Health Needs Assessment:

Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy Counties

Prepared by
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.

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Health Needs Assessment: Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy Counties

Prepared by the North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.
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Introduction

In an effort to improve the health of the north central Florida populace, the Levy, Dixie, and Gilchrist county health departments conducted a community needs assessment as the initial step in a MAPP process (Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership). The MAPP process is a tool that ultimately helps communities prioritize public health issues and identify resources for addressing them. This assessment will help identify resources and gaps within each of the communities, allowing the health departments to improve access to health care and decrease health outcome disparities within their rural areas. This needs assessment has been developed in order to better understand and meet the needs of each community.

This needs assessment is the first step in a process of community assessment. It consists of demographic and health status information compiled by the North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc. (Council), that will be used to help identify areas in each community where targeted interventions may have the greatest potential impact. Once community needs are identified through the quantitative data analysis of demographic and health status information, staff at each of the participating health departments will embark on the next stage of their respective MAPP processes.

Demographic Profile

The demographic and socioeconomic profile examines the population characteristics of Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties. When data are available, comparisons include the state of Florida and Suwannee County; Suwannee County is a "peer county" for Levy County, one that closely mirrors its population, racial composition, and age structure.

Dixie County's estimated population for 2003 is only 14,257 persons; Gilchrist County's population is slightly larger with 15,415 persons. Levy County is a larger county with 36,820 persons. The population density of Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties is 20, 40, and 33 persons per square mile, respectively. But the population of each county is growing. The greatest population increase among the three counties from 1980-2000 occurred within Gilchrist County. The estimated growth of the population 65 years of age and over between 2000 and 2020 in each of the four counties is greater than 104 percent, while the estimated state increase is 72.5 percent.

Population growth in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties is predominately due to in-migration (migration into the counties). While there is still some natural increase in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, there are more deaths than births in Levy County due to the older age structure of the population.

Based on data for 2003, Dixie County's population is 88.4 percent white and 9.3 percent black. When broken down by ethnicity, 2.1 percent of the population is Hispanic. Gilchrist County is 90.6 percent white and 6.7 percent black. In Gilchrist County, 3.3 percent of the population is

Hispanic. Levy County's population is 85.9 percent white and 10.7 percent black. Approximately 4.7 percent of the total population for all races is Hispanic, which is a substantial increase since 1990.

Personal income, cost of living, employment rates, labor force, employees by types of industry, and poverty are standard measures of the economic status of a county. In 2003, Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county each had a larger percentage of the population with household income under $25,000 (45.5, 36.9, and 42.6 percent, respectively) than the state. Dixie County residents have a per capita income of $15,809, which is below the state per capita income of $24,118, but similar to Gilchrist County ($16,589). Similarly, Suwannee County's per capita income is $16,266. Levy County's per capita income of $18,820 is slightly higher than the other three observed, though still far below the state. No census tract or county observed has a per capita income higher than state.

The Florida price level index is used to compare the relative cost of living within counties and is set at 100. If a county's price index is higher than 100, that county's cost of living exceeds Florida's average cost of living. The price level index rankings of Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy counties among the states 67 counties are 53rd, 61st, and 48th, respectively. Of the five indices used to determine the index, food is the highest in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, while transportation is the highest in Levy County.

Dixie County has traditionally had higher rates of unemployment than Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties or the state. Trend data indicate an overall decline from the mid 1990's through 2000 and an increase in unemployment from 2000-2002.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs increased in Dixie County by 1.5 percent, in Gilchrist County by 11.0 percent, and in Levy County by 11.1 percent from 1996-2000. Suwannee County's increase was 4.4 percent for the same time period.

In the year 2003, Dixie County is estimated to have had a higher percentage of poverty for all persons and households than Gilchrist, Levy, or Suwannee counties. Levy County has the highest observed percentage of families living in poverty for the same year. The highest concentration of persons and households in poverty are located in the Chiefland (Levy 9702) census tract area, where fully 24.8 percent of all persons and 25.6 percent of households are living in poverty.

Health Status

Communities are interested in the health status of their population because healthy people are an essential resource. Numerous factors have a significant impact on good health: lifestyle and behavior, human biology, and environmental and socioeconomic conditions, as well as the individuals' access to adequate and appropriate health care and medical services.

Heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the nation, the state of Florida, and Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties. Significance testing using a Standard Mortality Ratio indicates that mortality due to respiratory disease is significantly higher than the state in Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy counties. Additionally, cancer, unintentional injuries, and suicide account for significantly higher mortality in Dixie and Levy counties than in the state. A review of age-

adjusted mortality rates is provided. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, and motor vehicle crashes are also reviewed.

Although review and analysis of mortality rates are important measures of the county's health status, they may fail to identify temporal changes in mortality. Since most deaths occur among persons in older age groups, the underlying disease processes of older residents dominate mortality data. Calculating the years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a complementary measure of a community's health status. Based on yearly average between 1998-2002, the primary causes of premature mortality in Dixie and Gilchrist counties are cancer and unintentional injuries, with cancer accounting for 28.4 and 30.0 percent of YPLL due to the leading causes of death in each county, respectively. The primary causes of premature mortality in Levy and Suwannee counties are also cancer and unintentional injuries.

Morbidity is another measure to determine a population's health status. Hospitalization and reported infectious disease data can be used as indicators of morbidity. Based on 2002 data, over half of admissions in each of the counties observed enter hospitals as an urgent or emergency admission; Dixie County has the highest combined admission rate for urgent and emergency care among counties observed, with 63.5 percent of all admissions categorized as such. A review of hospital discharge data indicate that the most frequent reason for discharge is normal newborns. Dixie County is the only county for whom normal newborn and vaginal delivery are not the top two leading reasons for hospitalization. Five of the leading reasons for hospitalization in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties are diseases and disorders of the circulatory system.

The majority of each county's population use Medicare as their primary payor: Dixie County, 47.9 percent; Gilchrist County, 41.9 percent; Levy County, 48.6 percent, and Suwannee County, 45.3 percent. The state's comparable rate is 42.6 percent.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) conditions represent a group of specific diseases and disorders that reflect the effectiveness of access to the health care delivery system in a community. These diseases were selected because they have been shown to be avoidable in many cases if timely and appropriate ambulatory and primary care is available and utilized. Dixie and Gilchrist counties have lower rates of ACS discharge than Levy County, Suwannee County, or the state, indicating that Dixie and Gilchrist counties may be utilizing primary care more effectively than the comparable areas. A review of discharge by age and payor is provided.

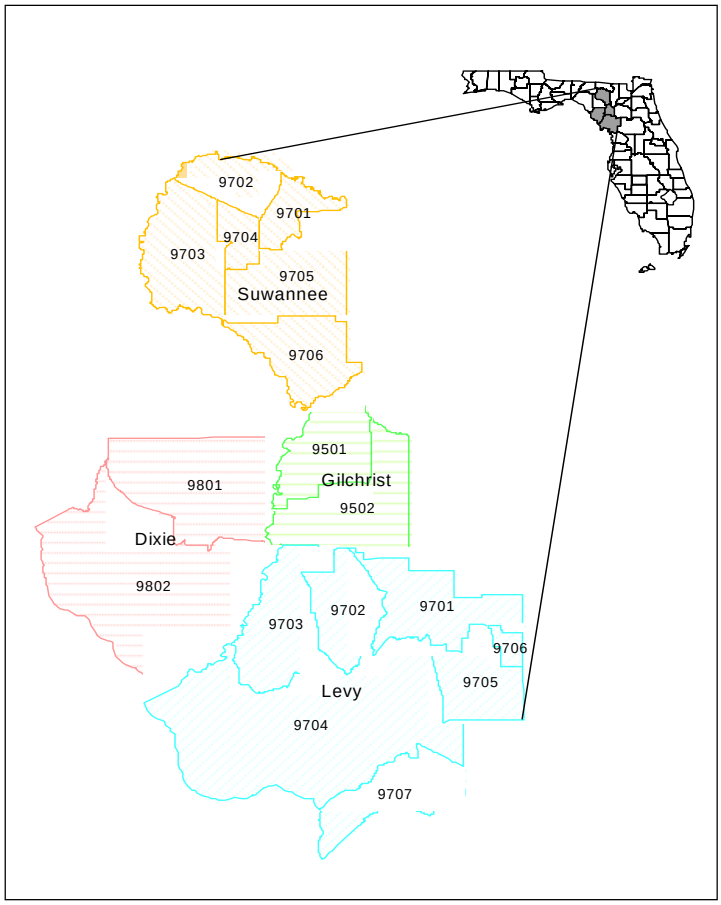
Behavior is another important component of health, as well as an indicator for health risk and potential improvement. Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county residents have a higher percentage of current smokers than the state, all with roughly 27 percent. Their smoking percentages are higher than Suwannee County and the state. Gilchrist County has the highest rate of alcohol abuse, at 17.9 percent; this is the only observed rate above the state (16.4 percent). Dixie County has the lowest reported rate of residents overweight (21.3 percent); other observed counties reported between 33.1 and 35.7 percent overweight.

Maternal health issues are also discussed in this section. Of note, the moving three-year average rate for low birthweight babies, very low birth weight babies, and infant mortality all indicate that nonwhites are at higher risk than whites in Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy counties.

A summary of key findings is presented at the end of each section.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Figure 1. Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties



Introduction

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county residents are provided for review. Where data are presented for comparison, the counties are paired with a peer county, one that closely mirrors its population, racial composition, and age structure. For the purposes of this study, Dixie and Gilchrist counties are peer counties, and Levy and Suwannee counties are peer counties. Additionally, comparison data are provided for the state of Florida. The data indicators presented include, but are not limited to: population by age, sex, and race, population growth, population distribution, income levels, per capita and median household income, retail sales activities, labor force, job growth, industry by employment size, estimated number of persons and families in poverty, public assistance enrollment, access to health insurance, and educational indicators. The information provided in this section helps to establish a profile for residents of Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist counties, both independently and collectively, and to distinguish what resources may be available to meet the health care needs of low-income, uninsured or underinsured residents.

Population

The three counties that are presented for review trace “Florida’s Nature Coast," beginning approximately 90 miles north of Tampa, along the state’s west coast for an estimated 80 miles (Levy and Dixie counties) before turning northeast to include Gilchrist, an inland county (Figure 1). The geographic area of the three counties is bordered by Citrus County to the south; Marion, and Alachua counties to the east; Columbia, Suwannee, and Lafayette counties to the north; and the Gulf of Mexico to the west. The Dixie County population is the smallest with only 14,257 persons, while Gilchrist County’s population is slightly larger with 15,415 persons. Levy County is a larger county with 36,820 persons, though it is not quite as populated at peer county, Suwannee, which has just over 37,000 persons.

Dixie County has only two incorporated municipalities: Cross City and Horseshoe Beach. Gilchrist County has only three: Bell, Fanning Springs, and Trenton. Cross City is the largest of incorporated areas in the two counties with a population of 1,838. Levy County has eight incorporated municipalities; Williston, the municipality with the greatest population, has only 2,290 residents. The population of Live Oak, the county seat of Suwannee County, had an estimated 6,500 residents in 2002 and is more populous than any municipality in the area.

Despite generalized growth throughout the area over the past 20 years, Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties continue to be quite rural in nature. Florida statute defines rural as areas with fewer than 100 persons per square mile. Florida, comprised of 53,937 square miles, has 315 persons per square mile. The observed rural counties have 20 (Dixie County), 44 (Gilchrist County), and 33 (Levy County) persons per square mile (Table 1).

Table 1. Population density by county and Florida, 2003.

Area	Population	Land Area	Density
	Total - 2003	Square Miles	People Per Square Mile
Dixie	14,257	704	20
Gilchrist	15,415	349	44
Levy	36,820	1,118	33
Suwannee	37,158	688	54
Florida	16,995,730	53,937	315

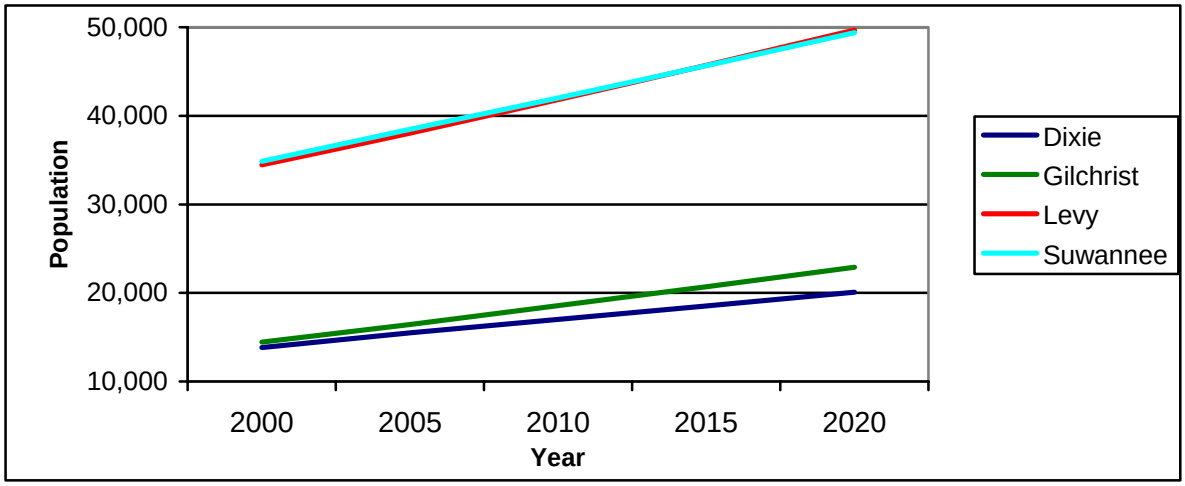
Note: Land area figures represent the total area in the counties in 2001 and are not adjusted for lands which cannot be developed (government owned parks and reserves) or are uninhabitable (swamps and marshes).
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, Florida Statistical Abstract, 2002; ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Population Growth and Distribution

Over the past two decades, population growth within the area has been greater than overall population growth in the state. The greatest increase among the four counties from 1980-2000 occurred within Gilchrist County, where the population increased by 150 percent, from 5,767 to 14,437. In the same time period, Levy County grew from an estimated 19,870 to over 34,000, an

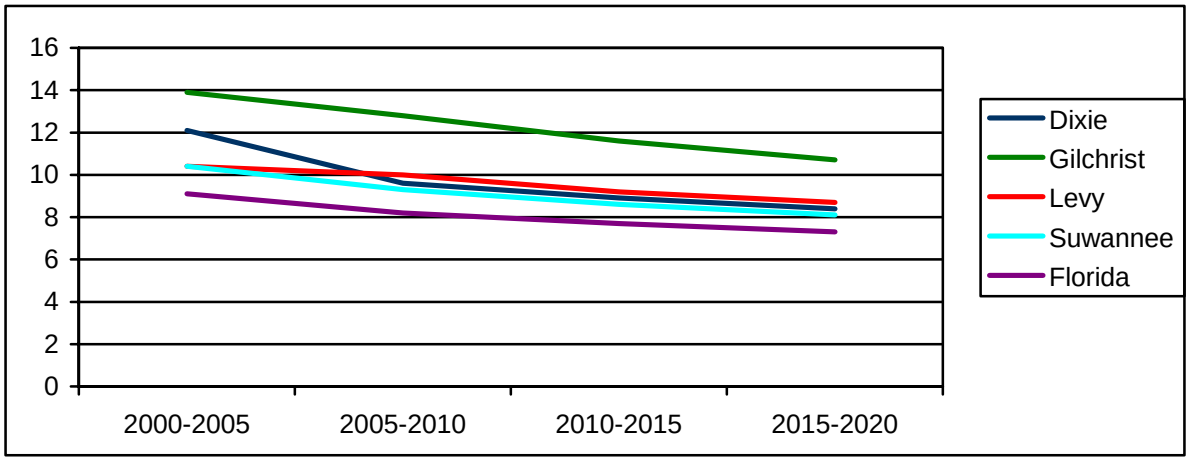
increase of 73 percent; Dixie County's population increased by 78 percent, from 7,751 to 13,827; and the state of Florida grew by 64 percent. The rapid westward growth of Alachua County, home to Gainesville and the commercial center of the region, likely contributed to the rapid population growth in Gilchrist County, which borders Alachua County immediately to the west. As illustrated in Figure 2, projections indicate population growth in each area over the next 20 years, although a gradual yet consistent decrease in the *rate* of growth (Figure 3) is expected in all four counties. All counties are expected to maintain higher rates of growth than the state through 2020 (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Comparison of population growth (number of persons) by county, 2000-2020.



Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Population Studies Bulletin #133 Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race*, 2002

Figure 3. Comparison of growth rate (percent change in population per five-year interval) by county and Florida, 2000 –2020.



Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Population Studies Bulletin #133 Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race,* 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 2. County population comparison by age group compared to Florida, 2000-2020.

Area	Age	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Dixie	Total	13,827	15,503	16,996	18,510	20,071
	0-14	2,473	2,634	2,832	3,081	3,297
	15-24	1,702	2,013	2,063	2,111	2,211
	25-44	3,679	3,720	3,856	4,069	4,370
	45-64	3,615	4,166	4,660	4,890	4,914
	65+	2,358	2,970	3,585	4,359	5,279
	18+	10,755	12,274	13,543	14,808	16,089
Gilchrist	Total	14,437	16,444	18,548	20,693	22,914
	0-14	2,894	3,125	3,547	4,148	4,661
	15-24	2,716	3,139	3,369	3,393	3,544
	25-44	3,582	3,847	4,146	4,618	5,152
	45-64	3,289	4,068	4,801	5,238	5,506
	65+	1,956	2,265	2,685	3,296	4,051
	18+	10,889	12,539	14,190	15,756	17,356
Levy	Total	34,450	38,044	41,842	45,705	49,675
	0-14	6,626	6,707	7,047	7,450	7,901
	15-24	3,931	4,624	4,692	4,750	4,857
	25-44	8,617	8,246	8,386	8,855	9,482
	45-64	9,131	10,643	12,078	12,806	12,978
	65+	6,145	7,824	9,639	11,844	14,457
	18+	26,280	29,740	33,220	36,647	40,116
Suwannee	Total	34,844	38,459	42,030	45,657	49,371
	0-14	6,806	7,279	7,692	8,254	8,861
	15-24	4,591	5,133	5,356	5,575	5,717
	25-44	8,735	8,536	8,732	9,126	9,819
	45-64	8,838	10,449	11,992	12,727	12,986
	65+	5,874	7,062	8,258	9,975	11,988
	18+	26,433	29,601	32,625	35,678	38,702
Florida	Total	15,982,378	17,436,441	18,866,703	20,314,499	21,792,601
	0-14	3,048,560	3,192,750	3,330,028	3,529,079	3,744,189
	15-24	1,953,977	2,257,078	2,425,608	2,488,072	2,532,037
	25-44	4,565,763	4,498,566	4,478,773	4,673,231	4,982,649
	45-64	3,619,911	4,442,670	5,217,234	5,596,120	5,713,686
	65+	2,794,167	3,045,377	3,415,060	4,027,997	4,820,040
	18+	12,318,892	13,554,310	14,812,370	16,061,167	17,293,988

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Population Studies Bulletin #133 Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race, 2002*.
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Table 3. County population growth (percent change) by age group compared to Florida, 2000-2020.

Area	Age	Percent Change				
		2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2000-2020
Dixie	Total	12.1	9.6	8.9	8.4	45.2
	0-14	6.5	7.5	8.8	7.0	33.3
	15-24	18.3	2.5	2.3	4.7	29.9
	25-44	1.1	3.7	5.5	7.4	18.8
	45-64	15.2	11.9	4.9	0.5	35.9
	65+	26.0	20.7	21.6	21.1	123.9
	18+	14.1	10.3	9.3	8.7	49.6
Gilchrist	Total	13.9	12.8	11.6	10.7	58.7
	0-14	8.0	13.5	16.9	12.4	61.1
	15-24	15.6	7.3	0.7	4.5	30.5
	25-44	7.4	7.8	11.4	11.6	43.8
	45-64	23.7	18.0	9.1	5.1	67.4
	65+	15.8	18.5	22.8	22.9	107.1
	18+	15.2	13.2	11.0	10.2	59.4
Levy	Total	10.4	10.0	9.2	8.7	44.2
	0-14	1.2	5.1	5.7	6.1	19.2
	15-24	17.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	23.6
	25-44	-4.3	1.7	5.6	7.1	10.0
	45-64	16.6	13.5	6.0	1.3	42.1
	65+	27.3	23.2	22.9	22.1	135.3
	18+	13.2	11.7	10.3	9.5	52.6
Suwannee	Total	10.4	9.3	8.6	8.1	41.7
	0-14	6.9	5.7	7.3	7.4	30.2
	15-24	11.8	4.3	4.1	2.5	24.5
	25-44	-2.3	2.3	4.5	7.6	12.4
	45-64	18.2	14.8	6.1	2.0	46.9
	65+	20.2	16.9	20.8	20.2	104.1
	18+	12.0	10.2	9.4	8.5	46.4
Florida	Total	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.3	36.4
	0-14	4.7	4.3	6.0	6.1	22.8
	15-24	15.5	7.5	2.6	1.8	29.6
	25-44	-1.5	-0.4	4.3	6.6	9.1
	45-64	22.7	17.4	7.3	2.1	57.8
	65+	9.0	12.1	17.9	19.7	72.5
	18+	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.7	40.4

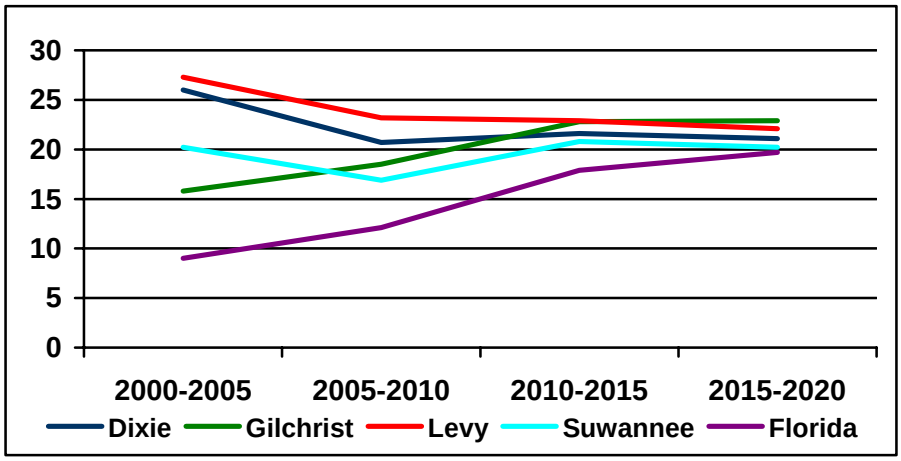
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Population Studies Bulletin #133 Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race, 2002*.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Between 2000 and 2020, growth is expected to continue in all four counties, as well as in the state. Dixie County's projected change in population for this time period is a 45.2 percent increase, which is lower than peer county Gilchrist, whose expected growth is 58.7 percent. Levy County's projected change in population is an increase of 44.2 percent. This is similar to peer county Suwannee, which has the lowest expected increase, 41.7 percent; this percentage is, however, higher than the overall state projection of 36.4 percent increase.

When population estimates are reviewed by age in each of the four counties, the population age 65 and over is notable (Table 3). The estimated growth of the population age 65 and over between 2000 and 2020 in each of the four counties is greater than 104 percent, while the estimated growth of this population in the state is 72.5 percent. Levy County's population age 65 and over has the greatest expected growth of 135.3 percent, followed by Dixie County with 123.9 percent, and Gilchrist County with 107.1 percent. Suwannee County has the lowest expected growth, for this time period, 104.1 percent.

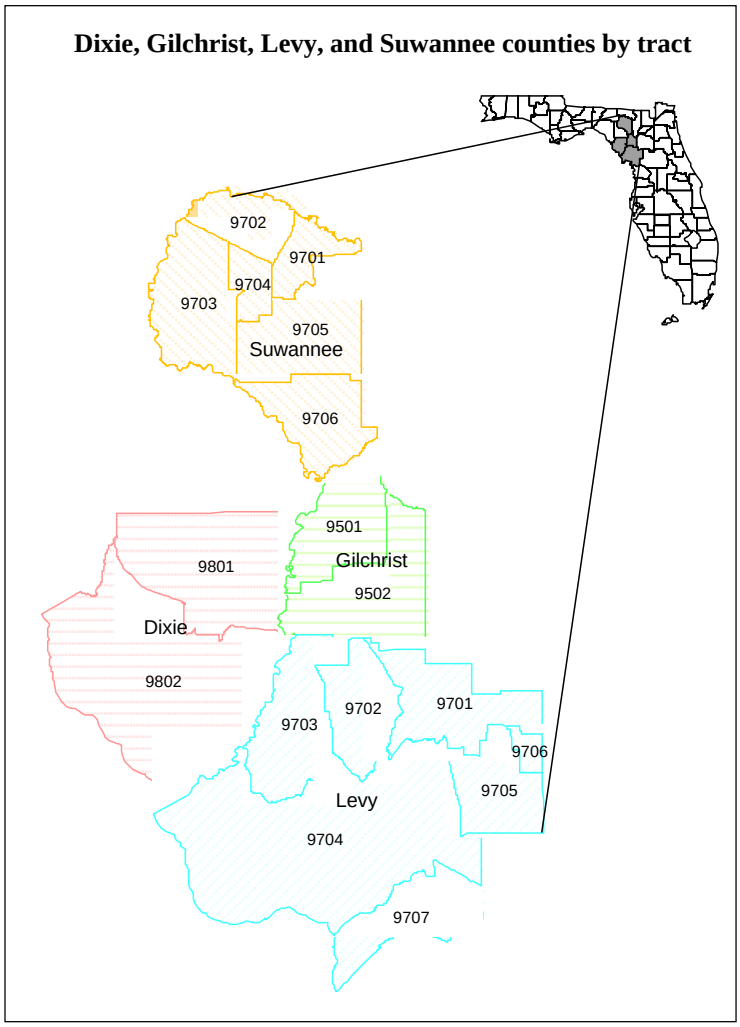
As seen in Figure 4, the state's rate of growth (percent change per five-year interval) for the population age 65 and over is projected to continually increase, as is Gilchrist County's; Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties' rate of growth is dropping, and all observed rates are projected to stabilize at near 20 percent by 2020.

Figure 4. Comparison of growth rate (percent change per five-year interval) in population 65 and over by county and Florida, 2000 –2020.



Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, Florida Population Studies Bulletin #133 Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race, 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 5: Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties by census tract and corresponding reference names.



Suwannee County
9701 - North-East Suwannee
9702 - North Suwannee
9703 - West Suwannee
9704 - Central Suwannee
9705 - East-Central Suwannee
9706 - South Suwannee

Gilchrist County
9501 - North Gilchrist
9502 - South Gilchrist

Dixie County
9801 - North Dixie
9802 - South Dixie

Levy County
9701 - Bronson
9702 - Chiefland
9703 - Fanning Springs
9704 - Central Levy
9705 - Morriston
9706 - Williston
9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown

Population expansion is occurring within all census tracts in each of the three counties, with the greatest growth since 1990 in North Gilchrist (9501) and Morriston (Levy 9705) tracts (Table 4). Projections for growth from 2003-2008 indicate the greatest growth in these two tracts in addition to Bronson (Levy 9701), where population is expected to increase by 13.3 percent in this five-year period.

Table 4. County population growth and percent change by census tract, 1990-2008.

Area	census tract	Population				Percent Change			
		1990	2000	2003	2008	1990 - 2000	2000 - 2003	2003 - 2008	1990 - 2008
Dixie	9801.00	7,208	10,152	10,501	11,066	40.8	3.4	5.4	53.5
	9802.00	3,352	3,675	3,756	3,932	9.6	2.2	4.7	17.3
	9803.98	25	*	*	*	---	---	---	---
	Total	10,585	13,827	14,257	14,998	30.6	3.1	5.2	41.7
Gilchrist	9501.00	2,917	4,390	4,790	5,477	50.5	9.1	14.3	87.8
	9502.00	6,750	10,047	10,625	11,779	48.8	5.8	10.9	74.5
	Total	9,667	14,437	15,415	17,256	49.3	6.8	11.9	78.5
Levy	9701.00	5,276	7,790	8,504	9,639	47.6	9.2	13.3	82.7
	9702.00	3,309	3,692	3,831	4,175	11.6	3.8	9.0	26.2
	9703.00	4,928	6,658	7,141	7,989	35.1	7.3	11.9	62.1
	9704.00	2,294	2,992	3,156	3,470	30.4	5.5	9.9	51.3
	9705.00	3,482	5,869	6,483	7,416	68.6	10.5	14.4	113.0
	9706.00	3,675	3,971	4,067	4,380	8.1	2.4	7.7	19.2
	9707.00	2,959	3,478	3,638	3,989	17.5	4.6	9.6	34.8
	Total	25,923	34,450	36,820	41,058	32.9	6.9	11.5	58.4
Suwannee	9701.00	5,107	5,863	6,246	6,933	14.8	6.5	11.0	35.8
	9702.00	3,081	3,589	3,740	4,079	16.5	4.2	9.1	32.4
	9703.00	4,507	6,747	7,316	8,223	49.7	8.4	12.4	82.4
	9704.00	5,362	6,106	6,369	6,950	13.9	4.3	9.1	29.6
	9705.00	4,701	6,951	7,474	8,358	47.9	7.5	11.8	77.8
	9706.00	4,022	5,588	6,013	6,728	38.9	7.6	11.9	67.3
	Total	26,780	34,844	37,158	41,271	30.1	6.6	11.1	54.1
Florida	Total	12,937,926	15,982,378	16,995,730	18,699,598	23.5	6.3	10.0	44.5

* This census tract Is no longer valid.
Source: CACI Marketing Systems 2000, ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Over the past two decades, growth in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties has been greater in the unincorporated areas than in any of their respective municipalities, with only one exception. As demonstrated in Table 5, population in the Fanning Springs municipality of Levy County increased by 278.7 percent between 1980 and 2002, which is greater than the 125.2 percent increase in population in the unincorporated areas of the county during the same time period.

Table 5. Population growth and percent change in municipalities and unincorporated areas, by county and Florida, 1980 - 2002.

Area	Municipality	Population			
		1980	1990	2000	2002
Dixie	Cross City	2,154	2,041	1,775	1,838
	Horseshoe Beach	304	252	206	225
	Unincorporated	5,293	8,292	11,846	12,396
	Total	7,751	10,585	13,827	14,459
Gilchrist	Bell	227	267	349	378
	Fanning Springs (part)	164	230	273	306
	Trenton	1,131	1,287	1,617	1,605
	Unincorporated	4,245	7,883	12,198	12,734
	Total	5,767	9,667	14,437	15,023
Levy	Bronson	853	875	964	964
	Cedar Key	700	668	790	806
	Chiefland	1,986	1,917	1,993	2,012
	Fanning Springs (part)	150	263	464	568
	Inglis	1,173	1,241	1,491	1,558
	Otter Creek	167	136	121	130
	Williston	2,240	2,168	2,297	2,290
	Yankeetown	600	635	629	662
	Unincorporated	12,001	18,009	25,701	27,023
	Total	19,870	25,912	34,450	36,013
Suwannee	Branford	622	670	695	695
	Live Oak	6,732	6,332	6,480	6,500
	Unincorporated	14,933	19,778	27,669	28,532
	Total	22,287	26,780	34,844	35,727
Florida	Incorporated	5,247,134	6,415,381	7,906,708	8,261,119
	Unincorporated	4,499,929	6,522,690	8,075,670	8,413,489
	Total	9,747,063	12,938,071	15,982,378	16,674,608

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Estimates of Population, 1980, 1990 and 2000, 2002.*
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

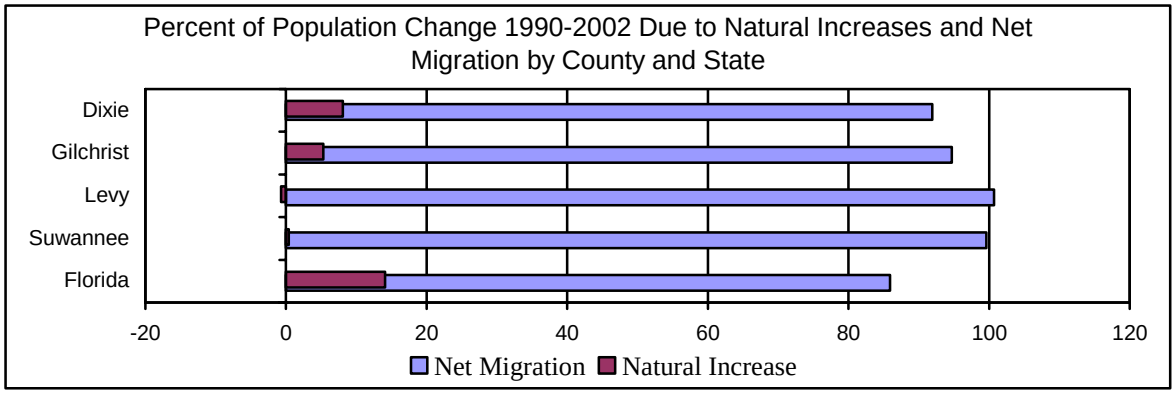
Since 1990, population growth in Florida and each of the counties has been primarily attributed to in-migration, or persons moving into the county from outside the county. Despite this shared history, however, there are subtle differences in growth trends among counties. As indicated in Table 6 and Figure 6, Dixie and Gilchrist counties have notable increases in population due to natural increase (births minus deaths), though each constitutes a lower percent of population change due to natural increase than at the state level. Natural increase accounted for 8.1 percent of Dixie County's population change compared to 5.3 percent in Gilchrist County. In contrast, Levy and Suwannee counties have very little population change due to natural increase; Levy County's natural increase is actually negative (meaning there were more deaths than births in the county). Thus, approximately 100 percent of the population change in both Levy and Suwannee counties is due to in-migration.

Table 6. County population growth due to natural increase and net migration, 1990-2002.

Area	Total Population		Population Change 1990 to 2002	Components of Change *			
	1990	2002		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dixie	10,585	14,459	3,874	312	8.1	3,561	91.9
Gilchrist	9,667	15,023	5,356	284	5.3	5,072	94.7
Levy	25,912	36,013	10,101	-68	-0.7	10,170	100.7
Suwannee	26,780	35,727	8,947	35	0.4	8,911	99.6
Florida	12,938,071	16,674,608	3,736,537	527,383	14.1	3,209,132	85.9

* Natural increase is calculated as the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths; net migration is calculated as the difference between total population change and natural increase.
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract, 2001, Florida Estimates of Population, 2002.*
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 6. Percent of population change due to natural increases and net migration, 1990-2002



*Natural increase: births minus deaths; Net migration = the difference between the total population change and natural increase.
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, Florida Statistical Abstract, 2001, Florida Estimates of Population, 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Population by Age, Race, and Sex

Analysis of the age and sex structure of a population may allow for a better understanding of the population. Age and sex structures will vary based on birth, death and migration rates. Population pyramids are useful when assessing the age/sex structure of a population, especially when comparing the age/sex structure of multiple populations.

According to *Florida Estimates of Population 2002*, 17.5 percent of the total state population is 65 years of age or older. Levy and Suwannee county populations have similar distributions, with 18.4 and 17.2 percent of their population over age 65, respectively. Dixie County also has a similar percentage of its population age 65 and over, 17.5 percent, while Gilchrist County appears to be a "younger" county with only 13.6 percent of its population age 65 and over. It is important to note that populations with 10 percent or more of their population age 65 or over are generally considered "old." Therefore, despite Gilchrist County's lower percentage of residents age 65 or older, 13.6 percent does reflect an older population. Populations that have higher percentages of their population age 65 or over will often display very low sex ratios (males to females). Because men die at a higher rate at every age interval, there are substantially fewer males to females by the end of life (age 65 and over). When this age group constitutes a large portion of the population, the sex ratio of the entire population is lowered.

Important information can be gleaned by analyzing differences among counties. As observed in the population pyramid for Gilchrist County (Figure 8), there are substantially more young men between the ages of 15 and 24 than would be expected. In this case, institutionalized populations contribute to the unique age/sex structure. Lancaster Correctional Institution and Lancaster Work Camp accounted for 838 male youth in 2000, which contributed to the substantial portion of the population made up of young males. Correctional institutions also contribute to the disproportionate percentage of adult women in Levy County (287 women were part of the Levy Forestry Camp in 2000) and the disproportionate percentage of adult men in Dixie County (243 men at the Cross City Work Camp and 741 men at the Cross City Correctional Institution in 2000). These differences contribute to the variations in shape of the population pyramids that follow.

Of note in the observed counties is a generalized trend of fewer men between the ages of 25 and 44. While the number of men age 25-29 in Florida constitutes more than three percent of the population and the number of men as a percentage of the population peaks at almost four percent for men age 35-39, this is not the case for the observed counties. With the exception of Dixie County, whose population is skewed by approximately 1000 additional institutionalized men, the observed counties have substantially fewer men between the ages of 25 and 44.

All Population Pyramids, Tables 7-11 are based on data from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1 and were prepared by the North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 7. Dixie County Population Pyramid, 2000*

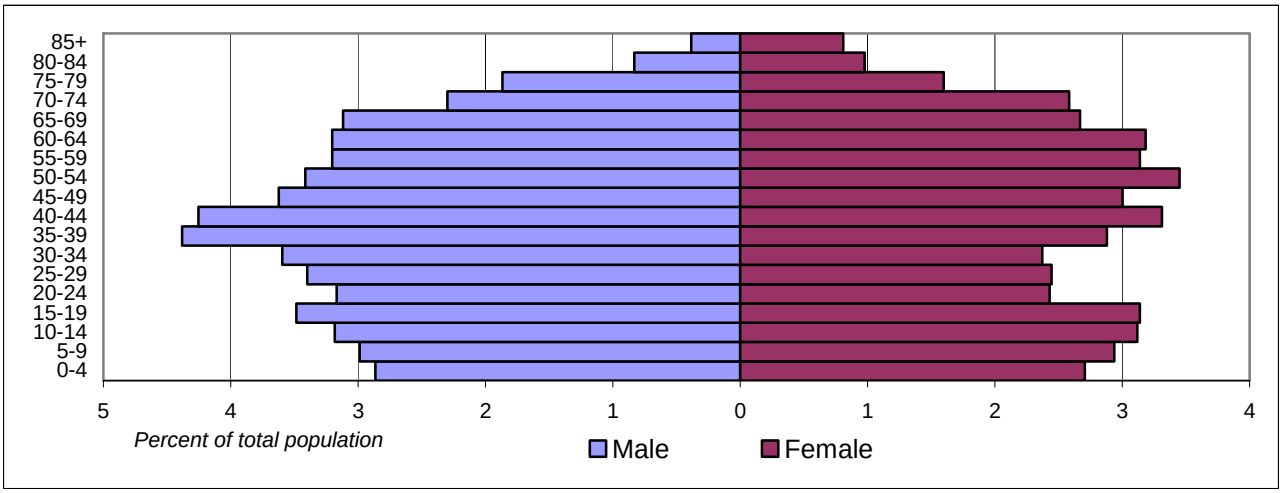


Figure 8. Gilchrist County Population Pyramid 2000*

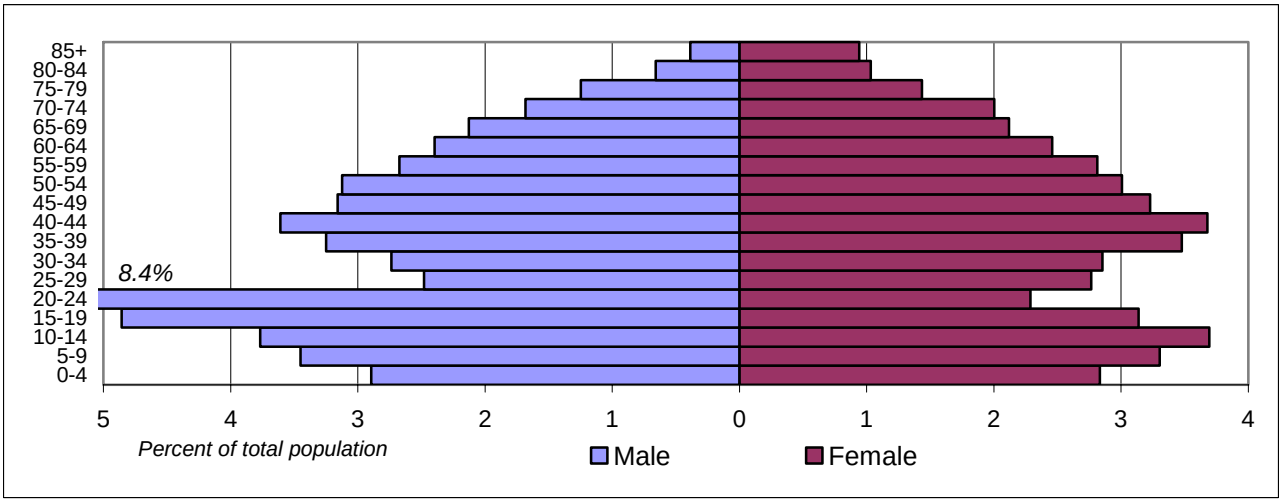
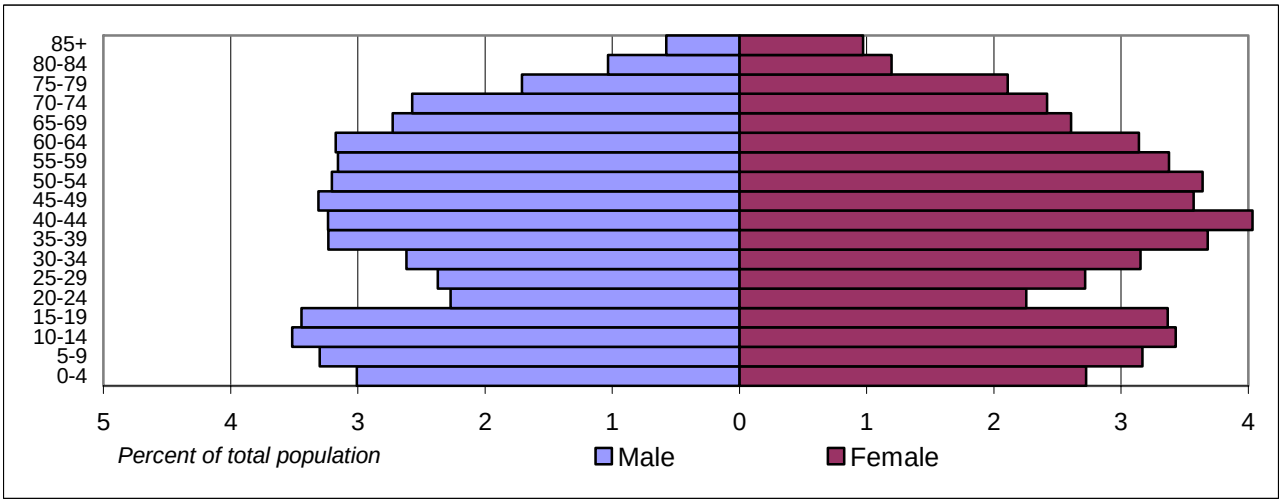


Figure 9. Levy County Population Pyramid 2000*



*All Population Pyramids, Tables 7-11 are based on data from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1 and were prepared by the North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 10. Suwannee County Population Pyramid 2000*

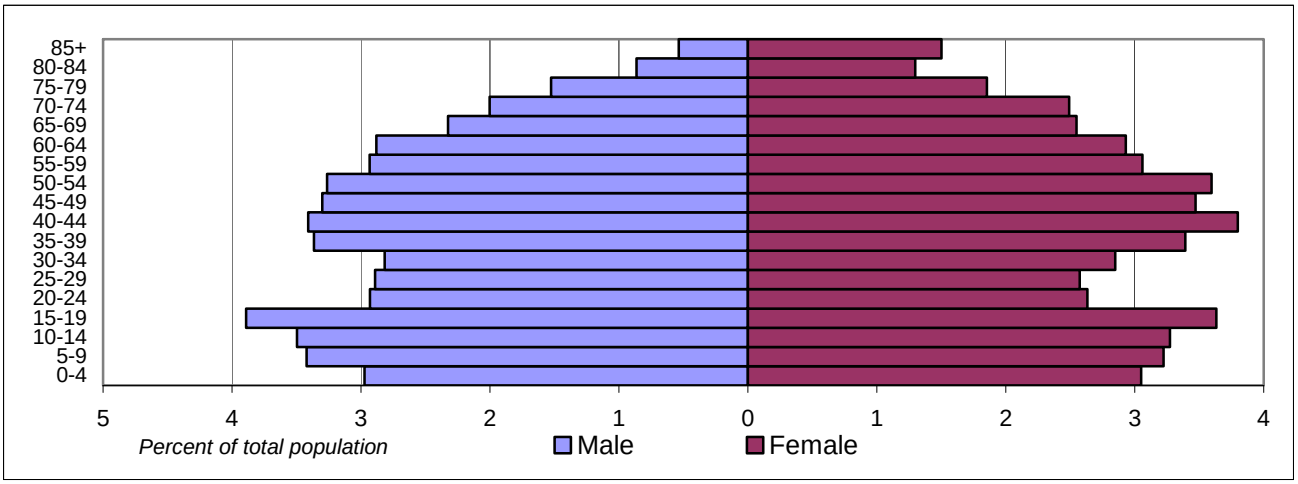
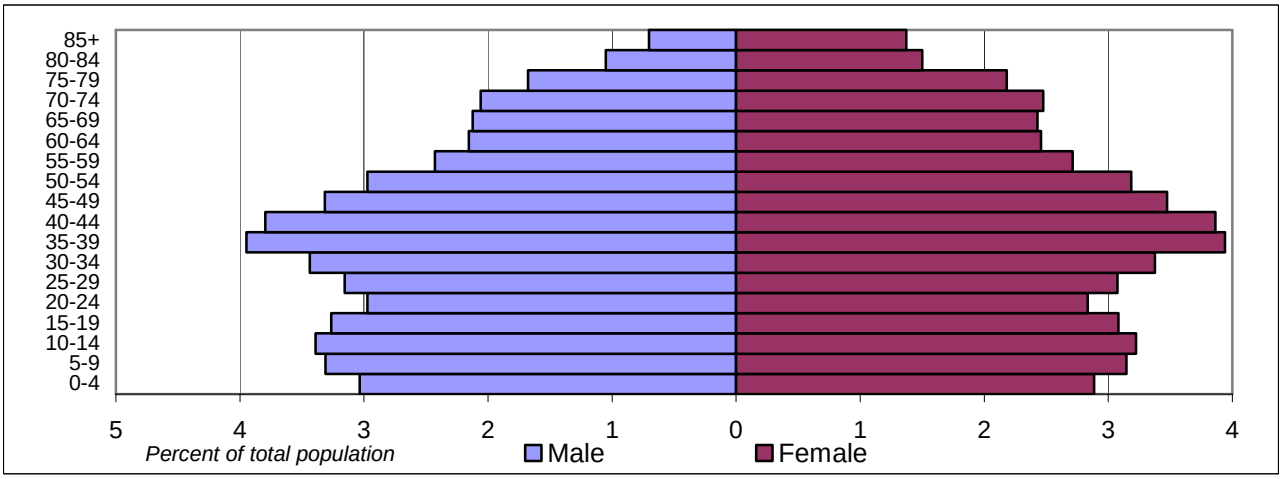


Figure 11. Florida Population Pyramid 2000*



*All Population Pyramids, Tables 7-11 are based on data from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1 and were prepared by the North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Current population estimates for these counties depict a similar age distribution for 2003 (Table 7); the population over age 65 in Levy and Suwannee counties is projected to constitute 18.5 and 17.2 percent of the population, respectively. These are similar to the state projection of 17.8 percent and Suwannee County estimates of 18.0 percent. Gilchrist County's population age 65 and over is projected to make up only 13.8 percent of the county population.

It is important to note that population growth projections do not take into account institutionalized individuals. Therefore, the high percentage of young men age 15-19 in Glichrist County in 2000 is projected to increase the percentage of men age 20-24 over the next 3-5 years. This projected increase is not experienced in reality, because the population is made up of inmates who are brought into the county for rehabilitation and who may leave the county upon completion of their obligations.

Table 7. County population comparison by age group, 2003.

