

Sumter County Community Health Status Assessment



Demographics and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Population Overview

Sumter County is located in Central Florida, and is surrounded by the counties of Lake, Marion, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, and Polk (Figure 1). The estimated population for Sumter County in 2010 was reported as 93,420 from the 2010 official U.S. Census. Sumter County has five incorporated cities including Bushnell, Center Hill, Coleman, Webster, and Wildwood. In addition, the county includes one of the largest self-contained retirement communities in the United States, The Villages.

Figure 1



Population by Race and Ethnicity

Sumter County has a predominately Caucasian population. According to data from the 2010 U.S. Census (Figure 2) about 87% of the Sumter county population is Caucasian while around 11% is another single race (African American, Asian, American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander). The Hispanic population of Sumter County is reported from the 2010 U.S. Census as 5,605 (6%) and Non-Hispanic is reported as 87,815 (94%) for 2010 (Figure 3).

Figure 2

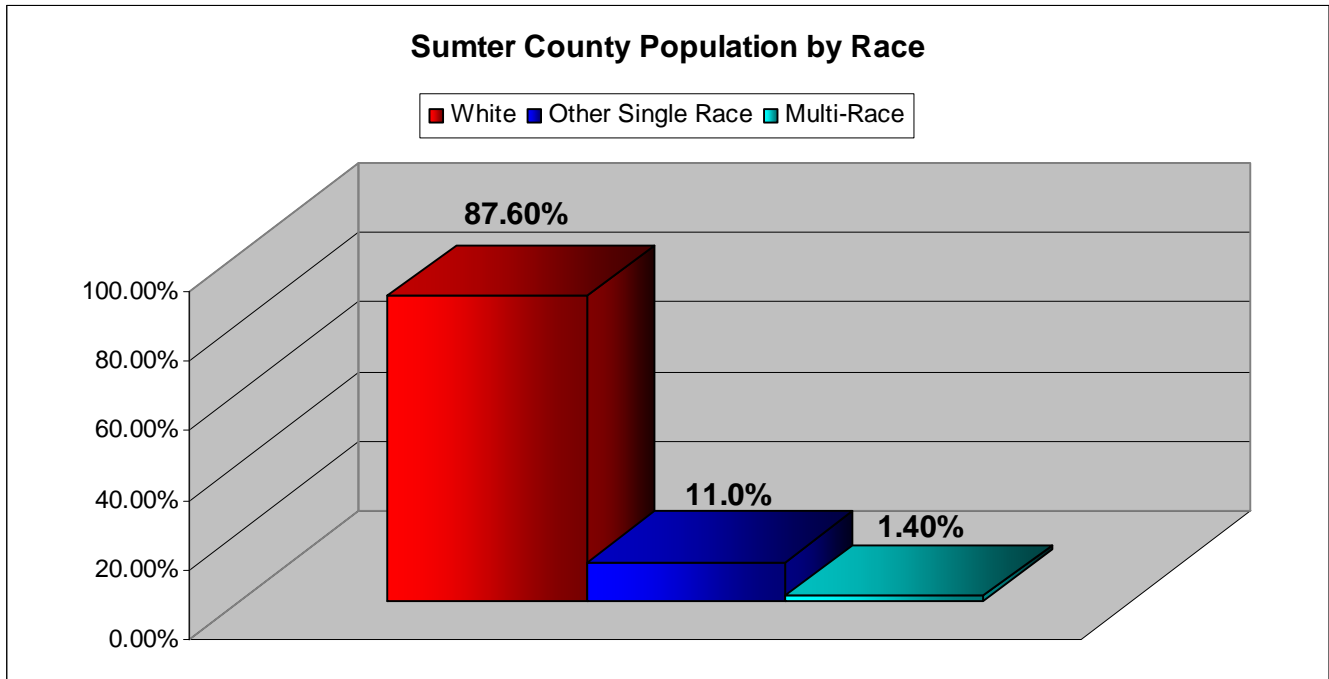
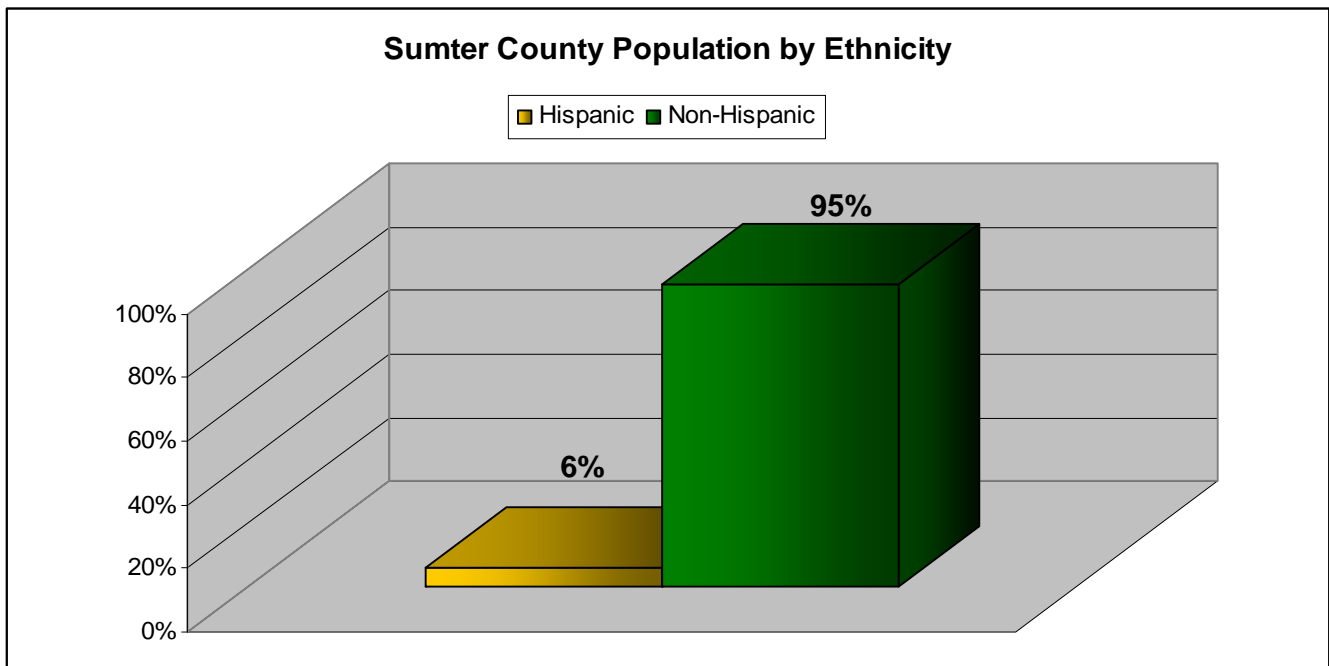


Figure 3



Population by Age and Gender

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population in Sumter County has an older median age than Florida as a whole. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the residents are age 55 or older as compared to thirty percent (30%) for the state. The median age is 63.5 years. Approximately 48% of the population is female and 52% is male (Figure 4).

Figure 4

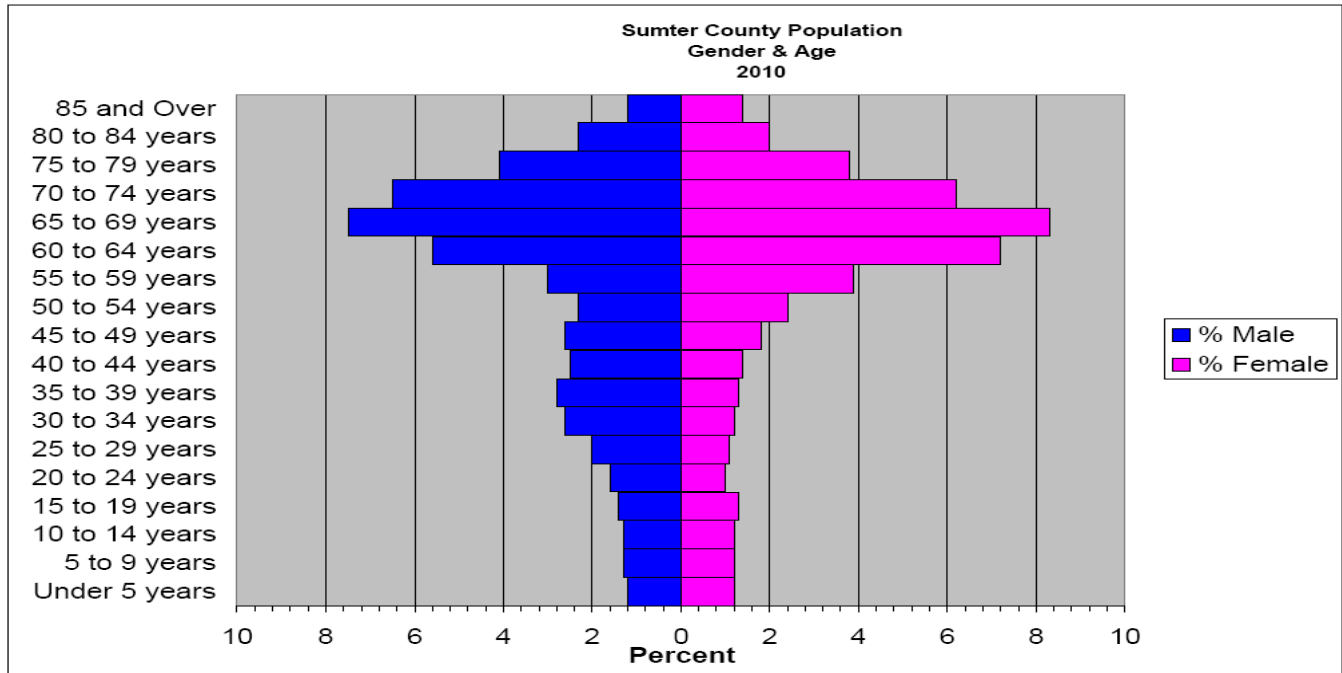
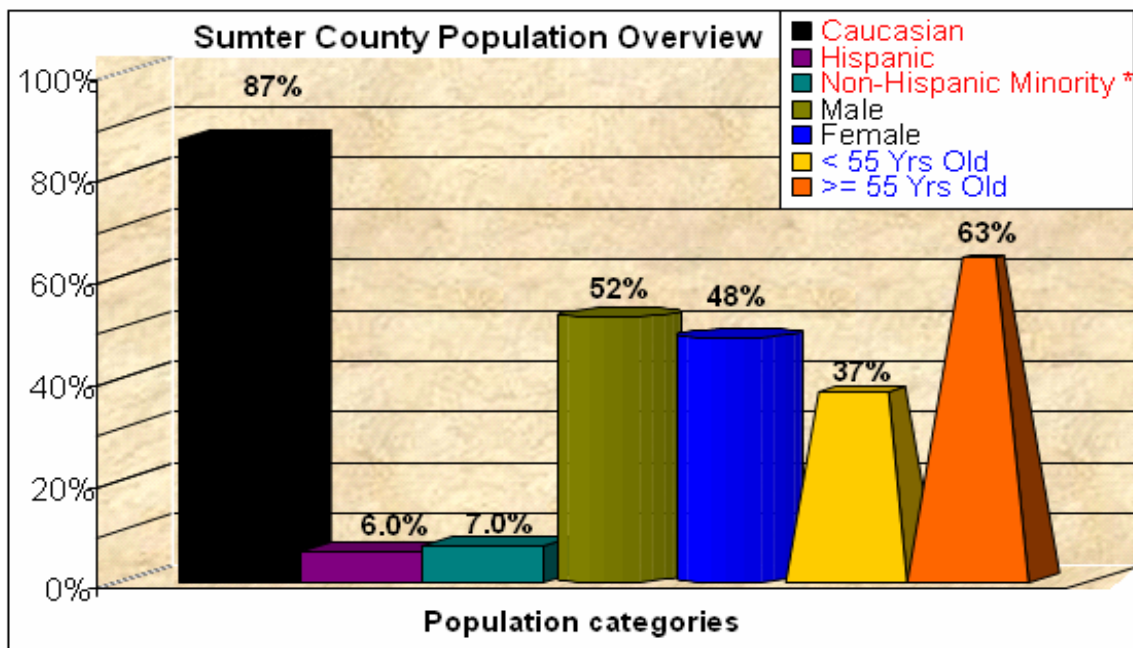


