

THE COUNTY LOCATIONS OF FRAIL, LOW-INCOME
OLDER PERSONS IN NEED OF AFFORDABLE ASSISTED
LIVING IN FLORIDA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF STUDY

Florida's population of age 65 and over persons in the year 2000 numbered over 2,807,597, an increase of 438,256 persons or 19% over the decade. Along with increasing in size, this elderly population also became top heavy with very old persons in their 70s and 80s. These persons are especially at risk of having chronic health problems, physical impairments, and Alzheimer's Disease and thus are likely to have difficulty living independently without ongoing personal assistance. A large percentage of the state's elderly population is able to rely on family members to assist with caregiving or have sufficiently high incomes to pay for their own self-care. Other groups of elderly persons with lower incomes are now being served by an expanded home and community based network of supportive services or if they are not too impaired may find shelter in the state's limited number of small family care homes (Adult Family Care Home program) or in its small number of federally-subsidized rental facilities that make supportive services available.

Most experts, however, believe that these current resources are inadequately addressing the needs of this state's frail elderly population who are considered to be "low-income"; that is, those with incomes that would make them eligible to occupy the state's affordable facilities.¹ One such important shelter and care option that could accommodate more frail older persons is the assisted living facility (ALF). These facilities provide shelter, meals, personal care services, and some nursing services to elderly and disabled persons who are unable to live independently in their own homes. Assisted living facilities are licensed by Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration. ALFs are intended to be an alternative to more restrictive, institutional or nursing home settings for individuals who need housing and supportive services, but who do not need 24-hour nursing supervision. ALFs are regulated in a manner to encourage dignity, individuality, and choice for residents, while providing reasonable assurance for their safety and welfare. While most occupants of assisted living units have higher incomes and pay privately, an increasing share of ALF units are being made affordable through a combination of several state and federal programs.

Occupancy of ALF units by low-income elderly persons in Florida has grown considerably over the past decade, as Table 1 demonstrates. Nevertheless, most facilities are still out of financial reach of Florida's low-income and frail elderly population. This gap between demand and supply will only worsen with the future expected growth of the elderly population. Looking forward to the year 2002, over 29% of Florida's population over the age 65 will have low incomes, and over a quarter of this group will have some type of physical limitation that will make it difficult for them to take care of their personal needs or to go outside their homes alone. These persons will be at greater risk of needing affordable shelter, housing with supportive services, specialized transportation, home and community-based services, and skilled nursing care. A significant percentage of Florida's very young old (age 55 to 64) population are also likely to have comparable unmet needs. By 2002, it is expected that over 16% of Florida's very young old population will have low incomes and over 17% of this group of poor will have some type of physical limitation making independent living difficult.

¹ For the purposes of this report, an older person is considered "low-income" if his/her annual income is \$13,320 or less. This income level is the current eligibility threshold for occupancy in the state's affordable assisted living facilities. Note that this income level is considerably lower than that found in the HUD definition of a low-income household, which includes households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income.

Table 1. County Growth Rates of Assisted Living Facility (ALF) Units Occupied by Low Income, Age 65 and Over Persons, Florida, 1991-2000

County	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 1991	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Absolute Growth 1991-2000	Percent Growth 1991-2000
Dade	866	4,355	3,489	402.8
Pinellas	239	923	683	285.6
Hillsborough	388	1,005	617	159.2
Duval	234	722	488	208.3
Palm Beach	64	513	449	704.7
Broward	696	1,089	393	56.5
Pasco	27	227	200	741.7
Putnam	7	193	186	2,755.6
Orange	160	333	173	108.5
Escambia	65	217	152	236.0
Polk	29	171	143	500.0
Sarasota	5	135	130	2,600.0
Bay	16	131	115	728.6
Manatee	11	116	105	1,000.0
Columbia	5	98	92	1,757.1
Hardee	1	86	85	8,525.0
Brevard	1	73	72	7,175.0
Jackson	11	80	70	664.3
Volusia	191	260	69	36.1
Marion	35	103	68	197.8
Nassau	1	62	61	6,050.0
Seminole	17	74	58	350.0
Osceola	43	98	56	129.8
St. Lucie	12	65	53	437.5
Jefferson	27	77	50	186.1
Liberty	20	68	48	246.2
Lake	11	54	44	414.3
Levy	45	89	44	96.7
Okaloosa	53	90	38	71.4
Gadsden	18	55	37	204.2
Washington	54	87	33	61.1
Citrus	12	44	32	268.8
Hernando	135	164	29	21.5
Bradford	1	29	28	2,750.0
Leon	1	28	27	2,675.0
Calhoun	2	28	26	1,750.0
Santa Rosa	1	27	26	2,600.0
DeSoto	1	27	26	2,600.0
Charlotte	5	30	26	566.7
Highlands	53	76	23	42.9
Walton	1	23	22	2,225.0
Suwannee	1	23	22	2,225.0
Dixie	1	19	18	1,775.0
Clay	6	20	14	237.5
Alachua	2	15	14	900.0
Hamilton	12	17	5	43.8
Lee	29	32	4	13.2
Flagler	1	4	3	275.0
St. Johns	1	2	1	125.0
Baker	1	1	0	33.3
Franklin	1	1	0	0.0
Gulf	1	1	0	0.0
Wakulla	18	18	0	0.0
Gilchrist	1	1	0	0.0
Madison	1	1	0	0.0
Taylor	1	1	0	0.0
Union	1	1	0	0.0
Collier	1	1	0	0.0
Monroe	12	12	0	0.0
Glades	1	1	0	0.0
Hendry	1	1	0	0.0
Martin	1	1	0	0.0
Okeechobee	1	1	0	0.0
Sumter	1	1	0	0.0
Lafayette	9	1	- 8	- 88.9
Holmes	23	14	- 8	- 36.7
Indian River	27	9	- 18	- 66.7
TOTAL	3,711	12,320	8,609	232.0

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Certain counties in Florida are especially likely to be disadvantaged because of their larger numbers and concentrations of vulnerable old resulting in a substantial gap between the need and availability of affordable assisted living facilities. The purpose of this report is to identify those county locations of low-income and frail older persons where the risk of needing affordable assisted living units is likely to be greater than others.

METHODOLOGY

Relying primarily on population and household projections over the period 1990 to 2002 in Florida, this report defines four major indicators to assess the unmet need for affordable assisted living. Each offers its own unique perspective on which groups of Florida's counties are likely to be occupied by the vulnerable older population with the greatest need for affordable assisted living accommodations. Vulnerable older persons are defined by two measures: (1) persons with sufficiently low incomes to qualify for existing affordable assisted living programs; and, (2) persons who have difficulty taking care of themselves or going outside their homes alone. The four indicators and the rationale for their construction include the following:

Indicator of Need #1: The County Locations of the Largest Number of Vulnerable Older Persons.—The most basic and understandable measure of potential unmet need for affordable assisted living accommodations is the *number* of vulnerable older persons found in each of the counties who are now *not* occupying affordable assisted living accommodations or Medicaid-reimbursed nursing home beds.

Indicator of Need #2: The Differential Growth in the Number and Percentage of Vulnerable Older Persons in Florida's Counties Between 1990 and 2002 and Between 2002 and 2007.—Counties occupied by both small and large vulnerable older populations will be experiencing different trajectories of population change. Some counties more than others will experience more rapid growth of their vulnerable older populations. In these faster growing counties it is more difficult for state or local governments to provide enough new affordable assisted living units to keep pace. Here there is a greater risk of failing to adequately meet the needs of the vulnerable old. Two measures of this indicator are provided: the numerical and percentage growth of a county's vulnerable older populations. It is important to make this distinction because more highly populated counties that experience small percentage growth rates of their vulnerable old may still be experiencing large numerical increases of this group. By the same token, small counties experiencing a high rate of percentage growth of their vulnerable old may produce relatively small new additions to this group.

Indicator of Need #3: The Extent to which Older Populations in Florida's Counties are Dominated by Vulnerable Persons.—Some counties more than others will be occupied by older populations that are top-heavy with vulnerable members with lower incomes and physical frailties. To measure this dependency relationship, the size of the vulnerable older population in each county is expressed as a ratio of the size of its higher income elderly population with no limitations. It is assumed that a county's wealthy and healthy older population will make few or no demands on a county's subsidized affordable housing programs. Using a statistical measure known as the location quotient, each county's dependency ratio is compared with the comparable ratio computed for the state of Florida, overall. Counties with higher location quotients are interpreted as having a relatively larger share of vulnerable older persons than others.

Indicator of Need #4: The Extent to which the Availability of Affordable Assisted Living Facility Units in Florida's Counties is Consistent with the Relative Size of its Vulnerable Elderly

Population.—This indicator offers the most direct measure of whether the current supply of affordable assisted living units found in county locations is consistent with the relative size of its vulnerable elderly population. Specifically, the ratio of vulnerable elderly persons to the number of affordable assisted living units in each county is compared with the same ratio computed for the state overall. If, for example, in the state of Florida there are 17 vulnerable elderly persons for each affordable assisted living unit, then it would be expected that this same ratio should be found in every county. When that happens, a county is considered to have its proportionate share of vulnerable elderly, or alternatively, its proportionate share of affordable assisted living units. When a county has a higher ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively large share of the state’s vulnerable elderly, or alternatively, a relatively small share of the state’s affordable assisted living units. On the other hand, if a county has a lower ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively small share of the state’s vulnerable elderly, or alternatively, a relatively large share of the state’s affordable assisted living units. For this indicator, higher location quotients identify counties with a relatively small share of the state’s affordable assisted living facilities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

While all four indicators offer useful insights into where the greatest unmet need for affordable assisted living facilities exists, two indicators emerge as the most important. The gap between demand and supply is likely to be the largest in counties having the largest number of low-income and frail older persons now not occupying nursing homes and assisted living facilities and in those counties that have experienced the greatest numerical growth in this vulnerable group. Table 2, for example, shows that just over 67 percent of Florida’s vulnerable older population is found in just 13 of its counties: Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Duval, Polk, Orange, Volusia, Pasco, Marion, Brevard, and Lee. Table 3 shows that though their ranks shift to some degree, with two exceptions, the same 13 counties have experienced the greatest numerical growth of their vulnerable older populations between 1990 and 2002. The exceptions: Lake County, though ranked 15th in the size of its vulnerable older population in 2002, ranks in the top 13 counties experiencing the largest numerical growth of its vulnerable old; and Pinellas County, though having the fourth largest sized population of vulnerable old in 2002, experienced such a small percentage growth of its vulnerable old between 1990 and 2002, that its numerical growth was relatively small, ranking it significantly below the top 13 counties.

Although the size and numerical growth of the vulnerable older population are powerful indicators of unmet need, other indicators also offer a basis for assessment. Table 4 shows that some counties (with larger location quotients) have a relatively small share of the state’s affordable assisted living units than others, while other counties clearly have a relatively large share. The former counties include Collier, Martin, Sumter, St. Johns, Gulf, Okeechobee, Taylor, Madison, Franklin, Indian River, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hendry, Union, and Baker where affordable assisted living facilities are largely absent. These are generally smaller-sized counties that based on their numbers of low-income and frail older persons would rank relatively low on the other indicators of need. The analysis also revealed (based on the Dissimilarity Index) that about 31% of the current supply of affordable assisted living units would have to be re-allocated to other counties, if all counties were to have their proportionate state share of this shelter and care alternative.

Table 2. Counties in Florida Ranked by the Size of their Vulnerable Age 65 and Over Populations

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	29,535	13.5	13.5
Broward	2	20,666	9.5	23.0
Palm Beach	3	15,028	6.9	29.9
Pinellas	4	13,850	6.3	36.2
Hillsborough	5	12,340	5.7	41.9
Duval	6	9,786	4.5	46.4
Polk	7	7,970	3.7	50.0
Orange	8	7,602	3.5	53.5
Volusia	9	6,887	3.2	56.6
Pasco	10	6,672	3.1	59.7
Marion	11	5,684	2.6	62.3
Brevard	12	5,280	2.4	64.7
Lee	13	5,240	2.4	67.1
Sarasota	14	4,499	2.1	69.2
Lake	15	4,307	2.0	71.2
Manatee	16	4,004	1.8	73.0
Escambia	17	3,856	1.8	74.8
Citrus	18	3,169	1.5	76.2
St. Lucie	19	2,982	1.4	77.6
Bay	20	2,957	1.4	78.9
Hernando	21	2,900	1.3	80.3
Indian River	22	2,597	1.2	81.5
Highlands	23	2,361	1.1	82.5
Seminole	24	2,274	1.0	83.6
Collier	25	2,248	1.0	84.6
Alachua	26	2,188	1.0	85.6
Martin	27	2,135	1.0	86.6
Leon	28	2,083	1.0	87.5
Okaloosa	29	2,067	0.9	88.5
Charlotte	30	1,872	0.9	89.3
St. Johns	31	1,603	0.7	90.1
Osceola	32	1,530	0.7	90.8
Clay	33	1,277	0.6	91.4
Jackson	34	1,189	0.5	91.9
Columbia	35	1,179	0.5	92.4
Santa Rosa	36	1,165	0.5	93.0
Putnam	37	1,131	0.5	93.5
Flagler	38	1,053	0.5	94.0
Gadsden	39	1,039	0.5	94.5
Suwannee	40	1,016	0.5	94.9
Sumter	41	977	0.4	95.4
Walton	42	973	0.4	95.8
Nassau	43	682	0.3	96.1
Levy	44	662	0.3	96.4
Washington	45	589	0.3	96.7
Monroe	46	527	0.2	96.9
Bradford	47	512	0.2	97.2
Okeechobee	48	488	0.2	97.4
Taylor	49	481	0.2	97.6
Holmes	50	454	0.2	97.8
Dixie	51	437	0.2	98.0
DeSoto	52	414	0.2	98.2
Franklin	53	407	0.2	98.4
Madison	54	394	0.2	98.6
Gulf	55	363	0.2	98.8
Calhoun	56	356	0.2	98.9
Hardee	57	269	0.1	99.0
Wakulla	58	265	0.1	99.2
Hamilton	59	263	0.1	99.3
Gilchrist	60	255	0.1	99.4
Hendry	61	237	0.1	99.5
Jefferson	62	218	0.1	99.6
Union	63	212	0.1	99.7
Baker	64	191	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	65	152	0.1	99.9
Liberty	66	152	0.1	99.9
Glades	67	149	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		218,302	100.0	

Table 3. Counties in Florida Ranked by Size of Numerical Growth, 1990-2002

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Palm Beach	11,340	15,028	3,689	32.5
Hillsborough	8,810	12,340	3,530	40.1
Dade	26,439	29,535	3,096	11.7
Broward	17,691	20,666	2,975	16.8
Polk	5,330	7,970	2,640	49.5
Marion	3,128	5,684	2,556	81.7
Orange	5,158	7,602	2,444	47.4
Duval	7,491	9,786	2,294	30.6
Brevard	3,327	5,280	1,954	58.7
Lake	2,699	4,307	1,608	59.6
Pasco	5,092	6,672	1,580	31.0
Lee	3,703	5,240	1,537	41.5
Volusia	5,355	6,887	1,532	28.6
Hernando	1,664	2,900	1,236	74.3
Escambia	2,671	3,856	1,185	44.4
Citrus	2,019	3,169	1,151	57.0
St. Lucie	1,839	2,982	1,143	62.2
Sarasota	3,405	4,499	1,094	32.1
Collier	1,194	2,248	1,054	88.3
Bay	1,992	2,957	965	48.5
Highlands	1,460	2,361	900	61.7
Indian River	1,700	2,597	896	52.7
Manatee	3,131	4,004	873	27.9
Okaloosa	1,201	2,067	865	72.0
Pinellas	13,094	13,850	756	5.8
Seminole	1,566	2,274	708	45.2
St. Johns	913	1,603	689	75.5
Flagler	407	1,053	645	158.5
Martin	1,496	2,135	639	42.7
Osceola	926	1,530	605	65.3
Clay	701	1,277	576	82.2
Charlotte	1,325	1,872	548	41.4
Santa Rosa	621	1,165	545	87.7
Leon	1,561	2,083	523	33.5
Walton	471	973	502	106.7
Sumter	498	977	480	96.4
Alachua	1,719	2,188	469	27.3
Columbia	765	1,179	414	54.1
Suwannee	649	1,016	367	56.5
Putnam	799	1,131	332	41.6
Levy	348	662	314	90.2
Nassau	433	682	250	57.8
Gadsden	803	1,039	236	29.5
Dixie	226	437	211	93.7
Okeechobee	290	488	198	68.1
Jackson	1,013	1,189	176	17.4
Washington	417	589	172	41.3
Franklin	255	407	152	59.7
Bradford	371	512	141	38.0
Taylor	348	481	133	38.3
DeSoto	295	414	118	40.1
Wakulla	158	265	108	68.3
Calhoun	251	356	105	41.8
Holmes	355	454	99	28.0
Union	114	212	97	85.4
Monroe	433	527	94	21.7
Gilchrist	165	255	90	54.8
Gulf	279	363	85	30.4
Hamilton	188	263	75	39.8
Hardee	195	269	74	37.8
Hendry	176	237	61	34.4
Lafayette	92	152	60	64.9
Baker	132	191	59	44.2
Glades	93	149	56	60.7
Madison	340	394	54	15.9
Jefferson	165	218	53	32.3
Liberty	103	152	49	47.4
TOTAL	163,385	218,302	54,917	33.6

Table 4. Counties Grouped by their Share of Vulnerable Older Population Relative to their Share of Affordable Assisted Living Facility Units

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients
Collier	2,083	1	122.14
Martin	2,045	1	119.87
Sumter	898	1	70.20
St. Johns	1,493	2	38.89
Gulf	351	1	27.47
Okeechobee	462	1	27.10
Taylor	462	1	27.08
Madison	386	1	22.64
Franklin	379	1	22.21
Indian River	2,481	9	16.16
Flagler	945	4	14.78
Gilchrist	240	1	14.09
Hendry	227	1	13.33
Union	195	1	11.46
Baker	180	1	10.55
Lee	5,017	32	9.12
Lafayette	142	1	8.35
Glades	142	1	8.32
Alachua	2,122	15	8.29
Lake	4,066	54	4.41
Leon	2,001	28	4.23
Brevard	5,027	73	4.05
Citrus	3,005	44	3.98
Charlotte	1,794	30	3.51
Clay	1,169	20	3.38
Marion	5,320	103	3.04
Polk	7,618	171	2.61
St. Lucie	2,825	65	2.57
Monroe	518	12	2.53
Suwannee	955	23	2.41
Santa Rosa	1,059	27	2.30
Walton	885	23	2.23
Manatee	3,885	116	1.97
Sarasota	4,358	135	1.89
Holmes	441	14	1.81
Highlands	2,246	76	1.74
Seminole	2,144	74	1.69
Pasco	6,498	227	1.68
Palm Beach	14,509	513	1.66
Volusia	6,673	260	1.50
Okaloosa	1,945	90	1.27
Dixie	405	19	1.27
Orange	7,174	333	1.26
Bay	2,807	131	1.26
Broward	20,280	1,089	1.09
Gadsden	984	55	1.05
Bradford	495	29	1.02
Escambia	3,710	217	1.00
Hernando	2,733	164	0.98
Pinellas	13,786	923	0.88
DeSoto	396	27	0.86
Jackson	1,164	80	0.85
Osceola	1,422	98	0.85
Hamilton	248	17	0.84
Wakulla	246	18	0.80
Duval	9,484	722	0.77
Calhoun	339	28	0.72
Hillsborough	11,819	1,005	0.69
Columbia	1,115	98	0.67
Nassau	637	62	0.61
Levy	617	89	0.41
Dade	28,833	4,355	0.39
Washington	567	87	0.38
Putnam	1,089	193	0.33
Hardee	262	86	0.18
Jefferson	209	77	0.16
Liberty	143	68	0.12
TOTAL	210,157	12,320	

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

CONCLUSIONS

The greatest unmet need for affordable assisted living facilities is mostly found in a relatively few of Florida counties that are occupied by the largest number of low-income frail older persons and that have experienced the largest numerical growth of this vulnerable group over the past decade. While the analysis also confirms that the largest number of affordable assisted living units are already found in these counties, they still contain the largest number of vulnerable older persons who are at risk of needing this option. At the same time, one must be cautious about relying totally on these two indicators alone. Another distinctive set of counties, mostly smaller, can also be identified as having a strong unmet need. These are counties where the ratio of vulnerable old to affordable assisted living units is substantially higher than found in the state overall. While the numbers of vulnerable older people in these counties tend to be small, this group is often living in counties where affordable assisted living facilities are largely absent.

The limitations of this report should also be recognized. Many factors other than the income levels and the level of frailty of older persons will influence whether they will be at risk of needing affordable assisted living facilities. Older persons who live alone, for example, are more at risk of needing supportive housing options than married couples. Some groups of older people more than others can rely on their family network to serve as caregivers. Racial and ethnic membership is also likely to influence the demand for this shelter and care alternative. The study also did not differentiate older people who are currently users of home and community based services or who occupy government-subsidized rental facilities and adult family care homes where some supportive services may be available. Assessing the role of these risk factors will require a more sophisticated analysis that recognizes their less than straightforward effects. As one example, it cannot be simply assumed that older people who currently rely on home and community-based services are at less risk of needing affordable assisted living facilities because they are already having their needs met. In fact, just the opposite may be the case. It is often the most frail older persons who initially avail themselves of home-based services, only to find that their demands for assistance soon require a more supportive housing alternative.

The methodological limitations of this study should also be recognized. When this analysis was undertaken, the U.S. Census Bureau had not yet released its year 2000 data appropriate for this study. Thus, it was necessary to rely on 1990 Census data and make the appropriate projections to judge the unmet needs of the current and future populations of low-income and frail older persons.

Notwithstanding these limitations, this study offers cogent reasons for increasing the number of assisted living facilities that can be accessed by this state's low-income and frail population. The current unmet need for this option will only become magnified as the size of this vulnerable population inevitably grows larger over the next two decades.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Report

Housing and human service professionals who must regularly deal with the shelter and care problems of frail older persons in this state were not surprised by the latest findings from the 2000 U.S. Census. The results confirmed why their jobs have become increasingly difficult. They showed not only that the state's population was growing older, but more importantly, that the growth of the age 65 and over population was mostly accounted for by the disproportionately large increase of persons in their 70s and 80s. The 58% growth rate of very old, persons age 85 and over, was especially striking (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. Growth of Older Population in Florida, 1990-2000

Age Group	1990	2000	Percent Growth
55-64	1,267,590	1,559,013	23.0
65-74	1,369,562	1,452,176	6.0
75-84	789,669	1,024,134	29.7
85+	210,110	331,287	57.7
65+	2,369,341	2,807,597	18.5
75+	999,779	1,355,421	35.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

These demographics are significant because persons at these higher chronological ages are at greater risk of having chronic health problems, physical impairments, and Alzheimer's Disease and thus are likely to have difficulty living independently without ongoing personal assistance. Those older persons who can rely on family members for caregiving assistance and who have higher incomes, are often able to cope with their needs with little help from state or federal housing programs. Other groups of low-income older persons are now being served by an expanded home and community based network of supportive services or if they are not too impaired may find shelter in the state's limited number of small family care homes (Adult Family Care program). In Florida, however, as is true for other states, a sizable proportion of older persons cannot rely on help from family members and have sufficiently low incomes that they cannot afford to pay private market prices for the services and housing they need. Moreover, they require more assistance than can be provided by home- and community-based services and care.

One important shelter and care alternative considered appropriate to accommodate more frail older persons is the assisted living facility (ALF). These facilities provide shelter, meals,

personal care services, and some nursing services to older and disabled persons who are unable to live independently in their own homes. Assisted living facilities are licensed by Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration. ALFs are intended to be an alternative to more restrictive, institutional or nursing home settings for individuals who need housing and supportive services, but who do not need 24-hour nursing supervision. ALFs are regulated in a manner to encourage dignity, individuality, and choice for residents, while providing reasonable assurance for their safety and welfare. While most occupants of assisted living units have higher incomes and pay privately, an increasing share of ALF units are being made affordable through a combination of several state and federal programs.

Most experts and professionals believe that Florida's current supply of affordable assisted living facilities now falls short of meeting the large and increasing demands of its older population. Less well understood is the extent to which this gap between need and availability is more prevalent in certain areas of Florida than others. The purpose of this report is to identify the county locations of low-income and frail older persons where the risk of needing programs offering affordable housing and care is likely to be greater. This task is accomplished by constructing a set of "unmet need" indicators that allow an assessment of how counties differ with respect to the size, growth, and characteristics of their vulnerable older populations relative to the availability of affordable assisted living units (ALFs).

METHODS

METHODS

Data Source

U.S. Census data sources were primarily relied on to make projections of the size, concentrations, income, and frailty levels of the older population living in Florida's counties. These sources influence significantly how this report measures the concepts of low-income, frailty, and chronological age. Estimates of the number of available affordable assisted living units/beds in Florida's counties were obtained from the state Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Consistent with the specific needs of Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the analysis is mainly conducted for the year 2002, based on county projections of the 1990 low income and frail older population. Making projections from 1990 data required several simplifying assumptions. While, it would have been desirable to base future projections on the recently collected U.S. Census year 2000 data, this was not possible because needed data from its recent enumeration had yet to be released. Specific details describing the methodology used to estimate the size of low-income and frail older persons found in each of Florida's counties is described in Appendix A.

Definitions

Older Persons

This category consists of two groups. *Very young old* persons are those in the age 55 to 64 age group; *elderly* persons are those in the age 65 and over age group.

Frailty

Older persons were grouped into one of five frailty level categories based on respondent self-reports.

Mobility Limitation Only.—Refers to persons identified as having only a limitation that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone.

Self-Care Limitation Only.—Refers to persons identified as having only a limitation that lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting round inside the home.

Mobility and Self-Care Limitation.—Refers to persons identified as having both mobility and self-care limitations.

Any Limitation.—Refers to persons in any of the above three categories.

No Limitations.—Refers to persons identified as having neither a mobility nor a self-care limitation.

The most severely limited older persons and those who will have the greatest difficulty living independently will have both mobility and self-care limitations. Persons with only a self-care limitation are considered to be more limited than those with only a mobility impairment. The persons in the former group are more likely to require home-based services and hands-on assistance than those in the latter group, who may simply require some form of specialized transportation to allow them to access needed community-based resources.

Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs)

These facilities provide shelter, meals, personal care services, and some nursing services to older and disabled persons who are unable to live independently in their own homes. ALFs are intended to be an alternative to more restrictive, institutional or nursing home settings for individuals who need housing and supportive services, but who do not need 24-hour nursing supervision. ALFs are regulated in a manner to encourage dignity, individuality, and choice for residents, while providing reasonable assurance for their safety and welfare. The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) licenses and inspects ALFs. While ALFs generally cost less than nursing facilities, the cost of an ALF varies greatly depending on the location, size of the residential unit, amenities, and services provided by the facility. The majority of residents living in ALFs pay privately and most ALF units are not affordable to low-income persons.

Affordable Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs)

Three major state/federal programs provide subsidies that make ALFs affordable to low-income older persons. First, older, disabled, and blind persons living in ALFs, who are eligible to receive income benefits under the federal program, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), also are eligible to receive an additional income subsidy covering the shelter costs of the ALF. By formula, the State of Florida provides an Optional State Supplement subsidy to eligible SSI eligible persons in ALFs. Second, older persons are eligible to receive benefits under the state of Florida subsidy program, Optional Categorical Program for the Needy Aged and Disabled. This program requires that they have an income under 90% of the Federal poverty level. Third, older persons, who are also frail, are eligible to receive a Medicaid Waiver (a state-federal program) to cover the care costs of an ALF. This program requires them to have an income under 300% of the Supplemental Security Income eligibility threshold.

Medicaid Nursing Home Beds (NH)

Nursing homes are made affordable to low-income elderly persons with limited financial assets who are in medical need of nursing facility care under the state/federal Medicaid program.

Low-income Persons

Persons were considered to be “low-income” based on income eligibility thresholds linked to their ability to occupy “affordable” assisted living facilities. Four income level categories were defined to encompass the different income thresholds for older persons currently used to determine their eligibility for the state’s affordable assisted living units:

Very low-incomes.– Under \$5,352 annually

Somewhat low-incomes.– \$5,352 to \$13,320 annually

All low-incomes.– \$13,320 annually or less

Higher incomes.– Greater than \$13,320 annually

Vulnerable Older Populations

Older persons who have lower incomes and some level of frailty will be referred to as *vulnerable* older persons.

Number of Low-Income Frail Older Persons in Florida

The projected number of older persons categorized by income and frailty level in Florida overall in 2002 that is estimated by this report’s methodology is shown in Exhibit 2. The data reveal that 29.4% of the elderly population and 16.2% of very young old persons will have low incomes. It is also estimated that 32.1% of the elderly with very low incomes, 24.4% of the elderly with somewhat low incomes, and 16.2% of the elderly with higher incomes will have limitations that make it difficult for them to take care of themselves or leave their home alone. In total, 26.2% of the low-income age 65 and over population is expected to have some type of limitation.

Estimating the Number of Low-Income Frail Older Persons By County, 1990, 2002, and 2007

Current published U.S. Census or related data sources do not distinguish county-specific populations of older and frail persons by the income boundaries required by this analysis. The methodological procedures used to obtain these county population estimates are described in Appendix I.

Measuring the Magnitude of Unmet Need for Affordable and Supportive Housing By Low-Income Frail Older Persons in Florida's Counties

Four distinctive indicators are defined to estimate the magnitude of unmet need for affordable and supportive housing in Florida's counties by low-income and frail older persons. Each of these are described in turn below.

Indicator of Need #1: The County Locations of the Largest Number of Vulnerable Older Persons

The most basic and understandable measure of unmet need for affordable supportive housing is the number of vulnerable older persons found in each of the counties who are now *not* occupying affordable ALFs or Medicaid Nursing Home beds. The exhibits in Section A of this report focus on these numerical estimates. Each of the exhibits variously focus on populations that differ by their levels of income and frailty.

To identify the extent to which the members of any given vulnerable population are disproportionately concentrated in a relatively few counties, inequality quintiles are constructed. Inequality measures are typically used to describe the extent to which the wealth of a population is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few, as in x% of the wealth is concentrated in the hands of y% of the population.

In each of the exhibits presented in Section A, Florida's 67 counties are ranked from high to low based on the size of their target populations (of vulnerable older persons). The counties are then divided up into five groups (quintiles) based on their ranked positions (four groups of 13 counties each, and a fifth group of 15 counties). This allows, for example, an assessment of the percentage of the state's low-income elderly population that is found in the top fifth or 20% of the state's counties having the largest number of low-income elderly persons.

Indicator of Need #2: The Differential Growth in the Number and Percentage of Vulnerable Older Persons in Florida's Counties Between 1990 and 2002 and Between 2002 and 2007

Counties occupied by both small and large vulnerable older populations will be experiencing different trajectories of population change. Some counties will have experienced rapid growth of their vulnerable old, while other counties will have experienced little or no growth. The rapid increase in the size of new vulnerable populations will often make it difficult for state or local governments to provide enough new affordable assisted living units to keep

pace. These counties may be at greater risk of failing to adequately meet the needs of their vulnerable older populations.

It is necessary to distinguish both the numerical and percentage growth of a county's vulnerable older populations over a given period. More highly populated counties that experience small percentage growth rates of their vulnerable old may still be experiencing large numerical increases of this population. By the same token, small counties experiencing a high rate of percentage growth of their vulnerable old may still experience relatively small numbers of new persons. The exhibits in Section B describe the growth patterns of the vulnerable older populations over the periods, 1990 to 2002 and 2002 to 2007.

Indicator of Need #3: The Extent to Which Older Populations in Florida's Counties Are Dominated by Vulnerable Persons

Some counties more than others will be occupied by older populations that are top-heavy with vulnerable members. The exhibits in Section C measure this dependency relationship using three methodological strategies.

First, the size of the vulnerable older population in each county is expressed as a ratio of the size of its higher income older population with no limitations. It is assumed that a county's wealthy and healthy older population will make few or no demands on a county's subsidized affordable housing programs. A high county ratio thus implies that a county's older population is dominated by members who are likely to make greater affordable supportive housing demands. A ratio is computed for each county and may be referred to in several ways in this report. For the elderly population the ratio is:

$$\frac{\text{Lower - Income, Frail Elderly}}{\text{Higher - Income, Nonfrail Elderly}} \text{ OR } \frac{\text{Vulnerable Elderly}}{\text{Nonvulnerable Elderly}} \text{ OR } \frac{\text{Target Population}}{\text{Comparison Population}}$$

Second, as a means to judge how any given county's ratio of vulnerable to nonvulnerable older persons compares with the same computed ratio for the state as a whole, a measure known as the location quotient is computed. This measure computes the ratio of a targeted group of frail and low-income older population to a comparison group of higher income older persons with no limitations. As an example, in county X the ratio of vulnerable to nonvulnerable is 3:8 whereas in Florida overall, the comparable ratio is 1:8. The location quotient for county X would return a value of 3.00. A higher location quotient thus implies that a county's older population is much more top heavy with vulnerable members than is true for the state overall. In the terminology of our analysis, this county would be considered to have an extremely large share of the state's

vulnerable older population. At the other extreme, if county X had a ratio of 1:16 (or 0.5:8), it would return a ratio of 0.17, and the county would be considered to have a relatively small share of the state's vulnerable old. Finally, if a county had a ratio of 1:8, it would be considered to have neither a relatively large or small share of the state's vulnerable old because it has the same ratio of vulnerable to nonvulnerable old as the state. In this instance, a location quotient of 1.0 would be returned.

The location quotient values are categorized into five groups with equal intervals (with the exception of the last group having a variable upper limit): 0.0-0.49, 0.50-0.99, 1.00-1.49, 1.50-1.99, and 2.00+. By its definition here, the first two intervals designate counties with a relatively small share of the state's target population (the vulnerable old) relative to a comparison population (the healthy and wealthy old), while the other intervals designate counties with a relatively large share of a state's target population relative to a comparison population.

Third, an overall or global measure of the extent to which counties have a relatively large or small share of vulnerable elderly is computed. The *Index of Dissimilarity* measures the extent to which the vulnerable population is *overall* disproportionately found in certain counties than in others? The Index of Dissimilarity (when multiplied by a 100) offers a measure of the percentage of the target (or comparison population) that would have to change counties (from those counties where it is disproportionately found) in order for both the target and comparison populations to display identical county location distributions. The number of excessive (surplus) vulnerable persons in the county that would have to be subtracted (or added) for a county to have its proportionate share is also computed. The Index of Dissimilarity measure has been predominantly employed by sociologists and urban analysts assessing racial and ethnic segregation patterns at the neighborhood (census tract/block) level.

Indicator of Need #4: The Extent to Which the Availability of Affordable Assisted Living Facility Units in Florida's Counties is Consistent with the Relative Size of its Vulnerable Elderly Population

This indicator offers the most direct measure of whether the current supply of affordable assisted living units found in county locations is consistent with the relative size of its vulnerable elderly population. The exhibits in Section D compute location quotients for each county that compare the relative size of its vulnerable old to the relative number of its affordable assisted living units. Specifically, this allows the ratio of vulnerable older persons to the number of affordable assisted living units in each county to be compared with the same ratio computed for the state overall. The comparison is a simple one. If in the state of Florida there are 17

vulnerable older persons for each affordable assisted living unit, then it would be expected that this same ratio should be found in every county. When that happens, a county is considered to have its proportionate share of the state's vulnerable old, or alternatively, its proportionate share of the state's affordable assisted living units. When a county has a higher ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively large share of the state's vulnerable old, or alternatively, a relatively small share of the state's affordable assisted living units. On the other hand, if a county has a lower ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively small share of the state's vulnerable old, or alternatively, a relatively large share of the state's affordable assisted living units.

