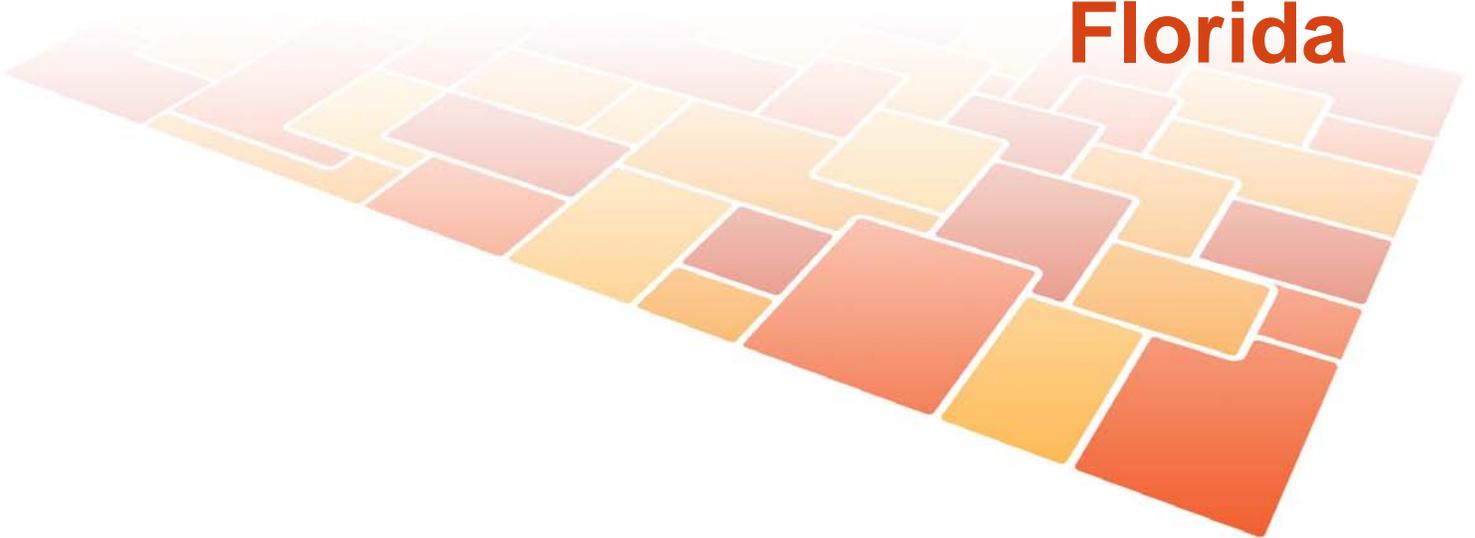


County Health Rankings

Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health

2010

Florida



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Population Health Institute

Translating Research into Policy and Practice

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Introduction

Where we live matters to our health. The health of a community depends on many different factors, including quality of health care, individual behavior, education and jobs, and the environment. We can improve a community's health through programs and policies. For example, people who live in communities with ample park and recreation space are more likely to exercise, which reduces heart disease risk. People who live in communities with smoke-free laws are less likely to smoke or to be exposed to second-hand smoke, which reduces lung cancer risk.

The problem is that there are big differences in health across communities, with some places being much healthier than others. And up to now, it has been hard to get a standard way to measure how healthy a county is and see where they can improve.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute are pleased to present the 2010 *County Health Rankings*, a collection of 50 reports that reflect the overall health of counties in every state across the country. For the first time, counties can get a snapshot of how healthy their residents are by comparing their overall health and the factors that influence their health, with other counties in their state. This will allow them to see county-to-county where they are doing well and where they need to improve. Everyone has a stake in community health. We all need to work together to find solutions. The *County Health Rankings* serve as both a call to action and a needed tool in this effort.

All of the *County Health Rankings* are based upon this model of population health improvement:



In this model, health outcomes are measures that describe the current health status of a county. These health outcomes are influenced by a set of health factors. These health factors and their outcomes may also be affected by community-based programs and policies designed to alter their distribution in the community. Counties can improve health outcomes by addressing all health factors with effective, evidence-based programs and policies.



