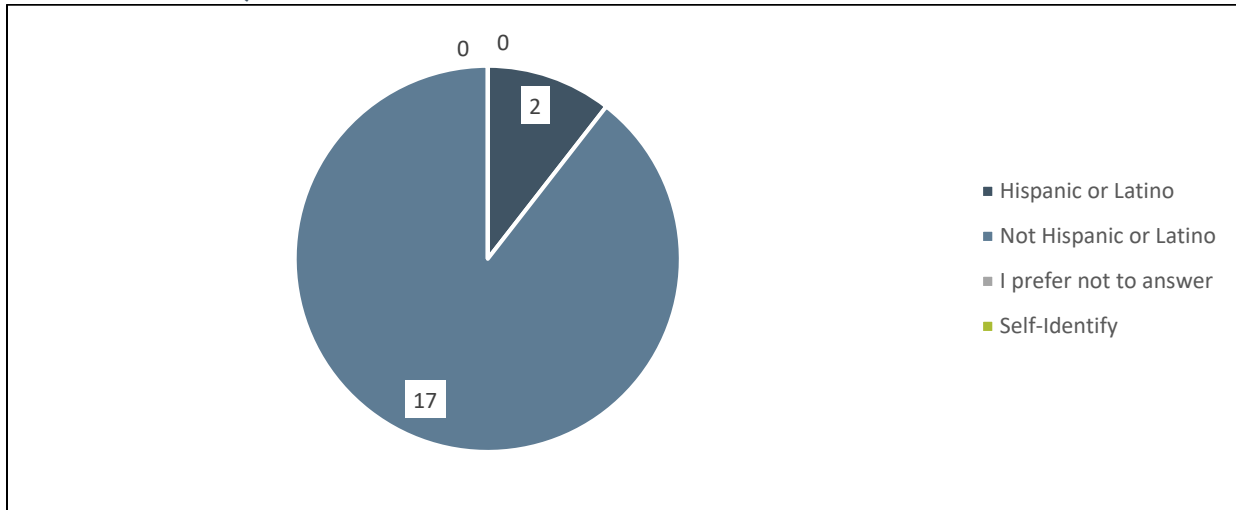
CTA EXHIBIT 72: QUESTION 9 – WHAT IS YOUR RACE?


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 73: QUESTION 10 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY


Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 74: QUESTION 11 – WHAT IS YOUR ETHNICITY?



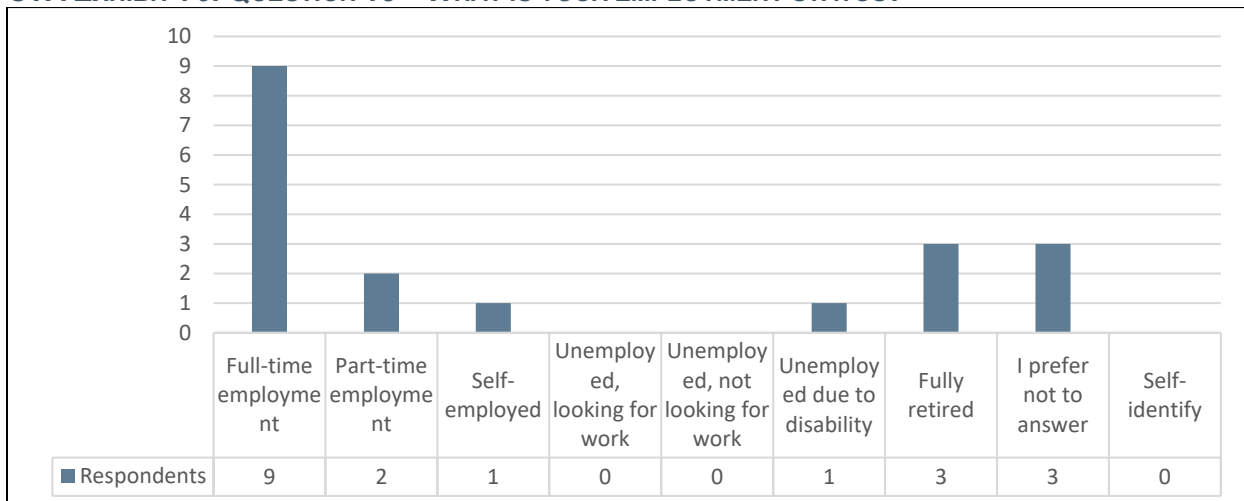
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 75: QUESTION 12 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



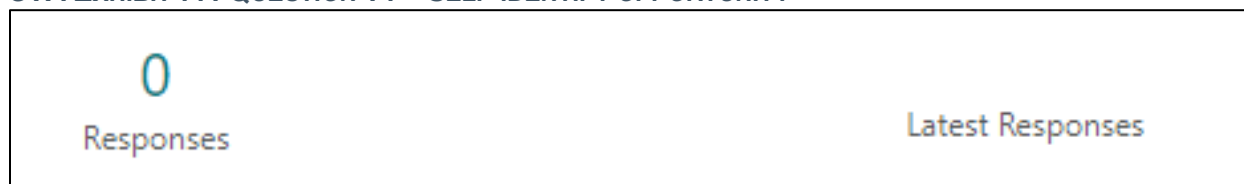
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 76: QUESTION 13 – WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS?



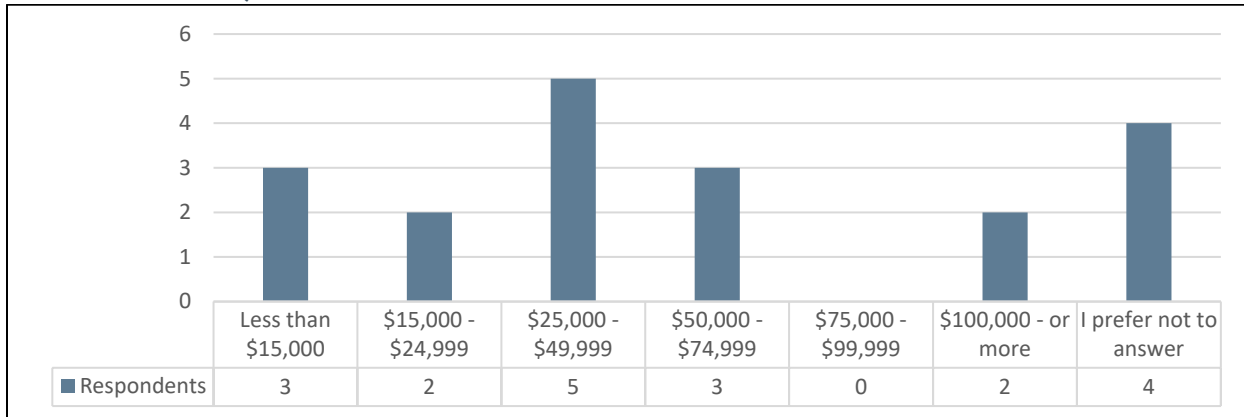
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 77: QUESTION 14 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



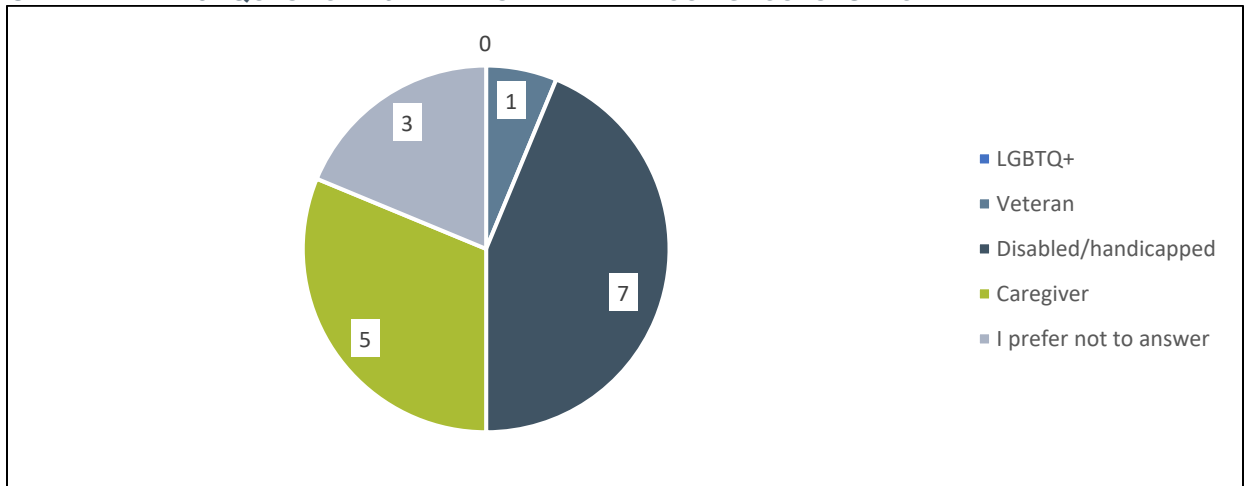
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 78: QUESTION 15 – WHAT IS YOUR YEARLY INCOME LEVEL BEFORE TAXES?



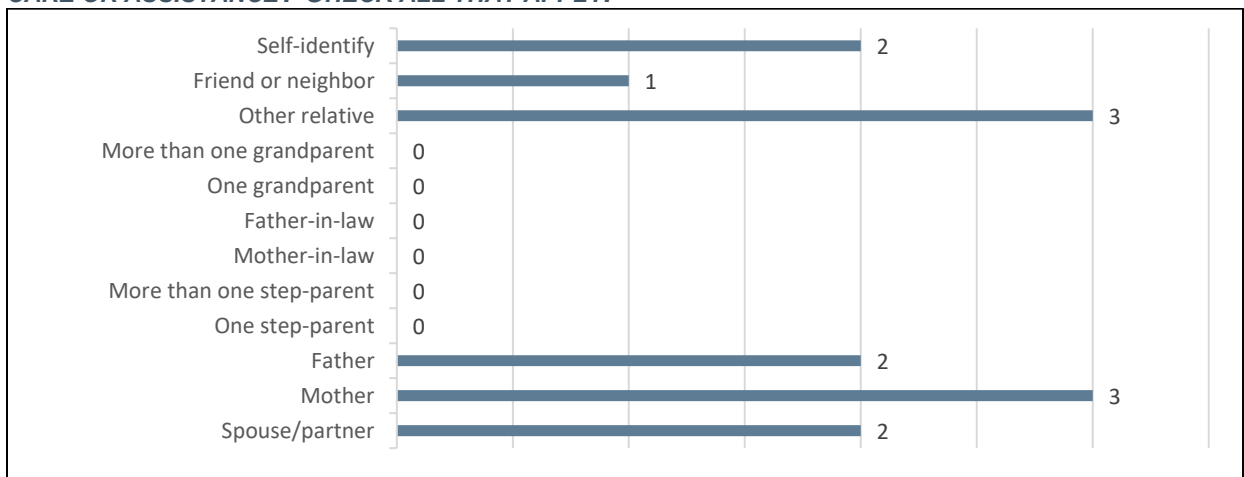
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 79: QUESTION 16 – PLEASE IDENTIFY YOUR GROUPS. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.



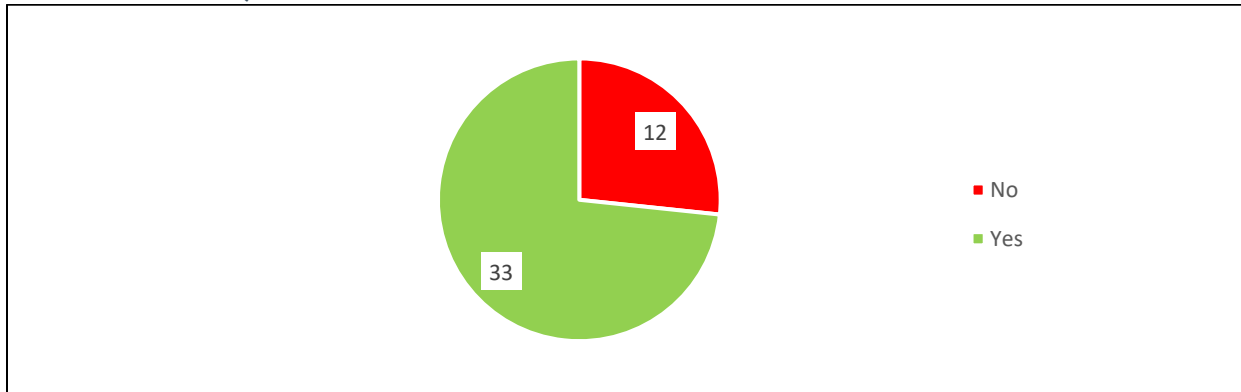
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 80: QUESTION 17 – IF YOU ARE A CAREGIVER, FOR WHOM DO YOU PROVIDE ROUTINE CARE OR ASSISTANCE? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.



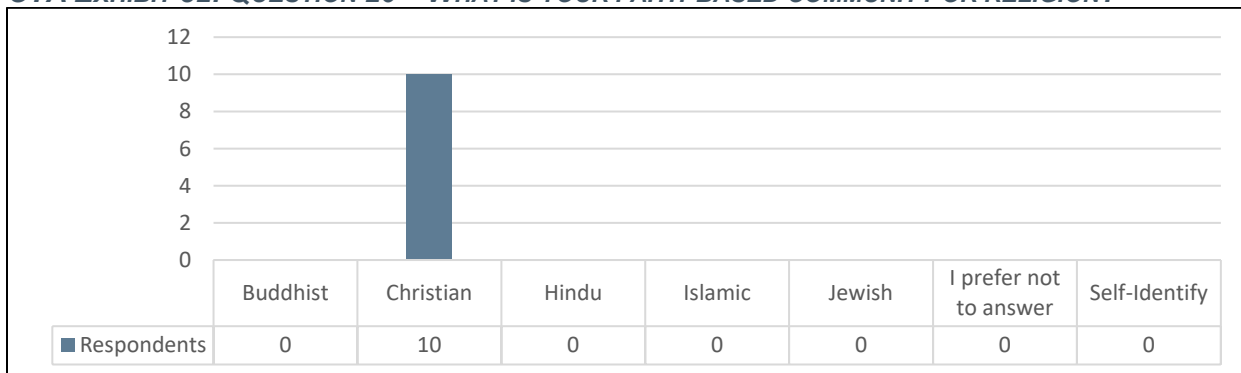
Data Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 81: QUESTION 19 – ARE YOU PART OF A FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION?



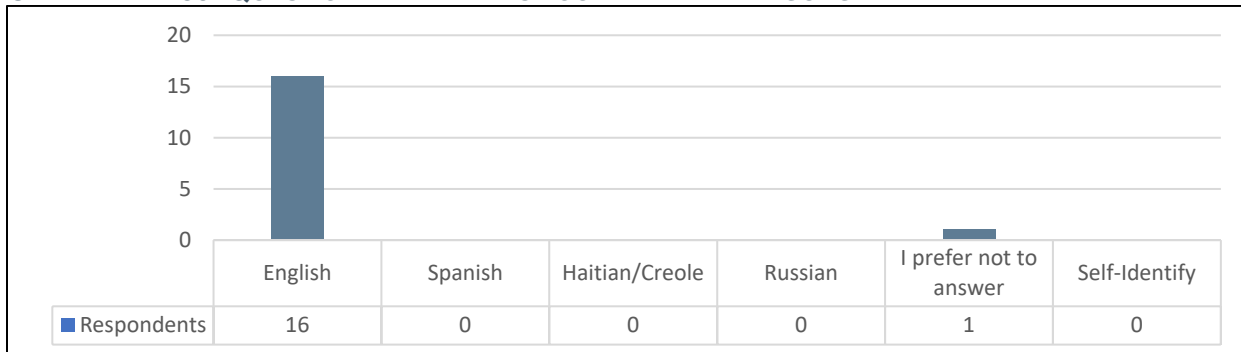
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 82: QUESTION 20 – WHAT IS YOUR FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY OR RELIGION?



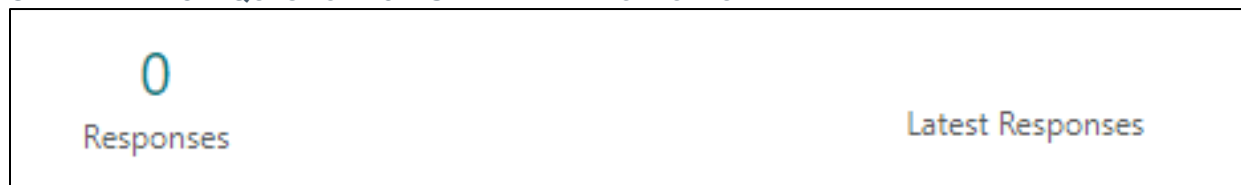
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 83: QUESTION 22 – WHAT IS YOUR PRIMARY LANGUAGE?



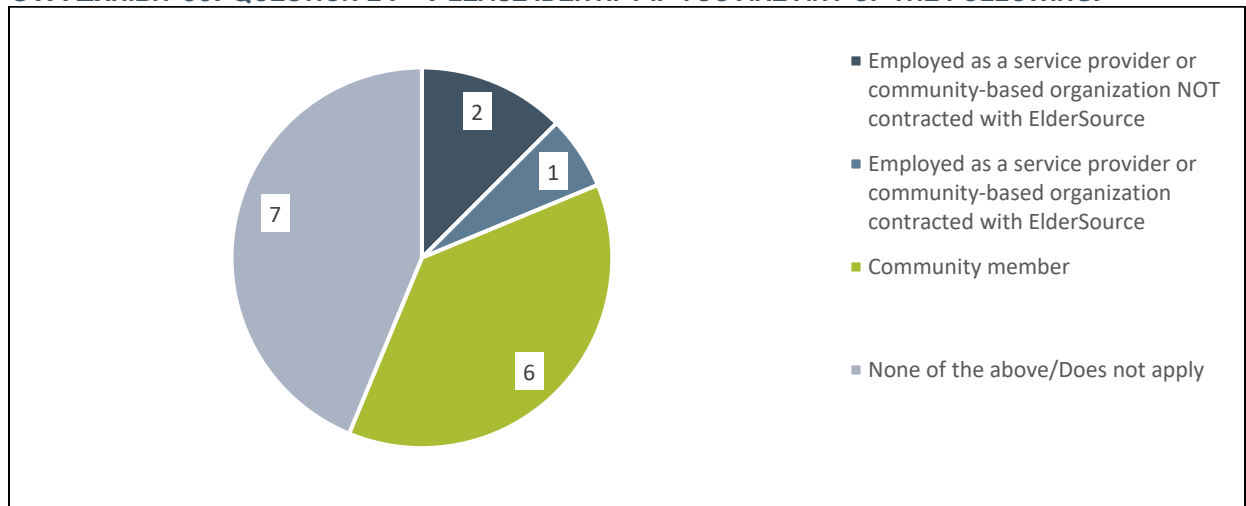
Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 84: QUESTION 23 – SELF-IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITY



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

CTA EXHIBIT 85: QUESTION 24 – PLEASE IDENTIFY IF YOU ARE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING.



Source: ElderSource Community Health Survey, 2022. Prepared by: Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

Appendix G – Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Technical Report

Exhibits for the Community Health Status Assessments secondary data have the label SDOH Exhibit XX and correspond to their Social Determinant of Health sections.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

SDOH EXHIBIT 1: GREEN SPACE

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Number of Nearby State Parks	1	2	6	5	4	4	8

Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021 Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

SDOH EXHIBIT 2: INTERNET ACCESS FOR 65+

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Percent Have Internet	81%	89%	84%	89%	91%	91%	88%

Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021 Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

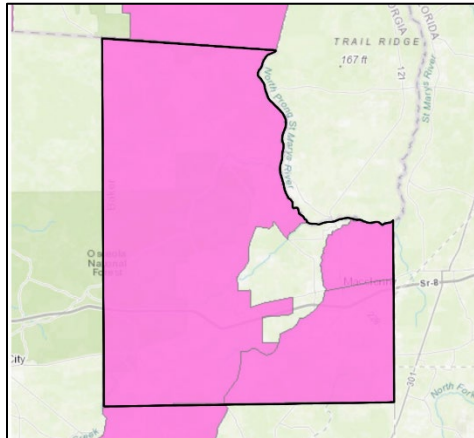
SDOH EXHIBIT 3: FOOD RESOURCE CENTERS

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
SNAP Access Sites	0	1	15	0	1	2	8
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	0	1	7	0	0	1	0
Farmer's Market	0	1	4	1	3	3	7
Food Distribution (No Cost)	0	10	27	3	3	6	4
SNAP Retailers	33	137	905	62	65	140	449
Congregate Meal Sites	2	3	21	2	3	2	2

Source: FeedingFlorida.org, USDA, FDACS, and 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

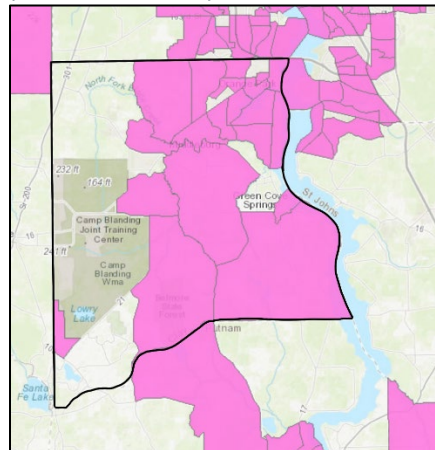
Notes: Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.

SDOH EXHIBIT 4: FOOD DESERT, BAKER COUNTY, FL



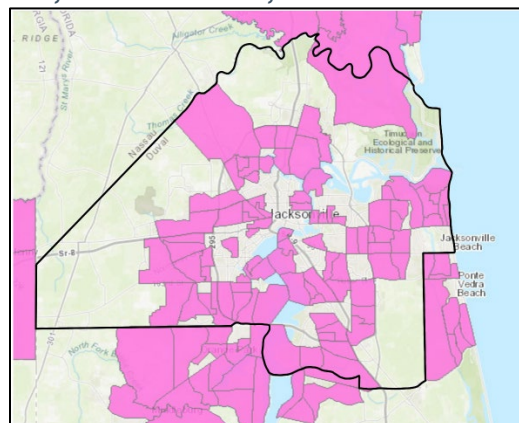
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 5: FOOD DESERT, CLAY COUNTY, FL



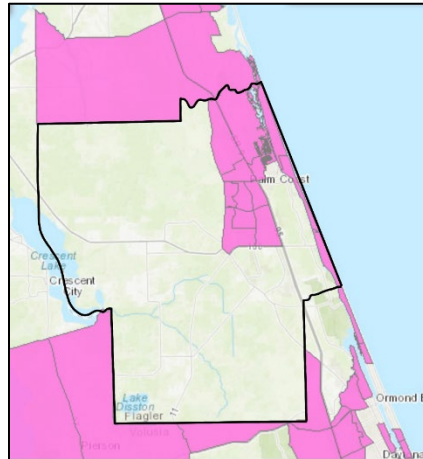
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 6: FOOD DESERT, DUVAL COUNTY, FL



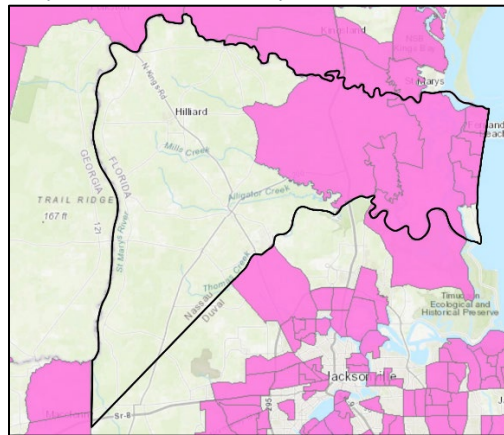
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 7: FOOD DESERT, FLAGLER COUNTY, FL



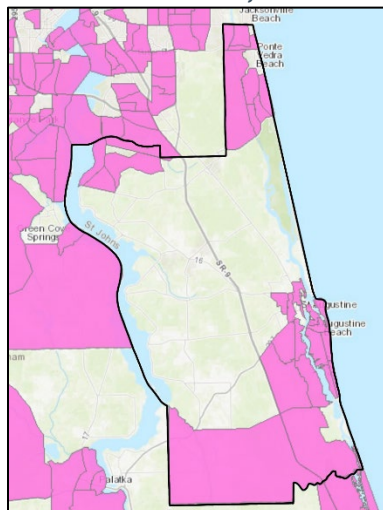
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 8: FOOD DESERT, NASSAU COUNTY, FL



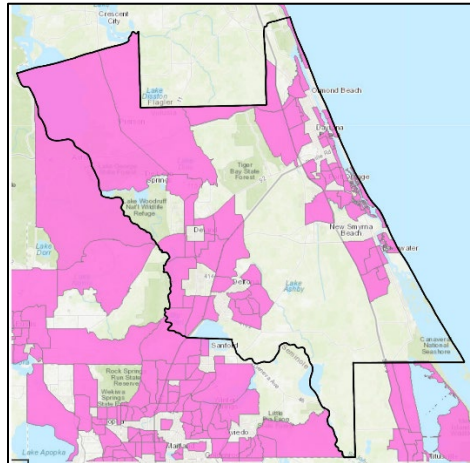
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 9: FOOD DESERT, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL



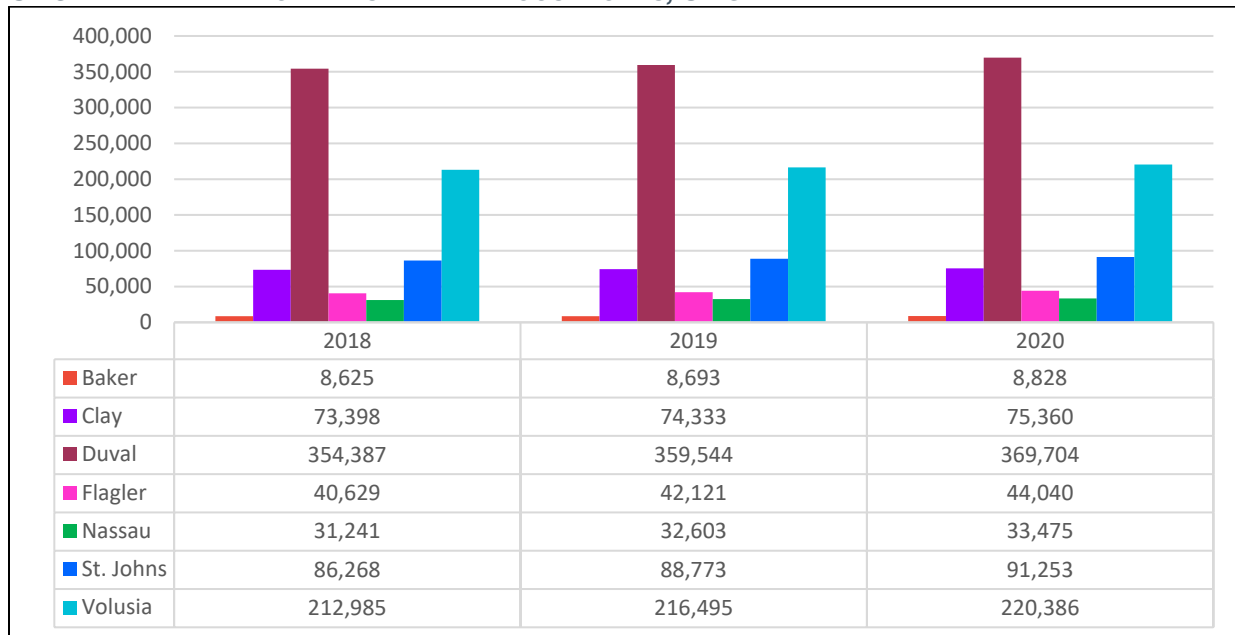
Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 10: FOOD DESERT, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL



Source: USDA Economic Research Services, ESRI. Link: [USDA ERS - Go to the Atlas](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 11: TOTAL ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLDS, SINGLE YEAR



Source: ACS Total Estimated Households, Single Year Florida Department of Children and Families

Link: [Households - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 12: AREA MEDIAN INCOME, FAIR MARKET RENTS AND GROSS MEDIAN RENT, PSA4

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
AMI 30% 2-person limit	\$19500	\$20070	\$20070	\$17910	\$20070	\$20070	\$17910
AMI 50% 2-person limit	\$32500	\$33450	\$33450	\$29850	\$33450	\$33450	\$29850
AMI 60% 2-person limit	\$39000	\$40140	\$40140	\$35820	\$40140	\$40140	\$35820
AMI 80% 2-person limit	\$52000	\$53520	\$53520	\$47760	\$53520	\$53520	\$47760
AMI 120% 2-person limit	\$78000	\$80280	\$80280	\$71640	\$80280	\$80280	\$71640
Fair Market Rent 1 bedroom	\$617	\$995	\$995	\$925	\$995	\$995	\$931
Fair Market Rent 2 bedrooms	\$812	\$1188	\$1188	\$1193	\$1188	\$1188	\$1135
Fair Market Rent 3 Bedroom	\$1091	\$1542	\$1542	\$1575	\$1542	\$1542	\$1505
Median Gross Rent	\$782	\$1148	\$1074	\$1255	\$1255	\$1312	\$1046

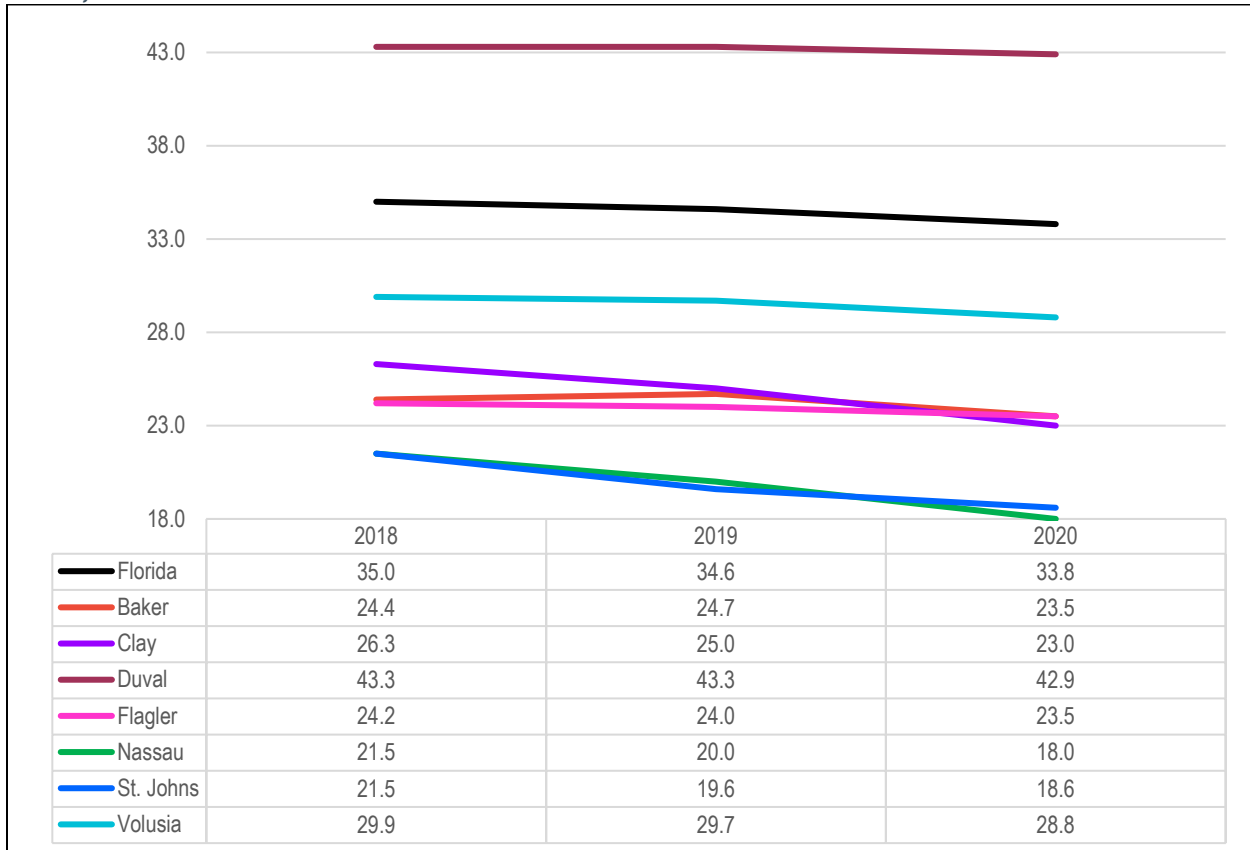
Sources: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022. US Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2022. Link: [Results | Income and Rent Limits | Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 13: SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS AND RENT COMPARISONS

SSI Benefits and Rent Comparison	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
HUD 0BR Fair Market Rent	\$522	\$700	\$700	\$837	\$700	\$700	\$750
HUD 1BR Fair Market Rent	\$598	\$872	\$872	\$881	\$872	\$872	\$900
Average Monthly Benefit	\$783	\$783	\$783	\$783	\$783	\$783	\$783
Maximum Affordable Rent (30% of Income)	\$234.9	\$234.9	\$234.9	\$234.9	\$234.9	\$234.9	\$234.9
% Income Needed for 0BR @FMR	67%	89%	89%	\$107%	89%	89%	96%
% Income Needed for 1BR @FMR	76%	111%	111%	113%	111%	111%	115%
# Of SSI Benefit Recipients	449	2,035	15,610	1,071	883	1,525	7,463
Social Security Benefits and Rent Comparison	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
HUD 0BR Fair Market Rent	\$522	\$700	\$700	\$837	\$700	\$700	\$750
HUD 1BR Fair Market Rent	\$598	\$872	\$872	\$881	\$872	\$872	\$900
Average Monthly Benefit	\$1450	\$1542	\$1505	\$1591	\$1671	\$1713	\$1523
Maximum Affordable Rent (30% of Income)	\$435	\$463	\$452	\$477	\$501	\$514	\$457
% Income Needed for 0BR @FMR	36%	45%	47%	53%	42%	41%	49%
% Income Needed for 1BR @FMR	41%	57%	58%	55%	52%	51%	59%
# Of SSI Benefit Recipients	3,540	34,010	123,585	32,400	18,410	49,000	122,330

Sources: Social Security Administration, SSI Recipients by State and County, 2020; National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach: Florida 2020 Archive. Link: [Results | Special Needs | Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](https://www.outofreach.org/florida-2020-archive)

Notes: Supplemental Security Income (SSI) provides cash assistance to people who have limited income and are disabled, blind, or age 65 or older. # Of SSI Benefit Recipients refers to adults age 18-64 receiving SSI due to disability. Benefit levels are the same for all recipients statewide. Average Monthly Benefit is the county- or state-level average monthly benefit for a retired worker. Statewide FMRs come from the National Low Income Housing Coalition's Out of Reach report and are averages weighted by the number of renters in each county.

SDOH EXHIBIT 14: RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, SINGLE YEAR


Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Renter-occupied housing units, Percentage of Occupied Housing Units, Single Year
 United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table DP04, B25003A, B25003B, B25003C, B25003F, B25003H, B25003I.

SDOH EXHIBIT 15: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH-COST BURDEN (65+)

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Owner Occupied Households	939	8,933	30,632	9,226	6,054	25,705	37,551
Percent of Owners with High-Cost Burden	11%	9%	11%	10%	8%	7%	10%
Renter-Occupied Households	289	2,941	22,827	2,864	1,458	6,281	15,361
Percent of Renters with High-Cost Burden	18%	27%	30%	21%	28%	24%	28%

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020 Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles/)

Notes: Households with a high-cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

SDOH EXHIBIT 16: AFFORDABLE HOUSING INVENTORY

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Properties	2	3	45	4	5	4	26
Properties Ready for Occupancy	2	3	45	4	5	4	25
Total Units	132	203	7,042	281	231	225	2,726
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	132	202	6,584	271	230	224	2,317
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	52	0	3,432	0	0	137	1,222

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020 Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOE \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Notes: Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Finance Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as the target population.

SDOH EXHIBIT 17: AFFORDABLE HOUSING AVAILABILITY AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF AVAILABLE UNITS

Available Units per 100 Renters	0-30% AMI	0-40% AMI	0-50% AMI	0-60% AMI	0-80% AMI	0-120% AMI
Jacksonville MSA Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns	28	36	51	70	97	108
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL MSA and Palm Coast, FL MSA Flagler and Volusia	16	27	36	47	78	103
Surplus/Deficit of Available Units	0-30% AMI	0-40% AMI	0-50% AMI	0-60% AMI	0-80% AMI	0-120% AMI
Jacksonville MSA Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns	-29,100	-34,238	-36,869	-27,912	-4,181	13,043
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL MSA and Palm Coast, FL MSA Flagler and Volusia	-11,261	-13,921	-16,412	-15,505	-8,912	1,406

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies analysis of 2019 American Community Survey PUMS

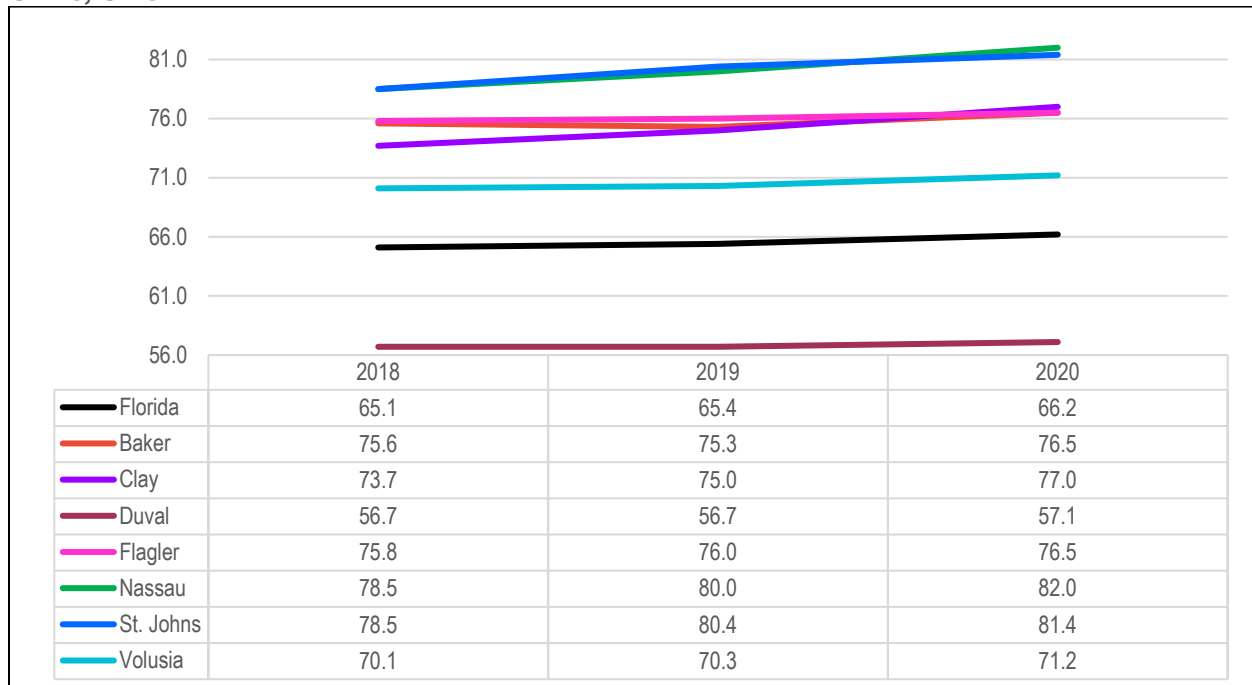
Link: [Results | Affordability | Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](https://ufl.edu/results-affordability-florida-housing-data-clearinghouse)

Notes: Affordable units are those for which a household at the given income limit (% AMI) would pay no more than 30% of income for gross rent. Affordable/available units are affordable at that income level and either vacant or occupied by a household below the income threshold. For additional explanation of affordable/available methods, see the 2019 Rental Market Study, pp. 32-48

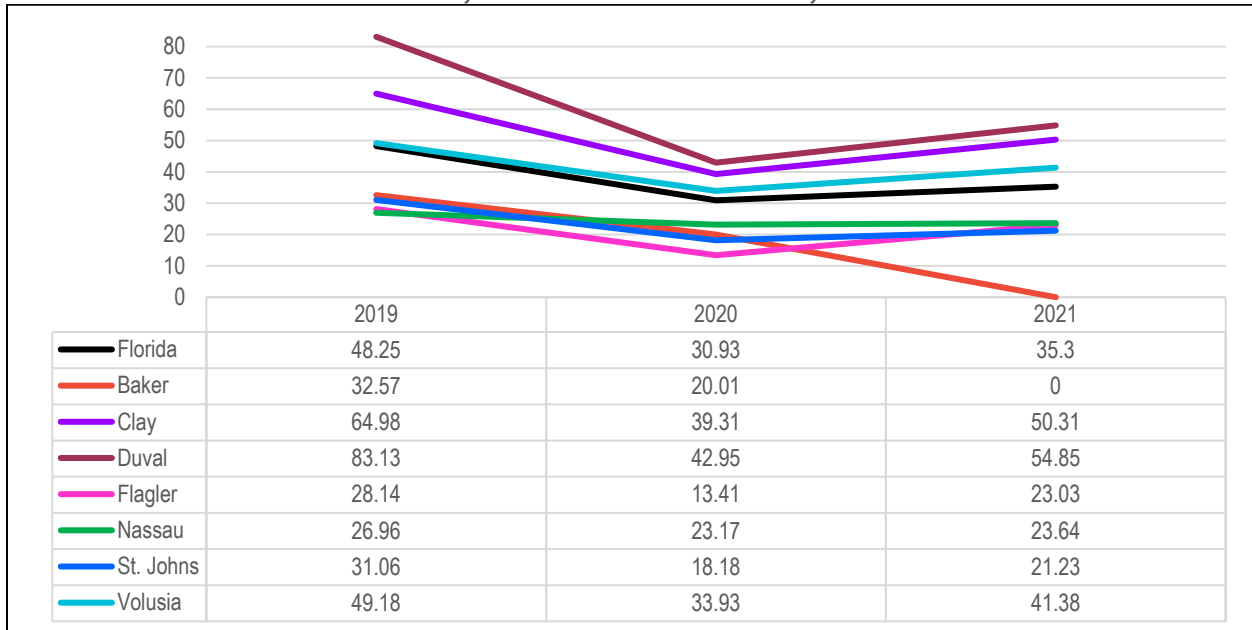
SDOH EXHIBIT 18: HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY (65+)

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Homeownership Percentage Rate	31%	28%	29%	52%	35%	29%	44%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	9%	13%	12%	21%	20%	12%	19%

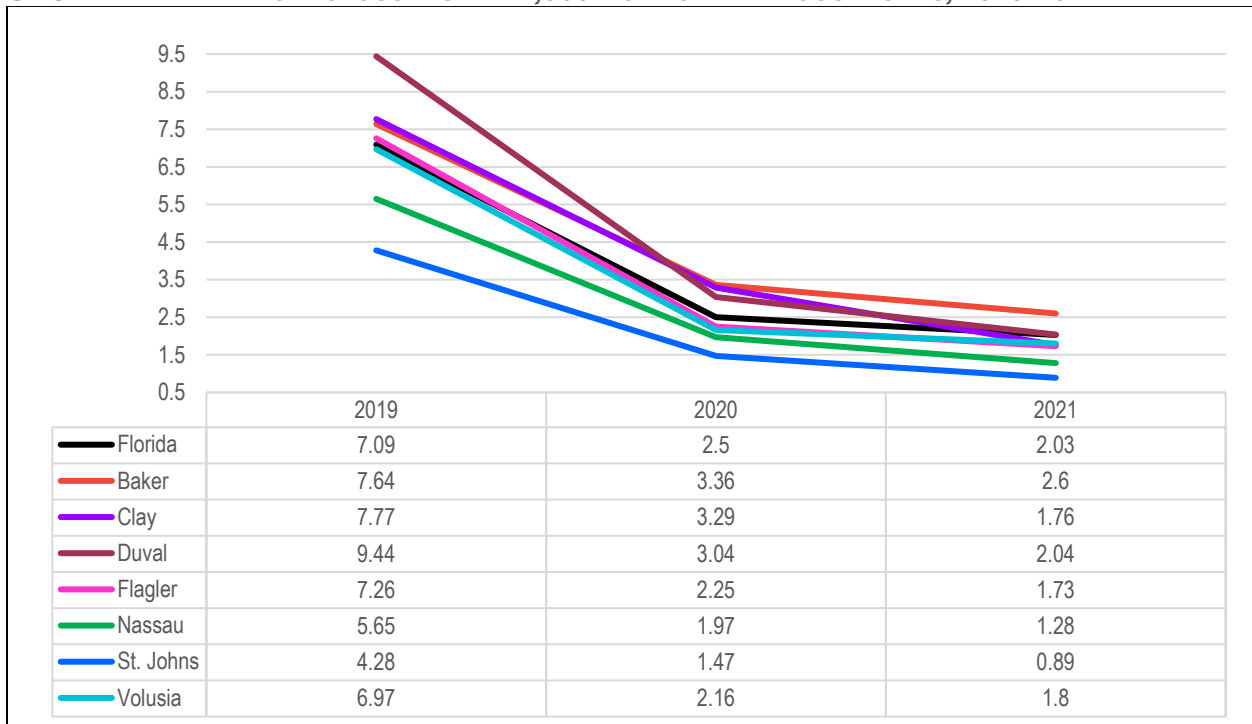
Source: US Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

 Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 19: OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, SINGLE YEAR


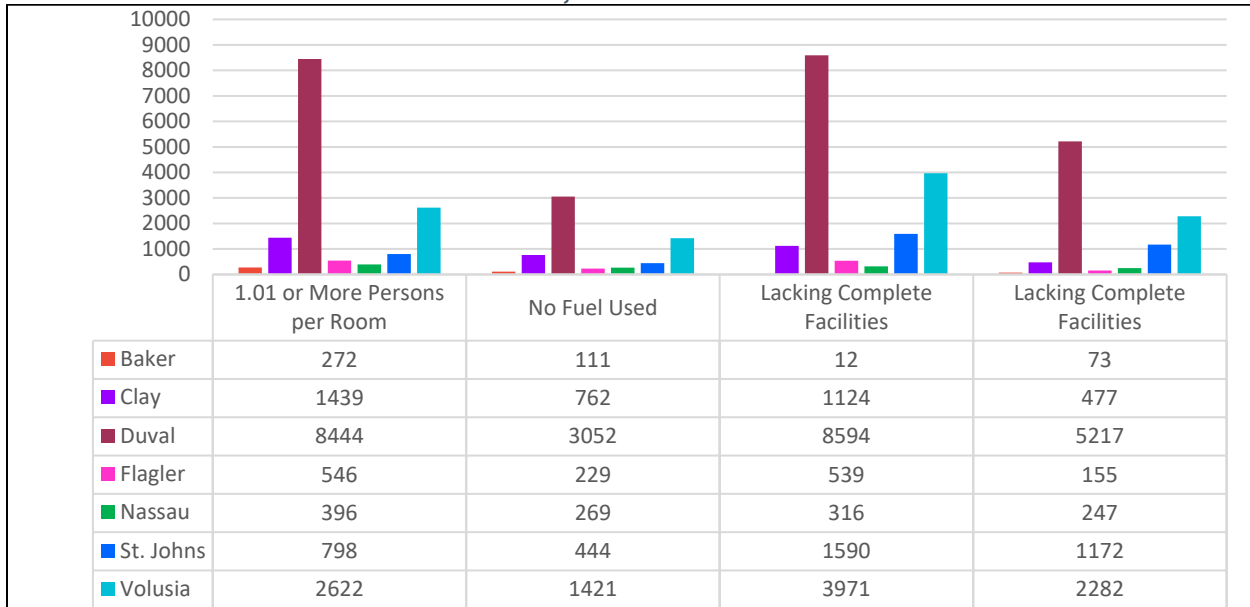
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Owner-Occupied Housing Units United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B25003

SDOH EXHIBIT 20: EVICTIONS PER 1,000 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS, 2019-2021


Source: Shimberg Housing, COVID-19: Workforce and Housing Indicators US Census Bureau, 2019 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey. Office of the State Courts Administrator. Link: [Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](https://www.floridahousingdataclearinghouse.org/)

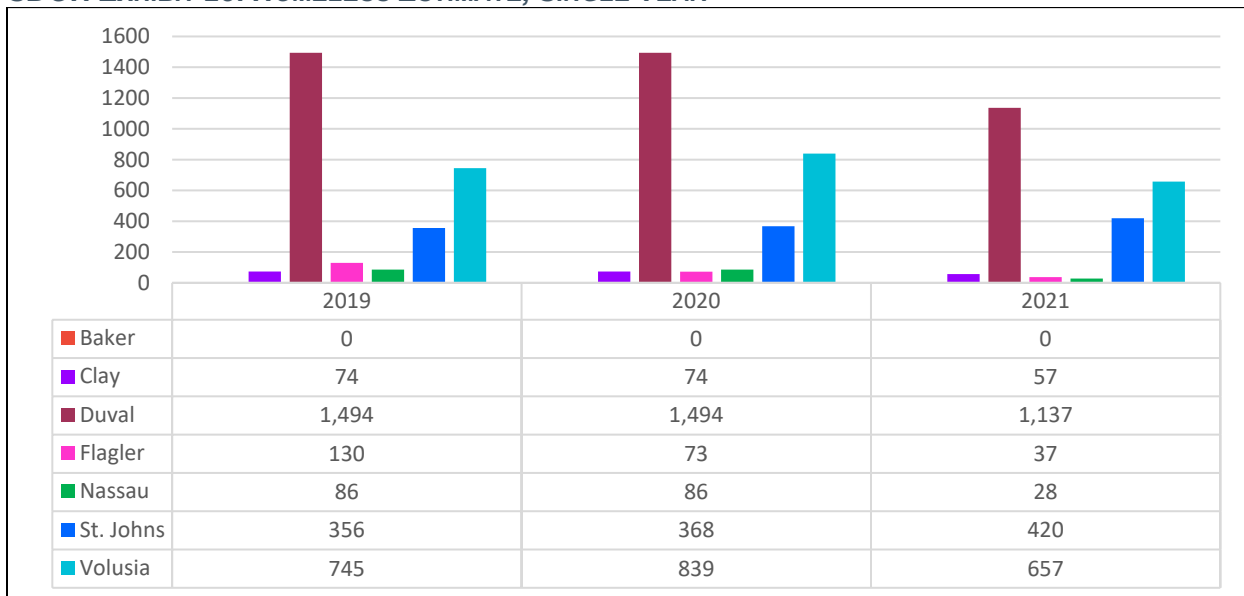
SDOH EXHIBIT 21: FORECLOSURES PER 1,000 HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS, 2019-2021


Source: Shimberg Housing, COVID-19: Workforce and Housing Indicators US Census Bureau, 2019 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey. Office of the State Courts Administrator. Link: [Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](https://www.floridahousingdataclearinghouse.org/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 22: SUBSTANDARD HOUSING, 2015-2019 5-YEAR ESTIMATE


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Link: [Results | Affordability | Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse \(ufl.edu\)](#)

Notes: The ACS is based on an annual sample of US households. The margin of error (+/-) is based on a 90% confidence level; that is, there is a 90% probability that the actual value falls within the range provided by subtracting and then adding the margin of error to the estimate. If margin of error is greater than the estimate, result is not statistically significantly different than zero.

SDOH EXHIBIT 23: HOMELESS ESTIMATE, SINGLE YEAR


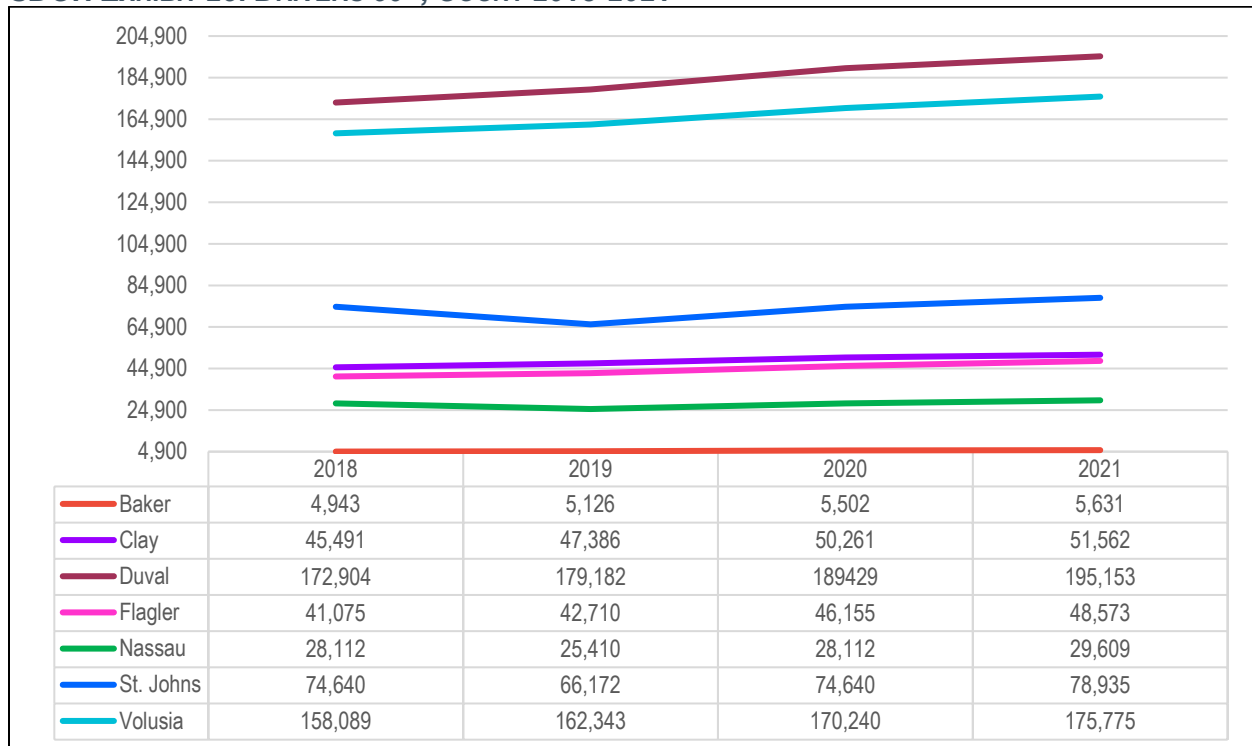
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Homeless Estimate, Single Year Florida Department of Children and Families, Office of Homelessness, Council on Homelessness Annual Report, Point-in-Time Count of Homeless People. Link: [Homeless Estimate - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 24: PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES

Public Housing Agencies								
County	Name	Address	City	Zip Code	Public Housing Units	Housing Choice Vouchers	Performance Designation	Occupancy Rate
Baker	Baker County Housing Assistance Program	402 E Stansell Ave	Macclenny	32063	0	147		71.4
Baker	Macclenny Housing Authority	402 E Stansell Ave	Macclenny	32063	80	0	Standard Performer	86.3
Clay	None							
Duval	Jacksonville Housing Authority	1300 Broad St N	Jacksonville	32202	2329	8165	High Performer	99.6
Flagler	Housing Authority of the County of Flagler	414 S Bacher St	Bunnell	32110	132	391	Substandard Physical	89.7
Nassau	Housing Authority of City of Fernandina Beach	1300 Hickory St	Fernandina Beach	32034	57	62	High Performer	90.8
St. Johns	None							
Volusia	Housing Authority of City of Daytona Beach	211 N Ridgewood Ave Ste 300	Daytona Beach	32114	779	1490	High Performer	82.4
Volusia	County of Volusia Dept. of Community Services	110 W Rich Ave	Deland	32720	0	365		79.2
Volusia	DeLand Housing Authority	460 Laurel Ridge Way	Deland	32724	120	862	High Performer	84
Volusia	Housing Authority of New Smyrna Beach	1101 S Dixie Fwy	New Smyrna Beach	32168	126	401	Standard Performer	52.6
Volusia	Ormond Beach Housing Authority	100 New Britain Ave	Ormond Beach	32174	41	219	Standard Performer	96.9

Data Source: HUD Public Housing Authorities Dataset Estimates

Link: [Public Housing Authorities](#) | [Public Housing Authorities](#) | [HUD Open Data Site \(arcgis.com\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 25: DRIVERS 60+, COUNT 2018-2021


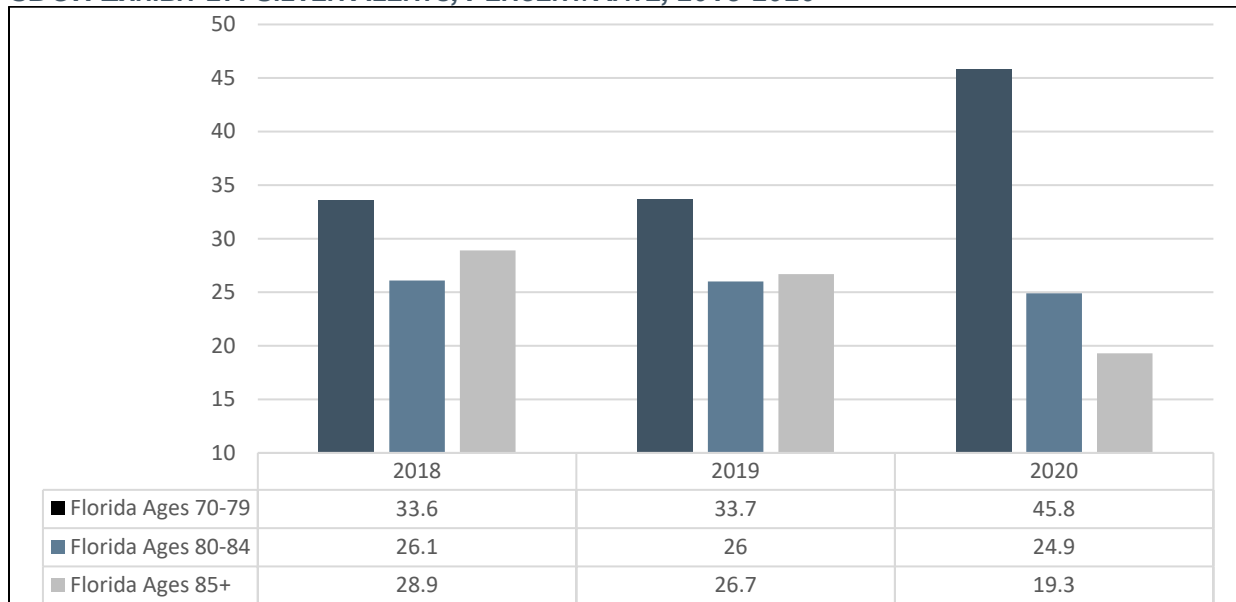
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021 Link: [*2022annuallicenseddriverreport.pdf](https://www.flhsmv.gov/2022annuallicenseddriverreport.pdf) (flhsmv.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 26: DRIVERS 65+ WITH VEHICLE ACCESS

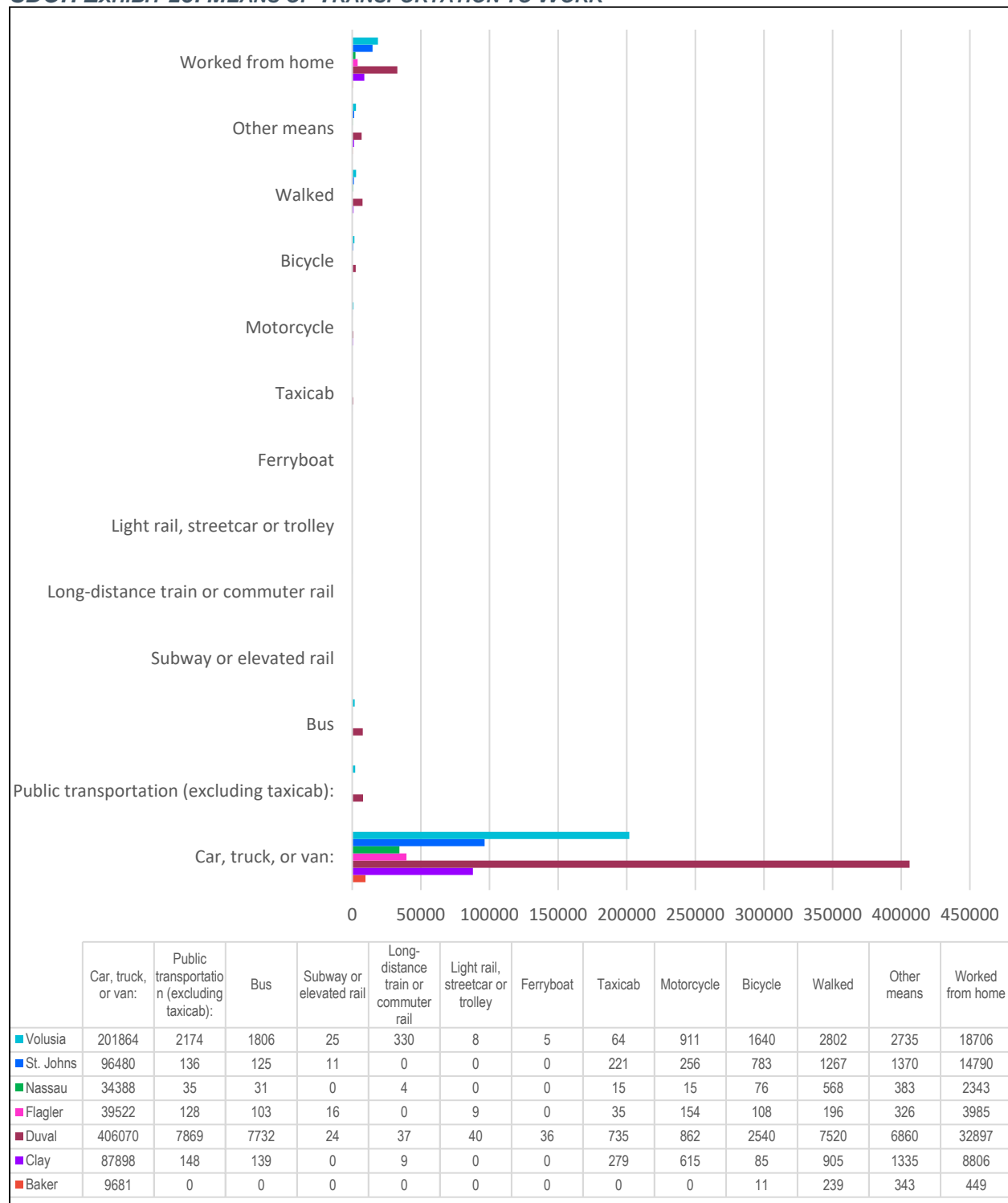
	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	98%	97%	94%	97%	97%	96%	96%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	100%	81%	67%	76%	84%	78%	74%

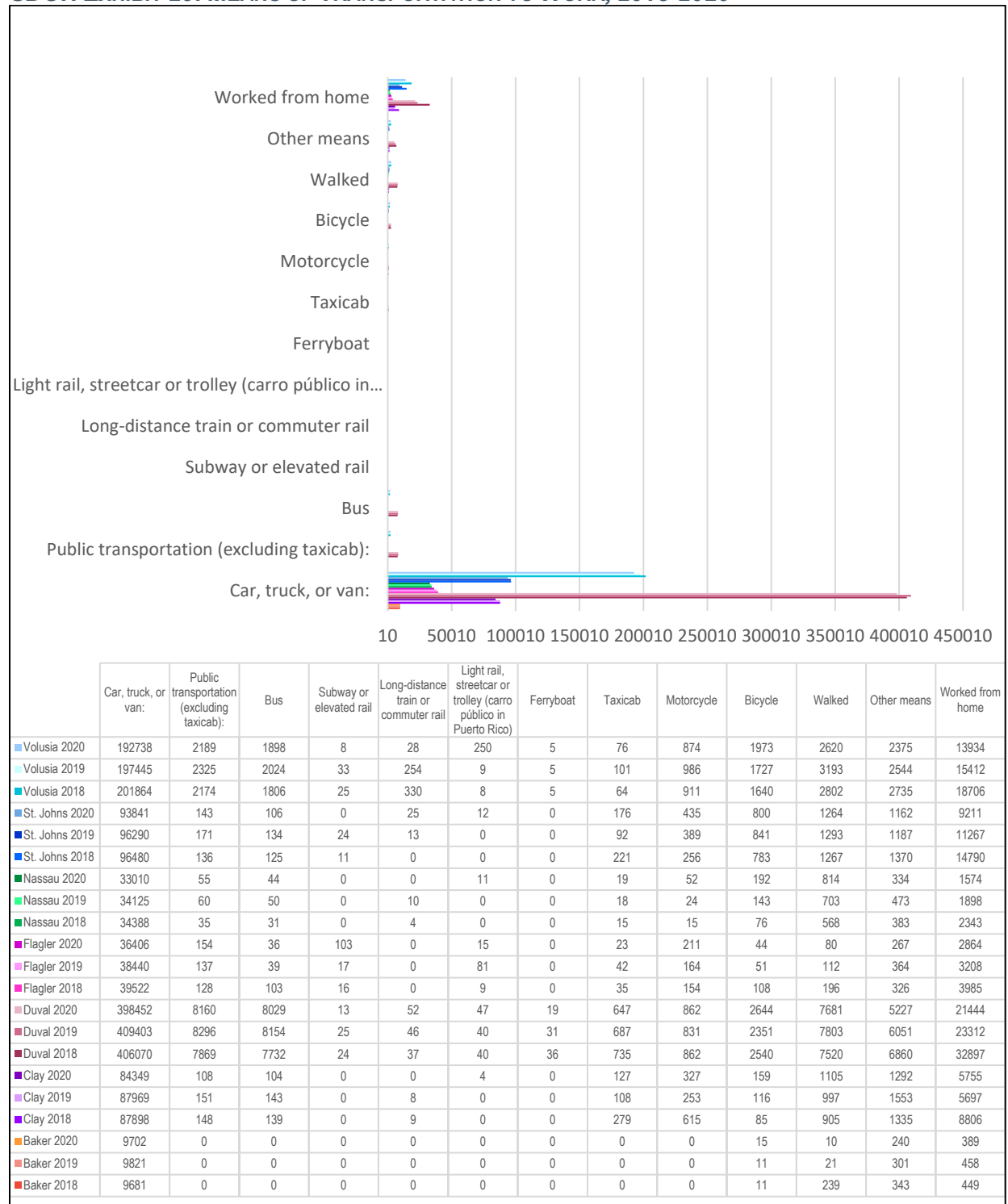
Source: US Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://www.floridacountyprofiles.org/)

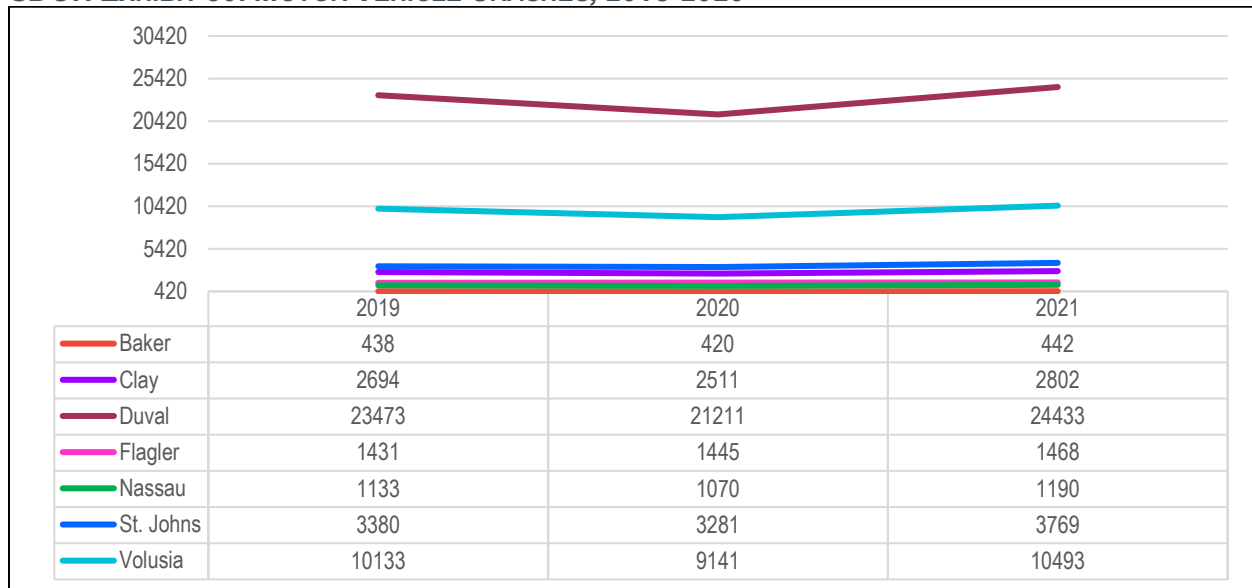
SDOH EXHIBIT 27: SILVER ALERTS, PERCENT/RATE, 2018-2020



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement Silver Reports, 2020 Link: [Monthly Reports \(state.fl.us\)](https://www.state.fl.us/dlse/silver-reports/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 28: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

 Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, Table B08301, 2020. Link: [b08301 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 29: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, 2018-2020

 Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, Table B08301, 2020. Link: [b08301 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 30: MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES, 2018-2020


Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021. Link: [Crash Dashboard - Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles \(flhsmv.gov\)](https://flhsmv.gov/crash-dashboard)

SDOH EXHIBIT 31: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Percentage of Sidewalks with Barriers	54%	29%	31%	25%	27%	20%	17%
Bus Operations at least at the County	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rail Operations at least at the County	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Public Transit Service Area Square Miles	0	0	1,383	0	0	600	1,317
Annual Unlinked Trips	0	0	11,202,092	0	0	280,445	4,642,482
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Services (VOMS)	0	0	Not Reported	0	0	Not Reported	138
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	5	45	282	68	36	135	141

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021, Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and Florida Department of Transportation, 2018. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Notes: Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit. VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.

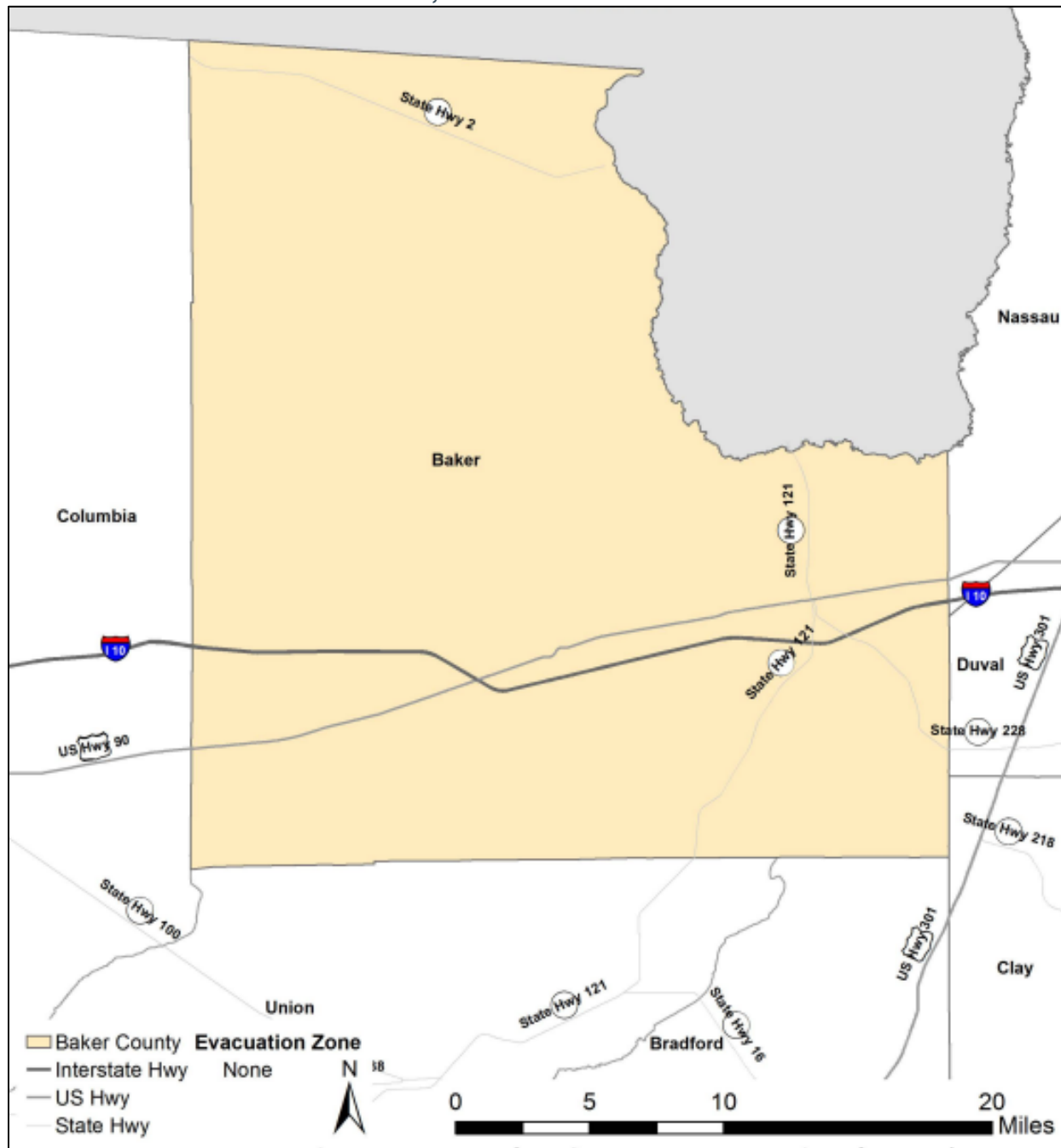
SDOH EXHIBIT 32: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AGE 60+

	Baker	Clay	Duval	Flagler	Nassau	St. Johns	Volusia
Total DOEA HCBS Client Population Residing in Evacuation Zone	0	157	1,604	125	136	31	0
Zone A	0	12	258	22	92	11	0
Zone B	0	30	92	51	0	0	0
Zone C	0	0	718	5	27	17	0
Zone D	0	115	262	41	16	3	0
Zone E	0	0	274	6	1	0	0
DOEA HCBS Clients	343	1,020	9,709	502	446	807	2,644
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	0	9	138	12	15	2	78
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	0	40	960	51	35	14	204
Number of General Shelters	11	24	54	24	9	46	68
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	3,312	10,213	33,332	14,046	3,589	27,946	22,227
Number of Special Needs Shelters	1	2	12	3	2	3	6
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	79	369	2,921	731	152	451	578
Electric Dependent Medicare Beneficiary	298	2,049	7,619	1,330	970	1,965	6,654
Electric Dependent Medicaid Beneficiary	12	60	515	26	555	1,187	5,418

Source: Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

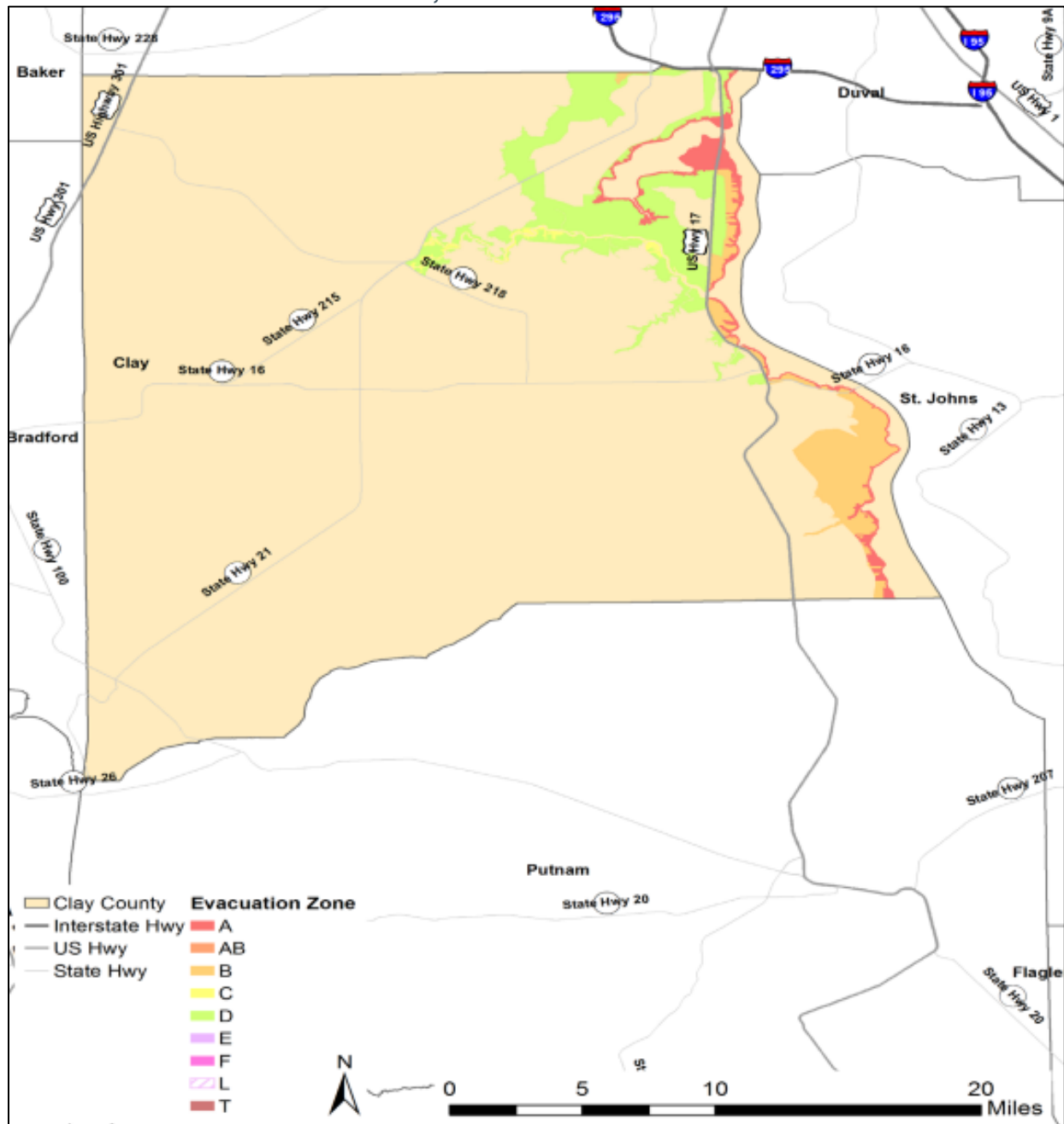
SDOH EXHIBIT 33: EVACUATION ZONES, BAKER COUNTY



Source: Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

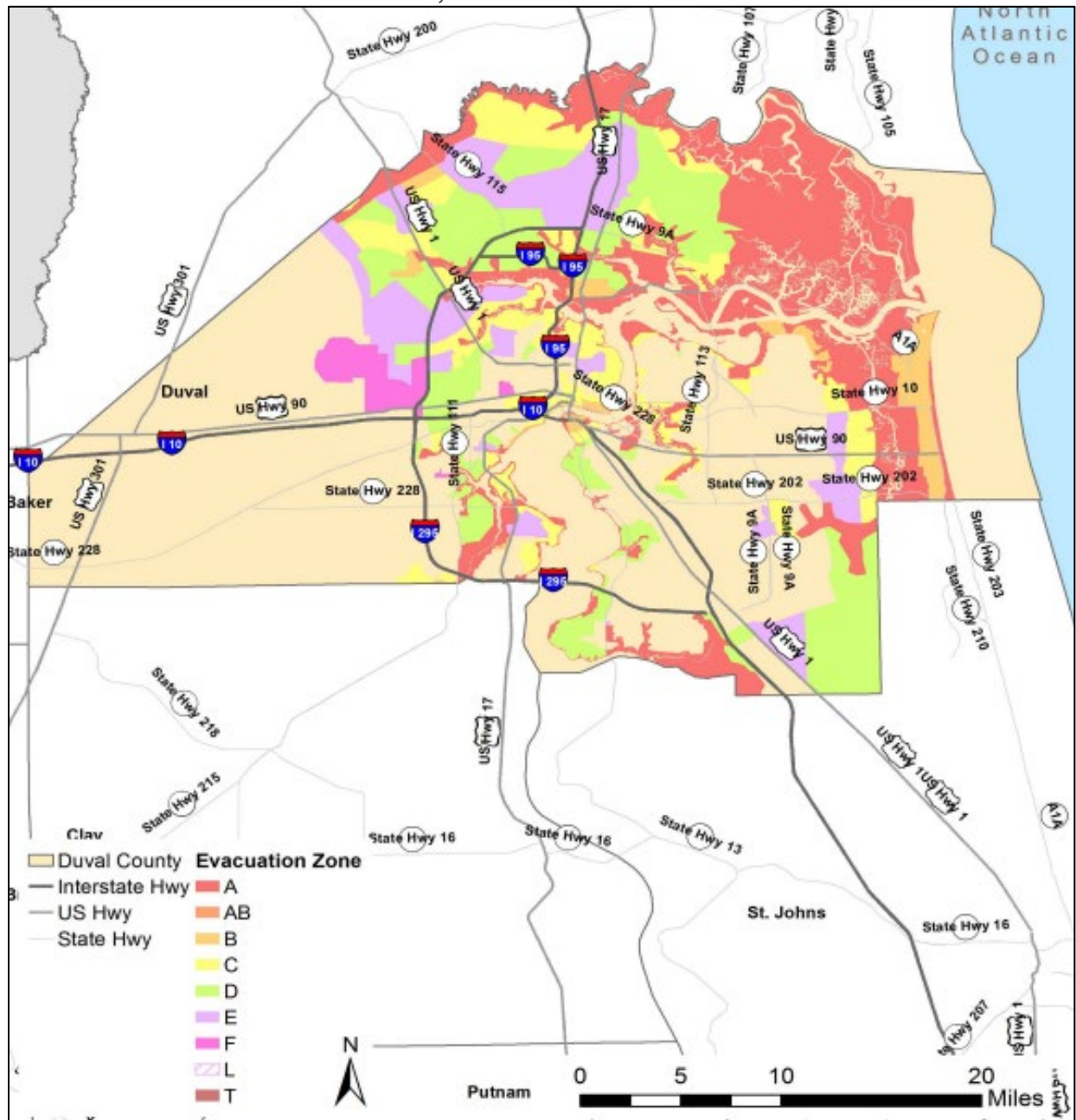
SDOH EXHIBIT 34: EVACUATION ZONES, CLAY COUNTY



Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles-DOEA)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

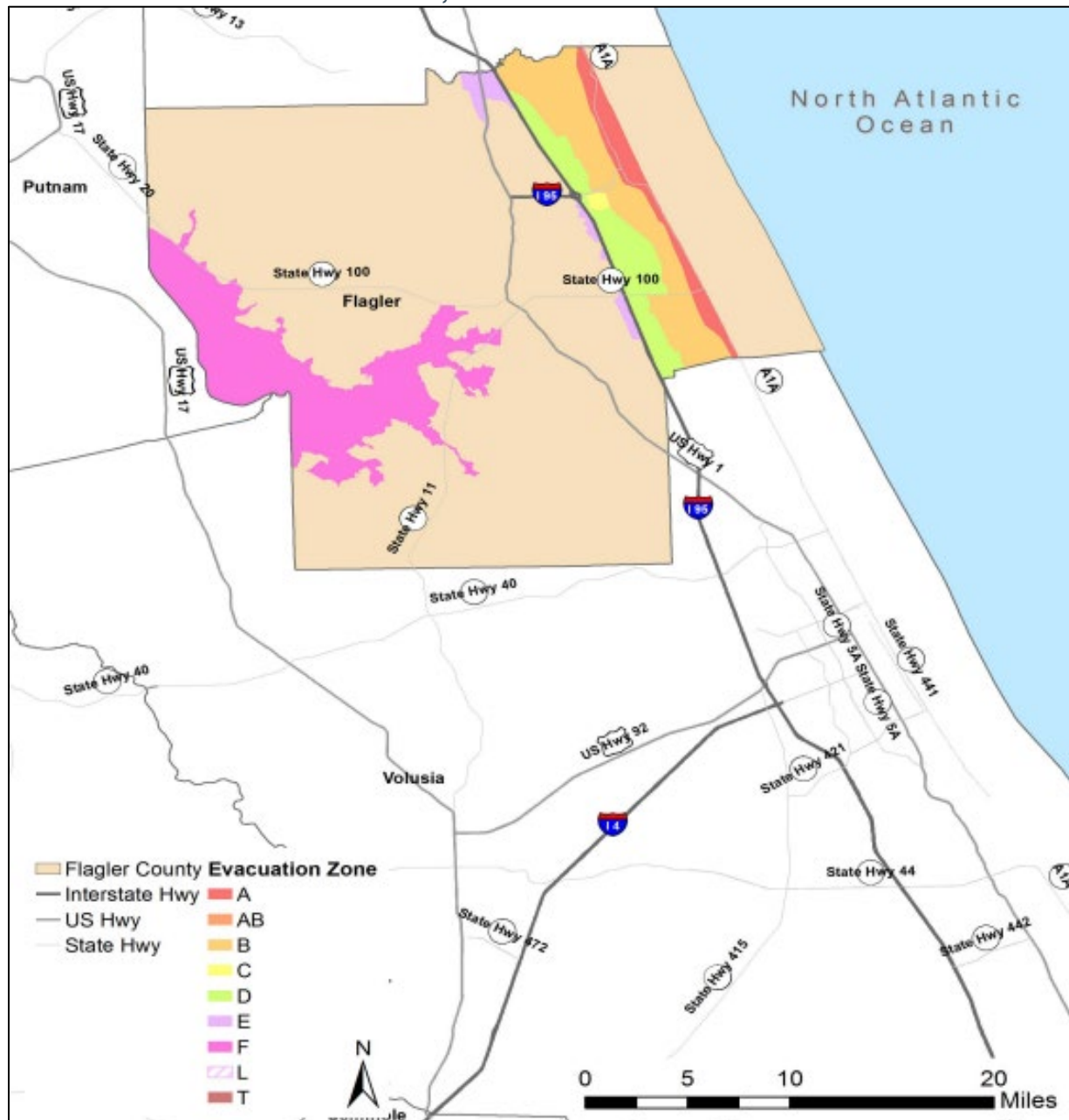
SDOH EXHIBIT 35: EVACUATION ZONES, DUVAL COUNTY



Florida DOEA CIRTs, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles-DOEA)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

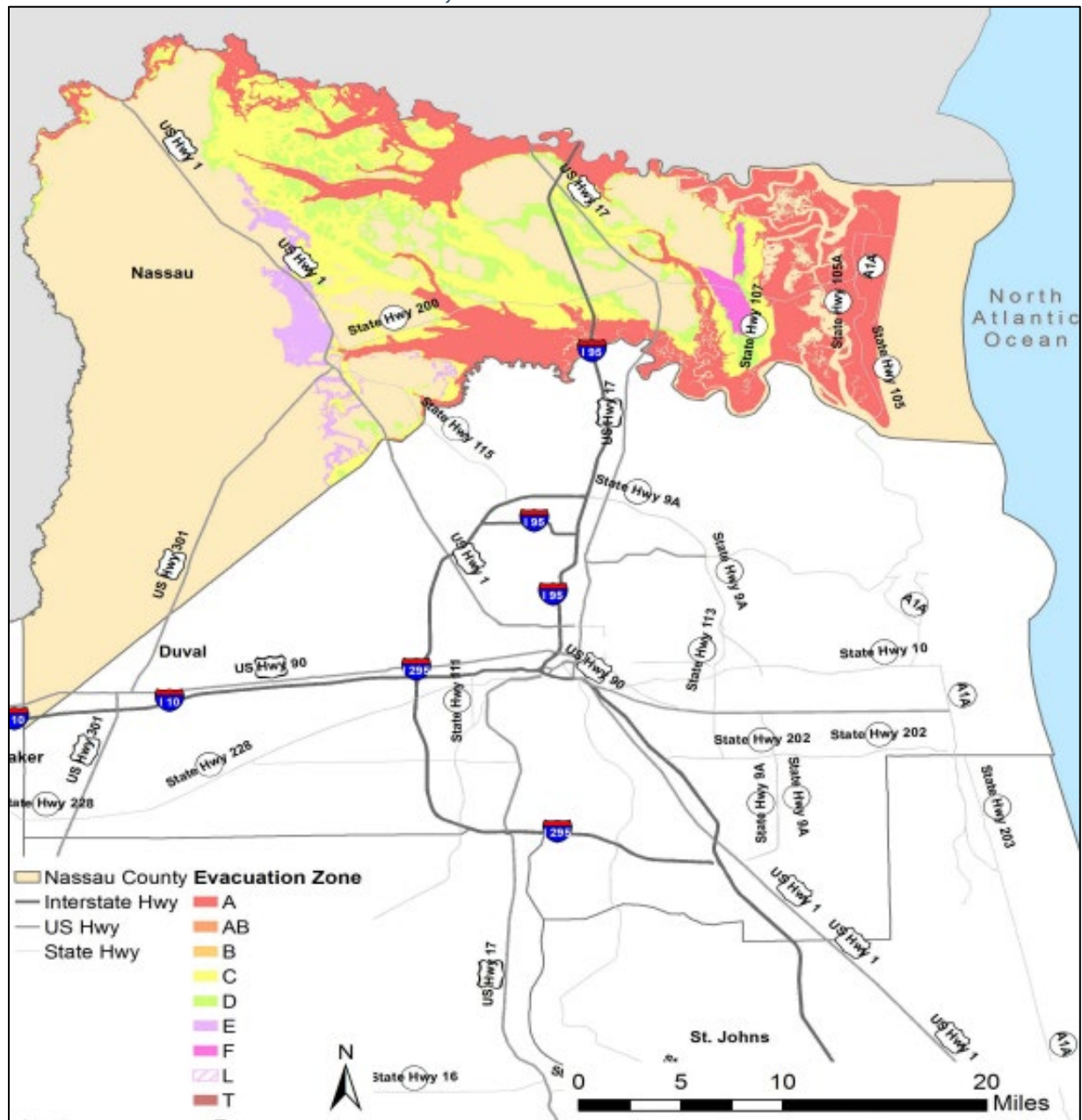
SDOH EXHIBIT 36: EVACUATION ZONES, FLAGLER COUNTY



Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/Florida-County-Profiles)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

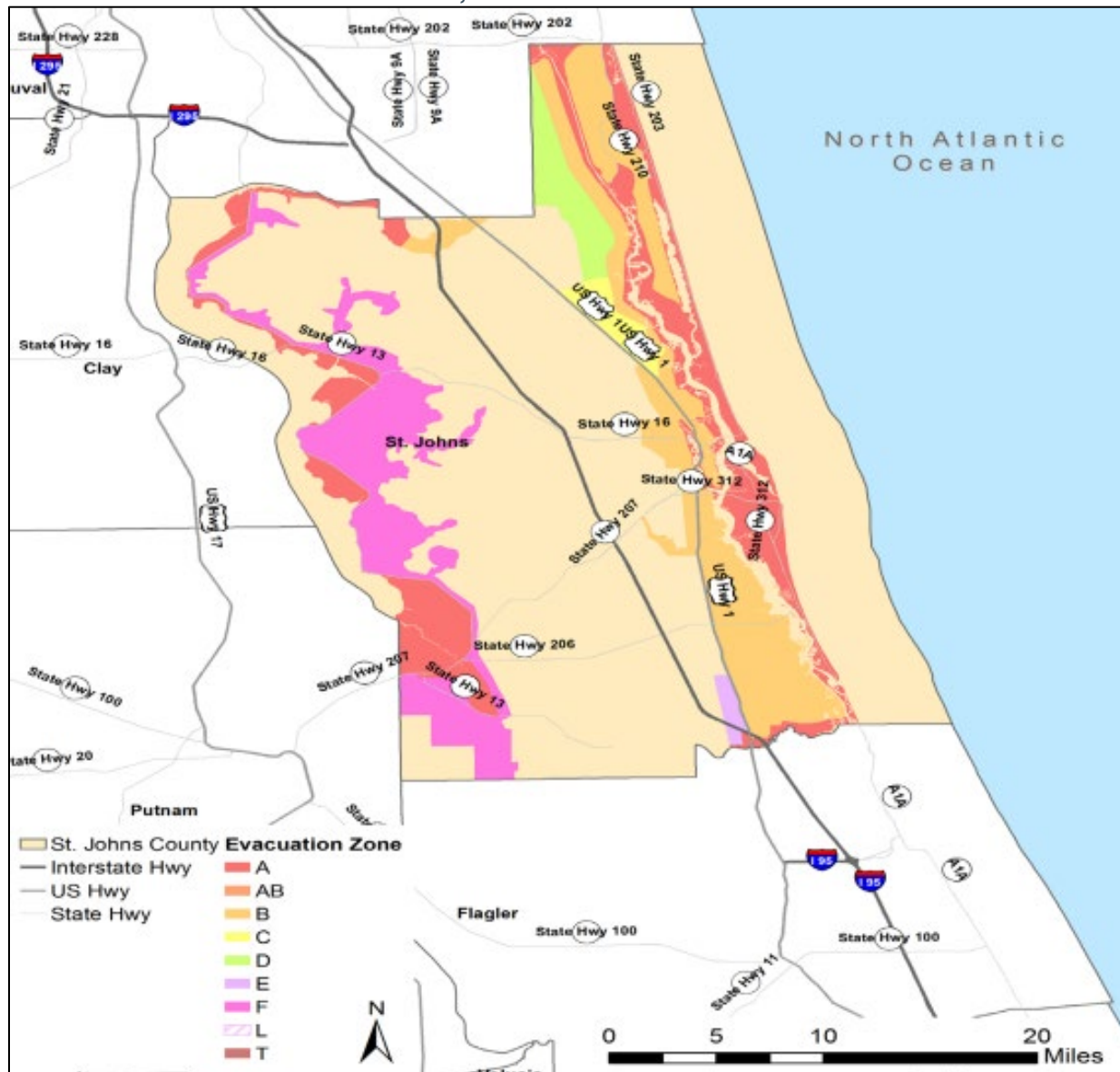
SDOH EXHIBIT 37: EVACUATION ZONES, NASSAU COUNTY



Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

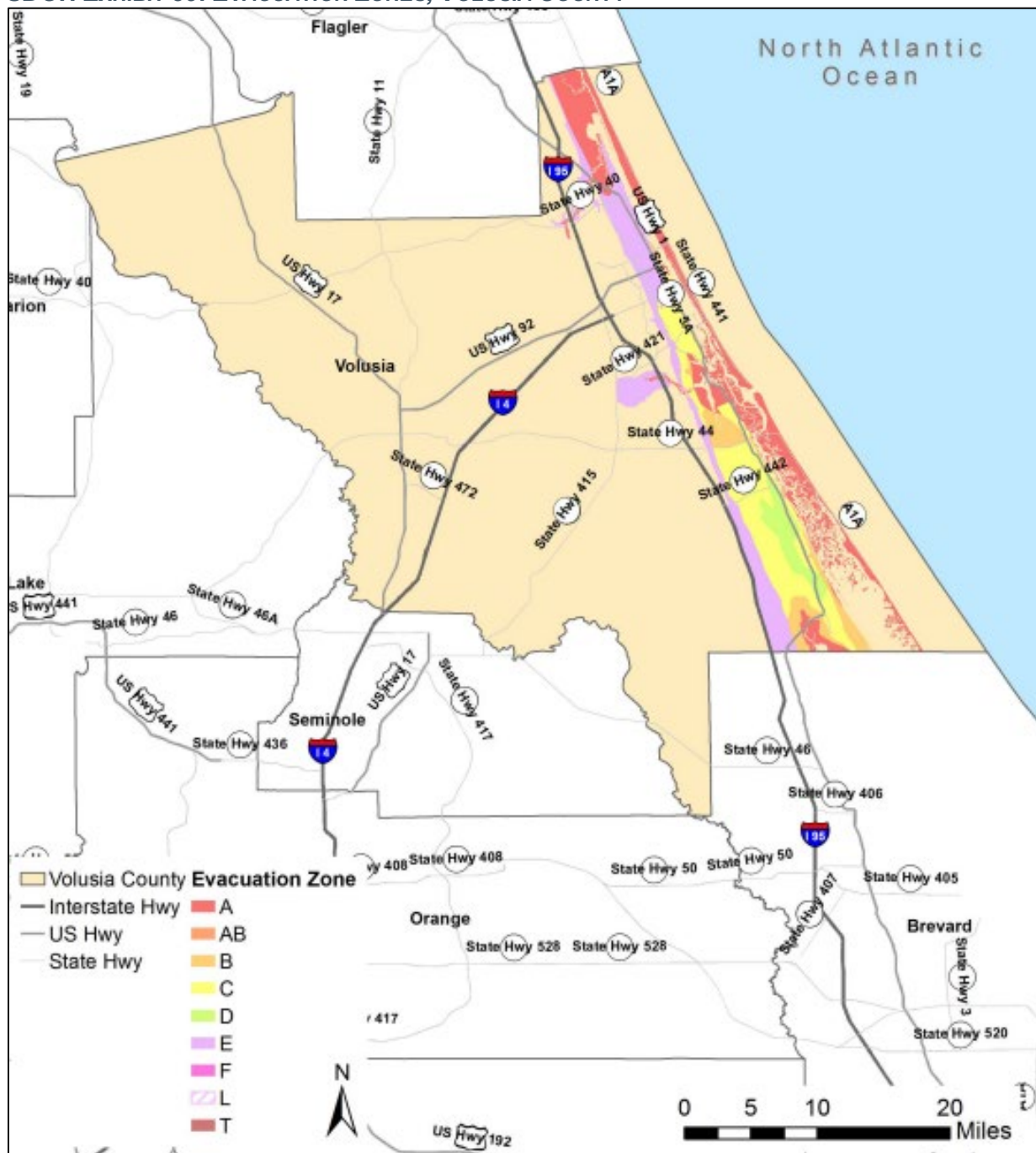
SDOH EXHIBIT 38: EVACUATION ZONES, ST. JOHNS COUNTY



Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

SDOH EXHIBIT 39: EVACUATION ZONES, VOLUSIA COUNTY

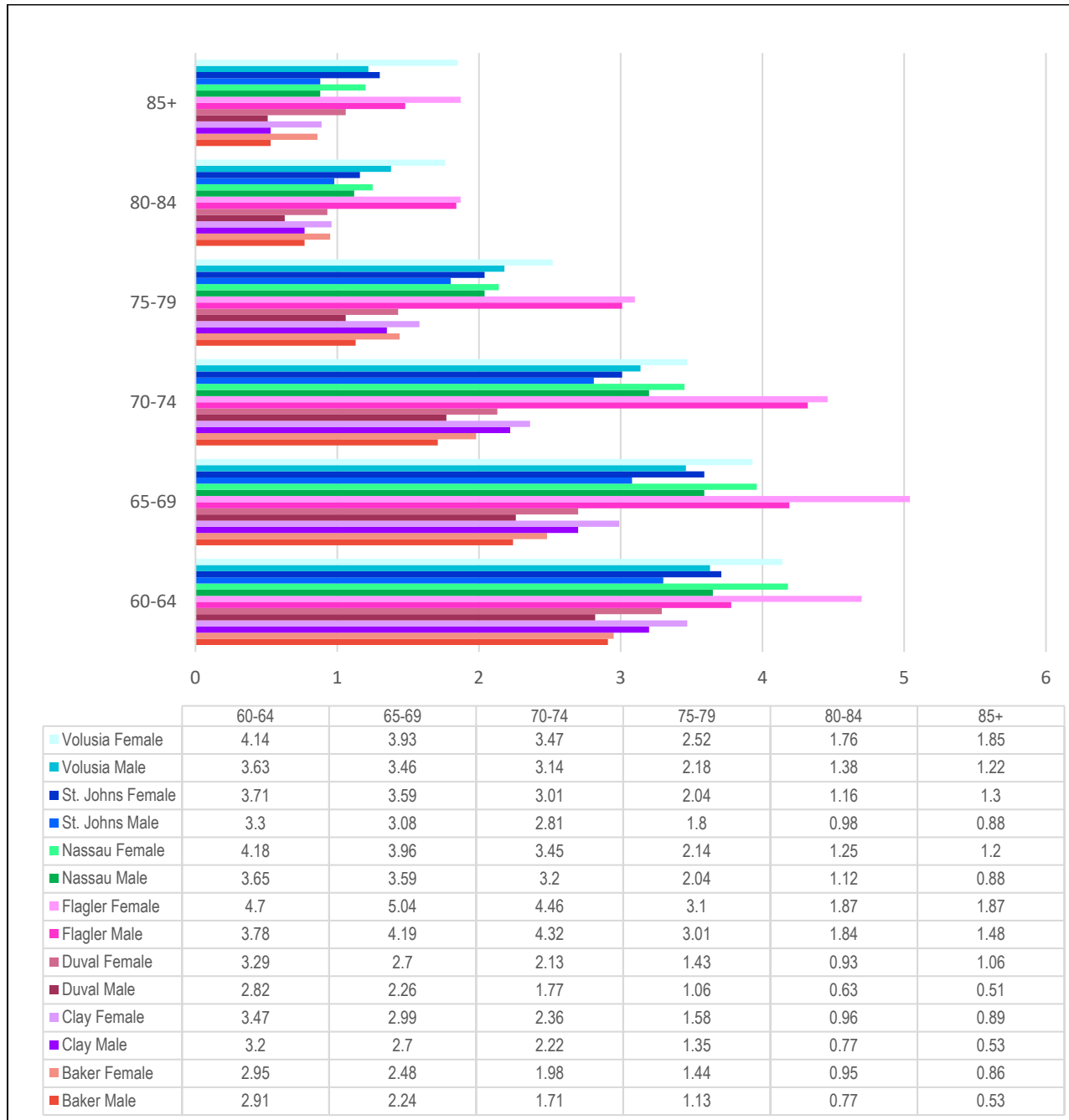


Florida DOEA CIRTs, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021. Florida AHCA and US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2021. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org)

Notes: Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet. Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI recipients). Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals aged 60-64.

