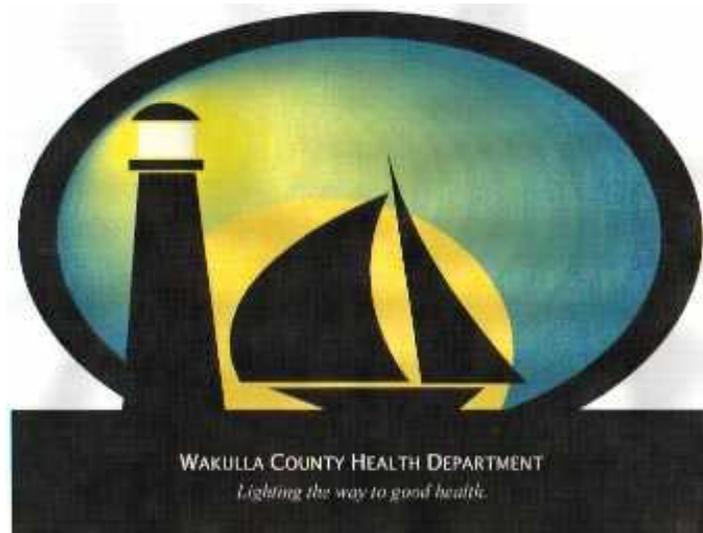


Wakulla County Profile

Healthy People 2010 Report Card

and County Health Department Strategic Plan



**Wakulla County Health Department
August 2004**

Introduction

The Wakulla County Health Department has compiled this report to present a recent view of the health status of Wakulla County residents, and to show how we compare with concurrent state and national baselines and the Healthy People 2010 target objectives. This report gathers the best available data from a variety of sources, which are listed at the end of this document. The report is divided into five sections:

- Wakulla County Community Profile (based on Wakulla Children's Coalition Community Profile with updated data);
- 2000-2002 Baseline Overview;
- Wakulla County Residents Health Disparities by Race;
- Overview of Selected Results from the 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); and
- Wakulla CHD Healthy People 2010 Summary

In the community profile, the county's population, socioeconomic indicators, and health issues are addressed and compared to those of the state.

Healthy People 2010 is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative. Its main goals are to increase the years and quality of life for all Americans and to eliminate health disparities within the first decade of the 21st Century. Healthy People 2010 is a set of health objectives for the Nation to achieve based on health indicators identified through data collection comparing baseline rates on the county, state, and national levels.

In the baseline overview, 29 Healthy People 2010 objectives are presented. Each objective is listed with the U.S. baseline rate in 2001 (the most recent year available), 2000-2002 Florida rate, 2000-2002 Wakulla County rate, and the Healthy People 2010 target rate.

In the health disparities section, 17 objectives are compared for disparities in health status between white, black, and other residents of Wakulla County.

In the BRFSS survey overview, 20 objectives are presented on the health care coverage, preventative health behaviors, and chronic health conditions of Florida and Wakulla County residents in 2002, and are compared with corresponding U.S. baselines and Healthy People 2010 target rates.

The final section of this report is The Wakulla County Health Department's Strategic Plan for 2003-2005.

Wakulla County Community Profile

Introduction

Located on the Gulf Coast just south of Tallahassee, the state’s capital, Wakulla County is known as “The Natural Place to Be” because of its abundance of rivers, coastline and federally preserved lands.

Wakulla County is 607 square miles and its population density is approximately 37 persons per square mile, a very low population density compared to the state’s average of over 290 persons per square mile. Just over sixty percent of the landmass of Wakulla County is comprised of the federally owned lands including the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge and the Apalachicola National Forest.



Population Characteristics

Wakulla County is the fourth fastest growing county in the state of Florida. Wakulla County has experienced a 60% increase in population over the past decade compared to the state’s average growth rate of 24%. In 1990 the population of Wakulla County was approximately 14,000. The estimated population in 2002 was 24,338 and in 2004 it is estimated to be over 26,000.

Population Trends (1990-2000)

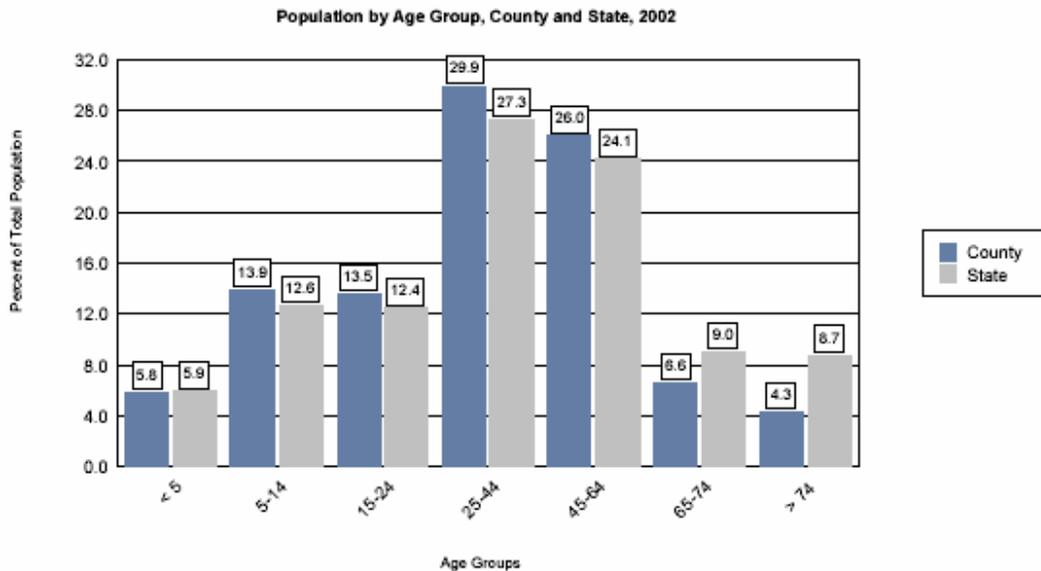
1990 Population	2000 Population	Net Change	Percent Change 1990-2000	Percent Change-State 1990-2000	Population Density - 2000 (persons/sq. mi.)	Population Density -State -2000 (persons/sq. mi.)
14,202	22,863	8,661	61.0	23.5	37.7	296.4

The population centers of Wakulla County are Crawfordville, home of the county’s government, Sopchoppy, Panacea, St. Marks, and Shell Point.

Population by Age and Gender

Age group	County - 2002			State - 2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 5	730	686	1,416	5.8	5.9	5.8
5-14	1,750	1,625	3,375	13.8	13.9	13.9
15-24	1,758	1,533	3,291	13.9	13.1	13.5
25-44	3,880	3,395	7,275	30.7	29.1	29.9
45-64	3,285	3,050	6,335	26.0	26.1	26.0
65-74	800	795	1,595	6.3	6.8	6.6
> 74	453	596	1,051	3.6	5.1	4.3
Total	12,656	11,682	24,338	100.0	100.0	100.0

Data Source: Population Estimates from the Executive Office of the Governor



The tables directly above show the population of Wakulla County compared to the state by age and gender. The data shows the age structure of the County's population to be similar to the state with slightly higher percentages among the 25-44 and 45-64 year old age groups and a slightly lower percent of the population in the age groups over age 65. The median age of the population is 36.8 in comparison to the state of 38.7 indicating overall that the population of Wakulla County is younger than that of the state. Also, as of 2002 there are 12,656 males and 11,682 females whereas, in 1990 there were more female (7,254) than male (6,948) residents in Wakulla County.

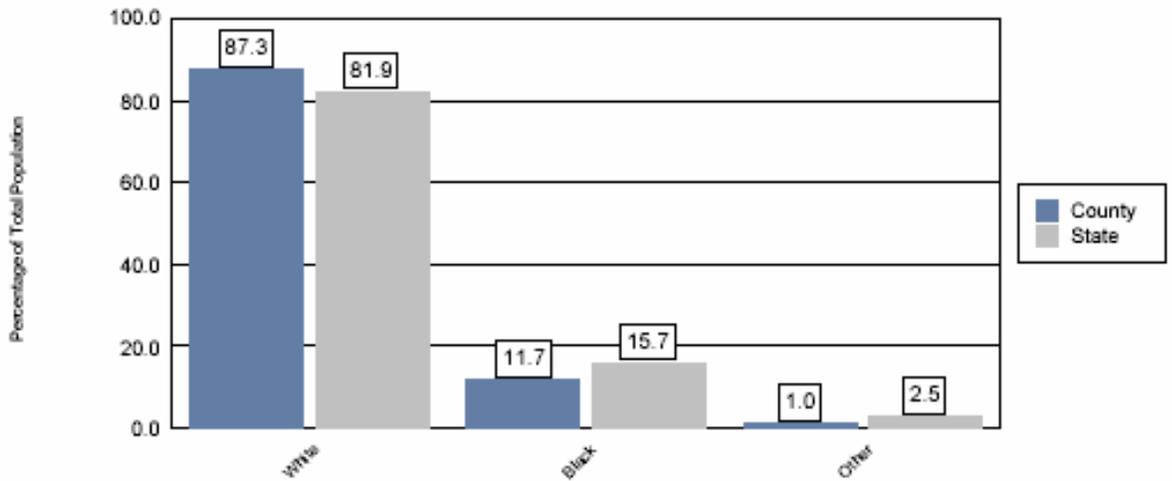
The table below indicates the population of Wakulla County by race. According to the 2002 U.S. Census there are 21,245 white and 2,862 black residents. The black population (11.7%) in Wakulla County is relatively lower than that of the state population (15.7%).

