

Georgia Department of Public Health
North Central Health District
Washington County

2013

COMMUNITY HEALTH
ASSESSMENT



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	5
COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND THEMES ASSESSMENT	6
Introduction.....	7
Key Informants	7
Demographics within the interviews	7
Quality of Life Questionnaire	8
Summary of Community Themes and Strengths Assessment	9
Conclusion	10
LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ASSESSMENT	11
Purpose and Background	12
Methods.....	12
Results.....	13
Conclusion	13
<i>Action Plan</i>	13
HEALTH STATUS REPORT	14
NORTH CENTRAL HEALTH DISTRICT OVERVIEW	15
WASHINGTON COUNTY OVERVIEW	15
History and Geography	15
General Population Characteristics	16
Household Characteristics	16
Employment.....	17
Education	18
HEALTH CARE ACCESS	19
LEADING CAUSES	20
Leading Cause of Mortality	20
Leading Causes of Premature Deaths	21
Leading Cause of Hospitalizations	21
CHRONIC DISEASE	22
Cardiovascular Disease	22
Cancer	24
Asthma	26
Diabetes.....	27
Alcohol Use	28
Smoking	28
Overweight/Obesity	29

INFECTIOUS DISEASE	30
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD).....	30
<i>Chlamydia</i>	30
<i>Gonorrhea</i>	31
<i>Syphilis</i>	32
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).....	33
Tuberculosis.....	35
Vaccine Preventable Illness	36
<i>Influenza</i>	37
<i>Pneumonia</i>	37
Gastrointestinal Disease.....	38
Invasive Bacterial Disease (Non-Vaccine Preventable)	39
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.....	40
Vectorborne/Zoonotic Disease.....	40
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	41
Pregnancy.....	41
<i>Teen Pregnancy</i>	42
Prenatal Care.....	44
Abortions.....	45
Infant Mortality.....	46
Low Birth Weight Births	47
Childhood Morbidity	48
Childhood Immunizations.....	49
Youth Risk Behaviors	51
<i>Youth Obesity</i>	51
<i>Alcohol and Other Drug Use</i>	52
<i>Youth Smoking</i>	53
BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH.....	55
CRIME AND SAFETY	56
Crime.....	56
<i>Homicide</i>	56
<i>Family Violence</i>	57
<i>Child Maltreatment</i>	57
Injuries	58
<i>Motor Vehicle Crashes</i>	58
Appendix.....	60

Sources 61

Contact Us..... 66

Washington County Health Department 66

North Central Health District 66

INTRODUCTION

The North Central Health District (NCHD), composed of 13 individual counties, is seeking accreditation from the National Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB). Accreditation will provide health departments the ability to improve quality, access, services, value, and accountability to stake holders within the community. One of the prerequisites for accreditation includes the completion of a Community Health Assessment.

The Community Health Assessment involves a process of collecting, analyzing, and using data to educate and mobilize communities, develop priorities, garner resources, and plan actions to improve the public's health. It is one of the core functions of public health, which is why it's in the accreditation standards. It involves the systematic collection and analysis of data in order to provide the health department and the community it serves with a sound basis for decision-making. It should be conducted in partnership with other organizations in the community and include collecting data on health status, health needs, community assets, resources, and other community or state determinants of health status. A community health assessment links directly to Standard 1.1. The intention here is that, for accreditation purposes, the health department can demonstrate that it systematically assesses its jurisdiction's health status and can describe it. Most health departments should have access to much of the data needed. Partnerships with hospitals, academic institutions, other governmental agencies (such as schools or police), and non-profit health promotion organizations will help to access additional data needed to assess the health of the community or state. Putting it all together in an organized way to describe the health status or health profile of the community it serves might be a little different way to use the information available.

Our community health assessment is composed of the following three sections:

- **Community Strengths and Themes Assessment** -- provides qualitative information on how communities perceive their health and quality of life concerns as well as their knowledge of community resources and assets.
- **Local Public Health System Assessment** -- measures the capacity and performance of the local public health system by surveying all organizations and entities that contribute to the public's health.
- **Health Status Report** -- provides quantitative data on a broad array of health indicators, including quality of life, behavioral risk factors, and other measures that reflect a broad definition of health.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND THEMES ASSESSMENT

Introduction

The Community Strengths and Themes Assessment, was determined by the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) strategy. The MAPP strategy consists of six phases:

1. Organize for success and developing partnerships
2. Collaborating a shared community vision
3. Includes Four Assessments:
 - a. Community Themes and Strengths Assessment
 - b. Local Public Health System Assessment
 - c. Community Health Status Assessment
 - d. Forces of Change Assessment
4. Identify strategic issues
5. Formulate goals and strategies
6. Action Cycle that links planning, implementation, and evaluation of the community themes.

The “Community Strengths and Themes Assessment,” of phase three in the MAPP process was employed to gain insight upon the quality of life in Washington County, Georgia. This was done through interviewing key informants from each county, whom are individuals within a particular facet of the community that are considered to have a valued opinion in reference to the designated population. Each key informant was presented with a preselected set of questions that will be used amongst all 13 counties within the NCHD. The results of the assessment will provide the NCHD with a comprehensive summary of community perceived views on the current state of health in Washington County, Georgia.

This portion of the Community Health Assessment was completed through the partnership of Dr. David Harvey, District Director, and Mercer University’s Masters of Public Health Program's students under the supervision of Dr. Jimmie Smith.

Key Informants

Key informants were classified as community members, government officials, administrators, electricians, stay-at-home parents, corrections officers and representatives from the school system, fire department, and law enforcement. These individuals all lived within Washington County and ranged in ages from 21 to 75.

Demographics within the interviews

Individual Interviews: 13 participants, 38% male and 62% female

Quality of Life Questionnaire

Each key informant was asked a set of 12 questions reflecting the quality of life within that county. Responses ranked on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most positive.

1. Are you satisfied with the quality of life in our community? (Consider your sense of safety, well-being, participation in community life and associations, etc.) [IOM, 1997]
2. Are you satisfied with the health care system in the community? (Consider access, cost, availability, quality, options in health care, etc.) [IOM, 1997]
3. Is this community a good place to raise children? (Consider school quality, day care, after school programs, recreation, etc.)
4. Is this community a good place to grow old? (Consider elder-friendly housing, transportation to medical services, churches, shopping; elder day care, social support for the elderly living alone, meals on wheels, etc.)
5. Is there economic opportunity in the community? (Consider locally owned and operated businesses, jobs with career growth, job training/higher education opportunities, affordable housing, reasonable commute, etc.)
6. Is the community a safe place to live? (Consider residents' perceptions of safety in the home, the workplace, schools, playgrounds, parks, the mall. Do neighbors know and trust one another? Do they look out for one another?)
7. Are there networks of support for individuals and families (neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach, agencies, organizations) during times of stress and need?
8. Do all individuals and groups have the opportunity to contribute to and participate in the community's quality of life?
9. Do all residents perceive that they-individually and collectively-can make the community a better place to live?
10. Are community assets broad-based and multi-sectoral?
11. Are levels of mutual trust and respect increasing among community partners as they participate in collaborative activities to achieve shared community goals?
12. Is there an active sense of civic responsibility and engagement, and of civic pride in shared accomplishments?

Summary of Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

After reviewing the data collected from key informant interviews, these are the most prevalent strengths and themes discussed in Washington County:

Quality of life – Although quality of life can be difficult to measure, interviewees were asked to think about their sense of wellbeing, safety, and participation in community life and community associations. The majority of participants were satisfied with the quality of life in Washington County, however, they did feel that there was room for improvement in regards to economic development of the community.

Resources – Key informants perceived Washington County to have adequate resources. There are three grocery stores within the county, one Wal-Mart, a Hibbett Sports, and a few other small shops. Additionally, there are many church organizations that provide broad-based support for the community.

Healthcare – The Washington County Regional Medical Center provides services including general medical and surgical care, along with an emergency room. Key informants felt that the hospital building and technology were outdated, and most residents commuted outside of the county for more advanced and modernized care. In addition, interviewees mentioned that medical specialists from Augusta, Georgia come to Washington County once or twice a week to provide specialty services, such as cardiology. Since these services are so limited, residents may have to travel outside of the county to get additional specialty healthcare. Most interviewees agreed that Washington County was extremely limited in counseling services, outside of the church community, and residents must travel to achieve this type of support.

Education and raising children–Key informants were overall impressed with the K-12 education system. For higher education, Oconnee Fall Line Technical College was highly spoken of. This was a great resource for job training and industry jobs available within Washington County. In addition, residents wanting a 4-year college degree must commute or move outside of the county. The county has recently developed a Boys and Girls Club in the old National Guard Armory building. This can assist about 150 children with after school activities and has a positive impact on Washington County. Some interviewees felt there was still room for improvement and would like to have more after-school activities for children. Next, affordable childcare is available in the county. Most interviewees felt that there was a good quality of childcare. A few individuals expressed that they would appreciate after-hours childcare because they work swing and night-shifts, and these hours are not currently available. Also, the recreation department was highly spoken of. The city has also helped build a new park in the area for children to play in rather than playing in the street, which has been a positive influence on the community.

Economic Opportunity - Interviewees felt that there was low economic opportunity in Washington County. Jobs are limited due to low economic growth. The Trojan Battery plant closed during the recession, but is coming back and offering up to 400 jobs. There is also a University of Georgia Shared Services Center that provides about 50 jobs. Both of these employers offer good-paying jobs. Many residents commute outside of the county for work. Additionally, key informants mentioned that housing was very limited. The only type of rental properties available were private home owners that rented out their spare rooms for additional income. However, there is low-income housing available. In order to improve the current quality of life and attract young people, interviewees felt that economic development and new industries were needed in Washington County.

Community safety – All key informants agreed on feeling safe within Washington County. Crime rates are low and those that do occur tend to be non-aggressive offenses. There are no major gangs within the county and drug-related offenses are not extreme. Residents frequently walk outside and visit one another, and neighbors are perceived to be friendly in most of Washington County.

Growing old – Based on responses from key informants, Washington County seems to be a nice place to grow old and retire. The community has a large elderly population. Assets like the senior center provide activities for the elderly, such as field trips, bingo, and quilting. There are three transportation services available for elderly to go to their medical services, including one non-profit and two private companies. Services, such as meals on wheels, are also available.

Civic Pride - Overall, key informants felt that there was a high sense of civic pride within Washington County residents. Most people are proud to live here and proud of the history Washington County holds. There are many civic groups and church organizations that strive towards making the community a better place to live. Specifically, civic pride is best reflected by the community coming together to host events such as Relay for Life, Kaolin Festival, and War Re-Enactment Shows.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Washington County informants shared several significant themes and strengths, of which the top two included resources for raising children and a lack of economic opportunity. Overall, informants were proud of the education system, childcare, and safety of the community; thus, making it ideal to raise children. However, residents believed economic opportunity after graduation is limited. This theme and strength is intertwined with healthcare because there are fewer physicians and specialists willing to relocate to an area that does not promise the opportunity for economic growth.

Overall, the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment proved to be a beneficial tool in evaluating the needs of a community. Key informant interview results revealed that the most commonly discussed themes and strengths were consistent with actual health statistics. This assessment is an important tool to review when implementing programs in the community because it identifies how several problems and issues are interrelated. This not only helps explain this collected data, but it gives it life. By allowing community representation in the accreditation process, the community is involved. The opinions and concerns of county citizens are documented, and will be used in improving the health in Washington County.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Purpose and Background

The National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP) assessments are a helpful tool in evaluating the current performance against a set of optimal standards. This is a partnership effort to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems. This Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHS) report is intended to help the North Central Health District gain a good understanding of its performance and move on to the next step in strengthening the public system.

The 10 Essential Public Health Services (EPHS) describe the public health activities that all communities should undertake and serve as the framework for NPHPSP instruments. These include:

- 1) Monitor health status to identify and solve community health problems.
- 2) Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
- 3) Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.
- 4) Mobilize community partnerships and action to identify and solve health problems.
- 5) Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
- 6) Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- 7) Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
- 8) Assure competent public and personal health care workforce.
- 9) Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
- 10) Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Methods

The methodology was to stratify NCHD staff in three categories- county nurse managers, district management team members, and randomly selected staff members from each program, and ask them to indicate if they participated in any activity listed in the survey instrument. If so, they were asked to indicate if they had any documentation or artifacts that support their statement. The data was then summarized in to one table.

The survey results include percentage ratings for each of the full standards, based on if the individual indicators within each standard were met. These indicators represent the individual objectives that when joined together, comprise the total standard. The score for each standard category was based on the percentage of separate indicators met within the standard.

The rating system for the standards was as follows:

- **No Activity** - 0% or absolutely no activity
- **Minimal Activity** - 1% to 25% activity
- **Moderate Activity** - 26% to 50% activity
- **Significant Activity** - 51% to 75% activity
- **Optimal Activity** - 76% to 100% activity

Results

This table provides a quick overview of the NCHD's performance in each of the 10 EPHS. Each score is determined by the percentage of how many individual objectives for each EPHS were fulfilled. These scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 100.

The overall performance score for all 10 Essential Public Health Services:

Significant Activity
67%

Summary of performance scores by Essential Public Health Service (EPHS)		
EPHS		Score
1	Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems	100
2	Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	92
3	Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues	70
4	Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	71
5	Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	45
6	Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	50
7	Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	86
8	Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	56
9	Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	46
10	Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	54
Overall Performance Score		67

Conclusion

While the district-wide public health system's overall rating for the 10 EPHS was categorized at "Significant Activity," it is important to note that this is a perceptual survey and that Essential Public Health Services Standards that were positively rated as a whole do not necessarily reflect a lack of need for improvement.

Action Plan

Moving forward, the next steps for improvement of NCHD's local public health system include forming a team, including public health employees and partners, to look at each EPHS individually to assess for improvements. This focus will be reflected in the NCHD's Quality Improvement Plan.

HEALTH STATUS REPORT

NORTH CENTRAL HEALTH DISTRICT OVERVIEW

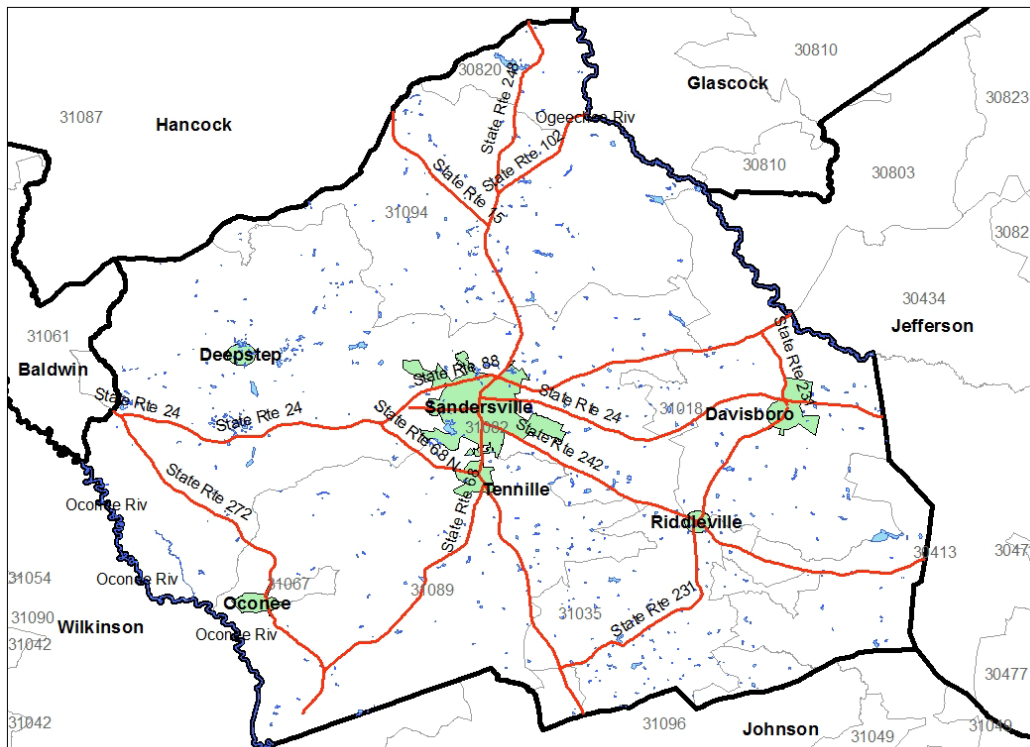
The North Central Health District (NCHD) is composed of 13 counties located in Middle Georgia. These counties are Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twiggs, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties. According to the United States Census Bureau it accounts for approximately 520,905 people. The goal of the NCHD is optimal health for all Georgians and also strives to prevent diseases, promote health and protect communities against health threat. The success of NCHD is directly correlated to ideal participation and collaboration from the representative counties.

WASHINGTON COUNTY OVERVIEW

History and Geography

Washington County was formed in 1784 and was the first county in our nation to be named after General George Washington. Over time, ten other counties were carved from the original county but is still one of the largest counties in Georgia. It is believed that Washington County furnished more soldiers to the Confederacy than any other county in Georgia and that the last official act of the Confederacy was carried out in Washington County. With the entrance of the boll weevil into Georgia in 1915 cotton production plummeted but with that emerged a new industry just as cotton was declining. Mining for kaolin, a white clay used in hundreds of products including paper, paint, plastics, ceramics, food and medicines, began in Middle Georgia in the early 1900s. Kaolin is still the major economic driver in the county today. An annual Kaolin Festival celebrates the importance of the resource. As the Kaolin Industry continues to change in Washington County, a number of other industries and employers continue to emerge locally.

Figure 1: Map of Washington County



General Population Characteristics

Table 1: General Population Characteristics.

Demographic Characteristics of Washington County Residents	
General Characteristics	
Total Population	21,187
Median age (years)	38.9
% Under 18 years	25%
% 18-64 years	61%
% ≥ 65 years	14%
% Male	51%
% Female	49%
Race/Ethnicity	
% American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1%
% Asian	0.5%
% Black/ African American	53%
% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%
% White	45%
% Other Races	0.7%
% Two or More Races	1.0%
% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	2%
Household Characteristics	
Average Household Size	2.56
Average Family Size	3.1
Total Households	7,547
Family Households	69.8%
Nonfamily Households	30.2%
Family Households with Children (<18 years old)	2,179
Married Couple Households with Children	54%
Female Householder with Children	40%
Male Householder with Children	6%

- **The NCHD is home to 520,905 individuals.**
- **Washington County represents 4% of the population within NCHD.**
- The majority of the population is within the working age group of 18-64 years of age and White and Black/African American are the most prevalent races.