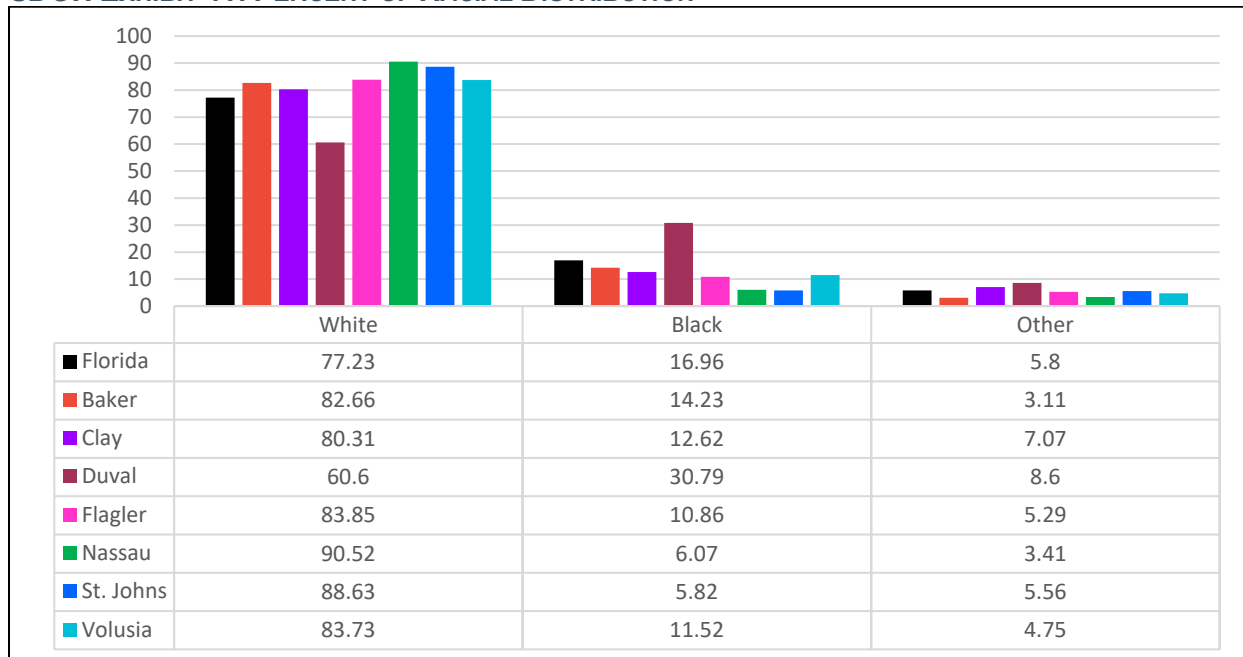
Social and Community Context

SDOH EXHIBIT 40: PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



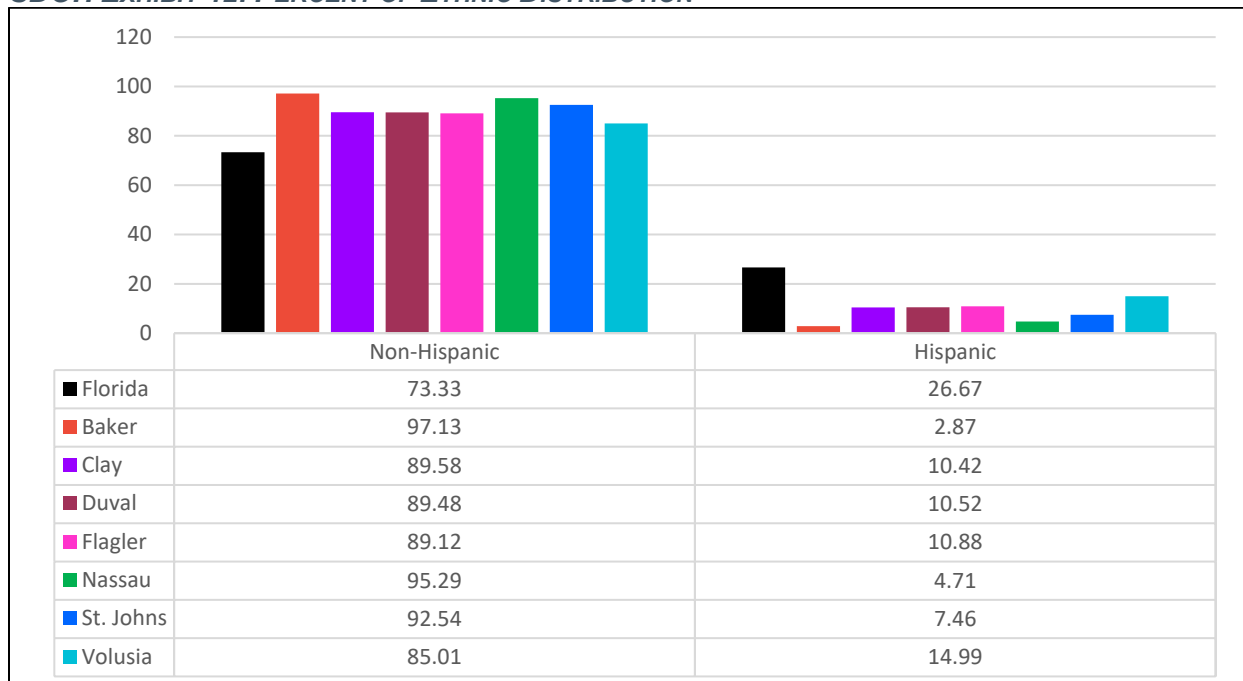
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Percent of Population by Age Group and Sex Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Link: [Population Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 41: PERCENT OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

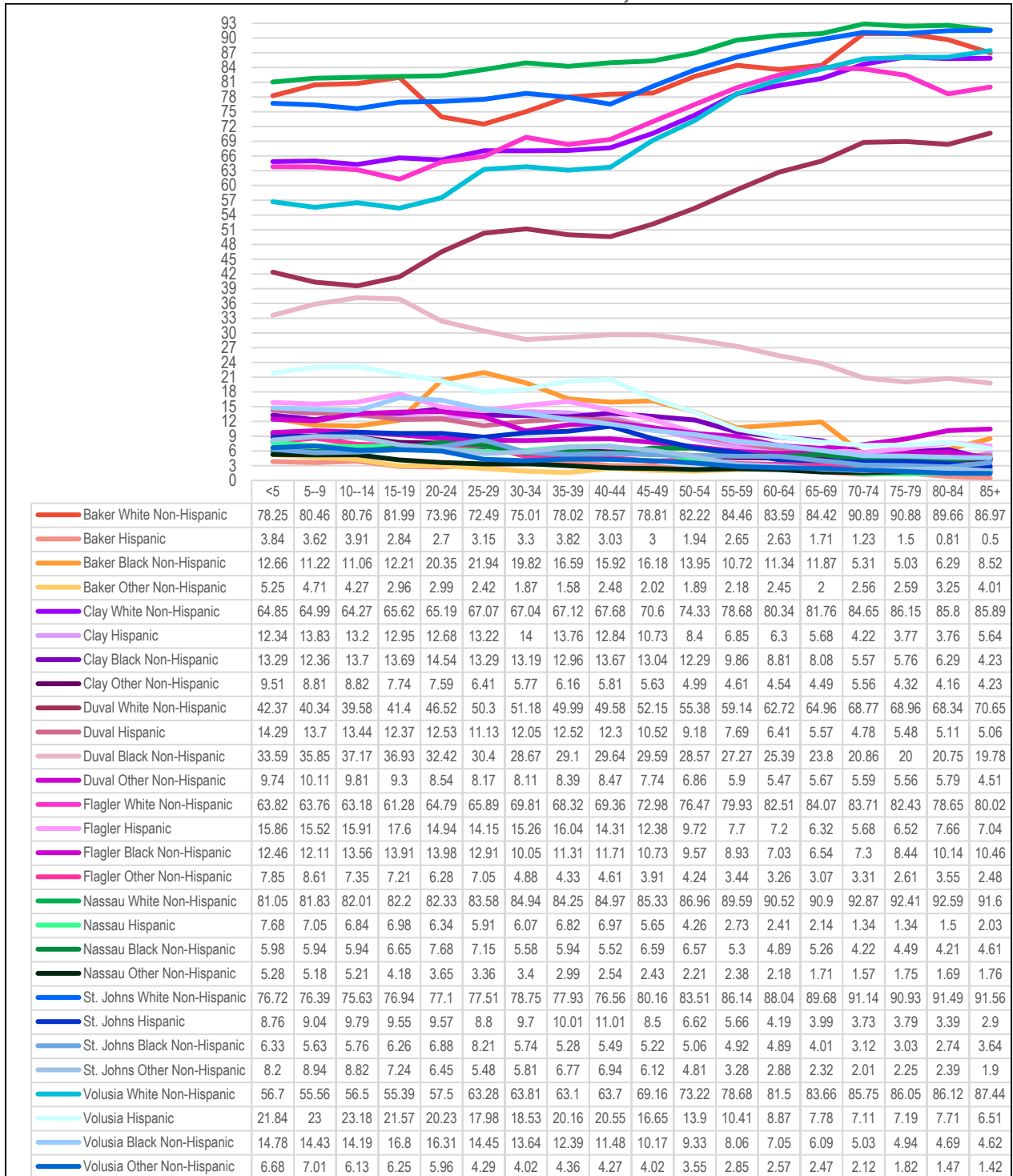


Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Percent of Racial Distribution, 2020 Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Link: [Population Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

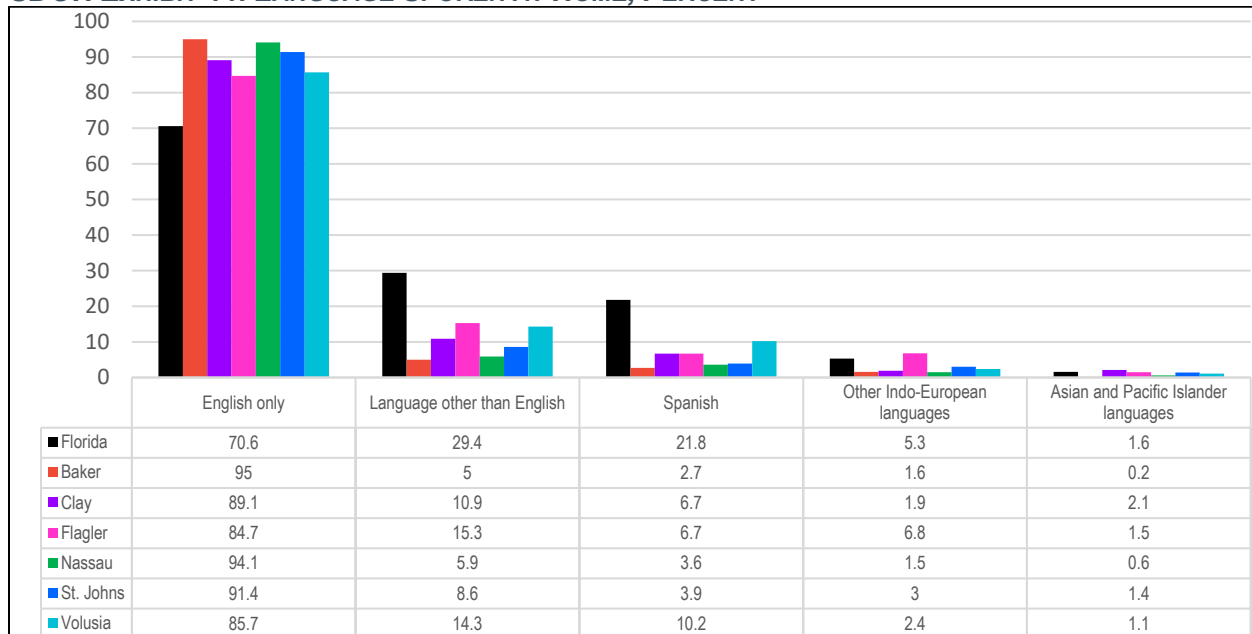
SDOH EXHIBIT 42: PERCENT OF ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION



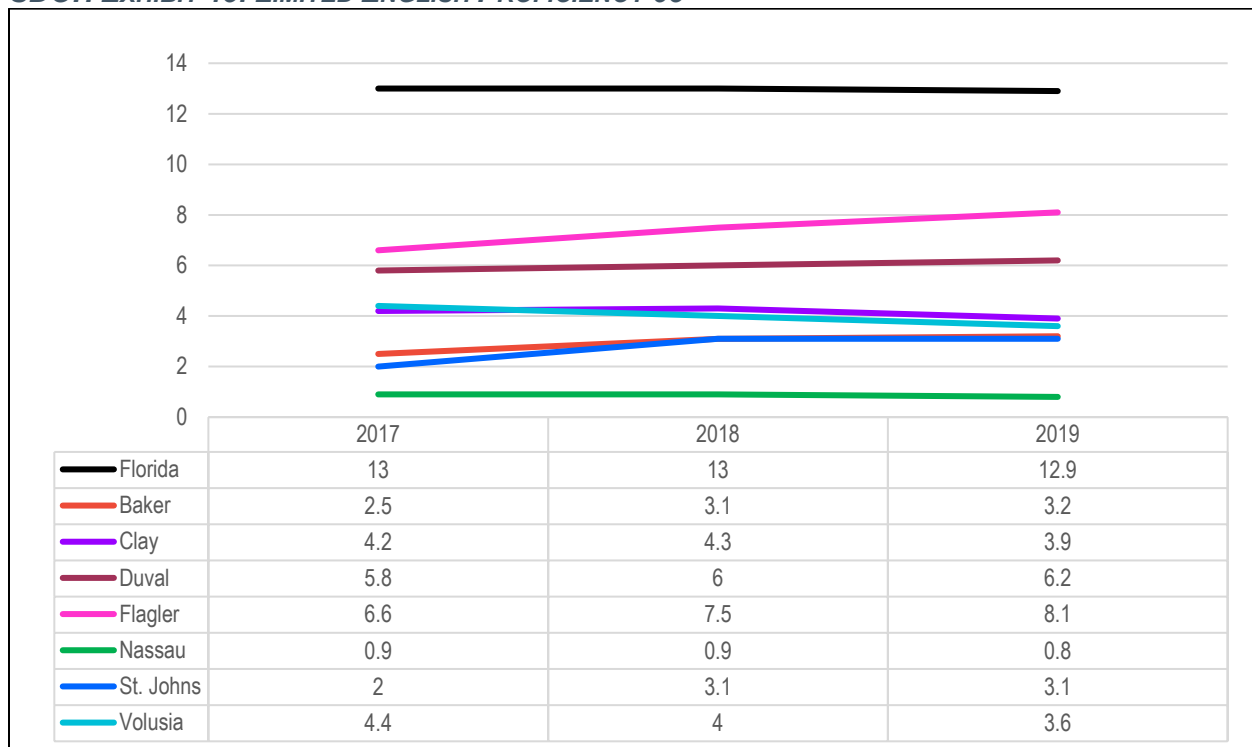
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Percent of Ethnic Distribution, 2020. Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Link: [Population Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 43: PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SELECTED RACES AND ETHNICITY


Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Percent of Ethnic Distribution, 2020. Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Link: [Population Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

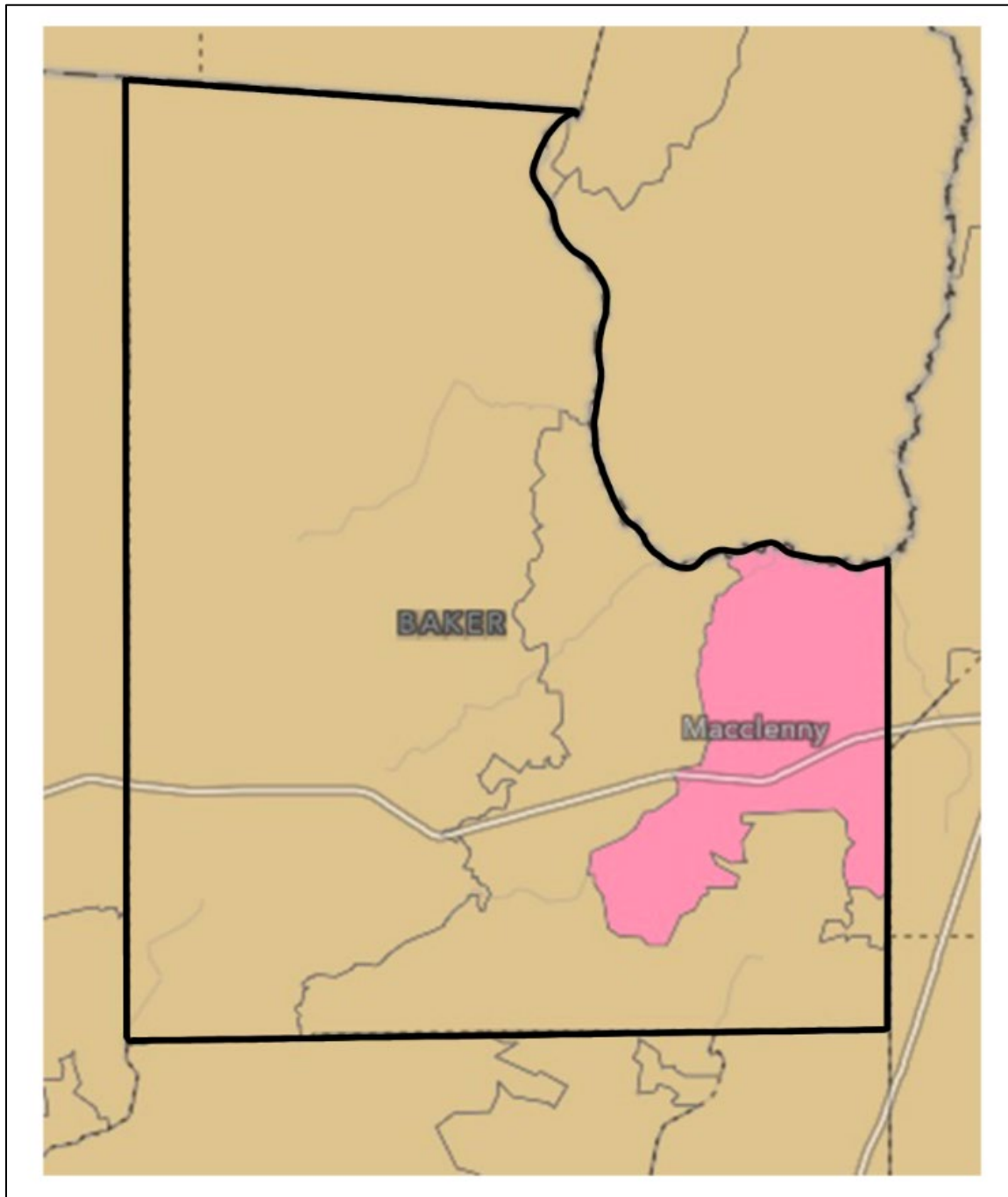
SDOH EXHIBIT 44: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, PERCENT


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table DP02, 2020. Link: [DP02: Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 45: LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY 65+


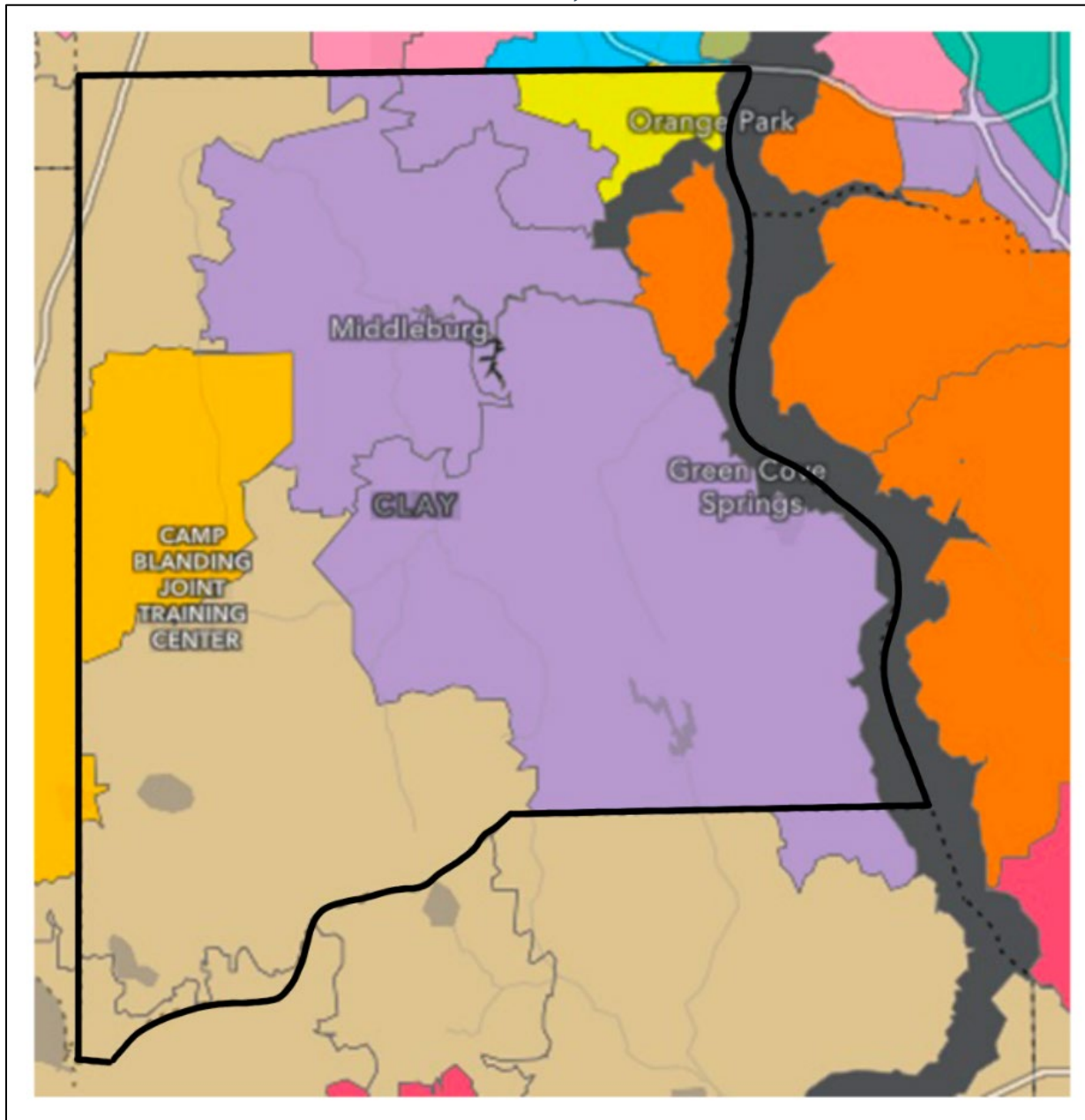
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table DP02, 2020. Link: [B16004: Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 46: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION – BAKER COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)
Note: Segmentations include Southern Satellites and Middleburg

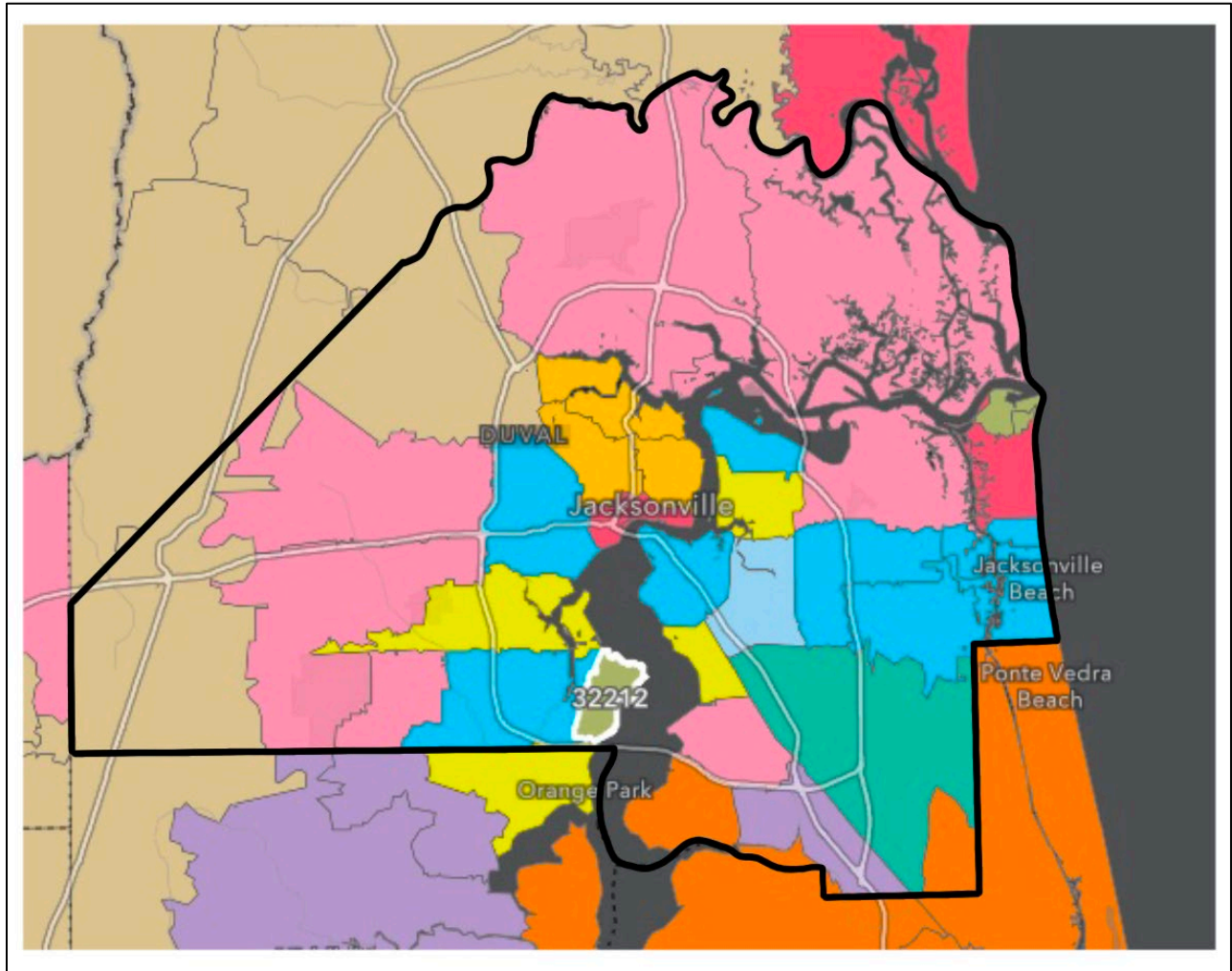
SDOH EXHIBIT 47: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION, CLAY COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)

Note: Segmentations include Southern Satellite, Up and Coming Families, Small Town Simplicity, Professional Pride, and Comfortable Empty Nesters.

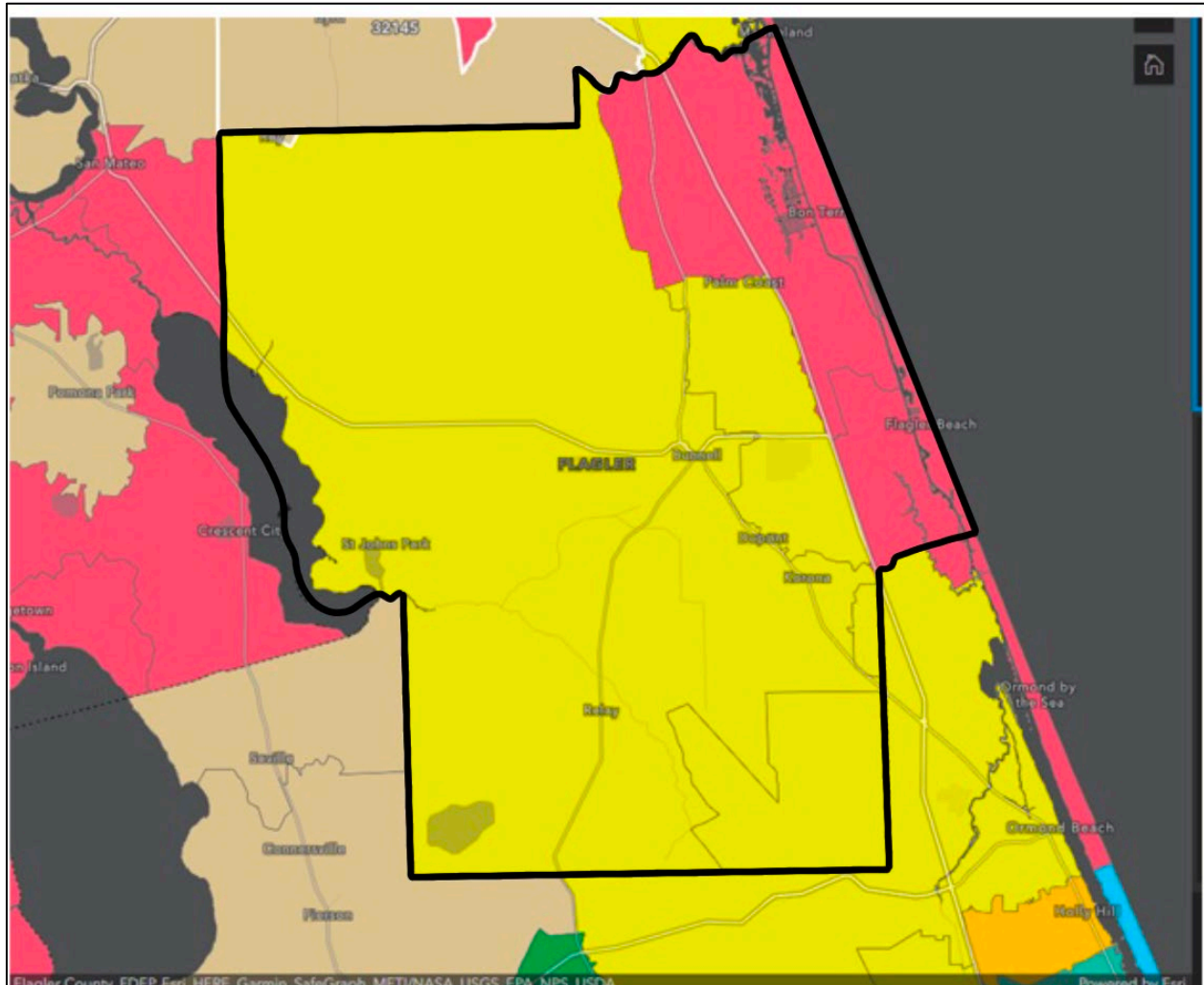
SDOH EXHIBIT 48: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION – DUVAL COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)

Note: A Few of the Segmentations include Southern Satellite, Middleburg, Hometown Heritage, Family Foundations, Modest Income Homes, City Commons, Social Security Set, Home Improvement, Workday Drive, Young and Restless, Military Proximity, Front Porches, Bright Young Professionals, Metro Renters, and Rustbelt Traditions, and Metro Fusion.

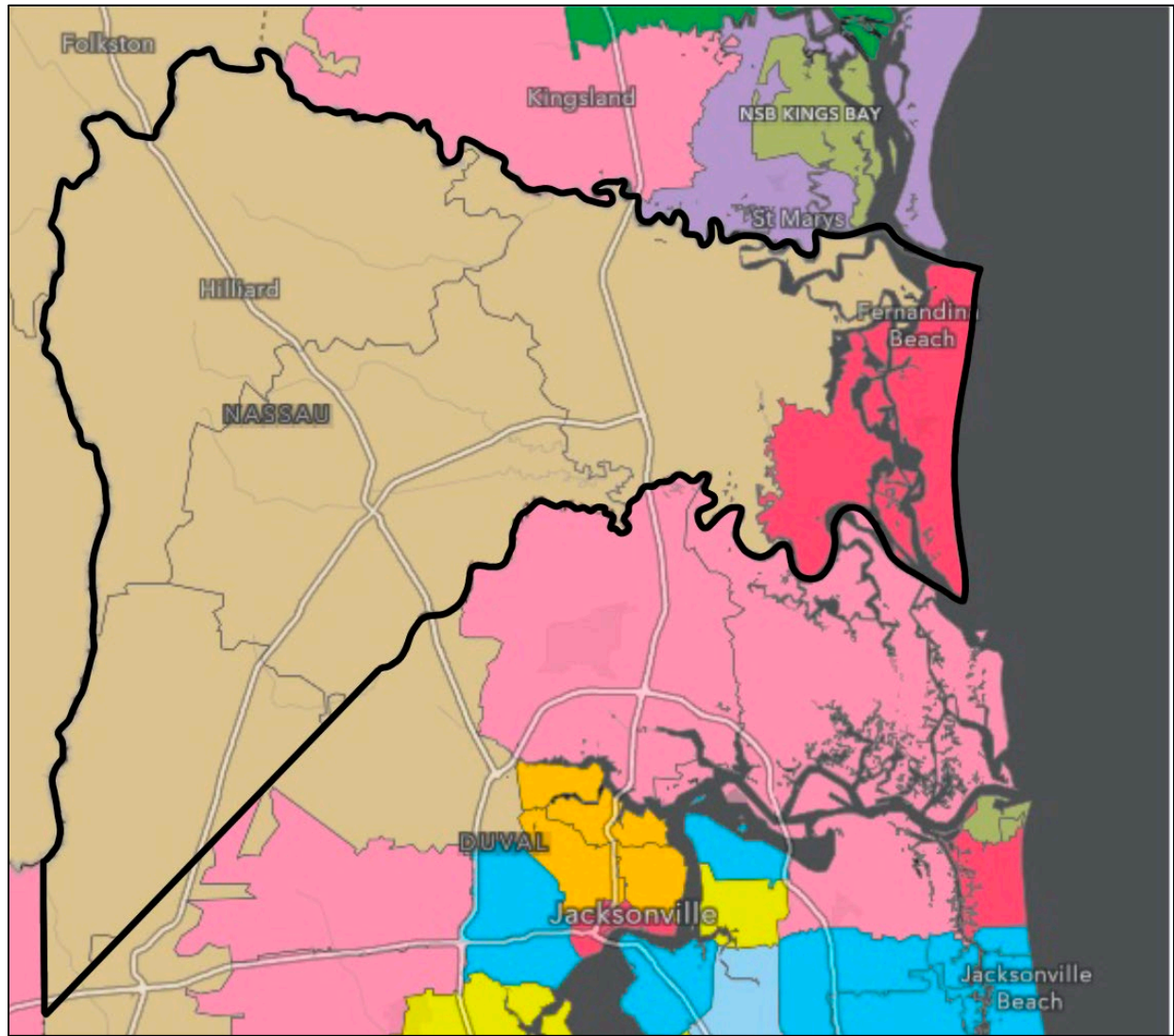
SDOH EXHIBIT 49: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATIONS – FLAGLER COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)

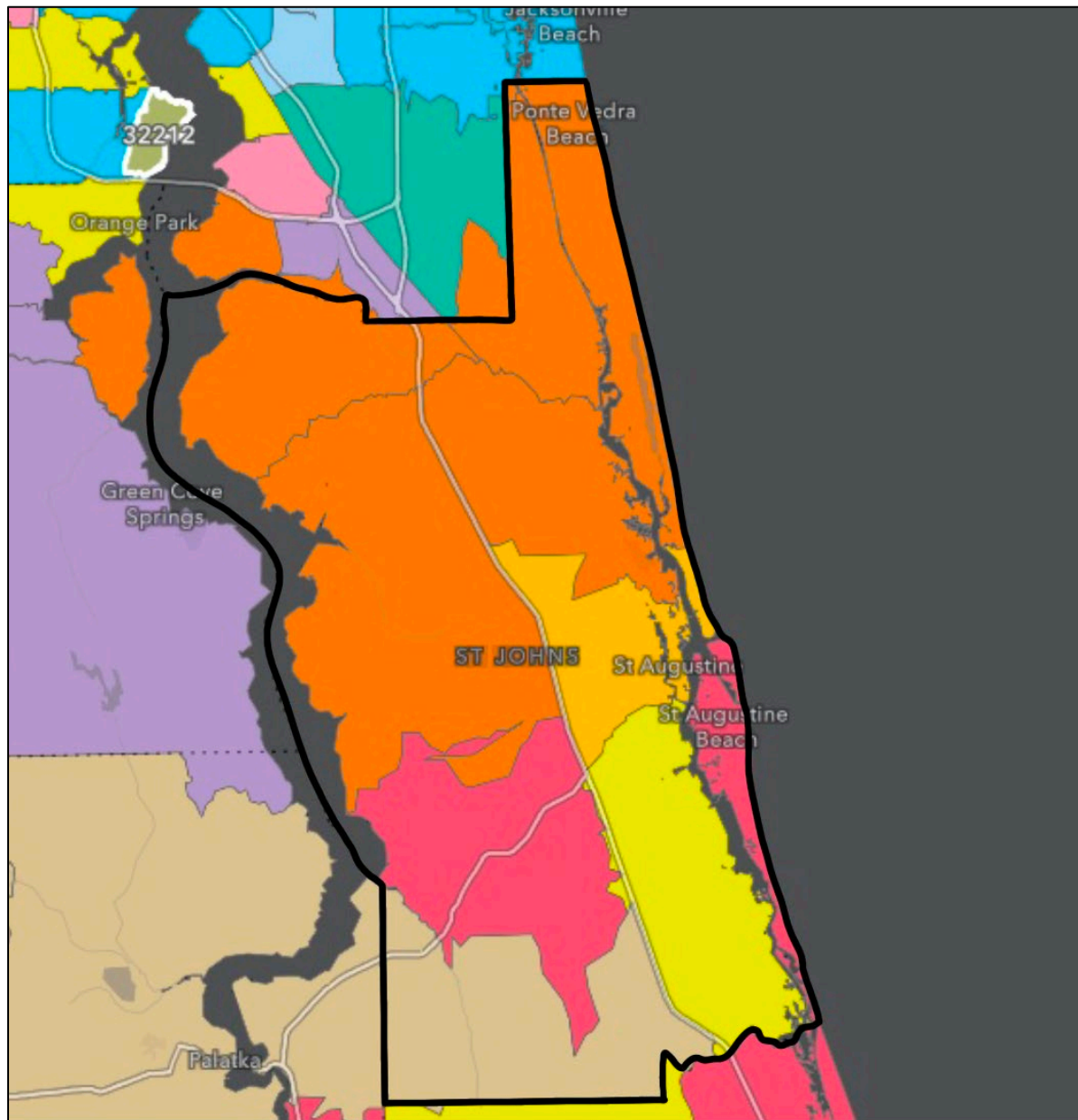
Note: A Few of the Segmentations include Midlife Constants, Down the Road, Senior Escapes

SDOH EXHIBIT 50: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION - NASSAU COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)
Note: A Few of the Segmentations include Southern Satellites and Silver and Gold

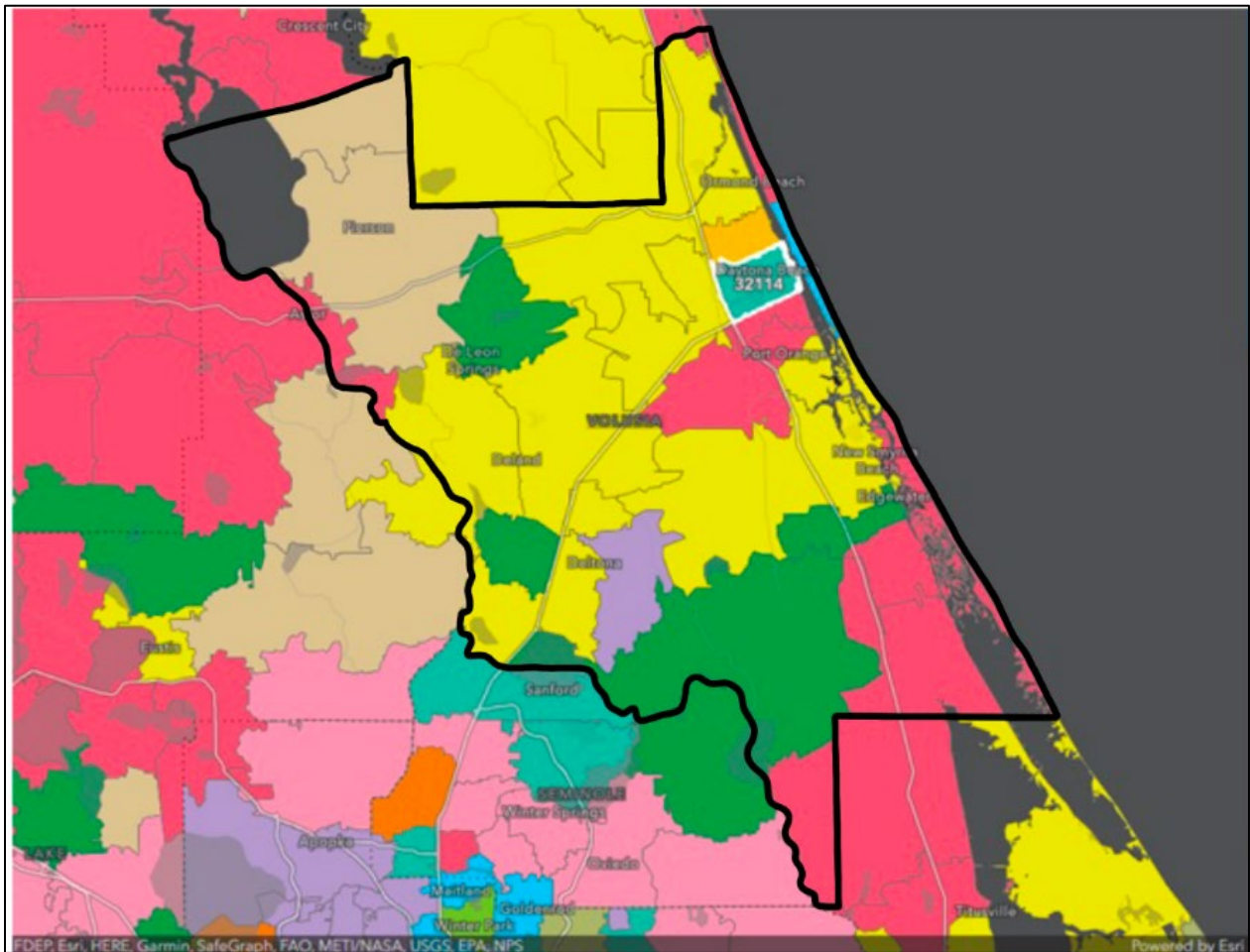
SDOH EXHIBIT 51: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION - ST. JOHNS COUNTY



Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)

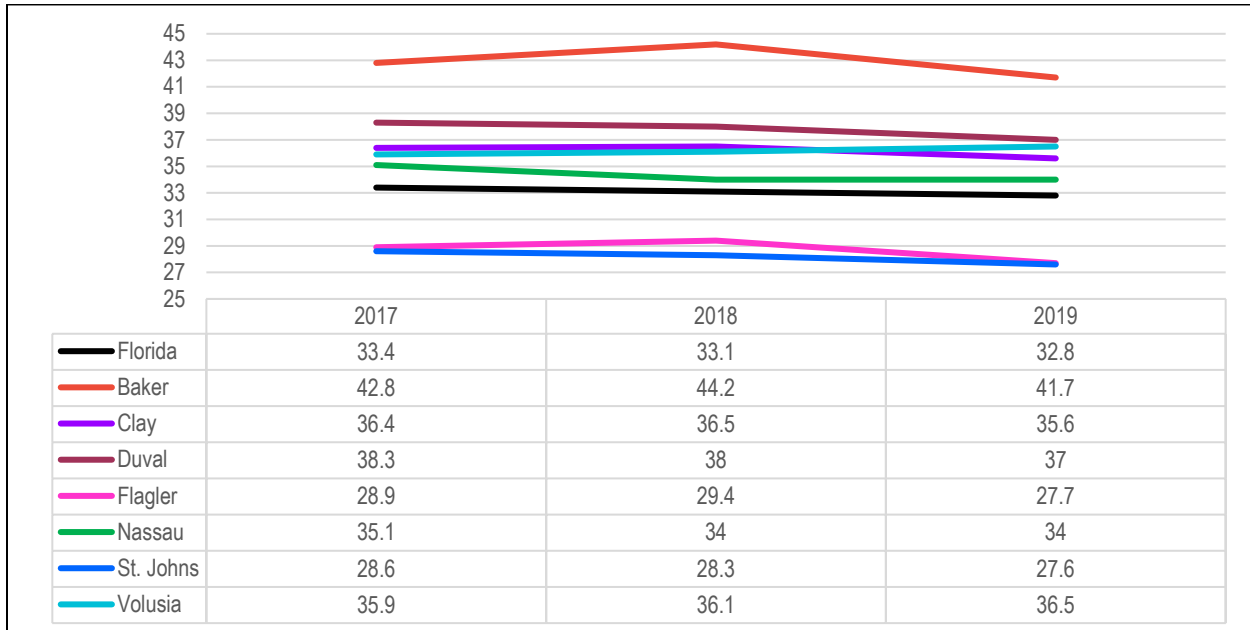
Note: A Few of the Segmentations include Boomburbs, Exurbanites, Golden Years, Top Tier, Senior Escapes, Midlife Constants, Small Town Simplicity, Rural Rooted, Down the Road, Silver and Gold, and Savvy Suburbanites.

SDOH EXHIBIT 52: ESRI TAPESTRY SEGMENTATION - VOLUSIA COUNTY

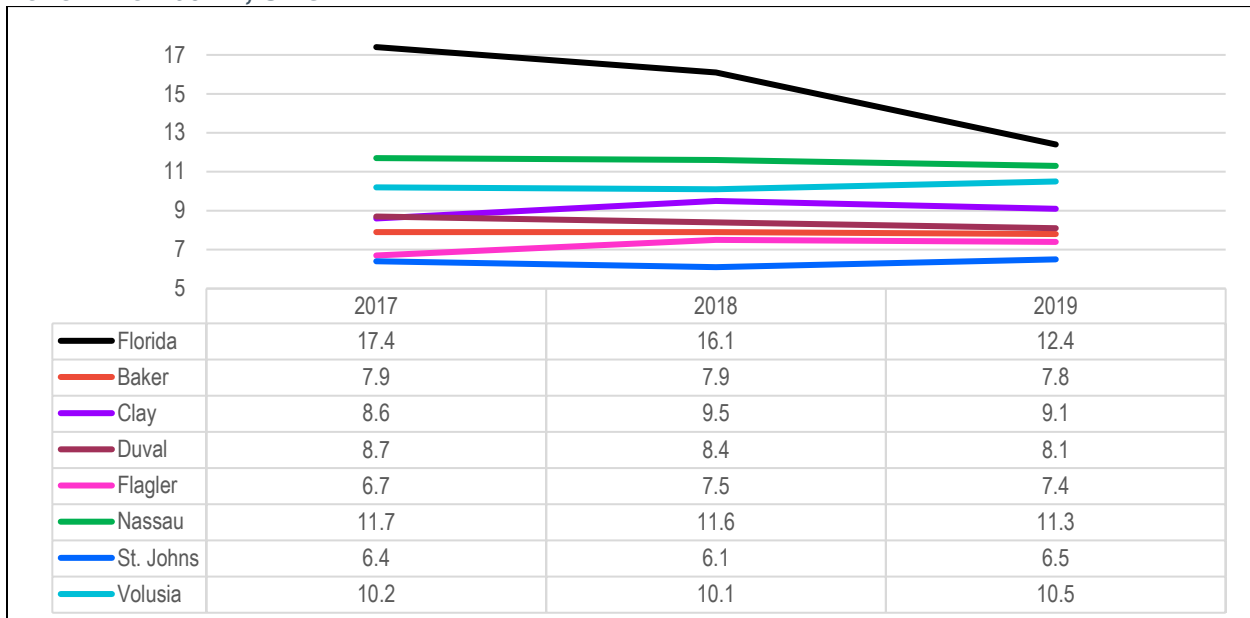


Source: Esri Tapestry Segmentation, 2022. Link: [Location Data—Globally Accurate and Authoritative | Esri Data](#)

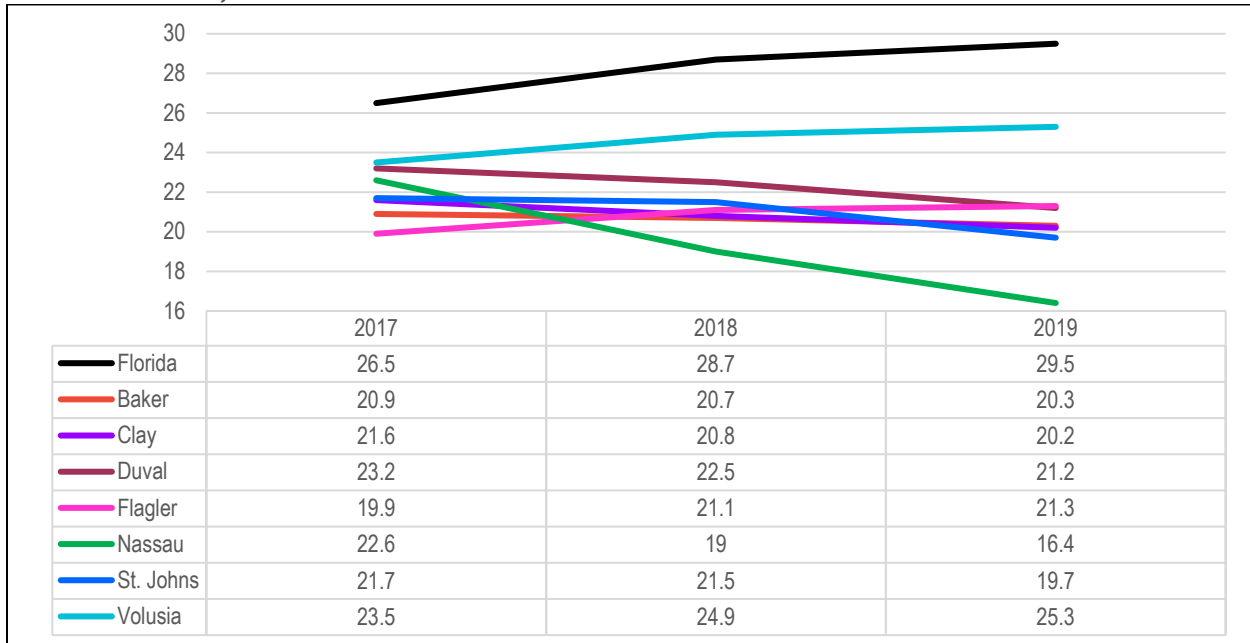
Note: A Few of the Segmentations include Rooted Rural, Southern Satellites, The Great Outdoors, Comfortable Empty Nesters, Silver and Gold, Senior Escapes, Set to Impress, Traditional Living, Old and New Comers, Urban Edge Families, Rustbelt Traditions, and Heartland Communities.

SDOH EXHIBIT 53: ANY DISABILITY 65+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65+


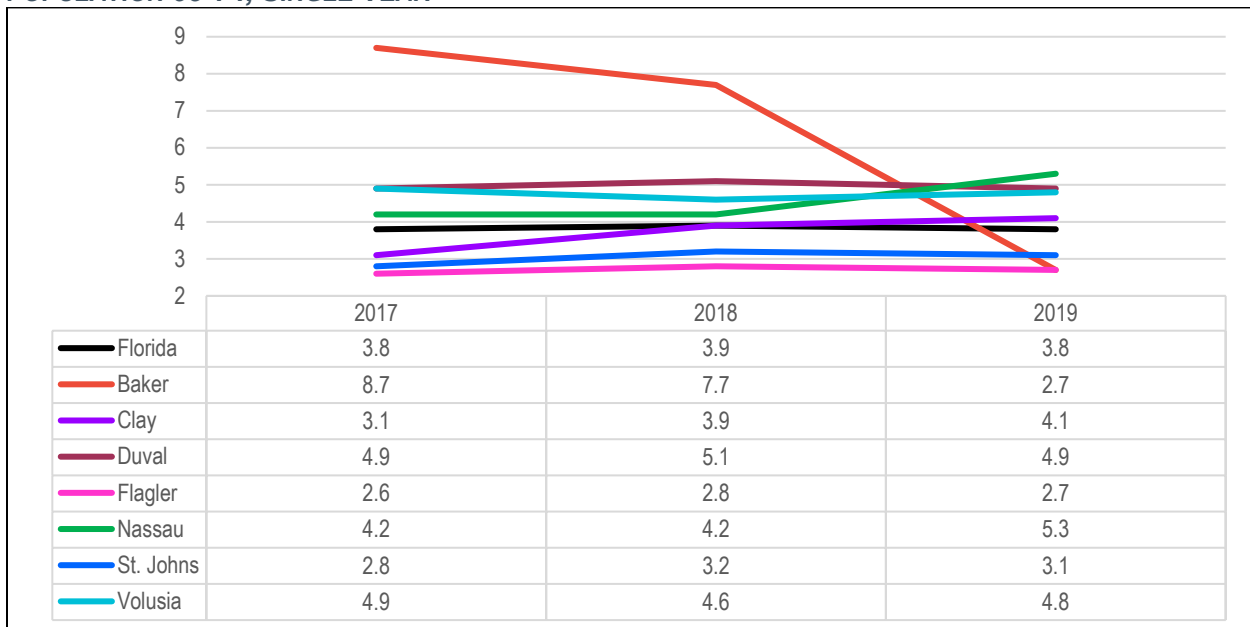
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 54: HEARING DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


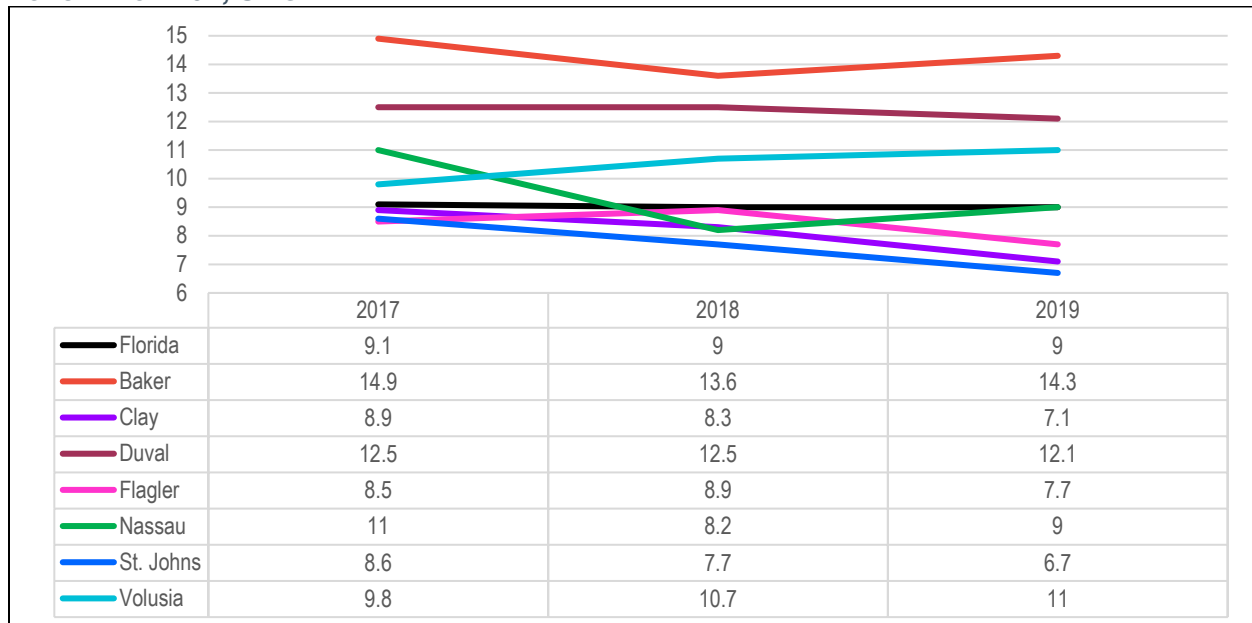
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 55: HEARING DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


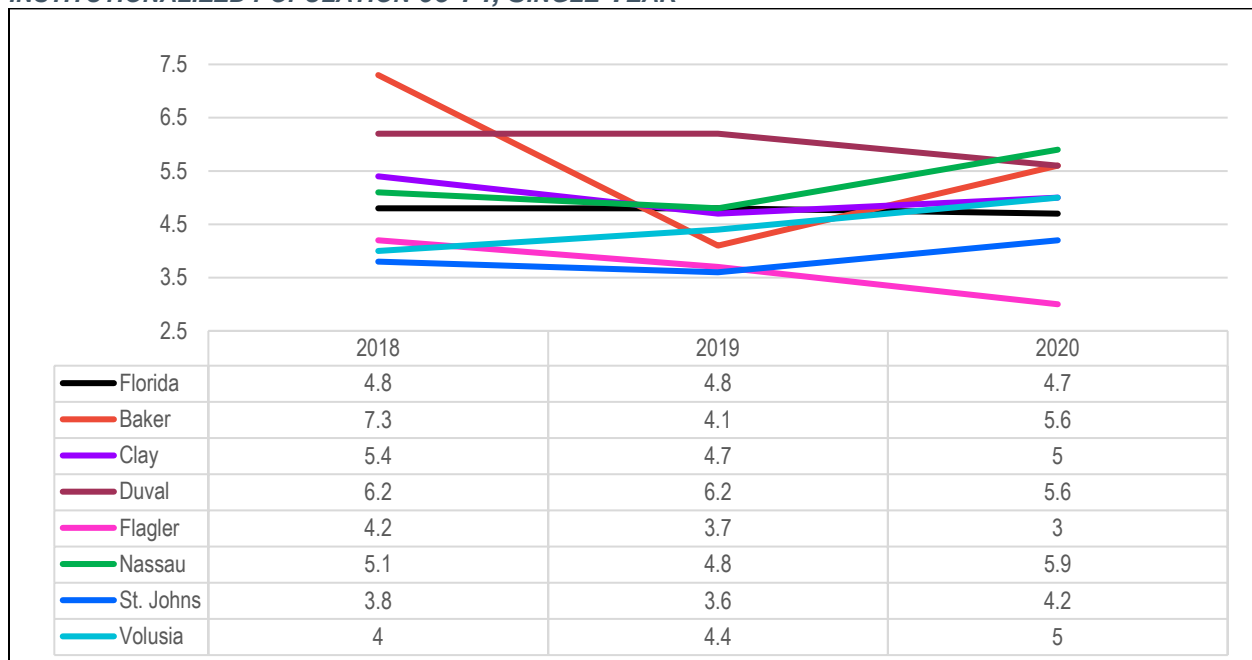
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 56: VISION DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


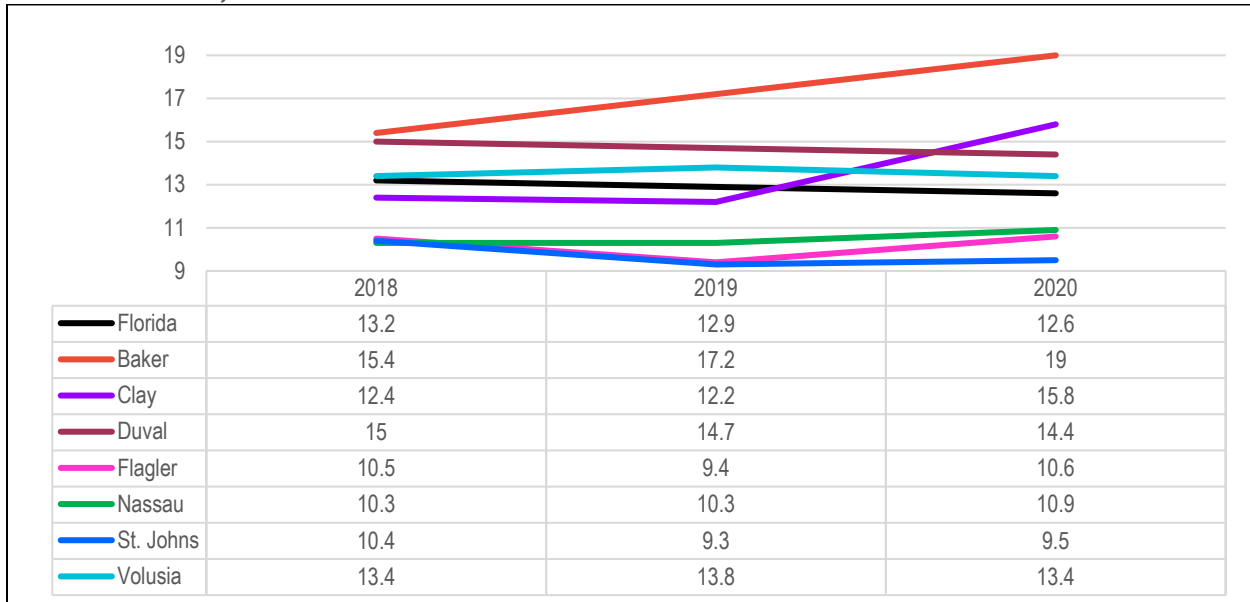
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 57: VISION DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


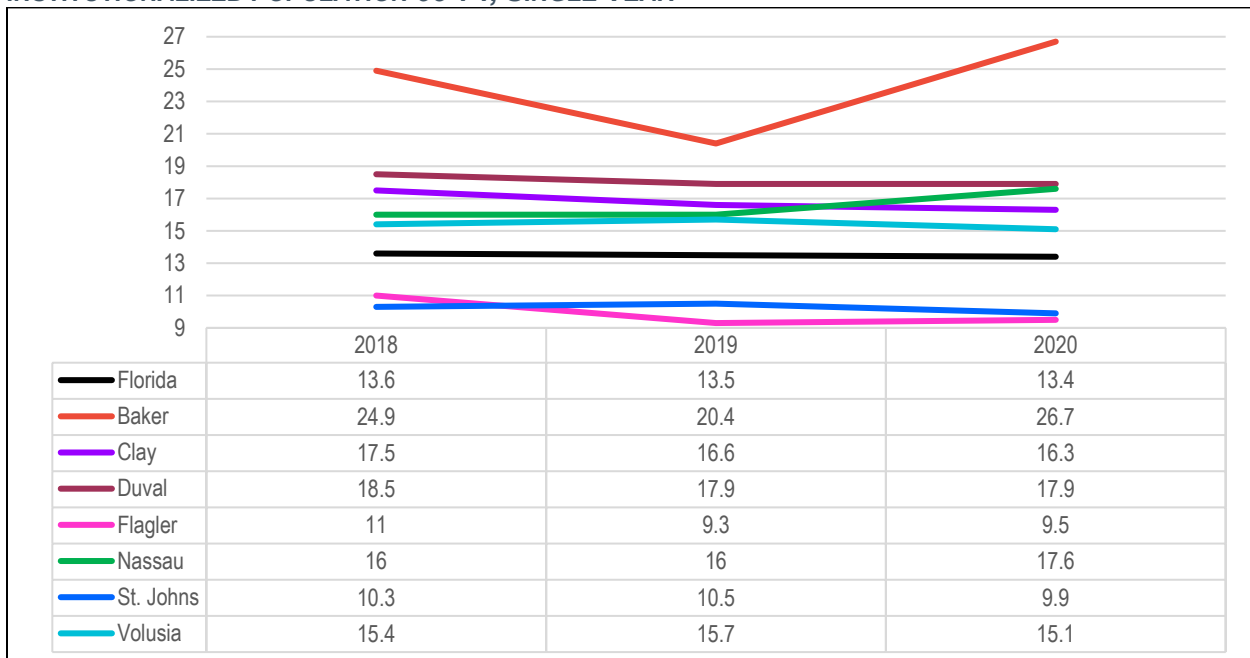
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 58: COGNITIVE DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


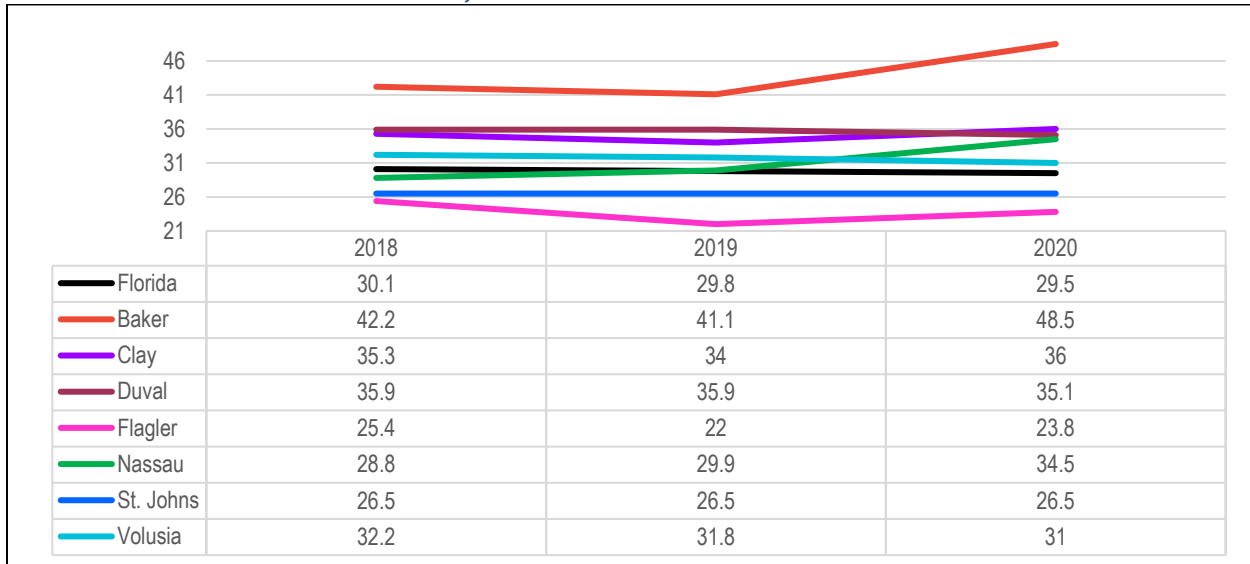
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 59: COGNITIVE DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


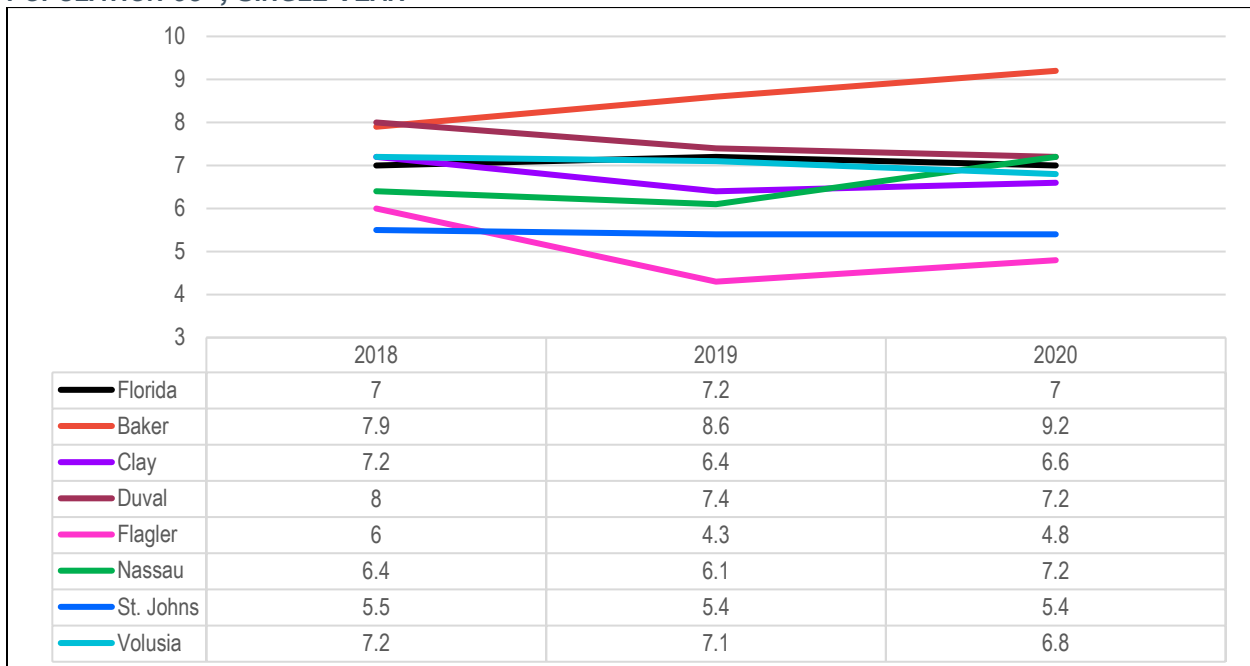
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 60: AMBULATORY DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


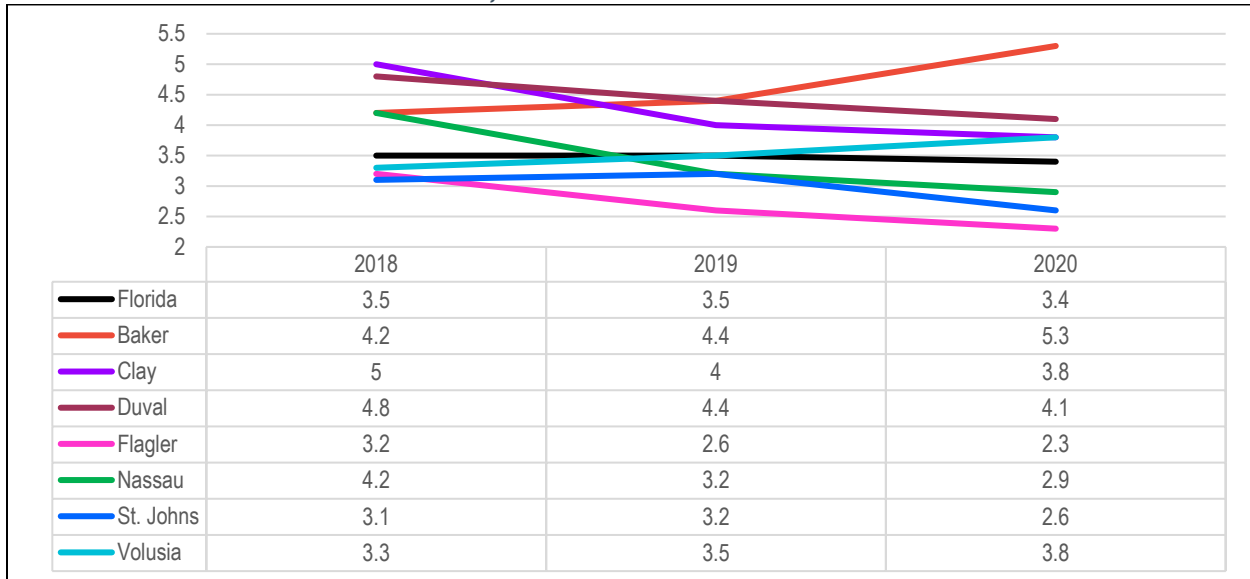
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 61: AMBULATORY DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


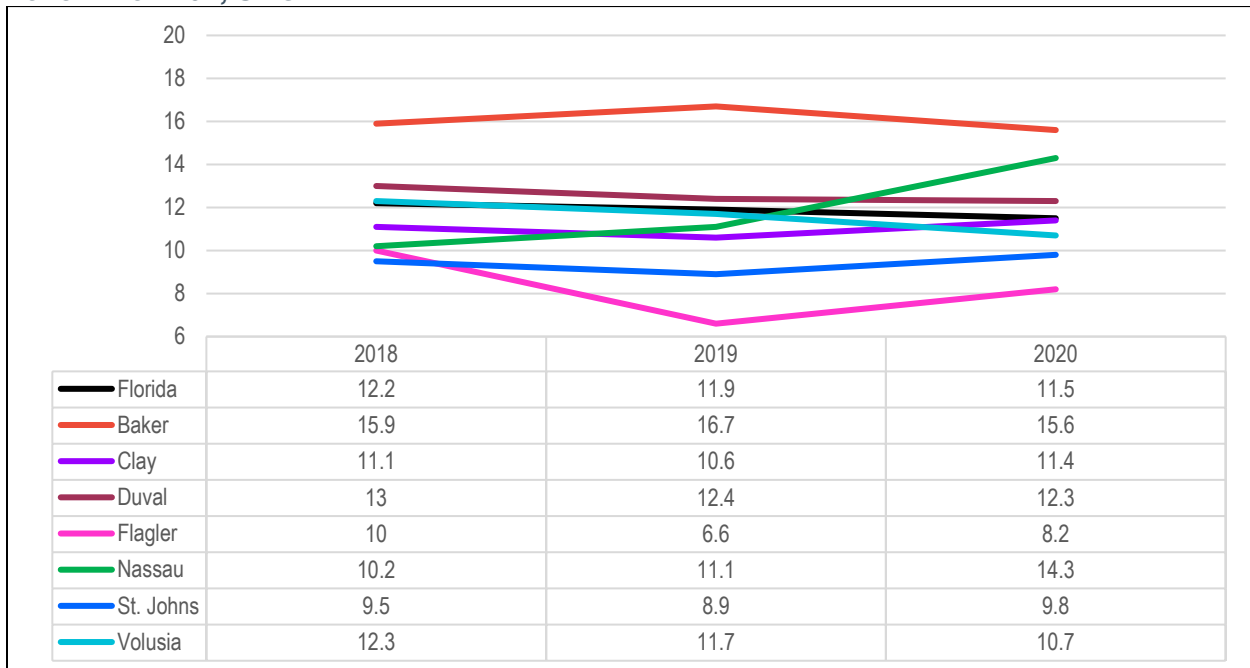
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 62: SELF-CARE DISABILITY 65+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


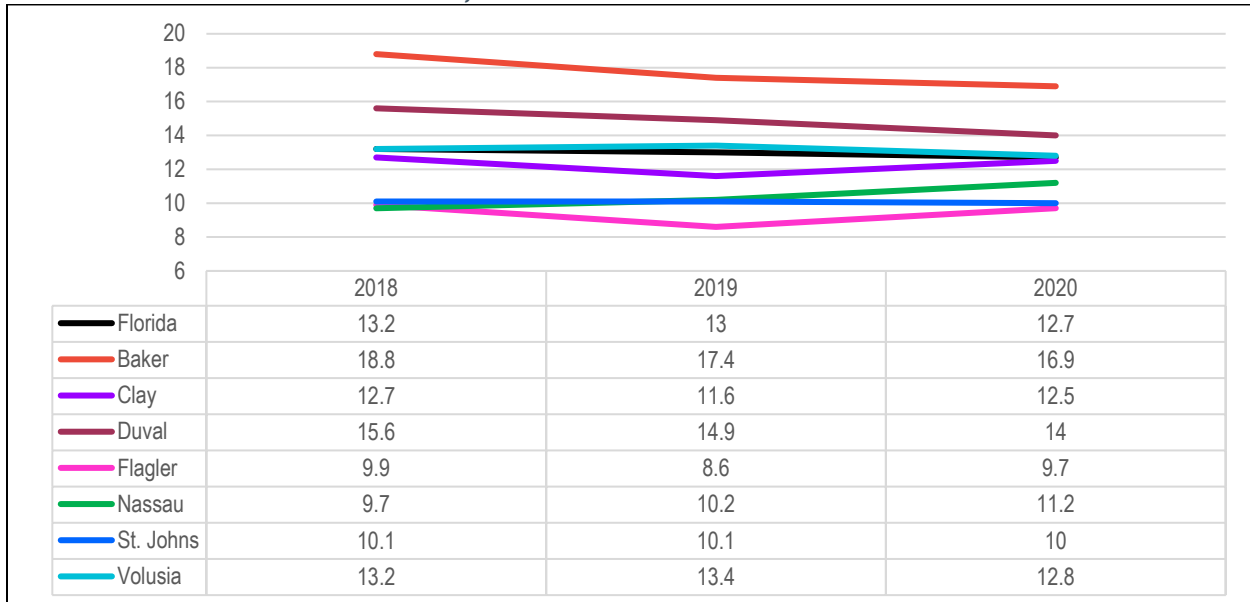
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 63: SELF-CARE DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


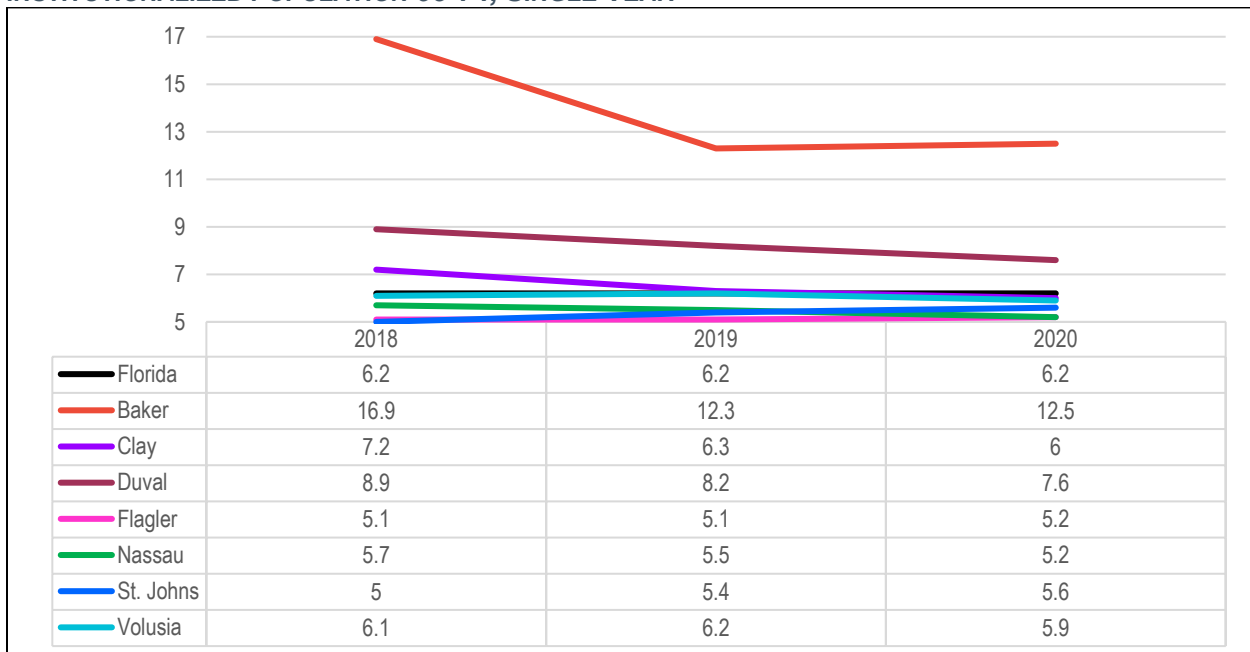
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 64: SELF-CARE DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


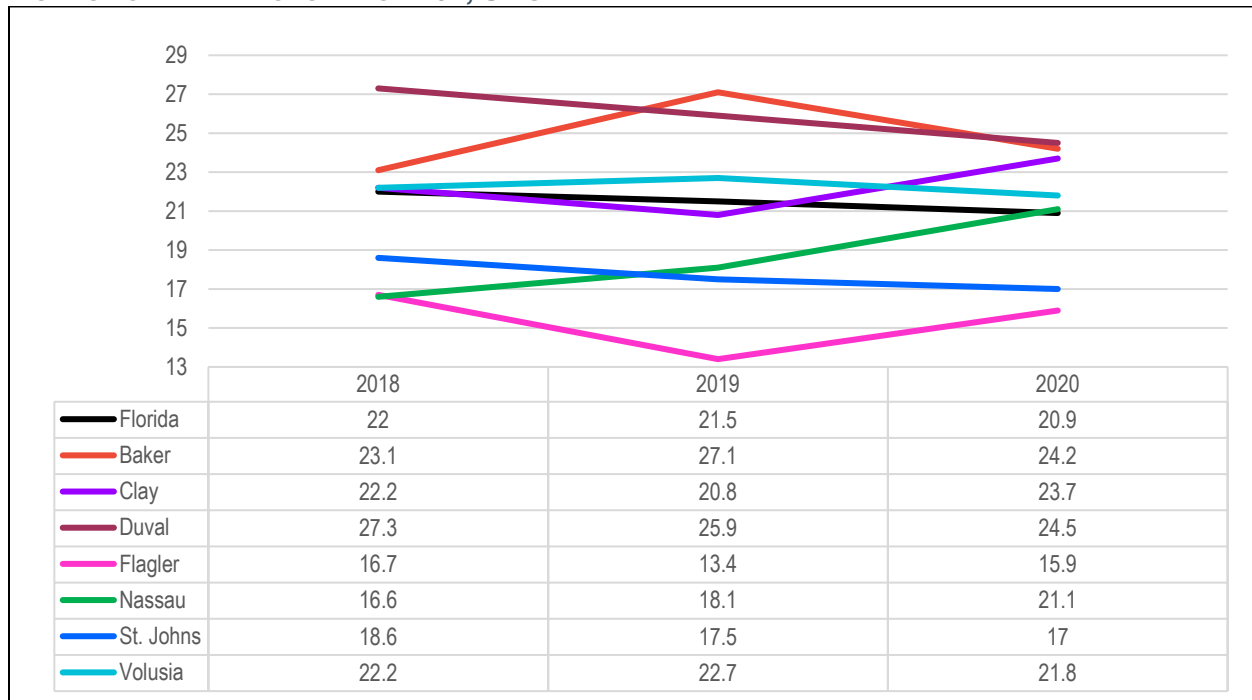
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 65: INDEPENDENT LIVING DISABILITY 65+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


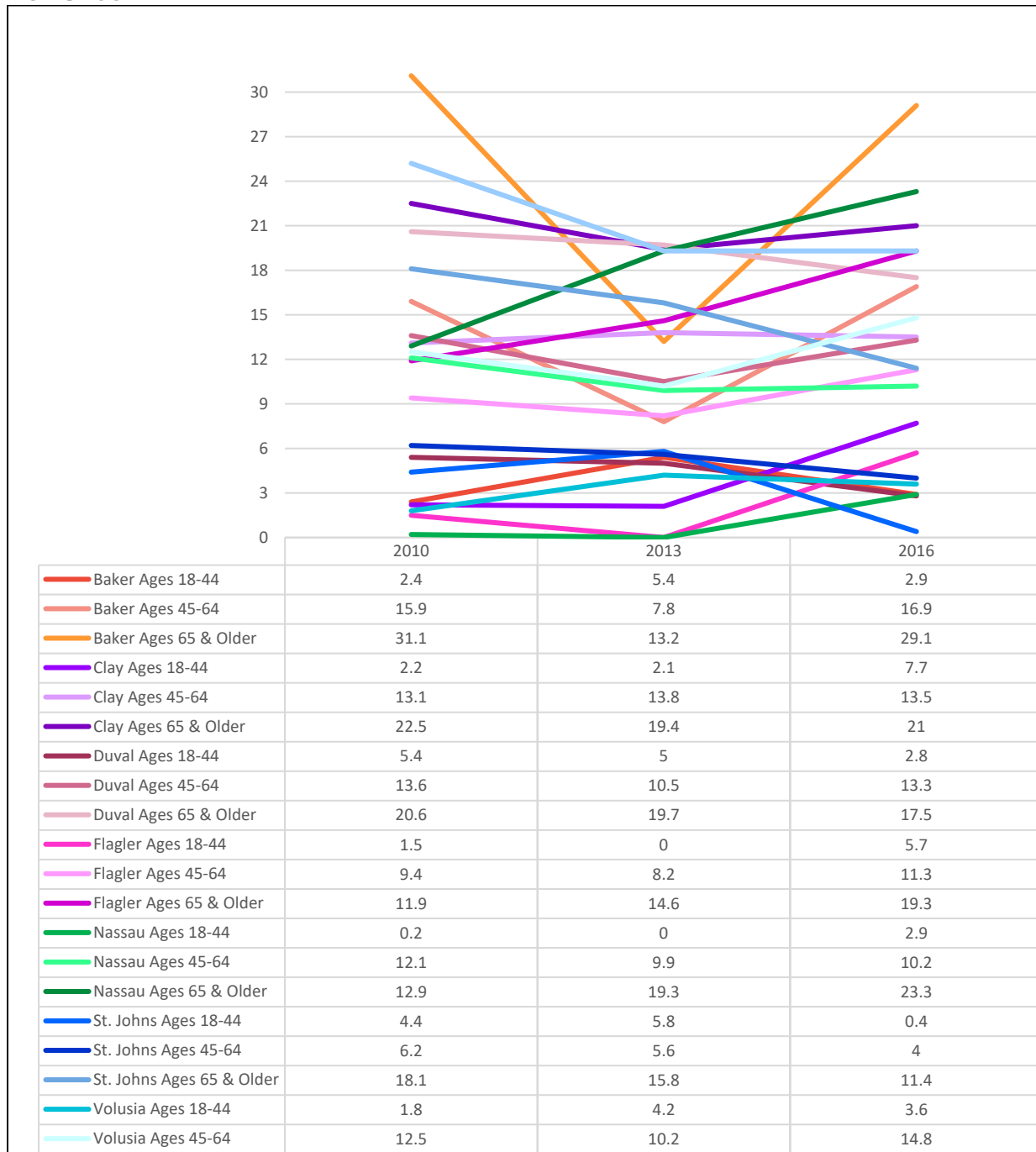
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 66: INDEPENDENT LIVING DISABILITY 65-74, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 65-74, SINGLE YEAR


Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 67: INDEPENDENT LIVING DISABILITY 75+, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 75+, SINGLE YEAR


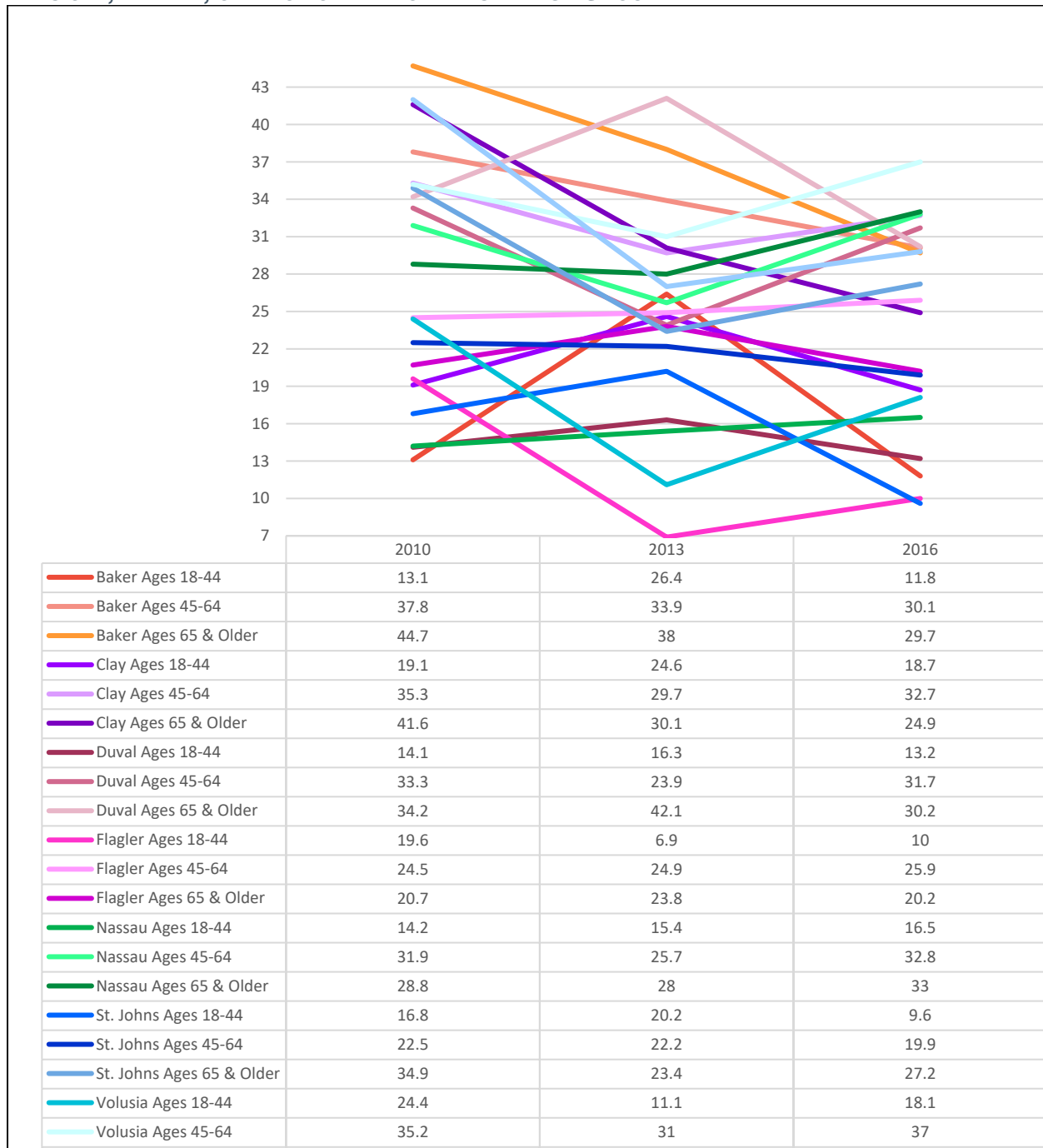
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table S1810 Link: [S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 68: ADULTS WHO USE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT BECAUSE OF A HEALTH PROBLEM, BY AGE GROUP


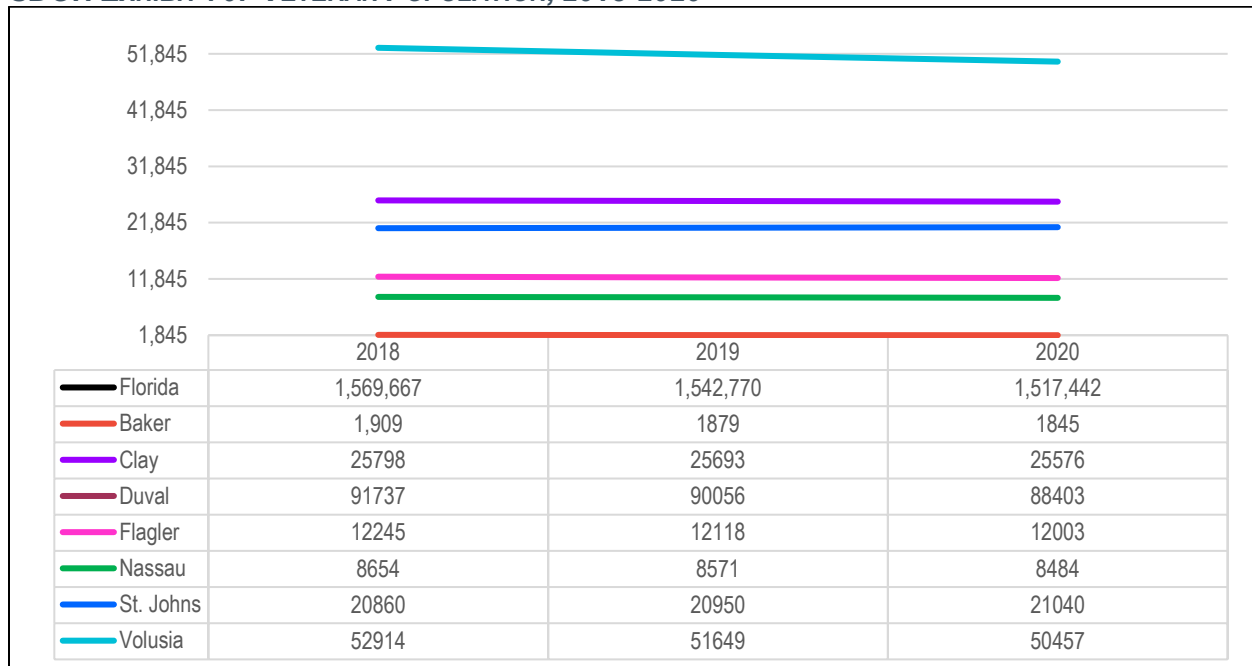
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Adults who use special equipment because of a health problem

Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion.,2016. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/)

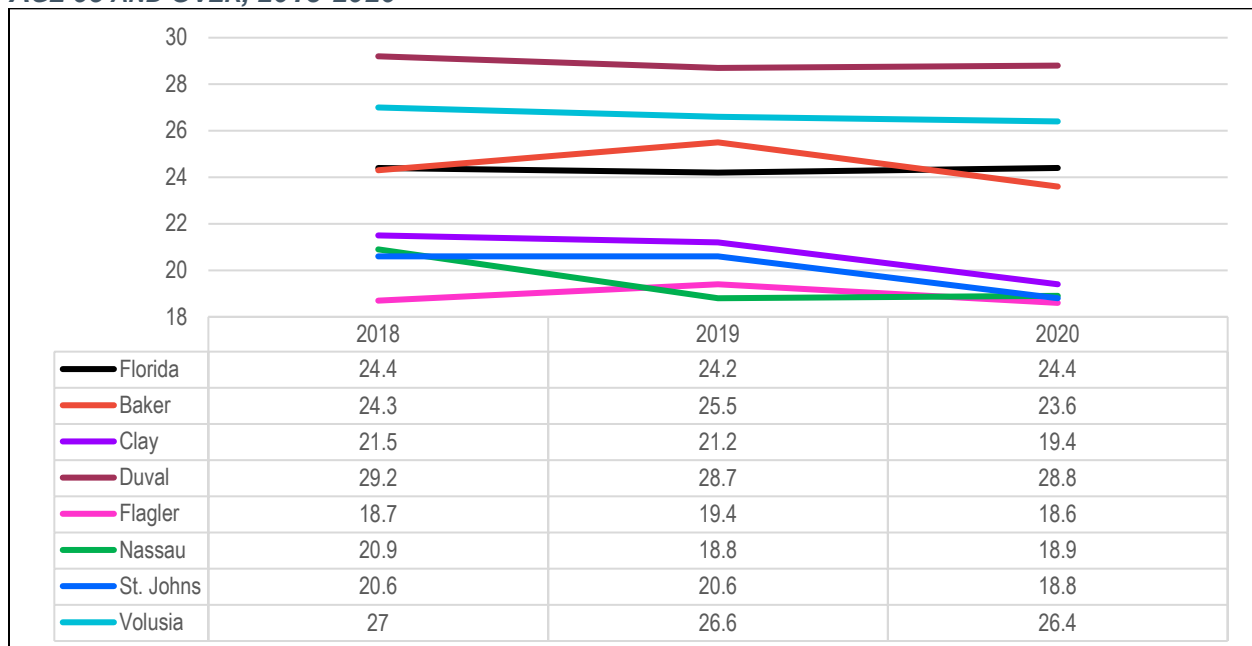
SDOH EXHIBIT 69: ADULTS WHO ARE LIMITED IN ANY WAY IN ANY ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL, OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS BY AGE GROUP



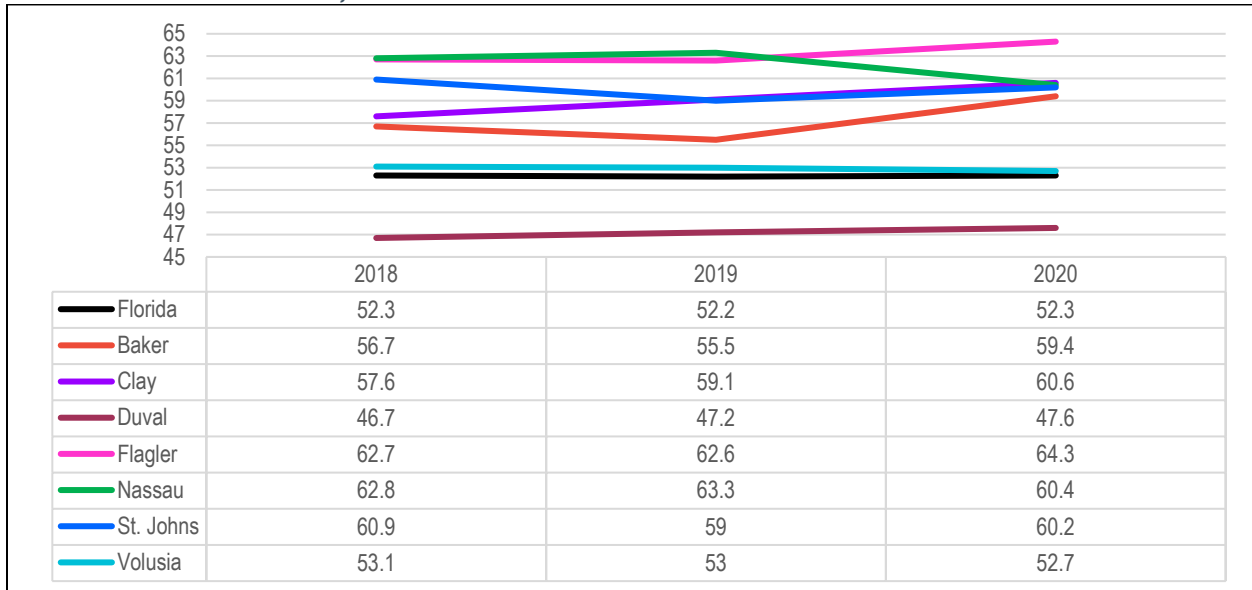
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, Adults who use special equipment because of a health problem
 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion.,2016. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 70: VETERAN POPULATION, 2018-2020


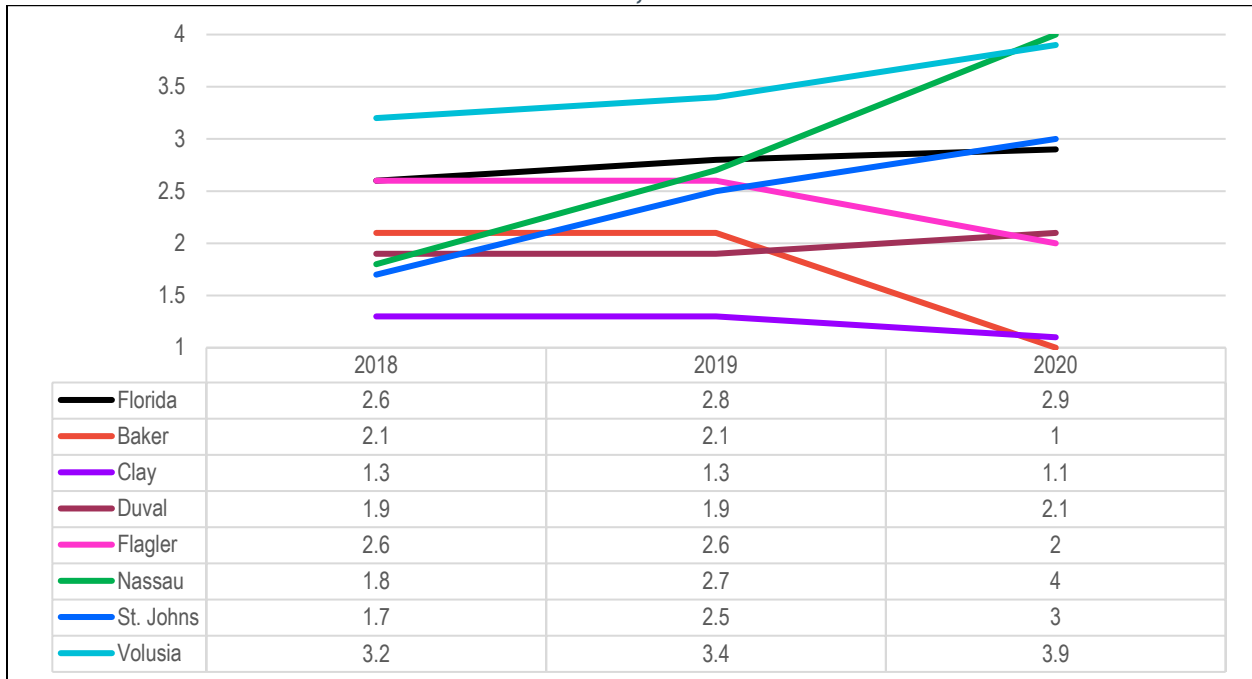
Source: US Department of Veterans Affairs, 2020. Link: [Veteran Population - National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics \(va.gov\)](https://www.va.gov/vetpop/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 71: INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ALONE, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER, 2018-2020


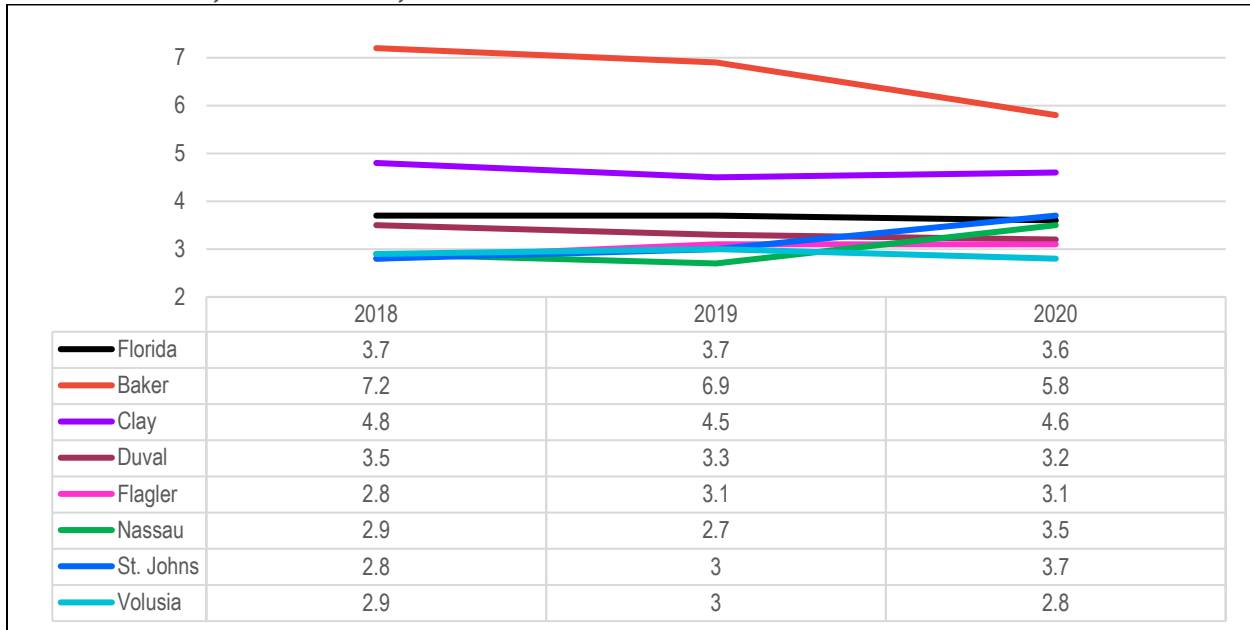
Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 72: INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH SPOUSE 65+, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2018-2020


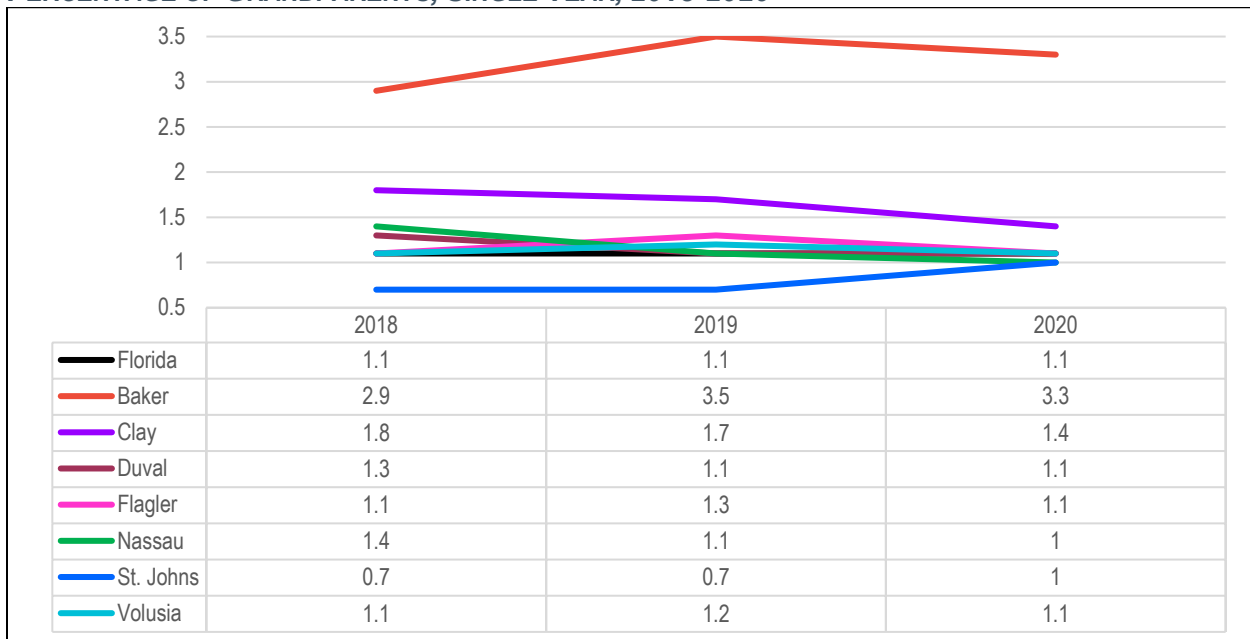
Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

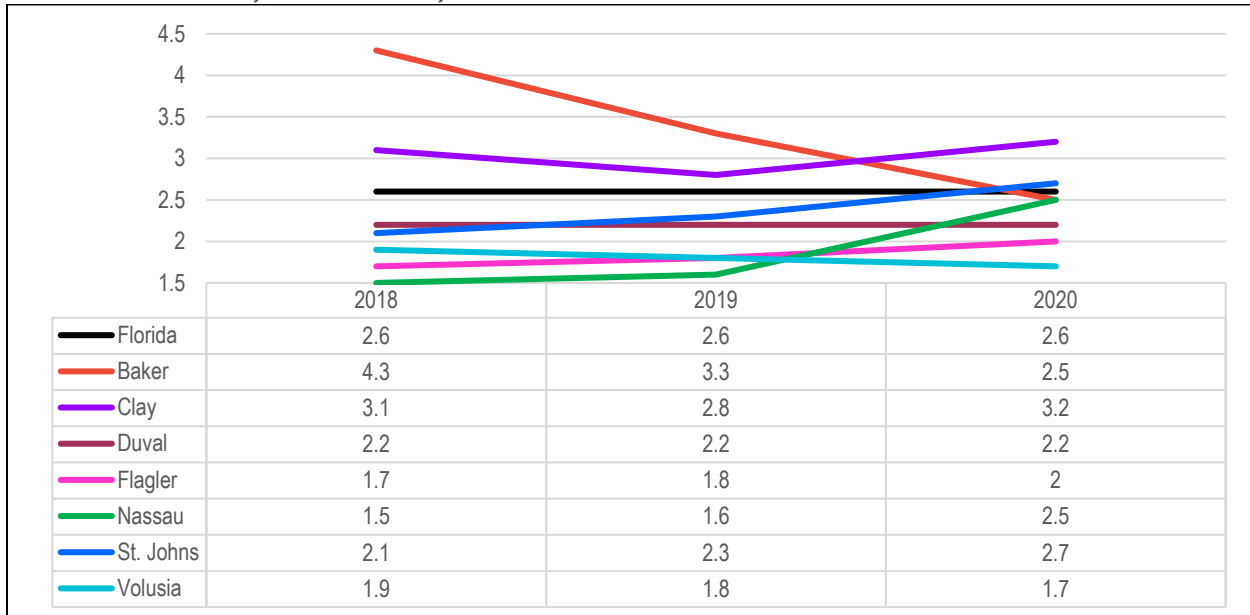
SDOH EXHIBIT 73: INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH UNMARRIED PARTNER 65+, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2018-2020


Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

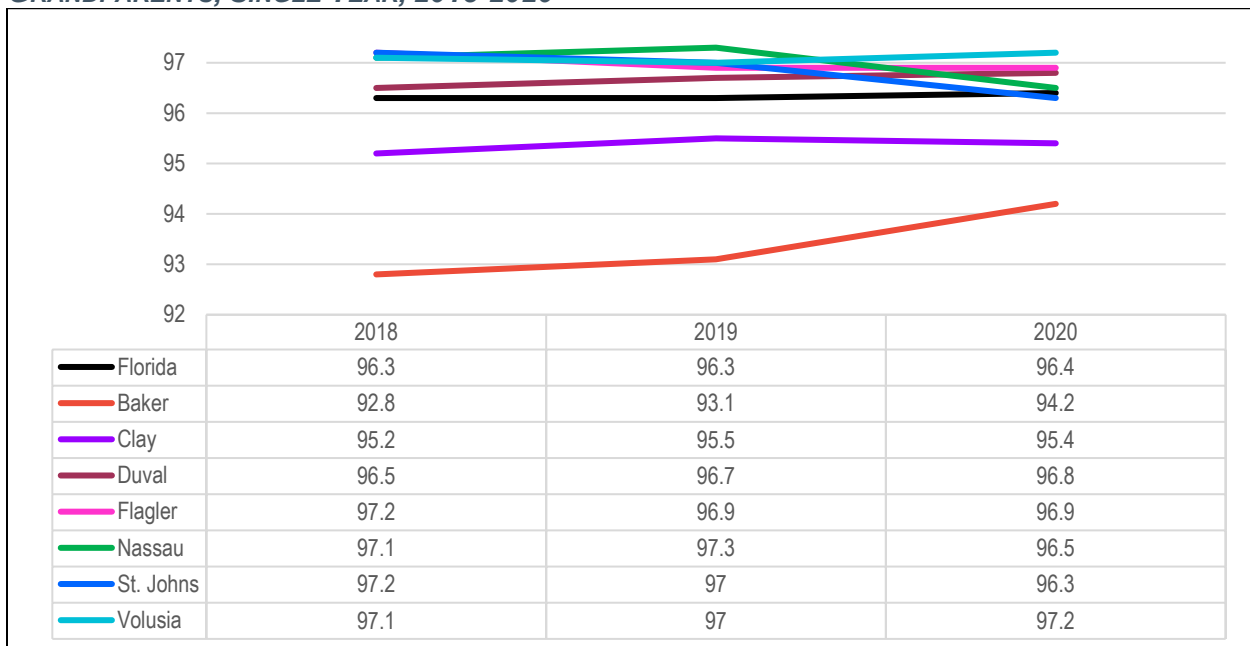
SDOH EXHIBIT 74: GRANDPARENTS LIVING WITH OWN GRANDCHILDREN, PERCENTAGE OF GRANDPARENTS, SINGLE YEAR, 2018-2020


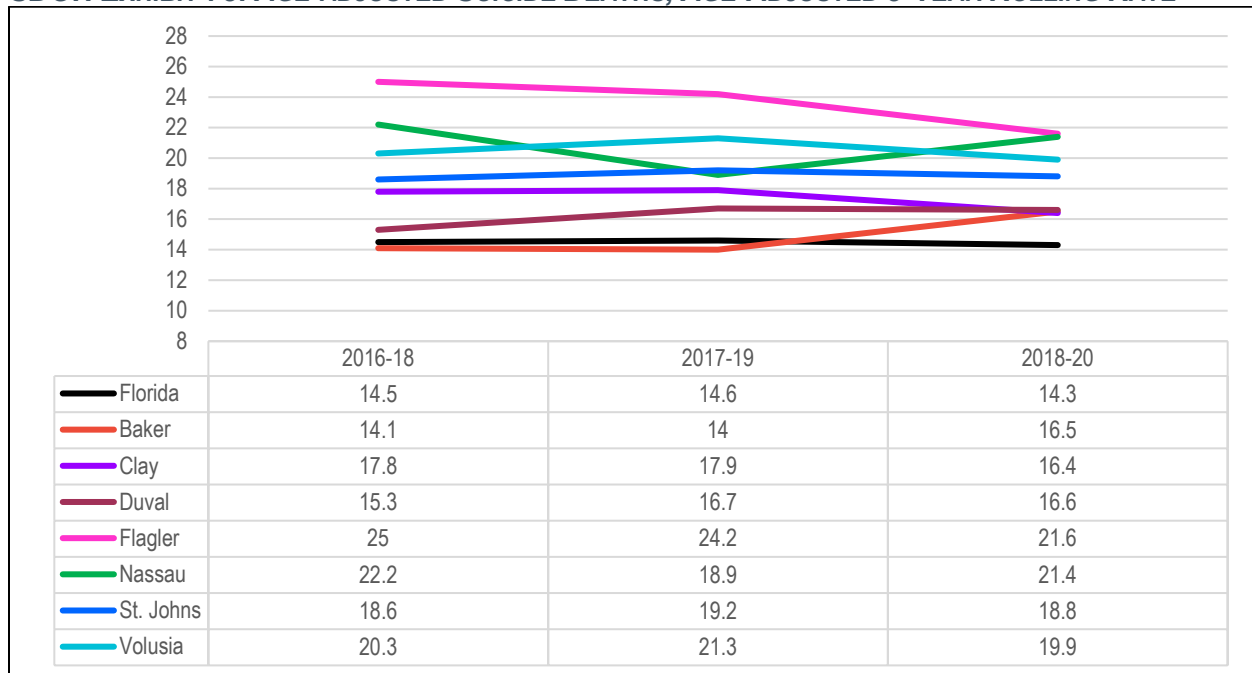
Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020

 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)
SDOH EXHIBIT 75: GRANDPARENTS/GRANDPARENT RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN, PERCENTAGE OF GRANDPARENTS, SINGLE YEAR, 2018-2020

 Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

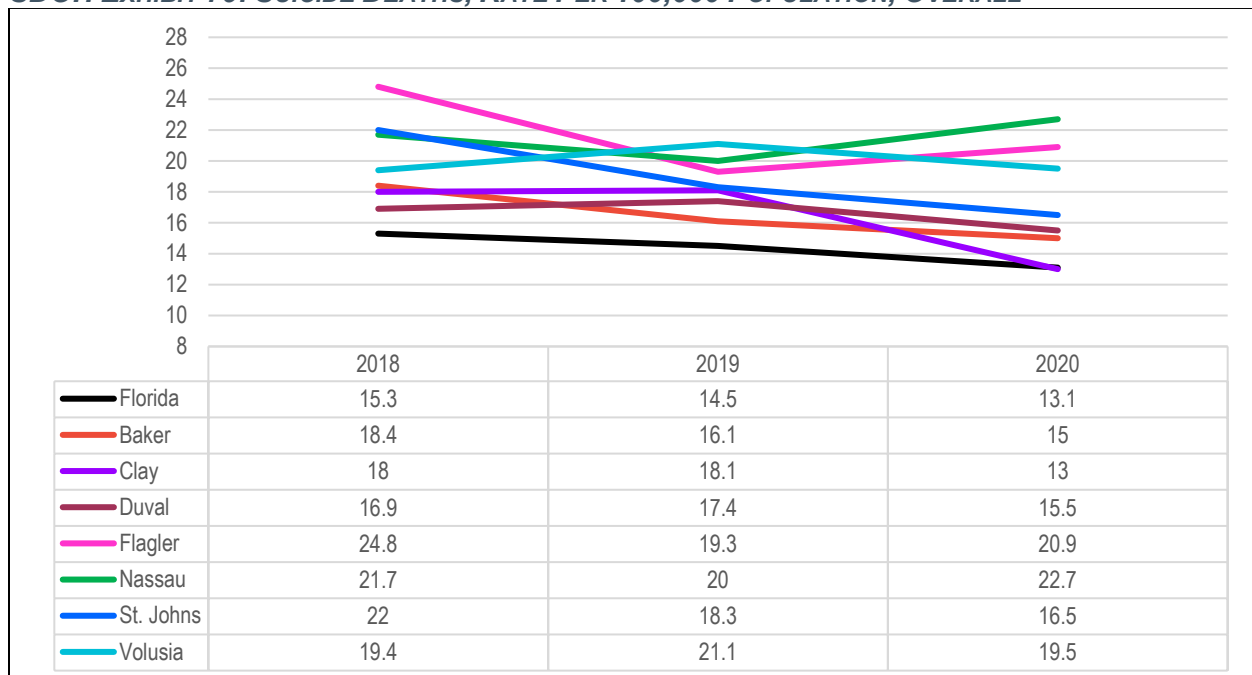
SDOH EXHIBIT 76: GRANDPARENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN, PERCENTAGE OF GRANDPARENTS, SINGLE YEAR, 2018-2020


Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020

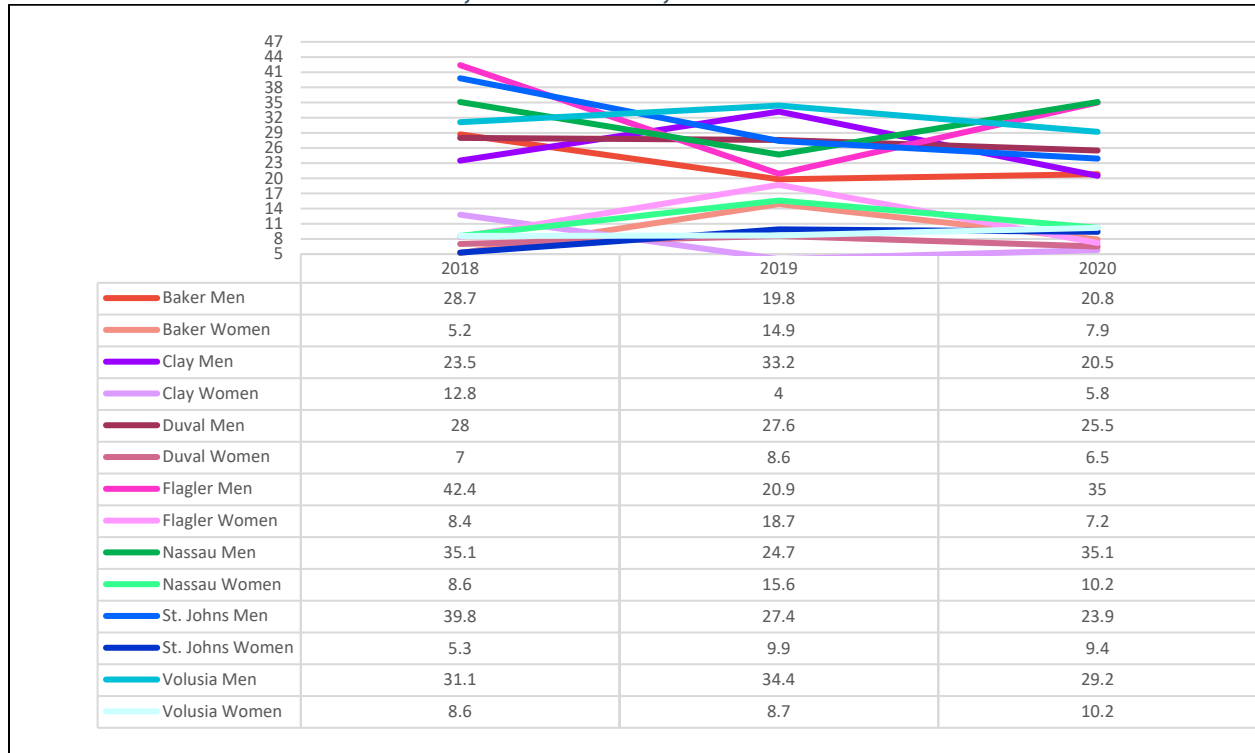
 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)
SDOH EXHIBIT 77: GRANDPARENTS NOT LIVING WITH OWN GRANDCHILDREN, PERCENTAGE OF GRANDPARENTS, SINGLE YEAR, 2018-2020

 Source: FL Charts Individuals 65 Years and Over Living Alone Department of Elder Affairs, 2020 Link: [Aging In Florida Dashboard \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 78: AGE-ADJUSTED SUICIDE DEATHS, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATE


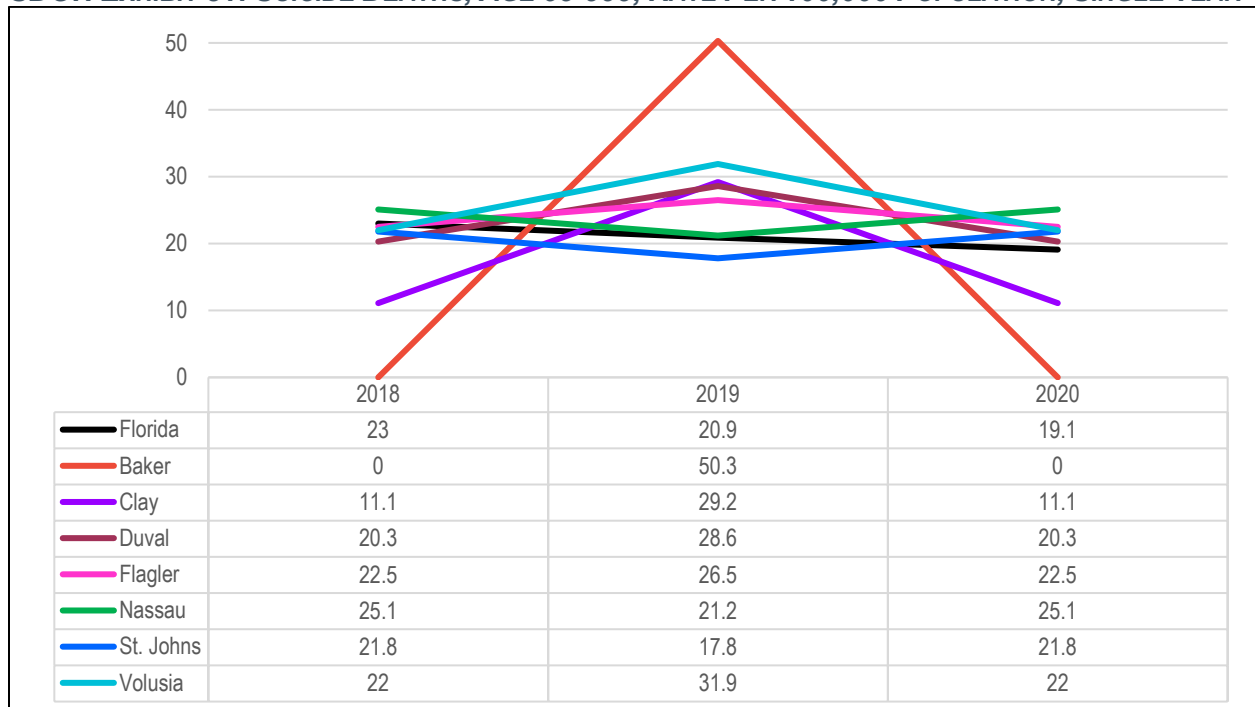
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Suicide - Florida Health CHARTS](#) - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 79: SUICIDE DEATHS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, OVERALL


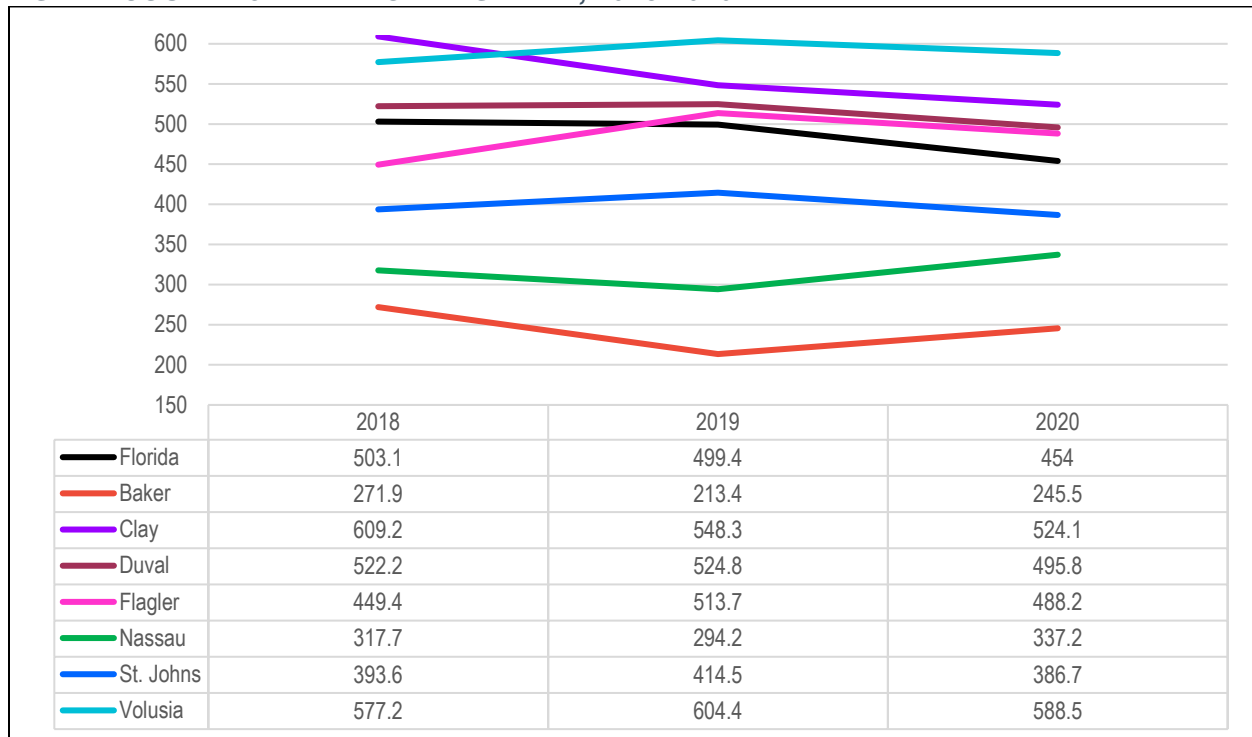
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Suicide - Florida Health CHARTS](#) - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 80: SUICIDE DEATHS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SEX


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Suicide - Florida Health CHARTS](https://flhealthcharts.gov/Deaths-From-Suicide) - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

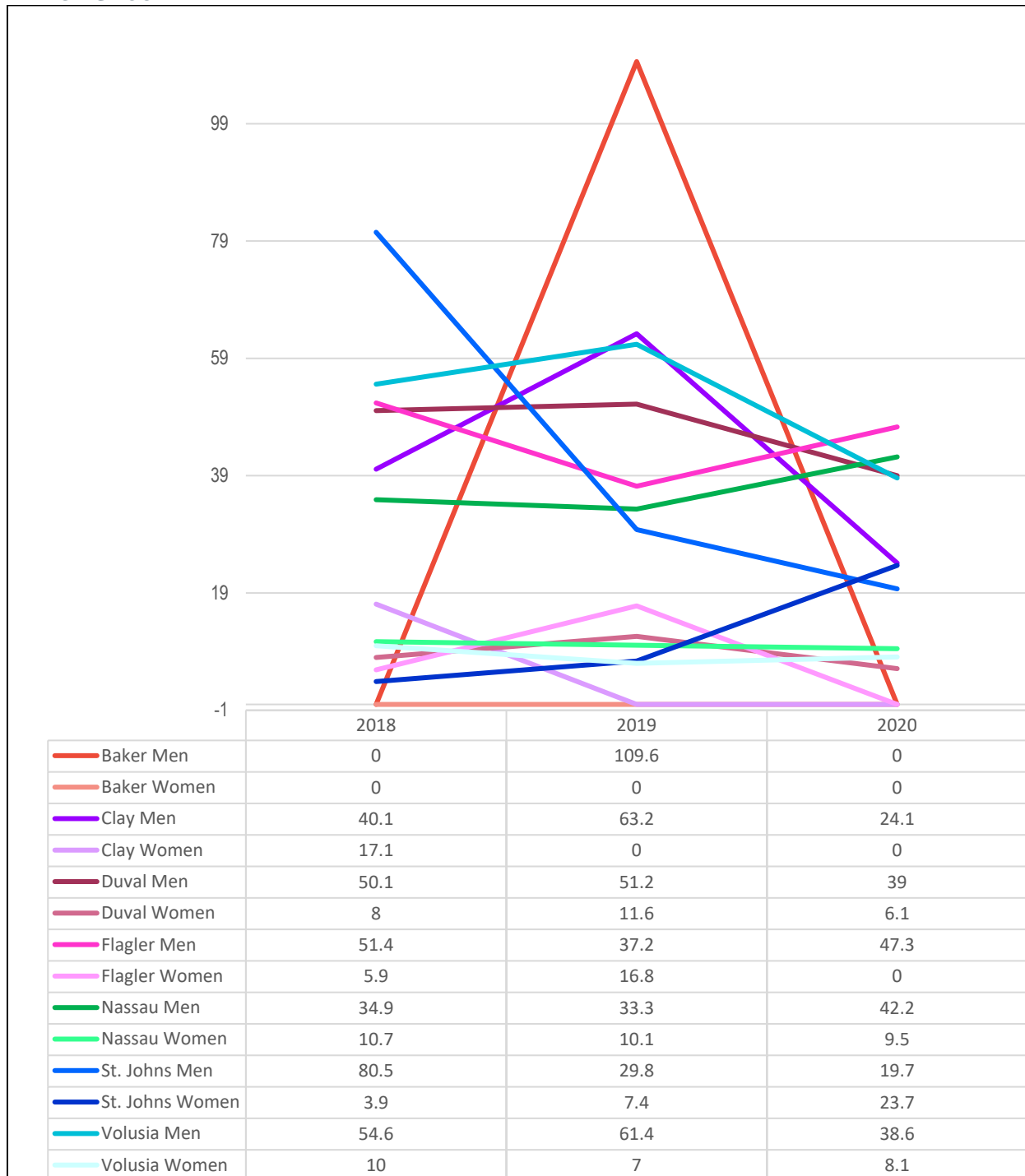
SDOH EXHIBIT 81: SUICIDE DEATHS, AGE 65-999, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Suicide - Florida Health CHARTS](https://flhealthcharts.gov/Deaths-From-Suicide) - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

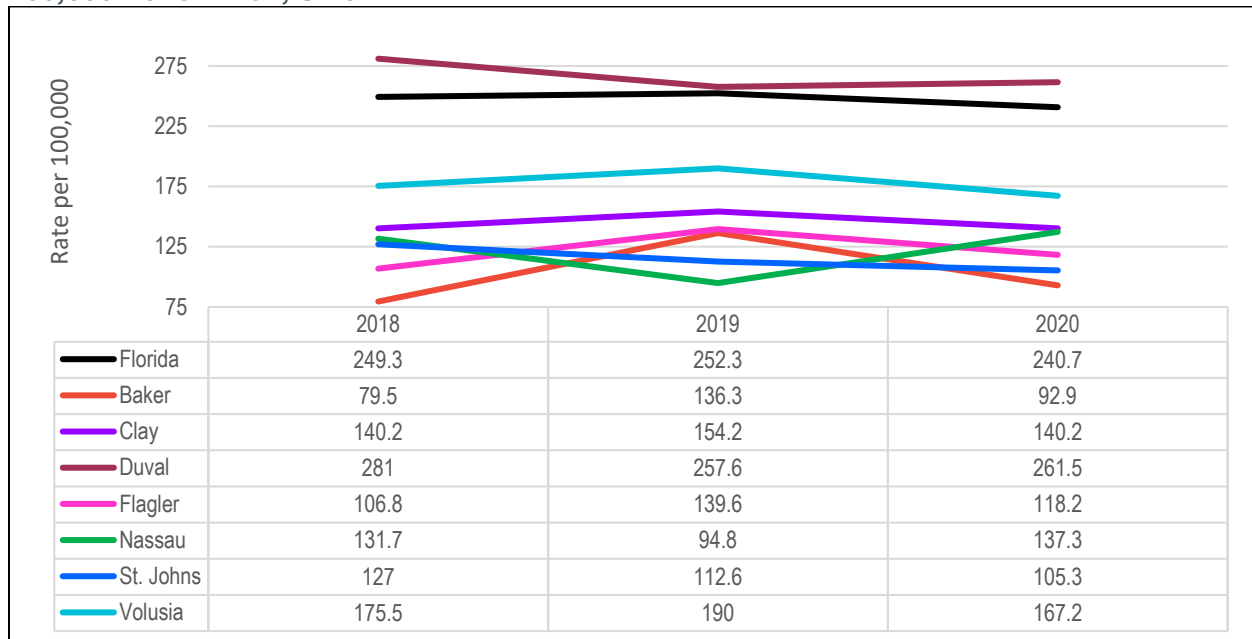
SDOH EXHIBIT 82: AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR MOOD AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATE, 2018-2020


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Mood and Depressive Disorders - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

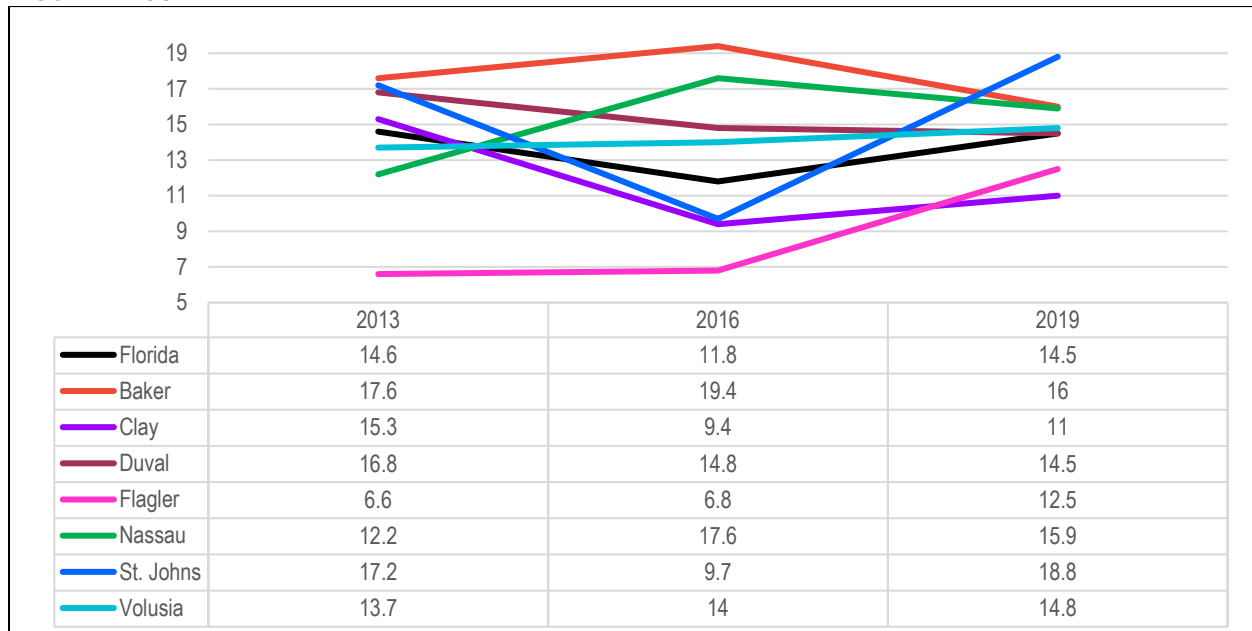
SDOH EXHIBIT 83: SUICIDE DEATHS, AGE 65-999, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR BY AGE GROUP



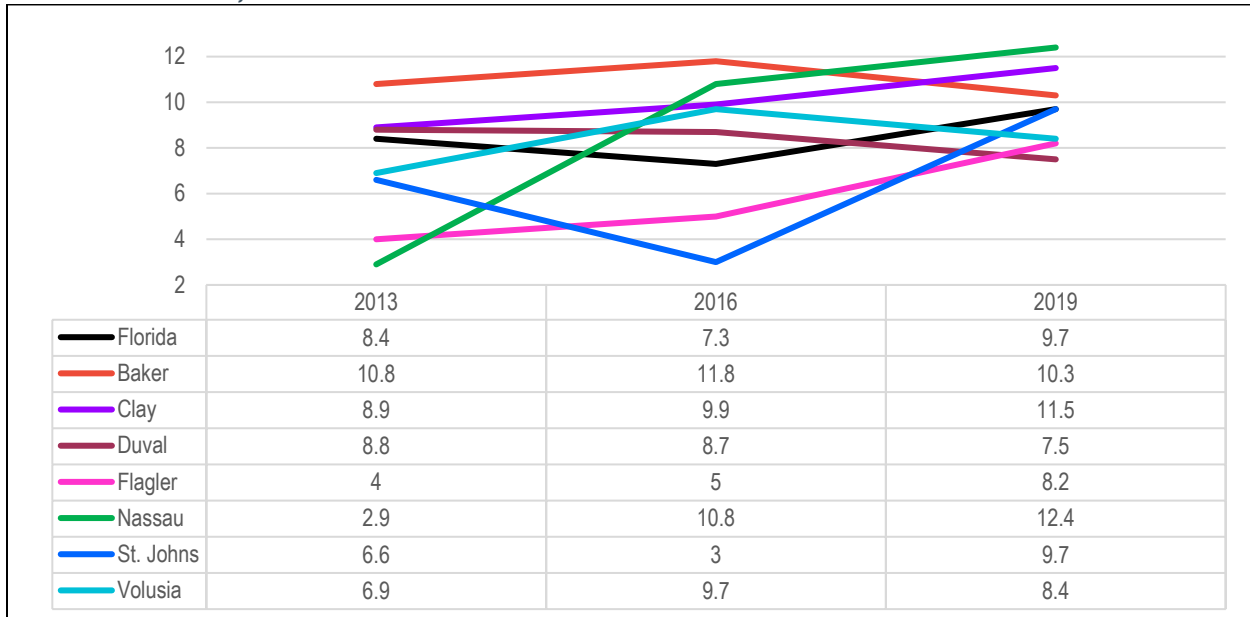
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Suicide - Florida Health CHARTS](#)
- Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 84: AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORDERS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR


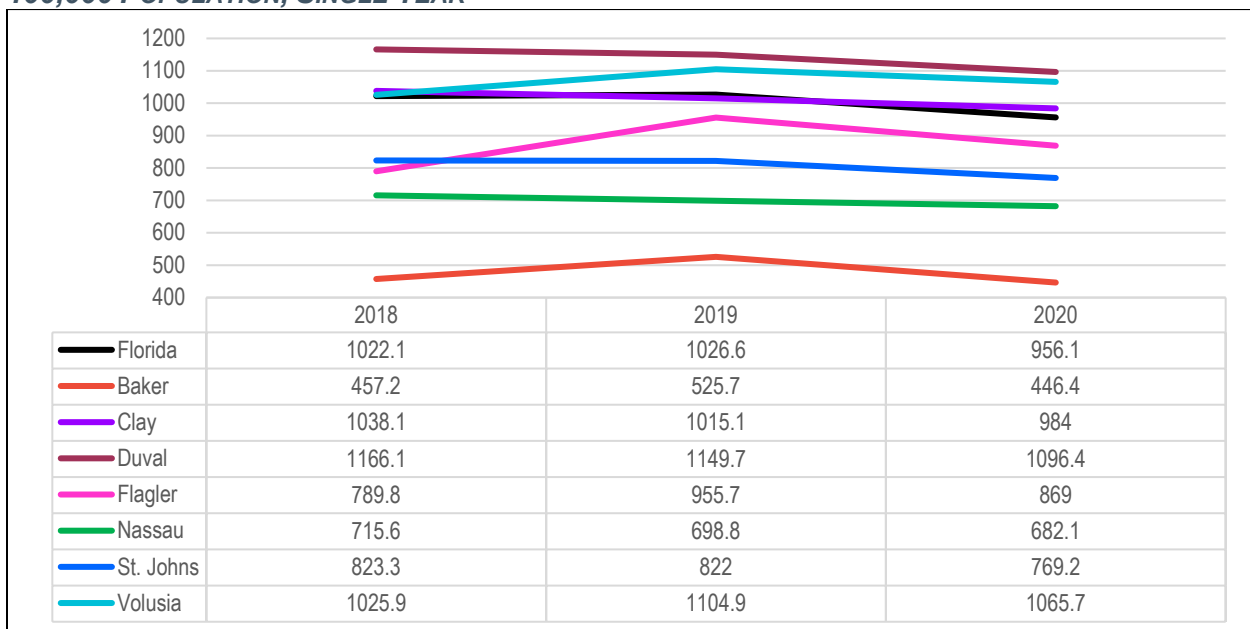
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Schizophrenic Disorders - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 85: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD A DEPRESSIVE DISORDER 65+


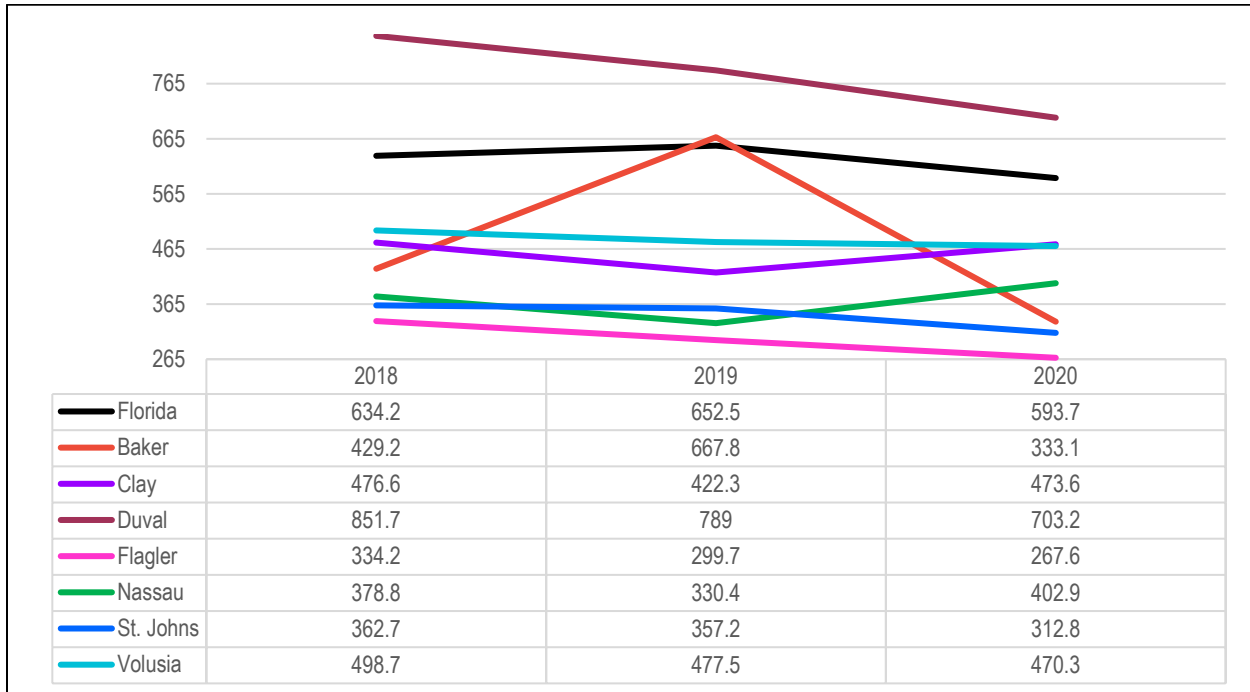
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2019. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 86: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, AGES 65+


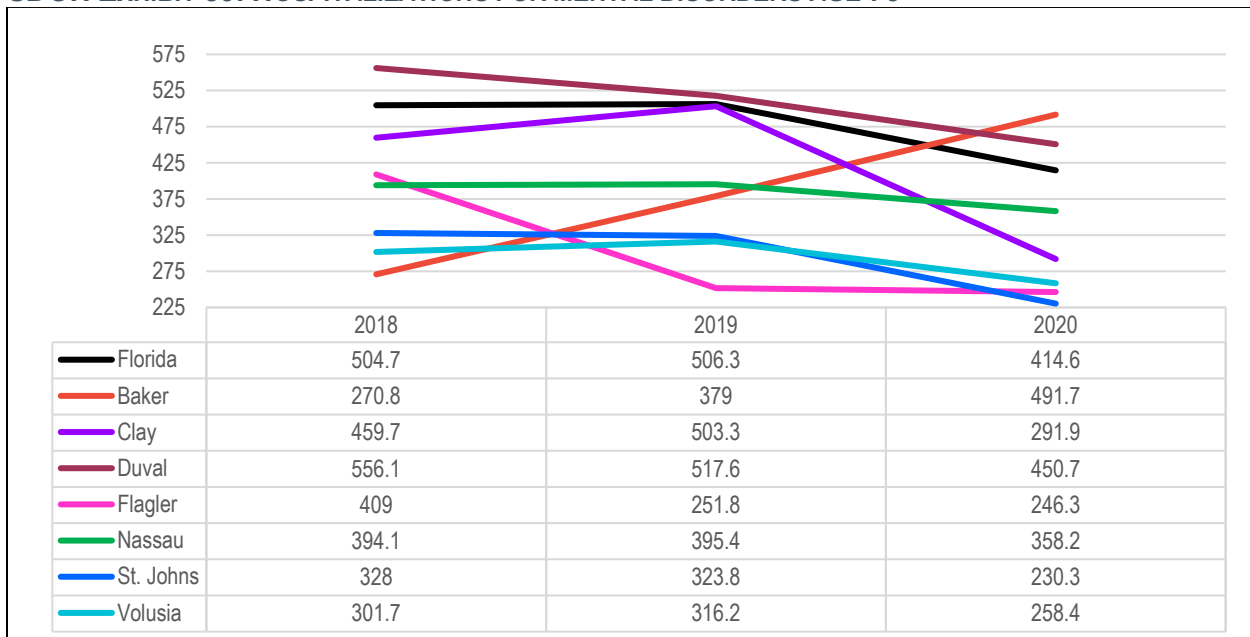
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2019. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 87: AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR MENTAL DISORDERS, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR


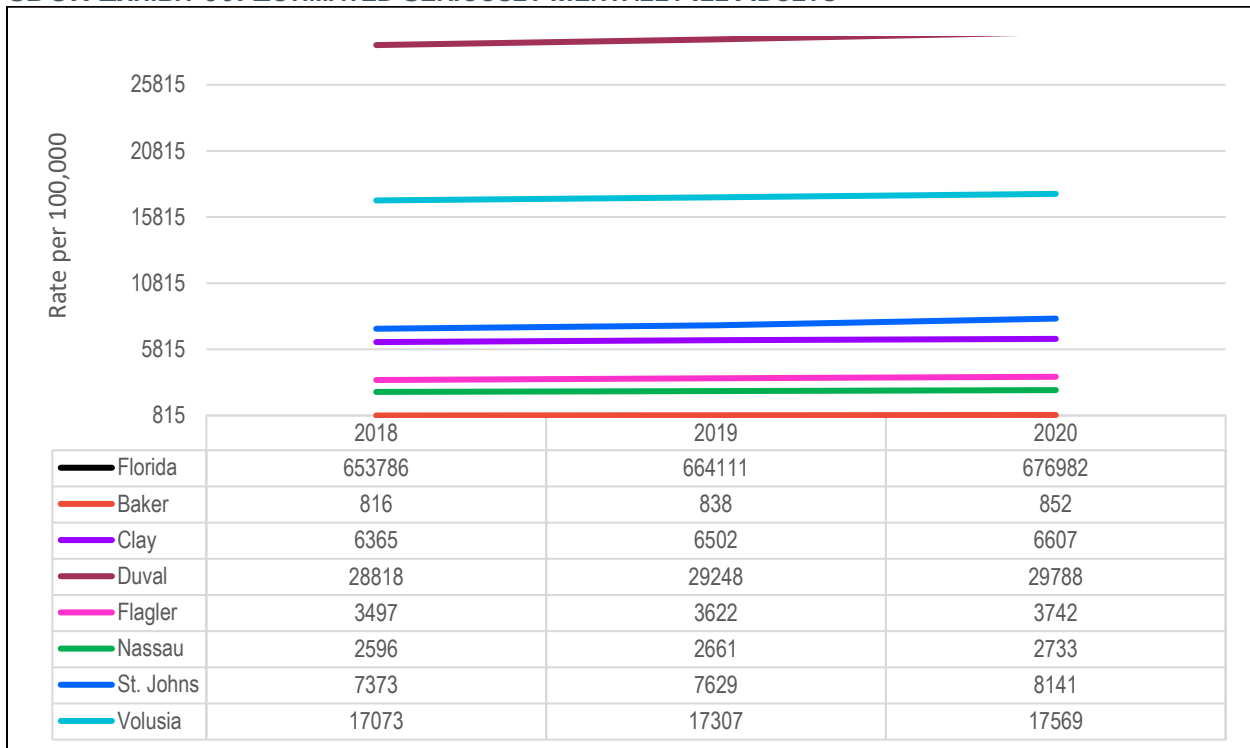
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Mental Disorders - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 88: HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AGE 65-74


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Mental Disorders - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

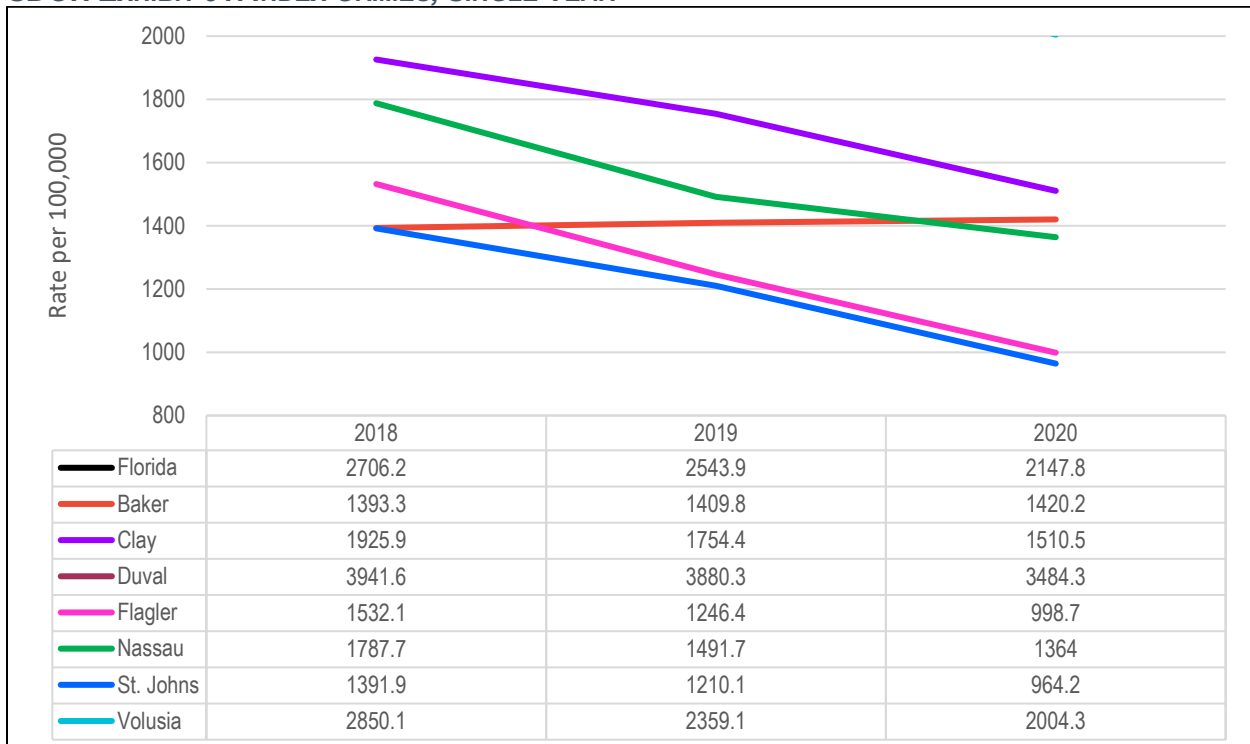
SDOH EXHIBIT 89: HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AGE 75+


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Mental Disorders - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

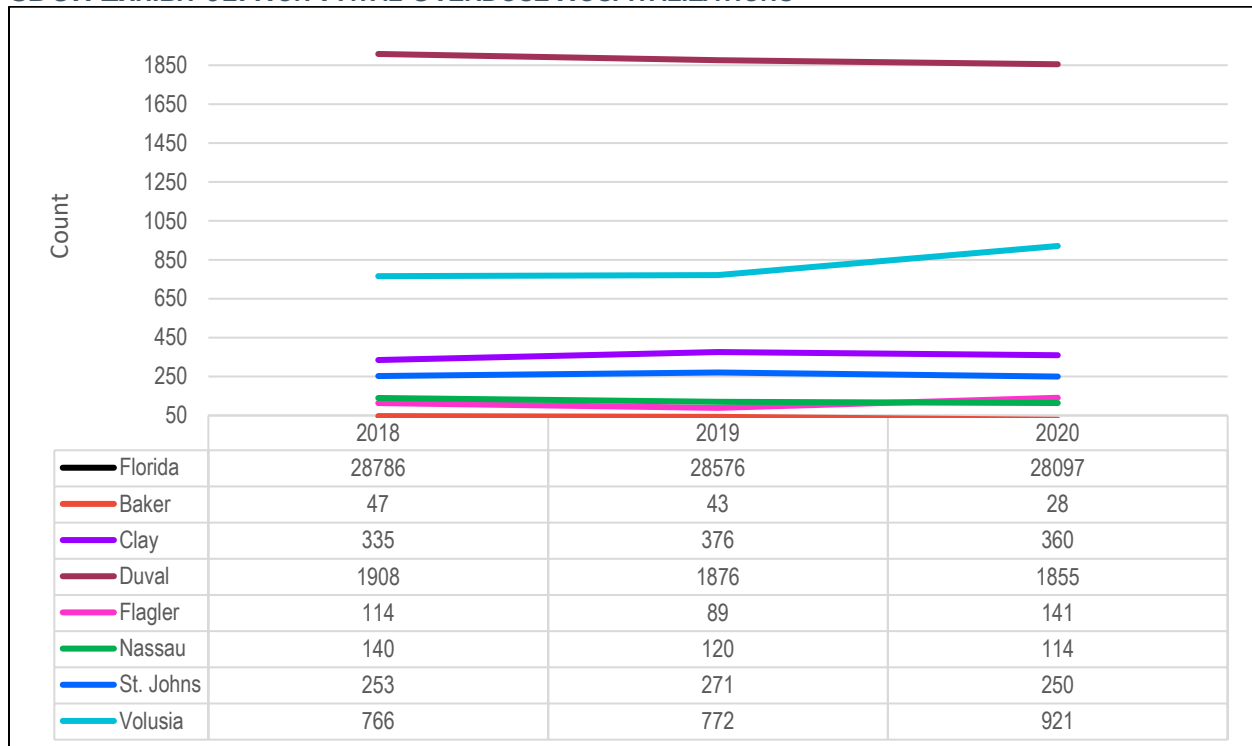
SDOH EXHIBIT 90: ESTIMATED SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS


Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Behavioral Health Barometer, 2020.

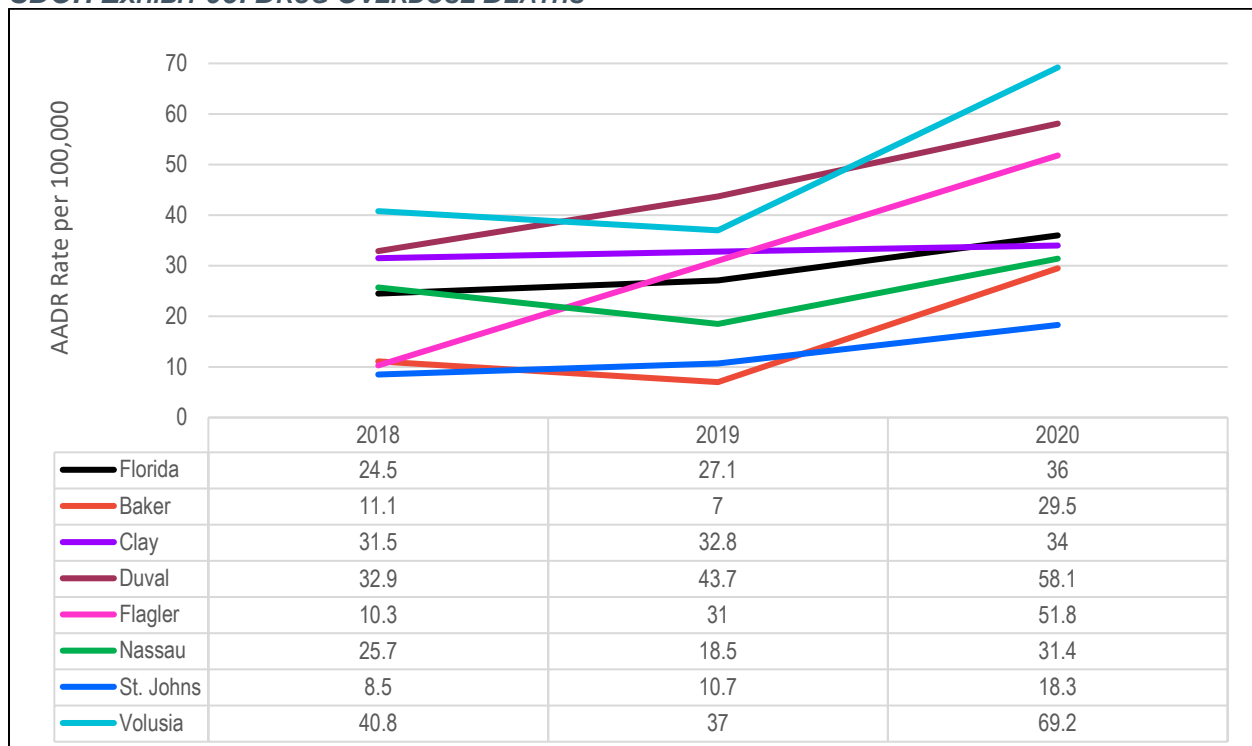
Link: [Estimated Seriously Mentally Ill Adults - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 91: INDEX CRIMES, SINGLE YEAR


Source: Substance Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2020. Link: [INDEX CRIMES - FLORIDA HEALTH CHARTS - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH \(FLHEALTHCHARTS.GOV\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 92: NON-FATAL OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATIONS


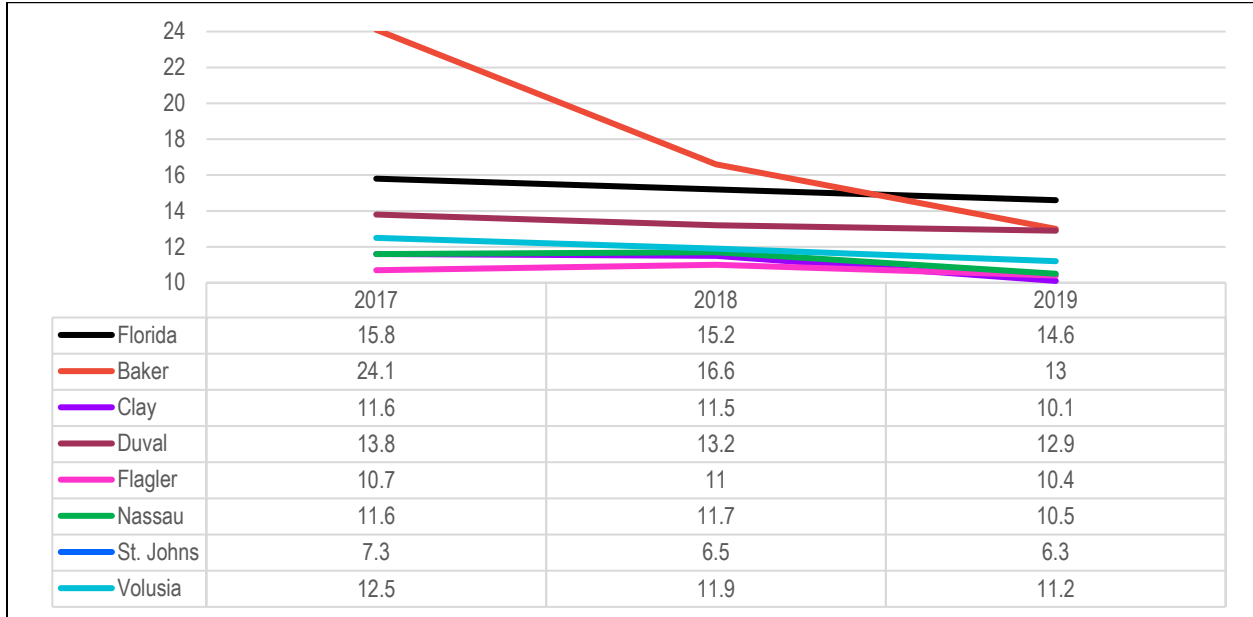
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration Link: [SUBSTANCE USE DASHBOARD: OVERVIEW | CHARTS \(FLHEALTHCHARTS.GOV\)](https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/substance-use-dashboard/overview)

SDOH EXHIBIT 93: DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS


Source: Substance Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2020. Link: [SUBSTANCE USE DASHBOARD: OVERVIEW | CHARTS \(FLHEALTHCHARTS.GOV\)](https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/substance-use-dashboard/overview)

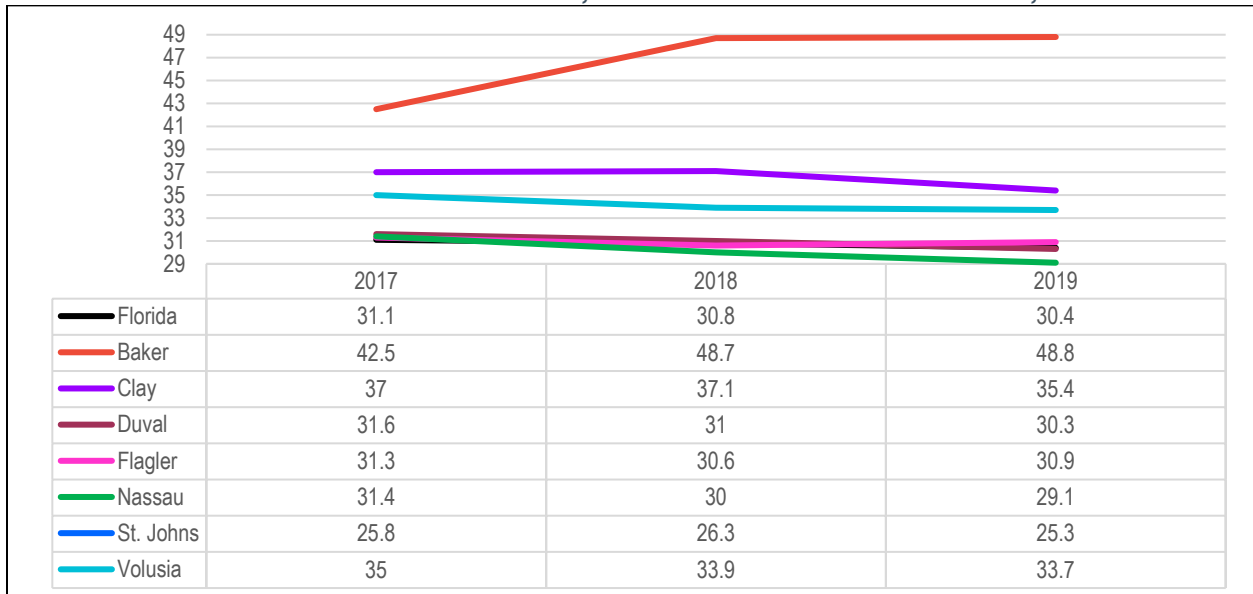
Education Access and Quality

SDOH EXHIBIT 94: LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR

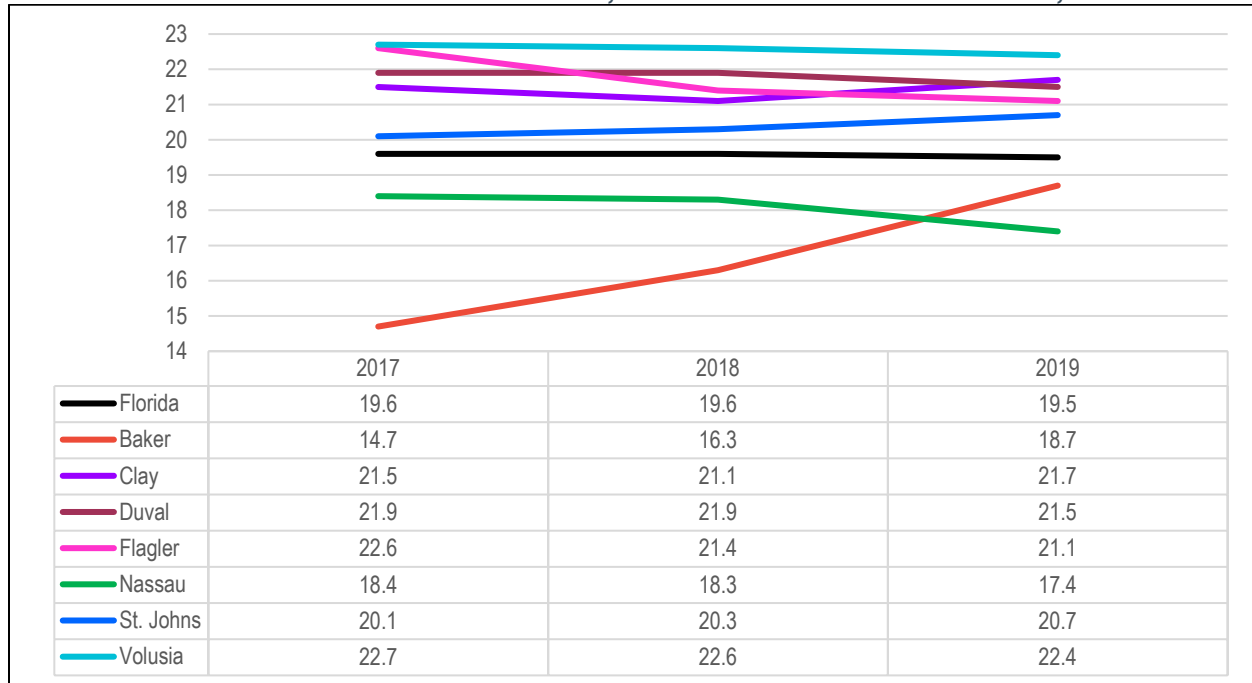


Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

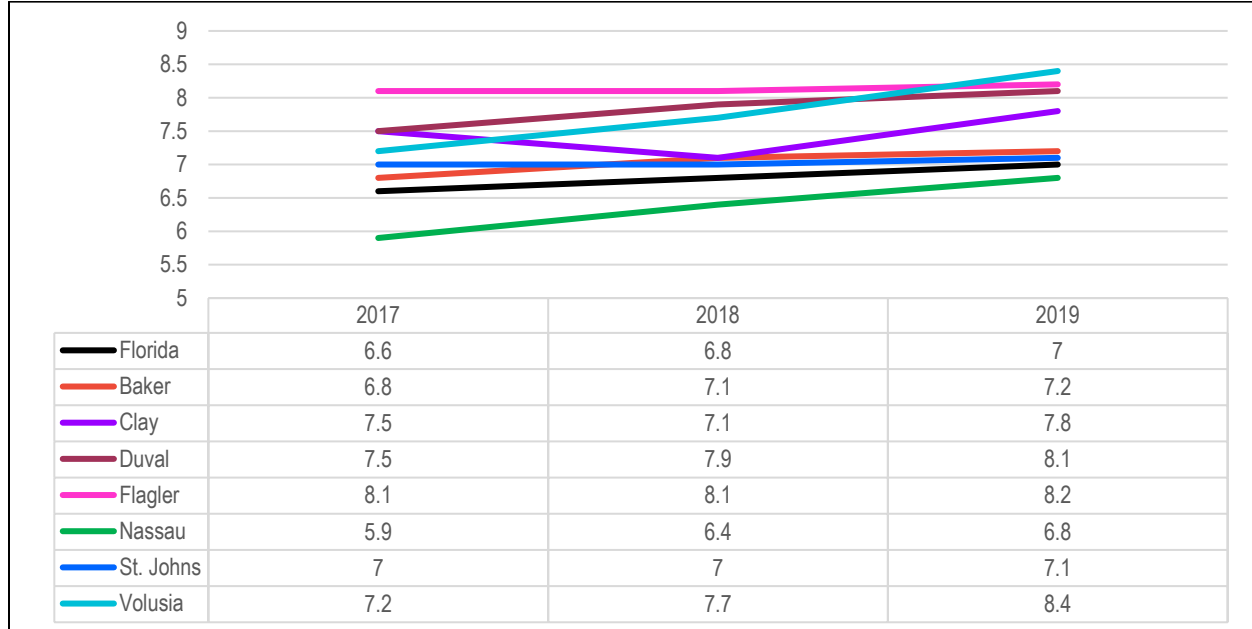
SDOH EXHIBIT 95: HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR



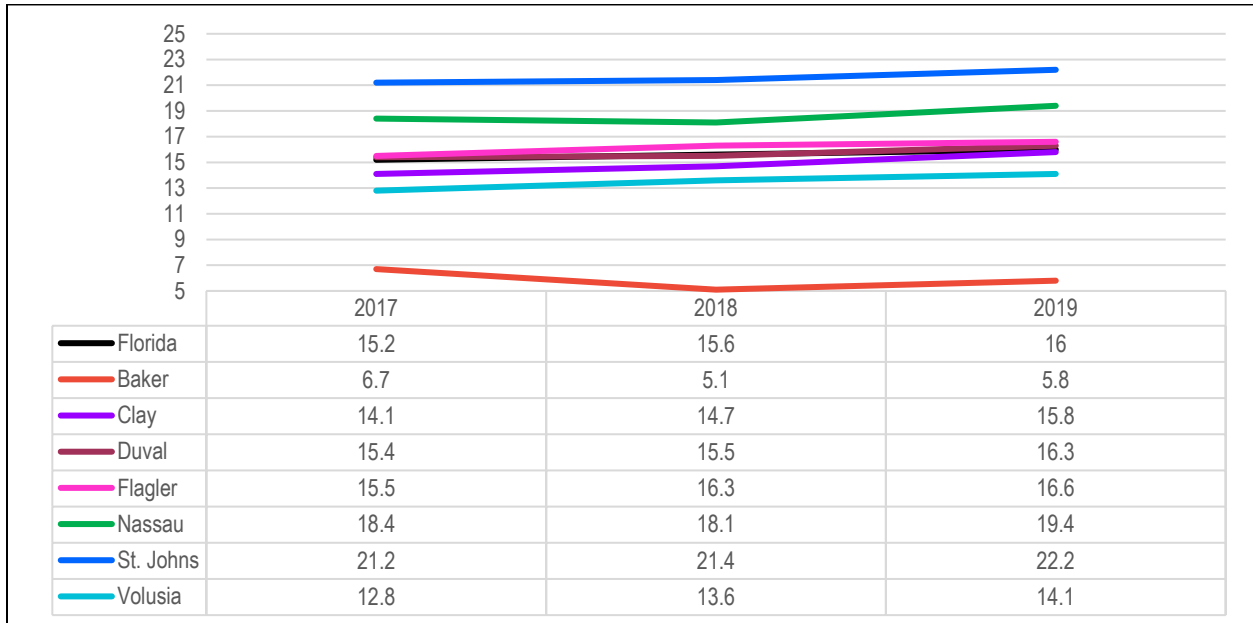
Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 96: SOME COLLEGE EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


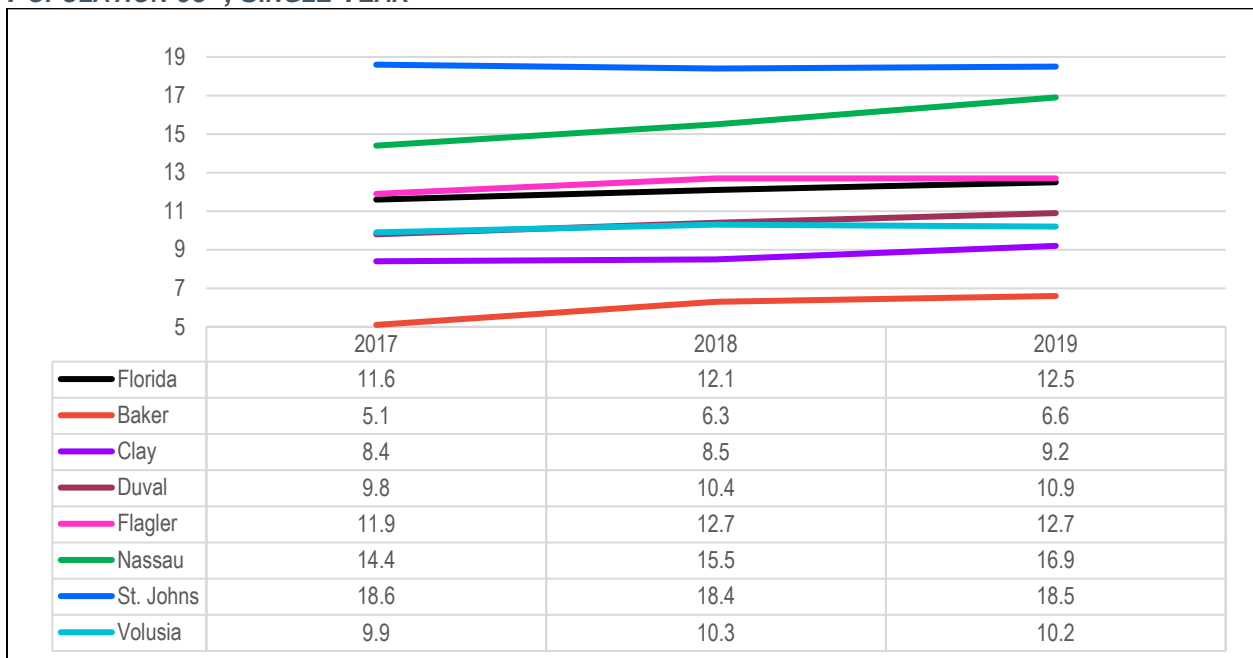
Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 97: ASSOCIATES DEGREE EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


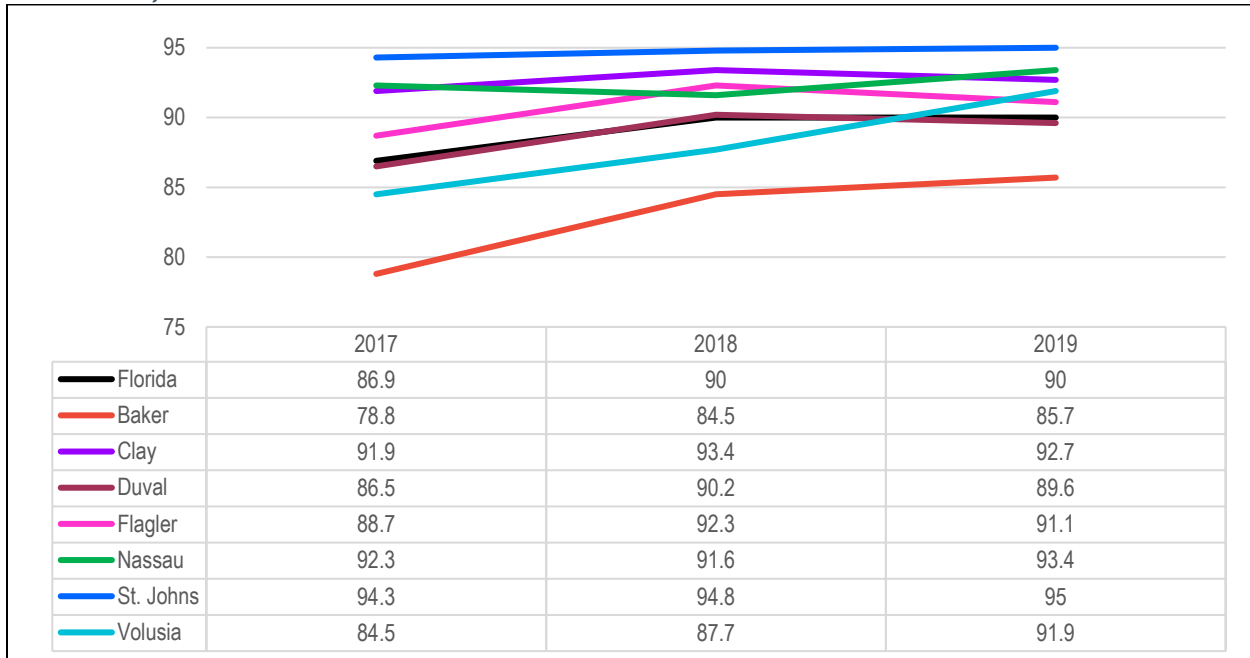
Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 98: BACHELORS DEGREE EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

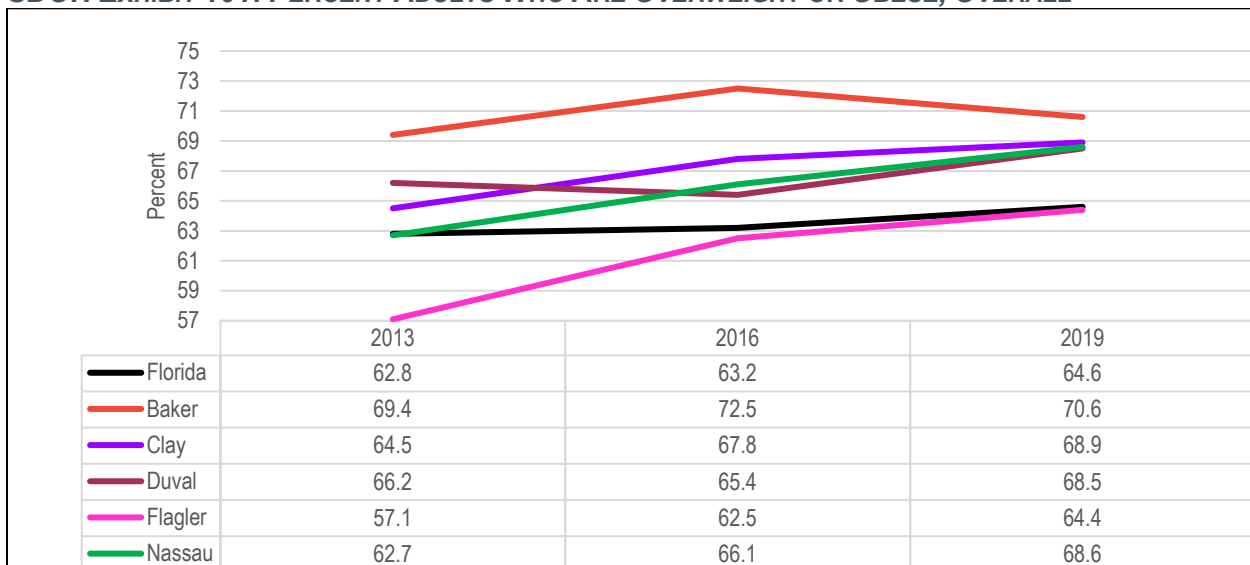
SDOH EXHIBIT 99: GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE EDUCATION, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65+, SINGLE YEAR


Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 100: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE, PERCENTAGE OF STUDENT COHORT SINCE 9TH GRADE, SINGLE YEAR


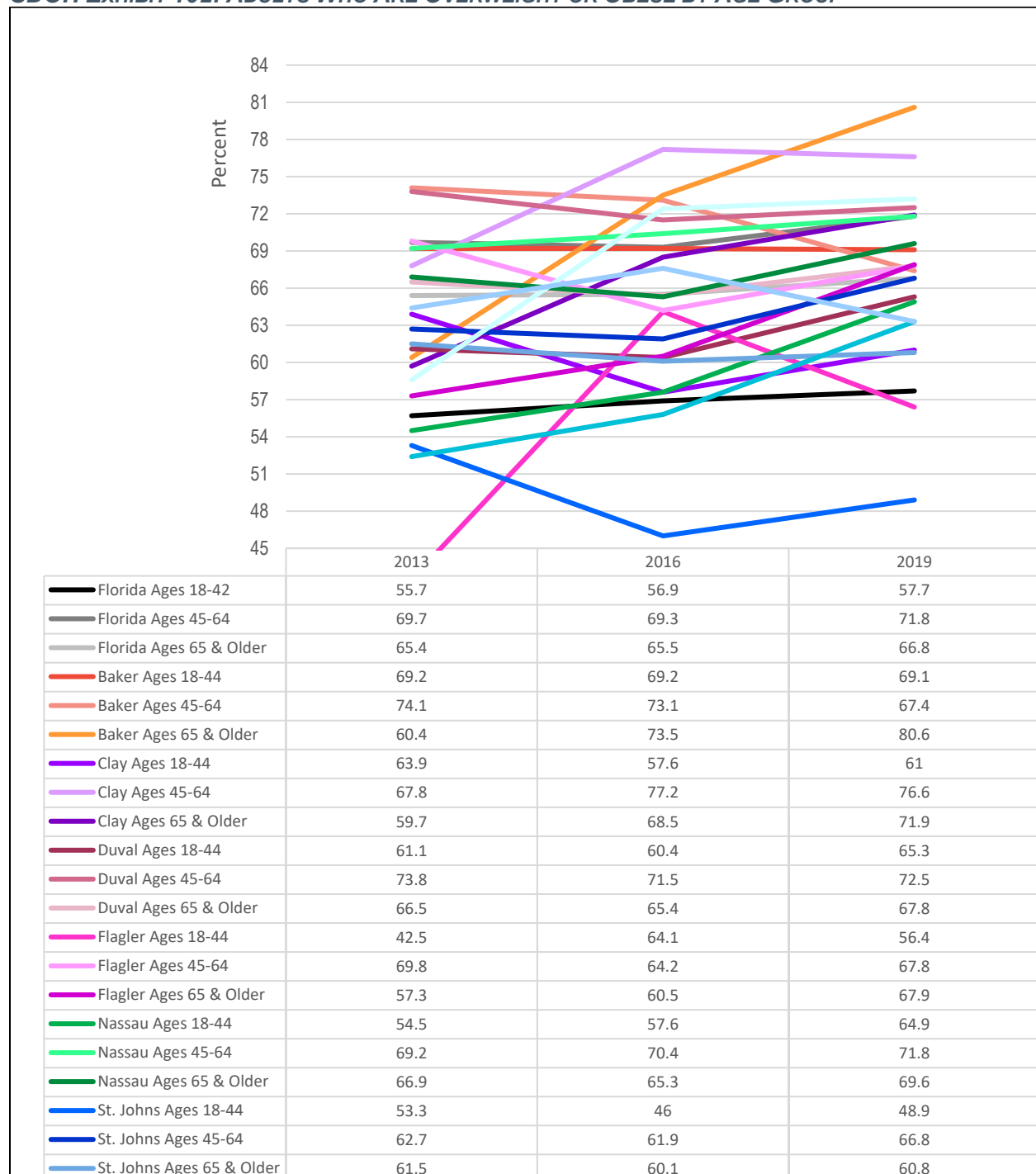
Source: US Bureau of the Census, ACS Table B15001, 2022. Link: [B15001: SEX BY AGE BY EDUCATIONAL... - Census Bureau Table](#)

Healthcare Access and Quality

SDOH EXHIBIT 101: PERCENT ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE, OVERALL


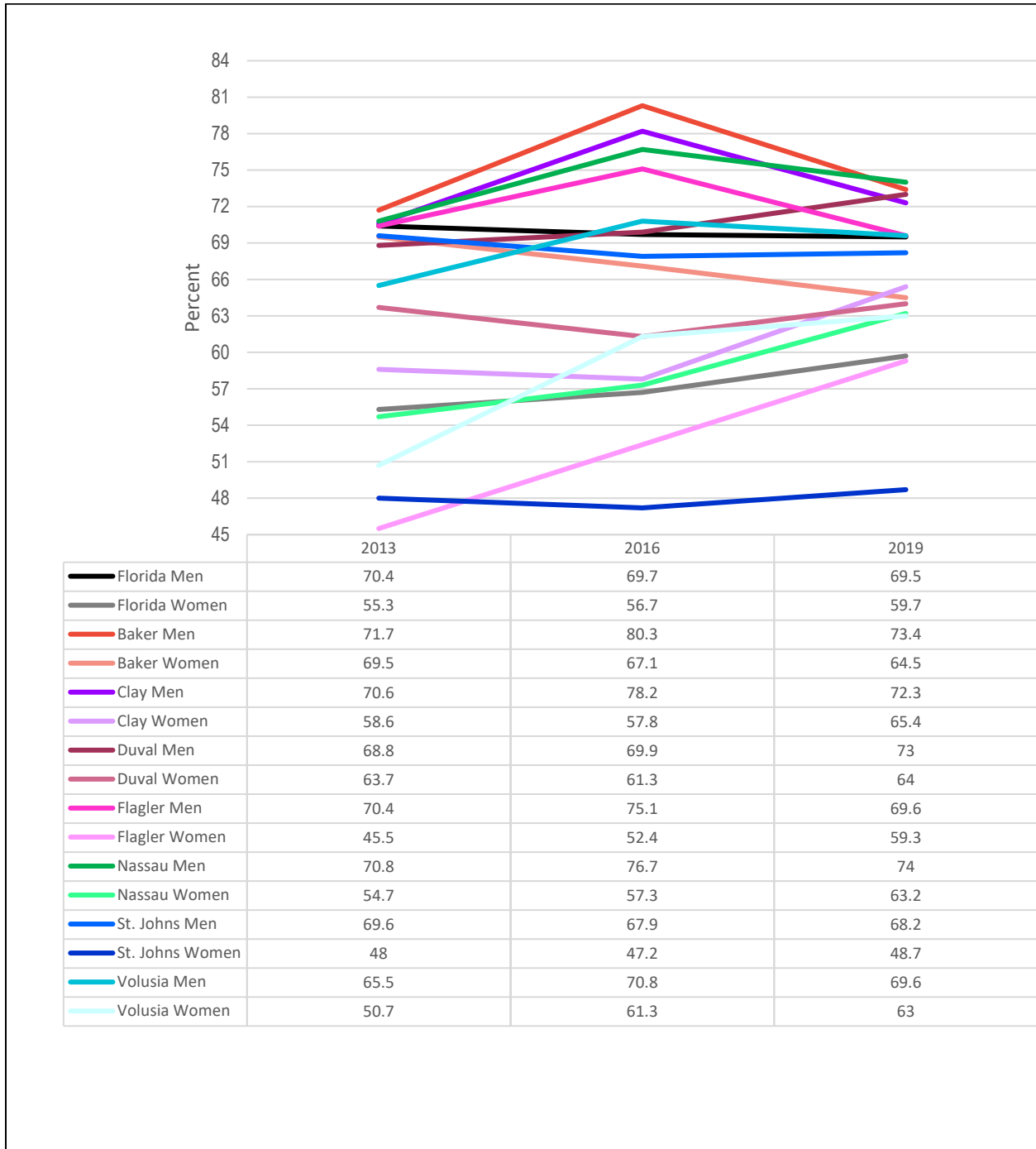
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 102: ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE BY AGE GROUP

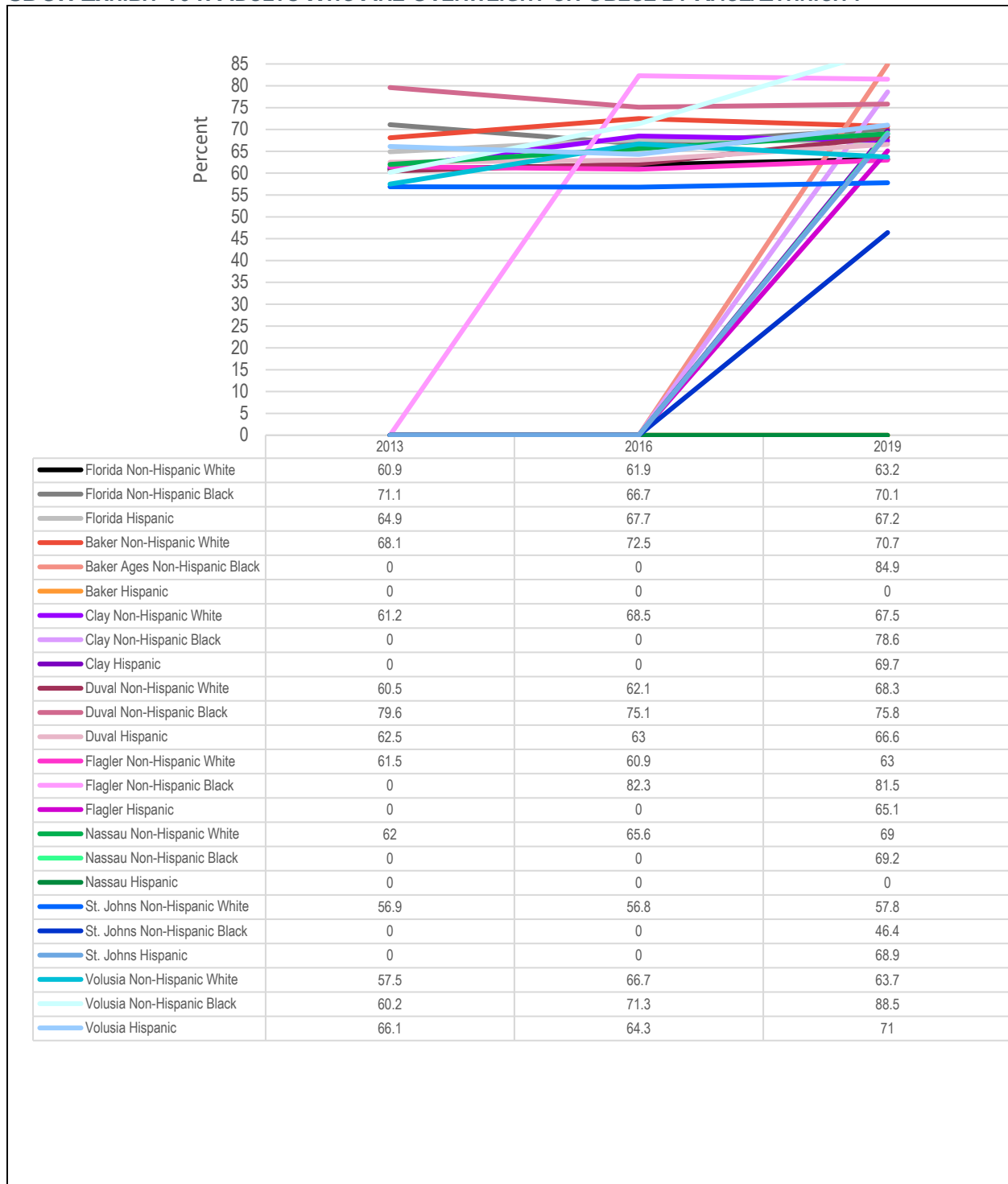


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

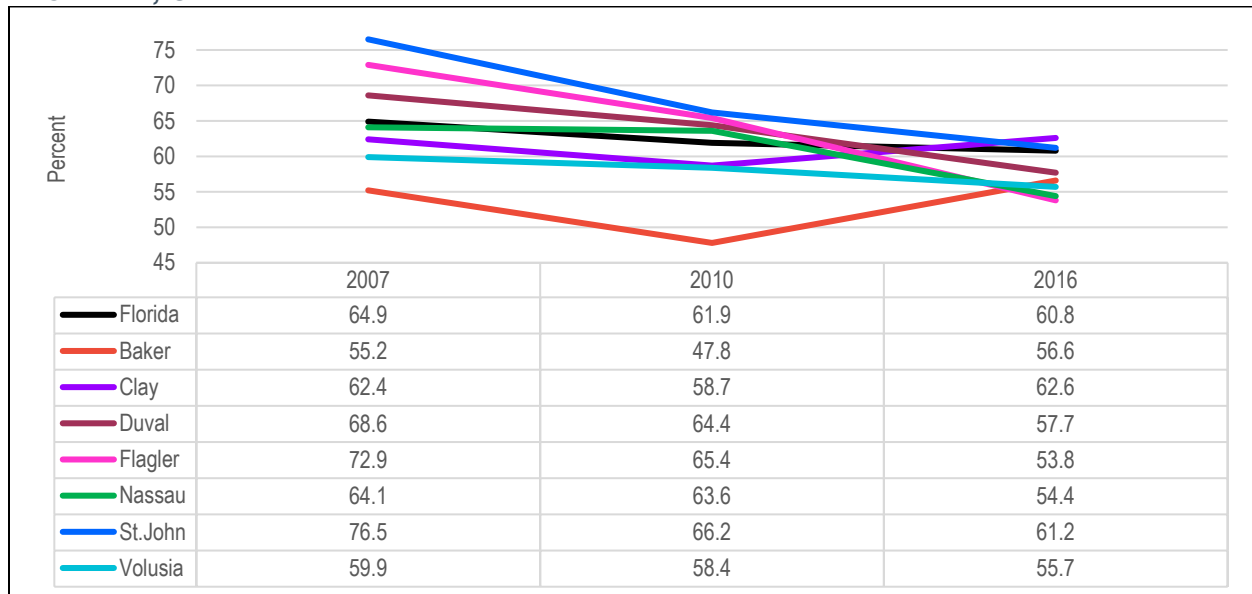
SDOH EXHIBIT 103: ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE BY SEX



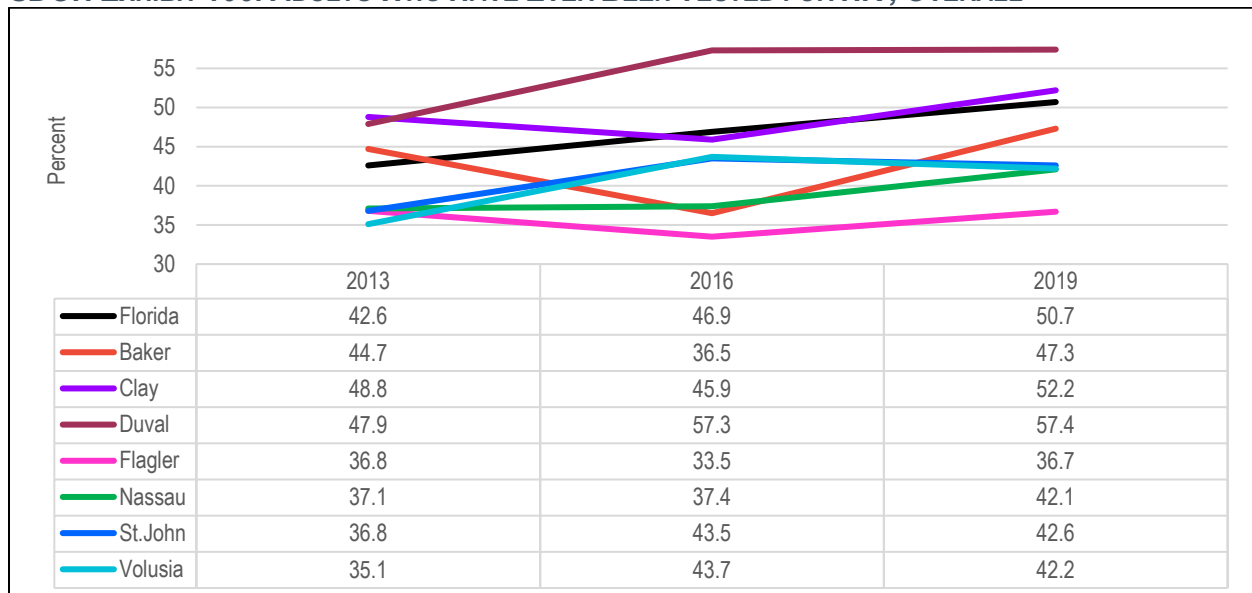
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 104: ADULTS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE BY RACE/ETHNICITY


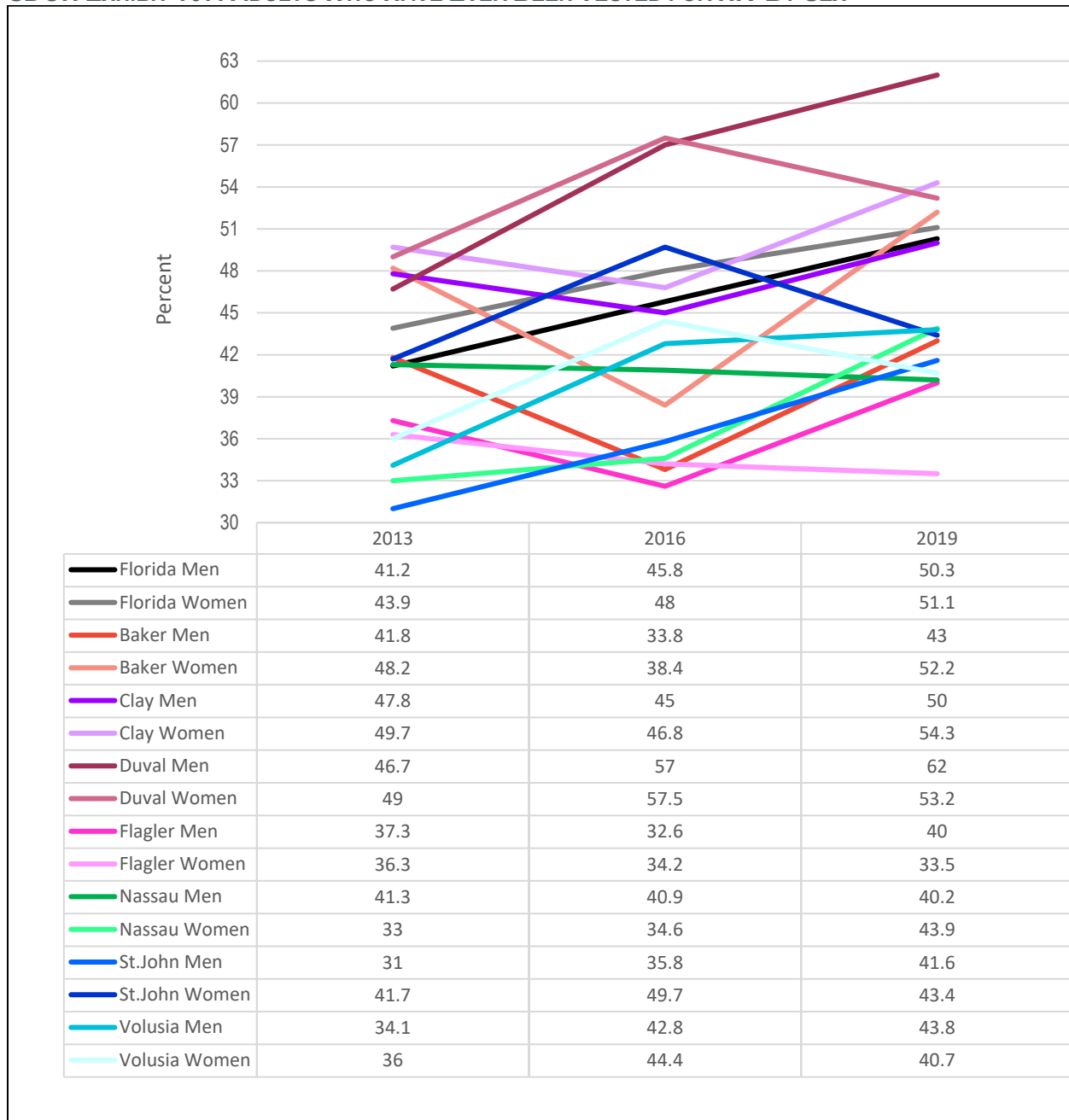
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 105: WOMEN 40 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED A MAMMOGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR, OVERALL


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

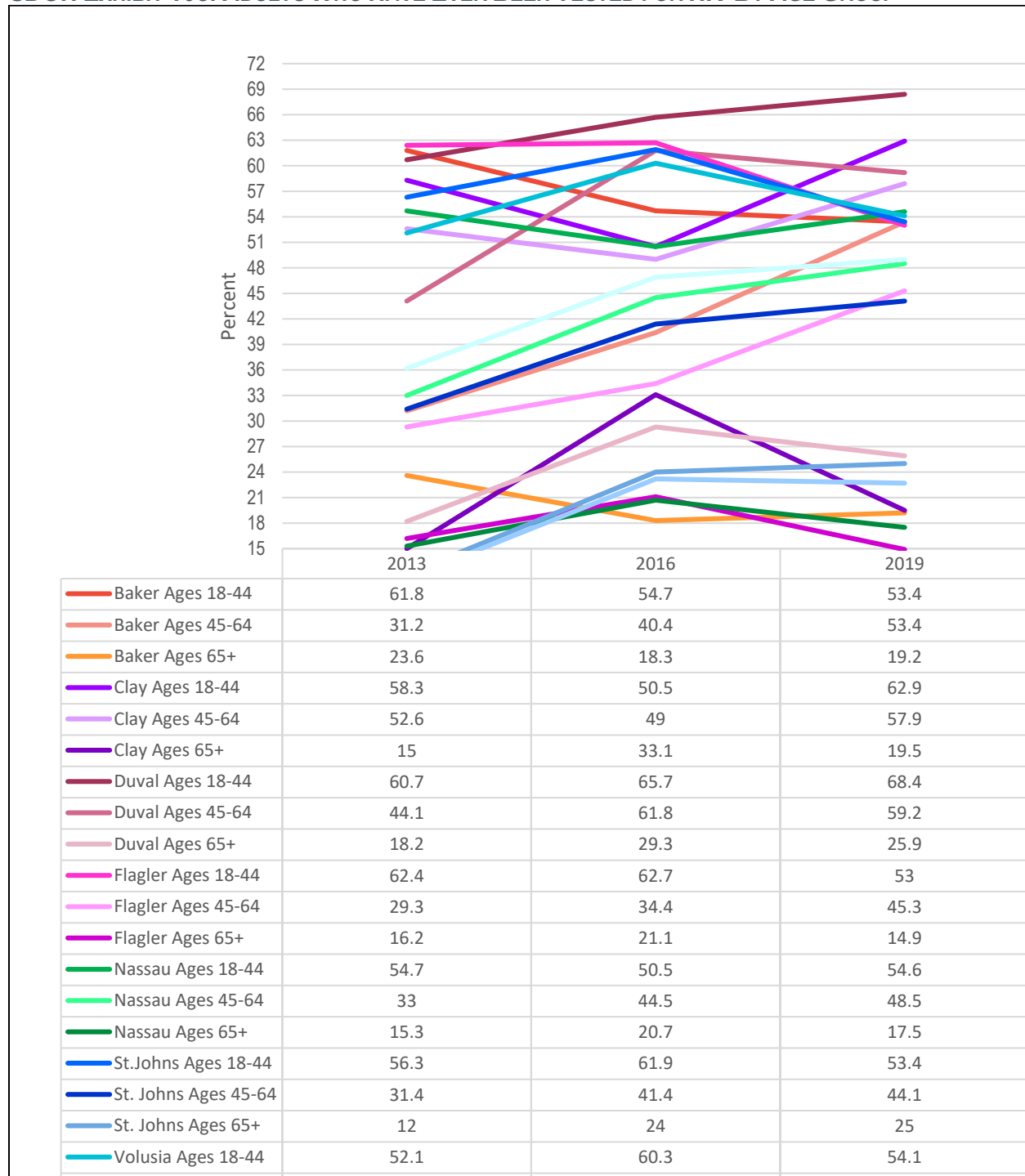
SDOH EXHIBIT 106: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV, OVERALL


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 107: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV BY SEX


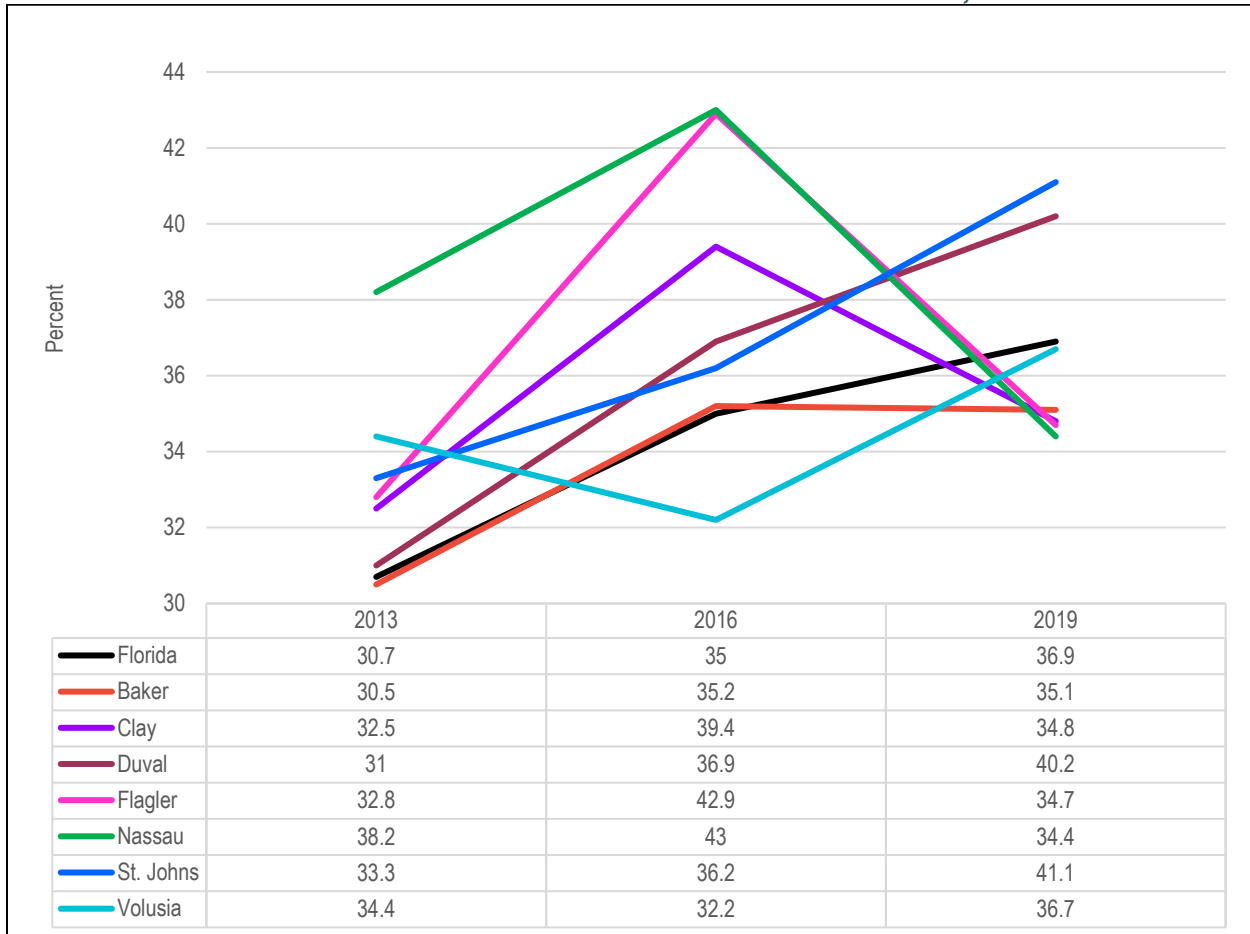
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 108: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV BY AGE GROUP

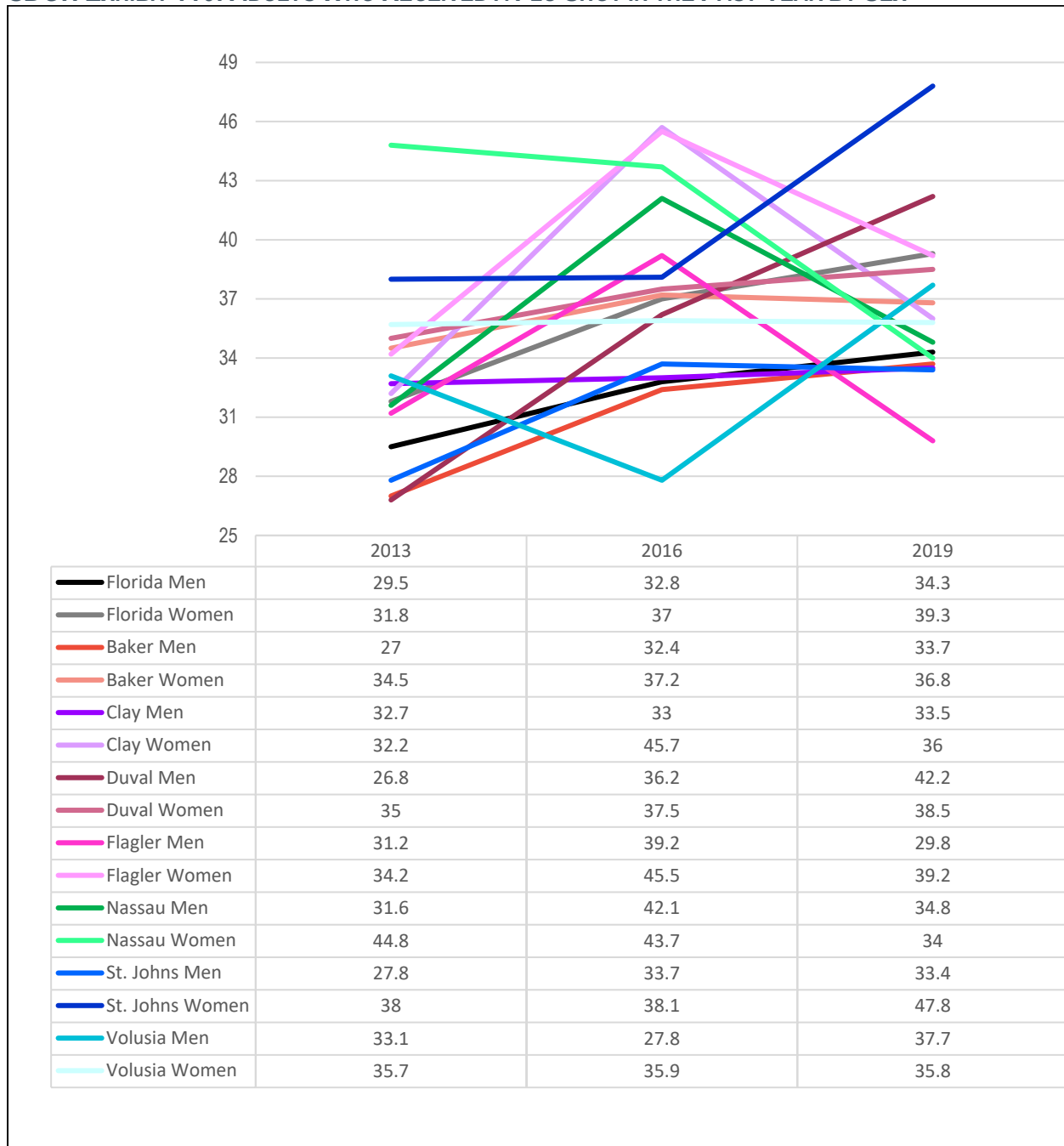


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 109: ADULTS WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN THE PAST YEAR, OVERALL

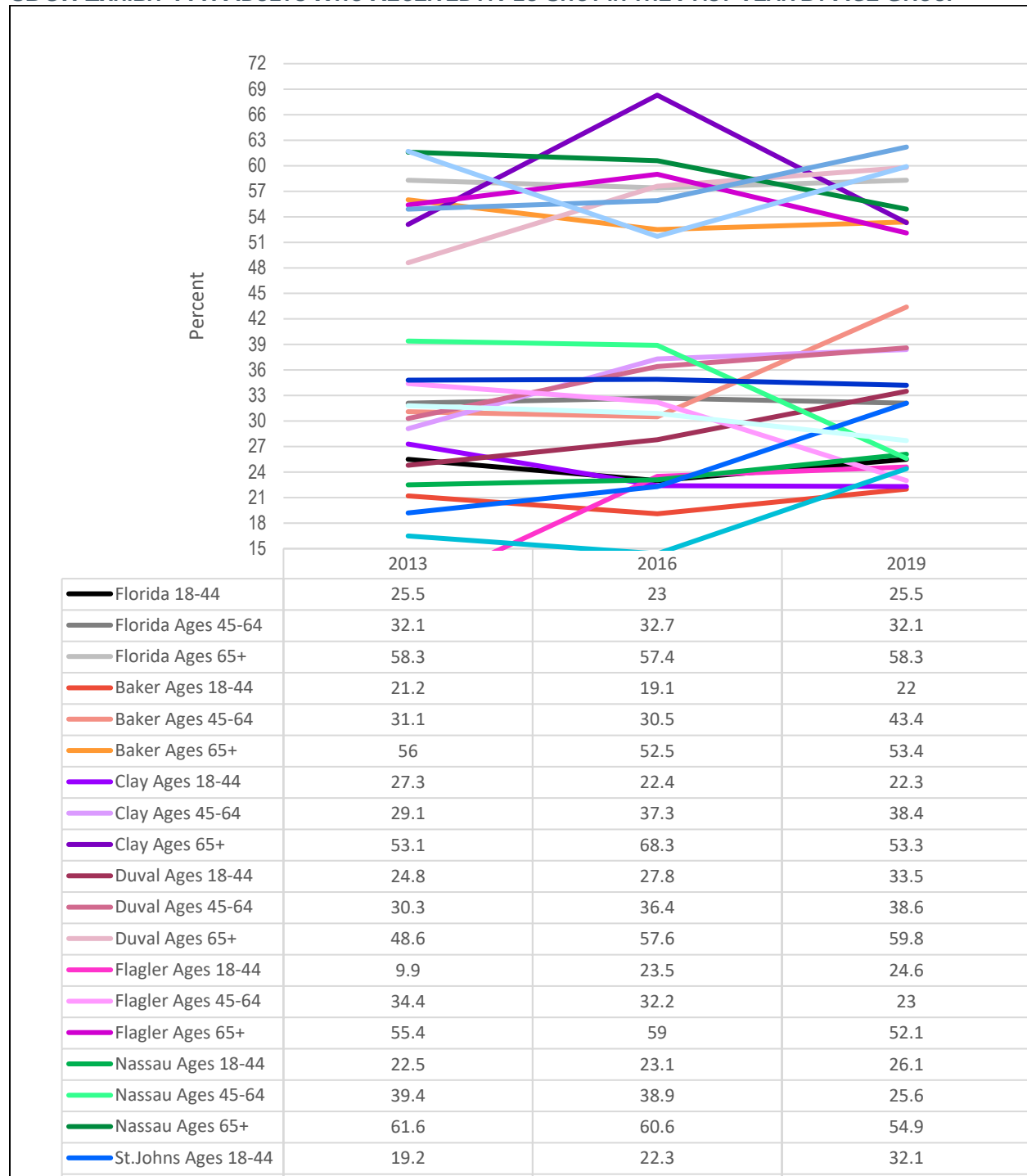


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 110: ADULTS WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN THE PAST YEAR BY SEX


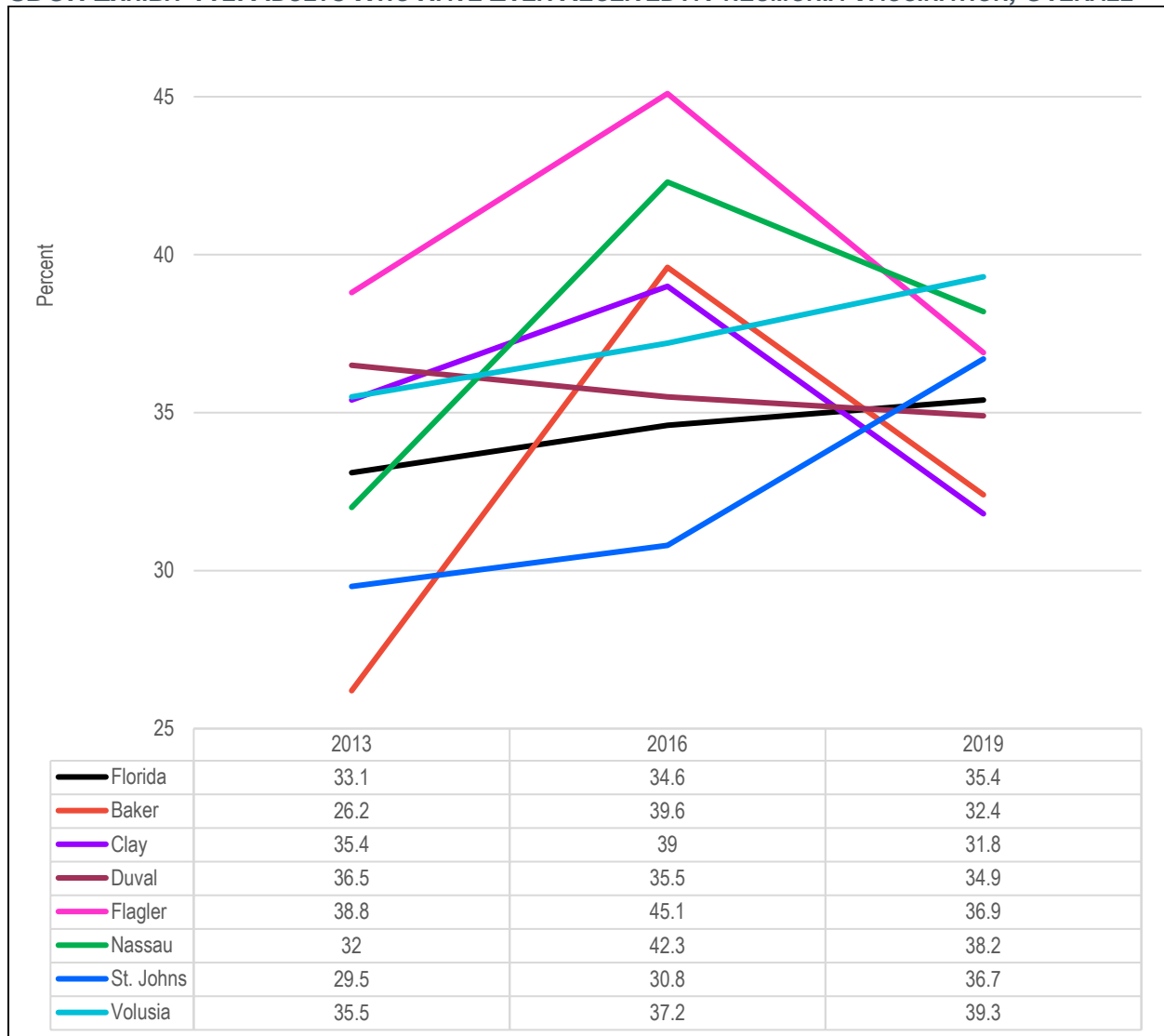
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 111: ADULTS WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN THE PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP



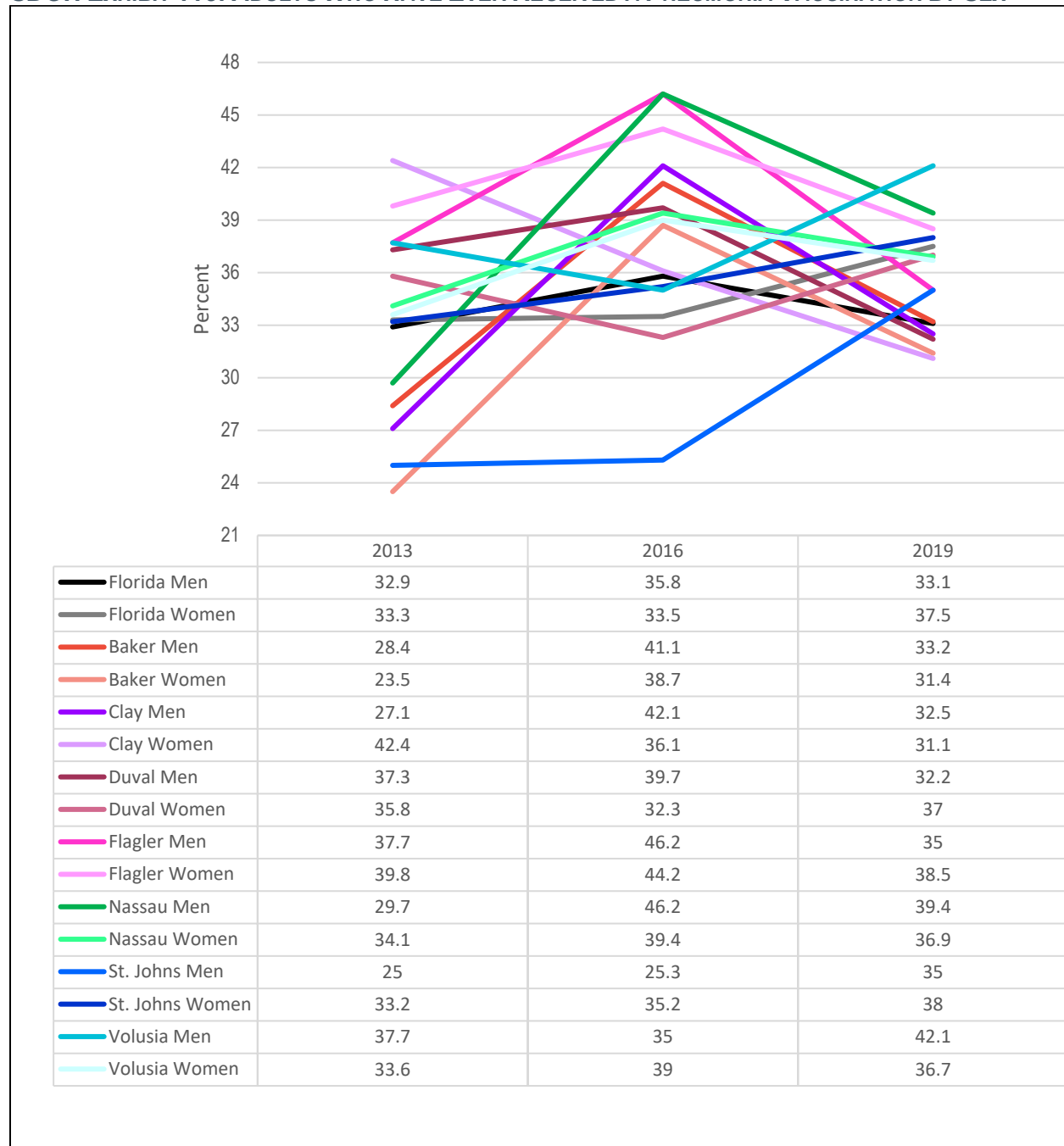
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 112: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMONIA VACCINATION, OVERALL

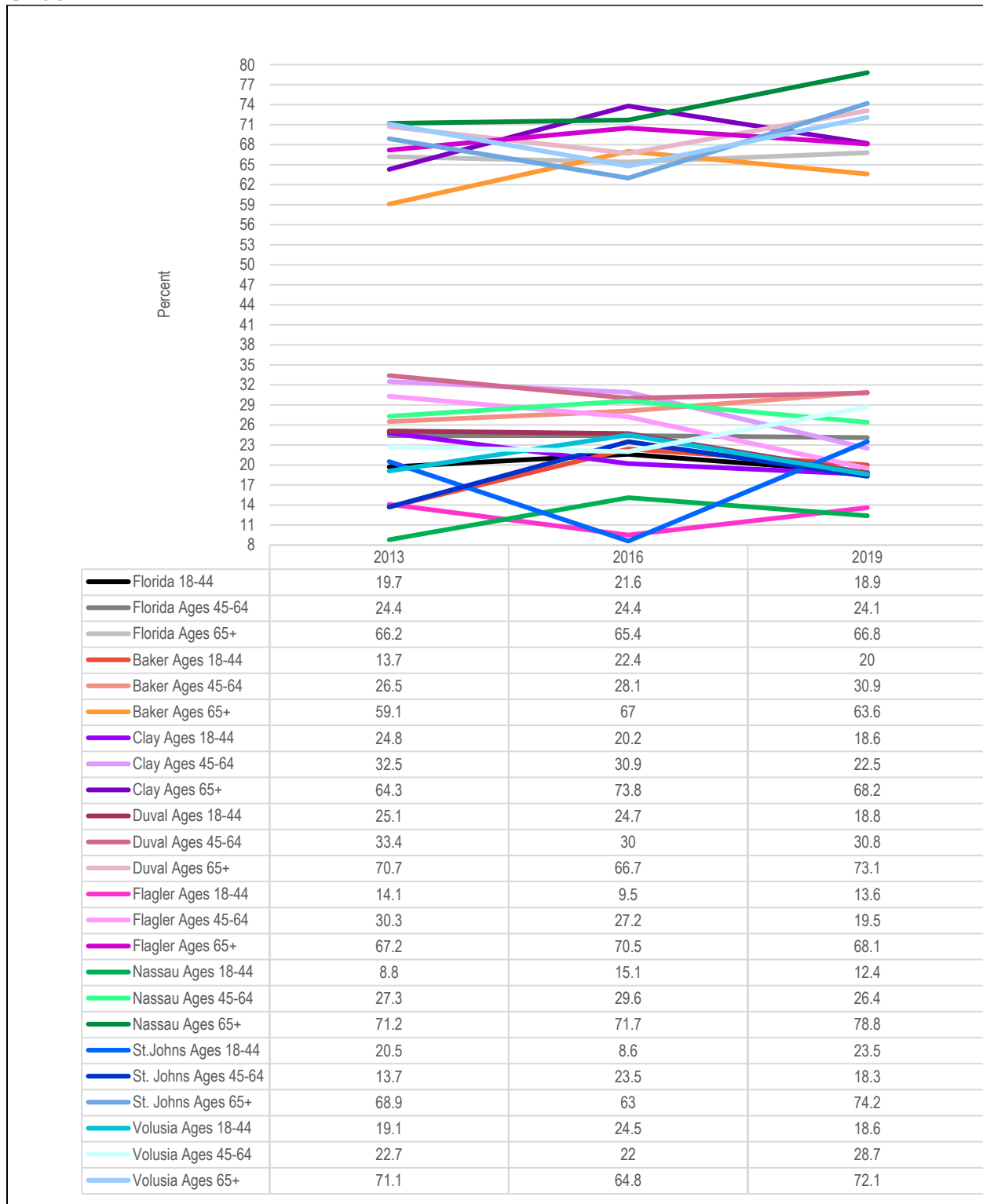


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 113: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMONIA VACCINATION BY SEX

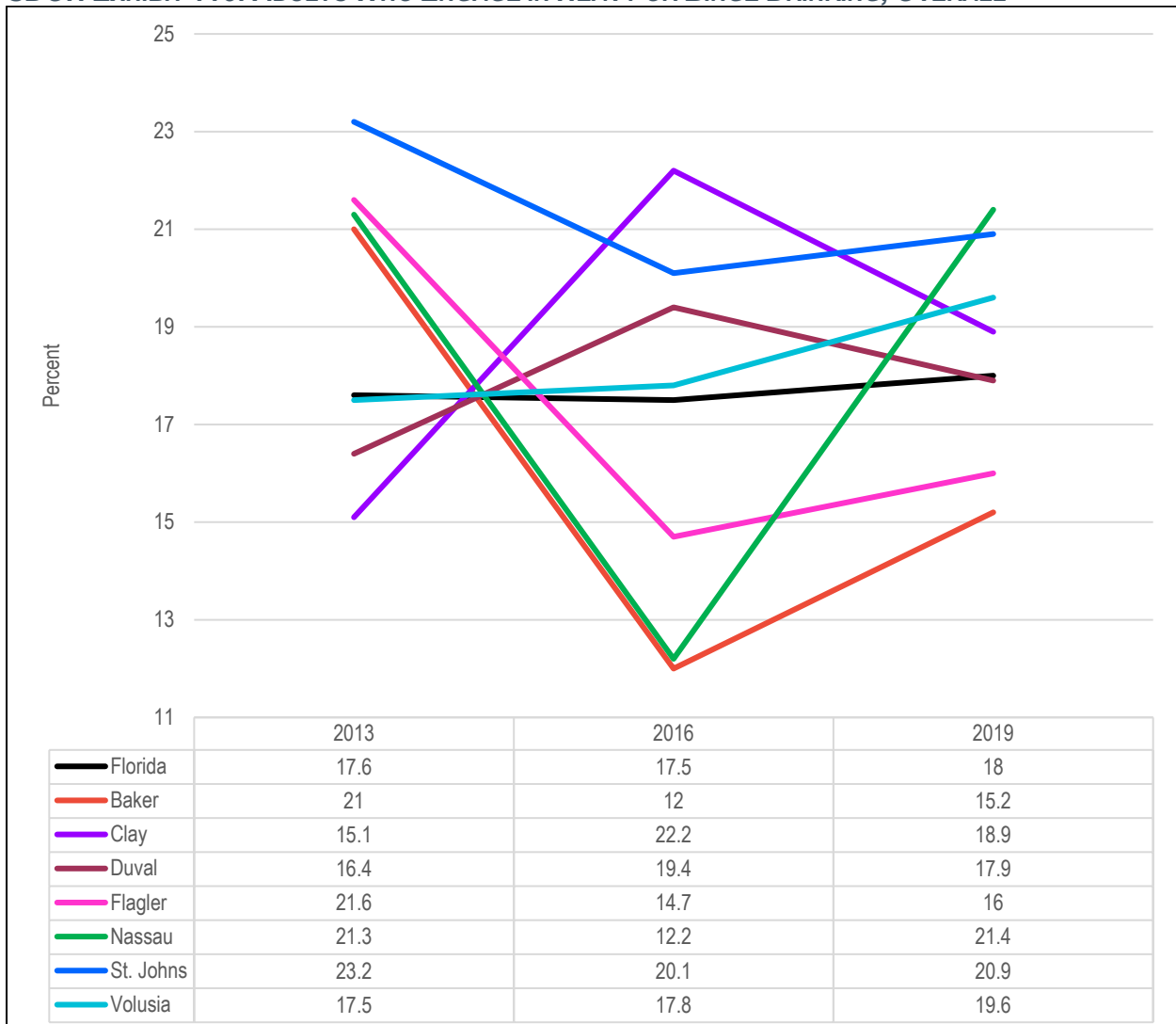


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 114: ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMONIA VACCINATION BY AGE GROUP