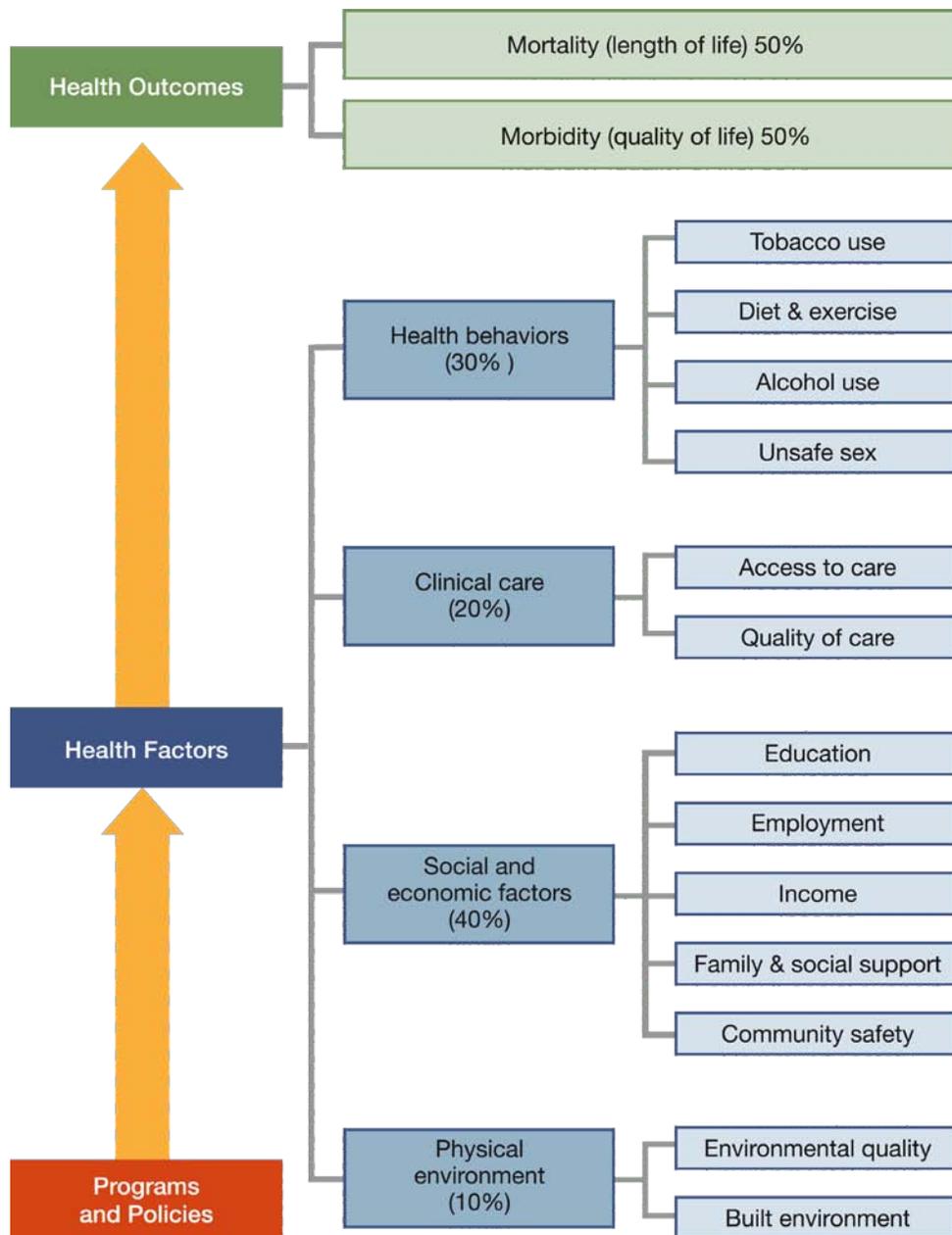
Institute of Medicine, 2002

To compile the *Rankings*, we built on our prior work in Wisconsin, worked closely with staff from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Dartmouth College, and obtained input from a team of expert advisors. Together we selected a number of population health measures based on scientific relevance, importance, and availability of data at the county level. For a more detailed explanation of the choice of measures, see www.countyhealthrankings.org.

