

# 2011-12 Florida Rural Communities Needs Assessment



*Arts in Healthcare for Rural Communities* is a multi-year project of the Arts in Medicine Programs at the University of Florida: the UF Center for Arts in Medicine and Shands Arts in Medicine, supported by the State of Florida Division of Cultural Affairs, the National Endowment of the Arts, and the Kresge Foundation, designed to create a working model for arts in healthcare programs in rural communities. The overarching goals of the project are: to bring the arts and creative opportunities to as many people as possible in a way that enhances individual and community health and health literacy, to provide access to the arts and to build arts participation in the Florida Panhandle by exposing diverse healthcare communities to creative opportunities in the healthcare setting, and to develop, assess, and disseminate a model for the integration of the arts into healthcare in rural hospitals and communities. The following needs assessments were conducted by the Center for Arts in Medicine to inform the development of arts in healthcare programs in six rural Florida counties.

Images from the following sources:  
<http://www.shorpy.com/node/3399>  
<http://www.okeechobee-county.com/>  
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/population/photos/ShowCH.asp?FIPS=12129B>

**artsinmedicineprograms**  
at the University of Florida

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# Walton County Needs Assessment



Source: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease\\_ctrl/epi/BRFSS\\_Reports/2010/Walton.pdf](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/BRFSS_Reports/2010/Walton.pdf)

Located along the Gulf Coast, Walton County is a rural community that has been adversely affected by severe or chronic economic distress. As of the census of 2000, there were 40,601 people, 16,548 households, and 11,120 families residing in the county. The population density was 38 people per square mile (15/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 29,083 housing units at an average density of 28 per square mile (11/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the county was 88.41% White, 6.98% Black or African American, 1.28% Native American, 0.45% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 0.75% from other races, and 2.09% from two or more races. 2.17% of the population was Hispanic or Latino of any race.

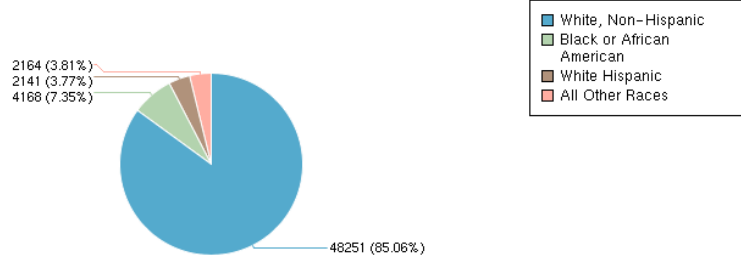
In the county the population was spread out with 21.70% under the age of 18, 7.10% from 18 to 24, 28.50% from 25 to 44, 26.90% from 45 to 64, and 15.80% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 105.20 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 105.00 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$32,407, and the median income for a family was \$37,663. Males had a median income of \$26,799 versus \$21,208 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$18,198. About 11.60% of families and 14.40% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.00% of those under age 18 and 10.90% of those ages 65 or over.

Source: Wikipedia

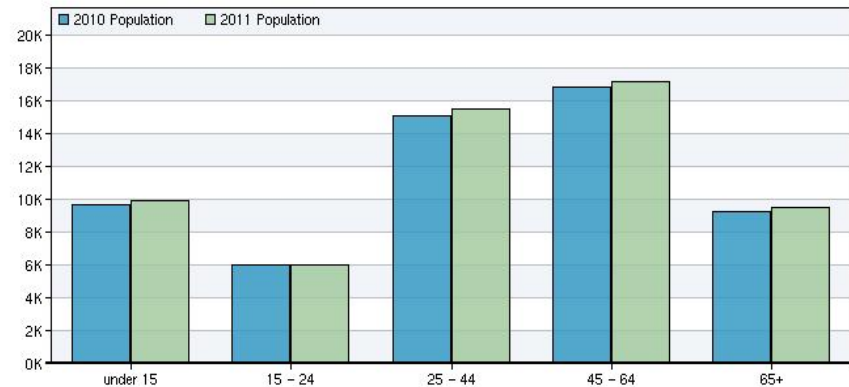
## Demographics

2010 Race/Ethnicity Breakdown



Source: <http://www.floridagreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/walton.aspx>

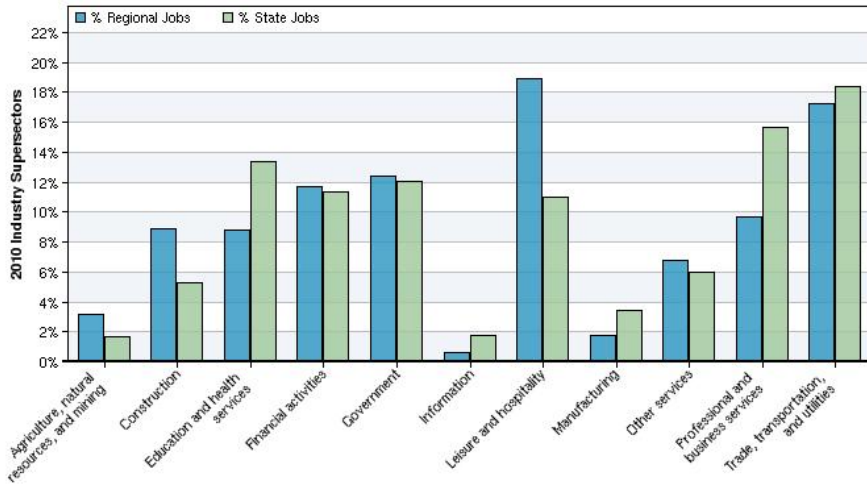
2010 - 2011 Age Size and Growth



Source: <http://www.floridacharts.com>

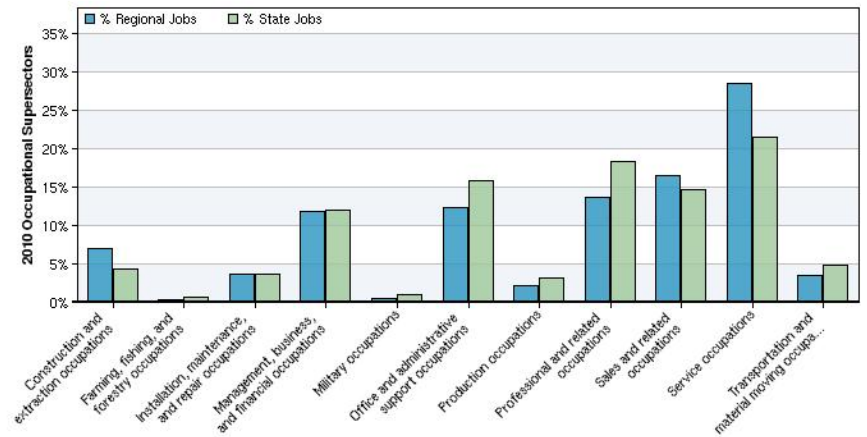
# Socioeconomics

## 2010 Industrial Makeup



Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/wakulla.aspx>

## 2010 Occupational Makeup



Source: [http://www.city-data.com/county/Wakulla\\_County-FL.html#ixzz1bp3S6eiV](http://www.city-data.com/county/Wakulla_County-FL.html#ixzz1bp3S6eiV)