Figure 5



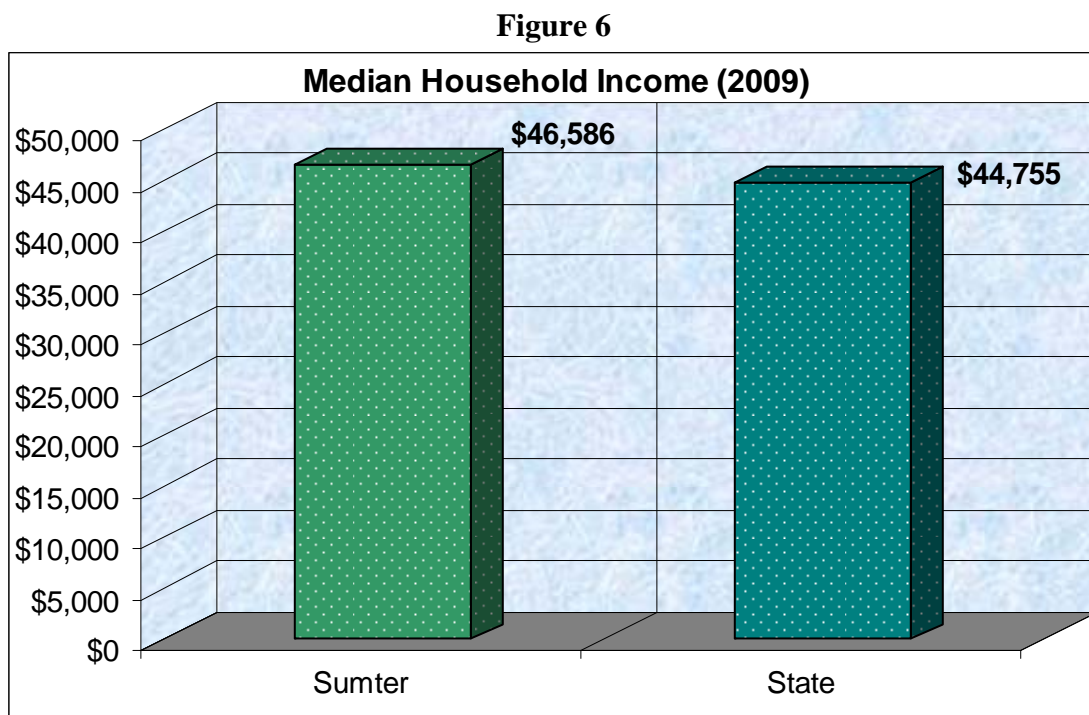
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Language

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the percentage of individuals 5 years and over that speak a language other than English at home in Sumter County was 10% in 2010. This percentage is lower than the percentage for the state at 26%.

Income and Employment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the median household income in 2009 for Sumter County residents was \$46,586. This is higher than the Florida median household income of \$44,755 (Figure 6).



According to the United States Department of Labor, the October 2011 unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for Sumter County was 7.6%, while the State of Florida unemployment rate was 10.1% (Figure 7). According to U.S. Census data, the mean travel time to work in minutes in 2010 for Sumter County residents was 20.9 minutes compared to 25.5 minutes for the State of Florida (Figure 8).

Figure 7

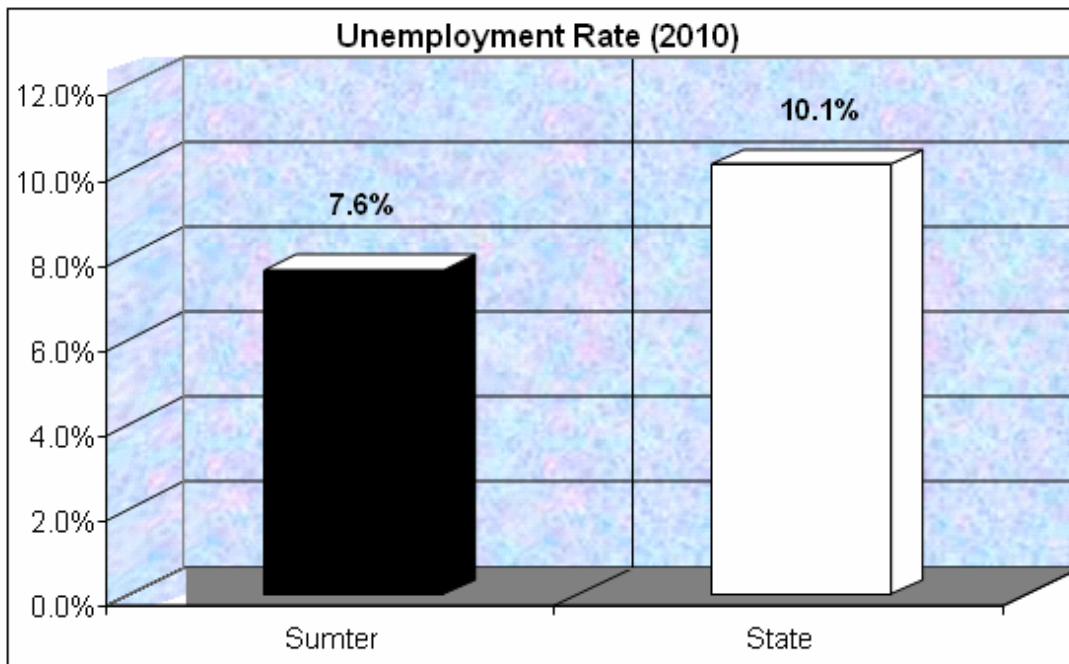
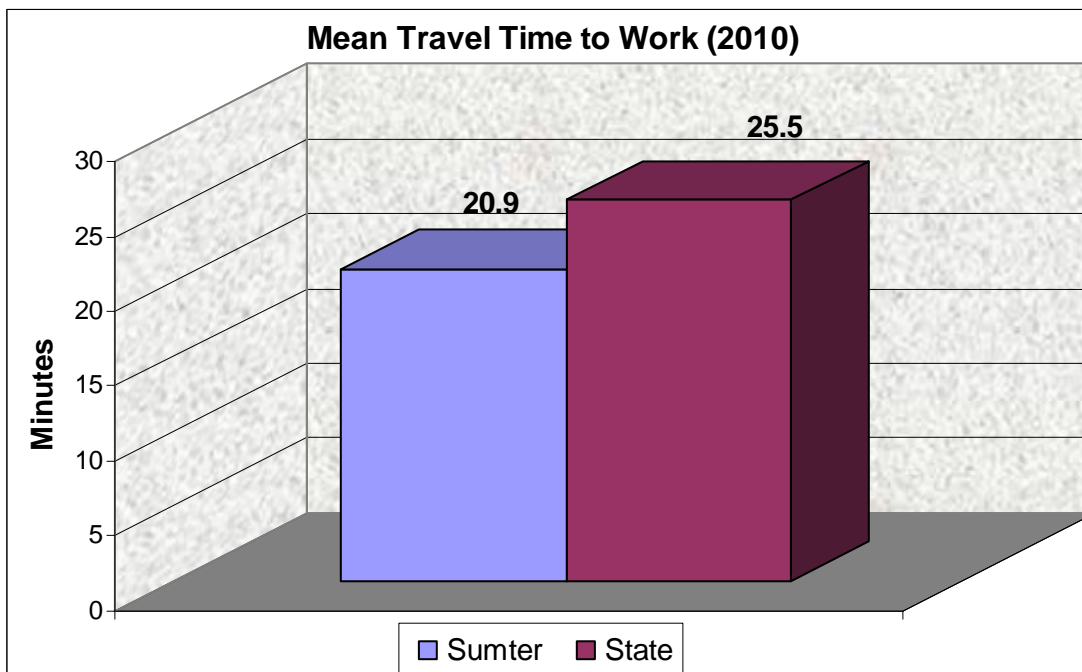