Age	Dixie		Gilchrist		Levy		Suwannee		Florida	
	Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct
All Ages	14,257	99.9	15,415	100.0	36,820	100.0	37,158	100.0	16,995,730	100.1
0-4	798	5.6	894	5.8	2,099	5.7	2,267	6.1	985,752	5.8
5-9	798	5.6	956	6.2	2,209	6.0	2,341	6.3	1,019,744	6.0
10-14	870	6.1	1,094	7.1	2,430	6.6	2,490	6.7	1,104,722	6.5
15-19	855	6.0	1,202	7.8	2,393	6.5	2,452	6.6	1,087,727	6.4
20-24	884	6.2	1,634	10.6	2,099	5.7	2,452	6.6	1,070,731	6.3
25-44	3,650	25.6	3,777	24.5	8,653	23.5	9,067	24.4	4,588,847	27.0
45-64	3,821	26.8	3,730	24.2	10,126	27.5	9,698	26.1	4,129,962	24.3
65-84	2,381	16.7	1,911	12.4	6,186	16.8	5,648	15.2	2,634,338	15.5
85+	185	1.3	216	1.4	626	1.7	743	2.0	390,902	2.3
18+	11,277	79.1	11,777	76.4	28,609	77.7	28,612	77.0	13,256,669	78.0
Median Age		41.4		35.9		42.2		40.3		39.8

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 8 and Table 9 show a detailed breakdown of number and percentage of residents, respectively, by age group for each census tract in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties.

When reviewing the data by census tract, populations tend to mirror the overall county population structure. However, a few geographic areas (as divided by census tract) have distinct population structures. The highest concentrations of the elder population are in South Dixie County (9802), Inglis/Yankeetown (Levy 9707), and West Suwannee County (9703), where 23.0, 26.0 and 23.5 percent of the population, respectively, is age 65 or over. The highest concentrations of young people under the age of 15 are in Chiefland (Levy 9702) and Willston (Levy 9706), and Central Suwannee County (9704), where 22.4, 21.6, and 21.4 percent of the population, respectively, is under age 15.

Table 8. County population distribution by census tract and by age group, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Population by Age Group									
		All	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	10,501	588	599	641	651	693	2,877	2,751	1,565	137
	9802 – South Dixie	3,756	203	207	225	214	195	774	1,078	811	53
	Total	14,257	798	798	870	855	884	3,650	3,821	2,381	185
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	4,790	268	292	350	345	302	1,174	1,322	695	48
	9502 – South Gilchrist	10,625	627	669	744	861	1,339	2,593	2,401	1,222	170
	Total	15,415	894	956	1,094	1,202	1,634	3,777	3,730	1,911	216
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	536	570	621	570	544	2,228	2,237	1,080	102
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	283	283	303	280	245	866	900	601	77
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	371	393	450	450	393	1,557	1,957	1,457	107
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	129	123	133	167	155	786	1,051	562	50
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	363	389	421	402	344	1,562	1,880	1,037	84
	9706 - Williston	4,067	293	285	301	301	272	1,013	911	594	106
	9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	127	153	204	218	135	648	1,204	859	87
	Total	36,820	2,099	2,209	2,430	2,393	2,099	8,653	10,126	6,186	626
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suwannee	6,246	418	425	437	418	450	1,530	1,480	931	156
	9702 - North Suwannee	3,740	224	228	251	269	269	957	995	494	49
	9703 - West Suwannee	7,316	373	380	424	454	424	1,602	1,946	1,434	285
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	446	452	465	433	439	1,656	1,580	802	89
	9705 - East-Central Suwannee	7,474	463	486	516	471	456	1,839	2,085	1,061	97
	9706 - South Suwannee	6,013	349	355	397	409	397	1,473	1,636	932	72
	Total	37,158	2,267	2,341	2,490	2,452	2,452	9,067	9,698	5,648	743
FL	Total	16,995,730	985,752	1,019,744	1,104,722	1,087,727	1,070,731	4,588,847	4,129,962	2,634,338	390,902

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.

Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 9. County population distribution by census tract and by age group, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Percent of Population by Age Group									
		All	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	100.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.6	27.4	26.2	14.9	1.3
	9802 – South Dixie	100.1	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.2	20.6	28.7	21.6	1.4
	Total	99.9	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.2	25.6	26.8	16.7	1.3
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	100.1	5.6	6.1	7.3	7.2	6.3	24.5	27.6	14.5	1.0
	9502 – South Gilchrist	100.0	5.9	6.3	7.0	8.1	12.6	24.4	22.6	11.5	1.6
	Total	100.0	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.8	10.6	24.5	24.2	12.4	1.4
Levy	9701 - Bronson	99.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	6.7	6.4	26.2	26.3	12.7	1.2
	9702 - Chiefland	100.2	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.4	22.6	23.5	15.7	2
	9703 - Fanning Springs	99.9	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.5	21.8	27.4	20.4	1.5
	9704 - Central Levy	100.0	4.1	9.0	4.2	5.3	4.9	24.9	33.3	17.8	1.6
	9705 - Morriston	100.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.3	24.1	29.0	16.0	1.3
	9706 - Williston	100.2	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4	6.7	24.9	22.4	14.6	2.6
	9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	99.9	3.5	4.2	5.6	6	3.7	17.8	33.1	23.6	2.4
	Total	100.0	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.5	5.7	23.5	27.5	16.8	1.7
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suwannee	100.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.2	24.5	23.7	14.9	2.5
	9702 - North Suwannee	99.9	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.2	25.6	26.6	13.2	1.3
	9703 - West Suwannee	100.1	5.1	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.8	21.9	26.6	19.6	3.9
	9704 - Central Suwannee	99.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.9	26.0	24.8	12.6	1.4
	9705 - East-Central Suwannee	100.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.1	24.6	27.9	14.2	1.3
	9706 - South Suwannee	100.1	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.8	6.6	24.5	27.2	15.5	1.2
	Total	100.0	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	24.4	26.1	15.2	2.0
FL	Total	100.1	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	27.0	24.3	15.5	2.3

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 10 and Table 11 provide information on the sex, ethnicity, and race of the population in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties by census tract. As previously explained, the sex ratio (males to females) of residents in these counties is influenced by the presence of sex-specific correctional facilities (female in Levy County and male in Dixie and Gilchrist counties), as well as the high proportion of elderly residents – based on the assumption that females are more likely to survive to old age. It follows that in North Dixie (9801), where nearly 1000 men are serving time, the sex ratio is highest: there are 119 men for every 100 women. The sex ratio in Central Levy (9704), where 287 women are part of a work camp, is the lowest observed in the four counties: there are 79 men for every 100 women. Other factors that may affect sex ratios include agricultural areas (migrant workers tend to be male), military bases, and urban centers, all of which tend to have a greater male population than female.

Table 10. County population distribution by census tract and by sex and ethnicity, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Total Population	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
						Number	%	Number	%
Dixie	9801 - North Dixie	10,501	5,713	4,788	1.19	242	2.3	10,259	97.7
	9802 - South Dixie	3,756	1,889	1,867	1.01	56	1.5	3,700	98.5
	Total	14,257	7,599	6,658	1.14	299	2.1	13,958	97.9
Gilchrist	9501 - North Gilchrist	4,790	2,443	2,347	1.04	120	2.5	4,670	97.5
	9502 - South Gilchrist	10,625	5,631	4,994	1.13	383	3.6	10,243	96.4
	Total	15,415	8,077	7,338	1.10	509	3.3	14,906	96.7
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	4,201	4,303	0.98	697	8.2	7,807	91.8
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	1,808	2,023	0.89	119	3.1	3,712	96.9
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	3,499	3,642	0.96	229	3.2	6,912	96.8
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	1,395	1,761	0.79	63	2.0	3,093	98.0
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	3,242	3,242	1.00	441	6.8	6,042	93.2
	9706 - Williston	4,067	1,875	2,192	0.86	183	4.5	3,884	95.5
	9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	1,841	1,797	1.02	58	1.6	3,580	98.4
	Total	36,820	17,858	18,962	0.94	1,767	4.8	35,053	95.2
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	6,246	2,992	3,254	0.92	406	6.5	5,840	93.5
	9702 - North Suwannee	3,740	1,889	1,851	1.02	239	6.4	3,501	93.6
	9703 - West Suwannee	7,316	3,519	3,797	0.93	432	5.9	6,884	94.1
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	3,140	3,229	0.97	376	5.9	5,993	94.1
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	7,474	3,647	3,827	0.95	366	4.9	7,108	95.1
	9706 - South Suwannee	6,013	2,970	3,043	0.98	385	6.4	5,628	93.6
	Total	37,158	18,170	18,988	0.96	2,192	5.9	34,966	94.1
FL		16,995,730	8,293,916	8,701,814	0.95	3,127,214	18.4	13,868,516	81.6

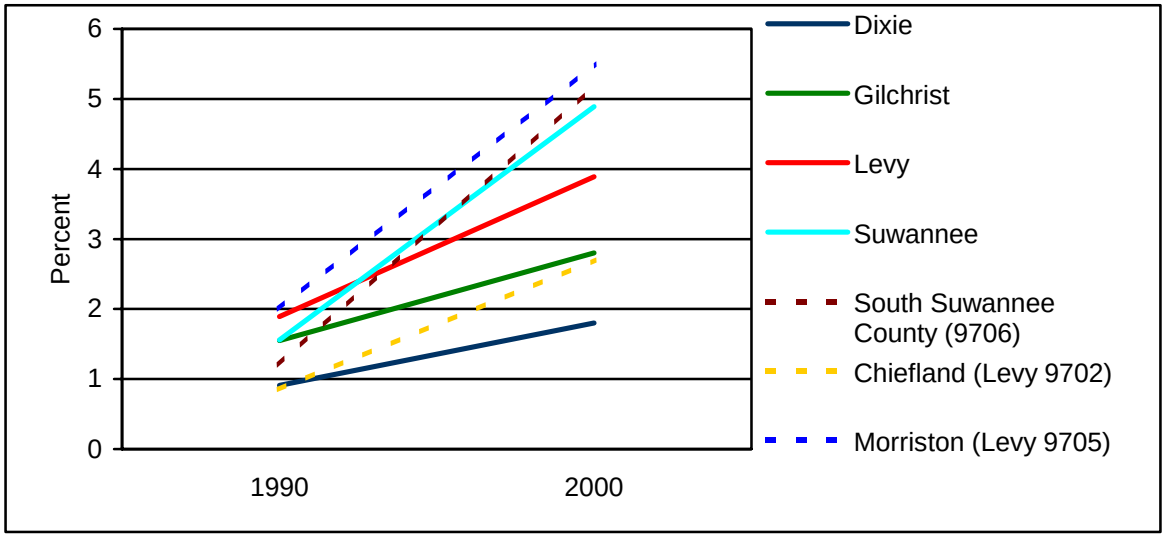
Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Of particular interest in the observed counties is the rapidly growing Hispanic population. In 1990, the greatest concentration of individuals of Hispanic ethnicity in the four observed counties was in the Bronson (Levy 9701) census tract. The Hispanic population in Bronson in

1990 was 3.8 percent of the population. Each of the four observed counties has experienced substantial growth within the Hispanic community. The percent of the population that is Hispanic in Gilchrist County grew by 80.3 percent between 1990 and 2000; this is the slowest growth observed in the four counties, with Suwannee County experiencing the highest level of growth (213.9 percent).

When population growth by ethnicity is observed at a census tract level, Suwannee County census tracts have notably high rates of growth, with five of six census tracts experiencing over 200 percent growth in the percent of the population Hispanic between 1990 and 2000. The greatest growth occurred in the South Suwannee County (9706) census tract, where the percent of the population that is Hispanic increased by 345.6 percent, from 1.2 to 5.2 percent in the same time period. Within Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties, the greatest growth among Hispanics occurred in Chiefland (Levy 9702) and Morriston (Levy 9705), where the population increased by 216.9 and 172.9 percent, respectively, in the same time period. Percent growth for all census tracts is located in Appendix A.

Figure 12. Percent of the population Hispanic, by county and high growth census tracts, 1990-2000.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000.
Prepared by The North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

By comparing the ethnic and racial compositions of Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties to the state, substantial differences, characteristic of north central Florida in general, are observed. Most notable is that the overwhelming majority of the four county populations is non-Hispanic white. The census tracts with the greatest Hispanic population (Bronson [Levy 9701], and Morriston [Levy 9705]) have less than half the percentage of Hispanics observed in the state of Florida (8.2, 6.8 and 18.4 percent, respectively). The percentage of the population in the four counties that is black is also lower than the state, although there are a number of census tracts that have populations of blacks higher than the state percentage. These tracts include Chiefland (Levy 9702), with 22.3 percent of its population black; Williston (Levy 9706), with 38.3 percent; North East Suwannee (Suwannee 9701), with 22 percent; and Central Suwannee (Suwannee 9704), with 25.9 percent. All four of these census tracts have a higher percentage of black residents in their population than the state, which is 14.9 percent black. No census tract in Dixie or Gilchrist county has as high a percentage of blacks as the state.

Table 11. County population distribution by census tract and race, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Total Population	White		Black		Asian-Pacific Islander		Other	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dixie	9801 - North Dixie	10,501	8,968	85.4	1,229	11.7	42	0.4	263	2.5
	9802 - South Dixie	3,756	3,632	96.7	75	2.0	4	0.1	45	1.2
	Total	14,257	12,603	88.4	1,312	9.2	43	0.3	299	2.1
Gilchrist	9501 - North Gilchrist	4,790	4,637	96.8	34	0.7	5	0.1	115	2.4
	9502 - South Gilchrist	10,625	9,339	87.9	999	9.4	21	0.2	266	2.5
	Total	15,415	13,966	90.6	1,033	6.7	31	0.2	385	2.5
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	7,101	83.5	986	11.6	9	0.1	408	4.8
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	2,839	74.1	854	22.3	38	1.0	100	2.6
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	6,820	95.5	143	2.0	21	0.3	157	2.2
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	2,888	91.5	196	6.2	6	0.2	66	2.1
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	6,062	93.5	188	2.9	26	0.4	207	3.2
	9706 - Williston	4,067	2,343	57.6	1,558	38.3	24	0.6	142	3.5
	9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	3,565	98.0	7	0.2	11	0.3	55	1.5
	Total	36,820	31,628	85.9	3,940	10.7	147	0.4	1,105	3.0
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	6,246	4,553	72.9	1,374	22.0	37	0.6	281	4.5
	9702 - North Suwannee	3,740	3,130	83.7	468	12.5	22	0.6	120	3.2
	9703 - West Suwannee	7,316	6,921	94.6	95	1.3	37	0.5	263	3.6
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	4,503	70.7	1,650	25.9	57	0.9	159	2.5
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	7,474	6,689	89.5	501	6.7	67	0.9	217	2.9
	9706 - South Suwannee	6,013	5,568	92.6	186	3.1	36	0.6	222	3.7
	Total	37,158	31,361	84.4	4,273	11.5	260	0.7	1,263	3.4
FL		16,995,730	13,069,716	76.9	2,532,364	14.9	322,919	1.9	1,070,731	6.3

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

The economic status of an area may be assessed by examining multiple variables within the community. The following assessment of Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties will assess personal income, cost of living, employment rates, labor force, employees by types of industry, and poverty. These standard measures will be used to compare the socioeconomic status of counties internally as well as to each other and the state.

Personal Income

Personal income in all four observed counties is substantially lower than the state. When broken into income brackets, this point is illustrated clearly: while 27.8 percent of the state's residents have household incomes of less than $25,000, a full 45.5, 36.9, 42.6, and 38.7 percent of households in the observed counties (Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee, respectively) have income levels of less than $25,000 (Table 12). The census tracts with the highest portion of their population having household incomes under $25,000 are North Dixie (9801) at 46.8 percent, Chiefland (Levy 9702) at 47.9 percent, and Inglis/Yankeetown (Levy 9706) at 45.1 percent. It is noteworthy that all of the census tracts in these four counties have a higher portion of households making less than $25,000 than the state. The total percentages of households with incomes $25,000-$49,999 in each of the four observed counties are all higher than the state as well. Very few census tracts have a higher percentage than the state has of households with incomes $25,000 - $49,000. Chiefland (Levy 9702), Inglis/Yankeetown (Levy 9707), and Central Suwannee (9704) are the tracts with percentages lower than the state. The state has a substantially higher percentage of residents living above $100,000 than any of the four counties. Only in pockets such as South Dixie (9802) and North and West Suwannee County (9702 and 9703), does the percentage of residents making more than $100,000 approach the state's percentages.

Table 12. Number and percent of households by income category and census tract, by county and state, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Number of Households	Less than $25,000		$25,000 - $49,999		$50,000 - $99,999		$100,00 - $149,999		$150,000 and over	
			Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct	Num	Pct
Dixie	9801 - North Dixie	3,814	1,785	46.8	1,190	31.2	706	18.5	92	2.4	42	1.1
	9802 - South Dixie	1,603	680	42.4	521	32.5	266	16.6	69	4.3	67	4.2
	Total	5,417	2,465	45.5	1,712	31.6	970	17.9	163	3.0	108	2.0
Gilchrist	9501 - North Gilchrist	1,831	727	39.7	621	33.9	406	22.2	53	2.9	26	1.4
	9502 - South Gilchrist	3,576	1,269	35.5	1,269	35.5	837	23.4	125	3.5	72	2.0
	Total	5,407	1,995	36.9	1,892	35.0	1,244	23.0	178	3.3	97	1.8
Levy	9701 - Bronson	3,271	1,364	41.7	1,079	33.0	648	19.8	128	3.9	52	1.6
	9702 - Chiefland	1,563	749	47.9	461	29.5	311	19.9	34	2.2	8	0.5
	9703 - Fanning Springs	2,994	1,287	43.0	1,021	34.1	518	17.3	147	4.9	21	0.7
	9704 - Central Levy	1,278	510	39.9	399	31.2	307	24.0	46	3.6	17	1.3
	9705 – Morriston	2,631	1,021	38.8	910	34.6	555	21.1	79	3.0	66	2.5
	9706 – Williston	1,497	662	44.2	472	31.5	275	18.4	61	4.1	28	1.9
	9707 -Inglis/Yankeetown	1,659	748	45.1	499	30.1	327	19.7	51	3.1	33	2.0
	Total	14,893	6,344	42.6	4,840	32.5	2,934	19.7	551	3.7	223	1.5
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	2,357	1,016	43.1	771	32.7	514	21.8	47	2.0	9	0.4
	9702 - North Suwannee	1,394	520	37.3	527	37.8	236	16.9	42	3.0	70	5.0
	9703 - West Suwannee	2,994	1,111	37.1	994	33.2	674	22.5	168	5.6	45	1.5
	9704 - Central Suwannee	2,395	972	40.6	685	28.6	616	25.7	98	4.1	24	1.0
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	2,885	1,047	36.3	891	30.9	834	28.9	69	2.4	43	1.5
	9706 - South Suwannee	2,396	918	38.3	834	34.8	522	21.8	98	4.1	24	1.0
	Total	14,421	5,581	38.7	4,701	32.6	3,389	23.5	519	3.6	216	1.5
FL	Total	6,728,787	1,870,603	27.8	2,052,280	30.5	1,931,162	28.7	531,574	7.9	343,168	5.1

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Dixie County residents have a per capita income of $15,809, which is below the state per capita income of $24,118 and lower than, though similar to, Gilchrist County ($16,589), Levy County ($16,266), and Suwannee County ($16,161) (Table 13). Variations in per capita income within counties are listed in Table 13. Per capita income ranges from $13,730 in the Chiefland census tract area (Levy 9702) to $18,820 in the Inglis/Yankeetown tract (Levy 9707). No census tract or observed county has a per capita income higher than state.

As shown in Table 13, the median household income for Dixie County ($27,628) is lower than the state ($42,332) and the other three counties (Gilchrist $32,655; Levy $28,933; and Suwannee $32,415). Gilchrist County's median household income is the highest of the four counties compared, though Suwannee County has the only three census tracts in the four-county area with a median household income of over $33,400: North Suwannee (9702), Central Suwannee (9704), and East Central Suwannee (9705). No census tract or observed county exceeds the median household income of the state.

Table 13. Per capita income and median household income, by census tract, county and state, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Per Capita Income		Median Household Income	
		Dollars	Percent of County (State)	Dollars	Percent of County (State)
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	14,799	93.6	26,727	96.7
	9802 – South Dixie	18,633	117.9	30,467	110.3
	Total	15,809	(65.5)	27,628	(65.3)
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	16,056	96.8	31,652	96.9
	9502 – South Gilchrist	16,829	101.4	33,265	101.9
	Total	16,589	(68.8)	32,655	(77.1)
Levy	9701 - Bronson	15,474	95.1	29,862	103.2
	9702 - Chiefland	13,730	84.4	25,937	89.6
	9703 - Fanning Springs	15,619	96.0	28,573	98.8
	9704 - Central Levy	17,858	109.8	31,871	110.2
	9705 - Morriston	16,768	103.1	30,342	104.9
	9706 - Williston	17,123	105.3	27,859	96.3
	9707 -Inglis/Yankeetown	18,820	115.7	27,787	96.0
	Total	16,266	(67.4)	28,933	(68.3)
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	14,279	88.4	29,222	90.1
	9702 - North Suwannee	17,808	110.2	33,444	103.2
	9703 - West Suwannee	17,537	108.5	32,153	99.2
	9704 - Central Suwannee	16,161	100.0	33,562	103.5
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	16,075	99.5	34,111	105.2
	9706 - South Suwannee	15,522	96.0	31,759	98.0
	Total	16,161	(67.0)	32,415	(76.6)
FL	Total	24,118	(100.0)	42,332	(100.0)

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003.

Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in a county provides another measure of economic health. The Florida price level index is used to compare the relative cost of living among counties. The five elements considered in this index are food, health care, housing, transportation, and other goods and services.

In 2002, the total price level index for all items in Gilchrist County was 90.26, ranking the county 61st among the state's 67 counties (Tables 14 and 15). Gilchrist County ranks lower in overall price index than the other three counties. Levy County ranks highest among the four, meaning that the overall cost of living in Levy County is higher than in Dixie, Gilchrist, or Suwannee counties. Compared with the state of Florida, housing has the lowest relative cost in all four counties, followed by health care and other goods and services. In all counties except Levy, where transportation has the highest index, food has the highest cost relative to the state.

Table 14. Price level index, 2002.

Area	Index	Rank Among Counties	Food	Health Care	Housing	Transportation	Other Goods and Services
Dixie	91.44	53	102.41	85.44	84.14	96.75	92.86
Gilchrist	90.26	61	99.07	86.32	82.10	96.86	93.43
Levy	91.69	48	98.82	86.05	83.61	98.98	96.31
Suwannee	91.23	54	107.47	85.06	80.31	98.17	93.51
Florida	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2002 Florida Price Level Index.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 15. County price level index ranking comparisons in the state, 1997- 2002.

Area	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dixie	57	50	50	53	54	53
Gilchrist	43	52	54	63	56	61
Levy	63	62	44	58	53	48
Suwannee	53	58	63	67	63	54

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2002 Florida Price Level Index.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

During 2002, retail sales per capita totaled $10,336 in Dixie County and $10,507 in Gilchrist County. Per capita sales in Levy and Suwannee counties were higher: $14,588 and $14,456, respectively. However, none of the counties observed had per capita retail sales that approached the state per capita sales of $37,912 (Table 16). Gilchrist County experienced the greatest increase in retail sales from 1997 to 2001, while Suwannee County saw the slowest growth.

Table 16. Retail sales per capita, 1997, 2001.

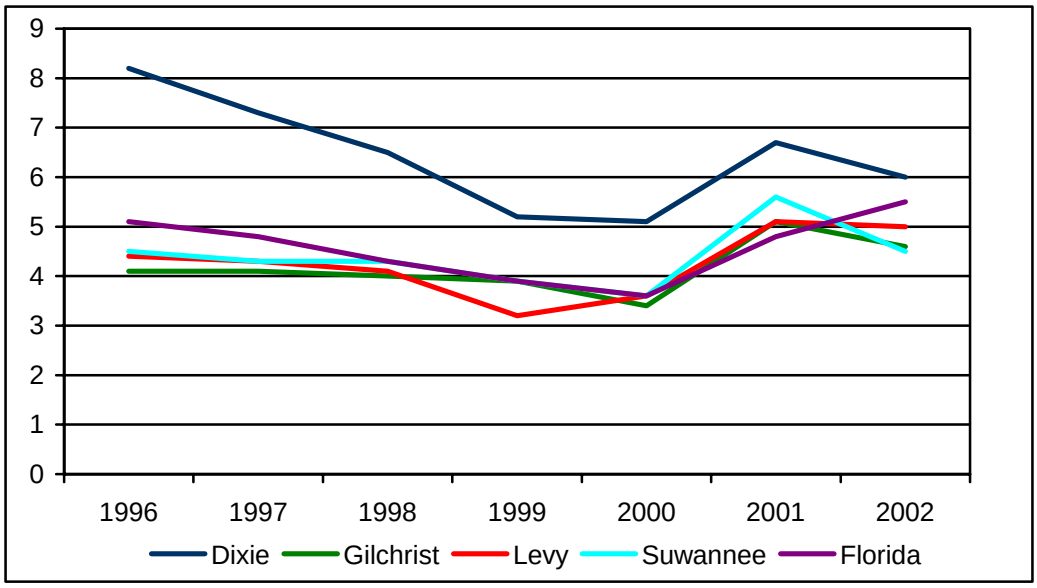
Area	Retail Sales (Dollars)		Percent Change	2001 Per Capita Retail Sales *
	1997	2001		
Dixie	111,695,000	144,643,000	29.5	$ 10,336
Gilchrist	92,512,000	156,567,000	69.2	$ 10,507
Levy	367,574,000	517,613,000	40.8	$ 14,588
Suwannee	402,752,000	518,797,000	28.8	$ 14,456
Florida	480,334,505,000	619,832,393,000	29.0	$ 37,912

* Calculated using the 2001 ESRI Business Solutions population estimates.
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, Florida Statistical Abstract, 1999 and 2002, ESRI Business Solutions, 2001.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Labor Force, Employment, and Types of Industries

As the unemployment trend data indicate in Figure 13 and Table 17, Dixie County has traditionally had higher rates of unemployment than Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties or the state. Trend data indicate an overall decline from 1996 through 2000 and an increase in unemployment from 2000-2002.

Figure 13. Unemployment rates, trend data 1996-2002.



Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics Dept., Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment data for selected areas, January 13, 2004.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 17. Labor force, 1996 - 2002.

Area	Labor force						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dixie	3,871	3,852	3,760	3,686	3,633	3,821	4,156
Gilchrist	4,422	4,547	4,564	4,470	4,628	4,908	5,126
Levy	12,834	12,876	12,806	12,888	13,787	14,255	14,216
Suwannee	12,905	12,899	13,347	13,259	13,468	14,011	14,288
Florida	6,956,000	7,119,000	7,228,000	7,361,000	7,801,000	8,020,000	8,084,000
Area	Employed Persons						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dixie	3,552	3,572	3,515	3,495	3,447	3,564	3,907
Gilchrist	4,240	4,363	4,383	4,296	4,469	4,660	4,889
Levy	12,275	12,322	12,278	12,482	13,296	13,527	13,508
Suwannee	12,328	12,343	12,776	12,743	12,980	13,228	13,650
Florida	6,603,000	6,780,000	6,918,000	7,077,000	7,520,000	7,639,000	7,642,000
Area	Unemployed Persons						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dixie	319	280	245	191	186	257	249
Gilchrist	182	184	181	174	159	248	237
Levy	559	554	528	406	491	728	708
Suwannee	577	556	571	516	488	783	638
Florida	353,000	339,000	310,000	284,000	281,000	381,000	442,000
Area	Unemployment Rate						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dixie	8.2	7.3	6.5	5.2	5.1	6.7	6.0
Gilchrist	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.6
Levy	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.6	5.1	5.0
Suwannee	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.6	5.6	4.5
Florida	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.8	5.5

Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics Dept., Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment data for selected areas, January 13, 2004.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

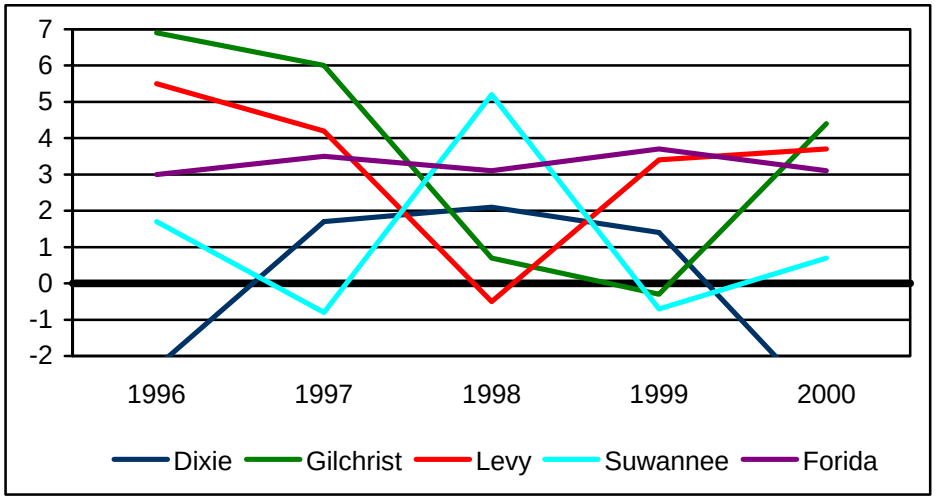
Net job growth is an important indicator of the economic health of a community. The number of nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs in Florida increased 14 percent from 1996 through 2000 (from 192,152 to 228,733) (Table 18). A slightly lower increase was experienced in Gilchrist and Levy counties during this time period: Gilchrist experienced an 11.0 percent increase, while Levy County saw an 11.1 percent job growth. However, the same may not be said for Dixie or Suwannee counties. Dixie County saw the rate of job growth increase from 1996 through 1998 before it began dropping again for a net gain in jobs of 1.5 percent between 1996 and 2000 (Figure 14). Suwannee County saw an overall increase in jobs of 4.4 percent in the same time period.

Table 18. Net job growth in nonagricultural wage and salary employment by county and Florida, 1996-2000.

Year	Area	Number of Jobs	Increase from Previous Year	Percent Increase
1996	Dixie	2,722	-64	-2.3
	Gilchrist	2,431	156	6.9
	Levy	7,681	399	5.5
	Suwannee	9,568	160	1.7
	Florida	6,635,701	192,152	3.0
1997	Dixie	2,767	45	1.7
	Gilchrist	2,576	145	6.0
	Levy	8,007	326	4.2
	Suwannee	9,493	-75	-0.8
	Florida	6,865,792	230,091	3.5
1998	Dixie	2,824	57	2.1
	Gilchrist	2,593	17	0.7
	Levy	7,963	-44	-0.5
	Suwannee	9,984	491	5.2
	Florida	7,077,008	211,216	3.1
1999	Dixie	2,864	40	1.4
	Gilchrist	2,584	-9	-0.3
	Levy	8,231	268	3.4
	Suwannee	9,917	-67	-0.7
	Florida	7,337,465	260,457	3.7
2000	Dixie	2,763	-101	-3.5
	Gilchrist	2,698	114	4.4
	Levy	8,536	305	3.7
	Suwannee	9,988	71	0.7
	Florida	7,566,198	228,733	3.1

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract 1999-2002.*
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 14. Rate of new job growth by county, 1996-2000.



Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic Business and Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract 1999-2002.*
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Size of area businesses is another factor in assessing a community's economic health. Not only do the type and size of local businesses affect the socioeconomic status of a community, they may also affect the health of a community, as small businesses are less likely to offer health insurance than are larger companies. Small businesses comprise 97.3 to 98.4 percent of the observed counties' total private industry, higher than Florida as a whole (Table 19).

Table 19. Small businesses by percent of total businesses by county and Florida, 2001.

Area	Total Businesses	Number of Small Businesses	Small Businesses as of Percent of Total Businesses
Dixie	189	186	98.4
Gilchrist	177	173	97.7
Levy	642	625	97.4
Suwannee	624	607	97.3
Florida	434,583	413,647	95.2

Small business is defined as those businesses with 50 or fewer employees.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2001.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

The overwhelming majority of the retail trade and service establishments in the county each employ fewer than 20 people, with percentages similar though higher than the state (Table 20). Generally, these businesses are characterized by low salaries and lack of health insurance benefits.

A full 95 percent of Dixie County industries employ fewer than 20 people, and no industry employs more than 50 individuals. Gilchrist County has greater variation in employer size: in retail trade, 10.7 percent of industry employs 20-49 people and 3.6 percent of industry employs 50-99 people. However, like Dixie County, no retail industry in the county employs more than 100 individuals. Levy and Suwannee counties maintain a better mix of large and small size industry, though the percentage of small businesses is still higher than that of the state.

Table 20. Industry by employment size, 2001.

Area	Number of establishments by Employment Size									
	Retail Trade*					Services*				
	Total Number	1-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Total Number	1-19	20-49	50-99	100+
		Number					Number			
Dixie	37	35	2	0	0	80	76	4	0	0
Gilchrist	28	24	3	1	0	76	69	5	1	1
Levy	144	133	6	3	2	273	254	15	2	2
Suwannee	135	123	8	3	1	258	236	14	5	3
Florida	69,077	60,879	4,484	1,779	1,935	206,270	179,781	16,276	5,807	4,406
Area	Percentage of establishments by Employment Size									
	Retail Trade*					Services*				
	Total Number	1-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Total Number	1-19	20-49	50-99	100+
		Percent					Percent			
Dixie	37	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	80	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Gilchrist	28	85.7	10.7	3.6	0.0	76	90.8	6.6	1.3	1.3
Levy	144	92.4	4.2	2.1	1.4	273	93.0	5.5	0.7	0.7
Suwannee	135	91.1	5.9	2.2	0.7	258	91.5	5.4	1.9	1.2
Florida	69,077	88.1	6.5	2.6	2.8	206,270	87.2	7.9	2.8	2.1

* North American Industry Classification (NAIC) codes for retail trade: 44-45; services: 54-56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 2001.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Poverty

When discussing poverty, it is important to understand how this indicator is measured. Unlike population data, poverty status is determined for all individuals except institutionalized people, which includes prisoners, nursing home residents, people in military group quarters, students living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups are excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty, and thus are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor."

In 2003, an estimated 401,451 Florida families (nine percent) fell below nationally established poverty levels. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is established each year by comparing annual income to "poverty thresholds." The thresholds vary by family size: a family of four is considered to be living in poverty today if the household income is below $18,400. The poverty rate for a county is the percentage of the county's families that have an annual income below the poverty threshold. The threshold also varies by age; in 2002, the poverty threshold was $731 lower for the population over age 65 than it was for those under age 65.

Poverty is more prevalent in north central Florida than is typical statewide. Dixie County has higher percentages of poverty for all persons and households than Gilchrist, Levy, or Suwannee counties (Table 21). Levy County has the highest observed percentage of families living in poverty. However, an examination of the poverty status by census tract reveals that the highest concentration of persons and households in poverty is located in the Chiefland (Levy 9702) census tract area, where fully 24.8 percent of all persons and 25.6 percent of households are living in poverty. The South Gilchrist (9502) and the Central Levy (9704) census tract areas have the lowest percentage of all persons living in poverty, 12.9 and 13.1 percent, respectively. It is important to note that with the single exception of Central Levy County (9704), every area observed, both by county and census tract, has a higher percentage of poverty among all persons, total families, and total households than the observed state rate.

Based on percentages from the 2000 census data for each of the four observed counties, female-headed families (FHF) with children are more than four times as likely to live in poverty as other families. In Dixie County, 46.6 percent of FHF (Table 22) versus 14.5 percent of all families (Table 21). (Please note that Table 21 provides estimates of poverty for 2003, while Table 22 is a summary of real numbers from 2000; thus making a differentiation in population numbers and total numbers of families in the two tables.) The poverty rates in Gilchrist (42.1 percent), Levy (46.1 percent), and Suwannee (41.1 percent) counties are similarly high compared to their overall rate of poverty among families (Table 22). Percentages jump to nearly 50 percent in both Gilchrist and Levy counties when the children of these FHF are less than five-years old (Table 22). Of note, Dixie County's poverty rate among FHF with children less than five-years old does not follow the county, state, and national trend, as it is lower than the poverty rate among FHF with children five to 18 years of age.

Table 21. Percent and estimated number of persons, families and households in poverty, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	All Persons			Total Families			Total Households		
		Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	10,501	1,956	18.6	2,672	361	13.5	3,814	783	20.5
	9802 – South Dixie	3,756	762	20.3	1,083	183	16.9	1,603	303	18.9
	Total	14,257	2,725	19.1	3,755	544	14.5	5,417	1,085	20.0
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	4,790	793	16.6	1,355	161	11.9	1,831	293	16.0
	9502 – South Gilchrist	10,625	1,372	12.9	2,607	272	10.4	3,576	527	14.7
	Total	15,415	2,178	14.1	3,962	432	10.9	5,407	820	15.2
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	1,664	19.6	2,351	371	15.8	3,271	603	18.4
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	950	24.8	1,062	210	19.8	1,563	400	25.6
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	1,204	16.9	2,092	260	12.4	2,994	482	16.1
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	414	13.1	848	73	8.6	1,278	164	12.8
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	1,038	16.0	1,856	267	14.4	2,631	395	15.0
	9706 - Williston	4,067	913	22.4	1,019	226	22.1	1,497	348	23.2
	9707 -Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	633	17.4	1,049	136	12.9	1,659	283	17.1
	Total	36,820	6,841	18.6	10,277	1,546	15.0	14,893	2,683	18.0
Suwannee	9701 – North-East Suwannee	6,246	1,133	18.1	1,631	234	14.4	2,357	464	19.7
	9702 – North Suwannee	3,740	811	21.7	1,023	144	14.0	1,394	249	17.9
	9703 – West Suwannee	7,316	1,087	14.9	2,029	254	12.5	2,994	423	14.1
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	1,488	23.4	1,727	310	17.9	2,395	591	24.7
	9705 - East-Central Suwannee	7,474	1,261	16.9	2,166	321	14.8	2,885	522	18.1
	9706 – South Suwannee	6,013	1,063	17.7	1,705	253	14.9	2,396	433	18.1
	Total	37,158	6,860	18.5	10,281	1,517	14.8	14,421	2,688	18.6
FL	Total	16,995,730	2,126,599	12.5	4,441,076	401,451	9.0	6,728,787	788,981	11.7

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 22. Number and percent of female headed families in poverty, by census tracts, county and Florida, 1999.

Area	Census Tract	Female Headed Families with Related Children under 18 years of age (FHF)			Female-Headed Families with Related Children under 18 years of age in Poverty			Female-Headed Families with Related Children Under 5 in Poverty		
		Total Number of Families	Number of FHF	Percent of Total Families that are FHF	Total Number of FHF	Number of FHF in Poverty	Percent of FHF in poverty	Total Number of FHF with Children < 5	Number of FHF with children < 5 in poverty	Percent of FHF with children < 5 in poverty
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	2,615	267	10.2	267	116	43.4	47	14	29.8
	9802 – South Dixie	1,083	98	9.0	98	54	55.1	22	6	27.3
	Total	3,698	365	9.9	365	170	46.6	69	20	29.0
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	1,248	136	10.9	136	66	48.5	9	-	-
	9502 – South Gilchrist	2,456	244	9.9	244	94	38.5	34	21	61.8
	Total	3,704	380	10.3	380	160	42.1	43	21	48.8
Levy	9701 - Bronson	2,167	280	12.9	280	109	38.9	39	16	41.0
	9702 - Chiefland	1,037	209	20.2	209	122	58.4	26	16	61.5
	9703 - Fanning Springs	1,940	212	10.9	212	72	34.0	12	-	-
	9704 - Central Levy	815	69	8.5	69	14	20.3	18	-	-
	9705 - Morriston	1,707	136	8.0	136	80	58.8	6	6	100.0
	9706 - Williston	998	285	28.6	285	157	55.1	55	28	50.9
	9707 –Inglis/Yankeetown	1,029	77	7.5	77	31	40.3	10	7	70.0
	Total	9,693	1,268	13.1	1,268	585	46.1	166	73	44.0
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suwannee	1,559	228	14.6	228	89	39.0	22	9	40.9
	9702 - North Suwannee	990	92	9.3	92	39	42.4	8	-	-
	9703 - West Suwannee	1,911	179	9.4	179	71	39.7	26	16	61.5
	9704 - Central Suwannee	1,677	244	14.5	244	118	48.4	46	27	58.7
	9705 – East-Central Suwannee	2,047	176	8.6	176	91	51.7	19	11	57.9
	9706 - South Suwannee	1,601	186	11.6	186	46	24.7	58	24	41.4
	Total	9,785	1,105	11.3	1,105	454	41.1	179	87	48.6
FL	Total	4,238,409	501,641	11.8	501,641	164,596	32.8	80,544	30,474	37.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Within each of the counties there are areas of higher and lower densities of poverty (Table 23). When poverty is assessed at the census tract level by age (children, adults, and those 65 years of age and over), these pockets of poverty are more clearly visible. In Dixie County, 27.9 percent of children in South Dixie (9802) are impoverished. In Gilchrist County, 25.2 percent of children in North Gilchrist County (9501) are living in poverty. Some of the most dramatic pockets of poverty are located in Levy County: 33.2 percent of children in Chiefland (Levy 9702), 30.9 percent of children in Williston (Levy 9706), and 22.0 percent of those age 65 and over in Williston (Levy 9706) are living in poverty. The highest concentrations of poverty by census tract and age group in Suwannee County include 29.6 percent of children in North Suwannee County (9702) and 22.7 percent of individuals 65 and over in Central Suwannee County (9704). The areas with the lowest concentration of poverty by age include: among children, South Gilchrist (9502); among adults, South Gilchrist (9502); and among those 65 years of age and over, West Suwannee (9703).

In each of the four counties observed, a greater portion of children is living in poverty than either adults or those age 65 and over (Table 23). In Levy County, 26.9 percent of all children are living in poverty; in Dixie County, 24.1 percent; in Suwannee County, 22.4 percent; and in Gilchrist County, 18.0 percent. The portion of children who are living in poverty in each of these counties is higher than the state, which is 17.6 percent. Across all ages, all observed county poverty rates are higher than the state.

Table 23. Estimated number and percent of persons in poverty by age groups by census tracts, county and Florida, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Children (0-17)			Adults (18-64)			65 and over		
		Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Total Number	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	2,205	502	22.8	6,595	1,123	17.0	1,701	310	18.2
	9802 – South Dixie	766	213	27.9	2,126	436	20.5	864	106	12.3
	Total	2,980	718	24.1	8,711	1,569	18.0	2,566	414	16.1
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	1,121	282	25.2	2,927	440	15.0	742	58	7.9
	9502 – South Gilchrist	2,518	370	14.7	6,715	771	11.5	1,392	221	15.9
	Total	3,638	656	18.0	9,650	1,222	12.7	2,127	275	12.9
Levy	9701 - Bronson	2,083	547	26.3	5,238	951	18.2	1,182	156	13.2
	9702 - Chiefland	1,038	345	33.2	2,115	491	23.2	678	114	16.8
	9703 - Fanning Springs	1,485	396	26.6	4,092	626	15.3	1,564	167	10.7
	9704 - Central Levy	483	72	15.0	2,061	264	12.8	612	76	12.5
	9705 - Morriston	1,420	366	25.8	3,942	541	13.7	1,122	129	11.5
	9706 – Williston	1,061	327	30.9	2,306	427	18.5	700	154	22.0
	9707 –Inglis/Yankeetown	626	158	25.2	2,066	390	18.9	946	79	8.3
	Total	8,211	2,210	26.9	21,797	3,706	17.0	6,812	875	12.9
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suwannee	1,530	362	23.6	3,629	608	16.7	1,087	151	13.9
	9702 - North Suwannee	868	257	29.6	2,330	449	19.3	542	101	18.6
	9703 - West Suwannee	1,449	268	18.5	4,148	717	17.3	1,719	92	5.3
	9704 - Central Suwannee	1,624	448	27.6	3,853	832	21.6	892	203	22.7
	9705 – East-Central Suwannee	1,749	312	17.8	4,567	797	17.5	1,158	149	12.9
	9706 - South Suwannee	1,341	268	20.0	3,668	703	19.2	1,004	89	8.8
	Total	8,546	1,916	22.4	22,220	4,110	18.5	6,391	790	12.4
FL	Total	3,739,061	658,361	17.6	10,231,429	1,183,585	11.6	3,025,240	274,307	9.1

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

In addition to looking at concentrations of poverty by age or geography, it is equally important to assess the *level* of poverty. Table 24 presents the estimated number and percent of people living in poverty by level of poverty. The data presented is based on 2003 poverty guidelines.

Abject poverty (under 50 percent FPL) is higher in each of the four counties than the state. Abject poverty in Dixie County is the highest of the four counties, with 8.1 percent of the population at less than 50 percent of the FPL; this is substantially higher than peer county Gilchrist's abject poverty, 6.4 percent. Suwannee County ranks second after Dixie County with 8.0 percent of the population in abject poverty, which is higher than peer county Levy where 7.1 percent of the population lives in abject poverty. The abject poverty level for the state (5.7 percent) is lower than for all four observed counties. The highest rate of abject poverty is in Chiefland (Levy 9702), where 10.8 percent of the population lives below 50 percent of the FPL.

Table 24. Estimated number and percent of persons in poverty by level of poverty, by census tracts, county and Florida, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Total Population	Under 50% of Poverty		50%-99% of Poverty		100%-124% of Poverty		125%-149% of Poverty	
			Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)
Dixie	9801 - North Dixie	10,501	945	9.0	1,011	9.6	918	8.7	821	7.8
	9802 - South Dixie	3,756	214	5.7	548	14.6	335	8.9	191	5.1
	Total	14,257	1,148	8.1	1,577	11.1	1,255	8.8	1,002	7.0
Gilchrist	9501 - North Gilchrist	4,790	463	9.7	330	6.9	235	4.9	521	10.9
	9502 - South Gilchrist	10,625	509	4.8	863	8.1	580	5.5	634	6.0
	Total	15,415	988	6.4	1,189	7.7	814	5.3	1,171	7.6
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	608	7.2	1,056	12.4	523	6.1	459	5.4
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	416	10.8	534	13.9	193	5.0	349	9.1
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	409	5.7	795	11.1	545	7.6	492	6.9
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	175	5.5	239	7.6	188	6.0	298	9.4
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	437	6.7	601	9.3	404	6.2	580	9.0
	9706 - Williston	4,067	289	7.1	624	15.3	373	9.2	281	6.9
	9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	280	7.7	353	9.7	251	6.9	257	7.1
	Total	36,820	2,623	7.1	4,219	11.5	2,481	6.7	2,713	7.4
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	6,246	496	7.9	637	10.2	785	12.6	335	5.4
	9702 - North Suwannee	3,740	335	9.0	476	12.7	142	3.8	290	7.8
	9703 - West Suwannee	7,316	424	5.8	664	9.1	367	5.0	491	6.7
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	613	9.6	875	13.7	378	5.9	435	6.8
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	7,474	595	8.0	667	8.9	568	7.6	327	4.4
	9706 - South Suwannee	6,013	518	8.6	544	9.1	442	7.3	545	9.1
	Total	37,158	2,988	8.0	3,872	10.4	2,675	7.2	2,426	6.5
FL	Total	16,995,730	967,230	5.7	1,159,369	6.8	738,005	4.3	821,796	4.8

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 24 cont. Estimated number and percent of persons in poverty by level of poverty, by census tracts, county and Florida, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Total Population	150%-174% of Poverty		175%-184% of Poverty		185%-199% of Poverty		200% and Over	
			Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)	Estimated in Poverty	Percent in Poverty (1999)
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	10,501	822	7.8	287	2.7	478	4.6	5,218	49.7
	9802 – South Dixie	3,756	216	5.8	38	1.0	173	4.6	2,040	54.3
	Total	14,257	1,031	7.2	319	2.2	652	4.6	7,274	51.0
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	4,790	298	6.2	110	2.3	195	4.1	2,636	55.0
	9502 – South Gilchrist	10,625	887	8.4	523	4.9	463	4.4	6,165	58.0
	Total	15,415	1,179	7.6	625	4.1	658	4.3	8,792	57.0
Levy	9701 - Bronson	8,504	622	7.3	259	3.0	207	2.4	4,770	56.1
	9702 - Chiefland	3,831	224	5.8	66	1.7	142	3.7	1,908	49.8
	9703 - Fanning Springs	7,141	387	5.4	218	3.1	312	4.4	3,982	55.8
	9704 - Central Levy	3,156	211	6.7	53	1.7	214	6.8	1,778	56.3
	9705 - Morriston	6,483	328	5.1	170	2.6	117	1.8	3,846	59.3
	9706 - Williston	4,067	169	4.1	225	5.5	135	3.3	1,971	48.5
	9707 – Inglis/Yankeetown	3,638	280	7.7	75	2.1	119	3.3	2,024	55.6
	Total	36,820	2,217	6.0	1,069	2.9	1,243	3.4	20,255	55.0
Suwannee	9701 – North-East Suw.	6,246	186	3.0	274	4.4	182	2.9	3,351	53.7
	9702 – North Suwannee	3,740	278	7.4	11	0.3	248	6.6	1,959	52.4
	9703 – West Suwannee	7,316	407	5.6	95	1.3	311	4.2	4,559	62.3
	9704 - Central Suwannee	6,369	278	4.4	144	2.3	166	2.6	3,480	54.6
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	7,474	532	7.1	267	3.6	207	2.8	4,313	57.7
	9706 – South Suwannee	6,013	438	7.3	169	2.8	167	2.8	3,190	53.0
	Total	37,158	2,124	5.7	959	2.6	1,282	3.5	20,833	56.1
FL	Total	16,995,730	795,665	4.7	345,459	2.0	465,926	2.7	11,702,281	68.9

Source: ESRI Business Solutions 2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc

Public Assistance

Florida Medicaid Program

The Florida Medicaid program is administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). The program is funded through federal and state participation, with counties contributing to inpatient hospital and nursing home services. The Medicaid budget for fiscal year 2003-04 is approximately $12.5 billion. The current eligibility thresholds for children (who must be living with parents or specified relative) to receive Medicaid, based on the FPL of $18,400 annual income for a family of four, are as follows:

Age of Child	Percent of FPL	Eligibility Threshold
0-1	200	$36,800
1-5	133	$24,472
6-18	100	$18,400
18-20	100	$18,400

Also, pregnant women at 185 percent of FPL or less are Medicaid-eligible. All Medicaid recipients are required to enroll in one of the managed care systems (an HMO or MediPass) implemented by Florida's Medicaid program. Participants who do not enroll are assigned to a managed care system by the district Medicaid program administrator.