Subject	Total	Male	Female
<b>POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY EDUCATIONAL.</b>			
Less than high school graduate	25.6%	22.2%	29.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12.0%	11.2%	12.6%
Some college or associate's degree	6.5%	5.2%	7.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.9%	3.3%	4.7%
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2009 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>			
Population 25 years and over with earnings	28,205	31,887	23,915
Less than high school graduate	16,096	17,893	11,672
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,974	26,738	20,030
Some college or associate's degree	30,119	34,134	23,340
Bachelor's degree	43,693	60,166	36,027
Graduate or professional degree	51,623	53,389	50,820
<b>PERCENT IMPUTED</b>			
Educational attainment	5.2%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Source: US Census Bureau [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

# Health

## Walton County - Major Causes of Death 2009

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths
ALL CAUSES	494	100.0
CANCER	130	26.3
HEART DISEASE	111	22.5
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	39	7.9
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	26	5.3
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	20	4.0
DIABETES MELLITUS	19	3.8
STROKE	16	3.2
SUICIDE	12	2.4
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	8	1.6
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	8	1.6
KIDNEY DISEASE	7	1.4
PERINATAL CONDITIONS	4	0.8
SEPTICEMIA	3	0.6

Percentage of adults who eat at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a day	2007	26.3%
Percentage of adults who are overweight	2007	33.1%
Percentage of adults who are obese	2007	29.7%

## Walton County - Chronic Disease Profile 2007-09

Indicator	Year(s)	Avg. Annual Number of Events	Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>1</sup>	Quartile <sup>2</sup>	State Age-Adjusted Rate	U. S. Health Peop 20. Goals
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	93	115.4	3	108.5	100
Hospitalizations	2007-09	369	467.8	2	440.4	
<b>Stroke</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	18	23.4	1	31.6	33
Hospitalizations	2007-09	153	193.4	1	268.6	
<b>Heart Failure</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	6	7.7	2	7.6	
Hospitalizations from congestive heart failure	2007-09	166	207.2	3	185.3	
<b>Lung Cancer</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	41	50.3	2	46.9	45
Incidence	2004-06	41	57.4	NA	70.2	
Percentage of adults who are current smokers	2007		27.0%	4	19.3%	12
<b>Colorectal Cancer</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	9	11.3	1	14.7	14
Incidence	2005-07	22	29.9	NA	43.0	
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years	2007		52.8%	2	53.7%	
Percentage of adults 50 years of age and older who received a blood stool test in the past year	2007		6.4%	1	21.2%	
<b>Breast Cancer</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	9	22.3	3	20.4	20
Incidence	2005-07	28	78.6	NA	109.3	
<b>Prostate Cancer</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	7	18.1	3	18.3	21
Incidence	2005-07	26	68.5	NA	130.6	
<b>Cervical Cancer</b>						
Deaths	2007-09	2	5.5	4	2.5	2
Incidence	2005-07	2	NA	NA	9.1	
Percentage of women 18 years of age and older who received a						

## Culture

Walton County is home to 15 named coastal dune lakes along 26 miles of coastline. These lakes are a unique geographical feature and are only found in Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, Oregon, and here in Walton County. The county is also home to the highest natural point in Florida: Britton Hill, at 345 feet.

Source: <http://www.co.walton.fl.us>

Beaches of South Walton's 26 miles of shoreline have been certified as "Blue Wave" beaches, a national designation given by the Clean Beaches Council. To be certified the beaches passed 65 tests that identified them as well-managed, clean and protected. South Walton is the only destination in the country to have 26 continuous miles of beaches certified Blue Wave.

Source: <http://www.co.walton.fl.us>

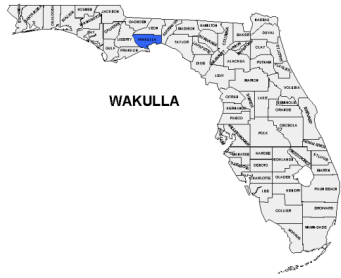
30A Songwriters Festival produced by the Cultural Arts Alliance of Walton County and presented by Visit South Walton, will feature three nights and two days of stellar musical performances by industry greats, rising songwriting stars and local talent. Some of the headline acts include Indigo Girls, Rodney Crowell, The Bangles, Shawn Mullins, Sam Bush Band and Matthew Sweet.

Source: [www.visitsouthwalton.com/30a-songwriters-festival](http://www.visitsouthwalton.com/30a-songwriters-festival)

Taste Of The Beach comes to South Walton every November and brings six wine and culinary events over the course just a few delicious days. It features national wine suppliers and boutique vineyards and an impressive list of local chefs and restaurants serving fresh, local fare.

Source: [www.visitsouthwalton.com/taste-of-the-beach](http://www.visitsouthwalton.com/taste-of-the-beach)

# Wakulla County Needs Assessment



Source: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease\\_ctrl/epi/BRFSS\\_Reports/2010/Wakulla.pdf](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/BRFSS_Reports/2010/Wakulla.pdf)

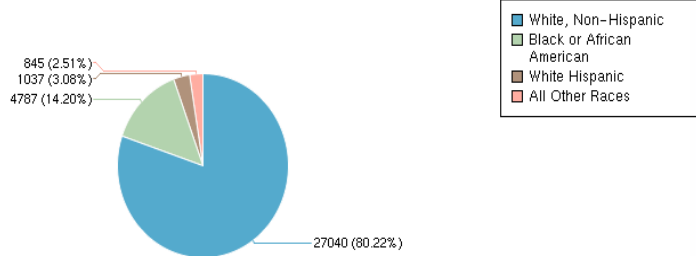
Located along the Gulf Coast, Wakulla County is located in the panhandle of Florida. As of the 2000 census, the population was 28,212 people. Its county seat is Crawfordville. The racial makeup of the county was 86.10% White, 11.51% Black or African American, 0.59% Native American, 0.25% Asian, 0.03% Pacific Islander, 0.29% from other races, and 1.23% from two or more races. 1.94% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. In the county the population was spread out with 25.60% under the age of 18, 7.60% from 18 to 24, 31.70% from 25 to 44, 24.70% from 45 to 64, and 10.30% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years.

In 2009, the median income for a household in the county was \$48,022. About 14.1% persons were below the poverty line versus 15.0% in the state. Wakulla County however, is designated as one of eight counties in the Northwest Florida Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern (RACEC). These counties, (Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Holmes, Liberty and Washington, as well as, the area within the City of Freeport also known as "Opportunity Florida"), are regions comprised of rural communities that have been adversely affected by severe or chronic economic distress, extraordinary economic events, or natural disasters. The designation provides additional tools for Wakulla County to be proactive in economic development such as greater grant opportunities, lower grant match requirements, and priority eligibility for certain transportation programs to name a few. The County began pursuing the designation approximately a year ago as a team effort with the Small County Coalition, local Legislators, and the Governor's Office. The designation further solidifies the regional partnership with the coastal counties while simultaneously furthering job creation.

