



Marion County Health Needs Assessment

April 2007



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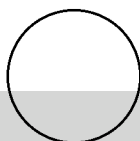
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Executive Summary

Introduction

In an effort to improve the health of the residents of Marion County, a collaborative partnership was formed between the Marion County Health Department, the Suwannee River Area Health Education Center (AHEC) and the WellFlorida Council for the purpose of conducting a health needs assessment of Marion County. The data included in this assessment was collected between the months of January and April of 2007. This needs assessment consists of demographic, socioeconomic, and health status information that will be used to identify areas where targeted interventions and policy changes may have the greatest impact. Once community needs are identified through quantitative data analysis of demographic, socioeconomic, and health status information and qualitative interviews, the strategic planning process can begin.

The needs assessment includes the following sections:

- Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile
- Health Status
- Health Resource Availability and Access
- Community Input
- Special Issues 2007 (Childhood Unintentional Injuries)

This Executive Summary provides the summary of key findings from each of the major sections of the report.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Marion County residents are reviewed in this section. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics are often strong predictors of healthcare access and health outcome. Indicators selected for review in this section are the most influential in determining the extent of a community's overall health. The information provided in this section helps to establish a profile for the people of Marion County and to determine demographic and socio-economic barriers and opportunities for the improvement of community health.

Data in this section are presented for Marion County and compared to Florida. In addition, zip code data is also presented when available and appropriate. Data indicators include population breakdown by age, race and gender; population growth and projections; poverty status; per capita and median income; educational attainment; and employment by industry size and type.

Population

- Marion County's population now exceeds 319,000.
- During the next 25 years, Marion County's population is expected to increase 39.2 percent compared to 32.2 percent for Florida.
- The 34491 (Summerfield) zip code area was the fastest growing zip code from 2000 through 2006 and is expected to show the greatest percentage increase between 2006 and 2011.
- With 26.3 percent of its population older than age 65 compared to 17.9 percent for Florida as a whole, Marion County is "older" than most counties in Florida.
- The zip codes with the more than 40 percent of their populations age 65 and older are 34432 (Dunnellon) and 34481 (Ocala) with 40.8 percent and 60.2 percent of their residents older than age 65, respectively.
- Marion County has a higher percentage (81.4 percent) of white residents than Florida as a whole (75.7 percent). Commensurately, Marion County has a lower percentage (13.2 percent) of black residents than the state (15.5 percent).
- Only 8.2 percent of Marion County residents are Hispanic compared to 20.0 percent of all Florida residents.
- Females outnumber males in Marion County.

Economic Characteristics

- Median and per capita incomes of Marion County residents are substantially lower than those of all Florida residents.
- In Marion County, 30.0 percent of households have incomes less than \$25,000 compared to 24.0 percent for the state.
- While 6.1 percent of Florida households have incomes over \$150,000, only 3.0 percent of Marion County households are in this category.

- In Marion County, 13.1 percent of persons fall below the federal poverty threshold compared to 12.5 percent for the state. Additionally, 22.2 percent of the population falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold compared to only 18.7 percent for all of Florida.
- Marion County has a larger percentage (20.7 percent) of its children ages 0-17 in poverty than the state (17.6 percent).
- From 2000-2002, the unemployment rate in Marion County exceeded that of the state of Florida. From 2003-2006, the unemployment rate in Marion County was below the unemployment rate for the state of Florida. Rates have decreased in both Marion County and Florida since 2002.
- Marion County has a slightly higher percentage of small businesses (fewer than 50 employees) than Florida as a whole.
- In Marion County, 60.2 percent of private business establishments are retail trade and service sector employers.

Educational Attainment

- Nearly 22 percent of Marion County residents (age 25 and older) have no high school diploma compared to slightly more than 20 percent for Florida as a whole.
- Only 20.1 percent of Marion County residents have achieved a college degree compared to 29.4 percent of all Florida residents.
- Since 2000, the high school graduation rate has been higher than the state of Florida, though in the last two years it has been decreasing.
- In 2004, 2005 and 2006, Marion County's dropout rates were higher than the state, reversing the trend between 2000 and 2003.

Health Status

This section of the assessment reviews the health status of Marion County residents. The primary focus of the health status assessment is to review various mortality and hospitalization data. The detailed assessment of the mortality and morbidity of Marion County residents will enable the community to identify specific health indicators resulting in early death or unnecessary hospitalization and implement programs that will improve the overall health of the community.

The Health Status section will detail various mortality data, hospitalization statistics (in lieu of any other readily available morbidity data sources) and birth indicator data. An analysis of mental health status indicators including suicide rates, domestic violence rates, and Baker Act rates will also be presented in this section.

Leading Causes of Death

- Marion County's top 10 leading causes of death are identical to the state of Florida. However, the rankings of the causes within the top 10 differ between Marion and Florida.

For example, respiratory disease is the third leading cause of death in Marion County though it is the fourth for all of Florida.

- Diabetes is the fourth leading cause of death for black residents in Marion County compared to the sixth for white residents. In addition, nephritis and HIV (albeit in small numbers with one death or fewer per year on average) are in the top 10 causes for black residents while influenza and pneumonia, suicide, Alzheimer's and liver disease are not.
- Unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005 compared to only the fifth leading cause of death for whites and for blacks. While respiratory disease is a high ranking cause of death for white residents of Marion County, it was only the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005.
- Marion County exceeds the state's age-adjusted mortality rate for all of the top 10 leading causes of death except for influenza and pneumonia, nephritis, and HIV.
- Respiratory disease exhibits perhaps the most troubling disparity pattern. Respiratory disease age-adjusted mortality rates for white residents in Florida are substantially higher than that of black residents.
- Not only are the Marion County rates for white residents substantially worse than Florida for respiratory disease, but the age-adjusted death rate for blacks actually exceeds the rate for whites by a wide margin.

Hospitalization

- The leading cause of hospitalization in Marion County in 2005 was for being a normal newborn. Vaginal delivery followed by heart failure and shock make up the second and third leading causes of hospitalization for all residents. Percutaneous cardiovascular procedure along with major joint and limb reattachment procedure round out the top five.
- Bronchitis and Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization for children ages 0-17. It is also noteworthy that psychoses is the third leading cause of hospitalization for Marion County residents age 18-64.

Birth Indicators

- Birth rates in Marion County have remained somewhat steady and consistently below Florida's rates.
- Early access to prenatal care has been declining in Marion County over the last decade. In addition, the early access to prenatal care rate has been substantially lower than the Florida rate since 1997.
- Although low birthweight rates decreased in Marion County during the early part of the last decade, the rates increased in the latter half. In addition, the same pattern prevails when comparing Marion County rates to Florida rates as the rates for Marion County remain higher than the state in the last part of the decade.
- The low birthweight rate for black residents is nearly twice that of white residents in Marion County.
- Infant mortality has been creeping up in Marion County over the last decade, and the rate in the county remains substantially higher than the state rates.

- The infant mortality rate for black residents is substantially higher than that of both Hispanic and white residents.
- Birth rates have decreased substantially for Marion County teens in the last decade. However, the teen birth rate in Marion County has been substantially higher than the Florida rate since 1997.

Mental Health Indicators

- Suicide rates in Marion County are substantially higher than the rates for Florida as a whole.
- The Marion County rates for domestic violence have been much higher than the rates for the state of Florida, which have continued to decrease over the past five years.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the rate of hospitalizations due to mental health issues in Marion County was substantially lower than the state. In 2005, the rate in Marion County rose drastically compared to previous years.
- Baker Act initiations are lower in Marion County than in Florida for all years (2001-2005) except 2002.

Health Resource Availability and Access

This section will address the availability of health care resources to the residents of Marion County. The availability of health resources is a critical component to the health of a county's residents and a measure of the soundness of the area's healthcare delivery system. Without an adequate supply of healthcare facilities, providers and services, maintaining good health status is a daunting challenge. Fewer facilities, providers and services means diminished opportunity to obtain healthcare in a timely fashion. Limited supply of health resources, especially providers, results in the limited capacity of the healthcare delivery system to absorb indigent and charity care as there are fewer providers upon which to distribute the burden.

Provider and Facility Supply

- The low income migrant farmworker population of Marion County has been designated as a medically underserved population by the federal government.
- The low income migrant farmworker, the correctional institution, and the rural health clinic populations have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the federal government for primary medical care.
- The low income and correctional institution populations have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the federal government for dental and mental health care.
- The rate of licensed physicians and doctors of osteopathy per 100,000 population, with license addresses in Marion County, is dramatically less than that for Florida.
- The rate of licensed LPN/RNs per 100,000 population, with known addresses in Marion County, is slightly more than for Florida.

Access to Healthcare

- In 2006, there were nearly 48,000 non-elderly uninsured in Marion County.
- The percentage of non-elderly uninsured in Marion County in 2006 was 20.3 percent compared to 19.2 percent for the state.
- As of December 31, 2006 there were 40,068 Medicaid eligibles in Marion County.
- The number of Medicaid eligibles grew by 13.2 percent between 2002 and 2005, but decreased by almost 6 percent between 2005 and 2006, for a net increase of 7 percent from 2002 through 2006.
- Medicaid expenditures by type for Marion County and Florida for a recent 8-month period amounted to more than \$59.5 million.
- In Marion County, HMO-PHP services accounted for 15.5 percent of the expenditures compared to 18.5 percent in Florida as a whole.
- Home and community based service expenses were considerably higher for Marion County (15.0 percent) compared to Florida (9.5 percent).
- Prescription drugs accounted for nearly 19 percent of all Medicaid expenditures in Marion County compared to only 9 percent for all of Florida.
- Between 2000 and 2005, the number of uninsured residents in Marion County grew by 30.0 percent compared to 23.4 percent for the population as a whole.
- As of June 30, 2006 there were 84.2 HMO enrollees per 100,000 population in Marion County compared to 203.4 per 100,000 for the state as a whole.
- The avoidable hospitalization rate in Marion County is 16.1 per 1,000 population compared to 16.4 per 1,000 for Florida.
- In 2005, there were 3,602 avoidable hospitalizations, which incurred more than \$89 million in charges.

Community Input

Quantitative data on demographics and health status alone do not fully capture the health status of a community, especially in regards to the community's healthcare needs as well as its ability to address those needs. Community input is essential when assessing the healthcare needs of any community which is why qualitative and community perspective information have been incorporated into the needs assessment. Qualitative data for this component of the needs assessment were collected primarily through a series of key informant interviews with individuals likely to be knowledgeable about the community and influential over the opinions of others about health concerns in the county.

The Community Input section illustrates the effort to gauge community perspectives on health issues and priorities. The information provided in this section is crucial to the success of a county-wide needs assessment process and represents a key step in the process between the initial step of gathering the necessary quantitative data with the ultimate goal of improved health care and outcomes for all residents of Marion County.

The following are the key observations derived from an analysis of the comments and insights gathered during the community input phase of the needs assessment:

- Many of the direct healthcare providers feel overwhelmed by the burdened healthcare system in the county.
- Dental services are a key area of concern for a majority of the community leaders.
- Education and preventative services were mentioned as overlooked but necessary for addressing healthcare issues in the county.
- The lack of affordable healthcare for the uninsured and underinsured was clearly an area of concern for all leaders.
- Many community leaders expressed the desire to obtain federal funding for health care services in the form of a federally qualified healthcare center.
- Increased transportation services are needed to increase access to healthcare especially for isolated populations such as the indigent and elderly.

Special Issue: Childhood Injury (0-14 Years)

Though the Marion County Health Needs Assessment is comprised of a wide variety of quantitative and qualitative data and information on the overall healthcare picture and the factors that shape this picture, previous needs assessment processes have demonstrated that certain issues warrant special attention. For the 2007 needs assessment, the Marion County Health Department in collaboration with the WellFlorida Council concluded that additional information should be gathered on one major area of concern nationally, throughout Florida and in Marion County.

This was identified as childhood unintentional injury. During the needs assessment process, a variety of tactics were employed to gain specific insights on this critical issue. To gauge childhood unintentional injury in Marion County, data on numerous indicators such as injury risk and mortality were collected and summarized.

During the 2007 needs assessment process, childhood unintentional injury was targeted for special consideration. Accordingly, the following techniques were implemented to glean more information about childhood unintentional injury in Marion County.

- Population and demographic data were collected and broken down into age groups and compared when appropriate to the state of Florida.
- Injury data including mortality and morbidity indicators were collected for certain age groups and compared to the state of Florida when appropriate.
- Data on common risk behaviors that can lead to unintentional injury were compiled.

Population Profile for Children (0-14 Years)

- The total population for children ages 0-14 in Marion County is 51,279 compared to 3,325,639 for the state.
- The total number of children ages 0-14 grew from 16,647 in 2001 to 18,564 in 2005 (percent change of 11 percent).
- Marion County has lower rates of children in all age groups compared to Florida.
- The majority of Marion County's coverage area for children ages 0 through 14 is white (84.2 percent), compared to black (11.5 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (0.7 percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.4 percent) children. Compared with the state, Marion County has a larger percentage of white children ages 0-17, and a smaller percentage of black and Hispanic children.
- For children ages 0 through 14, 39.1 percent live in rural areas compared to 60.9 percent living in urban areas.
- More children ages five and under live in poverty (22.2 percent) compared to children ages 17 and under (20.7 percent). Additionally, the percentage of children 0-17 living in poverty in Marion County is greater than that of the state (20.7 percent vs. 17.6 percent).

Mortality

- Marion County has much higher death rates from falls (32.6) for children less than 1 year of age compared to Florida.
- Marion County has much higher death rates from drowning and submersion (65.1) for children less than 1 year of age compared to Florida.
- The death rate from motor vehicle crashes for children ages 10-14 (57.4) is more than double that of the state's death rate (24.1).
- The death rate from drowning and submersion for children age 1-4 (67.1) is also substantially higher than Florida's rate (40.7).
- During 2001-2005, Marion County reported no childhood fatalities from poisoning & noxious substance abuse
- During 2001-2005, Marion County reported no childhood fatalities from unintentional firearm discharge.

Morbidity

- Falls are the leading cause of hospitalizations across all age groups.
- Motor vehicle occupant injuries are the second leading cause of hospitalizations, and has substantially increased from three hospitalizations in 2003 to 11 hospitalizations in 2004 and 10 hospitalizations in 2005 for those ages 10 through 14.
- A noteworthy statistic is the number of children ages zero through one hospitalized due to suffocation. In 2003, one child under the age of one was hospitalized for suffocation. In 2004, four children were hospitalized due to suffocation and in 2005, five children were hospitalized due to suffocation.
- The rate of unintentional injuries for Marion County is higher than the rate of Florida from years 2003 through 2005.

- In 2005, Marion County's rate (376.4) is substantially higher than the rate of Florida (281.2).
- Marion County's rate for unintentional injuries has continued to rise dramatically from 296.0 in 2003 to 376.4 in 2005.

Behavioral Risk Factors

- Approximately 40 percent of children in Marion County ride unrestrained in a motor vehicle.
- Only 27.3% of residential and commercial pools in Marion County have been assessed for safety since 2000. However, this percentage is higher than the overall percentage for the state (20.7%).
- An average of 55 percent of children do not wear bicycle helmets. However, the percentage of children wearing bicycle helmets varies daily. On days when the police department inspects helmet use, many more children (approximately 90 percent) wear bicycle helmets.
- In 2005, seven children were poisoned by lead in Marion County.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Introduction

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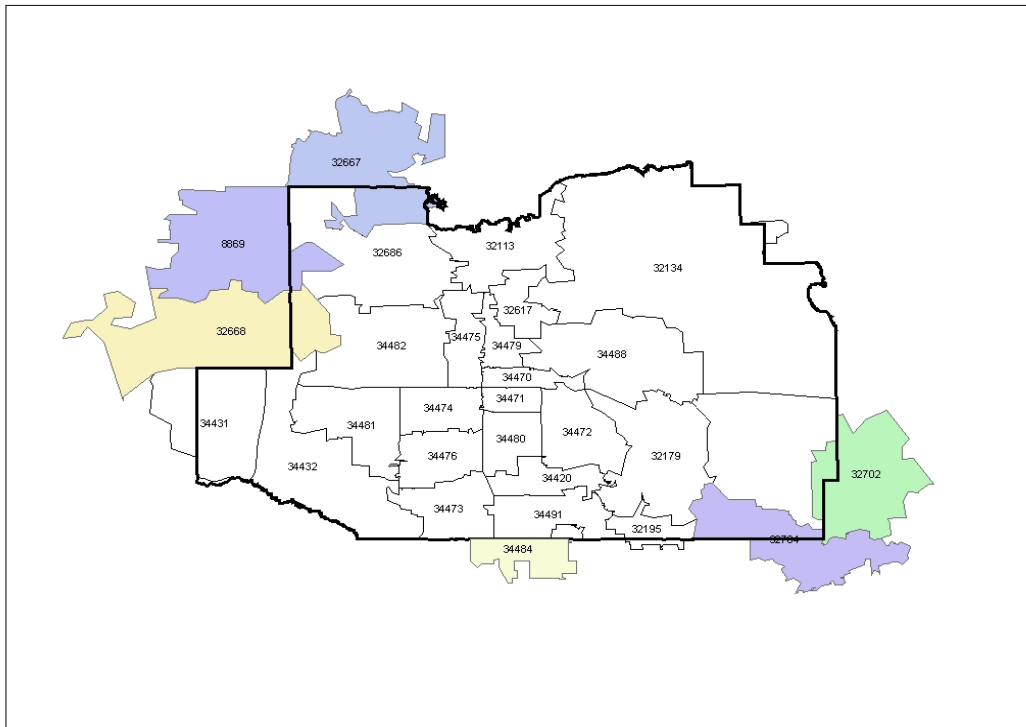
Population

Clearly, the number of people in a community is the leading determinant of the demand for healthcare services. Marion County, which has a population of more than 319,000 (Table 2-1), is located in north central Florida (Figure 2-1). The county is bordered by Alachua County and Putnam County on the north, Volusia County on the east, Lake County on the east and south, Sumter County and Citrus County on the South, and Levy County on the west. As seen in Figure 2-1, Marion is one of 16 counties in north central Florida that comprise the Local Health Planning District 3 as designated by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). The city of Ocala, the county seat, has a population of approximately 190,286.

For various population data elements, data are presented by zip code. Most zip codes in Marion County are self-contained within the boundaries of Marion County. However, the south side of Marion County is also comprised of the Lake County zip codes of 32784 and 32195, and the west side of Marion County contains the Levy County zip code of 34449 (Figure 2-2).

The map displays the state of Florida divided into 11 congressional districts. District 3, located in the central-western part of the state, is highlighted in gray. Within District 3, a specific area is marked with a solid black rectangle. A line connects this rectangle to a larger, detailed inset map of Marion County, which is also labeled 'Marion'.

Figure 2-2. Zip code map of Marion County, 2006.



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April 2007

Population Growth and Distribution

Between 1980 and 2000, the population for Marion County more than doubled. Marion County's population in 1980 consisted of 124,157 residents and grew to 258,916 residents in 2000. While growth has still been steady, it has leveled off somewhat. As seen in Table 2-1, the percent change in population between 2000-2006 in Marion County was 23.4 percent compared to 15.6 percent for the state. This growth trend, in which Marion County outpaces the state, is expected to continue through 2011 and beyond.

The largest zip code in Marion County by population size is the single Summerfield zip code of 34491. Ocala includes the next three largest zip codes (34470, 34471 and 34472). All three zip codes have a population of 20,000 people or greater. At the zip code level, all zip code areas, except for three zip codes in Ocala (34470, 34471 and 34475) and the Silver Springs zip code (34488), are expected to grow faster than the state of Florida as a whole. Table 2-1 shows that the percent change in population of all zip code areas in Marion County for 2006 through 2011 exceeds the state percentage. From 2000 to 2006, 34491 (Summerfield) had the greatest percent change of all zip code areas in Marion County. This area (34491) is projected to have the greatest percentage increase (26.8 percent) again from 2006-2011, with a total population increase of 140.5 percent from 2000-2011.

Table 2-1. Population growth and percent change by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2000-2011.

Area	2000 Population	2006 Population	2011 Population	Percent Change 2000 - 2006	Percent Change 2006 - 2011	Percent Change 2000 - 2011
32113 Citra	5,483	6,572	7,810	19.9	18.8	42.4
32134 Ft. McCoy	9,342	10,594	12,608	13.4	19.0	35.0
32179 Ocklawaha	8,420	9,480	11,197	12.6	18.1	33.0
32195 Weirsdale	3,619	4,882	6,172	34.9	26.4	70.5
32617 Anthony	3,305	3,788	4,501	14.6	18.8	36.2
32686 Reddick	5,996	6,821	8,071	13.8	18.3	34.6
34420 Belleview	13,837	15,884	18,775	14.8	18.2	35.7
34431 Dunnellon	6,665	7,555	8,893	13.4	17.7	33.4
34432 Dunnellon	9,689	11,715	14,136	20.9	20.7	45.9
34470 Ocala	18,465	20,283	23,725	9.8	17.0	28.5
34471 Ocala	21,356	23,815	27,880	11.5	17.1	30.5
34472 Ocala	18,672	23,987	29,765	28.5	24.1	59.4
34473 Ocala	8,552	10,934	13,437	27.9	22.9	57.1
34474 Ocala	15,994	19,896	23,974	24.4	20.5	49.9
34475 Ocala	12,696	13,738	15,756	8.2	14.7	24.1
34476 Ocala	12,226	16,284	20,337	33.2	24.9	66.3
34479 Ocala	11,899	13,330	15,696	12.0	17.7	31.9
34480 Ocala	10,396	12,080	14,393	16.2	19.1	38.4
34481 Ocala	13,618	16,547	19,990	21.5	20.8	46.8
34482 Ocala	16,218	19,392	23,255	19.6	19.9	43.4
34488 Silver Springs	9,051	9,663	11,194	6.8	15.8	23.7
34491 Summerfield	17,066	32,358	41,042	89.6	26.8	140.5
Marion	258,916	319,547	384,986	23.4	20.5	48.7
Florida	15,982,378	18,478,309	20,864,908	15.6	12.9	30.5

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Please note that the data in Tables 2-1 and 2-2 come from two different sources, as zip code data projections are available from one source through 2011 and whole county population projections are available from another source through 2030. For this reason, total population estimates for all of Marion County for the same year might differ in the two tables as the sources employ different estimating techniques.

As stated, data are not available projecting population growth in zip code areas beyond 2011. Long-term (10-, 15-, 20- and 25-year) population growth projections for Marion County and Florida have been provided from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida (Table 2-2). Table 2-2 shows that through 2030, Marion County will experience population growth at rates exceeding the state rate.

Table 2-2. Population growth and percent change, Marion County and Florida, 2005-2030.

Year	Number		Percent Change		
	Marion County	Florida	Year	Marion County	Florida
2005	304,926	17,918,227			
2010	350,923	19,920,348	2005-2010	13.1	10.1
2015	393,456	21,767,503	2005-2015	22.5	17.7
2020	433,076	23,475,838	2005-2020	29.6	23.7
2025	468,346	24,998,018	2005-2025	34.9	28.3
2030	501,227	26,419,166	2005-2030	39.2	32.2

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, *Florida Population Studies*, 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

As shown in Table 2-3, Belleview, Dunnellon, McIntosh, Ocala and Reddick are the only incorporated areas of Marion County. The population in the Marion County unincorporated areas increased 24.1 percent from 2000 through 2006, while the growth of unincorporated areas in the state was only 11.6 percent.

Table 2-3. Population by municipality, incorporated and unincorporated areas, Marion County and Florida, 2000 and 2006.

Area	2000 Population	2006 Population	Total Change 2000-06	
			Number	Percent
Marion County	258,916	315,074	56,158	21.7
Bellevue	3,478	3,859	381	11.0
Dunnellon	1,898	2,014	116	6.1
McIntosh	453	446	-7	-1.5
Ocala	45,943	51,853	5,910	12.9
Reddick	571	516	-55	-9.6
Unincorporated	206,573	256,386	49,813	24.1
Florida	15,982,824	18,349,132	2,366,308	14.8
Incorporated	7,905,318	9,331,989	1,426,671	18.0
Unincorporated	8,077,506	9,017,143	939,637	11.6

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, *Florida Estimates of Population, 2006*.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Population by Age, Race and Gender

Age, race and gender are all factors that contribute to, or at the very least, help describe aspects of healthcare access and health outcomes in the United States. For example, older persons will have more healthcare service needs and suffer from higher mortality compared to their younger counterparts. Additionally, healthcare research in the United States has long shown that racial disparities exist in access to healthcare and in key health outcomes. Gender also influences the healthcare needs of individuals, especially at different critical stages of life. Reviewing population characteristics by age, race and gender is a critical part of health needs assessment in order to identify differences and disparities that exist among population groups.

Age

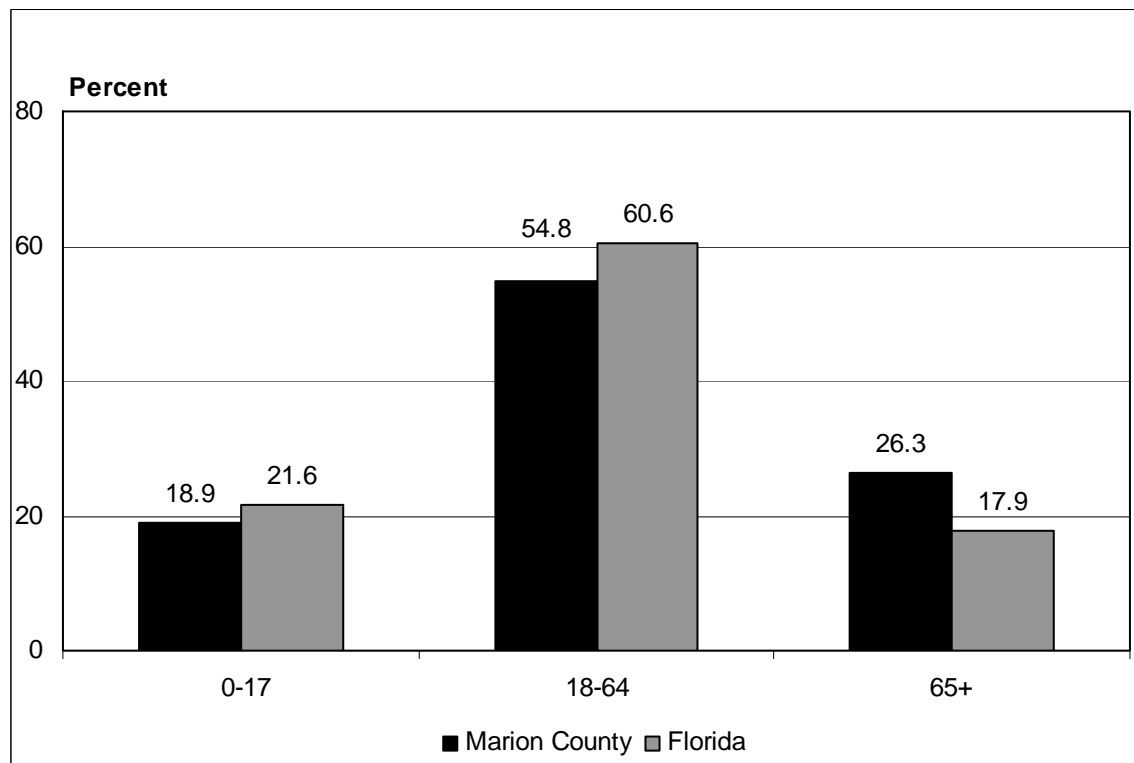
As seen in Figure 2-3 and Table 2-4, Marion County has an older population than Florida as a whole. More than 84,000 of Marion County's residents are age 65 and older. This equates to 26.3 percent of the population being 65+ while the state of Florida as a whole only has 17.9 percent of its population age 65 and older. Because of the high percentage of seniors in the Marion County population, the percentage of working-age adults (age 18-64) and children (age 17 and under) is substantially lower than the percentages for the state of Florida as a whole.

Table 2-4 shows that only zip codes 32113 (15.0 percent), 32617 (12.1 percent), 32686 (14.0 percent), 34475 (12.4 percent) and 34479 (15.0 percent) have a lower percentage of residents age 65 and over than the state of Florida (17.9 percent). Three zip codes have percentages of residents age 65 and older greater than 40 percent: 34432 (40.8 percent), 34476 (50.4 percent) and 34481 (60.2 percent).

With a relatively high proportion of adults age 65 and older compared to the state, it is expected that the proportion of those age 0-17 and 18 to 64 would be much lower for Marion and its zip code areas. As Table 2-4 demonstrates, 54.8 percent of Marion County residents are age 18 to 64 while 60.6 percent of Florida residents are within that age group. Not surprisingly, while 18.9 percent of Marion County residents are between the ages of 0 and 17, 21.6 percent of all Florida residents fall within that age group.

Table 2-5 provides a detailed breakdown of population by age. Of particular interest is the percentage of residents over the age of 65. A community's older residents have unique healthcare issues and, obviously, suffer mortality at greater rates than younger age groups. Typically, older residents by their very old age are not as healthy as younger residents and generate many healthcare system needs. Communities with higher percentages of older residents will generate a greater demand for resources necessary to meet the needs of those older residents. There are 84,041 residents age 65 and older in Marion County. This accounts for 26.3 percent of the county's population, while only 17.9 percent of the state's population is age 65 and older. In fact, the percentage of residents age 65 and older in zip code 34481 is more than three times that for Florida.

Figure 2-3. Marion County population by age compared to Florida, 2006.



Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-4. Population by age, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population	0-17		18-64		65+	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	6,572	1,308	19.9	4,278	65.1	986	15.0
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	1,896	17.9	6,261	59.1	2,437	23.0
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	1,905	20.1	5,498	58.0	2,076	21.9
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	879	18.0	2,763	56.6	1,240	25.4
32617 Anthony	3,788	917	24.2	2,413	63.7	458	12.1
32686 Reddick	6,821	1,521	22.3	4,345	63.7	955	14.0
34420 Belleview	15,884	3,240	20.4	9,149	57.6	3,494	22.0
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	1,186	15.7	4,019	53.2	2,350	31.1
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	1,523	13.0	5,412	46.2	4,780	40.8
34470 Ocala	20,283	4,219	20.8	11,237	55.4	4,827	23.8
34471 Ocala	23,815	4,930	20.7	14,122	59.3	4,763	20.0
34472 Ocala	23,987	5,733	23.9	12,977	54.1	5,277	22.0
34473 Ocala	10,934	2,351	21.5	6,167	56.4	2,416	22.1
34474 Ocala	19,896	4,079	20.5	11,520	57.9	4,298	21.6
34475 Ocala	13,738	3,146	22.9	8,888	64.7	1,704	12.4
34476 Ocala	16,284	1,628	10.0	6,448	39.6	8,207	50.4
34479 Ocala	13,330	3,213	24.1	8,118	60.9	2,000	15.0
34480 Ocala	12,080	2,839	23.5	7,333	60.7	1,909	15.8
34481 Ocala	16,547	1,109	6.7	5,477	33.1	9,961	60.2
34482 Ocala	19,392	3,878	20.0	11,849	61.1	3,665	18.9
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	1,865	19.3	5,537	57.3	2,261	23.4
34491 Summerfield	32,358	5,113	15.8	16,017	49.5	11,228	34.7
Marion	319,547	60,394	18.9	175,112	54.8	84,041	26.3
Florida	18,478,309	3,987,619	21.6	11,190,464	60.6	3,300,226	17.9

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-5. Population by age, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population	0-4		5-9		10-14	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	6,572	348	5.3	335	5.1	388	5.9
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	487	4.6	456	4.3	572	5.4
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	493	5.2	521	5.5	540	5.7
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	229	4.7	210	4.3	288	5.9
32617 Anthony	3,788	258	6.8	250	6.6	246	6.5
32686 Reddick	6,821	409	6.0	409	6.0	416	6.1
34420 Belleview	15,884	890	5.6	810	5.1	905	5.7
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	287	3.8	249	3.3	378	5.0
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	398	3.4	375	3.2	457	3.9
34470 Ocala	20,283	1,298	6.4	1,095	5.4	1,156	5.7
34471 Ocala	23,815	1,310	5.5	1,262	5.3	1,453	6.1
34472 Ocala	23,987	1,583	6.6	1,463	6.1	1,631	6.8
34473 Ocala	10,934	645	5.9	580	5.3	667	6.1
34474 Ocala	19,896	1,114	5.6	1,015	5.1	1,154	5.8
34475 Ocala	13,738	893	6.5	756	5.5	893	6.5
34476 Ocala	16,284	423	2.6	423	2.6	489	3.0
34479 Ocala	13,330	920	6.9	866	6.5	893	6.7
34480 Ocala	12,080	749	6.2	713	5.9	834	6.9
34481 Ocala	16,547	314	1.9	281	1.7	314	1.9
34482 Ocala	19,392	1,067	5.5	1,008	5.2	1,067	5.5
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	493	5.1	444	4.6	560	5.8
34491 Summerfield	32,358	1,359	4.2	1,262	3.9	1,553	4.8
Marion	319,547	16,616	5.2	15,338	4.8	17,256	5.4
Florida	18,478,309	1,101,307	6.0	1,042,177	5.6	1,147,503	6.2

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-5 Cont. Population by age, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	15-24		25-44		45-64	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	881	13.4	1,696	25.8	1,945	29.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	1,123	10.6	1,981	18.7	3,538	33.4
32179 Ocklawaha	957	10.1	2,010	21.2	2,891	30.5
32195 Weirsdale	522	10.7	986	20.2	1,411	28.9
32617 Anthony	527	13.9	1,000	26.4	1,053	27.8
32686 Reddick	866	12.7	1,514	22.2	2,251	33.0
34420 Belleview	1,922	12.1	3,542	22.3	4,320	27.2
34431 Dunnellon	763	10.1	1,345	17.8	2,183	28.9
34432 Dunnellon	867	7.4	1,687	14.4	3,151	26.9
34470 Ocala	2,434	12.0	4,543	22.4	4,949	24.4
34471 Ocala	3,120	13.1	5,287	22.2	6,644	27.9
34472 Ocala	2,998	12.5	5,781	24.1	5,253	21.9
34473 Ocala	1,389	12.7	2,340	21.4	2,908	26.6
34474 Ocala	2,746	13.8	4,735	23.8	4,835	24.3
34475 Ocala	2,349	17.1	4,039	29.4	3,119	22.7
34476 Ocala	814	5.0	1,742	10.7	4,185	25.7
34479 Ocala	1,693	12.7	3,466	26.0	3,492	26.2
34480 Ocala	1,655	13.7	2,754	22.8	3,491	28.9
34481 Ocala	612	3.7	1,274	7.7	3,789	22.9
34482 Ocala	2,269	11.7	4,867	25.1	5,449	28.1
34488 Silver Springs	1,092	11.3	2,000	20.7	2,802	29.0
34491 Summerfield	3,042	9.4	5,663	17.5	8,316	25.7
Marion	35,789	11.2	66,146	20.7	85,000	26.6
Florida	2,372,615	12.8	4,756,317	25.7	4,758,165	25.8

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-5 Cont. Population by age, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	65-84		85+		18+	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	894	13.6	92	1.4	5,264	80.1
32134 Ft. McCoy	2,235	21.1	201	1.9	8,698	82.1
32179 Ocklawaha	1,887	19.9	190	2.0	7,575	79.9
32195 Weirsdale	1,138	23.3	103	2.1	4,003	82.0
32617 Anthony	420	11.1	38	1.0	2,871	75.8
32686 Reddick	846	12.4	109	1.6	5,300	77.7
34420 Belleview	3,097	19.5	397	2.5	12,644	79.6
34431 Dunnellon	2,025	26.8	325	4.3	6,369	84.3
34432 Dunnellon	4,323	36.9	457	3.9	10,192	87.0
34470 Ocala	4,016	19.8	811	4.0	16,064	79.2
34471 Ocala	3,787	15.9	976	4.1	18,885	79.3
34472 Ocala	4,677	19.5	600	2.5	18,254	76.1
34473 Ocala	2,176	19.9	241	2.2	8,583	78.5
34474 Ocala	3,681	18.5	617	3.1	15,817	79.5
34475 Ocala	1,442	10.5	261	1.9	10,592	77.1
34476 Ocala	7,637	46.9	570	3.5	14,656	90.0
34479 Ocala	1,760	13.2	240	1.8	10,117	75.9
34480 Ocala	1,667	13.8	242	2.0	9,241	76.5
34481 Ocala	8,704	52.6	1,258	7.6	15,438	93.3
34482 Ocala	3,335	17.2	330	1.7	15,514	80.0
34488 Silver Springs	2,000	20.7	261	2.7	7,798	80.7
34491 Summerfield	10,452	32.3	777	2.4	27,245	84.2
Marion	74,774	23.4	9,267	2.9	259,153	81.1
Florida	2,821,638	15.3	478,588	2.6	14,490,690	78.4

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Race and Ethnicity

Table 2-6 and Figure 2-4 provide information on the race of the population in Marion County. While the percentage of the Florida population that is white is 75.7 percent, Marion County's white residents comprise 81.4 percent of the county total. The greatest concentration of white population, as a percentage of total population, resides in the Ft. McCoy zip code of 32134 (94.0 percent) and the Ocala zip code of 34481 (93.5 percent). While the black population in Florida is 15.5 percent of the total population, the black population is 13.2 percent of Marion County's total. The greatest concentration of black population, as a percentage of total population, resides in the Reddick zip code of 32686 (39.3 percent) and the Ocala zip code of 34475 (52.3 percent).

Table 2-6. Population by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population	Asian/Pacific Islander		Black	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	6,572	26	0.4	1,689	25.7
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	42	0.4	265	2.5
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	28	0.3	427	4.5
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	34	0.7	478	9.8
32617 Anthony	3,788	15	0.4	670	17.7
32686 Reddick	6,821	27	0.4	2,681	39.3
34420 Belleview	15,884	79	0.5	858	5.4
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	60	0.8	453	6.0
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	70	0.6	961	8.2
34470 Ocala	20,283	223	1.1	2,617	12.9
34471 Ocala	23,815	429	1.8	1,191	5.0
34472 Ocala	23,987	240	1.0	5,157	21.5
34473 Ocala	10,934	109	1.0	1,553	14.2
34474 Ocala	19,896	557	2.8	4,855	24.4
34475 Ocala	13,738	82	0.6	7,185	52.3
34476 Ocala	16,284	212	1.3	684	4.2
34479 Ocala	13,330	120	0.9	1,853	13.9
34480 Ocala	12,080	169	1.4	1,220	10.1
34481 Ocala	16,547	99	0.6	662	4.0
34482 Ocala	19,392	136	0.7	3,917	20.2
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	48	0.5	416	4.3
34491 Summerfield	32,358	129	0.4	1,618	5.0
Marion	319,547	2,876	0.9	42,180	13.2
Florida	18,478,309	386,197	2.1	2,860,442	15.5

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

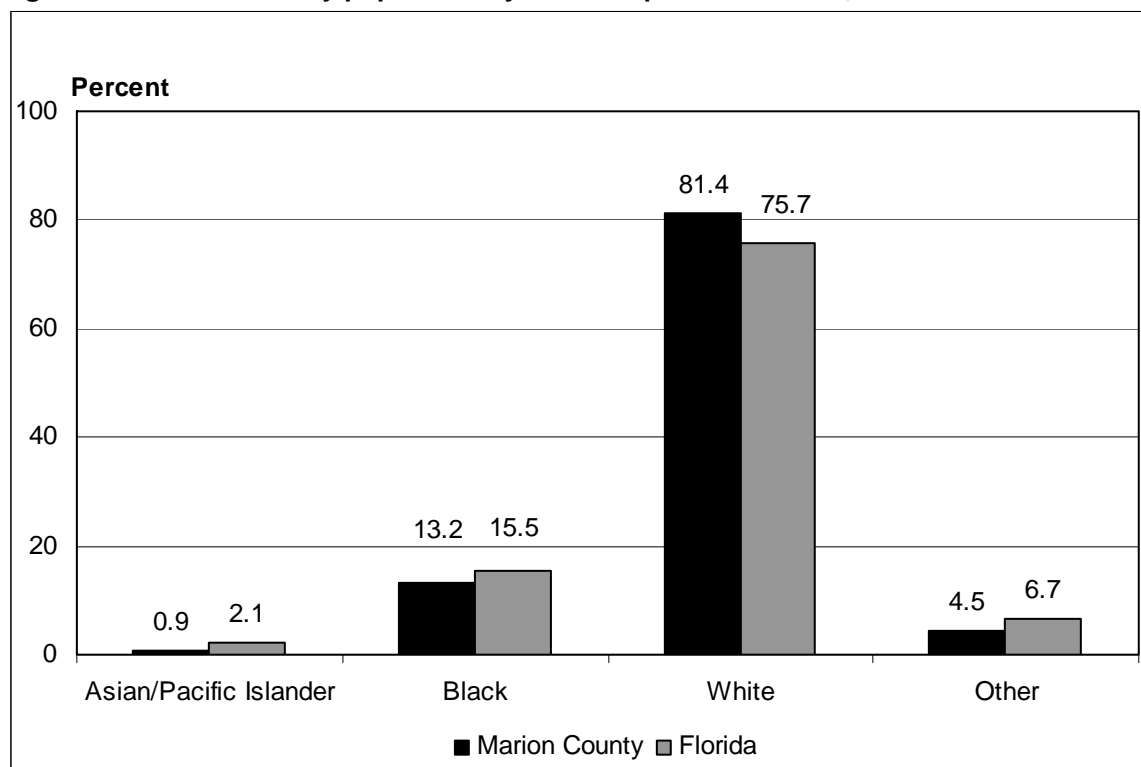
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-6 Cont. Population by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	White		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	4,620	70.3	237	3.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	9,958	94.0	328	3.1
32179 Ocklawaha	8,684	91.6	341	3.6
32195 Weirsdale	4,277	87.6	93	1.9
32617 Anthony	2,902	76.6	201	5.3
32686 Reddick	3,868	56.7	246	3.6
34420 Belleview	14,169	89.2	778	4.9
34431 Dunnellon	6,815	90.2	227	3.0
34432 Dunnellon	10,286	87.8	398	3.4
34470 Ocala	16,673	82.2	771	3.8
34471 Ocala	21,576	90.6	619	2.6
34472 Ocala	16,671	69.5	1,919	8.0
34473 Ocala	7,763	71.0	1,509	13.8
34474 Ocala	13,310	66.9	1,174	5.9
34475 Ocala	5,839	42.5	632	4.6
34476 Ocala	14,949	91.8	440	2.7
34479 Ocala	10,864	81.5	493	3.7
34480 Ocala	10,208	84.5	483	4.0
34481 Ocala	15,471	93.5	314	1.9
34482 Ocala	14,137	72.9	1,202	6.2
34488 Silver Springs	8,948	92.6	251	2.6
34491 Summerfield	29,510	91.2	1,100	3.4
Marion	260,111	81.4	14,380	4.5
Florida	13,993,623	75.7	1,238,047	6.7

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 2-4. Marion County population by race compared to Florida, 2006.



Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

As seen in Table 2-7 and Figure 2-5, approximately 20 percent of Florida's total population is of Hispanic ethnicity. The percentage is substantially lower in Marion County (8.2 percent) than for the state as a whole. The Marion County zip code area with the lowest percentage (2.8 percent) of Hispanic residents is 32134 (Ft. McCoy), while the zip code area with the highest percentage (33.2 percent) is 34473 (Ocala).

In 2000, 15,616 (6.0 percent) of Marion County residents were Hispanic. In 2006, as seen in Table 2-7, 26,203 (8.2 percent) of Marion County's residents were Hispanic. The overall percentage of Hispanics in the total Marion population remains well below the percentage of Hispanics in the Florida population (20.0 percent).

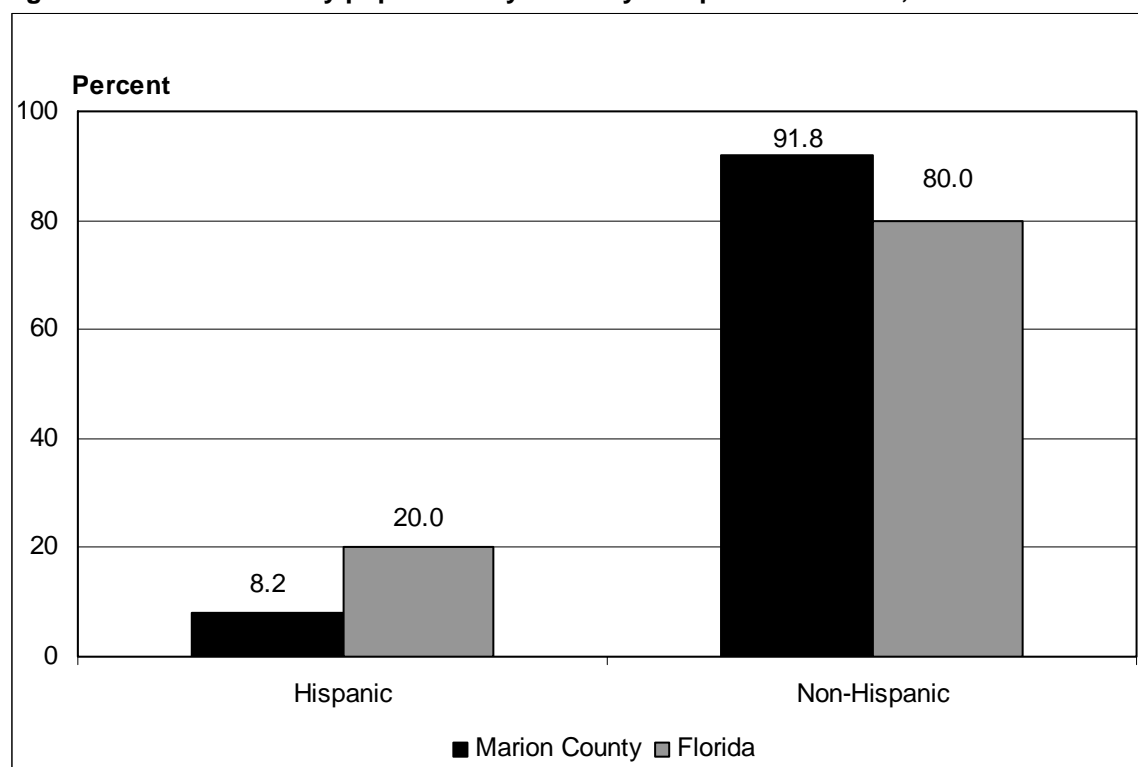
Table 2-7. Population by Hispanic ethnicity, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	6,572	329	5.0	6,243	95.0
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	297	2.8	10,297	97.2
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	379	4.0	9,101	96.0
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	225	4.6	4,657	95.4
32617 Anthony	3,788	250	6.6	3,538	93.4
32686 Reddick	6,821	450	6.6	6,371	93.4
34420 Belleview	15,884	1,414	8.9	14,470	91.1
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	431	5.7	7,124	94.3
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	738	6.3	10,977	93.7
34470 Ocala	20,283	1,460	7.2	18,823	92.8
34471 Ocala	23,815	1,334	5.6	22,481	94.4
34472 Ocala	23,987	3,310	13.8	20,677	86.2
34473 Ocala	10,934	3,630	33.2	7,304	66.8
34474 Ocala	19,896	1,970	9.9	17,926	90.1
34475 Ocala	13,738	907	6.6	12,831	93.4
34476 Ocala	16,284	961	5.9	15,323	94.1
34479 Ocala	13,330	880	6.6	12,450	93.4
34480 Ocala	12,080	882	7.3	11,198	92.7
34481 Ocala	16,547	678	4.1	15,869	95.9
34482 Ocala	19,392	2,191	11.3	17,201	88.7
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	319	3.3	9,344	96.7
34491 Summerfield	32,358	2,394	7.4	29,964	92.6
Marion	319,547	26,203	8.2	293,344	91.8
Florida	18,478,309	3,695,662	20.0	14,782,647	80.0

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 2-5. Marion County population by ethnicity compared to Florida, 2006.



Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2006.

Gender

Females typically have longer life expectancies in the United States and in Florida. Because of this phenomenon, communities that are older, such as Marion County, tend to have a higher percentage of females in the population. Table 2-8 shows that this is the case in Marion County. While 51.2 percent of Florida residents are female, 51.8 percent of Marion County residents are female. The zip codes of 32134 (Ft. McCoy), 32617 (Anthony) and 34475 (Ocala) are the only zip codes in Marion County that have higher percentages of males than females.

Table 2-8. Population by gender, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population	Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	6,572	3,286	50.0	3,286	50.0
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	5,382	50.8	5,212	49.2
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	4,712	49.7	4,768	50.3
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	2,421	49.6	2,465	50.5
32617 Anthony	3,788	1,924	50.8	1,864	49.2
32686 Reddick	6,821	3,335	48.9	3,486	51.1
34420 Belleview	15,884	7,688	48.4	8,196	51.6
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	3,566	47.2	3,989	52.8
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	5,553	47.4	6,162	52.6
34470 Ocala	20,283	9,330	46.0	10,953	54.0
34471 Ocala	23,815	11,169	46.9	12,646	53.1
34472 Ocala	23,987	11,154	46.5	12,833	53.5
34473 Ocala	10,934	5,216	47.7	5,718	52.3
34474 Ocala	19,896	9,888	49.7	10,008	50.3
34475 Ocala	13,738	7,006	51.0	6,732	49.0
34476 Ocala	16,284	7,588	46.6	8,696	53.4
34479 Ocala	13,330	6,412	48.1	6,918	51.9
34480 Ocala	12,080	5,847	48.4	6,233	51.6
34481 Ocala	16,547	7,529	45.5	9,018	54.5
34482 Ocala	19,392	9,696	50.0	9,696	50.0
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	4,783	49.5	4,880	50.5
34491 Summerfield	32,358	15,694	48.5	16,664	51.5
Marion	319,547	154,341	48.3	165,525	51.8
Florida	18,478,309	9,013,719	48.8	9,464,590	51.2

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Economic Characteristics

The economic status of a region yields insights into the health status of that area, and is one of the most reliable predictors of health access. Some of the most critical measures include income, poverty status and employment. Higher incomes, lower poverty and better employment have all been shown to impact health access and health outcomes favorably. Conversely, lower income, higher poverty and poorer employment are definite predictors of a lack of access to healthcare and adverse health outcomes. In this section, these standard measures of income, poverty status and employment are used to compare Marion County with the state of Florida.

Income

As shown in Table 2-9, the median household income for Marion County (\$38,133) is substantially lower than the state (\$46,736). The median household income in Marion County varies from a low of \$26,909 in zip code 34475 (Ocala) to a high of \$52,480 in 34471 (Ocala). Three zip codes (32195, Weirsdale; 34471, Ocala; and 34480, Ocala) in Marion County have a median income higher than the state of Florida.

Table 2-9 also shows per capita income levels for Marion County and all of its zip code areas as they compare to the state. As with median income, the per capita income in Marion County (\$21,455) is less than Florida (\$26,399). Per capita income in Marion County ranges from a low of \$13,772 in zip code 34475 (Ocala) to a high of \$30,316 in zip code 34471 (Ocala).

Table 2-9. Median household income and per capita income by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Total Households	Average Household Size	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
32113 Citra	2,528	2.4	\$35,263	\$20,003
32134 Ft. McCoy	4,564	2.3	\$34,053	\$19,002
32179 Ocklawaha	3,977	2.4	\$31,862	\$17,236
32195 Weirsdale	1,894	2.6	\$49,687	\$24,717
32617 Anthony	1,426	2.7	\$38,620	\$17,822
32686 Reddick	2,622	2.6	\$38,736	\$23,316
34420 Belleview	6,579	2.4	\$36,209	\$18,670
34431 Dunnellon	3,419	2.2	\$34,820	\$21,146
34432 Dunnellon	5,119	2.3	\$42,170	\$23,000
34470 Ocala	9,242	2.2	\$33,432	\$19,887
34471 Ocala	9,481	2.4	\$52,480	\$30,316
34472 Ocala	9,562	2.5	\$36,346	\$17,947
34473 Ocala	4,080	2.7	\$37,669	\$17,272
34474 Ocala	8,300	2.2	\$35,799	\$24,628
34475 Ocala	4,020	2.8	\$26,909	\$13,772
34476 Ocala	7,693	2.1	\$42,420	\$25,671
34479 Ocala	5,118	2.6	\$41,013	\$19,976
34480 Ocala	4,386	2.7	\$47,223	\$24,775
34481 Ocala	8,598	1.9	\$38,176	\$24,674
34482 Ocala	7,624	2.5	\$36,513	\$19,983
34488 Silver Springs	4,218	2.3	\$32,272	\$18,802
34491 Summerfield	14,148	2.3	\$38,133	\$21,240
Marion	133,050	2.3	\$38,133	\$21,455
Florida	7,309,757	2.5	\$46,736	\$26,399

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-10 depicts household income distribution in Marion County by zip code. The percentage of households with less than \$25,000 total household income ranges from 17.2 percent in zip code 34471 (Ocala) to 46.8 percent in zip code 34475 (Ocala). Nineteen of the 22 Marion County zip code areas have a higher proportion of residents with incomes under \$25,000 than the state of Florida.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, while 6.1 percent of Florida households have incomes over \$150,000, only 3.0 percent of Marion County households fall into this category. Three of Marion County's 22 zip code areas, 34480 (Ocala), 34471 (Ocala) and 32686 (Reddick), have a higher proportion of households with incomes above \$150,000 than the state.

Table 2-10. Households by income levels, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Total Households	Less than \$25,000		\$25,000-\$49,999	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	2,528	953	37.7	822	32.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	4,564	1,616	35.4	1,511	33.1
32179 Ocklawaha	3,977	1,452	36.5	1,440	36.2
32195 Weirsdale	1,894	415	21.9	540	28.5
32617 Anthony	1,426	395	27.7	520	36.5
32686 Reddick	2,622	894	34.1	692	26.4
34420 Belleview	6,579	2,099	31.9	2,382	36.2
34431 Dunnellon	3,419	1,142	33.4	1,152	33.7
34432 Dunnellon	5,119	1,249	24.4	1,817	35.5
34470 Ocala	9,242	3,410	36.9	3,022	32.7
34471 Ocala	9,481	1,631	17.2	2,911	30.7
34472 Ocala	9,562	3,002	31.4	3,481	36.4
34473 Ocala	4,080	1,122	27.5	1,579	38.7
34474 Ocala	8,300	2,847	34.3	2,548	30.7
34475 Ocala	4,020	1,881	46.8	1,218	30.3
34476 Ocala	7,693	1,777	23.1	2,908	37.8
34479 Ocala	5,118	1,407	27.5	1,761	34.4
34480 Ocala	4,386	1,105	25.2	1,219	27.8
34481 Ocala	8,598	2,364	27.5	3,362	39.1
34482 Ocala	7,624	2,302	30.2	2,851	37.4
34488 Silver Springs	4,218	1,548	36.7	1,497	35.5
34491 Summerfield	14,148	4,188	29.6	5,306	37.5
Marion	133,050	40,314	30.3	46,035	34.6
Florida	7,309,757	1,757,266	24.0	2,124,946	29.1

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-10 Cont. Households by income levels, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	\$ 50,000-\$99,999		\$100,000-\$149,999		\$150,000 and Over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	480	19.0	192	7.6	83	3.3
32134 Ft. McCoy	1,141	25.0	233	5.1	64	1.4
32179 Ocklawaha	867	21.8	151	3.8	68	1.7
32195 Weirsdale	667	35.2	189	10.0	85	4.5
32617 Anthony	391	27.4	90	6.3	29	2.0
32686 Reddick	621	23.7	231	8.8	186	7.1
34420 Belleview	1,671	25.4	368	5.6	59	0.9
34431 Dunnellon	889	26.0	157	4.6	79	2.3
34432 Dunnellon	1,520	29.7	430	8.4	102	2.0
34470 Ocala	2,283	24.7	388	4.2	148	1.6
34471 Ocala	2,816	29.7	1,356	14.3	777	8.2
34472 Ocala	2,448	25.6	459	4.8	172	1.8
34473 Ocala	1,130	27.7	171	4.2	78	1.9
34474 Ocala	1,909	23.0	531	6.4	465	5.6
34475 Ocala	720	17.9	121	3.0	76	1.9
34476 Ocala	2,316	30.1	500	6.5	192	2.5
34479 Ocala	1,505	29.4	317	6.2	128	2.5
34480 Ocala	1,276	29.1	456	10.4	329	7.5
34481 Ocala	2,304	26.8	456	5.3	120	1.4
34482 Ocala	1,883	24.7	328	4.3	259	3.4
34488 Silver Springs	928	22.0	169	4.0	80	1.9
34491 Summerfield	3,622	25.6	778	5.5	255	1.8
Marion	34,460	25.9	8,249	6.2	3,992	3.0
Florida	2,219,973	30.4	758,753	10.4	448,819	6.1

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Poverty

Each year, the United State's Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) establishes national poverty levels (Table 2-11). These levels are established by comparing annual income to "poverty thresholds." The thresholds vary by family size. For example, a family of four living in the 48 contiguous states and D.C. is considered to be living in poverty in 2006 if the household income is below \$20,650. A poverty rate for a county is the percentage of the county's individuals that have an annual income or live in a household with an annual income below the poverty threshold.

Table 2-11. 2006 Federal poverty levels.

Persons in Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$ 10,210	\$ 12,770	\$ 11,750
2	13,690	17,120	15,750
3	17,170	21,470	19,750
4	20,650	25,820	23,750
5	24,130	30,170	27,750
6	27,610	34,520	31,750
7	31,090	38,870	35,750
8	34,570	43,220	39,750
For each additional person add	\$ 3,480	\$ 4,350	\$ 4,000

Source: Federal Register, vol 72, no. 15, January 24, 2007.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

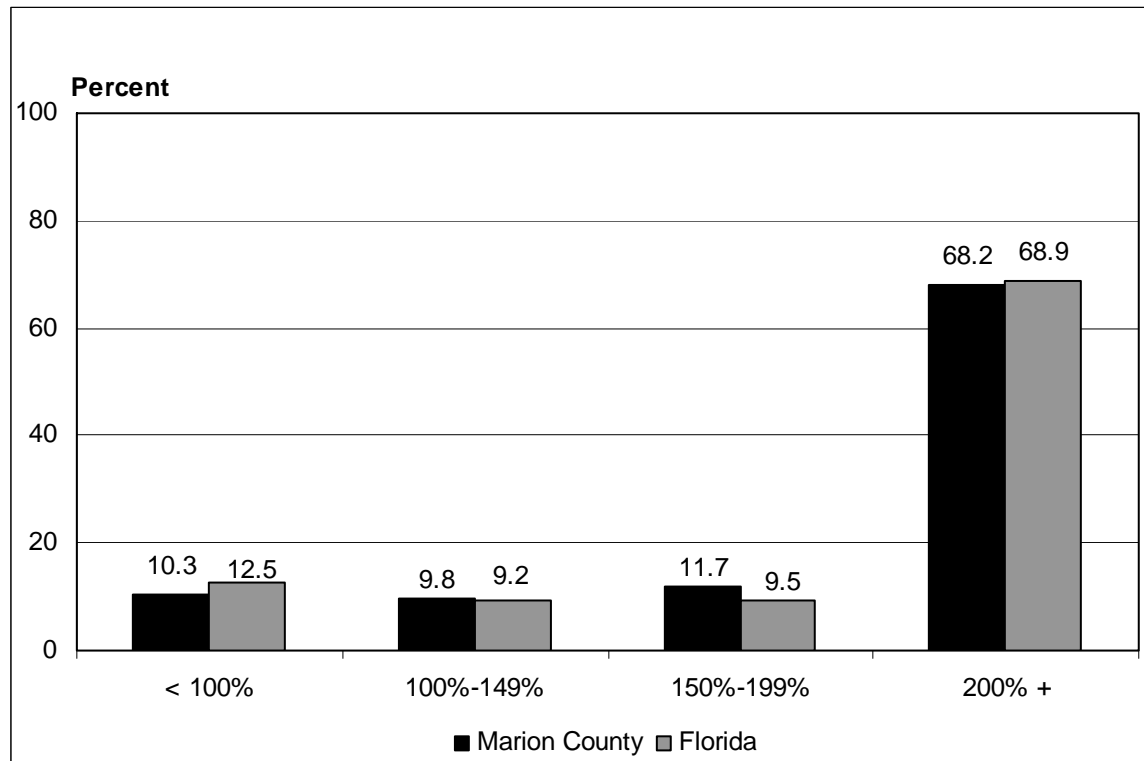
Poverty data is estimated during each decennial census. The latest poverty rates available are for the 2000 census (based on 1999 income). In order to calculate numbers of persons, children and households in poverty (Tables 2-12 through 2-14), the 2000 census poverty percentages are used with the 2006 population data.

Figure 2-6 shows that, in terms of poverty rates, Marion County compares unfavorably to the state as a whole. While 12.5 percent of Florida's population is estimated to be in poverty, 13.1 percent of Marion County's population lives below the poverty threshold (i.e., 100 percent of the federal poverty level). Figure 2-6 and Table 2-12 show that 22.2 percent of Marion County residents are estimated to be between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level compared to only 18.7 percent for all of Florida. In addition, only 64.8 percent of Marion County residents are within 200 percent of the federal poverty level compared with 68.9 percent in the state.

An examination of poverty status by zip code (Table 2-13) reveals that 12 of the 22 zip codes in Marion County have a poverty rate higher than that of Florida (12.5 percent). In addition, while in Florida 17.6 percent of all children live at or below the poverty threshold, Marion County has a larger percentage (20.7 percent) of its children in poverty than the state. Eleven of Marion

County's 22 zip codes have a higher percentage of their households in poverty than Florida as a whole. Table 2-14 shows that the two Dunnellon zip codes (34431 and 34432) and six Ocala zip codes (34471, 34476, 34479, 34480, 34481 and 34491) have greater percentages of persons living above 200 percent of the federal poverty level compared to Florida.

Figure 2-6. Marion County estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty compared to Florida, 2006.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-12. Estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Level of Poverty	Marion		Florida	
	Estimated Number (2006)	Percent *	Estimated Number (2006)	Percent *
< 100%	41,861	13.1	2,312,107	12.5
100%-124%	16,936	5.3	802,383	4.3
125%-149%	16,616	5.2	893,484	4.8
150%-174%	18,853	5.9	865,072	4.7
175%-184%	7,669	2.4	375,594	2.0
185%-199%	10,865	3.4	506,570	2.7
200% +	207,066	64.8	12,723,099	68.9
Total Population (2006)	319,547		18,478,309	

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-13. Estimated persons, children and households in poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Persons (All Ages)			Children (0-17)		
	Total Population	Percent in Poverty *	Estimated Number in Poverty	Total Population	Percent in Poverty *	Estimated Number in Poverty
32113 Citra	6,572	19.1	1,255	1,308	29.5	385
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	16.2	1,715	1,896	27.2	516
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	17.0	1,609	1,905	25.1	477
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	13.7	669	879	26.2	230
32617 Anthony	3,788	13.4	507	917	20.8	191
32686 Reddick	6,821	18.9	1,287	1,521	21.7	330
34420 Belleview	15,884	12.0	1,907	3,240	16.4	533
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	8.3	628	1,186	14.5	172
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	9.6	1,127	1,523	19.0	289
34470 Ocala	20,283	15.3	3,100	4,219	22.9	964
34471 Ocala	23,815	5.5	1,298	4,930	7.2	354
34472 Ocala	23,987	10.9	2,615	5,733	14.6	839
34473 Ocala	10,934	14.3	1,564	2,351	21.9	516
34474 Ocala	19,896	18.5	3,688	4,079	31.0	1,265
34475 Ocala	13,738	27.8	3,816	3,146	36.9	1,161
34476 Ocala	16,284	5.8	951	1,628	5.8	95
34479 Ocala	13,330	10.5	1,393	3,213	14.6	467
34480 Ocala	12,080	11.1	1,338	2,839	14.6	414
34481 Ocala	16,547	8.4	1,388	1,109	26.6	295
34482 Ocala	19,392	16.9	3,274	3,878	27.9	1,083
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	15.9	1,537	1,865	26.5	494
34491 Summerfield	32,358	10.9	3,524	5,113	20.5	1,050
Marion	319,547	13.1	41,785	60,394	20.7	12,492
Florida	18,478,309	12.5	2,312,107	3,987,619	17.6	702,126

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-13 Cont. Estimated persons, children and households in poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Households		
	Total Number	Percent in Poverty *	Estimated Number in Poverty
32113 Citra	2,528	18.4	465
32134 Ft. McCoy	4,564	13.3	608
32179 Ocklawaha	3,977	16.3	650
32195 Weirsdale	1,894	11.8	224
32617 Anthony	1,426	14.0	200
32686 Reddick	2,622	20.0	524
34420 Belleview	6,579	11.7	772
34431 Dunnellon	3,419	8.1	275
34432 Dunnellon	5,119	8.7	447
34470 Ocala	9,242	14.0	1,296
34471 Ocala	9,481	5.4	516
34472 Ocala	9,562	10.8	1,033
34473 Ocala	4,080	10.9	443
34474 Ocala	8,300	16.5	1,373
34475 Ocala	4,020	26.1	1,050
34476 Ocala	7,693	6.5	500
34479 Ocala	5,118	10.8	552
34480 Ocala	4,386	10.7	468
34481 Ocala	8,598	7.7	662
34482 Ocala	7,624	15.8	1,204
34488 Silver Springs	4,218	14.8	622
34491 Summerfield	14,148	9.7	1,371
Marion	133,050	12.2	16,270
Florida	7,309,757	11.7	857,102

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000;
ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-14. Estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Total Number	< 100% of Poverty*		100%-124% of Poverty*	
		Percent	Estimated Number	Percent	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	6,572	19.1	1,255	7.8	515
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	16.2	1,715	5.3	559
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	17.0	1,609	6.2	585
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	13.7	669	9.1	443
32617 Anthony	3,788	13.4	507	4.0	152
32686 Reddick	6,821	18.9	1,287	7.9	536
34420 Belleview	15,884	12.0	1,907	7.3	1,156
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	8.3	628	4.2	317
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	9.6	1,127	4.9	569
34470 Ocala	20,283	15.3	3,100	6.3	1,276
34471 Ocala	23,815	5.5	1,298	2.7	633
34472 Ocala	23,987	10.9	2,615	5.1	1,220
34473 Ocala	10,934	14.3	1,564	9.2	1,010
34474 Ocala	19,896	18.5	3,688	6.9	1,380
34475 Ocala	13,738	27.8	3,816	9.8	1,342
34476 Ocala	16,284	5.8	951	4.6	744
34479 Ocala	13,330	10.5	1,393	4.8	635
34480 Ocala	12,080	11.1	1,338	2.9	353
34481 Ocala	16,547	8.4	1,388	2.6	424
34482 Ocala	19,392	16.9	3,274	3.1	601
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	15.9	1,537	6.4	616
34491 Summerfield	32,358	10.9	3,524	3.8	1,220
Marion	319,547	13.1	41,785	5.3	16,875
Florida	18,478,309	12.5	2,312,107	4.3	802,383

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-14 Cont. Estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Total Number	125%-149% of Poverty*		150%-174% of Poverty*	
		Percent	Estimated Number	Percent	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	6,572	7.2	473	7.1	468
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	8.4	892	5.9	626
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	5.0	473	7.9	753
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	4.4	214	4.2	205
32617 Anthony	3,788	7.4	281	7.0	265
32686 Reddick	6,821	5.1	351	5.6	383
34420 Belleview	15,884	5.7	899	7.8	1,231
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	5.2	396	8.8	668
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	4.2	497	5.4	634
34470 Ocala	20,283	4.9	996	5.1	1,032
34471 Ocala	23,815	3.5	840	3.3	790
34472 Ocala	23,987	6.5	1,568	6.2	1,494
34473 Ocala	10,934	6.1	664	6.2	679
34474 Ocala	19,896	5.4	1,078	5.1	1,013
34475 Ocala	13,738	8.7	1,202	7.2	993
34476 Ocala	16,284	3.7	595	3.8	618
34479 Ocala	13,330	4.7	623	5.7	753
34480 Ocala	12,080	3.7	452	3.8	454
34481 Ocala	16,547	4.2	701	4.1	685
34482 Ocala	19,392	5.0	971	7.1	1,383
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	6.7	644	6.7	645
34491 Summerfield	32,358	4.3	1,398	8.3	2,675
Marion	319,547	5.2	16,661	5.9	18,702
Florida	18,478,309	4.8	893,484	4.7	865,072

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-14 Cont. Estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Total Number	175%-184% of Poverty*		185%-199% of Poverty*	
		Percent	Estimated Number	Percent	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	6,572	1.5	98	4.3	281
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	4.9	519	3.1	331
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	1.6	151	3.0	285
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	1.1	55	3.0	146
32617 Anthony	3,788	3.0	114	4.1	154
32686 Reddick	6,821	1.8	120	1.6	109
34420 Belleview	15,884	2.1	333	3.3	523
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	1.7	127	5.1	388
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	4.0	465	2.4	284
34470 Ocala	20,283	2.7	538	2.8	563
34471 Ocala	23,815	1.6	374	3.5	822
34472 Ocala	23,987	2.5	608	4.9	1,184
34473 Ocala	10,934	1.6	180	4.6	498
34474 Ocala	19,896	3.0	597	3.3	662
34475 Ocala	13,738	1.9	256	1.7	237
34476 Ocala	16,284	1.3	211	2.9	466
34479 Ocala	13,330	2.2	299	4.0	529
34480 Ocala	12,080	2.8	333	3.0	364
34481 Ocala	16,547	2.3	373	3.4	555
34482 Ocala	19,392	4.1	786	3.3	633
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	1.4	136	3.4	332
34491 Summerfield	32,358	3.2	1,049	3.1	1,015
Marion	319,547	2.4	7,813	3.4	10,748
Florida	18,478,309	2.0	375,594	2.7	506,570

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-14 Cont. Estimated persons in poverty by level of poverty, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Total Number	200% + of Poverty*	
		Percent	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	6,572	53.0	3,482
32134 Ft. McCoy	10,594	56.2	5,952
32179 Ocklawaha	9,480	59.3	5,624
32195 Weirsdale	4,882	64.5	3,151
32617 Anthony	3,788	61.1	2,314
32686 Reddick	6,821	59.2	4,036
34420 Belleview	15,884	61.9	9,835
34431 Dunnellon	7,555	66.6	5,031
34432 Dunnellon	11,715	69.5	8,139
34470 Ocala	20,283	63.0	12,778
34471 Ocala	23,815	80.0	19,056
34472 Ocala	23,987	63.8	15,299
34473 Ocala	10,934	58.0	6,340
34474 Ocala	19,896	57.7	11,479
34475 Ocala	13,738	42.9	5,893
34476 Ocala	16,284	78.0	12,699
34479 Ocala	13,330	68.3	9,098
34480 Ocala	12,080	72.7	8,787
34481 Ocala	16,547	75.1	12,421
34482 Ocala	19,392	60.6	11,745
34488 Silver Springs	9,663	59.5	5,754
34491 Summerfield	32,358	66.4	21,478
Marion	319,547	64.8	206,964
Florida	18,478,309	68.9	12,723,099

* Note: Poverty percentages from the 2000 Census are used as poverty percentage estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in poverty, 2006.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Employment

Health insurance benefits provided by employers or benefits to the spouse or dependent of someone whose employer provides health insurance are still the most common ways to obtain private health insurance in the United States. Unemployed individuals are thus vastly less likely to have private health insurance coverage. In addition, smaller companies as well as retail and service sector employers have been shown to have more difficulty in providing health insurance for their employees. For these reasons, unemployment rates and type and size of employer data for Marion County is provided in this section.

As seen in Table 2-15 and Figure 2-7, the unemployment rate in Marion County was higher than the state of Florida from 2000-2002, but then dropped lower than the state of Florida in 2003 and continues to remain lower than Florida. Like Florida and the rest of the nation, the unemployment rate in Marion County has been decreasing since 2002.

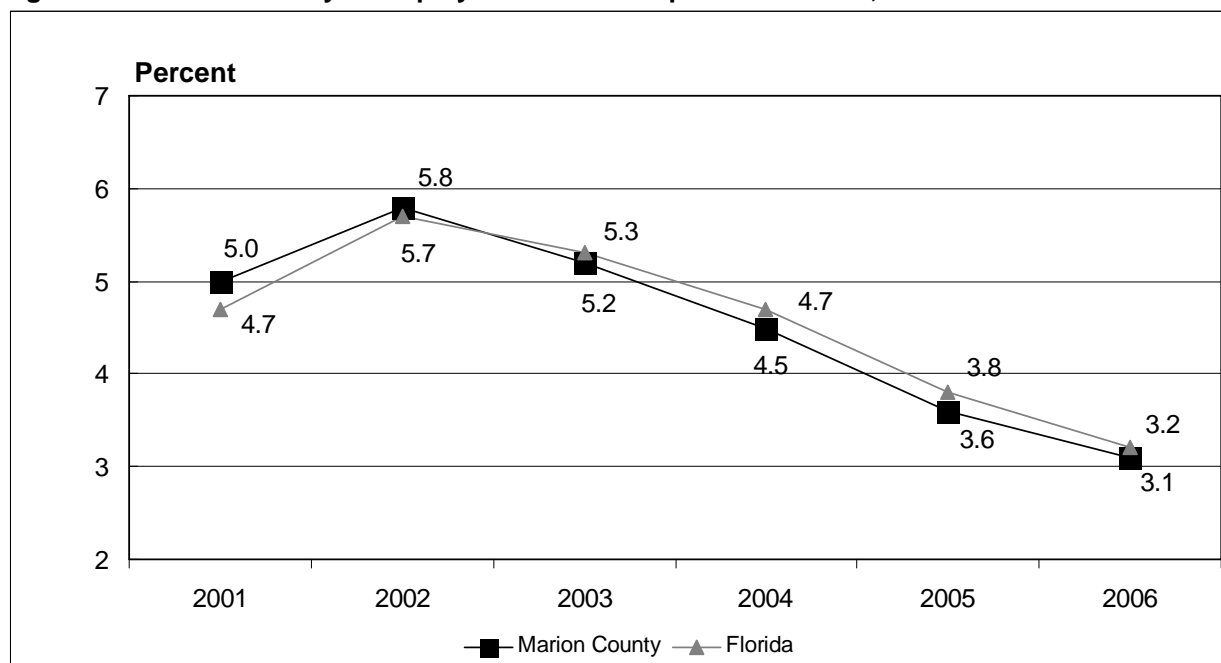
Table 2-15. Unemployment rates, Marion County and Florida, 2000-2006.

Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Marion	4.0	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.1
Florida	3.8	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.2

Source: Labor Market Info, Florida Research & Economic Database, accessed 2-19-07.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 2-7. Marion County unemployment rates compared to Florida, 2001-2006.



Source: Labor Market Info, Florida Research & Economic Database, accessed 2-19-07.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-16 depicts that 95.6 percent of Marion County businesses are small (defined as fewer than 50 employees) compared to 95.5 percent for Florida as a whole. In addition, Table 2-17 shows the number of employees in small businesses in Marion County and in Florida.

Table 2-18 shows that 60.2 percent of businesses in Marion County are retail trade and service sector employers compared to 62.0 percent for Florida. Employees of smaller businesses in the retail trade and service sectors are workers who are the least likely to have access to or to be able to afford private healthcare insurance.

Retail trade and service sector includes the following:

- Retail sales;
- Administration and support;
- Waste management;
- Healthcare and social assistance;
- Educational services;
- Arts, entertainment and recreation;
- Lodging and food services;
- Other services (not including public administration or government).

Larger employers, especially those in the public administration and governmental sectors (like many of those listed in Table 2-19), are more likely to offer health insurance to employees and in many instances provide a subsidy to their employees for healthcare insurance.

Table 2-16. Small (non-governmental) businesses,* Marion County and Florida, 2004.

Area	Total Businesses	Number of Small Businesses	Small Business as a Percent of Total Businesses
Marion	6,557	6,269	95.6
Florida	484,938	462,960	95.5

* Small businesses are those that employ fewer than 50 employees.

** The U.S. Census Bureau determines small businesses from a sample of businesses; thus, these are not all businesses in Marion County but a representative sample of businesses. Governmental and public administration businesses are not included in the sample.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns, 2004*.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-17. Employees in small (non-governmental) businesses,* Marion County and Florida, 2002.

Area	Total Employees **	Number of Employees in Small Businesses	Small Business Employees as a Percent of Total Employees
Marion	74,105	24,193	32.6
Florida	6,366,964	1,784,598	28.0

* Small businesses are those that employ less than 50 employees.

**The U.S. Census Bureau determines the number of employees from a sample of businesses; thus, total employees reflects the total employees in the sample. Governmental and public administration businesses are not included in the sample. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns Special Report, 2002*. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-18. Retail trade and service (nongovernmental) businesses, Marion County and Florida, 2004.

Area	Total Businesses *	Retail Trade **		Services **	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	6,557	1,101	16.8	2,845	43.4
Florida	484,938	71,456	14.7	229,604	47.3

* The U.S. Census Bureau determines this from a sample of businesses; thus, total businesses reflects the total businesses in the sample. Governmental and public administration businesses are not included in the sample.

** 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, Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns, 2004*. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-19. Marion County top employers, 2006.

Name	Type	Number of Employees
Marion County School Board	Education	5,700
Munroe Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	2,427
State of Florida (All Depts.)	Government	2,263
Wal-Mart (combined)	Retail Sales	1,935
Publix Supermarkets (combined)	Retail Sales	1,400
Marion County Board of County Commissioners	Government	1,319
Ocala Regional Medical Center & West Marion Community Hospital	Healthcare	1,301
Emergency One, Inc.	Manufacturing	1,274
City of Ocala (All Depts.)	Government	1,100
Cingular Wireless	Support Services	1,000
Winn Dixie Supermarkets (combined)	Retail Sales	895
ClosetMaid	Manufacturing	893
Marion County Sheriff's Office	Government	748
U.S. Government	Government	696
Kmart Corporation	Distribution	650
Lockheed Martin	Manufacturing	560
Southeast Milk	Distribution	550
Mark IV Automotive - Dayco Ocala	Manufacturing	537
Merillat Corporation Ocala	Manufacturing	450
Taylor, Bean & Whitaker Mortgage Corporation	Finance	450
Central Florida Community College	Education	450

Source: Ocala Marion County EDC, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Educational Attainment

Today's complex healthcare systems and treatment guidelines are often difficult to navigate and understand. Generally, persons with higher educational levels utilize healthcare systems somewhat more effectively and efficiently than their counterparts with lower levels of educational attainment. In addition, research has suggested that educational level also has a bearing on health outcomes.

Nearly 22 percent of Marion County residents (age 25 and over) have no high school diploma compared to slightly more than 20 percent for Florida as a whole (Table 2-20). For slightly more than 58 percent of Marion County's residents, a high school diploma was their highest educational attainment compared to 50.5 percent for Florida residents. Only 20.1 percent of Marion County residents have achieved a college degree compared to 29.4 percent of all Florida residents.

As seen in Table 2-21, the high school graduation rate in Marion County since 2000 has been higher than the state of Florida. Figure 2-8 shows that while graduation rates have indeed generally been higher than the state, they have begun to trend downward in comparison. Similarly, from 2000-2003, the drop-out rates also compared favorably to Florida with lower rates in Marion County than for all of Florida. However, in 2004-2006, Marion County's dropout rates were higher than for the state. Note that graduation and dropout rates do not add up to 100 percent due to the high mobility of students in the school system. There are neither graduation nor dropout rates available for students that leave the Marion County school system.

Table 2-20. Estimated number of persons 25 and over by level of education, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Population 25+	No High School Diploma		High School Diploma		College Degree	
		Percent *	Estimated Number	Percent *	Estimated Number	Percent *	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	4,627	30.1	1,391	56.2	2,600	13.7	635
32134 Ft. McCoy	7,956	27.4	2,178	60.8	4,836	11.8	942
32179 Ocklawaha	6,977	25.4	1,774	60.7	4,239	13.8	965
32195 Weirsdale	3,637	29.1	1,057	51.9	1,887	19.1	693
32617 Anthony	2,511	28.0	702	57.1	1,434	15.0	376
32686 Reddick	4,720	25.6	1,209	52.2	2,462	22.2	1,049
34420 Belleview	11,357	25.6	2,907	60.3	6,845	14.1	1,605
34431 Dunnellon	5,878	17.9	1,054	63.2	3,714	18.9	1,109
34432 Dunnellon	9,618	17.7	1,704	62.1	5,976	20.2	1,938
34470 Ocala	14,320	19.8	2,829	58.4	8,368	21.8	3,123
34471 Ocala	16,694	10.9	1,820	51.1	8,537	38.0	6,337
34472 Ocala	16,311	20.0	3,262	60.3	9,834	19.7	3,215
34473 Ocala	7,665	27.2	2,087	53.0	4,061	19.8	1,517
34474 Ocala	13,868	22.3	3,088	52.2	7,244	25.5	3,535
34475 Ocala	8,861	34.4	3,046	53.8	4,764	11.9	1,050
34476 Ocala	14,135	17.1	2,420	61.4	8,678	21.5	3,037
34479 Ocala	8,958	18.0	1,616	63.1	5,651	18.9	1,691
34480 Ocala	8,154	16.6	1,354	54.7	4,458	28.7	2,342
34481 Ocala	15,025	17.7	2,655	62.6	9,407	19.7	2,963
34482 Ocala	13,982	22.4	3,135	59.0	8,253	18.5	2,593
34488 Silver Springs	7,064	27.5	1,939	58.9	4,158	13.7	967
34491 Summerfield	25,207	25.7	6,471	59.4	14,975	14.9	3,761
Marion	235,187	21.8	51,279	58.1	136,719	20.1	47,189
Florida	12,814,707	20.1	2,580,399	50.5	6,473,098	29.4	3,761,210

*Note: Educational attainment percentages from the 2000 Census are used as educational attainment estimates for 2006 in order to estimate the number in 2006.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Summary File 3, 2000; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 2-21. Graduation and dropout rates, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2006.

