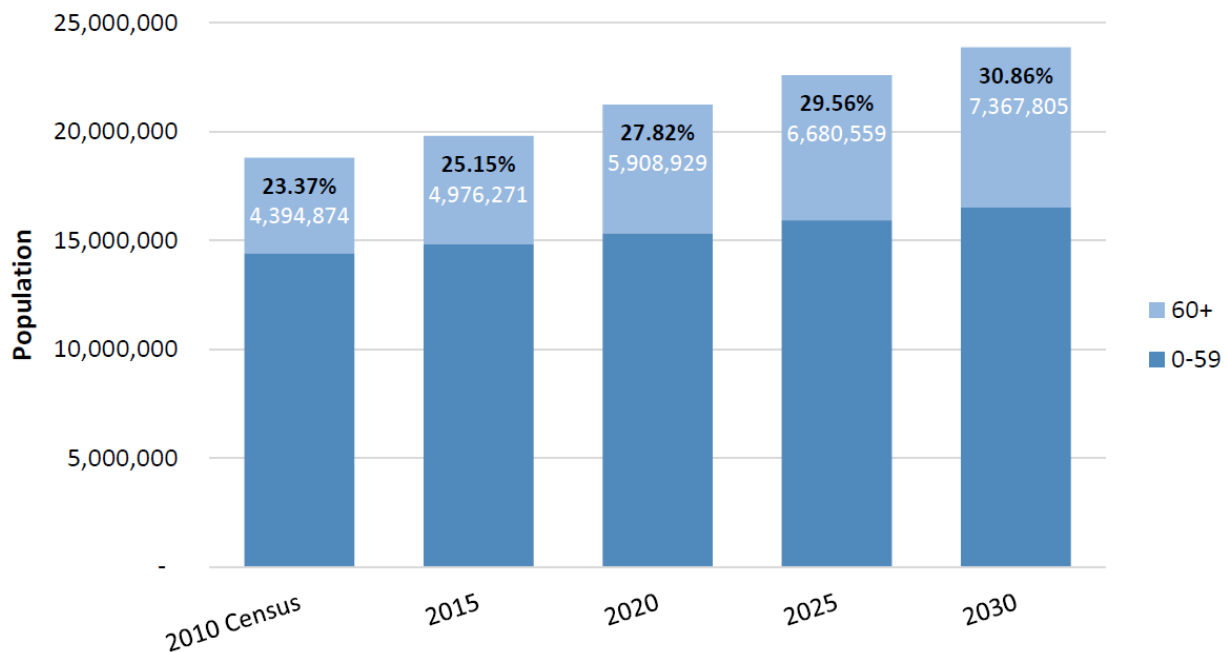


Older Movers: Migration and the Sunshine State

Introduction

Florida is a popular retirement destination due to its lack of state income tax, warm temperatures, and relatively low housing costs. Florida's 60 and older population is increasing and is projected to do so for the next several decades to over 30 percent in 2030 (see Table 1 below). Similar to the national trend, Florida's population growth is due to the aging Baby Boomers and increases in life expectancy. However, one other source is responsible for Florida's growth—migration from other U.S. states and abroad. With Florida's rising long-term care expenditures (see Appendix A) it is important to understand how the influx of retirees to Florida could affect future health care expenditures. This issue brief explores Florida's older migrants.

Table 1. Florida Population Projections for Individuals Ages 0-59 and 60+



Source: Department of Elder Affairs, State Plan on Aging FY 2017-2020

Florida Residents

Florida has historically been a migratory state and today, Florida maintains a diverse population with a sizeable number of those born in other states and abroad.

Table 2 shows the number and percent in each age group that reside in Florida in 2005 and 2017 by place of birth. The majority of those in the 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and older age groups living in Florida were born in another state. Those who were foreign born make up the second largest group, followed by those born in Florida, and finally, those native but born outside of the U.S. All categories had a percent increase between 2005 and 2017 except for those born in another state which had a decrease. The largest increase was among those who were 55-64 years old and born in Florida. The largest decrease was among those 55-64 and born in another state.

Table 2. Florida Residents' Place of Birth, 2005 and 2017

	2005	% of age group	2017	% of age group	%inc/dec
Born in Florida and Florida Resident in 2005 or 2017:					
55-64 years	260,903	13.40	517,827	18.49	38.01
65-74 years	147,128	9.88	285,257	12.17	23.14
75 years+	111,046	7.98	175,095	9.36	17.35
Born in other U.S. state:					
55-64 years	1,236,937	63.53	1,476,276	52.72	-17.01
65-74 years	1,002,488	67.31	1,479,946	63.11	-6.24
75 years+	1,016,350	73.02	1,226,014	65.55	-10.23
Native born outside U.S.:					
55-64 years	56,985	2.93	101,364	3.62	23.69
65-74 years	36,045	0.02	76,544	3.26	13387.08
75 years+	30,078	2.16	54,654	2.92	35.23
Foreign born:					
55-64 years	392,154	20.14	704,537	25.16	24.93
65-74 years	303,599	20.39	503,122	21.46	5.25
75 years+	234,479	16.85	414,600	22.17	31.59

Source: American Fact Finder, Table B06001

Table 3 shows median income for individuals living in Florida by place of birth (Florida versus another U.S. state) in 2005 and 2017. The amounts are 2017 inflation adjusted dollars. In both years, those born in a state other than Florida had higher median incomes than those born in Florida. Median incomes for both groups have dropped slightly between 2005 and 2017.

