# INFANT MORTALITY AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ACTUAL RATES COMPARED TO EXPECTED RATES BY COUNTY FOR FLORIDA 2010

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## Introduction

Infant mortality and birth weight statistics are used extensively in public health. These statistics are especially useful because of relevance as maternal and child health indicators, ease of availability and reliability due to a relatively high level of completeness.

The purpose of this annual analysis is to identify geographic areas in the state where low birth weight (LBW) rates and infant mortality (IM) rates are statistically significantly higher than would be expected considering the unique demographics of each area. These identified areas should become the focus of further detailed analyses to investigate reasons for the higher than expected rates and to develop intervention strategies for improving the outcomes.

IM and LBW rates will vary across counties. This variation is due, in part, to the unique demographic characteristics of the county populations. In this analysis, adjustments are made to account for the differences in demographic characteristics. Three demographic characteristics are accounted for when calculating the adjusted and expected statistics: maternal race, marital status, and maternal education. These variables are used because of known associations with risk of LBW and IM, and because adjusting for these characteristics provide a way to make valid comparisons among counties with different demographic characteristics.

Other demographic characteristics, such as young maternal age and smoking status, are not used in this adjustment, because there are public health interventions directed at addressing these factors and adjustment would eliminate differences that may be due to the effects of public health interventions. For example, if a county has an actual LBW percentage significantly lower than the expected LBW percentage, the difference could be due to the success of a smoking cessation program in the county. If adjustments were made for smoking status, differences between actual and expected statistics would not be apparent. In another example, births to women of young maternal age can be influenced by teen pregnancy prevention interventions and by the same logic; adjustments are not made for maternal age.

IM and LBW rates can also vary due to random variation or chance. In this analysis, statistical methods are used to separate random variation from non-random variation, so rates that are reported as significantly higher or lower are most likely a result of non-random influences. Likewise, rates that are higher or lower than expected, but not significantly, are likely to be the result of random variation.

## Methods

The data used in this analysis were extracted from the birth records for residents of Florida, born in calendar years 2009 and 2010. Births were classified as LBW if the birth weight on the

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birth record was in the range of 1 to 2499 grams.  Three demographic variables obtained from the birth record were used in this analysis: mother's race, marital status, and educational attainment.  For the purposes of this analysis, two categories were used for each variable.  Mother's race was classified as Black or non-Black, marital status was classified as married or not married, and mother's education was classified as 12th grade or higher completed or less than 12th grade completed.  These three variables were used to classify the births into eight mutually exclusive categories.  Birth records with unknown values for any of the three variables were placed in a ninth category.  There were approximately 1,000 birth records in the ninth category (less than 1% of the resident births).  The nine categories are as follows:

| Mother's Category | Mother's Race | Mother's Marital Status | Mother's Education |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-Black | Married | High School or More |
| 2 | Non-Black | Married | Less than High School |
| 3 | Non-Black | Not Married | High School or More |
| 4 | Non-Black | Not Married | Less than High School |
| 5 | Black | Married | High School or More |
| 6 | Black | Married | Less than High School |
| 7 | Black | Not Married | High School or More |
| 8 | Black | Not Married | Less than High School |
| 9* | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |

* This includes records with unknown values in any of the three categories.

### *Calculating Expected Rates:*

Using this classification, the nine category-specific IM rates were calculated from the 2009 (the latest year for complete matched birth and infant death data) statewide totals.  These statewide rates were then multiplied by the number of births in each of the nine categories for each county, using county specific birth data for 2010, to obtain the number of expected infant deaths for each of the nine categories for each county for 2010.  The sum of the nine category-specific expected infant deaths for each county was then calculated as the total number of expected infant deaths for each county.  The expected number of infant deaths was then used as the numerator, and the total number of births was used as the denominator, to compute the expected infant death rate for each county.  Since all of the above calculations were done on a category-specific basis, the expected number of infant deaths and expected infant death rates reflect the unique maternal race, marital status and education characteristics of the births in each county.  The county-specific expected statistics are thereby adjusted for the influence of differing proportions of births in the nine categories.

These methods were applied in the same way to calculate the expected statistics for LBW, except the nine category-specific LBW rates were calculated from 2010 birth data instead of 2009 birth data.  The term for this adjustment technique is "indirect adjustment."