Household Characteristics

- **The number of households has increased by 1.5% since 2000 in Washington County.**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment

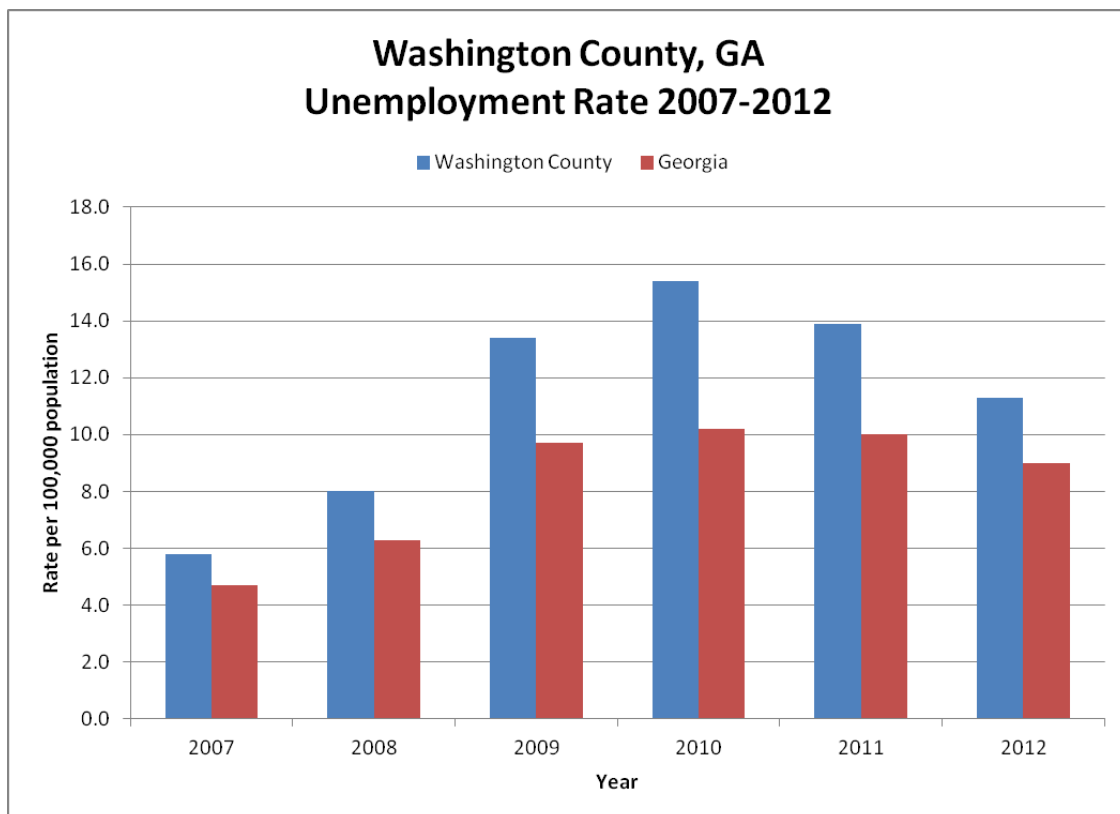
- Washington County has four major industries that include Mining, Construction, Healthcare, and Public Administration.
- The **unemployment rate in Washington County has consistently stayed above the state unemployment rate.**
- The **median household income is lower than the state average** and the number of children in poverty is at a higher percentage in Washington County.

Table 2: Economic Indicators

Economic Indicators		
	Washington	Georgia
Unemployment Rate, 2012	11.3	9.0
Median Household Income, 2010	\$33,199	\$46,252
% Population Employed 16 years and over	35%	44%
Children in poverty	35%	25%
% of Households with food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	15%	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2: Changes in the Unemployment Rate.



Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Education

- Table 3 details the number of elementary, middle, and high schools located in the county, school enrollment, free/reduced lunch, graduation rates, HOPE qualifications for the 2009-2010 school year, and educational attainment for adults (age 25 and over).
- Washington County has a total of **4 public schools with a total enrollment of 3,112 kids and had a higher proportion of students in the school system who qualify for free/reduced lunch (68%) compared to the state (56%).**
- Of those adults 25 and over in Washington County, only **14% have a college degree where as 68% only have up to a high school diploma.**

Table 3: Education Information

Washington County Education Information, 2010/2011 School Year		
Total Number of Schools	Elementary	2
	Middle	1
	High	1
Total Enrollment		3,112
% Students Qualifying for Free/Reduced Lunch		68%
2011 Graduation Rate		73.9%
% Graduates Eligible for HOPE		41.5%
% Illiterate*		24.4%
Educational Attainment*	Less than 9th grade	9%
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16%
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43%
	Some college, no degree	19%
	Associate's degree	3%
	Bachelor's degree	7%
	Graduate or professional degree	4%

Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau

#U.S. Dept of Ed

All other data: GA Dept of Ed

For the 2010-2011 school year, a cohort graduation rate was used. To see a description of how this was calculated go to <http://gaosa.org/reportinfo.aspx#indicators>.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health care access requires financial coverage and access to providers. Lack of health insurance has a profound negative effect on access to health care. Those without insurance are less likely to have regular medical care and are more likely to go without care.

- **22%** of the Washington County population was uninsured in 2010.
- **18%** of adults in the North Central Health District reported being in fair or poor health.

Residents must have access to healthcare facilities and providers and the amount of those in a community is an indicator of the adequacy of health services available.

Table 4: Health Care Resources in Washington County

Health Resources		
Number of Physicians/ 100,000 population	Total	118
	Primary Care	80.5
	Obstetricians/Gynecologists	9.7
	Psychiatrists	0
	Dentists	23.6
Facilities	Total number of hospitals	1
	Number of Beds, Total	116
	Ambulatory Surgical Centers	1
	Community Mental Health Centers	2
	Federally-Qualified Health Centers	2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

LEADING CAUSES

Leading Cause of Mortality

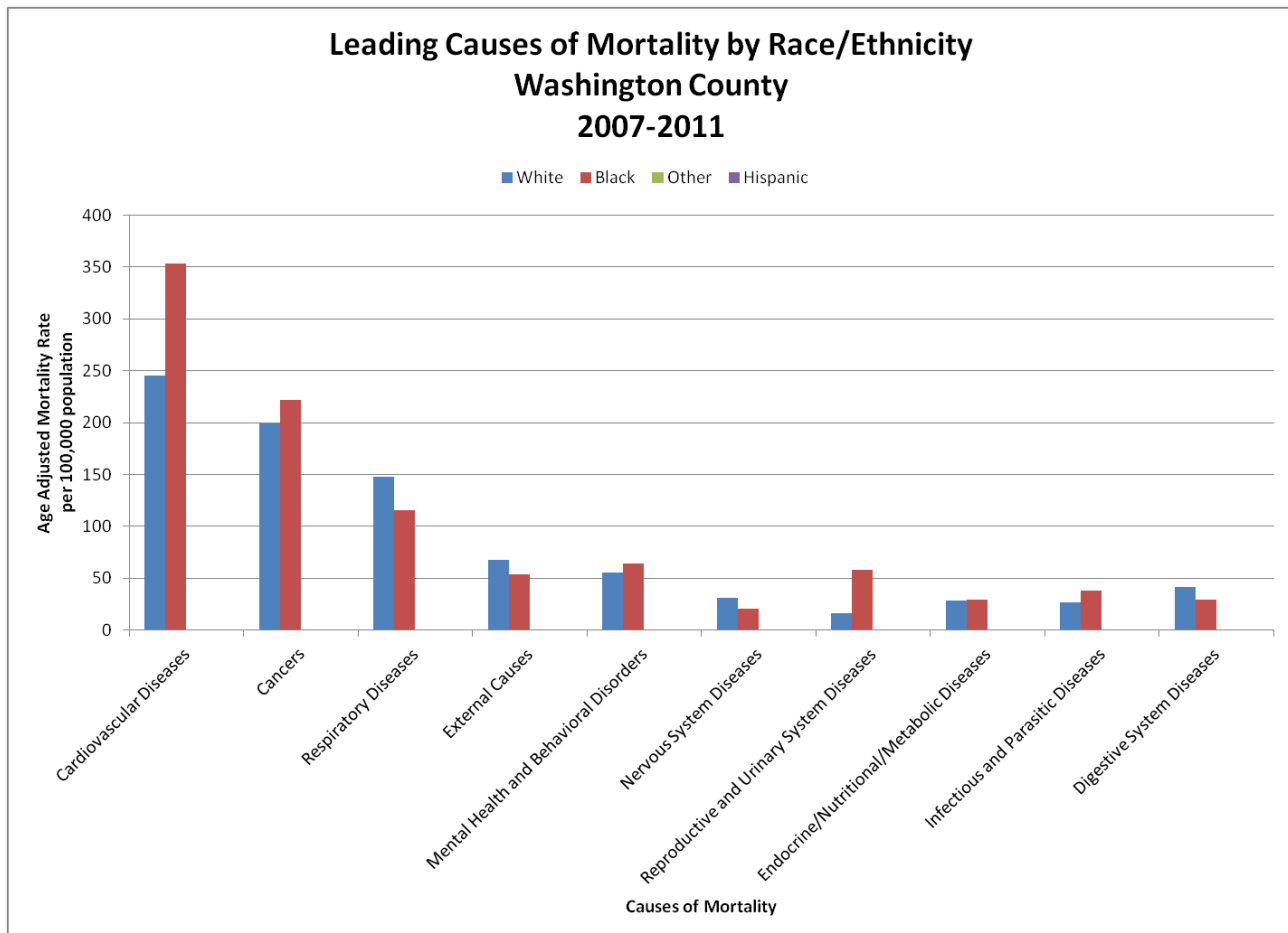
- **Heart disease and Cancer are the leading causes of death** in Washington County.
- From 2007-2011, there were a total of **1,123** deaths in Washington County, averaging **224.6 deaths per year**.
- During that same period, the overall mortality rate of the **White population was 576** per 100,000 population and the overall mortality rate of the **Black population was 543** per 100,000 population.

Table 5: Leading Causes of Mortality

Cause of Death
Cardiovascular Diseases
Cancers
Respiratory Diseases
External Causes
Mental Health and Behavioral Disorders
Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
Digestive System Diseases
Endocrine/Nutritional/Metabolic Diseases
Nervous System Diseases

Source: OASIS

Figure 3: Leading Causes of Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

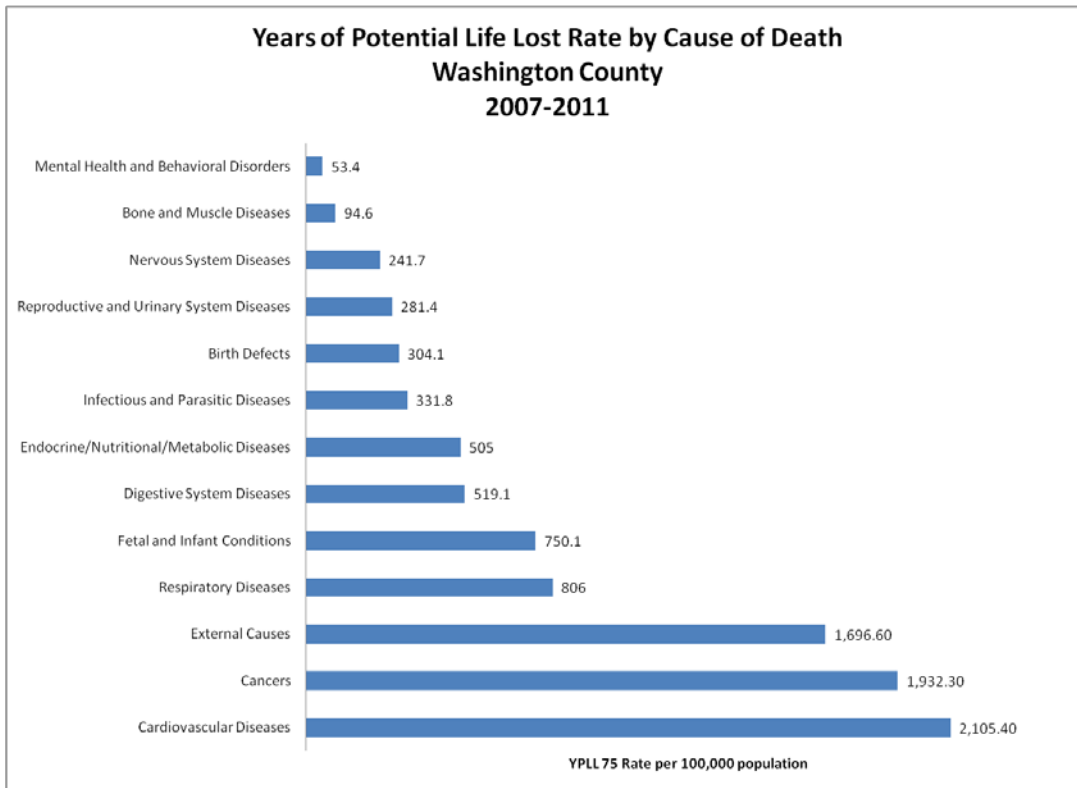


Other Race=Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or Multiracial

Leading Causes of Premature Deaths

- **The top 5 leading causes of premature death in Washington County are External Causes, Cardiovascular Disease, Cancers, Fetal and Infant Conditions, and Respiratory Diseases.**
- Premature death is measured by the number of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) due to a death occurring before the age of 75. The YPLL rate is calculated by taking the total years of life lost and dividing by the population younger than 75.

Figure 4: Leading Causes of Premature Death



Leading Cause of Hospitalizations

- In Washington County, the leading causes of hospitalization were respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and pregnancy and child birthing complications.

Table 6: Leading Causes of Hospitalizations

Cause of Hospitalization
Respiratory Diseases
Cardiovascular Diseases
Pregnancy and Childbirthing Complications
External Causes
Digestive System Diseases
Bone and Muscle Diseases
Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
Endocrine/Nutritional/Metabolic Diseases
Mental Health and Behavioral Disorders
Cancers
Nervous System Diseases

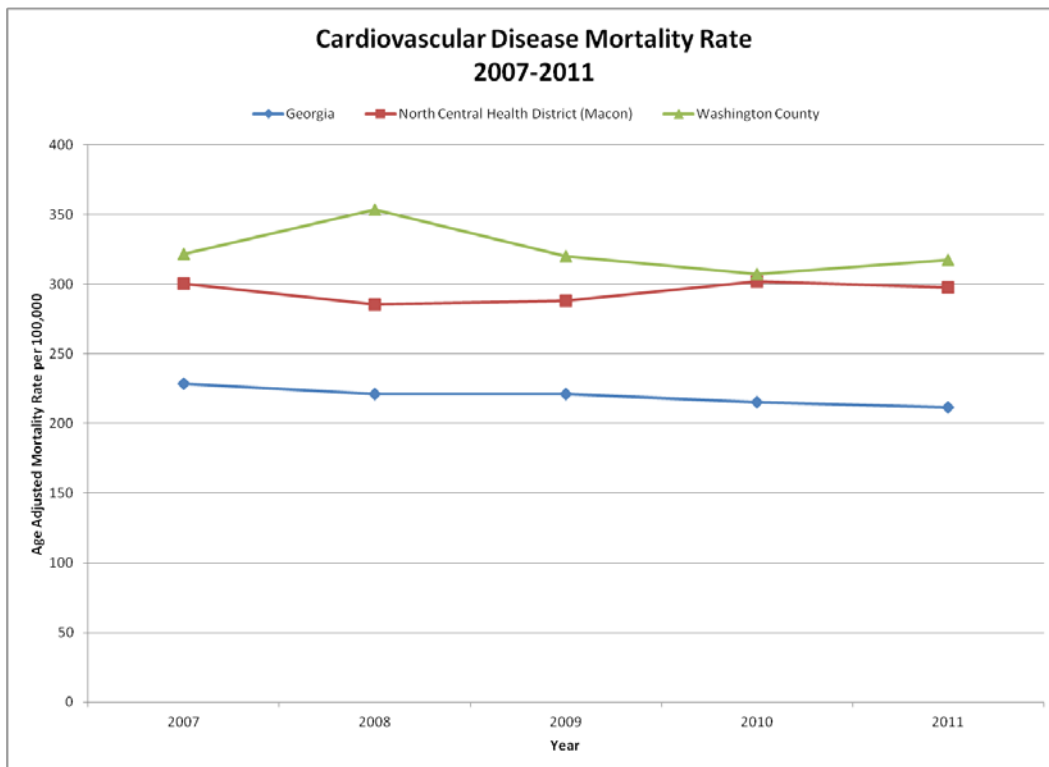
CHRONIC DISEASE

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), chronic diseases (such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and asthma) are “the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems” in the country. Most chronic diseases are caused by modifiable behaviors, and are commonly referred to as risk behaviors. The four most common risk behaviors are lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, tobacco use, and excessive alcohol consumption.

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death, hospitalization, and years of potential life lost in the district and it is the leading cause of disability in the U.S. The cost of CVD in the U.S. is estimated at \$444 billion, and treatment accounts for \$1 for every \$6 spent on health care. CVD includes all diseases of the heart and blood vessels; such as obstructive heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, hypertension, atherosclerosis, and aortic aneurysms. Risk factors of CVD include high cholesterol, high blood pressure, diabetes, and behavior and lifestyle choices such as tobacco use, diet, physical activity, obesity, and alcohol. Family history of CVD can also make an individual more susceptible.

Figure 5: CVD Mortality Rate

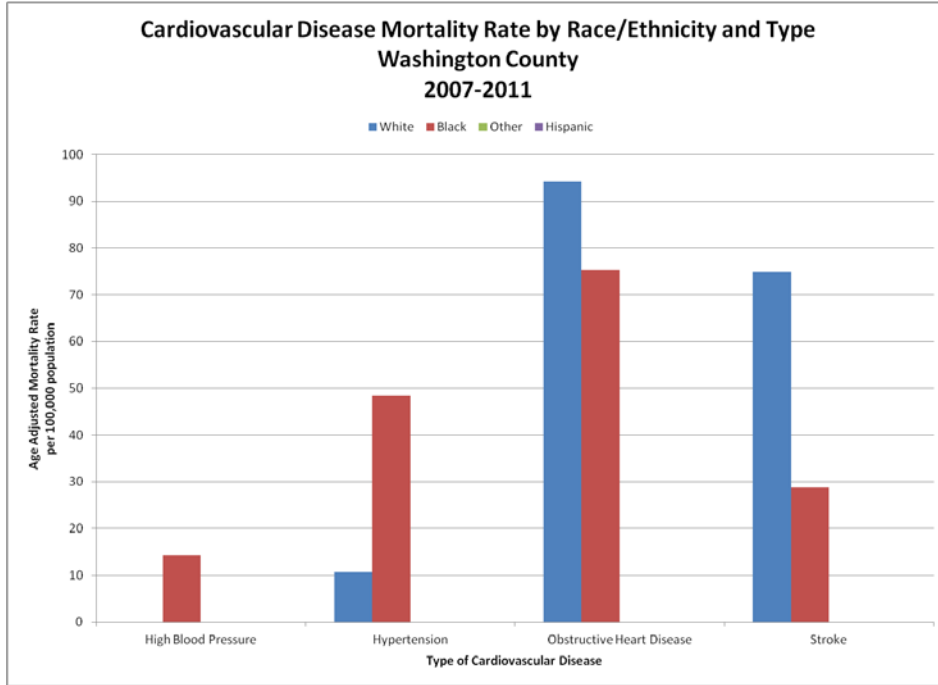


Source: OASIS

- The 2007-2011 overall mortality rate for **Obstructive Heart Disease, which includes heart attacks, is the leading cause of heart disease** in Washington County (81.2 per 100,000 population), Georgia (77.4), and the NCHD (113.5).

- The mortality rate for CVD in Washington County is **highest among the white population** from 2007-2011 at 342.4 per 100,000 population. The black mortality rate for CVD during this time was 326.2 per 100,000.

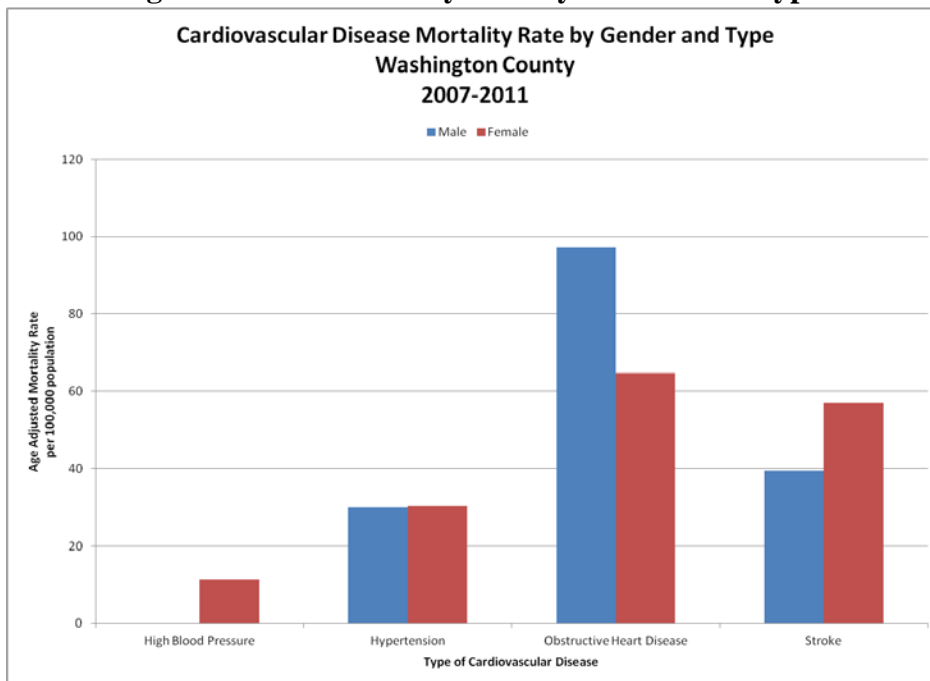
Figure 6: CVD Mortality Rate by Race and Type



Source: OASIS

- When comparing genders, **males have slightly higher mortality rates** than females. However, in Washington County, more females die of strokes and high blood pressure than males.

