Wakulla County 2013 Community Assessment (CHA) Report

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PREPARED BY

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Disclaimer

While statistics and data for the indicators were, to the best of the author's knowledge, current as the Community Health Assessment Report 2013 was drafted, there may be subsequent data and developments, including recent legislative actions, that could alter the information provided herein.

This report does not include statistical tests for significance and does not constitute medical advice. Individuals with health problems should consult an appropriate health care provider. This report does not constitute legal advice.

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INTRODUCTION

This Community Health Assessment (CHA) provides a snapshot in time of the community strengths, needs, and priorities. Guided by the Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process, this report is the result of a collaborative and participatory approach to community health planning and improvement.

A Community Health Assessment is a collaborative process involving community partners to identify strengths, capacity, and opportunity to better address the many determinants of health. Improving the health of the community is critical to enhancing Wakulla County residents' quality of life and supporting its future prosperity and well-being.

This Community Health Assessment serves to inform the Wakulla County community 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 Wakulla County as compared to Florida.
- Identification of the current health concerns among Wakulla 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 Wakulla County.

Four broad focus areas were used in the CHA process:

1. Community Health Status Profile
2. Local Public Health System Assessment.
3. Forces of Change
4. Community Strengths and Themes

DATA SOURCES

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/brfss.aspx

This state-based telephone surveillance system is designed to collect data on individual risk behaviors and preventive health practices related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality.

County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/#app/florida/2012

The County Health Rankings rate he 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.

Florida Cancer Registry

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/Background.htm

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 http://www.floridacharts.com

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)

http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/QueryTool/Results.aspx

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)

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/Chronic_Disease/FYTS/Intro.htm

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.

United States Census Bureau http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12000.html

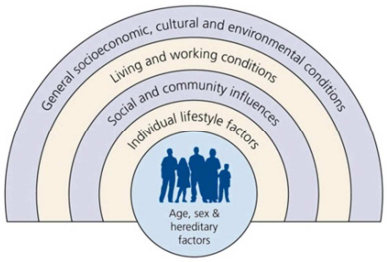
The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed information on population demographics including age, sex, race, education, employment, income, and poverty.

METHODS

The Community Health Assessment followed the MAPP process to examine the community health status of Wakulla County. Factors at multiple levels were analyzed – from lifestyle behaviors (e.g., diet and exercise) to clinical care (e.g., access to health care services) to social and economic factors (e.g., employment opportunities) to the physical environment (e.g., rural community aspects). Each factor in conjunction with all the others impacts the health of Wakulla County residents. A social determinant of health perspective was adopted to guide the CHA process.

Social Determinants of Health Framework

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 addresses the distribution of wellness and illness within a population. The Wakulla 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 Wakulla County community. The social determinants of health framework focuses attention on the factors which most impact health within the larger social and economic context.



Quantitative Data

Data for this report was drawn from county, state, and national sources in order to develop a social, economic and health snapshot in time of Wakulla County. Sources of data included, but were not limited to, the U.S. Census, County Health Rankings, and Florida Department of Health. Types of data included self-report of health behaviors using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), public health surveillance data from Florida Department of Health's Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS), as well as vital statistics based on birth and death records.

Qualitative Data

During 2011 to 2012, meetings and workshops were conducted with Wakulla County residents and members of the health community to assess their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and the programs, services, and/or initiatives which would best address those concerns. A meeting of 13 community health partners determined the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) within the Wakulla County health care system. A workshop with 11 community health partners identified strategic priorities and goals for future health improvement activities.

Limitations

Several limitations related to this assessment's research methods should be acknowledged. As a snapshot in time, the data may not represent the "current" population within Wakulla County and should not be interpreted as definitive. While the most current BRFSS and CHARTS data was used, this data is at least one year old due to the nature of the reporting systems used. In some cases, data from CHARTS is aggregated across multiple years to increase sample size (e.g., rolling three-year rates). In other cases, CHARTS and BRFSS data could not provide information stratified by race/ethnicity, gender, or age due to small sample sizes.

Self-report data, such as BRFSS, should be interpreted with caution. While the Florida Department of Health, who conducts the telephone interviews for BRFSS, strives to eliminate sampling bias, respondents may not accurately report behaviors and illnesses based on fear of social stigma or misunderstanding the question being asked. Recall bias may also limit the risk factor or health outcome data.

Finally, the results of the forums and workshops should not be generalized as being representative of the larger Wakulla County community due to the non-random recruiting techniques and small sample size. Recruitment for these events was conducted with community health partners, and participants may have already been involved and/or interested in community health issues.

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Wakulla County Community Health Strategic Planning

The Community Health Assessment defines the health of a community using a Social Determinants of Health model which recognizes numerous factors at multiple levels impact a community's health. This report serves as the foundation in the final step in the Community Health Improvement efforts – the Action Plan.

SUMMARY FROM MAPP ASSESSMENTS

The key findings from each of the four MAPP assessments are used to identify the strategic issues for addressing community health issues. The Community Health Status Profile, Local Public Health System Assessment, Forces of Change, and Community Strengths and Themes all serve to inform Wakulla County public health partners and residents about the best ways to use existing resources wisely, consider unique local conditions and needs, and form effective partnerships for action. The key issues from each assessment include:

Community Health Status Profile

- Access to and coordination of health care services
  - Limited health care providers
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases increasing
- Chronic diseases and risks increasing
  - High percentage of population that are overweight, obesity, and have diabetes
  - Improve prevention, early detection, and case management
- High poverty levels
- Improve education and awareness
- High percentage of deaths/injuries from unintentional injuries

Community Themes & Strengths Assessment

- Access to and coordination of health care services
  - Limited health care providers
- Chronic diseases and risks increasing
  - High percentage of population that are overweight, obesity, and have diabetes
  - Improve prevention, early detection, and case management
- High poverty levels
- Improve education and awareness
- High percentage of deaths/injuries from unintentional injuries
- Community attitudes/beliefs

Local Public Health System Assessment

- ES #3: Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues
- ES #4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems
- ES # 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services
- ES # 10: Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

Forces of Change Assessment

- Health Issues (Chronic Disease)
- Healthcare Access
- Economic Issues
- Environmental Issues

Health Issues & Distribution - Health Disparities, Equity, or High-Risk Populations

Health disparities exists when one group of people becomes sick or dies more often than another group. Understanding health disparities as they contribute to Wakulla health issues is important because health disparities lead to increased healthcare costs, increased incidence of disease, and increased mortality. In addition, it is important to monitor health disparities in order to reduce the disease burden by identifying high-risk groups, formulating appropriate health care policy, and evaluating progress in eliminating health disparities.

According to the *Institute of Medicine Report: Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care* health disparities may persist because of differences in access to medical care for racial and ethnic groups and differences in the quality of care received by racial and ethnic groups.

The Office of Minority Health at the Florida Department of Health reports that health disparities can occur due to:

- Lack of Health Insurance
- Lack of Routine Care
- Health Literacy and Language Barriers
- Provider Prejudices and Stereotyping
- Patient Mistrust and Refusal of Services
- Medically Underserved Communities
- Lack of Participation of Minorities in the Health Professions

  Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Minority Health

When available, health disparities will be identified for each of the Strategic Issues identified in the Community Health Improvement process. It should be noted that data

only exists on health disparities for White and Black-African American and Male and Female populations within Wakulla County.

Strategic Issues

Health Services/Access to Care
Maternal/Child Health Care
Youth Issues
Safety
Diseases/Chronic Conditions
Poverty

Wakulla County community health partners reviewed the data associated reported in the Community Health Assessment and determined there were six critical health issues which impact the health of residents within the county.

Strategic Issue1: Health Services/Access to Care

Health Services or Access to Care emerged as a critical issue for Wakulla County community health partners. In reviewing the 2010 BRFSS data, Non-Hispanic White Men reported having health care insurance coverage (79.3%) less frequently than Non-Hispanic White Women (81.7%). Data for other populations was not available. This information is presented in the table on the following page. Overall, Wakulla County residents self-report results were lower than the associated populations for all data stratifications available.

In addition, residents ages 18-44 and those with less than a High School education were less likely to have had a medical checkup in the past year, according to the 2010 BRFSS self-report survey. Non-Hispanic White Men were also less likely to have had a medical checkup in the past year (60.5%) than Non-Hispanic White Women (67.5%). Across all available data stratifications, Wakulla County residents were lower than the

same populations in the State. The tables on the following pages displays this information.

2010 Florida BRFSS Data Report **Wakulla**

Health Care Access & Coverage

Percentage of adults with any type of health care insurance coverage

		2010 County			2010 State			2007 County
		Measure	95% CI		Measure	95% CI		Measure
ALL	Overall	81.5	75.0	88.0	83.0	81.9	84.1	85.4
SEX	Men	80.7	70.7	90.7	81.7	79.9	83.5	81.6
	Women	82.4	74.3	90.5	84.2	82.9	85.5	89.8
RACE/ETHNICITY	Non-Hisp. White	80.5	73.2	87.8	87.3	86.3	88.2	86.7
	Non-Hisp. Black				76.1	71.7	80.4	83.3
	Hispanic				70.3	66.1	74.6	
SEX BY RACE/ETHNICITY	Non-Hisp. White Men	79.3	67.6	91.0	85.4	83.8	87.1	83.0
	Non-Hisp. White Women	81.7	73.0	90.4	89.0	87.9	90.0	90.7
	Non-Hisp. Black Men				70.7	63.0	78.5	
	Non-Hisp. Black Women				80.1	75.4	84.8	
	Hispanic Men				72.0	65.0	78.9	
	Hispanic Women				68.7	63.6	73.8	
AGE GROUP	18-44	73.1	61.7	84.5	73.0	70.7	75.3	81.0
	45-64	85.0	77.3	92.7	83.4	81.8	85.0	86.0
	65 & Older	98.2	95.4	00.0	98.0	97.1	98.8	97.1
EDUCATION LEVEL	<High School	60.9	44.3	77.5	64.4	59.6	69.2	65.8
	H.S. / GED	75.9	64.4	87.5	76.5	74.3	78.8	81.6
	>High School	89.9	81.1	98.6	87.9	86.7	89.1	90.5
ANNUAL INCOME	<$25,000	68.2	56.6	79.7	64.2	61.5	66.8	64.3
	$25,000-$49,999	76.4	61.7	91.1	81.7	79.4	84.1	79.7
	$50,000 or More	93.3	82.6	00.0	95.4	94.5	96.3	98.4
MARITAL STATUS	Married/Couple	83.2	74.5	91.8	87.4	86.2	88.5	92.8
	Not Married/Couple	78.9	69.9	88.0	75.0	72.9	77.1	72.3

Percentage of adults who had a medical checkup in the past year

		2010 County			2010 State			2007 County
		Measure	95% CI		Measure	95% CI		Measure
ALL	Overall	66.4	59.3	73.6	69.7	68.5	71.0	70.7
SEX	Men	64.6	53.4	75.8	66.5	64.5	68.5	61.3
	Women	68.4	60.0	76.9	72.8	71.3	74.3	81.1
RACE/ETHNICITY	Non-Hisp. White	64.0	56.1	71.8	71.6	70.4	72.9	69.5
	Non-Hisp. Black				71.9	67.5	76.2	85.0
	Hispanic				59.4	54.8	64.1	
SEX BY RACE/ETHNICITY	Non-Hisp. White Men	60.5	47.8	73.1	68.4	66.4	70.4	59.3
	Non-Hisp. White Women	67.5	58.5	76.5	74.7	73.3	76.1	80.7
	Non-Hisp. Black Men				64.6	57.1	72.1	
	Non-Hisp. Black Women				77.4	72.5	82.2	
	Hispanic Men				56.6	49.1	64.1	
	Hispanic Women				62.2	56.7	67.7	
AGE GROUP	18-44	50.2	38.8	61.6	53.8	51.3	56.2	62.3
	45-64	78.2	69.9	86.5	72.3	70.5	74.1	73.7
	65 & Older	89.0	83.5	94.5	90.3	89.4	91.2	89.5
EDUCATION LEVEL	<High School	56.6	40.1	73.1	59.9	55.1	64.6	78.5
	H.S. / GED	62.2	50.3	74.0	67.3	64.9	69.6	65.4
	>High School	71.3	60.9	81.7	71.9	70.4	73.4	72.2
ANNUAL INCOME	<$25,000	66.2	54.2	78.3	63.0	60.4	65.7	64.6
	$25,000-$49,999	53.4	39.9	66.9	70.5 *	68.0	73.0	69.1
	$50,000 or More	73.4	60.4	86.5	73.5	71.6	75.4	73.1
MARITAL STATUS	Married/Couple	64.6	55.1	74.0	72.0	70.5	73.5	74.5
	Not Married/Couple	71.0	61.6	80.4	65.6	63.4	67.8	63.8

Strategic Issue 2: Maternal/Child Health Care

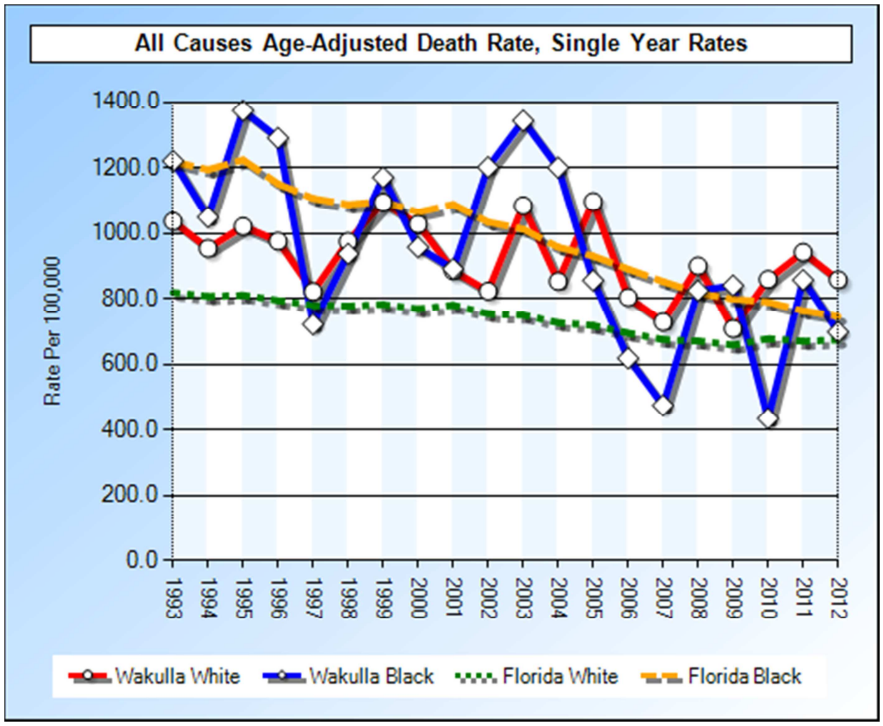
In 2012, there were a total of 333 births to Wakulla County residents according to the Florida Department of Health. Approximately 8% of those births occurred to White Women ages 15-19; there were no births to Black/Other Women within that age range. Of births to White Women ages 15-19, three were repeat births accounting for 11% of the births to this age/ethnicity group. The table below displays this information.

Births(Count) by Mother's Age by County of Residence (Mother) by Race									
Year of Birth=2012 and Births=Resident									
		births							
			15-44						
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total
Wakulla	White	0	26	70	98	64	25	3	286
	Black & Other	0	0	16	9	14	6	2	47
	Total	**0**	**26**	**86**	**107**	**78**	**31**	**5**	**333**

Source: FDOH CHARTS, 2012

In 2012, Black Women gave birth to three infants weighing under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight) as compared to no births of very low birth weight to White women. This is over three times the rate as compared to Black Women in Florida.

The age-adjusted death rate for children ages 5 to 18 for all causes was above the state rate in 2011, but has dropped for both White and Black children in Wakulla County. According to the Florida Department of Health, there were 239 total deaths for children, of which 91% were for White children. After a trend upward in 2011, this rate trended down for both White and Black children in 2012. This data is display in the graph on the following page.



Source: FDOH CHARTS, 2012

Strategic Issue 3: Youth Issues

Health issues for Middle and High School students centered on the use of tobacco and other substances. This data is not broken down by gender or ethnicity. Data for both Middle and High School students indicate use of alcohol, binge drinking, and marijuana use as higher than associated rates among similar populations in Florida. The table below summarizes this data.

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number	County Rate	State Comparison
Substance Abuse						
Percent of students who used alcohol in past 30 days						
Middle school	Percent	2010	4		23.9%	16.8%
High school	Percent	2010	4		45.4%	38.0%
Percent of students reporting binge drinking						
Middle school	Percent	2010	4		13.5%	6.9%
High school	Percent	2010	4		25.2%	19.6%
Percent of students using marijuana/hashish in past 30 days						
Middle school	Percent	2010	4		8.2%	5.7%
High school	Percent	2010	4		26.3%	18.6%

Source: FDOH CHARTS

Strategic Issue 4: Safety

Men in Wakulla County had more injuries and death associated with Firearms Discharge, Suicide, Unintentional Poisoning, and Motor Vehicle Crashes than Women, according to the Florida Department of Health. White residents were also more likely to incur these types of injuries and/or death than Black residents. The data is presented in the table below, and is not available by ethnicity/gender.

Single Year Counts - Wakulla County												
	Firearms Discharge			**Suicide**			**Unintentional Poisoning**			**Motor Vehicle Crashes**		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
White	5	4	5	5	6	7	2	4	2	1	7	7
Black	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Men	3	5	5	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	4	9
Women	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	3	1	0	4	0

Source: FDOH CHARTS

Strategic Issue 5: Diseases/Chronic Conditions

Death rates from chronic disease varied based on ethnicity and gender for Wakulla County residents. The table below summarizes the data for four of the leading causes of death in Wakulla County. In 2012, White residents had a higher age-adjusted death rate for Diabetes, CLRD, and Cancer, while Black residents had a higher death rate for Heart Disease. For all four causes of death, Men had a higher death rate than Women in 2012.

	Diabetes Age-Adjusted Death Rate			Heart Disease, Age-Adjusted Death Rate			CLRD, Age-Adjusted Death Rate			Cancer, Age-Adjusted Death Rate for all Cancers		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
White	25.2	25.3	18.9	187.9	192.9	159.9	51	50.7	85.2	256.5	209.4	210.6
Black	0	31.4	0	110.7	333.3	330.9	17.4	0	21.6	55.2	159.2	118.8
Men	35.2	13.8	26.7	174.8	246.5	209.6	49.8	51.5	100.7	282.8	282.2	226
Women	10.1	38.4	5.7	162.7	159.9	144.2	51.3	39.6	68	197.4	133.7	165.8

Source: FDOH CHARTS

Strategic Issue 6: Poverty

Almost one-quarter of families with female householder (no husband present) are below the poverty level in Wakulla County according to the US Census. Poverty levels among children, ages 5 to 17, are nearly 20%. The table below summarizes this information. Stratification by ethnicity or gender was not available.