Table 3. Median Income in 2017 Inflation Adjusted Dollars

	2005	2017
Born in FL	\$26,703	\$24,783
Born in other state	\$33,502	\$30,715

Source: American Fact Finder, Table B06011

Table 4 shows the birthplace of those who were residing in Florida when they died, by age groups in 2007 (the most recent, available data). Of the 55-64 age group, the largest U.S. born group who died in Florida was also born in Florida--3,366 individuals. The second largest U.S. born group were born in New York--2,145 individuals. In the 65-74 and 75-84 age groups, the opposite is true where a higher number are born in New York, followed by Florida. Those who died in Florida in the 85 or older age group had the highest numbers born in New York (9,193) followed by Pennsylvania (3,942) and Florida (3,599). Also notable, a large share were not born in the U.S. with most of those individuals having been born in the "remainder of the world" or in Cuba.

Table 4. Florida Resident Death by Age and Place of Birth, 2007

Birth state or country	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 yrs & over	Total 55+
Alabama	490	838	1,221	1,184	3,733
Alaska	6	2	2	1	11
Arizona	22	11	22	14	69
Arkansas	69	108	209	189	575
California	226	135	202	130	693
Colorado	35	38	81	87	241
Connecticut	282	387	743	886	2,298
Delaware	24	36	59	79	198
District of Columbia	113	129	171	178	591
Florida	3,366	3,387	4,751	3,599	15,103
Georgia	888	1,401	2,033	2,119	6,441
Hawaii	8	16	15	11	50
Idaho	11	14	17	28	70
Illinois	603	941	1,828	2,279	5,651
Indiana	388	579	963	1,090	3,020
Iowa	86	146	306	373	911
Kansas	60	94	156	172	482
Kentucky	238	496	707	717	2,158
Louisiana	78	102	170	168	518

Maine	87	194	323	302	906
Maryland	231	251	440	445	1,367
Massachusetts	547	891	1,744	1,916	5,098
Michigan	619	918	1,652	1,535	4,724
Minnesota	92	144	291	344	871
Mississippi	124	207	261	263	855
Missouri	184	230	454	542	1,410
Montana	11	19	30	52	112
Nebraska	31	69	115	156	371
Nevada	3	3	3	2	11
New Hampshire	65	124	183	198	570
New Jersey	662	874	1,909	2,201	5,646
New Mexico	16	17	16	19	68
New York	2,145	3,518	7,253	9,193	22,109
North Carolina	237	396	673	506	1,812
North Dakota	16	18	55	89	178
Ohio	873	1,151	2,192	2,305	6,521
Oklahoma	56	102	168	180	506
Oregon	18	21	24	36	99
Pennsylvania	889	1,475	3,203	3,942	9,509
Rhode Island	105	177	308	303	893
South Carolina	217	331	426	366	1,340

South Dakota	17	22	75	75	189
Tennessee	247	395	588	533	1,763
Texas	218	188	291	274	971
Utah	8	20	21	27	76
Vermont	46	78	135	167	426
Virginia	229	313	480	523	1,545
Washington	52	35	52	80	219
West Virginia	247	451	782	666	2,146
Wisconsin	180	256	523	583	1,542
Wyoming	6	3	15	21	45
Not Born in US	2,819	4,625	8,076	9,191	24,711
Puerto Rico	384	548	758	720	2,410
Virgin Islands	5	11	0	711	727
Guam	2	2	0	3	7
Canada	104	200	421	709	1,434
Cuba	796	1,567	3,186	3,355	8,904
Mexico	52	56	50	40	198
Remainder of world	1,476	2,241	3,654	4,353	11,724
Unknown	396	369	374	313	1,452

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality_tables.htm Table GMWK308

To summarize:

- 1) There is a larger percentage of older people born in other states and residing in Florida than those born in Florida.
- 2) Over time, the percentage of those born in Florida or abroad has been increasing, while the percentage born in another U.S. state has been declining.
- 3) Those born in other U.S. states and residing in Florida have higher median incomes, compared to those born and residing in Florida.
- 4) Among the older population, those who die while residing in Florida tend to be from Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, or abroad (especially, Cuba).

Migrants: From another U.S. State to Florida

Florida has topped older migrants' (both temporary and permanent) destination list for decades (Longino, 1995; Longino & Bradley, 2003). Temporary residents or "Snowbirds" peak in January and February at about 700,000 older Florida residents and dwindle to 30,000 in late summer (Smith and House, 2006). Interestingly, Snowbirds have been found to have better health than "Stayers", or full time Florida residents (Smith and House, 2006).