Figure 7: CVD Mortality Rate by Gender and Type

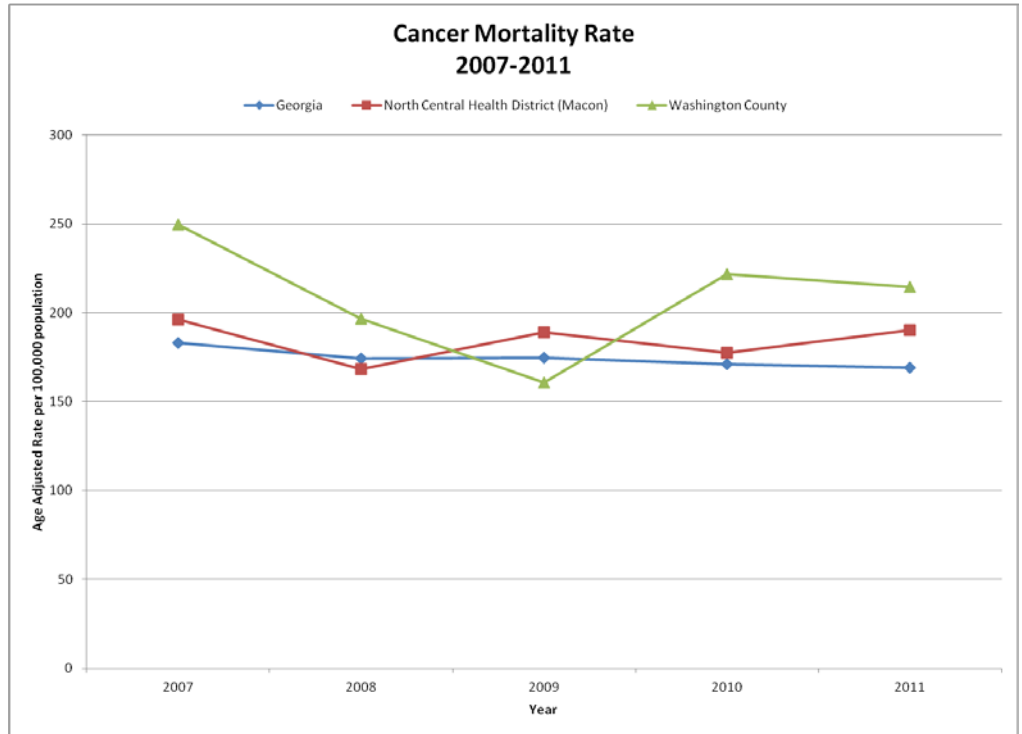


Source: OASIS

Cancer

Cancer is a disease in which cells divide abnormally without control and can invade adjacent tissues. The cells can also metastasize and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymphatic system. Nearly 2/3 of cancer deaths are associated with behavioral factors such as tobacco use, diet, obesity, and lack of physical activity.

Figure 8: Cancer Mortality Rates.



Source: OASIS

- Cancer is a leading cause of death in the U.S., Georgia and in Washington County.
- **The mortality rate due to cancer has steadily decreased in Georgia since 2007 but has increased in Washington County since 2009.**

Table 7: Mortality Rates due to Leading Causes of Cancer by Gender.

Age Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 population due to Leading Causes of Cancer by Gender, 2007-2011					
Males	Washington	Georgia	Females	Washington	Georgia
Lung Cancer	102.1	68.9	Lung Cancer	24.8	37.7
Prostate Cancer	36.3	25.5	Breast	24.2	23
Leukemia	22.7	9	Colon Cancer	9.2	13.6
Colon Cancer	18	19.6	Leukemia	9.3	4.9
Pancreatic Cancer	16	12.1	Kidney Cancer	8.3	2.2

Source: OASIS

- **Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality for both men and women in Washington County and Georgia.**
- The 2nd leading cause of cancer mortality is prostate cancer for men and breast cancer for women.

Table 8: Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence by Gender and Race

Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence by Gender and Race, Washington County, 2004-2008							
White Male	Incidence Rate	Black Male	Incidence Rate	White Female	Incidence Rate	Black Female	Incidence Rate
Lung	155.82	Prostate	189.02	Breast	106.13	Breast	151.23
Prostate	147.18	Lung	107.28	Lung	54.61	Colon/Rectal	37.5
Colon/Rectal	81.01	Colon/Rectal	54.3	Colon/Rectal	32.08	Lung	19.84
Bladder	40.58	Myeloma	28.41	Melanoma	27.07	Pancreas	16
Melanoma	22.47	Lymphoma	19.54	Lymphoma	20.37	Thyroid	9.83

Source: Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry
 Incidence Rate=new cases per 100,000 population

- The leading causes of new cancer cases in Washington County among males were prostate and lung cancer and in females breast cancer.
- **The incidence rate for lung cancer among white and black males and in white females in Washington County is higher than the U.S. rate** for white males (79.9 per 100,000), black males (95.1), and white females (50.3).
- **The incidence rate of prostate cancer in black males was much higher than the rate in white males.**
- **The incidence rate of breast cancer in white females was lower than the rate in black females.**

Table 9: Routine Preventative Cancer Screenings

Percent of Adult Residents Reporting Routine Preventative Cancer Screenings, 2006-2010	North Central Health District (Macon)	Georgia
Prevalence of Mammography in the Last 2 Years among Women	81%	77.7%
Prevalence of Pap Testing in the Last 3 Years among Women, AGE 18 +	89.4%	86.9%
Prevalence of ever having had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy among Adults, age 50+	62.5%	63%
Prevalence of Adult Men, 40+ years old, who had a Prostate Cancer Screening in the Last Two Years	67.7%	59.1%

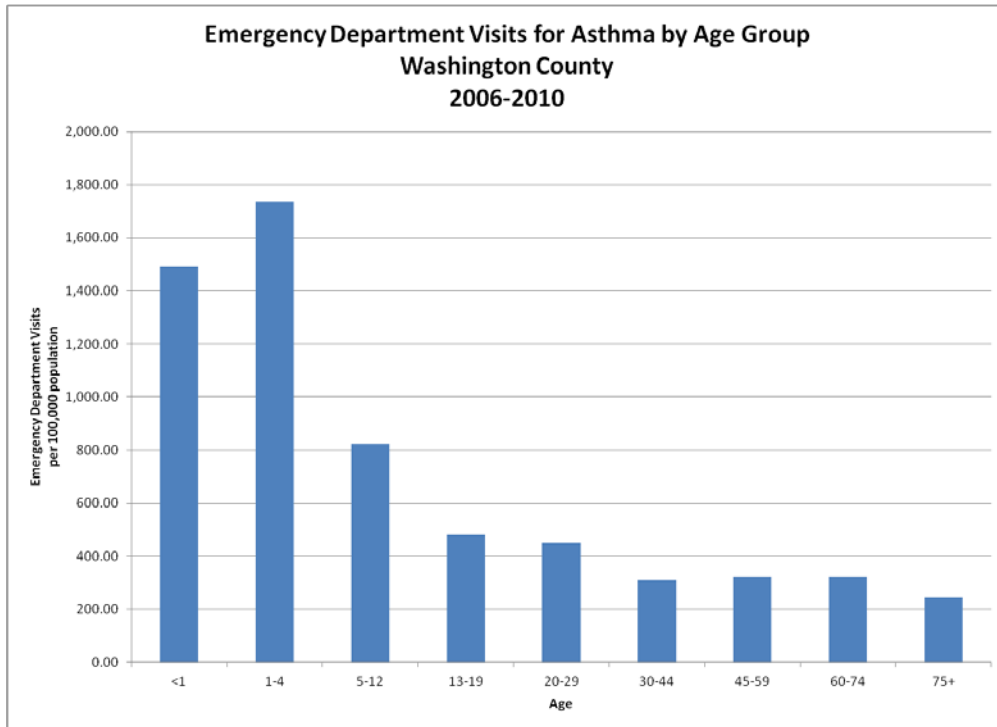
Source: OASIS

- **The North Central Health District has a larger percentage of residents receiving routine cancer screenings** including: mammography, pap smears and prostate screenings compared to Georgia. However, the percentage of residents reporting sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is slightly lower than the state.

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease that affects the lungs. It causes recurring incidents of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing. Asthma can be controlled by medication and by staying away from environmental triggers that can cause an attack. Common asthma triggers include tobacco smoke, dust mites, pollution, cockroaches, pets, and mold.

Figure 9: Emergency Department Visits by Age Group



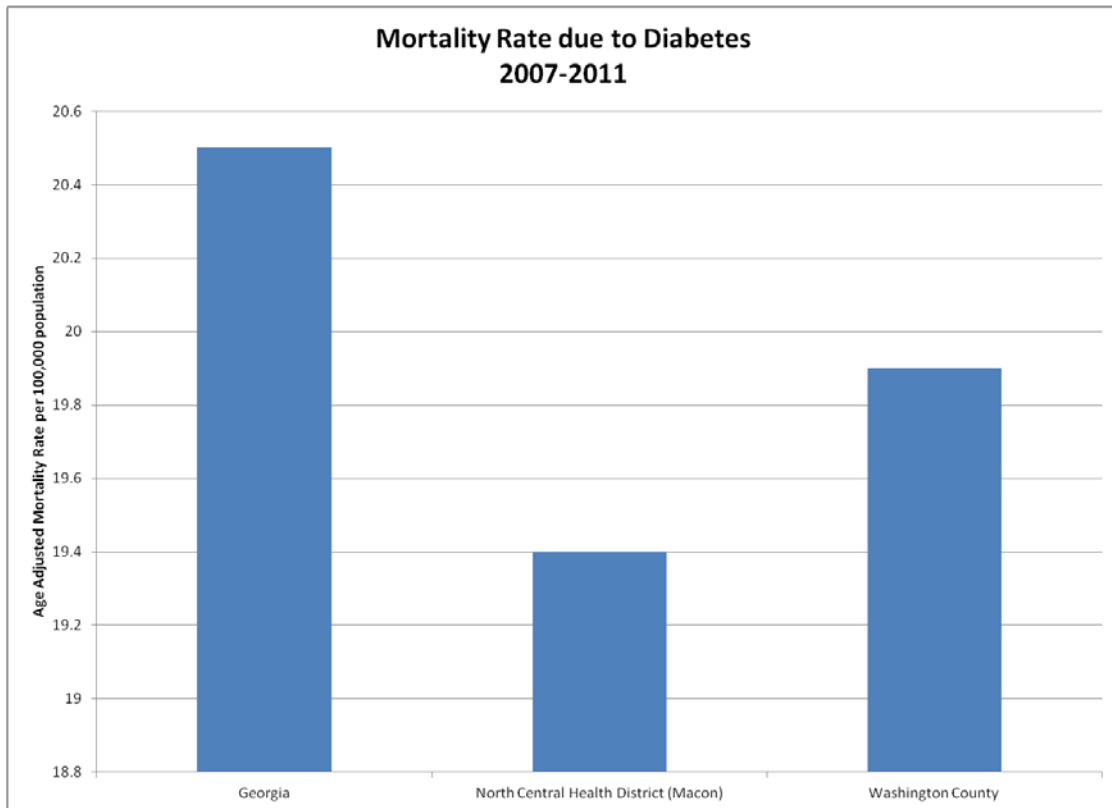
Source: OASIS

- From 2006-2010 in Washington County, **Asthma accounted for 515 (1.1%) emergency department visits and had a hospital discharge rate of 188.5 per 100,000.**
- From 2006-2010 in Washington County, children ages **1-12 were most affected** by asthma symptoms that led to an emergency department visit.
- The emergency department visit rates in Washington County due to asthma were much **higher for blacks (699 per 100,000 population) compared to whites (253.8)**
- In the North Central Health District 8.1% of adults have been told they currently have asthma compared to the state of Georgia at 7.7%.

Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is a disease characterized by high blood sugar levels. It is the result of the body's inability to produce and/or use insulin made by the pancreas. It can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower extremity amputations. Risk factors which contribute to the development of adult onset diabetes (type 2) include older age, obesity, genetics, history of pregnancy related diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, physical inactivity, and race/ethnicity.

Figure 10: Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Diabetes



Source: OASIS

- In Washington County:
 - **The black mortality rate from 2007-2011 due to diabetes (29.5) was slightly higher than the white mortality rate (28.8).**
 - The age adjusted emergency department visit rate for diabetes from 2006-2010 was 243.4 per 100,000.
 - Black: 374.3
 - White: 128.4
- In the North Central Health District 11.4% of adults have been told they are diabetic compared to the state of Georgia at 9.5%.

Alcohol Use

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments and social problems. These include but are not limited to—

- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Pancreatitis
- Gastritis
- Cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast
- High Blood Pressure
- Psychiatric problems
- Cardiovascular diseases, such as hypertension and myocardial infarction (heart attack)
- Neurological problems, such as dementia and stroke
- Unintentional Injuries
- Poor birth outcomes

In the North Central Health District **11.7% of adults report binge drinking** (defined as 5+ drinks/day for men and 4+ drinks/day for women) compared to the state of Georgia at 12.5%.

Smoking

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and is the cause of many diseases. These include but are not limited to—

- Coronary heart disease
- Stroke
- Lung disease, such as lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis and chronic airway obstruction
- Cancers such as acute myeloid leukemia, bladder, cervix, esophagus, kidney, larynx, lung, oral, pancreatic, pharynx, stomach, and uterus)
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- Reproductive and early childhood problems (infertility, preterm birth, stillbirth, low birth weight, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS))

The adverse health effects from cigarette smoking account for an estimated 443,000 deaths, or nearly one of every five deaths, each year in the United States. In the North Central Health District **22.9% of adults report being a current smoker** compared to the state of Georgia at 18.8%.

Overweight/Obesity

Overweight and obesity are terms used to describe weight that is above what is considered healthy. For adults, the terms are dependent on an individual's body mass index. Overweight is defined as a BMI of 25-29.9 and obesity is defined as a BMI of 30 or higher. Obesity and being overweight are associated with an increased risk of certain disease and health problems, including —

- Coronary heart disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Cancers
- High blood pressure
- High Cholesterol
- Stroke
- Liver and gallbladder disease
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Osteoarthritis
- Gynecological problems

There are a variety of factors that contribute to being overweight or obese; these include caloric intake, environment, activity levels, genetics, and medication.

In Washington County

- **35%** of Adults report being obese.
- **28%** of Adults report no leisure time physical activity.
- **16%** of the population are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store.
- **50%** of the restaurants are fast-food establishments.
- There are **0** recreational facilities per 100,000 population.
- **1%** of the population lives within half a mile of a park.

Source: County Health Rankings

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Georgia Department of Public Health, under the legal authority of OCGA 31-12-2 has designated certain diseases and conditions notifiable. The purpose of reportable disease surveillance is to:

- identify in a timely way any diseases or conditions that may require immediate public health intervention and follow up;
- detect changing trends or patterns in disease occurrence;
- identify areas or communities that require special public health response as a result of changes in disease patterns; and
- assess and evaluate control and prevention interventions.

In Georgia, public health surveillance is conducted on more than 50 diseases and conditions. The data are collected by local and state health agencies who are responsible for analyzing, interpreting and disseminating the information to "those who need to know" for administrative, program planning, and decision making purposes.

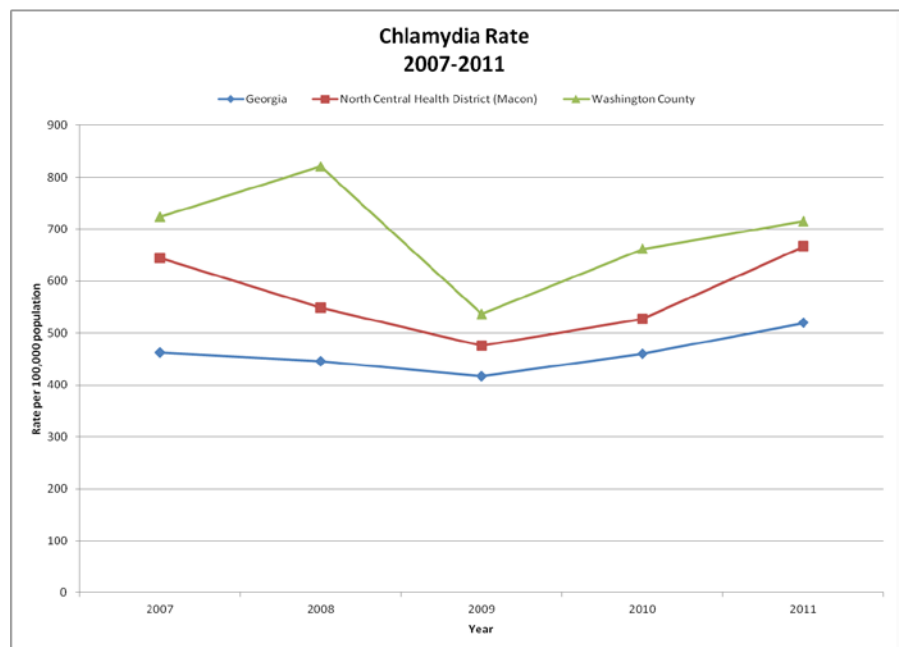
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

Chlamydia

A common STD, Chlamydia is known as a silent disease because about $\frac{3}{4}$ of infected women and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of infected men have no symptoms. If symptoms do occur, they usually appear within 1 to 3 weeks after exposure. If untreated, Chlamydia infections can progress to serious reproductive and other health problems with both short term and long term consequences.