For example, if a county existed where all the births were in category 1, then the expected statistics for the county would be the same as the statewide statistics for category 1.  Another county might have had births that were all in category 8.  For this county, the expected statistics would be the same as the statewide statistics for category 8.  These two hypothetical counties would have different expected statistics because they have populations with different demographic characteristics.  If both counties had actual rates equal to the expected rates, they would be considered equal regarding the rates.  Stated differently, both counties are doing as

well as the state at preventing IM and LBW, considering their different demographic characteristics.

The *Normal Approximation to the Binomial Distribution* was used to test for statistically significant differences between actual and expected rates in most of the counties. In instances where the number of infant deaths or number of low birth weight infants was less than 30, the Poisson formula was used. The correlation between IM and LBW rates across the counties was also assessed.

In March 2004, the recording of maternal race on the birth record was changed so that more than one race can be selected. For the purposes of this analysis, births where the only maternal race recorded was Black were classified as Black and all others were classified as non-Black.

## Results

The results of this analysis are shown in the following tables and maps for IM and LBW. In the tables, actual statistics are compared to expected statistics. The expected statistics are adjusted for the demographic characteristics in each county, as described above. Counties with statistically significantly higher than expected actual statistics are indicated in the tables with a "H", and "L" indicates significantly lower than expected actual statistics. The maps display the results of the statistical tests for significance. Counties where the actual statistics are significantly higher or lower are shaded, as indicated by the legend on the maps.

For this analysis, the correlation between counties with high LBW percentages and counties with high infant death rates is weak and not statistically significant. This means that counties with high LBW percentages do not have a strong tendency to have high infant death rates or vice versa (rank correlation coefficient = 0.186; p value of 0.138).

Also included in this report are summary tables for the years 2006 through 2010 that show the H's and L's for the counties for each of the past 5 years.

## Discussion

This analysis should be considered a preliminary step in the continuing endeavor to reduce risk of infant death and low birth weight in Florida. The rationale is to use the results of this analysis to focus further analysis and efforts on the areas where the risks are significantly high and also analyze factors that contribute to the lower risks seen in some areas.

One limitation of this analysis is the comparatively high level of variability of rates in smaller counties. Consequently, larger differences in rates for small counties may not be statistically significant while the same or smaller differences may be statistically significant in larger counties. Actual rates that are statistically significantly higher than the expected rates are most likely not a result of random fluctuations and are cause for concern; however, higher rates that are not statistically significant may warrant further investigation. Additionally, smaller counties with higher than expected rates for a period of several years may also be cause for concern.

Since adjustments were used to account for the differing demographic composition in each county, further analysis would focus on other factors that were not adjusted for, such as smoking rates and mother's age at birth. Unique factors in each county contribute to infant deaths and low birth weight. Local area analysis of factors associated with these outcomes should be undertaken to better understand the reasons for higher than expected rates with

separate analyses performed for each area of concern.  Finally, it should be noted that in this analysis, rates for each county are compared to the statewide rates, after adjustment for maternal race, marital status and education attainment.  The issue of whether or not the statewide rates should be used as a baseline in these comparisons is not addressed in this analysis.

