

Indian River County Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment 2015



**Indian River County
Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment
2015**

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	X
Executive Summary	xi
Approach.....	xvii
Methodology	xvii
Partner Engagement.....	xviii
Indian River County Hospital District	xviii
Florida Department of Health – Indian River	xviii
Indian River Medical Center	xviii
Treasure Coast Community Health	xviii
Visiting Nurse Association	xix
Whole Family Health Center	xix
Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile	1
Population.....	2
Total Population	2
Population by Gender.....	2
Population by Age	3
Population Growth/Change	5
Population Projections / Population Growth	7
Population by Race and Ethnicity.....	8
Population by Place of Birth	10
Language Spoken at Home.....	11
Housing	11
Population by Census County Division.....	12
Population by Municipality.....	12
Poverty	13
Individuals in Poverty/ Children in Poverty	14
ALICE & Poverty	15
Income.....	16
Per Capita Income.....	16
Median Household Income.....	17
Family Income	18
Cost of Living Index.....	18
Income Inequality	19
Housing	20

Median Housing Price	20
Average Rent	20
Homelessness	21
Education.....	22
School Enrollment	22
Educational Attainment	23
High School Graduation Rates	23
School Performance	24
Standardized Test Scores	25
Business and Employment	26
Unemployment	26
Employer Size & Industry	27
Public Assistance Benefits.....	29
School Lunch Program.....	29
Medicaid	30
Florida KidCare	31
Transportation	32
Number of Vehicles Available	32
Crime	33
Health Status Profile	34
Maternal and Child Health	34
Prenatal Care Access.....	34
Births	38
Birth Rates by Age of Mother	39
Births to Overweight & Obese Mothers	40
Births to Teenage Mothers	42
Birth Weight.....	44
Infant Mortality.....	45
Fetal Mortality.....	46
Neonatal Mortality	49
Contraceptive Use.....	50
Breastfeeding	51
Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program.....	52
Immunizations	54
Vaccine Preventable Diseases.....	55

Behavioral Health	56
Mental Health	56
Mood Disorders	58
Self-Inflicted Injuries	60
Suicide	61
Alcohol Consumption and Substance Abuse	63
Morbidity	66
Coronary Heart Disease	66
Stroke	67
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	68
Diabetes	69
Cancer	71
Enteric Disease Outbreaks	72
Reportable Diseases	73
HIV/AIDS	74
Obesity	75
Mortality	77
Major Causes of Death	78
Cardiovascular Disease Deaths	79
Cancer Deaths	79
Unintentional Injury Deaths	80
Unintentional Fall Deaths	81
Health Resource Availability and Access Profile	82
Licensed Facility Overview	82
Licensed Hospitals	82
Licensed Nursing Homes	82
Licensed Assisted Living Facilities	83
Licensed Adults Day Care Centers	84
Hospital Emergency Department Visits	85
Preventable Hospitalizations	85
Health Insurance	86
Uninsured	86
Medicaid	87
Health Care Provider Supply	88
Physicians	88

Dentists	89
Safety Net.....	90
Community Perspective	91
Community Focus Groups	91
Methodology.....	91
Results	93
Key Informant Interviews	95
Methodology.....	95
Results	95
Identification of Priority Strategic Health Issues	97
Methodology.....	97
Results.....	98
Conclusion	100

Table of Tables

Table 1: Total Population, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	2
Table 2: Population by Gender, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	2
Table 3: Population by Age, Indian River and Florida, 2013.....	3
Table 4: Population by Age, Indian River County, 2012 & 2013.....	5
Table 5: Population Projections by Age, Indian River, 2010-2040.....	7
Table 6: Population by Race & Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	8
Table 7: Place of Birth, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	10
Table 8: Language Spoken at Home, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	11
Table 9: Households, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	11
Table 10: Population by Census County Division, Indian River County, 2009-2013 (5-year estimates).....	12
Table 11: Census Population Counts Indian River and Cities, April 1, 2010 and 2014.....	12
Table 12: 2015 Poverty Guidelines.....	13
Table 13: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age and Gender, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	14
Table 14: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by ZIP Code, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	15
Table 15: ALICE Population, Indian River County, 2012.....	15
Table 16: Per Capita Income and Earnings, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	16
Table 17: Household Income, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	17
Table 18: Families Income and Benefits, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	18
Table 19: Cost of Living Index Values, Indian River Area and National, 2014.....	18
Table 20: Gini index, Indian River County, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2013.....	19
Table 21: Housing Value, Owner-Occupied Units, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	20
Table 22: Gross Rent, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	20
Table 23: Homelessness as of January 30, 2015.....	21
Table 24: Reporting Disabled and Unemployed Adults among Homeless in Indian River County, 2015.....	21
Table 25: Reporting Reason for Homeless in Indian River County, 2015.....	21
Table 26: School Enrollment, Indian River County, Florida, 2013.....	22
Table 27: Educational Attainment, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	23
Table 28: Graduation Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2009-10 through 2013-14.....	23
Table 29: Indian River County School Grades, 2010 - 2014 (Preliminary).....	24
Table 30: Percentage of Students Passing (Score of 3 and above), Indian River County and Florida, 2012 - 2014.....	25
Table 31: Employment Status, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	26
Table 32: Industry, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	27
Table 33: Occupation, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	27
Table 34: Class of Worker, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	28
Table 35: Free and Reduced Lunch Status, Indian River County and Florida, SY 2013-14.....	29
Table 36: Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment in Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014.....	30
Table 37: Children Less than 5 Years Old Covered by KidCare, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014.....	31
Table 38: Vehicles Available by Household, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	32
Table 39: Arrests, Indian River County, by Agency, 2013 & 2014.....	33
Table 40: Births to Mothers with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	34
Table 41: Births to Mothers with 3rd Trimester Prenatal Care, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	35
Table 42: Births to Mothers by Prenatal Care Initiation by Race and Ethnicity, Indian River County, 2014.....	35
Table 43: Births by Kotelchuck Prenatal Care Index by Zip Code, Indian River County, 2014.....	36
Table 44: Births by Kotelchuck Index by Mother's Education Level, Indian River County, 2014.....	37
Table 45: Total Resident Live Births, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014.....	38

Table 46: Birth Counts and Rates, Indian River County, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2014	39
Table 47: Births Counts by Mother's Age and Race, Indian River County, 2014	39
Table 48: Births to Overweight Mothers at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.	41
Table 49: Births to Obese Mothers at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	41
Table 50: Birth Counts and Rates to Mothers under the Age of 15, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates).....	42
Table 51: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	43
Table 52: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	43
Table 53: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	44
Table 54: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	44
Table 55: Infant Death Counts and Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	45
Table 56: Infant Death Counts and Rate by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	45
Table 57: Infant Death Counts and Rate by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	46
Table 58: Fetal Death Counts and Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	46
Table 59: Fetal Death Counts and Rate by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	47
Table 60: Fetal Death Counts and Rate by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	47
Table 61: Neonatal Death Counts and Rates by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	49
Table 62: Neonatal Death Counts and Rates by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	49
Table 63: Reported Contraceptive Use, Indian River County and Florida, 2010.....	50
Table 64: Reported Contraceptive Use by Age, Indian River County and Florida, 2010	50
Table 65: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	51
Table 66: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	51
Table 67: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	52
Table 68: WIC Eligible Individuals Served, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	52
Table 69: WIC Eligible Individuals Served by ZIP Code, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	53
Table 70: WIC children >= 2 who are overweight or obese, Indian River and Florida, 2010-2014	53
Table 71: WIC Children >=2 who are Overweight or Obese, Indian River, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2014 .	54
Table 72: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014.....	54
Table 73: Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases for All Ages, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2012.....	55
Table 74: Adults with Good Mental Health, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013.....	56
Table 75: Adults who had Poor Mental Health on ≥ 14 of the Past 30 Days, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013.....	56
Table 76: Adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days*, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013	57
Table 77: Adults who have ever been told they had a depressive disorder, Indian River County and Florida, 2013...57	57
Table 78: Episodic Mood Disorders by Age Group, Emergency Room Visits and Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2012- 2014.....	58
Table 79: Major Depressive Affective Disorder Episode Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2014.....	59
Table 80: Major Depressive Affective Disorder Episode Emergency Room Visits, Indian River County, 2014	59
Table 81: Non- fatal Inpatient Discharges from self-inflicted injuries, Indian River County, 2014	60
Table 82: Non- fatal Emergency Room Visits from self-inflicted injuries, Indian River County, 2014.....	60

Table 83: Non-fatal Hospitalization Counts and Rates from self-inflicted injuries and eating disorders, Indian River County, 2010-2012.....	60
Table 84: Suicide (All Means) Age-Adjusted Death Rate, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014	61
Table 85: Suicide (All Means) by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates) ...	62
Table 86: Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013.....	63
Table 87: Percent of middle school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012	63
Table 88: Percent of middle school students reporting binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012	64
Table 89: Percent of high school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012	64
Table 90: Percent of high school students reporting binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012	64
Table 91: Youth Reporting Having Used Various Drugs in the Past 30 Days, Indian River County and Florida, 2014-65	
Table 92: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations From or With Coronary Heart Disease, Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2012	66
Table 93: Adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease, Indian River County and Florida, 2013	66
Table 94: Adults who have ever been told they had hypertension, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013	67
Table 95: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, Indian River County and Florida, 2008- 2012	67
Table 96: Adults who have ever been told they had a stroke, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013	67
Table 97: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (including asthma), Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2012	68
Table 98: Adults who have ever been told they had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis, Indian River County and Florida, 2013	68
Table 99: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from or with Diabetes, Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2010.....	69
Table 100: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013	69
Table 101: Diabetes Emergency Room Visits and Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2012-2014.....	70
Table 102: Inpatient Discharges due to Primary Diagnosis of Diabetes by Type, Indian River County, 2014	70
Table 103: Emergency Room Visits due to Primary Diagnosis of Diabetes by Type, Indian River County, 2014.....	70
Table 104: Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence, Indian River County and Florida, 2007 - 2011	71
Table 105: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Any Other Type of Cancer except Skin Cancer, Indian River County and Florida, 2013.....	71
Table 106: Enteric Diseases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	72
Table 107: Select Reportable Disease Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	73
Table 108: Tuberculosis, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	73
Table 109: HIV Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	74
Table 110: AIDS Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	74
Table 111: Adults less than 65 years of age who reported having ever been tested for HIV, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013	74
Table 112: Percent of Middle School Students with BMI at or above 95th Percentile, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010 and 2012	75
Table 113: Percent of High School Students with BMI at or above 95th Percentile, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010 and 2012	75

Table 114: Adults who reported Being Overweight or Obese, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013	76
Table 115: Adults who reported Being Overweight, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013	76
Table 116: Adults who reported Being Obese, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013	76
Table 117: Deaths, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	77
Table 118: Deaths by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	77
Table 119: Major Causes of Death, Indian River County, 2014	78
Table 120: Deaths due to Major Cardiovascular Diseases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	79
Table 121: Deaths due to Cancer, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	79
Table 122: Deaths due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	80
Table 123: Inpatient Discharges due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County, 2014	80
Table 124: Emergency Room Visits due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County, 2014	80
Table 125: Deaths due to Unintentional Falls, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014	81
Table 126: Deaths due to Unintentional Falls by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)	81
Table 127: Total Licensed Hospitals, Indian River County, September 2015	82
Table 128: Total Licensed Nursing Homes, Indian River County, September 2015	82
Table 129: Assisted Living Facilities, Indian River County, 2015	83
Table 130: Home Health Agencies, Indian River County, 2015	84
Table 131: Adult Day Care Centers, Indian River County, 2015	84
Table 132: Hospital Emergency Room Visits, Indian River County, 2014	85
Table 133: Preventable Hospitalizations under 65 from All Conditions, Indian River County and Florida, 2009 - 2013	85
Table 134: Health Insurance Coverage by Age, Gender, Race, Ethnicity & Place of Birth in Indian River County and Florida, 2014	86
Table 135: Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Indian River County and Florida, 1998-2014	87
Table 136: Total Licensed Physicians, Indian River County, Fiscal Years 2002-2014	88
Table 137: Total Licensed Dentists, Indian River County, Fiscal Years 2002-2014	89
Table 138: Federally Qualified Health Centers and Look-Alike Sites in Indian River County	90
Table 139: Site, Date, Time and Number of Participants in Focus Groups	92
Table 140: Focus Group Target Population Matrix	92

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Indian River County, Florida	1
Figure 2: Population by Age, Indian River County and Florida, 2013	4
Figure 3: Population by Age Group, Indian River County, 2013	6
Figure 4: Population Change in Indian River County, 2008-2013	6
Figure 5: Population by Race, Indian River County, 2013	9
Figure 6: Population by Ethnicity Indian River County, 2013	9
Figure 7: Unemployment, Indian River County, 2010-2014	26
Figure 8: Births Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014	38
Figure 9: Percent Births by Mother's Pre-pregnancy BMI, Indian River County, 2014	40
Figure 10: Fetal Deaths (Rates) Per 1,000 Deliveries in Indian River and Florida, 2004-2014	48
Figure 11: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Indian River and Florida, 2004-2014	55
Figure 12: Suicide (All Means) Age-Adjusted Death Rate in Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014	61

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- 211 Palm Beach/Treasure Coast
- Audubon Society (Pelican Island)
- Boys and Girls Clubs of Indian River County
- City of Fellsmere
- City of Sebastian
- City of Vero Beach
- City of Vero Beach Recreation Department
- Consumer - Registered Dietitian
- Early Learning Coalition of Indian River County
- Economic Opportunities Council of Indian River County, Inc.
- Environmental Learning Center
- Fellsmere Community Center
- Fellsmere Community Prayer and Worship Center
- Fellsmere Enrichment Center
- Florida Department of Health - Indian River County
- Gifford Youth Achievement Center
- Homeless Family Center
- Indian River County Board of County Commissioners
- Indian River County Community Development Department
- Indian River County Fire Rescue
- Indian River County Healthy Start Coalition, Inc.
- Indian River County Hospital District
- Indian River County Medical Society
- Indian River County Ministerial Association
- Indian River County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Indian River County Sheriff's Office
- Indian River Impact 100
- Indian River Medical Center
- Indian River Neighborhood Association
- John's Island Foundation
- Rotary Club of Vero Beach Oceanside
- School District of Indian River County
- Sebastian Police Department
- Sebastian River Area Chamber of Commerce
- Senior Resource Association
- St. Mark's Anglican Church
- Substance Awareness Center of Indian River County
- The Mental Health Collaborative of Indian River County
- The Source
- Treasure Coast Community Health
- Treasure Coast Food Bank
- Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc.
- United Way of Indian River County
- Visiting Nurse Association of the Treasure Coast
- Whole Family Health Center
- Youth Guidance

The Community Health Needs Assessment was conducted in context of the vision, mission and values set forth by the collaborative partnering organizations. This publication would not have been possible without the assistance, guidance and support of these collaborative partners and their commitment to improving the quality of life of residents in the community.

Executive Summary

A community health needs assessment is a community-driven process of identifying unmet health care and human service needs of a population and identifying possible interventions to meet those needs. Undertaken with the collective input of a wide range of community partners, the overall aim of this collaborative community health assessment was to identify key areas where action can be taken to enhance health of Indian River County's communities. In July 2015, Indian River County Hospital District, Indian River Medical Center, Florida Department of Health – Indian River, Treasure Coast Community Health, Visiting Nurse Association and Whole Family Health Center engaged the Health Council of Southeast Florida to facilitate a collaborative, comprehensive health needs assessment in adherence with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requirements and guidelines, as well as the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) health care regulatory requirements for local health departments.

This collaborative community health needs assessment provided the opportunity to:

- Assess the population's health status
- Highlight areas of unmet need
- Present the community's perspectives
- Provide suggestions for possible interventions
- Highlight recommendations that policymakers might consider when setting new policy goals and objectives for health improvement activities

The report includes secondary data from national, state and local databases and when appropriate and possible, comparative information is presented. It also includes primary data that encompasses the community's perspective. Data was collected, analyzed and compiled for this assessment to enable and guide healthcare providers, managers, local health department and hospital officials, health and program planners, and community leaders to identify health indicators within Indian River County that present areas of concern, gaps in care or services and opportunities for improvement. The information provided in this assessment may be used to identify opportunities to change and improve future health planning initiatives.

The assessment is organized into four sections:

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile
2. Health Status Profile
3. Health Resource Access and Availability Profile
4. Community Perspective

Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

Demographic and socioeconomic factors are not only important determinants of health, but are key in allowing policy makers and planners to better serve the needs of a community. This section provides information on key demographic, social and economic indicators, such as population, presented by various cohorts, e.g. age bands, gender, race, and income, estimates of poverty, educational attainment, employment, housing, transportation and crime.

- The 2013 population in Indian River County was 141,994, 0.73% of Florida's population, and has been steadily increasing since 2009.
- Nearly a third (29.4%) of the residents in the county are 65 years or older, which is more than the percentage of Florida, which is 18.6%.
- Over a fifth (20.6%) of individuals in Indian River County are under 19 years of age.
- In 2013, 85.4% of the population identified as White and 9.6% identified as Black or African American.
- Additionally, 11.7% of the residents in Indian River County identified as Hispanic.
- In 2013, 13.4% of Indian River County residents lived below the poverty level, which is under \$24,250 for a family of four.
- In 2013, 32.4% of residents who identified as Black or African American lived below the poverty line, higher than any other racial or ethnic group by at least 10%, which represents a racial disparity.
- Geographically, Fellsmere (32948) and Vero Beach (32960 and 32967) had over 20% of residents living below the federal poverty line.
- In Indian River County, 10.1% of the labor force was unemployed, higher than the state at 9.7%; however, percent unemployment has been decreasing steadily since 2010.
- In the 2013-2014 school year, the high school graduation rate in Indian River County was 79.1%, higher than that of Florida (76.1%); however, the rate has been decreasing since the 2011-2012 school year.

Health Status Profile

This section profiles the health status of the community and includes data on maternal and child health such as prenatal care access, birth rates, fetal/infant mortality, child immunization rates; behavioral health including: alcohol consumption, suicide and self-inflicted injuries; morbidity and mortality trends as reflected by data on chronic diseases, infectious diseases, and leading causes of death.

- In 2014, there were 1,282 live births in Indian River County, a rate of 9.0 per 1,000, lower than that of the state.
- In Indian River County, 931 births or over 70% were to those mothers who received adequate or higher prenatal care according to the Kotelchuck Index.
- In 2014, the rates of births to mothers who are overweight and obese were 26.3 and 27.9 per 1,000, respectively, both higher than the rates of Florida. (24.1 and 21.5 per 1,000 in Florida, respectively)
- In 2014, the fetal death rate in Indian River County was 7.7 per 1,000 live births, slightly higher than Florida's (7.1 per 1,000 live births, and increasing since 2011. The fetal death rate in Indian River County in 2014 was higher than the Healthy People 2020 Objective of 5.6 per 1,000 live births. The fetal death among those identifying as White is 9.1 per 1,000 live births, while there is a lower rate among those identifying as Black and Other at 7.4 per 1,000, which is lower than that of the state
- In 2014, the infant death rate was 4.7 per 1,000 live births for the county, significantly lower than in previous years and in comparison to the state at 6.0 per 1,000 live births. The 'Black and Other' infant mortality 3-year rate from 2012-2014 is over twice as high at 25.0 per 1,000 live births when compared to the 'White' infant mortality (2.6 per 1,000). The fetal death rate was 7.7 per 1,000, slightly higher than Florida's (7.1 per 1,000), and increasing since 2011.

- In 2014, 29.5% of WIC children over the age of 2 were overweight or obese, higher when compared to Florida's (26.7%), and the second highest among surrounding counties. [Brevard, Okeechobee, Osceola, St. Lucie]
- In 2014, 7.9% of middle school students reported having used alcohol within the past 30 days (compared to Florida's 10.1%). In 2014, 3.3% of middle school students reported binge drinking, lower than the state's rate (4.7%), and significantly lower than in 2010 (9.2%).
- In 2014, 31.8% of high school students reported having used alcohol within the past 30 days (compared to Florida's 28.4%). In 2014, 14.9% of high school students reported binge drinking, higher than the state's rate (13.7%), but a decrease from 2010 (20.6%).
- Among adolescents, the rate of non-fatal hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries from 2010 to 2012 is higher in Indian River County than in the state. [332.7/100,000 for 12-18 and 317.3/100,000 for 19-21 compared to 64.8 and 86.3, respectively.
- There has been an increasing trend in inpatient discharges from 2012-2014 related to episodic mood disorders with some of the highest numbers of inpatient discharges being in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.
- In 2014 there were 26 deaths by suicide by county residents, an age-adjusted rate of 14.9 per 100,000 residents, which was slightly higher than the state's and higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 10.2 per 100,000. The greatest rates are among the 45-64 age groups, which have been increasing since 2009. [3 year rolling 2012-2014 rate of 31.8 per 100,000]
- The rate of hospitalizations from coronary heart disease was higher in Indian River County (353.5 per 100,000) than the state (338.0 per 100,000).
- The rate of hospitalizations from diabetes has been increasing since 2009 from 1433.4 per 100,000 to 1735.3 per 100,000 in 2012.
- The rate of cancer incidence has decreased from 464.7 per 100,000 in 2009 to 426.0 per 100,000 in 2011, though it is still the leading cause of death in Indian River County.
- The rate of obesity among adults in Indian River County is 26.1%, lower than the state's rate of 26.4% in 2013. Additionally, over 3 out of 5 adults reported being either overweight or obese in Indian River County (60.2%).
- From 2008 to 2012, the rate of students at or above the 95th percentile in BMI in the county increased from 8.3% to 11.2% for middle school students and from 11.4% to 14.2% for high school students.
- In 2014, there were 2,033 deaths in Indian River County, a rate of 694.6 per 100,000. Over 83% of deaths were those attributed to individuals over the age of 65. The most frequent cause of deaths was cancer accounting for 25.1% of deaths, followed by heart disease, responsible for 22.3% of deaths.
- In 2014, the age-adjusted death rate for cancer in the county was 175.8 per 100,000, significantly higher than the state, which is 155.5 per 100,000.
- In 2014, the age-adjusted death rate for major cardiovascular disease in the county was 178.0 per 100,000, the highest rate from 2010-2014. The county's rate was lower than the state's rate of 202.9 per 100,000. However, there is an upward trend in the county, especially among residents identifying as Black or Other (228.5 per 100,000 in 2014).
- There were 107 deaths due to unintentional injury in Indian River County, an age-adjusted death rate of 54.8 per 100,000, significantly higher than that of the state (41.1 per 100,000).
- The death rate due to falls in Indian River County was higher at 16.2 per 100,000 than that of Florida (9.7 per 100,000) and has been increasing since 2011. The highest rate of deaths due to falls can be seen in the 80+ age group, which had a rate of 204.4 deaths per 100,000 residents for 2012- 2014.

Health Resources Availability and Access Profile

This section examines the availability of health care resources and health care access in the community and includes information on health insurance coverage, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), licensed facilities overview, and medically underserved populations and areas (MUPs/MUAs), as well as the health care safety net of the community.

- There are 6 nursing homes in Indian River County with a total of 665 licensed nursing home beds.
- There are 3 licensed hospitals in the county, two in Vero Beach and one in Sebastian, with a total of 566 licensed beds.
- In Indian River County, there are 21 assisted living facilities with a total of 965 beds, 19 home health agencies and 2 adult day care centers.
- There are two health department sites in the county, one in Vero Beach and one in Gifford.
- There are 4 FQHCs (2 in Vero Beach and 2 in Fellsmere) and one administrative site in Indian River County, all part of Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc.
- Indian River County has one Medically Underserved Population – Low Income.
- In 2014, there were 23,652 uninsured individuals in the county, accounting for 16.5% of the population, which was slightly lower than the state (16.6%) and a significant decrease from 2013 (19.9%). In 2013, 14.6% of those residents identifying as Black or African American were uninsured, while in 2014, 31.1% of residents identifying as Black or African American were uninsured, which was more than twice as high as any other racial group, which marks a racial disparity in uninsured across the county.

Community Perspective

Gathering community perspective is an essential part of the Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment by providing insight on health issues in the community and validating quantitative data collected in the demographic and socioeconomic, health status and health resource availability and access profiles. This section reflects the perspective, thoughts, opinions and concerns of key stakeholders and residents in the community, regarding the health issues in the community, the role of hospitals, clinics, the health department and health service providers in the community. The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted twelve community focus groups and fifteen in-depth key informant interviews with community stakeholders to collect information from a cross-section of the community. From the key informant interviews and the focus groups, key health issues and barriers to care were identified, as well as opportunities to note and community strengths/assets, which are listed below.

- **Key Health Issues:**
 - Dental/Oral health
 - Diabetes
 - Mental health
 - Substance abuse
 - Obesity
 - Poor Nutrition/Diet
 - Hypertension
 - Aging Population
 - Accessibility and affordability of health care coverage
 - Availability, accessibility and affordability of health care services
- **Barriers to Care:**
 - Limited number of providers
 - High cost of health care coverage and health services, including medications
 - Long wait-times and waiting periods for services
 - Transportation
 - Lack of awareness of and access to resources in the community to maintain a healthy lifestyle
 - Lack of knowledge and health education, especially prevention
 - Disparities based on social and economic factors
- **Opportunities to Note:**
 - Provide accessible and affordable health care and health care coverage
 - Provide health education
 - Increasing the awareness of access to resources in the community
 - Provide additional funding and resources
 - Increase the number and frequency of bus routes
 - Develop walk-in clinics with extended hours
 - Use collaborative and strategic thinking to fill gaps
 - Partner with the local community-based organizations and agencies
- **Community Strengths/Assets:**
 - Hospitals, health department, community clinics
 - Parks, walking trails, playgrounds, beaches
 - Transportation
 - Resources for the elderly population
 - Food pantries/soup kitchens
 - Local churches
 - Social Service Programs
 - Community-based organizations
 - Strong sense of community

Conclusion

The Advisory Council evaluated the quantitative and qualitative data presented in the Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment to synthesize a list of priorities through a strategic planning process. The Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment will be used to create new plans for addressing the unmet needs of the community and strengthen programs already addressing key health issues in the community through the development and implementation of Community Health Implementation Plans.

