

2018

Community Health Assessment



**Florida Department of
Health in
Jefferson County**

April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2021

**Extended Current CHA due to
COVID-19 Social Distancing**

Prepared January 2018

Revised September 2020

Department of Health Mission

To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Department of Health Vision

To be the healthiest state in the Nation

Department of Health Values (ICARE)

Innovation: We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely.

Collaboration: We use teamwork to achieve common goals and solve problems.

Accountability: We perform with integrity and respect.

Responsiveness: We achieve our mission by serving our customers and engaging our partners.

Excellence: We promote quality outcomes through learning and continuous performance improvement.



Acknowledgements

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Participating agencies are representative of public and private health providers, child welfare, education, local government, local law enforcement, faith-based, social service, and mental health agencies that serve Jefferson County



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Executive Summary

The Department of Health in Jefferson County and community partners have collaborated to produce this updated 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment for Jefferson County. This meets the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requirements to involve the community in a participatory process to plan health priorities for the next three years.

This Community Health Assessment serves to inform the Jefferson community for the purposes of decision making, the prioritization of health problems, and the development, implementation, and evaluation of community health improvement plans. The overarching goals of this report include:

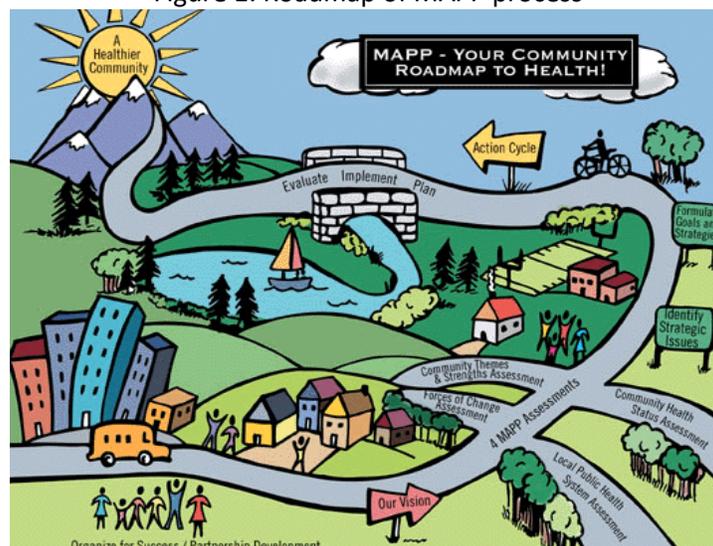
- Examination of the current health status across Jefferson County as compared to Florida.
- Identification of the current health concerns among Jefferson County residents within the social and economic context of their community.
- Documentation of community strengths, resources, forces of change, and opportunities for health service provision to inform funding and programming priorities of Jefferson County.

To begin the Community Health Needs Assessment process, the DOH-Jefferson Administrator approached potential community partners through mail, email and by phone to ensure that the invitation list was all-inclusive. This initiative ensured that all four assessments were well-attended and new partnerships have resulted from this.

Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Process

An overview of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) process was discussed to educate the community about the development process of the Community Health Assessment (CHA). The MAPP process serves a resource to classify the priorities of the community and functions to identify resources to develop action plans in the community. This strategic planning tool, driven by the community, is conducted to assess the health within the community in order to identify issues and improve the well-being of the public. The MAPP process alters how we see public health planning and creates a health model focused on the community at large.

Figure 1. Roadmap of MAPP process



Data Sources

The following data sources were utilized to develop this community health needs assessment.

Florida Cancer Registry

The Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS) is Florida's legislatively mandated, population-based, statewide cancer registry. The FCDS is a joint project of the Florida Department of Health and the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine.

Florida CHARTS

The Florida Department of Health, Office of Statistics and Assessment maintains the Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS) is commonly used to conduct community health assessments, prioritize health issues at the state and local level, and monitor changes in health indicators over time.

Florida HealthFinder, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The Inpatient Data Query provides performance and outcome data and information on selected medical conditions and procedures in Florida health care facilities.

Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)

The FYTS tracks indicators of tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke among Florida public middle and high school students and provides data for monitoring and evaluating tobacco use among youth in the Florida Tobacco Prevention and Control Program.

Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings rate the health of nearly every county in the nation. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute to provide this database.

United States Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed information on population demographics including age, sex, race, education, employment, income, and poverty.

Data Limitations

All data presented in the following assessment are current as of December 2017, and whenever possible, comparisons were made between Jefferson County and the state of Florida as a whole. Some trend lines are three-year rolling rates to control for static trend lines and years where the rate was zero. Three-year rolling rates can give a more fluid view of the overall trend up or down.

It should be noted that qualitative data from the Community Themes and Strengths and Strengths Assessment, and the Forces of Change Assessment are representative of the persons who participated in the assessment. Data may or may not be generalizable to the entire Jefferson County community.

All survey data, such as Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS) were used as supplemental information to further inform the group about health indicators. These data can offer supporting or negating documentation of health indicators found in Florida CHARTS and other quantifiable sources.

Jefferson County Profile

Geography

Jefferson County, Florida is a rural county in North Florida that lies east of Tallahassee (Leon County). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county comprises 637 square miles, of which 598 (94%) square miles is land, and 38 (6%) square miles is water. Jefferson County is a conduit between South Georgia and the Gulf Coast. Part of the nationally protected St. Marks Wildlife Refuge is in Jefferson County.



Jefferson County includes 21 unincorporated communities and one city, Monticello, which serves as the county seat. The unincorporated areas are Alma, Ashville, Aucilla, Capps, Casa Blanca, Cody, Dills, Drifton, Fanlew, Festus, Fincher, Jarrott, Lamont, Limestone, Lloyd, Lois, Montivilla, Nash, Thomas City, Wacissa, and Waukeenah.

Interstate 10 runs east to west through the county and is considered the unofficial division between north and south Jefferson County. Other state highways through Jefferson County are US 90, US 19/27 and US 98. Major county roads include county roads 142 (Lake Road), 149 (Boston Highway), 257 (Salt Road), and 259 (Old Lloyd Road). State Road 59 intersects with US 90, Interstate 10 and US 27.

Jefferson County has three major bodies of water—the Aucilla River, the Wacissa River, and Lake Miccosukee. Jefferson County is part of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Population Demographics

The 2017 population for Jefferson County was 14,564 and accounted for 0.1% of the population for the state of Florida. Population estimates for 2020 predict a 1% increase in 2018.

Figure 2. Population for Jefferson County and Florida

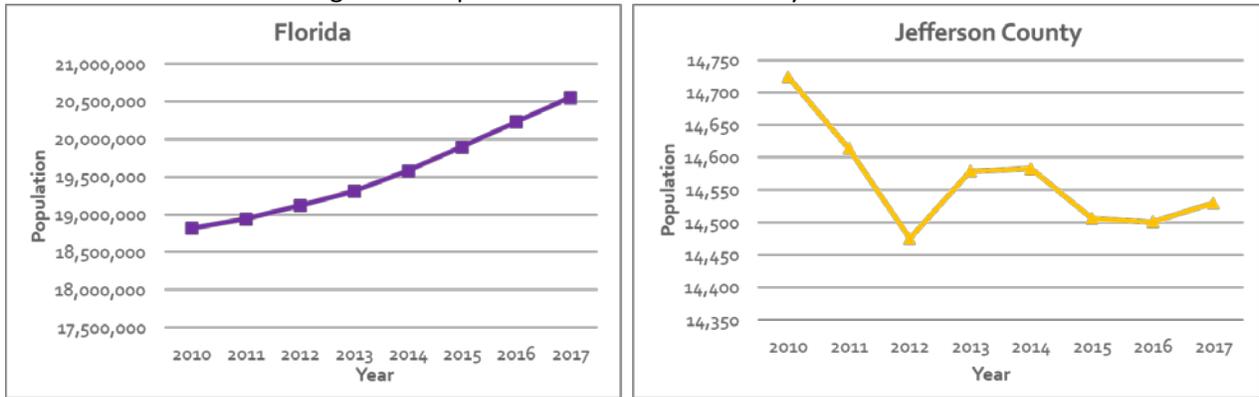


Figure 3 shows Jefferson County’s population by census tract. The most populated census tract is 2501.01, which includes the county seat of Monticello and the unincorporated areas of Aucilla and Drifton. This census tract accounted for 46% of the county’s population. This is followed by census tract 2501.02, an unincorporated area north of Monticello that extends to the state line. Approximately 27% of the population live in this area. The remaining census tract, 2502, also represents 27% of the population. Lamont, Lloyd, Wacissa, and Waukeenah are located in this tract.

Figure 3. Population by Census Tract, Jefferson County Florida

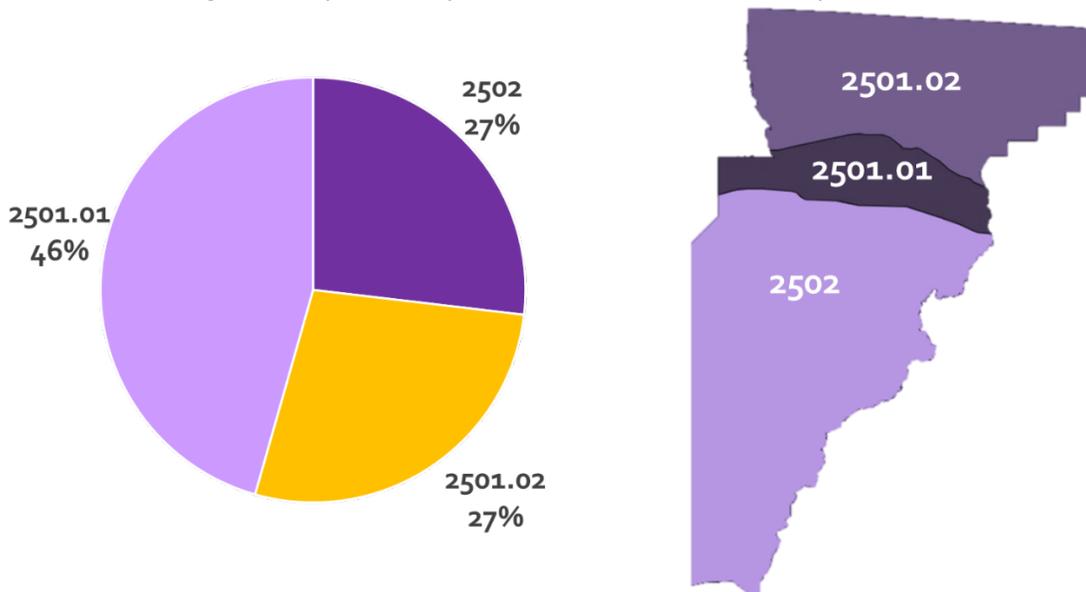
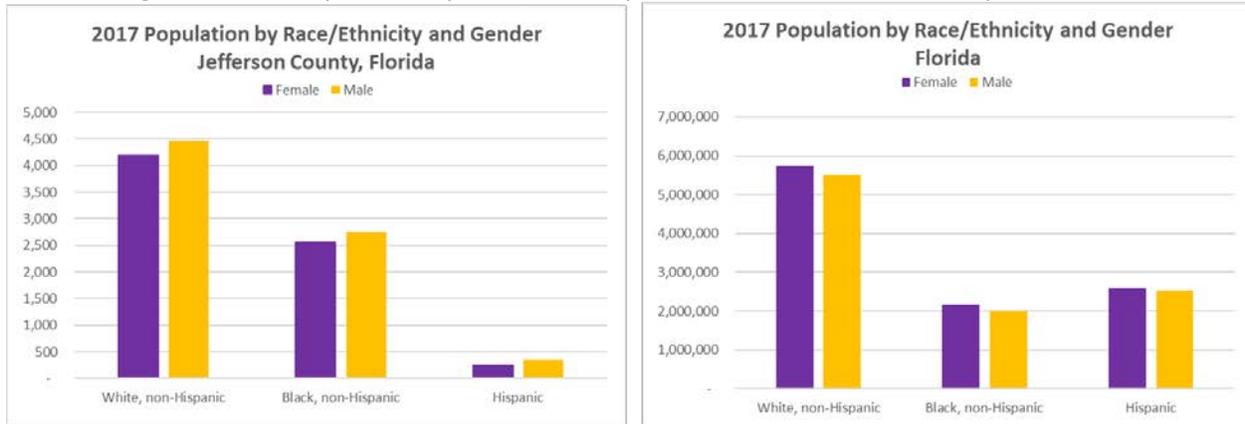


Figure 4 below depicts 2017 population for Jefferson County and Florida by race/ethnicity and gender. Females comprised 48% of Jefferson County’s population in 2017 and 51% of Florida as a whole. Males accounted for 52% and 49% respectively.

Jefferson County has a higher proportion of Black/Other, non-Hispanic persons (36%), than Florida (20%). Hispanics comprised 4% of Jefferson County’s population and 25% of the state’s population in 2017.

Figure 4. 2017 Population by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Jefferson County and Florida



Jefferson County’s 2017 population was slightly younger when compared to the state. Persons ages 45+ represent 52% of Jefferson County and 57% of Florida. Ages 65+ account for 21% of Jefferson County’s population and 20% of Florida.

Table 1. 2017 Population by Age Group, Jefferson County and Florida

| Age Group | Jefferson County | % Total Jefferson | Florida | % Total Florida |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <1 | 141 | 1% | 219,916 | 1% |
| 1-4 | 531 | 4% | 904,104 | 4% |
| 5-9 | 762 | 5% | 1,140,565 | 6% |
| 10-14 | 699 | 5% | 1,151,511 | 6% |
| 15-19 | 685 | 5% | 1,186,803 | 6% |
| 20-24 | 672 | 5% | 1,271,555 | 6% |
| 25-34 | 1,708 | 12% | 2,679,629 | 13% |
| 35-44 | 1,678 | 12% | 2,460,078 | 12% |
| 45-54 | 2,125 | 15% | 2,749,785 | 13% |
| 55-64 | 2,380 | 16% | 2,717,927 | 13% |
| 65-74 | 1,946 | 13% | 2,266,620 | 11% |
| 75-84 | 842 | 6% | 1,254,557 | 6% |
| 85+ | 361 | 2% | 552,678 | 3% |
| Total | 14,534 | 100% | 20,255,728 | 100% |

Table 2 shows Jefferson County census tracts by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Census tract 2502 has more residents who are White. Tract 2501.01 has more residents who are Black. It is interesting to note that tract 2501.01 also has more residents who are Hispanic, regardless of race. Tract 2501.01 has the highest population males and tract 2501.02 has the largest population of females.

Tract 2501.02 has the highest percentage of tract population that is 0-19 years of age. Census tract 2502 has the highest percentage of tract population ages 60 and older, followed closely by tract 2501.02. Tract 2501.01 had the highest percentage of residents ages 20-59 than the other two tracts.

Table 2. 2017 Jefferson County Demographics by Census Tract

| Race/Ethnicity | 2502 | 2501.02 | 2501.01 |
|----------------------|------|---------|---------|
| White | 71.6 | 70.3 | 50.2 |
| Black | 26.4 | 28.9 | 44.2 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| Multiracial | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Hispanic (All Races) | 2.4 | 1.2 | 6.7 |

| Gender | 2502 | 2501.02 | 2501.01 |
|---------|------|---------|---------|
| Males | 48.1 | 42.0 | 63.9 |
| Females | 51.9 | 58.0 | 36.1 |

| Age Group | 2502 | 2501.02 | 2501.01 |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|
| < 5 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| 5-9 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 2.9 |
| 10-14 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 3.3 |
| 15-19 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| 20-24 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 8.0 |
| 25-34 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 16.6 |
| 35-44 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 20.2 |
| 45-54 | 16.8 | 13.8 | 13.2 |
| 55-59 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| 60-64 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 7.4 |
| 65-74 | 18.1 | 16.6 | 8.1 |
| 75+ | 7.1 | 12.2 | 6.1 |

Education Data

Jefferson County residents over the age of 25 were slightly more likely to have a high school diploma, when compared to the state, 32.9% of county residents, compared to 29.0% for Florida in 2017.

Jefferson County residents were less likely to pursue college degrees (21.2% in 2017) compared to the state (28.5%). In Jefferson County, 26.6% of White residents had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2017, followed by 10.2% of Black residents and 7.1% of Hispanic residents

Figure 5. Education Level for Jefferson County and Florida

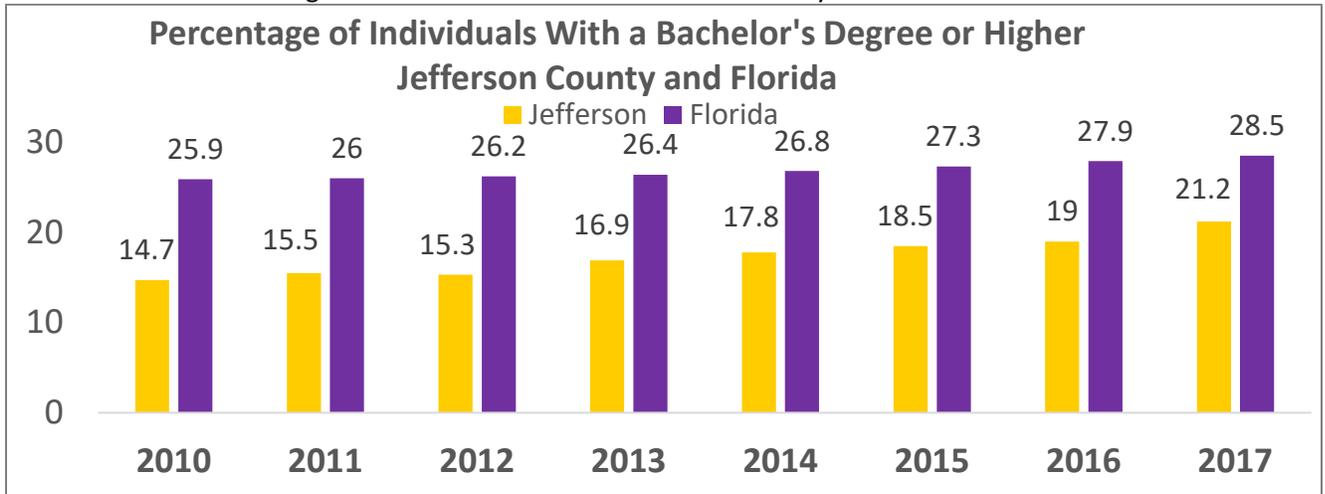
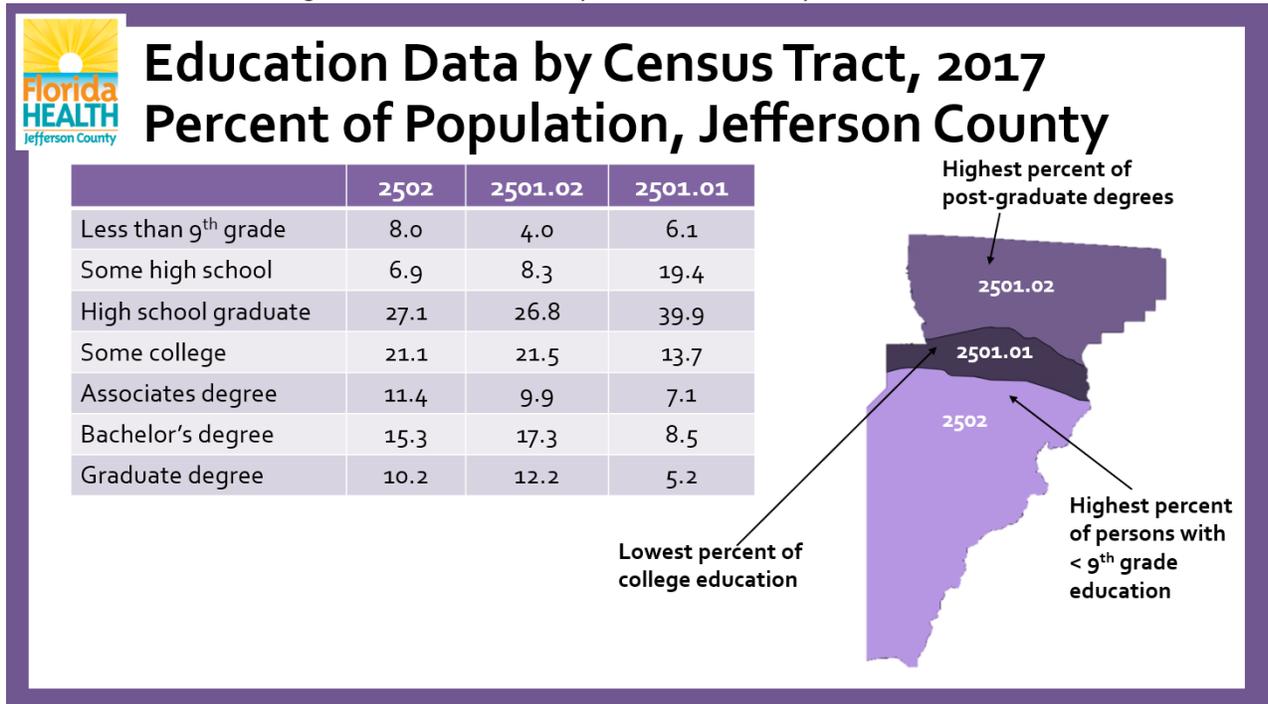


Figure 6 below shows education data by census tract for Jefferson County in 2017. Census tract 2501.02 had the highest percentage of residents with some education after high school. Tract 2501.02 also had the highest percentage of residents who obtained a graduate degree. Census tract 2501.01 had the lowest percentage of residents with some education after high school. Tract 2502 had the highest percentage of residents with less than a ninth-grade education.

Figure 6. Jefferson County Education Data by Census Tract



Figures 7 and 8 are trend lines for the percent of elementary and middle school children who were not promoted a grade for years 2000-2017. The percent of Jefferson County elementary school students not promoted increased to 7.5% in 2017 from 4.4% in 2016. Florida's percent of elementary school students not promoted was 3.4% for 2016 and 2017. The percent of Jefferson County middle school

students not promoted decreased to 16.3% in 2017 from 31.1% in 2016. Florida's percent of middle school students not promoted decreased from 2.1% in 2016 to 1.8% in 2017.

Figure 7. Percent of Elementary Students Not Promoted, 2000-2017, Jefferson County and Florida

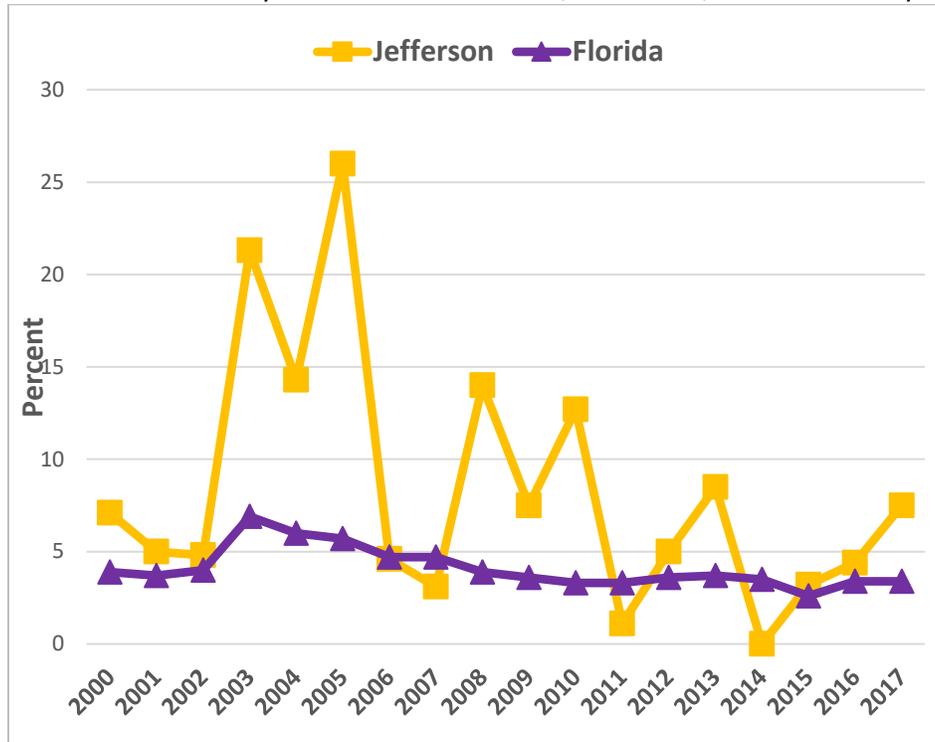


Figure 8. Percent of Middle School Students Not Promoted, 2000-2017, Jefferson County and Florida

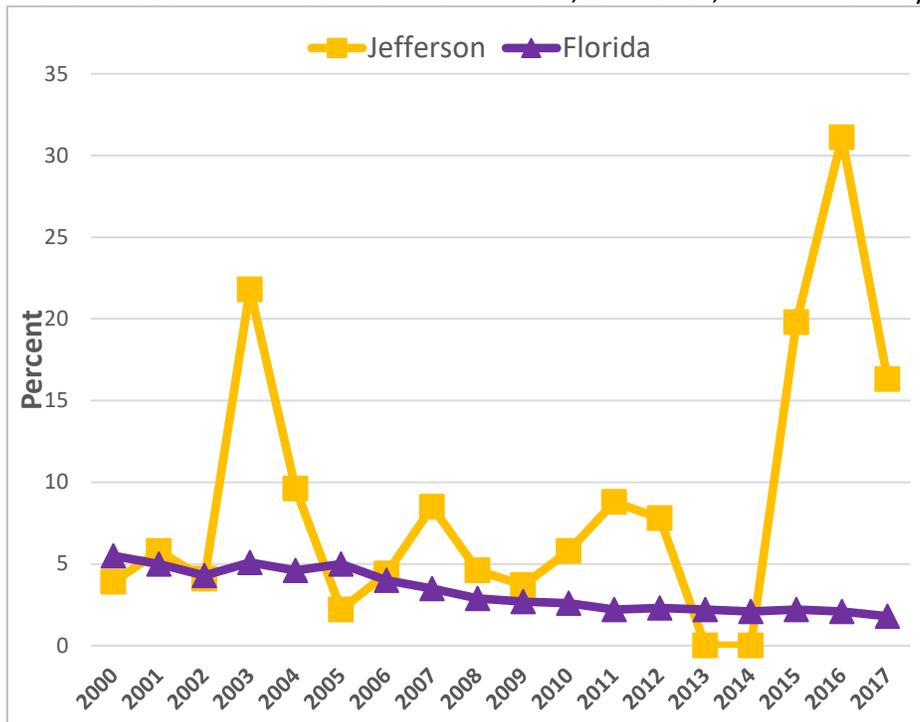


Table 3 gives the percent of students in fourth grade who passed the English and Mathematics portion of the FSA tests for years 2015, 2016, and 2017. Jefferson County scores were lower than the state. English and Language Arts scores increased in 2017 in Jefferson County and Mathematics decreased. Florida's scores increased in both categories in 2017.