| Mother's Resident County | 2010 Births | 2010 Expected[1] Infant Deaths | 2010 Actual Infant Deaths | 2010 Expected Infant Death Rate Per 1000 Births | 2010 Actual Infant Death Rate Per 1000 Births | H=Actual Rate Signif.Higher[2] L=Actual Rate Signif.Lower[2] Than Expected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010 FLORIDA ACTUAL INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS COMPARED TO EXPECTED[1] RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS** | | | | | | |
| ALACHUA | 2,866 | 19 | 29 | 6.77 | 10.12 | H |
| BAKER | 350 | 2 | 4 | 5.79 | 11.43 | |
| BAY | 2,207 | 13 | 8 | 6.02 | 3.62 | |
| BRADFORD | 342 | 2 | 0 | 6.94 | 0.00 | |
| BREVARD | 4,966 | 29 | 32 | 5.84 | 6.44 | |
| BROWARD | 21,342 | 157 | 135 | 7.37 | 6.33 | L |
| CALHOUN | 156 | 1 | 1 | 5.98 | 6.41 | |
| CHARLOTTE | 1,012 | 6 | 5 | 5.72 | 4.94 | |
| CITRUS | 1,043 | 5 | 7 | 5.26 | 6.71 | |
| CLAY | 2,137 | 12 | 8 | 5.48 | 3.74 | |
| COLLIER | 3,339 | 19 | 20 | 5.77 | 5.99 | |
| COLUMBIA | 820 | 5 | 6 | 6.22 | 7.32 | |
| DADE | 31,335 | 206 | 138 | 6.59 | 4.40 | L |
| DESOTO | 435 | 3 | 2 | 6.23 | 4.60 | |
| DIXIE | 159 | 1 | 0 | 5.71 | 0.00 | |
| DUVAL | 12,616 | 93 | 102 | 7.34 | 8.08 | |
| ESCAMBIA | 3,922 | 28 | 40 | 7.24 | 10.20 | H |
| FLAGLER | 875 | 5 | 6 | 5.78 | 6.86 | |
| FRANKLIN | 112 | 1 | 1 | 5.86 | 8.93 | |
| GADSDEN | 672 | 7 | 7 | 10.23 | 10.42 | |
| GILCHRIST | 190 | 1 | 1 | 5.10 | 5.26 | |
| GLADES | 75 | 1 | 2 | 6.83 | 26.67 | |
| GULF | 115 | 1 | 1 | 5.87 | 8.70 | |
| HAMILTON | 179 | 1 | 1 | 7.77 | 5.59 | |
| HARDEE | 435 | 3 | 6 | 5.90 | 13.79 | H |
| HENDRY | 609 | 4 | 0 | 6.53 | 0.00 | L |
| HERNANDO | 1,461 | 8 | 9 | 5.29 | 6.16 | |
| HIGHLANDS | 938 | 6 | 8 | 6.29 | 8.53 | |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 16,409 | 110 | 122 | 6.68 | 7.43 | |
| HOLMES | 206 | 1 | 2 | 5.05 | 9.71 | |
| INDIAN RIVER | 1,305 | 8 | 11 | 6.19 | 8.43 | |
| JACKSON | 497 | 3 | 2 | 6.85 | 4.02 | |
| JEFFERSON | 127 | 1 | 1 | 8.61 | 7.87 | |
| LAFAYETTE | 90 | 0 | 0 | 5.16 | 0.00 | |
| LAKE | 3,123 | 18 | 16 | 5.88 | 5.12 | |
| LEE | 6,316 | 39 | 27 | 6.14 | 4.27 | L |
| LEON | 3,087 | 25 | 29 | 7.96 | 9.39 | |
| LEVY | 431 | 3 | 2 | 6.24 | 4.64 | |
| LIBERTY | 74 | 0 | 0 | 5.34 | 0.00 | |
| MADISON | 211 | 2 | 4 | 7.61 | 18.96 | |
| MANATEE | 3,350 | 21 | 23 | 6.17 | 6.87 | |
| MARION | 3,399 | 22 | 33 | 6.38 | 9.71 | H |
| MARTIN | 1,226 | 7 | 2 | 6.00 | 1.63 | L |
| MONROE | 696 | 4 | 3 | 5.34 | 4.31 | |
| NASSAU | 775 | 4 | 7 | 5.21 | 9.03 | |
| OKALOOSA | 2,531 | 14 | 17 | 5.36 | 6.72 | |
| OKEECHOBEE | 549 | 3 | 6 | 5.74 | 10.93 | |
| ORANGE | 15,186 | 101 | 117 | 6.66 | 7.70 | |
| OSCEOLA | 3,709 | 21 | 22 | 5.54 | 5.93 | |
| PALM BEACH | 13,822 | 96 | 77 | 6.94 | 5.57 | L |
| PASCO | 4,802 | 25 | 30 | 5.29 | 6.25 | |
| PINELLAS | 8,469 | 54 | 73 | 6.43 | 8.62 | H |
| POLK | 7,416 | 48 | 55 | 6.50 | 7.42 | |
| PUTNAM | 896 | 6 | 4 | 7.06 | 4.46 | |
| SAINT JOHNS | 1,815 | 9 | 8 | 5.12 | 4.41 | |
| SAINT LUCIE | 3,076 | 21 | 22 | 6.89 | 7.15 | |
| SANTA ROSA | 1,713 | 8 | 8 | 4.86 | 4.67 | |
| SARASOTA | 2,817 | 16 | 14 | 5.58 | 4.97 | |
| SEMINOLE | 4,373 | 25 | 34 | 5.73 | 7.77 | |
| SUMTER | 445 | 3 | 2 | 6.77 | 4.49 | |
| SUWANNEE | 507 | 3 | 5 | 6.09 | 9.86 | |
| TAYLOR | 271 | 2 | 5 | 7.09 | 18.45 | H |
| UNION | 175 | 1 | 0 | 5.60 | 0.00 | |
| VOLUSIA | 4,714 | 29 | 31 | 6.21 | 6.58 | |
| WAKULLA | 327 | 2 | 2 | 5.58 | 6.12 | |
| WALTON | 621 | 3 | 4 | 5.44 | 6.44 | |
| WASHINGTON | 245 | 1 | 1 | 6.11 | 4.08 | |
| TOTAL[4] | 214,509 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 6.53 | 6.53 | |