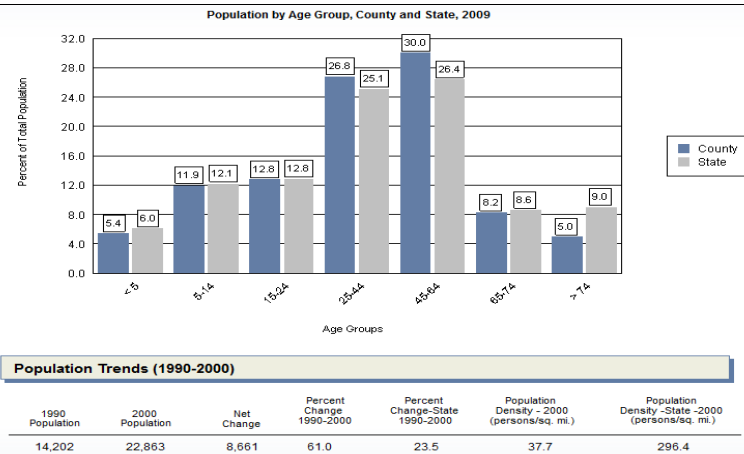
Source: Wikipedia and [http://www.wakulla.com/Wakulla\\_News/Local\\_Government\\_News/Wakulla\\_County\\_Granted\\_Rural\\_Area\\_of\\_Critical\\_Economic\\_Concern\\_Designation\\_2011052012087/](http://www.wakulla.com/Wakulla_News/Local_Government_News/Wakulla_County_Granted_Rural_Area_of_Critical_Economic_Concern_Designation_2011052012087/)

## Demographics

### 2010 Race/Ethnicity Breakdown



Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/wakulla.aspx>

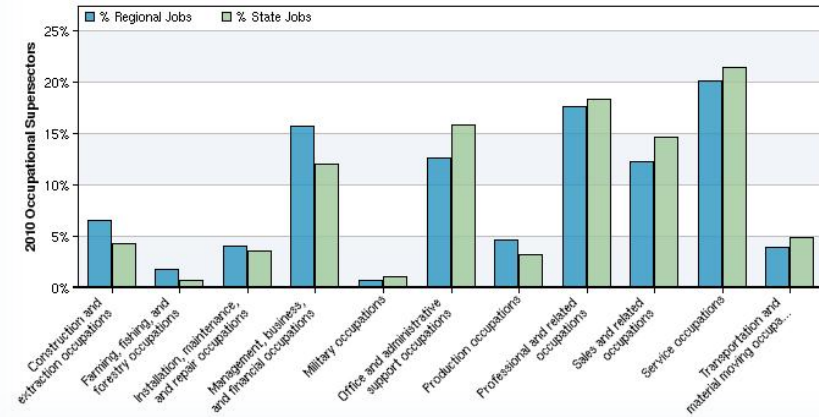


Source: <http://www.floridacharts.com>



# Socioeconomics

2010 Occupational Makeup



Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/wakulla.aspx>

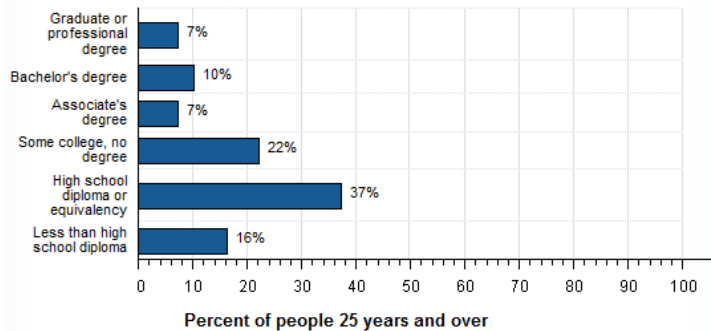
Percentage of residents living in poverty in 2009: 13.1%

- 11.6% for White Non-Hispanic residents
- 18.7% for Black residents
- 10.1% for Hispanic or Latino residents
- 50.2% for American Indian residents
- 37.4% for two or more races residents

Residents with income below the poverty level in 2009:  
 This county: 11.3%  
 Whole state: 12.5%

Source: [http://www.city-data.com/county/Wakulla\\_County-FL.html#ixzz1bp3S6eIV](http://www.city-data.com/county/Wakulla_County-FL.html#ixzz1bp3S6eIV)

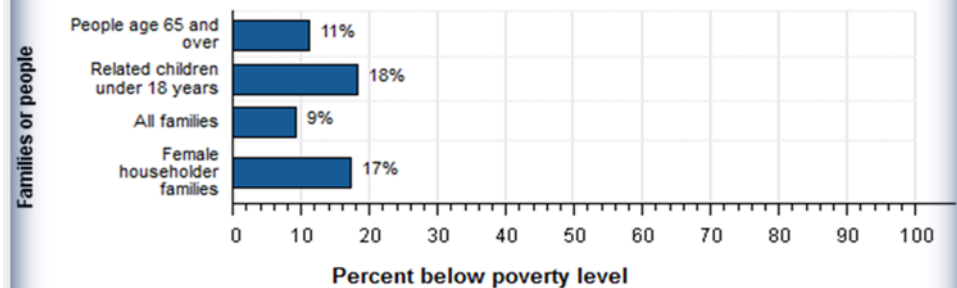
The Educational Attainment of People in Wakulla County, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

Poverty Rates in Wakulla County, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)



## Health

Adult diabetes rate:  
Wakulla County: 9.3%  
Florida: 9.2%

Adult obesity rate:  
Wakulla County: 28.9%  
Florida: 23.7%

Low-income preschool obesity rate:  
Wakulla County: 11.7%  
State: 14.0%

Source: [www.city-data.com/city/West-Wakulla-Florida.html](http://www.city-data.com/city/West-Wakulla-Florida.html)

### Major Causes of Death for 2009: Wakulla County

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths
HEART DISEASE	50	23.6
CANCER	49	23.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	14	6.6
CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE	13	6.1
STROKE	10	4.7
SUICIDE	7	3.3
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	7	3.3
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	4	1.9
KIDNEY DISEASE	3	1.4
DIABETES MELLITUS	3	1.4
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE	3	1.4
HOMICIDE	2	0.9
PERINATAL CONDITIONS	2	0.9
SEPTICEMIA	1	0.5
AIDS/HIV	1	0.5
BENIGN NEOPLASM	1	0.5
PARKINSON'S DISEASE	0	0

Source: [www.floridacharts.com](http://www.floridacharts.com)

## Culture

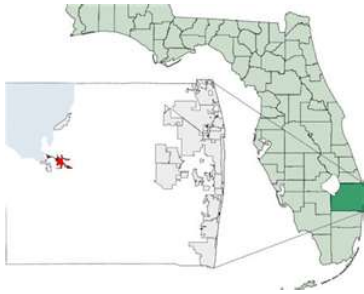
Wakulla County was created from Leon County in 1843. It may (although this is disputed) be named for the Timucuan Indian word for "spring of water" or "mysterious water." This is in reference to Wakulla County's greatest natural attraction, Wakulla Springs, which is one of the world's largest freshwater springs, both in terms of depth and water flow. In 1974, the water flow was measured at 1.23 billion US gallons (4,700,000 m<sup>3</sup>) per day—the greatest recorded flow ever for a single spring. Another possible origin for the name Wakulla, not as widely accepted, is that it means "mist" or "misting", perhaps in reference to the Wakulla Volcano, a 19th century phenomenon in which a column of smoke could be seen emerging from the swamp for miles.

The town of Port Leon was once a thriving cotton-shipping hub, with a railroad that carried over 50,000 tons of cotton a year to be put on ships, usually for shipment direct to Europe. Port Leon was the sixth-largest town in Florida, with 1,500 residents. However, a hurricane and the accompanying storm surge wiped out the entire town. New Port (today known as Newport) was built two miles (3 km) upstream but never quite achieved the prosperity of Port Leon.

