

2026

Community Health Needs Assessment



ORLANDO
HEALTH®

Sebastian River
Hospital



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Executive Summary

In September 2025, Orlando Health contracted Crescendo Consulting Group to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in compliance with the Affordable Care Act and IRS Section 501(r) requirements. Nonprofit hospitals must complete a CHNA every three years. The CHNA uses both quantitative and qualitative data to assess community health needs and access to care. Findings are used to inform Implementation Strategy Plans (ISP), Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIP) and other regional health improvement efforts.

Purpose and Goals

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) represents a vital step in the broader initiative to enhance community health and promote equitable opportunities for well-being. This comprehensive process involves gathering and analyzing community data while actively engaging community partners in both assessment and implementation efforts. The resulting document serves as a foundational reference for understanding and discussing the community's health status. Through a collaborative approach, the CHNA identifies key health challenges, barriers and resources and guides the prioritization of strategies to address the most pressing needs.

To meet the objective of improving community health and community well-being, the CHNA process has included the following goals:

- Identifying resources, strengths and barriers to improving health outcomes
- Developing a deeper understanding of community access to care challenges, including those faced by medically underserved populations¹
- Enabling partners to collaborate around the opportunities for population health improvement

Methodology Overview

The Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital had a comprehensive methodology that included a mixed-methods approach consisting of the following components:

- **Data Analysis:** In-depth review of dozens of validated data sources. Information was tabulated and parsed to identify disparities and other insights whenever possible.

¹ From the IRS: "Medically underserved populations include populations experiencing health disparities or that are at risk of not receiving adequate medical care because of being uninsured or underinsured, or due to geographic, language, financial, or other barriers. Populations with language barriers include those with limited English proficiency. Medically underserved populations also include those living within a hospital facility's service area but not receiving adequate medical care from the facility because of cost, transportation difficulties, stigma, or other barriers." Source: <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/community-health-needs-assessment-for-charitable-hospital-organizations-section-501r3>

- **Primary Qualitative Research:** This component included 3 focus group discussions and 13 key informant interviews.
- **Survey Research:** A community survey engaged nearly 421 respondents and provided insights by county on the breadth of key CHNA issues. Also included is the Indian River County Community Foundation Survey, a perception survey between January and February 2025 with approximately 600 Indian River County residents focused on healthcare needs and general community needs.
- **Needs Prioritization Process:** This prioritization process was conducted on March 31, 2026, with Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital leadership and Crescendo Consulting Group to prioritize the most significant health needs for Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital. The meeting was divided into three sections: presentation of collected data, discussion of needs and needs prioritization voting.

The Community Health Needs Assessment uses primary and secondary data to evaluate community health. Orlando Health and Crescendo prioritized inclusive community engagement to ensure diverse voices were heard. While the report incorporates the most current data available, some sources may be slightly outdated.

Secondary Research

Secondary data provides critical insights into community health, including sociodemographic, social drivers and risk factors, to guide effective strategies. Data were primarily gathered from the United States Census Bureau American Community Survey Five-year Estimates, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, among others. For this CHNA, data were collected prior to October 2025, though some may not be publicly available. Throughout this report, changes in the data over time will be represented by the symbols outlined in the table below.

+/- shows changes in the indicator over time	
→	The health issue or problem is improving compared to the previous dataset
←	The health issue or problem is worsening compared to the previous dataset
=	There is no change compared to the previous dataset
—	No comparison available for the baseline year

Additional secondary data tables, charts and maps are included in the Secondary Research section of the report.

Indian River County, Florida Demographic Overview

Total
Population
163,856

Population by Age



Under 18
15.2%



18 to 64
50.6%



65 +
34.2%



Median Age
55.0

Population Change



2013
139,356

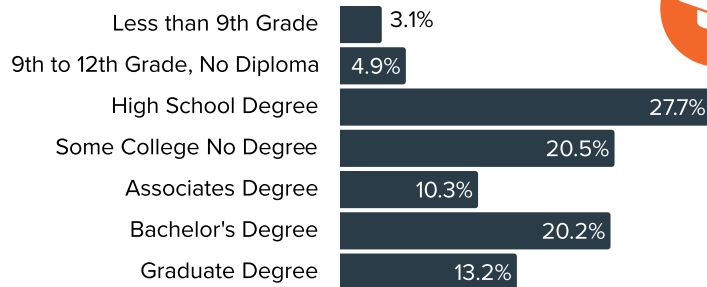
+17.6%

2023
163,856

+12.5%

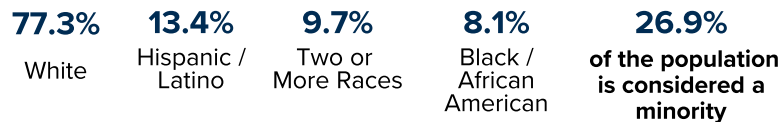
2029
184,388

Education



8.0% of Indian River County residents **do not have a high school diploma.**

Race and Ethnicity



Economic Wellbeing



Median Household
Income
\$71,049



Households Below
Poverty Level
10.7%

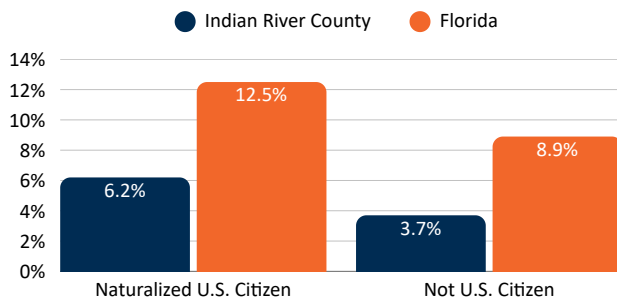


Unemployment Rate
5.3%

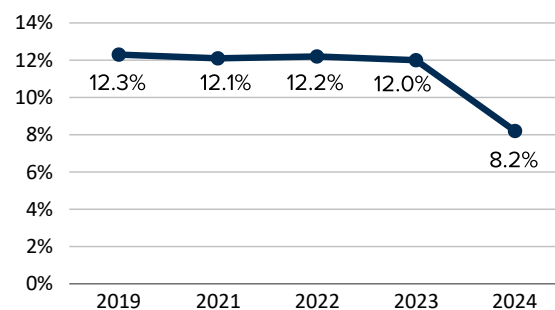


Households
Receiving SNAP
Benefits
7.6%

Foreign-Born Population



Trend of Population Living in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates.

Healthcare Access and Quality

- From 2018 to 2024, the uninsured population in Indian River County has decreased. The percentage of uninsured peaked at 13.2% in 2019 but declined to 8.6% in 2024, aligning closely with the national percentages (8.2%) and remaining below the state percentage (10.9%).
- In Indian River County, nearly one in five (19.0%) adults aged 19 to 64 were uninsured, which is higher than the statewide percentage (17.5%) and the nation (12.0%). Health insurance coverage is the highest among older adults, with only 0.3% of those 65 and older uninsured, likely due to Medicare eligibility and availability.
- Overall, 20.4% of Indian River County residents in the labor force lack health insurance, compared to 16.7% statewide and 11.2% nationally. About 2.6% of Indian River County residents age 65 and older lack Medicare coverage, compared to 4.5% statewide and 4.6% nationally.
- In Indian River County, the healthcare provider-to-population ratio improved between 2019 and 2024 across various specialty types. This means that in 2024, there were more healthcare providers available than in 2019. While ratios have improved slightly, Indian River County still falls behind the state in access to geriatric care, obstetrics/gynecology and optometrists.

Health Status and Outcomes

- Between 2020 and 2023, the age-adjusted mortality rate in Indian River County increased from 659.6 to 735.9 deaths per 100,000 population, a similar rate to Florida's statewide rate of 736.2 deaths per 100,000. Life expectancy in Indian River County declined from 80.2 years in 2020 to 78.3 years in 2023, mirroring the statewide decline from 79.4 to 78.6 years.
- In Florida and Indian River County, the top causes of death are heart disease and cancer and by unintentional injuries. Between 2020 and 2023, the age-adjusted cancer death rate decreased from 160.6 to 150.7 per 100,000 population but remains above the statewide rate of 136.5 per 100,000 population.
- Unintentional injury is the third leading cause of death in Indian River County and increased significantly in recent years. Between 2018–2020 and 2021–2023, the overall rate rose by 34.7%. Fall-related deaths also increased, with the age-adjusted mortality rate rising from 12.0 to 12.9 per 100,000 residents, slightly above Florida's rate of 11.9 per 100,000.
- Among Indian River County kindergarteners, the percentage of immunizations fell from 91.8% to 91.0% between 2022 and 2025, though still slightly higher than the statewide percentage of 89.7%.

Behavioral Health

- Between 2020–2021 and 2023–2024, Indian River County’s rate of behavioral or mental health professionals increased from 14.2 to 15.9 per 100,000 residents, mirroring statewide growth. The number of mental health counselors rose from 38.1 to 53.2 per 100,000, while clinical social workers increased from 42.4 to 47.4, indicating progress in service availability. The number of psychologists also increased in Indian River County from 21.5 to 23.4 per 100,000 population between 2021 and 2024.
- Between 2021 and 2023, Indian River County’s suicide rate was 19.0 deaths per 100,000 residents, higher than the statewide rate of 14.0. The youth suicide rate (ages 12–18) increased from 9.6 to 12.9 per 100,000 between 2018–2020 and 2021–2023, exceeding the statewide youth rate of 5.5.
- The age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits from alcohol dependency declined between 2020 and 2023 in Indian River County, however, the county recorded 72.9 alcohol dependency–related ED visits per 100,000 residents, well above the Florida rate of 43.7 per 100,000.
- In Indian River County, the age-adjusted overdose death rate was 16.2 per 100,000 residents in 2023, down from 29.7 in 2022. The number of fatal overdoses in the first quarter of 2024 (8 deaths) decreased slightly from 12 during the same period in 2023, while non-fatal EMS overdose responses dropped from 152 in 2023 Q1 to 99 in 2025 Q1.
- Until 2021, overdose deaths were lower in Indian River than in the State of Florida, peaking in 2022. In Indian River County, the age-adjusted opioid overdose death rate was 26.9 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2023, higher than the statewide rate of 25.3 per 100,000.

Social Drivers of Health

- Indian River County has experienced a decline in the population living in poverty since 2019, decreasing from 12.3% to 8.2% between 2023 and 2024.
- In 2023, 13.9% of Indian River County residents experienced food insecurity, up from 11.9% in 2021 and slightly below Florida’s rate of 14.4%. Among children, food insecurity rose to 20.0%, above the state rate of 18.4%, reflecting increasing need since the pandemic.
- In 2024, 8.6% of Indian River County students reported feeling unsafe at schools, slightly below than the statewide percentage of 9.4%. While this represents an improvement from 2022 (11.9%), percentages remain above pre-pandemic levels, when only 7.5% of students reported feeling unsafe in 2020.
- In Indian River County, 50.3% of renters and 22.7% of homeowners are considered cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30.0% of their income on housing. Half of renters in Indian River County experience excessive housing costs, lower than Florida’s 55.0%, but higher than 46.9% nationally.

Primary Qualitative Research

Community Considerations

- **Poverty:** Key informants described significant disparities in Indian River County, with some areas experiencing poverty, limited resources and “resource deserts” lacking healthcare, food access and youth services, while other areas are more affluent. Structural factors such as lack of Medicaid expansion and restrictive zoning were noted as barriers to healthcare access and affordable housing.
- **Representation and Trust:** The service area is highly diverse, with significant racial, ethnic, linguistic, and socioeconomic variation. Key informants emphasized the need for culturally competent, bilingual providers and stronger trust-building with communities, as negative healthcare experiences and fear have reduced care-seeking in some cases. Continued community outreach and engagement were identified as key opportunities to strengthen partnerships, improve trust, and enhance effectiveness in emergency preparedness, public health efforts, environmental health, and resource sharing.

Strengths

- **Valuable Trusted Local Organizations and Resources:** Key informants and focus group participants highlighted strong community assets, including trusted leaders, nonprofits, collaboratives, and associations that provide essential services such as care, food, and transportation. Philanthropic efforts were also identified as important supports for community well-being.

Needs

- **Cost of Living and Lack of Living Wage Opportunities:** Key informants and focus group participants identified cost of living as a major concern, driven by rising housing costs, property taxes, and limited livable-wage job opportunities, contributing to a growing ALICE population² and financial strain on households.
- **Health Literacy and Awareness of Services:** Key informants noted low health literacy and limited awareness of services, making it difficult for residents—especially in underserved communities—to navigate the healthcare system despite ongoing outreach efforts. Participants recommended creating a centralized “one-stop-shop” or resource hub to improve access, coordination and communication among providers. An updated, shared referral system was also suggested to streamline services, reduce duplication and better connect residents to needed care.

² ALICE: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed with income above the FPL, but not enough to afford basic expenses in the county where they live. United for ALICE, Alabama. <https://unitedforalice.org/introducing-ALICE/alabama>

- **Lack of Access to Mental and Behavioral Healthcare:** Key informants identified limited access to mental and behavioral health services as a major concern. Barriers include long waitlists, stigma, insurance and cost challenges, low awareness and limited health literacy. They also noted a shortage of inpatient treatment beds and substance use disorder treatment facilities.
- **Lack of Affordable Housing:** Key informants identified a shortage of affordable housing in Indian River County, linked to local building height restrictions that limit development of multi-unit housing. This has contributed to housing instability and made it difficult for workers, including healthcare professionals, to live in the community. Stable housing was described as essential to overall health and well-being. Participants also highlighted transportation barriers and recommended expanding public transit, developing ride-share options, increasing awareness of existing services and using mobile medical units to improve access to healthcare and basic needs.

Primary Quantitative Community Survey

The purpose of the community survey was to enable a greater share of people living throughout the service area to share their perspectives on the greatest needs affecting their community. The community survey was made available online and via print copies in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole. The questionnaire included demographic questions and closed-ended, need-specific questions. Invitations to participate were distributed through internal promotions as well as by community partners through channels including community partners, social media, flyers and email listservs among other methods. There were 421 valid survey responses from Brevard (311) and Indian River (110) counties, included in this analysis. To ensure valid responses, only participants who answered at least one question beyond basic demographics were included in the analysis. The survey was carefully designed to reduce potential sources of bias, such as how questions were worded or ordered.

The community survey results provided insight on a wide range of focus areas:

- Methodology
- Health Status
- Health Behaviors
- Social Drivers
- Community Health and Needs

Additional community survey tables and charts are included in the Primary Quantitative Community Survey section of the report.

Needs Prioritization Process

Seventeen community health needs were identified through the CHNA process. On March 31, 2026, Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital leadership participated in a structured prioritization session using a modified Hanlon Method³ to evaluate each need based on magnitude, severity and feasibility. The highest-scoring needs were ranked as top priorities to guide the hospital's Implementation Strategy Plan.

FINAL PRIORITIZED LIST OF NEEDS

Rank	Community Need	Priority Score
1	Chronic disease prevention and intervention, specifically for obesity, arthritis, diabetes and cancer	70.0
2	Health literacy education and materials accessible to all	70.0
3	Lack of providers, especially optometrists, geriatricians and OB/GYNs	70.0
4	Access to mental health and substance use prevention and treatment	60.0
5	Affordable mental health counseling services	60.0
6	Adequate systems capacity of care for population demands (i.e., IP beds, OP providers, etc.)	59.1
7	Childhood food insecurity	51.7
8	Limited providers accepting Medicaid/Public insurances	50.6
9	Access to affordable health insurance	48.3
10	Bullying prevention	43.3
11	Youth suicide prevention	43.3
12	Affordable housing	42.0
13	Increased cost of living	40.4
14	Transportation	38.7
15	Access to perinatal care for medically underserved	37.3
16	Student and family engagement	37.3
17	Distracted driving (texting, eating) enforcement	29.3

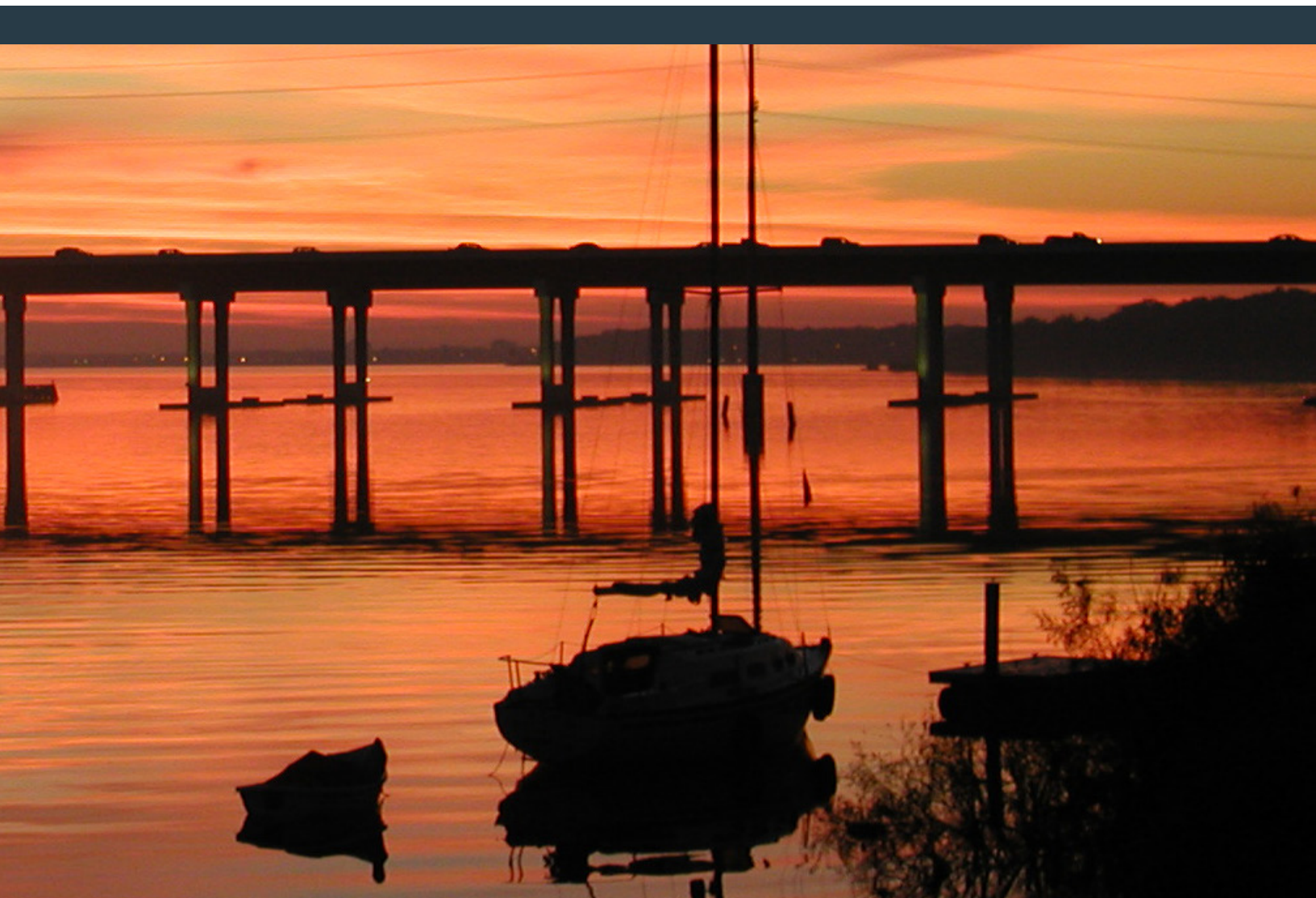
³ NACCHO. *Guide to Prioritization Techniques*. <https://www.naccho.org/uploads/downloadable-resources/Guide-to-Prioritization-Techniques.pdf>



Introduction

CHAPTER I

The Purpose of this Community Health Needs Assessment



Introduction

In September of 2025, Orlando Health contracted with Crescendo Consulting Group to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) as required by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted on March 23, 2010, requires not-for-profit hospital organizations to conduct a CHNA once every three taxable years that meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code 501(r).