- According to 2011 data, the state of **Georgia ranks 7th highest** in the U.S. for rates of Chlamydia.
- From 2007-2011, **Washington County ranked 48th highest** out of 159 counties for the number of Chlamydia cases and **25th highest** for the rate (cases per 100,000)

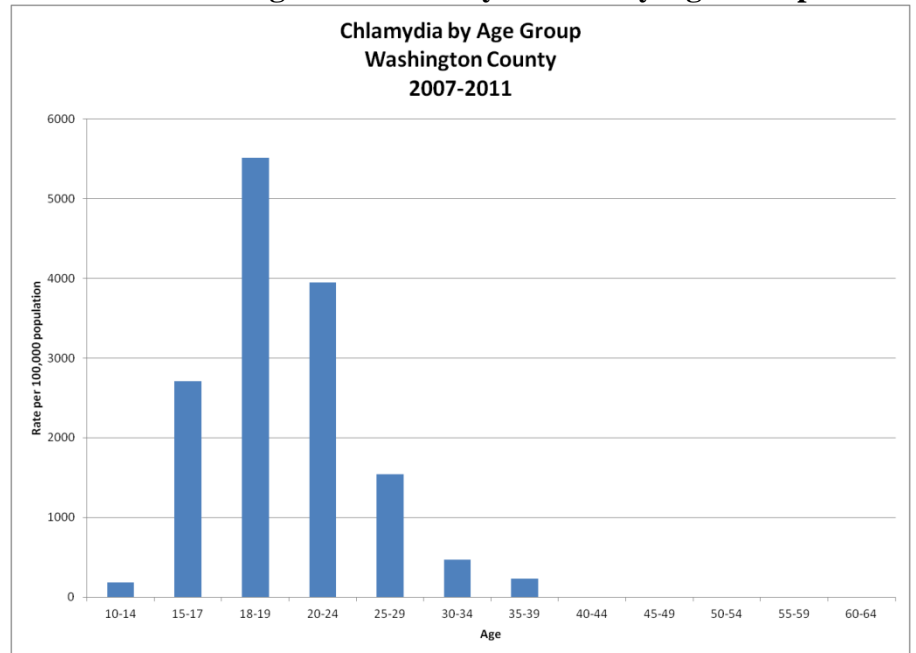
Figure 11: Chlamydia Rate



Source: OASIS

Figure 12: Chlamydia Rate by Age Group

- The highest rates of Chlamydia in Washington County are among 18-24 year olds.
- **In Washington County, of the known Chlamydia cases where race was identified, the rate among the black population of 749.1 per 100,000 was significantly higher than the white (57.8) population.**



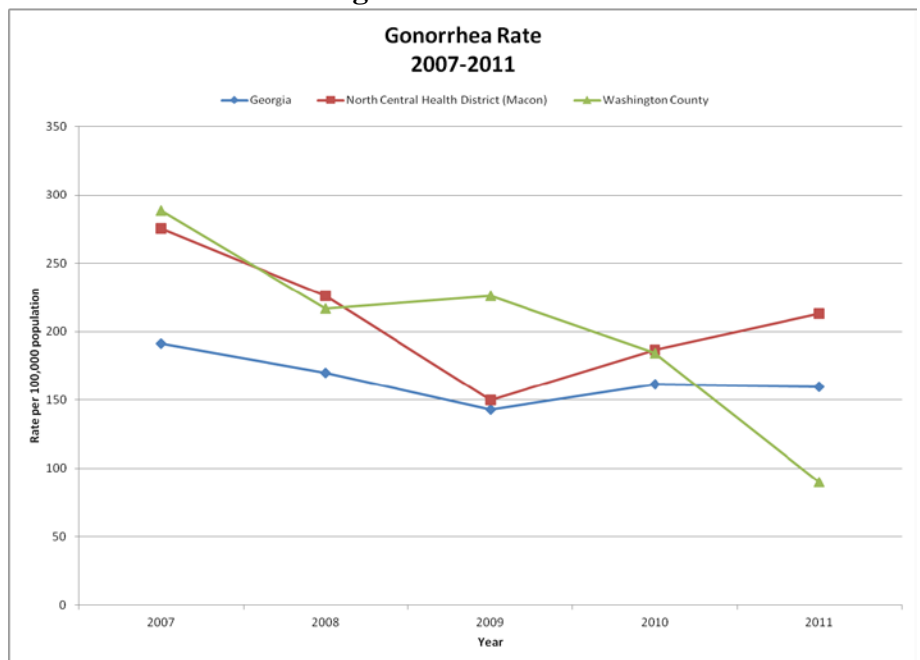
Source: OASIS

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is an STD that when left untreated causes serious and permanent health problems. In women, gonorrhea causes pelvic inflammatory disease. In men, gonorrhea causes a painful condition of the ducts attached to the testicles that may lead to infertility if left untreated (epididymitis). Since 2007 there has been an increase in drug resistant gonorrhea that has led to changes in national treatment guidelines.

Figure 13: Gonorrhea Rate

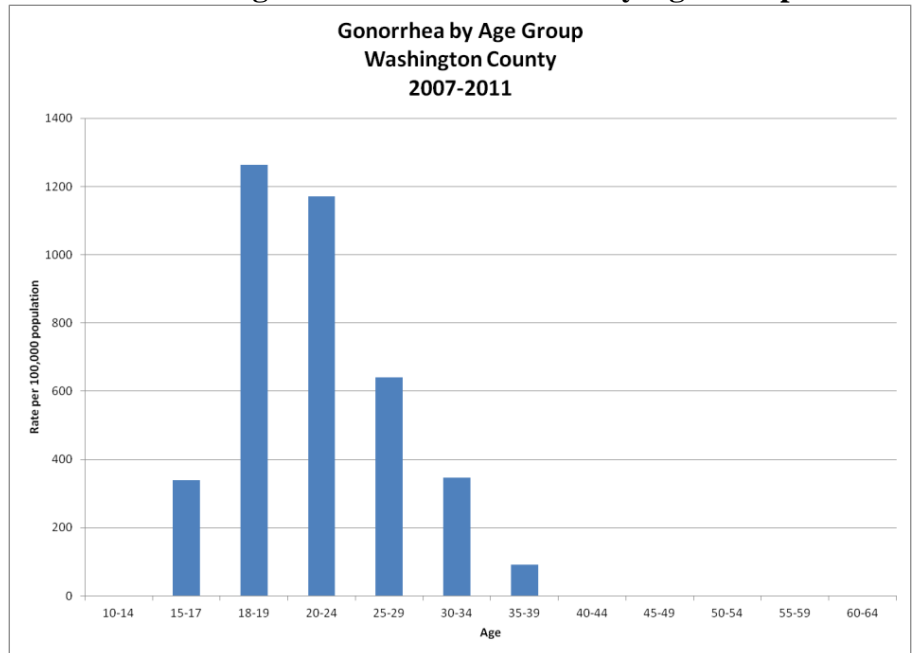
- According to 2011 data, the state of **Georgia ranks 6th highest** in the U.S. for rates of Gonorrhea.
- From 2007-2011, **Washington County ranked 49th highest** out of 159 counties for the number of Gonorrhea cases and **34th highest** for the rate (cases per 100,000)



Source: OASIS

Figure 14: Gonorrhea Rate by Age Group

- The highest rates of Gonorrhea in Washington County are among 18-24 year olds.
- **In Washington County, of the known Gonorrhea cases where race was identified, the rate among the Black population of 231.2 per 100,000 was significantly higher than the White (10.7) population.**



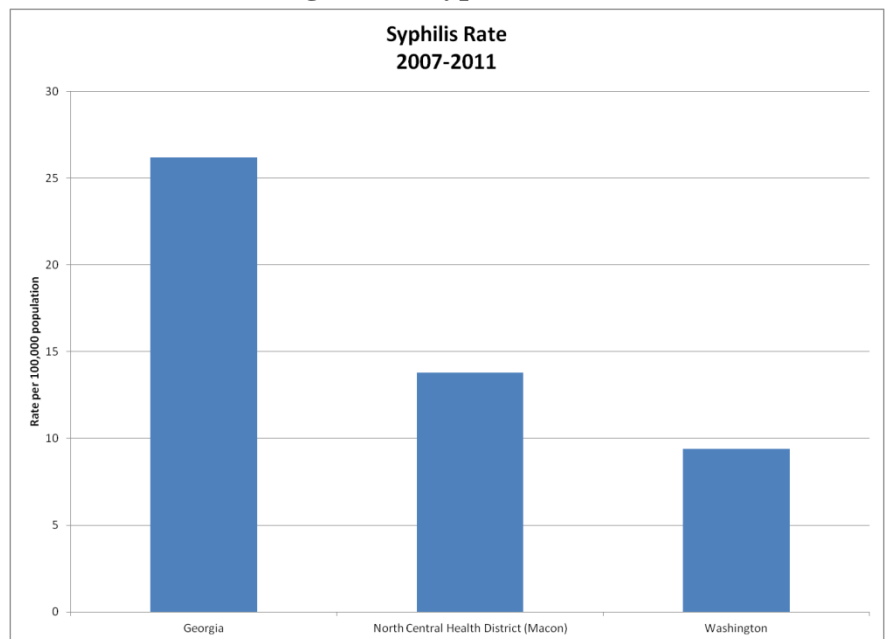
Source: OASIS

Syphilis

Syphilis is an STD referred to as “the great imitator” because many of its signs and symptoms are similar to other diseases. Initially it is characterized by appearance of one or more sores called chancres. Without treatment, the infected person will continue to have syphilis even though signs and symptoms may not be present. In the late stages, the disease may damage internal organs and lead to death.

Figure 15: Syphilis Rate

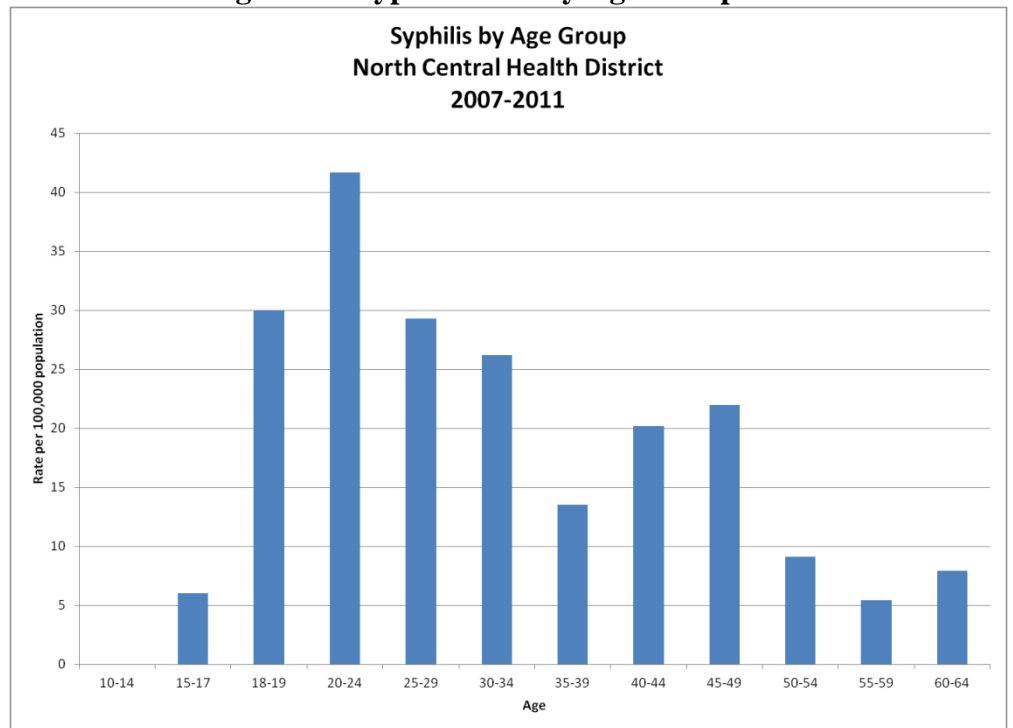
- According to 2011 data, the state of **Georgia ranks 3rd highest** in the U.S. for rates of Primary and Secondary Syphilis.
- From 2007-2011, **Washington County ranked 59th highest** out of 159 counties for the number of Syphilis cases and **44th highest** for the rate (cases per 100,000)



Source: OASIS

Figure 16: Syphilis Rate by Age Group

- The highest rates of Syphilis in Washington County and NCHD are among 20-24 year olds.

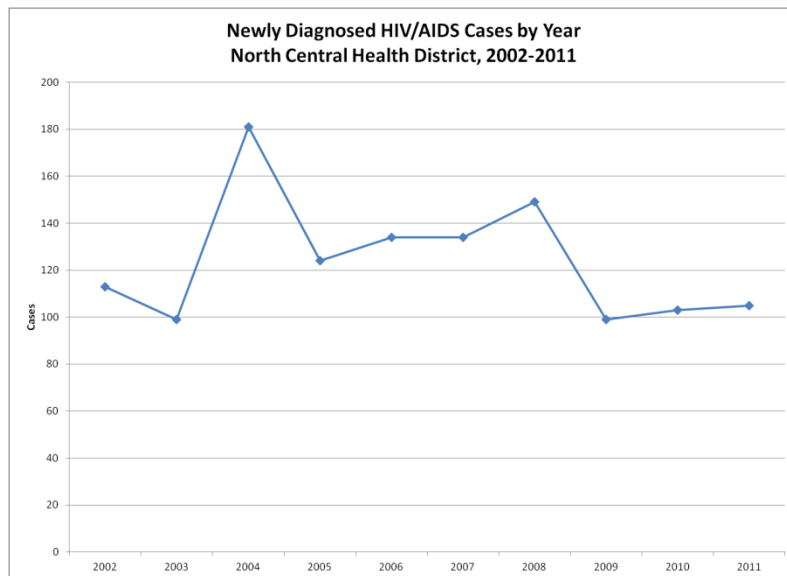


Source: OASIS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

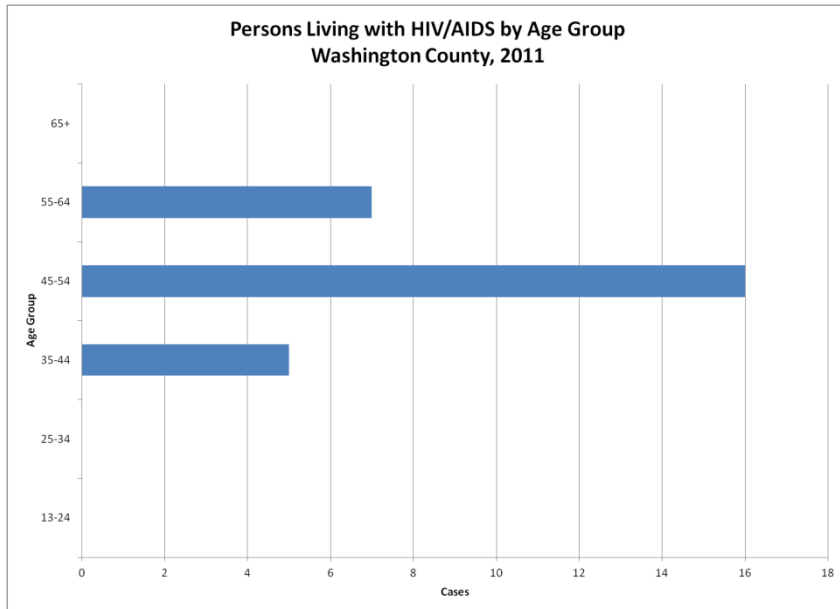
HIV can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and unlike some other viruses, the human body cannot get rid of HIV. That means that once you have HIV, you have it for life. It is transmitted by contact with infected body fluids: blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. The most common methods of transmission are sexual intercourse or sharing needles. No safe and effective cure currently exists, but work is being done to find one. Meanwhile, with proper medical care, HIV can be controlled.

Figure 17: Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases



Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section

Figure 18: Persons living with HIV/AIDS by Age Group

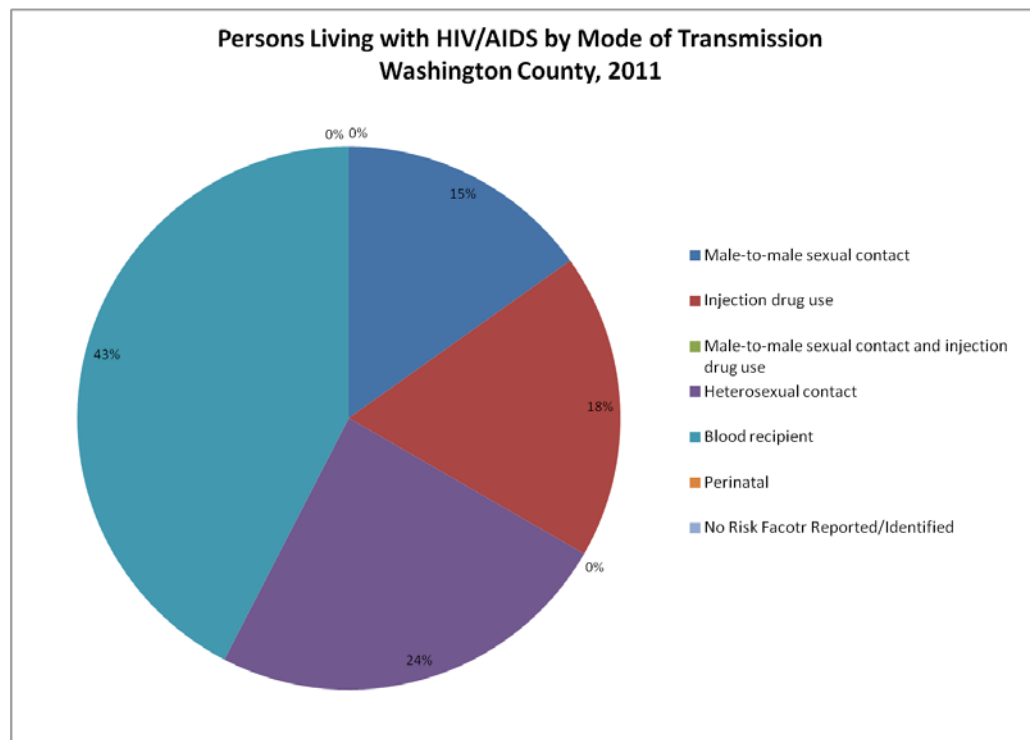


According to the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 2011 (covering grades 9-12), only **12.4%** of students report that they **were never taught** in school about AIDS or HIV infection.

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section

Figure 19: Person Living with HIV/AIDS by Transmission

- Methods of transmission that are considered **high risk are blood recipients, male-to-male sexual contact, and heterosexual contact.**
- From 2006-2010, only **47% of adults in the NCHD reported ever being tested for HIV**, which was a 12% decrease from 2000-2004 (55%).



Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section

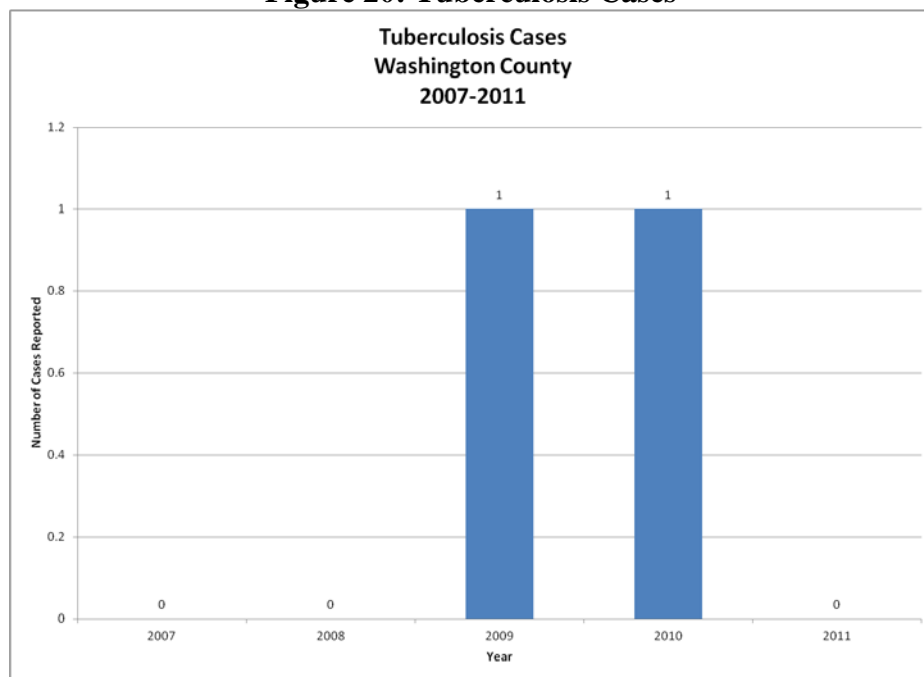
HIV/AIDS DATA

-Includes new diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis
 -Case counts include incarcerated persons and may artificially inflate the numbers

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The most common site of disease is the lung (pulmonary TB), but other organs may be involved. Pulmonary TB causes the following symptoms: coughing that lasts longer than 2 weeks, pain in the chest when breathing or coughing, and coughing up sputum or blood. A person can either have latent TB infection (LTBI) or active TB infection. LTBI is an infection with the bacteria that are alive but inactive in the body, there are no symptoms, and individuals cannot spread TB to others however they may develop active TB later in life if they do not receive treatment. Persons at higher risk for TB are individuals who are foreign born, HIV infected, refugee or immigrant, and those living in close quarters (congregate setting).