In the 1960s, Florida gained a large migrant population from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio (Gregory, 2018). Does the same pattern hold true today? Table 5 shows the number of people who lived in Florida in 2005 and 2016 by their state of residence 1 year prior. In both years, Florida had the largest migrations from New York, followed by Georgia and New Jersey. In terms of a percent increase, Florida had the largest increase between 2005 and 2016 from North Dakota, Utah, and New Mexico. Florida had the largest percent decrease from Maine, Wyoming, and Montana.

Table 5. Migration from another U.S. State to Florida, 2005 and 2016

	Florida 2005	Percent 2005	Florida 2016	Percent 2016	%dec/inc
Alabama	10,559	1.67	11,353	1.88	12.34
Alaska	2,932	0.46	1,852	0.31	-34.00
Arizona	5,962	0.94	10,312	1.70	80.72
Arkansas	3,300	0.52	4,136	0.68	30.96
California	29,152	4.61	28,420	4.70	1.86
Colorado	8,002	1.27	9,880	1.63	29.01
Connecticut	12,609	1.99	15,285	2.53	26.66
Delaware	1,441	0.23	3,143	0.52	127.90
District of Columbia	1,920	0.30	1,752	0.29	-4.66
Georgia	42,557	6.73	39,578	6.54	-2.83
Hawaii	2,055	0.33	1,326	0.22	-32.58
Idaho	608	0.10	885	0.15	52.09
Illinois	18,400	2.91	23,319	3.85	32.42
Indiana	17,746	2.81	14,370	2.38	-15.39
Iowa	3,725	0.59	6,630	1.10	85.97
Kansas	1,252	0.20	2,392	0.40	99.63
Kentucky	7,941	1.26	8,588	1.42	13.00
Louisiana	9,324	1.47	5,375	0.89	-39.77

Maine	5,537	0.88	2,859	0.47	-46.05
Maryland	19,832	3.14	17,648	2.92	-7.02
Massachusetts	24,999	3.95	19,882	3.29	-16.90
Michigan	24,999	3.95	19,530	3.23	-18.37
Minnesota	11,224	1.78	6,778	1.12	-36.90
Mississippi	5,514	0.87	6,621	1.09	25.46
Missouri	7,286	1.15	11,656	1.93	67.16
Montana	1,232	0.19	677	0.11	-42.58
Nebraska	1,263	0.20	1,870	0.31	54.70
Nevada	2,840	0.45	4,273	0.71	57.21
New Hampshire	7,186	1.14	5,292	0.87	-23.05
New Jersey	34,417	5.44	33,966	5.61	3.12
New Mexico	1,404	0.22	3,091	0.51	130.04
New York	98,535	15.59	60,472	10.00	-35.87
North Carolina	29,292	4.63	28,726	4.75	2.47
North Dakota	439	0.07	1,127	0.19	168.24
Ohio	39,164	6.20	29,655	4.90	-20.88
Oklahoma	3,604	0.57	3,124	0.52	-9.43
Oregon	997	0.16	1,258	0.21	31.84
Pennsylvania	28,311	4.48	30,258	5.00	11.67

Rhode Island	6,904	1.09	4,894	0.81	-25.93
South Carolina	10,906	1.73	15,904	2.63	52.37
South Dakota	468	0.07	535	0.09	19.45
Tennessee	12,140	1.92	18,647	3.08	60.49
Texas	25,297	4.00	31,153	5.15	28.68
Utah	1,605	0.25	3,531	0.58	129.87
Vermont	1,341	0.21	1,627	0.27	26.77
Virginia	26,671	4.22	29,485	4.87	15.51
Washington	5,337	0.84	6,152	1.02	20.44
West Virginia	3,771	0.60	3,979	0.66	10.25
Wisconsin	9,295	1.47	11,298	1.87	27.00
Wyoming	873	0.14	454	0.08	-45.66

Source: American Community Survey

Table 6 shows the number and percentages of individuals 55 to 64, 64 to 74, and 75 and older who moved to Florida in either 2009 or 2016. In both years, those in the 55 to 64 age category had the highest percentage of migrants, followed by those 65 to 74 years old and those 75 years and older. There was a decline in the percentage of those 55 to 64 years old moving to Florida between 2009 and 2016. By contrast, there was an increase in the percentage of those in the 65 to 74 year and the 75 and older age groups.

Table 6. Older Migrants Moving to Florida, 2009 and 2016

Age	2009		2016		%Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
55 to 64 years	58,487	2.8	67,202	2.6	-7.1
65 to 74 years	32,546	2.2	62,524	3	36.4
75 years and over	25,466	1.6	34,270	2	25.0

Source: American Fact Finder, Table B07001

The following information is particularly useful for local governments and state agencies who are planning and coordinating long-term care services. Tables 7 through 9 show which Florida counties received the largest number of migrants from a different state and abroad by age group in 2016 (Appendix B shows the full table).

Table 7, for example, shows the top 5 Florida counties with the largest percentage of those 55 to 64 years old who migrated from a different state and abroad. Counties that received the largest percentage of those 55 to 64 from other states are Sumter, Charlotte, Collier, Walton, and Flagler. Counties that received the largest percentage from abroad include Osceola, Highlands, Hendry, Broward, and Miami-Dade.