Table 3. 4th Grade FSA Passing Scores for English and Mathematics, Jefferson County and Florida

English/Language Arts

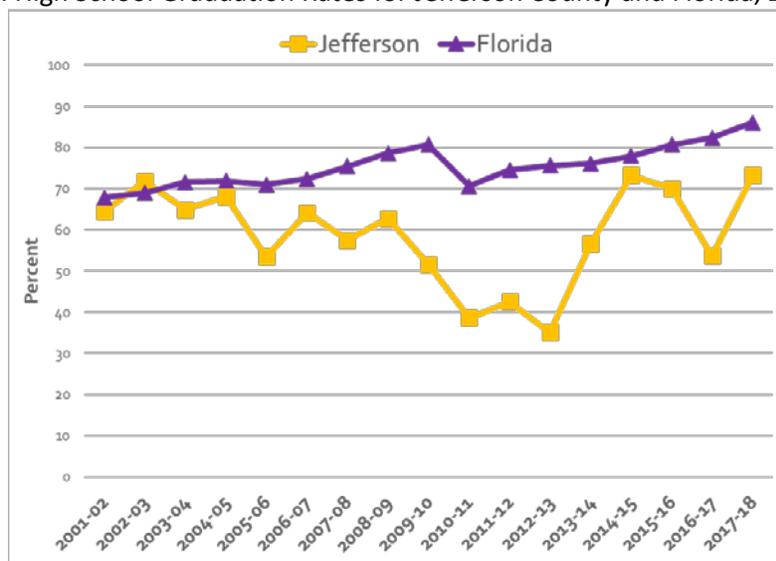
| Year | Jefferson County (%) | Florida (%) |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2015 | 25 | 54 |
| 2016 | 27 | 52 |
| 2017 | 31 | 56 |

Mathematics

| Year | Jefferson County (%) | Florida (%) |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2015 | 43 | 59 |
| 2016 | 48 | 59 |
| 2017 | 41 | 64 |

Jefferson County's graduation rate fell to 53.7% in 2017 from 70.1% in 2016. Florida's graduation rate increased from 80.7% in 2016 to 82.3% in 2017. Trend lines from 2011-2017 are shown below in Figure 9.

Figure 9. High School Graduation Rates for Jefferson County and Florida, 2011-2017



Economic and Poverty Data

Jefferson County ranked 30 out of 67 counties with respect to median household income in 2017. Median income increased from \$41,696 in 2016 to \$47,599 in 2017. The median income for Florida was \$50,883. While Jefferson County economic data appears to be comparable to Florida, it is worth noting the differences by race. According to statisticalatlas.com, Jefferson County median income for White, non-Hispanics is \$54,227, \$33,914 for Black, non-Hispanics and \$27,917 for Hispanics.

Individual poverty rate for Jefferson County was 13.9% in 2017, has steadily decreased since 2009 and is lower than the state rate of 15.5. The percent of related children ages 5 to 17 in families in poverty for Jefferson County in 2015 was 18.0%, compared to 18.2% for Florida.

Approximately 9.2% of persons ages 65+ in Jefferson County were living below the poverty level, compared to 10.3% of the state as a whole. Also, 19.2% of Jefferson County individuals under age 18 were living below poverty level in 2017, compared to 22.3% for Florida. Thirty-seven percent (37.8%) of individuals in Jefferson County were greater than 200% below poverty, compared to 36.4% for Florida.

Figure 10. Percentage of Individuals living below poverty level, Jefferson County and Florida

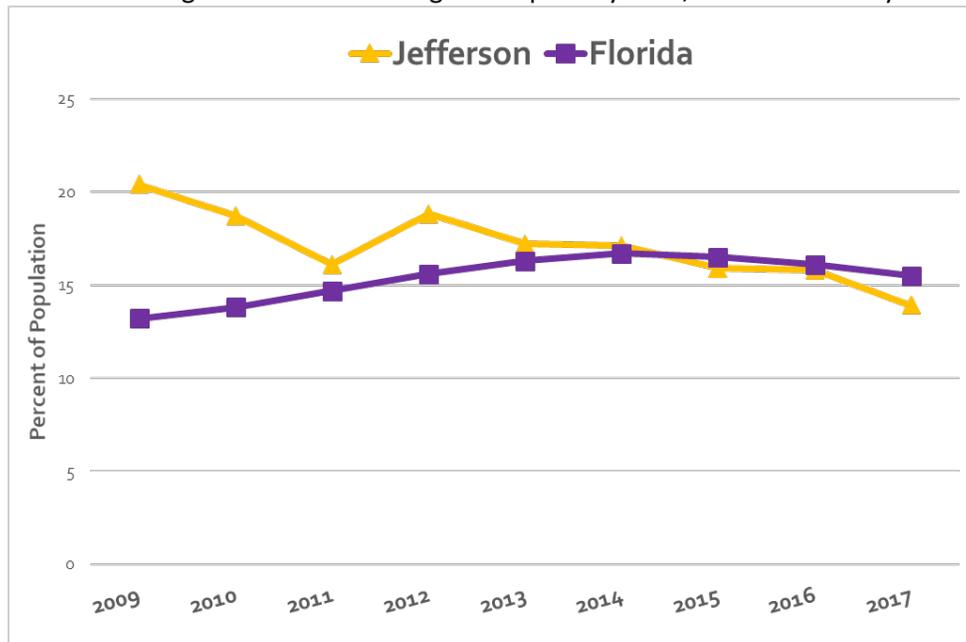


Figure 11 shows median income and poverty data by census tract in Jefferson County in 2017. Census tract 2501.02 had the highest percent of families living under 100% poverty levels and the highest percentage of individuals living under 100% poverty. Census tract 2502 had the highest median income. Tract 2501.02 had the lowest percentage of individuals and families living under 100% poverty.

Figure 11. Poverty Data by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2017

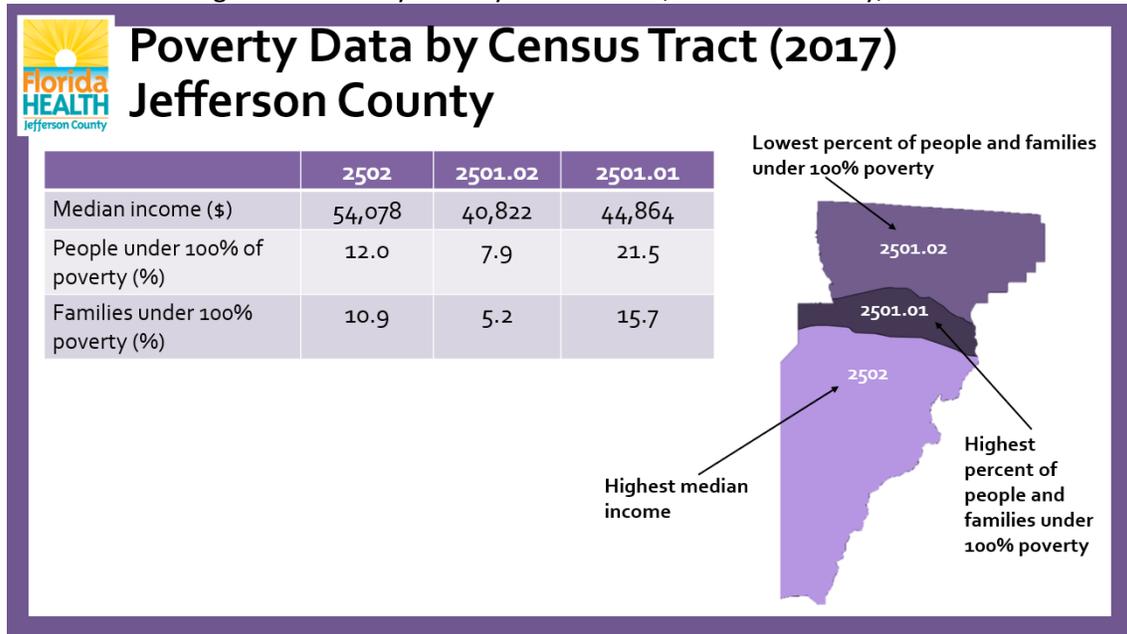
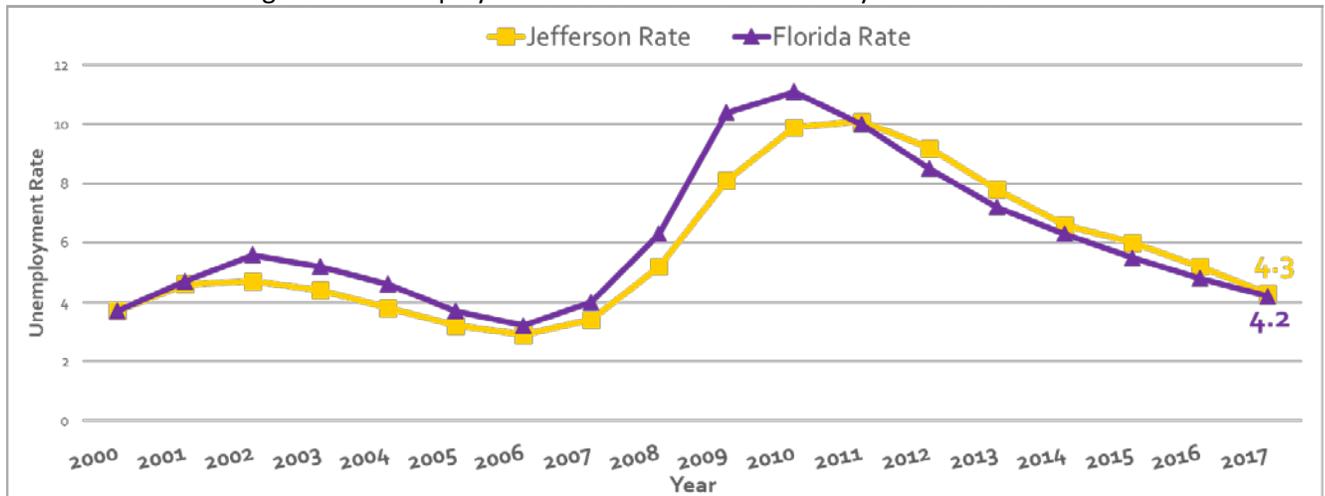


Figure 12 below shows the unemployment data for Jefferson County and Florida through 2017. Jefferson County’s trends mirror that of Florida; however, the unemployment rate for Jefferson County is slightly higher than the state.

Figure 12. Unemployment Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Health Resources Availability

Jefferson County, as a rural area, has a limited amount of available health resources. There is no hospital located in the county. Residents go to Tallahassee or Thomasville, Georgia for emergency care. There is one primary care practice located in Monticello and no specialty care practices.

There are two dentists servicing Jefferson County. Of these, one is located in the health department to provide comprehensive dental care to children and emergency dental care to adults who are enrolled in a Medicaid dental plan.

Apalachee Mental Health Services, Inc. is the only mental health provider located in Jefferson County. Some agencies from Tallahassee commute to Jefferson County to provide services for eligible patients. All inpatient mental health services are located in Tallahassee.

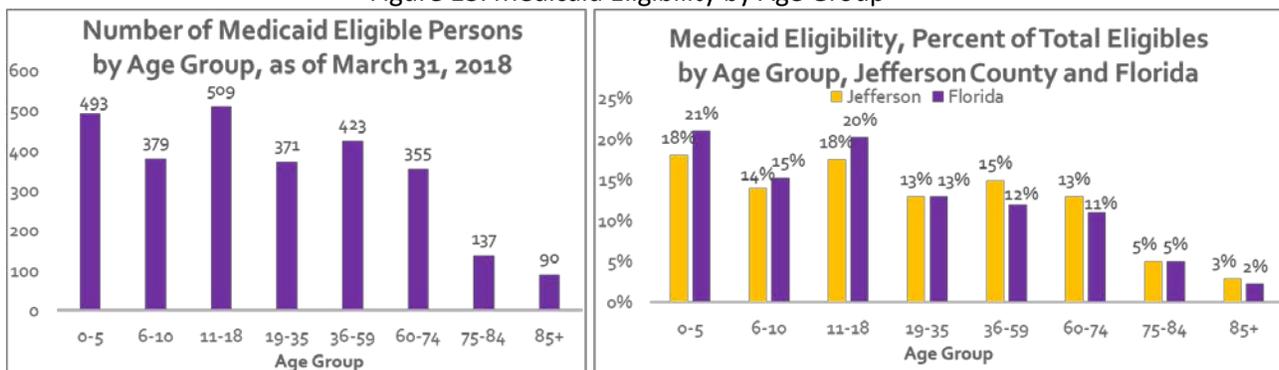
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings provided the following ratios with respect to health resources:

- 1 physician to 4,640 residents
- 1 dentist to 4,710 residents
- 1 mental health provider to 2,360 residents

Because so many of the health resources are located out of Jefferson County, transportation is also an issue. There is no public transit system in Jefferson County. Big Bend Transit, Inc. is the only public transportation service in Jefferson County.

As of March 31, 2018, approximately 15% of adults in Jefferson County were considered uninsured, as well as 8% of children. Figure 13 below depicts percent of eligible by age group for both Jefferson County and Florida. Jefferson County has a higher percentage of Medicaid eligible residents ages 60+ when compared to Florida.

Figure 13. Medicaid Eligibility by Age Group



DOH-Jefferson Service Population

There was a total of 1,072 clients seen at the Jefferson County Health Department in 2017. Of these, 58% were female and 42% were male. Figure 14 below shows the 2017 clients served by age group. The majority of clients were under the age of 12, followed by ages 20-29 and ages 30-39. The primary reason for the age group distribution is the provision of dental services to children and the provision of family planning, STD and prenatal services to ages 20-39.

Figure 14. 2017 Health Department Clients by Age Group

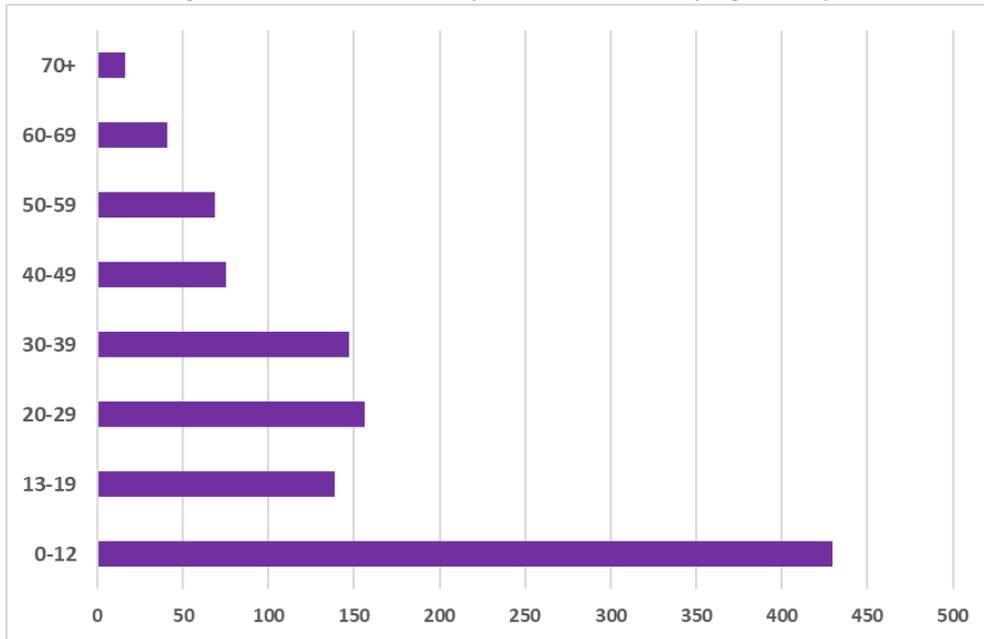


Table 4 below depicts health department clients by race and ethnicity. White, non-Hispanic persons comprise 59% of Jefferson County’s population and 35% of the service population. Black, non-Hispanics account for 36% of the population of Jefferson County and 55% of the clients served in 2017. Hispanics represent 4% of the county’s population and 8% of clients served.

Table 4. 2017 Jefferson County Health Department Service Population by Race/Ethnicity

| Clients by Race | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| American Indian/Alaskan | 0 | 1 |
| Asian | 1 | 5 |
| Black/African American | 3 | 582 |
| White | 31 | 373 |
| Other | 50 | 26 |
| Totals | 85 | 987 |

The majority of health department clients seen in 2017 were self-pay, followed by Medicaid HMO, Medicaid and Government Agency. There were no Medicare clients seen in 2017.

Figure 15. 2017 DOH-Jefferson Clients by Type of Insurance

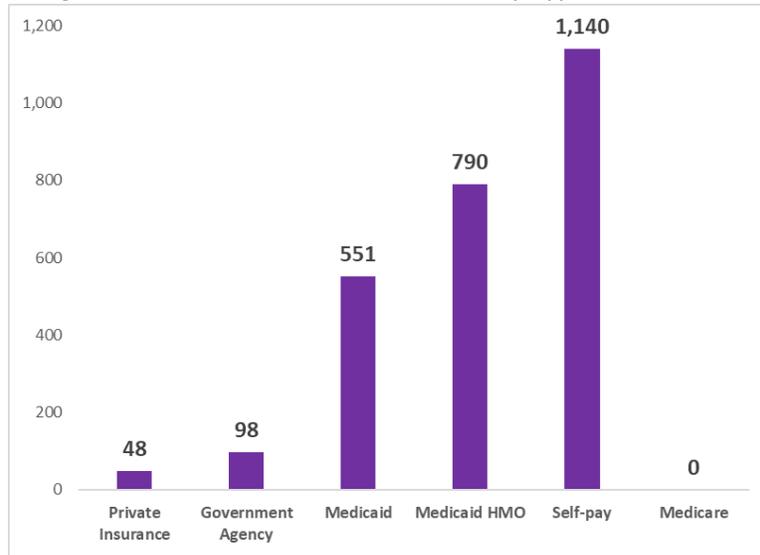


Table 5 provides a summary of clients by program. These services are duplicated, meaning that a client could have been seen for more than one service during 2017. The family planning program saw the most clients in 2017, followed by improved pregnancy outcome, dental program (clinic and mobile combined) and sexually transmitted diseases.

Table 5. 2017 Clinic Services by Program Component

| Program | Services |
|---|----------|
| Dental Health | 3,994 |
| Comprehensive Adult Health Services | 1,450 |
| Mobile Dental Services (School sealant program) | 2,198 |
| Family Planning Services | 8,216 |
| Immunizations – Non-State Provided Vaccines | 187 |
| Immunizations – State Provided Vaccines | 560 |
| TB Control Services | 282 |
| Sexually Transmitted Disease Services | 1,098 |
| Improved Pregnancy Outcome | 6,206 |
| HIV/AIDS Services | 214 |
| Comprehensive Child Health Services | 64 |
| Healthy Start Prenatal (CHD) | 97 |
| Laboratory – Personal Health | 0 |

Health Equity

It is recognized that health is influenced by a number of factors in the dynamic relationship between people and their environments. The social determinants of health framework address the distribution of wellness and illness within a population. The Jefferson County community, represented by the data within this report, live and work within an economic, social, and political context that is enabled and constrained by the rich network constructed by its multitude of relationships. Individual lifestyle factors are influenced by and influence health outcomes throughout the Jefferson County community. The

social determinants of health framework focuses attention on the factors which most impact health within the larger social and economic context.

Health Equity is a topic that is integrated into the analysis of health indicators in the following Community Health Status Assessment. This is a Department of Health priority that will be addressed whenever community health objectives and action plans are developed, implemented and evaluated over the next three years. For the purposes of this analysis, the population will be considered disproportionately affected if the percentage diagnosed in a given category exceeds the percentage the population represents county-wide.

Black or Other Race, non-Hispanic persons comprise 36% of Jefferson County's population. The data show that this population is disproportionately affected in the areas of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart attacks, hypertension, infant deaths, infants with very low birth weight or low birth weight, breastfeeding initiation rates, births to teen mothers, drowning deaths and homicide deaths.

Hispanic persons of all races comprise 4% of Jefferson County's population. This population has been disproportionately affected by chlamydia, infant deaths, preterm births, births to mothers with little or no prenatal care, and births to teen mothers.

White, non-Hispanic persons account for 59% of the population for Jefferson County. These residents are disproportionately impacted by congestive heart failure, diabetes, hypertension, stroke, cancers, particularly cancers related to tobacco use, preterm births, births to mothers with little or no prenatal care, deaths due to firearm discharge, motor vehicle crash deaths, falls, alcohol and drug poisoning and suicides.

In order to achieve health equity in Jefferson County, we will work with community gatekeepers to address the disproportionate disease trends as identified above. Healthy Equity will be integrated into all strategies. Also, Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) members will be educating the community on the importance of achieving health equity in Jefferson County.

Community Health Status Assessment

Leading Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in Jefferson County for calendar year 2017 was heart disease, followed by cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and unintentional injury. These leading causes of death were consistent by race/ethnicity; however, the leading cause of death for black, non-Hispanics was cancer, followed by heart diseases, unintentional injury and cardiovascular disease. There was one death in 2017 to a Hispanic person from heart disease.

Infant deaths did not rank among the leading causes of death for Jefferson County, although there were nine infant deaths during calendar years 2010-2017. Newborns affected by maternal complications of pregnancy, congenital malformations, sudden infant death syndrome, and disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight were the four causes of infant deaths during this time. These will be addressed in the Maternal and Child Health Indicators section.

Many of the leading causes of death listed below are due to chronic diseases, linked to obesity and tobacco use. These will be addressed in the Chronic Disease Health Indicators section.

Table 6. Leading Causes of Death, Jefferson County, 2017

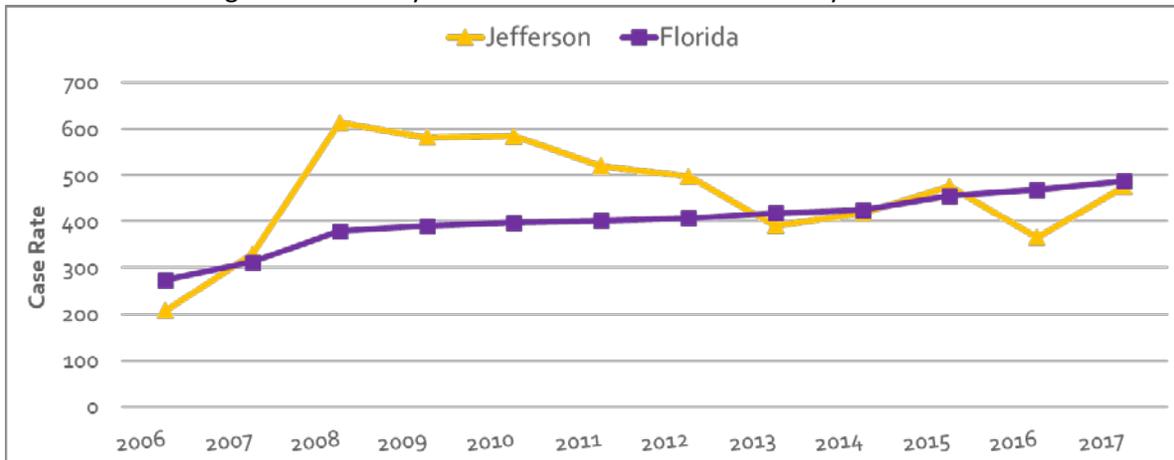
| Cause of Death | Deaths | Percent of Total |
|--|--------|------------------|
| Heart Diseases | 38 | 31% |
| Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) | 33 | 25% |
| Cardiovascular Diseases | 11 | 9% |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 11 | 9% |
| Unintentional Injury | 10 | 8% |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease | 7 | 6% |
| Influenza and Pneumonia | 6 | 5% |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis | 3 | 2% |
| Septicemia | 3 | 2% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 2 | 2% |

Reportable Diseases

Chlamydia

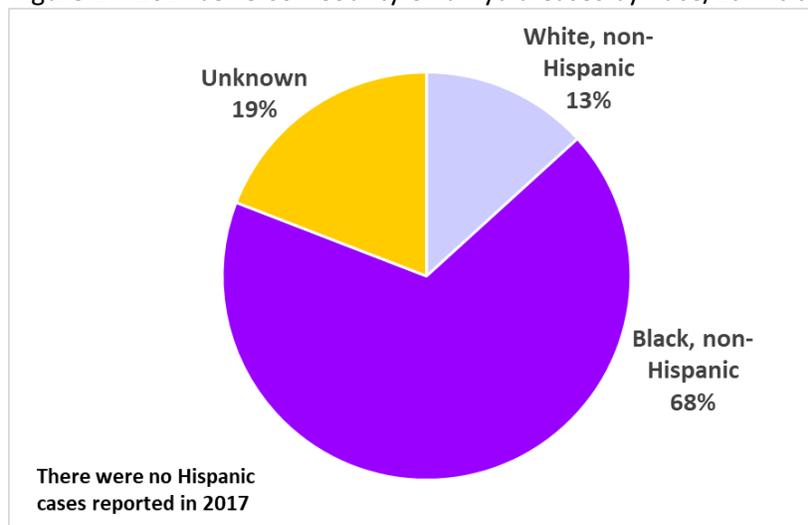
Chlamydia case rates for Jefferson County and Florida are shown below. The number of cases and the corresponding case rate for Jefferson County dropped substantially from 2015 to 2016 and then increased again in 2017. Thirty-four percent of the 2017 cases in Jefferson County were male, and 66% were female. Higher diagnoses in females most likely means that there are undiagnosed cases among males. It is worth noting that two cases, or 3% of the county total, were diagnosed in ages 11-17.