A CHNA is a report based on quantitative and qualitative data methodology to assess the healthcare and public health issues in a hospital organization's community and that community's access to services related to those issues. The CHNA results will be used on local and regional levels to inform and guide Implementation Strategy Plans (ISP), Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIP) and other strategic initiatives.

Purpose and Goals

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) represents a vital step in the broader initiative to enhance community health and promote equitable opportunities for well-being. This comprehensive process involves gathering and analyzing community data while actively engaging stakeholders in both assessment and implementation efforts. The resulting document serves as a foundational reference for understanding and discussing the community's health status. Through a collaborative approach, the CHNA identifies key health challenges, barriers and resources and guides the prioritization of strategies to address the most pressing needs.

To meet the objective of improving community health and community well-being, the CHNA process has included the following goals:

- Identifying resources, strengths and barriers to improving health outcomes
- Developing a deeper understanding of community access to care challenges, including those faced by medically underserved populations⁴
- Enabling partners to collaborate around the opportunities for population health improvement

Orlando Health is working toward an ongoing process that monitors, refreshes, adds data and analyzes community health to improve the quality of life for people throughout the service area. Dissemination of the information in this document in different forms is a critical step in communications that informs partners, stakeholders, community agencies and the public about the availability of the Community Health Needs Assessment and what community members can do to make a difference.

⁴ From the IRS: "Medically underserved populations include populations experiencing health disparities or that are at risk of not receiving adequate medical care because of being uninsured or underinsured, or due to geographic, language, financial, or other barriers. Populations with language barriers include those with limited English proficiency. Medically underserved populations also include those living within a hospital facility's service area but not receiving adequate medical care from the facility because of cost, transportation difficulties, stigma, or other barriers." Source: <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/community-health-needs-assessment-for-charitable-hospital-organizations-section-501r3>

Letter from Orlando Health

A Message from Ohme Entin, President of Orlando Health East Florida Region

At Orlando Health, our mission for more than a century has been centered on advancing the health and well-being of the communities we serve. We are honored to expand this commitment and deepen our role as a trusted healthcare partner for the residents of the Space and Treasure Coasts.

We are pleased to present the 2026 Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA) for Brevard and Indian River counties, our first since joining this region. This assessment marks an important step in understanding the unique needs of our new communities and the alignment of our efforts to support long-term health and wellness.

Developed through extensive community outreach and meaningful engagement with residents, local organizations and trusted leaders across the two counties, this CHNA reflects the perspectives and experiences of those who know the communities best. Paired with comprehensive data analysis, these community voices will inform how we expand services, invest in meaningful programs and collaborate with partners to make a lasting impact.

We are grateful to the many individuals and organizations who shared their time, expertise and lived experience throughout this process. Your insights guide our work and strengthen our commitment to advancing health and wellness in Brevard and Indian River counties, today and for generations to come.

Ohme Entin, FACHE

President, Orlando Health East Florida Region





Approach

CHAPTER 2

About Sebastian River Hospital



About Orlando Health

Orlando Health is a private not-for-profit, integrated academic healthcare system with \$14 billion of assets under management, that serves the southeastern United States – including Florida and Alabama – and Puerto Rico. With corporate offices in Orlando, Florida the system provides a complete continuum of care across a network of medical centers and institutes, community and specialty hospitals, physician practices, urgent care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, home healthcare and long-term and behavioral health care services. Founded more than 100 years ago, Orlando Health’s mission is to improve the health and the quality of life of the individuals and communities we serve. The system provided nearly \$2 billion in community impact in the form of community benefit programs and services, Medicare shortfalls, bad debt, community-building activities and capital investments in FY 24, the most recent period for which the information is available.

About Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital

Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital serves residents and visitors of the Sebastian and Vero Beach communities. Situated in Indian River County, the 145-bed hospital offers a full scope of services from digestive health, emergency care, radiology and orthopedics to spine and heart and vascular care.

Accreditations from The Joint Commission include certifications for both the hospital and laboratory, as well as advanced certification as a Primary Stroke Center. The hospital is also accredited as a Bariatric Surgery Comprehensive Center by the Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Accreditation and Quality Improvement Program. This hospital primarily serves Indian River County, including the areas of Sebastian, Barefoot Bay, Micco, Fellsmere, Grant, Vero Beach, Grant-Valkaria and Indian River Shores.

Methodology Overview

The Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital had a comprehensive methodology that included a mixed-methods approach consisting of the following components:

- **Data Analysis:** In-depth review of dozens of validated data sources. Information was tabulated and parsed to identify disparities and other insights whenever possible.
- **Primary Qualitative Research:** This component included 3 focus group discussions and 13 key informant interviews.
- **Survey Research:** A community survey engaged nearly 421 respondents and provided insights by county on the breadth of key CHNA issues. Also included is the Indian River County Community Foundation Survey, a perception survey between January and February 2025 with approximately 600 Indian River County residents focused on healthcare needs and general community needs.
- **Needs Prioritization Process:** This prioritization process was conducted on March 31, 2026, with Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital leadership and Crescendo Consulting Group to prioritize the most significant health needs for Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital. The meeting was divided into three sections: presentation of collected data, discussion of needs and needs prioritization voting.

Data Limitations and Details

A Community Health Needs Assessment is a systematic assessment of the community using both primary and secondary quantitative and qualitative data.

Orlando Health and Crescendo aimed to be inclusive and intentional with community engagement to ensure the voices of the communities served could participate in whatever form they felt comfortable and have their voices heard. Additionally, while Crescendo included the most current secondary data sources within the report, several data sources may be slightly outdated and no new data updates were available at the publication of this report.

Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital Service Area

Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital serves residents and visitors in the Sebastian and Vero Beach communities. Located in Indian River County, the hospital primarily serves Sebastian, Barefoot Bay, Micco, Fellsmere, Grant, Vero Beach, Grant-Valkaria and Indian River Shores.



Secondary Research Introduction

The following report section contains the high-level secondary data findings. Secondary data provides an essential framework for better understanding the fabric of the community. This analysis highlights sociodemographic factors, social drivers of health, behavioral health risk factors and other key indicators to guide the development of effective strategies further to meet evolving needs.

The following data were primarily gathered from the United States Census Bureau American Community Survey Five-year Estimates, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Florida Department of Health Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, among others.

Please note: All secondary data for the Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment was pulled from their original sources prior to October 2025. All data is cited for readers to view the original data in its source if they choose. However, not all data included in this report may be publicly available on the original sources.

Throughout this report, changes in the data over time will be represented by the symbols outlined in the table below.

+/- shows changes in the indicator over time	
→	The health issue or problem is improving compared to the previous dataset
←	The health issue or problem is worsening compared to the previous dataset
=	There is no change compared to the previous dataset
—	No comparison available for the baseline year

Additional secondary data tables are located in Appendix A.

American Community Survey: Five-year Estimates

There is an intentional purpose in using five-year data estimates compared to one-year data estimates.

Five-year estimates are derived from data samples gathered over several subsequent years and provide a more accurate estimate of measures, especially among numerically smaller high-risk populations or subgroups, compared to one-year estimates, which are based on more limited samples with greater variance.

Source: <https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html>

The Social Vulnerability Index

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was developed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as a metric for analyzing population data to identify vulnerable populations. The SVI may be used to rank overall population well-being and mobility relative to county and state quality assurance data. The SVI can also be used to determine the most vulnerable populations during disaster preparedness and public health emergencies, including pandemics.⁵

For example, during a public health emergency, such as a pandemic, the SVI score of a particular region can be instrumental in guiding response efforts. Using SVI data, targeted interventions can be implemented, including providing multilingual public health messaging, offering financial assistance to vulnerable households and deploying mobile units to isolated areas with high-risk individuals, such as the elderly. Tailoring responses through the lens of SVI allows the specific needs of at-risk communities to be met, fostering resilience and reducing health disparities.

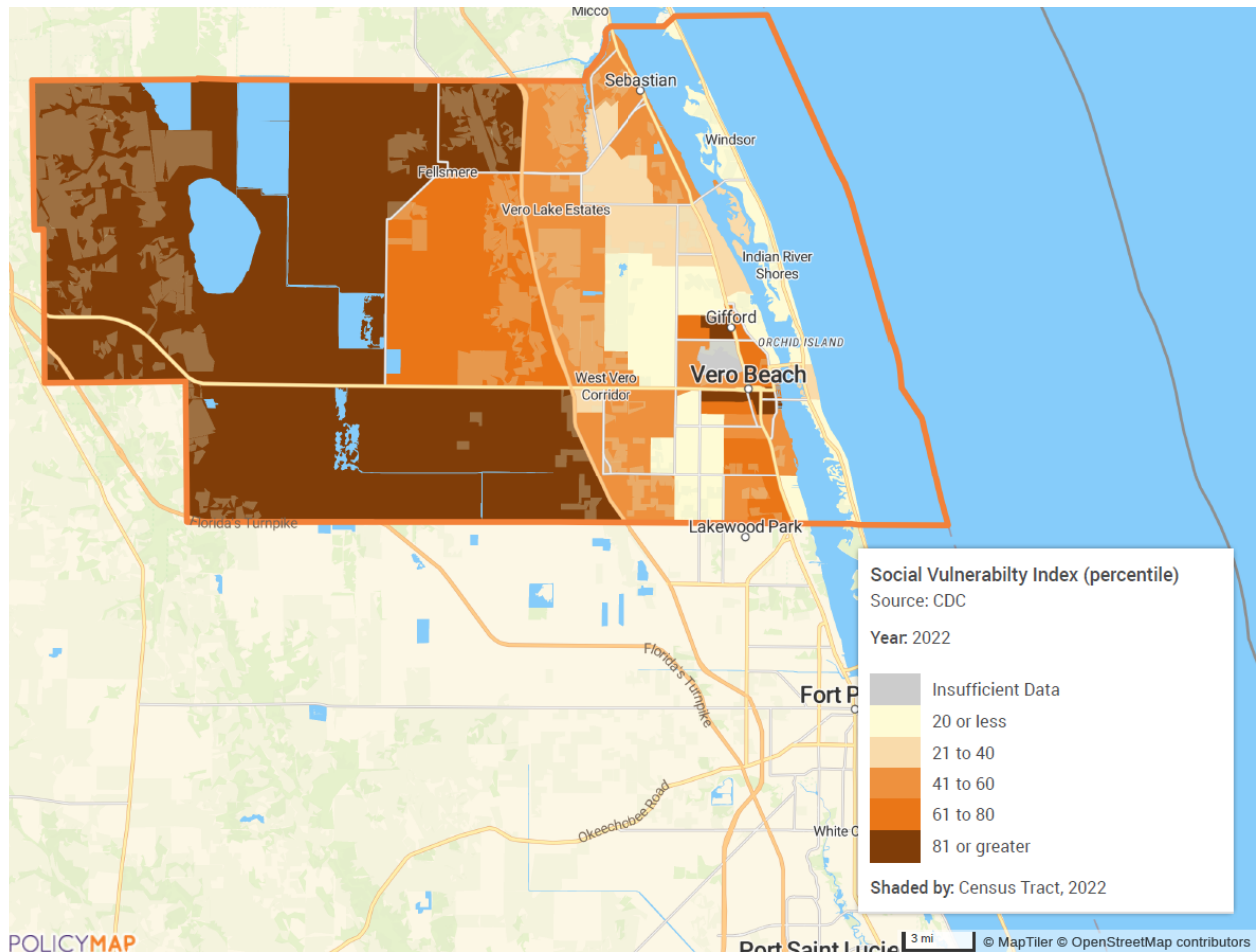
THE SVI MEASURES ARE GROUPED INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES:

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS	Population Living in Poverty Unemployed Population Population with No High School Diploma
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH A DISABILITY	Age 65 and Over Age Below 18 Population Living With a Disability Single-Parent Households
MINORITY POPULATION AND LANGUAGE	Minority Population Population Who Speaks English Less than Very Well
HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION	Multi-Unit Housing Structures Mobile Homes Crowding Population With No Vehicle

⁵ Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>

The map below indicates the SVI rank of each census tract in Indian River County. There are several census tracts throughout the county with an SVI score of 81 or greater indicating that the population living in these census tracts may be more vulnerable than others in the county.

MAP OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX BY CENSUS TRACT, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2022

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Total Population	163,856	21,928,88	332,387,540
Population Below Poverty Level	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%
Median Household Income	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Cost Burdened Households ⁶	28.4%	35.6%	30.7%
No High School Diploma	8.0%	10.4%	10.6%
Uninsured Population ⁷	10.4%	11.7%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND MINORITY STATUS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 18	15.2%	19.6%	22.2%
65 and Over	34.2%	21.1%	16.8%
Population Living with a Disability ⁸	16.6%	13.3%	12.8%
English Language Proficiency	4.4%	12.1%	8.4%
Racial and Ethnic Minority	26.9%	48.6%	41.8%
Single-Parent Households	31.5%	27.4%	24.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Overcrowded Housing Units ⁹	1.2%	3.2%	3.4%
Group Quarters ¹⁰	1.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Multi-Unit Housing Structures ¹¹	21.8%	30.4%	26.7%
Mobile Homes	7.1%	8.2%	5.7%
No Vehicle	4.3%	5.9%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

⁶ The percentage of occupied housing units whose selected monthly costs as a percentage of household income is greater than 30.0%. Monthly ownership costs of greater than 30.0% considered excessive. This is a combination of both owner occupied and renter occupied housing units.

⁷ The percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

⁸ The percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

⁹ The percentage of all occupied housing units with more than one person per room.

¹⁰ The percentage of all people not living in housing units as living in group quarters. A group quarters is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.

¹¹ The percentage of housing units that are in buildings containing two or more housing units.

Demographics

Florida has experienced the fastest population growth in the nation since 2020. Between July 1, 2020, and July 1, 2024, the state's population increased by 8.2%. From 2023 to 2024 alone, Florida added an estimated 467,347 residents, second only to Texas, which saw a gain of 562,941. Within the state, the 10-county Central Florida region grew by 11.0% over the same four-year period.¹²

From 2013 to 2023, the county grew by 17.6%, outpacing Florida (14.9%) and more than doubling the national growth rate (6.7%). This trend is expected to continue through 2029. Projected growth from 2023 to 2029 is 12.5% in Indian River County, compared to 10.6% in Florida and 4.9% nationally.

PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 2013-2029

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	139,356	19,091,156	311,536,594
2023	163,856	21,928,881	332,387,540
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+17.6%	+14.9%	+6.7%
2029	184,388	24,260,125	348,825,767
Percent Change (2023-2029)	+12.5%	+10.6%	+4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

In 2023, Indian River County's median age remained higher than both the state and national medians, even while the median age increased in Florida and nationally between 2013 and 2023. As this demographic shift continues, the need for accessible and specialized healthcare, particularly for chronic conditions such as dementia, heart disease and diabetes, will increase.¹³

MEDIAN AGE, PERCENT CHANGE

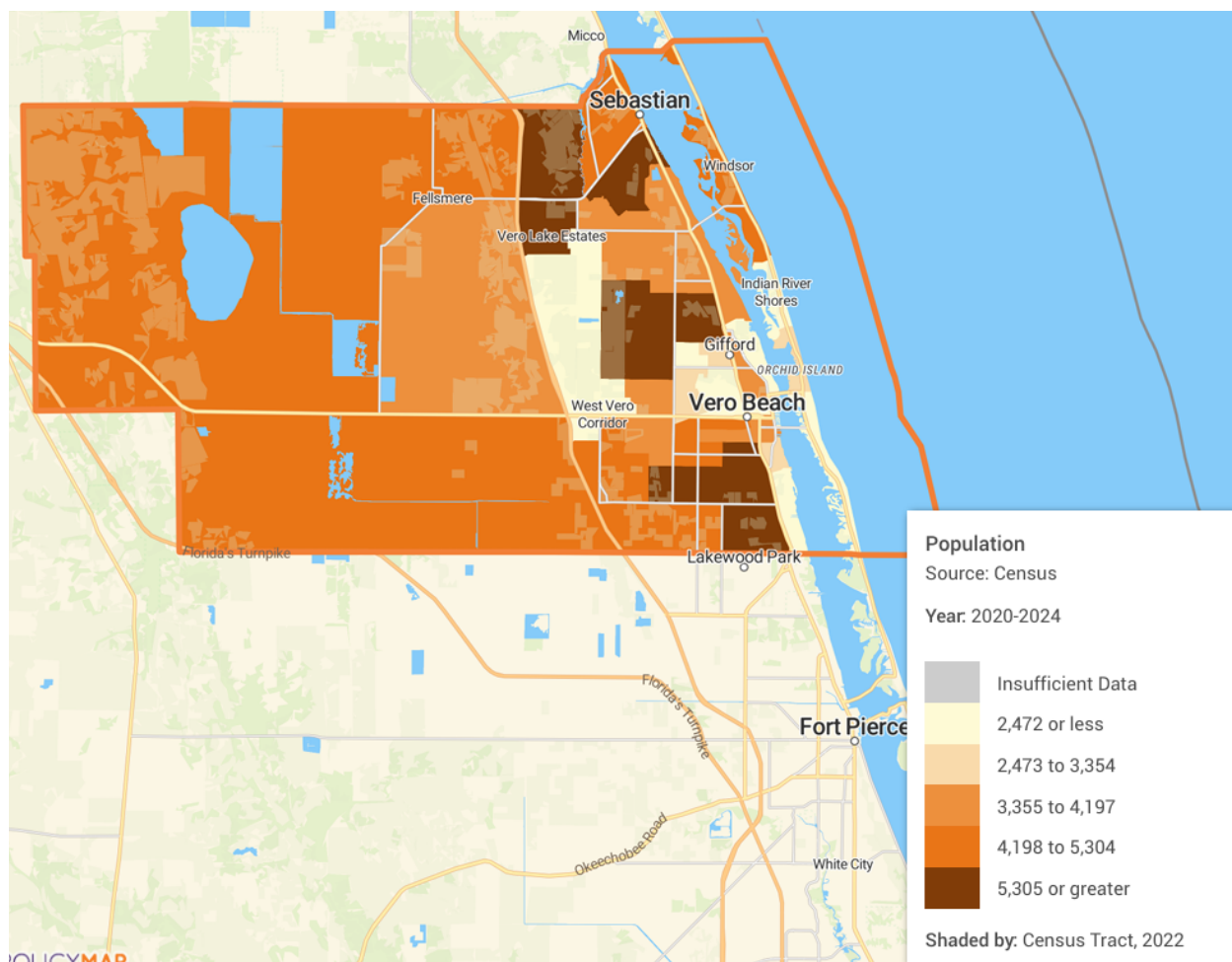
	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	49.6	41.0	37.3
2023	55.0	42.6	38.7
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+10.9%	+3.9%	+3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹² Florida is the fastest-growing state over the last 4 years, Census says. What should people know about moving here? (2025). <https://www.clickorlando.com/news/local/2025/06/26/florida-is-the-fastest-growing-state-over-the-last-4-years-census-says-what-should-people-know-about-moving-here/>

¹³ CDC. Chronic Disease Indicators. Older Adults: <https://www.cdc.gov/cdi/indicator-definitions/older-adults.html>

MAP OF ESTIMATED POPULATION BETWEEN 2020-2024, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2020-2024 Five-year Estimates

In 2023, over a third of the county population was aged 65 and over (34.2%) higher than the state and the nation. Access to quality healthcare is essential throughout the lifespan but needs become more complex with age. Older adults face a higher risk of chronic conditions like dementia, heart disease, type two diabetes and arthritis, often requiring specialized care. Barriers such as provider shortages in rural areas, transitioning to Medicare and high out-of-pocket costs can delay care and lead to preventable emergencies.¹⁴

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 5	3.8%	5.1%	5.7%
Under 18	15.2%	19.6%	22.2%
18 to 64	50.6%	59.2%	61.0%
65 and Over	34.2%	21.1%	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

The county maintains a strong English-speaking majority, with 85.7% of residents age five and older speaking only English at home. Spanish is the second most common language spoken at home (9.9%), followed by other Indo-European languages (3.2%). This is less linguistically diverse than Florida overall, where only 69.9% of residents speak only English and 22.2% speak Spanish at home.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME¹⁵

Population Over Age 5	Indian River County	Florida	United States
English Only	85.7%	69.9%	78.0%
Spanish	9.9%	22.2%	13.4%
Asian-Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.6%	3.5%
Other Indo-European	3.2%	5.6%	3.8%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%

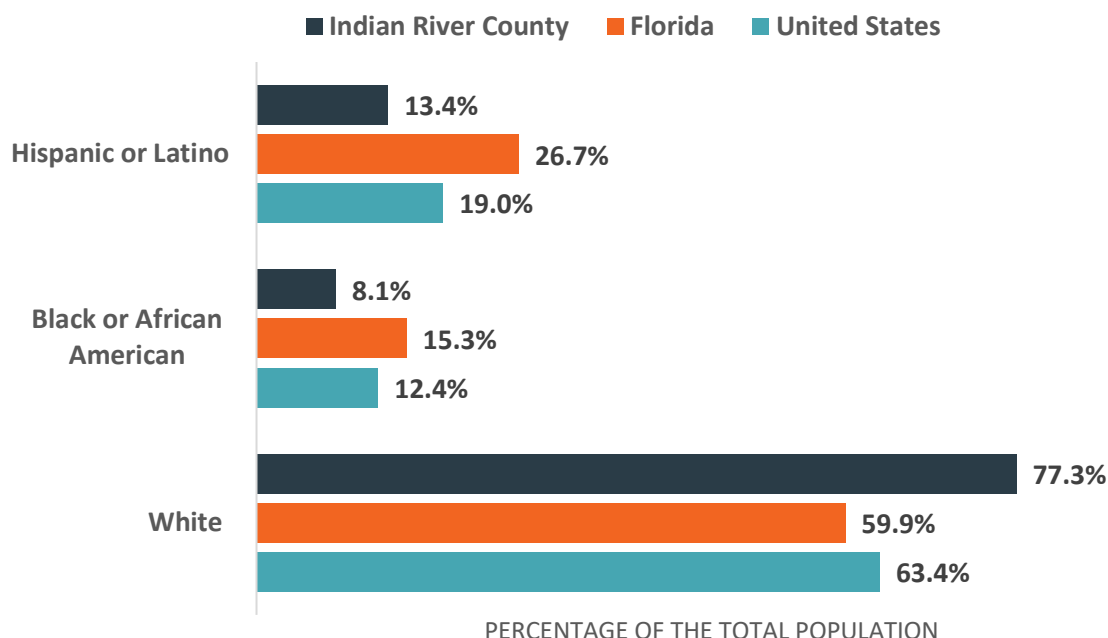
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Social Determinants of Health and Older Adults: <https://odphp.health.gov/our-work/national-health-initiatives/healthy-aging/social-determinants-health-and-older-adults>

¹⁵ Column totals for the table will not equal 100.0%.

White residents comprise 77.3% of the population in Indian River County, compared to 59.9% statewide and 63.4% nationally. Individuals who identify as two or more races make 9.2% of the population, while Black or African American residents account for 8.1% of the population. The Asian population represents 1.5% and those identifying as some other race make up 3.1%. Hispanic or Latino residents, who may belong to any race, make up 13.4% of the county's population, lower than Florida's 26.7% and the national percentage of 19.0%.

POPULATION BY RACE¹⁶



	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	1.5%	2.9%	5.8%
Black or African American	8.1%	15.3%	12.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Some Other	3.1%	5.6%	6.6%
Two or More Races	9.7%	16.0%	10.7%
White	77.3%	59.9%	63.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	13.4%	26.7%	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁶ Race alone are those "people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone population, or the group who reported only one race." <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Race+alone>

Indian River County, Florida Demographic Overview

Total
Population
163,856

Population by Age



Under 18
15.2%



18 to 64
50.6%



65 +
34.2%



Median Age
55.0

Population Change



2013
139,356

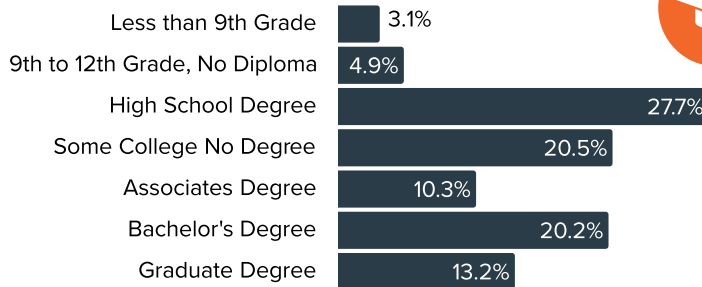
+17.6%

2023
163,856

+12.5%

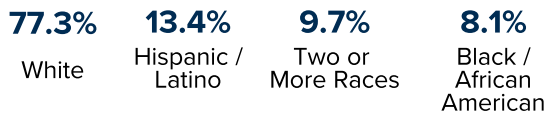
2029
184,388

Education



8.0% of Indian River County residents **do not have a high school diploma.**

Race and Ethnicity



26.9%
of the population
is considered a
minority

Economic Wellbeing



Median Household
Income
\$71,049



Households Below
Poverty Level
10.7%

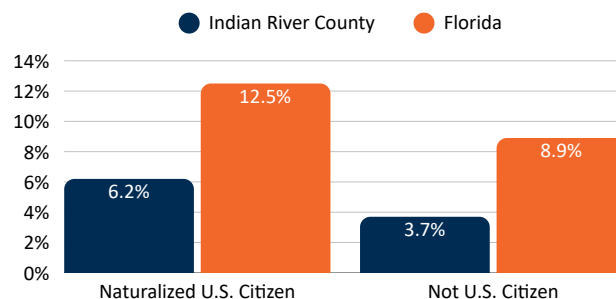


Unemployment Rate
5.3%

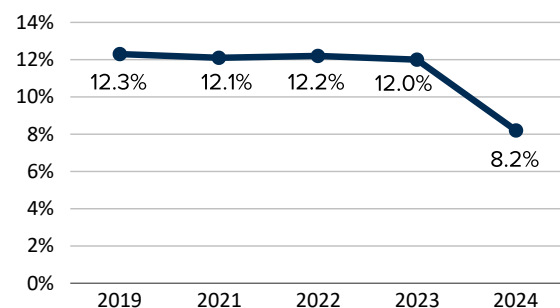


Households
Receiving SNAP
Benefits
7.6%

Foreign-Born Population



Trend of Population Living in Poverty



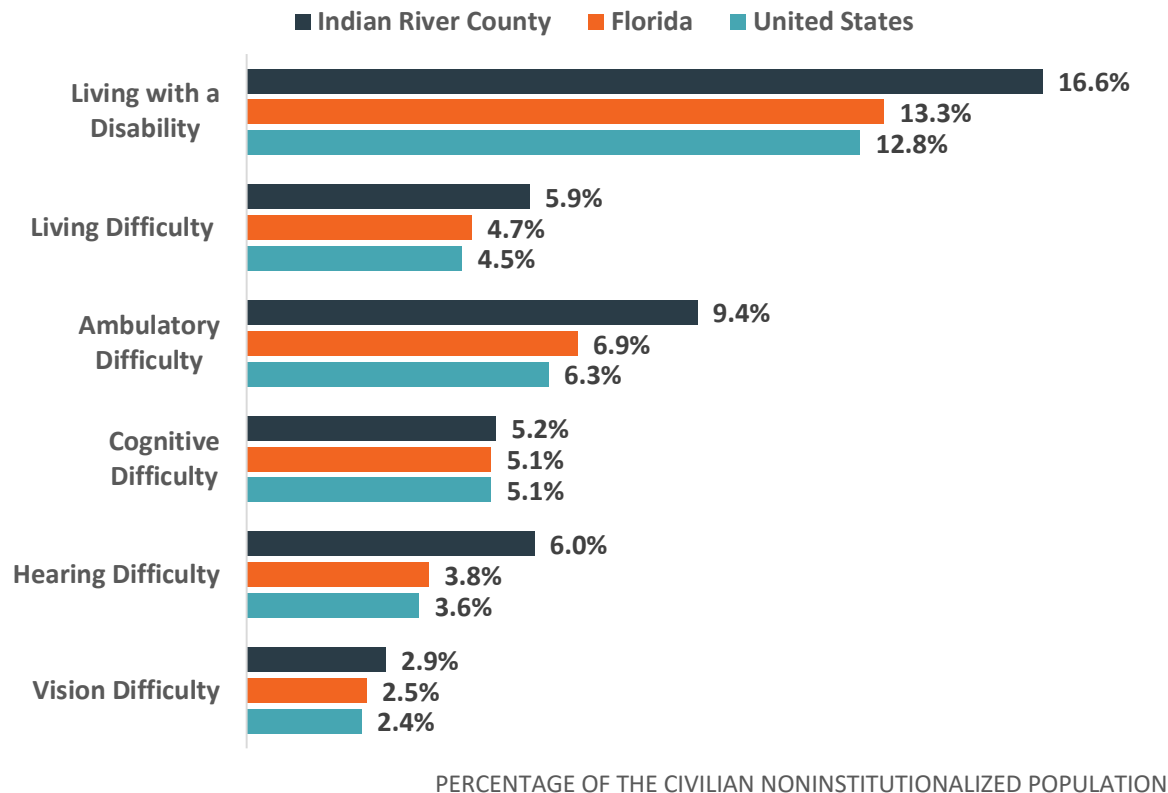
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

People Living With a Disability

People living with seen and unseen disabilities are at higher risk for health disparities and secondary conditions like pain, fatigue, obesity and depression. They often face barriers to healthcare access and are more susceptible to preventable health issues that reduce quality of life.¹⁷

According to the 2023 five-year data, 16.6% of Indian River County residents live with a disability, higher than both the Florida (13.3%) and national (12.8%) percentages. In Indian River County, the most common disabilities include trouble walking (ambulatory difficulty¹⁸) (9.4%) and hearing difficulty¹⁹ (6.0%), both higher than the state and national percentages. These data highlight the need for accessible community environments, specialized health services and supportive programs for independent living.²⁰

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY TYPE²¹



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁷ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disability and Health. <https://www.cdc.gov/disability-and-health/about/disability-and-health-information-for-healthcare-providers.html>

¹⁸ Ambulatory difficulty: Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. U.S. Census Bureau, Disability Glossary. <https://www.census.gov/topics/health/disability/about/glossary.html>

¹⁹ Hearing difficulty: Being deaf or having serious hearing difficulties. U.S. Census Bureau, Disability Glossary. <https://www.census.gov/topics/health/disability/about/glossary.html>

²⁰ CDC. Disability and Health Overview: <https://www.cdc.gov/disability-and-health/about/index.html>

²¹ The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

In Indian River County, White residents (17.7%) are more likely to be living with a disability at a higher percentage than both the state (15.1%) and national (13.9%) levels. Black or African American residents have the second-highest percentage of disability at 17.5% of the population in Indian River County.

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	15.5%	15.7%
Asian	1.9%	8.8%	7.9%
Black or African American	17.5%	12.2%	14.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	11.7%	12.7%
Some Other Race	11.8%	11.2%	10.0%
Two or More Races	13.8%	10.7%	10.9%
White	17.7%	15.1%	13.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Among Hispanic or Latino residents, 11.7% report a disability, higher than both the Florida (10.5%) and U.S. (9.9%) percentage.