Wakulla County stands out in one statistical category: there is a near-absence of any municipal population in this county of perhaps 27,000. Two tiny municipalities hold maybe 3 percent of the population. The county seat, Crawfordville, is the only unincorporated county seat among Florida's 67 counties, and, lying only 20 miles (32 km) from Tallahassee, that district has grown dramatically in recent years to an extraordinarily large and dense population for a "rural" place not touching or having any continuity with any incorporated town. The Crawfordville population center may now have 12-18,000 inhabitants in 10-20 square miles.

In Gloria Jahoda's book, *The Other Florida*, she writes movingly of the extreme poverty of Wakulla County from the early 1900s to 1966, when Wakulla still had no doctor and no dentist, few stores and a county newspaper produced just once a month on a mimeograph machine. Today, Wakulla has several doctors and dentists, several supermarkets and big-box retailers, a golf resort and a seafood business.

## Belle Glade Needs Assessment



Michael Abrams  
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[meabrams@earthlink.net](mailto:meabrams@earthlink.net)  
Source: <http://www.fwildflowers.com/BelleGlade/>

Belle Glade is a city in Palm Beach County, Florida on the southeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. It (and the surrounding area) is sometimes referred to as "Muck City" due to the large quantity of muck, in which sugarcane grows, found in the area. About half the sugarcane in the nation is grown in the plains around Belle Glade and nearby Clewiston. For a time during the early to mid-1980s, the city had the highest rate of AIDS infection per capita (37 cases in a population of roughly 19,000) in the United States. According to the FBI in 2003 the city had the second highest violent crime rate in the country at 298 per 10,000 residents.

As of the census of 2000, there were 14,906 people, 4,854 households, and 3,431 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,206.2 inhabitants per square mile (1,237.7/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 5,374 housing units at an average density of 1,155.9 per square mile (446.2/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 13.8% White (non-Hispanic), 50.68% Black or African American, 27.57% Hispanic or Latino of any race, 0.17% Native American, 0.19% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 9.70% from other races, and 8.93% from two or more races.

There were 4,854 households out of which 39.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 40.9% were married couples living together, 22.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.3% were non-families. 23.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.04 and the average family size was 3.62. In the city the population was spread out with 33.5% under the age of 18, 10.0% from 18 to 24, 27.1% from 25 to 44, 20.7% from 45 to 64, and 8.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 30 years. For every 100 females there were 103.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 102.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$22,715, and the median income for a family was \$26,756. Males had a median income of \$26,232 versus \$21,410 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$11,159. About 28.5% of families and 32.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 41.1% of those under age 18 and 21.4% of those age 65 or over.

As of 2000, speakers of English as a first language accounted for 61.03% of all residents, while Spanish as a mother tongue consisted of 26.87%, Haitian Creole comprised 11.00%, and French made up 1.07% of the population. As of 2000, Belle Glade had the tenth highest percentage of Haitian residents in the United States, at 11.50% of the populace. It also had the sixtieth highest percentage of Cuban residents nationally, at 5.98% of the population.

Source: Wikipedia

## Demographics

### Belle Glade population breakdown by race

Race	Belle Glade	Florida	National
White	28.90%	75.62%	70.38%
African American	51.70%	16.44%	14.29%
American Indian	0.11%	0.31%	0.76%
Asian	0.29%	1.74%	4.52%
Native Hawaiian	0.03%	0.05%	0.16%
Mixed race	9.27%	2.77%	3.01%
Other race	9.70%	3.08%	6.88%

### Education

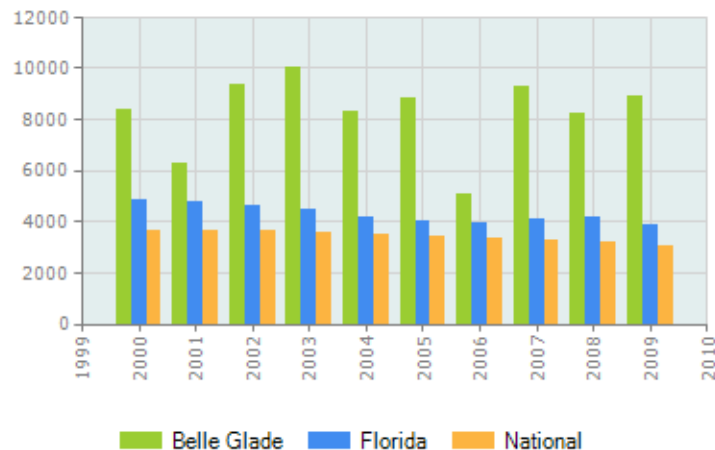
**High School Graduate or higher**  
 At the time of the last survey, 3,989 people in the community had a high school degree, or 46.5 of the population (compared to the national average of 80.40%).

**Bachelor's Degree or Higher in Belle Glade, Florida**  
 850 people in Belle Glade also had a Bachelor's degree or higher, which represented 9.9 of the total population (National average was 24.40%).

Source: <http://www.areavibes.com/belle+glade-fl/demographics/>

Source: [www.americantowns.com/fl/belleglade-information](http://www.americantowns.com/fl/belleglade-information)

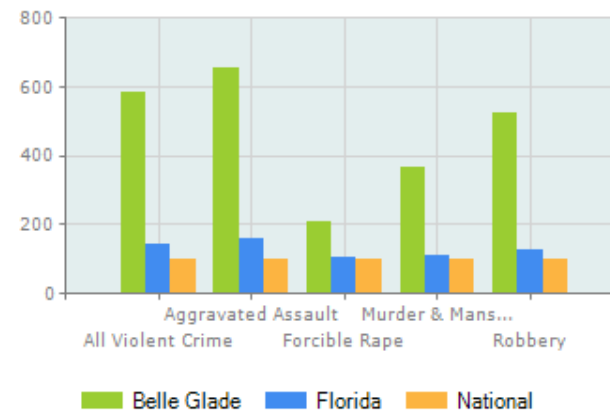
### Belle Glade Property Crime Index



Crime Index corresponds to incidents per 100,000 inhabitants

© 2011 CityRating.com - <http://www.cityrating.com/crime-statistics/>

### 2009 Belle Glade Violent Crime Comparison



Compared to U.S. average. (U.S. average equals 100)

© 2011 CityRating.com - <http://www.cityrating.com/crime-statistics/>

**POVERTY**

**Families below poverty level**

According to the most recent survey, families living below the poverty line in Belle Glade numbered 1,009, or 28.5 percent of the population. The percentage of families in America living below the poverty line was 9.20%.

**Individuals below the poverty level in Belle Glade, FL**

Individuals living below the poverty line in the community was 4,916, or 32.9 %. The percentage of individuals living beneath the poverty level in the country was 12.40%.

Source: <http://www.americantowns.com/fl/belleglade-information>

- Median household income below state average.
- Unemployed percentage above state average.
- Black race population percentage significantly above state average.
- Hispanic race population percentage significantly above state average.
- Foreign-born population percentage significantly above state average.
- Renting percentage above state average.
- Number of college students below state average.
- Percentage of population with a bachelor's degree or higher significantly below state average.