Figure 20: Tuberculosis Cases



Source: SENDSS

In Washington County from 2007-2011,

- TB occurred equally among **men (50%) and women (50%)**.
- The highest number and proportion of TB cases by age group for both sexes occurred among persons in the **50 to 59 age group**, and 20 to 29 age group.
- There were **0 cases of TB in children (0-19)**
- **0% of TB Cases occurred in foreign born persons.**

Vaccine Preventable Illness

Prevention of diseases is the foundation of public health. Vaccine preventable diseases, such as polio, measles, diphtheria, Pertussis, rubella, mumps, tetanus, and Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), are costly and result in missed time from work, doctor’s visits, hospitalizations, and possibly death. Through vaccination, children develop immunity without suffering from the actual diseases that vaccines prevent.

- From 2007-2011, there were no cases of measles, rubella, polio, or diphtheria in Washington County.

Table 10: Vaccine-Preventable Diseases in Washington County

Vaccine Preventable Diseases (Cases), Washington County, 2007-2011					
Disease	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive)	0	1	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0
Neisseria Meningitidis	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	0	0	0	0	0
Streptococcus pneumoniae	5	0	3	1	3
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0

Source: SENDSS

- **Vaccinations to prevent serious diseases are available at the Washington County Health Department, (478)552-3210.**
- In 2012, the Washington County Health Department gave 1,622 vaccinations.

Table 11: Number of Vaccinations Given in the Health Department

Number of Vaccines Given, Washington County, 2012	
DTP/aP	115
Hep A	259
Hep B	144
Hib	51
Influenza	315
Measels, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	75
Meningo (Meningitis)	52
Polio	98
Tetanus (Td)	343
Varicella (Chicken Pox)	170

Source: GRITS

Influenza

Seasonal Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness that can lead to hospitalization and death. Individuals that are considered to be at a higher risk for serious complications include: elderly individuals, young children, and people with other underlying health conditions. It is important to get a flu vaccination every year because the viruses included in the vaccination change.

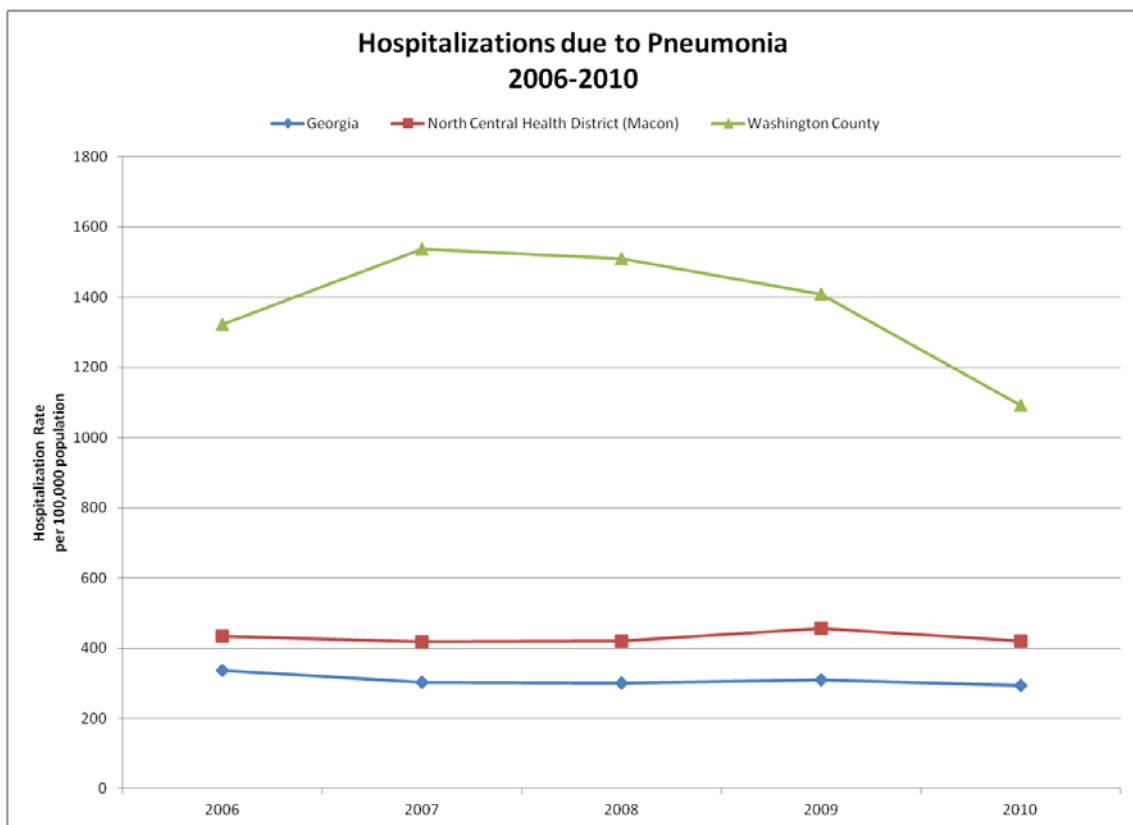
- **315 Influenza (flu) shots** were given in the **Washington County Health Department** in 2012.
- There were **no deaths** due strictly to influenza in Washington County in 2011.
- From **2006-2010**, there were **66 hospitalizations** attributed to influenza in Washington County.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can cause mild to severe illness in people of all ages and is caused by bacteria or viruses. Globally, pneumonia causes more deaths than any other infectious disease. There are vaccines available that prevent pneumonia.

- From **2006-2010**, there were **1,450 hospitalizations** attributed to pneumonia in Washington County.

Figure 21: Hospitalizations due to Pneumonia.

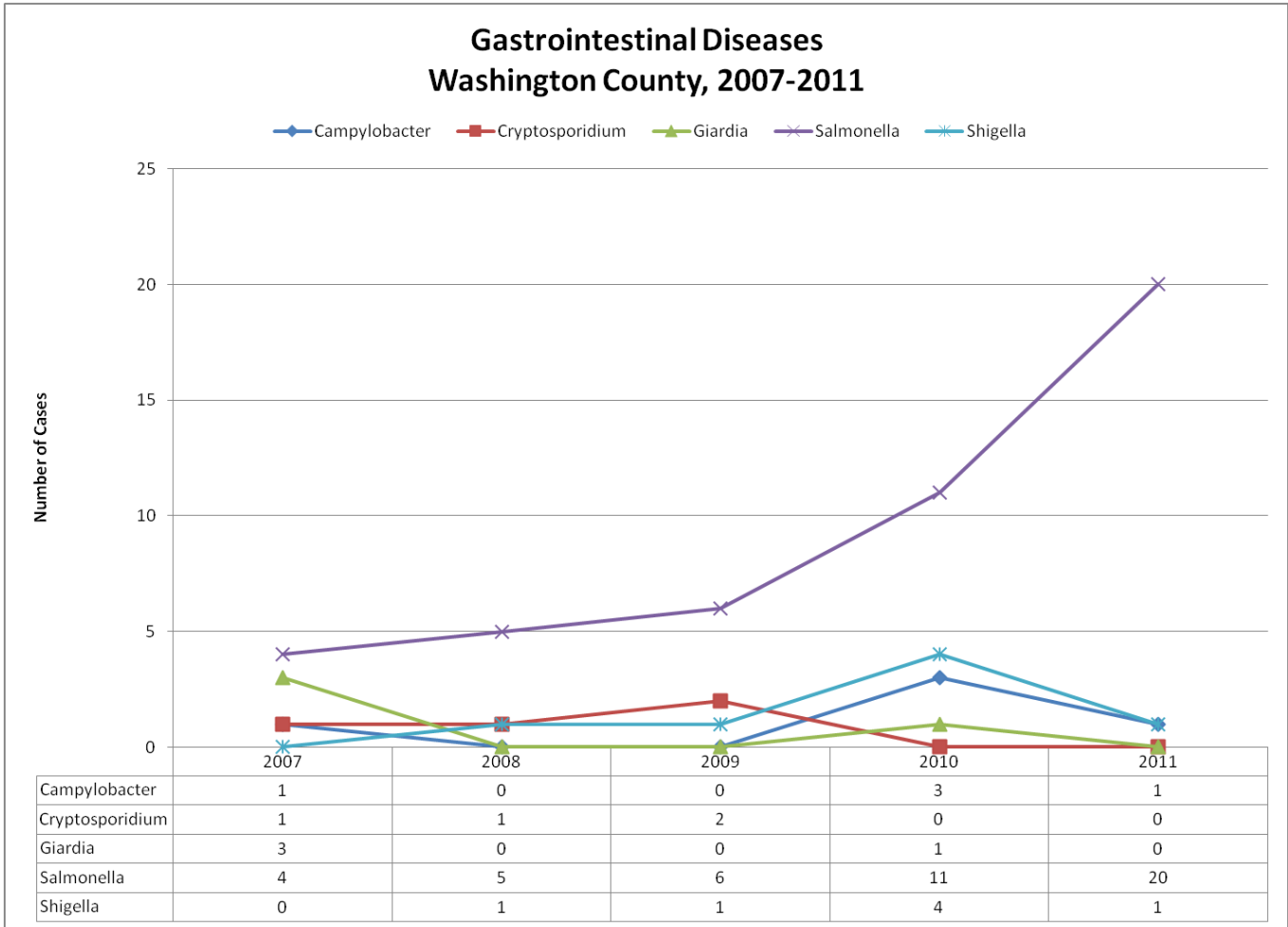


Source: OASIS

Gastrointestinal Disease

Intestinal diseases are infections that are commonly transmitted through consuming contaminated food, but can also be spread through contact with water, animals, and other environmental sources. In order for a person to be tested for an intestinal disease, their doctor must collect stool samples and send it to a laboratory for testing. Since everyone doesn't go to the doctor when they are ill and/or does not have testing done; thus many cases of intestinal disease are not reported.

Figure 22: Gastrointestinal Diseases (Cases) in Washington County



Source: SENDSS

- **In 2010, there was an increase** in Shigella, campylobacter, and salmonella cases in Washington County.
- Salmonella has consistently increased since 2008 and has had the **largest** number of cases from 2009-2011.

Invasive Bacterial Disease (Non-Vaccine Preventable)

Invasive bacterial diseases can occur when a bacteria enters the body and causes an infection in a particular area. Streptococcal Disease Group A (GAS) is a bacterium commonly carried in the throat and on the skin, often without symptoms but it can cause mild to severe illness, such as strep throat, necrotizing fasciitis, and impetigo. Streptococcal Disease Group B is a bacterium that colonizes in the colon and genital tract of women and may cause infections in mothers and be passed to their infants at the time of delivery and cause meningitis and sepsis. It is common for an adult to carry this disease and not have symptoms. The mode of transmission in non-pregnant adults is unknown. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a resistant form of staph bacteria that is primarily spread through direct skin to skin contact. Athletes, children in childcare settings, and congregate settings such as prisons and jails are at a high risk for MRSA.

Table 12: Invasive Bacterial Diseases in Washington County

Invasive Bacterial Diseases (Cases), Washington County, 2007-2011					
Disease	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
MRSA (community associated)	2	1	1	1	0
Streptococcus (Group A)	0	0	0	0	0
Streptococcus (Group B)	3	1	1	2	3

Source: SENDSS

To report an infectious disease contact:

**North Central Health District
 Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Unit
 201 Second St, Ste 1100
 Macon, GA 31201
 Phone (478)751-6303
 Fax (478)752-1710**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Environmental Health Section at the North Central Health District provides control and prevention through a combination of surveillance, education, enforcement, and assessment programs designed to identify and abate the environmental conditions that adversely impact human health. Additional information, including Rules and Regulations, can be found for each program by directing your web browser to the Division of Public Health Environmental Health Section: www.georgiaehs.us.

The following services are provided by local and district environmental specialists within the NCHD:

- Plan review, permitting, inspection and complaint investigation of :
 - Food Service establishments
 - Tourist accommodations
 - Public Swimming Pools
 - On-site sewage management systems and pumper operations
- Investigation of foodborne, waterborne and vectorborne diseases
- On-site sewage contractor testing and certification
- Investigation of general nuisance complaints concerning sewage, insects, rodents, solid waste, and other environmental issues
- Inspection and testing of individual water wells
- Conducts investigations and provides technical assistance to private physicians, veterinarians, hospital emergency rooms, and local animal control shelters by following the Rabies Control Law and coordinates specimen testing with the Georgia Public Health Laboratory.
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Vectorborne/Zoonotic Disease

Vectorborne diseases are those bacterial and viral illnesses transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas. Zoonotic diseases are spread between animals and humans and are caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.

Table 13: Vectorborne Diseases in Washington County.

- The NCHD Epidemiology Program interviews reported human cases of Vectorborne and zoonotic diseases. These interviews provide valuable epidemiological data as well as education to infected residents.
- The NCHD Environmental Specialists work to educate the public regarding the prevention of mosquito-borne viruses in the human and equine populations. In addition, public health environmentalists work closely with the District and State Epidemiologists in the area of surveillance, submitting specimens as needed and reporting and mapping areas of concern throughout the District.

Vectorborne/Zoonotic Diseases (Cases), Washington County, 2007-2011	
Anaplasma	0
Brucellosis	2
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	2
Lyme	1
Malaria	0
Rabies	3
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	10
Toxoplasmosis	0
West Nile Virus	0

Source: SENDSS

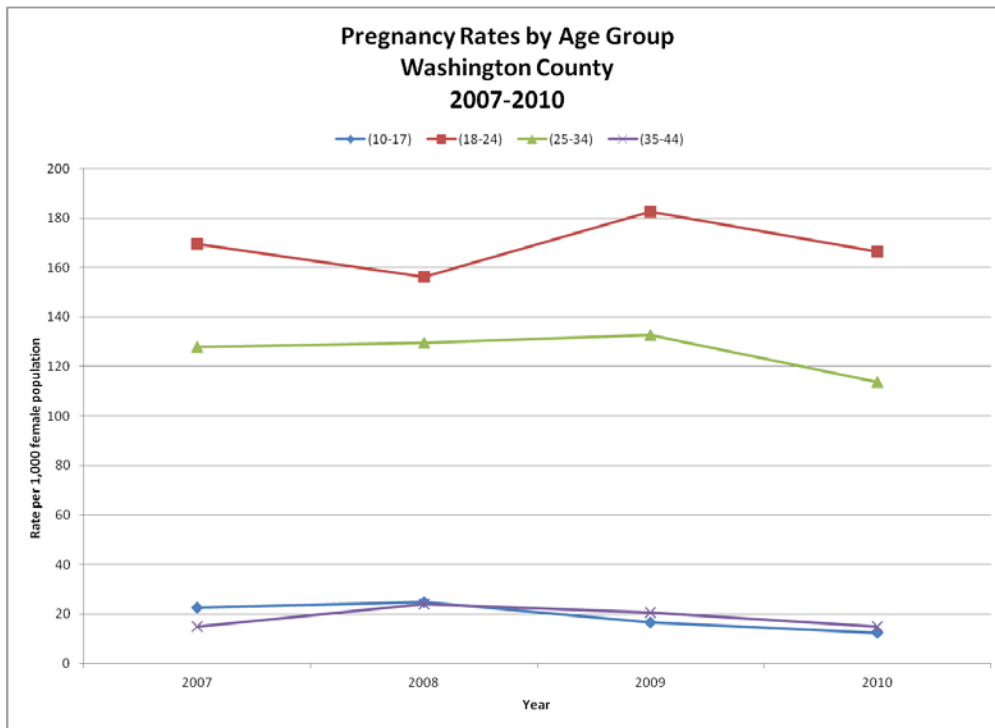
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The well-being of mothers, infants, and children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the health care system. The objectives of the Maternal and Child Health topic area address a wide range of conditions, health behaviors, and health systems indicators that affect the health, wellness, and quality of life of women, children, and families.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children. These health risks may include: Hypertension and heart disease, Diabetes, Depression, Genetic conditions, Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), Tobacco use and alcohol abuse, inadequate nutrition, and Unhealthy weight. The risk of maternal and infant mortality and pregnancy-related complications can be reduced by increasing access to quality preconception (before pregnancy) and interconception (between pregnancies) care. Moreover, healthy birth outcomes and early identification and treatment of health conditions among infants can prevent death or disability and enable children to reach their full potential. During 1961–2011, birth rates decreased for all women aged 15–44 years. During 2007–2011, birth rates decreased for all women aged <35 years, with rates for women aged 20–24 years (85.3 per 1,000 population) and those aged 15–19 years (31.3) reaching historic lows.

Figure 23: Pregnancy Rates by Age Group

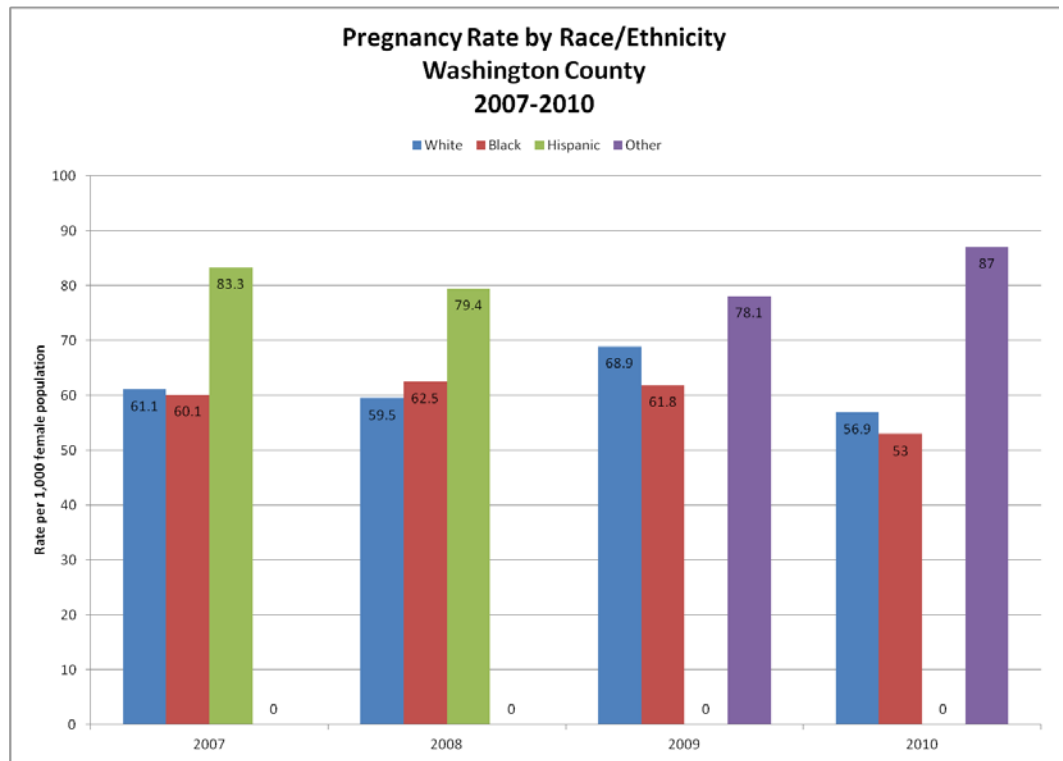


Source: OASIS

- The overall pregnancy rate for Washington County from 2007-2010 was **53.1 per 1,000 female population**, which was slightly less than the pregnancy rate in the District of 54.
- The total number of pregnancies which occurred in Washington County from 2007 – 2010 was 1,356.

Figure 24: Pregnancy Rate by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2007-2010, Hispanic and Other women had the highest rates of pregnancy.