Subject	Wakulla County, Florida			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	10.0%	+/-2.4
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	15.0%	+/-4.4
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	4.9%	+/-7.7
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	6.4%	+/-2.5
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	8.7%	+/-4.6
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-10.4
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	23.9%	+/-13.9
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	27.1%	+/-17.9
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	21.3%	+/-46.2
All people	(X)	(X)	12.8%	+/-2.8
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	18.3%	+/-6.3
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	18.2%	+/-6.3
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	14.4%	+/-7.1
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	19.5%	+/-7.1
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	10.9%	+/-2.1
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	10.8%	+/-2.4
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	11.8%	+/-4.5
People in families	(X)	(X)	11.4%	+/-3.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	20.7%	+/-5.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Health Assets and Resources

Health Insurance Coverage

Access to health resources is often impacted by an individual's health insurance coverage. Health insurance may be obtained privately through an employer or purchased independently. Individuals who meet specific eligibility requirements may also qualify for government subsidized or other publicly funded health coverage programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, Military and/or VA benefits. There are also those individuals who are uninsured, including full and part-time employees whose employers do not offer health insurance benefits, low- income persons who do not qualify for Medicaid, early retirees, and others who simply cannot afford the cost for adequate coverage.

Responses from Wakulla County residents in the 2010 county-level BRFSS indicate that 81.5% of residents overall reported having some type of health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; compared to 83.0% statewide. This was not considered to be a statistically significant difference from the state average. Additionally, 80.7% of men reported having health insurance, compared to 82.4% of women. However, there were some specific differences in coverage noted among specific groups. For example, 89.9% of persons who had attended additional schooling beyond obtaining a high school degree reported having coverage, compared to only 75.9% of persons with no formal education beyond high school. Similarly, 93.3% of persons making $50,000 or more per year had insurance, compared to only 68.2% among persons making less than $25,000.

Data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau from the 2010 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates indicate that as many as 18.4% of Wakulla County residents were uninsured at that time among all races, age groups, and genders. Additional data obtained and reported by the Florida Hospital Association (FHA) indicates that during 2011, at least 14.8% of Wakulla County residents between ages 18 and 64 were uninsured; with an

additional 4.8% of minors under the age of 18 also being uninsured. Among seniors, the FHA reports at least 0.6% of residents over the age of 65 were without health insurance.

Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) administers the Medicaid program for the state. The agency records and tracks various types of enrollment data, and many of these figures are available on their website at: http://ahca.myflorida.com/Medicaid/index.shtml.

The table on the following page shows the reported enrollments in Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, and Commercial HMO insurance programs. Please note that significant numbers of insured residents are not reported because commercial insurance enrollment figures are not available and the number of employees who are self-insured is unknown.

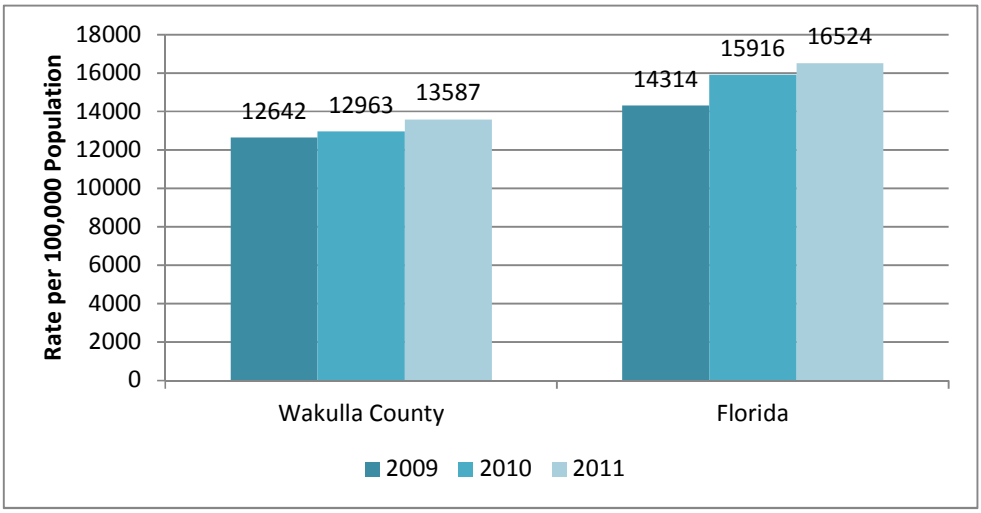
Hospital Discharges by Principal Payer, Florida, 2011

Payer	Frequency	Total Charges	Percent (%) of Total Charges	Average Total Charges
Medicare	1,191,973	60,087,179,782	53.5	50,409
Commercial Insurance	608,602	23,885,222,141	21.3	39,246
Medicaid	539,458	16,995,162,048	15.1	31,504
Self Pay/Non-Payment	218,615	7,249,092,392	6.5	33,159
Tricare or Other Federal	36,584	1,211,196,568	1.1	33,107
Other State/Local Government	24,639	1,188,134,815	1.1	48,221
VA	12,877	636,803,169	0.6	49,452
Other	9,878	368,605,723	0.3	37,315
Workers' Compensation	8,426	509,491,711	0.5	60,466
KidCare	4,627	169,376,976	0.2	36,606
Total	**2,655,679**	**112,300,265,325**	**100**	**42,286**

A comparison of health insurance coverage was not available solely for Wakulla County.

The median monthly Medicaid enrollment has increased in Wakulla County and in Florida during recent years. This trend is displayed below.

Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Wakulla County and Florida, 2009-2011



Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), 05/21/2013

Coverage for Children

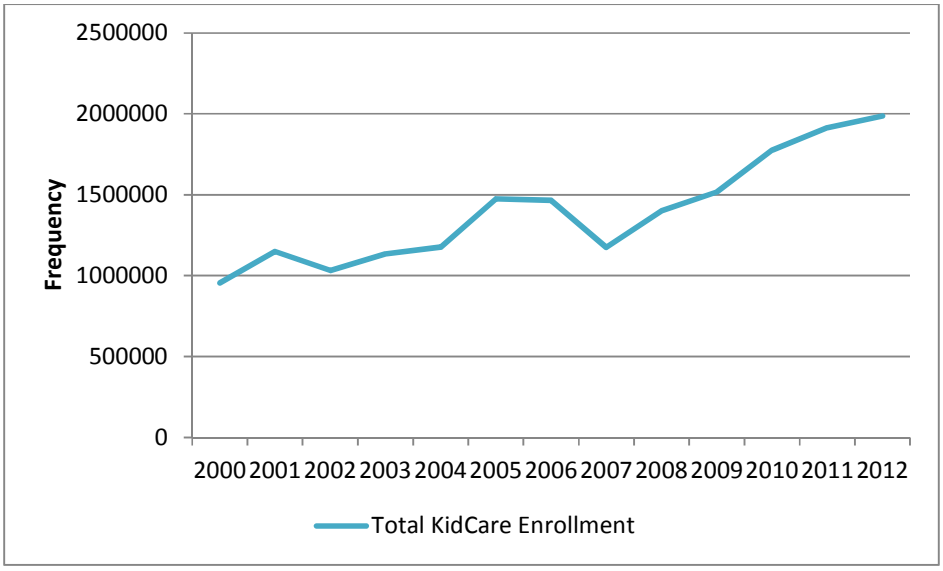
Federal government provisions for children's health coverage include Medicaid and Title XXI of the Social Security Act. In Florida, the KidCare Act of 1997 established eligibility requirements for coverage as well as created the Healthy Kids Program and the MediKids program for children ages 0-5. There are four general categories of children's coverage in Florida:

1. Medicaid covers children birth though 18 years, and eligibility is based on the age of child and household income. For example, children under age 1 are covered if the household income is below 200% of FPL; children aged 1-5 are covered if household income is less than 133% of FPL; and children aged 6 through 18 are covered if household income is below 100% of FPL.

2. MediKids covers children age 1 –5 whose income is between 133-200% of the federal poverty level.
3. The Healthy Kids program provides medical coverage for children ages 5 up to 19 in households whose income is between 100 – 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
4. Children's Medical Services covers children from birth through 18 who have special behavioral or physical health needs or chronic medical conditions.

The total Florida KidCare enrollment in January from 2000 through 2012 is shown in the figure below.

Total KidCare Enrollment (MediKids + Medicaid), Florida, January 2000 – January 2012



Source: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration, 5/31/2013

Primary Care

Primary Care Providers (PCP's) offer routine medical care for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of common medical conditions. Primary care providers often serve as "gatekeepers" for the health care system, as they are intended to be the entry point into the health care system for non-emergent services, and refer patients requiring additional care to specialists for treatment. In this way, The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) considers general and family practitioners, internists, pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners all as primary care providers. Additionally, public health nurses and school nurses provide primary care services to designated populations.

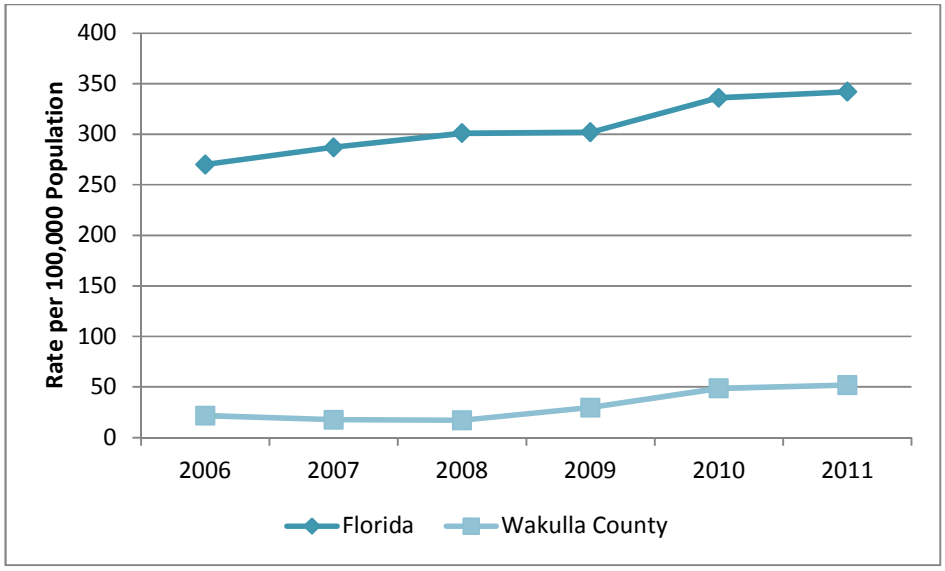
Due to their central role in the health services system, a shortage of primary care providers can negatively impact the health of a community. For this reason, the Federal government has established specific criteria to determine whether an area has a shortage of providers; and also criteria to help determine whether a specific area is underserved. The HRSA Shortage Designation Branch is responsible for setting the criteria and ultimately deciding whether or not a geographic area, population group or facility is a **Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) or a Medically Underserved Area or Population (MUA/MUP)**. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA's) may be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental, or mental health providers. They may be urban or rural areas, population groups or specific medical or other public facilities.

HRSA considers a primary care physician-to-population ratio of 1:3,500 persons adequate for most communities; except in areas where more than 20% of the population lives in poverty, where the ratio is increased to 3,000 persons per primary care physician. The primary care HPSA designation is also based on the availability of care in nearby areas, documented infant mortality rates, birth rates, and poverty level. Currently, there is one Primary Care HPSA designations for Wakulla County.

Additionally, the federal administration defines Medically Underserved Areas (MUA's) as a whole county or a group of contiguous counties in which residents have a shortage of personal health services; and Medically Underserved Populations (MUP's) as groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care. The current MUA/MUP designations for Wakulla County include only the Wakulla County Service Area (as defined by HRSA).

Overall, Wakulla County has a significantly lower rate (51.8 per 100,000 population) of licensed physicians when compared to the state (342.0 per 100,000 population) in 2011.

Physicians, Wakulla County and Florida, 2006-2011



Data Source: Florida Department of Health

One important note - when looking at physician coverage rates in Wakulla County, the data reflects only those physicians who list a Wakulla County address for their licensure. This data does not account for physicians who have a primary office location in a neighboring county but who have satellite offices or otherwise provide services in Wakulla County.

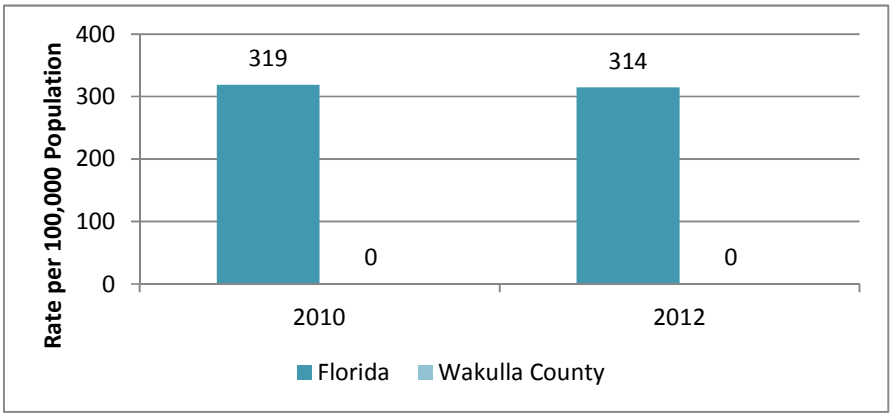
Health Care Facilities

Acute Care

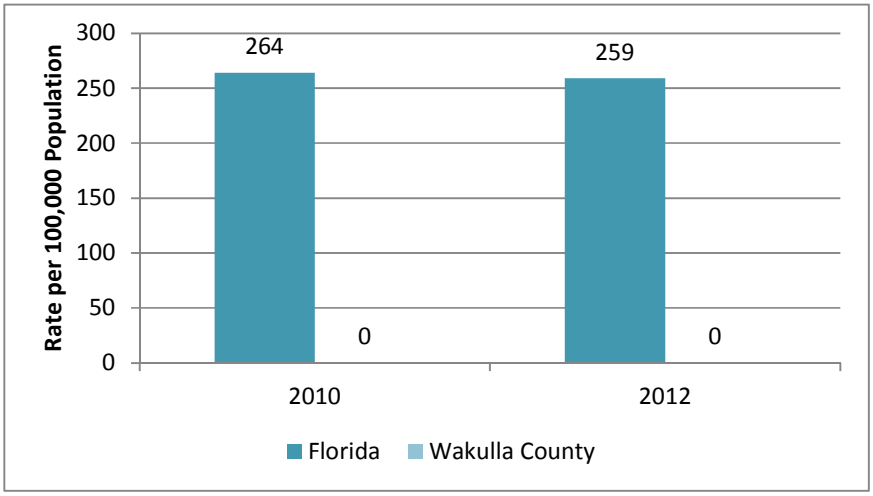
Acute care hospitals play a key role in the delivery of health care services, especially in more rural communities where primary and specialist outpatient care shortages may exist. In addition to providing traditional inpatient services, hospitals may also provide extensive diagnostic and treatment services on an outpatient basis.

Wakulla County has no hospital within its boundaries.

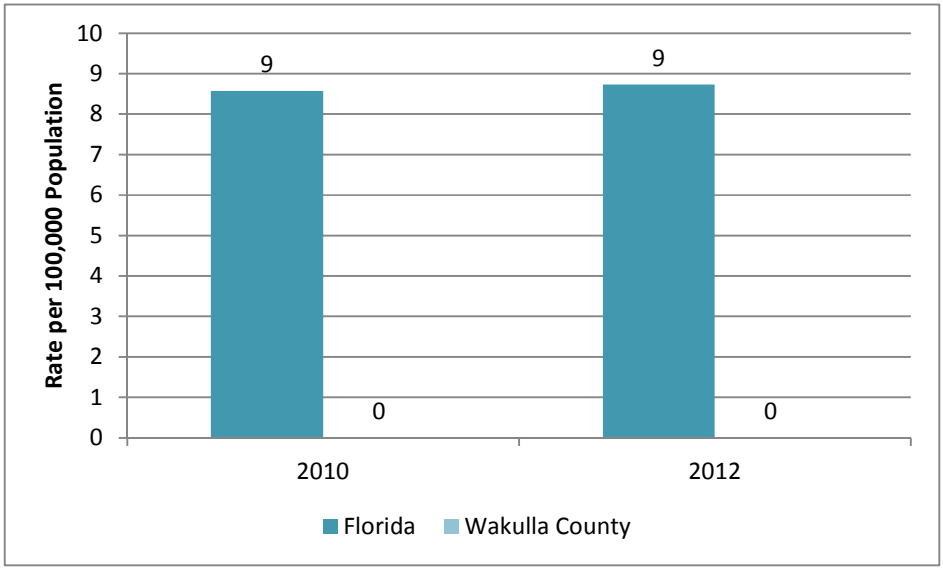
Total Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Wakulla County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



Acute Care Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Wakulla County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



NICU Hospital Beds (All Facilities), Wakulla County and Florida, 2010 & 2012



No hospital specific or diagnosis specific information is available for Wakulla County as there is no hospital within its boundaries.

Data on discharge diagnosis solely for Wakulla County was not available. In the below two tables are the Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in 2011 for Females and Males.

Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in Florida during 2011 for Females

Diagnosis	Discharges	Percent of Female Discharges	Average Length of Stay (days)	Average Total Charges ($US)
Vaginal Delivery	125,050	9.1	2.4	12,937
Cesarean Delivery	79,919	5.8	3.3	24,251
Psychoses	55,407	4	7.2	15,830
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	51,778	3.8	3.3	27,802
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	38,098	2.8	4.7	31,984

Top 5 Diagnosis Related Group, MS-DRGs (Hospitalizations) in Florida during 2011 for Males

Diagnosis	Discharges	Percent of Female Discharges	Average Length of Stay (days)	Average Total Charges ($US)
Psychoses	61,129	5.9	7.5	15,581
Heart Failure and Shock	32,286	3.1	4.6	33,448
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	30,456	2.9	3	25,774
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure	29,546	2.8	3.1	83,800
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy	27,729	2.7	4.5	32,205

Emergency Room Care

No hospital emergency room admission or diagnosis information is available for Wakulla County. Hospital data submitted to AHCA regarding the primary diagnosis at discharge from the ER (regardless of whether released or admitted as inpatient) provides ten reasons for emergency room visits among Wakulla County residents. The table on the following page displays selected non-fatal injury emergency department visits by mechanism for Wakulla County residents during 2011.

Select Non-fatal Injury Emergency Room Diagnoses, Wakulla County & Florida, 2011

Injury Mechanism	Wakulla County		Florida
	N	County Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population	Florida Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population
Firearm	11	35	2374
Suffocation	1	3	1313
Pedalcyclist, Other	16	57	812
Motor Vehicle - Pedalcyclist	19	60	783
Fall	0	0	640
Drowning, Submersion	190	613	435
Other Spec & NEC	139	461	404
Overexertion	263	847	320
Cut, Pierce	130	432	209
Motor Vehicle - Pedestrian	1	3	100

Long-Term Care

Long-term care is defined by HRSA as "those services designed to provide diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, supportive, and maintenance services for individuals who have chronic physical and/or mental impairments, in a variety of settings ranging from home to institutional settings, to ensure the quality of life."

Eden Springs, located in Crawfordville, is a long-term care facility that offers services which include medical, rehabilitation, occupational, physical, speech, dietary, recreational, and nursing. Admissions trend information was not available for this facility.

