

2022

Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment



Region 3 Healthcare
Coalition Alliance

Approved: June 15, 2018, Update June 2022
emPower & SVI Data Updated May 2022

REGION 3 HEALTHCARE HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
BACKGROUND	2
PURPOSE	3
PLAN DEVELOPMENT	3
METHODS and PROCESS	3
HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY - 2022 REVIEW.....	5
Table 1: Region 3 Healthcare Hazards - 2022	5
DATA USED TO DETERMINE HAZARD SEVERITY	6
Table 2: REGION 3 emPower DATA.....	6
REGION 3 SOCIAL VULNERABILITY DATA.....	7
Figure 1: Region 3 Alliance SVI Vulnerability Levels	8
HAZARD RANKING.....	8
Table 3: Prioritized Healthcare Hazards for Region 3	9
USE OF HEALTHCARE HVA DATA.....	9
DISTRIBUTION OF REGION 3 HEALTHCARE HVA RESULTS.....	10
LIST of RESOURCES	10
Attachment 1: Region 3 Alliance emPower Data.....	10
Attachment 2: Region 3 Alliance SVI data	10

REGION 3 HEALTHCARE COALITION ALLIANCE

2022 HEALTHCARE HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Region 3 Healthcare Coalition Alliance is made up of three existing Healthcare Coalitions: Northeast Florida Healthcare Coalition (NEFLHCC), North Central Florida Health Care Coalition (NCFHCC) and Coalition for Health and Medical Preparedness (CHAMP). The 18 counties served by the Alliance include: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Suwannee, and Union Counties. Planning for response and recovery for this 12,000 square mile geographic area can be challenging as it includes immense diversity from rural to urban areas and includes both coastal and inland counties.

BACKGROUND

Each Coalition developed a Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) as a contract deliverable for Fiscal Year 2013-2014 and expanded into a more comprehensive assessment for 2014-2015. These early HIRA reports used data from each County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans, CEMP, and the Florida Public Health Risk Assessment Tool, FPHRAT, presented by each Coalition to create the first unified assessment of hazard risk, vulnerability, capabilities, resources, and gaps as they impact and relate to the healthcare system in each sub-region. The 2014-2015 HIRA described the methodology used for the assessment, which served as the basis for the 2015-2016 Community Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (CVA).

With the creation of the Region 3 Healthcare Coalition Alliance, and as a contract deliverable for 2017-18, the Alliance developed this Region 3 Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment. The Alliance created a team of emergency management, public health and planning subject matter experts (SME) to combine and evaluate the regional data to create the 2018 Region 3 Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA). Data was updated in 2019, but there were no significant changes requiring changes to the overall strategies and outcomes of the HVA. The 2020-21 response to COVID-19 is used to update and validate the current HVA.

PURPOSE

The Region 3 Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment is used to identify hazards that will have the highest impact on the regional healthcare system. This assessment of hazards and vulnerabilities to the healthcare system will be used to further develop an assessment of risk and gaps in the response capabilities of the regional healthcare system.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Region 3 Alliance staff works with subject matter experts and the state Healthcare Coalition Working Groups to develop the basic planning template. The Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment and all supplemental, supporting documents are presented to all healthcare coalition members during a scheduled Board meeting. The draft plan is then emailed to every member and posted on the Alliance website. Members are asked to provide review and input. Comments and feedback from members are analyzed and included in the final planning document presented to each Board for annual approval. This Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment is considered a “living document,” in that it is subject to an annual review and revision based upon recommendations following any type of test of the plan or change in State or Federal guidelines.

The final plan is provided to all Board members for approval annually at the June meeting. A copy of the approved plan is posted on the Coalition Alliance website (www.FLRegion3HCC.org) for use by all Coalition members.

METHODS and PROCESS

The SME team met to review various HVA tools and determined the Regional Hazard Vulnerability Assessment found on the ASPR Tracie website and developed by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control was the template that best meet the needs of Region 3.

Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

Updated June 2022

Region 3 Healthcare Coalition Alliance

	Regional HVA								
	EVENT	Probability	Severity = Magnitude + Mitigation					SEVERITY	RISK (Severity x Probability)
			Magnitude (negative consequences of impact)			Mitigation			
		Likelihood this will occur	Human Impact	Property Impact	Business Impact	Regional Preparedness	Internal Resources	Regional Resources	Relative Impact if this event occurs
Natural Events	Earthquake likely to cause structural damage								0%
	Flood with potential for disruption/harm								0%
	Heat Wave								0%
	Hurricane/Tropical Storm								0%
	Ice Storm								0%
	Infectious Disease Pandemic								0%
	Large Wild Fire								0%
	Severe Thunderstorm								0%
	Tornado or Microburst								0%
Winter Weather Event								0%	
MCI & Man- Made Events	Armed Individual/Active Shooter incident								0%
	Attack biological weapons								0%
	Attack with chemical weapons								0%
	Incident General Injuries / Trauma (MCI)								0%
	Major HazMat Incident								0%
	MCI from explosives involving radiological materials								0%
	Mental Health Type Incident								0%
	Nuclear Event								0%
Facility & Technological Events	VBED or IED								0%
	Cyber Terrorism								0%
	Fuel Shortage								0%
	Massive Transportation Disruption / Failure								0%
	Regional Communications Disruption								0%
	Regional Electrical Failure (i.e. blackout)								0%
	Regional Natural Gas Disruption								0%
	Regional Sewer / Water Treatment Failure								0%
Regional Water Disruption / Interruption								0%	

The SME Team then reviewed previous Coalition CVA documents; county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP) and healthcare facility HVA documents to determine a baseline of the primary natural, manmade and technological hazards events impacting the healthcare system for these north Florida counties.

Using the de-identified data from emPOWER **Attachment 1 emPower data** and the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) **Attachment 2 SVI data** each identified regional hazard was then scored on Probability and Severity to determine the Level of Risk Region 3 faces as a result of each event type occurring in the Region.

Probability = Likelihood it will occur

Severity = Magnitude + Mitigation

Magnitude (Human + Property + Business Impacts)

Magnitude (Regional Preparedness + Internal and Regional Resources)

After scoring all hazards across all categories, the **Risk** or **Relative Threat** to Region 3 was determined as a percentage. The hazards were then ordered from highest to lowest and grouped into Major, Moderate and Minor severity levels.

The hazard severity levels were presented to each Coalition Board for feedback and approval in its respective April 2018 Board meeting. Each Board approved the process and agreed with the results.

Each succeeding annual update consists of a review of the previous year's data (updating where appropriate), and integration of relevant new information as it becomes available. The annual Region 3 Healthcare HVA update also considers lessons learned and corrective actions identified through plan updates and revisions, exercises, and real-world events.

HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY - 2022 REVIEW

Review of hazard risk and vulnerability data from the multiple data sources identified the following hazards for healthcare in Region 3. These were the hazards used to complete the Regional HVA Tool.

Table 1: Region 3 Healthcare Hazards - 2022

Region 3 Healthcare Hazards	
Cause	Hazard
Natural Hazards (Acts of nature)	Flooding with potential for disruption / harm
	Temperature Extremes
	Hurricane / Tropical Storm (including storm surge)
	Pandemic
	Infectious Disease
	Multi-Jurisdictional Wild Fire
	Tornado or Microburst
	Winter Weather Event
Human Caused (Intentional Actions)	Armed Individual/Active Shooter incident
	MCI Incident General Injuries
	MCI involving chemical, biological or radiological materials
	MCI involving conventional weapons
	Cyber Terrorism

Technological (failure of systems)	Multiple Facility Evacuations
	Widespread Supply Chain Interruption
	Widespread Transportation Disruption / Failure
	Regional Fuel Shortage(s)
	Regional Electrical Failure (i.e. blackout)
	Regional Communications Disruption
	Regional Sewer / Water Treatment Failure
	Regional Water Disruption / Interruption

DATA USED TO DETERMINE HAZARD SEVERITY

Historical data found in each county CEMP and facility HVA provided the information for probability. The use of emPower and SVI data assisted in determining the severity scores for each hazard.

Table 2: REGION 3 emPower DATA

County	Medicare Beneficiaries	Electric Dependent Beneficiaries
Alachua	50441	1849
Baker	5044	331
Bradford	5257	355
Clay	44842	2202
Columbia	16732	870
Dixie	4209	283
Duval	172434	7983
Flagler	40298	1372
Gilchrist	4120	221
Hamilton	3259	160
Lafayette	1122	77
Levy	11737	583
Marion	115627	4980
Nassau	24729	1098
Putnam	19425	1092
St. Johns	65752	2168
Suwannee	11537	608
Union	2325	170
Totals	598890	26402

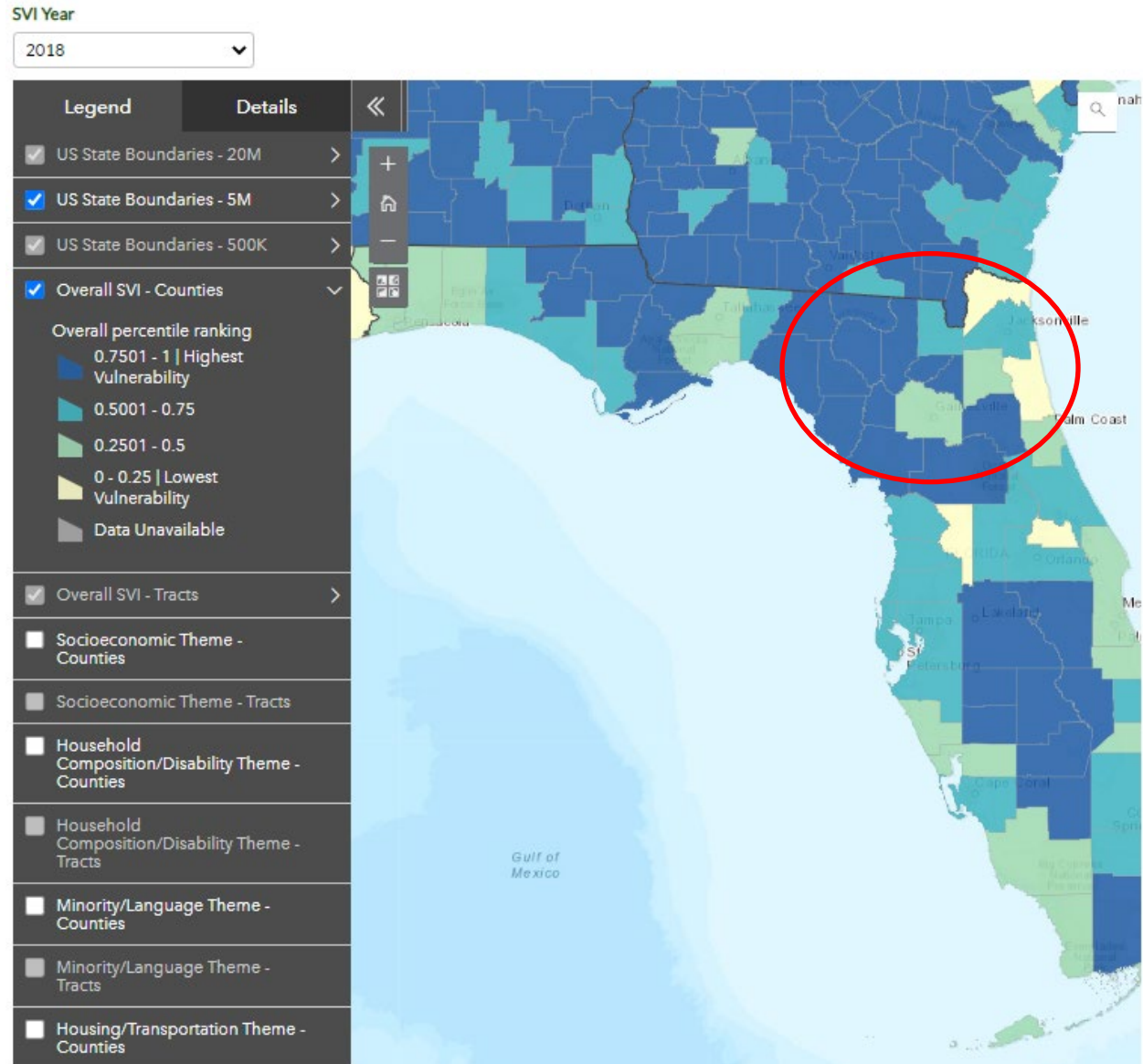
Data from <https://empowermap.hhs.gov/> May 2022

Data updated, as of May 2022. No major changes requiring changes to the overall strategies and outcomes of the HVA.

REGION 3 SOCIAL VULNERABILITY DATA

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses U.S. Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every Census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks each tract on 14 social factors, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, and groups them into four related themes. Each tract receives a separate ranking for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking. The map below provides an overall view of the social vulnerability rankings in Region 3. The most current maps available from the CDC are 2018. <https://svi.cdc.gov/prepared-county-maps.html> Individual County maps are included in **Attachment 2**.

Figure 1: Region 3 Alliance SVI Vulnerability Levels



Data from 2018 <https://svi.cdc.gov/map.html> Updated June 2021

HAZARD RANKING

Results of the probability and severity scoring using the Regional HVA tool determined the following priority levels of hazards.

Table 3: Prioritized Healthcare Hazards for Region 3

Region 3 Healthcare Hazards	
Level of Risk	Hazard
Major	Hurricane / Tropical Storm (including storm surge)
	Regional Electrical Failure (i.e. blackout)
	Flooding with potential for disruption / harm
	Cyber Terrorism
	Infectious Disease
	MCI Incident General Injuries
Moderate	Regional Communications Disruption
	Multi-Jurisdictional Wild Fire
	Widespread Supply Chain Interruption
	Armed Individual/Active Shooter incident (Large Scale)
	Tornado or Microburst
	Pandemic
	Multiple Facility Evacuations
	Regional Sewer / Water Treatment Failure
	Regional Water Disruption / Interruption
Minor	Widespread Transportation Disruption / Failure
	Regional Fuel Shortage(s)
	Temperature Extremes
	MCI involving chemical, biological or radiological materials
	MCI involving conventional weapons
	Winter Weather Event

USE OF HEALTHCARE HVA DATA

Future activities planned for this analysis include identifying the capabilities of the regional healthcare system to respond to the identified impacts found in the HVA. Evaluation of these capabilities will better define the gaps across the region, which will better inform the future planning, training and exercises and special funding projects for the Region 3 Healthcare Coalition Alliance.

The annual work plan is determined from the grant requirements, as well as the gaps found using this HVA data. Future training and exercise priorities are based in the results of the HVA. A majority of the HCC budget provides training, exercises and equipment projects for members to fill facility and regional gaps. These activities are reflected in the annual workplan. The goal of the HCC is to help develop a more resilient healthcare

system, which includes activities to prepare for the hazards that have the greatest impact on the regional healthcare system.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGION 3 HEALTHCARE HVA RESULTS

This Region 3 Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment is combined with the Healthcare Risk Assessment (JRA) and provided to all Coalition Board members. Coalition membership includes Emergency Management, EMS and Public Health officials and other organizations involved in the healthcare delivery system.

Copies of these reports are be posted on each Coalition's website for use by Coalition members. Members are encouraged to use this data to develop projects that will improve the capabilities of the regional healthcare response.

LIST of RESOURCES

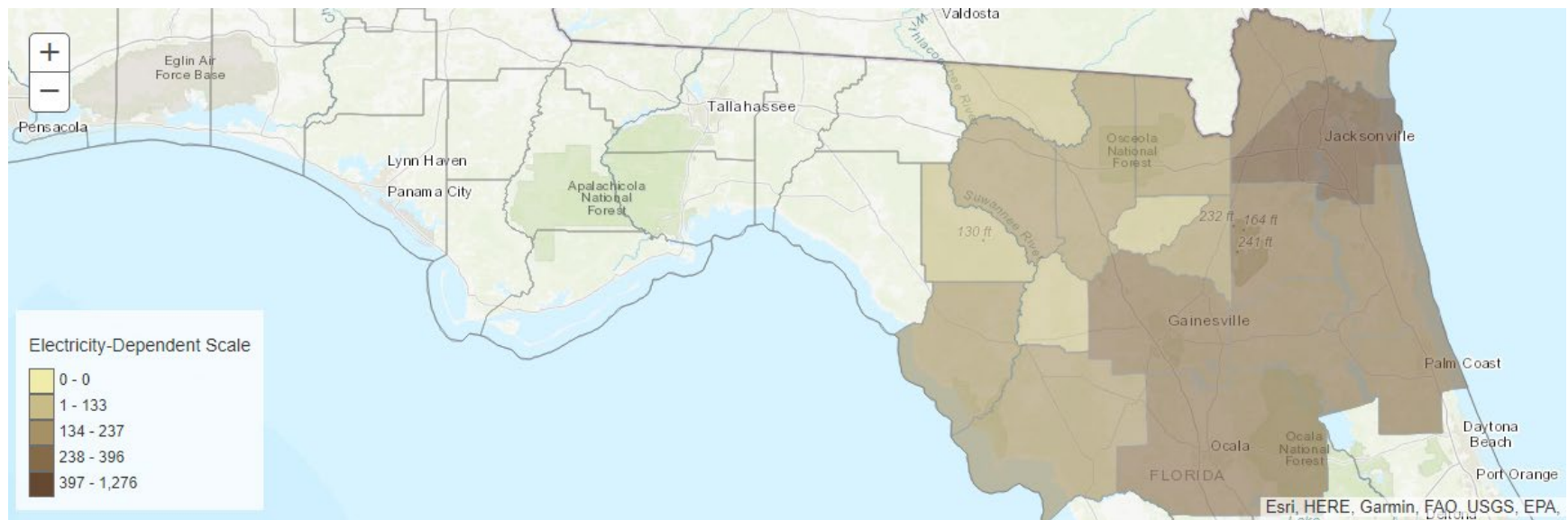
- Health and Human Services emPower Map 2.0
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Social Vulnerability Index
- Florida Department of Health, CHARTS, vulnerable populations profile reports
- DOH Public Health risk Assessment (PHRAT) for 11 counties in the region
- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans for counties in the region
- County Mitigation Plans for counties in the region

Attachment 1: Region 3 Alliance emPower Data

Attachment 2: Region 3 Alliance SVI data

Geography	Beneficiaries	Electricity-Dependent Beneficiaries
Alachua	50441	1849
Baker	5044	331
Bradford	5257	355
Clay	44842	2202
Columbia	16732	870
Dixie	4209	283
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Union	2325	170
Alliance TOTAL	598890	26402

Data from <https://empowermap.hhs.gov/> May 2022



Medicare Electricity-Dependent Populations by Geography

Over 2.7 million Medicare beneficiaries rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment and devices, such as ventilators, to live independently in their homes. Severe weather and other emergencies, especially those with prolonged power outages, can be life-threatening for these individuals. The HHS emPOWER Map is updated monthly and displays the total number of at-risk electricity-dependent Medicare beneficiaries in a geographic area (i.e., state, territory, county, or ZIP Code), as well as near real-time natural hazard data.

Map users can select different geographies, as needed, to identify at-risk populations and download selected data results to inform emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation public health activities. Users can also access near real-time natural hazard data layers to anticipate and address the needs of at-risk community members in emergencies. For more information, review the job aids in the top right corner.

Hover over or select attributes to display Medicare data for a state, or county(ies) or ZIP Code(s) within a state, and natural hazard data. Download selected Medicare data in the table below.

Select a state
Florida

Select a county
Union

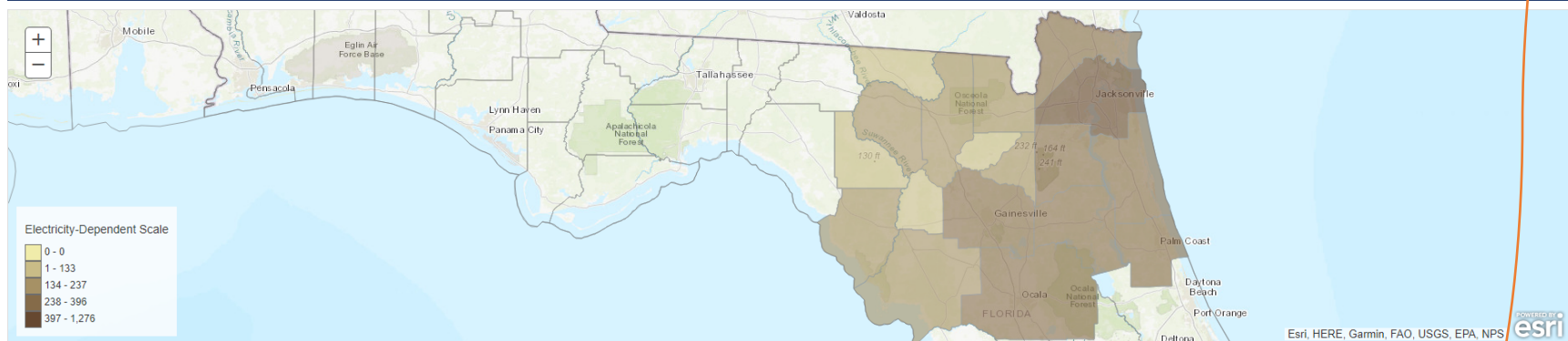
Natural hazards (Optional)
Select natural hazard

Map style (Optional)
Select Basemap

RESET MAP

SELECTED GEOGRAPHIES

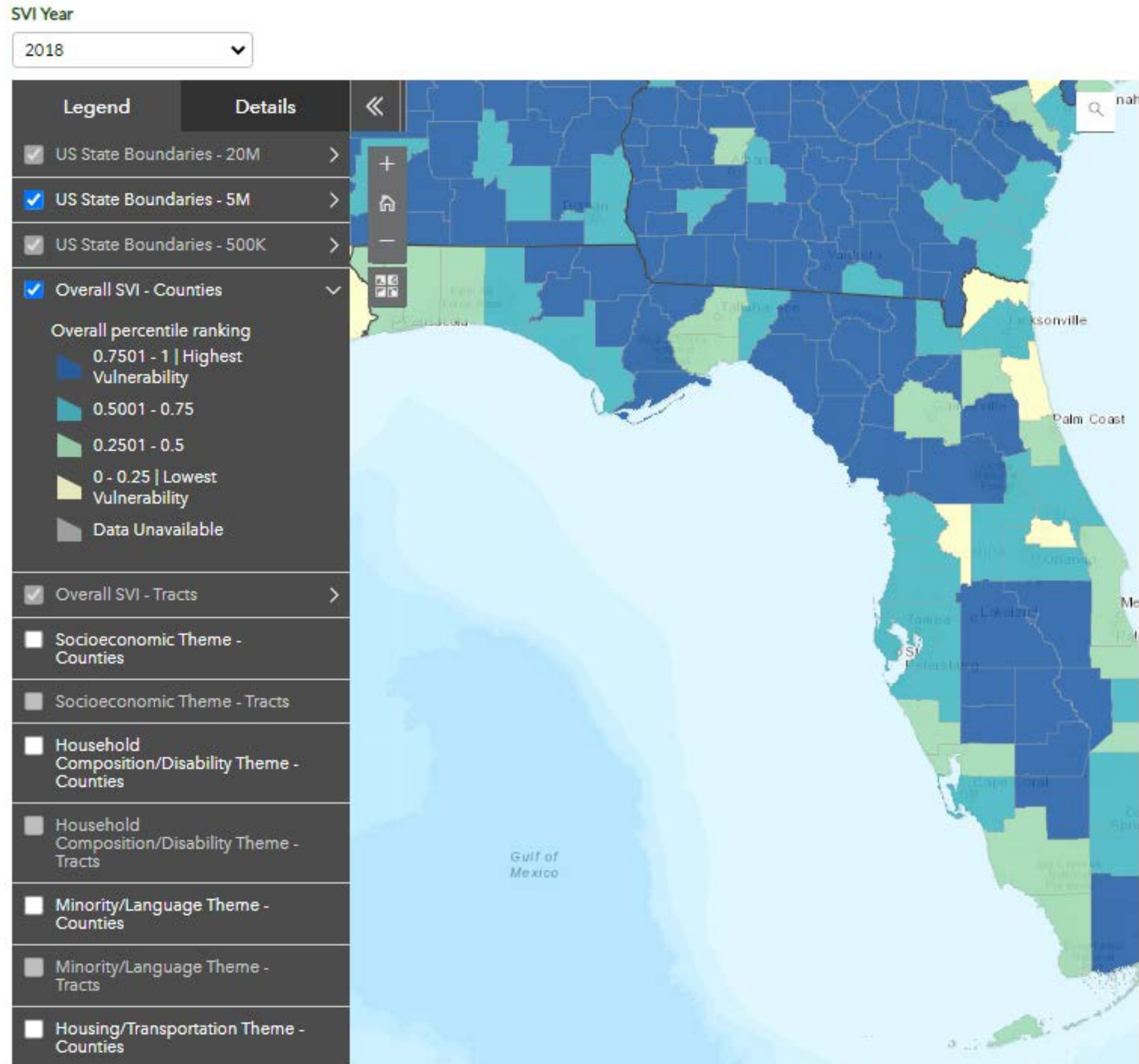
Alachua ✕ Baker ✕ Bradford ✕ Clay ✕ Columbia ✕ Dixie ✕ Duval ✕ Flagler ✕ Gilchrist ✕ Hamilton ✕ Lafayette ✕ Levy ✕ Marion ✕ Nassau ✕ Putnam ✕ Saint Johns ✕ Suwannee ✕ Union ✕