Population by Race

Race	COUNTY		STATE
	Population	Percentage	Percentage
White	21,245	87.3	81.9
Black	2,862	11.7	15.7
Other	243	1.0	2.5
TOTAL	24,340	100.0	100.0

Data Source: Population estimates from the Office of the Governor

Population Percentage by Race, County and State, 2002



Socioeconomic Indicators

Income

The median household income for Wakulla in 2000 was reported to be \$37,149, slightly below the state household median income of \$38,819. In 1990 the median household income for Wakulla County was \$25,019. The personal per capita income in 2000 was \$17,678, an increase from \$10,858 in 1990. Most incomes are derived from employment in Tallahassee (over 60%). Local income sources include employment in retail and food service, construction and other labor, local government, farming, and the seafood industry.

Employment/Unemployment

U.S. Census data from 2000 estimates reported 11,035 Wakulla County residents over the age of 16 employed in the labor force with 5,839 being males and 5,196 females. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of all parents work outside the home.

In 2000, Wakulla County's unemployment rate was 3.9%, below both the state and national rate. The unemployment rate in the late 1990's was lower at 2.9%. Wakulla's current unemployment rate is 3.4% while the national unemployment rate is 5.5%. The 2000 U.S. Census Bureau also indicates 21.5% of Wakulla residents between the ages of 21 and 64 as being disabled. Although this percent is comparable to the state it is relatively higher than the Nations 19.2%.

Poverty

Poverty level guidelines as published in the Federal Register for 2001 define 100% of poverty for a family of four as an annual income of \$17,556.00. Two hundred percent of poverty is defined as an annual income of \$35,575.00 for a family of four. Individual poverty levels range from 100% of poverty at \$8,590 annually to two hundred percent of poverty at \$17,180 annually.

The overall percent of persons living in Wakulla below poverty is 11.3%, somewhat lower than the state percentage of 12.5; however, the percent of families in Wakulla living below poverty is 9.3, which is slightly higher than the state percentage of 9.0 (see graph on page 8).

Education

Wakulla County Schools have been rated as one of the better schools in the State. Under the A+ Plan, in 2003-2004 the Elementary and Middle Schools all received A's and the High School received a C. Students have performed above the state average on many FCAT tests and at the state average in some areas of high school testing of reading, math and writing skills.

The Wakulla County School District performs better than the state in its high school dropout prevention and its efforts to promote graduation. Wakulla had an above state average high school graduation rate of 73.7 and a below state average drop out rate of 4.4 for 2000 - 2001. In addition, over 75% of the population over 25 years old have a high school diploma, which is slightly lower than the state average but significantly higher than in 1990.

Transportation

The only public transportation system in Wakulla County is the Wakulla Transportation Services, which is operated by the Wakulla County Senior Citizen's Council, Inc. Wakulla

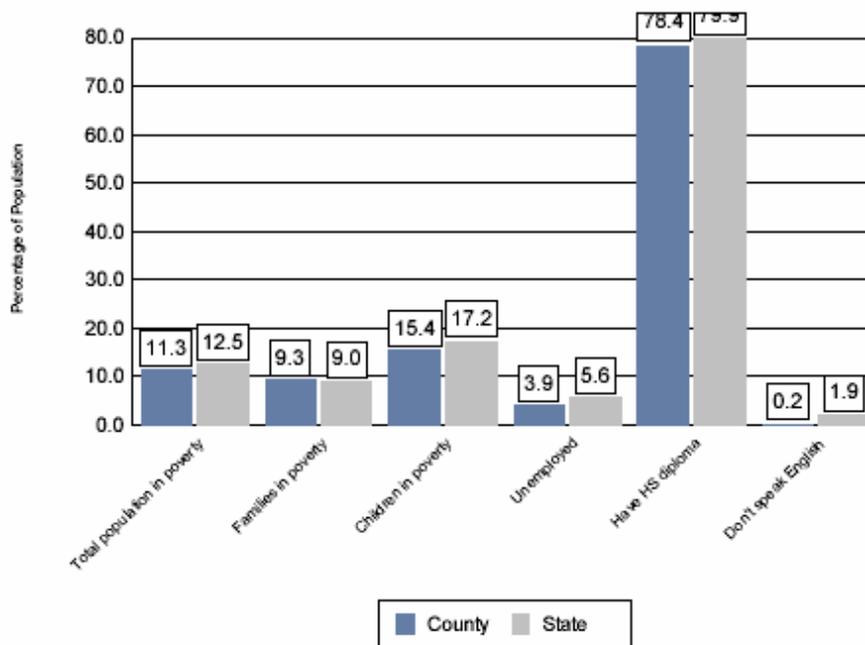
Transportation Services provides transportation by van for low-income, elderly, or disabled persons. These coordinated transportation services primarily meet the needs of Medicaid eligible persons for transportation to medical appointments. Various grant-funded programs provide transportation for low-income families and children to doctor's appointments, social services, shopping, and to cultural events such as programs at the public library. For the most part; however, low-income individuals and families have limited access to transportation making it difficult for them to receive appropriate medical/social services as needed.

Socioeconomic Indicators

	COUNTY			STATE
	1990	2000	Quartile	2000
Percent of total population below poverty level	13.6	11.3	2	12.5
Percent of families below poverty level	11.1	9.3	2	9.0
Percent of population under 18 below poverty level	19.2	15.4	1	17.2
Percent of civilian labor force which is unemployed	5.1	3.9	1	5.6
Median household income	25,019	37,149	3	38,819
Percent of population > 25 with a high school diploma	71.6	78.4	3	79.9
Percent of population > 5 that doesn't speak English		0.2	2	1.9
Median age		36.8	2	38.7

Data Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Selected Socioeconomic Indicators, County and State, 2000



Access to Basic Health Care Services

Health care for Wakulla residents must be comprehensive and coordinated to include primary care, periodic health screenings, preventive care, dental care, and specialty care. A critical public health function is to assure access to basic health care services for people who have difficulty obtaining care from the private sector. Routine screenings and check ups, maternal and infant health care, and the treatment of minor conditions are cost effective ways to prevent many costly advanced health problems.

Medical Care Facilities and Access to Care

The number of medical care service facilities in Wakulla County has increased over the past decade; however, most residents must still travel to Tallahassee for care. Medical facilities include; three dental offices, four physician offices, one public health department, one federally qualified health center, one adult congregate living facility, one nursing home, one mental health center, one drug day treatment center, two pharmacies, and an ambulance service. There is no urgent care facility in Wakulla County. Tallahassee Memorial Health Care operates a Family Medical Center in Crawfordville and a private pediatrician provides services in Crawfordville. This pediatrician does accept Healthy Kids insurance. Indigent citizens can receive limited medical services through the Wakulla County Health Department. They can also receive medical services through the Federally Qualified Health Center (Wakulla Medical Center) located in Panacea. Those receiving care at this facility are charged on a sliding fee scale based on their family income. A new health clinic for Wakulla Medical Center is currently under construction in Panacea and will open in January 2005.

Health Insurance Status

Like many other North Florida rural counties, about 15% of the population is without health insurance coverage. Nationally, nearly 30% of the adult population or over 40 million people are without coverage. The lower than national percent of non-insured residents in Wakulla is due in part to the fact that many low-income families have coverage under public insurance programs including Medicare, Medicaid and Florida KidCare. About 3,000 Wakulla residents are covered under the Medicaid program, of which about 1,424 are children.

While most Wakulla children receiving public health insurance coverage do fall under the eligibility category of Medicaid, an additional 370 are enrolled in Healthy Kids or Medikids, programs that provide coverage for families with incomes between 125% and 200% poverty.

In spite of the availability of health insurance coverage, whether through a large group employer or through public programs, many Wakulla residents continue to experience access barriers to health and social services commonly found in rural counties (i.e. lack of transportation, distance to providers located in Tallahassee, hours of service operation, and limited financial resources for growing out of pocket medical expenses). In the 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 10.6 % of adults reported they were unable to get medical care in the last 12 months, compared to 8% of adults in Florida. **Compared to the other 67 counties, Wakulla ranks in the fourth quartile* for the indicator of “Adults who were unable to access medical care in the last 12 months.”**

* Quartiles allow you to see where a particular county ranks within the distribution of all counties for a particular indicator. Quartiles are calculated this way:

1. Data for all 67 counties (or 3,154 census tracts) for an indicator (i.e. Diabetes death rate) are ranked from lowest to highest rate.
2. The counties are then divided into four (4) groups and each group is assigned a number. **Ones represent lower rates** while **fours represent higher rates.**

Access To Dental Care

Limited access to dental health services among the low-income population is a public health problem. Tooth decay and periodontal diseases are chronic, progressive bacterial infections. According to the Florida Department of Health, 55% of children in Florida have cavities in their primary teeth by age 7 and 84% have experienced decay in their permanent teeth by age 17. Twenty-five percent of children, mostly low-income, have 80% of the cavities. In addition, 80% of tooth decay remains untreated in low-income children. Dental health is integrally linked to overall health status.

According to The Florida Department of Health, in 2002 only 67.4% of adults had a dental visit within the past year in comparison to the state average of 70.2 % and only 66.8% of Wakulla residents had their teeth cleaned within the past year compared to the state's 70.5%.

Only 16% of low-income persons in Wakulla County have access to dental care. From 1989-1996, there was an upward trend (12.2% to 25%) in the percentage of the state's population below 100% of the federal poverty level receiving at least an annual visit through publicly funded programs. From 1997-1999 there has been a slight downward trend to 20.4%. This downward trend was due mainly to a drop in the number of Medicaid patients receiving care through community health centers.