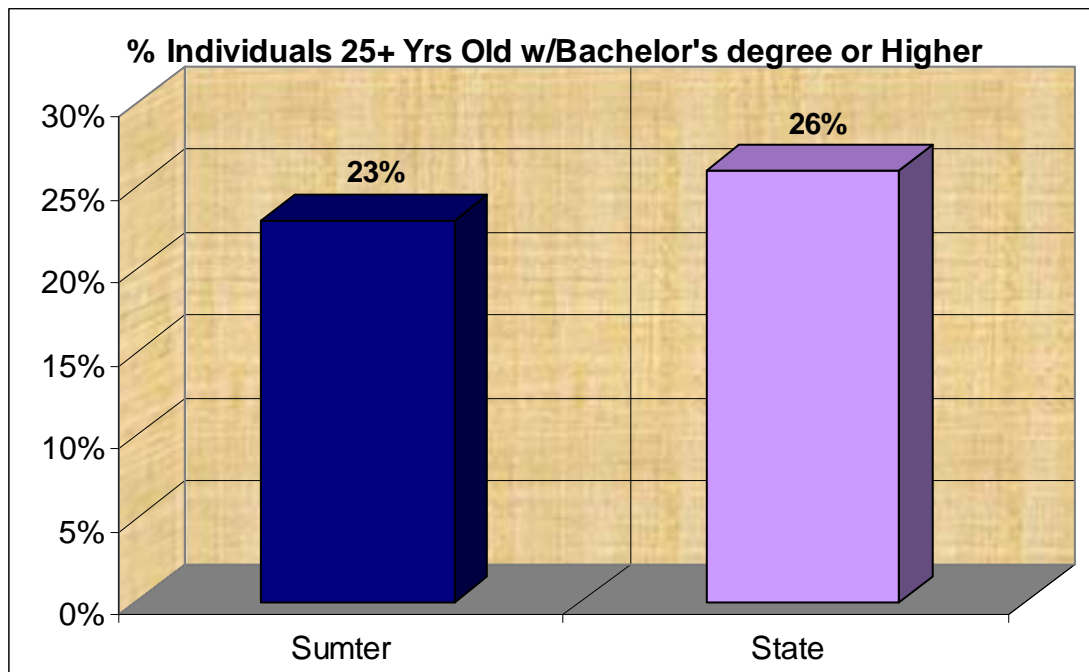
Figure 8



Education

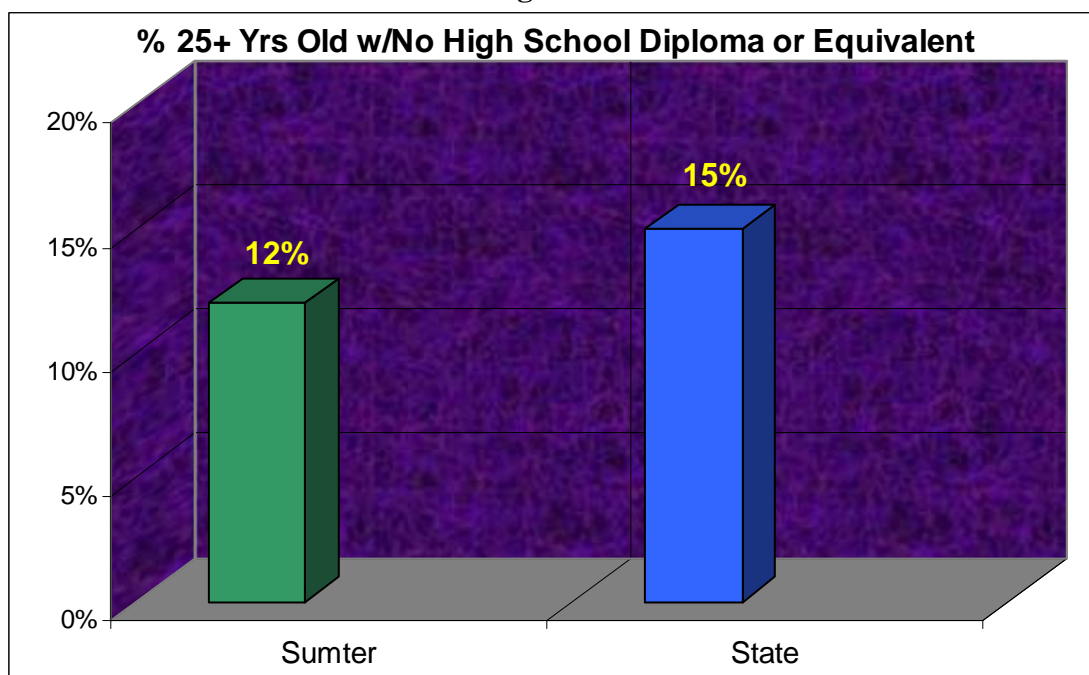
According to the U.S. Census, the Sumter County percentage of individuals 25 years and over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher in 2010 was 23% compared to Florida with 26% (Figure 9).

Figure 9



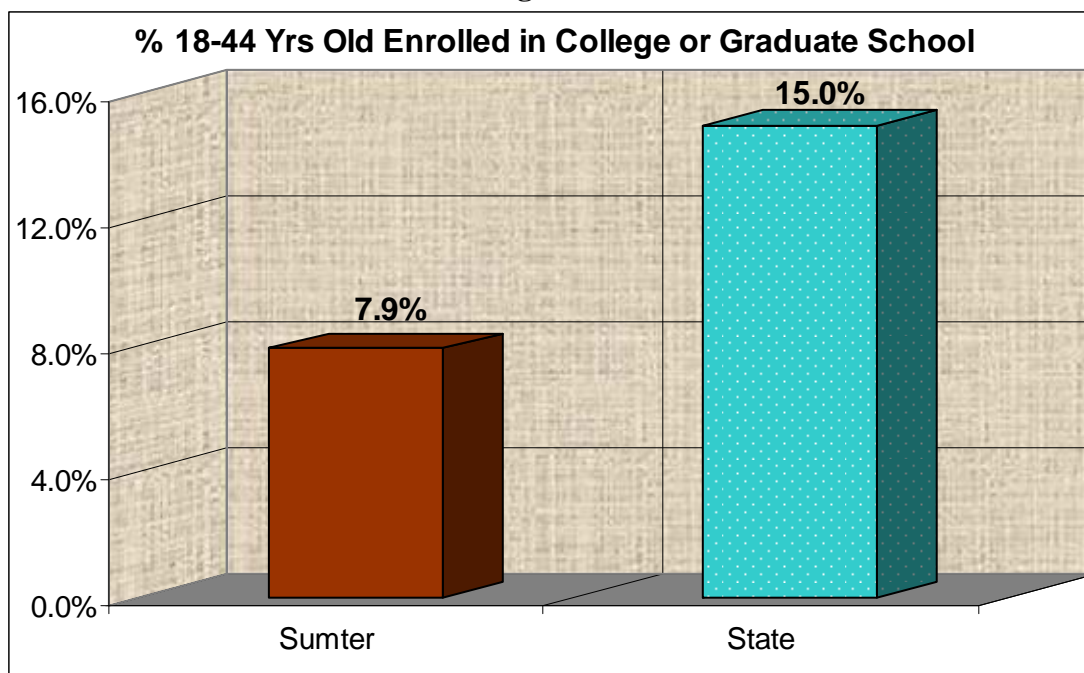
The percentage of individuals 25 years and over with no High School Diploma or equivalent for Sumter County residents was 12% compared to 15% for Florida in 2010 (Figure 10).

Figure 10



According to CHARTS, the percentage of individuals aged 18-44 Years enrolled in college or graduate school in Sumter County was 7.9% and for the State it was 15%, as seen in Figure 11.

Figure 11

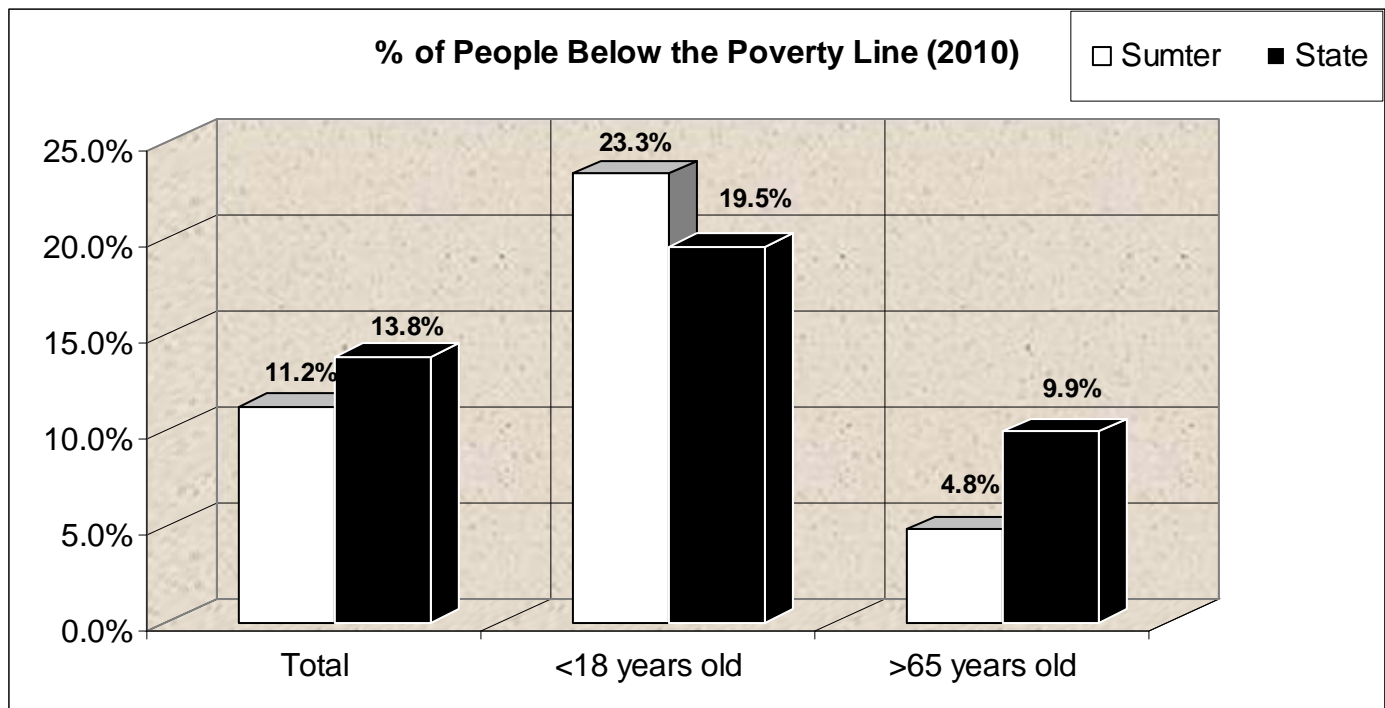


Poverty

The poverty level is the minimum level of income deemed necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living in a given country. This income level is calculated by the federal government each year. The most recent data on poverty for Sumter County is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for 2010 – 5-year Estimates.

In 2010, the percentage of individuals living below the poverty level in Sumter County was 11.2% and 13.8% for all of Florida. The percentage of individuals under 18 living below the poverty level in Sumter County was 23.3% and 19.5% for all of Florida. The percentage of individuals over 65 living below the poverty level in Sumter County was only 4.8% while it was 9.9% for all Floridians over 65 (Figure12).

Figure 12

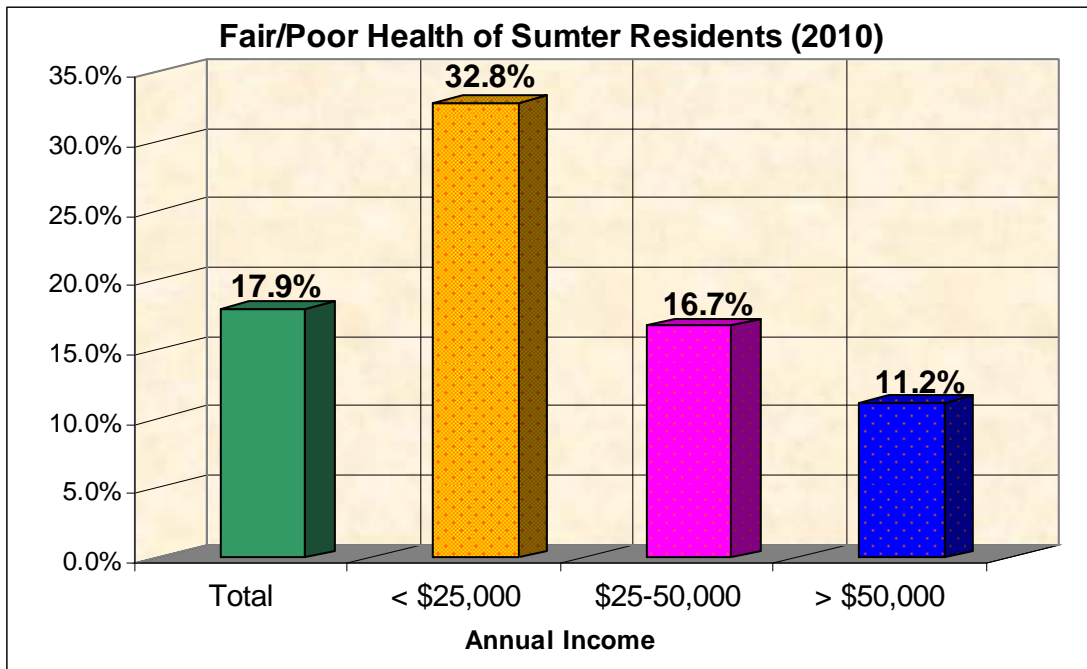


Health Status Indicators: Mortality and Morbidity

Health Status of Sumter County Residents

The overall health of a community can often be assessed by measuring the perception of health by that community's members. Information from the 2010 County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey conducted by the Florida Department of Health (Figure 13) shows that 17.9% of Sumter County residents consider their health to be "fair" or "poor". This perception of health also appears to correlate with annual income. 32.8% of residents making less than \$25,000 a year reported fair or poor health, while only 16.7% of residents making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 reported fair or poor health. This percentage decreased even more to 11.2% in Sumter County residents that had an annual income greater than \$50,000.