MEDICARE DATA TOTALS

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES: 598,890

TOTAL ELECTRICITY-DEPENDENT BENEFICIARIES: 26,402



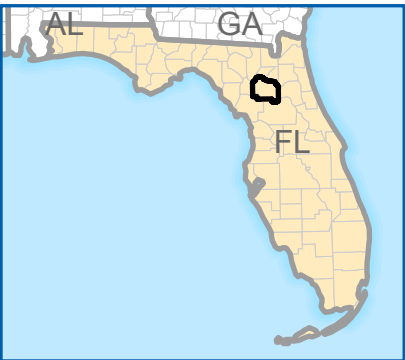
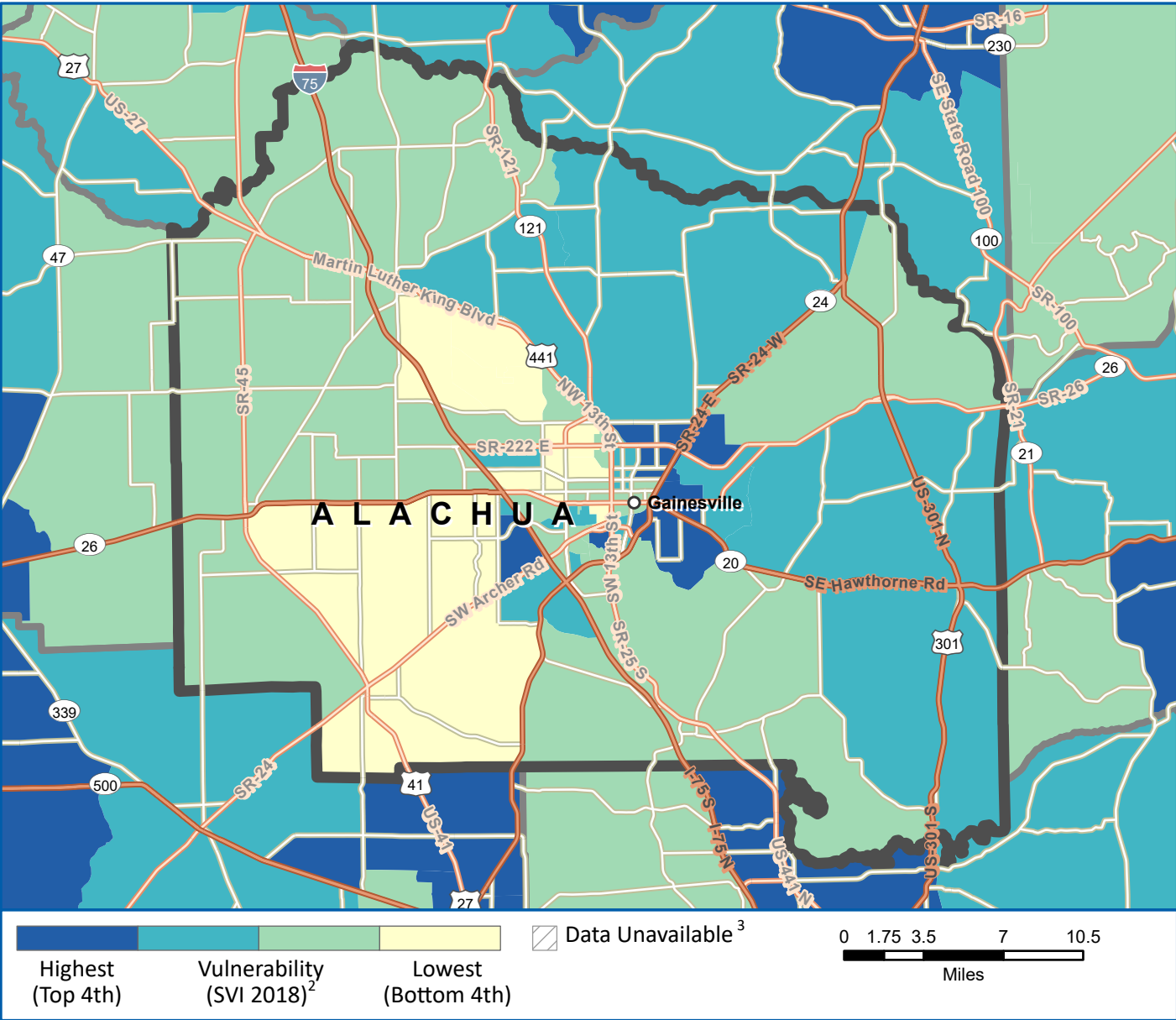
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Alachua County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

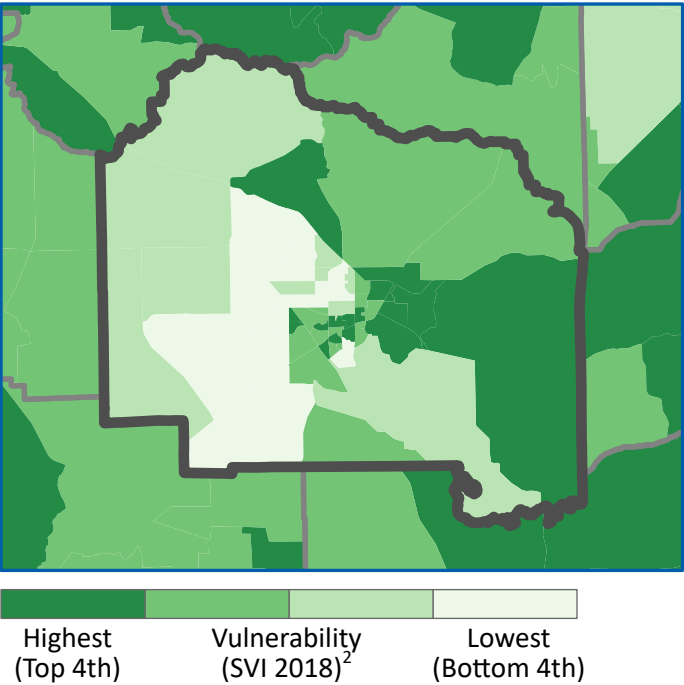
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CDC SVI 2018 – ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

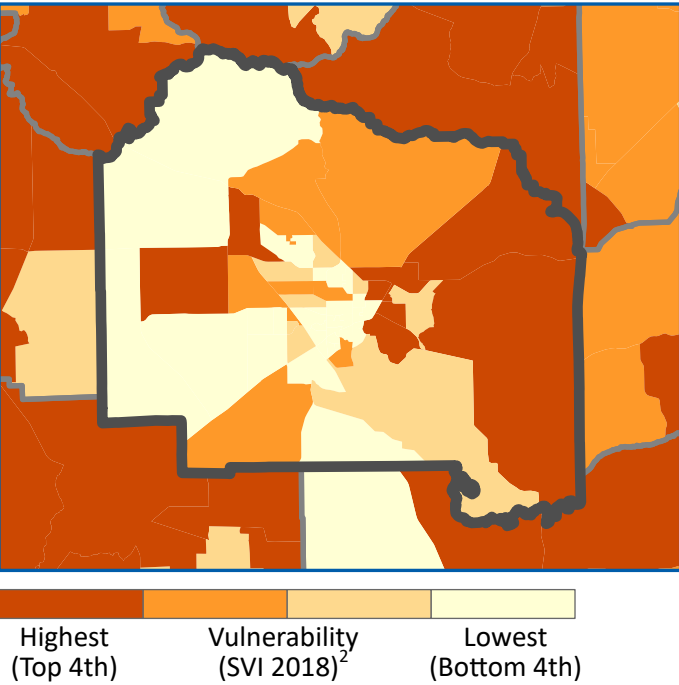
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

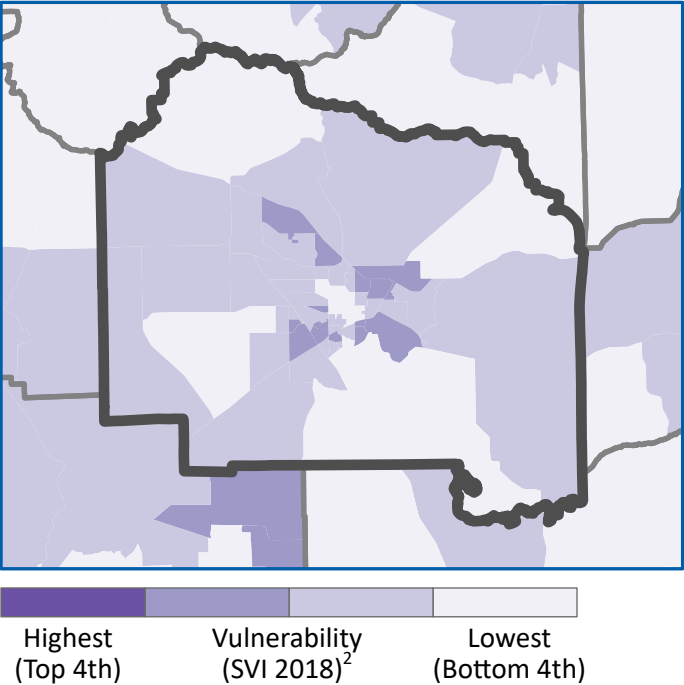
Socioeconomic Status⁵



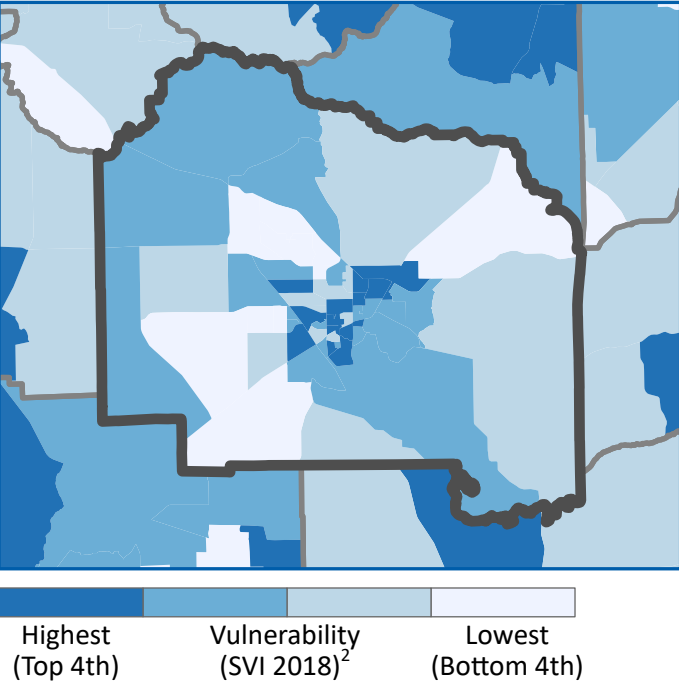
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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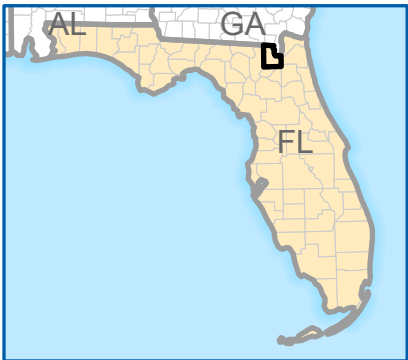
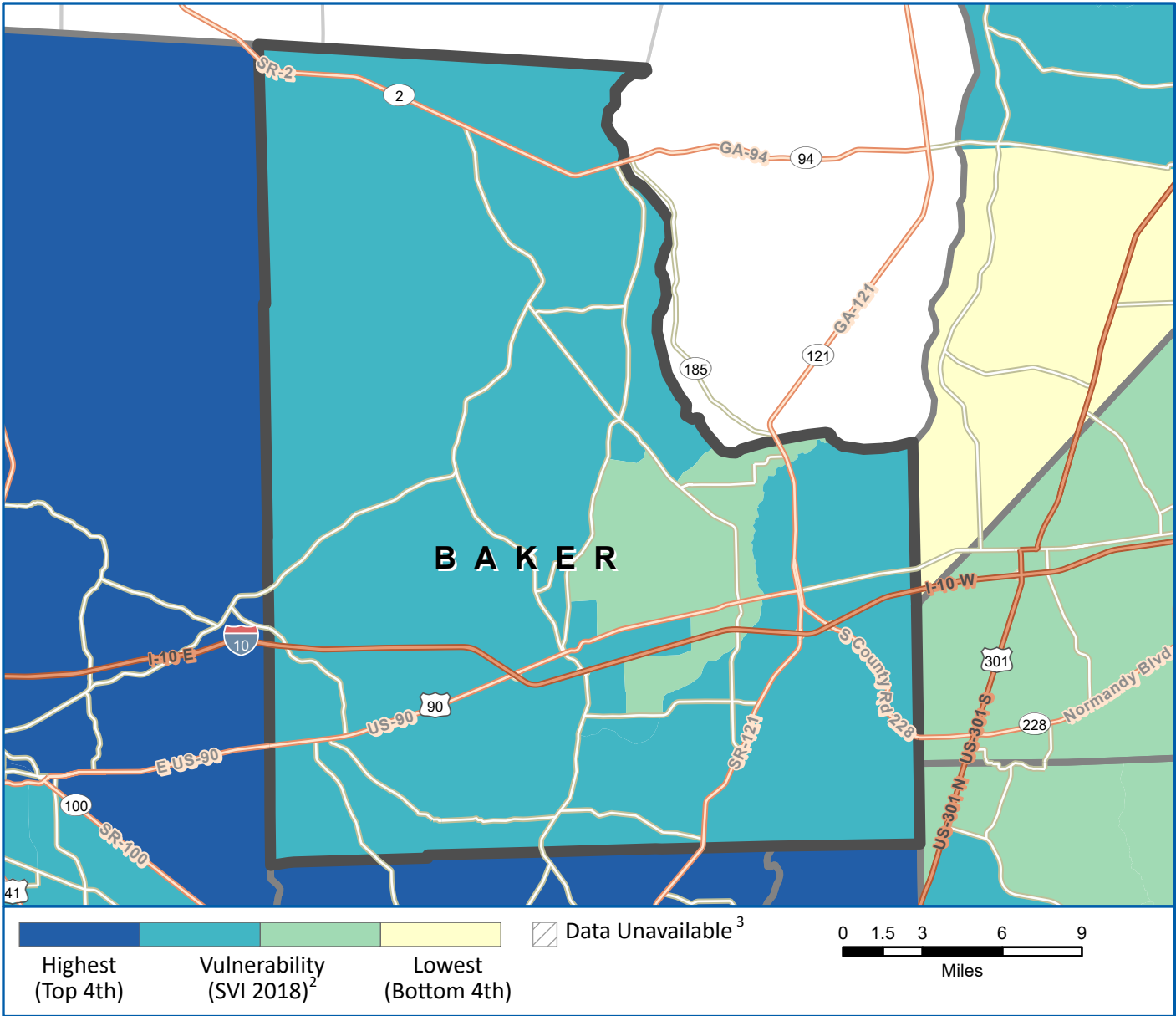
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Baker County, Florida

PART 1



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

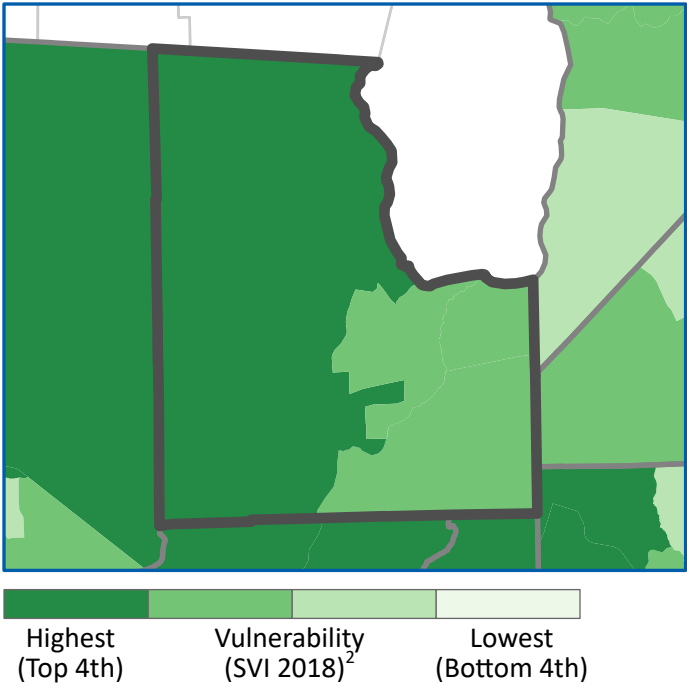
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CDC SVI 2018 – BAKER COUNTY, FLORIDA

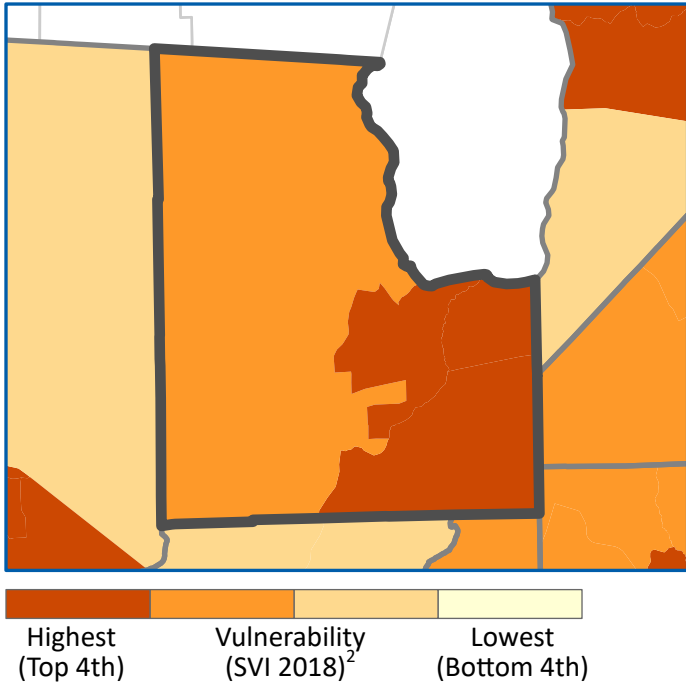
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

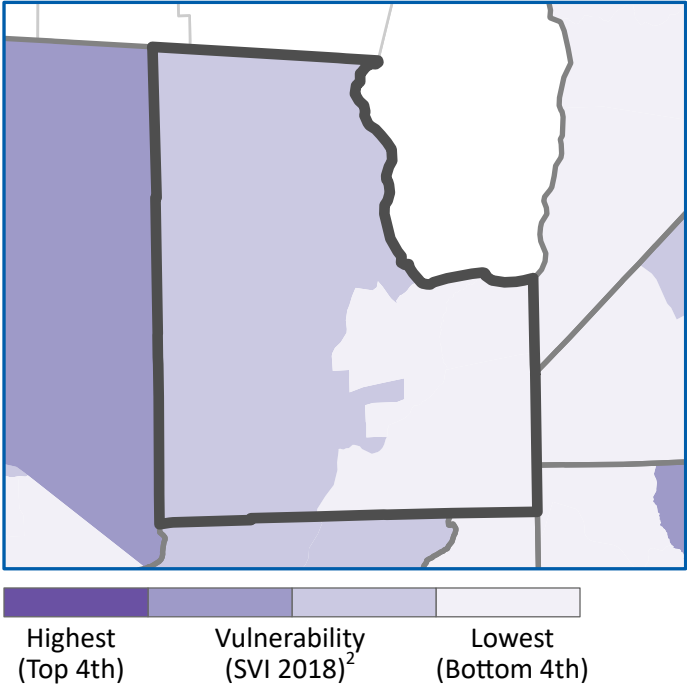
Socioeconomic Status⁵



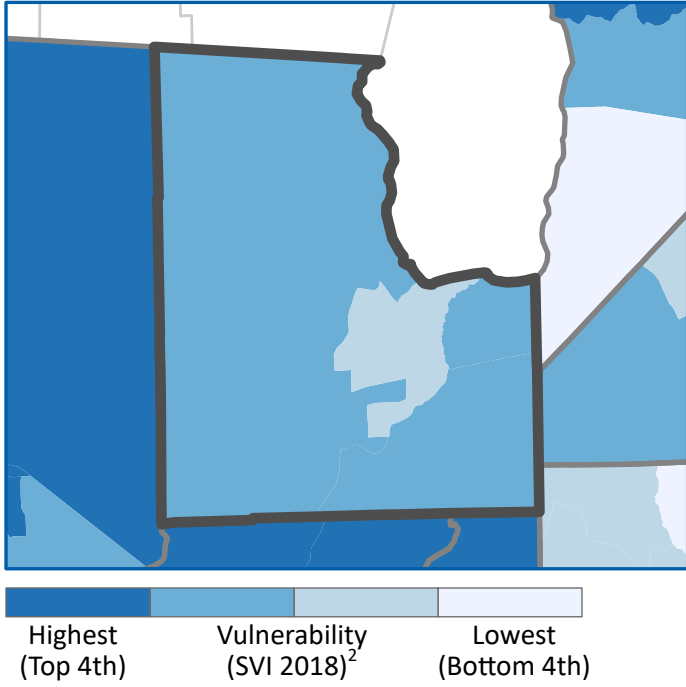
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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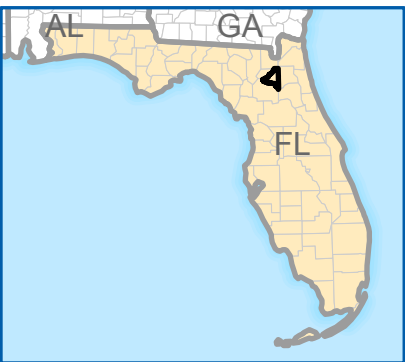
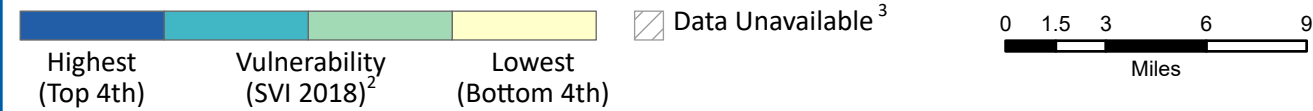
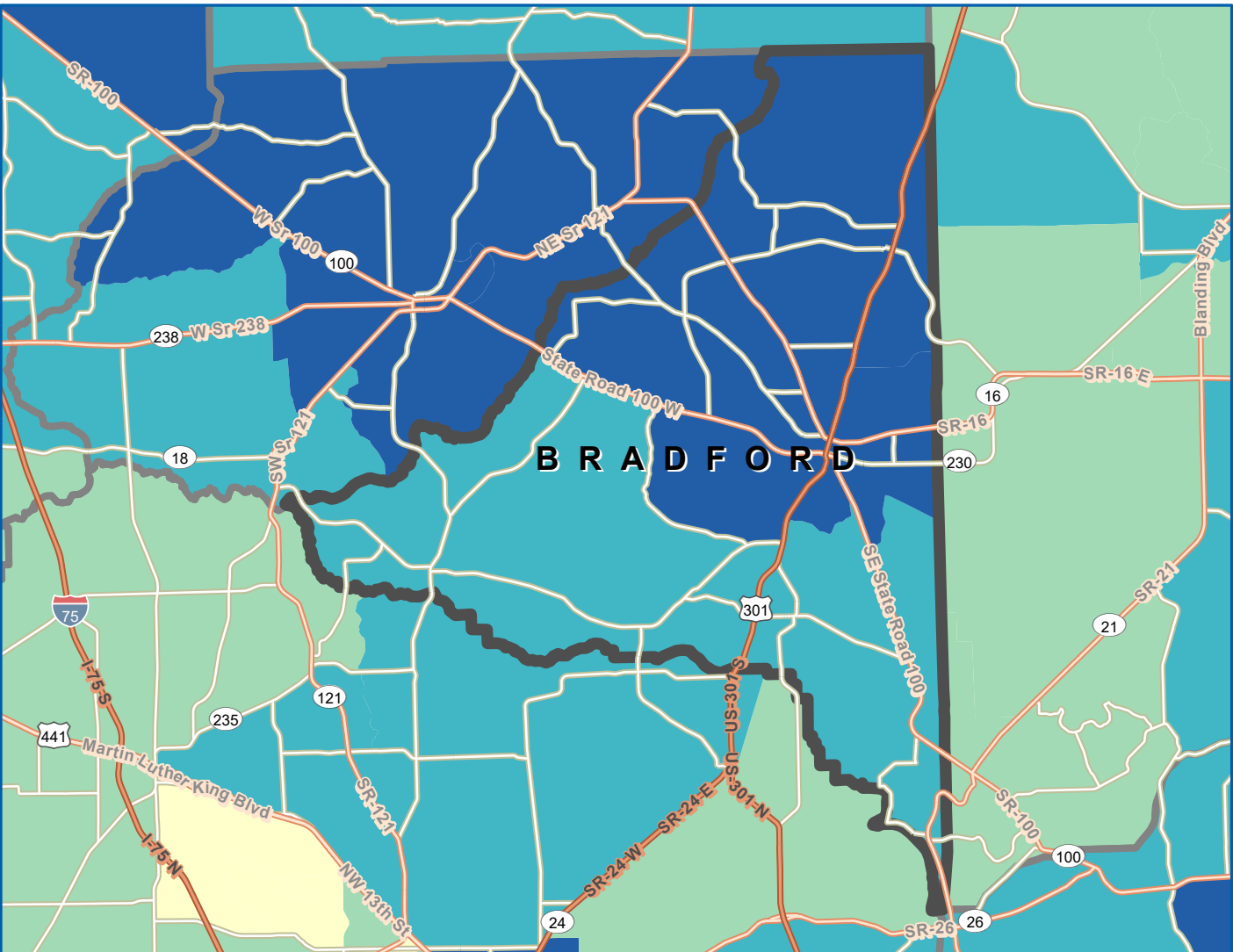
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Bradford County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



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MAP PRODUCED 3/18/2020

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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



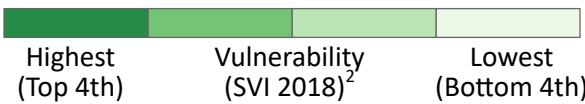
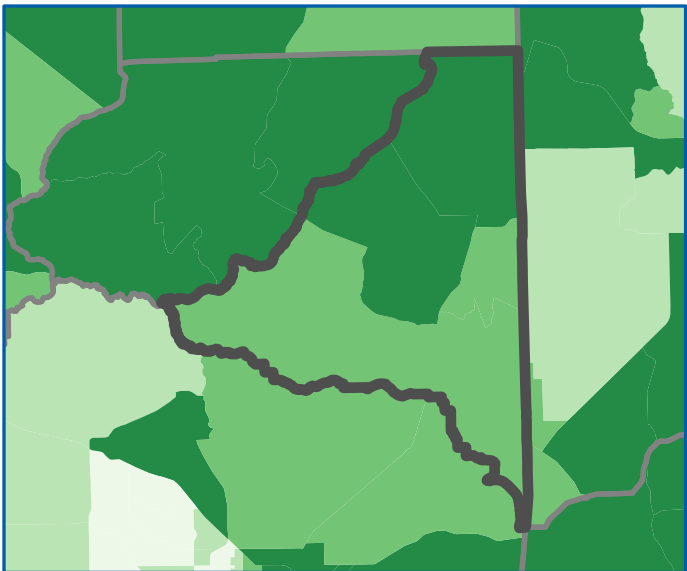
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CDC SVI 2018 – BRADFORD COUNTY, FLORIDA

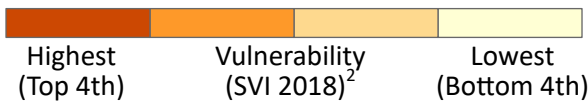
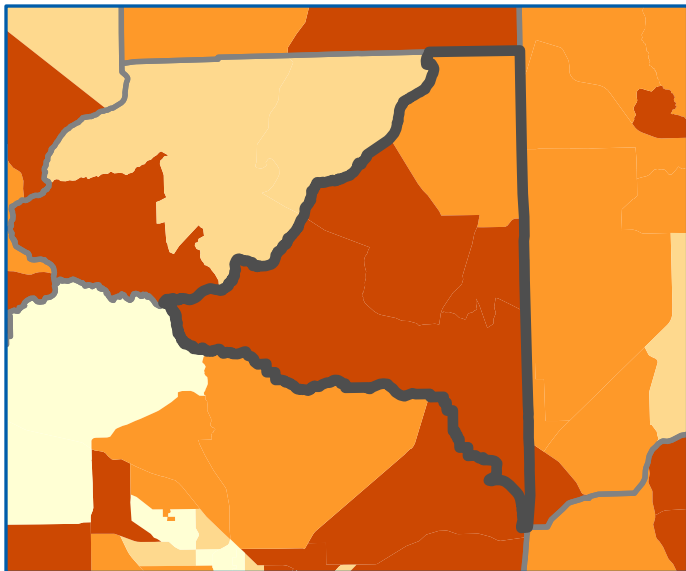
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