Figure 16. Chlamydia Case Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Black, non-Hispanic persons represented 68% of the chlamydia cases in 2017, with a rate of 924.1 per 100,000 population. White, non-Hispanic persons accounted for 13% of chlamydia cases in 2017, with a rate of 104.2. There were no cases among Hispanic persons in 2017. Thirteen cases (19%) did not have a race/ethnicity specified.

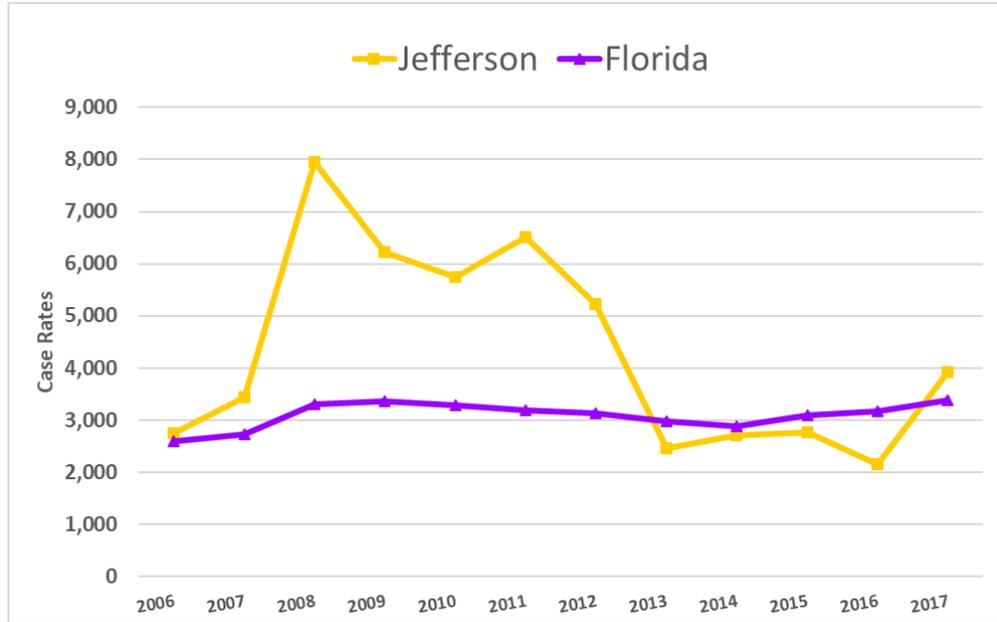
Figure 17. 2017 Jefferson County Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity



It is important to analyze rates of STDs in females ages 15-19 due to the potential for infertility issues later in life. Chlamydia rates in this demographic group decreased dramatically in 2016 and increased

significantly in 2017. Thirteen of the 69 cases in Jefferson County in 2017 were among females ages 15-19. Of those, 90% were black, non-Hispanic and 10% were white, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic cases reported in 2017 for this population.

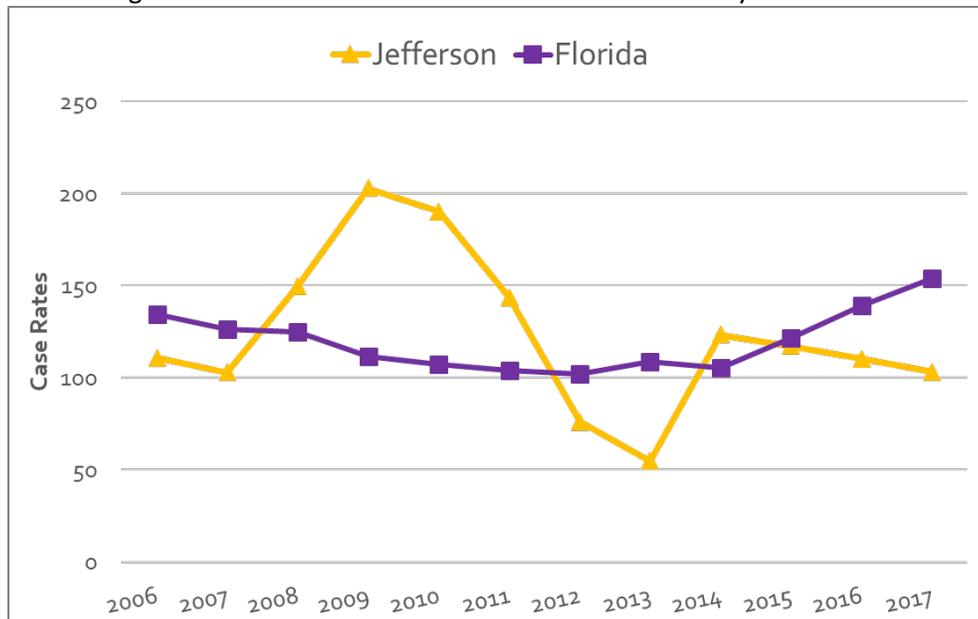
Figure 18. Chlamydia Case Rates in Females Ages 15-19 for Jefferson County and Florida



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea cases have continued to decrease in Jefferson County since 2014. Gonorrhea case rates for Jefferson County and Florida are shown below. Jefferson County ranked 28 out of 67 counties with respect to gonorrhea case rates. There were no cases reported in age group 11-17 in 2017.

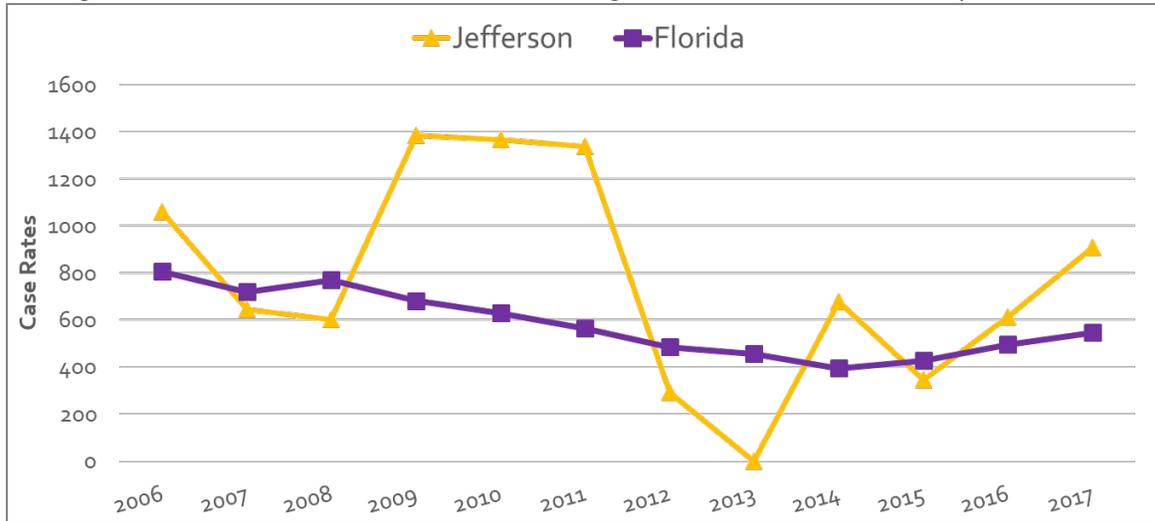
Figure 19. Gonorrhea Case Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Gonorrhea affects the Black, non-Hispanic population disproportionately, with 67% of the cases reported in 2017 and a case rate of 200.9 per 100,000. White, non-Hispanics represented 20% of the cases with a case rate of 57.0, and Hispanics represented 0% of the cases. Thirteen percent of the cases were of unknown race.

Gonorrhea cases among females ages 15-19 decreased significantly in Jefferson County from 2015 to 2016. It should be noted that 100% of these cases occurred in black, non-Hispanic females.

Figure 20. Gonorrhea Case Rates in Females Ages 15-19 for Jefferson County and Florida



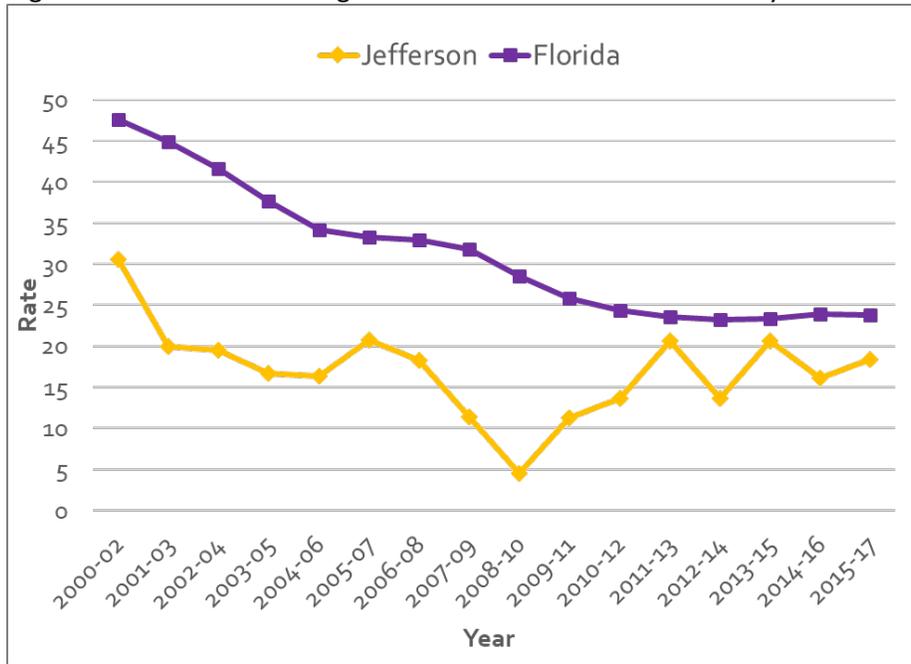
HIV/AIDS

Jefferson County experienced no deaths due to HIV/AIDS from 2008 through 2012. From 2013-2017, there have been two HIV/AIDS related deaths, both of which were in the black, non-Hispanic population.

Three-year rolling averages were used to depict reported HIV and AIDS cases for Jefferson County and Florida. This was done to more clearly see trend lines as there have been some years that Jefferson County did not have any reported HIV or AIDS cases.

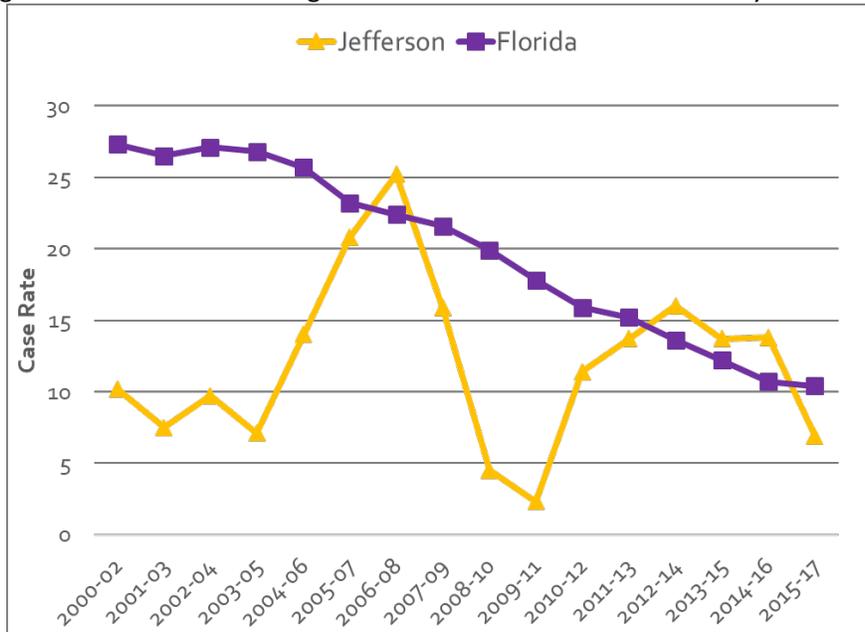
Jefferson County is experienced a slight increase in reported HIV cases during 2015-2017. Of the 19 cases reported from 2010 through 2017, 81% were reported among Black, non-Hispanic persons and 19% were reported among White, non-Hispanic persons. No cases were reported among Hispanics. Sixteen percent of the HIV cases reported during 2010-2017 were female, and 84% were male.

Figure 21. Three-Year Rolling HIV Case Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Three-year rolling AIDS case rates are depicted below for Jefferson County and the state of Florida. Jefferson County experiencing a decrease in AIDS cases for 2015-2017. Black, non-Hispanic persons accounted for 36% of Jefferson’s population and 100% of the cases reported in Jefferson County from 2010-2017. Nine percent of the AIDS cases reported from 2010-2017 were female, and 91% were male.

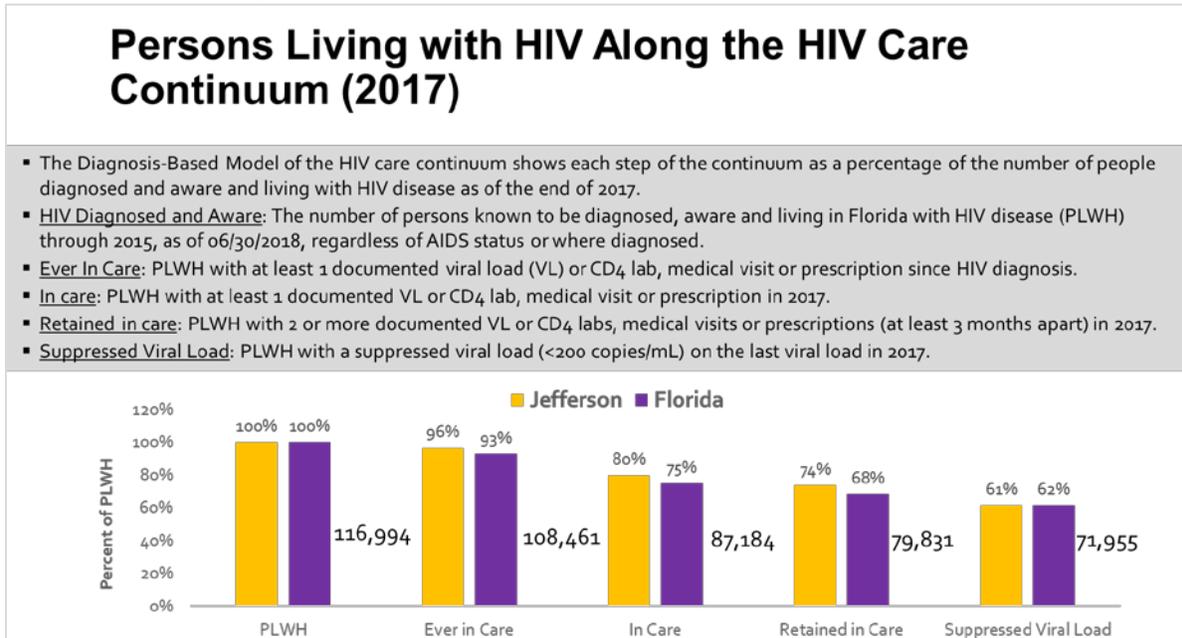
Figure 22. Three-Year Rolling AIDS Case Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



The fact that HIV cases have slightly increased and AIDS cases have slightly decreased in Jefferson County suggests improvements in the areas of medical care continuity and medication adherence. The

figure below depicts the continuum of care for Jefferson County and Florida in 2017. There are approximately 137 people living with HIV/AIDS in Jefferson County. Jefferson is slightly higher than the state with linkage to care, and retention in care percentages, and slightly less than Florida with respect to suppressed viral loads.

Figure 23. Continuum of Care in Jefferson County and Florida



Syphilis

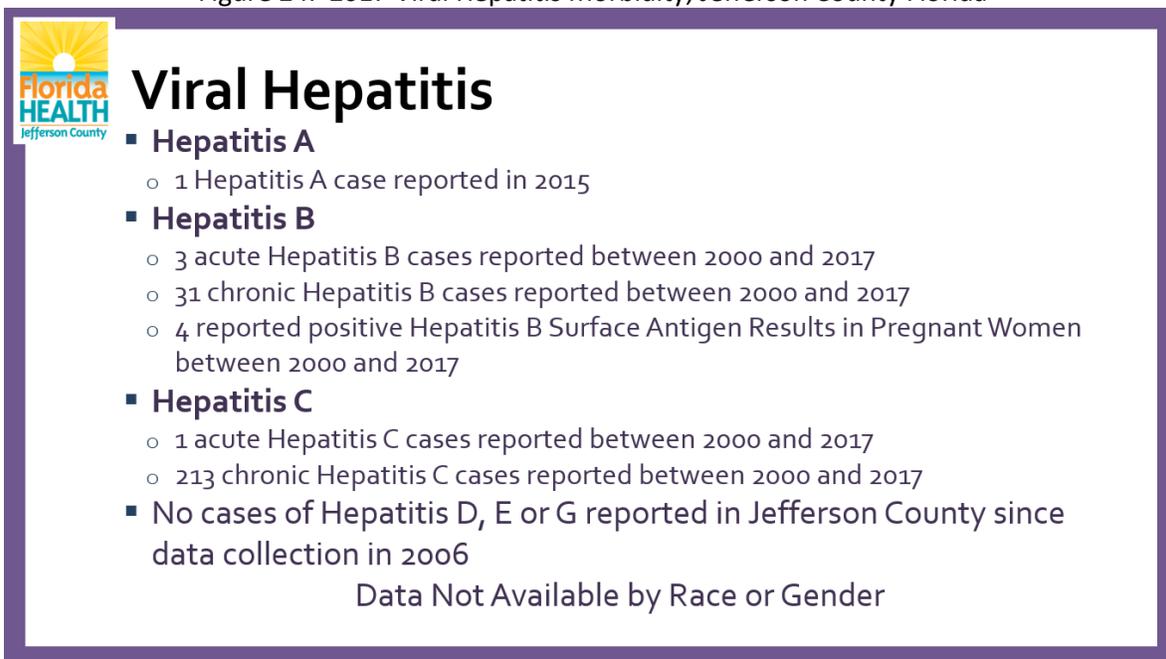
Syphilis is becoming more prevalent in Florida, and Jefferson County is beginning to mirror these trends. There have been four infectious syphilis cases diagnosed in Jefferson County during 2013-2017. Of these four cases, three were Black, non-Hispanic and one was White, non-Hispanic. All four cases were diagnosed among males.

There have been 14 early syphilis cases diagnosed in Jefferson County from 2006 through 2017 and five cases in 2017 alone. Of these 14 cases, 14% were White, non-Hispanic 50% were Black, non-Hispanic and 36% were of Unknown Race. There were no Hispanic cases diagnosed. Males accounted for 93% of the cases and females accounted for 7%. There have been no congenital syphilis cases diagnosed in Jefferson County during 2006-2017.

Viral Hepatitis

While Jefferson County has reported cases of viral hepatitis, there is not enough disease morbidity to support trend analysis or analysis by race/ethnicity and gender. The state of Florida has experienced a dramatic increase in Hepatitis A cases; however, Jefferson County has reported only one case in 2015. Hepatitis data through 2017 are listed below.

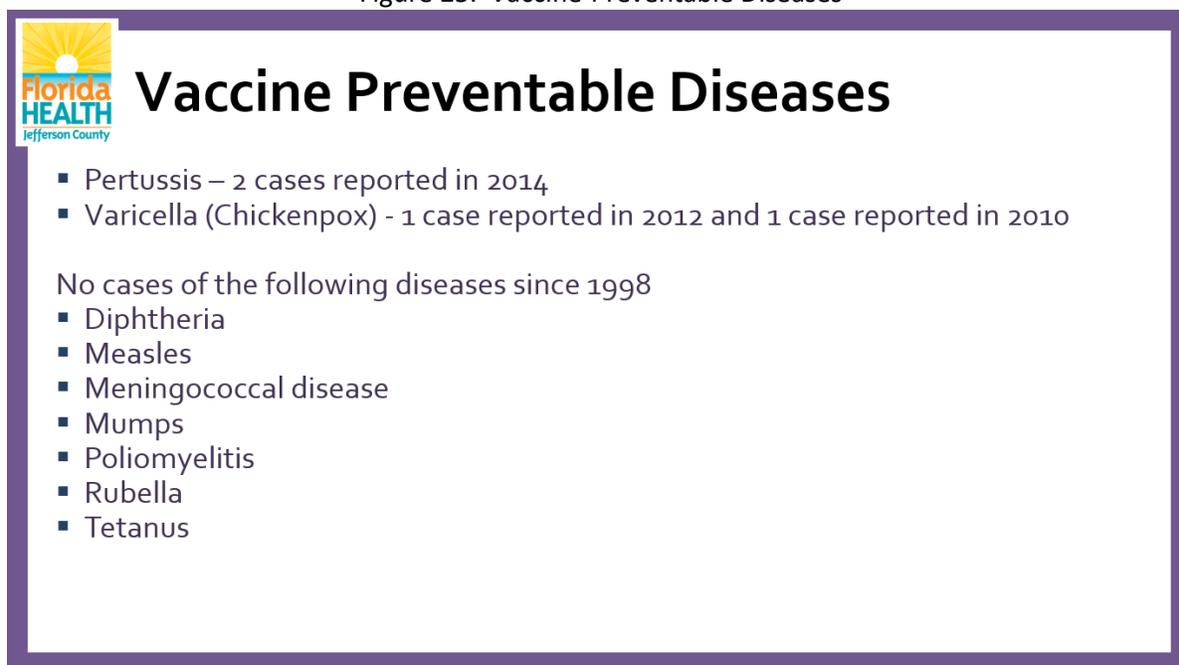
Figure 24. 2017 Viral Hepatitis Morbidity, Jefferson County Florida



Vaccine Preventable Diseases

There have been very few cases of reported vaccine-preventable diseases in Jefferson County in the last 16 years. Data are available through 2017 and are not available by race/ethnicity or gender.

Figure 25. Vaccine-Preventable Diseases



The following disease table shows cases in 2017 for reportable diseases or conditions not mentioned in the above narrative.