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	11.7%	10.5%	9.9%

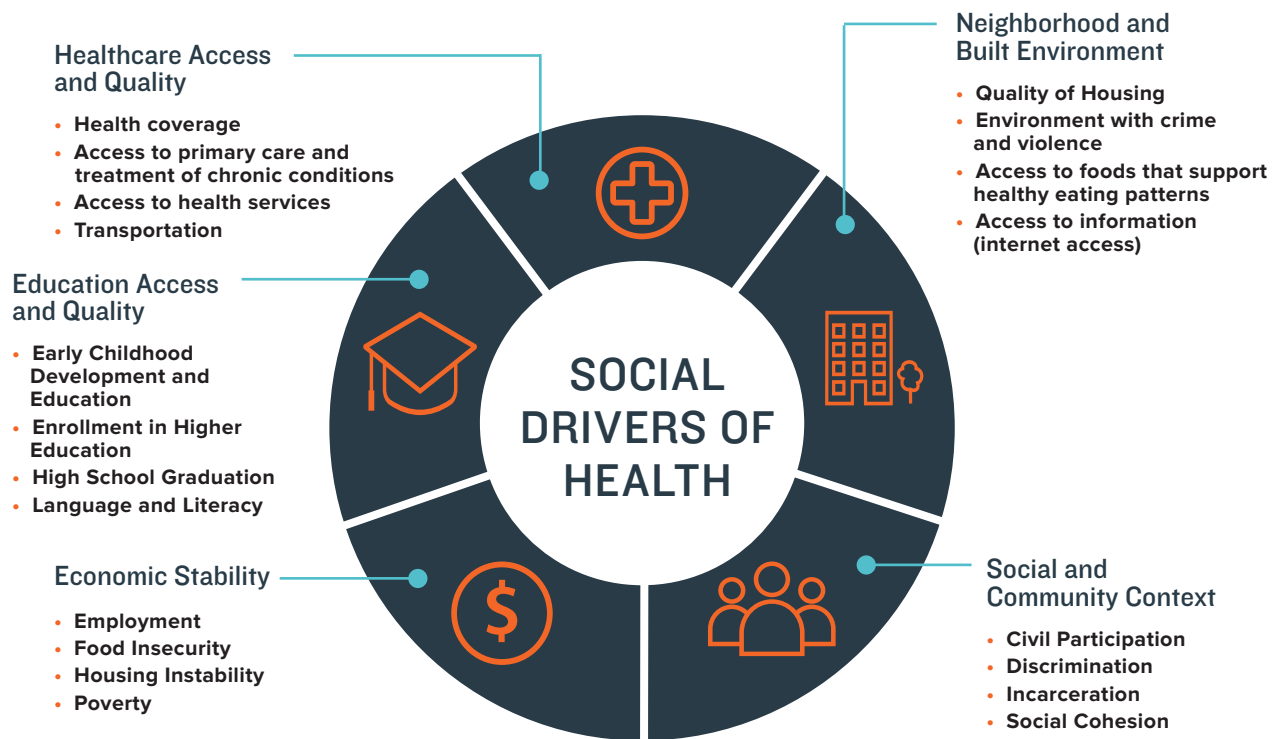
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 Five-year Estimates



Social Drivers of Health Overview

Social Drivers of Health (SDoH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. They also contribute to wide health disparities. The framework has been championed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other governmental agencies and is integrated into the Healthy People 2030 goals.²² The following report highlights the impact that Social Drivers of Health have on access to services and resources and the health outcomes of people at the individual and community level. A study published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine estimates that social drivers of health impact nearly 80.0% of our health outcomes while clinical care only impacts 20.0%.²³

SOCIAL DRIVERS OF HEALTH FRAMEWORK



Source: Healthy People 2030

²² Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

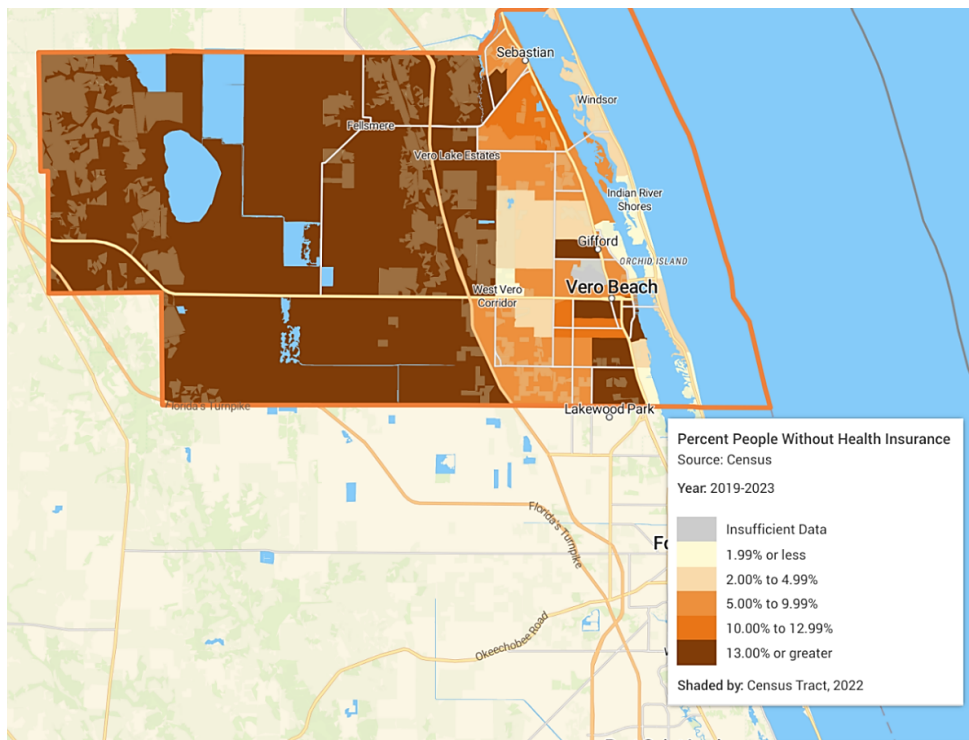
²³ Hood et al. County Health Rankings: Relationships Between Determinant Factors and Health Outcomes. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0749379715005140>

Healthcare Access and Quality

Healthcare Access and Quality is one of the five social drivers of health. Individuals without health insurance are less likely to have a primary care provider and may struggle to afford necessary healthcare services and medications. Increasing insurance coverage is essential to ensure more people have access to vital health services, including preventive care and treatment for chronic conditions.²⁴ Florida has opted not to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). This decision has had an impact on access to affordable coverage for many low-income individuals and families who do not qualify for Medicaid but also struggle to afford private insurance. Florida's geographic diversity plays a role in shaping the health insurance landscape. Urban areas may have more options for healthcare providers and insurance plans, while rural areas could face challenges with limited access to medical facilities and specialists. This disparity in healthcare resources can impact the availability and affordability of health insurance for residents across the state.²⁵

The map below indicates the estimated percentage of all people without health insurance in Indian River County. The highest percentage of people without health insurance lives in census tracts west of I-95 highway.

MAP OF UNINSURED POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



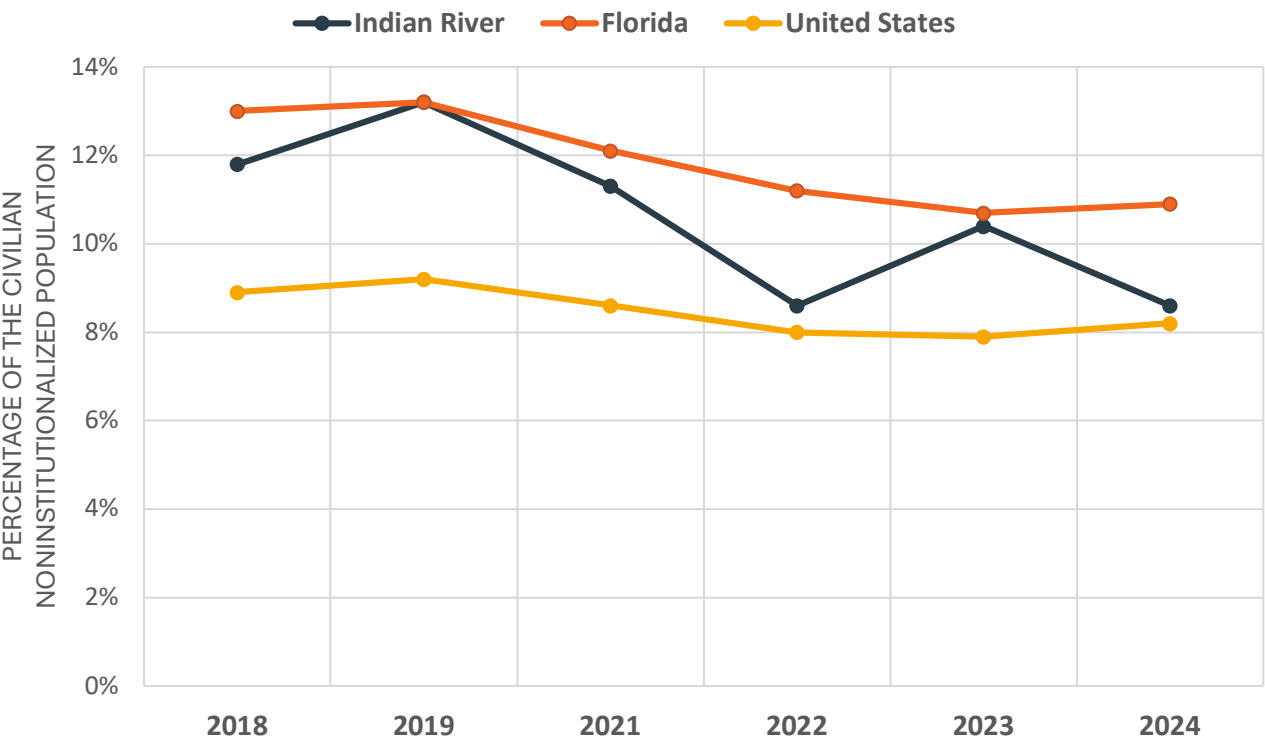
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

²⁴ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion [ODPHP]. (n.d.). Healthy People 2030: Healthcare Access and Quality. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/health-care-access-and-quality>

²⁵ Primary Care Access Network, Covering Central Florida. The Impact of Having No Health Insurance in Florida, August 2024. <https://www.coveringcfl.net/the-impact-of-having-no-health-insurance-in-florida/>

From 2018 to 2024, the uninsured population in Indian River County has decreased. The percentage of uninsured peaked at 13.2% in 2019 but declined to 8.6% in 2024, aligning closely with the national percentages (8.2%) and remaining below the state percentage (10.9%).

TREND OF UNINSURED POPULATION²⁶

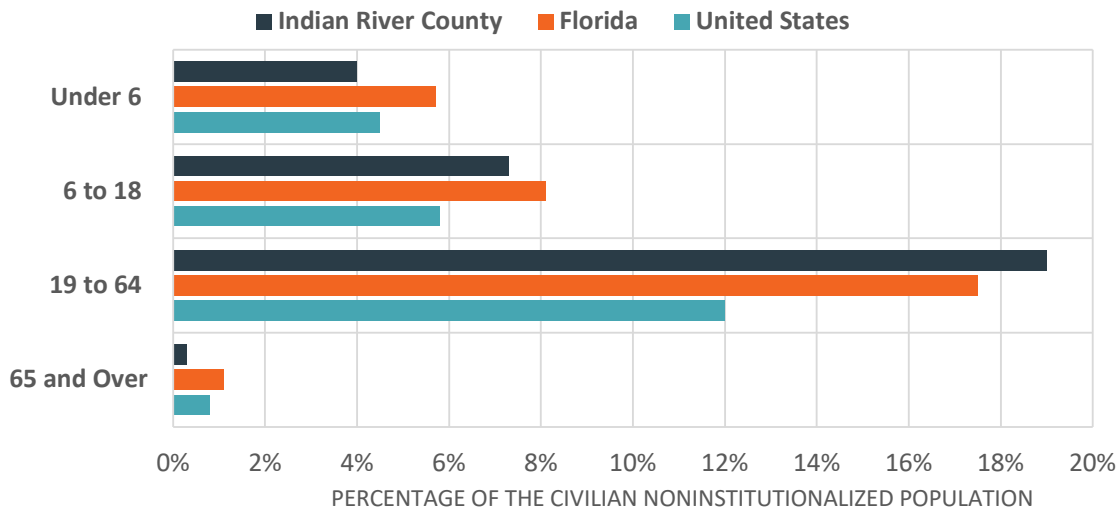


	Indian River	Florida	United States
2024	8.6%	10.9%	8.2%
2023	10.4%	10.7%	7.9%
2022	8.6%	11.2%	8.0%
2021	11.3%	12.1%	8.6%
2019	13.2%	13.2%	9.2%
2018	11.8%	13.0%	8.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey One-year Estimates

²⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates due to data collection challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The percentage of uninsured individuals varies widely by age, race and employment status. In Indian River County, nearly one in five (19.0%) adults aged 19 to 64 were uninsured, which is higher than the statewide percentage (17.5%) and the nation (12.0%). Health insurance coverage is the highest among older adults, with only 0.3% of those 65 and older uninsured, likely due to Medicare eligibility and availability.



UNINSURED POPULATION BY AGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 6	4.0%	5.7%	4.5%
6 to 18	7.3%	8.1%	5.8%
19 to 64	19.0%	17.5%	12%
65 and Over	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Among Indian River County residents, individuals who identify as some other race (24.5%) and those identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native (17.7%) are more likely to be uninsured. In comparison, White residents (9.2%) and Hispanic or Latino residents (0.7%) experience lower uninsured percentages than the state.

POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	17.7%	30.4%	19.2%
Asian	14.0%	9.2%	5.9%
Black or African American	14.9%	13.8%	9.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	20.6%	11.6%
Some Other Race	24.5%	20.8%	19.7%
Two or More Races	13.0%	15.0%	13.0%
White	9.2%	9.8%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	0.7%	15.5%	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Overall, 20.4% of Indian River County residents in the labor force lack health insurance, compared to 16.7% statewide and 11.2% nationally.

PEOPLE IN LABOR FORCE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
People in Labor Force without Health Insurance	20.4%	16.7%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

About 2.6% of Indian River County residents age 65 and older lack Medicare coverage, compared to 4.5% statewide and 4.6% nationally.

POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER WITHOUT MEDICARE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Population Age 65 and Over without Medicare	2.6%	4.5%	4.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Additionally, 15.8% of residents are covered by Medicaid, which is below both the state (17.5%) and national (20.7%) percentages.

POPULATION WITH MEDICAID

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Population with Medicaid	15.8%	17.5%	20.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Florida hospitals face severe workforce shortages and rising labor costs. A 2021 Florida Hospital Association analysis projects a shortage of 59,100 nurses by 2035. The COVID-19 pandemic worsened existing imbalances in healthcare staffing, while stagnant reimbursement rates and inflation added financial strain. With Florida's growing and aging population, addressing workforce challenges through pipeline development, recruitment and retention is crucial for future healthcare capacity.²⁷

The data below indicates the ratio of each provider type to the number of people they are expected to serve by county and state. In Indian River County, the healthcare provider-to-population ratio improved between 2019 and 2024 across various specialty types. This means that in 2024, there were more healthcare providers available than in 2019. While ratios have improved slightly, Indian River County still falls behind the state in access to geriatric care, obstetrics/gynecology and optometrists.

RATIO OF LICENSED HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

People per Provider	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020	2024	+/-	2020	2024	+/-
Dentist	1,850:1	1,464:1	→	1,992:1	1,686:1	→
Geriatric Care	4,199:1	3,033:1	→	2,280:1	1,646:1	→
Midwife and Doula	41,304:1	13,768:1	→	20,500:1	9,029:1	→
Obstetrics/Gynecology (OB/GYN)	6,354:1	6,354:1	=	4,567:1	3,919:1	→
Optometrist	8,944:1	6,999:1	→	7,029:1	6,267:1	→
Pediatrician	881:1	574:1	→	998:1	879:1	→
Primary Care Nurse Practitioner	1,477:1	843:1	→	1,261:1	800:1	→
Primary Care Physician	1,201:1	826:1	→	1,023:1	858:1	→

Source: National Plan and Provider Enumeration System

²⁷ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates due to data collection challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facility capacity also influences access to care. From 2021 to 2024, Indian River County saw declines in the number of hospital, acute care and nursing home beds per 100,000 population, consistent with statewide trends. The reduction in long-term care and acute care availability may increase pressure on remaining facilities and emergency departments.

RATE OF CARE FACILITIES BY TYPE²⁸

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Hospital beds	364.6	331.1	←	308.0	304.5	←
Acute care beds	271.4	256.2	←	249.6	244.6	←
Specialty beds	93.2	74.9	←	58.4	59.9	→
Nursing home beds	399.3	329.3	←	387.6	364.8	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, County Health Dashboard Health Resource Availability



²⁸ Hospital beds: Hospital bed counts exclude those that occurred at state-owned psychiatric facilities.
 Acute care beds: Acute care is treatment for a short period of time for a brief but severe episode of illness. The term is generally associated with care rendered in an emergency department, ambulatory care clinic, or other short-term stay facility. The number of beds per 100,000 population indicates the number of people who could concurrently receive these services.
 Specialty beds: The number of specialty beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive specialized care in the hospital on an inpatient basis. Hospital bed counts exclude those that occurred at state-owned psychiatric facilities.
 Nursing home beds: The number of beds indicates the number of people who may potentially receive residential nursing home care.
 More Information: <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=CountyHealthHealthResourceAvailability&rdRequestForwarding=Form>

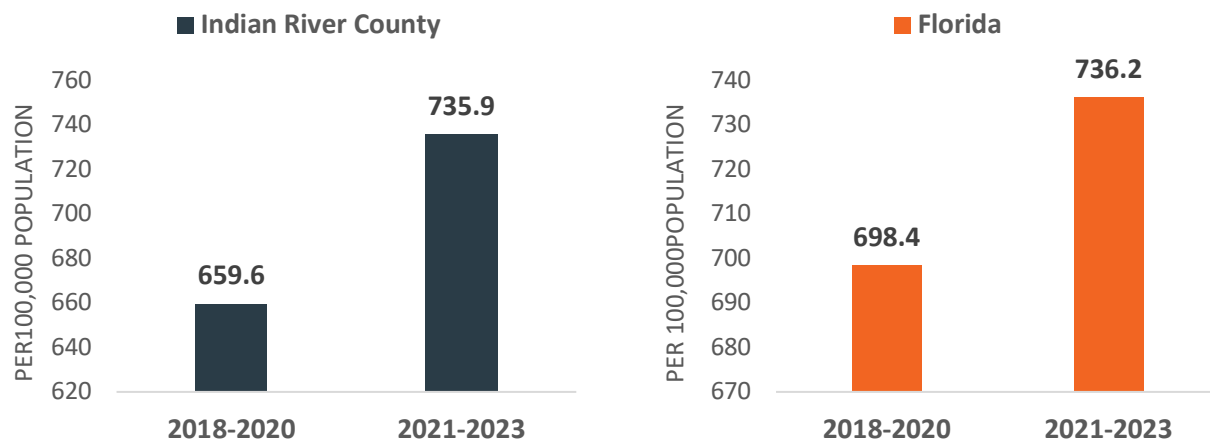
Health Status and Outcomes

Mortality and Morbidity

Mortality rates measure the frequency of occurrence of death in a defined population during a specified interval. Mortality data answers critical questions to help healthcare organizations and providers understand how many people are dying and why.²⁹

Between 2020 and 2023, the age-adjusted mortality rate in Indian River County increased from 659.6 to 735.9 deaths per 100,000 population, a similar rate to Florida's statewide rate of 736.2 deaths per 100,000. The increase in mortality at both the county and state levels likely reflects the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with rising deaths from chronic diseases and unintentional injuries.³⁰

ANNUAL AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE



	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	659.6	735.9	←	698.4	736.2	←

Source: Florida Department of Health

²⁹ Deputy Director for Public Health Science & Surveillance. Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology & Laboratory Services, Division of Scientific Education & Professional Development .<https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson3/section3.html>

³⁰ CDC. NCHS Data Brief No. 521, December 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db521.htm>

Life expectancy represents the average number of years a person is expected to live based on current mortality patterns and serves as a key indicator of a community’s overall health, reflecting the influence of factors such as healthcare access, education, income, environment and social conditions.