Source: OASIS

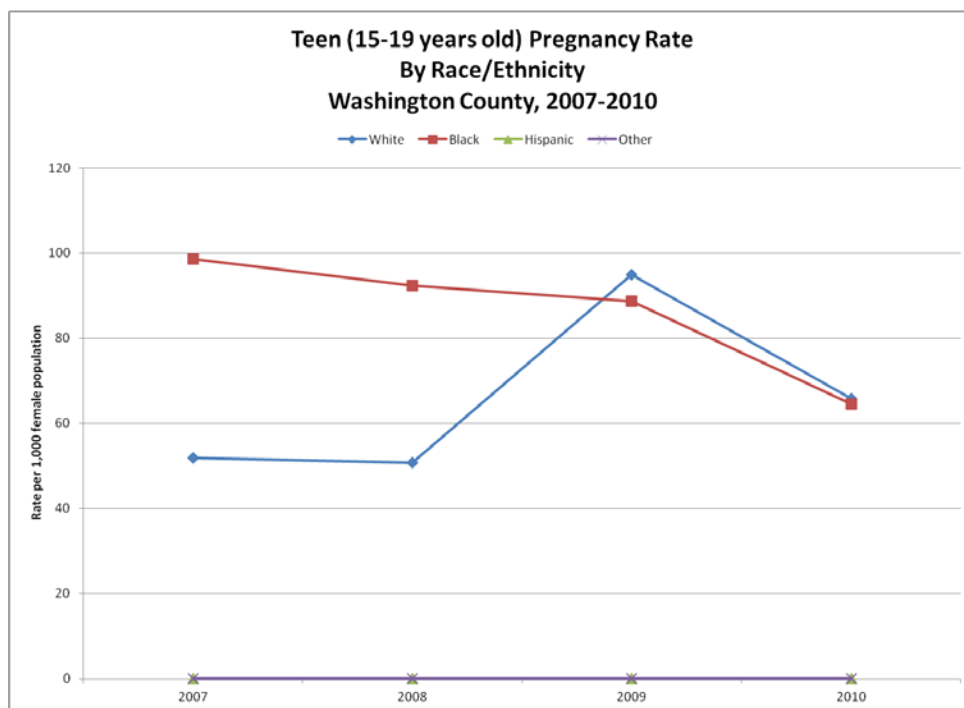
Teen Pregnancy

In 2011, a total of 329,797 babies were born to women aged 15–19 years, for a live birth rate of 31.3 per 1,000 women in this age group. This is a record low for U.S. teens in this age group, and a drop of 8% from 2010. Birth rates fell 11% for women aged 15–17 years, and 7% for women aged 18–19 years. While reasons for the declines are not clear, teens seem to be less sexually active, and more of those who are sexually active seem to be using birth control than in previous years. Teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children and therefore remain a concern for public health.

In 2008, teen pregnancy and childbirth accounted for nearly \$11 billion per year in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers. Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence. The children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.

These effects remain for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager’s risk for pregnancy, such as growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having poor performance in school.

Figure 25: Teen Pregnancy Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Source: OASIS

- From 2007-2010, black teen (15-19 years old) pregnancy rates decrease. White teen pregnancy rates peaked in 2009 and decreased in 2010.

Table 14: Repeat Teen Births

Repeat Teen Births, Washington County, 2011	
Age of Mother	Number of Births
10 to 14	0
15 to 17	0
18 to 19	11

Source: OASIS

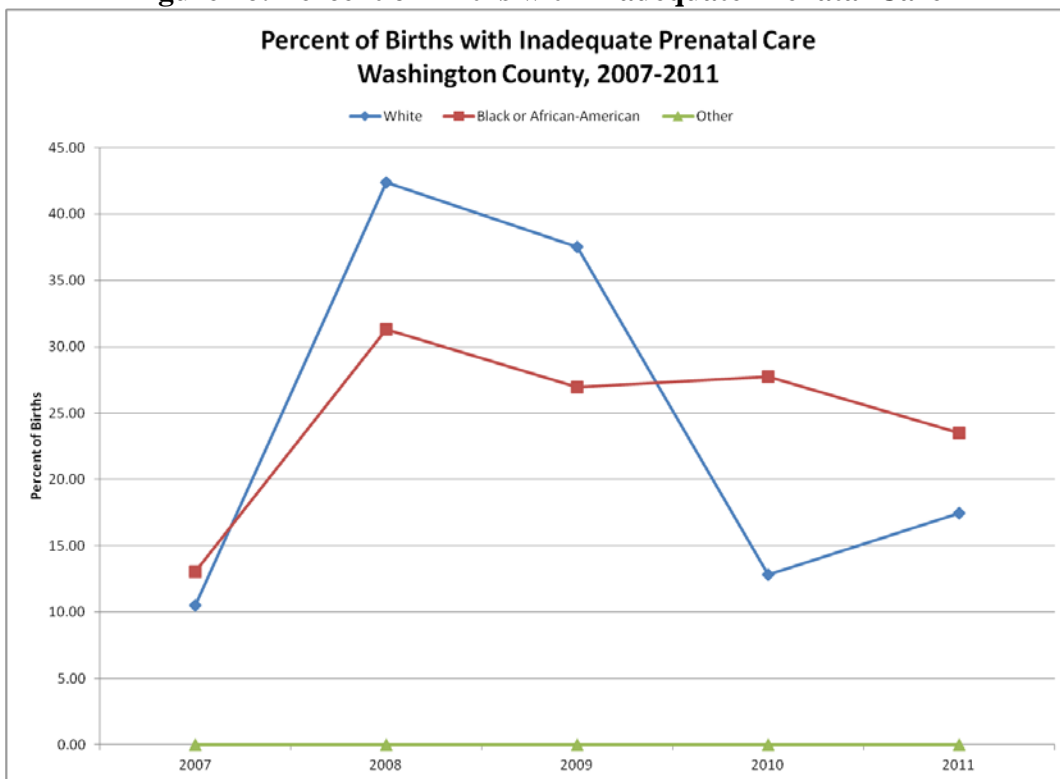
- In Washington County (2011), repeat teen births occurred most often in the **18-19 year old age group**.

Prenatal Care

Women who see a healthcare provider early and regularly during pregnancy improve their chances of having healthier babies, are less likely to deliver prematurely, and are less likely to have other serious problems related to pregnancy.

The Kotelchuck measure is an index of adequacy of prenatal care based upon month of entry, number of prenatal visits and gestational age of infant at birth. It uses American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists standards for number of visits. The number of births by the "inadequate" value from the Kotelchuck Index, per 100 live births. Formula = [Number of Live Births with Inadequate Kotelchuck Value / Number of Live Births] * 100. Based on the Kotelchuck index, inadequate prenatal care is defined by a score of 79% or less.

Figure 26: Percent of Births with Inadequate Prenatal Care



Source: OASIS Miner

- From 2007-2011, women categorized as **white (24.84)** had a **slightly higher number** of births than **black or African-American (24.64)** women with an inadequate Kotelchuck Index.
- In **2008 there was a peak** in inadequate prenatal care in Washington County in white and black or African-American racial groups.

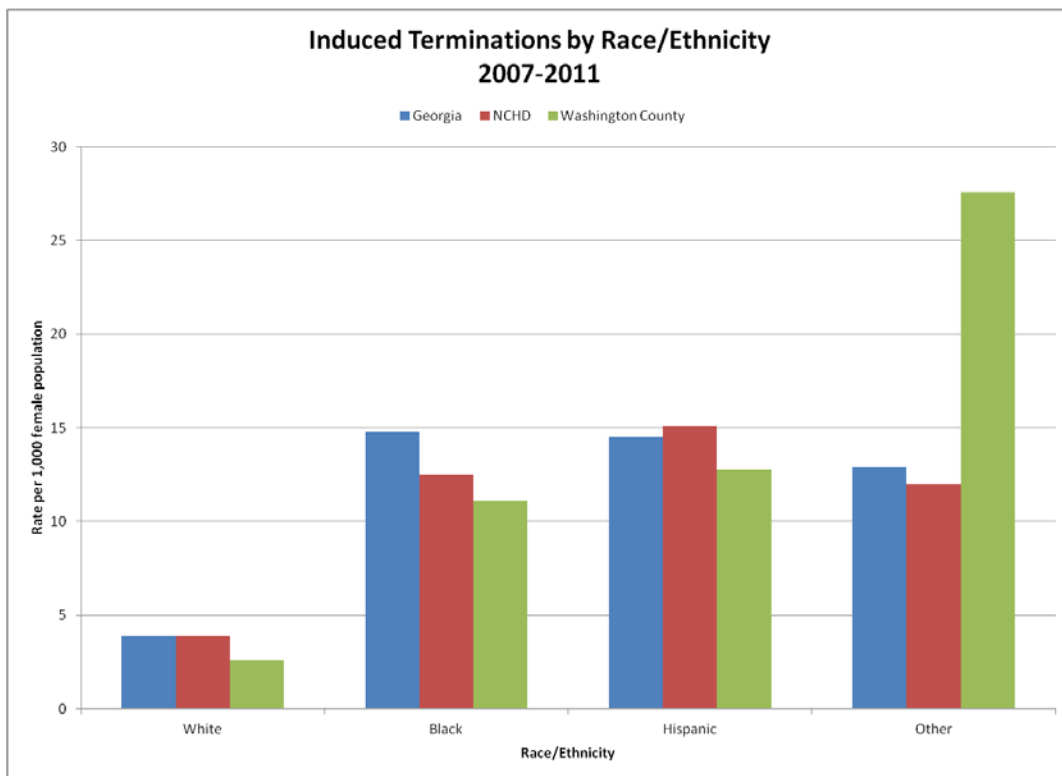
Abortions

A legal abortion is defined as an intervention performed by a licensed clinician that is intended to terminate an ongoing pregnancy. Abortion data is used to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions, evaluate the effectiveness of programs for reducing teen pregnancies and unintended pregnancies among women of all ages, calculate pregnancy rates, on the basis of the number of pregnancies ending in abortion, in conjunction with birth data and pregnancy loss estimates, and monitor changes in clinical practice patterns related to abortion, such as changes in the types of procedures used, and weeks of gestation at the time of abortion. This information is needed to calculate the mortality rate of specific abortion procedures.

In 2009, 784,507 legal induced abortions were reported to CDC from 48 reporting areas. The abortion rate for 2009 was 15.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years and the abortion ratio was 227 abortions per 1,000 live births. Women in their twenties accounted for the majority of abortions in 2009 and throughout the period of analysis. The majority of abortions in 2009 took place early in gestation: 91.7% of abortions were performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation, and of the abortions performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation, 69.8% were performed at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation.

- The number of abortions reported in Washington County from 2007-2011 was **257** and the rate was **8.1 per 1,000 female populations**.
- Washington County ranked **29th highest out of 157 counties** in Georgia (2 counties did not have data) for the rate of induced terminations from 2007-2011.

Figure 27: Induced Terminations

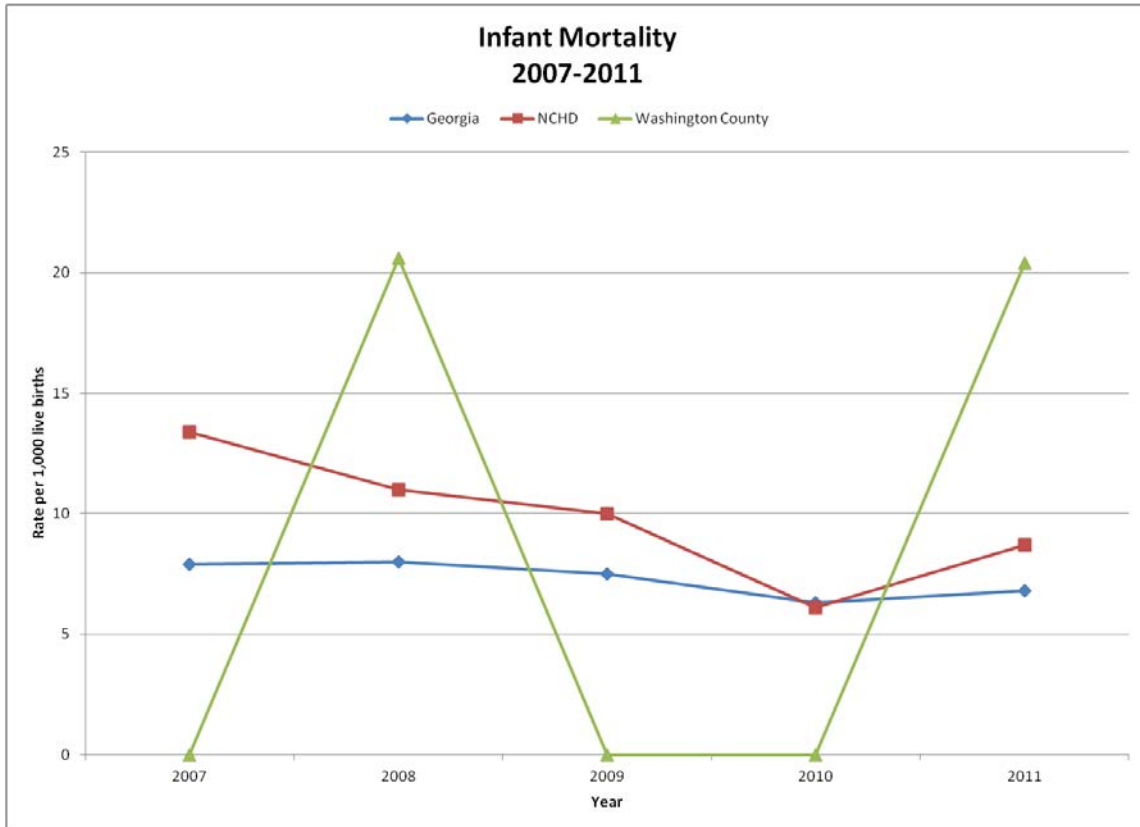


Source: OASIS

Infant Mortality

- In 2008 and 2011 the infant mortality rate for Washington County is **higher** than that of the State but in 2007, 2009, and 2010 the rate was lower.
- Infant Mortality rates are **highest in the black population**.

Figure 28: Infant Mortality



Source: OASIS

Table 15: Top Causes of Infant Deaths

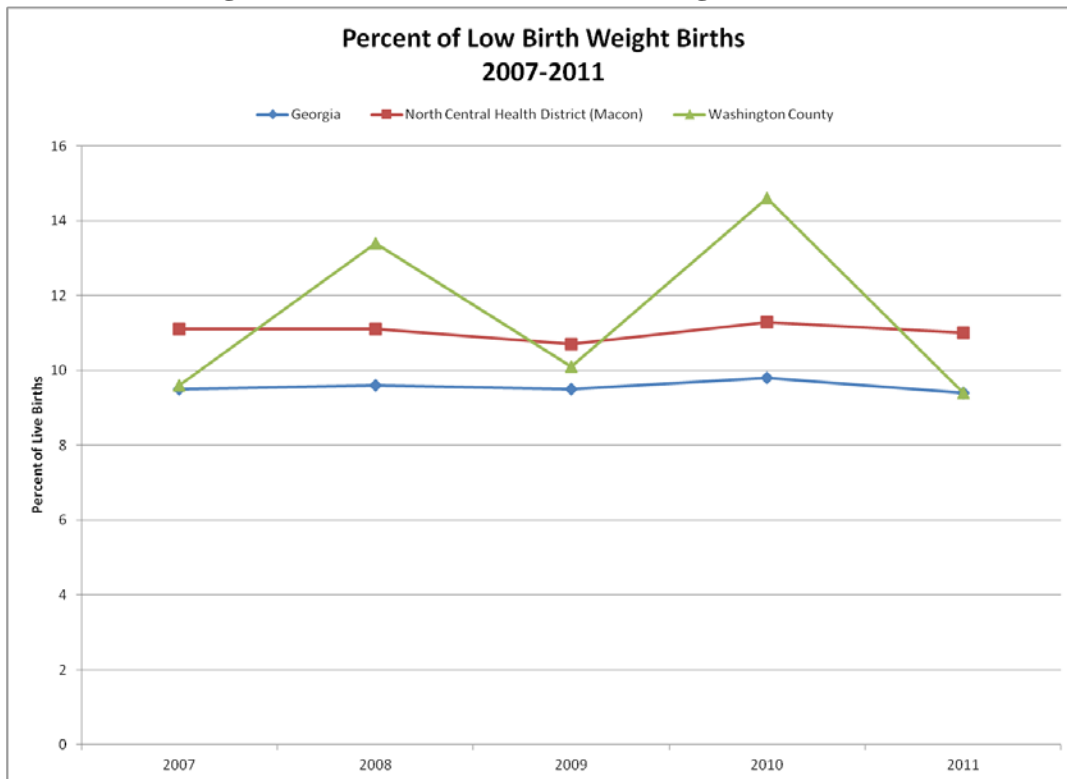
Top Causes of Infant Deaths, Washington County, 2007-2011	
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	4
Birth Defects	3
Prematurity	2
Birth Related infections	2
External Causes	1
Lack of Oxygen	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)	0

Source: OASIS

Low Birth Weight Births

A weight of less than 5.5 lbs, or 2500 grams, at birth is considered to be low birth weight. A low birth weight infant can be born too small, too early, or both. This can happen for many different reasons which may or may not be related. Some causes may be smoking or drinking alcohol while pregnant, lack of weight gain, and be younger than 15 years or older than 35 years. Low birth weight babies are at an increased risk for serious health problems, disabilities, and death.

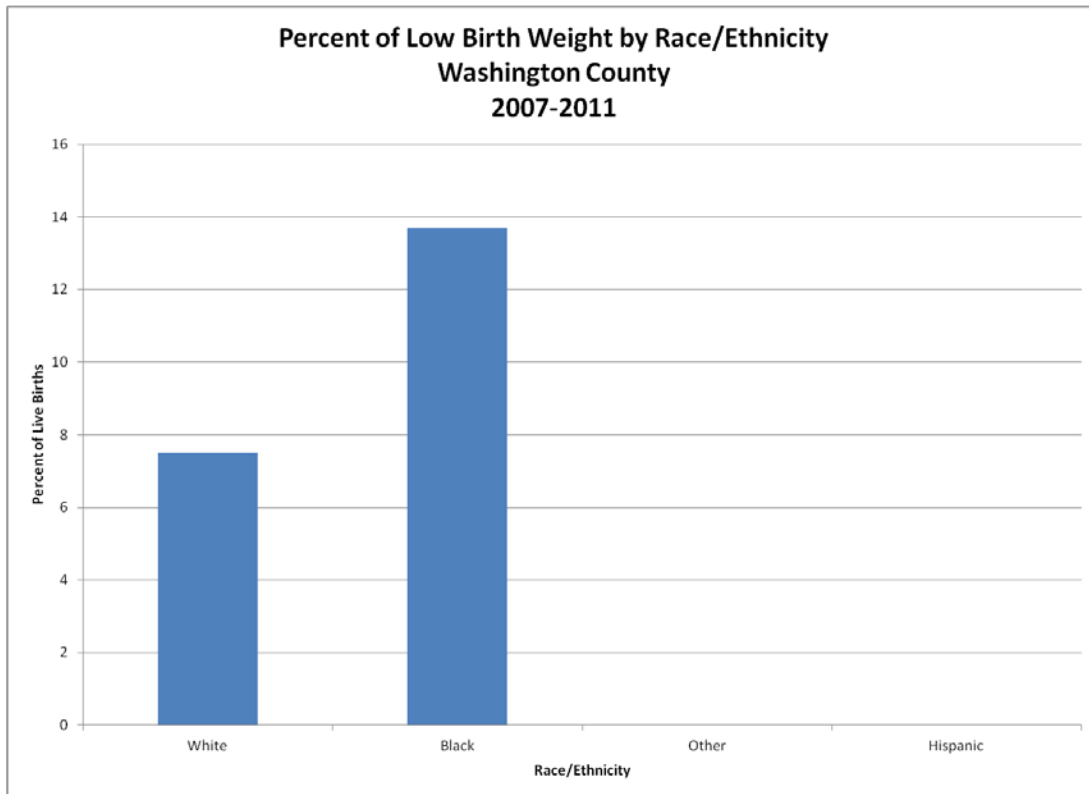
Figure 29: Percent of Low Birth Weight Live Births



Source: OASIS

- **11.4% of births** in Washington County from 2007-2011 were babies with low birth weights, compared to 9.5% for Georgia.