Approach

Methodology

In July 2015, leaders from Indian River County Hospital District, Indian River Medical Center, Florida Department of Health – Indian River, Treasure Coast Community Health, Visiting Nurse Association and Whole Family Health Center convened to discuss the feasibility of conducting a collaborative community health needs assessment. The vision of the various partners is to improve the health of the residents of Indian River by identifying and addressing some of the gaps, issues, challenges, and barriers that affect access to quality health care and to improve access to programs, services, and resources that support a healthy lifestyle. A comprehensive community health needs assessment plays an integral role in achieving this.

At the request of these entities, the Health Council of Southeast Florida, (HCSEF) facilitated this community health needs assessment process. The Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) is defined in Florida State Statute (408.033) as the local health planning council serving this region of the state, the organization is well-positioned to facilitate the process that will ultimately lead to a comprehensive Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment (CCHNA).

The CCHNA will provide an opportunity to create community health partnerships that are essential for community health improvement. The assessment satisfies not only the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) health care regulatory requirements for the Local Health Department in Indian River County, but also the newly added Section 4959 of the Internal Revenue Code for nonprofit hospitals. A hospital which fails to satisfy the community health needs assessment requirement is subject to an excise tax for each tax year in which the requirement is not met. Furthermore, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) establishes specific requirements that hospitals conduct and implement a community health needs assessment at least every three years. As a component of a Federally Qualified Health Center's renewal process, there is a Need for Assistance Worksheet required, which includes assessing Core Barriers, Core Health Indicators, and Other Health and Access Indicators. By partnering with each other, the six entities in Indian River County are able to solve community health problems by leveraging public and private resources, while avoiding duplication of services.

The assessment includes quantitative and qualitative data that serve to guide strategic planning initiatives. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to gather primary and secondary data. Data presented in the Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile, Health Status Profile, and Health Resource Availability and Access Profile are comprised of secondary data. Data presented in the Community Perspective section are comprised of primary data.

Data sources consulted for this report include, but are not limited to: The U.S. Census Bureau, the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), the Florida Department of Health (FDOH), the Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data Report, the Florida Department of Children and Families (FDCF), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, Florida Department of Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS) and Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Information on the community's perspective was obtained through primary data collection methodology, including community focus groups and key informant interviews.

Data was collected, analyzed and compiled for the assessment to guide healthcare providers, managers, health and program planners, administration and staff of the six entities conducting the assessment, and community leaders to identify health indicators within the community that present areas of concern, gaps in care or services and opportunities for improvement. The information provided in this assessment may be used to identify opportunities to change and improve future health planning activities.

Partner Engagement

Indian River County Hospital District

Indian River County Hospital District is a special tax district located in Indian River County, Florida, whose board of trustees is authorized and empowered to establish, construct, purchase, operate, maintain and lease, as lessee or lessor, such health facilities in which the district provides a cadre of health and medical services for the residents of Indian River. The health facilities through which the Indian River Hospital District provides health and medical services are for the use of the public and for the preservation of the public health.

Florida Department of Health – Indian River

The Florida Department of Health – Indian River (hereafter, the Health Department) is part of a statewide system of coordinated county health departments formed under Chapter 154 of the Florida Statutes. The Health Department has two main locations offering services to the community. The main site provides: primary care services for adults, women's health, family planning, dental, WIC, chronic disease prevention programs, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), epidemiology and immunizations. The Gifford Health Center Pediatrics Clinic provides primary care services to children from birth through age 17. The Health Department also serves an integral role in Indian River's emergency response system during emergencies and disasters, such as hurricanes and disease outbreak.

Indian River Medical Center

Indian River Medical Center (IRMC) located in Vero Beach, Florida is a fully-accredited, not-for-profit, community hospital. The hospital has a long and rich history. In 1932, Garnett Lundsford Radin, a 29-year old nurse first started the hospital when she converted an old hotel into a 21-bed facility. In 1952, a new 35-bed facility was opened and by 1967, it had expanded to 164 beds. The current facility opened in 1978 with 215 beds. Currently licensed for 339 beds, IRMC provides a full array of quality healthcare to Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Brevard, and Seminole counties in Florida. They boast a state-of-the-art Emergency Department, a Heart Center which is affiliated with Duke Medicine, and a prestigious cardiac surgery program.

Treasure Coast Community Health

Designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration, under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, Treasure Coast Community Health (TCCH) is a nonprofit Federally Qualified Community Health Center (FQHC) focused on the medical, dental, and mental health needs of uninsured and under-insured residents of Indian River County. Founded in 1995, they offer a range of quality, comprehensive health care services, essentially promoting access to a continuum of coordinated care and vital support services that are more likely to lead to positive health outcomes and healthier lifestyles.

Visiting Nurse Association

The VNA was chartered in 1975 as a nonprofit home health agency with the distinct mission of fulfilling the need to provide homecare for local residents of Indian River County. In its inception, the VNA of the Treasure Coast employed one nurse director and one home health aide. Together, they traveled to patients' homes and provided clinic and personal care services. Fast forward to the present day, and the VNA now employs close to 400 clinical and administrative staff to help the community members with their needs.

Whole Family Health Center

The Whole Family Health Center was established in 2013 and is a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation dedicated to the delivery of healthcare to all including individuals with limited resources and access to care, with two medical practices in Fort Pierce and Vero Beach. A group of 42 staff and contracted employees carry out the responsibility of providing exceptional medical care to all patients and consumers in a caring and enthusiastic manner. Whole Family Health Center's partnership with community leaders, neighborhood centers, hospitals, physicians, and the patients they serve, enable the development of new ideas and resources to ensure total care of people living in our communities.

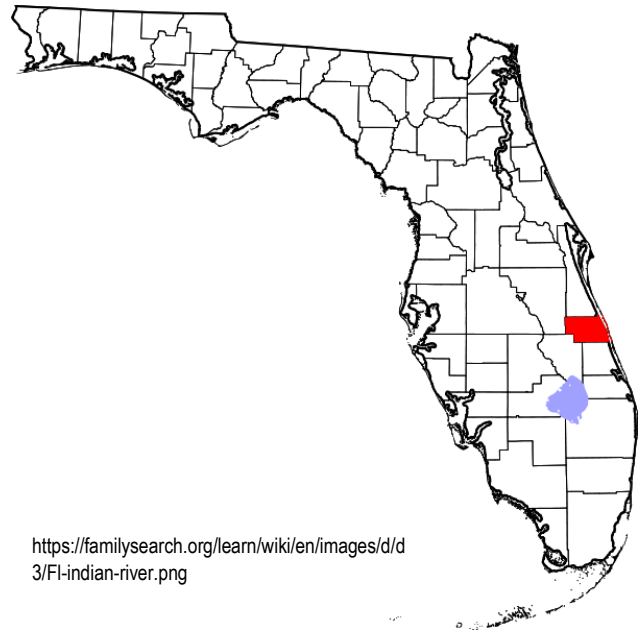
Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

Indian River County is located in the Treasure Coast region of eastern Florida. Established in 1925, it is named for the Indian River Lagoon, which runs through the eastern part of the county. Indian River County's total area is 616.92 square miles, of which 81.57% (503.23 square miles) is land and 18.43% (113.69 square miles) is water. It is bordered by Brevard County on the north, St. Lucie County on the south, Okeechobee County on the southwest and Osceola County on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the residents of Indian River County are highlighted in this section. These characteristics provide context for the health care needs of the community and are indicators and predictors for health care utilization patterns and health outcomes. Furthermore, the demographic and socioeconomic profile of a community provides information important in the identification of barriers to accessing health care services.

Data in this needs assessment are presented for Indian River County and in some cases, the state of Florida, for comparison purposes. Additionally, data may be presented at the ZIP Code level in some instances.

Figure 1: Map of Indian River County, Florida



<https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/images/d/d3/FI-indian-river.png>

Population

Total Population

As reflected in Table 1, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that the 2013 population of Indian River County was 141,994. The residents of the county account for 0.73% of Florida's total population of 19,552,860.

Table 1: Total Population, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Indian River		Florida
Population	% of Florida's Population	Population
141,994	0.73%	19,552,860

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Population by Gender

Table 2 shows the gender distribution in Indian River and Florida. In 2013, the Indian River population was 48.3% males and 51.7% females.

Table 2: Population by Gender, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male population	68,621	48.3%	9,565,609	48.9%
Female population	73,373	51.7%	9,987,251	51.1%
Total Population	141,994	100.0%	19,552,860	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Population by Age

Health care needs vary greatly between age groups. Understanding the age composition of an area aids in identifying needs and planning for health services. Table 3 shows the population by age group in Indian River County and Florida. The median age in the county is 50.6 years, slightly higher than the median age in Florida (41.5 years). The highest proportion of the population in Indian River County falls in the 65 to 69 year range, with 8.5% of its residents in this category. Over a third of the population in the county is 62 years or older which is higher than Florida (22.2%). Additionally, 14.5% of the county's population is 75 years or older compared to 8.5% in Florida. Figure 2 shows the population distribution graphically.

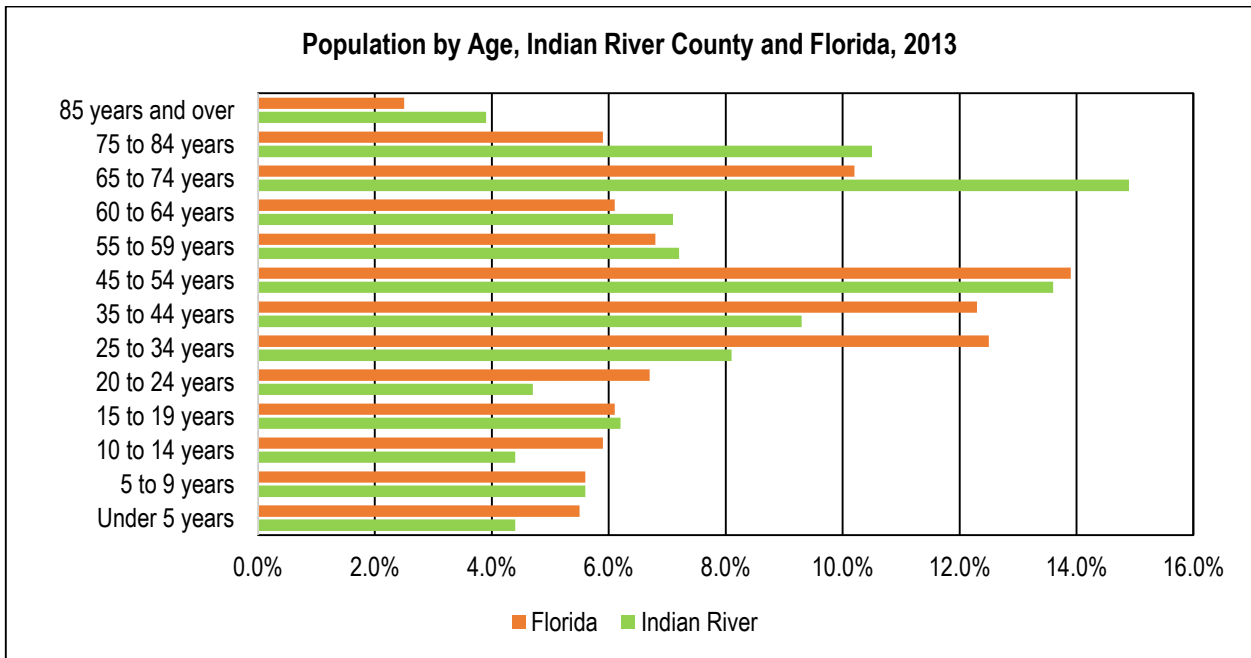
Table 3: Population by Age, Indian River and Florida, 2013

	Indian River County	Florida
Total Population	141,994	19,552,860
Under 5 years	4.4%	5.5%
5 to 9 years	5.6%	5.6%
10 to 14 years	4.4%	5.9%
15 to 19 years	6.2%	6.1%
20 to 24 years	4.7%	6.7%
25 to 29 years	4.1%	6.3%
30 to 34 years	3.9%	6.1%
35 to 39 years	4.3%	5.8%
40 to 44 years	5.0%	6.5%
45 to 49 years	6.2%	6.8%
50 to 54 years	7.4%	7.2%
55 to 59 years	7.2%	6.8%
60 to 64 years	7.1%	6.1%
65 to 69 years	8.5%	5.7%
70 to 74 years	6.4%	4.4%
75 to 79 years	5.0%	3.4%
80 to 84 years	5.6%	2.5%
85 years and over	3.9%	2.5%
16 years and over	84.4%	81.8%
18 years and over	81.9%	79.4%
60 years and over	36.5%	24.7%
62 years and over	33.7%	22.2%
65 years and over	29.4%	18.6%
75 years and over	14.5%	8.5%
SUMMARY INDICATORS		
Median age (years)	50.6	41.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93.5	95.8
Age dependency ratio	90.5	64.6
Old-age dependency ratio	55.9	30.7
Child dependency ratio	34.5	33.9

Source: Florida CHARTS, 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 2: Population by Age, Indian River County and Florida, 2013



Population Growth/Change

The table below reflects the population change, by age bracket, in Indian River County between 2012 and 2013. Overall, there was a 1.0% increase in total population. Though the total population increased 1.0% from 2012 to 2013, there are subgroups of the population which increased and decreased at disproportionate rates and this can have implications for health care planning. The 15-19 year old age group represented the largest percent change with a 17.7% increase in the time period shown. The second largest percentage change occurred in the 5 to 9 years (12.9%), followed by the 60 to 64 years (10.0%) age groups. The 10 to 14 years age group experienced the largest percentage decrease of 16.0%. Figures 3 and 4 graphically depict the percent population by age group and the population change in Indian River County from 2008 to 2013.

Table 4: Population by Age, Indian River County, 2012 & 2013

	Population		Percent Change from 2012 to 2013
	2012	2013	
Total population	140,567	141,994	1.0%
AGE			
Under 5 years	7,015	6,237	-11.1%
5 to 9 years	7,069	7,980	12.9%
10 to 14 years	7,452	6,259	-16.0%
15 to 19 years	7,485	8,811	17.7%
20 to 24 years	6,881	6,687	-2.8%
25 to 34 years	12,432	11,466	-7.8%
35 to 44 years	13,096	13,195	0.8%
45 to 54 years	18,751	19,334	3.1%
55 to 59 years	11,066	10,266	-7.2%
60 to 64 years	9,143	10,054	10.0%
65 to 74 years	20,141	21,156	5.0%
75 to 84 years	13,855	14,980	8.1%
85 years and over	6,181	5,569	-9.9%
Median age (years)	50.1	50.6	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 3: Population by Age Group, Indian River County, 2013

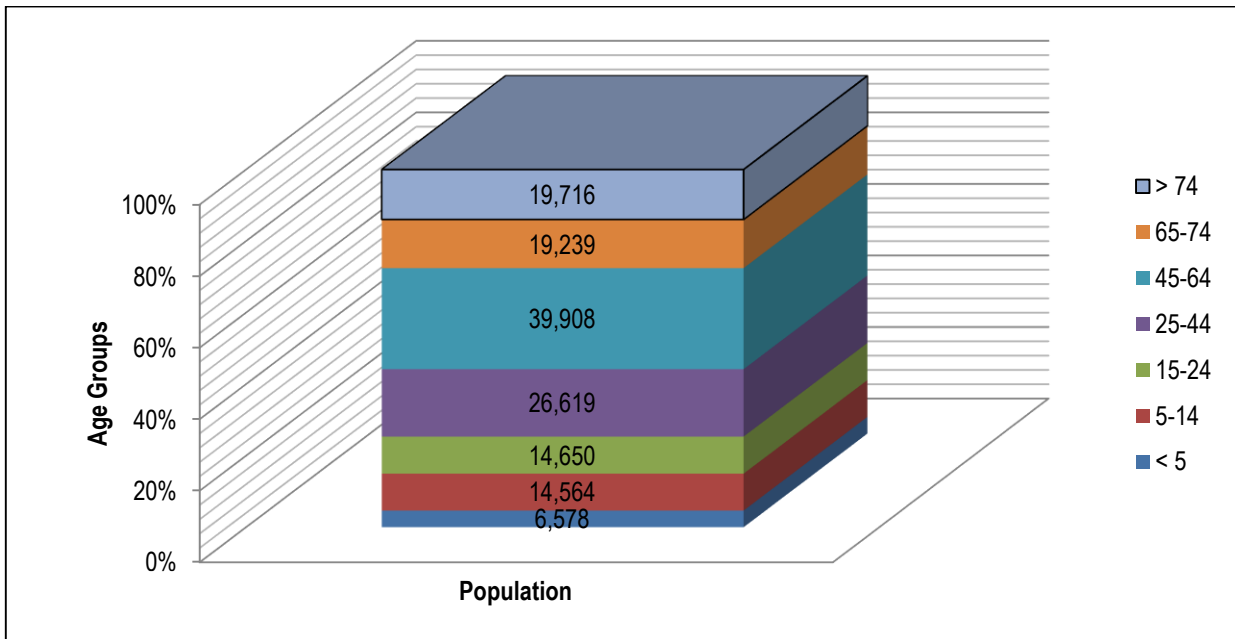
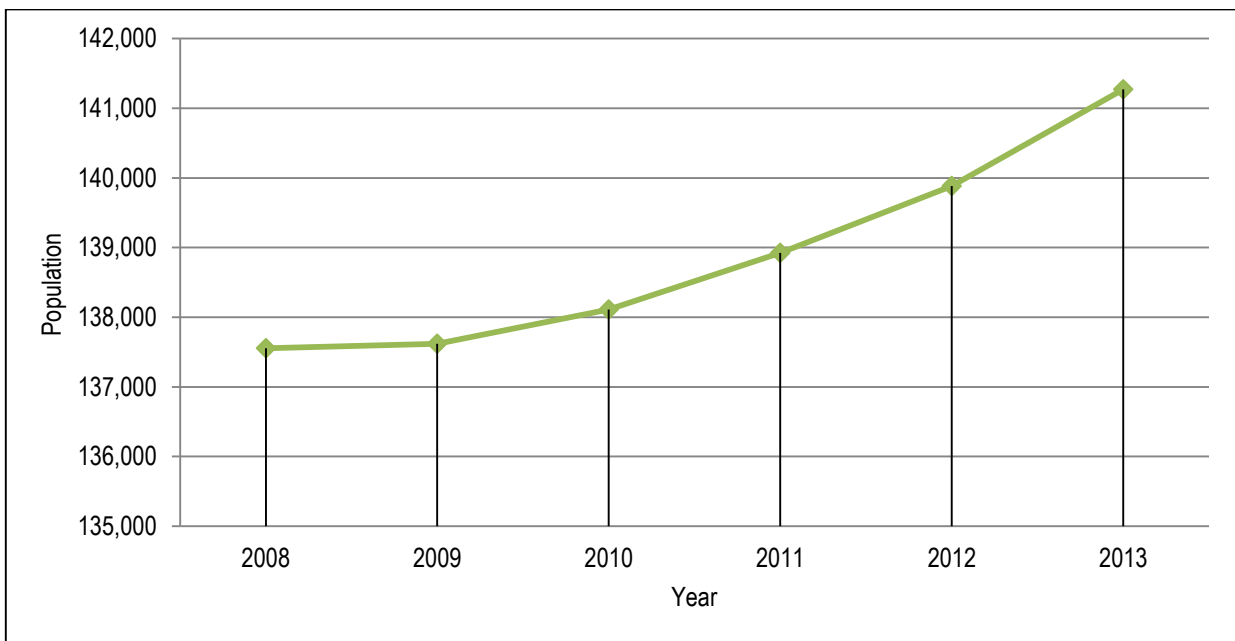


Figure 4: Population Change in Indian River County, 2008-2013



Population Projections / Population Growth

Table 5 shows the U.S. Census Bureau's projected population growth in Indian River County by age through 2040 beginning with census data from 2010. Though the total population is projected to increase 11.4% from 2013 to 2020, there are subgroups of the population which will increase and decrease at disproportionate rates. The population age 85 and over is projected to increase 13.7% between 2013 and 2020. The age groups 65-69 and 70-74 are both projected to increase upwards of 30% between 2013 and 2020 while the 20-24 age group is projected to increase by 3.2%. Assessment of population projections and age distributions can help anticipate further health care needs and demand and can help inform planning activities.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age, Indian River, 2010-2040

Age	Census		Projections					
	2010	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Total	138,028	139,586	143,755	155,582	166,614	176,829	185,780	193,699
0-4	6,508	6,503	6,645	7,052	7,674	8,010	8,608	8,793
5-9	7,024	6,895	6,965	7,042	7,633	8,260	8,600	9,246
10-14	7,463	7,345	7,429	7,690	7,553	8,104	8,809	9,078
15-19	8,012	7,443	7,229	8,122	7,826	7,959	8,191	9,245
15-17	4,957	4,610	4,484	5,021	4,831	4,914	5,054	5,704
18-19	3,055	2,833	2,745	3,101	2,995	3,045	3,137	3,541
20-24	6,037	7,047	7,876	7,276	8,329	7,844	8,138	8,171
25-29	6,421	6,268	6,305	8,042	7,850	8,421	8,383	8,211
30-34	6,034	6,450	6,882	6,816	8,908	8,315	9,245	8,810
35-39	6,551	6,434	6,501	7,605	7,592	9,657	9,243	9,958
40-44	7,664	7,134	6,940	7,222	8,339	8,268	10,585	10,061
45-49	9,168	8,404	8,081	7,598	7,886	8,971	9,028	11,400
50-54	9,809	9,810	10,030	8,813	8,579	8,454	10,156	9,692
55-59	9,581	10,558	11,444	11,279	10,636	9,457	10,158	11,233
60-64	10,252	10,749	11,320	13,521	13,810	12,346	11,498	11,757
65-69	9,651	10,283	10,936	13,496	14,985	16,216	13,691	13,426
70-74	8,385	8,746	9,183	12,041	13,370	16,324	16,149	14,910
75-79	7,535	7,124	7,009	9,067	10,479	13,135	14,295	15,944
80-84	6,255	6,242	6,375	5,906	7,400	8,839	10,805	12,147
85+	5,678	6,151	6,605	6,994	7,765	8,249	10,198	11,617

Source: Bureau of Economic & Business Research, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Population by Race and Ethnicity

The diversity within an area is another important consideration for health planning, as health behavior, health care utilization, and subsequently health outcomes often differ between races and ethnicities. Table 6 shows the population of Indian River County and the state of Florida by race and ethnicity. The percentage of individuals identifying as White is 85.4%, higher than the state's rate (76.2%). The percentage of individuals who identify as Black or African American is 9.6%, lower than the state's rate (16.1%). In Indian River County, 11.7% of the population in the county identify as Hispanic or Latino, lower than Florida (23.6%). Figures 5 and 6 show the population distribution by race and ethnicity graphically.