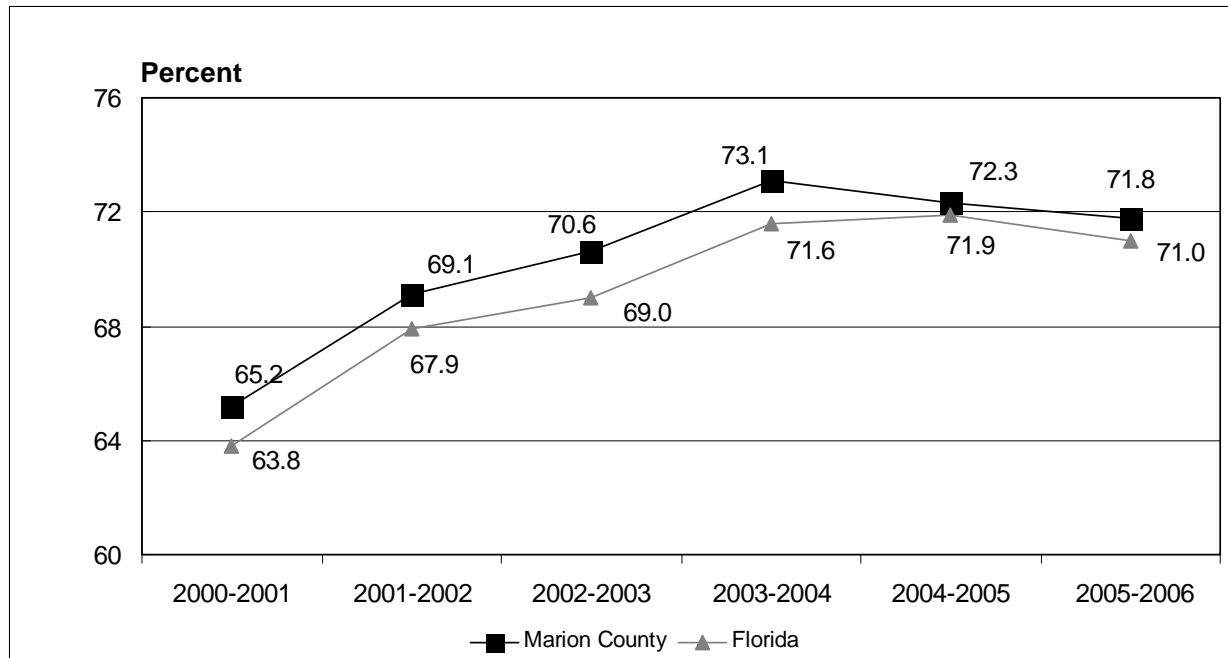
Area	School Year					
	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate
Marion	65.2	3.6	69.1	2.8	70.6	3.0
Florida	63.8	3.8	67.9	3.2	69.0	3.1

Area	School Year					
	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate
Marion	73.1	3.3	72.3	3.6	71.8	4.2
Florida	71.6	2.9	71.9	3.0	71.0	3.5

Source: Florida Department of Education, Statistical Brief, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 2-8. Marion County graduation rates compared to Florida, 2001-2006.



Source: Florida Department of Education, Statistical Brief, 2006.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Summary of Key Findings

Population

- Marion County's population now exceeds 319,000.
- During the next 25 years, Marion County's population is expected to increase 39.2 percent compared to 32.2 percent for Florida.
- The 34491 (Summerfield) zip code area was the fastest growing zip code from 2000 through 2006 and is expected to show the greatest percentage increase between 2006 and 2011.
- With 26.3 percent of its population older than age 65 compared to 17.9 percent for Florida as a whole, Marion County is "older" than most counties in Florida.
- The zip codes with more than 40 percent of their populations age 65 and older are 34432 (Dunnellon) and 34481 (Ocala) with 40.8 percent and 60.2 percent of their residents older than age 65, respectively.
- Marion County has a higher percentage (81.4 percent) of white residents than Florida as a whole (75.7 percent). Commensurately, Marion County has a lower percentage (13.2 percent) of black residents than the state (15.5 percent).
- Only 8.2 percent of Marion County residents are Hispanic compared to 20.0 percent of all Florida residents.
- Females outnumber males in Marion County.

Economic Characteristics

- Median and per capita incomes of Marion County residents are substantially lower than those of all Florida residents.
- In Marion County, 30.0 percent of households have income less than \$25,000 compared to 24.0 percent for the state.
- While 6.1 percent of Florida households have incomes over \$150,000, only 3.0 percent of Marion County households are in this category.
- In Marion County, 13.1 percent of persons fall below the federal poverty threshold compared to 12.5 percent for the state. Additionally, 22.2 percent of the population falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold compared to only 18.7 percent for all of Florida.
- Marion County has a larger percentage (20.7 percent) of its children in poverty than the state (17.6 percent).
- From 2000-2002, the unemployment rate in Marion County has exceeded that of the state of Florida. From 2003-2006, the unemployment rate in Marion County has been below the unemployment rate for the state of Florida (though rates have decreased in both Marion County and Florida since 2002).
- Marion County has a slightly higher percentage of small businesses (fewer than 50 employees) than Florida as a whole.
- In Marion County, 60.2 percent of private business establishments are retail trade and service sector employers.

Educational Attainment

- Nearly 22 percent of Marion County residents (age 25 and older) have no high school diploma compared to slightly more than 20 percent for Florida as a whole.
- Only 20.1 percent of Marion County residents have achieved a college degree compared to 29.4 percent of all Florida residents.
- Since 2000, the high school graduation rate has been higher than the state of Florida, though in the last two years they have been decreasing.
- In 2004, 2005 and 2006, Marion County's dropout rates were higher than the state, reversing the downward trend between 2000 and 2003.

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Health Status

Introduction

This section of the assessment reviews the health status of Marion County residents. The primary focus of the health status assessment is to review various mortality and hospitalization data. The detailed assessment of the mortality and morbidity of Marion County residents will enable the community to identify specific health indicators resulting in early death or unnecessary hospitalization and implement programs that will improve the overall health of the community.

The Health Status section will detail various mortality data, hospitalization statistics (in lieu of any other readily available morbidity data sources) and birth indicator data. An analysis of mental health status indicators including suicide rates, domestic violence rates, and Baker Act rates will also be presented in this section.

Leading Causes of Death

Average Annual Crude Mortality Rates

All Residents

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 providers and community leaders in healthcare delivery and policy in determining the medical service, prevention and education service needs of the community.

Since the 1950s, heart disease has been the leading cause of death in the nation and the state. Marion County, with an average of 1,092 heart disease deaths per year from 2001-2005, is no exception (Table 3-1). This equates to approximately 422 heart disease deaths per 100,000 population during this time period. 34476 (Ocala) has the highest average crude heart disease mortality rate and 32113 (Citra) has the lowest. However, discrepancies in age distribution make it difficult to compare different geographic regions. It is more effective to utilize the age-adjusted mortality rate (later in this section) to compare among differing geographic areas.

Table 3-1 compares Marion County with the state for annual crude mortality rates. All of Marion County's leading causes of death are presented. The rank of that cause of death for Marion County is in parentheses next to the causes of death on the table.

Marion County's 10 leading causes of death are identical to the state of Florida. However, the rankings of the causes within the top 10 differ between Marion and Florida. For example, respiratory disease is the third leading cause of death in Marion County though it is the fourth for all of Florida.

Table 3-1. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Respiratory (3)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	62.6	908.4	16.6	240.9	17.8	258.3	4.2	60.9
32134 Ft. McCoy	109.8	1,381.1	31.2	392.5	27.4	344.7	9.0	113.2
32179 Ocklawaha	104.2	1,239.0	33.2	394.8	26.2	311.5	8.8	104.6
32195 Weirsdale	31.8	999.7	8.8	276.6	9.0	282.9	2.0	62.9
32617 Anthony	42.2	1,190.1	12.8	361.0	9.6	270.7	2.6	73.3
32686 Reddick	50.2	1,008.8	14.6	293.4	11.0	221.1	1.6	32.2
34420 Belleview	191.0	1,396.4	60.0	438.7	45.6	333.4	11.4	83.3
34431 Dunnellon	100.8	1,558.0	29.8	460.6	24.8	383.3	6.8	105.1
34432 Dunnellon	151.6	1,542.8	44.6	453.9	44.2	449.8	8.0	81.4
34470 Ocala	246.0	1,573.7	75.0	479.8	57.8	369.8	15.4	98.5
34471 Ocala	292.4	1,364.0	93.4	435.7	59.6	278.0	17.8	83.0
34472 Ocala	222.6	1,154.7	62.0	321.6	57.8	299.8	13.0	67.4
34473 Ocala	87.4	1,151.8	23.0	303.1	22.6	297.8	5.4	71.2
34474 Ocala	236.2	1,498.6	78.8	500.0	50.6	321.0	15.8	100.2
34475 Ocala	113.4	858.3	32.2	243.7	25.0	189.2	6.6	50.0
34476 Ocala	252.2	2,046.6	73.6	597.3	77.8	631.3	12.8	103.9
34479 Ocala	135.6	1,071.6	40.4	319.3	34.8	275.0	10.8	85.3
34480 Ocala	104.6	1,033.2	28.0	276.6	29.6	292.4	6.6	65.2
34481 Ocala	331.8	2,395.0	99.0	714.6	89.4	645.3	18.6	134.3
34482 Ocala	194.0	1,197.3	54.4	335.7	52.0	320.9	12.8	79.0
34488 Silver Springs	136.8	1,400.2	38.8	397.1	37.0	378.7	9.8	100.3
34491 Summerfield	292.6	1,507.5	82.4	424.5	82.8	426.6	16.4	84.5
Marion County	3,727.4	1,439.6	1,092.4	421.9	957.2	369.7	231.2	89.3
Florida	168,361.2	1,053.4	48,065.2	300.7	39,363.4	246.3	9,072.8	56.8

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-1 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Stroke (4)		Unintentional Injuries				Diabetes (6)	
			All (5)		MV Crashes			
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	3.8	55.1	4.6	66.8	2.8	40.6	2.2	31.9
32134 Ft. McCoy	4.8	60.4	8.2	103.1	5.6	70.4	1.8	22.6
32179 Ocklawaha	4.6	54.7	5.4	64.2	3.2	38.0	5.0	59.5
32195 Weirsdale	1.6	50.3	2.2	69.2	1.8	56.6	1.6	50.3
32617 Anthony	2.2	62.0	3.0	84.6	1.6	45.1	1.0	28.2
32686 Reddick	3.4	68.3	4.4	88.4	3.0	60.3	2.6	52.3
34420 Belleview	9.6	70.2	7.8	57.0	3.8	27.8	8.6	62.9
34431 Dunnellon	5.4	83.5	4.0	61.8	2.0	30.9	3.4	52.6
34432 Dunnellon	6.6	67.2	7.4	75.3	3.0	30.5	3.8	38.7
34470 Ocala	16.8	107.5	8.6	55.0	4.6	29.4	7.8	49.9
34471 Ocala	19.8	92.4	9.6	44.8	3.4	15.9	6.6	30.8
34472 Ocala	12.4	64.3	8.6	44.6	3.6	18.7	9.4	48.8
34473 Ocala	4.4	58.0	5.8	76.4	4.2	55.4	3.8	50.1
34474 Ocala	17.0	107.9	9.4	59.6	4.4	27.9	5.0	31.7
34475 Ocala	8.2	62.1	4.8	36.3	3.0	22.7	6.0	45.4
34476 Ocala	15.0	121.7	7.4	60.1	3.4	27.6	6.0	48.7
34479 Ocala	7.0	55.3	5.8	45.8	2.4	19.0	4.0	31.6
34480 Ocala	4.6	45.4	5.6	55.3	3.6	35.6	2.6	25.7
34481 Ocala	19.4	140.0	9.0	65.0	3.6	26.0	10.6	76.5
34482 Ocala	12.8	79.0	10.2	63.0	5.0	30.9	5.6	34.6
34488 Silver Springs	6.4	65.5	7.2	73.7	3.6	36.8	4.8	49.1
34491 Summerfield	15.6	80.4	11.4	58.7	5.4	27.8	8.0	41.2
Marion County	213.2	82.3	167.4	64.7	87.0	33.6	114.8	44.3
Florida	9.888.4	61.9	7.796.4	48.8	3.234.2	20.2	4,776.2	29.9

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-1 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Alzheimers (7)		Influenza & Pneumonia (8)		Hypertension (9)		Suicide (10)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	0.4	5.8	0.2	2.9	0.8	11.6	1.2	17.4
32134 Ft. McCoy	2.2	27.7	1.2	15.1	1.0	12.6	2.2	27.7
32179 Ocklawaha	1.8	21.4	1.0	11.9	0.6	7.1	1.0	11.9
32195 Weirsdale	-	-	0.2	6.3	0.6	18.9	0.4	12.6
32617 Anthony	2.0	56.4	0.6	16.9	1.0	28.2	1.0	28.2
32686 Reddick	0.4	8.0	0.8	16.1	1.2	24.1	0.6	12.1
34420 Belleview	1.8	13.2	3.2	23.4	3.6	26.3	2.2	16.1
34431 Dunnellon	2.8	43.3	1.4	21.6	0.6	9.3	2.0	30.9
34432 Dunnellon	3.4	34.6	2.0	20.4	1.4	14.2	2.2	22.4
34470 Ocala	6.2	39.7	4.2	26.9	2.6	16.6	2.8	17.9
34471 Ocala	11.6	54.1	5.0	23.3	4.6	21.5	4.2	19.6
34472 Ocala	5.4	28.0	3.8	19.7	3.0	15.6	4.4	22.8
34473 Ocala	1.4	18.5	2.0	26.4	1.2	15.8	0.4	5.3
34474 Ocala	7.0	44.4	2.8	17.8	3.8	24.1	2.4	15.2
34475 Ocala	1.6	12.1	2.0	15.1	2.6	19.7	2.2	16.7
34476 Ocala	5.6	45.4	3.2	26.0	3.4	27.6	3.2	26.0
34479 Ocala	2.8	22.1	3.0	23.7	1.8	14.2	1.0	7.9
34480 Ocala	2.6	25.7	2.2	21.7	2.4	23.7	1.8	17.8
34481 Ocala	9.6	69.3	4.4	31.8	4.8	34.6	3.0	21.7
34482 Ocala	2.4	14.8	2.6	16.0	2.6	16.0	3.0	18.5
34488 Silver Springs	2.2	22.5	2.0	20.5	1.6	16.4	2.0	20.5
34491 Summerfield	6.6	34.0	5.2	26.8	3.6	18.5	1.8	9.3
Marion County	85.6	33.1	58.6	22.6	50.2	19.4	49.2	19.0
Florida	4,176.6	26.1	3,071.0	19.2	1,551.2	9.7	2,320.0	14.5

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-1 Cont . Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Liver (11)		Nephritis (12)		Homicide (16)		HIV (17)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	0.8	11.6	0.6	8.7	0.2	2.9	0.4	5.8
32134 Ft. McCoy	2.2	27.7	1.4	17.6	-	-	0.4	5.0
32179 Ocklawaha	2.4	28.5	0.6	7.1	0.8	9.5	-	-
32195 Weirsdale	0.6	18.9	0.2	6.3	-	-	0.2	6.3
32617 Anthony	0.8	22.6	0.2	5.6	0.6	16.9	0.2	5.6
32686 Reddick	-	-	0.6	12.1	0.4	8.0	0.2	4.0
34420 Belleview	2.6	19.0	2.2	16.1	1.0	7.3	0.6	4.4
34431 Dunnellon	2.6	40.2	1.0	15.5	0.2	3.1	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	1.6	16.3	1.2	12.2	0.6	6.1	0.8	8.1
34470 Ocala	4.4	28.1	2.2	14.1	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8
34471 Ocala	3.0	14.0	3.0	14.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.7
34472 Ocala	2.4	12.5	2.6	13.5	1.4	7.3	1.4	7.3
34473 Ocala	0.8	10.5	0.6	7.9	0.4	5.3	0.6	7.9
34474 Ocala	1.8	11.4	2.2	14.0	2.2	14.0	1.4	8.9
34475 Ocala	1.0	7.6	1.8	13.6	0.8	6.1	1.8	13.6
34476 Ocala	3.2	26.0	2.8	22.7	0.4	3.2	0.6	4.9
34479 Ocala	1.8	14.2	2.0	15.8	1.0	7.9	-	-
34480 Ocala	1.4	13.8	0.4	4.0	0.8	7.9	0.6	5.9
34481 Ocala	3.6	26.0	2.2	15.9	0.2	1.4	0.6	4.3
34482 Ocala	2.6	16.0	2.8	17.3	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2
34488 Silver Springs	2.2	22.5	1.8	18.4	0.2	2.0	0.4	4.1
34491 Summerfield	5.0	25.8	2.2	11.3	0.6	3.1	1.6	8.2
Marion County	48.8	18.8	36.4	14.1	15.0	5.8	15.2	5.9
Florida	2,119.0	13.3	2,283.4	14.3	994.4	6.2	1,706.6	10.7

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-2 shows the leading causes of death, based on crude death rates, for the following age groups: 0-17, 18-64 and 65 and over. Motor vehicle crash (which is a form of unintentional injury) death rates are nearly twice as high for Marion County residents age 0-17 when compare to their Florida counterparts.

Of the three age groups portrayed in Table 3-2, the 18-64 age group compares least favorably to their statewide counterparts. The death rates for the top five causes of death in Marion County for residents age 18-64 are all substantially higher than the death rates for Florida residents age 18-64.

Unlike those ages 18-64, death rates for two of the top five causes of death for Marion County residents age 65 and older are lower than the rates of their counterparts for Florida as a whole. However, cancer, respiratory disease and diabetes death rates for residents age 65 and older in Marion County are higher than Florida's rates.

Table 3-2. Top 5 causes of death by age group in Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	0 - 17 Years of Age			
	Marion County		Florida	
	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population
All Causes	46.4	78.4	2,574.4	66.5
Perinatal Conditions	14.4	24.3	791.2	20.4
Unintentional Injuries	12.4	20.9	544.0	14.0
MV Crashes	7.6	12.8	280.8	7.2
Congenital Anomalies	6.0	10.1	342.2	8.8
Cancer	2.6	4.4	101.0	2.6
Suicide	2.2	3.7	43.4	1.1
Cause of Death	18 - 64 Years of Age			
	Marion County		Florida	
	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population
All Causes	744.4	476.2	38,180.8	369.3
Cancer	225.4	144.2	10,632.0	102.8
Heart Disease	147.8	94.5	6,992.4	67.6
Unintentional Injuries	96.2	61.5	4,906.2	47.5
MV Crashes	57.2	36.6	2,336.6	22.6
Suicide	32.0	20.5	1,746.8	16.9
Diabetes	28.2	18.0	1,188.0	11.5
Cause of Death	65+ Years of Age			
	Marion County		Florida	
	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population
All Causes	2,918.6	4,182.0	126,373.0	4,234.1
Heart Disease	937.0	1,342.6	40,478.6	1,356.2
Cancer	728.8	1,044.3	28,582.6	957.7
Respiratory Disease	203.4	291.4	7,945.0	266.2
Stroke	188.0	269.4	8,596.4	288.0
Diabetes	86.6	124.1	3,573.0	119.7

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; CHARTS population.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Race and Ethnicity

Tables 3-3, 3-4 and 3-5 show crude mortality rates for 2001-2005 for white residents, black residents and Hispanic residents, respectively. Because of the relatively small number of black and Hispanic residents in Marion County (as detailed in the Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile section), analysis of their crude rates should be done carefully and with perspective. The low numbers in the population translate to low numbers overall and even fewer deaths. These few numbers of deaths and relatively low populations yield crude rates which are subject to wide fluctuation on an annual basis. This could result in dramatic shifts in the leading causes of death for black and Hispanic residents from year-to-year in Marion County. Though attempts have been made to dampen this effect by utilizing a five-year average rate.

Because white residents make up the majority of Marion County's population, they drive the overall leading causes of death in Marion County. As such, the top 8 leading causes of death for white residents mirrors the top 8 for all residents of Marion County (Table 3-3).

For black and Hispanics residents, the picture is somewhat different. As seen in Table 3-4, diabetes is the fourth leading cause of death for black residents in Marion County compared to the sixth for white residents. In addition, nephritis and HIV (albeit in small numbers with one death or fewer per year on average) are in the top 10 causes for black residents while influenza and pneumonia, suicide, Alzheimer's and liver disease are not.

Hispanics residents of Marion County also have varied leading causes of death (based on average annual crude mortality rates) compared to their white and black counterparts. Table 3-5 shows that unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005 compared to only the fifth leading cause of death for whites and for blacks. While respiratory disease is a high ranking cause of death for white residents of Marion County, it was only the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005.

Table 3-3. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Respiratory (3)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	55.6	974.4	14.2	248.9	16.0	280.4	4.0	70.1
32134 Ft. McCoy	108.2	1,421.4	30.6	402.0	27.0	354.7	9.0	118.2
32179 Ocklawaha	99.2	1,252.7	31.8	401.6	25.2	318.2	8.8	111.1
32195 Weirsdale	26.8	981.3	7.0	256.3	7.0	256.3	2.0	73.2
32617 Anthony	36.0	1,242.7	11.4	393.5	7.8	269.2	2.4	82.8
32686 Reddick	32.2	1,116.9	9.2	319.1	6.6	228.9	1.6	55.5
34420 Belleview	185.6	1,481.5	58.8	469.3	44.2	352.8	11.4	91.0
34431 Dunnellon	99.2	1,636.2	29.4	484.9	24.6	405.7	6.8	112.2
34432 Dunnellon	141.6	1,556.7	41.4	455.1	41.2	452.9	7.8	85.8
34470 Ocala	235.0	1,702.8	72.0	521.7	55.4	401.4	15.0	108.7
34471 Ocala	278.2	1,389.9	89.2	445.6	56.4	281.8	17.6	87.9
34472 Ocala	187.2	1,298.4	53.0	367.6	49.0	339.9	12.2	84.6
34473 Ocala	74.8	1,388.8	20.4	378.8	19.0	352.8	5.0	92.8
34474 Ocala	193.2	1,780.3	69.2	637.7	39.8	366.8	13.8	127.2
34475 Ocala	46.6	822.3	14.6	257.6	10.0	176.5	4.8	84.7
34476 Ocala	244.2	2,096.1	70.8	607.7	75.6	648.9	12.8	109.9
34479 Ocala	131.0	1,173.0	39.0	349.2	33.4	299.1	10.8	96.7
34480 Ocala	95.6	1,073.8	26.0	292.0	27.2	305.5	6.4	71.9
34481 Ocala	320.6	2,444.9	96.0	732.1	86.6	660.4	18.4	140.3
34482 Ocala	174.6	1,375.7	50.4	397.1	47.6	375.0	12.4	97.7
34488 Silver Springs	133.0	1,484.2	37.8	421.8	36.8	410.7	9.6	107.1
34491 Summerfield	282.0	1,557.8	79.2	437.5	80.8	446.4	15.8	87.3
Marion County	3,402.4	1,561.4	1,007.6	462.4	879.6	403.7	222.4	102.1
Florida	149,275.8	1,197.6	43,354.6	347.8	35,424.4	284.2	8,582.4	68.9

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-3 Cont . Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Stroke (4)		Unintentional Injuries				Diabetes (6)	
			All (5)		MV Crashes			
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	3.0	52.6	4.0	70.1	2.4	42.1	1.8	31.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	4.8	63.1	8.0	105.1	5.4	70.9	1.8	23.6
32179 Ocklawaha	3.8	48.0	5.2	65.7	3.0	37.9	4.8	60.6
32195 Weirsdale	1.4	51.3	2.0	73.2	1.6	58.6	1.2	43.9
32617 Anthony	-	-	2.6	89.7	1.4	48.3	1.0	34.5
32686 Reddick	2.8	97.1	3.2	111.0	2.4	83.2	1.6	55.5
34420 Belleview	9.4	75.0	7.6	60.7	3.6	28.7	8.2	65.5
34431 Dunnellon	5.4	89.1	3.8	62.7	2.0	33.0	3.4	56.1
34432 Dunnellon	6.2	68.2	7.2	79.2	3.0	33.0	3.0	33.0
34470 Ocala	16.6	120.3	7.8	56.5	3.8	27.5	7.2	52.2
34471 Ocala	19.0	94.9	8.8	44.0	2.8	14.0	5.8	29.0
34472 Ocala	9.2	63.8	7.6	52.7	3.2	22.2	7.8	54.1
34473 Ocala	3.8	70.6	4.2	78.0	2.8	52.0	3.4	63.1
34474 Ocala	11.8	108.7	7.6	70.0	3.2	29.5	3.6	33.2
34475 Ocala	2.8	49.4	2.2	38.8	1.4	24.7	1.0	17.6
34476 Ocala	14.8	127.0	7.0	60.1	3.2	27.5	5.6	48.1
34479 Ocala	6.6	59.1	5.6	50.1	2.2	19.7	3.8	34.0
34480 Ocala	4.6	51.7	5.2	58.4	3.4	38.2	2.6	29.2
34481 Ocala	18.0	137.3	8.8	67.1	3.6	27.5	10.0	76.3
34482 Ocala	11.0	86.7	8.6	67.8	4.0	31.5	4.4	34.7
34488 Silver Springs	6.2	69.2	6.8	75.9	3.4	37.9	4.4	49.1
34491 Summerfield	15.0	82.9	10.8	59.7	5.0	27.6	7.8	43.1
Marion County	188.8	86.6	149.8	68.7	75.6	34.7	97.8	44.9
Florida	8,573.6	68.8	6,817.8	54.7	2,714.0	21.8	3,867.6	31.0

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-3 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Alzheimers (7)		Influenza & Pneumonia (8)		Suicide (9)		Liver (10)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	0.4	7.0	0.2	3.5	1.2	21.0	0.8	14.0
32134 Ft. McCoy	2.2	28.9	1.2	15.8	2.2	28.9	2.2	28.9
32179 Ocklawaha	1.2	15.2	1.0	12.6	0.8	10.1	2.4	30.3
32195 Weirsdale	-	-	-	-	0.4	14.6	0.6	22.0
32617 Anthony	2.0	69.0	0.6	20.7	2.2	75.9	0.8	27.6
32686 Reddick	0.2	6.9	0.4	13.9	0.6	20.8	-	-
34420 Belleview	1.8	14.4	3.0	23.9	2.2	17.6	2.2	17.6
34431 Dunnellon	2.6	42.9	1.4	23.1	2.0	33.0	2.4	39.6
34432 Dunnellon	3.4	37.4	1.6	17.6	2.0	22.0	1.4	15.4
34470 Ocala	6.2	44.9	4.2	30.4	2.6	18.8	3.8	27.5
34471 Ocala	11.6	58.0	5.0	25.0	4.2	21.0	2.8	14.0
34472 Ocala	4.6	31.9	3.0	20.8	4.2	29.1	2.0	13.9
34473 Ocala	1.0	18.6	1.8	33.4	0.4	7.4	0.8	14.9
34474 Ocala	6.6	60.8	2.2	20.3	2.2	20.3	1.4	12.9
34475 Ocala	0.6	10.6	1.2	21.2	1.8	31.8	0.8	14.1
34476 Ocala	5.6	48.1	3.2	27.5	3.0	25.8	3.2	27.5
34479 Ocala	2.8	25.1	2.8	25.1	1.0	9.0	1.8	16.1
34480 Ocala	2.4	27.0	2.0	22.5	1.8	20.2	1.4	15.7
34481 Ocala	9.2	70.2	4.4	33.6	3.0	22.9	3.6	27.5
34482 Ocala	2.4	18.9	2.6	20.5	2.8	22.1	2.4	18.9
34488 Silver Springs	2.2	24.6	2.0	22.3	2.0	22.3	2.2	24.6
34491 Summerfield	6.6	36.5	5.0	27.6	1.8	9.9	5.0	27.6
Marion County	81.6	37.4	54.4	25.0	47.4	21.8	45.8	21.0
Florida	3,961.8	31.8	2,763.0	22.2	2,177.2	17.5	1,950.2	15.6

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-3 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Hypertension (11)		Nephritis (12)		Homicide (16)		HIV (18)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	0.8	14.0	0.4	7.0	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	1.0	13.1	1.4	18.4	-	-	0.4	5.3
32179 Ocklawaha	0.4	5.1	0.6	7.6	0.6	7.6	-	-
32195 Weirsdale	0.6	22.0	0.2	7.3	-	-	-	-
32617 Anthony	0.6	20.7	0.2	6.9	0.4	13.8	0.2	6.9
32686 Reddick	0.6	20.8	0.2	6.9	0.2	6.9	-	-
34420 Belleview	3.6	28.7	2.2	17.6	0.8	6.4	0.6	4.8
34431 Dunnellon	0.6	9.9	1.0	16.5	0.2	3.3	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	1.2	13.2	0.8	8.8	0.6	6.6	0.8	8.8
34470 Ocala	2.4	17.4	1.8	13.0	0.6	4.3	0.4	2.9
34471 Ocala	4.4	22.0	3.0	15.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	5.0
34472 Ocala	1.8	12.5	2.0	13.9	0.6	4.2	1.0	6.9
34473 Ocala	1.0	18.6	0.6	11.1	0.4	7.4	0.6	11.1
34474 Ocala	2.4	22.1	1.6	14.7	0.6	5.5	0.4	3.7
34475 Ocala	0.6	10.6	0.4	7.1	0.2	3.5	-	-
34476 Ocala	3.4	29.2	2.8	24.0	0.4	3.4	0.4	3.4
34479 Ocala	1.8	16.1	2.0	17.9	0.8	7.2	-	-
34480 Ocala	1.6	18.0	0.2	2.2	0.8	9.0	0.2	2.2
34481 Ocala	4.6	35.1	2.0	15.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	3.1
34482 Ocala	2.2	17.3	2.4	18.9	0.6	4.7	0.2	1.6
34488 Silver Springs	1.6	17.9	1.6	17.9	0.2	2.2	0.4	4.5
34491 Summerfield	3.2	17.7	2.0	11.0	0.6	3.3	1.0	5.5
Marion County	41.6	19.1	31.0	14.2	9.6	4.4	8.8	4.0
Florida	1,235.2	9.9	1,885.2	15.1	525.2	4.2	645.6	5.2

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-4. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes		Heart Disease (1)		Cancer (2)		Stroke (3)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	6.8	701.8	2.4	247.7	1.6	165.1	0.8	82.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	0.8	655.7	0.4	327.9	0.4	327.9	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	4.8	2,274.9	1.4	663.5	0.8	379.1	0.6	284.4
32195 Weirsdale	4.8	1,243.5	1.8	466.3	2.0	518.1	-	-
32617 Anthony	6.2	1,322.0	1.4	298.5	1.8	383.8	1.0	213.2
32686 Reddick	18.2	936.2	5.4	277.8	4.4	226.3	0.6	30.9
34420 Belleview	5.0	837.5	1.2	201.0	1.4	234.5	0.2	33.5
34431 Dunnellon	1.2	550.5	0.2	91.7	0.2	91.7	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	9.2	1,840.0	2.6	520.0	3.0	600.0	0.4	80.0
34470 Ocala	9.2	758.5	2.4	197.9	2.4	197.9	0.2	16.5
34471 Ocala	12.2	1,648.6	3.4	459.5	2.6	351.4	0.6	81.1
34472 Ocala	31.8	910.7	7.8	223.4	8.6	246.3	3.0	85.9
34473 Ocala	10.4	953.3	2.0	183.3	3.2	293.3	0.6	55.0
34474 Ocala	41.4	1,132.4	9.2	251.6	10.2	279.0	5.0	136.8
34475 Ocala	66.6	944.9	17.4	246.9	15.0	212.8	5.4	76.6
34476 Ocala	5.8	1,584.7	1.6	437.2	1.6	437.2	0.2	54.6
34479 Ocala	4.0	378.4	1.4	132.5	1.0	94.6	0.4	37.8
34480 Ocala	8.2	1,038.0	1.8	227.8	2.2	278.5	-	-
34481 Ocala	9.4	1,865.1	2.0	396.8	2.6	515.9	1.0	198.4
34482 Ocala	18.0	686.5	3.4	129.7	4.2	160.2	1.4	53.4
34488 Silver Springs	3.6	675.4	1.0	187.6	0.2	37.5	0.2	37.5
34491 Summerfield	9.4	1,413.5	3.0	451.1	1.6	240.6	0.6	90.2
Marion County	300.8	1,006.0	76.4	255.5	73.2	244.8	22.6	75.6
Florida	17,885.2	765.8	4,445.6	190.3	3,645.0	156.1	1,225.2	52.5

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-4 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Diabetes (4)		Unintentional Injuries				Respiratory (6)	
			All (5)		MV Crashes			
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	0.4	41.3	0.6	61.9	0.4	41.3	0.2	20.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	0.2	94.8	0.2	94.8	0.2	94.8	-	-
32195 Weirsdale	0.4	103.6	0.2	51.8	0.2	51.8	-	-
32617 Anthony	-	-	0.4	85.3	0.2	42.6	0.2	42.6
32686 Reddick	1.0	51.4	1.4	72.0	0.6	30.9	-	-
34420 Belleview	0.2	33.5	0.2	33.5	0.2	33.5	-	-
34431 Dunnellon	-	-	0.2	91.7	-	-	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	0.8	160.0	0.2	40.0	-	-	0.2	40.0
34470 Ocala	0.4	33.0	0.4	33.0	0.4	33.0	0.4	33.0
34471 Ocala	0.8	108.1	0.4	54.1	0.4	54.1	0.2	27.0
34472 Ocala	1.6	45.8	0.8	22.9	0.4	11.5	0.8	22.9
34473 Ocala	0.2	18.3	1.2	110.0	1.0	91.7	0.4	36.7
34474 Ocala	1.4	38.3	1.8	49.2	1.2	32.8	1.8	49.2
34475 Ocala	5.0	70.9	2.6	36.9	1.6	22.7	1.8	25.5
34476 Ocala	0.4	109.3	0.2	54.6	0.2	54.6	-	-
34479 Ocala	0.2	18.9	0.2	18.9	0.2	18.9	-	-
34480 Ocala	-	-	0.4	50.6	0.2	25.3	0.2	25.3
34481 Ocala	0.6	119.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	39.7
34482 Ocala	1.2	45.8	1.6	61.0	1.0	38.1	0.4	15.3
34488 Silver Springs	0.4	75.0	0.4	75.0	0.2	37.5	-	-
34491 Summerfield	0.2	30.1	0.6	90.2	0.4	60.2	0.4	60.2
Marion County	16.4	54.8	15.4	51.5	10.2	34.1	8.2	27.4
Florida	860.4	36.8	873.8	37.4	464.8	19.9	456.2	19.5

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-4 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Hypertension (7)		HIV (8)		Homicide (9)		Nephritis (10)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	-	-	0.2	20.6	-	-	0.2	20.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	0.2	94.8	-	-	0.2	94.8	-	-
32195 Weirsdale	-	-	0.2	51.8	-	-	-	-
32617 Anthony	0.4	85.3	-	-	0.2	42.6	-	-
32686 Reddick	0.6	30.9	0.2	10.3	0.2	10.3	0.4	20.6
34420 Belleview	-	-	-	-	0.2	33.5	-	-
34431 Dunnellon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	0.2	40.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	40.0
34470 Ocala	0.2	16.5	0.2	16.5	-	-	0.4	33.0
34471 Ocala	0.2	27.0	-	-	0.4	54.1	-	-
34472 Ocala	0.8	22.9	0.4	11.5	0.6	17.2	0.4	11.5
34473 Ocala	0.2	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
34474 Ocala	1.4	38.3	0.8	21.9	1.6	43.8	0.6	16.4
34475 Ocala	2.0	28.4	1.8	25.5	0.6	8.5	1.4	19.9
34476 Ocala	-	-	0.2	54.6	-	-	-	-
34479 Ocala	-	-	-	-	0.2	18.9	-	-
34480 Ocala	0.8	101.3	0.4	50.6	-	-	-	-
34481 Ocala	0.2	39.7	0.2	39.7	-	-	0.2	39.7
34482 Ocala	0.4	15.3	0.8	30.5	0.4	15.3	0.4	15.3
34488 Silver Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	37.5
34491 Summerfield	0.4	60.2	0.6	90.2	-	-	0.2	30.1
Marion County	8.2	27.4	6.2	20.7	5.2	17.4	4.8	16.1
Florida	303.6	13.0	1,046.4	44.8	448.8	19.2	382.2	16.4

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-4 Cont. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Influenza & Pneumonia (11)		Alzheimers (13)		Liver (14)		Suicide (16)	
	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate	Avg Num	Rate
32113 Citra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32134 Ft. McCoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	94.8
32195 Weirsdale	0.2	51.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
32617 Anthony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32686 Reddick	0.4	20.6	0.2	10.3	-	-	-	-
34420 Belleview	0.2	33.5	-	-	0.2	33.5	-	-
34431 Dunnellon	-	-	-	-	0.2	91.7	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	0.4	80.0	-	-	0.2	40.0	0.2	40.0
34470 Ocala	-	-	-	-	0.4	33.0	-	-
34471 Ocala	-	-	-	-	0.2	27.0	-	-
34472 Ocala	0.6	17.2	0.8	22.9	0.4	11.5	0.2	5.7
34473 Ocala	-	-	0.2	18.3	-	-	-	-
34474 Ocala	0.6	16.4	0.4	10.9	0.4	10.9	0.2	5.5
34475 Ocala	0.8	11.4	1.0	14.2	0.2	2.8	0.4	5.7
34476 Ocala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34479 Ocala	0.2	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
34480 Ocala	0.2	25.3	0.2	25.3	-	-	-	-
34481 Ocala	-	-	0.4	79.4	-	-	0.2	39.7
34482 Ocala	-	-	-	-	0.2	7.6	-	-
34488 Silver Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34491 Summerfield	0.2	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion County	3.8	12.7	3.6	12.0	2.6	8.7	1.4	4.7
Florida	290.4	12.4	200.6	8.6	153.0	6.6	117.4	5.0

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County. Avg Num = Average number of deaths.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-5. Average annual crude mortality rates per 100,000 population for Hispanics by leading causes of deaths, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	Marion County		Florida	
	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Avg Num	Rate Per 100,000 Population
All Causes	96.8	874.6	15,646.2	511.0
Heart Disease (1)	23.6	213.2	4,732.4	154.6
Cancer (2)	21.8	197.0	3,367.0	110.0
Unintentional Injuries (3)	9.4	84.9	1,015.0	33.2
MV Crashes	6.6	59.6	592.6	19.4
Stroke (4)	6.2	56.0	821.2	26.8
Diabetes (5)	4.0	36.1	570.4	18.6
Liver Disease (6)	2.8	25.3	239.4	7.8
Respiratory Disease (6)	2.8	25.3	558.0	18.2
Homicide (8)	2.2	19.9	158.8	5.2
Suicide (9)	1.6	14.5	214.0	7.0
Hypertension (10)	1.4	12.6	120.2	3.9
Perinatal Conditions (10)	1.4	12.6	129.6	4.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

To further explore the health status of Marion County residents, age-adjusted mortality rates are used to compare Marion County to Florida and zip codes within Marion County. In order to compare accurately mortality rates between differing geographic areas, adjustments must be made to account for the differences in age-group distributions between populations. This is called “age-adjusting” a mortality rate. The age-group distribution of a “standard” population is used 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 being compared were the same as that of the standard 2000 U.S. population. Specifically, age-adjusted rates represent a summary or indicator rate by cause of death and permit an unbiased comparison regardless of difference in age distribution of populations being compared.

All Residents

Table 3-6 presents an examination of the age-adjusted mortality rate for all races by the 10 leading causes of death in Marion County for 2001-2005 compared to Florida. The table also shows age-adjusted mortality rates by zip code. Careful consideration should be taken when comparing zip code rates. Populations in zip code areas vary widely. Larger zip codes generally have greater numbers of deaths, which result in more predictable and less variable rates. Smaller zip code areas generate smaller numbers of deaths and are prone to wider variation in rates, especially among causes of death that result in very few deaths annually.

As indicated in Table 3-6, Marion County exceeds the state's age-adjusted mortality rate for all of the top 10 leading causes of death except for influenza and pneumonia, nephritis, and HIV.

Though the Marion County age-adjusted Alzheimers mortality rate is only slightly higher than the state, the rate in 32617 (Anthony) is nearly four times the state rate. Actually, age-adjusted Alzheimer death rates are lower than the state rate in eleven of the zip code areas. The age-adjusted suicide rate in 32617 (Anthony) also exceeds the state rate by more than double.