Good oral hygiene is achieved through periodic professional visits, good personal hygiene, and school based preventive educational and fluoride treatment regimes. Most Wakulla residents are on private wells and do not receive fluoride in their drinking water as do citizens of incorporated cities. The City of Sopchoppy and the Panacea Area Water Systems have been expanding service to many more residents in the county in the past years. Public water is now available to most citizens in the Sopchoppy, Panacea, Medart, and Crawfordville areas. The continued expansion of public water supply is a current growth issue being addressed by the water utilities and the Wakulla County Commission.

As of July 2003, there were two family/adult dentists practicing in the county and one pediatric dentist and orthodontist. Only one dentist accepts Florida KidCare insurance and none are Medicaid providers, making it difficult for low-income families in Wakulla to access dental services.

In an effort to meet the need of dental care access, the Wakulla County Health Department began providing dental care to Medicaid eligible children in September 2003 and have plans for expanding the populations to be served in future years.

Health Status Wakulla County Population

According to the 2002 County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 22.9% of Wakulla residents report fair to poor health status whereas the state average is significantly better with 16.7%

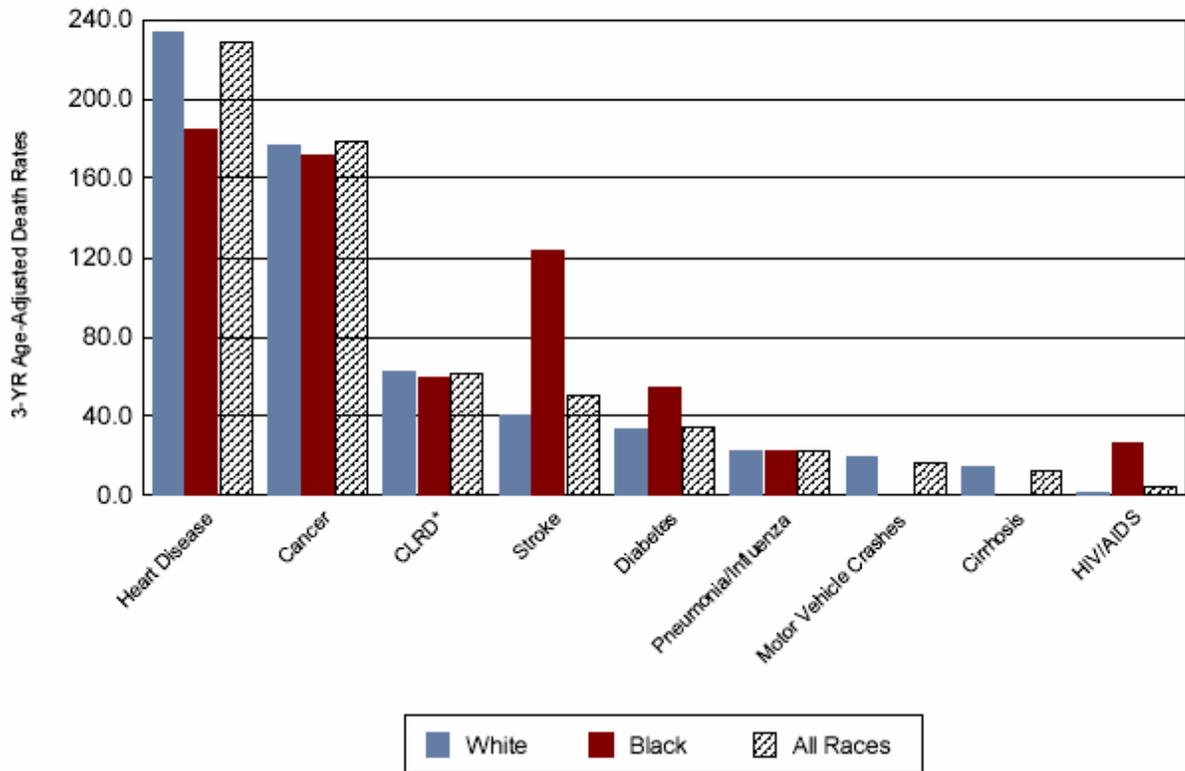
Mortality: Death

The table below indicates the leading causes of death in Wakulla County.

Resident 3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 2000-02, by Cause	COUNTY						STATE		
	White	Quartile	Black	Quartile	All Races	Quartile	White	Black	All Races
	Total Deaths	893.4	3	1,040.0	2	910.7	3	761.7	1,048.3
Heart Disease	234.3	3	184.8	1	229.0	2	221.5	300.5	227.2
Cancer	176.4	1	171.8	1	178.0	1	181.2	214.9	182.8
CLRD*	62.2	3	58.6	4	60.9	4	40.6	30.0	39.8
Stroke	40.3	1	123.2	4	50.0	2	44.0	82.1	46.8
Diabetes	33.3	4	54.3	2	34.3	4	18.9	50.7	21.3
Pneumonia/Influenza	22.8	3	22.5	3	22.6	3	14.6	20.1	15.0
Motor Vehicle Crashes	18.9	2	0.0	1	16.4	1	18.1	17.8	17.7
Cirrhosis	14.0	4	0.0	1	12.5	3	11.4	8.1	10.9
AIDS/HIV	1.5	1	26.4	3	3.8	1	5.0	45.2	10.7

Data Source: Florida Office of Vital Statistics
*Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Major Causes of Death by Race, County, 2000-2002



The leading causes of death in Wakulla County are similar to the state and nation. In order, heart disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke, and unintentional injuries (although not indicated on this table) are the leading causes of death. As indicated by the table above, the white population in Wakulla County has a slightly higher incidence of heart disease and the black population has a **significantly higher rate** of stroke, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS.

Morbidity: Chronic Conditions Affecting Life

It is estimated by the Florida Department of Health, Office of Chronic Disease that over 30% of all deaths in the county were attributed to cigarette smoking related illnesses including heart attacks, strokes, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and diabetes. Data indicates Wakulla residents rank high in the prevalence of "Current Cigarette Smoking" with an average of 31.7% in comparison to the state's average of 22.2%. (There were 35 deaths in 2000, 23 deaths in 2001, and 40 deaths in 2002 in Wakulla County, which could be attributed to cigarette smoking).

Data from the 2002 County BRFSS Survey indicates Wakulla is significantly higher in residents having "High Blood Cholesterol" - with 39.1% in comparison to the state average of 35.2%. Prevalence of "Asthma" in Wakulla County is also significantly higher with an average of 82.6% compared to the state of 60.4%. On the positive side; however, is the fact that the prevalence of "Diabetes" (7.0%) is lower than the state's average of 8.2% -and other counties as high as 19.1%. Wakulla County also appears to be doing well with preventative measures for certain types of cancer as women in Wakulla have higher prevalence of mammograms and pap smears than the state average and adults over 50 in Wakulla have a significantly higher prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening than the state.

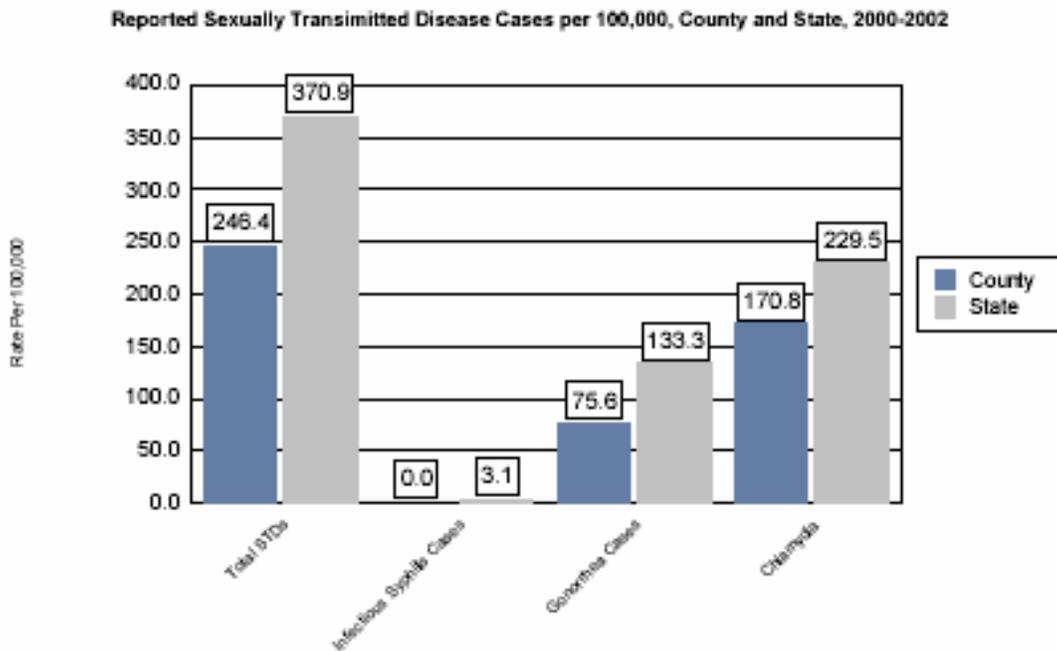
Like the nation many Wakulla County adults are overweight. Obesity is an increasing health problem leading to epidemic levels of diabetes. This is also true of the child population of which an increasing percentage is becoming overweight and at risk for developing adult onset type 2 diabetes. In addition to diabetes, over 70% of Americans have hypertension at some time in their adult lives and like other chronic lifestyle diseases hypertension is prevalent among many Wakulla County adults. Prevalence of obesity in Wakulla County as of 2002 is 28.1% compared to state's average of 22.3%. Less than 40% of the population engages in exercise more than three times a week for more than 30 minutes at a time and less than 22% engages in any regular vigorous physical activity throughout the year.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are the most frequently reported infectious sexually transmitted diseases in Florida and the nation. Up to 85% of the women and 50% of men with uncomplicated chlamydia infection experience no symptoms. If left untreated, these infections cause serious damage including pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, swollen testicles and ectopic pregnancy. Persons infected with these diseases are three to five times more likely to become infected with the HIV when exposed.