As of December 31, 2003, a total of 17,483 residents in the four-county area were Medicaid-eligible. Dixie County was home to 2,916 eligible persons; Gilchrist County had 3,021; Levy County had 5,383; and Suwannee County topped the rankings with 6,163 Medicaid-eligible residents. Many of those eligible persons receive public assistance. Public assistance may include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments made by the federal Social Security Administration to low-income persons who are aged, blind, or disabled, as well as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Public assistance does not include payments made by the government for hospital or other medical care.

Medicaid-eligible residents represent a substantial portion of the population in each of the four observed counties. While 12.3 percent of all Floridians are Medicaid-eligible, the rate is much higher in each of the four counties observed: 20.5 percent of Dixie County, 19.6 percent of Gilchrist County, 14.6 percent of Levy County, and 16.6 percent of Suwannee County residents are Medicaid-eligible.

Across compared geographic areas, young children ages 0-5 are the primary recipients of Medicaid (Table 25). Between 48.9 (Levy County) and 64.3 percent (Gilchrist County) of Medicaid-eligible residents in the counties are 18 years of age or less. Additionally, the population age 65 and over make up a higher percentage of Medicaid eligible persons in Suwannee County (19.1 percent) than in the state (14.4 percent) or any of the observed counties.

Table 25. Medicaid eligibles by age, by county and Florida, December 31, 2003.

Age	Dixie		Gilchrist		Levy		Suwannee		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 – 5	614	21.1	872	28.9	1,071	19.9	1,398	22.7	555,603	26.6
6 – 10	357	12.2	481	15.9	613	11.4	726	11.8	281,816	13.5
11 – 18	527	18.1	588	19.5	946	17.6	963	15.6	376,250	18.0
19 – 20	67	2.3	52	1.7	121	2.2	122	2.0	39,426	1.9
21 – 35	339	11.6	279	9.2	697	12.9	669	10.9	228,523	10.9
36 – 59	529	18.1	320	10.6	954	17.7	897	14.6	260,598	12.5
60 – 64	90	3.1	60	2.0	155	2.9	211	3.4	42,988	2.1
65 – 74	212	7.3	144	4.8	394	7.3	491	8.0	136,629	6.5
75 – 84	142	4.9	136	4.5	311	5.8	418	6.8	109,488	5.2
85+	39	1.3	89	2.9	121	2.2	268	4.3	56,331	2.7
Total	2,916	100.0	3,021	100.0	5,383	100.0	6,163	100.0	2,087,652	100.0

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Analysis, December 31, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

TANF and Food Stamp Programs

Aid to families with dependent children was a program designed to provide funds to meet the needs of the parent(s) or the needy relative(s) with whom dependent children were living. During health care reform, this assistance was renamed "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" (TANF). Under TANF, assistance and work opportunities are provided for participants, but these services are limited to a two-year period. If after the first two-year period, a family requires assistance again, they may become eligible; however, there is a five-year cumulative cap.

The number of families, households, and persons receiving TANF and food stamps is presented in Table 26. During 2003, 186 and 196 persons received TANF benefits in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, respectively. These percentages are higher than, though similar to, those in Levy and Suwannee counties; all are above state's percentage of persons receiving TANF (0.8 percent).

During 2003, 1,731 Dixie County residents received food stamps, representing 12.1 percent of the county's total population; this is nearly double the state level (6.3 percent). The remaining counties fell between Dixie County and the state: Gilchrist County at 8.4 percent, Levy County at 9.6 percent, and Suwannee County at 8.3 percent.

Table 26. Number and percent of families, households, and persons receiving TANF and food stamps, by county and Florida, January 1, 2003 - December 31, 2003.

Area	Families (2003)	House-holds (2003)	Population (2003)	TANF				Food Stamps			
				Families		Persons		Households		Persons	
				Avg #	%	Avg #	%	Avg #	%	Avg #	%
Dixie	3,755	5,417	14,257	87	2.3	186	1.3	721	13.3	1,731	12.1
Gilchrist	3,962	5,407	15,415	94	2.4	196	1.3	528	9.8	1,294	8.4
Levy	10,277	14,893	36,820	195	1.9	407	1.1	1,559	10.5	3,521	9.6
Suwannee	10,281	14,421	37,158	198	1.9	370	1.0	1,401	9.7	3,099	8.3
Florida	4,441,076	6,728,787	16,995,730	60,123	1.4	128,858	0.8	517,246	7.7	1,071,175	6.3

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Analysis, December 31, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Florida KidCare Program

In 1998, the Florida Legislature passed the Florida KidCare Act, authorizing the development of expanded health insurance options for uninsured children living in families under 200 percent of the FPL. The current FPL is $36,800 for a family of four. As of January 2003, KidCare enrollment for the state was almost 1.5 million, consisting of MediKids for young children, Healthy Kids for school-age children, Children's Medical Services Network for children with special health care needs, and Children's Medicaid. In May of 2004 the Florida state legislature placed a cap on enrollment into the KidCare program, and as of January 9, 2004, there were 89,000 children on the waiting list in the state of Florida.

Table 27 shows enrollment in each of the program components for Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties and the state.

MediKids - MediKids is a Medicaid "look-alike" program for children ages 1-4. As of June 1, 2003, 32 Dixie County and 34 Gilchrist County children ages 1-4 were enrolled in MediKids. Numbers were higher in the more populated Levy and Suwannee counties, where 86 and 82 children, respectively, were enrolled in MediKids. As of June 1, 2003, the state has over 36,000 children enrolled.

Florida Healthy Kids Program - In 1990, the Florida Legislature established the nonprofit Florida Healthy Kids Corporation (FHKC) to administer a comprehensive health insurance program for families in which parents cannot afford private insurance. This program provides coverage to uninsured children ages 5-19 and their younger siblings. In 1997 the federal government implemented the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to subsidize children's health insurance programs existing at the state level. SCHIPS has been subsidizing Healthy Kids since 2000. Children who are age five and whose family's household income is between 133-200 percent of FPL and children ages 6-19 whose family's household income is between 101-200 percent of FPL are eligible for subsidized premiums. The highest subsidized premium cost is $20 per family per month, regardless of the number of children in the family. Medicaid-eligible children cannot enroll; families above 200 percent of FPL may pay the full premium and enroll their children in Healthy Kids. Enrollment in the observed counties in 2003

was 219 in Dixie County; 301 in Gilchrist County; 708 in Levy County; and 547 in Suwannee County.

Children's Medical Services - Children's Medical Services (CMS) is a program for children ages 0-19 who have special health care needs such as spina bifida, leukemia, diabetes, and behavioral health problems. Like Healthy Kids, CMS was in existence prior to the implementation of KidCare. Children in CMS have access to specialty providers, care coordination programs, early intervention services, and other programs that are essential for their health care.

CMS is statutorily authorized to operate the CMS Network, which is a managed care option for low-income children with special health care needs. Children ages 0-1 that are between 186-200 percent of FPL, ages 1-6 and between 134-200 percent of FPL, or ages 6-19 and between 101-200 percent of FPL and who meet the medical criteria may enroll in CMS. They receive the Medicaid benefit package. Under CMS, there is a new Specialized Behavioral Health Program option for children ages 15-19 who are between 101-200 percent of FPL and have severe behavioral health needs.

As of June 1, 2003, 23 Dixie County, 42 Gilchrist County, 52 Levy County, and 65 Suwannee County children were enrolled in CMS. The state currently has over 9,000 enrollees in CMS.

Children's Medicaid - Children's Medicaid includes all children with health care benefits under the Florida Medicaid program. As of June 1, 2003, nearly 9,000 children in the four-county area were enrolled in Children's Medicaid.

Table 27 presents components of the KidCare program and enrollment by county and Florida, as of June 1, 2003.

Table 27. KidCare enrollment type, by county and Florida, June 1, 2003.

Area	Healthy Kids (1)	Medikids	CMS	Medicaid				KidCare Total (6)
				Title XXI (2)	Title XXI (3)	Title XIX (4)	Medicaid Total (5)	
Dixie	219	32	23	-	2	1,450	1,452	1,726
Gilchrist	301	34	42	-	1	1,921	1,922	2,299
Levy	708	86	52	-	1	2,491	2,492	3,338
Suwannee	547	82	65	-	2	3,021	3,023	3,717
Florida	297,557	36,517	9,297	-	1,431	1,149,528	1,150,959	1,494,330

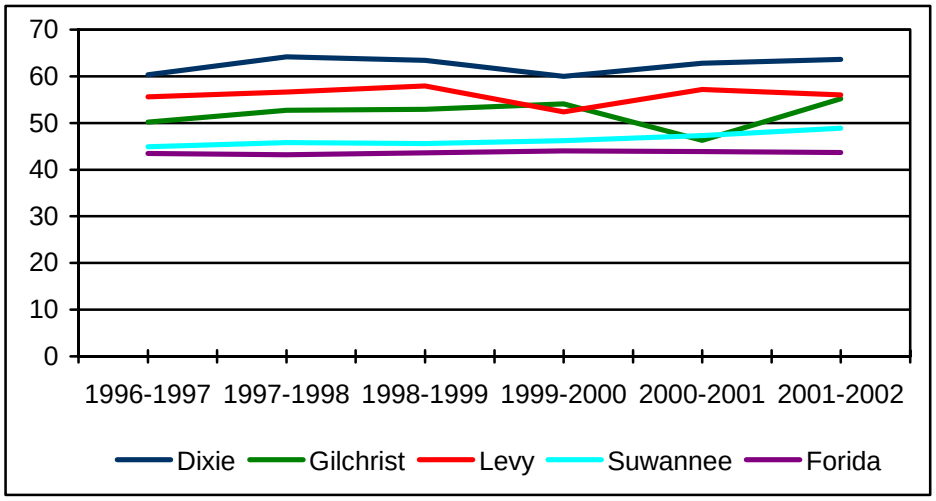
(1) Healthy Kids total enrollment includes all funding options (Title XXI, state/local, and full pay).
Healthy Kids county level enrollment numbers separating children enrolled through Title XXI health options is not currently available.
(2) Medicaid Title XXI. Teens born before October 1, 1983 between 28 percent of poverty and 100 percent of poverty. Decreases over time in Medicaid Title XXI enrollment are expected. Children born on or after October 1, 1983 and meet the Medicaid eligibility requirements would be covered under Title XIX Medicaid.
(3) Medicaid Title XXI. Babies between 185 percent of the poverty and 200 percent of the poverty.
(4) Medicaid Title XIX.
(5) Medicaid Total is the sum of Medicaid Title XXI, Medicaid Title XXI babies and Medicaid Title XIX.
(6) KidCare Total is the sum of Healthy Kids, Medikids, CMS, and Medicaid Total
Source: State of Florida, KidCare, *County Level Enrollment Trends, June 1, 2003*
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Public School Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Another example of public assistance for children is the free and reduced lunch program provided by the public school system. Over half of the children in Dixie, Glichrist, and Levy County schools receive free or reduced lunch (63.6, 55.2, and 56 percent, respectively); nearly half of Suwannee County children do as well (48.9 percent) (Figure 15).

Since 1996-1997, data generally indicate that a higher percentage of students in all four of the observed counties are enrolled in the free and reduced lunch program than in the state of Florida. Complete data on free and reduced-priced lunch by county and Florida are available in Appendix B.

Figure 15. Percent of students receiving free and reduced-priced lunches, by county and Florida, 1996-1997 through 2001-2002 school year.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, Profiles of Florida School Districts, 1996-1997 - 2001-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Managed Care

According to the Florida Department of Insurance (DOI), 25 health maintenance organizations (HMOs) had more than 4,200,000 Floridians enrolled as of September 30, 2003. Statewide 12.8 percent of the enrollees are in Medicare HMOs, 15.8 percent are in Medicaid HMOs, and a full 71.4 percent fall into "other," which includes individuals, small groups, large groups, Healthy Kids, and federal employees (Table 29). At least four HMOs are licensed to operate in each of the four counties observed. Levy County has five and Suwannee County has six HMOs with 3,867 and 5,030 residents enrolled, respectively, as of September 30, 2003 (Table 28).

Table 28. Total and percent HMO enrollment by county, and Florida as of September 30, 2003.

Area	Total HMO's	Population		Total HMO Enrollees		
		Number	Percent of State	Number	Percent of State	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Dixie	4	14,257	0.08	937	0.02	65.72
Gilchrist	4	15,415	0.09	1,496	0.04	97.05
Levy	5	36,820	0.22	3,867	0.09	105.02
Suwannee	6	37,158	0.22	5,030	0.12	135.37
Florida	25	16,995,730	100.00	4,233,688	100.00	249.10

Source: State of Florida, Department of Financial Services, HMO Quarterly Report, September 2003; ESRI Business Solutions, 2003.

Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 29. Total and percent HMO enrollment by type, by county, and Florida as of September 30, 2003.

Area	Total Number	HMO Enrollment Type					
		Medicare		Medicaid		All Others *	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dixie	937	3	0.3	1	0.1	933	99.6
Gilchrist	1,496	1	0.1	0	0.0	1,495	99.9
Levy	3,867	8	0.2	0	0.0	3,859	99.8
Suwannee	5,030	4	0.1	1	0.0	5,025	99.9
Florida	4,233,688	541,243	12.8	668,409	15.8	3,024,036	71.4

* All Others include: Individuals, Small Groups, Large Groups, Healthy Kids, and Federal Employees.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Financial Services, HMO Quarterly Report, September 2003; ESRI Business Solutions, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Rural areas often lack Medicare managed health plans because payment rates set by Medicare are much lower and less predictable in rural areas (Table 29). Additionally, rural areas often lack the necessary infrastructure such as provider networks and specialists to make managed care systems viable.

The Uninsured

According to the *Florida Health Insurance Study: Statewide Summary 2000* (FHIS), conducted by AHCA, 16.8 percent of Floridians under the age of 65 in 1999 were uninsured. Based on the

1999 rate, an estimated 2,347,042 non-elderly Floridians are currently uninsured. There is clear evidence that persons without health insurance are less likely to obtain medical care, with adverse results on their health as a result. Floridians without health insurance often do not have access to preventive care or early diagnosis of health problems, which often leads to more serious problems in the future.

The percentage of uninsured non-elderly residents in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties is higher than the state observed rate (Table 30). Dixie County has the highest estimated percentage (22.9 percent) of non-elderly residents who are uninsured.

Table 30. Estimated number and percent of non-elderly uninsured, by county and Florida, 2003.

Area	0 – 64 Population	Estimated Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured (1999)
Dixie	11,691	2,677	22.9
Gilchrist	13,288	2,724	20.5
Levy	30,008	5,852	19.5
Suwannee	30,767	5,969	19.4
Florida	13,970,490	2,347,042	16.8

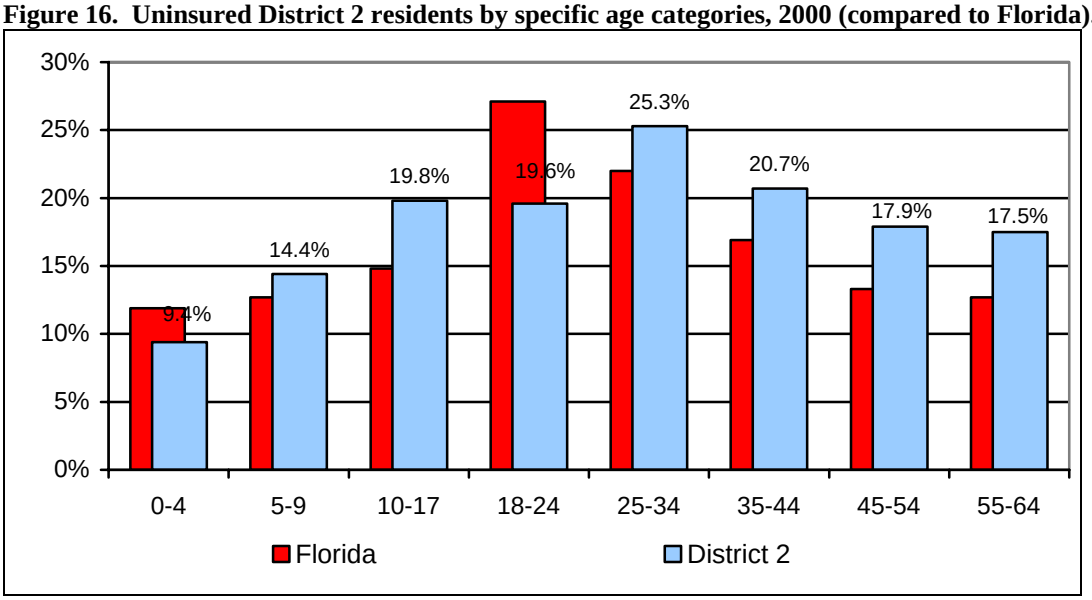
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, *Florida Health Insurance Study, 2000*; ESRI Business Solutions, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Uninsurance rates in Florida decline continuously as incomes rise. Based on FHIS data, 34.5 percent of Floridians living below 100 percent of FPL are uninsured while only 8.6 percent of Floridians living above 250 percent of the FPL are uninsured. The same can be said for FHIS District 2, in which Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties are included. In District 2, 29.2 percent of the residents living below 100 percent of the FPL are uninsured, compared to 9.7 percent of those living above 250 percent of the FPL. (Please note: the following discussion uses FHIS District 2 as a marker for Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Many other counties are included in District 2 and may alter the data to be more or less representative of the observed counties. District 2 counties include: Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Glichrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, liberty, Madison, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.)

Throughout District 2, there are sizeable differences in uninsurance rates by age (Figure 16). Among children ages 0-4 in District 2, the uninsurance rate is 9.4 percent, which is below the district rate of 18.9 percent for all non-elderly residents. By contrast, the uninsurance rate among adults ages 25-34 throughout the district is 25.3 percent. The uninsurance rates of age group 5-17 and age groups 25-64 are higher for the district than the state and lower for the district than the state for the remaining age groups. Among adults, increasing age is associated with consistently lower uninsurance rates, both within the district and throughout the state.

Employment status is associated with varying levels of health insurance coverage. The FHIS study reports that, within the district, the uninsurance rate for persons 18-64 who are employed full-time is 16.1 percent, compared to 24.7 percent for those who work part-time and 40 percent for those who are unemployed. For the state as a whole, the comparative rates are 14.1 percent, 23.8 percent, and 46.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 16. Uninsured District 2 residents by specific age categories, 2000 (compared to Florida).



The Florida Health Insurance Study, Volume I, 2000.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Employment-based insurance is the primary source of health care insurance for non-elderly, FHIS District 2 residents (58.3 percent) and all Floridians (62.7 percent). Less than 10 percent of residents have individually purchased insurance in both District 2 (6.7 percent) and the state (9.0 percent). Publicly funded insurance programs (Champus/VA, Medicaid and Title XXI programs, and other government programs) account for the rest.

Generally, the rates of uninsurance among residents who are employed full-time decline as the size of the employment establishment increases. In the district, 27.4 percent of full-time employed individuals who are uninsured work for establishments with fewer than 10 employees. By contrast, only 8.5 percent of full-time uninsured workers work for establishments with 100 or more employees.

The rate of uninsurance also declines with increasing education. Adults age 18-64 in the district with less than a high school education have the highest rate of uninsurance at 26.3 percent. This uninsurance rate is lower than the comparative rate for the state, which is 40.1 percent. By contrast, adults with a bachelor's degree or higher have the lowest rate of uninsurance for the district at 9.5 percent, which is higher than the comparative rate for the state as a whole (8.5 percent).

Housing

Table 31 presents the number and percent of households in 2000 and projected for 2003 and 2008 by census tract, county, and state of Florida. Growth in the housing arena continues to increase. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of households in Gilchrist County, the fastest growing of the four observed counties, increased by 52.9 percent, from 3,284 to 5,081. The number of households is projected to increase 22.3 percent from 2000-2008; this is a 13.6 percent increase from the 2003 number. This rate of increase in Gilchrist County (2000-2008) is higher than the projected rate for Dixie, Levy, or Suwannee counties, as well as that for the state of Florida.

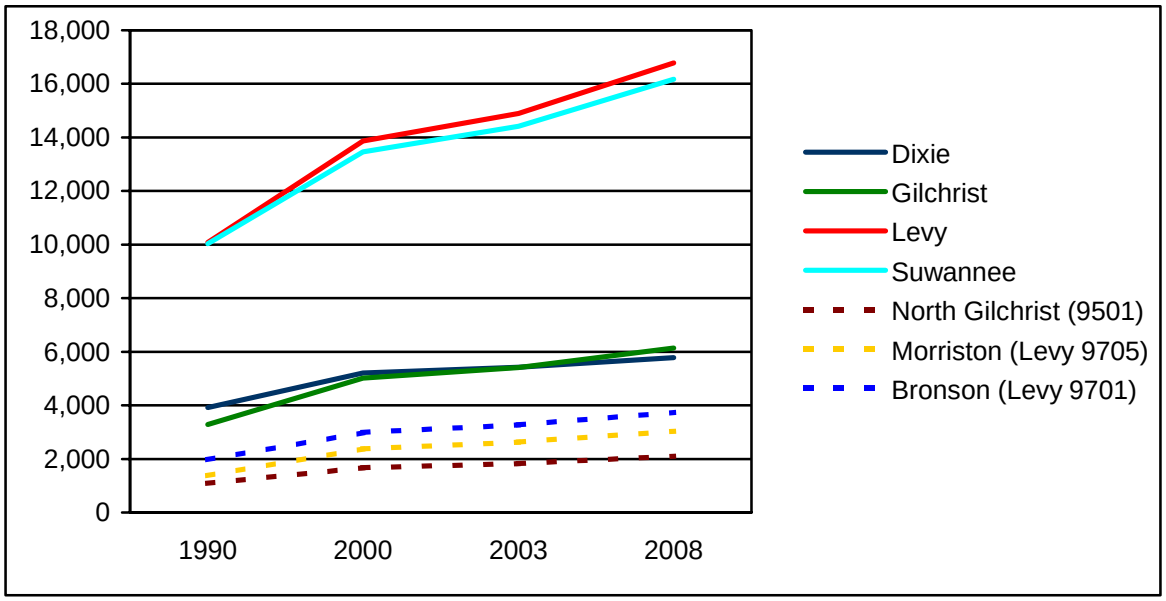
Table 31. Percentage of growth in the number of households (HH) and average household size, by census tract, by county and Florida, 2000-2008.

Area	Census Tract	1990 House-holds	2000			2003 - Projected			2008 - Projected		
			Number of HH	Percent Change (1990-2000)	Average HH Size	Number of HH	Percent Change (2000-2003)	Average HH Size	Number of HH	Percent Change (1990-2008)	Percent Change (2000-2008)
Dixie	9801 - North Dixie	2,554	3,646	42.8	2.6	3,814	4.6	2.5	4,085	59.9	12.0
	9802 - South Dixie	1,353	1,559	15.2	2.4	1,603	2.8	2.3	1,692	25.1	8.5
	Total	3,916	5,205	32.9	2.5	5,417	4.1	2.4	5,777	47.5	11.0
Gilchrist	9501 - North Gilchrist	1,085	1,672	54.1	2.7	1,831	9.5	2.6	2,106	94.1	26.0
	9502 - South Gilchrist	2,199	3,349	52.3	2.6	3,576	6.8	2.6	4,036	83.5	20.5
	Total	3,284	5,021	52.9	2.6	5,407	7.7	2.6	6,142	87.0	22.3
Levy	9701 - Bronson	1,971	2,984	51.4	2.7	3,271	9.6	2.6	3,744	90.0	25.5
	9702 - Chiefland	1,297	1,497	15.4	2.6	1,563	4.4	2.4	1,723	32.8	15.1
	9703 - Fanning Springs	2,001	2,780	38.9	2.5	2,994	7.7	2.4	3,380	68.9	21.6
	9704 - Central Levy	874	1,198	37.1	2.5	1,278	6.7	2.3	1,432	63.8	19.5
	9705 - Morriston	1,372	2,374	73.0	2.5	2,631	10.8	2.5	3,035	121.2	27.8
	9706 - Williston	1,285	1,458	13.5	2.7	1,497	2.7	2.6	1,628	26.7	11.7
	9707 -Inglis/Yankeetown	1,279	1,576	23.2	2.3	1,659	5.3	2.2	1,840	43.9	16.8
	Total	10,079	13,867	37.6	2.6	14,893	7.4	2.4	16,782	66.5	21.0
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	1,892	2,208	16.7	2.6	2,357	6.7	2.6	2,638	39.4	19.5
	9702 - North Suwannee	1,076	1,328	23.4	2.7	1,394	5.0	2.6	1,539	43.0	15.9
	9703 - West Suwannee	1,831	2,753	50.4	2.4	2,994	8.8	2.4	3,395	85.4	23.3
	9704 - Central Suwannee	1,937	2,281	17.8	2.7	2,395	5.0	2.6	2,643	36.4	15.9
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	1,718	2,669	55.4	2.7	2,885	8.1	2.6	3,257	89.6	22.0
	9706 - South Suwannee	1,580	2,221	40.6	2.5	2,396	7.9	2.5	2,702	71.0	21.7
	Total	10,034	13,460	34.1	2.6	14,421	7.1	2.5	16,174	61.2	20.2
FL	Total	5,134,869	6,337,929	23.4	2.5	6,728,787	6.2	2.5	7,451,804	45.1	17.6

Source: CACI Marketing Systems, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Figure 17 presents the actual growth in the number of households for each observed county in addition to census tracts of greatest growth as calculated by percent growth from 1990 through 2008 projections. The Morriston (Levy 9705) census tract is projected to grow 121.2 percent from its original household count of 1,372 in 1990 to 3,035 in 2008. North Gilchrist (9501) is projected to grow 94.1 percent, from 1,085 households in 1990 to 2,106 in 2008. And Bronson (Levy 9701) is projected to grow 90 percent, from 1,971 households in 1990 to 3,744 in 2008.

Figure 17. Actual and projected growth in the number of households by leading census tract (percent growth) and county, 1990-2008.



Source: CACI Marketing Systems, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Education

The Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) was first administered in 1998 as part of Florida's effort to improve the educational standards throughout the state. The primary purpose of the FCAT is to assess student achievement of the high-order cognitive skills represented in the Sunshine State Standards (SSS) in Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Science. The test is administered yearly in grades 3-10. County results on both reading and mathematics portions of the FCAT for 2003 are presented in Table 32 below.

Table 32. Number of 10th grade students tested for the FCAT, 2000-2003.

Area	Year	Reading			Mathematics		
		Number of Students	Mean Scale Score	Median NPR	Number of Students	Mean Scale Score	Median NPR
Dixie	2000	159	672	23	157	690	38
	2001	122	697	47	122	707	60
	2002	129	695	44	129	701	54
	2003	135	682	32	135	696	48
Gilchrist	2000	187	682	30	188	695	54
	2001	196	695	44	196	703	58
	2002	166	703	52	166	712	66
	2003	203	699	48	202	713	67
Levy	2000	398	684	33	395	695	50
	2001	382	696	45	381	702	56
	2002	364	696	46	364	707	61
	2003	301	701	50	300	713	67
Suwannee	2000	387	687	36	386	698	50
	2001	364	695	45	364	703	57
	2002	372	693	42	371	702	55
	2003	351	693	42	353	707	60
Florida	2000	132,971	683	33	133984	701	54
	2001	142,538	700	49	142311	711	64
	2002	144,781	701	50	144596	714	67
	2003	153,503	696	46	153363	713	66

Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, 10th grade state/district report, 2000-2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.
NPR = National Percentile Rank: a score that shows the percent of students who earned the same or lower score nationwide.

Schools, as well as students, are being graded by the Department of Education as an accountability measure. The school-grading component is an important part of Florida's standard-based system of accountability. The 1999 legislation requires schools to be assigned a performance grade of "A" to "F," based primarily upon student achievement data from the FCAT. Other data relevant to a school's performance grade include the percentage of students tested, attendance and discipline data, and dropout rates. The performance grade represents the school's progress as shown below:

A = schools making excellent progress
B = schools making above average progress
C = schools making satisfactory progress
D = schools making less than satisfactory progress
F = schools failing to make adequate progress
N = new school, no grades

Table 33 presents a school FCAT performance history from 1999-2003.

Table 33. Public schools FCAT performance grades by school, by county, 1999-2003.

School	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Dixie County Schools					
New Old Town Elementary School	C	C	C	C	C
James M. Anderson Elementary School	C	C	C	D	C
Ruth Rains Middle School	C	C	C	B	A
Dixie County High School	C	D	C	C	D
Gilchrist County Schools					
Bell Elementary School	D	A	B	A	A
Trenton Elementary School	C	C	A	B	A
Bell High School	C	C	A	B	B
Trenton High School	C	C	C	A	A
Levy County Schools					
Bronson Elementary School	C	A	B	C	A
Chiefland Elementary School	D	C	C	C	A
Williston Elementary School	C	C	A	B	B
Chiefland Middle School	C	C	A	C	A
Williston Middle School	C	C	C	B	B
Chiefland High School	C	D	C	C	C
Williston High School	C	C	C	C	C
Bronson Middle/High School	D	D	A	C	B
Cedar Key High School	B	B	B	B	A
Whispering Winds Charter School			B	N	B
Yankeetown School	B	C	A	B	B
Suwannee County Schools					
Branford Elementary School		C	C	C	B
Suwannee Elementary School East	C	C	C	C	C
Suwannee Elementary School West	C	C	C	C	C
Suwannee Middle School	C	D	C	C	B
Suwannee High School	C	D	C	C	C
Branford High School	B	C	A	C	B

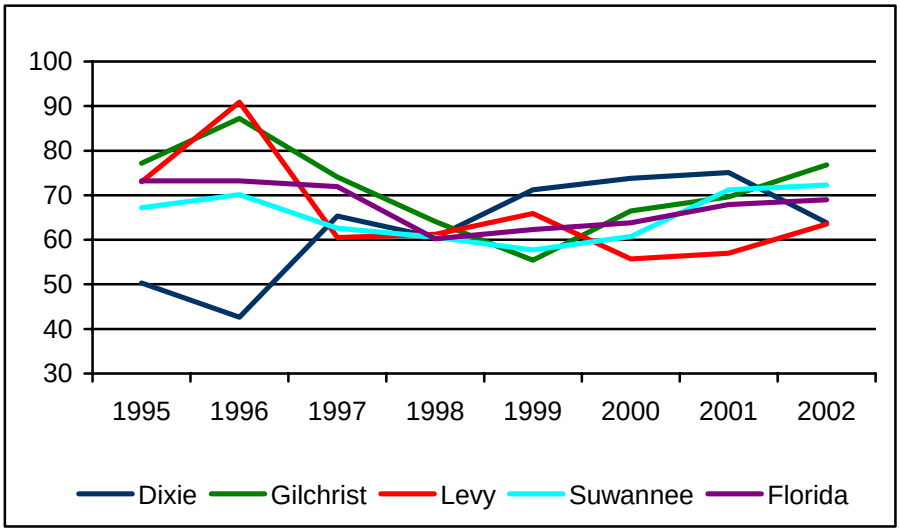
Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, 2002-2003 School Accountability Report.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Graduation and dropout rates may lend further insight into the overall status of a community. However, it is imperative that these rates be interpreted as they are defined. In Florida's system of public education, a graduate is defined as a student who receives a standard diploma, special diploma, or GED diploma. The graduation rate is the number of graduates (taken from the cohort group of first-time ninth graders in fall four years prior to graduation plus subsequent incoming transfers on the same schedule to graduate), divided by the number of first-time ninth graders in membership during fall four years prior *plus* incoming transfer students on the same schedule to graduate *minus* students from this combined population who transferred out, students who left to enroll in a private school or an adult education program, and deceased students.

A dropout is defined as a student who withdraws from school without transferring to another school, home education program, or adult education program. Prior to 1998-99, state dropout rates were reported only for students who were 16 years of age or older—that is, students beyond the age of compulsory school attendance. Currently, the dropout rate is calculated and reported for all children in grades 9-12 who drop out of school.

As indicated in Figure 18 and Table 34, graduation rates in the four observed counties have fluctuated over time. Dixie County, which had a lower graduation rate than the other observed counties or the state in 1995, is the only area observed where the rate increased from 1995-2002. In the remaining observed counties and the state, overall graduation rates dropped from 1995-2002.

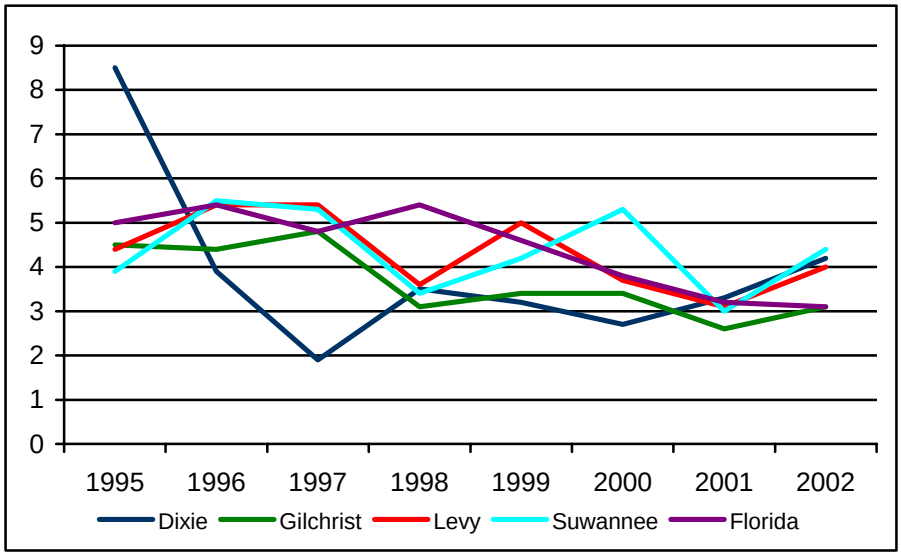
Figure 18. Graduation rates by county and Florida, school years beginning 1995-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

While the overall graduation rate appears to be dropping, the dropout rate of high school students is also dropping (Figure 19). The greatest improvement (reduction) among dropout rates was in Dixie County, where dropout rates decreased from near nine percent in 1995 to just above four percent by 2002. All observed counties saw a decline in dropout rates in 1998, despite a statewide increase.

Figure 19. High school dropout rates by county and Florida, school years beginning 1995-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Table 34. High school graduation and dropout rates, by county and Florida, 1995-1996 – 2002-2003 school years.

Area	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999	
	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate
Dixie	50.3	8.5	42.6	3.9	65.3	1.9	60.5	3.5
Gilchrist	77.2	4.5	87.2	4.4	74.1	4.8	64.1	3.1
Levy	73.0	4.4	90.9	5.4	60.5	5.4	61.2	3.6
Suwannee	67.2	3.9	70.1	5.5	62.6	5.3	60.6	3.4
Florida	73.2	5.0	73.2	5.4	71.9	4.8	60.2	5.4
Area	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate
Dixie	71.2	3.2	73.8	2.7	75.1	3.3	63.8	4.2
Gilchrist	55.4	3.4	66.5	3.4	69.6	2.6	76.8	3.1
Levy	65.9	5.0	55.7	3.7	57.0	3.1	63.5	4.0
Suwannee	57.7	4.2	60.7	5.3	71.2	3.0	72.3	4.4
Florida	62.3	4.6	63.8	3.8	67.9	3.2	69.0	3.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, Graduation Rate and Dropout Rate Report, 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

In many studies, overall educational attainment level has been found to affect the health status and behavior of people. Nationally, people living in rural communities tend to have a lower educational attainment level than those living in metropolitan areas. These factors apply to north central Florida.

As indicated in Table 35, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties have a much higher percentage of residents whose highest level of education completed is less than or equal to a high school diploma than the state. No area, county, or census tract has more than 21 percent of its population college-educated. North Dixie (9801) has only 9.5 percent of its population college-educated, which is not even one third of the state's comparable portion (29.4 percent).

Table 35. Estimated number and percent of persons 25 and over by highest level of education completed, by census tract, by county and Florida, 2003.

Area	Census Tract	Population 25 + (2003)	No High School Diploma		High School Diploma *		College Degree **	
			Estimated Number (2003)	Percent (1999)	Estimated Number (2003)	Percent (1999)	Estimated Number (2003)	Percent (1999)
Dixie	9801 – North Dixie	7,330	2,482	33.9	4,148	56.6	700	9.5
	9802 – South Dixie	2,716	943	34.7	1,469	54.1	304	11.2
	Total	10,037	3,422	34.1	5,612	55.9	1,002	10.0
Gilchrist	9501 – North Gilchrist	3,238	1,004	31.0	1,806	55.8	428	13.2
	9502 – South Gilchrist	6,386	1,656	25.9	3,716	58.2	1,014	15.9
	Total	9,634	2,659	27.6	5,530	57.4	1,445	15.0
Levy	9701 - Bronson	5,647	1,552	27.5	3,204	56.7	890	15.8
	9702 - Chiefland	2,444	716	29.3	1,354	55.4	374	15.3
	9703 - Fanning Springs	5,077	1,401	27.6	3,010	59.3	666	13.1
	9704 - Central Levy	2,449	508	20.7	1,438	58.7	503	20.6
	9705 - Morriston	4,564	1,057	23.2	2,840	62.2	667	14.6
	9706 - Williston	2,623	743	28.3	1,438	54.8	443	16.9
	9707 -Inglis/Yankeetown	2,798	696	24.9	1,683	60.2	418	14.9
	Total	25,590	6,678	26.1	14,951	58.4	3,960	15.5
Suwannee	9701 - North-East Suw.	4,097	1,289	31.5	2,268	55.3	541	13.2
	9702 - North Suwannee	2,495	755	30.3	1,433	57.5	306	12.3
	9703 - West Suwannee	5,268	1,347	25.6	3,149	59.8	772	14.6
	9704 - Central Suwannee	4,127	974	23.6	2,281	55.3	872	21.1
	9705 - East-Central Suw.	5,082	1,230	24.2	2,990	58.8	862	17.0
	9706 - South Suwannee	4,113	1,143	27.8	2,406	58.5	564	13.7
	Total	25,156	6,731	26.8	14,510	57.7	3,915	15.6
FL		11,744,049	2,364,809	20.1	5,932,276	50.5	3,446,964	29.4

* High School degree includes High School degree and some college but no college degree.
** Includes Associate, Bachelors, Masters, Professional School and Doctorate Degrees.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3; ESRI Business Solutions 2003.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Summary of Key Findings

The demographic and socioeconomic profile of Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties reveals the following:

- Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties are rural. Florida, comprised of 53,937 square miles, has 315 persons per square mile, in contrast to the observed rural counties that have between 20 (Dixie County) and 54 (Suwannee County) persons per square mile.
- The greatest growth among the four counties from 1980-2000 occurred within Gilchrist County; the population increased 150 percent, from 5,767 to 14,437. In the same time period, the population of the state of Florida grew by 64 percent; that of Levy County grew by 73 percent; and that of Dixie County by 78 percent. Suwannee County is the only county of the four whose population growth (56.3 percent) was less than that of the state.
- The majority of the counties' residents live in unincorporated areas.
- Since 1980, the population growth in all four counties has been primarily attributed to in-migration.
- Levy and Suwannee counties have similar distributions as the state of population age 65 and over, with 18.4, 17.2, 17.5 percent, respectively. Dixie County also has a similar percentage of its population age 65 and over (17.5 percent), while Gilchrist County is a "younger" county with only 13.6 percent in this age group.
- The highest concentrations of the elderly population are in South Dixie County (9802), where 23.0 percent of the population is age 65 or over, West Suwannee County (9703) and Inglis/Yankeetown (9707) areas, where 23.5 and 26.0 percent of the population, respectively, is age 65 or over.
- Each county has a lower percentage of nonwhite residents than the state as a whole.
- 27.8 percent of the state's residents have household incomes of less than $25,000, compared to Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties: 45.5, 36.9, 42.6, and 38.7 percent respectively.
- The census tracts with the highest portion of their population with incomes under $25,000 are North Dixie (9801) at 46.8 percent, Chiefland (Levy 9702) at 47.9 percent, and Inglis/Yankeetown (Levy 9706) at 45.1 percent.
- Dixie County residents have a per capita income of $15,809, which is below the state per capita income of $24,118, is similar to rates in Gilchrist County ($16,589), Suwannee County ($16,161) and Levy County ($16,266).
- The median household income for Dixie County ($27,628) is lower than the state ($42,332) and the other three counties: Gilchrist ($32,655), Levy ($28,933), and Suwannee ($32,415). Gilchrist County's median household income is the highest of the four counties.
- Of the five cost-of-living indicators, food is the highest in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Suwannee counties; transportation is highest in Levy County.

- Retail sales per capita totaled $10,336 in Dixie County and $10,507 in Gilchrist County. Per capita sales in Levy and Suwannee counties were higher: $14,588 and $14,456, respectively, though still below the state per capita total.
- Dixie County has higher rates of unemployment than Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties or the state.
- The number of jobs in Florida increased by 14 percent from 1996 through 2000; Gilchrist and Levy counties experienced an 11.0 and 11.1 percent job growth, respectively. Dixie and Suwannee counties, however, saw their rates of job growth increase from 1996 through 1998, before they began dropping again for a net gain in jobs of 1.5 and 4.4 percent, respectively.
- Small businesses comprise 97.3 to 98.4 percent of the observed counties' total private industry.
- Dixie County has higher percentages of poverty for all persons and households than Gilchrist, Levy, or Suwannee counties. Levy County has the highest observed percentage of families living in poverty.
- The highest concentration of persons and households in poverty are located in the Chiefland (Levy 9702) census tract area, where fully 24.8 percent of all persons and 25.6 percent of households are living in poverty.
- More than 46 percent of the Dixie and Levy counties' female headed households with children live in poverty.
- In Levy County, 26.9 percent of all children are living in poverty. Rates are 24.1 percent in Dixie County, 22.4 percent in Suwannee County, and 18.0 percent in Gilchrist County.
- While 12.3 percent of all Floridians are Medicaid-eligible, the rate is much higher in each of the four counties observed: 20.5 percent in Dixie County, 19.6 percent in Gilchrist County, 14.6 percent in Levy County, and 16.6 percent of Suwannee County.
- During 2003, 1,731 Dixie County residents received food stamps, representing 12.1 percent of the county's total population; this is nearly double the state percentage (6.3 percent).
- During 2003, 1.3 percent of persons in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, respectively, received TANF benefits.
- In 2003, 1,726, 2,299, 3,338, and 3,717 children (ages 0-19) received services through the Florida KidCare program in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties, respectively.
- Over half of the children in Dixie, Glichrist, and Levy County schools receive free or reduced lunch (63.6, 55.2, and 56 percent, respectively); nearly half of Suwannee County children do as well (48.9 percent).
- At least four HMOs are licensed to operate in each of the four counties observed. Levy and Suwannee counties have five and six HMOs, with 36,820 and 37,185 residents enrolled, respectively, as of September 30, 2003.

- The percentage of uninsured non-elderly residents in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties is higher than the state observed rate. Dixie County has the highest estimated percentage (22.9 percent) of non-elderly residents who are uninsured.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the number of households in Gilchrist County increased by 52.9 percent, making it the fastest growing of the four counties.
- A higher percentage of Levy County and Suwannee County students passed the reading portion of the FCAT than students statewide. A lower portion passed in Dixie County. On the math portion of the FCAT, no observed county surpassed the statewide passing rate of 42 percent.
- Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties have a much higher percentage of residents whose highest level of education completed is less than or equal to a high school diploma than the state. No area, county, or census tract has more than 21 percent of its population college-educated.

Health Status

Introduction

This section of the assessment reviews the health status of Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee county residents. As in the previous section, comparisons are provided with the state of Florida. This in-depth assessment of the mortality and morbidity of county residents will enable the communities to identify the health indicators resulting in early death or unnecessary hospitalization in their area and implement programs that will improve the overall health status of their communities.

Good health can be defined as a state of physical, mental, and social well being, rather than the absence of disease or infirmity. According to *Healthy People 2010*, the national health objectives released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, individual health is closely linked to community health. Community health -- which includes both the physical and social environment in which individuals live, work, and play -- is profoundly affected by the collective behaviors, attitudes, and beliefs of everyone who lives in the community. Healthy people are among a community's most essential resources.

Numerous factors have a significant impact on an individual's health status: lifestyle and behavior, human biology, environmental and socioeconomic conditions, as well as access to adequate and appropriate health care and medical services. Studies by the American Society of Internal Medicine conclude that up to 70 percent of an individual's health status is directly attributable to personal lifestyle decisions and attitudes. Persons who do not smoke, who drink in moderation (if at all), use automobile seat belts (car seats for infants and small children), maintain a nutritious low-fat, high-fiber diet, reduce excess stress in daily living, and exercise regularly have a significantly greater potential of avoiding debilitating diseases, infirmities, and premature death.

The interrelationship among lifestyle/behavior, personal health attitude, and poor health status is gaining recognition and acceptance by both the general public and health care providers. Some examples of lifestyle/behavior and related health care problems include the following:

Lifestyle	**Primary Disease Factor**
Smoking	Lung Cancer Cardiovascular Disease Emphysema Chronic Bronchitis
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	Cirrhosis of Liver Motor Vehicle Crashes Unintentional Injuries (drowning, falls, etc.) Malnutrition Suicide Homicide Mental Illness

Poor Nutrition	Obesity Digestive Disease Depression
Driving at Excessive Speeds	Trauma Motor Vehicle Crashes
Lack of Exercise	Cardiovascular Disease Depression
Overstressed	Mental Illness Alcohol/Drug Abuse Cardiovascular Disease

Health problems should be examined in terms of morbidity[1] as well as mortality.[2] However, reporting the incidence of a particular disease is not required by law, except when the public health is potentially endangered. More than 50 infectious diseases in Florida must be reported to county health departments. Except for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), most of these reportable diseases currently result in comparatively few deaths. As an indicator of morbidity, the patterns of hospital use by county residents are examined in this report.

Due to limited morbidity data, this health status report relies heavily on death and death rate statistics for leading causes of death in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties, and the state of Florida. Such information provides useful indicators of health status trends and permits an assessment of the impact of changes in health services on a resident population during an established period of time. Community attention and health care resources may then be directed to those areas of greatest impact and concern.

Leading Causes of Death

Since the 1950s, heart disease has been the leading cause of death in the nation and the state. Gilchrist, Dixie, Levy and Suwannee counties follow this model, with nearly 300 combined average annual deaths attributed to heart disease from 1998-2002. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the nation, state, and aforementioned counties; cancer accounted for about 260 average annual deaths in the four observed counties combined between 1998-2002. Specific county data follows.

Average Annual Crude Mortality Rates

Average annual crude (i.e., number of deaths) mortality rates are utilized to identify the major causes of death in the county. These rates assist health planners and providers in determining both medical equipment and service needs of the community.