Figure 13



Mortality

Below in Table 1 is information on the major causes of death for Sumter county residents in 2010. Interestingly, the leading cause of death was cancer. It is often uncommon to see cancer as a leading cause of death ahead of heart disease, which came in as the second leading cause of death for 2010. Sumter County has a remarkably low number of homicide and AIDS related deaths. In Table 2, you can see that the leading cause of death for all of Florida is heart disease (Source: Florida CHARTS).

Table 1
Major Causes of Death For 2010

Sumter County						
Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL < 75 Per 100,000 Under 75
ALL CAUSES	1,162	100.0	1,157.5	553.0	556.4	7,085.9
CANCER	330	28.4	328.7	149.8	155.7	1,828.9
HEART DISEASE	286	24.6	284.9	130.6	125.0	1,433.3
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	64	5.5	63.8	27.3	27.6	256.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	62	5.3	61.8	42.7	41.1	1,035.9
STROKE	60	5.2	59.8	29.5	26.7	343.3
DIABETES MELLITUS	34	2.9	33.9	16.9	14.7	240.5
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	33	2.8	32.9	12.3	12.3	33.7
PARKINSON'S DISEASE	25	2.2	24.9	10.0	5.2	68.5
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	22	1.9	21.9	13.1	12.2	256.1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	18	1.5	17.9	8.0	8.6	73.3
KIDNEY DISEASE	18	1.5	17.9	7.6	6.3	61.3
SUICIDE	9	0.8	9.0	7.6	8.5	205.6
SEPTICEMIA	5	0.4	5.0	2.3	4.1	37.3
BENIGN NEOPLASM	4	0.3	4.0	1.4	2.8	0.0
HOMICIDE	3	0.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	93.8
AIDS/HIV	1	0.1	1.0	1.3	4.8	52.9
PERINATAL CONDITIONS	0	0.0	0.0			

Table 2

Major Causes of Death For 2010						
Florida Total						
Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL < 75 Per 100,000 Under 75
ALL CAUSES	172,509	100.0	918.1	657.1	660.7	7,486.7
HEART DISEASE	41,241	23.9	219.5	147.7	150.8	1,017.1
CANCER	40,883	23.7	217.6	159.2	160.2	1,688.9
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	10,268	6.0	54.6	37.6	37.7	212.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	8,644	5.0	46.0	41.3	42.7	1,202.9
STROKE	8,324	4.8	44.3	29.8	30.5	186.1
DIABETES MELLITUS	4,992	2.9	26.6	19.3	19.6	206.3
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	4,776	2.8	25.4	15.5	15.5	10.1
KIDNEY DISEASE	3,265	1.9	17.4	11.9	11.4	84.6
SUICIDE	2,753	1.6	14.7	13.6	13.9	398.2
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	2,459	1.4	13.1	10.6	10.4	212.2
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	2,217	1.3	11.8	8.0	8.5	60.0
SEPTICEMIA	1,834	1.1	9.8	6.9	7.2	68.2
PARKINSON'S DISEASE	1,740	1.0	9.3	6.0	5.8	7.9
BENIGN NEOPLASM	1,197	0.7	6.4	4.5	4.3	37.8
HOMICIDE	1,096	0.6	5.8	6.2	6.7	258.1
AIDS/HIV	1,066	0.6	5.7	5.5	6.5	160.6
PERINATAL CONDITIONS	727	0.4	3.9			

Morbidity and Disease Prevalence

Communicable Diseases

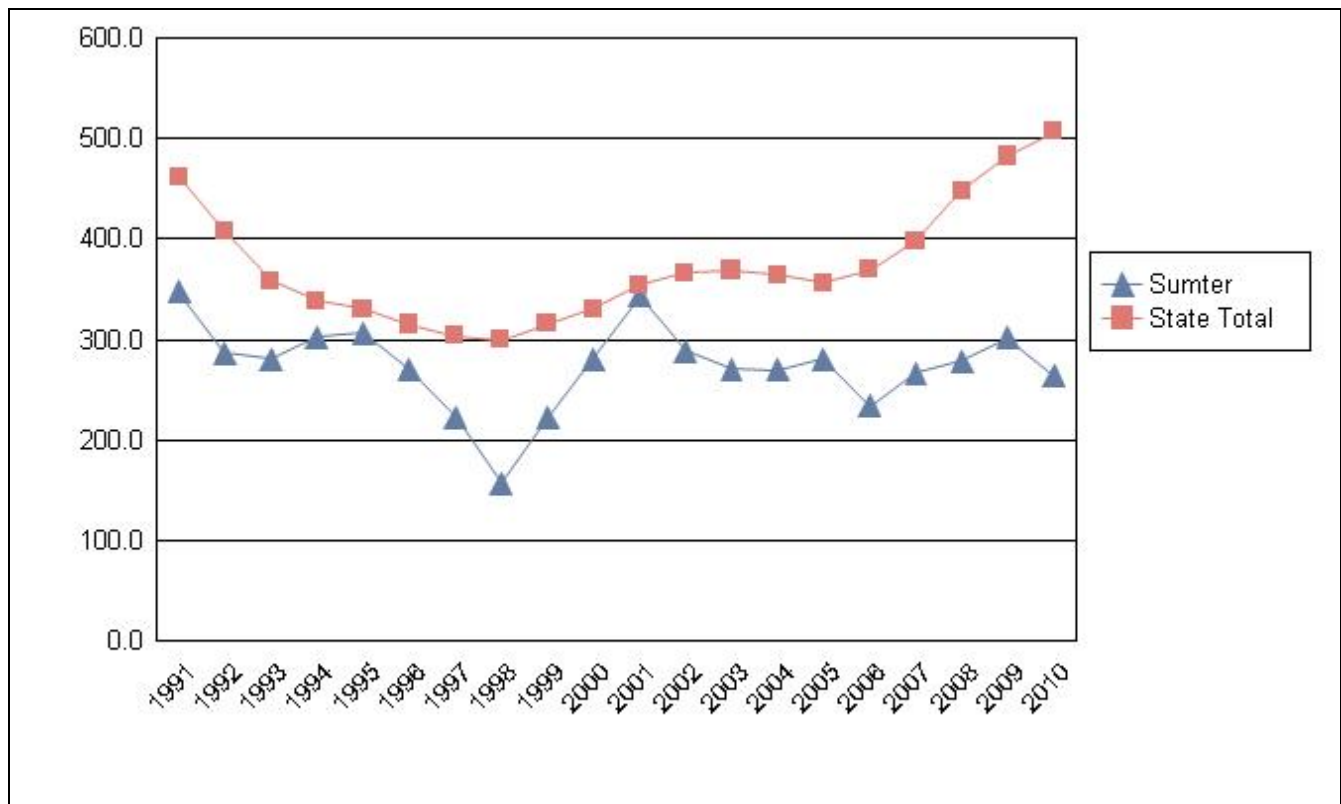
A communicable disease is defined as an infectious disease that can be transmitted from one individual to another either directly by contact or indirectly. These diseases include bacterial infections, viruses, zoonotic diseases (carried by animals), and parasitic diseases. All communicable disease information graphs are from FL CHARTS.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)

Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, are the most common of STD's, and are required to be reported to the Florida Department of Health when diagnosis is made in a Florida resident. Chlamydia is a bacterial disease cause by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, which can cause significant reproductive issues, including infertility, if left untreated. Gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, a bacterium that can grow and multiply easily. Gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory, and may also cause reproductive problems if left untreated. Syphilis is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, and is passed from person to person through direct contact with syphilis sore. If left untreated, syphilis may subsequently damage the internal organs, including the brain, nerves, eyes, heart, blood vessels, liver, bones, and joints. Sumter County has had a rate of STD's lower than that of Florida overall since 1991 (Figure 14). Recent years have seen a rate of around 280 infections per 100,000 of the population. This number only includes Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Infectious Syphilis.

Figure 14

**Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis¹
Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population**



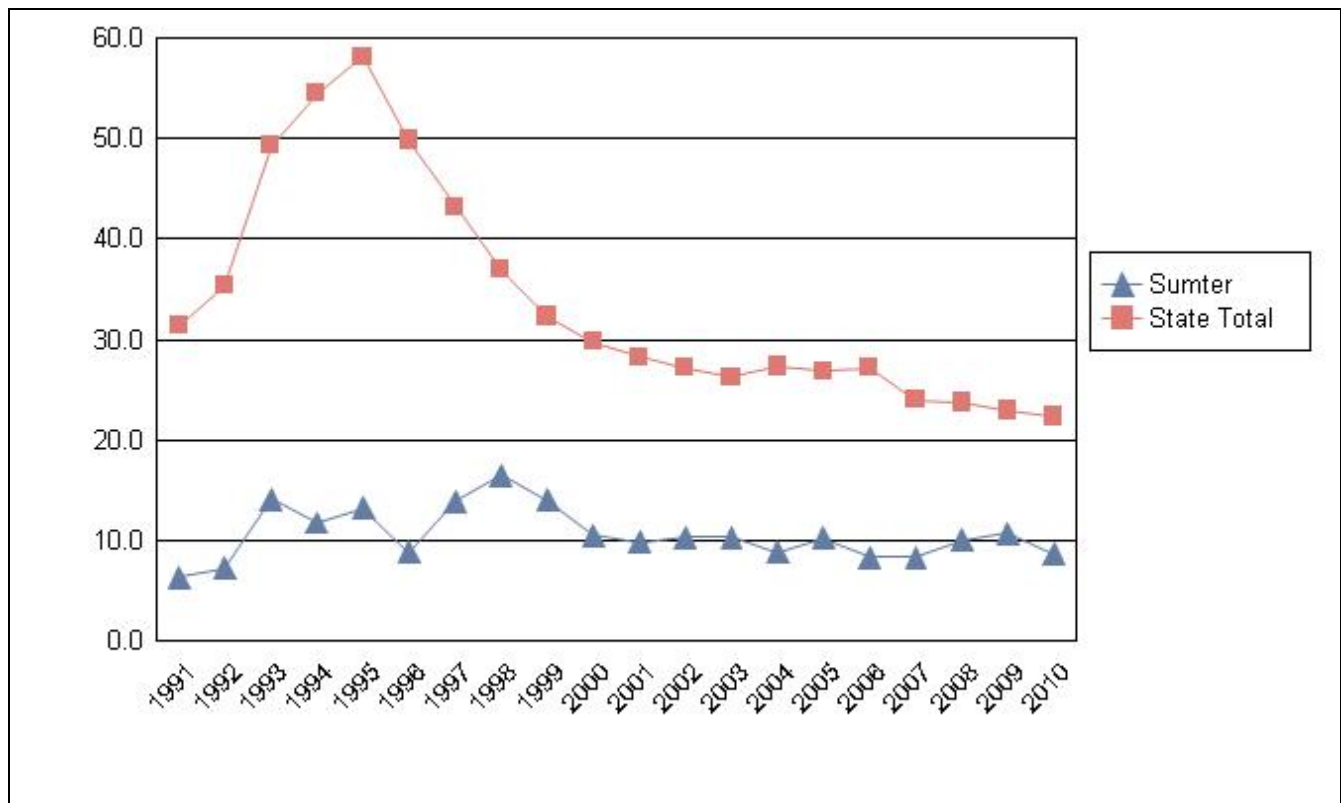
1. Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS

HIV, or Human Immunodeficiency Virus, is a retrovirus that causes the immune system to fail. This then makes a person more vulnerable to infections. The virus is spread through contact with bodily fluids. Once HIV has damaged a person's immune system so that they can no longer fight off infection, then that person is diagnosed with AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). Since 1991, Sumter County has also seen a rate of HIV and AIDS much lower than the overall rate for Florida (Figure 15).