Wakulla County ranks among the counties in the state with the lowest rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia among adults and teens ages 15-19. Wakulla County also ranks among the counties in the state with the lowest rates of HIV and deaths from AIDS. The Health Department does identify a couple of concerns in regards to low number of HIV cases as some of the citizens go to Tallahassee for testing and a significant percent, 45.8% compared to the state of 47.7%, of residents under the age of 65 have never been tested for HIV.

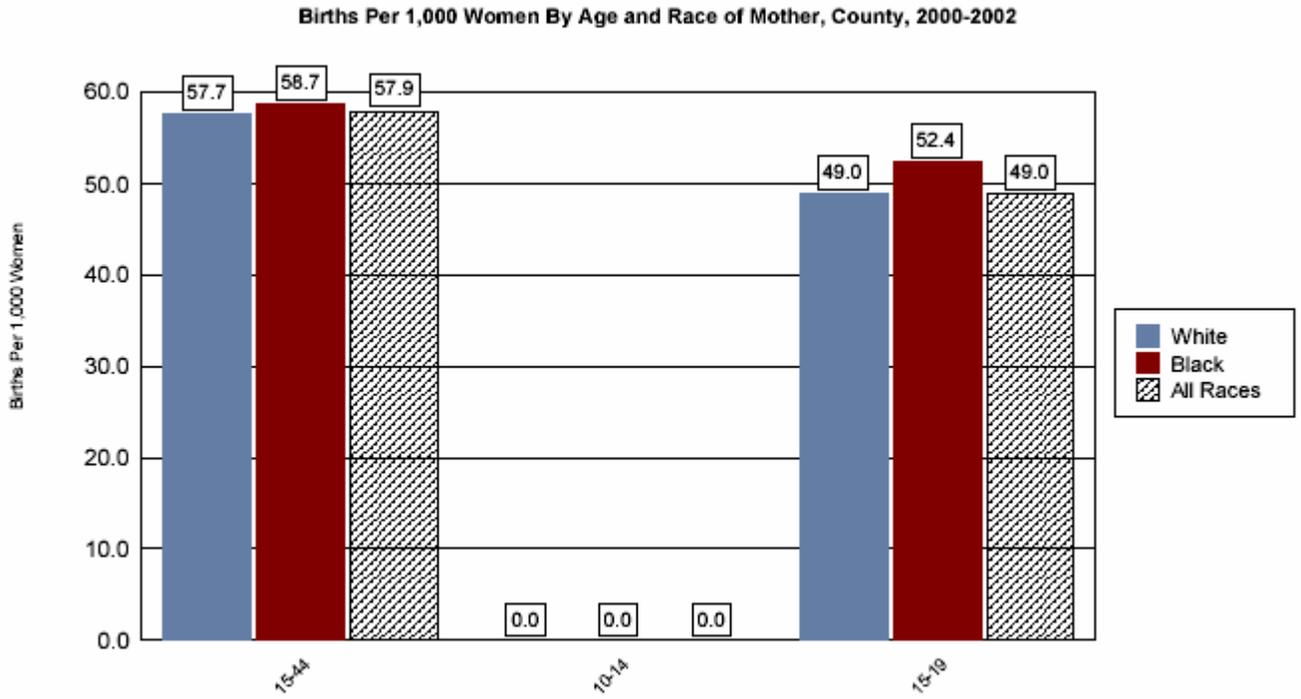
As shown in the table below, Wakulla County is **significantly lower in the STD rates** in comparison to the state.



Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal and infant health is a traditional and standard measurement of a community's overall public health condition and reflects the quality of and access to basic health care services in a community. This section will cover many of the measures of maternal and infant Health in Wakulla County.

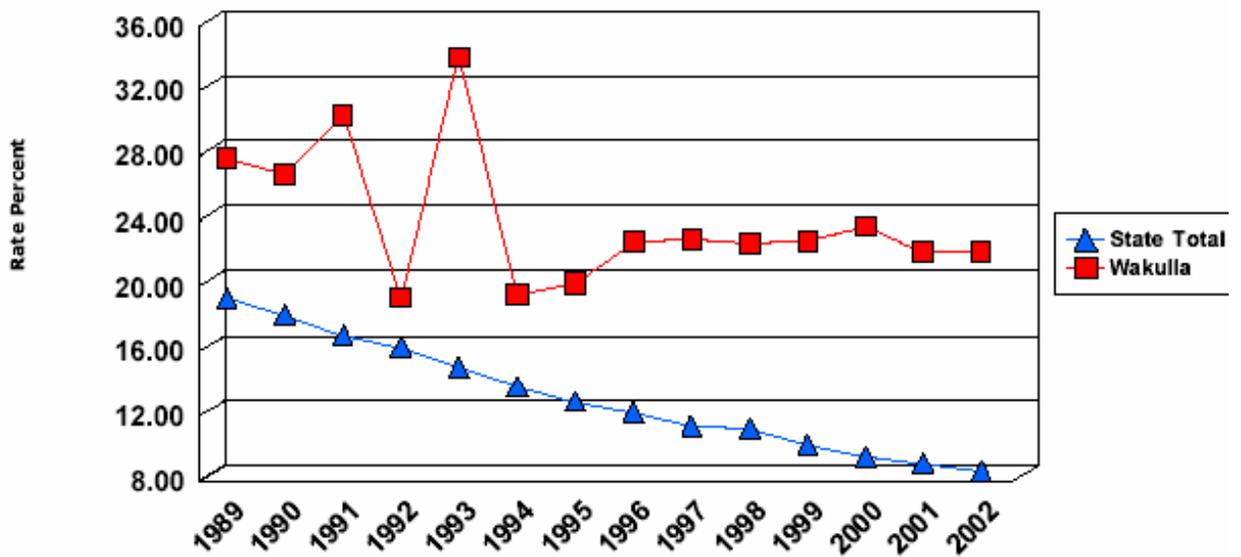
In 2002 there were 271 births to women residing in Wakulla County. There were 242 white, 26 black, and 3 births were to mothers of other races. Over the past decade, there has been an average of about 200 births annually.



Percent of Births to Mothers Who Smoke Cigarettes

In 2002, 22.7% or 64 births to mothers in Wakulla County were to mothers who smoked cigarettes during the pregnancy. This percentage is significantly high in comparison to the state's 9%. **Wakulla County ranks 6th highest out of the 67 counties for the indicator of the percent of mothers who smoke during pregnancy.**

Resident Live Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Percent



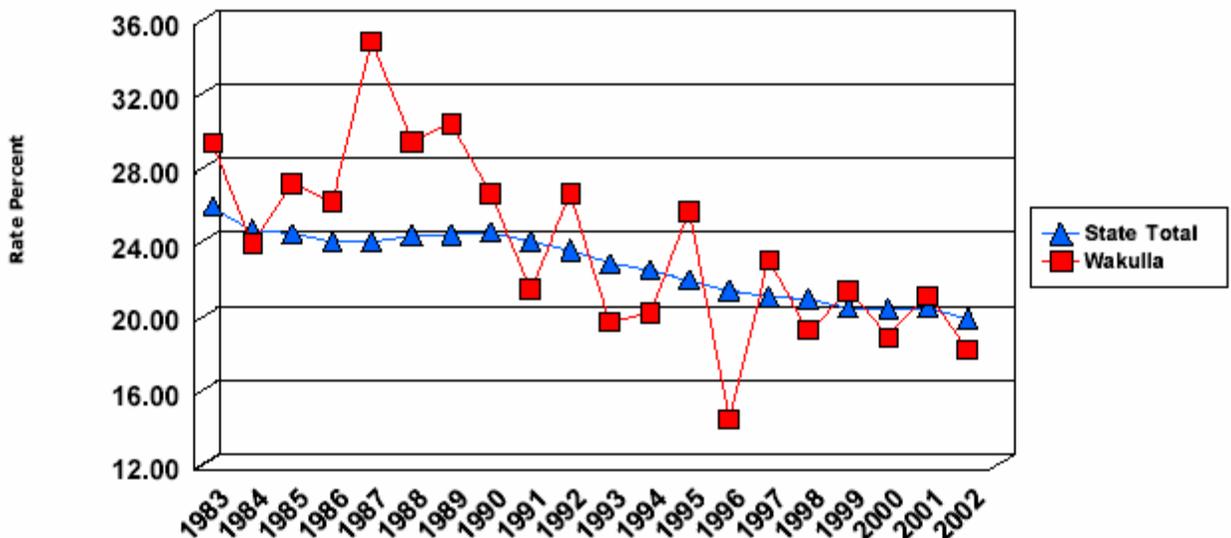
Maternal Educational Levels

Maternal education is a strong determinant of a child's social and academic success in school. Low maternal education levels are associated with low-income status, low birth weight and risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

Education and income levels are intrinsically related. Mothers with the lower income and education levels tend to give birth to low birth weight babies and have overall worse health status and outcomes than populations with higher education and income levels.