Table 37 compares annual crude mortality rates of the 10 leading causes of death in Florida for Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties and the state. For these 10 leading causes, Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties each has higher rates than the state for all causes of death

[1]Morbidity is the incidence of illness or injury.
[2]Mortality is the incidence of death.

combined. Gilchrist County's crude death rate for all causes (975.8) is slightly lower than the state (1018.6). The mortality rate from heart disease is higher for the state (313.3 per 100,000) than for Dixie, Gilchrist or Suwannee county; Levy County's crude mortality rate due to heart diseases (318.8) is higher than the state. Crude death rates due to cancer are notably higher than the state (239.9 per 100,000) in Dixie (279.1), Levy (283.4), and Suwannee (275.0) counties. Again, crude death rates due to cancer in Gilchrist County (211.3) are below the state.

Death rates due to stroke, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle crashes (MVC) and diabetes are higher in each of the four observed counties than at the state level. The highest crude death rates by disease type are: stroke (Levy County, 84.0); respiratory disease, (Dixie County, 94.0); unintentional injuries (Levy County, 77.7); MVC (Levy County, 42.9), and diabetes (Suwannee County, 45.1). Deaths due to MVC are included in the "all unintentional injuries" category, but are also noted separately in all tables, due to the significant impact of this factor as a singular cause of death.

In a comparison by peer county, Dixie County has higher rates than Gilchrist County for each cause except stroke, MVC, Alzheimer's, and liver disease. Levy County has higher rates than Suwannee County for each cause of death except respiratory disease and diabetes.

Table 36. Average annual crude death rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Stroke (3)		Respiratory Disease (4)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	160.6	1,161.3	40.4	292.1	38.6	279.1	9.4	68.0	13.0	94.0
Gilchrist	140.4	975.8	36.4	253.0	30.4	211.3	10.4	72.3	11.2	77.8
Levy	424.4	1,229.9	110.0	318.8	97.8	283.4	29.0	84.0	27.0	78.2
Suwannee	443.6	1,265.6	108.4	309.3	96.4	275.0	28.8	82.2	30.8	87.9
Florida	163,352.2	1,018.6	50,245.2	313.3	38,468.8	239.9	10,308.4	64.3	8,772.4	54.7

Area	Unintentional Injuries				Diabetes (6)		Influenza & Pneumonia (8)		Alzheimer's Disease (7)	
	All (5)		Motor Vehicle Crashes							
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	9.4	68.0	4.0	28.9	6.2	44.8	3.8	27.5	1.2	8.7
Gilchrist	7.4	51.4	4.4	30.6	4.0	27.8	3.0	20.9	3.0	20.9
Levy	26.8	77.7	14.8	42.9	11.8	34.2	10.4	30.1	5.8	16.8
Suwannee	21.2	60.5	11.0	31.4	15.8	45.1	8.2	23.4	5.6	16.0
Florida	6,473.6	40.4	2,804.6	17.5	4,410.0	27.5	3,459.2	21.6	3,117.4	19.4

Area	Suicide (9)		Liver Disease (10)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	4.0	28.9	2.0	14.5
Gilchrist	1.8	12.5	2.2	15.3
Levy	7.2	20.9	5.4	15.6
Suwannee	6.2	17.7	3.6	10.3
Florida	2,194.8	13.7	2,013.8	12.6

Avg Num = The average number of deaths for the five-year period.
Ranking is based on Florida totals.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Statistical testing can be used to identify those leading causes of death that indicate a significant disparity between county and state rates. However, in order for the rates to be comparable, the testing must additionally control for differences in population structure. By calculating a Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) using observed and expected deaths for the county (calculated with age-specific death rates for the state of Florida) significant levels of mortality were identified and are presented in Table 37.

Table 37. Leading causes of death with significantly higher rates than Florida, by county.

	All Causes	Heart disease	Cancer	Stroke	Respiratory disease	Unintentional Injuries		Diabetes	Influenza and Pneumonia	Alzheimer's	Suicide	Liver Disease
						All	MVC					
Dixie	X		X		X	X		X			X	
Gilchrist					X		X					
Levy	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Suwannee	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				

When analyzing death data, race may become an important risk factor for certain diseases. For this reason, Tables 38 and 39 present annual crude death rates for whites and nonwhites, respectively. When broken out by race, a number of "new" diseases move into the top ten ranking; these diseases are presented in both tables. The sequencing of leading causes of death is based on the leading cause of death in Florida, and numbers in parentheses denote state rank.

As explained above, Table 38 depicts the leading causes of death for white Floridians, in addition to three additional causes of death that rank within the 10 leading causes of death for nonwhites. The ten leading causes of death among whites match the leading causes of death among the general population.

County rates indicate that heart disease is the leading cause of death among whites in each county, as in the state. However, none of the counties' crude death rates due to heart disease is as high as the state rate. Cancer is a notably higher cause of death among whites in Dixie and Levy counties, where rates are 299.5 and 307.5, respectively; these rates are higher than both the state and each county's peer county. Also of note are the high rates of respiratory disease throughout the four counties. Not only are the rates higher than the state, but for each of the four counties, respiratory disease ranks higher than stroke as a leading cause of death among whites. With the general exception of Gilchrist County, county death rates are consistently higher than state death rates for most leading causes of disease.

At the county level, other observed rates for whites that are substantially higher than the state are as follows: cancer (Levy County, 307.5); respiratory disease (Dixie County, 102.6); unintentional injuries (Levy County, 82.3); MVC (Levy County, 43.8); and diabetes (Suwannee County, 45.1). See Table 38 for cross-county comparisons.

Table 38. Average annual crude death rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Stroke (3)		Respiratory Disease (4)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	150.2	1,222.6	38.2	310.9	36.8	299.5	8.8	71.6	12.6	102.6
Gilchrist	136.2	1,046.6	35.8	275.1	29.6	227.5	9.4	72.2	11.2	86.1
Levy	386.4	1,302.8	99.2	334.5	91.2	307.5	25.0	84.3	26.0	87.7
Suwannee	397.4	1,338.9	98.2	330.9	86.2	290.4	24.4	82.2	28.4	95.7
Florida	145,307.8	1,159.8	45,556.2	363.6	34,776.8	277.6	9,057.4	72.3	8,283.0	66.1

Area	Unintentional Injuries				Diabetes (6)		Influenza & Pneumonia (7)		Alzheimer's Disease (8)	
	All (5)		Motor Vehicle Crashes							
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	8.0	65.1	3.6	29.3	5.4	44.0	3.8	30.9	1.2	9.8
Gilchrist	7.4	56.9	4.4	33.8	4.0	30.7	2.8	21.5	3.0	23.1
Levy	24.4	82.3	13.0	43.8	10.2	34.4	9.2	31.0	5.6	18.9
Suwannee	18.8	63.3	10.4	35	13.4	45.1	7.2	24.3	4.8	16.2
Florida	5,578.6	44.5	2,346.8	18.7	3,593.4	28.7	3,136.20	25.0	2,973.0	23.7

Area	Suicide (9)		Liver Disease (10)		HIV (17)		Homicide (18)		Perinatal Conditions (20)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	4.0	32.6	1.8	14.7	0.8	6.5	2.2	17.9	0.2	1.6
Gilchrist	1.8	13.8	2.0	15.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	3.1	0.8	6.1
Levy	6.8	22.9	5.2	17.5	0.8	2.7	1.6	5.4	1.4	4.7
Suwannee	6.2	20.9	3.2	10.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	3.4	3.4	11.5
Florida	2,057.2	16.4	1,841.0	14.7	645.6	5.2	554.2	4.4	401.8	3.2

Avg Num = the average number of deaths for the five-year period.
Ranking is based on Florida totals.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Table 39. Average annual crude death rates per 100,000 population for nonwhite races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Stroke (3)		HIV (4)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	10.4	673.6	2.2	142.5	1.8	116.6	0.6	38.9	0.4	25.9
Gilchrist	4.2	305.6	0.6	43.7	0.8	58.2	1.0	72.8	0.0	0.0
Levy	37.8	779.7	10.6	218.6	6.6	136.1	4.0	82.5	0.8	16.5
Suwannee	46.0	856.4	10.2	189.9	10.2	189.9	4.4	81.9	1.2	22.3
Florida	17,893.2	510.0	4,661.0	132.9	3,673.4	104.7	1,247.6	35.6	1,028.2	29.3

Area	Unintentional Injuries				Diabetes (6)		Respiratory Disease (7)		Homicide (8)	
	All (5)		Motor Vehicle Crashes							
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	1.4	90.7	0.2	13.0	0.8	51.8	0.4	25.9	0.0	0.0
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Levy	2.4	49.5	1.8	37.1	1.6	33.0	1.0	20.6	0.0	0.0
Suwannee	2.4	44.7	0.6	11.2	2.4	44.7	2.4	44.7	0.4	7.4
Florida	885.4	25.2	454.0	12.9	814.4	23.2	485.4	13.8	435.0	12.4

Area	Perinatal Conditions (9)		Influenza & Pneumonia (10)		Liver Disease (14)		Alzheimer's Disease (15)		Suicide (17)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
Dixie	0.4	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gilchrist	0.4	29.1	0.2	14.6	0.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Levy	0.6	12.4	1.2	24.8	0.2	4.1	0.2	4.1	0.4	8.3
Suwannee	0.6	11.2	1.0	18.6	0.4	7.4	0.8	14.9	0.0	0.0
Florida	348.6	9.9	320.8	9.1	172.0	4.9	143.6	4.1	135.8	3.9

Avg Num = The average number of deaths for the five-year period.
Ranking is based on Florida totals.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Throughout the state, nonwhite residents have seven of the 10 leading causes of death in common with white residents, though these leading causes of death rank differently for each population area (Table 39). HIV, homicide, and perinatal conditions complete the top 10 leading causes of death in Florida for the nonwhite group; however, the nonwhite rates in observed counties show that homicide and HIV rates fall below other causes of death, such as unintentional injuries and respiratory disease. Mortality rates for heart disease and for cancer among nonwhite residents in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties are higher than state mortality

rates for these two categories. Gilchrist County's crude death rates for heart disease and cancer among nonwhites are lower than the state and the other three counties. The crude death rate for stroke among nonwhites is more than twice the state rate (35.6) in Gilchrist (72.8), Levy (82.5), and Suwannee (81.9) counties. (Please note that data provided on Gilchrist County nonwhites is highly subject to yearly variation due to the extremely small population of nonwhites.)

Interestingly, respiratory disease drops from the fourth leading cause of death among whites to the seventh leading cause of death among nonwhites statewide. Again, however, mortality rankings vary by county; whereas respiratory disease ranks third among whites in the four observed counties, it ranks between fourth and seventh among nonwhites.

When the annual crude white and nonwhite mortality rates for the commonly shared seven leading causes of death are compared at the county level, mortality rates among whites exceed mortality rates of nonwhites with very few exceptions: nonwhites in Gilchrist County have a higher rate of mortality due to stroke, and nonwhites in Dixie County have a higher mortality rate due to unintentional injuries and diabetes.

Although average annual crude mortality rates are important in analyzing the causes of death within a county, variations in population structure and size make the crude rates a poor mechanism by which to compare data across populations. For example, a county such as Gilchrist, where less than 14 percent of the population is age 65 or over may have a seemingly low death rate, even though its health status may be considered poor compared to Levy County, which has a greater percentage of older residents. Additionally, crude rates do not identify which segment of the population within a county is at a higher risk.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

To further explore the health status of residents in Dixie, Levy, Gilchrist, and Suwannee counties, age-adjusted mortality rates[3] (AAMR) per 100,000 population are used to draw comparisons across counties and the state. These rates represent a summary rate by cause of death and permit an unbiased comparison regardless of the age structure of a population. During 1998-2002, the highest observed AAMR for all causes of death (all races) was in Suwannee County (1,019.6). Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist counties all followed with AAMR of 1016.6, 997.0, and 981.4 respectively; the state had the lowest AAMR of 802.2. When disease-specific AAMR are calculated, the state consistently has lower rates than Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, or Suwannee County. However, Suwannee County does not always have the highest AAMR among the four counties, indicating that different health problems may be endemic to different communities.

Tables 40-42 present an examination of the AAMR for the 10 leading causes of death for total population, by race.

[3] In order to compare accurately the statistics of the county with other areas, adjustments must be made to account for the differences in age-group distributions between populations. The age-group distribution of "standard" populations is utilized for this purpose. The standard population for purposes of this study is the 2000 U.S. population. Age-adjusted rates are those rates that would have been observed if the age distribution of the areas compared were the same as that of the U.S.

For total population, the comparison shows that Dixie County AAMR are higher than the other three counties and the state for cancer, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, suicide, and nephritis. Gilchrist County AAMR are higher than the other three counties and the state for stroke, respiratory disease, and Alzheimer's. The rate of Alzheimer's in Gilchrist County is notably high: 22.7 compared to 10.0 in peer county Dixie, and 14.4 in the state.

Table 40. Age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Stroke (3)	Respiratory Disease (4)	Unintentional Injuries	
					All (5)	Motor Vehicle Crashes
Dixie	246.2	222.9	62.4	77.4	71.9	29.7
Gilchrist	256.1	205.0	75.8	76.4	51.9	30.5
Levy	253.9	215.5	67.7	58.5	74.6	42.6
Suwannee	241.4	217.4	63.7	67.6	60.7	32.4
Florida	238.7	187.6	48.7	40.9	38.4	17.3

Area	Diabetes (6)	Influenza & Pneumonia (7)	Alzheimer's Disease (8)	Suicide (9)	Liver Disease (10)	All Causes
Dixie	35.3	28.5	10.0	26.0	11.3	1,016.6
Gilchrist	25.7	22.8	22.7	11.5	15.6	981.4
Levy	27.2	25.5	14.8	20.2	13.1	997.0
Suwannee	35.4	18.4	12.5	17.5	8.7	1,019.6
Florida	21.4	16.5	14.4	13.0	11.0	802.2

Rate per 100,000 population.
The sequence of the leading causes of death is based on the leading cause of death in Florida for the five-year period.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

When AAMR for the 10 leading causes of death are compared based on race, different causes of death again emerge within white and nonwhite populations. In Tables 41 and 42, all diseases that rank among the 10 leading causes of death among whites or nonwhites are included.

Generally speaking, the white population's AAMR mirror the general population; county rates are generally higher than the state rate. Rates of heart disease are higher in each of the four observed counties than at the state level among whites (state rate of 236.5 compared to county rates ranging from 244.7 in Suwannee County to 260.4 in Gilchrist County). Other causes of death, such as unintentional injury, show an even greater difference between state and county rates (41.2 in the state and 79.0 in Levy County).

When AAMR are compared across peer counties, new variations in rate rankings occur. The AAMR in Dixie County is higher than comparable rates in peer county Gilchrist for mortality due to cancer, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, suicide, HIV, and homicide. Thus, Gilchrist County's rates are only higher than Dixie County

for heart disease, stroke, MVC, Alzheimer's, liver disease, and perinatal conditions. Disparity between Levy County and Suwannee County rates are even more consistent; AAMR in Levy County are higher than comparable rates in Suwannee County for all causes except respiratory disease, diabetes, suicide, and perinatal conditions.

Of note are the HIV and homicide rates in Dixie County. The AAMR for HIV is 7.2, which surpasses the state rate (5.2); the homicide rate of 18.0 is over three times the state rate of 4.6. Of additional interest is the perinatal condition mortality rate for Suwannee County, which is more than three times the AAMR in the state (12.4 in Suwannee County versus 3.7 in the state).

Table 41. Age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 2000-2002.

Area	All Causes	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Stroke (3)	Respiratory Disease (4)
Dixie	1,029.2	252.5	227.9	62.5	79.2
Gilchrist	987.9	260.4	206.9	71.4	78.9
Levy	1,009.3	252.5	221.6	65.5	61.7
Suwannee	1,027.3	244.7	218.0	60.3	69.3
Florida	792.0	236.5	189.2	46.5	42.2

Area	Unintentional Injuries		Diabetes (6)	Influenza & Pneumonia (8)	Alzheimer's Disease (7)
	All (5)	MVC			
Dixie	69.9	30.5	33.5	31.0	10.9
Gilchrist	56.4	33.7	26.6	22.2	23.4
Levy	79.0	44.2	26.4	25.1	15.9
Suwannee	63.4	36.1	33.8	18.0	12.0
Florida	41.2	18.5	19.3	16.2	14.8

Area	Suicide (9)	Liver Disease (10)	HIV (17)	Homicide (18)	Perinatal Conditions (20)
Dixie	28.9	11.1	7.2	18.0	1.9
Gilchrist	12.3	14.6	1.7	2.6	6.7
Levy	21.8	13.9	2.6	6.3	5.8
Suwannee	20.5	8.4	2.1	3.7	12.4
Florida	15.2	11.8	5.2	4.6	3.7

Rate per 100,000 population.
The sequence of the leading causes of death is based on the leading cause of death in Florida for the five-year period.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Age-adjusted mortality rates for nonwhite residents in Dixie and Gilchrist counties are difficult to analyze due to the extremely small numbers. However, based on available data, Dixie County nonwhite residents have a substantially higher AAMR for all causes (1,000.1) than peer county Gilchrist does (810.9).

Age-adjusted mortality rates for nonwhite residents in Levy County and Suwannee County are more appropriately compared, as they are based on larger populations and numbers. Levy County has higher AAMR than Suwannee County or the state for heart disease, stroke, unintentional injuries, MVC, perinatal conditions, influenza and pneumonia, and suicide. Suwannee County's AAMR are higher than the state and Levy County for cancer, diabetes, respiratory disease, liver disease and Alzheimer's. The cancer rate in Suwannee County (219.0) is substantially higher than that of the state (173.6) and Levy County (166.3).

Table 42. Age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for nonwhite races by leading causes of deaths, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Stroke (3)	HIV (4)
Dixie	1,000.1	211.1	197.3	58.8	22.3
Gilchrist	810.9	92.5	160.5	187.2	0.0
Levy	938.8	259.8	166.3	108.0	18.2
Suwannee	967.7	215.8	219.0	92.0	24.0
Florida	831.3	241.0	173.6	66.2	32.4

Area	Unintentional Injuries		Diabetes (6)	Respiratory Disease (7)	Homicide (8)
	All (5)	Motor Vehicle Crashes			
Dixie	107.7	16.0	83.0	46.2	0.0
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Levy	53.2	38.1	39.9	27.1	0.0
Suwannee	47.9	11.6	50.2	52.8	7.4
Florida	28.9	13.8	40.1	24.8	11.8

Area	Perinatal Conditions (9)	Influenza & Pneumonia (10)	Liver Disease (14)	Alzheimer's Disease (15)	Suicide (17)
Dixie	35.4	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0
Gilchrist	92.1	47.2	26.3	0.0	0.0
Levy	12.0	30.3	4.5	4.7	9.2
Suwannee	11.1	21.1	8.8	15.9	0.0
Florida	9.3	16.5	6.8	9.1	4.1

Rate per 100,000 population.
Ranking is based on Florida totals.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

A comparison of the leading causes of death among white and nonwhite residents by county follows. A full data set on deaths among whites and nonwhites by county is available in Appendix C.

In Dixie County, AAMR are higher for nonwhites than whites for HIV, unintentional injuries, diabetes, perinatal conditions, and liver disease. The AAMR is higher for whites in Dixie County for deaths due to heart disease, cancer, stroke, respiratory disease, MVC, influenza and pneumonia, Alzheimer's, suicide, and homicide. Notably, the AAMR for nonwhites due to perinatal conditions is 35.4, seven times the rate of all races (5.1) and 18 times the rate among whites in the county (1.9).

In Gilchrist County, differences in the AAMR of whites and nonwhites by cause of death vary: AAMR are higher for nonwhites than whites for perinatal conditions, influenza and pneumonia, and liver disease; all remaining causes of death have higher AAMR among whites than nonwhites. Please note that the low population and death numbers of nonwhites in Gilchrist County may bias these data; for eight of the listed causes of death, there were no reported deaths among nonwhites.

Levy County and Suwannee County have greater populations than Dixie and Gilchrist counties, which tends to even out some otherwise noticeable differences in mortality data. In Levy County, nonwhites have a higher AAMR due to stroke, HIV, diabetes, perinatal conditions, and influenza and pneumonia. Notably, the rate of stroke among nonwhites in Levy County (108.0) is substantially higher than the state rate of 66.2. White residents of Levy County have a higher death rate due to heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, MVC, Alzheimer's, suicide, liver disease, and homicide. Levy County's suicide rate varies greatly by race: the AAMR for whites is 21.8 and only 9.2 for nonwhites.

Suwannee County nonwhites have greater AAMR than whites for cancer, stroke, HIV, diabetes, homicide, influenza and pneumonia, liver disease, and Alzheimer's. Whites have a greater AAMR than nonwhites for heart disease, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, MVC, suicide, and perinatal conditions in Suwannee County.

Age-Specific Mortality Rates

Age-specific mortality rates[4] are more useful than average annual crude mortality rates in determining the health status of a population in a geographical area. These detailed rates are useful for epidemiological and public health purposes.

A comparison of the age-specific rates for four selected causes of death (heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, and unintentional injuries, which includes MVC as a subset) follows. The causes of death were selected to assist in future identification of target populations for the formulation of risk reduction strategies to improve the community's health status. As with the previous rates, five-year rates are utilized based on the small population size in some of the observed counties. Though the average number of deaths within an age group may still be small, the rate is important in identifying at-risk populations. Age-specific rates are presented in bold where the county rate is higher than the state rate for a given disease-specific rate.

Heart Disease

Although heart disease is not significantly higher in any of the observed counties than the state, it is important to look at age-specific mortality rates for heart disease by county, as it remains the leading cause of death in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Compared to statewide age-specific mortality rates (available in Table 47), Dixie County has a higher death rate due to heart disease in four of 11 age groups, three of which are higher than peer county Gilchrist as well (Table 43). White residents in the county have higher rates than whites statewide only among 25-34 year-olds, while nonwhite residents in the county have higher rates than nonwhites statewide among only 65-74 year-olds.

Table 43. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease per 100,000 population for Dixie County, 1998-2002.

Dixie County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.2	**12.3**	0.2	**15.3**	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.2	9.9	0.2	11.6	0.0	0.0
45-54	3.6	**194.0**	3.4	202.4	0.2	113.6
55-64	6.0	**339.2**	5.4	323.7	0.6	596.4
65-74	12.4	**838.6**	11.2	793.8	1.2	**1,775.1**
75-84	11.2	1,512.7	11.0	1,556.8	0.2	591.7
85+	6.8	4,126.2	6.8	4,563.8	0.0	0.0
Total	40.4	292.1	38.2	310.9	2.2	142.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

[4] Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the average number of deaths occurring during the five-year period in an age group by the estimated mid-year population of that age group and then multiplying by 100,000.

In neighboring Gilchrist County, age-specific death rates due to heart disease appear to be worse than in Dixie County (Table 44). Compared to statewide age-specific mortality rates, Gilchrist County has a higher death rate due to heart disease in six of the 11 age groups. The same six age groups show higher mortality rates among white residents of Gilchrist County than among whites statewide. The nonwhite population shows age-specific rates higher than the state only for two age groups. These age groups, with rates among all races, whites, and nonwhites higher than state comparable rates, are 25-34 year-olds and 35-45 year-olds.

Table 44. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease per 100,000 population for Gilchrist County, 1998-2002.

Gilchrist County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.4	**25.7**	0.2	**13.7**	0.2	**207.0**
35-44	0.8	**40.2**	0.6	**32.2**	0.2	**161.6**
45-54	1.8	**100.0**	1.8	**105.4**	0.0	0.0
55-64	3.8	**252.9**	3.8	**264.4**	0.0	0.0
65-74	7.6	**666.2**	7.4	**669.0**	0.2	578.0
75-84	13.4	**2,137.8**	13.4	**2,204.7**	0.0	0.0
85+	8.6	4,559.9	8.6	4,704.6	0.0	0.0
Total	36.4	253.0	35.8	275.1	0.6	43.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Data for Levy and Suwannee counties indicate a similar trend in heart disease, with a substantial number of age-specific mortality rates higher than the state. In Levy County, for all races, five of 11 age groups show higher age-specific mortality rates than the state, three of which are higher than peer county Suwannee (Table 45). Every age group except 85 and over has a higher age-specific mortality rate than the state. This is the only data for an observed county showing an overall age-specific rate (318.8) that is higher than the state rate (313.3). When broken down by race, Levy County age-specific rates follow state trends. Among whites, however, county rates are higher than state rates for four of the 11 age groups, and county rates among nonwhites are higher than state rates for four age groups. Nonwhites have a total age-specific mortality rate for heart disease that is higher than the state. Only the age group 65-74 shows age-specific mortality rates above the state rates for all races, whites, and nonwhites.

Table 45. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease per 100,000 population for Levy County, 1998-2002

Levy County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.2	5.4	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0
35-44	2.6	**53.9**	1.8	**43.8**	0.8	**111.3**
45-54	4.8	**101.8**	4.4	**106.4**	0.4	68.8
55-64	10.8	**242.5**	8.8	216.8	1.8	**456.4**
65-74	27.2	**756.1**	25.2	**758.6**	2.0	**725.7**
75-84	35.0	**1,651.9**	32.8	**1,667.9**	2.2	1,445.5
85+	29.4	5,518.0	26.0	5,569.8	3.4	**5,151.5**
Total	110.0	**318.8**	99.2	334.5	10.6	**218.6**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Suwannee County has a higher death rate due to heart disease than the state in five of 11 age groups, three of which are higher than peer county Levy (Table 46). White residents in the county have higher rates than whites statewide all age groups ranging from 35-44 through 75-84. Nonwhite residents in the county also have a number of age groups with higher rates than nonwhites statewide, though they tend to be within a younger population; nonwhites in Suwannee County have higher age-specific mortality rates than nonwhites statewide within the age groups 15-24 and 25-34, as well as age groups 55-64 and 65-74. Notably, Suwannee County nonwhites, like peer county Levy nonwhites, have a higher total age-specific mortality rate due to heart disease than nonwhites statewide.

Table 46. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease per 100,000 population for Suwannee Co., 1998-2002.

Suwannee County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	**21.9**
25-34	0.4	**10.4**	0.2	6.2	0.2	**31.5**
35-44	1.4	**28.9**	1.4	**34.2**	0.0	0.0
45-54	5.2	**109.1**	4.8	**115.3**	0.4	66.3
55-64	10.0	239.8	8.4	**227.5**	1.6	**334.9**
65-74	23.6	**717.6**	21.0	**702.2**	2.6	**872.5**
75-84	36.2	**1,838.9**	33.2	**1,863.9**	3.0	1,600.9
85+	31.4	4,461.5	29.2	4,706.6	2.2	2,637.9
Total	108.4	309.3	98.2	330.9	10.2	**189.9**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Table 47. Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease per 100,000 population for Florida, 1998-2002.

Florida						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	27.0	13.5	16.0	10.8	10.8	20.9
1-4	10.2	1.3	5.8	1.1	4.4	1.8
5-14	12.4	0.6	6.8	0.5	5.4	0.8
15-24	48.0	2.4	28.2	2.1	20.0	3.3
25-34	182.2	8.8	113.4	7.4	68.8	12.5
35-44	757.6	30.7	537.0	28.0	222.6	40.1
45-54	1,959.0	94.3	1,512.0	89.7	448.0	114.0
55-64	3,807.8	239.9	3,101.0	227.4	704.6	315.1
65-74	8,281.6	569.9	7,265.8	554.3	1,010.0	708.7
75-84	16,214.4	1,577.1	15,022.6	1,567.4	1,179.6	1,693.0
85+	18,945.0	5,792.9	17,947.6	5,904.9	986.8	4,272.8
Total	50,245.2	313.3	45,556.2	363.6	4,661.0	132.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In summary, each of the four observed counties has age-specific areas of its population where rates are higher than the state observed rates. Based on total age-specific mortality rates due to heart disease, Levy County appears to be a specific geographical area of need. Nonwhites in both Levy and Suwannee counties, with total mortality rates above the state, emerge as target populations for potential improvement. Age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 appear to have the greatest consistent disparity from comparable state rates.

Cancer

Unlike heart disease, mortality due to cancer is significantly higher in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties than at the state level (state age-specific data on cancer are available in Table 52). In Dixie County, all races, whites, and nonwhites have total age-specific mortality rates that are higher than the state (Table 48). For all races combined, every age group 45-54 and older has a higher age-specific mortality rate than the state. When broken down by race, the results are notable: every white age group from 15-24 and over has a higher age-specific mortality rate than the state. Among nonwhites, rates are higher than the state in two of the 11 age groups. Again, it is important to note the small population size of Dixie County, the very small nonwhite community, and the potential impact this has on data. A single incidence may cause a very high rate based on the small size of the population

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Table 48. Age-specific mortality rates for cancer per 100,000 population in Dixie County, 1998-2002.

Dixie County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.4	**23.4**	0.4	**27.5**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.6	36.9	0.6	**46.0**	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.8	39.6	0.8	**46.3**	0.0	0.0
45-54	2.8	**150.9**	2.8	**166.7**	0.0	0.0
55-64	7.0	**395.7**	6.4	**383.6**	0.6	**596.4**
65-74	13.6	**919.8**	13.4	**949.7**	0.2	295.9
75-84	10.0	**1,350.6**	9.2	**1,302.0**	0.8	**2,366.9**
85+	3.4	**2,063.1**	3.2	**2,147.7**	0.2	1,265.8
Total	38.6	**279.1**	36.8	**299.5**	1.8	**116.6**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Gilchrist County, the only county for which significance was not determined for cancer mortality, maintains higher rates among all races than the state for five of the 11 age groups (Table 49). Although, based on available data, it may appear that cancer is a disease of the white population in Gilchrist County, it is important to note the racial composition of the county, which is 90 percent white.

Table 49. Age-specific mortality rates for cancer per 100,000 population in Gilchrist County, 1998-2002.

Gilchrist County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.2	**12.9**	0.2	**13.7**	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.6	30.2	0.6	32.2	0.0	0.0
45-54	3.8	**211.1**	3.8	**222.5**	0.0	0.0
55-64	5.0	332.8	4.6	320.1	0.4	**613.5**
65-74	8.8	**771.4**	8.8	**795.5**	0.0	0.0
75-84	8.2	**1,308.2**	8.2	**1,349.1**	0.0	0.0
85+	3.8	**2,014.8**	3.4	**1,860.0**	0.4	**6,896.6**
Total	30.4	211.3	29.6	227.5	0.8	58.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Levy County and Suwannee County show nearly identical patterns of disease in comparison to the state. In Levy County, every age group over the age of 14 has a higher age-specific rate of mortality due to cancer than the state, including the total rate (283.4) which is 18 percent higher than the observed state rate (239.9) (Table 50). The same is true for the white population when the data is broken down by race. Levy County nonwhites have higher age-specific rates than the state for cancer mortality within the five age groups ranging from 25-44 and 55-84.

Table 50. Age-specific mortality rates for cancer per 100,000 population in Levy County, 1998-2002.

Levy County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	**5.1**	0.2	**6.3**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.8	**21.6**	0.6	**19.4**	0.2	**32.6**
35-44	2.2	**45.6**	1.8	**43.8**	0.4	**55.6**
45-54	8.6	**182.3**	8.4	**203.1**	0.2	34.4
55-64	16.4	**368.3**	15.0	**369.6**	1.4	**355.0**
65-74	29.6	**822.8**	28.0	**842.9**	1.6	**580.6**
75-84	29.0	**1,368.7**	26.8	**1,362.8**	2.2	**1,445.5**
85+	11.0	**2,064.6**	10.4	**2,227.9**	0.6	909.1
Total	97.8	**283.4**	91.2	**307.5**	6.6	136.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

As previously mentioned, Suwannee County age-specific mortality rates are very similar to Levy County rates. Within all races, each age group from 15-24 through 75-84 has a higher age-specific rate than the state (Table 51). All races, white, and nonwhite total age-specific rates are all higher than the state comparable rates. Cancer among nonwhites appears to be more of a problem in Suwannee County than in peer county Levy. The total age-specific rate for nonwhites in Suwannee County is 81 percent higher than the observed state rate (189.9 compared to 104.7).

Table 51. Age-specific mortality rates for cancer per 100,000 population in Suwannee County, 1998-2002.

Suwannee County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.6	**13.0**	0.6	**16.2**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.6	**15.5**	0.6	**18.6**	0.0	0.0
35-44	3.6	**74.4**	3.2	**78.2**	0.4	**53.6**
45-54	8.0	**167.9**	7.2	**173.0**	0.8	**132.5**
55-64	17.8	**426.8**	16.2	**438.7**	1.6	334.9
65-74	28.2	**857.5**	25.8	**862.6**	2.4	**805.4**
75-84	27.4	**1391.9**	24.2	**1358.6**	3.2	**1707.6**
85+	10.2	1449.3	8.4	**1354.0**	1.8	**2158.3**
Total	96.4	**275.0**	86.2	**290.4**	10.2	**189.9**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Table 52. Age-specific mortality rates for cancer per 100,000 population in Florida, 1998-2002.

Florida						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.8
1-4	20.0	2.6	14.6	2.8	5.2	2.1
5-14	53.6	2.6	39.8	2.8	13.8	2.1
15-24	90.6	4.6	67.4	5.0	23.2	3.8
25-34	227.2	10.9	172.4	11.3	55.0	10.0
35-44	987.8	40.0	773.2	40.4	218.2	39.3
45-54	2,893.8	139.2	2,380.4	141.3	513.8	130.7
55-64	5,722.0	360.4	4,956.8	363.4	762.8	341.1
65-74	10,564.4	726.9	9,594.8	732.0	962.4	675.3
75-84	12,226.0	1,189.2	11,436.0	1,193.2	781.8	1,122.1
85+	5,681.0	1,737.1	5,339.4	1,756.7	336.8	1,458.3
Total	38,468.8	239.9	34,776.8	277.6	3,673.4	104.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In summary, cancer is a leading cause of death in all four observed counties, and a significant cause of mortality in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties. All three counties emerge as geographical areas of concern. The nonwhite population, particularly in Suwannee County, is a subpopulation of concern, based on its high total age-specific mortality rate. All age groups, particularly 15-24 and over, need to be the target of health promotion activities focusing on cancer prevention and early detection.

Respiratory Disease

Respiratory disease is the only disease for which all four observed counties indicated a significantly higher mortality level than the state (state age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease are presented in Table 57). The total age-specific mortality rate for respiratory disease in Dixie County is nearly double that of the state rate (94.0 compared to 54.7), and is the highest observed total rate for all races across counties (Table 53). Mortality rates in Dixie County exceed state rates in age groups at every level from 35-44 through 85+. The white population in Dixie County has higher age-specific rates of respiratory disease than the white population in the state. Unlike peer county Gilchrist, there is incidence of respiratory disease among the nonwhite population of Dixie County, with higher rates that the state. The population age 35 and over appears to be at greatest risk of respiratory disease in Dixie County.

Table 53. Age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease per 100,000 population in Dixie County, 1998-2002.

Dixie County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.2	**9.9**	0.2	**11.6**	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.2	**10.8**	0.2	**11.9**	0.0	0.0
55-64	1.8	**101.8**	1.8	**107.9**	0.0	0.0
65-74	4.2	**284.1**	4.2	**297.7**	0.0	0.0
75-84	4.6	**621.3**	4.4	**622.7**	0.2	**591.7**
85+	2.0	**1,213.6**	1.8	**1,208.1**	0.2	**1,265.8**
Total	13.0	**94.0**	12.6	**102.6**	0.4	**25.9**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Gilchrist County, like Dixie County, has total age-specific rates for all races and whites that exceed the state observed rates (Table 54). Unlike peer county Dixie incidence of respiratory disease does not appear before age 45 in Gilchrist County. After age 45, however, rates are higher than the state for every age group when all races are combined. The very small population of nonwhites in Gilchrist County likely accounts for the lack of any respiratory incidence. The population over age 45 appears to be at highest risk in Gilchrist County.

Table 54. Age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease per 100,000 population in Gilchrist Co., 1998-2002.

Gilchrist County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.4	**22.2**	0.4	**23.4**	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.4	**26.6**	0.4	27.8	0.0	0.0
65-74	4.0	**350.6**	4.0	**361.6**	0.0	0.0
75-84	4.4	**702.0**	4.4	**723.9**	0.0	0.0
85+	2.0	**1,060.4**	2.0	**1,094.1**	0.0	0.0
Total	11.2	**77.8**	11.2	**86.1**	0.0	0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Levy County has higher total age-specific mortality rates due to respiratory disease than does the state for all races, whites and nonwhites (Table 55). While the population age 35 and over appears to be at greatest risk for respiratory disease, Levy County residents age 15-24 have a rate of 5.1. Despite this representing a very small incidence, it is the only occurrence in this age group in any of the four observed counties.

Table 55. Age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease per 100,000 population in Levy County, 1998-2002.

Levy County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	**5.1**	0.0	0.0	0.2	**25.5**
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.2	**4.1**	0.2	**4.9**	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.8	**17.0**	0.8	**19.3**	0.0	0.0
55-64	3.6	**80.8**	3.6	**88.7**	0.0	0.0
65-74	9.0	**250.2**	9.0	**270.9**	0.0	0.0
75-84	9.0	**424.8**	8.2	**417.0**	0.8	**525.6**
85+	4.2	**788.3**	4.2	**899.7**	0.0	0.0
Total	27.0	**78.2**	26.0	**87.7**	1.0	**20.6**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Though Suwannee County's age-specific mortality rates due to respiratory disease are very similar to peer county Levy's rates, Suwannee County's rates generally appear to be slightly higher than Levy's (Table 56). As noted, Suwannee County's age onset of mortality for respiratory disease follows the trend set by Levy County; populations age 35 and over appear to be at higher risk. All populations age 35 and over have higher rates than observed at the state. The same is true for the white population. Unlike Levy County, Suwannee County nonwhites also have higher age-specific rates of respiratory disease than the state. Suwannee County's total nonwhite age-specific rate of respiratory disease (44.7) is the highest of the four observed counties, and is more than three times the state observed rate.

Table 56. Age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease per 100,000 population in Suwannee County, 1998-2002.

Suwannee County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.2	**4.1**	0.2	**4.9**	0.0	0.0
45-54	1.4	**29.4**	1.2	**28.8**	0.2	**33.1**
55-64	3.4	**81.5**	3.4	**92.1**	0.0	0.0
65-74	9.4	**285.8**	8.8	**294.2**	0.6	**201.3**
75-84	11.0	**558.8**	10.0	**561.4**	1.0	**533.6**
85+	5.4	**767.3**	4.8	**773.7**	0.6	**719.4**
Total	30.8	**87.9**	28.4	**95.7**	2.4	**44.7**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Table 57. Age-specific mortality rates for respiratory disease per 100,000 population in Florida, 1998-2002.

Florida						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.3
1-4	3.8	0.5	1.6	0.3	2.2	0.9
5-14	6.4	0.3	2.6	0.2	3.8	0.6
15-24	6.8	0.3	3.2	0.2	3.6	0.6
25-34	13.0	0.6	6.6	0.4	6.2	1.1
35-44	51.4	2.1	39.8	2.1	11.8	2.1
45-54	213.4	10.3	174.8	10.4	39.4	10.0
55-64	710.8	44.8	632.2	46.4	77.4	34.6
65-74	2,149.4	147.9	2,018.4	154.0	131.8	92.5
75-84	3,495.8	340.0	3,353.8	349.9	138.8	199.2
85+	2,120.0	648.2	2,049.6	674.3	69.2	299.6
Total	8,772.4	54.7	8,283.0	66.1	485.4	13.8

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In summary, respiratory disease is a significant problem in all four of the observed counties. Although small numbers make data difficult to analyze, especially in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, data indicate that whites are more often affected by respiratory disease than nonwhites. Whites are more than four times as likely as nonwhites to develop respiratory disease in Levy County (87.7 compared to 20.6) (Table 55) and more than twice as likely in Suwannee County (95.7 compared to 44.7) (Table 56). These data are supported by state level data indicating that whites are over four times as likely as nonwhites to develop respiratory disease (66.1 compared to 13.8) (Table 57). Age groups over 35 years old emerge as potential target areas for intervention.

Unintentional Injury

Unintentional injury, which includes MVC, is the fifth leading cause of death in the state of Florida, as well as for each of the four observed counties. Significance testing shows that unintentional injury is disproportionately high in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties. A review of deaths due to unintentional injuries independent of MVC is provided below. Age-specific death rates for unintentional injuries are important because they are preventable through education and public awareness. The following is a review of all unintentional injuries as a singular group and MVC as the major subset of that group.

All Unintentional Injuries

The total age-specific mortality rates for Dixie County residents resulting from all unintentional injuries are substantially higher than the statewide rate (68.0 compared to 40.4). Statewide age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries are presented in Table 62. When all races are combined, Dixie County has higher age-specific mortality rates for eight of 11 age groups; in six of these eight groups, rates are also higher than Gilchrist County. White residents of the county have higher rates than comparable statewide rates in six of 11 age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 75-84). The rates for nonwhite Dixie County residents exceed comparable state rates in six age groups (5-14, 15-24, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 85+). The age groups 15-24, 35-44, 45-54, and 85+ have higher rates in Dixie County than the state for white, nonwhite, and total populations. The total age-specific rate among nonwhites (90.7) is higher in Dixie County than comparable rates in Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties or the state.

Table 58. Age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries per 100,000 population in Dixie County, 1998-2002.

Dixie County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.2	**12.0**	0.0	0.0	0.2	**109.9**
15-24	2.0	**117.2**	1.8	**124.0**	0.2	**78.8**
25-34	0.8	**49.2**	0.8	**61.3**	0.0	0.0
35-44	2.0	**99.1**	1.8	**104.3**	0.2	**68.5**
45-54	1.2	**64.7**	0.8	**47.6**	0.2	**113.6**
55-64	0.6	**33.9**	0.4	24.0	0.4	**397.6**
65-74	0.2	13.5	0.2	14.2	0.0	0.0
75-84	1.2	**162.1**	1.2	**169.8**	0.0	0.0
85+	1.2	**728.2**	1.0	**671.1**	0.2	**1,265.8**
Total	9.4	**68.0**	8.0	**65.1**	1.4	**90.7**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Gilchrist County rates, though generally not as high as Dixie County, are higher than the state observed rates for a number of age groups (Table 59). When all races are combined, every age group over 15-24 has a higher age-specific rate of mortality than the state. With the exception of 75-84 year-olds, the same is true for the white population. The nonwhite population reported no unintentional injuries in the five-year time period observed.

Table 59. Age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries per 100,000 population in Gilchrist County, 1998-2002.

Gilchrist County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1.2	**44.2**	1.2	**59.6**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.8	**51.4**	0.8	**54.8**	0.0	0.0
35-44	1.6	**80.4**	1.6	**85.7**	0.0	0.0
45-54	1.0	**55.5**	1.0	**58.6**	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.8	**53.2**	0.8	**55.7**	0.0	0.0
65-74	1.0	**87.7**	1.0	**90.4**	0.0	0.0
75-84	0.4	**63.8**	0.4	65.8	0.0	0.0
85+	0.6	**318.1**	0.6	**328.2**	0.0	0.0
Total	7.4	**51.4**	7.4	**56.9**	0.0	0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Levy County has the highest total age-specific mortality rate for unintentional injuries (77.7) of any county observed or the state (Table 60). When all races are combined, Levy County rates are higher than the state observed rates in 10 of the 11 age groups, with age group less than one year-olds being the exception. These rates are also higher than Suwannee County in seven of the age groups (1-4, 15-24, 35-44, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85+). Age-specific mortality rates from unintentional injuries among nonwhites are consistently higher in Levy County than the state, with the exception of 35-44 year-olds, and than in Suwannee County.

Table 60. Age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries per 100,000 population in Levy County, 1998-2002.

Levy County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.8	**49.3**	0.8	**62.3**	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.8	**17.5**	0.8	**21.5**	0.0	0.0
15-24	3.6	**91.0**	3.0	**94.6**	0.6	**76.4**
25-34	2.2	**59.3**	2.2	**71.0**	0.0	0.0
35-44	3.6	**74.6**	3.4	**82.8**	0.2	27.8
45-54	4.4	**93.3**	3.6	**87.1**	0.8	**137.5**
55-64	2.6	**58.4**	2.2	**54.2**	0.4	**101.4**
65-74	3.8	**105.6**	3.6	**108.4**	0.2	**72.6**
75-84	3.4	**160.5**	3.2	**162.7**	0.2	**131.4**
85+	1.6	**300.3**	1.6	**342.8**	0.0	0.0
Total	26.8	**77.7**	24.4	**82.3**	2.4	**49.5**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Suwannee County age-specific mortalilty rates (Table 61) due to unintentional injuries are similar to Levy County rates, though are generally not quite as high. When all races are combined, the only age groups whose age-specific rates are higher than Levy County's are 15-24 year-olds and 35-44 year-olds. However, all age groups from 5-14 through 75-84 are higher than comparable state observed rates.

Table 61. Age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries per 100,000 population in Suwannee County, 1998-2002.

Suwannee County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1.0	**21.4**	0.8	**21.8**	0.2	**19.9**
15-24	3.6	**78.1**	3.2	**86.6**	0.4	**43.7**
25-34	2.2	**56.9**	1.6	**49.5**	0.6	**94.5**
35-44	5.4	**111.6**	5.2	**127.0**	0.2	26.8
45-54	2.4	**50.4**	2.0	**48.0**	0.4	**66.3**
55-64	1.8	**43.2**	1.6	**43.3**	0.2	**41.9**
65-74	1.8	**54.7**	1.6	**53.5**	0.2	**67.1**
75-84	1.8	**91.4**	1.6	**89.8**	0.2	**106.7**
85+	1.2	170.5	1.2	**193.4**	0.0	0.0
Total	21.2	**60.5**	18.8	**63.3**	2.4	**44.7**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Table 62. Age-specific mortality rates for all unintentional injuries per 100,000 population in Florida, 1998-2002.

Florida						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	59.4	29.7	37.4	25.2	22.0	42.7
1-4	132.0	17.1	88.0	16.8	43.8	17.5
5-14	158.0	7.6	108.6	7.6	50.6	7.9
15-24	841.8	42.8	692.4	50.9	148.0	24.5
25-34	797.2	38.4	678.6	44.4	117.4	21.3
35-44	1,089.2	44.1	931.0	48.6	155.2	28.0
45-54	886.4	42.7	750.6	44.5	133.4	33.9
55-64	499.4	31.5	415.2	30.4	83.6	37.4
65-74	520.6	35.8	461.4	35.2	58.2	40.8
75-84	809.0	78.7	761.4	79.4	47.2	67.7
85+	680.6	208.1	654.0	215.2	26.0	112.6
Total	6,473.6	40.4	5,578.6	44.5	885.4	25.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Overall, unintentional injuries are a major health problem in each of the four counties, with significantly higher rates than the state in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Unintentional injuries affect all ages of a population, despite the fact that no infant deaths (deaths to children under the age of one) were reported due to unintentional injury in the four counties from 1998-2002. It is important to focus on targeted areas of need where age-specific mortality rates due to unintentional injuries are high because these deaths are preventable.

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Nationally, about half of the deaths due to unintentional injuries involve motor vehicle crashes (MVC); in Dixie County, the number of deaths due to MVC accounts for over 42 percent of all unintentional injuries (20 of 47 between 1998 and 2002) (Table 63). Compared to the statewide rate, county residents have higher mortality rates due to MVC than the state in six of the 11 age groups for total population, five of the age groups for white residents, and one of the age groups for nonwhite residents (Table 63); statewide data is presented in Table 67. In comparison with Gilchrist County, Dixie County rates are higher for a younger cohort of residents: age groups 5-14 through 25-34, as well as age group 75-84.

Table 63. Age-specific mortality rates for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population in Dixie County, 1998-2002.

Dixie County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.2	**12.0**	0.0	0.0	0.2	**109.9**
15-24	1.0	**58.6**	1.0	**68.9**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.6	**36.9**	0.6	**46.0**	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.4	**19.8**	0.4	**23.2**	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.8	**43.1**	0.6	**35.7**	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.2	11.3	0.2	12.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	0.8	**108.0**	0.8	**113.2**	0.0	0.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.0	**28.9**	3.6	**29.3**	0.2	**13.0**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In Gilchrist County, the number of deaths due to MVC accounts for over 59 percent of all unintentional injuries (22 of 37 between 1998 and 2002). Gilchrist County residents have higher mortality rates due to MVC than the state in seven of the 11 age groups for total population and seven of the age groups for white residents (Table 64). No nonwhite deaths were reported as due to unintentional injuries. Gilchrist County age-specific rates are higher than Dixie County rates for age groups between 35-44 and 75-84. Notable is Gilchrist County's MVC mortality rate for 35-44 year-olds, which is 60.3; the comparable state rate is 18.9 and Dixie County's rate is 19.8.