Life expectancy in Indian River County declined from 80.2 years in 2020 to 78.3 years in 2023, mirroring the statewide decline from 79.4 to 78.6 years. This downward shift is consistent with national trends following the pandemic and reflects the ongoing impact of chronic illness, behavioral health crises and social differences on long-term health outcomes.³¹

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Life Expectancy	80.2	78.3	←	79.4	78.6	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

Racial and ethnic disparities in health, well-being and life expectancy have persisted in the United States for decades. These variances are particularly pronounced for Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino populations, who, on average, experience worse outcomes compared to white populations. These populations are more likely to die from treatable conditions, more likely to die during or after pregnancy and suffer serious pregnancy-related complications and more likely to lose children in infancy. They are at higher risk for many chronic health conditions, from diabetes to hypertension.³²

In Indian River County, life expectancy among White residents decreased from 80.8 to 78.6 years, compared to 73.5 years for Black or African American residents, who had a lesser decline. Hispanic or Latino residents continue to experience the highest life expectancy locally (84.2 years), though this too represents a decline from 85.8 years. These disparities reflect longstanding variances in access to healthcare, socioeconomic opportunity and exposure to environmental and occupational risk factors.³³

MEDIAN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
White	80.8	78.6	←	79.7	79.0	←
Black or African American	73.8	73.5	←	76.7	75.9	←
Non-Hispanic or Latino	79.6	77.8	←	78.5	77.7	←
Hispanic or Latino	85.8	84.2	←	83.0	82.0	←

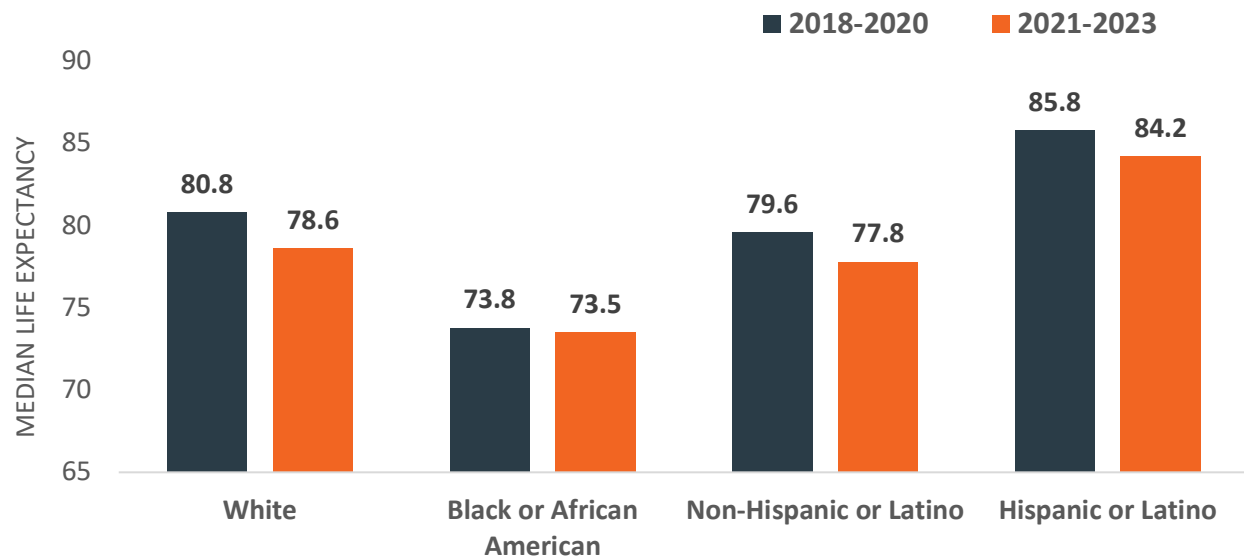
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

³¹ CDC. NCHS Press Room. Life Expectancy in the U.S. Dropped for the Second Year in a Row in 2021: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/releases/20220831.html>

³² The Commonwealth Fund. Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care, April 2024. <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/fund-reports/2024/apr/advancing-racial-equity-us-health-care>

³³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030, Social Determinants of health: <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

MEDIAN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Statewide, the top causes of death are heart disease and cancer and by unintentional injuries. Deaths from unintentional injuries, stroke and diabetes increased between the 2018-2020 and 2021-2023 data periods. Between 2020 and 2023 deaths from unintentional injuries, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and suicide rose in Indian River County, highlighting the need for ongoing chronic disease prevention, injury prevention and access to emergency care.³⁴

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Heart Disease	139.0	142.3	←	145.6	142.0	→
Cancer	160.6	150.7	→	142.5	136.5	→
Unintentional Injury ³⁵	56.7	76.4	←	59.0	68.6	←
Stroke	38.7	69.3	←	42.3	45.2	←
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	26.5	23.3	→	36.2	30.8	→
Diabetes	18.1	21.9	←	21.2	22.6	←
Alzheimer's Disease	21.5	7.3	→	19.7	17.3	→
Suicide	16.7	19.0	←	14.3	14.0	→

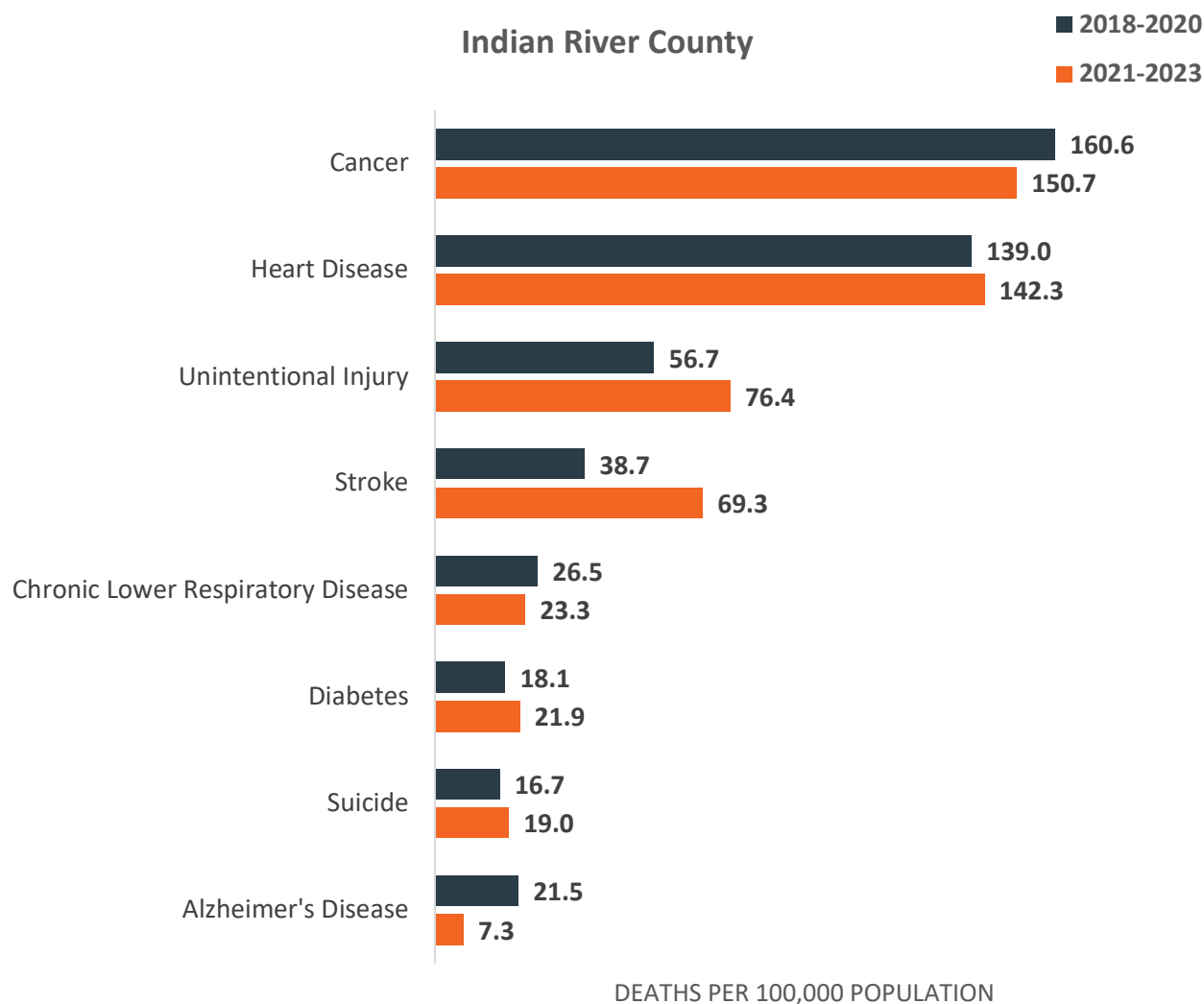
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

³⁴ CDC. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). Preventable Premature Deaths from the Five Leading Causes of Death in Nonmetropolitan and Metropolitan Counties, United States, 2010-2022: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/ss/ss7302a1.htm>

³⁵ Unintentional injury is injury not intended as self-harm or as intentional harm to another person. ICD-10-CM Code(s) Include: V01-X59, Y85-Y86.

The following two graphs show the leading causes of death over two time periods. The first graph shows data for Indian River County; the second shows data for Florida. Over time, unintentional injury, stroke and heart disease mortality rates in Indian River County increased between 2018-2020 and 2021-2023. The mortality rate for both cancer and Alzheimer's disease decreased slightly from 160.6 to 150.7 per 100,000 population.

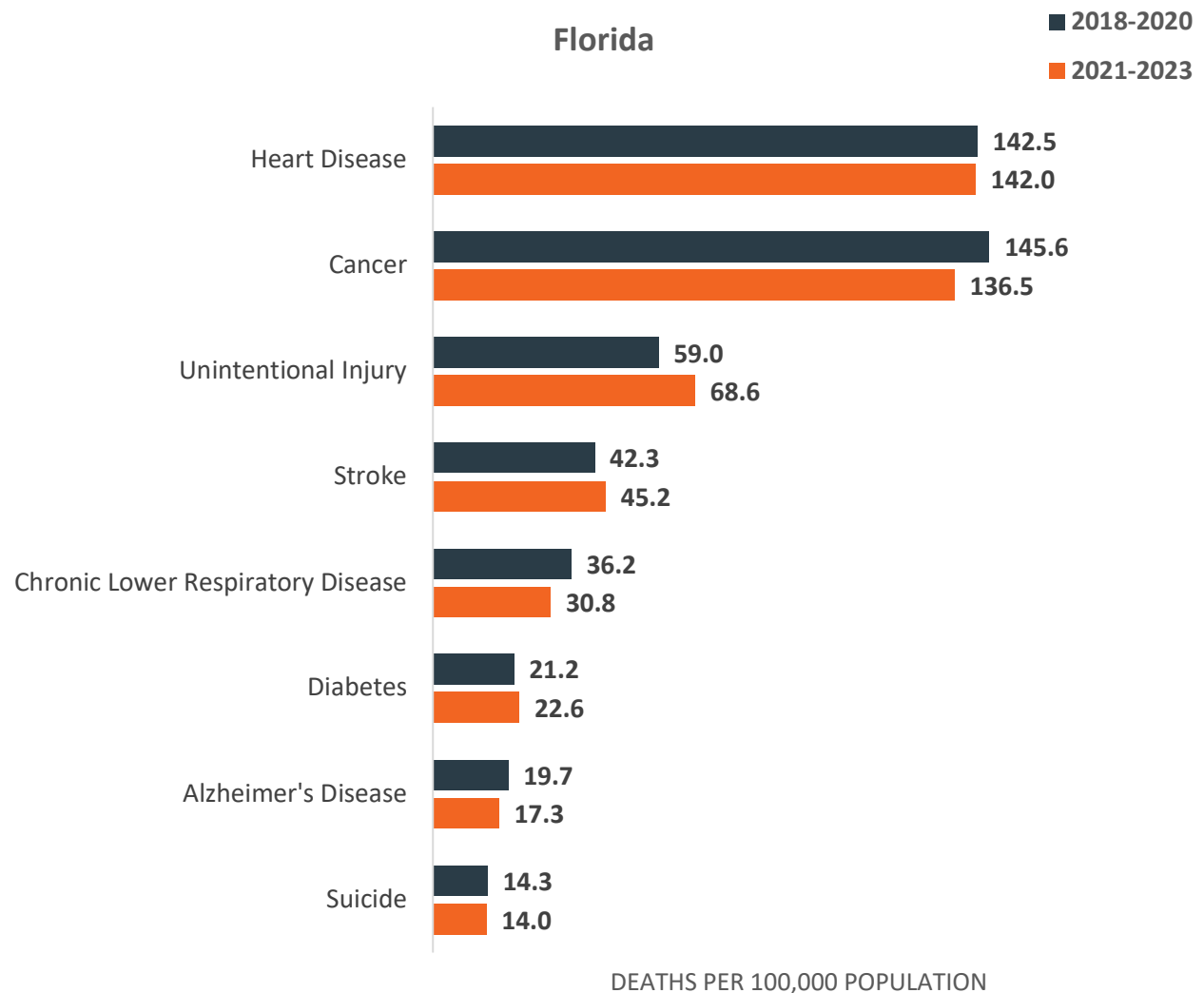
AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Statistics

During the same time period, statewide, unintentional injury mortality rates increased 16.3% while cancer deaths decreased by 4.2% along with heart disease, which decreased by 2.5%.

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FLORIDA



Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Statistics

General and Preventive Health

Receiving preventive care helps lower the risk of disease, disability and premature death, yet millions of Americans still do not receive the recommended preventive health services. Raising awareness about the value of preventive care is essential to increasing participation. In addition, changes in laws and policies can improve access to these vital services for more individuals.³⁶ Healthy aging, as defined by the World Health Organization, focuses on the maintenance of intrinsic capacity, physical, mental and social well-being throughout life. It highlights the importance of preventive healthcare, proper nutrition and regular physical activity in delaying the onset of chronic conditions and maintaining functional independence.³⁷

In 2022, 19.4% of adults in Indian River County reported having poor or fair health, a decline from 22.1% in 2019. This improvement is reflected at the state level where the share of adults reporting poor or fair health also decreased, from 21.6% to 19.8%. These findings suggest a modest improvement in perceived overall health among residents, though nearly one in five adults still rate their health unfavorably.

SELF-REPORTED POOR OR FAIR HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS³⁸

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	22.1%	19.4%	→	21.6%	19.8%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

The percentage of adults in Indian River County who reported poor physical health (defined as 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past month) decreased slightly from 15.9% in 2019 to 14.6% in 2022, more closely aligning with Florida’s statewide figure of 14.1%.

SELF-REPORTED POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS³⁹

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	15.9%	14.6%	→	14.9%	14.1%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

³⁶ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion [ODPHP]. (n.d.). Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/preventive-care>

³⁷ Gianfredi V, Nucci D, Pennisi F, Maggi S, Veronese N, Soysal P. Aging, longevity, and healthy aging: the public health approach. *Aging Clin Exp Res.* 2025 Apr 17;37(1):125. doi: 10.1007/s40520-025-03021-8. PMID: 40244306; PMCID: PMC12006278.

³⁸ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report their general health status as "fair" or "poor". <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure – definitions/health – status/index.html>. 2021 Data unavailable.

³⁹ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their physical health was not good. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure – definitions/health – status/index.html>

Leisure-time physical inactivity also declined in Indian River County, from 28.9% in 2019 to 26.0% in 2022, indicating that more residents are engaging in exercise or recreational movement. This positive trend supports broader state-level progress, with Florida's inactivity percentage dropping to 26.2% in 2022.

SELF-REPORTED NO LEISURE-TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BY ADULTS⁴⁰

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	28.9%	26.0%	→	28.3%	26.2%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

Chronic Disease

Areas affected by the high prevalence of multiple chronic diseases face a variety of socioeconomic and environmental barriers to achieving good health. Many risk factors for chronic disease are likely beyond the individual's control and require large-scale policy change.⁴¹

In 2022, Indian River County reported slightly higher or comparable percentages of several major chronic diseases compared to Florida overall. The prevalence of arthritis (34.2%), cancer (13.3%), COPD (10.4%), coronary heart disease (11.1%) and diabetes (14.7%) all exceed statewide percentages.

Indian River County experiences a lower prevalence of asthma (9.5%) and obesity (31.8%) than the state prevalence.

CHRONIC DISEASE ESTIMATED ANNUAL PREVALENCE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Arthritis	31.5%	34.2%	←	24.8%	28.2%	←
Asthma	8.1%	9.5%	←	8.7%	9.8%	←
Cancer (except skin)	10.2%	13.3%	←	7.3%	9.2%	←
COPD	10.4%	10.4%	=	8.4%	8.2%	→
Coronary Heart Disease	9.6%	11.1%	←	6.8%	8.1%	←
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.4%	14.7%	←	12.0%	13.2%	←
Obesity	28.6%	31.8%	←	30.3%	32.4%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health, 2022

⁴⁰ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults who report no physical activity outside of work in the past month. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure--definitions/unhealthy--behaviors/index.html>

⁴¹ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Chronic Disease Prevalence in the US: Sociodemographic and Geographic Variations by Zip Code Tabulation Area, February 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2024/23_0267.htm#:~:text=Areas%20affected%20by%20a%20high,require%20large%2Dscale%20policy%20change.

Cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells that can result in death if not treated. Although the causes of cancer are not completely understood, numerous factors are known to increase risk, including many that are potentially modifiable (e.g., tobacco use and excess body weight) and those that are not (e.g., inherited genetic mutations). These risk factors may act simultaneously or in sequence to initiate and/or promote cancer growth. Higher local prevalence may also reflect an older population profile, stronger cancer surveillance or environmental and lifestyle factors that elevate cancer risk.⁴²

In 2022, 13.3% of adults in Indian River County reported having been told they had cancer (excluding skin cancer), compared to 9.2% of adults statewide. This marks an increase from 2019, when 10.2% of adults in Indian River County reported a cancer diagnosis. The higher local prevalence may reflect an older population profile, stronger cancer surveillance or environmental and lifestyle factors that elevate cancer risk.⁴³

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD CANCER (EXCEPT SKIN)

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	10.2%	13.3%	←	7.3%	9.2%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Indian River County and the second leading cause of death in the State of Florida. Between 2020 and 2023, the age-adjusted cancer death rate decreased from 160.6 to 150.7 per 100,000 population but remains above the statewide rate of 136.5 per 100,000 population. Mortality from lung (33.2 per 100,000) and female breast cancer (19.2 per 100,000) continues to represent the leading causes of cancer-related deaths in Indian River County. In Indian River County, these data point to opportunities for expanded prevention, screening and access to oncology care.

AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY TYPE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
All Cancer Deaths	160.6	150.7	→	142.5	136.5	→
Female Breast Cancer	20.1	19.2	→	18.7	18.4	→
Lung Cancer	36.5	33.2	→	33.6	29.6	→
Skin Cancer	3.4	4.0	←	2.2	2.1	→
Colorectal Cancer	12.6	11.8	→	12.6	12.6	=

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

⁴² American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2023. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2023/2023-cancer-facts-and-figures.pdf>

⁴³ CDC. Cancer. Preventing Cancer: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prevention/index.html>

The overall new diagnosis (incidence) of all cancer types in Indian River County declined from 525.2 to 520.3 per 100,000 population between 2019 and 2022, higher than Florida's rate of 459.0 per 100,000. In Indian River County, incidence was particularly high for breast (137.0 per 100,000) and lung cancer (58.5 per 100,000).

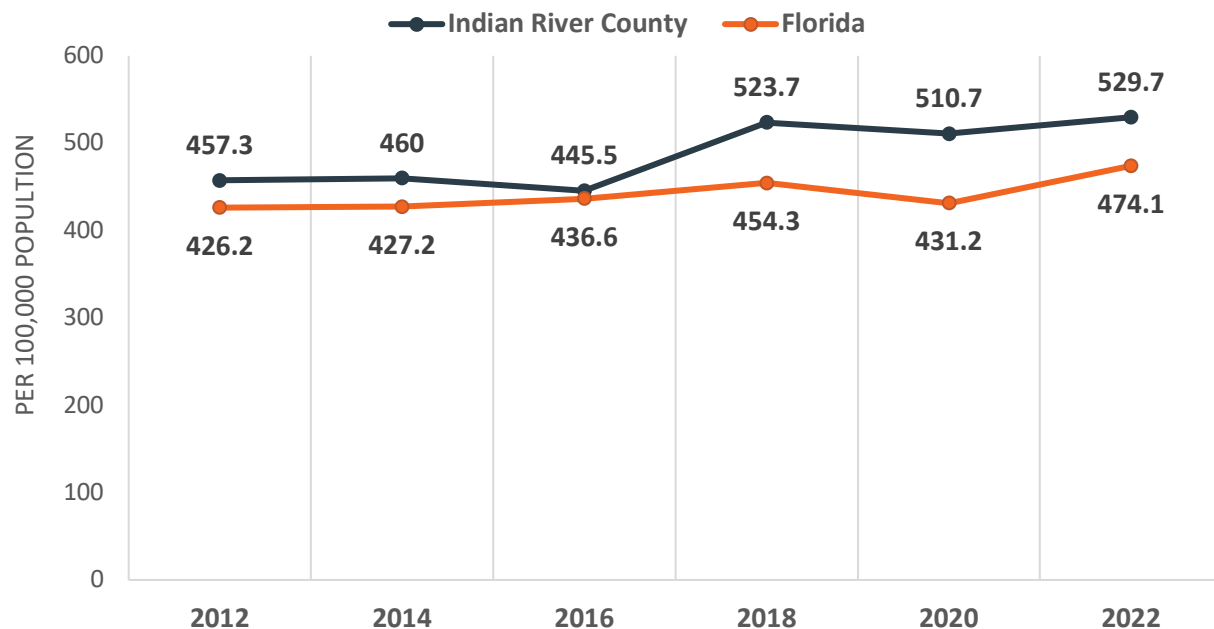
Skin cancer incidence rates in Indian River County (50.3 per 100,000) are nearly double the rate in Florida (26.1 per 100,000) but did experience a decrease from 2017-2019. The long-term trend shows a gradual decline in overall cancer incidence in Indian River County.

AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE RATE BY TYPE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2017-2019	2020-2022	+/-	2017-2019	2020-2022	+/-
All Cancer	525.2	520.3	→	450.2	459.0	←
Breast Cancer	125.3	137.0	←	123.3	129.5	←
Lung Cancer	65.9	58.5	→	55.8	51.3	→
Skin Cancer	51.3	50.3	→	25.4	26.1	←
Colorectal Cancer	39.2	35.5	→	35.5	35.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE RATE⁴⁴



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

⁴⁴ "Incidence" means new cases only during a defined time. Learn more: <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/chartsreports/Rdpage.aspx?Rdreport=Nonvitalind.DataviewerandCid=460>

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic condition that inflames and narrows the airways, which carry air in and out of the lungs. People with asthma have hyper-responsive airways that react more intensely to triggers like colds, cigarette smoke and exercise.⁴⁵ Poorly managed or untreated asthma can cause airway remodeling, which is a serious condition where the lungs become scarred. This reduces how well asthma medications work and limits airflow.⁴⁶

In 2022, 9.5% of adults in Indian River County reported having been diagnosed with asthma, an increase from 5.6% in 2019. The statewide percentage rose slightly as well, reaching 9.8%. The steady rise suggests that asthma continues to affect a growing proportion of adults, possibly linked to environmental factors, smoking and increased awareness or diagnosis rates.⁴⁷

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD ASTHMA

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	5.6%	9.5%	←	8.7%	9.8%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health



⁴⁵ Florida Health Across the State, What is Asthma? <https://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/asthma/what-is-asthma.html>

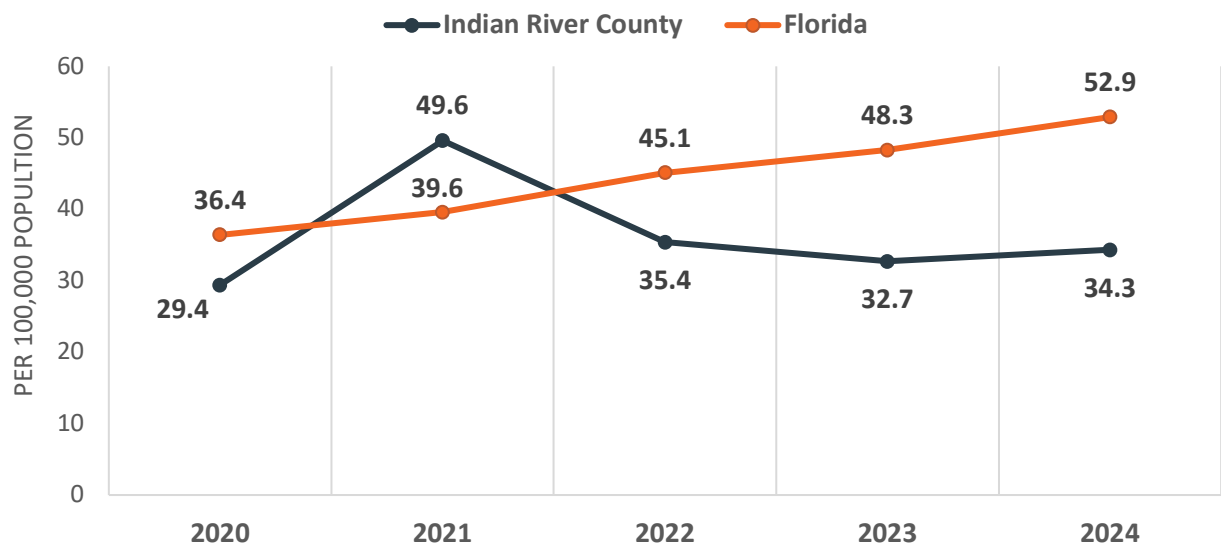
⁴⁶ American Lung Association, What Is Asthma? <https://www.lung.org/lung-health-diseases/lung-disease-lookup/asthma/learn-about-asthma/what-is-asthma#:~:text=Poor%20asthma%20management%20can%20lead%20to%20airway,is%20able%20to%20move%20through%20your%20airways>

⁴⁷ NIH. Asthma – Causes and Triggers: <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/asthma/causes>

The data below shows inpatient hospitalizations, discharged from civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida and Indian River County, where asthma was the principal diagnosis.

In Indian River County, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate increased rapidly in 2021 (49.6). Since 2022, rates have remained relatively stable. The asthma hospitalization rate in Florida has been steadily increasing since 2021, as well as higher rates each year compared to Indian River County. The state's higher rate may be partly due to greater urban density and environmental pollutants. Locally, increases may reflect challenges in asthma management, particularly among residents with limited access to preventive care, inhaler medication or regular check-ups.⁴⁸

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM ASTHMA



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)



⁴⁸ CDC. Asthma – About; Controlling Triggers; Living with Asthma - <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/index.html>

Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease that affects how the body uses blood sugar. While manageable with early detection, healthy diet and exercise, limited screening and access to care often delay diagnosis. Diabetes is linked to obesity, inactivity and other conditions and can result in serious complications such as heart disease, vision loss, amputations and dialysis. Diabetes is closely linked to obesity, inactivity and conditions like heart disease and vision problems and can lead to serious outcomes such as limb amputation and dialysis.⁴⁹

In 2022, 14.7% of adults in Indian River County reported being told they had diabetes, higher than the statewide percentage of 13.2%. While the percentage in Indian River County has remained stable since 2019, statewide prevalence has continued to rise. This suggests that while local prevention and management efforts may be helping to slow growth, diabetes remains a widespread chronic condition that requires consistent education and access to primary and specialty care.⁵⁰

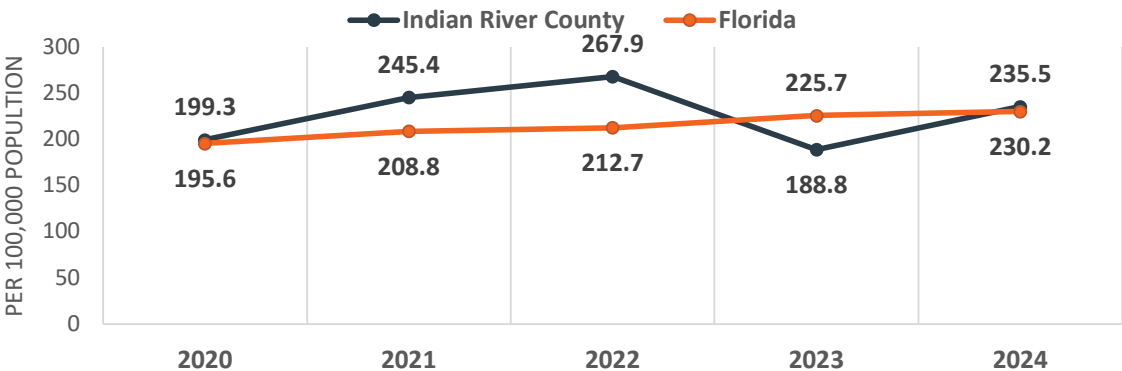
ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD DIABETES

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	14.4%	14.7%	←	12.0%	13.2%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

The following line graph shows emergency room visits in which the primary cause was diabetes. The rate of diabetes-related emergency department visits has increased over time in both Indian River County and Florida. Between 2020 and 2024, Indian River County's age-adjusted rate rose from 199.3 to 235.5 per 100,000 population, while the statewide rate climbed to 230.2 per 100,000. The steady increase underscores the need for early intervention, improved medication adherence and programs that help residents better manage blood sugar levels and avoid acute episodes requiring emergency care.⁵¹

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FROM DIABETES



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

⁴⁹ U.S. CDC, Diabetes Basics. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/>

⁵⁰ CDC. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Health and Economic Benefits of Diabetes Intervention: <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/priorities/diabetes-interventions.html>

⁵¹ CDC. Diabetes. Put the Breaks on Diabetes Complications - <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention-type-2/stop-diabetes-complications.html>

Heart Disease

Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Indian River County and the leading cause of death in Florida, responsible for approximately two out of every ten deaths.⁵² The percentage of adults who reported ever being told they had heart disease increased slightly in both Indian River County and Florida between 2019 and 2022. In Indian River County, 11.1% of adults reported a diagnosis, compared to 8.1% statewide. The increase reflects both improved detection and persistent cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension, obesity, diabetes and tobacco use.⁵³

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD HEART DISEASE

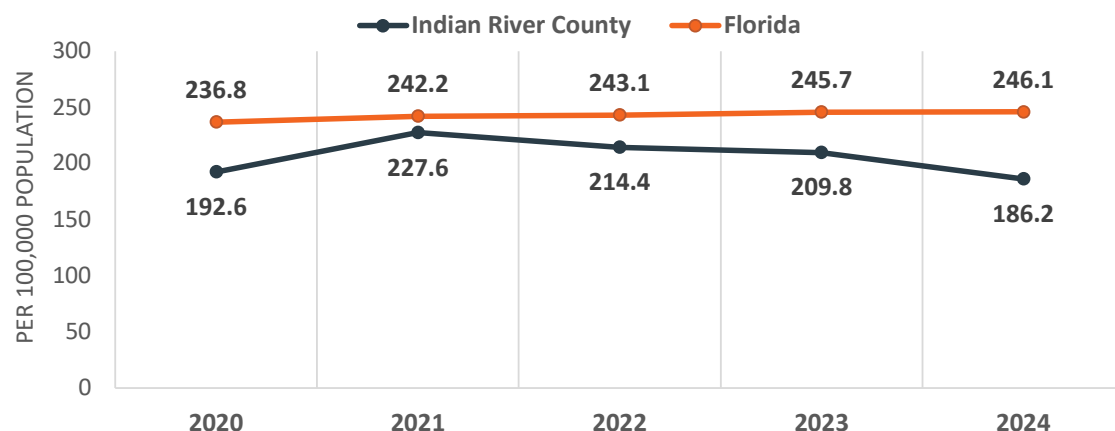
	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	9.6%	11.1%	←	6.8%	8.1%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

The data below shows inpatient hospitalizations, discharged from civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida and Indian River County, where coronary heart disease was the principal diagnosis. Coronary heart disease includes angina, heart attack and other ischemic heart diseases. Coronary heart disease can result in pain, disability, lower quality of life and premature death. Hospitalization due to coronary heart disease leads to lost productivity and high medical costs.⁵⁴

In 2024, there were 186.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents, lower than 246.1 per 100,000 statewide. Starting in 2021, there has been a declining trend in coronary heart disease hospitalizations in Indian River County. Despite these declines, there is a continued need for prevention efforts focused on cardiovascular health through diet, exercise and early management of risk factors.

TREND OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM CORONARY HEART DISEASE



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

⁵² Florida Department of Health; Agency for Health Care Administration; Arcadia. <https://www.floridatrend.com/article/39203/heart-health/>

⁵³ CDC. Heart Disease. About Heart Disease. <https://www.cdc.gov/heart-disease/about/index.html>

⁵⁴ FLHEALTHCHARTS. <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalInd.Dataviewer&cid=0340>

Congestive heart failure is one of the most common causes of preventable hospitalization. Among residents under age 65, the rate in Indian River County increased from 65.8 to 82.0 per 100,000, while Florida's statewide rate rose from 71.3 to 80.3. These hospitalizations often reflect gaps in outpatient management of chronic heart disease, medication adherence and access to primary care and cardiac specialists.⁵⁵

PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER AGE 65 FROM CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE⁵⁶

Per 100,000 Population Under 65	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
	65.8	82.0	←	71.3	80.3	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional injuries are events that happen that are not deliberate or done with purpose and include poisonings, drug overdose, motor vehicle crashes, falls, drowning, suffocation, unintentional firearm injuries, fires and burns and injuries involving a person being struck by or against an object.⁵⁷

Unintentional injury is the third leading cause of death in Indian River County and increased significantly in recent years. Between 2018–2020 and 2021–2023, the overall rate rose by 34.7%. Fall-related deaths also increased, with the age-adjusted mortality rate rising from 12.0 to 12.9 per 100,000 residents, slightly above Florida's rate of 11.9 per 100,000.

Deaths from motor vehicle crashes also rose in Indian River County from 13.0 to 16.2 per 100,000, slightly higher than the state rate of 15.9. Drowning deaths decreased slightly from 2.4 to 2.3 per 100,000, a similar rate to the state (2.0 per 100,000). These trends emphasize the ongoing need for injury prevention strategies that address aging populations, transportation safety and water safety.