Looking across Tables 7, 8 and 9, Central Florida’s Sumter County tops the list across all age groups for percentage of migrants from another state to Florida. This is not surprising given that Sumter County’s largest community is “The Villages”—founded over 30 years ago, marketed and self-described as “a warm, secure and friendly hometown where all your retirement dreams come true” (The Villages, 2018). For those migrating to Florida from abroad, Central Florida’s Osceola and South Florida’s Broward Counties make the top 5 list across age groups.

Table 7. Counties with Largest 55 to 64 Year Old Migration from Different State and Abroad, 2016

County	Total Number 55 to 64 years	% Moved from different state 55 to 64 years	County	Total Number 55 to 64 years	% Moved from abroad 55 to 64 years
Sumter	18,413	8.7	Osceola	33,617	1.6
Charlotte	28,427	6.8	Highlands	13,141	1.5
Collier	45,845	6.1	Hendry	4,021	1.4
Walton	9,123	5.5	Broward	236,663	1.2
Flagler	15,720	5.3	Miami- Dade	310,361	1.2

Source: American Community Survey 2016 5 Year Estimates, Table S0701

Table 8. Counties with Largest 65 to 74 Year Old Migration from Different State and Abroad, 2016

County	Total Number 65 to 74 years	% Moved from different state 65 to 74 years	County	Total Number 65 to 74 years	% Moved from abroad 65 to 74 years
Sumter	38,165	6.9	Hendry	2,767	3.1
Gulf	1,746	6.5	Baker	2,228	2.5
DeSoto	3,885	5.8	Osceola	23,981	2.2
Charlotte	34,462	5.8	Broward	155,421	1.9
Manatee	48,852	5.7	Orange	79,471	1.4

Source: American Community Survey 2016 5 Year Estimates, Table S0701

Table 9. Counties with Largest 75 Older Migration from Different State and Abroad, 2016

County	Total Number 75 years and over	% Moved from different state 75 years and over	County	Total Number 75 years and over	% Moved from abroad 75 years and over
Sumter	22,158	4.7	Osceola	15,265	1.9
Wakulla	1,472	4.2	Highlands	16,675	1.8
Lee	77,549	3.8	Broward	131,077	1.4
Martin	22,650	3.6	Alachua	13,218	1.4
Nassau	5,600	3.4	Monroe	5,848	1.1

Source: American Community Survey 2016 5 Year Estimates, Table S0701

To summarize:

- 1) Among older age groups, migration to Florida declines with age.
- 2) Those 55 to 64 years old have the highest percent of migrants to Florida, compared to other older age groups.
- 3) Between 2009 and 2016, those in the 55 to 64 year old group experienced a decrease in migration to Florida while the other groups experienced an increase.
- 4) Migration across Florida counties is uneven.

Migrants: From Florida to another U.S. State

Some northern migrants migrate back to the states from which they originally came when their health and assets decline or when dependence on state health care increases--indicating that while the cost of living is lower in Florida, the health and social safety nets of northern states like

New York and New Jersey might be superior (Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016). Additionally, older migrants might want to return to family. Other migrants are “halfbacks” or those who migrated to Florida from northern states like New York, found that living in Florida could result in very high property taxes. They migrate halfway back to states like Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas where property values and taxes are lower (Wall Street Journal, 2018). In fact, Appalachia’s 65 and older population is above the national average (17.6 percent compared to 15.2 percent) and increasing (Pollard and Jacobsen, 2018).

Another group of older migrants, “Sunbirds”, or Florida residents who spend some part of the year, typically during the summer in another state make up over 600,000 older Floridians (Smith and House, 2006). Interestingly, Sunbirds enjoy better health than full-time Florida residents, but are not as healthy as Snowbirds (Smith and House, 2006).

Table 10 shows the percentage of those who lived in Florida 1 year ago and their current state of residence. Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas received the largest number of migrants from Florida in 2005. In 2016, Georgia, North Carolina, and Utah received the largest number of migrants. The largest percent increase of migrants from Florida to another state occurred in Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina, possibly reflecting the halfback migration trend. The largest percent decrease was for Florida migrants headed west to Wyoming, South Dakota, and Utah.

Table 10. Migration from Florida to another U.S. State, 2005 and 2016

	2005	%	2016	%	%dec/inc
Alabama	15,641	3.48	16,631	3.84	10.39
Alaska	940	0.21	1,100	0.25	21.49
Arizona	7,184	1.60	9,306	2.15	34.49
Arkansas	5,223	1.16	1,351	0.31	-73.15
California	25,252	5.61	25,354	5.85	4.24
Colorado	8,463	1.88	13,546	3.13	66.18
Connecticut	5,265	1.17	4,629	1.07	-8.72
Delaware	1,984	0.44	708	0.16	-62.95
District of Columbia	1,103	0.25	2,717	0.63	155.74
Georgia	54,126	12.03	44,846	10.35	-13.98
Hawaii	1,260	0.28	2,113	0.49	74.10
Idaho	1,393	0.31	1,356	0.31	1.06
Illinois	15,093	3.35	13,021	3.00	-10.43
Indiana	9,076	2.02	10,994	2.54	25.76
Iowa	3,150	0.70	1,749	0.40	-42.36
Kansas	2,879	0.64	2,944	0.68	6.16
Kentucky	9,787	2.17	9,255	2.14	-1.82
Louisiana	5,246	1.17	3,597	0.83	-28.81