Table 7. Other Reportable Diseases or Conditions in 2017

| Disease or Reportable Condition | 2017 Cases |
|---|------------|
| Amebic Encephalitis | 0 |
| Anaplasmosis | 0 |
| Anthrax | 0 |
| Botulism, Foodborne or Infant or Wound | 0 |
| Brucellosis | 0 |
| California Serogroup Virus Disease | 0 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 4 |
| Cholera (<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Type 01) | 0 |
| Citaguera Fish Poison | 0 |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) | 0 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 0 |
| Cyclosporiasis | 0 |
| Dengue Fever | 0 |
| Eastern Equine Encephalitis | 0 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 |
| Acute Giardiasis | 0 |
| Glanders (<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>) | 0 |
| H. Influenzae Invasive | 0 |
| Hansen's Disease (Leprosy) | 0 |
| Hantavirus Infection | 0 |
| Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) | 0 |
| Legionellosis | 0 |
| Leptospirosis | 0 |
| Listeriosis | 0 |
| Malaria | 0 |
| Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic | 0 |
| Psittacosis (ornithosis) | 0 |
| Q Fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>) | 0 |
| Rabies, Animal | 1 |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 0 |
| Salmonellosis | 6 |
| Shiga Toxin-Producing <i>Escherichia Coli</i> | 0 |
| Shigellosis | 3 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Infection (VISA) or (VRSA) | 0 |
| <i>Streptococcus Pneumoniae</i> Invasive Disease | 1 |
| Tetanus | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 |
| Typhoid Fever | 0 |
| Vibriosis (Excluding Cholera) | 0 |
| West Nile Virus | 0 |

Environmental Health

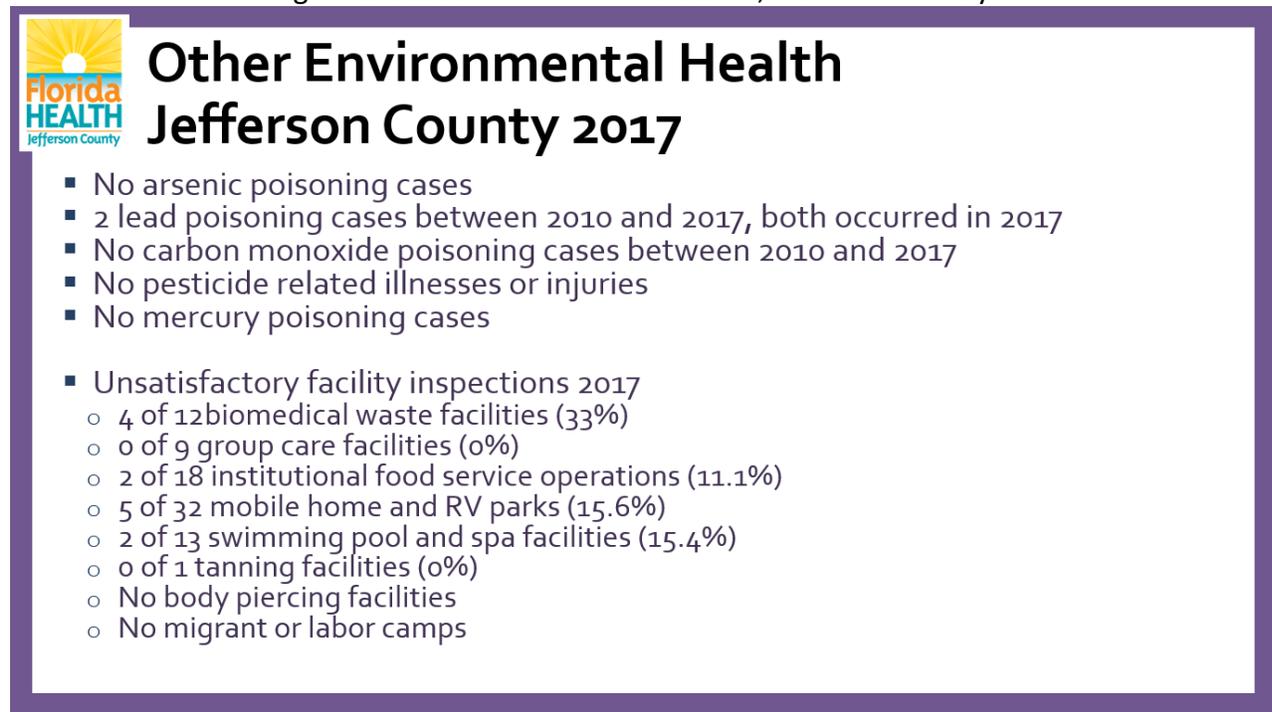
Asthma

There have been four deaths due to asthma during 2000-2017 among Jefferson County residents. Of these, three were Black, non-Hispanic females and one was White, non-Hispanic female. There have been 68 hospitalizations due to asthma in ages 1-5 during 2000-2017. There were five in this age group for 2016 and 2017. There have been 63 hospitalizations due to asthma in ages 12-18 during 2000-2017. There were 12 in 2016 and five in 2017.

Other Environmental Health

Please refer to Figure 26 below for additional 2017 Jefferson County Environmental Health Data.

Figure 26. Environmental Health Data, Jefferson County



Chronic Diseases

Diabetes Mellitus

Death rates due to diabetes have been higher in Jefferson County than in the state of Florida since 2014. The 2017 death rate per 100,000 population for Jefferson County was 42.4, compared to 20.7 for Florida. Both Jefferson County and Florida had increases in 2017 death rates from 2016. Jefferson County's increase was significant.

When analyzing combined data for 2010-2017, 52% of the deaths occurred in males and 48% in females. Race/ethnicity data for 2010-2017 indicate that 53% of the diabetes deaths were White, non-Hispanic, 47% were Black, non-Hispanic and <1% were Hispanic.

Figure 27. Death Rates due to Diabetes in Jefferson County and Florida

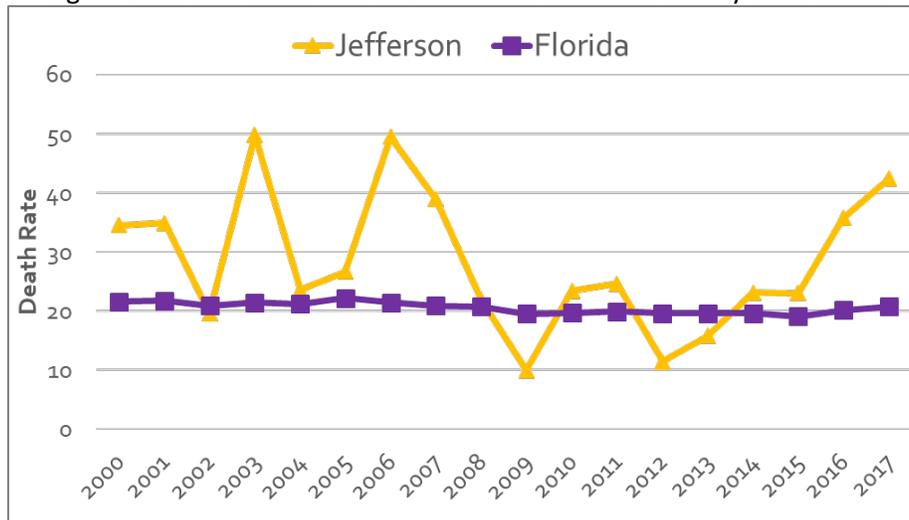
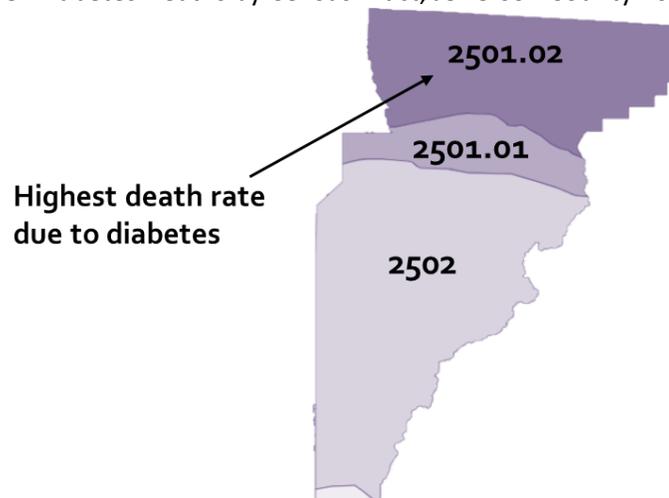


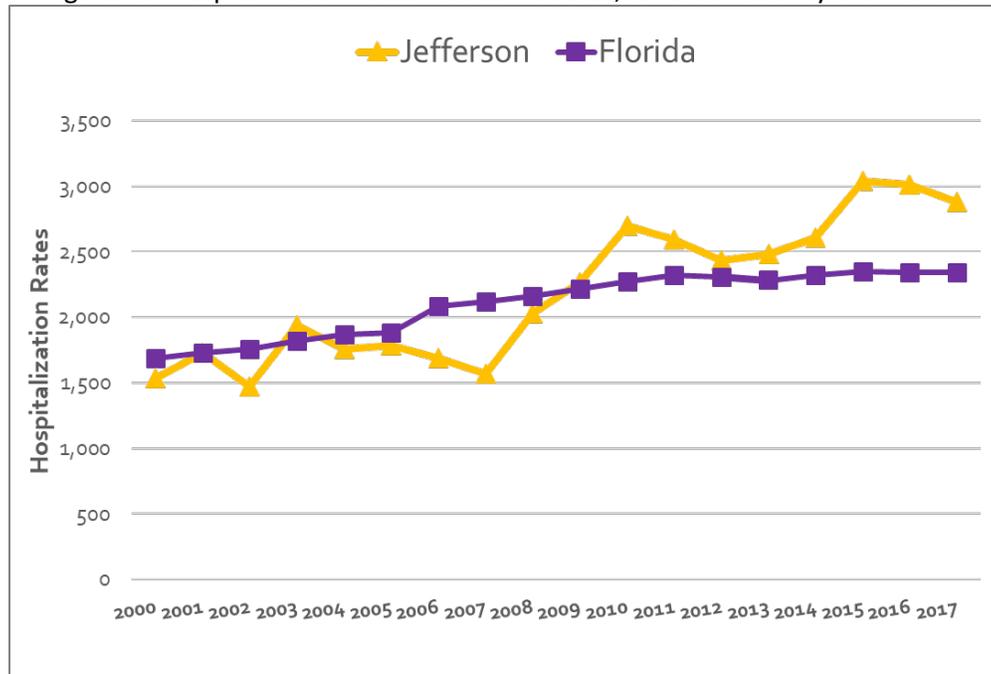
Figure 28 shows diabetes deaths for the combined years of 2013-2017 by census tract for Jefferson County. Census tract 2501.02 had the most deaths due to diabetes, followed by tracts 2501.01, and 2502.

Figure 28. Diabetes Deaths by Census Tract, Jefferson County 2013-2017



Diabetes hospitalization rates have been higher in Jefferson County than the state since 2009. A slight majority of hospitalizations taking place during 2010-2007 were White, non-Hispanic (52%), followed by Black, non-Hispanic (48%) and Hispanic (<1%). Data are not available by gender.

Figure 29. Hospitalization Rates Due to Diabetes, Jefferson County and Florida



The table below illustrates the risk factors for diabetes is higher in Jefferson County than in Florida, per the 2019 Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings Data. Compared to the 11% of diabetically Floridians, 13% of Jefferson County residents are diabetically. Approximately 32% of Jefferson County residents are obese and 27% are not physically active. In addition, only 19% of Jefferson County residents have access to exercise opportunities; compared to 88% for the state of Florida. Ten percent of Jefferson County residents have limited access to healthy foods and 20% have food insecurity.

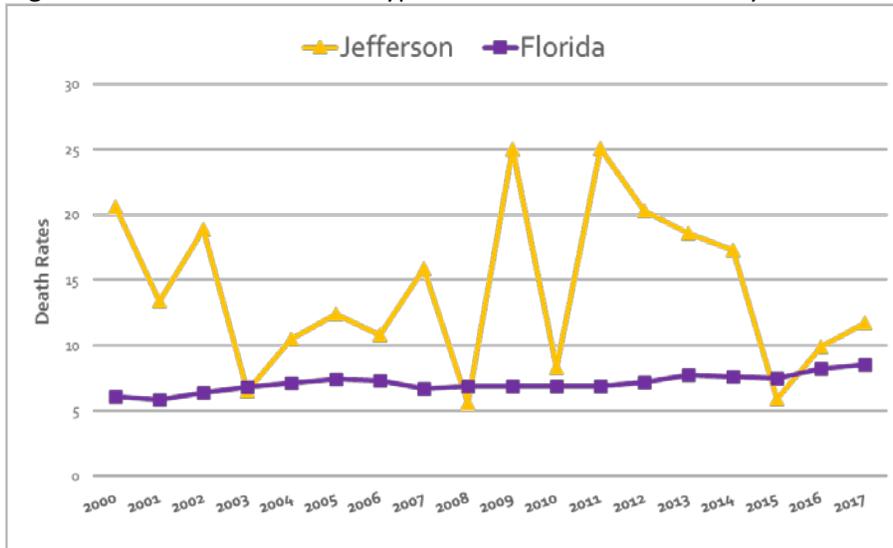
Table 8. Estimated Risk Factors for Diabetes in Jefferson County and Florida in 2017.

| Risk Factors | Jefferson County | Florida |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Diabetic | 12% | 13% |
| Adult Obesity | 32% | 26% |
| Physically Inactive | 27% | 23% |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | 19% | 92% |
| Limited Access to Healthy Foods | 9% | 7% |
| Food Insecurity | 20% | 16% |

Hypertension

Death rates due to hypertension have consistently been higher in Jefferson County than the state of Florida, except for 2015. Of the deaths since 2010, 56% were White, non-Hispanic and 44% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no deaths to Hispanics during the measured time frame. It is worth noting that 52% of deaths during 2010-2017 were female and 48% were male.

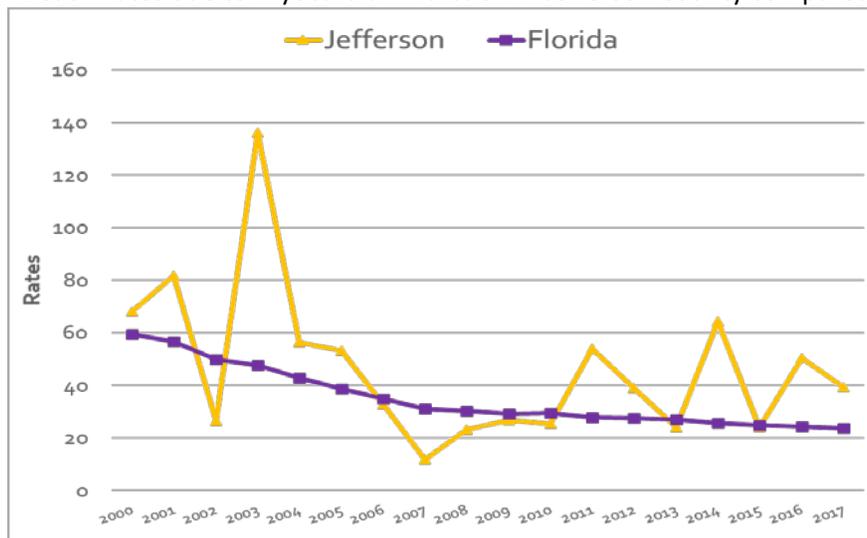
Figure 30. Death Rates due to Hypertension in Jefferson County and Florida



Myocardial Infarction

As seen in Figure 31, Jefferson County had a higher death rate due to myocardial infarction compared to Florida, although the rate decreased from 2016. From 2010-2017, 31% of the deaths due to heart attack in Jefferson County 50% were White, non-Hispanic and 50% were Black, non-Hispanic. No deaths occurred in Hispanics. Of those myocardial infarction deaths in Jefferson County during 2010-2017, 64% were male, and 35% were female.

Figure 31. Death Rates due to Myocardial Infarction in Jefferson County compared to Florida

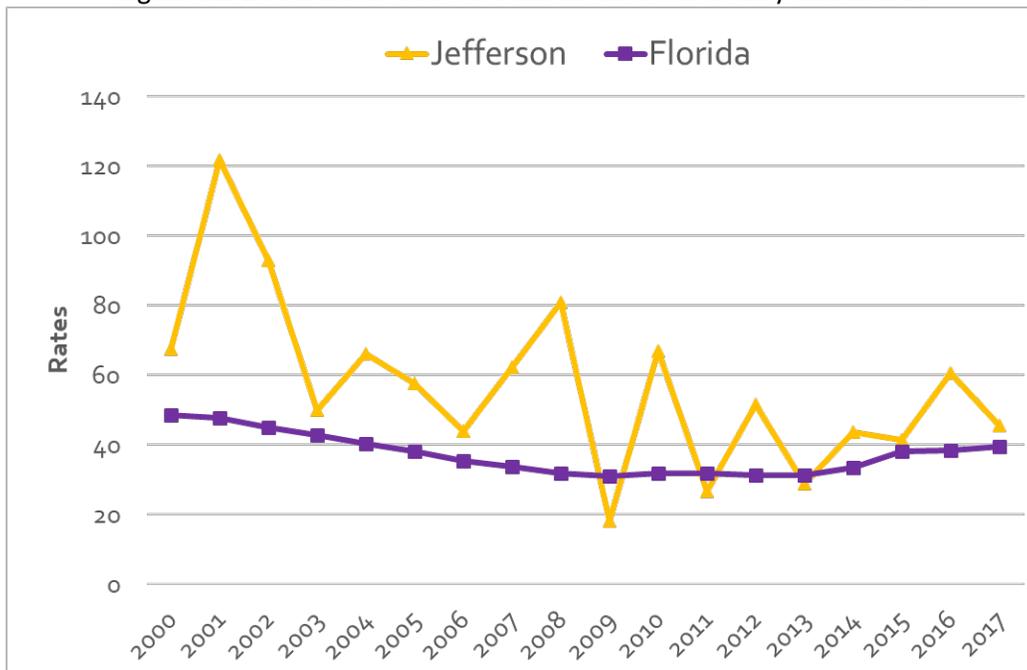


Jefferson County residents were more likely to be hospitalized for congestive heart failure (CHF) when compared to the state as a whole. In 2017, 53% of hospitalizations for Jefferson County residents were White, non-Hispanic and 47% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanics. This data is not available by gender. In 2017, the death rate due to cardiovascular disease was 255.1 per 100,000 in Jefferson County and 202.7 for the state of Florida. The rate for White, non-Hispanics was 279.2 per 100,000, 183.7 for Black, non-Hispanics and 246.1 for Hispanics. The rate for males was 289.4, compared to 225.9 per 100,000 for females.

Stroke

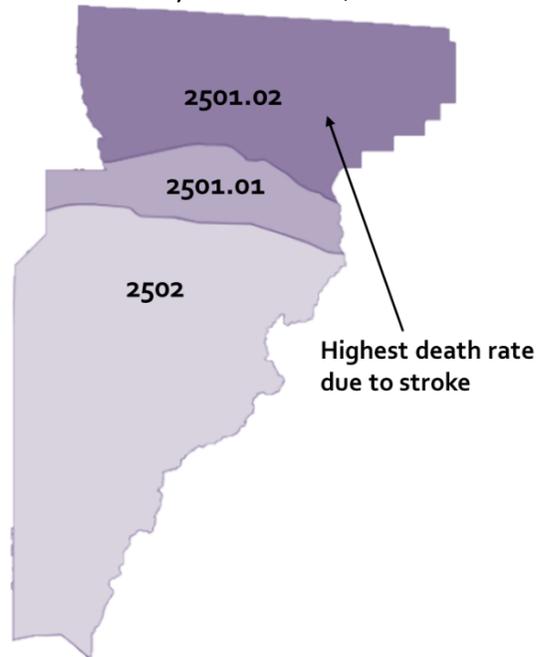
The death rate due to strokes for Jefferson County is slightly higher than the state in 2017, with 45.6 for Jefferson County and 39.6 for Florida. When analyzing Jefferson County data for 2010-2017 inclusive, more females died from strokes (57%) than males (43%). White, non-Hispanics represented 64% of stroke deaths during 2010-2017, followed by 36% for Black, non-Hispanics and < 1% for Hispanics.

Figure 32. Death Rates due to Stroke in Jefferson County and Florida



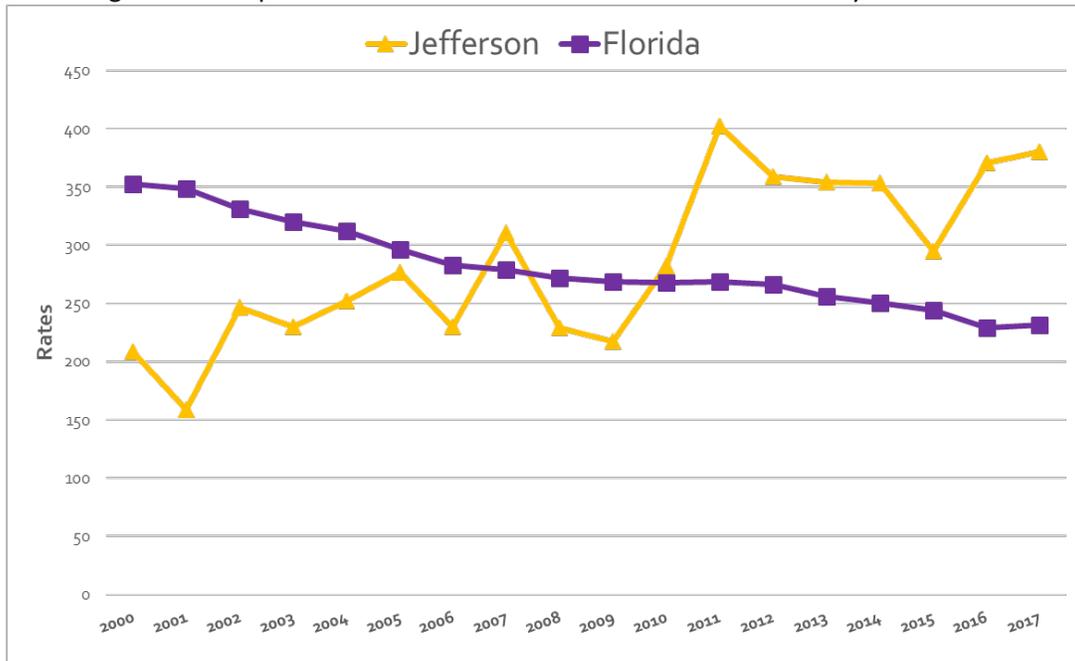
Jefferson County 2013-2017 stroke death data by census tract indicate that the percentages were highest in census tract 2501.02, followed by tracts 2501.01 and 2502.

Figure 33. Stroke Deaths by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2013-2017



As shown in Figure 34, the hospitalization rates due to stroke have been higher in Jefferson County than the state since 2010. In 2017, the rate for Jefferson County was 380.2 per 100,000 population, compared to 231.6 for Florida. In Jefferson County, the 2017 stroke hospitalization rate for White, non-Hispanic persons was 196.0 per 100,000; compared to 435.5 for Black, non-Hispanic persons. There were no hospitalizations among Hispanics in 2017.

Figure 34. Hospitalization Rates due to Stroke in Jefferson County and Florida



The Robert Wood Johnson 2017 County Health Ranking data indicate that a higher percent of adults (18 percent) in Jefferson County are current smokers, compared to Florida (16 percent). Data from the 2016 Behavioral and Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) indicate that the percentage of respondents who have had a stroke, heart attack or coronary heart disease were higher compared to Florida.

Table 9. Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke

| | Jefferson County | Florida |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Adult smokers (2017 RWJ) | 18% | 16% |
| Ever had a stroke (2016 BRFSS) | 5.3% | 3.5% |
| Ever had coronary heart disease (2016 BRFSS) | 7.4% | 4.7% |
| Ever had a heart attack (2016 BRFSS) | 6.0% | 5.2% |
| Inactive or insufficiently active adults (2016 BRFSS) | 54.0% | 56.7% |

Cancer

The cancer death rates in Jefferson County, for all cancers, decreased from 199.6 per 100,000 population in 2016 to 149.1 in 2017. In Jefferson County, Florida rates were 151.5 and 149.4 respectively. In Jefferson County, 73% of all cancer deaths in 2017 were among White persons and 75% of those deaths were male.

Figure 35. Cancer Death Rates in Jefferson County and Florida for all cancers

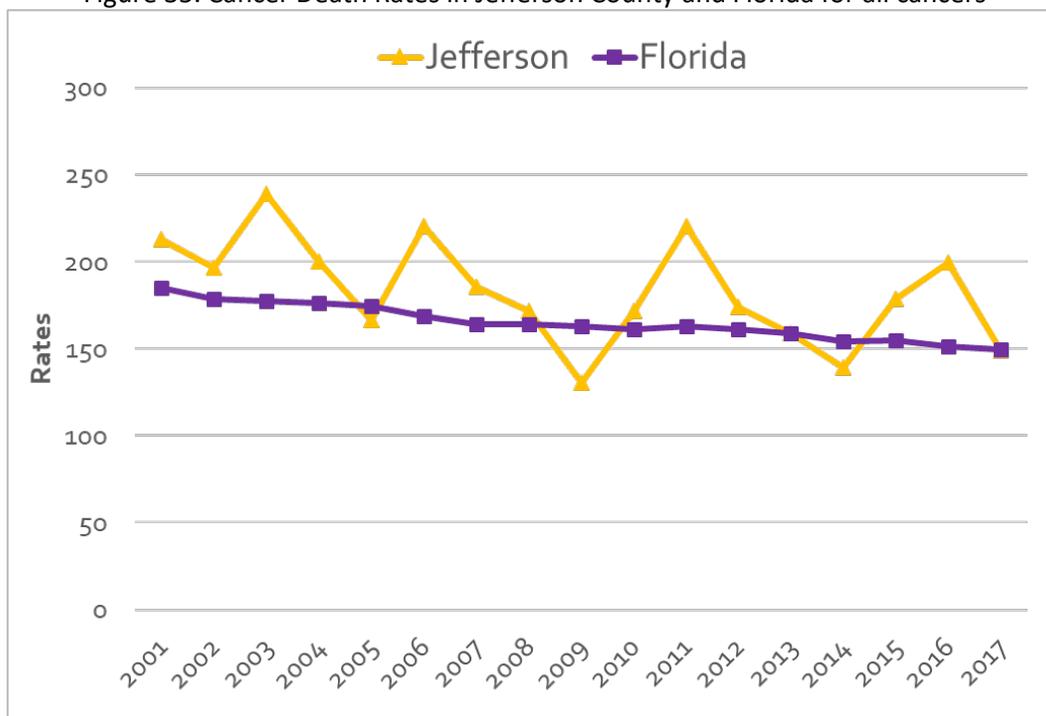


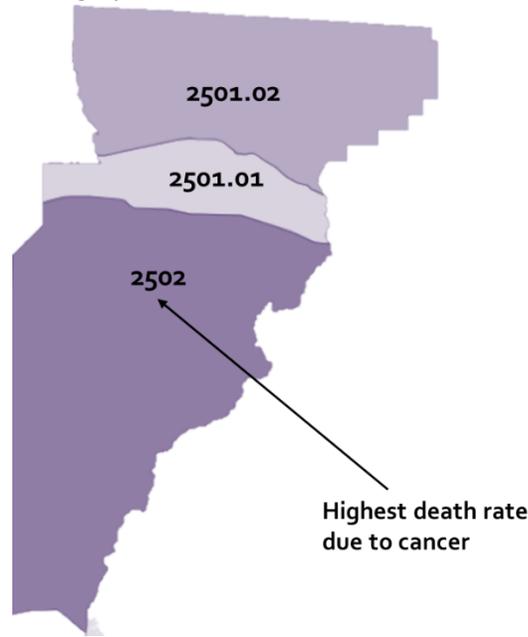
Table 10 below lists 2016 and 2017 cancer deaths by type of cancer. Lung cancer accounted for the highest number of cancer deaths, followed by colorectal, prostate, esophageal and lymphoid cancers.