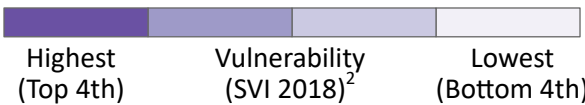
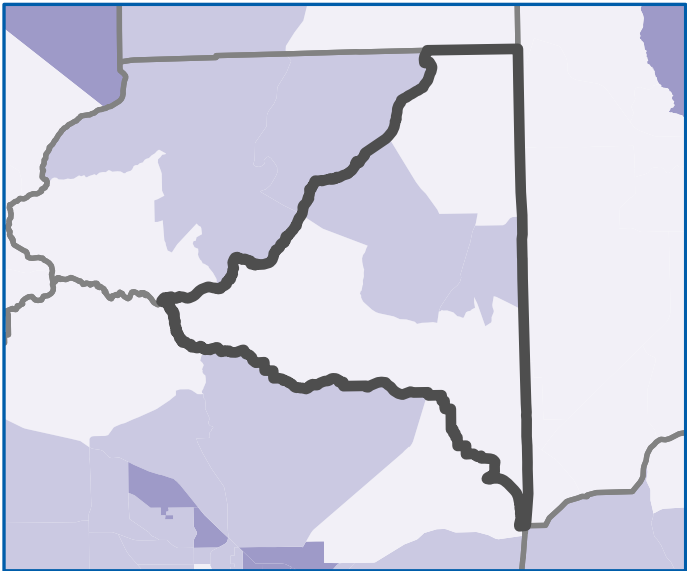
Socioeconomic Status⁵



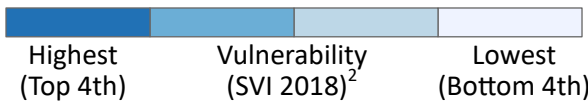
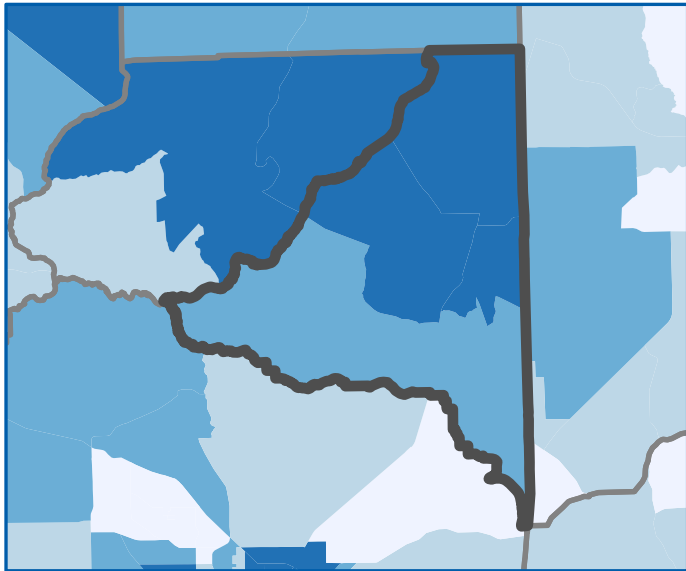
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
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FINAL - FOR EXTERNAL USE

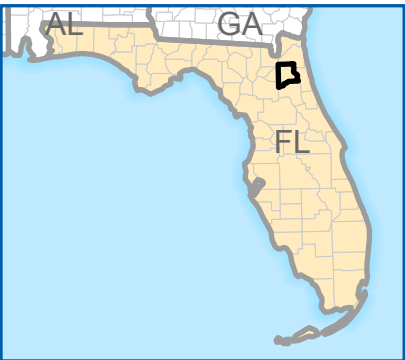
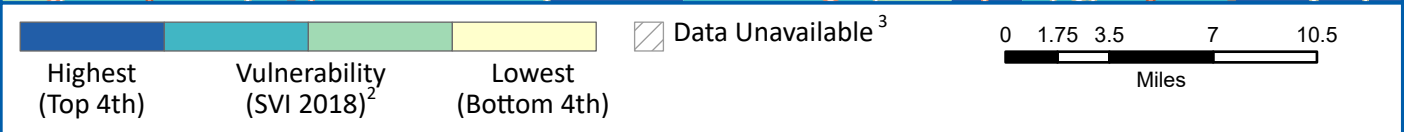
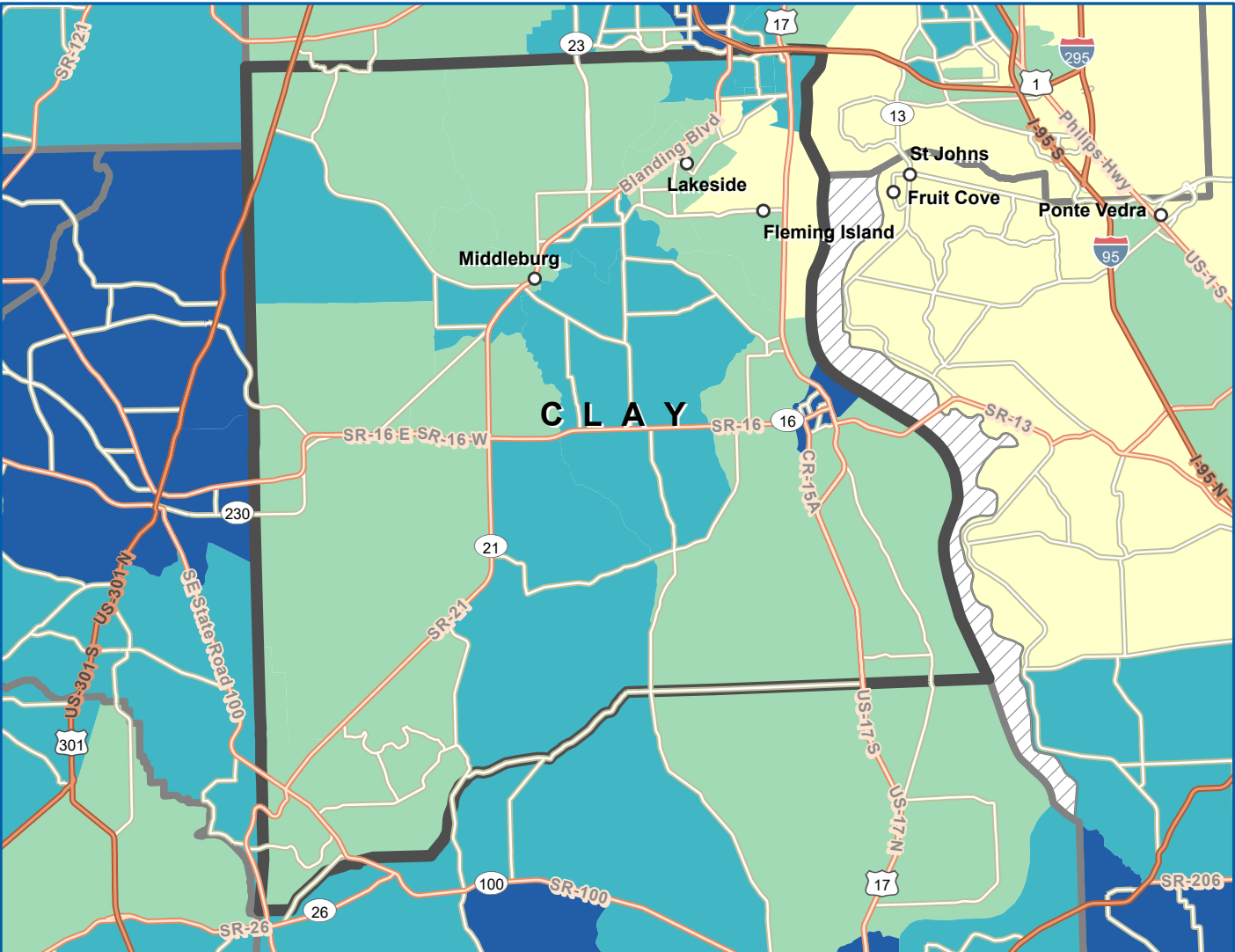
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Clay County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

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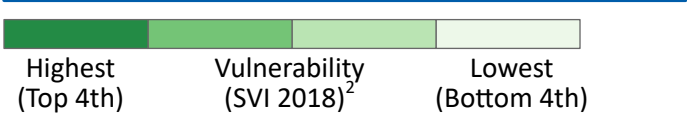
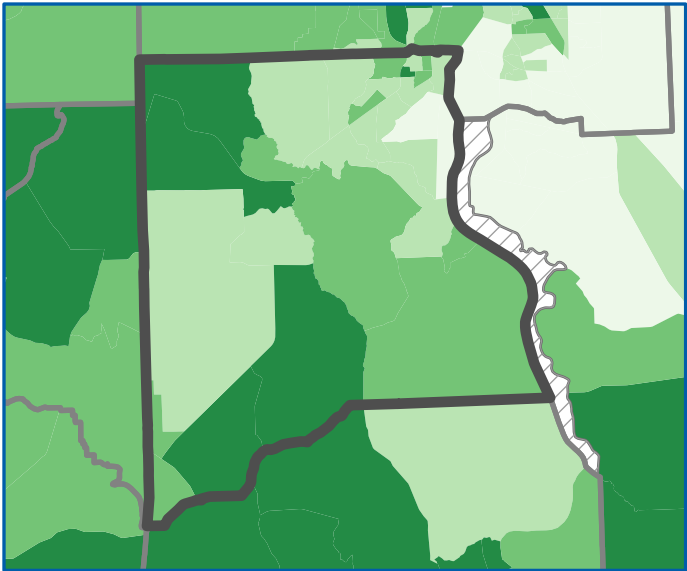


CDC SVI 2018 – CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA

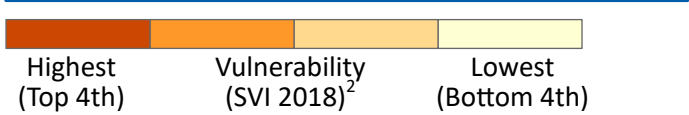
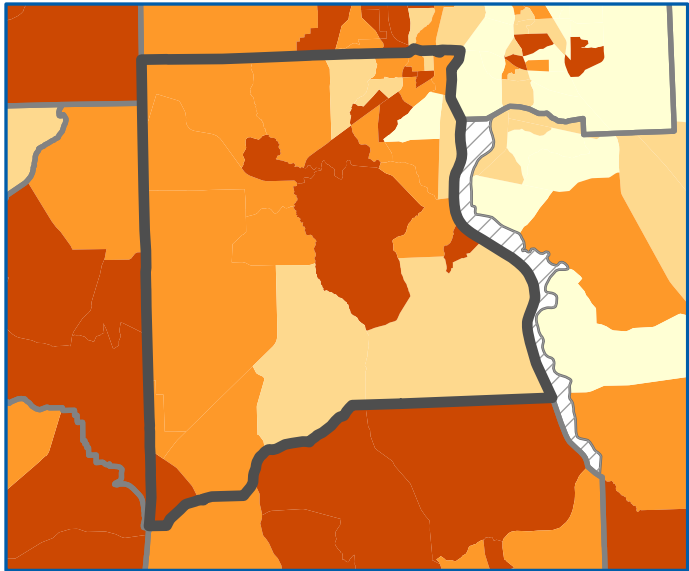
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

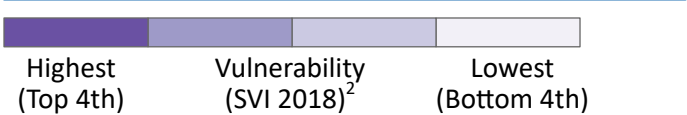
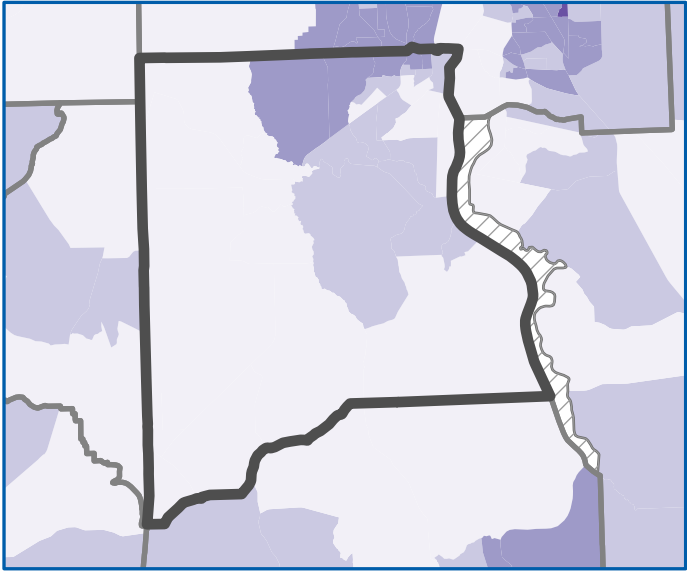
Socioeconomic Status⁵



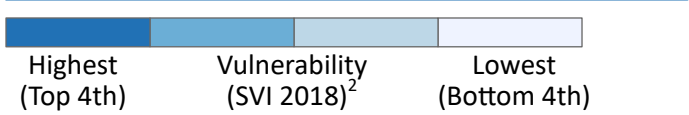
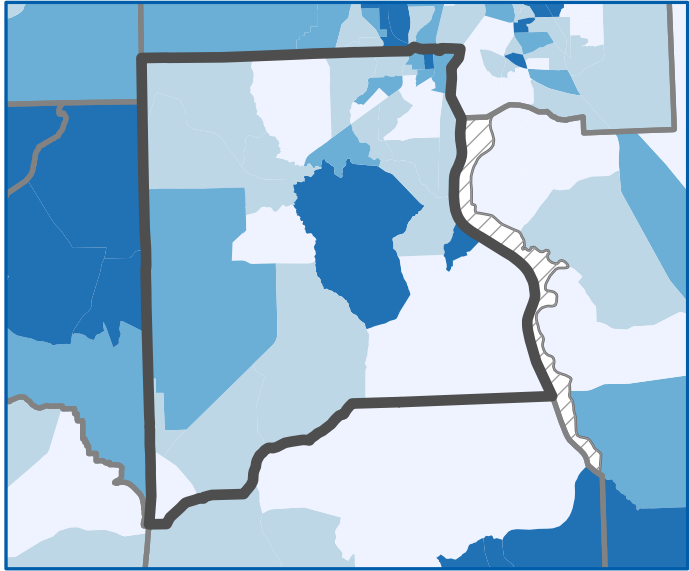
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

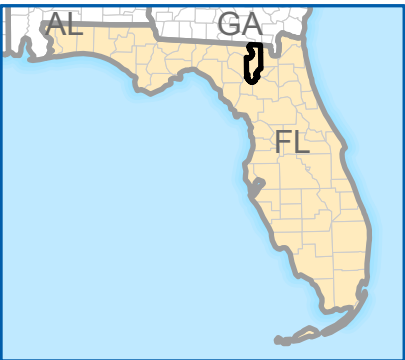
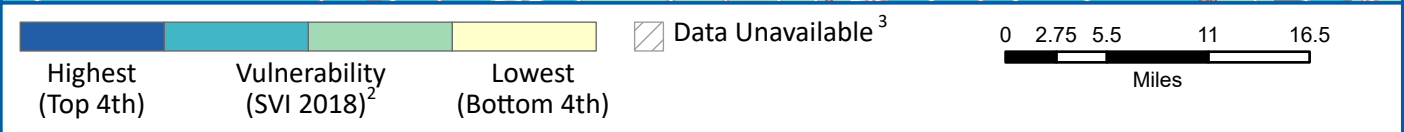
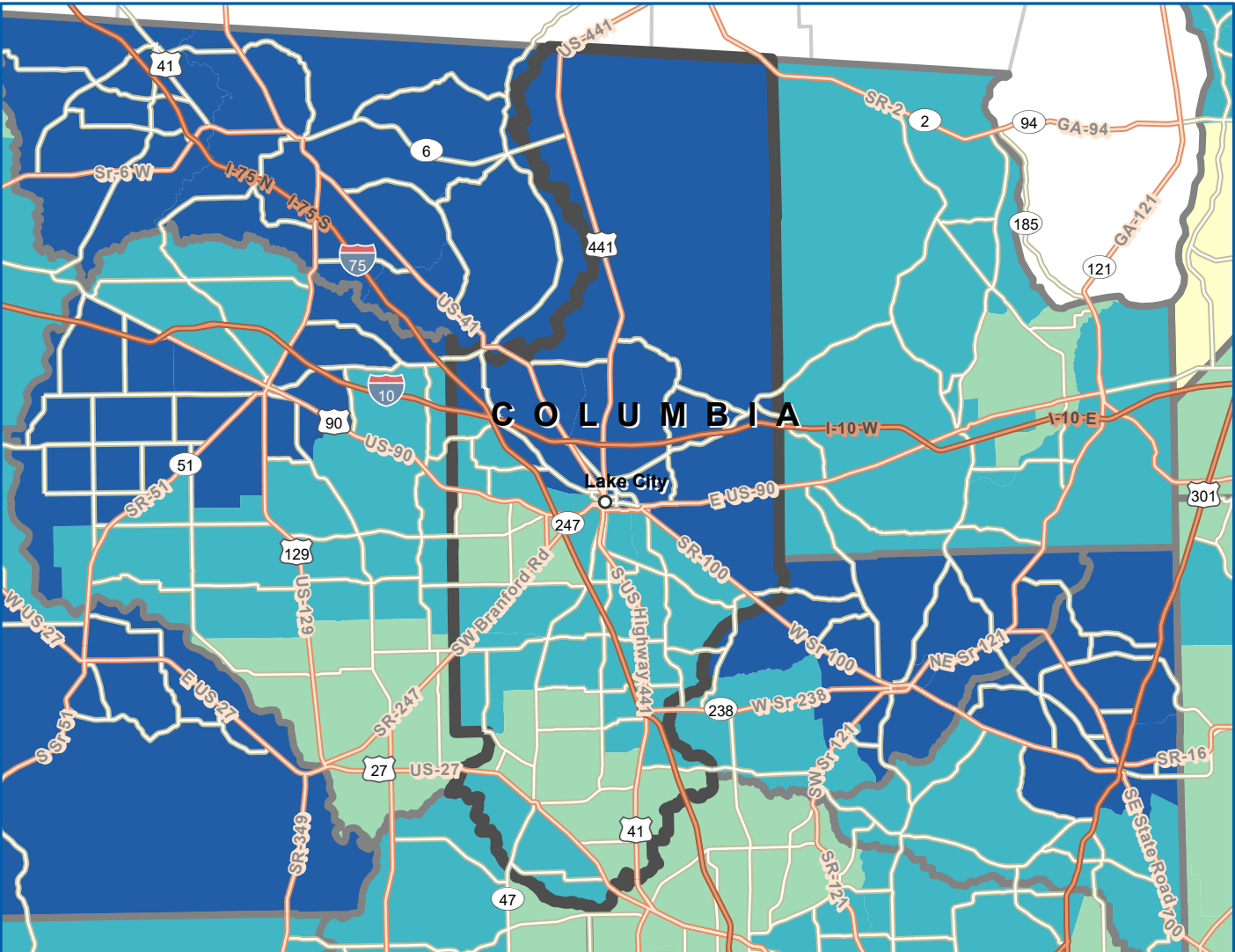
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CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018
Columbia County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI 2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



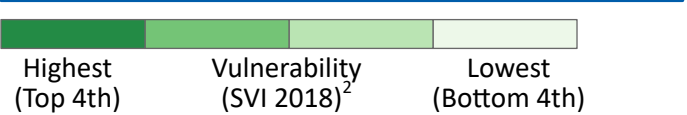
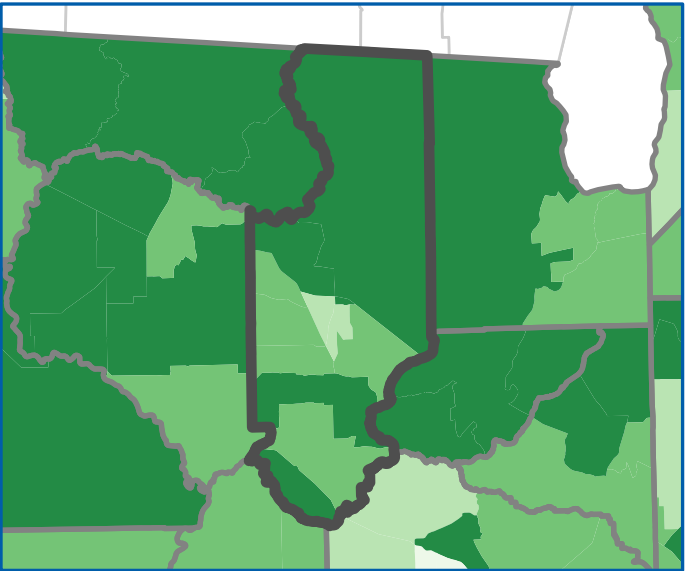
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CDC SVI 2018 – COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

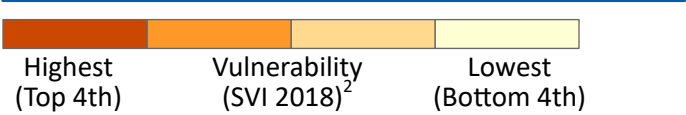
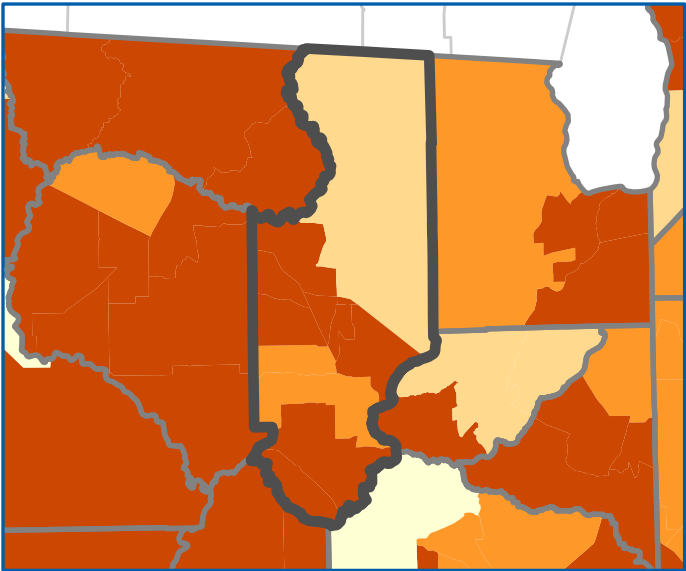
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

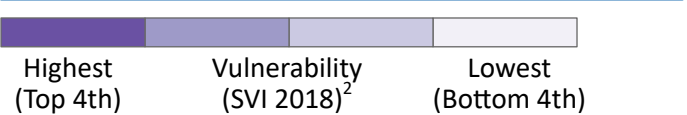
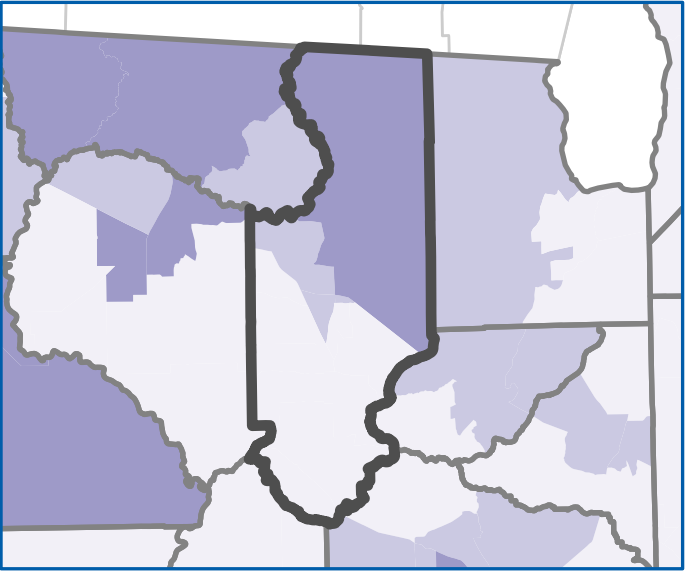
Socioeconomic Status⁵