In 2002, only 7.7% of births were to mothers without a 12th grade education (17% white and 27% black). A greater percent of black mothers completed some post high school education than did a percentage of white mothers, while a greater percentage of white mothers completed a bachelor's degree than did black mothers. Overall, the rate of births to mothers in Wakulla without a 12th grade education is 19.7%, and is comparable to the state's average of 20.5%. The twenty-year trend graph shown below shows a general decline in the number of births to mothers in Wakulla County with less than a high school diploma. This is a positive healthy maternal and child health trend which could be attributed to a combination of factors including increase population migration, increased incomes, and improved public health programs such as improved alternative and adult education programs, increased school health services, and the institution of the Healthy Start Program, and the Healthy Families Program in the 1990's.

Births to All Mothers With Less Than High School Education, Percent



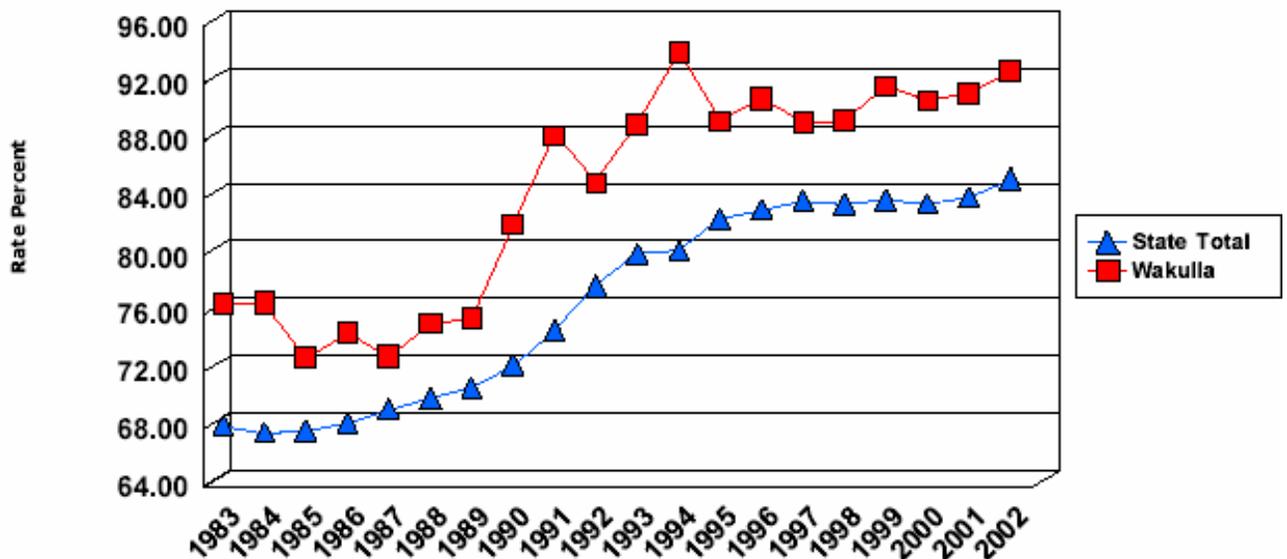
Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care By Trimester in Pregnancy

Mothers who begin prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy are at lower risk for pregnancy complications or giving birth to low birth weight babies, and generally have healthier pregnancies and outcomes than mothers who began care later in pregnancy.

Ninety three percent of all Wakulla pregnant women received prenatal care in the first trimester, while only 0.4% initiated care in the third trimester or received no care at all. The remaining 6.6 percent began care in the second trimester. Ninety three percent of white women began prenatal care by the first trimester and 88.5% of black women began care by the first trimester. Care in the first trimester improved overall by 3% since year 2000 and by 15% since 1990.

Wakulla County ranked better than the state average of 84.4% on the maternal health indicator of percent of women that received prenatal care in the first trimester. **In fact, in 2002 Wakulla ranked number 1 out of 67 counties.**

Prenatal Care Begun in First Trimester, Percent



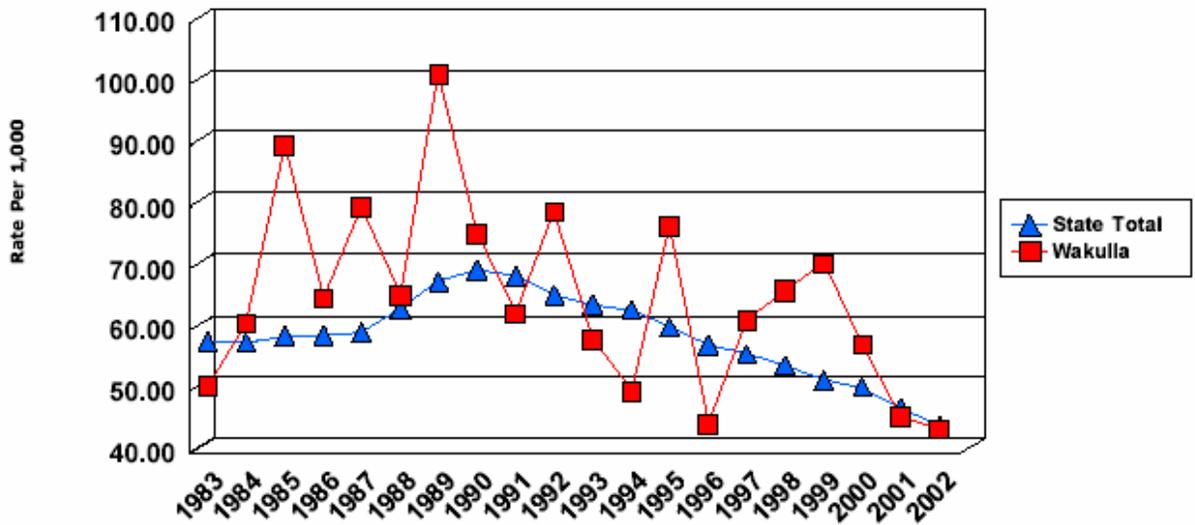
Teenage Pregnancy: Ages 15-19

Teen pregnancy is a significant public health problem. Teen pregnancy is associated with high health care and social services costs. The proportion of low birth weight births to teen mothers is higher than the proportion among all births; consequently babies of teen mothers have a higher probability of suffering costly and long-term health and developmental problems.

Over the past decade, the national and state rates of teen births have declined. The rate of births to teens per 1,000 in Wakulla County showed a promising decline. In 2002, 44 per 1,000 teens gave birth, down significantly from a rate of 63 per 1,000 in the year 2000 and 76 per 1,000 in 1990. Of a population of 866 teen girls age 15-19, a total of 38 gave birth in 2002. **Wakulla County's rate of 43.9 births per 1,000 teens aged 15-19 was below the state rate of 44.3 in 2002, ranking 24th out of the 67 counties (only 23 counties had fewer teen births).**

In 2002, there were no births to girls age 10-15; there were 4 births to 16 year olds, 7 births to 17 year olds, 14 births to 18 year olds, and 13 births among 19-year-old mothers. In 2002, the total number of births to teens dropped to 38 from 47 in 2000 – a 19% decrease.

Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Per 1,000

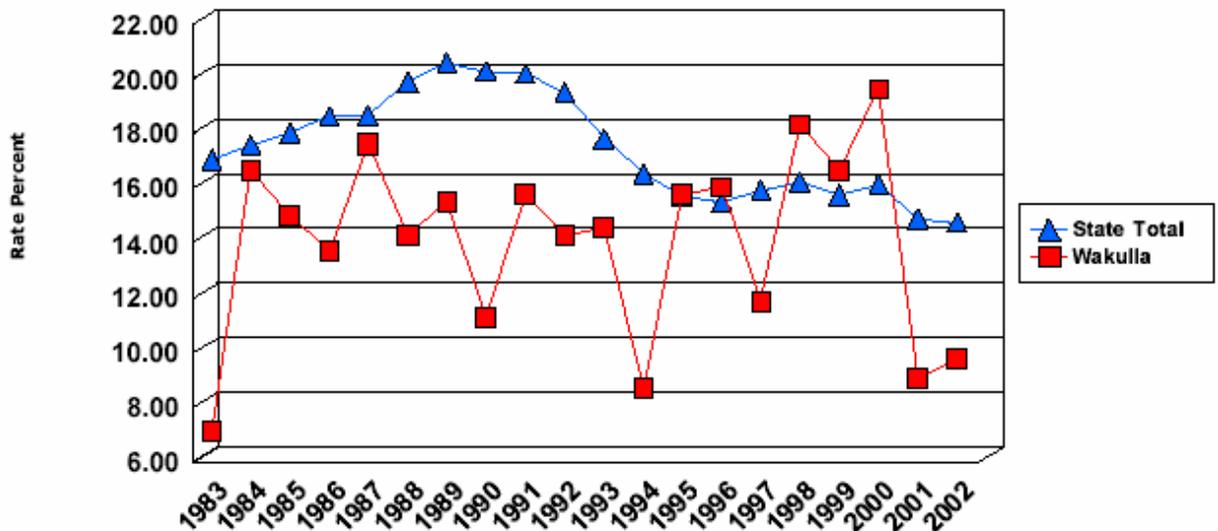


Repeat Births Among Teens

As Dr. Henry Foster, nominee for Surgeon General of the United States, told Tallahassee's conference on Race Relations, "a family may survive ONE child born to a teen mother, but the second such birth consigns the family to a permanent life of dependency." Thus it has long been a goal to eliminate repeat births to teen mothers. In 2000, eleven teens in Wakulla County, 20% of all the teen moms, had a second child. By 2002, only five teen mothers delivered a second child. Programs targeting teen moms had succeeded in reducing repeat births by over 50%. Only 9.8% of teen mothers had a repeat birth, as compared to the state rate of 14.8% in the year 2002.