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE OF LEADING CAUSES OF FATAL UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-
Falls	12.0	12.9	←	10.3	11.9	←
Motor Vehicle Crashes	13.0	16.2	←	15.0	15.9	←
Drowning	2.4	2.3	→	1.9	2.0	←

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics Fatal Injuries Profile

⁵⁵ CDC. Heart Disease. About Heart Failure. <https://www.cdc.gov/heart-disease/about/heart-failure.html>

⁵⁶ Resident inpatient hospitalizations due to congestive heart failure and that were potentially avoidable, occurring at civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida, among people less than 65 years old. Congestive heart failure occurs when the heart is unable to maintain adequate circulation of blood in the tissues of the body or to pump out the venous blood returned to it by the venous circulation. <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer>

⁵⁷ Rural Health Information Hub: <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/unintentional-injury/1/overview>

Unintentional falls remain the most common cause of non-fatal injury in Indian River County. The emergency room visit rate for falls increased from 860.9 to 923.1 per 100,000, while hospitalizations rose from 233.8 to 250.4 per 100,000, both consistent with statewide increases. As the county's older adult population continues to grow, fall prevention programs and home safety initiatives remain critical to reducing injury-related hospitalizations.

Motor vehicle accidents show a more mixed pattern. Non-fatal emergency visits slightly decreased from 435.8 to 394.5 per 100,000, but hospitalizations increased from 74.6 to 91.8, suggesting that while fewer collisions resulted in ER visits, those that occurred were often more severe. Florida reported higher emergency visit rates (377.9 per 100,000) but slightly lower hospitalization rates (79.8 per 100,000).

The third cause of hospitalization from unintentional injuries was from firearms. In Indian River County, firearm-related emergency room visits decreased from 6.0 to 3.7 per 100,000, while hospitalizations also decreased from 7.3 to 6.4 per 100,000. These shifts highlight the importance of firearm safety education and safe storage initiatives.

AGE-ADJUSTED RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Unintentional Falls						
Non-Fatal Emergency Room Visits	860.9	923.1	←	668.8	871.6	←
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	233.8	250.4	←	234.0	252.0	←
Motor Vehicle Accidents						
Non-Fatal Emergency Room Visits	435.8	394.5	→	321.7	377.9	←
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	74.6	91.8	←	77.9	79.8	←
Firearm Injuries						
Emergency Room Visits	6.0	3.7	→	6.0	4.7	→
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	7.3	6.4	→	5.5	5.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Statistics Fatal Injuries Profile

Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to women’s health and well-being during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum (after childbirth). The U.S. is experiencing a maternal health crisis as it has one of the highest maternal mortality rates among high-income nations, increasing rates of complications from pregnancy or childbirth and persistent disparities in such outcomes.⁵⁸ Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

Indian River County experienced a reported a maternal mortality rate of 0.0 between 2020 and 2023. Florida’s rate remained relatively stable at 23.0 to 24.2 deaths per 100,000. These changes highlight the importance of access to timely, quality obstetric care and postpartum follow-up.⁵⁹

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Live Births	0.0	0.0	=	23.0	24.2	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

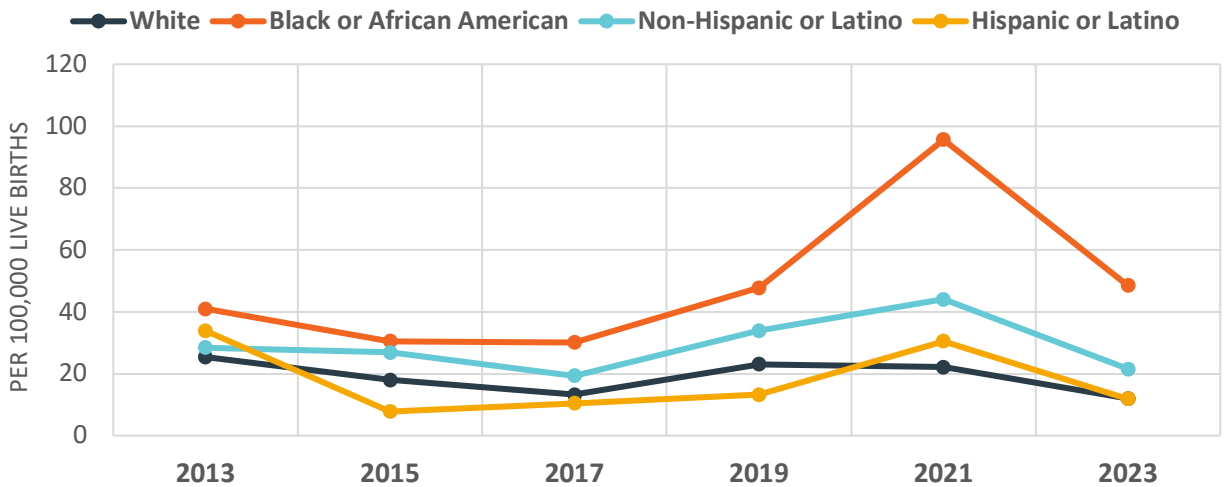


⁵⁸ U.S. Government Accountability Office, Maternal Health: HHS Should Improve Assessment of Efforts to Address Worsening Outcomes (2024). <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-106271#:~:text=The%20U.S.%20is%20experiencing%20a,such%20outcomes%2C%20according%20to%20HHS.>

⁵⁹ CDC. Maternal Mortality Prevention. Preventing Pregnancy-Related Deaths. <https://www.cdc.gov/maternal-mortality/preventing-pregnancy-related-deaths/index.html>

Across the state, Black or African American women consistently face the highest rates often several times higher than White or Hispanic or Latino women with a sharp peak in 2021. White and Hispanic or Latino women experience lower, more stable rates, though all groups saw increases in 2021. Rates improved after 2021 but remain elevated for Black or African and non-Hispanic or Latino women.

TREND OF MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (STATE OF FLORIDA)



Per 100,000 Live Births	White	+/-	Black or African American	+/-	Non-Hispanic or Latino	+/-	Hispanic or Latino	+/-
2023	12.0	→	48.5	←	21.5	←	11.9	→
2022	12.5	→	24.9	→	16.9	→	12.0	→
2021	22.1	←	95.6	←	44.1	←	30.5	←
2020	12.9	→	52.3	←	24.7	→	18.4	←
2019	23.1	←	47.8	←	33.9	←	13.3	→
2018	16.5	←	24.7	→	19.0	→	16.6	←
2017	13.3	→	30.1	←	19.3	→	10.5	←
2016	14.3	→	24.3	→	20.3	→	9.2	←
2015	18.0	←	30.5	→	26.9	←	7.8	→
2014	14.6	→	42.8	←	26.1	→	9.7	→
2013	25.4	—	41.0	—	28.4	—	33.9	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Indian River County’s severe maternal morbidity rate, which “includes unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that can result in significant short- or long-term health consequences”⁶⁰, rose from 6.8 to 9.6 per 1,000 delivery hospitalizations between 2019–2021 and 2022–2024. Despite variation at the local level, the overall pattern mirrors statewide increases over the same period. The burden was greatest among Black or African American mothers (25.0) and Other Race women (12.8).

SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY⁶¹

Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Overall Mortality Rate	6.8	9.6	←	9.7	10.6	←
White	4.4	6.2	←	7.8	8.3	←
Black or African American	10.6	25.0	←	14.8	16.5	←
Other Race	27.4	12.8	→	10.1	11.9	←
Hispanic or Latino	5.7	10.2	←	8.8	9.6	←
Non-Hispanic or Latino	3.1	3.7	←	10.1	11.1	←

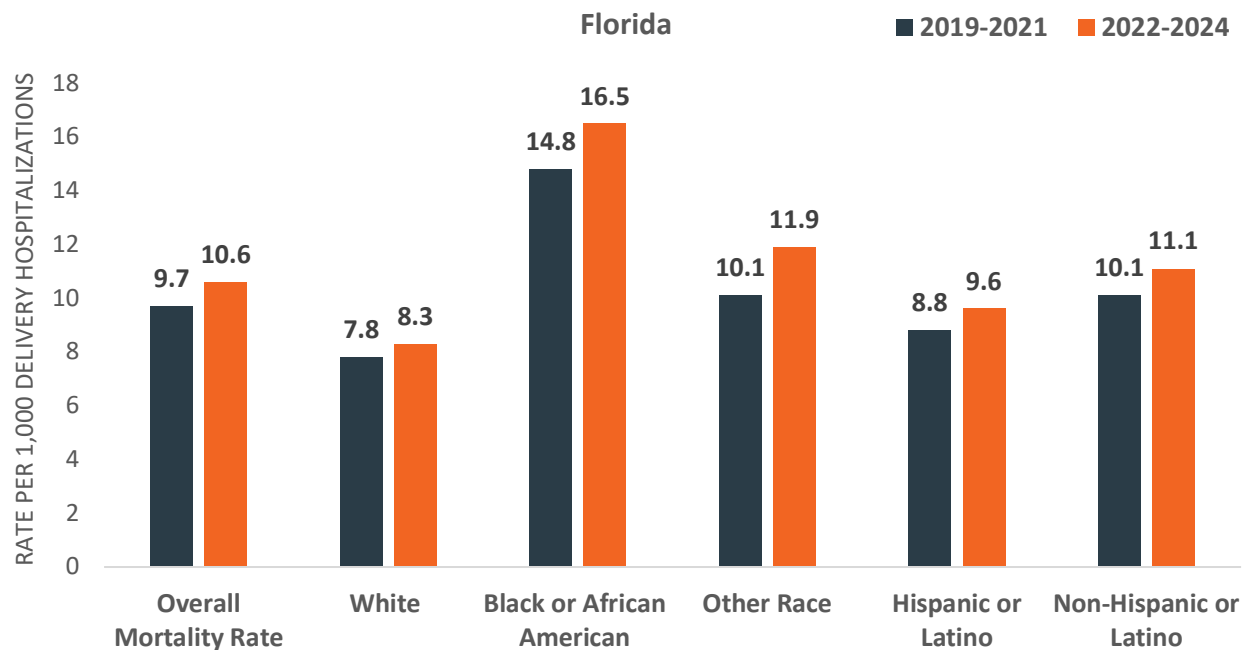
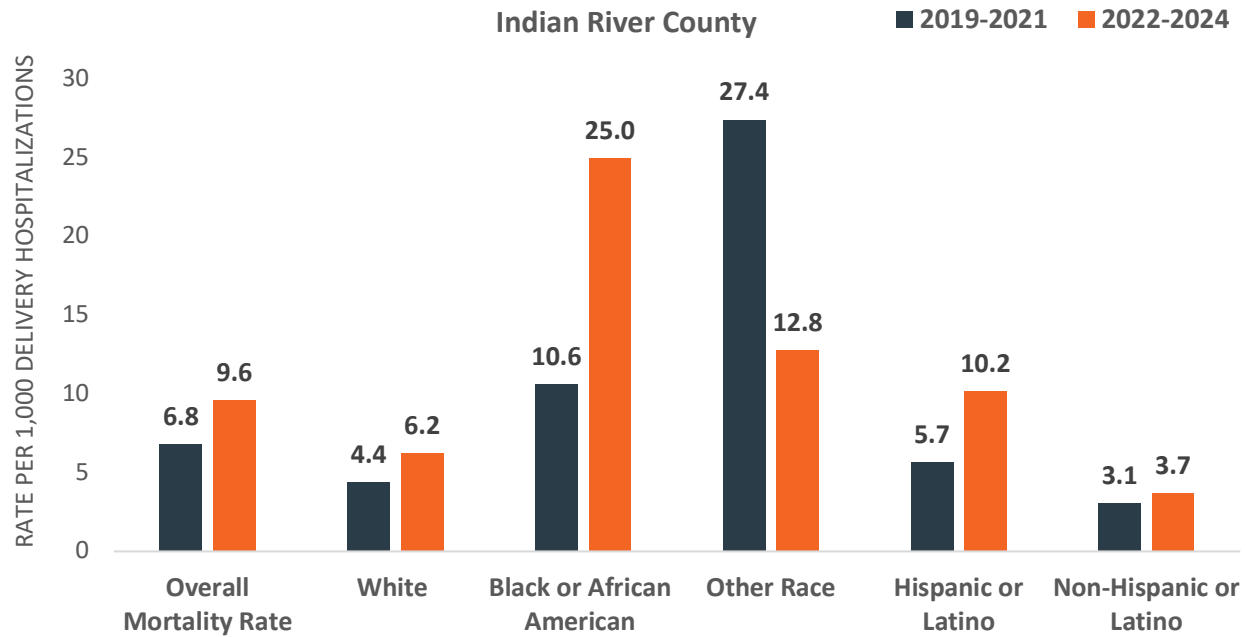
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2021-2023



⁶⁰ Severe maternal morbidity. (2024, May 15). Maternal Infant Health. <https://www.cdc.gov/maternal-infant-health/php/severe-maternal-morbidity/index.html>

⁶¹ Severe Maternal Morbidity is calculated using codes specified by the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health among delivery hospital inpatient records for females aged 12-55. Includes acute myocardial infarction, aneurysm, acute renal failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, amniotic fluid embolism, cardiac arrest/ventricular fibrillation, conversion of cardiac rhythm, disseminated intravascular fibrillation, eclampsia, heart failure/arrest during surgery or procedure, puerperal cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary edema/acute heart failure, severe anesthesia complications, sepsis, shock, sickle cell disease with crisis, air and thrombotic embolism, blood products transfusion, hysterectomy, temporary tracheostomy or ventilation. <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalInd.Dataviewer&cid=0867>

SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2021-2023

Between 2018–2020 and 2021–2023, several maternal characteristics shifted in Indian River County. The share of births to unwed mothers declined slightly from 47.9% to 47.7%, while births to mothers 19 and older without a high school education fell from 10.3% to 8.3%. However, births to obese mothers increased from 31.0% to 32.6% and first-trimester prenatal care declined from 78.8% to 73.8%, suggesting rising barriers to early prenatal access.

Medicaid continues to play a crucial role in maternal care access, covering 44.6% of all births in Indian River County, slightly lower than in previous years. Self-pay deliveries also increased from 2.2% to 2.7%, which may reflect more births without insurance coverage.

MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of Total Births	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Repeat births to mothers aged 15-17	2.0%	6.1%	←	6.4%	6.3%	→
Births to mothers 19 and older without a high school education	10.3%	8.3%	→	9.9%	9.2%	→
Births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred	31.0%	32.6%	←	27.1%	29.5%	←
Births to mothers with first-trimester prenatal care	78.8%	73.8%	←	76.1%	71.7%	←
Births covered by Medicaid	46.6%	44.6%	←	47.4%	43.9%	←
Self-pay for delivery payment source	2.2%	2.7%	←	5.8%	5.6%	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

Teen births remain low, with the rate decreasing from 2.4 to 1.8 per 1,000 females under 18, compared to the statewide rate of 1.9.

TEEN BIRTH RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 1,000 Female Population Aged 18 and Under	2.4	1.8	→	2.3	1.9	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

Despite spending hundreds of millions of dollars on maternal and infant health, Florida's infant mortality rate has remained largely unchanged over the past decade. During this time, the number of births to mothers without prenatal care has increased, according to state data. In 2023, Florida allocated over \$170 million to address maternal and infant health, roughly double what it spent on tourism promotion, but still less than what it provided for wastewater grants. Yet key indicators such as infant and fetal mortality, preterm births and low birth weights have shown little improvement since they spiked and then plateaued a decade ago. In 2022, the infant mortality rate remained at 6 deaths per 1,000 births, the same as in 2012.⁶²

In Indian River County, the infant mortality rate doubled from 3.5 to 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2018-2020 and 2021-2023. Persistent challenges include disparities in access to prenatal care, maternal chronic conditions and social determinants such as poverty and housing instability.⁶³

INFANT MORTALITY RATE⁶⁴

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 1,000 live births	3.5	8.6	←	6.0	6.0	=

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

The rate of low-birth-weight infants increased from 8.2% to 8.4% in Indian River County. These indicators are influenced by maternal health, nutrition, stress and access to consistent prenatal and perinatal care.⁶⁵

INFANT CHARACTERISTICS⁶⁶

Percent of Total Births	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Low birth weight	8.2%	8.4%	←	8.7%	9.1%	←
Preterm births	10.7%	9.8%	→	10.4%	10.7%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

⁶² Governing. Florida Invests Millions to Keep Babies Alive. It's WIC (2024). <https://www.governing.com/management-and-administration/florida-invests-millions-to-keep-babies-alive-its-not-working>

⁶³ CDC. Maternal Infant Health. Infant Mortality. <https://www.cdc.gov/maternal-infant-health/infant-mortality/index.html>

⁶⁴ 0-364 days from birth per 1,000 live births.