The Rankings

This report ranks Florida counties according to their summary measures of **health outcomes** and **health factors**, as well as the components used to create each summary measure. The figure below depicts the structure of the *Rankings* model. Counties receive a rank for each population health component; those having high ranks (e.g., 1 or 2) are estimated to be the “healthiest.”

Our summary **health outcomes** rankings are based on an equal weighting of mortality and morbidity measures. The summary health **factors** rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors: behavioral, clinical, social and economic, and environmental. The weights for the factors (shown in parentheses in the figure) are based upon a review of the literature and expert input, but represent just one way of combining these factors.

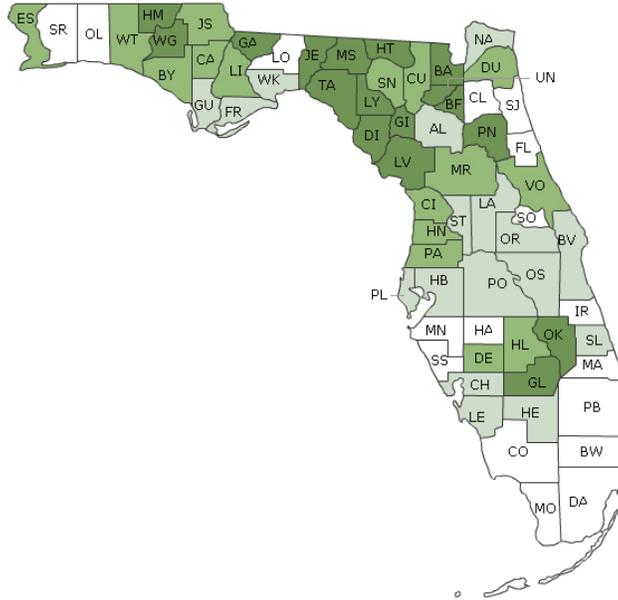


County Health Rankings model ©2010 UWPHI

The maps on this page display Florida's counties divided into groups by health rank. The lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. The green map shows the distribution of summary health outcomes. The blue displays the distribution of the summary rank for health factors.

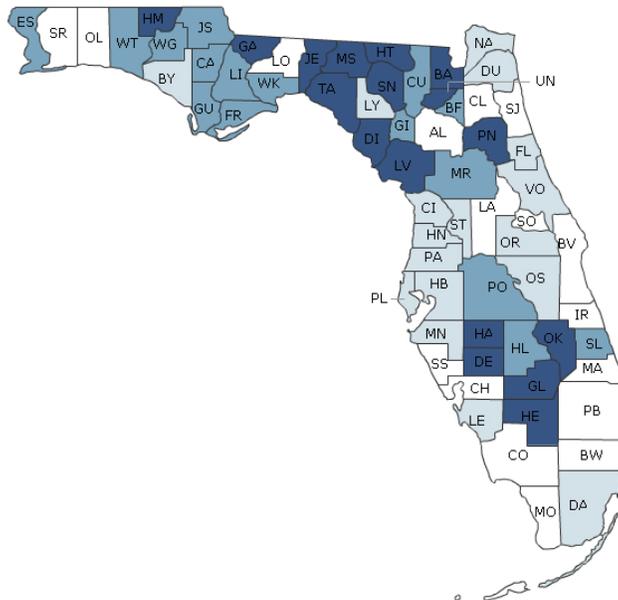
Maps help locate the healthiest and least healthy counties in the state. The health factors map appears similar to the health outcomes map, showing how health factors and health outcomes are closely related.

HEALTH OUTCOMES



Rank 1-17 Rank 18-34 Rank 35-50 Rank 51-67

HEALTH FACTORS



Rank 1-17 Rank 18-34 Rank 35-50 Rank 51-67

Summary Health Outcomes & Health Factors Rankings

Counties receive two summary ranks:

- Health Outcomes
- Health Factors

Each of these ranks represents a weighted summary of a number of measures.

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is while health factors are what influences the health of the county.