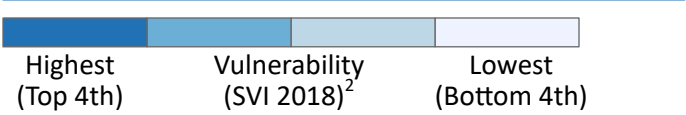
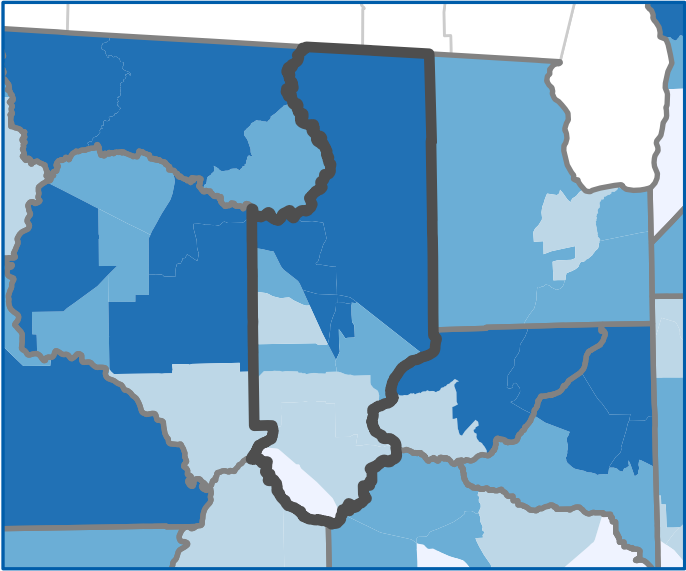
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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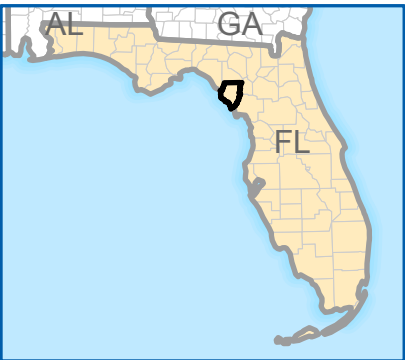
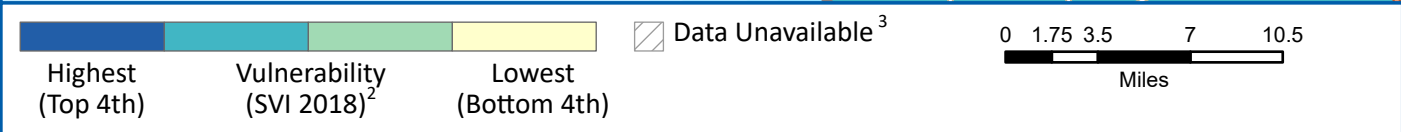
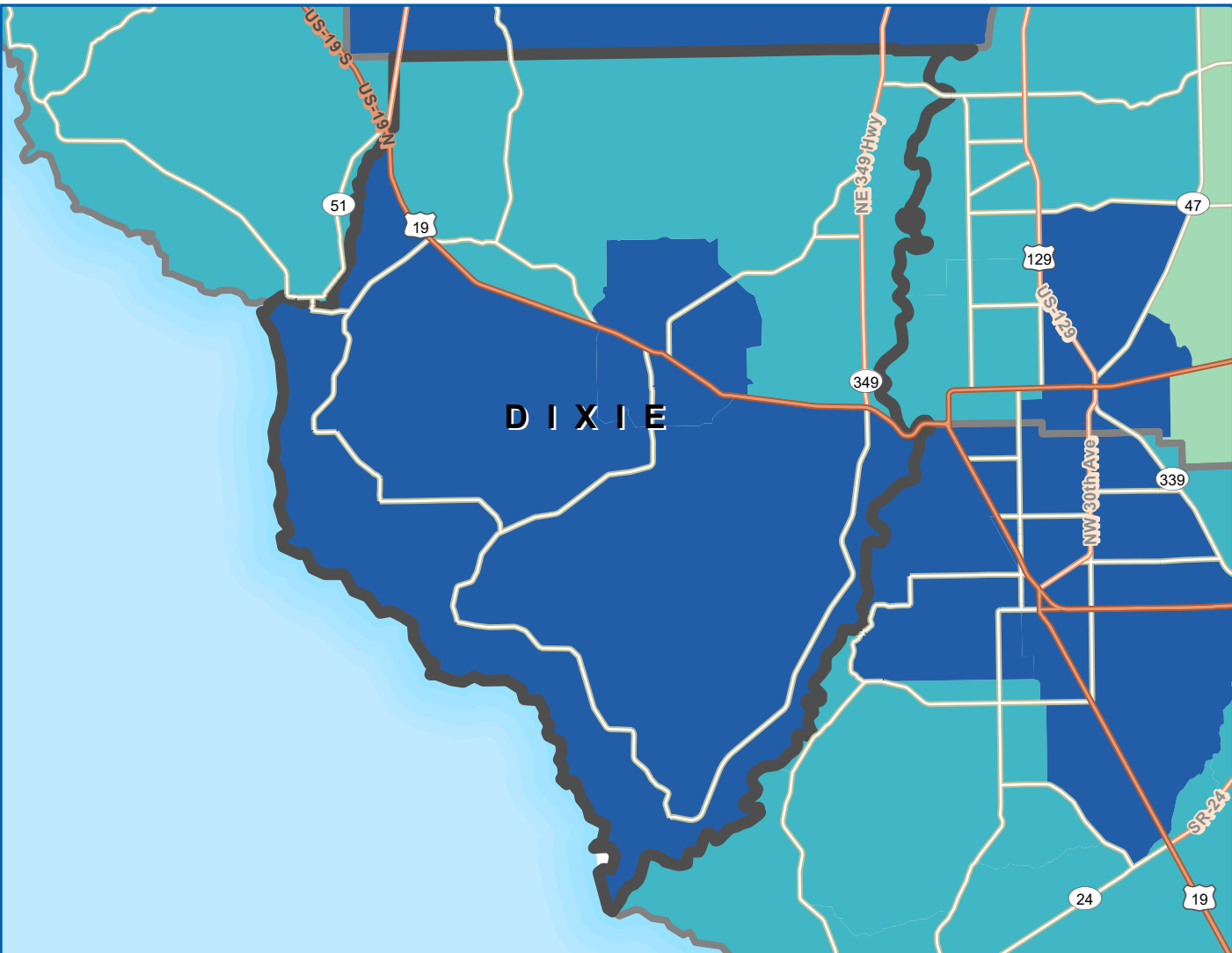
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Dixie County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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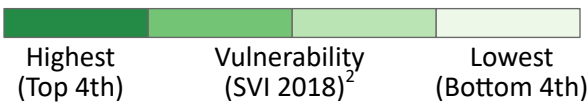
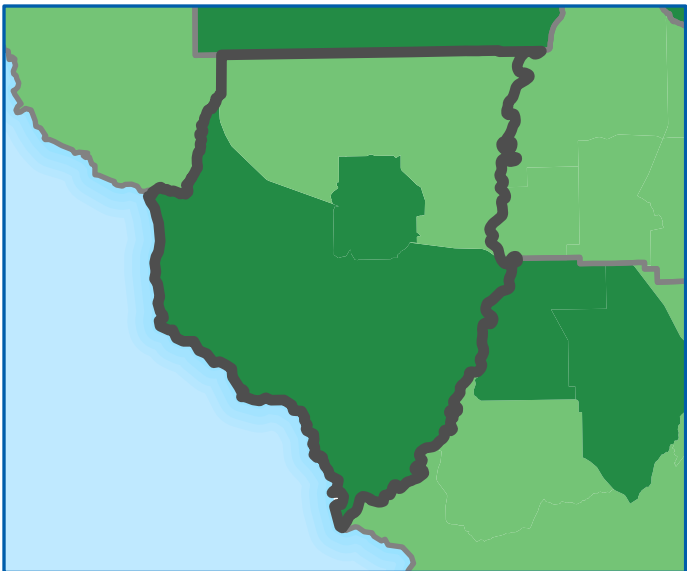


CDC SVI 2018 – DIXIE COUNTY, FLORIDA

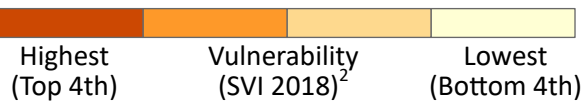
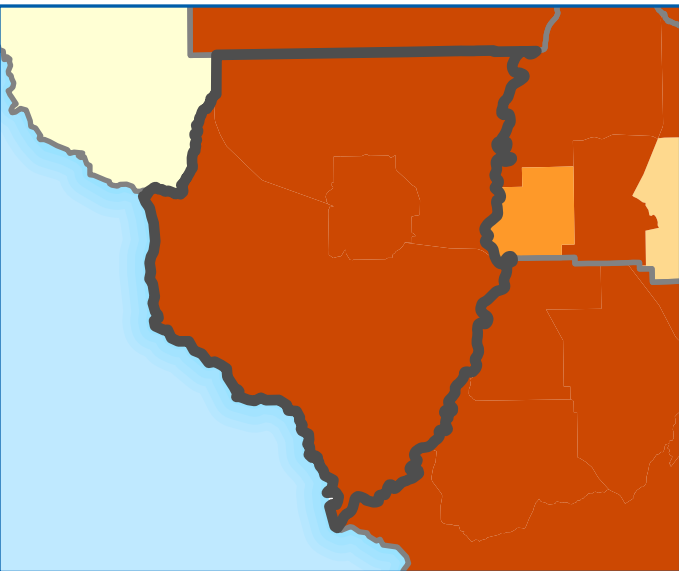
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

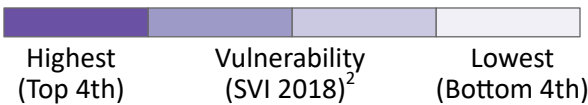
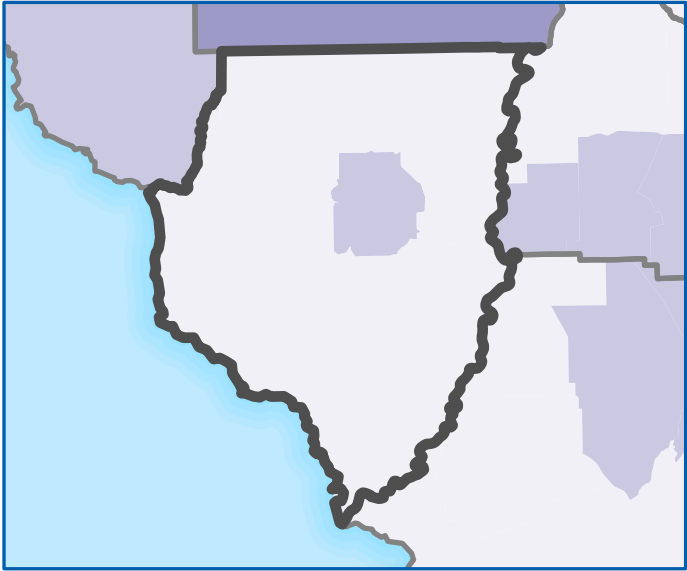
Socioeconomic Status⁵



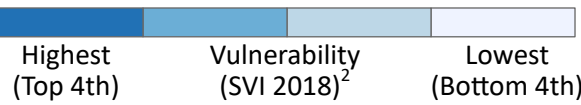
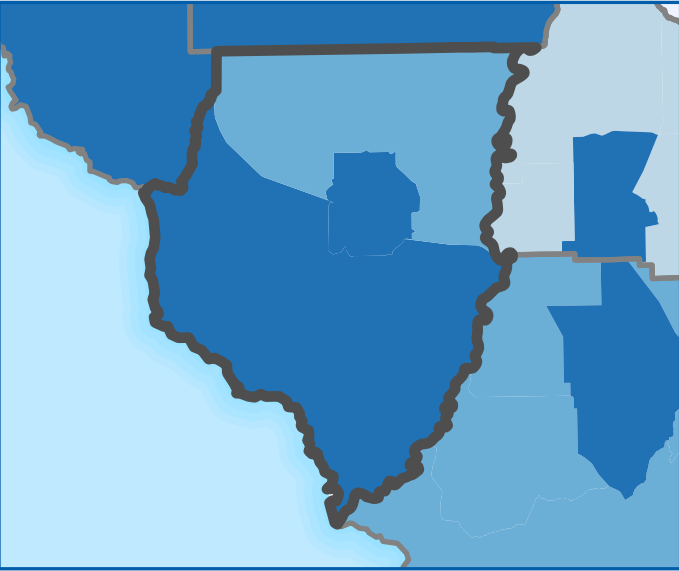
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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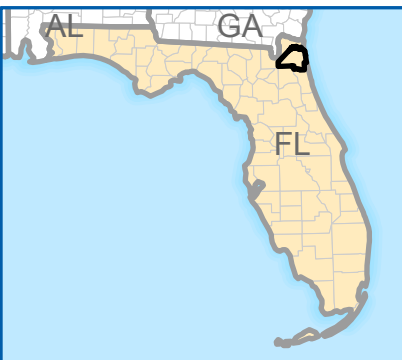
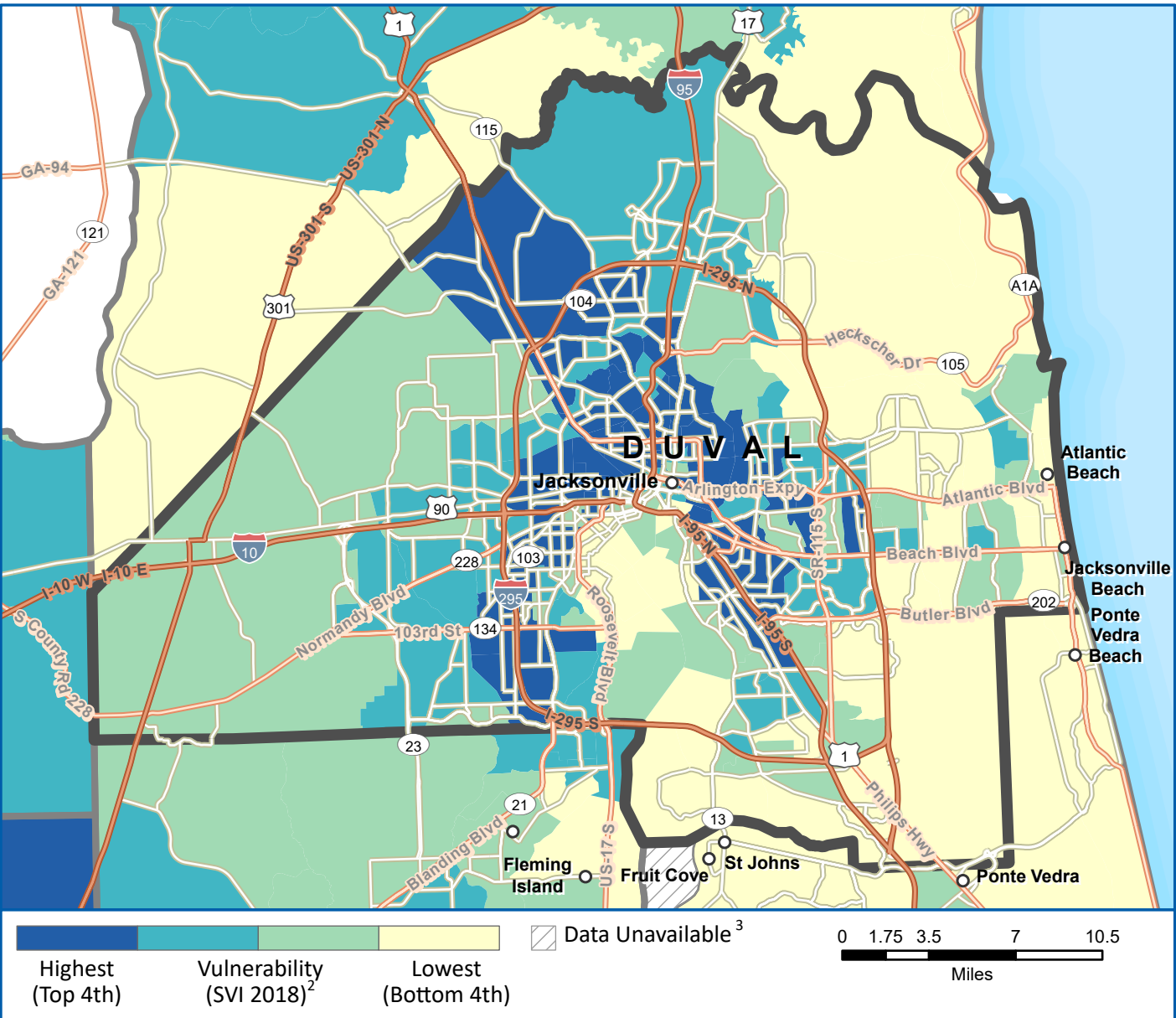
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Duval County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI 2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



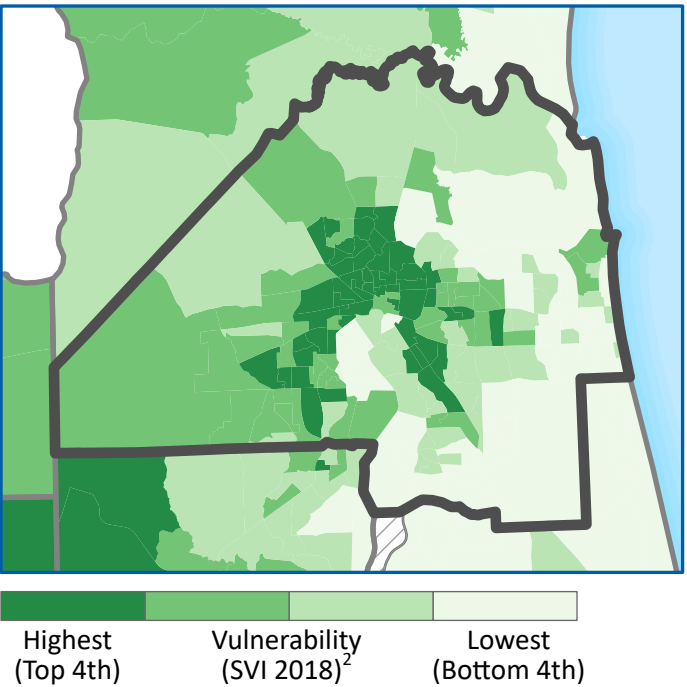
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CDC SVI 2018 – DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

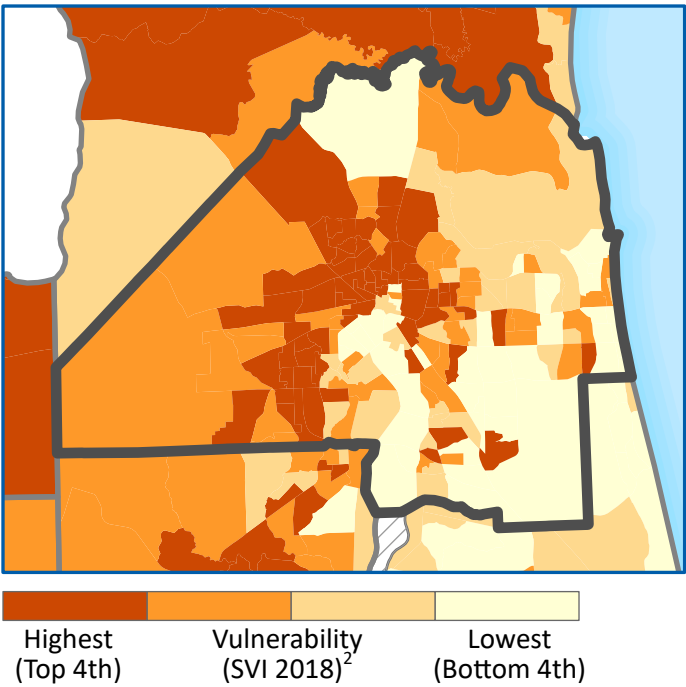
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

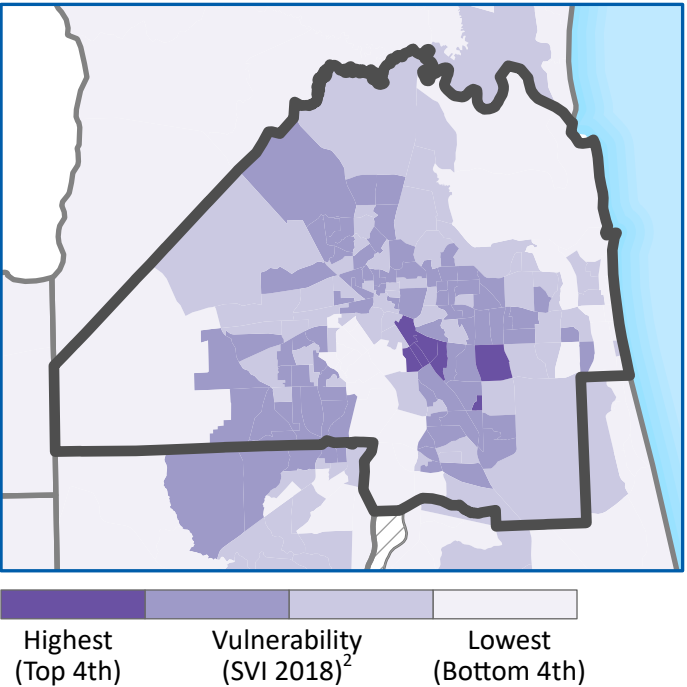
Socioeconomic Status⁵



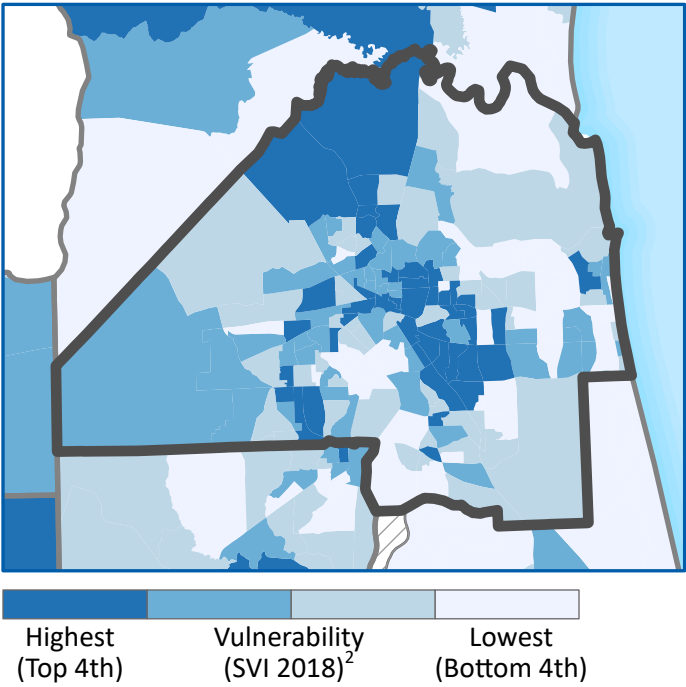
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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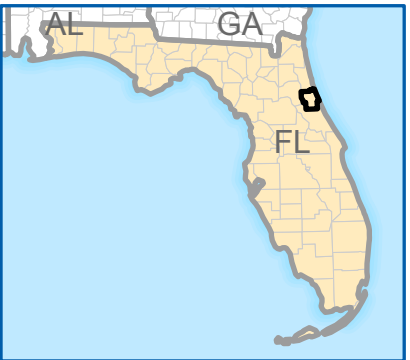
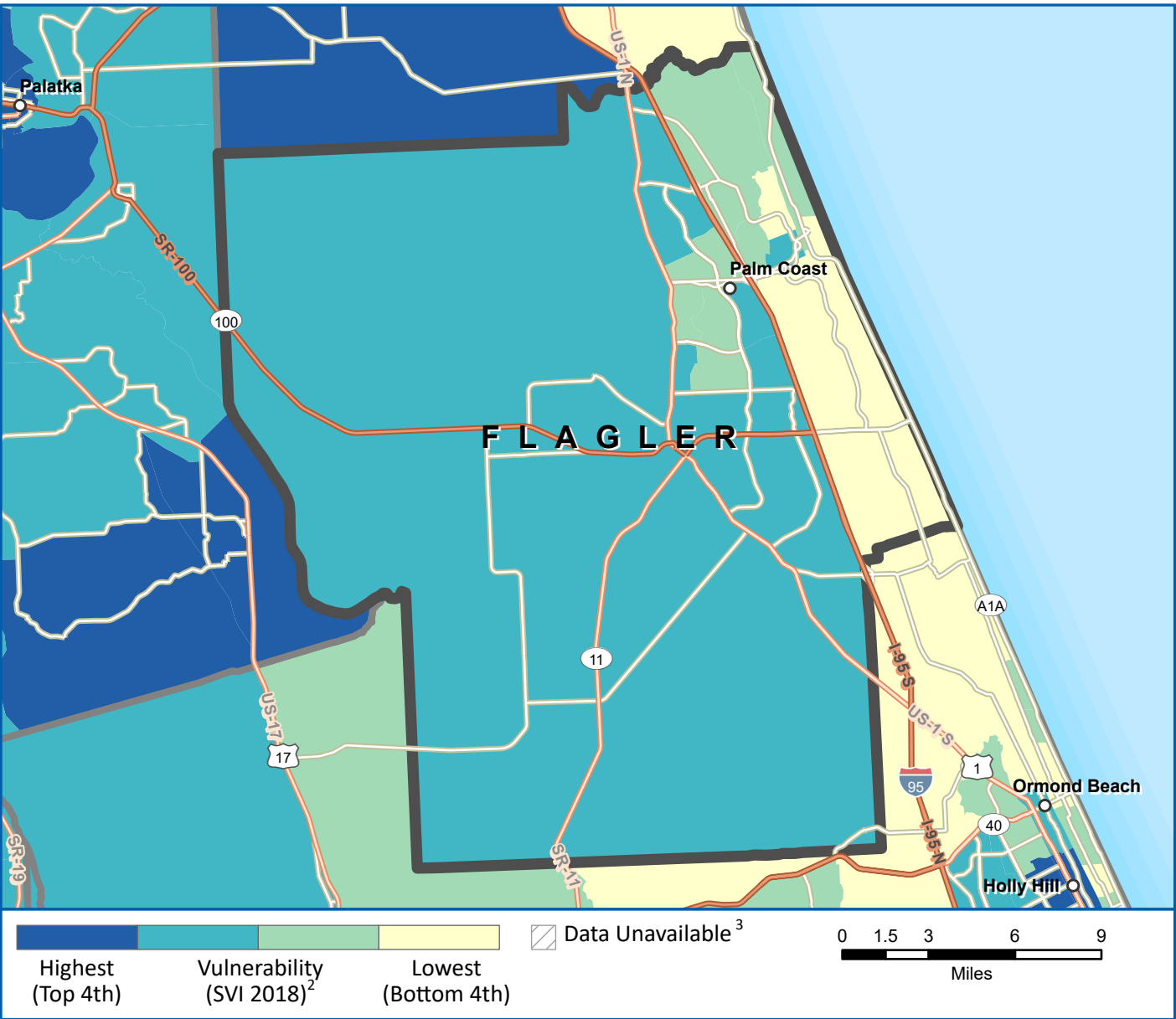
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Flagler County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)**⁴ County Map depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

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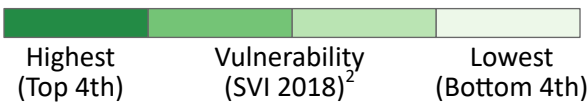
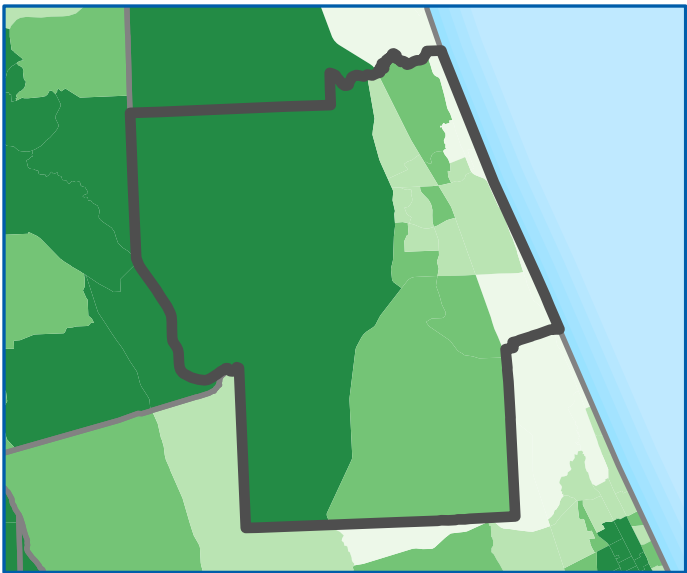


CDC SVI 2018 – FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA

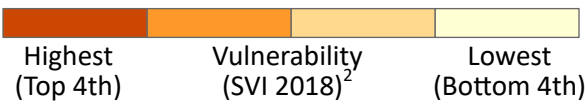
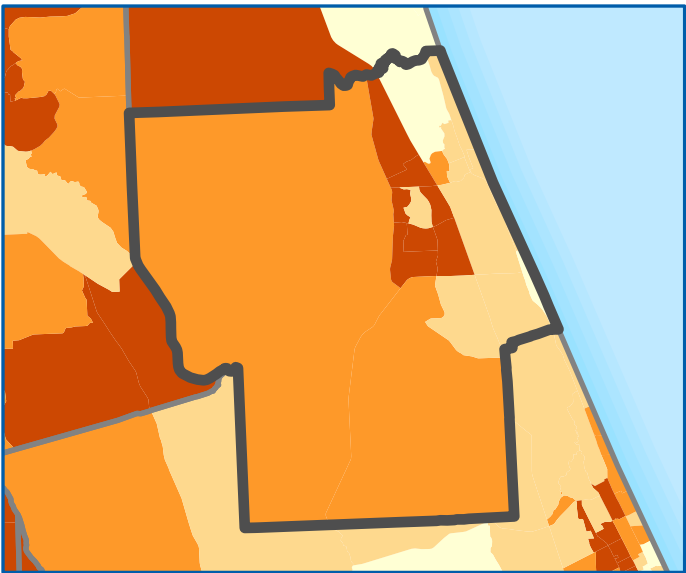
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

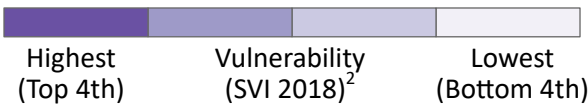
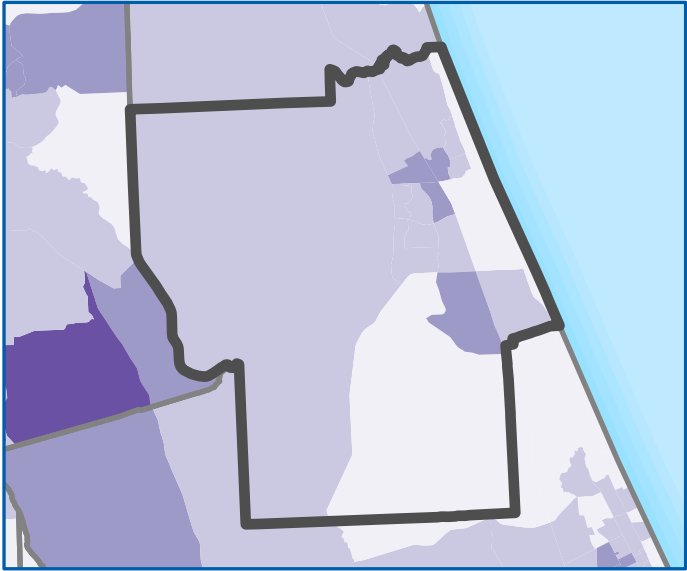
Socioeconomic Status⁵