[1] The expected number of infant deaths is calculated based on the maternal race, marital status and education characteristics of the births in each county

[2] The significance level used is .05

[4] Total excludes 10 births with county unknown

| Mother's Resident County | 2010 Births | 2010 Expected[2] LBW Births | 2010 Actual LBW Births | 2010 Expected LBW Percent | 2010 Actual LBW Percent | H=Actual Rate Signif.Higher[3] L=Actual Rate Signif.Lower[3] Than Expected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALACHUA | 2,866 | 260 | 223 | 9.07% | 7.78% | L |
| BAKER | 350 | 28 | 39 | 8.06% | 11.14% | H |
| BAY | 2,207 | 181 | 181 | 8.22% | 8.20% | |
| BRADFORD | 342 | 31 | 35 | 9.00% | 10.23% | |
| BREVARD | 4,966 | 404 | 374 | 8.14% | 7.53% | |
| BROWARD | 21,342 | 2,039 | 1,932 | 9.56% | 9.05% | L |
| CALHOUN | 156 | 13 | 11 | 8.20% | 7.05% | |
| CHARLOTTE | 1,012 | 80 | 87 | 7.94% | 8.60% | |
| CITRUS | 1,043 | 79 | 86 | 7.60% | 8.25% | |
| CLAY | 2,137 | 168 | 173 | 7.88% | 8.10% | |
| COLLIER | 3,339 | 268 | 255 | 8.02% | 7.64% | |
| COLUMBIA | 820 | 69 | 80 | 8.45% | 9.76% | |
| DADE | 31,335 | 2,771 | 2,858 | 8.84% | 9.12% | H |
| DESOTO | 435 | 36 | 32 | 8.17% | 7.36% | |
| DIXIE | 159 | 12 | 18 | 7.85% | 11.32% | |
| DUVAL | 12,616 | 1,197 | 1,175 | 9.49% | 9.31% | |
| ESCAMBIA | 3,922 | 366 | 423 | 9.33% | 10.79% | H |
| FLAGLER | 875 | 71 | 68 | 8.14% | 7.77% | |
| FRANKLIN | 112 | 9 | 8 | 8.01% | 7.14% | |
| GADSDEN | 672 | 78 | 81 | 11.65% | 12.05% | |
| GILCHRIST | 190 | 14 | 15 | 7.46% | 7.89% | |
| GLADES | 75 | 7 | 11 | 8.83% | 14.67% | |
| GULF | 115 | 9 | 10 | 8.03% | 8.70% | |
| HAMILTON | 179 | 17 | 14 | 9.53% | 7.82% | |
| HARDEE | 435 | 34 | 36 | 7.84% | 8.28% | |
| HENDRY | 609 | 51 | 42 | 8.35% | 6.90% | |
| HERNANDO | 1,461 | 112 | 121 | 7.70% | 8.28% | |
| HIGHLANDS | 938 | 79 | 90 | 8.38% | 9.59% | |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 16,409 | 1,435 | 1,490 | 8.75% | 9.08% | |
| HOLMES | 206 | 15 | 21 | 7.39% | 10.19% | |
| INDIAN RIVER | 1,305 | 110 | 103 | 8.46% | 7.89% | |
| JACKSON | 497 | 45 | 44 | 8.99% | 8.85% | |
| JEFFERSON | 127 | 13 | 13 | 10.44% | 10.24% | |
| LAFAYETTE | 90 | 7 | 4 | 7.55% | 4.44% | |
| LAKE | 3,123 | 255 | 241 | 8.16% | 7.72% | |
| LEE | 6,316 | 524 | 495 | 8.29% | 7.84% | |
| LEON | 3,087 | 307 | 267 | 9.95% | 8.65% | L |
| LEVY | 431 | 36 | 39 | 8.32% | 9.05% | |
| LIBERTY | 74 | 6 | 8 | 7.78% | 10.81% | |
| MADISON | 211 | 20 | 24 | 9.68% | 11.37% | |
| MANATEE | 3,350 | 277 | 266 | 8.27% | 7.94% | |
| MARION | 3,399 | 291 | 269 | 8.58% | 7.91% | |
| MARTIN | 1,226 | 99 | 86 | 8.05% | 7.01% | |
| MONROE | 696 | 54 | 47 | 7.74% | 6.75% | |
| NASSAU | 775 | 59 | 53 | 7.56% | 6.84% | |
| OKALOOSA | 2,531 | 198 | 197 | 7.81% | 7.78% | |
| OKEECHOBEE | 549 | 43 | 55 | 7.80% | 10.02% | H |
| ORANGE | 15,186 | 1,350 | 1,386 | 8.89% | 9.13% | |
| OSCEOLA | 3,709 | 293 | 302 | 7.90% | 8.14% | |
| PALM BEACH | 13,822 | 1,250 | 1,235 | 9.05% | 8.94% | |
| PASCO | 4,802 | 366 | 404 | 7.61% | 8.41% | H |
| PINELLAS | 8,469 | 728 | 770 | 8.60% | 9.09% | |
| POLK | 7,416 | 638 | 605 | 8.60% | 8.16% | |
| PUTNAM | 896 | 81 | 88 | 9.03% | 9.82% | |
| SAINT JOHNS | 1,815 | 138 | 122 | 7.63% | 6.72% | |
| SAINT LUCIE | 3,076 | 278 | 274 | 9.04% | 8.91% | |
| SANTA ROSA | 1,713 | 126 | 127 | 7.36% | 7.41% | |
| SARASOTA | 2,817 | 223 | 216 | 7.90% | 7.67% | |
| SEMINOLE | 4,373 | 356 | 343 | 8.13% | 7.84% | |
| SUMTER | 445 | 39 | 47 | 8.70% | 10.56% | |
| SUWANNEE | 507 | 42 | 46 | 8.21% | 9.07% | |
| TAYLOR | 271 | 25 | 31 | 9.09% | 11.44% | |
| UNION | 175 | 14 | 19 | 7.92% | 10.86% | |
| VOLUSIA | 4,714 | 397 | 396 | 8.43% | 8.40% | |
| WAKULLA | 327 | 26 | 37 | 8.01% | 11.31% | H |
| WALTON | 621 | 48 | 44 | 7.69% | 7.09% | |
| WASHINGTON | 245 | 20 | 23 | 8.31% | 9.39% | |
| TOTAL[4] | 214,509 | 18,715 | 18,715 | 8.72% | 8.72% | |