Rank	Health Outcomes	Rank	Health Factors
1	Collier	1	St. Johns
2	St. Johns	2	Broward
3	Seminole	3	Okaloosa
4	Sarasota	4	Martin
5	Martin	5	Leon
6	Indian River	6	Seminole
7	Clay	7	Sarasota
8	Leon	8	Alachua
9	Okaloosa	9	Palm Beach
10	Santa Rosa	10	Santa Rosa
11	Miami-Dade	11	Collier
12	Palm Beach	12	Indian River
13	Flagler	13	Clay
14	Broward	14	Brevard
15	Hardee	15	Monroe
16	Monroe	16	Lake
17	Manatee	17	Charlotte
18	Alachua	18	Flagler
19	Charlotte	19	Orange
20	Orange	20	Sumter
21	Lee	21	Manatee
22	Wakulla	22	Miami-Dade
23	Brevard	23	Nassau
24	Sumter	24	Pinellas
25	Lake	25	Pasco
26	Osceola	26	Bay
27	Hillsborough	27	Hernando
28	Gulf	28	Osceola
29	Pinellas	29	Citrus
30	St. Lucie	30	Lee
31	Franklin	31	Hillsborough
32	Hendry	32	Lafayette
33	Nassau	33	Volusia
34	Polk	34	Duval
35	Volusia	35	Highlands
36	Bay	36	Marion
37	Pasco	37	Jackson
38	DeSoto	38	Wakulla
39	Hernando	39	Walton
40	Citrus	40	Gilchrist

Rank	Health Outcomes	Rank	Health Factors
41	Highlands	41	Franklin
42	Liberty	42	Washington
43	Walton	43	Escambia
44	Duval	44	Columbia
45	Marion	45	Gulf
46	Jackson	46	Polk
47	Escambia	47	Bradford
48	Suwannee	48	St. Lucie
49	Columbia	49	Calhoun
50	Calhoun	50	Liberty
51	Jefferson	51	Dixie
52	Taylor	52	Union
53	Bradford	53	Jefferson
54	Lafayette	54	Holmes
55	Gilchrist	55	Levy
56	Okeechobee	56	Glades
57	Glades	57	Baker
58	Hamilton	58	Suwannee
59	Dixie	59	Hardee
60	Baker	60	DeSoto
61	Holmes	61	Putnam
62	Gadsden	62	Madison
63	Madison	63	Taylor
64	Washington	64	Gadsden
65	Levy	65	Hamilton
66	Putnam	66	Okeechobee
67	Union	67	Hendry

Health Outcomes Rankings

The summary health outcomes ranking is based on measures of mortality and morbidity. Each county's ranks for mortality and morbidity are displayed here. The mortality rank, representing length of life, is based on a measure of premature death: the years of potential life lost prior to age 75.

The morbidity rank is based on measures that represent health-related quality of life and birth outcomes. We combine four morbidity measures: self-reported fair or poor health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, and the percent of births with low birthweight.

Rank	Mortality	Morbidity
1	Seminole	Martin
2	Collier	Sarasota
3	St. Johns	Collier
4	Leon	St. Johns
5	Miami-Dade	Clay
6	Okaloosa	Indian River
7	Flagler	Monroe
8	Sarasota	Seminole
9	Broward	Hardee
10	Indian River	Hendry
11	Orange	Franklin
12	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa
13	Clay	Palm Beach
14	Osceola	Okaloosa
15	Palm Beach	Lee
16	Alachua	Manatee
17	Wakulla	Charlotte
18	Martin	Sumter
19	Manatee	Broward
20	Hillsborough	Flagler
21	Lake	Miami-Dade
22	Charlotte	Nassau
23	Brevard	Leon
24	Hardee	Alachua
25	Gulf	DeSoto
26	Pinellas	Brevard
27	Monroe	Polk
28	Lee	Pinellas
29	St. Lucie	Orange
30	Liberty	St. Lucie
31	Sumter	Bay
32	Volusia	Gulf
33	Gilchrist	Lake
34	Hernando	Jefferson
35	Jackson	Wakulla
36	Pasco	Volusia
37	Polk	Hillsborough
38	Bay	Suwannee
39	Nassau	Pasco
40	Hamilton	Walton