Wakulla County is now ranked 2nd lowest out of 67 counties in repeat births among teens. The reduction in the rate of repeat births to teens in Wakulla County is an impressive public health accomplishment.

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Percent



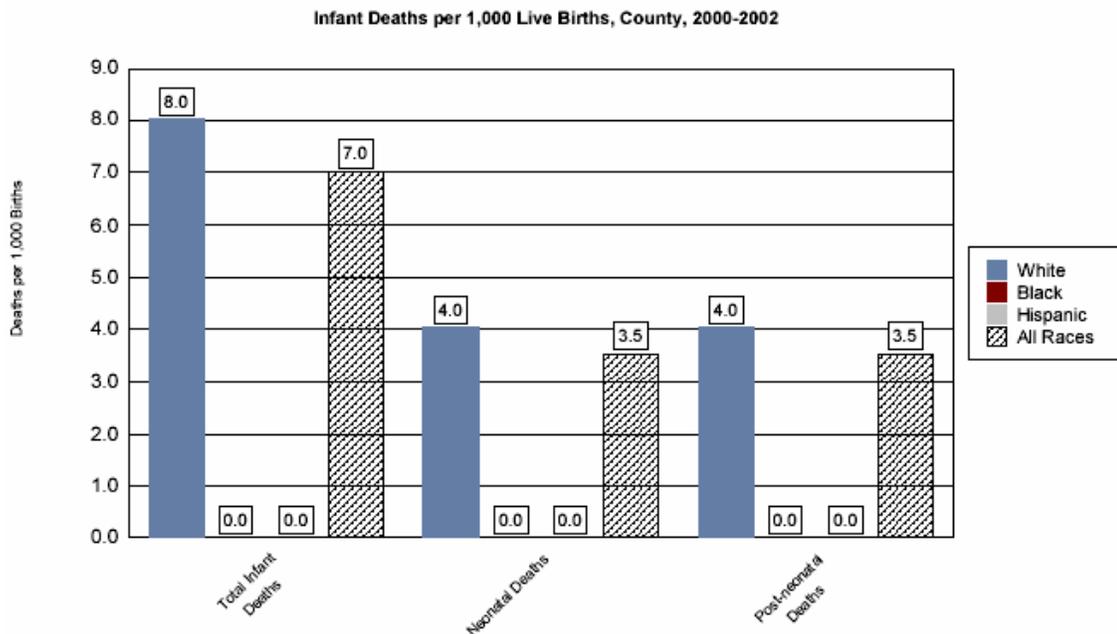
Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight Births

Florida's infant mortality rate has dropped from 12.6 per 1,000 births in 1980 to 6.97 in 2000 and slightly increased to 7.3 in 2002. Wakulla County's infant mortality rate increased from 3.5 per 1,000 births in 2000 to 11.1 in 2002, as there were three resident infant deaths in comparison to only one in 2000. **Wakulla County ranks 9th highest out of 67 counties.**

Babies born prematurely usually weigh less and have substantial, often permanent health problems. In Florida, the percent of babies born under 1500 grams (3 pounds) is 1.6 percent and for babies born under 2500 grams (5 pounds) it is 8.2 percent. Wakulla County has a rate below the state average for percent of babies born under 1500 grams yet has a rate slightly above the state average for babies born between 1500 grams and 2500 grams.

Seven of the county's 33 low birth weight babies born in 2002 were births to teens aged 15-19. Among the 38 births to teens aged 15-19 in 2002, 18 percent, or 7 births, were below 2500 grams (5 pounds).

In 2002, there were 33 babies born weighing less than 2500 grams to women residing in Wakulla County. Of those 33, 7 were black, 23 were white and 3 were other races. The percent of black births below 2500 grams were more than twice the percent of white births below 2500 grams. An average of 27% of all black births to mothers residing in Wakulla County were low birth weight compared to an average of 9.5 % of all white births to mothers of Wakulla County.



Immunizations of High Risk Infants by Age 7 Months

Immunization of high-risk infants is a health status indicator utilized by the Department of Health to measure community maternal and infant health. High-risk (less likely to be fully immunized) infants under 7 months of age include infants born to mothers whose circumstances such as age, education level, marital status, late initiation of prenatal care, and number of siblings correlate to a lowered chance of immunizing the infant.

In 2000, 88.4% of high-risk infants in Wakulla had begun their immunizations by the age of 7 months. This rate is slightly lower than the state rate of 91%. Statistics for this indicator was not available for 2002, as this is no longer tracked by the Florida Department of Health.

Immunization Levels for Children in Kindergarten

In Wakulla County, 97.6% of all kindergarten children as of 2002 are up to date with their immunizations, which is significantly better than the state's average of 93.6. **Wakulla County ranks in the Top 10 counties with the best immunization record for this age group.**

Healthy People 2010 2000-2002 Baseline Overview

**Healthy People 2010
2000-2002 Baseline Overview**

Obj. #	Objective	U.S. 2001*	Florida 2000-02†	Wakulla County 2000-02†	2010 Target*
3-1	Reduce the overall cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	196.0	182.8	178.0	159.9
3-2	Reduce the lung cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	55.3	54.2	64.5	44.9
3-3	Reduce the breast cancer death rate (per 100,000 female population, crude)	26.0	31.4	14.5	22.3
3-4	Reduce the cervical cancer death rate (per 100,000 female population, crude)	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.0
3-5	Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	20.1	18.0	19.1	13.9
3-7	Reduce the prostate cancer death rate (per 100,000 male population, crude)	28.9	27.7	21.6	28.8
5-5	Reduce the diabetes death rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	77.0	21.3	34.3	45.0
7-1	Increase high school completion (% of population over age 25 with a high school diploma)	85% (1998)	79.9% (2000)	78.4% (2000)	90%
12-1	Reduce deaths from coronary heart disease (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	187	176.2	166.4	166.0
12-7	Reduce deaths from strokes (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	58.0	46.8	50.0	48.0
13-1	Reduce AIDS among adolescents and adults (new cases of AIDS per 100,000 population ages 13 and over)	18.6 (1999)	31.2 (2002)	9.8 (2002)	1.0
13-14	Reduce deaths from HIV infection (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	5.0 (1999)	10.7	3.8	0.7
15-13	Reduce deaths from unintentional injuries (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	35.7	39.7	41.3	17.5
15-32	Reduce the homicide rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	7.1	6.2	5.2	3.0
16-1a	Reduce the fetal death rate (≥ 20 weeks) (per 1,000 livebirths and still births)	6.5	8.0	4.7	4.1
16-1c	Reduce the infant death rate (< 1 year) (per 1,000 livebirths)	6.8	7.3	7.0	4.5
16-6a	Reduce the overall infant death rate who receive early and adequate prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	83%	84.4%	92%	90%
16-10a	Reduce low birth weight (per 100,000 population, crude)	7.7	8.2	9.3	5.0
16-10b	Reduce very low birth rate (per 100,000 population, crude)	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.9
18-1	Reduce the suicide rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	10.7	13.0	9.5	5.0
19-1	Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight	34% (2000)	64.9% (2002)	69.2%	60%

Boldface denotes Wakulla County rates that are significantly worse than either U.S. or Florida rates.

**Healthy People 2010
2000-2002 Baseline Overview (continued)**

Obj. #	Objective	U.S. 2001*	Florida 2000-02†	Wakulla County 2000-02‡	2010 Target*
22-2	Increase moderate and/or vigorous physical activity	32%	34.7% (2002)	32.9% (2002)	50%
24-10	Reduce deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among adults (per 100,000 population)	123.7 (age 45 and over)	39.8 (all adults)	60.9 (all adults)	60.0 (age 45 and over)
25-1	Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults ages 15-24 infected with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	1.3% (1999)	1.5% ⁴ (2002)	1.2% ⁴ (2002)	NA
25-2	Reduce new cases of gonorrhea (per 100,000 population, crude)	129.0	133.3	75.6	19.0
26-1a	Reduce deaths from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000 population, crude)	5.9 (1998)	6.1	15.4	4.0
26-1b	Reduce injuries from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000 population, crude)	113.0 (1998)	115.0	219.8	65.0
27-1a	Reduce smoking among adults	23%	22.2% (2002)	31.7%	12%
27-2b	Reduce tobacco use among adolescents in 9th-12th grades	28%	17.8% ⁵	27% ⁵	16%

Boldface denotes Wakulla County rates that are significantly worse than either U.S. or Florida rates.

**Wakulla County
Health Disparities by Race,
2000-2002**

**Wakulla County Health Disparities by Race,
2000-2002**

Obj. #	Objective	White (any origin)	Black (any origin)	Other (any origin)
3-1	Reduce the overall cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, age adjusted)	176.4	171.8	0.0
3-2	Reduce the lung cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, crude)	67.4	11.9	0.0
3-3	Reduce the breast cancer death rate (per 100,000 female population, crude)	9.8	55.7	0.0
3-5	Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate (per 100,000 population, crude)	16.0	11.9	0.0
3-7	Reduce the prostate cancer death rate (per 100,000 male population, crude)	18.8	41.5	0.0
5-5	Reduce the diabetes death rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	33.3	54.3	0.0
12-1	Reduce deaths from coronary heart disease (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	171.5	119.8	142.2 (crude)
12-7	Reduce deaths from strokes (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	40.3	123.2	0.0
15-13	Reduce deaths from unintentional injuries (accidents) (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	42.6	31.2	0.0
15-13	Reduce deaths from unintentional injuries (non-traffic/boating) (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	5.6	10.1	0.0
15-32	Reduce the homicide rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	4.5	10.1	0.0
16-1a	Reduce the fetal death rate (≥ 20 weeks) (per 1,000 live births and stillbirths)	0.0 ³	34.5³	0.0 ³
16-1c	Reduce the infant death rate (<1 year) (per 1,000 live births)	8.0	0.0	0.0
18-1	Reduce the suicide rate (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	9.2	9.0	0.0
24-10	Reduce deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (per 100,000 population, age-adjusted)	62.2	58.6	0.0
25-1	Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults ages 15-24 infected with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	0.8 ⁴ (2002)	4.1⁴ (2002)	2.5⁴ (2002)
25-2	Reduce new cases of gonorrhea (per 100,000 population, crude)	5.6 ⁴ (2002)	59.6⁴ (2002)	0.0 ⁴ (2002)

Boldface denotes rates for black or other residents that are significantly worse than rates for total white residents.