Table10. Cancer Deaths by Type of Cancer, Jefferson County, 2016 and 2017

| Type of Cancer | 2016 Deaths | 2017 Deaths |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Bladder | 3 | 1 |
| Brain/Central Nervous System | 0 | 3 |
| Colorectal | 6 | 3 |
| Esophageal | 4 | 1 |
| Hodgkin's Disease | 1 | 0 |
| Benign Neoplasm/Uncertain/Unknown | 1 | 2 |
| Kidney and Renal Pelvis | 0 | 1 |
| Leukemia | 1 | 2 |
| Liver | 1 | 2 |
| Lung | 8 | 7 |
| Lymphoid/Hematopoietic and Related Tissue | 2 | 3 |
| Melanoma | 1 | 0 |
| Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma | 0 | 0 |
| Oral | 2 | 1 |
| Pancreatic | 3 | 1 |
| Prostate | 5 | 4 |
| Stomach | 1 | 0 |
| Uterine | 0 | 0 |

Figure 36 below depicts a geographic distribution of cancer cases by census tract in Jefferson County. Most of the cancer deaths during 2013-2017 southern region of Jefferson County. This includes the unincorporated areas of Lloyd, Waukeenah, Wacissa and Lamont and surrounding areas. Deaths due to cancer were slightly lower in the Monticello census tract.

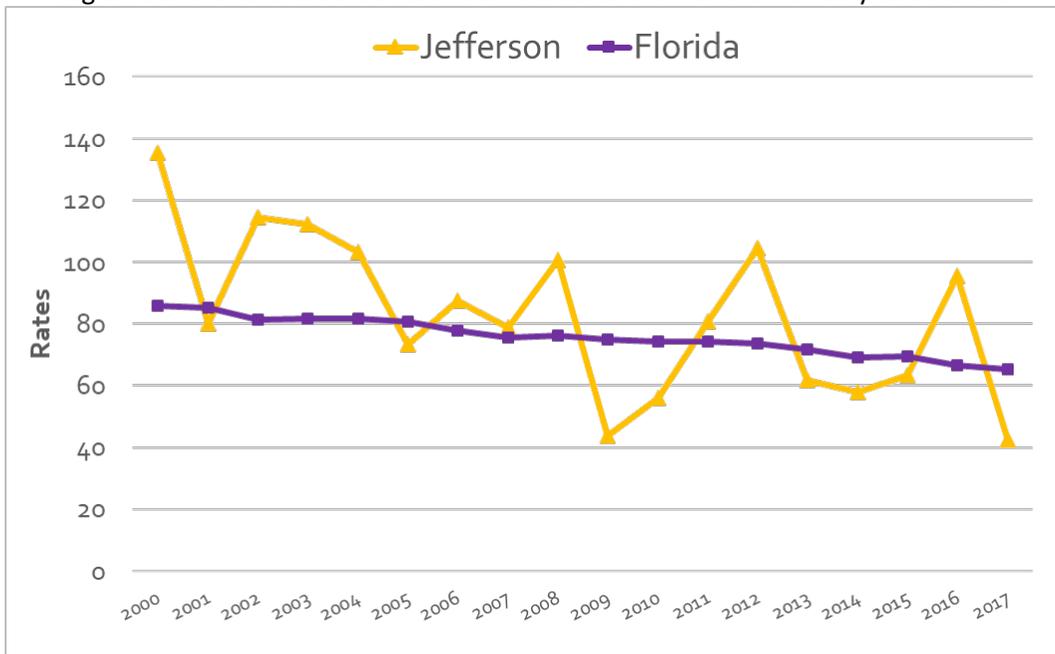
Figure 36. Geographic Distribution of Cancer Deaths, 2013-2017



Tobacco Related Cancer

Tobacco-related cancers include: Acute myeloblastic leukemia, bladder, bronchus, cervix, esophagus, kidney, lip, lung, oral cavity, pancreas, pharynx, stomach, and trachea. The death rates decreased dramatically in Jefferson County from 95.4 per 100,000 in 2016 to 42.5 per 100,000 in 2017. This rate was lower than the state rate of 65.3 per 100,000. Tobacco-related cancer death rates are not available by gender. The deaths in Jefferson County in 2017 were 64% White, non-Hispanic, 36% Black, non-Hispanic and none were Hispanic.

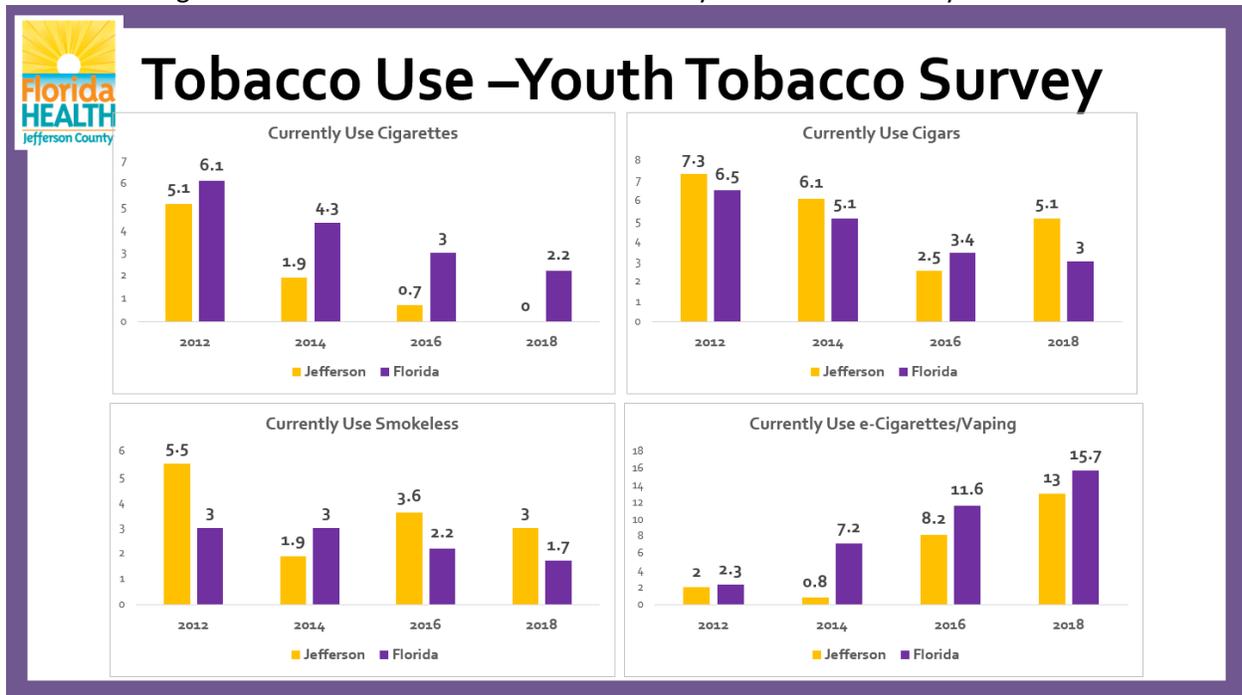
Figure 37. Tobacco-Related Cancer Death Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Youth Tobacco Use

The figure below represents the proportion of youth in Jefferson County and Florida, who use tobacco products. The percent of students in Jefferson County admitting to using cigarettes has declined from 3.0% in 2016 to 2.2% in 2018. Students in Jefferson County who stated they currently use smokeless tobacco has decreased slightly from 3.6% in 2016 to 3.0% in 2018. Approximately 1.7% of youth in Florida use smokeless tobacco. The percent of students in Jefferson County who stated they use electronic vaping has increased from 8.2% in 2016 to 13.0 in 2018.

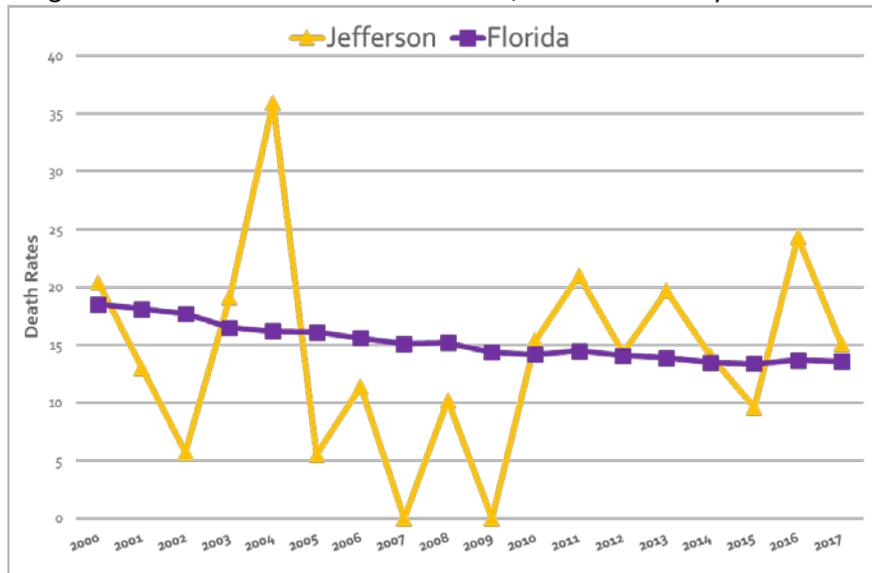
Figure 38. The 2018 Youth Tobacco Use Survey for Jefferson County and Florida



Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer death rates were close to those of the state of Florida in 2017. There was a large increase in slight increase in 2016; and a decrease in 2017. During the time period of 2010-2017, there were 27 total deaths due to colorectal cancer. Of these, 56% were White, non-Hispanic and 44% were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths during the time frame. Males represented 56% of the deaths and females represented 44% of the deaths in Jefferson County during 2010-2017.

Figure 39. Colorectal Cancer Death Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



Melanoma (Skin Cancer)

There has been a total of nine deaths in Jefferson County due to melanoma during over the time period of 2000-2017. All of the deaths occurred in White, non-Hispanic males. This may be due to the prevalence of agricultural related jobs in Jefferson County,

Table 11 below shows 2016 BRFSS data related to skin cancer. While deaths are relatively rare, Jefferson County has a higher percentage of adults who have been told they have skin cancer than Florida as a whole.

Table 11. Percent of Adults Who Have Been Told They Had Skin Cancer, 2016 BRFSS Respondents

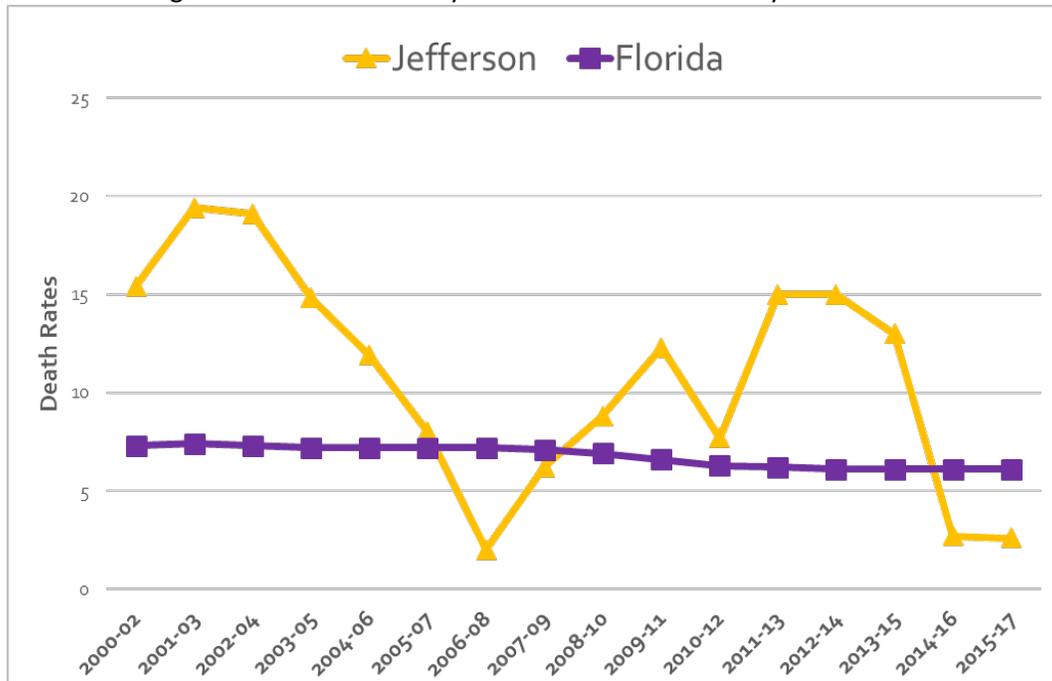
| | Category | 2016 Percent | 2013 Percent |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | 18.5 | 10.1 |
| Gender | Men | 21.4 | 9.6 |
| | Women | 17.1 | 10.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | NH White | 24.8 | 15.1 |
| | NH Black | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Age Group | 18-44 | 0 | 2.4 |
| | Age 45-64 | 13.3 | 9.3 |
| | Age 65+ | 30.4 | 24.4 |
| Income | <\$25,000 | 12.3 | 10.6 |
| | \$25,000-\$49,000 | 12.5 | 13.9 |
| | \$50,000+ | 23.2 | 7.7 |

Maternal and Child Health

Infant Mortality and Infant Birth Characteristics

Jefferson County ranked 32 out of 67 counties for infant mortality rates in 2017 with a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 live births. One infant death in 2017 occurred to a Black, non-Hispanic mother. Of the nine infant deaths between 2010 and 2017, 22% were born to White, non-Hispanic mothers, and 78% to Black or Other race mothers who were non-Hispanic. There were no deaths to Hispanic mothers during the time frame.

Figure 40. Infant Mortality Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Of the nine infant deaths that occurred during 2010-2017, six were categorized as neonatal deaths that occurred between birth and 27 days. Eleven of these were Black, non-Hispanic and one was Hispanic. The remaining five deaths occurred post neonatal, between 28 and 364 days. Two of these were White, non-Hispanic and three were Black, non-Hispanic

A census tract map of infant death rates from 2013 through 2017 is shown below. Places most impacted by infant mortality are located northern and middle areas of the Jefferson County, including Monticello. The southern portion of Jefferson County had lower rates of infant mortality.

Figure 41. Infant Mortality by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2013-2017

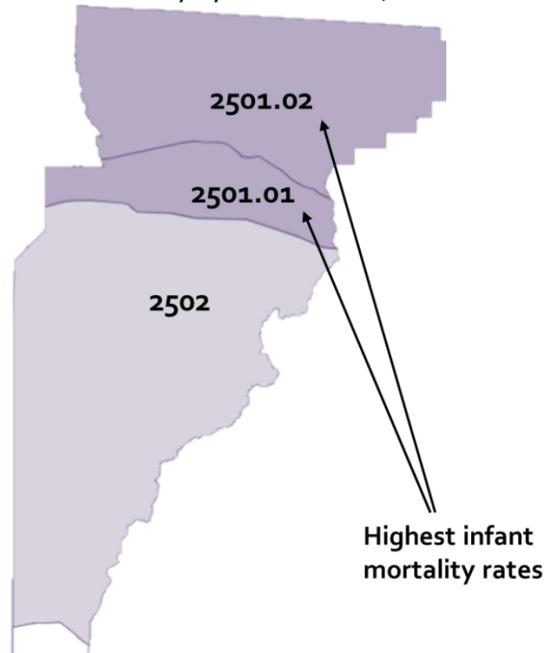


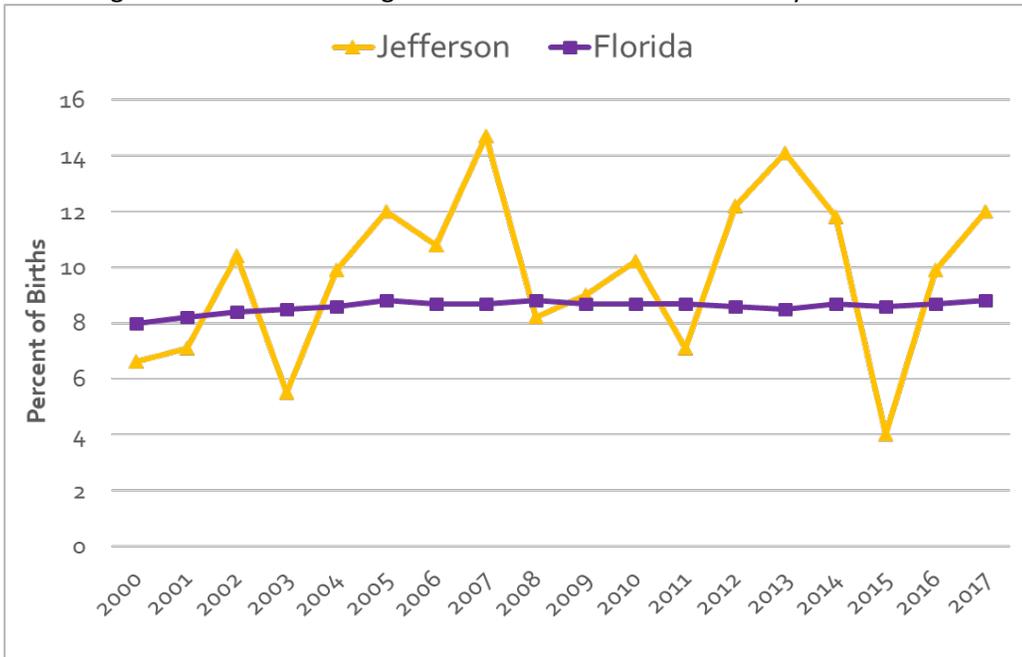
Table 12 below shows mortality rates per 1,000 live births for the leading causes of infant deaths in Jefferson County from 2010-2017. Congenital malformations and maternal complications are causes of death that can be addressed through early access to prenatal care, and through regular prenatal care. Two-thirds of these deaths occurred in black, non-Hispanic infants.

Table 12. Cause of Death in Infants, 2010-2017, Jefferson County

| Cause of Death (N=6) | Percent of Total Deaths |
|--|-------------------------|
| Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications | 33% |
| Congenital Malformations, Deformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities | 33% |
| Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight | 17% |
| Sudden Infant Death Syndrome | 17% |

Figure 42 indicates the percent of total births that were considered low birth-weight for Jefferson County and Florida. Jefferson County had a higher percentage of births that were low-birth weight, or less than 2,500 grams, than did the state. These percentages were 12% and 8.8% respectively. In 2017, 7.2% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers were considered low birth-weight, compared to 18.6% for Black, non-Hispanic mothers. There were no Hispanic low birth-weight births in 2017.

Figure 42. Low Birth Weight Birth Rates for Jefferson County and Florida

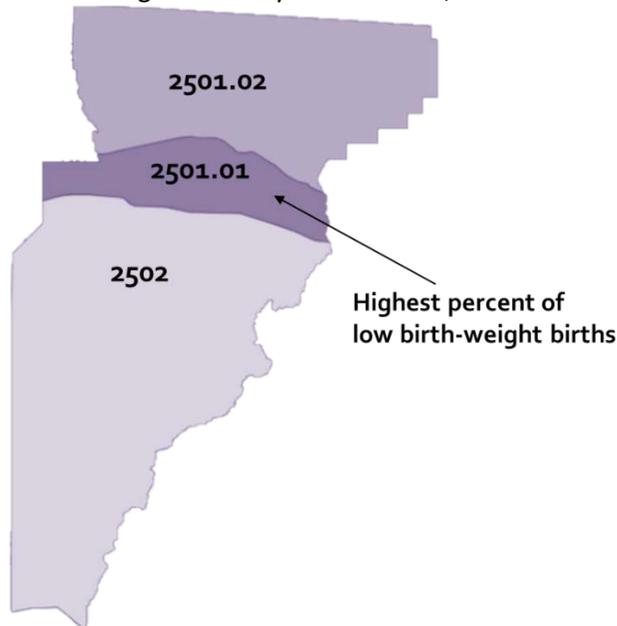


Low birth-weight <2,500 grams

When analyzing Jefferson County low birth-weight data for 2010-2017, approximately 10% of the 1,041 births were considered low birth-weight. This included 7% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 14% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 1% of births to Hispanic women.

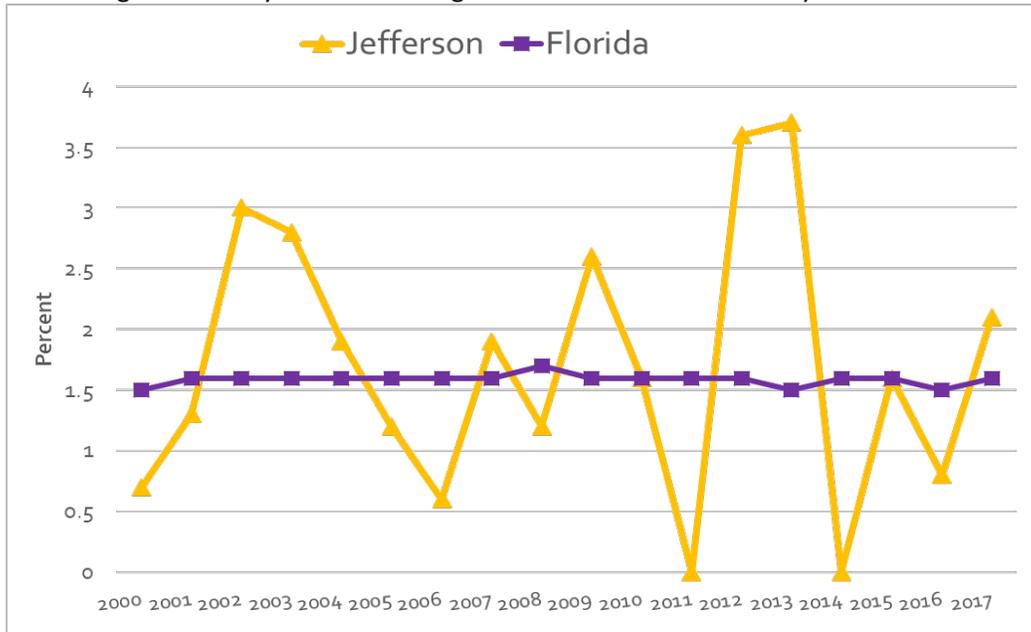
Figure 43 illustrates low birth-weight births by census tract in Jefferson County for years 2013-2017. Census tracts 2501.01 had the highest percentage of low birth weight births, followed by tract 2501.02, and 2502.

Figure 43. Low Birth-Weight Births by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2013-2017



The percent of very low birth-weight births increased substantially from 0.8% in 2016 to 2.1% in 2017. The percent of very low birth-weight births remained fairly consistent for the state of Florida at 1.5% in 2016 and 1.6% in 2007. There were 18 very low birth-weight births that occurred during 2010-2017. This includes 1% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 3% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 0% of births to Hispanic women.

Figure 44. Very Low Birth-Weight Births for Jefferson County and Florida

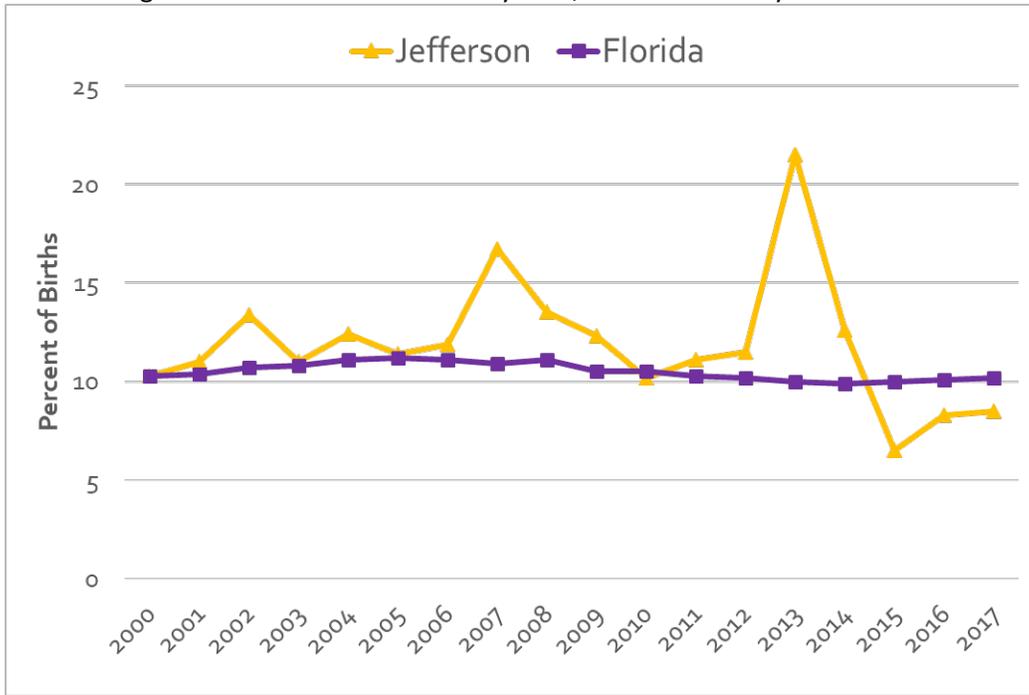


Very Low birth-weight <1,500 grams

Jefferson County experienced a decline in preterm births until 2015 and then slight increases in 2016 and 2017. Figure 45 shows that Jefferson County's rate of preterm births has been lower than the state as a whole since 2014.