Twenty of the twenty-two zip code areas in Marion County have a higher age-adjusted mortality rate than Florida for cancer. Heart disease demonstrates the same pattern. Twenty of the twenty-two zip codes in Marion County have higher heart disease age-adjusted mortality rates for 2001-2006 than Florida as a whole. The rate in 32617 (Anthony) is the highest among all of the zip codes in Marion County. Figure 3-1 shows graphically that for the top 5 causes of death, overall Marion County does not compare favorably to the state.

Table 3-6. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, / zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Respiratory (3)	Stroke (4)	Unintentional Injuries		Diabetes (6)
						All (5)	MV Crashes	
32113 Citra	877.1	237.3	239.6	54.8	57.8	66.2	42.4	27.7
32134 Ft. McCoy	986.7	278.3	221.9	69.2	40.4	104.9	76.7	12.6
32179 Ocklawaha	941.6	297.9	210.2	70.8	44.6	73.3	44.4	35.3
32195 Weirsdale	923.2	262.7	245.4	54.0	41.3	69.9	58.6	43.6
32617 Anthony	1,313.9	407.8	278.7	77.8	73.0	82.8	44.3	31.9
32686 Reddick	1,063.0	315.9	214.2	33.4	73.8	94.7	63.2	50.1
34420 Belleview	973.7	293.8	228.9	52.9	43.4	49.9	26.3	44.7
34431 Dunnellon	770.7	211.6	176.2	45.2	35.6	50.1	23.8	24.9
34432 Dunnellon	881.5	237.1	221.6	36.7	33.9	87.6	34.8	25.9
34470 Ocala	970.6	276.7	225.3	57.5	61.5	54.3	29.7	33.3
34471 Ocala	837.9	236.0	193.1	49.6	50.7	39.4	15.5	22.3
34472 Ocala	806.8	214.4	200.6	41.8	42.3	43.2	17.4	30.7
34473 Ocala	901.7	229.9	220.3	46.3	42.7	87.5	67.1	35.6
34474 Ocala	1,071.9	336.6	231.5	65.7	74.6	55.9	26.1	24.0
34475 Ocala	945.5	270.8	211.5	56.5	69.1	36.3	22.0	51.1
34476 Ocala	1,009.2	285.9	268.8	41.7	67.0	60.0	29.2	19.7
34479 Ocala	888.8	262.7	220.8	68.6	46.6	43.9	19.2	25.3
34480 Ocala	1,173.3	340.1	299.1	69.6	61.3	58.1	37.6	30.7
34481 Ocala	837.0	221.3	193.5	28.2	40.4	62.9	44.9	21.3
34482 Ocala	1,028.5	300.8	244.1	59.4	70.0	61.7	32.8	27.3
34488 Silver Springs	919.6	243.7	227.0	54.6	38.1	79.6	43.4	30.6
34491 Summerfield	989.8	284.8	237.9	53.8	54.4	58.6	28.9	22.0
Marion County	952.2	268.6	229.2	52.5	51.8	62.2	34.3	28.1
Florida	831.6	228.9	193.2	42.4	46.7	46.4	20.1	23.3

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-6 Cont. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Alzheimers (7)	Influenza & Pneumonia (8)	Hypertension (9)	Suicide (10)	Liver (11)	Nephritis (12)	Homicide (16)	HIV (17)
32113 Citra	6.9	4.2	11.0	17.2	8.9	9.0	2.5	6.9
32134 Ft. McCoy	19.5	10.8	8.5	27.5	18.8	13.9	-	6.6
32179 Ocklawaha	18.8	10.7	4.4	11.2	24.6	6.7	12.4	-
32195 Weirsdale	-	4.9	20.9	13.0	15.5	8.0	-	4.8
32617 Anthony	70.3	19.7	33.1	31.2	24.2	7.2	17.2	5.5
32686 Reddick	7.0	19.0	29.5	12.9	-	13.6	7.7	4.3
34420 Belleview	7.9	16.4	16.9	16.5	14.4	11.3	7.7	5.0
34431 Dunnellon	19.5	9.5	3.8	20.1	19.7	6.0	3.6	-
34432 Dunnellon	18.1	10.8	7.6	18.9	9.0	8.1	6.2	10.4
34470 Ocala	20.2	15.5	9.2	18.0	22.9	7.7	2.8	3.8
34471 Ocala	24.6	12.8	12.5	18.8	10.9	8.2	3.3	4.9
34472 Ocala	18.5	14.4	12.8	24.7	9.7	7.7	8.6	8.9
34473 Ocala	16.8	21.6	12.6	5.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	8.2
34474 Ocala	28.0	11.8	17.5	13.8	9.2	8.8	14.5	10.0
34475 Ocala	13.4	16.7	21.9	16.5	8.7	14.9	6.1	13.1
34476 Ocala	26.4	10.0	12.5	21.1	15.8	14.0	3.9	5.3
34479 Ocala	18.8	20.1	12.5	7.9	13.4	11.1	8.7	-
34480 Ocala	32.7	26.8	29.2	17.0	12.8	3.9	7.7	5.5
34481 Ocala	21.2	7.3	17.9	12.4	16.9	3.7	3.1	8.6
34482 Ocala	15.8	15.1	12.9	20.1	13.1	14.0	7.4	6.2
34488 Silver Springs	12.5	11.8	8.7	21.0	18.5	11.2	1.4	5.0
34491 Summerfield	25.5	19.1	11.8	8.3	14.0	7.8	3.5	10.1
Marion County	21.0	14.5	12.5	18.0	13.7	8.8	6.5	6.4
Florida	19.1	14.6	7.4	13.9	11.6	10.9	6.5	10.8

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Race and Ethnicity

Because white residents make up the overwhelming majority of Marion County's population, they drive the age-adjusted mortality rates in Marion County much as they do the crude rates. As such, Figure 3-2 demonstrates an identical situation for white residents as for all residents in Figure 3-1. The unfavorable comparison with the state of white resident age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death is reflected in the poor overall rates for all residents. Trends in the white population's age-adjusted mortality rates therefore mirror those for the total population.

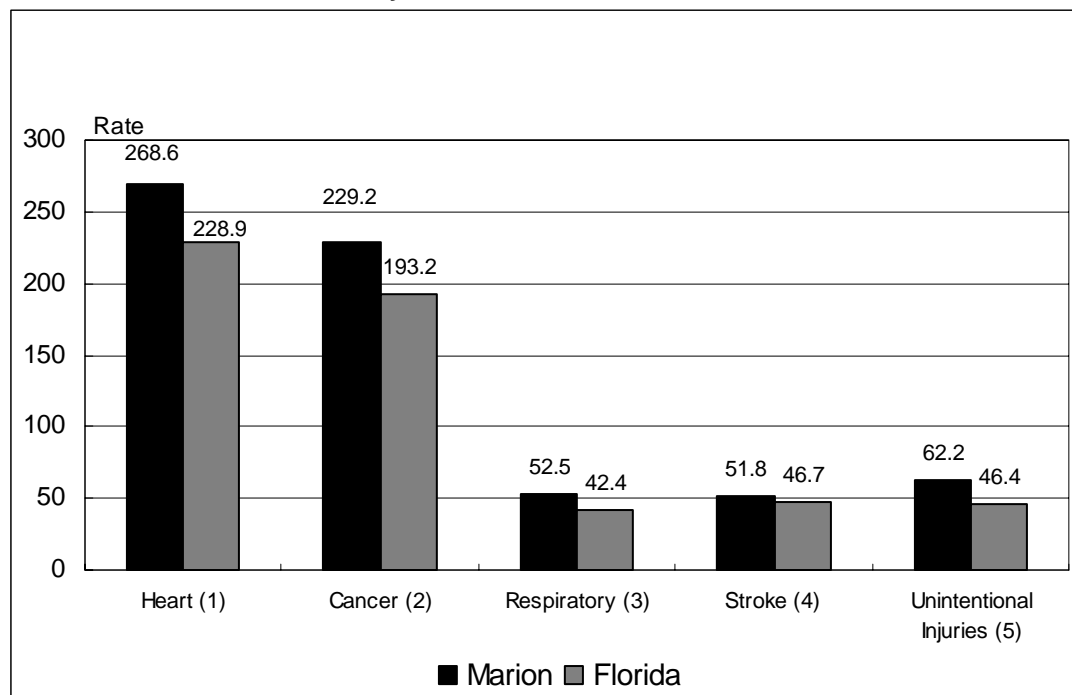
There are, however, substantial differences in the black resident population. Like the crude rate, age-adjusted mortality rates can also be affected by small numbers of population and few deaths. Because of the relatively small number of black residents in Marion County (as detailed in the Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile section), analysis of their age-adjusted mortality rates should be done carefully and with perspective. The low numbers in the population translate to low numbers overall and even fewer deaths.

These few numbers of deaths and relatively low populations yield age-adjusted rates which are subject to wide fluctuation on an annual basis. This could result in dramatic shifts in the leading causes of death for black and Hispanic residents from year-to-year in Marion County, though attempts have been made to dampen this effect by utilizing a five-year average rate. It should be noted that age-adjusted death rates are not calculated for the Hispanic population because the age-specific population estimates needed to calculate an age-adjusted death rate are not available for the study period between 2001-2005.

Unlike white residents, black residents actually compare favorably to their state counterparts in two areas. Age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease and stroke for black Marion County residents are lower than for black residents throughout Florida (Figure 3-3). In fact, the age-adjusted heart disease death rate is almost 13 percent below the state rate. However, the age-adjusted cancer, diabetes, and unintentional injury mortality rates are higher for blacks in Marion County than for black residents statewide.

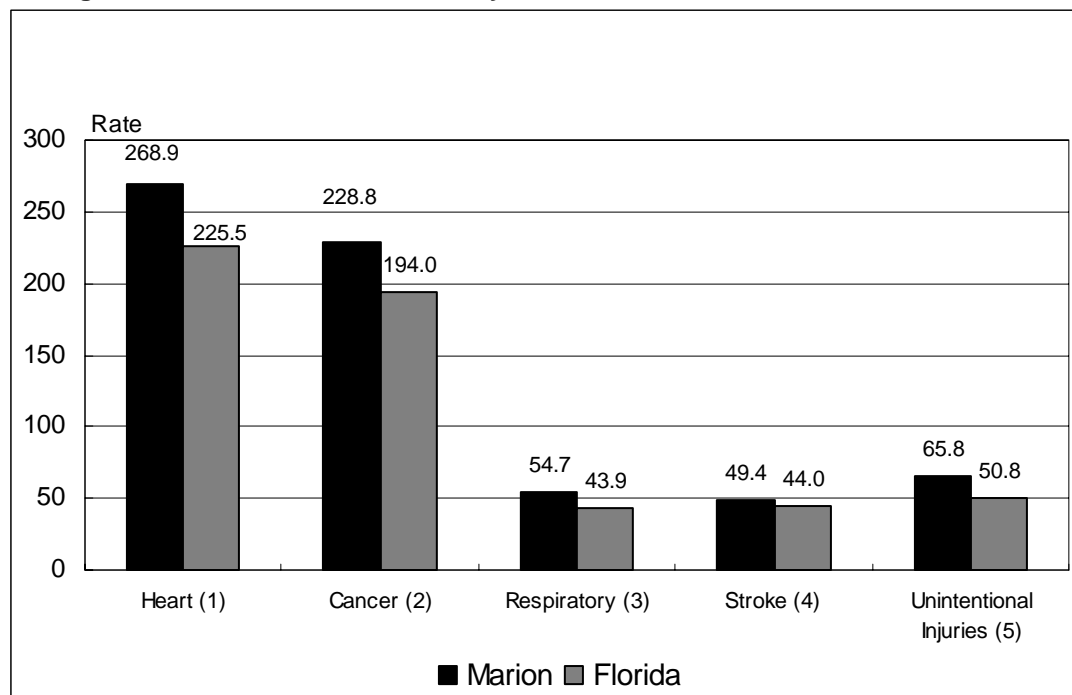
Table 3-8 provides an overview of age-adjusted death rates for black residents in Marion County between 2001-2005. The data is presented by zip code areas and is provided to assist policymakers and health planners. However, the rates for some of the zip codes for many of the causes cannot be calculated as there were no deaths for the particular cause during the five-year study period from 2001-2005.

Figure 3-1. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for all races for top 5 leading causes of death, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005;
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
 Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007

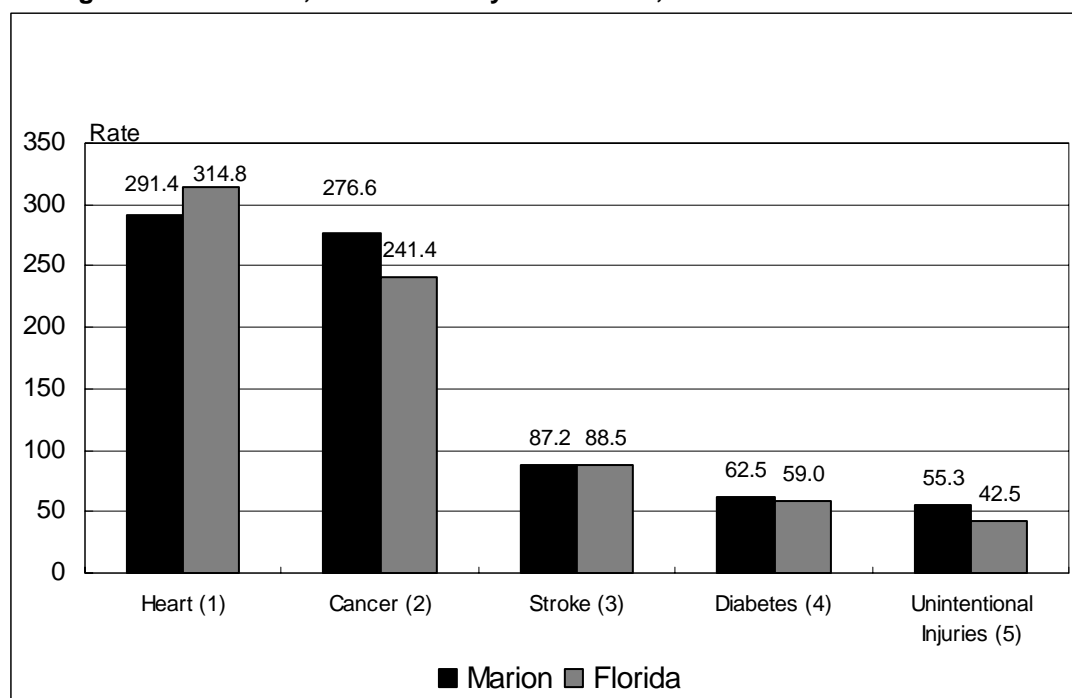
Figure 3-2. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for whites for top 5 leading causes of death, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Rate: Age Adjusted death rate per 100,000 population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1. Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007

Figure 3-3. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for blacks for top 5 leading causes of death, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

Rate: Age Adjusted death rate per 100,000 population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-7. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Respiratory (3)	Stroke (4)	Unintentional Injuries		Diabetes (6)
						All (5)	MV Crashes	
32113 Citra	871.2	228.4	236.1	58.6	51.0	68.4	44.3	26.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	1,005.9	281.6	226.3	71.1	41.5	107.4	78.0	12.9
32179 Ocklawaha	926.1	294.8	210.0	73.4	37.7	75.3	44.4	35.2
32195 Weirsdale	927.7	247.2	220.7	61.0	40.6	78.0	65.2	40.0
32617 Anthony	1,360.8	437.8	276.5	88.7	-	85.4	46.8	38.6
32686 Reddick	1,056.2	308.0	196.7	51.5	93.8	113.8	84.3	44.9
34420 Belleview	989.4	299.7	231.8	55.2	43.7	52.1	26.7	44.9
34431 Dunnellon	786.1	215.4	181.1	46.5	36.4	51.6	25.2	25.9
34432 Dunnellon	873.7	233.8	214.5	37.3	33.3	93.9	38.9	23.2
34470 Ocala	965.3	274.5	223.6	58.4	62.2	55.2	26.4	31.3
34471 Ocala	824.0	231.7	188.9	50.9	50.8	37.1	12.7	20.2
34472 Ocala	810.4	215.2	201.3	45.7	35.6	49.9	19.4	30.0
34473 Ocala	982.2	257.4	238.2	53.7	47.4	90.5	64.6	40.6
34474 Ocala	1,060.1	354.6	224.0	68.6	59.2	62.5	27.2	21.1
34475 Ocala	809.1	254.4	174.1	83.0	49.0	35.8	23.0	17.3
34476 Ocala	995.0	282.4	268.6	42.7	68.7	58.6	28.8	18.9
34479 Ocala	894.7	261.9	221.4	70.7	45.0	47.1	20.3	24.7
34480 Ocala	1,197.1	352.5	302.6	73.0	68.4	62.4	41.2	34.2
34481 Ocala	828.0	220.4	190.4	28.5	39.4	70.7	51.9	20.0
34482 Ocala	1,048.4	312.5	245.6	63.0	68.2	68.3	37.8	24.2
34488 Silver Springs	933.6	243.9	233.7	55.2	37.7	83.7	45.7	29.0
34491 Summerfield	978.0	280.4	238.4	52.7	54.4	60.3	29.9	21.5
Marion County	949.6	268.9	228.8	54.7	49.4	65.8	35.6	25.9
Florida	820.1	225.5	194.0	43.9	44.0	50.8	21.8	20.9

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-7 Cont. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for white races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Alzheimers (7)	Influenza & Pneumonia (8)	Suicide (9)	Liver (10)	Hypertension (11)	Nephritis (12)	Homicide (16)	HIV (18)
32113 Citra	7.6	4.6	20.9	9.9	12.2	5.4	3.0	3.6
32134 Ft. McCoy	20.0	11.1	29.0	19.6	8.8	14.4	-	6.8
32179 Ocklawaha	11.3	11.1	8.8	26.1	3.1	6.9	9.5	-
32195 Weirsdale	-	-	14.7	17.4	27.0	10.7	-	-
32617 Anthony	84.0	25.0	88.3	29.8	23.7	9.1	13.6	6.8
32686 Reddick	5.2	12.5	21.1	-	23.3	5.2	4.9	-
34420 Belleview	8.1	16.2	18.0	13.1	17.6	11.8	7.1	5.5
34431 Dunnellon	18.3	9.7	21.2	18.6	3.9	6.1	3.9	-
34432 Dunnellon	19.3	9.0	16.4	8.5	7.1	5.1	6.8	11.4
34470 Ocala	20.7	16.1	18.1	21.1	8.4	6.2	2.9	2.5
34471 Ocala	25.6	13.2	20.1	11.0	12.3	8.6	1.2	5.3
34472 Ocala	18.8	12.8	30.6	10.9	10.1	7.0	5.4	8.1
34473 Ocala	15.3	22.4	7.2	10.9	13.0	9.6	9.3	11.1
34474 Ocala	31.5	11.3	17.9	9.7	11.8	7.8	6.3	4.1
34475 Ocala	10.4	20.8	28.3	14.7	10.4	7.0	5.5	-
34476 Ocala	26.9	10.3	19.9	16.5	12.8	14.4	4.3	1.3
34479 Ocala	19.2	20.2	8.7	14.3	13.0	11.4	7.7	-
34480 Ocala	34.2	27.7	18.8	14.1	21.8	2.1	8.7	2.0
34481 Ocala	21.4	7.5	13.5	18.3	14.6	3.5	3.4	9.3
34482 Ocala	17.9	16.9	24.1	13.3	12.1	12.8	6.7	1.5
34488 Silver Springs	12.7	12.2	22.8	19.6	8.9	10.5	1.5	5.4
34491 Summerfield	26.0	18.5	8.8	14.6	10.7	6.6	3.8	6.5
Marion County	21.7	14.6	20.3	14.4	10.9	8.1	5.0	4.4
Florida	19.5	14.4	16.2	12.6	6.3	9.8	4.4	5.1

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-8. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Causes	Heart Disease (1)	Cancer (2)	Stroke (3)	Diabetes (4)	Unintentional Injuries		Respiratory (6)
						All (5)	MV Crashes	
32113 Citra	1,078.3	393.9	273.7	127.1	62.9	71.3	44.9	22.7
32134 Ft. McCoy	634.9	257.5	377.4	-	-	-	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	2,168.9	575.6	372.4	197.8	47.2	130.1	130.1	-
32195 Weirsdale	1,129.2	410.6	498.0	-	79.3	50.8	50.8	-
32617 Anthony	1,443.9	335.4	431.4	242.7	-	78.5	41.7	58.2
32686 Reddick	1,110.1	340.5	255.6	38.2	59.1	79.5	32.4	-
34420 Belleview	986.1	251.5	277.2	38.8	39.7	35.7	35.7	-
34431 Dunnellon	404.0	60.0	60.0	-	-	69.8	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	1,426.2	385.3	485.6	36.5	113.7	49.3	-	18.2
34470 Ocala	1,769.4	477.9	569.7	44.9	81.3	34.7	34.7	115.6
34471 Ocala	1,479.2	412.0	353.4	50.9	113.9	50.1	50.1	8.9
34472 Ocala	631.0	150.4	179.1	54.3	39.2	18.2	6.8	16.0
34473 Ocala	831.8	158.3	244.7	34.3	16.5	119.1	103.9	30.4
34474 Ocala	1,018.0	187.3	274.2	120.1	39.7	55.9	33.7	29.9
34475 Ocala	1,108.0	291.8	256.6	90.1	86.4	39.4	23.4	32.1
34476 Ocala	880.1	139.5	277.8	25.9	65.0	79.3	79.3	-
34479 Ocala	972.3	364.9	312.3	79.0	19.1	62.9	62.9	-
34480 Ocala	904.1	166.7	251.4	-	-	55.1	24.5	-
34481 Ocala	1,621.5	338.7	347.4	133.3	115.9	-	-	21.3
34482 Ocala	938.4	166.2	236.4	69.9	63.2	65.4	45.8	30.3
34488 Silver Springs	1,395.9	342.2	62.0	62.0	174.1	141.9	69.1	-
34491 Summerfield	1,311.9	401.4	283.2	106.0	38.5	112.7	74.2	-
Marion County	1,136.8	291.4	276.6	87.2	62.5	55.3	35.6	31.5
Florida	1,158.6	314.8	241.4	88.5	59.0	42.5	21.4	32.3

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-8 Cont. Age adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for black races by leading causes of deaths, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	Hypertension (7)	HIV (8)	Homicide (9)	Nephritis (10)	Influenza & Pneumonia (11)	Alzheimers (13)	Liver (14)	Suicide (16)
32113 Citra	-	25.6	-	51.7	-	-	-	-
32134 Ft. McCoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	47.2	-	226.0	-	-	-	-	130.1
32195 Weirsdale	-	39.7	-	-	50.8	-	-	-
32617 Anthony	79.0	-	38.0	-	-	-	-	-
32686 Reddick	40.0	10.9	10.9	27.4	29.5	11.5	-	-
34420 Belleview	-	-	39.7	-	47.2	-	47.2	-
34431 Dunnellon	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.8	-
34432 Dunnellon	32.0	-	-	42.8	50.3	-	31.7	31.2
34470 Ocala	36.4	13.9	-	126.0	-	-	36.4	-
34471 Ocala	33.2	-	64.5	-	-	-	8.9	-
34472 Ocala	3.8	16.3	17.5	7.2	9.5	11.4	6.7	7.5
34473 Ocala	16.5	-	-	-	-	15.2	-	-
34474 Ocala	40.5	28.0	46.1	18.2	5.8	6.2	11.7	5.8
34475 Ocala	34.0	26.7	8.8	23.1	12.9	16.5	3.3	5.5
34476 Ocala	-	73.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
34479 Ocala	-	-	16.1	-	81.5	-	-	-
34480 Ocala	91.7	56.7	-	-	26.4	26.4	-	-
34481 Ocala	55.1	21.3	-	19.5	-	39.0	-	28.8
34482 Ocala	23.1	37.4	12.6	16.3	-	-	9.8	-
34488 Silver Springs	-	-	-	112.1	-	-	-	-
34491 Summerfield	35.7	98.8	-	38.5	-	-	-	-
Marion County	31.9	23.5	18.5	18.6	14.5	13.9	9.9	4.6
Florida	22.0	50.8	18.4	26.7	20.3	16.9	8.8	5.3

Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

A "-" indicates there were zero deaths, and thus no rate in that area during the 5-year period.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Health Disparities

Figure 3-4 through Figure 3-9 gives us a glimpse at the health disparities that exist in Marion County as they do throughout Florida and the United States. However, there is some good news in these numbers.

Figure 3-4 compares the age-adjusted heart disease mortality rates for white and black residents in Marion County and for Florida. Though the black resident rate is indeed higher than the white resident rate in Marion County, the disparity in rates is much less pronounced than for Florida as a whole.

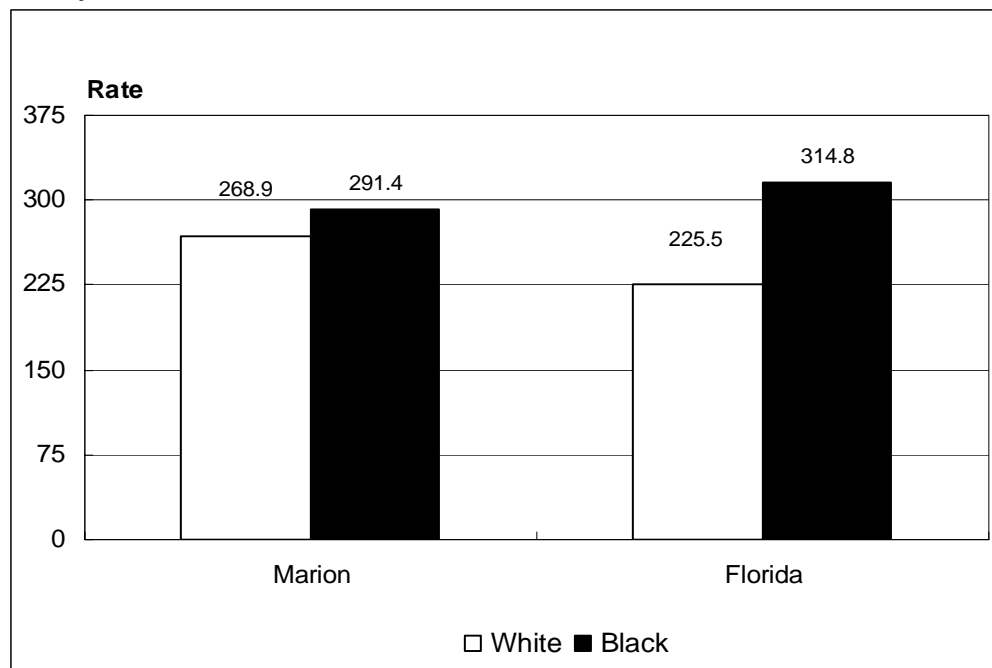
Age-adjusted death rates for cancer follow a similar pattern (Figure 3-5). While both the white and black residents of Marion County fair poorly than their counterparts throughout the state in terms of age-adjusted cancer death rates, the disparity gap is similar in Marion County than for the state.

Respiratory disease exhibits perhaps the most troubling disparity pattern. As seen in Figure 3-6, respiratory disease age-adjusted mortality rates for white residents in Florida are substantially higher than that of black residents. However, not only are the Marion County rates for white residents substantially worse than Florida but the age-adjusted death rate for blacks actually exceeds the rate for whites by a wide margin.

The disparity gaps in stroke and unintentional injury age-adjusted mortality rates (Figures 3-7 and 3-8) mirror the gaps at the state level. Black residents die at a disproportionate rate from stroke than their white counterparts while white residents die at a disproportionate rate from unintentional injury compared to their black resident counterparts.

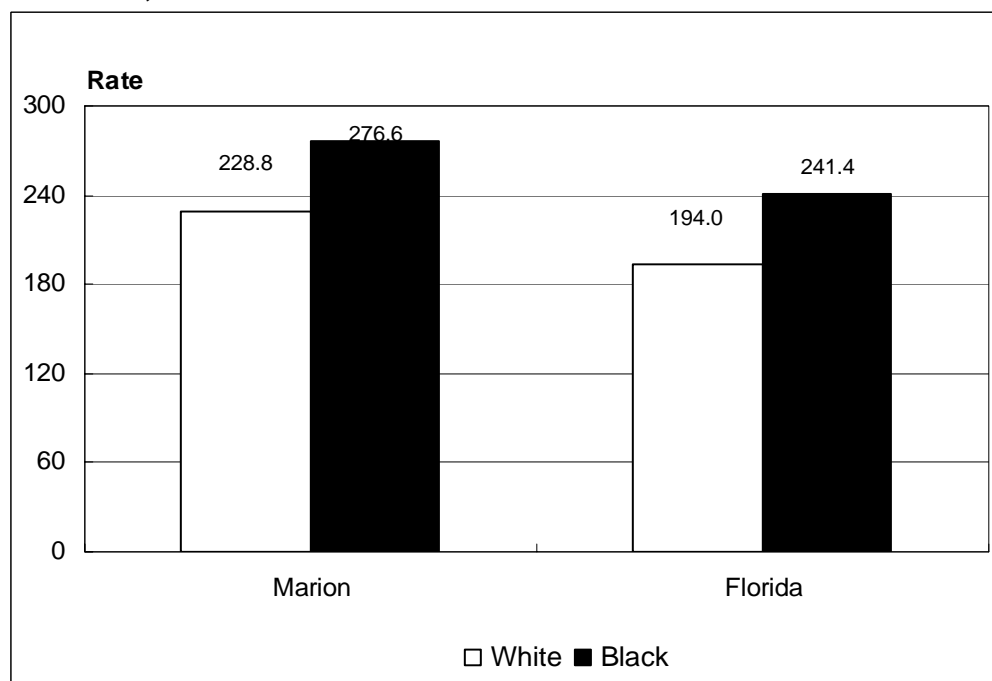
Figure 3-9 also shows another area of disparity concern. Typically, diabetes is one of the most disparate diseases in the United States, often with death rates of black residents at two times or more than their white counterparts. The age-adjusted death rates for diabetes among blacks throughout Florida is almost three times the rate of white residents. In Marion County, the age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate for black residents is more than two times that of white residents.

Figure 3-4. Heart disease age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



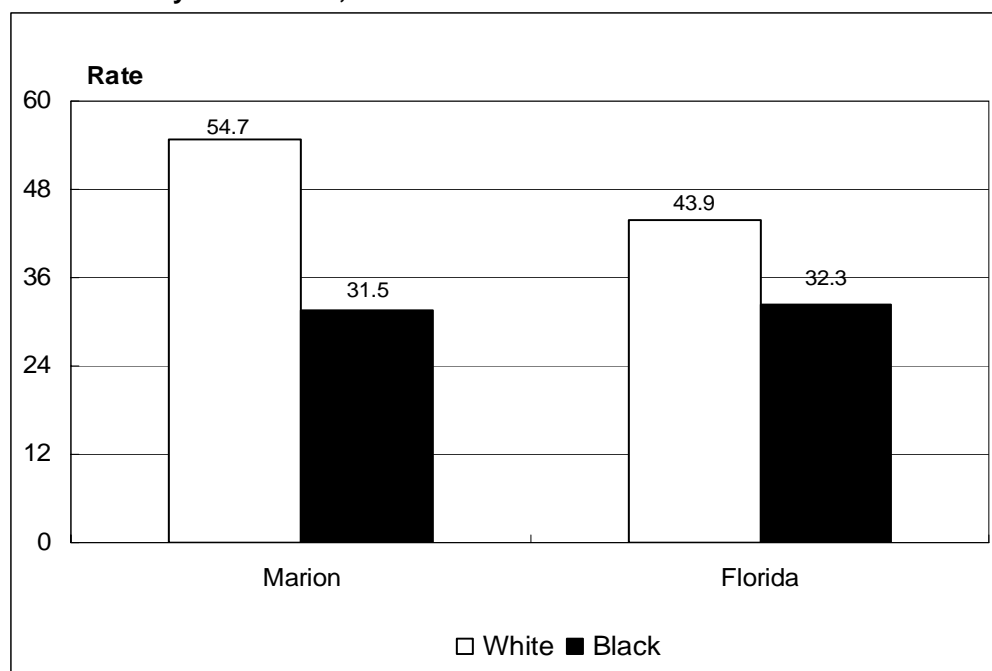
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-5. Cancer age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



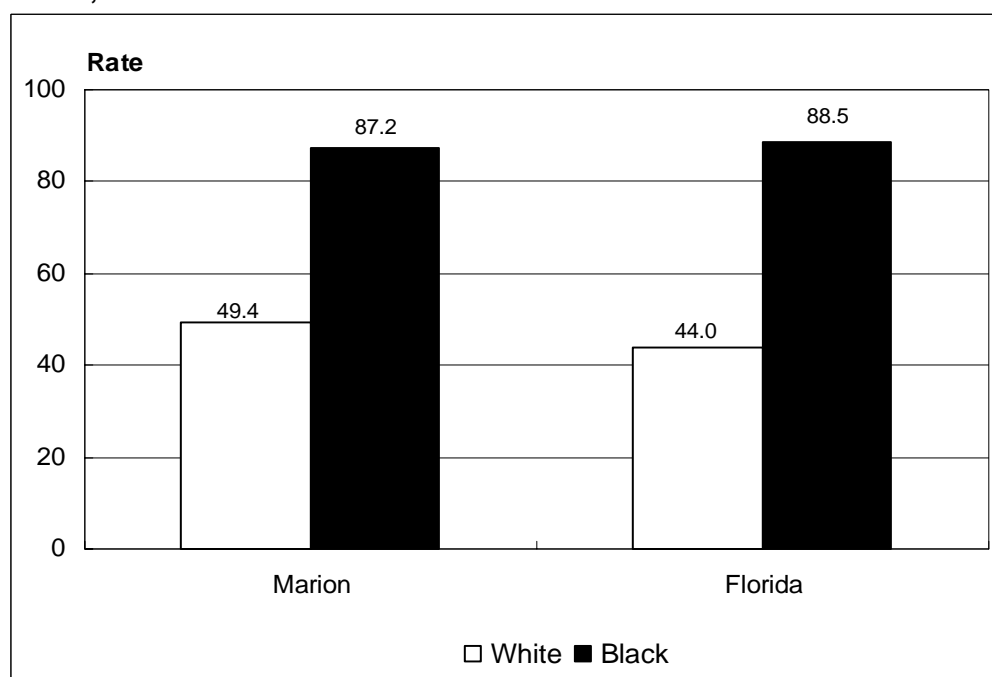
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-6. Respiratory disease age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



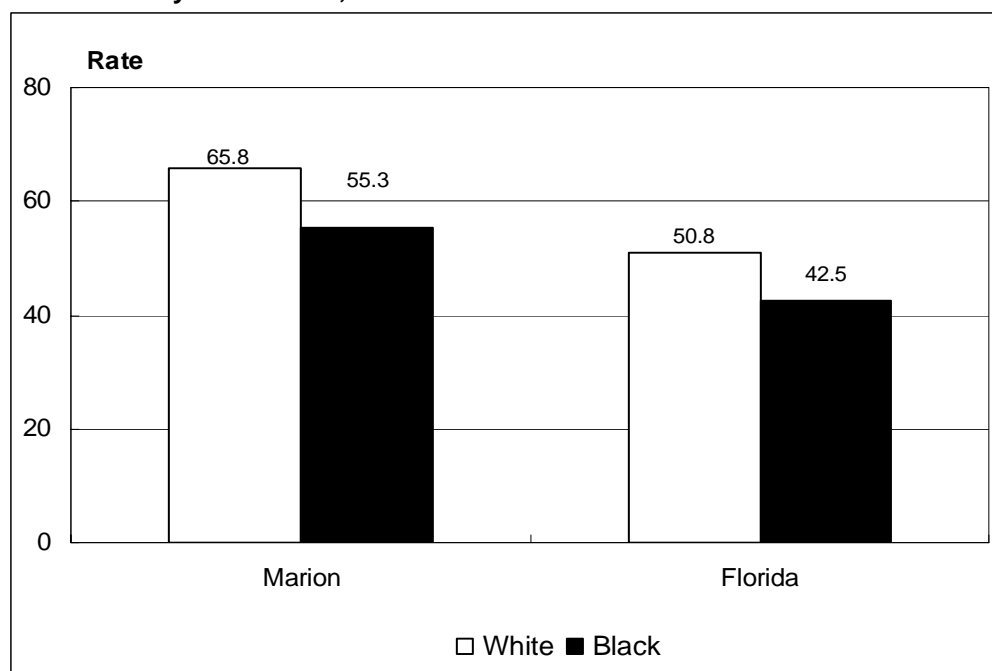
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-7. Stroke age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



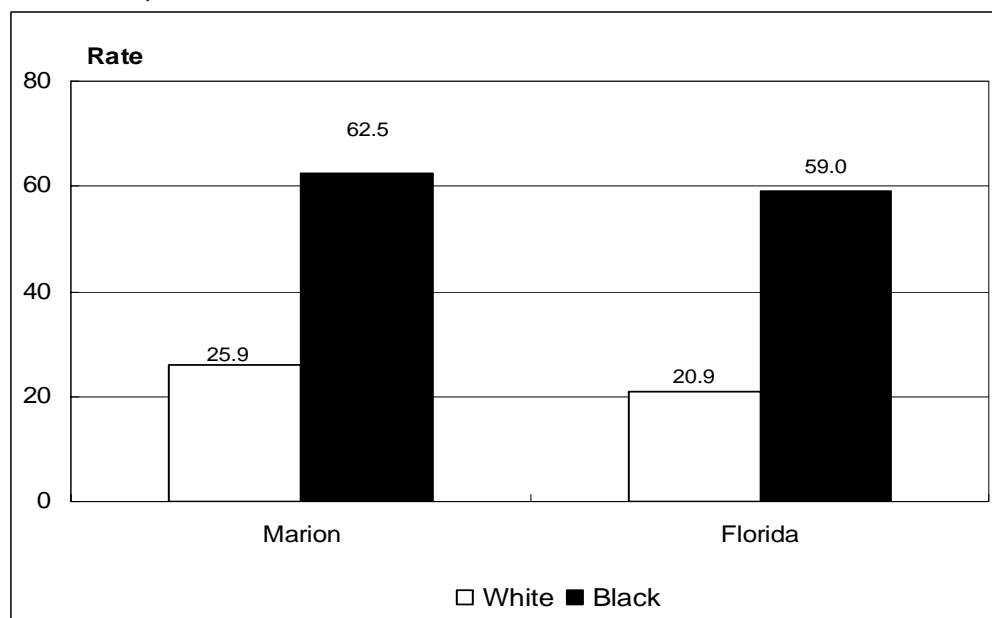
Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-8. Unintentional injuries age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-9. Diabetes age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population by race, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Trends

Table 3-9 and Figures 3-10 through 3-15 detail trends since 1997 in the top 5 causes of death in Marion County. Figure 3-10 shows that since 1997 the age-adjusted heart disease mortality rates for both Marion and the state have been decreasing.

As seen in Figure 3-11, Marion's age-adjusted cancer mortality rate is substantially higher than Florida. While the state rate has continued to slightly decrease over the last 10 years, Marion County's rate seems to have leveled off somewhat.

Figure 3-12 confirms the data that has previously been presented on respiratory disease. While the state's mortality rate has leveled off in recent years, the death rate due to respiratory disease in Marion County remains substantially higher than Florida.

The age-adjusted stroke mortality rate has been decreasing slowly in Florida for the last 10 years (Figure 3-13). Marion County's rate has also continued to decline substantially for the last 10 years.

The age-adjusted unintentional injury mortality rate (Figure 3-14) has climbed much more precipitously than the state rate in previous years. Recently, Marion County's rate has begun to decrease slightly. Much of this increase in Marion County is being fueled by an increasing motor vehicle crash death rate (Figure 3-15). Motor vehicle crash death rates have remained relatively steady for Florida over the past 10 years.

Table 3-9. Age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races for the top 5 leading causes of death in Marion County, 1997-2005.