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Belle-Glade-Florida.html>

Estimated median household income in 2009:  
\$26,309 (it was \$22,715 in 2000)

Belle Glade: \$26,309

Florida: \$44,736

Estimated per capita income in 2009: \$12,935

**Belle Glade city income, earnings, and wages data**

Estimated median house or condo value in 2009:  
\$114,092 (it was \$68,000 in 2000)

Belle Glade: \$114,092

Florida: \$182,400

Mean prices in 2009: All housing units: \$146,022;  
Detached houses: \$168,695; Townhouses or other  
attached units: \$108,084; In 2-unit structures:  
\$103,959; In 3-to-4-unit structures: \$98,103; In 5-or-  
more-unit structures: \$228,827; Mobile homes:  
\$69,471; Occupied boats, RVs, vans, etc.: \$10,355

Median gross rent in 2009: \$605.

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Belle-Glade-Florida.html>

## Health

### Palm Beach County

#78 on the list of "Top 101 counties with the highest percentage of residents that exercised in the past month"

#99 on the list of "Top 101 counties with the highest percentage of residents that visited a dentist within the past year"

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Belle-Glade-Florida.html#ixzz1f1eMBLu1>

### Adult diabetes rate:

Palm Beach County: 8.7%

Florida: 9.2%

### Adult obesity rate:

Palm Beach County: 19.3%

State: 23.7%

### Low-income preschool obesity rate:

Here: 17.3%

State: 14.0%

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Belle-Glade-Florida.html#ixzz1f1clE4hs>

## Culture

Belle Glade is the largest city on the southern rim of Lake Okeechobee. The city's motto is "Her soil is her fortune," the same soil that rose from the swamplands to create other communities, most of which did not endure. On Torry Island, now part of Belle Glade, the state's last manually operated swing bridge crosses the Rim Canal inside the Herbert Hoover Dike.

Source: <http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/belle-glade>

Belle Glade is proud of the Dolly Hand Cultural Arts Center located at Palm Beach Community College Glades Campus. The art center is named after Dolly Hand, a pioneer and Champion of the Glades. The DHCAC's typical season presents play productions, music of all genres and ballets. Many celebrities have performed at the Center.

Source: <http://bellegladechamber.com/>

The Belle Glade culture, or Okeechobee culture, is an archaeological culture that existed from as early as 1000 BCE until about 1700 in the area surrounding Lake Okeechobee and in the Kissimmee River valley in the U.S. state of Florida.

Major archaeological sites of the Belle Glade culture include Belle Glade, Big Mound City, the Boynton Mound complex, Fort Center, Ortona and Tony's Mound. analysis of the two sites was published by Gordon Willey in 1948 The best known site, Fort Center, was the subject of major excavations under the direction of William Sears during the 1970s.<sup>[5]</sup> Other sites are known from test excavations and/or aerial surveys.

Source: Wikipedia

Zora Neale Hurston was in Belle Glade while writing *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. She was befriended by Sarah Lee Creech, who created the first anatomically correct dolls for African Americans, modeled after Belle Glade children.

Source: <http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/belle-glade>



## Okeechobee Needs Assessment



Source: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease\\_ctrl/epi/BRFSS\\_Reports/2010/Okeechobee.pdf](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/BRFSS_Reports/2010/Okeechobee.pdf)

"Okeechobee" (pronounced slowly, with long vowel sounds throughout) is a Seminole word meaning "Big Water". An appropriate name for the second largest fresh water lake in the United States. The lake covers an area of nearly half a million acres. The lake is part of the Okeechobee Waterway, which runs from Ft. Myers on Florida's west coast, up through Caloosahatchee, past Moore Haven through the Lake, and via the St. Lucie canal, to Stuart on the east coast of Florida. Okeechobee County is one of the many counties which border the lake.

The City of Okeechobee is the only incorporated area within Okeechobee County. The city has approximately 6,000 residents and an additional 34,000 people live in the county.

Source: [http://www.okee.k12.fl.us/html/community\\_info.html](http://www.okee.k12.fl.us/html/community_info.html)

## Demographics

### DEMOGRAPHICS



Age Range	Okeechobee	Florida
	Percent	
Total Pop	40,241	18,537,969
0-19	27.7%	24.4%
20-64	56.4%	58.3%
65+	15.9%	17.2%

Source: US Census, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

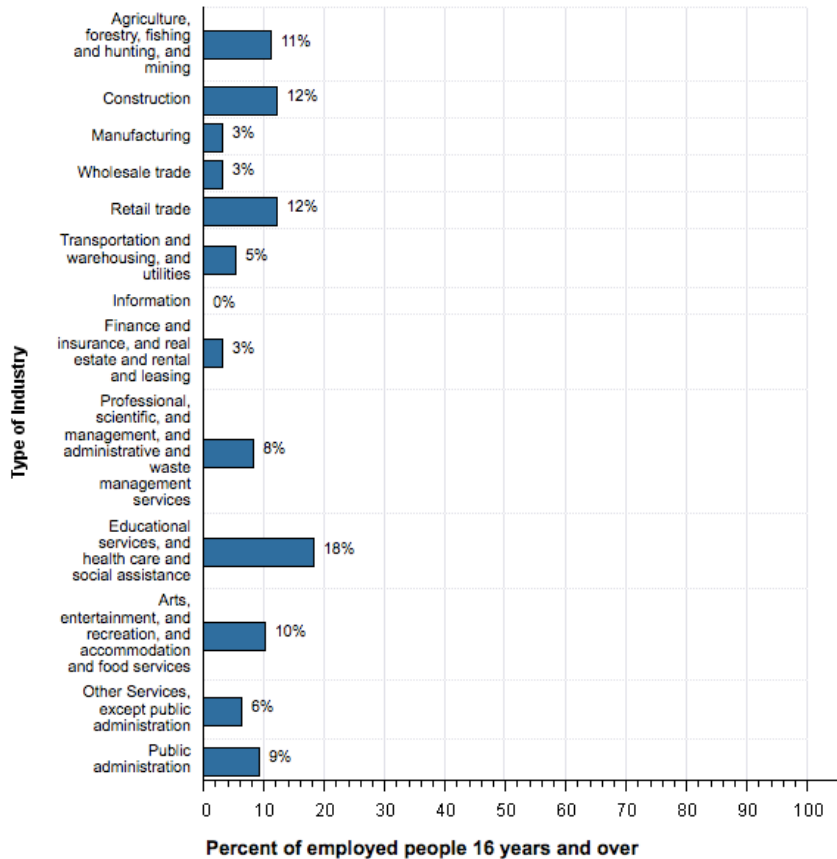
Category	Okeechobee		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Pop	40,241	100%	18,537,969	100%
Asian	485	1.2%	445,494	2.4%
Black	3,455	8.6%	2,983,327	16.1%
White	35,309	87.7%	14,725,600	79.4%
Other	992	2.5%	383,548	2.1%
Hispanic	9,756	24.2%	3,992,297	21.5%
Female	18,499	46.0%	9,414,043	50.8%
Male	21,742	54.0%	9,123,926	49.2%

Source: Florida CHARTS 2009 single yr rate or percent, Kindergarten 2010

Source: [http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9\\_health\\_profiles.html](http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9_health_profiles.html)

## Socioeconomics

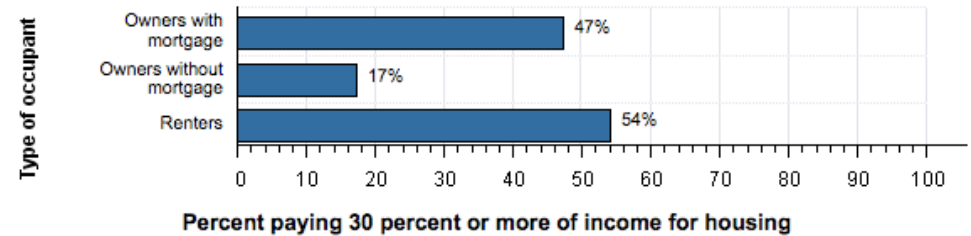
Employment by Industry in Okeechobee County, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=05000US12093&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-gc\\_url=&-ds\\_name=&-\\_lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US12093&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-gc_url=&-ds_name=&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false)