Rank	Mortality	Morbidity
41	Escambia	Okeechobee
42	Calhoun	Citrus
43	Marion	Hernando
44	Highlands	Highlands
45	Citrus	Columbia
46	Lafayette	Osceola
47	Duval	Duval
48	DeSoto	Taylor
49	Franklin	Dixie
50	Walton	Glades
51	Hendry	Holmes
52	Columbia	Bradford
53	Taylor	Marion
54	Bradford	Escambia
55	Suwannee	Calhoun
56	Baker	Jackson
57	Jefferson	Lafayette
58	Gadsden	Liberty
59	Okeechobee	Union
60	Glades	Baker
61	Washington	Putnam
62	Dixie	Madison
63	Madison	Levy
64	Holmes	Gadsden
65	Levy	Gilchrist
66	Putnam	Hamilton
67	Union	Washington

Health Factors Rankings

The summary health factors ranking is based on four factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors. In turn, each of these factors is based on several measures. Health behaviors include measures of smoking, diet and exercise, alcohol use, and risky sex behavior. Clinical

care includes measures of access to care and quality of care. Social and economic factors include measures of education, employment, income, family and social support, and community safety. The physical environment includes measures of environmental quality and the built environment.

Rank	Health Behaviors	Rank	Clinical Care	Rank	Social & Economic Factors	Rank	Physical Environment
1	Miami-Dade	1	Alachua	1	St. Johns	1	Palm Beach
2	Broward	2	Leon	2	Okaloosa	2	Broward
3	Palm Beach	3	Escambia	3	Santa Rosa	3	Miami-Dade
4	Sarasota	4	Martin	4	Clay	4	Martin
5	Indian River	5	Sarasota	5	Leon	5	Washington
6	Collier	6	Duval	6	Seminole	6	Gilchrist
7	Martin	7	St. Johns	7	Monroe	6	Lafayette
8	St. Johns	8	Clay	8	Walton	6	Suwannee
9	Orange	9	Okaloosa	9	Wakulla	9	Union
10	Seminole	10	Volusia	10	Sarasota	10	Hardee
11	Manatee	11	Seminole	11	Alachua	11	DeSoto
12	Flagler	12	Brevard	12	Lafayette	12	Charlotte
13	Sumter	13	Pinellas	13	Brevard	13	St. Lucie
14	Lake	14	Indian River	14	Lake	14	St. Johns
15	Pasco	15	Santa Rosa	15	Bradford	15	Flagler
16	Charlotte	16	Palm Beach	16	Martin	16	Clay
17	Okaloosa	17	Hillsborough	17	Broward	17	Collier
18	Alachua	18	Hernando	18	Collier	18	Okeechobee
19	Monroe	19	Broward	19	Nassau	19	Pinellas
20	Leon	20	Orange	20	Bay	20	Indian River
21	Highlands	21	Dixie	21	Union	21	Citrus
22	Osceola	22	Jackson	22	Sumter	22	Dixie
23	Pinellas	23	Marion	23	Gilchrist	23	Marion
24	Nassau	24	Flagler	24	Charlotte	24	Gulf
25	Citrus	25	Lee	25	Liberty	25	Levy
26	Brevard	26	Pasco	26	Franklin	26	Wakulla
27	Santa Rosa	27	Manatee	27	Hillsborough	27	Monroe
28	Hernando	28	Gadsden	28	Orange	28	Sumter
29	Lafayette	29	Charlotte	29	Jackson	29	Osceola
30	Marion	30	Union	30	Osceola	30	Brevard
31	Hillsborough	31	Lake	31	Pasco	31	Nassau
32	Bay	32	Nassau	32	Palm Beach	32	Glades
33	Gulf	33	Jefferson	33	Baker	33	Highlands
34	Lee	34	Bradford	34	Flagler	34	Manatee
35	Duval	35	Bay	35	Holmes	35	Putnam
36	Volusia	36	Sumter	36	Manatee	36	Volusia
37	Jefferson	37	Collier	37	Lee	37	Lee
38	Franklin	38	Baker	38	Columbia	38	Bay
39	St. Lucie	39	St. Lucie	39	Citrus	39	Liberty
40	DeSoto	40	Citrus	40	Pinellas	40	Hernando