Cause of Death	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida
All Causes	838.3	803.7	841.9	794.3	842.9	784.3	830.5	766.2	816.0	752.1
Heart Disease (1)	252.3	243.6	249.9	235.8	244.9	226.9	236.5	215.3	225.6	205.5
Cancer (2)	206.9	190.3	207.3	186.1	204.4	182.6	201.1	178.9	200.1	175.9
Respiratory Disease (3)	46.7	40.7	47.7	40.5	48.6	40.2	45.8	38.9	45.2	38.6
Stroke (4)	56.2	49.3	53.2	48.1	51.0	46.6	48.0	44.2	43.6	42.0
Unintentional Injuries (5)	48.6	36.9	49.0	38.2	54.4	39.8	56.5	41.3	55.6	42.8
MV Crashes	28.4	17.1	27.7	17.2	29.9	17.3	30.8	18.0	30.8	18.6

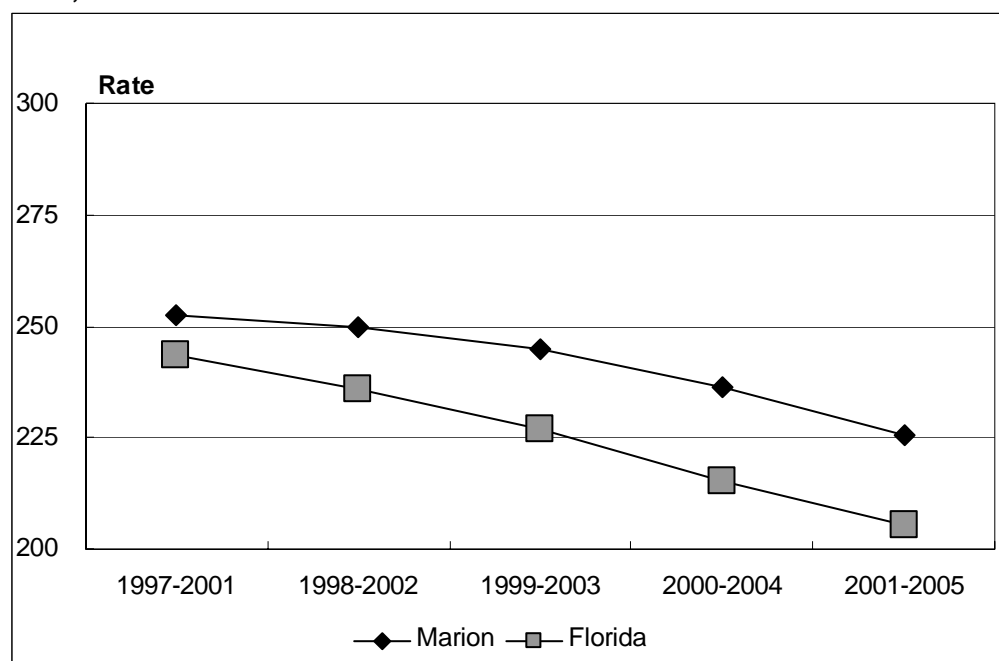
Numbers in parentheses (*) are the rank of that cause of death for Marion County.

Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-10. Heart disease age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.

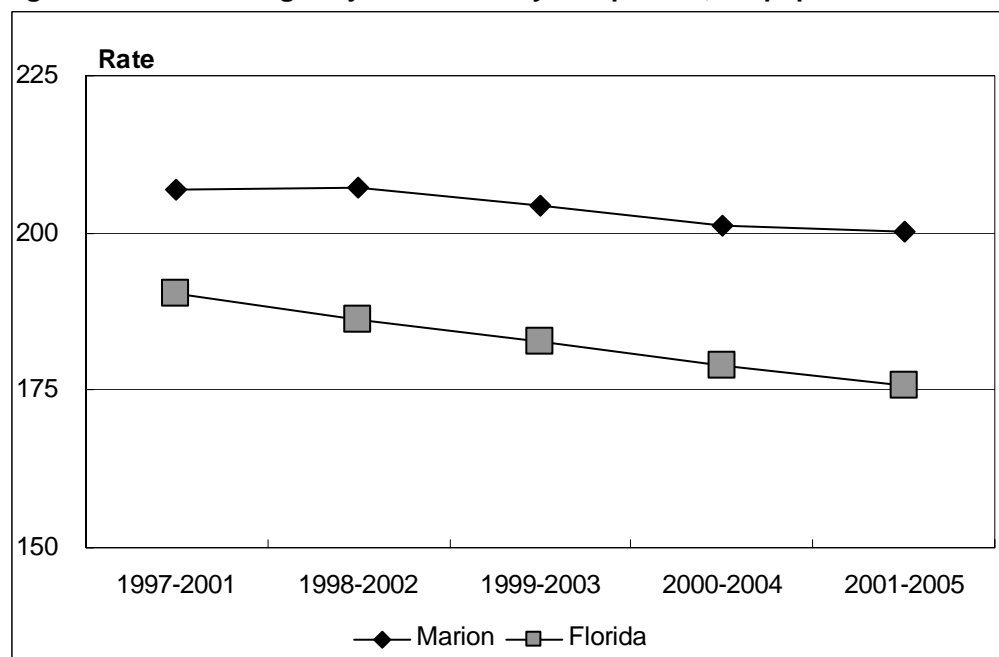


Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-11. Cancer age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.

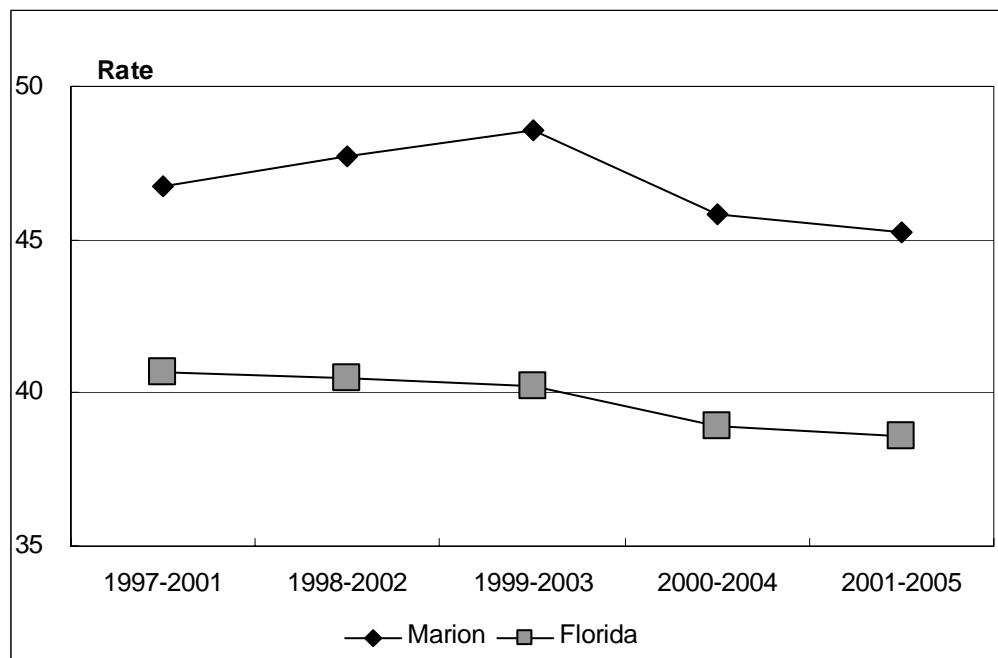


Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-12. Respiratory disease age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.

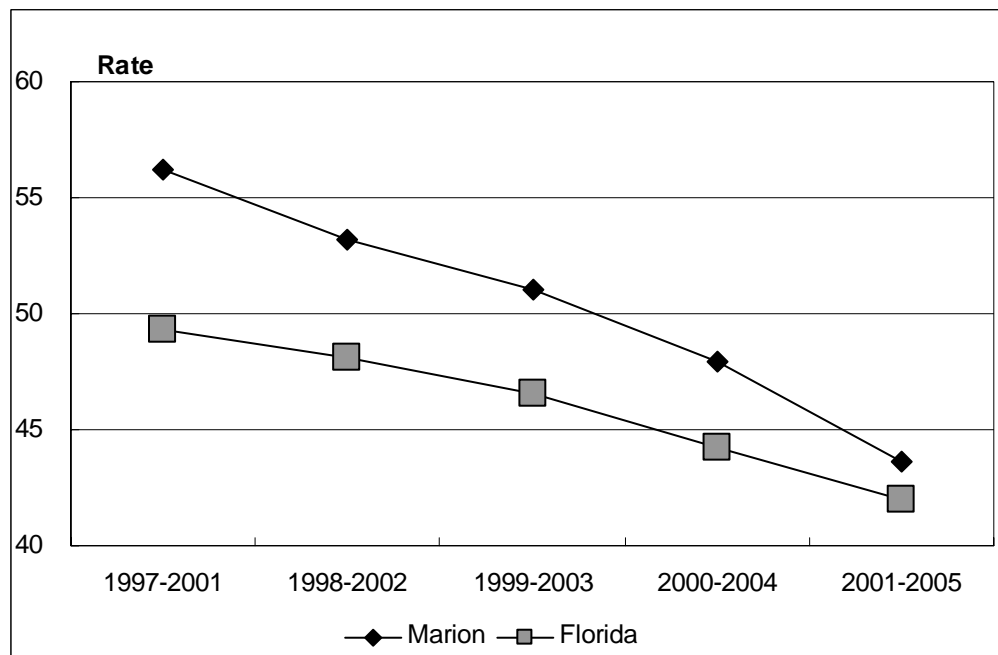


Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-13. Stroke age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.

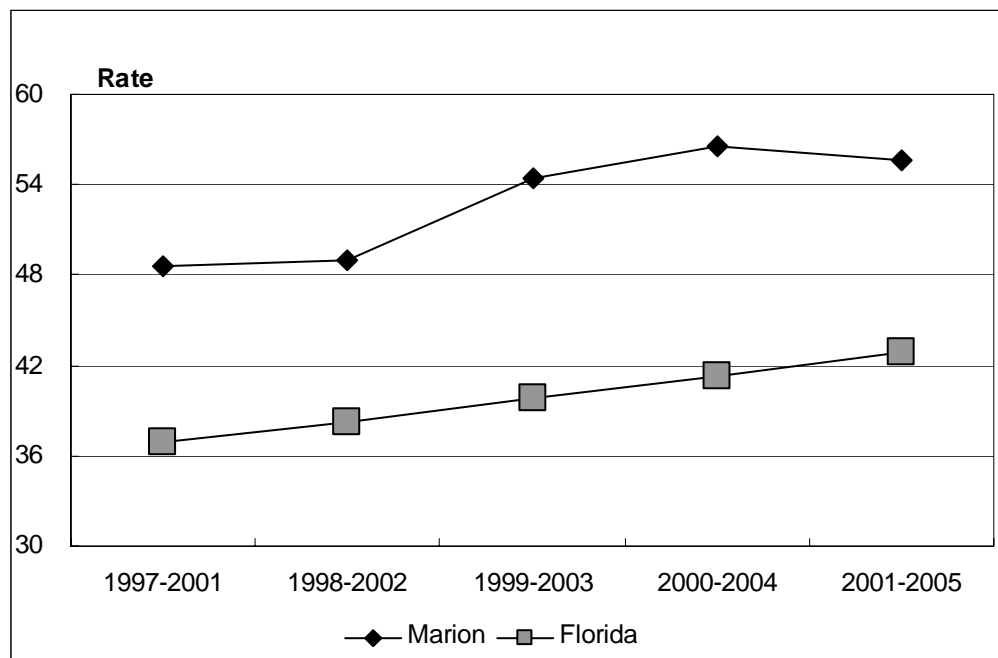


Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-14. Unintentional injuries age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.

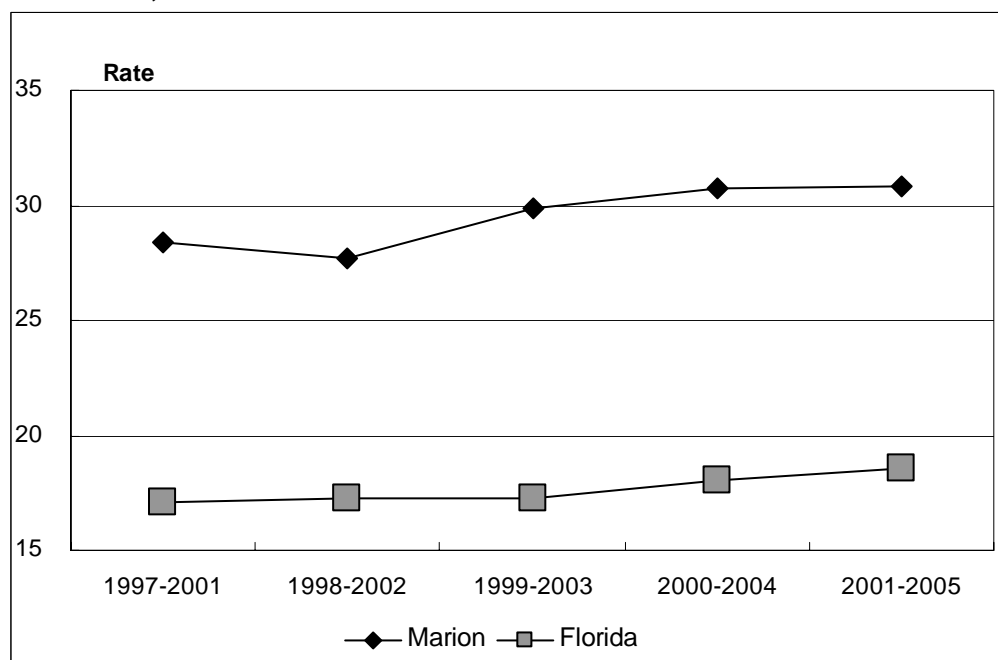


Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-15. Motor vehicle crashes age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for all races, 1997-2005.



Rates in trend tables and graphs may differ slightly from those displayed earlier in the section as these populations estimates come from different sources and influence the calculation of the rates.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Hospitalization

Tables 3-10 through 3-17 provide a glimpse at the major causes of hospitalization, based on diagnostic related group (DRG) codes, for various populations within Marion County. Table 3-10 summarizes the top 5 causes of hospitalization for the following populations in Marion County:

- All residents
- Females
- Males
- Black residents
- White residents
- Age 0-17
- Age 18-64, and
- Age 65 and older.

As seen in Table 3-10, the leading cause of hospitalization in Marion County in 2005 was for being a normal newborn. In 2005, there were more than 2,600 normal newborn hospitalizations of Marion County residents (Figure 3-10). Vaginal delivery followed by heart failure and shock make up the second and third leading causes of hospitalization for all residents. Percutaneous cardiovascular procedure along with major joint and limb reattachment procedure round out the top five.

Table 3-9 demonstrates a pattern that is seen in much of the other health status data. Because white residents make up such a large percentage of the total population, leading reasons for hospitalization among white residents mirrors the top five for all residents exactly.

The analysis of leading causes of hospitalization yield some interesting insights. Of course, for children age 0-17 their overwhelmingly leading cause of hospitalization is being born (i.e. normal newborn). However, bronchitis and asthma is their third leading cause. It is also noteworthy that psychoses is the third leading cause of hospitalization for Marion County residents age 18-64.

Tables 3-10 through 3-17 also show some of the impact of these leading causes of hospitalization by showing the patient days and average length of stay associated with each cause.

Table 3-10. Top 5 leading causes of hospitalization for various Marion County resident populations, calendar year 2005.

Population	1st Cause	2nd Cause	3rd Cause	4th Cause	5th Cause
All Residents	Normal Newborn	Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses	Heart Failure and Shock	Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI	Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity
Females	Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses	Normal Newborn	Cesarean Section without CC	Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity	Heart Failure and Shock
Males	Normal Newborn	Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI	Heart Failure and Shock	Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC	Septicemia, Age Greater than 17
Black	Normal Newborn	Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses	Heart Failure and Shock	Cesarean Section without CC	Chest Pain
White	Normal Newborn	Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses	Heart Failure and Shock	Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI	Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity
0-17	Normal Newborn	Neonate with Other Significant Problems	Bronchitis and Asthma, Age 0-17	Full Term Neonate with Major Problems	Prematurity without Major Problems
18-64	Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses	Cesarean Section without CC	Psychoses	Uterine and Adnexa Procedures for nonmalignancy without CC	Chest Pain
65+	Heart Failure and Shock	Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity	Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI	Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC	Septicemia, Age Greater than 17

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-11. Hospital discharges for all Marion County residents by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Normal Newborn (391)	2,657	5,989	2.3
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	2,054	4,615	2.2
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	1,208	6,243	5.2
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	1,069	1,928	1.8
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	972	3,792	3.9
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	930	5,317	5.7
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	849	2,582	3.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	846	4,138	4.9
Chest Pain (143)	824	1,871	2.3
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	806	6,119	7.6
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	794	3,837	4.8
Psychoses (430)	788	5,683	7.2
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	653	3,256	5.0
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	606	2,939	4.8
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure (087)	605	3,980	6.6
All Others	30,119	153,477	5.1
Total	45,780	215,766	4.7

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-12. Hospital discharges for female Marion County residents by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	2,054	4,615	2.2
Normal Newborn (391)	1,315	2,952	2.2
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	849	2,582	3.0
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	623	2,504	4.0
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	573	3,039	5.3
Uterine and Adnexa Procedures for nonmalignancy without CC (359)	561	1,176	2.1
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	509	2,599	5.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	478	2,474	5.2
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	478	2,882	6.0
Chest Pain (143)	468	1,080	2.3
Psychoses (430)	454	3,147	6.9
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	423	3,217	7.6
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	396	853	2.2
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	345	1,743	5.1
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure (087)	339	2,254	6.6
All Others	15,799	79,900	5.1
Total	25,664	117,017	4.6

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-13. Hospital discharges for male Marion County residents by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Normal Newborn (391)	1,342	3,037	2.3
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	673	1,075	1.6
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	635	3,204	5.0
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	452	2,435	5.4
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	383	2,902	7.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	368	1,664	4.5
Chest Pain (143)	356	791	2.2
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	349	1,288	3.7
Psychoses (430)	334	2,536	7.6
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	308	1,513	4.9
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	285	1,238	4.3
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catheterization and Complex Diagnosis (124)	279	1,189	4.3
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	272	1,324	4.9
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure (087)	266	1,726	6.5
Cardiac Defibrillator Implant without Cardiac Catheterization (515)	259	708	2.7
All Others	13,555	72,119	5.3
Total	20,116	98,749	4.9

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-14. Hospital discharges for white race Marion County residents by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Normal Newborn (391)	2,139	4,813	2.3
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	1,613	3,628	2.2
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	1,035	5,409	5.2
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	1,009	1,773	1.8
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	922	3,604	3.9
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	835	4,717	5.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	786	3,850	4.9
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	711	5,360	7.5
Chest Pain (143)	706	1,557	2.2
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	706	3,359	4.8
Psychoses (430)	702	5,095	7.3
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	696	2,096	3.0
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	567	2,816	5.0
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure (087)	549	3,577	6.5
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	538	2,638	4.9
All Others	26,367	133,131	5.0
Total	39,881	187,423	4.7

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-15. Hospital discharges for black race Marion County residents by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Normal Newborn (391)	434	992	2.3
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	373	847	2.3
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	162	769	4.7
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	125	384	3.1
Chest Pain (143)	112	304	2.7
Neonate with Other Significant Problems (390)	98	255	2.6
Renal Failure (316)	88	560	6.4
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	86	699	8.1
Red Blood Cell Disorders, Age Greater than 17 (395)	85	477	5.6
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	81	528	6.5
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	81	433	5.3
Uterine and Adnexa Procedures for nonmalignancy without CC (359)	79	180	2.3
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	78	386	4.9
Psychoses (430)	71	521	7.3
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catheterization without Complex Diagnosis (125)	64	199	3.1
All Others	3,080	17,433	5.7
Total	5,097	24,967	4.9

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-16. Hospital discharges for Marion County residents (0-17 years of age) by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Normal Newborn (391)	2,657	5,989	2.3
Neonate with Other Significant Problems (390)	453	1,196	2.6
Bronchitis and Asthma, Age 0-17 (098)	210	541	2.6
Full Term Neonate with Major Problems (389)	179	939	5.2
Prematurity without Major Problems (388)	163	1,119	6.9
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age 0-17 (091)	150	469	3.1
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	133	322	2.4
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age 0-17 (184)	119	297	2.5
Neonates, Died or Transferred to Another Acute Care Facility (385)	116	915	7.9
Nutritional and Misc Metabolic Disorders, Age 0-17 (298)	87	253	2.9
Viral Illness and Fever of Unknown Origin, Age 0-17 (422)	77	225	2.9
Cellulitis, Age 0-17 (279)	63	230	3.7
Seizure and Headache, Age 0-17 (026)	57	136	2.4
Extreme Immaturity or Respiratory Distress Syndrome of Neonate (386)	54	2,464	45.6
Prematurity with Major Problems (387)	47	746	15.9
All Others	1,183	5,856	5.0
Total	5,748	21,697	3.8

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-17. Hospital discharges for all Marion County residents (18-64 years of age) by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Vaginal Delivery without Complicating Diagnoses (373)	1,921	4,293	2.2
Cesarean Section without CC (371)	824	2,489	3.0
Psychoses (430)	641	4,491	7.0
Uterine and Adnexa Procedures for nonmalignancy without CC (359)	510	1,062	2.1
Chest Pain (143)	432	929	2.2
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	379	681	1.8
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	349	1,626	4.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	309	1,395	4.5
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catheterization without Complex Diagnosis (125)	305	848	2.8
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	247	1,288	5.2
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catheterization and Complex Diagnosis (124)	247	1,052	4.3
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	245	1,212	4.9
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	229	800	3.5
Back and Neck Procedures Except Spinal Fusion without CC (500)	213	285	1.3
Cervical Spinal Fusion without CC (520)	212	253	1.2
All Others	11,784	60,582	5.1
Total	18,847	83,286	4.4

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-18. Hospital discharges for all Marion County residents (65+ years of age) by top 15 leading reasons of hospitalizations, calendar year 2005.

DRG	Discharges	Patient Days	ALOS
Heart Failure and Shock (127)	962	5,017	5.2
Major Joint and Limb Reattachment Procedures of Lower Extremity (209)	743	2,992	4.0
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedure with Drug-Eluting Stent without AMI (527)	690	1,247	1.8
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy, Age Greater than 17 with CC (089)	683	4,029	5.9
Septicemia, Age Greater than 17 (416)	620	4,579	7.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (088)	534	2,727	5.1
Intracranial hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction (014)	487	2,435	5.0
GI Hemorrhage with CC (174)	470	2,394	5.1
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Misc Digestive Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (182)	445	2,211	5.0
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure (087)	421	2,811	6.7
Chest Pain (143)	392	942	2.4
Renal Failure (316)	354	2,174	6.1
Cardiac Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders with CC (138)	342	1,467	4.3
Nutritional and Misc Metabolic Disorders, Age Greater than 17 with CC (296)	301	1,369	4.5
Circulatory Disorders Except Acute Myocardial Infarction with Cardiac Catheterization and Complex Diagnosis (124)	292	1,325	4.5
All Others	13,449	73,064	5.4
Total	21,185	110,783	5.2

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, CY 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Birth Indicators

Birth outcome indicators are a critical measure of a society's and a community's health status. Unfortunately, Florida's birth outcome indicators in the last decade have consistently ranked in the bottom half of the nation according to the *National Kids Count Data Book* prepared by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Overall, these rankings remain poor for Florida but progress has been made. Progress has also been seen in these indicators in Marion County, though work remains to be done, especially in the disparity of outcome between races and ethnicities.

Birth Rates

Table 3-19 shows that between 2001-2005, Marion County's birth rate was lower than the state as a whole. This is to be expected in a county with such a large population of senior citizens who are beyond the traditional age of childbearing. While the birth rates of black residents remain nearly double that of white residents, the white and black Marion County birth rates remain lower than the rates for their counterparts throughout the state. Again, the age distribution of the populations is the most likely explanatory factor.

Figure 3-16 and Table 3-20 shows that birth rates in Marion County have remained somewhat steady and consistently below Florida's rates. Table 3-21 shows that the number of Hispanic births in Marion County increased in the earlier part of the last decade, but has declined in the latter half of the decade. In addition, the rate of Hispanic births is substantially larger than the state rate.

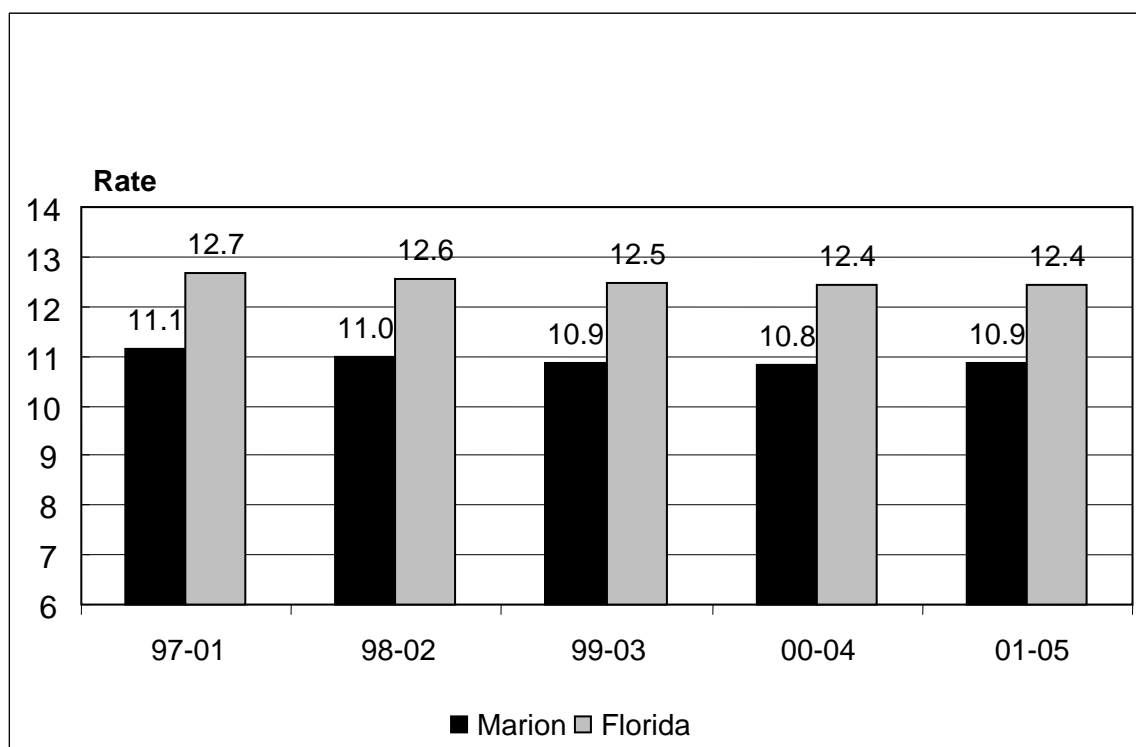
Figure 3-17, compares the birth rates of white and black residents within various zip codes. Again, because of potentially small numbers when broken down to the zip code level, care should be taken when analyzing these rates and before policy or implementation assumptions are made.

Table 3-19. Birth rates per 1,000 total population by race, by zipcode, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Races		White Races		Black Races	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32113 Citra	345	10.0	258	9.0	80	16.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	326	8.2	319	8.4	2	3.3
32179 Ocklawaha	439	10.3	402	10.0	23	21.7
32195 Weirsdale	197	12.4	165	12.1	30	15.5
32617 Anthony	330	18.6	266	18.4	62	26.4
32686 Reddick	337	13.5	182	12.6	149	15.3
34420 Belleview	921	13.5	843	13.5	48	16.1
34431 Dunnellon	259	8.0	241	7.9	8	7.3
34432 Dunnellon	382	7.8	339	7.5	26	10.4
34470 Ocala	1,126	14.4	893	12.9	195	32.2
34471 Ocala	1,131	10.6	984	9.8	102	27.6
34472 Ocala	1,415	14.7	1,038	14.4	321	18.4
34473 Ocala	552	14.5	427	15.9	83	15.2
34474 Ocala	1,367	17.3	889	16.4	402	22.0
34475 Ocala	1,027	15.5	337	11.9	682	19.4
34476 Ocala	495	8.0	432	7.4	32	17.5
34479 Ocala	818	12.9	675	12.1	119	22.5
34480 Ocala	704	13.9	609	13.7	74	18.7
34481 Ocala	330	4.8	280	4.3	38	15.1
34482 Ocala	953	11.8	717	11.3	207	15.8
34488 Silver Springs	579	11.9	511	11.4	54	20.3
34491 Summerfield	916	9.4	845	9.3	54	16.2
Marion	15,495	12.0	12,125	11.1	2,850	19.1
Florida	1,067,887	13.4	787,465	12.6	235,262	20.1

Rates are per 1,000 total population. Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-16. Birth rates per 1,000 total population for all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-20. Birth rates per 1,000 total population by race, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	14,073	11.1	14,268	11.0	14,513	10.9	14,948	10.8	15,495	10.9
Florida	994,661	12.7	1,007,937	12.6	1,024,616	12.5	1,045,603	12.4	1,067,887	12.4
Area	White Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	11,165	10.2	11,269	10.0	11,403	9.8	11,740	10.1	12,125	9.8
Florida	737,702	11.4	746,062	11.3	757,596	11.3	771,399	11.5	787,465	11.2
Area	Black Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	2,657	17.5	2,714	17.5	2,791	17.5	2,815	17.7	2,850	16.9
Florida	227,164	18.8	229,807	18.5	232,607	18.2	234,576	18.4	235,262	17.3

Rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-21. Hispanic resident live births, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

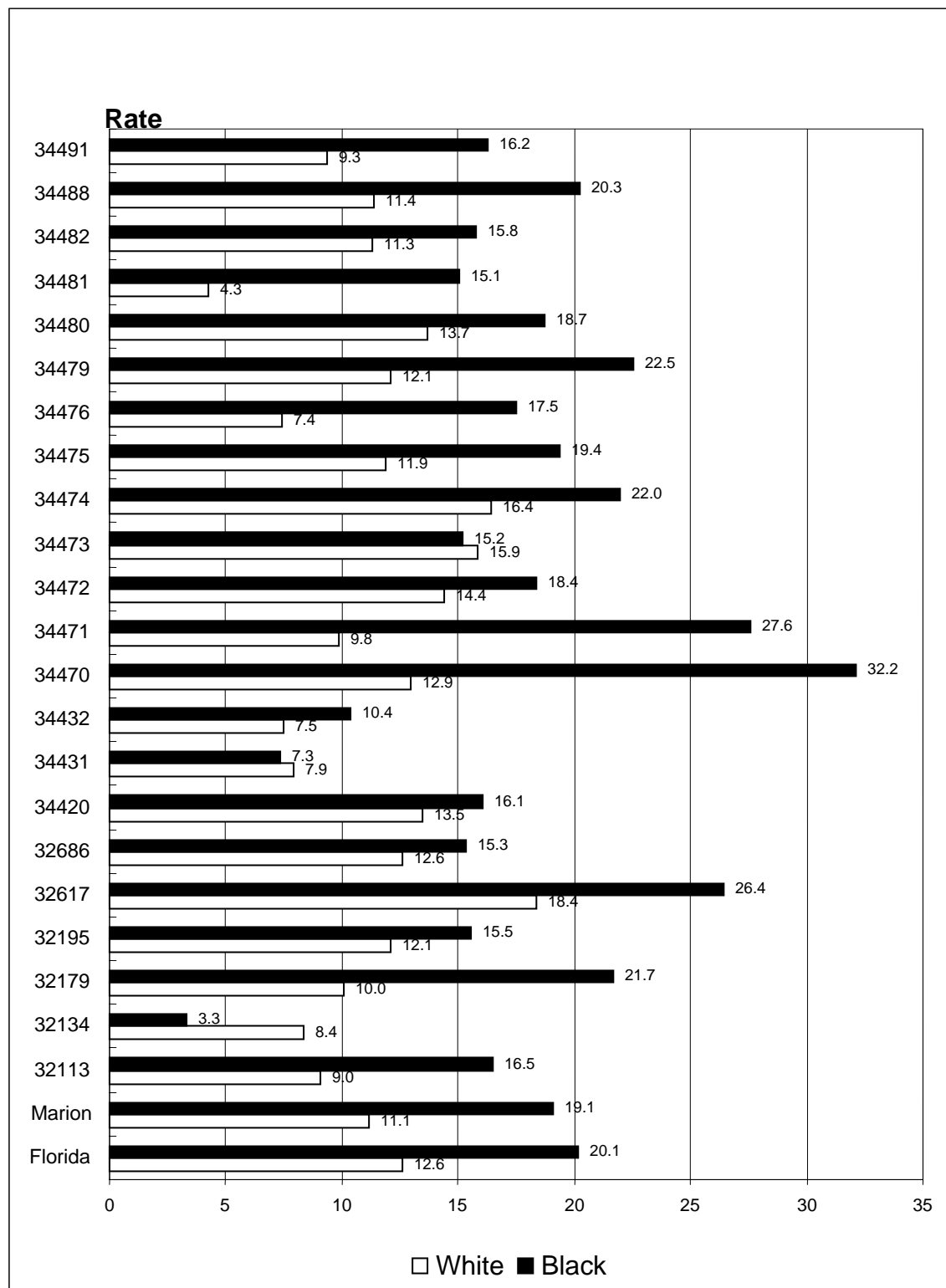
Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	1,508	20.5	1,653	21.1	1,881	22.7	2,172	24.8	1,918	19.7
Florida	213,799	16.6	228,069	17.0	243,402	17.4	260,448	17.9	278,365	18.2

Rates are per 1,000 total Hispanic population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-17. Birth rates per 1,000 population by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Early Access to Prenatal Care

During the 1990s, Florida experienced several improvements on measures that reflect the status of maternal and child health, including reductions in the births to mothers who regularly smoked, repeat births to teenagers and births to women who received no or late prenatal care. The proportion of births to mothers who received late or not prenatal care was cut in half from 7.0 percent in 1990 to 3.5 percent in 1998. During this time, substantial gains were also made in the percentage of mothers who received early access to prenatal care (defined as care in their first trimester).

Table 3-22 shows that approximately 71 percent of births in Marion County between 2001-2005 had early access to prenatal care. This is substantially lower than the 78.7 percent for all Florida births. The rate of early access to prenatal care was disparately higher for white residents than for black residents, and both white residents and black residents fared worse than their counterparts throughout Florida.

Figure 3-18, compares the early access to prenatal care rates of white and black residents within the county zip codes. Again, because of potentially small numbers when broken down to the zip code level, care should be taken when analyzing these rates and before any policy or implementation assumptions made.

Table 3-23 and Figure 3-19 show that early access to prenatal care has been declining in Marion County over the last decade. In addition, the early access to prenatal care rate has been substantially lower than the Florida rate since 1997.

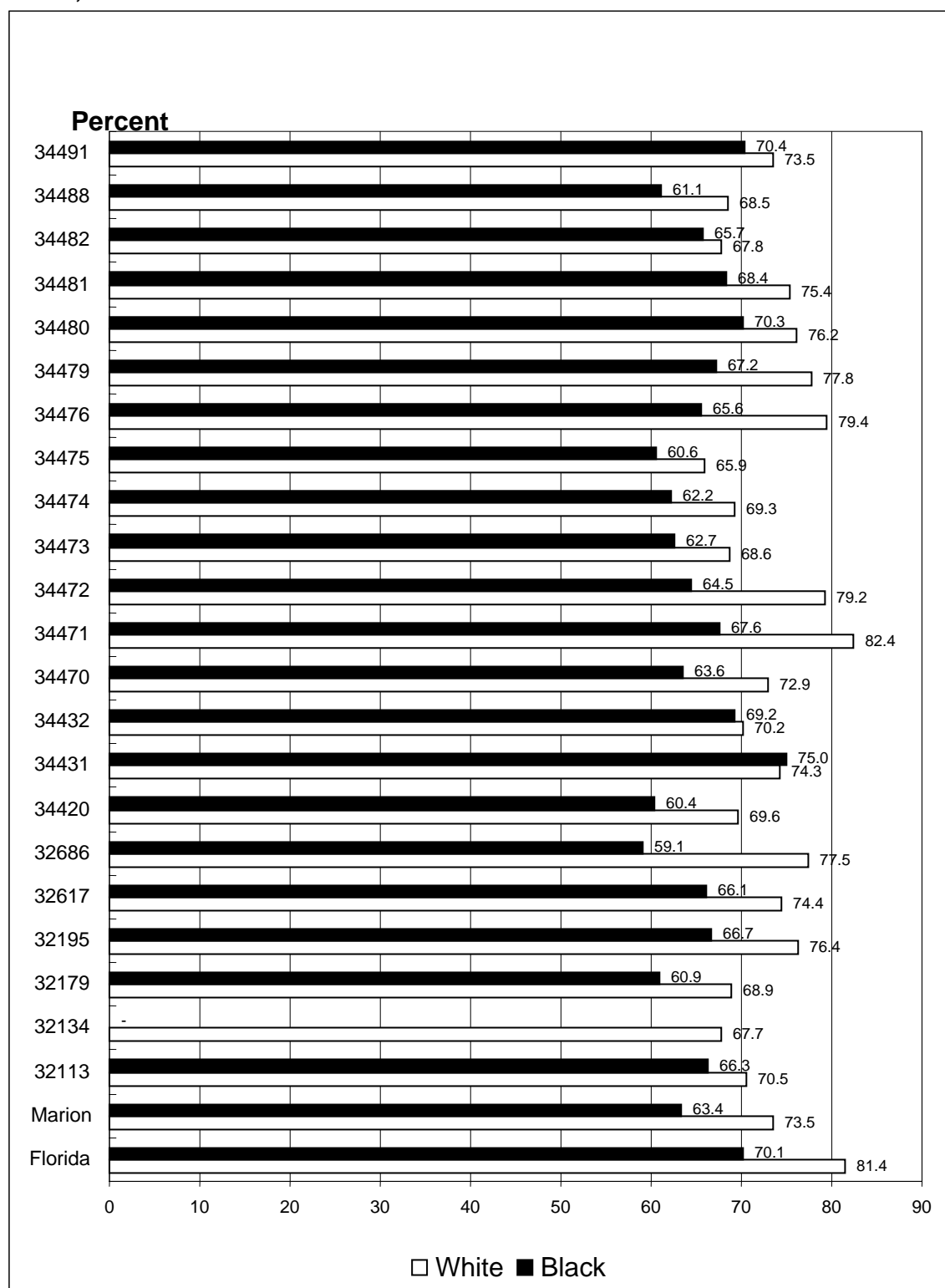
This is also the case for Hispanic mothers in Marion County. Table 3-24 and Figure 3-20 show that Hispanic mothers in Marion County have substantially lower rates of access to early prenatal care than for Hispanic mothers throughout Florida. Additionally, early access to prenatal care has been declining in Marion County over the last decade.

Table 3-22. Percent of births with early access to care by race, by zipcode, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Races		White Races		Black Races	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
32113 Citra	239	69.3	182	70.5	53	66.3
32134 Ft. McCoy	219	67.2	216	67.7	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	303	69.0	277	68.9	14	60.9
32195 Weirsdale	148	75.1	126	76.4	20	66.7
32617 Anthony	240	72.7	198	74.4	41	66.1
32686 Reddick	234	69.4	141	77.5	88	59.1
34420 Belleview	631	68.5	587	69.6	29	60.4
34431 Dunnellon	194	74.9	179	74.3	6	75.0
34432 Dunnellon	266	69.6	238	70.2	18	69.2
34470 Ocala	799	71.0	651	72.9	124	63.6
34471 Ocala	914	80.8	811	82.4	69	67.6
34472 Ocala	1,070	75.6	822	79.2	207	64.5
34473 Ocala	371	67.2	293	68.6	52	62.7
34474 Ocala	918	67.2	616	69.3	250	62.2
34475 Ocala	641	62.4	222	65.9	413	60.6
34476 Ocala	388	78.4	343	79.4	21	65.6
34479 Ocala	622	76.0	525	77.8	80	67.2
34480 Ocala	530	75.3	464	76.2	52	70.3
34481 Ocala	244	73.9	211	75.4	26	68.4
34482 Ocala	644	67.6	486	67.8	136	65.7
34488 Silver Springs	391	67.5	350	68.5	33	61.1
34491 Summerfield	670	73.1	621	73.5	38	70.4
Marion	11,069	71.4	8,909	73.5	1,807	63.4
Florida	840,057	78.7	641,308	81.4	164,938	70.1

Rates are per 1,000 total population. Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-18. Percent of births with early access to care by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Percent of total births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005.