Long-term care also includes nursing home care. Medicaid is the primary funding source of nursing home care, paying for more than half (70.9%) of all nursing home days in Wakulla County. Medicaid typically pays for long-term care; while Medicare covers short-term care following hospital discharge. Many nursing homes limit the number of dedicated Medicaid beds in their facilities in order to control the number of low-reimbursing, long-term Medicaid patients admitted.

There is one free standing skilled nursing facilities in Wakulla County. The rate of available nursing home beds (389 per 100,000 population) is lower than the state average (435 per 100,000 population). The table below summarizes the number of nursing home beds, average occupancy rates, and percent of days covered by both Medicaid and Medicare for Wakulla County's free standing nursing home.

Skilled Nursing Home Information, Wakulla County and Florida, 2011

	Wakulla County	Florida
Community Bed Days (per 100,000 population)	141,853	153,055
Community Patient Days (per 100,000 population)	123,813	133,892
Medicaid Patient Days (per 100,000 population)	87,783	82,196
Occupancy Rate	87.3%	87.5%
Percent Medicaid	70.9%	61.7%

Source: Florida Department for Elder Affairs

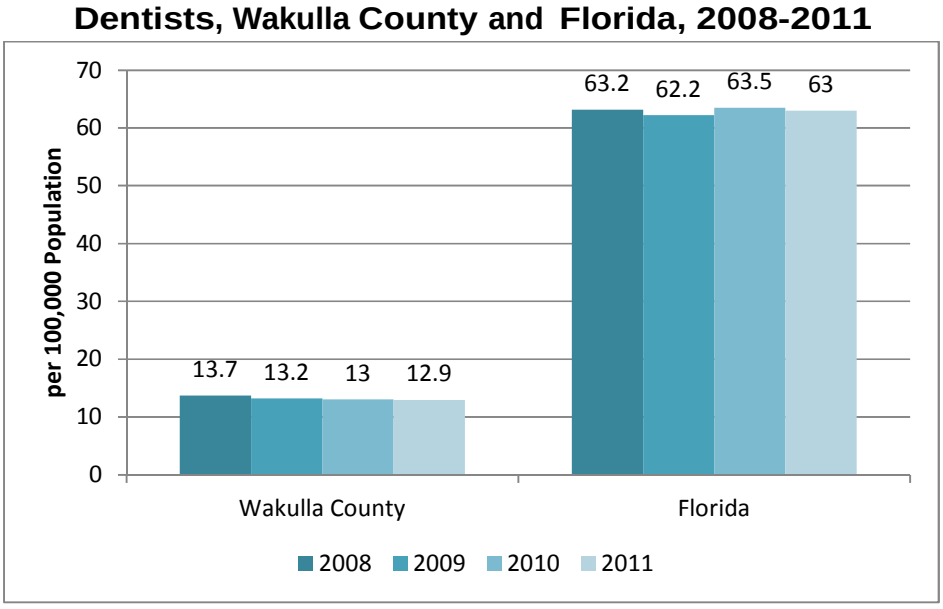
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Wakulla County has no adult psychiatric hospital beds.

Apalachee Center located in Crawfordville, offers outpatient services for mental health assessment/treatment, substance abuse assessment/treatment, co-occurring disorder assessment/treatment, case management, individual/family therapy, psychiatric and medication services, in-home services, employment/vocational services, peer support services, educational groups outreach, forensic case management both adults and children dealing with mental health and/or substance misuse/abuse problems.

Dental Care

The number of dentists in Wakulla County has remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2011. The most current data available showed there were 12.9 dentists per 100,000 population as compared to the Florida rate of 63 dentists per 100,000 population. The graph below displays this trend.



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

Physical Assets

There are a number of physical assets and resources within Wakulla County which can be mobilized to address the health issues identified in the Community Health Assessment. These are summarized in the table below and on the following page.

Parks	**Walking Trails**
Apalachicola National Forest	Florida National Scenic Trail
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Apalachicola National Forest
Ochlockonee River State Park	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	Ochlockonee River State Park
Wakulla State Forest	San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park
	Wakulla State Forest
Recreational Bodies of Water	
Oyster Bay	**Recreation Center**
Ochlockonee Bay	Wakulla County Recreation Department
Wakulla of Mexico	Anytime Fitness
Ochlockonee River	
Apalachee Bay	**Athletic Field**
Mosquito Bay	None listed beyond schools
Schools	**Public Libraries**
Crawfordville Elementary School	Wakulla County Public Library
COAST Charter School	
Medart Elementary School	
Shadeville Elementary School	
Riversink Elementary School	
Riversprings Elementary School	
Wakulla Middle School	
Wakulla High School	
Sopchoppy Education Center	
Wakulla Education Center	

Medical Care Centers	**Pharmacy**
Wakulla Urgent Care	Walmart Pharmacy
Wakulla Medical Center	CVS
	Walgreens
Rehab Centers	Winn Dixie
Valerie J. Clenney, PT	Eckerd Drugs
Roberts Kelli E	
Tallahassee Orthopedic & Sport	**Dental**
Tallahassee Memorial Rehab Center	Dentistry By the Sea
Strickland Diana V	Dennis R. Mooney
	Florida Department of Health in Wakulla County
Mental Health Services	Total Care Dental
Apalachee Center Inc	Carey & Jones
Epler John H	
NAMI	**Long-Term Care Facilities**
Joann Johnson Counselors	Eden Springs Nursing & Rehab
A Time to Change Counseling	

Health Policies

Within the state of Florida, there are numerous policies which can be used to impact health issues within Wakulla County. The table below and on the following pages summarized those policies most relevant to the issues identified in this Community Health Assessment.

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Chronic Disease & Mortality		
Cancer (e.g., lung prostate, breast)	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Cluster/Outbreak
	FS 385.202	Requires Providers To Report To Florida Cancer Registry
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
	FS 385.206	Hematology-Oncology Care Center Program
Heart Disease and Stroke	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Cerebrovascular Disease	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Diabetes	FS 385.203	Diabetes Advisory Council; Creation; Function; Membership
	FS 385.204	Insulin; Purchase, Distribution; Penalty For Fraudulent Application For And Obtaining Of Insulin
	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
Unintentional injuries	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs
	FAC 64B-7.001	Pain Management Clinic Registration Requirements
	FAC 64K-100(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7)	Establishment Of Florida's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 397	Substance Abuse Services
	FS 316.613	Child restraint requirements
	FS 316.614	Safety belt usage
	FS 316.1936	Possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles prohibited; penalties.
	FS 327.35	Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers"
Overweight and Obesity	FS 385.103	Chronic Disease Community Intervention Programs

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Communicable Diseases		
Arboviral Diseases	FS 388	Control of Arthropods in Florida
Tuberculosis	FS 392	Tuberculosis Control.
Enteric Diseases	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD (e.g., Hepatitis A)
	FS 381.0072	Food Service Protection
Influenza and Pneumonia	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case (Novel Strain Or Pediatric Death) /Cluster/Outbreak
Vaccine Preventable Disease	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FS 402.305 and FAC 65C-22.006	Daycare Facility Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
	FS 402.313 and FAC 65C-20.011	Licensed Family Daycare Homes Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
	FS 402.305 and FAC 65C-25.002 and FAC 25.008	Licensed Specialized Childcare Facilities For The Care Of Mildly-Ill Children Requirements For Compulsory Immunizations For Admittance And Attendance
Hepatitis	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools, Including Exemptions
Sexually Transmitted Infections	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 384	STIs: Department Requirements
HIV/AIDS	FS 381.0031(1,2) and FAC 64D-3	Permits FDOH Investigation; Requires Reporting To FDOH By Laboratories & Licensed Providers Of Newly Diagnosed Or Suspected Case/Cluster/Outbreak
	FAC 64D-200(2, 3, 4, 6)	Outlines With Respect To HIV The Definitions, Confidentiality, Testing Requirements, And Registration Of HIV Testing Programs
	FS 381.004	HIV Testing

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Maternal & Child Health		
Birth Rates	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Low Birth Weight	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Infant Mortality	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
Teen Pregnancy	FAC 64F-23.001	Informed Consent - Abortion
	FS 63.053 and 63.054	Unmarried Father Registry
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 390	Termination Of Pregnancies
	Florida Constitution, Article X, Section 22	Parental Notice Of Termination Of A Minor's Pregnancy
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 384.31	STI: Testing Of Pregnant Women; Duty Of The Attendant
Infant and Child Injuries	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 391	Children's Medical Services
Health Resource Availability (Access & Resources)		
Access to Health Care	FS Title XXX	Social Welfare (Unknown Effect Due To Federal Affordable Care Act Implementation) (E.G., Medicaid, Blind Services, Etc.)
	FAC 64D-3.046	Policy On Vaccines Provided In Florida CHD; Determines Vaccination Policy For Admission To Florida Public Schools
	FAC 64C-4.003	CMS Headquarters Approves Pediatric Cardiac Facilities For The CMS Network On A Statewide Basis.
	FAC 64F-16.006	Sliding Fee Scale
	FS 296.31	VETERANS' NURSING HOME OF FLORIDA ACT
Social & Mental Health		
Education (Access & Completion)	FL Constitution, Article X, Section 27	Comprehensive Statewide Tobacco Education And Prevention Program
	FL Constitution, Article IX, Section 1	Public Schools; Education Of All Students
	FS Title XLVIII	K-20 Education Code (FS 1007 - Access)
Foster Care	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 402.47	Foster Grandparent And Retired Senior Volunteer Services To High-Risk And Handicapped Children
	FS Title XXX, Chapter 409	Social And Economic Assistance, Part I
Mental Health Treatment	FS Title XXX, Chapter 430	Elderly Affairs: Alzheimer's Disease Services
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 394	Mental Health

Health Risk Factors	Florida Law	Description
Disability	FS Title XXX, Chapter 410	Aging And Adult Services
	FS Title XXX, Chapter 430	Elderly Affairs
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 393	Developmental Disability
Crime	FS Title XLVI	Crimes In Florida
	FAC 64B-7.002	Pain Clinic / Physician Disciplinary Guidelines
	FAC 64B-3.005	Requires Counterfeit-Proof Prescription Pads Or Blanks For Controlled Substance Prescribing
	FAC 64B21-504.001	School Psychology Disciplinary Guidelines
	FS 767.04	Dog owner's liability for damages to persons bitten (e.g., PEP)
Suicide	FAC 64K-100(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7)	Establishment Of Florida's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program – In Response To Overdose/Suicide Rates
	FS 406.11	Examinations, Investigations, And Autopsies
Nutrition and Physical Activity	FS 381.0053	Comprehensive Nutrition Program
	FS Title XXIX, Chapter 383	Maternal And Infant Health Care
	FS 1003.455	Physical education; assessment
Alcohol Use	FS Title XXXIV	Alcoholic Beverages And Tobacco Regulations
Tobacco Use	FS 386.201 and FAC 64-I4	Florida Clean Indoor Air Act: DOH Shall Regulate All Facilities That DBPR Does Not With Respect To This Act.
	FL Constitution, Article X, Section 20	Workplaces Without Tobacco Smoke
	FS Title XXXIV, Chapter 569	Tobacco Product Regulations

The next step in the Wakulla County process is to conduct the *Community Health Improvement Planning (CHIP)* phase of the MAPP process, wherein the results from this report will be reviewed by community health partners. By understanding that the Wakulla County community's health is affected by where its residents live, work, and play a comprehensive action plan can be developed.

This process follows the guidelines of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) model. MAPP was developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). MAPP provides a framework to create and implement a community health improvement plan that focuses on long-term strategies that address multiple factors that affect health in a community.

The MAPP model utilizes six distinct phases:

1. Partnership development and organizing for success
2. Visioning
3. The Four MAPP assessments
    - Community Health Status Assessment
    - Community Strength and Themes Assessment
    - Local Public Health System Assessment
    - Forces of Change Assessment
4. Identifying strategic issues
5. Formulating goals and strategies
6. Action (program planning, implementation, and evaluation)

It is recommended that the data sources in this report serve as the "measures of success" for the Community Health Improvement Action Plan. Many of the health indicators can be used as baseline and post-implementation evaluation measures for impact. In addition, other county and state successful Health Improvement initiatives can act as "Best Practices" and provide a foundation for the Community Health Improvement Plan's activities.

Wakulla County Community Health Status Profile

Wakulla County Health Department conducted a Community Health Status Profile in September 2011, and updated the report in September 2012. The goal of this report is to define the current health status of Wakulla County residents, and can be used as a tool for local planners to develop strategies for meeting the health care needs of Wakulla County residents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wakulla County Health Department conducted a Community Health Status Profile in September 2011, and updated the report in September 2012. The goal of this report is to define the current health status of Wakulla County residents, and can be used as a tool for local planners to develop strategies for meeting the health care needs of Wakulla County residents.

The current health care environment is constantly changing at the county, state, and federal levels, as new policies can potentially bring dramatic changes in delivery methods. While change often presents challenges, it also often presents opportunities. Armed with information about the current health status of Wakulla County residents, coordinated groups of providers, community leaders and consumers are better positioned to take advantage of those opportunities and overcome the challenges in a strategic and collaborative manner.

This report presents selected demographics, health status indicators, health risk factors, maternal and child health, health resource availability, and the public perception of services. Each of these sections, as well as the other data in the report, should be used to identify trends and serious gaps or less than optimal health outcomes, and set priorities for initiatives to address needs.

Demographics

- Population: 30,877 residents
- Age distribution: The median age is 38.8 years
    - 25% are 0-19 years
    - 20% are 20-34 years
    - 32% are 35-54 years
    - 12% are 55-64 years
    - 11% are over 65 years

- Race/ethnicity:
    - 82% White
    - 14.5% Black/African American
    - 3.3% Hispanic/Latino
- Wage/income: Annual wage - $32,933

- Poverty levels: 18% of the population under the age of 18 is living below poverty level, 17% of Wakulla County's families with related children under the age of 5 are living in poverty, 18% of families with related children under the age of 18 are living in poverty.

Health Status

- Wakulla County ranked 22 out of 67 Florida counties in *Health Outcomes.*

Health Risk Factors

Arthritis

- 29.9% of adults have been told by a doctor or health care professional that they have some form of arthritis.
- 17.3% of adults in Wakulla County feel that they are limited in some way in doing their usual activities because of arthritis or chronic joint symptoms.

Asthma

- 14.1% of adults reported having current asthma in 2010.
- 19.7% of middle school students and 22.8% of high school students reported lifetime asthma.

Diabetes

- The percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes was higher for Wakulla County residents (12.9%) compared to state percentage (10.4%).

Overweight & Obesity

- 37.9% of Wakulla County adults are overweight and 37.5% are obese.
- 15.6% of middle school students and 11.3% of high school students are overweight.

Communicable Diseases

- Enteric disease cases in children under the age of 6 were higher than the state average per 100,000 children since 1995.
- Rate for Chlamydia and bacterial STDs in women ages 15-34 was higher than the state rate for the same period.
- Lower rate of reported cases of HIV/AIDs from 1992 to 2011.

Mortality

- In 2011, the leading causes of death were:
    - Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)
    - Heart Diseases
    - Unintentional Injury
    - Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)

Maternal and Child Health

- Low birth weight rates for White and Black infants in Wakulla County were lower or the same compared to the same Florida population
- Infant deaths (per 1,000 white live births) were higher than state rate.
- Licensed drivers (ages 15-18) in motor vehicle crashes (rate per 1,000 licensed drivers) were nearly three times the rate compared Florida.
- Child passengers (ages 12-18) injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes (rate per 100,000 population) was nearly double Florida's rate.
- Motor vehicle death rates per 100,000 population for ages 12-18 and ages 19-21 were over four times as high compared to Florida.

- Head injuries rates per 100,000 population for ages 12-18 were six times as high compared to Florida.

Health Resource Availability

- Wakulla County had a lower rate of Medicaid enrollment than Florida's rate in 2011.
- 87% of White Wakulla County residents have someone they consider to be their personal doctor.
- Nearly two-thirds of White Wakulla County residents have had a medical checkup in the past year.
- 80% of adults in Wakulla County have some type of health insurance.
- There are less licensed physicians, internists, obstetricians/gynecologists, pediatricians, and dentists as compared to the state levels.
- There were no hospital beds per 100,000 population compared with Florida.

Quality of Life & Perceptions of Life Relevant to the Community

- 86.4% of Wakulla County residents reported good physical health and 83.7% reported good mental health.
- One quarter (26.5%) of Wakulla County residents report they are currently smoking.
- Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries in Wakulla County are lower than the state rate.
- The arrest rate increased in Wakulla County, with larceny accounting for 67% of total crime offenses.

INTRODUCTION

Wakulla County is located in north central Florida, in the panhandle. It borders Wakulla County to the west, Leon County to the north, and Franklin County to the east. The Wakulla of Mexico borders Wakulla County to the south.

Wakulla County is located 21 miles south of our state's capital, Tallahassee. The county is populated with rivers, coastline and federally preserved lands. Roughly sixty percent (60%) of Wakulla County's land area is covered by the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and the Apalachicola National Forest. (Wakulla Profile, 2004).

The county has a total area of 735.74 square miles; approximately 82% of the total area is land and 18% is water. It ranks 49th out of 67 Florida counties in terms of population density, with just 51 people per square mile. The population density is very low in comparison to the state's average of 347 persons per square mile. (U.S. Census Quick Facts, 2010).

Crawfordville is the most populated community in the county, followed by Sopchoppy, Panacea, St. Marks, and Shell Point. There are no interstate/major highways in Wakulla County, with state roads connecting Wakulla to Leon County. The county seat, Crawfordville, is the only unincorporated county seat in Florida.

Wakulla County School District has four elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school. There is also one charter school and two facilities which house pre-school/dropout prevention/adult/community programs.

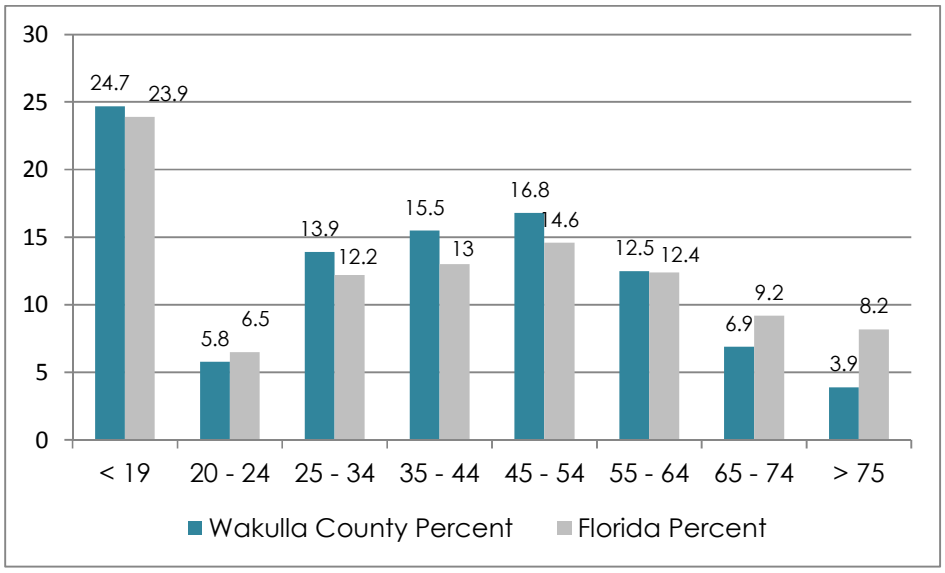
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Demographics/Population Profile

Wakulla County's 2011 population was 30,877, according to population estimates provided by the Florida *Office of Economic and Demographic Research.* The U.S. Census data indicates Wakulla County had a population of 14,202 in 1990, 22,863 in 2000 (U.S. Census, 2010).