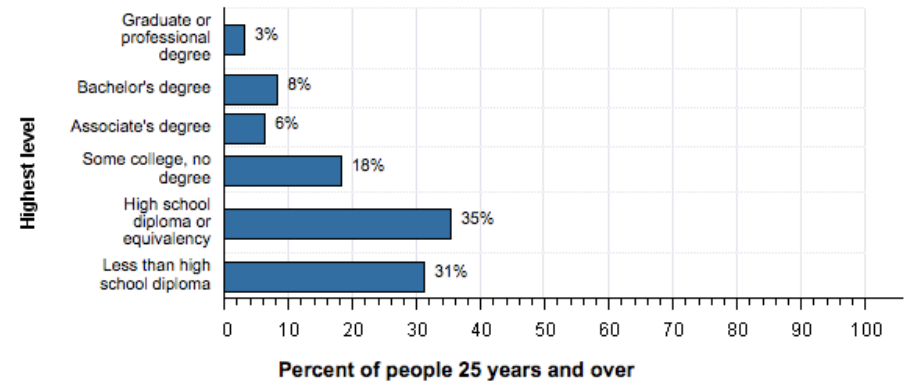
Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in Okeechobee County, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=05000US12093&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-gc\\_url=&-ds\\_name=&-\\_lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US12093&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-gc_url=&-ds_name=&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false)

The Educational Attainment of People in Okeechobee County, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=05000US12093&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-gc\\_url=&-ds\\_name=&-\\_lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US12093&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-gc_url=&-ds_name=&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false)

## SOCIOECONOMICS

Indicator	Okeechobee	Florida
Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	\$18,375	\$26,503
Median Household Income <sup>1</sup>	\$38,643	\$47,450
% of Families < 100% FPL <sup>1</sup>	13.5%	9.5%
Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>	10.7%	10.8%
H.S. graduate or higher <sup>1</sup>	69.3%	84.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher <sup>1</sup>	10.7%	25.6%
PK-12 Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch <sup>3</sup>	66.6%	45.5%

Sources: <sup>1</sup> US Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year

Estimates, <sup>2</sup> Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, April 2011,

<sup>3</sup> Florida Department of Education IRC-2009-2010, FL 2007-2008.

Source: [http://www.thealthcouncil.org/district9\\_health\\_profiles.html](http://www.thealthcouncil.org/district9_health_profiles.html)

# Health

## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Okeechobee County			Florida
	Number	Crude Rate	3-Year Age-Adjusted Rate	3-Year Age-Adjusted Rate
			(per 100,000)	
All Causes	377	939.4	795.3	666.7
Heart Disease	100	249.2	195.8	155
Cancer	88	219.3	177.1	160.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	35	87.2	70.4	37.1
Unintentional Injuries	33	82.2	84.3	44
Stroke	13	32.4	29.2	31.6

Source: FLA Dept. of Health, CHARTS Major Causes of Death for 3yr 1997-1999 & 2007-2009

Source: [http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9\\_health\\_profiles.html](http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9_health_profiles.html)

## HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Non-Elderly (Age 0-64) Uninsured				
Non-Elderly Uninsured	Okeechobee		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2005	9,617	30.4%	3.5 million	24.0%
2006	9,796	30.8%	3.7million	24.9%
2007	9,921	31.5%	3.6million	24.2%

U.S. Census Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, SAHIE/State and County by Demographic and Income Characteristics (2005-2007)

Health Professional Shortage or Medically Underserved Area/Population	Designation
	Type
Primary Care	Single County
Dental Health	LI/MFW Okeechobee; Single County
Mental Health	LI/MFW Okeechobee; Single County
Medically Underserved Area/Population	LI/MFW

LIMFW = Low Income/Migrant Farmworker

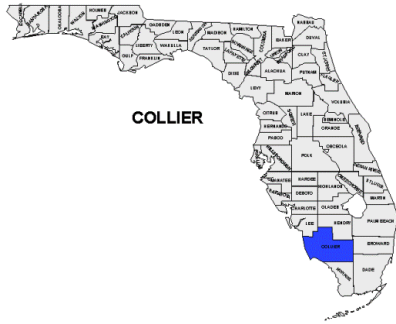
Source: Florida Department of Health 2010.

Source: [http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9\\_health\\_profiles.html](http://www.tchealthcouncil.org/district9_health_profiles.html)

## Cultural Resources

Okeechobee Public Library  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  
Okeechobee Community Theatre  
Okeechobee the Magazine  
Main Street Okeechobee  
Indian State Community College  
Seminole Indian Agency - Youth Center  
Okeechobee Community Players

## Collier County/Immokalee Needs Assessment



Source: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease\\_ctrl/epi/BRFSS\\_Reports/2010/Collier.pdf](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/epi/BRFSS_Reports/2010/Collier.pdf)

Immokalee has long been recognized as a distinct community within Collier County. Immokalee's economy, geography, and demographic make-up are different than the rest of Collier County.

Approximately one-half of the land within the Immokalee Urban Area is presently zoned and actively used for agriculture. The urban area is surrounded by productive crop lands and environmentally significant habitat. Most Immokalee residents work within the agricultural industry, and the majority of agricultural laborers originate from Mexico and Central America. Statistics from the 2000 Census (the most comprehensive data for Immokalee currently available), comparing Immokalee to the County as a whole, reflect some of the key socio-economic differences, including age distribution, race and ethnicity, income, education and housing.

Source: <http://www.immokaleecra.com/assets/Userimages/documents/Immokalee-Area-Masterplan-draft-2011-1-17.pdf>

### Demographics

#### Total population in Immokalee:

- 19,763

#### Race

- 38.5 percent white (nationally 75.1%)
- 18 percent black (nationally 12.3%)
- 71 percent Hispanic (nationally 12.5%)