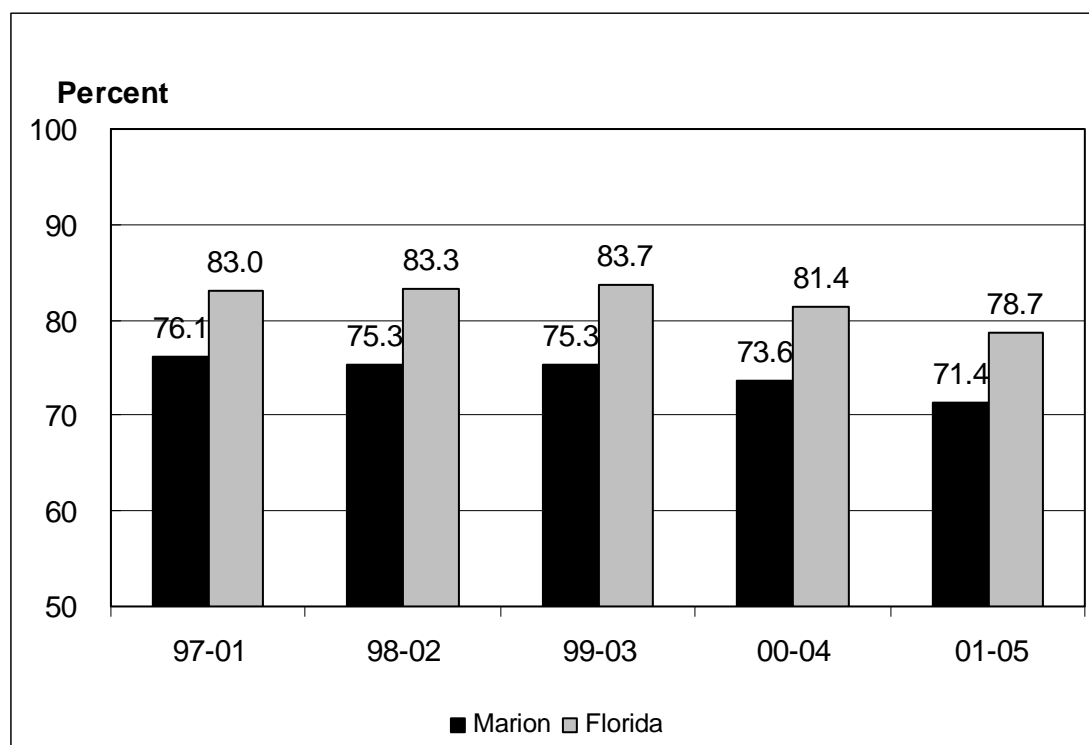
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-23. Percent of births with early access to care by race, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	10,714	76.1	10,749	75.3	10,931	75.3	11,006	73.6	11,069	71.4
Florida	825,719	83.0	839,620	83.3	857,515	83.7	850,600	81.4	840,057	78.7
Area	White Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	8,797	78.8	8,791	78.0	8,877	77.8	8,927	76.0	8,909	73.5
Florida	637,361	86.4	645,536	86.5	657,001	86.7	649,959	84.3	641,308	81.4
Area	Black Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	1,735	65.3	1,760	64.8	1,833	65.7	1,806	64.2	1,807	63.4
Florida	164,140	72.3	168,045	73.1	172,377	74.1	169,648	72.3	164,937	70.1

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-19. Percent of births with early access to care for all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

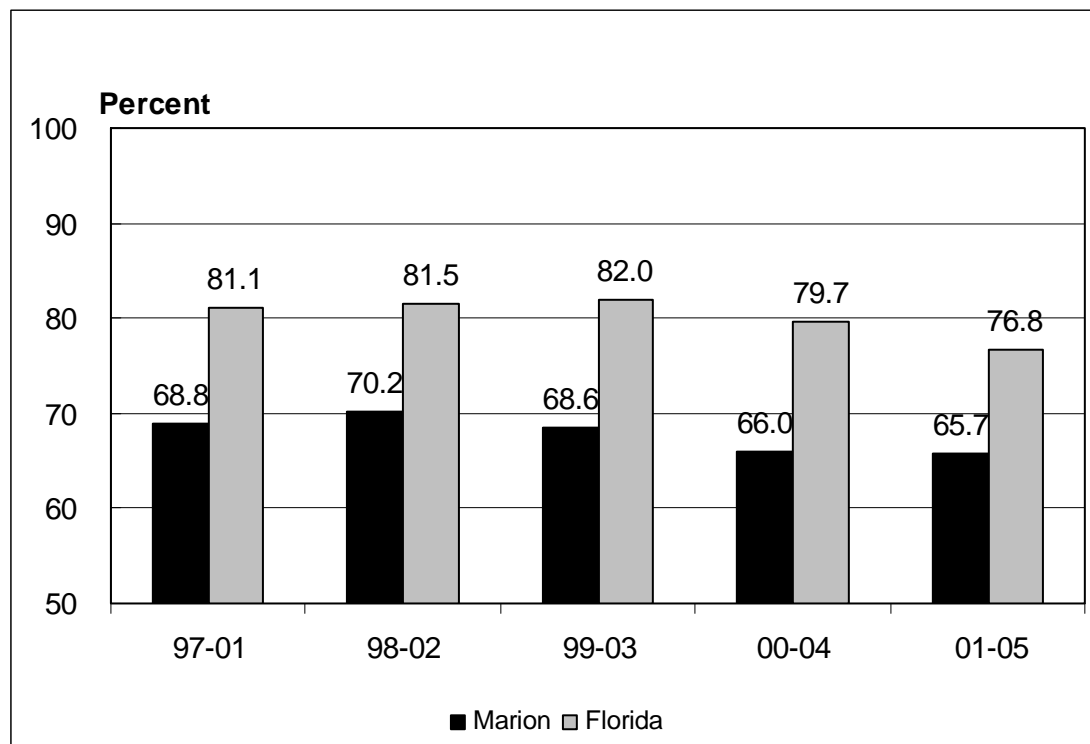
Table 3-24. Percent of Hispanic moms who had early access to prenatal care, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

Area	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	1,038	68.8	1,160	70.2	1,290	68.6	1,434	66.0	1,260	65.7
Florida	173,312	81.1	185,878	81.5	199,567	82.0	207,503	79.7	213,667	76.8

Percent of total Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-20. Percent of Hispanic moms who had early access to prenatal care, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Percent of total Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Low Birthweight

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 and may require adaptive care throughout their lifespan.

Table 3-25 shows that 84.3 babies per 1,000 live births annually in Marion County between 2001-2005 were low birthweight. This is slightly lower than the 84.9 low birthweight births per 1,000 Florida live births. Unfortunately, the low birthweight rate for black residents is nearly twice that of white residents. The low birthweight rate for black residents is also higher than the rate for their counterparts throughout the state.

Figure 3-21, compares the low birthweight rates of white and black residents within various zip codes. Again, because of potentially small numbers when broken down to the zip code level, care should be taken when analyzing these rates and before any policy or implementation assumptions are made.

Table 3-26 and Figure 3-22 show that although low birthweight rates decreased in Marion County during the early part of the last decade, the rates increased in the latter half. However, Marion County rates remain lower than the state.

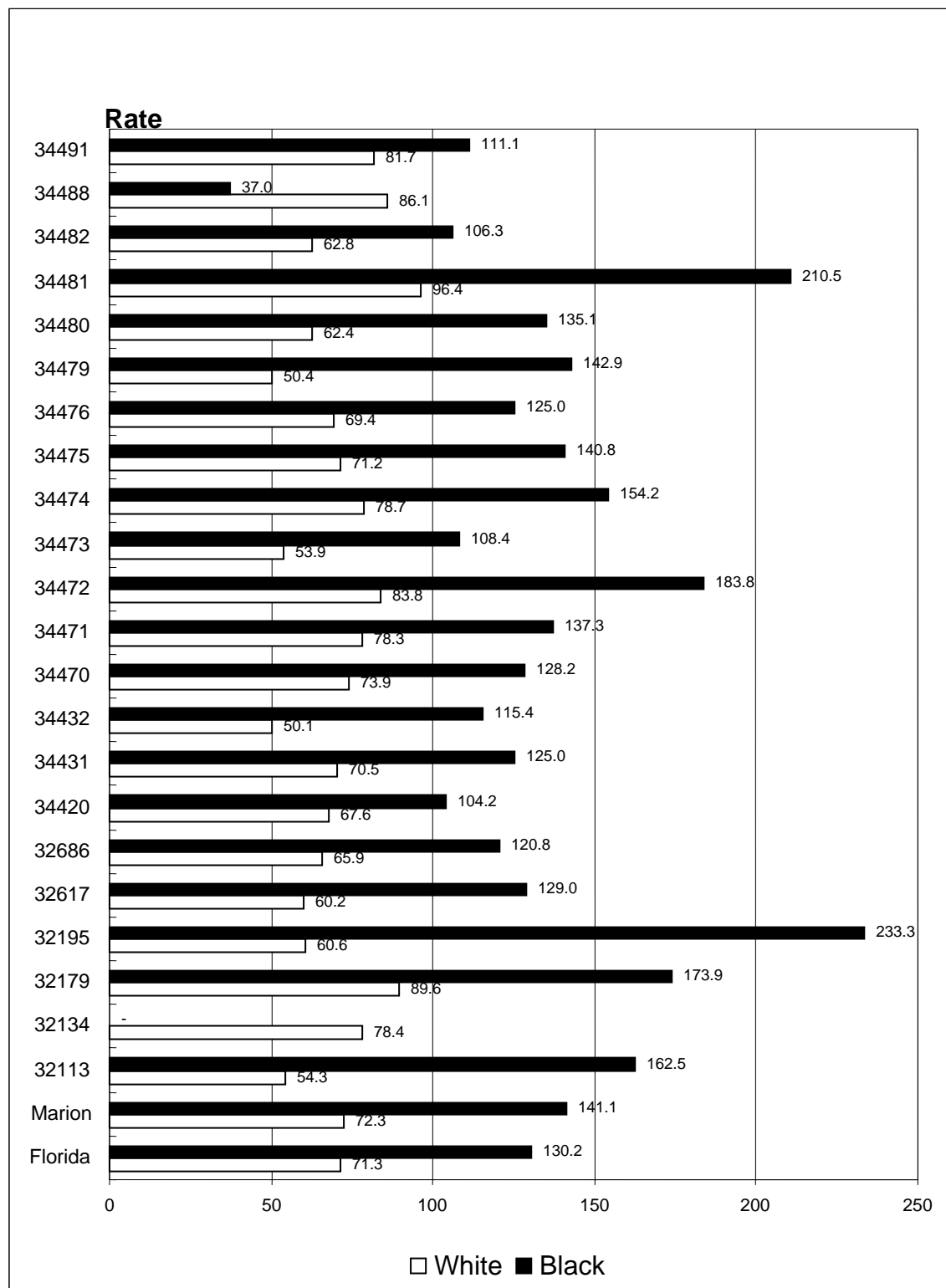
Table 3-27 and Figure 3-23 show that Hispanic low birthweight rates have remained generally higher than the county average. Hispanic low birthweight rates are somewhat lower than white residents and substantially lower than black residents. Hispanic low birthweight rates have fluctuated throughout the last decade.

Table 3-25. Low birthweight rates per 1,000 live births by race, by zipcode, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Races		White Races		Black Races	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32113 Citra	28	81.2	14	54.3	13	162.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	25	76.7	25	78.4	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	40	91.1	36	89.6	4	173.9
32195 Weirsdale	17	86.3	10	60.6	7	233.3
32617 Anthony	24	72.7	16	60.2	8	129.0
32686 Reddick	30	89.0	12	65.9	18	120.8
34420 Belleview	63	68.4	57	67.6	5	104.2
34431 Dunnellon	18	69.5	17	70.5	1	125.0
34432 Dunnellon	23	60.2	17	50.1	3	115.4
34470 Ocala	94	83.5	66	73.9	25	128.2
34471 Ocala	94	83.1	77	78.3	14	137.3
34472 Ocala	150	106.0	87	83.8	59	183.8
34473 Ocala	32	58.0	23	53.9	9	108.4
34474 Ocala	138	101.0	70	78.7	62	154.2
34475 Ocala	122	118.8	24	71.2	96	140.8
34476 Ocala	34	68.7	30	69.4	4	125.0
34479 Ocala	52	63.6	34	50.4	17	142.9
34480 Ocala	48	68.2	38	62.4	10	135.1
34481 Ocala	35	106.1	27	96.4	8	210.5
34482 Ocala	68	71.4	45	62.8	22	106.3
34488 Silver Springs	46	79.4	44	86.1	2	37.0
34491 Summerfield	77	84.1	69	81.7	6	111.1
Marion	1,306	84.3	877	72.3	402	141.1
Florida	90,681	84.9	56,163	71.3	30,636	130.2

Rates are per 1,000 total population. Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-21. Low birthweight rates per 1,000 live births by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-26. Low birthweight rates per 1,000 live births by race, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

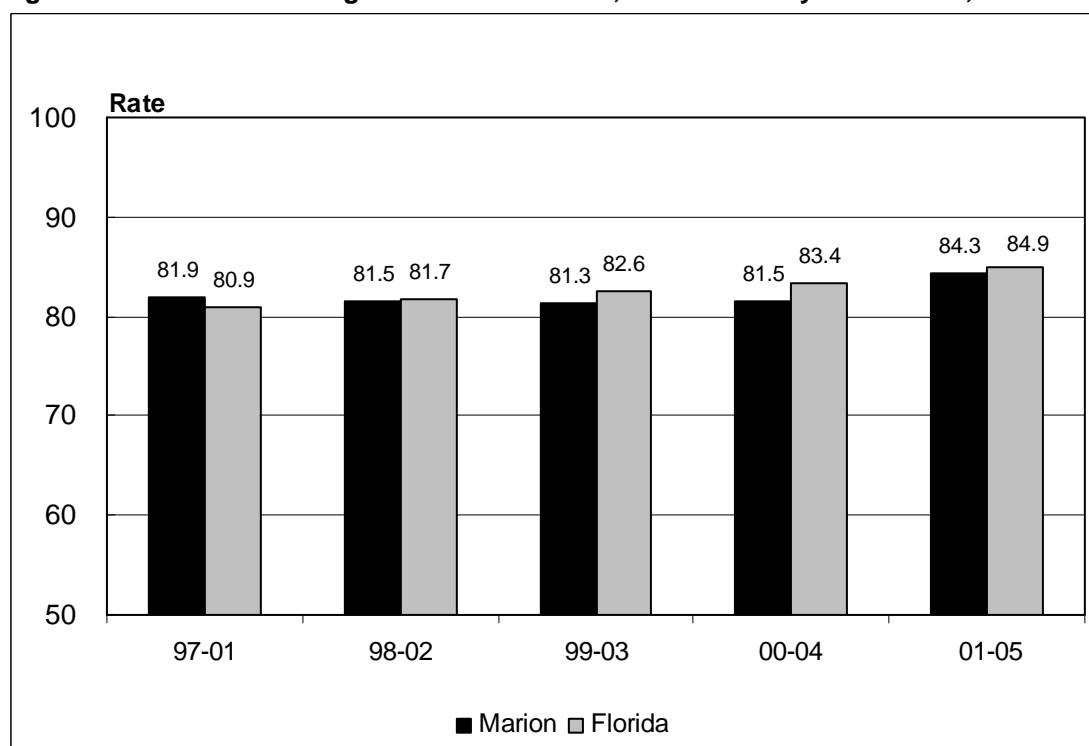
Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	1,152	81.9	1,163	81.5	1,180	81.3	1,219	81.5	1,306	84.3
Florida	80,480	80.9	82,369	81.7	84,619	82.6	87,163	83.4	90,681	84.9
Area	White Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	802	71.8	802	71.2	800	70.2	826	70.4	877	72.3
Florida	50,014	67.8	51,135	68.5	52,385	69.1	53,839	69.8	56,163	71.3
Area	Black Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	337	126.8	346	127.5	365	130.8	376	133.6	402	141.1
Florida	28,015	123.3	28,571	124.3	29,342	126.1	29,955	127.7	30,366	129.1

Rates are per 1,000 live births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure. 3-22. Low birthweight rates for all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 live births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-27. Hispanic low birthweight and rates per 1,000 live births, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

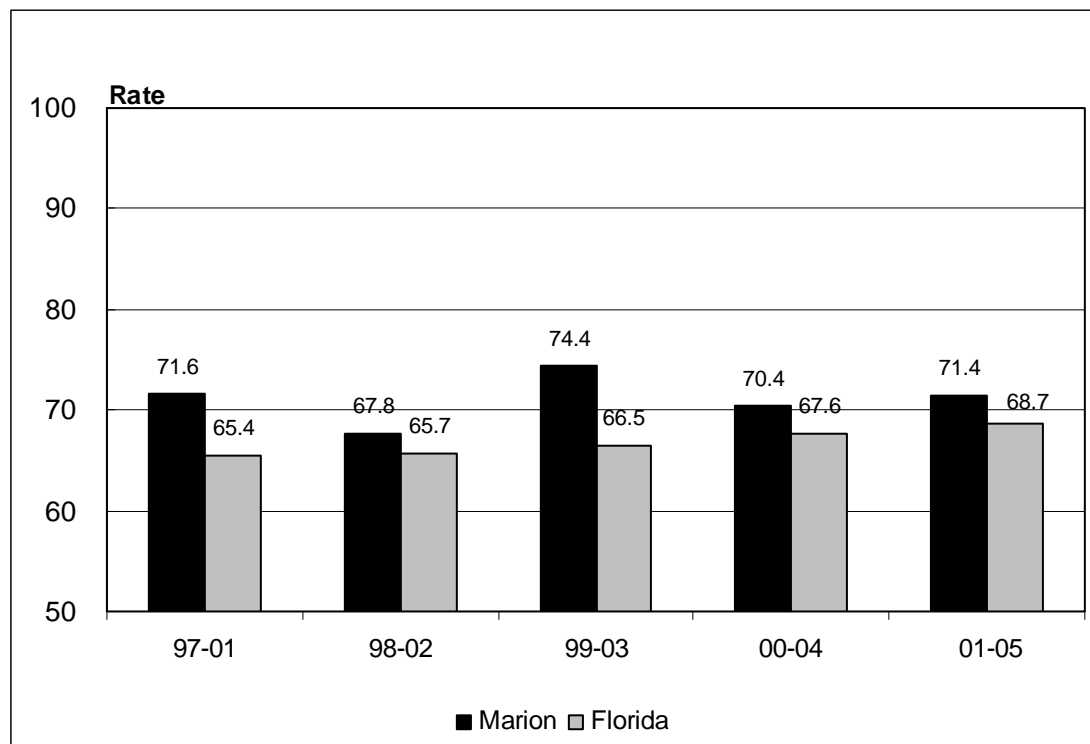
Area	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	108	71.6	112	67.8	140	74.4	153	70.4	137	71.4
Florida	13,980	65.4	14,975	65.7	16,188	66.5	17,616	67.6	19,118	68.7

Rates are per 1,000 live Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-23. Hispanic low birthweight rates per 1,000 live births Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 live Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is a useful indicator of health status and is used to compare the health and well-being of populations across and within countries. Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths to infants less than one year per 1,000 live births.

Table 3-28 shows that there were 8.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in Marion County between 2001-2005. This is higher than the Florida infant mortality rate of the same time period. The infant mortality rate for white residents of Marion County is also higher than for white residents of Florida as a whole. However, the infant mortality rate for black residents is more than two times higher than white residents. In addition, the infant mortality rate for black residents of Marion County is substantially higher than their counterparts throughout the state.

Figure 3-24, compares the infant mortality rates of white and black residents within various zip codes. Again, because of potentially small numbers when broken down to the zip code level, care should be taken when analyzing these rates and before any policy or implementation assumptions are made.

Table 3-29 and Figure 3-25 show that infant mortality has been creeping up in Marion County over the last decade, and that the rates in the county remain substantially higher than the state rates.

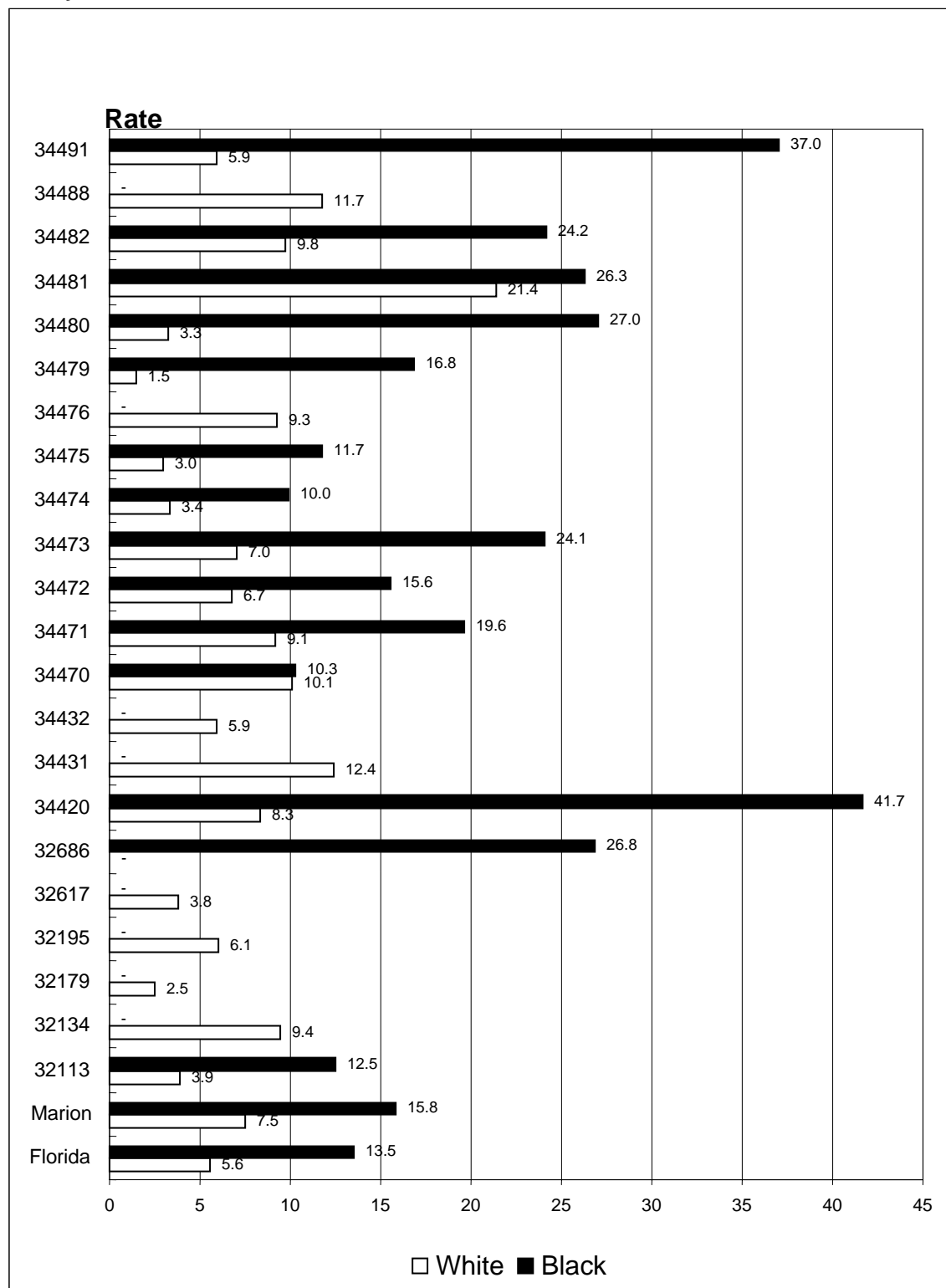
Table 3-30 and Figure 3-26 show that Hispanic infant mortality rates have decreased in Marion County over the past decade to the point that the county rates are lower than the state rates. However, the numbers of deaths are so small that the numbers are subject to wide variation and comparison with other populations or geographic areas should be done with caution.

Table 3-28. Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births by race, by zipcode, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Area	All Races		White Races		Black Races	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32113 Citra	2	5.8	1	3.9	1	12.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	3	9.2	3	9.4	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	1	2.3	1	2.5	-	-
32195 Weirsdale	1	5.1	1	6.1	-	-
32617 Anthony	1	3.0	1	3.8	-	-
32686 Reddick	4	11.9	-	-	4	26.8
34420 Belleview	9	9.8	7	8.3	2	41.7
34431 Dunnellon	3	11.6	3	12.4	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	2	5.2	2	5.9	-	-
34470 Ocala	11	9.8	9	10.1	2	10.3
34471 Ocala	11	9.7	9	9.1	2	19.6
34472 Ocala	12	8.5	7	6.7	5	15.6
34473 Ocala	5	9.1	3	7.0	2	24.1
34474 Ocala	7	5.1	3	3.4	4	10.0
34475 Ocala	9	8.8	1	3.0	8	11.7
34476 Ocala	4	8.1	4	9.3	-	-
34479 Ocala	3	3.7	1	1.5	2	16.8
34480 Ocala	4	5.7	2	3.3	2	27.0
34481 Ocala	7	21.2	6	21.4	1	26.3
34482 Ocala	12	12.6	7	9.8	5	24.2
34488 Silver Springs	6	10.4	6	11.7	-	-
34491 Summerfield	7	7.6	5	5.9	2	37.0
Marion	137	8.8	91	7.5	45	15.8
Florida	7,789	7.3	4396	5.6	3184	13.5

Rates are per 1,000 total population. Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-24. Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 total population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-29. Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births by race, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

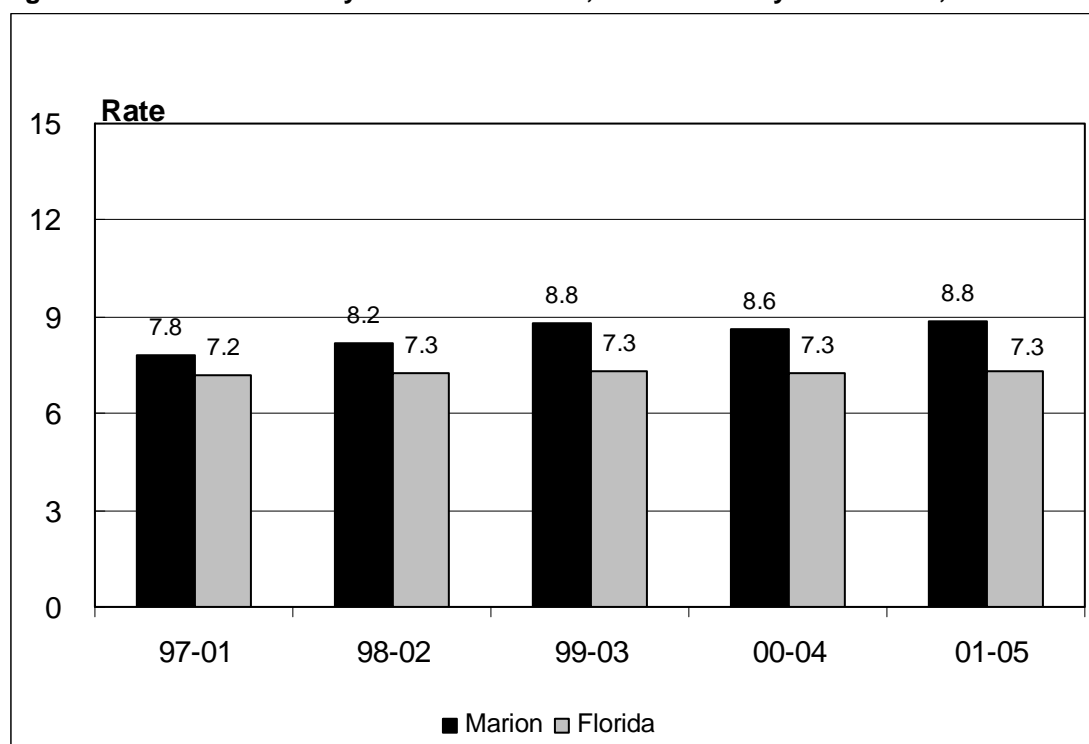
Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	110	7.8	117	8.2	128	8.8	129	8.6	137	8.8
Florida	7,133	7.2	7,323	7.3	7,492	7.3	7,586	7.3	7,789	7.3
Area	White Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	78	7.0	79	7.0	89	7.8	85	7.2	91	7.5
Florida	4,119	5.6	4,206	5.6	4,263	5.6	4,324	5.6	4,396	5.6
Area	Black Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	31	11.7	37	13.6	38	13.6	44	15.6	45	15.8
Florida	2,916	12.8	3,011	13.1	3,110	13.4	3,126	13.3	3,184	13.5

Rates are per 1,000 live births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-25. Infant mortality rates for all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 live births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-30. Hispanic infant mortality and rates per 1,000 live births, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

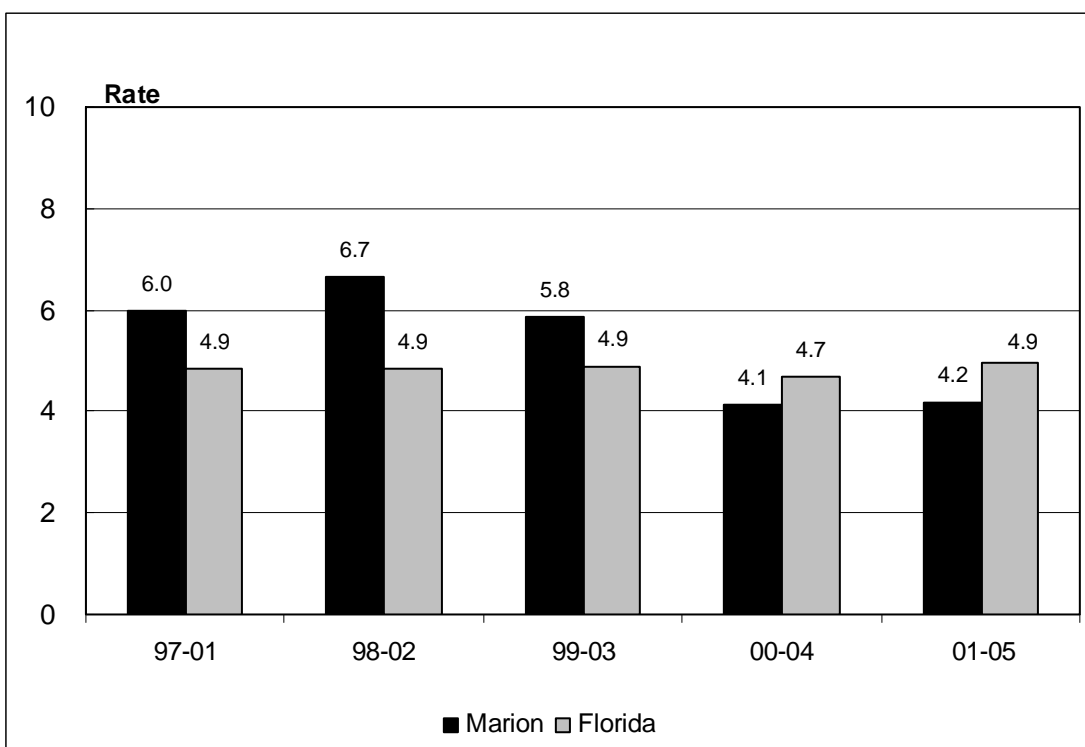
Area	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	9	6.0	11	6.7	11	5.8	9	4.1	8	4.2
Florida	1,038	4.9	1,108	4.9	1,189	4.9	1,225	4.7	1,376	4.9

Rates are per 1,000 live Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-26. Hispanic infant mortality and rates per 1,000 live births Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 live Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Teen Births and Repeat Births

Teens are often unprepared for the realities of childbirth. This lack of preparation often translates into poor health for the child if the teen does not have an adequate support structure to assist them with raising and caring for the child. As such, teen birth rates are also an excellent indicator or marker for a healthy community. In general, the lower the teen birth rate, the “healthier” a community will be.

Table 3-31 shows that teen birth rates (defined as births to females age 15-17 per 1,000 females age 15-17 in the population) were substantially higher in Marion County between 2001-2003 than Florida. The black teen birth rate is nearly double than for white teens in Marion County, and is also substantially higher than their counterparts for the entire state.

Figure 3-27, compares the teen birth rates of white and black residents within the county zip codes. Again, because of potentially small numbers when broken down to the zip code level, care should be taken when analyzing these rates and before any policy or implementation assumptions are made.

Table 3-32 and Figure 3-28 show that teen birth rates have decreased substantially for Marion County teens in the last decade. However, the teen birth rate in Marion County has been substantially higher than the Florida rate since 1997. Hispanic teen birth rates have also been higher in Marion County than state rates since 1997 (Table 3-33 and Figure 3-29).

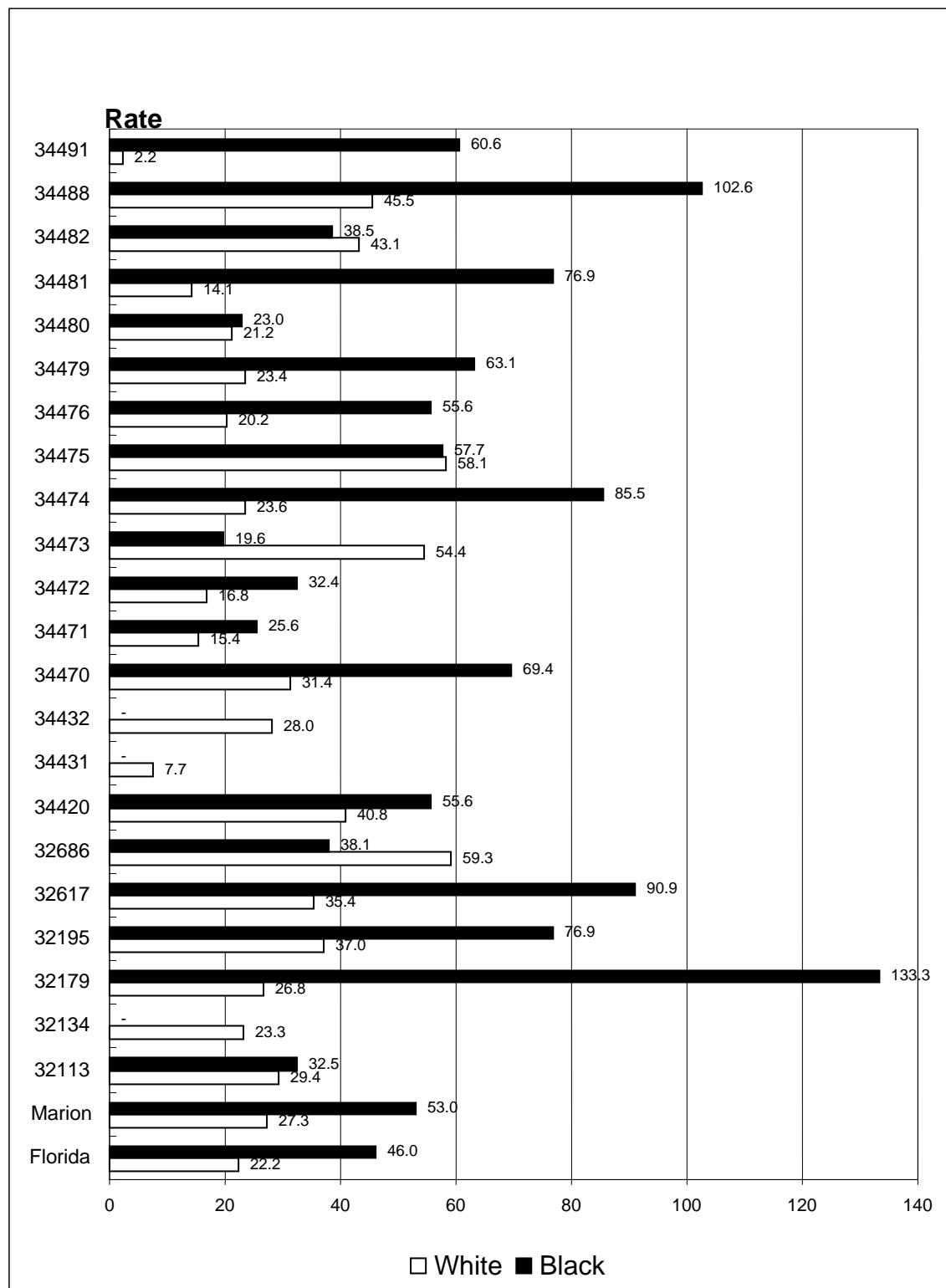
Repeat birth rates to mothers age 15-19 have fluctuated since 1997 (Table 3-34 and Figure 3-30). The rates in Marion exceed the state rates for the majority of the last decade, except for between 1998-2002 when the rates were exactly the same.

Table 3-31. Teen birth rates per 1,000 females 15-17 by race, by zipcode, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2003.

Area	All Races		White Races		Black Races	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
32113 Citra	16	28.5	12	29.4	4	32.5
32134 Ft. McCoy	10	22.7	9	23.3	-	-
32179 Ocklawaha	13	29.1	11	26.8	2	133.3
32195 Weirsdale	9	42.9	6	37.0	3	76.9
32617 Anthony	10	38.8	7	35.4	3	90.9
32686 Reddick	16	45.2	8	59.3	8	38.1
34420 Belleview	34	40.2	30	40.8	3	55.6
34431 Dunnellon	2	6.7	2	7.7	-	-
34432 Dunnellon	12	26.3	11	28.0	-	-
34470 Ocala	25	33.2	20	31.4	5	69.4
34471 Ocala	21	14.9	20	15.4	1	25.6
34472 Ocala	21	19.9	11	16.8	10	32.4
34473 Ocala	18	35.3	16	54.4	2	19.6
34474 Ocala	45	45.6	13	23.6	30	85.5
34475 Ocala	46	55.2	15	58.1	31	57.7
34476 Ocala	8	22.8	6	20.2	1	55.6
34479 Ocala	24	29.5	16	23.4	7	63.1
34480 Ocala	15	20.1	13	21.2	2	23.0
34481 Ocala	6	23.0	3	14.1	3	76.9
34482 Ocala	32	38.4	23	43.1	9	38.5
34488 Silver Springs	13	28.9	18	45.5	4	102.6
34491 Summerfield	24	24.1	2	2.2	4	60.6
Marion	435	30.6	292	27.3	138	53.0
Florida	22,668	25.5	13,561	22.2	8,741	46.0

Rates are per 1,000 females 15-17. Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-27. Teen birth rates per 1,000 females 15-17 by race, by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2003.



Rates are per 1,000 females 15-17 population.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2001-2003; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-32. Teen birth rates per 1,000 females 15-17 years of age by race, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

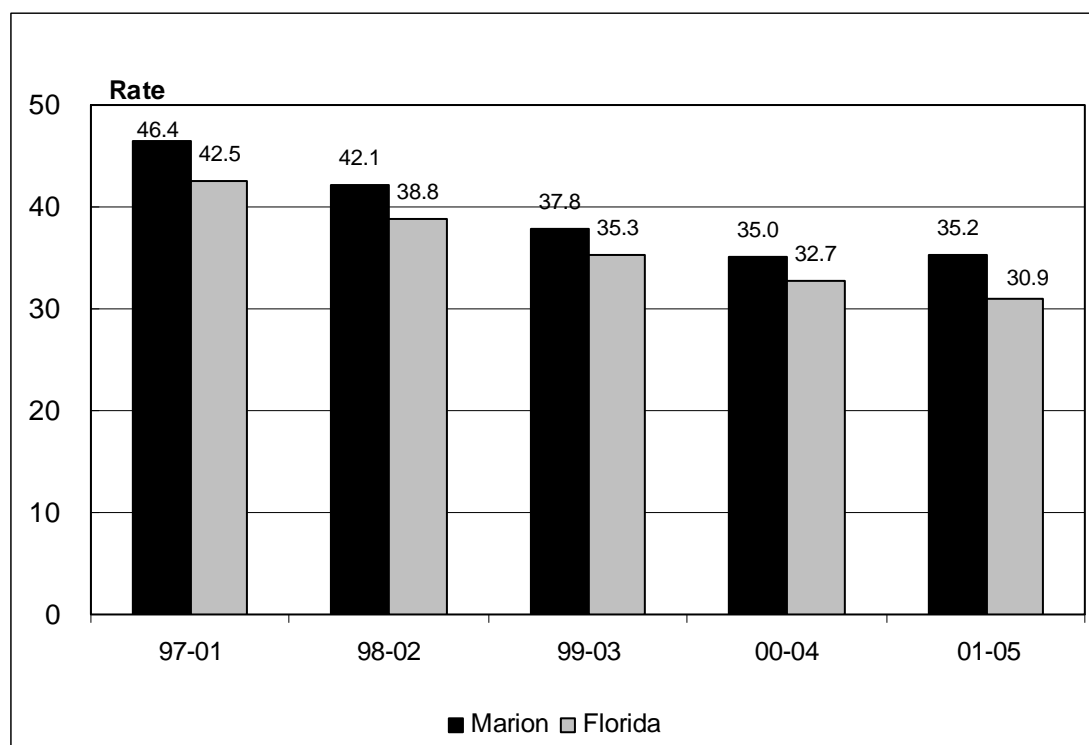
Area	All Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	819	46.4	780	42.1	735	37.8	708	35.0	745	35.2
Florida	44,141	42.5	42,123	38.8	40,077	35.3	38,749	32.7	37,694	30.9
Area	White Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	530	30.0	525	28.3	500	25.7	480	23.8	501	23.7
Florida	25,674	24.7	24,738	22.8	23,753	20.9	23,098	19.5	22,776	18.7
Area	Black Races									
	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	281	66.2	249	56.9	229	50.7	219	47.5	224	47.2
Florida	17,831	55.9	16,746	50.8	15,708	46.3	14,910	42.9	14,052	39.2

Rates are per 1,000 females 15-17 years of age.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-28. Teen birth rates per 1,000 females 15-17, all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 females 15-17 years of age.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-33. Hispanic teen births 15-17 and rates per 1,000 females 15-17, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

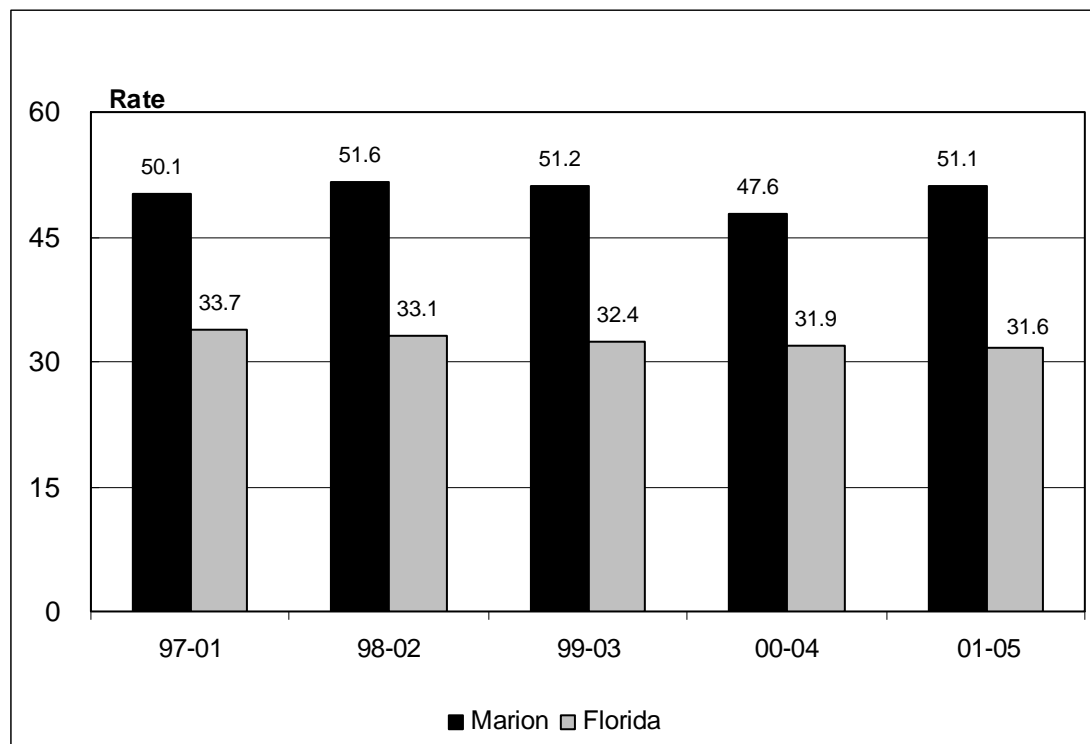
Area	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	85	50.1	96	51.6	105	51.2	107	47.6	132	51.1
Florida	9,621	33.7	9,826	33.1	10,012	32.4	10,287	31.9	10,662	31.6

Rates are per 1,000 Hispanic females 15-17.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-29. Hispanic teen birth rates per 1,000 females 15-17, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.