Table 64. Age-specific mortality rates for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population in Gilchrist County, 1998-2002.

Gilchrist County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1.0	**36.9**	1.0	**49.7**	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.4	**25.7**	0.4	**27.4**	0.0	0.0
35-44	1.2	**60.3**	1.2	**64.3**	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.8	**44.4**	0.8	**46.8**	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.4	**26.6**	0.4	**27.8**	0.0	0.0
65-74	0.4	**35.1**	0.4	**36.2**	0.0	0.0
75-84	0.2	**31.9**	0.2	**32.9**	0.0	0.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.4	**30.6**	4.4	**33.8**	0.0	0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Deaths due to MVC in Levy County account for over 55 percent of all unintentional injuries (74 of 134 between 1998 and 2002). Levy County residents have higher mortality rates due to MVC than the state in nine of the 11 age groups for total population, eight of which are higher than Suwannee's comparable rates (Table 65). Levy County age-specific rates are higher than state rates in 10 of the 11 age groups for white residents, with children under the age of one being the exception. The nonwhite population in Levy County has the highest total age-specific mortality rate of any county observed or the state (37.1 in Levy County). The mortality rate of children age 1-4 in Levy County is notable (12.3 compared to 4.5 for the state).

Table 65. Age-specific mortality rates for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population in Levy County, 1998-2002.

Levy County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.2	**12.3**	0.2	**15.6**	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.2	4.4	0.2	**5.4**	0.0	0.0
15-24	3.0	**75.8**	2.4	**75.7**	0.6	**76.4**
25-34	1.8	**48.5**	1.8	**58.1**	0.0	0.0
35-44	1.8	**37.3**	1.8	**43.8**	0.0	0.0
45-54	3.0	**63.6**	2.4	**58.0**	0.6	**103.1**
55-64	1.4	**31.4**	1.0	**24.6**	0.4	**101.4**
65-74	1.8	**50.0**	1.6	**48.2**	0.2	**72.6**
75-84	1.4	**66.1**	1.4	**71.2**	0.0	0.0
85+	0.2	**37.5**	0.2	**42.8**	0.0	0.0
Total	14.8	**42.9**	13.0	**43.8**	1.8	**37.1**

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In Suwannee County, 52 percent of unintentional injuries are MVC (Table 66). Suwannee County residents have higher mortality rates due to MVC than the state in eight of the 11 age groups for total population, eight of the age groups for whites, and two of the age groups for nonwhites. The nonwhite population in Dixie County has fewer total deaths due to MVC than Levy County or the state.

Table 66. Age-specific mortality rates for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population in Suwannee County, 1998-2002.

Suwannee County						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.6	**12.8**	0.6	**16.3**	0.0	0.0
15-24	2.6	**56.4**	2.4	**64.9**	0.2	**21.9**
25-34	1.4	**36.2**	1.0	**31.0**	0.4	**63.0**
35-44	2.6	**53.7**	2.6	**63.5**	0.0	0.0
45-54	1.4	**29.4**	1.4	**33.6**	0.0	0.0
55-64	1.0	**24.0**	1.0	**27.1**	0.0	0.0
65-74	0.8	**24.3**	0.8	**26.7**	0.0	0.0
75-84	0.6	**30.5**	0.6	**33.7**	0.0	0.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.0	**31.4**	10.4	**35.0**	0.6	11.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

Table 67. Age-specific mortality rates for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population in Florida, 1998-2002.

Florida						
Age Group	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *	Average Number of Deaths	Rate *
<1	6.2	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.2	4.3
1-4	34.8	4.5	21.0	4.0	13.6	5.4
5-14	94.0	4.5	65.4	4.6	30.0	4.7
15-24	568.6	28.9	463.0	34.0	104.4	17.3
25-34	428.8	20.6	355.6	23.3	72.8	13.2
35-44	466.0	18.9	383.6	20.0	81.6	14.7
45-54	382.8	18.4	313.0	18.6	67.8	17.3
55-64	239.2	15.1	199.8	14.6	39.2	17.5
65-74	217.8	15.0	194.0	14.8	23.8	16.7
75-84	258.4	25.1	243.8	25.4	14.2	20.4
85+	108.0	33.0	103.6	34.1	4.4	19.1
Total	2,804.6	17.5	2,346.8	18.7	454.0	12.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Numbers in **bold** indicate age-specific mortality rates in the county that are higher than comparable state rates.

In summary, MVC account for a substantial portion of unintentional injuries at both a state and county level. The proportion is highest in Gilchrist County where 59 percent of unintentional injuries are MVC. Motor vehicle crashes account for a significantly higher number of deaths in Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties than in the state. The age groups from 15-24 through 35-44 emerge as target areas to maximize potential impact of health promotion.

Leading Causes of Death for Children

The health profile of children in the U.S. changed significantly during the past century. As a result of widespread immunization, the threats of infectious diseases such as polio, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, measles, and whooping cough have nearly disappeared during the past 50 years. Replacing infectious diseases as causes of death are injury-related morbidity and mortality, a leading cause of death in childhood nationally, throughout the state, and in the four observed counties.

Perinatal conditions are the leading cause of death for children under age 15 in the state of Florida, as well as in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Nearly 46 percent of deaths to children under age 15 in the four counties combined from 1998-2002 are due to perinatal conditions (39 of 85). The second leading cause of death for the state, Levy County, and Suwannee County in this population group is unintentional injuries. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) ranks second in Dixie County and congenital anomalies ranks second in Gilchrist County. Congenital anomalies and SIDS rank third and fourth in the state.

Table 68. Leading causes of death for children 0-14 by county compared to Florida, average annual age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 population, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes		Perinatal Conditions (1)	
	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate
Dixie	2.4	97.1	0.6	24.3
Gilchrist	1.8	62.7	1.2	41.8
Levy	4.6	69.7	2.0	30.3
Suwannee	8.2	119.9	4.0	58.5
Florida	2,153.6	70.7	749.4	24.6
Area	Unintentional Injuries			
	All (2)		MV Crashes	
	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate
Dixie	0.2	8.1	0.2	8.1
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Levy	1.6	24.3	0.4	6.1
Suwannee	1.0	14.6	0.6	8.8
Florida	349.4	11.5	135.0	4.4
Area	Congenital Anomalies (3)		SIDS (4)	
	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate
Dixie	0.2	8.1	0.6	24.3
Gilchrist	0.6	20.9	0.0	0.0
Levy	0.2	3.0	0.4	6.1
Suwannee	1.2	17.5	0.2	2.9
Florida	325.8	10.7	104.8	3.4

Note: The sequence of the causes of death is based on the leading causes of death in Florida Children 0-14 years of age.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Leading Causes of Death for Elders

Table 69 reviews the five leading causes of death for elder residents in Florida and presents their respective age-specific rates by county and Florida. All five leading causes are among the six leading causes of death for the total population, with unintentional injuries falling off the whole county list. Of note, respiratory disease, ranking fourth among elder residents at a state level, ranks third for Dixie, Gilchrist, and Suwannee counties.

Table 69. Leading causes of death for seniors 65+ by county compared to Florida, average annual age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 population, 1998-2002.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)	
	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate
Dixie	109.2	4,580.9	30.4	1,275.3	27.0	1,132.6
Gilchrist	104.2	5,326.7	29.6	1,513.1	20.8	1,063.3
Levy	313.8	5,021.6	91.6	1,465.8	69.6	1,113.8
Suwannee	336.2	5,639.8	91.2	1,529.9	65.8	1,103.8
Florida	126,187.6	4,493.2	43,441.0	1,546.8	28,471.4	1,013.8

Area	Stroke (3)		Respiratory Disease (4)		Alzheimer's Disease (5)	
	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate	Average Number of Deaths	Age-specific Rate
Dixie	6.8	285.3	10.8	453.1	1.2	50.3
Gilchrist	8.6	439.6	10.4	531.6	2.8	143.1
Levy	26.2	419.3	22.2	355.3	5.8	92.8
Suwannee	24.8	416.0	25.8	432.8	5.4	90.6
Florida	9,135.8	325.3	7,765.2	276.5	3,087.8	109.9

Note: The sequence of the causes of death is based on the leading causes of death in Florida Elderly 65+ years of age.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Years of Potential Life Lost

Although analyses of crude and age-adjusted mortality rates are important measures of the county's health status, they may fail to tell the entire story of temporal changes in mortality. Since most deaths occur among persons in older age groups, crude and age-adjusted mortality data are dominated by the underlying disease processes of the elderly. Calculating the years of potential life lost (YPLL) is an alternative measure of a community's health status. The YPLL calculation provides a more accurate picture of premature mortality by weighting deaths occurring at younger ages more heavily than those occurring in older populations. This measure determines the number of YPLL by each death occurring before a predetermined end point. In this analysis, the end point is age 75.

During 1998-2002, YPLL among Dixie County residents for deaths due to the leading causes of death totaled 5,640 (Table 70), which is somewhat higher than the observed YPLL among Gilchrist County residents, 4,060 (Table 71). The primary causes of premature mortality are the same in Dixie and Gilchrist counties: cancer, unintentional injuries, and heart disease. Cancer, the leading reason for loss of YPLL, accounts for 28.4 percent of YPLL due to the leading causes in Dixie County, and for 30.0 percent in Gilchrist County. Deaths of middle-age adults (45-64) are responsible for the majority of YPLL from cancer, while 15-24 year-olds are responsible for the most YPLL due to unintentional injury. Heart disease is responsible for 22.9 percent of both Dixie and Gilchrist counties' total YPLL due to leading causes of death.

Years of potential life lost among Levy County residents for deaths due to the leading causes of death totaled 12,738 years (Table 72), which is slightly higher than the observed YPLL among Suwannee County residents, 12,660 (Table 73). The primary causes of premature mortality in Levy and Suwannee counties are also cancer, unintentional injuries, and heart disease. Cancer, the leading reason for loss of YPLL, accounts for 28.8 percent of YPLL due to the leading causes in Levy County and 31.4 percent in Suwannee County. Deaths of adults age 45-64 are responsible for the majority of YPLL from cancer, while unintentional injuries peak at age 15-24 and affect almost every age group. Heart disease, which ranks third in both Levy and Suwannee counties, accounts for 20.3 and 18.8 percent, respectively, of YPLL among the leading causes of death.

Table 70. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) by all Dixie County residents due to the leading causes of death by age and percent of total years of potential life lost by cause, 1998-2002.

Cause of Death	Age Group										
	< 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	Total	Percent
Heart Disease (1)	0	0	0	0	45	35	450	450	310	1,290	22.9
Cancer (2)	0	0	0	110	135	140	350	525	340	1,600	28.4
Stroke (3)	0	0	0	0	0	35	50	150	50	285	5.1
Respiratory Disease (4)	0	0	0	0	0	35	25	135	105	300	5.3
Unintentional Injuries (5)	0	0	65	550	180	350	150	45	5	1,345	23.8
Motor Vehicle Crashes	*0*	*0*	*65*	*275*	*135*	*70*	*100*	*15*	*0*	*660*	*11.7*
Diabetes (6)	0	0	0	0	0	35	75	105	50	265	4.7
Influenza and Pneumonia (7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	30	0.5
Alzheimer's Disease (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Suicide (9)	0	0	0	55	90	35	125	60	15	380	6.7
Liver (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	60	10	145	2.6
Total	0	0	65	715	450	665	1,300	1,545	900	5,640	100.0

Leading causes of death are based on Florida rankings.

Table 71. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) by all Gilchrist County residents due to the leading causes of death by age and percent of total years of potential life lost by cause, 1998-2002.

Cause of Death	Age Group										
	< 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	Total	Percent
Heart Disease (1)	0	0	0	0	90	140	225	285	190	930	22.9
Cancer (2)	0	0	0	0	45	105	475	375	220	1,220	30.0
Stroke (3)	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	120	20	175	4.3
Respiratory Disease (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	30	100	180	4.4
Unintentional Injuries (5)	0	0	0	330	180	280	125	60	25	1,000	24.6
Motor Vehicle Crashes	*0*	*0*	*0*	*275*	*90*	*210*	*100*	*30*	*10*	*715*	*17.6*
Diabetes (6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	45	40	110	2.7
Influenza and Pneumonia (7)	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	10	80	2.0
Alzheimer's Disease (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0.4
Suicide (9)	0	0	0	55	0	0	50	30	10	145	3.6
Liver (10)	0	0	0	0	0	70	100	30	5	205	5.0
Total	0	0	0	385	315	700	1,050	990	620	4,060	100.0

Leading causes of death are based on Florida rankings.

Table 72. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) by all Levy County residents due to the leading causes of death by age and percent of total years of potential life lost by cause, 1998-2002.

Cause of Death	Age Group										
	< 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	Total	Percent
Heart Disease (1)	0	0	0	0	45	455	600	810	680	2,590	20.3
Cancer (2)	0	0	0	55	180	385	1,075	1,230	740	3,665	28.8
Stroke (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	165	125	365	2.9
Respiratory Disease (4)	0	0	0	55	0	35	100	270	225	685	5.4
Unintentional Injuries (5)	0	288	260	990	495	630	550	195	95	3,503	27.5
Motor Vehicle Crashes	*0*	*72*	*65*	*825*	*405*	*315*	*375*	*105*	*45*	*2,207*	*17.3*
Diabetes (6)	0	0	0	0	90	0	200	135	80	505	4.0
Influenza and Pneumonia (7)	0	0	0	0	45	0	25	105	10	185	1.5
Alzheimer's Disease (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0.2
Suicide (9)	0	0	0	165	45	350	175	60	25	820	6.4
Liver (10)	0	0	0	0	0	105	200	75	20	400	3.1
Total	0	288	260	1,265	900	1,960	3,000	3,045	2,020	12,738	100

Leading causes of death are based on Florida rankings.

Table 73. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) by all Suwannee County residents due to the leading causes of death by age and percent of total years of potential life lost by cause, 1998-2002.

Cause of Death	Age Group										
	< 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	Total	Percent
Heart Disease (1)	0	0	0	55	90	245	650	750	590	2,380	18.8
Cancer (2)	0	0	0	165	135	630	1,000	1,335	705	3,970	31.4
Stroke (3)	0	0	0	0	45	70	100	195	155	565	4.5
Respiratory Disease (4)	0	0	0	0	0	35	175	255	235	700	5.5
Unintentional Injuries (5)	0	0	325	990	495	945	300	135	45	3,235	25.6
Motor Vehicle Crashes	*0*	*0*	*195*	*715*	*315*	*455*	*175*	*75*	*20*	*1,950*	*15.4*
Diabetes (6)	0	0	0	55	0	35	175	150	105	520	4.1
Influenza and Pneumonia (7)	0	0	0	0	45	0	25	45	30	145	1.1
Alzheimer's Disease (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	20	0.2
Suicide (9)	0	0	0	165	180	245	175	75	10	850	6.7
Liver (10)	0	0	0	0	0	70	100	90	15	275	2.2
Total	0	0	325	1,430	990	2,275	2,700	3,045	1,895	12,660	100

Leading causes of death are based on Florida rankings.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was discovered in the early 1980s as the causative agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a disease that attacks the immune system and leaves the body susceptible to secondary illnesses, commonly referred to as opportunistic infections. AIDS is a terminal disease, in which one or more opportunistic infections take advantage of the body's compromised immune system and cause death. Other communicable illnesses in the U.S. have taken a greater toll, but the rapid spread of HIV infection is unprecedented[5].

Overall, HIV/AIDS is the 18th leading cause of death nationally. In Florida, HIV/AIDS is the 13th leading cause of death; the state ranks third among all states in the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases, behind New York and California. As of December 31, 2002, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS of the Florida Department of Health indicates that Florida had 90,438 cumulative AIDS cases, or nearly 10.9 percent of the nation's total reported cases.

While Florida's current percentage of the U.S. adult and adolescent cases is within what might be expected based on the overall caseload, the state had a disproportionate share of the nation's children with AIDS. In 2002, Florida led the U.S. with the highest number of pediatric AIDS cases, 37 (26%). New York reported 22 pediatric AIDS cases (15%) and California 11 (8%). Florida has reported a cumulative total of 1,458 pediatric AIDS cases. In 2002, 35 pediatric AIDS cases were reported. However, newly diagnosed pediatric AIDS cases have steadily declined from a peak of 175 cases in 1992 to 14 cases in 2002, a decline of 92 percent.

The percent of AIDS cases that are women has risen steadily from 20 percent of reported AIDS cases in Florida in 1993 to 28 percent in 2002. Of the 20,196 AIDS cases diagnosed among women in Florida reported through 2002, whites accounted for 18 percent, blacks for 72 percent, and Hispanics for 10 percent.

Blacks comprise 14 percent of Florida's population, but 47 percent of the cumulative AIDS cases reported through December 2002 in Florida. In 2002, blacks accounted for 49 percent of AIDS cases in men and 72 percent of those in women. HIV/AIDS is the number one cause of death among black men and women between the ages of 25 and 44.

HIV/AIDS Incidence: Florida Update, 2003, produced by the Florida Bureau on HIV/AIDS, indicates that, based on 1998-2001 data, men who have sex with men (MSM) who also were at risk due to intravenous drug use (IDU) represented 16.9 percent of new infections; MSM who were not at risk due to IDU represented 21.2 percent of new infections; IDU represented 12.7 percent of new infections; and heterosexual contacts represented 19.6 percent of new infections.

Despite heavy concentration of the state epidemic in urban and southern counties, north central Florida is no exception to the widespread reaches of HIV/AIDS. Counties reported the following number of new AIDS cases from 2000-2002: Dixie County, 5; Gilchrist County, 1; Levy County 15; and Suwannee County, 14 (Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; CHARTS, 2/4/04).

[5] Unless otherwise noted, HIV/AIDS data presented is based on data available through the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV.AIDS, as of 1/31/03.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is a disorder in which viruses or other mechanisms produce inflammation in liver cells, resulting in their injury or destruction. In most cases, this inflammatory process is triggered when the immune system fights off infections caused by viruses. The reaction can also be caused, however, by an overactive immune system that attacks its own liver cells. Inflammation of the liver can also occur from medical problems, drugs, alcoholism, chemicals, and environmental toxins. Hepatitis varies in severity from a self-limiting condition with total recovery to a life-threatening or lifelong disease.

Experts define hepatitis as short-term (acute hepatitis) or prolonged (chronic hepatitis). In some cases, acute hepatitis develops into a chronic condition, but chronic hepatitis can also occur on its own. Although chronic hepatitis is generally the more serious condition, patients having either condition can experience varying degrees of severity. Viruses that attack the liver cause most cases of hepatitis; these viruses are usually identified by the letters A through G. However, the cause of hepatitis is sometimes unknown, indicating that additional viruses have not yet been discovered. The Florida legislature recognized the importance of viral hepatitis as a public health issue and supported the development of a comprehensive hepatitis and liver failure control and prevention program. The Florida Hepatitis and Liver Failure Prevention and Control Program, established in 1999, provides funding to six counties (Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Pinellas, and Polk) for the provision of comprehensive hepatitis services to residents at increased risk for hepatitis A, B, and/or C. Components of these services include: a) enhanced surveillance; b) education of the public and health care providers; c) immunization against hepatitis A and B; d) targeted interventions; e) screening and testing for chronic hepatitis B and C; and f) epidemiologic investigations.

As of March 2001, vaccines for hepatitis A and hepatitis B are available in all counties at no cost to adults at increased risk for hepatitis. The program also provides chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C testing for adults at increased risk for hepatitis. Beginning in October 2002, limited funding was initiated for three additional county hepatitis programs (Escambia, Lee, and Seminole).

Hepatitis A, formerly called infectious hepatitis, is always acute and never becomes chronic. The virus is excreted in feces and transmitted in contaminated food and water. Eating shellfish taken from sewage-contaminated water is a common means of contracting Hepatitis A. It can also be acquired by close contact with individuals infected with the virus. The Hepatitis A virus does not directly kill liver cells, and experts do not yet know how the virus actually injures the liver.

The virus for Hepatitis B, formerly called serum hepatitis, is a bloodborne pathogen found in semen, blood, and saliva. It is usually transmitted through blood transfusions, contaminated needles, and sexual contact. Blood screening has reduced the risk from transfusions. The virus does not kill cells directly, but seems to activate cells in the immune system that cause inflammation and damage in the liver. Between one percent and 10 percent of Hepatitis B patients go on to develop chronic hepatitis, and Hepatitis B can become chronic without an acute stage.

As of the 1998-1999 school year, all incoming kindergartners and seventh graders must have begun the Hepatitis B vaccine series. The requirement is part of an attempt to fully immunize

children in all grades by the 2004-2005 school year. Florida's Vaccines for Children (VFC) program was implemented in 1994 to provide vaccines free of charge to private health care providers for immunizing children whose parents cannot afford to pay for the vaccines. Vaccines are provided free of charge at all county health departments in Florida. Prevalence data on Hepatitis A and B in the observed counties and state are presented in Table 74.

Table 74. Number and average annual rate of Hepatitis cases by type, by county and Florida, 1996-2000.

Area	Average Population	Hepatitis A		Hepatitis B Reported Cases		Hepatitis B Confirmed Cases	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	13,227	0	0.0	2	3.0	2	3.0
Gilchrist	13,506	1	1.5	2	3.0	2	3.0
Levy	32,748	5	3.1	3	1.8	3	1.8
Suwannee	33,400	2	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6
Florida	15,355,836	3,657	4.8	2,971	3.9	2,641	3.4

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Planning and Evaluation and Data Analysis, 1996-2000, (accessed December 30, 2002).
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Hepatitis C, often referred to as the "Silent Epidemic," typically produces a symptomless liver infection that can lead, over decades, to severe liver disease including cirrhosis and liver cancer. It is believed that Hepatitis C affects approximately four million Americans, which is four times the number of HIV infections nationwide[6]. In Florida, this translates to more than 270,000 people with Hepatitis C. The major mode of virus transmission is through direct injection of contaminated blood, most commonly in the U.S. by intravenous drug use and, before 1992, by blood transfusion. There is currently no vaccine available and no medications have proven effective in preventing infection after exposure. The virus can also be transmitted through injuries in the skin and may be transmitted sexually. About 75-85 percent of acute Hepatitis C patients develop the chronic form, which can also occur without a preceding acute stage. Hepatitis C became a reportable disease in 1999, though reporting an data are still not reliable.

The Hepatitis D virus can replicate only by attaching to the Hepatitis B virus and therefore cannot exist without the B virus being present. Hepatitis E is similar to Hepatitis A and is transmitted by contact with contaminated food or water. The virus was thought to be rare, but experts now estimate that up to 20 percent of the U.S. population may be infected. Hepatitis G accounts for about nine percent of cases that cannot be diagnosed as Hepatitis A through E. It also occurs in about 25 percent of patients with Hepatitis A, 32 percent of those with Hepatitis B, and 20 percent of those with Hepatitis C. Hepatitis G always appears to be chronic, but indications to date are that it is mild and does not increase the severity of any accompanying hepatitis virus. County data are not available for these infections.

[6] Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2003.

Morbidity

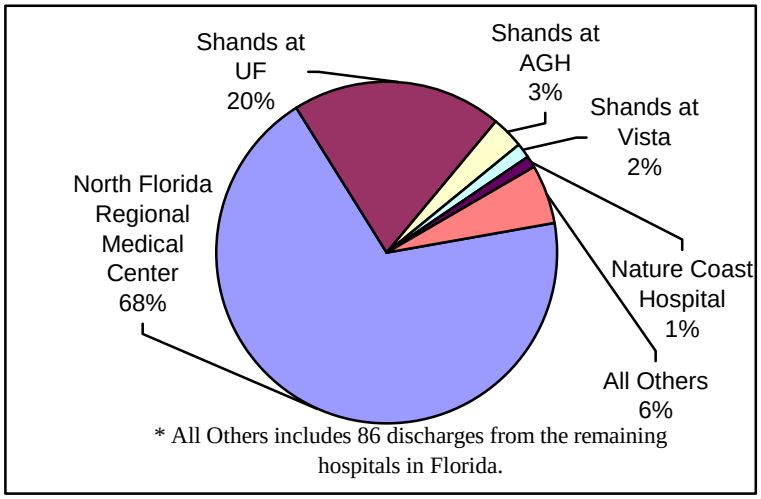
Morbidity can be described as the proportion of sickness in a locality. Due to the lack of other reported data regarding morbidity, hospitalization and reported infectious disease data are utilized as indicators of morbidity. The data are examined to determine the hospital utilization patterns for residents by county, the conditions for which they are treated, and the payor sources for their services.

Hospital Utilization Review

The use of hospitals by Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee County residents is widely dispersed among 251 different Florida hospitals. Despite the diversity, 60 percent of discharges is from three hospitals: North Florida Regional Medical Center, Shands at UF and Shands at AGH. All three hospitals are located in Gainesville, in Alachua County.

During the 2002 calendar year, there were 1,561 discharges of Dixie County residents from Florida Hospitals. As indicated in Figure 20, the hospitals most frequently used by county residents are the three hospitals previously mentioned: North Florida Regional Medical Center (1,076), Shands at UF (310), and Shands at AGH (48).

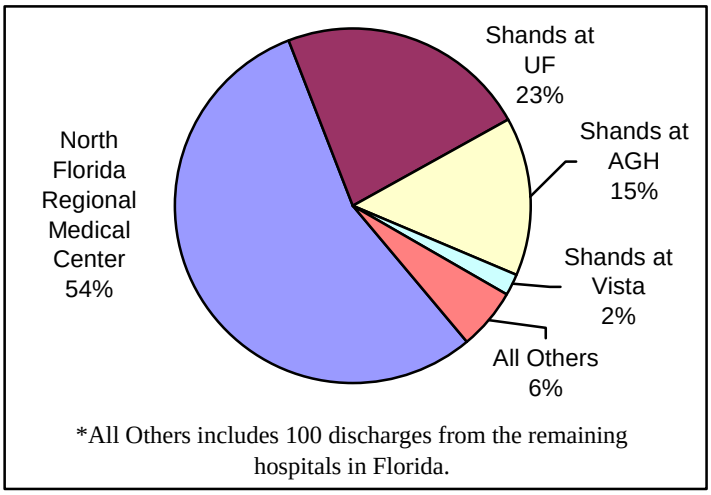
Figure 20. Total Discharges of Dixie County Residents by Hospital, calendar year 2002



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

There were 1,812 discharges of Gilchrist County residents from Florida hospitals in the same time period. As indicated in Figure 21, the hospitals most frequently used by county residents are the same three hospitals: North Florida Regional Medical Center (1,004), Shands at UF (410), and Shands at AGH (262). Among Gilchrist County residents, 92.4 percent of discharges were from these three hospitals.

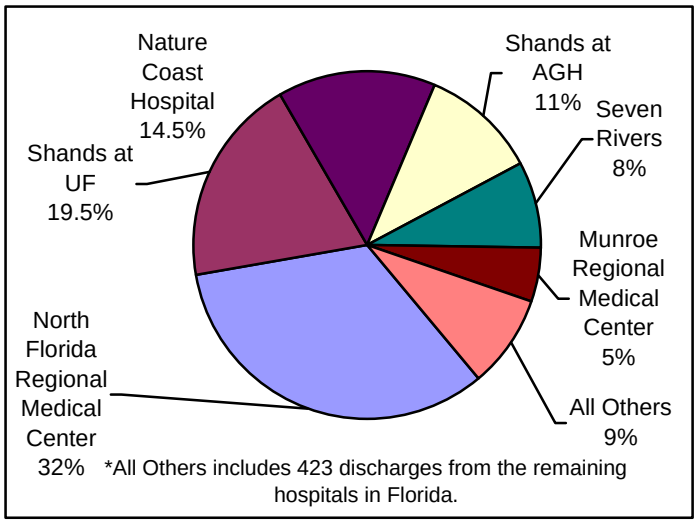
Figure 21. Total Discharges of Gilchrist County Residents by Hospital, calendar year 2002



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Levy and Suwannee counties are larger than Dixie and Gilchrist counties, and therefore have a greater number of hospital discharges. In 2002 there were 4,991 discharges of Levy County residents from Florida hospitals. As indicated in Figure 22, the hospitals most frequently used by county residents were: North Florida Regional Medical Center (1,668), Shands at UF (974), and Nature Coast Hospital (724). Shands at AGH discharged 538 Levy County patients in 2002. Other area hospitals discharging more than 100 Levy County residents include Seven Rivers, Munroe Regional Medical Center and Ocala Regional Medical Center.

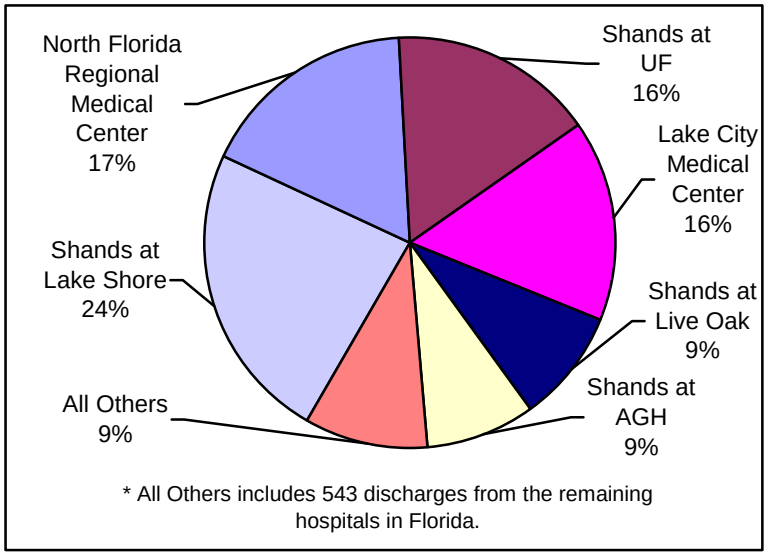
Figure 22. Total Discharges of Levy County Residents by Hospital, calendar year 2002



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

In 2002 there were 5,551 discharges of Suwannee County residents from Florida hospitals. The hospitals most frequently used by county residents were: Shands at Lake Shore (1,317), North Florida Regional Medical Center (942), Shands at UF (901), and Lake City Medical Center (878) (Figure 23). Shands at Live Oak, located in Suwannee County, had 489 discharges. Other hospitals discharging more than 100 Suwannee County residents were Shands at AGH and Trinity Community Hospital.

Figure 23. Total Discharges of Suwannee County Residents by Hospital , calendar year 2002

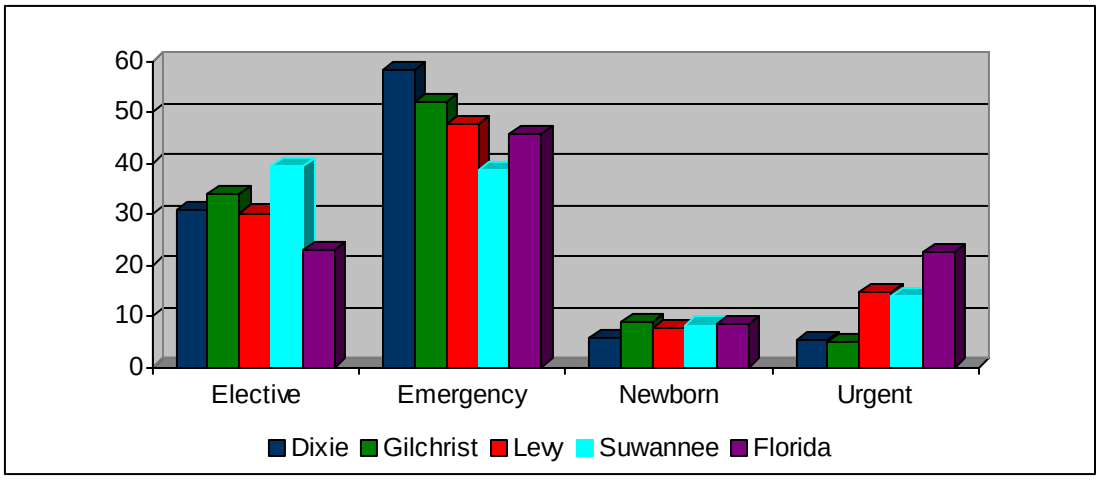


Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Types of Hospital Admissions

The types of hospital admissions experienced by residents are presented in Figure 24 and Table 75. Suwannee County has a substantially higher portion of admissions for elective procedures than the other observed counties, 39.5 percent compared to 30.2 percent in peer county Levy. Admissions categorized as newborn are highest in Gilchrist County, which is to be expected based on the younger population structure of Gilchrist County in comparison to Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Suwannee County has a notably higher rate of elective surgery than any other observed county or the state; nearly 40 percent of admissions in Suwannee County are for elective procedures. Each of the observed counties has a higher rate of admissions for elective procedures than the state rate of 23 percent. Over half of admissions in each of the four counties observed enter hospitals as an urgent or emergency admission (between 52.4 and 63.5 percent), yet urgent or emergency admissions account for a full 68.4 percent of state admissions. The largest difference between the four counties and the state appears to be in urgent admissions. While 23 percent of the state admissions are urgent, no more than 14.7 percent (Levy County) and as few as 5.0 percent (Gilchrist County) of county admissions are urgent. These rates are much lower than the state's rate of 22.6 urgent admissions. A higher percentage of urgent admissions may contribute to lower emergency admission rates, as observed at the state level. Dixie County has the highest combined admission rate for urgent and emergency care among the counties, with 63.5 percent of all admissions categorized as such; of note, 58.1 percent of all admissions in Dixie County are emergency admissions.

Figure 24. Hospital admission type by county of residence.



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2002

Table 75. Admission Type by County of Residence, calendar year 2002.

Admission Type	Dixie		Gilchrist		Levy		Suwannee		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elective	480	30.7	616	34.0	1,509	30.2	2,190	39.5	532,010	23.0
Emergency	907	58.1	943	52.0	2,374	47.6	2,138	38.5	1,057,257	45.8
Newborn	90	5.8	162	8.9	374	7.5	453	8.2	197,330	8.5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.0
Urgent	84	5.4	91	5.0	734	14.7	770	13.9	522,479	22.6
Total	1,561	100.0	1,812	100.0	4,991	100.0	5,551	100.0	2,309,084	100.0

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Leading Reasons for Hospitalization and Length of Stay

Tables 76-79 provide a listing of the 15 leading reasons for the hospitalization of residents in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties by diagnosis-related group (DRG).

Dixie County Residents - The 15 leading reasons for hospitalization of Dixie County residents make up 36.2 percent of all discharges, and no one reason represents more than 12.7 percent of the total leading reasons for hospitalization (Table 76). The leading causes, however, represent a total of 566 discharges and a total length of stay of 1,995 days, or 26 percent of all patient days of hospitalization. (Leading discharges account for a disproportionately smaller number of patient days due in large part to the normal newborn category which as an average length of stay of less than two days; the same will be true in each of the four counties.) Of the 15 leading reasons, major joint and limb reattachment of the lower extremities (hip replacement) has the longest average length of hospital stay (5.6 days). Adult cellulitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) follow with an average length of stay of 5.3 and 5.2 days, respectively. While normal newborns and vaginal deliveries are ranked number one and number four among the most common discharges, COPD and heart failure rank second and third, due in large part to a high portion of elderly residents in Dixie County. The rank of COPD and heart failure higher than that of vaginal delivery is unlike any other county observed; normal newborn and vaginal delivery rank first and second in these other counties.

Table 76. Hospital discharges of Dixie County residents for the top 15 leading reasons for hospitalization by Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG), Calendar Year 2002.

DRG	Discharges	Percent of Leading Discharges	Patient Days	Average Length of Stay
Normal Newborn (391)	72	12.7	139	1.9
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	59	10.4	305	5.2
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	54	9.5	193	3.6
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnosis (373)	52	9.2	103	2.0
Chest Pain (143)	45	8.0	73	1.6
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catherization without Complex Diagnosis (125)	38	6.7	85	2.2
Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 w/CC (089)	38	6.7	186	4.9
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	37	6.5	189	5.1
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures without Acute Myocardial Infarction, with Coronary Artery Stent Implant (517)	29	5.1	122	4.2
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	29	5.1	161	5.6
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	26	4.6	88	3.4
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures with Acute Myocardial Infarction (516)	24	4.2	100	4.2
Intracranial Hemorrhage and Stroke with Infarction (014)	24	4.2	109	4.5
Uterine & Adnexa Procedures for Non-malignancy w/o CC (359)	20	3.5	42	2.1
Cellulitis, Age Greater than 17 with CC (277)	19	3.4	100	5.3
Subtotal	566	100.0	1,995	3.5
All Others	995		5,616	5.6
Total	1561		7,611	4.9

Source: Agency for Health Care Administrations, discharge data, calendar year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Gilchrist County Residents - Table 77 exhibits the 15 leading reasons for hospitalization of Gilchrist County residents, which account for 37.0 percent of total discharges and 25.7 percent of total patient days in the hospital. The top two reason for hospitalization of Gilchrist County residents are both related to childbirth. This trend is followed in Levy and Suwannee counties. Intracranial hemorrhage and stroke with infarction account for the longest average length of hospital stay (6.0 days) compared to the other leading reasons. Simple pneumonia and pleurisy and hip replacement follow with an average length of stay of 5.6 days each.

Table 77. Hospital discharges of Gilchrist County residents for the top 15 leading reasons for hospitalization by Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG), Calendar Year 2002.

DRG	Discharges	Percent of Leading Discharges	Patient Days	Average Length of Stay
Normal Newborn (391)	119	17.7	230	1.9
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnosis (373)	90	13.4	173	1.9
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	75	11.2	336	4.5
Chest Pain (143)	46	6.9	85	1.8
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	43	6.4	193	4.5
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	40	6	222	5.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	38	5.7	176	4.6
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	33	4.9	185	5.6
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catherization without Complex Diagnosis (125)	30	4.5	53	1.8
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures without Acute Myocardial Infarction, with Coronary Artery Stent Implant (517)	29	4.3	81	2.8
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 w/o CC (183)	29	4.3	77	2.7
Caesarean Section w/o CC (371)	28	4.2	77	2.8
Back and Neck Procedures Except Spinal Fusion without CC (500)	24	3.6	34	1.4
Intracranial Hemorrhage and Stroke with Infarction (014)	24	3.6	145	6.0
Neonate with Other Significant Problems (390)	23	3.4	47	2.0
Subtotal	671	100	2,114	3.2
All Others	1,141		6,118	5.4
Total	1,812		8,232	4.5

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, Calendar Year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Levy County Residents - Table 78 exhibits the 15 leading reasons for the hospitalization of Levy County residents, which account for 36.6 percent of total discharges and 29.9 percent of total patient days in the hospital. Again, the top two reason for hospitalization of Levy County residents are both related to childbirth. However, Caesarian section is included in the top 15 discharges, adding to a total of 30.7 percent of the leading reasons for hospitalization is due to childbirth. Psychosis accounts for the longest average length of hospital stay (9.6 days) compared to the other leading reasons. Intracranial hemorrhage and stroke with infarction (DRG 014) follows with an average length of stay of 5.4 days.

Table 78. Hospital discharges of Levy County residents for the top 15 leading reasons for hospitalization by Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG), calendar year 2002.

DRG	Discharges	Percent of Leading Discharges	Patient Days	Average Length of Stay
Normal Newborn (391)	288	15.8	584	2.0
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnosis (373)	203	11.1	422	2.1
Chest Pain (143)	159	8.7	324	2.0
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	152	8.3	664	4.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	148	8.1	663	4.5
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	139	7.6	711	5.1
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	108	5.9	512	4.7
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	102	5.6	522	5.1
Intracranial Hemorrhage and Stroke with Infarction (014)	87	4.8	466	5.4
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	85	4.6	435	5.1
Psychosis (430)	78	4.3	748	9.6
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures without Acute Myocardial Infarction, with Coronary Artery Stent Implant (517)	73	4.0	161	2.2
Kidney and Urinary Tract Infections, Age Greater than 17 with CC (320)	72	3.9	314	4.4
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	70	3.8	203	2.9
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catherization without Complex Diagnosis (125)	64	3.5	157	2.5
Subtotal	1,828	100.0	6,886	3.8
All Others	3,163		16,161	5.1
Total	4,991		23,047	4.6

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, Calendar Year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suwannee County Residents - The 15 leading reasons for hospitalization of Suwannee County residents make up 37.4 percent of all discharges. With the exception of childbirth, no leading reason for hospitalization represents more than 9.1 percent of the total leading reasons for hospitalization. Childbirth, including normal newborns and vaginal deliveries (the number one and two reason for discharge), accounts for 29.2 percent of all leading causes; when Caesarians are included this percentage jumps to 32.6. All leading causes represent a total of 2,077 discharges and a total length of stay of 7,723 days, or 29.1 percent of all patient days of hospitalization. Of the 15 leading reasons, psychosis has the longest average length of hospital stay (7.2 days). Circulatory disorders with acute myocardial infarction and major complications follow with an average length of stay of 5.4 days.

Table 79. Hospital discharges of Suwannee County residents for the top 15 leading reasons for hospitalization by Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG), Calendar Year 2002.

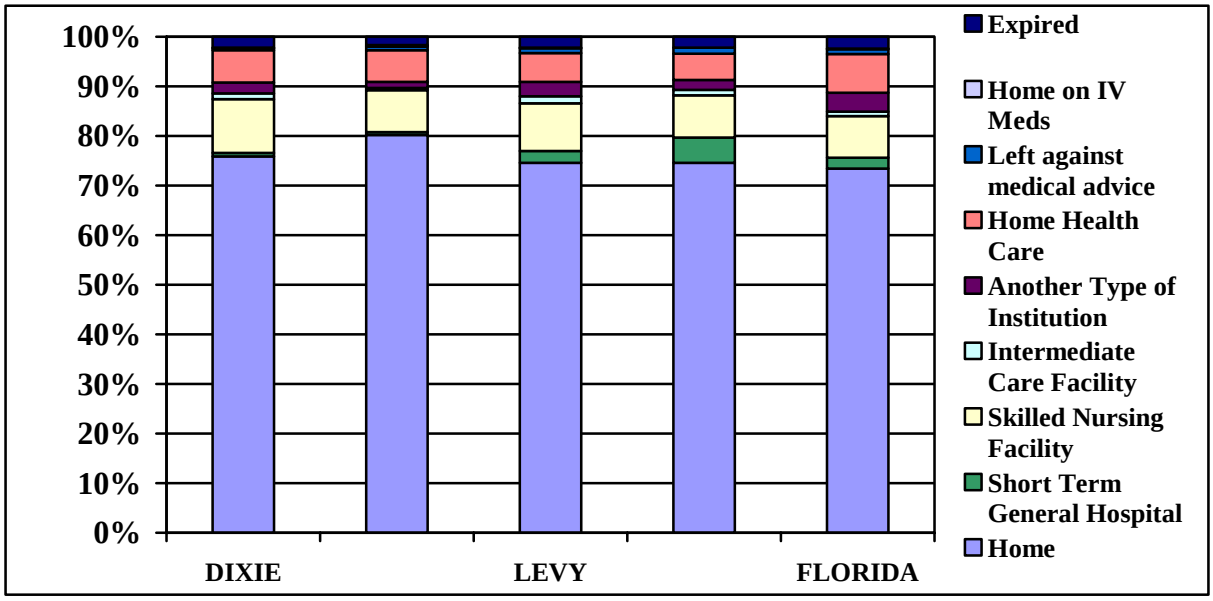
DRG	Discharges	Percent of Leading Discharges	Patient Days	Average Length of Stay
Normal Newborn (391)	345	16.6	689	2.0
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnosis (373)	262	12.6	556	2.1
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	189	9.1	1,137	6.0
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	170	8.2	837	4.9
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	154	7.4	742	4.8
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	141	6.8	630	4.5
Chest Pain (143)	137	6.6	302	2.2
Psychosis (430)	127	6.1	910	7.2
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures without Acute Myocardial Infarction, with Coronary Artery Stent Implant (517)	104	5.0	231	2.2
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	82	3.9	431	5.3
Circulatory Disorders with Acute Myocardial Infarction and Major Complications, Discharged Alive (121)	81	3.9	434	5.4
Angina Pectoris (140)	80	3.9	200	2.5
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	70	3.4	241	3.4
Esphagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc. Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 without CC (183)	68	3.3	208	3.1
Uterine and Adnexa Procedures for Non-malignancy without CC (359)	67	3.2	175	2.6
Subtotal	2,077	100	7,723	3.7
All Others	3,474		18,778	5.4
Total	5,551		26,501	4.8

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, Calendar Year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Discharge Status

During the 2002 calendar year, 73.5 percent of Florida residents who were hospitalized were discharged to their homes. Figure 25 presents hospital discharge status by county and Florida; data are available in Table 80. Each of the observed counties has a higher rate than the state for home discharges: Dixie County discharged 75.9 percent to their homes; Gilchrist County, 80.2 percent; and Levy and Suwannee counties both discharged 74.5 percent to their homes. Notably, 2.2 percent of state discharges went to short-term general hospitals as did 0.6 percent of Gilchrist County residents; however 5.1 percent of Suwannee County residents were discharged to short term general hospitals. Also of note, 10.8 percent of Dixie County discharges went to skilled nursing facilities (compared to 8.4 percent in both peer county Gilchrist and the state), and high proportions of state discharges were to other types of institutions (3.8 percent compared to a range of 1.2 – 2.9 percent in observed counties) and home health care (7.8 percent compared to a range of 5.3 – 6.5 percent in observed counties). The relatively consistent percentage of discharges due to death (expired) across counties is likely due to the relatively high portion (over 10 percent) of the population age 65 and over. Death accounted for 2.2 percent of discharges in all observed counties except Gilchrist, a county in which the population is somewhat younger.

Figure 25. Hospital discharge status by county and Florida, calendar year 2002.



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, Calendar Year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Table 80. Hospital discharge status by county and Florida, calendar year 2002.

Discharge Status	Dixie	Gilchrist	Levy	Suwannee	Florida
Home	75.9	80.2	74.5	74.5	73.5
Short Term General Hospital	0.7	0.6	2.4	5.1	2.2
Skilled Nursing Facility	10.8	8.4	9.6	8.5	8.4
Intermediate Care Facility	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
Another Type of Institution	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.0	3.8
Home Health Care	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.3	7.8
Left against medical advice	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
Home on IV Meds	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Expired	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.4

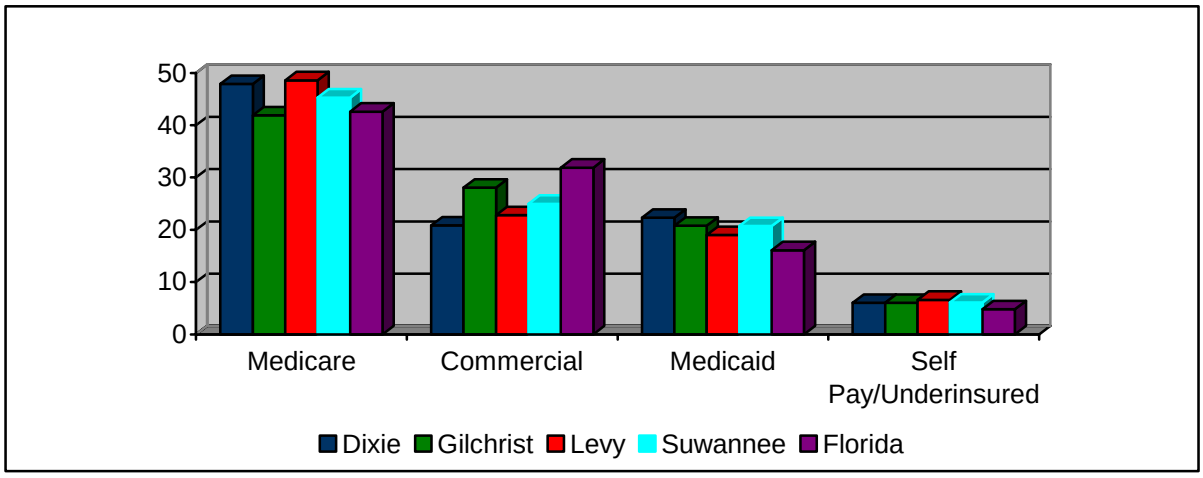
Short-term general hospital is an acute care hospital to which patients are discharged from a specialty hospital, such as a comprehensive rehabilitation or long-term psychiatric hospital.
Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, calendar year 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Payor Status

When hospital discharge data is broken down by payor, there are multiple categories, as presented in Table 81. Major payor sources are grouped into Medicaid (including Medicaid HMO), Medicare (including Medicare HMO), commercial (including commercial insurance, commercial HMO, and commercial PPO), and Self Pay/Underinsured (Figure 26).