Table 6: Population by Race & Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
RACE				
Total population	141,994	141,994	19,552,860	19,552,860
One race	139,409	98.2%	19,093,547	97.7%
White	121,254	85.4%	14,897,782	76.2%
Black or African American	13,691	9.6%	3,141,552	16.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	735	0.5%	50,379	0.3%
Asian	1,379	1.0%	509,588	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	8,241	0.0%
Some other race	2,350	1.7%	486,005	2.5%
Two or more races	2,585	1.8%	459,313	2.3%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	141,994	141,994	19,552,860	19,552,860
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16,576	11.7%	4,619,316	23.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	125,418	88.3%	14,933,544	76.4%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 5: Population by Race, Indian River County, 2013

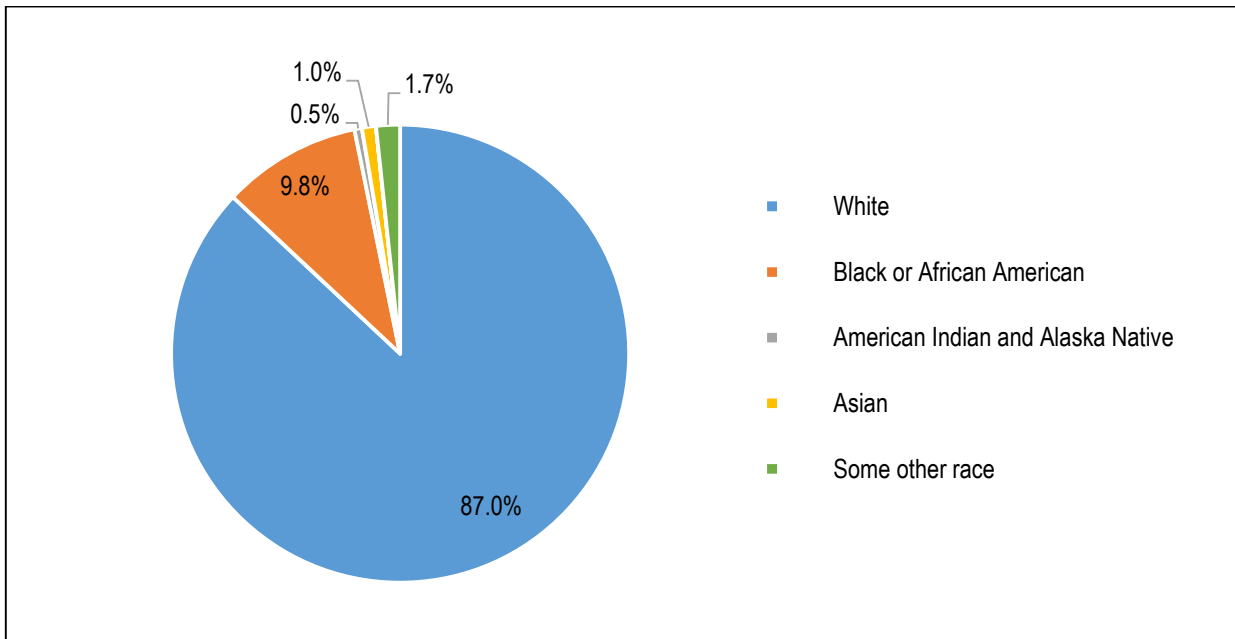
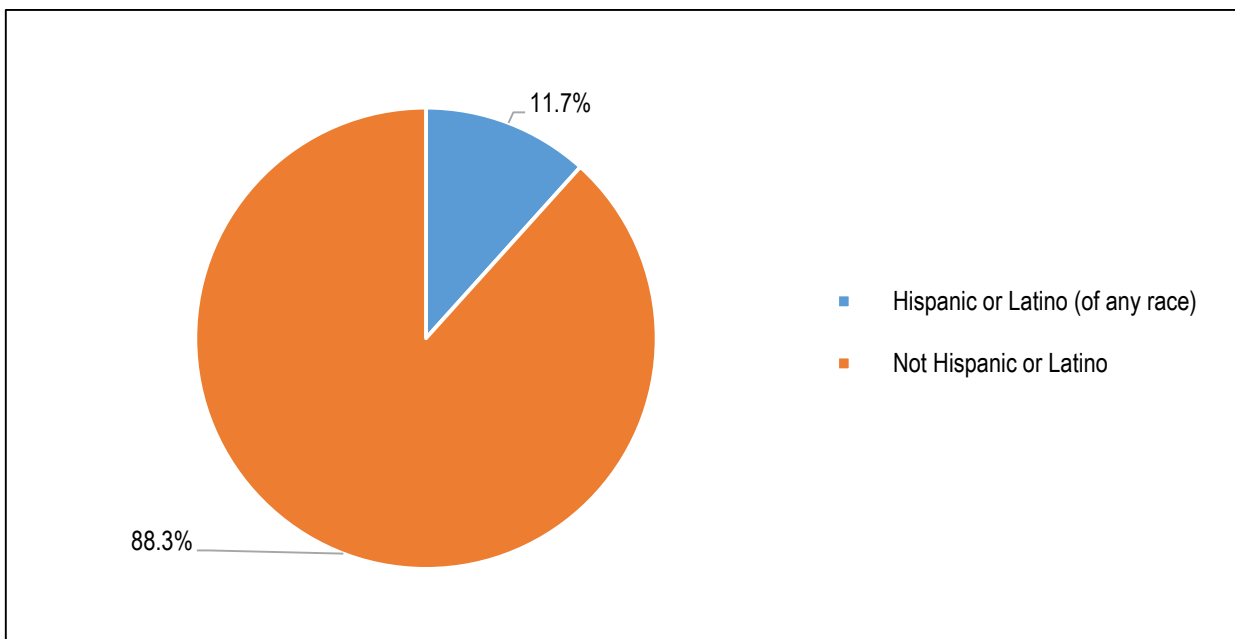


Figure 6: Population by Ethnicity Indian River County, 2013



Population by Place of Birth

Table 7 shows the population distribution for Indian River County and Florida by place of birth. In 2013, 10.2% of the population in Indian River County was born in another country and of those, 60.4% (11.7% of the total population in the county) were born in Latin America.

Table 7: Place of Birth, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	141,994	141,994	19,091,156	19,091,156
Total Foreign Born Population	14,485	10.2%	3,698,746	19.4%
Total:	14,485	14,485	3,698,746	3,698,747
Europe:	3,070	21.2%	378,213	10.2%
Northern Europe:	1,202	8.3%	99,696	2.7%
Western Europe:	852	5.9%	90,325	2.4%
Southern Europe:	338	2.3%	64,268	1.7%
Eastern Europe:	678	4.7%	123,048	3.3%
Asia:	1,423	9.8%	375,049	10.1%
Eastern Asia:	235	1.6%	78,156	2.1%
South Central Asia:	364	2.5%	100,646	2.7%
South Eastern Asia:	600	4.1%	148,059	4.0%
Western Asia:	224	1.5%	45,074	1.2%
Africa:	231	1.6%	58,531	1.6%
Eastern Africa:	20	0.1%	10,844	0.3%
Middle Africa:	0	0.0%	1,597	0.0%
Northern Africa:	137	0.9%	19,277	0.5%
Southern Africa:	64	0.4%	9,457	0.3%
Western Africa:	10	0.1%	13,257	0.4%
Oceania:	44	0.3%	6,479	0.2%
Americas:	9,717	67.1%	2,880,474	77.9%
Latin America:	8,743	60.4%	2,772,454	75.0%
Caribbean:	2,431	16.8%	1,521,989	41.1%
Central America:	5,428	37.5%	605,702	16.4%
South America:	884	6.1%	644,763	17.4%
Northern America:	974	6.7%	108,020	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Language Spoken at Home

Language is often a barrier to healthcare access, particularly for individuals with limited English proficiency. Table 8 shows languages spoken in Indian River County and in Florida. In Indian River County, 12.1% of the population reported speaking a language other than English at home in 2013. In Indian River County, 8.8% of the population reports speaking Spanish or Spanish Creole at home and only 2.2% reported speaking 'Other Indo-European languages'.

Table 8: Language Spoken at Home, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River	Florida
Population 5 years and over	135,757	18,478,811
Speak only English	87.9%	72.6%
Speak a language other than English	12.1%	27.4%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	8.8%	20.4%
Other Indo-European languages	2.2%	5.0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.7%	1.5%
Other languages	0.4%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Housing

The table below shows the total number of households and households by type in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013. A household includes all individuals who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied as living quarters. In Indian River County in 2013 there were 76,710 housing units, of which 57,435 were occupied and 25.1% of the housing units were vacant. Of the 74.9% percent of occupied housing units, 41,217 were owner occupied.

Table 9: Households, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	76,710	76,710	9,047,973	9,047,973
Occupied housing units	57,435	74.9%	7,211,584	79.7%
Vacant housing units	19,275	25.1%	1,836,389	20.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.8	(X)	2.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	14.1	(X)	9.2	(X)
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	57,435	57,435	7,211,584	7,211,584
Owner-occupied	41,217	71.8%	4,672,482	64.8%
Renter-occupied	16,218	28.2%	2,539,102	35.2%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.4	(X)	2.6	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.6	(X)	2.7	(X)

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Population by Census County Division

A Census County Division (CCD) is a subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. There are two CCDs in Indian River County: Fellsmere CCD and Vero Beach CCD. The table below shows population for each of these divisions. The data shown in the table below is a 5-year estimate (2009-2013) and due to the granularity of the data shown and the data collection methods, 1-year estimates are not available.

Table 10: Population by Census County Division, Indian River County, 2009-2013 (5-year estimates)

Indian River Census County Division	Population	Percent
Total Population	139,356	100.0%
Fellsmere CCD	19,589	14.1%
Vero Beach CCD	119,767	85.9%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Population by Municipality

The term "municipal governments" refers to political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government for a specific population concentration in a defined area, and includes all active government units officially designated as cities, boroughs towns and villages.

This concept corresponds generally to the "incorporated places" that are recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics, subject to an important qualification – the count of municipal governments in this report excludes places that are currently governmentally inactive.

The incorporated areas (areas consisting of greater than or equal to 1,000 people) in Indian River County consist of: Fellsmere, Indian River Shores, Orchid, Sebastian and Vero Beach. The table below shows the census population counts in Indian River County and Cities. Sebastian experienced the greatest percentage change with 3.16% higher than the county as a whole between 2010 and 2014. All other areas experienced growth as well, with the exception of Orchid in which there was a percentage change of -0.96%.

Table 11: Census Population Counts Indian River and Cities, April 1, 2010 and 2014

County and City	1-Apr-14	1-Apr-10	Total Change	Percent Change
	(Estimate)	(Census)		
Indian River Total Population	140,955	138,028	2,927	2.12%
Fellsmere	5,328	5,197	131	2.52%
Indian River Shores	3,962	3,901	61	1.56%
Orchid	411	415	-4	-0.96%
Sebastian	22,622	21,929	693	3.16%
Vero Beach	15,477	15,220	254	1.67%
UNINCORPORATED	93,155	91,366	1,792	1.96%

Source: Bureau of Economic & Business Research, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Socioeconomic status can influence access to care and health outcomes. The socioeconomic variables and indicators reported in this community health assessment include measures on: poverty, income levels, education, employment/unemployment status, public assistance benefits housing, transportation, uncompensated care, and crime.

Poverty

Poverty creates many difficulties for individuals, families and the communities in which they live. Poverty often hinders access to a variety of services and products including proper medical care and nutrition. There are different terms commonly used to reflect certain levels of poverty. The U.S. Census Bureau employs 'poverty thresholds' which are statistical calculations used to ascertain the number of poor persons. The Department of Health and Human Services uses 'poverty guidelines' to determine eligibility for certain programs.¹

Table 12 shows the Department of Health and Human Services 2015 poverty guidelines.

Table 12: 2015 Poverty Guidelines

Family Size	Percent of Poverty Guideline								
	100%	120%	133%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	11,770.00	14,124.00	15,654.10	15,889.50	17,655.00	20,597.50	21,774.50	23,540.00	29,425.00
2	15,930.00	19,116.00	21,186.90	21,505.50	23,895.00	27,877.50	29,470.50	31,860.00	39,825.00
3	20,090.00	24,108.00	26,719.70	27,121.50	30,135.00	35,157.50	37,166.50	40,180.00	50,225.00
4	24,250.00	29,100.00	32,252.50	32,737.50	36,375.00	42,437.50	44,862.50	48,500.00	60,625.00
5	28,410.00	34,092.00	37,785.30	38,353.50	42,615.00	49,717.50	52,558.50	56,820.00	71,025.00
6	32,570.00	39,084.00	43,318.10	43,969.50	48,855.00	56,997.50	60,254.50	65,140.00	81,425.00
7	36,730.00	44,076.00	48,850.90	49,585.50	55,095.00	64,277.50	67,950.50	73,460.00	91,825.00
8	40,890.00	49,068.00	54,383.70	55,201.50	61,335.00	71,557.50	75,646.50	81,780.00	102,225.00

Source: Medicaid.gov

Notes: For family units of more than 8 members, add \$4,060 for each additional member.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹ <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs>

Individuals in Poverty/ Children in Poverty

This area measures the percent of children in poverty, as defined by the federal poverty threshold. Table 13 shows the estimated counts and percentages of people in poverty in Indian River County and Florida in 2013. The counts and percentages of people in poverty are shown for the entire population and for the groups under age 18 and ages 18 years and over. The percentage of individuals in poverty in Indian River was 13.4%, slightly lower than the state (17.0%). In Indian River County, 21.3% of individuals under 18 are in poverty, a rate slightly lower than the state's average (24.5%).

Table 13: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age and Gender, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River			Florida		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Population for whom poverty status is determined	140,482	18,836	13.4%	19,129,950	3,253,333	17.0%
AGE						
Under 18 years	25,234	5,387	21.3%	3,954,275	968,765	24.5%
Related children under 18 years	24,945	5,098	20.4%	3,935,989	951,379	24.2%
18 to 64 years	73,928	11,259	15.2%	11,597,278	1,902,676	16.4%
65 years and over	41,320	2,190	5.3%	3,578,397	381,892	10.7%
SEX						
Male	67,566	8,270	12.2%	9,292,498	1,484,913	16.0%
Female	72,916	10,566	14.5%	9,837,452	1,768,420	18.0%
RACE						
One race	N	N	N	18,683,092	3,165,099	16.9%
White	120,358	11,751	9.8%	14,629,577	2,115,697	14.5%
Black or African American	13,328	4,314	32.4%	3,015,790	847,887	28.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N	N	N	48,761	11,019	22.6%
Asian	N	N	N	503,334	66,496	13.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N	N	N	7,869	2,271	28.9%
Some other race	N	N	N	477,761	121,729	25.5%
Two or more races	N	N	N	446,858	88,234	19.7%
EHTNICITY						
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	16,488	2,920	17.7%	4,552,059	1,006,846	22.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	107,975	10,162	9.4%	10,776,700	1,284,413	11.9%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 14 shows the percent living below the poverty level geographically by ZIP Code in Indian River County in 2013. ZIP Code 32948- Fellsmere has 27.4% of residents living below the poverty line. Additionally, two ZIP Codes of Vero Beach (32967 and 32960) also have more than 20% of residents living below the poverty line.

Table 14: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by ZIP Code, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Location	Population for whom poverty status is determined	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Indian River County	137,759	20,839	15.1%
32948- Fellsmere	7,449	2,044	27.4%
32958- Sebastian	25,707	2,788	10.8%
32960- Vero Beach	19,297	4,410	22.9%
32962- Vero Beach	21,445	3,601	16.8%
32963- Indian River Shores	14,894	758	5.1%
32966- Citrus Ridge	15,369	1,818	11.8%
32967- Vero Beach	19,789	4,283	21.6%
32968- Citrus Ridge	13,352	878	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013, 5-year data
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

ALICE & Poverty

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.² The table below shows the total households, the percentage of ALICE population and poverty in towns in Indian River County in 2012.

Table 15: ALICE Population, Indian River County, 2012

Town	Total HH	% Alice & Poverty
Fellsmere	7,120	44.0%
Florida Ridge CDP	4,047	58.0%
Gifford CDP	9,365	41.0%
Sebastian	708	27.0%
Vero Beach CCD	6,877	44.0%
Winter Beach CDP	51,451	39.0%

Adapted from: United Way ALICE Report, 2014

Notes: Municipal-level data; municipal often relies on 3- and 5- year average, is not available for the smallest towns that don't report income and may overlap with Census Designated Places (CCD)

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

² United Way: ALICE Report: Florida. <http://www.uwof.org/alice>

Income

Per Capita Income

Income and financial resources often influence health as they facilitate access to resource and services including: health insurance, medical care, healthy food, safe housing, and other basic goods.

Per capita income is calculated by adding all income in an area and dividing by the total population. While per capita income provides some indication of the financial situation in an area, it does not provide insight into the distribution of that wealth or the disparities within an area.

Table 16 shows the per capita income in Indian River County and Florida. In 2013, Indian River County's per capita income was \$28,355, nearly 9.3% more than Florida's per capita income of \$25,834.

Table 16: Per Capita Income and Earnings, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River	Florida
Per capita income (dollars)	\$28,355	\$25,834
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	\$23,576	\$26,873
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	\$39,474	\$40,809
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	\$32,282	\$34,419

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Median Household Income

Household income reflects the totaled amount of income of all workers within a household. A household is all people who occupy a housing unit; the occupants may or may not be related.

Table 17 shows counts and the percentage of households by income bracket in Indian River County and Florida. Over 57% of households in the county had income less than \$50,000, a percentage lower than Florida (53.5%). The percentage of households in the income ranges from \$100,000 to \$150,000, was smaller in Indian River than in the comparison areas shown.

Table 17: Household Income, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	57,435	57,435	7,211,584	7,211,584
Less than \$10,000	3,445	6.0%	593,608	8.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,472	4.3%	423,408	5.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9,612	16.7%	885,779	12.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,712	13.4%	847,478	11.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9,567	16.7%	1,100,262	15.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,483	16.5%	1,309,633	18.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5,829	10.1%	774,887	10.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5,458	9.5%	740,655	10.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	755	1.3%	253,241	3.5%
\$200,000 or more	3,102	5.4%	282,633	3.9%
Median household income (dollars)	42,401	(X)	46,036	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	66,564	(X)	65,728	(X)
With earnings	35,758	62.3%	5,185,976	71.9%
Mean earnings (dollars)	59,565	(X)	66,331	(X)
With Social Security	29,827	51.9%	2,615,333	36.3%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,582	(X)	17,861	(X)
With retirement income	14,736	25.7%	1,389,254	19.3%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23,284	(X)	24,748	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	2,387	4.2%	357,787	5.0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,129	(X)	9,195	(X)
With cash public assistance income	1,215	2.1%	162,371	2.3%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,137	(X)	2,749	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	7,917	13.8%	1,089,738	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Family Income

A family, as defined by the US Census Bureau is a household in which the householder and all (one or more) other people living in the same household are related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

In 2013, 17.1% of families in Indian River had annual income of less than \$25,000. Over 7% had income \$200,000 or more, which was higher than the state (5.1%).

Table 18: Families Income and Benefits, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families	37,264	37,264	4,626,388	4,626,388
Less than \$10,000	1,352	3.6%	246,127	5.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	813	2.2%	167,967	3.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,194	11.3%	435,804	9.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5,071	13.6%	502,220	10.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6,655	17.9%	703,490	15.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6,699	18.0%	924,118	20.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,276	11.5%	596,477	12.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4,772	12.8%	601,788	13.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	699	1.9%	211,421	4.6%
\$200,000 or more	2,733	7.3%	236,976	5.1%
Median family income (dollars)	51,490	(X)	55,774	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	78,788	(X)	76,713	(X)

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Cost of Living Index

Cost of Living Index is used to measure prices of items which influence cost of living in specific areas. The table below compares the Cost of Living Index in Vero Beach-Indian River to the national average. In 2014, Indian River ranked higher than the national average in grocery, utilities and items categorized as miscellaneous, but fell below the nation in housing, transportation and health.

Table 19: Cost of Living Index Values, Indian River Area and National, 2014

Category (Percent Weight)	FL Vero Beach-Indian River	National Average
Composite (100%)	100.3	100
Grocery (13.56%)	107.1	100
Housing (27.02%)	88.3	100
Utilities (10.30%)	119.0	100
Transportation (12.35%)	97.8	100
Health (4.60%)	96.9	100
Miscellaneous (32.17%)	102.9	100

Source: <http://www.coli.org>; Cost of Living Index Calculator; subscribed to by Indian River Chamber of Commerce, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Income Inequality

Table 20 shows the Gini Coefficient of Income Inequality for Florida counties. The Gini Coefficient represents the inequitable distribution of income in a community by household. Typically, a Gini Coefficient is between 0 and 1. A value of 1 would indicate that all income in the county is concentrated in one household. A value of 0 would indicate that all income in the county is equally distributed among households. The Gini Coefficient for the state of Florida as a whole was 0.4843. Indian River County had a Gini coefficient of 0.4983 and had the greatest income inequality among surrounding counties.

Table 20: Gini index, Indian River County, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2013

	Gini Index
Florida	0.4843
Indian River County	0.4983
Surrounding Counties:	
Brevard County	0.4419
Okeechobee County	0.4867
Osceola County	0.4417
St. Lucie County	0.4904

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Housing

Median Housing Price

The table below shows occupied housing units, by value bracket, as well as the median housing unit value in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013. The median value in the county was \$151,100, which was \$2,200 less than the median value in the state.

Table 21: Housing Value, Owner-Occupied Units, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Owner-occupied units	41,217	41,217	4,672,482	4,672,482
Less than \$50,000	4,699	11.4%	541,100	11.6%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	9,992	24.2%	930,170	19.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5,773	14.0%	805,674	17.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5,764	14.0%	723,090	15.5%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	6,037	14.6%	801,517	17.2%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	4,281	10.4%	548,109	11.7%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	3,091	7.5%	238,223	5.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	1,580	3.8%	84,599	1.8%
Median (dollars)	151,100	(X)	153,300	(X)

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Average Rent

The table below shows rental units, by rent bracket in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013, as well as the median rent. The median rent in Indian River County was \$858, lower than the state median rent of \$972.

Table 22: Gross Rent, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	15,591	15,591	2,419,717	2,419,717
Less than \$200	0	0.0%	27,054	1.1%
\$200 to \$299	0	0.0%	45,795	1.9%
\$300 to \$499	1,318	8.5%	106,100	4.4%
\$500 to \$749	3,639	23.3%	413,375	17.1%
\$750 to \$999	5,306	34.0%	697,658	28.8%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4,151	26.6%	791,497	32.7%
\$1,500 or more	1,177	7.5%	338,238	14.0%
Median (dollars)	858	(X)	972	(X)

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Homelessness

The table below show the number of homeless adults and children who reside in Indian River County, as of January 2015. This count is not estimated in the census residential population estimates. There was an estimated 812 homeless individuals living in Indian River County, with 32.3% being children and 67.7% being adults.

Table 23: Homelessness as of January 30, 2015

	Indian River County	
	Number	Percent
Adults	550	67.7%
Children	262	32.3%
Total	812	100.0%

Source: Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., 2015
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the number of homeless disabled and unemployed adults in Indian River County, as of January 2015. In Indian River County, 71 homeless individuals self-reported as adults with disabilities and 80 self-reported as unemployed.

Table 24: Reporting Disabled and Unemployed Adults among Homeless in Indian River County, 2015

	Indian River County	
	Number	
Disabled Adults	71	
Unemployed Adults	80	

Source: Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., 2015
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the reasons for homelessness in Indian River County in 2015. In Indian River County, 89 individuals reported employment as the primary reason for homelessness; therefore, suggesting that the primary reason for homelessness in Indian River County was “Employment”.

Table 25: Reporting Reason for Homeless in Indian River County, 2015

	Indian River County	
	Number	
Employment	89	
Housing	35	
Disability	36	
Family Problems	60	
Substance Abuse	20	

Source: Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc., 2015
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Education

School Enrollment

The table below shows school enrollment by school type in Indian River County and in Florida. In 2013, 28,420 individuals in Indian River County were enrolled in school. Of those enrolled, 8.2% were in preschool, 3.6% were in kindergarten, 21.0% were in grade 1 to grade 4 and 21.9% were in grade 5 to grade 8. Over a quarter were in grade 9 to grade 12 and nearly 20% were in college or graduate school.

Table 26: School Enrollment, Indian River County, Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Enrolled in school:	28,420	28,420	4,643,948	4,643,948
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	2,319	8.2%	287,571	6.2%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,020	3.6%	229,382	4.9%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5,971	21.0%	888,197	19.1%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6,230	21.9%	922,118	19.9%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	7,236	25.5%	955,176	20.6%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	5,203	18.3%	1,135,010	24.4%
Graduate or professional school	441	1.6%	226,494	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment can also influence socioeconomic status. As previously noted, low socioeconomic status can hinder access to health care services and can result in less desirable health outcomes.

The table below shows the highest degree or level of education attained by the population 25 years and older in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013. In the county, 88.5% of the population had obtained a high school diploma or higher, slightly higher than the state. Moreover, 26.2% of individuals 25 years and over held a bachelor's degree or lower, a bit higher than the state.

Table 27: Educational Attainment, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River			Florida		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 25 years and over	106,020	49,830	56,190	13,726,996	6,577,975	7,149,021
Less than 9th grade	3.6%	4.5%	2.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.8%	9.4%	6.4%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.3%	28.8%	33.5%	29.5%	29.3%	29.6%
Some college, no degree	20.3%	19.6%	20.9%	20.7%	20.4%	21.0%
Associate's degree	10.7%	10.4%	11.0%	9.5%	8.5%	10.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.6%	17.6%	17.5%
Graduate or professional degree	9.1%	10.3%	8.0%	9.7%	10.3%	9.1%
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5%	86.2%	90.6%	86.8%	86.1%	87.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.2%	27.4%	25.2%	27.2%	27.9%	26.6%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

High School Graduation Rates

Table 28 shows trends in high school graduation rates, using the Florida calculation, for school years 2009-10 through 2013-14. In the 2013-14 school year the graduation rate in Indian River was 79.1%, an increase from 67.1% in the 2009-10 school year. The rate was higher than the 2013-14 graduation rate in Florida as a whole (76.1%).

Table 28: Graduation Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2009-10 through 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Indian River	67.1%	71.7%	80.9%	80.1%	79.1%
Florida	69.0%	70.6%	74.5%	75.6%	76.1%

Source: 2013-14 Florida Department of Education (FDOE) cohort graduation data as of 2/25/2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

School Performance

Table 29 shows accountability reports for local schools in Indian River County from the Florida Department of Education with school grades from schools in Indian River County from 2010 to 2014. Schools indicated as type 01 are elementary schools, 02 are middle schools, 03 are high schools and 04 are combination. School grades for elementary and middle schools are determined by a combination of factors including learning gains and performance measures. Grades from high school include consideration of other measures.

Table 29: Indian River County School Grades, 2010 - 2014 (Preliminary)

School Name	School Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
VERO BEACH HIGH SCHOOL	3	B	B	A	B	B
ROSEWOOD MAGNET SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	A	A
OSCEOLA MAGNET SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	A	B
BEACHLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	B	A
GIFFORD MIDDLE SCHOOL	2	A	A	A	B	C
FELLSMERE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	B	A	B	C	C
PELICAN ISLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	A	A	B	C	D
CITRUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	A	B	C	C	C
DODGERTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	B	B	C	D	D
VERO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	C	B	A	B	C
SEBASTIAN RIVER MIDDLE SCHOOL	2	A	B	C	C	C
SEBASTIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	A	B	B	B	C
GLENDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	C	A	B	C	A
HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	B	A	B	C	D
OSLO MIDDLE SCHOOL	2	A	B	C	C	C
SEBASTIAN RIVER HIGH SCHOOL	3	B	B	A	A	B
LIBERTY MAGNET SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	B	C
TREASURE COAST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	B	C
STORM GROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL	2	A	A	A	B	A
INDIAN RIVER CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	3	A	B	A	A	A
ST. PETER'S ACADEMY	1	*	A	A	*	A
NORTH COUNTY CHARTER SCHOOL	1	A	A	A	B	A
SEBASTIAN CHARTER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	A	A	A	B	B
IMAGINE AT SOUTH VERO	4	C	A	A	A	B

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014

Notes: Legend for School Types: 01=Elementary; 02=Middle; 03=High; 04=Combination, NR indicates none reported

Notes: *Reported as missing values

Notes: Schools that serve high school grade levels will receive a grade based on a weighting of state-assessment-based components and other components for which data are not currently available. The word "Pending" will appear as their school grade until the other components are available near the end of 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Standardized Test Scores

The table below shows the percentage of students in Indian River County, by grade level, who scored 3 or above on the reading and mathematics section of the Florida Comprehensive Test 2.0 (FCAT) in the years 2012 – 2014. Scoring ranges from one (lowest) to five (highest), with three representing a satisfactory performance in the assessed grade and subject.