Rates are per 1,000 live Hispanic births.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-34. Percent of repeat birth moms 15-19 who had a previous birth for all races, Marion County and Florida, 1997-2005.

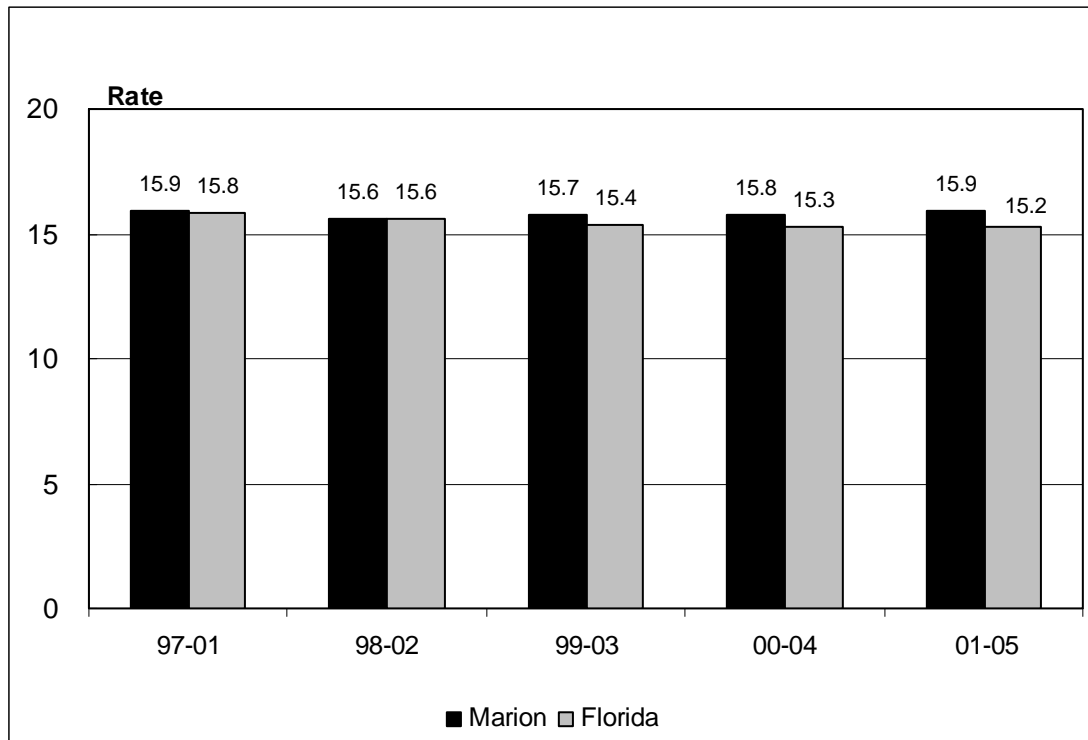
Area	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	499	15.9	481	15.6	474	15.7	457	15.8	436	15.9
Florida	27,534	15.8	26,419	15.6	25,157	15.4	23,956	15.3	22,968	15.2

Percent of total births to moms 15-19 who had a previous birth.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 3-30. Repeat birth rates to moms 15-19 who had a previous birth, 1997-2005.



Percent of total births to moms 15-19 who had a previous birth.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1997-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Key Mental Health Indicators

In general, morbidity data for mental health diseases and conditions are often difficult to obtain. This is in part due to the long-standing view that mental health is not a “health issue” because it does not manifest into a physical ailment. Therefore, oftentimes little baseline data pertaining to particular mental health indicators has been collected or compiled.

In order to present some insight into the mental health status of Marion County residents, this section of the assessment will review suicide rates, domestic violence rates, hospitalization for mental illness rates, and Baker Act rates.

Suicide Rates

Statistically, whites are more likely to commit suicide than any other racial/ethnic demographic. The rates in Marion County reflect this trend. The following two tables examine the crude and age adjusted rates from both Marion County and Florida residents from 2001-2005.

When comparing the age-adjusted death rates for all races from suicide per 100,000 between Marion County and Florida, Table 3-35 shows that Marion County has substantially higher overall rates than Florida.

Table 3-36 presents the specific suicide rates for Marion County and Florida for white residents from 2001-2005. Again, the rates for Marion County are substantially higher than the state rates.

Table 3-35. Suicide rates for all races per 100,000, 2001-2005, Marion County and Florida.

Area	Average Number of Deaths	2001-2005 Total Suicide Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate
Marion	49.2	246	18.0
Florida	2,320	11,600	13.9

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005.
Prepared by WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 3-36. Suicide rates for White residents per 100,000, 2001-2005, Marion County and Florida.

Area	Average Number of Deaths	2001-2005 Total Suicide Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate
Marion	47.4	237	20.3
Florida	2,177.2	10,886	16.2

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005.
Prepared by WellFlorida Council, 2007.

As indicated in Table 3-37, the age adjusted suicide death rates per 100,000 for Black residents in Marion County are lower than the state rates.

Table 3-37. Suicide rates for Black residents per 100,000, 2001-2005, Marion County and Florida.

Area	Average Number of Deaths	2001-2005 Total Suicide Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate
Marion	1.4	7	4.6
Florida	117.4	587	5.3

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Statistics, 2001-2005.
Prepared by WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is associated with eight out of the ten leading health concerns for Healthy People 2010. Medical studies link long-term effects of domestic violence and abuse with a myriad of major health problems including smoking, diabetes, obesity, eating disorders, and substance abuse, according to the Florida Department of Health.

In 2003, Florida domestic violence offenses accounted for approximately 20.0 percent of violent crimes. In addition, domestic violence plays a key role in juvenile crime, the need for foster care placements, and the existence of poverty in female-headed households (Department of Children and Families). Domestic violence, specifically sexual violence more often goes unreported to authorities, therefore statistics may be lower than the reality of the crimes.

Table 3-38 illustrates the differences in incidence rates between Marion County and the state. In 2005, the rate per 100,000 of domestic violence in Marion County was higher than the state rate. In previous years the rates for Marion County have also been higher than the Florida rates.

Table 3-38. Total domestic violence offenses by type for Marion County and Florida, 2005.

Type	Marion County	Florida
Criminal Homicide	5	176
Manslaughter	0	17
Forcible Rape	6	1,240
Forcible Sodomy	1	434
Forcible Fondling	0	1,137
Aggravated Assault	429	21,676
Aggravated Stalking	0	254
Simple Assault	1,787	90,455
Threat/Intimidation	1	4,157
Stalking	2	840
Total	2,231	120,386
Population	304,926	17,918,227
Rate Per 100,000 Population	731.7	671.9

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Crime in Florida, Florida Uniform Crime Report, 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

As illustrated in greater detail in Table 3-39 below, the Marion County rates for domestic violence have been much higher than the rates for the state of Florida, which have continued to decrease over the past five years.

Table 3-39. Total domestic violence offenses and rates per 100,000 population for Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Year	Marion County		Florida	
	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
2001	2,305	867.8	124,016	755.6
2002	2,226	813.6	121,834	726.4
2003	2,165	761.7	120,697	703.2
2004	2,474	837.1	119,772	680.0
2005*	2,231	725.2	120,386	668.1

* 2005 rates may be slightly different than in Table 3-38 due to different data source and round-off error.

Source: CHARTS, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2001-2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Hospitalizations Due to Mental Health Issues

As noted in 3-40 below, the diagnosis-related groups (DRGs) used to define the hospitalizations rates for mental health issues are 424-428, 430-433, and 521-523. These include:

Table 3-40. DRGs used to define the hospitalizations rates for mental health issues.

424	OR Procedure with principal diagnosis of mental illness
425	Acute adjustment reactions and psychosocial dysfunction
426	Depressive neuroses
427	Neuroses except depressive
428	Disorders of personality and impulse control
430	Psychosis
431	Childhood mental disorders
432	Other mental disorders diagnoses
433	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence, left against medical advice
521	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence
522	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence with rehab
523	Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence without rehab

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 1999-2003, CHARTS.

Prepared by WellFlorida Council, 2007.

As seen in Table 3-41, between 2001 and 2005, the rate of hospitalizations due to mental health issues in Marion County was substantially lower than the state. In 2005, the rate in Marion County rose drastically compared to previous years.

Table: 3-41 Number and rate of hospitalizations due to mental health issues, 2001-2005.

Area	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Marion	894	3.4	961	3.5	1,066	3.8	1,087	3.7	1,411	4.6
Florida	106,361	6.5	123,579	7.4	123,742	7.2	127,257	7.2	127,295	7.1

Rates are per 1,000 population.

* Mental Health issues are defined as DRGs 4424-428, 430-433, and 521-523.

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2001-2005, CHARTS.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Baker Act Rates

Another measure of mental health status is the rate at which residents are involuntarily placed in mental health institutions under the auspices of the Florida Mental Health Act (also known as Baker Act). The Baker Act is the involuntary treatment of anyone who is mentally ill and is unable to understand his or her need for stabilization and/or treatment.

Table 42 below charts the number, and rate of Baker Act initiations for the state and Marion County in single year counts from 2002-2005. Baker Act initiations are lower in Marion County than in Florida for all years except 2002. The rates in Marion County have fluctuated between the years 2002 to 2005.

Table 3-42. Single year rates for Baker Act initiations in Marion County and Florida, 2002-2005.

Year	Marion County		Florida	
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
2002	1,644	600.9	99,772	594.9
2003	1,722	605.8	104,600	609.4
2004	1,653	559.3	110,697	628.5
2005	1,924	625.4	122,206	678.2

Source: AHCA, The Florida Mental Health Act (The Baker Act) 2003 Annual Report; Florida Department of Health CHARTS assessed April 02, 2007.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Summary of Key Findings

Leading Causes of Death

- Marion County's top 10 leading causes of death are identical to the state of Florida. However, the rankings of the causes within the top 10 differ between Marion and Florida. For example, respiratory disease is the third leading cause of death in Marion County though it is the fourth for all of Florida.
- Diabetes is the fourth leading cause of death for black residents in Marion County compared to the sixth for white residents. In addition, nephritis and HIV (albeit in small numbers with one death or fewer per year on average) are in the top 10 causes for black residents while influenza and pneumonia, suicide, Alzheimer's and liver disease are not.
- Unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005 compared to only the fifth leading cause of death for whites and for blacks. While respiratory disease is a high ranking cause of death for white residents of Marion County, it was only the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanic residents between 2001-2005.
- Marion County exceeds the state's age-adjusted mortality rate for all of the top 10 leading causes of death except for influenza and pneumonia, nephritis, and HIV.
- Respiratory disease exhibits perhaps the most troubling disparity pattern. Respiratory disease age-adjusted mortality rates for white residents in Florida are substantially higher than that of black residents. However, not only are the Marion County rates for white residents substantially worse than Florida but the age-adjusted death rate for blacks in Marion County actually exceeds the rate for whites by a wide margin.

Hospitalization

- The leading cause of hospitalization in Marion County in 2005 was for being a normal newborn. Vaginal delivery followed by heart failure and shock make up the second and third leading causes of hospitalization for all residents. Percutaneous cardiovascular procedure along with major joint and limb reattachment procedure round out the top five.
- Bronchitis and Asthma are the third leading cause of hospitalization for children ages 0-17. It is also noteworthy that psychoses is the third leading cause of hospitalization for Marion County residents age 18-64.

Birth Indicators

- Birth rates in Marion County have remained somewhat steady and have been consistently below Florida's rates.

- Early access to prenatal care has been declining in Marion County over the last decade. In addition, the early access to prenatal care rate has been substantially lower than the Florida rate since 1997.
- Although low birthweight rates decreased in Marion County during the early part of the last decade, the rates increased in the latter half. In addition, the same pattern persists when comparing Marion County rates to Florida rates as the rates for Marion County remain higher than the state in the last part of the decade.
- The low birthweight rate for black residents is nearly twice that of white residents in Marion County.
- Infant mortality has been creeping up in Marion County over the last decade, and the rates in the county remain substantially higher than the state rates.
- The infant mortality rate for black residents is substantially higher than that of both Hispanic and white residents.
- Birth rates have decreased substantially for Marion County teens in the last decade. However, the teen birth rate in Marion County has been substantially higher than the Florida rate since 1997.

Mental Health Indicators

- Suicide rates in Marion County are substantially higher than the rates for Florida as a whole.
- The Marion County rates for domestic violence have been much higher than the rates for the state of Florida, which have continued to decrease over the past five years.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the rate of hospitalizations due to mental health issues in Marion County was substantially lower than the state. In 2005, the rate in Marion County rose considerably compared to previous years.
- Baker Act initiations are lower in Marion County than in Florida for all years (2001-2005) except 2002.

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Health Resource Availability and Access

Introduction

This section will address the availability of healthcare resources to the residents of Marion County. The availability of health resources is a critical component of the health of a county's residents and a measure of the soundness of the area's healthcare delivery system. Without an adequate supply of healthcare facilities, providers and services, maintaining good health status is a daunting challenge. Fewer facilities, providers and services means diminished opportunity to obtain healthcare in a timely fashion. Limited supply of health resources, especially providers, results in the limited capacity of the healthcare delivery system to absorb indigent and charity care as there are fewer providers among which to distribute the burden.

Provider and Facility Supply

Medically Underserved and Health Professional Shortage Areas

Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) may be a whole county or a group of contiguous counties, a group of county or civil divisions or a group of urban census tracts in which residents have a shortage of personal health services. Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) may include groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to healthcare.

As defined by the federal government's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the medically underserved area or population (MUA/P) designation involves the application of the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) to data on a service area to obtain a measurement of underservice for a defined area or population. The IMU scale runs from 0 to 100, where 0 represents completely underserved and 100 represents best served or least underserved. Under the established criteria, each service area found to have an IMU of 62.0 or less qualifies for designation as an MUA.

The IMU involves four variables – ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population; infant mortality rate; percentage of population with incomes below the federal poverty level; and percentage of the population age 65 or older. The value of each of these variables for the service area is formulated to a weighted value, according to established criteria. The four values are then summed to obtain an area's IMU score.

In September 2001, the Marion County low income migrant farmworker population was designated as an MUP. The low income population of Marion County received a score of 48.5, which placed it substantially below the 62.0 threshold. The MUP was updated in December of 2005.

HRSA also evaluates primary care, dental and mental health care shortage areas and populations on a regular basis. The Shortage Designation Branch in the HRSA Bureau of Health Professions has developed shortage designation criteria and utilizes them to determine whether or not a geographic area or population group is a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) in one of the three critical service areas. More than 34 federal programs depend on the shortage designation to determine eligibility or as a funding preference. About 20 percent of the U.S. population resides in primary medical care HPSAs. The following criteria are utilized for primary medical care shortage designations:

A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care professionals if the following three criteria are met:

1. The area is a rational area for the delivery of primary medical care services.
2. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
 - a. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of at least 3,500:1.
 - b. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of less than 3,500:1 but greater than 3,000:1 and has unusually high needs for primary care services or insufficient capacity of existing primary care providers.
3. Primary medical care professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

Marion County has HPSA designations for all three of the core service areas: primary medical care, dental care and mental health care. These designations are for different populations and are summarized in Table 4-1.

The low income/migrant farmworker, correctional institution populations, and rural health clinic have been designated as primary medical care HPSAs in December 2005. The low income and correctional institution populations were designated as dental health HPSAs in February 2002. The low income and correctional institution populations were designated as mental health HPSAs in July 2002.

HPSAs are customarily reviewed every four years. The review of primary medical care should occur sometime in 2009. The dental and mental health are currently pending review and re-designation in the federal Shortage Designation Branch.

Table 4-1. Summary of Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and Medically Underserved Area Populations (MUA/Ps), Marion County, As of December 2005.

Professional Shortage Area/ Underserved Area	Designation Status	Designation Type			
		Low Income/Migrant Farmworker Population	Low Income Population	Correctional Institution	Rural Health Clinic
Primary Health	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Dental Health	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mental Health	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Medically Underserved	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professions, 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Licensed Physicians and Nurses

The availability of licensed physicians and nurses is critical to meeting the healthcare needs of a community. However, it is often difficult to get an accurate number of physicians and nurses that are practicing and providing services in a community. The Florida Department of Health's Division of Medical Quality Assurance licenses these professionals. However, the county of record for licensees in the database corresponds to their mailing address, which may or may not be identical to the county in which they are providing services.

This fact should be taken into account when viewing Tables 4-2 and 4-3. According to Table 4-2, there are 223.9 licensed medical doctors and doctors of osteopathy per 100,000 for all of Florida while there are only 156.3 per 100,000 population for Marion County. Of course, this number does not capture those doctors that provide services in Marion County but who are licensed elsewhere and doctors that are licensed in Marion County but provide services in another county.

Table 4-3 shows that while Florida has nearly 1,213 licensed LPN and RNs per 100,000 population, Marion County exceeds this rate with nearly 1,238 per 100,000 population. Of course, this number does not capture those LPN/RNs that provide services in Marion County but who are licensed elsewhere and nurses that are licensed in Marion County but provide services in another county.

Table 4-2. Number and rate of active licensed medical doctors and doctors of osteopathy, Marion County and Florida, 2007.

Region	Number by Type			Rate Per 100,000 Population
	MD	DO	MD/DO Total	
Marion County	470	42	512	156.3
Florida	38,704	3,454	42,158	223.9

Source: Florida Department of Health Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2007.

Note: MD's and DO's refer to active licensed physicians with a known address within the specified area. MD's and DO's are counted without adjustment for hours worked.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-3. Number and rate of active licensed practical nurses and registered nurses, Marion County and Florida, 2007.

Region	Number by Type			Rate Per 100,000 Population
	LPN	RN	LPN/RN Total	
Marion County	937	3,117	4,054	1,237.9
Florida	52,963	175,326	228,289	1,212.6

Source: Florida Department of Health Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2007.

Note: RN's and LPN's refer to active licensed nurses with a known address within the specified area. RN's and LPN's are counted without adjustment for hours worked.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Licensed Facilities

Table 4-4 is presented solely as an overview of the inventory of licensed facilities in Marion County. The total number of facilities and total capacity change regularly. For the most up-to-date numbers on licensed facilities, consult www.Floridahealthstat.com.

Table 4-4. Licensed facilities by type in Marion County, 2007.

Type of Facility	Total Number	Total Capacity
Abortion Clinic	1	N/A
Adult Day Care Center	1	30
Adult Family Care Home	11	51
Ambulatory Surgical Center	9	23
Assisted Living Facilities	26	1340
Cardiac Catheterization	2	N/A
Clinical Laboratories	200	N/A
Crisis Stabilization Unit	2	36
End Stage Renal Disease	4	N/A
HCC - Exemptions	68	N/A
Health Care Clinic	25	N/A
Health Care Services Pool	3	N/A
Health Maintenance Organization	1	N/A
Home Health Agency	26	N/A
Home Medical Equipment	24	N/A
Homemaker and Companion Services	11	N/A
Hospice	1	N/A
Hospital	5	737
Intermediate Care Facility	3	36
Nurse Registry	1	N/A
Prescribed Pediatric Ext. Care	1	30
Rehab Agency	6	N/A
Residential Treatment Facility	2	17
Rural Health Clinic	5	N/A
Skilled Nursing Facility	9	1,372

NA = Not available or not applicable.

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Floridahealthstat.com, 2007.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Access to Healthcare

The Uninsured

Utilizing estimates from the *2004 Florida Health Insurance Study*, conducted by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, in 2006 19.2 percent of Floridians, more than 2.9 million residents under the age of 65, were uninsured. In Marion County, nearly 48,000 residents age 0-64, more than 20 percent, had no form of public or private health insurance coverage.

The rate of the uninsured in Florida climbed to 19.2 percent compared to 16.8 percent in 2000. Similarly, the uninsured rate also increased to 20.3 percent from 17.0 percent in 2000 in Marion County. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of uninsured residents in Marion County grew 30.3 percent compared to 23.4 percent growth for the population as a whole.

Table 4-5. Estimated number of non-elderly (0-64) uninsured by zip code, Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	2006 Population (0-64 years of age)	Uninsured	
		Percent	Estimated Number
32113 Citra	5,586	19.7	1,100
32134 Ft. McCoy	8,157	18.1	1,476
32179 Ocklawaha	7,404	18.6	1,377
32195 Weirsdale	3,642	19.5	710
32617 Anthony	3,330	20.0	666
32686 Reddick	5,866	20.6	1,208
34420 Belleview	12,390	21.2	2,627
34431 Dunnellon	5,205	18.7	973
34432 Dunnellon	6,935	18.6	1,290
34470 Ocala	15,456	20.1	3,107
34471 Ocala	19,052	19.2	3,658
34472 Ocala	18,710	21.5	4,023
34473 Ocala	8,518	25.1	2,138
34474 Ocala	15,598	22.5	3,510
34475 Ocala	12,034	24.6	2,960
34476 Ocala	8,077	18.5	1,494
34479 Ocala	11,331	19.5	2,209
34480 Ocala	10,171	19.4	1,973
34481 Ocala	6,586	18.6	1,225
34482 Ocala	15,727	21.2	3,334
34488 Silver Springs	7,402	19.1	1,414
34491 Summerfield	21,130	19.5	4,120
Marion	235,506	20.3	47,808
Florida	15,178,083	19.2	2,914,192

Source: ESRI Business Solutions, 2006. Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Health Insurance Study 2004, Zip Code Estimates of People Without Health Insurance.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Medicaid

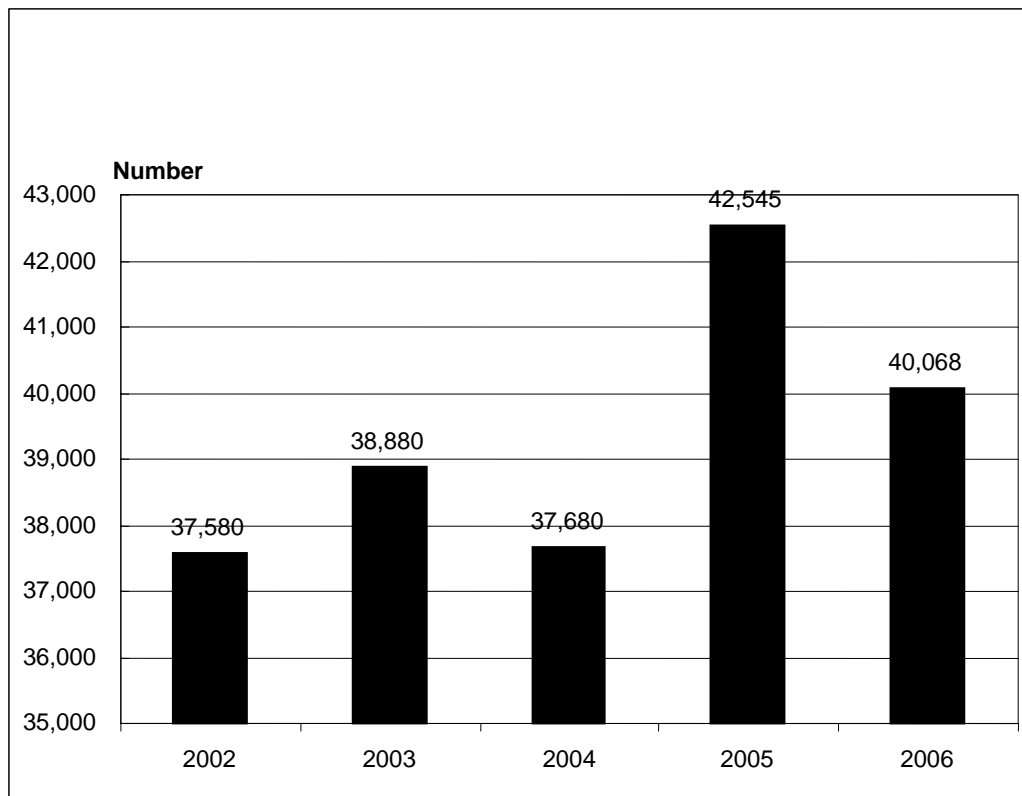
The Florida Medicaid program provides healthcare to various low-income and other special needs groups. The program is administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration and is funded through federal and state cost-sharing, with local counties contributing to inpatient hospital and nursing home services.

In Florida, policy has dictated that eligibility for most Medicaid primary medical care is reserved for pregnant women (up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level) and children. All Medicaid

recipients are required to enroll in one of the managed care systems (either a Medicaid HMO or Medipass) implemented by Florida's Medicaid program.

The number of individuals eligible to receive Medicaid varies month by month. Figure 4-1 and Table 4-6 display data for the year-end number of eligibles on December 31 of each year. At year's end in 2006, there were 40,068 Medicaid eligibles in Marion County compared to only 37,580 as of December 31, 2002. The number of Medicaid eligibles grew by 13.2 percent between 2002 and 2005, but decreased by almost 6 percent between 2005 and 2006, for a net increase of about 7 percent from 2002 through 2006.

Figure 4-1. Number of Medicaid eligibles in Marion County as of December 31, 2002-2006.



Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Analysis, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-6 shows the number of Medicaid eligibles by zip code for Marion County from 2002 through 2006. As seen in Table 4-6, a large portion of the Medicaid population growth is attributable to the Medicaid population growth in the 34472, 34473, 34474 and 34476 zip codes.

Table 4-6. Number of Medicaid eligibles by zip code, Marion County and Florida, as of December 31, 2002-2006.

Area	December 2002	December 2003	December 2004	December 2005	December 2006
32113 Citra	1,097	1,010	1,073	1,084	1,074
32134 Ft. McCoy	1,130	1,055	1,087	1,134	1,064
32179 Ocklawaha	1,119	990	1,003	1,108	1,092
32195 Weirsdale	576	536	489	487	441
32617 Anthony	599	613	633	666	595
32686 Reddick	845	776	805	819	805
34420 Belleview	1,979	1,840	1,847	1,913	1,856
34431 Dunnellon	599	638	600	645	659
34432 Dunnellon	1,014	1,071	1,036	1,065	1,058
34470 Ocala	2,895	2,867	3,005	2,959	2,799
34471 Ocala	1,879	2,003	1,645	1,713	1,563
34472 Ocala	3,008	2,976	3,293	3,560	3,298
34473 Ocala	1,570	1,581	1,749	1,944	1,976
34474 Ocala	2,833	3,042	3,333	3,325	3,125
34475 Ocala	3,746	3,472	3,431	3,614	3,382
34476 Ocala	773	760	919	1,123	1,117
34479 Ocala	1,686	1,463	1,556	1,480	1,402
34480 Ocala	1,304	1,228	1,324	1,380	1,356
34481 Ocala	873	901	915	968	887
34482 Ocala	2,236	2,237	2,259	2,473	2,274
34488 Silver Springs	1,488	1,342	1,581	1,612	1,526
34491 Summerfield	2,152	2,092	2,125	2,282	2,237
Marion	37,580	38,880	37,680	42,545	40,068
Florida	2,164,531	2,151,561	2,238,229	2,301,213	2,178,957

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Analysis, 2007.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-7 shows the average monthly number of Medicaid eligibles in various age groups for 2006. In Marion County in 2006, on average, 57.3 percent of the Medicaid eligibles were age 0-18 compared to 56.6 percent for Florida. It is noteworthy that in Marion County nearly 26 percent of Medicaid eligibles were age 21-59 while only 24 percent of Florida's Medicaid eligibles were age 21-59.

Table 4-7. Average monthly number of Medicaid eligibles by age in Marion County and Florida, 2006.

Area	Marion County		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-5	9,898	24.7	550,485	25.2
6-10	5,203	13.0	293,233	13.4
11-18	7,851	19.6	394,039	18.0
19-20	802	2.0	42,552	1.9
21-35	4,735	11.8	244,678	11.2
36-59	5,656	14.1	276,226	12.7
60-64	975	2.4	48,056	2.2
65-74	2,234	5.6	151,410	6.9
75-84	1,767	4.4	121,597	5.6
85+	882	2.2	61,174	2.8
Total	40,002	100.0	2,183,449	100.0

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Medicaid Program Analysis, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-8 shows Medicaid expenditures by type for Marion County and Florida for a recent 8-month period. Expenditures for this period amounted to more than \$59.5 million. In Marion County, HMO-PHP services accounted for 15.5 percent of the expenditures compared to 18.5 percent in Florida as a whole. Home and community based service expenses were considerably higher for Marion County (15.0 percent) compared to Florida (9.5 percent). In addition, prescription drugs accounted for nearly 19 percent of all Medicaid expenditures in Marion County compared to only 9 percent for all of Florida.

Table 4-8. Medicaid expenditures by type, Marion County and Florida, July 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007.

Type of Medical Assistance	Marion County				Florida			
	Clients		Dollars		Clients		Dollars	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adult Day Care	0	-	\$0.00	-	0	-	\$0.00	-
Ambulatory Surgical	324	1.7	\$118,320.04	0.2	31,268	1.1	\$11,624,634.60	0.1
Birthing Center	4	0.0	\$506.04	0.0	1,885	0.1	\$993,797.00	0.0
Case Management	592	3.0	\$227,253.50	0.4	64,342	2.2	\$27,535,329.68	0.3
Chiropractor Services	94	0.5	\$10,302.30	0.0	7,583	0.3	\$896,911.60	0.0
Comm Mental Services	1,638	8.4	\$2,782,891.70	4.7	88,825	3.1	\$124,567,650.84	1.5
Dental Care	1,402	7.2	\$332,519.44	0.6	271,816	9.4	\$68,081,680.17	0.8
DME Dial Crossover	435	2.2	\$289,063.60	0.5	46,409	1.6	\$28,106,388.11	0.3
End-Stage Renal	27	0.1	\$255,042.85	0.4	1,388	0.0	\$10,894,948.77	0.1
EPSDT	1,291	6.6	\$161,134.01	0.3	311,130	10.7	\$40,970,824.15	0.5
Family Planning	0	-	\$0.00	-	0	-	\$0.00	-
Hearing Services	61	0.3	\$29,124.63	0.0	15,090	0.5	\$2,891,652.58	0.0
HMO - Physicians Health Plan	10,745	55.3	\$9,282,270.92	15.5	1,855,859	64.0	\$1,585,773,381.69	18.5
Home and Comm Based Services	2,018	10.4	\$8,983,608.72	15.0	237,697	8.2	\$812,456,084.58	9.5
Home Health	886	4.6	\$1,765,684.39	3.0	100,699	3.5	\$207,392,128.27	2.4
Hospice	95	0.5	\$833,611.20	1.4	14,687	0.5	\$184,351,958.59	2.1
ICF - MR	9	0.0	\$185,250.19	0.3	3,243	0.1	\$238,017,599.34	2.8
Inpatient Hospital	1,602	8.2	\$9,609,877.47	16.1	329,071	11.3	\$1,575,037,251.68	18.4
Lab and Xray	2,985	15.4	\$245,935.20	0.4	386,454	13.3	\$39,104,379.00	0.5
Medipass	6,557	33.7	\$116,087.40	0.2	970,806	33.5	\$18,417,851.71	0.2
Nurse Practitioner	1,751	9.0	\$242,058.45	0.4	176,420	6.1	\$32,683,398.35	0.4
Outpatient Hospital	5,219	26.8	\$2,634,564.87	4.4	845,933	29.2	\$402,812,827.16	4.7
Physician Care	7,942	40.8	\$3,101,859.16	5.2	1,168,806	40.3	\$486,850,694.46	5.7
Podiatry	181	0.9	\$15,820.04	0.0	32,064	1.1	\$2,667,129.50	0.0
Portable Xray	95	0.5	\$3,974.08	0.0	24,573	0.8	\$1,228,263.87	0.0
Practitioner Crossover	13	0.1	\$466.47	0.0	317	0.0	\$9,931.39	0.0
Prescribed Drugs	6,907	35.5	\$11,204,609.33	18.8	919,637	31.7	\$763,653,830.75	8.9
Primary Care Management	0	-	\$0.00	-	0	-	\$0.00	-
Rural Health	1,556	8.0	\$376,617.88	0.6	176,371	6.1	\$48,859,962.97	0.6

Table 4-8 cont. Medicaid expenditures by type, Marion County and Florida, July 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007.

Type of Medical Assistance	Marion County				Florida			
	Clients		Dollars		Clients		Dollars	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural Hospital Swing Bed	0	-	\$0.00	-	45	0.0	\$900,965.37	0.0
SNF	1,450	7.5	\$5,057,763.64	8.5	117,838	4.1	\$1,717,730,592.56	20.0
State Mental Hospital	0	-	\$0.00	-	143	0.0	\$3,689,950.37	0.0
Therapy Services	760	3.9	\$1,426,952.14	2.4	53,325	1.8	\$87,458,350.09	1.0
Transportation	1,338	6.9	\$281,316.93	0.5	144,695	5.0	\$34,608,046.45	0.4
Unassigned	0	-	\$0.00	-	57	0.0	\$267,281.33	0.0
Visual	1,582	8.1	\$162,330.73	0.3	143,761	5.0	\$14,430,590.08	0.2
Total	19,443		\$59,736,817.32	100.0	2,901,970		\$8,574,966,267.06	100.0

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration Medicaid Management Information System Recap of Welfare Medical Assistance Report, July 2006-March 31, 2007.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

HMO Enrollment

Health maintenance organization (HMO) health insurance plans are often more affordable than standard private insurance and preferred provider organization (PPO) plans. In theory, the insured person is engaged in managed care by a primary care provider that leads to more efficient utilization of healthcare resources and subsequent lower costs.

According to the Florida Department of Insurance (DOI), as seen in Table 4-9, 9 of Florida's 36 HMOs are enrolling clients in Marion County. As of June 30, 2006 close to 27,000 Marion County residents were enrolled in HMOs. Marion County's HMO enrollment rate of 84.2 persons per 1,000 population is substantially lower than the state of Florida rate of 203.4 per 1,000.

Table 4-10 shows that more than 12 percent of Marion County's HMO enrollment is in Medicare plans compared to 17.3 percent statewide.

Table 4-9. Total HMOs and total HMO enrollment, Marion County and Florida, as of December 31, 2005.

Area	Total HMO's		Total HMO Enrollees		
	Number	Percent of State	Number	Percent of State	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Marion	9	25.0	26,901	0.7	84.2
Florida	36	100.0	3,758,544	100.0	203.4

Source: State of Florida, Department of Insurance Regulation, Managed Care Enrollment Data Summary as of June 30, 2006; ESRI Business Solutions, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-10. Total HMO enrollment and percent enrollment by type, Marion County and Florida, as of June 30, 2006.

Area	Total HMO Enrollees	HMO Enrollment Type					
		Medicare		Medicaid		*All Others	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marion	26,901	3,416	12.7	10,521	39.1	12,964	48.2
Florida	3,758,544	651,903	17.3	779,909	20.8	2,326,732	61.9

* All Others include: Individuals, Small Groups, Healthy Kids and Federal Employees.

Source: State of Florida, Department of Insurance Regulation, Managed Care Enrollment Data Summary Report as of June 30, 2006.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Avoidable Hospitalizations

In order to determine appropriate and effective utilization of hospital services and availability of primary care, a methodology has been developed to analyze hospital discharge data for (non-elderly) residents to determine the level of hospitalization for certain illnesses susceptible to primary care intervention. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) 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.

The methodology is based on a study of the impact of the 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 Disease (ICD) codes were selected and proven in research to be reflective of the efficiency and effectiveness of access to the healthcare delivery system in the region. These diseases were called ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) because they had been shown to be avoidable in many cases if timely and appropriate ambulatory and primary care is available and utilized.

In 2005, there were approximately 16.1 avoidable hospitalizations per 1,000 population in Marion County, which was very similar to the 16.4 avoidable hospitalizations per 1,000 population for the state as a whole (Table 4-11).

Table 4-12 and Figure 4-2 break out these avoidable hospitalizations by payor or insurance status. Oftentimes, the self-pay/charity and Medicaid populations demonstrate a disproportionately high number of avoidable hospitalizations since timely access can be a questionable proposition for these groups. However, in Marion County, this is not the case.

The percentage of self pay/charity avoidable hospitalizations is 13.7 in Marion County, which is less than the percentage (15.2) for Florida. In addition, the percentage of Medicaid avoidable hospitalizations is only slightly higher in Marion County than in Florida. It is the “all other” category (which includes Medicare and all other forms of private insurance) that comprises the largest percentage of avoidable hospitalizations for both the county and the state.

In total, there were 3,602 avoidable hospitalizations in 2005 resulting in more than \$89 million in charges. As seen in Table 4-13, the overwhelmingly leading cause for avoidable hospitalization was dehydration/volume depletion, which accounted for more than a third of all avoidable hospitalizations.

Table 4-11. Avoidable hospitalization rates per 1,000 population (age 0-64), Marion County and Florida, calendar year 2005.

Area	Discharges	Rate per 1,000 Population
Marion	3,602	16.1
Florida	240,572	16.4

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2005; ESRI Business Solutions, 2005.
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

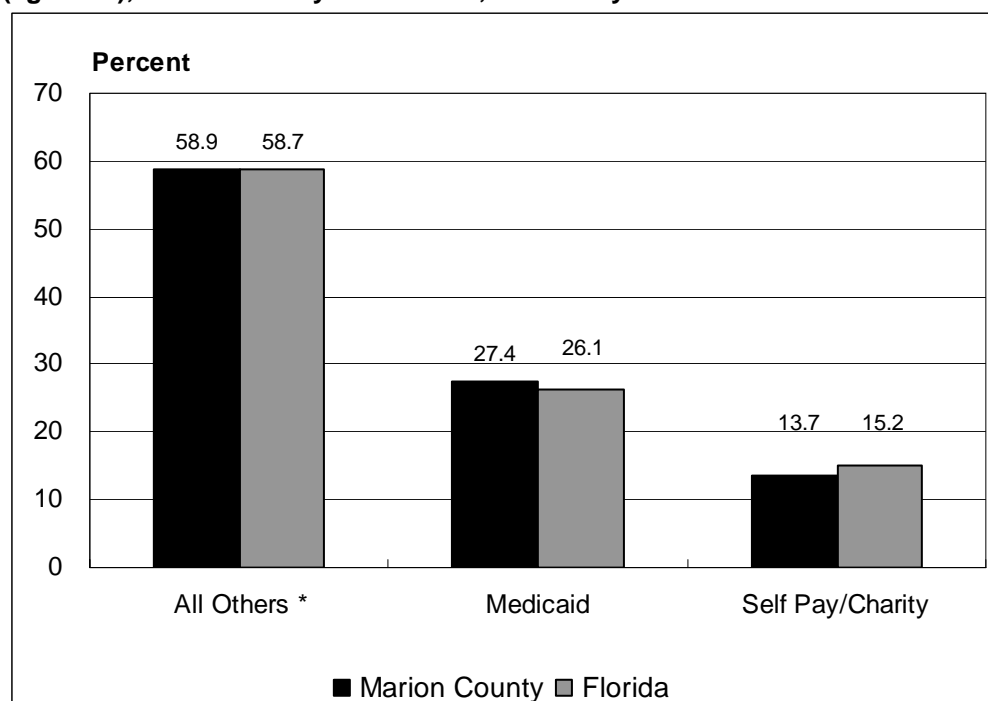
Table 4-12. Avoidable hospitalizations by payor source for residents 0-64 years of age, Marion County and Florida, calendar year 2005.