Maine	3,541	0.79	2,967	0.68	-13.01
Maryland	8,603	1.91	10,887	2.51	31.38
Massachusetts	7,467	1.66	11,295	2.61	57.04
Michigan	12,757	2.83	14,302	3.30	16.39
Minnesota	3,033	0.67	2,999	0.69	2.66
Mississippi	3,889	0.86	4,046	0.93	8.01
Missouri	5,232	1.16	5,881	1.36	16.70
Montana	1,342	0.30	714	0.16	-44.76
Nebraska	2,075	0.46	2,364	0.55	18.28
Nevada	3,846	0.85	4,997	1.15	34.89
New Hampshire	1,225	0.27	2,128	0.49	80.35
New Jersey	14,423	3.21	10,399	2.40	-25.15
New Mexico	3,945	0.88	2,411	0.56	-36.55
New York	25,513	5.67	23,515	5.43	-4.31
North Carolina	29,017	6.45	32,234	7.44	15.33
North Dakota	872	0.19	230	0.05	-72.62
Ohio	16,400	3.64	15,087	3.48	-4.49
Oklahoma	6,340	1.41	3,155	0.73	-48.34
Oregon	2,191	0.49	3,172	0.73	50.30
Pennsylvania	14,676	3.26	12,938	2.98	-8.47
Rhode Island	7,410	1.65	2,778	0.64	-61.08

South Carolina	1,038	0.23	13,371	3.08	1237.36
South Dakota	13,403	2.98	758	0.17	-94.13
Tennessee	668	0.15	14,926	3.44	2219.79
Texas	18,963	4.21	31,145	7.19	70.51
Utah	31,340	6.96	2,707	0.62	-91.03
Vermont	3,458	0.77	876	0.20	-73.70
Virginia	1,382	0.31	19,439	4.48	1360.32
Washington	18,517	4.11	9,093	2.10	-49.02
West Virginia	6,468	1.44	1,992	0.46	-68.03
Wisconsin	3,691	0.82	5,242	1.21	47.45
Wyoming	4,220	0.94	187	0.04	-95.40

Source: American Community Survey

Conclusion

Florida’s 60 and older population is increasing, in part, due to migration. Florida’s population is comprised mainly of those who are born in other states. Among the older population who reside in Florida upon death, most tend to have been born in Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, or abroad (especially, in Cuba). Older people ages 55 to 64 are more likely to migrate to Florida, compared to their older counterparts, but between 2009 and 2016, those in older age groups experienced a percent increase in migration to Florida and those ages 55 to 64 experienced a percent decrease. Outmigration from Florida to other states is also occurring with most migrating to Georgia, North Carolina, and Utah with large percent increases over time to Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina (halfback states).

There are several implications of Florida’s older migrating population trends for long-term care planning—one is to figure out how much of lack of affordability and halfbacking is due to healthcare costs, quality, and accessibility. Figures 1 and 2 show AARP’s comparison of states’ long-term care systems overall and by access and affordability. Both figures show Florida near the bottom

and Figure 2 shows that several of the halfback states score better on access and affordability. Future research should examine whether these factors influence migrants' decision making process. Another is to understand the needs of Stayers (native Floridians, northern state migrants, Cubans, and other long staying populations) in future planning, especially in light of research that indicates that Stayers are less healthy than Snowbirds or Sunbirds. The final implication is with regard to how counties plan for the future provision of long-term care for their populations. Planning should consider how much of their county's older population are temporary vs. permanent migrants to predict things like the number of nursing home and assisted living beds needed and how future expenditures will need to be adjusted. Finally, this issue brief used aggregated data which allows for tracking trends at the state and county level, however, future research should use individual level data to track how individuals move from place to place (and perhaps even why) to better understand the migratory patterns of older movers.