Of the 1,041 births that occurred to Jefferson County residents during 2010-2017, 118, or 11% were considered preterm. This total included 10% of births to White, non-Hispanic women, 14% of births to Black, non-Hispanic women and 3% of births to Hispanic women.

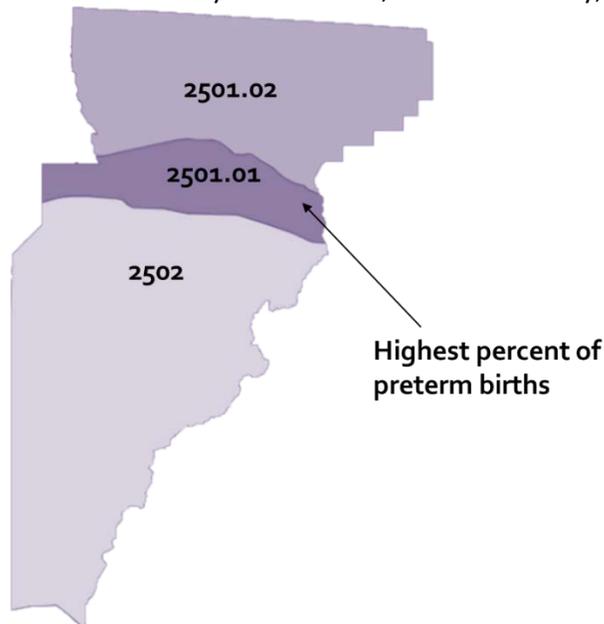
Figure 45. Preterm Birth Rates by Year, Jefferson County and Florida



Preterm birth <37 weeks

Figure 46 shows Jefferson County preterm births by census tract for years 2013-2017. The majority of preterm births occurred in census tract 2501.01, followed by 2501.02 and 2502.

Figure 46. Preterm Births by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2013-2017

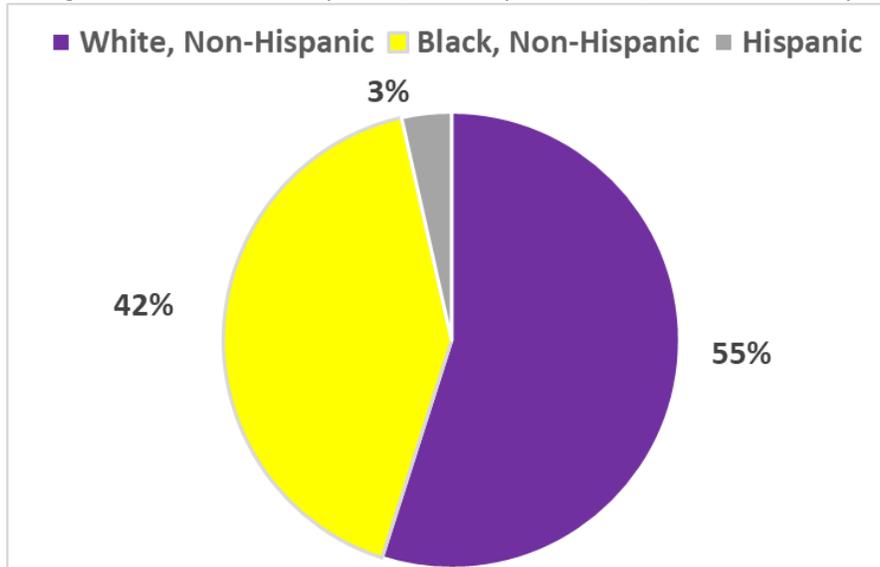


Characteristics of Birth Mothers

There were 142 births to mothers residing in Jefferson County in 2017. A total of 88% of those mothers had at least a high school education and 12% had less than a high school diploma. Approximately 5.7% of births occurred to mothers who were born in other countries.

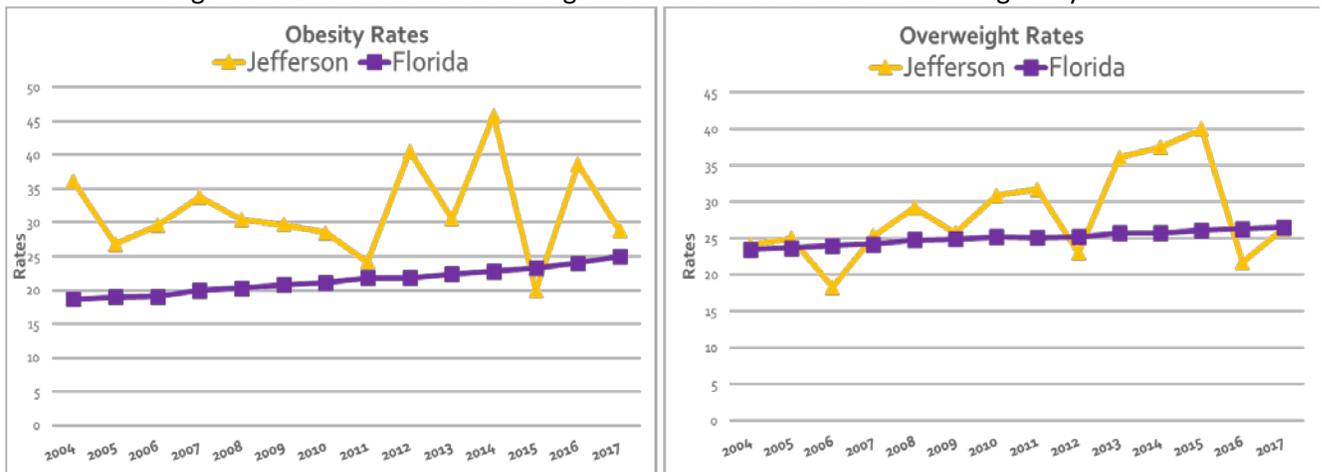
Figure 47 below shows 2017 births for Jefferson County by the race/ethnicity of the mother. White, non-Hispanic mothers accounted for 55% of the births, followed by non-Hispanic Black and Other at 42%, and Hispanic mothers at 3%.

Figure 47. 2017 Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, Jefferson County



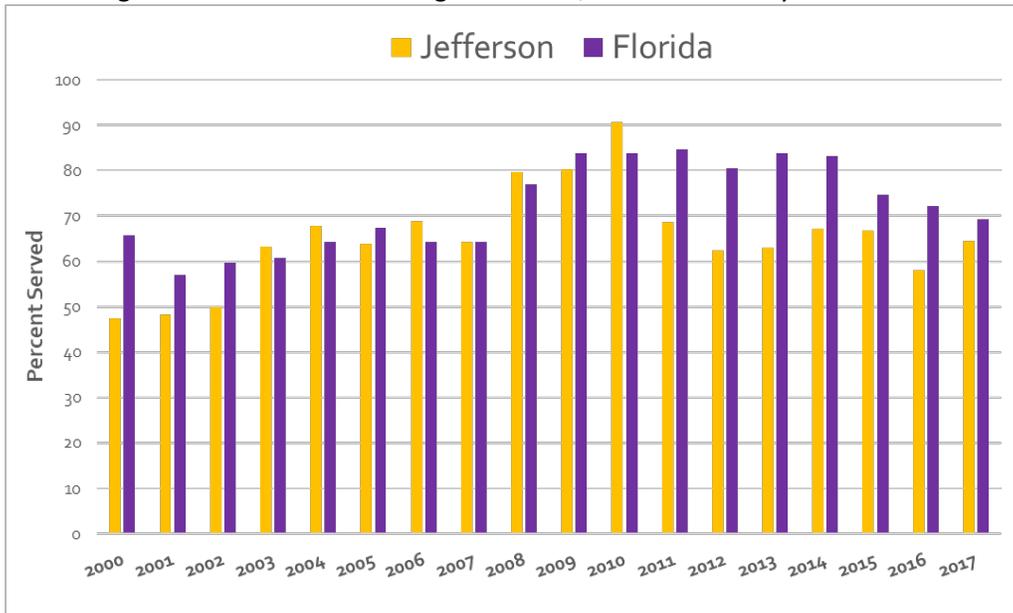
Rates of mothers in Jefferson County who were overweight at time of pregnancy decreased in 2016 and increased slightly in 2017. These rates for Jefferson County are now slightly lower than the state as a whole, 26.3% for Jefferson County and 26.5% for Florida. Obesity rates in Jefferson County have consistently been higher than the state except for 2015.

Figure 48. Birth Rates to Overweight or Obese Mothers at Time of Pregnancy



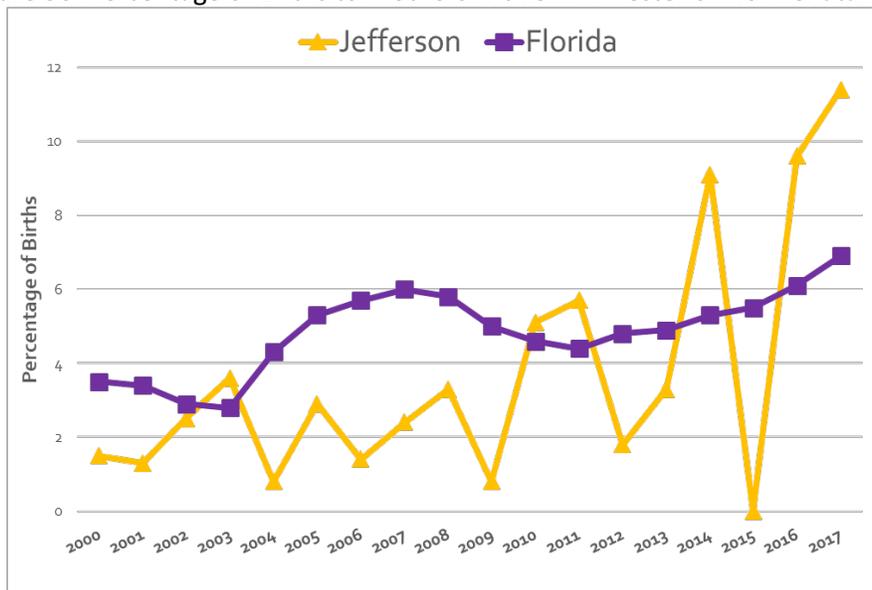
The percent of WIC eligible served in Jefferson County decreased from the high percentage of 90.7% in 2010 and was 64.5% in 2017. These data are not available by race/ethnicity.

Figure 49. Percent of WIC Eligible Served, Jefferson County and Florida



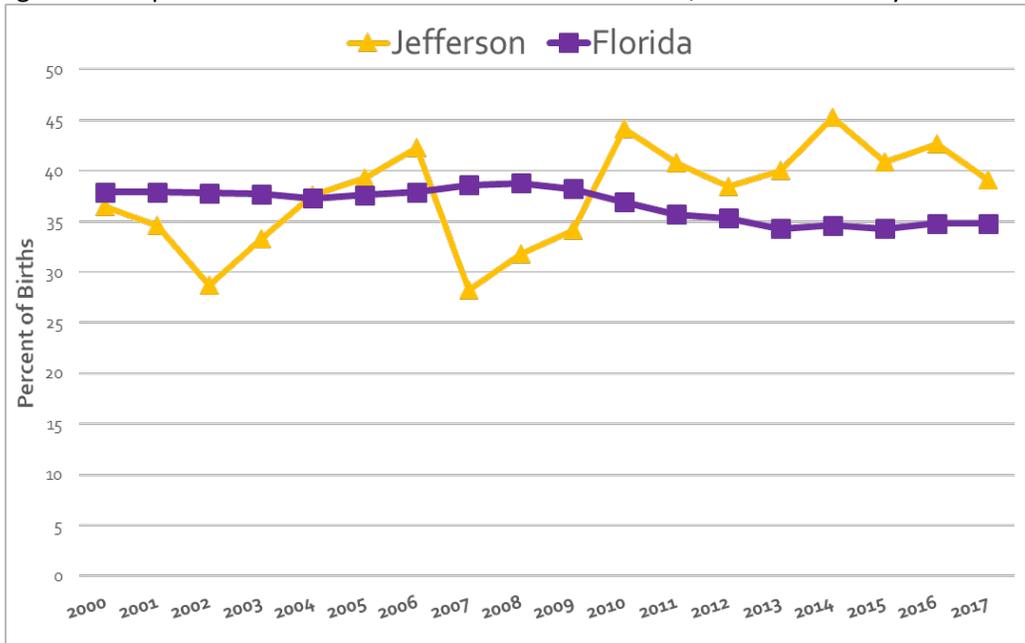
After a dramatic decrease in the number and percentage of women who gave birth with little or no prenatal care in 2015, this percentage increased to 9.6% in 2017. Jefferson County's rate was significantly higher than Florida in 2017 (6.9%). When analyzed by race/ethnicity for years 2010-2017, 6% of White, non-Hispanic mothers, 6% of Black/Other, non-Hispanic mothers and 13% of Hispanic mothers gave birth with only third trimester or no prenatal care. These data are being evaluated for accuracy through a data comparison of 2018 data between the hospital and the health department data systems.

Figure 50. Percentage of Births to Mothers with 3rd Trimester or No Prenatal Care



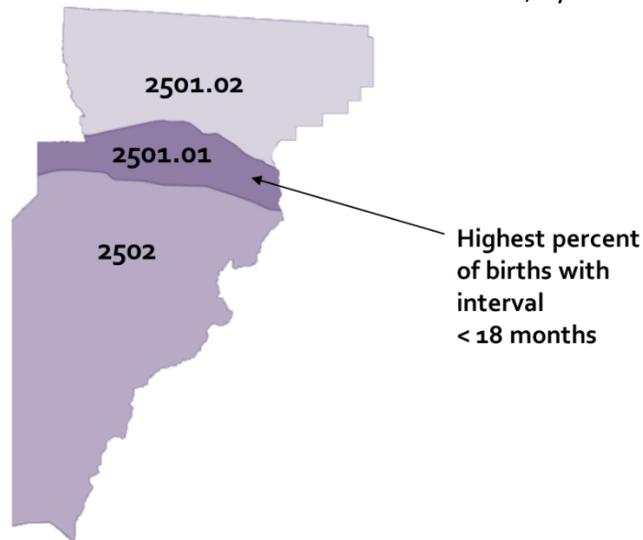
The percent of repeat births with less than the recommended interval of 18 months, is slightly higher in Jefferson than in Florida. In 2017, these percentages were 39.1% for Jefferson and 34.8% for Florida. Analysis of 2010-2017 data by race/ethnicity show that 47% of repeat births to White, non-Hispanic mothers had an interval of less than 18 months, as well as 38% of repeat births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 3% of births to Hispanic mothers.

Figure 51. Repeat Births with Interval Less than 18 Months, Jefferson County and Florida



Data by census tract are consistent with other birth indicators. Tract 2501.01 had the highest percent of repeat births with intervals less than 18 months, followed by tracts 2502 and 2501.02

Figure 52. Repeat Births with Intervals Less than 18 Months, By Census Tract 2013-2017



As Figure 53 illustrates, Jefferson County has consistently had lower percentages of women initiating breastfeeding than the state as a whole. The percentage in Jefferson County increased in 2015 and 2016

and decreased in 2017. Breastfeeding initiation percentages by race/ethnicity for 2010-2017 were 82% of White, non-Hispanics, 55% of Black and Other Race non-Hispanics, and 88% of Hispanics. Breastfeeding data for 2018 are also being analyzed for accuracy via a comparison study between health department and hospital data.

Figure 53. Percentage of Women Initiating Breastfeeding, Jefferson County and Florida

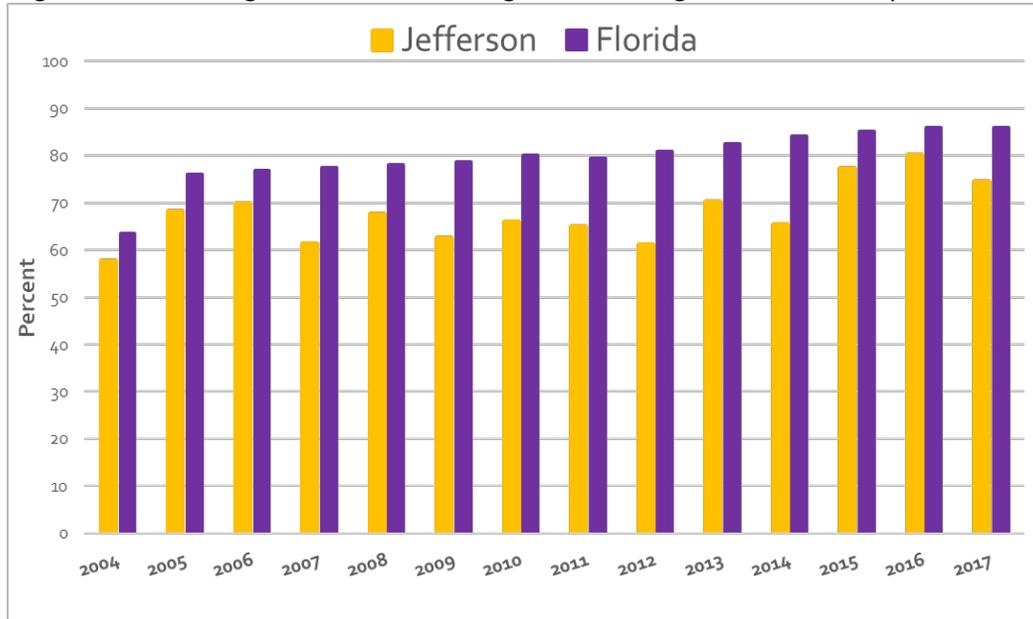


Figure 54 depicts the percent of births covered by Medicaid for Jefferson County and Florida. Jefferson County has consistently had a higher percentage of births covered by Medicaid, compared to Florida, although the percentage is decreasing. In 2017, 53.5% of births in Jefferson County were covered by Medicaid, compared to 48.9% for Florida. Jefferson County data for 2010-2017 inclusive show that 33% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers, 81% of births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 40% of births to Hispanic mothers were covered by Medicaid.

Figure 54. Percent of Births Covered by Medicaid, Jefferson County and Florida

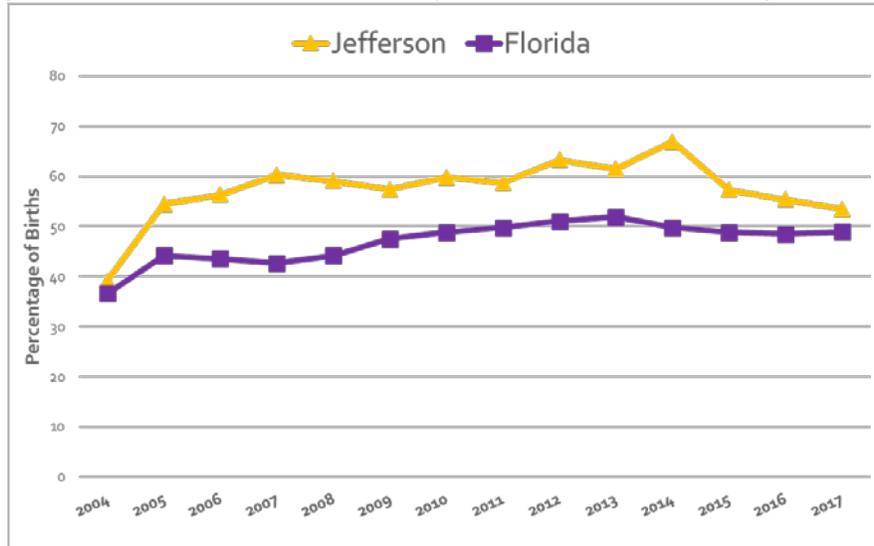
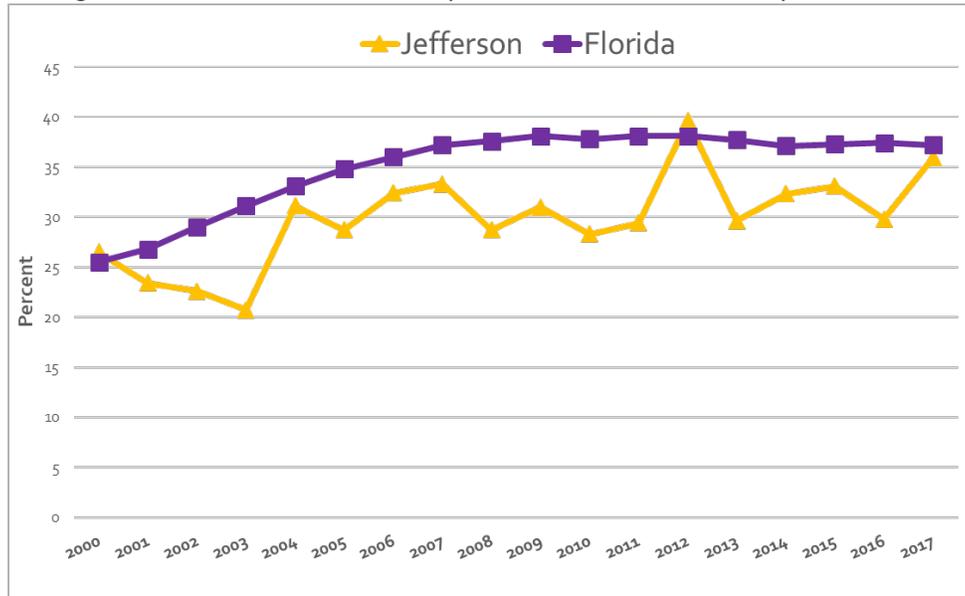


Figure 55 shows the percent of deliveries by cesarean section in Jefferson County and Florida. Jefferson County’s percent of deliveries by cesarean section have been lower than the state annually throughout the entire time period. In 2017, the percent for Jefferson County was 35.9%, compared to 37.2% for Florida. Analysis of 2010-2017 by race ethnicity show that percentages are almost evenly distributed by race/ethnicity. Approximately 34% of births to White, non-Hispanic mothers, 30% of births to Black, non-Hispanic mothers and 33% to Hispanic mothers were delivered via cesarean section.

Figure 55. Percent of Deliveries by C-Section, Jefferson County and Florida



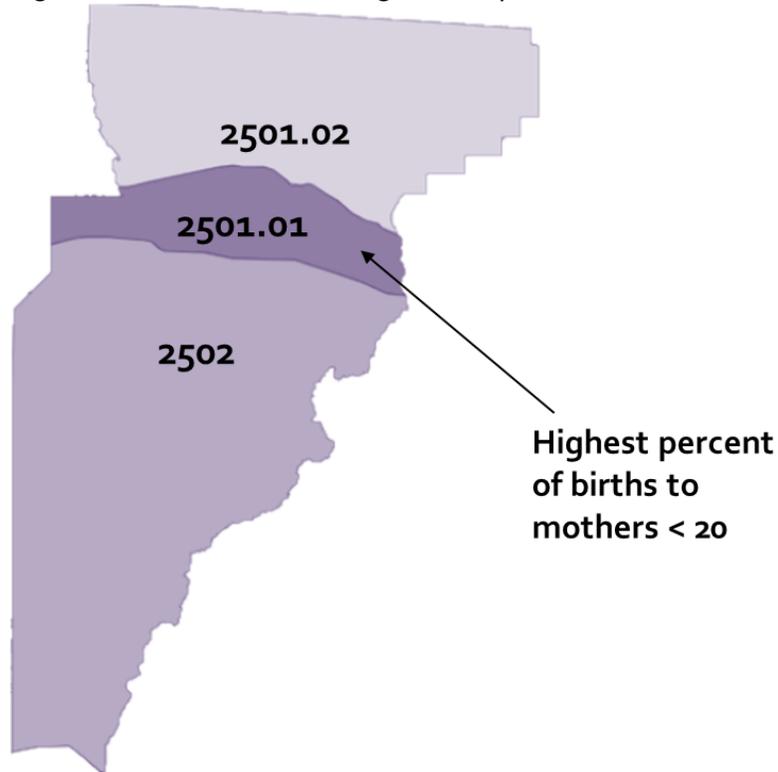
There were no births to ages 10-14 in Jefferson County from 2010-2017. Of the 2017 births to ages 15-19, 84% were to Black, non-Hispanic mothers, 8% were to White, non-Hispanic mothers and 8% were to Hispanic mothers. There was one repeat birth to a teen in 2016 and three repeat births to teens in 2017.