For each of the counties observed as well as the state of Florida, more residents using hospitals indicated Medicare as the payor upon discharge than any other payor source. By county, the percentage of residents for whom Medicare is the payor are as follows: Dixie County, 47.9 percent; Gilchrist County, 41.9 percent; Levy County, 48.6 percent, and Suwannee County, 45.3 percent. *(Please note: when payor sources are grouped, the total may not be equal to the sum of the source presented in Table 81 due to rounding.)* The state's comparable rate is 42.6 percent. For most counties, commercial insurance of some type accounts for the greatest percentage of remaining residents. Florida has a much higher percentage of its payor base (31.9 percent) in commercial insurance than do the four counties observed. Gilchrist County follows with 28.0 percent of its payor source in commercial insurance. Medicaid accounts for a greater portion of payors in each of the counties observed than at the state level (16.1 percent). 22.3 percent of Dixie County discharges had Medicaid as the payor, the highest percent of any county observed and higher than the state.

Figure 26. Percent of residents by payor source, county, and Florida.



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

As previously discussed, the uninsured are at greater health risk than those covered by insurance of some sort. As described in the socioeconomic section of this report, north central Florida has a substantial estimated number of uninsured. A greater portion of residents in each of the observed counties indicated that they were self-pay or underinsured than did in the state (ranging from 6.0-6.6 percent among the four counties, compared to 4.8 at the state).

Table 81. Percent of residents by payor source for hospital charges, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties compared to Florida, calendar year 2002.

Payor Source	Dixie		Gilchrist		Levy		Suwannee		Florida	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Champus	16	1.0	17	0.9	37	0.7	40	0.7	18,345	0.8
Charity	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.1	41,678	1.8
Commercial HMO	55	3.5	137	7.6	360	7.2	360	6.5	350,773	15.2
Commercial Insurance	38	2.4	44	2.4	198	4.0	178	3.2	111,932	4.8
Commercial PPO	232	14.9	327	18.0	581	11.6	848	15.3	273,636	11.9
Medicaid	343	22.0	369	20.4	885	17.7	1,123	20.2	290,347	12.6
Medicaid HMO	5	0.3	7	0.4	64	1.3	26	0.5	82,155	3.6
Medicare	738	47.3	747	41.2	2,399	48.1	2,346	42.3	838,805	36.3
Medicare HMO	9	0.6	13	0.7	29	0.6	169	3.0	144,160	6.2
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	16	0.3	21	0.4	8,538	0.4
Other State Local Government	16	1.0	14	0.8	41	0.8	53	1.0	21,825	0.9
Self Pay/Underinsured	93	6.0	108	6.0	327	6.6	336	6.1	109,888	4.8
VA	5	0.3	2	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	3,642	0.2
Workers Comp	11	0.7	26	1.4	43	0.9	41	0.7	13,360	0.6
Total	1,561	100.0	1,812	100.0	4,991	100.0	5,551	100.0	2,309,084	100.0

*Other includes CHAMPUS, Veterans Administration, Workers compensation, Other state/local, Other unspecified and Charity
Source, Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, Calendar year 2002
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Medicare is the primary payor source for residents of each of the four counties at North Florida Regional Medical Center (NFRMC) and Shands at AGH. Medicaid is the leading payor source for residents of each of the four counties at Shands at UF. Further information on payor source by county and hospital is presented in Table 82.

Table 82. Percent of resident discharges per hospital by payor source, Calendar Year 2002.

Dixie County Residents							
Hospital	Total Discharges	Percent					
		Commercial Insurance	Commercial HMO/PPO	Medicare	Medicaid	Self Pay/ Underinsured	Other
NFRMC	1,076	1.5	20.0	55.4	13.7	6.1	3.3
Shands at UF	310	2.6	14.5	22.3	48.7	6.8	5.2
Shands at AGH	48	2.1	18.8	41.7	35.4	2.1	0.0
Shands at Vista	24	0.0	12.5	33.3	54.2	0.0	0.0
Nature Coast Hospital	17	11.8	0.0	70.6	0.0	17.6	0.0
All Others	86	12.8	17.4	38.4	17.4	2.3	11.6
Gilchrist County Residents							
Hospital	Total Discharges	Percent					
		Commercial Insurance	Commercial HMO/PPO	Medicare	Medicaid	Self Pay/ Underinsured	Other
NFRMC	1,004	28.3	1.6	49.0	12.3	5.5	3.4
Shands at UF	410	23.7	3.4	16.6	43.4	8.0	4.9
Shands at AGH	262	20.6	1.5	54.2	14.5	4.2	5.0
Shands at Vista	36	33.3	0.0	13.9	50.0	0.0	2.8
All Others	100	17.0	10.0	40.0	12.0	9.0	12.0
Levy County Residents							
Hospital	Total Discharges	Percent					
		Commercial Insurance	Commercial HMO/PPO	Medicare	Medicaid	Self Pay/ Underinsured	Other
NFRMC	1,668	1.0	29.4	51.5	10.6	3.9	3.7
Shands at UF	974	3.9	13.6	29.4	38.8	11.0	3.4
Nature Coast Hospital	724	7.7	4.0	59.1	9.7	11.3	8.1
Shands at AGH	538	2.8	17.3	54.5	19.5	2.8	3.2
Seven Rivers	410	1.2	11.5	58.0	16.3	0.1	5.9
Munroe Regional Medical Center	254	17.7	15.4	48.0	8.3	3.9	6.7
Ocala Regional Medical Center	138	0.0	35.5	53.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Shands at Vista	84	0.0	23.8	20.2	51.2	2.4	2.4
All Others	201	10.9	20.9	40.8	10.0	6.0	11.4
Suwannee County Residents							
Hospital	Total Discharges	Percent					
		Commercial Insurance	Commercial HMO/PPO	Medicare	Medicaid	Self Pay/ Underinsured	Other
Shands at Lake Shore	1,317	1.8	19.5	34.0	29.8	7.9	7.0
NFRMC	942	1.0	36.2	45.8	10.1	2.4	4.6
Shands at UF	901	3.4	20.0	20.6	36.8	13.0	6.1
Lake City Medical Center	878	0.8	18.9	64.4	8.9	2.7	4.3
Shands at Live Oak	489	2.5	8.8	65.2	10.6	5.1	7.8
Shands at AGH	481	3.3	26.2	44.9	12.7	2.7	.2
Trinity Community Hospital	108	31.5	0.0	27.8	35.2	5.6	0.0
Shands at Vista	90	2.2	20.0	18.9	56.7	0.0	2.2
Shands Jacksonville Medical Center	82	13.4	14.6	31.7	6.1	8.5	25.6
All Others	263	12.2	24.7	41.1	7.2	6.5	8.4

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2002
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Among the top hospitals utilized by residents of the four counties, NFRMC has the greatest total charges. Ocala Regional Medical Center has the highest average charge per patient day (among Levy County residents; NFRMC is highest for the other observed counties). North Florida Regional Medical Center has the highest number of patient days for Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county residents.

Table 83. Average charge per patient day by hospital by county of residence, calendar year 2002.

Dixie County Residents				
Hospital	Discharges	Total Charges	Patient Days	Average Charge Per Patient Day
NFRMC	1,076	$28,127,296.00	4,877	$5,767.34
Shands at UF	310	$6,440,465.00	1,577	$4,084.00
Shands at AGH	48	$657,182.00	161	$4,081.88
Shands at Vista	24	$262,601.00	195	$1,346.67
Nature Coast Hospital	17	$91,501.00	59	$1,550.86
All Others	86	$3,458,846.00	742	$4,661.52
Total	1,561	$39,037,891.00	7,611	$5,129.14
Gilchrist County Residents				
Hospital	Discharges	Total Charges	Patient Days	Average Charge Per Patient Day
NFRMC	1,004	$24,545,288.00	4,424	$5,548.21
Shands at UF	410	$6,310,180.00	1,732	$3,643.29
Shands at AGH	262	$4,237,811.00	1,389	$3,050.98
Shands at Vista	36	$327,421.00	238	$1,375.72
All Others	100	$1,904,531.00	449	$4,241.72
Total	1,812	$37,325,231.00	8,232	$4,534.16
Levy County Residents				
Hospital	Discharges	Total Charges	Patient Days	Average Charge Per Patient Day
NFRMC	1,668	$41,255,904.00	7,698	$5,359.30
Shands at UF	974	$17,303,320.00	4,870	$3,553.04
Nature Coast Hospital	724	$4,106,764.00	2,696	$1,523.28
Shands at AGH	538	$9,015,264.00	2,783	$3,239.40
Seven Rivers	410	$7,983,676.00	1,639	$4,871.07
Munroe Regional Medical Center	254	$4,053,808.00	975	$4,157.75
Ocala Regional Medical Center	138	$4,277,150.00	636	$6,725.08
Shands at Vista	84	$1,007,534.00	720	$1,399.35
All Others	201	$5,752,443.00	1,030	$5,584.90
Total	4,991	$94,755,863.00	23,047	$4,111.42
Suwannee County Residents				
Hospital	Discharges	Total Charges	Patient Days	Average Charge Per Patient Day
Shands at Lake Shore	1,317	$13,999,989.00	5,157	$ 2,714.75
NFRMC	942	$26,094,469.00	4,056	$ 6,433.55
Shands at UF	901	$20,688,794.00	5,444	$ 3,800.29
Lake City Medical Center	878	$13,527,538.00	4,485	$ 3,016.17
Shands at Live Oak	489	$3,172,246.00	1,624	$ 1,953.35
Shands at AGH	481	$9,392,111.00	2,482	$ 3,784.09
Trinity Community Hospital	108	$577,340.00	329	$ 1,754.83
Shands at Vista	90	$982,673.00	697	$ 1,409.86
Shands Jacksonville Medical Center	82	$2,813,226.00	454	$ 6,196.53
All Others	263	$8,105,051.00	1,773	$ 4,571.38
Total	5,551	$99,353,437.00	26,501	$ 3,749.04

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Discharge Data, 2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

The Institute of Medicine defines access as the "timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible outcome." This definition suggests that an evaluation of effective utilization and access must include consideration of indicators of health status or health outcomes. In order to determine appropriate and effective utilization of hospital services and the availability of primary care, a methodology has been developed to analyze hospital discharge data for residents to determine the level of hospitalization for certain illnesses susceptible to primary care intervention.

The methodology is based on a study of the impact of socioeconomic status on hospital use in New York, the results of which were released in 1993. In that study, specific diseases from the International Classification of Diseases Codes (ICDs) were selected as reflective of the effectiveness of access to the health care delivery system in the region. These diseases were called ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) because they have been shown to be avoidable in many cases, if timely and appropriate ambulatory and primary care is available and utilized.[7] An analysis of these ACS conditions and discharges yields substantial information regarding potential inappropriate utilization of hospitalization services that could be mitigated with the availability of the appropriate levels of primary care or the appropriate utilization of existing primary care resources.

The ACS diseases are classified into the following three categories:

Chronic conditions include grand mal and other epilepsy, pulmonary and other tuberculosis, COPD, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, diabetes B and C, skin grafts with cellulitis, and dental conditions.

Preventable conditions include conditions that can be prevented by immunizations, iron deficiency anemia, and nutrition deficiency.

Rapid onset conditions include convulsions, severe ear, nose and throat infections, bacterial pneumonia, cellulitis, hypoglycemia, diabetes A, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infections, dehydration, volume depletion, and pelvic inflammatory disease.

In the original study, more than 80 disease codes were identified as ACS conditions. Hospital discharges identified as ACS were compared for residents with various income levels and by Zip Code of residence. A review of these ACS conditions serves as a proxy measure for the success of the health care system in providing needed medical care.

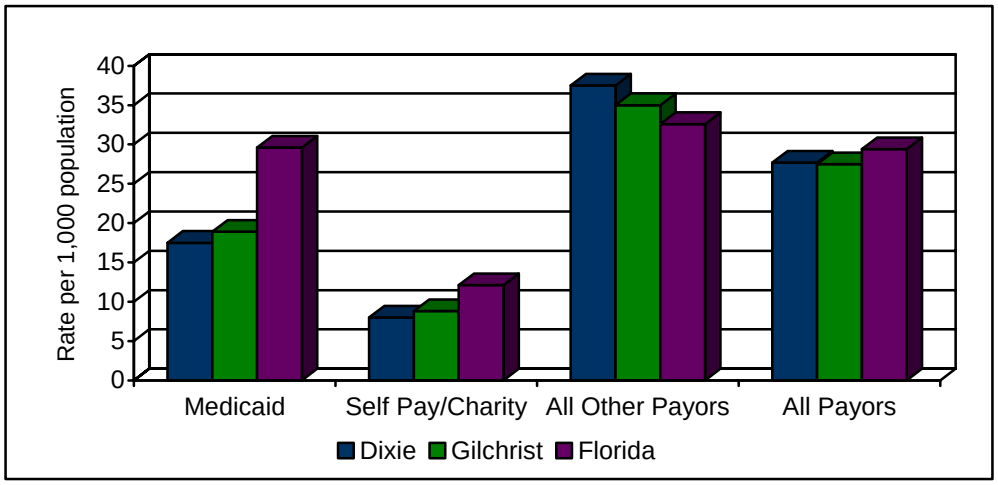
Using the ACS review to assess the availability of primary care services and appropriate utilization of hospital services by county, residents were divided into three groups by health insurance status (Medicaid, self pay/charity, and all other payors) and into two age groups (0-64 and 65 and older). The majority of Medicaid recipients, according to eligibility guidelines, have a low income. The vast majority of the people who are classified as self-pay/charity are also low income, and are reflective of the working poor whose income levels may be just high enough to make them ineligible for Medicaid yet are too low to make health insurance affordable. Low income and lack of health insurance are major indicators of lack of access as well as inappropriate utilization of health care resources.

[7] Billings, J. Zeitel, L. Lukomnik, J. Carey, T. Blank, A. and Newman, L. (1993), Impact of Socioeconomic Status on Hospital Use in New York. (Bethesda, MD, Project Hope, 1993), Vol. 12; No. 1.

Appendix D provides a complete breakdown of ACS condition discharges by payor and age group for Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties and the state from 2000-2002.

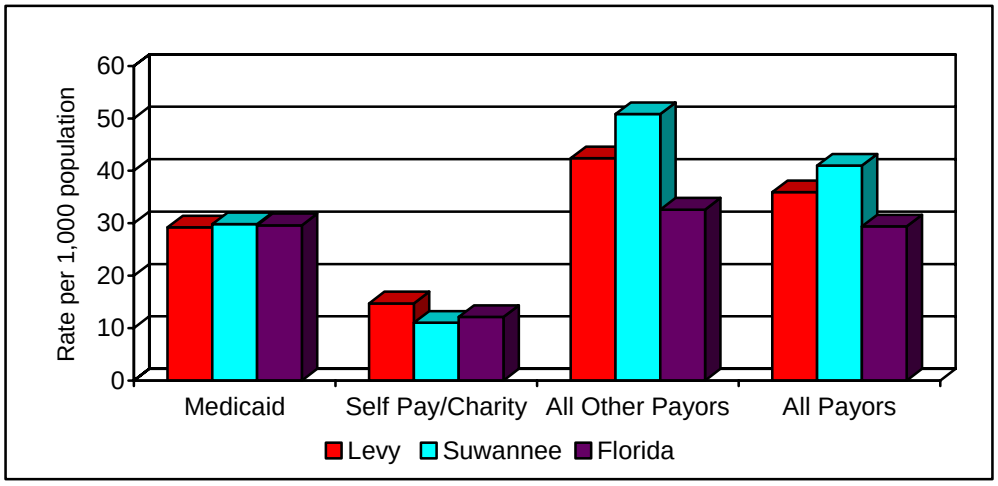
From 2000-2002, for all payors and all ages, the yearly average rate of ACS condition discharges was 29.4 ACS per 1,000 population at the state level; the rate in Dixie County was 27.7 ACS conditions per 1,000 population and 27.5 in Gilchrist County (Figure 27a). Levy County's rate (35.9) is higher than the state rate (29.4), but lower than peer county Suwannee which ranked highest with 41.0 ACS conditions per 1,000 population (Figure 27b).

Figure 27a. ACS condition discharge rates by payor source, for Dixie County, Gilchrist County, and Florida, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Figure 27b. ACS condition discharge rates by payor source, for Levy County, Suwannee County, and Florida, 2000-2002.

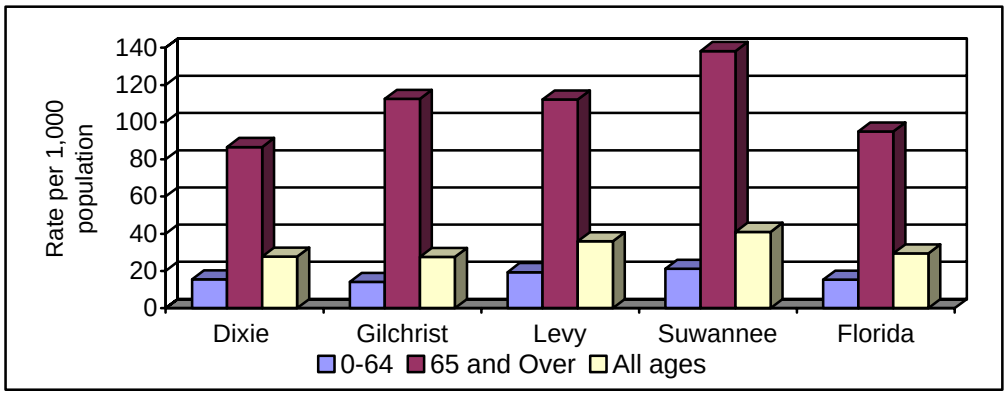


Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

By assessing ACS discharges by age for all payors, a number of observations can be made: the population age 65 years and older has the highest ACS discharge rate in every geographical area observed; Suwannee County has the highest rate of ACS discharge with the age group 0-64 as

well as the age group 65 and over; and Dixie County's ACS discharge rates by age group correspond to the observed rates in Florida (Figure 28)

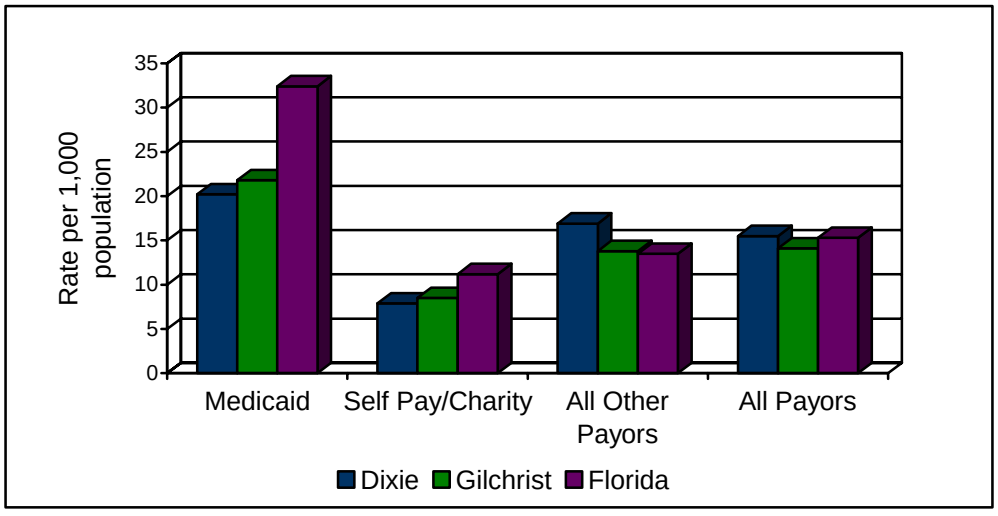
Figure 28. ACS condition discharge rates by age group, by county and Florida, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

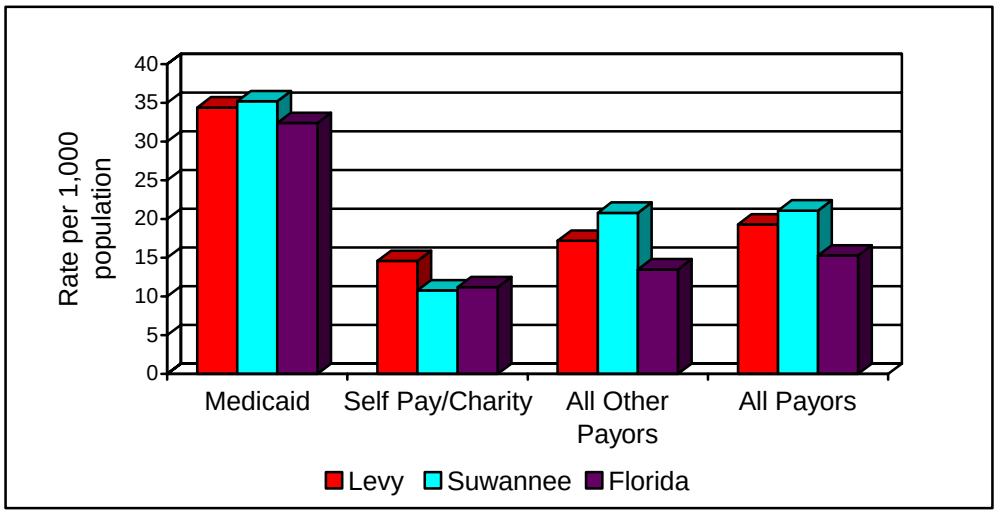
As previously established, when discharges from patients of all ages are considered, the ACS discharge rate for all other payors (which includes Medicare) all four observed counties is substantially higher than it is for either Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity (Figure 27a and 27b). In contrast, the ACS condition discharge rates for Medicaid patients age 0-64 in each county are substantially higher than the rates for those age 0-64 in any other insurance payor group (Figures 29a and 29b).

Figure 29a. ACS condition discharge rates among 0-64 year olds by payor source, for Dixie County, Gilchrist County, and Florida, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

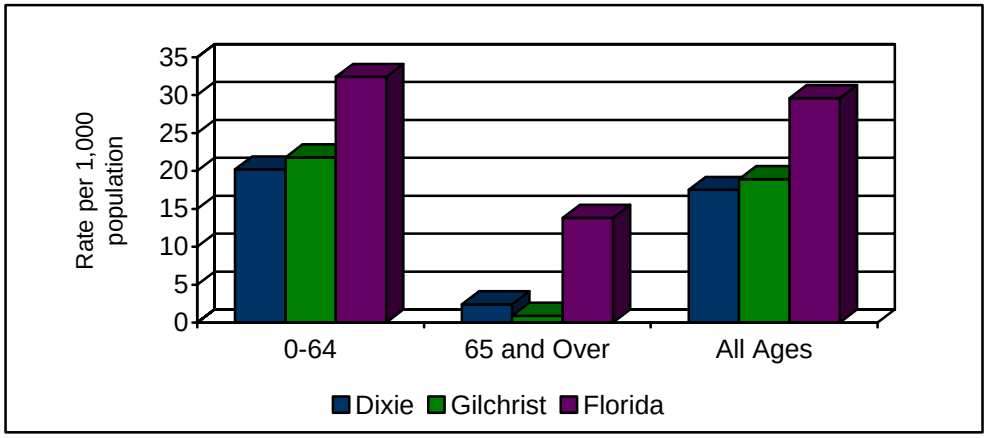
Figure 29b. ACS condition discharge rates among 0-64 year olds by payor source, for Levy County, Suwannee County, and Florida, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

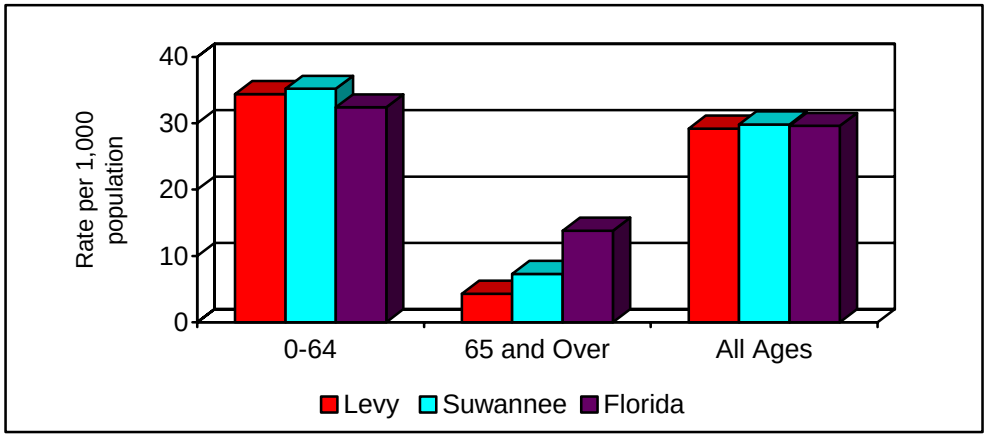
Figures 30a and 30b displays ACS discharge rates for which Medicaid is payor by age group by county and Florida. The rates of ACS conditions among patients (all ages) for whom Medicaid is payor are comparable in Dixie and Gilchrist counties (Figure 30a). However, Levy County's rate is substantially higher and mirrors both peer county Suwannee and state rates (Figure 30b). In all geographical areas observed, the cohort under age 65 has the highest rate of ACS conditions paid by Medicaid. Across geographical areas, when Medicaid is the payor, ACS discharge rates for the cohort age 65 and over drop to a fraction of the under age 65 rate. *(Of note, the range for ACS discharges among individuals age 65 and over where Medicaid is payor between 1 and 24.)*

Figure 30a. ACS discharge rates where Medicaid is payor by age group in Dixie County, Gilchrist County, and state, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Figure 30b. ACS discharge rates where Medicaid is payor by age group in Levy County, Suwannee County, and state, 2000-2002.



Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

In summary, the ACS condition discharge rates for those age 65 and older are greater than those age 0-64 (Figure 28). It follows that the rate of All Other Payors is therefore higher than either Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity, as those age 65 and older are eligible for Medicare, which falls under All Other Payors (Figures 27a and 27b). The data may indicate that the elder population is not accessing primary care services at the same rate as the younger population, and that our senior populations do not have adequate access to primary care resources or are not utilizing the existing primary care resources appropriately or effectively. It may be attributable to a lack of physicians, a lack of education on how to utilize or negotiate the health care delivery system, or an inability to overcome transportation barriers due to the rural nature of the county.

It is important to note the distinct disparity between Dixie, Glichrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Dixie County has slightly lower rates of ACS discharges than Gilchrist County when Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity is payor. When All Other Payors is payor source, or when observing the population over 65, Gilchrist County rates tend to be lower. As noted above, Gilchrist County has a younger population than the other observed counties. However, Dixie and Gilchrist counties' overall rates are very comparable. Levy County's ACS condition rates are consistently higher than Dixie and Gilchrist counties' rates and frequently parallel both Suwannee County and state rates. Overall, Dixie and Gilchrist counties appear to make better use of available primary health care services.

Behavioral Risk Factors

From September 2002 through January 2003, the *2002 County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (BRFSS) Survey was conducted throughout Florida. Consisting of 34,551 selected adult interviews, the survey was conducted in order to obtain county-level data on the prevalence of personal health behaviors that may contribute to morbidity and mortality.

Based on reports for Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties and Florida, Table 89 demonstrates six targeted behavioral risk factors and each area's standing.

In an assessment of physical activity, Dixie and Gilchrist counties are similar in that 24.4 and 28.0 percent of respondents, respectively, indicated that they engage in no leisure time activity. A higher portion of Levy and Suwannee county residents indicated that they engage in no leisure time activity, with the rates similar to each other (34 and 35 percent, respectively). Only Dixie County's rate is lower than the state percentage of 26.4 percent. In each of the four counties and the state, the elderly population is the least active, with a range of 26.1 – 46.1 percent of those age 65 and over reporting no leisure physical activity.

Dixie County has a much lower reported rate of residents who are overweight than the other counties and the state. All three other observed counties reported between 33.1 and 35.7 percent of their population as overweight, while Dixie County's rate was only 21.3 percent. In all four counties and the state, women report as overweight less often than men.

Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county residents have a higher percentage of current smokers than the state, all with roughly 27 percent. Of note within the counties: 37.9 percent of Gilchrist County men self-report as current smokers; 17.6 percent of Levy County elderly are current smokers; and women in Suwannee County self-report more often as smokers than do the men in Suwannee County (24.7 to 22.9 percent, respectively).

The county with the highest rate of alcohol abuse and the only county observed with a rate above the state rate of 16.4 percent is Gilchrist County, where 17.9 percent of all respondents reported heavy or binge drinking. Consistently, across counties and the state, men self-report as heavy or binge drinkers much more often than women or the elderly.

Dixie County has the highest overall percentage of residents who report having received a flu shot within the past twelve months (32.8 percent). Gilchrist County has the lowest overall reported vaccination rate, with only 10.6 percent of residents reporting having received a flu shot. In each of the four counties, the elderly are the most likely to report having received a flu shot, with a high of 76.3 percent reporting as such in Dixie County. Of note, women are more likely to report having received a flu shot in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, while men have the higher percentages in Levy and Suwannee counties.

Table 84. Major behavioral risk factors in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties and the State, 2002

Area		No Leisure Time Physical Activity		Overweight		Nutrition (less than 5-A-Day)		Tobacco (Current Smoker)		Alcohol abuse (Heavy or binge drinking)		Received Flu Shot in past year	
		%	+/-CI	%	+/-CI	%	+/-CI	%	+/-CI	%	+/-CI	%	+/-CI
Dixie	All	24.4	6.9	21.3	6.3	70.3	12.7	27.4	9.4	14.6	7.1	32.8	13.7
65+		26.1	18.4	22.6	16.0	85.7	10.7	8.2	6.4	5.2	4.4	76.3	16.7
Women		24.9	10.1	19.9	8.5	73.8	19.0	21.5	9.1	5.2	2.8	37.8	19.7
Men		24.0	9.6	22.7	9.2	66.9	17.0	33.2	15.4	24.0	13.1	27.9	19.4
Gilchrist	All	28.0	9.8	35.4	12.6	66.7	12.7	27.0	12.9	17.9	13.2	21.0	10.6
65+		31.2	20.2	22.9	15.4	46.0	28.5	5.6	5.2	4.3	4.3	64.7	23.7
Women		27.7	12.0	35.3	18.6	59.0	18.7	16.6	7.6	4.4	3.0	22.2	16.8
Men		28.2	15.8	35.5	17.1	74.9	14.7	37.9	21.8	32.0	22.8	21.6	12.5
Levy	All	34.0	4.9	33.1	5.0	75.5	4.6	27.8	4.6	15.5	3.9	25.2	4.4
65+		46.1	10.2	35.5	9.8	73.3	9.1	17.6	7.3	11.3	6.9	46.7	3.2
Women		36.8	6.8	31.4	6.5	75.4	5.9	25.2	5.8	7.5	3.3	22.8	5.5
Men		30.9	7.2	35.1	7.5	75.6	7.0	30.8	7.2	24.5	7.0	28.0	6.9
Suwannee	All	35.0	4.9	35.7	40.8	74.6	6.5	23.8	4.4	10.7	3.0	24.3	3.9
65+		35.8	9.0	38.4	9.2	64.9	11.1	10.8	5.2	3.5	3.0	55.6	10.5
Women		34.9	6.2	27.9	5.4	71.5	6.4	24.7	5.7	5.3	2.8	22.0	4.8
Men		35.1	7.7	44.7	7.9	78.1	6.2	22.9	6.6	16.9	5.6	27.0	6.4
Florida	All	26.4	1.2	35.1	1.2	74.3	1.2	22.2	1.1	16.4	0.9	26.2	1.5
65+		30.8	1.9	40.0	2.2	67.4	2.1	10.3	1.2	8.8	1.1	56.7	2.3
Women		29.5	1.6	27.4	1.5	70.9	1.5	20.2	1.3	10.8	1.0	25.6	4.3
Men		22.8	1.8	43.9	1.9	78.2	1.8	24.5	1.7	22.9	1.6	26.9	1.5

2002 County Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2003.
CI = Confidence Interval
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Maternal Health

Introduction

Florida does not fare well in pregnancy outcome statistics and birth indicators when compared to other states. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation *2003 National Kids Count Data Book*, several of Florida's pregnancy outcome indicators were listed nationally in the bottom 50 percent of all states. Using three-year averages from 1999-2001, the following rankings for Florida are notable:

- 27th in infant mortality
- 35th in the percentage of low birthweight infants
- 34th in teen (age 15-17) birth rate

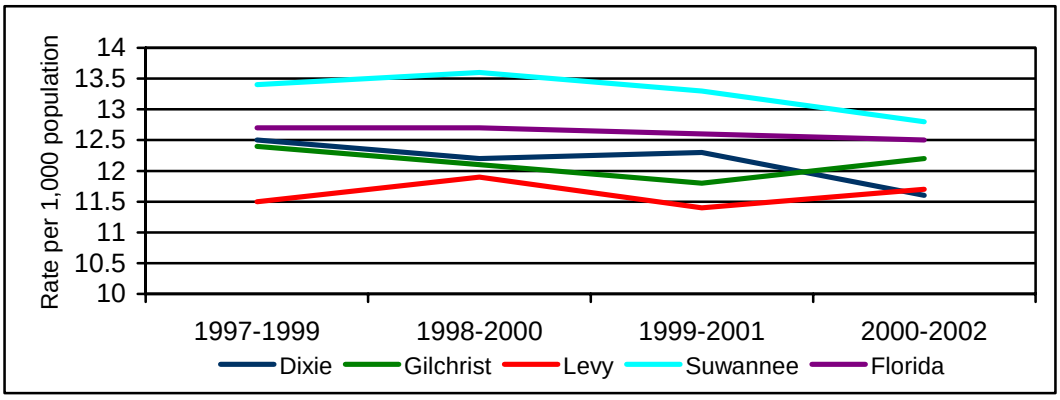
Despite the overall poor rankings, Florida has made some improvements over the years. Between 1990 and 2000, infant mortality rates have dropped from 9.6 to 7.0 per 1,000 live births and the teen birth rate has fallen from 45 to 29 births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Birth Indicators

From 1998 to 2002, the total number of live births to Dixie County and to Gilchrist County residents was 827 and 869, respectively, of whom 90 and 96 percent, respectively, were white. (Complete data on births by county are available in Appendix E; trend data are presented in Figure 31.) On average, 165 and 173 babies per year are born to Dixie and Gilchrist county residents, respectively. The total birth rate for each of these two counties is 12.0 and 12.1, respectively. Whites have a higher birth rate than nonwhites in both Dixie and Gilchrist counties. Trend data indicate that Dixie County's birth rate is dropping, while Gilchrist County's birth rate, having decreased through the late-1990s, is now increasing again.

In contrast, Levy and Suwannee counties have a total number of live births reaching 2,014 and 2,303, respectively; this is over twice the number of live births in Dixie and Gilchrist counties. Levy and Suwannee counties have only 82 and 83 percent white live births, respectively. Levy County's total birth rate is lower than Suwannee County's (11.7 and 13.1) respectively. Birth rates by race contrast with those observed in Dixie and Gilchrist counties, as nonwhites have higher total birth rates than whites in both Levy and Suwannee counties. Suwannee County's total birth rate is decreasing, while Levy County's rate has recently been increasing.

Figure 31. Total birth rate 1997-1999 through 2000-2002, by county and Florida.

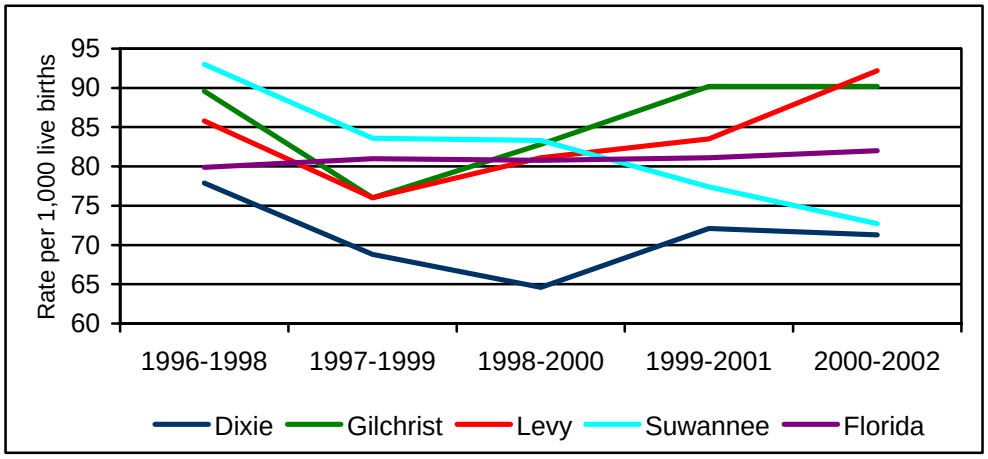


Note: See Appendix E for full details of Births to all races, white, and nonwhite, by county and state.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002; US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1. Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Historically, racial, ethnic, and sometimes geographic disparities exist within pregnancy outcome indicators in the state. A number of these indicators are examined for review by county and state.

An infant may be born small for gestational age, early, or a combination of the two. A low birthweight infant is defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces) at birth. Low birthweight babies may face serious health problems as newborns and are at increased risk for long-term disabilities. The moving three-year average rates for low birthweight babies in the observed counties are both higher and lower than the state's rate. Suwannee County, in particular, appears to be making progress with a distinct downward trend in its rate of low birthweight (Figure 32). Meanwhile, rates in Gilchrist and Levy counties appear to be increasing. Florida's rate of low birthweight babies is also gradually increasing. In each of the four counties, large disparities between white and nonwhite low birthweight births exist. In Dixie and Gilchrist counties, the low birthweight rate among nonwhites is more than double the rate among whites. In Levy and Gilchrist counties, nonwhites have low birthweight babies 82 percent and 69 percent more often, respectively, than do whites (Table 85).

Figure 32. Moving three-year average rate of low birthweight babies by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1996-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Note: See Appendix E for data on low birthweight babies by county and Florida.

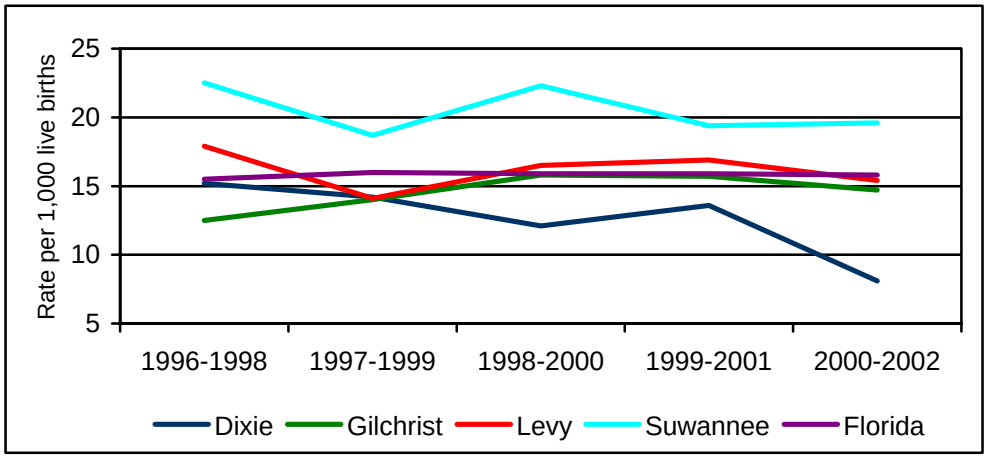
Table 85. Low Birthweight rate per 1,000 live births, 1998-2002.

Area	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	58	70.1	46	61.7	12	148.1
Gilchrist	71	81.7	66	78.9	5	161.3
Levy	171	84.9	124	74.4	47	135.8
Suwannee	177	76.9	133	69.2	44	117.0
Florida	82,369	81.7	51,135	68.5	31,071	119.3

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Very low birthweight (VLBW) babies are defined as those infants weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces). Advances in newborn medical care have greatly reduced the number of infant deaths associated with low and very low birthweight, as well as the number of disabilities experienced by those infants who survive. Still, some survivors are left with problems such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and impairments in lung function, sight, and hearing. Rates of VLBW babies have decreased in Dixie and Suwannee counties since 1996-1998, though Suwannee County maintains the highest rate of VLBW babies (Figure 33). Gilchrist County rates increased steadily from 1996-1998 through 1998-2000. Gilchrist County seems to have stabilized into a rate similar to the state and to Levy County (around 15 per 1,000). Like low birthweight rates, VLBW rates are substantially higher for nonwhite babies than for white babies (Table 86).

Figure 33. Moving three-year average rate of very low birthweight babies by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1996-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Note: See Appendix E for data on very low birthweight babies by county and Florida.

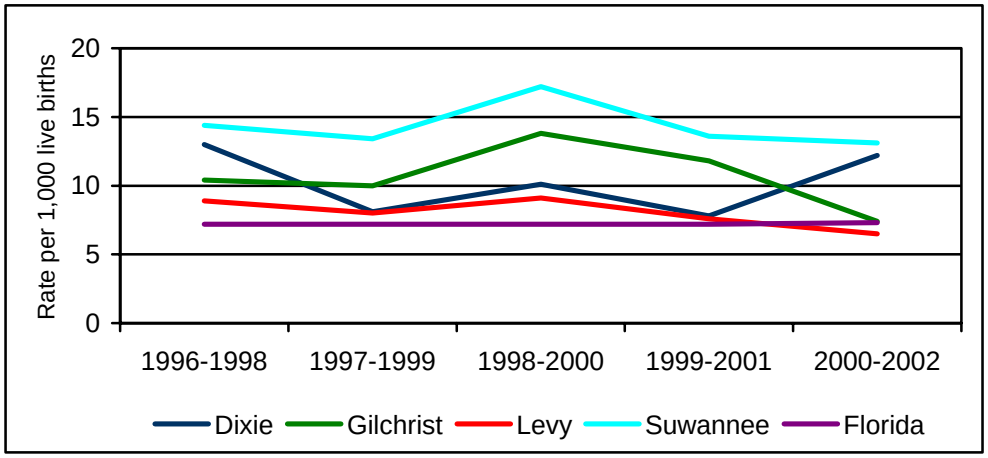
Table 86. Very Low Birthweight rate per 1,000 live births, 1998-2002.

Area	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	8	9.7	4	5.4	4	49.4
Gilchrist	13	15	11	13.1	2	64.5
Levy	32	15.9	20	12	12	34.7
Suwannee	45	19.5	33	17.2	12	31.9
Florida	16,129	16	8,910	11.9	7,157	27.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths to infants less than one year per 1,000 live births. The total infant mortality rate for the U.S. is 7.3, 5.6 among whites, and 11.9 among nonwhites. This observed disparity between whites and nonwhites is also true in each of the observed counties and in Florida (Table 87). The infant mortality rates (as indicated by a moving three-year average in Figure 34) for the observed counties are generally higher than the state's rate, and are not noticeably increasing or decreasing. Most recently (since 1999-2001), the trend data indicate that Dixie County's infant mortality rate may be increasing, while Gilchrist County's rate may be decreasing.

Figure 34. Moving three-year average of infant mortality rates by county and state, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1996-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Note: See Appendix E for data on infant mortality by county and Florida.

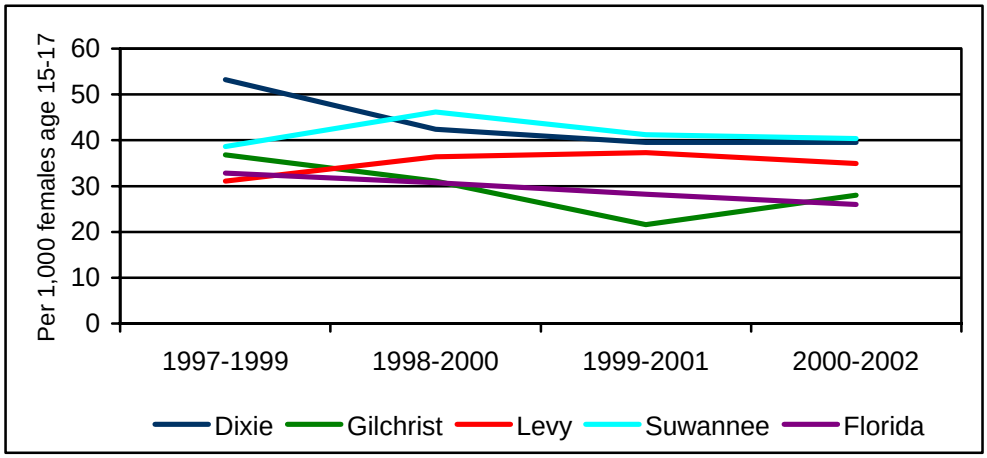
Table 87. Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by race, by county and Florida, 1998-2002.

Area	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	8	9.7	5	6.7	3	37.0
Gilchrist	8	9.2	6	7.2	2	64.5
Levy	15	7.4	12	7.2	3	8.7
Suwannee	32	13.9	27	14.0	5	13.3
Florida	7,323	7.3	4,206	5.6	3,109	11.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Trend data on teen pregnancy since 1997-1999 indicate that Dixie County, while maintaining its rank among the highest teen pregnancy rates observed, has decreased the rate of teen pregnancy from 53.2 to 39.5 (Figure 35). Similarly, though with a lower starting and ending rate, the state of Florida's rate for the same time period has been gradually decreasing (from 32.8 to 26.0). Through 2000, Gilchrist County's teen pregnancy rate appeared to be following a similar trend, but since then the rate has been increasing. Levy and Suwannee counties both experienced slight increases in teen pregnancy in the late 1990s before beginning a gradual decline. With the exception of Dixie and Gilchrist counties, nonwhites are more likely than whites to experience teen pregnancy. Teen pregnancy rates for whites in each of the counties are higher than the state, while nonwhite rates vary: Dixie and Gilchrist counties' rates are below the state rate, but Levy and Suwannee counties' rates are higher (Table 88).

Figure 35. Three-year moving average of teen (15-17) pregnancy rates by county and state, 1997-1999 through 2000-2002.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.
Note: See Appendix E for data on teen births by county and Florida.

Table 88. Teen Births (15-17) per 1,000 female population 15-17, 1998-2002.

Area	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	60	40.7	55	42.5	5	27.8
Gilchrist	46	29.8	42	30.3	4	25.0
Levy	129	34.0	89	29.8	40	49.7
Suwannee	160	40.8	121	39.0	39	47.3
Florida	42,123	28.1	24,738	23.9	17,347	37.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Healthy Start Screening Data

Florida's Healthy Start Initiative was passed by the Florida Legislature, with leadership from the late Governor Lawton Chiles, in 1991. The driving force behind Healthy Start was Florida's poor standing compared to other states on key maternal and infant health indicators – infant mortality, low birthweight, teen pregnancy, and access to prenatal care.

Florida's Healthy Start Initiative has:

- Expanded Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and their infants up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level;
- Increased Medicaid reimbursement for maternity care;
- Instituted universal screening for pregnant women and newborns to identify those at-risk for poor birth outcomes and developmental delay;
- Provided funding for care coordination and special Healthy Start services for women identified as at-risk. Services include: childbirth education; nutrition counseling; breastfeeding education and support; parenting education and support; psychosocial counseling; and smoking cessation;
- Created a statewide network of community-based Healthy Start coalitions to examine needs and to fund services to meet them (Healthy Start of North Central Florida, Inc. serves Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties in addition to eight other counties in the region).

Screening Results

From January through December 2003, 78 pregnant women in Dixie County and 97 in Gilchrist County agreed to be evaluated for Healthy Start services coordinated through the local health department (Table 89). Of the women screened, more than 47 percent, respectively, were considered at-risk as measured by the Healthy Start screening instrument. The percentage of positive screens in these two counties was lower than the state rate of 69.2 percent.

Levy and Suwannee counties had a greater number of women who agreed to be evaluated, and a greater percent of positive screens. In the two counties, 281 and 237 women, respectively, agreed to be screened. Of the women screened, 52.3 and 54.4 percent of the women from Levy and Suwannee counties, respectively, were considered at risk based on a positive screen. Ultimately, 145 and 121 women from Levy and Suwannee counties, respectively, agreed to participate in the program.

Table 89. Healthy Start prenatal screening results, by county and Florida, January - December 2003.