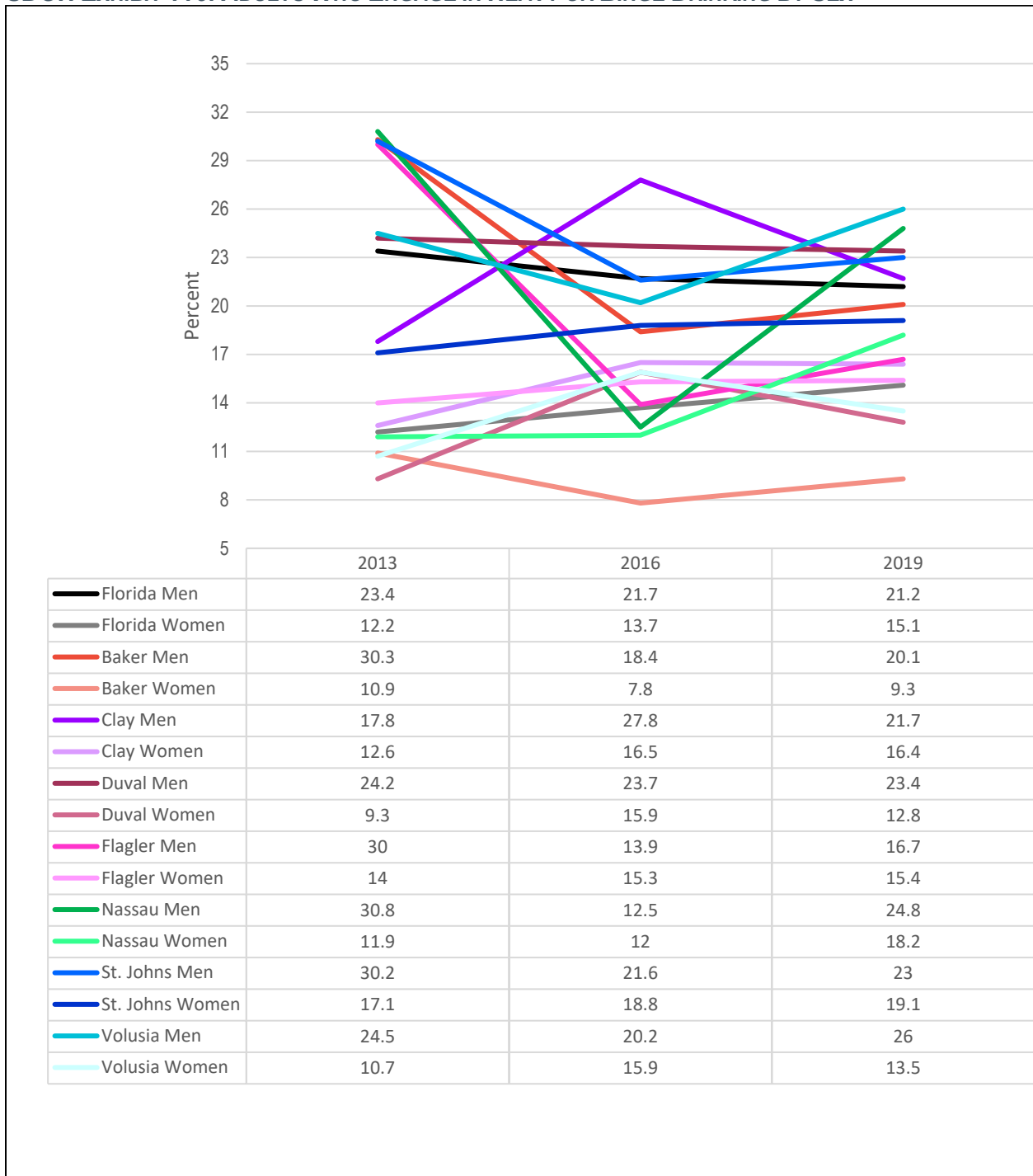
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 115: ADULTS WHO ENGAGE IN HEAVY OR BINGE DRINKING, OVERALL



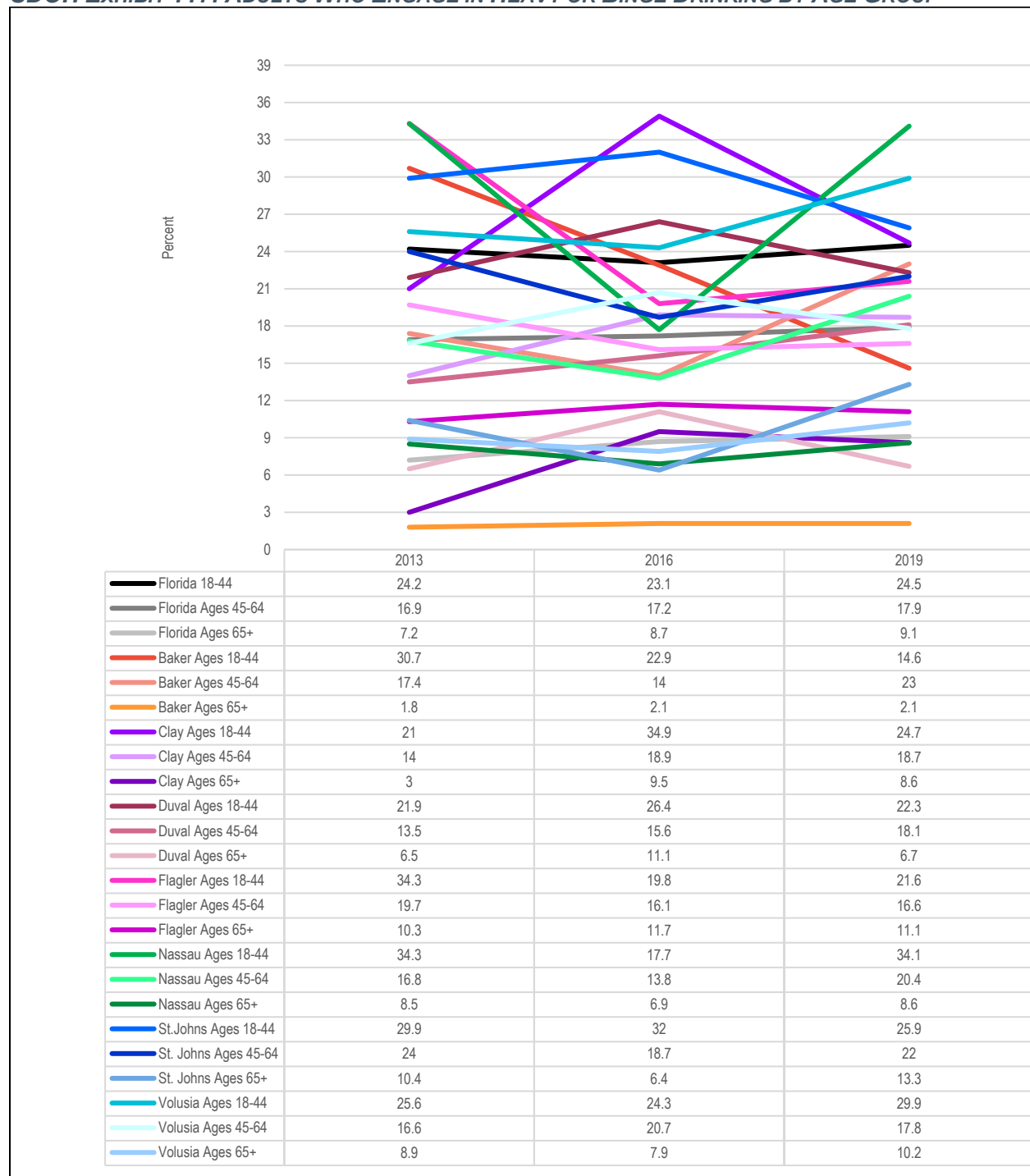
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 116: ADULTS WHO ENGAGE IN HEAVY OR BINGE DRINKING BY SEX



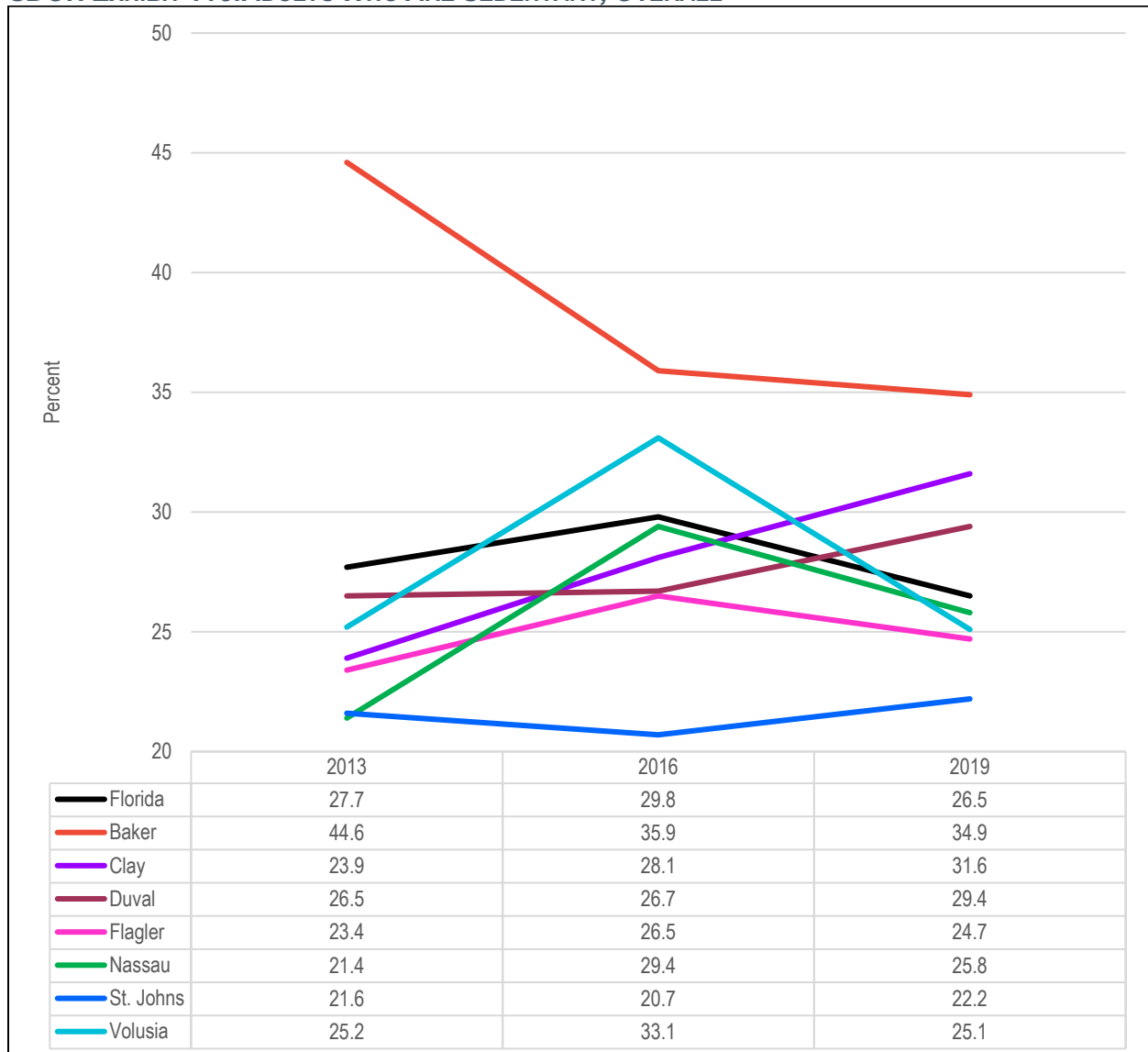
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 117: ADULTS WHO ENGAGE IN HEAVY OR BINGE DRINKING BY AGE GROUP

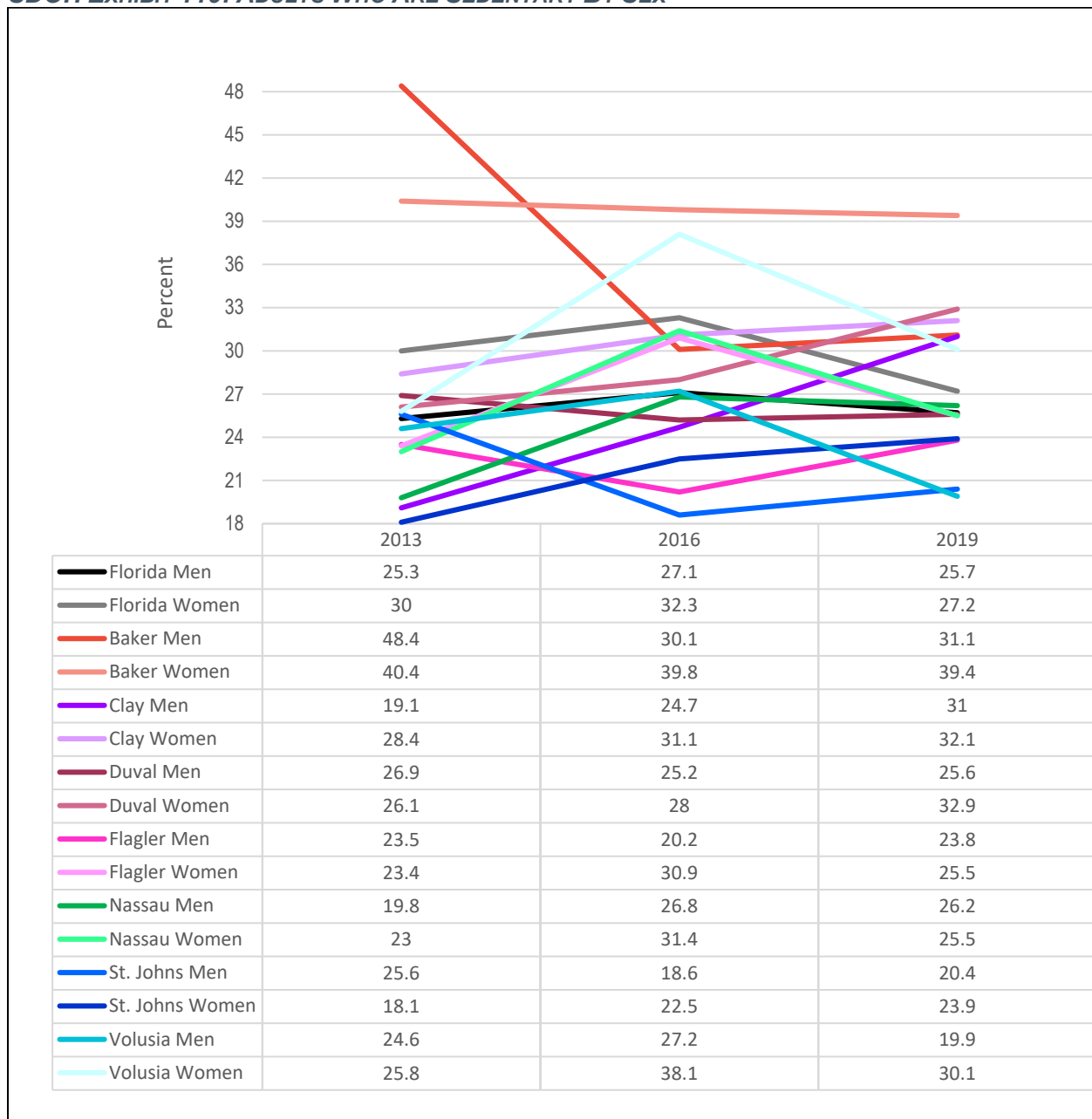


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 118: ADULTS WHO ARE SEDENTARY, OVERALL

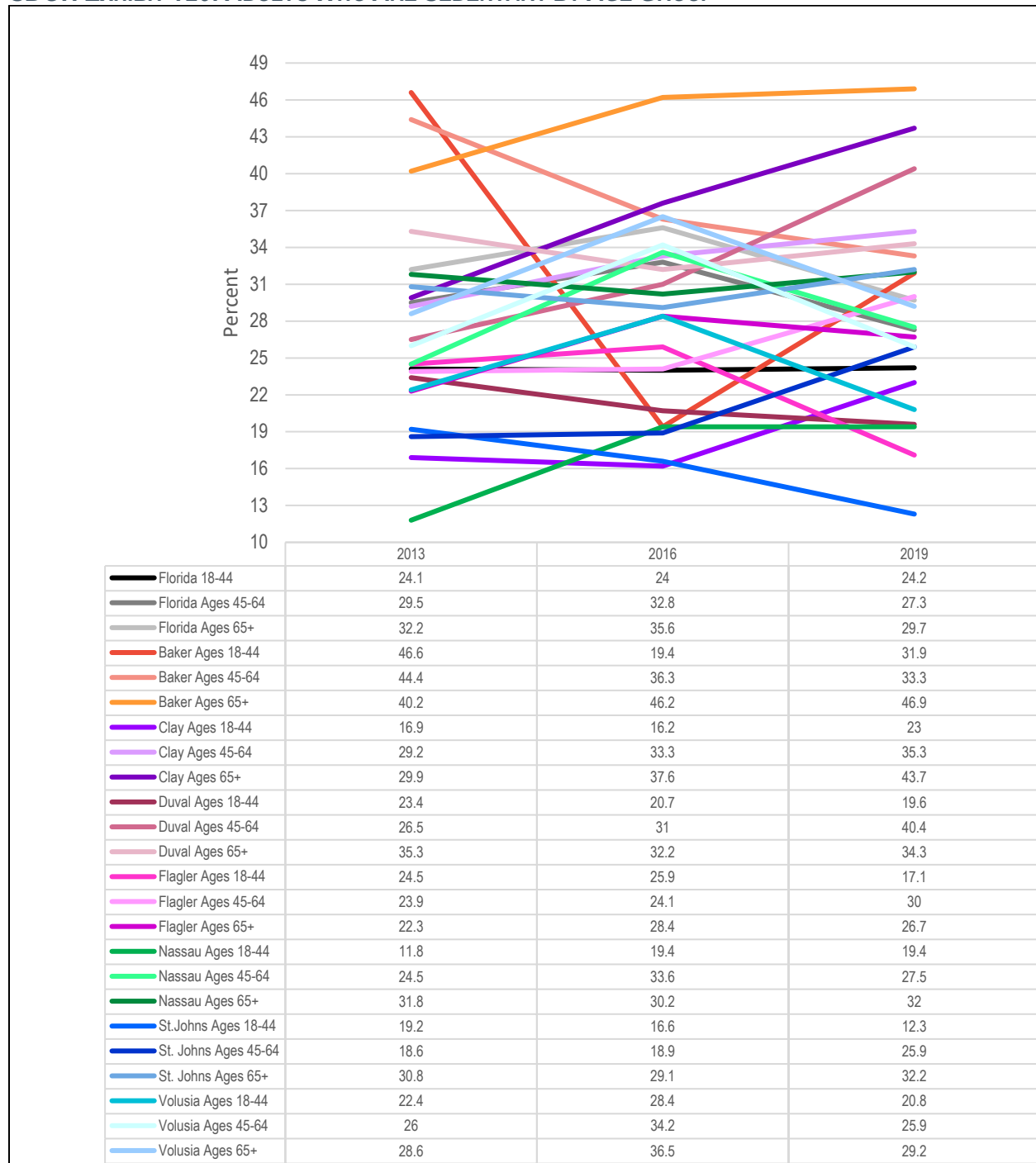


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 119: ADULTS WHO ARE SEDENTARY BY SEX


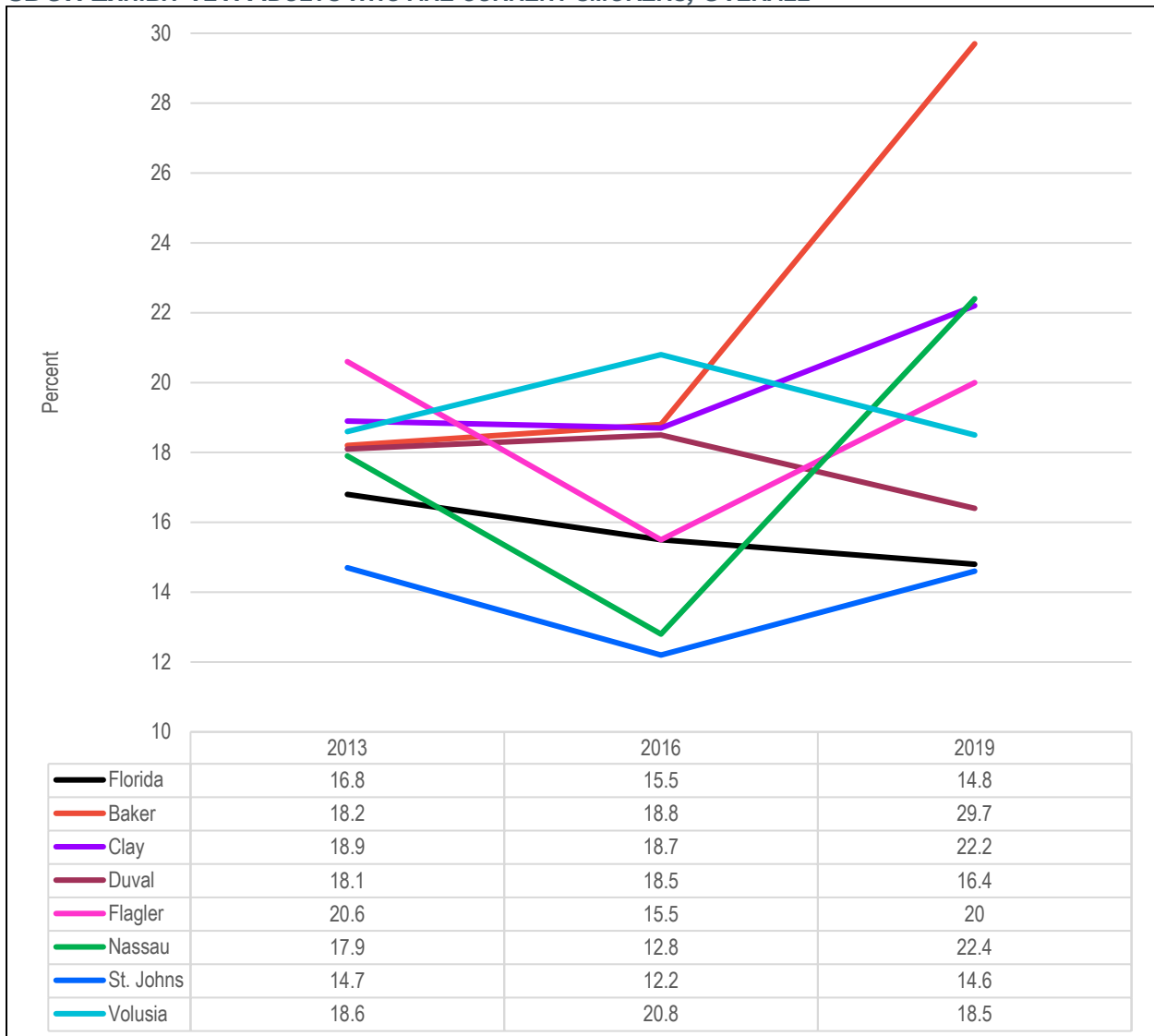
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 120: ADULTS WHO ARE SEDENTARY BY AGE GROUP

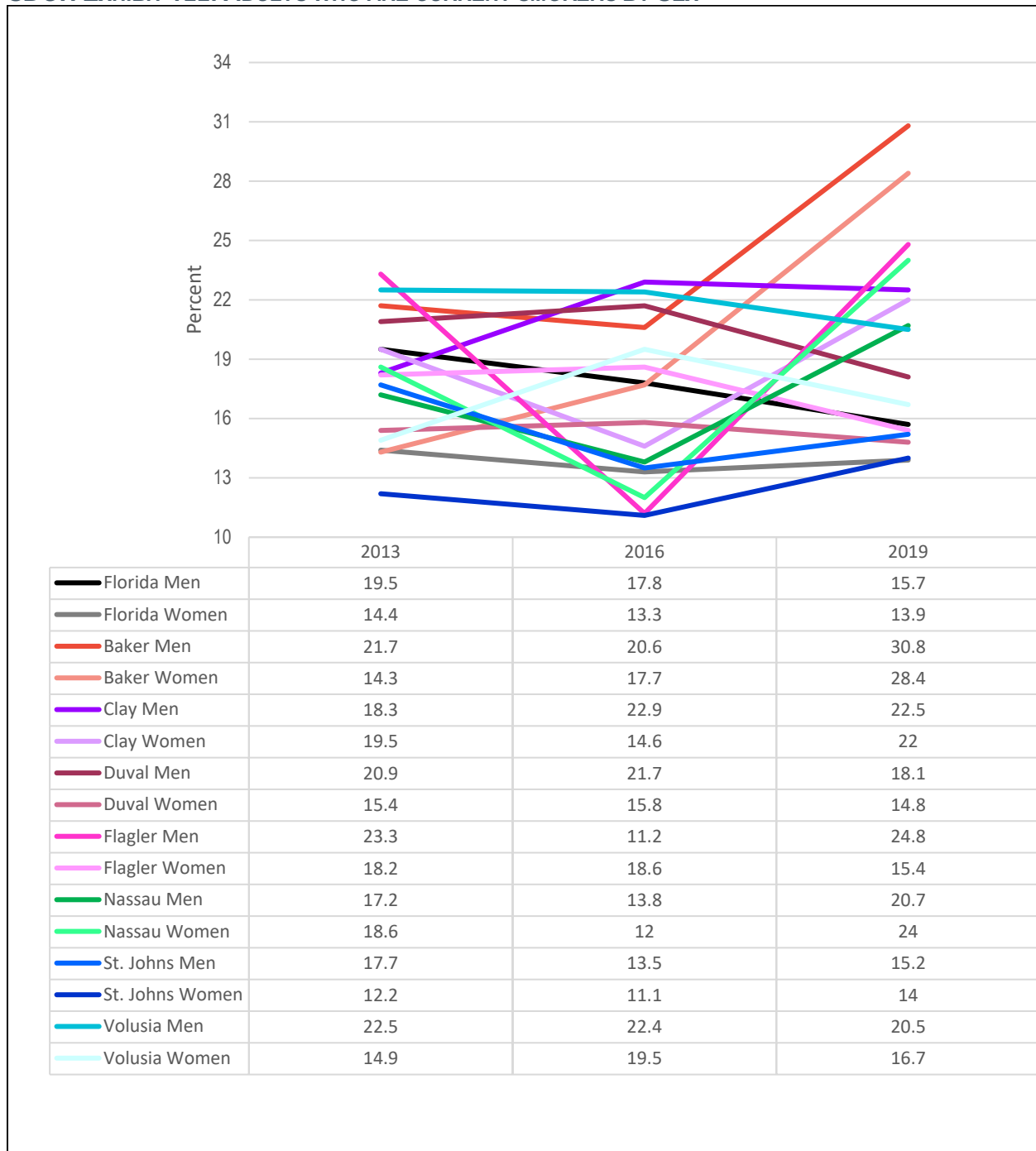


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 121: ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS, OVERALL

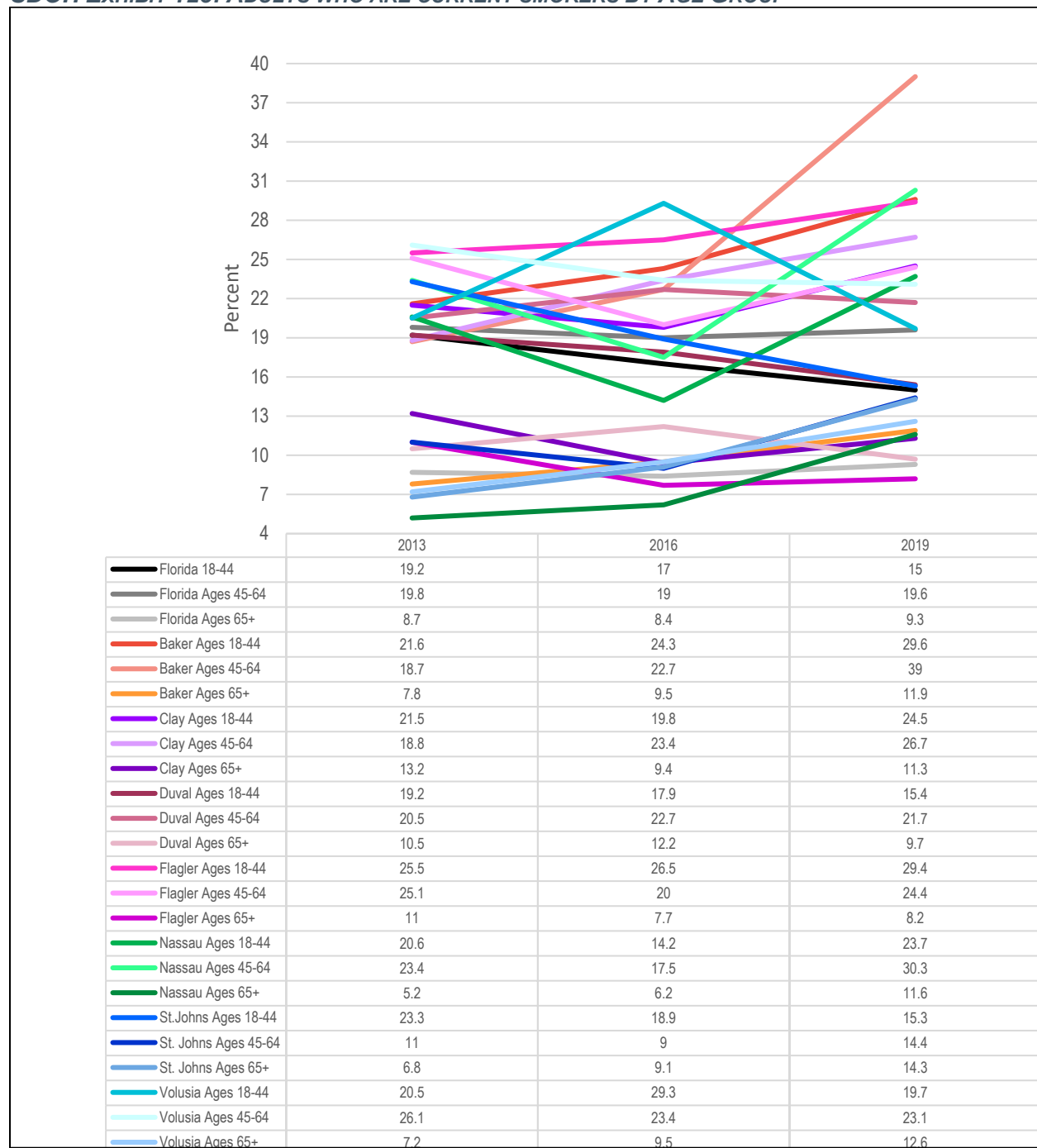


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 122: ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS BY SEX


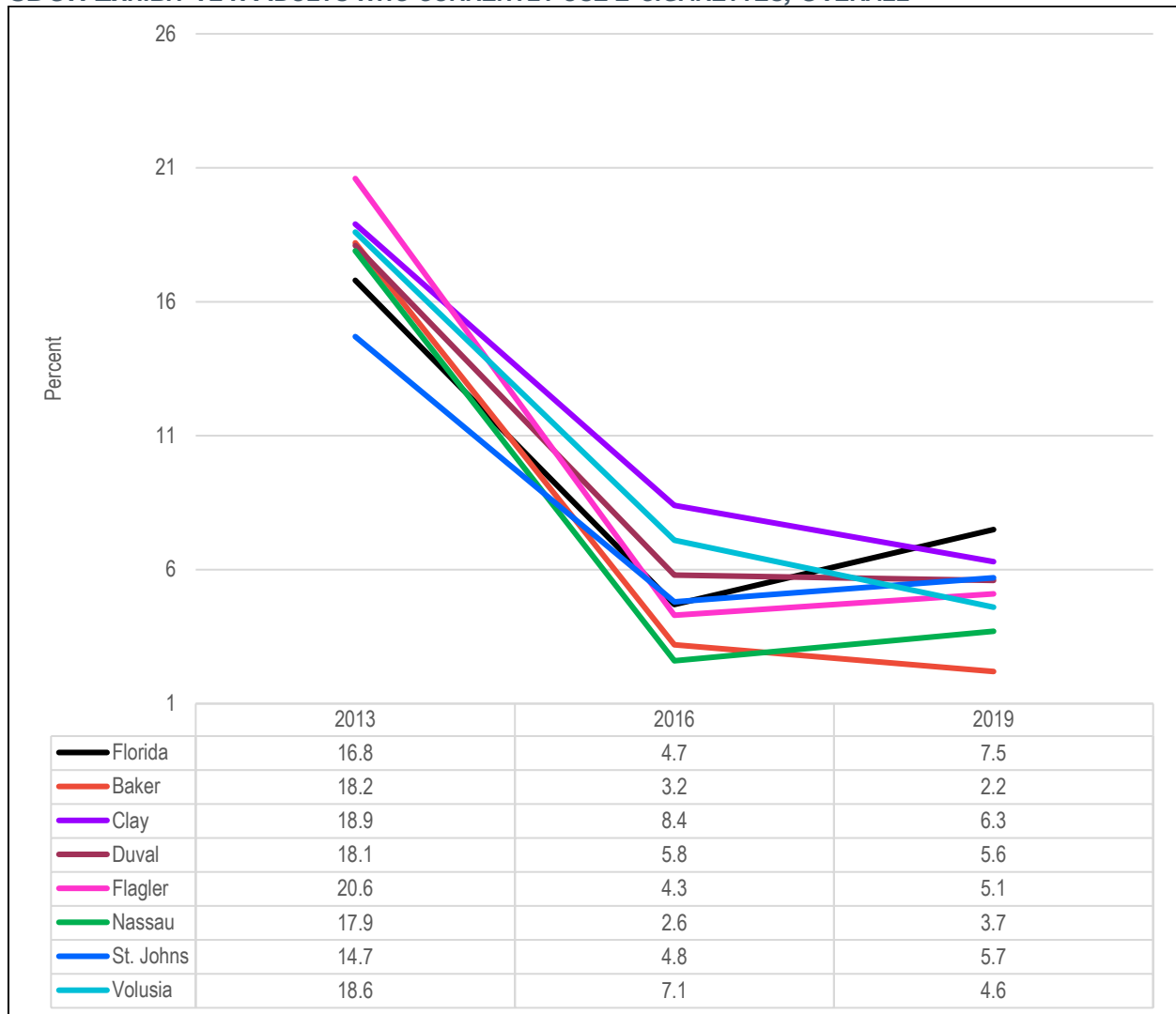
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 123: ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS BY AGE GROUP

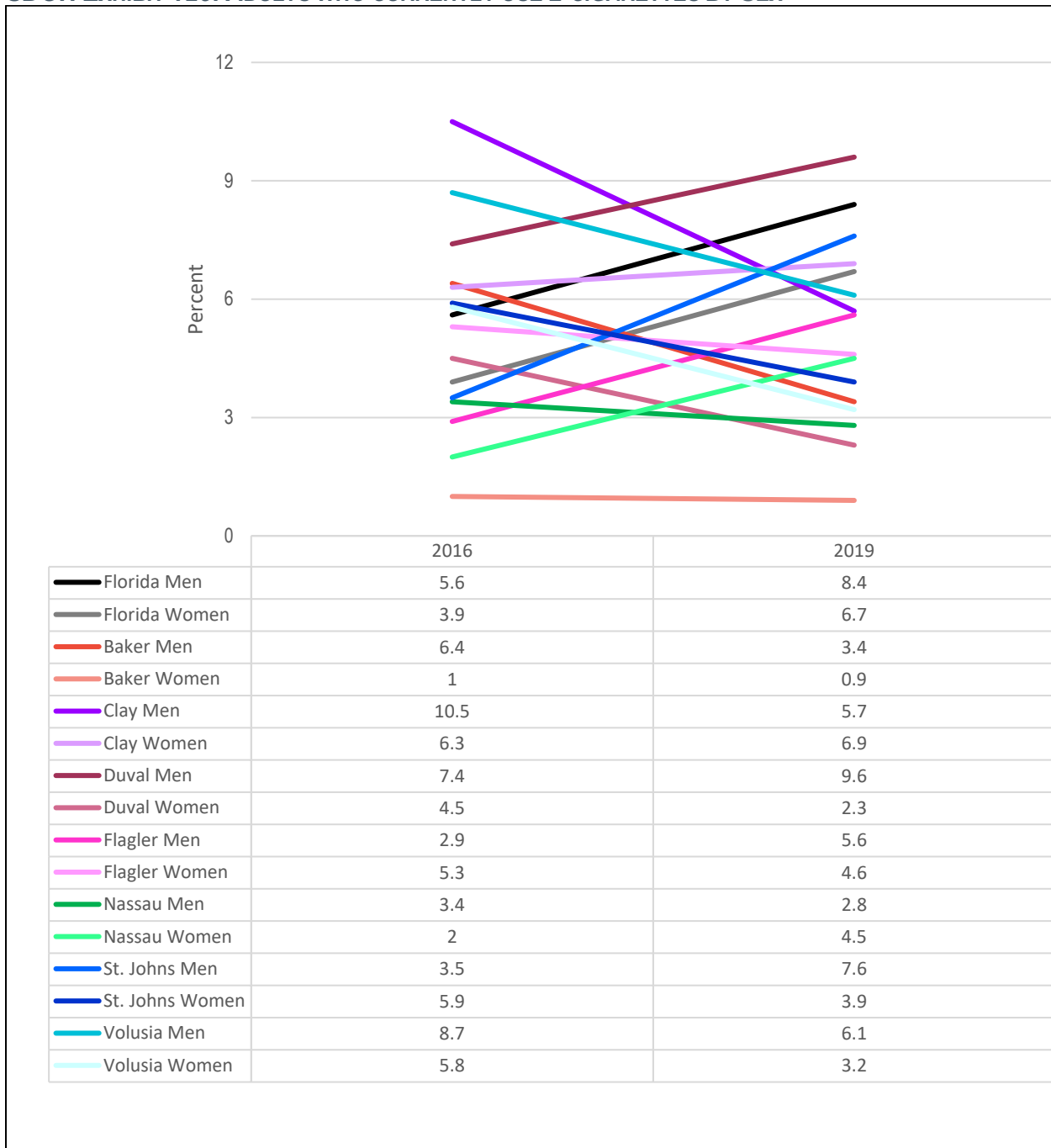


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 124: ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY USE E-CIGARETTES, OVERALL

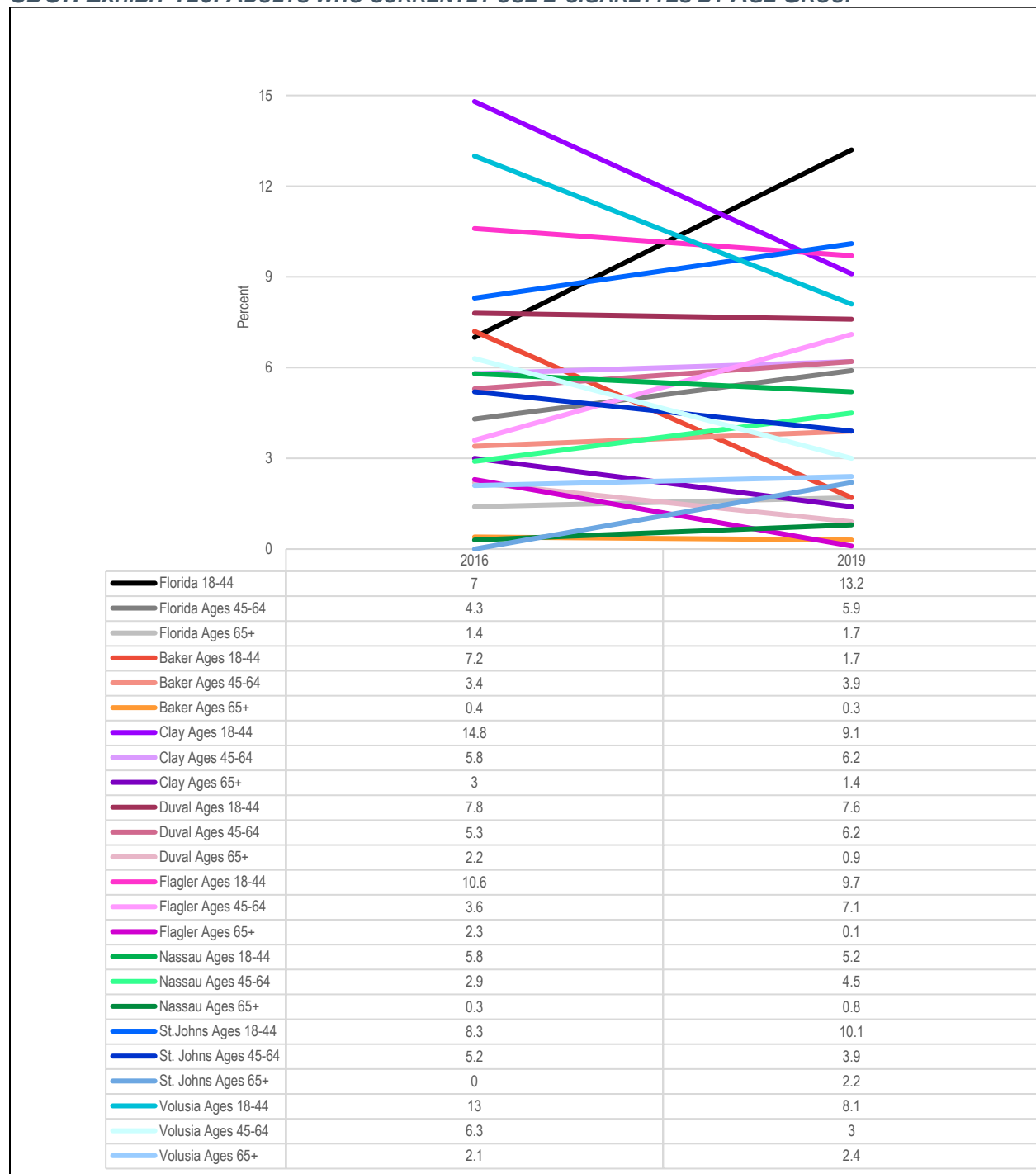


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 125: ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY USE E-CIGARETTES BY SEX


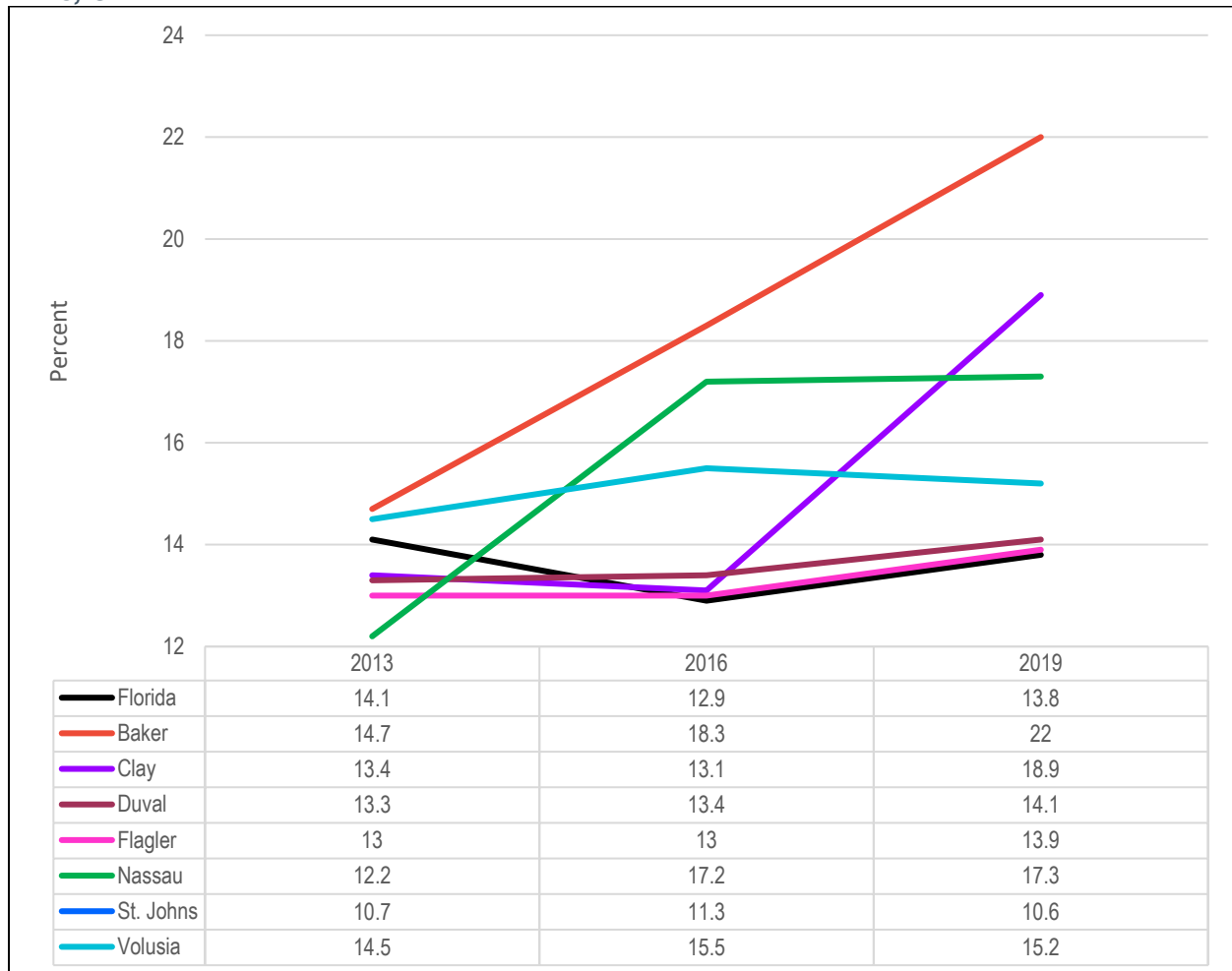
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 126: ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY USE E-CIGARETTES BY AGE GROUP

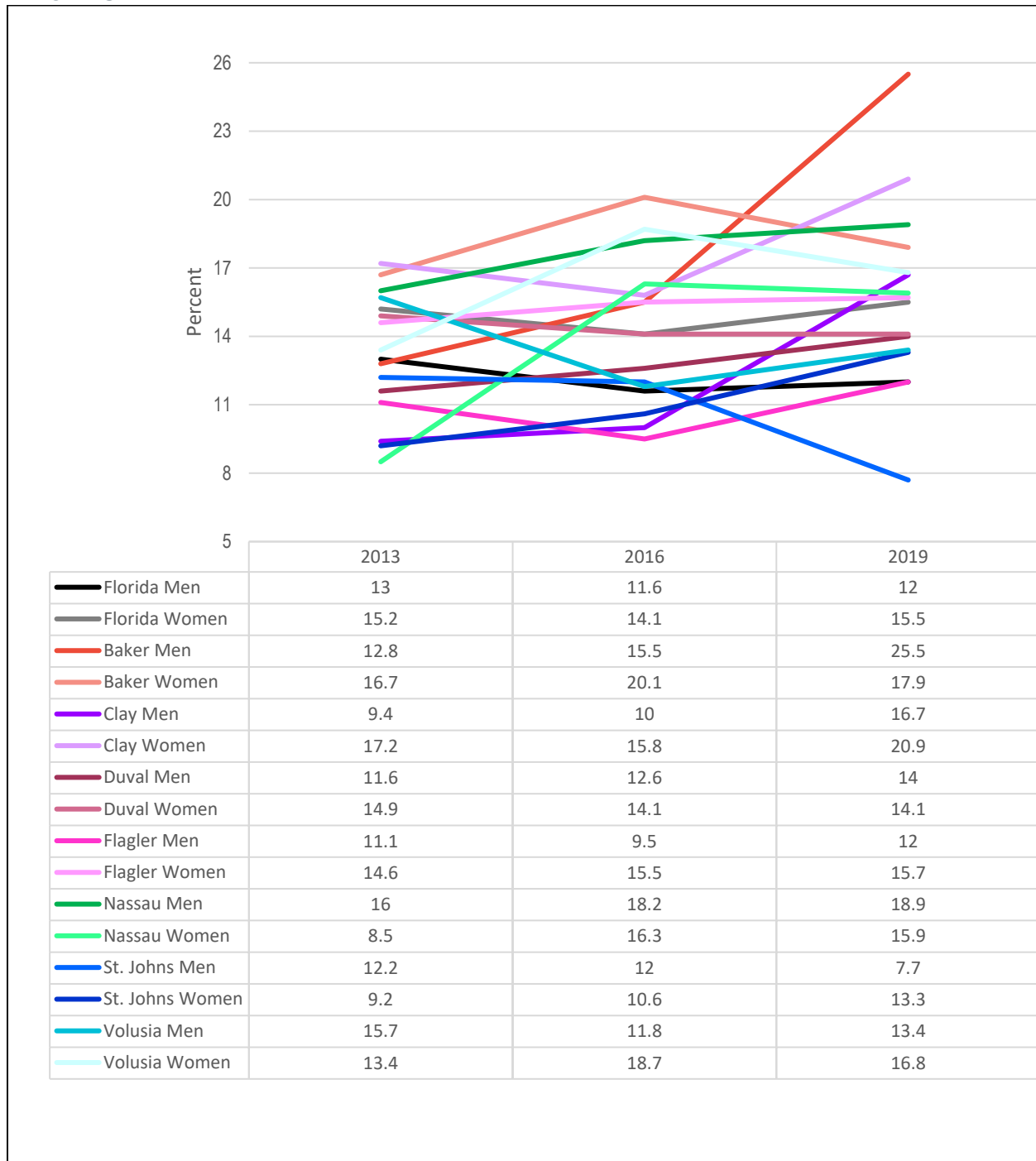


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 127: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, OVERALL

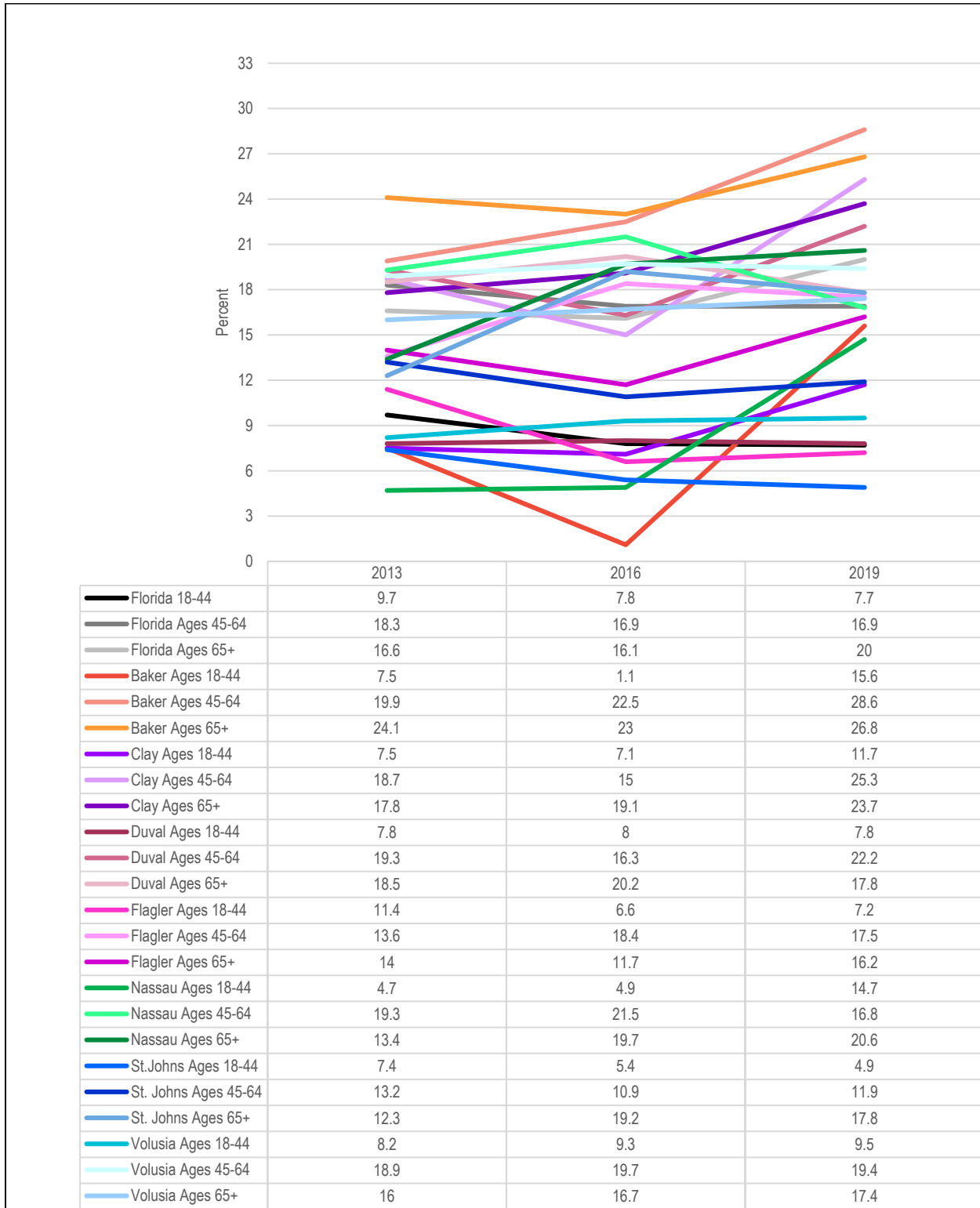


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

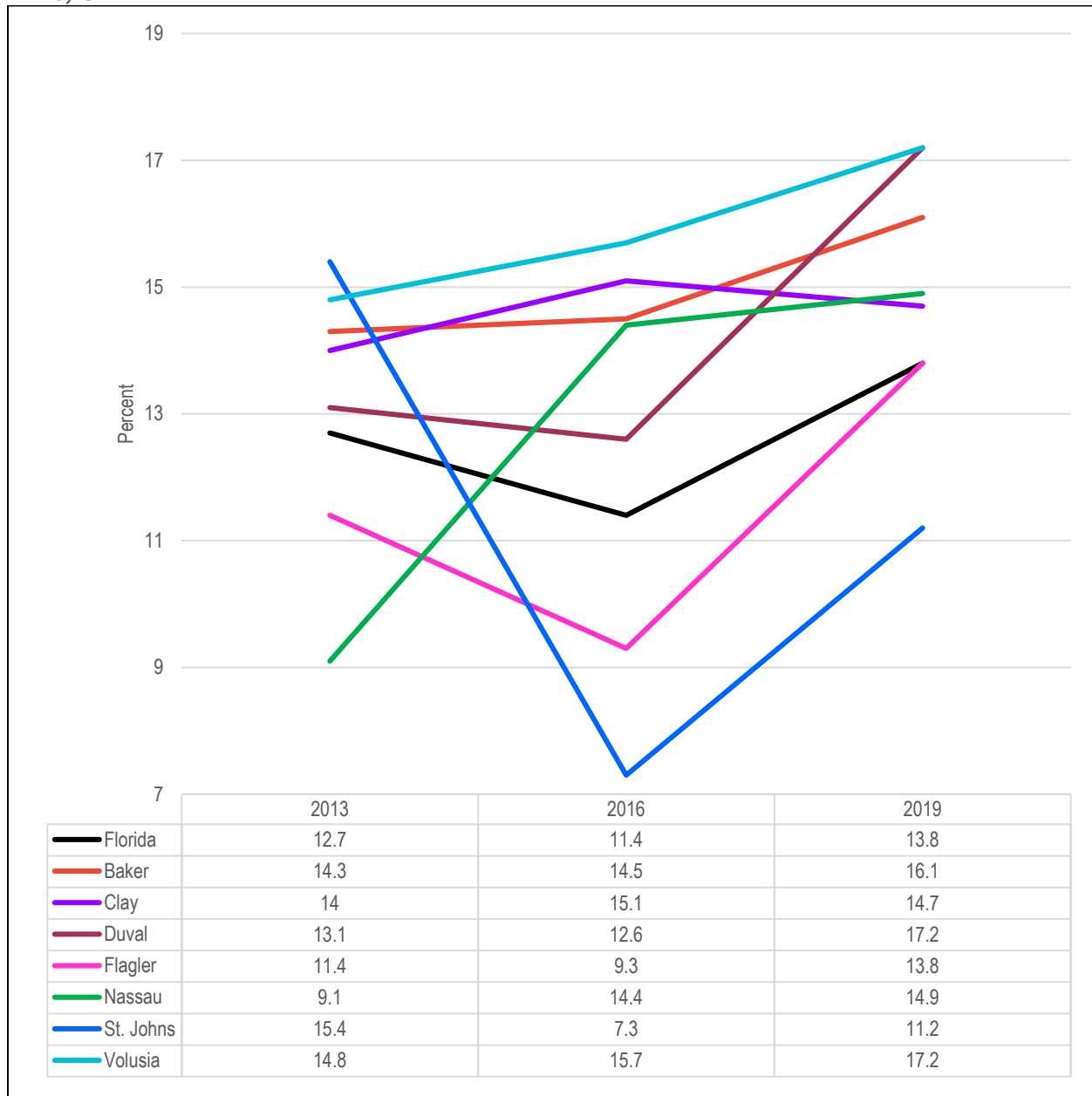
SDOH EXHIBIT 128: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS BY SEX


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 129: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS BY AGE GROUP

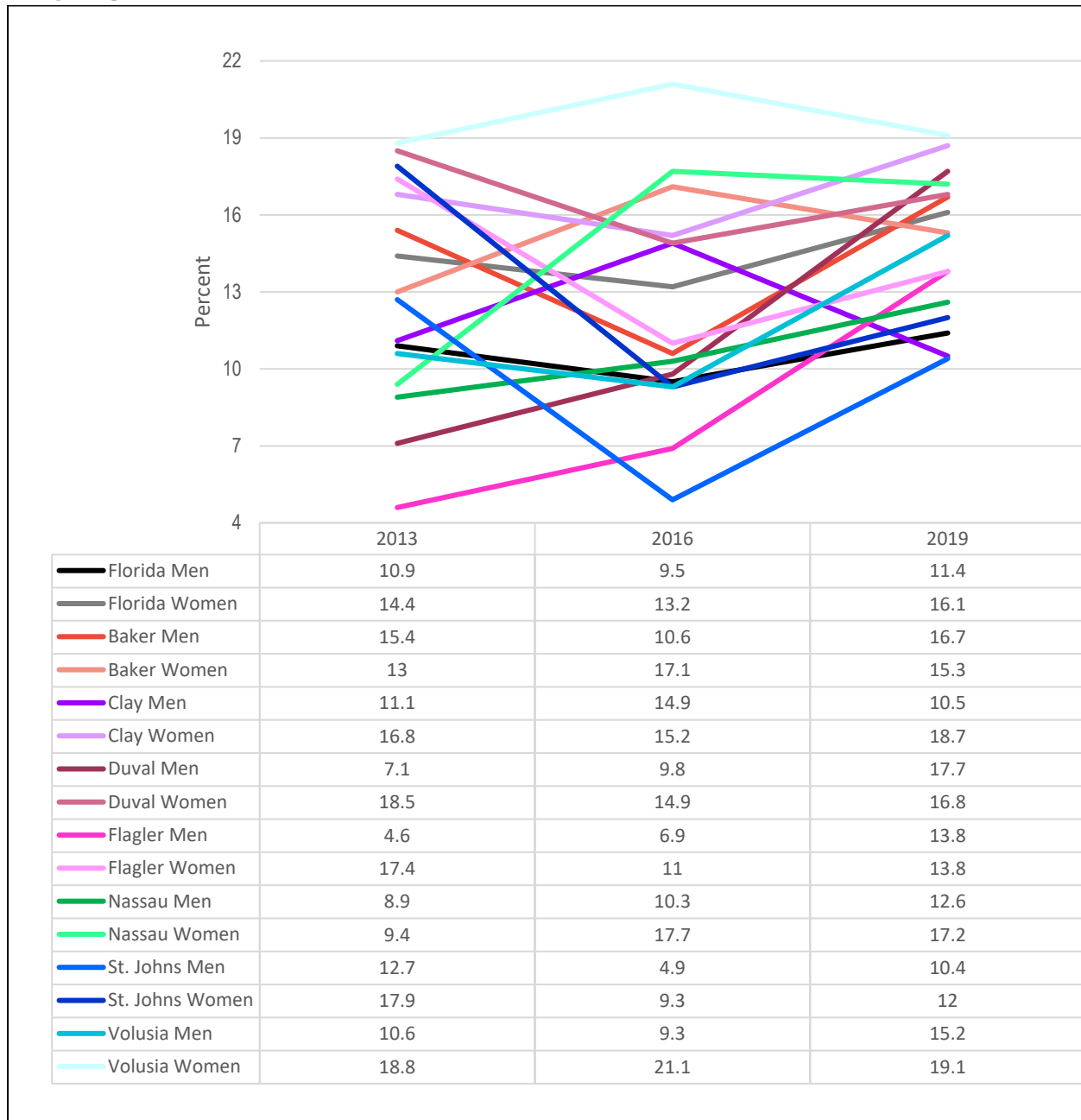


Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 130: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, OVERALL


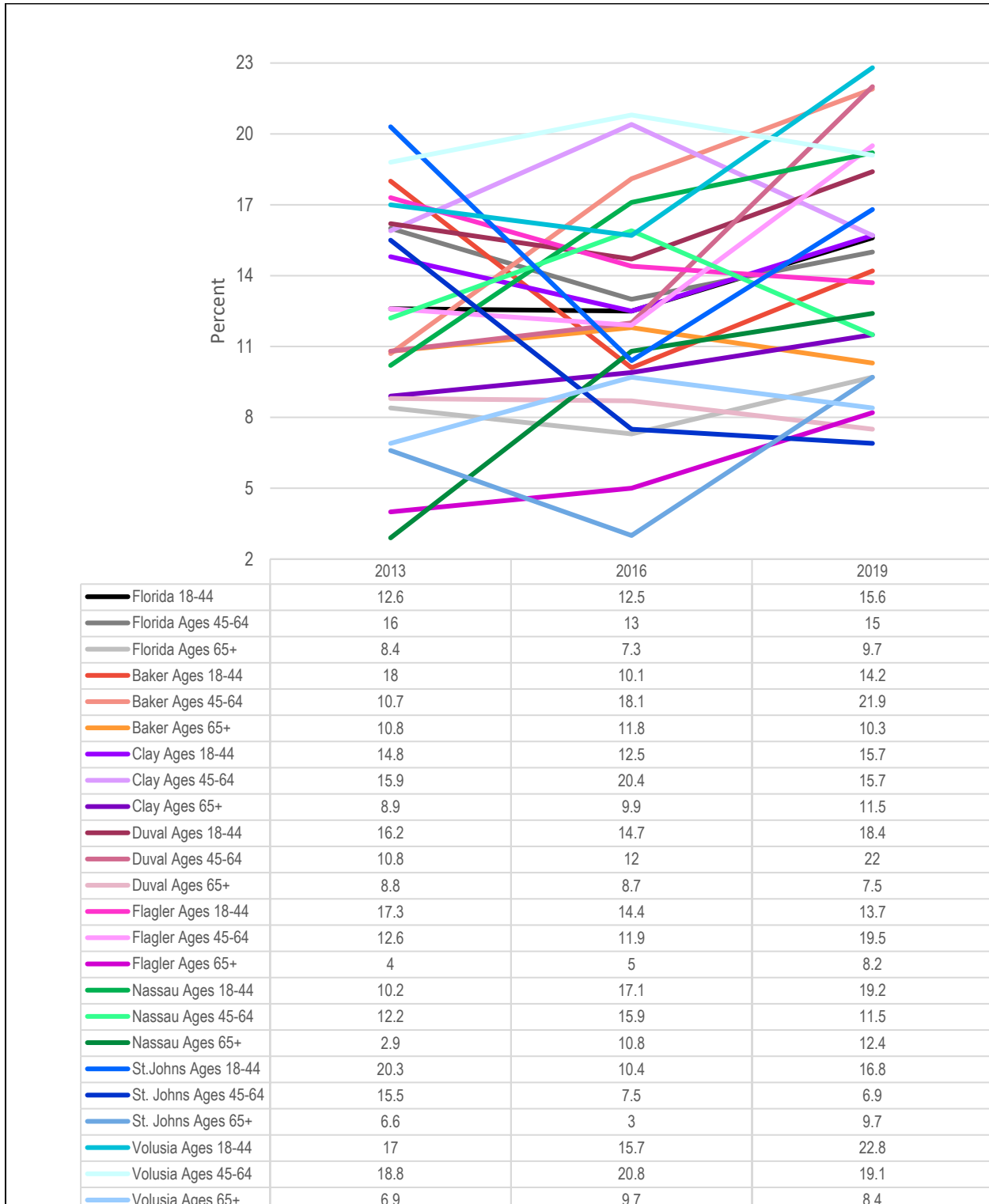
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 131: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS BY SEX



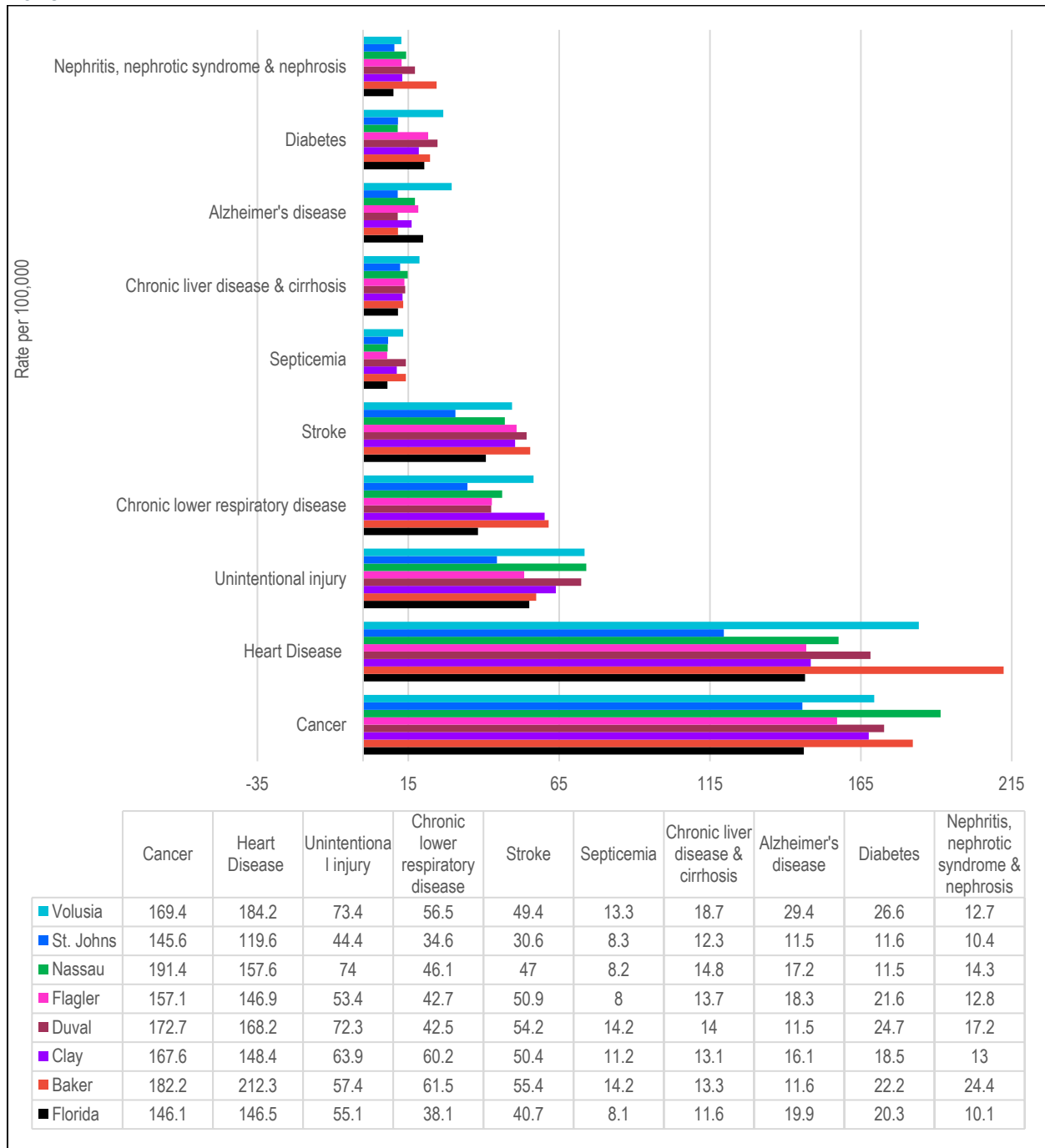
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 132: ADULTS WHO HAD POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON 14 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS BY AGE GROUP



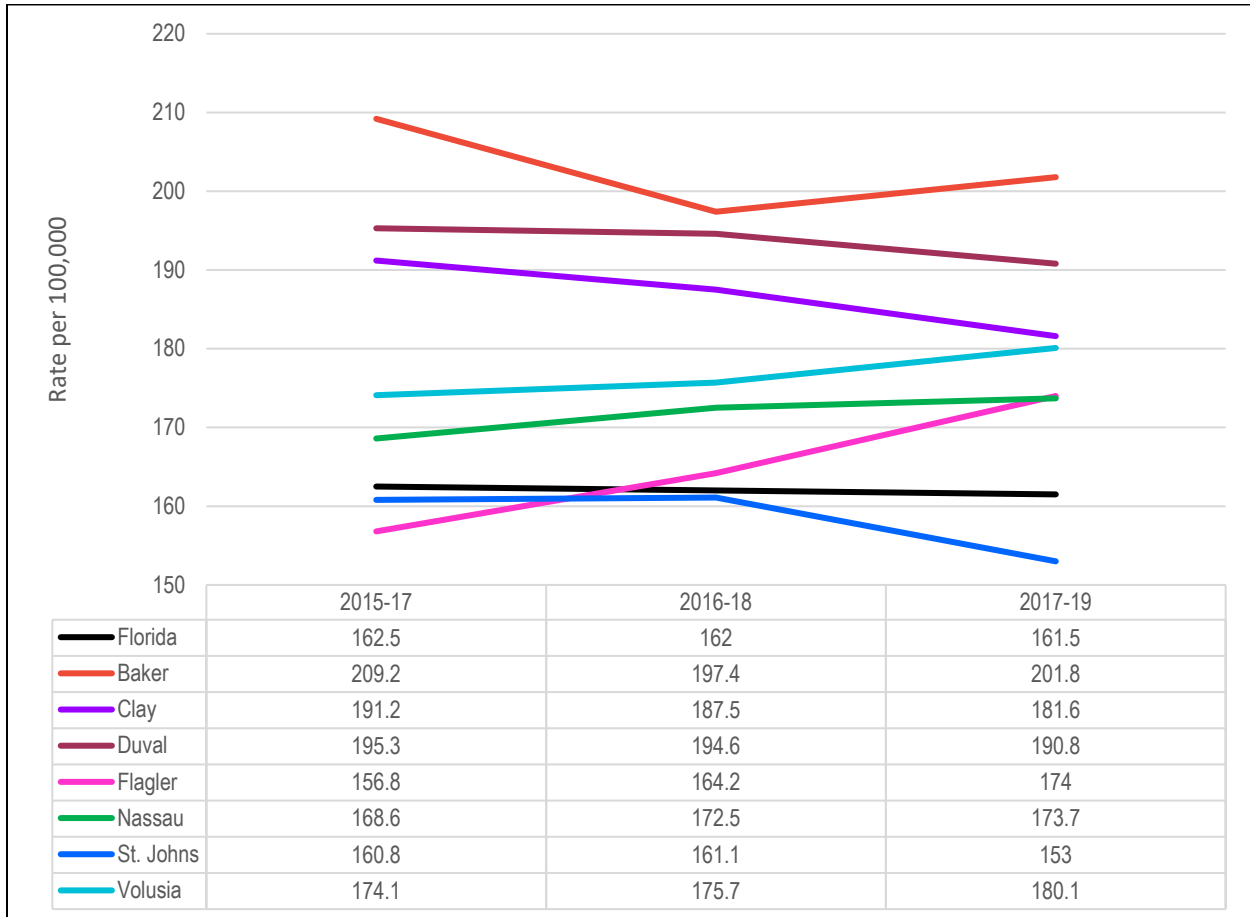
Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. Link: [Florida Behavioral Risk Factor \(BRFSS\) Data - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 133: LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATE, 2015-2019

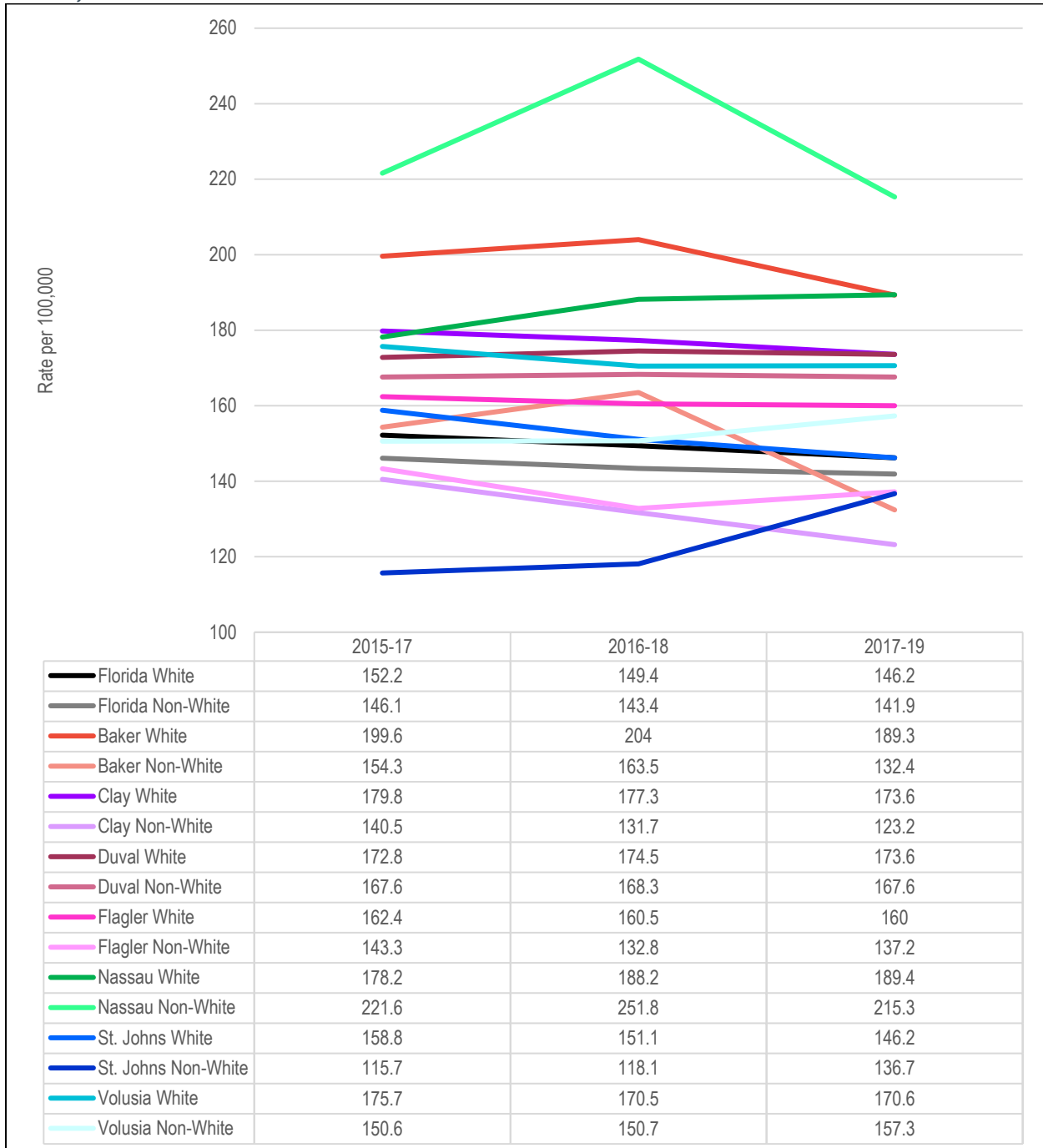


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Leading Causes of Death \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

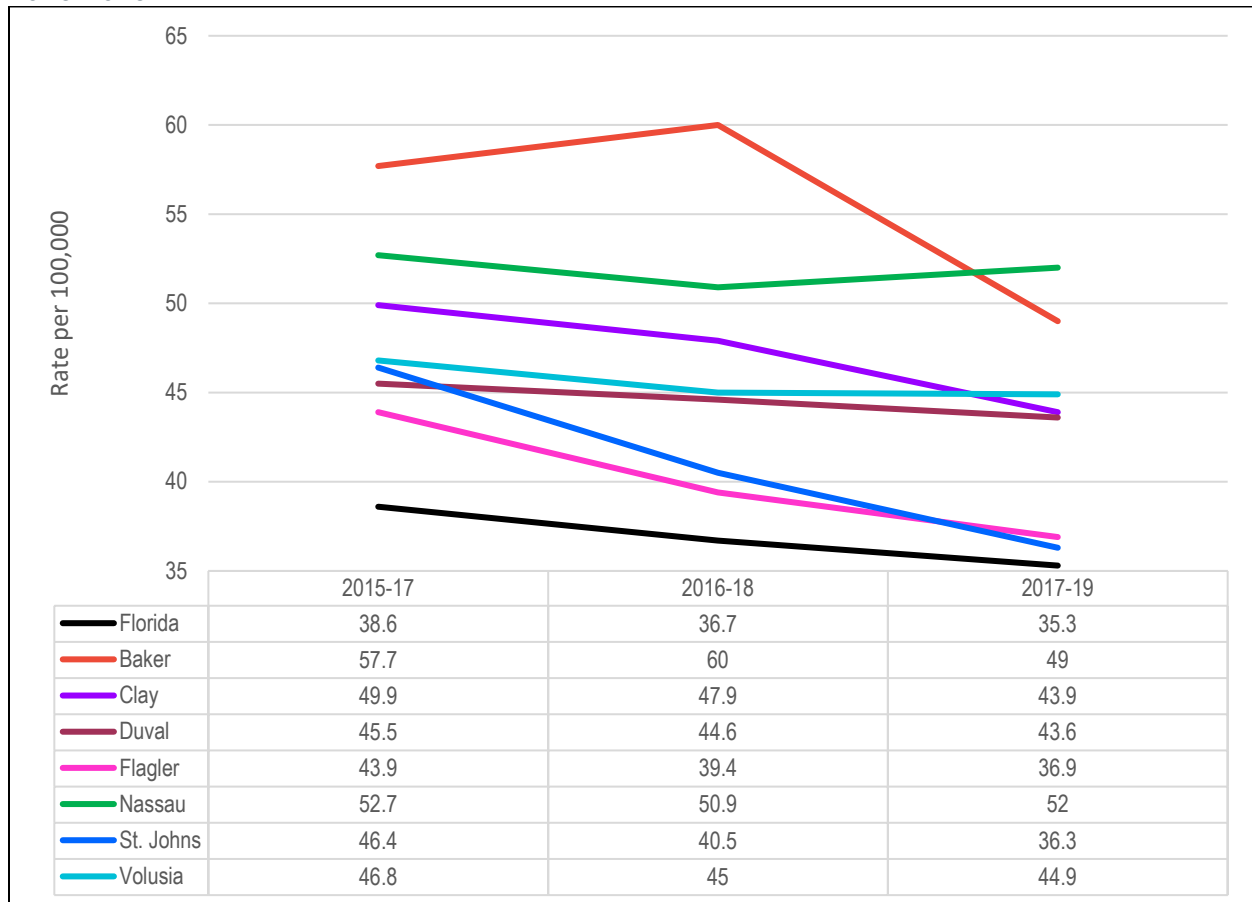
SDOH EXHIBIT 134: CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019



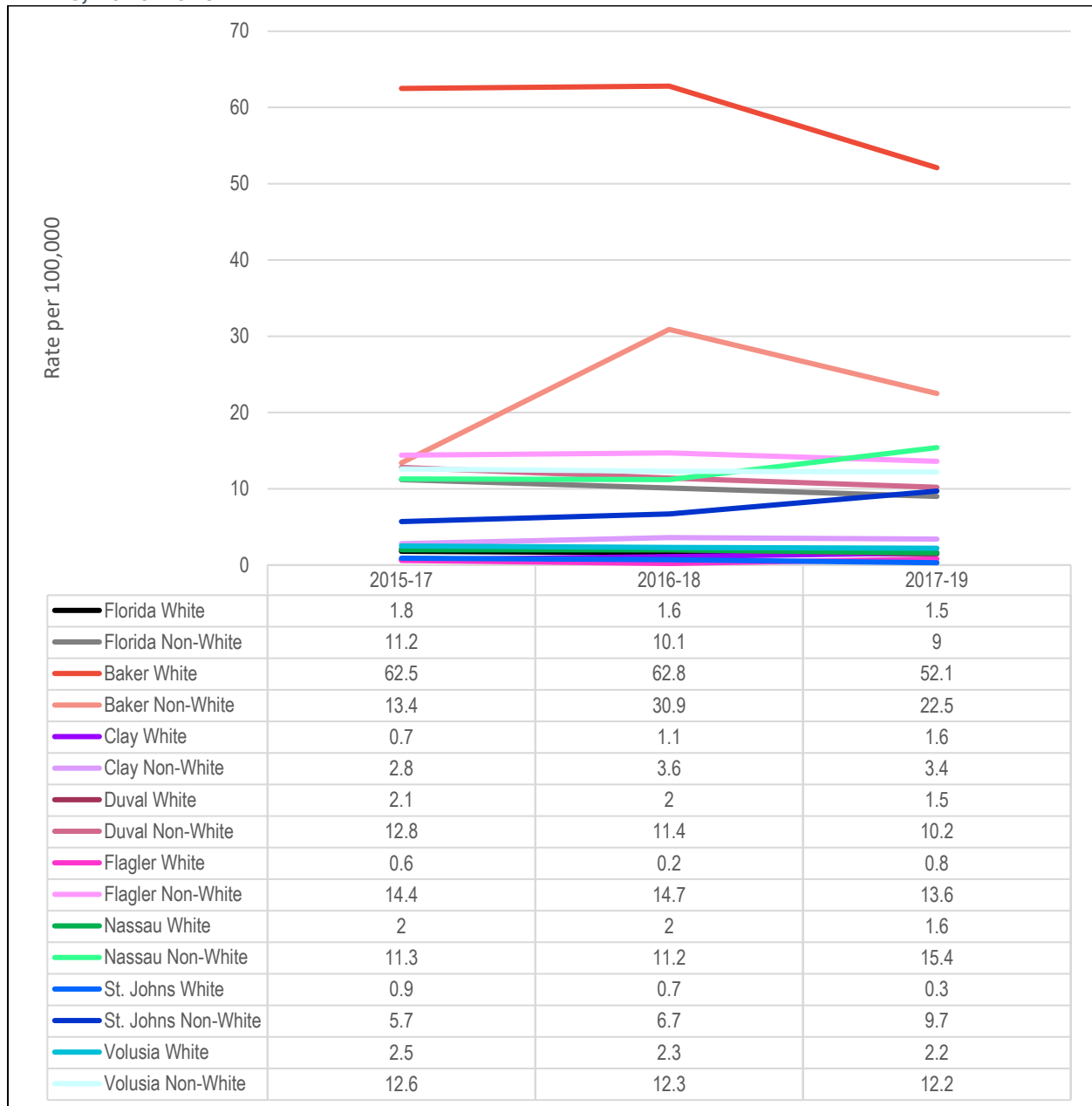
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)
- Florida Department of Health | CHARTS (flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 135: CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

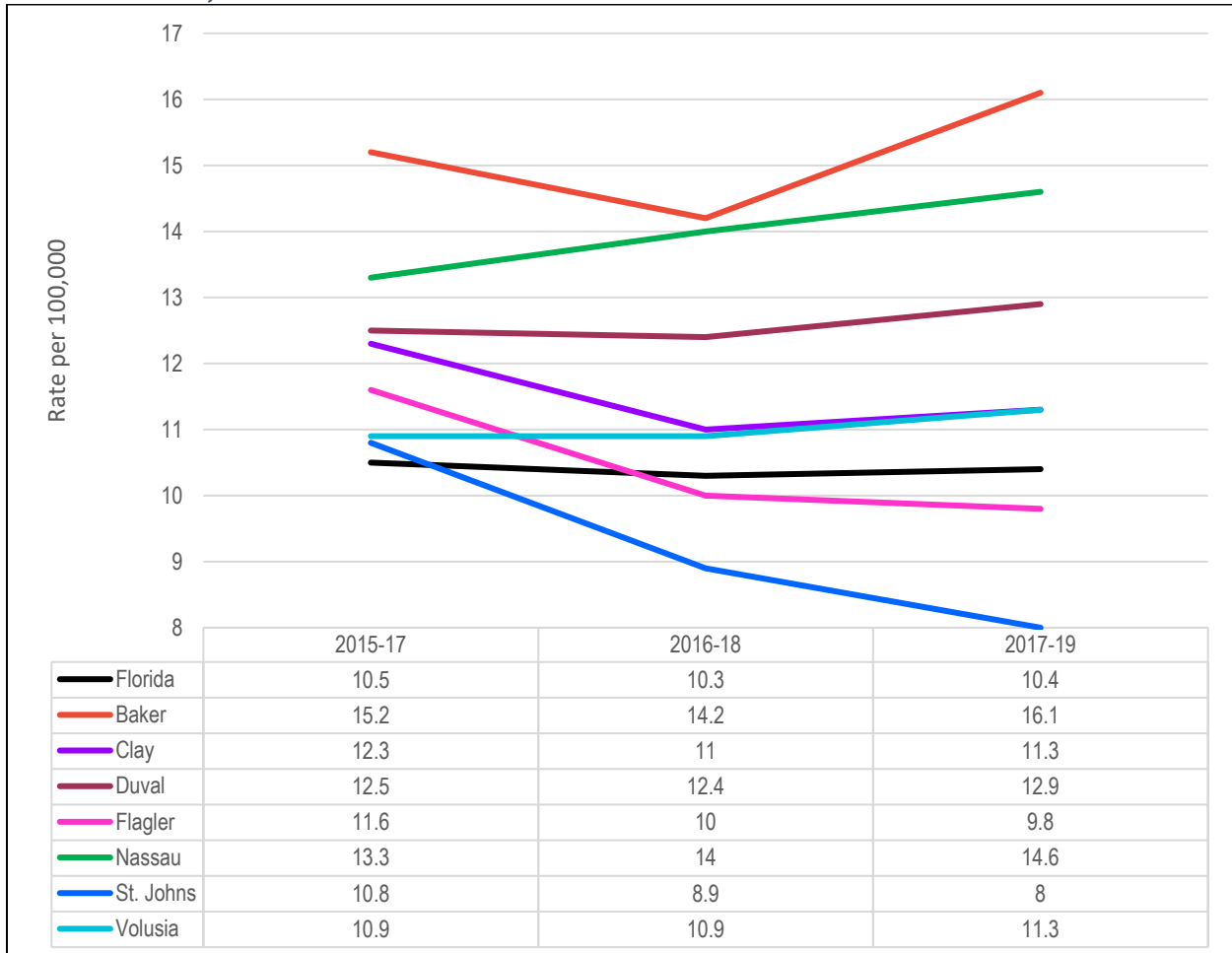
SDOH EXHIBIT 136: LUNG CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Lung Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

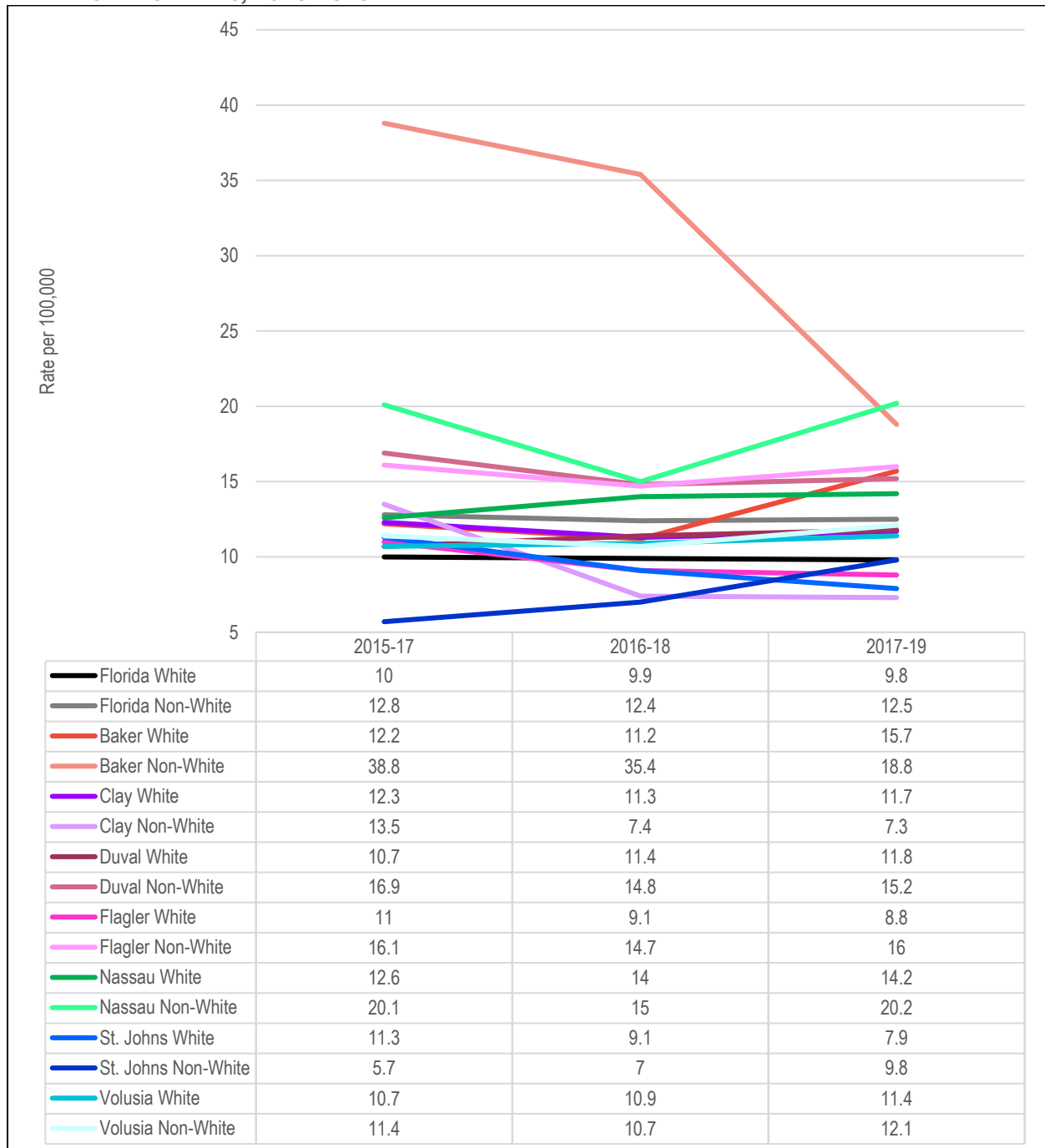
SDOH EXHIBIT 137: LUNG CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Lung Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 138: FEMALE BREAST CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

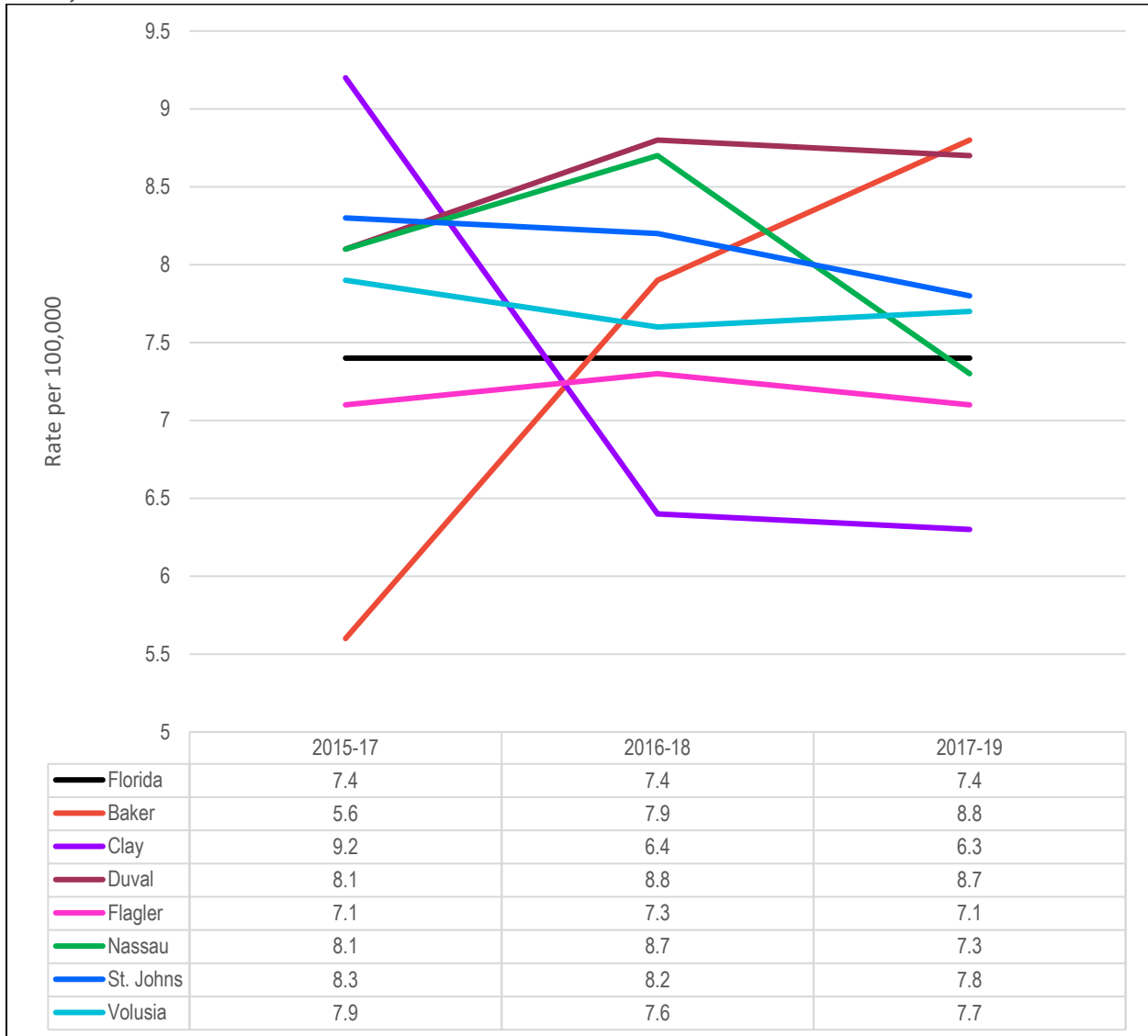


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Breast Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

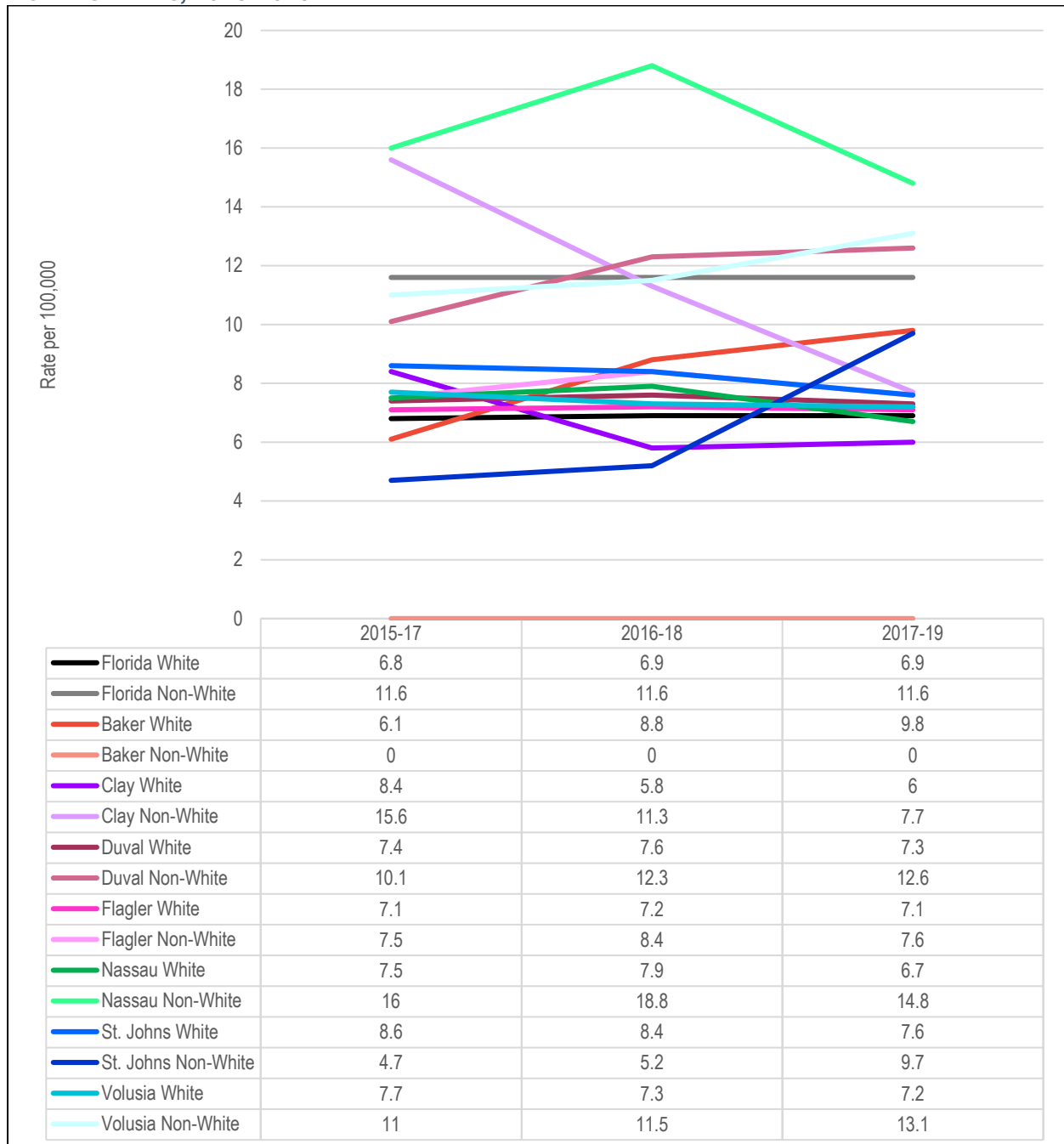
SDOH EXHIBIT 139: FEMALE BREAST CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Breast Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 140: PROSTATE CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATE, 2015-2019

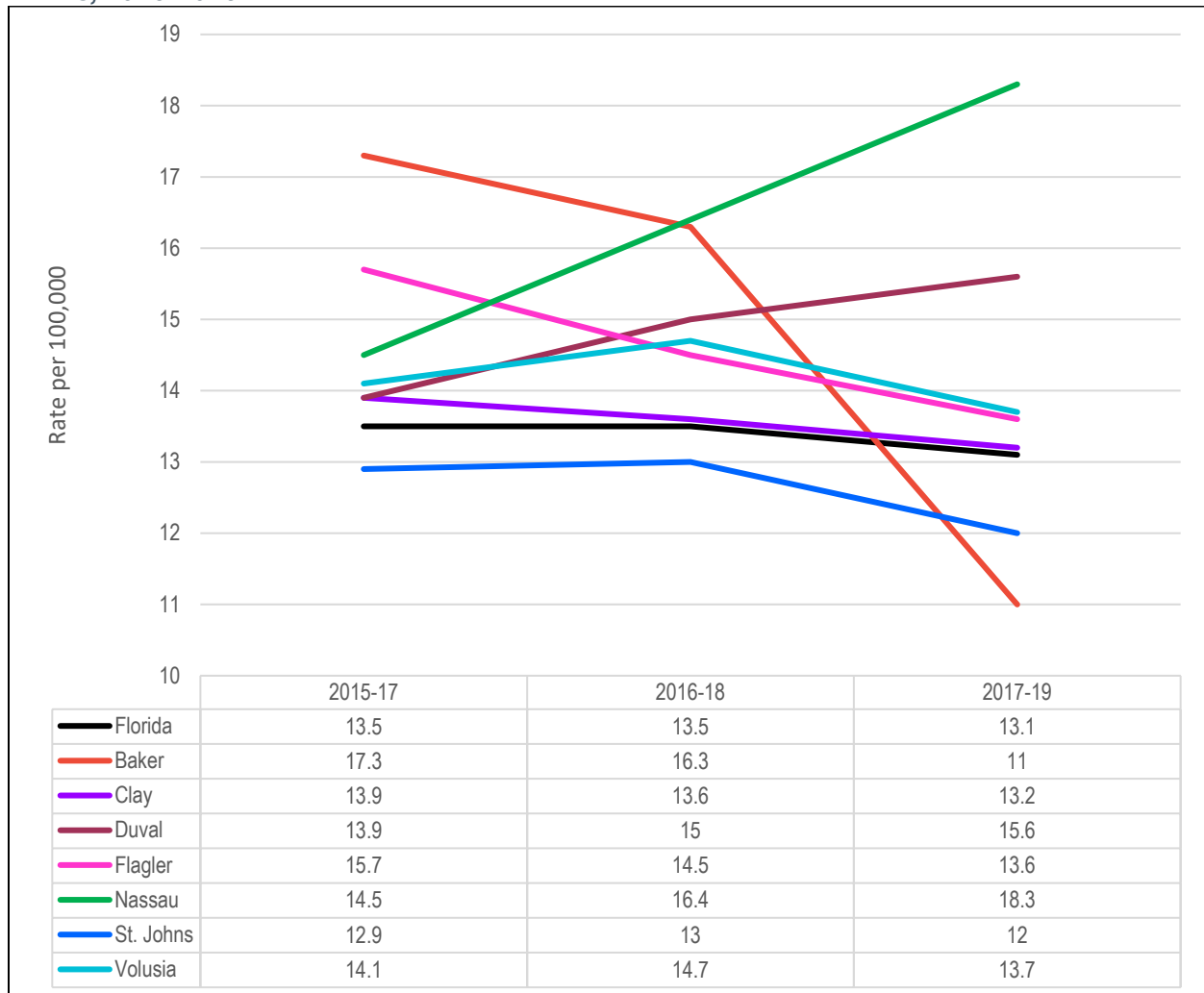


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Prostate Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

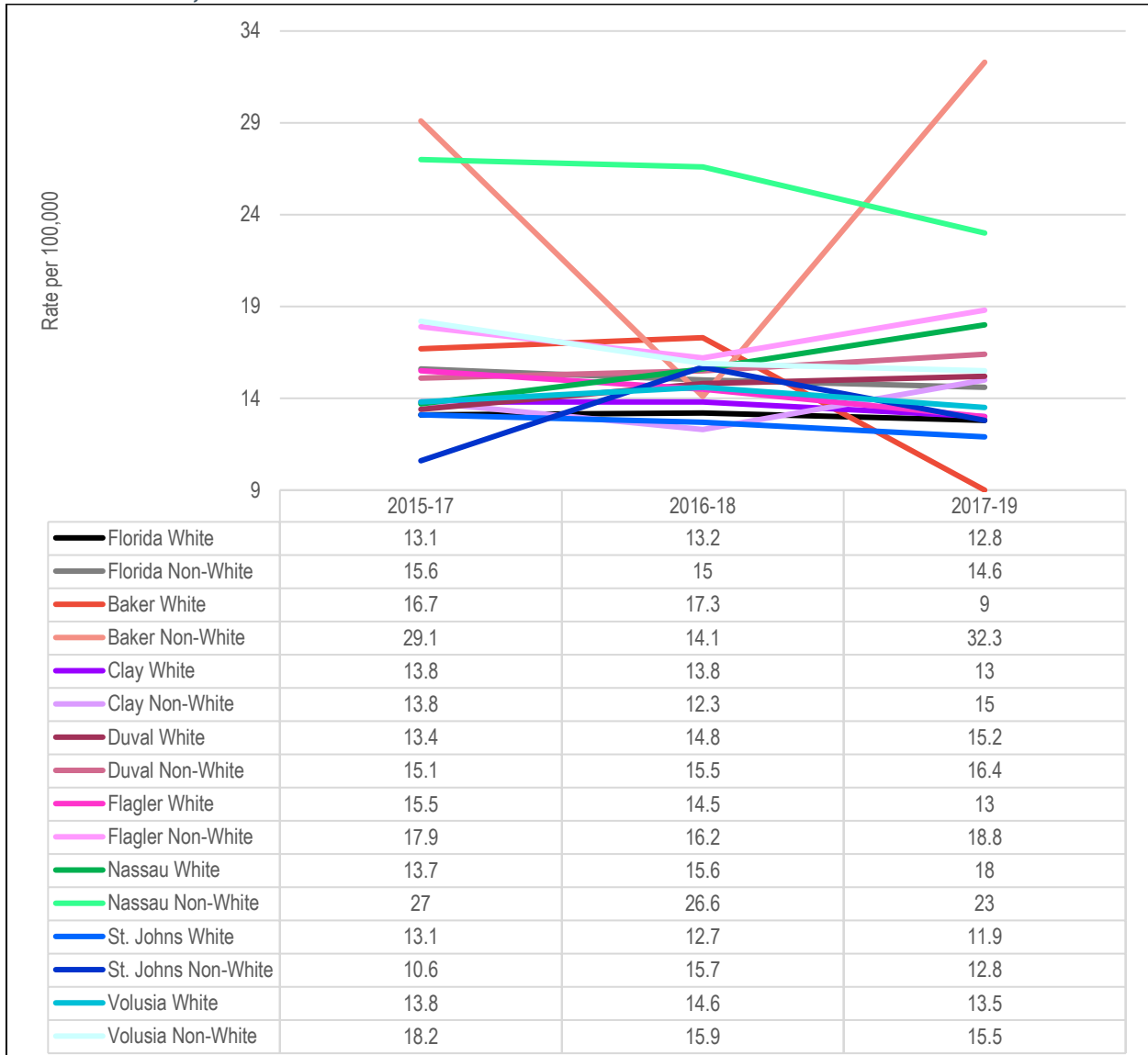
SDOH EXHIBIT 141: PROSTATE CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Prostate Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 142: COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

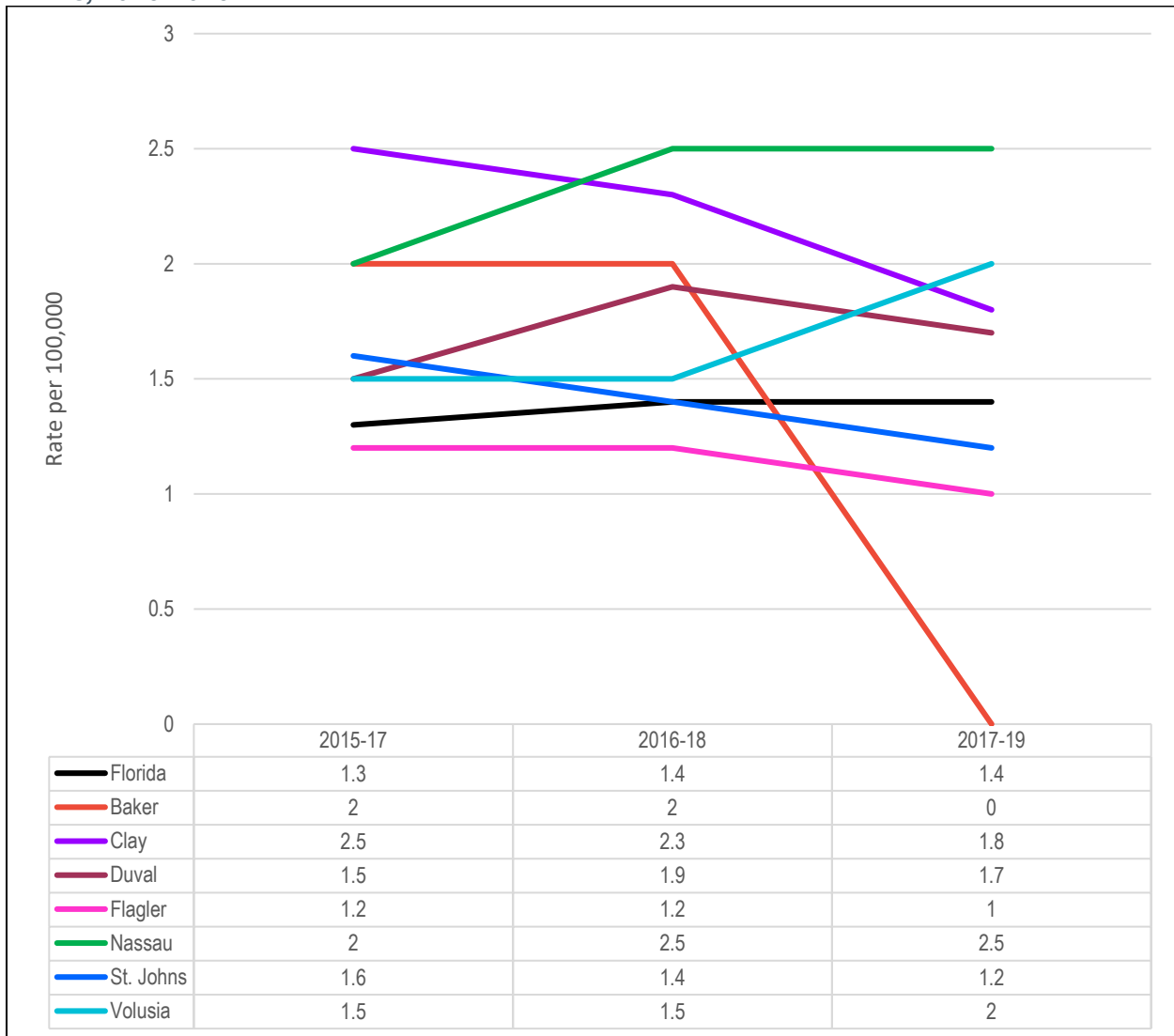


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Colorectal Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