**2010 FLORIDA ACTUAL LOW BIRTH WEIGHT[1] PERCENTAGES COMPARED TO EXPECTED[2] PERCENTAGES**

[1] LBW = Low Birth Weight, defined as birth weight below 2500 grams.

[2] The expected number of low birth weight births is calculated based on the maternal race, marital status and education characteristics of the births in each county

[3] The significance level used is .05

[4] Total excludes 10 births with county unknown

# Florida 2010
## Actual County Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
## Compared to Expected Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births



Significantly Higher Than Expected (a=0.05)

Significantly Lower Than Expected (a=0.05)
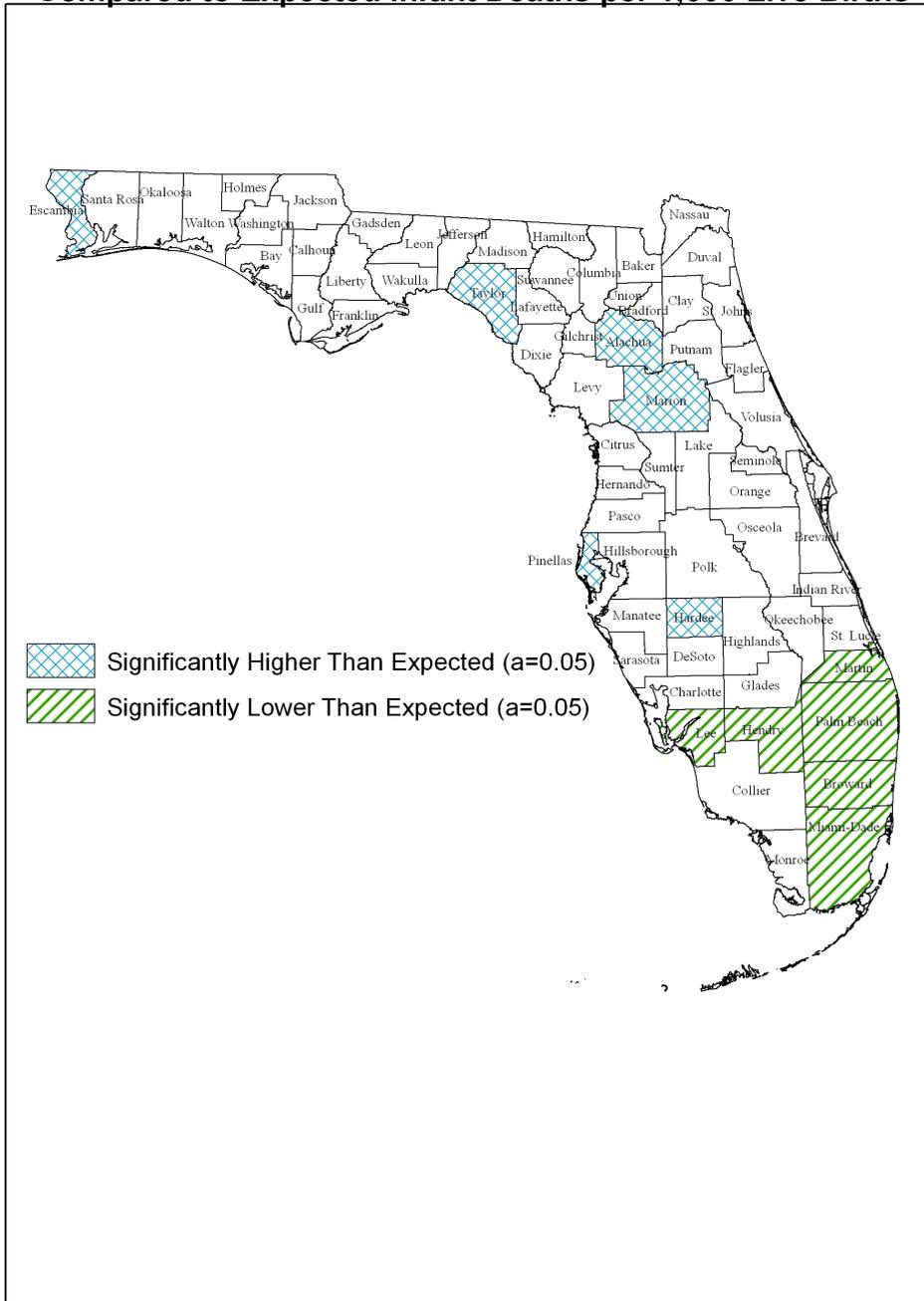
# Florida 2010
## Actual County Low Birth Weight Percentage
### Compared to Expected County Low Birth Weight Percentage



Significantly Higher Than Expected (a=0.05)