Figure 1. AARP State LTSS Scorecard, 2017 Overall Ranks

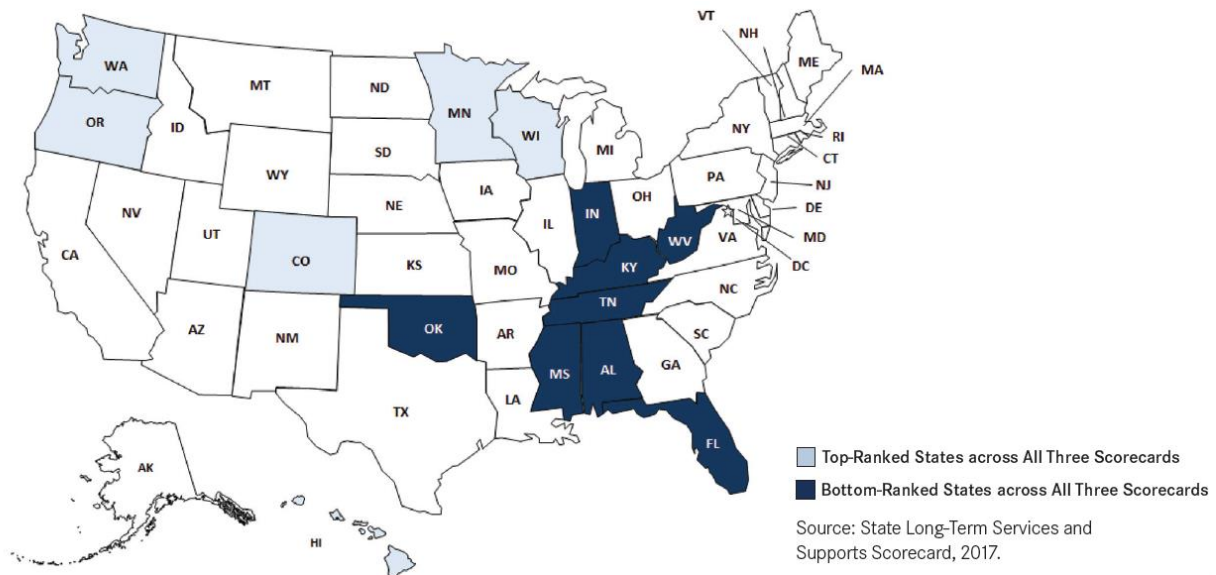
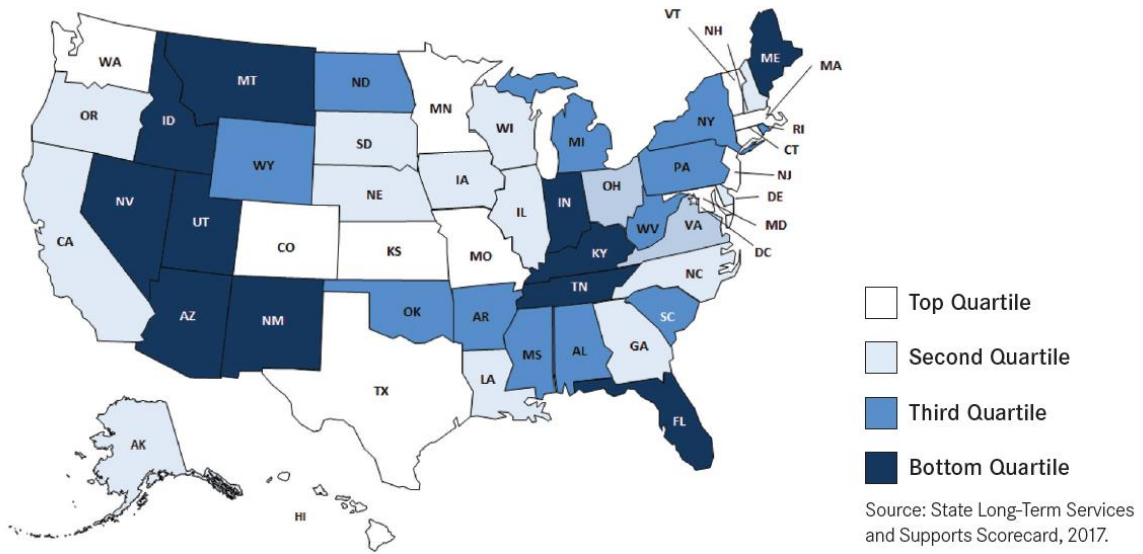


Figure 2. AARP State LTSS Scorecard, 2017 Access and Affordability Ranks



Appendix A.