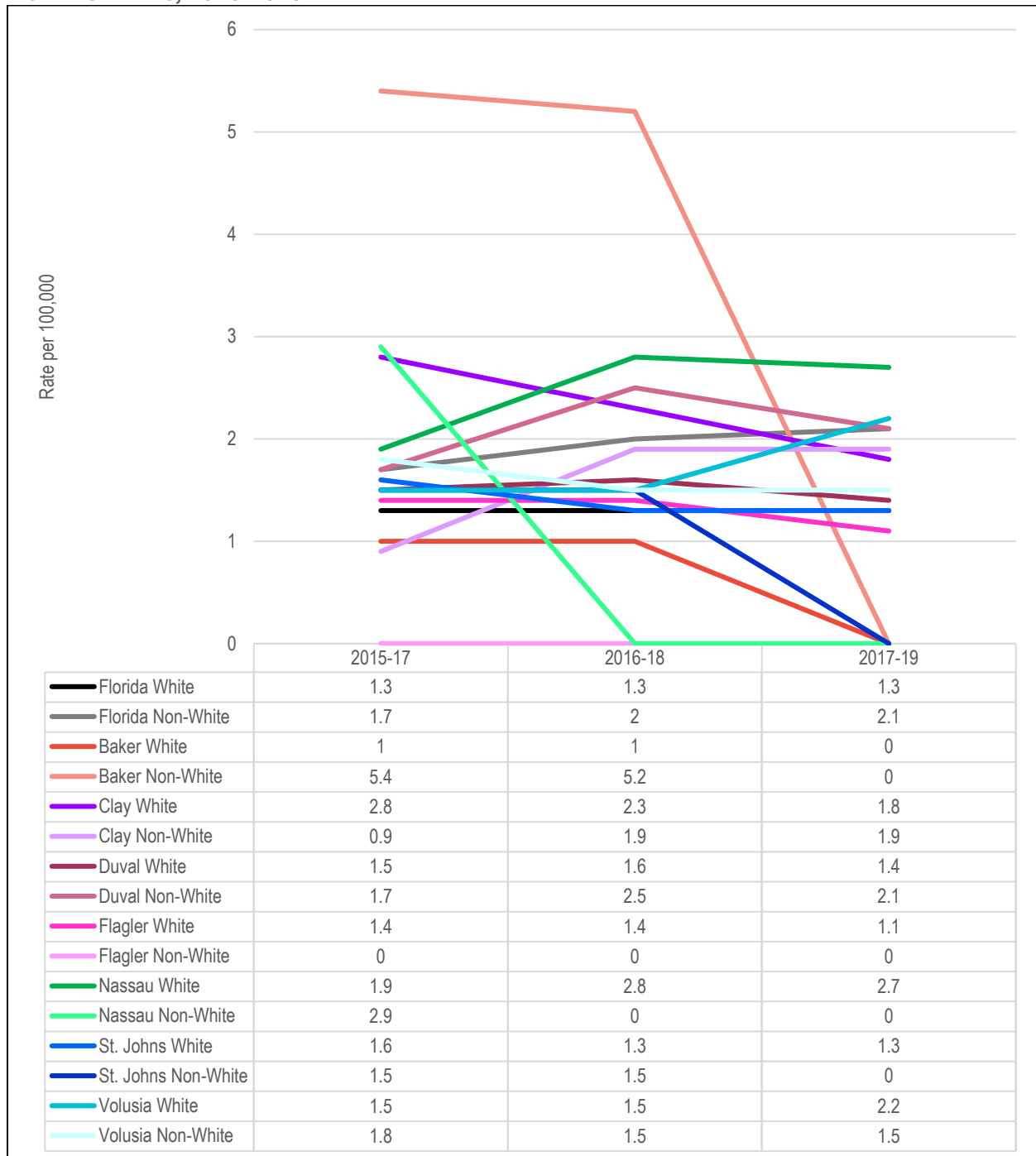
SDOH EXHIBIT 143: COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Colorectal Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 144: CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

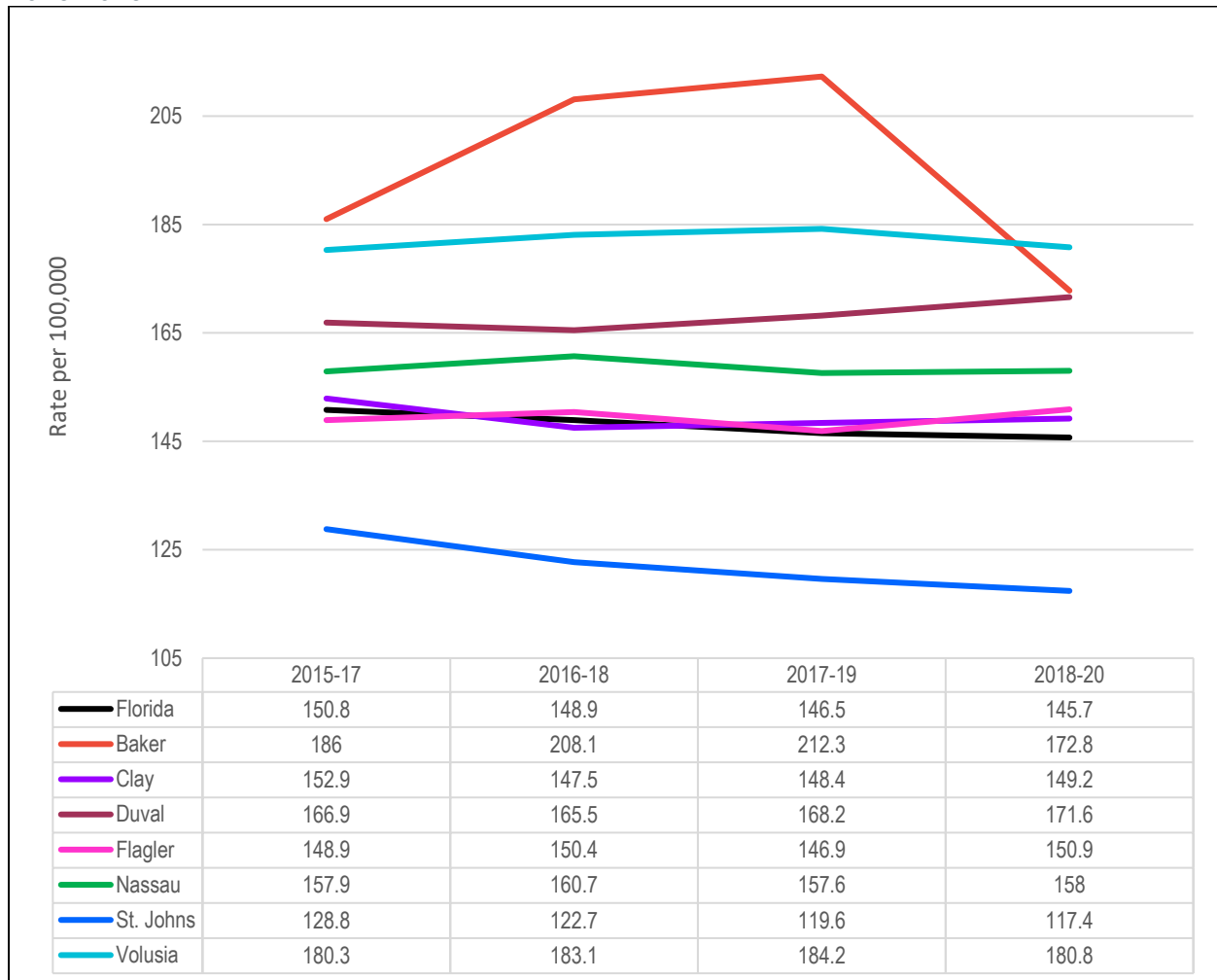


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Cervical Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

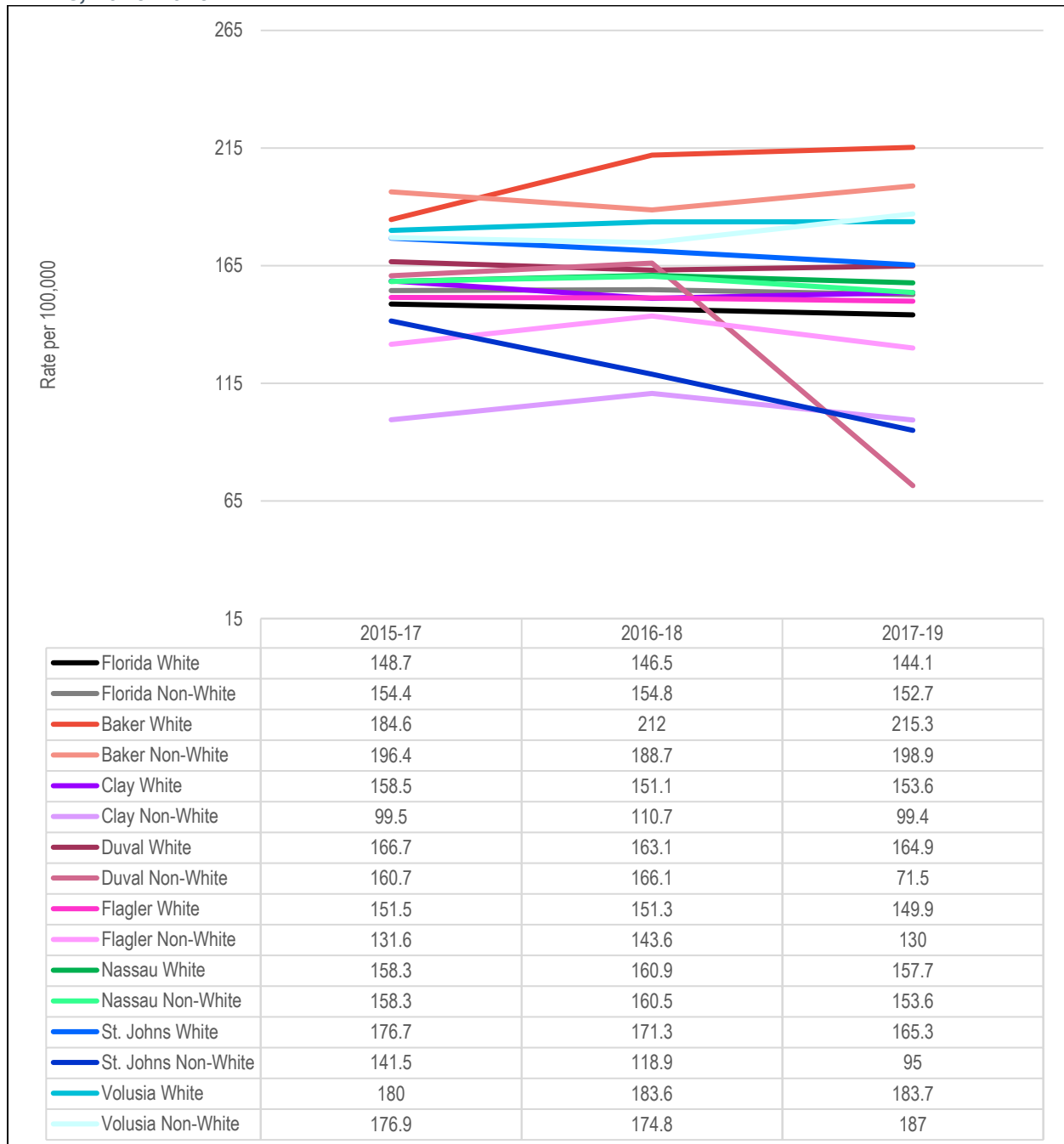
SDOH EXHIBIT 145: CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Cervical Cancer - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 146: HEART DISEASE MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

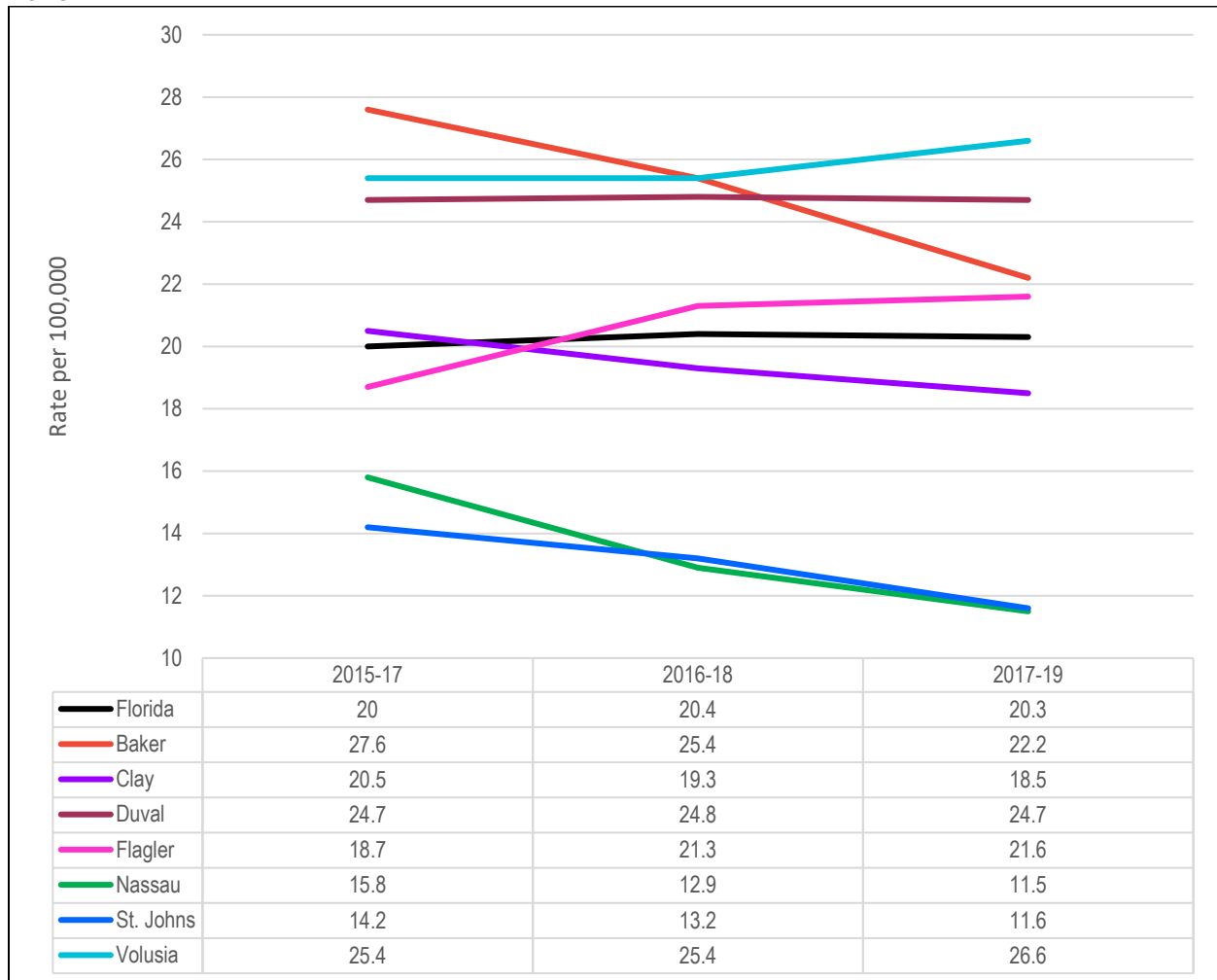


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Heart Diseases - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

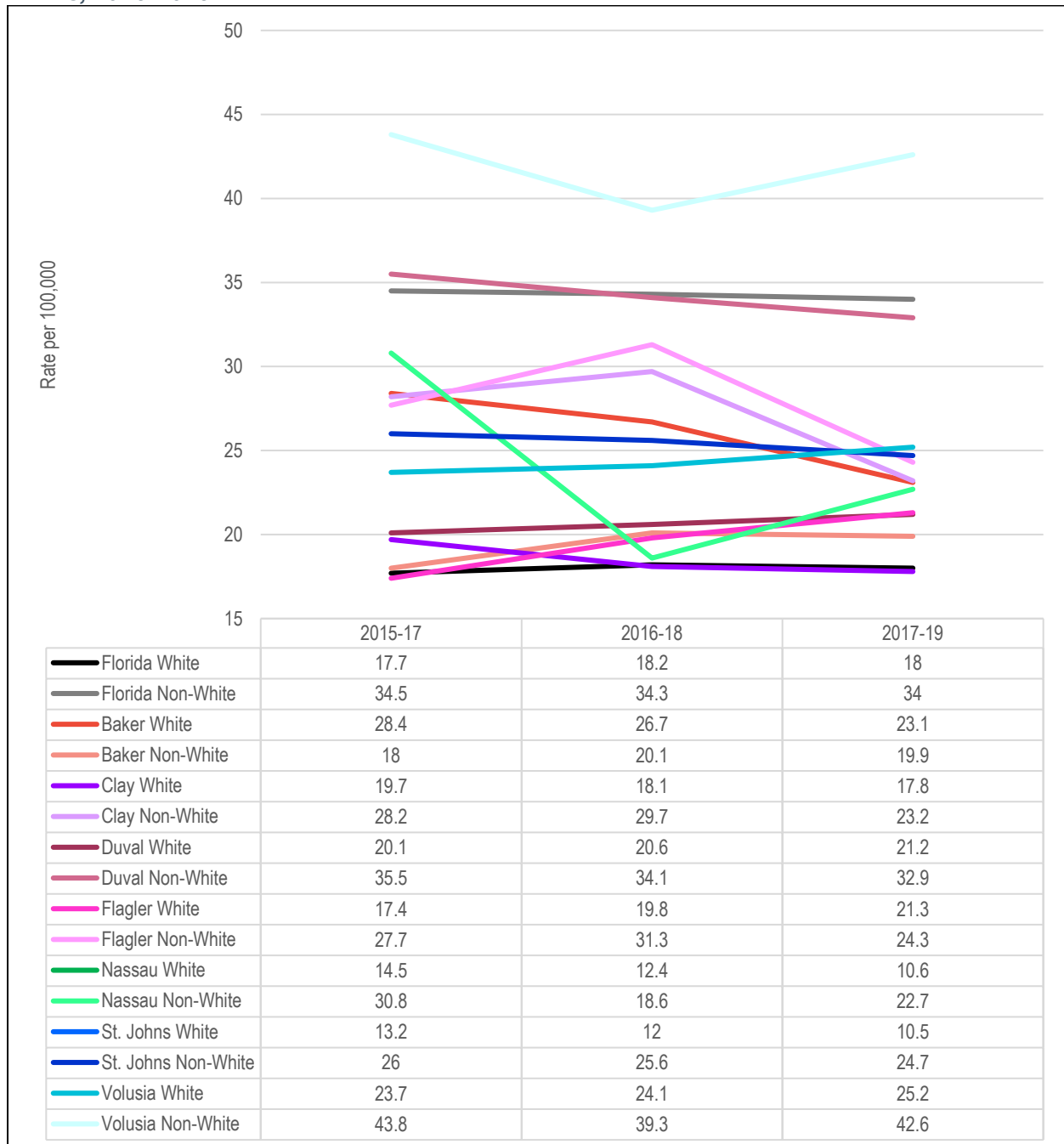
SDOH EXHIBIT 147: HEART DISEASE MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Heart Diseases - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health | CHARTS \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 148: DIABETES MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

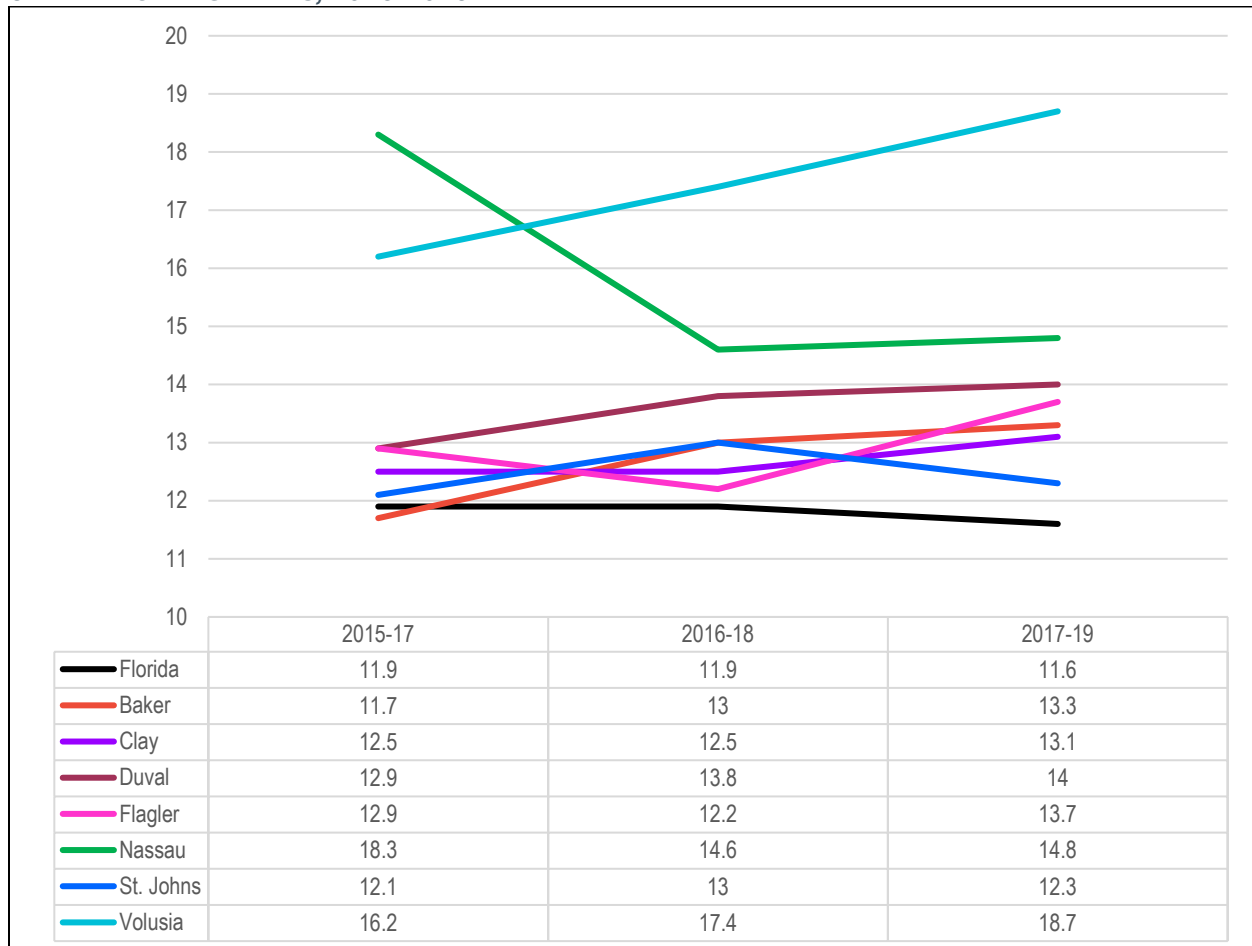


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Diabetes - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

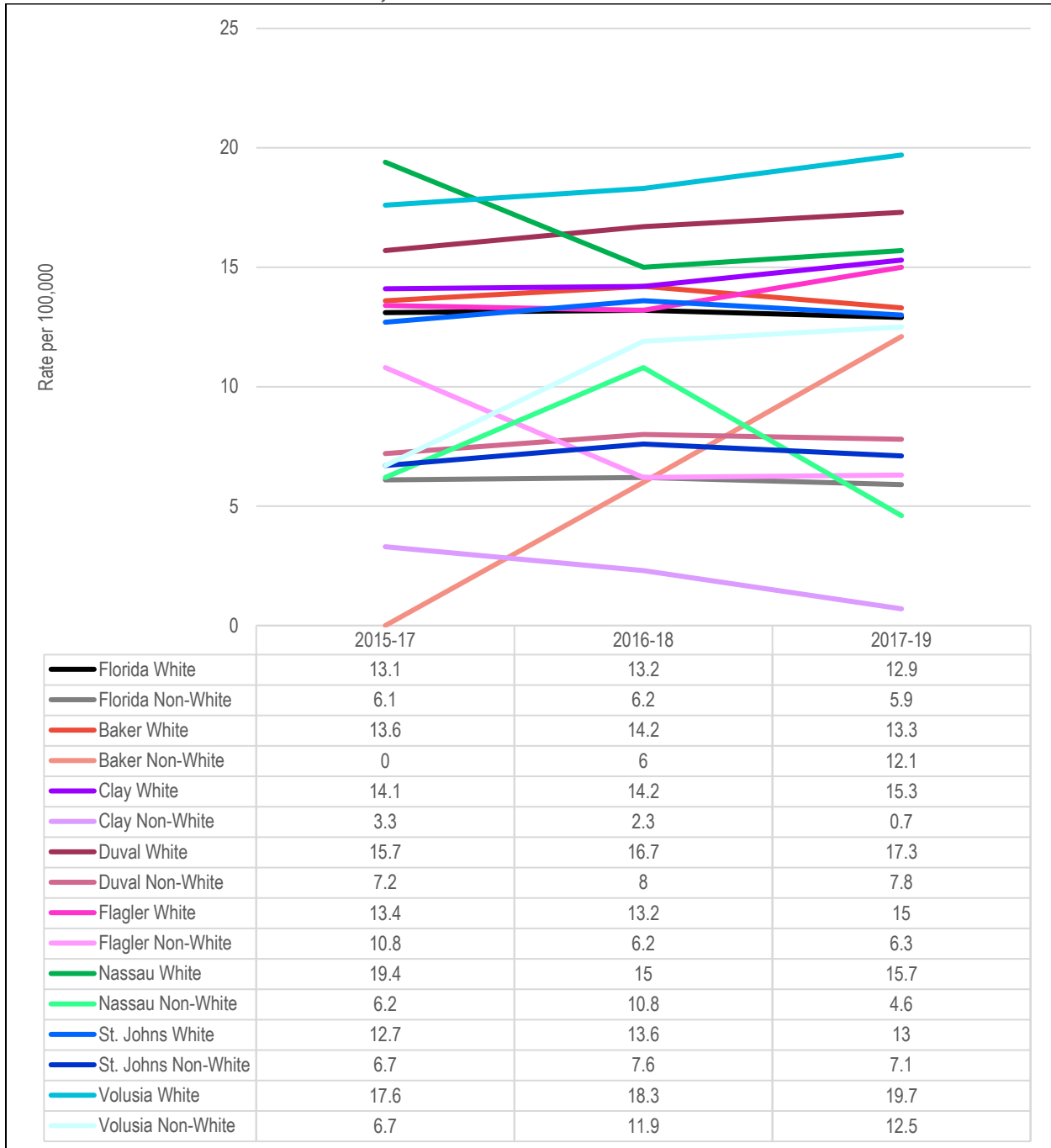
SDOH EXHIBIT 149: DIABETES MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Diabetes - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 150: CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019

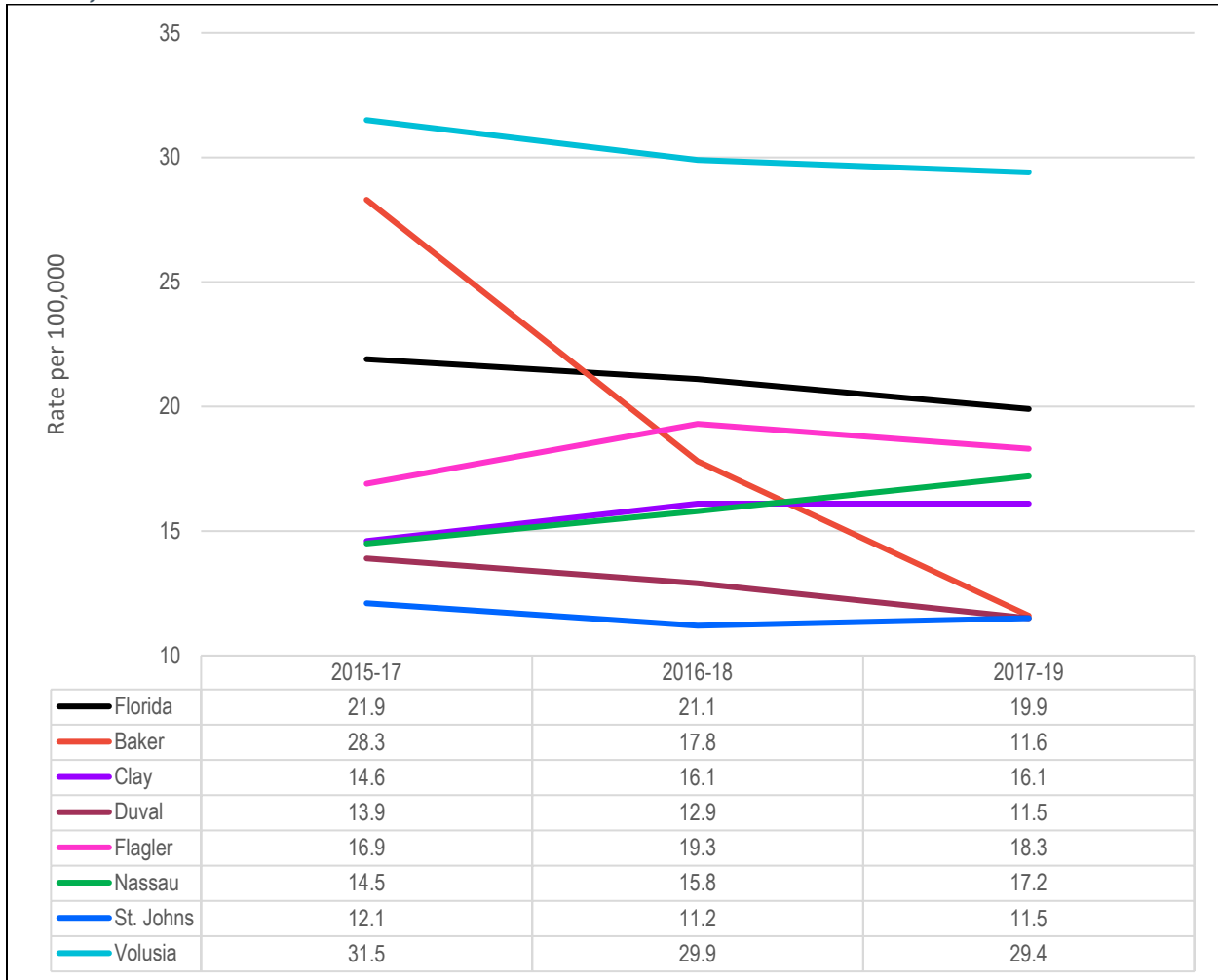


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 151: CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY RACE AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019


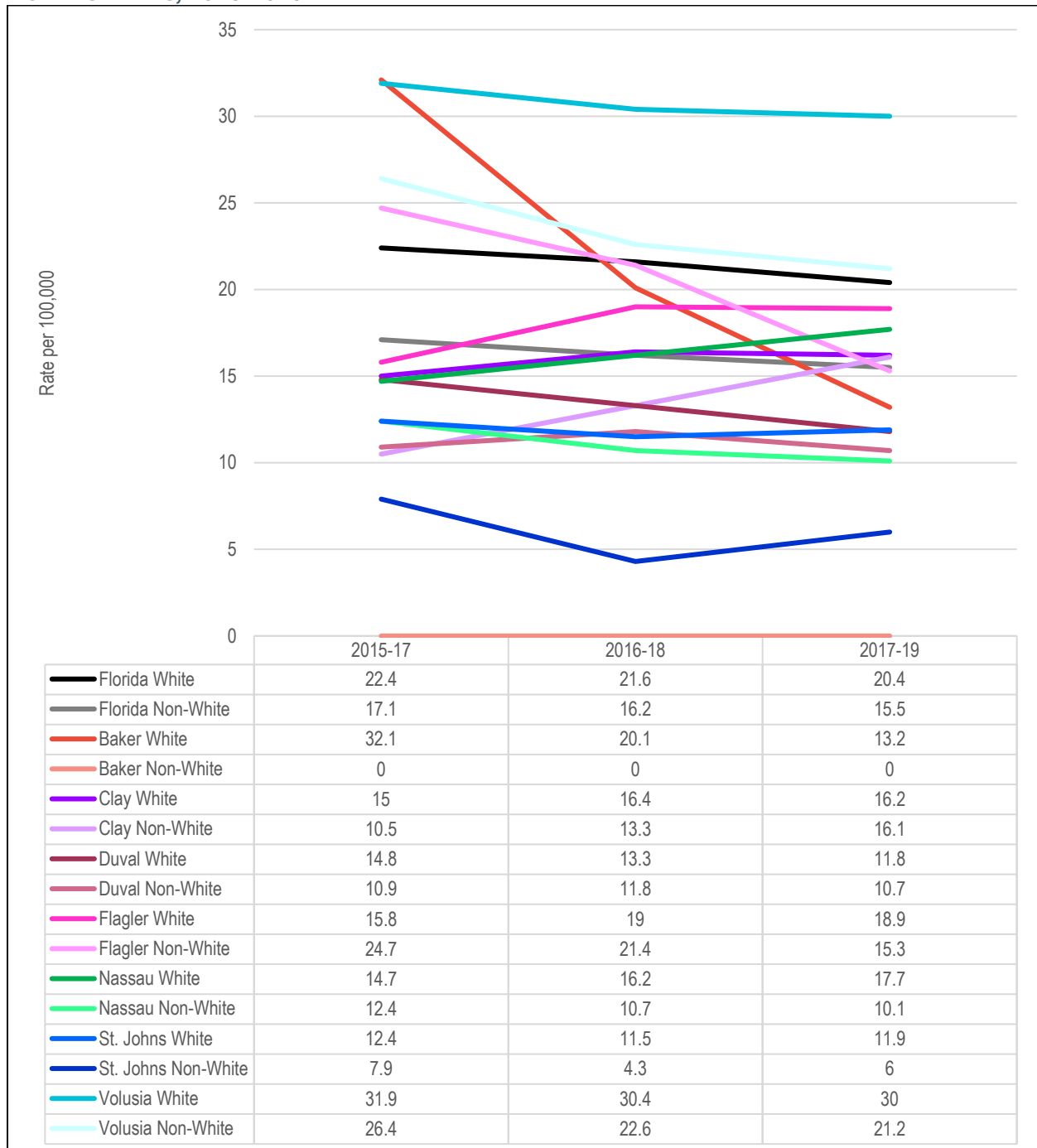
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 152: ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019



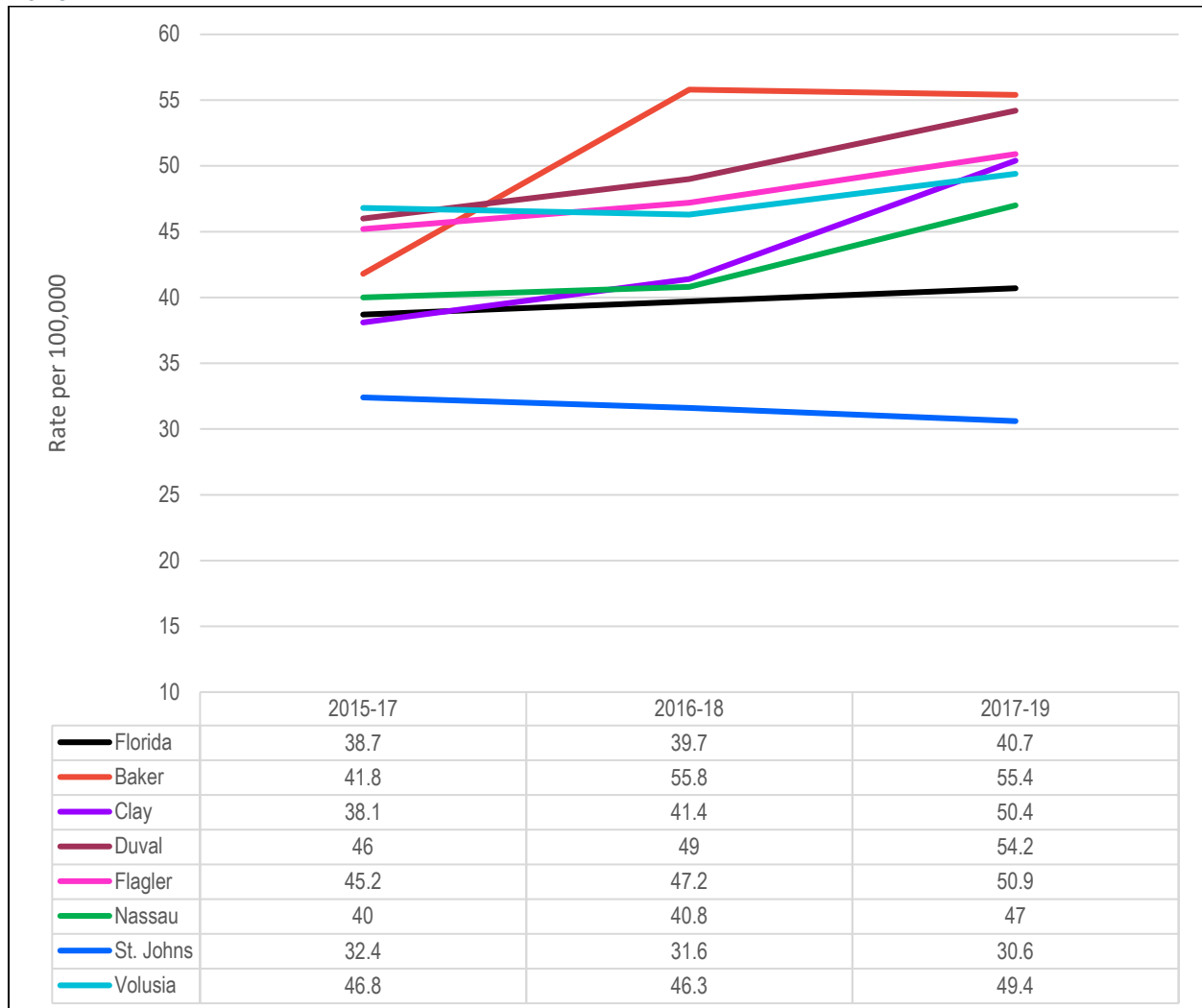
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Alzheimer's Disease - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/deaths-from-alzheimers-disease-florida)

SDOH EXHIBIT 153: ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019



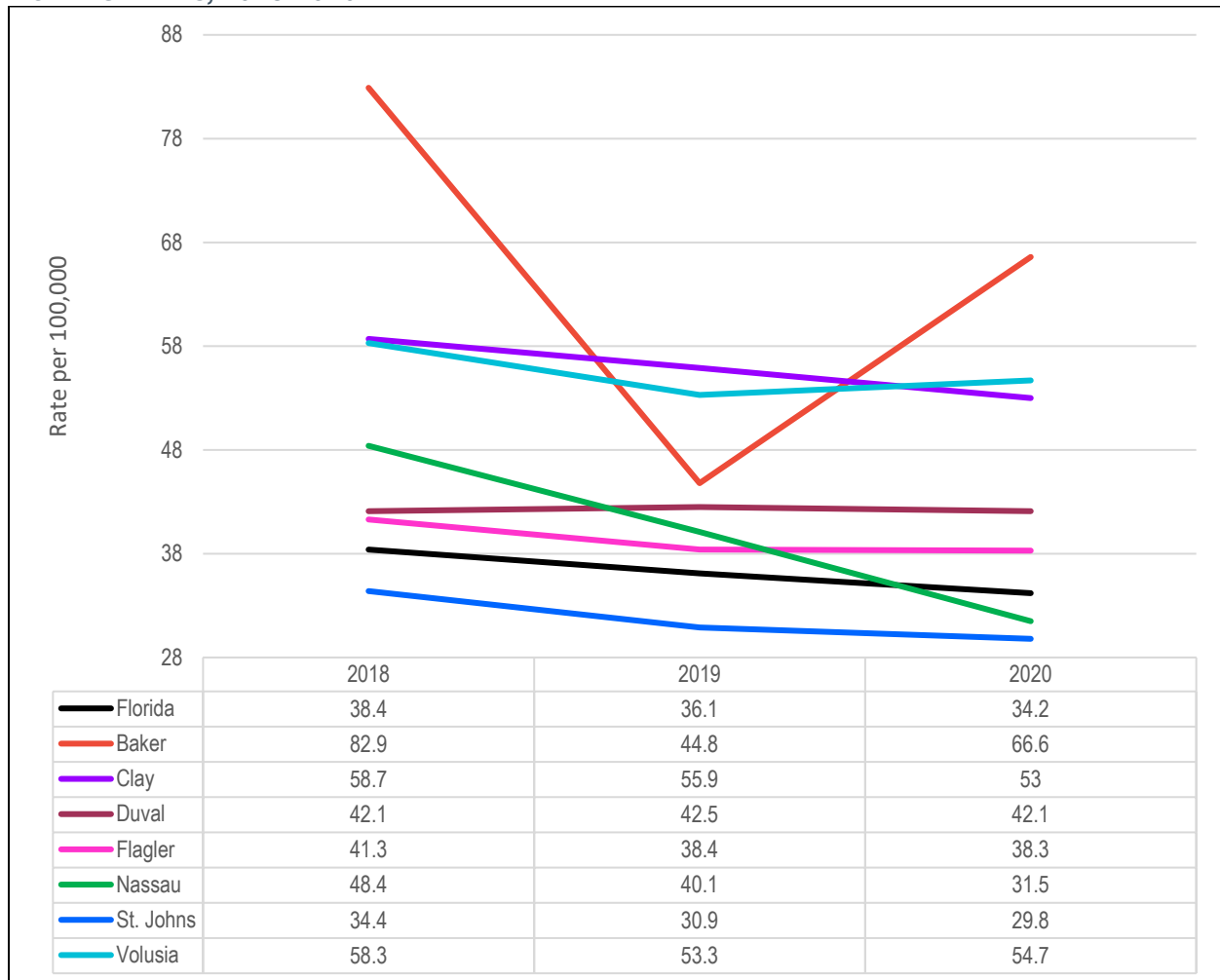
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Alzheimer's Disease - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 154: STROKE MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2015-2019



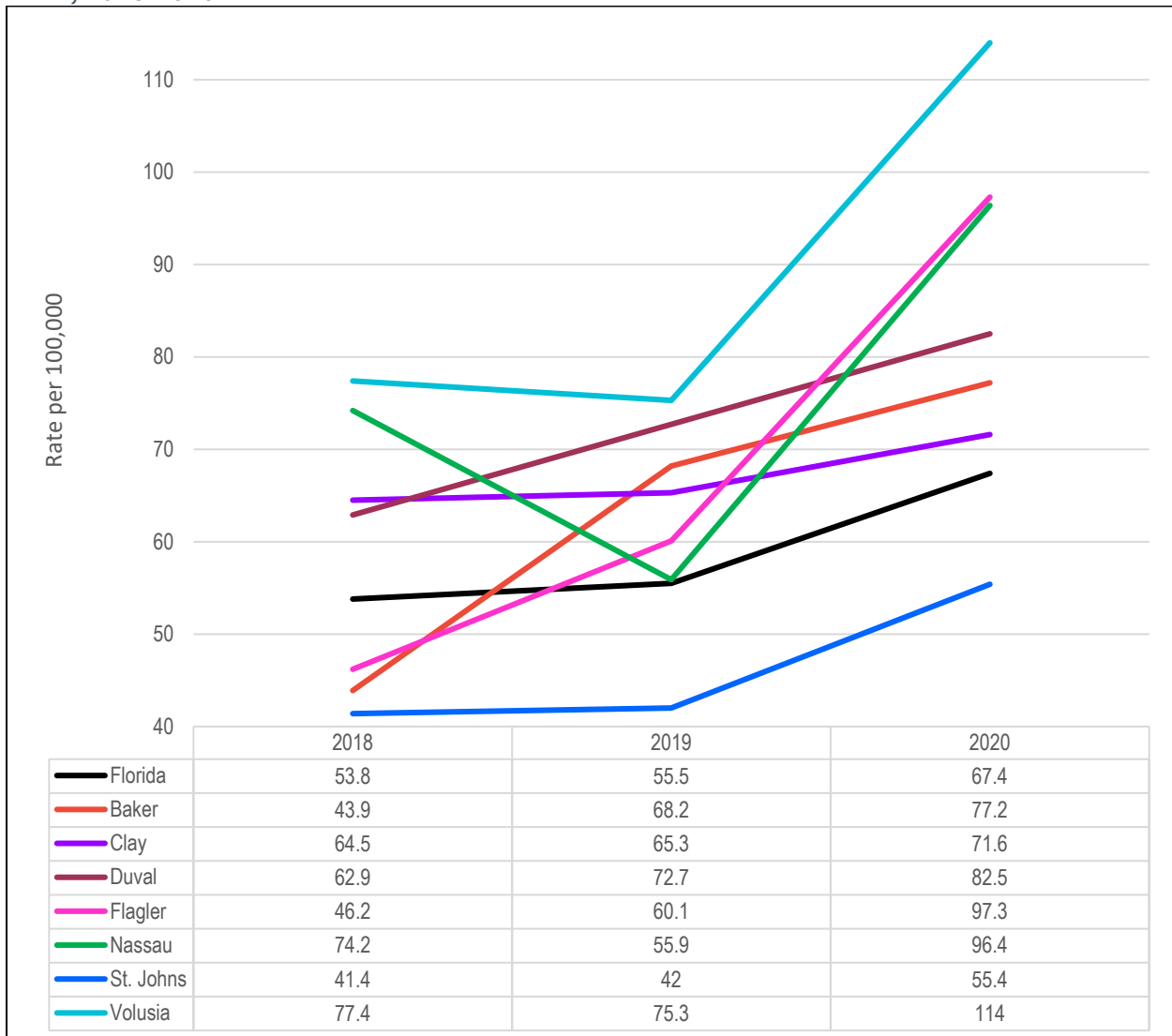
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Stroke - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 155: CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE (CLRD) MORTALITY RATE, 3-YEAR ROLLING RATES, 2018-2020

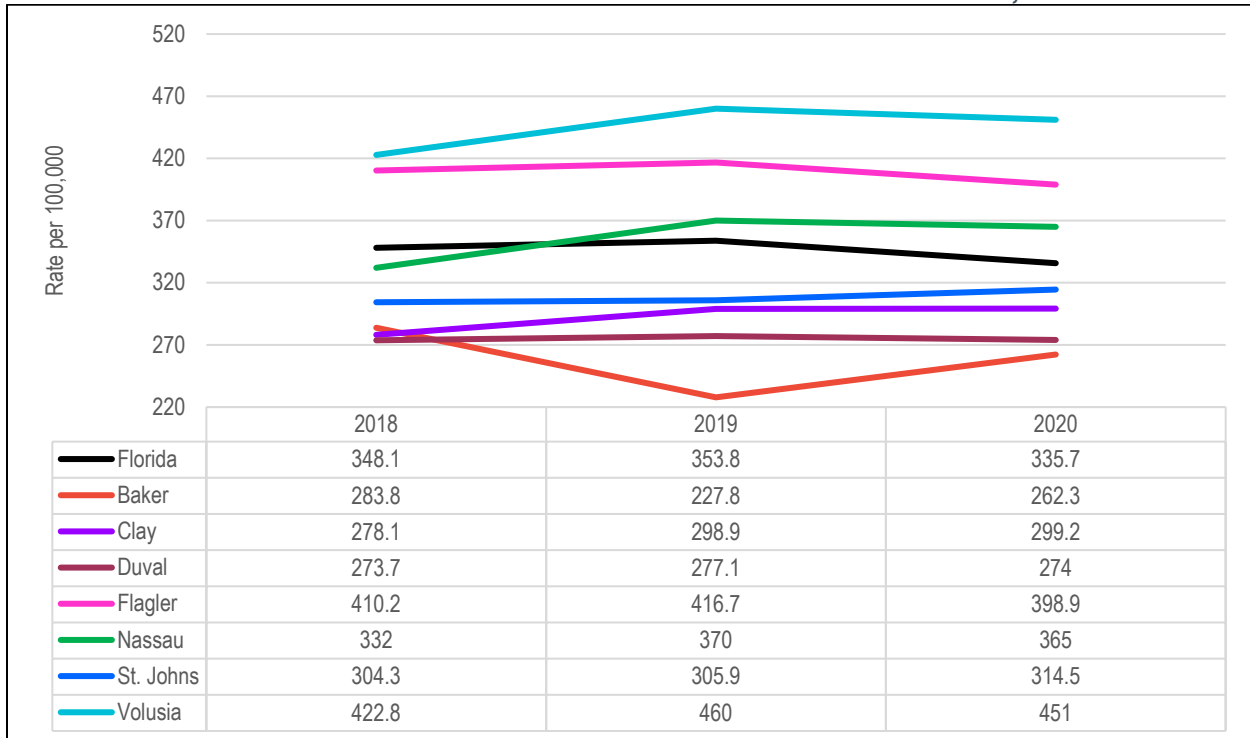


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease \(CLRD\) - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/Deaths-From-Chronic-Lower-Respiratory-Disease-CLRD)

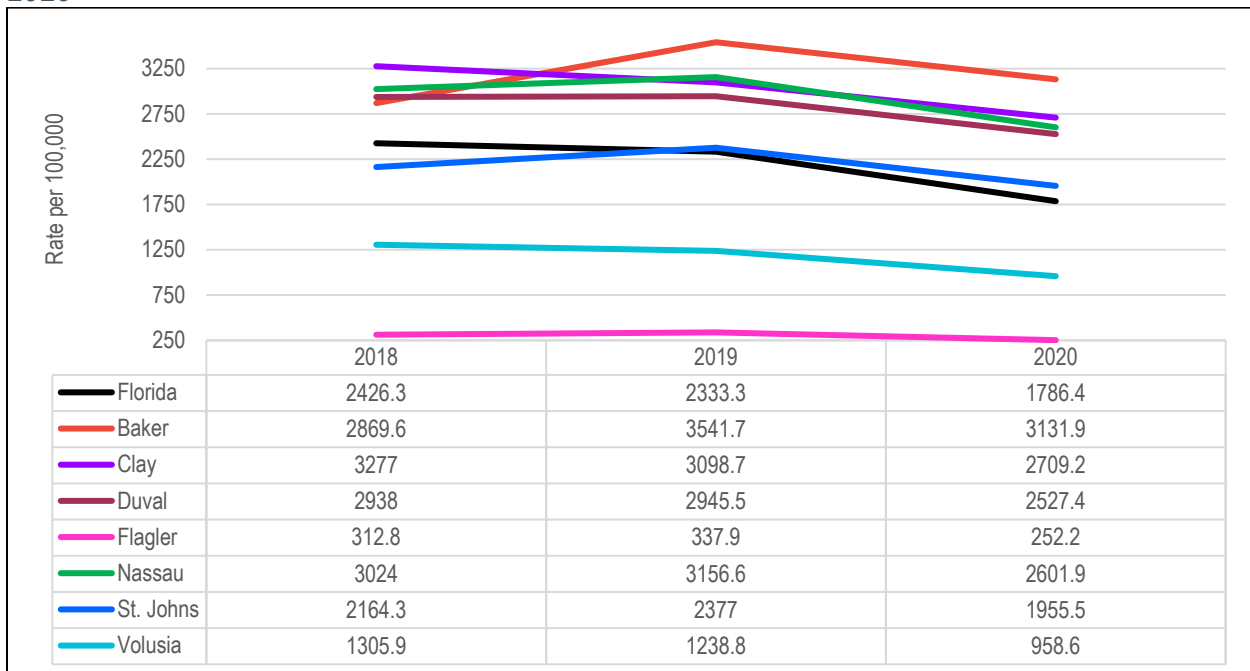
SDOH EXHIBIT 156: UNINTENTIONAL INJURY MORTALITY RATE, AGE-ADJUSTED 3-YEAR ROLLING RATE, 2018-2020



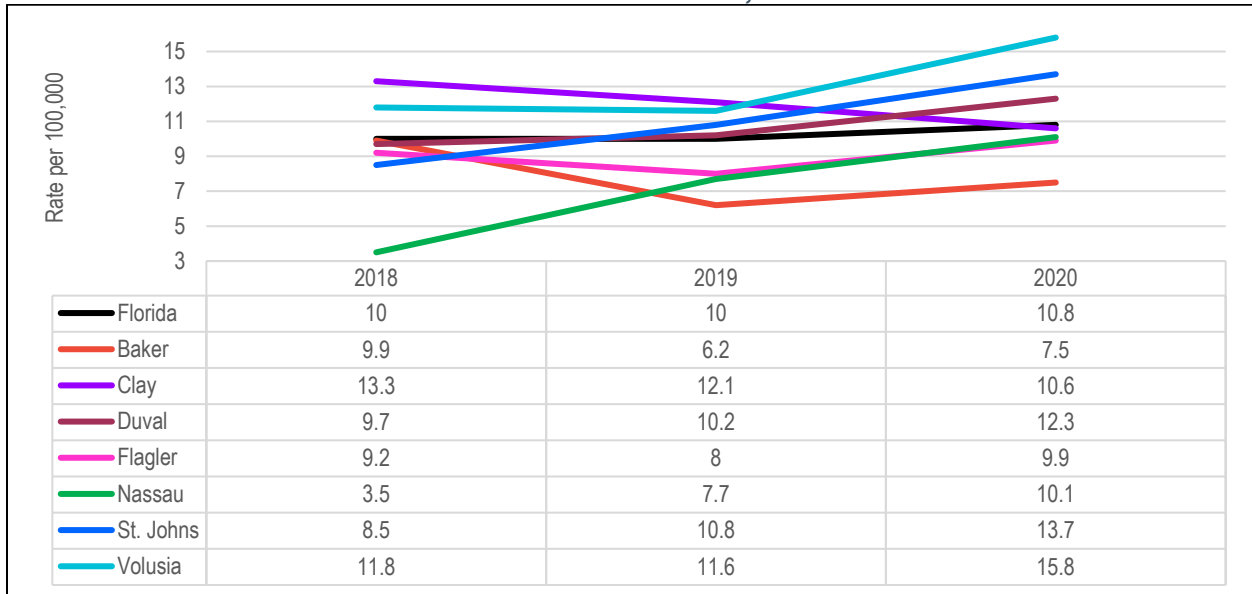
Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Unintentional Injury - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 157: HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR NON-FATAL UNINTENTIONAL FALLS, 2018-2020


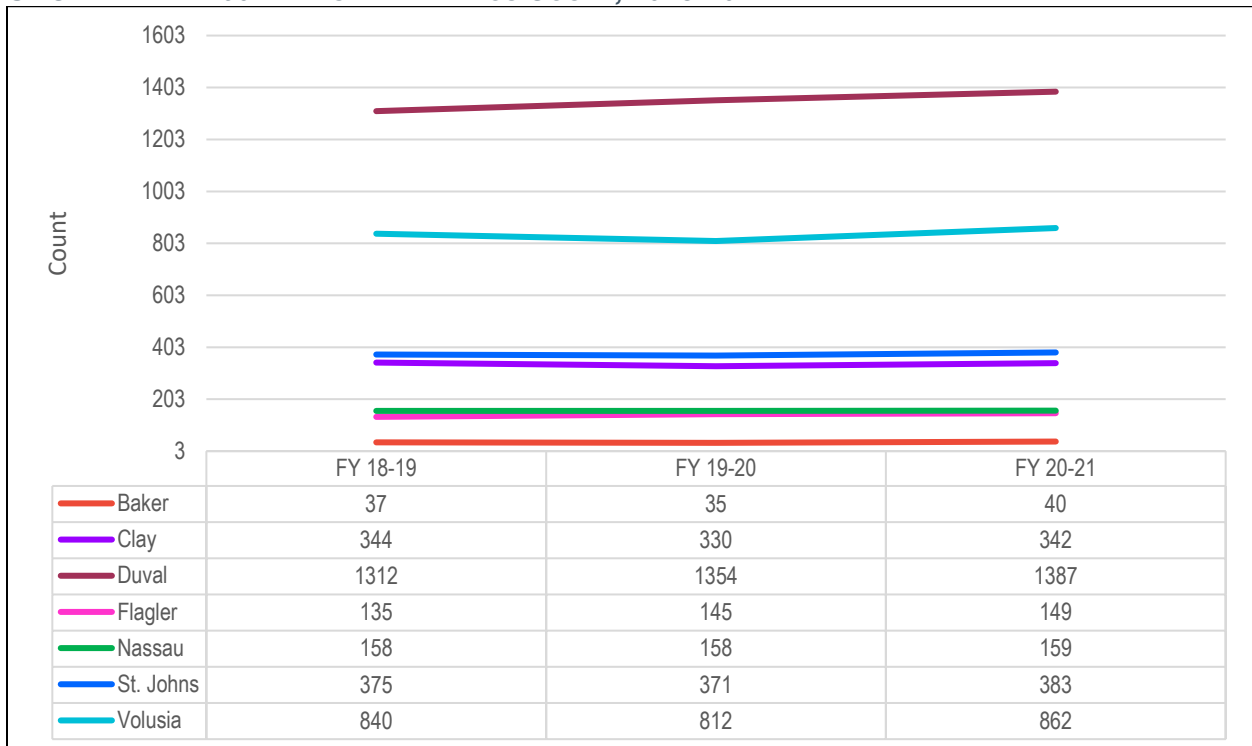
Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration, 2020. Link: [Hospitalizations From Non-Fatal Unintentional Falls \(Aged Under 1 Year\) - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 158: EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS FOR NON-FATAL UNINTENTIONAL FALLS, 2018-2020


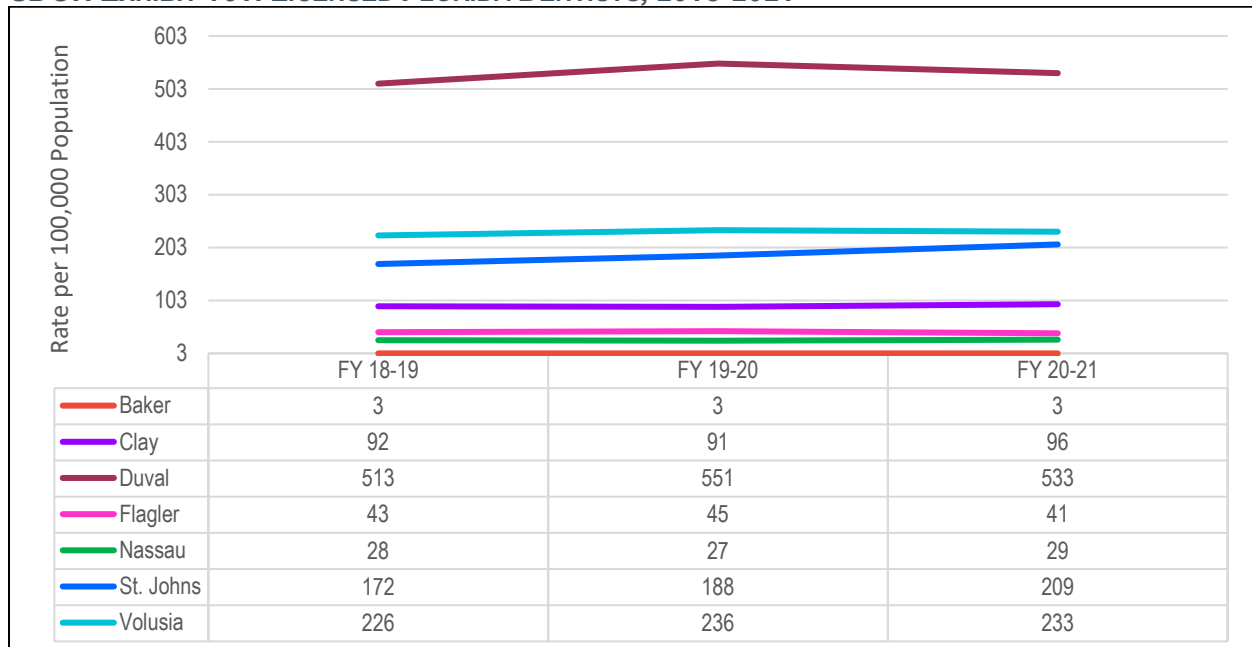
Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration, 2020. Link: [Emergency Department Visits From Non-Fatal Unintentional Falls - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 159: DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS, 2018-2020


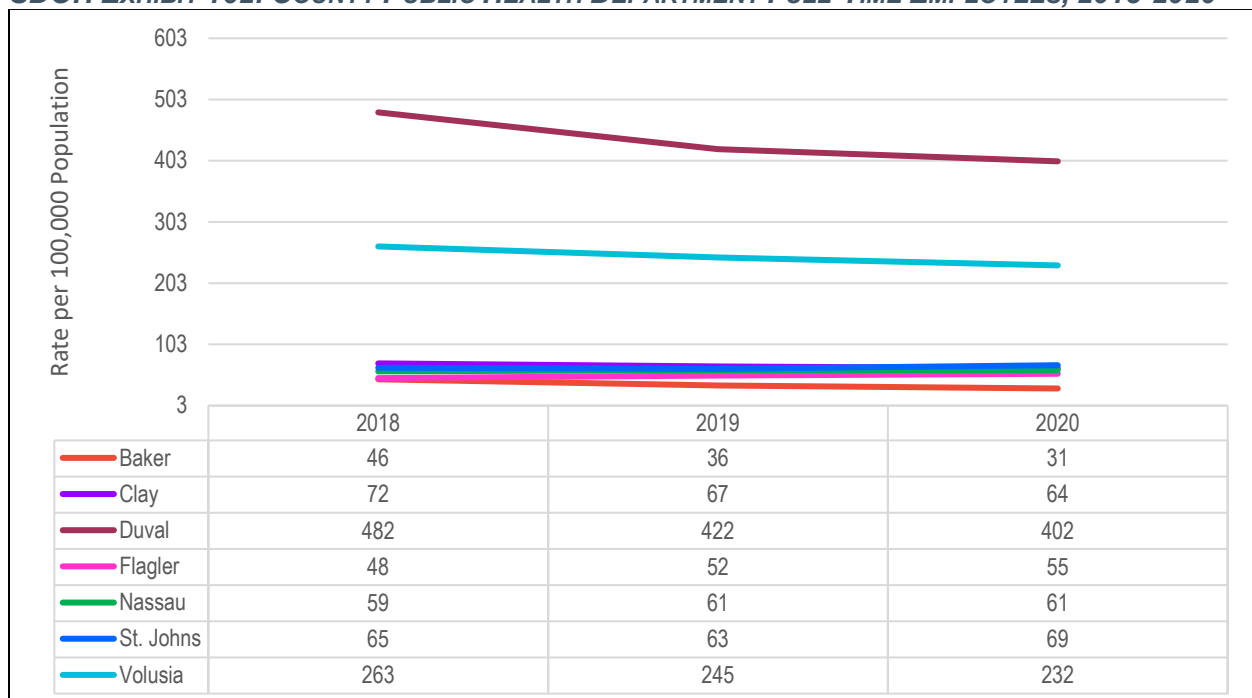
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020. Link: [Deaths From Unintentional Falls - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 160: EMTs/PARAMEDICS COUNT, 2018-2021


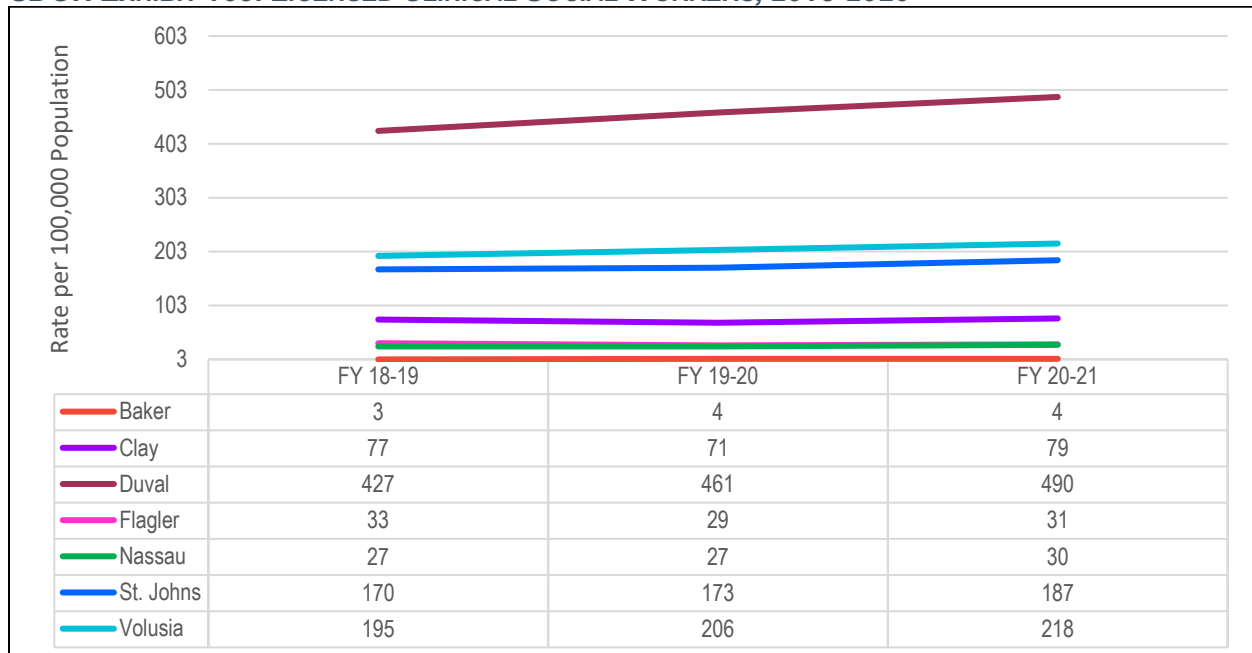
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Emergency Medical Services, 2021. Link: [Emergency Medical Technicians \(EMTs\)/Paramedics - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 161: LICENSED FLORIDA DENTISTS, 2018-2021


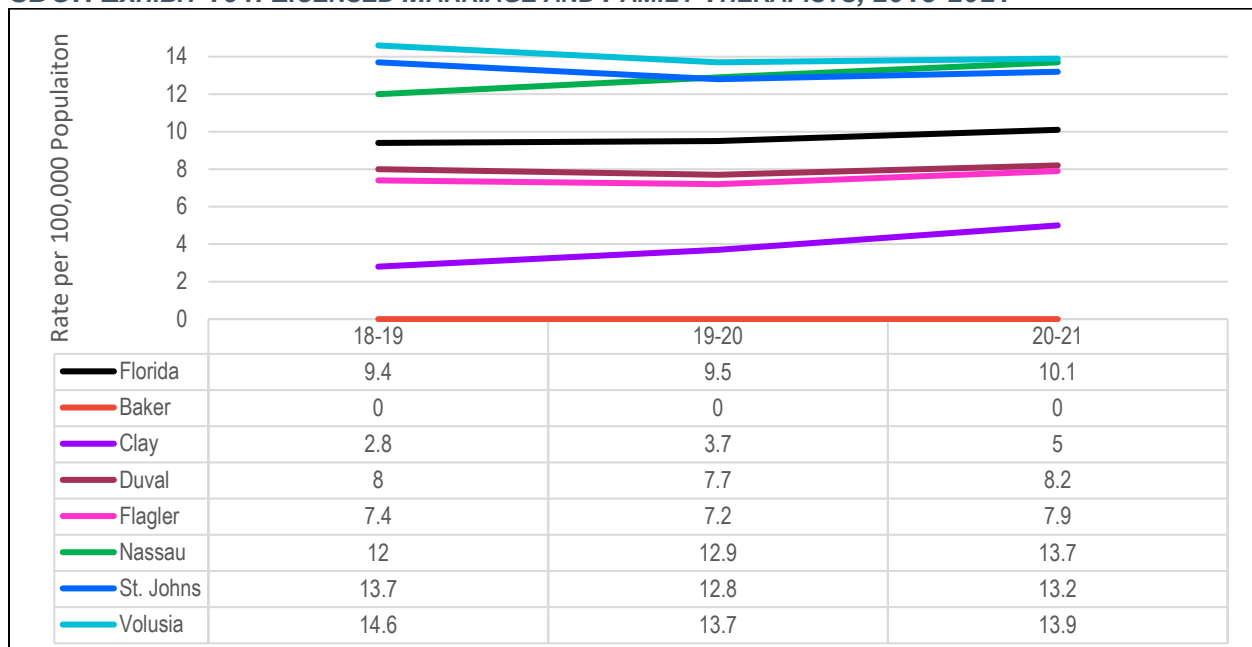
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Florida Dentists - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 162: COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, 2018-2020


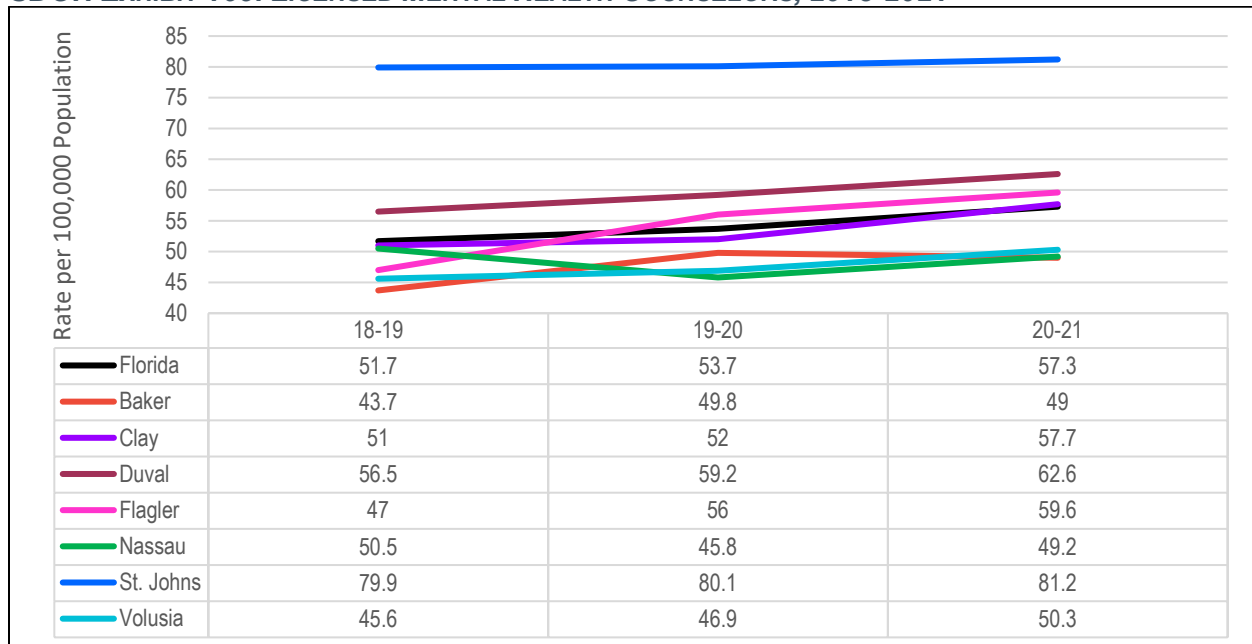
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [County Public Health Department Full-Time Employees - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 163: LICENSED CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 2018-2020


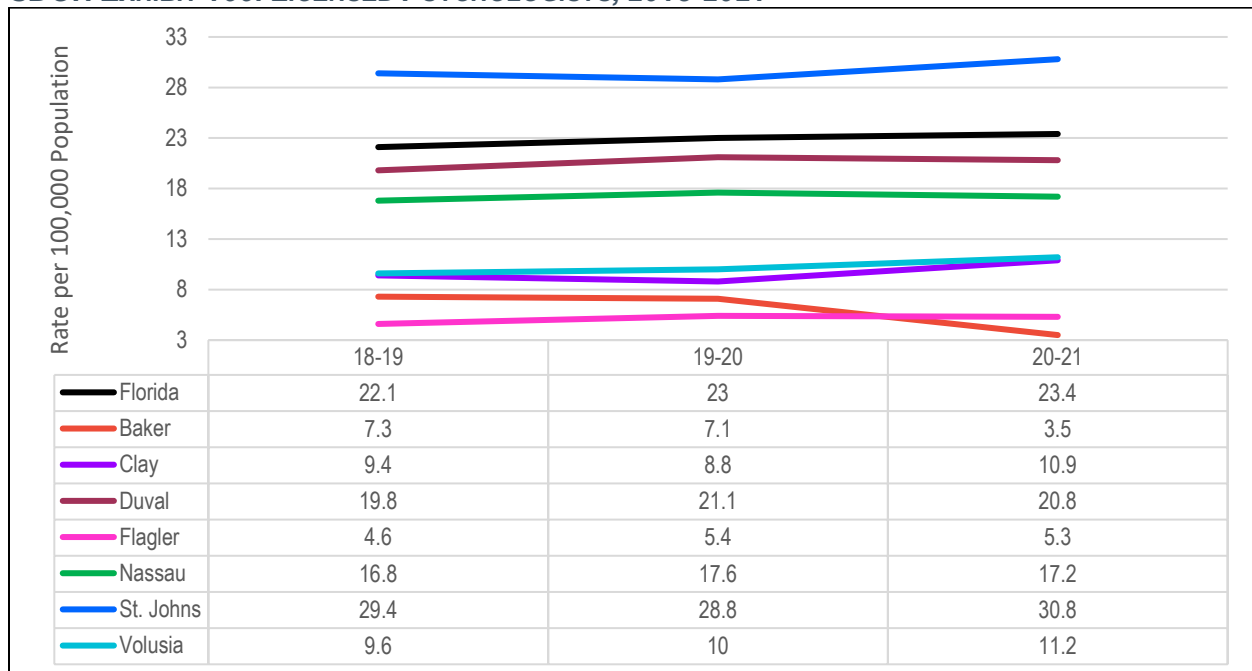
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Clinical Social Workers - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 164: LICENSED MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPISTS, 2018-2021


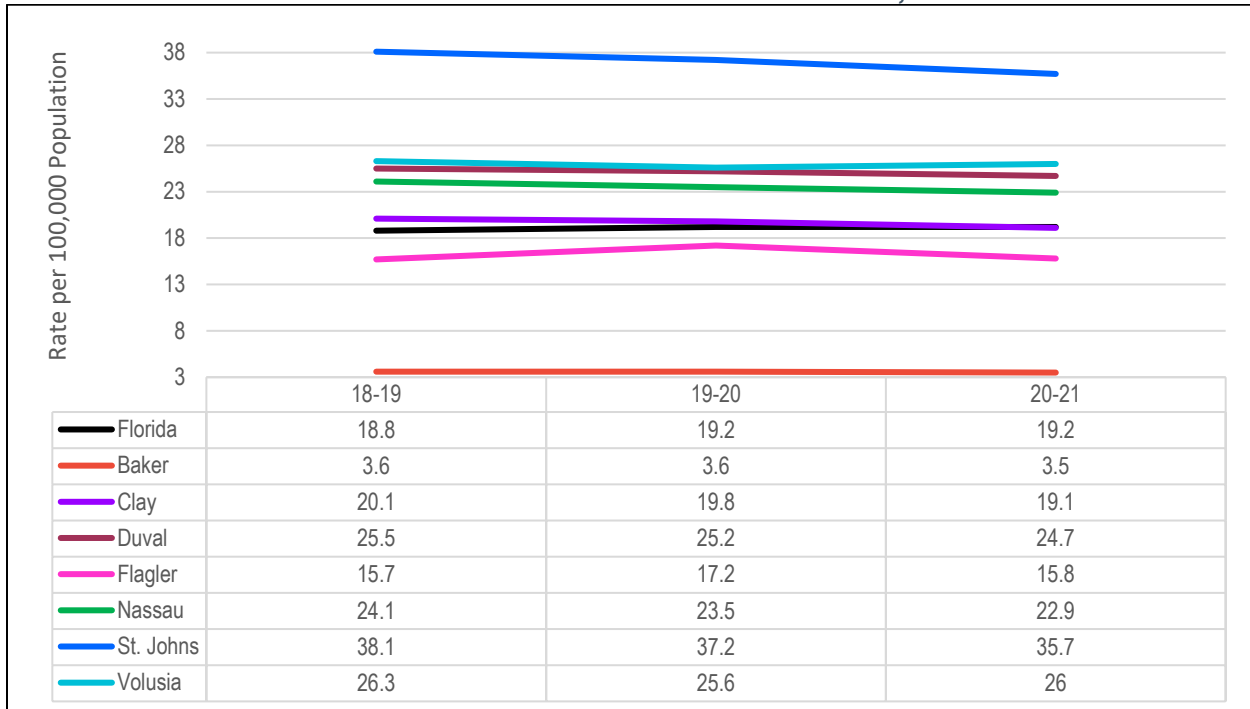
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 165: LICENSED MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS, 2018-2021


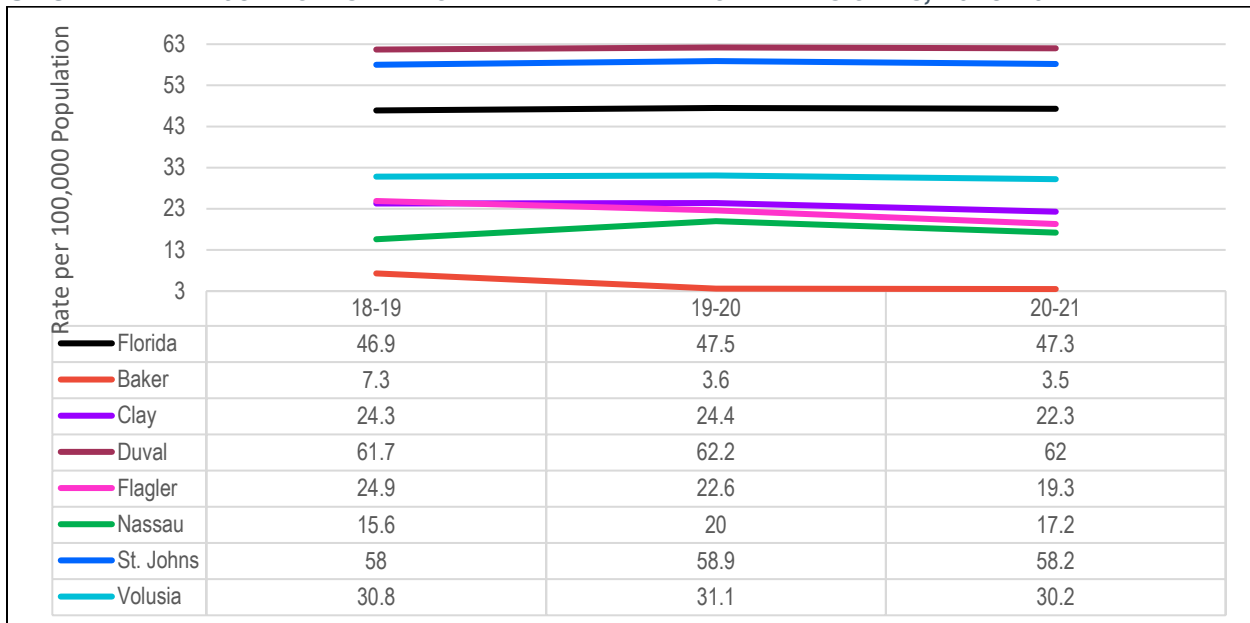
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Mental Health Counselors - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 166: LICENSED PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2018-2021


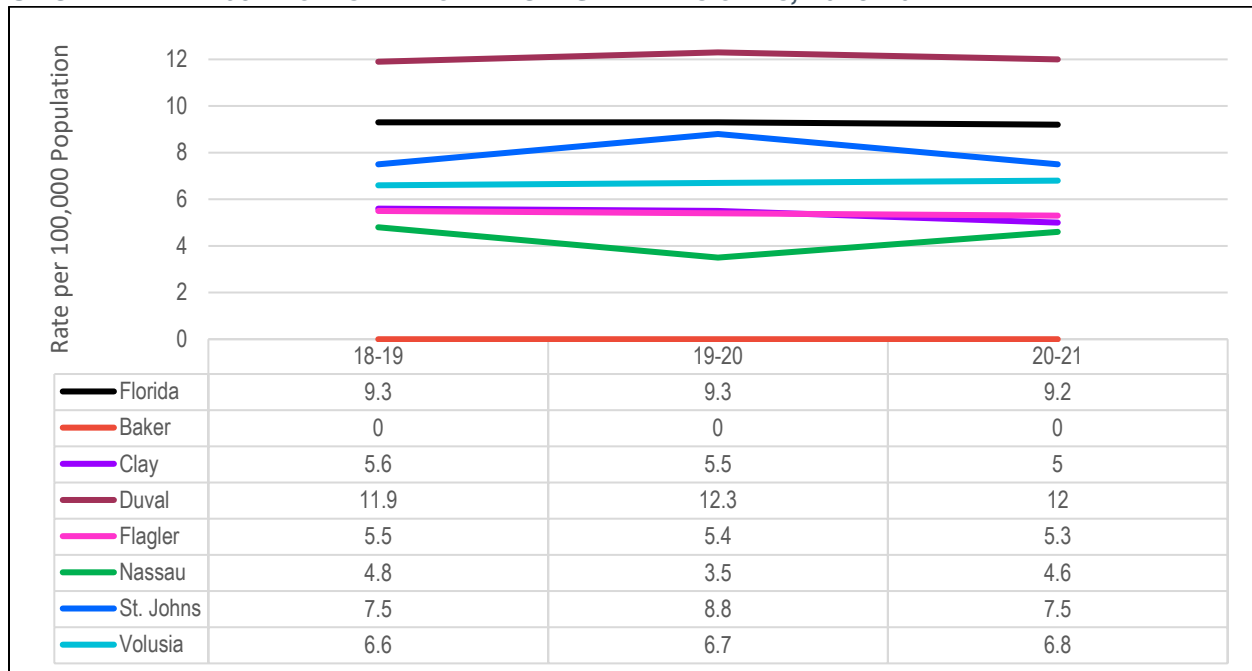
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Psychologists - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 167: LICENSED FLORIDA FAMILY PRACTICE PHYSICIANS, 2018-2021


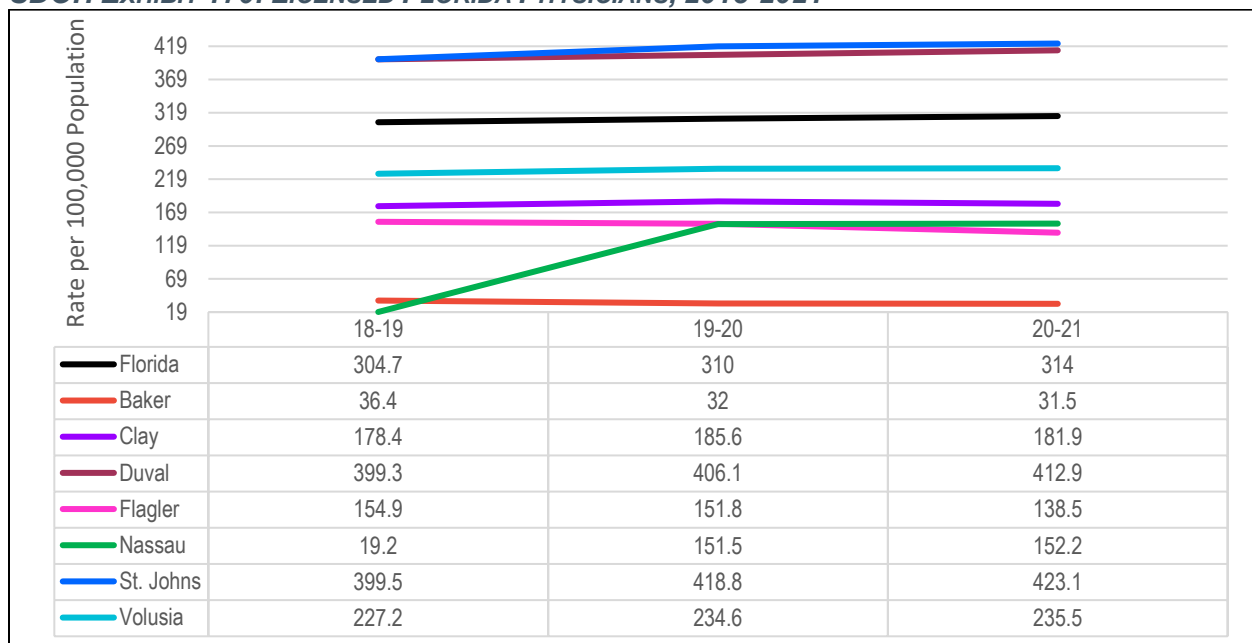
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Florida Family Practice Physicians - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 168: LICENSED FLORIDA INTERNAL MEDICINE PHYSICIANS, 2018-2021


Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Florida Internal Medicine Physicians - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 169: LICENSED FLORIDA OB/GYN PHYSICIANS, 2018-2021


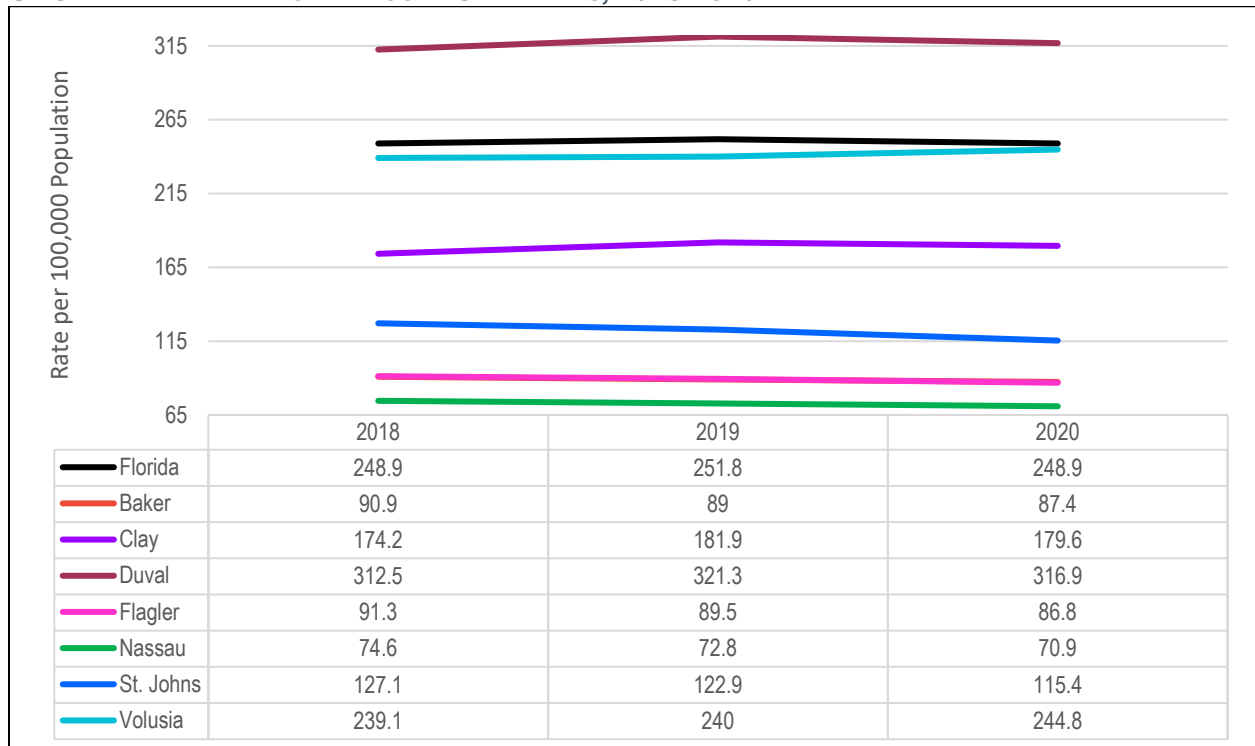
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Florida OB/GYN Physicians - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

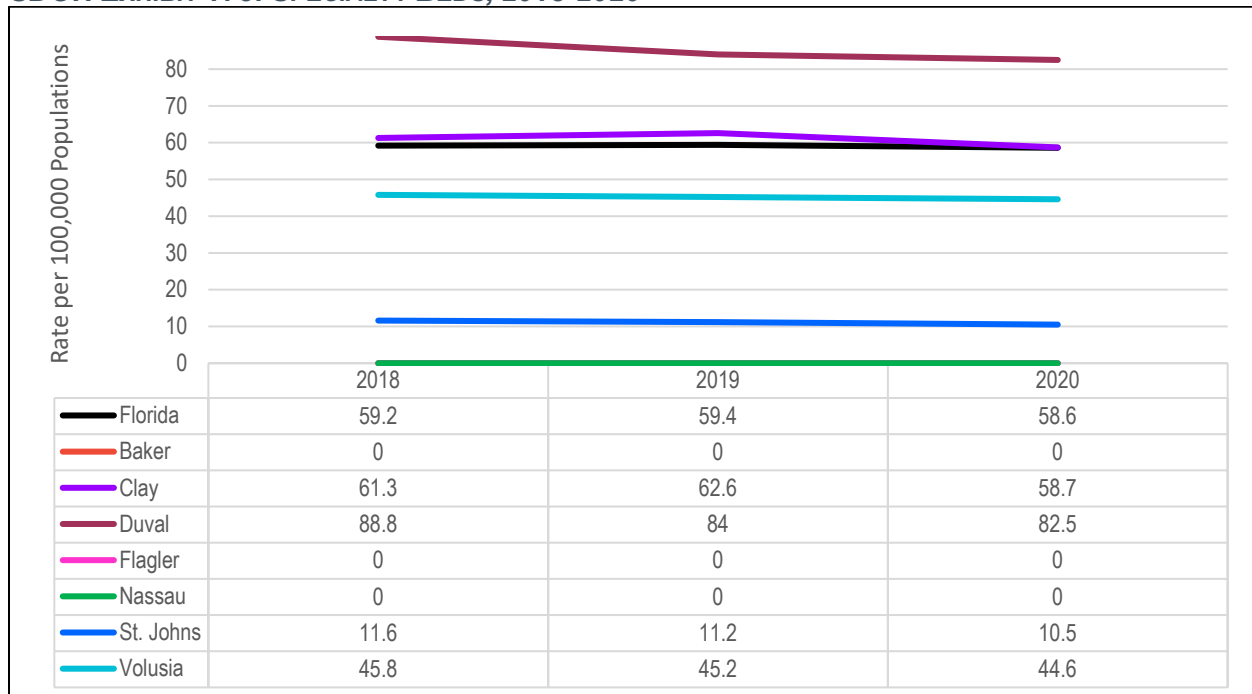
SDOH EXHIBIT 170: LICENSED FLORIDA PHYSICIANS, 2018-2021


Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance Link: [Licensed Florida Physicians - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

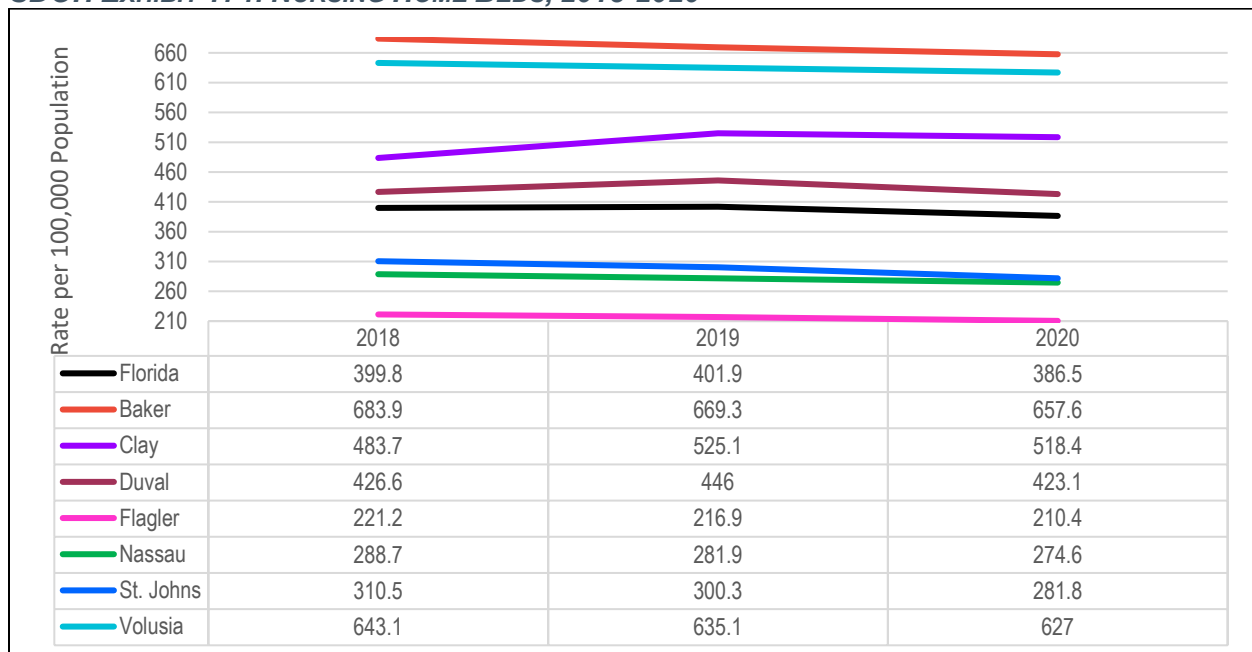
SDOH EXHIBIT 171: MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

County	Discipline	MUA/PID	Service Area Name	Designation Type	Index of Medical Underservice Score	Status	Rural Status	Designation Date	Update Date
Baker County, FL	Primary Care	505	Baker County	Medically Underserved Area	49.1	Designated	Partially Rural	11/1/1978	11/1/1978
Clay County, FL	Primary Care	590	Penney Farms Service Area	Medically Underserved Area	56.9	Designated	Non-Rural	5/11/1994	5/11/1994
Duval County, FL	Primary Care	585	Duval Service Area	Medically Underserved Area	55.5	Designated	Non-Rural	5/20/1994	5/20/1994
Duval County, FL	Primary Care	595	Duval Service Area	Medically Underserved Area	57.8	Designated	Non-Rural	5/20/1994	5/20/1994
Duval County, FL	Primary Care	596	Duval Service Area	Medically Underserved Area	57.8	Designated	Non-Rural	5/20/1994	5/20/1994
Duval County, FL	Primary Care	597	Duval Service Area	Medically Underserved Area	54.8	Designated	Non-Rural	5/20/1994	5/20/1994
Duval County, FL	Primary Care	6213	Low Income - North Jacksonville	MUP Low Income	56.1	Designated	Non-Rural	5/4/2001	4/24/2007
Flagler County, FL	Primary Care	6160	Low-Income Population of Flagler	Medically Underserved Area	52.8	Designated	Non-Rural	11/22/2000	11/22/2000
Nassau County, FL	Primary Care	536	Nassau County	Medically Underserved Area	57.2	Designated	Partially Rural	11/1/1978	11/1/1978
St. Johns County, FL	Primary Care	7118	Low Inc - Western St. Johns	MUP Low Income	61.2	Designated	Non-Rural	3/14/2006	3/14/2006
Volusia County, FL	Primary Care	7094	Low Inc/ M F W - Volusia County	Medically Underserved Area	52.3	Designated	Partially Rural	9/26/2001	7/19/2006

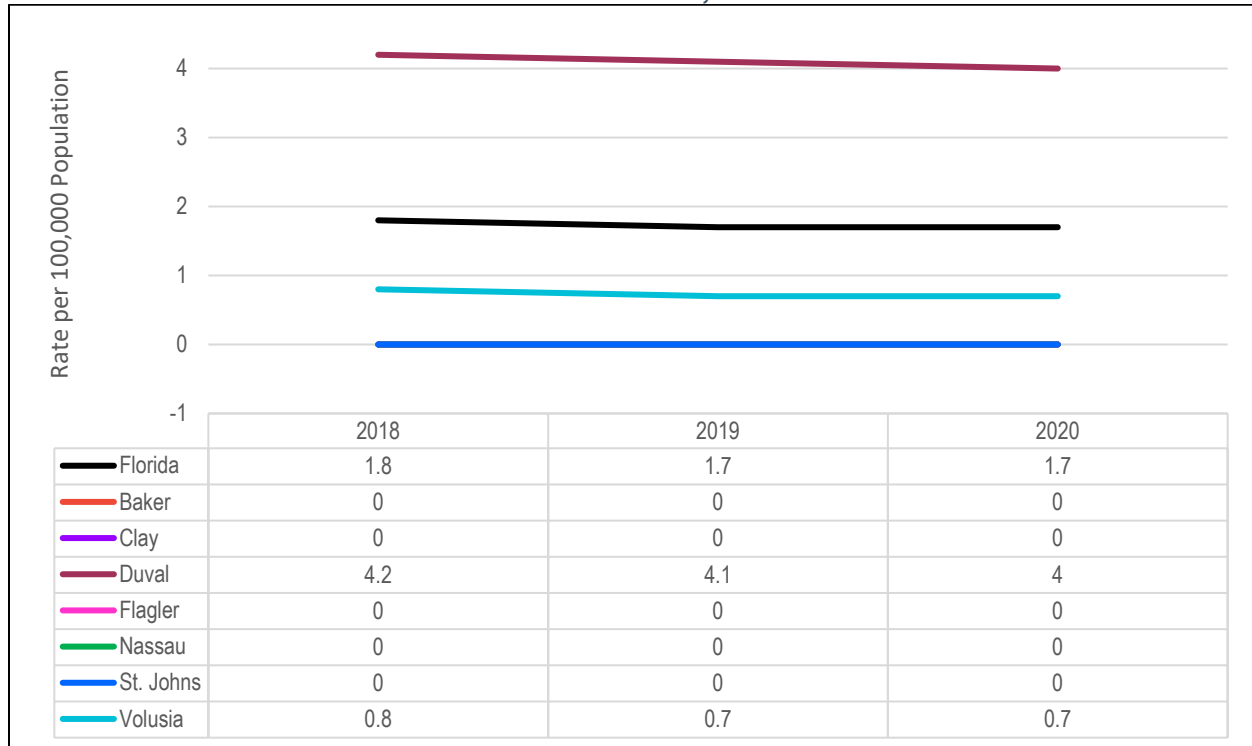
 Data Source: [MUA Find \(hrsa.gov\)](https://hrsa.gov)
SDOH EXHIBIT 172: TOTAL ACUTE CARE BEDS, 2018-2020

 Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Acute Care Beds - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 173: SPECIALTY BEDS, 2018-2020


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Specialty Beds - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 174: NURSING HOME BEDS, 2018-2020


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Nursing Home Beds - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 175: ADULTS SUBSTANCE ABUSE BEDS, 2018-2020


Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020. Link: [Adult Substance Abuse Beds - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](https://flhealthcharts.gov/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 176: ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES PSA4

	Name	City	Licensed Beds
Baker	THE CLAIR WINSTON HOUSE, LLC - 11968606	MACCLENNEY	5
Clay	ACACIA GROVE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY LLC - 11968863	ORANGE PARK	8
Clay	ALLEGRO - 11966027	FLEMING ISLAND	112
Clay	BROOKDALE ORANGE PARK - 11964980	ORANGE PARK	102
Clay	CANTERFIELD OF CLAY COUNTY - 11969194	MIDDLEBURG	100
Clay	DIAMOND ALF LLC - 11968840	GREEN COVE SPRINGS	85
Clay	PALAGIO SENIOR LIVING - 11969722	ORANGE PARK	120
Clay	PARK OF THE PALMS, INC - 11910339	KEYSTONE HEIGHTS	40
Clay	PINE CREST MANOR - 11911947	MIDDLEBURG	25
Clay	PREMIER ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY, LLC - 11968987	ORANGE PARK	100
Clay	QUEEN OF ANGELS ALF - 11942993	ORANGE PARK	6
Clay	SEAGRASS VILLAGE OF FLEMING ISLAND - 11969407	FLEMING ISLAND	100
Clay	SILVER TREASURES AT ORANGE PARK LLC - 11969512	ORANGE PARK	32
Clay	SPRING GARDENS OF FLEMING ISLAND LLC - 11968930	FLEMING ISLAND	8
Clay	WRIGHT MANOR, LLC - 11969511	ORANGE PARK	8
Duval	ALMOST HOME - 11912070	JACKSONVILLE	14
Duval	ALMOST HOME BEACHES - 11965113	ATLANTIC BEACH	14
Duval	ANTHEM LAKES, LLC - 11969127	ATLANTIC BEACH	117

Duval	ARLINGTON ADULT RESIDENTIAL FACILITY INC - 11910300	JACKSONVILLE	100
Duval	ARLINGTON HAVEN ALF - 11964349	JACKSONVILLE	26
Duval	ATRIA PARK OF SAN PABLO - 11964982	JACKSONVILLE	67
Duval	AUTUMN VILLAGE, LLC - 11911434	JACKSONVILLE	80
Duval	BARTRAM LAKES ASSISTED LIVING - 11968539	JACKSONVILLE	100
Duval	BEACH HOUSE ASSISTED LIVING AND MEMORY CARE - 11968754	JACKSONVILLE BEACH	100
Duval	BENTON HOUSE AT OAKLEAF - 11969198	JACKSONVILLE	95
Duval	BETTER DAYS SENIOR LIVING - 11968973	JACKSONVILLE	10
Duval	BISHOP CHRISTIAN HOME, INC - 11964643	JACKSONVILLE	44
Duval	BROOKDALE AVONDALE - 11964476	JACKSONVILLE	60
Duval	BROOKDALE CROWN POINT - 11964646	JACKSONVILLE	38
Duval	BROOKDALE MANDARIN - 11964069	JACKSONVILLE	170
Duval	BROOKDALE MANDARIN CENTRAL - 11964271	JACKSONVILLE	60
Duval	BROOKDALE SOUTHPPOINT - 11964912	JACKSONVILLE	102
Duval	BROOKDALE SOUTHSIDE - 11963906	JACKSONVILLE	87
Duval	CAMELLIA AT DEERWOOD - 11968516	JACKSONVILLE	95
Duval	DEERWOOD PLACE - 11942717	JACKSONVILLE	102
Duval	DISCOVERY VILLAGE AT DEERWOOD - 11969507	JACKSONVILLE	172
Duval	DIVERSITY ME - 11967998	JACKSONVILLE	16
Duval	FANNIE E. TAYLOR HOME FOR THE AGED-TAYLOR MANOR, INC. - 11911149	JACKSONVILLE	90
Duval	FLEET LANDING - 11911119	ATLANTIC BEACH	150
Duval	FORT CAROLINE GARDENS, LLC - 11966829	JACKSONVILLE	78
Duval	FOUNTAINS RESIDENCE AT MILL COVE - 11911439	JACKSONVILLE	221
Duval	GOLDEN RETREAT SHELTER CARE CENTER, INC. - 11910320	JACKSONVILLE	93
Duval	GRACE HOME LIVING FACILITY LLC - 11968657	JACKSONVILLE	5
Duval	GRAND LIVING AT TAMAYA - 11969553	JACKSONVILLE	215
Duval	GWK HOME OF COMFORT LLC - 11968391	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	GWK HOME OF COMFORT LLC II - 11969107	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	HAMPTONS LUXURY VILLAS INC - 11968111	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	HARBORCHASE OF JACKSONVILLE - 11965346	JACKSONVILLE	100
Duval	HARBORCHASE OF MANDARIN - 11969316	JACKSONVILLE	77
Duval	HERITAGE CROSSINGS - 11966826	JACKSONVILLE	51
Duval	INGLESIDE ALF HOME, LLC - 11969709	JACKSONVILLE	18
Duval	INN AT CYPRESS VILLAGE, THE - 11911636	JACKSONVILLE	112
Duval	KINGS HOUSE II - 11968215	JACKSONVILLE	5
Duval	L'ARCHE JACKSONVILLE, INC II - 11910325	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	L'ARCHE JACKSONVILLE, INC. I (PEACE HOUSE) - 11910323	JACKSONVILLE	5
Duval	L'ARCHE JACKSONVILLE, INC. III - 11910326	JACKSONVILLE	7
Duval	L'ARCHE JACKSONVILLE, INC. IV - 11932692	JACKSONVILLE	4
Duval	LAUREL OAKS ALF, INC. - 11966170	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	MASON HOUSE, LLC - 11968279	JACKSONVILLE	6

Duval	MI CASA ADULT LIVING FACILITY HOME INC - 11967515	JACKSONVILLE	17
Duval	NOBLE GARDENS SENIOR LIVING - 11968314	JACKSONVILLE	31
Duval	NOBLE HOUSE SENIOR LIVING - 11965038	JACKSONVILLE	104
Duval	OBI'S ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY, LLC - 11969907	JACKSONVILLE	10
Duval	ORTEGA GARDENS ALZHEIMER'S SPECIAL CARE CENTER - 11968535	JACKSONVILLE	60
Duval	PEABODY ALF, INC. - 11968961	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	PETERSON ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY - 11953610	JACKSONVILLE	29
Duval	PINCKNEY ESTATES ASSISTED LIVING INC - 11969364	JACKSONVILLE	8
Duval	PLYMOUTH HOME FOR ADULTS INC - 11911437	JACKSONVILLE	57
Duval	PORTER'S ADULT CARE INC - 11968285	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	REFFINE'S HOUSE - 11967123	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	RIGHT TIME, RIGHT PLACE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY - 11968294	JACKSONVILLE	14
Duval	RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE, INC - 11911432	JACKSONVILLE	46
Duval	ROSECASTLE AT DEERWOOD - 11968893	JACKSONVILLE	60
Duval	SAN JOSE GARDENS ALZHEIMER'S SPECIAL CARE CENTER - 11968993	JACKSONVILLE	70
Duval	SILVER TREASURES AT LANE - 11969370	JACKSONVILLE	16
Duval	SILVER TREASURES AT MANDARIN - 11965723	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	SODALIS JACKSONVILLE - 11964687	JACKSONVILLE	62
Duval	SOME PLACE LIKE HOME, INC. - 11964968	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	SOME PLACE LIKE HOME, INC. #2 - 11965392	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	SOME PLACE LIKE HOME, INC. #3 - 11965767	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	STARLING AT SAN JOSE - 11969068	JACKSONVILLE	100
Duval	SUNRISE OF JACKSONVILLE - 11967697	JACKSONVILLE	100
Duval	TAMBOLINA SERVICES COMMUNITY RESIDENT HOME INC - 11969555	JACKSONVILLE	5
Duval	THE COVE AT MARSH LANDING - 11965336	JACKSONVILLE BEACH	110
Duval	THE INN AT AGING GRACE - 11968832	JACKSONVILLE	24
Duval	TROUT RIVER ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY - 11969149	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	VALIZ'S PLACE - 11964704	JACKSONVILLE	6
Duval	WINDSOR AT ORTEGA - 11968644	JACKSONVILLE	120
Duval	WINDSOR AT SAN PABLO - 11968680	JACKSONVILLE	120
Duval	WYNDHAM LAKES JACKSONVILLE - 11963719	JACKSONVILLE	288
Flagler	AZURE OF PALM COAST THE - 11969938	PALM COAST	116
Flagler	BRENDLYN ASSISTED LIVING LLC - 11969474	PALM COAST	5
Flagler	BROOKDALE PALM COAST - 11964642	PALM COAST	60
Flagler	GENTLE CARE ASSISTED LIVING 3 - 11968253	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	GENTLE CARE ASSISTED LIVING INC. 2 - 11967108	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	GENTLE CARE ASSISTED LIVING, INC. - 11966430	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	GOLD CHOICE PALM COAST - 11969803	PALM COAST	100
Flagler	GOOD SAM'S ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCE, LLC - 11965709	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	GOOD SAMARITAN CARE CENTER ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY INC. - 11966134	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	GRAND VILLA OF PALM COAST - 11967189	PALM COAST	80

Flagler	HOME SWEET HOME ALF, LLC - 11969541	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	MAGNOLIA MANOR OF PALM COAST, INC. - 11965270	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	MARKET STREET PALM COAST - 11969413	PALM COAST	68
Flagler	PAMPERED PARENTS, ALF, INC - 11968618	PALM COAST	5
Flagler	PEACEFUL HOME ALF - 11964811	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	S and B KINGDOM CARE, LLC - 11968401	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	SABAL PALMS ASSISTED LIVING AND MEMORY CARE - 11969274	PALM COAST	101
Flagler	THERAPEUTIC ASSISTED LIVING CORP - 11969778	PALM COAST	6
Flagler	TUSCAN GARDENS OF PALM COAST - 11969471	PALM COAST	175
Flagler	WINDSOR OF PALM COAST - 11967802	PALM COAST	94
Nassau	COUNTRY VILLA ALF - 11969782	CALLAHAN	6
Nassau	DAYSRING SENIOR LIVING LLC - 11969114	HILLIARD	64
Nassau	DAYSRING VILLAGE, INC - 11910312	HILLIARD	126
Nassau	JANE ADAMS HOUSE (THE) - 11964585	FERNANDINA BEACH	40
Nassau	OSPREY VILLAGE AT AMELIA ISLAND, LTD - 11964696	AMELIA ISLAND	44
Nassau	SAVANNAH GRAND OF AMELIA ISLAND - 11964598	FERNANDINA BEACH	56
Nassau	THE LAKESIDE AT AMELIA ISLAND - 11969509	FERNANDINA BEACH	100
St. Johns	ALLEGRO - 11967230	SAINT AUGUSTINE	46
St. Johns	BENTON HOUSE OF ST JOHNS - 11969574	SAINT AUGUSTINE	85
St. Johns	BROOKDALE ST AUGUSTINE - 11965570	SAINT AUGUSTINE	115
St. Johns	BVM CORAL LANDING, LLC - 11910307	SAINT AUGUSTINE	60
St. Johns	GOLDEN HOUSE SENIOR LIVING #1 - 11968053	ST. JOHNS	10
St. Johns	LOVING CARE LIVING FACILITY - 11932431	SAINT AUGUSTINE	8
St. Johns	PALMS AT PONTE VEDRA ASSISTED LIVING and MEMORY CARE (THE) - 11968910	PONTE VEDRA	94
St. Johns	PAVILION AT BAYVIEW (THE) - 11965032	SAINT AUGUSTINE	69
St. Johns	PONTE VEDRA GARDENS ALZHEIMER'S SPECIAL CARE CENTER - 11968820	PONTE VEDRA BEACH	64
St. Johns	RIVERSIDE COTTAGES @ THE SHORES, LLC - 11968907	SAINT AUGUSTINE	72
St. Johns	SILVER CREEK OF ST. AUGUSTINE - 11969061	SAINT AUGUSTINE	138
St. Johns	SILVER TREASURES AT ST AUGUSTINE - 11968988	SAINT AUGUSTINE	39
St. Johns	SILVER TREASURES SENIOR LIVING - 11969603	PONTE VEDRA	16
St. Johns	STARLING AT NOCATEE - 11969307	PONTE VEDRA	103
St. Johns	STEPHENS MEMORIAL HOME INC - 11965877	SAINT AUGUSTINE	15
St. Johns	STRATFORD (THE) - 11966348	PONTE VEDRA BEACH	40
St. Johns	SYMPHONY AT ST AUGUSTINE - 11969115	SAINT AUGUSTINE	74