The population breakdown in 2010 by age group for Wakulla County compared with the Florida is shown below. The median age is 38.8 in Wakulla County and 40.7 for Florida.

Figure 1. Population by Age Group, County and State 2010.

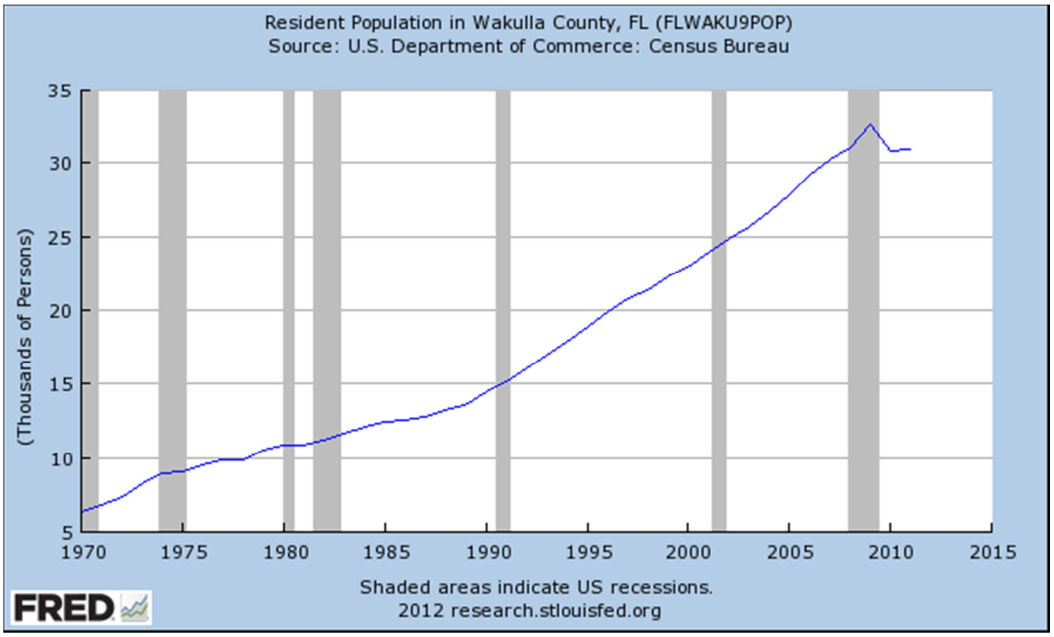


Data Source: U.S. Census 2010

Over half the population is male (55.1%) in Wakulla and 44.9% are female. Florida's population breakdown was 48.9% male and 51.1% female according to the 2010 U.S. Census demographics.

The *Federal Reserve Economic Research (FRED)* tracks population, unemployment, and other census data trends. There was a steady increase in the Wakulla County population according to *FRED* until 2009. Figure 2 charts this trend in population growth since 1970 for Wakulla County. The U.S. Census population projections for 2015 shows a 5.8% increase in population for Wakulla County to 32,548.

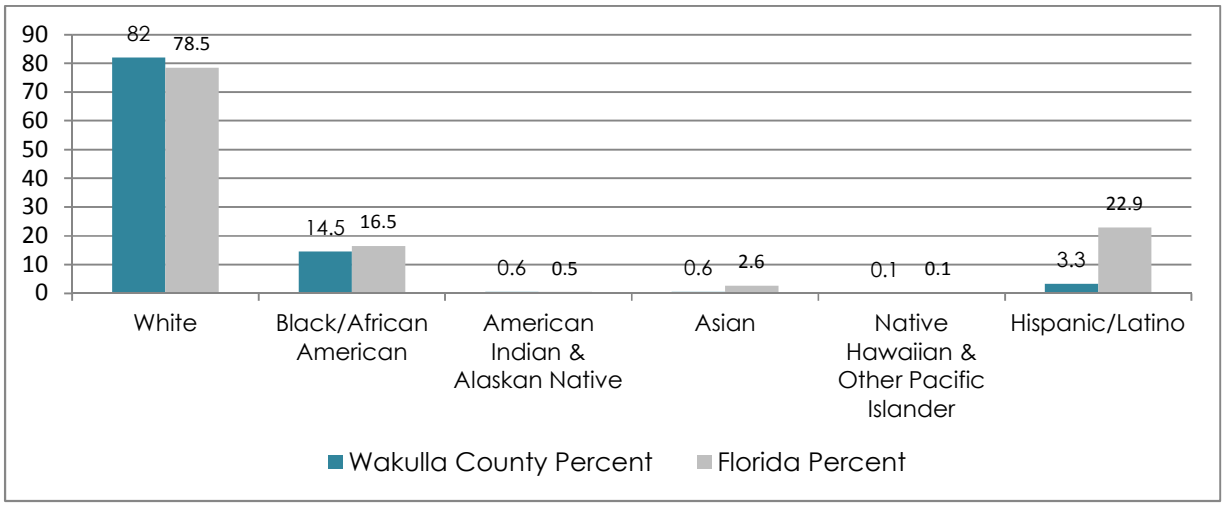
Figure 2. Population Trend for Wakulla County, 1970-2012.



Data Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research (FRED)

The 2010 U.S. Census data reveals Wakulla County's demographics for race/ethnicity was similar to the state population for White and Black/African American residents. Wakulla County's population was 82% White and 14.5% Black/African American, compared to Florida's population as 78.5% White and 16.5% Black/African American. In addition, Wakulla County had 3.3% of its population designate itself as Hispanic/Latino, while Florida's Hispanic/Latino population made up 22.9% of its total population.

Figure 3. Race/Ethnicity, 2010.



Data Source: 2010 U.S. Census

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The July 2012 *Office of Economic and Demographic Research Report* indicated the average annual wage for Wakulla County residents was $32,933, compared to the state's average annual wage of $41,570 (see http://edr.state.fl.us).

Table 1. Yearly Earnings by Industry, County and State 2012.

	Wakulla County	**Florida**
All Industries	**$32,933**	**$41,570**
Natural Resource & Mining	$20,415	$24,287
Construction	$25,926	$41,088
Manufacturing	$73,747	$51,847
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$23,938	$37,111
Information	$46,175	$61,487
Financial Activities	$35,546	$57,043
Professional & Business Services	$34,958	$49,155
Education & Health Services	$25,694	$43,685
Leisure and Hospitality	$11,938	$21,448
Other Services	$24,174	$29,608
Government	$33,648	$47,360

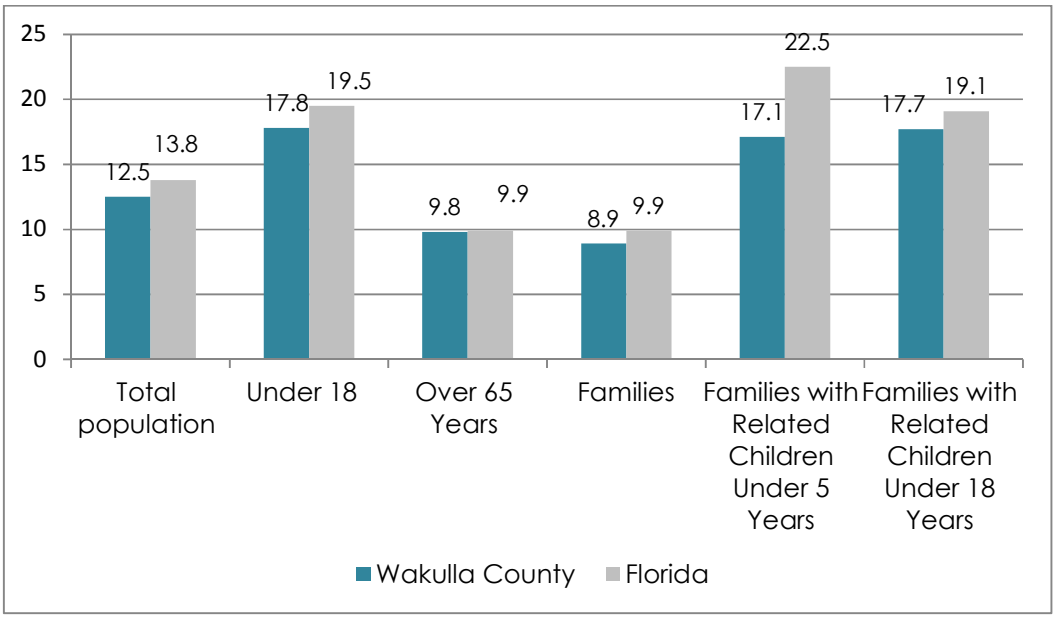
Data Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research

In Wakulla County, Government accounted for 37.3% of the employment. Trade, Transportation and Utilities had 15.6% of the average annual employment, with 11% in Leisure and Hospitality industry. In 2011, 64.3% of the population (those 18 years or older) were in the labor force within Wakulla County.

Poverty, Income, & Unemployment

The Florida Department of Health provides information about the health of Florida residents in *CHARTS (Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set)*. The percentage of people living in poverty for Wakulla County as compared to Florida is presented in Figure 4. Wakulla County's poverty rates for 2006 to 2010 were below the state percentages across all categories.

Figure 4. Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2006-2010.



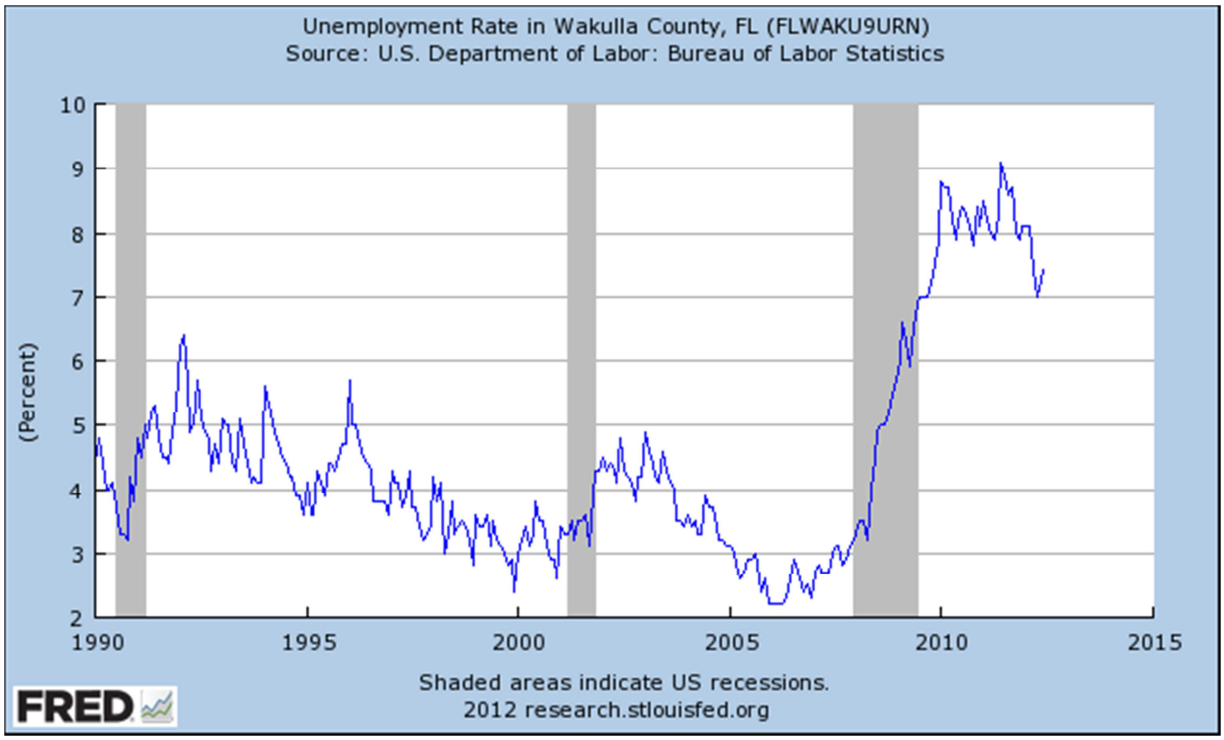
Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

The Florida Department of Education reported there were 2,452 children in the Wakulla County School District who were enrolled in the 2010-2011 free/reduced lunch program. This represents 47.6% of the total school enrollment. White children accounted for 75% of the total children in the free/reduced lunch program.

According to the *Florida Office of Economic Development*, the per capita personal income in Wakulla County is $28,711, which is lower than the state level of $38,210. According to the U.S. Census Bureau estimates, 5.8% of households in Wakulla County received food stamp benefits in 2009. This is lower than the state rate of 7.5%.

The unemployment rate in Wakulla County is lower than the state unemployment rate (7.5% compared with 8.8%) as of July 2012. Figure 5 displays the trend for Wakulla County from 1990 to 2012.

Figure 5. Unemployment rate in Wakulla County, 1990-2012.



Data Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research (FRED)

HEALTH STATUS

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings report, as produced by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is a snapshot of the health of residents, and is generated by comparing the overall health and the factors that influence health with other counties in the state. Using a three-tiered model of population health improvement, the *County Health Rankings* establishes health outcome measures that describe the current health status of a county.

Wakulla County ranked 22 out of 67 Florida counties. This is an improvement from Wakulla County's 2010 ranking of 27. Wakulla County ranked highest in the *Social and Economic* health factor (6th) and lowest in the *Physical Environment* health factor (40th).

Table 3: Wakulla County Health Rankings, 2010-2012.

County Health Rankings (Rankings based on 67 counties)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Health Outcomes (How healthy a county is)	22	27	22
Health Factors Overall (What influences the health of county)	38	32	31
Health Behaviors (Smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol use)	59	54	58
Clinical Care (Access to care, quality of care)	44	40	36
Social and Economic (Education, employment, income, safety)	9	8	6
Physical Environment (Air quality, built environment)	26	32	40

Data Source: 2012 County Health Rankings

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

Chronic Diseases

Arthritis

Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms can greatly influence overall physical and mental quality of life. Arthritis and chronic joint symptoms can greatly influence overall physical and mental quality of life. In Wakulla County, 29.9% of adults have been told by a doctor or health care professional that they have some form of arthritis, which is similar to the state rate of 32.0%.

According to the 2010 *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)* survey, over one-third (42.6%) of White females responding to the BRFSS indicated they had been told they have some form of arthritis. These percentages are higher than those for the state. Data for Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino residents were not available for Wakulla County.

Table 5. Selected Arthritis Indicators.

Percentage of Adults* who. . .	White Male		White Females		Black Male		Black Female	
	Wakulla County	Florida	Wakulla County	Florida	Wakulla County	Florida	Wakulla County	Florida
Have been told they have some form of arthritis (2010 BRFSS).	23.6	30.7	42.6	41.6	NA	20.2	NA	28.4
Have chronic joint symptoms who saw a doctor or other health professional for joint symptoms (2007 BRFSS).	73.4	72.7	75.8	76.1	NA	74.5	NA	77.3
Have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms who have ever taken an educational course or class on how to manage problems related to arthritis or joint symptoms (2007 BRFSS).	4.4	8.9	13.6	11.8	NA	13.6	NA	10.1

Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS

** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data unavailable.*

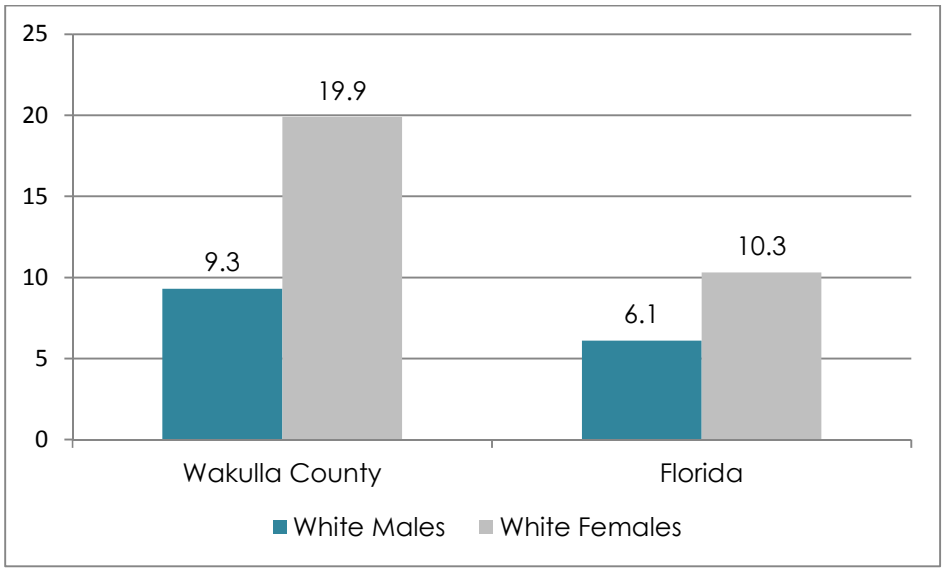
Asthma

Asthma is a chronic lung disease that is very common in all age groups. It is especially common among children, women, those with lower incomes, and minority populations. Asthma causes breathing problems and is life threatening, but asthma can be managed and controlled with proper treatment.

Among adults in Wakulla County, 14.1% reported having current asthma in 2010; current asthma is defined as answering "*Yes"* to the lifetime prevalence question and "*Yes"* to a follow up question on whether or not they still have asthma. The statewide prevalence of current asthma among adults in 2010 was 8.3%.

The percentage of Wakulla County White females (19.9%) who reported they had asthma on the 2010 BRFSS was nearly double the state percentage (10.3%).

Figure 7. Percentage of Adults who currently have Asthma, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and Florida, 2010.