Type of Service	FY 2013 Expenditures	FY 2014 Expenditures	Percent Change 13-14	FY 2015 Expenditures	Percent Change 14-15	FY 2016 Expenditures	Percent Change 15-16	FY 2016 Expenditures Per Resident
Total – Older Adults & People with Physical Disabilities	\$3,745,448,720	\$4,461,687,317	19.1	\$4,427,030,615	-0.8	\$4,662,645,085	5.3	\$225.72
Nursing facilities ^a	\$2,839,666,292	\$3,500,974,407	23.3	\$3,472,597,367	-0.8	\$3,612,402,206	4.0	\$174.88
Personal care ^b	\$85,590,933	\$63,737,162	-25.5	\$77,749,103	22.0	\$69,753,131	-10.3	\$3.38
1915(c) waivers – AD ^b	\$422,198,425	\$496,437,235	17.6	\$673,916,252	35.8	\$769,198,278	14.1	\$37.24
Community First Choice	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Home health ^b	\$164,110,384	\$153,606,926	-6.4	\$46,435,704	-69.8	\$38,868,844	-16.3	\$1.88
HCBS – unspecified – AD ^c	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
PACE	\$20,974,041	\$23,244,020	10.8	\$30,631,912	31.8	\$37,522,139	22.5	\$1.82
Private duty nursing ^d	\$143,696,753	\$160,386,008	11.6	\$64,848,667	-59.6	\$59,450,960	-8.3	\$2.88
Self-directed PAS – alternative to 1915(c) ^d	\$69,211,892	\$63,301,559	-8.5	\$60,851,610	-3.9	\$75,449,527	24.0	\$3.65
Self-directed PAS – alternative to personal care ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
State plan HCBS – AD ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Health Homes – AD ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Total – People with Developmental Disabilities	\$1,097,437,118	\$1,133,169,259	3.3	\$1,224,765,200	8.1	\$1,258,377,957	2.7	\$60.92
ICF/IID – public ^a	\$46,877,727	\$68,510,726	46.1	\$80,317,557	17.2	\$85,123,217	6.0	\$4.12
ICF/IID – private ^a	\$275,005,423	\$258,168,227	-6.1	\$253,775,133	-1.7	\$248,636,862	-2.0	\$12.04
1915(c) waivers – DD	\$775,553,968	\$806,490,306	4.0	\$890,672,510	10.4	\$924,617,878	3.8	\$44.76
HCBS- unspecified – DD ^c	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
State plan HCBS – DD ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Total – Behavioral Health Services	\$141,855,070	\$127,680,192	-10.0	\$152,350,967	19.3	\$150,480,857	-1.2	\$7.28
IMD for people under age 21 or age 65 and older ^{a,d}	\$48,724,722	\$31,490,664	-35.4	\$32,113,763	2.0	\$32,251,895	0.4	\$1.56
Mental health facilities DSH	\$93,130,348	\$95,871,943	2.9	\$119,098,224	24.2	\$118,226,112	-0.7	\$5.72
Rehabilitative services ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
1915(c) waivers – BHS	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Health Homes – BHS ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
State plan HCBS – BHS ^d	\$0	\$317,585	100.0	\$1,138,980	258.6	\$2,850	-99.7	\$0.00
Total – Other/Multiple Populations	\$155,178,861	\$205,081,302	32.2	\$95,752,157	-53.3	\$86,830,691	-9.3	\$4.20
Institutional MLTSS – unspecified ^e	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Case management ^d	\$143,006,271	\$166,143,561	16.2	\$72,231,339	-56.5	\$66,891,955	-7.4	\$3.24
HCBS – unspecified – other ^c	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
1915(c) waivers – other	\$12,172,590	\$38,937,741	219.9	\$23,520,818	-39.6	\$19,938,736	-15.2	\$0.97
Health Homes – other or multiple ^d	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
MFP demonstration	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0.00
Total LTSS	\$5,139,919,769	\$5,927,618,070	15.3	\$5,899,898,939	-0.5	\$6,158,334,590	4.4	\$298.13
Total Institutional LTSS	\$3,303,404,512	\$3,955,015,967	19.7	\$3,957,902,044	0.1	\$4,096,640,292	3.5	\$198.32
Total HCBS	\$1,836,515,257	\$1,972,602,103	7.4	\$1,941,996,895	-1.6	\$2,061,694,298	6.2	\$99.81
Total Medicaid (all services)	\$18,616,400,827	\$20,466,232,793	9.9	\$20,649,152,592	0.9	\$21,931,510,850	6.2	\$1,061.72

Source: <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltssexpenditures2016.pdf>

Appendix B.

Migration to Florida County by Age Group and Place (different state or abroad)


County	Total Number 55 to 64 years	% Moved from different state 55 to 64 years	% Moved from abroad 55 to 64 years	Total Number 65 to 74 years	% Moved from different state 65 to 74 years	% Moved from abroad 65 to 74 years	Total Number 75 years and over	% Moved from different state 75 years and over	% Moved from abroad 75 years and over
Alachua	29,018	1.1	0.4	18,677	1.5	0.3	13,218	1.1	1.4
Baker	3,404	0.3	0	2,228	0	2.5	1,298	1.4	0
Bay	23,515	4	0.4	16,505	1.2	0.4	12,218	1.6	0.2
Bradford	3,548	1.4	0	2,574	0	0	2,124	0.8	0
Brevard	85,643	3.1	0.4	67,429	3.7	0.3	58,675	2.3	0.2
Broward	236,663	1.8	1.2	155,421	2	1.9	131,077	1.3	1.4
Calhoun	1,897	1.7	0	1,507	0	0	1,058	0	0
Charlotte	28,427	6.8	0.4	34,462	5.8	0.7	29,362	2.3	0.4
Citrus	22,757	3.5	0.1	26,895	3.6	0.1	22,412	1.9	0.1
Clay	25,823	2.8	0	17,870	1.5	0.5	10,564	1.5	0.1
Collier	45,845	6.1	0.9	54,074	5.2	0.8	48,968	2.9	0.4
Columbia	9,452	2.1	0.5	6,873	1.6	0.4	4,848	0.1	0.6