St. Johns	THE LEGACY AT ST JOHNS - 11968369	ST. JOHNS	82
St. Johns	WESTMINSTER ST AUGUSTINE - 11965744	SAINT AUGUSTINE	36
St. Johns	WESTMINSTER WOODS ON JULINGTON CREEK - 11910349	JACKSONVILLE	80
Volusia	ALBA COURT RESIDENCES - 11969886	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	109
Volusia	AMERICAN HOUSE ORANGE CITY - 11964591	ORANGE CITY	104
Volusia	AMERICARE ASSISTED LIVING, INC - 11963902	DELTONA	48
Volusia	ANGEL'S SENIOR LIVING II, LLC - 11969334	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	BELLA SENIOR LIVING - 11968925	DAYTONA BEACH	6
Volusia	BENTON HOUSE OF PORT ORANGE - 11969495	PORT ORANGE	80
Volusia	BISHOP'S GLEN RETIREMENT CENTER - 11910303	HOLLY HILL	283
Volusia	BRILLIANCE ASSISTED LIVING - 11969133	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	53
Volusia	BRILLIANCE ASSISTED LIVING EDGEWATER - 11969565	EDGEWATER	78
Volusia	BROOKDALE DELAND - 11964490	DELAND	89
Volusia	BROOKDALE ORMOND BEACH - 11964693	ORMOND BEACH	70
Volusia	BROOKDALE ORMOND BEACH WEST - 11964515	ORMOND BEACH	60
Volusia	BROOKDALE PORT ORANGE - 11964341	PORT ORANGE	60
Volusia	CANALVIEW REST HOME - 11942971	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	CARING HEARTS ASSISTED LIVING - 11967676	DAYTONA BEACH	6
Volusia	CERTUS OC OPCO, LLC - 11969445	ORANGE CITY	64
Volusia	CLOISTERS OF DELAND, THE - 11943028	DELAND	220
Volusia	COQUINA CAY ALF - 11967707	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	6
Volusia	COQUINA COVE ALF - 11965115	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	COUNTRYSIDE LAKES - 11910310	PORT ORANGE	120
Volusia	CROWN ASSISTED LIVING, LLC - 11966315	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	16
Volusia	DEERFOOT MANOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY - 11911836	DELAND	12
Volusia	DELAND MANOR ASSISTED LIVING - 11969124	DELAND	32
Volusia	ELDERLY LIVING CENTER OF HOLLY HILL, INC. - 11911145	HOLLY HILL	15
Volusia	FAIRGREEN ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY INC - 11966901	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	40
Volusia	FLORIDA SHORES ASSISTED LIVING, INC. - 11932662	EDGEWATER	14
Volusia	FRAN'S ELDERLY CARE - 11965118	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	FREEDOM OAKS ASSISTED LIVING INC - 11969682	DE LEON SPRINGS	10
Volusia	GARDEN MANOR INC. - 11967462	HOLLY HILL	28
Volusia	GOLD CHOICE DELTONA - 11969201	DELTONA	96
Volusia	GOLD CHOICE ORMOND BEACH - 11967442	ORMOND BEACH	75
Volusia	GOLDEN AGE HOME CARE CORP - 11969834	DELTONA	6
Volusia	GOLDEN TOUCH ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY - 11968923	ORANGE CITY	6
Volusia	GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY-FLORIDA LUTHERAN (THE) - 11911795	DELAND	90
Volusia	GOOD SHEPARDS OF DELAND-WEST (THE) - 11963850	DELAND	11
Volusia	GRAND VILLA OF DELAND - 11968957	DELAND	170

Volusia	GRAND VILLA OF ORMOND BEACH - 11910336	ORMOND BEACH	115
Volusia	GROVES AT ALLIANCE COMMUNITY (THE) - 11910299	DELAND	54
Volusia	GUARDIAN HOME II ALF LLC - 11910317	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	11
Volusia	HARBOR OAKS GOLDEN YEARS - 11911191	PORT ORANGE	40
Volusia	HERITAGE WATERSIDE LLC - 11969186	DAYTONA BEACH SHORES	126
Volusia	INDIGO PALMS - 11964707	DAYTONA BEACH	84
Volusia	INDIGO PALMS AT THE MANOR - 11910337	DAYTONA BEACH	50
Volusia	JOHN KNOX VILLAGE OF CENTRAL FLORIDA, INC. - 11911143	ORANGE CITY	60
Volusia	KATRINA'S COTTAGE ALF - 11968454	SOUTH DAYTONA	6
Volusia	KOZY KORNER ELDERLY CARE - 11910434	ORMOND BEACH	11
Volusia	LA POINCIANA ALF - 11968777	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	LAKEWOOD RETIREMENT CENTER - 11953272	DAYTONA BEACH	32
Volusia	LEXINGTON PLACE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY - 11969177	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	115
Volusia	LINDEN LEA ASSISTED LIVING INC. - 11967159	DELAND	9
Volusia	LOVEY'S ALF LLC - 11969220	HOLLY HILL	6
Volusia	MAGNOLIA MANOR AT DAYTONA BEACH, LLC - 11964280	DAYTONA BEACH	60
Volusia	MAJESTIC GARDENS - 11969764	SOUTH DAYTONA	16
Volusia	MI CASITA ALF INC - 11967916	DELTONA	6
Volusia	NSB ALF - 11968798	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	6
Volusia	OAK MANOR, INC - 11911131	DELAND	11
Volusia	OAK VILLAGE - 11968298	ORANGE CITY	12
Volusia	OCEAN VIEW MANOR - 11911132	DAYTONA BEACH	85
Volusia	OPEN ARMS ALF - 11911133	PORT ORANGE	14
Volusia	ORMOND IN THE PINES - 11963806	ORMOND BEACH	95
Volusia	ORMOND MANOR - 11969498	ORMOND BEACH	26
Volusia	PAT'S LOVING CARE ALF INC - 11968969	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	PHEASANT PARADISE - 11967786	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	PINEDALE GARDENS ASSISTED LIVING INC - 11969566	EDGEWATER	8
Volusia	PORT ORANGE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY - 11969023	PORT ORANGE	8
Volusia	REGENCY ELDERLY CARE - 11964918	EDGEWATER	14
Volusia	RIGHT SPIRIT HOMECARE, INC - 11968044	DELTONA	6
Volusia	RIVIERA ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCES - 11965030	HOLLY HILL	80
Volusia	ROSE MANOR INC - 11943067	DELAND	10
Volusia	SARAH HOUSE III, THE - 11968269	ORMOND BEACH	24
Volusia	SARAH HOUSE IV (THE) - 11968816	ORMOND BEACH	35
Volusia	SAVANNAH COURT OF ORANGE CITY - 11964702	ORANGE CITY	45
Volusia	SAVANNAH PLACE CARE CENTER - 11953328	HOLLY HILL	8
Volusia	SEAGRASS VILLAGE OF PORT ORANGE - 11969630	PORT ORANGE	75
Volusia	SEASIDE MANOR OF ORMOND BEACH - 11964250	ORMOND BEACH	68
Volusia	SELAH LIVING LLC - 11969302	PORT ORANGE	6
Volusia	SHADY LANE - 11964833	ORANGE CITY	16

Volusia	SHADY OAKS REST HOME, INC - 11965970	DAYTONA BEACH	16
Volusia	SPRINGS OF PARC HILL, THE - 11969669	ORANGE CITY	99
Volusia	SUMMERHAVEN ASSISTED LIVING, LLC - 11967538	DEBARY	6
Volusia	SUNNY RIDGE RETIREMENT and ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY, INC - 11967102	DELAND	9
Volusia	SUNRISE COMMUNITY OF NORTHEAST FLORIDA, INC. - 11942774	DAYTONA BEACH	15
Volusia	SUNSCAPE DAYTONA BEACH - 11969944	DAYTONA BEACH	99
Volusia	SUNSHINE BY DAYTONA ASSISTED LIVING - 11966592	ORMOND BEACH	6
Volusia	SWEET HOME AT LAST - 11967059	DELTONA	6
Volusia	THE OASIS BEACHSIDE - 11968999	DAYTONA BEACH	10
Volusia	THE OASIS, ALF - 11966034	HOLLY HILL	8
Volusia	THE RETREAT AT PORT ORANGE - 11967955	PORT ORANGE	54
Volusia	TIFFANY ON THE RIVER - 11964026	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	7
Volusia	TIMBERLANE LODGE ALF - 11967958	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	6
Volusia	TOWN AND COUNTRY ASSISTED LIVING LLC - 11969706	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	6
Volusia	TWIN BROOKS BY DAYTONA ASSISTED LIVING - 11964216	ORMOND BEACH	6
Volusia	WICKSHIRE PORT ORANGE - 11965402	PORT ORANGE	102
Volusia	WOODLAND TOWERS - 11911436	DELAND	190
Volusia	WORC HAVEN, INC - 11911155	DAYTONA BEACH	15

SDOH EXHIBIT 177: LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES PSA4

	Name	Street Address	City	Zip	Phone Number	Lic Beds
Baker	MACCLENLY NURSING AND REHAB CENTER - 40202	755 S 5TH ST	MACCLENLY	32063	(904) 259-4873	120
Baker	W FRANK WELLS NURSING HOME - 40201	210 N 2ND ST	MACCLENLY	32063	(904) 259-6168	68
Clay	GREEN COVE SPRINGS REHABILITATION AND CARE CENTER - 41001	803 OAK ST	GREEN COVE SPRINGS	32043	(904) 284-5606	120
Clay	ISLE HEALTH and REHABILITATION CENTER - 35961006	1125 FLEMING PLANTATION BLVD	ORANGE PARK	32003	(904) 541-3500	108
Clay	LIFE CARE CENTER AT WELLS CROSSING - 35960899	355 CROSSING BLVD	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 264-1950	120
Clay	LIFE CARE CENTER OF ORANGE PARK - 35960864	2145 KINGSLEY AVE	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 272-2424	180
Clay	ORANGE PARK CENTER FOR NURSING AND HEALING - 41005	570 WELLS RD	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 264-3912	120
Clay	PALMS NURSING AND REHAB AT ORANGE PARK, THE - 41002	833 KINGSLEY AVE	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 269-2610	120
Clay	PAVILION FOR HEALTH CARE, THE - 41006	3465 CAROLINE BLVD	PENNEY FARMS	32079	(904) 297-9700	50
Clay	PRUITTHEALTH - FLEMING ISLAND - 35961068	2040 TOWN CENTER BLVD.	FLEMING ISLAND	32003	(904) 293-1311	97
Clay	RAYDIANT HEALTH CARE OF ORANGE PARK - 41004	1215 KINGSLEY AVE	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 269-8922	120
Clay	SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE OF MIDDLEBURG REHABILITATION AND WELLNESS C - 35961072	1280 HENLEY RD	MIDDLEBURG	32068	(904) 600-3798	120
Clay	SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE OF ORANGE PARK - 41003	2029 PROFESSIONAL CENTER DR	ORANGE PARK	32073	(904) 272-6194	105
Duval	ASCENSION LIVING ST. CATHERINE LABOURE' PLACE - 41618	1750 STOCKTON ST	JACKSONVILLE	32204	(904) 308-4700	240
Duval	AVANTE VILLA AT JACKSONVILLE BEACH INC - 41611	1504 SEABREEZE AVE	JACKSONVILLE BEACH	32250	(904) 222-6675	165
Duval	BARTRAM CROSSING - 45502	6209 BROOKS BARTRAM DRIVE	JACKSONVILLE	32258	(904) 528-3000	100

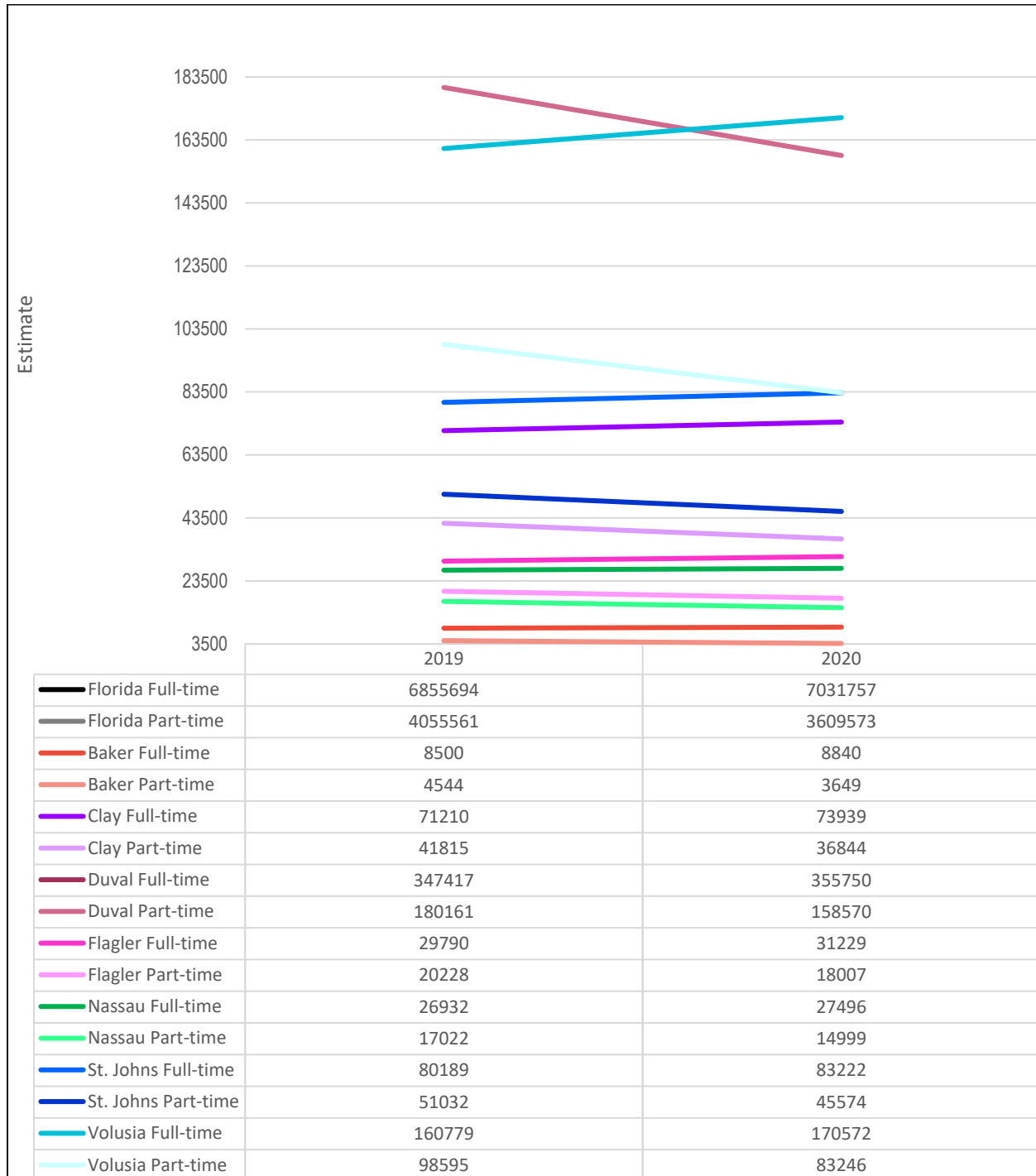
Duval	CATHEDRAL GERONTOLOGY CENTER, INC - 41605	333 E ASHLEY ST	JACKSONVILL E	322 02	(904) 798-5300	120
Duval	CYPRESS VILLAGE - 41628	4600 MIDDLETON PARK CIR E	JACKSONVILL E	322 24	(904) 223-6100	120
Duval	DOLPHIN POINTE HEALTH CARE CENTER - 35961069	5355 DOLPHIN POINT BLVD	JACKSONVILL E	322 11	(904) 914-8801	146
Duval	FIRST COAST HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 41603	7723 JASPER AVENUE	JACKSONVILL E	322 11	(904) 725-8044	100
Duval	FLEET LANDING - 41630	ONE FLEET LANDING BLVD	ATLANTIC BEACH	322 33	(904) 246-9900	100
Duval	FOUNTAINS REHABILITATION AT MILL COVE - 41631	9960 ATRIUM WAY	JACKSONVILL E	322 25	(904) 724-4726	84
Duval	FOURAKER HILLS REHAB AND NURSING CENTER - 41627	1650 FOURAKER RD	JACKSONVILL E	322 21	(904) 786-8668	120
Duval	HARTS HARBOR HEALTH CARE CENTER - 41620	11565 HARTS RD	JACKSONVILL E	322 18	(904) 751-1834	180
Duval	HEALTHCARE CENTER OF JACKSONVILLE - 41608	5377 MONCRIEF ROAD	JACKSONVILL E	322 09	(904) 768-1506	120
Duval	JACKSONVILLE NURSING AND REHAB CENTER - 41626	4134 DUNN AVENUE	JACKSONVILL E	322 18	(904) 766-2297	163
Duval	LAKESIDE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 35960913	11411 ARMSDALE ROAD	JACKSONVILL E	322 18	(904) 714-3793	122
Duval	LANIER REHABILITATION CENTER - 41616	12740 LANIER ROAD	JACKSONVILL E	322 26	(904) 757-0600	120
Duval	LIFE CARE CENTER OF JACKSONVILLE - 35961007	4813 LENOIR AVENUE	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 332-4546	120
Duval	NORMANDY CENTER FOR NURSING AND HEALING - 41624	8495 NORMANDY BLVD	JACKSONVILL E	322 21	(904) 783-3749	120
Duval	PALM GARDEN OF JACKSONVILLE - 41625	5725 SPRING PARK ROAD	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 733-6954	120
Duval	PARK RIDGE NURSING CENTER - 41612	730 COLLEGE STREET	JACKSONVILL E	322 04	(904) 358-6711	104
Duval	PAVILION AT JACKSONVILLE, THE - 41623	1771 EDGEWOOD AVE W	JACKSONVILL E	322 08	(904) 766-7436	60
Duval	RAYDIANT HEALTH CARE OF JACKSONVILLE - 41632	4101 SOUTHPOINT DRIVE EAST	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 296-6800	116
Duval	REGENTS PARK OF JACKSONVILLE - 41614	8700 A C SKINNER PARKWAY	JACKSONVILL E	322 56	(904) 642-7300	120
Duval	RIVER CITY REHAB CENTER - 35961080	15480 MAX LEGGETT PARKWAY	JACKSONVILL E	322 18	(904) 443-9635	116
Duval	RIVER GARDEN HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED - 41615	11401 OLD SAINT AUGUSTINE RD	JACKSONVILL E	322 58	(904) 260-1818	180
Duval	RIVERWOOD CENTER - 41607	2802 PARENTAL HOME ROAD	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 721-0088	240
Duval	SAINTS CARE CENTER - 41601	5888 BLANDING BLVD	JACKSONVILL E	322 44	(904) 772-1220	120
Duval	SAN JOSE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 41604	9355 SAN JOSE BLVD	JACKSONVILL E	322 57	(904) 739-0877	120
Duval	SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE OF JACKSONVILLE - 41606	2061 HYDE PARK RD	JACKSONVILL E	322 10	(904) 786-7331	180
Duval	TAYLOR CARE CENTER - 41619	6535 CHESTER AVENUE	JACKSONVILL E	322 17	(904) 731-8230	120
Duval	TERRACE OF JACKSONVILLE, THE - 41613	10680 OLD ST AUGUSTINE RD	JACKSONVILL E	322 57	(904) 268-4953	180
Duval	UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR NURSING AND HEALING - 41602	3648 UNIVERSITY BLVD S	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 733-7440	117
Duval	UNIVERSITY CROSSING - 41609	6210 BEACH BLVD	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 345-8100	111
Duval	WOODLAND GROVE HEALTH and REHABILITATION CENTER - 35960991	4325 SOUTHPOINT BOULEVARD	JACKSONVILL E	322 16	(904) 245-7620	120
Flagl er	FLAGLER HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 41801	300 DR CARTER BOULEVARD	BUNNELL	321 10	(386) 437-4168	120
Flagl er	GRAND OAKS HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 35960900	3001 PALM COAST PARKWAY SE	PALM COAST	321 37	(386) 446-6060	120
Nass au	FERNANDINA BEACH REHABILITATION AND NURSING CENTER - 44501	1625 LIME STREET	FERNANDINA BEACH	320 34	(904) 261-0771	120
Nass au	LIFE CARE CENTER OF HILLIARD - 44502	3756 W THIRD ST	HILLIARD	320 46	(904) 845-3988	120

St. Johns	CLYDE E LASSEN STATE VETERANS NURSING HOME - 35961021	4650 STATE RD 16	SAINT AUGUSTINE	320 92	(904) 940-2193	120
St. Johns	LILAC AT BAYVIEW, THE - 45505	161 MARINE ST	ST AUGUSTINE	320 84	(904) 829-3475	120
St. Johns	MOULTRIE CREEK NURSING AND REHAB CENTER - 45506	200 MARINER HEALTH WAY	SAINT AUGUSTINE	320 86	(904) 797-1800	120
St. Johns	PONCE THERAPY CARE CENTER, THE - 45503	1999 OLD MOULTRIE ROAD	SAINT AUGUSTINE	320 86	(904) 824-3311	120
St. Johns	ST AUGUSTINE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 45504	51 SUNRISE BLVD	SAINT AUGUSTINE	320 84	(904) 824-4479	120
St. Johns	VICAR'S LANDING NURSING HOME - 45507	1003 YORK ROAD	PONTE VEDRA BEACH	320 82	(904) 285-1055	60
St. Johns	WESTMINSTER ST. AUGUSTINE - 35960965	230 TOWERVIEW DRIVE	SAINT AUGUSTINE	320 92	(904) 940-4801	30
St. Johns	WESTMINSTER WOODS ON JULINGTON CREEK - 45508	25 STATE ROAD 13	JACKSONVILLE	322 59	(904) 287-7300	60
Volusia	ALLIANCE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46429	130 W ARMSTRONG AVENUE	DELAND	327 20	(386) 734-6401	130
Volusia	AVANTE AT ORMOND BEACH, INC - 46414	170 N KINGS ROAD	ORMOND BEACH	321 74	(386) 677-7955	133
Volusia	BISHOPS GLEN RETIREMENT CENTER - 46419	900 LPGA BLVD	HOLLY HILL	321 17	(386) 226-9000	60
Volusia	BRIDGEVIEW CENTER - 46401	350 S RIDGEWOOD AVENUE	ORMOND BEACH	321 74	(386) 677-4545	139
Volusia	CARLTON SHORES HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46402	1350 S NOVA RD	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 258-5544	118
Volusia	COASTAL HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46420	820 N CLYDE MORRIS BLVD	DAYTONA BEACH	321 17	(386) 274-4575	120
Volusia	COQUINA CENTER - 46422	170 N CENTER STREET	ORMOND BEACH	321 74	(386) 672-7113	120
Volusia	DAYTONA BEACH HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46404	1055 3RD STREET	DAYTONA BEACH	321 17	(386) 252-3686	180
Volusia	DEBARY HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46406	60 N HWY 17/92	DEBARY	327 13	(386) 668-4426	120
Volusia	DELTONA HEALTH CARE - 46408	1851 ELKCAM BLVD	DELTONA	327 25	(386) 789-3769	120
Volusia	EMORY L BENNETT MEMORIAL VETERANS NURSING HOME - 46425	1920 MASON AVENUE	DAYTONA BEACH	321 17	(386) 274-3460	120
Volusia	GARDENS HEALTH and REHABILITATION CENTER, THE - 46411	1704 HUNTINGTON VILLAGE CIRCLE	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 255-6571	108
Volusia	GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY-DAYTONA - 46413	325 S SEGRAVE STREET	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 253-6791	100
Volusia	GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY-FLORIDA LUTHERAN - 35960881	450 NORTH MCDONALD AVENUE	DELAND	327 24	(386) 738-0212	60
Volusia	INDIGO MANOR - 46421	595 N WILLIAMSON BLVD	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 257-4400	173
Volusia	MAJESTIC OAKS - 46428	901 VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARKWAY	ORANGE CITY	327 63	(386) 775-3840	150
Volusia	OAKTREE HEALTHCARE - 46405	650 REED CANAL RD	SOUTH DAYTONA	321 19	(386) 767-4831	65
Volusia	OCEAN VIEW NURSING and REHABILITATION CENTER, LLC - 46412	2810 SOUTH ATLANTIC AVENUE	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	321 69	(386) 428-6424	239
Volusia	ORANGE CITY NURSING AND REHAB CENTER - 46423	2810 ENTERPRISE RD	DEBARY	327 13	(386) 668-8818	120
Volusia	ORCHID COVE AT DAYTONA - 46403	1001 S BEACH STREET	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 258-3334	99
Volusia	PARKSIDE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46407	451 S AMELIA AVE	DELAND	327 24	(386) 734-8614	122
Volusia	PORT ORANGE NURSING AND REHAB CENTER - 46424	5600 VICTORIA GARDENS BLVD	PORT ORANGE	321 27	(386) 760-7773	120
Volusia	RIDGECREST NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46416	1200 NORTH STONE STREET	DELAND	327 20	(386) 734-4334	146
Volusia	SEASIDE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION CENTER - 46409	324 WILDER BLVD	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 252-2600	192
Volusia	SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE OF ORMOND - 46415	103 CLYDE MORRIS BLVD	ORMOND BEACH	321 74	(386) 673-0450	60
Volusia	SOLARIS HEALTHCARE DAYTONA - 46430	550 NATIONAL HEALTHCARE DRIVE	DAYTONA BEACH	321 14	(386) 257-6362	73

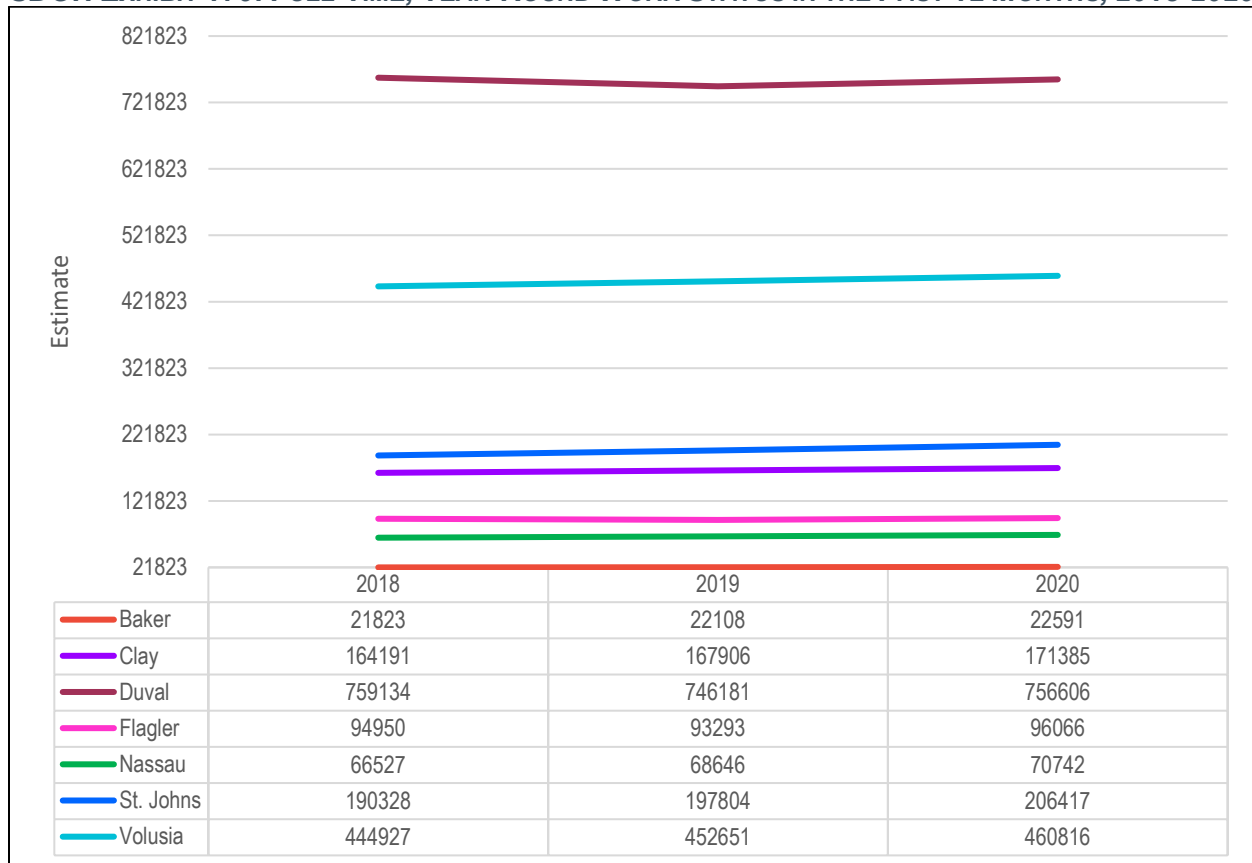
Volusia	UNIVERSITY EAST REHABILITATION CENTER - 46417	991 E NEW YORK AVE	DELAND	327 24	(386) 734-9083	60
Volusia	UNIVERSITY WEST REHABILITATION CENTER - 46418	545 WEST EUCLID AVENUE	DELAND	327 20	(386) 734-9085	60
Volusia	VILLA HEALTH and REHABILITATION CENTER - 46431	120 CHIPOLA AVE	DELAND	327 20	(386) 738-3433	120
Data Source: Florida Health Finder, www.floridahealthfinder.gov						

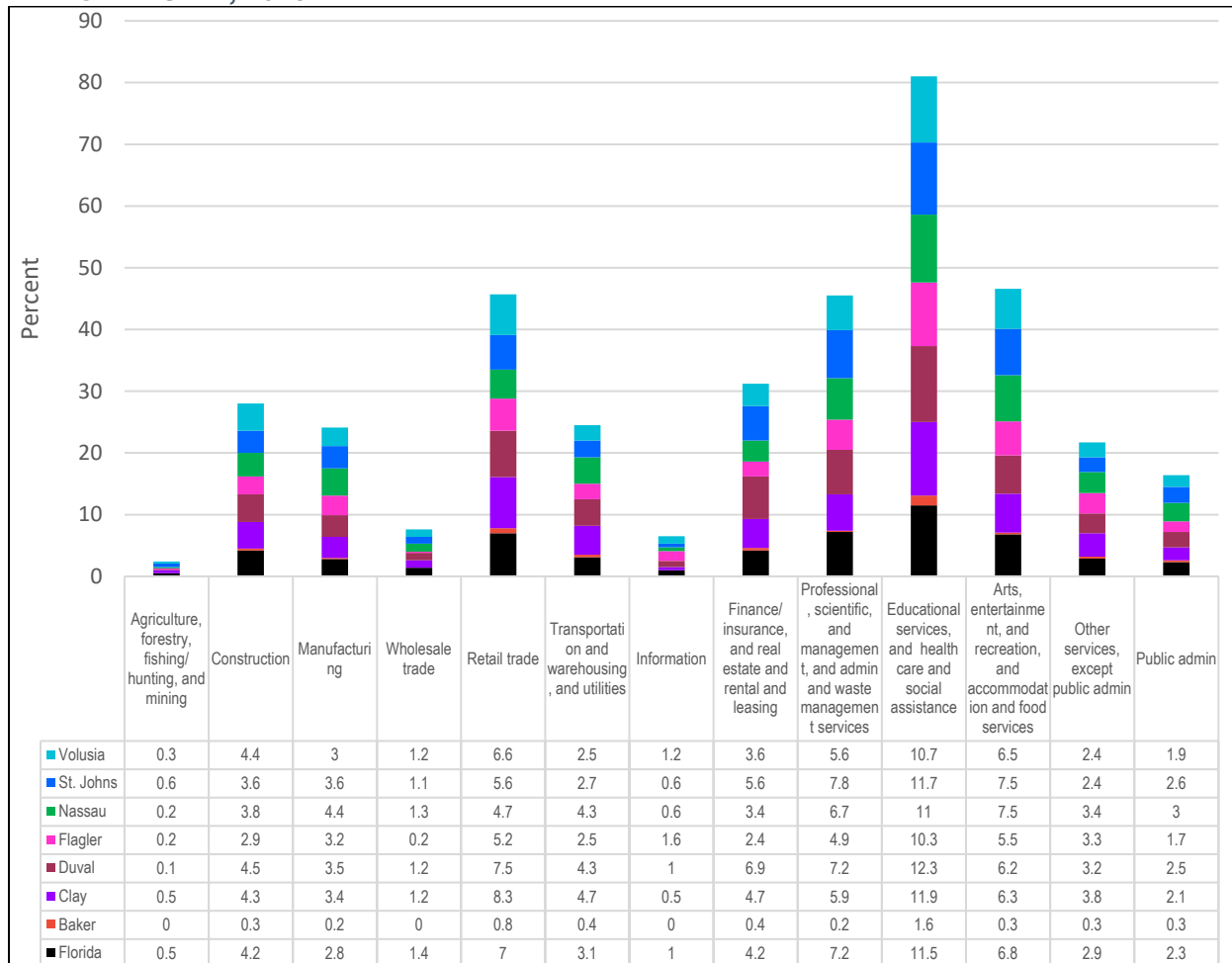
Economic Stability

SDOH EXHIBIT 178: WORK STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

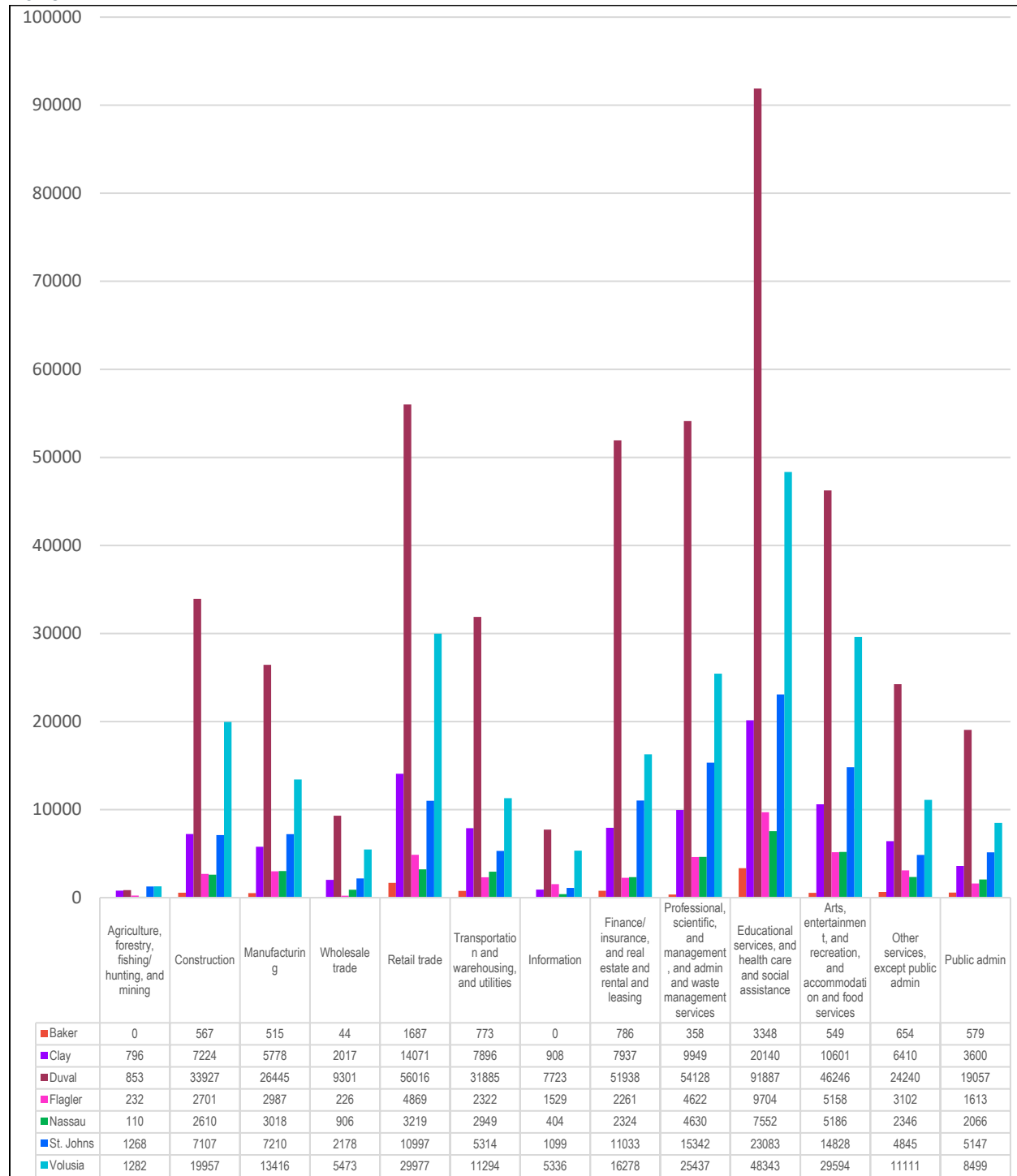


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B23027, 2020. Link: [b23027 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

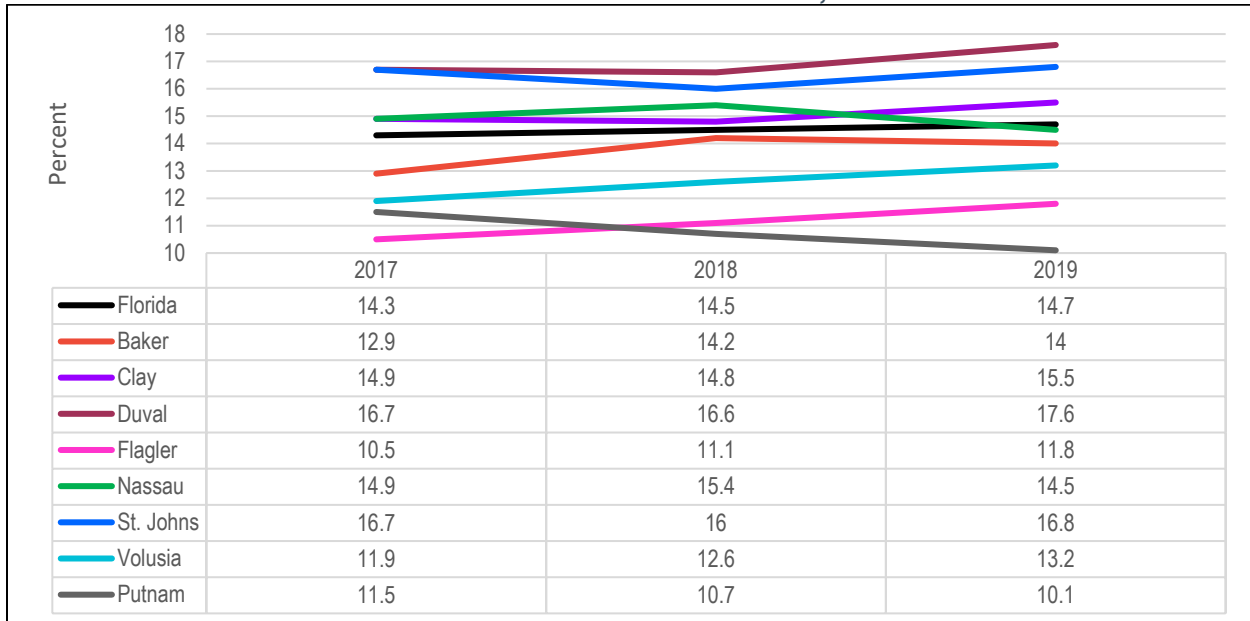
SDOH EXHIBIT 179: FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORK STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2018-2020

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B23027, 2020. Link: [b23027 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 180: PERCENTAGE INDUSTRY FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATIONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, 2019

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table K202403, 2019. Link: [k202403 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

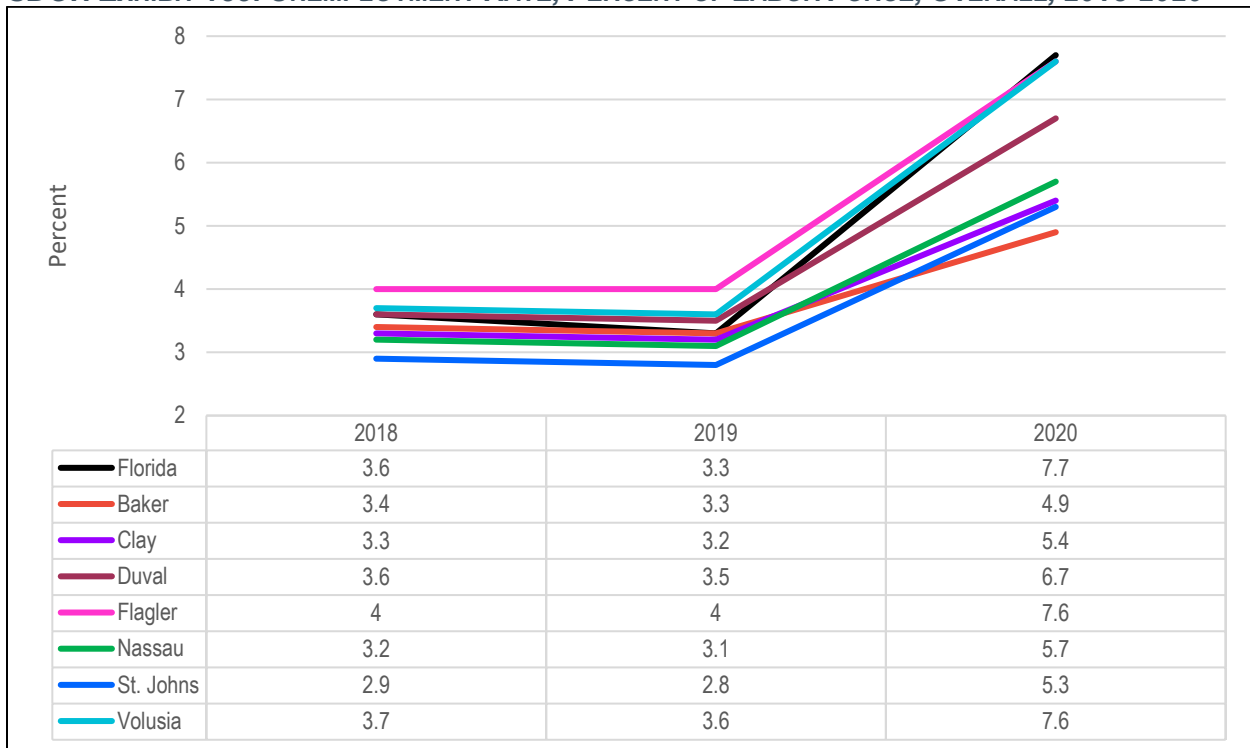
SDOH EXHIBIT 181: INDUSTRY FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER, 2019



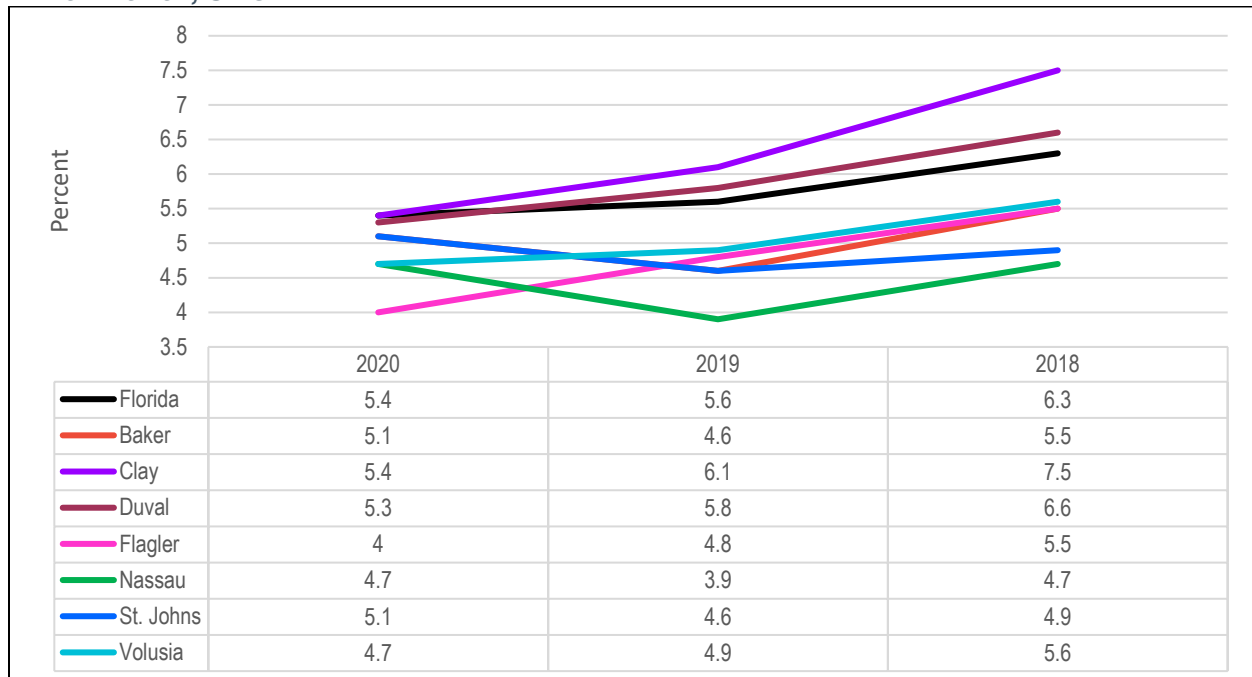
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table K202403, 2019. Link: [k202403 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 182: EMPLOYED PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER, 2017-2019


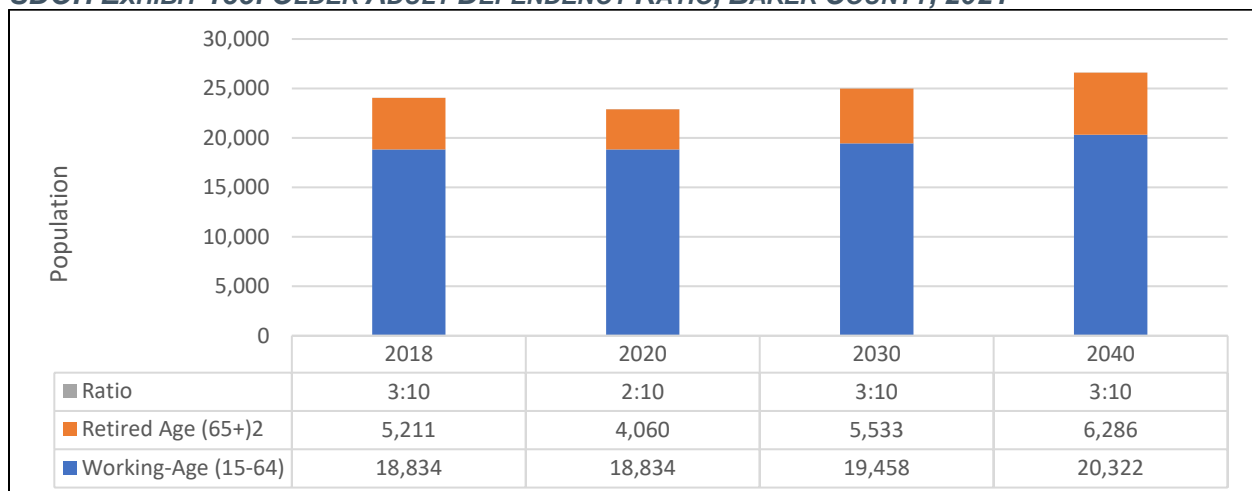
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B23001, 2020. Link: [b23001 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 183: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, OVERALL, 2018-2020


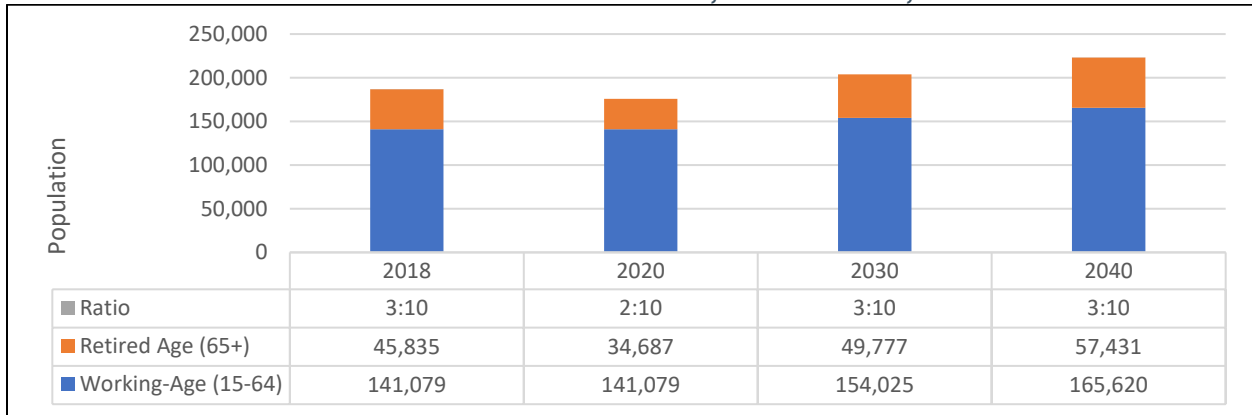
Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020. Link: [Unemployment Rate - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 184: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, WHICH IS UNEMPLOYED, PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, SINGLE YEAR


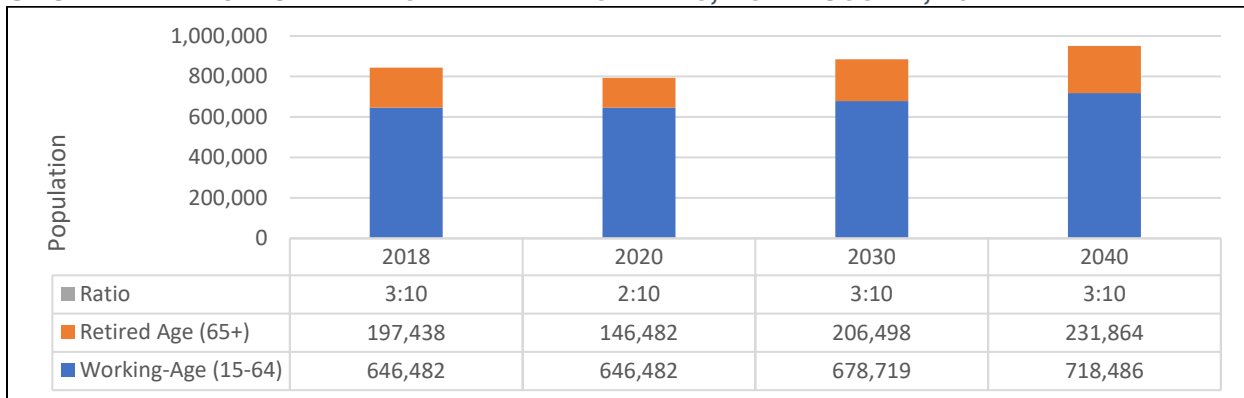
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table DP03, 2020. Link: [DP03 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 185: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, BAKER COUNTY, 2021


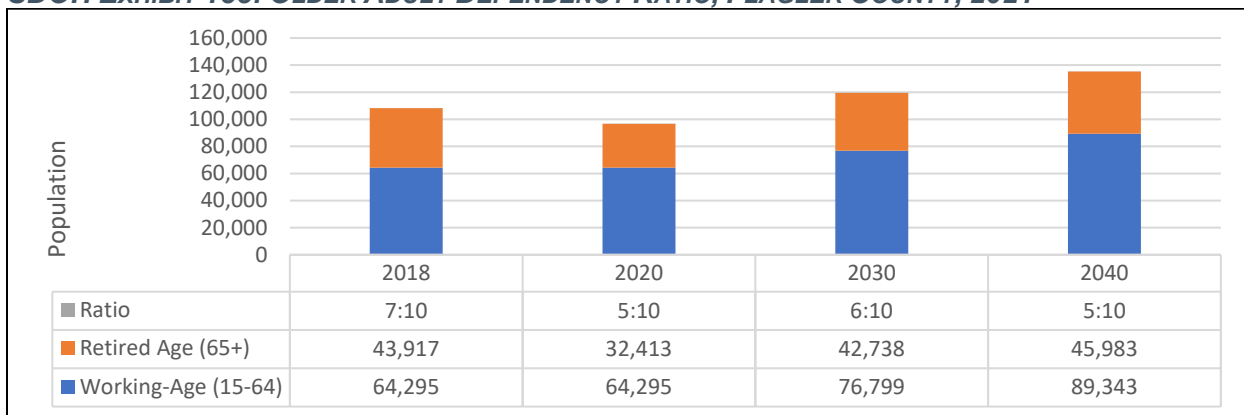
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

SDOH EXHIBIT 186: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, CLAY COUNTY, 2021


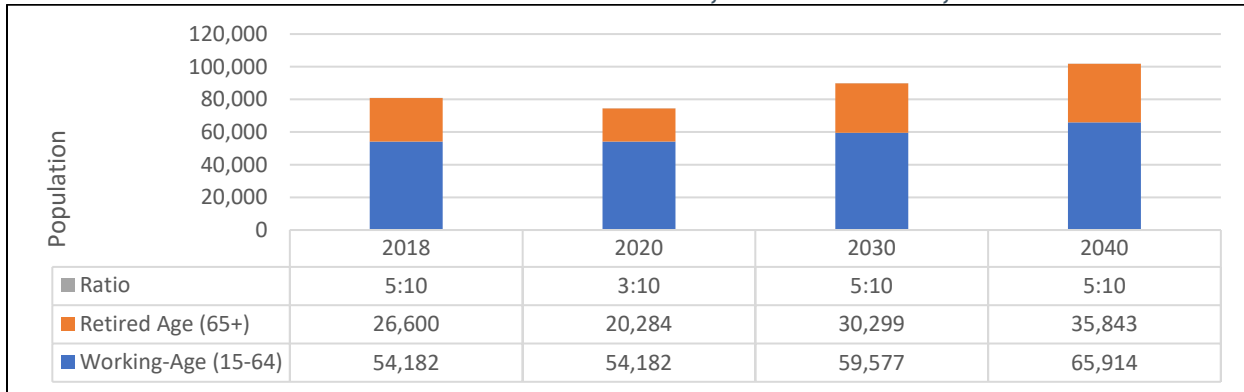
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

SDOH EXHIBIT 187: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, DUVAL COUNTY, 2021


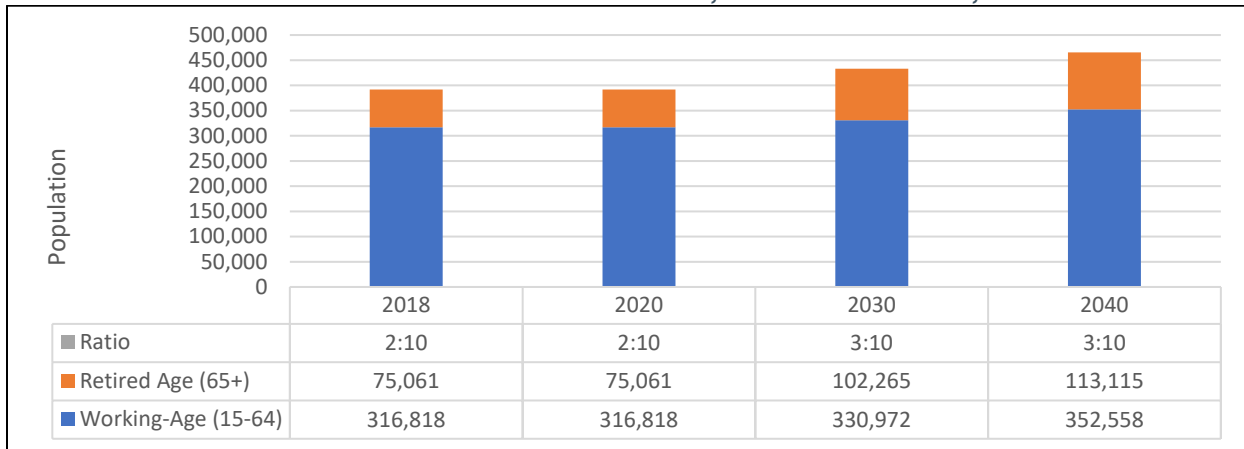
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

SDOH EXHIBIT 188: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, FLAGLER COUNTY, 2021


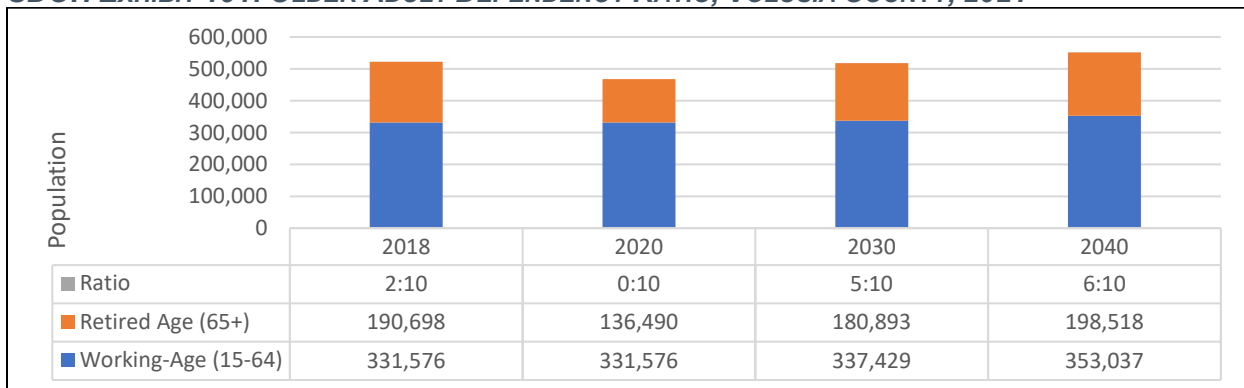
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

SDOH EXHIBIT 189: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, NASSAU COUNTY, 2021


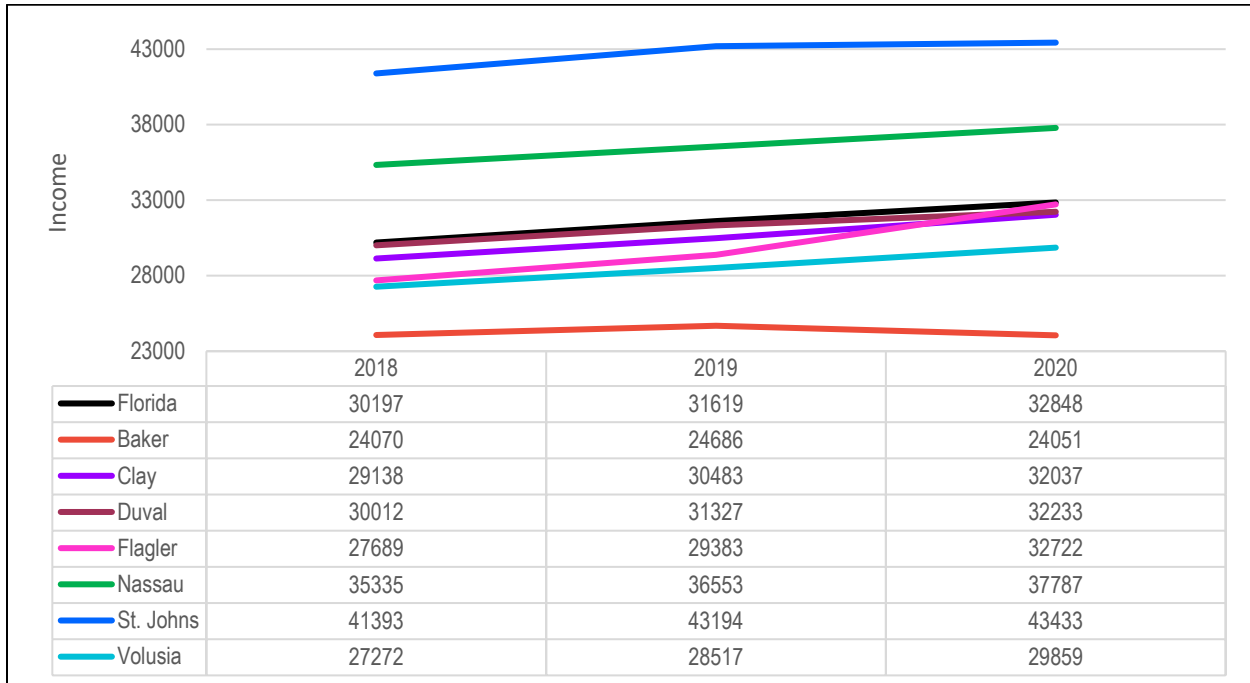
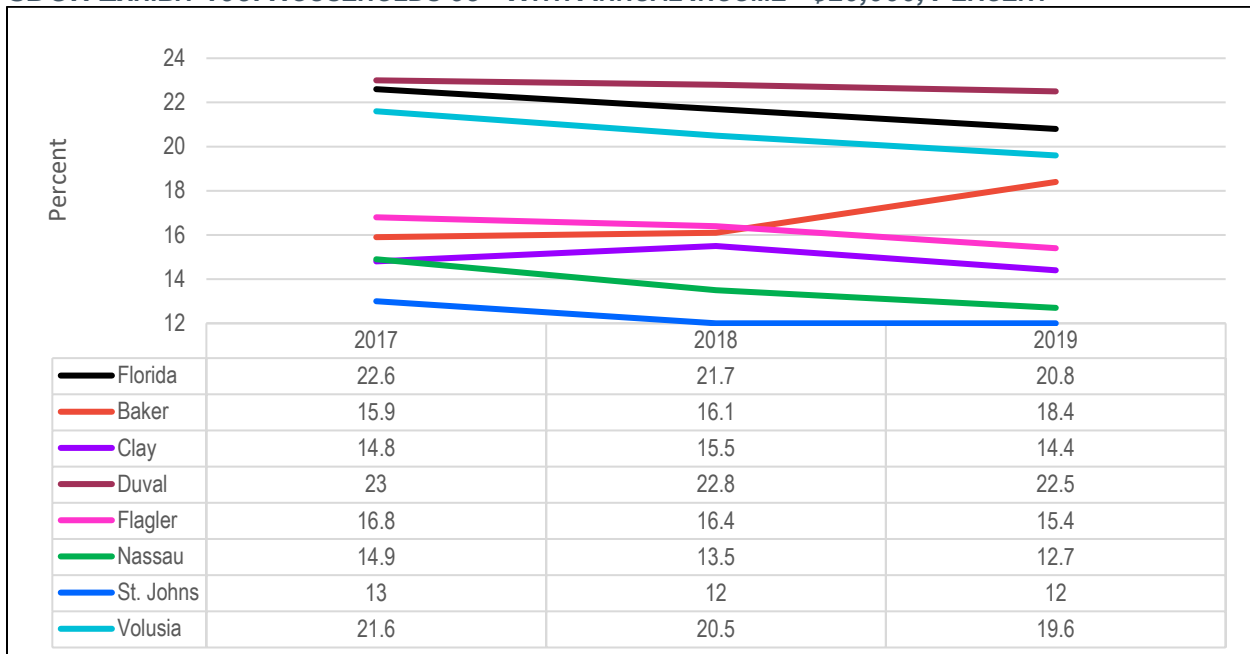
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

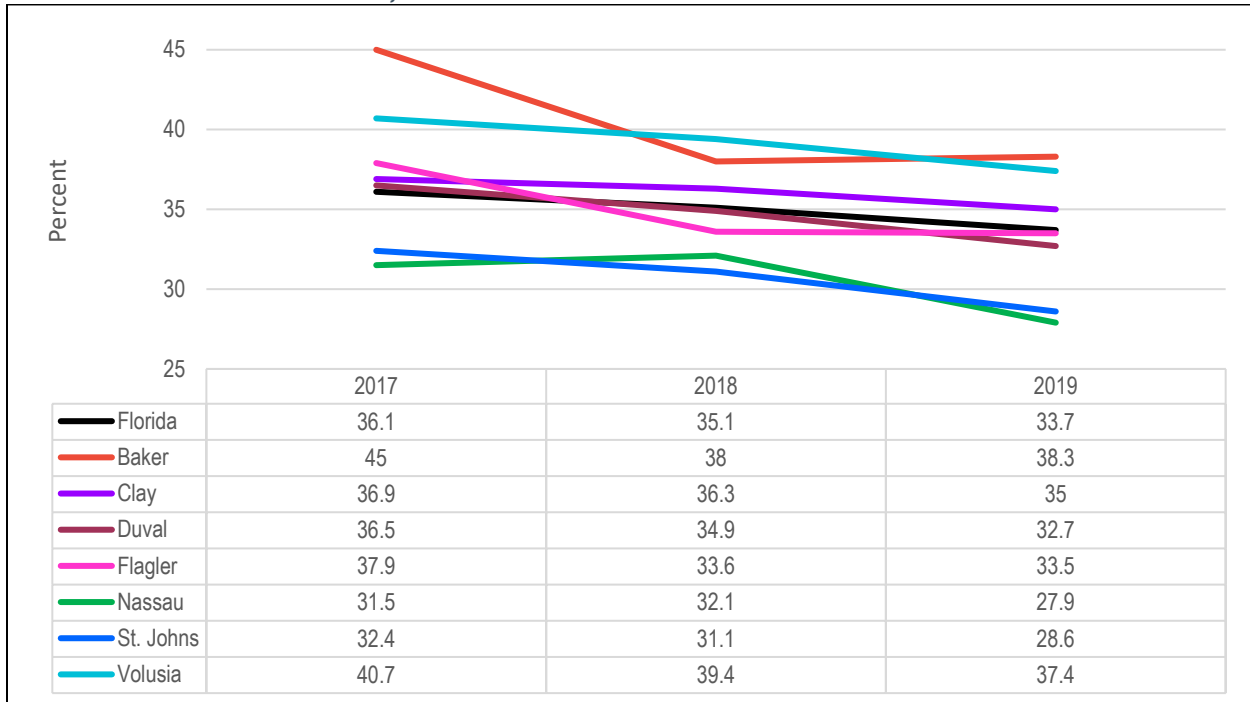
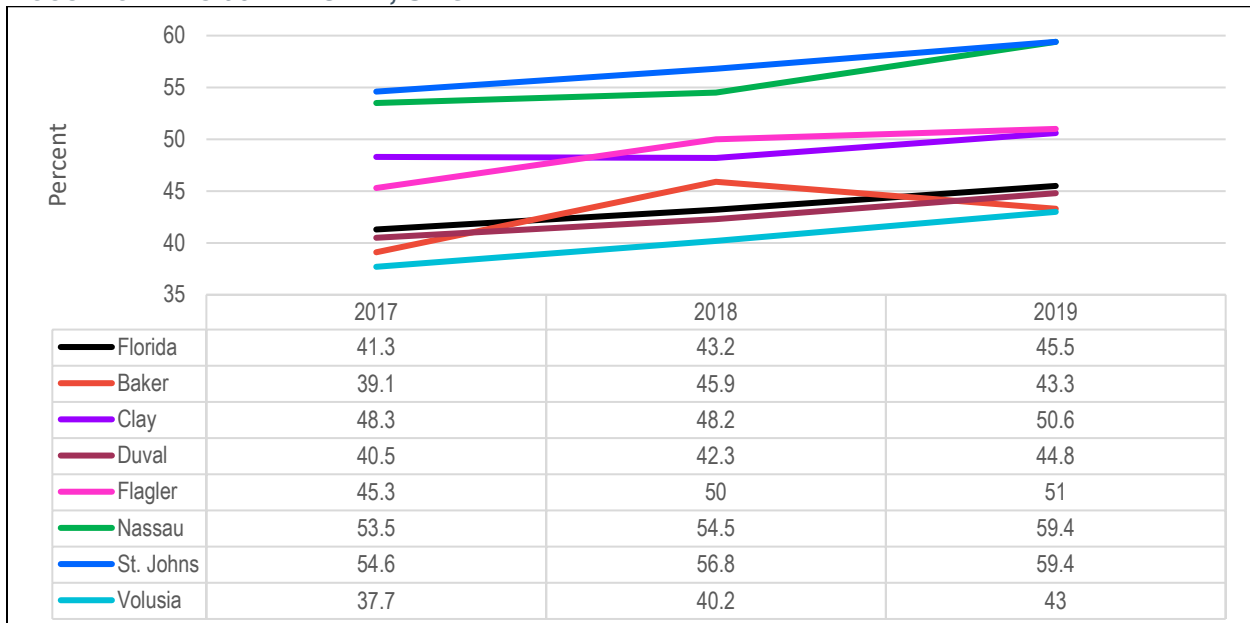
SDOH EXHIBIT 190: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, 2021


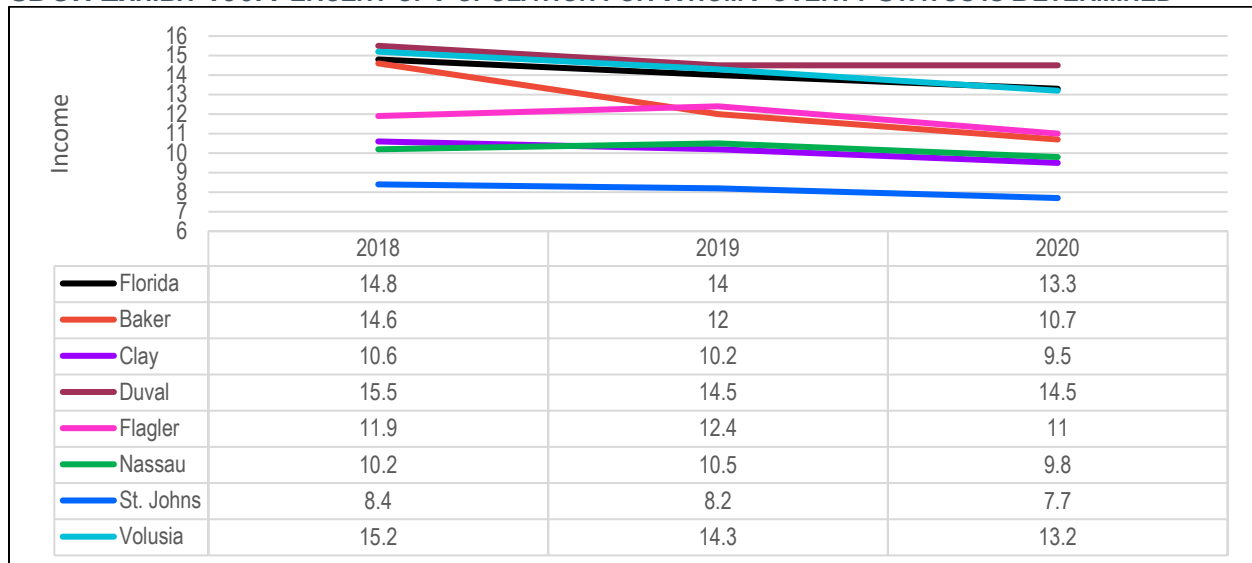
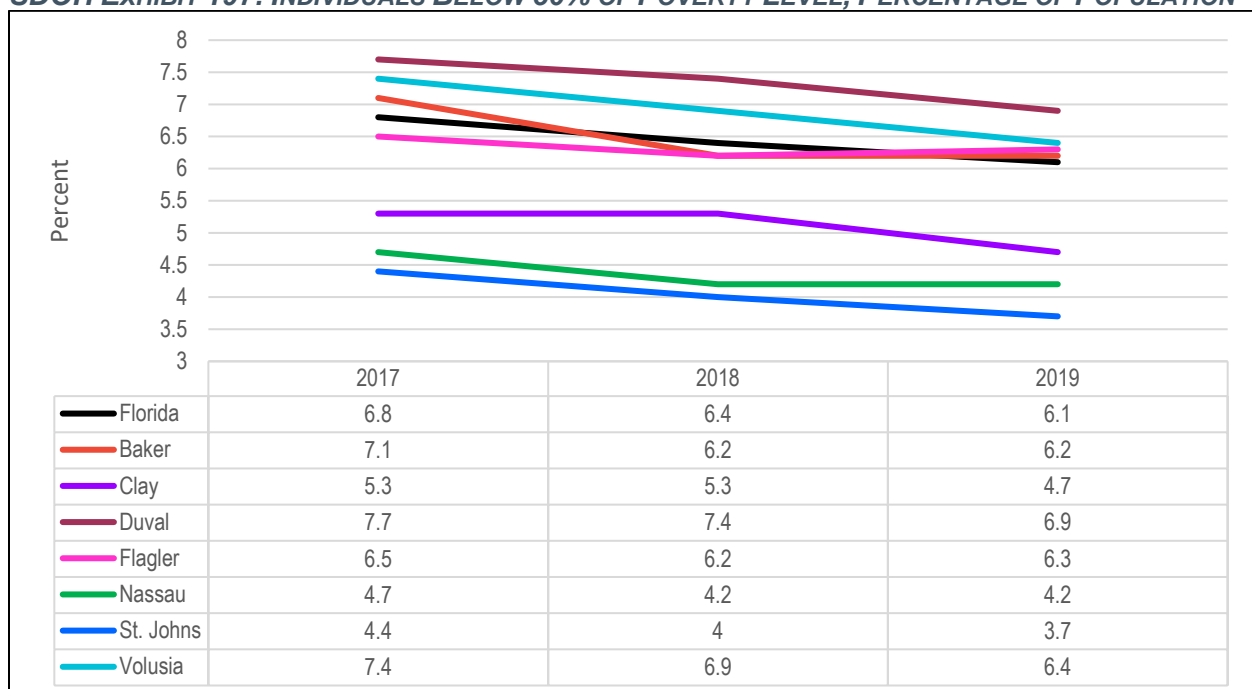
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

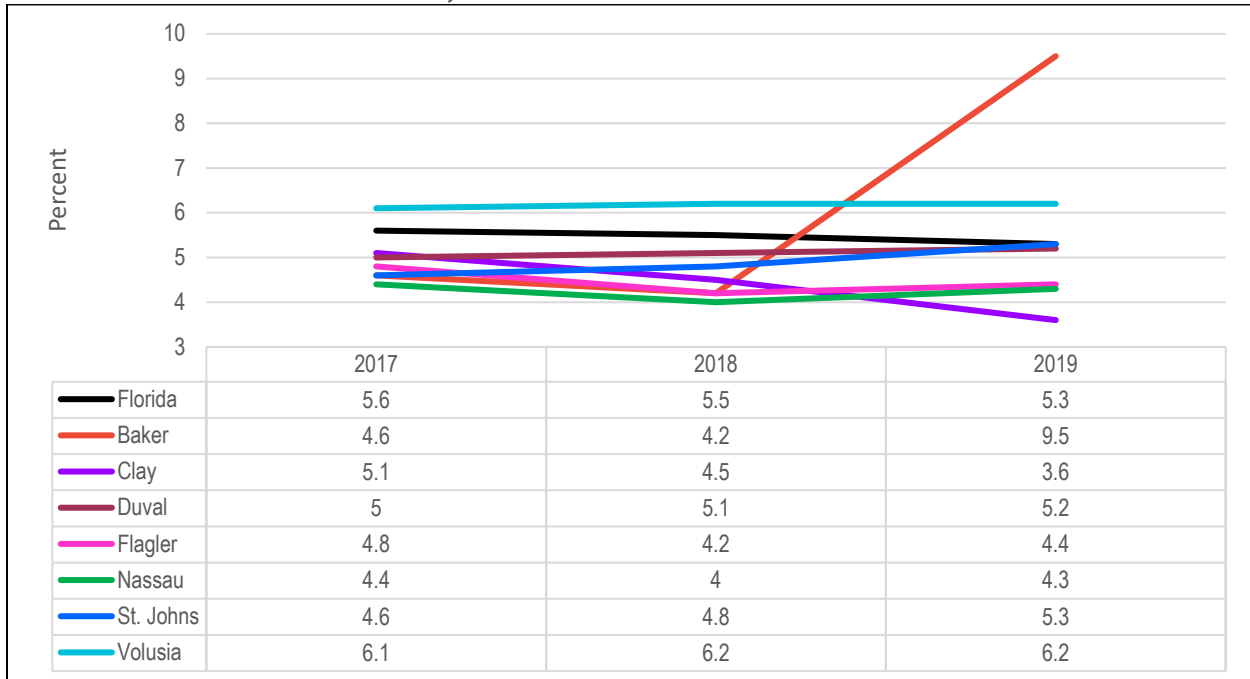
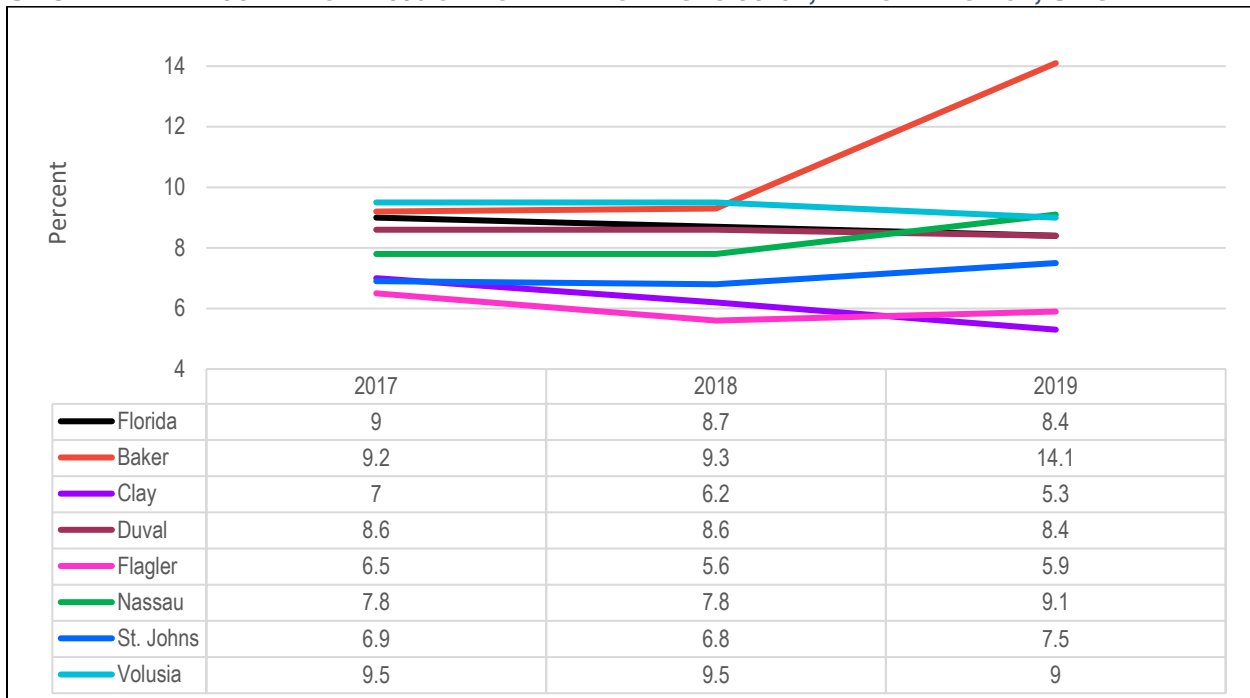
SDOH EXHIBIT 191: OLDER ADULT DEPENDENCY RATIO, VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2021


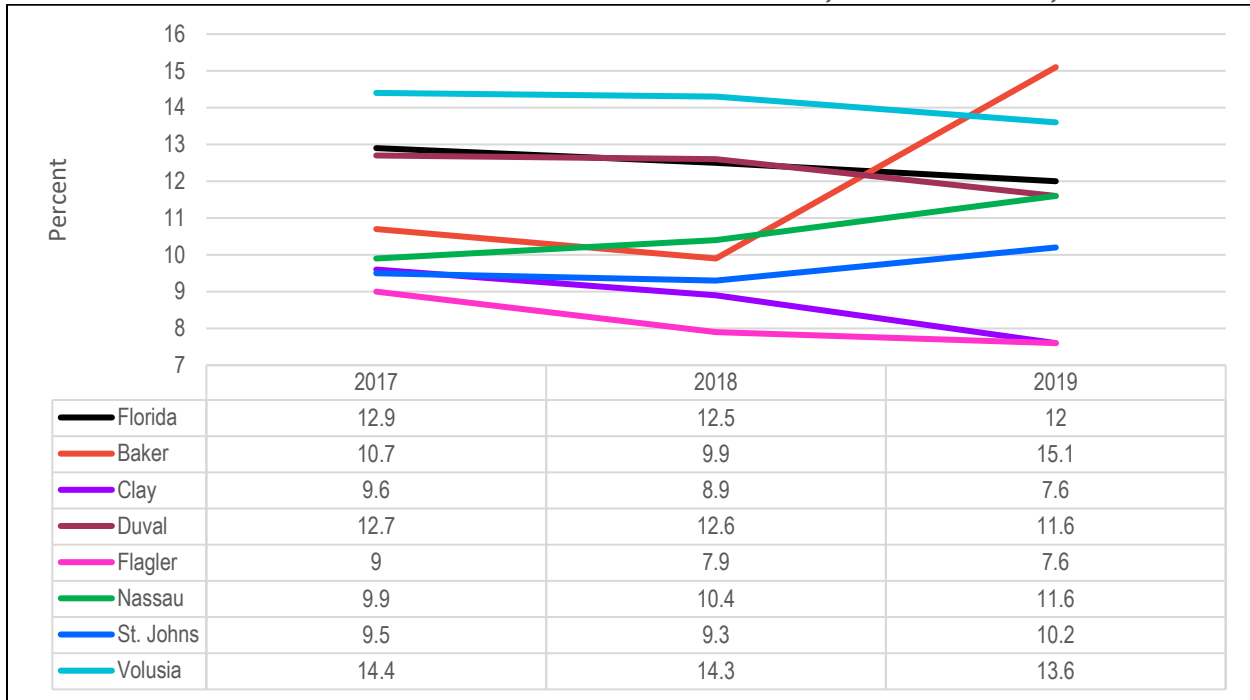
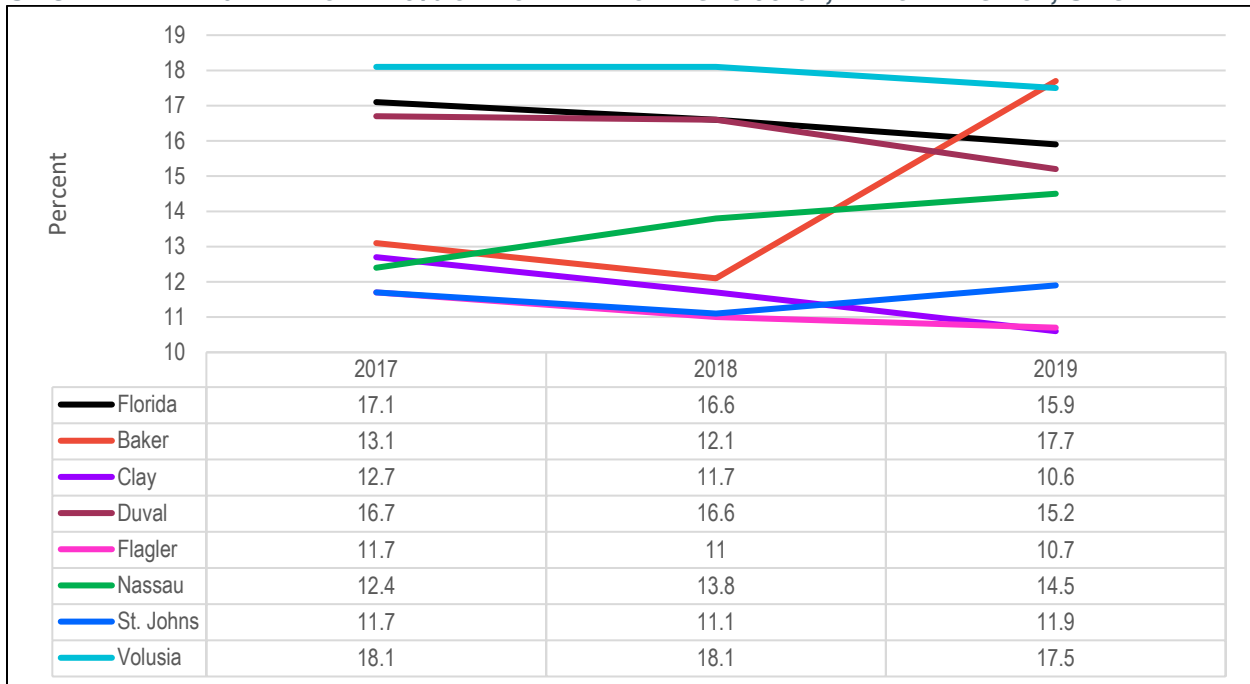
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Link: [University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research \(BEBR\) population data](#).

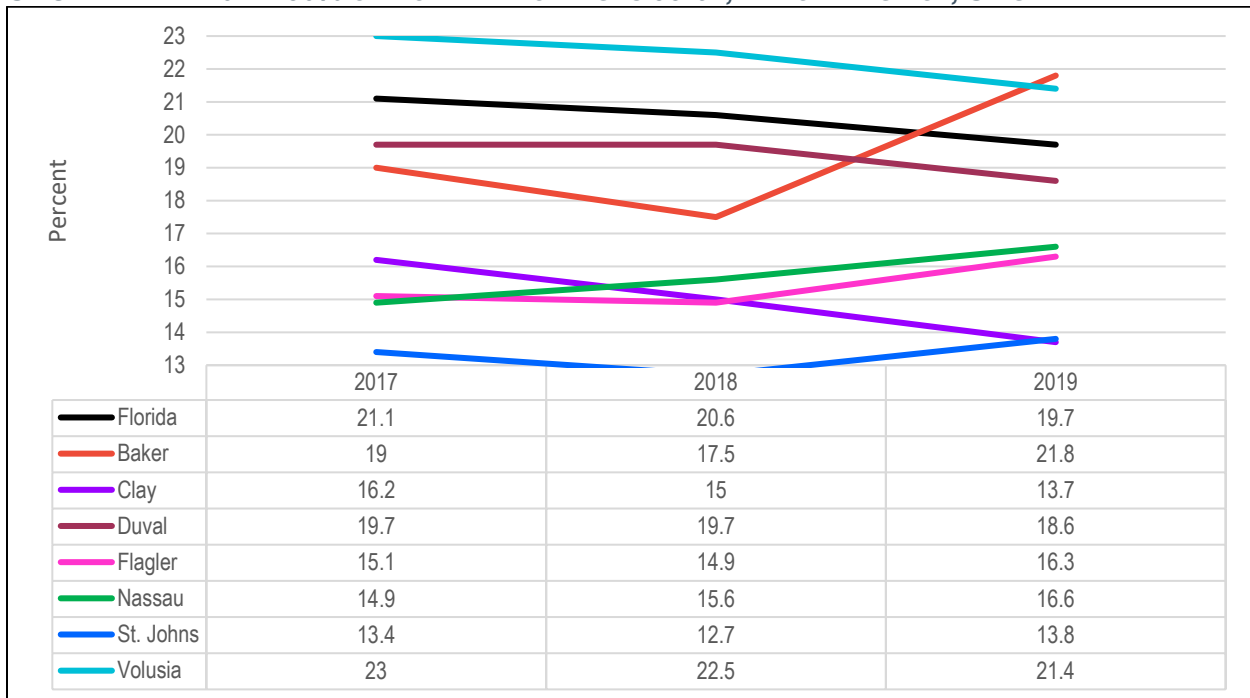
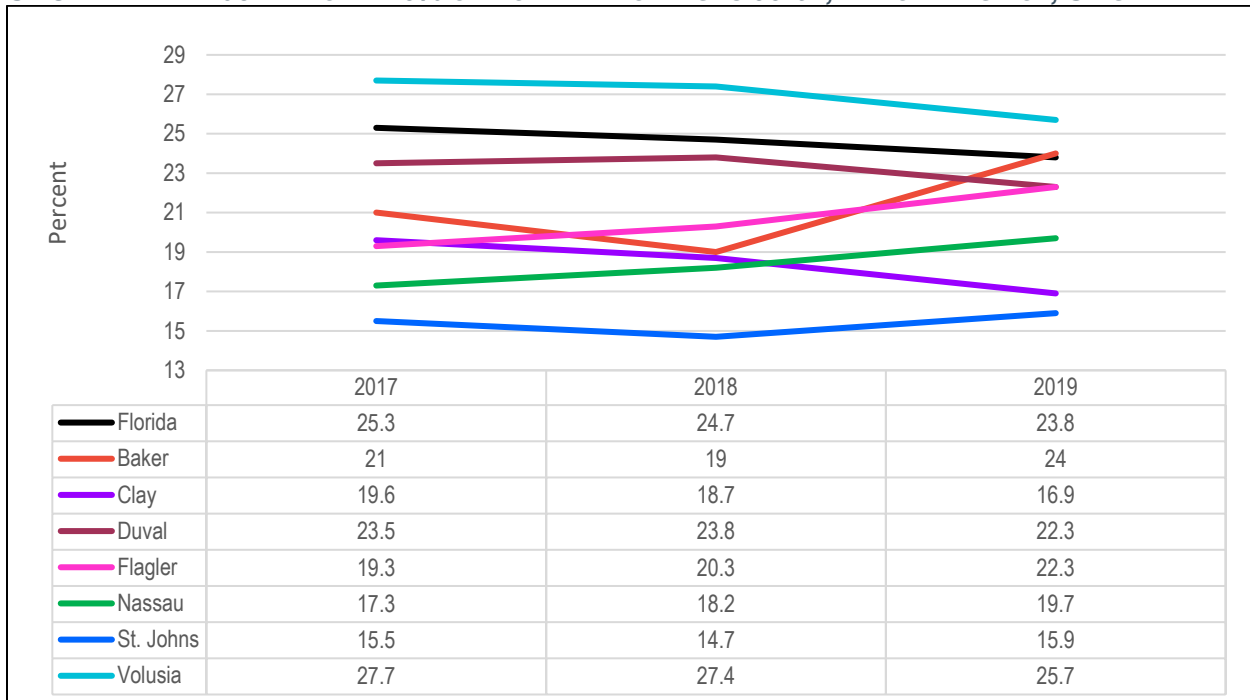
SDOH EXHIBIT 192: PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19301, 2020. Link: [b19301 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 193: HOUSEHOLDS 65+ WITH ANNUAL INCOME <\$20,000, PERCENT

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19037, 2020. Link: [b19037 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

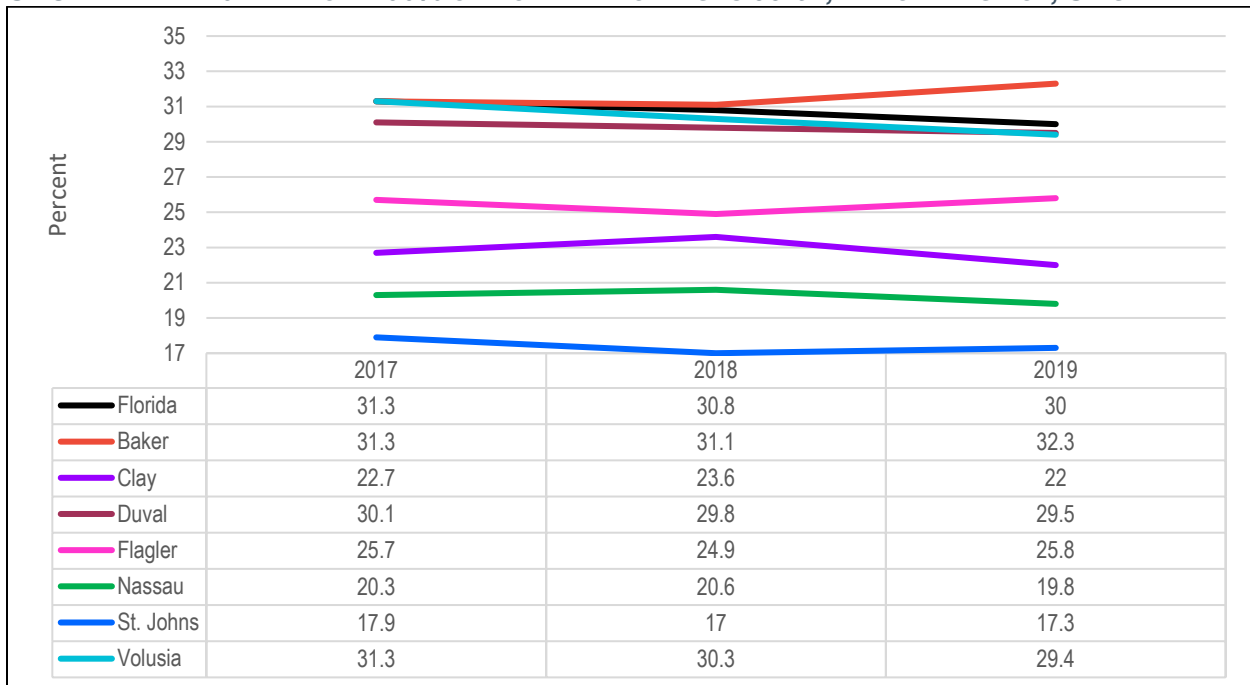
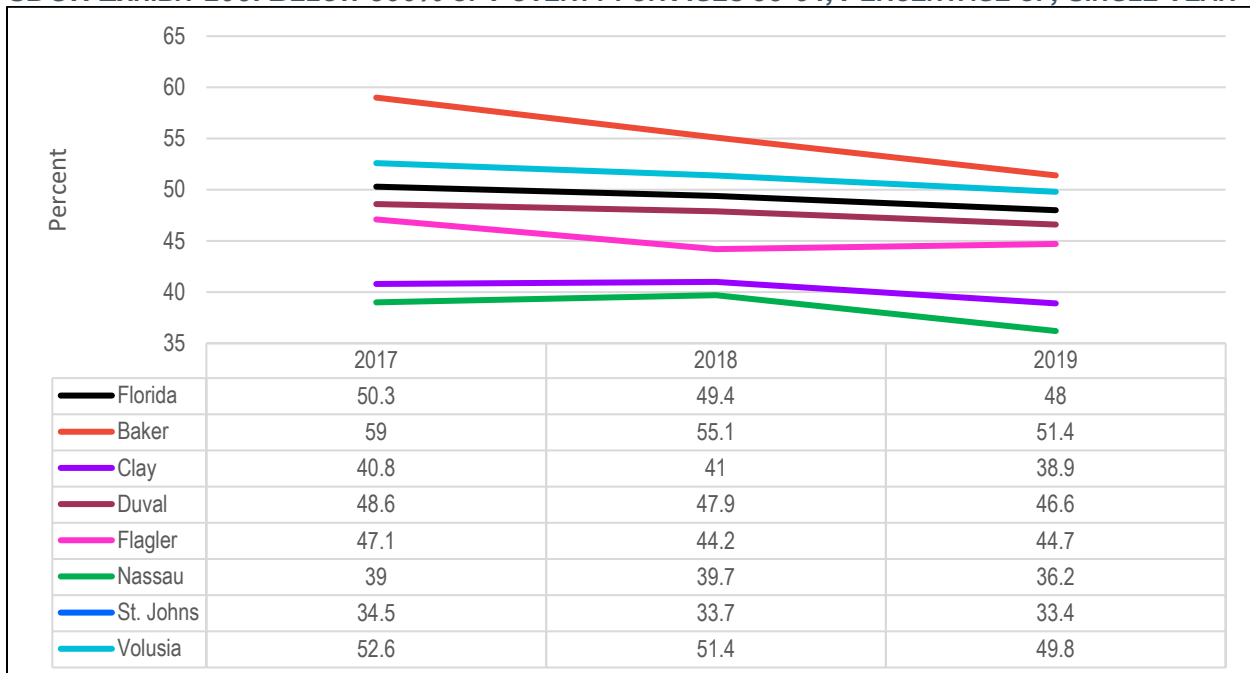
SDOH EXHIBIT 194: HOUSEHOLDS 65+ WITH ANNUAL INCOME \$20,000-\$49,999, PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDERS 65 AND OVER, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19037, 2020. Link: [b19037 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 195: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ANNUAL INCOME \$50,000 OR MORE, PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDERS 65 AND OVER, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19037, 2020. Link: [b19037 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

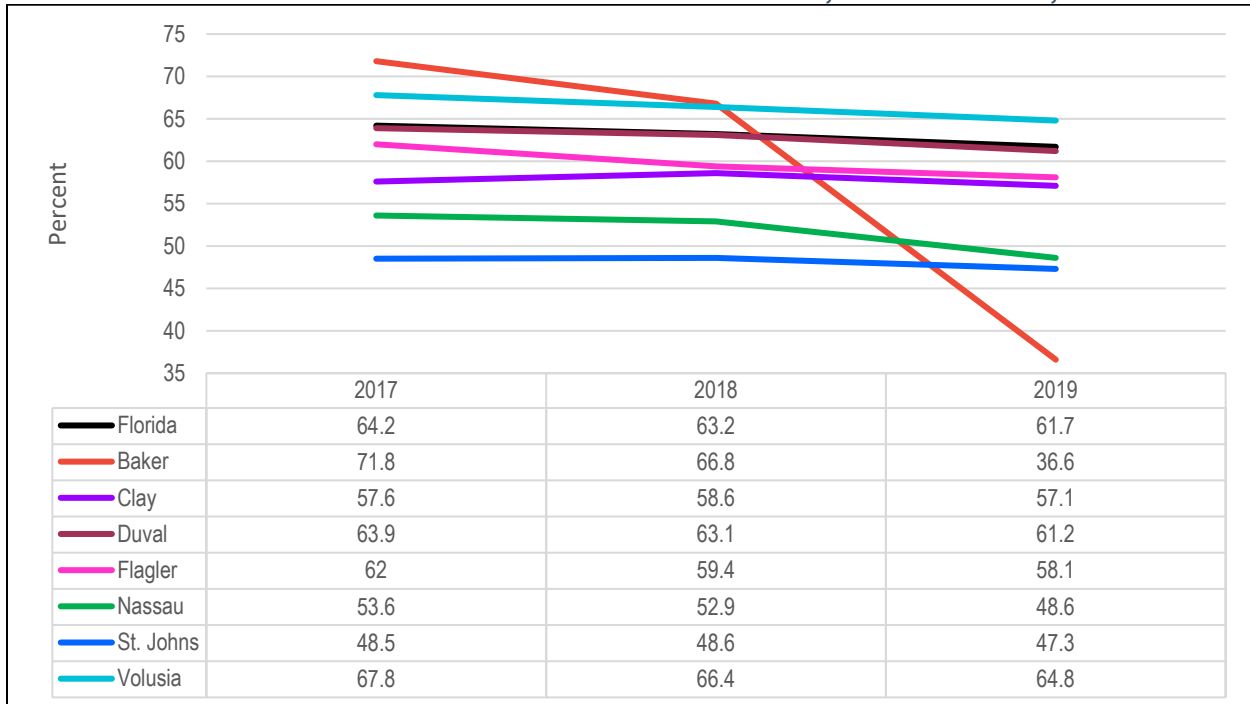
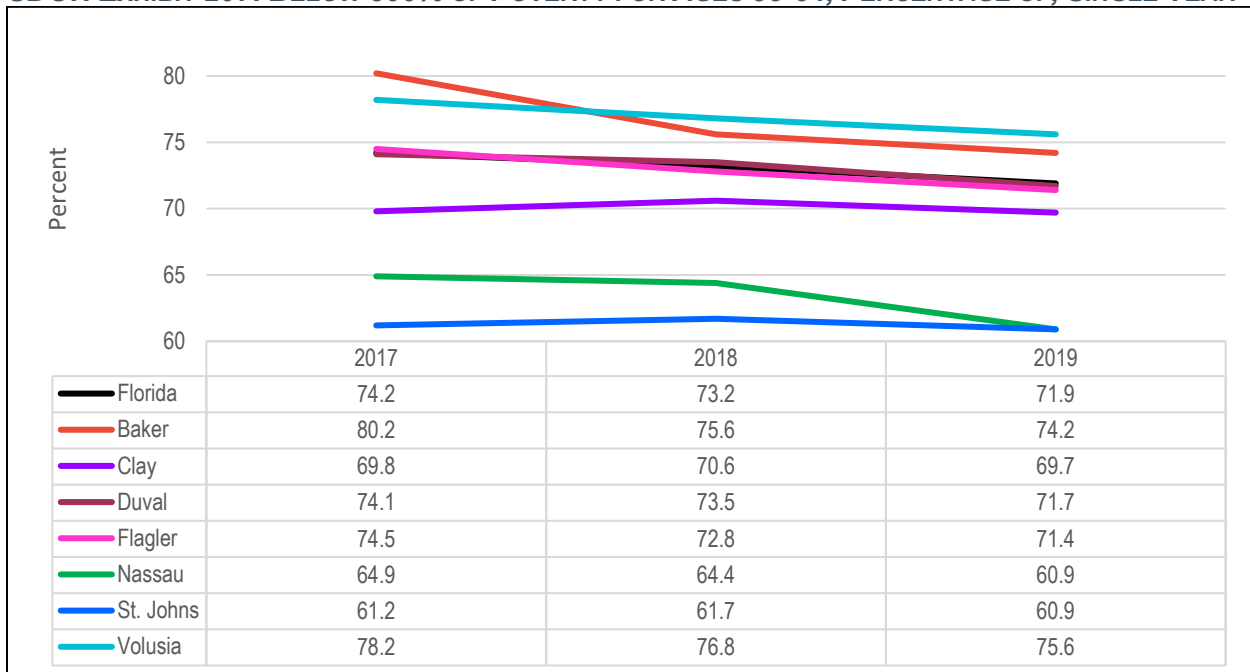
SDOH EXHIBIT 196: PERCENT OF POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table s1701, 2020. Link: [s1701 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 197: INDIVIDUALS BELOW 50% OF POVERTY LEVEL, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

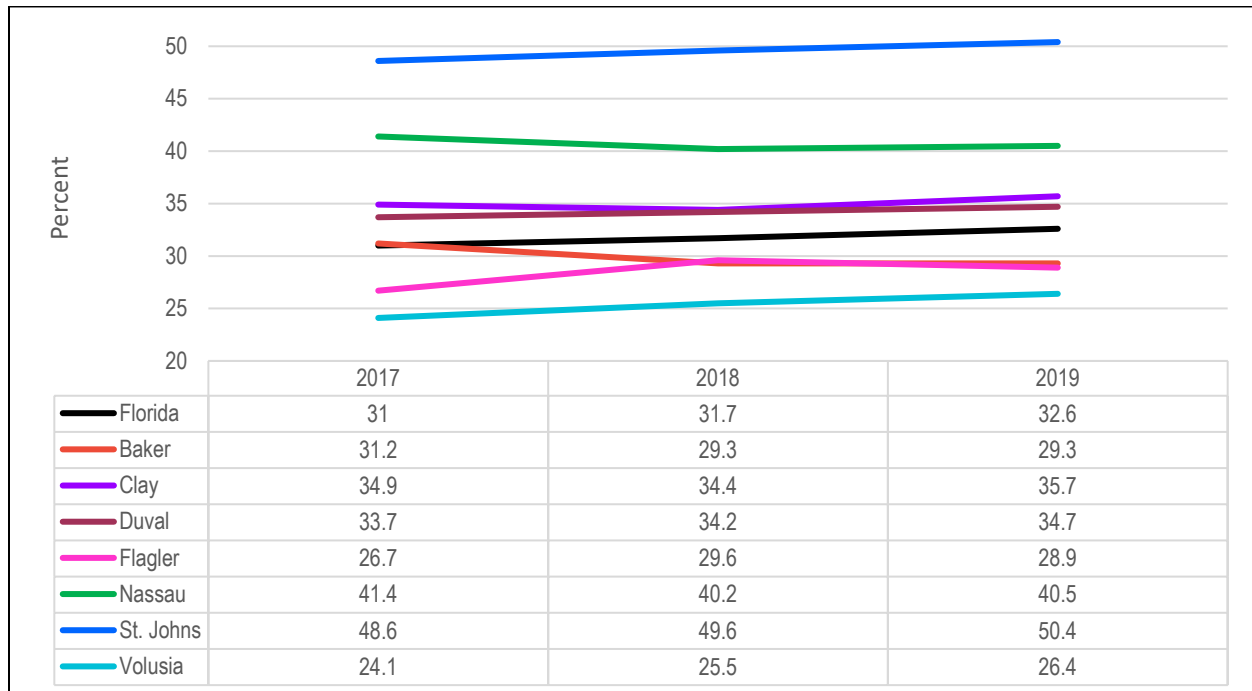
SDOH EXHIBIT 198: BELOW 50% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS 55-64 WITH KNOWN POVERTY STATUS, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 199: BELOW 75% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 200: BELOW 100% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 201: BELOW 125% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

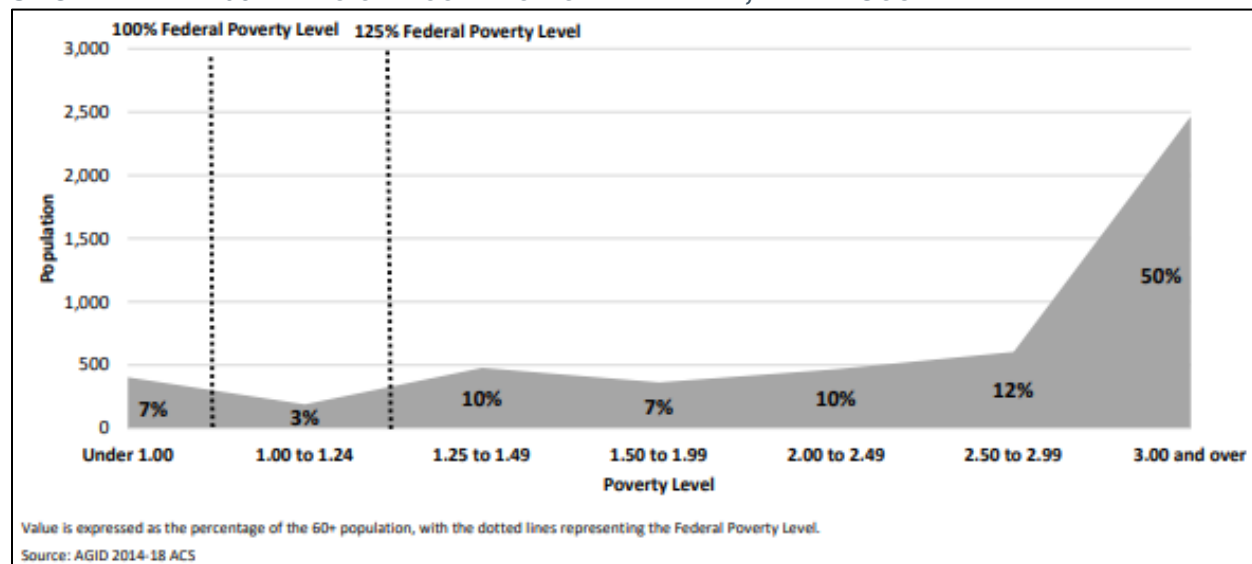
SDOH EXHIBIT 202: 150% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 203: BELOW 175% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 204: BELOW 200% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 205: BELOW 300% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 206: BELOW 400% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 207: BELOW 500% OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

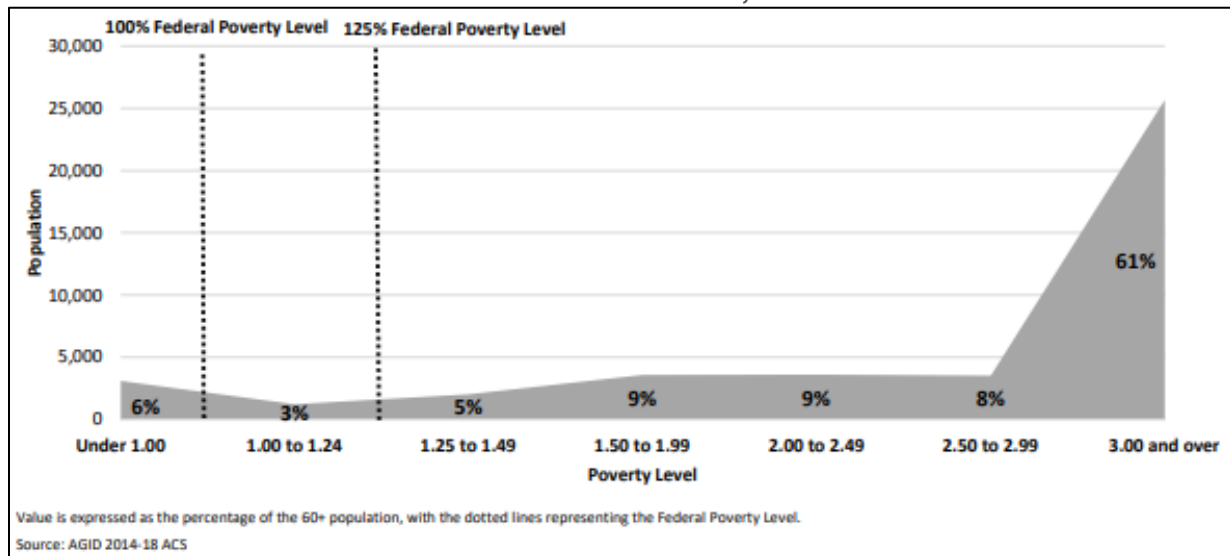
SDOH EXHIBIT 208: 500% OR MORE OF POVERTY FOR AGES 55-64, PERCENTAGE OF, SINGLE YEAR


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B17024, 2019. Link: [b17024 - Census Bureau Tables](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 209: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, BAKER COUNTY


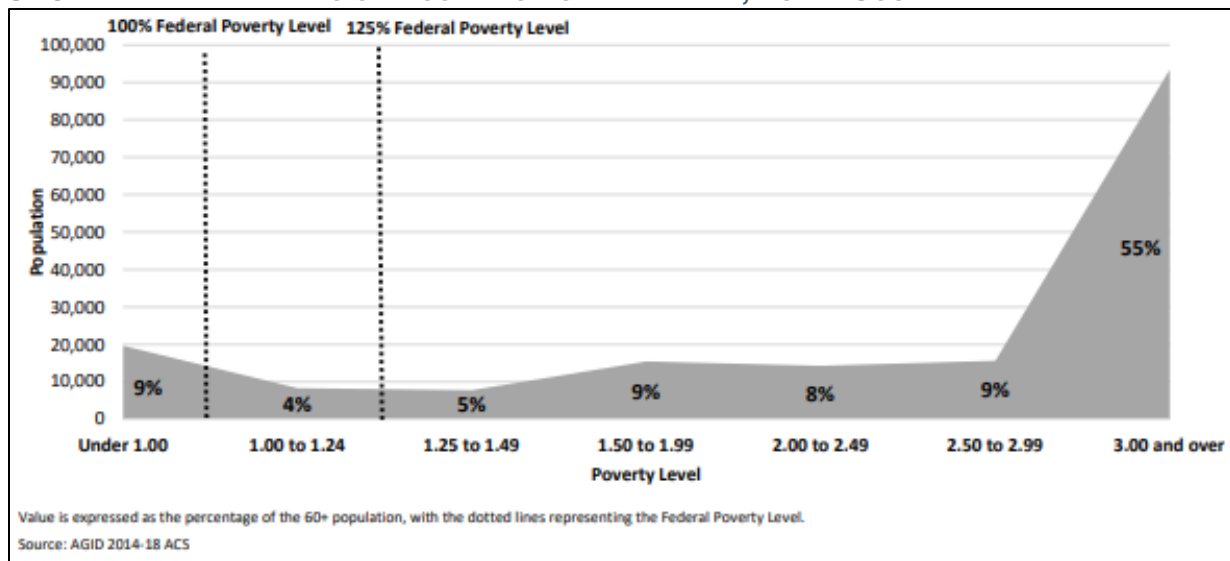
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians_Baker \(elderaffairs.org\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 210: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, CLAY COUNTY