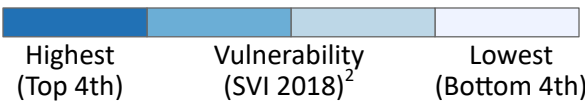
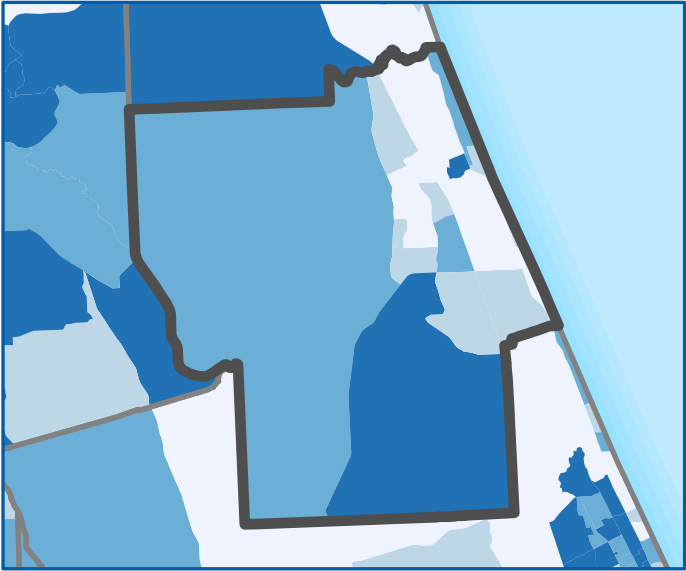
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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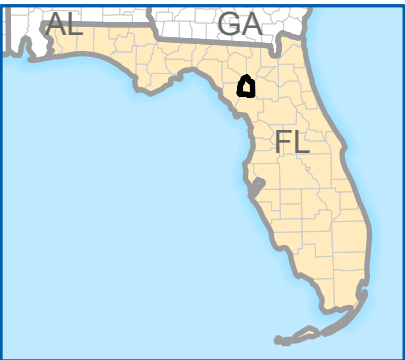
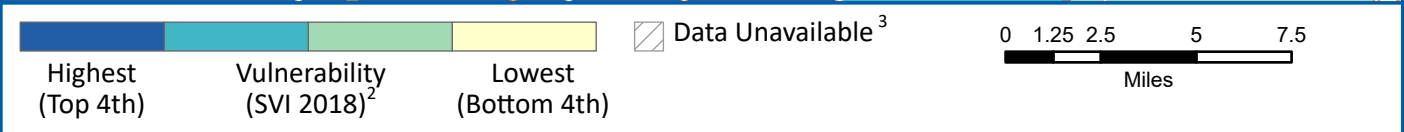
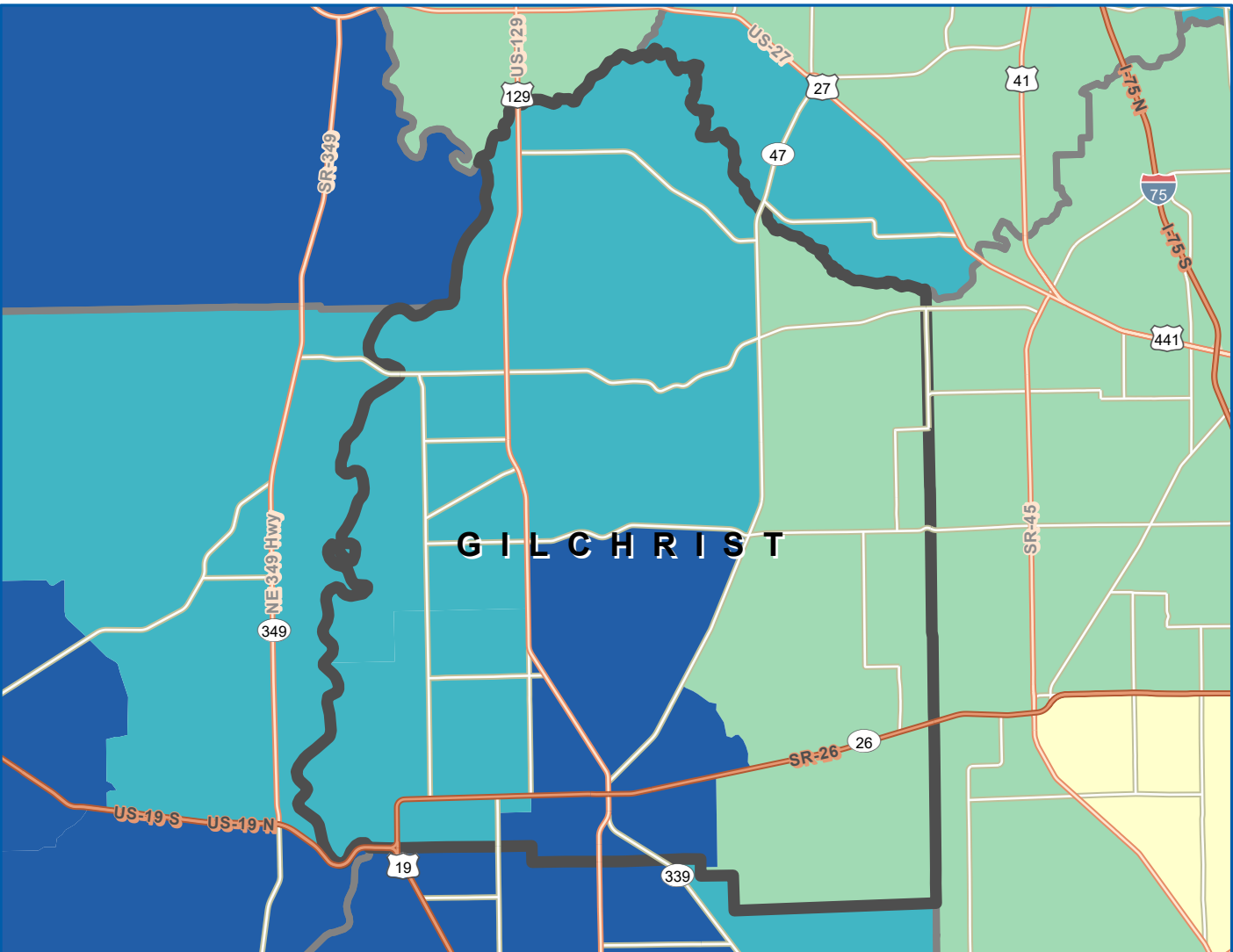
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Gilchrist County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI 2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



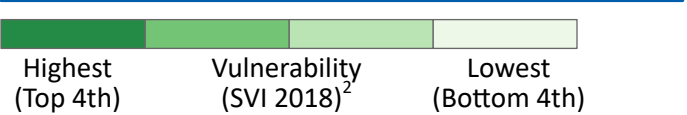
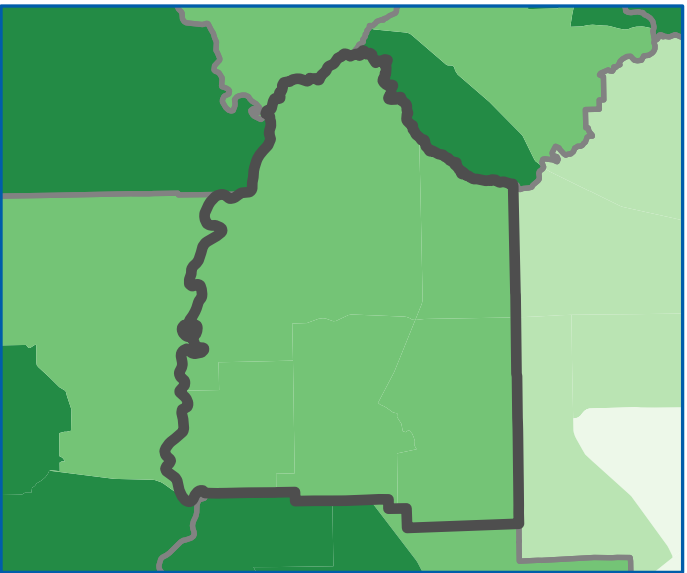
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CDC SVI 2018 – GILCHRIST COUNTY, FLORIDA

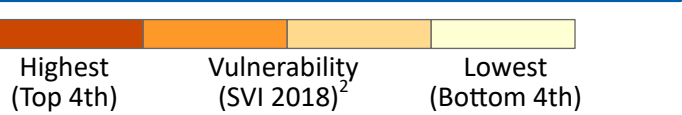
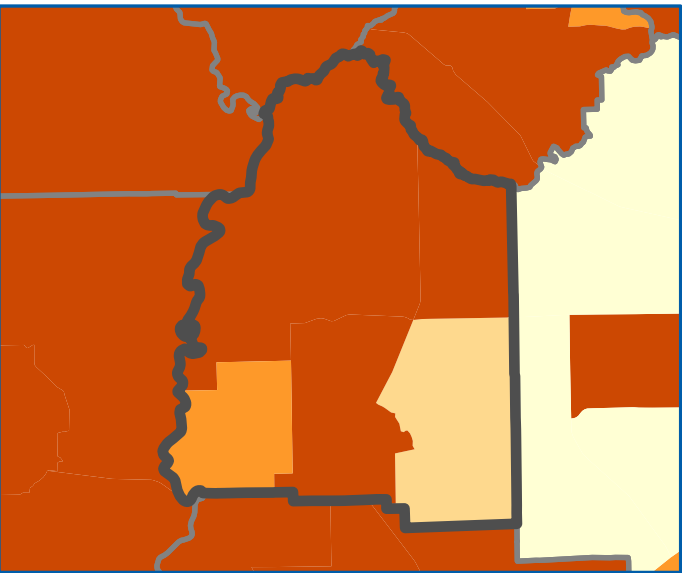
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

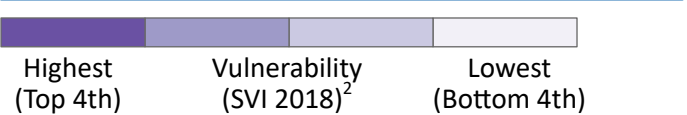
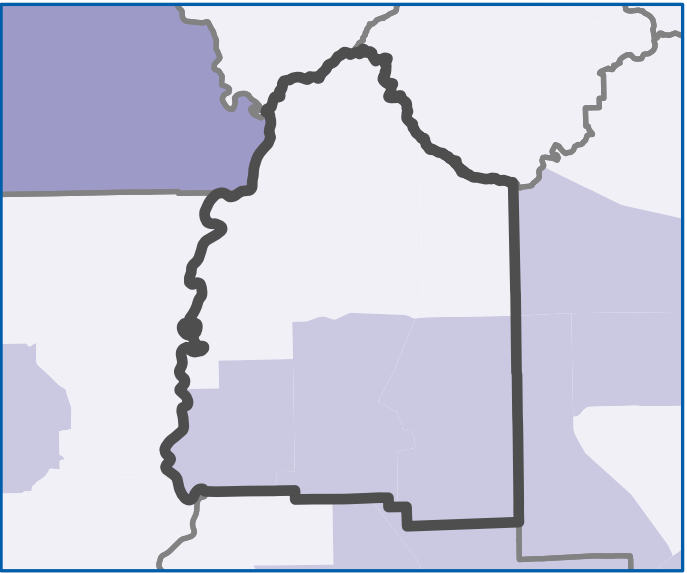
Socioeconomic Status⁵



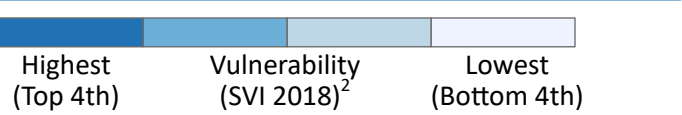
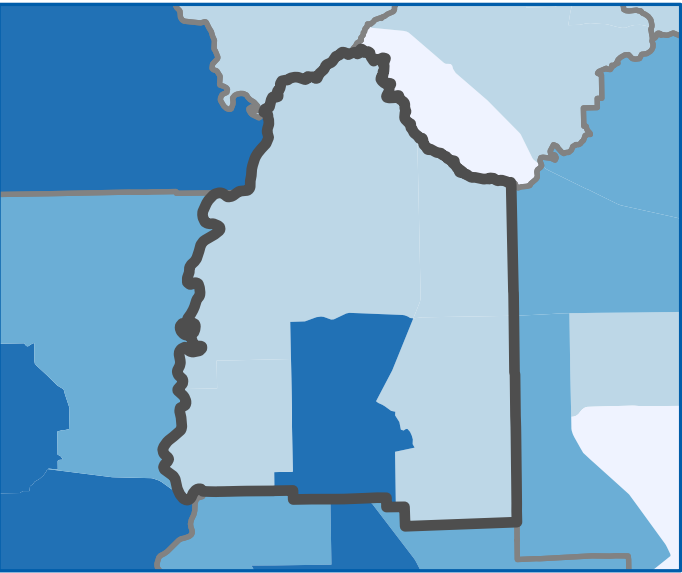
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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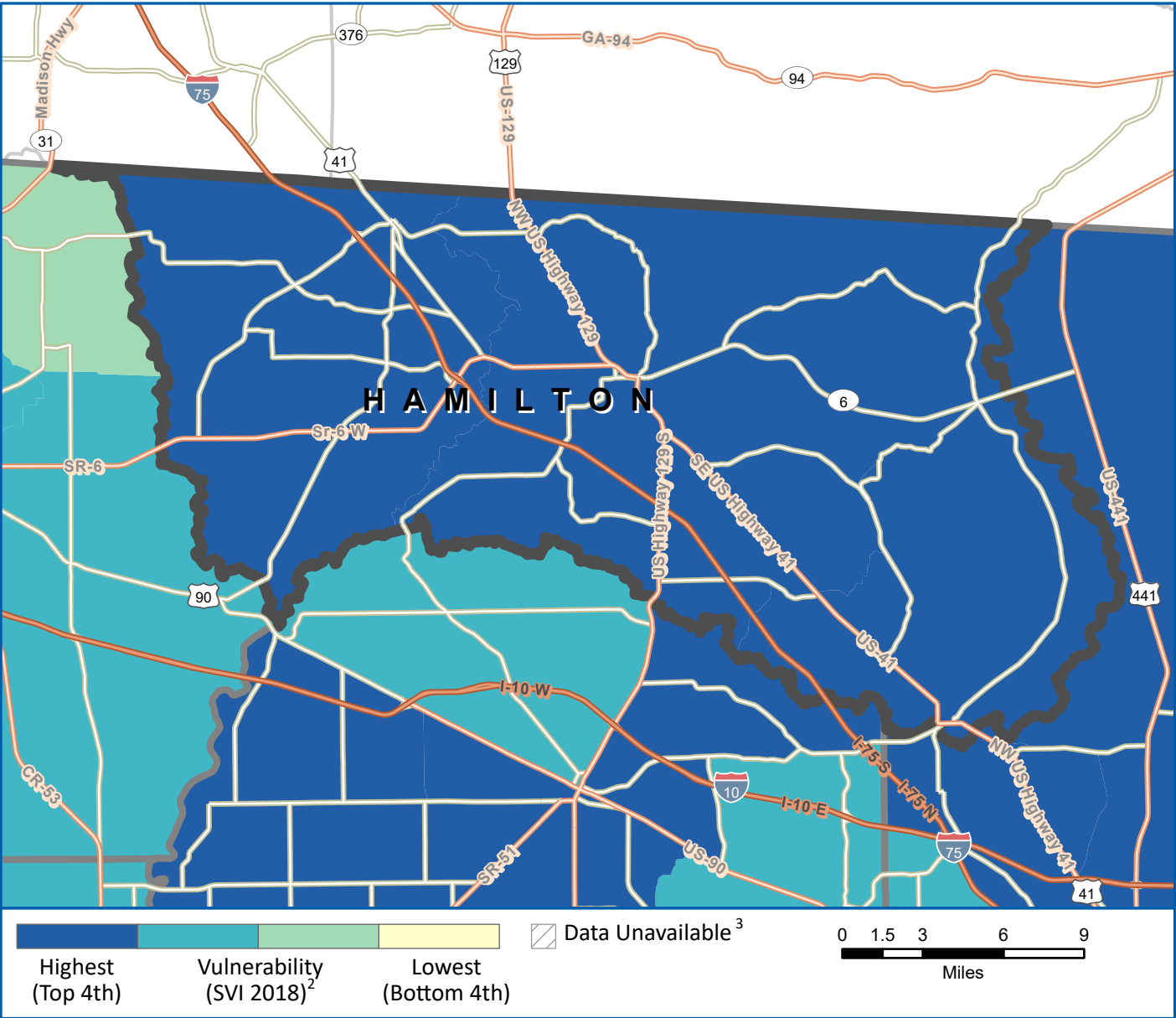
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Hamilton County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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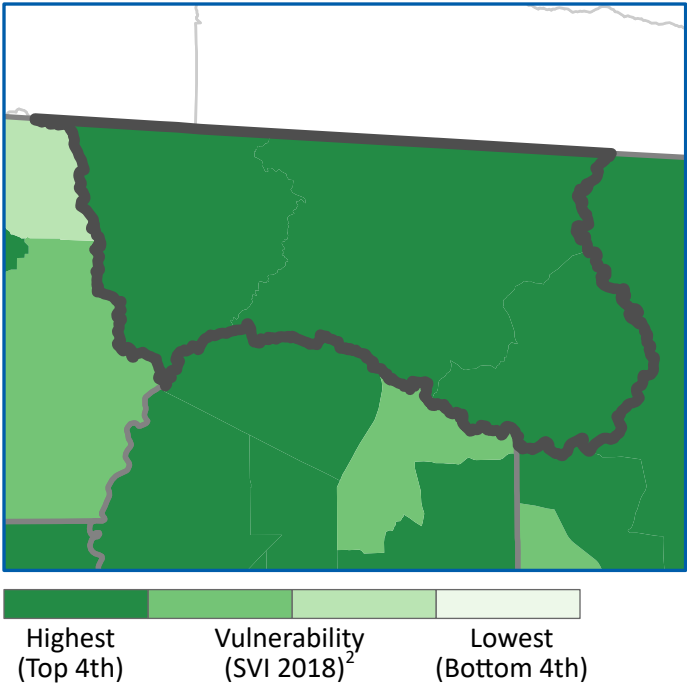


CDC SVI 2018 – HAMILTON COUNTY, FLORIDA

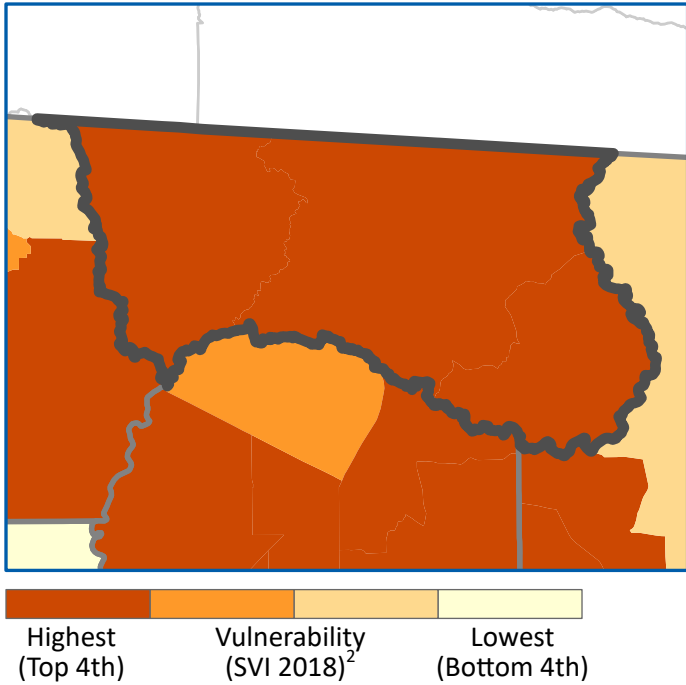
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

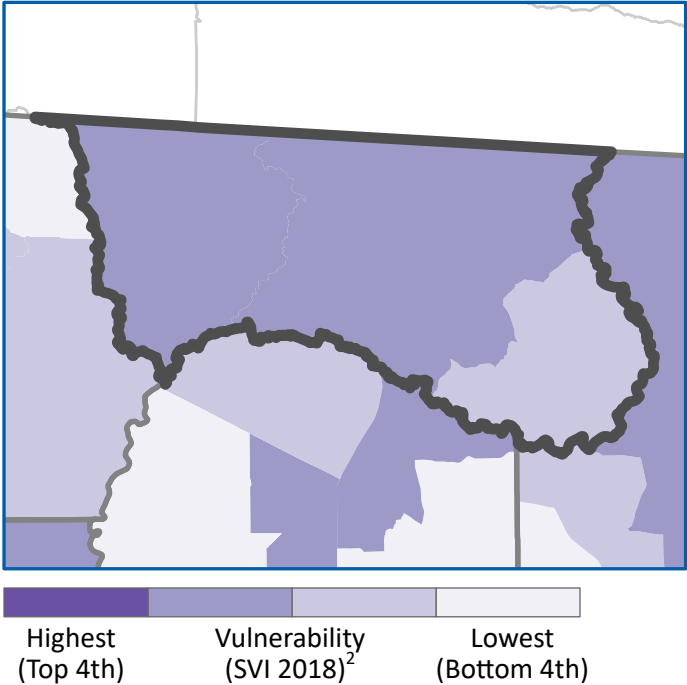
Socioeconomic Status⁵



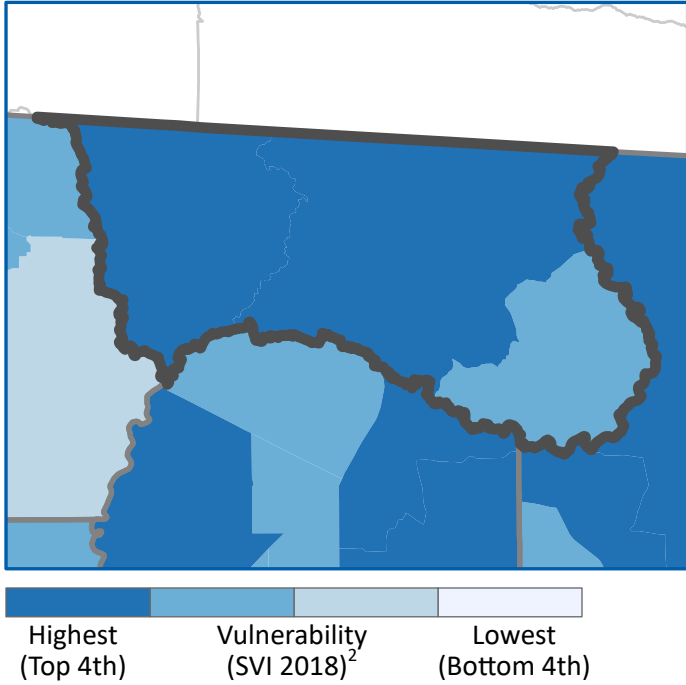
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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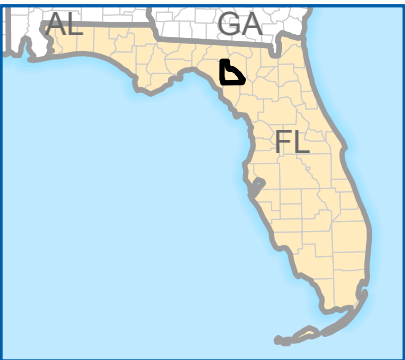
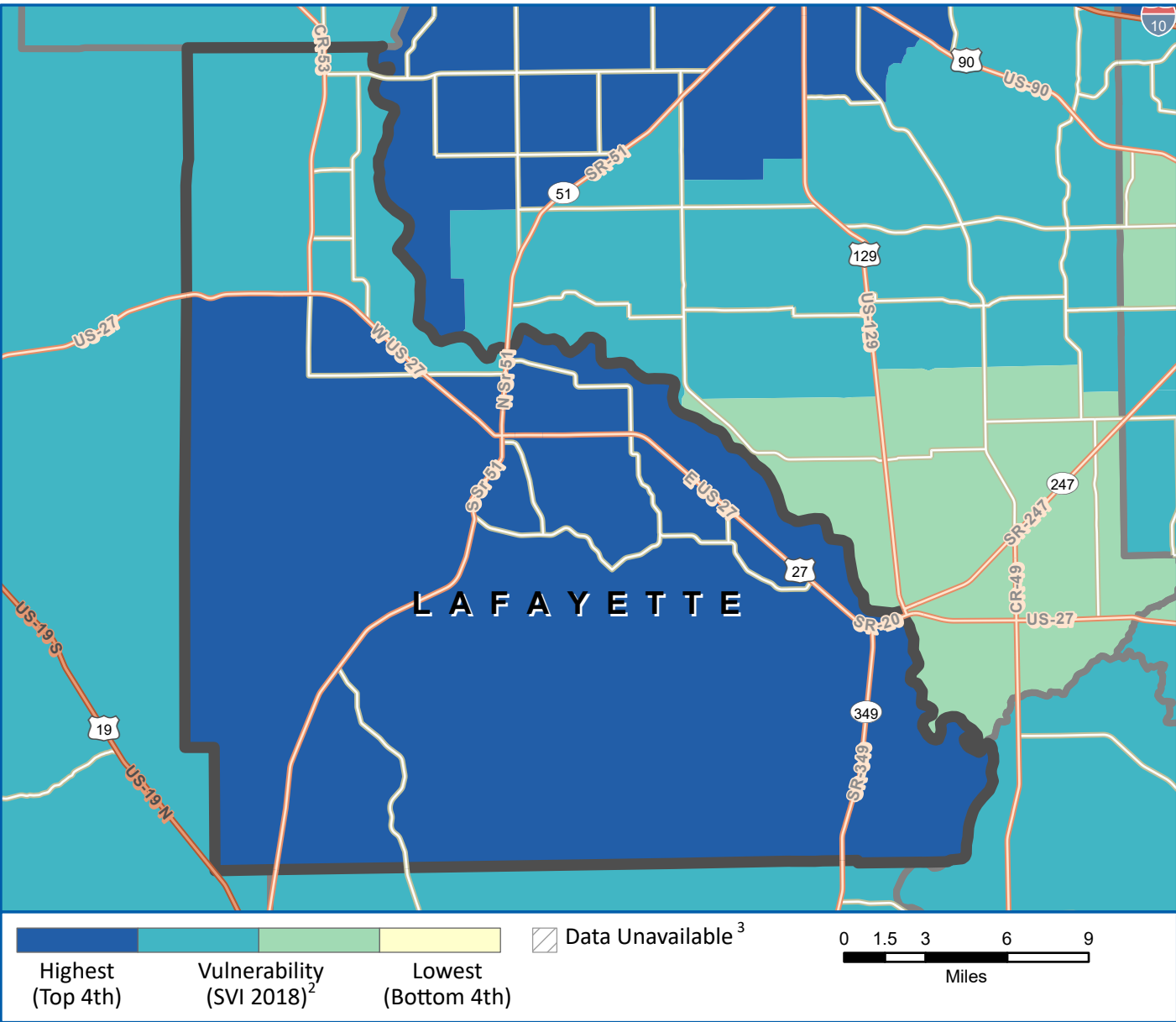
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Lafayette County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)**⁴ County Map depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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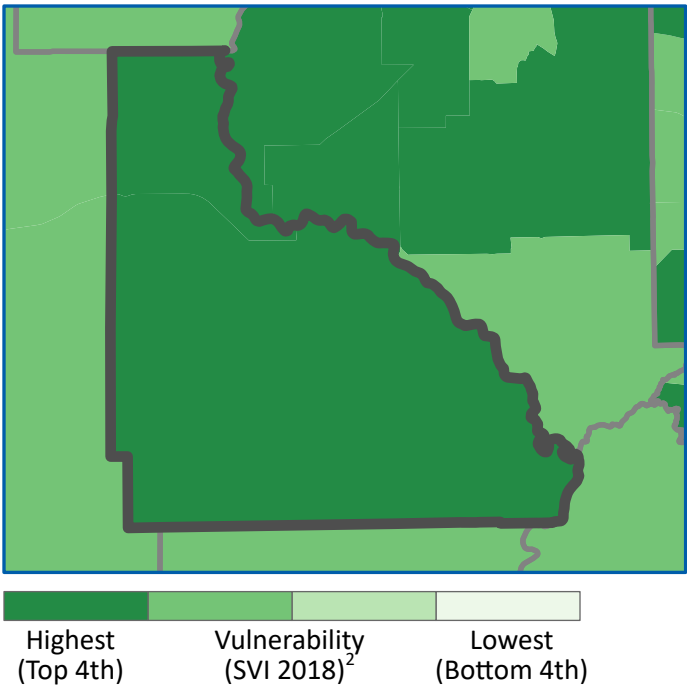
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CDC SVI 2018 – LAFAYETTE COUNTY, FLORIDA