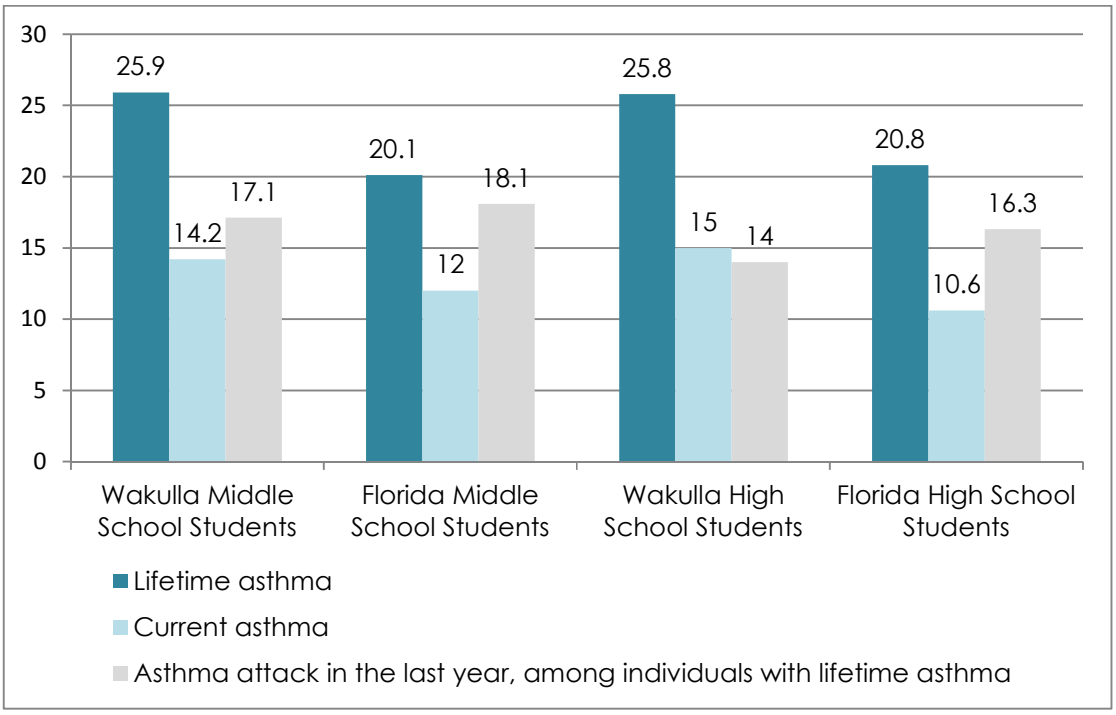


Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS

** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data unavailable.*

Figure 8 shows the prevalence of asthma among Middle and High school students. These students have been told that they have asthma at some point in their lives, even if they currently do not have any symptoms. In 2012, 25.9% of Middle school students reported they had lifetime asthma, which is above the associated state percentage (20.1%). Over one-quarter (25.8%) of High school students in Wakulla County reported lifetime asthma; this is the same percentage, which is also higher than the percentage of High school students in Florida (20.8%).

Figure 8: Percent of Middle and High School Students, Asthma Indicators, 2012.



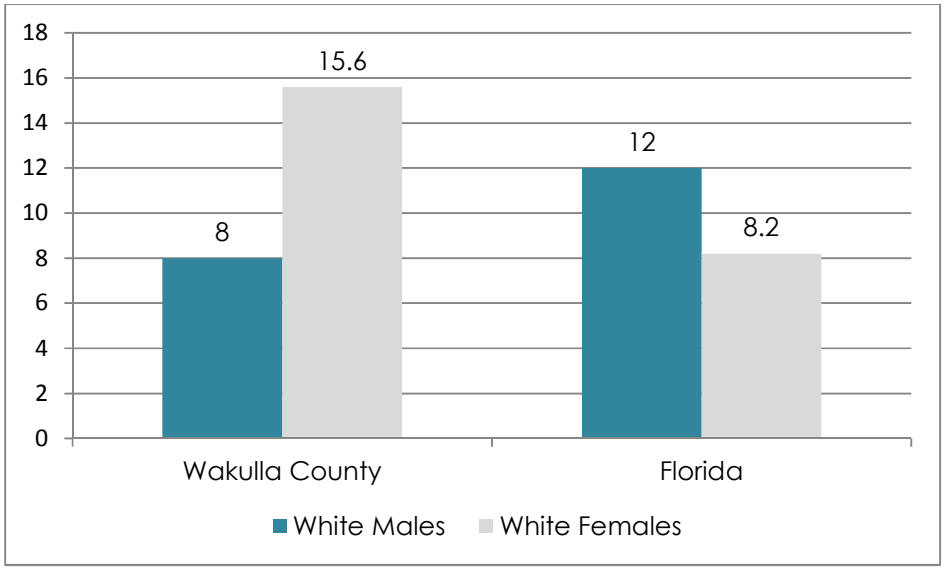
Data Source: Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases characterized by high levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin production, insulin resistance, or both. Diabetes can be associated with serious complications and premature death, but people with diabetes can take steps to control the disease and lower the risk of complications.

Overall, the percentage of adults who reported having diabetes adults in Wakulla County is higher than the state percentage (12.9% versus 10.4%). Diabetes in White females is nearly twice the state rate among adults who responded to the 2010 BRFSS survey. There was no data available for Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino Wakulla County residents.

Figure 9. Percentage of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and Florida.*



Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS

** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data was unavailable.*

Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in Wakulla County for 2011. Table 6 displays the number of deaths and hospitalizations due to diabetes for 2008 to 2011. Wakulla County had a lower death rate due to diabetes and a lower hospitalization rate than the associated state rates. However, the percentage of Wakulla County adults with diagnosed diabetes was higher than the state rate.

Table 6. Diabetes Rates, County and State, 2008-2010

	Years	Average Annual Number of Events	Wakulla County Age-Adjusted Rate*	Florida Age-Adjusted Rate
Deaths	2009-2011	15	16.8	19.5
Hospitalizations	2010	632	2050.7	3009.4
Diabetes age-adjusted hospitalization rate	2008-2010		1958.8	2215.7
Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes	2010		12.9	10.4

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

* All Age-Adjusted rates are 3-year rates per 100,000 and are calculated using the 2000 Standard US Population. These rates also use July 1 Florida population estimates from the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

Heart Disease and Stroke

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. The CDC reported that heart disease accounted for one in four deaths in 2008. The *American Heart Association 2011 Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics* report indicated that annually about 785,000 Americans have their first coronary attack. Over 470,000 Americans who have already had one or more coronary attacks have another attack.

In 2011, heart disease was the second leading cause of death in Wakulla County. The age-adjusted rate for stroke among Wakulla County adults is higher for deaths and hospitalizations as compared to the state rate.

With regards to risk factors, the 2010 BFRSS survey found that 36.5% of Wakulla County adults reported they had been diagnosed with hypertension; the state percentage was 34.3% on this indicator. In addition, the percentage of adults who had been diagnosed high blood cholesterol was 36.8% as compared to 38.6% of Florida adults.

Table 6. Age-Adjusted Rate for Adults, County and State, 2011.

	Coronary Heart Disease - Age Adjusted Rate		**Strokes - Age Adjusted Rate**		**Congestive Heart Failure - Age Adjusted Rate**	
	Wakulla County	Florida	Wakulla County	Florida	Wakulla County	Florida
Deaths	98.9	103.9	44.5	31.5	30.9**	27.2
Hospitalizations	377.8	375.6	288	267.7	35.8	133.5

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

* All Age-Adjusted rates are 3-year rates per 100,000 and are calculated using the 2000 Standard US Population. These rates use July 1 Florida population estimates from the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

** Deaths from Acute Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack).

Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and obesity are calculated using self-reported height and weight to create a body mass index (BMI) score. A BMI or 25 to 29.9 is overweight, while a BMI of 30 or greater is obese. Among youth, overweight is defined as having a BMI that was greater than the 85th percentile and less than the 95th percentile among students of the same age and gender. Obesity is defined as having a BMI that was greater than the 95th percentile among students of the same age and gender.

Among Wakulla County residents who responded to the 2010 BFRSS survey, the percentage of White males and females who were obese was higher than the state percentages. The percentage of Wakulla County White males who were overweight was below the state percentages; however, nearly one-third (32.1%) of White females were overweight. The percentages of Wakulla County adults who had a healthy weight were well below the state percentages. Table 7 summarizes this data.

Table 7. Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity, County and State, 2010.

	Percentage of Adults who are Obese		**Percentage of Adults who are Overweight**		**Percentage of Adults who have a healthy weight (BMI from 18.5 to 24.9)**	
	Wakulla County	**Florida**	**Wakulla County**	**Florida**	**Wakulla County**	**Florida**
White Males	33.8	28.6	42	45.5	19.7	25.2
White Females	36.9	21.8	32.1	30.5	27.9	45.1

Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS

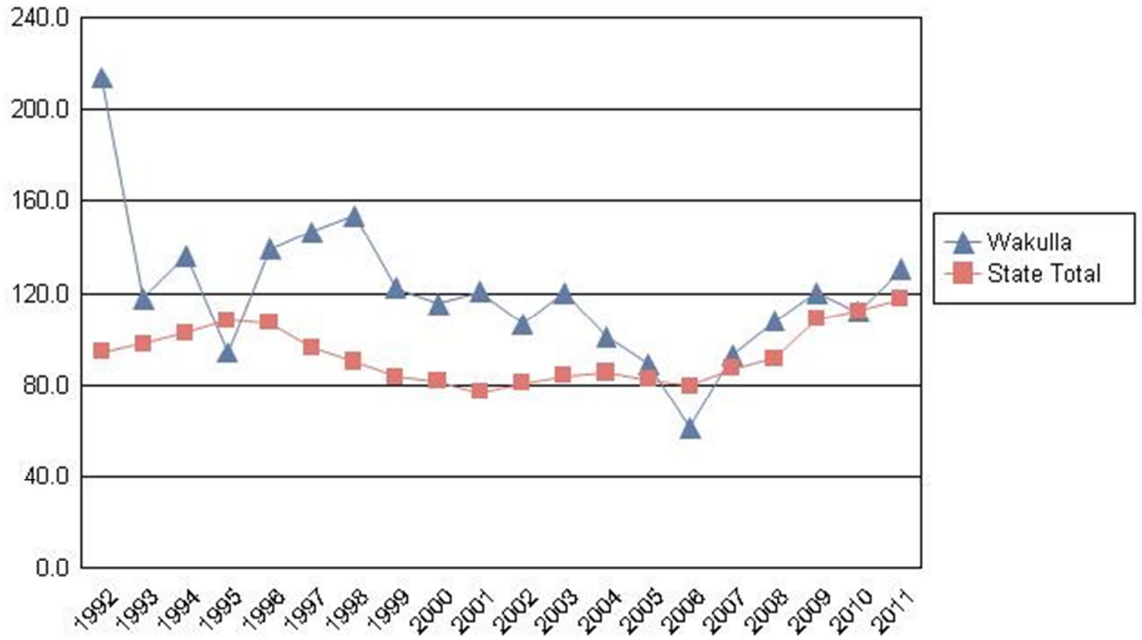
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases are defined as any infectious disease that is transmissible (as from person to person) by direct contact with an infected individual or by indirect means (as by a vector). Communicable disease surveillance is an important public health role in Florida, and the Wakulla County Health Department works with area health care providers in reporting all communicable diseases within the county. Wakulla County is well below the state totals for all reportable diseases for the reporting periods 1991 to 2010.

Despite a drop in 2006, Wakulla County is slightly above the state totals for all reportable diseases for the reporting periods 2007 to 2011. Figure 10 displays the rolling three-year rate per 100,000 population for Wakulla County as compared to Florida from 1992 to 2012.

Figure 10. Total Reportable Disease Cases, Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population, County and State, 1992-2011.



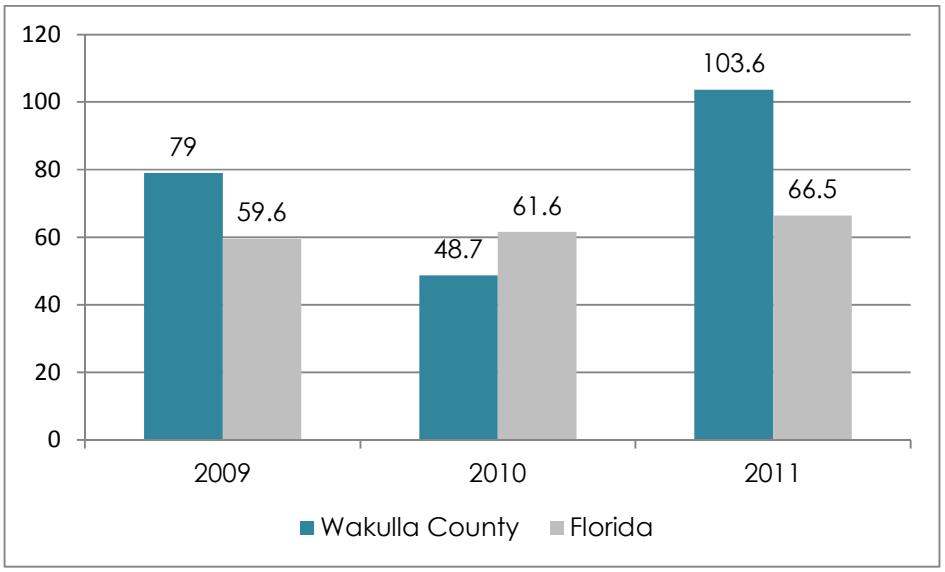
Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology.
Data Note(s): Includes all reportable diseases. Beginning in 2007, data includes both probable and confirmed cases.

Enteric Diseases

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has determined that bacterial and viral infections of the gastrointestinal tract account for a greatly underappreciated burden of morbidity and mortality in the United States. Enteric pathogens cause disease symptoms ranging from mild gastroenteritis to life-threatening systemic infections and severe dehydrating diarrhea.

There were no enteric diseases cases in outbreaks in Wakulla County in 2009 and 2010; there was one case in 2011 (the most current data available). There was a sharp increase in enteric disease rates in Wakulla County from 2010 to 2011. The rate per 100,000 persons was higher than the state rate in 2011.

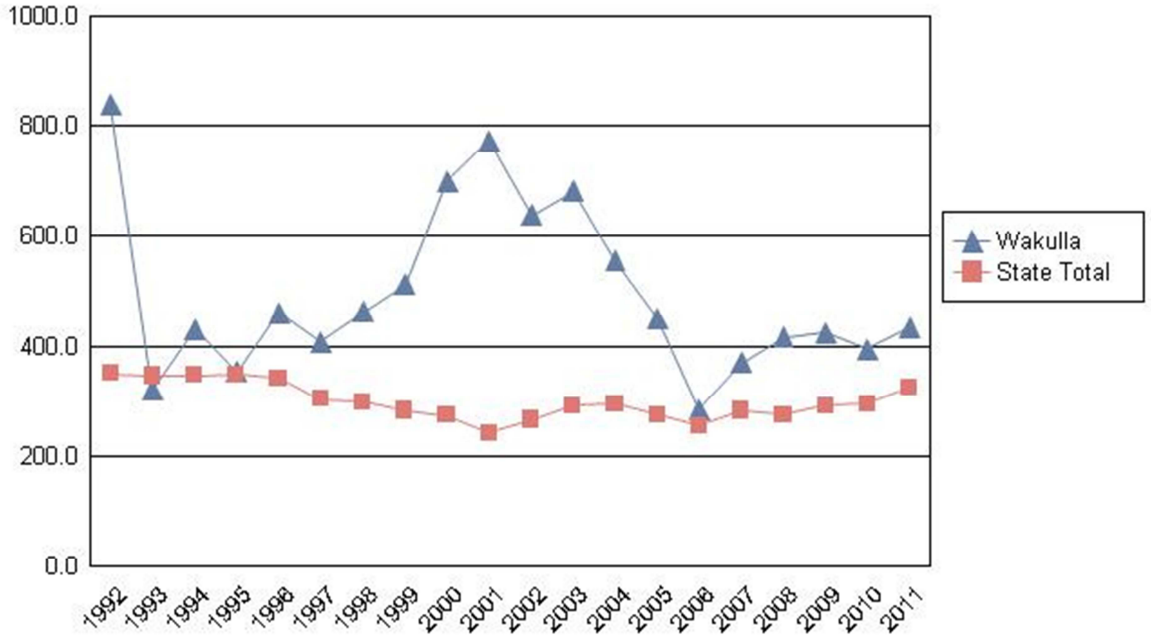
Figure 11. Enteric Disease Rates, Wakulla County and Florida, 2009-2011.



Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS
Data Note(s): Includes: CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS, CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS, CYCLOSPORIASIS, E. COLI SHIGA TOXIN + (NOT SEROGROUPED), E. COLI SHIGA TOXIN + (SEROGROUP NON-O157), ENTEROHEMORRHAGIC E. COLI (EHEC), ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING, GIARDIASIS, HEPATITIS A, SALMONELLOSIS, SHIGELLOSIS, TYPHOID FEVER.
Beginning in 2007, data includes both probable and confirmed cases.

In Wakulla County, the enteric disease cases in children under the age of six have been higher than the state average per 100,000 children since 1995 (see Figure 10). Although, there was a significant drop in cases from 2001 to 2006, there has been a trend upward with Wakulla County's rate higher than the state rate.

Figure 12. Enteric Disease Cases in Children under 6, Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population, County and State, 1992-2011



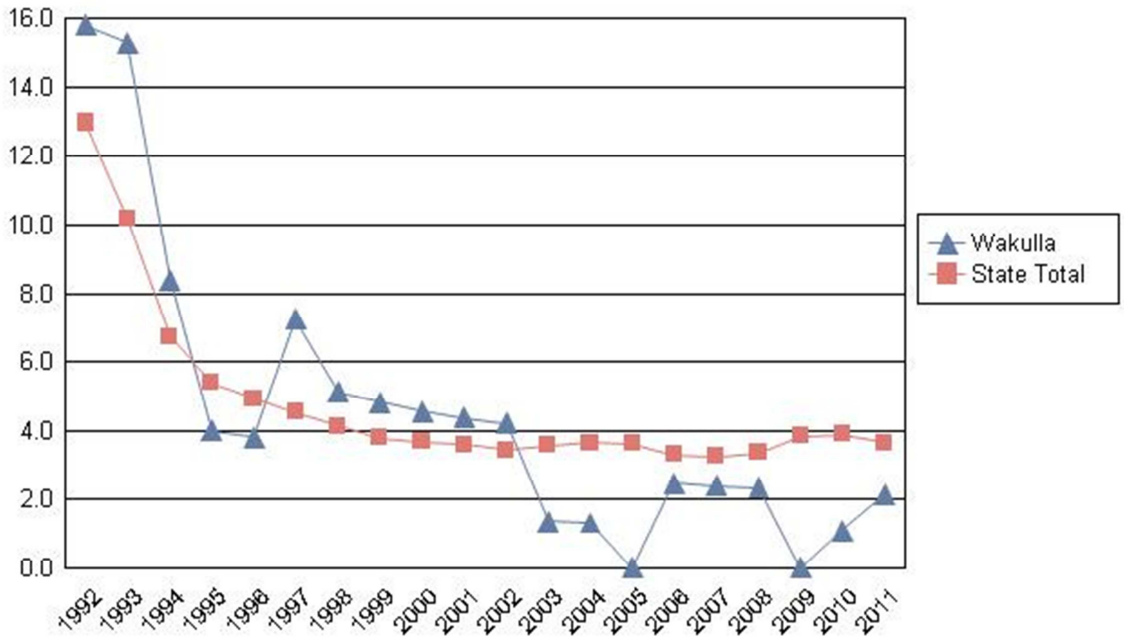
Data Source: FDOH, Bureau of Epidemiology.
Data Note(s): Includes: CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS, CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS, CYCLOSPORIASIS, E. COLI SHIGA TOXIN + (NOT SEROGROUPED), E. COLI SHIGA TOXIN + (SEROGROUP NON-O157), GIARDIASIS, HEPATITIS A, SALMONELLOSIS, SHIGELLOSIS, TYPHOID FEVER. Beginning in 2007, data includes both probable and confirmed cases.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Vaccine preventable diseases include Diphtheria, Haemophilus Influenzae B (HiB), Hepatitis A and B, Measles, Mumps, Meningitis, Pneumonia, Polio, Pertussis, Rotavirus, Rubella, Tetanus, and Varicella.