Target and Comparison Populations

This report will often distinguish between two different populations. The first, the “target population” refers to the population that is the major focus of the locational analysis. Some Exhibits will only consist of the county locations of the target population. In other instances, however, the locational pattern of the target population can only be fully understood when it compared to some reference population. This latter population will be referred to as the “comparison population.”

Exhibit 2. Income and Frailty Characteristics of Florida's Older Population, 2002

Target Populations	Number	Subgroup Percent Distribution	Income Distribution by Age
Age 55-64 Population			
All Low Incomes, No Limitations	218,113	83.1	13.5
All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	13,425	5.1	0.8
All Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	13,999	5.3	0.9
All Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	17,038	6.5	1.1
All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	44,463	16.9	2.8
All Low Incomes	262,576	100.0	16.2
Higher Incomes, No Limitations	1,253,802	92.6	77.6
Higher Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	23,096	1.7	1.4
Higher Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	42,306	3.1	2.6
Higher Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	34,360	2.5	2.1
Higher Incomes, Any Limitations	99,762	7.4	6.2
Higher Incomes	1,353,565	100.0	83.8
All Incomes, No Limitations	1,471,916	91.1	91.1
All Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	36,522	2.3	2.3
All Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	56,305	3.5	3.5
All Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	51,399	3.2	3.2
All Incomes, Any Limitations	144,225	8.9	8.9
All Incomes	1,616,141	100.0	100.0
Age 65 and Over Population			
Very Low Incomes, No Limitations	133,695	67.9	4.7
Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	21,555	11.0	0.8
Very Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	15,243	7.7	0.5
Very Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	26,346	13.4	0.9
Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations	63,144	32.1	2.2
Very Low Incomes	196,839	100.0	6.9
Somewhat Low Incomes, No Limitations	481,710	75.6	17.0
Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	56,014	8.8	2.0
Somewhat Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	40,166	6.3	1.4
Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	58,979	9.3	2.1
Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations	155,159	24.4	5.5
Somewhat Low Incomes	636,868	100.0	22.4
Higher Incomes, No Limitations	1,680,728	83.9	59.2
Higher Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	111,970	5.6	3.9
Higher Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	83,042	4.1	2.9
Higher Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	127,566	6.4	4.5
Higher Incomes, Any Limitations	322,579	16.1	11.4
Higher Incomes	2,003,307	100.0	70.6
All Incomes, No Limitations	2,296,133	80.9	80.9
All Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	189,539	6.7	6.7
All Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	138,451	4.9	4.9
All Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	212,891	7.5	7.5
All Incomes, Any Limitations	540,881	19.1	19.1
All Incomes	2,837,014	100.0	100.0
All Low Incomes, No Limitations	615,405	73.8	21.7
All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	77,569	9.3	2.7
All Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only	55,409	6.6	2.0
All Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only	85,324	10.2	3.0
All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	218,302	26.2	7.7
All Low Incomes	833,707	100.0	29.4

SECTION A

**INDICATOR OF NEED #1: THE COUNTY
LOCATIONS OF THE LARGEST NUMBER
OF VULNERABLE OLDER PERSONS IN 2002**

SECTION A

INDICATOR OF NEED #1: THE COUNTY LOCATIONS OF THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VULNERABLE OLDER PERSONS IN 2002

The numerical size of a targeted vulnerable population is the simplest and most basic indicator by which to gauge the demand for any shelter or service alternative. Typically, counties with overall large populations (all age groups) tend also to have the largest number of vulnerable older persons. This section presents several tabulations of counties that are ranked according to the numerical size of their vulnerable populations. The first set of exhibits (A-1 to A-13) focus on elderly persons; the second set of exhibits (A-14 to A-18) focus on very young old persons.

The County Locations of the Low-Income and Frail Elderly Population

Exhibit A-1 first offers an overview of the county locations of the total (all income levels) projected elderly population in the year 2002. This county location distribution like all others to be summarized in this report confirms that a relatively few counties in the state are the homes of most older persons. Over 68% of the elderly population is found in just 13 counties; over 89% of the elderly population is found in just 26 counties (the top two quintiles). Over 20% of the elderly population is found in Dade and Broward counties alone. Conversely, just under 11% of the elderly population, about 307,000 persons, are spread over 41 counties.

Exhibit A-2 shows the county locations of all low-income elderly persons. Dade and Broward counties are the homes of almost 22% of this group and together with Pinellas, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pasco, Polk, and Duval, account for the locations of over 50% of the low-income elderly population in Florida. Exhibit A-3 focuses on the low-income elderly population without any mobility or self-care limitations. It reveals an almost identical pattern as Exhibit A-2 because the preponderance of low-income elders (74%) do not have any limitations (Exhibit 2). Consequently, subsequent analyses in this report will not specifically separate out the group of low-income older persons without limitations.

Exhibit A-4 shows the county locations of low-income elderly persons who reported having any (self-care or mobility) physical limitations. Most low-income frail persons are found again in a very few counties with over 67% found in the thirteen counties of Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Duval, Polk, Orange, Volusia, Pasco, Marion, Brevard, and Lee. Another 19% of this group is found in a second quintile group (of thirteen) counties. In

contrast, about 15% of the low-income elderly population with some limitations are spread over 41 counties.

The importance of overall county population size for understanding where most low-income frail elderly persons live is again demonstrated when considering the locations of the most frail group of low-income elders, those with both mobility and self-care limitations. While the numbers are predictably smaller, there is still the familiar skewed location distribution and virtually the same counties are ranked as the highest (Exhibit A-5).

Exhibits A-6 through A-13 present comparable county location tabulations for the two subcategories of low-income elderly persons, those with “somewhat” and “very low-incomes.” The patterns are very similar to those above. Nonetheless, four observations are useful. First, elderly persons with very low-incomes and with some type of limitations are spread over more counties than frail elderly persons with somewhat low-incomes. This mostly reflects the higher incidence of poverty in smaller and rural counties (a pattern that will be later distinguished). Second, Dade County deviates from this pattern, because it is occupied by a higher percentage of very low-income elders having limitations than is the case for somewhat low-income frail elders. Third, for both the very low and somewhat low-income elderly persons having limitations, the top quintile of counties (the first 13) are with few exceptions very similar. The ranks of selected counties shift only in minor ways and Escambia’s larger population of very low-income frail elderly persons moves it into the top quintile, while Pasco moves into the second quintile. Fourth, a relatively high 70.4% of the most vulnerable elderly persons, those with very low-incomes and with both mobility and self-care limitations tend to be found in the top quintile of counties with almost one of out of every five of these persons (17.8%) found in Dade County alone.

It is important to emphasize that the vulnerable low-income elderly persons identified above as being in each of Florida’s counties are living outside of assisted living facilities or nursing homes. While they will be variously enjoying assistance from family caregivers, adult family care homes, or from community-based human service programs, they nonetheless are at risk of needing the specialized accommodations of assisted living facilities. It is also clear that irrespective of what measure of income or frailty is applied, that most of these vulnerable elderly persons are found in a relatively few counties. The overall largest counties such as Dade or Broward by themselves contain from 20% to 26% of the state’s vulnerable elders. If size is the most important indicator, than the greatest need is found in Florida’s largest counties.

Conversely, much smaller numbers of vulnerable elderly persons are found in the majority of Florida's counties.

The County Locations of the Low-Income and Frail Very Young Old Population

Exhibits A-14 to A-18 summarize the county location patterns of the low-income and very young old frail population in Florida. Methodological concerns (see Appendix I) prevented distinctions between this age group's very low-income and somewhat low-income groups.

Most of the generalizations made about the county locations of the low-income frail elderly population also apply to the low-income very young old population. There are two notable differences. First, the overall numbers of very young old persons with limitations are substantially smaller reflecting both the overall smaller size of this younger group, its smaller percentage of low-income persons, and the smaller percentages of this group that have limitations of any kind. Second, this group of very young old persons is not concentrated in as few counties as the comparable elderly population. Third, while the highest ranked counties are virtually the same, Leon County is a new entrant in the list of counties given its high number of low-income very young old persons with both mobility and self-care limitations.

Exhibit A-1. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	289,845	10.2	10.2
Broward	2	285,594	10.1	20.3
Palm Beach	3	249,307	8.8	29.1
Pinellas	4	207,276	7.3	36.4
Hillsborough	5	126,850	4.5	40.8
Lee	6	106,036	3.7	44.6
Pasco	7	104,684	3.7	48.3
Sarasota	8	104,497	3.7	52.0
Polk	9	99,400	3.5	55.5
Volusia	10	96,538	3.4	58.9
Orange	11	92,857	3.3	62.1
Brevard	12	88,994	3.1	65.3
Duval	13	81,399	2.9	68.1
Manatee	14	68,396	2.4	70.6
Marion	15	65,185	2.3	72.9
Lake	16	61,362	2.2	75.0
Collier	17	56,168	2.0	77.0
Charlotte	18	45,753	1.6	78.6
St. Lucie	19	43,519	1.5	80.1
Hernando	20	42,773	1.5	81.7
Citrus	21	38,760	1.4	83.0
Escambia	22	38,029	1.3	84.4
Seminole	23	37,824	1.3	85.7
Martin	24	35,150	1.2	86.9
Indian River	25	32,535	1.1	88.1
Highlands	26	31,141	1.1	89.2
Osceola	27	21,370	0.8	89.9
St. Johns	28	20,409	0.7	90.6
Bay	29	19,727	0.7	91.3
Leon	30	19,354	0.7	92.0
Okaloosa	31	19,020	0.7	92.7
Alachua	32	18,972	0.7	93.4
Putnam	33	14,594	0.5	93.9
Flagler	34	13,919	0.5	94.4
Monroe	35	13,827	0.5	94.9
Santa Rosa	36	12,750	0.4	95.3
Clay	37	12,719	0.4	95.8
Sumter	38	12,212	0.4	96.2
Walton	39	8,191	0.3	96.5
Levy	40	8,171	0.3	96.8
Columbia	41	7,594	0.3	97.0
Jackson	42	6,687	0.2	97.3
Nassau	43	6,547	0.2	97.5
Okeechobee	44	6,515	0.2	97.7
Suwannee	45	6,357	0.2	97.9
Gadsden	46	5,914	0.2	98.2
DeSoto	47	5,743	0.2	98.4
Hardee	48	3,647	0.1	98.5
Hendry	49	3,600	0.1	98.6
Washington	50	3,555	0.1	98.7
Bradford	51	3,233	0.1	98.9
Taylor	52	3,054	0.1	99.0
Holmes	53	2,853	0.1	99.1
Dixie	54	2,788	0.1	99.2
Madison	55	2,446	0.1	99.2
Wakulla	56	2,414	0.1	99.3
Franklin	57	2,349	0.1	99.4
Glades	58	2,117	0.1	99.5
Gulf	59	2,104	0.1	99.6
Calhoun	60	2,003	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	61	1,925	0.1	99.7
Baker	62	1,848	0.1	99.8
Gilchrist	63	1,717	0.1	99.8
Hamilton	64	1,694	0.1	99.9
Union	65	1,348	0.0	99.9
Lafayette	66	974	0.0	100.0
Liberty	67	879	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		2,837,014	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	68.1
Second fifth of counties	21.0
Third fifth of counties	7.3
Fourth fifth of counties	2.5
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.0
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-2. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	100,768	12.1	12.1
Broward	2	78,204	9.4	21.5
Pinellas	3	58,583	7.0	28.5
Palm Beach	4	57,209	6.9	35.4
Hillsborough	5	45,210	5.4	40.8
Pasco	6	33,906	4.1	44.8
Polk	7	33,274	4.0	48.8
Duval	8	31,487	3.8	52.6
Orange	9	28,444	3.4	56.0
Volusia	10	27,993	3.4	59.4
Lee	11	23,060	2.8	62.1
Brevard	12	22,983	2.8	64.9
Marion	13	22,296	2.7	67.6
Sarasota	14	20,180	2.4	70.0
Lake	15	19,259	2.3	72.3
Manatee	16	17,577	2.1	74.4
Citrus	17	13,053	1.6	76.0
Escambia	18	12,660	1.5	77.5
Hernando	19	11,331	1.4	78.9
St. Lucie	20	11,322	1.4	80.2
Highlands	21	10,388	1.2	81.5
Collier	22	9,626	1.2	82.6
Charlotte	23	9,344	1.1	83.7
Indian River	24	9,255	1.1	84.9
Seminole	25	9,108	1.1	85.9
Bay	26	8,272	1.0	86.9
Martin	27	8,007	1.0	87.9
Leon	28	6,598	0.8	88.7
Osceola	29	6,534	0.8	89.5
St. Johns	30	6,480	0.8	90.2
Alachua	31	6,269	0.8	91.0
Okaloosa	32	5,862	0.7	91.7
Putnam	33	4,651	0.6	92.3
Flagler	34	4,437	0.5	92.8
Clay	35	4,263	0.5	93.3
Sumter	36	4,055	0.5	93.8
Santa Rosa	37	4,009	0.5	94.3
Columbia	38	3,717	0.4	94.7
Jackson	39	3,621	0.4	95.2
Suwannee	40	3,178	0.4	95.5
Gadsden	41	3,159	0.4	95.9
Levy	42	2,719	0.3	96.2
Walton	43	2,693	0.3	96.6
Monroe	44	2,270	0.3	96.8
Nassau	45	2,264	0.3	97.1
DeSoto	46	1,872	0.2	97.3
Okeechobee	47	1,798	0.2	97.5
Bradford	48	1,602	0.2	97.7
Washington	49	1,573	0.2	97.9
Taylor	50	1,515	0.2	98.1
Dixie	51	1,384	0.2	98.3
Franklin	52	1,267	0.2	98.4
Holmes	53	1,238	0.1	98.6
Madison	54	1,223	0.1	98.7
Hardee	55	1,199	0.1	98.9
Gulf	56	1,128	0.1	99.0
Hendry	57	1,126	0.1	99.1
Calhoun	58	1,088	0.1	99.3
Wakulla	59	846	0.1	99.4
Hamilton	60	828	0.1	99.5
Gilchrist	61	821	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	62	691	0.1	99.6
Glades	63	683	0.1	99.7
Union	64	663	0.1	99.8
Baker	65	634	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	480	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	467	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		833,707	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.6
Second fifth of counties	19.4
Third fifth of counties	8.2
Fourth fifth of counties	3.3
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.6
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-3. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	71,232	11.6	11.6
Broward	2	57,538	9.3	20.9
Pinellas	3	44,733	7.3	28.2
Palm Beach	4	42,181	6.9	35.0
Hillsborough	5	32,870	5.3	40.4
Pasco	6	27,234	4.4	44.8
Polk	7	25,304	4.1	48.9
Duval	8	21,702	3.5	52.5
Volusia	9	21,106	3.4	55.9
Orange	10	20,842	3.4	59.3
Lee	11	17,820	2.9	62.2
Brevard	12	17,703	2.9	65.0
Marion	13	16,611	2.7	67.7
Sarasota	14	15,681	2.5	70.3
Lake	15	14,952	2.4	72.7
Manatee	16	13,574	2.2	74.9
Citrus	17	9,884	1.6	76.5
Escambia	18	8,804	1.4	78.0
Hernando	19	8,431	1.4	79.3
St. Lucie	20	8,340	1.4	80.7
Highlands	21	8,027	1.3	82.0
Charlotte	22	7,472	1.2	83.2
Collier	23	7,378	1.2	84.4
Seminole	24	6,834	1.1	85.5
Indian River	25	6,658	1.1	86.6
Martin	26	5,872	1.0	87.5
Bay	27	5,316	0.9	88.4
Osceola	28	5,004	0.8	89.2
St. Johns	29	4,877	0.8	90.0
Leon	30	4,515	0.7	90.8
Alachua	31	4,081	0.7	91.4
Okaloosa	32	3,795	0.6	92.0
Putnam	33	3,519	0.6	92.6
Flagler	34	3,384	0.5	93.2
Sumter	35	3,077	0.5	93.7
Clay	36	2,986	0.5	94.1
Santa Rosa	37	2,844	0.5	94.6
Columbia	38	2,538	0.4	95.0
Jackson	39	2,432	0.4	95.4
Suwannee	40	2,163	0.4	95.8
Gadsden	41	2,120	0.3	96.1
Levy	42	2,057	0.3	96.4
Monroe	43	1,742	0.3	96.7
Walton	44	1,720	0.3	97.0
Nassau	45	1,581	0.3	97.3
DeSoto	46	1,458	0.2	97.5
Okeechobee	47	1,310	0.2	97.7
Bradford	48	1,090	0.2	97.9
Taylor	49	1,035	0.2	98.1
Washington	50	984	0.2	98.2
Dixie	51	947	0.2	98.4
Hardee	52	930	0.2	98.5
Hendry	53	889	0.1	98.7
Franklin	54	860	0.1	98.8
Madison	55	829	0.1	98.9
Holmes	56	783	0.1	99.1
Gulf	57	764	0.1	99.2
Calhoun	58	731	0.1	99.3
Wakulla	59	581	0.1	99.4
Gilchrist	60	567	0.1	99.5
Hamilton	61	566	0.1	99.6
Glades	62	534	0.1	99.7
Jefferson	63	473	0.1	99.8
Union	64	451	0.1	99.8
Baker	65	443	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	328	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	315	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		615,405	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.7
Second fifth of counties	19.8
Third fifth of counties	7.9
Fourth fifth of counties	3.1
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.5
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-4. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	29,535	13.5	13.5
Broward	2	20,666	9.5	23.0
Palm Beach	3	15,028	6.9	29.9
Pinellas	4	13,850	6.3	36.2
Hillsborough	5	12,340	5.7	41.9
Duval	6	9,786	4.5	46.4
Polk	7	7,970	3.7	50.0
Orange	8	7,602	3.5	53.5
Volusia	9	6,887	3.2	56.6
Pasco	10	6,672	3.1	59.7
Marion	11	5,684	2.6	62.3
Brevard	12	5,280	2.4	64.7
Lee	13	5,240	2.4	67.1
Sarasota	14	4,499	2.1	69.2
Lake	15	4,307	2.0	71.2
Manatee	16	4,004	1.8	73.0
Escambia	17	3,856	1.8	74.8
Citrus	18	3,169	1.5	76.2
St. Lucie	19	2,982	1.4	77.6
Bay	20	2,957	1.4	78.9
Hernando	21	2,900	1.3	80.3
Indian River	22	2,597	1.2	81.5
Highlands	23	2,361	1.1	82.5
Seminole	24	2,274	1.0	83.6
Collier	25	2,248	1.0	84.6
Alachua	26	2,188	1.0	85.6
Martin	27	2,135	1.0	86.6
Leon	28	2,083	1.0	87.5
Okaloosa	29	2,067	0.9	88.5
Charlotte	30	1,872	0.9	89.3
St. Johns	31	1,603	0.7	90.1
Osceola	32	1,530	0.7	90.8
Clay	33	1,277	0.6	91.4
Jackson	34	1,189	0.5	91.9
Columbia	35	1,179	0.5	92.4
Santa Rosa	36	1,165	0.5	93.0
Putnam	37	1,131	0.5	93.5
Flagler	38	1,053	0.5	94.0
Gadsden	39	1,039	0.5	94.5
Suwannee	40	1,016	0.5	94.9
Sumter	41	977	0.4	95.4
Walton	42	973	0.4	95.8
Nassau	43	682	0.3	96.1
Ley	44	662	0.3	96.4
Washington	45	589	0.3	96.7
Monroe	46	527	0.2	96.9
Bradford	47	512	0.2	97.2
Okeechobee	48	488	0.2	97.4
Taylor	49	481	0.2	97.6
Holmes	50	454	0.2	97.8
Dixie	51	437	0.2	98.0
DeSoto	52	414	0.2	98.2
Franklin	53	407	0.2	98.4
Madison	54	394	0.2	98.6
Gulf	55	363	0.2	98.8
Calhoun	56	356	0.2	98.9
Hardee	57	269	0.1	99.0
Wakulla	58	265	0.1	99.2
Hamilton	59	263	0.1	99.3
Gilchrist	60	255	0.1	99.4
Hendry	61	237	0.1	99.5
Jefferson	62	218	0.1	99.6
Union	63	212	0.1	99.7
Baker	64	191	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	65	152	0.1	99.9
Liberty	66	152	0.1	99.9
Glades	67	149	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		218,302	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.1
Second fifth of counties	18.5
Third fifth of counties	8.9
Fourth fifth of counties	3.8
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.8
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-5. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	11,652	15.0	15.0
Broward	2	6,741	8.7	23.7
Palm Beach	3	5,296	6.8	30.5
Hillsborough	4	4,653	6.0	36.5
Pinellas	5	4,648	6.0	42.5
Duval	6	3,876	5.0	47.5
Orange	7	2,787	3.6	51.1
Polk	8	2,667	3.4	54.6
Volusia	9	2,421	3.1	57.7
Pasco	10	2,162	2.8	60.5
Marion	11	2,002	2.6	63.0
Brevard	12	1,983	2.6	65.6
Lee	13	1,735	2.2	67.8
Lake	14	1,499	1.9	69.8
Escambia	15	1,443	1.9	71.6
Manatee	16	1,300	1.7	73.3
Sarasota	17	1,284	1.7	75.0
Bay	18	1,092	1.4	76.4
Indian River	19	1,055	1.4	77.7
Citrus	20	949	1.2	79.0
Highlands	21	932	1.2	80.2
Seminole	22	886	1.1	81.3
Alachua	23	840	1.1	82.4
St. Lucie	24	777	1.0	83.4
Hernando	25	757	1.0	84.4
St. Johns	26	722	0.9	85.3
Collier	27	718	0.9	86.2
Martin	28	717	0.9	87.1
Okaloosa	29	701	0.9	88.0
Osceola	30	693	0.9	88.9
Charlotte	31	652	0.8	89.8
Leon	32	538	0.7	90.5
Putnam	33	504	0.6	91.1
Flagler	34	462	0.6	91.7
Jackson	35	456	0.6	92.3
Columbia	36	450	0.6	92.9
Santa Rosa	37	430	0.6	93.4
Gadsden	38	402	0.5	94.0
Clay	39	391	0.5	94.5
Suwannee	40	383	0.5	95.0
Walton	41	326	0.4	95.4
Sumter	42	296	0.4	95.8
Washington	43	225	0.3	96.0
Nassau	44	209	0.3	96.3
Levy	45	200	0.3	96.6
Bradford	46	195	0.3	96.8
Okeechobee	47	193	0.2	97.1
Taylor	48	181	0.2	97.3
Holmes	49	171	0.2	97.5
DeSoto	50	167	0.2	97.7
Dixie	51	164	0.2	98.0
Monroe	52	163	0.2	98.2
Franklin	53	152	0.2	98.4
Madison	54	150	0.2	98.6
Gulf	55	137	0.2	98.7
Calhoun	56	136	0.2	98.9
Hardee	57	109	0.1	99.0
Hamilton	58	100	0.1	99.2
Hendry	59	100	0.1	99.3
Gilchrist	60	98	0.1	99.4
Union	61	81	0.1	99.5
Wakulla	62	69	0.1	99.6
Glades	63	61	0.1	99.7
Liberty	64	59	0.1	99.8
Baker	65	58	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	58	0.1	99.9
Jefferson	67	57	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		77,569	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.8
Second fifth of counties	17.5
Third fifth of counties	9.2
Fourth fifth of counties	3.7
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.8
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-6. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	68,530	10.8	10.8
Broward	2	61,060	9.6	20.3
Pinellas	3	47,196	7.4	27.8
Palm Beach	4	44,860	7.0	34.8
Hillsborough	5	33,424	5.2	40.1
Pasco	6	27,714	4.4	44.4
Polk	7	26,461	4.2	48.6
Duval	8	22,861	3.6	52.1
Orange	9	22,454	3.5	55.7
Volusia	10	22,294	3.5	59.2
Lee	11	18,559	2.9	62.1
Brevard	12	18,162	2.9	64.9
Marion	13	17,356	2.7	67.7
Sarasota	14	16,195	2.5	70.2
Lake	15	15,829	2.5	72.7
Manatee	16	14,204	2.2	74.9
Citrus	17	10,524	1.7	76.6
Hernando	18	9,338	1.5	78.0
St. Lucie	19	8,585	1.3	79.4
Escambia	20	8,565	1.3	80.7
Highlands	21	8,154	1.3	82.0
Charlotte	22	7,933	1.2	83.3
Indian River	23	7,173	1.1	84.4
Collier	24	7,118	1.1	85.5
Seminole	25	6,797	1.1	86.6
Martin	26	6,224	1.0	87.5
Bay	27	5,700	0.9	88.4
Osceola	28	5,484	0.9	89.3
St. Johns	29	5,131	0.8	90.1
Leon	30	4,617	0.7	90.8
Alachua	31	4,211	0.7	91.5
Okaloosa	32	3,915	0.6	92.1
Putnam	33	3,680	0.6	92.7
Flagler	34	3,509	0.6	93.2
Sumter	35	3,270	0.5	93.8
Clay	36	3,248	0.5	94.3
Santa Rosa	37	2,740	0.4	94.7
Columbia	38	2,538	0.4	95.1
Jackson	39	2,433	0.4	95.5
Levy	40	2,194	0.3	95.8
Suwannee	41	2,154	0.3	96.2
Gadsden	42	2,128	0.3	96.5
Walton	43	1,769	0.3	96.8
Nassau	44	1,733	0.3	97.0
Monroe	45	1,674	0.3	97.3
DeSoto	46	1,466	0.2	97.5
Okeechobee	47	1,399	0.2	97.8
Bradford	48	1,089	0.2	97.9
Washington	49	1,083	0.2	98.1
Taylor	50	1,031	0.2	98.3
Dixie	51	942	0.1	98.4
Hardee	52	940	0.1	98.6
Hendry	53	879	0.1	98.7
Holmes	54	851	0.1	98.8
Franklin	55	850	0.1	99.0
Madison	56	828	0.1	99.1
Gulf	57	757	0.1	99.2
Calhoun	58	730	0.1	99.3
Wakulla	59	594	0.1	99.4
Gilchrist	60	567	0.1	99.5
Hamilton	61	566	0.1	99.6
Glades	62	535	0.1	99.7
Jefferson	63	486	0.1	99.8
Baker	64	485	0.1	99.8
Union	65	452	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	327	0.1	100.0
Liberty	67	314	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		636,868	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.7
Second fifth of counties	19.9
Third fifth of counties	7.9
Fourth fifth of counties	3.1
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.4
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-7. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	49,653	10.3	10.3
Broward	2	45,616	9.5	19.8
Pinellas	3	36,543	7.6	27.4
Palm Beach	4	33,311	6.9	34.3
Hillsborough	5	25,383	5.3	39.5
Pasco	6	22,478	4.7	44.2
Polk	7	20,337	4.2	48.4
Volusia	8	16,876	3.5	51.9
Duval	9	16,684	3.5	55.4
Orange	10	16,655	3.5	58.9
Lee	11	14,758	3.1	61.9
Brevard	12	14,319	3.0	64.9
Marion	13	13,369	2.8	67.7
Sarasota	14	12,801	2.7	70.3
Lake	15	12,245	2.5	72.9
Manatee	16	11,232	2.3	75.2
Citrus	17	8,065	1.7	76.9
Hernando	18	7,045	1.5	78.3
Highlands	19	6,524	1.4	79.7
St. Lucie	20	6,374	1.3	81.0
Escambia	21	6,372	1.3	82.3
Charlotte	22	6,317	1.3	83.7
Collier	23	5,794	1.2	84.9
Seminole	24	5,257	1.1	85.9
Indian River	25	5,248	1.1	87.0
Martin	26	4,755	1.0	88.0
Osceola	27	4,300	0.9	88.9
St. Johns	28	3,886	0.8	89.7
Bay	29	3,780	0.8	90.5
Leon	30	3,141	0.7	91.2
Alachua	31	2,977	0.6	91.8
Putnam	32	2,803	0.6	92.4
Flagler	33	2,696	0.6	92.9
Okaloosa	34	2,655	0.6	93.5
Sumter	35	2,514	0.5	94.0
Clay	36	2,331	0.5	94.5
Santa Rosa	37	2,065	0.4	94.9
Columbia	38	1,782	0.4	95.3
Jackson	39	1,764	0.4	95.6
Levy	40	1,682	0.3	96.0
Gadsden	41	1,540	0.3	96.3
Suwannee	42	1,509	0.3	96.6
Monroe	43	1,369	0.3	96.9
Nassau	44	1,236	0.3	97.2
Walton	45	1,193	0.2	97.4
DeSoto	46	1,182	0.2	97.7
Okeechobee	47	1,037	0.2	97.9
Bradford	48	762	0.2	98.0
Hardee	49	755	0.2	98.2
Taylor	50	725	0.2	98.3
Hendry	51	718	0.1	98.5
Washington	52	707	0.1	98.6
Dixie	53	663	0.1	98.8
Franklin	54	622	0.1	98.9
Madison	55	578	0.1	99.0
Holmes	56	560	0.1	99.1
Gulf	57	554	0.1	99.2
Calhoun	58	530	0.1	99.4
Glades	59	433	0.1	99.4
Wakulla	60	402	0.1	99.5
Gilchrist	61	401	0.1	99.6
Hamilton	62	397	0.1	99.7
Baker	63	347	0.1	99.8
Jefferson	64	327	0.1	99.8
Union	65	316	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	230	0.0	100.0
Liberty	67	229	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		481,710	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.7
Second fifth of counties	20.4
Third fifth of counties	7.6
Fourth fifth of counties	3.0
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.4
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-8. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	18,877	12.2	12.2
Broward	2	15,443	10.0	22.1
Palm Beach	3	11,549	7.4	29.6
Pinellas	4	10,653	6.9	36.4
Hillsborough	5	8,041	5.2	41.6
Duval	6	6,177	4.0	45.6
Polk	7	6,124	3.9	49.5
Orange	8	5,799	3.7	53.3
Volusia	9	5,418	3.5	56.8
Pasco	10	5,236	3.4	60.1
Marion	11	3,987	2.6	62.7
Brevard	12	3,843	2.5	65.2
Lee	13	3,801	2.4	67.6
Lake	14	3,583	2.3	69.9
Sarasota	15	3,394	2.2	72.1
Manatee	16	2,972	1.9	74.1
Citrus	17	2,459	1.6	75.6
Hernando	18	2,293	1.5	77.1
St. Lucie	19	2,211	1.4	78.5
Escambia	20	2,192	1.4	80.0
Indian River	21	1,926	1.2	81.2
Bay	22	1,920	1.2	82.4
Highlands	23	1,631	1.1	83.5
Charlotte	24	1,616	1.0	84.5
Seminole	25	1,540	1.0	85.5
Leon	26	1,476	1.0	86.5
Martin	27	1,469	0.9	87.4
Collier	28	1,324	0.9	88.3
Okaloosa	29	1,260	0.8	89.1
St. Johns	30	1,245	0.8	89.9
Alachua	31	1,234	0.8	90.7
Osceola	32	1,184	0.8	91.4
Clay	33	918	0.6	92.0
Putnam	34	876	0.6	92.6
Flagler	35	813	0.5	93.1
Sumter	36	756	0.5	93.6
Columbia	37	756	0.5	94.1
Santa Rosa	38	676	0.4	94.5
Jackson	39	670	0.4	95.0
Suwannee	40	645	0.4	95.4
Gadsden	41	588	0.4	95.8
Walton	42	576	0.4	96.1
Levy	43	512	0.3	96.5
Nassau	44	496	0.3	96.8
Washington	45	375	0.2	97.0
Okeechobee	46	362	0.2	97.3
Bradford	47	326	0.2	97.5
Taylor	48	307	0.2	97.7
Monroe	49	305	0.2	97.9
Holmes	50	291	0.2	98.0
DeSoto	51	284	0.2	98.2
Dixie	52	279	0.2	98.4
Madison	53	250	0.2	98.6
Franklin	54	228	0.1	98.7
Gulf	55	204	0.1	98.8
Calhoun	56	200	0.1	99.0
Wakulla	57	192	0.1	99.1
Hardee	58	185	0.1	99.2
Hamilton	59	168	0.1	99.3
Gilchrist	60	165	0.1	99.4
Hendry	61	160	0.1	99.5
Jefferson	62	159	0.1	99.6
Baker	63	138	0.1	99.7
Union	64	135	0.1	99.8
Glades	65	102	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	97	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	85	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		155,159	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.6
Second fifth of counties	18.8
Third fifth of counties	8.5
Fourth fifth of counties	3.4
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.6
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-9. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	7,825	14.0	14.0
Broward	2	5,229	9.3	23.3
Palm Beach	3	4,215	7.5	30.8
Pinellas	4	3,466	6.2	37.0
Hillsborough	5	2,878	5.1	42.2
Duval	6	2,379	4.2	46.4
Orange	7	2,159	3.9	50.3
Polk	8	1,949	3.5	53.7
Volusia	9	1,822	3.3	57.0
Pasco	10	1,708	3.1	60.0
Brevard	11	1,425	2.5	62.6
Lee	12	1,385	2.5	65.1
Marion	13	1,330	2.4	67.4
Lake	14	1,307	2.3	69.8
Sarasota	15	1,061	1.9	71.7
Manatee	16	1,031	1.8	73.5
Indian River	17	889	1.6	75.1
Escambia	18	768	1.4	76.5
Bay	19	736	1.3	77.8
Citrus	20	693	1.2	79.0
Charlotte	21	652	1.2	80.2
Highlands	22	614	1.1	81.3
St. Johns	23	610	1.1	82.4
Hernando	24	606	1.1	83.4
Seminole	25	594	1.1	84.5
St. Lucie	26	575	1.0	85.5
Alachua	27	522	0.9	86.5
Martin	28	514	0.9	87.4
Collier	29	482	0.9	88.2
Osceola	30	477	0.9	89.1
Okaloosa	31	475	0.8	89.9
Putnam	32	424	0.8	90.7
Flagler	33	388	0.7	91.4
Leon	34	373	0.7	92.0
Columbia	35	350	0.6	92.7
Suwannee	36	297	0.5	93.2
Clay	37	294	0.5	93.7
Jackson	38	268	0.5	94.2
Gadsden	39	238	0.4	94.6
Santa Rosa	40	235	0.4	95.1
Walton	41	218	0.4	95.4
Sumter	42	216	0.4	95.8
Okeechobee	43	164	0.3	96.1
Nassau	44	158	0.3	96.4
Bradford	45	151	0.3	96.7
Washington	46	149	0.3	96.9
Levy	47	145	0.3	97.2
Taylor	48	141	0.3	97.4
Dixie	49	127	0.2	97.7
Madison	50	117	0.2	97.9
Holmes	51	114	0.2	98.1
Monroe	52	111	0.2	98.3
DeSoto	53	109	0.2	98.5
Franklin	54	88	0.2	98.6
Gulf	55	80	0.1	98.8
Calhoun	56	80	0.1	98.9
Hamilton	57	78	0.1	99.1
Gilchrist	58	76	0.1	99.2
Hardee	59	71	0.1	99.3
Hendry	60	65	0.1	99.4
Union	61	63	0.1	99.6
Wakulla	62	49	0.1	99.6
Lafayette	63	45	0.1	99.7
Baker	64	44	0.1	99.8
Jefferson	65	40	0.1	99.9
Glades	66	40	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	35	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		56,014	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.4
Second fifth of counties	18.1
Third fifth of counties	9.1
Fourth fifth of counties	3.7
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.7
Total	100.0