Figure 15

AIDS Cases
Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population¹



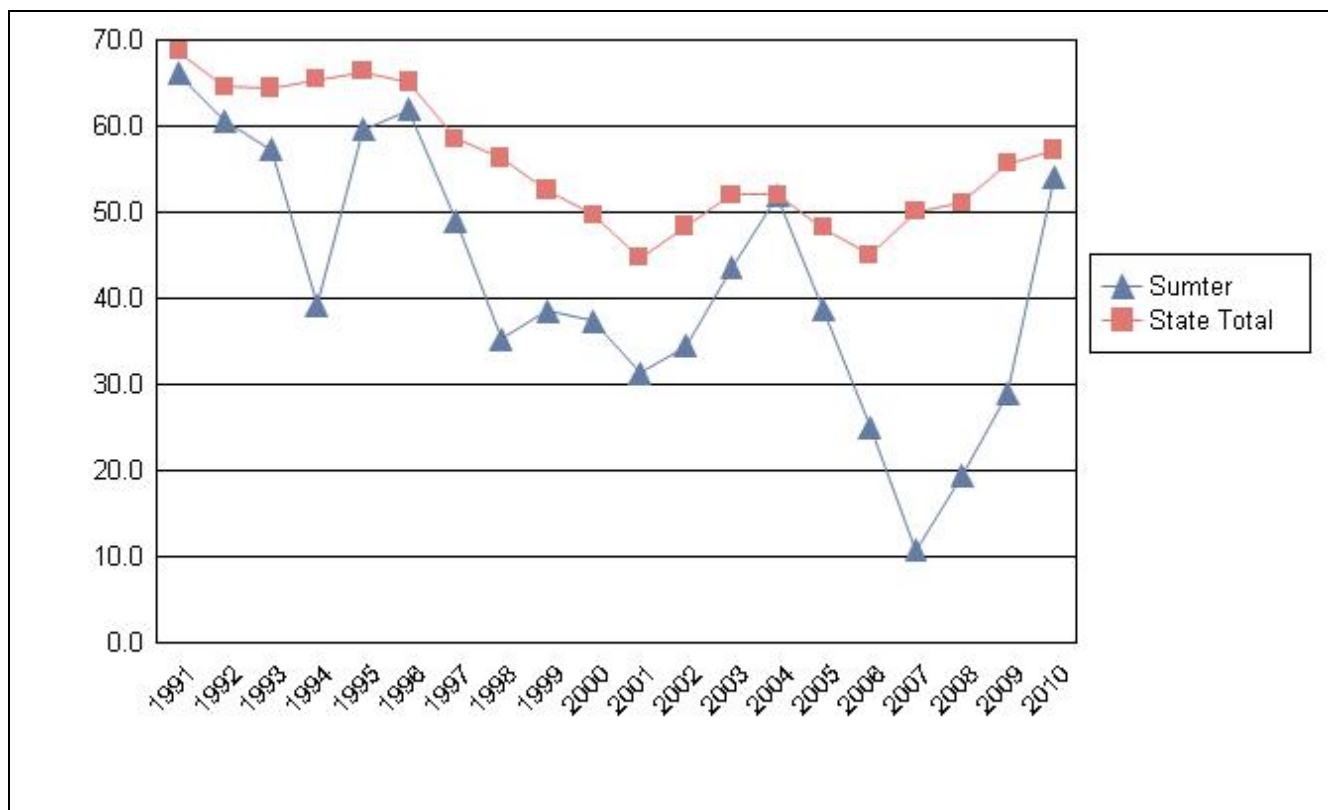
1. Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS.

Enteric Diseases

Enteric, or foodborne, illnesses are caused by consuming contaminated food or water. Enteric diseases may also be transmitted person-to-person. Enteric diseases are caused by a variety of organisms, including bacteria viruses, and parasites. Infants, the elderly, and people that are immune-compromised are most vulnerable to serious infections. Sumter County has had a rate of enteric illnesses lower than that of the State of Florida since 1991. In 2010, a common source outbreak of Salmonellosis caused this rate to drastically increase (Figure 16). This drastic change is partially due to the small population of Sumter County.

Figure 16

**Enteric Diseases Total
Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population¹**



1. Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS.

Vaccine-Preventable Disease

Hepatitis

- *Hepatitis A (HAV)*

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV) and cause only acute (short term) infection. HAV infection is primarily spread person-to-person by the fecal-oral route. Individuals at greatest risk for infection include household and sexual contacts of infected persons, people traveling to area where HAV infections are common, and men who have sex with men. There are on average less than 5 hepatitis A cases reported in the county each year. Cases have decreased since the 1990s when a vaccine to prevent HAV infection was introduced.

- *Hepatitis B (HBV)*

Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and causes both acute and chronic infections. HBV is primarily spread person-to-person through unprotected sex with an infected person, sharing needles for injection drug use, or from an infected mother to her baby during birth. A vaccine to prevent HBV was introduced in 1982. There are on average less than 20 hepatitis B cases reported in the county each year. This consists of both acute and chronic infections.

Measles, Mumps, and Rubella

Measles, mumps, and rubella are highly contagious, respiratory diseases that are spread from person-to-person through the air.

- *Measles*

Symptoms for measles typically begin with a fever that lasts for a couple of days, followed by a cough, runny nose, and conjunctivitis (pink eye). A rash starts on the face and upper neck, spreads down the back and trunk, then extends to the arms and hands, as well as the legs and feet. After about five days, the rash fades in the same order that it appeared. There have been no cases of measles reported in Sumter County in since 1990.

- *Mumps*

Mumps is an acute viral illness that causes fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Later development of the disease also includes swelling of the salivary glands. Two cases of Mumps occurred in 1994 in Sumter County. No cases have been reported since.

- *Rubella*

Rubella, or German Measles, causes a rash and fever for 2 to 3 days. When the disease is acquired by a pregnant woman, it can result in serious birth defects for the child. No cases have been reported since 1990.

Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Tetanus is a disease caused by a toxin, or poison produced by bacteria that generally enters the body through an open wound. Tetanus can cause painful muscle spasms and stiffness in the body. IT can also cause locking of the jaw so that a person is unable to open his or her mouth. Therefore this disease is sometimes refereed to as “Lockjaw”. There has only been 1 case of Tetanus in Sumter County since 1990.

Pertussis (Whooping cough)

Pertussis, or Whooping cough, is a bacterial disease of the respiratory tract. It is transmitted from person to person through contact with airborne droplets from the mucous membranes of an infected individual. When this disease is acquired by an infant it can be fatal. There have only been two cases reported in Sumter County since 1990.

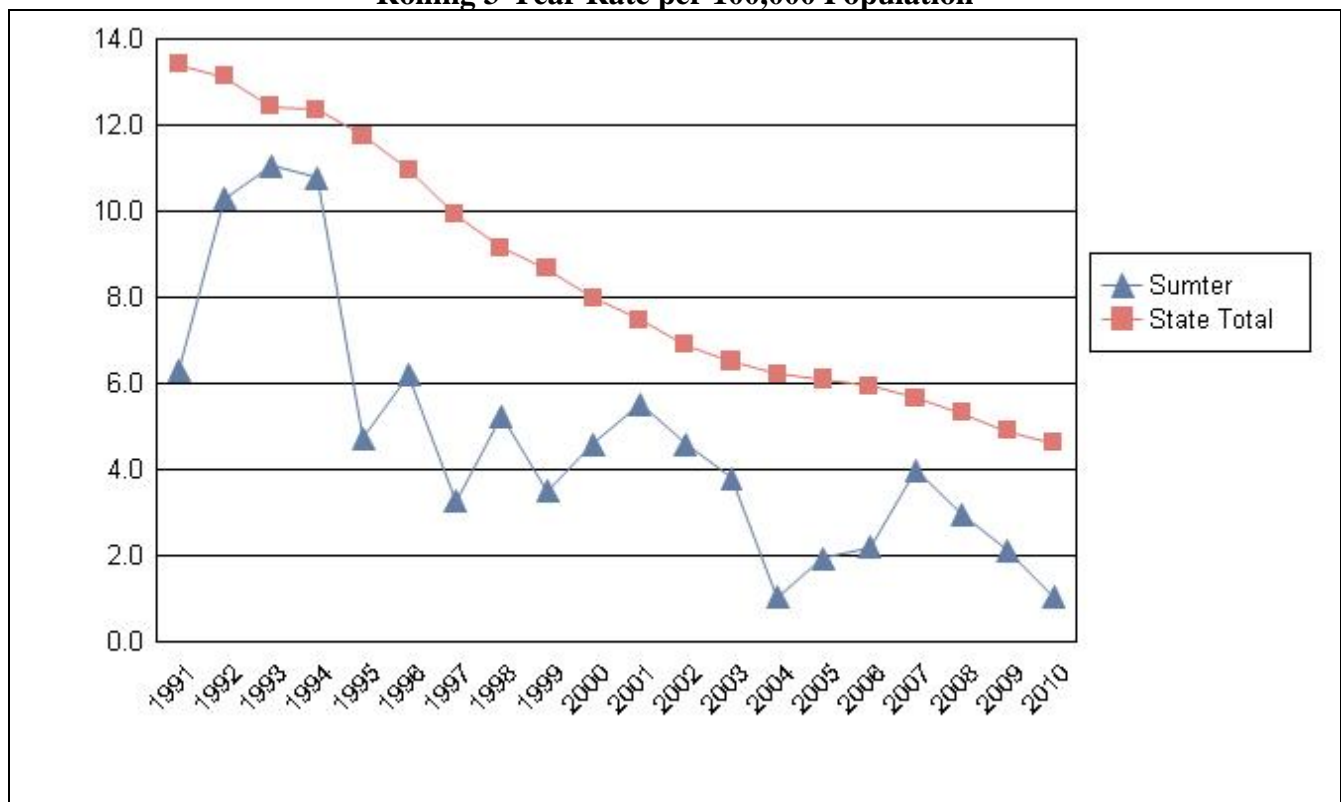
Note: Pertussis has recently gained national attention because adults are not staying up to date on vaccination boosters. The majority of cases in children are transmitted to them from family members that are not up to date on the pertussis vaccine (Tdap). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends a one time Tdap vaccination for all individuals ages 11-64.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection which primarily affects the lungs. It is transmitted through airborne droplets created by sneezing, coughing, spitting, speaking, or singing. Some people develop active TB disease which is associated with prolonged cough, chest pain, fatigue, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. Others with TB may have a latent infection. Latent infections do not cause symptoms and cannot be transmitted to others. Sumter County has had very few TB cases in past years, and has had a rate lower than Florida overall since 1990 (Figure 17).