Table 30: Percentage of Students Passing (Score of 3 and above), Indian River County and Florida, 2012 - 2014

Grade	Reading			Mathematics		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
3	63%	58%	56%	56%	49%	49%
4	62%	61%	59%	57%	55%	52%
5	64%	60%	63%	58%	51%	52%
6	58%	58%	58%	52%	49%	45%
7	57%	58%	54%	55%	48%	44%
8	56%	56%	58%	50%	12%	18%
9	59%	57%	57%	NA	NA	NA
10	56%	60%	61%	NA	NA	NA

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014

Note: NA indicates the FCAT 2.0 was not given that year or is not administered for the selected grade level.

Note: The Spring 2011 FCAT 2.0 Reading and Mathematics and Spring 2012 FCAT 2.0 Science scores were reported as FCAT Equivalent Scores in order to maintain consistent expectations for student performance during the transition year. FCAT Equivalent Scores for these years have been converted to the established FCAT 2.0 scales and are provided in this database so that stakeholders and the general public are able to see what the scores would have been if the established score scales and Achievement Levels had been approved and implemented at that time.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Business and Employment

Unemployment

High rates of unemployment can affect the financial stability of individuals within a community, this can lead to decreased expenditures for health care and can result in higher rates of uninsured.

The table below shows employment status of the population 16 years and older in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013. In Indian River County there were 61,256 individuals in the labor force, constituting 51.1% of the county's population. Individuals in the labor force include those who are currently working, as well as those who are not working but are actively looking for a job and available to start work. In Indian River County, 10.1% of the labor force was unemployed, just slightly greater than in Florida as a whole. Figure 7 graphically depicts percent unemployment from 2010 to 2014 in Indian River County.

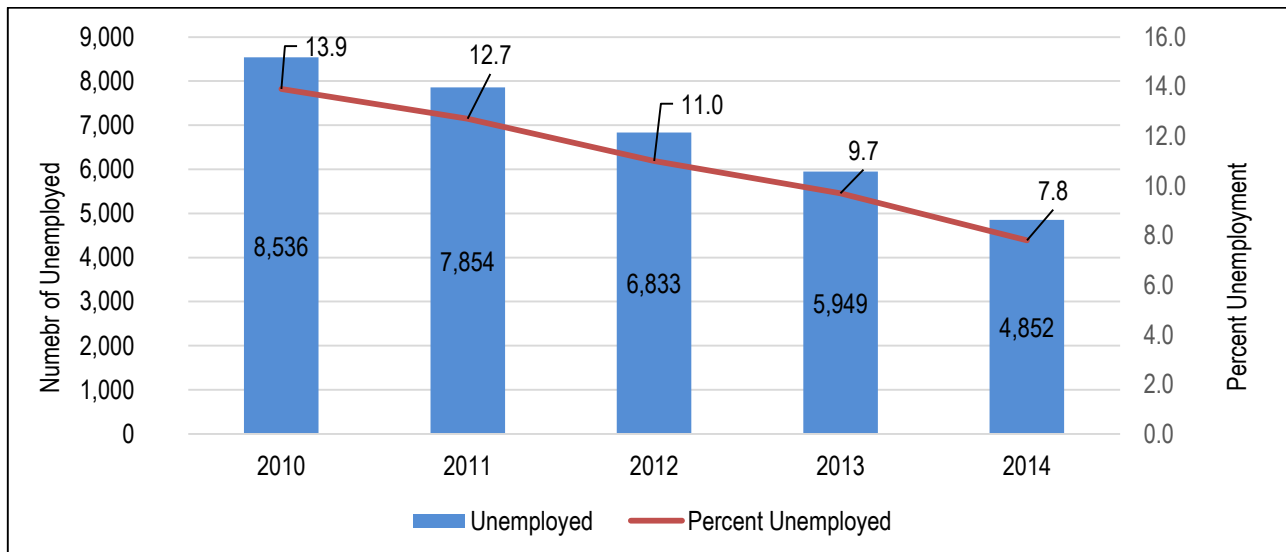
Table 31: Employment Status, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 16 years and over	119,880	119,880	15,996,701	15,996,701
In labor force	61,256	51.1%	9,422,271	58.9%
Civilian labor force	61,066	50.9%	9,369,264	58.6%
Employed	54,927	45.8%	8,459,990	52.9%
Unemployed	6,139	5.1%	909,274	5.7%
Armed Forces	190	0.2%	53,007	0.3%
Not in labor force	58,624	48.9%	6,574,430	41.1%
Civilian labor force	61,066	61,066	9,369,264	9,369,264
Percent Unemployed	(X)	10.1%	(X)	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 7: Unemployment, Indian River County, 2010-2014



Employer Size & Industry

The table below shows the number and percentage of workers by industry in Indian River County and in Florida in 2013. The greatest percentage of workers in the county, 19.5%, were in the educational services, and health care and social assistance industry.

Table 32: Industry, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	54,927	54,927	8,459,990	8,459,990
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,963	3.6%	87,734	1.0%
Construction	3,599	6.6%	575,346	6.8%
Manufacturing	2,917	5.3%	436,499	5.2%
Wholesale trade	1,687	3.1%	246,113	2.9%
Retail trade	8,074	14.7%	1,143,428	13.5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,095	3.8%	425,324	5.0%
Information	901	1.6%	175,355	2.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4,307	7.8%	655,929	7.8%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6,494	11.8%	1,056,064	12.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	10,690	19.5%	1,770,023	20.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6,213	11.3%	1,042,305	12.3%
Other services, except public administration	3,947	7.2%	466,198	5.5%
Public administration	2,040	3.7%	379,672	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the number and percentage of workers in Indian River County and in Florida by occupation. Over a quarter of individuals in the county were in management, business, science, and arts occupations and over a fifth were in service occupations.

Table 33: Occupation, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	54,927	54,927	8,459,990	8,459,990
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	16,168	29.4%	2,840,400	33.6%
Service occupations	13,154	23.9%	1,755,834	20.8%
Sales and office occupations	15,585	28.4%	2,332,493	27.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5,322	9.7%	768,599	9.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4,698	8.6%	762,664	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the employed population 16 years and older in Indian River County and in Florida by the class of worker. The majority, 81.7%, of workers in Indian River County were private wage or salary workers. There was a higher percentage of government workers, 12.8% in the county, than in the state (12.3%).

Table 34: Class of Worker, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	54,927	54,927	8,459,990	8,459,990
Private wage and salary workers	44,882	81.7%	6,929,128	81.9%
Government workers	7,055	12.8%	1,042,700	12.3%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	2,990	5.4%	476,451	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Public Assistance Benefits

School Lunch Program

Specific schools are identified as Provision 2 schools, where meals are served to all students at no charge, while other students are given eligibility for free and reduced lunch based on the community eligibility provision, which uses information from other programs, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), to qualify a student for free or reduced price lunch.

The table below shows students in Indian River County and in Florida eligible for free or reduced priced lunch during the 2013-14 school year. During this time period 53.6% of students were eligible for free lunch and an additional 5.5% were eligible for reduced lunch.

Table 35: Free and Reduced Lunch Status, Indian River County and Florida, SY 2013-14

	Total Students	# Free	# Reduced Price	# Provision 2	# CEP Direct Certified
Indian River	18,034	9,671	986	0	223
Florida	2,757,069	1,316,037	143,107	33,571	182,765

Source: Florida Department of Education, 2014 (as of 5/5/2015)

Notes: Free = The student is eligible for free lunch; Reduced Priced = The student is eligible for reduced-price lunch; Provision 2 = The student is enrolled in a USDA-approved Provision 2 school; Direct Cert = The student is enrolled in a USDA – approved Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) school and is identified as eligible for free meals based upon the Direct Certification determination or the extension of eligibility to the household due to eligibility of an identified direct certified student.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Medicaid

Medicaid is a federally and state funded health program in the United States that provides health services to low income individuals and families.

The table below shows the median monthly Medicaid enrollment in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2004-2014. In 2014, the median monthly enrollment in the county was 21,568, a rate of 15,215.9 per 100,000.

Table 36: Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment in Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2004	9,696	7,758.4	2,144,415	12,270.3
2005	10,880	8,475.6	2,216,268	12,397.5
2006	11,732	8,837.5	2,186,843	11,990.9
2007	10,985	8,066.5	2,109,988	11,404.8
2008	14,493	10,536.3	2,637,603	14,152.6
2009	14,843	10,785.7	2,678,520	14,314.6
2010	17,296	12,523.4	2,995,439	15,916.0
2011	18,153	13,066.8	3,128,693	16,524.1
2012	19,403	13,871.0	3,352,966	17,607.8
2013	20,920	14,808.3	3,611,417	18,693.7
2014	21,568	15,215.9	3,714,376	19,001.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2014

Data Note: The median enrollment in Medicaid is the number where, over 12 months of enrollment, half are more than this number median and half are below this number.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Florida KidCare

Florida Kidcare is health insurance offered by the state of Florida for individuals up to 18 years, even if one or both parents are employed. The four parts of Florida KidCare for which one may be eligible are: MediKids, Healthy Kids, Children's Medical Services Network and Medicaid. Title XXI, also known as Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), is a state- and federally- funded program (currently, a 31 – 69 match) that provides insurance for children who do not qualify for Medicaid but whose families cannot afford private insurance.³

The table below displays CHIP Title XXI enrollment in Indian River County from 2004 to 2014. Overall, the number of enrollments fluctuated during this time period. In 2014, there was a total of 171 KidCare enrollments in Indian River County. It is interesting to note that the KidCare enrollment decreased from 2013.

Table 37: Children Less than 5 Years Old Covered by KidCare, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2004	193	3.3	35,348	3.3
2005	124	2.1	22,249	2.1
2006	81	1.3	16,827	1.5
2007	130	2.0	22,916	2.1
2008	199	3.0	29,901	2.6
2009	152	2.3	23,873	2.1
2010	161	2.5	33,495	3.2
2011	187	2.9	35,019	3.3
2012	173	2.6	34,045	3.2
2013	188	2.9	31,904	2.9
2014	171	2.6	29,947	2.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

³ www.floridakidcare.org

Transportation

Number of Vehicles Available

The table below shows the number and percent of households in Indian River County and in Florida by the total number of vehicles. In 2013, 4.3% or 2,471 households in Indian River County had no vehicle available.

Table 38: Vehicles Available by Household, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

	Indian River		Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Occupied housing units	57,435	57,435	7,211,584	7,211,584
No vehicles available	2,471	4.3%	520,686	7.2%
1 vehicle available	26,266	45.7%	3,001,852	41.6%
2 vehicles available	22,589	39.3%	2,717,772	37.7%
3 or more vehicles available	6,109	10.6%	971,274	13.5%

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Crime

Crime in a community can influence health status both as a result of direct injury from the crimes themselves and as a result of the emotional stress present in areas of high crime.

The table below shows arrests in Indian River County in 2013 and 2014 by type of arrest. The total number of arrests decreased 5.6% from 5,757 in 2013 to 5,434 in 2014.

Table 39: Arrests, Indian River County, by Agency, 2013 & 2014

	2013	2014	% Change
Population	139,586	140,955	1.0%
Total Arrests	5,757	5,434	-5.6%
Total Index Offenses	3,402	3,579	5.2%
Violent Rate	300.2	288	-4.0%
Property Rate	2,137.0	2,251.1	5.3%
Index Rate	2,437.2	2,539.1	4.2%

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Annual Crime Report- Palm Beach County, 2014

Notes: Offenses: The 7 index crimes of Murder, Sexual Offenses, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft as reported to law enforcement (not arrest). Violent Crime: Murder, Sexual Offenses, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault Offenses. On-Violent/Property Crime: Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses. Arrests: Part I and Part II Crimes. Index Rate: Rate Per 100,000 Population

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Health Status Profile

This section provides data on Indian River County's health status for the following health categories: Maternal and Child Health, Behavioral Health, Morbidity and Mortality. The data presented herein can be used to identify health care priorities and to inform policy and program development.

Data in the section may be present as age-adjusted rates or as crude rates. Age adjustment, also called age standardization, is a statistical technique utilized to better allow populations to be compared when the age profiles and distributions within the populations are different.⁴ Age-adjusted rates are often used to answer the question, "How does the rate in my county compare to the rate in another even though the distribution of persons by age may vary?"⁵ The frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age. Therefore, in order to examine other risk factors independent of age, age adjustments are often used in public health analyses. The 2010 U.S. Standard population is often used as a guideline to calculate age-adjusted rates.⁶ Crude rates, conversely, are the total number of events in a given population over a period of time.⁷ Crude rates are useful in examining the burden of disease or death on a community.

Maternal and Child Health

Improving the well-being of mothers, infants, and children is an important public health goal for the United States. Their well-being determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the health care system.

Prenatal Care Access

Having a healthy pregnancy is one of the best ways to promote a healthy birth and getting early and regular prenatal care improves the chances of a healthy pregnancy. Most practitioners recommend scheduling visit by 8 weeks gestation. Prenatal visits to a health care provider include a physical exam, weight checks, and providing a urine sample. The table below shows the births to mothers who received prenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy. Trimester prenatal care is calculated as the time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit. In Indian River County, 66.1% mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester, 13.3 percentage points less than Florida.

Table 40: Births to Mothers with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	883	72.4	147,843	79.3
2011	895	74.8	154,294	80.3
2012	910	77.2	159,307	80.0
2013	854	72.9	159,880	79.9
2014	822	66.1	160,186	79.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

⁴ <http://seer.cancer.gov/seerstat/tutorials/aarates/definition.html>

⁵ <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/calculate.aspx?RepID=6>

⁶ <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/calculate.aspx?RepID=6>

⁷ <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/crude+rate>

The table below shows the number and percentage of births to those mothers with third trimester prenatal care. In Indian River County, 5.9% of mothers received prenatal care beginning in the third trimester, higher than the state of Florida.

Table 41: Births to Mothers with 3rd Trimester Prenatal Care, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	65	5.3	5,810	3.1
2011	31	2.6	5,978	3.1
2012	60	5.1	6,675	3.4
2013	82	7.0	6,884	3.4
2014	74	5.9	7,699	3.8

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

Below are the numbers of births to mothers with first trimester, second trimester, third trimester, no or unknown prenatal care broken down by race and ethnicity and the total number of births across Indian River County for each racial and ethnic group. There were a total of 1,282 births in Indian River County. Of those, 790 or over 61.6% were to those mothers identifying as 'White', while 20.9% identified as 'Black or Other' and the remaining as unknown. We see that 74, or 5.8%, were to mothers with 3rd trimester prenatal care, 13, or 1.0%, were to mothers with no prenatal care and 38, or about 3.0%, were to those with unknown prenatal care. It is important to note that 22 births with 3rd trimester prenatal care were for those mothers identifying as 'Black or Other', which accounts for 8.2% of all births to 'Black or Other' mothers, which is significantly higher than the 4.7% of births with 3rd trimester care to mothers identifying as 'White'.

Table 42: Births to Mothers by Prenatal Care Initiation by Race and Ethnicity, Indian River County, 2014

	White			Black & Other			Unknown		Total
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Total	
1st trimester	30	512	542	1	139	140	140	140	822
2nd trimester	9	174	183	1	91	92	60	60	335
3rd trimester	1	36	37	0	22	22	15	15	74
No prenatal care	0	6	6	0	4	4	3	3	13
Unknown prenatal care status	2	20	22	0	11	11	5	5	38
Total	42	748	790	2	267	269	223	223	1,282

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU), uses initiation of prenatal care and number of prenatal visits for calculating adequate prenatal care. The table below shows the number of births by the Kotelchuck Index in 2014 for Indian River County by ZIP Code. In Indian River County, 931 births, or over 70%, were to those mothers who received adequate or higher prenatal care.

Table 43: Births by Kotelchuck Prenatal Care Index by Zip Code, Indian River County, 2014

Zip Code	Inadequate Prenatal Care	Intermediate Prenatal Care	Adequate Prenatal Care	Adequate Plus Prenatal care	Unknown	Total
32948	31	9	35	46	4	125
32958	31	9	61	77	4	182
32960	49	17	90	79	7	242
32961	0	0	0	1	0	1
32962	48	11	88	96	4	247
32963	2	1	14	11	1	29
32966	14	3	35	36	4	92
32967	54	8	83	83	7	235
32968	15	7	40	47	7	116
32970	0	0	1	3	0	4
32976	1	0	0	1	0	2
99999	2	0	3	1	1	7
Total	247	65	450	481	39	1,282

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Note: ZIP Code 99999 is Unknown

Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows births by the Kotelchuck index and by mother's education level in Indian River County in 2014. In Indian River County, a total of 1,072 or 83.6% births were to mothers that have a high school diploma or higher, while 16.1% were to those mothers with less than a high school diploma. For those with a high school diploma or higher, there were 181 or 16.8% of births to mothers with inadequate prenatal care, while 30.9% of those with less than a high school diploma had inadequate prenatal care.

Table 44: Births by Kotelchuck Index by Mother's Education Level, Indian River County, 2014

		Births by Kotelchuck Index					
		Inadequate Prenatal Care	Intermediate Prenatal Care	Adequate Prenatal Care	Adequate Plus Prenatal care	Unknown	Total
< High School	8th grade or less	12	1	11	16	0	40
	9th-12th grade, no diploma	52	9	49	49	8	167
	Total	64	10	60	65	8	207
High School Graduate or Higher	HS Graduate or GED	99	25	119	171	8	422
	Some college but no degree	53	17	112	116	12	310
	Associate's Degree	5	4	50	44	4	107
	Bachelor's Degree	19	7	75	51	3	155
	Master's Degree	4	0	27	21	2	54
	Doctorate Degree	1	2	7	13	1	24
	Total	181	55	390	416	30	1,072
Unknown		2	0	0	0	1	3
Total		247	65	450	481	39	1,282

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Births

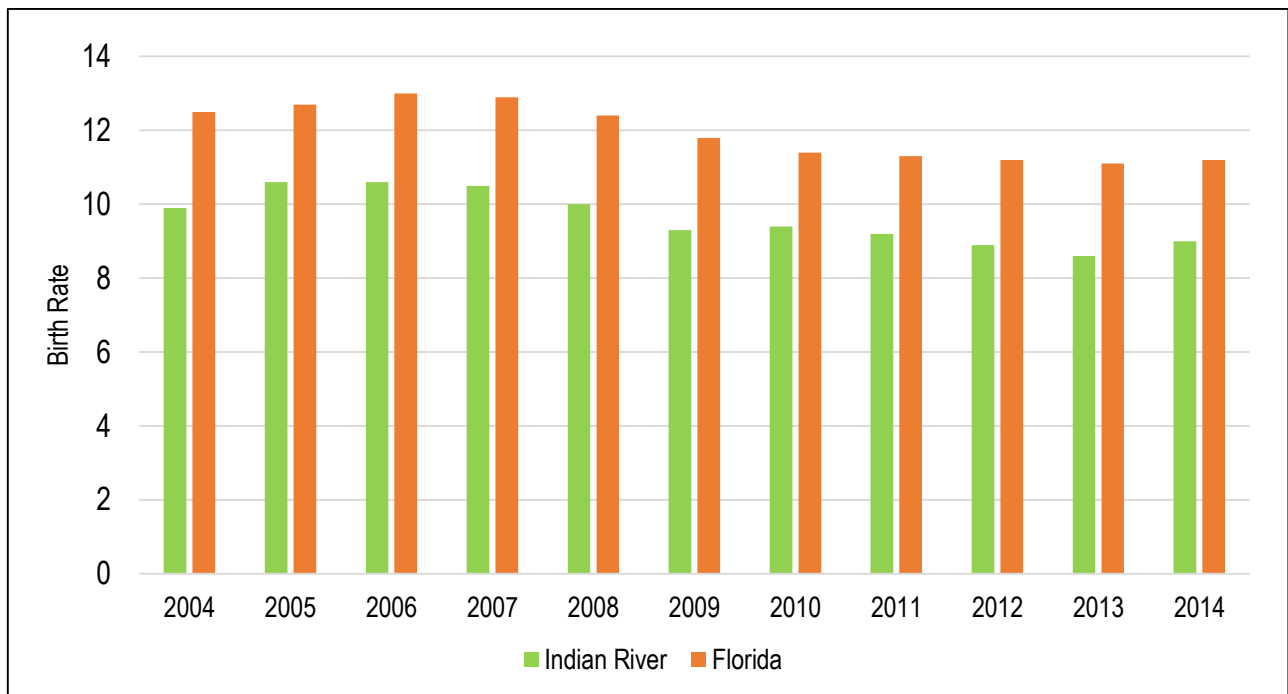
The table and figure below show the counts and rates of birth in Indian River County and Florida from 2004 to 2014. The rates in Florida have been consistently higher than rates in the county, which have fluctuated over the time period shown. In 2014, there were 1,282 live births in Indian River County, a rate of 9.0 per 1,000, lower than that in the state, as seen in the table below. Figure 8 shows the birth rates in the county and the state from 2004 to 2014.

Table 45: Total Resident Live Births, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2004	1,234	9.9	218,045	12.5
2005	1,360	10.6	226,219	12.7
2006	1,410	10.6	237,166	13.0
2007	1,424	10.5	239,120	12.9
2008	1,373	10.0	231,417	12.4
2009	1,278	9.3	221,391	11.8
2010	1,305	9.4	214,519	11.4
2011	1,277	9.2	213,237	11.3
2012	1,247	8.9	212,954	11.2
2013	1,217	8.6	215,194	11.1
2014	1,282	9.0	219,905	11.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 8: Births Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014



The table shows the birth counts and rates for Florida, Indian River County and surrounding counties in 2014. Indian River County has the lowest birth rate per 1,000 residents among all of the surrounding counties.

Table 46: Birth Counts and Rates, Indian River County, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2014

County	Count	Rate
Florida	219,905	11.2
Indian River	1,282	9.0
Brevard	5,259	9.5
Okeechobee	553	13.8
Osceola	4,195	14.0
St. Lucie	2,969	10.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Birth Rates by Age of Mother

Shown here are the births counts in the county by age and race in 2014. We see the largest number of births (222 or 17.3%) are to mothers identifying as 'White', ages 25-29.

Table 47: Births Counts by Mother's Age and Race, Indian River County, 2014

Age Range	White	Black & Other	Unknown	Total
15-19	47	19	15	81
20-24	195	85	60	340
25-29	222	85	63	370
30-34	200	46	54	300
35-39	99	24	22	145
40-44	27	9	9	45
45 +	0	1	0	1

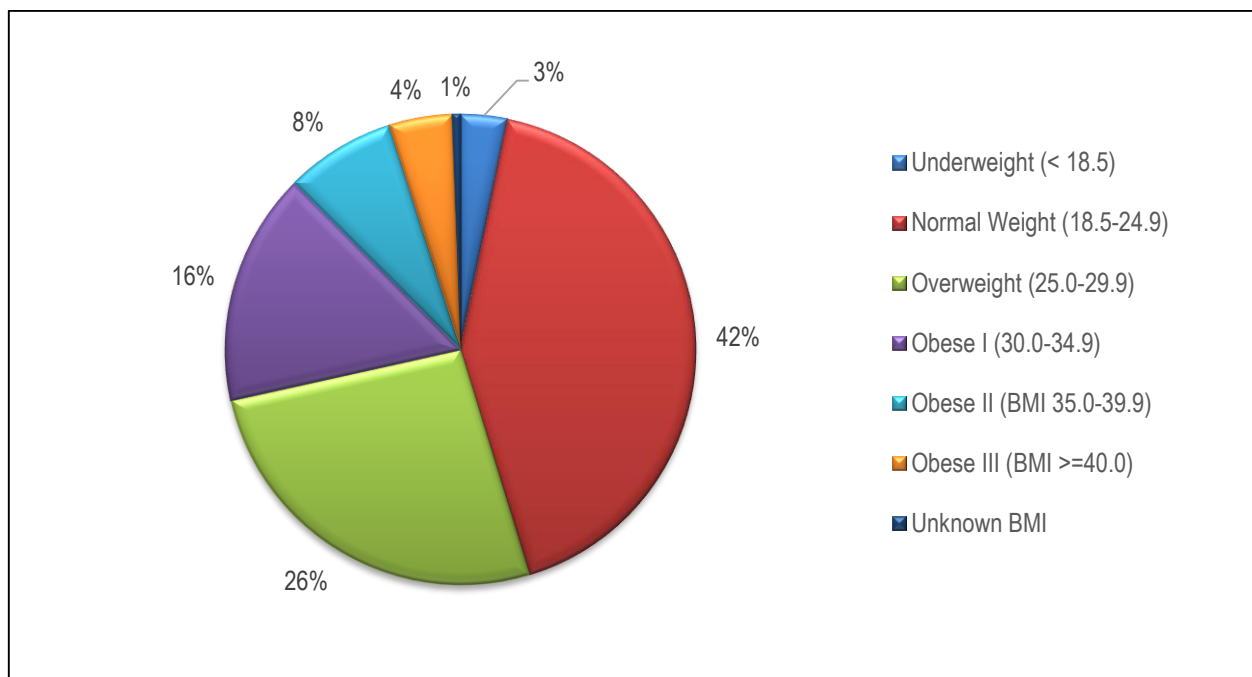
Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

Births to Overweight & Obese Mothers

Clear evidence indicates that a woman's pre-pregnancy weight is an independent predictor of many adverse outcomes of pregnancy for the woman and her baby. Women who have a Body Mass Index, or BMI, greater than 25 when they become pregnant have an increased risk of having a C-section, developing gestational diabetes, hypertension, preeclampsia and postpartum weight retention. Women who are underweight when they become pregnant have a higher risk of having a preterm or low-birthweight baby.⁸

The figure below depicts the percentage of births by mother's pre-pregnancy BMI in Indian River County in 2014. Less than 3% of Indian River County mothers had a BMI less than 18.5 pre-pregnancy. However, 28.0% of mothers were considered to be obese and 26.0% were overweight in 2014.