Payor	Marion County			
	Discharges	Percent	Patient Days	Total Charges
All other Public and Private Insurance	2,122	58.9	11,474	\$ 58,283,633
Medicaid	986	27.4	5,078	20,224,472
Self Pay/Charity	494	13.7	2,275	11,308,139
Total	3,602	100.0	18,827	\$ 89,816,244
Payor	Florida			
	Discharges	Percent	Patient Days	Total Charges
All other Public and Private Insurance	141,136	58.7	689,360	\$3,723,983,868
Medicaid	62,908	26.1	303,898	1,439,627,985
Self Pay/Charity	36,528	15.2	158,962	806,574,641
Total	240,572	100.0	1,152,220	\$5,970,186,494

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2005; ESRI Business Solutions, 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Figure 4-2. Percent of avoidable hospitalizations by payor source for residents (age 0-64), Marion County and Florida, calendar year 2005.



Note: All Others includes all other forms of insurance that are not Medicaid or Self Pay/Charity (i.e., all forms of private insurance, all other forms of public insurance including Medicare and military/VA insurance plans).

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 4-13. Top 10 avoidable hospitalizations for residents (age 0-64), Marion County, calendar year 2005.

Avoidable Hospitalization	Number	Percent of Total
Dehydration - Volume Depletion	869	24.1
Bacterial Pneumonia	448	12.4
Congestive Heart Failure	333	9.2
Cellulitis	315	8.7
Asthma	270	7.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	250	6.9
Kidney/Urinary Infection	146	4.1
Convulsions (Over 5 Years of Age)	130	3.6
Diabetes Type A	112	3.1
Gastroenteritis	109	3.0
All Others	620	17.2
Total	3,602	100.0

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2005; ESRI Business Solutions, 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Summary of Key Findings

Provider and Facility Supply

- The low income migrant farmworker population of Marion County has been designated as a medically underserved population by the federal government.
- The low income migrant farmworker, the correctional institution, and the rural health clinic populations have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the federal government for primary medical care.
- The low income and correctional institution populations have been designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas by the federal government for dental and mental health care.
- The rate of licensed physicians and doctors of osteopathy per 100,000 population, with license addresses in Marion County, is less than half that for Florida.
- The rate of licensed LPN/RNs per 100,000 population, with license address in Marion County, is slightly more than for Florida.

Access to Healthcare

- In 2006, there were nearly 48,000 non-elderly uninsured in Marion County.
- The percentage of non-elderly uninsured in Marion County in 2006 was 20.3 percent compared to 19.2 percent for the state.
- As of December 31, 2006 there were 40,068 Medicaid eligibles in Marion County.
- The number of Medicaid eligibles grew by 13.2 percent between 2002 and 2005, but decreased by almost 6 percent between 2005 and 2006, for a net increase of about 7 percent from 2002 through 2006.
- Medicaid expenditures by type for Marion County and Florida for a recent 8-month period amounted to more than \$59.5 million.
- In Marion County, HMO-PHP services accounted for 15.5 percent of the expenditures compared to 18.5 percent in Florida as a whole.
- Home and community based service expenses were considerably higher for Marion County (15.0 percent) compared to Florida (9.5 percent).
- Prescription drugs accounted for nearly 19 percent of all Medicaid expenditures in Marion County compared to only 9 percent for all of Florida.
- Between 2000 and 2005, the number of uninsured residents in Marion County grew by 30.0 percent compared to 23.4 percent for the population as a whole.
- As of June 30, 2006 there were 84.2 HMO enrollees per 100,000 population in Marion County compared to 203.4 per 100,000 for the state as a whole.
- The avoidable hospitalization rate in Marion County is 16.1 per 1,000 population compared to 16.4 per 1,000 for Florida.
- In 2005, there were 3,602 avoidable hospitalizations, which incurred more than \$89 million in charges.

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Community Input

Overview

Quantitative data on demographics and health status alone do not fully capture the health status of a community, especially with regard to the community's healthcare needs as well as its ability to address those needs. Community input is essential when assessing the healthcare needs of any community, which is why qualitative and community perspective information has been incorporated into the needs assessment. Qualitative data for this component of the needs assessment have been collected primarily through a series of key informant interviews with individuals likely to be knowledgeable about the community and influential over the opinions of others about health concerns in the county.

This Community Input section illustrates the effort to gauge community perspectives on health issues and priorities. The information provided in this section is crucial to the success of a county wide needs assessment process and represents a key step in the process between the initial step of gathering the necessary quantitative data with the ultimate goal of improved health care and outcomes for all residents of Marion County.

Interviews with Community Leaders

Introduction

The WellFlorida Council conducted key informant interviews during the months of January 2007 and February 2007 under the direction of personnel from the Marion County Health Department. The purpose for conducting key informant interviews is to better understand the perspectives of community leaders on the health status and healthcare needs of Marion County residents. These interviews are intended to ascertain opinions among individuals likely to be knowledgeable about the community and influential over the opinions of others about health concerns in the county. The findings provide qualitative information and reveal factors affecting the views and sentiments regarding healthcare services in Marion County. A summary of community leaders' opinions is reported without judging their comments.

Methodology

With the assistance from personnel at the Marion County Health Department a list of healthcare and non-healthcare community leaders was compiled for interviewing. The list included governmental representatives, including elected officials and public employees; healthcare providers, including physicians, dentists, and mental health professionals; seniors service professionals; children service professionals; and representatives of local businesses and community organizations.

A total of seventeen key community leaders agreed to be interviewed, and the interviews were conducted during January and February 2007. To assure the confidentiality of their comments, the names or any other identifying information of the interviewees has not been included in this report.

All interviews were conducted using a standard questionnaire developed under the guidance of the WellFlorida Council. The protocol used to conduct the interviews is included in Appendix A. Community leaders provided comments on the following issues:

- Overall perspective on healthcare in Marion County;
- Opinions on important health issues affecting certain populations in the county and types of services needed to address those issues;
- Impressions on access and barriers to receiving specific health services in the county; and
- Opinions on the actions necessary to address important healthcare issues as well as the parties responsible for initiating and addressing health issues for the county.

Interview Analysis

The leaders interviewed were asked whether they serve on any boards or have any affiliations with healthcare providers in the community that deliver healthcare services that may have helped form their opinions. Generally, the healthcare providers interviewed are members of their professional organizations. Additionally, some serve on the Indigent Care Board and others are members of the Public Policy Institute.

The business and community leaders interviewed served on various professional, political, and trade organizations. One business community interviewee serves on the Board of Directors for Florida Council Community Health, The United Way Board of Directors, as well as on the Board of Directors for Kids Central.

Among the community leaders interviewed, one was an elected official who serves on the Foundations Corporate Gifts Committee. All interviewees participate in professional organizations and/or agencies advocating particular healthcare issues.

The interview questions for each community leader are identical. The questions have been grouped into four major categories. A summary of the leaders' responses by each of these categories follows. Paraphrased quotes are included to reflect some commonly held opinions and direct quotes are employed to emphasize strong feelings associated with statements. This section of the report summarizes what the community leaders said without assessing credibility of their comments.

General Perceptions

The community leaders were asked to comment on their overall perspective of healthcare in Marion County, including the services available to meet healthcare needs, as well as on the health status of Marion County residents. They were also asked to identity the most pressing health care needs in the county. A commonly held theme among all community leaders

interviewed was the increasing needs of the rapidly expanding population of Marion County. Though no consensus was agreed upon from all leaders as to the accessibility of healthcare services, their comments indicate that their opinions are based on firsthand knowledge and experiences with many components of the healthcare system. Preliminary ruminations range from very general to program-specific. Though the majority of community leaders interviewed expressed satisfaction with the quality of physicians and hospital services in the county, a shortage of physicians and providers was expressed as a major hindrance to access to care in the county.

Community leaders who are not direct healthcare providers expressed generally positive impressions of the healthcare system. Many of the indirect health service providers noted the hospitals' services, the county health department, as well as the high degree of collaboration among members of the healthcare sector as some of the positive aspects of the healthcare services in Marion County.

Deficiencies of the healthcare system noted by providers interviewed include (order does not indicate ranking):

- Lack of services for low-income, uninsured and underinsured populations;
- An increasing physician and nursing shortage;
- Lack of access to care especially for low-income residents;
- Lack of transportation services for low-income residents;
- Need for additional services catered towards the growing Hispanic population;
- Lack of government funding and support for healthcare services.

Community leaders representing business and local government have primarily positive impressions of the healthcare system in Marion County. They laud the caliber of hospital services and practicing physicians within the community. "Marion County does not have a quality of healthcare issue, but an access issue," said a government official who has lived in the county for 28 years. This view reflects other general comments of the other members of this group.

The major deficiencies cited among the group were the need for additional services for the low-income uninsured and access to healthcare services. Two interviewees discussed the increasing Hispanic population of the county and the need for services directed towards this population. "Language barriers for Hispanics also limit access." Another discussed the need for healthcare services to reach all county residents equally, "Only the rich who can afford healthcare receive healthcare, therefore, West Ocala consists of many uninsured and underinsured residents."

In the community organization and direct healthcare provider group, there are diverse opinions among the leaders regarding healthcare in the county. One leader states that, "There is a lack of government support in the county." Another states, "There is a high degree of cooperation among organizations in the community both health related and non-health related."

Other shortcomings noted were:

- “One of the biggest deficits is specialty care services.”
- “The county has a shortage of preventative care and disease management.”
- “Marion County is short of physicians and nurses.”
- “There is a lack of a residential child/adolescent substance abuse and treatment program for the indigent, which creates a gap in services.”
- “Not enough mental health providers.”

Key Healthcare Issues for Specific Populations

The community leaders were asked to define the important health issues affecting specific populations in Marion County and to comment on the types of services that are important for addressing these issues. The specific populations include: children, teens/adolescents, adults, and the elderly.

Children

The most common themes among the community leaders regarding the important health issues affecting children in Marion County include obesity and poor nutrition. The lack of preventative health services and health education add burden to this issue. Some of the community leaders indicate that a large number of children in Marion County rely on public assistance for meals. The nutritional value of meals provided by the schools was of concern to one interviewee who states, “Lunches in the schools are not the healthiest.” In terms of access to healthcare services for children, the responses from the community leaders varied. While some community leaders state that access to healthcare services for children needs improvement, others claim that access is not a major concern for this population in Marion County. One direct healthcare service provider states that due to the availability and access to care for this population, “Children are the least of our concerns.”

Several healthcare services were mentioned as possible ways to address the perceived health issues affecting children in Marion County. One of the most common services mentioned included preventative services, such as health education. The need for more specific healthcare services, such as pediatric dental services and mental health services, was also mentioned as a way to address the important health issues affecting children in Marion County.

Teens/Adolescents

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and teen pregnancy were mentioned by the community leaders consistently as issues pertaining to the adolescent population in Marion County. Many leaders noted that education and awareness of these topics were important issues affecting this population. A healthcare provider states, “Teens also need more primary care to increase awareness about the changes occurring in their bodies and to prepare them for the future, such as sexual health and STD awareness.” Four other interviewees noted sex education as the most important issue affecting the adolescent population in Marion County. Additional issues mentioned include obesity and malnutrition, mental health, and alcohol and drug use.

There was a general consensus among the community leaders in terms of the services needed to address the important healthcare issues affecting the adolescent population in Marion County. Many community leaders noted the need for an increase in preventative healthcare services such as health education. A county government official states that, “awareness about healthy lifestyles should start with teens and adolescents.” Other community leaders mentioned the need for an early health curriculum in the county schools.

Adults

The specific health conditions mentioned by the community leaders for the adult population of Marion County include diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Many interviewees noted the role that lifestyle choices, such as smoking and alcohol use, play in the onset of these specific health conditions. A community organization leader noted gender disparity among health conditions as an important healthcare issue, stating that “cancer and heart disease among women are important issues and there is less awareness for women compared to men.” In terms of overall healthcare issues affecting this population, access to care was mentioned frequently as the most important issue. Transportation, affordable insurance, and lack of medical homes were all mentioned as factors that contribute to the issue of access to care for adults in Marion County.

Many leaders noted the need for education and awareness on how to access healthcare services for the adult population in Marion County. This need is due in part to the overburdened emergency rooms in the area that are being utilized for non-emergency healthcare services by the indigent population. As one community leader states, “Far too many use the emergency room as a primary physician.” Additional services that community leaders felt were needed include more healthcare providers, awareness of women’s health issues, mental health services, and dental services for the indigent population.

Elderly

The majority of community leaders indicate that there are numerous healthcare services available for the elderly population in Marion County. The accessibility of those healthcare services, however, was noted as an issue affecting this population. Transportation, immobility, and the affordability of services were all mentioned as factors influencing access to healthcare services for the elderly. One community leader who works with the elderly population in Marion County noted that the elderly have “difficulty getting to appointments and often become immobile so they don’t take care of themselves.” Loneliness and isolation of the elderly population were also mentioned as issues for the elderly because they can lead to depression and other mental health conditions. Depression for this population is also influenced by the loss of loved ones and declining health which can lead to problematic coping mechanisms. As one mental health provider notes, “many elderly are experiencing depression due to loss of health, a job, or family and these losses often lead to alcohol and drug abuse as a way to cope.”

Many of the community leaders mentioned the need for transportation services for the elderly in order to increase their access to healthcare services. Financial assistance with medication and copayments as well as mental health counseling were also noted as needed services for the elderly population in Marion County.

Specific Healthcare Services

Community leaders were asked to share their opinions about the following specific types of healthcare services and their perception of any obstacles to receiving services.

Primary Care

Generally, the community leaders feel that access to primary healthcare services, especially for the indigent population, are in need of improvement. Some notable quotes include:

- “Those on Medicaid have to wait a long time to be seen by a doctor.”
- “Access is good, however community is growing and we cannot accommodate everyone.”
- “A new problem is that a lot of middle class people can’t afford healthcare.”
- “The issue is a shortage of physicians and not access.”
- “Lack of physicians and no medical home for uninsured.”
- “If you don’t have Spanish-speaking people answering the phone, those that don’t speak English will go unhelpt.”
- “Primary care has very little interest in the indigent.”
- “Transportation is a problem.”

Dental Care

Overall, the community leaders feel dental services for the indigent population is an increasing need. Some notable quotes include:

- “The Marion County Health Department provides services to children, and to adults on a space available basis for simple extraction only, no other public dental services are available.”
- “We have a dental clinic but it is overwhelmed.”
- “It doesn’t come close to meeting the needs.”
- “Marion County has a number of quality dentists who are members of insurance coverage, but the underinsured don’t have access.”
- “Nonexistent for underinsured and uninsured.”
- “Only children get dental care.”
- “Pediatric dental clinics are needed.”
- “Sucks.”

Specialty Care

Though the community leaders are complimentary of the existing specialty services, they note significant deficiencies in certain areas. Some notable quotes include:

- “WeCare network is the only place to go for specialists if you are poor but there are lots of ways to become ineligible for the program.”
- “Worse yet – how much does that cost?”
- “We are either short of specialists or don’t have them at all.”
- “Marion County does well with specialty care.”
- “The RHIO system would help promote quality specialty care.”

- “Specialty care is evolving to private practice only.”
- “WeCare does a good job for those who meet the criteria.”
- “Fair.”
- “Not enough available for those with Alzheimer’s.”

Mental Health

Most community leaders expressed concern over the lack of resources available for mental health services. Some notable quotes include:

- “The problem is the stigma associated with the services, a lot of people will not go because of the stigma.”
- “Mental health is lacking the most resources.”
- “Don’t have enough services for low income outpatient care.”
- “Extensive collaboration and lots of access.”
- “Lack of mental health services, especially for children.”
- “Desperate need for kids, the need is greater than the services available.”
- “Florida is ranked #48 out of 50 states on the number of mental health services available, and Marion County is representative of the state.”

Hospital Care

The hospital care services received praise from a majority of the community leaders. The overburdened emergency rooms and physician shortage are some of the major barriers facing hospital care, in many opinions. Some notable quotes include:

- “Quite good, people are never turned away.”
- “The emergency rooms are overflowing at the hospitals, but the care is good.”
- “We have a bed shortage due to nursing shortage.”
- “The emergency rooms are clogged up.”
- “Marion County has two very good hospitals with wonderful physicians.”
- “No concerns of quality of care, just not enough staff.”
- “Hospitals do an incredible job despite the lack of resources such as staffing, financing, and retention.”
- “Beds are available, but getting through the ER is a problem.”

Important Healthcare Issues

The community leaders were asked to identify the most important healthcare issue in Marion County. Overall access to healthcare services was noted as the most important issue in the county. Other important healthcare issues include:

- “The most important healthcare issue is not a one issue thing. First, education for prevention must be addressed, then implementation of healthy habits must follow.”
- “Access to specialty care services.”
- “Mental health services.”
- “If I were king of Marion County, I would institute a health education program in the school system.”
- “They are all important, not mutually exclusive.”

- “Unaffordable insurance from small businesses.”
- “Access by far.”
- “Adult primary and behavioral care.”
- “The most important healthcare issue is the lack of capacity of all health services of our system to treat and educate those who need healthcare.”
- “Limited funding for delivery of services.”
- “The lack of affordable episodic, primary, and dental care.”
- “Mental health and substance abuse.”
- “Entry into the healthcare system for all.”

Responsibilities for Addressing Important Healthcare Issues

Generally, the community leaders feel that the responsibility for addressing the basic healthcare issues and services lies upon the community residents, local and state government, as well as with community leaders in the county. The actions deemed necessary by the community leaders to address the healthcare issues and services include:

- “Collaboration between the health department, education people such as teachers, and community organizations to create a healthcare advisory meeting board.”
- “We need a comprehensive different solution because the health issue is intertwined with social issues like economic development.”
- “Remove the barriers in the WeCare system, expand it, add more physicians.”
- “More awareness of the problem.”
- “The community coming together and saying that we have a problem and we want to deal with it.”
- “Federally Qualified Healthcare Center (FQHC) establishment.”
- “Coordinated community partnership and media coverage.”
- “FQHC would go a long way to address access needs for the underinsured and uninsured, the RHIO network would also help.”
- “FQHC can provide a huge portion of primary, behavioral and dental care, therefore use whatever federal programs are available for Marion County.”
- “A lot of actions need to happen to address this issue, such as; staffing, recruiting, and retaining.”
- “Legislation needs to enact a system to ensure funding.”
- “Establish a FQHC.”
- “Legislation is going to have to change and Plan D is going to have to change.”
- “Decent dental care for all and mobile clinics to reach the indigent are necessary.”
- “Finding new ways to get people into preventative care, which will lower costs of the specialty care down the road.”
- “What we are doing now, assessing needs and bringing all parties to the table.”

Summary

Overall, the community leaders feel positive about the current collaboration efforts from community leaders and healthcare providers to address the healthcare issues in Marion County. Many feel that if all parties continue to be willing to work together, then real improvement is possible. The quality of hospital care, emergency services, and increased collaboration has placed the county in higher regard among many community leaders interviewed.

In critiquing specific healthcare issues and services, the community leaders expressed concern for transportation, dental services, and mental health services, including addiction treatment. While leaders readily admit the quality of services available in the county, the accessibility of those services are extremely limited, in most opinions.

Of all the issues discussed by community leaders, the issues surrounding indigent care were most often noted as a major concern for the county. The limited resources for the uninsured and the underinsured continue to be high among respondents' concerns. Generally, the leaders feel that the responsibility for addressing all of these issues rests with everyone in community from Marion County residents to local government officials.

Key Observations

The following are the key observations derived from an analysis of the comments and insights gathered during the community input phase of the needs assessment:

- Many of the direct healthcare providers feel overwhelmed with the overburdened healthcare system in the county.
- Dental services are a key area of concern for a majority of the community leaders.
- Education and preventative services were mentioned as overlooked but necessary for addressing healthcare issues in the county.
- The lack of affordable healthcare for the uninsured and underinsured was clearly an area of concern for all leaders.
- Many community leaders expressed the desire for obtaining federal funding for healthcare services in the form of a federally qualified healthcare center.
- Increased transportation services are needed to increase access to healthcare, especially for isolated populations such as the indigent and elderly.

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Special Issue: Childhood (0-14 Years) Unintentional Injury

Overview

Though the Marion County Health Needs Assessment is comprised of a wide variety of quantitative and qualitative data and information on the overall healthcare picture and the factors that shape this picture, previous needs assessment processes have demonstrated that certain issues warrant special attention. For the 2007 needs assessment, the Marion County Health Department in collaboration with the WellFlorida Council directed that additional information be gathered on one major area of concern throughout Florida and Marion County.

This special issue was identified as childhood unintentional injury. This section is presented using a template provided by the Marion County chapter of the National Safe Kids Campaign. To gauge childhood unintentional injury in Marion County, mortality, morbidity, and behavioral risk factor data were collected and summarized. The following techniques incorporated from the Safe Kids Campaign, were implemented to glean more information about childhood unintentional injury in Marion County.

- Population and demographic data were collected and broken down into age groups and, when appropriate, compared to the state of Florida.
- Injury data including mortality and morbidity indicators were collected for certain age groups and compared to the state of Florida when appropriate.
- Data on behavioral risks were compiled for a variety of unintentional risk factors.

Population Profile for Children (0-14 Years)

The population and demographic characteristics of children in Marion County are reviewed in this section. The information provided in this section helps to establish a profile for the children ages 0-14 of Marion County and to determine demographic and socioeconomic barriers and opportunities for the improvement of the health of this segment of the population. Indicators selected for review in this section are the most influential in determining the extent of a population's overall health. The data is presented by four age categories; <1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, and 10 to 14 years. Wherever possible, data from Marion County is compared with the state of Florida. Population data including the number of children living in the county by age group and race, and data on children residing in rural versus urban parts of the county are included in this section. In addition to population data by age group, key indicators of child well being such as the percentage of children in Marion County who live in poverty are included in this section.

Table 6-1 population by age group for Marion County and the state of Florida. Data are represented from 2001 through 2005. As indicated by Table 6-1, the total population for children ages 0-14 in Marion County is 51,279 compared to 3,325,639 for the state. The total number of children ages 0-14 grew from 46,085 in 2001 to 51,279 in 2005.

Table 6-2 displays population percentages for each of the four age groups in Marion County. As indicated in Table 6-2, Marion County has lower percentages of children in the majority of age groups compared to Florida, except for the 10-14 age group. The percent change in population from 2001 through 2005 increased by more than 11 percent for Marion County and only 8 percent for Florida. A noteworthy statistic is that in 2002, according to these percentages, Marion County has dramatically fewer children less than the age of 1 compared to Florida.

Table 6-1 Population by age, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Age Group	2001		2002		2003	
	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida
< 1	2,931	204,305	2,884	204,032	2,946	210,910
1 to 4	11,268	786,149	11,345	780,511	12,035	808,880
5 to 9	15,239	1,034,124	15,273	1,031,094	15,900	1,057,784
10 to 14	16,647	1,071,975	16,767	1,085,281	17,434	1,111,306
Total (0-14)	46,085	3,096,553	46,269	3,100,918	48,315	3,188,880
Age Group	2004		2005			
	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida		
< 1	3,175	216,414	3,422	224,553		
1 to 4	12,268	838,415	12,711	852,314		
5 to 9	16,005	1,063,852	16,582	1,107,144		
10 to 14	17,660	1,151,029	18,564	1,168,628		
Total (0-14)	49,108	3,269,710	51,279	3,352,639		

Source: Florida Charts, 2001-2005
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council 2007

Table 6-2 Population percentage by age, Marion County and Florida, 2001-2005.

Age Group	2001		2002		2003	
	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida
< 1	6.40	6.60	2.28	6.58	6.10	6.61
1 to 4	24.5	25.4	24.5	25.2	25.0	25.4
5 to 9	33.1	33.4	33.0	33.3	32.9	33.2
10 to 14	36.1	34.6	36.2	35.0	36.1	34.8
Total (0-14)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age Group	2004		2005			
	Marion	Florida	Marion	Florida		
< 1	6.47	6.62	6.67	6.70		
1 to 4	25.0	25.6	24.8	25.4		
5 to 9	32.6	32.5	32.3	33.0		
10 to 14	36.0	35.2	36.2	34.9		
Total (0-14)	100	100	100	100		

Source: Florida Charts, 2001-2005
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council 2007

Racial distribution of children (0-17) living in Marion County and Florida is indicated in Table 6-2. In conjunction with the Safe Kids Campaign needs assessment template, the racial distribution information is provided from the 2000 Census data.

According to Table 6-3, the majority of Marion County's children ages 0-17 are white (75.1 percent), compared to black (17.9 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (0.8 percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.6 percent). Compared with the state, Marion County has a larger percentage of white children ages 0-17, and a smaller percentage of black and Hispanic children.

Table 6-4 indicates the percentage of children in Marion County living in rural and urban areas. For children ages 0 through 14, 39.1 percent live in rural areas compared to 60.9 percent living in urban areas.

Table 6-5 indicates the percentage of children living in poverty in Marion County. More children ages five and under live in poverty (22.2 percent) compared to children ages 17 and under (20.7 percent). Additionally, the percentage of children 0-17 living in poverty in Marion

County is greater than that of the state (20.7 percent vs. 17.6 percent).

Table 6-3. Racial distribution of children (0-17) living in Marion County, 2000.

Race	Marion County		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	41,600	75.1	2,504,045	68.7
Black	9,939	17.9	774,577	21.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	440	0.8	13,977	0.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	316	0.6	64,342	4.8
Hispanic (of any race)	5,126	9.2	702,539	19.3

Source: U.S.Census Bureau and Annie E. Casey Foundation

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007

Table 6-4. Percentage of Children Living in Rural Versus Urban Areas, ages 0-17.

Area	Percent
Rural	39.1
Urban	60.9

Source: Florida Charts, U.S. Census Bureau and

Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Prepared by: WellFlorida 2007.

Table 6-5. Percent of children (0-17) living in poverty in Marion County, 2000.

Age	Marion County		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ages 5 and under	2,843	22.2	173,427	18.8
Ages 17 and under	11,103	20.7	627,997	17.6

Source: U.S.Census Bureau and Annie E. Casey Foundation

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007

Mortality

The following section reviews unintentional injuries resulting in fatality. The assessment of the mortality of children ages 0-14 in Marion County will enable the community to identify specific health indicators resulting in early death and implement programs that will improve the overall health of this segment of the population. Each cause of death is presented in five age categories and compared with the state of Florida.

Death rates were calculated using an average population for each age group from 2001-2005. Additionally, each cause of death is a combined total of deaths from 2001-2005 due to the small number of deaths in each category. All death rates are per 100,000. It is important to note that due to the relatively small number of deaths within age groups for specific causes of death, the rates may fluctuate widely from year to year. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing the county rates with the rates for Florida.

Table 6-6a includes the number of deaths from a variety of causes for specific age groups. According to the table, for children under the age of 1, Marion County comprises 2 of the 36 total deaths from drowning and submersion in Florida. Additionally, for all children ages 0-14, Marion County comprises 30 of the total 1,293 unintentional childhood deaths in Florida.

Table 6-6b shows that Marion County has much higher death rates from falls (32.6) and drowning and submersion (65.1) for children less than 1 year of age compared to Florida. The death rate from motor vehicle crashes for children ages 10-14 (57.4) is more than double that of the state's death rate (24.1). The death rate from drowning and submersion for children age 1-4 (67.1) is also substantially higher than Florida's rate (40.7). During 2001-2005, Marion County reported no childhood fatalities from poisoning & noxious substance abuse and unintentional firearm discharge.

Mortality totals for each age group and cause of death indicate that a total of 30 children ages 0-14 died from unintentional injuries from 2001 through 2005 in Marion County. Mortality totals for each cause of death indicate that a total of 16 deaths for children ages 0-14 were due to motor vehicle crashes and 10 deaths were due to drowning and submersion.

Table 6-6a. 5-Year unintentional deaths, age-specific Marion County, ages 0-14, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	<1		1-4		5-9	
	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida
Motor Vehicle Crashes	0	39	3	186	3	213
Falls	1	7	0	10	0	4
Drowning & Submersion	2	36	8	331	0	46
Smoke, Fire, Flames Exposure	0	5	1	32	0	20
Poisoning & Noxious Substance Abuse	0	7	0	1	0	2
Firearm Injury	0	0	0	7	0	2
Total Deaths (per age group)	3	94	12	567	3	287
Cause of Death	10-14		0-14			
	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida		
Motor Vehicle Crashes	10	269	16	707		
Falls	0	1	1	22		
Drowning and Submersion	0	45	10	458		
Smoke, Fire, Flames Exposure	2	10	3	67		
Poisoning & Noxious Substance Abuse	0	16	0	26		
Firearm Injury	0	4	0	13		
Total Deaths (per age group)	12	345	30	1,293		

Source: Florida Charts, 2001-2005

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council 2007

Table 6-6b. 5-Year unintentional, age-specific death rates per 100,000, Marion County, ages 0-14, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	<1		1-4		5-9	
	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida
Motor Vehicle Crashes	0.0	18.4	25.2	22.9	19.0	20.1
Falls	32.6	3.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4
Drowning & Submersion	65.1	3.3	67.1	40.7	0.0	4.3
Smoke, Fire, Flames Exposure	0.0	2.4	8.4	3.9	0.0	1.9
Poisoning & Noxious Substance Abuse	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Firearm Injury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
Total Deaths (per age group)	3.0	94.0	12.0	567.0	3.0	287.0
Cause of Death	10-14		0-14			
	Marion County	Florida	Marion County	Florida		
Motor Vehicle Crashes	57.4	24.1	33.2	22.1		
Falls	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.7		
Drowning and Submersion	0.0	4.0	57.4	40.0		
Smoke, Fire, Flames Exposure	11.5	0.9	6.2	2.1		
Poisoning & Noxious Substance Abuse	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8		
Firearm Injury	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4		
Total Deaths (per age group)	12.0	345.0	30.0	1293.0		

Source: Florida Charts, 2001-2005
Prepared by: WellFlorida Council 2007

Morbidity

Morbidity can be described as the proportion of sickness in a locality. Due to the lack of other reported data regarding morbidity, hospitalization data are often used as indicators of morbidity. Discharge data is used to determine the leading causes of hospitalization for children ages 0-14 in Marion County.

Table 6-7 illustrates hospitalizations due to unintentional injury by age and year for children of Marion County. According to Table 6-7, falls are the leading cause of hospitalizations across all age groups. Motor vehicle occupant injuries are the second leading cause of hospitalizations, and have substantially increased from 3 hospitalizations in 2003 to 11 hospitalizations in 2004 and 10 hospitalizations in 2005 for children ages 10 through 14. A noteworthy statistic is the number of children ages 0 through 1 hospitalized due to suffocation. In 2003, 1 child under the age of one was hospitalized for suffocation. In 2004, 4 children were hospitalized due to suffocation and in 2005, 5 children were hospitalized due to suffocation. However, suffocation is only the 10th leading cause of hospitalizations for all children ages 0 through 14. Other transport accidents, hot objects, and bites and stings are the 3rd, 4th and 5th leading causes of hospitalizations, respectively.

Table 6-7. Hospitalizations due to unintentional injuries by age and year, Marion County, 2003 - 2005.

Cause of Injury/Ranking	Age < 1			Age 1 - 4			Age 5 - 9			Age 10 - 14			Total Ages 0 - 14			Total 2003-2005
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	
Fall (1)	7	4	3	13	7	11	11	16	9	12	17	8	43	44	31	118
MV Occupant (2)	0	0	3	1	5	5	9	4	12	3	11	10	13	20	30	63
Other Transport (3)	0	1	0	2	2	1	6	3	6	10	8	14	18	14	21	53
Hot Objects (4)	3	0	1	4	9	10	2	2	2	1	0	3	10	11	16	37
Bites and Stings (5)	0	0	0	6	5	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	10	13	12	35
Struck by/against (6)	0	1	2	2	4	0	1	2	3	1	7	6	4	14	11	29
Poisoning (7)	0	1	0	3	4	8	1	5	3	0	0	2	4	10	13	27
Other Pedalcycle (8)	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	6	0	5	11	2	5	18
Cut/Pierce (9)	0	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	1	4	5	8	17
Suffocation (10)	1	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	13
MV - Pedestrian (11)	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	5	4	12
Fire Flame (12)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	3	2	9
Environmental (13)	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	7
Overexertion (14)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	5
Drowning (14)	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
MV - Pedalcyclist (14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	5
Other Pedestrian (17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	4
Firearm (18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3
MV - Motorcyclist (18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	3
Machinery (20)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
MV - Unspecified (20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
Other and Unspecified	4	5	4	2	4	8	2	0	2	2	4	6	10	13	20	43
Total	15	20	22	38	48	60	43	46	48	47	60	63	143	174	193	510

Nonfatal hospitalizations only. Data may contain multiple hospitalizations for the same patient/injury due to hospital transfers and or readmissions.

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2003 - 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Table 6-9 compares the rate of unintentional injuries for Marion County to Florida. The rate of unintentional injuries for Marion County is higher than the rate of Florida from years 2003 through 2005. In 2005, Marion County's rate (376.4) is substantially higher than the rate of Florida (281.2). Marion County's rate for unintentional injuries has continued to rise dramatically from 296.0 in 2003 to 376.4 in 2005. From 2003 through 2005, the percent change in hospitalizations due to unintentional injuries has increased 27.2 percent. Florida's rate has also increased (3.32 percent), but at a much slower pace than Marion County.

Table 6-9. Hospitalizations due to unintentional injuries for children 0 - 14 by year, Marion County, 2003 - 2005.

Area	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate
Marion County	143	48,315	296.0	174	49,108	354.3	193	51,279	376.4
Florida	8,673	3,188,880	272.0	9,493	3,269,710	290.3	9,428	3,352,639	281.2

Nonfatal hospitalizations only. Data may contain multiple hospitalizations for the same patient/injury due to hospital transfers and or readmissions.

Source: AHCA Detailed Discharge Data, 2003 - 2005.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007.

Behavioral Risk Factors

Behavioral risk factors are personal health behaviors that may contribute to morbidity and mortality. Table 6-9 reviews behavioral risk factor data for children in Marion County. The table includes the percentage of children who ride unrestrained in a motor vehicle, percentage of children wearing bicycle helmets, pool safety information, and the number of children under 72 months of age who were poisoned by lead.

Table 6-9 illustrates injury risk data for Marion County children. According to the Marion County Police Department, approximately 40 percent of children ride unrestrained in a motor vehicle. Also according to the Marion County Police Department, an average of only 45 percent of children wear bicycle helmets. However, the percentage of children wearing bicycle helmets varies daily. On days when the police department inspects helmet use, many more children (approximately 90 percent) wear bicycle helmets.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Florida has the highest drowning death rate in the nation for children under the age of 5. Over 60% of these drowning deaths occur in residential swimming pools. As a result, the Residential Pool Safety Act was put into effect on October 1st 2000 for all new residential swimming pools built in Florida. Table 6-9 illustrates that according to a survey conducted in 2006, only 27.3% of residential and commercial pools in Marion County have been assessed for safety since 2000. However, this percentage is higher than the overall percentage for the state (20.7%). Also in regards to pool safety, according to the North Central Florida YMCA an average of 30 children ages 3-10 enroll per month in the swimming courses offered there.

The Florida Department of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program completed an annual surveillance report in 2005. From this study, it was determined that seven children in Marion County were poisoned by lead in 2005. According to the report, Florida has an estimated 433,000 homes containing lead based paint. Paint is a common source of lead poisoning for children, along with a variety of other sources. These other sources include but are not limited to: toys, make up, jewelry, pottery, mini-blinds, home remedies and imported candy (Florida Department of Health).

Table 6-9. Estimated* Injury Risk Data for Marion County Children Ages 0-14, 2005 & 2006.

Risk	Percent	Year	Source
Ride unrestrained in a motor vehicle*	40	2006	Marion County Police Department
Wear bicycle helmets*	45	2006	Marion County Police Department
Safety assessment of swimming pools	27	2006	Florida County Property Appraisers Office
	Number	Year	Source
Lead poisoned children**	7	2005	Florida Department of Health
Children attending swimming lessons*	360	2006	Ocala Central Florida YMCA

**Children under 72 months of age.

Prepared by: WellFlorida Council, 2007

Summary of Key Findings

Population Profile for Children (0-14 Years)

- The total population for children ages 0-14 in Marion County is 51,279 compared to 3,325,639 for the state.
- The total number of children ages 0-14 grew from 16,647 in 2001 to 18,564 in 2005 (percent change of 11 percent).
- Marion County has lower rates of children in all age groups compared to Florida.
- The majority of Marion County's coverage area for children ages 0 through 14 is white (84.2 percent), compared to black (11.5 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (0.7 percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.4 percent) children. Compared with the state, Marion County has a larger percentage of white children ages 0-17, and a smaller percentage of black and Hispanic children.
- For children ages 0 through 14, 39.1 percent live in rural areas compared to 60.9 percent living in urban areas.
- More children ages five and under live in poverty (22.2 percent) compared to children ages 17 and under (20.7 percent). Additionally, the percentage of children 0-17 living in poverty in Marion County is greater than that of the state (20.7 percent vs. 17.6 percent).

Mortality

- Marion County has much higher death rates from falls (32.6) for children less than 1 year of age compared to Florida.
- Marion County has much higher death rates from drowning and submersion (65.1) for children less than 1 year of age compared to Florida.
- The death rate from motor vehicle crashes for children ages 10-14 (57.4) is more than double that of the state's death rate (24.1).
- The death rate from drowning and submersion for children age 1-4 (67.1) is also substantially higher than Florida's rate (40.7).
- During 2001-2005, Marion County reported no childhood fatalities from poisoning & noxious substance abuse
- During 2001-2005, Marion County reported no childhood fatalities from unintentional firearm discharge.

Morbidity

- Falls are the leading cause of hospitalizations across all age groups.
- Motor vehicle occupant injuries are the second leading cause of hospitalizations, and has substantially increased from three hospitalizations in 2003 to 11 hospitalizations in 2004 and 10 hospitalizations in 2005 for those ages 10 through 14.
- A noteworthy statistic is the number of children ages zero through one hospitalized due to suffocation. In 2003, one child under the age of one was hospitalized for suffocation. In 2004, four children were hospitalized due to suffocation and in 2005, five children were hospitalized due to suffocation.

- The rate of unintentional injuries for Marion County is higher than the rate of Florida from years 2003 through 2005.
- In 2005, Marion County's rate (376.4) is substantially higher than the rate of Florida (281.2).
- Marion County's rate for unintentional injuries has continued to rise dramatically from 296.0 in 2003 to 376.4 in 2005.

Behavioral Risk Factors

- Approximately 40 percent of children in Marion County ride unrestrained in a motor vehicle.
- Only 27.3% of residential and commercial pools in Marion County have been assessed for safety since 2000. However, this percentage is higher than the overall percentage for the state (20.7%).
- An average of 55 percent of children do not wear bicycle helmets. However, the percentage of children wearing bicycle helmets varies daily. On days when the police department inspects helmet use, many more children (approximately 90 percent) wear bicycle helmets.
- In 2005, seven children were poisoned by lead in Marion County.

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Appendix A

Interview Instrument

Marion County – Questions for community leaders/key informants

1. How long have you lived (or worked) in Marion County?

2. It is important that we understand any affiliations you have with health care providers in the community that may help form your opinions about the issues we are going to discuss today. Do you currently or have you in the past served on any boards or participated in any organization that delivers health care services?

3. What is your overall perspective on health care in Marion County, including the services available to meet health care needs as well as the health status of Marion County residents?

4. What do you think are the most pressing health care needs in Marion County?

5. Now, I am going to name some specific populations in Marion County and I would like you to comment about what you think are the most important health issues affecting them:
 - a. children

 - b. teens/adolescents

 - c. adults

 - d. elderly

6. Please Comment on the types of services that you believe are important for addressing these issues. (Prompt: Please identify any programs you know of that are targeting the issues you identified and indicate whether there are enough services to meet the needs and whether the services are accessible to all who need them).

7. I am going to name some specific types of services and ask you to share any impressions you have about them, particularly anything you know about how these services are available to all persons in Marion County and whether there are any obstacles to receiving these types of services:

- a. Primary care (the basic and routine services that most people use most often)
- b. Dental care
- c. Specialty care
- d. Mental health
- e. Hospital care
- f. Other services?

8. Of all the issues and services we have discussed, which do you think is the most important health care issue?

9. What actions are necessary to address this issue?

10. Who do you think should take responsibility for addressing this issue?

11. Do you have any additional comments you would like to share about health care needs in Marion County?