Table 13. Births to Mothers ages 15-19, Jefferson County, 2010-2017

| Year | <=14 | 15-17 | 18-19 |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 2010 | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| 2011 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 2012 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 2013 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2015 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 2016 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 2017 | 0 | 5 | 7 |

The figure below shows births to mothers ages less than 20 years by census tract. The areas most affected by teen births are east to west along the US 90 corridor toward Greenville and in the southern part of Jefferson County.

Figure 56. Births to Mothers Ages <20, by Census Tract, 2013-2017



Other Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Listed below are incidental information related to child immunizations and cancers specific to women. Data are the most recent available and some elements are not available by race/ethnicity. It should be noted that Jefferson County is not evaluated on the percent of two-year-olds fully immunized as the numbers are too small for analysis.

It is worth noting that the majority of women who have died from female-related cancers were White, non-Hispanic. This is especially true of breast cancer deaths.

Jefferson County's death rate due to breast cancer dropped below the state's rate in 2017; however, rates have typically been higher than those for Florida. There has been a total of 26 deaths due to breast cancer in Jefferson County during 2010-2017. The majority of these (77%) were White, non-Hispanic. The remaining 23% were Black, non-Hispanic.

Figure 57. Breast Cancer Death Rates for Jefferson County and Florida

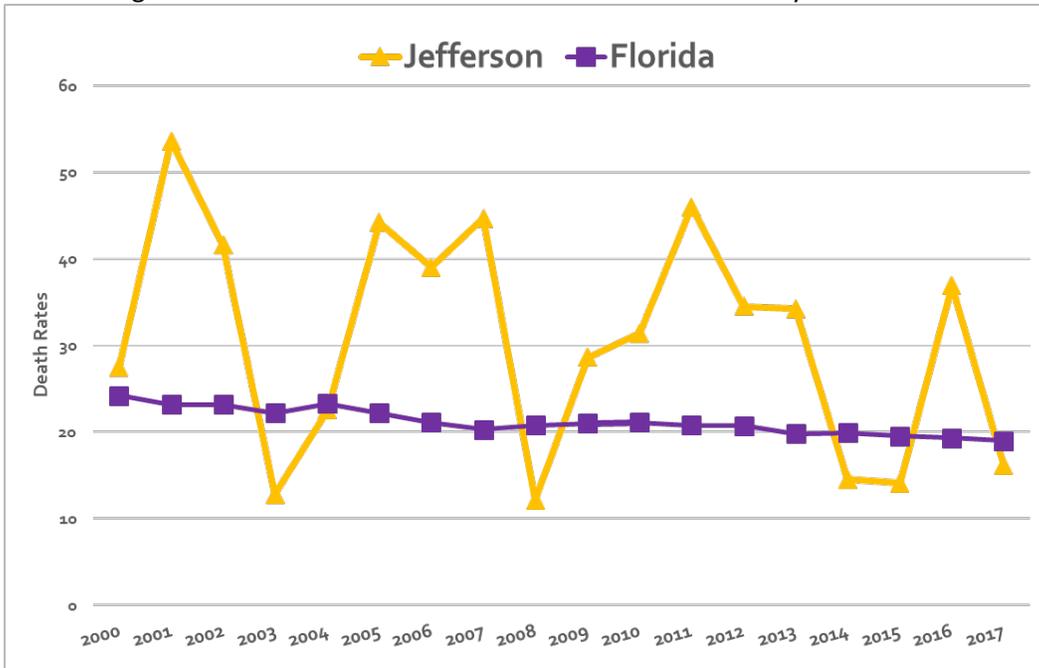


Figure 58. Incidence of Female-Specific Cancers



Cervical and Ovarian Cancer Deaths, Jefferson County

Ovarian Cancer 2010-2017

- Total of 9 deaths due to ovarian cancer
- 5, or 63% were White, non-Hispanic and 3, or 37% were Black, non-Hispanic
- There were no Hispanic deaths during the time frame

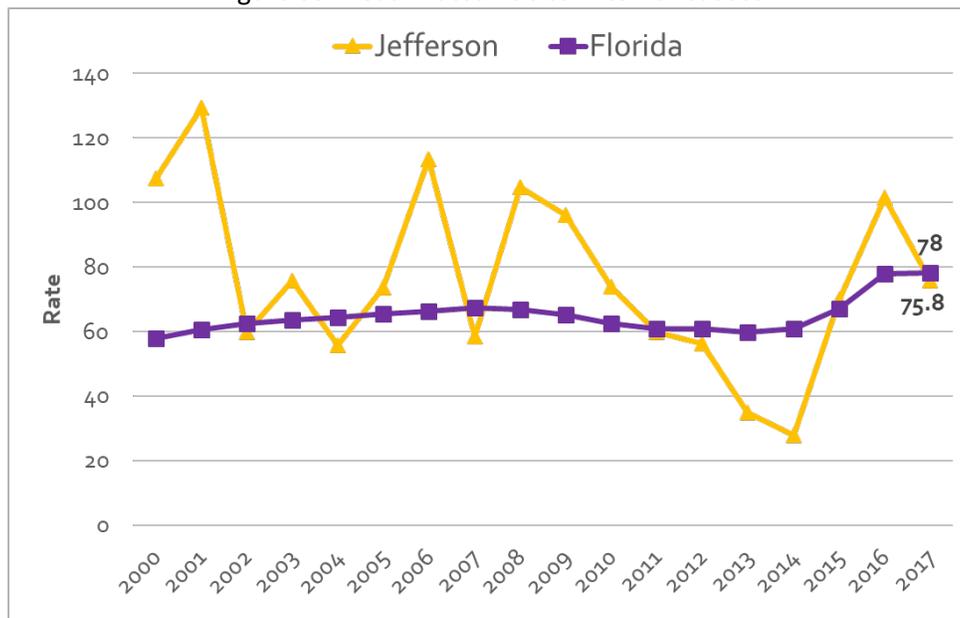
Cervical Cancer 2000 – 2017

- There have been two deaths due to cervical cancer between 2000 and 2017
- Both were Black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths due to cervical cancer during this time frame

Injury and Violence

Unintentional injuries ranked as the fifth highest cause of death in Jefferson County in 2017. Jefferson County death rates due to external causes has fluctuated over time but is now slightly lower than the state. Data for 2010-2017 indicate that males accounted for 72% of deaths due to external causes and females represented 28%. Data by race/ethnicity for 2010-2017 show that the majority of deaths were White, non-Hispanic (71%), followed by Black, non-Hispanic (28%) and Hispanic (1%).

Figure 59. Death Rates Due to External Causes

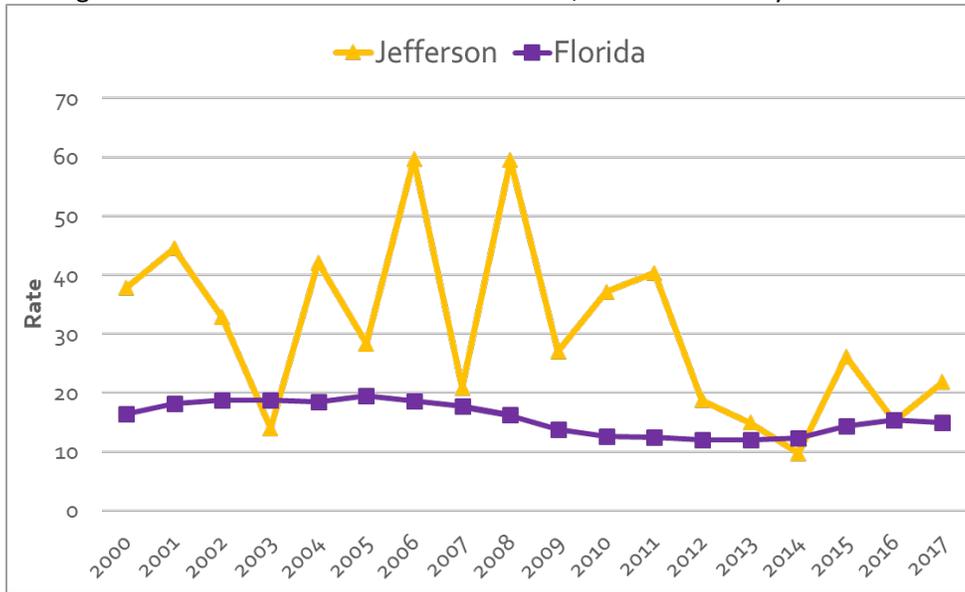


Motor Vehicle Crash

It should be noted that crash rates are not limited to Jefferson County residents. These could have occurred on Interstate 10 in Jefferson County or on surface roads that cross county lines.

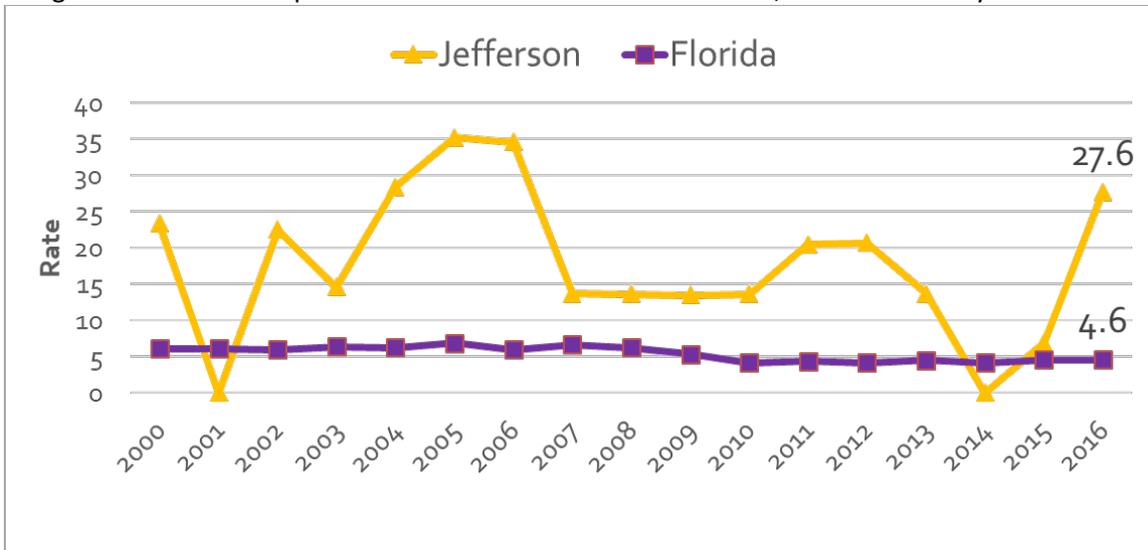
Motor vehicle crash death rates for Jefferson County were higher than the state until 2014. After an increase in 2015, the rate decreased in 2016 and increased again in 2017. All motor vehicle crash deaths that occurred in 2017 in Jefferson County were male. Approximately 66% were White, non-Hispanic and 33% were black, non-Hispanic.

Figure 60. Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



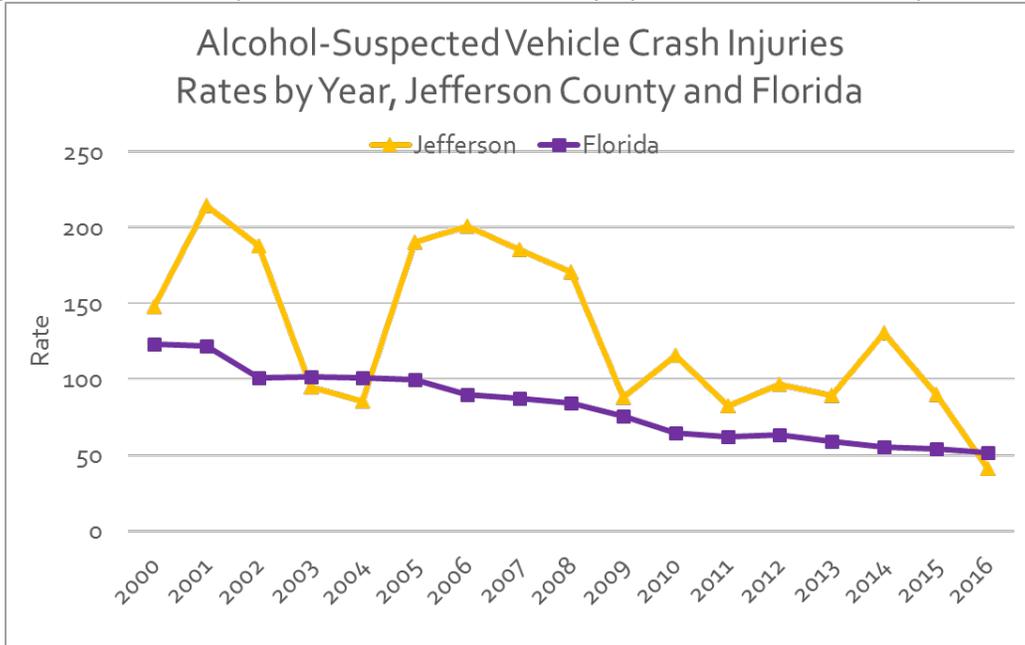
Seventy-five percent of the total motor vehicle deaths in 2016 were alcohol suspected. Jefferson County has had higher rates of alcohol-suspected motor vehicle crashes than the state, other than in years 2001 and 2014. These data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender due to small numbers. Data were not available for 2017.

Figure 61. Alcohol-Suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



Jefferson County's rate of alcohol-suspected vehicle crash injuries has been higher than the state until 2016. The 2016 rate for Jefferson County is 41.4 per 100,000, compared to 51.3 for Florida. Data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender due to small numbers. Data were not available for 2017.

Figure 62. Alcohol-Suspected Motor Vehicle Crash Injury Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



Listed below are 2016 crash rates by driver’s age. Crash rates for drivers ages 15-18 dramatically increased from 37.5 in 2015 to 62.9 in 2016. Crash rates for drivers ages 19-21 also increased from 98.9 in 2015 to 135.6 in 2016. No other age group data were available. Also listed below are the ages of child passengers injured or killed in accidents between 2010 and 2016 by age group. Data were not available for 2017.

Figure 63. Crash Rates by Drivers Age



Crash Rates by Drivers Age (2016)

- The 2016 motor vehicle crash rate per 100,000 population in ages **15-18** was 62.9 for Jefferson County and 51.6 for the state of Florida
- The 2015 motor vehicle crash rate per 100,000 population in ages **19-21** was 135.8 for Jefferson County and 76.8 for the state of Florida
- Data are not available by race or gender
- Child passengers injured or killed in accidents between 2010 and 2016
 - Ages <1 = 3
 - Ages 1-5 = 24
 - Ages 5-11 = 45
 - Ages 12-18 = 98

Drowning

There have been six deaths due to drowning in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Of these, 83% were male and 17% were female. White, non-Hispanics represented 16.5% of the deaths, 67% were Black, non-Hispanic and 16.5% were Hispanic. Data by age were not available.

Falls

There have been 27 deaths due to falls in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Of these, 89% were White, non-Hispanic, 4% were Black, non-Hispanic and 7% were Hispanic. Males accounted for 52% of deaths from falls and females accounted for 48%. Data were not available by age.

Unintentional Fires

There have been 10 deaths due to unintentional fires in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Of these, 60% were White, non-Hispanic, 40% were Black, non-Hispanic and 0% were Hispanic. Males represented 60% of deaths and females accounted for 40% of the deaths due to unintentional fires. Data were not available by age.

Medical and Surgical Complications

There have been 3 deaths due to medical and surgical complications in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Of these, 66% were White, non-Hispanic, and 34% were Black, non-Hispanic. Approximately 66% of deaths due to medical and surgical complications were male and 34% were female. Data were not available by age.

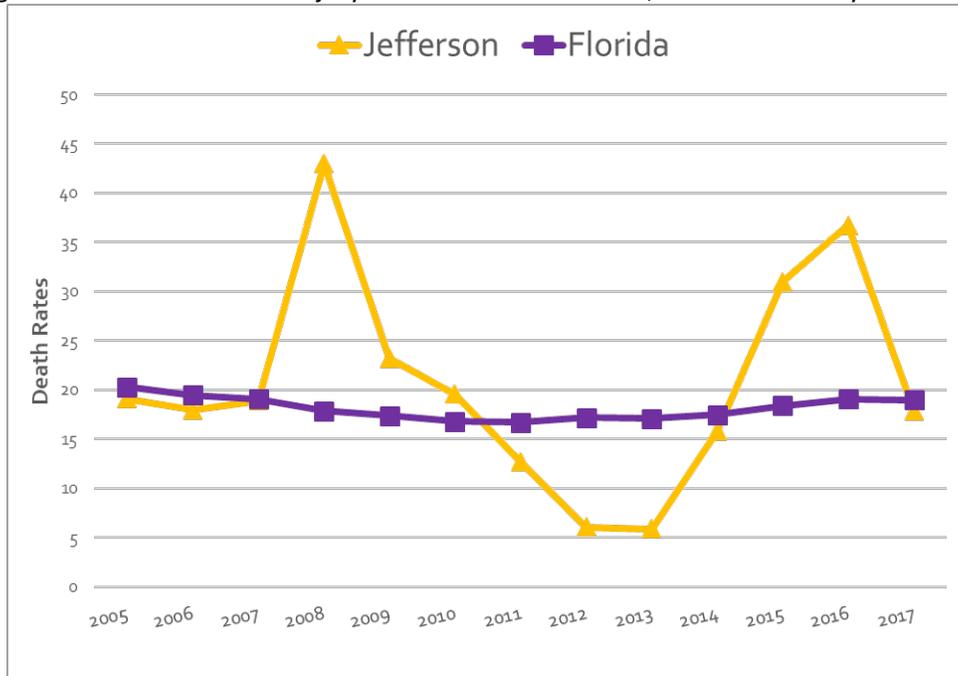
Unintentional Poisoning

There have been 15 deaths due to unintentional poisoning in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Of these, 60% were White, non-Hispanic, and 40% were Black, non-Hispanic. Approximately 60% of deaths due to medical and surgical complications were male and 40% were female. Data were not available by age.

Traumatic Brain Injury

Figure 64 below gives a trend line of traumatic brain injury deaths in Jefferson County and Florida. Jefferson County experienced an increase in the rate of traumatic brain injury deaths until 2016 and a decrease in 2017. The rate for Jefferson County in 2017 17.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 19.0 for Florida. One child between the ages of 1 and 5 died due to traumatic brain injury during the time frame. One child between the ages of 12 and 18 died due to traumatic brain injury during the time frame. Data are not available by race/ethnicity or gender.

Figure 64. Traumatic Brain Injury Death Rates in Children, Jefferson County and Florida



Violence

The actual numbers for the following statistics are small, so trend lines are static for Jefferson County. It should also be noted that victims of violence may not have been residents of Jefferson County but were located in the county at the time of the incident. Perpetrators may not have been residents but initiated the crime in Jefferson County.

Homicide

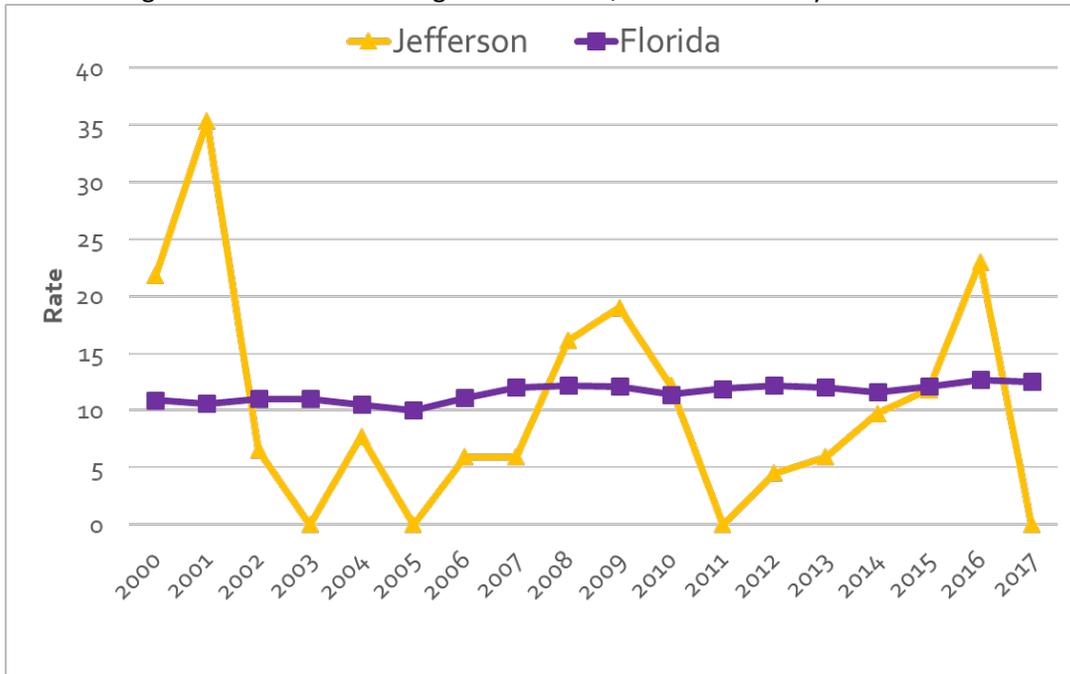
During 2010-2017, there were 10 homicide deaths, 70% of which were male and 30% female. White, non-Hispanic accounted for 20% of these deaths and Black/Other, non-Hispanic accounted for 80% of the homicide deaths. There were no Hispanic homicide deaths.

There were six homicide deaths due to firearms discharge during 2010-2017. Sixty-seven percent of the firearm discharge homicide deaths were male, and 33% were female. A total of 33% were White, non-Hispanic and 67% were Black/Other, non-Hispanic.

Firearms Discharge

There were 29 deaths due to firearms discharge in Jefferson County from 2000 until 2017. The rate of deaths increased dramatically in 2016 and dropped to zero as seen in Figure 65 below. Of the 29 deaths during 2000-2017, males represented 80%, and females represented 20%. A total of 76% were white, non-Hispanic and 24% were black, non-Hispanic. There were no Hispanic deaths due to firearms discharge.

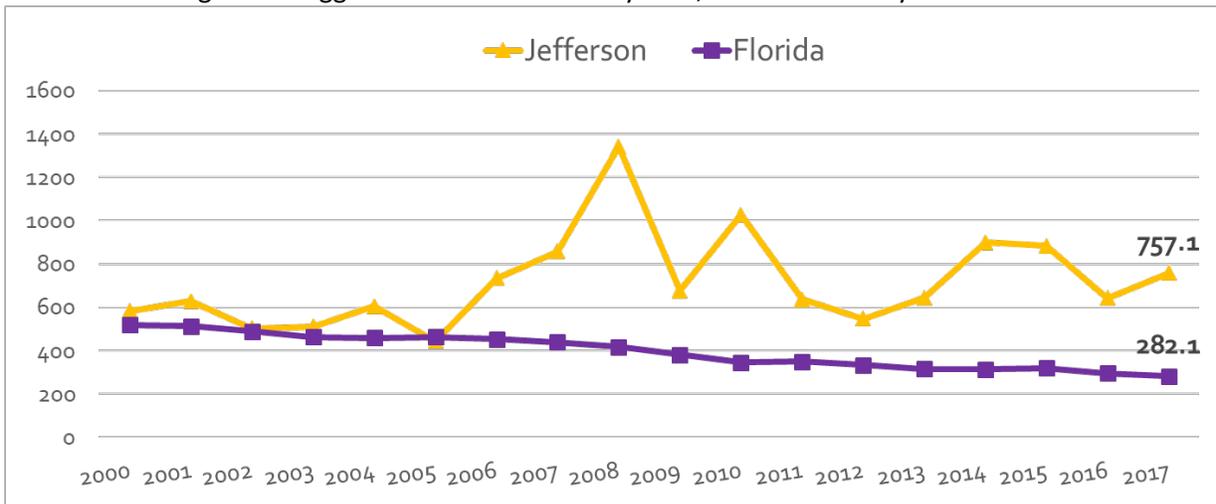
Figure 65. Firearm Discharge Death Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



Aggravated Assault

As Figure 66 illustrates, Jefferson County has had consistently higher rates of aggravated assault than the state of Florida as a whole, and these rates are significantly higher. Data are not available by age group, gender or race/ethnicity.