Figure 17

**Tuberculosis Cases
Rolling 3-Year Rate per 100,000 Population**



Maternal and Child Health

Birth Rate

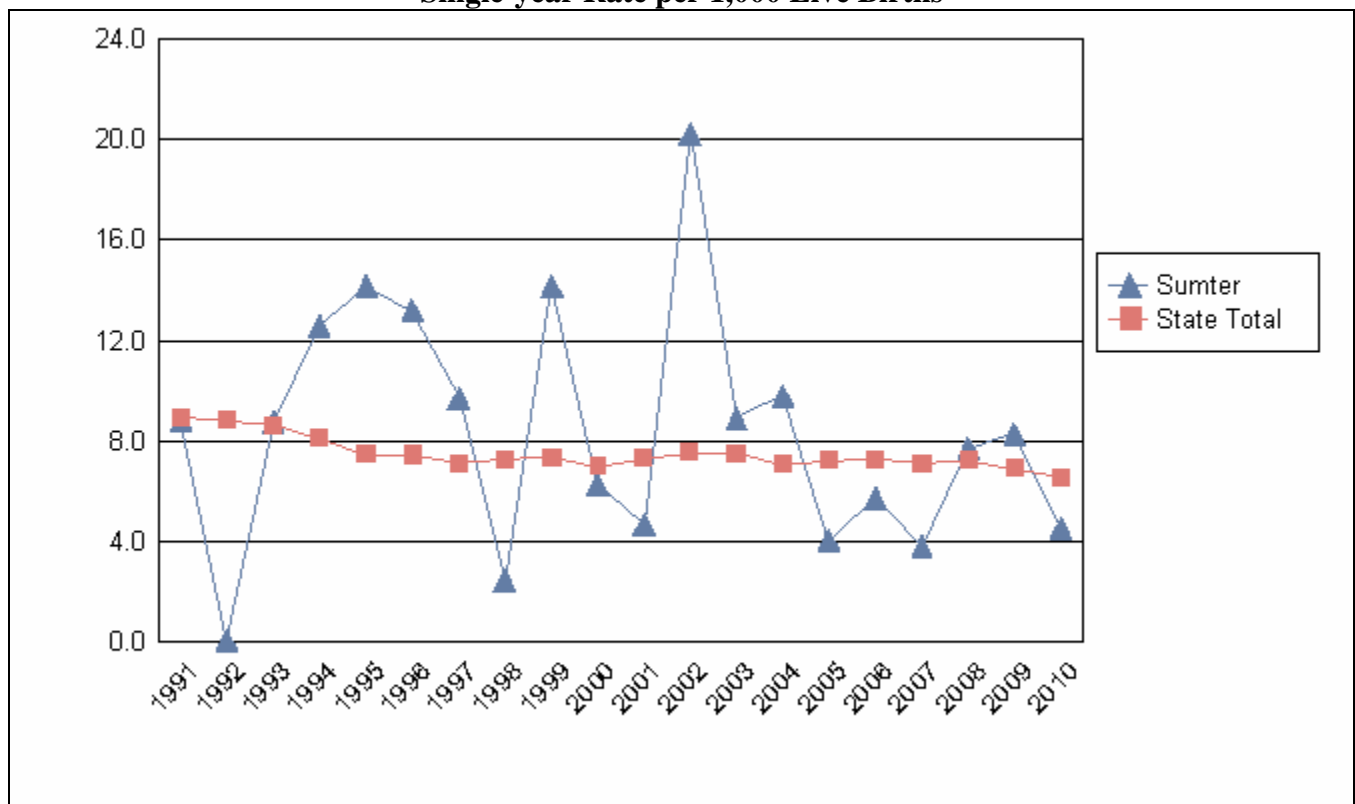
For 2010 the birth rate for Sumter County was 4.4 births per year for 1,000 of the population. This is lowest birth rate for any county in the state of Florida. A low birth rate is common for a county like Sumter County where the majority of population is not of child bearing age.

Infant Deaths

Since 1991, Sumter County has seen a great fluctuation from year to year in total infant mortality. This is common with any statistic that is being measured for a small population. A small number of events can make a drastic impact on the appearance of a trend. This is illustrated well in Figure 18 below. In recent years, Sumter County has had an infant mortality rate very close to that of the state.

Figure 18

**Total Infant Mortality
Single-year Rate per 1,000 Live Births**



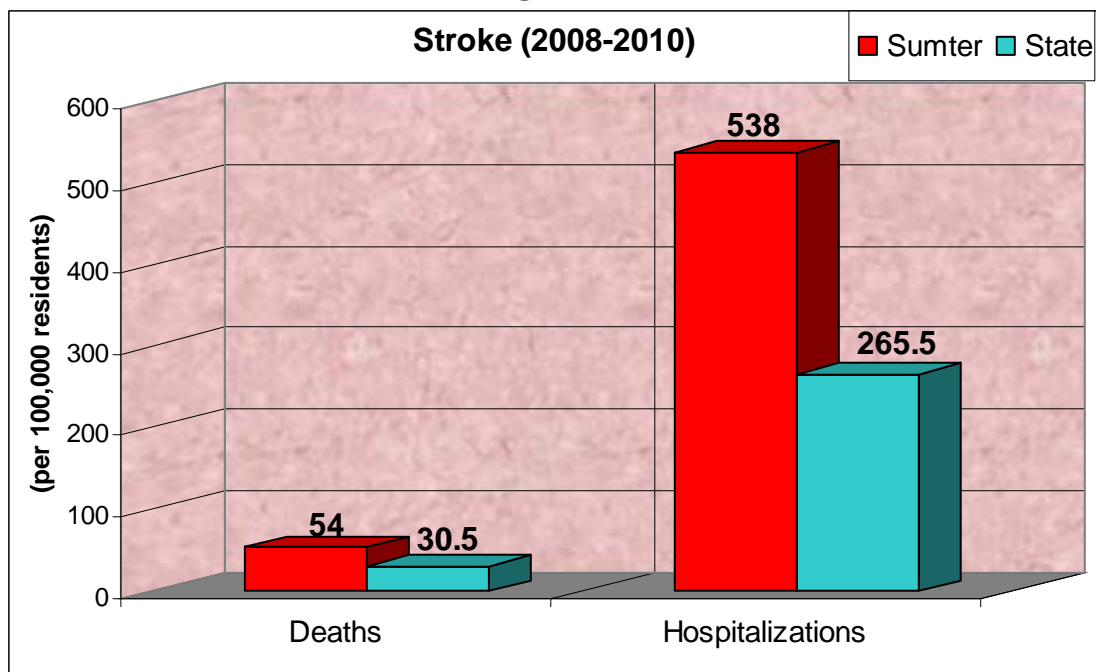
Chronic diseases and Behavioral Risk Factors

Cardiovascular Diseases

Many lifestyle choices and underlying medical conditions lead to poor cardiovascular health such as high stress, high blood pressure, poor diet, high cholesterol, physical inactivity, family history of heart disease, and smoking. It is important to remember the factors attributing to cardiovascular disease when examining this data.

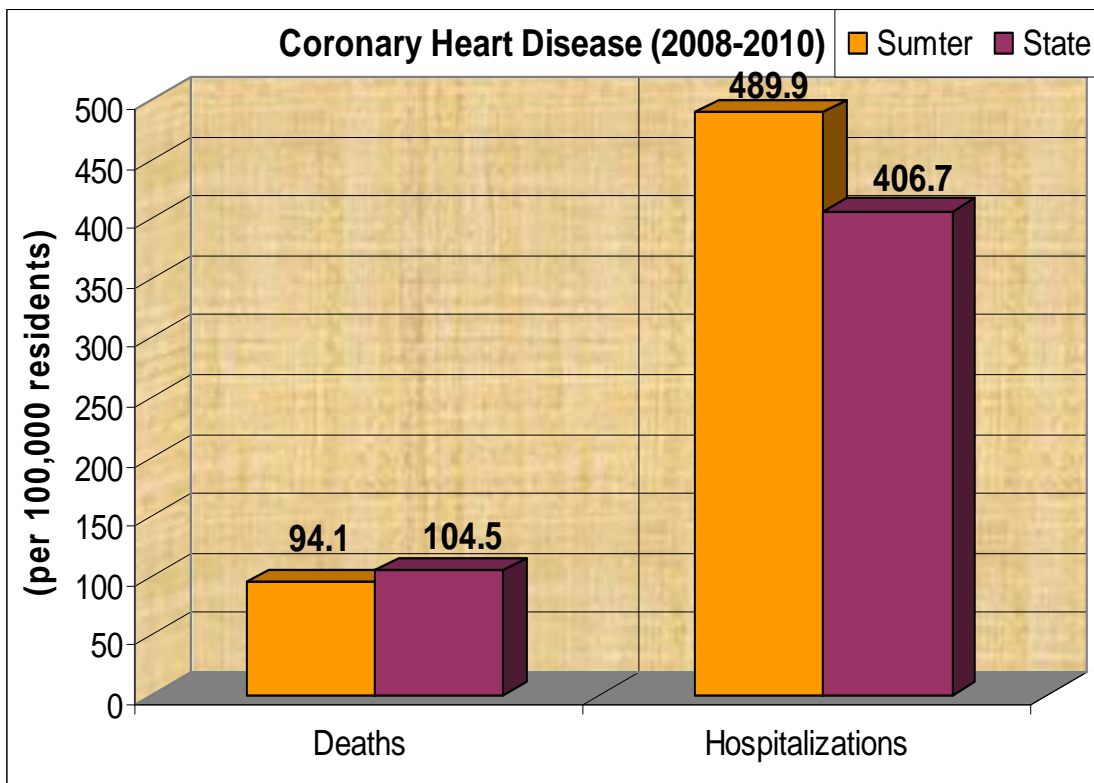
According to the Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics, the rate of deaths due to stroke in Sumter County residents was higher than the State rate from 2008-2010. In this time, the age-adjusted rate of death for Sumter County residents was 54 per 100,000 residents. The rate for this same time period in all of Florida was only 30.5 per 100,000 residents. The rate of hospitalizations due to stroke in Sumter county was even higher from 2008-2010. During this time the rate of hospitalizations was 538 per 100,000 residents. This is over twice that of the Florida rate from 2008-2010, which was 265.5 per 100,000 (Figure 19).