Figure 9: Percent Births by Mother's Pre-pregnancy BMI, Indian River County, 2014



⁸ Institute of Medicine (IOM) and National Research Council: Implementing Guidelines on Weight Gain & Pregnancy. Retrieved in 2015, from: <http://www.iom.edu/~media/Files/About%20the%20IOM/Pregnancy-Weight/ProvidersBro-Final.pdf>

Table 48 shows the number and percentage of births to overweight mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2010-2014. During the time period shown, the percent of births to overweight mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in the county ranged from 24.9% (the lowest, 2010) to 27.4%. In 2014, the percent of births to overweight mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in the county (26.3%) was higher than that of the state (24.1%).

Table 48: Births to Overweight Mothers at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	325	24.9	50,480	23.5
2011	327	25.6	50,524	23.7
2012	326	26.1	50,636	23.8
2013	333	27.4	51,950	24.1
2014	337	26.3	53,059	24.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The table below shows the number and percentage of births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2010-2014. In 2014, the percent of births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred in the county (27.9%) was higher than the state's (21.5%).

Table 49: Births to Obese Mothers at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	334	25.6	42,331	19.7
2011	324	25.4	43,913	20.6
2012	332	26.6	43,940	20.6
2013	316	26.0	45,252	21.0
2014	358	27.9	47,243	21.5

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

Births to Teenage Mothers

The table below shows the 3-year rolling counts and rates of births to mothers under the age of 15 in Indian River County and Florida from 2004 to 2014. Rate of repeat births is calculated by dividing the number of repeat births to mothers in an age group by the number of births to mothers in that age group. The rates in Indian River County have been comparable to the state's rates since the 2004-2006 time period. The rate for the past 2 three-year periods have been at 0.2 per 1,000. There were no repeat births reported to 10-12 year olds from 2004-2014.

Table 50: Birth Counts and Rates to Mothers under the Age of 15, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014 (3- Year Rolling Rates)

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2004-06	24	0.4	4,260	0.4
2005-07	35	0.5	4,239	0.4
2006-08	27	0.4	4,043	0.4
2007-09	23	0.3	3,717	0.3
2008-10	23	0.3	3,230	0.3
2009-11	21	0.3	2,721	0.3
2010-12	24	0.4	2,345	0.2
2011-13	14	0.2	2,047	0.2
2012-14	15	0.2	1,856	0.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The two tables below show the number and percent of repeat births by mother's age in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2010-2014. It is important to note that rates calculated on a small number of occurrences are affected considerably by even a small change in the number of occurrences.

The table below display the numbers and rates of repeat births to mothers ages 15-17 in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. The rate of repeat teen births for the 15 to 17 year old age group is consistently lower in Indian River County than Florida in the time period shown.

Table 51: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-17, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	1	2.9	486	9.0
2011	1	3.0	391	8.3
2012	2	5.1	314	7.4
2013	1	3.8	274	7.4
2014	1	5.3	235	7.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The rates of repeat births to mothers in the 18-19 age group was slightly higher in Indian River County (24.2%) than in Florida (19.6%).

Table 52: Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 18-19, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	20	24.4	2,926	21.3
2011	20	23.3	2,597	20.9
2012	18	22.2	2,379	20.3
2013	9	12.0	2,009	19.6
2014	15	24.2	1,878	19.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

Birth Weight

Proper prenatal care and healthy behaviors during pregnancy can reduce the likelihood of low birthweight babies. The table below shows the number and percent of babies born at very low birth weight, under 1500 grams (~3.3 pounds) in Indian River County and in Florida from 2010 to 2014. Just over 1% of live births in the county were very low birth weight babies, a percent slightly lower than the state's at 1.6%

Table 53: Live Births Under 1500 Grams (Very Low Birth Weight), Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	15	1.1	3,522	1.6
2011	23	1.8	3,433	1.6
2012	16	1.3	3,415	1.6
2013	15	1.2	3,311	1.5
2014	15	1.2	3,550	1.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The table below shows the count number and percent of babies born at low birth weight, under 2500 grams (~5.5 pounds) in Indian River County and in Florida from 2010 to 2014. The percent of low birth weight babies was slightly lower in the county, 6.9%, than in the state, 8.7%.

Table 54: Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	103	7.9	18,719	8.7
2011	122	9.6	18,558	8.7
2012	110	8.8	18,291	8.6
2013	85	7.0	18,371	8.5
2014	89	6.9	19,104	8.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is the death of an infant 0-364 days old. Infant mortality is often used as an indicator to measure the health and well-being of a nation, because factors affecting the health of entire populations can also impact the mortality rate of infants. The table below shows the infant death counts and rates from 2010 to 2014 in Indian River County and Florida. In 2014, the infant death rate was 4.7 per 1,000 live births for the county, significantly lower than in previous years and in comparison to the state.

Table 55: Infant Death Counts and Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	11	8.4	1,400	6.5
2011	16	12.5	1,372	6.4
2012	12	9.6	1,285	6.0
2013	8	6.6	1,318	6.1
2014	6	4.7	1,327	6.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The table below shows the 3-year rolling infant death counts and rates for Indian River County and Florida by race from 2003-2014. Though the 'White' infant death rate is lower in Indian River County when compared to the state from 2012-2014, the 'Black and Other' infant mortality rate is over twice as high at 25.0 per 1,000 live births.

Table 56: Infant Death Counts and Rate by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	White		Black & Other		White		Black & Other	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	18	5.7	4	5.9	2,665	5.5	2,076	12.1
2004-06	18	5.5	3	4.3	2,732	5.5	2,139	11.9
2005-07	20	5.8	6	8.0	2,762	5.4	2,261	12.1
2006-08	24	7.1	6	7.4	2,794	5.4	2,269	11.9
2007-09	22	6.7	8	9.8	2,600	5.2	2,274	12.0
2008-10	18	6.0	10	12.1	2,444	5.1	2,142	11.6
2009-11	16	6.0	17	20.6	2,228	4.8	2,061	11.3
2010-12	15	6.2	24	28.4	2,135	4.7	1,915	10.5
2011-13	13	5.7	23	28.1	2,092	4.6	1,873	10.2
2012-14	6	2.6	20	25.0	2,082	4.5	1,836	10.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows infant mortality 3-year rolling counts and rates for Indian River County and Florida by ethnicity. Though the 'Hispanic' infant death rate is lower in Indian River County when compared to the state from 2012-2014, the 'Non-Hispanic' infant mortality rate is higher than that of the state since the 2009-2011 time period.

Table 57: Infant Death Counts and Rate by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	7	8.4	15	5.0	888	5.0	3,746	7.8
2004-06	7	7.4	14	4.6	1,014	5.3	3,793	7.8
2005-07	7	6.8	19	6.0	1,212	5.9	3,792	7.7
2006-08	9	8.7	21	6.6	1,218	5.9	3,821	7.7
2007-09	7	7.2	23	7.4	1,162	5.9	3,691	7.5
2008-10	7	8.1	21	6.8	1,029	5.5	3,522	7.4
2009-11	4	5.1	29	9.5	954	5.3	3,296	7.1
2010-12	3	4.0	36	11.7	903	5.1	3,094	6.7
2011-13	1	1.3	35	11.7	857	4.9	3,054	6.6
2012-14	1	1.3	24	8.1	857	4.8	3,000	6.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Fetal Mortality

Fetal mortality is a loss of a fetus that occurs after 20 weeks gestation. The table below shows the fetal death counts and rates in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, the fetal death rate was 7.7 per 1,000 live births for the county, slightly higher than Florida's (7.1 per 1,000).

Table 58: Fetal Death Counts and Rates, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	5	3.8	1,551	7.2
2011	4	3.1	1,558	7.3
2012	7	5.6	1,530	7.1
2013	10	8.1	1,533	7.1
2014	10	7.7	1,576	7.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

The table below shows the fetal death counts and rates in the county and state broken down by race in 3-year time periods. The fetal death rate in the county and state differ from 2012-2014, with Indian River County having a higher rate of fetal death among those identifying as 'White' at 9.1 per 1,000 live births and a lower rate among those identifying as 'Black and Other' at 7.4 per 1,000, which is lower than that of the state. It is also important to note that the 3-year rolling rates of fetal death in Indian River County have been increasing since 2011.

Table 59: Fetal Death Counts and Rate by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	White		Black & Other		White		Black & Other	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	21	6.7	7	10.3	2,816	5.8	2,089	12.0
2004-06	19	5.7	7	9.9	2,924	5.8	2,144	11.8
2005-07	17	4.9	7	9.3	3,000	5.8	2,213	11.7
2006-08	16	4.7	7	8.5	3,013	5.8	2,250	11.7
2007-09	16	4.9	6	7.3	2,897	5.7	2,172	11.4
2008-10	15	5.0	5	6.0	2,677	5.5	2,104	11.3
2009-11	12	4.5	3	3.6	2,558	5.5	2,096	11.4
2010-12	11	4.5	5	5.9	2,476	5.4	2,144	11.7
2011-13	17	7.4	4	4.9	2,523	5.5	2,080	11.3
2012-14	21	9.1	6	7.4	2,584	5.6	2,040	11.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows fetal mortality 3-year rolling counts and rates for Indian River County and Florida by ethnicity. When comparing the rates in the county to those at the state level, the 'Hispanic' fetal death rate in Indian River County has been higher than the state's rate in the previous two 3-year periods. Additionally, the 'Non-Hispanic' fetal death 3-year rolling rate in the county has been lower than that of state since 2004.

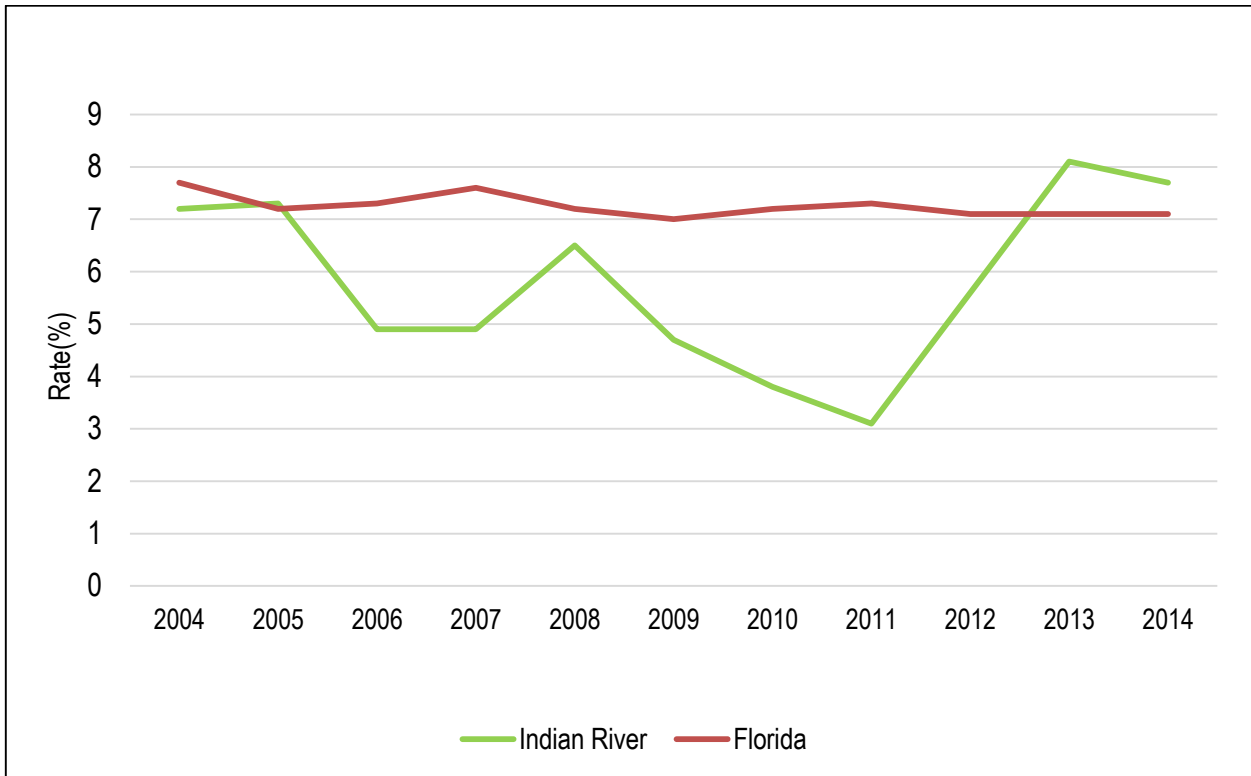
Table 60: Fetal Death Counts and Rate by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	4	4.8	24	8.0	901	5.1	3,635	7.6
2004-06	5	5.3	21	6.8	1,083	5.6	3,700	7.5
2005-07	4	3.9	20	6.3	1,185	5.8	3,815	7.6
2006-08	3	2.9	20	6.3	1,287	6.2	3,886	7.7
2007-09	4	4.1	18	5.8	1,228	6.1	3,737	7.6
2008-10	4	4.6	16	5.2	1,143	6.1	3,530	7.4
2009-11	3	3.8	12	3.9	1,030	5.7	3,494	7.5
2010-12	4	5.3	12	3.9	1,000	5.6	3,497	7.5
2011-13	5	6.6	16	5.3	983	5.6	3,496	7.5
2012-14	5	6.5	22	7.3	1,032	5.7	3,471	7.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by the Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The figure below represents the fetal mortality trend between 2004 and 2014 in Indian River County (green) and Florida (red). We see that Florida's rate (in red) has remained stable, while Indian River's rate (green) had a sharp decrease until 2011, where there was an increase. However, there has been a decrease since 2013.

Figure 10: Fetal Deaths (Rates) Per 1,000 Deliveries in Indian River and Florida, 2004-2014



Neonatal Mortality

Neonatal mortality is part of infant mortality and is defined as a death of a live born infant during the first 28 days of life. The tables below shows the 3-year rolling counts and rates for neonatal mortality by race in Indian River County and Florida from 2003 to 2014. Similar to the infant mortality trend, the 'White' neonatal mortality rate is lower in the county when compared to the state, while the 'Black and Other' neonatal mortality rate is more than twice as high in the county (16.2 per 1,000 live births) than in the state (6.5 per 1,000 live births).

Table 61: Neonatal Death Counts and Rates by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	White		Black & Other		White		Black & Other	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	12	3.8	3	4.5	1,691	3.5	1,342	7.8
2004-06	15	4.5	2	2.9	1,737	3.5	1,394	7.8
2005-07	16	4.6	5	6.7	1,747	3.4	1,456	7.8
2006-08	19	5.6	5	6.1	1,795	3.5	1,444	7.6
2007-09	15	4.6	7	8.6	1,677	3.3	1,434	7.6
2008-10	14	4.7	6	7.3	1,601	3.3	1,378	7.5
2009-11	11	4.1	12	14.5	1,474	3.2	1,358	7.5
2010-12	10	4.1	16	19.0	1,419	3.1	1,246	6.9
2011-13	9	3.9	16	19.6	1,380	3.0	1,213	6.6
2012-14	4	1.7	13	16.2	1,378	3.0	1,191	6.5

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the 3-year rolling neonatal mortality counts and rates by ethnicity in the county and in the state. We see that the 'Hispanic' neonatal mortality rate is lower than that of the state, while the 'Non-Hispanic' neonatal mortality has been higher in the county since the 2009-2011 time period.

Table 62: Neonatal Death Counts and Rates by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Indian River				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	5	6.0	10	3.4	577	3.3	2,366	5.0
2004-06	6	6.3	11	3.6	672	3.5	2,405	4.9
2005-07	7	6.8	14	4.4	827	4.0	2,361	4.8
2006-08	9	8.7	15	4.7	842	4.1	2,381	4.8
2007-09	7	7.2	15	4.8	788	4.0	2,309	4.7
2008-10	6	6.9	14	4.5	694	3.7	2,257	4.7
2009-11	3	3.8	20	6.5	640	3.6	2,157	4.6
2010-12	2	2.7	24	7.8	606	3.4	2,015	4.4
2011-13	1	1.3	24	8.0	575	3.3	1,973	4.3
2012-14	1	1.3	15	5.0	586	3.3	1,933	4.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Contraceptive Use

Shown in the table below is the contraceptive use in Indian River County and in Florida in 2010. In Indian River County, 53.1% of respondents reported that they or their partner take measures to prevent pregnancy; this includes females less than 45 and males less than 65 years of age.

Table 63: Reported Contraceptive Use, Indian River County and Florida, 2010

Year	Indian River	Florida
2010	53.1%	56.2%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System county-level telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Bureau of Epidemiology, 2010
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows contraceptive use broken down into two age groups. The age group 18-44 has a higher percentage of respondents taking measures to prevent pregnancy than the 45-64 age group in both Indian River County and the state of Florida.

Table 64: Reported Contraceptive Use by Age, Indian River County and Florida, 2010

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	18-44	45-64	18-44	45-64
2010	55.8%	48.7%	60.6%	47.3%

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System county-level telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Bureau of Epidemiology, 2010
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Breastfeeding

Breast milk is best for babies and benefits of breastfeeding include: creating a bond with mother and baby, providing all the vitamins and nutrients the baby needs in the first six months of life, providing antibodies that help fight off viruses and bacteria and lowering baby's risk of having allergies. Breastfed infants are more likely to gain the right amount of weight as they grow rather than become overweight. Research has also found that breast-fed babies have a decreased risk of dying of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), less likely to develop Type 2 diabetes and experience fewer hospitalizations for pneumonia. Mothers can also have benefits, including: having a decreased risk of breast and ovarian cancer, a decrease likelihood of developing Type 2 diabetes and breastfeeding burns extra calories, so it may also help a mother lose weight.

Table 65 reflects the count and percentage of mothers who initiated breastfeeding in Indian River County and Florida for the years 2010-2014. In 2014, 83.2% of mothers initiated breastfeeding in Indian River, slightly lower than the state percentage.

Table 65: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	1,003	76.9	171,905	80.1
2011	1,007	78.9	169,717	79.6
2012	1,050	84.2	172,427	81.0
2013	1,003	82.4	177,535	82.5
2014	1,066	83.2	185,186	84.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

This table below shows the breastfeeding percentages in the Indian River County and in the state by race. The percentage of breastfeeding among mothers identifying as 'White' have been consistently higher in the county when compared to those identifying as 'Black and Other'. The percentages of breastfeeding initiation among mothers identifying as 'Black and Other' in the county have also been lower when compared to the state, while the percentages of breastfeeding among mothers identifying as 'White' in the county have been comparable to the state.

Table 66: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding by Race, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River				Florida			
	White		Black & Other		White		Black & Other	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	698	80.4	174	60.2	127,442	83.0	43,513	72.6
2011	637	81.8	176	61.5	125,725	82.7	43,368	71.7
2012	666	86.7	190	70.6	126,544	83.9	45,259	73.8
2013	617	83.4	193	73.4	130,455	85.1	46,293	76.0
2014	673	85.2	187	69.5	136,029	86.6	48,186	78.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

This table below shows the breastfeeding percentages in the Indian River County and in the state by ethnicity. We see that the percentage of breastfeeding among mothers identifying as ‘Hispanic’ have been consistently higher in the county when compared to those identifying as ‘Non-Hispanic’. The percentages of breastfeeding initiation at the county level (89.9% and 81.4%) are comparable to those at state level (89.9% and 82.0%) for both ‘Hispanics’ and ‘Non-Hispanics’ in 2014.

Table 67: Mothers who Initiate Breastfeeding by Ethnicity, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River				Florida			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	220	90.5	783	73.8	52,211	87.6	118,964	77.3
2011	232	91.7	775	75.7	50,773	86.6	117,958	76.9
2012	229	92.3	821	82.2	50,359	87.1	120,670	78.5
2013	223	88.8	780	80.7	52,071	88.1	124,230	80.3
2014	240	89.9	826	81.4	55,516	89.9	129,075	82.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. The table below shows the number of individuals eligible for WIC benefits who were served in 2010 through 2014. During the time period shown, the percent of WIC eligible individuals served decreased in both Indian River County and Florida. However, Indian River County consistently had lower rates than the state as a whole with 69.9% of WIC eligible individuals serves in 2014 in the county.

Table 68: WIC Eligible Individuals Served, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	3,208	83.8	502,959	86.6
2011	3,208	83.8	502,959	86.6
2012	3,036	78.7	481,110	82.9
2013	2,936	76.1	488,961	83.8
2014	2,728	69.9	489,383	83.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 69 shows the number and participation of WIC eligible individuals served in Indian River County by ZIP Code in 2014. There were a total of 1,282 WIC eligible individuals in Indian River County in 2014, with 707 or 55.1% participating in the WIC Program. ZIP Code 32963 – Indian River Shores had 0% participation in WIC, while ZIP Codes 32948 – Fellsmere had the highest percent participation in WIC at 86%.

Table 69: WIC Eligible Individuals Served by ZIP Code, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Zip Codes	Mother's WIC Participation			
	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
32948	108	16	1	125
32958	88	94	0	182
32960	139	103	0	242
32961	1	0	0	1
32962	143	104	0	247
32963	0	29	0	29
32966	34	58	0	92
32967	141	94	0	235
32968	44	72	0	116
32970	3	1	0	4
32976	2	0	0	2
99999	4	3	0	7
Total	707	574	1	1,282

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the number of WIC children greater than or equal to 2 years old who are overweight or obese in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, 29.5% of WIC children over the age of 2 were overweight or obese, higher when compared to Florida.

Table 70: WIC children >= 2 who are overweight or obese, Indian River and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2010	30.9	29.5
2011	32.3	28.8
2012	27.9	28.3
2013	30.4	27.6
2014	29.5	26.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percentage of WIC children greater than or equal to 2 years old who are overweight or obese in Indian River County, surrounding counties and Florida in 2014. Indian River County has the second highest rate among the surrounding counties, behind Okeechobee County.

Table 71: WIC Children >=2 who are Overweight or Obese, Indian River, Surrounding Counties and Florida, 2014

County	Rate (%)
Florida	26.7
Indian River County	29.5
Brevard County	20.8
Okeechobee County	30.1
Osceola County	28.2
St. Lucie County	24.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Immunizations

Immunization is one of public health’s leading health indicators and a primary defense against some of the most deadly and debilitating diseases known. If a community or population has ‘herd immunity’, the large number of individuals who are immune to a disease, such as those vaccinated, can reduce the probability of an infection spreading to those who are not immune. The table and figure below show the number and percent of kindergarteners who were immunized in Indian River County and Florida in the years 2010-2014. The percentage of kindergarten students in Indian River County who had received all of their immunizations in 2014 was 94.0%, slightly higher than the state’s rate.

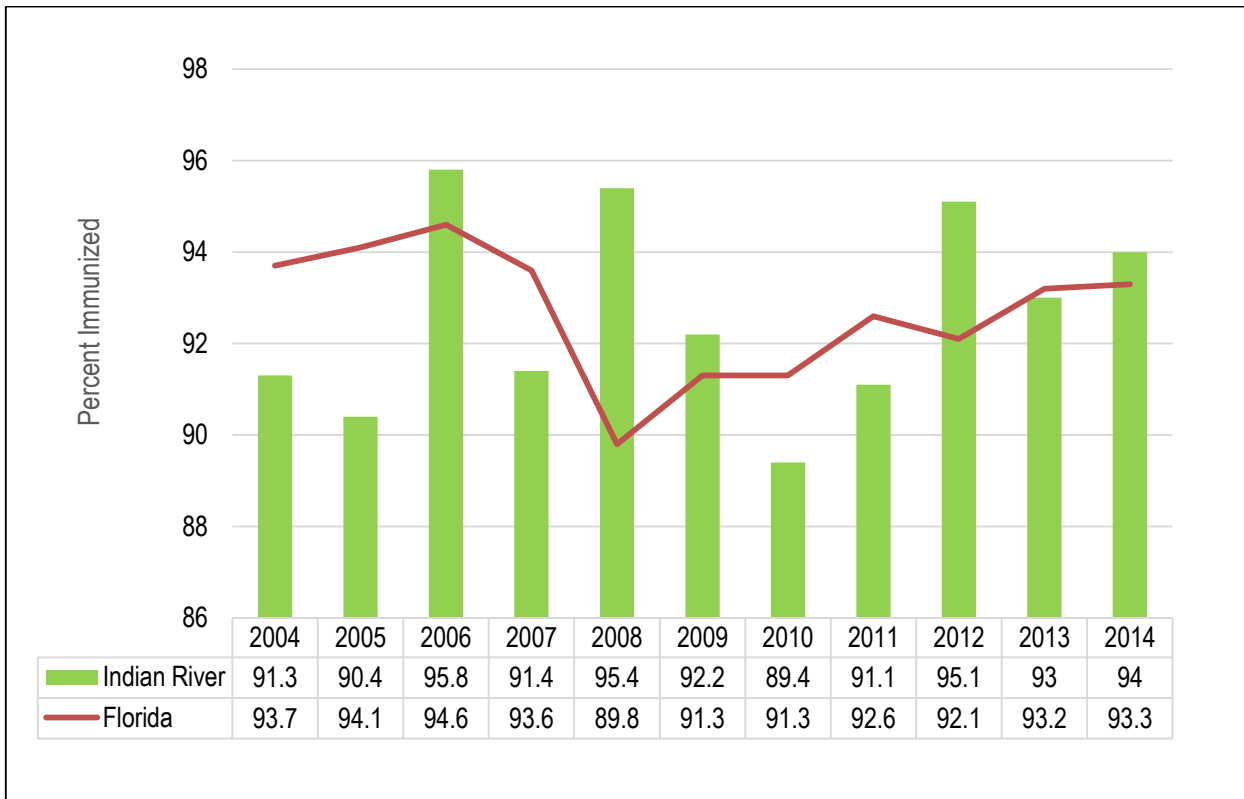
Figure 11 graphically depicts the kindergarten immunization at the state level for Indian River County and Florida from 2004 to 2014.