Significantly Lower Than Expected (a=0.05)
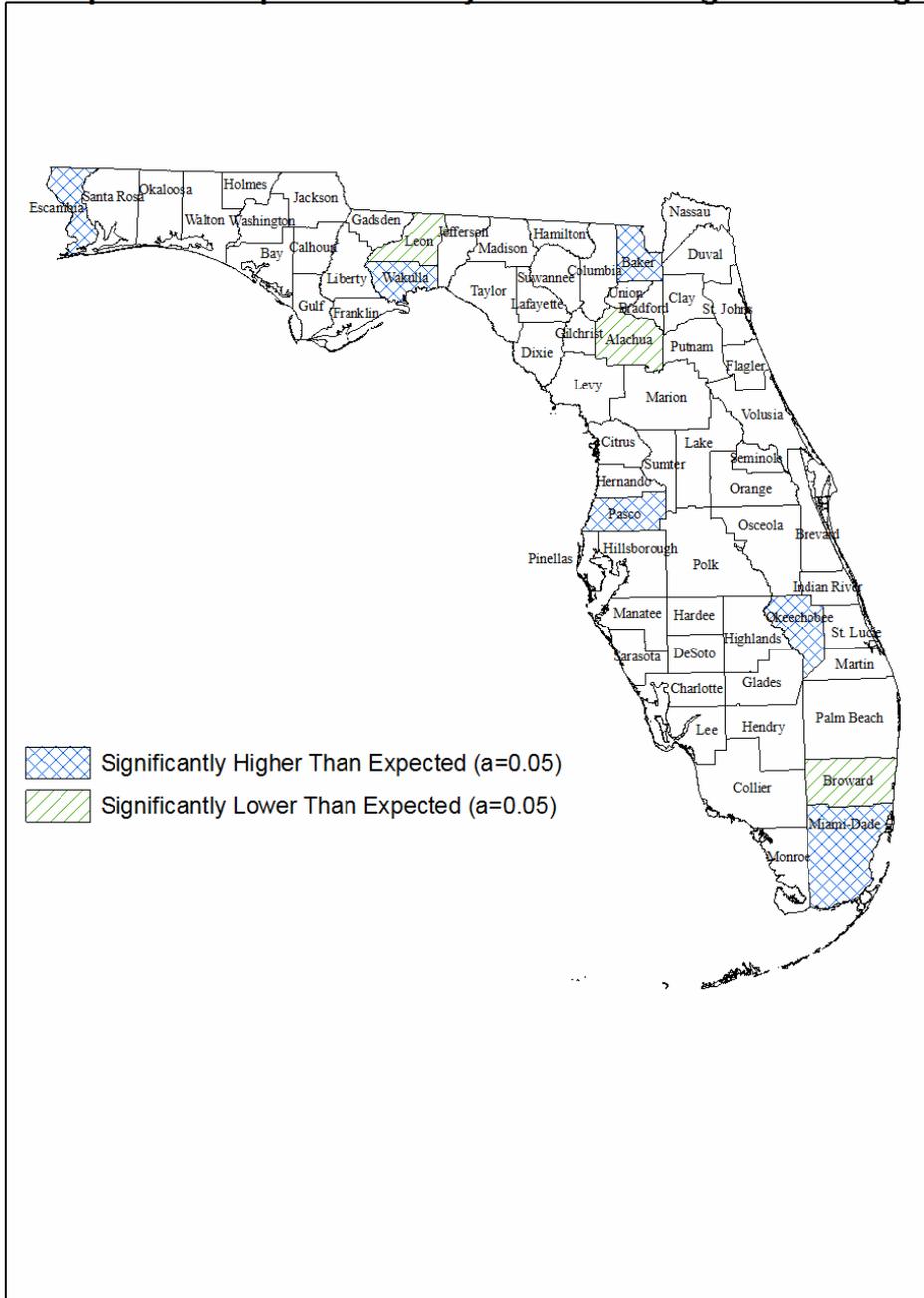
| Mother's Resident County | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Total L | Total H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INFANT DEATH RATES ACTUAL VERSUS EXPECTED STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE[1] SUMMARY BY COUNTY 2006 - 2010** | | | | | | | |
| ALACHUA | H | | | H | H | | 3 |
| BAKER | H | | | H | | | 2 |
| BAY | H | L | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BRADFORD | | | | | | | |
| BREVARD | | | | | | | |
| BROWARD | L | L | L | L | L | 5 | |
| CALHOUN | | | | | | | |
| CHARLOTTE | L | | | | | 1 | |
| CITRUS | | | | | | | |
| CLAY | | | | | | | |
| COLLIER | | | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA | | H | H | | | | 2 |
| DADE | L | L | L | L | L | 5 | |
| DESOTO | | L | | | | 1 | |
| DIXIE | | | | | | | |
| DUVAL | H | | H | | | | 2 |
| ESCAMBIA | | | H | H | H | | 3 |
| FLAGLER | | | | | | | |
| FRANKLIN | | | | | | | |
| GADSDEN | | | | | | | |
| GILCHRIST | | | | | | | |
| GLADES | | | | | | | |
| GULF | | | | | | | |
| HAMILTON | | | H | | | | 1 |
| HARDEE | | | | | H | | 1 |
| HENDRY | | | | | L | 1 | |
| HERNANDO | | | | | | | |