Figure 19



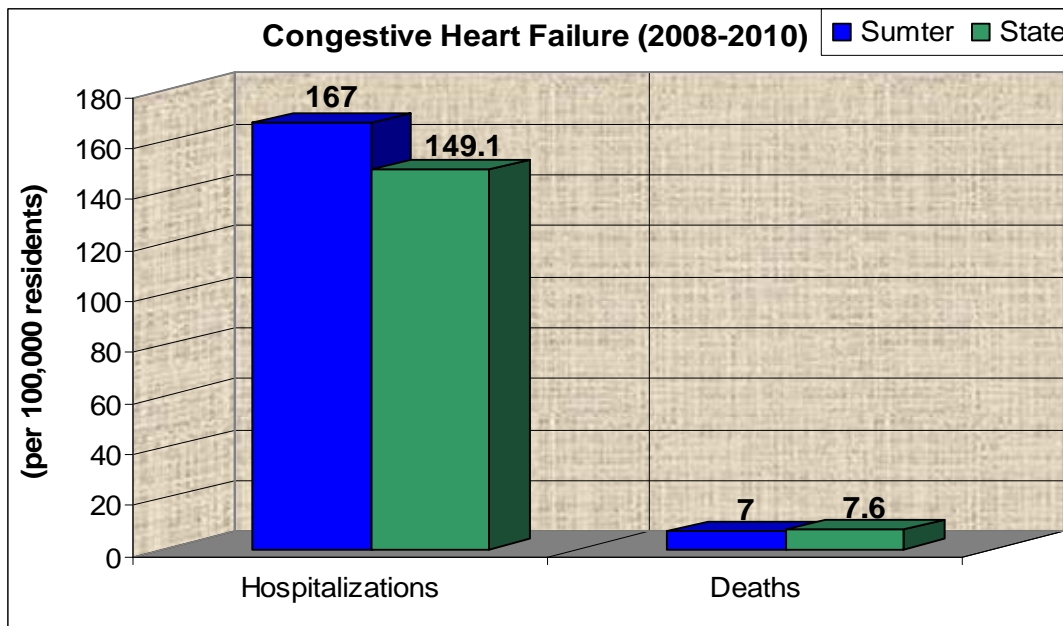
The rate per 100,000 for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) deaths in Sumter residents from 2008-2010 was 94.1, while the State rate was 104.5. The rate of hospitalizations due to CHD in that time for Sumter Residents was 489.9 per 100,000 and 406.7 per 100,000 for Florida (Figure 20).

Figure 20



Sumter County also exceeds the state rate for hospitalization due to Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). From 2008-2010 Sumter County had a rate of 167 hospitalization per 100,000 residents due to CHF, while Florida overall only had a rate of 149.1 per 100,000. Sumter County residents had a rate of 7 per 100,000 deaths due to CHF. Florida had a rate of 7.6 per 100,000 deaths due to CHF from 2008-2010 (Figure 21).

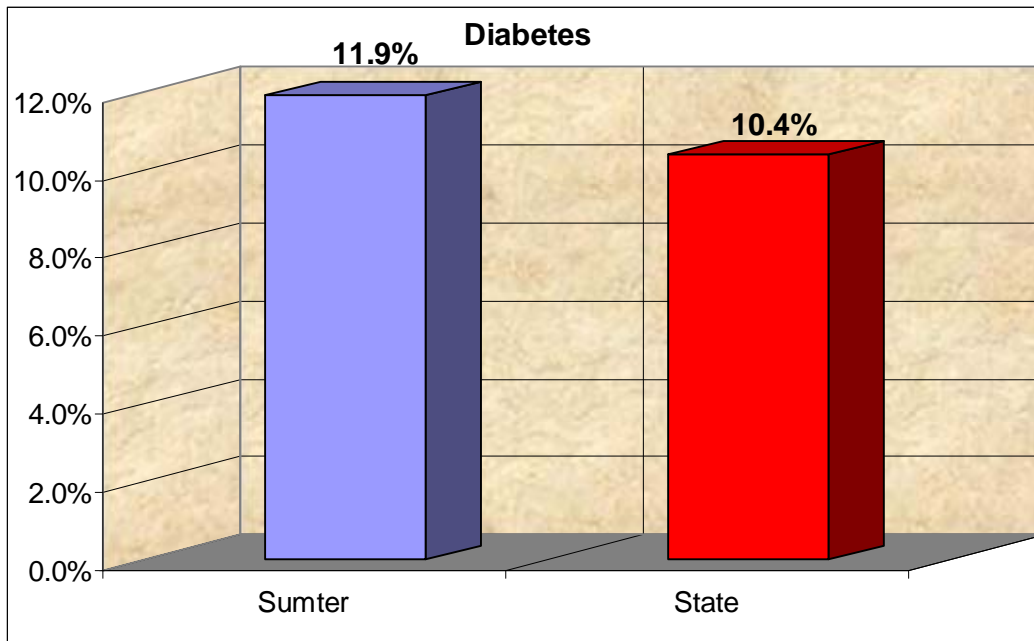
Figure 21



Diabetes

The percentage of Diabetic residents in Sumter County exceeds the overall percentage of Diabetic residents in the state of Florida. In 2010, 11.9% of Sumter County residents were reported to have been diagnosed with Diabetes. Overall in Florida, only 10.4% of residents reported have been diagnosed with Diabetes in the past. This data (Figure 22) was taken from the BRFSS.

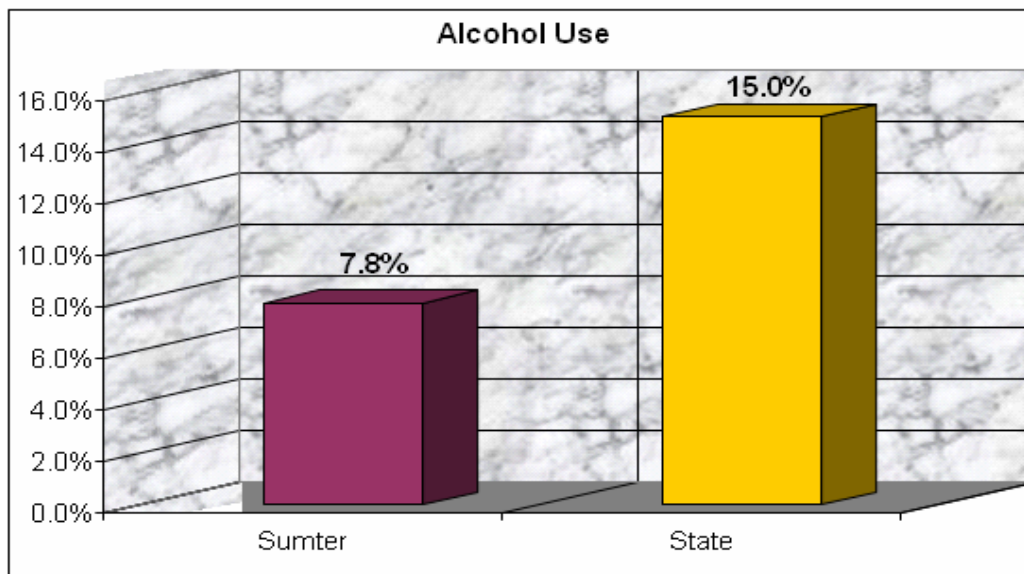
Figure 22



Alcohol Use

Only 7.8% of Sumter County residents reported engaging in heavy alcohol use or binge drinking. This is lower than the state percentage of 15%. This data (Figure 23) was self-reported through the BRFSS survey.

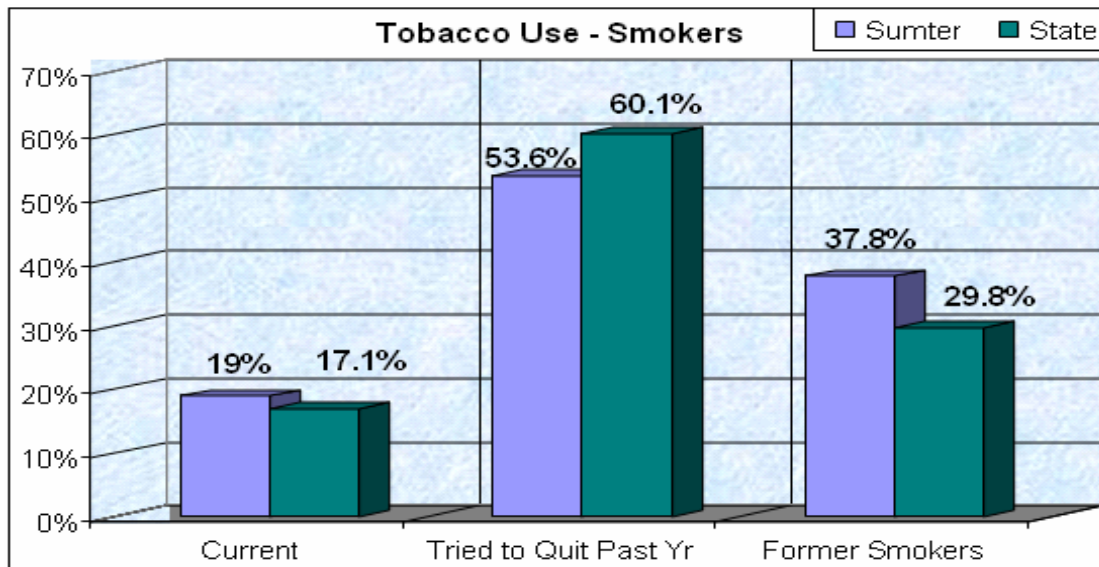
Figure 23



Tobacco Use

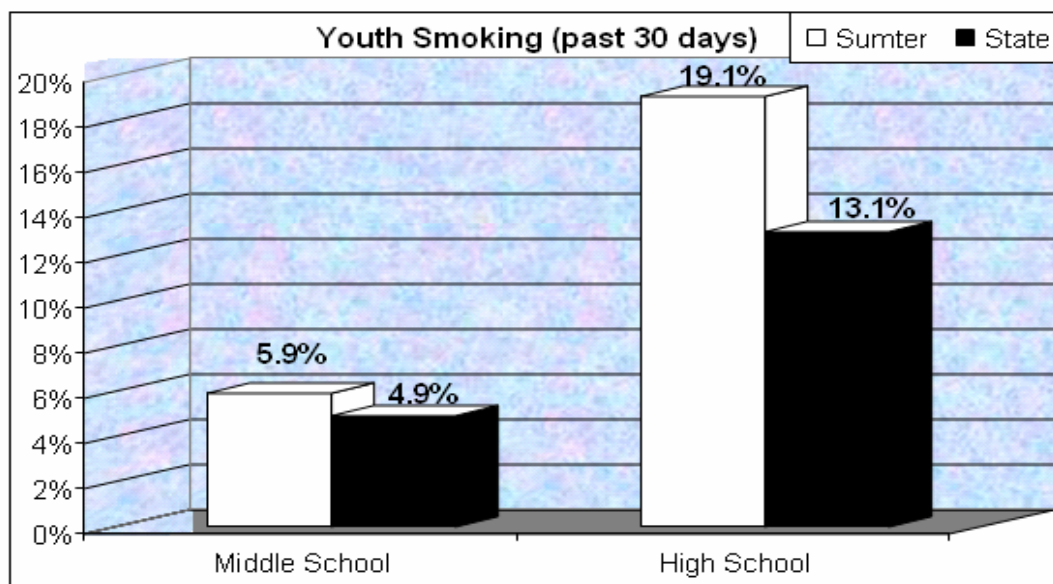
The 2010 Florida BRFSS reports 19% of Sumter county residents are current smokers. The state percentage of current smokers is 17.1%. In Sumter County 53.6% of the current smokers reported trying to quit smoking in the past year. 37.8% of the residents are former smokers. Overall in Florida 60.1% of the current smokers reported trying to quit smoking in the past year. 29.8% of Florida residents are former smokers. Current smoker is defined as “Adults who have ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who smoked on some or all days in the previous 30 days.” (Figure 24)

Figure 24



The Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported that 5.9% of Middle School students in Sumter County reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days. The percentage for the state was 4.9%. The percent of high school students in Sumter County that reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days in 2010 was 19.1%. This is higher than the state percentage of 13.1% (Figure 25). Cigarette smoking is detrimental to a person's health. This behavior can influence a wide variety of negative outcomes such as weight, blood pressure, heart health, lung disease, and physical development.