Area	Estimated Number of Pregnant Women	Total Forms Processed	Total Consenting to Screen	Percent of Women Screened	Number of Positive Screens and Other Referrals	Percent of Positive Screens and Other Referrals	Number Consenting to Participate
Dixie	157	150	78	49.7	37	47.4	37
Gilchrist	174	165	97	55.7	46	47.4	43
Levy	386	441	281	72.8	147	52.3	145
Suwannee	483	432	237	49.1	129	54.4	121
Florida	211,027	179,217	107,232	50.8	74,251	69.2	71,166

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, accessed 2/5/04.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

During the same period, 121 Dixie County and 117 Gilchrist County infants were screened for eligibility for Healthy Start services, representing 77.1 and 67.2 percent, respectively, of newborn residents (Table 90). Of those screened, 19.8 percent of Dixie County infants were considered at-risk by the Healthy Start screening instrument, compared to 16.2 percent in Gilchrist County and 11.3 percent statewide. The number of participants in the program in the county was higher in Dixie County than in Gilchrist County (22 compared to 18).

In Levy County and Suwannee County, 273 and 382 infants were screened for eligibility for Healthy Start services, representing 70.7 and 79.1 percent of newborn residents, respectively (Table 90). Among Levy County residents screened, 12.5 percent of infants were considered at-risk by the Healthy Start screening instrument, compared to 12.8 percent in Suwannee County; these rates are much closer to the state rate of 11.3 percent. Suwannee County had more participants than Levy County did (44 compared to 34).

Table 90. Healthy Start infant screening results, by county and Florida, January - December 2003.

Area	Total Infants	Total Screened	Percent of Infants Screened	Number of Positive Screens	Positives as Percent of Total Screened	Number of Participants
Dixie	157	121	77.1	24	19.8	22
Gilchrist	174	117	67.2	19	16.2	18
Levy	386	273	70.7	34	12.5	34
Suwannee	483	382	79.1	49	12.8	44
Florida	211,027	149,539	70.9	16,819	11.3	14,961

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, accessed 2/5/04.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Summary of Key Findings

The health status profile of Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties reveals the following:

Crude Mortality Rates

- Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties each has higher rates than the state for all causes of death combined; Gilchrist County's crude death rate for all causes (975.8) is slightly lower than the state (1018.6).
- Based on an age-adjusted standard mortality ratio (SMR), county rates are significantly higher than the state in the following areas:
  - Dixie County: cancer, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, diabetes, and suicide;
  - Gilchrist County: respiratory disease and motor vehicle crashes (MVC);
  - Levy County: cancer, stroke, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle crashes, influenza and pneumonia, and suicide;
  - Suwannee County: cancer, stroke, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle crashes, and diabetes.
- The ten leading causes of death among whites match leading causes of death among the general population.
- Each observed county's rate of respiratory disease is higher than the state, and respiratory disease ranks higher than stroke as a leading cause of death among whites by county.
- With the general exception of Gilchrist County, county death rates are consistently higher than state death rates for a majority of leading causes of disease.
- Nonwhite residents in Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties have higher crude mortality rates than state mortality rates for heart disease and for cancer.
- The crude death rate for stroke among nonwhites is more than twice the state rate (35.6) in Gilchrist (72.8), Levy (82.5), and Suwannee (81.9) counties.
- Of the seven common leading causes of death, each county's white residents have higher mortality rates than nonwhite residents with these exceptions: nonwhites in Gilchrist County have a higher rate of mortality due to stroke, and nonwhites in Dixie County have a higher mortality rate due to unintentional injuries and diabetes.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

- Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist counties each have an average annual age-adjusted mortality rate (AAMR) per 100,000 population for all causes of death (all races) from 1998-2002 of 1016.6, 997.0, and 981.4, respectively; the state had the lowest AAMR of 802.2 during this time period.
- Suwannee County had the highest observed AAMR (1,019.6).
- When disease-specific AAMR are calculated, the state consistently has lower rates than Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, or Suwannee counties.

  - Dixie County AAMR are higher than the other three counties and the state for cancer, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, suicide, and nephritis;
  - Gilchrist County AAMR are higher than the other three counties and the state for stroke, respiratory disease, and Alzheimer's;
  - Levy County's AAMR are higher than the other observed counties and the state for heart disease, unintentional injuries and motor vehicle crashes;
  - Suwannee County AAMR do not rank highest in any one disease specific calculation, although their AAMR for all causes ranks highest of the four counties and far above the state rate.
- The AAMR among whites in Dixie County is higher than comparable rates in peer county Gilchrist for mortality due to cancer, respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, suicide, HIV, and homicide.
- The AAMR among whites in Levy County are higher than comparable rates in Suwannee County for all causes except respiratory disease, diabetes, suicide, and perinatal conditions.
- Among nonwhite residents, the AAMR in Levy County are higher than Suwannee County or the state for heart disease, stroke, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle accidents, perinatal conditions, influenza and pneumonia, and suicide.
- AAMR of white and nonwhite residents vary by county:
  - In Dixie County, AAMR are higher for nonwhites than whites for HIV, unintentional injuries, diabetes, perinatal conditions and liver disease. Notably, the AAMR for nonwhites due to perinatal conditions is 35.4, seven times the rate of all races (5.1) and 18 times the rate among whites in the county (1.9).
  - AAMR are higher for nonwhites than whites for perinatal conditions, influenza and pneumonia, and liver disease.
  - In Levy County nonwhites have a higher AAMR due to stroke, HIV, diabetes, perinatal conditions, and influenza and pneumonia. Notably, the rate of stroke among nonwhites in Levy County (108.0) is substantially higher than the state rate of 66.2.
  - Suwannee County nonwhites have greater AAMR than whites for cancer, stroke, HIV, diabetes, homicide, influenza and pneumonia, liver disease, and Alzheimer's.

Age-Specific Mortality Rates

- Age-specific mortality rates for heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, and unintentional injuries help identify potential target populations for the formulation of risk reduction strategies to improve the county's health status:
  - Heart disease: Each of the four observed counties has age-specific areas of its population where rates exceed the state observed rates. Levy County appears to be a specific geographical area of need. Nonwhites in Levy and Suwannee County emerge as target populations for potential improvement. Age groups 25-

34, 35-44, and 45-54 appear to have the greatest consistent disparity from comparable state rates;

- Cancer: Dixie, Levy, and Suwannee counties have cancer rates that are significantly higher than the state and thus are geographical areas of concern. The nonwhite population, particularly in Suwannee County, is a subpopulation of concern. All age groups, particularly 15-24 and over, need to be the target of health promotion activities focusing on cancer prevention and early detection.
- Respiratory Disease: Respiratory disease is a significant problem in all four of the observed counties. Whites are more often affected by respiratory disease than nonwhites. Age groups over 35 years old emerge as potential target areas for intervention.
- Unintentional injuries – all: Unintentional injuries are a significant problem in Dixie, Levy and Suwannee counties. Unintentional injury affects all ages of a population. It is important to focus on targeted areas of need where age-specific mortality rates due to unintentional injuries are high because these deaths are preventable.
- Unintentional injuries – MVC: MVC account for a substantial portion of unintentional injuries at both a state and county level, with percentages as high as 59 percent in Gilchrist County. Motor vehicle crashes account for a significantly higher number of deaths in Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties than the state. The age groups from 15-24 through 35-44 emerge as target areas to maximize potential impact of health promotion.

Mortality Rates for Children and Elderly

- Perinatal conditions are the leading cause of death for children under 15 years of age in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties. Nearly 46 percent of deaths to children under age 15 in the four counties combined from 1998-2002 are due to perinatal conditions.
- The second leading cause of death among children under 15 for the state, Levy County, and Suwannee County, is unintentional injuries, a substantial portion of which are due to MVC.
- The five leading causes of death for residents age 65 and over mirror the countywide leaders, with all five being among the six leading causes of death for the county's total population.

Years of Potential Life Lost

- During 1998-2002, Dixie County residents had 5,640 years of potential life lost (YPLL) due to premature deaths attributed to the leading causes; Gilchrist County residents had 4,060. The primary causes of premature mortality were cancer, unintentional injuries, and heart disease.

- During 1998-2002, Levy County residents had 226,345 YPLL due to premature deaths attributed to the leading causes; Suwannee County residents had 157,615. The primary causes of premature mortality were cancer and heart disease.
- Cancer accounted for 28.4, 30.0, 28.9 and 54.2 percent of YPLL to major causes in Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee counties, respectively.

HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis

- Counties reported the following number of new AIDS cases from 2000-2002: Dixie County, 5; Gilchrist County, 1; Levy County15; and Suwannee County, 14.
- As of the 1998-99 school year, all incoming kindergartners and seventh graders must have begun the hepatitis B vaccine series. The requirement is an attempt to fully immunize children in all grades by the 2004-2005 school year.
- Reported Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B fall below state rates in every county.

Morbidity

- Hospital utilization: The use of hospitals during calendar year 2002 by Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Suwannee county residents is widely dispersed among 251 different Florida hospitals. Despite the diversity, 60 percent of discharges is from three hospitals: North Florida Regional Medical Center, Shands at UF, and Shands at AGH.
- Reasons for hospital admissions:
  - Over half of admissions in each of the four counties observed enter hospitals as an urgent or emergency admission;
  - Dixie County has the highest combined admission rate for urgent and emergency care, with 63.5 percent of all admissions categorized as such, though none is as high as the state rate of 68.4 percent;
  - Suwannee County has a substantially higher portion of admissions for elective procedures than the other observed counties, 39.5 percent compared to 30.2 percent in peer county Levy;
  - Admissions categorized as newborn are highest in Gilchrist County;
  - Normal newborn is the leading reason for admission in each county;
  - Major joint and limb reattachment of the lower extremities (hip replacement) and intracranial hemorrhage and stroke with infarction, have the longest average length of stay for leading causes of hospitalization among Dixie and Gilchrist county residents, respectively; Psychosis has the longest average length of hospital stay in for Levy and Suwannee residents.
- Discharge status, payor sources, and charges:
  - Dixie County discharged 75.9 percent of patients to their homes; Gilchrist County, 80.2 percent; and Levy and Suwannee counties both discharged 74.5 percent to their homes;
  - While 2.2 percent of state discharges went to short term general hospitals as did as few as 0.6 percent of Gilchrist County residents, 5.1 percent of Suwannee County residents were discharged to short-term general hospitals;

- Medicare is the leading payor source for hospital services used by county residents. It and commercial insurance are the major payor source for the observed counties, except Dixie County where Medicaid ranks above commercial insurance.
- Among the top hospitals utilized by residents of the four counties, North Florida Regional Medical Center (NFRMC) has the greatest total charges in each of the observed counties.
- Ocala Regional Medical Center has the highest average charge per patient day (among Levy County residents; NFRMC is highest among residents of the remaining three counties).
- NFRMC has the highest number of patient days for residents of Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) Conditions

- ACS condition discharge rates for those age 65 and older are greater than those for age 0-64 across counties.
- The ACS rate of All Other Payors is higher than either Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity, as those age 65 and older are eligible for Medicare which falls under All Other Payors.
- Dixie County has slightly lower rates of ACS discharges than Gilchrist County when Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity is payor. When All Other Payors is payor source, or when observing the population over age 65, Gilchrist County rates tend to be lower.
- Levy County's ACS condition rates are consistently higher than Dixie and Gilchrist counties' rates and frequently parallel Suwannee County and state rates.
- Dixie and Gilchrist counties, overall, appear to make better use of available primary health care services.
- The data indicate that the elder population may not be accessing primary care services at the same rate as the younger population, and that the senior populations may not have adequate access to primary care resources or are not utilizing the existing primary care resources appropriately or effectively. This may be attributable to a lack of physicians, lack of education on how to utilize or negotiate the health care delivery system, or inability to overcome transportation barriers due to the rural nature of the area.

Behavioral Risk Factors

- 34 and 35 percent of Levy and Suwannee county residents, respectively, indicate that they engage in no leisure time physical activity.
- Dixie County has the lowest reported rate of residents overweight (21.3 percent); other observed counties reported between 33.1 and 35.7 percent overweight. Women self-report as overweight less often than men in all counties.
- Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy county residents have a higher percentage of current smokers than the state, all with roughly 27 percent. 37.9 percent of Gilchrist County men smoke;

17.6 percent of Levy County elderly smoke; and 24.7 percent of Suwannee County women smoke.

- Gilchrist County has the highest rate of alcohol abuse (17.9 percent), the only observed rate above the state (16.4 percent).

Birth indicators

- From 1998 to 2002, the total number of live births to Dixie County and to Gilchrist County residents was 827 and 869, respectively, of whom 90 and 96 percent were white. In Levy and Suwannee counties, the total number of live births was 2,014 and 2,303, respectively, 82 and 83 percent of whom were white.
- Suwannee County's total birth rate (13.1), though highest of the four counties observed, is the only observed county whose total birth rate is decreasing. Levy County has the lowest observed total birth rate (11.7).
- The moving three-year average rates for low birthweight babies in Gilchrist and Levy counties appear to be increasing. Dixie County's rate is consistently lower than the state or the observed counties' rates. Rates in Suwannee County dropped from 93 to 73.3 (per 1,000 live births) from 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.
- In each of the four counties, large disparities between white and nonwhite low birthweight births exist. In Dixie and Gilchrist counties, the low birthweight rate among nonwhites is more than double the rate among whites; in Levy and Gilchrist counties, nonwhite babies are low birthweight 82 percent and 69 percent more often, respectively, than white births.
- Rates of very low birthweight babies are highest among Suwannee County residents and lowest among Dixie County residents.
- Large disparities exist between white and nonwhite very low birthweight rates by county. In Dixie County the very low birthweight rate among whites is 5.4, compared to 49.4 among nonwhites.
- Infant mortality rates for the observed counties are generally higher than the state rate.
- Since 1997-1999, Dixie County has decreased the rate of teen pregnancy from 53.2 to 39.5.
- With the exception of Dixie County, nonwhites in the observed counties are more likely than whites to experience teen pregnancy.

Healthy Start Screening Data

- 78 pregnant women in Dixie County and 97 in Gilchrist County agreed to be evaluated for Healthy Start services; 47 percent of whom, respectively, were considered at-risk as measured by the Healthy Start screening instrument.
- 281 pregnant women in Levy County and 237 in Suwannee County agreed to be evaluated for Healthy Start services, 52.3 and 54.4 percent of whom, respectively, were considered at-risk as measured by the Healthy Start screening instrument.

- 121 Dixie County and 117 Gilchrist County infants were screened for eligibility for Healthy Start services, representing 77.1 and 67.2 percent, respectively, of newborn residents. Of those screened, 19.8 percent of Dixie County infants were considered at risk by the Healthy Start screening instrument, compared to 16.2 percent in Gilchrist County, and 11.3 percent statewide.
- 273 Levy County and 382 Suwannee County infants were screened for eligibility for Healthy Start services, representing 70.7 and 79.1 percent of newborn residents. Of those screened, 12.5 percent of Levy County infants were considered at-risk by the Healthy Start screening instrument, compared to 12.8 percent in Suwannee County.

Appendices A-E

Appendix A

Number and percent Hispanic population and percent change, 1990-2000

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000

Appendix A. Number and percent Hispanic population and percent change, 1990-2000.

Area	1990			2000			
	Total Persons	Hispanic Persons	Percent Hispanic	Total Persons	Hispanic or Latino Persons	Percent Hispanic	Percent Change 1990-2000
9801 - North Dixie	7,208	69	0.96	10,152	201	2.0	106.8
9802 - South Dixie	3,352	27	0.81	3,675	48	1.3	62.2
Total	10,585	96	0.91	13,827	249	1.8	98.6
9501 - North Gilchrist	2,917	43	1.47	4,390	97	2.2	49.9
9502 - South Gilchrist	6,750	107	1.59	10,047	307	3.1	92.8
Total	9,667	150	1.55	14,437	404	2.8	80.3
9701 - Bronson	5,276	198	3.75	7,790	514	6.6	75.8
9702 - Chiefland	3,309	28	0.85	3,692	99	2.7	216.9
9703 - Fanning Springs	4,928	63	1.28	6,658	168	2.5	97.4
9704 - Central Levy	2,294	36	1.57	2,992	48	1.6	2.2
9705 - Morriston	3,482	70	2.01	5,869	322	5.5	172.9
9706 - Williston	3,675	70	1.9	3,971	144	3.6	90.4
9707 - Inglis/Yankeetown	2,959	25	0.84	3,478	44	1.3	49.7
Total	25,923	490	1.89	34,450	1,339	3.9	105.6
9701 - North-East Suw.	5,107	63	1.23	5,863	307	5.2	324.5
9702 - North Suwannee	3,081	40	1.3	3,589	194	5.4	316.4
9703 - West Suwannee	4,507	68	1.51	6,747	320	4.7	214.4
9704 - Central Suwannee	5,362	72	1.34	6,106	311	5.1	279.3
9705 - East-Central Suw.	4,701	127	2.7	6,951	280	4.0	49.1
9706 - South Suwannee	4,022	47	1.17	5,588	291	5.2	345.6
Total	26,780	417	1.56	34,844	1,703	4.9	213.9
Florida	12,937,926	1,574,143	12.17	15,982,378	2,682,715	16.8	38

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000.
Prepared by The North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Appendix B

Free and reduced-priced lunches, by county, and Florida, 1996-1997 - 2001-2002.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, Profiles of Florida School Districts, 1996-1997 - 2001-2002.

Appendix B. Free and reduced-priced lunches, by county, and Florida, 1996-1997 - 2001-2002.

School Year	Dixie County			Gilchrist County		
	Number of Students	Free and Reduced Lunches		Number of Students	Free and Reduced Lunches	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1996-1997	2,323.0	1,401.0	60.3	2,651.0	1,332.0	50.2
1997-1998	2,367.0	1,519.0	64.2	2,630.0	1,386.0	52.7
1998-1999	2,388.0	1,514.0	63.4	2,720.0	1,438.0	52.9
1999-2000	2,319.0	1,391.0	60.0	2,734.0	1,479.0	54.1
2000-2001	2,304.0	1,448.0	62.8	2,691.0	1,245.0	46.3
2001-2002	2,323.0	1,401.0	60.3	2,651.0	1,332.0	50.2
School Year	Levy County			Suwannee County		
	Number of Students	Free and Reduced Lunches		Number of Students	Free and Reduced Lunches	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1996-1997	5,918.0	3,288.0	55.6	5,851.0	2,628.0	44.9
1997-1998	6,100.0	3,454.0	56.6	5,901.0	2,701.0	45.8
1998-1999	6,236.0	3,609.0	57.9	5,802.0	2,647.0	45.6
1999-2000	6,283.0	3,292.0	52.4	5,838.0	2,695.0	46.2
2000-2001	6,171.0	3,528.0	57.2	5,810.0	2,750.0	47.3
2001-2002	5,918.0	3,288.0	55.6	5,851.0	2,628.0	44.9
School Year	Florida					
	Number of Students	Free and Reduced Lunches				
		Number	Percent			
1996-1997	2,239,411.0	97,496.0	4.4			
1997-1998	2,294,160.0	991,417.0	43.2			
1998-1999	2,336,793.0	1,019,815.0	43.6			
1999-2000	2,379,348.0	1,046,520.0	44.0			
2000-2001	2,431,521.0	1,068,609.0	43.9			
2001-2002	2,239,411.0	97,496.0	4.4			

Source: State of Florida, Department of Education, Profiles of Florida School Districts, 1996-1997 - 2001-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council, Inc.

Appendix C

Age-specific and age adjusted mortality rates for
all races, white, and nonwhite by county and for Florida

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.

Age adjusted death rates per 100,000 population by disease, by county, by race, 1998-2002.

Disease	Dixie			Gilchrist		
	All	White	Nonwhite	All	White	Nonwhite
All Causes	1,016.6	1,029.2	1,000.1	981.4	987.9	810.9
Heart Disease	246.2	252.5	211.1	256.1	260.4	92.5
Cancer	222.9	227.9	197.3	205.0	206.9	160.5
Stroke	62.4	62.5	58.8	75.8	71.4	187.2
Respiratory Disease	77.4	79.2	46.2	76.4	78.9	0.0
Unintentional Injuries	71.9	69.9	107.7	51.9	56.4	0.0
Motor Vehicle Crashes	29.7	30.5	16.0	30.5	33.7	0.0
Diabetes	35.3	33.5	83.0	25.7	26.6	0.0
Influneza and Pneumonia	28.5	31.0	0.0	22.8	22.2	47.2
Alzheimer's Disease	10.0	10.9	0.0	22.7	23.4	0.0
Suicide	26.0	28.9	0.0	11.5	12.3	0.0
Liver Disease	11.3	11.1	17.3	15.6	14.6	26.3
HIV	9.4	7.2	22.3	1.6	1.7	0.0
Homicide	15.9	18.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0
Perinatal Conditions	5.1	1.9	35.4	9.6	6.7	92.1
Disease	Levy			Florida		
	All	White	Nonwhite	All	White	Nonwhite
All Causes	997.0	1,009.3	938.8	802.2	792.0	831.3
Heart Disease	253.9	252.5	259.8	238.7	236.5	241.0
Cancer	215.5	221.6	166.3	187.6	189.2	173.6
Stroke	67.7	65.5	108.0	48.7	46.5	66.2
Respiratory Disease	58.5	61.7	27.1	40.9	42.2	24.8
Unintentional Injuries	74.6	79.0	53.2	38.4	41.2	28.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes	42.6	44.2	38.1	17.3	18.5	13.8
Diabetes	27.2	26.4	39.9	21.4	19.3	40.1
Influneza and Pneumonia	25.5	25.1	30.3	16.5	16.2	16.5
Alzheimer's Disease	14.8	15.9	4.7	14.4	14.8	9.1
Suicide	20.2	21.8	9.2	13.0	15.2	4.1
Liver Disease	13.1	13.9	4.5	11.0	11.8	6.8
HIV	4.4	2.6	18.2	10.6	5.2	32.4
Homicide	5.3	6.3	0.0	6.4	4.6	11.8
Perinatal Conditions	6.9	5.8	12.0	5.2	3.7	9.3

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	8	1.6	976.8	13.5
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	4	0.8	47.8	7.0
15-24	1,706	15	3.0	175.9	24.4
25-34	1,626	14	2.8	172.2	23.4
35-44	2,019	24	4.8	237.8	38.7
45-54	1,856	67	13.4	722.1	97.4
55-64	1,769	125	25.0	1,413.2	123.3
65-74	1,479	208	41.6	2,813.5	185.8
75-84	740	198	39.6	5,348.5	239.8
85+	165	140	28.0	16,990.3	263.5
Total	13,830	803	160.6	1,161.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1,016.6

All Causes Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	8	1.6	929.2	12.8
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	1	0.2	10.0	1.4
15-24	2,712	9	1.8	66.4	9.2
25-34	1,555	10	2.0	128.6	17.4
35-44	1,990	22	4.4	221.1	36.0
45-54	1,800	51	10.2	566.5	76.4
55-64	1,502	80	16.0	1,065.0	92.9
65-74	1,141	151	30.2	2,647.3	174.8
75-84	627	225	45.0	7,179.3	321.9
85+	189	145	29.0	15,376.5	238.5
Total	14,388	702	140.4	975.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			981.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	15	3.0	750.4	10.4
1-4	1,624	4	0.8	49.3	2.7
5-14	4,571	4	0.8	17.5	2.5
15-24	3,956	27	5.4	136.5	18.9
25-34	3,711	25	5.0	134.7	18.3
35-44	4,826	76	15.2	314.9	51.2
45-54	4,717	154	30.8	653.0	88.0
55-64	4,453	248	49.6	1,113.9	97.2
65-74	3,597	494	98.8	2,746.4	181.4
75-84	2,119	626	125.2	5,909.0	265.0
85+	533	449	89.8	16,854.4	261.4
Total	34,508	2,122	424.4	1,229.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			997.0

All Causes Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	7,323	1,464.6	731.9	0.01	10.1	13,818
1-4	773,644	1,512	302.4	39.1	0.06	2.2	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	1,933	386.6	18.6	0.15	2.7	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	8,503	1,700.6	86.5	0.14	12.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	12,746	2,549.2	122.7	0.14	16.6	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	28,912	5,782.4	234.0	0.16	38.1	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	49,076	9,815.2	472.3	0.13	63.7	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	75,818	15,163.6	955.2	0.09	83.3	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	149,585	29,917.0	2,058.6	0.07	135.9	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	248,597	49,719.4	4,836.0	0.04	216.9	44,842
85+	327,039	232,756	46,551.2	14,234.1	0.02	220.7	15,508
Total	16,036,478	816,761	163,352.2	1,018.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		802.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	5	1.0	674.8	9.3
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	3	0.6	40.3	5.9
15-24	1,452	14	2.8	192.8	26.7
25-34	1,304	14	2.8	214.7	29.1
35-44	1,727	21	4.2	243.3	39.6
45-54	1,680	63	12.6	750.2	101.1
55-64	1,668	115	23.0	1,378.6	120.3
65-74	1,411	195	39.0	2,764.0	182.5
75-84	707	189	37.8	5,349.6	239.9
85+	149	132	26.4	17,718.1	274.8
Total	12,286	751	150.2	1,222.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1,029.2

All Causes Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	6	1.2	722.0	10.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	1	0.2	10.9	1.6
15-24	2,014	9	1.8	89.4	12.4
25-34	1,459	8	1.6	109.7	14.9
35-44	1,866	20	4.0	214.4	34.9
45-54	1,708	50	10.0	585.5	79.0
55-64	1,437	75	15.0	1,043.7	91.1
65-74	1,106	150	30.0	2,712.0	179.1
75-84	608	222	44.4	7,305.0	327.6
85+	183	140	28.0	15,317.3	237.5
Total	13,014	681	136.2	1,046.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			987.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	12	2.4	725.5	10.0
1-4	1,284	4	0.8	62.3	3.4
5-14	3,720	4	0.8	21.5	3.1
15-24	3,171	22	4.4	138.8	19.2
25-34	3,097	23	4.6	148.6	20.1
35-44	4,107	62	12.4	301.9	49.1
45-54	4,135	141	28.2	682.0	92.0
55-64	4,059	220	44.0	1,084.1	94.6
65-74	3,322	461	92.2	2,775.6	183.3
75-84	1,967	570	114.0	5,796.8	259.9
85+	467	413	82.6	17,694.9	274.4
Total	29,659	1,932	386.4	1,302.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1,009.3

All Causes Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	4,206	841.2	567.0	0.01	7.8	13,818
1-4	524,266	967	193.4	36.9	0.06	2.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	1,294	258.8	18.1	0.15	2.6	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	6,087	1,217.4	89.4	0.14	12.4	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	8,888	1,777.6	116.4	0.14	15.8	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	21,305	4,261.0	222.4	0.16	36.2	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	38,471	7,694.2	456.6	0.13	61.6	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	62,819	12,563.8	921.2	0.09	80.4	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	132,497	26,499.4	2,021.7	0.07	133.5	66,037
75-84	958,439	230,413	46,082.6	4,808.1	0.04	215.6	44,842
85+	303,944	219,592	43,918.4	14,449.5	0.02	224.1	15,508
Total	12,528,233	726,539	145,307.8	1,159.8	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		792.0	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	3	0.6	3,846.2	53.1
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	1	0.2	109.9	16.0
15-24	254	1	0.2	78.8	10.9
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	3	0.6	205.5	33.4
45-54	176	3	0.6	340.9	46.0
55-64	101	11	2.2	2,186.9	190.8
65-74	68	13	2.6	3,846.2	254.0
75-84	34	9	1.8	5,325.4	238.8
85+	16	8	1.6	10,126.6	157.0
Total	1,544	52	10.4	673.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1,000.1

All Causes Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	2	0.4	6,666.7	92.1
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	2	0.4	414.1	56.1
35-44	124	2	0.4	323.1	52.5
45-54	93	1	0.2	216.0	29.1
55-64	65	5	1.0	1,533.7	133.8
65-74	35	1	0.2	578.0	38.2
75-84	19	3	0.6	3,157.9	141.6
85+	6	5	1.0	17,241.4	267.4
Total	1,374	21	4.2	305.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			810.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

All Causes Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	3	0.6	869.6	12.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	5	1.0	127.4	17.7
25-34	614	2	0.4	65.1	8.8
35-44	719	14	2.8	389.4	63.3
45-54	582	13	2.6	446.9	60.3
55-64	394	27	5.4	1,369.2	119.5
65-74	276	33	6.6	2,394.8	158.1
75-84	152	56	11.2	7,358.7	330.0
85+	66	36	7.2	10,909.1	169.2
Total	4,848	189	37.8	779.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			938.8

All Causes Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	3,109	621.8	1,206.1	0.01	16.7	13,818
1-4	249,576	541	108.2	43.4	0.06	2.4	55,317
5-14	644,533	644	128.8	20.0	0.15	2.9	145,565
15-24	605,075	2,407	481.4	79.6	0.14	11.0	138,646
25-34	550,766	3,846	769.2	139.7	0.14	18.9	135,573
35-44	554,800	7,619	1,523.8	274.7	0.16	44.7	162,613
45-54	393,039	10,580	2,116.0	538.4	0.13	72.6	134,834
55-64	223,621	12,962	2,592.4	1,159.3	0.09	101.1	87,247
65-74	142,511	16,923	3,384.6	2,375.0	0.07	156.8	66,037
75-84	69,675	17,912	3,582.4	5,141.6	0.04	230.6	44,842
85+	23,095	12,923	2,584.6	11,191.3	0.02	173.6	15,508
Total	3,508,244	89,466	17,893.2	510.0	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		831.3	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	1	0.2	12.3	1.7
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	18	3.6	194.0	26.2
55-64	1,769	30	6.0	339.2	29.6
65-74	1,479	62	12.4	838.6	55.4
75-84	740	56	11.2	1,512.7	67.8
85+	165	34	6.8	4,126.2	64.0
Total	13,830	202	40.4	292.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			246.2

Heart Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	2	0.4	25.7	3.5
35-44	1,990	4	0.8	40.2	6.5
45-54	1,800	9	1.8	100.0	13.5
55-64	1,502	19	3.8	252.9	22.1
65-74	1,141	38	7.6	666.2	44.0
75-84	627	67	13.4	2,137.8	95.9
85+	189	43	8.6	4,559.9	70.7
Total	14,388	182	36.4	253.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			256.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	1	0.2	5.4	0.7
35-44	4,826	13	2.6	53.9	8.8
45-54	4,717	24	4.8	101.8	13.7
55-64	4,453	54	10.8	242.5	21.2
65-74	3,597	136	27.2	756.1	49.9
75-84	2,119	175	35.0	1,651.9	74.1
85+	533	147	29.4	5,518.0	85.6
Total	34,508	550	110.0	318.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			253.9

Heart Disease Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	135	27.0	13.5	0.01	0.2	13,818
1-4	773,644	51	10.2	1.3	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	62	12.4	0.6	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	240	48.0	2.4	0.14	0.3	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	911	182.2	8.8	0.14	1.2	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	3,788	757.6	30.7	0.16	5.0	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	9,795	1,959.0	94.3	0.13	12.7	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	19,039	3,807.8	239.9	0.09	20.9	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	41,408	8,281.6	569.9	0.07	37.6	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	81,072	16,214.4	1,577.1	0.04	70.7	44,842
85+	327,039	94,725	18,945.0	5,792.9	0.02	89.8	15,508
Total	16,036,478	251,226	50,245.2	313.3	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		238.7	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	1	0.2	15.3	2.1
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	17	3.4	202.4	27.3
55-64	1,668	27	5.4	323.7	28.2
65-74	1,411	56	11.2	793.8	52.4
75-84	707	55	11.0	1,556.8	69.8
85+	149	34	6.8	4,563.8	70.8
Total	12,286	191	38.2	310.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			252.5

Heart Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	1	0.2	13.7	1.9
35-44	1,866	3	0.6	32.2	5.2
45-54	1,708	9	1.8	105.4	14.2
55-64	1,437	19	3.8	264.4	23.1
65-74	1,106	37	7.4	669.0	44.2
75-84	608	67	13.4	2,204.7	98.9
85+	183	43	8.6	4,704.6	73.0
Total	13,014	179	35.8	275.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			260.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	1	0.2	6.5	0.9
35-44	4,107	9	1.8	43.8	7.1
45-54	4,135	22	4.4	106.4	14.3
55-64	4,059	44	8.8	216.8	18.9
65-74	3,322	126	25.2	758.6	50.1
75-84	1,967	164	32.8	1,667.9	74.8
85+	467	130	26.0	5,569.8	86.4
Total	29,659	496	99.2	334.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			252.5

Heart Disease Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	80	16.0	10.8	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	524,266	29	5.8	1.1	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	34	6.8	0.5	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	141	28.2	2.1	0.14	0.3	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	567	113.4	7.4	0.14	1.0	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	2,685	537.0	28.0	0.16	4.6	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	7,560	1,512.0	89.7	0.13	12.1	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	15,505	3,101.0	227.4	0.09	19.8	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	36,329	7,265.8	554.3	0.07	36.6	66,037
75-84	958,439	75,113	15,022.6	1,567.4	0.04	70.3	44,842
85+	303,944	89,738	17,947.6	5,904.9	0.02	91.6	15,508
Total	12,528,233	227,781	45,556.2	363.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		236.5	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	1	0.2	113.6	15.3
55-64	101	3	0.6	596.4	52.0
65-74	68	6	1.2	1,775.1	117.2
75-84	34	1	0.2	591.7	26.5
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	11	2.2	142.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			211.1

Heart Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	1	0.2	207.0	28.1
35-44	124	1	0.2	161.6	26.3
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	1	0.2	578.0	38.2
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	3	0.6	43.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			92.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Heart Disease Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	4	0.8	111.3	18.1
45-54	582	2	0.4	68.8	9.3
55-64	394	9	1.8	456.4	39.8
65-74	276	10	2.0	725.7	47.9
75-84	152	11	2.2	1,445.5	64.8
85+	66	17	3.4	5,151.5	79.9
Total	4,848	53	10.6	218.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			259.8

Heart Disease Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	54	10.8	20.9	0.01	0.3	13,818
1-4	249,576	22	4.4	1.8	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	644,533	27	5.4	0.8	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	605,075	100	20.0	3.3	0.14	0.5	138,646
25-34	550,766	344	68.8	12.5	0.14	1.7	135,573
35-44	554,800	1,113	222.6	40.1	0.16	6.5	162,613
45-54	393,039	2,240	448.0	114.0	0.13	15.4	134,834
55-64	223,621	3,523	704.6	315.1	0.09	27.5	87,247
65-74	142,511	5,050	1,010.0	708.7	0.07	46.8	66,037
75-84	69,675	5,898	1,179.6	1,693.0	0.04	75.9	44,842
85+	23,095	4,934	986.8	4,272.8	0.02	66.3	15,508
Total	3,508,244	23,305	4,661.0	132.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		241.0	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	2	0.4	23.4	3.3
25-34	1,626	3	0.6	36.9	5.0
35-44	2,019	4	0.8	39.6	6.4
45-54	1,856	14	2.8	150.9	20.3
55-64	1,769	35	7.0	395.7	34.5
65-74	1,479	68	13.6	919.8	60.7
75-84	740	50	10.0	1,350.6	60.6
85+	165	17	3.4	2,063.1	32.0
Total	13,830	193	38.6	279.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			222.9

Cancer Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	1	0.2	12.9	1.7
35-44	1,990	3	0.6	30.2	4.9
45-54	1,800	19	3.8	211.1	28.5
55-64	1,502	25	5.0	332.8	29.0
65-74	1,141	44	8.8	771.4	50.9
75-84	627	41	8.2	1,308.2	58.7
85+	189	19	3.8	2,014.8	31.2
Total	14,388	152	30.4	211.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			205.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	1	0.2	5.1	0.7
25-34	3,711	4	0.8	21.6	2.9
35-44	4,826	11	2.2	45.6	7.4
45-54	4,717	43	8.6	182.3	24.6
55-64	4,453	82	16.4	368.3	32.1
65-74	3,597	148	29.6	822.8	54.3
75-84	2,119	145	29.0	1,368.7	61.4
85+	533	55	11.0	2,064.6	32.0
Total	34,508	489	97.8	283.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			215.5

Cancer Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	12	2.4	1.2	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	100	20.0	2.6	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	268	53.6	2.6	0.15	0.4	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	453	90.6	4.6	0.14	0.6	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	1,136	227.2	10.9	0.14	1.5	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	4,939	987.8	40.0	0.16	6.5	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	14,469	2,893.8	139.2	0.13	18.8	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	28,610	5,722.0	360.4	0.09	31.4	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	52,822	10,564.4	726.9	0.07	48.0	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	61,130	12,226.0	1,189.2	0.04	53.3	44,842
85+	327,039	28,405	5,681.0	1,737.1	0.02	26.9	15,508
Total	16,036,478	192,344	38,468.8	239.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		187.6	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	2	0.4	27.5	3.8
25-34	1,304	3	0.6	46.0	6.2
35-44	1,727	4	0.8	46.3	7.5
45-54	1,680	14	2.8	166.7	22.5
55-64	1,668	32	6.4	383.6	33.5
65-74	1,411	67	13.4	949.7	62.7
75-84	707	46	9.2	1,302.0	58.4
85+	149	16	3.2	2,147.7	33.3
Total	12,286	184	36.8	299.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			227.9

Cancer Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	1	0.2	13.7	1.9
35-44	1,866	3	0.6	32.2	5.2
45-54	1,708	19	3.8	222.5	30.0
55-64	1,437	23	4.6	320.1	27.9
65-74	1,106	44	8.8	795.5	52.5
75-84	608	41	8.2	1,349.1	60.5
85+	183	17	3.4	1,860.0	28.8
Total	13,014	148	29.6	227.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			206.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	1	0.2	6.3	0.9
25-34	3,097	3	0.6	19.4	2.6
35-44	4,107	9	1.8	43.8	7.1
45-54	4,135	42	8.4	203.1	27.4
55-64	4,059	75	15.0	369.6	32.2
65-74	3,322	140	28.0	842.9	55.7
75-84	1,967	134	26.8	1,362.8	61.1
85+	467	52	10.4	2,227.9	34.6
Total	29,659	456	91.2	307.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			221.6

Cancer Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	10	2.0	1.3	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	73	14.6	2.8	0.06	0.2	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	199	39.8	2.8	0.15	0.4	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	337	67.4	5.0	0.14	0.7	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	862	172.4	11.3	0.14	1.5	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	3,866	773.2	40.4	0.16	6.6	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	11,902	2,380.4	141.3	0.13	19.0	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	24,784	4,956.8	363.4	0.09	31.7	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	47,974	9,594.8	732.0	0.07	48.3	66,037
75-84	958,439	57,180	11,436.0	1,193.2	0.04	53.5	44,842
85+	303,944	26,697	5,339.4	1,756.7	0.02	27.2	15,508
Total	12,528,233	173,884	34,776.8	277.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		189.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	3	0.6	596.4	52.0
65-74	68	1	0.2	295.9	19.5
75-84	34	4	0.8	2,366.9	106.1
85+	16	1	0.2	1,265.8	19.6
Total	1,544	9	1.8	116.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			197.3

Cancer Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	2	0.4	613.5	53.5
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	2	0.4	6,896.6	107.0
Total	1,374	4	0.8	58.2	
		Age Adjusted Rate			160.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Cancer Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	1	0.2	32.6	4.4
35-44	719	2	0.4	55.6	9.0
45-54	582	1	0.2	34.4	4.6
55-64	394	7	1.4	355.0	31.0
65-74	276	8	1.6	580.6	38.3
75-84	152	11	2.2	1,445.5	64.8
85+	66	3	0.6	909.1	14.1
Total	4,848	33	6.6	136.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			166.3

Cancer Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	2	0.4	0.8	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	26	5.2	2.1	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	644,533	69	13.8	2.1	0.15	0.3	145,565
15-24	605,075	116	23.2	3.8	0.14	0.5	138,646
25-34	550,766	275	55.0	10.0	0.14	1.4	135,573
35-44	554,800	1,091	218.2	39.3	0.16	6.4	162,613
45-54	393,039	2,569	513.8	130.7	0.13	17.6	134,834
55-64	223,621	3,814	762.8	341.1	0.09	29.8	87,247
65-74	142,511	4,812	962.4	675.3	0.07	44.6	66,037
75-84	69,675	3,909	781.8	1,122.1	0.04	50.3	44,842
85+	23,095	1,684	336.8	1,458.3	0.02	22.6	15,508
Total	3,508,244	18,367	3,673.4	104.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		173.6	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	2	0.4	21.6	2.9
55-64	1,769	10	2.0	113.1	9.9
65-74	1,479	10	2.0	135.3	8.9
75-84	740	9	1.8	243.1	10.9
85+	165	15	3.0	1,820.4	28.2
Total	13,830	47	9.4	68.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			62.4

Stroke Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	1	0.2	10.1	1.6
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	8	1.6	106.5	9.3
65-74	1,141	4	0.8	70.1	4.6
75-84	627	18	3.6	574.3	25.8
85+	189	21	4.2	2,226.9	34.5
Total	14,388	52	10.4	72.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			75.8

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,826	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,717	3	0.6	12.7	1.7
55-64	4,453	11	2.2	49.4	4.3
65-74	3,597	25	5.0	139.0	9.2
75-84	2,119	58	11.6	547.5	24.6
85+	533	48	9.6	1,801.8	27.9
Total	34,508	145	29.0	84.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			67.7

Stroke Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	40	8.0	4.0	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	773,644	9	1.8	0.2	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	22	4.4	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	46	9.2	0.5	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	164	32.8	1.6	0.14	0.2	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	754	150.8	6.1	0.16	1.0	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	1,778	355.6	17.1	0.13	2.3	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	3,050	610.0	38.4	0.09	3.4	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	7,357	1,471.4	101.2	0.07	6.7	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	17,983	3,596.6	349.8	0.04	15.7	44,842
85+	327,039	20,339	4,067.8	1,243.8	0.02	19.3	15,508
Total	16,036,478	51,542	10,308.4	64.3	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		48.7	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	2	0.4	23.8	3.2
55-64	1,668	10	2.0	119.9	10.5
65-74	1,411	9	1.8	127.6	8.4
75-84	707	9	1.8	254.7	11.4
85+	149	13	2.6	1,745.0	27.1
Total	12,286	44	8.8	71.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			62.5

Stroke Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	1	0.2	10.7	1.7
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	5	1.0	69.6	6.1
65-74	1,106	4	0.8	72.3	4.8
75-84	608	18	3.6	592.3	26.6
85+	183	19	3.8	2,078.8	32.2
Total	13,014	47	9.4	72.2	
		Age Adjusted Rate			71.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,135	3	0.6	14.5	2.0
55-64	4,059	9	1.8	44.4	3.9
65-74	3,322	22	4.4	132.5	8.7
75-84	1,967	46	9.2	467.8	21.0
85+	467	45	9.0	1,928.0	29.9
Total	29,659	125	25.0	84.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			65.5

Stroke Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	23	4.6	3.1	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	4	0.8	0.2	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	13	2.6	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	30	6.0	0.4	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	113	22.6	1.5	0.14	0.2	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	483	96.6	5.0	0.16	0.8	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	1,186	237.2	14.1	0.13	1.9	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	2,223	444.6	32.6	0.09	2.8	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	6,117	1,223.4	93.3	0.07	6.2	66,037
75-84	958,439	16,229	3,245.8	338.7	0.04	15.2	44,842
85+	303,944	18,866	3,773.2	1,241.4	0.02	19.3	15,508
Total	12,528,233	45,287	9,057.4	72.3	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		46.5	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	1	0.2	295.9	19.5
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	2	0.4	2,531.6	39.3
Total	1,544	3	0.6	38.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			58.8

Stroke Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	3	0.6	920.2	80.3
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	2	0.4	6,896.6	107.0
Total	1,374	5	1.0	72.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			187.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Stroke Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	2	0.4	101.4	8.8
65-74	276	3	0.6	217.7	14.4
75-84	152	12	2.4	1,576.9	70.7
85+	66	3	0.6	909.1	14.1
Total	4,848	20	4.0	82.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			108.0

Stroke Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	17	3.4	6.6	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	249,576	5	1.0	0.4	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	9	1.8	0.3	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	15	3.0	0.5	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	550,766	51	10.2	1.9	0.14	0.3	135,573
35-44	554,800	273	54.6	9.8	0.16	1.6	162,613
45-54	393,039	594	118.8	30.2	0.13	4.1	134,834
55-64	223,621	838	167.6	74.9	0.09	6.5	87,247
65-74	142,511	1,235	247.0	173.3	0.07	11.4	66,037
75-84	69,675	1,740	348.0	499.5	0.04	22.4	44,842
85+	23,095	1,461	292.2	1,265.2	0.02	19.6	15,508
Total	3,508,244	6,238	1,247.6	35.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		66.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	1	0.2	10.8	1.5
55-64	1,769	9	1.8	101.8	8.9
65-74	1,479	21	4.2	284.1	18.8
75-84	740	23	4.6	621.3	27.9
85+	165	10	2.0	1,213.6	18.8
Total	13,830	65	13.0	94.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			77.4

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	2	0.4	22.2	3.0
55-64	1,502	2	0.4	26.6	2.3
65-74	1,141	20	4.0	350.6	23.2
75-84	627	22	4.4	702.0	31.5
85+	189	10	2.0	1,060.4	16.4
Total	14,388	56	11.2	77.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			76.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	1	0.2	5.1	0.7
25-34	3,711	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,826	1	0.2	4.1	0.7
45-54	4,717	4	0.8	17.0	2.3
55-64	4,453	18	3.6	80.8	7.1
65-74	3,597	45	9.0	250.2	16.5
75-84	2,119	45	9.0	424.8	19.0
85+	533	21	4.2	788.3	12.2
Total	34,508	135	27.0	78.2	
		Age Adjusted Rate			58.5

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	8	1.6	0.8	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	19	3.8	0.5	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	32	6.4	0.3	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	34	6.8	0.3	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	65	13.0	0.6	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	257	51.4	2.1	0.16	0.3	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	1,067	213.4	10.3	0.13	1.4	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	3,554	710.8	44.8	0.09	3.9	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	10,747	2,149.4	147.9	0.07	9.8	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	17,479	3,495.8	340.0	0.04	15.2	44,842
85+	327,039	10,600	2,120.0	648.2	0.02	10.1	15,508
Total	16,036,478	43,862	8,772.4	54.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		40.9	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	1	0.2	11.9	1.6
55-64	1,668	9	1.8	107.9	9.4
65-74	1,411	21	4.2	297.7	19.7
75-84	707	22	4.4	622.7	27.9
85+	149	9	1.8	1,208.1	18.7
Total	12,286	63	12.6	102.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			79.2

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	2	0.4	23.4	3.2
55-64	1,437	2	0.4	27.8	2.4
65-74	1,106	20	4.0	361.6	23.9
75-84	608	22	4.4	723.9	32.5
85+	183	10	2.0	1,094.1	17.0
Total	13,014	56	11.2	86.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			78.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,107	1	0.2	4.9	0.8
45-54	4,135	4	0.8	19.3	2.6
55-64	4,059	18	3.6	88.7	7.7
65-74	3,322	45	9.0	270.9	17.9
75-84	1,967	41	8.2	417.0	18.7
85+	467	21	4.2	899.7	14.0
Total	29,659	130	26.0	87.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			61.7

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	2	0.4	0.3	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	8	1.6	0.3	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	13	2.6	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	16	3.2	0.2	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	33	6.6	0.4	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	199	39.8	2.1	0.16	0.3	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	874	174.8	10.4	0.13	1.4	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	3,161	632.2	46.4	0.09	4.0	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	10,092	2,018.4	154.0	0.07	10.2	66,037
75-84	958,439	16,769	3,353.8	349.9	0.04	15.7	44,842
85+	303,944	10,248	2,049.6	674.3	0.02	10.5	15,508
Total	12,528,233	41,415	8,283.0	66.1	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		42.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	1	0.2	591.7	26.5
85+	16	1	0.2	1,265.8	19.6
Total	1,544	2	0.4	25.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			46.2

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	1	0.2	25.5	3.5
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	4	0.8	525.6	23.6
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	5	1.0	20.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			27.1

Respiratory Disease Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	6	1.2	2.3	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	11	2.2	0.9	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	19	3.8	0.6	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	605,075	18	3.6	0.6	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	550,766	31	6.2	1.1	0.14	0.2	135,573
35-44	554,800	59	11.8	2.1	0.16	0.3	162,613
45-54	393,039	197	39.4	10.0	0.13	1.4	134,834
55-64	223,621	387	77.4	34.6	0.09	3.0	87,247
65-74	142,511	659	131.8	92.5	0.07	6.1	66,037
75-84	69,675	694	138.8	199.2	0.04	8.9	44,842
85+	23,095	346	69.2	299.6	0.02	4.6	15,508
Total	3,508,244	2,427	485.4	13.8	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		24.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	1	0.2	12.0	1.7
15-24	1,706	10	2.0	117.2	16.3
25-34	1,626	4	0.8	49.2	6.7
35-44	2,019	10	2.0	99.1	16.1
45-54	1,856	6	1.2	64.7	8.7
55-64	1,769	3	0.6	33.9	3.0
65-74	1,479	1	0.2	13.5	0.9
75-84	740	6	1.2	162.1	7.3
85+	165	6	1.2	728.2	11.3
Total	13,830	47	9.4	68.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			71.9