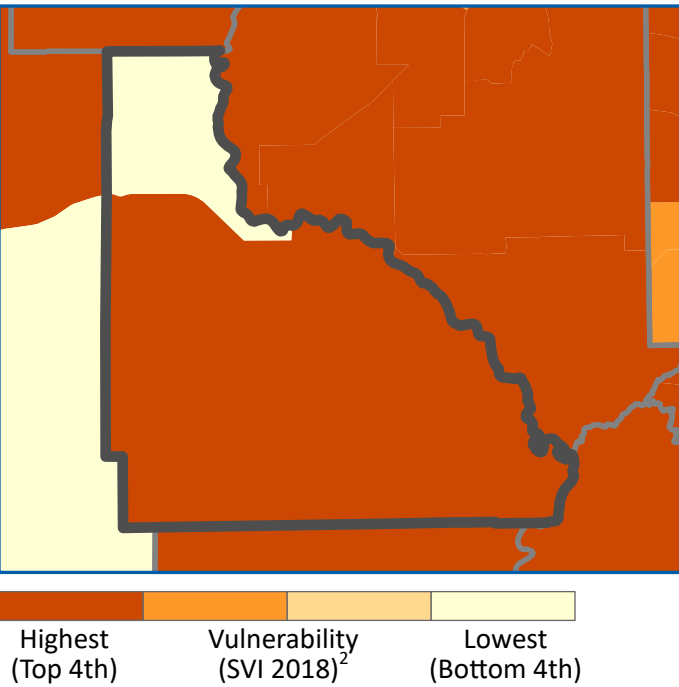
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

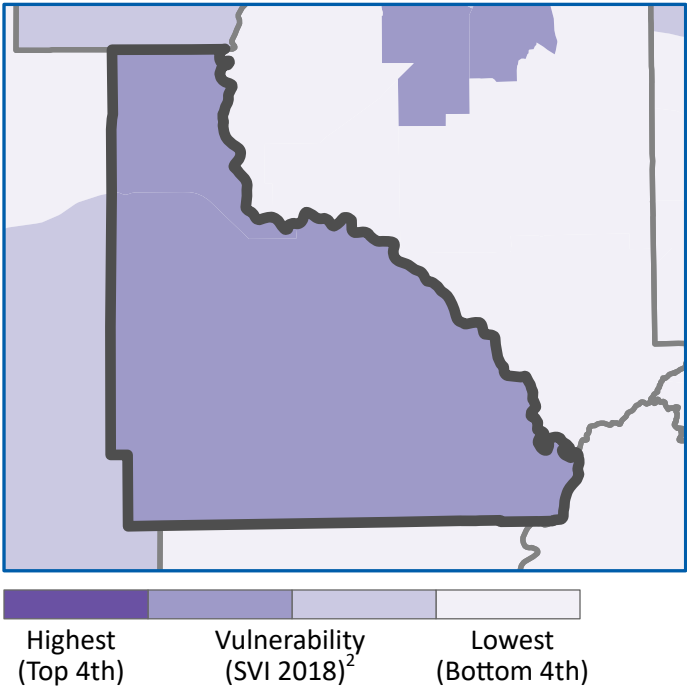
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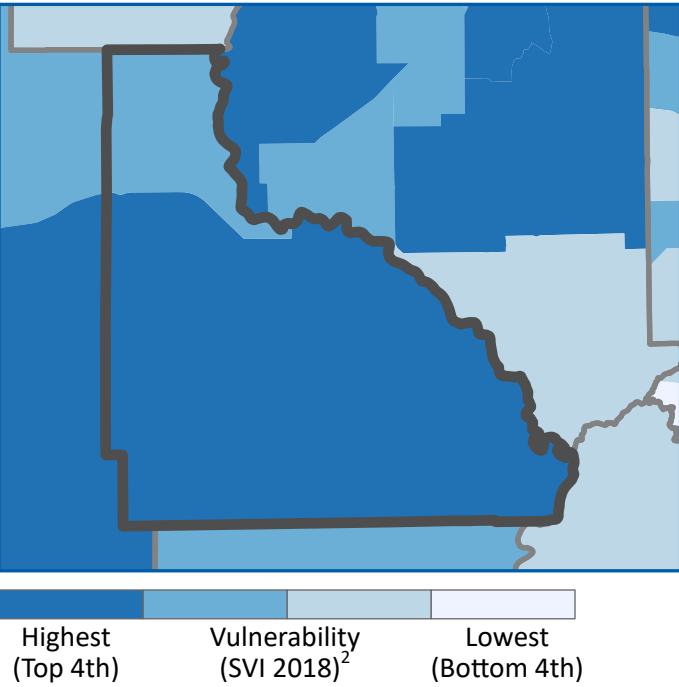
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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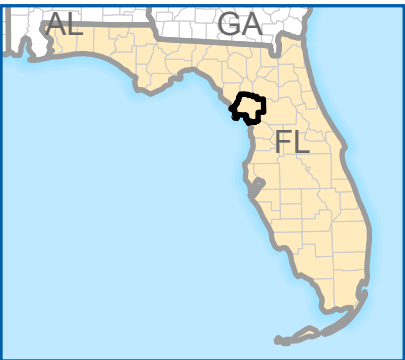
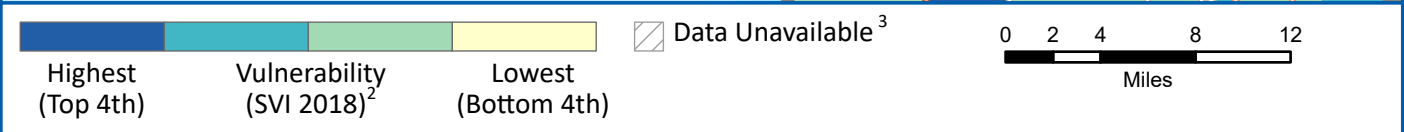
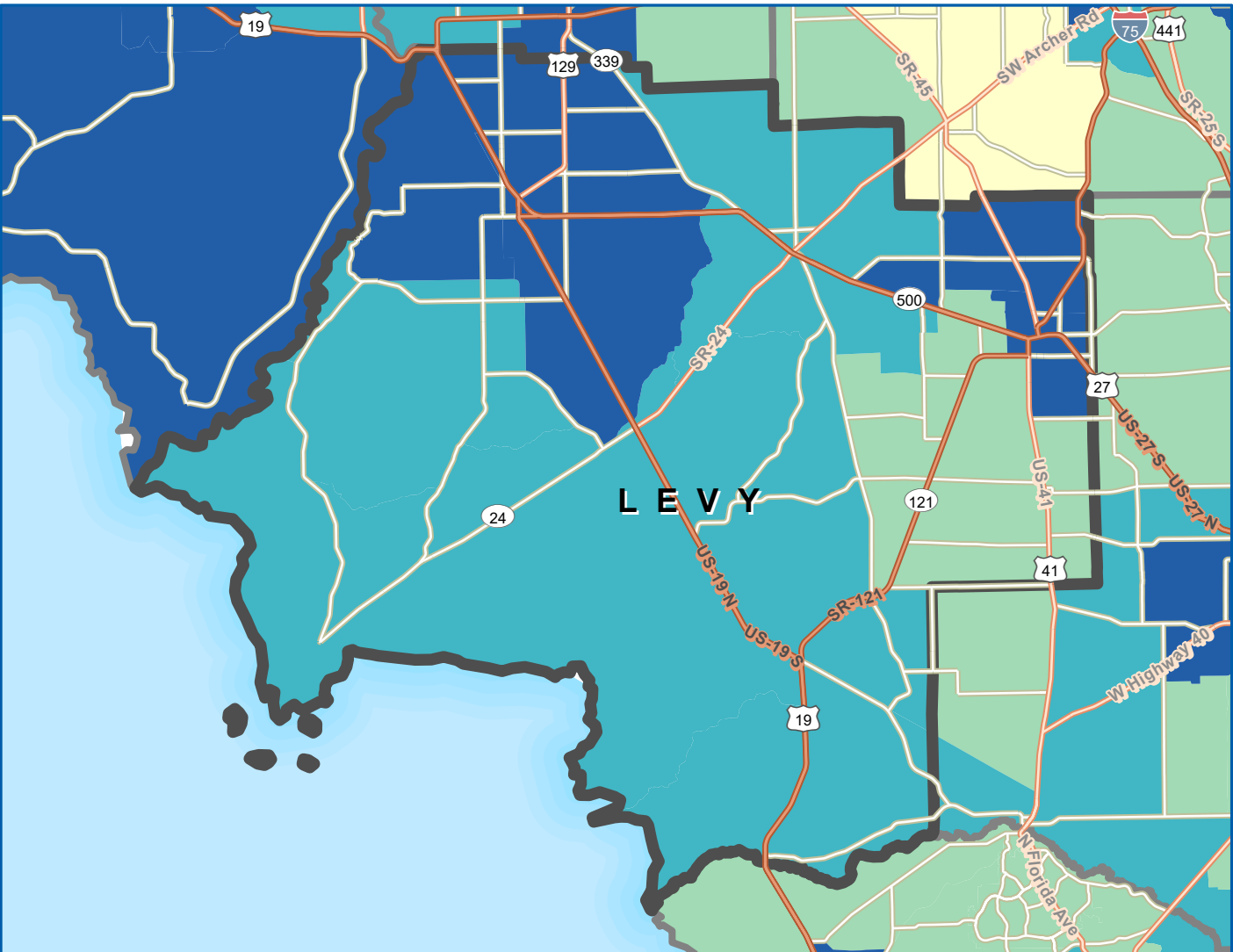
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Levy County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI 2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

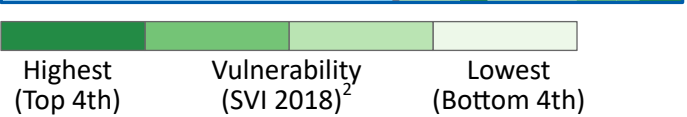
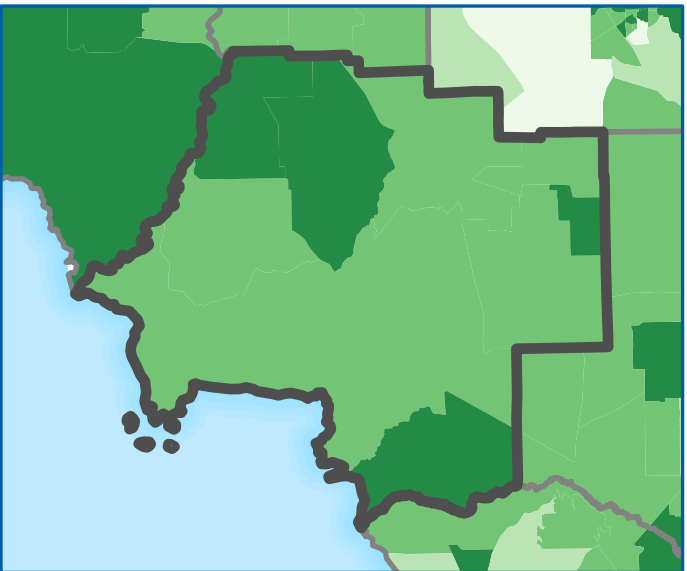
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PART 2

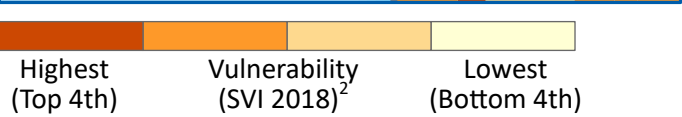
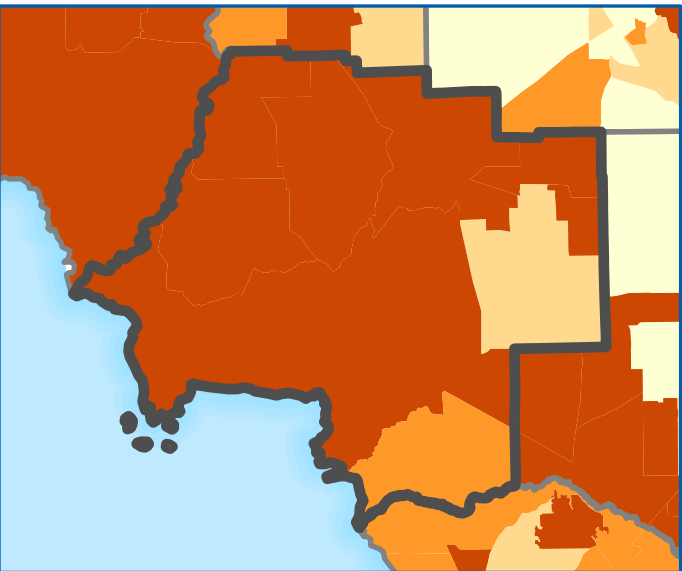
CDC SVI 2018 – LEVY COUNTY, FLORIDA

CDC SVI Themes

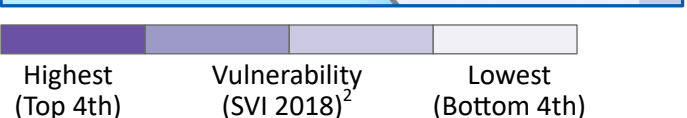
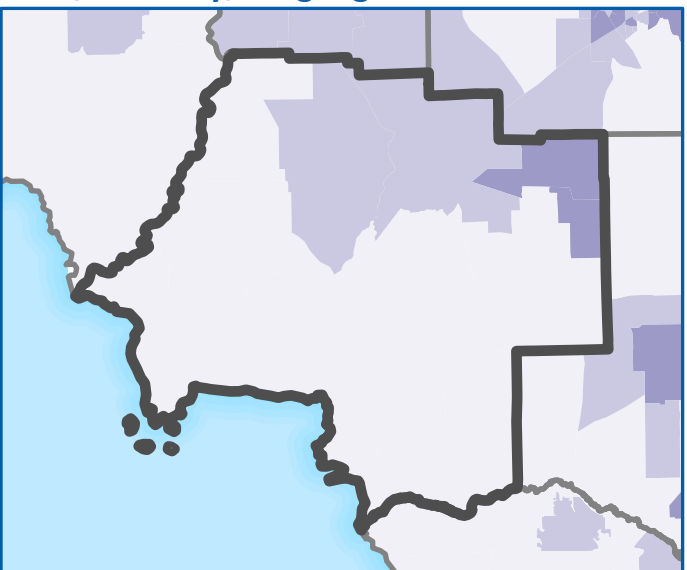
Socioeconomic Status⁵



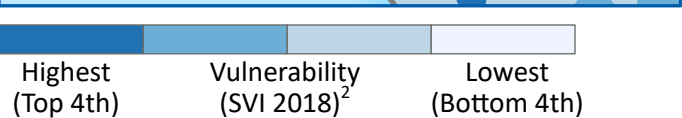
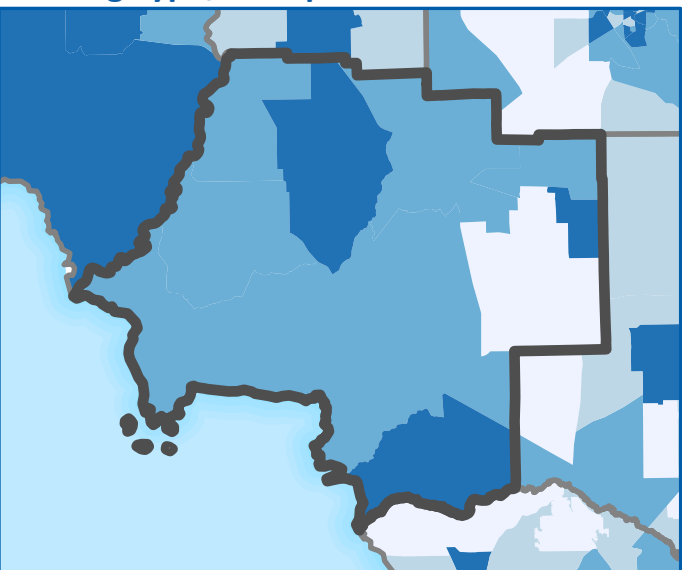
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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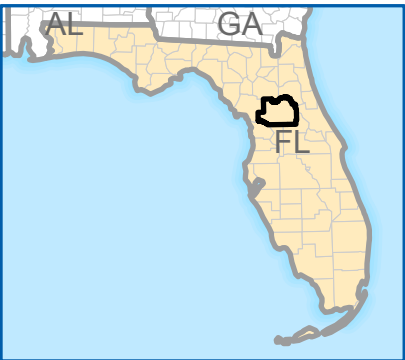
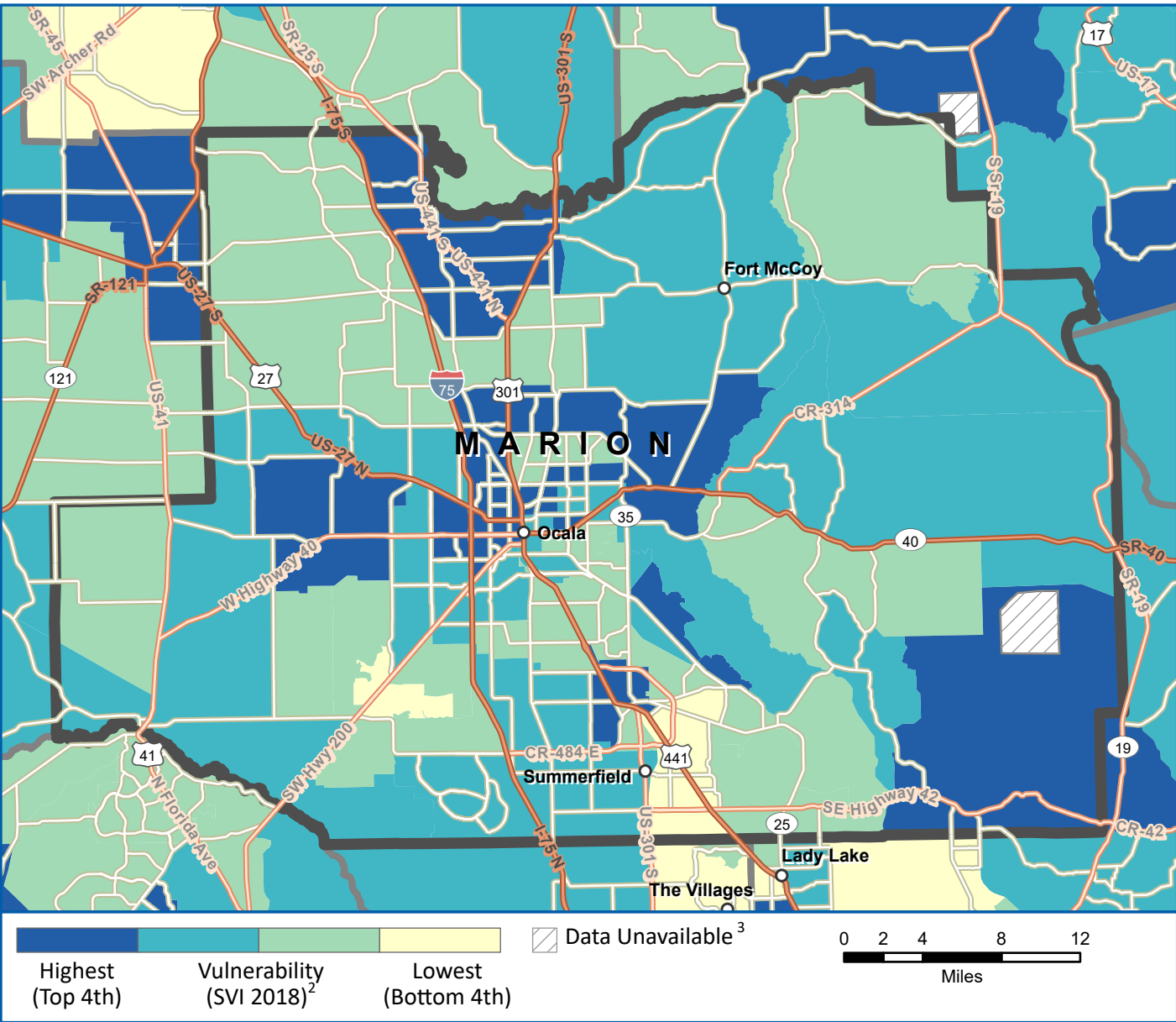
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Marion County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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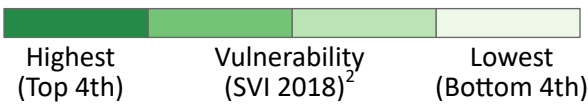
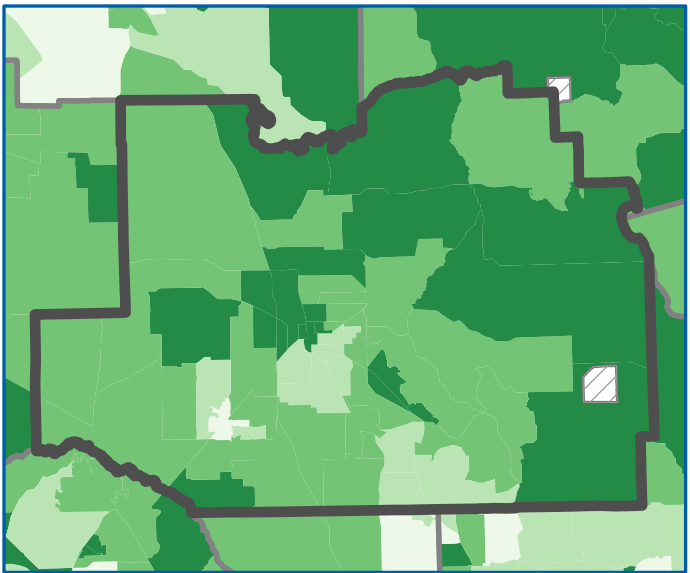
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CDC SVI 2018 – MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

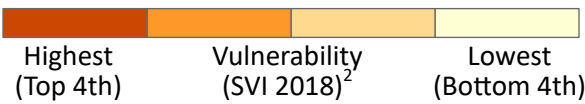
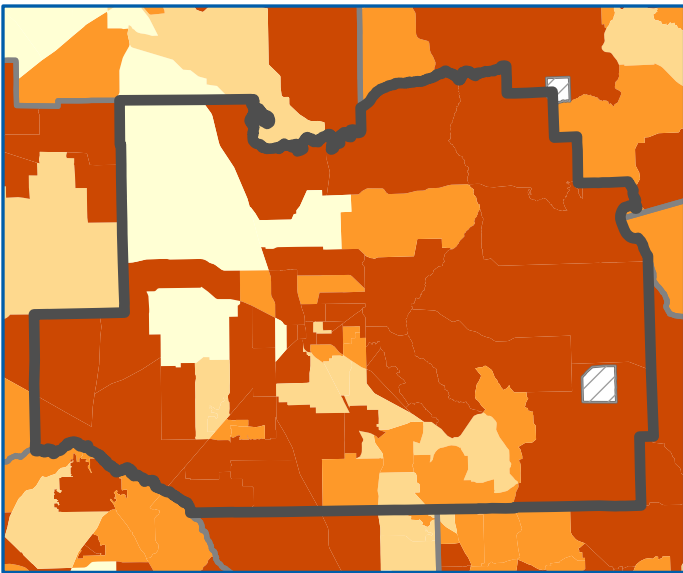
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

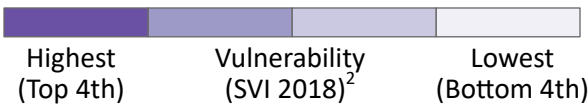
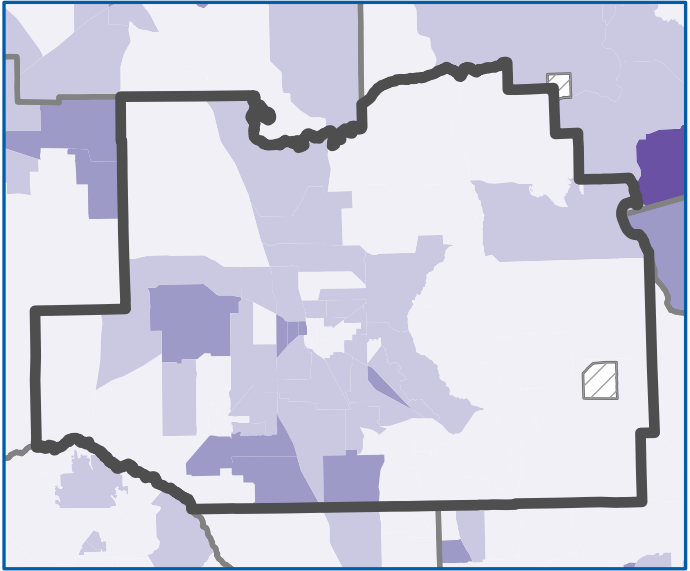
Socioeconomic Status⁵