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	32,237	16.4	16.4
Broward	2	17,145	8.7	25.1
Palm Beach	3	12,350	6.3	31.4
Hillsborough	4	11,787	6.0	37.3
Pinellas	5	11,387	5.8	43.1
Duval	6	8,626	4.4	47.5
Polk	7	6,813	3.5	51.0
Pasco	8	6,192	3.1	54.1
Orange	9	5,990	3.0	57.2
Volusia	10	5,699	2.9	60.1
Marion	11	4,940	2.5	62.6
Brevard	12	4,822	2.4	65.0
Lee	13	4,501	2.3	67.3
Escambia	14	4,095	2.1	69.4
Sarasota	15	3,985	2.0	71.4
Lake	16	3,430	1.7	73.2
Manatee	17	3,373	1.7	74.9
St. Lucie	18	2,737	1.4	76.3
Bay	19	2,572	1.3	77.6
Citrus	20	2,529	1.3	78.9
Collier	21	2,508	1.3	80.1
Seminole	22	2,311	1.2	81.3
Highlands	23	2,233	1.1	82.4
Indian River	24	2,081	1.1	83.5
Alachua	25	2,058	1.0	84.5
Hernando	26	1,993	1.0	85.6
Leon	27	1,982	1.0	86.6
Okaloosa	28	1,947	1.0	87.5
Martin	29	1,783	0.9	88.5
Charlotte	30	1,411	0.7	89.2
St. Johns	31	1,349	0.7	89.9
Santa Rosa	32	1,269	0.6	90.5
Jackson	33	1,187	0.6	91.1
Columbia	34	1,179	0.6	91.7
Osceola	35	1,050	0.5	92.2
Gadsden	36	1,031	0.5	92.8
Suwannee	37	1,024	0.5	93.3
Clay	38	1,015	0.5	93.8
Putnam	39	971	0.5	94.3
Flagler	40	928	0.5	94.8
Walton	41	924	0.5	95.2
Sumter	42	785	0.4	95.6
Monroe	43	596	0.3	95.9
Nassau	44	531	0.3	96.2
Levy	45	525	0.3	96.5
Bradford	46	513	0.3	96.7
Washington	47	491	0.2	97.0
Taylor	48	484	0.2	97.2
Dixie	49	442	0.2	97.4
Franklin	50	418	0.2	97.7
DeSoto	51	406	0.2	97.9
Okeechobee	52	399	0.2	98.1
Madison	53	395	0.2	98.3
Holmes	54	386	0.2	98.5
Gulf	55	370	0.2	98.7
Calhoun	56	357	0.2	98.8
Hamilton	57	262	0.1	99.0
Hardee	58	259	0.1	99.1
Gilchrist	59	255	0.1	99.2
Wakulla	60	252	0.1	99.4
Hendry	61	247	0.1	99.5
Union	62	211	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	63	205	0.1	99.7
Lafayette	64	153	0.1	99.8
Liberty	65	152	0.1	99.8
Baker	66	149	0.1	99.9
Glades	67	148	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		196,839	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.3
Second fifth of counties	18.2
Third fifth of counties	8.7
Fourth fifth of counties	3.8
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.9
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-11. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	21,579	16.1	16.1
Broward	2	11,922	8.9	25.1
Palm Beach	3	8,870	6.6	31.7
Pinellas	4	8,191	6.1	37.8
Hillsborough	5	7,487	5.6	43.4
Duval	6	5,018	3.8	47.2
Polk	7	4,967	3.7	50.9
Pasco	8	4,756	3.6	54.4
Volusia	9	4,230	3.2	57.6
Orange	10	4,187	3.1	60.7
Brevard	11	3,384	2.5	63.3
Marion	12	3,242	2.4	65.7
Lee	13	3,062	2.3	68.0
Sarasota	14	2,880	2.2	70.1
Lake	15	2,707	2.0	72.2
Escambia	16	2,431	1.8	74.0
Manatee	17	2,341	1.8	75.7
St. Lucie	18	1,966	1.5	77.2
Citrus	19	1,819	1.4	78.6
Collier	20	1,583	1.2	79.8
Seminole	21	1,578	1.2	80.9
Bay	22	1,535	1.1	82.1
Highlands	23	1,503	1.1	83.2
Indian River	24	1,411	1.1	84.3
Hernando	25	1,386	1.0	85.3
Leon	26	1,375	1.0	86.3
Charlotte	27	1,155	0.9	87.2
Okaloosa	28	1,140	0.9	88.0
Martin	29	1,117	0.8	88.9
Alachua	30	1,104	0.8	89.7
St. Johns	31	991	0.7	90.4
Santa Rosa	32	779	0.6	91.0
Columbia	33	756	0.6	91.6
Putnam	34	716	0.5	92.1
Osceola	35	704	0.5	92.7
Flagler	36	688	0.5	93.2
Jackson	37	668	0.5	93.7
Clay	38	656	0.5	94.2
Suwannee	39	654	0.5	94.6
Gadsden	40	580	0.4	95.1
Sumter	41	563	0.4	95.5
Walton	42	527	0.4	95.9
Levy	43	376	0.3	96.2
Monroe	44	373	0.3	96.5
Nassau	45	345	0.3	96.7
Bradford	46	328	0.2	97.0
Taylor	47	310	0.2	97.2
Dixie	48	283	0.2	97.4
Washington	49	277	0.2	97.6
DeSoto	50	276	0.2	97.8
Okeechobee	51	273	0.2	98.0
Madison	52	251	0.2	98.2
Franklin	53	238	0.2	98.4
Holmes	54	223	0.2	98.6
Gulf	55	211	0.2	98.7
Calhoun	56	201	0.2	98.9
Wakulla	57	179	0.1	99.0
Hardee	58	175	0.1	99.1
Hendry	59	171	0.1	99.3
Hamilton	60	168	0.1	99.4
Gilchrist	61	165	0.1	99.5
Jefferson	62	146	0.1	99.6
Union	63	135	0.1	99.7
Glades	64	101	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	65	98	0.1	99.9
Baker	66	96	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	86	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		133,695	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	68.0
Second fifth of counties	18.3
Third fifth of counties	8.3
Fourth fifth of counties	3.6
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.8
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-12. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	10,658	16.9	16.9
Broward	2	5,223	8.3	25.2
Hillsborough	3	4,299	6.8	32.0
Duval	4	3,608	5.7	37.7
Palm Beach	5	3,480	5.5	43.2
Pinellas	6	3,197	5.1	48.2
Polk	7	1,846	2.9	51.2
Orange	8	1,803	2.9	54.0
Marion	9	1,697	2.7	56.7
Escambia	10	1,664	2.6	59.4
Volusia	11	1,469	2.3	61.7
Lee	12	1,439	2.3	64.0
Brevard	13	1,438	2.3	66.2
Pasco	14	1,436	2.3	68.5
Sarasota	15	1,105	1.8	70.3
Bay	16	1,037	1.6	71.9
Manatee	17	1,032	1.6	73.5
Alachua	18	954	1.5	75.0
Collier	19	924	1.5	76.5
Okaloosa	20	807	1.3	77.8
St. Lucie	21	771	1.2	79.0
Seminole	22	734	1.2	80.2
Highlands	23	730	1.2	81.3
Lake	24	724	1.1	82.5
Citrus	25	710	1.1	83.6
Indian River	26	671	1.1	84.7
Martin	27	666	1.1	85.7
Hernando	28	607	1.0	86.7
Leon	29	607	1.0	87.6
Jackson	30	519	0.8	88.5
Santa Rosa	31	490	0.8	89.2
Gadsden	32	451	0.7	89.9
Columbia	33	423	0.7	90.6
Walton	34	397	0.6	91.2
Suwannee	35	370	0.6	91.8
Clay	36	359	0.6	92.4
St. Johns	37	358	0.6	93.0
Osceola	38	346	0.5	93.5
Charlotte	39	256	0.4	93.9
Putnam	40	255	0.4	94.3
Flagler	41	240	0.4	94.7
Monroe	42	223	0.4	95.1
Sumter	43	221	0.4	95.4
Washington	44	214	0.3	95.7
Nassau	45	186	0.3	96.0
Bradford	46	185	0.3	96.3
Franklin	47	179	0.3	96.6
Taylor	48	174	0.3	96.9
Holmes	49	163	0.3	97.2
Gulf	50	160	0.3	97.4
Dixie	51	158	0.3	97.7
Calhoun	52	156	0.2	97.9
Levy	53	150	0.2	98.1
Madison	54	144	0.2	98.4
DeSoto	55	129	0.2	98.6
Okeechobee	56	126	0.2	98.8
Hamilton	57	94	0.1	98.9
Gilchrist	58	90	0.1	99.1
Hardee	59	84	0.1	99.2
Union	60	76	0.1	99.3
Hendry	61	76	0.1	99.4
Wakulla	62	73	0.1	99.6
Liberty	63	66	0.1	99.7
Jefferson	64	59	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	65	55	0.1	99.8
Baker	66	53	0.1	99.9
Glades	67	47	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		63,144	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	66.2
Second fifth of counties	18.4
Third fifth of counties	9.3
Fourth fifth of counties	4.0
Smallest populated fifth of counties	2.1
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-13. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	3,828	17.8	17.8
Hillsborough	2	1,774	8.2	26.0
Broward	3	1,513	7.0	33.0
Duval	4	1,497	6.9	40.0
Pinellas	5	1,182	5.5	45.4
Palm Beach	6	1,081	5.0	50.5
Polk	7	718	3.3	53.8
Escambia	8	675	3.1	56.9
Marion	9	672	3.1	60.0
Orange	10	628	2.9	63.0
Volusia	11	599	2.8	65.7
Brevard	12	558	2.6	68.3
Pasco	13	454	2.1	70.4
Bay	14	355	1.6	72.1
Lee	15	350	1.6	73.7
Alachua	16	319	1.5	75.2
Highlands	17	318	1.5	76.7
Seminole	18	291	1.4	78.0
Manatee	19	269	1.2	79.2
Citrus	20	256	1.2	80.4
Collier	21	235	1.1	81.5
Okaloosa	22	226	1.0	82.6
Sarasota	23	223	1.0	83.6
Osceola	24	216	1.0	84.6
St. Lucie	25	203	0.9	85.6
Martin	26	203	0.9	86.5
Santa Rosa	27	195	0.9	87.4
Lake	28	192	0.9	88.3
Jackson	29	188	0.9	89.2
Indian River	30	166	0.8	89.9
Leon	31	164	0.8	90.7
Gadsden	32	164	0.8	91.5
Hernando	33	151	0.7	92.2
St. Johns	34	112	0.5	92.7
Walton	35	108	0.5	93.2
Columbia	36	100	0.5	93.6
Clay	37	98	0.5	94.1
Suwannee	38	86	0.4	94.5
Sumter	39	80	0.4	94.9
Putnam	40	80	0.4	95.2
Washington	41	76	0.4	95.6
Flagler	42	75	0.3	95.9
Franklin	43	64	0.3	96.2
DeSoto	44	57	0.3	96.5
Gulf	45	57	0.3	96.8
Holmes	46	57	0.3	97.0
Calhoun	47	56	0.3	97.3
Levy	48	55	0.3	97.5
Monroe	49	52	0.2	97.8
Nassau	50	51	0.2	98.0
Bradford	51	43	0.2	98.2
Taylor	52	41	0.2	98.4
Hardee	53	38	0.2	98.6
Dixie	54	37	0.2	98.8
Hendry	55	35	0.2	98.9
Madison	56	33	0.2	99.1
Okeechobee	57	30	0.1	99.2
Liberty	58	24	0.1	99.3
Hamilton	59	22	0.1	99.4
Gilchrist	60	22	0.1	99.5
Glades	61	21	0.1	99.6
Wakulla	62	20	0.1	99.7
Union	63	18	0.1	99.8
Jefferson	64	16	0.1	99.9
Baker	65	14	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	13	0.1	100.0
Charlotte	67	0	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		21,555	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	70.4
Second fifth of counties	16.1
Third fifth of counties	8.4
Fourth fifth of counties	3.5
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.6
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-14. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, All Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	208,553	12.9	12.9
Broward	2	145,902	9.0	21.9
Palm Beach	3	113,360	7.0	28.9
Pinellas	4	98,924	6.1	35.1
Hillsborough	5	90,405	5.6	40.7
Orange	6	73,743	4.6	45.2
Duval	7	65,021	4.0	49.2
Lee	8	53,767	3.3	52.6
Brevard	9	53,048	3.3	55.9
Polk	10	52,310	3.2	59.1
Volusia	11	49,174	3.0	62.1
Sarasota	12	45,026	2.8	64.9
Pasco	13	39,596	2.5	67.4
Seminole	14	35,008	2.2	69.5
Marion	15	32,075	2.0	71.5
Manatee	16	29,667	1.8	73.4
Collier	17	28,921	1.8	75.1
Escambia	18	28,426	1.8	76.9
Lake	19	26,899	1.7	78.6
St. Lucie	20	22,332	1.4	80.0
Charlotte	21	21,402	1.3	81.3
Hernando	22	19,867	1.2	82.5
Citrus	23	17,445	1.1	83.6
Leon	24	17,112	1.1	84.6
Okaloosa	25	15,833	1.0	85.6
Bay	26	15,704	1.0	86.6
Osceola	27	15,539	1.0	87.6
Martin	28	15,174	0.9	88.5
Alachua	29	14,495	0.9	89.4
St. Johns	30	13,973	0.9	90.3
Clay	31	13,765	0.9	91.1
Indian River	32	13,508	0.8	91.9
Santa Rosa	33	11,515	0.7	92.7
Monroe	34	10,797	0.7	93.3
Highlands	35	10,692	0.7	94.0
Putnam	36	8,711	0.5	94.5
Flagler	37	7,055	0.4	95.0
Sumter	38	6,273	0.4	95.4
Nassau	39	6,257	0.4	95.7
Columbia	40	5,957	0.4	96.1
Walton	41	5,143	0.3	96.4
Jackson	42	4,998	0.3	96.7
Gadsden	43	4,940	0.3	97.0
Ley	44	4,356	0.3	97.3
Suwannee	45	4,205	0.3	97.6
Okeechobee	46	3,657	0.2	97.8
Hendry	47	2,697	0.2	98.0
DeSoto	48	2,671	0.2	98.1
Bradford	49	2,354	0.1	98.3
Washington	50	2,345	0.1	98.4
Wakulla	51	1,992	0.1	98.5
Taylor	52	1,958	0.1	98.7
Holmes	53	1,953	0.1	98.8
Franklin	54	1,933	0.1	98.9
Hardee	55	1,919	0.1	99.0
Dixie	56	1,765	0.1	99.1
Madison	57	1,676	0.1	99.2
Gulf	58	1,655	0.1	99.3
Baker	59	1,568	0.1	99.4
Calhoun	60	1,434	0.1	99.5
Gilchrist	61	1,409	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	62	1,380	0.1	99.7
Hamilton	63	1,314	0.1	99.8
Glades	64	1,193	0.1	99.9
Union	65	1,038	0.1	99.9
Liberty	66	715	0.0	100.0
Lafayette	67	641	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		1,616,141	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.4
Second fifth of counties	19.2
Third fifth of counties	9.1
Fourth fifth of counties	2.9
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.3
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-15. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	36,960	14.1	14.1
Broward	2	20,228	7.7	21.8
Hillsborough	3	15,450	5.9	27.7
Pinellas	4	15,385	5.9	33.5
Palm Beach	5	14,337	5.5	39.0
Duval	6	10,345	3.9	42.9
Polk	7	9,742	3.7	46.6
Orange	8	9,520	3.6	50.3
Volusia	9	9,243	3.5	53.8
Pasco	10	8,288	3.2	56.9
Marion	11	7,173	2.7	59.7
Lee	12	7,023	2.7	62.3
Brevard	13	6,878	2.6	65.0
Escambia	14	5,865	2.2	67.2
Sarasota	15	4,855	1.8	69.0
Manatee	16	4,668	1.8	70.8
Lake	17	4,399	1.7	72.5
Citrus	18	4,089	1.6	74.1
Hernando	19	3,803	1.4	75.5
Bay	20	3,573	1.4	76.9
Seminole	21	3,555	1.4	78.2
St. Lucie	22	3,480	1.3	79.5
Charlotte	23	3,185	1.2	80.8
Collier	24	3,181	1.2	82.0
Leon	25	2,959	1.1	83.1
Osceola	26	2,919	1.1	84.2
Alachua	27	2,503	1.0	85.2
St. Johns	28	2,449	0.9	86.1
Indian River	29	2,403	0.9	87.0
Santa Rosa	30	2,368	0.9	87.9
Okaloosa	31	2,328	0.9	88.8
Highlands	32	2,298	0.9	89.7
Clay	33	1,974	0.8	90.4
Columbia	34	1,868	0.7	91.1
Putnam	35	1,529	0.6	91.7
Sumter	36	1,475	0.6	92.3
Jackson	37	1,402	0.5	92.8
Gadsden	38	1,381	0.5	93.3
Martin	39	1,365	0.5	93.9
Suwannee	40	1,331	0.5	94.4
Flagler	41	1,241	0.5	94.8
Monroe	42	1,201	0.5	95.3
Levy	43	1,025	0.4	95.7
Nassau	44	893	0.3	96.0
Walton	45	760	0.3	96.3
Bradford	46	739	0.3	96.6
Okeechobee	47	647	0.2	96.8
Taylor	48	618	0.2	97.1
DeSoto	49	565	0.2	97.3
Hendry	50	563	0.2	97.5
Dixie	51	561	0.2	97.7
Franklin	52	550	0.2	97.9
Washington	53	542	0.2	98.1
Madison	54	524	0.2	98.3
Gulf	55	467	0.2	98.5
Holmes	56	449	0.2	98.7
Gilchrist	57	442	0.2	98.9
Hamilton	58	411	0.2	99.0
Hardee	59	406	0.2	99.2
Calhoun	60	403	0.2	99.3
Wakulla	61	348	0.1	99.4
Union	62	324	0.1	99.6
Glades	63	254	0.1	99.7
Jefferson	64	242	0.1	99.8
Baker	65	224	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	66	201	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	200	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		262,576	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	65.0
Second fifth of counties	19.2
Third fifth of counties	9.7
Fourth fifth of counties	4.1
Smallest populated fifth of counties	2.1
Total	100.0

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	29,288	13.4	13.4
Broward	2	17,036	7.8	21.2
Pinellas	3	13,083	6.0	27.2
Hillsborough	4	12,860	5.9	33.1
Palm Beach	5	12,410	5.7	38.8
Duval	6	8,137	3.7	42.6
Polk	7	7,930	3.6	46.2
Orange	8	7,823	3.6	49.8
Volusia	9	7,683	3.5	53.3
Pasco	10	7,136	3.3	56.6
Lee	11	6,082	2.8	59.4
Marion	12	5,994	2.7	62.1
Brevard	13	5,753	2.6	64.7
Escambia	14	4,705	2.2	66.9
Sarasota	15	4,467	2.0	68.9
Lake	16	3,969	1.8	70.8
Manatee	17	3,878	1.8	72.5
Citrus	18	3,476	1.6	74.1
Hernando	19	3,382	1.6	75.7
St. Lucie	20	3,080	1.4	77.1
Collier	21	2,966	1.4	78.5
Seminole	22	2,925	1.3	79.8
Charlotte	23	2,873	1.3	81.1
Bay	24	2,867	1.3	82.4
Osceola	25	2,554	1.2	83.6
Leon	26	2,305	1.1	84.7
Indian River	27	2,029	0.9	85.6
St. Johns	28	2,018	0.9	86.5
Okaloosa	29	1,923	0.9	87.4
Alachua	30	1,920	0.9	88.3
Highlands	31	1,918	0.9	89.2
Santa Rosa	32	1,909	0.9	90.0
Clay	33	1,678	0.8	90.8
Columbia	34	1,441	0.7	91.5
Putnam	35	1,266	0.6	92.0
Sumter	36	1,252	0.6	92.6
Martin	37	1,138	0.5	93.1
Monroe	38	1,127	0.5	93.7
Flagler	39	1,033	0.5	94.1
Suwannee	40	1,022	0.5	94.6
Jackson	41	982	0.5	95.1
Gadsden	42	968	0.4	95.5
Levy	43	869	0.4	95.9
Nassau	44	762	0.3	96.2
Walton	45	629	0.3	96.5
Bradford	46	569	0.3	96.8
Okeechobee	47	546	0.3	97.0
Taylor	48	475	0.2	97.3
Hendry	49	474	0.2	97.5
DeSoto	50	473	0.2	97.7
Washington	51	436	0.2	97.9
Dixie	52	431	0.2	98.1
Madison	53	403	0.2	98.3
Franklin	54	386	0.2	98.5
Holmes	55	361	0.2	98.6
Gilchrist	56	342	0.2	98.8
Hardee	57	340	0.2	98.9
Gulf	58	328	0.2	99.1
Hamilton	59	317	0.1	99.2
Calhoun	60	282	0.1	99.4
Wakulla	61	269	0.1	99.5
Union	62	250	0.1	99.6
Glades	63	213	0.1	99.7
Baker	64	191	0.1	99.8
Jefferson	65	186	0.1	99.9
Lafayette	66	155	0.1	99.9
Liberty	67	140	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		218,113	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	64.7
Second fifth of counties	19.9
Third fifth of counties	9.5
Fourth fifth of counties	4.0
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.9
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-17. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	7,672	17.3	17.3
Broward	2	3,192	7.2	24.4
Hillsborough	3	2,590	5.8	30.3
Pinellas	4	2,302	5.2	35.4
Duval	5	2,208	5.0	40.4
Palm Beach	6	1,927	4.3	44.7
Polk	7	1,812	4.1	48.8
Orange	8	1,697	3.8	52.6
Volusia	9	1,560	3.5	56.1
Marion	10	1,179	2.7	58.8
Escambia	11	1,161	2.6	61.4
Pasco	12	1,152	2.6	64.0
Brevard	13	1,125	2.5	66.5
Lee	14	941	2.1	68.6
Manatee	15	790	1.8	70.4
Bay	16	706	1.6	72.0
Leon	17	655	1.5	73.5
Seminole	18	630	1.4	74.9
Citrus	19	612	1.4	76.3
Alachua	20	582	1.3	77.6
Santa Rosa	21	459	1.0	78.6
St. Johns	22	430	1.0	79.6
Lake	23	430	1.0	80.5
Columbia	24	427	1.0	81.5
Hernando	25	421	0.9	82.4
Jackson	26	421	0.9	83.4
Gadsden	27	414	0.9	84.3
Okaloosa	28	405	0.9	85.2
St. Lucie	29	399	0.9	86.1
Sarasota	30	389	0.9	87.0
Highlands	31	381	0.9	87.9
Indian River	32	374	0.8	88.7
Osceola	33	365	0.8	89.5
Charlotte	34	313	0.7	90.2
Suwannee	35	309	0.7	90.9
Clay	36	295	0.7	91.6
Putnam	37	263	0.6	92.2
Martin	38	227	0.5	92.7
Sumter	39	223	0.5	93.2
Collier	40	215	0.5	93.7
Flagler	41	208	0.5	94.1
Bradford	42	170	0.4	94.5
Franklin	43	164	0.4	94.9
Ley	44	156	0.4	95.2
Taylor	45	143	0.3	95.6
Gulf	46	139	0.3	95.9
Nassau	47	131	0.3	96.2
Walton	48	131	0.3	96.5
Dixie	49	130	0.3	96.8
Madison	50	121	0.3	97.0
Calhoun	51	121	0.3	97.3
Washington	52	107	0.2	97.5
Okeechobee	53	101	0.2	97.8
Gilchrist	54	100	0.2	98.0
Hamilton	55	94	0.2	98.2
DeSoto	56	91	0.2	98.4
Hendry	57	89	0.2	98.6
Holmes	58	88	0.2	98.8
Wakulla	59	78	0.2	99.0
Union	60	74	0.2	99.2
Monroe	61	74	0.2	99.3
Hardee	62	66	0.1	99.5
Liberty	63	60	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	64	55	0.1	99.7
Lafayette	65	46	0.1	99.8
Glades	66	41	0.1	99.9
Baker	67	33	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		44,463	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	66.5
Second fifth of counties	16.9
Third fifth of counties	9.8
Fourth fifth of counties	4.4
Smallest populated fifth of counties	2.5
Total	100.0

Exhibit A-18. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	2,034	15.1	15.1
Hillsborough	2	916	6.8	22.0
Broward	3	847	6.3	28.3
Pinellas	4	685	5.1	33.4
Polk	5	632	4.7	38.1
Orange	6	611	4.6	42.6
Palm Beach	7	578	4.3	46.9
Pasco	8	563	4.2	51.1
Duval	9	504	3.8	54.9
Marion	10	437	3.3	58.2
Volusia	11	345	2.6	60.7
Escambia	12	338	2.5	63.2
Leon	13	303	2.3	65.5
Manatee	14	282	2.1	67.6
Lee	15	269	2.0	69.6
Bay	16	252	1.9	71.5
Alachua	17	240	1.8	73.3
Citrus	18	238	1.8	75.0
Brevard	19	223	1.7	76.7
Jackson	20	182	1.4	78.1
Gadsden	21	179	1.3	79.4
Lake	22	158	1.2	80.6
Highlands	23	153	1.1	81.7
Okaloosa	24	143	1.1	82.8
St. Johns	25	137	1.0	83.8
Santa Rosa	26	136	1.0	84.8
Sarasota	27	134	1.0	85.8
Seminole	28	132	1.0	86.8
Columbia	29	100	0.7	87.5
Osceola	30	95	0.7	88.3
St. Lucie	31	91	0.7	88.9
Sumter	32	88	0.7	89.6
Clay	33	84	0.6	90.2
Putnam	34	84	0.6	90.8
Indian River	35	82	0.6	91.4
Hernando	36	78	0.6	92.0
Suwannee	37	72	0.5	92.6
Franklin	38	70	0.5	93.1
Flagler	39	67	0.5	93.6
Levy	40	61	0.5	94.0
Gulf	41	60	0.4	94.5
Calhoun	42	52	0.4	94.9
Walton	43	49	0.4	95.2
Bradford	44	40	0.3	95.5
Nassau	45	38	0.3	95.8
DeSoto	46	37	0.3	96.1
Washington	47	36	0.3	96.4
Wakulla	48	36	0.3	96.6
Hendry	49	36	0.3	96.9
Collier	50	35	0.3	97.2
Taylor	51	34	0.3	97.4
Dixie	52	31	0.2	97.6
Holmes	53	31	0.2	97.9
Charlotte	54	29	0.2	98.1
Madison	55	28	0.2	98.3
Hardee	56	27	0.2	98.5
Liberty	57	26	0.2	98.7
Jefferson	58	25	0.2	98.9
Gilchrist	59	24	0.2	99.0
Martin	60	23	0.2	99.2
Hamilton	61	22	0.2	99.4
Okeechobee	62	21	0.2	99.5
Union	63	17	0.1	99.7
Glades	64	17	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	65	11	0.1	99.9
Baker	66	9	0.1	99.9
Monroe	67	8	0.1	100.0
TOTAL		13,425	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	65.5
Second fifth of counties	19.3
Third fifth of counties	8.8
Fourth fifth of counties	4.1
Smallest populated fifth of counties	2.4
Total	100.0

SECTION B

**INDICATOR OF NEED #2: THE
DIFFERENTIAL GROWTH IN THE NUMBER
AND PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE
OLDER PERSONS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES,
BETWEEN 1990-2002 AND 2002-2007**

SECTION B

INDICATOR OF NEED #2: THE DIFFERENTIAL GROWTH IN THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE OLDER PERSONS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES, BETWEEN 1990-2002 AND 2002-2007

Projected Growth of the Frail Low-Income Elderly and Very Young Old Populations, 1990-2002

Exhibits B-1 to B-9 show how the subgroups of low-income older persons in Florida's counties with different levels of frailty grew in size over the period, 1990 to 2002. An important caveat should govern the interpretation of these changes. As noted in Appendix I, data and time limitations required the assumption that the poverty *rates* existing in 1990 would remain unchanged through 2002 and 2007. This means that the observed growth rates in the size of low-income older populations are completely determined by how the age distribution (e.g., the ratio of 65-74 to 75 and over persons) of these groups changed over time. This assumption becomes problematic to the extent that the actual poverty rate of any given age group (and frailty subgroup) and in any given county in 2002 (or 2007) has deviated significantly from the 1990 rate. Thus, this analysis cannot distinguish counties that may have experienced divergent growth rates in their *low-income* age 65 and over populations, because of significant changes in their poverty rates.

Data limitations also required the assumption of a constant frailty rate over time. Frailty rates in 1990 were computed for different chronological age and income groups, but for these subgroups, the frailty rates were assumed to remain unchanged over time. This means that the projected size and growth of the older frail population largely reflects changes in its age distribution. Thus, if the age 75 and older population grew faster than the age 65 to 74 population, than the size of the age 65 and over *frail* population will also grow disproportionately larger given that the age 75 and over group is more likely to have physical limitations.

Exhibit B-1 first shows the growth rate of all low-income elderly persons. It will become clear shortly that the counties shown as experiencing the greatest growth rates in this tabulation will also be ranked similarly in all subsequent exhibits in this section.

Exhibit B-2 shows that in almost all counties the growth rate of the low-income elderly population with limitations between 1990 and 2002 generally grew faster than the growth of the overall low-income elderly population. This reflects the changing demographics of elderly

growth in Florida, whereby the oldest elderly population, age 75 and over, grew faster than the age 65-74 population group. Persons in the oldest age brackets are more likely to have lower incomes and physical limitations, resulting in the disproportionately higher growth rate of the low-income elderly population with limitations.

Most counties (47 or 70%) experienced growth in their low-income and frail elderly populations that exceeded the state growth rate of 33.6% (Exhibit B-2). Over 44% of the low-income and frail elderly population was located in these faster growth counties. The fastest growing of these, such as Flagler, Walton, Sumter, Dixie, Levy, Collier, Santa Rosa, Union, and Clay, typically had very small populations of this vulnerable group in 1990. In contrast, the counties with larger populations of the poor and frail elderly in 1990 often grew the slowest in percentage terms.

Growth rates, however, should not be confused with growth in numbers. Some of the counties with the smallest growth rates contributed to large additions in the numbers of low-income elderly persons with limitations. Relatively slow growing counties such as Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade each added at least 2,900 new vulnerable old over the 1990-2002 period. Together, this group alone added over 13,000 vulnerable elderly persons. Another group of slow growing counties, Sarasota, Pasco, Duval, and Volusia, each added at least 1,000 vulnerable elderly persons, for over a total of 6,500. Together, these eight slow growing counties alone account for an increase of 19,790 vulnerable elderly persons or 36% of the total state increase. Simply stated, larger counties, even when they experience slow growth rates, will still disproportionately contribute to the increase in the number of vulnerable elderly persons.

The growth rate of the most frail low-income elderly population having both mobility and self-care limitations, presented a very similar pattern (Exhibit B-3). Growth rates were even higher in many counties, however, again reflecting the demographic impact of the disproportionately faster growing age 75 and over population in Florida throughout this 12-year period.

Few growth rate differences existed between the somewhat low and very low-income elderly populations and the above patterns large apply (Exhibits B-4 to B-9). One small difference emerges when comparing the somewhat low-income and very low-income elderly populations having both mobility and self-care limitations. The state and county growth rates for the very low-income elderly population are a little higher (with the exception of Dade County), probably reflecting the older age profile of this poorest group and its higher rate of physical frailty.

The county growth rate pattern of the low-income and frail very young old population is very similar to that observed for the low-income and frail elderly population (Exhibits B-10 to B-12). Notably, the growth rates of the very young-old population with limitations are generally lower than for the comparable elderly population and a relatively larger number of counties grew more slowly than the state overall.

Projected Growth of Low-Income Frail Older Persons, 2002-2007

Between 2002 and 2007, the county growth rates of the frail elderly and very young old low-income populations were predictably smaller than for the lengthier 1990-2002 interval. The growth rates of the low-income vulnerable elderly population are again higher in the smaller counties and again some 70% of the counties were projected to experience a higher growth rate than the state (Exhibits B-13 to B-15). The counties with the highest growth rates of the low-income elderly population with any type of limitations (Exhibit B-14) were very similar to those observed over the period 1990-2002. Only Marion and Okaloosa have dropped from the list of the thirteen fastest growing counties, while Franklin and Nassau are new additions to the list. No notable differences existed in the county growth rates of the somewhat low and very low-income elderly populations between 2002 and 2007 (Exhibits B-16 to B-21). The county growth rates of the very young old low-income population also did not differ remarkably from the earlier period (Exhibits B-22 to B-24).