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	6	1.2	44.2	6.1
25-34	1,555	4	0.8	51.4	7.0
35-44	1,990	8	1.6	80.4	13.1
45-54	1,800	5	1.0	55.5	7.5
55-64	1,502	4	0.8	53.2	4.6
65-74	1,141	5	1.0	87.7	5.8
75-84	627	2	0.4	63.8	2.9
85+	189	3	0.6	318.1	4.9
Total	14,388	37	7.4	51.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			51.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	4	0.8	49.3	2.7
5-14	4,571	4	0.8	17.5	2.5
15-24	3,956	18	3.6	91.0	12.6
25-34	3,711	11	2.2	59.3	8.0
35-44	4,826	18	3.6	74.6	12.1
45-54	4,717	22	4.4	93.3	12.6
55-64	4,453	13	2.6	58.4	5.1
65-74	3,597	19	3.8	105.6	7.0
75-84	2,119	17	3.4	160.5	7.2
85+	533	8	1.6	300.3	4.7
Total	34,508	134	26.8	77.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			74.6

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	297	59.4	29.7	0.01	0.4	13,818
1-4	773,644	660	132.0	17.1	0.06	0.9	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	790	158.0	7.6	0.15	1.1	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	4,209	841.8	42.8	0.14	5.9	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	3,986	797.2	38.4	0.14	5.2	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	5,446	1,089.2	44.1	0.16	7.2	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	4,432	886.4	42.7	0.13	5.8	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	2,497	499.4	31.5	0.09	2.7	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	2,603	520.6	35.8	0.07	2.4	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	4,045	809.0	78.7	0.04	3.5	44,842
85+	327,039	3,403	680.6	208.1	0.02	3.2	15,508
Total	16,036,478	32,368	6,473.6	40.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		38.4	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	9	1.8	124.0	17.2
25-34	1,304	4	0.8	61.3	8.3
35-44	1,727	9	1.8	104.3	17.0
45-54	1,680	4	0.8	47.6	6.4
55-64	1,668	2	0.4	24.0	2.1
65-74	1,411	1	0.2	14.2	0.9
75-84	707	6	1.2	169.8	7.6
85+	149	5	1.0	671.1	10.4
Total	12,286	40	8.0	65.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			69.9

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	6	1.2	59.6	8.3
25-34	1,459	4	0.8	54.8	7.4
35-44	1,866	8	1.6	85.7	13.9
45-54	1,708	5	1.0	58.6	7.9
55-64	1,437	4	0.8	55.7	4.9
65-74	1,106	5	1.0	90.4	6.0
75-84	608	2	0.4	65.8	3.0
85+	183	3	0.6	328.2	5.1
Total	13,014	37	7.4	56.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			56.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	4	0.8	62.3	3.4
5-14	3,720	4	0.8	21.5	3.1
15-24	3,171	15	3.0	94.6	13.1
25-34	3,097	11	2.2	71.0	9.6
35-44	4,107	17	3.4	82.8	13.5
45-54	4,135	18	3.6	87.1	11.7
55-64	4,059	11	2.2	54.2	4.7
65-74	3,322	18	3.6	108.4	7.2
75-84	1,967	16	3.2	162.7	7.3
85+	467	8	1.6	342.8	5.3
Total	29,659	122	24.4	82.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			79.0

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	187	37.4	25.2	0.01	0.3	13,818
1-4	524,266	440	88.0	16.8	0.06	0.9	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	543	108.6	7.6	0.15	1.1	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	3,462	692.4	50.9	0.14	7.1	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	3,393	678.6	44.4	0.14	6.0	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	4,655	931.0	48.6	0.16	7.9	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	3,753	750.6	44.5	0.13	6.0	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	2,076	415.2	30.4	0.09	2.7	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	2,307	461.4	35.2	0.07	2.3	66,037
75-84	958,439	3,807	761.4	79.4	0.04	3.6	44,842
85+	303,944	3,270	654.0	215.2	0.02	3.3	15,508
Total	12,528,233	27,893	5,578.6	44.5	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		41.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	1	0.2	109.9	16.0
15-24	254	1	0.2	78.8	10.9
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	1	0.2	68.5	11.1
45-54	176	1	0.2	113.6	15.3
55-64	101	2	0.4	397.6	34.7
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	1	0.2	1,265.8	19.6
Total	1,544	7	1.4	90.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			107.7

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	3	0.6	76.4	10.6
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	1	0.2	27.8	4.5
45-54	582	4	0.8	137.5	18.5
55-64	394	2	0.4	101.4	8.8
65-74	276	1	0.2	72.6	4.8
75-84	152	1	0.2	131.4	5.9
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	12	2.4	49.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			53.2

Unintentional Injuries Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	110	22.0	42.7	0.01	0.6	13,818
1-4	249,576	219	43.8	17.5	0.06	1.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	253	50.6	7.9	0.15	1.1	145,565
15-24	605,075	740	148.0	24.5	0.14	3.4	138,646
25-34	550,766	587	117.4	21.3	0.14	2.9	135,573
35-44	554,800	776	155.2	28.0	0.16	4.5	162,613
45-54	393,039	667	133.4	33.9	0.13	4.6	134,834
55-64	223,621	418	83.6	37.4	0.09	3.3	87,247
65-74	142,511	291	58.2	40.8	0.07	2.7	66,037
75-84	69,675	236	47.2	67.7	0.04	3.0	44,842
85+	23,095	130	26.0	112.6	0.02	1.7	15,508
Total	3,508,244	4,427	885.4	25.2	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		28.9	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	3	0.6	32.3	4.4
55-64	1,769	7	1.4	79.1	6.9
65-74	1,479	10	2.0	135.3	8.9
75-84	740	8	1.6	216.1	9.7
85+	165	2	0.4	242.7	3.8
Total	13,830	31	6.2	44.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			35.3

Diabetes Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	1	0.2	11.1	1.5
55-64	1,502	3	0.6	39.9	3.5
65-74	1,141	8	1.6	140.3	9.3
75-84	627	8	1.6	255.3	11.4
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	20	4.0	27.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			25.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	2	0.4	10.8	1.5
35-44	4,826	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,717	8	1.6	33.9	4.6
55-64	4,453	9	1.8	40.4	3.5
65-74	3,597	16	3.2	89.0	5.9
75-84	2,119	14	2.8	132.2	5.9
85+	533	10	2.0	375.4	5.8
Total	34,508	59	11.8	34.2	
		Age Adjusted Rate			27.2

Diabetes Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	1	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	1	0.2	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	9	1.8	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	38	7.6	0.4	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	211	42.2	2.0	0.14	0.3	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	536	107.2	4.3	0.16	0.7	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	1,513	302.6	14.6	0.13	2.0	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	2,905	581.0	36.6	0.09	3.2	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	5,369	1,073.8	73.9	0.07	4.9	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	7,239	1,447.8	140.8	0.04	6.3	44,842
85+	327,039	4,228	845.6	258.6	0.02	4.0	15,508
Total	16,036,478	22,050	4,410.0	27.5	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		21.4	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	3	0.6	35.7	4.8
55-64	1,668	6	1.2	71.9	6.3
65-74	1,411	8	1.6	113.4	7.5
75-84	707	7	1.4	198.1	8.9
85+	149	2	0.4	268.5	4.2
Total	12,286	27	5.4	44.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			33.5

Diabetes Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	1	0.2	11.7	1.6
55-64	1,437	3	0.6	41.7	3.6
65-74	1,106	8	1.6	144.6	9.6
75-84	608	8	1.6	263.2	11.8
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	20	4.0	30.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			26.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	2	0.4	12.9	1.8
35-44	4,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,135	7	1.4	33.9	4.6
55-64	4,059	8	1.6	39.4	3.4
65-74	3,322	13	2.6	78.3	5.2
75-84	1,967	12	2.4	122.0	5.5
85+	467	9	1.8	385.6	6.0
Total	29,659	51	10.2	34.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			26.4

Diabetes Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	1	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	1	0.2	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	6	1.2	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	16	3.2	0.2	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	138	27.6	1.8	0.14	0.2	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	385	77.0	4.0	0.16	0.7	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	1,057	211.4	12.5	0.13	1.7	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	2,128	425.6	31.2	0.09	2.7	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	4,254	850.8	64.9	0.07	4.3	66,037
75-84	958,439	6,236	1,247.2	130.1	0.04	5.8	44,842
85+	303,944	3,745	749.0	246.4	0.02	3.8	15,508
Total	12,528,233	17,967	3,593.4	28.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		19.3	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	1	0.2	198.8	17.3
65-74	68	2	0.4	591.7	39.1
75-84	34	1	0.2	591.7	26.5
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	4	0.8	51.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			83.0

Diabetes Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Diabetes Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	1	0.2	34.4	4.6
55-64	394	1	0.2	50.7	4.4
65-74	276	3	0.6	217.7	14.4
75-84	152	2	0.4	262.8	11.8
85+	66	1	0.2	303.0	4.7
Total	4,848	8	1.6	33.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			39.9

Diabetes Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	3	0.6	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	22	4.4	0.7	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	550,766	74	14.8	2.7	0.14	0.4	135,573
35-44	554,800	154	30.8	5.6	0.16	0.9	162,613
45-54	393,039	458	91.6	23.3	0.13	3.1	134,834
55-64	223,621	778	155.6	69.6	0.09	6.1	87,247
65-74	142,511	1,111	222.2	155.9	0.07	10.3	66,037
75-84	69,675	996	199.2	285.9	0.04	12.8	44,842
85+	23,095	476	95.2	412.2	0.02	6.4	15,508
Total	3,508,244	4,072	814.4	23.2	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		40.1	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,856	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,769	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,479	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	740	2	0.4	54.0	2.4
85+	165	4	0.8	485.4	7.5
Total	13,830	6	1.2	8.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			10.0

Alzheimer's Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	1	0.2	13.3	1.2
65-74	1,141	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	627	7	1.4	223.4	10.0
85+	189	7	1.4	742.3	11.5
Total	14,388	15	3.0	20.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			22.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,826	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,717	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,453	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,597	4	0.8	22.2	1.5
75-84	2,119	8	1.6	75.5	3.4
85+	533	17	3.4	638.1	9.9
Total	34,508	29	5.8	16.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			14.8

Alzheimer's Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	1	0.2	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	14	2.8	0.1	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	133	26.6	1.7	0.09	0.1	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	1,020	204.0	14.0	0.07	0.9	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	5,446	1,089.2	105.9	0.04	4.8	44,842
85+	327,039	8,973	1,794.6	548.7	0.02	8.5	15,508
Total	16,036,478	15,587	3,117.4	19.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		14.4	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,680	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,668	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,411	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	707	2	0.4	56.6	2.5
85+	149	4	0.8	536.9	8.3
Total	12,286	6	1.2	9.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			10.9

Alzheimer's Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	1	0.2	13.9	1.2
65-74	1,106	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	608	7	1.4	230.3	10.3
85+	183	7	1.4	765.9	11.9
Total	13,014	15	3.0	23.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			23.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,135	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,059	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,322	4	0.8	24.1	1.6
75-84	1,967	8	1.6	81.4	3.6
85+	467	16	3.2	685.5	10.6
Total	29,659	28	5.6	18.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			15.9

Alzheimer's Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	1	0.2	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	11	2.2	0.1	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	124	24.8	1.8	0.09	0.2	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	934	186.8	14.3	0.07	0.9	66,037
75-84	958,439	5,181	1,036.2	108.1	0.04	4.8	44,842
85+	303,944	8,614	1,722.8	566.8	0.02	8.8	15,508
Total	12,528,233	14,865	2,973.0	23.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		14.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Alzheimer's Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Alzheimer's Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	1	0.2	303.0	4.7
Total	4,848	1	0.2	4.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			4.7

Alzheimer's Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	550,766	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	554,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	393,039	3	0.6	0.2	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	223,621	11	2.2	1.0	0.09	0.1	87,247
65-74	142,511	84	16.8	11.8	0.07	0.8	66,037
75-84	69,675	265	53.0	76.1	0.04	3.4	44,842
85+	23,095	355	71.0	307.4	0.02	4.8	15,508
Total	3,508,244	718	143.6	4.1	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		9.1	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,856	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,769	1	0.2	11.3	1.0
65-74	1,479	3	0.6	40.6	2.7
75-84	740	5	1.0	135.1	6.1
85+	165	10	2.0	1,213.6	18.8
Total	13,830	19	3.8	27.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			28.5

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	2	0.4	20.1	3.3
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,141	2	0.4	35.1	2.3
75-84	627	4	0.8	127.6	5.7
85+	189	7	1.4	742.3	11.5
Total	14,388	15	3.0	20.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			22.8

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	1	0.2	5.4	0.7
35-44	4,826	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,717	1	0.2	4.2	0.6
55-64	4,453	7	1.4	31.4	2.7
65-74	3,597	2	0.4	11.1	0.7
75-84	2,119	20	4.0	188.8	8.5
85+	533	21	4.2	788.3	12.2
Total	34,508	52	10.4	30.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			25.5

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	102	20.4	10.2	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	773,644	21	4.2	0.5	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	19	3.8	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	46	9.2	0.5	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	98	19.6	0.9	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	308	61.6	2.5	0.16	0.4	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	548	109.6	5.3	0.13	0.7	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	819	163.8	10.3	0.09	0.9	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	2,060	412.0	28.3	0.07	1.9	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	5,404	1,080.8	105.1	0.04	4.7	44,842
85+	327,039	7,871	1,574.2	481.3	0.02	7.5	15,508
Total	16,036,478	17,296	3,459.2	21.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		16.5	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,680	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,668	1	0.2	12.0	1.0
65-74	1,411	3	0.6	42.5	2.8
75-84	707	5	1.0	141.5	6.3
85+	149	10	2.0	1,342.3	20.8
Total	12,286	19	3.8	30.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			31.0

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	2	0.4	21.4	3.5
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,106	2	0.4	36.2	2.4
75-84	608	3	0.6	98.7	4.4
85+	183	7	1.4	765.9	11.9
Total	13,014	14	2.8	21.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			22.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	1	0.2	6.5	0.9
35-44	4,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,135	1	0.2	4.8	0.7
55-64	4,059	6	1.2	29.6	2.6
65-74	3,322	2	0.4	12.0	0.8
75-84	1,967	18	3.6	183.1	8.2
85+	467	18	3.6	771.2	12.0
Total	29,659	46	9.2	31.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			25.1

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	50	10.0	6.7	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	524,266	8	1.6	0.3	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	15	3.0	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	29	5.8	0.4	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	63	12.6	0.8	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	195	39.0	2.0	0.16	0.3	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	405	81.0	4.8	0.13	0.6	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	648	129.6	9.5	0.09	0.8	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	1,794	358.8	27.4	0.07	1.8	66,037
75-84	958,439	5,028	1,005.6	104.9	0.04	4.7	44,842
85+	303,944	7,446	1,489.2	490.0	0.02	7.6	15,508
Total	12,528,233	15,681	3,136.2	25.0	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		16.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	1	0.2	1,052.6	47.2
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	1	0.2	14.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			47.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	1	0.2	50.7	4.4
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	2	0.4	262.8	11.8
85+	66	3	0.6	909.1	14.1
Total	4,848	6	1.2	24.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			30.3

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	52	10.4	20.2	0.01	0.3	13,818
1-4	249,576	13	2.6	1.0	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	644,533	4	0.8	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	17	3.4	0.6	0.14	0.1	138,646
25-34	550,766	38	7.6	1.4	0.14	0.2	135,573
35-44	554,800	107	21.4	3.9	0.16	0.6	162,613
45-54	393,039	143	28.6	7.3	0.13	1.0	134,834
55-64	223,621	170	34.0	15.2	0.09	1.3	87,247
65-74	142,511	268	53.6	37.6	0.07	2.5	66,037
75-84	69,675	371	74.2	106.5	0.04	4.8	44,842
85+	23,095	421	84.2	364.6	0.02	5.7	15,508
Total	3,508,244	1,604	320.8	9.1	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		16.5	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	1	0.2	12.0	1.7
15-24	1,706	5	1.0	58.6	8.1
25-34	1,626	3	0.6	36.9	5.0
35-44	2,019	2	0.4	19.8	3.2
45-54	1,856	4	0.8	43.1	5.8
55-64	1,769	1	0.2	11.3	1.0
65-74	1,479	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	740	4	0.8	108.0	4.8
85+	165	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,830	20	4.0	28.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			29.7

MV Crashes Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	5	1.0	36.9	5.1
25-34	1,555	2	0.4	25.7	3.5
35-44	1,990	6	1.2	60.3	9.8
45-54	1,800	4	0.8	44.4	6.0
55-64	1,502	2	0.4	26.6	2.3
65-74	1,141	2	0.4	35.1	2.3
75-84	627	1	0.2	31.9	1.4
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	22	4.4	30.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			30.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	1	0.2	12.3	0.7
5-14	4,571	1	0.2	4.4	0.6
15-24	3,956	15	3.0	75.8	10.5
25-34	3,711	9	1.8	48.5	6.6
35-44	4,826	9	1.8	37.3	6.1
45-54	4,717	15	3.0	63.6	8.6
55-64	4,453	7	1.4	31.4	2.7
65-74	3,597	9	1.8	50.0	3.3
75-84	2,119	7	1.4	66.1	3.0
85+	533	1	0.2	37.5	0.6
Total	34,508	74	14.8	42.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			42.6

MV Crashes Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	31	6.2	3.1	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	174	34.8	4.5	0.06	0.2	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	470	94.0	4.5	0.15	0.7	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	2,843	568.6	28.9	0.14	4.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	2,144	428.8	20.6	0.14	2.8	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	2,330	466.0	18.9	0.16	3.1	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	1,914	382.8	18.4	0.13	2.5	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	1,196	239.2	15.1	0.09	1.3	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	1,089	217.8	15.0	0.07	1.0	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	1,292	258.4	25.1	0.04	1.1	44,842
85+	327,039	540	108.0	33.0	0.02	0.5	15,508
Total	16,036,478	14,023	2,804.6	17.5	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		17.3	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	5	1.0	68.9	9.5
25-34	1,304	3	0.6	46.0	6.2
35-44	1,727	2	0.4	23.2	3.8
45-54	1,680	3	0.6	35.7	4.8
55-64	1,668	1	0.2	12.0	1.0
65-74	1,411	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	707	4	0.8	113.2	5.1
85+	149	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,286	18	3.6	29.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			30.5

MV Crashes Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	5	1.0	49.7	6.9
25-34	1,459	2	0.4	27.4	3.7
35-44	1,866	6	1.2	64.3	10.5
45-54	1,708	4	0.8	46.8	6.3
55-64	1,437	2	0.4	27.8	2.4
65-74	1,106	2	0.4	36.2	2.4
75-84	608	1	0.2	32.9	1.5
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	22	4.4	33.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			33.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	1	0.2	15.6	0.9
5-14	3,720	1	0.2	5.4	0.8
15-24	3,171	12	2.4	75.7	10.5
25-34	3,097	9	1.8	58.1	7.9
35-44	4,107	9	1.8	43.8	7.1
45-54	4,135	12	2.4	58.0	7.8
55-64	4,059	5	1.0	24.6	2.1
65-74	3,322	8	1.6	48.2	3.2
75-84	1,967	7	1.4	71.2	3.2
85+	467	1	0.2	42.8	0.7
Total	29,659	65	13.0	43.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			44.2

MV Crashes Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	20	4.0	2.7	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	105	21.0	4.0	0.06	0.2	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	327	65.4	4.6	0.15	0.7	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	2,315	463.0	34.0	0.14	4.7	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	1,778	355.6	23.3	0.14	3.2	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	1,918	383.6	20.0	0.16	3.3	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	1,565	313.0	18.6	0.13	2.5	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	999	199.8	14.6	0.09	1.3	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	970	194.0	14.8	0.07	1.0	66,037
75-84	958,439	1,219	243.8	25.4	0.04	1.1	44,842
85+	303,944	518	103.6	34.1	0.02	0.5	15,508
Total	12,528,233	11,734	2,346.8	18.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		18.5	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	1	0.2	109.9	16.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	1	0.2	13.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			16.0

MV Crashes Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

MV Crashes Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	3	0.6	76.4	10.6
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	3	0.6	103.1	13.9
55-64	394	2	0.4	101.4	8.8
65-74	276	1	0.2	72.6	4.8
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	9	1.8	37.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			38.1

MV Crashes Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	11	2.2	4.3	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	249,576	68	13.6	5.4	0.06	0.3	55,317
5-14	644,533	150	30.0	4.7	0.15	0.7	145,565
15-24	605,075	522	104.4	17.3	0.14	2.4	138,646
25-34	550,766	364	72.8	13.2	0.14	1.8	135,573
35-44	554,800	408	81.6	14.7	0.16	2.4	162,613
45-54	393,039	339	67.8	17.3	0.13	2.3	134,834
55-64	223,621	196	39.2	17.5	0.09	1.5	87,247
65-74	142,511	119	23.8	16.7	0.07	1.1	66,037
75-84	69,675	71	14.2	20.4	0.04	0.9	44,842
85+	23,095	22	4.4	19.1	0.02	0.3	15,508
Total	3,508,244	2,270	454.0	12.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		13.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Dixie County — All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	1	0.2	11.7	1.6
25-34	1,626	2	0.4	24.6	3.3
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	5	1.0	53.9	7.3
55-64	1,769	4	0.8	45.2	3.9
65-74	1,479	3	0.6	40.6	2.7
75-84	740	3	0.6	81.0	3.6
85+	165	1	0.2	121.4	1.9
Total	13,830	20	4.0	28.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			26.0

Suicide Mortality: Gilchrist County — All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	1	0.2	7.4	1.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	2	0.4	22.2	3.0
55-64	1,502	2	0.4	26.6	2.3
65-74	1,141	2	0.4	35.1	2.3
75-84	627	2	0.4	63.8	2.9
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	9	1.8	12.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			11.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	3	0.6	15.2	2.1
25-34	3,711	1	0.2	5.4	0.7
35-44	4,826	10	2.0	41.4	6.7
45-54	4,717	7	1.4	29.7	4.0
55-64	4,453	4	0.8	18.0	1.6
65-74	3,597	5	1.0	27.8	1.8
75-84	2,119	2	0.4	18.9	0.8
85+	533	4	0.8	150.2	2.3
Total	34,508	36	7.2	20.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			20.2

Suicide Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	60	12.0	0.6	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	938	187.6	9.5	0.14	1.3	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	1,446	289.2	13.9	0.14	1.9	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	2,282	456.4	18.5	0.16	3.0	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	2,182	436.4	21.0	0.13	2.8	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	1,285	257.0	16.2	0.09	1.4	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	1,160	232.0	16.0	0.07	1.1	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	1,136	227.2	22.1	0.04	1.0	44,842
85+	327,039	485	97.0	29.7	0.02	0.5	15,508
Total	16,036,478	10,974	2,194.8	13.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		13.0	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	1	0.2	13.8	1.9
25-34	1,304	2	0.4	30.7	4.2
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	5	1.0	59.5	8.0
55-64	1,668	4	0.8	48.0	4.2
65-74	1,411	3	0.6	42.5	2.8
75-84	707	3	0.6	84.9	3.8
85+	149	1	0.2	134.2	2.1
Total	12,286	20	4.0	32.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			28.9

Suicide Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	1	0.2	9.9	1.4
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	2	0.4	23.4	3.2
55-64	1,437	2	0.4	27.8	2.4
65-74	1,106	2	0.4	36.2	2.4
75-84	608	2	0.4	65.8	3.0
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	9	1.8	13.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			12.3

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	3	0.6	18.9	2.6
25-34	3,097	1	0.2	6.5	0.9
35-44	4,107	9	1.8	43.8	7.1
45-54	4,135	6	1.2	29.0	3.9
55-64	4,059	4	0.8	19.7	1.7
65-74	3,322	5	1.0	30.1	2.0
75-84	1,967	2	0.4	20.3	0.9
85+	467	4	0.8	171.4	2.7
Total	29,659	34	6.8	22.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			21.8

Suicide Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	48	9.6	0.7	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	804	160.8	11.8	0.14	1.6	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	1,278	255.6	16.7	0.14	2.3	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	2,121	424.2	22.1	0.16	3.6	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	2,075	415.0	24.6	0.13	3.3	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	1,233	246.6	18.1	0.09	1.6	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	1,132	226.4	17.3	0.07	1.1	66,037
75-84	958,439	1,116	223.2	23.3	0.04	1.0	44,842
85+	303,944	479	95.8	31.5	0.02	0.5	15,508
Total	12,528,233	10,286	2,057.2	16.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		15.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Suicide Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Suicide Mortality: Levy County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	1	0.2	27.8	4.5
45-54	582	1	0.2	34.4	4.6
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	2	0.4	8.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			9.2

Suicide Mortality: Florida — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	14	2.8	0.4	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	605,075	133	26.6	4.4	0.14	0.6	138,646
25-34	550,766	163	32.6	5.9	0.14	0.8	135,573
35-44	554,800	164	32.8	5.9	0.16	1.0	162,613
45-54	393,039	104	20.8	5.3	0.13	0.7	134,834
55-64	223,621	51	10.2	4.6	0.09	0.4	87,247
65-74	142,511	27	5.4	3.8	0.07	0.3	66,037
75-84	69,675	18	3.6	5.2	0.04	0.2	44,842
85+	23,095	5	1.0	4.3	0.02	0.1	15,508
Total	3,508,244	679	135.8	3.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		4.1	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,856	3	0.6	32.3	4.4
55-64	1,769	4	0.8	45.2	3.9
65-74	1,479	2	0.4	27.1	1.8
75-84	740	1	0.2	27.0	1.2
85+	165	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,830	10	2.0	14.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			11.3

Liver Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	2	0.4	20.1	3.3
45-54	1,800	4	0.8	44.4	6.0
55-64	1,502	2	0.4	26.6	2.3
65-74	1,141	1	0.2	17.5	1.2
75-84	627	2	0.4	63.8	2.9
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	11	2.2	15.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			15.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,826	3	0.6	12.4	2.0
45-54	4,717	8	1.6	33.9	4.6
55-64	4,453	5	1.0	22.5	2.0
65-74	3,597	4	0.8	22.2	1.5
75-84	2,119	6	1.2	56.6	2.5
85+	533	1	0.2	37.5	0.6
Total	34,508	27	5.4	15.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			13.1

Liver Disease Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	8	1.6	0.1	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	95	19.0	0.9	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	1,146	229.2	9.3	0.16	1.5	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	2,398	479.6	23.1	0.13	3.1	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	2,208	441.6	27.8	0.09	2.4	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	2,239	447.8	30.8	0.07	2.0	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	1,580	316.0	30.7	0.04	1.4	44,842
85+	327,039	395	79.0	24.2	0.02	0.4	15,508
Total	16,036,478	10,069	2,013.8	12.6	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		11.0	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,680	3	0.6	35.7	4.8
55-64	1,668	3	0.6	36.0	3.1
65-74	1,411	2	0.4	28.3	1.9
75-84	707	1	0.2	28.3	1.3
85+	149	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,286	9	1.8	14.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			11.1

Liver Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	1	0.2	10.7	1.7
45-54	1,708	4	0.8	46.8	6.3
55-64	1,437	2	0.4	27.8	2.4
65-74	1,106	1	0.2	18.1	1.2
75-84	608	2	0.4	65.8	3.0
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	10	2.0	15.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			14.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,107	2	0.4	9.7	1.6
45-54	4,135	8	1.6	38.7	5.2
55-64	4,059	5	1.0	24.6	2.1
65-74	3,322	4	0.8	24.1	1.6
75-84	1,967	6	1.2	61.0	2.7
85+	467	1	0.2	42.8	0.7
Total	29,659	26	5.2	17.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			13.9

Liver Disease Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	6	1.2	0.1	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	84	16.8	1.1	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	1,016	203.2	10.6	0.16	1.7	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	2,141	428.2	25.4	0.13	3.4	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	1,985	397.0	29.1	0.09	2.5	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	2,092	418.4	31.9	0.07	2.1	66,037
75-84	958,439	1,499	299.8	31.3	0.04	1.4	44,842
85+	303,944	382	76.4	25.1	0.02	0.4	15,508
Total	12,528,233	9,205	1,841.0	14.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		11.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	1	0.2	198.8	17.3
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	1	0.2	13.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			17.3

Liver Disease Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	1	0.2	161.6	26.3
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	1	0.2	14.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			26.3

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Liver Disease Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	1	0.2	27.8	4.5
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	1	0.2	4.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			4.5

Liver Disease Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	0	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	2	0.4	0.1	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	550,766	13	2.6	0.5	0.14	0.1	135,573
35-44	554,800	138	27.6	5.0	0.16	0.8	162,613
45-54	393,039	253	50.6	12.9	0.13	1.7	134,834
55-64	223,621	220	44.0	19.7	0.09	1.7	87,247
65-74	142,511	143	28.6	20.1	0.07	1.3	66,037
75-84	69,675	80	16.0	23.0	0.04	1.0	44,842
85+	23,095	11	2.2	9.5	0.02	0.1	15,508
Total	3,508,244	860	172.0	4.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		6.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	1	0.2	12.3	1.7
35-44	2,019	3	0.6	29.7	4.8
45-54	1,856	2	0.4	21.6	2.9
55-64	1,769	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,479	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	740	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	165	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,830	6	1.2	8.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			9.4

HIV Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	1	0.2	10.1	1.6
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,141	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	627	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	1	0.2	1.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	2	0.4	10.8	1.5
35-44	4,826	2	0.4	8.3	1.3
45-54	4,717	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,453	2	0.4	9.0	0.8
65-74	3,597	1	0.2	5.6	0.4
75-84	2,119	1	0.2	9.4	0.4
85+	533	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	34,508	8	1.6	4.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			4.4

HIV Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	10	2.0	1.0	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	773,644	9	1.8	0.2	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	33	6.6	0.3	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	140	28.0	1.4	0.14	0.2	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	1,436	287.2	13.8	0.14	1.9	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	3,398	679.6	27.5	0.16	4.5	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	2,126	425.2	20.5	0.13	2.8	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	836	167.2	10.5	0.09	0.9	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	325	65.0	4.5	0.07	0.3	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	59	11.8	1.1	0.04	0.1	44,842
85+	327,039	7	1.4	0.4	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	16,036,478	8,379	1,675.8	10.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		10.6	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	1	0.2	15.3	2.1
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	2	0.4	23.8	3.2
55-64	1,668	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,411	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	707	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	149	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,286	4	0.8	6.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			7.2

HIV Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	1	0.2	10.7	1.7
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,106	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	608	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	1	0.2	1.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	1	0.2	6.5	0.9
35-44	4,107	1	0.2	4.9	0.8
45-54	4,135	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,059	1	0.2	4.9	0.4
65-74	3,322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	1,967	1	0.2	10.2	0.5
85+	467	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	29,659	4	0.8	2.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			2.6

HIV Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	2	0.4	0.3	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	524,266	0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	7	1.4	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	22	4.4	0.3	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	483	96.6	6.3	0.14	0.9	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	1,406	281.2	14.7	0.16	2.4	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	874	174.8	10.4	0.13	1.4	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	314	62.8	4.6	0.09	0.4	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	101	20.2	1.5	0.07	0.1	66,037
75-84	958,439	15	3.0	0.3	0.04	0.0	44,842
85+	303,944	4	0.8	0.3	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	12,528,233	3,228	645.6	5.2	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		5.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	2	0.4	137.0	22.3
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	2	0.4	25.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			22.3

HIV Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

HIV Mortality: Levy County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	1	0.2	32.6	4.4
35-44	719	1	0.2	27.8	4.5
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	1	0.2	50.7	4.4
65-74	276	1	0.2	72.6	4.8
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	4	0.8	16.5	
		Age Adjusted Rate			18.2

HIV Mortality: Florida — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	8	1.6	3.1	0.01	0.0	13,818
1-4	249,576	9	1.8	0.7	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	26	5.2	0.8	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	605,075	118	23.6	3.9	0.14	0.5	138,646
25-34	550,766	955	191.0	34.7	0.14	4.7	135,573
35-44	554,800	1,983	396.6	71.5	0.16	11.6	162,613
45-54	393,039	1,250	250.0	63.6	0.13	8.6	134,834
55-64	223,621	521	104.2	46.6	0.09	4.1	87,247
65-74	142,511	224	44.8	31.4	0.07	2.1	66,037
75-84	69,675	44	8.8	12.6	0.04	0.6	44,842
85+	23,095	3	0.6	2.6	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	3,508,244	5,141	1,028.2	29.3	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		32.4	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Dixie County — All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	3	0.6	35.9	5.2
15-24	1,706	1	0.2	11.7	1.6
25-34	1,626	1	0.2	12.3	1.7
35-44	2,019	1	0.2	9.9	1.6
45-54	1,856	2	0.4	21.6	2.9
55-64	1,769	2	0.4	22.6	2.0
65-74	1,479	1	0.2	13.5	0.9
75-84	740	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	165	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,830	11	2.2	15.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			15.9

Homicide Mortality: Gilchrist County — All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	1	0.2	7.4	1.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,141	1	0.2	17.5	1.2
75-84	627	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	2	0.4	2.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			2.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	1	0.2	50.0	0.7
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	1	0.2	5.1	0.7
25-34	3,711	1	0.2	5.4	0.7
35-44	4,826	3	0.6	12.4	2.0
45-54	4,717	1	0.2	4.2	0.6
55-64	4,453	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,597	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	2,119	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	533	1	0.2	37.5	0.6
Total	34,508	8	1.6	4.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			5.3

Homicide Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	84	16.8	8.4	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	773,644	114	22.8	2.9	0.06	0.2	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	89	17.8	0.9	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	1,148	229.6	11.7	0.14	1.6	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	1,144	228.8	11.0	0.14	1.5	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	1,079	215.8	8.7	0.16	1.4	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	652	130.4	6.3	0.13	0.8	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	292	58.4	3.7	0.09	0.3	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	188	37.6	2.6	0.07	0.2	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	125	25.0	2.4	0.04	0.1	44,842
85+	327,039	35	7.0	2.1	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	16,036,478	4,950	990.0	6.2	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		6.4	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	3	0.6	40.3	5.9
15-24	1,452	1	0.2	13.8	1.9
25-34	1,304	1	0.2	15.3	2.1
35-44	1,727	1	0.2	11.6	1.9
45-54	1,680	2	0.4	23.8	3.2
55-64	1,668	2	0.4	24.0	2.1
65-74	1,411	1	0.2	14.2	0.9
75-84	707	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	149	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,286	11	2.2	17.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			18.0

Homicide Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	1	0.2	9.9	1.4
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,106	1	0.2	18.1	1.2
75-84	608	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	2	0.4	3.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			2.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	1	0.2	60.5	0.8
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	1	0.2	6.3	0.9
25-34	3,097	1	0.2	6.5	0.9
35-44	4,107	3	0.6	14.6	2.4
45-54	4,135	1	0.2	4.8	0.7
55-64	4,059	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	1,967	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	467	1	0.2	42.8	0.7
Total	29,659	8	1.6	5.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			6.3

Homicide Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	50	10.0	6.7	0.01	0.1	13,818
1-4	524,266	53	10.6	2.0	0.06	0.1	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	52	10.4	0.7	0.15	0.1	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	450	90.0	6.6	0.14	0.9	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	548	109.6	7.2	0.14	1.0	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	687	137.4	7.2	0.16	1.2	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	431	86.2	5.1	0.13	0.7	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	219	43.8	3.2	0.09	0.3	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	143	28.6	2.2	0.07	0.1	66,037
75-84	958,439	108	21.6	2.3	0.04	0.1	44,842
85+	303,944	30	6.0	2.0	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	12,528,233	2,771	554.2	4.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		4.6	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Dixie County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Homicide Mortality: Gilchrist County — Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Homicide Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	0	0.0	0.0	
		Age Adjusted Rate			0.0

Homicide Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	34	6.8	13.2	0.01	0.2	13,818
1-4	249,576	61	12.2	4.9	0.06	0.3	55,317
5-14	644,533	36	7.2	1.1	0.15	0.2	145,565
15-24	605,075	698	139.6	23.1	0.14	3.2	138,646
25-34	550,766	596	119.2	21.6	0.14	2.9	135,573
35-44	554,800	393	78.6	14.2	0.16	2.3	162,613
45-54	393,039	220	44.0	11.2	0.13	1.5	134,834
55-64	223,621	74	14.8	6.6	0.09	0.6	87,247
65-74	142,511	41	8.2	5.8	0.07	0.4	66,037
75-84	69,675	17	3.4	4.9	0.04	0.2	44,842
85+	23,095	5	1.0	4.3	0.02	0.1	15,508
Total	3,508,244	2,175	435.0	12.4	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		11.8	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Dixie County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	164	3	0.6	366.3	5.1
1-4	635	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,673	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,706	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,626	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	2,019	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,856	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,769	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,479	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	740	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	165	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,830	3	0.6	4.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			5.1

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Gilchrist County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	172	6	1.2	696.9	9.6
1-4	690	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	2,010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,712	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,555	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,990	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,800	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,502	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,141	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	627	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14,388	6	1.2	8.3	
		Age Adjusted Rate			9.6

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Levy County All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	400	10	2.0	500.3	6.9
1-4	1,624	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	4,571	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,956	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,711	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,826	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,717	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,453	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,597	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	2,119	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	533	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	34,508	10	2.0	5.8	
		Age Adjusted Rate			6.9

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Florida All Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	200,123	3,711	742.2	370.9	0.01	5.1	13,818
1-4	773,644	25	5.0	0.6	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	2,073,938	11	2.2	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,966,160	5	1.0	0.1	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	2,077,722	1	0.2	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	2,470,785	1	0.2	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	2,078,146	0	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	1,587,532	3	0.6	0.0	0.09	0.0	87,247
65-74	1,453,275	0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	66,037
75-84	1,028,114	0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	44,842
85+	327,039	1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	16,036,478	3,758	751.6	4.7	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		5.2	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Dixie County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	148	1	0.2	135.0	1.9
1-4	550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,491	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1,452	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,304	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,727	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,680	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,668	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,411	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	707	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	149	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,286	1	0.2	1.6	
		Age Adjusted Rate			1.9

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Gilchrist County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	166	4	0.8	481.3	6.7
1-4	629	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1,838	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	2,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	1,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	1,866	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1,708	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	1,437	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,106	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	608	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,014	4	0.8	6.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			6.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Levy County White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	331	7	1.4	423.2	5.8
1-4	1,284	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	3,720	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	3,171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	3,097	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	4,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	4,135	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	4,059	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	3,322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	1,967	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	467	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	29,659	7	1.4	4.7	
		Age Adjusted Rate			5.8

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Florida White Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	148,371	1,980	396.0	266.9	0.01	3.7	13,818
1-4	524,266	15	3.0	0.6	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	1,429,405	5	1.0	0.1	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	1,361,085	4	0.8	0.1	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	1,526,956	1	0.2	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	1,915,986	0	0.0	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	1,685,107	0	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	1,363,911	3	0.6	0.0	0.09	0.0	87,247
65-74	1,310,764	0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	66,037
75-84	958,439	0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	44,842
85+	303,944	1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	12,528,233	2,009	401.8	3.2	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		3.7	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Dixie County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	16	2	0.4	2,564.1	35.4
1-4	85	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	182	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	254	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	322	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	292	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	176	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	101	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	68	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	16	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,544	2	0.4	25.9	
		Age Adjusted Rate			35.4

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Gilchrist County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	6	2	0.4	6,666.7	92.1
1-4	61	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	171	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	698	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	97	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	124	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	93	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,374	2	0.4	29.1	
		Age Adjusted Rate			92.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Levy County Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	Expected Deaths (2000)
<1	69	3	0.6	869.6	12.0
1-4	340	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	851	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	785	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	614	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	719	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	582	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	276	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-84	152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	66	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,848	3	0.6	12.4	
		Age Adjusted Rate			12.0

Perinatal Conditions Mortality: Florida Nonwhite Races

Age Group	Average Population (1998-2002)	Total Deaths (1998-2002)	Average Annual Deaths	Age Specific Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population	2000 Proportion	Expected Deaths (2000)	2000 U.S. Population
<1	51,554	1,725	345.0	669.2	0.01	9.2	13,818
1-4	249,576	10	2.0	0.8	0.06	0.0	55,317
5-14	644,533	6	1.2	0.2	0.15	0.0	145,565
15-24	605,075	1	0.2	0.0	0.14	0.0	138,646
25-34	550,766	0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	135,573
35-44	554,800	1	0.2	0.0	0.16	0.0	162,613
45-54	393,039	0	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	134,834
55-64	223,621	0	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.0	87,247
65-74	142,511	0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	66,037
75-84	69,675	0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	44,842
85+	23,095	0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	15,508
Total	3,508,244	1,743	348.6	9.9	1.00		1,000,000
				Age Adjusted for Florida		9.3	

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1998-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Appendix D

Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) condition discharges and rates per 1,000 population by age and payor, by county, and Florida, 2000-2002.

Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.

Appendix D: Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) condition discharges and rates per 1,000 population by age and payor, by county, and Florida, 2000-2002.

Medicaid					
Area	Age Group	2001 Population	Total Discharges	Average Discharges	Rate
Dixie	0 - 64	2,447	148	49.3	20.2
	65+	422	3	1.0	2.4
	All Ages	2,869	151	50.3	17.5
Gilchrist	0 - 64	2,268	148	49.3	21.8
	65+	361	1	0.3	0.9
	All Ages	2,629	149	49.7	18.9
Levy	0 - 64	4,374	452	150.7	34.4
	65+	928	12	4.0	4.3
	All Ages	5,302	464	154.7	29.2
Suwannee	0 - 64	4,606	486	162.0	35.2
	65+	1,103	24	8.0	7.3
	All Ages	5,709	510	170.0	29.8
Florida	0 - 64	1,564,675	152,284	50,761.3	32.4
	65+	281,347	11,684	3,894.7	13.8
	All Ages	1,846,022	163,968	54,656.0	29.6
Self Pay/Charity					
Area	Age Group	Population	Total Discharges	Average Discharges	Rate
Dixie	0 - 64	2,653	63	21.0	7.9
	65+	26	1	0.3	12.6
	All Ages	2,680	64	21.3	8.0
Gilchrist	0 - 64	2,639	67	22.3	8.5
	65+	22	3	1.0	44.9
	All Ages	2,662	70	23.3	8.8
Levy	0 - 64	5,680	249	83.0	14.6
	65+	70	5	1.7	23.9
	All Ages	5,750	254	84.7	14.7
Suwannee	0 - 64	5,779	187	62.3	10.8
	65+	67	6	2.0	29.8
	All Ages	5,846	193	64.3	11.0
Florida	0 - 64	2,260,509	75,704	25,234.7	11.2
	65+	31,832	7,170	2,390.0	75.1
	All Ages	2,292,340	82,874	27,624.7	12.1

Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Appendix D (continued): Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) condition discharges and rates per 1,000 population by age and payor, by county, and Florida, 2000-2002.

All Other Payors					
Area	Age Group	Population	Total Discharges	Average Discharges	Rate
Dixie	0 - 64	6,487	328	109.3	16.9
	65+	1,958	621	207.0	105.7
	All Ages	8,445	949	316.3	37.5
Gilchrist	0 - 64	7,967	329	109.7	13.8
	65+	1,643	680	226.7	137.9
	All Ages	9,610	1,009	336.3	35.0
Levy	0 - 64	19,076	987	329.0	17.2
	65+	5,353	2,120	706.7	132.0
	All Ages	24,429	3,107	1,035.7	42.4
Suwannee	0 - 64	19,402	1,209	403.0	20.8
	65+	4,931	2,500	833.3	169.0
	All Ages	24,333	3,709	1,236.3	50.8
Florida	0 - 64	9,630,225	388,855	129,618.3	13.5
	65+	2,580,633	805,235	268,411.7	104.0
	All Ages	12,210,858	1,194,090	398,030.0	32.6
All Payors					
Area	Age Group	Population	Total Discharges	Average Discharges	Rate
Dixie	0 - 64	11,587	539	179.7	15.5
	65+	2,407	625	208.3	86.6
	All Ages	13,994	1,164	388.0	27.7
Gilchrist	0 - 64	12,874	544	181.3	14.1
	65+	2,027	684	228.0	112.5
	All Ages	14,901	1,228	409.3	27.5
Levy	0 - 64	29,130	1,688	562.7	19.3
	65+	6,351	2,137	712.3	112.2
	All Ages	35,481	3,825	1,275.0	35.9
Suwannee	0 - 64	29,787	1,882	627.3	21.1
	65+	6,101	2,530	843.3	138.2
	All Ages	35,888	4,412	1,470.7	41.0
Florida	0 - 64	13,455,408	616,843	205,614.3	15.3
	65+	2,893,812	824,089	274,696.3	94.9
	All Ages	16,349,220	1,440,932	480,310.7	29.4

Source: ESRI Marketing Systems, 2001, Agency for Health Care Administration Discharge CD, 2000-2002.
Prepared by North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Appendix E

Birth Data: Three year rates, 1997-1999 through 2000-2002, for total births, low birthweight babies, very low birthweight babies, infant mortality, and teen births

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1998-2002.

Appendix E: Birth data

Total birth rate per 1,000 population, by county and race (white and nonwhite) 1998-2002.

Area	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	827	12.0	746	12.1	81	10.5
Gilchrist	869	12.1	837	12.9	31	4.5
Levy	2,014	11.7	1,666	11.2	346	14.3
Suwannee	2,303	13.1	1,923	13.0	376	14.0
Florida	1,007,937	12.6	746,062	11.9	260,495	14.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Total birth rates, all races, by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.

Area	1997-1999		1998-2000		1999-2001		2000-2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	494	12.5	495	12.2	513	12.3	491	11.6
Gilchrist	500	12.4	507	12.1	510	11.8	543	12.2
Levy	1,131	11.5	1,209	11.9	1,186	11.4	1,236	11.7
Suwannee	1,339	13.4	1,393	13.6	1,395	13.3	1,375	12.8
Florida	584,831	12.7	596,557	12.7	606,793	12.6	615,410	12.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Low birthweight, all races, by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.

Area	1996-1998		1997-1999		1998-2000		1999-2001		2000-2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	36	77.9	34	68.8	32	64.6	37	72.1	36	77.9
Gilchrist	43	89.6	38	76	42	82.8	46	90.2	43	89.6
Levy	96	85.8	86	76	98	81.1	99	83.5	96	85.8
Suwannee	116	93	112	83.6	116	83.3	108	77.4	116	93
Florida	46,144	79.9	47,384	81	48,207	80.8	49,222	81.1	46,144	79.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Very low birthweight, all races, by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.

Area	1996-1998		1997-1999		1998-2000		1999-2001		2000-2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	7	15.2	7	14.2	6	12.1	7	13.6	7	15.2
Gilchrist	6	12.5	7	14.0	8	15.8	8	15.7	6	12.5
Levy	20	17.9	16	14.1	20	16.5	20	16.9	20	17.9
Suwannee	28	22.5	25	18.7	31	22.3	27	19.4	28	22.5
Florida	8,964	15.5	9,351	16.0	9,502	15.9	9,659	15.9	8,964	15.5

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Infant mortality, all races, by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.

Area	1996-1998		1997-1999		1998-2000		1999-2001		2000-2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	6	13	4	8.1	5	10.1	4	7.8	6	13
Gilchrist	5	10.4	5	10	7	13.8	6	11.8	5	10.4
Levy	10	8.9	9	8	11	9.1	9	7.6	10	8.9
Suwannee	18	14.4	18	13.4	24	17.2	19	13.6	18	14.4
Florida	4,178	7.2	4,215	7.2	4,280	7.2	4,360	7.2	4,178	7.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.

Teen births (15-17), all races, by county and Florida, 1996-1998 through 2000-2002.

Area	1997-1999		1998-2000		1999-2001		2000-2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Dixie	45	53.2	37	42.4	35	39.5	35	39.5
Gilchrist	30	36.8	27	31.1	20	21.6	27	28.0
Levy	67	31.1	81	36.4	85	37.3	80	34.9
Suwannee	89	38.6	108	46.2	97	41.2	95	40.4
Florida	27,483	32.8	26,682	30.7	25,422	28.2	24,086	26.0

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2002.
Prepared by: North Central Florida Health Planning Council.