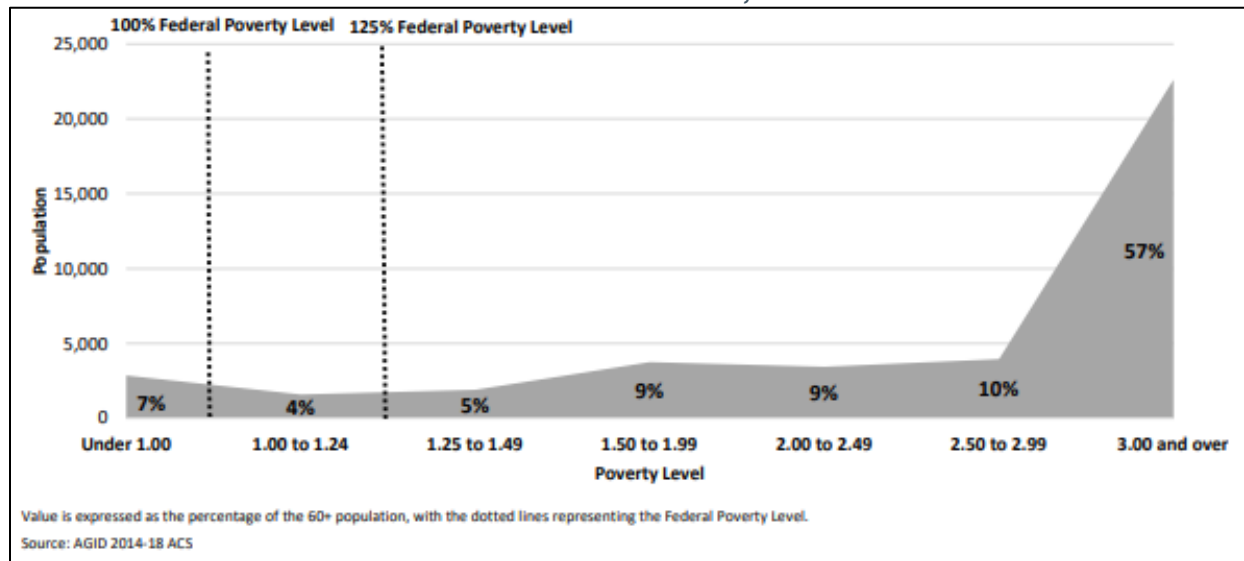
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Clay \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-clay)

SDOH EXHIBIT 211: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, DUVAL COUNTY



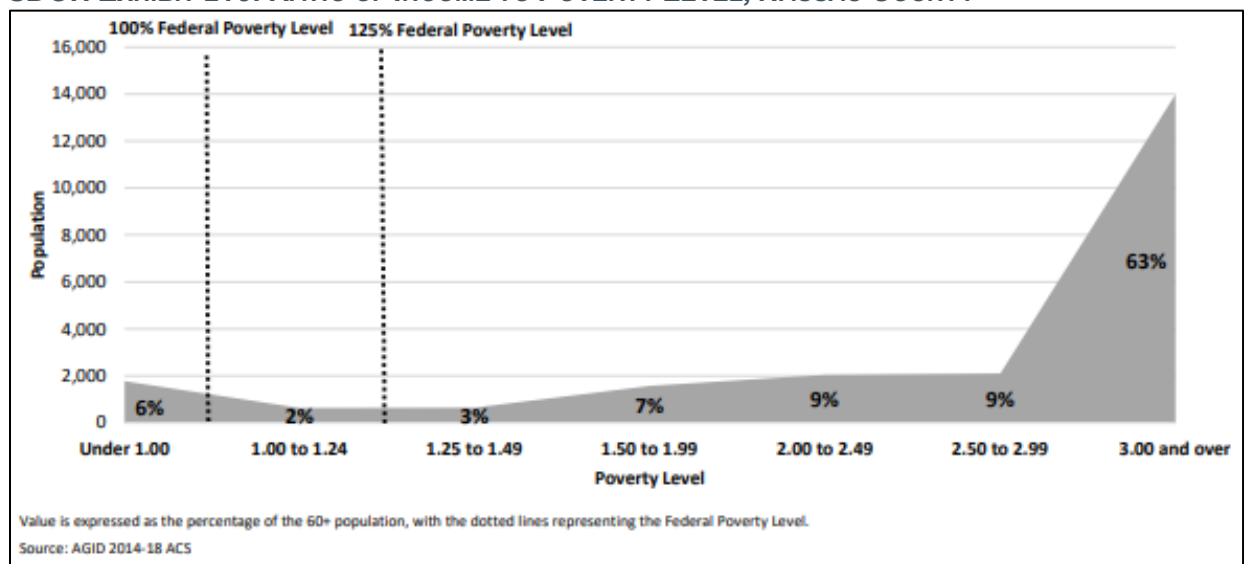
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Duval \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-duval)

SDOH EXHIBIT 212: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, FLAGLER COUNTY



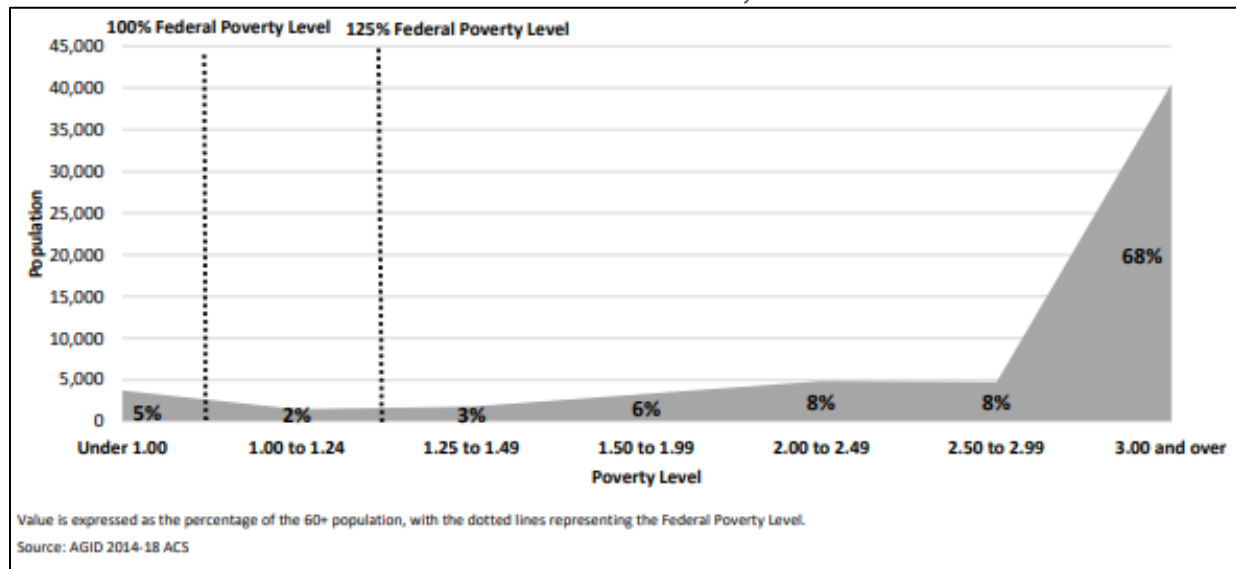
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Flagler \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-flagler)

SDOH EXHIBIT 213: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, NASSAU COUNTY



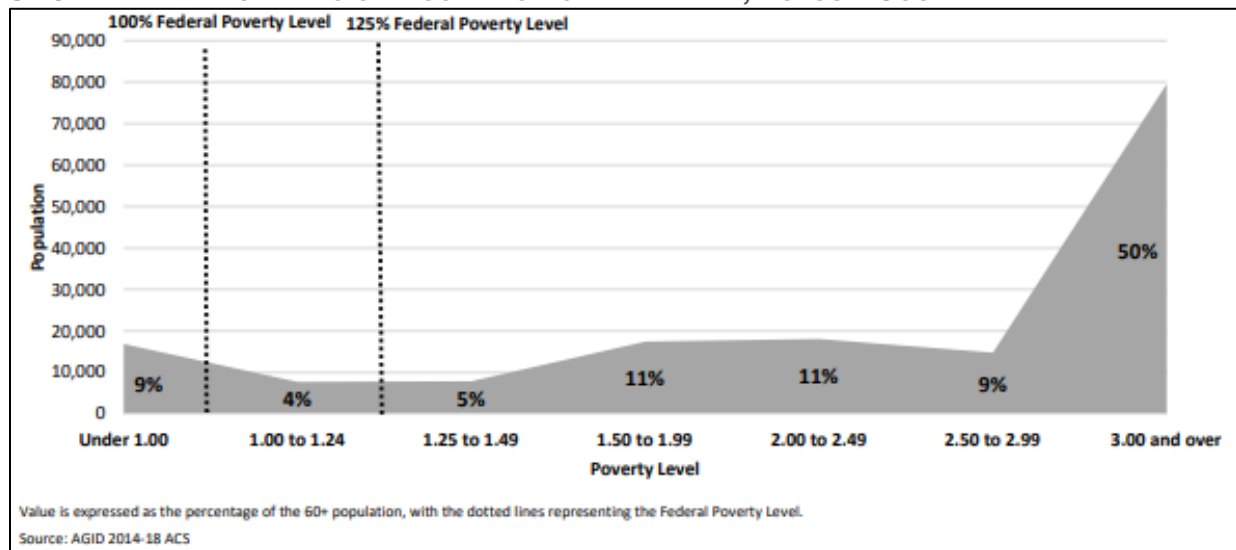
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Nassau \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-nassau)

SDOH EXHIBIT 214: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, ST. JOHNS COUNTY



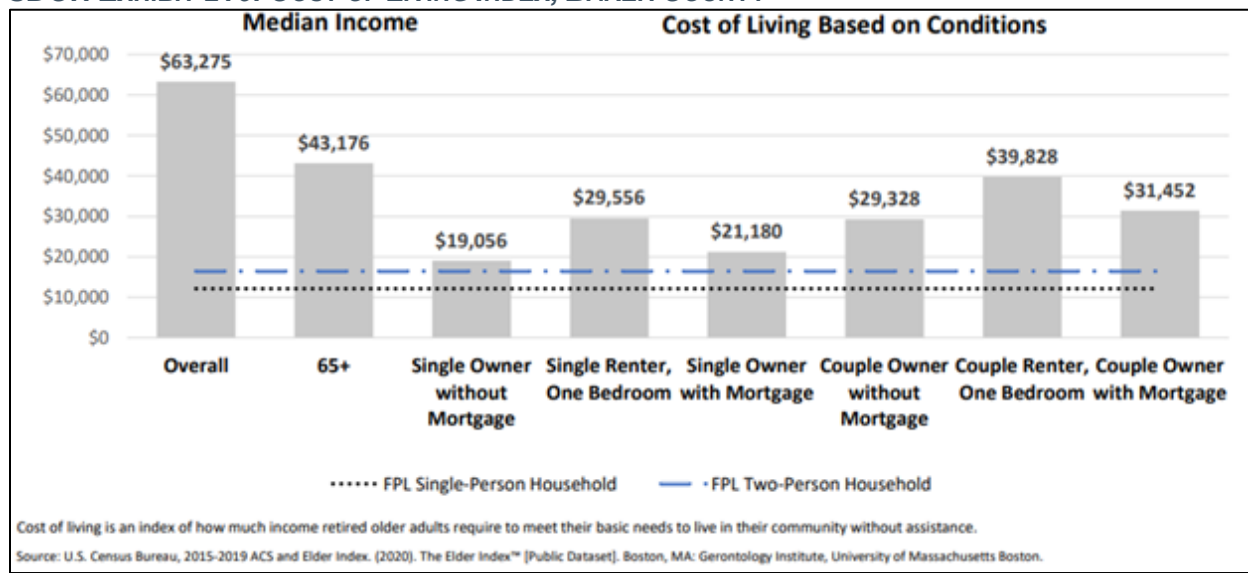
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians St. Johns \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-st-johns)

SDOH EXHIBIT 215: RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, VOLUSIA COUNTY



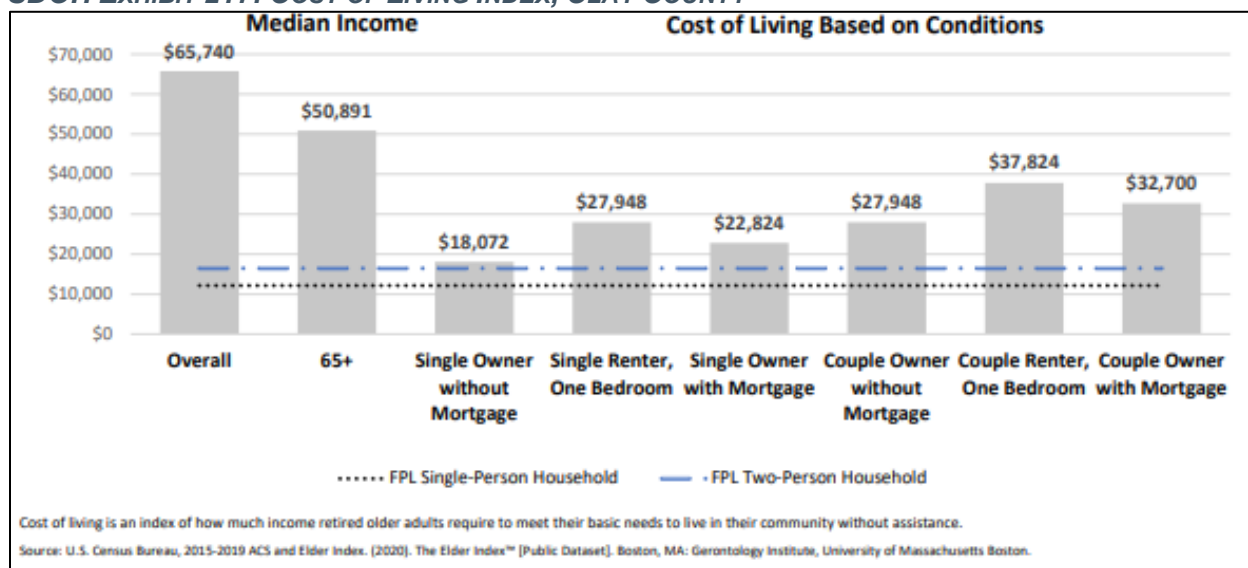
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Volusia \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-volusia)

SDOH EXHIBIT 216: COST OF LIVING INDEX, BAKER COUNTY



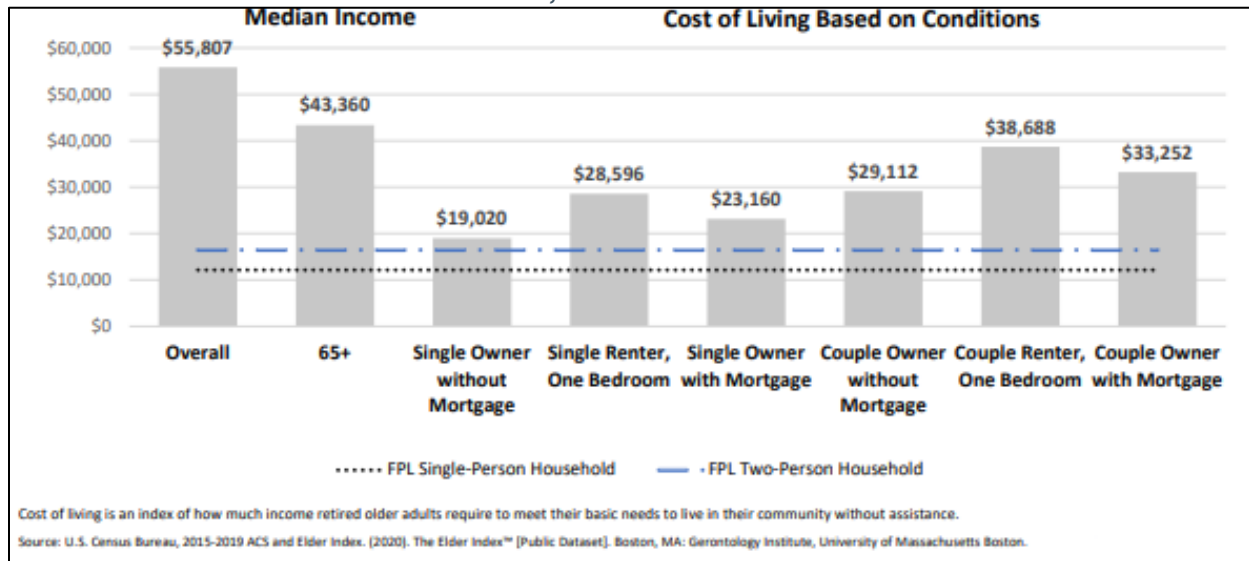
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Baker \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-baker/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 217: COST OF LIVING INDEX, CLAY COUNTY



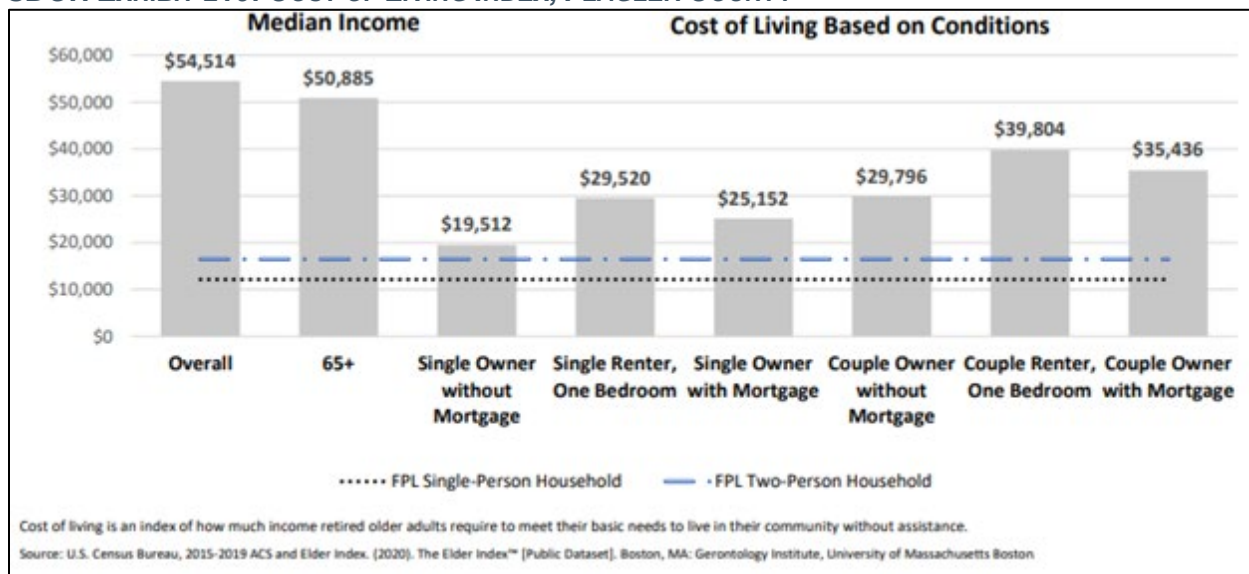
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians Clay \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-clay/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 218: COST OF LIVING INDEX, DUVAL COUNTY



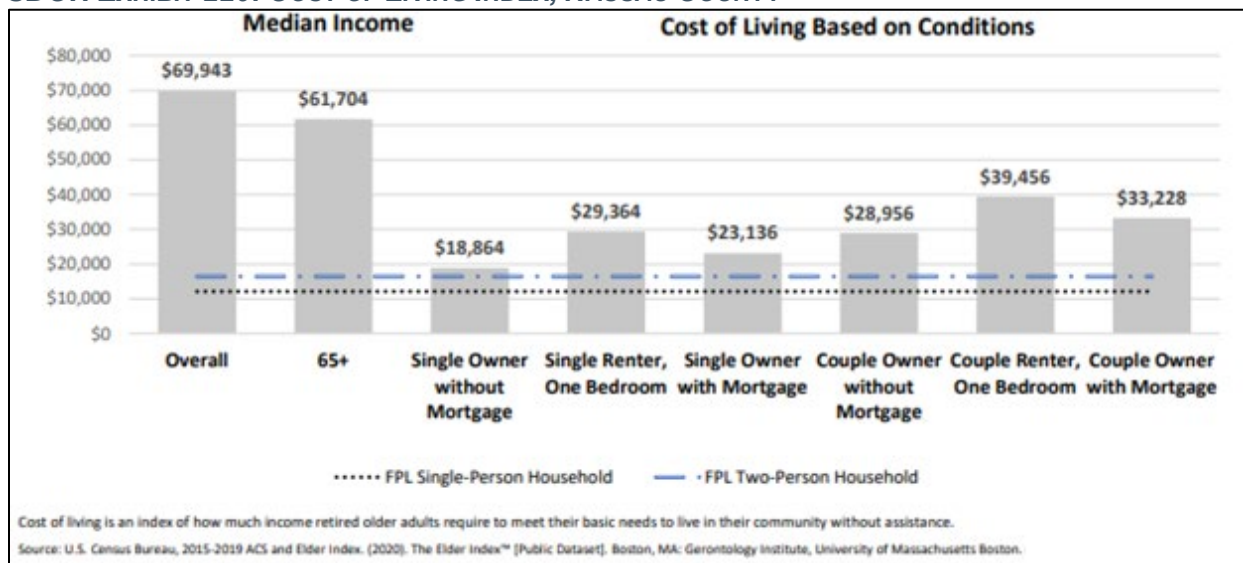
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians_Duval \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-duval)

SDOH EXHIBIT 219: COST OF LIVING INDEX, FLAGLER COUNTY



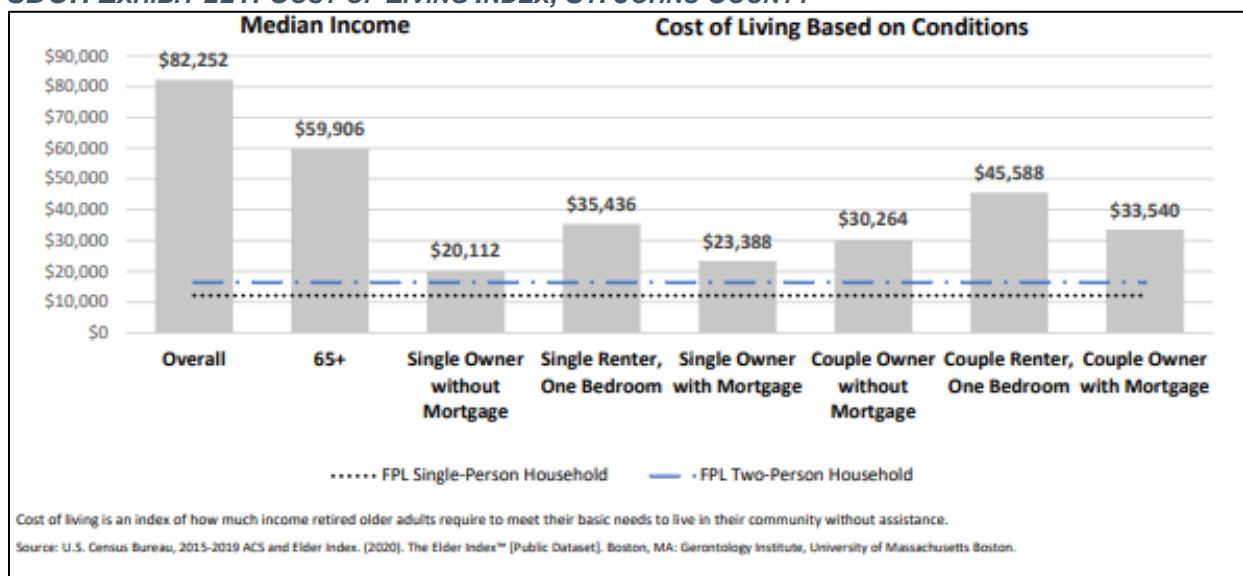
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians_Flagler \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-flagler)

SDOH EXHIBIT 220: COST OF LIVING INDEX, NASSAU COUNTY



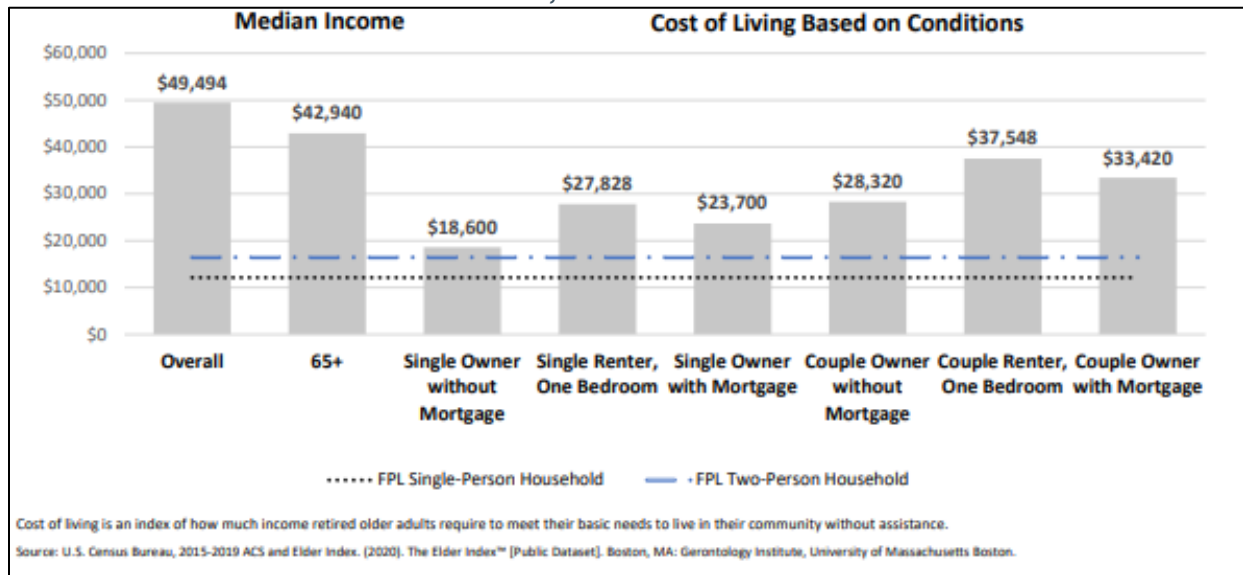
Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians_Nassau \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-nassau)

SDOH EXHIBIT 221: COST OF LIVING INDEX, ST. JOHNS COUNTY



Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians_St. Johns \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-st-johns)

SDOH EXHIBIT 222: COST OF LIVING INDEX, VOLUSIA COUNTY

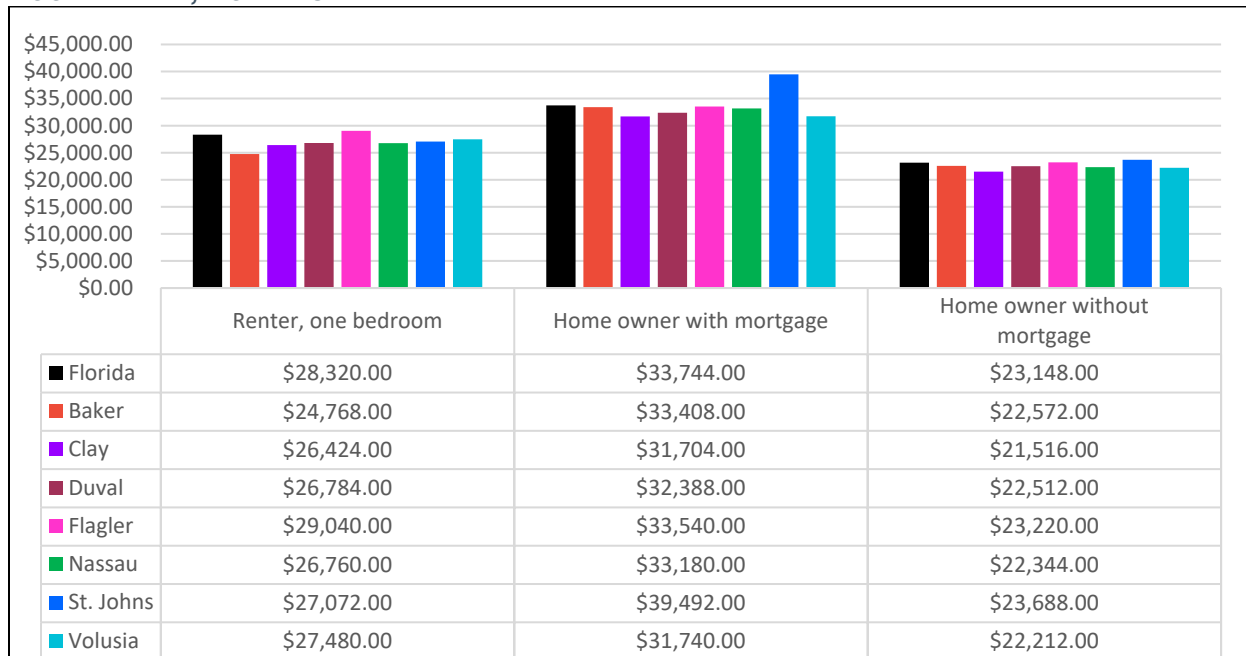


Link: [2021 Profile of Older Floridians St. Johns \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/2021-profile-of-older-floridians-st-johns)

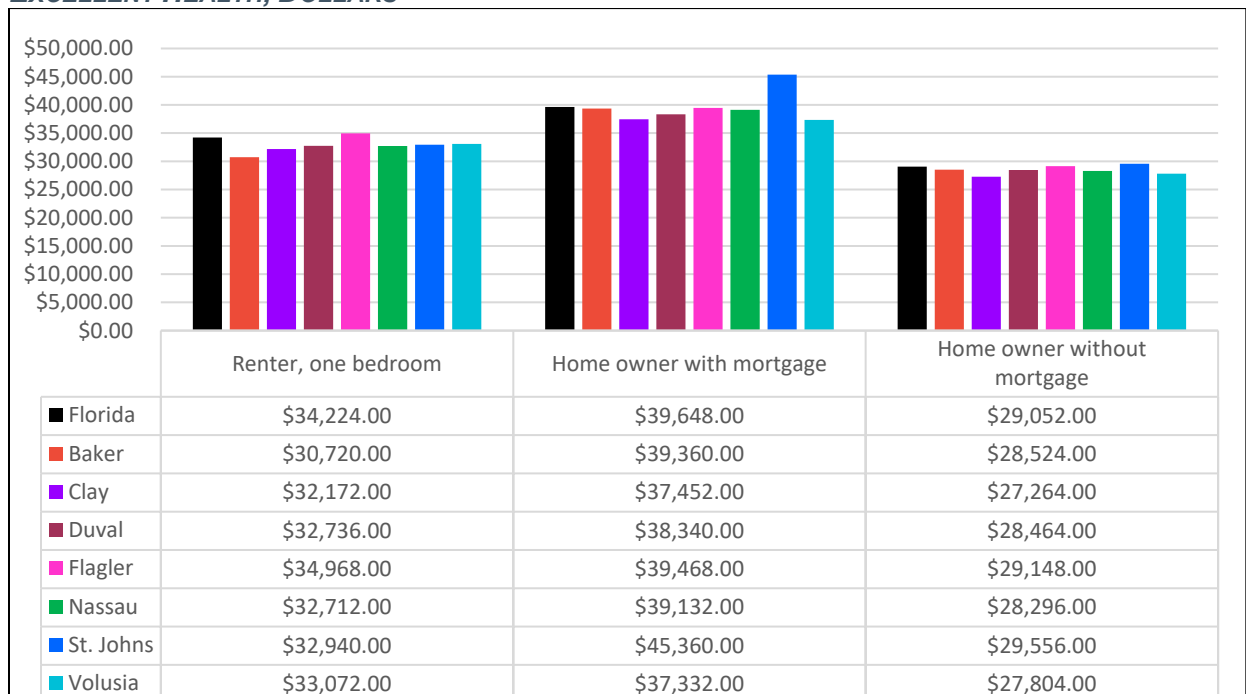
SDOH EXHIBIT 223: YEARLY INCOME REQUIRED TO MEET BASIC NEEDS FOR SINGLE 65+ WITH EXCELLENT HEALTH, DOLLARS


Source: The Elder Index TM Florida, Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2021.

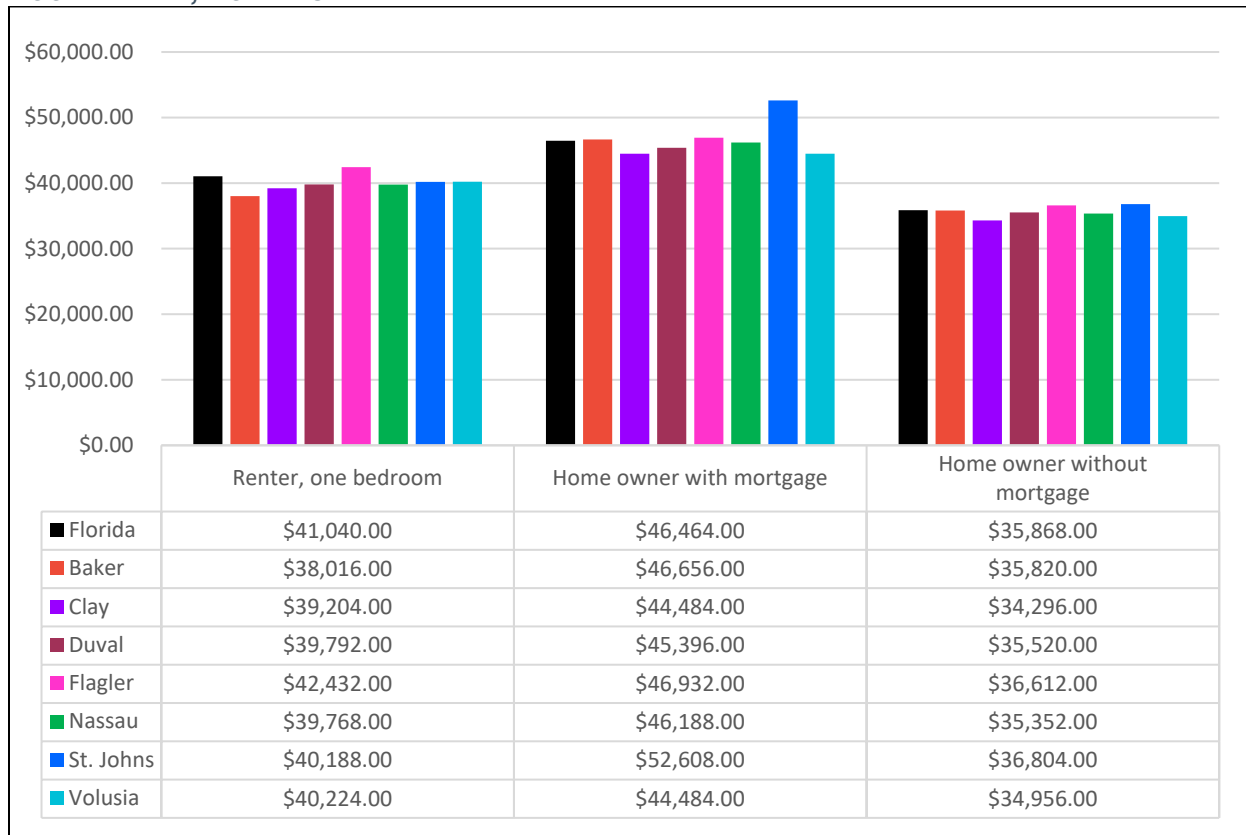
Retrieved from ElderIndex.org, Link: [Homepage | Elder Index](https://elderindex.org/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 224: YEARLY INCOME REQUIRED TO MEET BASIC NEEDS FOR SINGLE 65+ WITH POOR HEALTH, DOLLARS


Source: The Elder Index TM Florida, Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2021.
 Retrieved from ElderIndex.org, Link: [Homepage | Elder Index](https://elderindex.org/)
















SDOH EXHIBIT 225: YEARLY INCOME REQUIRED TO MEET BASIC NEEDS FOR COUPLE 65+ WITH EXCELLENT HEALTH, DOLLARS


Source: The Elder Index TM Florida, Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2021.
 Retrieved from ElderIndex.org, Link: [Homepage | Elder Index](https://elderindex.org/)

SDOH EXHIBIT 226: YEARLY INCOME REQUIRED TO MEET BASIC NEEDS FOR COUPLES 65+ WITH POOR HEALTH, DOLLARS

















Source: The Elder Index TM Florida, Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2021.
 Retrieved from ElderIndex.org, Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 227: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, BAKER COUNTY

Baker County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$24,768 / year</p> <p><i>This is 84% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$579	
	 Housing (Renter) \$655		Monthly Total \$2,064
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$33,408 / year</p> <p><i>This is 92% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$579	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,375		Monthly Total \$2,784
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$22,572 / year</p> <p><i>This is 91% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$579	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$472		Monthly Total \$1,881
















Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 228: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, CLAY COUNTY

Clay County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$26,424 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>90</u>% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$264	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$546	
	 Housing (Renter) \$840	Monthly Total \$2,202	
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$31,704 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>87</u>% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$264	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$546	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,280	Monthly Total \$2,642	
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$21,516 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>87</u>% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$264	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$546	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$431	Monthly Total \$1,793	
















Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 229: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, DUVAL COUNTY

Duval County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$26,784 / year</p> <p><i>This is 91% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Renter) \$840		Monthly Total \$2,232
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$32,388 / year</p> <p><i>This is 89% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,307		Monthly Total \$2,699
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$22,512 / year</p> <p><i>This is 91% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$278	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$484		Monthly Total \$1,876
















Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 230: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, FLAGLER COUNTY

Flagler County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$29,040 / year</p> <p><i>This is 99% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$286	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$581	
	 Housing (Renter) \$984		Monthly Total \$2,420
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$33,540 / year</p> <p><i>This is 92% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$286	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$581	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,359		Monthly Total \$2,795
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$23,220 / year</p> <p><i>This is 93% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$286	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$581	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$499		Monthly Total \$1,935

Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 231: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, NASSAU COUNTY

Nassau County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$26,760 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>91</u>% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$276	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Renter) \$840	Monthly Total \$2,230	
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$33,180 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>91</u>% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$276	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,375	Monthly Total \$2,765	
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$22,344 / year</p> <p><i>This is <u>90</u>% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$276	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$277	 Poor health \$562	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$472	Monthly Total \$1,862	

Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 232: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, ST. JOHNS COUNTY


St. Johns County, FL


RENTER


The Elder Index is:


\$27,072 / year


This is 92% of the national average of \$29,460

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$294

 Transportation (Single) \$277

 Housing (Renter) \$840

 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$570


Monthly Total \$2,256


OWNER WITH MORTGAGE


The Elder Index is:


\$39,492 / year


This is 108% of the national average of \$36,468

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$294

 Transportation (Single) \$277

 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,875

 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$570


Monthly Total \$3,291


OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE


The Elder Index is:


\$23,688 / year


This is 95% of the national average of \$24,840

 Miscellaneous (Single) \$294

 Transportation (Single) \$277

 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$558
















 Food (Single) \$275

 Poor health \$570

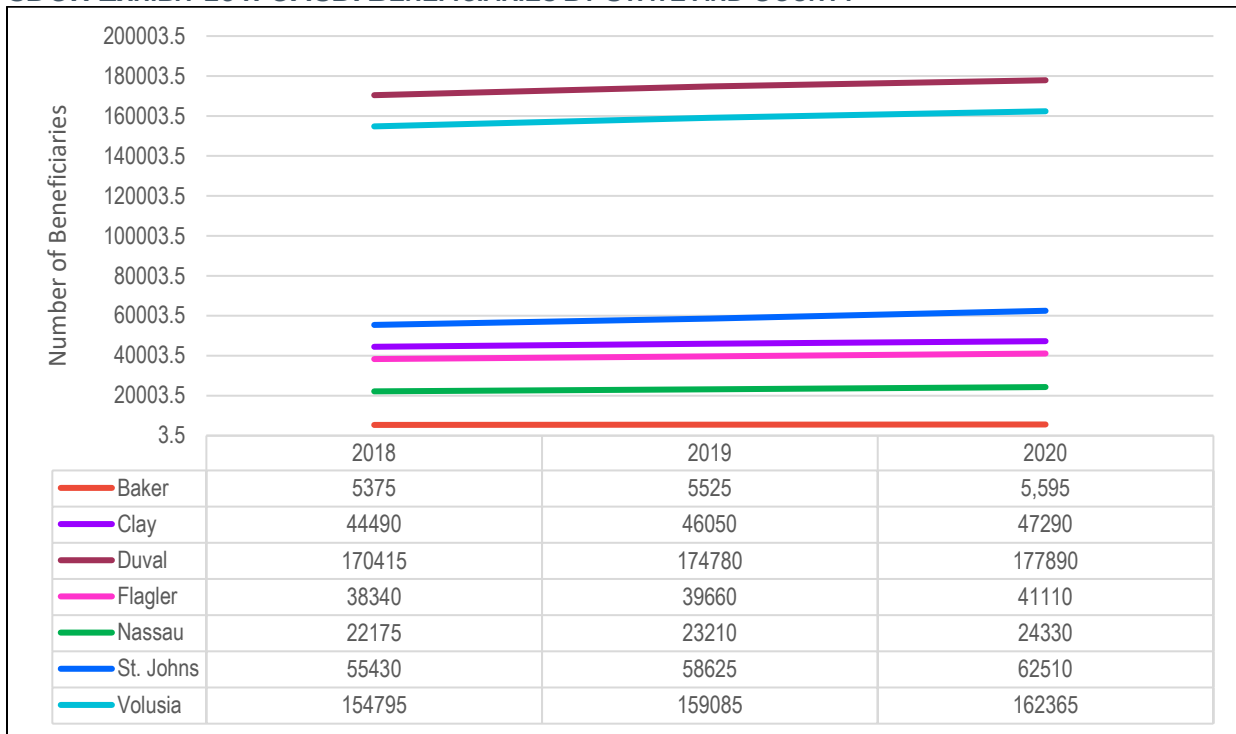
Monthly Total \$1,974

Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

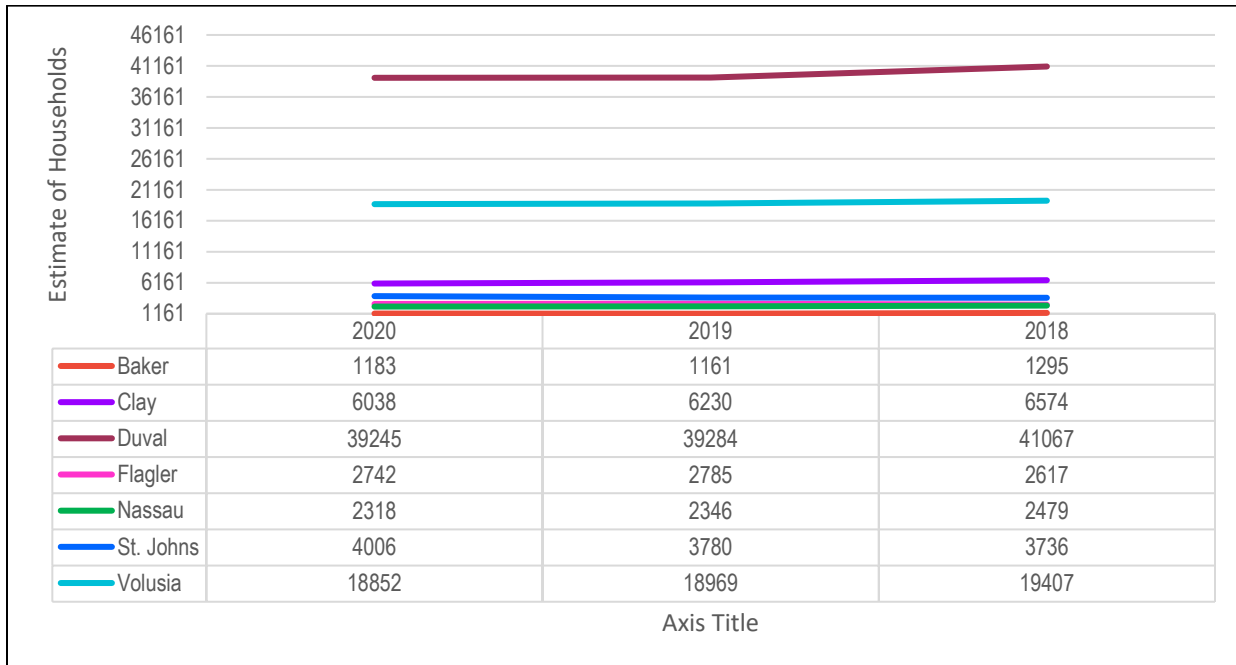
SDOH EXHIBIT 233: THE ELDER ECONOMIC SECURITY STANDARD™ INDEX, VOLUSIA COUNTY

Volusia County, FL			
RENTER			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$27,480 / year</p> <p><i>This is 93% of the national average of \$29,460</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$273	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$535	
	 Housing (Renter) \$913		Monthly Total \$2,290
OWNER WITH MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$31,740 / year</p> <p><i>This is 87% of the national average of \$36,468</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$273	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$535	
	 Housing (Owner, mortgage) \$1,268		Monthly Total \$2,645
OWNER WITHOUT MORTGAGE			
<p>The Elder Index is:</p> <p>\$22,212 / year</p> <p><i>This is 89% of the national average of \$24,840</i></p>	 Miscellaneous (Single) \$273	 Food (Single) \$275	
	 Transportation (Single) \$294	 Poor health \$535	
	 Housing (Owner, no mortgage) \$474		Monthly Total \$1,851

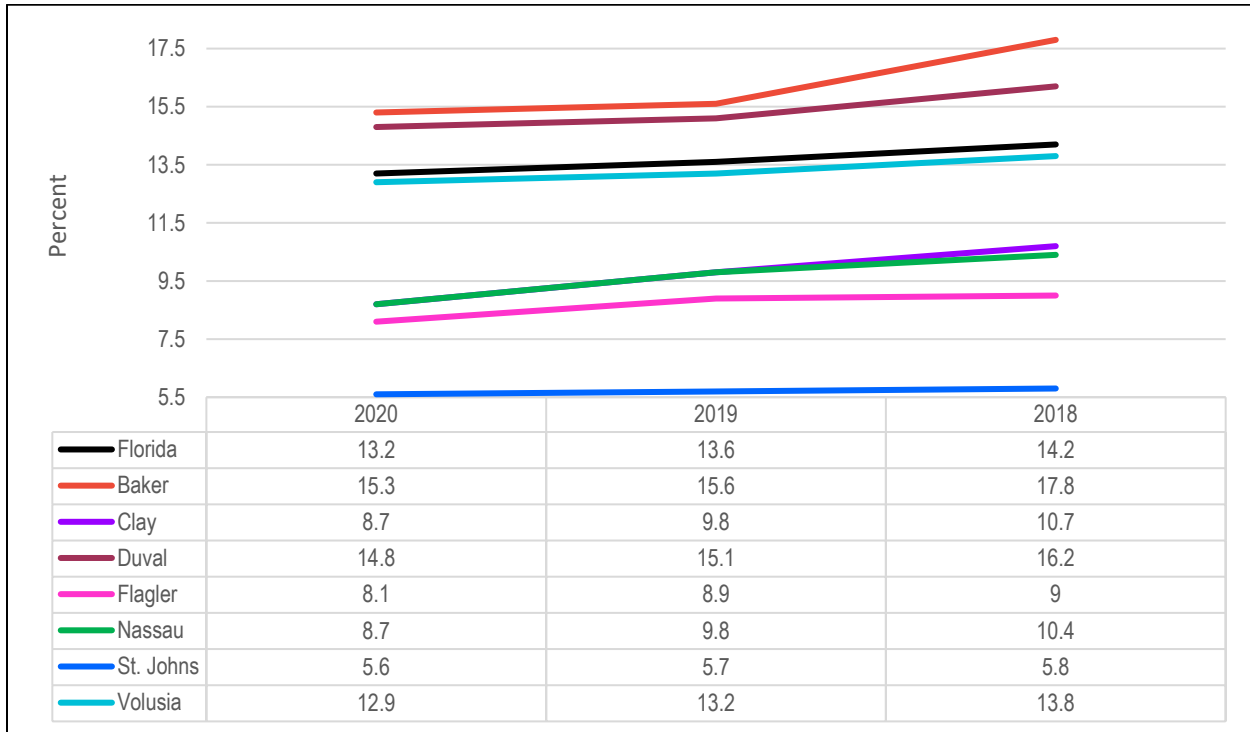
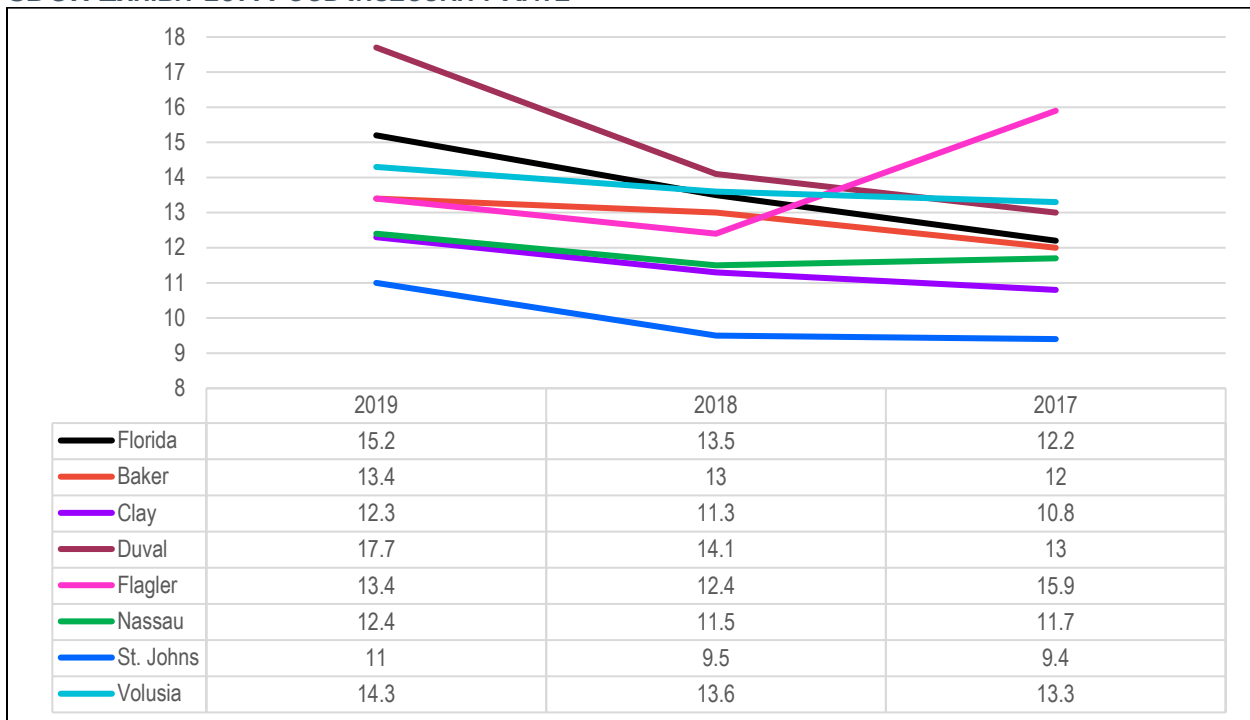
Source: Elder Index. (2021). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from ElderIndex.org Link: [Homepage](#) | [Elder Index](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 234: OASDI BENEFICIARIES BY STATE AND COUNTY


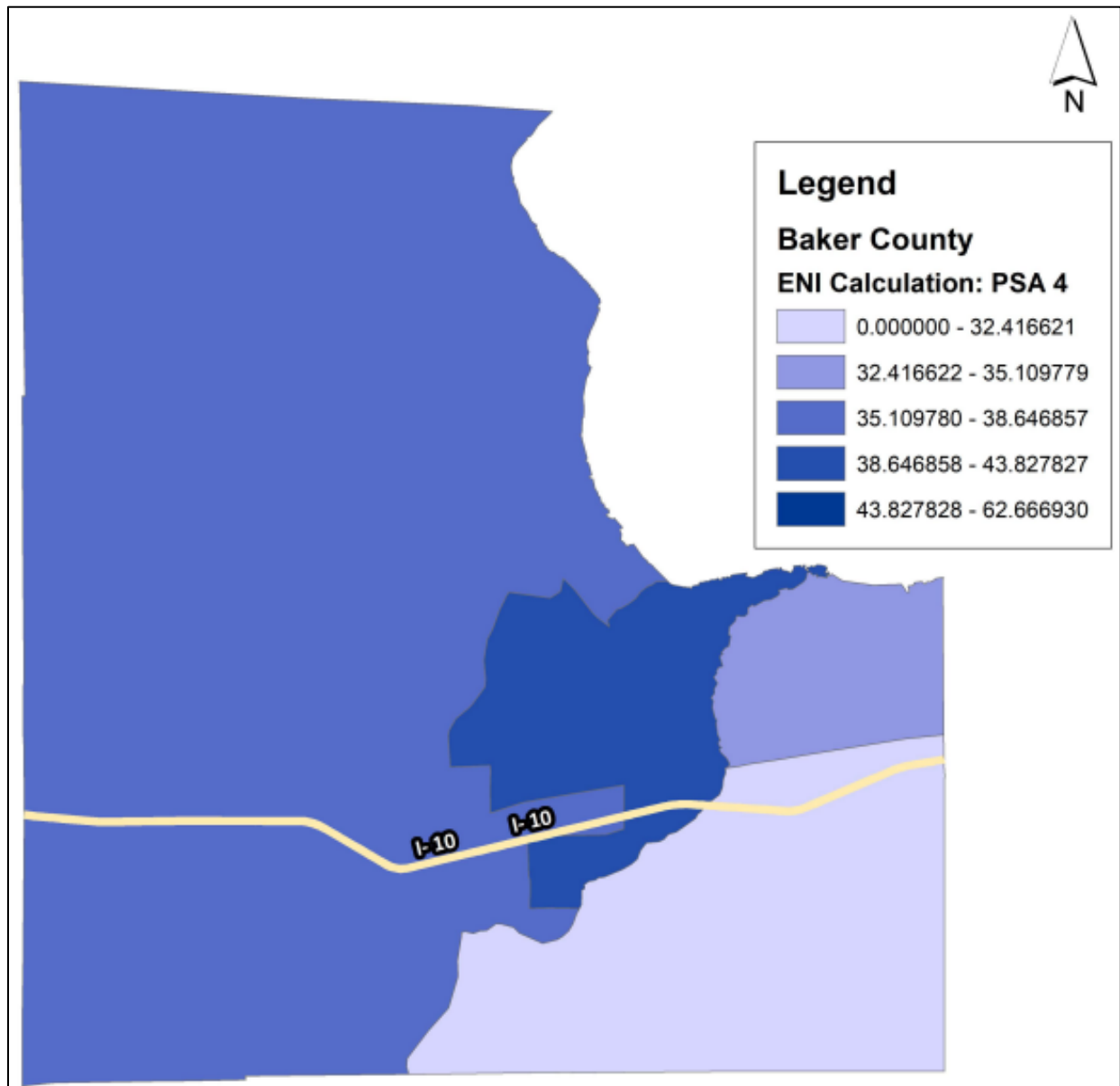
Source: Social Security Administration ssa.gov, 2020. Link: [OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, 2020 - Florida \(ssa.gov\)](https://ssa.gov)

SDOH EXHIBIT 235: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME


Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19123, 2020. Link: [B19123 - Census Bureau Tables](https://www.census.gov)

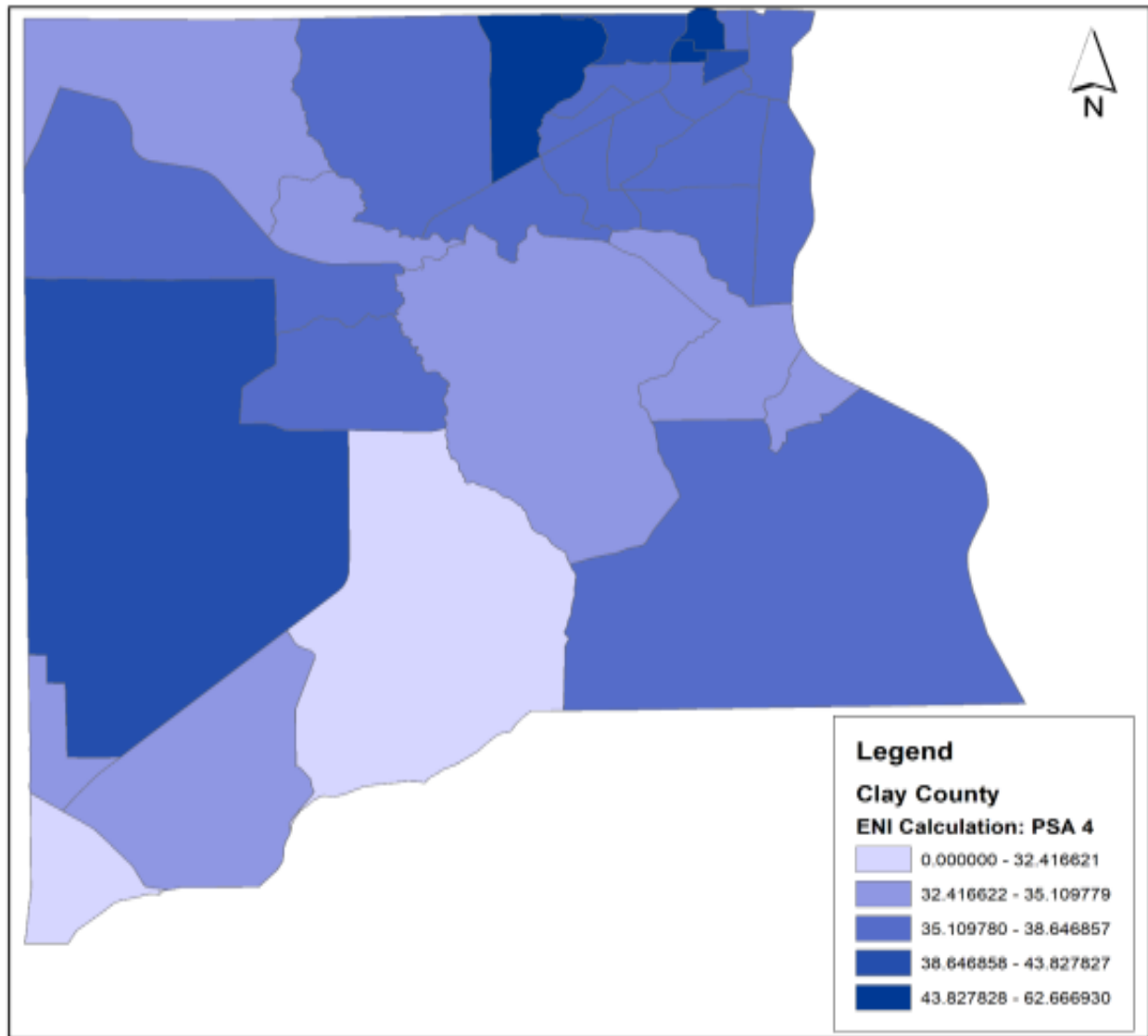
SDOH EXHIBIT 236: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

 Source: United States Bureau of the Census, ACS, Table B19123, 2020. Link: [B19123 - Census Bureau Tables](#)
SDOH EXHIBIT 237: FOOD INSECURITY RATE

 Source: Feeding America, Map of the Meal Gap, 2019. Link: [Food Insecurity Rate - Florida Health CHARTS - Florida Department of Health \(flhealthcharts.gov\)](#)

SDOH EXHIBIT 238: ELDER NEEDS INDEX BAKER COUNTY MAP



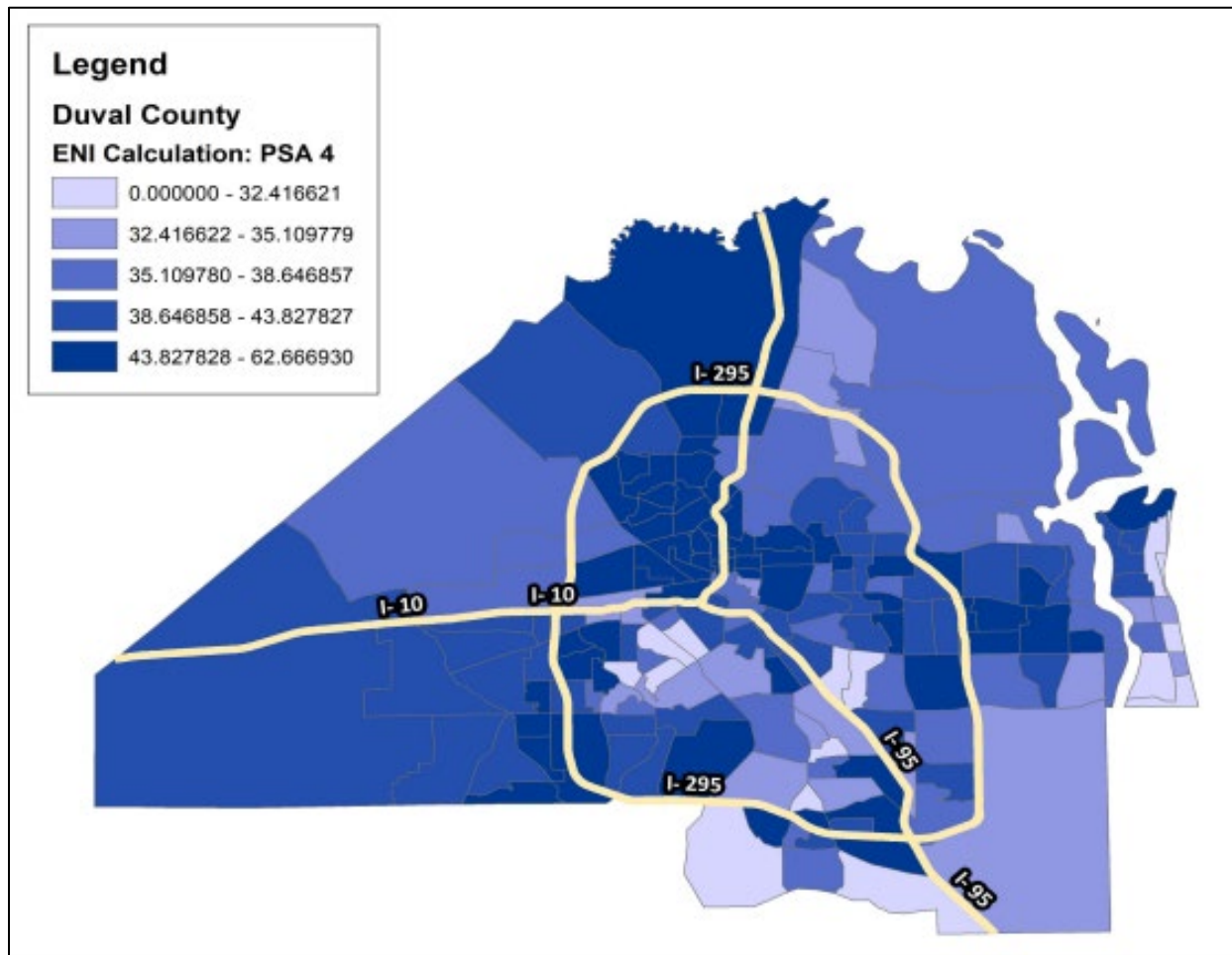
Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 239: ELDER NEEDS INDEX CLAY COUNTY MAP



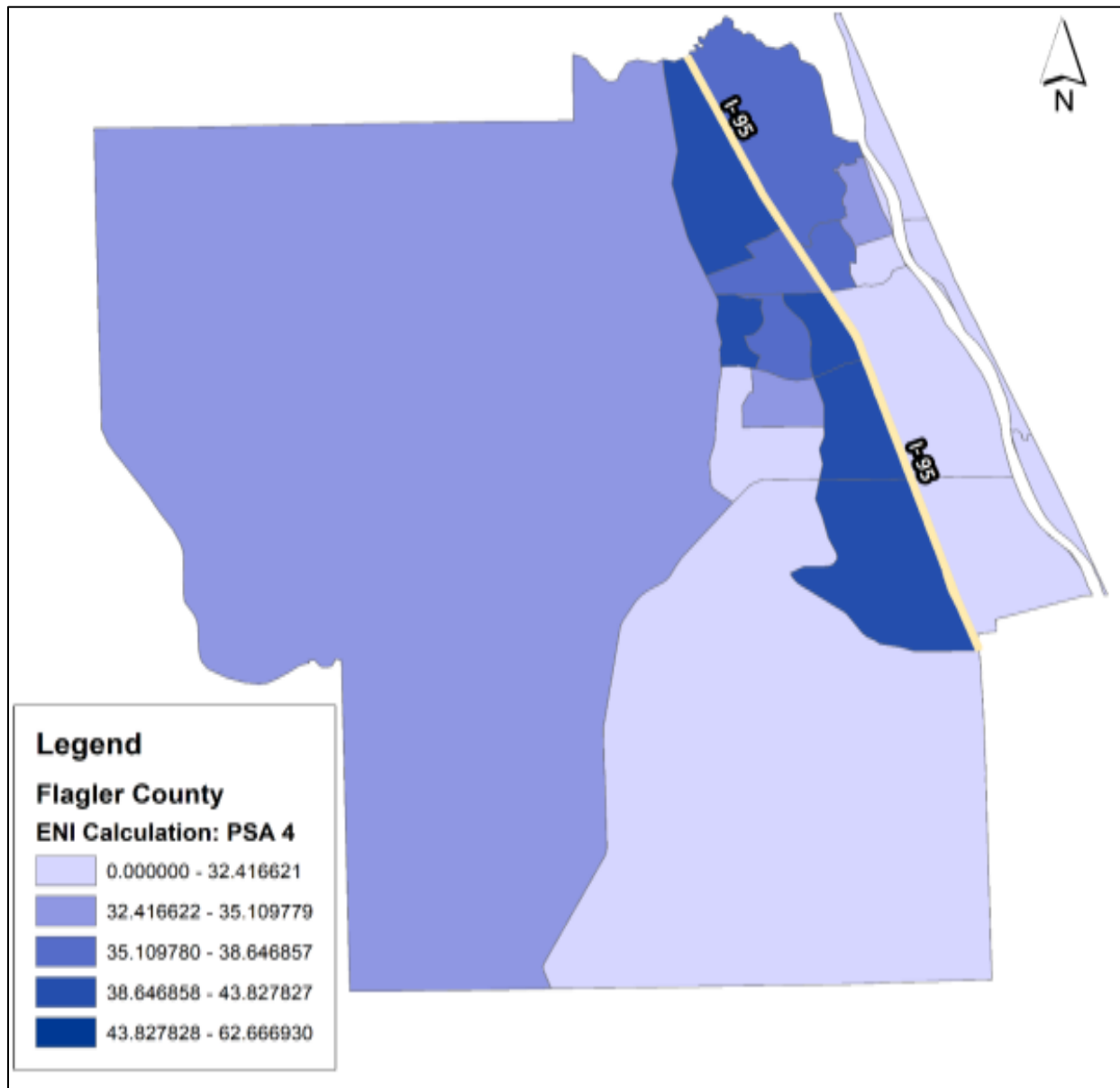
Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/FloridaCountyProfiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 240: ELDER NEEDS INDEX DUVAL COUNTY MAP



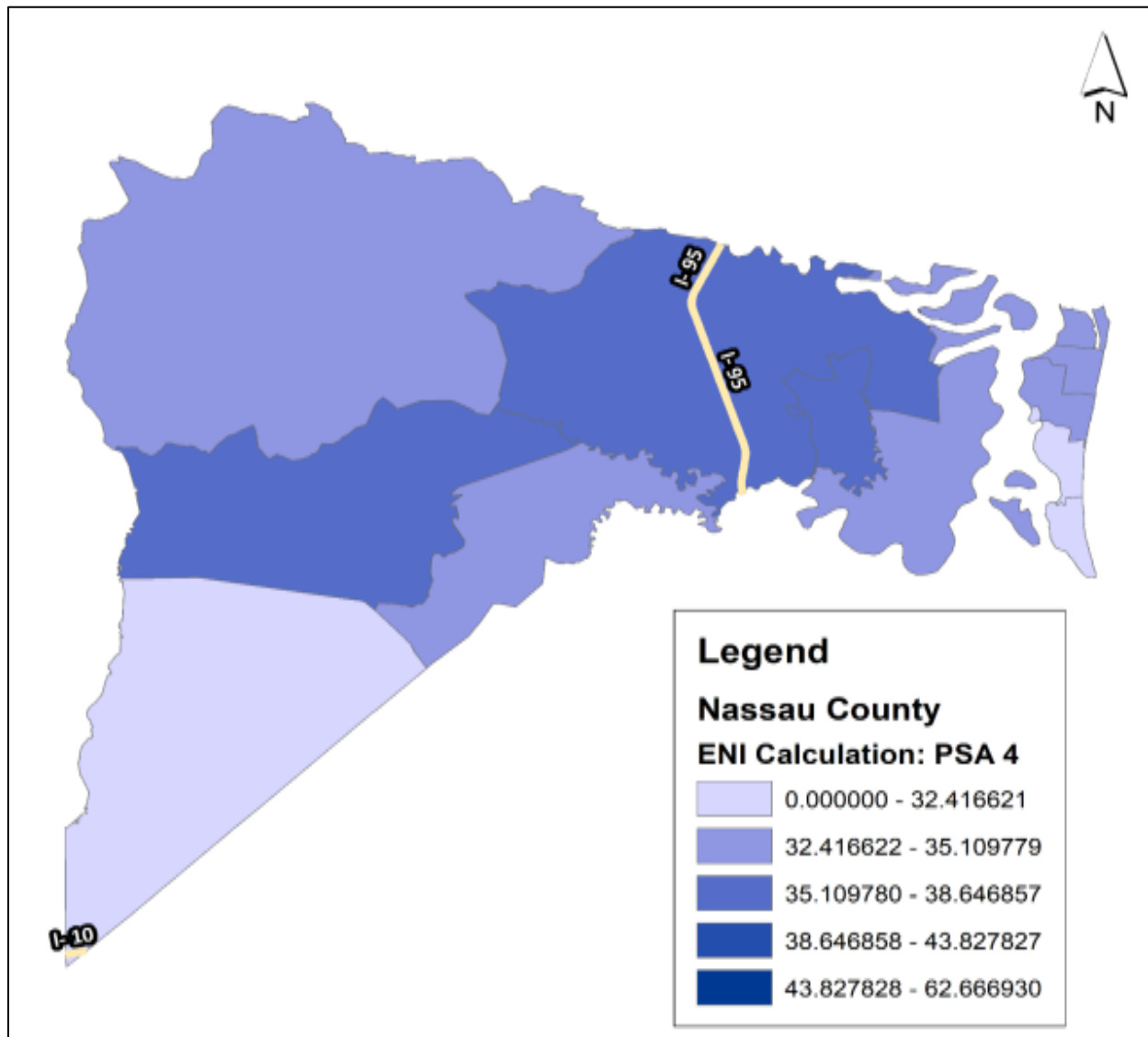
Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 241: ELDER NEEDS INDEX FLAGLER COUNTY MAP



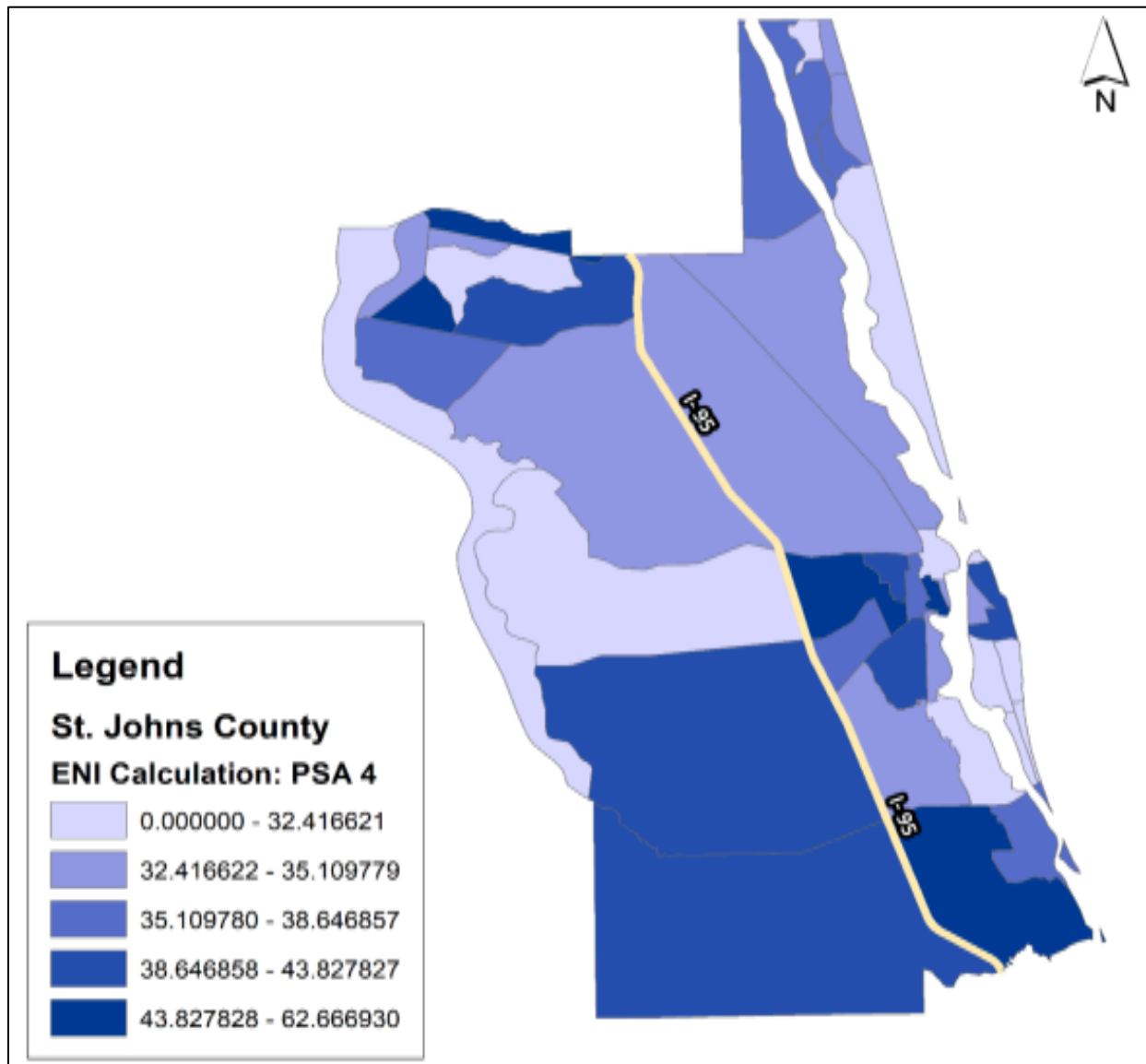
Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 242: ELDER NEEDS INDEX NASSAU COUNTY MAP



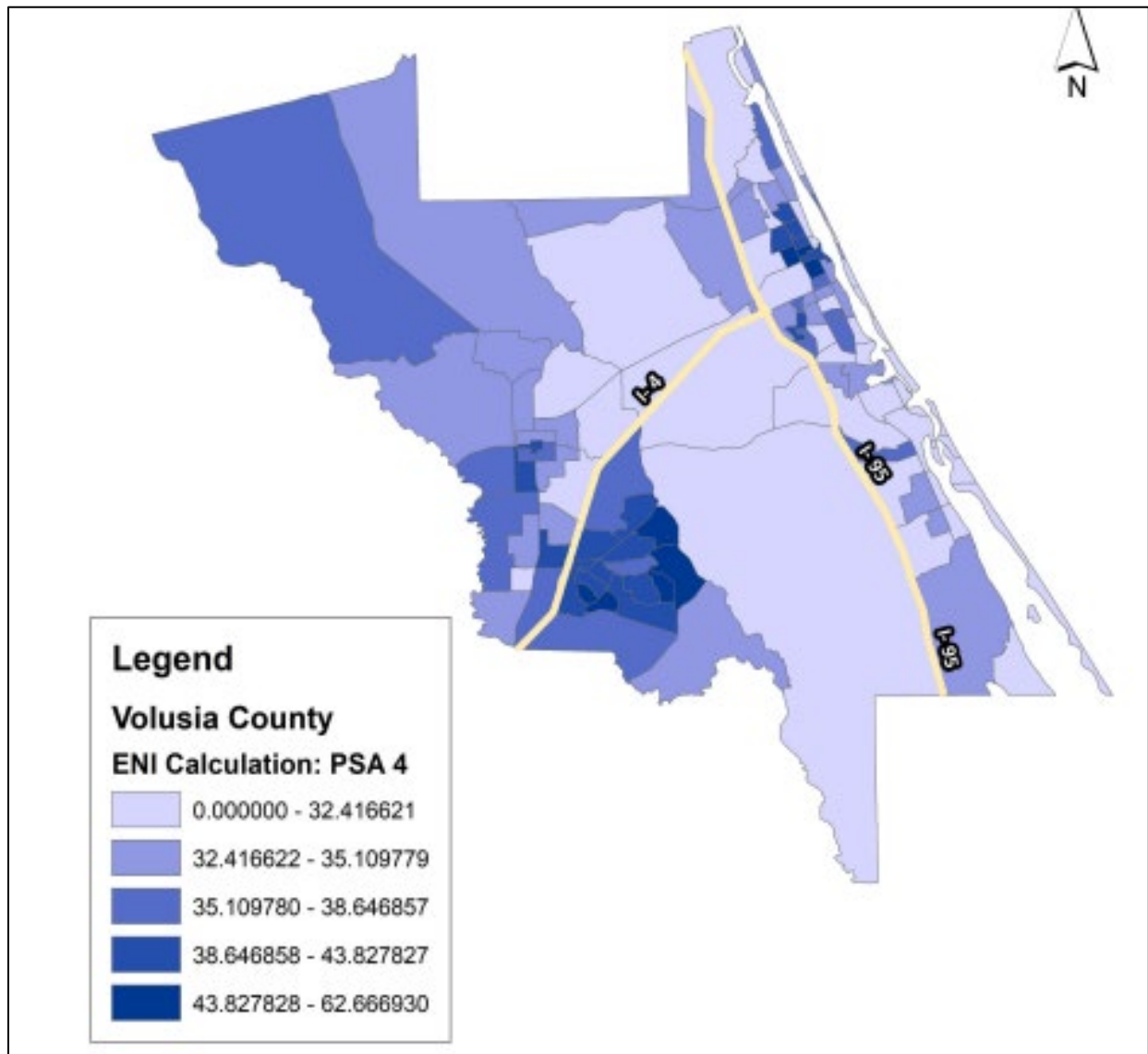
Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 243: ELDER NEEDS INDEX ST. JOHNS COUNTY MAP



Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

SDOH EXHIBIT 244: ELDER NEEDS INDEX VOLUSIA COUNTY MAP



Source: Department of Elder Affairs *Profile of Older Floridians, 2021*. Link: [Florida County Profiles - DOEA \(elderaffairs.org\)](https://elderaffairs.org/florida-county-profiles)

Appendix H – Department of Elder Affairs PSA4 County Profiles

The county profiles in this section are from the Florida Department of Elder Affairs.

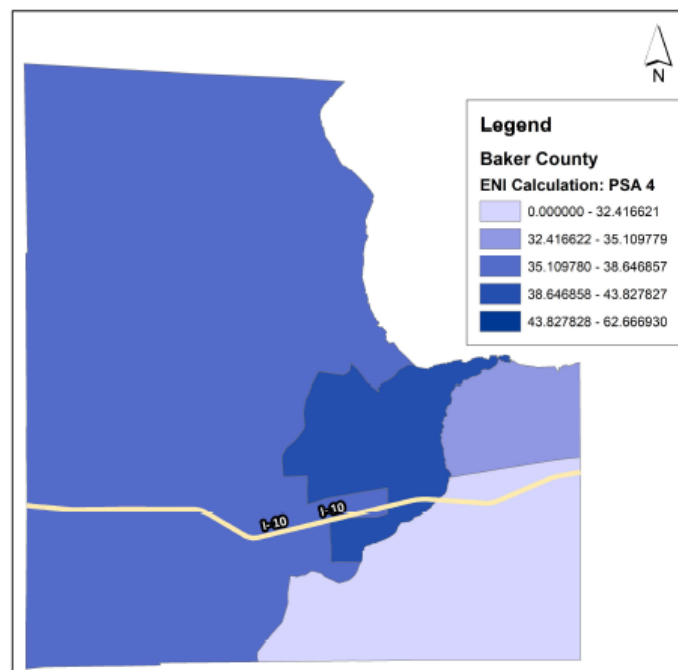
Baker County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Baker County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Baker County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	28,532	100%
Under 18	6,780	24%
Under 60	22,710	80%
18-59	15,930	56%
60+	5,822	20%
65+	4,060	14%
70+	2,630	9%
75+	1,537	5%
80+	801	3%
85+	350	1%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	2,788	48%
Female	3,034	52%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	420	7%
Female Living Alone	620	11%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	502	10%
High School Diploma	1,889	36%
Some College, No Degree	725	14%
Associates Degree or Higher	757	15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	190	125
Percentage Never Married	7%	4%
Married	1,800	1,505
Percentage Married	68%	51%
Widowed	235	920
Percentage Widowed	9%	31%
Divorced	420	405
Percentage Divorced	16%	14%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in

a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	5,186	89%
Black	574	10%
Other Minorities	62	1%
Total Hispanic	107	2%
White Hispanic	96	2%
Non-White Hispanic	11	0%
Total Non-Hispanic	5,715	98%
Total Minority	743	13%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	5,502	27%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	4,936	31%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	737	40%
Age 65-84	685	37%
Age 85+	63	3%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	700	12%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	290	5%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	410	7%
Not Living With Grandchildren	4,285	74%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

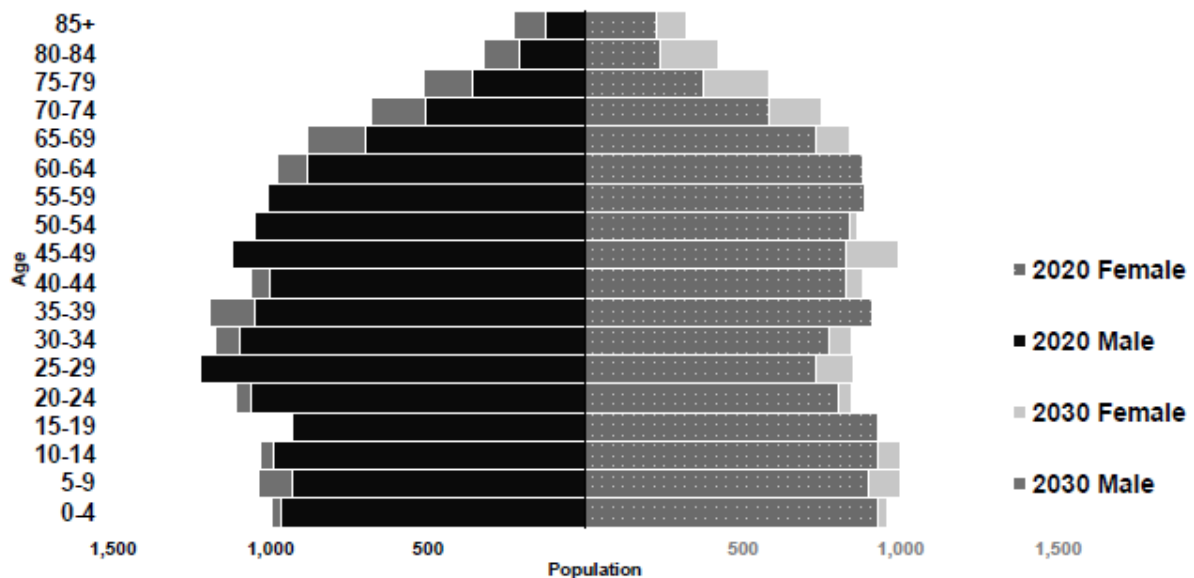
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	75	1%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Baker County Demographic Profile

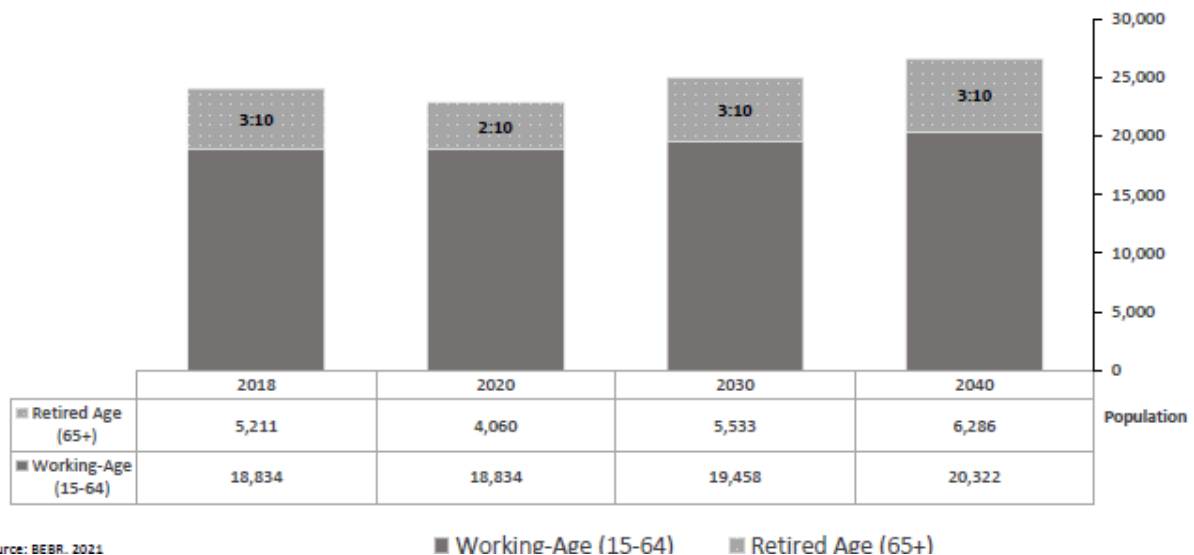
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Baker County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

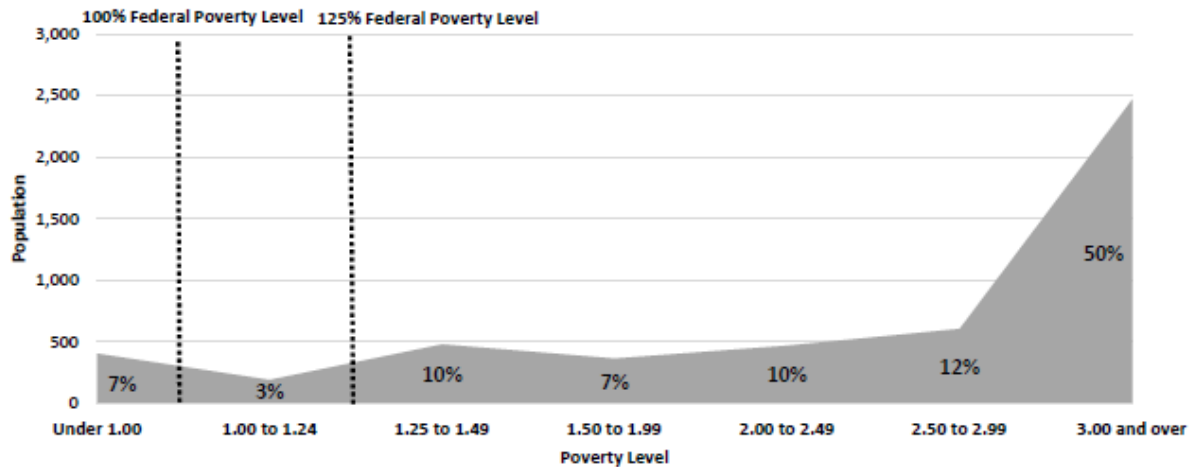
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	405	7%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	595	10%
Minority At Poverty Level	70	1%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	105	2%

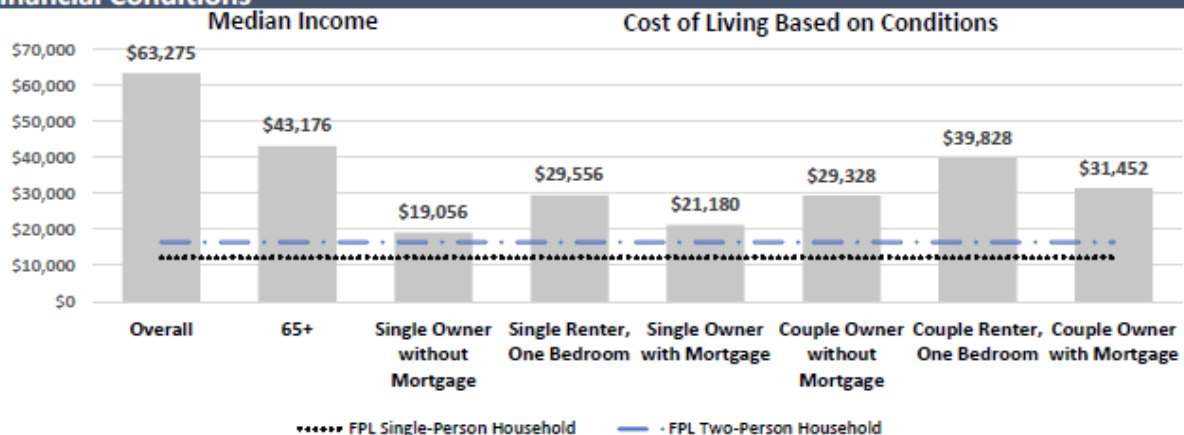
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from <https://elderindex.org/>

Baker County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	54%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g., areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	69
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	81%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	0
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	0
Farmer's Market	0
Food Distribution (No Cost)	0
SNAP Retailers	33
Congregate Meal Sites	2
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOEA, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	1
Rail Operations at least at the County	0
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	0
Public Transit Service Area Population	0
Annual Unlinked Trips	0
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	0
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	5
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	1
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	0%
Census Tracts Urban	100%
Number of Census Tracts	4
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	939
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	11%
Renter-Occupied Households	289
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	18%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	2
Properties Ready for Occupancy	2
Total Units	132
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	132
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	52

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	31%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	98%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	100%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	915	18%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	15	0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	3,615	65%
SSI Recipients	84	13%
SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.		
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019		

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	405
Annual Participants	662
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	552
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	11%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Baker County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	0
Operating Rooms	0
Recovery Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	2
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	1,163
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	4
Limited License	0
Critical Need Area License	0
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	0
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	1
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	3
Dentists	3
Licensed Registered Nurses	527
Pharmacies	10

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	5
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	0
Non-OSS Beds	5
Total ALF Facilities	1
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	0
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	0
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	4,895	84%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	0	0%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	4,895	84%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	3,451	66%
Uninsured	18	34%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	870	15%
With Two or More Disabilities	1,095	19%

Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	795	14%
Vision	470	8%
Cognitive	445	8%
Ambulatory	1,425	24%
Self-Care	360	6%
Independent Living	775	13%
With No Disabilities	3,020	52%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	451	9%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	782	12%
60+ Dual Eligible	682	70%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	0
Capacity	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	1
Medicaid Certified Agencies	0
Medicare Certified Agencies	1
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	4

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Baker County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	2
Community Beds	2
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	188
Community Beds	188
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	2
Community Bed Days	68,808
Community Patient Days	50,198
Medicaid Patient Days	38,567
Occupancy Rate	73%
Percent Medicaid	77%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Value
Providers	1

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	0
Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	1

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Baker County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	298
Medicaid Beneficiary	12

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	11
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	3,312
Number of Special Needs Shelters	1
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	79

Source: FDEM, 2021

Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	0	0%
Zone A	0	0%
Zone B	0	0%
Zone C	0	0%
Zone D	0	0%
Zone E	0	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	343	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	0	0%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	0	0%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet,

Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Baker County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021

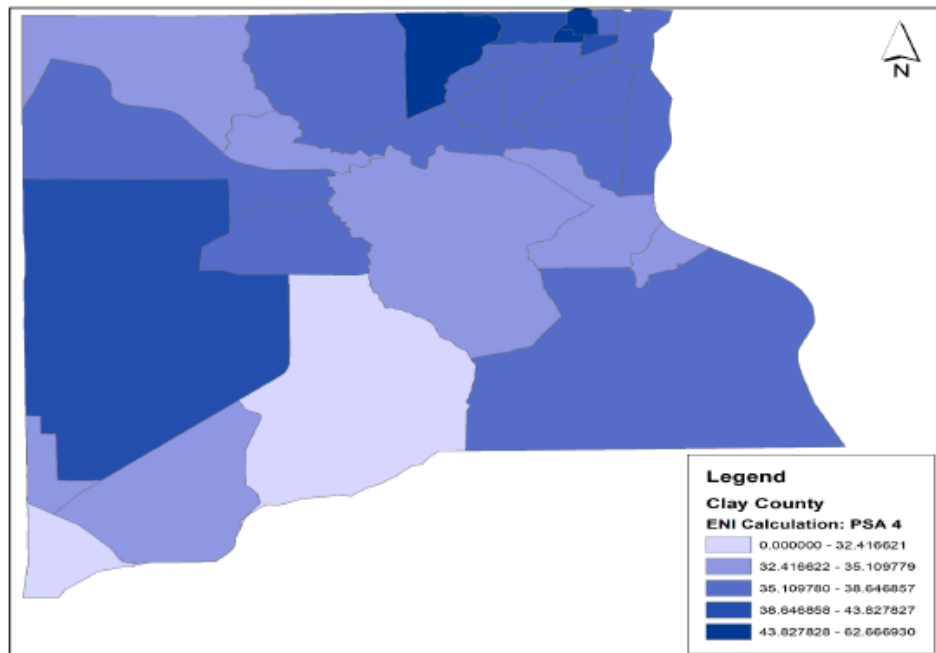
Clay County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Clay County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Clay County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	219,575	100%
Under 18	53,077	24%
Under 60	171,320	78%
18-59	118,243	54%
60+	48,255	22%
65+	34,687	16%
70+	23,445	11%
75+	14,100	6%
80+	7,615	3%
85+	3,533	2%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	22,035	46%
Female	26,220	54%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	3,220	7%
Female Living Alone	5,070	11%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	3,292	7%
High School Diploma	11,511	25%
Some College, No Degree	7,069	15%
Associates Degree or Higher	10,671	23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	490	695
Percentage Never Married	2%	3%
Married	15,490	12,865
Percentage Married	77%	56%
Widowed	1,875	5,805
Percentage Widowed	9%	25%
Divorced	2,350	3,735
Percentage Divorced	12%	16%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	42,609	88%
Black	3,742	8%
Other Minorities	1,904	4%
Total Hispanic	2,784	6%
White Hispanic	2,388	5%
Non-White Hispanic	396	1%
Total Non-Hispanic	45,471	94%
Total Minority	8,430	17%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	50,261	28%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	47,953	30%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	10,519	41%
Age 65-84	7,989	31%
Age 85+	1,230	5%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	3,325	7%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	1,105	2%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	2,220	5%
Not Living With Grandchildren	39,335	82%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

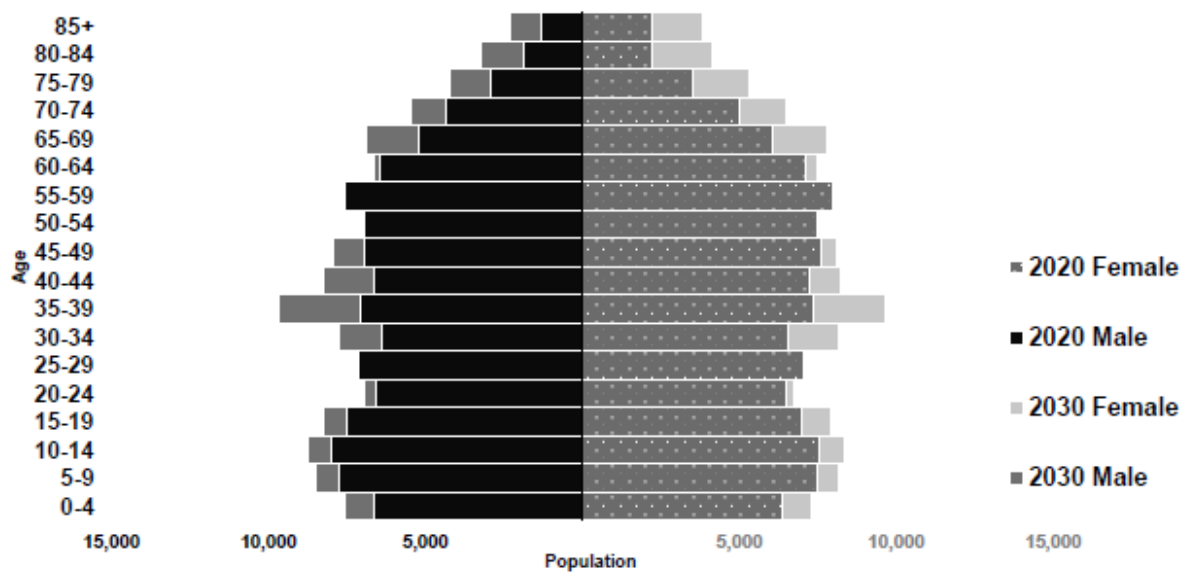
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	880	2%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Clay County Demographic Profile

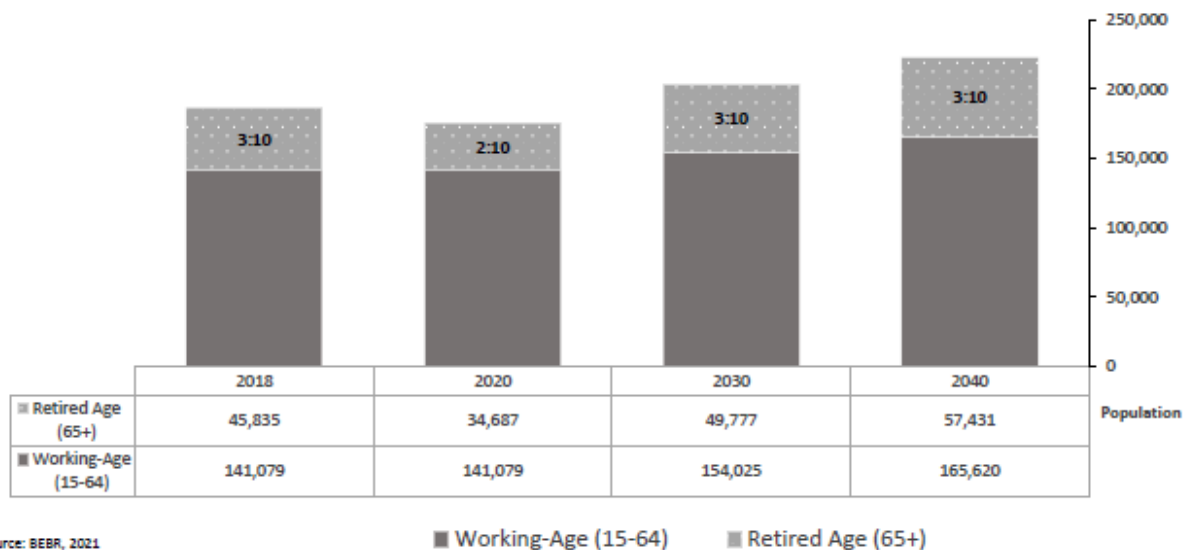
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Clay County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

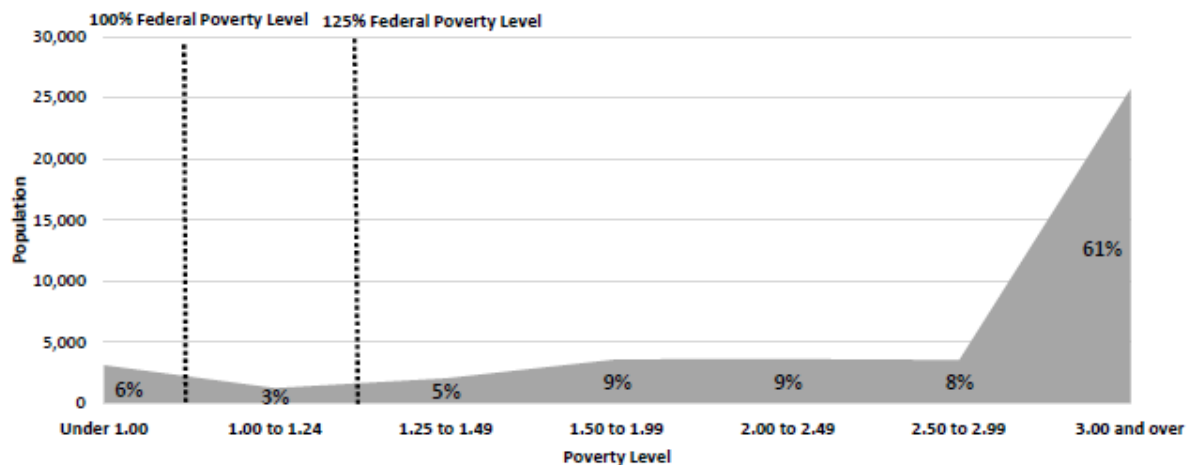
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	3,120	6%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	4,355	9%
Minority At Poverty Level	755	2%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	1,015	2%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

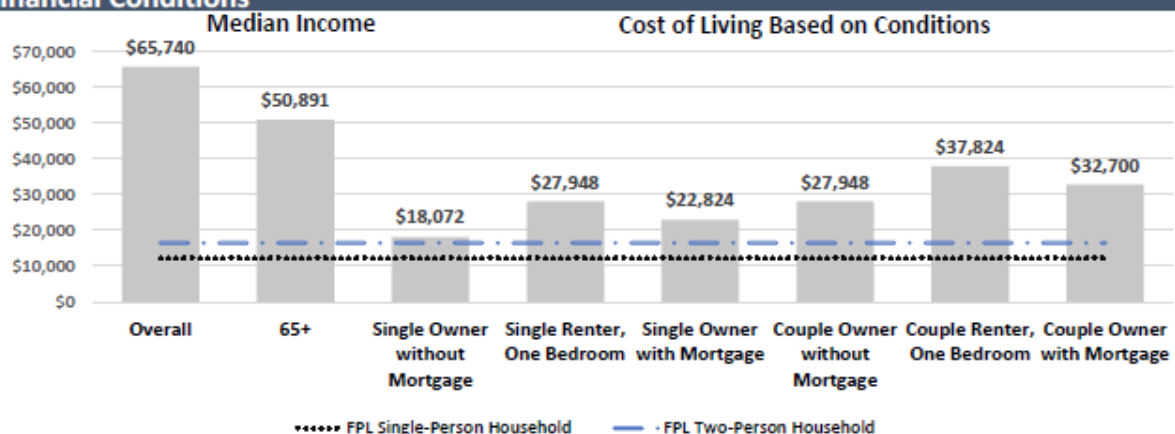
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from

Clay County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	29%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g., areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	46
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	89%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	1
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	1
Farmer's Market	1
Food Distribution (No Cost)	10
SNAP Retailers	137
Congregate Meal Sites	3
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOEA, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	0
Rail Operations at least at the County	0
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	0
Public Transit Service Area Population	0
Annual Unlinked Trips	0
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	0
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	45
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	2
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	0%
Census Tracts Urban	100%
Number of Census Tracts	30
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	8,933
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	9%
Renter-Occupied Households	2,941
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	27%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 30% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimborg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	3
Properties Ready for Occupancy	3
Total Units	203
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	202
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	0

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimborg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	28%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	13%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	97%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	81%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	10,395	23%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	485	1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	34,155	74%
SSI Recipients	558	17%

SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	3,120
Annual Participants	3,498
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	2,810
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	7%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Clay County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	5
Operating Rooms	14
Recovery Beds	36

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	3
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	572
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	126
Limited License	1
Critical Need Area License	9
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	1
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	12
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	60
Dentists	97
Licensed Registered Nurses	3,886
Pharmacies	51

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	860
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	31
Non-OSS Beds	829
Total ALF Facilities	16
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	3
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	1
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	5

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	508	1%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	0	0%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	508	1%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	31,875	70%
Uninsured	224	30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	7,455	15%
With Two or More Disabilities	6,380	13%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	5,010	10%
Vision	2,045	4%
Cognitive	3,070	6%
Ambulatory	9,010	19%
Self-Care	2,615	5%
Independent Living	4,570	9%
With No Disabilities	28,960	60%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	4,128	9%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	4,116	11%
60+ Dual Eligible	3,624	69%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	1
Capacity	35

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	15
Medicaid Certified Agencies	0
Medicare Certified Agencies	7
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	19

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Clay County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	10
Community Beds	10
Sheltered Beds	1
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	1,260
Community Beds	1,250
Sheltered Beds	10
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	10
Community Bed Days	426,660
Community Patient Days	338,580
Medicaid Patient Days	197,507
Occupancy Rate	79%
Percent Medicaid	58%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
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EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	2
Beds	10

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	7

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Clay County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	2,049
Medicaid Beneficiary	60

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	24
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	10,213
Number of Special Needs Shelters	2
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	369

Source: FDEM, 2021

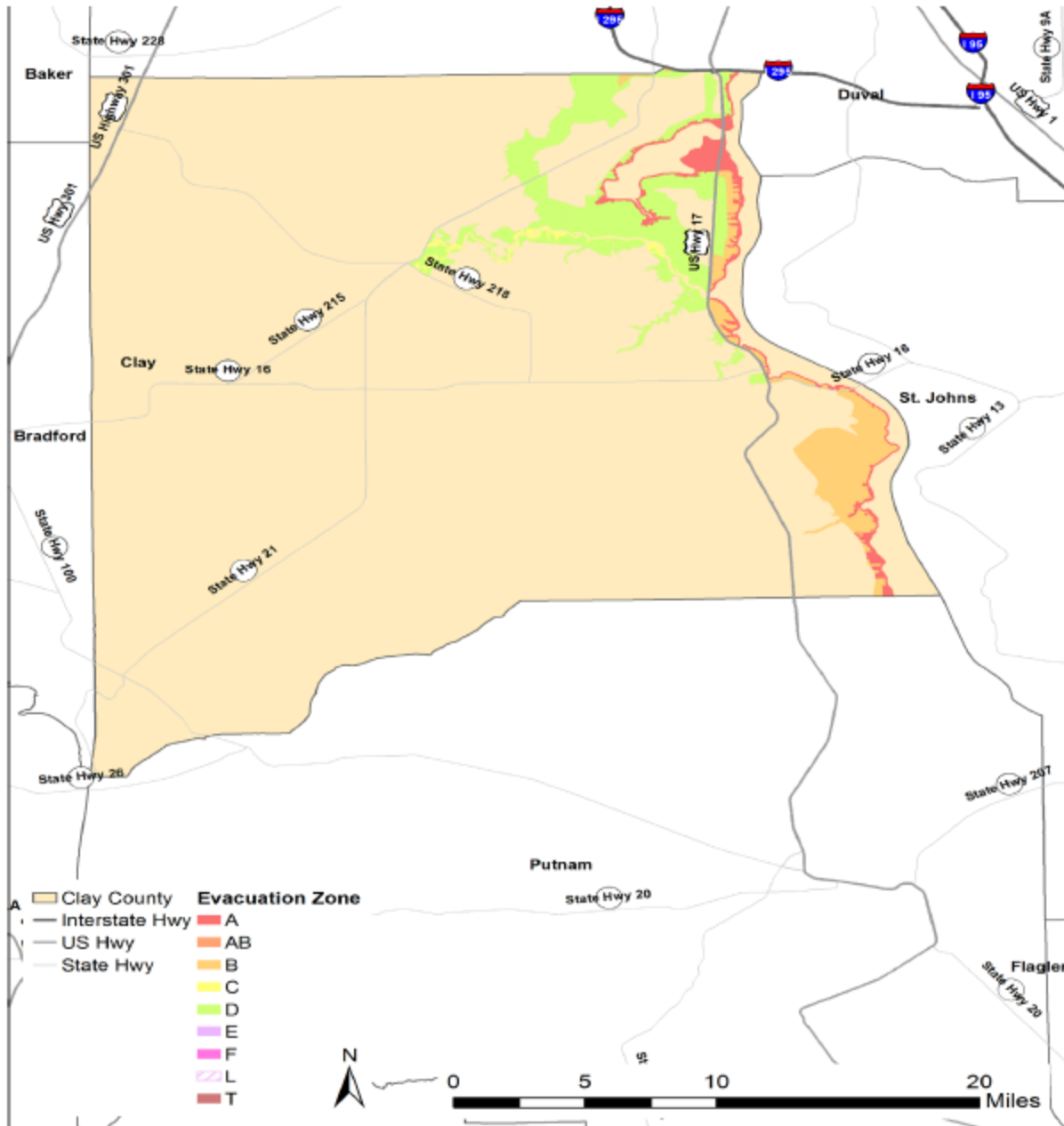
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	157	0%
Zone A	12	0%
Zone B	30	0%
Zone C	0	0%
Zone D	115	0%
Zone E	0	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	1,020	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	9	1%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	40	4%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Clay County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021.