Rank	Health Behaviors	Rank	Clinical Care	Rank	Social & Economic Factors	Rank	Physical Environment
41	Washington	41	Columbia	41	Indian River	41	Leon
42	Levy	42	Polk	42	Calhoun	42	Lake
43	Jackson	43	Highlands	43	Hernando	43	Polk
44	Columbia	44	Wakulla	44	Glades	44	Seminole
45	Polk	45	Calhoun	45	Polk	45	Okaloosa
46	Dixie	46	Gulf	46	Escambia	46	Duval
47	Walton	47	Levy	47	Volusia	47	Pasco
48	Gilchrist	48	Osceola	48	Washington	48	Santa Rosa
49	Calhoun	49	Washington	49	Duval	49	Alachua
50	Clay	50	Taylor	50	Highlands	50	Bradford
51	Escambia	51	Franklin	51	Marion	51	Columbia
52	Holmes	52	Miami-Dade	52	Gulf	52	Franklin
53	Hendry	53	Madison	53	Suwannee	53	Madison
54	Glades	54	Gilchrist	54	Jefferson	54	Jackson
55	Liberty	55	Monroe	55	Miami-Dade	55	Orange
56	Hardee	56	Liberty	56	St. Lucie	56	Sarasota
57	Putnam	57	Suwannee	57	Hardee	57	Taylor
58	Hamilton	58	Putnam	58	Dixie	58	Walton
59	Wakulla	59	Hardee	59	Levy	59	Hendry
60	Gadsden	60	Holmes	60	Taylor	60	Calhoun
61	Okeechobee	61	Walton	61	Okeechobee	61	Holmes
62	Madison	62	Hendry	62	DeSoto	62	Hamilton
63	Bradford	63	Hamilton	63	Putnam	63	Hillsborough
64	Suwannee	64	Lafayette	64	Madison	64	Escambia
65	Baker	65	DeSoto	65	Hamilton	65	Gadsden
66	Taylor	66	Glades	66	Gadsden	66	Jefferson
67	Union	67	Okeechobee	67	Hendry	67	Baker

2010 County Health Rankings: Measures, Data Sources, and Years of Data

	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Mortality	Premature death	National Center for Health Statistics	2004-2006
Morbidity	Poor or fair health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2002-2008
	Poor physical health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2002-2008
	Poor mental health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2002-2008
	Low birthweight	National Center for Health Statistics	2000-2006
HEALTH FACTORS			
HEALTH BEHAVIORS			
Tobacco	Adult smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2002-2008
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	2006-2008
Alcohol Use	Binge drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2002-2008
	Motor vehicle crash death rate	National Center for Health Statistics	2000-2006
High Risk Sexual Behavior	Chlamydia rate	National Center for Health Statistics	2006
	Teen birth rate	National Center for Health Statistics	2000-2006
CLINICAL CARE			
Access to Care	Uninsured adults	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, U.S. Census	2005
	Primary care provider rate	Health Resources & Services Administration	2006
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2005-2006
	Diabetic screening	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2003-2006
	Hospice use	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2001-2005
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS			
Education	High school graduation	National Center for Education Statistics ¹	2005-2006
	College degrees	U.S. Census/American Community Survey	2000/2005-2007
Employment	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2008
Income	Children in poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census	2007
	Income inequality	U.S. Census/American Community Survey ²	2000/2005-2007
Family and Social Support	Inadequate social support	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2005-2008
	Single-parent households	U.S. Census/American Community Survey	2000/2005-2007
Community Safety	Violent crime ³	Uniform Crime Reporting, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2005-2007
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT			
Air Quality ⁴	Air pollution-particulate matter days	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2005
	Air pollution-ozone days	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2005
Built Environment	Access to healthy foods	Census Zip Code Business Patterns	2006
	Liquor store density	Census County Business Patterns	2006

¹ State data sources for KY, NH, NC, PA, SC, and UT (2007-2008).

² Income inequality estimates for 2000 were calculated by Mark L. Burkey, North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, www.ncat.edu/~burkeym/Gini.htm.

³ Homicide rate (2000-2006) from National Center for Health Statistics for AK, AZ, AR, CO, CT, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MT, NE, NH, NM, NC, ND, OH, SD, UT, and WV. State data source for IL.

⁴ Not available for AK and HI.

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