Exhibit B-1. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	2,017	4,437	2,420	120.0
Walton	1,353	2,693	1,340	99.1
Dixie	733	1,384	650	88.7
Santa Rosa	2,199	4,009	1,810	82.3
Sumter	2,229	4,055	1,826	81.9
Union	367	663	296	80.7
Collier	5,376	9,626	4,250	79.1
Clay	2,392	4,263	1,871	78.2
Levy	1,560	2,719	1,159	74.3
Marion	13,268	22,296	9,027	68.0
Wakulla	513	846	333	64.8
Okaloosa	3,574	5,862	2,288	64.0
Lafayette	298	480	183	61.3
St. Johns	4,039	6,480	2,441	60.5
Lake	12,059	19,259	7,200	59.7
Osceola	4,117	6,534	2,418	58.7
Franklin	803	1,267	464	57.8
Okeechobee	1,148	1,798	650	56.6
Hernando	7,257	11,331	4,074	56.1
Nassau	1,464	2,264	800	54.7
Suwannee	2,060	3,178	1,119	54.3
St. Lucie	7,446	11,322	3,876	52.1
Gilchrist	544	821	277	50.9
Columbia	2,486	3,717	1,231	49.5
Highlands	6,947	10,388	3,440	49.5
Brevard	15,559	22,983	7,424	47.7
Glades	464	683	219	47.3
Citrus	8,926	13,053	4,127	46.2
Liberty	319	467	147	46.2
Polk	23,107	33,274	10,167	44.0
Baker	443	634	191	43.0
Indian River	6,476	9,255	2,779	42.9
Bay	5,792	8,272	2,480	42.8
Orange	20,057	28,444	8,387	41.8
Hamilton	594	828	234	39.3
Martin	5,749	8,007	2,258	39.3
Calhoun	781	1,088	306	39.2
Charlotte	6,780	9,344	2,564	37.8
Seminole	6,658	9,108	2,451	36.8
Lee	16,871	23,060	6,189	36.7
Escambia	9,281	12,660	3,379	36.4
Taylor	1,112	1,515	403	36.3
Hillsborough	33,214	45,210	11,996	36.1
Washington	1,166	1,573	408	35.0
Bradford	1,195	1,602	406	34.0
DeSoto	1,410	1,872	461	32.7
Jefferson	530	691	161	30.3
Putnam	3,571	4,651	1,080	30.2
Leon	5,085	6,598	1,513	29.8
Hendry	879	1,126	247	28.1
Sarasota	15,778	20,180	4,402	27.9
Hardee	939	1,199	261	27.7
Gulf	884	1,128	243	27.5
Duval	24,708	31,487	6,780	27.4
Palm Beach	44,938	57,209	12,271	27.3
Pasco	26,832	33,906	7,074	26.4
Gadsden	2,509	3,159	650	25.9
Holmes	992	1,238	246	24.8
Manatee	14,102	17,577	3,475	24.6
Alachua	5,044	6,269	1,225	24.3
Volusia	22,671	27,993	5,322	23.5
Monroe	1,965	2,270	304	15.5
Jackson	3,152	3,621	469	14.9
Madison	1,076	1,223	147	13.6
Broward	69,146	78,204	9,058	13.1
Dade	91,202	100,768	9,566	10.5
Pinellas	57,309	58,583	1,274	2.2

Exhibit B-2. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	407	1,053	645	158.5
Walton	471	973	502	106.7
Sumter	498	977	480	96.4
Dixie	226	437	211	93.7
Levy	348	662	314	90.2
Collier	1,194	2,248	1,054	88.3
Santa Rosa	621	1,165	545	87.7
Union	114	212	97	85.4
Clay	701	1,277	576	82.2
Marion	3,128	5,684	2,556	81.7
St. Johns	913	1,603	689	75.5
Hernando	1,664	2,900	1,236	74.3
Okaloosa	1,201	2,067	865	72.0
Wakulla	158	265	108	68.3
Okeechobee	290	488	198	68.1
Osceola	926	1,530	605	65.3
Lafayette	92	152	60	64.9
St. Lucie	1,839	2,982	1,143	62.2
Highlands	1,460	2,361	900	61.7
Glades	93	149	56	60.7
Franklin	255	407	152	59.7
Lake	2,699	4,307	1,608	59.6
Brevard	3,327	5,280	1,954	58.7
Nassau	433	682	250	57.8
Citrus	2,019	3,169	1,151	57.0
Suwannee	649	1,016	367	56.5
Gilchrist	165	255	90	54.8
Columbia	765	1,179	414	54.1
Indian River	1,700	2,597	896	52.7
Polk	5,330	7,970	2,640	49.5
Bay	1,992	2,957	965	48.5
Liberty	103	152	49	47.4
Orange	5,158	7,602	2,444	47.4
Seminole	1,566	2,274	708	45.2
Escambia	2,671	3,856	1,185	44.4
Baker	132	191	59	44.2
Martin	1,496	2,135	639	42.7
Calhoun	251	356	105	41.8
Putnam	799	1,131	332	41.6
Lee	3,703	5,240	1,537	41.5
Charlotte	1,325	1,872	548	41.4
Washington	417	589	172	41.3
DeSoto	295	414	118	40.1
Hillsborough	8,810	12,340	3,530	40.1
Hamilton	188	263	75	39.8
Taylor	348	481	133	38.3
Bradford	371	512	141	38.0
Hardee	195	269	74	37.8
Hendry	176	237	61	34.4
Leon	1,561	2,083	523	33.5
Palm Beach	11,340	15,028	3,689	32.5
Jefferson	165	218	53	32.3
Sarasota	3,405	4,499	1,094	32.1
Pasco	5,092	6,672	1,580	31.0
Duval	7,491	9,786	2,294	30.6
Gulf	279	363	85	30.4
Gadsden	803	1,039	236	29.5
Volusia	5,355	6,887	1,532	28.6
Holmes	355	454	99	28.0
Manatee	3,131	4,004	873	27.9
Alachua	1,719	2,188	469	27.3
Monroe	433	527	94	21.7
Jackson	1,013	1,189	176	17.4
Broward	17,691	20,666	2,975	16.8
Madison	340	394	54	15.9
Dade	26,439	29,535	3,096	11.7
Pinellas	13,094	13,850	756	5.8

Exhibit B-3. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population: **1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	167	462	295	176.7
Walton	158	326	168	106.6
Collier	369	718	349	94.6
Dixie	86	164	78	91.4
Marion	1,048	2,002	954	91.0
Santa Rosa	227	430	203	89.4
Sumter	158	296	138	87.2
Union	44	81	37	84.1
Clay	214	391	178	83.2
St. Johns	398	722	323	81.2
Levy	112	200	89	79.2
Okeechobee	109	193	85	78.2
Hernando	425	757	332	78.2
St. Lucie	451	777	326	72.4
Okaloosa	409	701	292	71.5
Wakulla	41	69	28	68.3
Osceola	414	693	279	67.5
Brevard	1,199	1,983	783	65.3
Lafayette	35	58	22	64.2
Indian River	654	1,055	400	61.2
Lake	940	1,499	559	59.4
Highlands	587	932	345	58.8
Nassau	132	209	77	57.9
Franklin	96	152	55	57.6
Glades	39	61	22	57.2
Suwannee	245	383	138	56.5
Gilchrist	63	98	35	55.5
Columbia	292	450	158	54.2
Bay	712	1,092	380	53.3
Martin	469	717	248	52.8
Citrus	631	949	319	50.5
Liberty	39	59	19	48.8
Escambia	982	1,443	461	47.0
Orange	1,896	2,787	891	47.0
Polk	1,815	2,667	852	47.0
Washington	153	225	72	46.9
Putnam	345	504	159	46.0
Hillsborough	3,219	4,653	1,434	44.5
Charlotte	451	652	200	44.5
Baker	40	58	18	43.7
Seminole	620	886	265	42.8
Lee	1,216	1,735	519	42.7
Calhoun	96	136	40	42.1
Hamilton	71	100	29	40.6
DeSoto	121	167	46	38.4
Bradford	141	195	53	37.8
Sarasota	936	1,284	348	37.2
Taylor	132	181	49	37.0
Hardee	81	109	28	35.0
Palm Beach	3,964	5,296	1,333	33.6
Leon	403	538	135	33.5
Hendry	75	100	25	33.0
Jefferson	43	57	14	32.3
Duval	2,946	3,876	930	31.5
Holmes	131	171	40	30.8
Gulf	105	137	32	30.7
Gadsden	308	402	94	30.4
Manatee	1,001	1,300	299	29.9
Pasco	1,675	2,162	487	29.1
Volusia	1,883	2,421	538	28.6
Monroe	129	163	33	25.8
Alachua	689	840	151	21.9
Jackson	385	456	70	18.3
Broward	5,771	6,741	970	16.8
Madison	128	150	21	16.7
Dade	10,399	11,652	1,254	12.1
Pinellas	4,357	4,648	292	6.7

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	1,607	3,509	1,902	118.3
Walton	910	1,769	859	94.4
Dixie	507	942	435	86.0
Sumter	1,795	3,270	1,475	82.2
Santa Rosa	1,512	2,740	1,229	81.3
Collier	3,958	7,118	3,160	79.8
Clay	1,807	3,248	1,442	79.8
Union	253	452	198	78.3
Levy	1,257	2,194	936	74.5
Marion	10,424	17,356	6,932	66.5
Wakulla	360	594	234	65.0
Lake	9,901	15,829	5,928	59.9
St. Johns	3,210	5,131	1,921	59.8
Lafayette	205	327	122	59.5
Okaloosa	2,455	3,915	1,460	59.4
Franklin	539	850	311	57.6
Osceola	3,480	5,484	2,004	57.6
Okeechobee	896	1,399	503	56.1
Hernando	5,987	9,338	3,351	56.0
Nassau	1,112	1,733	620	55.8
Suwannee	1,406	2,154	749	53.3
St. Lucie	5,661	8,585	2,925	51.7
Highlands	5,435	8,154	2,719	50.0
Gilchrist	379	567	187	49.3
Brevard	12,249	18,162	5,913	48.3
Glades	362	535	173	47.8
Columbia	1,721	2,538	817	47.5
Citrus	7,187	10,524	3,337	46.4
Liberty	215	314	100	46.3
Polk	18,359	26,461	8,102	44.1
Baker	338	485	147	43.6
Bay	3,991	5,700	1,709	42.8
Indian River	5,024	7,173	2,149	42.8
Orange	15,826	22,454	6,628	41.9
Hamilton	406	566	160	39.3
Calhoun	525	730	206	39.2
Charlotte	5,740	7,933	2,193	38.2
Seminole	4,959	6,797	1,838	37.1
Lee	13,545	18,559	5,014	37.0
Martin	4,576	6,224	1,648	36.0
Hillsborough	24,610	33,424	8,813	35.8
Washington	801	1,083	282	35.2
Taylor	764	1,031	267	35.0
Escambia	6,348	8,565	2,217	34.9
DeSoto	1,102	1,466	364	33.0
Bradford	824	1,089	264	32.1
Jefferson	373	486	113	30.4
Leon	3,555	4,617	1,062	29.9
Putnam	2,838	3,680	842	29.7
Hendry	684	879	194	28.4
Sarasota	12,625	16,195	3,570	28.3
Hardee	733	940	207	28.2
Palm Beach	35,200	44,860	9,659	27.4
Gulf	594	757	163	27.4
Duval	18,079	22,861	4,782	26.5
Pasco	21,974	27,714	5,740	26.1
Gadsden	1,687	2,128	441	26.1
Holmes	682	851	170	24.9
Manatee	11,420	14,204	2,784	24.4
Volusia	18,131	22,294	4,162	23.0
Alachua	3,427	4,211	784	22.9
Monroe	1,443	1,674	231	16.0
Jackson	2,115	2,433	318	15.0
Broward	53,991	61,060	7,069	13.1
Madison	734	828	94	12.8
Dade	61,996	68,530	6,534	10.5
Pinellas	46,167	47,196	1,029	2.2

Exhibit B-5. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population: **1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations**

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations**

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	314	813	499	158.7
Sumter	380	756	376	99.2
Walton	290	576	285	98.2
Levy	264	512	248	93.6
Dixie	146	279	132	90.4
Collier	703	1,324	621	88.3
Clay	492	918	426	86.5
Santa Rosa	364	676	312	85.7
Union	74	135	61	82.6
Marion	2,227	3,987	1,760	79.0
St. Johns	708	1,245	536	75.7
Hernando	1,337	2,293	957	71.6
Okeechobee	214	362	148	68.9
Wakulla	114	192	78	68.8
St. Lucie	1,342	2,211	869	64.8
Okaloosa	772	1,260	488	63.2
Lafayette	60	97	38	62.9
Highlands	1,003	1,631	627	62.5
Brevard	2,373	3,843	1,469	61.9
Glades	63	102	39	61.8
Osceola	732	1,184	452	61.8
Lake	2,228	3,583	1,355	60.8
Franklin	142	228	86	60.6
Nassau	309	496	187	60.5
Citrus	1,547	2,459	912	58.9
Suwannee	415	645	230	55.4
Indian River	1,254	1,926	672	53.5
Gilchrist	108	165	57	53.1
Columbia	497	756	258	51.9
Polk	4,073	6,124	2,051	50.3
Liberty	58	85	28	48.0
Orange	3,932	5,799	1,866	47.5
Bay	1,312	1,920	608	46.3
Seminole	1,057	1,540	483	45.7
Baker	95	138	43	45.6
Charlotte	1,128	1,616	488	43.2
Lee	2,657	3,801	1,144	43.1
Calhoun	140	200	60	42.7
Escambia	1,548	2,192	644	41.6
Putnam	619	876	257	41.6
DeSoto	202	284	82	40.7
Hamilton	120	168	48	39.9
Washington	269	375	106	39.4
Hardee	133	185	51	38.6
Hillsborough	5,811	8,041	2,230	38.4
Martin	1,067	1,469	403	37.8
Taylor	224	307	83	36.8
Bradford	240	326	86	35.9
Hendry	119	160	41	34.9
Leon	1,105	1,476	372	33.7
Palm Beach	8,674	11,549	2,875	33.1
Jefferson	120	159	39	32.4
Sarasota	2,573	3,394	821	31.9
Pasco	3,971	5,236	1,266	31.9
Gulf	155	204	48	31.2
Gadsden	449	588	139	31.0
Manatee	2,300	2,972	671	29.2
Volusia	4,226	5,418	1,192	28.2
Duval	4,844	6,177	1,333	27.5
Holmes	229	291	62	27.1
Alachua	1,009	1,234	225	22.3
Monroe	251	305	54	21.5
Jackson	565	670	105	18.6
Broward	13,251	15,443	2,193	16.5
Madison	217	250	33	15.1
Dade	16,867	18,877	2,011	11.9
Pinellas	10,066	10,653	588	5.8

Exhibit B-6. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	139	388	249	179.3
Walton	107	218	111	102.9
Dixie	66	127	60	91.0
Collier	255	482	228	89.4
Santa Rosa	127	235	109	86.2
Marion	723	1,330	607	84.0
Union	34	63	29	83.6
Clay	161	294	132	82.1
St. Johns	335	610	275	82.0
Sumter	119	216	97	81.9
Okeechobee	93	164	71	76.5
Hernando	343	606	262	76.4
St. Lucie	328	575	246	75.1
Levy	84	145	62	73.9
Okaloosa	283	475	192	67.8
Wakulla	29	49	20	67.4
Lafayette	27	45	17	64.2
Brevard	869	1,425	556	64.0
Osceola	291	477	186	63.9
Indian River	557	889	332	59.7
Lake	820	1,307	486	59.3
Nassau	100	158	57	57.3
Franklin	56	88	32	56.7
Suwannee	190	297	107	56.4
Gilchrist	49	76	27	55.8
Highlands	396	614	218	55.1
Columbia	227	350	123	54.2
Glades	26	40	14	53.3
Bay	487	736	250	51.3
Liberty	23	35	11	49.7
Orange	1,449	2,159	710	49.0
Martin	348	514	166	47.6
Polk	1,325	1,949	625	47.2
Lee	942	1,385	443	47.0
Putnam	290	424	135	46.6
Citrus	473	693	220	46.4
Washington	102	149	47	45.5
Charlotte	451	652	200	44.5
Baker	31	44	14	44.4
Escambia	536	768	232	43.2
Seminole	415	594	179	43.2
Hillsborough	2,016	2,878	862	42.8
Calhoun	56	80	24	42.5
Hamilton	56	78	23	40.8
Bradford	110	151	41	37.7
Taylor	103	141	38	36.7
DeSoto	80	109	29	36.1
Sarasota	783	1,061	278	35.4
Palm Beach	3,139	4,215	1,076	34.3
Leon	282	373	91	32.2
Hardee	53	71	17	32.2
Manatee	782	1,031	249	31.8
Jefferson	30	40	10	31.6
Gadsden	181	238	57	31.6
Gulf	61	80	19	30.9
Hendry	49	65	15	30.9
Holmes	87	114	26	30.2
Pasco	1,324	1,708	384	29.0
Volusia	1,425	1,822	397	27.9
Duval	1,890	2,379	489	25.8
Monroe	91	111	20	22.3
Jackson	225	268	43	19.3
Madison	100	117	17	17.0
Broward	4,494	5,229	734	16.3
Alachua	451	522	71	15.8
Dade	6,978	7,825	846	12.1
Pinellas	3,234	3,466	232	7.2

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	409	928	518	126.6
Walton	443	924	481	108.6
Dixie	227	442	215	94.9
Union	113	211	98	86.2
Santa Rosa	687	1,269	581	84.6
Sumter	434	785	351	80.9
Collier	1,418	2,508	1,089	76.8
Okaloosa	1,118	1,947	829	74.1
Marion	2,844	4,940	2,096	73.7
Clay	585	1,015	430	73.5
Levy	303	525	222	73.4
Lafayette	92	153	60	65.3
Osceola	637	1,050	414	65.0
Wakulla	153	252	99	64.4
St. Johns	829	1,349	520	62.8
Lake	2,158	3,430	1,272	58.9
Okeechobee	252	399	147	58.5
Franklin	264	418	154	58.1
Hernando	1,270	1,993	723	56.9
Suwannee	654	1,024	370	56.6
Gilchrist	165	255	90	54.4
Columbia	765	1,179	414	54.1
St. Lucie	1,785	2,737	951	53.3
Martin	1,173	1,783	610	52.0
Nassau	351	531	180	51.2
Highlands	1,512	2,233	722	47.7
Liberty	105	152	48	45.8
Brevard	3,311	4,822	1,511	45.6
Citrus	1,739	2,529	791	45.5
Glades	102	148	46	45.4
Polk	4,748	6,813	2,065	43.5
Indian River	1,451	2,081	630	43.4
Bay	1,801	2,572	771	42.8
Orange	4,231	5,990	1,759	41.6
Baker	105	149	43	41.1
Escambia	2,933	4,095	1,162	39.6
Hamilton	188	262	74	39.5
Calhoun	257	357	100	39.2
Taylor	348	484	136	39.0
Bradford	371	513	142	38.2
Hillsborough	8,604	11,787	3,182	37.0
Seminole	1,699	2,311	612	36.0
Charlotte	1,040	1,411	371	35.7
Lee	3,326	4,501	1,175	35.3
Washington	365	491	126	34.5
Putnam	733	971	238	32.4
DeSoto	308	406	98	31.7
Duval	6,629	8,626	1,997	30.1
Jefferson	157	205	47	30.1
Leon	1,530	1,982	452	29.5
Gulf	290	370	80	27.7
Pasco	4,858	6,192	1,334	27.5
Alachua	1,617	2,058	441	27.3
Hendry	194	247	53	27.2
Palm Beach	9,738	12,350	2,612	26.8
Sarasota	3,153	3,985	832	26.4
Hardee	206	259	54	26.1
Manatee	2,682	3,373	692	25.8
Volusia	4,540	5,699	1,160	25.5
Gadsden	821	1,031	210	25.5
Holmes	310	386	76	24.6
Madison	342	395	53	15.4
Jackson	1,037	1,187	151	14.5
Monroe	523	596	73	14.1
Broward	15,155	17,145	1,990	13.1
Dade	29,206	32,237	3,031	10.4
Pinellas	11,142	11,387	245	2.2

Exhibit B-8. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	93	240	147	157.7
Walton	180	397	217	120.4
Dixie	79	158	79	99.8
Santa Rosa	257	490	233	90.7
Union	40	76	36	90.5
Marion	901	1,697	796	88.4
Collier	491	924	433	88.2
Okaloosa	429	807	378	88.0
Sumter	118	221	103	87.5
Hernando	327	607	280	85.5
Levy	83	150	66	79.5
Osceola	194	346	152	78.5
St. Johns	205	358	153	74.8
Clay	209	359	150	72.0
Lafayette	33	55	22	68.7
Wakulla	44	73	29	66.8
Okeechobee	76	126	50	66.0
Highlands	457	730	273	59.8
Franklin	113	179	66	58.6
Glades	30	47	17	58.4
Suwannee	234	370	137	58.4
Columbia	268	423	156	58.1
Gilchrist	57	90	33	58.0
St. Lucie	497	771	274	55.2
Martin	429	666	236	55.1
Lake	471	724	253	53.8
Bay	680	1,037	357	52.6
Brevard	953	1,438	485	50.9
Nassau	123	186	63	50.8
Citrus	472	710	239	50.6
Indian River	446	671	225	50.3
Escambia	1,123	1,664	541	48.2
Orange	1,226	1,803	577	47.1
Polk	1,257	1,846	590	46.9
Liberty	45	66	21	46.8
Washington	148	214	66	44.7
Seminole	509	734	225	44.2
Hillsborough	2,999	4,299	1,300	43.3
Bradford	131	185	55	41.8
Putnam	180	255	75	41.6
Taylor	124	174	51	41.0
Baker	37	53	15	40.7
Calhoun	111	156	45	40.6
Hamilton	67	94	27	39.8
DeSoto	93	129	36	39.0
Lee	1,046	1,439	393	37.5
Duval	2,647	3,608	961	36.3
Hardee	62	84	22	36.1
Alachua	710	954	244	34.4
Hendry	57	76	19	33.6
Leon	456	607	151	33.1
Sarasota	833	1,105	273	32.7
Jefferson	44	59	14	32.0
Charlotte	196	256	60	30.7
Palm Beach	2,666	3,480	814	30.5
Volusia	1,129	1,469	340	30.2
Holmes	126	163	37	29.6
Gulf	123	160	36	29.4
Pasco	1,122	1,436	314	28.0
Gadsden	354	451	97	27.4
Manatee	831	1,032	201	24.2
Monroe	182	223	40	22.1
Broward	4,441	5,223	782	17.6
Madison	123	144	21	17.2
Jackson	448	519	71	15.9
Dade	9,573	10,658	1,085	11.3
Pinellas	3,029	3,197	168	5.6

Exhibit B-9. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population: **1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

County	1990 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Flagler	28	75	46	163.9
Walton	50	108	58	114.4
Marion	325	672	347	106.6
Collier	114	235	121	106.3
Sumter	39	80	41	103.1
Levy	28	55	27	95.0
Santa Rosa	101	195	94	93.4
Dixie	19	37	18	92.6
Okeechobee	16	30	14	88.4
Clay	52	98	45	86.4
Hernando	81	151	70	86.0
Union	10	18	8	85.8
Okaloosa	126	226	101	79.9
St. Johns	63	112	49	77.0
Osceola	123	216	93	76.1
Wakulla	12	20	8	70.6
Indian River	98	166	68	69.7
Brevard	331	558	227	68.7
Martin	121	203	82	67.9
Highlands	191	318	127	66.4
Glades	13	21	8	65.3
St. Lucie	123	203	80	65.1
Lafayette	8	13	5	64.1
Citrus	157	256	99	62.8
Lake	120	192	72	60.0
Nassau	32	51	19	59.8
Franklin	40	64	24	58.7
Bay	225	355	130	57.7
Suwannee	55	86	31	56.8
Gilchrist	14	22	8	54.5
Columbia	65	100	35	54.5
Escambia	446	675	230	51.5
Washington	51	76	25	49.7
Hillsborough	1,203	1,774	571	47.5
Liberty	16	24	8	47.5
Polk	491	718	227	46.4
Sarasota	153	223	70	45.9
Putnam	56	80	24	43.2
DeSoto	40	57	17	43.0
Seminole	205	291	86	42.0
Duval	1,056	1,497	441	41.8
Baker	10	14	4	41.5
Calhoun	40	56	17	41.5
Hardee	27	38	11	40.5
Orange	447	628	181	40.4
Hamilton	16	22	6	40.2
Bradford	31	43	12	38.1
Taylor	29	41	11	37.9
Hendry	26	35	10	37.1
Leon	120	164	44	36.5
Jefferson	12	16	4	33.9
Monroe	39	52	13	33.8
Alachua	239	319	80	33.5
Holmes	43	57	14	32.1
Palm Beach	825	1,081	256	31.1
Volusia	459	599	140	30.6
Gulf	44	57	13	30.4
Pasco	350	454	103	29.5
Gadsden	127	164	37	28.8
Lee	274	350	76	27.8
Manatee	219	269	50	22.8
Broward	1,277	1,513	236	18.5
Jackson	161	188	27	16.9
Madison	29	33	5	15.9
Dade	3,420	3,828	407	11.9
Pinellas	1,123	1,182	59	5.3
Charlotte	0	0	0	0.0

Exhibit B-10. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes

County	1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Clay	1,086	1,974	888	81.7
Franklin	304	550	245	80.6
Wakulla	202	348	146	72.0
Osceola	1,706	2,919	1,214	71.2
Flagler	742	1,241	498	67.1
Santa Rosa	1,424	2,368	943	66.2
Union	196	324	128	65.0
Sumter	894	1,475	581	65.0
Collier	1,934	3,181	1,247	64.5
St. Johns	1,554	2,449	895	57.6
Seminole	2,276	3,555	1,279	56.2
Nassau	576	893	318	55.2
Suwannee	871	1,331	461	52.9
Hamilton	270	411	141	52.0
Walton	500	760	260	51.9
Leon	1,979	2,959	980	49.5
Jefferson	163	242	78	48.0
Liberty	135	200	65	48.0
Gilchrist	299	442	143	47.9
Columbia	1,269	1,868	599	47.2
Calhoun	275	403	128	46.4
Dixie	385	561	176	45.9
Gadsden	948	1,381	434	45.7
Lake	3,019	4,399	1,380	45.7
Marion	5,067	7,173	2,106	41.6
Levy	725	1,025	300	41.4
Orange	6,745	9,520	2,775	41.1
Palm Beach	10,381	14,337	3,956	38.1
St. Lucie	2,526	3,480	954	37.8
Lee	5,145	7,023	1,878	36.5
Lafayette	148	201	54	36.5
Hillsborough	11,486	15,450	3,964	34.5
Broward	15,046	20,228	5,182	34.4
Hernando	2,835	3,803	968	34.2
Citrus	3,101	4,089	988	31.9
Jackson	1,064	1,402	338	31.8
Washington	413	542	129	31.4
Bay	2,735	3,573	837	30.6
Charlotte	2,454	3,185	732	29.8
Sarasota	3,742	4,855	1,113	29.8
Manatee	3,625	4,668	1,042	28.7
Hendry	439	563	124	28.4
Glades	199	254	55	27.7
Polk	7,635	9,742	2,107	27.6
Okeechobee	510	647	137	26.8
Alachua	1,981	2,503	522	26.3
Holmes	356	449	93	26.2
Brevard	5,451	6,878	1,427	26.2
Okaloosa	1,850	2,328	478	25.9
Martin	1,090	1,365	275	25.2
Baker	179	224	45	25.1
Gulf	373	467	93	25.0
Volusia	7,424	9,243	1,819	24.5
Bradford	594	739	145	24.5
Pasco	6,746	8,288	1,542	22.9
Highlands	1,874	2,298	425	22.7
Duval	8,436	10,345	1,910	22.6
Indian River	1,988	2,403	415	20.9
Escambia	4,872	5,865	994	20.4
DeSoto	474	565	91	19.1
Monroe	1,010	1,201	191	18.9
Madison	445	524	80	18.0
Dade	31,955	36,960	5,005	15.7
Pinellas	13,430	15,385	1,955	14.6
Hardee	355	406	50	14.1
Taylor	542	618	76	14.1
Putnam	1,358	1,529	170	12.5

Exhibit B-11. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

County	1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Franklin	90	164	73	81.0
Clay	164	295	131	79.6
Osceola	209	365	156	74.4
Wakulla	46	78	33	72.1
Sumter	133	223	91	68.4
Santa Rosa	273	459	186	68.1
Union	44	74	30	67.7
Collier	129	215	86	67.0
Flagler	125	208	83	66.4
St. Johns	272	430	159	58.3
Seminole	399	630	231	57.9
Nassau	85	131	47	54.9
Suwannee	200	309	109	54.2
Walton	85	131	45	52.9
Hamilton	62	94	32	51.8
Columbia	286	427	141	49.1
Leon	440	655	215	48.9
Gilchrist	67	100	33	48.9
Dixie	87	130	43	48.7
Liberty	40	60	19	48.4
Calhoun	82	121	39	47.2
Jefferson	38	55	18	46.8
Gadsden	282	414	132	46.7
Lake	295	430	135	45.6
Levy	109	156	47	43.3
Marion	829	1,179	350	42.2
Orange	1,198	1,697	499	41.7
St. Lucie	288	399	111	38.6
Lafayette	33	46	13	38.0
Lee	683	941	258	37.8
Palm Beach	1,406	1,927	521	37.1
Hillsborough	1,913	2,590	678	35.4
Broward	2,365	3,192	826	34.9
Citrus	454	612	158	34.8
Washington	80	107	26	32.6
Jackson	317	421	103	32.5
Sarasota	293	389	95	32.5
Hernando	319	421	102	32.0
Charlotte	238	313	75	31.5
Bay	540	706	166	30.8
Glades	32	41	10	30.3
Hendry	69	89	20	29.6
Brevard	883	1,125	241	27.3
Okeechobee	79	101	22	27.3
Polk	1,426	1,812	387	27.1
Highlands	300	381	81	26.9
Pasco	907	1,152	244	26.9
Okaloosa	319	405	85	26.8
Holmes	69	88	19	26.8
Bradford	135	170	35	26.4
Alachua	461	582	121	26.3
Gulf	111	139	29	25.9
Martin	181	227	46	25.5
Manatee	630	790	160	25.3
Baker	27	33	7	24.4
Volusia	1,258	1,560	302	24.0
Duval	1,796	2,208	413	23.0
Escambia	948	1,161	212	22.4
Indian River	309	374	65	21.2
DeSoto	75	91	16	21.0
Madison	102	121	19	18.4
Monroe	63	74	11	18.0
Hardee	56	66	9	16.8
Taylor	123	143	19	15.7
Dade	6,637	7,672	1,036	15.6
Pinellas	2,028	2,302	274	13.5
Putnam	234	263	29	12.5

Exhibit B-12. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 1990-2002

1990 Target Population:

1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

County	1990 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 1990-2002	Percent Growth 1990-2002
Collier	16	35	19	114.2
Clay	45	84	39	86.2
Franklin	39	70	31	80.6
Wakulla	21	36	15	73.0
Osceola	57	95	38	67.8
Sumter	52	88	35	67.6
Santa Rosa	81	136	55	67.6
Flagler	40	67	27	67.5
Union	10	17	7	64.4
Seminole	82	132	50	60.4
Walton	31	49	19	60.4
Nassau	24	38	14	57.2
St. Johns	87	137	49	56.2
Suwannee	48	72	25	51.9
Leon	200	303	103	51.6
Hamilton	15	22	7	50.6
Jefferson	17	25	8	49.9
Liberty	17	26	8	48.7
Calhoun	35	52	17	47.6
Dixie	21	31	10	47.4
Gadsden	122	179	57	47.1
Gilchrist	16	24	7	45.8
Columbia	69	100	31	45.1
Lake	110	158	49	44.6
Marion	303	437	134	44.2
Orange	430	611	181	42.0
Levy	43	61	18	41.7
Lee	191	269	78	40.8
Monroe	5	8	2	39.8
St. Lucie	66	91	25	38.5
Lafayette	8	11	3	36.3
Hillsborough	684	916	232	33.9
Sarasota	100	134	34	33.8
Citrus	178	238	60	33.8
Manatee	211	282	71	33.6
Palm Beach	435	578	143	32.9
Jackson	137	182	45	32.8
Charlotte	22	29	7	32.4
Okeechobee	16	21	5	32.2
Okaloosa	109	143	34	30.9
Brevard	171	223	53	30.8
Glades	13	17	4	30.5
Washington	28	36	8	30.1
Broward	652	847	195	29.9
Hendry	28	36	8	29.7
Polk	488	632	144	29.5
Hernando	60	78	18	29.4
Pasco	438	563	126	28.7
Bay	196	252	56	28.6
Alachua	188	240	52	28.0
Martin	18	23	5	27.4
Highlands	121	153	33	27.3
Indian River	65	82	17	27.1
Gulf	47	60	12	26.4
Holmes	24	31	6	25.6
Duval	403	504	101	25.0
Baker	7	9	2	23.4
Bradford	32	40	7	23.2
Escambia	278	338	60	21.6
DeSoto	30	37	6	21.2
Volusia	286	345	59	20.5
Hardee	23	27	4	17.0
Madison	24	28	4	15.6
Dade	1,763	2,034	271	15.4
Taylor	29	34	4	15.1
Pinellas	597	685	87	14.6
Putnam	74	84	9	12.8

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Clay	4,263	5,311	1,048	24.6
Santa Rosa	4,009	4,993	984	24.5
Flagler	4,437	5,512	1,074	24.2
Walton	2,693	3,313	620	23.0
Union	663	808	145	21.9
Sumter	4,055	4,888	833	20.5
Wakulla	846	1,013	167	19.7
Franklin	1,267	1,517	250	19.7
Osceola	6,534	7,751	1,216	18.6
Dixie	1,384	1,639	255	18.5
Collier	9,626	11,386	1,760	18.3
Nassau	2,264	2,672	409	18.1
St. Johns	6,480	7,582	1,102	17.0
Liberty	467	545	79	16.8
Suwannee	3,178	3,689	510	16.0
Gilchrist	821	950	129	15.7
Lafayette	480	556	75	15.7
Seminole	9,108	10,536	1,427	15.7
Hamilton	828	958	130	15.6
Levy	2,719	3,137	418	15.4
Marion	22,296	25,611	3,316	14.9
Gadsden	3,159	3,626	467	14.8
Columbia	3,717	4,265	548	14.7
Baker	634	727	93	14.7
Lake	19,259	22,064	2,805	14.6
Okaloosa	5,862	6,714	852	14.5
Orange	28,444	32,577	4,134	14.5
Calhoun	1,088	1,230	142	13.1
Hernando	11,331	12,797	1,466	12.9
St. Lucie	11,322	12,749	1,426	12.6
Bay	8,272	9,301	1,029	12.4
Leon	6,598	7,398	799	12.1
Okeechobee	1,798	2,013	215	12.0
Citrus	13,053	14,584	1,531	11.7
Hillsborough	45,210	50,278	5,068	11.2
Brevard	22,983	25,535	2,552	11.1
Lee	23,060	25,556	2,496	10.8
Glades	683	757	74	10.8
Jefferson	691	765	74	10.7
Martin	8,007	8,829	822	10.3
Polk	33,274	36,681	3,407	10.2
Highlands	10,388	11,440	1,053	10.1
Indian River	9,255	10,182	927	10.0
Charlotte	9,344	10,261	917	9.8
Hendry	1,126	1,235	110	9.7
DeSoto	1,872	2,051	179	9.6
Washington	1,573	1,724	150	9.5
Taylor	1,515	1,650	135	8.9
Bradford	1,602	1,743	141	8.8
Gulf	1,128	1,227	99	8.8
Alachua	6,269	6,810	540	8.6
Palm Beach	57,209	62,087	4,878	8.5
Escambia	12,660	13,719	1,060	8.4
Duval	31,487	33,961	2,474	7.9
Sarasota	20,180	21,719	1,539	7.6
Volusia	27,993	30,105	2,112	7.5
Holmes	1,238	1,331	93	7.5
Putnam	4,651	4,998	347	7.5
Manatee	17,577	18,856	1,279	7.3
Jackson	3,621	3,874	253	7.0
Pasco	33,906	36,038	2,132	6.3
Dade	100,768	106,784	6,016	6.0
Broward	78,204	82,629	4,425	5.7
Madison	1,223	1,286	62	5.1
Monroe	2,270	2,375	105	4.6
Hardee	1,199	1,249	50	4.1
Pinellas	58,583	59,379	795	1.4

Exhibit B-14. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 2002-2007

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Flagler	1,053	1,340	288	27.3
Santa Rosa	1,165	1,464	298	25.6
Walton	973	1,213	240	24.7
Clay	1,277	1,588	311	24.3
Union	212	259	47	22.4
Sumter	977	1,190	212	21.7
Osceola	1,530	1,834	304	19.9
Wakulla	265	318	52	19.8
Dixie	437	522	85	19.6
Franklin	407	486	79	19.3
Collier	2,248	2,670	423	18.8
Nassau	682	806	124	18.1
St. Johns	1,603	1,886	283	17.7
Liberty	152	179	27	17.7
Levy	662	771	110	16.6
Suwannee	1,016	1,182	166	16.4
Lafayette	152	177	25	16.3
Gilchrist	255	296	41	16.2
Marion	5,684	6,587	902	15.9
Okaloosa	2,067	2,393	326	15.8
Hamilton	263	304	41	15.7
Seminole	2,274	2,628	354	15.6
Baker	191	221	30	15.5
Orange	7,602	8,736	1,134	14.9
Columbia	1,179	1,354	176	14.9
Lake	4,307	4,940	633	14.7
Gadsden	1,039	1,189	150	14.4
Hernando	2,900	3,290	390	13.4
Okeechobee	488	553	65	13.3
Bay	2,957	3,347	390	13.2
Calhoun	356	402	46	12.9
St. Lucie	2,982	3,364	382	12.8
Citrus	3,169	3,563	394	12.4
Brevard	5,280	5,904	623	11.8
Glades	149	167	17	11.6
Leon	2,083	2,324	241	11.5
Hillsborough	12,340	13,712	1,372	11.1
Highlands	2,361	2,620	259	11.0
Lee	5,240	5,808	568	10.8
Polk	7,970	8,834	864	10.8
Indian River	2,597	2,876	279	10.7
Martin	2,135	2,362	227	10.6
DeSoto	414	456	43	10.4
Jefferson	218	240	23	10.4
Hendry	237	260	24	9.9
Charlotte	1,872	2,057	185	9.9
Washington	589	647	58	9.8
Taylor	481	527	47	9.7
Bradford	512	559	47	9.2
Escambia	3,856	4,205	349	9.0
Gulf	363	396	32	8.9
Putnam	1,131	1,230	99	8.7
Palm Beach	15,028	16,302	1,273	8.5
Alachua	2,188	2,373	185	8.4
Duval	9,786	10,575	789	8.1
Volusia	6,887	7,419	532	7.7
Holmes	454	489	35	7.6
Sarasota	4,499	4,835	336	7.5
Manatee	4,004	4,301	297	7.4
Jackson	1,189	1,266	77	6.5
Pasco	6,672	7,098	426	6.4
Dade	29,535	31,328	1,793	6.1
Madison	394	414	20	5.1
Broward	20,666	21,703	1,036	5.0
Hardee	269	282	13	4.8
Monroe	527	550	22	4.2
Pinellas	13,850	14,003	153	1.1