Figure 30: Percent of Low Birth Weight Live Births by Race/Ethnicity



Source: OASIS

- Blacks give birth to low birth weight babies at a **higher percentage** than any other race/ethnicity.

Childhood Morbidity

Table 16: Emergency Department Visits in Children

Cause of Emergency Department Visit	Washington County	
	Number of ED Visits	Ed Visit Rate per 100,000 population
External Causes	1,384	5,093.10
Motor Vehicle	218	802.2
Falls	309	1,137.10
Respiratory Diseases	1,983	7,297.40
Asthma	237	872.2
Pneumonia	123	452.6
Infectious and Parasitic	365	1,343.20
Digestive System Diseases	535	1,968.80
Reproductive and Urinary	226	831.7
Bone and Muscle Diseases	328	1,207.00
Mental Health and Behavioral Disorders	93	342.2

Injury and respiratory illnesses are the leading causes of emergency department visits in children 1-19 years of age in Washington County from 2007-2011.

Source: OASIS

Childhood Immunizations

The results of the 2011 Immunization Report for Georgia indicates that District 5-2 (North Central Health District) immunization rate of children by 24 months of age was higher than the state rate (83.5% vs. 82.4%). By the end of data collection, the district up-to-date (UTD) immunization rate was higher than the state rate (99% vs. 94%).

Table 17: Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits in Children aged 1-19

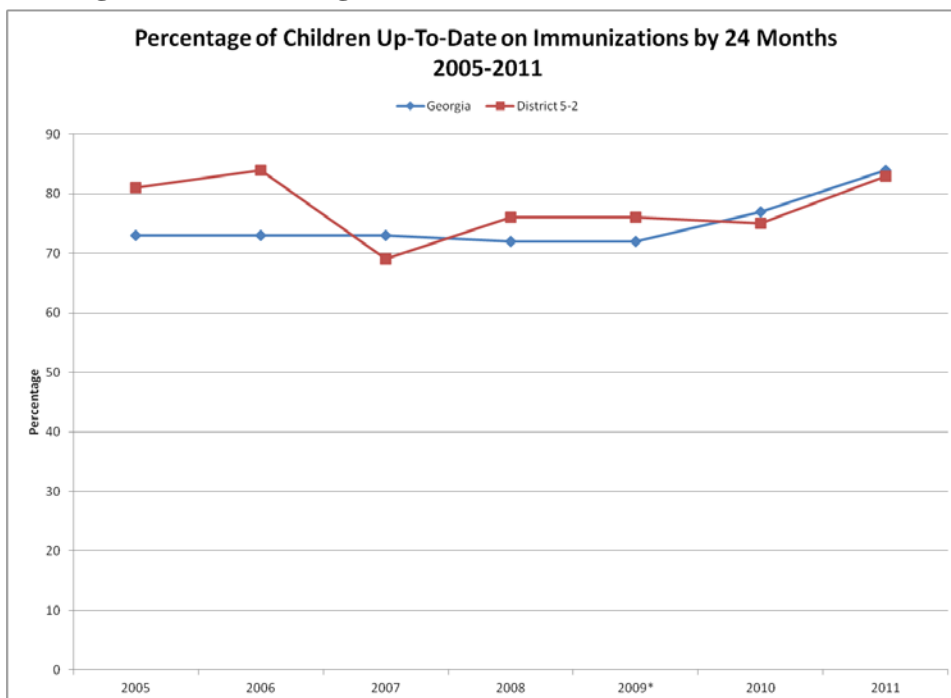
Immunization Summary by Series & Antigen, District 5-2, 2011		
	District	State Average
UTD immunization rate* by 24 months	83.5	82.4
UTD immunization rate* by end of data collection ¹	99.0	94.0
4 Dtap by 24 months	87.6	85.8
3 Dtap by 24 months	99.0	97.5
3 IPV by 24 months	96.9	96.7
1 MMR by 24 months	96.9	93.0
UTD Hib by 24 months	94.9	95.1
3 Hep B by 24 months	97.9	96.5
1 Varicella by 24 months	96.9	93.9
UTD PCV by 24 months	97.9	96.7
2 Rotavirus by 24 months	68.0	83.8
2 Hep A by 24 months	55.7	53.1
1 Influenza by 24 months	53.6	60.1
2 H1N1	24.7	27.1

Source: Georgia 2011 Immunization Report

¹ This value includes children who become UTD during the data collection period. This number, when compared to the values followed with "by 24 months", is a testament to the efforts of district staff to reach the children originally listed as incomplete in their district.

* This rate includes children up-to-date by ACIP-recommended catch-up schedule.

Figure 31: Percentage of Children UTD on Immunizations



From 2010 to 2011: The District 5-2 UTD immunization rate by 24 months increased by 11% from 2010 to 2011. The district UTD immunization rate by the end of data collection increased by 2.1% from 2010 to 2011.

Table 18: Immunization Coverage by 24 months of age

Antigen-Specific Immunization Coverage (%) by 24 months of age, District 5-2, 2005-2011						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011
4 Dtap by 24 months	84.2	86.3	76.9	81.3	81.2	87.6
3 Polio by 24 months	92.1	95.4	91.0	88.8	95.5	96.9
1 MMR by 24 months	91.4	93.1	84.6	89.6	93.2	96.9
UTD HiB by 24 months	89.2	92.4	82.1	85.8	90.2	94.9
3 Hepatitis B by 24 months	90.7	93.9	88.5	91.0	97.0	97.9
1 Varicella by 24 months	92.1	93.9	84.6	88.1	95.5	96.9
UTD PCV by 24 months	43.2	75.6	78.2	85.1	90.2	97.9
2 Rotavirus	-	-	-	-	65.4	68.0
1 Influenza by 24 months	-	-	-	-	49.6	53.6

Immunization Rates by Antigen:
 In District 5-2, the UTD immunization rate by 24 months for most antigens fluctuated from 2005-2010. Increasing to higher rates for all antigens in 2011.

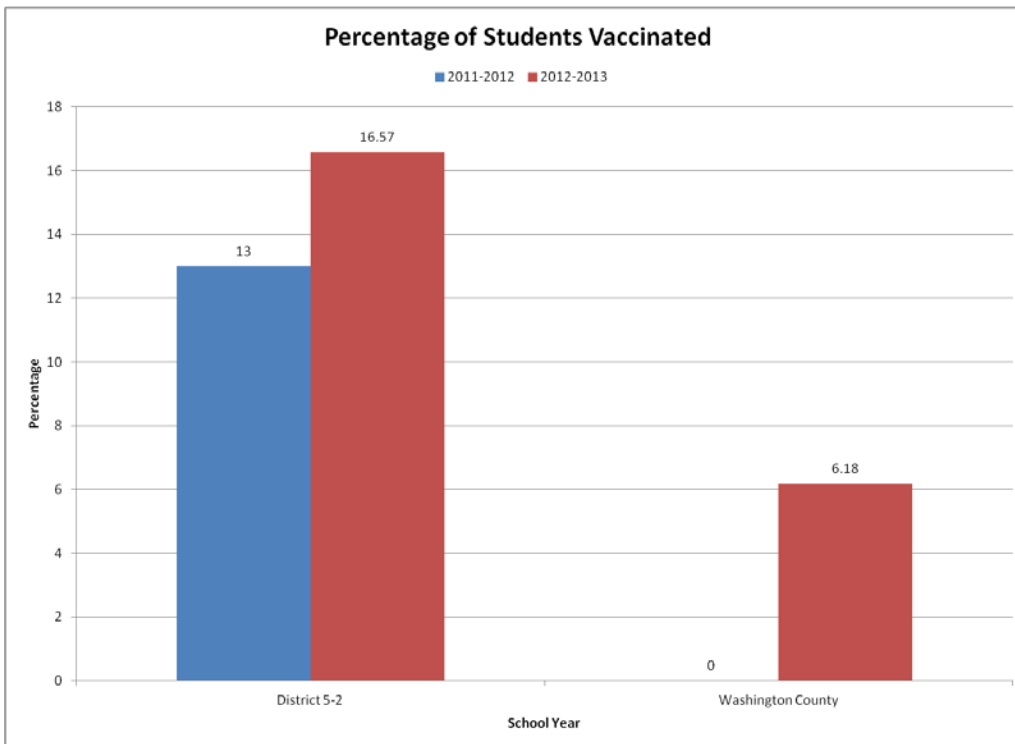
Source: Georgia 2011 Immunization Report

Among antigen rates in 2011, the DTaP UTD immunization rate was the lowest at 87.6%, up from 81.2% in 2010. The Hib UTD immunization rate was second-lowest at 94.9%, up from 90.2% in 2010.

Since first being ACIP-recommended in 2002, UTD coverage by 24 months for the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine increased from 43.2% in 2005 to 97.9% in 2011.

Influenza

Figure 32: Percent of Children Vaccinated Through SLIV School-Located Influenza Vaccination Programs



Influenza is a contributing factor to school absences. School-located influenza vaccination (SLIV) programs provide greater access for students to be immunized.

Washington County has seen an increase in participation in the SLIV program.

Source: NCHD SLIV Program

Youth Risk Behaviors

Health risk behaviors are often established during childhood and adolescence and can extend into adulthood. Encouraging the adoption of healthy behaviors during childhood is easier and more effective than trying to change unhealthy behaviors during adulthood.

Youth Obesity

Obesity in children and adolescents has immediate and long-term effects on health and well being and continues to be a major public health concern in the U.S. Immediate health effects includes cardiovascular disease such as high cholesterol or high blood pressure, prediabetes, bone and joint problems, sleep apnea, and social and psychological problems such as stigmatization and poor self-esteem. Long-term health effects include heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis.

According to the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 2011 (covering grades 9-12):

- **15% of Georgia high school youth were estimated to be obese** compared to the U.S. rate of 13%
- **Black youth had the highest percentage of obesity** at 17.6%, compared to whites at 12.8% and Hispanics at 16.5%.
- **43.1% ate vegetables less than one time per day** compared to 37.7% in the U.S.
- **53.8% did not attend physical education classes in an average week** (when in school).
- **36.6% reported watching television** for 3 or more hours per day.
- **27.8% reported using a computer** for 3 or more hours per day.
- **81.9% drank a can, bottle or glass of soda/pop** at least once during the week.

According to the Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 2011 (covering grades 6-8):

- **35.3% did not attend physical education classes in an average week** (when in school).
- **45.2% reported watching television** for 3 or more hours per day.
- **30.5% reported using a computer** for 3 or more hours per day.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol and other drug use among our nation’s youth remains a major public health problem. Substance use and abuse can increase the risk for injuries, violence, HIV infection, and other diseases.

In 2011:

- High school students that report drinking alcohol has **decreased** over the years, however **34.6% of high school students report current alcohol use and 66.1% have had alcohol at least once in their lifetime.**
- **17.5% of high school students report having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day in the past month.**

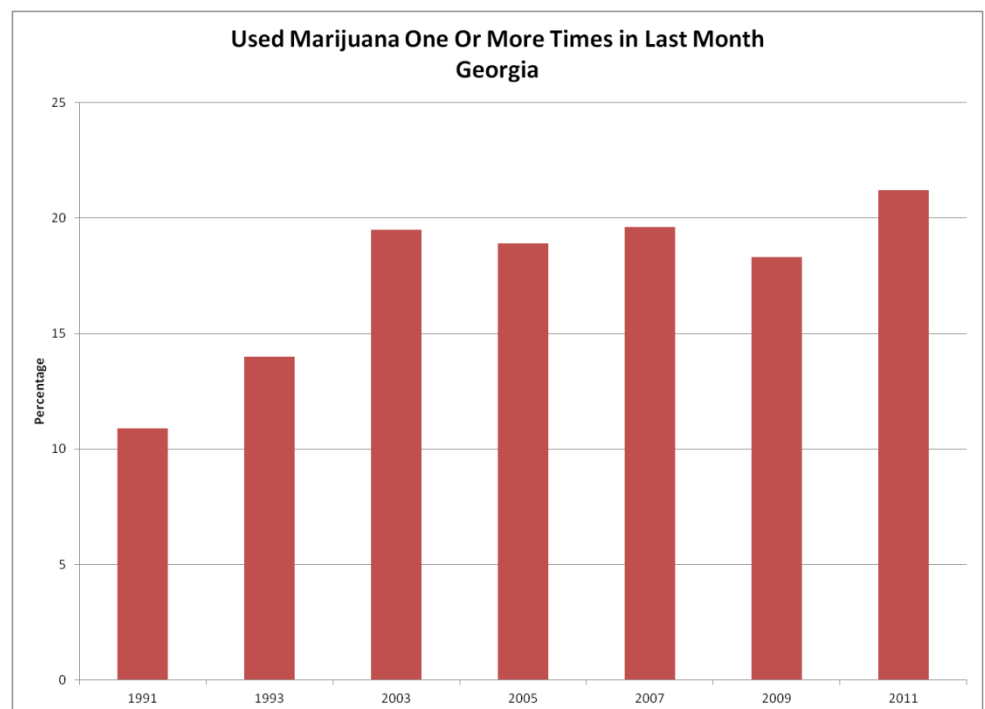
Figure 33: Teens currently using alcohol



Source: YRBSS

Figure 34: Teens currently using marijuana

- High school students that report marijuana use has **increased** over the years
- **21.2% of high school students report current marijuana use and 37.9% have used marijuana at least once in their lifetime.**
- 6.7% of high school students report ever using cocaine, 4.7% report heroin use, 6% report methamphetamines use, and 8.5% report ecstasy use.

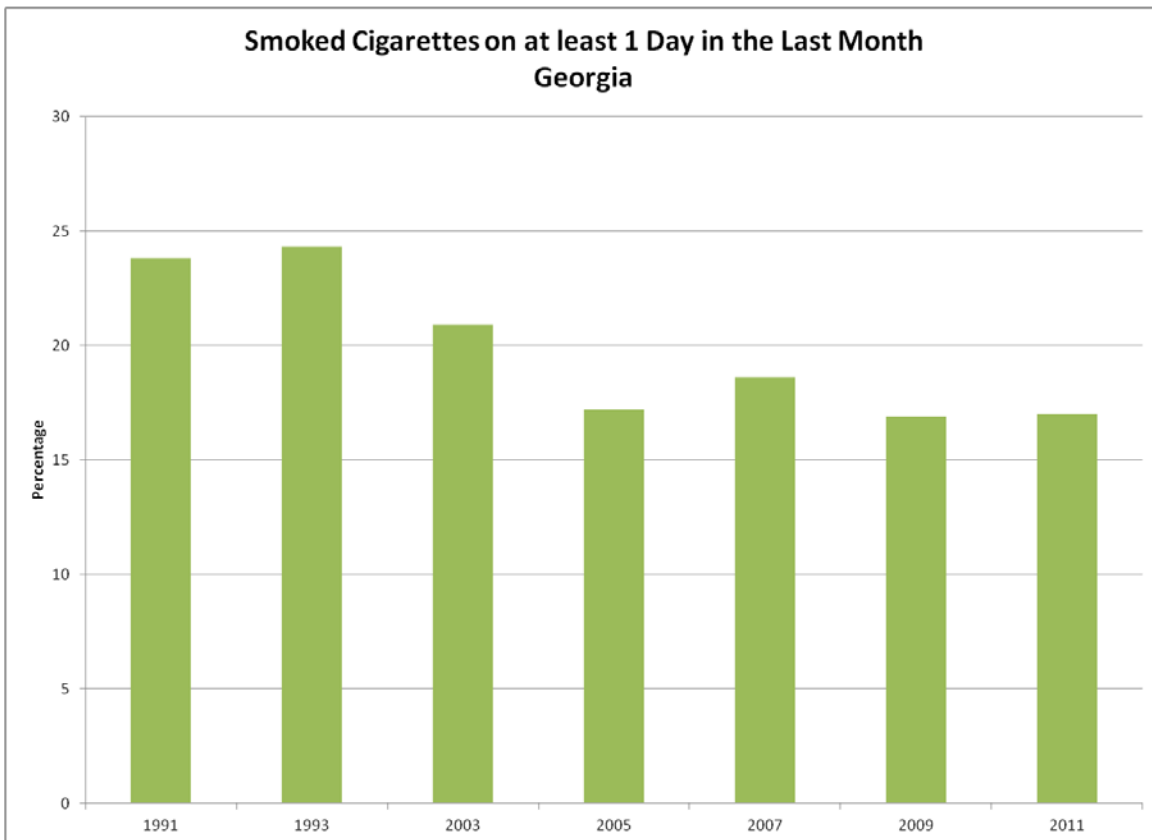


Source: YRBSS

Youth Smoking

According to the 2012 Surgeon General’s report on tobacco and youth, more than 600,000 middle school students and 3 million high school students smoke cigarettes. Rates of decline for cigarette smoking have slowed in the last decade and rates of decline for smokeless tobacco use have stalled completely. Smoking can cause bad breath, coughing, increased heart beat and blood pressure, respiratory problems, reduced immune function, increased illness, tooth decay, gum disease, and pre-cancerous gene mutations. Smoking during youth is also associated with an increased likelihood of high risk sexual behavior and using illegal drugs and alcohol. Some risk factors associated with youth tobacco use include low socioeconomic status, tobacco use by family and friends, lack of skills to resist tobacco use, lack of parental support or involvement, ease of access to tobacco products, low levels of educational achievement, low self esteem and aggressive behavior (e.g., fighting, carrying weapons).