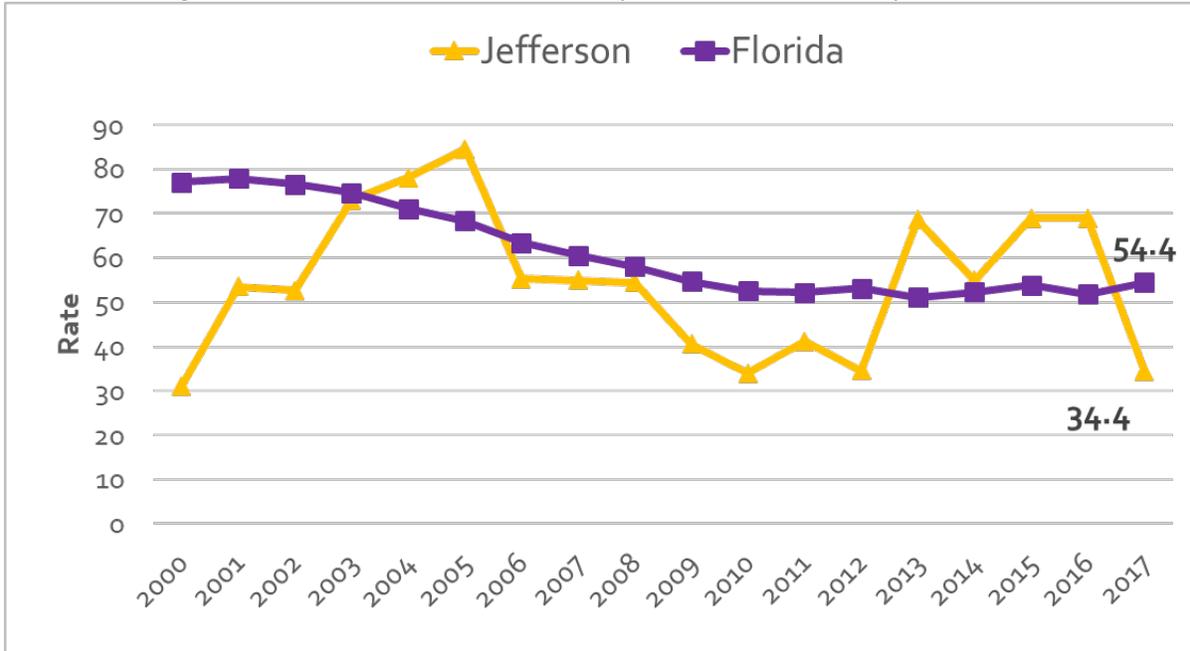
Figure 66. Aggravated Assault Rates by Year, Jefferson County and Florida



Forcible Sex Offenses

Jefferson County's rate of reported sex offenses decreased in 2017 and is lower than the state. There was a total of 140 reported forcible sex offenses in Jefferson County during 2000-2017. Data are not available by age group, gender or race/ethnicity.

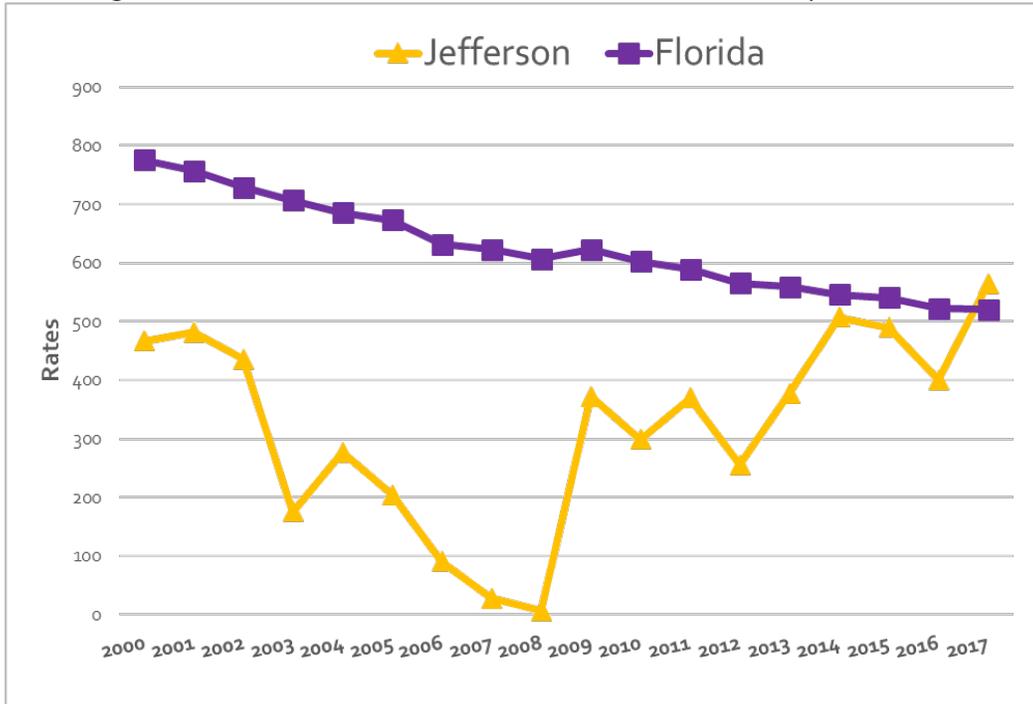
Figure 67. Forcible Sex Offense Rates by Year, Jefferson County and Florida



Domestic Violence

Jefferson County’s rate of reported domestic violence offenses has consistently been lower than the state rate until 2017. Jefferson County’s rate was 36th highest in the state for 2017. Data are not available by age group, race/ethnicity or gender.

Figure 68. Domestic Violence Offense Rates, Jefferson County and Florida



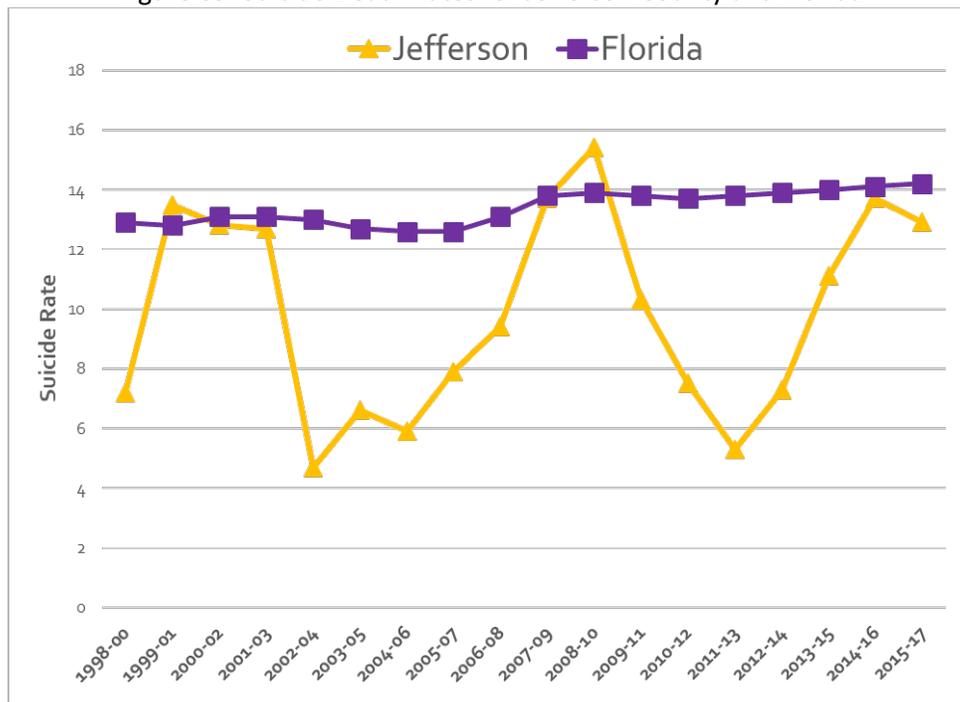
Social and Mental Health

As with violent crimes, events such as suicide, domestic violence and arrests are not necessarily limited to Jefferson County residents. There are instances when the event occurred in Jefferson County but did not involve a Jefferson County resident.

Suicide

There were 45 suicides that occurred in Jefferson County between 2000 and 2017. The suicide rate in Jefferson County is static due to the fact that there are some years with no suicides. Data analysis of suicide deaths for 2010-2017 indicate that 83% were male and 17% were female. White, non-Hispanics accounted for 92% of the suicide deaths, Black/Other, non-Hispanic 8% and Hispanic 0%.

Figure 69. Suicide Death Rates for Jefferson County and Florida



Jefferson County had 12 suicide deaths between 2010 and 2017. The majority (75%) occurred through the use of firearms, 8% by drug poisoning and 17% by other means. Of the nine suicides through firearms, 89% were male and 11% were female. White, non-Hispanics accounted for 89% of suicide deaths through firearms and Black, non-Hispanics accounted for 11% of the total.

Deaths Due to Alcoholic Liver Disease

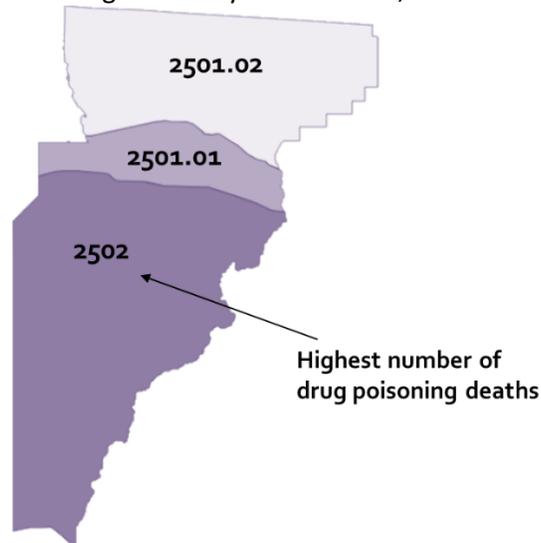
Since 2000, there have been 11 deaths due to alcoholic liver disease in Jefferson County. White, non-Hispanics represented 82% of the total and 18% were Black, non-Hispanic. Males accounted for 82% and females represented 18%. Data were not available by age group.

Deaths Due to Drug Poisoning

Since data have been collected in 2007, there have been nine deaths due to drug poisoning in Jefferson County. Approximately 77% were White, non-Hispanic and 44% were Black, non-Hispanic. Data were not available by gender, age group or type of drug.

Figure 70 shows drug poisoning deaths for Jefferson County by census tract for the years 2013-2017. Census tracts 2502 had the highest numbers of drug poisoning deaths, followed by 2501.01, and 2501.02

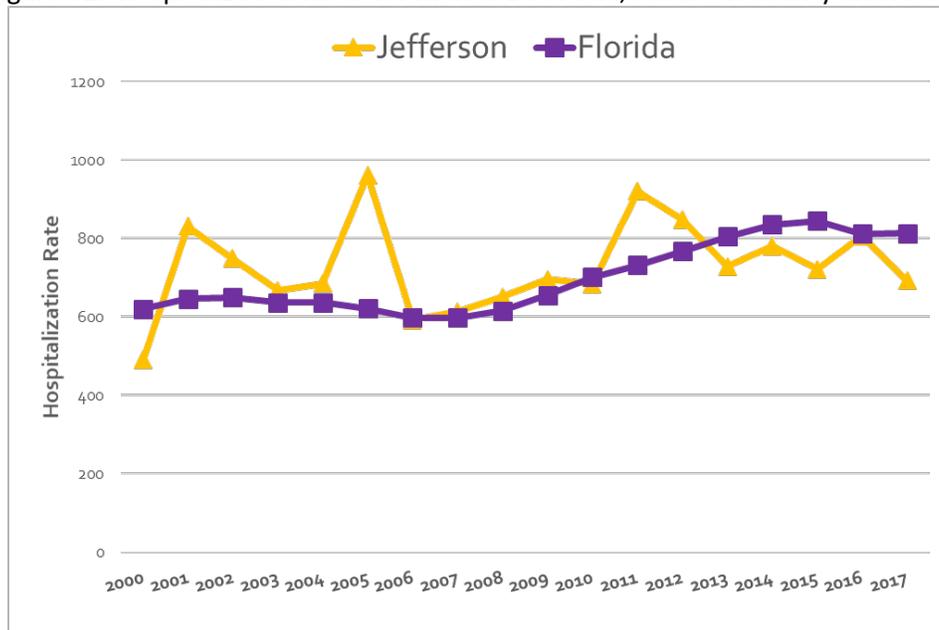
Figure 70. Drug Poisoning Deaths by Census Tract, Jefferson County, 2013-2017



Hospitalizations for Mental Disorders

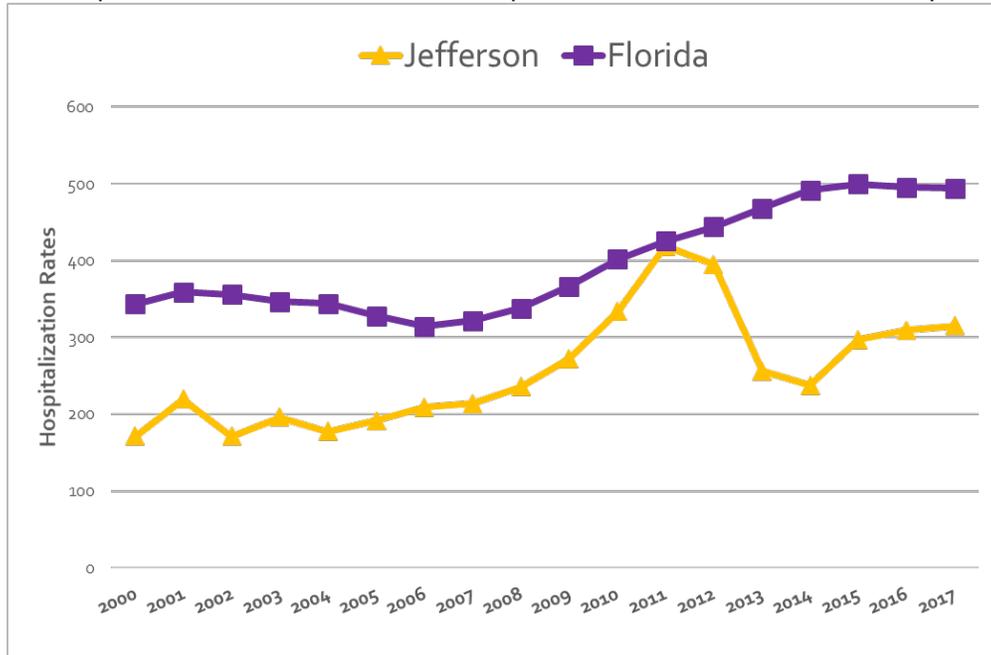
Figure 71 is a trend line of hospitalization rates per 100,000 population for mental disorders. The hospitalization rate for Jefferson County has been lower than the state since 2011. There were 853 hospitalizations for mental disorders during 2010-2017 for Jefferson County. Of these, 50% were White, non-Hispanic, 49% were Black, non-Hispanic. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 1% of the hospitalizations. These data were not available by gender or age group.

Figure 71. Hospitalization Rates for Mental Disorders, Jefferson County and Florida



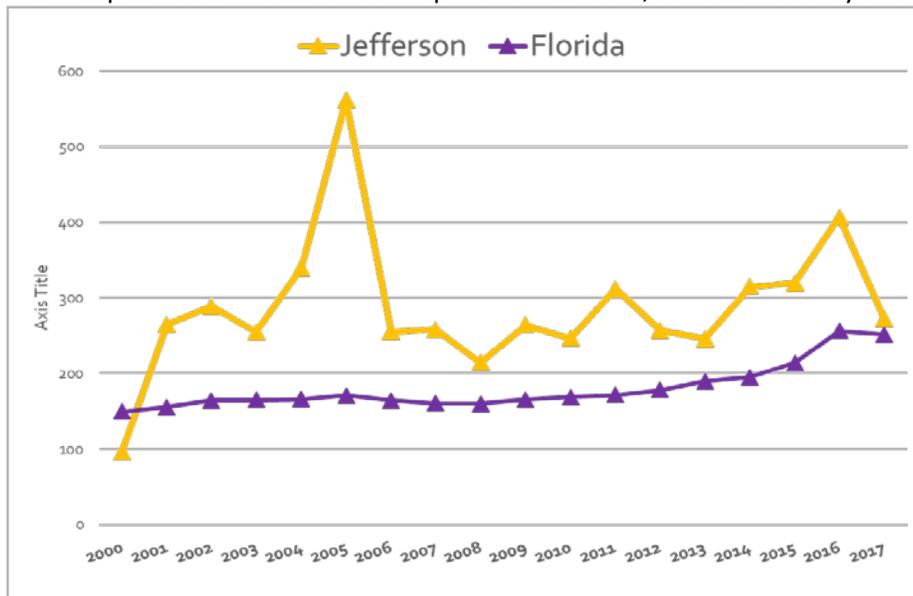
Jefferson County also had a lower rate of hospitalizations due to mood and depressive disorders than the state of Florida. There were 341 hospitalizations for mood and depressive disorders during 2010-2017 for Jefferson County. Approximately 70% were White, non-Hispanic, 29% Black, non-Hispanic and 1% Unknown. Data were not available by gender or age group.

Figure 72. Hospitalization Rates for Mood and Depressive Disorders, Jefferson County and Florida



Jefferson County had a higher rate of hospitalizations due to schizophrenic disorders than the state of Florida until 2017. There were 345 hospitalizations for schizophrenic disorders during 2010-2017 for Jefferson County. Approximately 26% were White, non-Hispanic, 74% Black, non-Hispanic and 1% Unknown. Data were not available by gender or age group.

Figure 73. Hospitalization Rates for Schizophrenic Disorders, Jefferson County and Florida

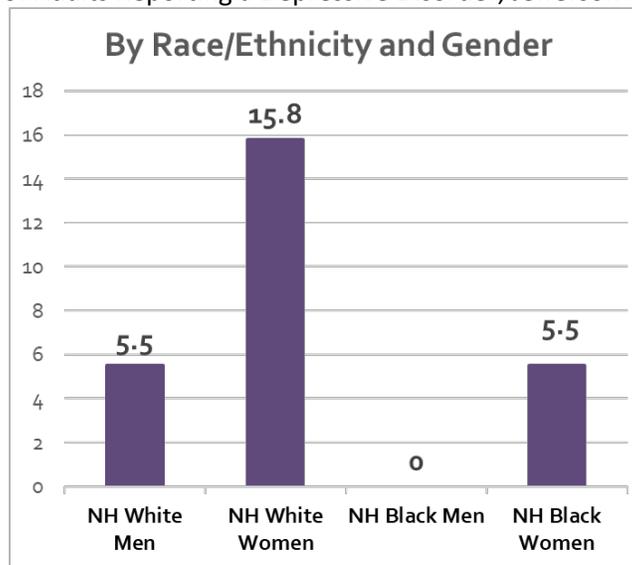


There have been 101 hospitalizations for drug or alcohol related mental disorders between 2010 and 2017 for Jefferson County. Of these, 66% were White, non-Hispanic, and 32% were Black, non-Hispanic.

Behavioral and Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

This telephone survey is conducted with adults in all 67 counties in Florida every year. Jefferson County had 393 respondents to the 2016 survey, the most recent year for county-level data. Figure 74 shows the percentage of adults who have been told they have a depressive disorder by race/ethnicity and gender. Non-Hispanic White women were most likely to have reported a depressive disorder, followed by both Non-Hispanic White men, and Non-Hispanic Black women. There were no Hispanics that responded to the survey in 2016. Adults who were not married were more likely to have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder, as well as persons ages 45-64 and persons with an annual income of less than \$25,000.

Figure 74 Percent of Adults Reporting a Depressive Disorder, Jefferson County, 2016, BRFSS



Youth Substance Abuse Survey (YSAS)

This is a survey that is jointly administered by the Florida Department of Children and Families, the Florida Department of Health, and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. A total of 51 middle school and 34 high school students were surveyed in Jefferson County in 2018. Figure 75 is a breakdown of respondents by race/ethnicity.

Figure 75. 2018 Youth Substance Abuse Survey Participants by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, Jefferson County

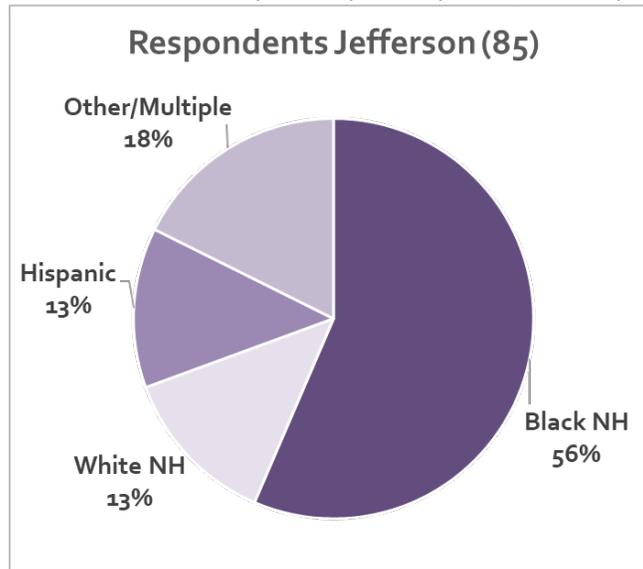


Table 14 below lists the percentage of youth respondents who reported drug use in the thirty days prior to the survey by type of drug. Alcohol, Marijuana, Inhalants were reported most often, along with cigarettes, and e-cigarettes.

Table 14. Percent of Youth Reporting Drug Use in Prior 30 Days, Jefferson County, 2018, YSAS

| | Middle School | High School |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcohol | 6.4 | 26.8 |
| Binge Drinking | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| Marijuana | 5.8 | 11.9 |
| Synthetic Marijuana | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Inhalants | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| Flaaka | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Club Drugs | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LSD, PCP, Mushrooms | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methamphetamine | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine or Crack Cocaine | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prescription Depressants | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prescription Pain Relievers | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prescription Amphetamines | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Steroids not Prescribed | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Over the Counter | 5.1 | 0.7 |
| Cigarettes | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Vaporizer/e-Cigarettes | 4.1 | 4.7 |

Table 15 indicates the percentage of respondents who reported engaging in delinquent behavior in the twelve months prior to the survey. Getting suspended, attacking someone with intent to harm, being arrested and carrying a hand gun were reported most often.

Table 15. Percent of Youth Reporting Delinquent Behavior in the Prior 12 Months, Jefferson County
2018 YSAS

| | Middle School | High School |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Carrying a hand gun | 11.9 | 7.3 |
| Selling drugs | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Attempting to steal a vehicle | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Being arrested | 12.2 | 15.3 |
| Taking a hand gun to school | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Getting suspended | 23.6 | 28.6 |
| Attacking someone with intent to harm | 17.6 | 2.6 |

Finally, Table 16 shows the percentage of respondents who reported symptoms of depression. These percentages are higher than the state of Florida overall.

Table 16. Percent of Youth Reporting Symptoms of Depression, Jefferson County, 2018 YSAS
Jefferson County

| | Middle School | High School |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Sometimes I think life is not worth it | 29.4 | 36.0 |
| At times, I think I'm no good at all | 22.8 | 49.5 |
| All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure | 17.0 | 40.3 |
| In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days even if you felt OK sometimes? | 36.7 | 61.5 |

Conclusion

The updated Community Health Needs Assessment data were presented to the Community Health Improvement subcommittees at meetings in January, February and March 2019. All county agencies uploaded a copy of the to their websites and the public libraries also had hard copies for public review and comment.

Partners on the CHIP distribution list and the Shared Services distribution list received copies of this assessment. All county and city agencies have uploaded this document to their website. An electronic copy is available on the DOH-Jefferson website. Hard copies are available at DOH-Jefferson and the county library.

The CHIP development will include a more comprehensive analysis of services offered in the Jefferson County area to ensure that efforts are not duplicative and to ensure that the community is aware of services currently being offered. The CHIP membership will also consider focus groups and/or community surveys to ascertain what the community perceives as the issues and solutions to health issues in Jefferson County.

The CHIP membership will consider health equity concerns and implement strategies to address health equity when developing the Community Health Improvement Plan. The data show that minority communities have been disproportionately affected in some areas of chronic diseases, maternal and child health and social and mental health. CHIP membership will also educate the community wherever possible about the benefits to achieving health equity in Jefferson County, and strategies to move toward health equity.

Together, the CHIP partners move forward and resolve to be cognizant of the visioning statement created during the health summit, "Every citizen of Jefferson County will have access to available services for health care, transportation, healthy food, and recreation while increasing community resilience."

Appendix 1

The following content was added in September 2020 at the recommendation of the State Health Office.

Health Priorities

Leading causes of death, communicable disease morbidity, chronic diseases and related behavioral and environmental risks, maternal and child health, injury and violence, social and mental health and related behaviors were examined to assess the most significant priority health issues. These data are presented in the Data Sources section of this assessment. While all of the health indicators are important, the community participants were asked to choose three areas that would be addressed by the 2018-2021 Community Health Improvement Plan. Participants voted during the Community Health Assessment process, and the areas chosen to address were Chronic Disease, Maternal and Child Health, and Social and Mental Health. Health equity was also identified as an overarching priority issue.

Unique Community Characteristics

Characteristics unique to Jefferson County that impact health status include:

- Jefferson County includes 21 unincorporated communities and one city, Monticello, which serves as the county seat. About 80% of the population live in the unincorporated areas and must travel to Monticello or neighboring Tallahassee, Thomasville, GA or other urban area for services such as health care or dental care. There is no public transit system in Jefferson, aggravating the situation.
- While the black population comprises 36% of Jefferson County's total population, the data show disproportionate health disparities in terms of chronic diseases, communicable disease, maternal and child health issues and injury and violence outcomes. Further, poverty occurs among the black population at a rate ratio of 2.7:1 compared to whites (Florida's is 1.91:1). Similarly, a disproportionate rate of the black population age 25 and over lacks a high school diploma, with a ratio of 2.5:1 (Florida's rate is 1.6:1),
- Compared to other counties, Jefferson County, FL has an unusually high number of residents working as in occupations classified as of farming, fishing, and forestry (4.51 times higher than expected), law enforcement workers including supervisors (3.87 times), and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (1.76 times). Many of these jobs have lower pay and may contribute to Jefferson County's median income being lower in than that of Florida overall.