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

2007 Target Population: **2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Flagler	462	594	131	28.4
Santa Rosa	430	542	112	25.9
Walton	326	407	82	25.0
Clay	391	489	97	24.9
Union	81	99	18	22.3
Sumter	296	357	61	20.6
Osceola	693	831	138	19.9
Wakulla	69	82	14	19.9
Dixie	164	196	32	19.5
Collier	718	857	140	19.5
Nassau	209	248	39	18.6
Franklin	152	180	28	18.6
St. Johns	722	849	128	17.7
Liberty	59	68	10	16.9
Gilchrist	98	114	16	16.7
Marion	2,002	2,333	331	16.5
Suwannee	383	446	63	16.5
Lafayette	58	67	9	16.5
Okaloosa	701	815	113	16.2
Seminole	886	1,029	143	16.1
Hamilton	100	117	16	16.0
Baker	58	67	9	15.8
Levy	200	231	31	15.4
Columbia	450	519	68	15.1
Orange	2,787	3,208	421	15.1
Lake	1,499	1,715	216	14.4
Okeechobee	193	221	27	14.1
Bay	1,092	1,244	152	13.9
Gadsden	402	455	54	13.4
St. Lucie	777	880	103	13.3
Hernando	757	856	99	13.1
Calhoun	136	153	17	12.5
Brevard	1,983	2,225	242	12.2
Citrus	949	1,061	112	11.8
Leon	538	600	62	11.6
Glades	61	68	7	11.5
Martin	717	799	82	11.5
Hillsborough	4,653	5,175	523	11.2
Indian River	1,055	1,172	117	11.1
Lee	1,735	1,926	191	11.0
Highlands	932	1,034	102	10.9
Polk	2,667	2,958	290	10.9
Charlotte	652	721	69	10.7
Jefferson	57	62	6	10.4
DeSoto	167	184	17	10.3
Washington	225	248	23	10.1
Hendry	100	110	10	9.9
Taylor	181	199	18	9.8
Bradford	195	213	18	9.5
Escambia	1,443	1,578	135	9.3
Putnam	504	550	46	9.1
Palm Beach	5,296	5,753	456	8.6
Gulf	137	149	12	8.5
Duval	3,876	4,205	329	8.5
Alachua	840	909	68	8.1
Volusia	2,421	2,616	195	8.1
Holmes	171	184	13	7.8
Sarasota	1,284	1,380	96	7.5
Manatee	1,300	1,396	96	7.4
Pasco	2,162	2,303	141	6.5
Dade	11,652	12,354	702	6.0
Jackson	456	483	27	5.9
Madison	150	158	8	5.4
Broward	6,741	7,087	345	5.1
Hardee	109	114	5	4.7
Monroe	163	170	7	4.4
Pinellas	4,648	4,704	56	1.2

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Clay	3,248	4,045	796	24.5
Santa Rosa	2,740	3,409	669	24.4
Flagler	3,509	4,355	846	24.1
Walton	1,769	2,155	387	21.9
Union	452	549	98	21.6
Sumter	3,270	3,942	672	20.6
Wakulla	594	712	118	19.8
Franklin	850	1,017	167	19.6
Osceola	5,484	6,507	1,023	18.7
Collier	7,118	8,433	1,315	18.5
Nassau	1,733	2,045	313	18.0
Dixie	942	1,111	169	17.9
St. Johns	5,131	6,006	875	17.1
Liberty	314	367	53	16.8
Suwannee	2,154	2,497	343	15.9
Seminole	6,797	7,868	1,071	15.8
Hamilton	566	654	88	15.6
Gilchrist	567	655	88	15.5
Lafayette	327	378	51	15.4
Levy	2,194	2,532	338	15.4
Baker	485	558	73	15.0
Marion	17,356	19,923	2,567	14.8
Gadsden	2,128	2,442	314	14.8
Columbia	2,538	2,910	373	14.7
Lake	15,829	18,141	2,312	14.6
Orange	22,454	25,725	3,272	14.6
Okaloosa	3,915	4,450	535	13.7
Calhoun	730	826	96	13.1
Hernando	9,338	10,542	1,204	12.9
St. Lucie	8,585	9,670	1,084	12.6
Bay	5,700	6,412	712	12.5
Leon	4,617	5,180	563	12.2
Okeechobee	1,399	1,566	167	11.9
Citrus	10,524	11,760	1,236	11.7
Hillsborough	33,424	37,170	3,747	11.2
Brevard	18,162	20,186	2,024	11.1
Glades	535	594	58	10.9
Lee	18,559	20,563	2,004	10.8
Jefferson	486	538	52	10.8
Polk	26,461	29,184	2,723	10.3
Highlands	8,154	8,986	832	10.2
Martin	6,224	6,853	629	10.1
Indian River	7,173	7,894	721	10.1
Charlotte	7,933	8,715	782	9.9
Hendry	879	965	86	9.8
DeSoto	1,466	1,607	141	9.6
Washington	1,083	1,186	104	9.6
Gulf	757	824	67	8.8
Alachua	4,211	4,579	368	8.7
Bradford	1,089	1,183	94	8.6
Palm Beach	44,860	48,689	3,830	8.5
Taylor	1,031	1,119	88	8.5
Escambia	8,565	9,278	714	8.3
Duval	22,861	24,653	1,792	7.8
Volusia	22,294	23,993	1,700	7.6
Sarasota	16,195	17,428	1,233	7.6
Holmes	851	916	64	7.5
Putnam	3,680	3,955	275	7.5
Manatee	14,204	15,233	1,029	7.2
Jackson	2,433	2,604	171	7.0
Pasco	27,714	29,461	1,747	6.3
Dade	68,530	72,655	4,125	6.0
Broward	61,060	64,484	3,424	5.6
Madison	828	871	43	5.1
Monroe	1,674	1,755	81	4.9
Hardee	940	980	40	4.2
Pinellas	47,196	47,842	646	1.4

Exhibit B-17. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 2002-2007

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations**

2007 Target Population: **2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations**

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Flagler	813	1,036	223	27.4
Santa Rosa	676	847	172	25.4
Clay	918	1,142	224	24.4
Walton	576	706	130	22.7
Union	135	165	30	22.1
Sumter	756	922	166	21.9
Osceola	1,184	1,426	243	20.5
Wakulla	192	231	39	20.1
Franklin	228	272	44	19.2
Collier	1,324	1,577	253	19.1
Dixie	279	332	53	19.0
Nassau	496	587	90	18.2
Liberty	85	101	16	18.2
St. Johns	1,245	1,466	221	17.8
Levy	512	598	86	16.8
Baker	138	161	23	16.3
Suwannee	645	750	105	16.3
Gilchrist	165	192	27	16.1
Lafayette	97	113	16	16.0
Marion	3,987	4,617	630	15.8
Hamilton	168	195	27	15.8
Seminole	1,540	1,781	240	15.6
Orange	5,799	6,670	871	15.0
Columbia	756	868	112	14.9
Lake	3,583	4,116	533	14.9
Gadsden	588	674	86	14.6
Okaloosa	1,260	1,438	178	14.1
Okeechobee	362	411	49	13.5
Hernando	2,293	2,601	307	13.4
Bay	1,920	2,171	251	13.1
St. Lucie	2,211	2,497	285	12.9
Calhoun	200	226	26	12.9
Citrus	2,459	2,767	308	12.5
Brevard	3,843	4,303	461	12.0
Leon	1,476	1,650	174	11.8
Glades	102	114	12	11.6
Hillsborough	8,041	8,927	886	11.0
Highlands	1,631	1,810	179	11.0
Polk	6,124	6,797	673	11.0
Indian River	1,926	2,135	209	10.9
Lee	3,801	4,213	411	10.8
Martin	1,469	1,624	155	10.6
Jefferson	159	176	17	10.5
DeSoto	284	313	29	10.3
Charlotte	1,616	1,777	161	10.0
Hendry	160	176	16	9.9
Washington	375	412	37	9.8
Taylor	307	335	29	9.3
Escambia	2,192	2,391	199	9.1
Bradford	326	356	30	9.1
Gulf	204	222	18	9.1
Putnam	876	954	77	8.8
Palm Beach	11,549	12,539	991	8.6
Alachua	1,234	1,335	101	8.1
Duval	6,177	6,664	487	7.9
Volusia	5,418	5,844	426	7.9
Holmes	291	314	22	7.7
Sarasota	3,394	3,647	253	7.5
Manatee	2,972	3,186	214	7.2
Jackson	670	714	44	6.6
Pasco	5,236	5,565	328	6.3
Dade	18,877	20,042	1,165	6.2
Madison	250	263	13	5.2
Broward	15,443	16,228	784	5.1
Monroe	305	319	14	4.7
Hardee	185	194	9	4.7
Pinellas	10,653	10,782	129	1.2

Exhibit B-18. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 2002-2007

2002 Target Population:

**2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes,
Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

2007 Target Population:

**2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes,
Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self- Care Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self- Care Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Flagler	388	499	111	28.6
Santa Rosa	235	296	60	25.6
Clay	294	366	72	24.5
Walton	218	270	52	23.7
Union	63	77	14	22.1
Osceola	477	577	99	20.8
Sumter	216	260	44	20.3
Wakulla	49	58	10	20.0
Dixie	127	151	25	19.5
Collier	482	575	93	19.3
Franklin	88	104	16	18.1
Nassau	158	186	29	18.1
St. Johns	610	718	108	17.8
Liberty	35	40	6	16.8
Seminole	594	694	99	16.7
Gilchrist	76	89	13	16.6
Suwannee	297	345	49	16.4
Lafayette	45	52	7	16.4
Marion	1,330	1,546	217	16.3
Hamilton	78	91	12	15.9
Baker	44	51	7	15.4
Orange	2,159	2,488	330	15.3
Levy	145	167	22	15.1
Columbia	350	403	53	15.0
Okaloosa	475	545	70	14.8
Lake	1,307	1,495	188	14.4
Okeechobee	164	186	23	13.9
Bay	736	839	102	13.9
St. Lucie	575	652	77	13.4
Hernando	606	684	79	13.0
Gadsden	238	269	31	13.0
Calhoun	80	90	10	12.3
Brevard	1,425	1,597	172	12.1
Leon	373	418	45	11.9
Martin	514	574	60	11.6
Citrus	693	773	80	11.6
Lee	1,385	1,540	155	11.2
Polk	1,949	2,166	217	11.1
Glades	40	44	4	11.1
Hillsborough	2,878	3,197	319	11.1
Indian River	889	987	98	11.0
Charlotte	652	721	69	10.7
Jefferson	40	44	4	10.6
Highlands	614	678	64	10.5
Washington	149	164	15	10.2
DeSoto	109	120	11	9.8
Taylor	141	154	14	9.7
Hendry	65	71	6	9.7
Escambia	768	840	72	9.4
Bradford	151	165	14	9.4
Putnam	424	464	39	9.2
Palm Beach	4,215	4,584	368	8.7
Volusia	1,822	1,975	153	8.4
Gulf	80	87	7	8.4
Duval	2,379	2,576	197	8.3
Holmes	114	123	9	7.9
Alachua	522	562	40	7.7
Sarasota	1,061	1,140	79	7.5
Manatee	1,031	1,102	71	6.9
Pasco	1,708	1,814	106	6.2
Dade	7,825	8,307	482	6.2
Jackson	268	283	16	5.8
Madison	117	123	6	5.4
Broward	5,229	5,499	270	5.2
Monroe	111	116	5	4.9
Hardee	71	74	3	4.3
Pinellas	3,466	3,513	47	1.3

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Walton	924	1,158	233	25.2
Santa Rosa	1,269	1,584	315	24.8
Clay	1,015	1,266	251	24.8
Flagler	928	1,156	228	24.6
Union	211	259	48	22.5
Sumter	785	945	160	20.4
Franklin	418	501	83	19.9
Dixie	442	528	87	19.6
Wakulla	252	301	49	19.5
Osceola	1,050	1,244	193	18.4
Nassau	531	627	96	18.1
Collier	2,508	2,952	445	17.7
Liberty	152	178	26	16.8
St. Johns	1,349	1,576	227	16.8
Suwannee	1,024	1,192	168	16.4
Okaloosa	1,947	2,264	317	16.3
Lafayette	153	178	25	16.2
Gilchrist	255	296	41	16.1
Hamilton	262	304	41	15.7
Seminole	2,311	2,668	357	15.4
Levy	525	606	80	15.3
Marion	4,940	5,688	748	15.2
Columbia	1,179	1,355	176	14.9
Gadsden	1,031	1,184	153	14.8
Orange	5,990	6,852	862	14.4
Lake	3,430	3,923	493	14.4
Baker	149	169	21	13.8
Hernando	1,993	2,255	262	13.2
Calhoun	357	404	47	13.1
St. Lucie	2,737	3,079	342	12.5
Bay	2,572	2,889	317	12.3
Okeechobee	399	447	48	12.0
Leon	1,982	2,218	236	11.9
Citrus	2,529	2,824	294	11.6
Hillsborough	11,787	13,108	1,321	11.2
Brevard	4,822	5,349	527	10.9
Lee	4,501	4,993	492	10.9
Martin	1,783	1,976	193	10.9
Jefferson	205	226	22	10.6
Glades	148	164	16	10.6
Polk	6,813	7,497	684	10.0
Indian River	2,081	2,288	206	9.9
Highlands	2,233	2,454	221	9.9
Taylor	484	531	47	9.7
Charlotte	1,411	1,547	136	9.6
Hendry	247	271	23	9.5
Washington	491	537	46	9.4
DeSoto	406	443	38	9.2
Bradford	513	560	47	9.2
Gulf	370	403	33	8.8
Palm Beach	12,350	13,398	1,048	8.5
Escambia	4,095	4,441	346	8.5
Alachua	2,058	2,231	173	8.4
Duval	8,626	9,308	682	7.9
Sarasota	3,985	4,292	306	7.7
Putnam	971	1,043	72	7.4
Holmes	386	415	29	7.4
Manatee	3,373	3,623	250	7.4
Volusia	5,699	6,111	412	7.2
Jackson	1,187	1,269	82	6.9
Pasco	6,192	6,577	385	6.2
Dade	32,237	34,128	1,891	5.9
Broward	17,145	18,145	1,001	5.8
Madison	395	415	20	5.0
Monroe	596	620	24	4.0
Hardee	259	269	10	3.9
Pinellas	11,387	11,536	149	1.3

2002 Target Population:**2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations****2007 Target Population:****2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations**

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Walton	397	507	110	27.6
Flagler	240	305	65	27.0
Santa Rosa	490	616	127	25.8
Clay	359	446	87	24.2
Union	76	94	17	22.8
Sumter	221	268	46	21.0
Dixie	158	191	33	20.5
Franklin	179	214	35	19.6
Wakulla	73	87	14	18.9
Collier	924	1,094	170	18.4
Okaloosa	807	954	147	18.3
Nassau	186	219	33	17.9
Osceola	346	408	62	17.8
St. Johns	358	420	62	17.3
Liberty	66	77	11	16.9
Lafayette	55	64	9	16.7
Suwannee	370	432	61	16.6
Gilchrist	90	104	15	16.4
Marion	1,697	1,969	272	16.0
Levy	150	173	24	15.9
Hamilton	94	109	15	15.7
Seminole	734	847	114	15.5
Columbia	423	486	63	14.9
Orange	1,803	2,066	263	14.6
Gadsden	451	515	64	14.2
Lake	724	824	100	13.8
Baker	53	60	7	13.6
Hernando	607	690	83	13.6
Bay	1,037	1,176	139	13.4
Okeechobee	126	143	16	12.9
Calhoun	156	176	20	12.9
St. Lucie	771	868	97	12.6
Citrus	710	796	86	12.1
Glades	47	52	5	11.6
Brevard	1,438	1,601	163	11.3
Hillsborough	4,299	4,785	485	11.3
Highlands	730	810	80	11.0
Leon	607	674	67	11.0
Lee	1,439	1,596	157	10.9
Martin	666	737	72	10.8
DeSoto	129	143	13	10.4
Indian River	671	741	70	10.4
Polk	1,846	2,037	191	10.4
Taylor	174	192	18	10.3
Hendry	76	84	8	10.0
Jefferson	59	64	6	10.0
Washington	214	235	21	9.7
Bradford	185	203	17	9.4
Charlotte	256	280	24	9.3
Escambia	1,664	1,813	149	9.0
Alachua	954	1,038	84	8.8
Gulf	160	174	14	8.7
Putnam	255	277	21	8.4
Duval	3,608	3,911	302	8.4
Palm Beach	3,480	3,762	283	8.1
Manatee	1,032	1,115	83	8.0
Holmes	163	175	12	7.5
Sarasota	1,105	1,188	83	7.5
Volusia	1,469	1,575	106	7.2
Pasco	1,436	1,534	97	6.8
Jackson	519	552	33	6.3
Dade	10,658	11,286	628	5.9
Madison	144	151	7	5.0
Broward	5,223	5,475	252	4.8
Hardee	84	88	4	4.8
Monroe	223	230	8	3.6
Pinellas	3,197	3,221	24	0.7

Exhibit B-21. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 2002-2007

2002 Target Population: **2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

2007 Target Population: **2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations**

County	2002 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2007 Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Walton	108	138	30	27.7
Flagler	75	95	20	27.5
Santa Rosa	195	246	51	26.3
Clay	98	123	25	26.0
Union	18	22	4	23.0
Sumter	80	97	17	21.4
Nassau	51	61	10	20.3
Collier	235	282	47	19.9
Dixie	37	44	7	19.7
Wakulla	20	24	4	19.5
Franklin	64	76	12	19.3
Okaloosa	226	269	43	19.0
Osceola	216	254	38	17.8
St. Johns	112	131	19	17.4
Baker	14	16	2	17.1
Liberty	24	28	4	17.0
Marion	672	787	115	17.0
Gilchrist	22	25	4	16.9
Suwannee	86	101	14	16.8
Lafayette	13	15	2	16.6
Hamilton	22	26	4	16.4
Levy	55	64	9	16.3
Columbia	100	116	16	15.5
Okeechobee	30	34	4	15.0
Seminole	291	335	44	14.9
Orange	628	720	92	14.6
Lake	192	220	28	14.5
Bay	355	405	49	13.9
Gadsden	164	186	23	13.9
Hernando	151	172	21	13.6
St. Lucie	203	228	26	12.8
Calhoun	56	64	7	12.7
Brevard	558	628	70	12.5
Citrus	256	288	32	12.3
Glades	21	23	3	12.3
Highlands	318	355	37	11.7
Indian River	166	185	19	11.6
Hillsborough	1,774	1,978	203	11.5
Martin	203	225	23	11.2
DeSoto	57	64	6	11.1
Leon	164	182	18	10.9
Lee	350	386	36	10.2
Polk	718	791	73	10.2
Hendry	35	39	4	10.2
Taylor	41	45	4	10.0
Jefferson	16	18	2	9.9
Washington	76	84	8	9.9
Bradford	43	48	4	9.8
Manatee	269	294	25	9.4
Escambia	675	737	62	9.2
Duval	1,497	1,629	132	8.8
Alachua	319	347	28	8.8
Gulf	57	62	5	8.6
Putnam	80	86	7	8.6
Palm Beach	1,081	1,169	88	8.1
Pasco	454	488	35	7.7
Holmes	57	61	4	7.5
Sarasota	223	240	17	7.5
Volusia	599	641	43	7.1
Jackson	188	199	11	6.1
Dade	3,828	4,047	220	5.7
Madison	33	35	2	5.4
Hardee	38	40	2	5.3
Broward	1,513	1,588	75	5.0
Monroe	52	54	2	3.5
Pinellas	1,182	1,191	9	0.7
Charlotte	0	0	0	0.0

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes

County	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes	2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Wakulla	348	469	121	34.9
Osceola	2,919	3,910	990	33.9
Leon	2,959	3,935	976	33.0
Liberty	200	263	64	31.9
St. Johns	2,449	3,208	759	31.0
Clay	1,974	2,582	608	30.8
Seminole	3,555	4,639	1,084	30.5
Flagler	1,241	1,601	360	29.0
Orange	9,520	12,261	2,741	28.8
Union	324	416	92	28.3
Nassau	893	1,146	252	28.2
Collier	3,181	4,077	895	28.1
Gadsden	1,381	1,767	386	27.9
St. Lucie	3,480	4,446	966	27.8
Gilchrist	442	562	120	27.1
Santa Rosa	2,368	3,004	636	26.9
Sumter	1,475	1,870	395	26.8
Palm Beach	14,337	18,145	3,808	26.6
Walton	760	959	199	26.2
Hamilton	411	516	105	25.6
Broward	20,228	25,371	5,143	25.4
Lee	7,023	8,807	1,784	25.4
Jefferson	242	302	61	25.1
Manatee	4,668	5,835	1,167	25.0
Marion	7,173	8,952	1,779	24.8
Hernando	3,803	4,744	941	24.8
Charlotte	3,185	3,967	781	24.5
Martin	1,365	1,698	333	24.4
Lake	4,399	5,466	1,068	24.3
Columbia	1,868	2,317	449	24.1
Volusia	9,243	11,435	2,192	23.7
Okaloosa	2,328	2,877	549	23.6
Levy	1,025	1,261	236	23.1
Hillsborough	15,450	19,013	3,563	23.1
Suwannee	1,331	1,636	305	22.9
Duval	10,345	12,678	2,333	22.5
Alachua	2,503	3,065	563	22.5
Citrus	4,089	5,006	918	22.5
Brevard	6,878	8,395	1,517	22.1
Pasco	8,288	10,114	1,826	22.0
Indian River	2,403	2,929	526	21.9
Lafayette	201	245	44	21.8
Sarasota	4,855	5,901	1,046	21.5
Bay	3,573	4,323	750	21.0
DeSoto	565	682	117	20.7
Monroe	1,201	1,448	247	20.6
Pinellas	15,385	18,520	3,135	20.4
Jackson	1,402	1,687	284	20.3
Okeechobee	647	778	131	20.2
Baker	224	268	45	19.9
Polk	9,742	11,668	1,926	19.8
Franklin	550	658	108	19.7
Highlands	2,298	2,736	438	19.0
Washington	542	643	100	18.5
Calhoun	403	475	73	18.1
Bradford	739	873	133	18.0
Putnam	1,529	1,802	273	17.8
Dixie	561	660	98	17.5
Escambia	5,865	6,887	1,022	17.4
Glades	254	298	44	17.4
Hendry	563	654	91	16.1
Dade	36,960	42,893	5,933	16.1
Gulf	467	539	72	15.5
Holmes	449	518	69	15.4
Taylor	618	700	82	13.3
Madison	524	588	63	12.1
Hardee	406	454	48	11.9

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations

County	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Wakulla	78	105	27	34.2
Osceola	365	488	123	33.8
Leon	655	866	212	32.3
Liberty	60	79	19	31.9
Seminole	630	831	201	31.9
St. Johns	430	562	132	30.7
Clay	295	383	88	29.9
Orange	1,697	2,197	500	29.5
St. Lucie	399	517	118	29.4
Flagler	208	268	61	29.3
Union	74	95	21	28.8
Nassau	131	168	37	28.0
Sumter	223	285	62	27.7
Gadsden	414	528	114	27.6
Gilchrist	100	128	27	27.4
Santa Rosa	459	584	125	27.3
Collier	215	273	57	26.7
Walton	131	165	34	26.3
Lee	941	1,188	247	26.2
Hamilton	94	118	24	25.8
Palm Beach	1,927	2,422	495	25.7
Martin	227	285	58	25.6
Lake	430	538	108	25.2
Broward	3,192	3,992	800	25.1
Marion	1,179	1,474	295	25.0
Hernando	421	524	102	24.3
Columbia	427	531	104	24.3
Jefferson	55	69	13	24.2
Levy	156	194	38	24.1
Citrus	612	758	145	23.8
Charlotte	313	387	74	23.7
Volusia	1,560	1,929	369	23.6
Alachua	582	719	137	23.5
Duval	2,208	2,725	517	23.4
Okaloosa	405	499	94	23.2
Manatee	790	973	183	23.2
Suwannee	309	380	71	23.1
Pasco	1,152	1,416	265	23.0
Hillsborough	2,590	3,180	590	22.8
Brevard	1,125	1,379	255	22.7
Indian River	374	458	84	22.4
Lafayette	46	56	10	22.1
Sarasota	389	474	85	22.0
DeSoto	91	111	19	21.3
Okeechobee	101	122	21	20.8
Bay	706	852	145	20.6
Pinellas	2,302	2,760	458	19.9
Jackson	421	504	84	19.9
Polk	1,812	2,172	360	19.9
Baker	33	40	7	19.7
Franklin	164	196	32	19.6
Highlands	381	455	74	19.5
Monroe	74	88	14	19.2
Washington	107	126	19	18.3
Dixie	130	154	24	18.2
Bradford	170	201	31	18.2
Putnam	263	311	48	18.1
Calhoun	121	142	22	18.0
Glades	41	48	7	17.7
Escambia	1,161	1,361	200	17.2
Hendry	89	104	15	16.5
Dade	7,672	8,885	1,212	15.8
Gulf	139	161	21	15.5
Holmes	88	101	13	15.1
Taylor	143	162	20	13.7
Hardee	66	74	8	12.2
Madison	121	135	14	11.9

Exhibit B-24. Growth Rate of Target Populations in Florida's Counties, 2002-2007

2002 Target Population:

2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

2007 Target Population:

2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations

County	2002 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	2007 Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations	Growth in Number 2002-2007	Percent Growth 2002-2007
Wakulla	36	49	13	36.3
Leon	303	409	106	34.9
Seminole	132	175	43	32.6
Clay	84	111	27	32.5
Liberty	26	34	8	31.6
Orange	611	796	185	30.2
Nassau	38	49	11	30.1
Sumter	88	113	25	28.9
St. Johns	137	175	39	28.3
Union	17	22	5	28.1
Santa Rosa	136	175	38	28.0
Walton	49	63	14	27.8
Flagler	67	85	18	27.7
Gadsden	179	227	49	27.1
Martin	23	30	6	26.9
Charlotte	29	37	8	26.6
Jefferson	25	31	7	26.5
Gilchrist	24	30	6	26.2
Manatee	282	355	72	25.6
Levy	61	77	16	25.4
Citrus	238	299	60	25.3
Hamilton	22	27	6	25.2
Palm Beach	578	721	144	24.8
Sarasota	134	167	33	24.4
Okaloosa	143	178	35	24.4
Lake	158	197	38	24.3
Lee	269	334	65	24.3
St. Lucie	91	113	22	24.0
Osceola	95	118	23	23.9
Columbia	100	124	24	23.7
Pasco	563	697	133	23.6
Hernando	78	96	18	22.9
Alachua	240	295	55	22.7
Marion	437	536	99	22.6
Volusia	345	422	77	22.4
Suwannee	72	89	16	22.4
Duval	504	616	112	22.1
Hillsborough	916	1,116	200	21.8
Brevard	223	272	48	21.6
Baker	9	11	2	21.6
Broward	847	1,030	183	21.6
DeSoto	37	45	8	21.3
Lafayette	11	13	2	21.1
Indian River	82	99	17	20.6
Collier	35	42	7	20.3
Bay	252	303	51	20.3
Okeechobee	21	25	4	20.1
Pinellas	685	820	135	19.8
Franklin	70	84	14	19.4
Highlands	153	183	30	19.4
Jackson	182	217	35	19.4
Polk	632	753	121	19.2
Escambia	338	401	63	18.8
Washington	36	43	7	18.7
Calhoun	52	62	9	17.7
Glades	17	19	3	17.7
Bradford	40	47	7	17.4
Dixie	31	36	5	17.0
Hendry	36	42	6	16.5
Putnam	84	97	14	16.3
Holmes	31	35	5	15.4
Gulf	60	69	9	15.3
Dade	2,034	2,342	308	15.2
Taylor	34	38	4	12.6
Hardee	27	30	3	12.2
Madison	28	31	3	11.6
Monroe	8	8	0	3.4

SECTION C

INDICATOR OF NEED #3: THE EXTENT TO WHICH OLDER POPULATIONS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES ARE DOMINATED BY VULNERABLE PERSONS IN 2002

SECTION C

INDICATOR OF NEED #3: THE EXTENT TO WHICH OLDER POPULATIONS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES ARE DOMINATED BY VULNERABLE PERSONS IN 2002

Beyond Population Size

The first two indicators of unmet need were very much linked to the overall size of counties. The danger of relying on such indicators is that small and even medium sized counties will almost always rank lower than larger counties with respect to the size of their vulnerable old. Larger counties will generally have a larger number of vulnerable older persons, and experience larger numerical increases in their vulnerable old over time. What these indicators fail to show, however, is whether the elderly or very young old population is itself top heavy with vulnerable members. In larger counties, the number of vulnerable older persons is likely to be large even if they constitute a small fraction of the total. In contrast, in a county with a small older population, the number of vulnerable older persons is likely to be small, even if these persons represent a large fraction of the total. Thus the extent to which a county's population of older persons is dominated by vulnerable members cannot simply be ascertained by focusing on county size alone.

The indicator computed for the exhibits of Section C attempts to address this issue. A ratio is computed for each of Florida's counties that relates the vulnerable to the nonvulnerable older population. In each instance, the *nonvulnerable* population (also referred to as the *comparison group*) is defined as the older population with higher incomes and having no limitations. This population is selected to indicate a nonvulnerable group because its members are less likely to make demands on a county's or a state's affordable housing programs or on its publicly subsidized programs. (Exhibits C-1 and C-8 respectively show the county locations of the elderly and very young-old nonvulnerable populations in Florida.) Thus, based on this indicator, counties with larger ratios are considered to have a greater unmet need for affordable assisted living facility accommodations than counties with smaller ratios. The comparable ratios for the elderly population include:

$$\frac{\text{Lower - Income, Frail Elderly}}{\text{Higher - Income, Nonfrail Elderly}} \text{ OR } \frac{\text{Vulnerable Elderly}}{\text{Nonvulnerable Elderly}} \text{ OR } \frac{\text{Target Population}}{\text{Comparison Population}}$$

The ratio computed for each county is compared with the ratio computed for the state overall. When the county's ratio is high relative to the state ratio, a county's location quotient measure will also be higher; when the county's ratio is low relative to the state ratio, the county's location quotient measure will also be lower. Counties with relatively high location quotients are considered to have a relatively large share of the state's vulnerable elderly or very young old population; counties with relatively small location quotients are considered to have a relatively small share of the state's vulnerable elderly or very young old populations.

An example is helpful. In Exhibit C-2 the ratio of low-income elderly persons with any limitations to higher-income elderly persons with no limitations, is computed for each county. The largest location quotient, 3.89 is reported for Calhoun County. This value is returned by dividing the county ratio (356:705) by the Florida ratio (218,302:1,680,728). Simplifying, this results in dividing .50 by 0.129, returning the location quotient value of 3.89. It is evident that Calhoun County has a relatively large share of the state's vulnerable elderly persons. In Calhoun County, there is over one vulnerable elderly person for every two nonvulnerable elderly persons. In contrast, for the state overall, there is about one vulnerable elderly person for every eight nonvulnerable elderly persons.

Counties Categorized by Whether their Elderly Populations are Dominated by Vulnerable Persons

Over 61% or 41 of Florida's counties have a relatively large share of the state's low-income, elderly population with any type of limitation (Exhibit C-2). Over 49% of Florida's low-income elderly population with any limitations resides in these counties. In particular, almost 39% or 26 of Florida's counties have an extremely or very large share of this vulnerable group and are occupied by over 26% of the state's total low-income elderly population having limitations. The counties that have an extremely or very large share (location quotients of over 1.50) of the state's low-income elderly population with limitations include: Calhoun, Jackson, Gadsden, Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Madison, Suwannee, Bradford, Taylor, Dixie, Union, Lafayette, Columbia, Hamilton, Gilchrist, Washington, Holmes, Bay, Duval, Jefferson, Walton, Alachua, Wakulla, Leon, and Dade. Counties that have a very small share (location quotients of less than 0.49) of the state's low-income elderly population with limitations include: Sarasota, Charlotte, Collier, and Monroe.

The dissimilarity index indicates that about 16% (100 x 0.16) of the target (or vulnerable elderly) population in the "relatively large share" counties or about 34,758 older persons

($0.15921 \times 218,302$) would have to move to “relatively small share” counties to eliminate the current locational inequalities.

Exhibit C-3 shows that an even larger number of counties have a relatively large share of low-income elderly persons who have both mobility and self-care limitations. Forty-seven or over 70% of all counties have a relatively large share of this vulnerable older group. The dissimilarity index indicates that about 19% (100×0.19) of the target (or vulnerable elderly) population in the “relatively large share” counties or about 14,759 low-income elderly persons with both mobility and self-care limitations ($0.18794 \times 77,569$) would have to move to “relatively low share” counties to eliminate the current locational inequalities.

Very similar county inequality patterns exist for both the somewhat low and very low-income groups of frail elderly persons (Exhibits C-4 to C-7). A higher percentage of counties, however, have an extremely large share (location quotients of 2.00 or more) of the very low-income elderly population with any type of limitations and particularly with mobility and self-care limitations. So, for example, 23 or over 34% of Florida’s counties have an extremely large share of very low-income elderly persons with any type of limitations (Exhibit C-6); and 25 or over 37% of Florida’s counties have an extremely large share of very low-income elderly persons who have both mobility and self-care limitations (Exhibit C-7). Most of the counties in this latter category have relatively small numbers of elderly persons with both mobility and self-care limitations, but also in this group are Duval, Hillsborough, and Dade counties that are occupied by larger numbers of this vulnerable group (Exhibit C-7). The larger dissimilarity indexes of 0.25 and 0.29 (Exhibits C-6 and C-7, respectively) confirm the greater locational inequality of these vulnerable elderly populations.

Counties Categorized by Whether their Very Young Old Populations are Dominated by Vulnerable Persons

Similar generalizations can be made about the counties having their proportionate share of very young old and low-income frail persons. A comparison, however, of the locations of the elderly and very young old low-income populations with limitations shows that a higher percentage of the counties occupied by the younger group have a relatively larger share of their vulnerable members (Exhibit C-9 vs. Exhibit C-6).