| HIGHLANDS | | | | H | | | 1 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | | H | | H | | | 2 |
| HOLMES | H | | | | | | 1 |
| INDIAN RIVER | | | | | | | |
| JACKSON | | | | | | | |
| JEFFERSON | | | | | | | |
| LAFAYETTE | | | | | | | |
| LAKE | | H | | | | | 1 |
| LEE | | | | | L | 1 | |
| LEON | | | | | | | |
| LEVY | | | | | | | |
| LIBERTY | | | | | | | |
| MADISON | | | | | | | |
| MANATEE | | | | H | | | 1 |
| MARION | H | | H | | H | | 3 |
| MARTIN | | | L | | L | 2 | |
| MONROE | | L | | | | 1 | |
| NASSAU | | | | | | | |
| OKALOOSA | | H | | | | | 1 |
| OKEECHOBEE | | | | | | | |
| ORANGE | H | | H | | | | 2 |
| OSCEOLA | | | H | | | | 1 |
| PALM BEACH | L | L | L | | L | 4 | |
| PASCO | | | | | | | |
| PINELLAS | | | H | H | H | | 3 |
| POLK | | | | | | | |
| PUTNAM | | | | | | | |
| SAINT JOHNS | | | | | | | |
| SAINT LUCIE | | | | | | | |
| SANTA ROSA | H | | | | | | 1 |
| SARASOTA | | L | | | | 1 | |
| SEMINOLE | | | | | | | |
| SUMTER | | | | | | | |
| SUWANNEE | | | H | | | | 1 |
| TAYLOR | | | | | H | | 1 |
| UNION | | H | | | | | 1 |
| VOLUSIA | | | H | | | | 1 |
| WAKULLA | | | | | | | |
| WALTON | | | | | | | |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | | |

[1] H indicates the actual infant death rate was statistically significantly higher than the expected infant death rate for the county
L indicates the actual infant death rate was statistically significantly lower than the expected infant death rate for the county
after adjusting for the race, marital status and education characteristics of the births in each county.
The significance level used is .05

| Mother's Resident County | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Total L | Total H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALACHUA | | | | | L | 1 | |
| BAKER | | | | | H | | 1 |
| BAY | | | | | | | |
| BRADFORD | | | | H | | | 1 |
| BREVARD | H | | | | | | 1 |
| BROWARD | L | | | | L | 2 | |
| CALHOUN | | | | | | | |
| CHARLOTTE | | | | | | | |
| CITRUS | | | | | | | |
| CLAY | | L | | | | 1 | |
| COLLIER | L | L | L | L | | 4 | |
| COLUMBIA | | | | | | | |
| DADE | L | | | | H | 1 | 1 |
| DESOTO | | L | L | | | 2 | |
| DIXIE | | | | L | | 1 | |
| DUVAL | | | | | | | |
| ESCAMBIA | H | H | H | | H | | 4 |
| FLAGLER | H | | | | | | 1 |
| FRANKLIN | | | | | | | |
| GADSDEN | | | | | | | |
| GILCHRIST | | L | | | | 1 | |
| GLADES | | | | | | | |
| GULF | | | H | | | | 1 |
| HAMILTON | | | | | | | |
| HARDEE | | | | | | | |
| HENDRY | | | | | | | |
| HERNANDO | | | | H | | | 1 |
| HIGHLANDS | | L | | | | 1 | |
| HILLSBOROUGH | H | | H | | | | 2 |
| HOLMES | | | | | | | |
| INDIAN RIVER | L | | L | | | 2 | |
| JACKSON | | | H | | | | 1 |
| JEFFERSON | | | | | | | |
| LAFAYETTE | | | | | | | |
| LAKE | | | | | | | |
| LEE | | | | | | | |
| LEON | | | | | L | 1 | |
| LEVY | | L | | | | 1 | |
| LIBERTY | | | | | | | |
| MADISON | | | | | | | |
| MANATEE | L | L | | L | | 3 | |
| MARION | | | | L | | 1 | |
| MARTIN | | | L | | | 1 | |
| MONROE | | | | | | | |
| NASSAU | H | | | H | | | 2 |
| OKALOOSA | | | | | | | |
| OKEECHOBEE | H | | | | H | | 2 |
| ORANGE | H | | | H | | | 2 |
| OSCEOLA | H | | | | | | 1 |
| PALM BEACH | | H | | | | | 1 |
| PASCO | H | | | H | H | | 3 |
| PINELLAS | | | | | | | |
| POLK | L | | L | | | 2 | |
| PUTNAM | H | | | | | | 1 |
| SAINT JOHNS | | | L | L | | 2 | |
| SAINT LUCIE | L | | | | | 1 | |
| SANTA ROSA | | | | | | | |
| SARASOTA | L | | | L | | 2 | |
| SEMINOLE | | L | | | | 1 | |
| SUMTER | | | | | | | |
| SUWANNEE | | | L | | | 1 | |
| TAYLOR | | | | | | | |
| UNION | | | | | | | |
| VOLUSIA | L | | | | | 1 | |
| WAKULLA | | | | | H | | 1 |
| WALTON | H | | | | | | 1 |
| WASHINGTON | | L | | | | 1 | |

[1] H indicates the actual infant death rate was statistically significantly higher than the expected infant death rate for the county
 L indicates the actual infant death rate was statistically significantly lower than the expected infant death rate for the county
 after adjusting for the race, marital status and education characteristics of the births in each county.
The significance level used is .05