Table 72: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
2010	1,282	89.4	200,264	91.3
2011	1,323	91.1	208,766	92.6
2012	1,333	95.1	216,027	92.1
2013	1,299	93.0	217,945	93.2
2014	1,335	94.0	213,552	93.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 11: Immunization Levels in Kindergarten, Indian River and Florida, 2004-2014



Vaccine Preventable Diseases

The table shows the selected vaccine preventable disease rates in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2012. We see that there was one case over the time period shown in Indian River County.

Table 73: Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases for All Ages, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2012

	Number of Cases			Rate per 100,000		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Indian River	0	1	0	0	0.7	0
Florida	197	198	297	1.0	1.0	1.6

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2012

Notes: Includes: Diphtheria, Acute Hepatitis B, Measles, Mumps, Pertussis, Rubella, Tetanus and Polio.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Behavioral Health

Mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental health plays a major role in people's ability to maintain good physical health. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, affect people's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors. This section provide indicators on youth and adult mental health behavior, alcohol consumption, substance abuse and violence/injury measures.

Mental Health

Table 74 shows the percent of adults who reported 'good mental health' in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, 88.4% of adults reported being in 'good mental health', which was slightly higher than in the state of Florida.

Table 74: Adults with Good Mental Health, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	90.2%	90.3%
2010	91.2%	88.2%
2013	88.4%	87.3%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Below is a table showing the percent of adults who reported having had 'poor mental health' on fourteen or more of the past thirty days in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, the percent of adults reporting 'poor mental health' on fourteen or more of the past thirty days in Indian River County was 11.6%, which was lower than 12.7% of adults at the state level.

Table 75: Adults who had Poor Mental Health on ≥ 14 of the Past 30 Days, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	9.8%	9.7%
2010	8.8%	11.8%
2013	11.6%	12.7%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 76 shows the percent of adults reporting that ‘poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities’ on fourteen or more of the past thirty days in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. In Indian River County in 2013, 22.0% of adults reported that ‘poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities’ on fourteen or more of the past thirty days, which was 5.6% higher than in the state as a whole.

Table 76: Adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013*

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	10.2%	14.2%
2010	15.6%	16.8%
2013	22.0%	16.4%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology 2013

Note: * Among adults who have had at least one day of poor mental or physical health

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 77 shows the percent of adults in Indian River County and Florida who reported having ever been told they had a depressive disorder in 2013. In Indian River County, 17.8% of adults reported having ever been told they had a depressive disorder in 2013, which was higher by 1 percentage point when compared to Florida.

Table 77: Adults who have ever been told they had a depressive disorder, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2013	17.8%	16.8%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Mood Disorders

Despite efficacious and widely available antidepressants and psychotherapeutic interventions, the psychosocial and medical burden of mood disorders continues to be of significant health care concern.⁹ Mood disorders are generally episodic, which means they tend to come and go. The effect of Episodic Mood Disorders, such as Manic Disorder, Major Depression, Bipolar Affective Disorder, Manic-depressive Psychosis, etc. can result in hospitalization and fatality.

The table below shows the number of Inpatient Discharges and Emergency Room Visits related to a primary diagnosis of an episodic mood disorder, which include manic disorder, major depression, bipolar affective disorder, manic-depressive psychosis, etc. among Indian River County residents from 2012 to 2014 by age group. There has been an increasing trend in Inpatient Discharges, but a decreasing trend in Emergency Room Visits; however, the number of discharges and visits varies significantly by age group with some of the highest numbers of Inpatient Discharges being in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.

Table 78: Episodic Mood Disorders by Age Group, Emergency Room Visits and Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2012- 2014

Age Group	2012		2013		2014	
	Inpatient Discharges	ER Visits	Inpatient Discharges	ER Visits	Inpatient Discharges	ER Visits
5-9	6	0	11	0	13	0
10-14	102	6	90	4	88	3
15-19	141	6	128	8	114	5
20-24	59	7	53	3	67	4
25-29	53	3	57	4	47	1
30-34	62	10	69	4	56	7
35-39	67	9	61	8	62	2
40-44	58	4	66	2	70	6
45-49	86	4	73	2	69	2
50-54	73	8	88	2	115	5
55-59	46	2	60	4	80	3
60-64	28	0	41	1	38	2
65-69	19	3	26	1	24	2
70-74	16	1	17	3	15	0
75-79	8	2	13	0	7	0
80-84	2	0	7	0	8	0
85+	3	1	3	0	12	0
Total	829	66	863	46	885	42

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Inpatient and Emergency Department Database, 2014

Note: ICD-9 Codes: 296.00-296.99, including Episodic Mood Disorders (Manic Disorder, Major Depression, Bipolar Affective Disorder, Manic-depressive Psychosis, etc.)

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

⁹ Mood Disorders and Medical Illness: A Major Public Health Problem. Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, 2003. Found at: <http://pogoarchives.org/m/ph/gw/gw-attachment-c.pdf>.

A person who suffers from a major depressive episode must either have a depressed mood or a loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities consistently for at least a 2 week period. This mood must represent a change from the person's normal mood; social, occupational, educational or other important functioning must also be negatively impaired by the change in mood.

A major depressive episode is also characterized by the presence of 5 or more of these symptoms: depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day, as indicated by either subjective report (e.g., feeling sad or empty) or observation made by others, markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all, or almost all, activities most of the day, nearly every day, significant weight loss when not dieting or weight gain (e.g., a change of more than 5% of body weight in a month), or decrease or increase in appetite nearly every day, insomnia (inability to sleep) or hypersomnia (sleeping too much) nearly every day, psychomotor agitation or retardation nearly every day, fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day, feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt nearly every day, diminished ability to think or concentrate, or indecisiveness, nearly every day, and/or recurrent thoughts of death (not just fear of dying), recurrent suicidal ideation without a specific plan, or a suicide attempt or a specific plan for committing suicide.¹⁰

The tables below show the number of Inpatient Discharges and Emergency Room Visits with a primary diagnosis related to major depressive affective disorder among Indian River County residents in 2014 broken down by calendar year quarter. There were a total of 333 Inpatient Discharges and 10 Emergency Room Visits where the primary diagnosis was a major depressive affective disorder episode in 2014.

Table 79: Major Depressive Affective Disorder Episode Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Inpatient Discharges	87	83	84	79	333

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Inpatient Discharge Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 80: Major Depressive Affective Disorder Episode Emergency Room Visits, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
ER Visits	3	2	2	3	10

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹⁰ American Psychiatric Association (2000a). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision: DSM-IV-TR. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc.

Self-Inflicted Injuries

Self-inflicted injuries include poisoning, hanging, firearms, cutting, submersion, jumping from high place, etc. The tables below show the number of Inpatient Discharges and Emergency Room Visits with external injuries recorded as non-fatal, self-inflicted injuries among residents of Indian River County in 2014 by calendar year quarter. There were a total of 125 Inpatient Discharges and 47 Emergency Room Visits in the county from self-inflicted injuries that did not result in death.

Table 81: Non-fatal Inpatient Discharges from self-inflicted injuries, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Inpatient Discharges	35	55	17	18	125

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Inpatient Discharges Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 82: Non-fatal Emergency Room Visits from self-inflicted injuries, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
ER Visits	9	12	12	14	47

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the 3-year rolling numbers and rates of non-fatal hospitalizations from self-inflicted injuries and eating disorders among youth by age group in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2012. The rate of non-fatal hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries from 2010 to 2012 is significantly higher in Indian River County (332.7 per 100,000 for 12-18 year olds and 317.3 per 100,000 for 19-21 year olds) than in the state. In addition, the rate of non-fatal hospitalizations due to eating disorders from 2010 to 2012 is significantly higher in Indian River than in the state.

Table 83: Non-fatal Hospitalization Counts and Rates from self-inflicted injuries and eating disorders, Indian River County, 2010-2012

Non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 pop. (3-yr rate)				
Age Group	Years	Indian River Count (Average)	Indian River Rate	Florida Rate
12-18	2010-12	35	332.7	64.8
19-21	2010-12	13	317.3	86.3
Non-fatal hospitalizations for eating disorders per 100,000 pop. (3-yr rate)				
Age Group	Years	Indian River Count (Average)	Indian River Rate	Florida Rate
12-18	2010-12	5	49.8	17.6
19-21	2010-12	<2	24.4(u)	11.5

Source: Florida Charts, 2010-2012

Notes: U= Unstable rate (based on fewer than 5 events). When the rates are based on only a few cases or deaths, it is almost impossible to distinguish random fluctuation from true changes in the underlying risk of disease or injury. Therefore comparisons over time or between communities that are based on unstable rates can lead to erroneous conclusions about differences in risk which may or may not be valid.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF), 2015

Suicide

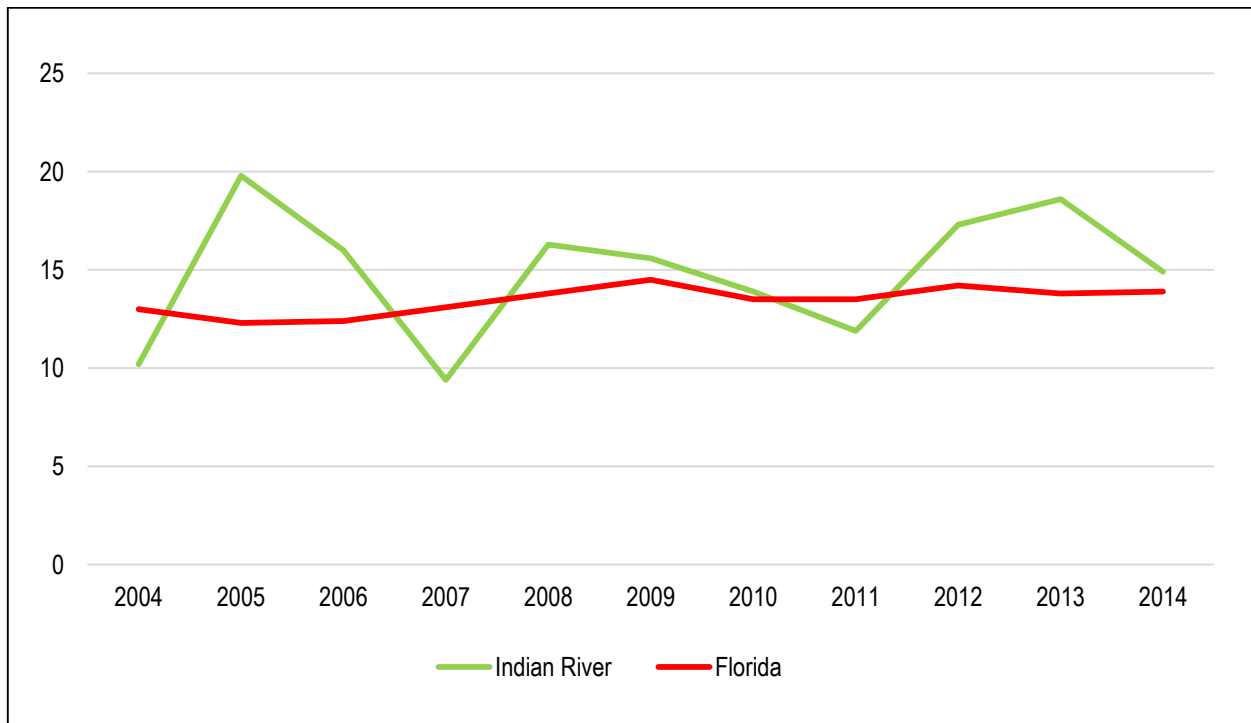
The table and figure below show the counts and age-adjusted rates of suicide in Indian River County and Florida from 2004 to 2014. In 2014 there were 26 deaths by suicide by county residents, a rate of 14.9 per 100,000 residents, which was slightly higher than the state's and higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 10.2 per 100,000.

Table 84: Suicide (All Means) Age-Adjusted Death Rate, Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2004	17	10.2	2,382	13.0
2005	29	19.8	2,308	12.3
2006	26	16.0	2,410	12.4
2007	19	9.4	2,570	13.1
2008	25	16.3	2,723	13.8
2009	24	15.6	2,854	14.5
2010	19	13.9	2,753	13.5
2011	16	11.9	2,765	13.5
2012	27	17.3	2,922	14.2
2013	28	18.6	2,892	13.8
2014	26	14.9	2,961	13.9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2013
 Data Note(s): ICD-10 Code(s): X60-X84, Y87.0.
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Figure 12: Suicide (All Means) Age-Adjusted Death Rate in Indian River County and Florida, 2004-2014



The table below shows suicide 3-year rolling counts and rates per 100,000 residents by age group in Indian River County from 2003 to 2014. The greatest rates are among the 45-64 age group, which have been increasing since 2009.

Table 85: Suicide (All Means) by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	Age Group							
	<17		18-44		45-64		65+	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	1	1.4	16	15.6	16	16.3	29	28.0
2004-06	1	1.4	16	15.3	23	22.1	32	30.5
2005-07	1	1.3	15	14.1	28	25.8	30	27.9
2006-08	0	0.0	10	9.3	42	37.4	18	16.4
2007-09	0	0.0	12	11.1	40	34.8	16	14.4
2008-10	1	1.3	17	15.8	38	32.7	12	10.7
2009-11	1	1.3	19	17.7	25	21.3	14	12.4
2010-12	1	1.3	19	17.6	29	24.6	13	11.4
2011-13	0	0.0	21	19.3	35	29.5	15	13.0
2012-14	0	0.0	20	18.2	38	31.8	23	19.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2003-2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Alcohol Consumption and Substance Abuse

Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death for people in the United States each year.¹¹ Excessive drinking is a risk factor associated with a number of adverse health outcomes including: alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes.¹²

Excessive drinking, as used by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), includes binge drinking and/or heavy drinking and is a frequently used indicator at the population level. Binge drinking is defined as drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion for men and four or more drinks on a single occasion for women. Heavy drinking is defined as drinking more than two drinks per day on average for men and more than one drink per day on average for women.¹³

The table shows adults in Indian River County and in Florida who reported engaging in heavy or binge drinking in 2007, 2010 and 2013. The rate in Indian River County was 14.3% in 2013, which was 3.3 percentage points lower than in the state as a whole.

Table 86: Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	18.5%	16.2%
2010	16.5%	15.0%
2013	14.3%	17.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2007-2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of middle school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days in Indian River County and Florida in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent in both the county and the state decreased from 2010 to 2012, especially in the county, which was 12.8% in 2012; however, the percent is still higher in the county when compared to the state.

Table 87: Percent of middle school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

Year	Indian River Rate (%)	Florida Rate (%)
2008	17.8	17.3
2010	21.2	16.8
2012	12.8	12.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2012

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹¹ Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. *JAMA* 2004;291(10):1238–1245.

¹² The University of Wisconsin, population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, <http://www.countryhealthrankings.org/health-factors/alcohol-use>

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web Site: Alcohol and Public Health. <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/index.htm>. Updated January 13, 2011. Accessed February 8, 2011

The table below shows the percent of middle school students who reported binge drinking in Indian River County and Florida in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent in both the county and the state decreased from 2010 to 2012, especially in the county, which was 3.8% in 2012, lower than that of the state.

Table 88: Percent of middle school students reporting binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2008	7.6	6.2
2010	9.2	6.9
2012	3.8	4.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of high school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days in Indian River County and Florida in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent in both the county and the state decreased from 2008 to 2012, especially in the county, which was 35.7% in 2012; however, the percent is still higher in the county when compared to the state.

Table 89: Percent of high school students who have used alcohol in past 30 days, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2008	48.3	39.5
2010	41.3	38.0
2012	35.7	33.9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of high school students who reported binge drinking in Indian River County and Florida in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent in both the county and the state decreased from 2008 to 2012, especially in the county, which was 16.9% in 2012, slightly higher than that of the state.

Table 90: Percent of high school students reporting binge drinking, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010, 2012

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2008	28.7	21.5
2010	20.6	19.6
2012	16.9	16.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), 2012
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percentage of middle school and high school youth reporting substance use in the previous 30 days in the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey. The rates of use in the past 30 days for various drugs among Indian River County youth are comparable to the state, except for alcohol use in Indian River County students, which is higher among Indian River County students when compared to Florida, and cigarette use among males (7.8% in Indian River County versus 5.3% in Florida).

Table 91: Youth Reporting Having Used Various Drugs in the Past 30 Days, Indian River County and Florida, 2014

	Indian River							Florida						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Alcohol	7.9	31.8	23.8	19.3	9.4	31.3	21.4	10.1	28.4	21.7	19.4	11.1	28.1	20.5
Binge Drinking	3.3	14.9	10.0	10.1	3.1	14.6	9.9	3.9	13.7	9.5	9.4	4.1	13.7	9.5
Cigarettes	3.0	8.6	4.7	7.8	3.3	8.0	6.2	2.0	7.1	4.4	5.3	2.1	6.8	4.9
Marijuana or Hashish	5.4	19.8	14.3	13.1	4.9	20.4	13.7	4.2	18.6	11.7	13.1	4.7	18.9	12.4
Synthetic Marijuana	--	1.1	0.3	2.0	--	1.0	1.1	--	1.4	1.2	1.6	--	1.5	1.4
Inhalants	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.1
Club Drugs	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.0
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Heroin	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Depressants	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.1	3.0	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.1
Prescription Amphetamines	0.5	2.6	0.8	2.6	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.5	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.1
Any Illicit Other Than Marijuana	4.1	9.6	7.8	6.7	4.2	9.0	7.3	6.2	8.5	7.9	7.0	6.2	8.7	7.5
Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug	12.6	39.8	30.4	25.9	13.8	39.6	28.0	14.8	36.3	27.9	26.1	15.9	36.4	27.0

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Morbidity

Morbidity is another term for illness. The tables and figures in the section below illustrate the numbers of and the rates of hospitalizations for the following diseases: coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD), diabetes, cancer, obesity, and communicable diseases including enteric disease, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Coronary Heart Disease

Heart disease is the leading cause of death for people of most races and ethnicities in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), coronary heart disease (CHD) is the most common type of heart disease.

The table below shows the counts and age-adjusted hospitalization rates from coronary heart disease from 2008 to 2012 in Indian River County and Florida. The rate in the county decreased considerably during the time period shown from 424.6 per 100,000 in 2008 to 353.5 per 100,000 in 2012.

Table 92: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations From or With Coronary Heart Disease, Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2012

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2008	1,011	424.6	112,918	449.3
2009	895	387.8	103,981	407.9
2010	868	356.2	98,075	375.6
2011	858	362.0	91,344	345.0
2012	858	353.5	85,179	338.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2008-2012
 Notes: ICD-9-CM Code(s): 49-CM-414, 429.2. Includes primary diagnosis only
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease in Indian River County and Florida in 2013. In 2013, there was a higher percent of adults who have been told they had angina or coronary heart disease in the county, at 8.7%, when compared to the state.

Table 93: Adults who have ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2013	8.7%	5.0%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had hypertension in Indian River County and Florida in 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2013. The percentage of adults in Indian River County who have been told they had hypertension in 2013 was 35.3%. This percent was higher than the state in 2013, which was 34.6%.

Table 94: Adults who have ever been told they had hypertension, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2002	35.0%	27.7%
2007	29.2%	28.2%
2010	40.5%	34.3%
2013	35.3%	34.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Stroke

Stroke costs the United States an estimated \$34 billion each year.¹⁴ It is the fifth leading cause of death in the United States and is a major cause of adult disability. Every year, more than 795,000 people in the United States have a stroke.¹⁵ The table below shows the counts and age-adjusted hospitalization rates from stroke in Indian River County and Florida from 2008 to 2012. The rate for the county was lower for all the years shown than the state's rate.

Table 95: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from Stroke, Indian River County and Florida, 2008- 2012

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2008	612	229.3	69,482	272.1
2009	667	252.8	69,432	268.8
2010	678	264.7	70,162	267.7
2011	598	227.0	70,232	264.6
2012	660	250.8	67,748	266.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2008-2012
Notes: ICD-9-CM Code(s): 430-438. Includes primary diagnosis only
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had a stroke in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, there was a higher percent of adults who have been told they had a stroke in the county (5.1%) than in the state (3.7%).

Table 96: Adults who have ever been told they had a stroke, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	3.0%	3.1%
2010	5.4%	3.5%
2013	5.1%	3.7%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹⁴ Center of Disease Control (CDC). (2015) Stroke Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/facts.htm>

¹⁵ Center of Disease Control (CDC). (2015) Stroke Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/facts.htm>

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)

Chronic lower respiratory diseases are diseases that affect the lungs. The most serious of these diseases is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Cigarette smoking is the main cause of COPD.¹⁶

The table shows the counts and age-adjusted rates of hospitalizations from chronic lower respiratory disease, including asthma, in Indian River County and Florida from 2008 to 2012. The rate for the county was 181.9 per 100,000 in 2012, which was about half of the state's rate.

Table 97: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from C.L.R.D. (including asthma), Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2012

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2008	450	186.6	80,412	348.1
2009	445	194.1	86,170	372.2
2010	458	208.2	87,823	374.3
2011	408	182.8	87,493	367.2
2012	418	181.9	84,638	363.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2008-2012

Notes: ICD-9-CM Code(s): 490-496. Includes primary diagnosis only

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis in Indian River County and Florida in 2013. In Indian River County, 8.6% of county respondents reported having ever been told they had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis in 2013, slightly higher than the state.

Table 98: Adults who have ever been told they had Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2013	8.6%	7.4%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, womenshealth.gov

Diabetes

The American Diabetes Association (ADA) released new research on March 6, 2013, estimating the total costs of diagnosed diabetes have risen to \$245 billion in 2012 from \$174 billion in 2007, when the cost was last examined.¹⁷ Diabetes is a disease that affects how the body uses blood sugar (glucose). Glucose is vital to health because it's an important source of energy for the cells that make up muscles and tissues. It's also the brain's main source of fuel. Too much glucose can lead to serious health problems. Complications of diabetes include cardiovascular disease, nerve, kidney, foot and eye damage, skin conditions and hearing impairment. Chronic diabetes conditions include Type 1 diabetes and Type 2 diabetes.¹⁸

Table 99 shows the counts and age-adjusted rates of hospitalizations from diabetes, including asthma, in Indian River County and Florida from 2008 to 2012. In 2012, there were over 4,000 hospitalizations of county residents with a primary diagnosis of diabetes, a rate of 1735.3 per 100,000. The county's rate was significantly lower than the state's over the time period shown; however, the rate has been steadily increasing since 2009.

Table 99: Age-adjusted Hospitalizations from or with Diabetes, Indian River County and Florida, 2008-2010

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2008	3,383	1503.2	519,227	2157.8
2009	3,262	1433.4	538,941	2219.5
2010	3,779	1648.2	566,381	2274.8
2011	3,837	1693.4	577,529	2293.4
2012	4,029	1735.3	565,117	2305.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2008-2012

Notes: ICD-9-CM Code(s): 250.00-250.9. Includes primary diagnosis only

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had diabetes in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. The percentage of adults in the county who reported having ever been told they had diabetes in 2013 was 11.1% in Indian River County, comparable to that of the state.

Table 100: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Diabetes, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	9.6%	8.7%
2010	13.5%	10.4%
2013	11.1%	11.2%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹⁷ American Diabetes Association (2013). The Cost of Diabetes. Retrieved from: <http://www.diabetes.org/advocacy/news-events/cost-of-diabetes.html#sthash.rD7jxOY9.dpuf>

¹⁸ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/diabetes/basics/definition/con-20033091>

The table below shows the number of Emergency Room Visits and Inpatient Discharges with a primary diagnosis of diabetes among residents of Indian River County from 2012 to 2014. There were 313 Emergency Room Visits and 240 Inpatient Discharges in 2014.

Table 101: Diabetes Emergency Room Visits and Inpatient Discharges, Indian River County, 2012-2014

	2012	2013	2014
ER Visits	298	238	313
Inpatient Discharges	260	236	240

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the number Inpatient Discharges with a primary diagnosis of diabetes among Indian River County residents by type of diabetes in 2014 broken down by calendar year quarter. There were 83 Inpatient Discharges from a primary diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes, while there were 157 Inpatient Discharges from Type 2 diabetes.

Table 102: Inpatient Discharges due to Primary Diagnosis of Diabetes by Type, Indian River County, 2014

Diabetes	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Type I	18	25	20	20	83
Type II	30	48	39	40	157

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Inpatient Discharges Database, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the number Emergency Room Visits with a primary diagnosis of diabetes among Indian River County residents by type of diabetes in 2014 broken down by calendar year quarter. There were 42 Emergency Room Visits from a primary diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes, while there were 271 Emergency Room Visits from Type 2 diabetes.

Table 103: Emergency Room Visits due to Primary Diagnosis of Diabetes by Type, Indian River County, 2014

Diabetes	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Type I	9	10	13	10	42
Type II	61	64	72	74	271

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Cancer

Table 104 shows the number of cancer cases and the age-adjusted rate of new cancer cases in Indian River County and in Florida from 2007-2011. In 2011, there were 1,053 new cases of cancer in the county, a rate of 426.0 per 100,000, which was lower than the state.

Table 104: Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence, Indian River County and Florida, 2007 - 2011

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2007	1,055	448.0	106,022	459.4
2008	1,104	464.7	108,373	463.1
2009	1,072	435.7	107,161	453.4
2010	1,033	432.3	107,258	441.1
2011	1,053	426.0	110,428	447.8

Source: FloridaCHARTS, University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System, 2007-2011
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Below shows the percent of adults who reported having ever been told they had any other type of cancer except skin care in Indian River County and Florida in 2013. In Indian River County, 10.8% of adults had been told they had another type of cancer besides skin cancer, which was significantly higher than the state.

Table 105: Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Any Other Type of Cancer except Skin Cancer, Indian River County and Florida, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2013	10.8%	7.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Enteric Disease Outbreaks

Enteric diseases enter the body through the mouth and intestinal tract and are usually spread through contaminated food and water or by contact with vomit or feces. Every year, millions of cases of foodborne illness and thousands of associated deaths occur in the United States. Enteric diseases are infections that cause gastrointestinal symptoms and may be caused by food or water that is contaminated with a bacteria, virus, or protozoa, including: Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Cyclosporiasis, Escherichia Coli, Shiga Toxin Producing, Giardiasis, Hepatitis A, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis and Typhoid Fever.