DeSoto	4,234	2.2	0.7	3,885	5.8	0.6	2,934	2.5	0.4
Dixie	2,488	3.1	0	2,192	3	0	1,303	0.4	0
Duval	111,404	2.3	0.4	67,809	1.5	0.4	46,800	1.4	0.3
Escambia	40,165	2.1	0.1	27,887	1.4	0.2	20,947	1.5	0.1
Flagler	15,720	5.3	0.8	17,123	3.9	0.7	12,003	2.4	0.2
Franklin	1,757	1.3	0	1,511	5.1	0.3	822	1	0.7
Gadsden	6,693	0.3	0.5	4,161	0.9	0.7	2,892	0.1	0.6
Gilchrist	2,375	2.1	0	1,962	1.5	0.2	1,371	0.3	0
Glades	1,757	3.7	0	1,947	4.4	0	1,528	0	0
Gulf	2,514	3.7	0	1,746	6.5	0	1,085	0.5	0
Hamilton	1,994	0	0	1,383	0.3	0	828	0	0
Hardee	2,859	0.3	0	2,195	2.2	0.9	1,763	2.4	0
Hendry	4,021	1.7	1.4	2,767	4.4	3.1	2,127	2.9	0
Hernando	25,303	3.3	0.3	26,136	2.7	0.6	22,388	1.4	0.2
Highlands	13,141	5	1.5	16,831	4.3	0.6	16,675	2.8	1.8
Hillsborough	155,529	1.8	0.7	99,641	1.8	0.7	73,492	1.6	0.4
Holmes	2,713	2.1	0	2,074	0.4	0	1,617	1.4	0
Indian River	21,496	5	0.4	22,413	4.5	0.9	21,452	2.9	0.7
Jackson	6,584	1.5	0.1	4,896	0.6	0	3,745	0.5	0.2
Jefferson	2,289	0.8	0.3	1,752	0.4	0.4	1,081	0.5	0
Lafayette	1,042	1.2	0	764	1.2	0	444	0	0
Lake	41,993	3.8	0.2	45,121	4.2	0.3	37,261	3.2	0.3

Lee	95,485	4.7	0.8	101,783	5.7	1.2	77,549	3.8	0.5
Leon	31,358	1.5	0.4	19,626	0.9	0.4	12,687	1.5	0.5
Levy	6,207	3.4	0.3	5,399	1.5	0	3,565	0.3	0.3
Liberty	983	0	0	522	0	0	461	2.4	0
Madison	2,617	3.4	0.4	1,954	0.2	0	1,399	0	1
Manatee	50,291	5.2	0.9	48,852	5.7	1	41,213	3.1	0.4
Marion	46,711	2.7	0.4	52,669	4	0.2	41,994	2.1	0.1
Martin	23,133	4.3	0.3	22,438	4.4	0.7	22,650	3.6	0.5
Miami-Dade	310,361	0.6	1.2	216,134	0.7	1.3	190,002	0.4	0.7
Monroe	13,030	3.8	0.4	9,874	2.8	1.1	5,848	1.7	1.1
Nassau	11,854	3.9	0	9,757	2.1	0	5,600	3.4	0
Okaloosa	24,334	2.5	0.3	16,753	2.4	0.2	12,774	2.1	0.4
Okeechobee	4,849	2.8	0	3,924	2	0.5	3,074	1.3	0
Orange	135,851	1.7	1	79,471	2.2	1.4	55,443	1.9	0.7
Osceola	33,617	2.7	1.6	23,981	1.8	2.2	15,265	0.6	1.9
Palm Beach	177,383	2.5	1	153,160	3	1.2	164,908	2.2	0.5
Pasco	64,365	2.6	0.7	60,376	3.8	0.7	48,969	2.3	0.4
Pinellas	145,174	3.1	0.7	113,310	2.9	1.1	102,579	1.8	0.4
Polk	78,977	2.9	0.4	70,538	3.2	1	53,567	2.1	0.6
Putnam	10,961	1.3	0.3	8,754	1.8	0.1	6,514	0.5	0.2
St. Johns	31,416	3	0.5	23,924	2.8	0.1	15,523	3	0.1

St. Lucie	39,131	2.9	0.5	35,753	3.3	1.1	30,369	2.5	0.4
Santa Rosa	21,374	2.8	0.2	14,475	3.9	0	9,085	1.2	0
Sarasota	61,161	4.3	0.5	68,931	5	0.8	66,401	2.4	0.6
Seminole	56,967	1.3	0.3	36,700	2.1	1	26,606	2.5	0.5
Sumter	18,413	8.7	0.8	38,165	6.9	0.2	22,158	4.7	0.3
Suwannee	6,090	1.3	0.3	5,239	2.2	0	3,519	1.6	0
Taylor	3,227	0.9	0.4	2,378	0.1	0	1,631	1.8	0
Union	2,225	0.6	0	1,329	0	0.3	604	0	0
Volusia	76,503	3.6	0.5	64,688	3.7	0.5	53,826	2.4	0.4
Wakulla	4,294	0	0	2,557	1.1	0.6	1,472	4.2	0
Walton	9,123	5.5	0.4	7,358	2.9	0	4,199	1.2	0.4
Washington	3,166	1.4	0	2,656	0.4	0	1,652	1.5	0

Source: American Community Survey 2016 5 Year Estimates, Table S0701


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 November, 2018