Wakulla County has been below the state rate for vaccine preventable diseases since 2003. There has been a trend upward since 2009.

Figure 12. Selected Vaccine Preventable Disease Rate for All Ages, Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population, County and State, 1991-2010.



Data Source: FDOH, Bureau of Epidemiology.
Data Note(s): Includes: DIPHTHERIA, ACUTE HEPATITIS B, MEASLES, MUMPS, PERTUSSIS, RUBELLA,TETANUS, AND POLIO. Beginning in 2007, data includes both probable and confirmed cases.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The CDC reports that sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are among the most common communicable diseases in the United States. In 2011, there were more than 20 identified and reportable STDs that affected more than 13 million Americans.

Wakulla County had a lower rate per 100,000 people for Syphilis cases than the state rate for the 2007-2011 reporting period. The rate for Chlamydia and Bacterial STDs in women ages 15-34 was higher than the state rate for the 2009-2011 reporting period. The rate of Gonorrhea per 100,000 persons is lower than the state rate.

Table 8. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 3-Year Rolling Rates per 100,000 Population, County and State, 2006-2010.

		Wakulla County			Florida		
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	**Measure**	**2007-2009**	**2008-2010**	**2009-2011**	**2007-2009**	**2008-2010**	**2009-2011**
Chlamydia Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Population	294.0	353.9	405.0	360.9	388.8	396
Gonorrhea Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Population	85.1	79.6	61.9	120.8	114.4	107.6
Infectious Syphilis Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Population	0	0	0	5.4	5.8	5.2
Bacterial STDs (Women 15-34)	Rate Per 100,000 Females 15-34	2345.4	2782.3	3072.8	2,502.2	2,619.7	2,603.3

Source: FDOH, CHARTS

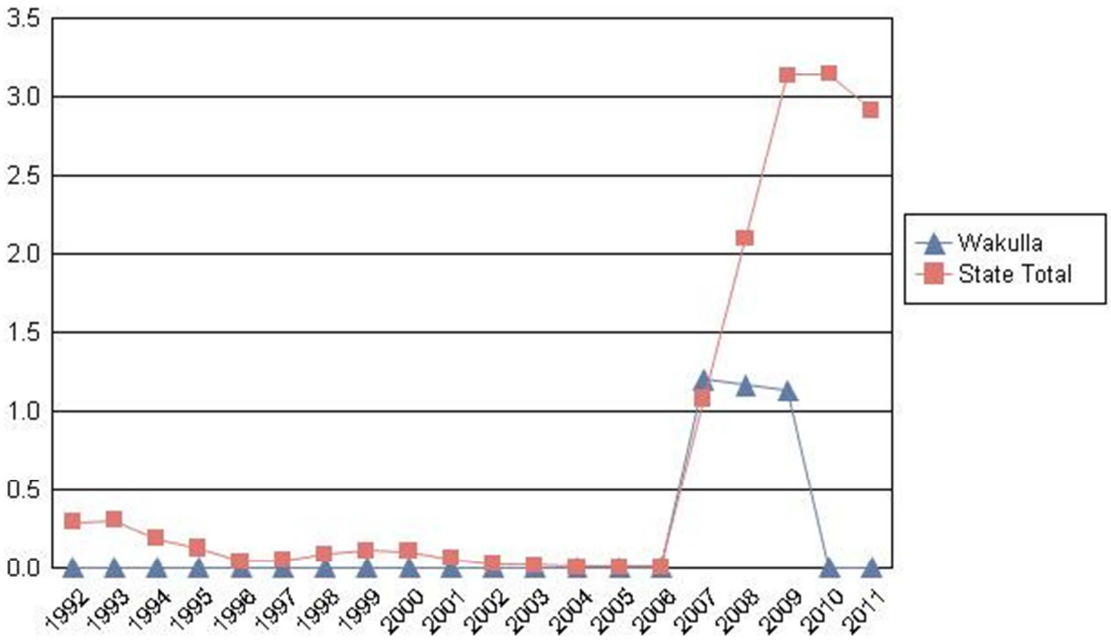
* New testing procedure was used which account for some increase in rate between 2005-2007 and 2008-2010.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is a group of viral infections that result in the inflammation of the liver.

Despite a peak from 1997-2001, the number of non-A and non-B hepatitis cases not associated with blood products has been consistently lower in Wakulla County as compared to the state rolling three-year rate per 100,000 population from 1992 to 2011 as displayed in Figure 12. There were three deaths from viral hepatitis in Wakulla County from 2009 to 2011.

Figure 13. Hepatitis Non-A, Non-B Not Associate with Blood Products, Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 population, County and State, 1992-2011.



Data Source: FDOH, Bureau of Epidemiology.

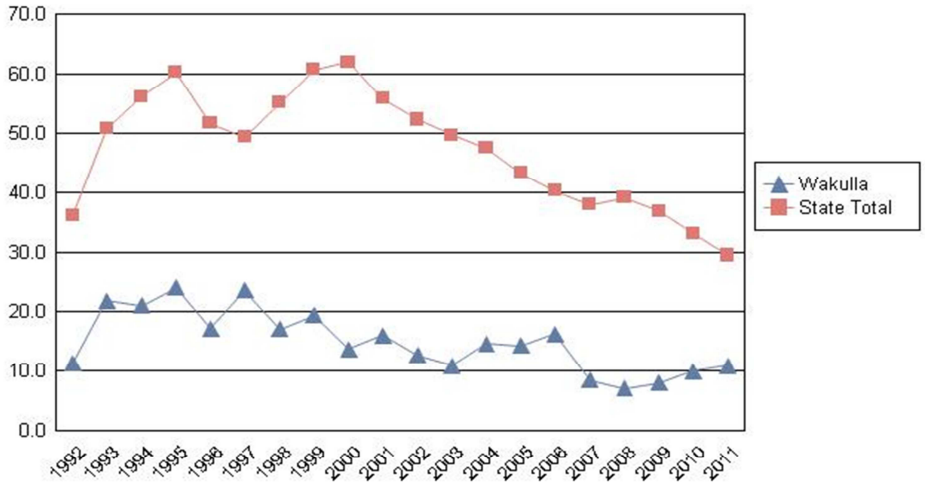
HIV/AIDS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates there are an additional 56,300 new infections each year nationwide. As the number of persons infected each year continues to grow, the state must find the resources to provide ongoing systems of care to meet the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Florida has one of the largest publicly funded HIV testing programs in the U.S.; it provided over 400,000 HIV tests in 2010. This epidemic remains a public health challenge in Florida.

Wakulla County has shown a lower rate of reported cases from 1992 to 2011, with regards to the number of HIV cases reported to the state,. However, the reported cases have fluctuated over this time period as displayed in Figure 14.

Wakulla County had two HIV/AIDS related deaths in 2011.

Figure 14. HIV Cases, 3-Year Rolling Rate per 100,000 Population, County and State, 2006-2010



Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

In 2010, 50% of Wakulla County adults under the age of 65 had ever been tested for HIV, compared with 48.4% statewide. Only 7.3% of adults under age 65 in Wakulla County had received an HIV test in the past year, compared with 7% statewide.

Mortality

Mortality or death rates are key indicators of the health of a community. The Florida Office of Vital Statistics provides data to the Florida Department of Health on a number of mortality rates. The *Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS)* is an online data system which provides three-year, age-adjusted death rates by cause of death for the state and each of the 67 counties.

The top 10 leading causes of death for Wakulla County are displayed in the following table.

Table 10. Resident Deaths and Age Adjusted Death Rate (AADR) per 100,000 Population by 10 Leading Rankable Causes of Death, County and State, 2011.

	Wakulla County - 2011		Florida - 2011	
	Number of Resident Deaths	Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rate	Number of Resident Deaths	Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rate
1. Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	58	204.1	41,221	159.9
2. Heart Diseases	55	207.3	40,522	153
3. Unintentional Injury	18	56.8	8,475	40.2
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	11	44.8	10,241	38.6
5. Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	9	44.5	8,327	31.5
6. Suicide	8	26.3	2,765	13.5
7. Diabetes Mellitus	7	25.1	5,044	19.6
8. Alzheimer's Disease	6	30.5	1,798	6.8
9. Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	4	11.1	3,041	11.6
10. In Situ, Benign, Uncertain and Unknown Behavior Neoplasms	4	16.8	1,182	4.6

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

In 2011, malignant neoplasm (cancer) was the leading cause of death in Wakulla County with the age-adjusted death rate of 204.1, which was higher than the state rate of 159.9. Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in Wakulla County. A higher age-adjusted death rate for Wakulla County, as compared to the state rate, was exhibited for Unintentional Injury, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), Unintentional injury, Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke), and Diabetes mellitus.

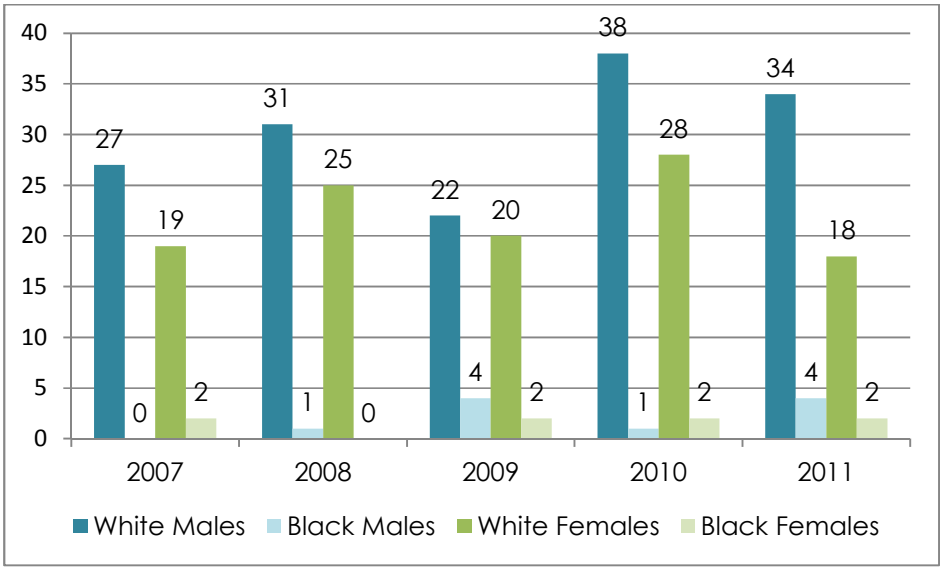
There are three causes of death that are of particular concern. The age-adjusted death rate for suicide was nearly twice as high as the state rate. The age-adjusted death rate for In Situ, Benign, Uncertain and Unknown Behavior Neoplasms was nearly four times the state rate. And the age-adjusted death rate for Alzheimer's disease was nearly five times the state rate. Table 10 summarizes this data.

Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)

Malignant neoplasm, known as cancer, represents a broad group of various diseases, all involving unregulated cell growth where cells divide and grow uncontrollably, forming malignant tumors. There are over 200 different known cancers that afflict humans. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) lists cancer as second only to heart disease as the leading cause of death in the United States.

Malignant Neoplasm was the leading cause of death in Wakulla County in 2011. The malignant neoplasm death count for Wakulla County residents is displayed in Figure 15, and is delineated by sex and race for 2007 to 2011. The death count from Malignant Neoplasm for White males and females is trending downward from a high in 2010.

Figure 15. Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) Deaths by Sex by Race, 2007-2011.*



Data Source: FDOH CHARTS
** Rates for Hispanic/Latino populations were not available.*

Overall, adults in Wakulla County are very similar to the statewide averages in terms of cancer deaths and incidence of cancer. In some areas of recommended cancer screening tests such as Pap tests and blood stool tests, Wakulla County adults are screening at rates that are the same or better than the state rates. However, one area that could use improvement is the use of a PSA test for prostate screening. It is recommended that men ages 50 and older receive a PSA test every two years.

Table 11. Selected Cancer Indicators

	Wakulla County	**Florida**
Percent of women ages 40 and older who received a mammogram in the past year, 2010.	59.3%	61.9%
Percent of women ages 18 and older who had a clinical breast exam in the past year, 2010.	60.6%	61.5%
Percent of women ages 18 and older who received a Pap test in the past year, 2010.	58.8%	57.1%
Percent of adults ages 50 and older who received a blood stool test in the past year, 2010.	62%	42.5%
Percent of adults ages 50 and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years, 2010	66.6%	68.2%
Percent of adults who are current smokers, 2010.	26.5%	17.1%
Percent of men ages 50 and older who received a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test in the past two years, 2010.	68.1%	72.6%
Percent of men ages 50 and older who received a digital rectal exam in the past year, 2010.	41.5%	48.5%

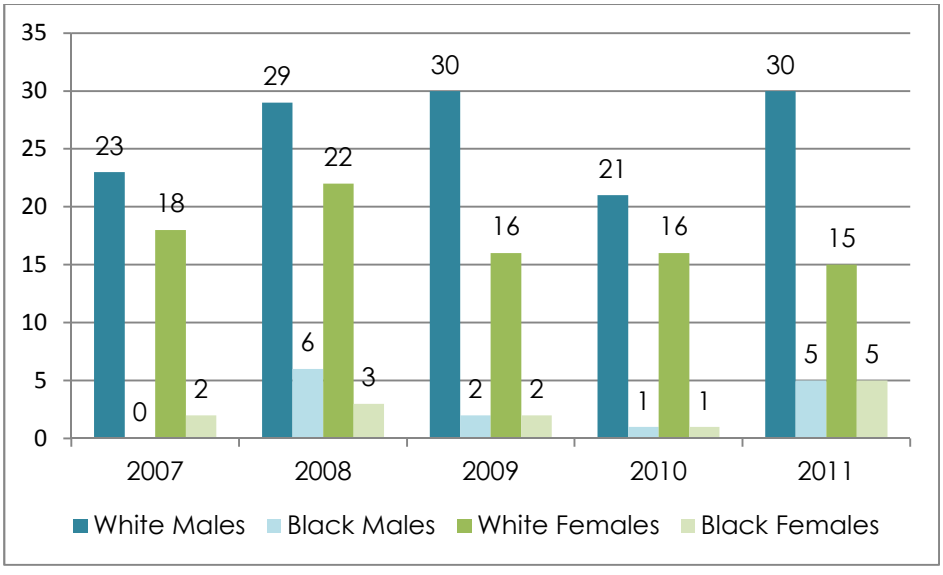
Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS

Heart Disease

Heart or cardiovascular disease is a class of diseases that involve the heart or blood vessels, and refers to any disease that affects the cardiovascular system, principally cardiac disease, vascular diseases of the brain and kidney, and peripheral arterial disease. The causes of cardiovascular disease are diverse but atherosclerosis and/or hypertension are the most common.

Cardiovascular diseases remain the biggest cause of deaths in Florida and the U.S. Although cardiovascular disease usually affects older adults, the antecedents of cardiovascular disease, begin in early life, making primary prevention efforts critical during childhood. Modifying risk factors, such as healthy eating, exercise, and avoidance of smoking, decreases the incidence of heart or cardiovascular disease. There were 55 deaths in Wakulla County in 2011 due to heart disease. Death rates for Black males and females went up five times from 2010 to 2011, from 1 death to 5. The death count also increased for White males from 21 in 2010 to 30 in 2011.

Figure 16. Heart Disease Deaths by Sex by Race, 2007-2011.*



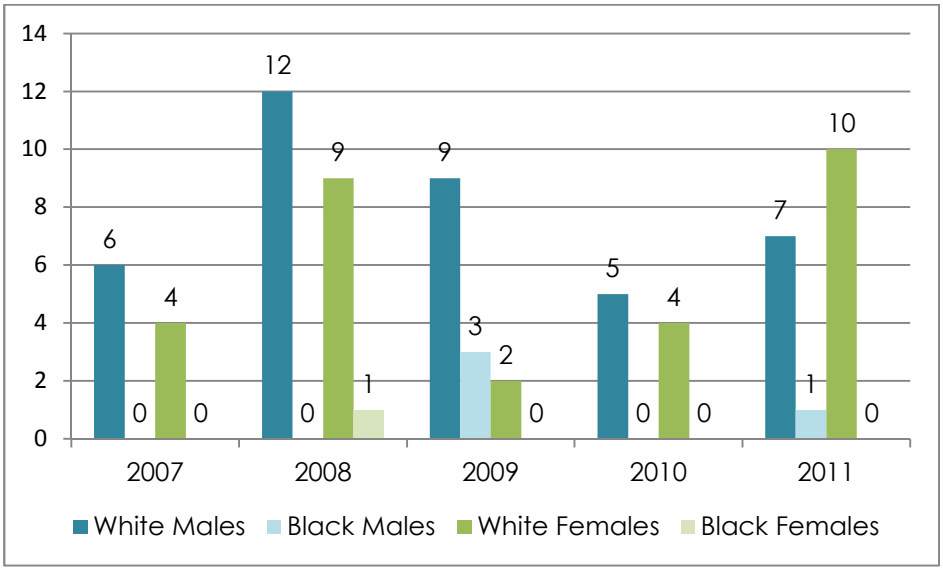
Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS
** Rates for Hispanic/Latino populations were not available.*

Unintentional Injury

In 2011, death from unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death among Wakulla County residents. The Department of Health and Human Services defined death from unintentional injury as “unintentional or intentional damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen” (2010). Nationally, deaths from unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for those under the age of 35. The leading causes of fatal unintentional injuries include motor vehicle crashes, falls, and poisoning.

Deaths for White males and females increased from 2010 to 2011, as displayed in Figure 18. The death count for White females doubled from 4 in 2010 to 10 in 2011.

Figure 18. Unintentional Injury Deaths by Sex by Race, 2007-2011.*



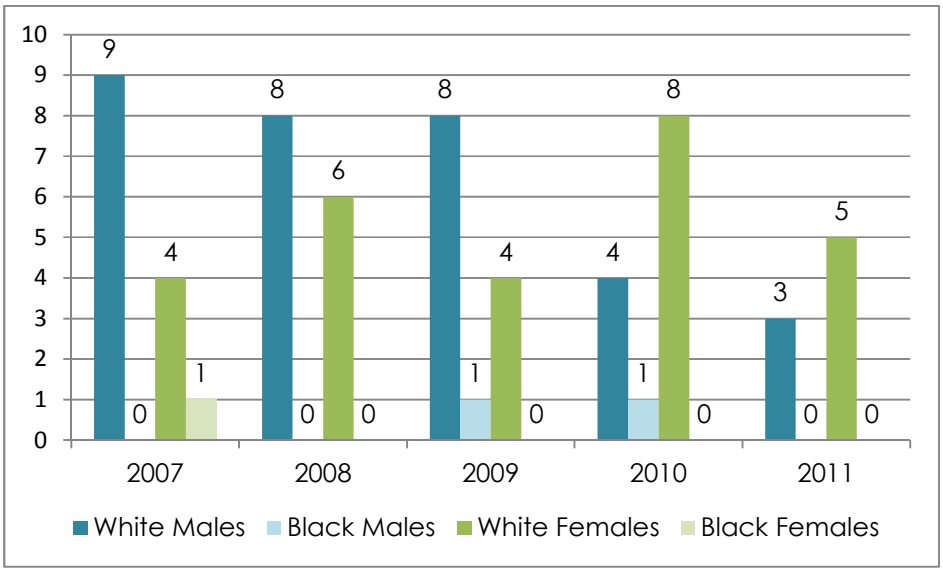
Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS
** Rates for Hispanic/Latino populations were not available*.