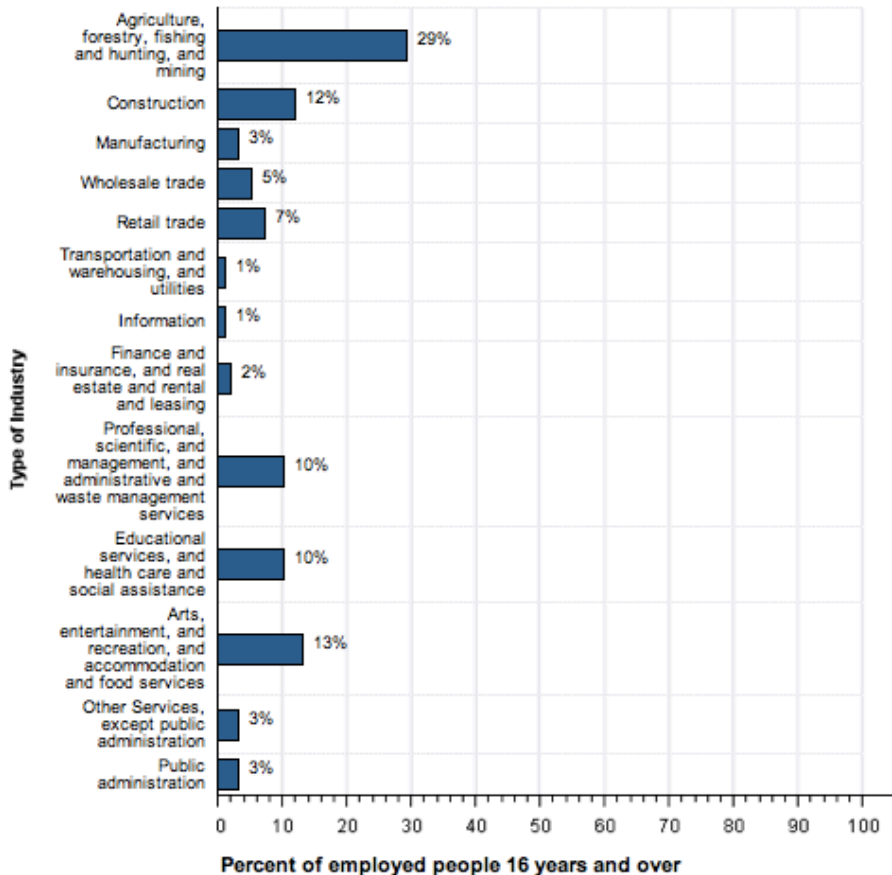
#### Age

- Median age in Immokalee 24.7 years old (nationally 35.5)
- Only 4.1% of community is 65 and over (nationally 12.4%)

Source: <http://www.americantowns.com/fl/immokalee-information#data>

## Socioeconomics

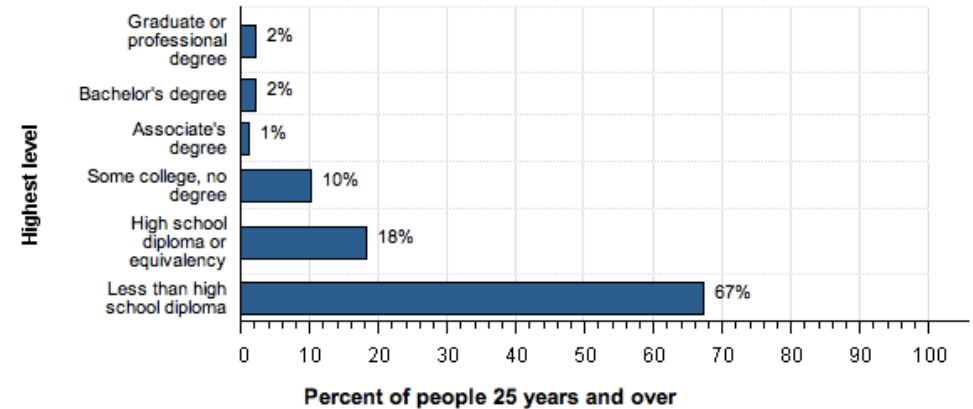
Employment by Industry in Immokalee CDP, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=16000US1233250&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-ds\\_name=&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US1233250&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-ds_name=&-redoLog=false)

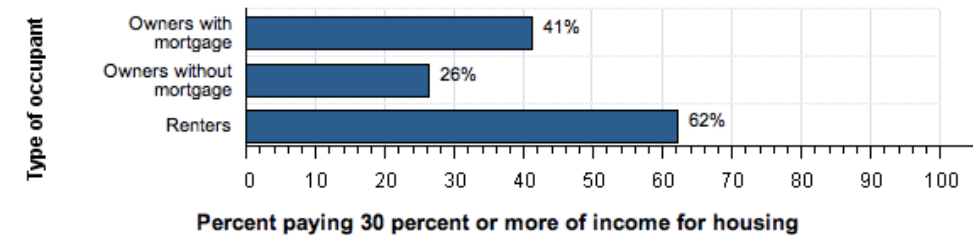
The Educational Attainment of People in Immokalee CDP, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=16000US1233250&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-ds\\_name=&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US1233250&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-ds_name=&-redoLog=false)

Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in Immokalee CDP, Florida in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=16000US1233250&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_NP01&-ds\\_name=&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US1233250&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_NP01&-ds_name=&-redoLog=false)

Four months into the 2010-2011 school year, 58 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

Source: [http://media.naplesnews.com/media/static/Collier\\_County\\_Child\\_Wellbeing\\_Study.pdf](http://media.naplesnews.com/media/static/Collier_County_Child_Wellbeing_Study.pdf)

### Families below poverty level

- 34.6% (nationally 9.2%)



### Individuals below the poverty level

- 39.8% (nationally 12.4%)

### Median Household Income in Immokalee

- \$24,325 (nationally \$41,994)

### Median Family Income in Immokalee

- \$22,628 (nationally \$50,046)

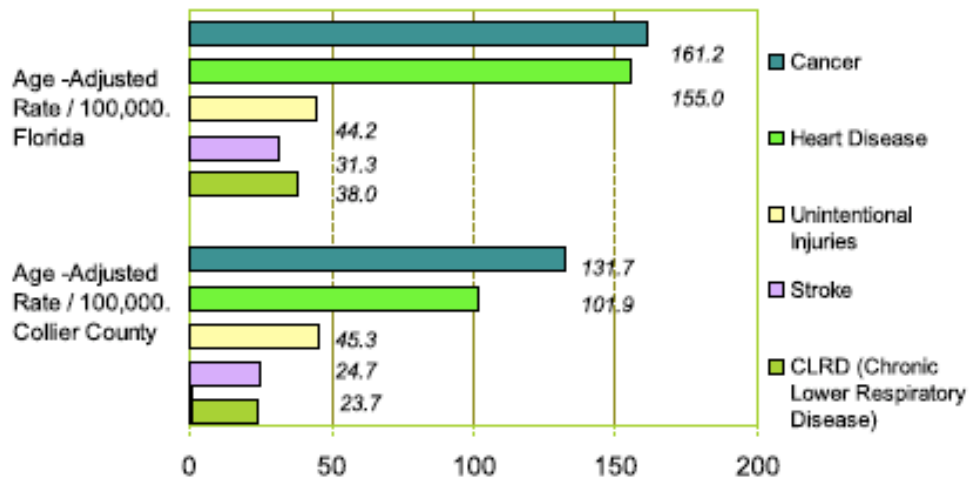
### Per Capita Income in Immokalee

- \$8,576 (nationally \$21,587)

Source: <http://www.americantowns.com/fl/immokalee-information#data>

## Health

**Mortality and Top 5 Leading Causes of Death  
Collier County and Florida, 2008**



Source: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/chdcollier/pdf/ANNUALREPORT.pdf>

**Actual Lifestyle Causes of Death, Collier County, 2008**

Actual Cause	Number	Percentage
Tobacco	490	18.1
Poor Diet and Physical Inactivity	450	16.6
Alcohol Consumption	95	3.5
Microbial Agents	84	3.1
Toxic Agents	63	2.3
Motor Vehicle Crashes	49	1.8
Firearms	33	1.2
Sexual Behaviors	22	0.8
Illicit Drug Use	19	0.7
Total	1305	48.3

Note: The listed 9 Actual Causes of Death Accounted for almost 50 percent of all Deaths in Collier County in 2008

These actual causes of death for Collier County have been extrapolated from the article, *Actual Causes of Death in the United States, JAMA, Nov. 10, 1993, Vol. 270, No.18*. While the leading causes of death indicate the pathophysiological condition identified at the time of death, the Actual Lifestyle Causes of Death generally reflect the root cause.