The table below shows the number and rate of enteric disease in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. The number of cases ranged from 88-209 in the county during the time period shown. It is important to note that in 2012, there was a Shigellosis and Salmonellosis outbreak in the county that increased the numbers of cases and rate for enteric diseases. In 2014, the rate in the county was 62.1 per 100,000, which is 9.3 percentage points lower than the state's rate.

Table 106: Enteric Diseases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	90	65.2	11,600	61.6
2011	93	66.9	12,568	66.4
2012	209	149.4	12,001	63.0
2013	106	75.0	11,013	57.0
2014	88	62.1	13,950	71.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2010-2014

Notes: Cases include CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS, CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS, CYCLOSPORIASIS, ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING, GIARDIASIS, HEPATITIS A, SALMONELLOSIS, SHIGELLOSIS, and TYPHOID FEVER.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Reportable Diseases

The Florida Health Department requires that practitioners report certain disease and medical conditions. These include: outbreaks, vector borne diseases, some sexually transmitted diseases, food borne diseases, pertussis, Q fever, tuberculosis, lead poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning and some cancers.¹⁹

The table below shows the number and rate of select reportable disease cases in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2010 to 2014. During the time period shown, the number of cases ranged from 159 to 247, and the rate in 2014 was 112.2 per 100,000 which was slightly lower than the state's rate.

Table 107: Select Reportable Disease Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	160	115.8	19,990	106.2
2011	144	103.7	20,696	109.3
2012	247	176.6	20,128	105.7
2013	174	123.2	19,803	102.5
2014	159	112.2	23,050	117.9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the counts and rates of tuberculosis in Indian River County from 2010 to 2014. During the time period shown, the number of cases ranged from 2 to 4 cases in the county, with the rates being lower in the county than in the state.

Table 108: Tuberculosis, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	3	2.2	834	4.4
2011	3	2.2	754	4.0
2012	4	2.9	678	3.6
2013	2	1.4	652	3.4
2014	4	2.8	595	3.0

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of TB & Refugee Health, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

¹⁹ Reportable Diseases, Florida Department of Health.

HIV/AIDS

The table below shows the counts and rates of new HIV cases in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. The rates of HIV incidence in the county have been significantly lower than those of the state in the time period shown, with a rate of 15.5 per 100,000 in Indian River County in 2014.

Table 109: HIV Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	22	15.9	4,896	26.0
2011	11	7.9	4,997	26.4
2012	15	10.7	4,512	23.7
2013	9	6.4	5,467	28.3
2014	22	15.5	6,147	31.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS, 2014

Notes: HIV and AIDS cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and should NOT be added together.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the counts and rates of AIDS cases in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. The rates of AIDS cases in the county have been significantly lower than those of the state in the time period shown, with a rate of 7.1 per 100,000 in Indian River County in 2014, which is below the Healthy People 2020 target of 13.0 per 100,000.

Table 110: AIDS Cases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	11	8.0	3,175	16.9
2011	9	6.5	3,297	17.4
2012	10	7.1	2,679	14.1
2013	7	5.0	3,177	16.4
2014	10	7.1	2,698	13.8

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS, 2014

Notes: HIV and AIDS cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and should NOT be added together.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percent of adults less than 65 years of age who reported having ever been tested for HIV in Indian River County and Florida in 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, over one third of adults, 46.9% reported having had an HIV test in their lifetime. Indian River County has lower reported testing for HIV than the state in the years shown.

Table 111: Adults less than 65 years of age who reported having ever been tested for HIV, Indian River County and Florida, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2007	44.7%	49.1%
2010	47.0%	48.4%
2013	46.9%	50.6%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology 2013

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Obesity

Being overweight and obesity are often associated with poor health outcomes and rapidly increase the risk of mortality. Overweight and obese individuals can develop other diseases such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, stroke, some types of cancer and orthopedic issues.

Being overweight and obese are determined by body mass index (BMI) percentile using sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. BMI is calculated by dividing weight in pounds by height in inches, squared and multiplying by 703. A BMI of 30 or more is considered obese and 25 or more is considered to be overweight.

The table below shows the percentage of middle school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile for their weight and gender in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent of middle school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile was 11.2% in 2012 in Indian River County, comparable to the state; however, there has been a steady increase since 2008.

Table 112: Percent of Middle School Students with BMI at or above 95th Percentile, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010 and 2012

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2008	8.3	11.3
2010	9.5	11.7
2012	11.2	11.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2012

Notes: Overweight is defined as "body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile in weight distribution among students having the same age and gender.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the percentage of high school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile for their weight and gender in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2008, 2010 and 2012. The percent of high school students with a BMI at or above the 95th percentile was 14.2% in 2012 in Indian River County, comparable to the state; however, the percent has increased since 2008.

Table 113: Percent of High School Students with BMI at or above 95th Percentile, Indian River County and Florida, 2008, 2010 and 2012

Year	Indian River	Florida
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
2008	11.4	11.0
2010	10.6	11.5
2012	14.2	14.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2012

Notes: Overweight is defined as "body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile in weight distribution among students having the same age and gender.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows percentage of adults who reported being overweight or obese in Indian River County and in Florida in 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2013. Over 60% of adults in Indian River County reported being overweight or obese in 2013 (26.1% were obese and 34.1% were overweight).

Table 114: Adults who reported Being Overweight or Obese, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2002	59.9%	57.9%
2007	62.2%	62.1%
2010	66.4%	65.0%
2013	60.2%	62.8%

Source: FL CHARTS, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows percentage of adults who reported being overweight in Indian River County and in Florida in 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, 34.1% of adults reported being overweight, which is lower than the state at 36.4%.

Table 115: Adults who reported Being Overweight, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2002	34.4%	37.5%
2007	38.9%	38.0%
2010	42.3%	37.8%
2013	34.1%	36.4%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows percentage of adults who reported being obese in Indian River County and in Florida in 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2013. In 2013, 26.1% of adults reported being overweight, which is lower than the state at 26.4%.

Table 116: Adults who reported Being Obese, Indian River County and Florida, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2013

Year	Indian River	Florida
2002	25.6%	20.4%
2007	23.3%	24.1%
2010	24.1%	27.2%
2013	26.1%	26.4%

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey, Florida Department of Health, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Mortality

Mortality is a term used when referring to death. Table 117 shows the number of deaths and age-adjusted death rate from 2010 to 2014 in Indian River County and Florida. The rate for the county in 2014 was 694.6 per 100,000 which was higher than that of the state at 683.5 per 100,000.

Table 117: Deaths, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	1,709	618.0	172,509	687.4
2011	1,751	642.6	172,856	677.9
2012	1,752	620.3	175,849	680.7
2013	1,802	640.6	180,014	679.3
2014	2,033	694.6	185,038	683.5

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2010-2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Below is the total number of deaths by age bracket in Indian River County in 2014. The numbers of deaths are generally consistent with advanced age.

Table 118: Deaths by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

	<1	'5-9'	'10-14'	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Indian River	6	1	1	2	7	13	23	83	199	332	551	815	2,033

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2013
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Major Causes of Death

Table 119 shows numbers of deaths, percent of total deaths, crude rate, age-adjusted rate and years of potential life lost for the leading causes of death in Indian River County. In 2014, there were 2,033 deaths in Indian River County. The most frequent cause of death was cancer accounting for 25.1% of deaths, followed by heart disease, responsible for 22.3% of deaths. The greatest age-adjusted death rate was due to cancer (175.8 per 100,000). Cancer deaths had the highest rate of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 1,883.8 per 100,000 people under 75, indicative of deaths to a population with a younger average age. Years of Potential Life Lost is an estimate of premature mortality and is the number of years of life lost among persons who die before a predetermined age (75 years).²⁰

Table 119: Major Causes of Death, Indian River County, 2014

Cause of Death	Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Rate Per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000	YPLL < 75 Per 100,000 Under 75
ALL CAUSES	2,033	100.0%	1,434.3	694.6	7,573.6
CANCER	510	25.1%	359.8	175.8	1,833.8
HEART DISEASE	454	22.3%	320.3	139.8	1,003.4
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	127	6.2%	89.6	41.4	348.4
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	107	5.3%	75.5	54.8	1,312.0
STROKE	101	5.0%	71.3	30.6	200.8
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	71	3.5%	50.1	19.0	12.3
KIDNEY DISEASE	41	2.0%	28.9	12.4	84.4
DIABETES MELLITUS	38	1.9%	26.8	12.5	97.5
PARKINSON'S DISEASE	36	1.8%	25.4	10.2	15.6
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	29	1.4%	20.5	12.8	291.8
SUICIDE	26	1.3%	18.3	14.9	375.4
SEPTICEMIA	23	1.1%	16.2	8.0	114.8
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA	22	1.1%	15.5	8.2	118.0
HOMICIDE	10	0.5%	7.1	7.1	209.0
AIDS/HIV	3	0.1%	2.1	2.4	58.2

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment, 2014

Notes: Age-adjusted death rates are computed using the year 2000 standard population; YPLL = years of potential life lost.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

²⁰ FloridaCHARTS User's Guide

Cardiovascular Disease Deaths

The table below shows the number of deaths and the age-adjusted death rate for deaths due to major cardiovascular disease in Indian River County and in Florida from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, the age-adjusted rate in the county was 178.0 per 100,000, the highest rate in the five year period shown. The county's rate is lower than the state's rate of 202.9 per 100,000; however, there is an upward trend in the county.

Table 120: Deaths due to Major Cardiovascular Diseases, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	524	176.9	53,330	204.7
2011	509	167.9	52,527	198.4
2012	514	167.4	53,802	200.6
2013	523	166.2	54,958	199.5
2014	581	178.0	57,410	202.9

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Notes: ICD-10 Code(s): I00-I78.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Cancer Deaths

The table below shows the number of deaths and the age-adjusted death rate for deaths due to cancer in Indian River County and in Florida from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, the age-adjusted rate in the county was 175.8 per 100,000, the highest rate in the five year period shown. The county's rate is higher than the state's rate of 155.5 per 100,000; moreover, there is an upward trend in the county.

Table 121: Deaths due to Cancer, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	450	165.0	40,883	161.2
2011	473	169.9	41,221	159.9
2012	453	162.5	41,696	160.3
2013	475	175.5	42,350	158.7
2014	510	175.8	42,330	155.5

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Notes: ICD-10 Code(s): C00-C97.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Unintentional Injury Deaths

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, unintentional injuries are the fourth leading cause of death overall.²¹ Unintentional Injuries include: poisoning, drownings, falls, fires and motor vehicle crashes.

The table below shows the number and age-adjusted death rate of deaths due to unintentional injuries from 2010 to 2014 in Indian River County and Florida. In 2014, there were 107 deaths in the county due to unintentional injuries, an age-adjusted rate of 54.8 per 100,000, which was significantly higher than the rate in the state.

Table 122: Deaths due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	85	43.4	8,644	41.8
2011	84	50.1	8,475	40.2
2012	67	33.5	8,561	39.7
2013	87	44.7	8,534	38.8
2014	107	54.8	9,128	41.1

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Notes: ICD-10 Code(s): V01-X59, Y85-Y86. Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The tables below show Inpatient Discharges and Emergency Room Visits from unintentional injuries among Indian River County residents in 2014 by calendar year quarter. There were a total of 1,569 Inpatient Discharges resulting from unintentional injuries, while there were 11,781 Emergency Room Visits among Indian River County residents. Of these, 50 Inpatient Discharges from unintentional injuries resulted in death, while 10 Emergency Room Visits resulted in death.

Table 123: Inpatient Discharges due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Unintentional Injuries	398	396	347	428	1,569
Unintentional Injuries resulting in Death	14	10	13	13	50

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Inpatient Discharges Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Table 124: Emergency Room Visits due to Unintentional Injuries, Indian River County, 2014

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Unintentional Injuries	2,807	2,975	2,986	3,013	11,781
Unintentional Injuries resulting in Death	3	3	4	0	10

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

²¹ FastStats: Accidents or Unintentional Injuries (Last updated February 6, 2015). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/accidental-injury.htm>: National Center for Health Statistics.

Unintentional Fall Deaths

In Indian River County, almost half of all deaths due to unintentional injuries were due to falls. Table 125 shows the number and age-adjusted death rate of deaths due to unintentional falls in Indian River County and Florida from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, there were 53 deaths in the county due to unintentional falls, an age-adjusted rate of 16.2 per 100,000 which was higher than the rate in the state. In the county, there has been an increase of deaths due to unintentional falls in 2013 and 2014.

Table 125: Deaths due to Unintentional Falls, Indian River County and Florida, 2010-2014

Years	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2010	27	8.6	2,160	8.2
2011	23	7.1	2,293	8.6
2012	22	7.4	2,422	8.9
2013	31	10.6	2,614	9.4
2014	53	16.2	2,764	9.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Notes: ICD-10 Code(s): W00-W19. Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

The table below shows the 3-year rolling number and crude death rates due to unintentional falls in Indian River County from 2003 to 2014 by age group. There are higher numbers and rates of deaths from unintentional falls as age progresses, suggesting a possible correlation between advanced age and falls. The highest rates of deaths due to falls can be seen in the 80+ age group, which had a rate of 204.4 deaths per 100,000 residents from 2012 to 2014.

Table 126: Deaths due to Unintentional Falls by Age Group, Indian River County and Florida, 2003-2014 (3-Year Rolling Rates)

Years	0-59 Years		60-79 Years		80+ Years	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2003-05	3	1.2	16	16.9	62	192.5
2004-06	3	1.2	17	17.9	55	159.6
2005-07	5	1.9	13	13.3	49	137.5
2006-08	7	2.6	13	12.9	49	131.8
2007-09	7	2.6	10	9.8	56	145.8
2008-10	6	2.2	18	17.3	58	152.2
2009-11	4	1.5	17	15.9	60	160.5
2010-12	4	1.5	18	16.4	50	136.8
2011-13	6	2.2	14	12.7	56	151.2
2012-14	8	2.9	21	18.8	77	204.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2014

Notes: ICD-10 Code(s): W00-W19

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Health Resource Availability and Access Profile

Licensed Facility Overview

This section provides indicators on: licensed facilities, hospital and nursing home utilization hospitalization data, health provider data, health insurance, safety net facility and county health rankings.

Licensed Hospitals

According to the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), there are three licensed hospitals in the county, two in Vero Beach and one in Sebastian, with a total of 566 licensed beds.

Table 127: Total Licensed Hospitals, Indian River County, September 2015

Name	Street City	Licensed Beds	Profit Status
HEALTHSOUTH TREASURE COAST REHABILITATION HOSPITAL	VERO BEACH	80	For-Profit
INDIAN RIVER MEDICAL CENTER	VERO BEACH	332	Not-For-Profit
SEBASTIAN RIVER MEDICAL CENTER	SEBASTIAN	154	For-Profit

Source: FloridaHealthFinder, Agency for Health Care Administration, September 2015
 Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Licensed Nursing Homes

As of September 2015, there are six nursing homes in Indian River County with a total of 665 licensed nursing home beds.

Table 128: Total Licensed Nursing Homes, Indian River County, September 2015

Name	Street City	Licensed Beds	Profit Status
ATLANTIC HEALTHCARE CENTER	VERO BEACH	110	For-Profit
CONSULATE HEALTH CARE OF VERO BEACH	VERO BEACH	159	For-Profit
FLORIDA BAPTIST RETIREMENT CENTER INC.	VERO BEACH	24	Not-For-Profit
GRACE REHABILITATION CENTER OF VERO BEACH	VERO BEACH	72	For-Profit
PALM GARDEN OF VERO BEACH	VERO BEACH	180	For-Profit
WILLOWBROOKE COURT AT INDIAN RIVER ESTATES	VERO BEACH	120	Not-For-Profit

Source: FloridaHealthFinder, Agency for Health Care Administration, September 2015
 Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Licensed Assisted Living Facilities

Table 129 shows the name, street city, licensed beds and profit status of Assisted Living Facilities in Indian River County. The majority of the assisted living facilities had program related to memory care. There were a total of 21 facilities with 965 beds. Four are in Sebastian while the remaining are in Vero Beach, while 3 are not-for-profit facilities.

Table 129: Assisted Living Facilities, Indian River County, 2015

Name	Street City	Licensed Beds	Profit Status
ANGEL CARE AT VERO BEACH INC	VERO BEACH	10	For-Profit
BRENNITY AT VERO BEACH (THE)	VERO BEACH	113	For-Profit
BROOKDALE VERO BEACH SOUTH	VERO BEACH	50	For-Profit
BROOKDALE VERO BEACH SOUTH	VERO BEACH	40	For-Profit
DIXIE OAK MANOR LLC	VERO BEACH	29	For-Profit
FLORIDA BAPTIST RETIREMENT CENTER	VERO BEACH	17	Not-For-Profit
FRESH HORIZON'S ALF	VERO BEACH	8	Not-For-Profit
GOODHEAVENS ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY	SEBASTIAN	4	For-Profit
GREEN GABLES ALF	VERO BEACH	30	For-Profit
HARBORCHASE OF VERO BEACH	VERO BEACH	100	For-Profit
HORIZON BAY VIBRANT RET LIVING 451	VERO BEACH	120	For-Profit
ISLES OF VERO BEACH	VERO BEACH	75	For-Profit
NOMEL'S ALF INC	SEBASTIAN	5	For-Profit
OAKBRIDGE TERRACE ASSISTED LIVING AT INDIAN RIVER ESTATES	VERO BEACH	71	Not-For-Profit
ORCHID ISLAND MANOR LLC	VERO BEACH	24	For-Profit
PELICAN GARDEN LLC	SEBASTIAN	50	For-Profit
PLACE AT VERO BEACH THE	VERO BEACH	135	For-Profit
RAINBOW GARDENS OF VERO BEACH INC.	VERO BEACH	5	For-Profit
ROSEWOOD MANOR OF VERO BEACH LLC.	VERO BEACH	50	For-Profit
SOMERSET HOUSE	VERO BEACH	24	For-Profit
VETA'S WE CARE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES	SEBASTIAN	5	For-Profit

Source: FloridaHealthFinder, Agency for Health Care Administration, October 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Licensed Home Health Agencies

The table shows the name, street city and profit status of the Home Health Agencies in Indian River County. There were a total of 19 facilities, two of which are in Sebastian while the remaining are in Vero Beach. Five of the agencies are not-for-profit agencies.

Table 130: Home Health Agencies, Indian River County, 2015

Name	Street City	Profit Status
A MOMENT'S NOTICE HEALTH CARE	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
ACTS HOME HEALTH AGENCY	VERO BEACH	Not-For-Profit
AFTERCARE NURSING SERVICES INC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
CARTER HEALTHCARE	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
CHAMPION HOME HEALTH CARE	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
COMFORT KEEPERS #844	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
HEALTH FIRST HOME CARE	SEBASTIAN	Not-For-Profit
HOME INSTEAD SENIOR CARE	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
INDIAN RIVER HOME CARE INC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
INFINITY HOME CARE OF DISTRICT 9 LLC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
LIGHTHOUSE HOME HEALTH AGENCY LLC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
MEDERI CARETENDERS	VERO BEACH	Not-For-Profit
MY VISITING NURSE LLC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
NHC HOMECARE	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
NIGHTINGALE PRIVATE DUTY NURSING	VERO BEACH	Not-For-Profit
NURSE ON CALL	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
SEBASTIAN RIVER HOME HEALTH	SEBASTIAN	For-Profit
SENIORBRIDGE FAMILY COMPANIES (FL) INC	VERO BEACH	For-Profit
VISITING NURSE ASSOC. OF INDIAN RIVER COUNTY INC.	VERO BEACH	Not-For-Profit

Source: FloridaHealthFinder, Agency for Health Care Administration, October 2015

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Licensed Adults Day Care Centers

The table below shows the name, street city, licensed beds and profit status of the Adult Day Care Centers in Indian River County. There were a total of 2 facilities with 114 total beds. Both facilities are part of the Senior Resource Association, one located in Vero Beach, Florida and the other in Sebastian, Florida.

Table 131: Adult Day Care Centers, Indian River County, 2015

Name	Street City	Licensed Beds	Profit Status
SENIOR RESOURCE ASSOCIATION INC	VERO BEACH	74	Not-For-Profit
SENIOR RESOURCE ASSOCIATION INC.	SEBASTIAN	40	Not-For-Profit

Source: FloridaHealthFinder, Agency for Health Care Administration, October 2015

Compiled By: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Hospital Emergency Department Visits

Table 132 shows hospital emergency department (ED) utilization in Indian River County for January to December 2014. At Indian River Medical Center, there was a total of over 44,000 visits, while at Sebastian River Medical Center there were over 16,000 visits.

Table 132: Hospital Emergency Room Visits, Indian River County, 2014

Agency Name	Pediatric Visits	Adult Visits	Total Visits
Indian River Medical Center	8,847	35,634	44,481
Sebastian River Medical Center	3,439	12,673	16,112
Total	12,286	48,307	60,593

Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, Emergency Department Database, 2014
Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Preventable Hospitalizations

Preventable hospitalizations are determined using the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ) Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions ICD-9 Codes. These conditions include asthma, diabetes or dehydration and are conditions which timely and effective ambulatory care may decrease hospitalizations. Early and preventative care may prevent the onset of the illness or condition or it may help control an acute episode of an illness or managing a chronic disease or condition. High rates of hospitalizations for ambulatory sensitive conditions may be an indicator of insufficient prevention efforts, a shortage in primary care resources or other issues within the health care system that may be barriers to obtaining timely and effective care.²²

The table below shows the number and rate of preventable hospitalization for individuals in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 2009-2013. Across the time period shown, Indian River County has had significantly lower rates of preventable hospitalizations for those under the age of 65 when compared to the state.

Table 133: Preventable Hospitalizations under 65 from All Conditions, Indian River County and Florida, 2009 - 2013

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2009	861	858.4	188,891	1220.6
2010	911	908.8	189,282	1220.7
2011	858	851.5	189,967	1221.0
2012	900	886.7	189,237	1211.2
2013	858	838.6	190,690	1206.4

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2009- 2013

Notes: Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions ICD-9-CM Codes

Compiled by Health Council of Southeast Florida 2015

²² http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/documents/ACS_Conditions_Definition_UPDATE.pdf

Health Insurance

Uninsured

The table below shows the number and percent of uninsured individuals in Indian River County and in Florida in 2014 by age, gender, race, ethnicity, place or birth and citizenship status. In Indian River County, 23,652 individuals, or 16.5%, of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population were uninsured in 2014. In 2014, 31.1% of Indian River County residents identifying as 'Black or African American' were uninsured, higher than any other racial/ethnic group.

Table 134: Health Insurance Coverage by Age, Gender, Race, Ethnicity & Place of Birth in Indian River County and Florida, 2014

	Indian River County		
	Total	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	143,568	23,652	16.5%
AGE			
Under 18 years	25,419	2,401	9.4%
18 to 64 years	74,740	20,831	27.9%
65 years and older	43,409	420	1.0%
SEX			
Male	68,516	12,440	18.2%
Female	75,052	11,212	14.9%
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN			
One Race	N	N	N
White alone	123,598	18,051	14.6%
Black or African American alone	13,163	4,092	31.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	N	N	N
Asian alone	N	N	N
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	N	N	N
Some other race alone	N	N	N
Two or more races	N	N	N
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	109,507	13,109	12.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17,019	6,058	35.6%
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS			
Native born	127,727	17,779	13.9%
Foreign born	15,841	5,873	37.1%
Naturalized	8,120	647	8.0%
Not a citizen	7,721	5,226	67.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014
 Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Medicaid

Medicaid is a federally and state funded health program in the United States that provides health services to low income individuals and families. The table below shows the median monthly Medicaid enrollment in Indian River County and in Florida for the years 1998-2014. In 2014, the median monthly enrollment in the county was 21,568, a rate of 15,215.9 per 100,000.

Table 135: Median Monthly Medicaid Enrollment, Indian River County and Florida, 1998-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
1998	7,013	6,540.1	1,479,753	9,665.3
1999	7,624	6,922.0	1,620,062	10,332.3
2000	8,947	7,865.1	1,846,013	11,483.8
2001	9,908	8,562.7	1,964,514	11,989.8
2002	10,665	9,038.7	2,102,401	12,575.6
2003	10,344	8,546.9	2,056,610	12,045.0
2004	9,696	7,758.4	2,144,415	12,270.3
2005	10,880	8,475.6	2,216,268	12,397.5
2006	11,732	8,837.5	2,186,843	11,990.9
2007	10,985	8,066.5	2,109,988	11,404.8
2008	14,493	10,536.3	2,637,603	14,152.6
2009	14,843	10,785.7	2,678,520	14,314.6
2010	17,296	12,523.4	2,995,439	15,916.0
2011	18,153	13,066.8	3,128,693	16,524.1
2012	19,403	13,871.0	3,352,966	17,607.8
2013	20,920	14,808.3	3,611,417	18,693.7
2014	21,568	15,215.9	3,714,376	19,001.3

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), 2014

Data Note: The median enrollment in Medicaid is the number where, over 12 months of enrollment, half are more than this number median and half are below this number.

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Health Care Provider Supply

Physicians

The table below shows the total licensed Florida Physicians in Indian River County from the 2002-2003 state fiscal year to the 2013-2014 state fiscal year. In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, there were 414 licensed physicians in Indian River County, a rate of 293.1 per 100,000, which was slightly higher than the state's rate of 275.7 per 100,000. It is important to note that this data does not detail whether the physician is actively practicing medicine in the county, thus should not be interpreted as an accurate representation of access.