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD), sometimes called chronic obstructed pulmonary disease (COPD), is the fourth leading cause of death in Wakulla County and in the U.S. Emphysema, chronic bronchitis and other respiratory illnesses are all grouped together under the name CLRD. Cigarette smoking is the major cause of these illnesses, accounting for about 80% of all deaths in the United States.

In Wakulla County, the death rates have gone down for White and Black males and females since 2010. There have been no deaths in Black females for CLRD since 2007.

Figure 17. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) Deaths by Sex by Race, 2007-2011.*



Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

** Rates for Hispanic/Latino populations were not available.*

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The Title V Maternal and Child Health Program is the oldest Federal-State partnership. For over 75 years, the Federal Title V Maternal and Child Health program has provided a foundation for ensuring the health of the nation's mothers, women, children and youth, including children and youth with special health care needs, and their families.

Female Population of Childbearing Age

The Florida Department of Health tracks fertility (childbearing) rates of female residents between the ages of 15 and 44.

Wakulla County's fertility rate per 1,000 has gradually declined from 2009 to 2011. Wakulla County had a lower fertility rate for women of childbearing age than the state for this same time period.

Table 12: Resident Fertility Rates per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, 2009-2011, Wakulla County and Florida.

	Wakulla County	State Total
2009	62.3	62.9
2010	61.3	60.6
2011	57	60.2

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

Birth Rates

Wakulla County birth rates are lower than the state rates for 2009 to 2011 for total live births, white live births, and non-white live births per 100,000 population, according to the Florida Department of Health's CHARTS.

However, Wakulla County had a higher three-year rate, as compared to the state, for births to mothers ages 10 to 14 (1.1 per 1,000). Births to unwed mothers are lower in Wakulla County (40.7%) as compared to the state (47.6%).

Table 13. Birth Rates, County and State, 2009-2011.

		Wakulla County 2009-2011		Florida 2009-2011	
Indicators	**Measure**	**Avg. Annual Number of Events**	**3-Year Rate or Percent**	**Avg. Annual Number of Events**	**3-Year Rate or Percent**
Total Births					
Total Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Population	316	**10.3**	216,382	**11.5**
White Live Births	Per 1,000 White Population	271	**10.7**	154,891	**10.5**
Nonwhite Live Births	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Population	45	**8.3**	60,644	**15.1**
Births By Age of Mother					
Births to Mothers 15-44	Per 1,000 Females 15-44	315	**59.9**	215,710	**61**
Births to Mothers 10-18	Per 1,000 Females 10-18	18	**10.9**	11,265	**11**
Births to Mothers 10-14	Per 1,000 Females 10-14	1	**1.1**	235	**0.4**
Births to Mothers 15-19	Per 1,000 Females 15-19	28	**30.9**	19,428	**32.9**
Repeat Births to Mothers 15-19	Percent of Teens with Previous Birth	4	**13.1%**	3,521	**18.1%**
Births By Marital Status					
Births to Unwed Mothers	Percent of Total Births	129	**40.7%**	102,977	**47.6%**

Data source: FDOH, CHARTS

Teen Pregnancy

Overall, the birth rate for teens (ages 10 to 19) in Wakulla County declined sharply from 20 in 2010 to 10 in 2011. In 2011, the teen birth rate in Wakulla County was 10 as compared with the state rate of 15 (rate per 1,000 women).

When teen birth rates are examined by race (see Table 14), Wakulla County Black females ages 15 to 19 have a higher birth rate as compared to Wakulla County White females. The birth rate for Wakulla County White and Black Females ages 15 to 19 have steadily decreased from 2009 to 2011.

Table 14. Teen Birth Rates by Race per 1,000 Population, County and State, 2009-2011.

	Wakulla County			Florida		
Birth Rate	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
White Females ages 10-14	0	2.6	0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black Females ages 10-14	0	8.9	0	1.1	0.9	0.7
White Females ages 15-19	33.9	29.3	18.3	32.2	28.1	25
Black Females ages 15-19	84.9	67.2	25.2	59.1	49.2	45.3

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS
** Rates for Hispanic/Latino populations were not available.*

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is defined as having a weight at birth that is less than 5.5 pounds or 2500 grams. Infants weighing less than 3.3 pounds or less than 1500 grams ("very low birth weight"), are at highest risk of dying in their first year. Low birth weight is closely associated with increased risk of infant mortality; therefore, improvements in infant birth weight can contribute to reductions in the infant mortality rate.

Table 15 displays the data for low birth rates in Wakulla County as compared to the state. The rate of low birth weight among White and Black babies is showing a downward trend, with rates below or at the same level as the state. Very low birth rates for Black mothers have trended downward since 2010, and were well below the state rates in 2011.

Table 15. Live Births to Mothers, Single Year Rates, Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and Florida, 2009-2011.*

	Wakulla County			Florida		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight)						
White Mothers	8.1	9.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.3
Black Mothers	18.6	20.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.2
Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight)						
White Mothers	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Black Mothers	1.2	2.7	1.6	3.1	3	3

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS
** Rates for Hispanic/Latino were not available.*

Infant Mortality

The Florida Department of Health defines the infant mortality rate as the number of babies who die before their first birthday (ages 0-364 days). According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, infant mortality is one of the key indicators of the nation's health, and is impacted by maternal health, quality and access to health care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices. Infant mortality is one of the leading measures of the health and social conditions of a community.

Infant mortality three-year rates were higher in 2009 to 2011 for Wakulla County as compared to the state rates for all indicators except Nonwhite neonatal infant deaths. The White neonatal infant death rate in Wakulla County was nearly double the state rate for 2009 to 2011. The table below summarizes this data across infant mortality indicators.

Table 16. Infant Mortality Indicators, County and State, 2009-2011.

		Wakulla County 2009-2011		Florida 2009-2011	
Indicators	**Measure**	**Avg. Annual Number of Events**	**3-Year Rate or Percent**	**Avg. Annual Number of Events**	**3-Year Rate or Percent**
Infant Mortality					
Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	8	8.4	4,297	6.6
White Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	6	7.4	2,228	4.8
Nonwhite Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	2	14.8	2,061	11.3
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	5	5.3	2,839	4.4
White Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	5	6.2	1,474	3.2
Nonwhite Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	0	0	1,358	7.5

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

The major factors contributing to infant deaths are biological (such as low birth weight or premature delivery), and environmental (such as poverty, smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, poor nutrition). Rates of infant mortality often reflect the health of the mother, the quality and effectiveness of the maternal and infant health care system, and the availability of special support to at-risk mothers and infants.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births were 8.4 for Wakulla County which was higher than the state rate of 6.6. White infant deaths (per 1,000 white live births) were higher than the state rate at 7.8 as compared to 4.8.

Infant and Child Injuries

Table 17 on the following page summarizes the data from for injuries and violence single year rates for school-aged children and adolescents in Wakulla County.

Wakulla County's rates are double the state rates for:

- Licensed drivers (ages 15-18) in motor vehicle crashes (rate per 1,000 licensed drivers) at 34.5 as compared to 13.9 for Florida.
- Child passengers (ages 12-18) injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes (rate per 100,000 population) at 1006.7 compared to 589.5 for Florida.
- Motor vehicle death rates per 100,000 population for ages 12-18 were 37.1 compared to 8.5 for Florida and ages 19-21 were 89.4 compared to 21.9 for Florida.
- Head injuries rates per 100,000 population for ages 12-18 were 37.3 compared to 6.5 for Florida.

Tab*le 17. School-aged Child and Adolescent Profile for Unintentional Injuries, Deaths, & Hospitalizations, County and State, 2008-2010.*

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	Wakulla County Rate	Florida Comparison
Licensed drivers in motor vehicle crashes per 1,000 licensed drivers				
Ages 15-18	Per 1,000	2010	34.5	13.9
Ages 19-21	Per 1,000	2010	28.7	15.6
Child Passengers injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2010	108.2	375.1
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2010	1006.7	539.5
Motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2011	0	2.3
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2011	37.1	8.5
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2011	89.4	21.9
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2010	0	11.8
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2009	113.6	45.8
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2010	274.5	96.4
Head injury deaths per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2010	0	2.1
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2010	37.3	6.5
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2010	0	17.5
Non-fatal head injury hospitalizations per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2009	0	27.8
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2009	75.7	66.6
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2009	0	100.2
Other unintentional injury deaths per 100,000 population				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2011	0	0.8
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2011	0	3.9
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2011	0	10.3

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

Hospitalizations for other non-fatal unintentional injury for Wakulla County children under the age of five were slightly higher than the Florida rate for the reporting period of 2008 to 2010. Wakulla County's rate of non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations for children ages 12 to 18 and 19 to 21 were lower than the state rate for 2008 to 2010, but higher for ages 5 to 11.

Table 18. School-aged Child and Adolescent Profile for Other Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, County and State, 2008-2010.

School-aged Child and Adolescent Profile, 2008-2010				
Measure	**Rate Type**	**Year(s)**	**Wakulla County Rate**	**Florida Rate**
Other non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations				
Ages 5-11	Per 100,000	2009	237.8	124.6
Ages 12-18	Per 100,000	2009	37.9	172.1
Ages 19-21	Per 100,000	2009	86.6	221.3
Violent acts in school per 1,000 students grades K-12	Per 1,000	2009-2010 (School Year)	0.8	2.8

Data source: FDOH, CHARTS

According to Florida Motor Vehicles, there were 386 non-moving seat belt violations in 2011. There were 13 moving violations for child restraint in 2011 (the most current data available).

As of January 2012, there were 999 licensed drivers under the age of 19 in Wakulla County. This accounts for 4% of all licensed drivers.

HEALTH RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

The Wakulla County Health Department provides services and programs to the community in the following areas: Primary Care, Family Planning, Immunizations, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Tuberculosis, Prescription Assistance Program, Dental, School Health, Healthy Start, Tobacco Education and Cessation, Chronic Disease Management, Women, Infants & Children, and Environmental Health.

Access to Health Care

Having a personal doctor, along with having a recent medical exam, are generally strong indications of access to health care, and can give a good picture of access to health care in a community.

Table 19. Percentage of Self-Reported Access to Health Care, Wakulla County and Florida, 2010.

BRFSS 2010	Wakulla County		Florida	
Percentage of Adults *who. . .	**White Males**	**White Females**	**White Males**	**White Females**
Could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost.	13.7	23.1	12.1	15
Had a medical checkup in the past year.	60.5	67.5	68.4	74.4
Have a personal doctor.	87.4	87.3	81.2	87.9
Think they would get better medical care if they belonged to a different race/ethnic group.	5.7	13.2	7.4	8.5
Have any type of health care insurance coverage.	79.3	81.7	85.4	89

Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

The majority of Wakulla County residents who responded to the 2010 BRFSS survey indicated they had some type of health insurance coverage, although the percentages with lower than the associated percentages in Florida.

According to the Florida Department of Health, there were 4,197 Wakulla County

residents or 13.5% of the total population enrolled in Medicaid in 2011. Wakulla County had a lower rate of Medicaid enrollment than Florida's rate from 2009 to 2011.

Results from the 2010 BRFSS survey indicate a higher percentage of White males and females could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost as compared to the state percentages. In addition, the percentage of Wakulla County White males and females who had a medical checkup in the past year was lower than the associated state percentages.

Most of Wakulla County residents who responded to the 2010 BRFSS survey reported they had a personal doctor. White females reported they thought they would get better medical are if they belonged to a different race/ethnic group than the state percentage. There is a large difference in access to dental care in Wakulla County as compared to Florida. For 2008 to 2010, 45 out of 1,000 Wakulla County low income residents had access to dental care as compared to 31.5 for Florida.

Table 20. Access to Dental Care by Low Income Persons, 3-Year Rolling Rates per 1,000 persons, Wakulla County and Florida, 2006-2008 to 2008-2010.

	Wakulla County			**Florida**		
	2006-2008	**2007-2009**	**2008-2010**	**2006-2008**	**2007-2009**	**2008-2010**
Access to Dental Care by Low Income Persons	47.8	48.4	44.8	26.2	27.8	31.5

Data Source: FDOH, CHARTS

The total number of licensed practitioners, dentists, and hospital and nursing home beds is another aspect to consider with regards to health care access and coverage. There is not a hospital located in Wakulla County.

Wakulla County is below to the state rate with regards to total licensed Family Physicians, and well below the state rate per 100,000 population for licensed Internists. There were no licensed Obstetricians/Gynecologists or Pediatricians in Wakulla County in 2010 according to the FDOH Medical Quality Assurance (the most current data available).

There is a disparity in dental care in Wakulla County as compared with the rest of the state, with nearly 500 times as many dentists per 100,000 residents in Florida as compared to Wakulla County. In addition, the rate of total nursing home beds in Wakulla County was lower than the state rate.

Table 21. Health Care Providers and Facilities, Rate per 100,000 Population, Wakulla County and Florida, 2010.

	Wakulla County	**Florida**
Total Licensed Family Physicians	19.5	28.8
Total Licensed Internists	3.2	58.6
Total Licensed Obstetricians/Gynecologists	0	11
Total Licensed Pediatricians	0	25.2
Total Licensed Dentists	13	63.5
Total Hospital Beds	0	321
Total Nursing Home Beds	389.4	457.5

Data Source: FDOH, Medical Quality Assurance

QUALITY OF LIFE & PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH RELEVANT TO THE COMMUNITY

Behavioral Risk Factors

Behavioral risk factors such as excessive alcohol use, tobacco use, poor nutrition, and lack of physical activity are related to chronic diseases and conditions including some cancers, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, and arthritis. Additionally, other risk factors such as being overweight or obese are also largely associated with these poor health outcomes.

Table 22. Selected Health Status Indicators, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and Florida, 2010.

	Wakulla County		Florida	
Percentage of Adults* who. . .	**White Males**	**White Females**	**White Males**	**White Females**
Are "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their lives.	96.6	91.6	92.5	93.4
Said they had good physical health.	91.1	84.8	87.8	86.2
Reported good to excellent overall health.	82.1	75.9	84.4	84.1
Reported fair or poor overall health.	17.9	24.1	15.6	15.9
Average number of unhealthy physical days in the past 30 days	2.9	5.4	4	4.5

Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

According to the *2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)* survey, most of the Wakulla County residents who responded said they had good physical health, with White males having a higher percentage than associated state value. In addition, most Wakulla County White male and female residents reported their overall health as good to excellent.

To assess physical and mental impairments, the BRFSS collects information on the number of days of poor physical and mental health, during the previous 30 days. Survey

respondents are also asked one general question that is used to determine the percentage of the population who are limited in any way by any type of physical, mental, or emotional problems, and one question related to the use of special equipment such as a cane or wheelchair. Over one-third (36.1%) of White female Wakulla County respondents indicated there were limited in some way due to a physical, mental or emotional problems, while 20.2% of White males responded in a similar way. Nearly 9% of White males and 11% of White females reported they use a cane or wheelchair. These percentages were slightly higher than the associated state percentages.

Overall, 9.5% of Wakulla County residents experienced 14 or more days of poor mental health during the past 30 days, and 15.7% experienced 14 or more days of poor physical health during the past 30 days. The average number of unhealthy days was nearly twice the state average for Wakulla County Black males.

Nearly all of the Wakulla County White male and female and Black female residents who responded to the 2010 BRFSS survey reported they always or usually receive the social and emotional support they need. White male respondents were the only group who had higher percentages on this health indicator than the state. Nearly all of the Wakulla County respondents reported they were very satisfied or satisfied with their lives, with White females and Black males exceeding the state percentages.

Table 23. Selected Quality of Life Indicators, Wakulla County and State, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, 2010.

	Wakulla County		Florida	
Percentage of Adults* who. . .	**White Males**	**White Females**	**White Males**	**White Females**
Always or usually receive the social and emotional support they need.	81	83.4	81.1	84.1
Are "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their lives.	96.6	91.6	92.5	93.4
Reported good mental health.	89.5	75.8	89.7	87.4
Reported poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days.	10.5	24.2	10.3	12.6
Reported their poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days.	18.6	19.8	16.5	15.2
Average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days	3.2	6.4	3.4	4

Data Source: FDOH, BRFSS
**Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

While nearly all of the Wakulla County residents reported good mental health, the percentages for White female residents were well below the associated state percentages. In addition, the percentages of White male and female Wakulla County residents who reported having poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days were higher than the state percentages.

The percentage of BFRSS respondents who reported their poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days were double the state percentages for White female Wakulla County respondents. White females in Wakulla County reported a higher average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days than did the same population statewide.

Nutrition and Physical Activity

The BRFSS survey also collects detailed information about the frequency of consuming fruits and vegetables. The most current data is from the BRFSS administered in 2007. Because this data is five years old, some caution should be exercised in applying it to current Wakulla County residents.

The percentage of Wakulla County White males and females who indicated they were inactive at work was lower than the state percentage. The percentage of Wakulla County White males was higher than the state percentages on self-reports related to being sedentary.

Table 24. Selected Nutrition and Physical Activity Indicators, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and State, 2007.

	Wakulla County		Florida	
Percentage of Adults* who. . .	**White Males**	**White Females**	**White Males**	**White Females**
Are inactive at work.	51.8	72.7	61.7	73.9
Are sedentary.	22.8	20.9	18.3	24.1
Meet moderate physical activity recommendations.	36.3	42.5	35.6	38.6
Meet vigorous physical activity recommendations.	39.1	19.4	30.7	23.4
Consumed two or more servings of fruit per day.	37.8	38.2	30.4	38.2
Consumed three or more servings of vegetables per day.	33.6	49.3	26.9	36

Data Source: Florida BRFSS
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

The percentage of Wakulla County residents who reported meeting moderate physical activity recommendations was above the state percentages for White males and females.

When asked about nutrition, Wakulla County residents who responded to the 2007 BRFSS survey were the same as or above the state percentages for consumption of two or more servings of fruit per day and three or more servings of vegetables per day.