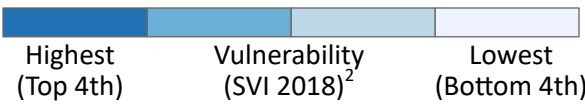
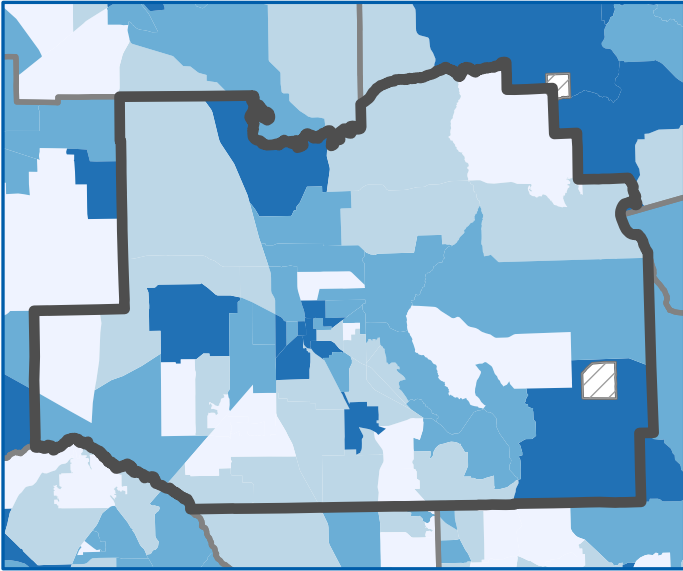
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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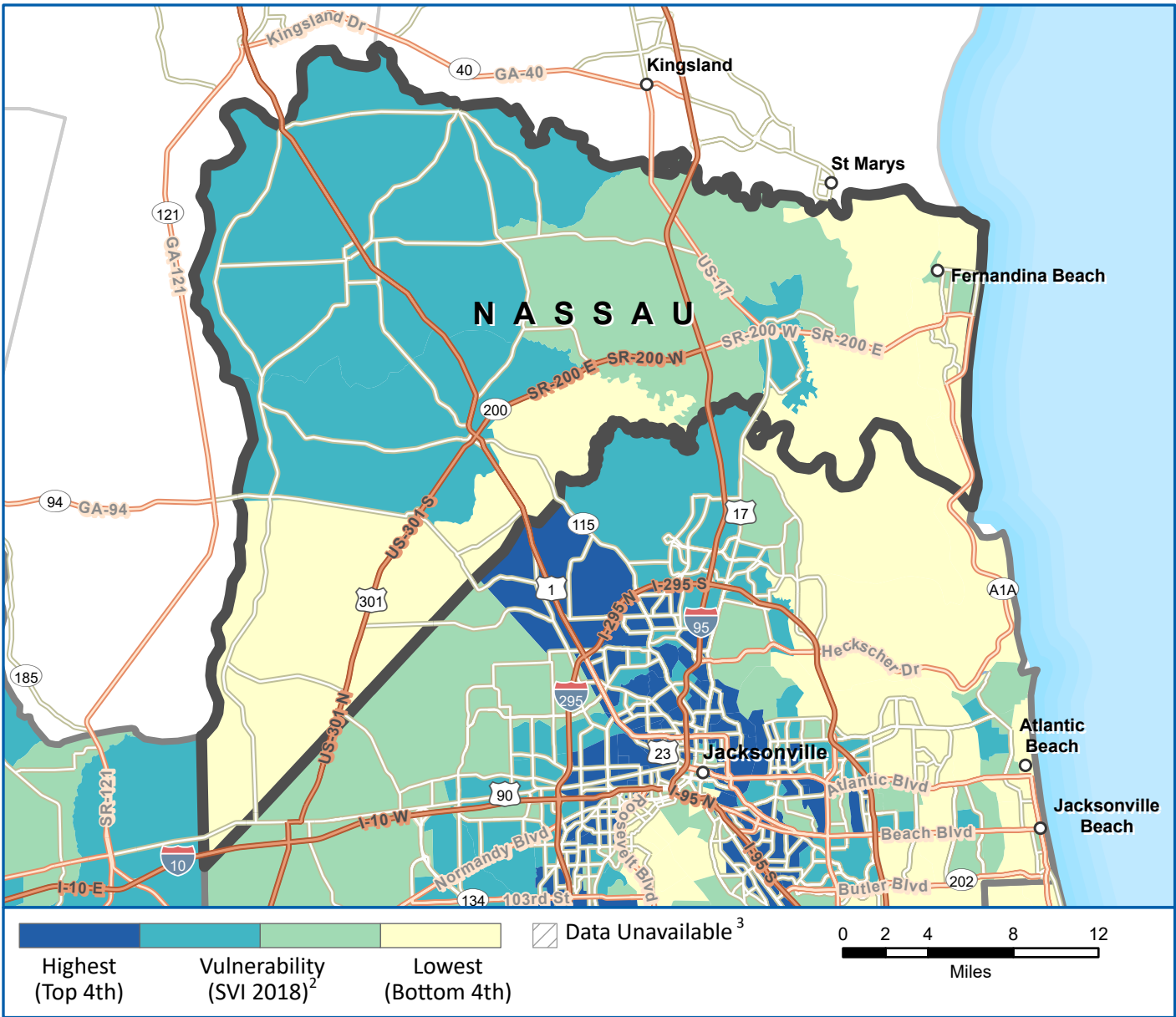
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Nassau County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



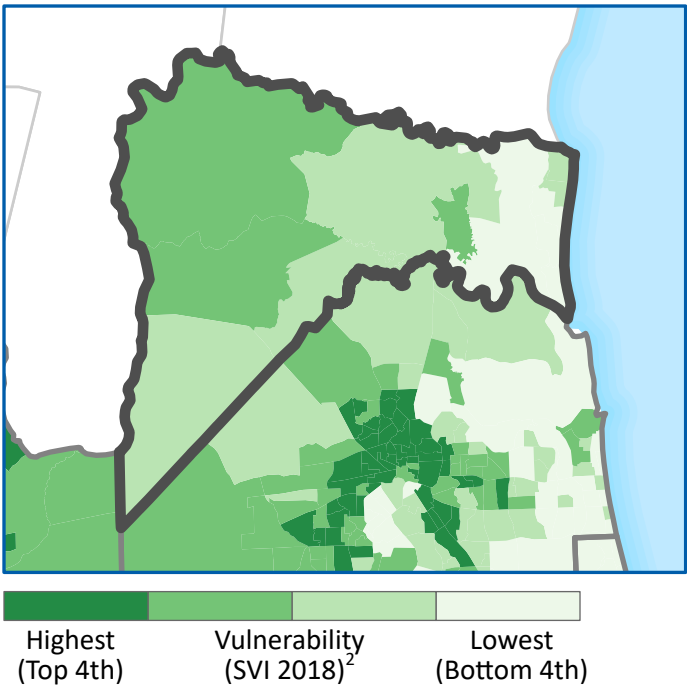
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CDC SVI 2018 – NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA

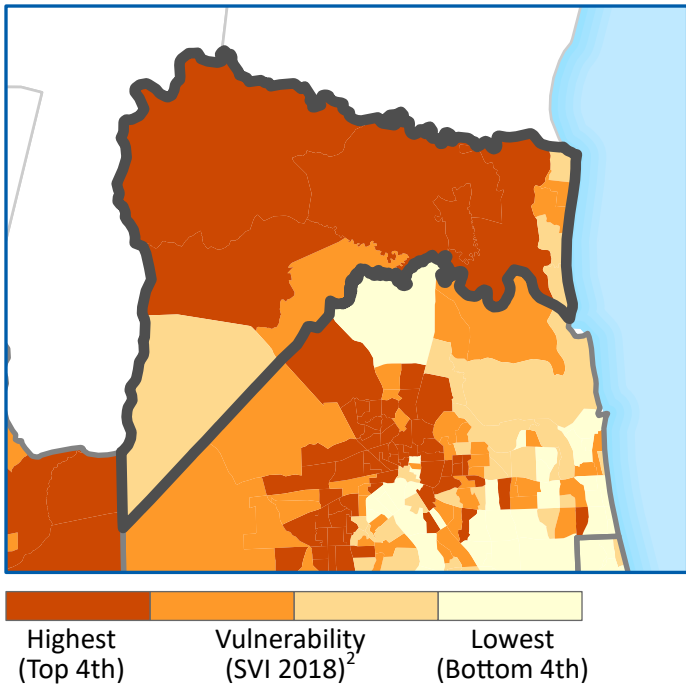
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

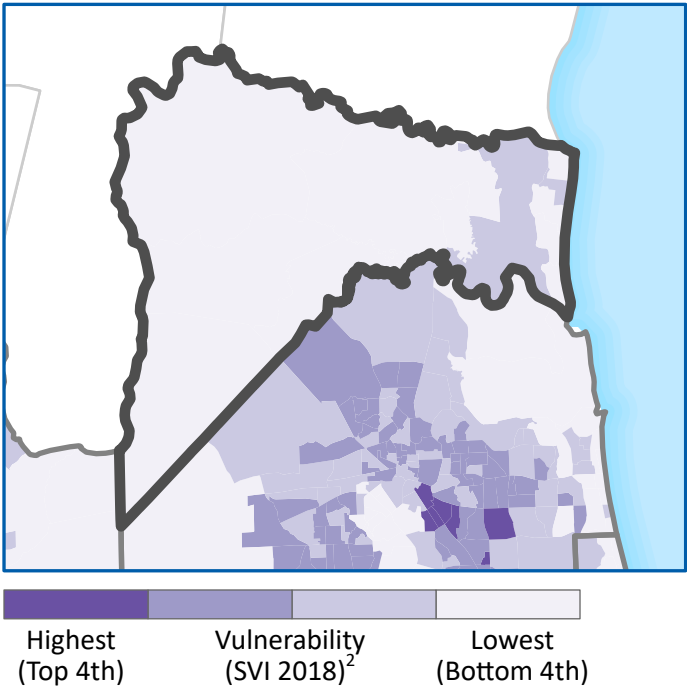
Socioeconomic Status⁵



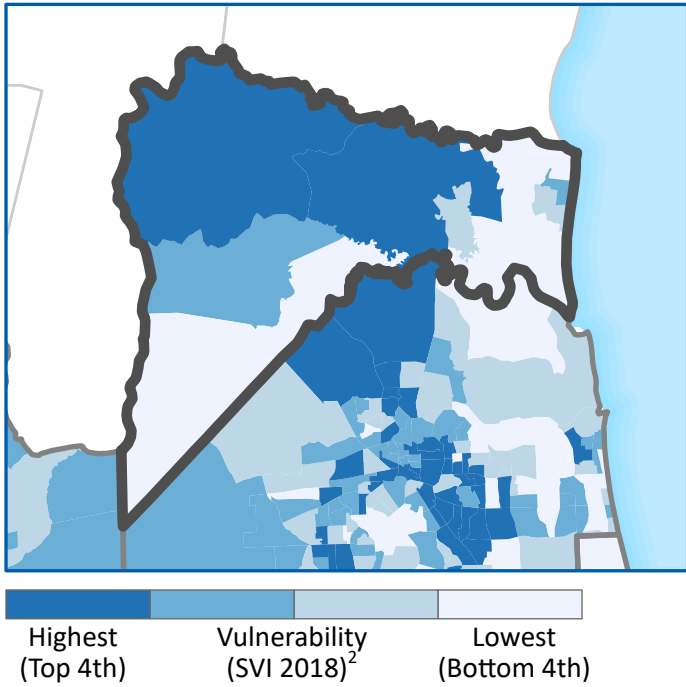
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
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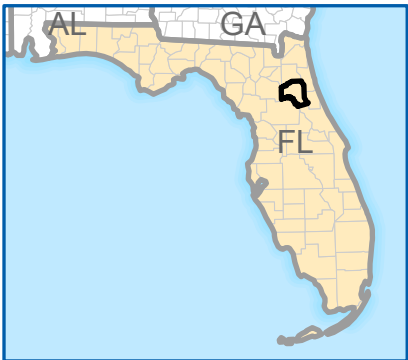
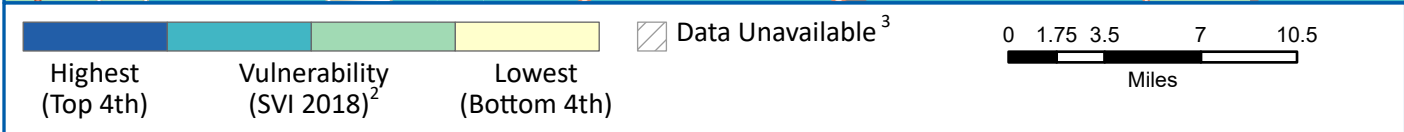
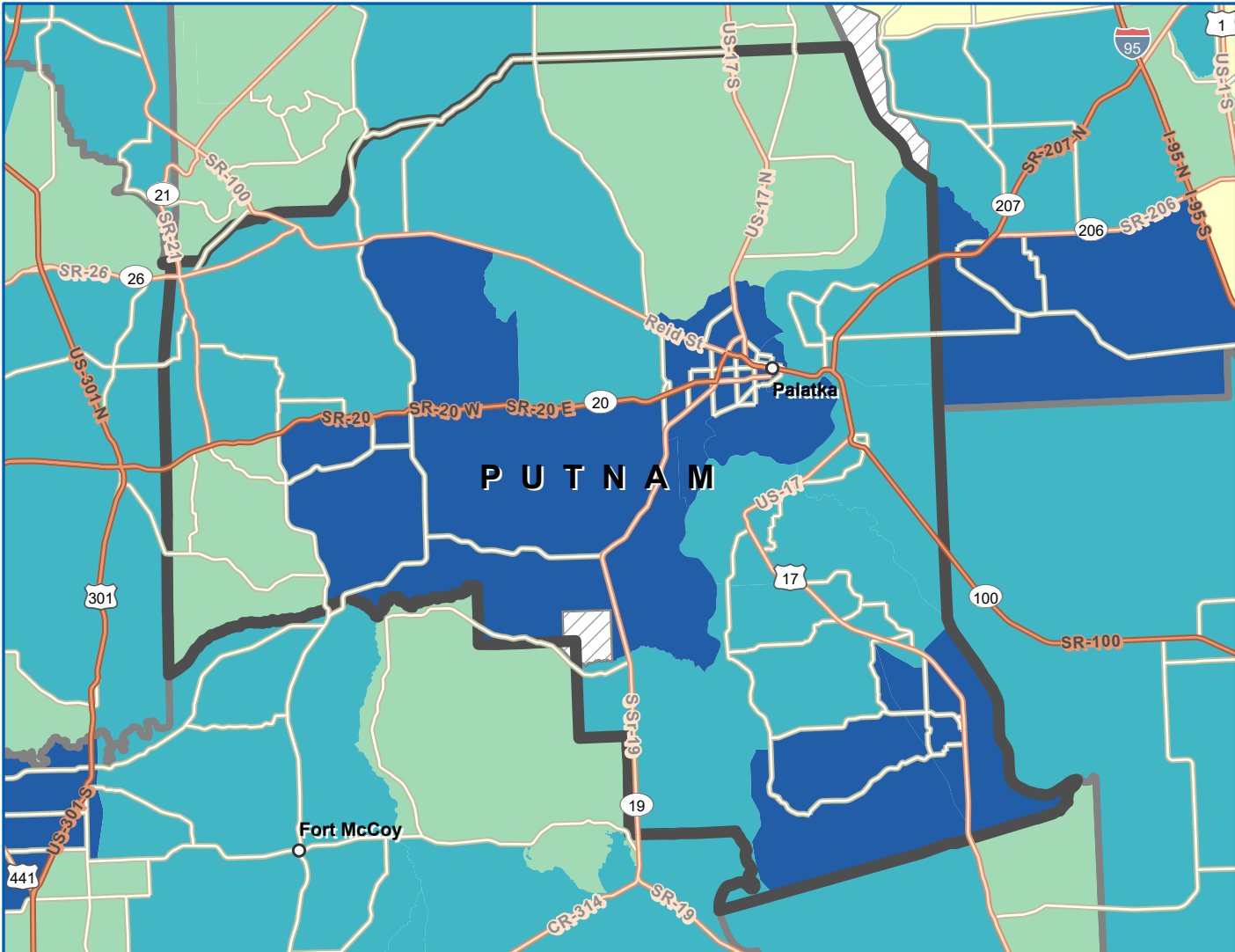
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Putnam County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



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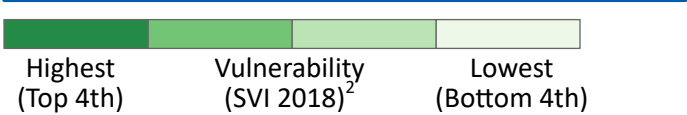
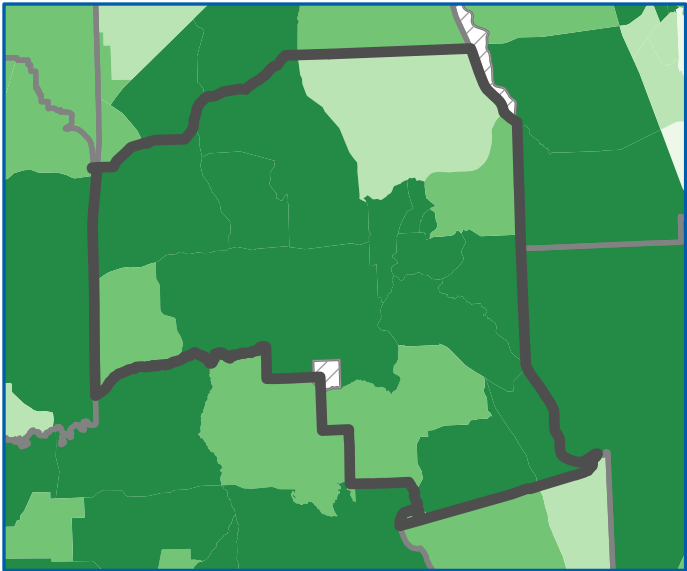


CDC SVI 2018 – PUTNAM COUNTY, FLORIDA

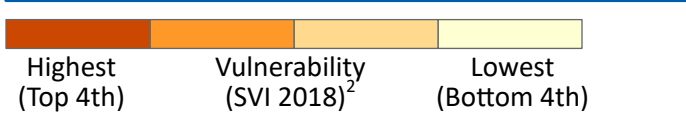
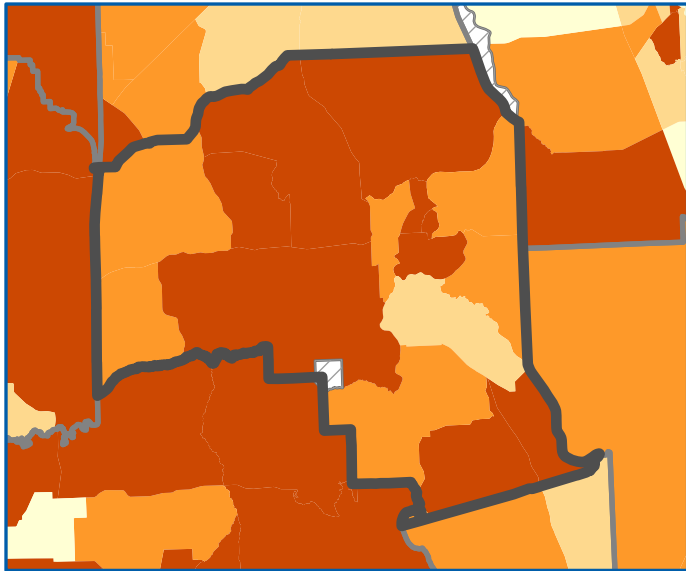
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

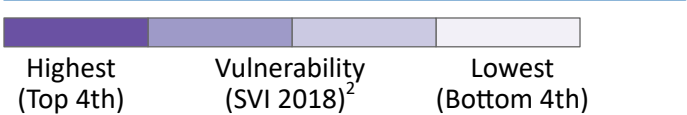
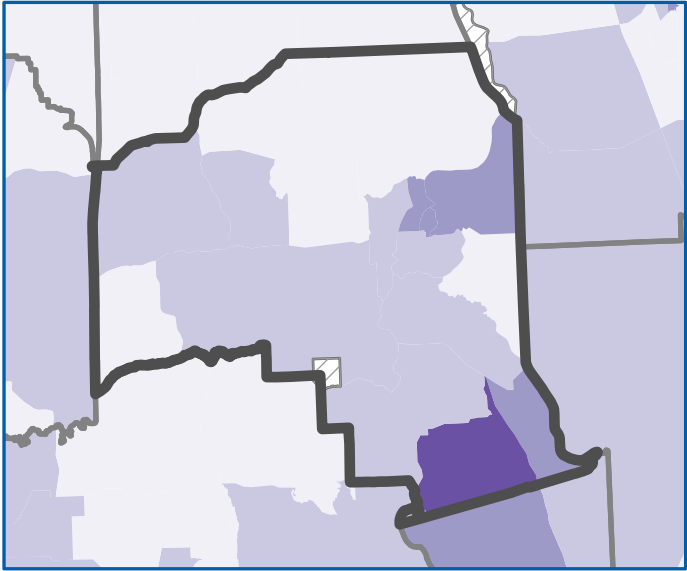
Socioeconomic Status⁵



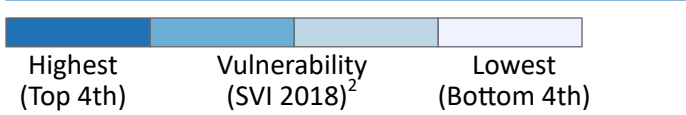
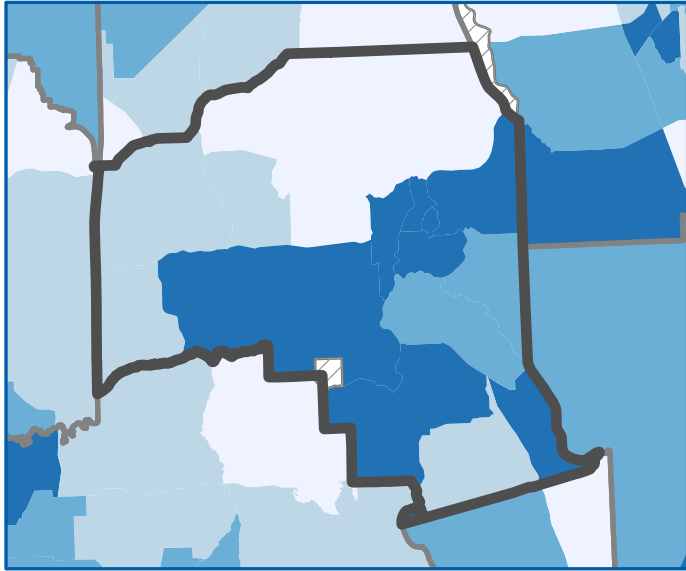
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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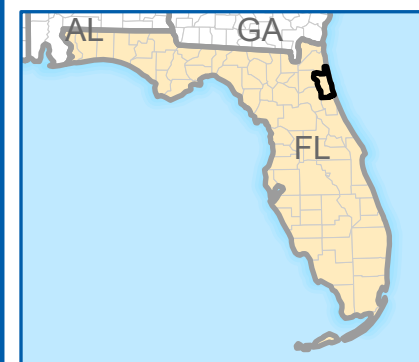
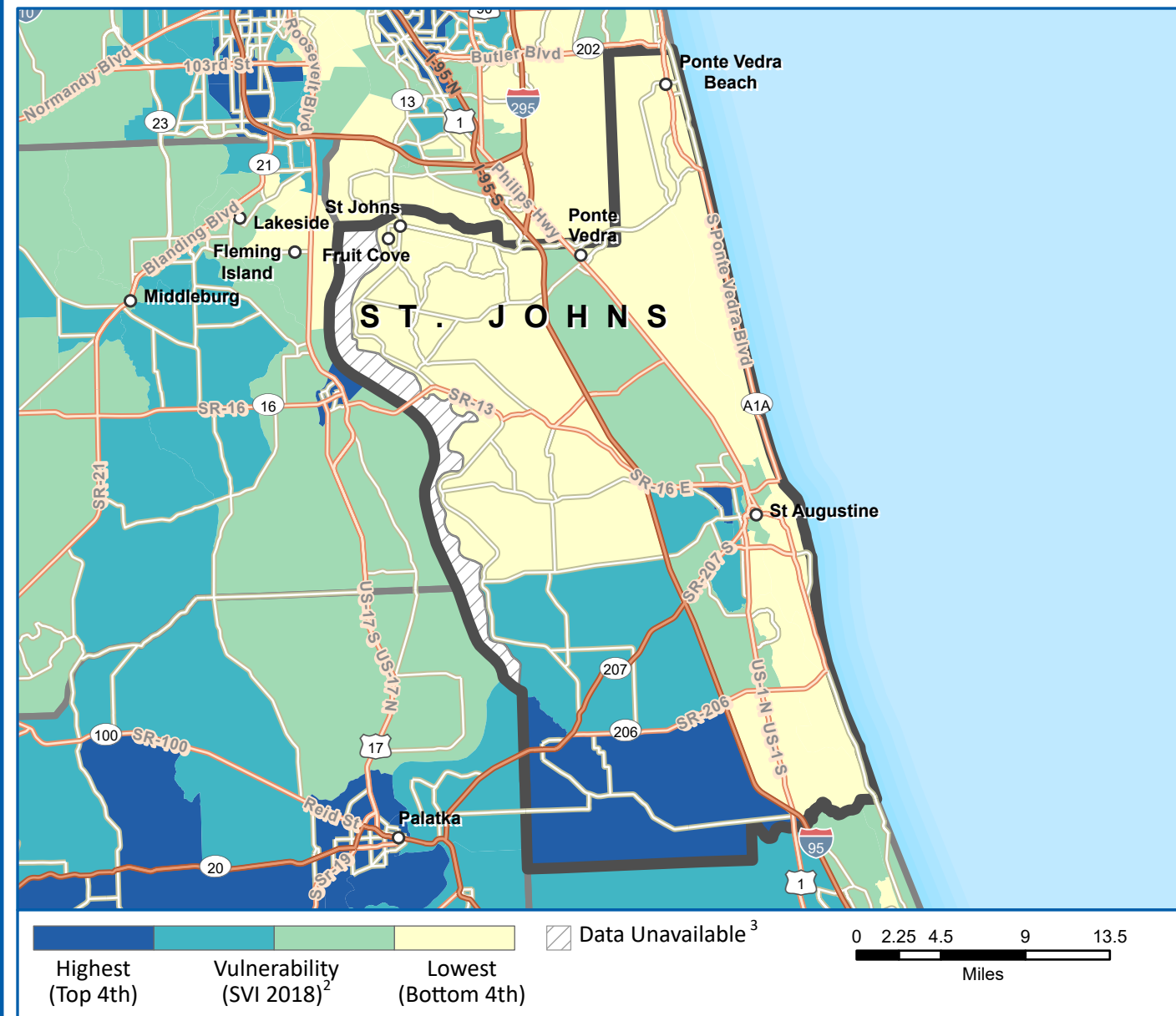
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

St. Johns County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)**⁴ County Map depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

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MAP PRODUCED 3/18/2020

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Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