Overview of Florida and Wakulla County 2002 BRFSS Survey Results

Healthy People 2010
Overview of Florida and Wakulla County 2002 BRFSSSurvey Results**

Obj.#	Objective	U.S.*	Florida 2002	Wakulla County 2002	2010 Target*
1-1	Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance	83% (2002)	81.3%	84.8%	100%
1-5	Increase the proportion of persons with a primary care provider	78% (1999)	76.1%	86.3%	85%
3-11a	Increase the proportion of adult women who have ever received a Pap test	93% (2000)	93.5%	94.7%	97%
3-11b	Increase the proportion of adult women who have received a Pap test in the last 3 years	81% (2000)	82.2% last 2 years	84.2% last 2 years	90%
3-12a	Increase the proportion of adults over 50 who receive blood stool test within 2 years	33% (2000)	33.5%	47.0%	50%
3-12b	Increase the proportion of adults over 50 who receive sigmoidoscopy	39% (2000)	52.6%	54.4%	50%
3-13	Increase proportion of women over 40 who have received a mammogram within 2 years	70% (2000)	79.0%	83.5%	70%
5-3	Reduce the overall rate of diabetes that is clinically diagnosed (per 1,000 population) (Florida and Wakulla County figures include adults only; HP 2010 figures include children and adults)	45.0 (2000)	8.2	7.0	25.0
12-9	Reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure	28% (1988-1994)	27.7%	26.5%	16%
12-15	Increase the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked in the last 5 years (Florida and Wakulla County figures include those who had been checked at any time in the past)	67% (1998)	83.1%	84.7%	80%
19-1	Increase percentage of adults with healthy weight (Body Mass Index < 25)	34% (1999-2000)	64.9%	69.2%	60%
19-2	Decrease percentage of adults who are obese (BMI ≥ 30)	31% (1999-2000)	22.3%	28.1%	15%
19-5 19-6 combined	Increase proportion of adults who consume 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables	2 Fruit: 28% 3 Veg: 3% (1994-96)	25.7%	23.4%	Fruit: 75% Veg: 50%
22-1	Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity	38% (2001)	26.4%	32.2%	20%
22-2	Increase proportion of adults who engage in moderate and/or vigorous physical activity	32% (2001)	34.7%	32.9%	50%
22-3	Increase the proportion of adults who engage in regular vigorous physical activity	23% (2001)	24.4%	22%	30%
26-11c	Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in binge drinking	16.6% (1998)	14.1%	13.4%	6%
27-1a	Reduce cigarette smoking by adults	23% (2001)	22.2%	31.7%	12%
27-5	Increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers	42% (2001)	55.3%	53.5%	75%

Boldface denotes Wakulla County rates that are significantly worse than either U.S. or Florida rates.

**Note: BRFSS is a random survey of adults 18 years and over who reside in households with telephones.

**Wakulla County Health Department
Healthy People 2010
Summary**

Summary

According to the data in this Report Card, Wakulla County is doing relatively well in regards to Healthy People 2010 objectives in comparison to the state and nation. Wakulla County did significantly better than either Florida and/or the U.S. on 28 of the 45 objectives and in 9 of these objectives, Wakulla County actually met and exceeded the Healthy People 2010 targets as indicated below:

- Proportion of persons with a primary care provider (Objective 1-5);
- Breast cancer death rate (Objective 3-3);
- Prostrate cancer death rate (Objective 3-7);
- Proportion of adults over 50 who received sigmoidoscopy (Objective 3-12b);
- Proportion of women over 40 who have received a mammogram within 2 years (Objective 3-13);
- Overall rate of diabetes that is clinically diagnosed (Objective 5-3);
- AIDS among adolescents and adults (Objective 13-1);
- Overall infant death rate who receive early and adequate prenatal care beginning in the first trimester (Objective 16-6a); and
- Very low birth rate (Objective 16-10a).

However, Wakulla County did significantly worse than both Florida and the U.S. on the following 7 objectives:

- Lung cancer death rate (Objective 3-2);
- Deaths from unintentional injuries (Objective 15-13);
- Low birth rate (Objective 16-10a);
- Deaths from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (Objective 26-1a);
- Injuries from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (Objective 26-1b);
- Smoking among adults (Objective 27-1a); and
- Tobacco use among adolescents in 9th-12th grades (Objective 27-2b).

In addition, Wakulla County did slightly to significantly worse than either Florida or the U.S. on the following 11 objectives:

- Cervical cancer death rate (Objective 3-4);
- Colorectal cancer death rate (Objective 3-5);
- Diabetes death rate (Objective 5-5);
- Proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight (Objective 19-1);
- Percentage of adults who are obese (Objective 19-2);
- Proportion of adults who consume 5 or more serving of fruits/vegetables (Objectives 19-5, 19-6 combined);
- Adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity (Objective 22-1);
- Adults who engage in moderate and/or vigorous physical activity (Objective 22-2);
- Adults who engage in regular vigorous physical activity (Objective 22-3);
- Deaths from COPD among adults (Objective 24-10); and
- Smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers (Objective 27-5).

Racial disparity also exists in Wakulla County as evidenced by the black population having significantly worse rates than the white population in the following 12 out of 19 objectives: breast cancer death rate, prostate cancer death rate, diabetes death rate, death from strokes (3 times higher), death from unintentional injuries (non-traffic/boating), homicide rate, fetal death rate, adolescents infected with Chlamydia trachomatis, new cases of gonorrhea, and new cases of AIDS and HIV.

In addition to Healthy People 2010 objectives, the data in this report identifies other areas of concern, as well as, improvements over the past two years. Improvements noted in the report include: overall decrease in teen pregnancy, increase in prenatal care beginning in the first trimester, and significant decreases in repeat births among teens. Other areas in which Wakulla County appears to be doing well include: low rates of sexually transmitted diseases, up-to-date immunizations for kindergarten children, and preventative cancer screenings for both men and women.

Concerns include: high rates of asthma and “high blood cholesterol”, poor dental care, teen pregnancy rates ages 15-19, infant mortality, and births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy.

Florida Department of Health, Office of Chronic Disease, estimated over 30% of all deaths were attributed to cigarette smoking related illnesses including Heart Attacks, COPD, Strokes, and Diabetes. Wakulla ranks significantly higher than the state and nation in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking, which is a major concern in regards to leading causes of death and maternal/infant health. Wakulla County lacks resources in providing preventative/educational programs to assist in decreasing this significant issue and concern.

Although this report indicates Wakulla County is doing better overall on a majority of Healthy People 2010 objectives, it is imperative as the Health Department to focus our efforts on continuing improvement in these areas, as well as specifically addressing the areas of concern. It is theorized that the improvements identified in this report are directly related to preventative programs already in existence. In maintaining with our mission “to promote, maintain, and improve the health status of Wakulla County citizens”, it will be our priority to keep informed of the county’s health status and continue to provide quality public health services in our community.

**Wakulla County Health Department
Healthy People 2010
Strategic Plan**

Strategic Plan

In keeping with Wakulla County Health Department's mission, "to prevent disease and promote, maintain, and improve the health status of the county's residents, five issues were identified as listed below. Although we acknowledge doing well in numerous areas, we believe it is imperative to continue our efforts and focus on prevention. In addition, we would like to maintain and/or continue improvement in health indicators already meeting or exceeding state and/or national rates including but not limited to: teen pregnancy, prenatal care, repeat births to teens, STD rates, and preventative cancer screenings. We also believe in order to address the emerging community health needs it is necessary to strengthen our organizational capabilities.

Strategic Priorities 2003-2005

Reduce chronic diseases.

Reduce racial disparities.

Increase access to dental care.

Improve maternal and child health.

Improve Wakulla County Health Department infrastructure.

**Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan**

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Reduce Chronic Diseases</p>	<p>1) Chronic Disease rates will be lower by 07/05</p>	<p>1a) Educate community re: risk factors thru newspaper and local magazine. 1b) Provide support groups addressing chronic disease issues i.e.; diabetes, parenting, etc. 1c) Provide educational materials/pamphlets to school personnel and to students. 1d) Provide prevention screenings in clinic and community i.e.; blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar, BMI, PSA. 1e) Refer at risk patients to private doctors/community health center. 1f) Research possibility of providing smoking cessation class to the community. 1g) Educate patients in clinic regarding chronic disease issues.</p>	<p>Health Educator Health Educator/ Healthy Start School Health Staff Clinic Staff/ Health Educator Clinic Staff Health Educator Clinic Staff</p>	<p>ongoing ongoing ongoing 01/05 ongoing 01/05 ongoing</p>	<p>Work plan developed and in process of being approved. Currently provided. Currently provided. Currently provided.</p>

**Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan**

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p style="text-align: center;">Reduce Chronic Diseases (continued)</p>		<p>1h) Community use of facility for education/ support groups i.e.; weight watchers.</p> <p>1i) Coordinate services with community partners.</p>	<p>Administration</p> <p>WCHD Staff</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>ongoing</p>	<p>Currently provided.</p>

**Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan**

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Reduce Racial Disparities</p>	<p>1) Decrease Racial Disparities in regards to Chronic Disease, AIDS/HIV, and Maternal/Child Health by 07/05.</p>	<p>1a) Provide educational information by targeting minorities thru faith based organizations, home visits, coalition meetings, clinic appointments, support groups, etc.</p> <p>1b) Provide screenings in areas in which minorities are represented.</p> <p>1c) Refer at-risk minorities to private doctors/ community health center for treatment.</p> <p>1d) Collaborate with community partners and obtain input in reducing racial disparities.</p> <p>1e) Notify public of available services thru newspaper, fliers, and local magazine.</p>	<p>Clinic Staff, Healthy Start, Healthy Families, Infectious Disease, Health Educator</p> <p>HIV/AIDS Educator</p> <p>Clinic Staff</p> <p>Infectious Disease, Health Educator, Healthy Start</p> <p>Health Educator</p>	<p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p>	<p>Currently provided.</p> <p>Currently provided.</p> <p>Currently provided.</p> <p>Currently provided.</p> <p>Currently provided.</p>

Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Increase Access to Dental Care</p>	<p>1) WCHD will open dental clinic and serve individuals in need.</p>	<p>a) Staff dental clinic. b) Provide dental services to CMS, Head Start and Medicaid eligible children from infancy to age 21. c) Provide limited emergency dental services to pregnant women and low-income population. d) Expand dental services to low-income population per approval of Fee Scale by the Board of County Commissioners. e) Research possibility of implementing county water fluoridation program. f) Provide prevention education within the elementary and middle schools. g) Community involvement i.e., Career Day</p>	<p>Administration Dental/ Dr. Polk Dental/ Dr. Polk</p>	<p>ongoing 11/03 07/04 12/04 07/05 ongoing ongoing</p>	<p>Hired one dentist and 2 assistants. Currently providing services 07/04 Currently providing minimal services 07/04 Started 10/04 Started 04/04</p>

Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Improve Maternal and Child Health</p>	<p>1) Decrease low birth weight rate.</p>	<p>1a) Train WCHD Clinic Staff on Fresh Start Family Smoking Cessation curriculum.</p>	<p>Healthy Start</p>	<p>07/04</p>	<p>Completed.</p>
		<p>1b) Provide Fresh Start Family Smoking Cessation curriculum to all pregnant women who smoke and are seen at WCHD.</p>	<p>Healthy Start, Clinic Staff, Healthy Families, WIC</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Currently in process.</p>
		<p>1c) Refer OB patients for emergency dental care and provide services.</p>	<p>Healthy Start/ OB Clinic Dental/Dr. Polk</p>	<p>07/04</p>	<p>Currently providing emergency care to OB patients</p>
		<p>1d) Expand Healthy Start services by employing more staff.</p>	<p>Administration/ Healthy Start</p>	<p>07/04</p>	<p>Hired two additional full time staff.</p>
		<p>1e) Collaborate with community partners in developing a resource directory.</p>	<p>Birth to Five Task Force</p>	<p>10/04</p>	<p>Currently in process.</p>
		<p>1f) Continue providing family planning services targeting sexually active teens.</p>	<p>Clinic Staff/High School Clinic Staff</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Currently in process.</p>
		<p>1g) Targeted outreach through Family Planning Waiver and after-school prevention programs.</p>	<p>Healthy Start/ Clinic Staff</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Currently in process.</p>

Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Improve Maternal and Infant Health (continued)</p>	<p>2. Decrease the # of births to mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy from a rate of 22.7 to 18.0 or below.</p>	<p>2a. Train WCHD Clinic Staff on Fresh Start Family Smoking Cessation curriculum.</p> <p>2b. Provide Fresh Start Family Smoking Cessation curriculum to all pregnant women who smoke and are seen at WCHD.</p> <p>2c. Train other providers (i.e.; WIC) on Fresh Start Family curriculum.</p>			

Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Improve Maternal and Child Health (continued)</p>	<p>3) Decrease teen pregnancy (age 15-19) by 07/05.</p>	<p>3a) Continue and/or increase family planning services targeting sexually active teens.</p> <p>3b) Utilize the "Baby Think It Over" program at the high school and middle school.</p> <p>3c) Targeted outreach to after-school prevention programs</p> <p>3d) Collaboration with community partners in providing pre-conception/inter-conception education to youth.</p>	<p>Clinic Staff/ High School Clinic Staff</p> <p>High School Clinic Staff/ Middle School Clinic Staff</p> <p>Clinic Staff</p> <p>WCHD Director</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>10/04</p> <p>07/05</p>	<p>Currently in process.</p> <p>Currently in process.</p>

Wakulla County Health Department
2003-2005 Healthy People Strategic Action Plan

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	ACTION PLAN	DEPARTMENT/ PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME-FRAME	STATUS
<p>Improve Wakulla County Health Department's Organizational Capabilities</p>	<p>1) Improve staff's ability to do one's job more effectively and efficiently.</p>	<p>1a) Identify and replace old computers. 1b) Enter into SLA for computer/IT support 1c) Purchase new vehicles. 1d) Develop a plan to cross train staff. 1e) Provide access to training for "People First" Human Resource functions. 1f. Include staff's input in developing standards. 1g) Involve staff in HCMS, FIRS, ASPIRE, MFMP, P-Card, etc.</p>	<p>Business Manager Business Manager Business Manager Business Manager/ Administration Administrative Assistant Administrative Assistant Head Quarters</p>	<p>10/04 08/04 12/04 07/05 ongoing ongoing ongoing</p>	<p>Completed.</p>

Appendix

**Data Sources
Mission, Vision, and Values
Wakulla County Health Department Services**

Wakulla County Healthy People 2010 Report Card Data Sources

1. Wakulla County Community Profile of Children and Families. Wakulla County Children's Coalition. February 2003.
2. Florida Department of Health, Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS). Available at <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/chart.aspx>
3. Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Vital Statistics Annual Reports.2002. Available at http://www.doh.state.fl.us/planning_eval/vital_statistics/statistical_report.htm
4. Florida Department of Health, Bureau of STD Prevention and Control. Data available at http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/std/trends/florida/ars.xls
5. Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2002 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey County Report for Wakulla County. Available at http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/FYTS%20County%20Reports/FYTS/index.htm

* All data obtained from U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Healthy People 2010 Database (CDC WONDER DATA2010). Available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/DATA2010/>

† All data obtained (except as noted above) from Florida Department of Health, Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS). Available at <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/chart.aspx>

WAKULLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MISSION STATEMENT

To prevent disease and promote, maintain, and improve the health status of the citizens of Wakulla County in a caring environment.

VISION STATEMENT

Wakulla County will be the healthiest County in the Nation.

VALUES

Honesty/Integrity - "Our word is our bond."

Respect - Valuing and appreciating the worth, privacy, and opinion of each individual.

Empathy/Caring - Objective insight into the feelings, emotions, and behavior of others.

Accountability - Be good stewards of our public's resources, individually and as an agency, so as to maximize both the quality and quantity of services.

Competence - Capable, efficient, and well qualified

Professionalism - To represent ourselves in a manner that is consistent with the specialized knowledge of public health standards.

Teamwork - Work done by several associates with each doing a part **BUT** all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole. A collaborative effort by **ALL** to insure that the job gets done.

Fairness - Free from favor toward either or from any side. Unbiased, unprejudiced, equal treatment of all employees regardless of personal feelings. A work environment where employees are treated impartially and feel that truly all men (and women) are created (and treated) equally under the law (and policies)

Wakulla County Health Department Services

Wakulla County Health Department is committed to fulfilling its mission to prevent disease and to promote, maintain, and improve the health status of Wakulla County citizens by providing the following quality services:

- Bioterrorism and Disaster Preparedness
- Birth and Death Certificates
- Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening
- Dental
- Disease Intervention Services (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, STD's and TB)
- Eligibility for Family Planning Waiver
- Environmental Health
- Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Control
- Family Planning Services
- Florida Healthy Kids (Outreach and Referral)
- Healthy Families (Child Abuse Prevention)
- Healthy Start Prenatal and Infant Care
- Health Education Classes/Information
- Immunizations
- Obstetrics
- Prescription Assistance
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Supplemental Nutrition Program

Wakulla County Health Department is also actively involved throughout the community in collaboration with individual and organizational partners, both public and private. The following are just some of these partnerships:

- Big Bend AHEC (Area Health Education Center)
- Big Bend Chapter of American Red Cross
- Big Bend Rural Health Association
- Birth to Five Task Force
- FAMU (School of Social Work)
- FSU (School of Nursing and School of Social Work)
- Healthy Start Coalition of Northwest Florida
- North Florida Regional Domestic Survey Task Force (Bioterrorism)
- Red Ribbon Alliance (HIV/AIDS Awareness)
- School Health (in partnership with Wakulla County Public Schools)
- Wakulla County Coalition for Youth (A Shared Services Network)
- Wakulla County Children's Coalition
- Wakulla County HIV Task Force
- Wakulla County Juvenile Justice Council
- Wakulla County Sheriff's Department
- Wakulla Medical Center (A Federally Qualified Health Center)

For more information on the services provided by Wakulla County Health Department or how you can be involved as a community partner, please contact us at:

Wakulla County Health Department
48 Oak Street
Crawfordville, Florida 32327
(850) 926-3591