Source: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/chdcollier/pdf/ANNUALREPORT.pdf>

## ACCESS TO CARE

### Collier County, FL

In addition to use of services, access to care may be characterized by medical care coverage and service availability.

Uninsured individuals (age under 65) <sup>1</sup>	81,151
Medicare beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	
Elderly (Age 65+)	57,489
Disabled	3,924
Medicaid beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	35,045
Primary care physicians per 100,000 pop <sup>2</sup>	71.7
Dentists per 100,000 pop <sup>2</sup>	61.2
Community/Migrant Health Centers <sup>3</sup>	Yes
Health Professional Shortage Area <sup>3</sup>	No

nda No data available.

<sup>1</sup> The Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Program, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> HRSA. Area Resource File, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> HRSA. Geospatial Data Warehouse, 2009.

Source: [http://www.communityhealth.hhs.gov/ReportPdf.aspx?GeogCD=12021&PeerStrat=16&state=Florida&county=Collier@\\_PDF](http://www.communityhealth.hhs.gov/ReportPdf.aspx?GeogCD=12021&PeerStrat=16&state=Florida&county=Collier@_PDF)

## Cultural Resources

Coalition of Immokalee Workers  
United Arts Council Collier County  
Immokalee Public Library  
Florida Gulf Coast University  
FGCU Art Program  
von Leibig Art Center  
Coalition of Florida Farmworker Organization  
Naples Philharmonic Orchestra  
Edison State College  
Immokalee Foundation  
Golisano Children's Museum  
Community Foundation of Collier County

Dance with no Limits  
Outside the Box Studio  
Hodges University  
TheatreZone  
  
Naples Royal Conservatory of Music  
Norris Community Center of Naples  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  
Naples Music Club (Glissandos)  
  
Art in Lee

Process Statement: This information was compiled through online research and community networking by the Center for Arts in Healthcare, Research and Education.



## Jackson County Needs Assessment

Jackson County is located in northwest Florida, bordering Alabama and Georgia. It includes 11 incorporated and three unincorporated municipalities and is predominantly rural. The county is one of Florida's Rural Areas of Critical Economic Concern (RACEC), indicating the need for development and economic growth. Primary industries are transportation, trade, and utilities, with government and service industries employing the largest percent of the population(). Agriculture, natural resources and mining are also major industries, and Jackson is the state's leading producer of soybeans and peanuts (). In accordance with a strongly agrarian culture, there is a seasonal farmer's market in Marianna, the county seat. However, the benefits of access to the market are reserved for residents of Marianna or those with transportation to the market, conceivably excluding low income, rural residents. According to MATCH (Mobilizing Action Towards Community Health), a collaborative project between the University of Wisconsin and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the county is ranked 51 out of 67 Florida counties for overall health (Footnote? this considers health outcomes and health factors, including health behaviors, clinical care and environment) (). Lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, and access to care (as a result of economic, geographic or cultural barriers) are some of the major risk behaviors that contribute to the county's overall poor health (). The Jackson County Health Department has three main programs aimed at addressing community health issues; the Healthy Communities, Healthy People program focuses on adult nutrition and physical activity, Closing the Gap concentrates on reducing health disparities in cardiovascular health in Jackson's racial and ethnic minority communities, and Healthy Start engages child and maternal health issues.

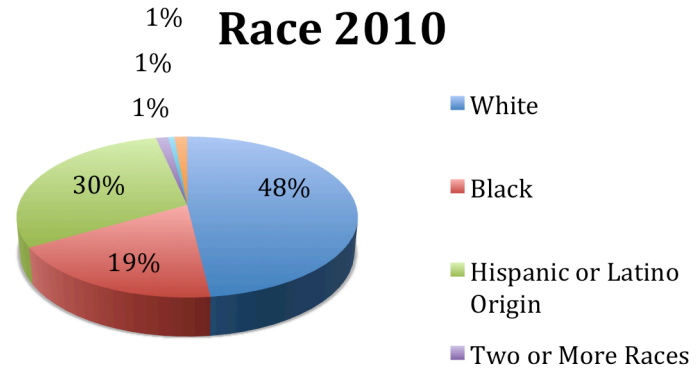
Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/jackson.aspx>

## Total Population, 2010: 49,746

Female Persons, Percent 2009: 45.9%

Persons Under 18 Years Old, Percent 2009:  
20.2%

Persons 65 Years Old and Up, Percent 2009:  
15.7%



Source: <http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQuery/Population/PopulationRpt.aspx>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County

## Socioeconomics

### Rural population

- Approximately 23% of **children live in poverty** compared to a national benchmark of 11%
- 23% of the population have **inadequate social support**, compared to a national benchmark of 14%

Percent in Poverty, 2009: 22%  
Florida Percent in Poverty, 2009: 15%

Under Age 18 in Poverty: 26.4%  
Florida Under Age 18 in Poverty: 21.5%

Average Annual Wage, 2010: \$31,065  
Florida Average Annual Wage: \$41,570

Total Households, 2010: 16,620

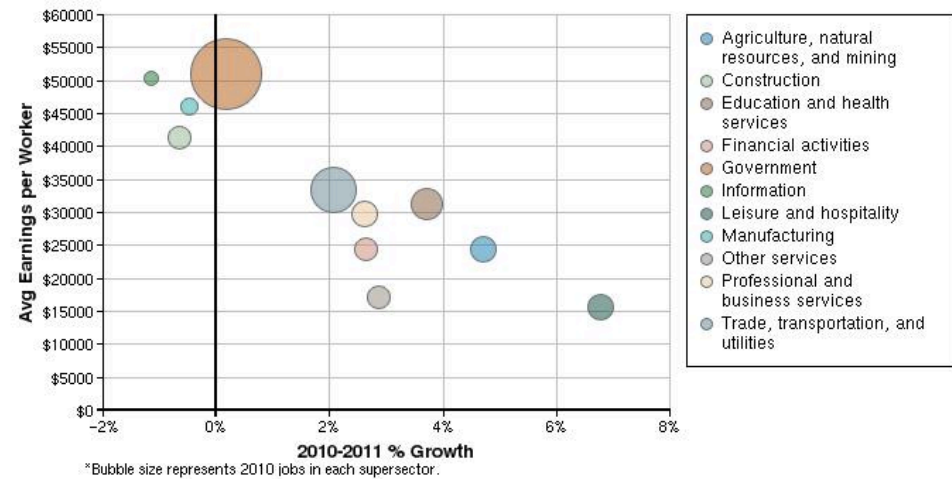
Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com>

Source: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/florida/jackson>

Workforce Education Attainment (25 - 64 Years of Age)	Percent In 2009
Grade K - 8 <sup>1</sup>	19.33 %
Grade 9 - 12 <sup>1</sup>	18.88 %
High School Graduate <sup>1</sup>	30.91 %
Some College, No Degree <sup>1</sup>	15.00 %
Associates Degree <sup>1</sup>	4.87 %
Bachelor's Degree <sup>1</sup>	6.59 %
Graduate Degree <sup>1</sup>	4.42 %
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> - Demographics Now (December 2009)

### 2010-2011 Industry Size and Growth



Source: <http://www.floridasgreatnorthwest.com/regional-overview/county-information/jackson.aspx>