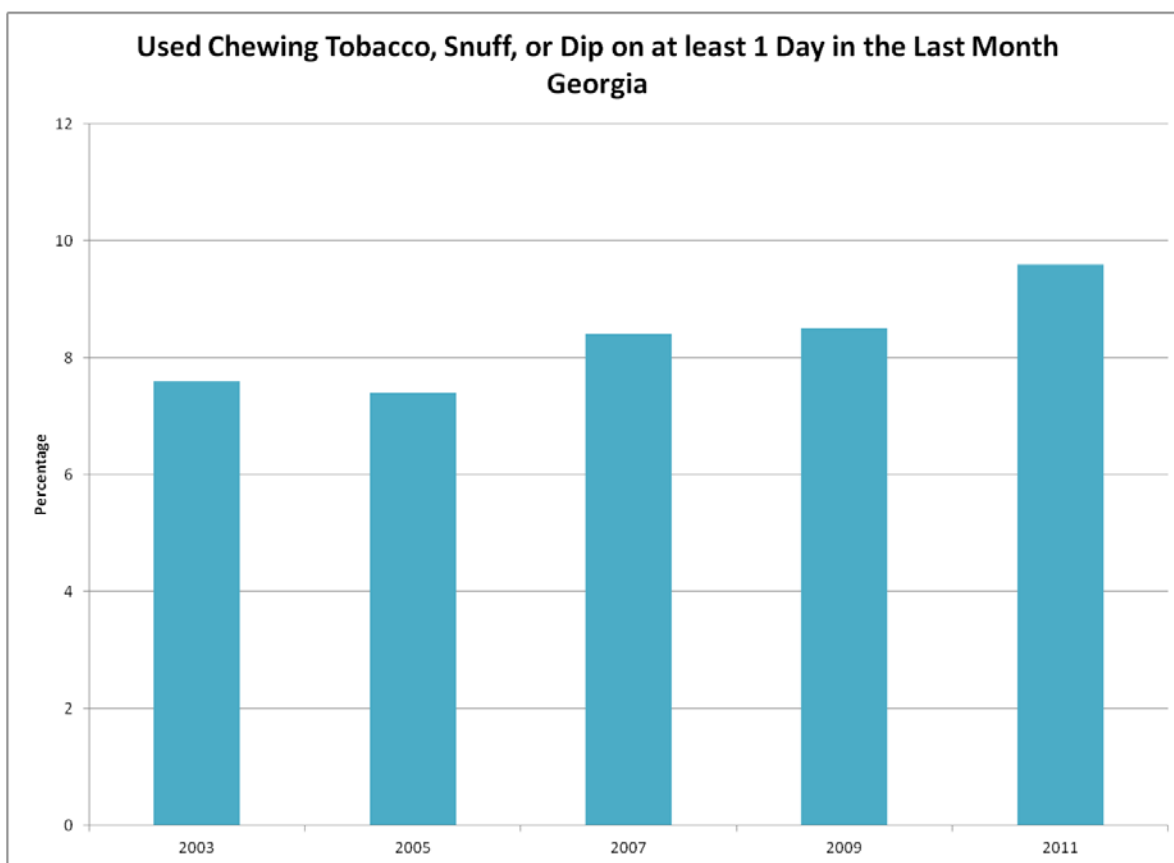
Figure 35: Teens currently using cigarettes



Source: YRBSS

- **47.1 %** of Georgia high school and **26.1%** of Georgia middle school students **have tried cigarette smoking**, even one or two puffs, during their lifetime.
- Among those that currently smoke, **51.4%** of Georgia high school students **did not try to quit smoking within the past year.**

Figure 36: Teens currently using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip



Source: YRBSS

- Use of smokeless tobacco products has increased in Georgia over the past 10 years.
 - **9.6%** of Georgia high school and **4.7%** of Georgia middle school students are **currently using smokeless tobacco products.**

BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health disorders are common in the United States and can begin at any age without respect to gender or sex. They are thought to be caused by a variety of biochemical, genetic, and environmental risk factors and many individuals suffer from more than one disorder at a time.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health:

- It is estimated that in any given year **25% of adults** are diagnosable for one or more mental health disorders.
- **Women are no more or less likely than men** to experience any disorder over their lifetime.
- Non-Hispanic **blacks are 30% less likely** than non-Hispanic whites to experience any disorder during their lifetime.
- **Average age of onset is 14 years old.**
- Among all Americans, 36.2 million people paid for mental health services totaling **\$57.5 billion in 2006**. This means the average expenditure per person was \$1,591. Within this group, 4.6 million children received mental health services totaling \$8.9 billion. The average expenditure per child was higher than that for the average American at \$1,931.
- **36% of those with a disorder are receiving treatment.**

Table 19: Immunization Coverage by 24 months of age

Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorder in U.S. Adults (18+)	
Type of Disorder	Estimated 12-Month Prevalence (%) of U.S. Population
Any Anxiety Disorder	18.1
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	3.1
Any Mood Disorder	9.5
Bipolar Disorder	2.6
Major Depression	6.7
Any Personality Disorder	9.1
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	4.1
Schizophrenia	1.1

Source: NIMH

CRIME AND SAFETY

Violence is a serious public health problem in the United States. From infants to the elderly, it affects people in all stages of life. Injuries—including unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide, are the leading cause of death for people ages 1 to 44.

Crime

Table 20: Number of Violent and Property Crimes by Offense

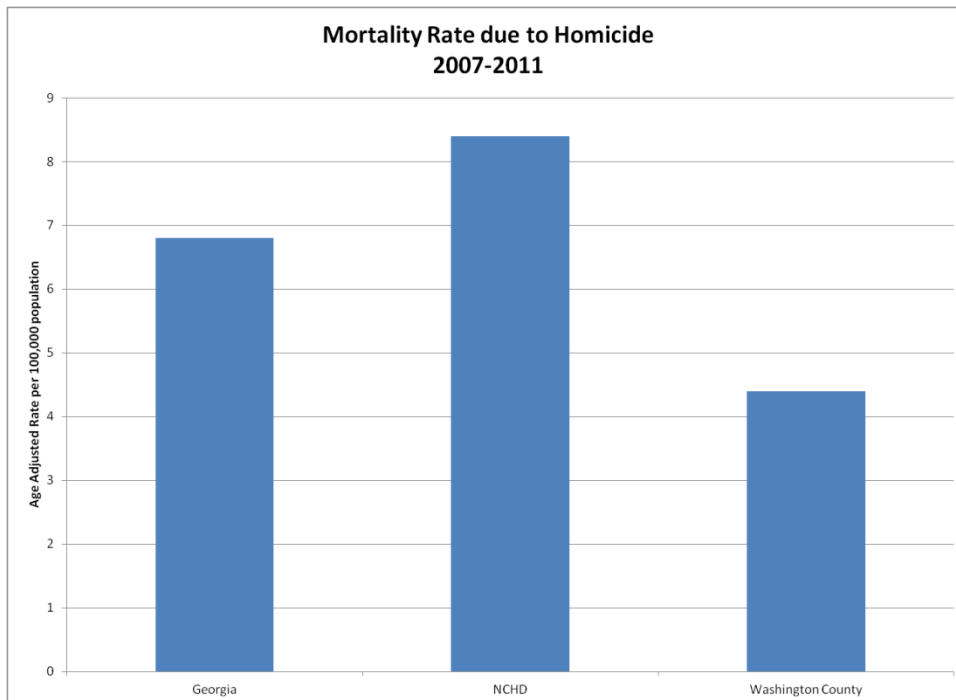
Crime Statistics, Washington County (2007 - 2011)							
Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle Theft
2007	2	4	22	63	197	564	32
2008	1	6	17	57	213	450	28
2009	0	4	21	47	220	386	28
2010	1	5	13	57	225	359	17
2011	0	3	14	39	155	479	12

Source: GBI

- From 2007-2011, **Larceny was the most frequently** committed crime in Washington County.
- The violent crime rate of Washington County in 2010 was higher than the Georgia rate of 366.4 per 100,000 population.
- The rate of property crimes in Washington County for 2011 was lower than the Georgia rate of 3,575.9 per 100,000 population.

Homicide

Figure 37: Mortality Rate due to Homicide



From 2007-2011, the number of homicides for Washington County in **the black population were 3 versus the white population with only 1.**

The age groups with the **highest number of homicides were 0-19 and 45-59 year olds.**

Family Violence

Table 21: Number of Family Violence Incidents By Type and Aggressor

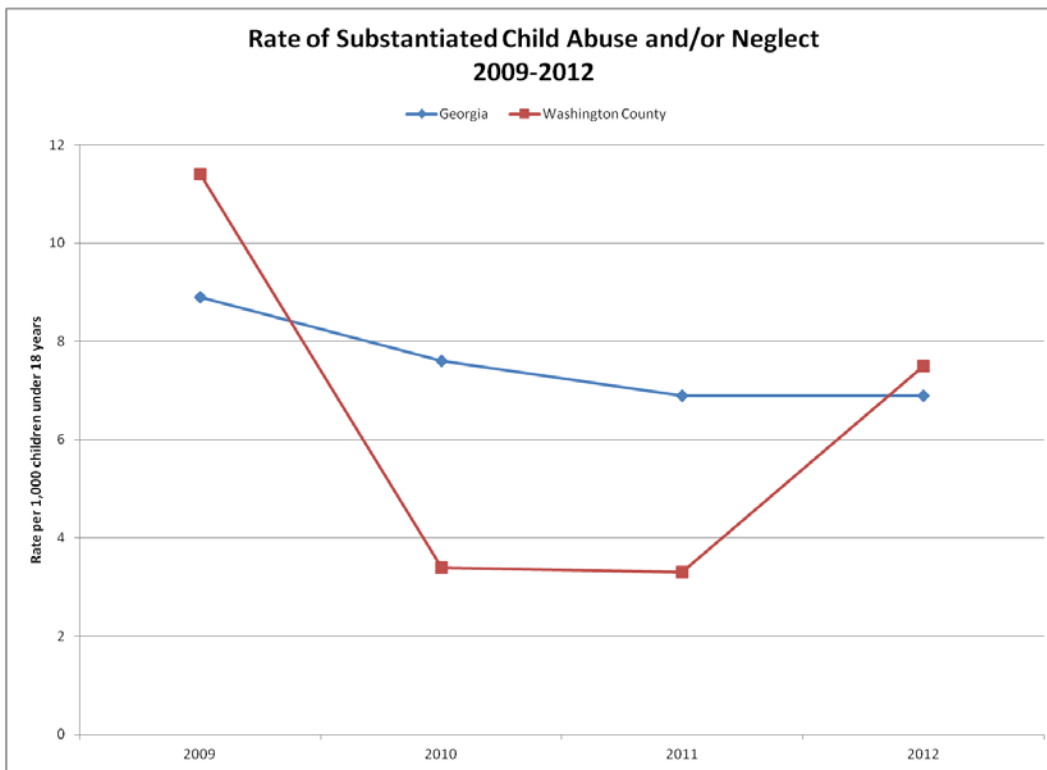
- According to GBI, the most common type of family violence incidents is superficial wounds.
- The most common weapon used in occurrences of domestic violence is a person’s hand/fist and most of the incidents the aggressor was a family member or member of the same household.

Number of Family Violence Incidents By Type and Aggressor, Washington County 2010		
Abuse Type	Male	Female
FATAL INJURY	2	0
PERMANENTLY	0	0
TEMPORARILY	1	0
BROKEN BONES	0	0
GUN/KNIFE	2	0
SUPERFICIAL	42	13
PROPERTY	6	1
THREATS	17	5
ABUSIVE	24	3
SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0
OTHER ABUSE	7	3

Source: GBI

Child Maltreatment

Figure 38: Child Abuse and Neglect Rate



In 2012, Washington County ranked **61st lowest** of the 159 counties reporting in Georgia for the rate of child abuse and or neglect.

Source: KIDS COUNT

Injuries

Injuries due to external causes account for 14.6% of all emergency department visits in Washington County from 2006 to 2010 **and falls are the number one cause of emergency department visits** due to injury. During this time period, the rate of emergency department visits for **falls was highest in the elderly**, over age 75, with a rate of 5,347.8 per 100,000 visits compared to 1,405 for all age groups.

Table 22: Emergency Department Visit Rate due to External Causes

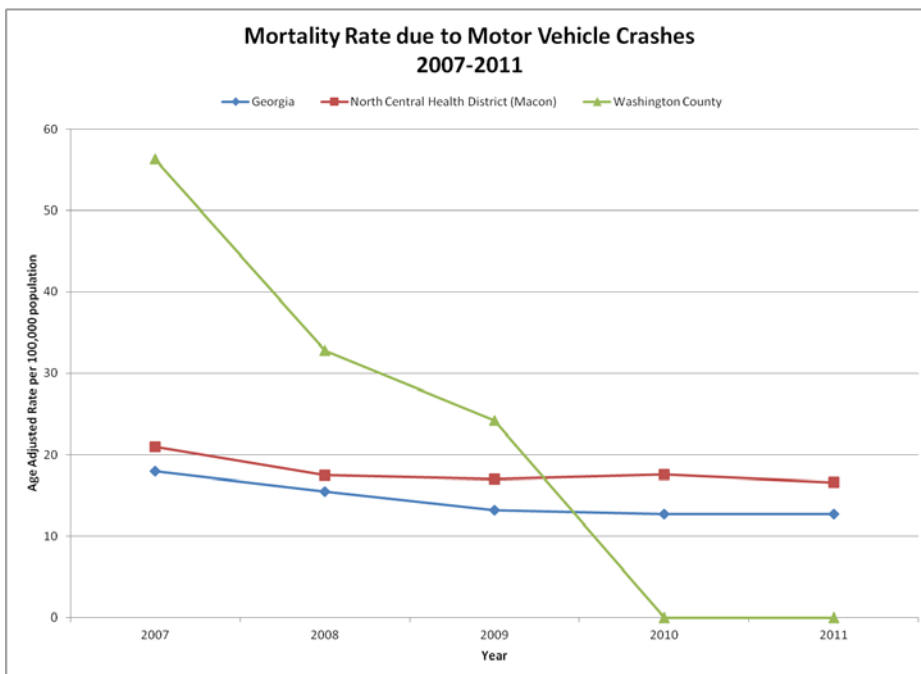
ER Visits Age Adjusted Rate, Washington County, 2006-2010	
Falls	1,405.00
Motor Vehicle Crashes	902.2
Homicide	232.9
Poisoning	51.2
Suicide	41
Legal Intervention	34.5
Fire and Smoke Exposure	22
Accidental Shooting	5.9
Suffocation	*
Drowning	*

Source: OASIS

Motor Vehicle Crashes

The emergency department visit rate for motor vehicle crashes (MVCs) from 2006-2010 in Washington County was 902.2 per 100,000 visits lower than the state rate of 1,081.8.

Figure 39: Mortality Rates by Age due to Motor Vehicle Crashes



The mortality rate for MVCs in Washington County accounts for a large amount of deaths. In 2008, Washington County ranked 139th highest out of 159 counties in Georgia for the number of crash fatalities.

Table 23: Number of Motor Vehicle Crashes by Person/ Crash Type

Number of Motor Vehicle Crashes by Person/ Crash Type in Washington County, 2003 - 2008	
Passenger Vehicles	2,330
Intersection Related	1,129
Child Passenger (Ages 0-15)	329
Young Adult Driver (Ages 15-20)	547
Elderly Driver (Ages 65 and older)	377
At Least 1 Unrestrained Driver	257
Motorcycles	33
Pedestrians	15
Speeding Involved	26
Bicyclist (or other cyclist)	9

Most MVCs occurred with passenger vehicles and in intersections.

Source: OASIS

Appendix

Sources

Local Public Health System Assessment

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). The Public Health System and the 10 Essential Public Health Services. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/essentialservices.html>.

Overview

North Central Health District. (2006). Welcome to North Central Health District. Retrieved from <http://northcentralhealthdistrict.com/>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2010) Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile, Georgia. Retrieved from factfinder2/census.gov

Washington County. Our History. Retrieved from <http://washingtoncountyga.gov/our-history/>

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local area unemployment statistics (LAUS). Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/data/#unemployment>

Georgia Department of Education, 2010-2011 School Reports, Houston County. Retrieved from www.doe.k12.ga.us

U.S. Department of Education. Institute of Education Sciences. National Center for Education Statistics. Elementary/Secondary Information System. Table generator. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/>

Health Care Access

U.S. Census Bureau. (2013) Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources County Comparison Tool. Retrieved from arf.hrsa.gov/arfwebtool

Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>

Leading Causes

Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>

Chronic Disease

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Chronic diseases and health promotion. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm>.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Heart disease and stroke prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/AAG/dhdsp.htm>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>
- American Cancer Society. (2012). What is cancer. Retrieved from <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancerbasics/what-is-cancer>.
- Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health. (2013) Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics, Georgia Cancer Registry. Retrieved from <http://www.cancer-rates.info/ga/index.php>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Rates of New Lung Cancer Cases. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/features/dslungcancer/>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Asthma, Basic Information. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/faqs.htm>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Basics about Diabetes. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/consumer/learn.htm>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Alcohol Use and Health. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Adult Obesity Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>.
- University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute. (2013) County Health Rankings. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

Infectious Disease

- Georgia Department of Public Health. Notifiable Disease Reporting. Retrieved from <http://health.state.ga.us/epi/disease/report.asp>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Chlamydia-CDC fact sheet. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/STDFact-Chlamydia.htm>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Chlamydia - Reported Cases and Rates by State, Ranked by Rates, United States, 2011. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats11/tables/2.htm>

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Gonorrhea-CDC fact sheet. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/gonorrhea/STDFact-gonorrhea.htm> on June 3, 2013.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Gonorrhea - Reported Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population, Ranked by Rates, United States, 2011. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats11/tables/13.htm>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Syphilis-CDC fact sheet. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/STDFact-Syphilis-detailed.htm>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Primary and Secondary Syphilis - Reported Cases and Rates by State, Ranked by Rates, United States, 2011. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats11/tables/25.htm>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). What is HIV? Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/whatishiv.html>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health, Epidemiology Branch, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Basic TB Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/basics/default.htm>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health. State Electronic Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (SENDSS). Retrieved from <https://sendss.state.ga.us/sendss/login.screen>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). How Vaccines Prevent Disease. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvpd.htm#why>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health (2013) Georgia Registry of Immunization Transactions and Services (GRITS). Retrieved from <https://www.grits.state.ga.us/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Seasonal Influenza: Flu Basics. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/index.htm>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Pneumonia can be prevented-Vaccines can help. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/Pneumonia/>.
- Georgia Department of Public Health. North Central Health District Immunization Program.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2008). Group A Streptococcal (GAS) Disease. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/groupastreptococcal_g.htm.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Group B Strep (GBS): Fast Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/groupbstrep/about/fast-facts.html>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Causes of MRSA Infections. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/mrsa/causes/index.html>.

Environmental Health

North Central Health District. (2006). Programs and Services: Environmental Health. Retrieved from <http://northcentralhealthdistrict.com/>.

Georgia Department of Public Health. State Electronic Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (SENDSS). Retrieved from <https://sendss.state.ga.us/sendss/login.screen>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Rabies. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Cost of rabies prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/>.

Georgia Department of Public Health. North Central Health District, Houston County Environmental Health Program.

Maternal and Child Health

Healthy People 2020. (2013) Improving the well-being of mothers, infants, and children is an important public health goal for the United States. Retrieved from <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=26>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). QuickStats: Birth Rates* Among Women Aged 15–44 Years, by Maternal Age Group — National Vital Statistics System, United States, † 1961, 2007, and 2011. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6147a7.htm?s_cid=mm6147a7_e.

Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). About Teen Pregnancy. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/AboutTeenPreg.htm>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. (2012) What is prenatal care? Retrieved from <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/Pages/prenatal-care.aspx>

Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning. Multidimensional Integrated Extraction and Reporting (MINER) Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/OasisCubed/Login.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). CDC's Abortion Surveillance System FAQs. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/Data_Stats/Abortion.htm.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Low Birth weight and the Environment. Retrieved from <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbLBWGrowthRetardationEnv.action>.

Georgia Department of Public Health. (2011). Georgia Immunization Study, 2011 Final Report. Retrieved from <http://health.state.ga.us/pdfs/publications/reports/Georgia%20Immunization%20Study%202011%20FINAL.pdf>

Georgia Department of Public Health. North Central Health District, Immunization Program, School Located Influenza Vaccination Program.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Childhood obesity facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/obesity/facts.htm>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012) Surgeon General's Report: Preventing Tobacco Use among youth and young adults. Retrieved from <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Youth and tobacco use. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm

Behavioral and Mental Health

National Institute of Mental Health. Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/statistics/index.shtml>.

Crime and Safety

Georgia Bureau of Investigation (2013). Georgia Crime Statistics. Retrieved from <http://gbi.georgia.gov/gbi-crime-statistics-database>

Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Retrieved from <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>

The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2013). Kids Count Data Center. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Contact Us

Washington County Health Department

201 Morningside Drive
Sandersville, GA 31082
(478) 552-3210 Office
(478) 553-1832 Fax
(478) 552-3210 Environmental Health
Hours of Operation:
Monday 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Tuesday – Friday 8:00 a.m to 4:30 p.m.

County Nurse Manager:
Raven Smith, RN

Environmental Health County Manager:
Jason Smith

North Central Health District

201 Second Street, Suite 1100
Macon, GA 31201
478-751-6303 Office
478-751-6099 Fax
Hours of Operation:
7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

District Health Director:
David N. Harvey, M.D.

District Administrator:
Morris Hutcheson, CPA

Deputy District Health Director:
Karen Ebey-Tessendorf, MPH

District Child Health Coordinator:
Evans Ward

District Epidemiologist:
Amber Erickson, MPH

District Infectious Disease Unit Supervisor:
Ronald Boone

District Public Health Nursing & Clinical
Director:
Debbie Liby, RN

District Public Information Officer:
Jennifer Jones

District Environmental Health Director:
Carla Coley

District Human Resources Director:
Marsha Stone

District Emergency Preparedness
Coordinator:
Laurice Bentley