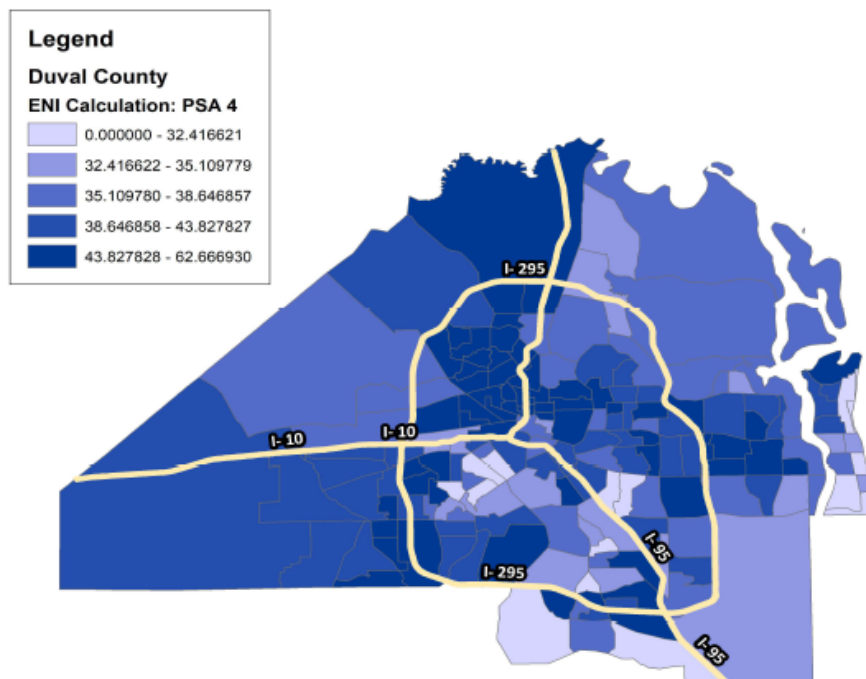
Duval County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Duval County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Duval County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	982,080	100%
Under 18	223,789	23%
Under 60	774,670	79%
18-59	550,881	56%
60+	207,410	21%
65+	146,482	15%
70+	96,516	10%
75+	58,262	6%
80+	33,254	3%
85+	17,702	2%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	91,928	44%
Female	115,482	56%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	16,335	8%
Female Living Alone	30,115	15%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	16,571	8%
High School Diploma	38,948	20%
Some College, No Degree	27,656	14%
Associates Degree or Higher	45,268	23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	6,075	5,590
Percentage Never Married	8%	6%
Married	51,740	43,115
Percentage Married	66%	43%
Widowed	6,510	28,815
Percentage Widowed	8%	29%
Divorced	13,885	21,960
Percentage Divorced	18%	22%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	148,246	71%
Black	50,035	24%
Other Minorities	9,129	4%
Total Hispanic	11,657	6%
White Hispanic	9,646	5%
Non-White Hispanic	2,011	1%
Total Non-Hispanic	195,753	94%
Total Minority	70,821	34%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	189,429	26%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	179,709	28%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	37,543	42%
Age 65-84	23,494	27%
Age 85+	3,758	4%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	9,605	5%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	2,915	1%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	6,690	3%
Not Living With Grandchildren	164,515	79%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

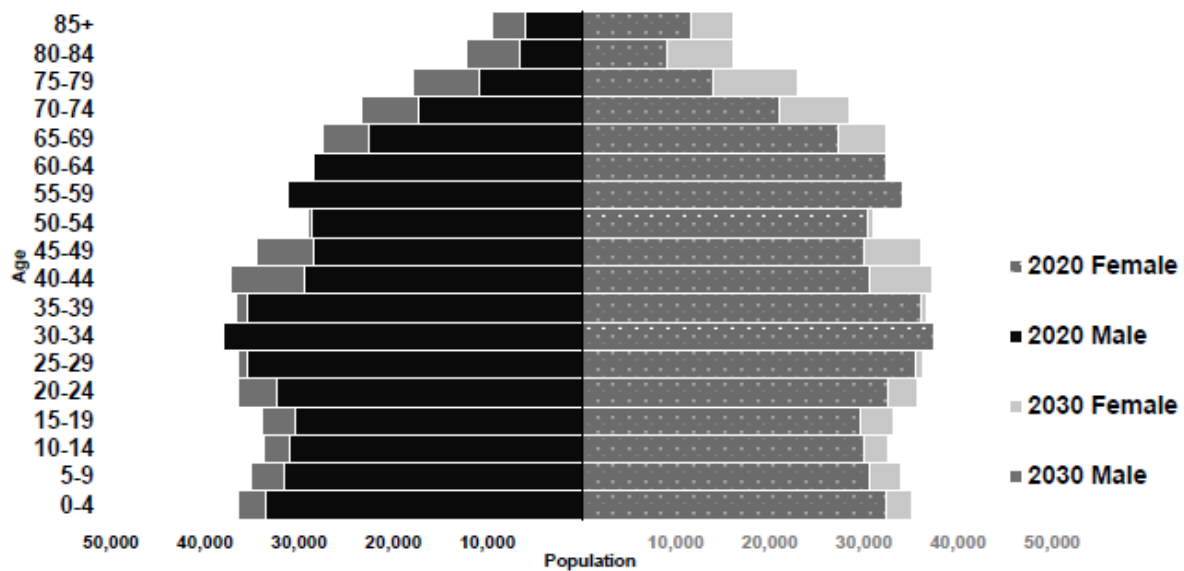
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	5,375	3%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Duval County Demographic Profile

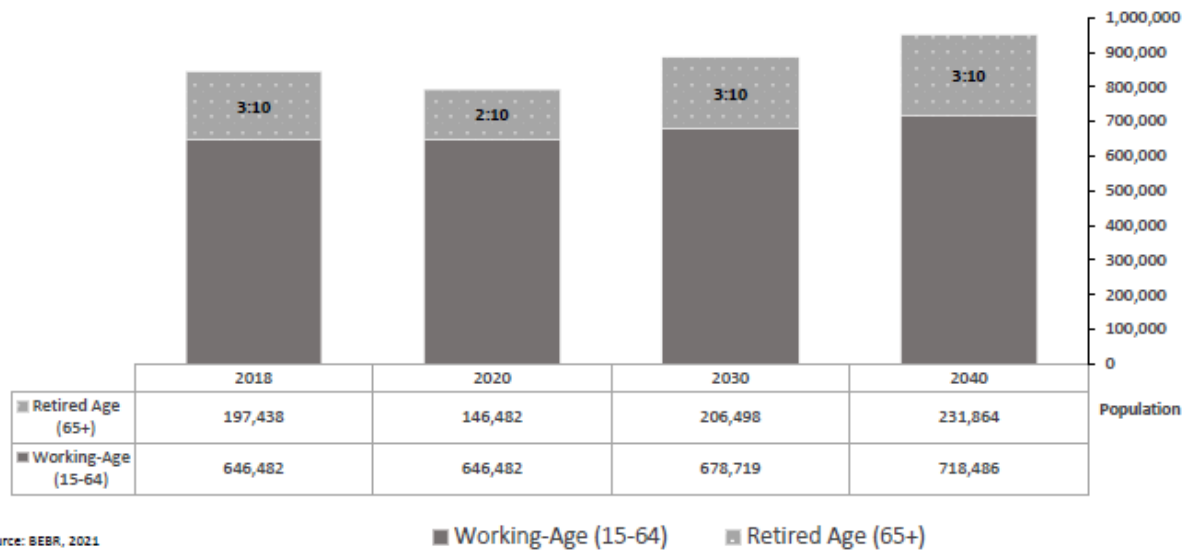
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Duval County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

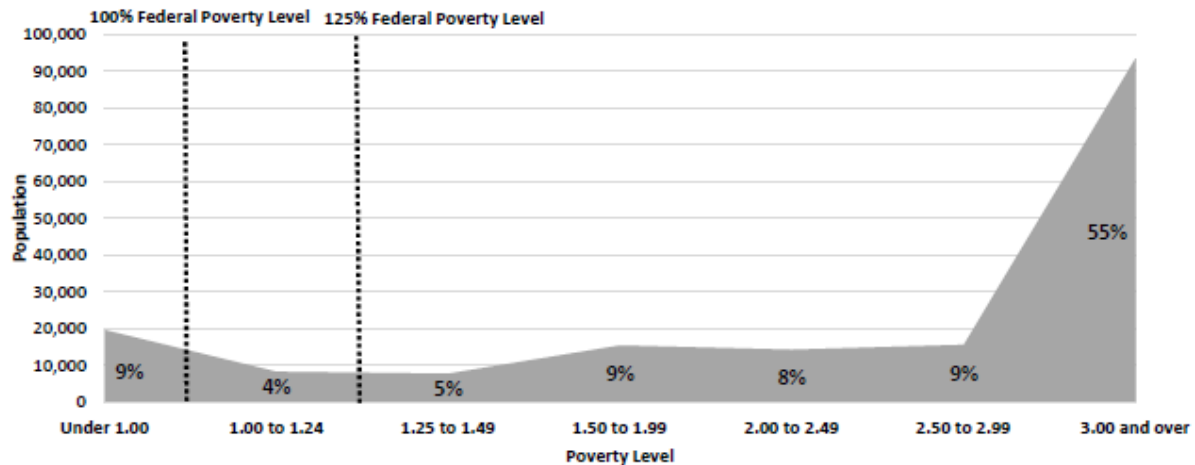
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	19,670	9%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	27,975	13%
Minority At Poverty Level	9,550	5%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	13,115	6%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

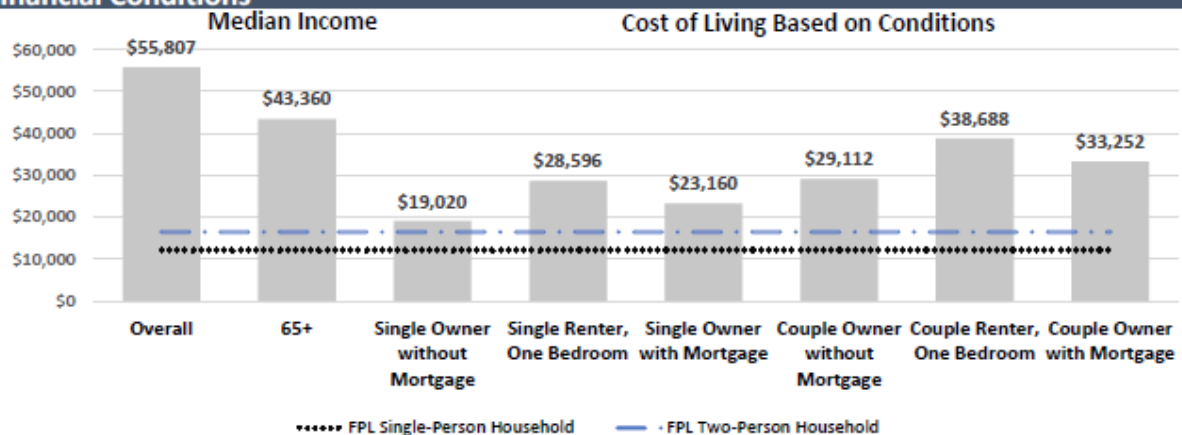
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from

Duval County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	31%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g. areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	84
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	84%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	15
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	7
Farmer's Market	4
Food Distribution (No Cost)	27
SNAP Retailers	905
Congregate Meal Sites	21
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOE, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	0
Rail Operations at least at the County	0
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	1,383
Public Transit Service Area Population	1,121,744
Annual Unlinked Trips	11,202,092
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	Not Reported
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	282
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	6
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	0%
Census Tracts Urban	100%
Number of Census Tracts	174
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	30,632
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	11%
Renter-Occupied Households	22,827
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	30%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	45
Properties Ready for Occupancy	45
Total Units	7,042
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	6,584
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	3,432

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	29%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	12%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	94%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	67%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	47,495	24%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	2,275	1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	125,845	72%
SSI Recipients	5,916	22%
SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.		
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019		

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	19,670
Annual Participants	29,921
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	24,675
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	14%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Duval County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	18
Operating Rooms	56
Recovery Beds	164

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	14
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	1
Hospital Beds	3,949
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	603

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	1,243
Limited License	3
Critical Need Area License	12
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	6
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	58
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	345
Dentists	571
Licensed Registered Nurses	13,447
Pharmacies	407

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	4,395
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	614
Non-OSS Beds	3,781
Total ALF Facilities	80
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	11
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	23
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	19

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	35,533	17%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	25,878	12%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	9,655	5%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	123,978	63%
Uninsured	1,410	37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	28,125	14%
With Two or More Disabilities	29,960	14%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	19,220	9%
Vision	11,635	6%
Cognitive	14,565	7%
Ambulatory	38,420	19%
Self-Care	11,840	6%
Independent Living	22,255	11%
With No Disabilities	116,320	56%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	17,979	9%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	1,008	20%
60+ Dual Eligible	863	73%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	10
Capacity	374

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	97
Medicaid Certified Agencies	4
Medicare Certified Agencies	35
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	296

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Duval County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	33
Community Beds	33
Sheltered Beds	1
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	4,334
Community Beds	4,264
Sheltered Beds	70
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	33
Community Bed Days	1,440,666
Community Patient Days	1,155,724
Medicaid Patient Days	776,937
Occupancy Rate	80%
Percent Medicaid	67%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
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8

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	13
Beds	65

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	1

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	33

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Duval County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	7,619
Medicaid Beneficiary	515

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	54
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	33,332
Number of Special Needs Shelters	12
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	2,921

Source: FDEM, 2021

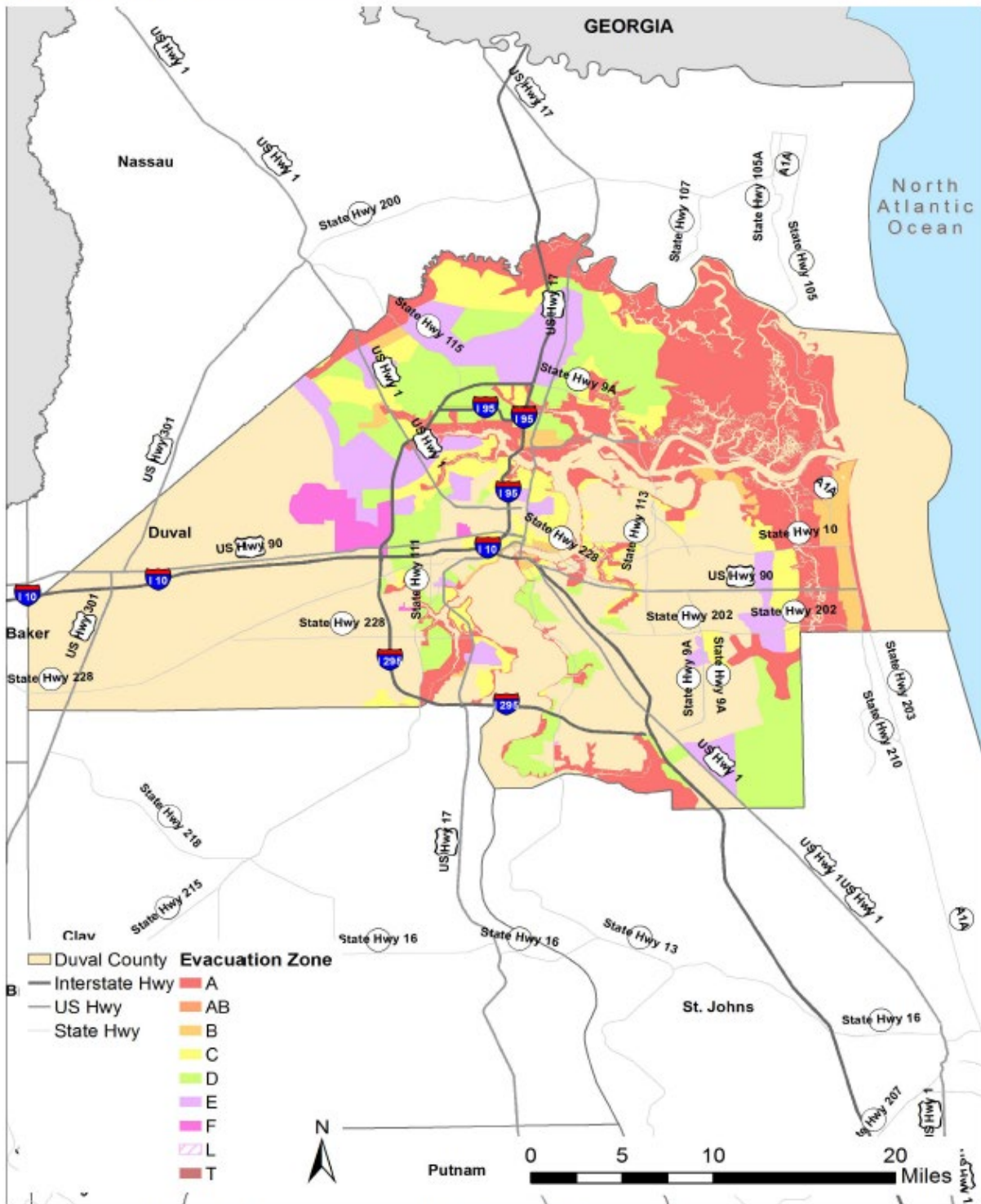
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	1,604	1%
Zone A	258	0%
Zone B	92	0%
Zone C	718	0%
Zone D	262	0%
Zone E	274	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	9,709	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	138	1%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	960	10%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 13 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Duval County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



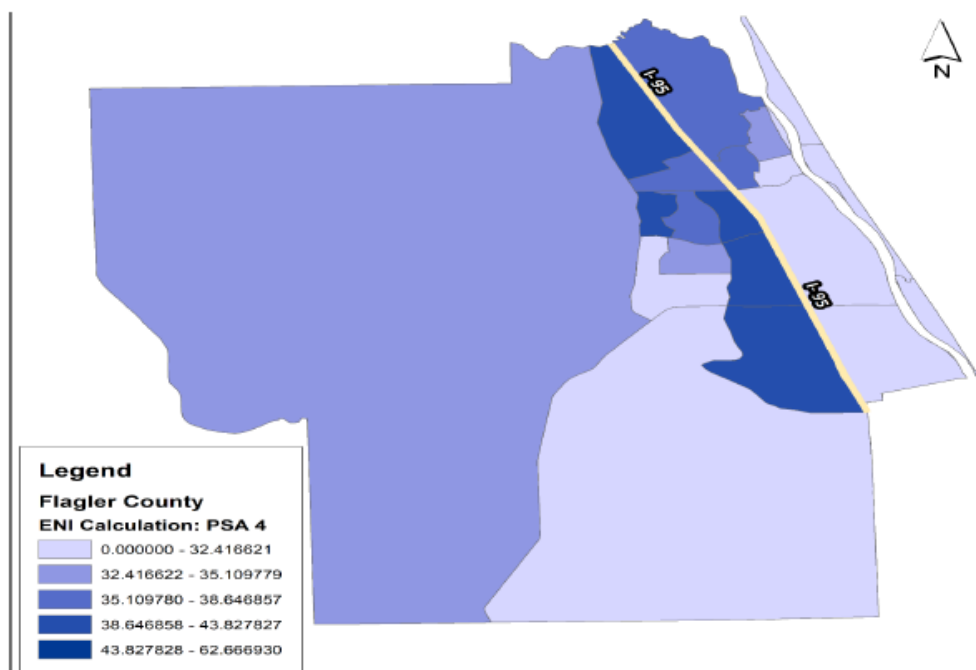
Flagler County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Flagler County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Flagler County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	114,173	100%
Under 18	20,866	18%
Under 60	72,766	64%
18-59	51,900	45%
60+	41,407	36%
65+	32,413	28%
70+	23,402	20%
75+	14,632	13%
80+	7,867	7%
85+	3,637	3%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	18,811	45%
Female	22,596	55%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	2,545	6%
Female Living Alone	4,360	11%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	3,432	8%
High School Diploma	10,181	23%
Some College, No Degree	6,946	16%
Associates Degree or Higher	12,363	28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	700	650
Percentage Never Married	4%	3%
Married	14,235	12,695
Percentage Married	76%	59%
Widowed	1,575	5,375
Percentage Widowed	8%	25%
Divorced	2,215	2,875
Percentage Divorced	12%	13%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	36,469	88%
Black	4,077	10%
Other Minorities	861	2%
Total Hispanic	2,653	6%
White Hispanic	2,383	6%
Non-White Hispanic	270	1%
Total Non-Hispanic	38,754	94%
Total Minority	7,591	18%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	46,155	44%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	43,771	49%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	2,974	25%
Age 65-84	6,120	51%
Age 85+	1,492	12%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	1,425	3%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	470	1%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	955	2%
Not Living With Grandchildren	38,645	93%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

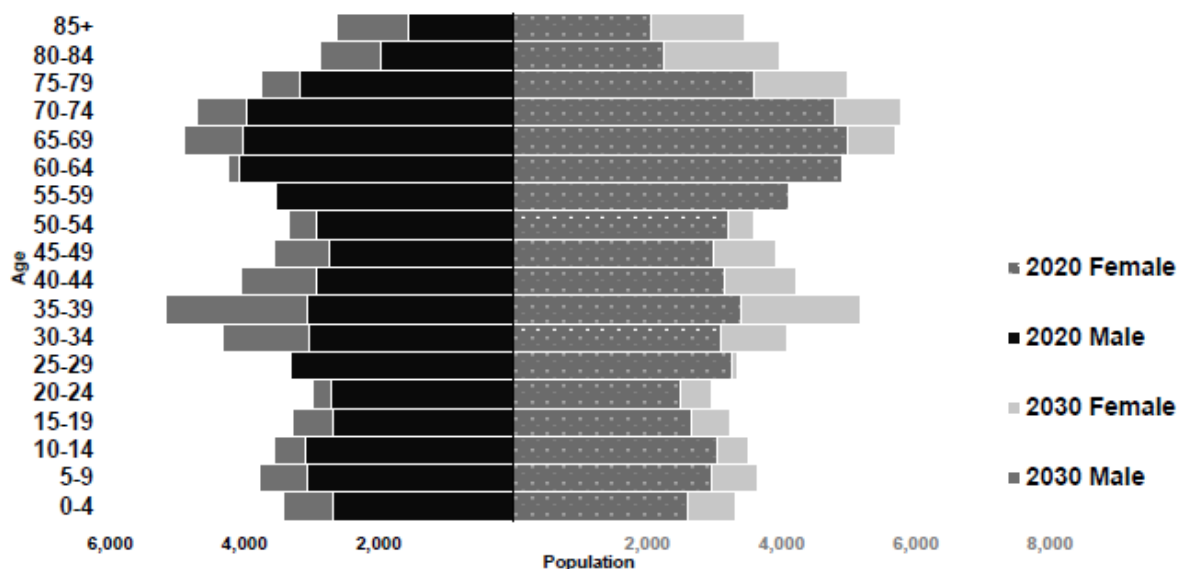
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	1,270	3%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Flagler County Demographic Profile

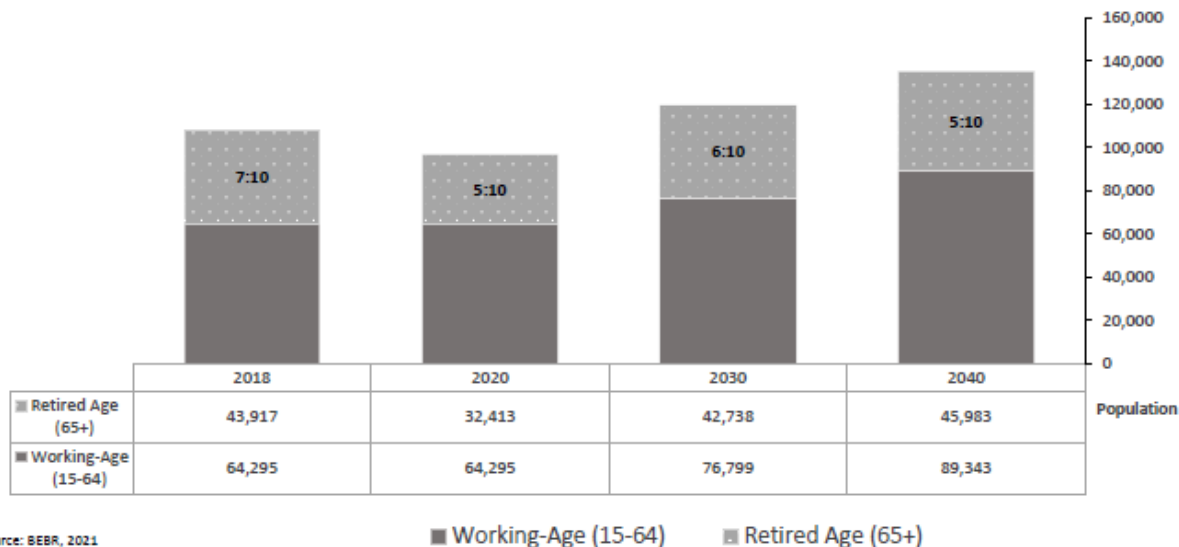
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Flagler County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

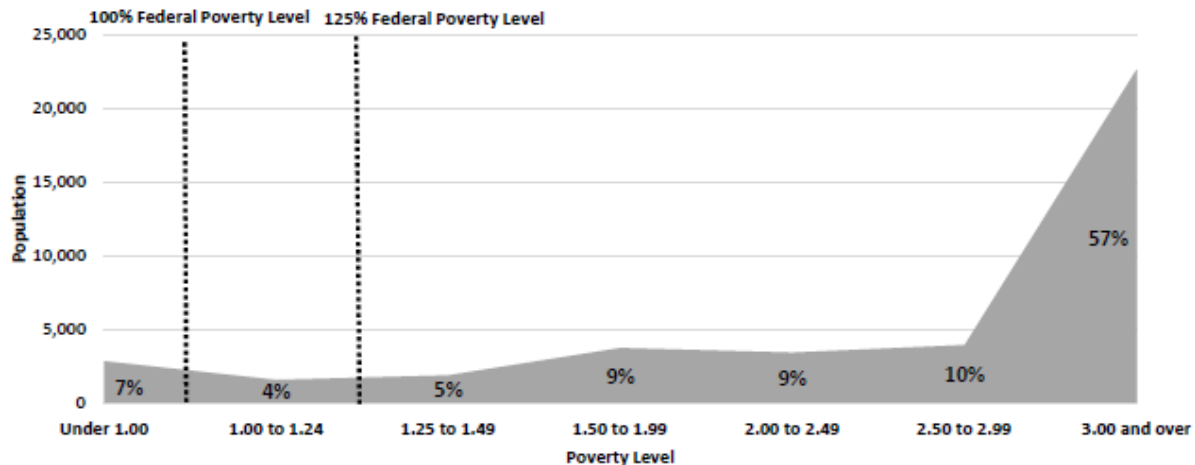
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	2,860	7%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	4,455	11%
Minority At Poverty Level	805	2%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	1,185	3%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

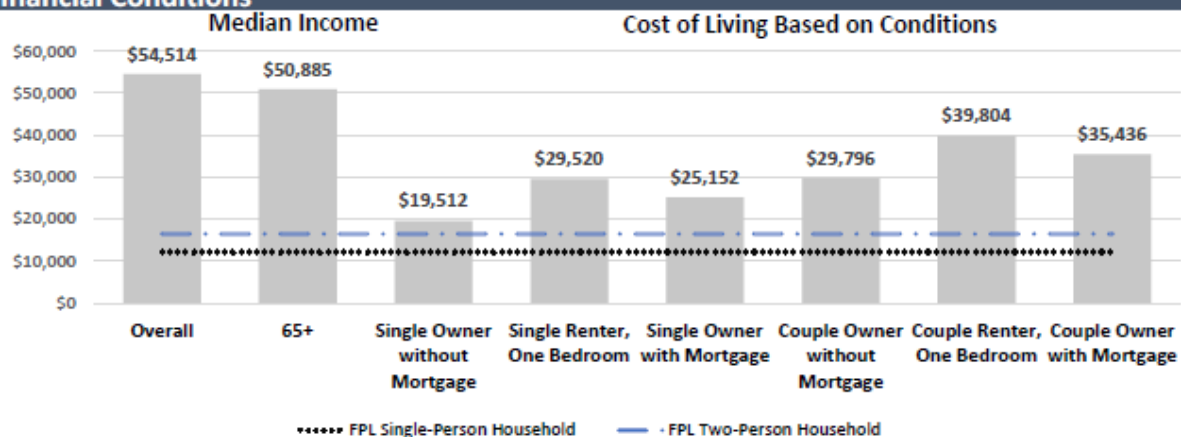
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from

Flagler County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
-------------------	---------

Sidewalks with Barriers	25%
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Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g., areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).

Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021

Road Incidents	Value
----------------	-------

Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	48
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This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
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Have Internet Access	89%
----------------------	-----

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Food Resource Centers	Value
-----------------------	-------

SNAP Access Sites	0
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Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	0
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Farmer's Market	1
-----------------	---

Food Distribution (No Cost)	3
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SNAP Retailers	62
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Congregate Meal Sites	2
-----------------------	---

Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.

Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOEA, 2019

Public Transportation Options	Value
-------------------------------	-------

Bus Operations at least at the County	0
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Rail Operations at least at the County	0
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Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	0
---------------------------------------	---

Public Transit Service Area Population	0
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Annual Unlinked Trips	0
-----------------------	---

Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	0
---	---

Total Miles of Bike Lanes	68
---------------------------	----

Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.

VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019

Green Space	Value
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Number of Nearby State Parks	5
------------------------------	---

Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.

Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
-------------------------	-------

Census Tracts Rural	0%
---------------------	----

Census Tracts Urban	100%
---------------------	------

Number of Census Tracts	21
-------------------------	----

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
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Owner-Occupied Households	9,226
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Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	10%
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Renter-Occupied Households	2,864
----------------------------	-------

Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	21%
--	-----

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
------------------------------	-------

Properties	4
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Properties Ready for Occupancy	4
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Total Units	281
-------------	-----

Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	271
--	-----

Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	0
---	---

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
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Owner-Occupied Housing Units	52%
------------------------------	-----

Renter-Occupied Housing Units	21%
-------------------------------	-----

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
----------------------	---------

Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	97%
---	-----

Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	76%
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
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Number of Seniors Employed	6,640	15%
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Number of Seniors Unemployed	390	1%
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
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Social Security Beneficiaries	31,945	81%
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SSI Recipients	398	22%
----------------	-----	-----

SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
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Potentially Eligible	2,860
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Annual Participants	2,773
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Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	2,257
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Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	7%
--	----

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Flagler County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	0
Operating Rooms	0
Recovery Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	1
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	99
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	58
Limited License	0
Critical Need Area License	4
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	0
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	5
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	13
Dentists	43
Licensed Registered Nurses	1,844
Pharmacies	20

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	761
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	0
Non-OSS Beds	761
Total ALF Facilities	21
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	1
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	2
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	3

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	2,934	7%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	0	0%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	2,934	7%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	32,613	74%
Uninsured	117	26%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	5,645	14%
With Two or More Disabilities	4,940	12%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	4,470	11%
Vision	1,950	5%
Cognitive	2,580	6%
Ambulatory	6,110	15%
Self-Care	2,125	5%
Independent Living	3,515	8%
With No Disabilities	29,510	71%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	4,145	9%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	10,451	14%
60+ Dual Eligible	9,100	65%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	2
Capacity	70

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	5
Medicaid Certified Agencies	0
Medicare Certified Agencies	2
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	9

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Flagler County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	2
Community Beds	2
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	240
Community Beds	240
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	2
Community Bed Days	87,840
Community Patient Days	67,650
Medicaid Patient Days	33,064
Occupancy Rate	77%
Percent Medicaid	49%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
--	-------

3

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	15
Beds	68

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	4

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Flagler County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	1,330
Medicaid Beneficiary	26

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	24
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	14,046
Number of Special Needs Shelters	3
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	731

Source: FDEM, 2021

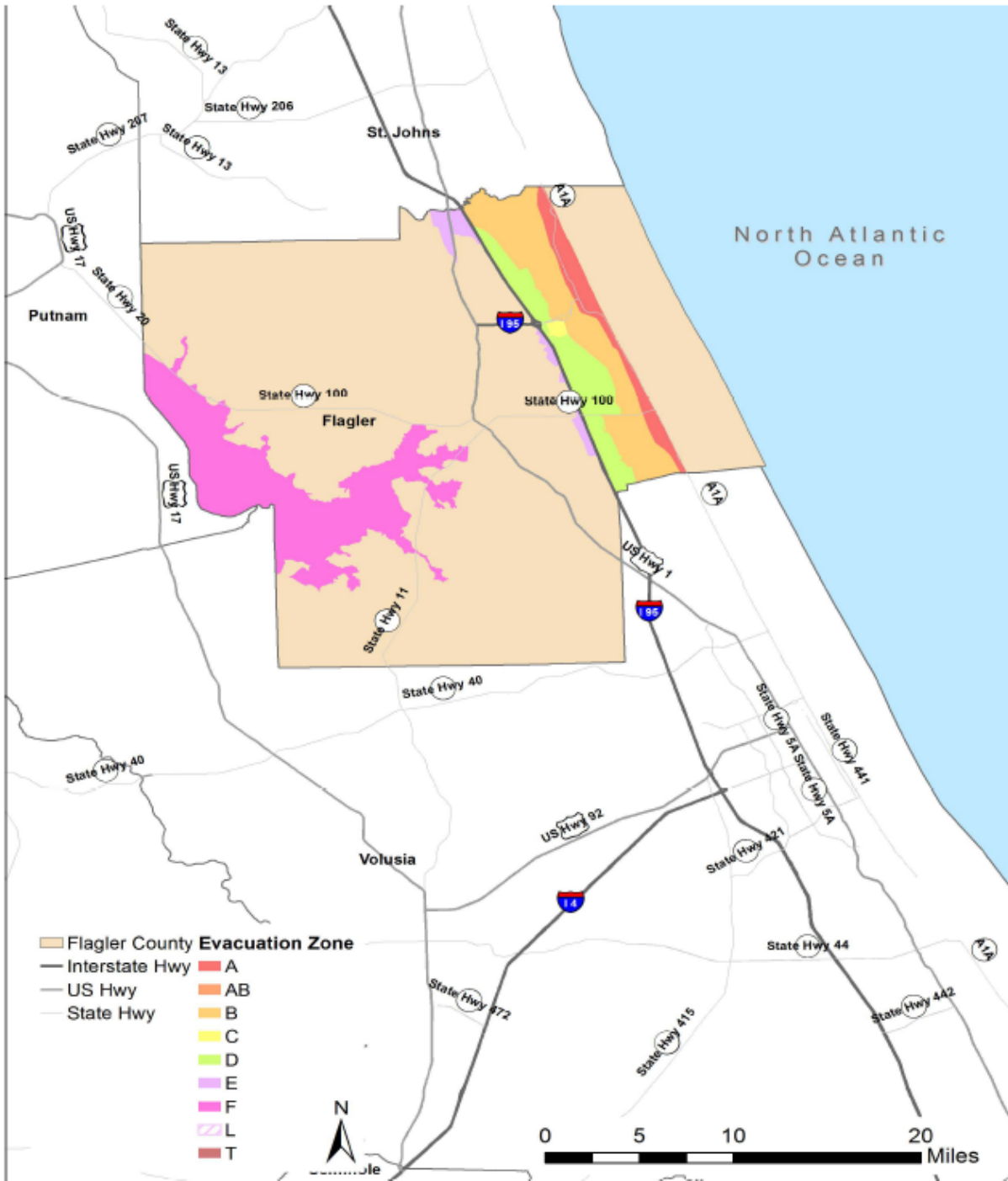
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	125	0%
Zone A	22	0%
Zone B	51	0%
Zone C	5	0%
Zone D	41	0%
Zone E	6	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	502	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	12	2%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	51	10%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 13 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 33 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Flagler County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021

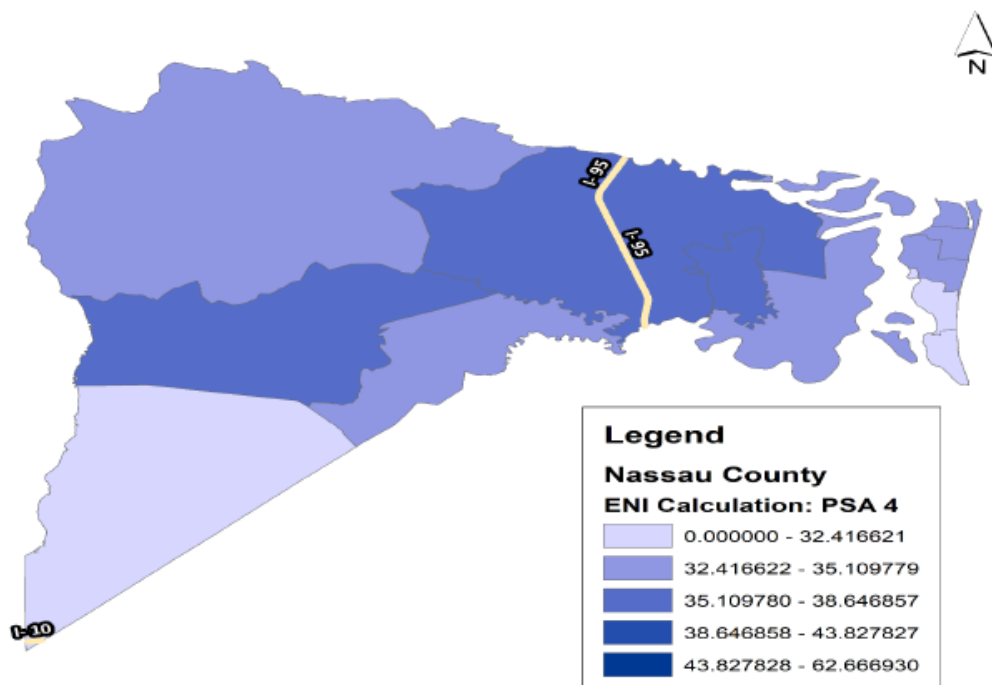
Nassau County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Nassau County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Nassau County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	89,258	100%
Under 18	17,665	20%
Under 60	61,790	69%
18-59	44,125	49%
60+	27,468	31%
65+	20,284	23%
70+	13,824	15%
75+	8,234	9%
80+	4,309	5%
85+	2,007	2%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	13,171	48%
Female	14,297	52%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	1,505	5%
Female Living Alone	2,815	10%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	1,879	7%
High School Diploma	5,199	20%
Some College, No Degree	3,103	12%
Associates Degree or Higher	7,703	29%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	450	380
Percentage Never Married	4%	3%
Married	8,520	7,065
Percentage Married	77%	59%
Widowed	790	2,915
Percentage Widowed	7%	24%
Divorced	1,345	1,570
Percentage Divorced	12%	13%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	25,708	94%
Black	1,458	5%
Other Minorities	302	1%
Total Hispanic	433	2%
White Hispanic	382	1%
Non-White Hispanic	51	0%
Total Non-Hispanic	27,035	98%
Total Minority	2,193	8%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	28,112	36%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	26,174	38%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	2,852	34%
Age 65-84	3,453	41%
Age 85+	780	9%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	915	3%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	360	1%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	555	2%
Not Living With Grandchildren	21,725	79%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

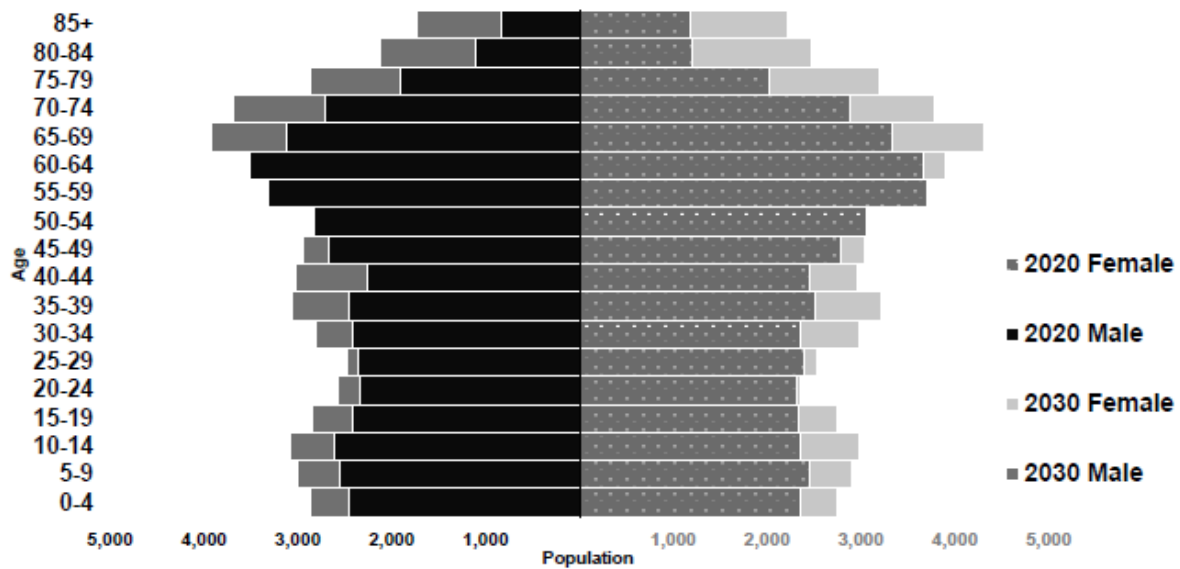
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	65	0%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Nassau County Demographic Profile

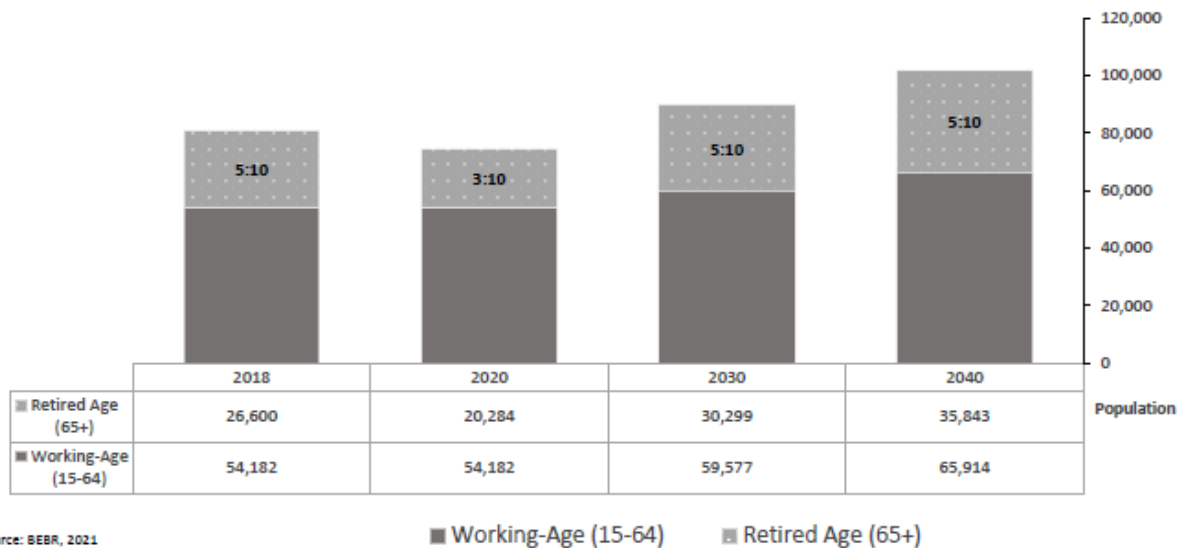
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Nassau County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

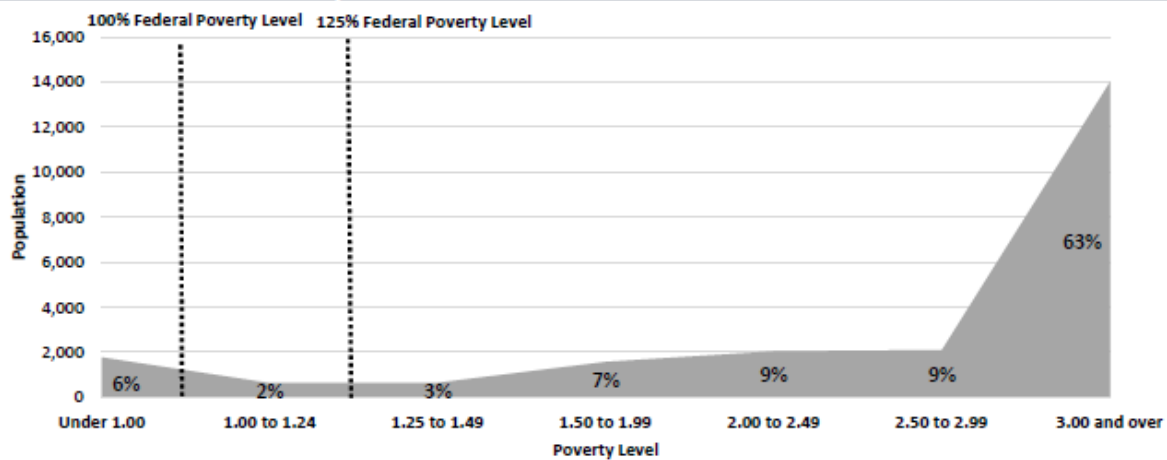
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	1,770	6%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	2,405	9%
Minority At Poverty Level	304	1%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	399	1%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

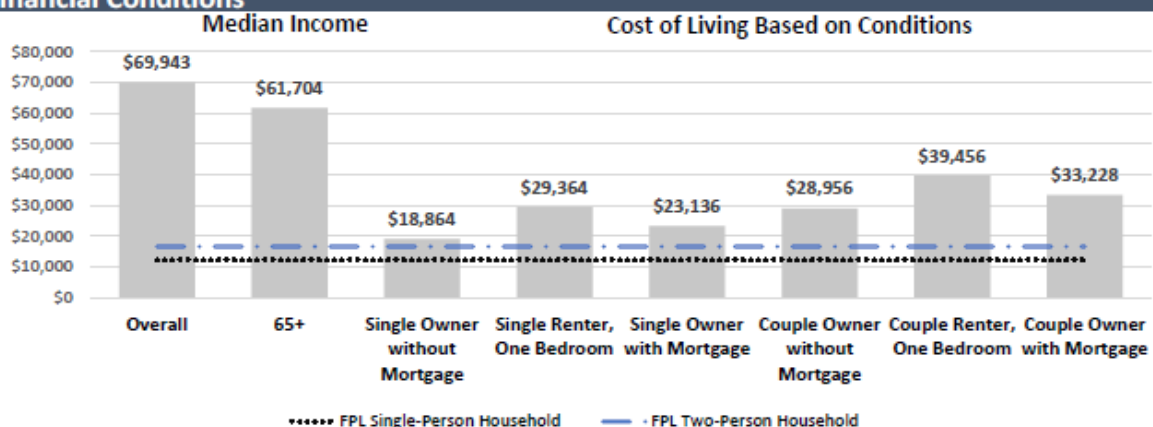
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from <https://elderindex.org/>

Nassau County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	27%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g. areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	59
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	91%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	1
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	0
Farmer's Market	3
Food Distribution (No Cost)	3
SNAP Retailers	65
Congregate Meal Sites	3
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOEA, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	0
Rail Operations at least at the County	1
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	0
Public Transit Service Area Population	0
Annual Unlinked Trips	0
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	0
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	36
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	4
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	0%
Census Tracts Urban	100%
Number of Census Tracts	13
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	6,054
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	8%
Renter-Occupied Households	1,458
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	28%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	5
Properties Ready for Occupancy	5
Total Units	231
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	230
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	0

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	35%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	20%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	97%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	84%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	5,135	19%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	235	1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	18,305	79%
SSI Recipients	196	16%
SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.		
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019		

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	1,764
Annual Participants	1,451
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	1,139
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	5%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Nassau County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	1
Operating Rooms	2
Recovery Beds	5

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	1
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	62
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	50
Limited License	0
Critical Need Area License	1
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	0
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	4
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	20
Dentists	32
Licensed Registered Nurses	1,427
Pharmacies	17

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	436
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	190
Non-OSS Beds	246
Total ALF Facilities	7
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	2
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	2
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	1

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	21,603	79%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	0	0%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	21,603	79%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	17,639	66%
Uninsured	19	34%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	4,015	15%
With Two or More Disabilities	3,145	11%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	2,810	10%
Vision	1,335	5%
Cognitive	1,465	5%
Ambulatory	4,235	15%
Self-Care	1,260	5%
Independent Living	1,980	7%
With No Disabilities	15,590	57%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	2,397	9%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	1,732	13%
60+ Dual Eligible	1,526	68%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	1
Capacity	30

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	5
Medicaid Certified Agencies	0
Medicare Certified Agencies	1
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	6

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Nassau County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	2
Community Beds	2
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	240
Community Beds	240
Sheltered Beds	0
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	2
Community Bed Days	68,808
Community Patient Days	50,198
Medicaid Patient Days	38,567
Occupancy Rate	73%
Percent Medicaid	77%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
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2

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	0
Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOE's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	2

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Nassau County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOE Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	970
Medicaid Beneficiary	555

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	9
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	3,589
Number of Special Needs Shelters	2
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	152

Source: FDEM, 2021

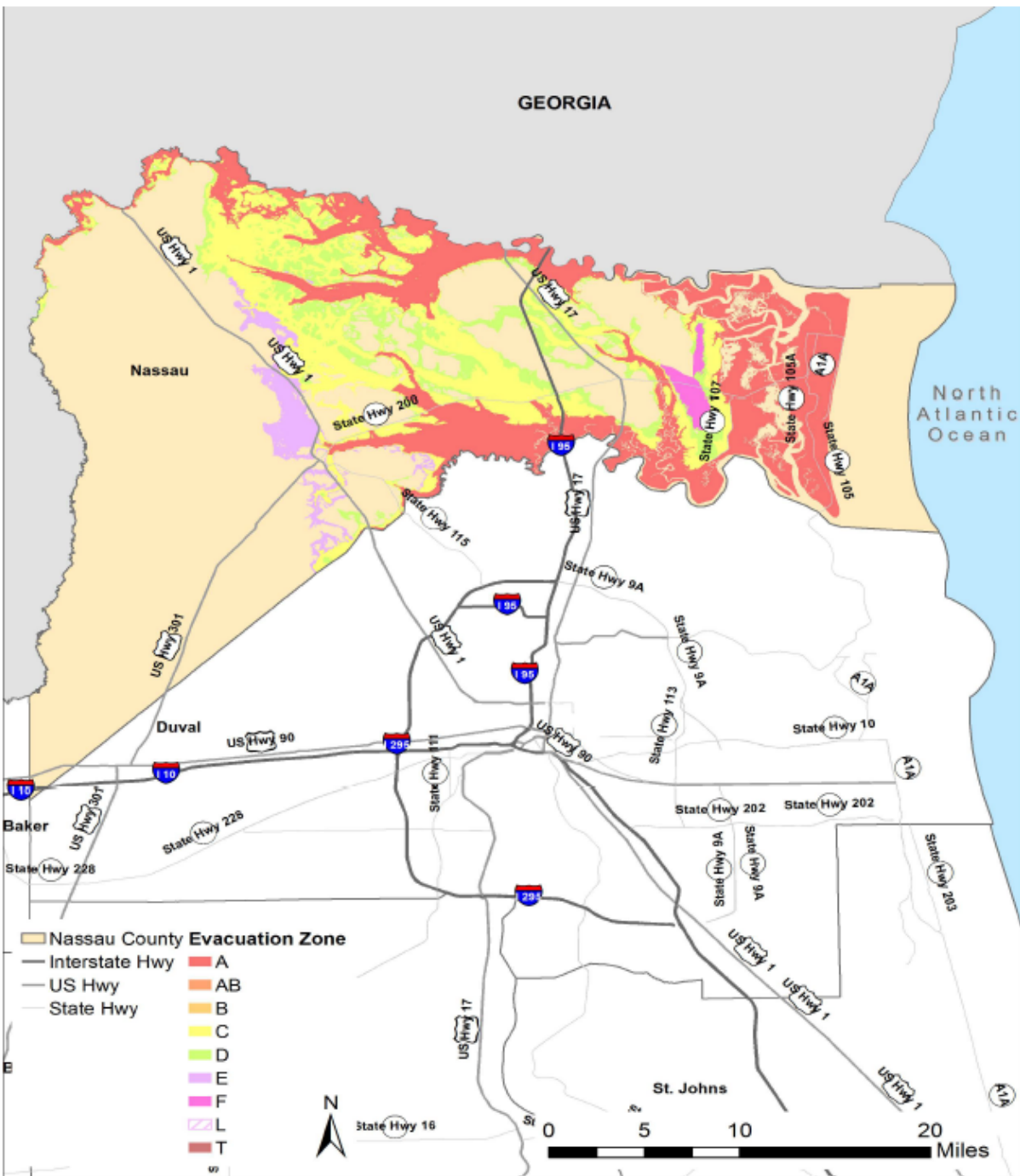
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	136	0%
Zone A	92	0%
Zone B	0	0%
Zone C	27	0%
Zone D	16	0%
Zone E	1	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	446	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	15	3%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	35	8%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 13 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 33 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Nassau County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021.

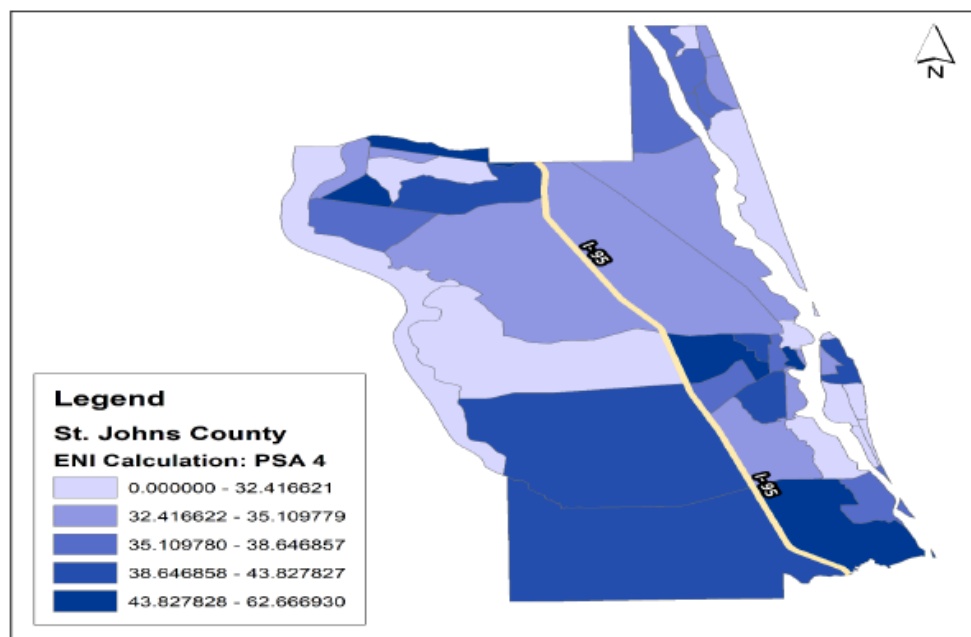
St. Johns County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

St. Johns County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

St. Johns County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	261,900	100%
Under 18	55,872	21%
Under 60	191,112	73%
18-59	135,240	52%
60+	70,788	27%
65+	52,134	20%
70+	35,993	14%
75+	21,970	8%
80+	12,233	5%
85+	6,451	2%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	46,348	65%
Female	58,193	82%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	3,655	3%
Female Living Alone	8,030	8%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	3,018	4%
High School Diploma	12,220	16%
Some College, No Degree	9,970	13%
Associates Degree or Higher	23,029	31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	1,085	1,285
Percentage Never Married	4%	4%
Married	21,875	18,495
Percentage Married	78%	56%
Widowed	2,295	7,640
Percentage Widowed	8%	23%
Divorced	2,915	5,320
Percentage Divorced	10%	16%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	66,267	94%
Black	3,205	5%
Other Minorities	1,316	2%
Total Hispanic	2,572	4%
White Hispanic	2,384	3%
Non-White Hispanic	188	0%
Total Non-Hispanic	68,216	96%
Total Minority	7,093	10%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic

Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	172,586	48%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	42,607	29%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	6,910	40%
Age 65-84	8,518	32%
Age 85+	2,379	6%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	2,525	4%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	295	0%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	2,230	3%
Not Living With Grandchildren	57,825	82%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

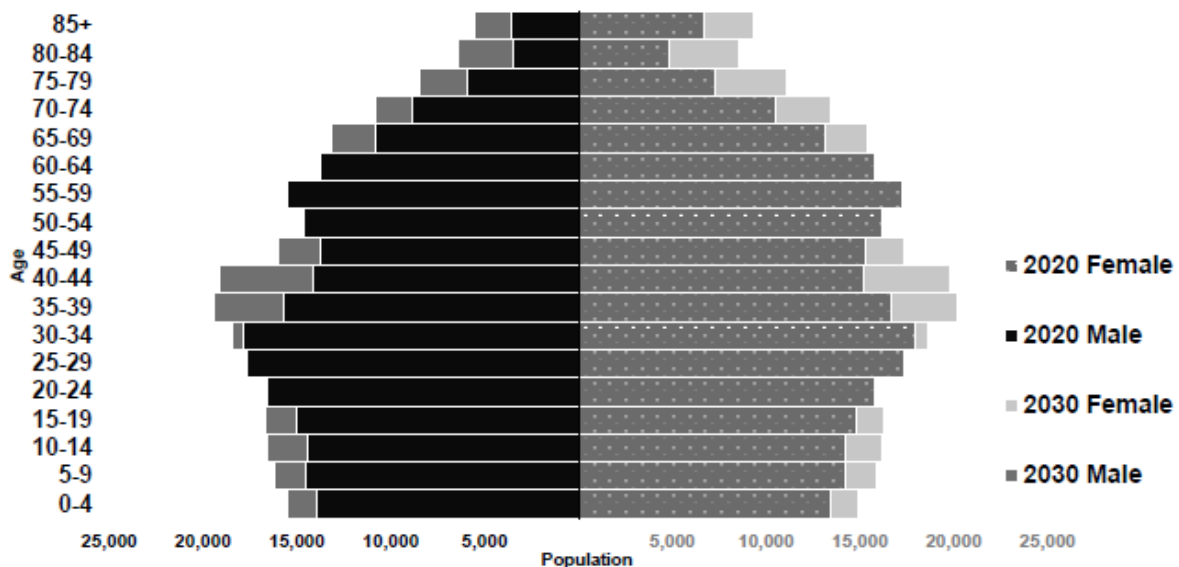
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	620	1%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

St. Johns County Demographic Profile

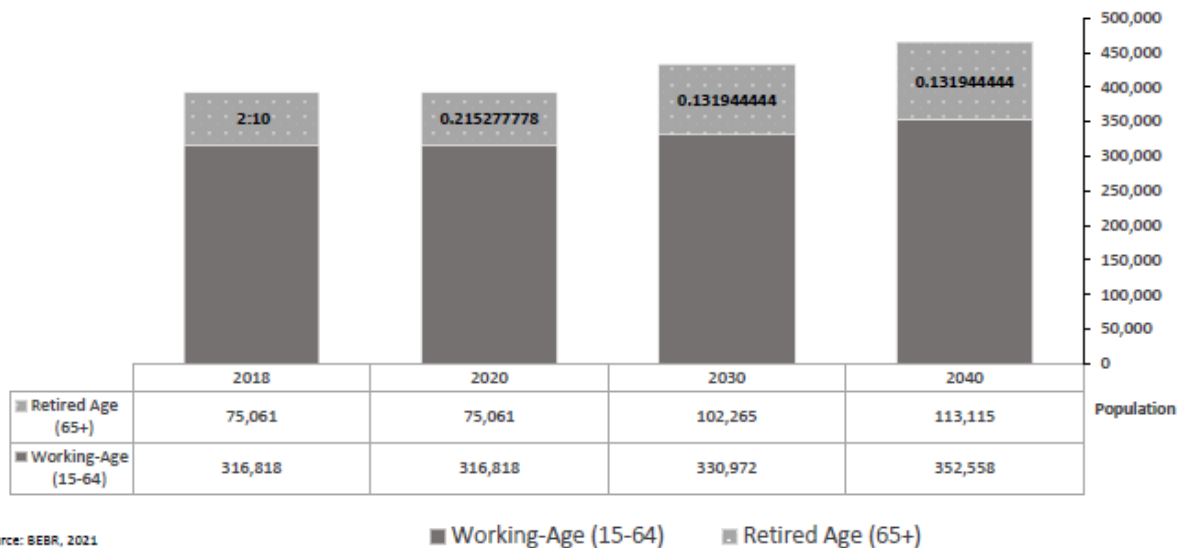
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

St. Johns County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

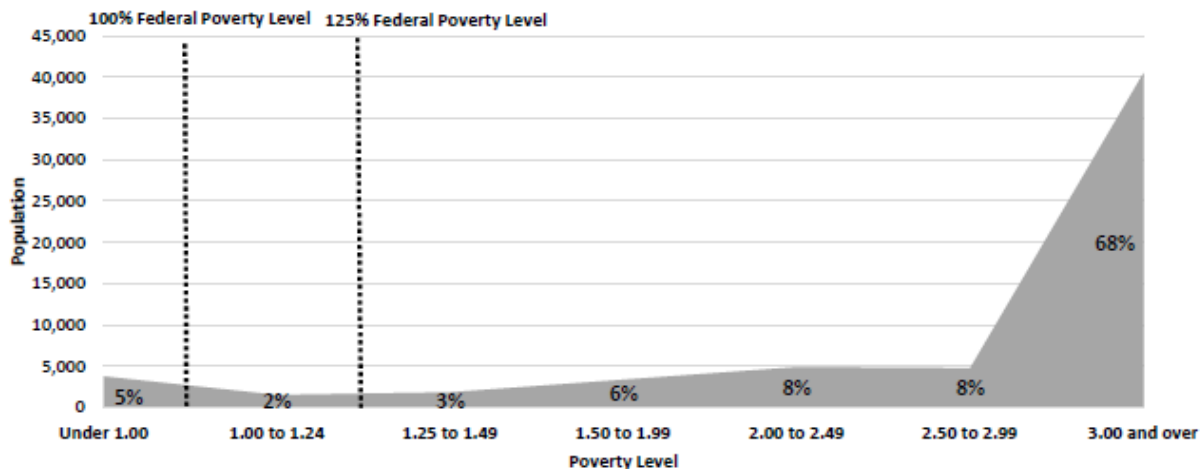
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	3,740	5%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	5,235	7%
Minority At Poverty Level	335	0%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	725	1%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

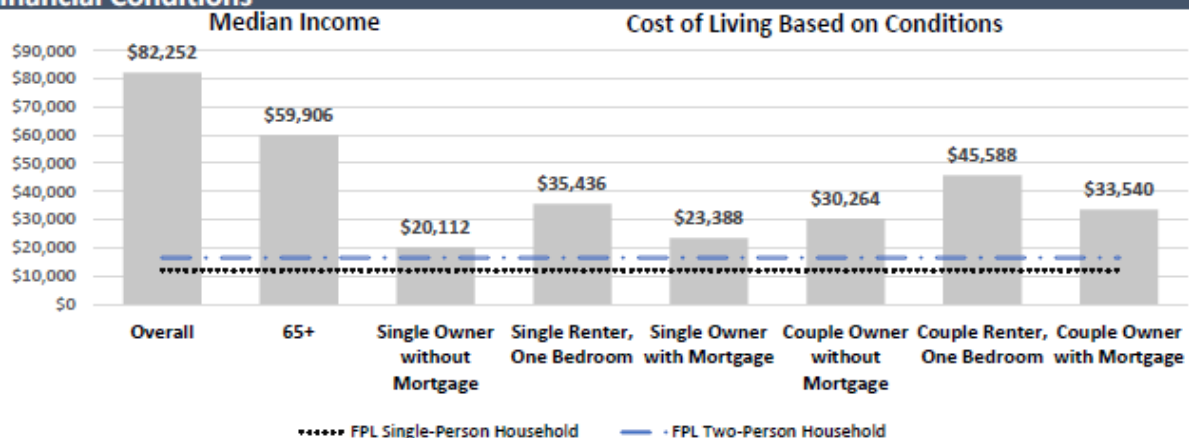
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from

St. Johns County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	20%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g. areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	22
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	91%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	2
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	1
Farmer's Market	3
Food Distribution (No Cost)	6
SNAP Retailers	140
Congregate Meal Sites	2
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOE, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	0
Rail Operations at least at the County	0
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	600
Public Transit Service Area Population	254,261
Annual Unlinked Trips	280,445
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	Not Reported
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	135
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	4
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	0%
Census Tracts Urban	100%
Number of Census Tracts	26
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	25,705
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	7%
Renter-Occupied Households	6,281
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	24%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	4
Properties Ready for Occupancy	4
Total Units	225
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	224
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	137

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	29%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	12%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	96%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	78%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	14,370	19%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	570	1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	47,890	72%
SSI Recipients	566	#VALUE!

SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	3,745
Annual Participants	3,277
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	2,640
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	3%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

St. Johns County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	6
Operating Rooms	13
Recovery Beds	35

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	1
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	335
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	386
Limited License	1
Critical Need Area License	15
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	1
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	27
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	114
Dentists	228
Licensed Registered Nurses	5,146
Pharmacies	37

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	1,246
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	0
Non-OSS Beds	626
Total ALF Facilities	20
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	4
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	0
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	4

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	11,292	16%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	24,389	34%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	11,292	16%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	47,470	63%
Uninsured	346	37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	8,175	12%
With Two or More Disabilities	6,785	10%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	5,980	8%
Vision	2,525	4%
Cognitive	3,245	5%
Ambulatory	8,700	12%
Self-Care	2,765	4%
Independent Living	5,120	7%
With No Disabilities	45,475	64%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	9,789	13%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	3,634	13%
60+ Dual Eligible	3,230	64%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	1
Capacity	8

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	10
Medicaid Certified Agencies	0
Medicare Certified Agencies	4
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	20

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

St. Johns County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	8
Community Beds	7
Sheltered Beds	3
Veterans Administration Beds	1
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	750
Community Beds	559
Sheltered Beds	71
Veterans Administration Beds	0
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	7
Community Bed Days	201,250
Community Patient Days	163,098
Medicaid Patient Days	96,387
Occupancy Rate	81%
Percent Medicaid	59%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
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1

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	0
Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	4

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

St. Johns County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	1,965
Medicaid Beneficiary	1,187

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	46
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	27,946
Number of Special Needs Shelters	3
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	451

Source: FDEM, 2021

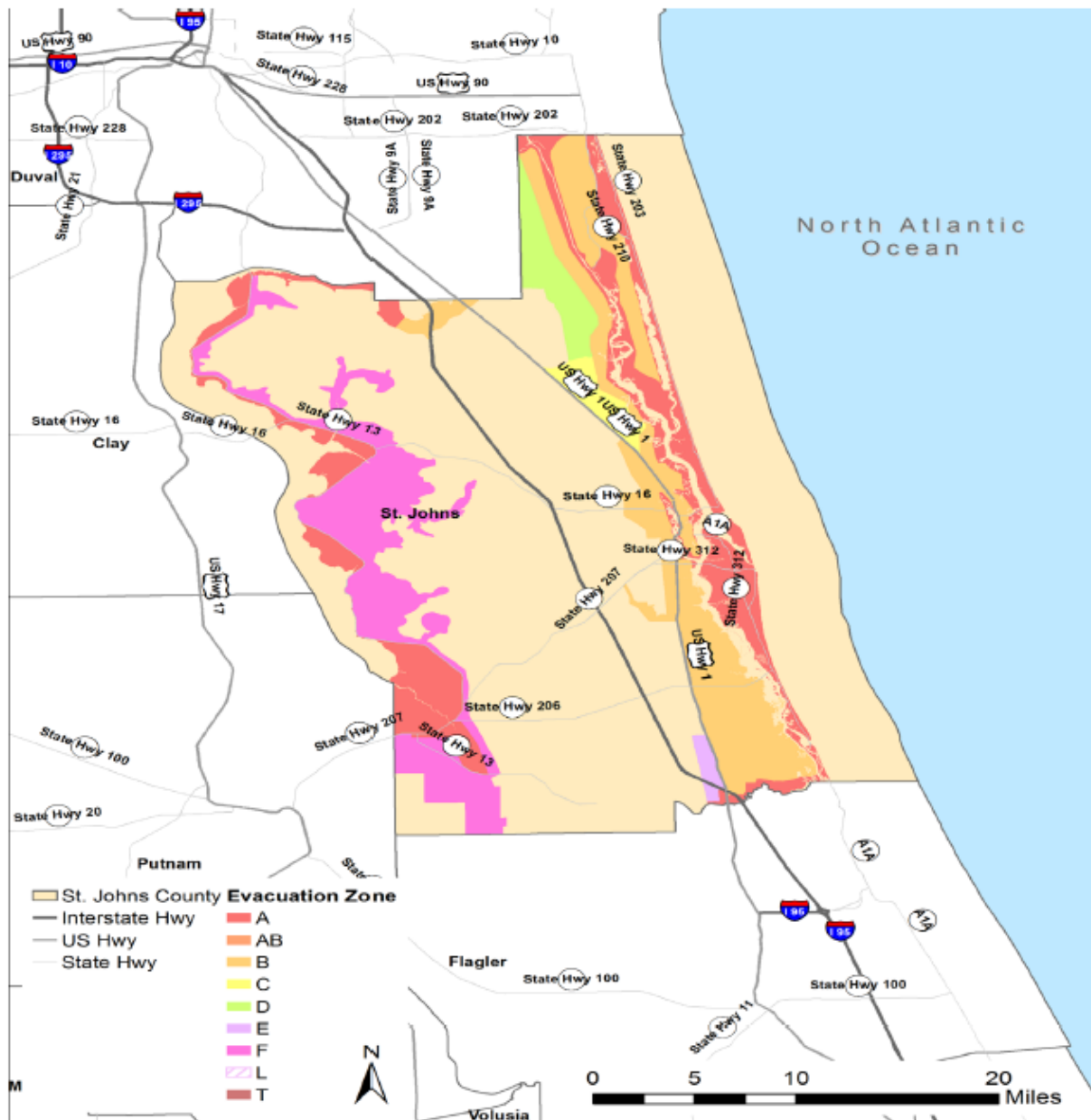
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	31	0%
Zone A	11	0%
Zone B	0	0%
Zone C	17	0%
Zone D	3	0%
Zone E	0	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	807	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	2	0%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	14	2%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 13 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 33 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRTS, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

St. Johns County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021

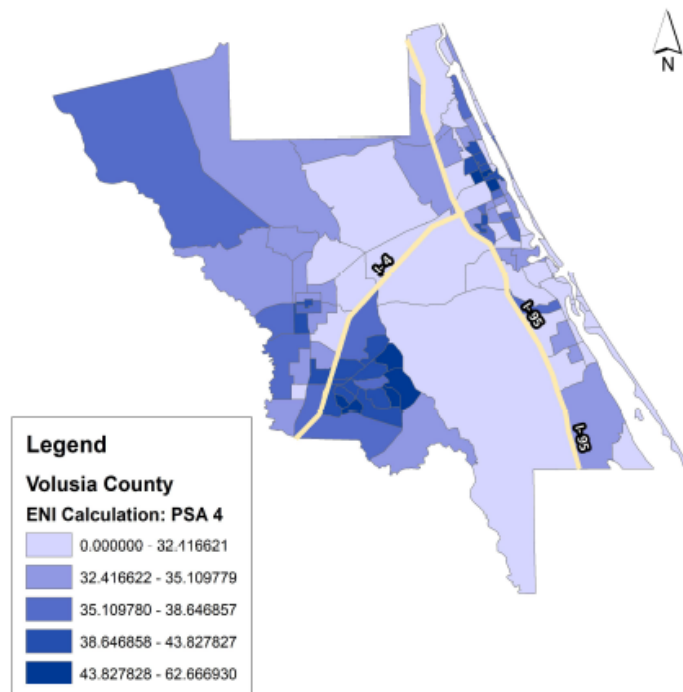
Volusia County

2021 Profile of Older Floridians

Volusia County

This profile of older Floridians is a source of current information related to seniors in the county. Topics include the current and future population of older adults, the prevalence of older adults who experience financial and housing issues, the array of health and medical resources, and information related to disasters. As Florida's older adult population grows, awareness of these issues is needed to ensure that elders continue to be vital participants in their communities.

Elder Needs Index



The Elder Needs Index (ENI) is a measure that includes: (1) the percentage of the 60 and older population that is age 85 and older; (2) the percentage of the 55 and older population that are members of racial or ethnic minority groups; (3) the percentage of the 65 and older population with one or more disability; and (4) the percentage of the 55 and older population living below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ENI is an averaged score indicating older adults who may need social services within a geographic area. It is not a percentage of the area's population. Areas are color coded by their level of need, with light purple/blue areas representing areas with comparatively less need while the darker blue areas represent areas with high levels of need. The boundaries of Census Tracts correspond to the shape of each area on these maps. Interactive maps, viewing software, and a detailed user's guide are available at http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/does/eni_home.php

The index cutpoints in the ENI is scaled at the PSA-level for the PSA and County Profiles Maps, and at the State-Level for the State of Florida map.

Source: Florida Department of Elder Affairs using U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Volusia County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

Age Category	Value	Percent
All Ages	551,588	100%
Under 18	100,026	18%
Under 60	369,688	67%
18-59	269,662	49%
60+	181,900	33%
65+	136,490	25%
70+	95,546	17%
75+	60,323	11%
80+	35,292	6%
85+	18,916	3%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Gender	Value	Percent
Male	84,055	46%
Female	97,845	54%

Source: BEBR, 2021

Living Alone	Value	Percent
Male Living Alone	14,840	8%
Female Living Alone	26,100	14%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Educational Attainment (65+)	Value	Percent
Less than High School	14,474	8%
High School Diploma	43,603	23%
Some College, No Degree	28,995	15%
Associates Degree or Higher	42,491	22%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Never Married	4,455	3,445
Percentage Never Married	6%	4%
Married	50,810	43,020
Percentage Married	67%	48%
Widowed	8,045	26,285
Percentage Widowed	11%	29%
Divorced	12,605	16,515
Percentage Divorced	17%	19%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.

Race and Ethnicity	Value	Percent
White	166,544	92%
Black	12,646	7%
Other Minorities	2,710	1%
Total Hispanic	14,303	8%
White Hispanic	12,942	7%
Non-White Hispanic	1,361	1%
Total Non-Hispanic	167,597	92%
Total Minority	29,659	16%

The minority population is the summation of black, other, and Hispanic
 Source: BEBR, 2021

Driver License Holders	Value	Percent
Drivers	2,311	27%

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2021

Registered Voters	Value	Percent
Registered Voters	162,326	41%

Source: Florida Department of State, 2018

Veterans	Value	Percent
Age 45-64	14,909	30%
Age 65-84	22,948	45%
Age 85+	5,382	11%

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2018

Grandparents	Value	Percent
Living With Grandchildren	6,345	3%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	2,190	1%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren	4,155	2%
Not Living With Grandchildren	155,605	86%

Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18.

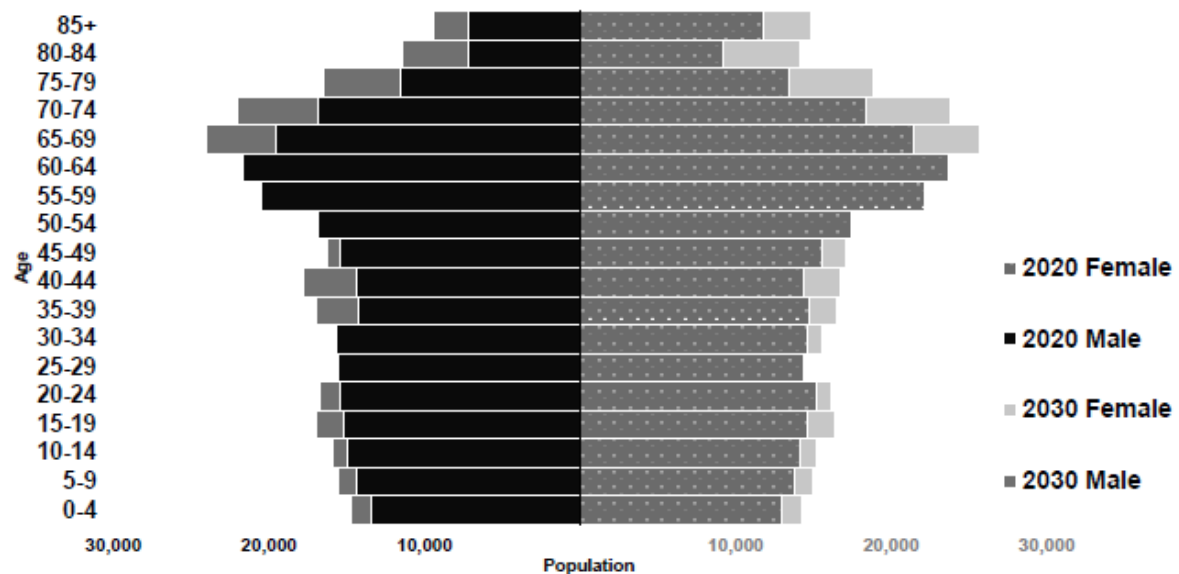
Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

English Proficiency	Value	Percent
With Limited English Proficiency	2,605	1%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Volusia County Demographic Profile

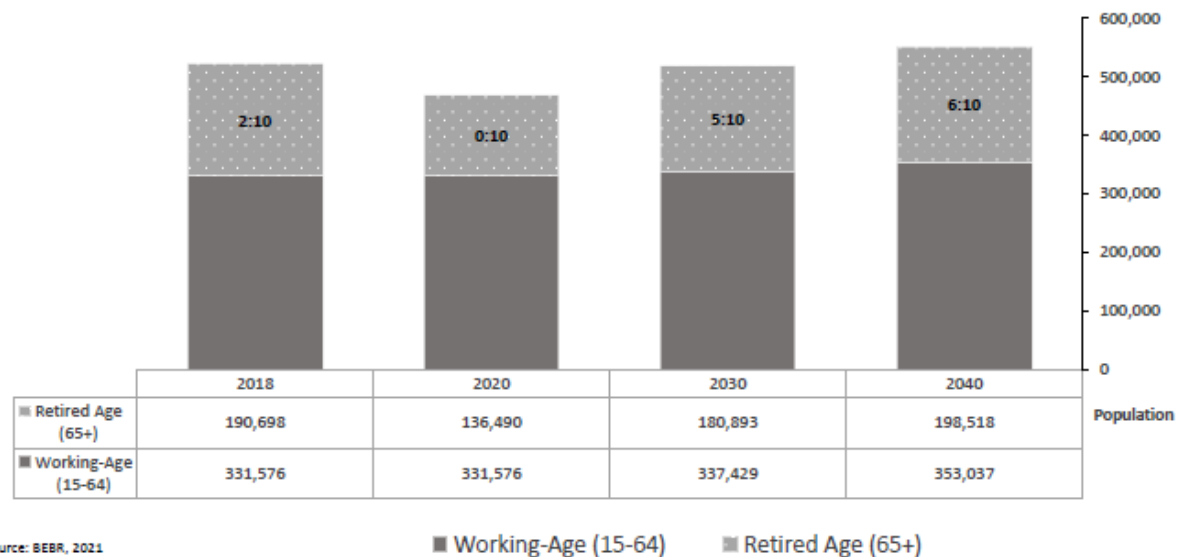
The population pyramid below compares the projected older adult population by gender between 2018 and 2030, demonstrating the changes expected in the next decade. As a whole, Florida is expected to experience population growth, with some areas expecting notable growth in the proportion of those age 65 and older.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Older Adult Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio contrasts the number of working-age (15-64) individuals compared to the number of individuals age 65 and older who are likely retired from the workforce. This ratio reflects the ongoing contributions of taxes and wages to support the health care and retirement systems used by retirees, as well as the availability of younger individuals to serve as caregivers to older loved ones.



Source: BEBR, 2021

Volusia County Financial Profile

This section examines financial conditions, poverty rates, and the cost of living for older Floridians. The ratio of income to poverty level graphic below shows the distribution of older adults relative to the poverty level to show the proportion of the senior population who fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The portrayal of the financial conditions of older adults is detailed in the final graphic, which includes information about income relative to rates of homeownership and partnership status in the consideration of cost of living.

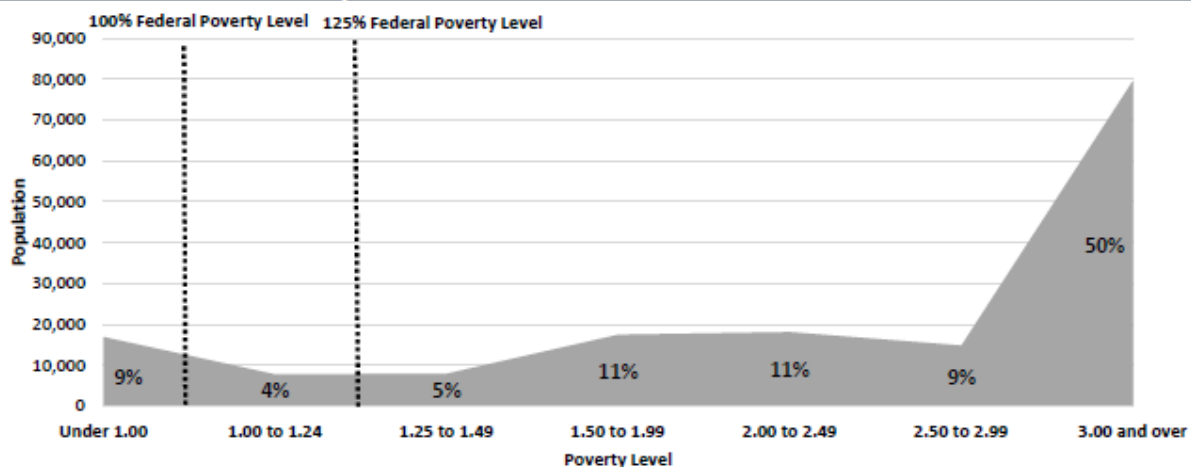
Federal Poverty Level	Value
Single-Person Household	\$12,140
Two-Person Household	\$16,460
125% Single-Person Household	\$15,175
125% Two-Person Household	\$20,575

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021

Poverty	Value	Percent
At Poverty Level	16,870	9%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	24,635	14%
Minority At Poverty Level	4,265	2%
Minority Below 125% of Poverty Level	5,485	3%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

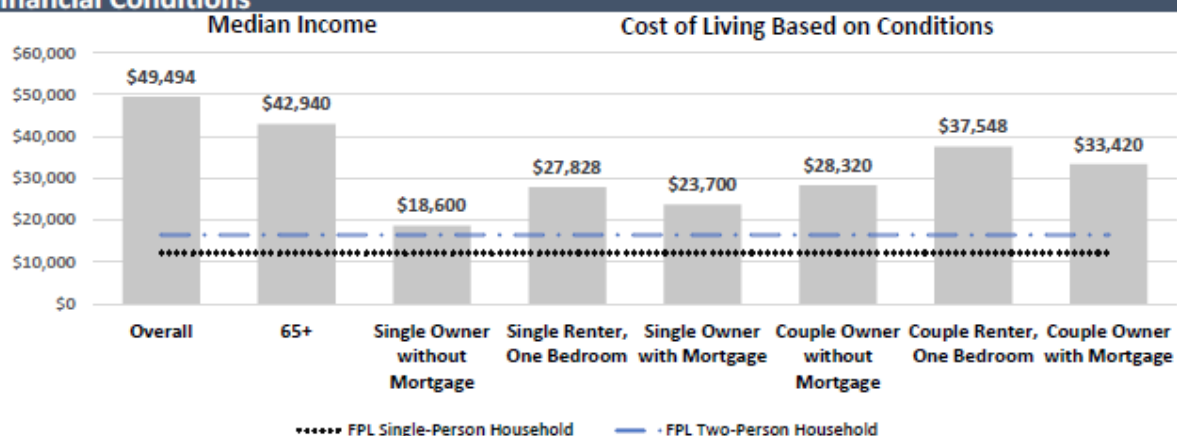
Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



Value is expressed as the percentage of the 60+ population, with the dotted lines representing the Federal Poverty Level.

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Financial Conditions



Cost of living is an index of how much income retired older adults require to meet their basic needs to live in their community without assistance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS and Elder Index. (2020). The Elder Index™ [Public Dataset]. Boston, MA: Gerontology Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston. Retrieved from

Volusia County Livability Profile

The livability section presents new elements, such as available affordable housing for older adults. Many essential community elements are also included below, such as sidewalk safety, the safety of roadways, and availability of green spaces. The rates of older Floridians who have access to a vehicle or public transportation, as well as the availability of internet access and various food resources, are also provided. These provide estimates of older adults' ability to access community resources.

Pedestrian Safety	Percent
Sidewalks with Barriers	17%
Physical barriers are those that separate motorized vehicle lanes from sidewalks or shared path (e.g. areas for parking lots, guardrail, trees, etc.).	
Source: Florida Department of Transportation, 2021	

Road Incidents	Value
Total Involved in Fatal Car Crashes per 100,000	3,737
This figure includes occupants and non-occupants involved in a crash.	
Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 2020	

Internet Access (65+)	Percent
Have Internet Access	88%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Food Resource Centers	Value
SNAP Access Sites	8
Fresh Access Bucks Outlet	0
Farmer's Market	7
Food Distribution (No Cost)	4
SNAP Retailers	449
Congregate Meal Sites	2
Food Distribution (No Cost) is the number of food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks in the area.	
Source: Feeding Florida.org, USDA, FDACS, 2021, and Florida DOE, 2019	

Public Transportation Options	Value
Bus Operations at least at the County	1
Rail Operations at least at the County	1
Public Transit Service Area (sq. mi.)	1,317
Public Transit Service Area Population	780,306
Annual Unlinked Trips	4,642,482
Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS)	138
Total Miles of Bike Lanes	141
Information on service area is not reported by rural and intercity public transit.	
VOMS are the number of vehicles operated to meet the annual max service, and unlinked trips are the number of passengers boarding public transit.	
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2017, and FDOT, 2019	

Green Space	Value
Number of Nearby State Parks	8
Nearby refers to the park that has the shortest distance from the center of the county.	
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2021	

Rural-Urban Designation	Value
Census Tracts Rural	1%
Census Tracts Urban	99%
Number of Census Tracts	114
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2019	

Households With High Cost Burden (65+)	Value
Owner-Occupied Households	37,551
Percent of Owners with High Cost Burden	10%
Renter-Occupied Households	15,361
Percent of Renters with High Cost Burden	28%

Households with a high cost burden have occupants age 65+ paying more than 30% of income for housing costs and having an income below 50% of the area median income.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Affordable Housing Inventory	Value
Properties	26
Properties Ready for Occupancy	25
Total Units	2,726
Units with Rent and/or Income Restrictions	2,317
Units Receiving Monthly Rental Assistance	1,222

Affordable housing inventory receives funding from HUD, Florida Housing Financing Corp., and the USDA. The inventory above includes older adults as its target population.

Source: The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2020

Housing Units by Occupancy (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	44%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	19%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Vehicle Access (65+)	Percent
Owner-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	96%
Renter-Occupied Households with Access to Vehicle(s)	74%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS	

Employment Status (65+)	Value	Percent
Number of Seniors Employed	32,195	17%
Number of Seniors Unemployed	1,590	1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 ACS		

Retirement (65+)	Value	Percent
Social Security Beneficiaries	123,450	78%
SSI Recipients	2,609	21%
SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. To qualify, a person must be at least age 65 OR be blind or disabled. Also, the person must have limited income and resources.		
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 2019		

SNAP or Food Stamps	Value
Potentially Eligible	16,875
Annual Participants	18,241
Current Beneficiaries as of Dec-20	15,008
Percent of Total Population Receiving Benefits	10%

Potentially Eligible are individuals below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 2020

Volusia County Health Profile and Medical Resources

The health and medical section presents the variety and availability of different types of facilities, medical professionals, and treatment services in the community. This includes complex estimates based on probable usage by older adults. For example, the "Medically Underserved" are areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Medical access and health support services information is an important area for community planners to ensure that support is in place to accommodate an older population.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers	Value
Facilities	15
Operating Rooms	34
Recovery Beds	104

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Hospitals	Value
Hospitals	9
Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Units	0
Hospital Beds	1,642
Skilled Nursing Unit Beds	0

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medical Professionals	Value
Medical Doctors	
Licensed	431
Limited License	0
Critical Need Area License	22
Restricted	0
Medical Faculty Certification	0
Public Health Certificate	0
Other Professionals	
Licensed Podiatric Physicians	33
Licensed Osteopathic Physicians	138
Dentists	240
Licensed Registered Nurses	8,301
Pharmacies	168

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Assisted Living Facility	Value
Total ALF Beds	4,282
Optional State Supplementation (OSS) Beds	312
Non-OSS Beds	3,970
Total ALF Facilities	102
Facilities with Extended Congregate Care License	3
Facilities with Limited Mental Health License	9
Facilities with Limited Nursing Service License	11

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Medically Underserved	Value	Percent
Total Medically Underserved	15,669	9%
Living in Areas Defined as Having Medically Underserved Populations	0	0%
Living in Medically Underserved Areas	15,669	9%

Source: Calculated using U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration and AGID

Health Insurance 65+	Value	Percent
Insured	126,227	66%
Uninsured	675	34%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2019 ACS

Disability Status	Value	Percent
With One Type of Disability	25,820	14%
With Two or More Disabilities	27,505	15%
Total With Any Disability		
Hearing	22,735	12%
Vision	10,785	6%
Cognitive	12,435	7%
Ambulatory	33,940	19%
Self-Care	10,820	6%
Independent Living	19,430	11%
With No Disabilities	108,985	60%
Probable Alzheimer's Cases (65+)	18,213	10%

Source: AGID 2014-18 ACS

Medicaid & Medicare Beneficiaries	Value	Percent
60+ Medicaid Eligible	19,026	17%
60+ Dual Eligible	16,945	73%

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Adult Day Care (ADC)	Value
ADC Facilities	3
Capacity	100

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Home Health Agencies	Value
Agencies	46
Medicaid Certified Agencies	2
Medicare Certified Agencies	15
Homemaker and Companion Service Companies	52

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Volusia County Health Profile and Medical Resources

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Use	Value
SNFs With Beds	29
Community Beds	28
Sheltered Beds	3
Veterans Administration Beds	1
Other Beds	0
SNF Beds	3,427
Community Beds	3,202
Sheltered Beds	105
Veterans Administration Beds	120
Other Beds	0
SNFs With Community Beds	28
Community Bed Days	1,259,772
Community Patient Days	890,818
Medicaid Patient Days	578,835
Occupancy Rate	71%
Percent Medicaid	65%

The day the patient is admitted is a patient day. A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Providers	Value
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12

EMS providers include air ambulances and ambulances with Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Adult Family Care Homes	Value
Homes	8
Beds	36

Source: Florida AHCA, 2021

Memory Disorder Clinics	Value
Total	0

Source: Florida DOEA's Summary of Programs and Services (SOPS), 2020

Dialysis	Value
End-Stage Renal Disease Centers	11

Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021

Volusia County Disaster Preparedness

The disaster preparedness section presents the count and percentage of people age 60 or older living in the legislative district that fall within particular storm surge evacuation zones, as well as the number of DOEA Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) clients who reside in these zones. The estimate of electricity-dependent individuals is presented by insurance type to show the number of people who use electricity-dependent medical equipment necessary for things such as survival or mobility. This information can also be used to evaluate the sufficiency of shelters, generators, and evacuation route roadways to handle the needs of seniors and medically fragile adults in emergencies.

Electricity-Dependent	Value
Medicare Beneficiary	6,654
Medicaid Beneficiary	5,418

Medicare beneficiary includes the entire Medicare population (65+ and SSI Recipients).

Medicaid beneficiaries are individuals age 60 to 64.

Source: Florida AHCA and U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021

Shelter Resources	Value
Number of General Shelters	68
General Shelter Max Capacity in People	22,227
Number of Special Needs Shelters	6
Special Needs Shelters Max Capacity in People	578

Source: FDEM, 2021

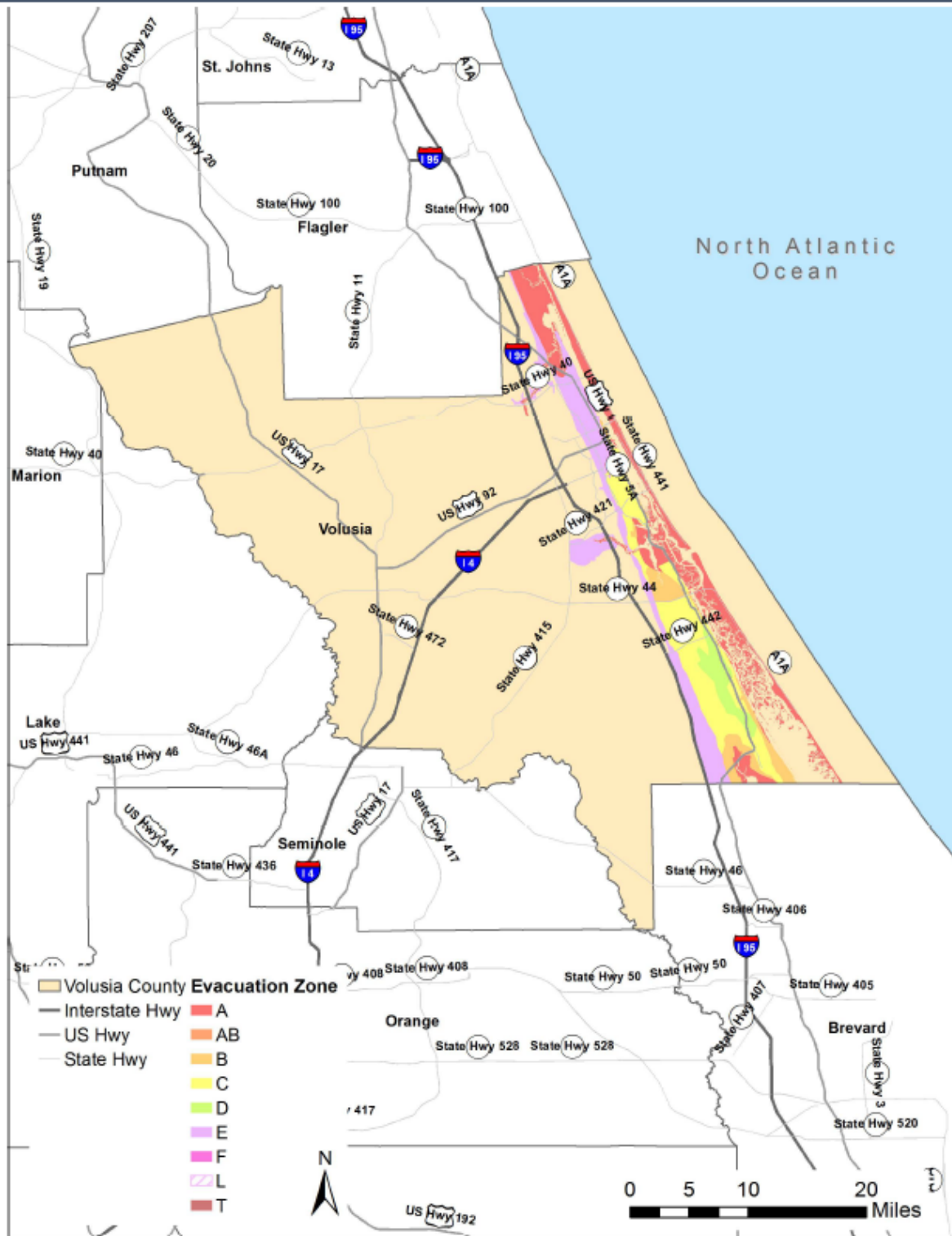
Evacuation Zones	Value	Percent
DOEA HCBS Clients Residing in Evac Zone:	0	0%
Zone A	0	0%
Zone B	0	0%
Zone C	0	0%
Zone D	0	0%
Zone E	0	0%
DOEA HCBS Clients	2,644	
Lives in an Evac Zone and Has Memory Problems	78	3%
Lives in an Evac Zone and Lives Alone	204	8%

Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 13 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: Florida DOEA CIRT, Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2021

Volusia County Disaster Preparedness

Evacuation Zones



Zones are associated with the following surge heights: Zone A up to 11 feet, Zone B up to 15 feet, Zone C up to 20 feet, Zone D up to 28 feet, and Zone E up to 35 feet.

Source: FDEM, 2021

Appendix I – Overview and Recommendations of Health Policies for Older Adults

Under Ron DeSantis's governorship, a variety of legislative statutes have implemented policies to protect the elderly population. The northeast Florida counties (Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia) could use these policies to improve their elder community's health and living conditions. The following bills or statutes are recommended after analyzing policies passed by the Senate, cross-referencing programs, and evaluating health data on the 65 and older population in the northeast Florida region.

CS/HB 905 — Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly

“The bill codifies the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) in s. 430.84, F.S., by establishing a statutory process for reviewing, approving, and oversight of future and current PACE organizations. The bill authorizes the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), in consultation with the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), to approve entities that have submitted the required application and data to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) as PACE organizations according to national regulations. The bill requires all PACE organizations to meet specific quality and performance standards established by the federal CMS and the AHCA. The bill authorizes a PACE organization that has received funding for slots in a given geographic area to use the financing and provide services in a trusted contiguous geographic area upon approval from AHCA. The bill directs the AHCA to oversee and monitor Florida’s PACE program and organizations. The bill also exempts all PACE organizations from the requirements of Ch. 641, F.S., which regulates health maintenance organizations, prepaid health clinics, and other health care service programs.”¹

The PACE program is supported by the federal government and local health agencies to improve the quality of life of the elderly population in any state. Under statute 430.901, PACE would be considered a ‘multi-service senior center.’² After reviewing the CS/HB 905 bill and evaluating Florida PACE programs, it became apparent that the only PACE program in the northeast region of Florida is in Duval County.³ Baker, Clay, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia counties also can support a local PACE program.

¹ The Florida Senate. 2021 Bill Summaries - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Committees/billsummaries/2021/html/2362>.

² Program of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE). DOEA. <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-services/medicaid-long-term-care-services/program-of-all-inclusive-care-for-the-elderly-pace/>. Published May 4, 2021.

³ The Florida Senate. House Bill 1041 (2021) - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1041/ByVersion>.

If each county had a local PACE program or a satellite office in different areas, it would assist in closing the gap in resources available within the elder community. AHCA, in collaboration with DOEA, will help health entities willing to create programs to help improve elder health by providing additional funding and guidance, if needed. The elder populations in these counties have high risks of being diagnosed with heart disease, strokes, cancers, diabetes, chronic lower respiratory disease, and unintentional injury. Establishing local PACE programs will allow for resources to be available to the elder communities of those counties.

CS/HB 1041: Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults

“Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults; Adds offenses to the authority of Office of Statewide Prosecution; provides person convicted of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elderly person or disabled adult is not qualified to act as personal representative; provides for forfeiture of specified benefits of persons convicted of offenses concerning elderly persons or disabled adults; provides persons convicted of offenses concerning elderly persons or disabled adults may still retain inheritance, survivorship rights, other rights, or trust interest if victim executes specified instrument; specifies additional conduct that constitutes abuse or exploitation of elderly person or disabled adult; revises provisions concerning injunctions for protection; provides for an extension of ex parte temporary injunctions.”⁴

This bill significantly improves the quality of life for the elder communities throughout Florida. The elder community is vulnerable to abuse by those relied on to care for or assist those 65 and older in carrying out daily tasks. It focuses on the more senior population currently facing difficulties due to a disability or needing assistance with handling essential functions due to lack of transportation or family. Statute 943.17296 requires certified law enforcement officers to complete training on identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect as part of basic recruit training.⁵ The training shall be developed in consultation with the DOEA and the Department of Children and Families (DCF); it must incorporate instruction on identifying and responding to persons who have dementia and elder abuse and neglect.⁶

The ElderSource Project can use existing partnerships with DOEA to review the current training curriculum for law enforcement training facilities to ensure that the trainees have the most recent information when detecting elder abuse. Providing the local law

⁴ The Florida Senate. House Bill 1041 (2021) - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1041/ByVersion>.

⁵ The Florida Senate. Chapter 430 Section 901 - 2017 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2017/0430.901>.

⁶ Department of elder affairs 2021-2022 annual regulatory plan. <https://elderaffairs.org/wp-content/uploads/2021-2022-DOEA-Annual-Regulatory-Plan-FINAL.pdf>.

enforcement training programs with the most updated information, tools, and guidance, can lower the occurrences of elder abuse that occur but is not noticed or reported. It also allows for clarity when establishing the difference between unintentional injury and elder abuse.

Eldercare facilities are required by statute 415.1035 to inform residents of their right to report abusive, neglectful, or exploitive practices.⁷ Eldercare facilities are built with the same general mission of providing a better quality of life to those 65 and older who may not have a dedicated caretaker or family. With the guidance of AHCA, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the DOEA, each facility must establish appropriate policies and procedures to facilitate such reporting. According to statute 415.1105, “The department shall develop rules governing preservice and in-service training for adult protective investigation staff and, within available resources, shall provide appropriate preservice and in-service training to such staff.”⁸ The AHCA, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the DOEA have developed policies to improve the health of the elderly population throughout Florida.

Statutes

943.17296

Training in identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect. Each certified law enforcement officer must successfully complete training on identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect as a part of the basic recruit training of the officer required in s. 943.13(9) or continuing education under s. 943.135(1) before June 30, 2011. The training shall be developed in consultation with the Department of Elderly Affairs and the Department of Children and Families. It must incorporate instruction on identifying and appropriate responses for persons who have dementia and identifying and investigating elder abuse and neglect. If an officer fails to complete the required training, his or her certification is inactive until the employing agency notifies the commission that the officer has completed the training.⁹

415.1035

Facility’s duty to inform residents of their right to report abusive, neglectful, or exploitive practices. —The department shall work cooperatively with the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Elderly Affairs to ensure that every facility that serves vulnerable adults informs residents of

⁷ The Florida Senate. Chapter 430 Section 901 - 2017 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate. <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2017/0430.901>.

⁸ Program of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE). DOEA. <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-services/medicaid-long-term-care-services/program-of-all-inclusive-care-for-the-elderly-pace/>. Published May 4, 2021.

⁹ The Florida Senate. Chapter 415 - 2012 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate. <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415/All>.

their right to report abuse, neglectful, or exploitive practices. Each facility must establish appropriate policies and procedures to facilitate such reporting.¹⁰

415.1105

Training programs. —

(1) The department shall develop rules governing preservice and in-service training for adult protective investigation staff and, within available resources, shall provide appropriate preservice and in-service training to such staff.

(2) Within available resources, the department shall cooperate with other appropriate agencies in developing and providing preservice and in-service training programs for those persons specified in s. 415.1034(1)(a).¹¹

430.601

Home care for the elderly; legislative intent. —The Legislature intends to encourage the provision of care for the elderly in family-type living arrangements in private homes as an alternative to institutional or nursing home care for such persons. The provisions of ss. 430.601-430.606 are intended to be supplemental to the provisions of chapters 400 and 429, relating to the licensing and regulation of nursing homes and assisted living facilities, and do not exempt any person who is otherwise subject to regulation under those chapters.¹²

430.901

Multiservice senior center; definition; purpose. —A “multiservice senior center” is:

(1) A community facility that is a focal point for the organization and provision of a broad spectrum of services suited to the diverse needs and interests of independent older persons, which may include nutritional meals; health, mental health, social, wellness, respite care, and education services; and recreational activities.

(2) An entity that may partner with an aging resource center to provide for easier access to long-term care services by seniors and their families who reside within the local community.

(3) A setting that provides opportunities that enable participants to stay connected to their communities and their support networks.

(4) Designed to offer preventive screenings, activities, and services that may divert seniors from more extensive in-home services and help reduce, delay, or prevent premature institutionalization.¹³

¹⁰ The Florida Senate. Chapter 415 - 2012 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415/All>.

¹¹ The Florida Senate. Chapter 415 - 2012 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415/All>.

¹² The Florida Senate. Chapter 415 - 2012 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415/All>.

¹³ The Florida Senate. Chapter 415 - 2012 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter415/All>.

Appendix J – Overview and Recommendations of Health Policies for Adults with Disabilities

In 1990 the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) was passed; in 2008, there was an amendment to the ADA. Congress passed the ADA as a "Public Law" to make the law more widely available. The ADA was later reformatted and published in volume 42 (called "Title 42") of the United States Code. One small part of the ADA is found in Title 47 of the United States Code.¹⁴ The ADA gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities like those provided to individuals based on race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications. The ADA is divided into five Titles (or sections) that relate to different areas of public life.¹⁵

According to the oxford dictionary, disability is defined as "a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities." The Center for Disease Control and Prevention represents disability as *"any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions)."*¹⁶ One (1) in three (3) U.S. adults between the ages of 18 to 44 do not have a regular healthcare provider that knows their history and triggers and have unmet healthcare needs due to lack of insurance, debt, or lack of transportation. One (1) in four (4) U.S. adults with a disability between the age of 45 to 64 have not had a routine checkup in the past year due to lack of transportation, general assistance, or due to a public health emergency (PHE).¹⁷ With statute 316.2124, more parking for those with a disability has become available. In addition, the ability to get a disability parking pass has started to cover the full disability spectrum.

Housing and employment are significant barriers for those who may have a disability; statutes 760.27 and 413.08 prohibit properties and places of employment from discriminating against those who may have a disability or disability-related needs that may have a service animal. Service animals are defined as dogs that are individually trained to perform tasks for those with a disability. Examples of such tasks include guiding people who have vision impairment, alerting those who are deaf, pulling a

¹⁴ Americans with disabilities act of 1990, as amended. Beta.ADA.gov. <https://beta.ada.gov/law-and-regs/ada/#title-47---telegraphs-telephones-and-radiotelegraphs-title-iv>.

¹⁵ Florida DR. Overview of the ADA. Disability Rights Florida. https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/disability-topics/disability_topic_info/overview_resources.

¹⁶ Disability and health overview. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html>. Published September 16, 2020.

¹⁷ Disability impacts all of us infographic. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/infographic-disability-impacts-all.html>. Published September 16, 2020.

wheelchair, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack, or performing other duties.¹⁸

Title 42 - The Public Health and Welfare

"The Congress finds that—

*(1) physical or mental disabilities in no way diminish a person's right to fully participate in all aspects of society, yet many people with physical or mental disabilities have been precluded from doing so because of discrimination; others who have a record of a disability or are regarded as having a disability also have been subjected to discrimination...."*¹⁹

Title 47 - Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs [Title IV]

"As used in this section—

(1) Common carrier or carrier

The term "common carrier" or "carrier" includes any common carrier engaged in interstate communication by wire or radio as defined in section 153 of this title and any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication by wire or radio, notwithstanding sections 152(b) and 221(b) of this title.

(2) TDD

*The term "TDD" means a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf which is a machine that employs graphic communication in the transmission of coded signals through a wire or radio communication system."*²⁰

Under the governorship of Ron DeSantis, there have been a variety of legislative statutes that implemented policies to protect the elderly population. The northeast Florida counties (Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia) could use these policies to improve the health and living conditions of those in the community that may have a disability. The following bill and statutes are recommended after analyzing

¹⁸ Service animals. ADA 2010 Revised Requirements: Service Animals. https://www.ada.gov/service_animals_2010.htm.

¹⁹ Americans with disabilities act of 1990, as amended. Beta.ADA.gov. <https://beta.ada.gov/law-and-regs/ada/#title-47---telegraphs-telephones-and-radiotelegraphs-title-iv>.

²⁰ Americans with disabilities act of 1990, as amended. Beta.ADA.gov. <https://beta.ada.gov/law-and-regs/ada/#title-47---telegraphs-telephones-and-radiotelegraphs-title-iv>.

policies passed by the Senate, cross-referencing programs, and evaluating health data on the population of those with a disability in the northeast Florida region.

CS/HB 1041: Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults

*"Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults; Adds offenses to the authority of Office of Statewide Prosecution; provides person convicted of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elderly person or disabled adult is not qualified to act as personal representative; provides for forfeiture of specified benefits of persons convicted of offenses concerning elderly persons or disabled adults; provides persons convicted of offenses concerning elderly persons or disabled adults may still retain inheritance, survivorship rights, other rights, or trust interest if victim executes specified instrument; specifies additional conduct that constitutes abuse or exploitation of elderly person or disabled adult; revises provisions concerning injunctions for protection; provides for an extension of ex parte temporary injunctions."*²¹

This bill is significant to improve the quality of life for those that may have a disability throughout Florida. Those with a disability in our community are vulnerable to abuse, mistreatment by law enforcement, the school system, and the healthcare system due to a lack of competency and awareness training. Disability Rights of Florida (DRF) has various resources that can be used in training and facilitate virtual and in-person training for any agency or organization.

National Disabilities Rights Network is the nonprofit membership organization for the federally mandated Protection and Advocacy (Panda) Systems and Client Assistance Programs (CAP). There is a Panda/CAP agency in every state and U.S. territory and one serving the Native American population in the four corners region. The Panda/CAP network is the largest provider of legally based advocacy services to people with disabilities in the United States. DRF is Florida's federally mandated Protection and Advocacy (Panda) Systems and Client Assistance Program (CAP). DRF can assist in providing legal advocacy and rights protection for adults and children with a wide range of disabilities. Collaborating with DRF can assist in advancing the rights of those with a disability. They also can provide resources for outreach programs. All services are free and confidential for all Florida residents with a disability.²²

Statute 1003.4205 is significant in bringing awareness to what disabilities are and the different ways they can present.

²¹ Statutes and constitution: search statutes : Online sunshine.
http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?StatuteYear=2021andAppMode=Display_ResultsandMode=Search%2520StatutesandSubmenu=2andTab=statutesandSearch_String=Disability%2B. Published March 29, 2022.

²² Cvanwagoner. NDRN member agencies - Panda - cap. NDRN. <https://www.ndrn.org/about/ndrn-member-agencies/>. Published October 21, 2021.

Statute 1004.55 "Regional autism centers; public record exemptions."

"(1) Seven regional autism centers are established to provide nonresidential resource and training services for persons of all ages and levels of intellectual functioning who have autism, as defined in s. 393.063; who have a pervasive developmental disorder that is not otherwise specified; who have an autistic-like disability; who have a dual sensory impairment; or who have a sensory impairment with other handicapping conditions. Each center shall be operationally and fiscally independent and shall provide services within its geographical region of the state. Service delivery shall be consistent for all centers. Each center shall coordinate services within and between state and local agencies and school districts, but may not duplicate services provided by those agencies or school districts. The respective locations and service areas of the centers are:

(a) The College of Medicine at Florida State University, which serves Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties.

(b) The College of Medicine at the University of Florida, which serves Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union Counties.

(c) The University of Florida Health Science Center at Jacksonville, which serves Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties.

(2) There is established for each center a constituency board, which shall work collaboratively with the center. Each board shall consist of no fewer than six members, each of whom is either an individual who has a disability that is described in subsection 1 or is a member of a family that includes a person who has such a disability, who are selected by each university president from a list that has been developed by the Autism Society of Florida and other relevant constituency groups that represent persons who have sensory impairments as described in subsection (1). As representatives of the center's constituencies, these boards shall meet quarterly with the staff of each of the centers to provide advice on policies, priorities, and activities. Each board shall submit to the university president and to the Department of Education an annual report that evaluates the activities and accomplishments of its center during the year. The board for each center should raise funds equivalent to 2 percent of the total funds allocated to that center in each fiscal year."

In this statute, Volusia County is not included; with this information, it is safe to assume that Volusia County lacks resources for those on the spectrum.

There is still more that can be implemented to protect and assist in improving the quality of life of those with a disability in our population. Assigned transportation to and from various centers known to help those with a disability would be a recommendation for transportation accommodations to lessen the "lack of services" gap throughout the communities. It is recommended to help develop centers that would be helpful to those that have a disability.

Statutes

1003.4205 Disability history and awareness instruction.

413.08 Rights and responsibilities of an individual with a disability; use of a service animal; prohibited discrimination in public employment, public accommodations, and housing accommodations; penalties.

760.27 Prohibited discrimination in housing provided to persons with a disability or disability-related need for an emotional support animal.

413.08 Rights and responsibilities of an individual with a disability; use of a service animal; prohibited discrimination in public employment, public accommodations, and housing accommodations; penalties.

316.2124 Motorized disability access vehicles.

1004.55 Regional autism centers; public record exemptions.

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