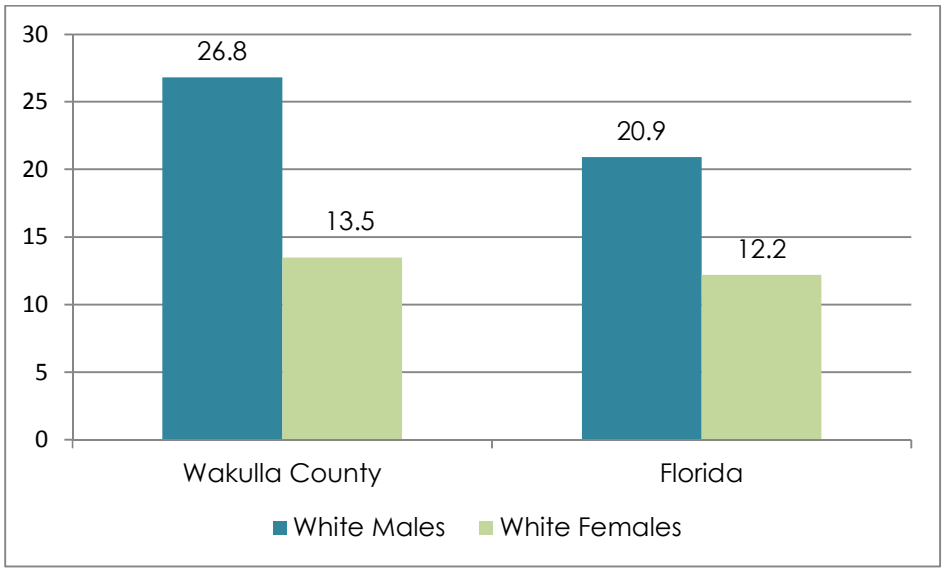
Substance Abuse

Alcohol Use

The BRFSS survey collects information about alcohol consumption. Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks within a few hours for men and four or more drinks for women. Heavy drinking is defined as one or more drinks per day for women and two or more drinks per day for men.

On the 2010 BRFSS survey, there were a higher percentage of Wakulla County White males and females who reported engaging in heavy or binge drinking as compared to the statewide population.

Figure 20. Percentage of Adults who Engage in Heavy or Dinge Drinking, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and State, 2010.*



Data Source: Florida BRFSS
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

Tobacco Use

For adults, current smoking is defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes and having smoked within the last 30 days. For youth, current smoking is just defined as smoking within the last 30 days.

Over one-third of White male and female Wakulla County adults reported they had never smoked on the 2010 BRFSS survey. More Wakulla County White males reported being a current smoker than the same population statewide.

Table 25. Selected Tobacco Use Activity Indicators, Sex by Race/Ethnicity, Wakulla County and State, 2010

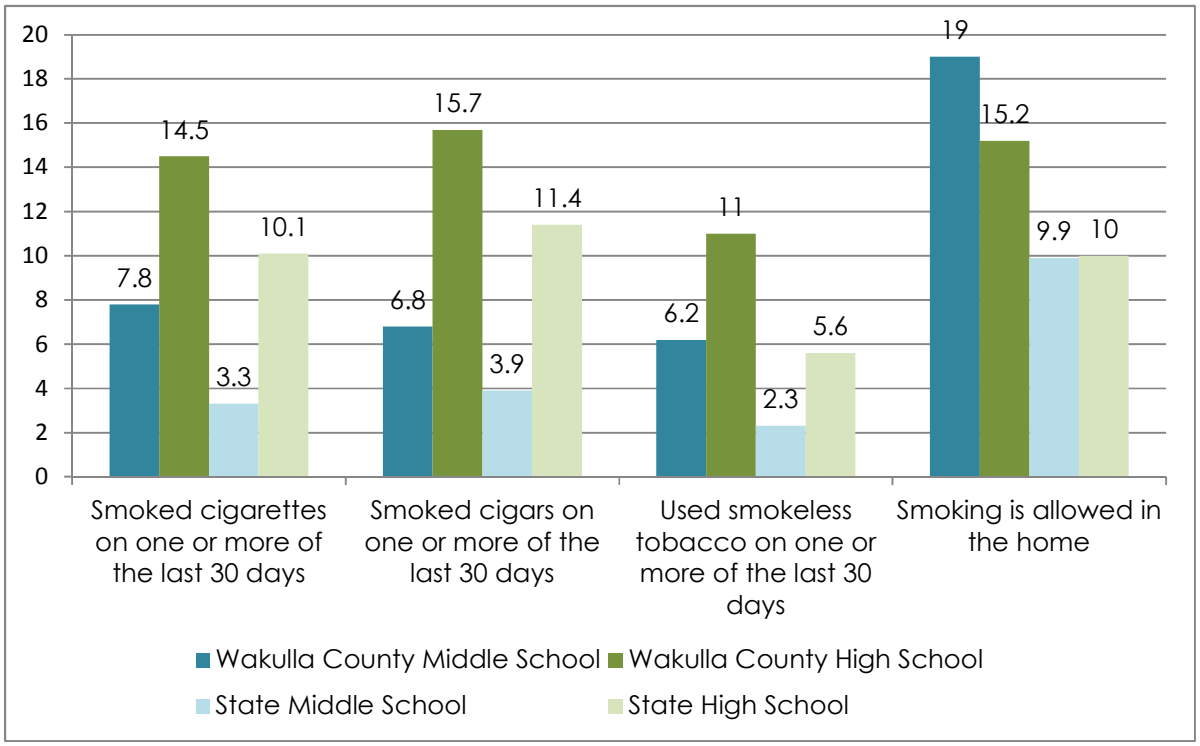
	Wakulla County		Florida	
Percentage of Adults* who. . .	**White Males**	**White Females**	**White Males**	**White Females**
Have never smoked.	35.1	44	45.4	49.5
Are former smokers.	37.7	27	36.7	31.6
Are current smokers.	29.3	17.4	17.9	18.9
Percentage of Non-smoking adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past seven days (BRFSS 2007).	18.4	15.7	17.6	12.4

Data Source: Florida BRFSS
** Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino data not available.*

Among Wakulla County Middle and High School students, the percentage of students who engaged in smoking cigarettes was higher than for students statewide. As compared to statewide percentages, almost twice as many Wakulla County Middle School students smoked cigarettes and/or used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the last 30 days. The percentage of Wakulla County High School students who used smokeless tobacco was nearly double than the associated state percentages.

When asked whether smoking was allowed in the home, more than 80% of Wakulla County Middle and High School students indicated it was not. However, the percentages of Middle and High School students who reported smoking was allowed in the home were higher than the statewide percentages.

Figure 21. Percentage of Middle and High School Students who Engage in Smoking Behaviors, Wakulla County and State, 2012.



Data Source: 2012 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

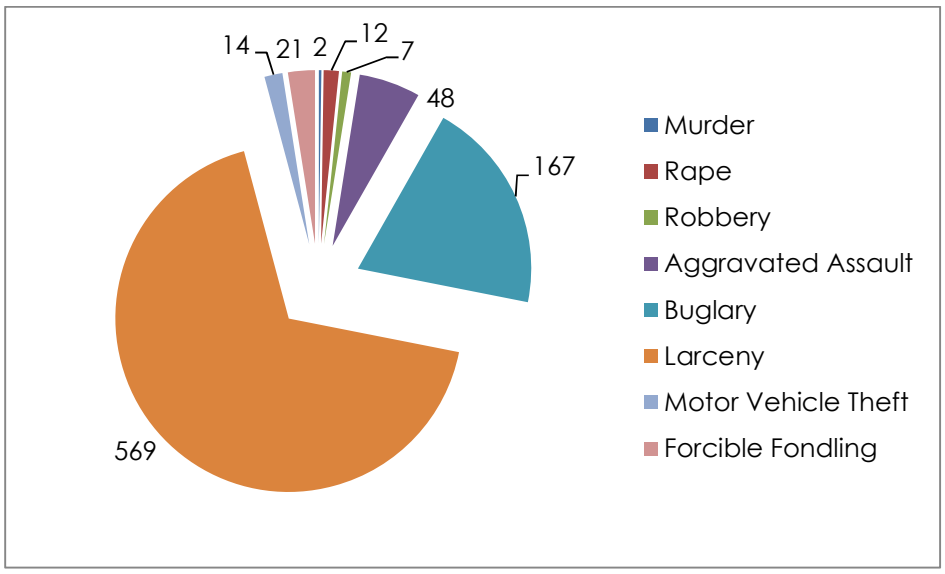
Injury and Violence

As reported earlier, unintentional injuries was the 3rd leading cause of death in Wakulla County in 2011. There were 18 deaths in Wakulla County due to unintentional injuries, with 10 deaths for White female residents and seven White male deaths.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement reported that Wakulla County arrests increased 9.9% from 2010 to 2011, with 91 violent crimes and 750nonviolent crimes. Of the 1,074 total arrests in 2011, 93% were adults and 7% were juveniles. Males accounted for 77.9% of the total arrests.

There were 841 total crime offenses in Wakulla County for 2011. Larceny accounted for over two-thirds (67.6%) of the total crime offenses, with 19.8% of the crime coming from burglary. Total stolen property value was $961,626 in 2011; 26.3% was recovered.

Table 26: Wakulla County Crime, 2011.



Data Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

According to the Florida Department of Motor Vehicles, there were 97 traffic citations for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) in 2009, which was down 31% from 2008. There were a total of 16 alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries in Wakulla County in 2010 (the most current data available). This represents a rate of 51.9 per 100,000 Wakulla County residents which is less than the state rate of 64.7 per 100,000 residents.

The Department of Juvenile Justice reports on the number of school and non-school related delinquency referrals. During the 2010-2011 school year, there were 31 delinquency referrals in Wakulla County schools; this represents a rate of 13 referrals per 1,000 students. With 2,419 students, Wakulla County ranks “low-average” in the small school districts for delinquency referrals to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) reports there were no hate crimes in Wakulla County in 2010 (the most current data available). There were 7 total domestic violence crimes to children and 13 to siblings in 2011, as reported by FDLE (victim’s relationship to offender).

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LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The NPHPSP is a partnership effort with all community, public and medical health agencies to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems within a community. The NPHPSP assessment instruments guide local jurisdictions in evaluating their current performance against a set of nationally established standards.

Local Public Health Performance Assessment

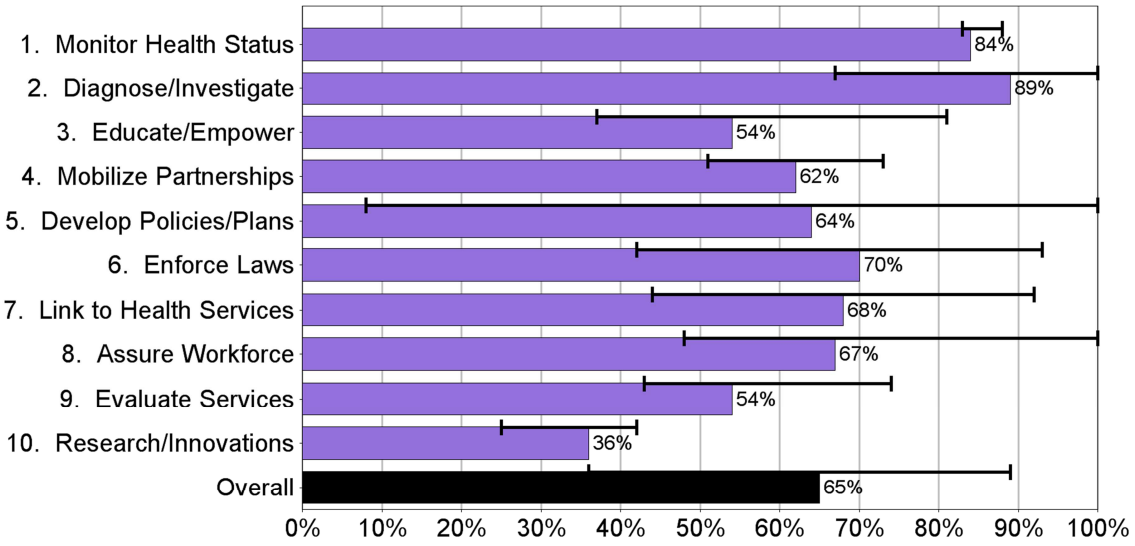
The National Public Health Performance Standards Program local instrument was completed in September 2011. The NPHPSP is a partnership effort with community, public and medical health agencies to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems within a state or local community. The *10 Essential Public Health Services* provides the framework for the NPHPSP instrument, and is divided into ten sections (one for each Essential Service). The *10 Essential Public Health Services* are:

1. **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
2. **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. **Inform, educate, and empower** people about health issues.
4. **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. **Link** people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. **Assure** a component of public and personal health care workforce.
9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

The scoring methodology for the LPHPSP is based on a quartile scoring system for each area. The NPHPSP assessment instruments guide local jurisdictions in evaluating their current performance against a set of nationally established standards.

The Essential Service area that had the lowest performance score was *Research/Innovations* (56%) and the highest performance score was in the area of *Link to Health Services* (100%). The figure on the following page summarizes the 2011 LPHPSP scores for Wakulla County across the *10 Essential Public Health Services*.

Figure 5: Local Public Health Performance Standards Program – Wakulla County



Data Source: Report of Results Local NPSPHP – Wakulla County

The 2011 LPHPSP report indicated the Wakulla County community health programs and services contributed to the provision of the 10 Essential Public Health Services, with an overall score of 65%. This score represents a *Significant* Activity level across all 10 Essential Public Health Services.

Community Themes & Strengths and Forces of Change

In 2011, the Wakulla County Health Department conducted a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) assessment to establish the community health strengths and themes. A community meeting was also held in 2011 which resulted in the identification of key health themes and concerns.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SWOT ASSESSMENT

Method

The facilitated discussion for the Community Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) was completed on September 7, 2011. The meeting was held at the Wakulla County Library in Crawfordville, Florida. Wakulla County community partners that were present included persons from the Health Department, Sherriff's Office, Big Brothers & Big Sisters, Big Bend AHEC, County Commission, IFAS/Extension, Senior Citizens, Coalition for Youth, Emergency Management Services (EMS), We CARE Network, and Capital Area Healthy Start Coalition.

The meeting was facilitated by representatives from Big Bend AHEC. After an overview of the MAPP process, the community partners identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the public health system in Wakulla County. In addition, the group answered the following questions:

- What does a health community mean to you?
- What are important characteristics of a health community for all who live, work, and play?
- How do you envision the local public health system in the next five or ten years?

Results

Participants in the community health meeting identified the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) to public health in Wakulla County.

Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Committed local individuals who are concerned about public health and dedicated to improving health in Wakulla County ▪ Strong commitment by local public health department ▪ Quality of life ▪ Well-rated school district ▪ Committed workforce ▪ County Health Taskforce ▪ Ability to collaborate ▪ Local providers accountable to the Florida Department of Health ▪ Better than average emergency management system ▪ Statewide data system	▪ Funding/resources ▪ Transportation for healthcare and other essential services ▪ Level of collaboration among community partners and providers ▪ Limited access to primary and/or specialty care ▪ Mental health, unmet needs ▪ Reported unhealthy behaviors ▪ Collaboration and research from nearby universities ▪ Evaluation of services
Opportunities	**Threats**
▪ Community organizations and providers convening to address health issues ▪ Local Public Health Department ▪ Increase in public awareness of the state of community health in Wakulla County ▪ County Health Task Force ▪ Statewide data system to provide data for measuring progress toward health indicators ▪ Growing population ▪ Health Information exchange with Leon County ▪ Telemedicine ▪ Potential increase in tax base with growth	▪ Increasing healthcare costs ▪ Growth in the number of uninsured and underinsured ▪ Reductions in funding ▪ Public health workforce: shortage of health care professionals in the county, as well as the state, in particular in the area of dentistry ▪ People not taking responsibility for their own health ▪ Reimbursement rates form Medicaid and Medicare ▪ Healthcare cost ▪ Growing substance abuse among youth

FORCES OF CHANGE

In reviewing the *Themes & Strengths, c*ommunity participants identified the following Wakulla Health Themes or Forces which impact the health of community residents:

HEALTH ISSUES: The priority health issues identified were adults smoking, followed by obesity, alcohol use, mental health, and youth substance abuse, and teen pregnancy.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: Many of the participants were concerned about activities for recreation.

ECONOMIC ISSUES: The major economic issues: those without insurance, cuts to funding and resources for programming and services, as well as poverty.

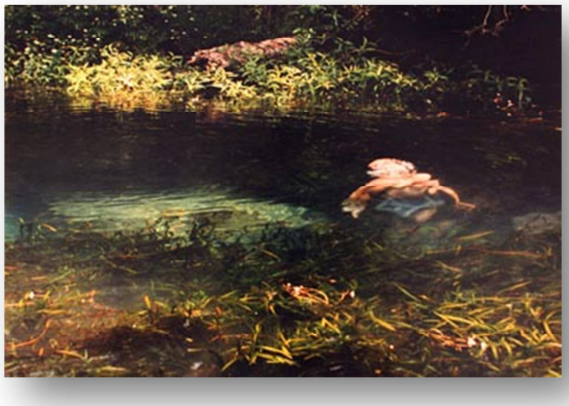
HEALTH CARE ACCESS: Most participants expressed concerns about mental health care, health care access for the uninsured, dental care, and affordable preventative and primary care.

The group reviewed the findings of the 2011 Wakulla County Local Public Health System Assessment and the Wakulla County Needs Assessment and discussed the critical health themes. Using the Local Public Health System Assessment as a framework, the group identified the following Health Themes which could serve to enhance the Wakulla County Community public health system. For each Essential Public Health Service (EPHS), a list of action items was developed.

EPHS 1: Monitor Health Status	▪ Commit to conducting a community health assessment, at least every 3 years, and ensuring trends are tracked over time. Ensure citizens, as well as members of the local public health system participate. ▪ Disseminate results of community needs assessment to entire community, electronically or in print. ▪ Media campaign to promote use of community needs assessment.
EPHS2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	▪ Develop county-wide resource list of persons/volunteers/organizations and their responsibilities for public and municipal use.
EPHS 3: Inform, Educate, Empower People About Health Issues	▪ Assess the quality and appropriateness of health education and health promotion programs; be sure to include feedback from participants. ▪ Continuous review of programming to determine the need for program modification. ▪ Disseminate evaluation results to stakeholders and policymakers. ▪ Encourage collaboration with organizations that have similar mission/focus. ▪ Make best effort to insure programs are evidence-based or best practice for particular target group. ▪ Offer programming/disseminate information in nontraditional settings.

EPHS 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	▪ Maintain an up-to-date directory of organizations that comprise the entire public health system. ▪ Communicate with the public regarding public health services and issues. ▪ Encourage collaboration across agencies and organizations, for open dialog. ▪ Assess partnerships and collaborations for effectiveness.
EPHS 5: Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health.	▪ Review policies and ordinances to determine the need for policy and environmental change. ▪ Align strategic plan with results of the community health improvement plan.
EPHS 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	▪ Determine whether organizations are in compliance with regulations/laws which ensure public health.
EPHS7: Link People to Needed Services	▪ Ensure marginalized and vulnerable populations are aware of personal health services. Conduct media campaigns in nontraditional markets. ▪ Review health materials and media to determine if it is culturally and linguistically appropriate.
EPHS8: Assure a Competent Public and Professional Workforce	▪ Encourage local organizations to implement cultural competency for employees. ▪ Collaborate with Schools of Public Health around the state to offer training to local staff. ▪ Assess training needs across the Local Public Health System.
EPHS9: Evaluate the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services	▪ Make it a priority to complete the local public health assessment periodically to determine progress toward intended outcomes. ▪ Support electronic exchange of information across organizations. ▪ Redirect discretionary resources based on results of local public health system assessment.

EPHS10: Conduct research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems	▪ Dialog with universities around the state regarding the possibility of research projects in Wakulla County. ▪ Contact local universities to offer sites within Wakulla County as research bases for doctoral students.



Wakulla County Community Health Assessment

Final Report 2013

Funded by: Wakulla County Health Department (Padraic Juarez, Administrator)

Florida Department of Health