Exhibit C-1. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Population,
Age 65 and Over Persons With Higher Incomes and No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Broward	1	169,106	10.1	10.1
Palm Beach	2	165,039	9.8	19.9
Dade	3	147,693	8.8	28.7
Pinellas	4	126,306	7.5	36.2
Sarasota	5	73,180	4.4	40.5
Lee	6	71,933	4.3	44.8
Hillsborough	7	67,641	4.0	48.8
Pasco	8	60,682	3.6	52.5
Volusia	9	57,628	3.4	55.9
Brevard	10	56,451	3.4	59.2
Polk	11	55,318	3.3	62.5
Orange	12	53,217	3.2	65.7
Manatee	13	43,613	2.6	68.3
Collier	14	41,719	2.5	70.8
Duval	15	39,956	2.4	73.2
Marion	16	37,001	2.2	75.4
Lake	17	36,742	2.2	77.5
Charlotte	18	31,847	1.9	79.4
St. Lucie	19	27,267	1.6	81.1
Hernando	20	26,863	1.6	82.7
Martin	21	23,602	1.4	84.1
Seminole	22	23,553	1.4	85.5
Citrus	23	21,212	1.3	86.7
Indian River	24	20,495	1.2	87.9
Escambia	25	20,467	1.2	89.2
Highlands	26	18,203	1.1	90.2
Osceola	27	12,417	0.7	91.0
St. Johns	28	11,920	0.7	91.7
Okaloosa	29	10,825	0.6	92.3
Alachua	30	10,315	0.6	92.9
Monroe	31	10,313	0.6	93.6
Leon	32	10,235	0.6	94.2
Bay	33	9,396	0.6	94.7
Putnam	34	8,550	0.5	95.2
Flagler	35	8,199	0.5	95.7
Santa Rosa	36	7,094	0.4	96.1
Clay	37	7,066	0.4	96.6
Sumter	38	6,715	0.4	97.0
Walton	39	4,499	0.3	97.2
Levy	40	4,466	0.3	97.5
Okeechobee	41	4,140	0.2	97.7
Nassau	42	3,601	0.2	98.0
DeSoto	43	3,361	0.2	98.2
Columbia	44	2,974	0.2	98.3
Suwannee	45	2,435	0.1	98.5
Jackson	46	2,358	0.1	98.6
Hardee	47	2,112	0.1	98.8
Gadsden	48	2,109	0.1	98.9
Hendry	49	2,101	0.1	99.0
Washington	50	1,617	0.1	99.1
Holmes	51	1,324	0.1	99.2
Wakulla	52	1,271	0.1	99.3
Bradford	53	1,248	0.1	99.3
Glades	54	1,245	0.1	99.4
Taylor	55	1,182	0.1	99.5
Dixie	56	1,082	0.1	99.5
Baker	57	1,017	0.1	99.6
Jefferson	58	1,003	0.1	99.7
Madison	59	931	0.1	99.7
Franklin	60	835	0.0	99.8
Gulf	61	753	0.0	99.8
Calhoun	62	705	0.0	99.8
Gilchrist	63	693	0.0	99.9
Hamilton	64	664	0.0	99.9
Union	65	524	0.0	100.0
Lafayette	66	379	0.0	100.0
Liberty	67	317	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		1,680,728	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	68.3
Second fifth of counties	22.0
Third fifth of counties	7.0
Fourth fifth of counties	2.0
Smallest populated fifth of counties	0.7
Total	100.0

Exhibit C-2. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002
 Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Calhoun	356	705	3.89	265
Jackson	1,189	2,358	3.88	883
Gadsden	1,039	2,109	3.79	765
Franklin	407	835	3.75	299
Gulf	363	753	3.71	265
Liberty	152	317	3.69	111
Madison	394	931	3.26	273
Suwannee	1,016	2,435	3.21	700
Bradford	512	1,248	3.16	350
Taylor	481	1,182	3.13	327
Dixie	437	1,082	3.11	296
Union	212	524	3.11	143
Lafayette	152	379	3.09	103
Columbia	1,179	2,974	3.05	792
Hamilton	263	664	3.04	176
Gilchrist	255	693	2.83	165
Washington	589	1,617	2.81	379
Holmes	454	1,324	2.64	282
Bay	2,957	9,396	2.42	1,736
Duval	9,786	39,956	1.89	4,596
Jefferson	218	1,003	1.67	88
Walton	973	4,499	1.66	389
Alachua	2,188	10,315	1.63	848
Wakulla	265	1,271	1.61	100
Leon	2,083	10,235	1.57	754
Dade	29,535	147,693	1.54	10,352
Okaloosa	2,067	10,825	1.47	661
Nassau	682	3,601	1.46	215
Escambia	3,856	20,467	1.45	1,198
Baker	191	1,017	1.45	59
Hillsborough	12,340	67,641	1.40	3,555
Clay	1,277	7,066	1.39	359
Santa Rosa	1,165	7,094	1.26	244
Marion	5,684	37,001	1.18	879
Citrus	3,169	21,212	1.15	414
Levy	662	4,466	1.14	82
Sumter	977	6,715	1.12	105
Polk	7,970	55,318	1.11	785
Orange	7,602	53,217	1.10	690
St. Johns	1,603	11,920	1.04	54
Putnam	1,131	8,550	1.02	21
Highlands	2,361	18,203	0.99	- 4
Flagler	1,053	8,199	0.99	- 12
Hardee	269	2,112	0.98	- 5
Indian River	2,597	20,495	0.98	- 65
Osceola	1,530	12,417	0.95	- 83
DeSoto	414	3,361	0.95	- 23
Broward	20,666	169,106	0.94	- 1,298
Glades	149	1,245	0.92	- 12
Volusia	6,887	57,628	0.92	- 598
Okeechobee	488	4,140	0.91	- 49
Lake	4,307	36,742	0.90	- 465
Hendry	237	2,101	0.87	- 36
Pasco	6,672	60,682	0.85	- 1,209
Pinellas	13,850	126,306	0.84	- 2,555
St. Lucie	2,982	27,267	0.84	- 559
Hernando	2,900	26,863	0.83	- 589
Seminole	2,274	23,553	0.74	- 785
Brevard	5,280	56,451	0.72	- 2,052
Manatee	4,004	43,613	0.71	- 1,661
Palm Beach	15,028	165,039	0.70	- 6,408
Martin	2,135	23,602	0.70	- 931
Lee	5,240	71,933	0.56	- 4,103
Sarasota	4,499	73,180	0.47	- 5,006
Charlotte	1,872	31,847	0.45	- 2,264
Collier	2,248	41,719	0.41	- 3,171
Monroe	527	10,313	0.39	- 812
TOTAL	218,302	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	19	28.4	5.7
1.50-1.99	7	10.4	20.6
1.00-1.49	15	22.4	23.1
0.50-0.99	22	32.8	46.4
0.00-0.49	4	6.0	4.2
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.16
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Exhibit C-3. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002
Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Calhoun	136	705	4.19	104
Jackson	456	2,358	4.19	347
Gadsden	402	2,109	4.13	304
Liberty	59	317	4.00	44
Gulf	137	753	3.95	103
Franklin	152	835	3.93	113
Madison	150	931	3.49	107
Suwannee	383	2,435	3.41	270
Bradford	195	1,248	3.38	137
Union	81	524	3.35	57
Taylor	181	1,182	3.32	127
Lafayette	58	379	3.29	40
Columbia	450	2,974	3.28	313
Dixie	164	1,082	3.28	114
Hamilton	100	664	3.28	70
Gilchrist	98	693	3.05	66
Washington	225	1,617	3.02	150
Holmes	171	1,324	2.79	110
Bay	1,092	9,396	2.52	658
Duval	3,876	39,956	2.10	2,032
Alachua	840	10,315	1.77	364
Dade	11,652	147,693	1.71	4,836
Walton	326	4,499	1.57	118
Escambia	1,443	20,467	1.53	498
Hillsborough	4,653	67,641	1.49	1,531
Okaloosa	701	10,825	1.40	202
Santa Rosa	430	7,094	1.31	103
St. Johns	722	11,920	1.31	171
Putnam	504	8,550	1.28	109
Nassau	209	3,601	1.26	43
Baker	58	1,017	1.24	11
Jefferson	57	1,003	1.22	10
Flagler	462	8,199	1.22	84
Osceola	693	12,417	1.21	120
Clay	391	7,066	1.20	65
Marion	2,002	37,001	1.17	294
Wakulla	69	1,271	1.17	10
Leon	538	10,235	1.14	65
Orange	2,787	53,217	1.13	331
Hardee	109	2,112	1.12	11
Indian River	1,055	20,495	1.11	109
Highlands	932	18,203	1.11	92
DeSoto	167	3,361	1.08	12
Glades	61	1,245	1.05	3
Polk	2,667	55,318	1.04	114
Hendry	100	2,101	1.03	3
Okeechobee	193	4,140	1.01	2
Levy	200	4,466	0.97	- 6
Citrus	949	21,212	0.97	- 30
Sumter	296	6,715	0.96	- 14
Volusia	2,421	57,628	0.91	- 239
Lake	1,499	36,742	0.88	- 197
Broward	6,741	169,106	0.86	- 1,063
Seminole	886	23,553	0.81	- 201
Pinellas	4,648	126,306	0.80	- 1,181
Pasco	2,162	60,682	0.77	- 639
Brevard	1,983	56,451	0.76	- 623
Palm Beach	5,296	165,039	0.70	- 2,320
Martin	717	23,602	0.66	- 372
Manatee	1,300	43,613	0.65	- 713
St. Lucie	777	27,267	0.62	- 481
Hernando	757	26,863	0.61	- 483
Lee	1,735	71,933	0.52	- 1,585
Charlotte	652	31,847	0.44	- 818
Sarasota	1,284	73,180	0.38	- 2,093
Collier	718	41,719	0.37	- 1,208
Monroe	163	10,313	0.34	- 313
TOTAL	77,569	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	20	29.9	11.0
1.50-1.99	4	6.0	18.4
1.00-1.49	23	34.3	25.2
0.50-0.99	16	23.9	41.7
0.00-0.49	4	6.0	3.6
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.19

Exhibit C-4. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002
Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Calhoun	200	705	3.08	135
Jackson	670	2,358	3.08	452
Gadsden	588	2,109	3.02	393
Franklin	228	835	2.96	151
Gulf	204	753	2.93	134
Liberty	85	317	2.92	56
Madison	250	931	2.91	164
Suwannee	645	2,435	2.87	421
Bradford	326	1,248	2.83	211
Taylor	307	1,182	2.81	197
Union	135	524	2.80	87
Dixie	279	1,082	2.79	179
Lafayette	97	379	2.78	62
Columbia	756	2,974	2.75	481
Hamilton	168	664	2.75	107
Gilchrist	165	693	2.58	101
Washington	375	1,617	2.51	226
Holmes	291	1,324	2.38	169
Bay	1,920	9,396	2.21	1,052
Jefferson	159	1,003	1.72	67
Duval	6,177	39,956	1.67	2,489
Wakulla	192	1,271	1.64	75
Leon	1,476	10,235	1.56	531
Nassau	496	3,601	1.49	164
Baker	138	1,017	1.48	45
Clay	918	7,066	1.41	265
Walton	576	4,499	1.39	161
Dade	18,877	147,693	1.38	5,243
Alachua	1,234	10,315	1.30	282
Hillsborough	8,041	67,641	1.29	1,797
Okaloosa	1,260	10,825	1.26	261
Citrus	2,459	21,212	1.26	501
Levy	512	4,466	1.24	100
Sumter	756	6,715	1.22	136
Polk	6,124	55,318	1.20	1,017
Orange	5,799	53,217	1.18	886
Marion	3,987	37,001	1.17	571
Escambia	2,192	20,467	1.16	303
St. Johns	1,245	11,920	1.13	144
Putnam	876	8,550	1.11	87
Flagler	813	8,199	1.07	56
Lake	3,583	36,742	1.06	191
Osceola	1,184	12,417	1.03	37
Santa Rosa	676	7,094	1.03	21
Volusia	5,418	57,628	1.02	98
Indian River	1,926	20,495	1.02	34
Broward	15,443	169,106	0.99	- 168
Highlands	1,631	18,203	0.97	- 50
Hardee	185	2,112	0.95	- 10
Okeechobee	362	4,140	0.95	- 20
Pasco	5,236	60,682	0.93	- 366
Hernando	2,293	26,863	0.92	- 187
DeSoto	284	3,361	0.92	- 26
Pinellas	10,653	126,306	0.91	- 1,007
Glades	102	1,245	0.89	- 13
St. Lucie	2,211	27,267	0.88	- 306
Hendry	160	2,101	0.83	- 34
Palm Beach	11,549	165,039	0.76	- 3,687
Manatee	2,972	43,613	0.74	- 1,055
Brevard	3,843	56,451	0.74	- 1,369
Seminole	1,540	23,553	0.71	- 634
Martin	1,469	23,602	0.67	- 709
Lee	3,801	71,933	0.57	- 2,839
Charlotte	1,616	31,847	0.55	- 1,324
Sarasota	3,394	73,180	0.50	- 3,362
Collier	1,324	41,719	0.34	- 2,528
Monroe	305	10,313	0.32	- 647
TOTAL	155,159	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	19	28.4	5.0
1.50-1.99	4	6.0	5.2
1.00-1.49	23	34.3	44.5
0.50-0.99	19	28.4	44.3
0.00-0.49	2	3.0	1.0
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.13
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Exhibit C-5. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002
 Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Somewhat Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Madison	117	931	3.76	86
Suwannee	297	2,435	3.66	215
Bradford	151	1,248	3.63	110
Union	63	524	3.61	46
Taylor	141	1,182	3.57	101
Lafayette	45	379	3.54	32
Hamilton	78	664	3.54	56
Columbia	350	2,974	3.53	251
Dixie	127	1,082	3.51	91
Jackson	268	2,358	3.41	189
Calhoun	80	705	3.40	56
Gadsden	238	2,109	3.39	168
Gilchrist	76	693	3.29	53
Liberty	35	317	3.28	24
Gulf	80	753	3.20	55
Franklin	88	835	3.15	60
Washington	149	1,617	2.76	95
Holmes	114	1,324	2.58	70
Bay	736	9,396	2.35	423
Duval	2,379	39,956	1.79	1,047
Dade	7,825	147,693	1.59	2,902
St. Johns	610	11,920	1.53	212
Alachua	522	10,315	1.52	178
Putnam	424	8,550	1.49	139
Walton	218	4,499	1.45	68
Flagler	388	8,199	1.42	115
Okaloosa	475	10,825	1.32	114
Nassau	158	3,601	1.31	38
Baker	44	1,017	1.30	10
Indian River	889	20,495	1.30	206
Hillsborough	2,878	67,641	1.28	624
Clay	294	7,066	1.25	58
Orange	2,159	53,217	1.22	385
Jefferson	40	1,003	1.20	7
Okeechobee	164	4,140	1.19	26
Osceola	477	12,417	1.15	64
Wakulla	49	1,271	1.15	6
Escambia	768	20,467	1.13	86
Leon	373	10,235	1.09	32
Marion	1,330	37,001	1.08	97
Lake	1,307	36,742	1.07	82
Polk	1,949	55,318	1.06	106
Highlands	614	18,203	1.01	7
Hardee	71	2,112	1.00	0
Santa Rosa	235	7,094	0.99	- 1
Citrus	693	21,212	0.98	- 14
DeSoto	109	3,361	0.98	- 3
Levy	145	4,466	0.98	- 3
Sumter	216	6,715	0.97	- 8
Glades	40	1,245	0.96	- 2
Volusia	1,822	57,628	0.95	- 99
Broward	5,229	169,106	0.93	- 407
Hendry	65	2,101	0.92	- 5
Pasco	1,708	60,682	0.84	- 314
Pinellas	3,466	126,306	0.82	- 743
Palm Beach	4,215	165,039	0.77	- 1,285
Brevard	1,425	56,451	0.76	- 457
Seminole	594	23,553	0.76	- 191
Manatee	1,031	43,613	0.71	- 422
Hernando	606	26,863	0.68	- 290
Martin	514	23,602	0.65	- 272
St. Lucie	575	27,267	0.63	- 334
Charlotte	652	31,847	0.61	- 410
Lee	1,385	71,933	0.58	- 1,013
Sarasota	1,061	73,180	0.44	- 1,378
Collier	482	41,719	0.35	- 908
Monroe	111	10,313	0.32	- 233
TOTAL	56,014	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	19	28.4	5.8
1.50-1.99	4	6.0	20.2
1.00-1.49	21	31.3	26.9
0.50-0.99	20	29.9	44.1
0.00-0.49	3	4.5	3.0
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.16
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Exhibit C-6. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002
 Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Calhoun	156	705	5.89	130
Jackson	519	2,358	5.86	431
Franklin	179	835	5.71	148
Gadsden	451	2,109	5.70	372
Gulf	160	753	5.64	131
Liberty	66	317	5.57	54
Madison	144	931	4.11	109
Suwannee	370	2,435	4.05	279
Bradford	185	1,248	3.95	139
Taylor	174	1,182	3.92	130
Dixie	158	1,082	3.89	118
Union	76	524	3.87	57
Lafayette	55	379	3.85	41
Columbia	423	2,974	3.79	311
Hamilton	94	664	3.77	69
Washington	214	1,617	3.53	154
Gilchrist	90	693	3.44	64
Holmes	163	1,324	3.28	113
Bay	1,037	9,396	2.94	684
Alachua	954	10,315	2.46	566
Duval	3,608	39,956	2.40	2,107
Walton	397	4,499	2.35	228
Escambia	1,664	20,467	2.16	895
Okaloosa	807	10,825	1.98	400
Dade	10,658	147,693	1.92	5,109
Santa Rosa	490	7,094	1.84	223
Hillsborough	4,299	67,641	1.69	1,758
Leon	607	10,235	1.58	222
Jefferson	59	1,003	1.55	21
Wakulla	73	1,271	1.53	25
Nassau	186	3,601	1.38	51
Baker	53	1,017	1.38	14
Clay	359	7,066	1.35	94
Marion	1,697	37,001	1.22	307
Highlands	730	18,203	1.07	46
Hardee	84	2,112	1.06	5
DeSoto	129	3,361	1.03	3
Glades	47	1,245	1.00	0
Hendry	76	2,101	0.97	- 3
Orange	1,803	53,217	0.90	- 196
Levy	150	4,466	0.89	- 18
Citrus	710	21,212	0.89	- 87
Polk	1,846	55,318	0.89	- 232
Sumter	221	6,715	0.88	- 31
Indian River	671	20,495	0.87	- 99
Seminole	734	23,553	0.83	- 151
Broward	5,223	169,106	0.82	- 1,130
Okeechobee	126	4,140	0.81	- 29
St. Johns	358	11,920	0.80	- 90
Putnam	255	8,550	0.79	- 66
Flagler	240	8,199	0.78	- 68
St. Lucie	771	27,267	0.75	- 254
Martin	666	23,602	0.75	- 221
Osceola	346	12,417	0.74	- 120
Volusia	1,469	57,628	0.68	- 696
Brevard	1,438	56,451	0.68	- 683
Pinellas	3,197	126,306	0.67	- 1,548
Pasco	1,436	60,682	0.63	- 844
Manatee	1,032	43,613	0.63	- 607
Hernando	607	26,863	0.60	- 402
Collier	924	41,719	0.59	- 643
Monroe	223	10,313	0.57	- 165
Palm Beach	3,480	165,039	0.56	- 2,721
Lee	1,439	71,933	0.53	- 1,263
Lake	724	36,742	0.52	- 657
Sarasota	1,105	73,180	0.40	- 1,644
Charlotte	256	31,847	0.21	- 940
TOTAL	63,144	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	23	34.3	18.0
1.50-1.99	7	10.4	26.9
1.00-1.49	8	11.9	5.2
0.50-0.99	27	40.3	47.8
0.00-0.49	2	3.0	2.2
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.25
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Exhibit C-7. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002
Comparison Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Age 65 and over Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Calhoun	56	705	6.24	47
Jackson	188	2,358	6.21	158
Gadsden	164	2,109	6.05	137
Franklin	64	835	5.97	53
Gulf	57	753	5.93	48
Liberty	24	317	5.89	20
Washington	76	1,617	3.67	55
Holmes	57	1,324	3.36	40
Bay	355	9,396	2.95	235
Duval	1,497	39,956	2.92	985
Madison	33	931	2.79	21
Suwannee	86	2,435	2.76	55
Bradford	43	1,248	2.71	27
Taylor	41	1,182	2.68	25
Dixie	37	1,082	2.67	23
Union	18	524	2.66	11
Lafayette	13	379	2.64	8
Columbia	100	2,974	2.62	62
Hamilton	22	664	2.61	14
Escambia	675	20,467	2.57	413
Gilchrist	22	693	2.44	13
Alachua	319	10,315	2.41	186
Santa Rosa	195	7,094	2.14	104
Hillsborough	1,774	67,641	2.05	907
Dade	3,828	147,693	2.02	1,934
Walton	108	4,499	1.87	50
Okaloosa	226	10,825	1.63	87
Marion	672	37,001	1.42	198
Hardee	38	2,112	1.41	11
Highlands	318	18,203	1.36	85
Osceola	216	12,417	1.36	57
DeSoto	57	3,361	1.33	14
Hendry	35	2,101	1.31	8
Glades	21	1,245	1.30	5
Jefferson	16	1,003	1.28	4
Leon	164	10,235	1.25	33
Wakulla	20	1,271	1.24	4
Nassau	51	3,601	1.10	5
Clay	98	7,066	1.08	7
Baker	14	1,017	1.07	1
Polk	718	55,318	1.01	9
Seminole	291	23,553	0.96	- 11
Levy	55	4,466	0.96	- 2
Citrus	256	21,212	0.94	- 16
Sumter	80	6,715	0.93	- 6
Orange	628	53,217	0.92	- 54
Volusia	599	57,628	0.81	- 140
Brevard	558	56,451	0.77	- 166
St. Johns	112	11,920	0.73	- 41
Pinellas	1,182	126,306	0.73	- 438
Putnam	80	8,550	0.73	- 30
Flagler	75	8,199	0.71	- 31
Broward	1,513	169,106	0.70	- 656
Martin	203	23,602	0.67	- 100
Indian River	166	20,495	0.63	- 97
Pasco	454	60,682	0.58	- 325
St. Lucie	203	27,267	0.58	- 147
Okeechobee	30	4,140	0.56	- 23
Palm Beach	1,081	165,039	0.51	- 1,036
Manatee	269	43,613	0.48	- 291
Collier	235	41,719	0.44	- 300
Hernando	151	26,863	0.44	- 193
Lake	192	36,742	0.41	- 279
Monroe	52	10,313	0.39	- 81
Lee	350	71,933	0.38	- 572
Sarasota	223	73,180	0.24	- 715
Charlotte	1	31,847	0.00	- 407
TOTAL	21,556	1,680,728		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	25	37.3	45.2
1.50-1.99	2	3.0	1.6
1.00-1.49	14	20.9	11.3
0.50-0.99	18	26.9	35.1
0.00-0.49	8	11.9	6.8
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.29

Exhibit C-8. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Target Population

Comparison Population: Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

County	Rank	Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	155,119	12.4	12.4
Broward	2	114,620	9.1	21.5
Palm Beach	3	92,350	7.4	28.9
Pinellas	4	78,685	6.3	35.2
Hillsborough	5	69,314	5.5	40.7
Orange	6	59,535	4.7	45.4
Duval	7	49,793	4.0	49.4
Brevard	8	43,480	3.5	52.9
Lee	9	43,180	3.4	56.3
Polk	10	39,639	3.2	59.5
Sarasota	11	38,448	3.1	62.5
Volusia	12	36,966	2.9	65.5
Seminole	13	29,738	2.4	67.9
Pasco	14	29,090	2.3	70.2
Collier	15	24,452	2.0	72.1
Manatee	16	23,518	1.9	74.0
Marion	17	23,188	1.8	75.9
Lake	18	21,377	1.7	77.6
Escambia	19	20,691	1.7	79.2
St. Lucie	20	17,378	1.4	80.6
Charlotte	21	17,211	1.4	82.0
Hernando	22	14,827	1.2	83.2
Leon	23	13,424	1.1	84.2
Martin	24	13,123	1.0	85.3
Okaloosa	25	12,638	1.0	86.3
Citrus	26	12,345	1.0	87.3
Osceola	27	11,734	0.9	88.2
Alachua	28	11,354	0.9	89.1
Bay	29	11,116	0.9	90.0
St. Johns	30	10,676	0.9	90.8
Clay	31	10,560	0.8	91.7
Indian River	32	10,163	0.8	92.5
Monroe	33	9,126	0.7	93.2
Santa Rosa	34	8,410	0.7	93.9
Highlands	35	7,944	0.6	94.5
Putnam	36	6,642	0.5	95.1
Flagler	37	5,365	0.4	95.5
Nassau	38	4,803	0.4	95.9
Sumter	39	4,434	0.4	96.2
Walton	40	4,096	0.3	96.6
Columbia	41	3,766	0.3	96.9
Jackson	42	3,235	0.3	97.1
Gadsden	43	3,204	0.3	97.4
Ley	44	3,077	0.2	97.6
Okeechobee	45	2,755	0.2	97.8
Suwannee	46	2,645	0.2	98.0
Hendry	47	2,020	0.2	98.2
DeSoto	48	1,994	0.2	98.4
Washington	49	1,650	0.1	98.5
Wakulla	50	1,557	0.1	98.6
Bradford	51	1,486	0.1	98.7
Hardee	52	1,433	0.1	98.8
Holmes	53	1,376	0.1	99.0
Franklin	54	1,240	0.1	99.1
Taylor	55	1,232	0.1	99.2
Baker	56	1,205	0.1	99.3
Dixie	57	1,107	0.1	99.3
Jefferson	58	1,077	0.1	99.4
Gulf	59	1,068	0.1	99.5
Madison	60	1,060	0.1	99.6
Calhoun	61	928	0.1	99.7
Gilchrist	62	890	0.1	99.7
Glades	63	890	0.1	99.8
Hamilton	64	831	0.1	99.9
Union	65	657	0.1	99.9
Liberty	66	464	0.0	100.0
Lafayette	67	405	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		1,253,802	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	67.9
Second fifth of counties	19.4
Third fifth of counties	9.0
Fourth fifth of counties	2.6
Smallest populated fifth of counties	1.2
Total	100.0

Exhibit C-9. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002
 Comparison Population: Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002

County	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Franklin	164	1,240	3.72	120
Gulf	139	1,068	3.67	101
Calhoun	121	928	3.67	88
Jackson	421	3,235	3.67	306
Gadsden	414	3,204	3.64	300
Liberty	60	464	3.63	43
Dixie	130	1,107	3.32	91
Suwannee	309	2,645	3.30	215
Taylor	143	1,232	3.27	99
Bradford	170	1,486	3.23	117
Lafayette	46	405	3.22	32
Madison	121	1,060	3.22	83
Columbia	427	3,766	3.20	294
Union	74	657	3.18	51
Hamilton	94	831	3.18	64
Gilchrist	100	890	3.17	69
Washington	107	1,650	1.82	48
Holmes	88	1,376	1.81	39
Bay	706	11,116	1.79	312
Escambia	1,161	20,691	1.58	427
Santa Rosa	459	8,410	1.54	161
Jefferson	55	1,077	1.45	17
Alachua	582	11,354	1.45	180
Marion	1,179	23,188	1.43	357
Levy	156	3,077	1.43	47
Wakulla	78	1,557	1.42	23
Sumter	223	4,434	1.42	66
Citrus	612	12,345	1.40	174
Dade	7,672	155,119	1.39	2,171
Leon	655	13,424	1.38	179
Highlands	381	7,944	1.35	99
Glades	41	890	1.31	10
Hardee	66	1,433	1.30	15
DeSoto	91	1,994	1.29	21
Polk	1,812	39,639	1.29	407
Duval	2,208	49,793	1.25	442
Hendry	89	2,020	1.25	18
Volusia	1,560	36,966	1.19	249
St. Johns	430	10,676	1.14	52
Putnam	263	6,642	1.12	28
Pasco	1,152	29,090	1.12	120
Flagler	208	5,365	1.09	17
Hillsborough	2,590	69,314	1.05	132
Indian River	374	10,163	1.04	14
Okeechobee	101	2,755	1.03	3
Manatee	790	23,518	0.95	- 44
Okaloosa	405	12,638	0.90	- 44
Walton	131	4,096	0.90	- 15
Osceola	365	11,734	0.88	- 51
Pinellas	2,302	78,685	0.82	- 489
Orange	1,697	59,535	0.80	- 415
Hernando	421	14,827	0.80	- 104
Clay	295	10,560	0.79	- 79
Broward	3,192	114,620	0.79	- 873
Baker	33	1,205	0.78	- 9
Nassau	131	4,803	0.77	- 39
Brevard	1,125	43,480	0.73	- 417
St. Lucie	399	17,378	0.65	- 217
Lee	941	43,180	0.61	- 591
Seminole	630	29,738	0.60	- 425
Palm Beach	1,927	92,350	0.59	- 1,348
Lake	430	21,377	0.57	- 329
Charlotte	313	17,211	0.51	- 298
Martin	227	13,123	0.49	- 239
Sarasota	389	38,448	0.29	- 975
Collier	215	24,452	0.25	- 652
Monroe	74	9,126	0.23	- 250
TOTAL	44,463	1,253,802		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	16	23.9	6.6
1.50-1.99	5	7.5	5.7
1.00-1.49	24	35.8	50.8
0.50-0.99	18	26.9	34.9
0.00-0.49	4	6.0	2.0
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.18
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Exhibit C-10. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Fair Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002
 Comparison Population: Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002

Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002

County	Age 55-64 Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2002	Age 55-64 Persons, Higher Incomes, No Limitations, 2002	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Franklin	70	1,240	5.28	57
Calhoun	52	928	5.26	42
Jackson	182	3,235	5.26	147
Gulf	60	1,068	5.23	48
Gadsden	179	3,204	5.22	145
Liberty	26	464	5.19	21
Dixie	31	1,107	2.61	19
Taylor	34	1,232	2.56	21
Suwannee	72	2,645	2.56	44
Lafayette	11	405	2.53	7
Gilchrist	24	890	2.50	14
Bradford	40	1,486	2.49	24
Columbia	100	3,766	2.48	60
Madison	28	1,060	2.47	17
Hamilton	22	831	2.47	13
Union	17	657	2.45	10
Wakulla	36	1,557	2.16	19
Jefferson	25	1,077	2.15	13
Bay	252	11,116	2.12	133
Leon	303	13,424	2.11	160
Holmes	31	1,376	2.08	16
Washington	36	1,650	2.06	19
Alachua	240	11,354	1.97	118
Levy	61	3,077	1.86	28
Sumter	88	4,434	1.85	40
Pasco	563	29,090	1.81	252
Highlands	153	7,944	1.80	68
Citrus	238	12,345	1.80	106
Marion	437	23,188	1.76	189
Glades	17	890	1.74	7
Hardee	27	1,433	1.73	11
DeSoto	37	1,994	1.72	15
Hendry	36	2,020	1.66	14
Escambia	338	20,691	1.52	116
Santa Rosa	136	8,410	1.52	46
Polk	632	39,639	1.49	207
Hillsborough	916	69,314	1.23	174
Dade	2,034	155,119	1.22	373
St. Johns	137	10,676	1.19	22
Putnam	84	6,642	1.18	13
Flagler	67	5,365	1.16	9
Walton	49	4,096	1.13	6
Manatee	282	23,518	1.12	31
Okaloosa	143	12,638	1.06	8
Orange	611	59,535	0.96	- 26
Duval	504	49,793	0.95	- 29
Volusia	345	36,966	0.87	- 51
Pinellas	685	78,685	0.81	- 158
Osceola	95	11,734	0.76	- 31
Indian River	82	10,163	0.75	- 27
Clay	84	10,560	0.74	- 29
Nassau	38	4,803	0.74	- 14
Baker	9	1,205	0.71	- 4
Okeechobee	21	2,755	0.71	- 9
Lake	158	21,377	0.69	- 71
Broward	847	114,620	0.69	- 380
Palm Beach	578	92,350	0.58	- 411
Lee	269	43,180	0.58	- 193
Hernando	78	14,827	0.49	- 81
St. Lucie	91	17,378	0.49	- 95
Brevard	223	43,480	0.48	- 242
Seminole	132	29,738	0.41	- 187
Sarasota	134	38,448	0.33	- 277
Martin	23	13,123	0.17	- 117
Charlotte	29	17,211	0.16	- 155
Collier	35	24,452	0.13	- 227
Monroe	8	9,126	0.08	- 90
TOTAL	13,425	1,253,802		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	22	32.8	12.1
1.50-1.99	13	19.4	17.7
1.00-1.49	9	13.4	32.3
0.50-0.99	14	20.9	32.2
0.00-0.49	9	13.4	5.6
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX:	0.22
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SECTION D

INDICATOR OF NEED #4: THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY UNITS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES IS CONSISTENT WITH THE RELATIVE SIZE OF ITS VULNERABLE ELDERLY POPULATION IN 2000

SECTION D

INDICATOR OF NEED #4: THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY UNITS IN FLORIDA'S COUNTIES IS CONSISTENT WITH THE RELATIVE SIZE OF ITS VULNERABLE ELDERLY POPULATION IN 2000

The Unequal Availability of Affordable Assisted Living Units in Florida's Counties in 2000

Between 1991 and 2000, the number of affordable assisted living units grew by over 230% in Florida. Growth occurred in counties that already had some supply of affordable assisted living units (ALF) units in 1991, but also in counties with no previous units. Three counties lost ALF units, either because a facility closed down or because beds in a facility were no longer occupied by low-income elderly residents (Exhibit D-1). In 32 or almost 48% of Florida's counties, the rate of ALF unit growth exceeded the state growth rate. An additional group of counties also experienced strong growth in their ALF units even as they lagged behind Florida's overall growth rate. Despite these widespread increases, by the year 2000, most ALF units were still concentrated in a relatively few counties. Almost 83% of the state's ALF units were found in just 13 counties (top quintile) and another 10% of the units were found in the second quintile of counties (Exhibit D-2). Over 35% of the state's ALF units were found in Dade County alone. It is informative to compare the county locations of ALF units with those of Medicaid nursing home beds. Medicaid nursing home beds are not as concentrated in as few counties as the state's ALF units; only 67% of these affordable nursing home beds were found in the top quintile of counties (Exhibit D-3). As another basis for comparison, in 48 or almost 72% of the counties, the ratio of Medicaid beds to ALF units is higher than it is for Florida overall (counties with location quotients over 1.00 in Exhibit D-4).

The Locational Relationship Between Demand and Supply

Whereas the previous indicators all focused primarily on need based on population measures alone, here the emphasis is on assessing whether in each of the counties, the supply of affordable assisted living facilities is consistent with the relative size of the vulnerable elderly population. The basis for this methodology was earlier summarized. If in the state of Florida there are 17 vulnerable elderly persons for each affordable assisted living unit, then it would be expected that this same ratio should be found in every county. When that happens, a county is

considered to have its proportionate share of vulnerable old, or alternatively, its proportionate share of the state's affordable assisted living units. When a county has a higher ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively large share of the state's vulnerable old (larger location coefficient) , or alternatively, a relatively small share of the state's affordable assisted living units. On the other hand, if a county has a lower ratio than computed for the state, it is considered to have a relatively small share of the state's vulnerable old (smaller location coefficient), or alternatively, a relatively large share of the state's affordable assisted living units.