Figure 25

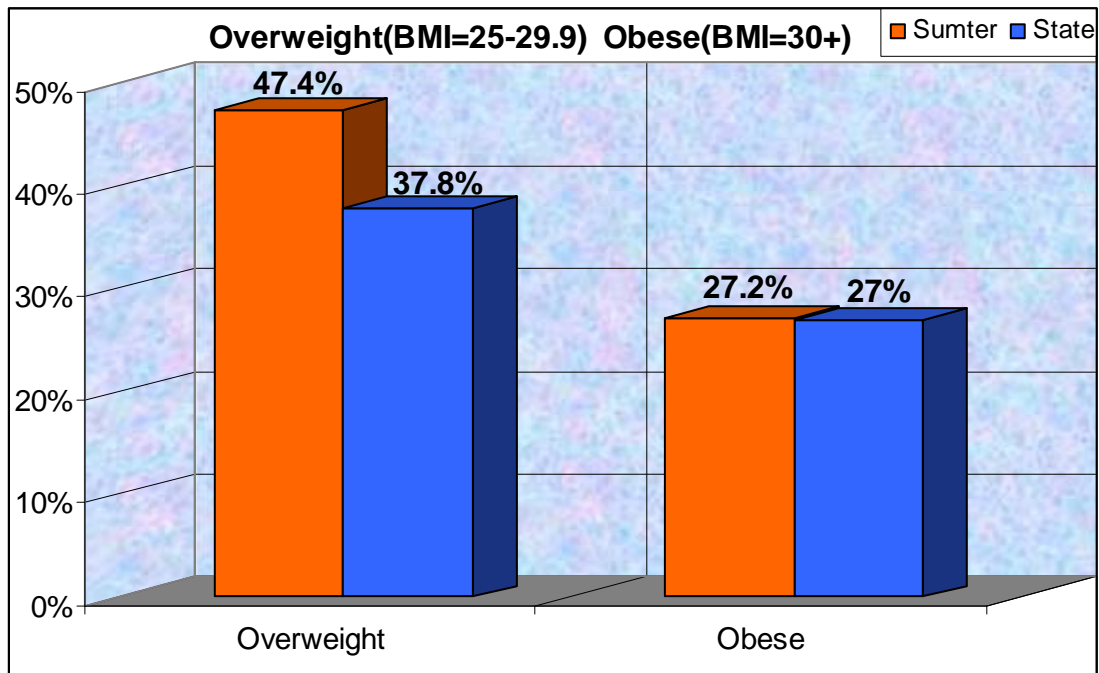


Overweight

47.4% of Sumter County residents are overweight (Having a Body Mass Index (BMI) ranging from 25.0 to 29.9.) This is higher than the state percentage. 37.8% of Floridians are overweight.

27.2% of Sumter County residents are obese (Having a Body Mass Index (BMI) that is greater than or equal to 30.0.) This is the same as the overall percentage of Floridians that are obese.

Figure 26



Many factors influence a person's weight including smoking, alcohol use, physical inactivity, stress, poor diet, and the environment surrounding them.

Comparison to Peer Counties

County Health Status Comparisons 2010					
Heath Status Indicators	Sumter	Highlands	Charlotte	Flagler	State
Mid-Year Population	100,392	99,825	166,023	96,099	18,788,795
Resident Live Births	445	938	1,012	875	214,519
Percent of Births Under 2500 Grams	10.6	9.6	8.6	7.8	8.7
Percent of Births Under 1500 Grams	2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6
Neonatal Deaths	0.0	5	3	5	929
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.5	8.5	4.9	6.9	6.5
Births per 1,000 Females 10-14 (SE)	0.0	1.2	0.0	.4	.5
Births per 1,000 Females 15-19	38.8	51.3	29.1	31.8	32.8
Percent of Repeat Births to Mothers 15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enteric Diseases Rate per 100,000	81.7	36.1	57.8	19.8	61.7
Enteric Diseases Rate per 1,000 Children Under 6	2	2	4	1.2	3
AIDS Cases per 100,000	5	7	6	6.2	18.4
Chlamydia Rate per 100,000	168.3	311.5	183.1	298.7	397.6
Congenital Syphilis Cases (SE)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
Tuberculosis Rate per 100,000	2	2	.6	2.1	4.4
Percent of Tuberculosis Patients Completing Therapy*	50	0.0	100	100	70.4
Percent of Low Income Persons With Access to Preventive and Restorative Dental Care*	32.3	46.4	29.8	44.2	36.4
Smoking Attributable Mortality Over Age 35, per 100,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000 Under 75 Years of Age	7,085.9	9,849.5	9,188.9	7,845.6	7,486.7
Coronary Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000	103.6	94.4	84.7	54.7	101.4

The table above shows several interesting factors to the health of Sumter County in relations to peer counties. First of all, Sumter County has more low weight births than the peer counties for both newborns under 2500 grams and 1500 grams. Low birth weight can be influenced by many different factors such as smoking during pregnancy, and later in life can put a person at higher risk of many diseases and conditions. Second, Sumter County has a low number of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS cases reported. Third, the table above shows a high number of enteric diseases for Sumter County. This data from 2010 is not the normal trend for Sumter County in past years. In 2010, an outbreak from a common-source food item caused this number to increase for the one year. Also seen is the percent of TB patients not completing therapy at 50% for Sumter residents. This number is high because Sumter County generally has 3 or less cases of TB each year. If only one person does not complete therapy for any reason, this measure will be affected.

County Birth Data Comparison 2008-2010						
		Sumter 2008-2010	Highlands 2008-2010	Charlotte 2008-2010	Flagler 2008-2010	State 2008-2010
Indicators	Measure	Avg. Annual Number of Events	Avg. Annual Number of Events	Avg. Annual Number of Events	Avg. Annual Number of Events	Avg. Annual Number of Events
Total Births						
Total Live Births	Per 100,000 Total Population	483	996	1,073	881	222,442
White Live Births	Per 100,000 White Population	384	793	932	716	160,051
Nonwhite Live Births	Per 100,000 Nonwhite Population	99	203	140	164	61,627
Births By Age of Mother						
Births to Mothers 15-44	Per 1,000 Females 15-44	482	993	1,071	879	221,717
Births to Mothers 10-18	Per 1,000 Females 10-18	46	79	67	53	12,882
Births to Mothers 10-14	Per 1,000 Females 10-14	0	3	0	1	289
Births to Mothers 15-19	Per 1,000 Females 15-19	82	131	119	88	21,749
Repeat Births to Mothers 15-19	Percent of Teens with Prev. Birth	15	29	17	14	4,012
Births By Marital Status						
Births to Unwed Mothers	Percent of Total Births	270	541	535	370	105,316
Low Birth Weight						
Total Live Births Under 2500 Grams	Percent of Total Births	47	88	80	65	19,462
White Live Births Under 2500 Grams	Percent of White Births	31	59	63	45	11,593
Nonwhite Live Births Under 2500 Grams	Percent of Nonwhite Births	16	28	17	20	7,810
Total Live Births Under 1500 Grams	Percent of Total Births	9	18	13	11	3,639
White Live Births Under 1500 Grams	Percent of White Births	5	13	9	7	1,948
Nonwhite Live Births Under 1500 Grams	Percent of Nonwhite Births	4	5	4	4	1,678
Prenatal Care						
Births With First Trimester Prenatal Care	Percent of Births With Known PNC Status	354	680	766	663	154,007
Births With Late or No Prenatal Care	Percent of Births With Known PNC Status	16	49	54	30	10,109

Infant Mortality						
Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	3	8	6	5	1,531
White Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	2	5	4	3	815
Nonwhite Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	1	3	2	2	714
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	1	5	3	4	995
White Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	1	3	2	3	534
Nonwhite Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	0	2	1	1	459

As mentioned before, and as seen in the above table, Sumter County has a low birth rate. The birth rate of Sumter County is lower than any other county in Florida.

County Death Data Comparison for 2010					
Death Indicators	Sumter	Highlands	Charlotte	Flagler	State
Size / Population of County	100,392	99,825	166,023	96,099	18,788,795
Deaths from All Causes	1,162	1,447	2,249	1,033	172,509
Age Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	553	680.7	604.2	573.9	657.1
Total Deaths Under 65	201	283	447	230	43,408
Percent of Deaths Under 65	17.3	19.6	19.9	22.3	25.2
Infant Deaths	2	8	5	6	1,400
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Births	4.5	8.5	4.9	6.9	6.5
HIV/AIDS Deaths	1	7	4	3	1,066
HIV/AIDS Age Adjusted Death Rate	1.3	7.2	1.9	3.2	5.5
Pneumonia/Influenza Deaths	18	22	25	18	2,217
Pneumonia/Influenza Age Adjusted Death Rate	8	11.2	5.3	10.1	8
Cancer Deaths	330	339	565	269	40,883
Cancer Age Adjusted Death Rate	149.8	173.5	150.9	141.4	159.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis Deaths	22	16	45	12	2,459
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis Age Adjusted Death Rate	13.1	12.1	21.8	7.4	10.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths	64	149	144	59	10,268
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Age Adjusted Death Rate	27.3	57.3	32.7	28.1	37.6
Diabetes Deaths	34	55	68	31	4,992
Diabetes Age Adjusted Death Rate	16.9	23.9	19.8	17.9	19.3
Heart Disease Deaths	286	344	528	195	41,241
Heart Disease Age Adjusted Death Rate	130.6	133.4	118.9	97.5	147.7
Stroke Deaths	60	71	130	43	8,324
Stroke Age Adjusted Death Rate	29.5	28.4	27.4	20.3	29.8
Homicide Deaths	3	4	2	0	1,096
Homicide Age Adjusted Death Rate	3.2	5.6	1.8	0	6.2
Suicide Deaths	9	19	31	18	2,753
Suicide Age Adjusted Death Rate	7.6	18.8	17.7	16.5	13.6
Unintentional Injuries Deaths	62	49	70	44	8,644
Unintentional Injuries Age Adjusted Death Rate	42.7	44	41	42.4	41.3
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths	13	17	22	18	2,449
Motor Vehicle Crash Age Adjusted Death Rate	13.4	18.4	15.2	18.7	12.6
Alzheimer's Deaths	33	31	55	21	4,776
Alzheimer's Age-Adjusted Death Rate	12.3	9.7	9.8	9.6	15.5

Sumter County death data is similar to the peer counties listed except for three categories. Sumter County has a lower percent of deaths under 65, a lower number of infant deaths, and a lower number of suicide deaths.

Selected Challenges

This profile provides an examination of the current overall health of Sumter County residents. This gives an opportunity to then consider these issues and possible ways to address them. While reviewing this profile, you may recognize four measures impacting the overall health status of Sumter County residents. These include 1.) Low enrollment in higher education, 2.) A high percentage of smoking in middle and high school students, 3.) A high percentage of overweight residents, and 4.) Poor cardiovascular health among Sumter County residents (in comparison to aggregate data for the state of Florida). After reviewing this information, please consider the root causes of the outcomes presented. The next step is to use this information to prioritize and guide our community health interventions.