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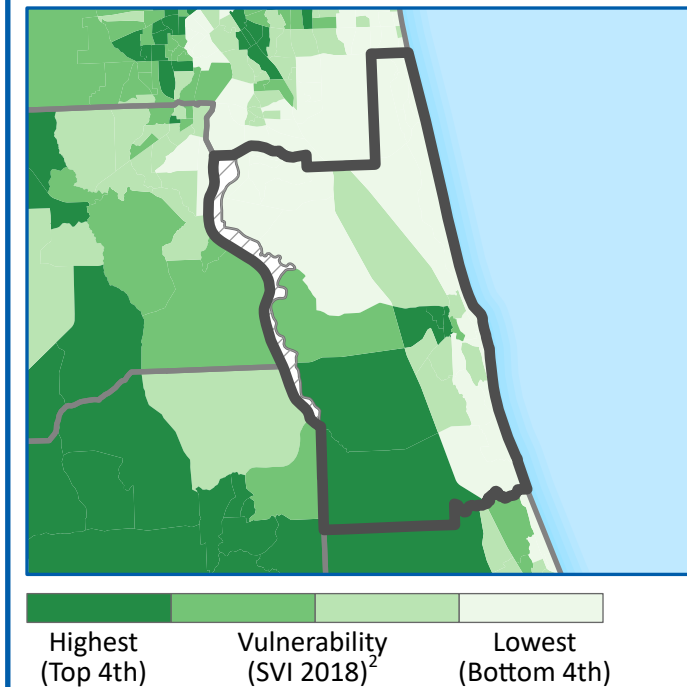


CDC SVI 2018 – ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

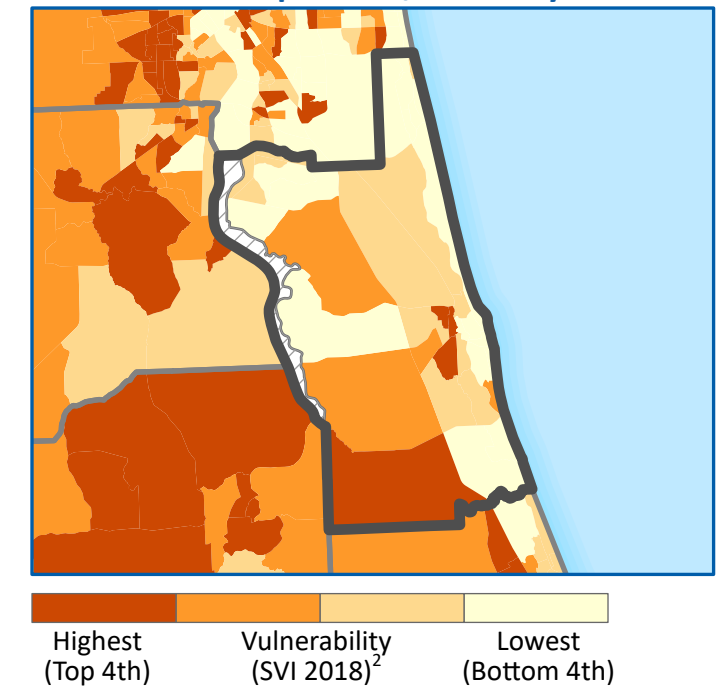
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

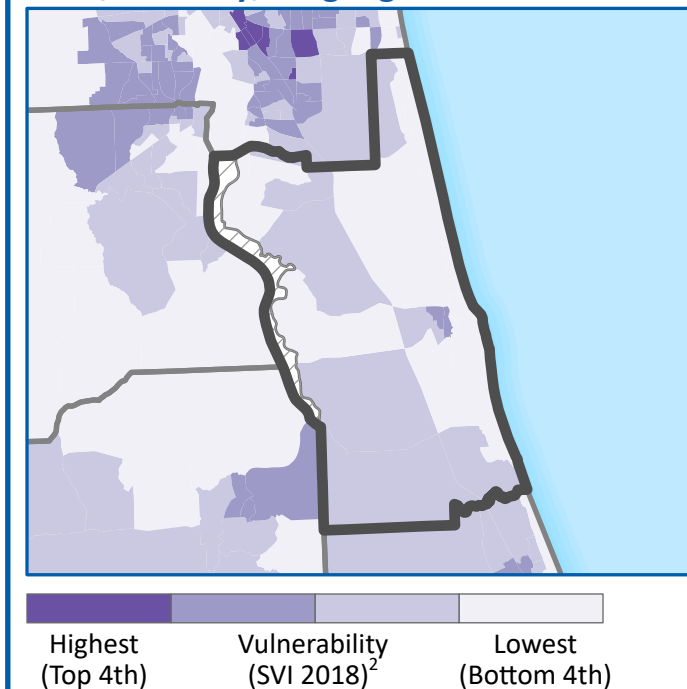
Socioeconomic Status⁵



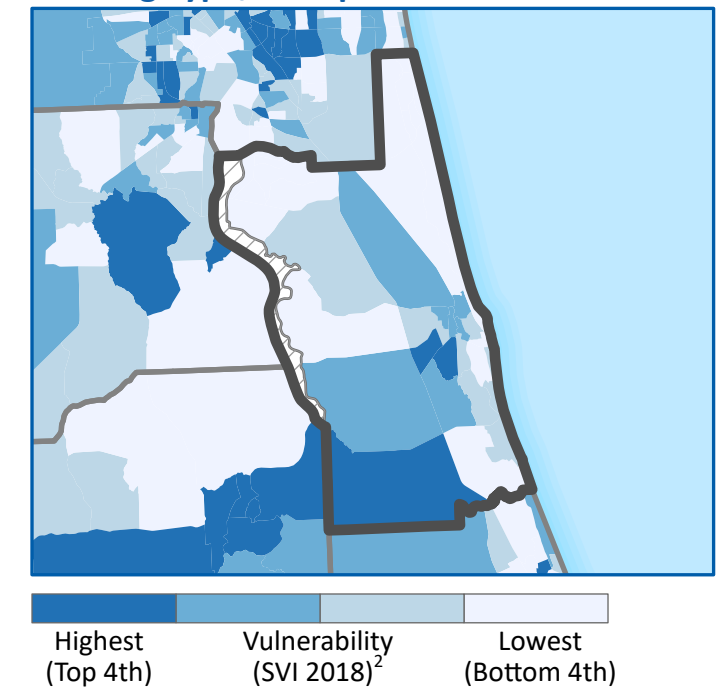
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.

Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.

Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.

References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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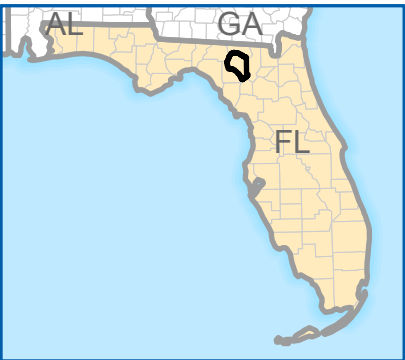
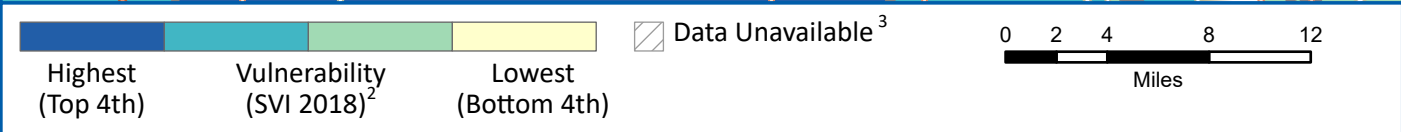
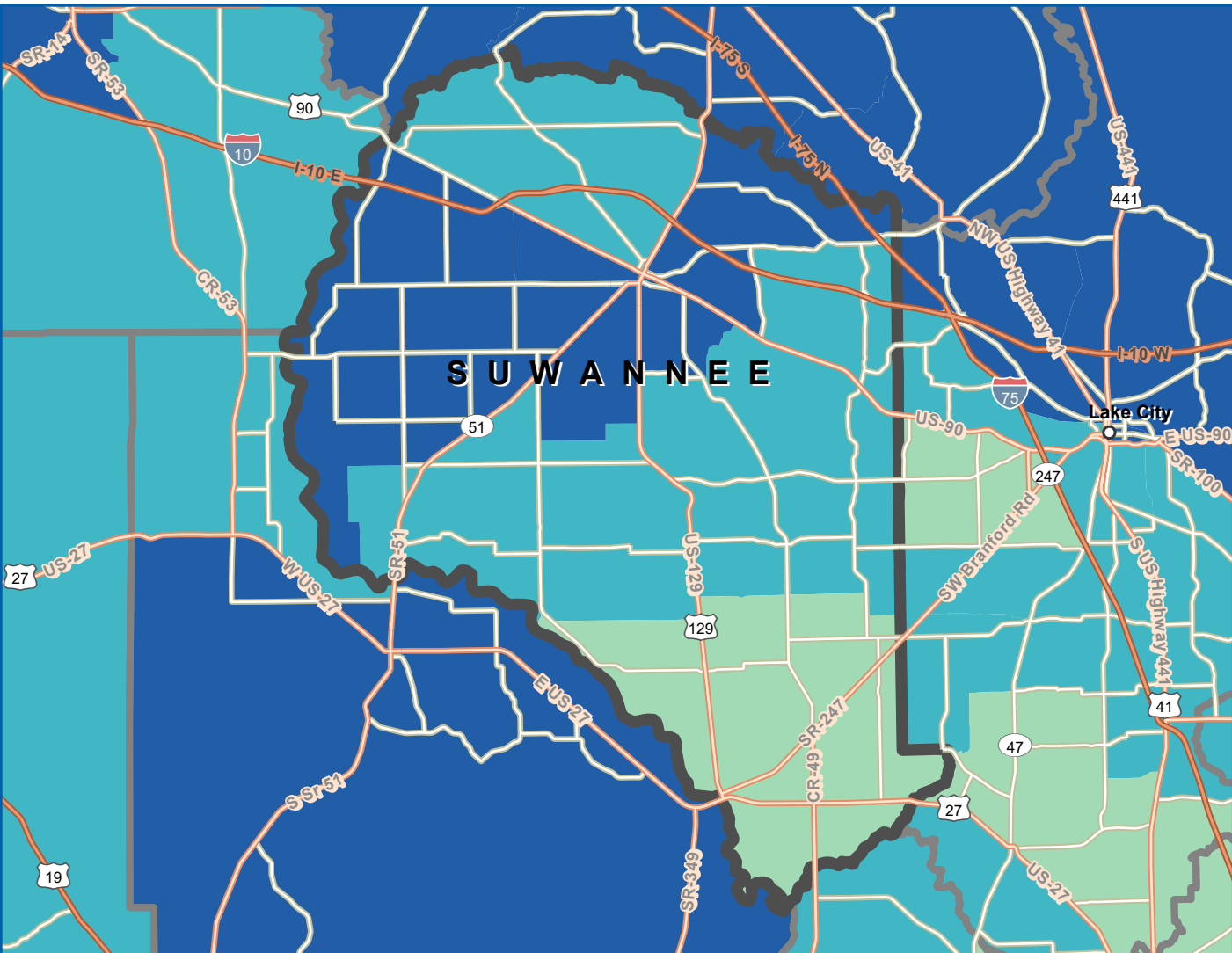
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Suwannee County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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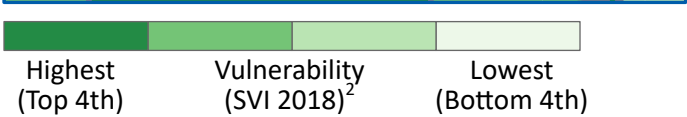
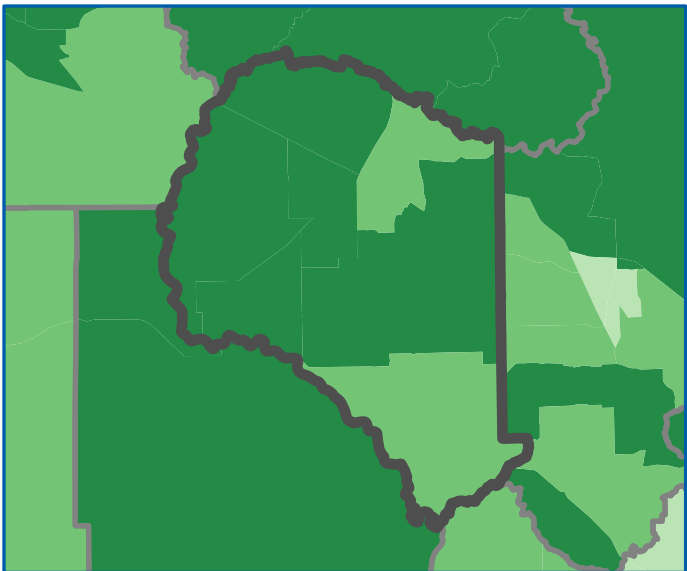


CDC SVI 2018 – SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

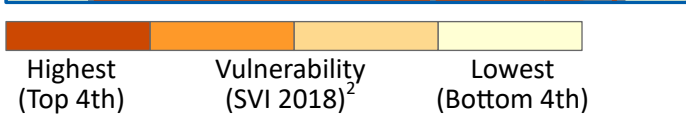
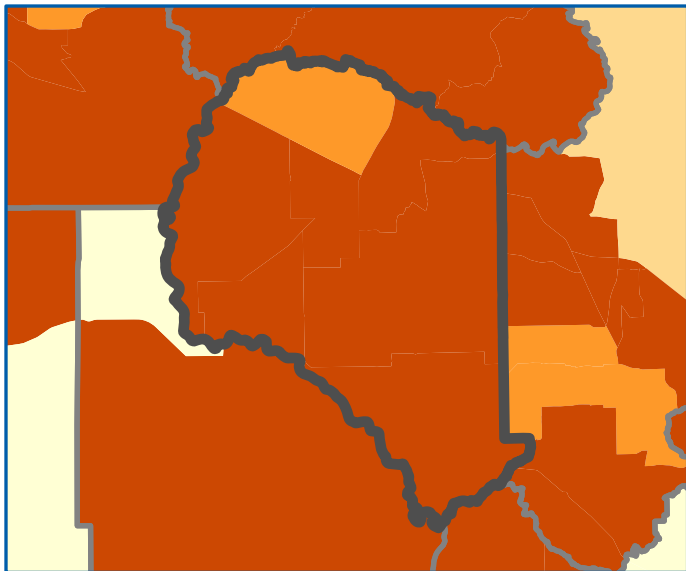
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

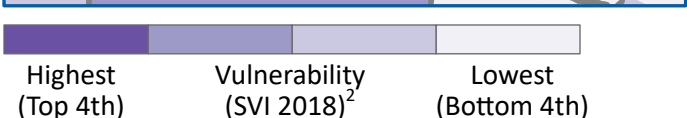
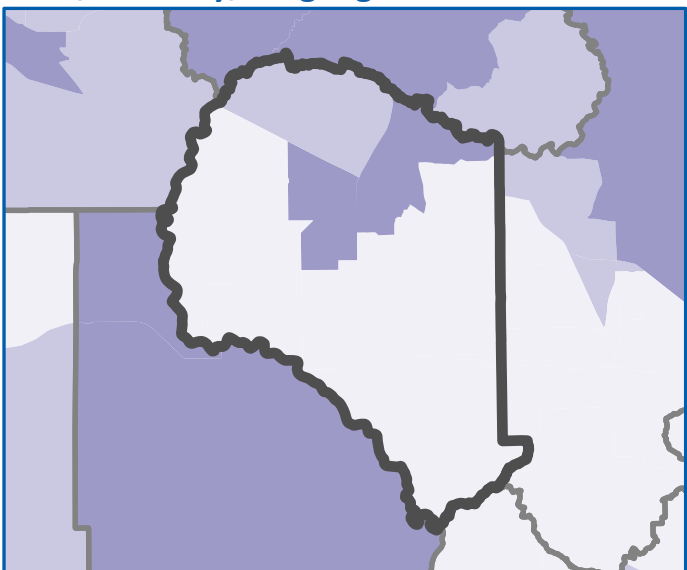
Socioeconomic Status⁵



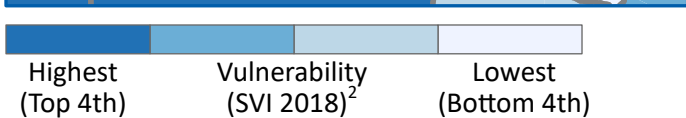
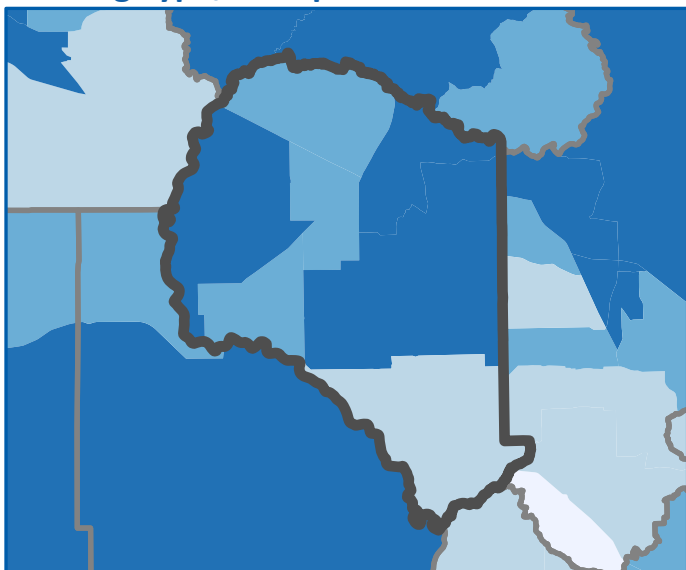
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 Florida GDL Albers.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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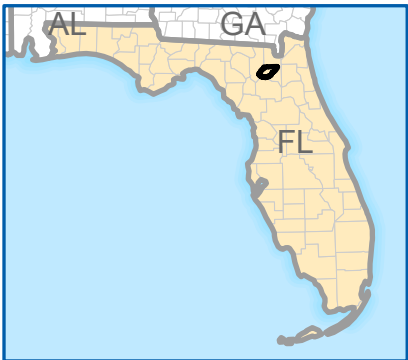
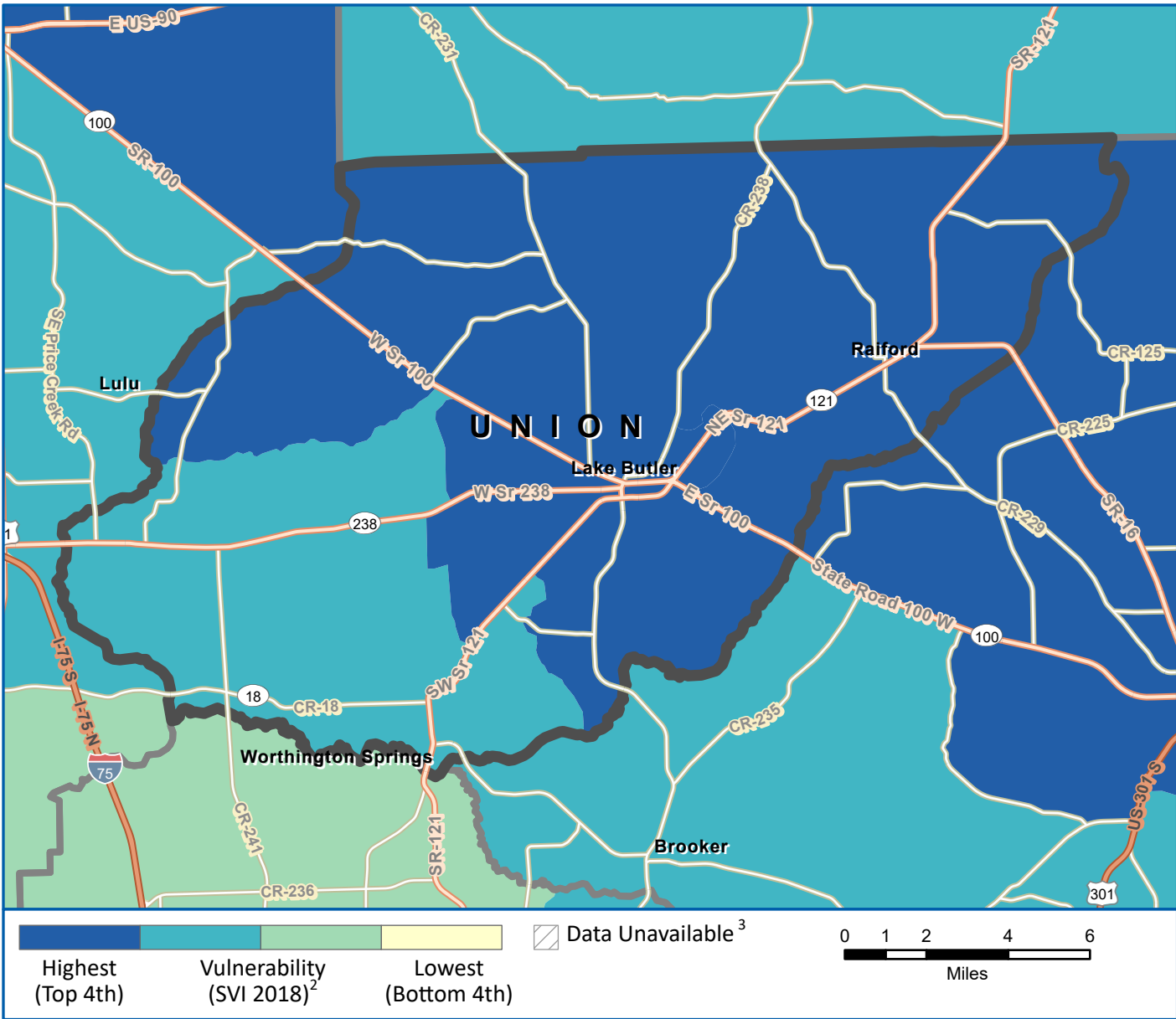
CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Union County, Florida

PART 1



Overall Social Vulnerability¹



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2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



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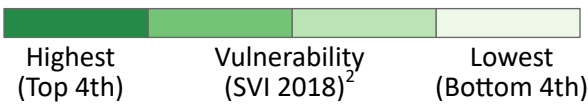
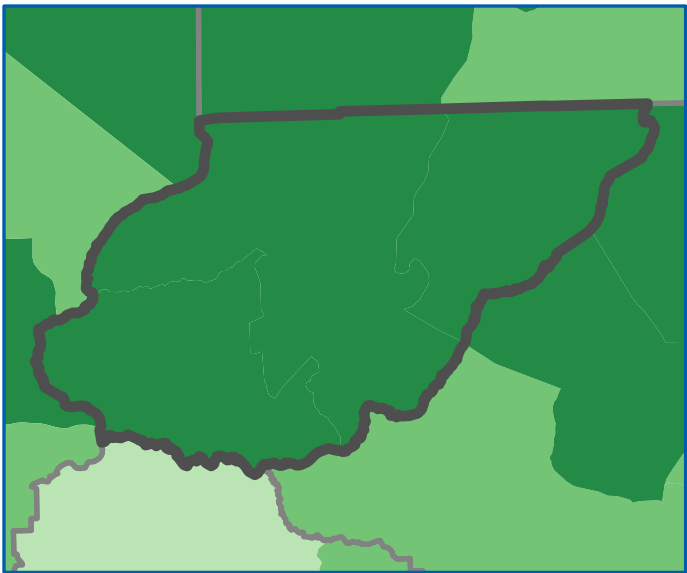
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CDC SVI 2018 – UNION COUNTY, FLORIDA

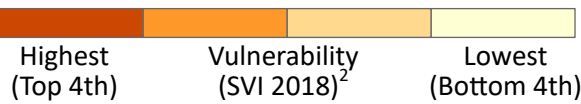
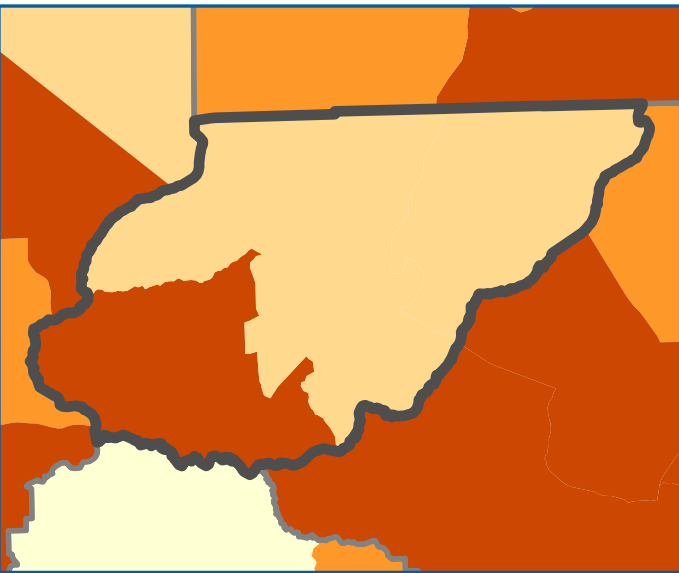
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

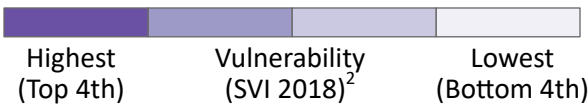
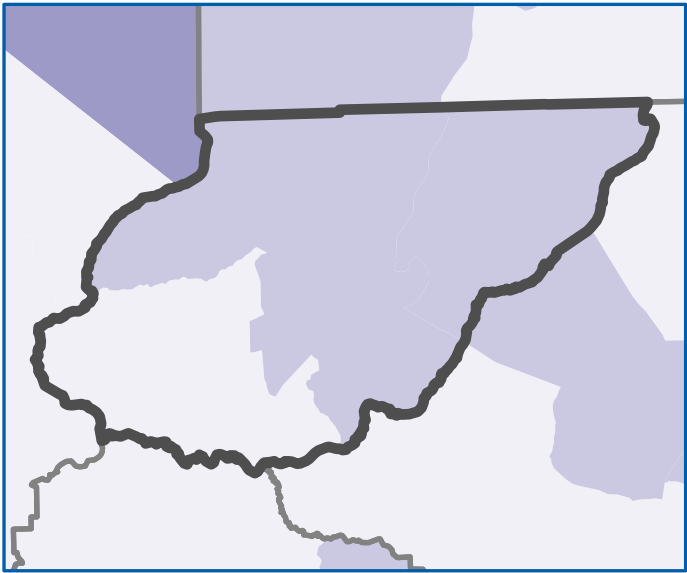
Socioeconomic Status⁵



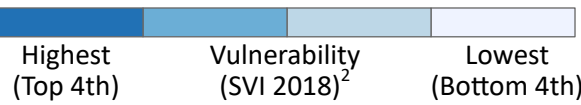
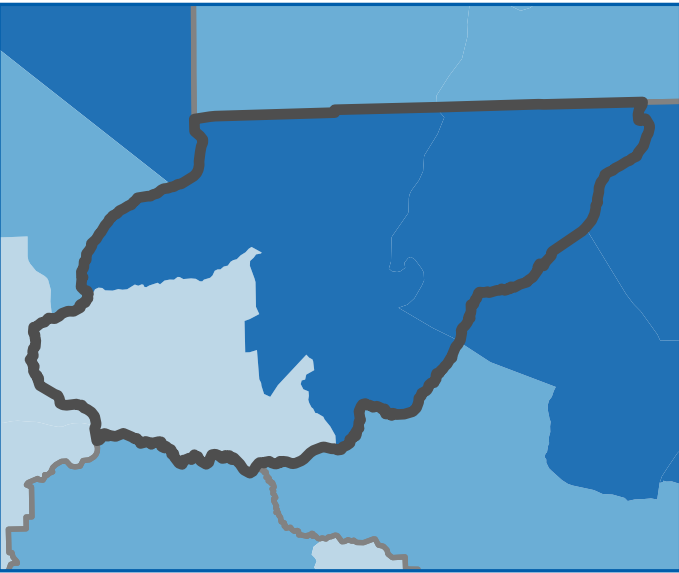
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
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