Table 136: Total Licensed Physicians, Indian River County, Fiscal Years 2002-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
FY 02-03	239	202.6	27,595	165.1
FY 03-04	273	225.6	32,220	188.7
FY 04-05	308	246.5	37,267	213.2
FY 05-06	316	246.2	38,834	217.2
FY 06-07	326	245.6	39,852	218.5
FY 07-08	333	244.5	40,815	220.6
FY 08-09	346	251.5	42,307	227.0
FY 09-10	337	244.9	42,572	227.5
FY 10-11	372	269.4	48,098	255.6
FY 11-12	374	269.2	49,270	260.2
FY 12-13	385	275.2	50,586	265.6
FY 13-14	414	293.1	53,259	275.7

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2014

Data Note(s): Licensure data is for a fiscal year (July 1-June 30). Data includes actively licensed providers only. Rates calculated using July 1 population estimates from the Office of the Governor

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Dentists

The table below shows the licensed dentists in Indian River County and Florida from the 2002-2003 state fiscal year to the 2013-2014 state fiscal year. In the 2013-14 fiscal year, there were 82 licensed dentists in Indian River County, a rate of 58.0 per 100,000. This rate was higher than the state's rate of 53.8 per 100,000. As with physicians, this number is not necessarily indicative of the number of dentists who are actively practicing in the county and may not be an accurate representation of access to providers.

Table 137: Total Licensed Dentists, Indian River County, Fiscal Years 2002-2014

Year	Indian River		Florida	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
FY 02-03	55	46.6	6,974	41.7
FY 03-04	75	62.0	8,750	51.2
FY 04-05	78	62.4	9,212	52.7
FY 05-06	75	58.4	9,214	51.5
FY 06-07	83	62.5	9,605	52.7
FY 07-08	84	61.7	9,574	51.7
FY 08-09	85	61.8	9,845	52.8
FY 09-10	79	57.4	9,860	52.7
FY 10-11	90	65.2	10,048	53.4
FY 11-12	85	61.2	10,118	53.4
FY 12-13	84	60.1	10,443	54.8
FY 13-14	82	58.0	10,396	53.8

Source: FloridaCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, 2014

Data Note(s): Licensure data is for a fiscal year (July 1-June 30). Data includes actively licensed providers only. Rates calculated using July 1 population estimates from the Office of the Governor

Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

Safety Net

Safety net providers are generally non-profit, consumer directed health care centers whose mission is to provide high quality, cost-effective and comprehensive primary and preventive care to medically underserved and uninsured people.²³ These organizations serve low income, working families, the uninsured and other high risk populations, such as homeless, migrant farm workers, isolated rural families, poor women, children and the elderly. Through innovative approaches and interventions in community outreach, patient education and prevention, these safety net agencies also strive to teach their patients to take responsibility for their own health.

Working under the Florida Department of Health, DOH-Indian River is part of a statewide system of coordinated county health departments formed under Chapter 154 Florida Statutes. The Florida Department of Health in Indian River County has two locations offering services to the community. The main site in Vero Beach offers primary care services for adults, women's health, family planning, dental, WIC, chronic disease prevention program, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), epidemiology, immunizations for adults and international travel, We Care volunteer physician program, environmental health, and vital statistics (birth and death certificates). The site in Gifford offers primary care services for children from birth through the age of 17 and also houses the Indian River County Human Services office.²⁴

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) and Federally Qualified Health Center Look-Alikes (FQHC Look-Alikes) are supported by Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) and aim to provide primary health care services to underserved and vulnerable populations. The health centers serve populations with limited access to health care including: low income populations, the uninsured, individuals with language barriers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the homeless, and individuals living in public housing²⁵. FQHCs and FQHC Look- alike may include community health centers, migrant health centers, Healthcare for the Homeless programs, and public housing primary care programs. These organizations play an instrumental role in filling critical gaps in health care. There are 4 FQHCs and one administrative site in Indian River County, all part of Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc.

Table 138: Federally Qualified Health Centers and Look-Alike Sites in Indian River County

Facility	Location Type
TCCH Administrative Offices (Administrative Site Only) 2182 Ponce De Leon Cir, Vero Beach, FL 32960-5338	Permanent
Treasure Coast Community Health - Pine Street 44 N Pine St, Fellsmere, FL 32948-5944	Permanent
Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. 12196 County Road 512, Fellsmere, FL 32948-5463	Permanent
Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. - Central Vero Beach 1555 Us Highway 1 Ste 105, Vero Beach, FL 32960-4728	Permanent
Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. - South County 1545 9th St SW, Vero Beach, FL 32962-4312	Permanent

Source: HRSA Data Warehouse, 2015; Compiled by: Health Council of Southeast Florida, 2015

²³ National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC). October 2010. Partnerships between Federally Qualified Health Centers and Local Health Departments for Engaging in the Development of a Community-Based System of Care. http://www.naccho.org/topics/hdpdp/upload/partnerships-between-fqhcs-and-lhds_final_11_03_10.pdf

²⁴ <http://indianriver.floridahealth.gov/about-us/index.html>

²⁵ www.bphc.hrsa.gov

Community Perspective

To glean perspective on the thoughts, opinions and concerns of the community and its residents, the Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted community focus groups and key informant interviews. The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted twelve community focus groups and fifteen in-depth key informant interviews. The purpose was to collect information from a cross-section of the community, including community stakeholders and members. The approaches were selected in order to obtain the thoughts and opinions of the key health issues, barriers and strengths of the community and opportunities for improvement.

Community Focus Groups

The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted focus groups during October 2015 to gain knowledge and insight from community residents living in Indian River County. The discussions aimed to understand the experiences and needs of the community and its residents regarding health issues, health services and the health care system, including the department of health, hospitals, clinics and health and human service providers. This report outlines the focus group methodology and provides a summary of the common themes, quality of life perspective, key health issues, assets of the community, health services needed, barriers to care, opportunities to note and suggestions for improvement.

Methodology

The Health Council of Southeast Florida developed focus group protocols and questions. A trained focus group facilitator conducted the discussions. Community-based organizations and public agencies serving specific target populations aided in the recruitment of participants. The following segments of the population were recruited: individuals over 65 years of age, individuals residing in the north, south and west regions in Indian River County, parents with children and the homeless.

Participants completed a demographic questionnaire at the start of the focus group. Refreshments were provided at each session and participants were incentivized to participate with \$20 or \$25 gift cards to Publix or Walmart, which were distributed at the conclusion of the session.

Each of the six focus groups had between 9 and 20 participants and lasted approximately 60 to 90 minutes. Sessions were audio-taped and notes were taken for documentation. Participants were assured no names would be attributed to responses given. Only comments made by participants across different focus groups were included below. Thus, not everything said in the groups were included in the results. Tables 139 and 140 show the site, date, time number of participants and target populations for each focus group conducted.

Table 139: Site, Date, Time and Number of Participants in Focus Groups

Site	Date	Time	# of Participants
Fellsmere Community Center (Spanish)	10/16/2015	7:00 PM	13
Homeless Family Center	10/19/2015	5:30 PM	15
Women, Infants and Children (WIC) – Le Leche League Group	10/21/2015	11:30 PM	12
Youth Guidance	10/21/2015	3:30 PM	9
Fellsmere Community Prayer and Worship Center	10/21/2015	6:00 PM	13
Oslo Middle School	10/22/2015	6:00 PM	11
Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council – Shelter Plus Care Program	10/23/2015	12:30 PM	9
The Source	10/23/2015	3:00PM	17
Rotary Club of Vero Beach Oceanside	10/27/2015	6:00 PM	18
Gifford Youth Achievement Center (AM)	10/29/2015	9:00 AM	10
Fellsmere Community Enrichment Program	10/29/2015	11:00 AM	20
Gifford Youth Achievement Center (PM)	10/29/2015	6:00 PM	9

Table 140: Focus Group Target Population Matrix

Site	Demographic/Socioeconomic						Geographic					
	Homeless	Low Income	Seniors	Families	Middle/ Working Class	Minority	Fellsmere	N. Vero Beach	S. Vero Beach	Sebastian	Gifford	Barrier Island
Fellsmere Comm. Center (Spanish)		X			X	X	X					
Homeless Family Center	X	X		X		X		X				
Le Leche League Group		X		X					X			
Youth Guidance			X			X		X	X			
Fellsmere Comm. Prayer and Worship Center			X	X	X	X	X					
Oslo Middle School		X		X	X	X			X			
Shelter Plus Care Program	X	X							X			
The Source	X	X				X			X			
Rotary Club of VB Oceanside			X							X		X
GYAC (AM)			X			X					X	
Fellsmere Comm. Enrichment Program	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		
GYAC (PM)			X		X	X					X	

Results

Twelve focus groups were conducted with an average of 13 participants per session with a total of 156 participants. Focus groups were conducted in two languages: English and Spanish. Twelve questions were asked to focus group participants beginning with questions related to quality of life in Indian River County. In addition, probes were used to clarify responses and gain additional insight and information. Listed below are the common themes that emerged during the focus groups with relation to the community, health services and the health care system.

Quality of Life

- Most residents feel safe; however, there are areas in which people feel unsafe
- Indian River County was identified by most residents as a “good place to grow old”
 - Retirement community
 - Snow-bird population
 - Lots of resources for the elderly to live and active, healthy lifestyle
- Most residents felt it was a good place to raise children
- Safer and quieter community compared to larger cities
- Segregated community
- Sense of community in Indian River County

Key Health Issues

- Dental/Oral health
- Diabetes
- Mental health
- Substance abuse
- Hypertension
- Bone/Joint Health
- Obesity
- Cancer
- Accessibility and affordability of health care coverage
- Availability, accessibility and affordability of health care services

Causes of Health Issues

- Limited access to resources to maintain healthy lifestyle
 - Healthy foods
 - Physical activity opportunities
 - Side Walks
- Lack of knowledge and health education, especially prevention

Barriers to Care

- Limited number of providers
 - Providers accepting Medicaid or other health insurance in the county
 - Specialists
 - Oral/dental health providers
 - Pediatric health
- High cost of health care coverage and health services

- High cost of services and medications
- Long wait-times and waiting periods for services
- Transportation
- Lack of awareness of resources in the community
 - Health education
 - Hospitals and clinics

Community Strengths/Assets

- Hospitals, health department, community clinics
- Transportation
- Parks, walking trails, playgrounds
- VNA mobile clinic
- Food pantries/soup kitchens
- Local churches
- Outreach/Community Centers

Health Services Needed

- Affordable health care coverage
- Providers
 - Dentists
 - Specialists
 - Pediatric
 - Adult
 - Mental Health Providers
 - General Physicians
- Better access to affordable healthy foods

Opportunities to Note

- Provide accessible and affordable health care and health care coverage
- Increase the number and frequency of bus routes
- Provide health education
 - Nutrition
 - Prevention
 - Navigation of the health care system
- Increase the awareness of resources
 - Provide a resource guide
 - Update the resources
- Extend health service providers hours

Key Informant Interviews

The Health Council of Southeast Florida conducted 15 informant interviews with key community leaders in October 2015. The purpose was to collect first-hand knowledge from a wide range of people who have expertise about the community, available resources and services. The individuals selected were from agencies that work with current data or other information relevant to the health needs of the community and included leaders, representatives, or members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, and populations with chronic disease needs, as well as members of local government, law enforcement and businesses. Their particular knowledge and understanding provided insight on the existing health issues in the community and the perceived systemic healthcare problems.

Methodology

The Health Council of Southeast Florida developed key informant interview protocols and questions. Interview appointments were scheduled and each key informant interview was conducted by a trained facilitator via telephone and lasted 30-45 minutes. The facilitator provided an overview of the process at the beginning of the interview and assured that the confidentiality of the informant's comments, the names and any other identifying information would not be reported.

Results

Fifteen key informant interviews were conducted with community stakeholders. Ten questions were asked to key informants. In addition, probes were used to clarify responses and gain additional insight and information. Listed below are the common themes that emerged during the key informant interviews with relation to the community, health services and the health care system.

Key Health Issues

- Mental health
 - Children
 - Adults
- Obesity
- Poor nutrition/Diet
- Increasing aging population
- Dental/Oral health
- Substance abuse
- Accessibility and affordability to health care coverage and health services

Populations with Unmet Needs

- Elderly
- Individuals suffering from mental illness and/or substance abuse
- Homeless
- Low income residents
- Uninsured/Underinsured

Community Strengths/Assets

- Hospitals
- Clinics & Safety Net Providers
- Department of Health
- Social Service Programs
- Community-based organizations
- Resources for the elderly population
- Parks, trails, sidewalks, beaches, playgrounds
- Strong sense of community

Challenges and Barriers in Maintaining Health

- Lack of awareness of programs and services
- Lack of health education
- Lack of health care coverage
- Lack of providers accepting (certain types of) health insurance in county
 - Dentists
 - Specialists
- Transportation
- Lack of focus and interest on prevention
- Income disparity
- Limited access to resources to maintain healthy lifestyle
 - Healthy foods
 - Sidewalks
- Lengthy wait times
- Duplication of services

Opportunities to Note

- Education
 - Prevention
 - Healthy lifestyle
 - Navigation of health system
- Increasing the awareness of resources in community
- Collaboration for the greater good of the community
- Additional funding and resources

Suggestions

- Collaborative and strategic thinking to fill gaps
- Educate community through outreach efforts
- Develop walk-in clinics with extended hours
- Partner with the local community-based organizations and agencies

Identification of Priority Strategic Health Issues

On December 1, 2015 the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) presented the trigger report, a report summarizing highlights from the quantitative and qualitative findings of the assessment. The presentation was designed to provide a platform for strategic healthcare planning and community health improvement planning in Indian River County.

Methodology

On December 1, 2015 the Health Council of Southeast Florida (HCSEF) facilitated a discussion among Advisory Council members to identify community strategic issues for Indian River County based on 'Trigger Report', which summarized the quantitative and qualitative data presented during the Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment. Upon reviewing the results of the quantitative and qualitative data, HCSEF then led a facilitated discussion on the most pressing health issues influencing the health and quality of life of community members in Indian River County. Participants provided their thoughts, expertise, ideas and suggestions on the issues and needs of community members. HCSEF facilitated Advisory Council members through the following process:

1. Flip charts for the identified priorities were placed around the room.
2. The Advisory Committee were provided three (3) sticker dots and asked to place their dots on the top strategic issues that should receive consideration/attention.
3. Advisory committee members were allotted 5 minutes to select the key strategic issues.
4. After the allotted time period, HCSEF tallied the results from the exercise.

After Advisory Council members determined a list of strategic issues, members of the Steering Committee were asked to evaluate and discuss each of the strategic issues during a facilitated, health prioritization session. The results of both group meetings are outlines in the results section below.

Results

HCSEF compiled and condensed a list of strategic issues and tenets identified by the Advisory Council in the multi-voting exercise. Below are the strategic issues identified by the Advisory Council.

1. Obesity
 - a. Heart Disease
 - b. Cancer
 - c. Infant Mortality
 - d. Diabetes
 - e. Across all populations
 - i. All age groups
 - f. Healthy Foods/Health Living
 - i. Access to
 1. Healthy foods
 2. Potable water
 3. Health living spaces
 - ii. Affordability
 - g. Built Environment
 - i. Potable Water Sources
 - ii. Septic Tanks
 - h. Mental Health
 - i. Self-esteem & Self-Image
 - ii. Bullying & Suicide
2. Mental Health
 - a. Youth
3. Seniors
 - a. Unintentional Injuries
 - i. Falls
4. Environmental Health
 - a. Indian Rive Lagoon
 - b. Built Environment
 - i. Obesity
 - ii. Homes
 - c. Septic Tanks
 - d. Potable Drinking Water
5. Access to Care
 - a. Health Insurance
6. Substance Abuse
 - a. Youth
7. Healthy Literacy

Throughout the discussion, Advisory Council members indicated that there were several tenets that should be integrated into all of the strategic issues:

- Health Equity
- Community Trust
- Poverty
- Health Literacy

On December 8th, 2015, members of the Steering Committee held a facilitated prioritization session of the strategic issues identified by the larger Advisory Council to discuss the key health issues and focus areas of the community. The Steering Committee members developed two focus areas, “Long, Healthy Lives” and “Healthy Moms, Healthy Kids,” each of which encompass several specific goal areas. Below are the breakdowns of each focus area:

“Long, Healthy Lives”

- Emergency Department Diversion (including management of frequent flyers and engaging people in the right level of care)
- Cancer
- Unintentional Injuries (including falls)
- Healthy Weight
- Chronic Disease (including heart disease and diabetes)
- Mental Health (including suicide)

“Healthy Moms, Healthy Kids”

- Oral Health
- Mental Health
- Childhood Obesity/Healthy Weight
- Infant Mortality, Prenatal Care

Next steps include sharing the outcomes of the prioritization with the Advisory Council and facilitation of root cause analyses of each priority area with the Advisory Council and content experts in January 2016 to determine strategies to address the health priorities of Indian River County.

Conclusion

Communities face the challenge of balancing desire to provide residents access to quality health and human services with decreasing resources and with increasing burden of demand. This collaborative community health needs assessment will help policy and decision makers in Indian River County better understand the characteristics, health status and needs of its communities and aid in planning efforts for services in an effort to improve the health status of the community. The data from the Community Health Perspective should be considered along with the quantitative data from the Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile, Health Status Profile and Health Resource Availability and Access Profile to help the development of specific goals, objectives and an implementation plan.



COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

2016-2019

Executive Summary

May 26, 2016

I. Introduction

A Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is a community driven process to identify unmet health care and human service needs of a population which results in the identification of possible interventions and a plan called a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

IRMC has developed a CHNA in collaboration with the Indian River County Hospital District, Florida Department of Health-Indian River, Treasure Coast Community Health, Visiting Nurses Association, and Whole Family Health Center. IRMC's Board of Directors has previously received and approved the CHNA at the March 31, 2016 meeting. The following is a review of the process and the proposed IRMC Community Health Improvement Plan.

II. Overview

The process to develop the CHNA was facilitated by the Health Council of Southeast Florida and was organized into four sections:

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic profiles.
2. Health Status Profile
3. Health Resource Access and Availability profile, and
4. Community Perspective

Beginning in October, 2015 a broad spectrum of health and human service organizations came together in a series of meetings to review the information, provide insight and perspective through our collaborative community needs assessment. (See Attachment #1)

This was followed by twelve community focus groups and fifteen in-depth interviews with key informants. The resulting information was compiled and presented to on December 1, 2015 to the CHNA Advisory Council in the form of a "Trigger Report" which summarized the qualitative and quantitative data, which was then discussed and prioritized.

On December 8, 2015, members of the Steering Committee participated in a facilitated prioritization session of the issues identified by the larger Advisory Council to prioritize the key health issues of the community. The Committee members developed two focus areas, "Long, Healthy Lives" and "Healthy Moms, Healthy Kids," each of which encompass several specific goals.

On February 19, 2016, the Indian River Medical Center Board and the Indian River County District Board met in a combined public forum for a presentation of the results of the Community Health Needs Assessment. As a result, IRMC has identified three priorities that it will lead for our 2016 – 2019 Community Health Improvement Plan; **Cancer** (p. 3), **Emergency Department** (p. 4), and **Chronic Disease** (p. 5). The other health needs identified as priorities by the CHNA will be led by other facilities and/or organizations and IRMC will collaborate with them in improving the health of Indian River County. (See Table 1)

TABLE 1

CATEGORY	PRIORITY	Lead
<p>LONG, HEALTHY LIVES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage frequent utilizers - Right level of care • Cancer- Prevention, early diagnosis • Unintentional Injury/Falls • Healthy Weight • Chronic Disease (CHF & Diabetes) • Mental Health (Suicide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRMC • IRMC • VNA • DOH/IRC • IRMC • MHC
<p>HEALTHY MOMS, HEALTHY KIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral Health • Mental Health • Childhood Obesity/Healthy Weight • Infant & Fetal Mortality Rate/ Prenatal Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCCH • MHC • DOH/IRC • PC

Notes:

DOH/IRC-Department of Health/Indian River County

IRCHD-Indian River County Hospital District

IRMC- Indian River Medical Center

MHC-Mental Health Collaborative

PC-Partners Collaborative

TCCH-Treasure Coast Community Health Center

VNA-Visiting Nurses Association

WFHC-Whole Family Health Center

HOSPITAL FACILITY	Indian River Medical Center
CHNA SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEED	Cancer
CHNA REFERENCE PAGE	78-79
DESCRIPTION OF NEED:	Cancer is the #1 cause of death in Indian River County
CHNA DATA:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer is the leading cause of death in Indian River County, with 25.1% of all deaths in the county attributed to cancer in 2014. • The rate of cancer incidence has decreased from 464.7 per 100,000 in 2009 to 426.0 per 100,000 in 2011, though it is still the leading cause of death in Indian River County. • There were 510 deaths due to cancer in 2014, an age-adjusted rate of 175.8 per 100,000 residents. • The age-adjusted cancer mortality rate from 2010 to 2014 has increased from 165.0 to 175.8 per 100,000 and is higher in Indian River County when compared to the state. • Additionally, 1833.8 years of potential life lost per 100,000 under the age of 75 in the county attributed to cancer in 2014. 	
STRATEGIES/TACTICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement screening programs for preventable cancers. Focus on Lung Cancer as it accounts for 30.0 % of all Cancer deaths in Indian River County. • In cooperation with the American Cancer Society and other collaborators develop and implement community education programs in the early diagnosis and prevention of Cancer. 	
MONITORING/METRICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual review of Cancer Mortality rate • Annual review of the increase in early diagnosis of lung cancer (i.e. Percent stage 0, 1, and 2) 	
COLLABORATIVE MEMBERS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. • Florida Department of Health - Indian River County • Visiting Nurse Association of the Treasure Coast • Whole Family Health • Senior Resource Association 	

HOSPITAL FACILITY	Indian River Medical Center
CHNA SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEED	Emergency Department
CHNA REFERENCE PAGE	85-86
DESCRIPTION OF NEED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overutilization of ER • Inappropriate Use of ER • Availability, accessibility and affordability of health care services, including primary care services • Lack of knowledge and health education, especially prevention of chronic diseases
CHNA DATA:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among Indian River County residents, there were a total of 44,481 ER Visits at Indian River Medical Center in the 2014 calendar year. (data represents ER visits that did not result in hospital admission) • Affordable health care coverage was mentioned as a key health issue in a majority of focus groups conducted across Indian River County. 	
STRATEGIES/TACTICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate qualification of indigent patients for Medicaid • Educate patients and community regarding appropriate access to primary care at non-emergent facilities • Expand capacity for treatment of non-acute patients outside of the core Emergency Department 	
MONITORING/METRICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in Core Emergency Department utilization for less acute visits- E/M CPT billing codes 99282 and 99281. 	
COLLABORATIVE MEMBERS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. • Florida Department of Health - Indian River County • Visiting Nurse Association of the Treasure Coast • Whole Family Health • Senior Resource Association 	

HOSPITAL FACILITY	Indian River Medical Center
CHNA SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEED	CHRONIC DISEASES: Congestive Heart Failure and Diabetes
CHNA REFERENCE PAGE	66, 69, 70, 78, 79
DESCRIPTION OF NEED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High and increasing prevalence of diabetes • High rate of hospitalizations due to heart disease • High rate of death due to heart disease • Lack of knowledge and health education, especially prevention • High cost of health services, including prescriptions
CHNA DATA:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of hospitalizations from coronary heart disease was higher in Indian River County (353.5 per 100,000) than the state (338.0 per 100,000), which is important to note because heart disease is a second leading cause of death in the county. • The rate of hospitalizations from diabetes has been increasing since 2009 from 1433.4 per 100,000 to 1735.3 per 100,000 in 2012. • Diabetes was mentioned as one of the key health issues in Indian River County in the majority of focus groups and key informant interviews. 	
STRATEGIES/TACTICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase education on prevention and wellness through community events, such as health fairs, lecture series and symposiums • Promote evidence-based diabetes management programs • Provide glucose and blood pressure screenings at community events • Promote the use of health care coverage as prevention through Coumadin® Clinic at Indian River Medical Center • Promote the use of the Congestive Heart Failure Clinic at Indian River Medical Center • Collaborate with community-based organizations to implement community interventions to reduce the determinants of diabetes and heart disease 	
MONITORING/METRICS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in Congestive Heart Failure Re-admission rate. (Monitored monthly) • Reduction in hospital admission rate due to Diabetes. (Monitored annually) 	
COLLABORATIVE MEMBERS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasure Coast Community Health, Inc. • Florida Department of Health - Indian River County • Visiting Nurse Association of the Treasure Coast • Whole Family Health • Senior Resource Association 	

Attachment #1

Indian River County-Community Health Needs Assessment Participants

- 211 Palm Beach/Treasure Coast
- Audubon Society (Pelican Island)
- Boys and Girls Clubs of Indian River County
- City of Fellsmere
- City of Sebastian
- City of Vero Beach
- City of Vero Beach Recreation Department
- Consumer - Registered Dietitian
- Early Learning Coalition of Indian River County
- Economic Opportunities Council of Indian River County, Inc.
- Environmental Learning Center
- Fellsmere Community Center
- Fellsmere Community Prayer and Worship Center
- Fellsmere Enrichment Center
- Florida Department of Health - Indian River County
- Gifford Youth Achievement Center
- Homeless Family Center
- Indian River County Board of County Commissioners
- Indian River County Community Development Department
- Indian River County Fire Rescue
- Indian River County Healthy Start Coalition, Inc.
- Indian River County Hospital District
- Indian River County Medical Society
- Indian River County Ministerial Association
- Indian River County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Indian River County Sheriff's Office
- Indian River Impact 100
- Indian River Medical Center
- Indian River Neighborhood Association
- John's Island Foundation
- Rotary Club of Vero Beach Oceanside
- School District of Indian River County
- Sebastian Police Department
- Sebastian River Area Chamber of Commerce
- Senior Resource Association
- St. Mark's Anglican Church
- Substance Awareness Center of Indian River County
- The Mental Health Collaborative of Indian River County
- The Source
- Treasure Coast Community Health
- Treasure Coast Food Bank
- Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc.
- United Way of Indian River County
- Visiting Nurse Association of the Treasure Coast
- Whole Family Health