Importantly, this analysis does not address the question of how many new affordable assisted living units should be produced in any given county. Rather, its focus is on whether the locational or county allocation of the *existing* supply of affordable assisted living facilities is proportionate to the locations of vulnerable elderly persons likely to benefit from them. Once again, the notion of “relatively large or relatively small share” is based on whether a county's ratio of vulnerable elderly to affordable assisted living units is comparable to the similar ratio found in Florida overall. Thus, counties that return a location quotient close to 1.00 have a ratio similar to Florida's and are considered to have a proportionate share of the state's vulnerable elderly persons or their proportionate share of the state's affordable assisted living units.

The considerable discrepancy between the locations of ALF units and the vulnerable elderly population is shown in Exhibits D-5 to D-12. The location quotient analysis in Exhibit D-5, for example, shows that 32 or 48% of Florida's counties have an extremely large share of elderly persons with low-incomes and any type of limitation relative to the availability of affordable ALF units. Expressed differently, about 48% of Florida's counties are extremely under-served by ALF units. In total, 48 or 72% of Florida's counties are under-served by ALF units. Exhibit D-5 also shows that the counties most likely to be under-served by ALF units tend to have smaller populations of vulnerable elderly persons, while over-served counties tend to have larger populations. The exemplary county is Dade, whose very low location quotient indicates that it has an extremely large share of ALF units or expressed differently has a very small share of vulnerable low-income elderly persons given its relatively large supply of affordable ALF units. Specifically, 45,460 low-income elderly persons with limitations would have to move to Dade County, to make its ratio of frail low-income elderly to ALF units equal to the comparable state ratio.

Exhibits D-6 and D-8 focus on other low-income subgroups of elderly persons, distinguished by the types of their mobility and self-care limitations. The same generalizations as above can be drawn from these county location patterns. Exhibits D-9 to D-12 specifically focus

on elderly persons having the lowest incomes. There are minor changes in the rankings of counties based on their location quotient values, but again the generalizations are similar.

Exhibit D-1. County Growth Rates of Assisted Living Facility (ALF) Units Occupied by Low Income, Age 65 and Over Persons, Florida, 1991-2000

County	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 1991	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Absolute Growth 1991-2000	Percent Growth 1991-2000
Hardee	1	86	85	8,525.0
Brevard	1	73	72	7,175.0
Nassau	1	62	61	6,050.0
Putnam	7	193	186	2,755.6
Bradford	1	29	28	2,750.0
Leon	1	28	27	2,675.0
Santa Rosa	1	27	26	2,600.0
DeSoto	1	27	26	2,600.0
Sarasota	5	135	130	2,600.0
Walton	1	23	22	2,225.0
Suwannee	1	23	22	2,225.0
Dixie	1	19	18	1,775.0
Columbia	5	98	92	1,757.1
Calhoun	2	28	26	1,750.0
Manatee	11	116	105	1,000.0
Alachua	2	15	14	900.0
Pasco	27	227	200	741.7
Bay	16	131	115	728.6
Palm Beach	64	513	449	704.7
Jackson	11	80	70	664.3
Charlotte	5	30	26	566.7
Polk	29	171	143	500.0
St. Lucie	12	65	53	437.5
Lake	11	54	44	414.3
Dade	866	4,355	3,489	402.8
Seminole	17	74	58	350.0
Pinellas	239	923	683	285.6
Flagler	1	4	3	275.0
Citrus	12	44	32	268.8
Liberty	20	68	48	246.2
Clay	6	20	14	237.5
Escambia	65	217	152	236.0
Duval	234	722	488	208.3
Gadsden	18	55	37	204.2
Marion	35	103	68	197.8
Jefferson	27	77	50	186.1
Hillsborough	388	1,005	617	159.2
Osceola	43	98	56	129.8
St. Johns	1	2	1	125.0
Orange	160	333	173	108.5
Levy	45	89	44	96.7
Okaloosa	53	90	38	71.4
Washington	54	87	33	61.1
Broward	696	1,089	393	56.5
Hamilton	12	17	5	43.8
Highlands	53	76	23	42.9
Volusia	191	260	69	36.1
Baker	1	1	0	33.3
Hernando	135	164	29	21.5
Lee	29	32	4	13.2
Franklin	1	1	0	0.0
Gulf	1	1	0	0.0
Wakulla	18	18	0	0.0
Gilchrist	1	1	0	0.0
Madison	1	1	0	0.0
Taylor	1	1	0	0.0
Union	1	1	0	0.0
Collier	1	1	0	0.0
Monroe	12	12	0	0.0
Glades	1	1	0	0.0
Hendry	1	1	0	0.0
Martin	1	1	0	0.0
Okeechobee	1	1	0	0.0
Sumter	1	1	0	0.0
Holmes	23	14	- 8	- 36.7
Indian River	27	9	- 18	- 66.7
Lafayette	9	1	- 8	- 88.9
TOTAL	3,711	12,320	8,609	232.0

Exhibit D-2. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Assisted Living Facility Units Occupied by Age 65 and Over Persons, 2000

County	Rank	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	4,355	35.4	35.4
Broward	2	1,089	8.8	44.2
Hillsborough	3	1,005	8.2	52.4
Pinellas	4	923	7.5	59.9
Duval	5	722	5.9	65.8
Palm Beach	6	513	4.2	69.9
Orange	7	333	2.7	72.6
Volusia	8	260	2.1	74.7
Pasco	9	227	1.8	76.6
Escambia	10	217	1.8	78.4
Putnam	11	193	1.6	79.9
Polk	12	171	1.4	81.3
Hernando	13	164	1.3	82.6
Sarasota	14	135	1.1	83.7
Bay	15	131	1.1	84.8
Manatee	16	116	0.9	85.7
Marion	17	103	0.8	86.6
Osceola	18	98	0.8	87.4
Columbia	19	98	0.8	88.2
Okaloosa	20	90	0.7	88.9
Ley	21	89	0.7	89.6
Washington	22	87	0.7	90.3
Hardee	23	86	0.7	91.0
Jackson	24	80	0.7	91.7
Jefferson	25	77	0.6	92.3
Highlands	26	76	0.6	92.9
Seminole	27	74	0.6	93.5
Brevard	28	73	0.6	94.1
Liberty	29	68	0.5	94.7
St. Lucie	30	65	0.5	95.2
Nassau	31	62	0.5	95.7
Gadsden	32	55	0.4	96.1
Lake	33	54	0.4	96.6
Citrus	34	44	0.4	96.9
Lee	35	32	0.3	97.2
Charlotte	36	30	0.2	97.4
Bradford	37	29	0.2	97.7
Calhoun	38	28	0.2	97.9
Leon	39	28	0.2	98.1
Santa Rosa	40	27	0.2	98.3
DeSoto	41	27	0.2	98.5
Walton	42	23	0.2	98.7
Suwannee	43	23	0.2	98.9
Clay	44	20	0.2	99.1
Dixie	45	19	0.2	99.2
Wakulla	46	18	0.1	99.4
Hamilton	47	17	0.1	99.5
Alachua	48	15	0.1	99.7
Holmes	49	14	0.1	99.8
Monroe	50	12	0.1	99.9
Indian River	51	9	0.1	99.9
Flagler	52	4	0.0	100.0
St. Johns	53	2	0.0	100.0
Gulf	54	1	0.0	100.0
Sumter	55	1	0.0	100.0
Baker	56	1	0.0	100.0
Franklin	57	1	0.0	100.0
Gilchrist	58	1	0.0	100.0
Lafayette	59	1	0.0	100.0
Madison	60	1	0.0	100.0
Taylor	61	1	0.0	100.0
Union	62	1	0.0	100.0
Collier	63	1	0.0	100.0
Glades	64	1	0.0	100.0
Hendry	65	1	0.0	100.0
Martin	66	1	0.0	100.0
Okeechobee	67	1	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		12,320	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	82.6
Second fifth of counties	10.3
Third fifth of counties	5.2
Fourth fifth of counties	1.9
Smallest populated fifth of counties	0.0
Total	100.0

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-3. Counties in Florida Ranked According to Their Share of Medicaid Nursing Home Beds, 2000

County	Rank	Medicaid Beds, 2000	Percent of Florida	Cumulative percentage
Dade	1	5,793	11.0	11.0
Pinellas	2	5,490	10.4	21.5
Palm Beach	3	3,484	6.6	28.1
Orange	4	2,842	5.4	33.5
Hillsborough	5	2,721	5.2	38.7
Duval	6	2,698	5.1	43.8
Broward	7	2,423	4.6	48.4
Volusia	8	2,232	4.2	52.6
Polk	9	2,006	3.8	56.5
Sarasota	10	1,724	3.3	59.7
Brevard	11	1,503	2.9	62.6
Escambia	12	1,153	2.2	64.8
Pasco	13	1,116	2.1	66.9
Lee	14	1,069	2.0	68.9
Marion	15	848	1.6	70.5
Manatee	16	825	1.6	72.1
Lake	17	785	1.5	73.6
Osceola	18	751	1.4	75.0
Charlotte	19	709	1.3	76.4
St. Lucie	20	690	1.3	77.7
Seminole	21	689	1.3	79.0
Okaloosa	22	679	1.3	80.3
Bay	23	637	1.2	81.5
Citrus	24	604	1.1	82.7
Clay	25	596	1.1	83.8
Alachua	26	589	1.1	84.9
Leon	27	534	1.0	85.9
Martin	28	413	0.8	86.7
Hernando	29	411	0.8	87.5
Jackson	30	395	0.8	88.2
St. Johns	31	375	0.7	89.0
Collier	32	370	0.7	89.7
Highlands	33	349	0.7	90.3
Suwannee	34	311	0.6	90.9
Putnam	35	277	0.5	91.4
Monroe	36	276	0.5	92.0
Indian River	37	276	0.5	92.5
Santa Rosa	38	235	0.4	92.9
Hendry	39	223	0.4	93.4
Madison	40	207	0.4	93.7
Calhoun	41	204	0.4	94.1
Columbia	42	200	0.4	94.5
Bradford	43	198	0.4	94.9
Sumter	44	193	0.4	95.3
Nassau	45	189	0.4	95.6
Flagler	46	177	0.3	96.0
Walton	47	172	0.3	96.3
Baker	48	165	0.3	96.6
Washington	49	164	0.3	96.9
Gadsden	50	162	0.3	97.2
Holmes	51	157	0.3	97.5
Levy	52	154	0.3	97.8
Gilchrist	53	144	0.3	98.1
Franklin	54	138	0.3	98.3
Jefferson	55	135	0.3	98.6
Okeechobee	56	131	0.2	98.9
Wakulla	57	105	0.2	99.0
DeSoto	58	97	0.2	99.2
Gulf	59	95	0.2	99.4
Taylor	60	93	0.2	99.6
Hardee	61	63	0.1	99.7
Hamilton	62	56	0.1	99.8
Lafayette	63	48	0.1	99.9
Dixie	64	46	0.1	100.0
Liberty	65	1	0.0	100.0
Union	66	1	0.0	100.0
Glades	67	1	0.0	100.0
TOTAL		52,591	100.0	

Share of Target Population Located In County Quintiles	Percent
Largest populated fifth of counties	66.9
Second fifth of counties	18.0
Third fifth of counties	8.4
Fourth fifth of counties	4.5
Smallest populated fifth of counties	2.2
Total	100.0

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one Medicaid bed was assigned to any county reporting that it had no Medicaid beds.

Exhibit D-4. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Medicaid Beds, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

County	Medicaid Beds, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Martin	413	1	96.65	408
Collier	370	1	86.58	365
Sumter	193	1	60.28	190
Hendry	223	1	52.31	219
Madison	207	1	48.60	203
St. Johns	375	2	39.02	365
Baker	165	1	38.73	161
Gilchrist	144	1	33.64	139
Franklin	138	1	32.28	134
Okeechobee	131	1	30.64	127
Gulf	95	1	29.70	92
Taylor	93	1	21.77	89
Lafayette	48	1	11.21	44
Flagler	177	4	11.06	161
Alachua	589	15	9.20	525
Lee	1,069	32	7.77	931
Indian River	276	9	7.18	237
Clay	596	20	6.89	510
Charlotte	709	30	5.53	581
Monroe	276	12	5.39	225
Brevard	1,503	73	4.84	1,192
Leon	534	28	4.51	415
Lake	785	54	3.40	554
Citrus	604	44	3.20	415
Suwannee	311	23	3.13	212
Sarasota	1,724	135	2.99	1,148
Polk	2,006	171	2.75	1,276
Holmes	157	14	2.57	96
St. Lucie	690	65	2.50	414
Seminole	689	74	2.17	372
Santa Rosa	235	27	2.04	119
Volusia	2,232	260	2.01	1,121
Orange	2,842	333	2.00	1,420
Marion	848	103	1.93	409
Osceola	751	98	1.79	332
Okaloosa	679	90	1.77	294
Walton	172	23	1.74	73
Calhoun	204	28	1.72	85
Manatee	825	116	1.67	331
Bradford	198	29	1.62	76
Palm Beach	3,484	513	1.59	1,295
Pinellas	5,490	923	1.39	1,553
Wakulla	105	18	1.36	28
Escambia	1,153	217	1.25	227
Jackson	395	80	1.15	52
Pasco	1,116	227	1.15	146
Bay	637	131	1.14	79
Highlands	349	76	1.08	26
Duval	2,698	722	0.88	- 382
DeSoto	97	27	0.84	- 19
Hamilton	56	17	0.76	- 18
Nassau	189	62	0.72	- 73
Gadsden	162	55	0.69	- 72
Hillsborough	2,721	1,005	0.63	- 1,569
Hernando	411	164	0.59	- 290
Dixie	46	19	0.57	- 34
Broward	2,423	1,089	0.52	- 2,226
Columbia	200	98	0.48	- 216
Washington	164	87	0.44	- 207
Jefferson	135	77	0.41	- 194
Levy	154	89	0.41	- 224
Putnam	277	193	0.34	- 546
Dade	5,793	4,355	0.31	- 12,798
Union	1	1	0.23	- 3
Glades	1	1	0.23	- 3
Hardee	63	86	0.17	- 306
Liberty	1	68	0.00	- 287
TOTAL	52,591	12,320		0

Medicaid Beds, 2000

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	32	47.8	33.8
1.50-1.99	9	13.4	19.0
1.00-1.49	7	10.4	17.6
0.50-0.99	9	13.4	16.7
0.00-0.49	10	14.9	12.9
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.37

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-5. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	2,083	1	122.14	2,066
Martin	2,045	1	119.87	2,028
Sumter	898	1	70.20	885
St. Johns	1,493	2	38.89	1,454
Gulf	351	1	27.47	339
Okeechobee	462	1	27.10	445
Taylor	462	1	27.08	445
Madison	386	1	22.64	369
Franklin	379	1	22.21	362
Indian River	2,481	9	16.16	2,327
Flagler	945	4	14.78	881
Gilchrist	240	1	14.09	223
Hendry	227	1	13.33	210
Union	195	1	11.46	178
Baker	180	1	10.55	163
Lee	5,017	32	9.12	4,467
Lafayette	142	1	8.35	125
Glades	142	1	8.32	125
Alachua	2,122	15	8.29	1,866
Lake	4,066	54	4.41	3,145
Leon	2,001	28	4.23	1,528
Brevard	5,027	73	4.05	3,786
Citrus	3,005	44	3.98	2,250
Charlotte	1,794	30	3.51	1,282
Clay	1,169	20	3.38	824
Marion	5,320	103	3.04	3,567
Polk	7,618	171	2.61	4,701
St. Lucie	2,825	65	2.57	1,725
Monroe	518	12	2.53	313
Suwannee	955	23	2.41	558
Santa Rosa	1,059	27	2.30	599
Walton	885	23	2.23	488
Manatee	3,885	116	1.97	1,914
Sarasota	4,358	135	1.89	2,055
Holmes	441	14	1.81	198
Highlands	2,246	76	1.74	954
Seminole	2,144	74	1.69	878
Pasco	6,498	227	1.68	2,621
Palm Beach	14,509	513	1.66	5,758
Volusia	6,673	260	1.50	2,233
Okaloosa	1,945	90	1.27	410
Dixie	405	19	1.27	85
Orange	7,174	333	1.26	1,494
Bay	2,807	131	1.26	581
Broward	20,280	1,089	1.09	1,704
Gadsden	984	55	1.05	50
Bradford	495	29	1.02	9
Escambia	3,710	217	1.00	13
Hernando	2,733	164	0.98	- 64
Pinellas	13,786	923	0.88	- 1,950
DeSoto	396	27	0.86	- 65
Jackson	1,164	80	0.85	- 205
Osceola	1,422	98	0.85	- 254
Hamilton	248	17	0.84	- 46
Wakulla	246	18	0.80	- 61
Duval	9,484	722	0.77	- 2,824
Calhoun	339	28	0.72	- 135
Hillsborough	11,819	1,005	0.69	- 5,325
Columbia	1,115	98	0.67	- 548
Nassau	637	62	0.61	- 412
Levy	617	89	0.41	- 892
Dade	28,833	4,355	0.39	- 45,460
Washington	567	87	0.38	- 917
Putnam	1,089	193	0.33	- 2,199
Hardee	262	86	0.18	- 1,209
Jefferson	209	77	0.16	- 1,108
Liberty	143	68	0.12	- 1,009
TOTAL	210,157	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	32	47.8	26.9
1.50-1.99	8	11.9	19.4
1.00-1.49	8	11.9	18.0
0.50-0.99	12	17.9	20.6
0.00-0.49	7	10.4	15.1
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.31

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-6. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Martin	681	1	112.56	675
Collier	662	1	109.43	656
Sumter	274	1	60.32	269
St. Johns	670	2	49.17	656
Okeechobee	182	1	30.06	176
Gulf	133	1	29.32	129
Taylor	174	1	28.74	168
Madison	147	1	24.23	141
Franklin	141	1	23.36	135
Indian River	1,003	9	18.41	949
Flagler	413	4	18.18	390
Hendry	96	1	15.86	90
Gilchrist	92	1	15.16	86
Union	75	1	12.35	69
Glades	58	1	9.52	52
Alachua	820	15	9.03	729
Baker	55	1	9.02	49
Lafayette	54	1	8.90	48
Lee	1,659	32	8.50	1,464
Lake	1,417	54	4.33	1,090
Brevard	1,880	73	4.27	1,440
Charlotte	622	30	3.42	440
Citrus	905	44	3.38	637
Leon	516	28	3.07	348
Marion	1,863	103	3.00	1,241
Clay	357	20	2.92	235
Suwannee	359	23	2.55	219
Polk	2,551	171	2.46	1,516
Santa Rosa	390	27	2.39	227
Monroe	159	12	2.20	87
Walton	296	23	2.10	155
Highlands	888	76	1.94	430
Holmes	165	14	1.92	79
St. Lucie	733	65	1.88	342
Seminole	835	74	1.86	386
Manatee	1,260	116	1.80	560
Palm Beach	5,108	513	1.64	2,002
Pasco	2,106	227	1.53	731
Sarasota	1,240	135	1.52	423
Volusia	2,343	260	1.49	767
Dixie	152	19	1.34	38
Bay	1,031	131	1.31	241
Orange	2,629	333	1.30	613
Okaloosa	659	90	1.21	114
Gadsden	382	55	1.15	50
Bradford	188	29	1.09	15
Osceola	644	98	1.08	49
Escambia	1,385	217	1.06	73
Broward	6,613	1,089	1.00	21
DeSoto	160	27	0.98	- 4
Jackson	447	80	0.92	- 39
Hamilton	95	17	0.91	- 10
Duval	3,748	722	0.86	- 620
Pinellas	4,622	923	0.83	- 962
Calhoun	130	28	0.77	- 38
Hillsborough	4,443	1,005	0.73	- 1,641
Columbia	425	98	0.72	- 165
Hernando	713	164	0.72	- 280
Wakulla	64	18	0.59	- 45
Nassau	194	62	0.52	- 178
Dade	11,371	4,355	0.43	- 14,993
Putnam	483	193	0.41	- 684
Washington	216	87	0.41	- 311
Levy	188	89	0.35	- 347
Hardee	106	86	0.20	- 416
Liberty	55	68	0.13	- 354
Jefferson	54	77	0.12	- 413
TOTAL	74,578	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	31	46.3	25.1
1.50-1.99	8	11.9	16.5
1.00-1.49	10	14.9	21.5
0.50-0.99	11	16.4	20.2
0.00-0.49	7	10.4	16.7
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.29

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-7. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Martin	750	1	172.27	745
Collier	578	1	132.90	574
Sumter	273	1	83.70	270
Okeechobee	132	1	30.35	128
St. Johns	197	2	20.12	187
Taylor	85	1	19.57	81
Gulf	64	1	19.56	61
Indian River	698	9	17.82	659
Franklin	70	1	16.07	66
Madison	70	1	15.97	65
Hendry	49	1	11.31	45
Gilchrist	45	1	10.40	41
Lee	1,357	32	9.67	1,217
Union	36	1	8.17	31
Flagler	130	4	7.95	113
Baker	34	1	7.85	30
Glades	32	1	7.24	27
Lafayette	26	1	6.03	22
Citrus	920	44	4.78	728
Leon	558	28	4.62	437
Brevard	1,219	73	3.85	902
Lake	901	54	3.83	666
Alachua	248	15	3.80	183
Charlotte	405	30	3.10	275
Marion	1,256	103	2.81	809
Monroe	140	12	2.67	87
St. Lucie	726	65	2.59	445
Clay	221	20	2.51	133
Polk	1,766	171	2.37	1,021
Manatee	1,145	116	2.28	642
Sarasota	1,258	135	2.14	671
Pasco	2,085	227	2.11	1,096
Palm Beach	4,546	513	2.04	2,313
Volusia	2,129	260	1.88	996
Suwannee	174	23	1.72	73
Santa Rosa	192	27	1.63	74
Broward	7,268	1,089	1.53	2,529
Highlands	504	76	1.53	175
Hernando	950	164	1.33	237
Holmes	78	14	1.26	16
Orange	1,532	333	1.06	82
Seminole	335	74	1.04	12
Pinellas	3,979	923	0.99	- 36
Dixie	75	19	0.92	- 6
Bay	515	131	0.91	- 53
Wakulla	68	18	0.87	- 10
Walton	77	23	0.76	- 24
DeSoto	88	27	0.75	- 30
Gadsden	175	55	0.73	- 64
Osceola	313	98	0.73	- 114
Bradford	90	29	0.73	- 34
Escambia	631	217	0.67	- 313
Hamilton	46	17	0.61	- 30
Jackson	206	80	0.59	- 143
Duval	1,784	722	0.57	- 1,356
Calhoun	60	28	0.50	- 61
Levy	188	89	0.49	- 197
Hillsborough	2,127	1,005	0.49	- 2,247
Columbia	204	98	0.48	- 220
Nassau	121	62	0.45	- 147
Okaloosa	173	90	0.44	- 218
Dade	7,132	4,355	0.38	- 11,822
Washington	99	87	0.26	- 280
Putnam	146	193	0.17	- 693
Jefferson	57	77	0.17	- 279
Hardee	58	86	0.15	- 317
Liberty	25	68	0.09	- 268
TOTAL	53,616	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	33	49.3	41.1
1.50-1.99	5	7.5	19.2
1.00-1.49	4	6.0	5.4
0.50-0.99	13	19.4	15.0
0.00-0.49	12	17.9	19.4
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.35

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-8. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	843	1	126.66	836
Martin	614	1	92.25	607
Sumter	351	1	70.35	346
St. Johns	626	2	41.82	611
Gulf	154	1	30.95	149
Taylor	203	1	30.48	196
Madison	170	1	25.56	163
Franklin	168	1	25.19	161
Okeechobee	148	1	22.28	142
Flagler	403	4	16.15	378
Gilchrist	103	1	15.52	97
Baker	91	1	13.70	84
Indian River	779	9	13.02	720
Union	85	1	12.79	78
Hendry	82	1	12.34	75
Alachua	1,054	15	10.56	954
Lafayette	62	1	9.37	56
Lee	2,001	32	9.33	1,786
Glades	53	1	7.95	46
Leon	927	28	5.02	742
Lake	1,748	54	4.87	1,389
Clay	590	20	4.38	456
Citrus	1,179	44	4.01	885
Brevard	1,929	73	3.98	1,445
Charlotte	768	30	3.85	568
Walton	512	23	3.31	358
Marion	2,200	103	3.22	1,517
St. Lucie	1,367	65	3.18	938
Polk	3,302	171	2.90	2,164
Monroe	219	12	2.74	139
Suwannee	421	23	2.72	267
Santa Rosa	477	27	2.66	298
Holmes	197	14	2.08	102
Sarasota	1,859	135	2.07	961
Seminole	974	74	1.97	480
Manatee	1,480	116	1.93	712
Okaloosa	1,113	90	1.86	514
Highlands	854	76	1.69	350
Pasco	2,307	227	1.53	795
Bay	1,261	131	1.45	392
Dixie	178	19	1.43	53
Palm Beach	4,855	513	1.42	1,443
Orange	3,014	333	1.36	799
Volusia	2,201	260	1.27	470
Gadsden	428	55	1.18	64
Escambia	1,694	217	1.17	252
Bradford	217	29	1.14	27
Hernando	1,070	164	0.98	- 21
Jackson	512	80	0.96	- 22
Wakulla	114	18	0.95	- 5
Hamilton	108	17	0.94	- 7
Broward	6,398	1,089	0.88	- 847
Pinellas	5,186	923	0.84	- 952
DeSoto	148	27	0.82	- 32
Duval	3,952	722	0.82	- 848
Calhoun	149	28	0.81	- 36
Nassau	322	62	0.79	- 87
Hillsborough	5,249	1,005	0.79	- 1,437
Columbia	485	98	0.75	- 163
Osceola	465	98	0.71	- 189
Washington	253	87	0.44	- 326
Levy	241	89	0.41	- 348
Putnam	460	193	0.36	- 822
Dade	10,331	4,355	0.36	- 18,644
Jefferson	98	77	0.19	- 416
Hardee	98	86	0.17	- 476
Liberty	62	68	0.14	- 387
TOTAL	81,963	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	34	50.7	31.3
1.50-1.99	5	7.5	8.2
1.00-1.49	8	11.9	16.9
0.50-0.99	13	19.4	29.5
0.00-0.49	7	10.4	14.1
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.32

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-9. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	858	1	173.83	853
Martin	634	1	128.53	629
Sumter	204	1	55.22	201
Gulf	155	1	41.80	151
Franklin	167	1	33.81	162
Taylor	167	1	33.81	162
St. Johns	334	2	30.10	323
Madison	141	1	28.55	136
Okeechobee	120	1	24.32	115
Gilchrist	84	1	17.10	79
Hendry	73	1	14.84	68
Indian River	642	9	14.47	598
Union	70	1	14.24	65
Alachua	918	15	12.41	844
Flagler	216	4	11.66	197
Lafayette	51	1	10.40	46
Baker	50	1	10.12	45
Glades	45	1	9.06	40
Lee	1,381	32	8.68	1,222
Leon	584	28	4.27	447
Brevard	1,375	73	3.83	1,016
Monroe	219	12	3.70	160
Santa Rosa	444	27	3.34	311
Clay	330	20	3.30	230
Marion	1,585	103	3.13	1,078
Walton	356	23	3.10	241
Citrus	676	44	3.10	458
Suwannee	347	23	3.03	233
Lake	688	54	2.58	421
St. Lucie	733	65	2.30	415
Holmes	158	14	2.25	88
Polk	1,771	171	2.10	927
Seminole	692	74	1.89	326
Highlands	695	76	1.86	321
Manatee	1,002	116	1.76	432
Okaloosa	751	90	1.69	306
Charlotte	248	30	1.67	100
Sarasota	1,070	135	1.61	404
Gadsden	428	55	1.58	158
Dixie	146	19	1.58	53
Bay	982	131	1.53	338
Escambia	1,599	217	1.50	530
Palm Beach	3,367	513	1.33	836
Jackson	509	80	1.29	113
Bradford	179	29	1.27	38
Pasco	1,398	227	1.25	277
Volusia	1,425	260	1.11	141
Calhoun	148	28	1.08	12
Hamilton	89	17	1.04	4
Orange	1,705	333	1.04	62
Duval	3,481	722	0.98	- 78
Broward	5,125	1,089	0.95	- 247
DeSoto	124	27	0.93	- 9
Columbia	400	98	0.83	- 81
Hillsborough	4,109	1,005	0.83	- 849
Wakulla	68	18	0.76	- 21
Hernando	570	164	0.70	- 239
Pinellas	3,187	923	0.70	- 1,364
Osceola	322	98	0.66	- 163
Nassau	175	62	0.58	- 129
Dade	10,416	4,355	0.48	- 11,070
Washington	206	87	0.48	- 223
Levy	140	89	0.32	- 296
Putnam	246	193	0.26	- 705
Hardee	82	86	0.19	- 343
Liberty	62	68	0.19	- 271
Jefferson	56	77	0.15	- 325
TOTAL	60,780	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	32	47.8	25.6
1.50-1.99	9	13.4	9.9
1.00-1.49	9	13.4	17.1
0.50-0.99	10	14.9	28.9
0.00-0.49	7	10.4	18.4
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.27

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-10. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility and Self-Care Limitations, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	216	1	128.66	215
Martin	192	1	114.05	190
Sumter	73	1	58.30	72
Gulf	55	1	43.97	54
Franklin	60	1	35.44	58
St. Johns	104	2	27.55	100
Taylor	39	1	23.21	37
Hendry	34	1	20.06	32
Madison	33	1	19.40	31
Okeechobee	28	1	16.59	26
Alachua	307	15	12.18	282
Gilchrist	20	1	12.12	19
Glades	20	1	11.73	18
Flagler	67	4	10.61	61
Indian River	157	9	10.38	142
Union	17	1	9.82	15
Baker	13	1	7.74	11
Lafayette	12	1	7.14	10
Lee	339	32	6.26	285
Brevard	528	73	4.32	406
Santa Rosa	176	27	3.89	131
Marion	622	103	3.60	449
Leon	158	28	3.38	111
Citrus	242	44	3.26	168
Clay	88	20	2.60	54
Monroe	51	12	2.51	30
Walton	97	23	2.47	58
Polk	689	171	2.40	402
Highlands	301	76	2.37	174
Holmes	55	14	2.31	31
Seminole	276	74	2.21	151
Suwannee	81	23	2.07	42
Lake	182	54	2.00	91
Escambia	648	217	1.78	283
St. Lucie	192	65	1.77	83
Gadsden	155	55	1.69	63
Bay	335	131	1.53	116
Okaloosa	210	90	1.39	59
Jackson	184	80	1.37	49
Manatee	260	116	1.34	66
Volusia	581	260	1.33	143
Osceola	201	98	1.22	36
Palm Beach	1,046	513	1.21	184
DeSoto	55	27	1.20	9
Duval	1,437	722	1.19	225
Pasco	440	227	1.15	58
Calhoun	54	28	1.15	7
Dixie	34	19	1.09	3
Orange	596	333	1.07	37
Hillsborough	1,691	1,005	1.00	1
Sarasota	214	135	0.95	- 12
Bradford	42	29	0.87	- 6
Broward	1,483	1,089	0.81	- 348
Pinellas	1,179	923	0.76	- 372
Hamilton	21	17	0.72	- 8
Wakulla	19	18	0.62	- 12
Columbia	94	98	0.58	- 69
Hernando	142	164	0.52	- 134
Dade	3,739	4,355	0.51	- 3,581
Washington	73	87	0.50	- 73
Nassau	47	62	0.46	- 56
Levy	51	89	0.34	- 97
Hardee	37	86	0.25	- 108
Putnam	77	193	0.24	- 247
Liberty	23	68	0.20	- 91
Jefferson	16	77	0.12	- 114
Charlotte	1	30	0.02	- 49
TOTAL	20,708	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	33	49.3	25.7
1.50-1.99	4	6.0	6.4
1.00-1.49	13	19.4	32.8
0.50-0.99	9	13.4	33.5
0.00-0.49	8	11.9	1.6
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.26

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-11. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Self-Care Limitation Only, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	215	1	179.16	213
Martin	189	1	158.22	188
Sumter	49	1	54.46	48
Okeechobee	34	1	28.50	33
Gulf	26	1	28.40	25
Franklin	28	1	23.15	27
St. Johns	56	2	20.87	54
Taylor	23	1	18.80	21
Indian River	180	9	16.70	169
Madison	18	1	15.07	17
Lee	470	32	12.18	432
Baker	13	1	10.47	11
Gilchrist	13	1	10.44	11
Hendry	12	1	10.12	11
Flagler	37	4	8.16	32
Union	9	1	7.90	8
Alachua	125	15	6.94	107
Glades	7	1	6.20	6
Lafayette	7	1	5.82	6
Brevard	383	73	4.39	296
Charlotte	133	30	3.69	97
Monroe	52	12	3.65	38
Clay	81	20	3.36	57
Leon	105	28	3.16	72
Citrus	162	44	3.05	109
Lake	192	54	2.97	127
St. Lucie	214	65	2.77	137
Santa Rosa	88	27	2.73	56
Manatee	346	116	2.50	208
Marion	287	103	2.34	164
Polk	401	171	1.96	196
Sarasota	281	135	1.74	119
Pasco	464	227	1.71	192
Palm Beach	1,010	513	1.64	396
Broward	2,132	1,089	1.63	828
Suwannee	45	23	1.62	17
Hernando	313	164	1.60	117
Holmes	26	14	1.51	9
Seminole	120	74	1.35	31
Walton	37	23	1.33	9
Highlands	112	76	1.23	21
Volusia	380	260	1.22	69
Escambia	300	217	1.16	41
Gadsden	69	55	1.06	4
Bay	158	131	1.01	1
Dixie	20	19	0.89	- 3
Jackson	83	80	0.87	- 13
Duval	687	722	0.79	- 177
Okaloosa	79	90	0.73	- 29
Calhoun	24	28	0.73	- 9
Orange	289	333	0.72	- 110
Pinellas	787	923	0.71	- 317
Bradford	24	29	0.70	- 10
DeSoto	20	27	0.63	- 12
Nassau	44	62	0.60	- 30
Hamilton	12	17	0.59	- 8
Wakulla	11	18	0.51	- 11
Hillsborough	593	1,005	0.49	- 611
Dade	2,453	4,355	0.47	- 2,763
Columbia	55	98	0.47	- 62
Washington	34	87	0.32	- 70
Levy	34	89	0.32	- 72
Osceola	30	98	0.26	- 87
Putnam	42	193	0.18	- 189
Liberty	10	68	0.13	- 71
Hardee	13	86	0.13	- 90
Jefferson	9	77	0.09	- 84
TOTAL	14,755	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	30	44.8	24.1
1.50-1.99	8	11.9	31.7
1.00-1.49	7	10.4	8.0
0.50-0.99	12	17.9	14.1
0.00-0.49	10	14.9	22.2
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.33

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

Exhibit D-12. Counties Grouped By Extent of Their Share of Targeted Population Relative to Comparison Population Group

Target Population: Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000
Comparison Population: ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000

Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000

County	Age 65 and over Persons, Very Low Incomes, Mobility Limitation Only, 2000	ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Location Quotients	Surplus or Deficit of Target Population
Collier	427	1	207.67	425
Martin	253	1	123.06	251
Sumter	82	1	53.15	80
Taylor	105	1	51.23	103
Gulf	74	1	47.84	72
Madison	90	1	43.89	88
Franklin	80	1	38.71	77
St. Johns	174	2	37.56	169
Okeechobee	58	1	28.21	56
Gilchrist	52	1	25.06	49
Union	44	1	21.54	42
Indian River	305	9	16.51	287
Alachua	487	15	15.78	456
Lafayette	32	1	15.74	30
Flagler	112	4	14.55	104
Hendry	27	1	13.32	25
Baker	24	1	11.87	22
Lee	571	32	8.62	505
Glades	18	1	8.55	16
Leon	321	28	5.63	264
Monroe	116	12	4.71	91
Walton	222	23	4.65	174
Suwannee	221	23	4.63	174
Clay	160	20	3.85	119
Santa Rosa	180	27	3.24	124
Marion	675	103	3.20	464
Brevard	464	73	3.11	315
Citrus	272	44	2.99	181
Lake	314	54	2.83	203
Holmes	77	14	2.64	48
Okaloosa	461	90	2.49	276
St. Lucie	327	65	2.47	195
Dixie	92	19	2.38	53
Sarasota	575	135	2.07	297
Seminole	296	74	1.94	144
Polk	681	171	1.94	329
Bradford	113	29	1.93	55
Charlotte	115	30	1.86	53
Bay	489	131	1.82	221
Highlands	282	76	1.81	126
Gadsden	203	55	1.81	91
Manatee	396	116	1.67	159
Hamilton	56	17	1.57	20
Jackson	242	80	1.47	77
Escambia	652	217	1.46	206
Columbia	251	98	1.25	50
Palm Beach	1,311	513	1.24	257
Calhoun	71	28	1.24	14
Orange	820	333	1.20	135
Pasco	494	227	1.06	27
Wakulla	38	18	1.03	1
Duval	1,357	722	0.92	- 126
DeSoto	49	27	0.88	- 6
Hillsborough	1,825	1,005	0.88	- 240
Volusia	464	260	0.87	- 71
Broward	1,510	1,089	0.67	- 728
Nassau	84	62	0.66	- 43
Pinellas	1,220	923	0.64	- 675
Washington	99	87	0.56	- 79
Dade	4,224	4,355	0.47	- 4,726
Osceola	91	98	0.45	- 111
Hernando	115	164	0.34	- 222
Putnam	128	193	0.32	- 268
Levy	55	89	0.30	- 126
Liberty	30	68	0.21	- 109
Jefferson	32	77	0.20	- 127
Hardee	32	86	0.18	- 145
TOTAL	25,318	12,320		0

Location Quotient Intervals	Number of Counties	Percent of Florida's Counties	Percent of Total Target Population
2.00 or more	34	50.7	29.6
1.50-1.99	9	13.4	10.4
1.00-1.49	8	11.9	15.3
0.50-0.99	8	11.9	26.1
0.00-0.49	8	11.9	18.6
All Intervals	67	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of Location Quotient Intervals

2.00 or more	Extremely Large Share of Target Population
1.50-1.99	Very Large Share of Target Population
1.00-1.49	Somewhat Large Share of Target Population
0.50-0.99	Somewhat Small Share of Target Population
0.00-0.49	Very Small Share of Target Population

DISSIMILARITY INDEX: 0.31

For the purposes of statistical analysis, one ALF unit was assigned to any county reporting that it had no ALF units.

SECTION E

OVERVIEW

SECTION E

OVERVIEW

Relationships Between Indicators of Need and the Current Supply of Affordable Assisted Living Facilities

An analysis of several statistical indicators has offered different assessments of where the need for affordable assisted living facilities is likely to be the greatest. A summary of these results as they apply to the elderly population is shown in Exhibit E-1. Column 1 shows for each county (alphabetically arranged) the number of low income older persons having any type of limitation in 2002. Columns 2 and 3 show the percent and numerical growth of this vulnerable population between 1990 and 2002. Column 4 shows the location quotients for each county that indicate the extent to which its elderly population is top heavy with low-income elders having any limitations (higher location quotients indicate counties that are more top heavy with vulnerable older persons in 2002). Column 5 shows the number of affordable Assisted Living Facility units in each county in the year 2000. Column 6 shows the location quotients for each county that indicate how a county's share of the state's vulnerable old compares with its share of the state's affordable assisted living units (higher location quotients indicate counties that have a relatively small share of the state's supply of affordable assisted living units).

Simple correlation analysis showed the extent which each of these indicators offer similar county portrayals of the presence of unmet need for affordable assisted living facilities. Exhibit E-2 presents simple Pearson Correlation coefficients (r) among all possible (unduplicated) pairs of indicators. The following selected relationships are notable:

- ?? Counties experiencing a higher percentage growth rate of vulnerable elderly persons are also more likely to have smaller numbers of vulnerable elderly persons ($r = -0.36$). This relationship, which on first glance seems counterintuitive, emphasizes that the percentage growth of vulnerable elderly persons is higher in smaller (and often rural) counties, which are also more likely to have smaller populations of vulnerable elderly residents.
- ?? Counties experiencing a larger numerical increase in the growth of their vulnerable elderly persons are also more likely to have larger numbers of vulnerable elderly persons ($r = 0.83$). This relationship confirms that counties with larger number of vulnerable older persons in 1990 will also experience more absolute growth of this

group. Their initial larger population bases assures larger numerical increases even if their population growth rates are relatively small.

- ?? Counties having an elderly population top heavy with vulnerable elderly persons (relative to higher-income and healthier elderly populations) are also more likely to have a smaller population of vulnerable elderly residents ($r = -0.29$) (remembering that these are often rural counties with overall smaller populations).
- ?? Counties having a larger number of affordable assisted living units have larger numbers of vulnerable elderly persons ($r = 0.86$).
- ?? Counties having a larger number of affordable assisted living units have experienced a slower percentage growth of vulnerable elderly persons ($r = -0.31$).
- ?? Counties having a larger number of affordable assisted living units have experienced a larger numerical increase in their vulnerable elderly persons ($r = 0.54$).
- ?? Counties having a larger number of affordable assisted living units are more likely to have a vulnerable elderly population that is over-served by its supply of assisted living units ($r = -0.13$).
- ?? Counties having a larger number of affordable assisted living units are also less likely to be top heavy with vulnerable elderly persons relative to higher-income and healthier elderly populations ($r = -0.10$).
- ?? Counties experiencing a larger numerical increase in their vulnerable elderly population are also less likely to be top heavy with vulnerable elderly persons relative to higher-income and healthier elderly populations ($r = -0.41$).
- ?? Counties that have a relatively small share of the state's supply of assisted living units (or have a relatively large share of the state's vulnerable old relative to their share of affordable assisted living units) are not strongly experiencing other indicators of need. This is revealed by the relatively low correlations in column 6 of Exhibit E-2. The strongest relationship is counterintuitive because it shows that counties under-served by affordable assisted living units have experienced a larger percentage growth of vulnerable elderly persons ($r = 0.21$). This finding is consistent, however, with other observed patterns. Counties experiencing the largest percent growth of their vulnerable older populations are also smaller and slower growing.

The largest correlation relationships emphasize that affordable assisted living units are more available in counties where there are larger numbers and larger numerical growth of the vulnerable elderly population. This relationship is shown most effectively by Exhibit E-3 where

the counties are ranked by the number of their ALF units. This is an expected relationship. It suggests that a relatively safe assisted living facility production or subsidy strategy is to locate affordable ALF units where there are now larger and steadily growing numbers of potential occupants. This perspective emphasizes that it is the numbers of vulnerable older persons that are the most important. The exemplary counties are Dade, Broward, and Hillsborough that have the largest number of affordable assisted living units on the one hand, and very large numbers and numerical increases of vulnerable older persons, on the other. What the simple correlations also reveal, however, is that affordable assisted living units are often less available in counties where the need is arguably also great. This is the case in counties occupied by an elderly population that is top-heavy with vulnerable elderly persons, in counties where the vulnerable older population is currently under-served by affordable assisted living units, or in counties where the vulnerable elderly population has grown more in percentage terms. Counties ranked higher on these latter indicators tend to be smaller, more rural, and probably have less robust economies.

Conclusions

The greatest unmet need for affordable assisted living facilities is mostly found in a relatively few of Florida counties that are occupied by the largest number of low-income frail older persons and that have experienced the largest numerical growth of this vulnerable group over the past decade. While the analysis also confirms that the largest number of affordable assisted living units are already found in these counties, they still contain the largest number of vulnerable older persons who are at risk of needing this option. At the same time, one must be cautious about relying totally on these two indicators alone. Another distinctive set of counties, mostly smaller, can also be identified as having a strong unmet need. These are counties where the ratio of vulnerable old to affordable assisted living units is substantially higher than found in the state overall. While the numbers of vulnerable older people in these counties tend to be small, this group is often living in counties where affordable assisted living facilities are largely absent.

The limitations of this report should also be recognized. Many factors other than the income levels and the level of frailty of older persons will influence whether they will be at risk of needing affordable assisted living facilities. Older persons who live alone, for example, are more at risk of needing supportive housing options than married couples. Some groups of older people more than others can rely on their family network to serve as caregivers. Racial and ethnic membership is also likely to influence the demand for this shelter and care alternative. The study also did not differentiate older people who are currently users of home and community based services or who occupy government-subsidized rental facilities and adult family care

homes where some supportive services may be available. Assessing the role of these risk factors will require a more sophisticated analysis that recognizes their less than straightforward effects. As one example, it cannot be simply assumed that older people who currently rely on home and community-based services are at less risk of needing affordable assisted living facilities because they are already having their needs met. In fact, just the opposite may be the case. It is often the most frail older persons who initially avail themselves of home-based services, only to find that their demands for assistance soon require a more supportive housing alternative.

The methodological limitations of this study should also be recognized. When this analysis was undertaken, the U.S. Census Bureau had not yet released its year 2000 data appropriate for this study. Thus, it was necessary to rely on 1990 Census data and make the appropriate projections to judge the unmet needs of the current and future populations of low-income and frail older persons.

Notwithstanding these limitations, this study offers cogent reasons for increasing the number of assisted living facilities that can be accessed by this state's low-income and frail population. The current unmet need for this option will only become magnified as the size of this vulnerable population inevitably grows larger over the next two decades.

Exhibit E-1. Availability of ALF Units and the Size and Concentration of Low-Income Age 65 and Over Persons Having Any Limitations, By Counties, 2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	
County	Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Numerical Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, Location Quotients, 2002	Number of ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	ALF Units, Location Quotients, 2000
Alachua	2,188	27.3	469	1.63	15	8.29
Baker	191	44.2	59	1.45	1	10.55
Bay	2,957	48.5	965	2.42	131	1.26
Bradford	512	38.0	141	3.16	29	1.02
Brevard	5,280	58.7	1,954	0.72	73	4.05
Broward	20,666	16.8	2,975	0.94	1,089	1.09
Calhoun	356	41.8	105	3.89	28	0.72
Charlotte	1,872	41.4	548	0.45	30	3.51
Citrus	3,169	57.0	1,151	1.15	44	3.98
Clay	1,277	82.2	576	1.39	20	3.38
Collier	2,248	88.3	1,054	0.41	1	122.14
Columbia	1,179	54.1	414	3.05	98	0.67
Dade	29,535	11.7	3,096	1.54	4,355	0.39
DeSoto	414	40.1	118	0.95	27	0.86
Dixie	437	93.7	211	3.11	19	1.27
Duval	9,786	30.6	2,294	1.89	722	0.77
Escambia	3,856	44.4	1,185	1.45	217	1.00
Flagler	1,053	158.5	645	0.99	4	14.78
Franklin	407	59.7	152	3.75	1	22.21
Gadsden	1,039	29.5	236	3.79	55	1.05
Gilchrist	255	54.8	90	2.83	1	14.09
Glades	149	60.7	56	0.92	1	8.32
Gulf	363	30.4	85	3.71	1	27.47
Hamilton	263	39.8	75	3.04	17	0.84
Hardee	269	37.8	74	0.98	86	0.18
Hendry	237	34.4	61	0.87	1	13.33
Hernando	2,900	74.3	1,236	0.83	164	0.98
Highlands	2,361	61.7	900	1.00	76	1.74
Hillsborough	12,340	40.1	3,530	1.40	1,005	0.69
Holmes	454	28.0	99	2.64	14	1.81
Indian River	2,597	52.7	896	0.98	9	16.16
Jackson	1,189	17.4	176	3.88	80	0.85
Jefferson	218	32.3	53	1.67	77	0.16
Lafayette	152	64.9	60	3.09	1	8.35
Lake	4,307	59.6	1,608	0.90	54	4.41
Lee	5,240	41.5	1,537	0.56	32	9.12
Leon	2,083	33.5	523	1.57	28	4.23
Levy	662	90.2	314	1.14	89	0.41
Liberty	152	47.4	49	3.69	68	0.12
Madison	394	15.9	54	3.26	1	22.64
Manatee	4,004	27.9	873	0.71	116	1.97
Marion	5,684	81.7	2,556	1.18	103	3.04
Martin	2,135	42.7	639	0.70	1	119.87
Monroe	527	21.7	94	0.39	12	2.53
Nassau	682	57.8	250	1.46	62	0.61
Okaloosa	2,067	72.0	865	1.47	90	1.27
Okeechobee	488	68.1	198	0.91	1	27.10
Orange	7,602	47.4	2,444	1.10	333	1.26
Osceola	1,530	65.3	605	0.95	98	0.85
Palm Beach	15,028	32.5	3,689	0.70	513	1.66
Pasco	6,672	31.0	1,580	0.85	227	1.68
Pinellas	13,850	5.8	756	0.84	923	0.88
Polk	7,970	49.5	2,640	1.11	171	2.61
Putnam	1,131	41.6	332	1.02	193	0.33
Santa Rosa	1,165	87.7	545	1.26	27	2.30
Sarasota	4,499	32.1	1,094	0.47	135	1.89
Seminole	2,274	45.2	708	0.74	74	1.69
St. Johns	1,603	75.5	689	1.04	2	38.89
St. Lucie	2,982	62.2	1,143	0.84	65	2.57
Sumter	977	96.4	480	1.12	1	70.20

Suwannee	1,016	56.5	367	3.21	23	2.41
Taylor	481	38.3	133	3.13	1	27.08
Union	212	85.4	97	3.11	1	11.46
Volusia	6,887	28.6	1,532	0.92	260	1.50
Wakulla	265	68.3	108	1.61	18	0.80
Walton	973	106.7	502	1.66	23	2.23
Washington	589	41.3	172	2.81	87	0.38
TOTAL	218,302		54,917		12,320	

Exhibit E-1. Availability of ALF Units and the Size and Concentration of Low-Income Age 65 and Over Persons Having Any Limitations, By Counties, 2002

	1	2	3	4	5	6
County	Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Numerical Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Ratio of Vulnerable to Nonvulnerable Elderly Persons, Location Quotients, 2002	Number of Affordable ALF Units with Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Ratio of Vulnerable Elderly Persons to ALF Units, Location Quotients, 2000
Alachua	2,188	27.3	469	1.63	15	8.29
Baker	191	44.2	59	1.45	1	10.55
Bay	2,957	48.5	965	2.42	131	1.26
Bradford	512	38.0	141	3.16	29	1.02
Brevard	5,280	58.7	1,954	0.72	73	4.05
Broward	20,666	16.8	2,975	0.94	1,089	1.09
Calhoun	356	41.8	105	3.89	28	0.72
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Citrus	3,169	57.0	1,151	1.15	44	3.98
Clay	1,277	82.2	576	1.39	20	3.38
Collier	2,248	88.3	1,054	0.41	1	122.14
Columbia	1,179	54.1	414	3.05	98	0.67
Dade	29,535	11.7	3,096	1.54	4,355	0.39
DeSoto	414	40.1	118	0.95	27	0.86
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Gulf	363	30.4	85	3.71	1	27.47
Hamilton	263	39.8	75	3.04	17	0.84
Hardee	269	37.8	74	0.98	86	0.18
Hendry	237	34.4	61	0.87	1	13.33
Hernando	2,900	74.3	1,236	0.83	164	0.98
Highlands	2,361	61.7	900	1.00	76	1.74
Hillsborough	12,340	40.1	3,530	1.40	1,005	0.69
Holmes	454	28.0	99	2.64	14	1.81
Indian River	2,597	52.7	896	0.98	9	16.16
Jackson	1,189	17.4	176	3.88	80	0.85
Jefferson	218	32.3	53	1.67	77	0.16
Lafayette	152	64.9	60	3.09	1	8.35
Lake	4,307	59.6	1,608	0.90	54	4.41
Lee	5,240	41.5	1,537	0.56	32	9.12
Leon	2,083	33.5	523	1.57	28	4.23
Levy	662	90.2	314	1.14	89	0.41
Liberty	152	47.4	49	3.69	68	0.12
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Manatee	4,004	27.9	873	0.71	116	1.97
Marion	5,684	81.7	2,556	1.18	103	3.04
Martin	2,135	42.7	639	0.70	1	119.87
Monroe	527	21.7	94	0.39	12	2.53
Nassau	682	57.8	250	1.46	62	0.61
Okaloosa	2,067	72.0	865	1.47	90	1.27
Okeechobee	488	68.1	198	0.91	1	27.10
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Osceola	1,530	65.3	605	0.95	98	0.85
Palm Beach	15,028	32.5	3,689	0.70	513	1.66
Pasco	6,672	31.0	1,580	0.85	227	1.68
Pinellas	13,850	5.8	756	0.84	923	0.88
Polk	7,970	49.5	2,640	1.11	171	2.61
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Sarasota	4,499	32.1	1,094	0.47	135	1.89
Seminole	2,274	45.2	708	0.74	74	1.69
St. Johns	1,603	75.5	689	1.04	2	38.89
St. Lucie	2,982	62.2	1,143	0.84	65	2.57
Sumter	977	96.4	480	1.12	1	70.20
Suwannee	1,016	56.5	367	3.21	23	2.41
Taylor	481	38.3	133	3.13	1	27.08
Union	212	85.4	97	3.11	1	11.46
Volusia	6,887	28.6	1,532	0.92	260	1.50
Wakulla	265	68.3	108	1.61	18	0.80
Walton	973	106.7	502	1.66	23	2.23
Washington	589	41.3	172	2.81	87	0.38
TOTAL	218,302		54,917		12,320	

Exhibit E-2. Correlations Between the County Locations of Low-Income Older Persons Having Any Limitations and the Availability of Assisted Living Units

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Indicator	Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Numerical Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Ratio of Vulnerable to Nonvulnerable Elderly Persons, Location Quotients, 2002	Number of Affordable ALF Units with Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Ratio of Vulnerable Elderly Persons to ALF Units, Location Quotients, 2000
1 Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002		-0.36	0.83	-0.29	0.86	-0.14
2 Percent Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002			-0.13	-0.11	-0.31	0.21
3 Numerical Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002				-0.41	0.54	-0.10
4 Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, Location Quotients, 2002					-0.10	-0.13
5 Number of ALF Units, Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000						-0.13

Exhibit E-3. Counties Ranked By Number of ALF Units Showing Size and Concentration of Low Income Age 65 and Over Persons Having Any Limitations, 2002

	1	2	3	4	5	6
County	Number of Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 2002	Percent Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Numerical Growth, Age 65 and over Persons, All Low Incomes, Any Limitations, 1990-2002	Ratio of Vulnerable to Nonvulnerable Elderly Persons, Location Quotients, 2002	Number of Affordable ALF Units with Low Income Occupants, Age 65 and over, 2000	Ratio of Vulnerable Elderly Persons to ALF Units, Location Quotients, 2000
Dade	29,535	11.7	3,096	1.54	4,355	0.39
Broward	20,666	16.8	2,975	0.94	1,089	1.09
Hillsborough	12,340	40.1	3,530	1.40	1,005	0.69
Pinellas	13,850	5.8	756	0.84	923	0.88
Duval	9,786	30.6	2,294	1.89	722	0.77
Palm Beach	15,028	32.5	3,689	0.70	513	1.66
Orange	7,602	47.4	2,444	1.10	333	1.26
Volusia	6,887	28.6	1,532	0.92	260	1.50
Pasco	6,672	31.0	1,580	0.85	227	1.68
Escambia	3,856	44.4	1,185	1.45	217	1.00
Putnam	1,131	41.6	332	1.02	193	0.33
Polk	7,970	49.5	2,640	1.11	171	2.61
Hernando	2,900	74.3	1,236	0.83	164	0.98
Sarasota	4,499	32.1	1,094	0.47	135	1.89
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Manatee	4,004	27.9	873	0.71	116	1.97
Marion	5,684	81.7	2,556	1.18	103	3.04
Osceola	1,530	65.3	605	0.95	98	0.85
Columbia	1,179	54.1	414	3.05	98	0.67
Okaloosa	2,067	72.0	865	1.47	90	1.27
Levy	662	90.2	314	1.14	89	0.41
Washington	589	41.3	172	2.81	87	0.38
Hardee	269	37.8	74	0.98	86	0.18
Jackson	1,189	17.4	176	3.88	80	0.85
Jefferson	218	32.3	53	1.67	77	0.16
Highlands	2,361	61.7	900	1.00	76	1.74
Seminole	2,274	45.2	708	0.74	74	1.69
Brevard	5,280	58.7	1,954	0.72	73	4.05
Liberty	152	47.4	49	3.69	68	0.12
St. Lucie	2,982	62.2	1,143	0.84	65	2.57
Nassau	682	57.8	250	1.46	62	0.61
Gadsden	1,039	29.5	236	3.79	55	1.05
Lake	4,307	59.6	1,608	0.90	54	4.41
Citrus	3,169	57.0	1,151	1.15	44	3.98
Lee	5,240	41.5	1,537	0.56	32	9.12
Charlotte	1,872	41.4	548	0.45	30	3.51
Bradford	512	38.0	141	3.16	29	1.02
Calhoun	356	41.8	105	3.89	28	0.72
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DeSoto	414	40.1	118	0.95	27	0.86
Santa Rosa	1,165	87.7	545	1.26	27	2.30
Suwannee	1,016	56.5	367	3.21	23	2.41
Walton	973	106.7	502	1.66	23	2.23
Clay	1,277	82.2	576	1.39	20	3.38
Dixie	437	93.7	211	3.11	19	1.27
Wakulla	265	68.3	108	1.61	18	0.80
Hamilton	263	39.8	75	3.04	17	0.84
Alachua	2,188	27.3	469	1.63	15	8.29
Holmes	454	28.0	99	2.64	14	1.81
Monroe	527	21.7	94	0.39	12	2.53
Indian River	2,597	52.7	896	0.98	9	16.16
Flagler	1,053	158.5	645	0.99	4	14.78
St. Johns	1,603	75.5	689	1.04	2	38.89
Baker	191	44.2	59	1.45	1	10.55
Collier	2,248	88.3	1,054	0.41	1	122.14
Franklin	407	59.7	152	3.75	1	22.21
Gilchrist	255	54.8	90	2.83	1	14.09
Glades	149	60.7	56	0.92	1	8.32
Hendry	237	34.4	61	0.87	1	13.33
Lafayette	152	64.9	60	3.09	1	8.35
Madison	394	15.9	54	3.26	1	22.64
Martin	2,135	42.7	639	0.70	1	119.87
Okeechobee	488	68.1	198	0.91	1	27.10
Taylor	481	38.3	133	3.13	1	27.08
Union	212	85.4	97	3.11	1	11.46
Gulf	363	30.4	85	3.71	1	27.47
Sumter	977	96.4	480	1.12	1	70.20
TOTAL	218,302		54,917		12,320	

APPENDIX I

METHODOLOGY SPECIFICS

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Defining the Income Level Thresholds of the Low-Income Population

Population estimates of the poor required that low-income status be defined as of 1989. Time and budget constraints also required the assumption that older persons at risk of being poor and frail are primarily living alone. The selection of single-person low-income thresholds was based on criteria consistent with the income eligibility criteria linked to the entry into the State's affordable assisted living. These included:

1989 SSI income thresholds: \$4,440 annually; 300% level = \$13,320

1989 90% of federal poverty level thresholds: = \$5,352

Since both the federal poverty and SSI income eligibility thresholds of two-person households is higher than for one-person households, the effect of using one-person income eligibility thresholds is to underestimate the number of low-income older persons in the at-risk categories. Since the 1989 federal poverty level threshold is about \$500 higher for one-person age 55-64 households than for one-person age 65 and over households, then the "very low-income" category somewhat understates the number of low-income age 55-64 households, while the "somewhat low-income" category somewhat overstates the number of low-income age 55-64 households. Because of the dangers of misinterpretation, this report will only categorize the very young old population into two categories: "all low-incomes" and "higher incomes."

Estimating the Size of Low-Income Frail Older Population by County, 1990, 2002, and 2007

Household- and individual-level data were extracted from the November 28, 1994 reissue of the 1990 U. S. Census (Department of Commerce) of Population and Housing, *Public Use Microdata Samples* published on CD-ROM. The 5% Florida data sample includes 337,516 households and 667,401 persons. Household data excludes persons in institutions or group homes. This reduced the sample to 652,504 persons living in eligible households.

These procedures were driven by the availability of projected household data by householder age for the years 2000, 2005, and 2010 provided by the Shimberg Center on Affordable Housing in conjunction with estimates made by The University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). The basic task was to derive the number of eligible lower-income (and higher-income) frail older persons found in four age groups of householders under age 55, 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. For 1990 this is a straightforward task. Through

cross-tabulation analysis, for example, we computed the number of low-income and frail older persons (age 55-64, 65-74, 75 and over, 55 and over, and 65 and over) found in low-income households with householders under age 55. These computations are repeated for the different aged householder groups. Percentages (or ratios) were then constructed that returned these numerical assignments.¹ These ratios were then used to estimate the number of low-income frail older persons in the four age groups of households projected for the years, 2000, 2005, and 2010. For example, it was established for 1990 what percentages of low-income age 75 and over households contained low-income and frail older persons in the 65-74 and 75 and over age groups. These same percentages could be applied to year 2002 projected household data to estimate the number of frail and low-income older persons in these two age groups. This procedure obviously makes the important assumption that the percentage of an age-defined householder group containing low-income and frail older persons will remain constant in 2000. As an example, if 20% of a given low-income householder group included frail persons in 1990, it is assumed that 20% of its 2000 low-income householder group was also poor. (For greater precision, separate frailty percentage estimates were simultaneously computed in 1990 for three distinctive groups of low-income households and for three categories of census-defined frailty.)

The number of households in 2002 and 2007 in each of Florida's 67 counties was computed in the following way. The annual geometric rate of change in the number of households, r , was computed between 2000 and 2005. Then the estimated number of households in 2002 is given by the formula: $P_{2002} = P_{2000} \times (1 + r)^2$. The estimated number of households in 2007 was computed in a similar way.

In each of the three years (1990, 2002, and 2007), the household numbers in each county were multiplied by the 240 ratios to return 240 subgroups of *persons* distinguished by age, frailty, and income.

¹ Four householder groups were specified: under age 55, 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and over. Each of these household groups was further distinguished according to their income levels (as defined above). The number of persons in the four household-income groups was distinguished according to their membership in five different age groups and four different levels of frailty. Ratios were then constructed defining these numerical assignments. Specifically for each of three household-income levels (under \$5352, \$5352-\$13,320, and over than \$13,320):

$$R_{ijk} = [\text{Persons in age} = i \text{ with frailty} = j] / [\text{all households where householder age} = k]$$

Where $i = 55-64, 65-74, 75 \text{ and over}, 55 \text{ and over}, \text{ and } 65 \text{ and older}$

$j = \text{mobility limitation only, self-care limitations only, mobility and self care limitation, and no limitations; and,}$

$k = \text{age } 0-54, 55-64, 65-74, \text{ and } 75 \text{ and older}$

This resulted in the computation of 240 ratios (5 x 4 x 4 x 3 household income categories).

It was necessary to repeat these procedures to obtain comparable county estimates. This task is complicated because the 70 geographic units of the Public Use Sample (PUMAS) do not always neatly coincide with county boundaries. Some PUMAs contain multiple counties; other PUMAs must be aggregated to coincide with a single county; and some PUMAs and counties are exactly equivalent. Fifteen PUMAs exactly correspond to the boundaries of specific counties. Twelve PUMAs each encompass the boundary areas of two or more counties (44 counties in all). Forty-three PUMAs each correspond to a part of a single county (8 counties in all). Given the requirement of summarizing data indicators for counties, it was assumed that all the counties enclosed within a given multi-county PUMA were assigned the same data values as for the overall PUMA. This necessarily assumes that the *percentage* of low-income frail seniors is the same in each of the counties that were originally grouped in the same PUMA.

Data values for multi-PUMA counties were aggregated to the appropriate county boundaries. No boundary aggregation assumptions were necessary when PUMA and county boundaries exactly matched.

For each of the PUMAs the number of persons in the four household groups was distinguished who were in the five age groups (see above) and who were frail. In order to accomplish the same estimation for the years 2002 and 2007, percentages were constructed that defined these numerical estimates and were applied to comparable years', 2002 and 2007, PUMA units.

The Number of Affordable Assisted Living Facilities in Florida's Counties

The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) maintains a list of all licensed facilities in the State of Florida. To be able to live in an ALF, a person must meet "residency criteria" which is defined by Florida statute and regulation, and facility policy. Generally speaking, ALFs provide only supervision or assistance with personal care services such as bathing, dressing, eating, etc, and assistance with medications or administration of medications. An ALF licensed for extended congregate care (ECC) may provide additional nursing services and additional assistance with personal care services. Residents living in ECC licensed facilities may have higher impairment levels than those living in an ALF. In addition to ECC, there are two other "specialty" licenses: limited nursing services (LNS) and limited mental health (LMH). Residents living in an ALF with LNS or LMH licenses must meet the same residency criteria for an ALF without a specialty license. However, in a facility with a LNS license, residents may receive limited nursing services. ALFs wishing to serve individuals with certain psychiatric

impairments who receive a state supplement must obtain a limited mental health license. The purpose of the LMH license is to promote better continuity of care between mental health providers and assisted living facilities.

Residents living in ALFs cannot have conditions which require 24-hour nursing supervision. The only exception to this is for an individual who is receiving hospice services from a licensed hospice while continuing to reside in an ALF.

Florida's Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) is responsible for policy development, rule promulgation and for training of administrators and staff of ALFs. DOEA has ALF trainers located in each of the department's Planning and Service Areas to provide required training and technical assistance. DOEA also administers the Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver that subsidizes the cost of the care component provided in ALFs. A Medicaid waiver specialist is employed by the Area Agency on Aging in each Planning and Service Area to enroll and monitor Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver providers (assisted living facilities). The most reliable counts of the availability of licensed assisted living facilities found in each of Florida's counties were supplied in spreadsheet format by the University of South Florida, Policy Exchange Center on Aging. Existing Florida state agency databases do not simply classify the residents of ALFs by age or income. Thus, the construction of tabular estimates by county requires various assumptions and data manipulations.

Three computational steps were necessary. First, data from Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) was obtained (by Florida Policy Exchange Center) that identified the number of ALF beds in each county that were occupied by persons of any age and income. Second, these beds were categorized according to whether their current occupants were receiving subsidies from the state's Optional State Supplement (OSS) program. Older, disabled, and blind persons in ALF beds who are receiving Supplemental Security Income or Medicaid Waivers are eligible to receive this funding. If less than 33% of the beds in an ALF facility are funded under OSS, then only a facility's OSS beds were assumed to be occupied by low-income persons. If over 33% of the beds of a facility were funded under OSS, then all beds in the facility were assumed to be occupied by low-income persons. This assumption is necessary to capture occupants of some ALF facilities who while having low-incomes are not receiving either SSI or Medicaid Waiver funding. Third, based on other research and policy analyses by the Policy Exchange Center, 75% of the total number of "low-income beds" in a given county's facilities were assumed to be occupied by persons age 65 and over; the remainder of the occupants were

assumed to be under age 65. Using this methodology, data were recorded by county for the years, 1991 and 2000.

Selected counties in both 1991 and 2000 had no recorded affordable assisted living units. In order to carry out some of the statistical analyses in this study, it was necessary to assign one bed to any county without any ALF units. This resulted in an increase of 23 beds in 1991 and 12 beds in 2000 and had no significant effects on the results.

Computation of the Location Quotient

The mathematical formula for this measure is computationally simple. Consider the $r = 67$ Florida counties. The i th county contains a target population of E_i vulnerable poor elderly population and C_i persons in a comparison group (e.g, occupants of ALF units). Summing over

i , $\sum_i^r E_i = E$ and $\sum_i^r C_i = C$ gives state totals. Then, the mathematical formula for the Index of

Dissimilarity calculated over $r = 67$ counties is $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \left| \frac{E_i}{E} - \frac{C_i}{C} \right|$. It can assume values ranging from

0.0 to 1.0. If the dissimilarity index is multiplied by E , that is, the state total of the target population (e.g., poor, frail occupants in Florida), it returns the number of persons in the target population that would have to move if the target population were to be distributed across counties similar to the comparison population. It is also possible to compute the surplus or deficit of the target population that would have to relocate to achieve similar distributions. The sum of the “surpluses” will always equal the sum of the “deficits” and thus when all county values are added, they will sum to zero.

Multiplied by 100, it can be interpreted as the percentage of one population that would have to change counties (from those counties where it is over-represented) in order for both populations to display identical county location distributions

APPENDIX II
PUMA GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

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PUMA GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Code	County	Code	County	Code	County
100	Escambia County	1600	Orange County (part)	3602	Dade County (part)
100	Santa Rosa County	1700	Orange County (part)	3700	Dade County (part)
200	Clay County	1800	Orange County (part)	3800	Dade County (part)
200	Nassau County	1900	Orange County (part)	3901	Dade County (part)
200	Baker County	2000	Orange County (part)	3902	Dade County (part)
300	Okaloosa County	2100	Osceola County	3903	Dade County (part)
300	Walton County	2200	Seminole County (part)	3904	Dade County (part)
400	Bay County	2300	Seminole County (part)	3905	Dade County (part)
400	Holmes County	2400	Collier County	3906	Dade County (part)
400	Washington County	2400	Monroe County	3907	Dade County (part)
500	Gadsden County	2500	Charlotte County	3908	Dade County (part)
500	Calhoun County	2600	DeSoto County	3909	Dade County (part)
500	Franklin County	2600	Glades County	4000	Citrus County
500	Gulf County	2600	Hardee County	4000	Levy County
500	Jackson County	2600	Hendry County	4000	Sumter County
500	Liberty County	2600	Highlands County	4100	Marion County
600	Leon County	2700	St. Lucie County	4200	Hernando County
600	Jefferson County	2800	Martin County	4300	Pasco County
600	Wakulla County	2901	Palm Beach County (part)	4400	Pinellas County
700	Alachua County	2902	Palm Beach County (part)	4500	Hillsborough County
800	Bradford County	2903	Palm Beach County (part)	4600	Polk County
800	Columbia County	2904	Palm Beach County (part)	4700	Manatee County
800	Dixie County	2905	Palm Beach County (part)	4800	Indian River County
800	Gilchrist County	2906	Palm Beach County (part)	4800	Okeechobee County
800	Hamilton County	3001	Lee County (part)		
800	Lafayette County	3002	Lee County (part)		
800	Madison County	3003	Lee County (part)		
800	Suwannee County	3101	Sarasota County (part)		
800	Taylor County	3102	Sarasota County (part)		
800	Union County	3200	Broward County (part)		
900	Volusia County	3300	Broward County (part)		
1000	Duval County	3400	Broward County (part)		
1100	St. Johns County	3501	Broward County (part)		
1100	Flagler County	3502	Broward County (part)		
1100	Putnam County	3503	Broward County (part)		
1200	Brevard County (part)	3504	Broward County (part)		
1300	Brevard County (part)	3505	Broward County (part)		
1400	Brevard County (part)	3506	Broward County (part)		
1500	Lake County	3601	Dade County (part)		