⁶⁵ March of Dimes. Low Birth Weight. <https://www.marchofdimes.org/find-support/topics/birth/low-birthweight>

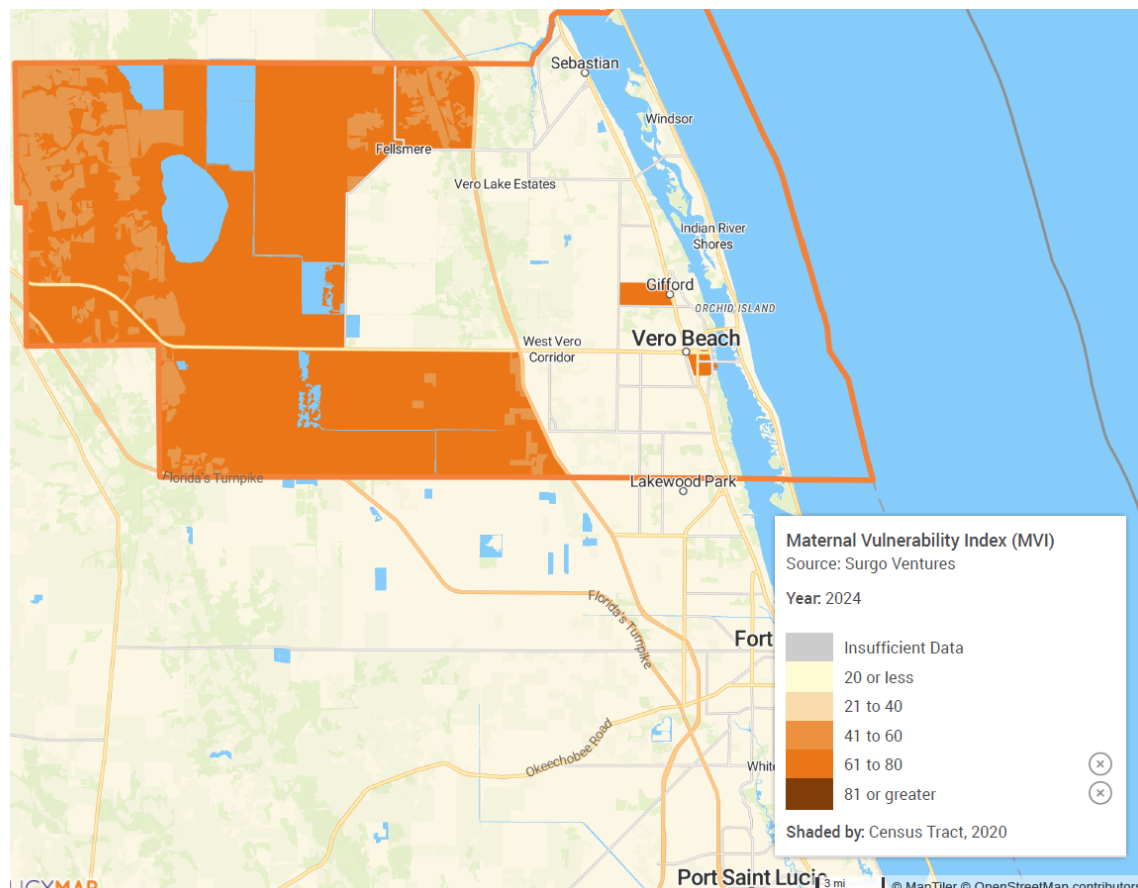
⁶⁶ Low Birth Weight: Percentage of live births under 2,500 grams. Preterm Births: Percentage of infants born before completing 37 weeks of gestation are classified as preterm births. These infants are at greater risk of health and developmental problems including increased risk of death before their first birthday.

The Maternal Vulnerability Index (MVI) ranks geographies on overall vulnerability to poor pregnancy outcomes and vulnerability across six themes:

- The Reproductive Healthcare
- The Physical Health
- The Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- The General Healthcare
- The Socioeconomic Determinants
- The Physical Environment

The MVI scores census tracts from 0, representing the least vulnerable, to 100, representing the most vulnerable. A higher score indicates greater vulnerability to adverse maternal outcomes. The highlighted census tracts in the map below indicate tracts with an MVI score between 61 and 80.

MAP OF OVERALL MATERNAL VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Surgo Ventures, 2024

Additional information on the MVI can be found in Appendix A.

Child and Adolescent Health

The early years of a child's life are very important for their health and development. Healthy development means that children of all abilities, including those with special healthcare needs, can grow up where their social, emotional and educational needs are met.⁶⁷

As of 2024, there were 29,397 residents under age 21 in Indian River County, a decrease compared to 2019. Most youth identify as White (76.4%), followed by Black or African American (15.8%) and Other races (7.7%). The Hispanic or Latino population under 21 increased from 22.7% to 24.6%.

POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
Population Under 21 Years Old	30,429	29,397	4,708,580	5,259,060

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Child Health Status Profile

POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
White	76.0%	76.4%	69.7%	69.1%
Black or African American	17.2%	15.8%	22.1%	21.8%
Other	6.8%	7.7%	8.2%	9.1%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	22.7%	24.6%	31.7%	32.4%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	77.3%	75.4%	68.3%	67.6%

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Child Health Status Profile

⁶⁷ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthy Habits: Child Development. <https://www.cdc.gov/child-development/about/index.html#:~:text=The%20early%20years%20of%20a, and%20educational%20needs%20are%20met>

Childhood vaccination coverage continues to decline locally and statewide, reflecting a national trend of increased vaccine hesitancy and missed preventive care visits.⁶⁸ In the 2023-2024 school year, Florida had one of the lowest required immunization rates among kindergartners in the nation, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.⁶⁹

Among Indian River County kindergarteners, the percentage of immunizations fell from 91.8% to 91.0% between 2020-2022 and 2023-2025, though still slightly higher than the statewide percentage of 89.7%. These declines raise concern for the potential resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases and highlight the importance of early outreach and parent education.⁷⁰

IMMUNIZATION LEVELS IN KINDERGARTEN⁷¹

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020-2022	2023-2025	+/-	2020-2022	2023-2025	+/-
Percent of Kindergarten Students Enrolled	91.8%	91.0%	←	92.8%	89.7%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology



⁶⁸ National Library of Medicine. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on pediatric and adolescent vaccinations and well child visits in the United States: A database analysis. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35012776/>

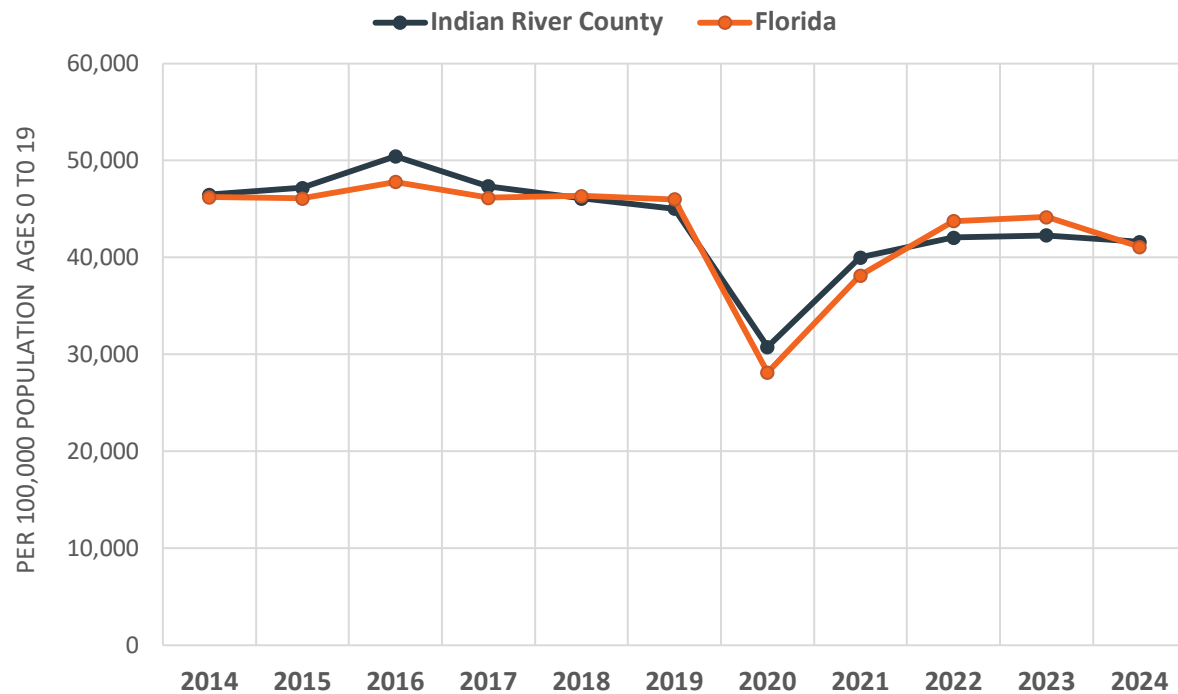
⁶⁹ National Library of Medicine. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on pediatric and adolescent vaccinations and well child visits in the United States: A database analysis. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35012776/>

⁷⁰ AJMC. Falling Vaccine Coverage Threatens a Surge in Preventable Diseases. <https://www.ajmc.com/view/falling-vaccine-coverage-threatens-a-surge-in-preventable-diseases>

⁷¹ Refer to the state immunization surveys by year for the applicable definition of completed immunizations. Vaccination rates refer to the measure of four or more doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoids, And Acellular Pertussis (Dtap) Vaccine, three or more doses of inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV), One Or More Doses Of Measles, Mumps And Rubella (MMR) Vaccine, three or more doses of Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) Vaccine, three or more doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine, one or more doses of varicella vaccine (or physician documented disease history), and four or more doses of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).

Pediatric emergency department visits in Indian River County have shown an overall decline in the ten years between 2014 and 2024 reflecting fewer acute care visits overall. There is a notable dip in 2020, the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. The county's rate is slightly above Florida (41,104 per 100,000), which may indicate stronger outpatient care access or shifting utilization patterns following the COVID-19 pandemic.⁷²

TREND OF CHILD EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS



Per 100,000 Population 19 and Under	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	41,624.1	→	41,104.2	→
2023	42,274.4	←	44,165.7	←
2022	42,051.0	←	43,759.3	←
2021	39,997.8	←	38,148.3	←
2020	30,788.7	→	28,143.0	→
2019	45,042.0	→	46,017.7	→
2018	46,099.8	→	46,361.6	←
2017	47,357.6	→	46,171.6	→
2016	50,440.7	←	47,782.7	←
2015	47,184.0	←	46,101.6	→
2014	46,475.9	—	46,218.0	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

⁷² AHRQ Quality Indicators. Guide to Prevention Quality Indicators. <https://www.ahrq.gov/downloads/pub/ahrqqi/pqiguide.pdf>

Asthma is the leading cause of chronic illness in children affecting about 7.5 million children in the United States. Childhood asthma rates are steadily increasing and is one of the main causes of missed school days for children and missed work days for parents.⁷³

Hospitalization rates for asthma in Indian River County increased across most age groups between 2020 and 2023. The highest rates were observed among children under 1 (declining from 482.3 to 409.2 per 100,000), surpassing statewide rates. Children aged 1 to 5 experienced an increase in asthma related hospitalizations from 295.3 in 2020 to 311.5 in 2021-2023. The other age groups also experienced increases, suggesting potential gaps in asthma management, exposure to environmental triggers or challenges with medication adherence.⁷⁴ These trends mirror the growth of asthma among the general population as mentioned earlier.

RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN CHILDREN FOR ASTHMA

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
Age Group	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Under 1	482.3	409.2	→	293.9	282.0	→
1 to 5	295.3	311.5	←	423.3	453.8	←
5 to 11	125.7	135.0	←	292.5	269.3	→
12 to 18	246.9	264.0	←	406.0	420.1	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

Diabetes increases children's risk of developing conditions such as narrowed blood vessels, high blood pressure, heart disease and stroke later in life. Hospitalizations from or with diabetes as any listed diagnosis rates remained relatively low but showed notable variation by age.

Among children ages 1–5, hospitalizations increased from 20.7 to 25.5 per 100,000, while rates among teens ages 12–18 decreased by more than half from 112.2 to 58.0 per 100,000.

RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN CHILDREN FOR DIABETES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
Age Group	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Under 1	53.6	27.3	→	5.2	6.5	←
1 to 5	20.7	25.5	←	17.5	20.0	←
5 to 11	31.4	44.6	←	40.9	38.5	→
12 to 18	112.2	58.0	→	134.5	117.1	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

⁷³ Cleveland Clinic, Childhood Asthma. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/6776-asthma-in-children>

⁷⁴ CDC. Asthma – About; Controlling Triggers; Living with Asthma - <https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/index.html>

Childhood obesity increases the risk of physical and psychological health issues, including type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, low self-esteem and anxiety. Overweight kindergarteners are four times more likely to be obese by 8th grade. Lower-income children face higher risks due to limited access to healthy food and physical activity. Obesity is influenced by genetics, diet, exercise, healthcare, sleep and environmental factor.⁷⁷ Children aged 6 to 17 should get at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous daily activity. Regular exercise boosts fitness, reduces body fat and strengthens bones and muscles.⁷⁶

Childhood obesity continues to be a pressing concern due to its physical and emotional health impacts. In Indian River County, 18.5% of middle school students and high school students were classified as obese in 2024. Both percentages had increased from 2020, with middle school students from 10.5% and high school students from 12.9%. Indian River's percentages are still below the statewide percentages of 14.7% and 14.4%, respectively.

YOUTH OBESITY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020	2024	+/-	2020	2024	+/-
Middle school students	10.5%	18.5%	←	13.1%	14.7%	←
High school students	12.9%	18.5%	←	15.4%	14.4%	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

Physical activity remains a key protective factor for youth health. The share of physically active middle school students in Indian River County increased from 21.3% in 2022 to 24.2% in 2024, exceeding the statewide percentage. Physical activity among high school students also increased from 18.0% to 22.0%, consistent with national declines in adolescent exercise. Addressing barriers to physical activity, such as screen time, lack of safe spaces and competing academic pressures, remains essential for the prevention of obesity and related chronic conditions.⁷⁵

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2022	2024	+/-	2022	2024	+/-
Middle school students	21.3%	24.2%	→	21.5%	21.0%	←
High school students	18.0%	22.0%	→	19.0%	19.6%	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

⁷⁵ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, About Early Care and Education. <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/strategies/early-care-education/helping-young-children-thrive/>

⁷⁶ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Physical Activity Guidelines for School-Aged Children and Adolescents <https://www.cdc.gov/physical-activity-education/guidelines/index.html>

⁷⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2nd Edition. https://odphp.health.gov/sites/default/files/2019-09/Physical_Activity_Guidelines_2nd_edition.pdf

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases remain a significant public health concern as they can spread rapidly and disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.⁷⁸ Ongoing monitoring of HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and hepatitis provide insight into community transmission patterns, prevention efforts and healthcare access.⁷⁹

In Indian River County, HIV diagnoses increased from 6.5 per 100,000 residents in 2019–2021 to 10.3 in 2022–2024. Florida’s statewide rate also increased from 17.7 to 19.7, widening the gap between the county and the state. AIDS diagnoses in Indian River County increased slightly (4.0 to 4.4 per 100,000), while the statewide rate rose from 8.2 to 8.7. HIV disproportionately impacts the Black or African American population,⁸⁰ with concern that individuals were not getting properly tested due to the pandemic.⁸¹

RATE OF HIV AND AIDS DIAGNOSES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
HIV Diagnoses	6.5	10.3	←	17.7	19.7	←
AIDS Diagnoses	4.0	4.4	←	8.2	8.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Despite increases in diagnoses, mortality from HIV/AIDS declined in Indian River County, from 1.8 to 1.1 deaths per 100,000, consistent with statewide improvements. The decline in mortality from HIV/AIDS suggests that early detection, access to antiretroviral therapy and expanded prevention programs have contributed to improved outcomes.⁸²

HIV/AIDS MORTALITY RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	1.8	1.1	→	2.8	2.3	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

⁷⁸ Cleveland Clinic. Infectious Diseases. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/17724-infectious-diseases>

⁷⁹ CDC. National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and Tuberculosis Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/about/index.html>

⁸⁰ Florida Department of Health Epidemiology of HIV in Florida, 2023, chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/<https://www.floridahealth.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/StateofHIVEpidemic2023.pdf>

⁸¹ Bailey, B. (2022, July 12). Florida one of 3 states with highest rates for new HIV diagnoses — Learn more with Dr. Victoria Otaño. Metro Healthy Communities. <https://www.metrotampabay.org/florida-one-of-3-states-with-highest-rates-for-new-hiv-diagnoses-learn-more-with-dr-victoria-otano/>

⁸² NIH. Office of AIDS research. Reduce the Incidence of HIV. <https://www.oar.nih.gov/hiv-policy-and-research/research-priorities-overview/reduce-incidence-hiv>

While some STIs declined in Indian River County, others showed concerning increases. Gonorrhea and syphilis rates both increased between 2018-2020 and 2020-2022 from 80.4 to 107.2 and 27.5 to 33.4 per 100,000, respectively. However, chlamydia cases decreased from 302.8 to 280.5 per 100,000, reflecting statewide decreases. Statewide, STI rates remain higher overall, with Florida reporting 202.9 gonorrhea, 484.3 chlamydia and 80.7 syphilis cases per 100,000.

RATE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CASES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2020-2022	+/-	2018-2020	2020-2022	+/-
Gonorrhea	80.4	107.2	←	172.5	202.9	←
Chlamydia	302.8	280.5	→	493.8	484.3	→
Syphilis (All stages)	27.5	33.4	←	55.2	80.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Trends in hepatitis vary by type. Acute hepatitis A cases in Indian River County declined sharply, from 8.8 to 0.6 per 100,000. Acute hepatitis B remained stable at around 3.4 per 100,000, while chronic hepatitis B slightly decreased to 11.5 per 100,000. Acute hepatitis C increased from 4.9 to 5.2, aligning with statewide trends linked to injection drug use. Chronic hepatitis C increased from 53.2 to 70.0 per 100,000.

RATE OF CONFIRMED HEPATITIS CASES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Hepatitis A	8.8	0.6	→	7.8	0.9	→
Hepatitis B, Acute	3.7	3.4	→	3.3	3.4	←
Hepatitis B, Chronic	12.0	11.5	→	21.4	21.5	←
Hepatitis C, Acute	4.9	5.2	←	4.7	7.6	←
Hepatitis C, Chronic	53.2	70.0	←	87.4	56.4	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, County Health Dashboard Health Resource Availability

Behavioral Health

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines mental health as emotional, psychological and social well-being. It is a crucial part of overall health and affects how people think, feel and act. Poor mental health can impact physical health and mental health conditions, like depression and can increase the risk for other health problems like diabetes and heart disease.⁸³ Additionally, research shows that following natural disasters such as heat waves, floods and hurricanes, mental health problems increase, both among people with no history of mental illness and those at risk. It is a phenomenon known as “common reactions to abnormal events.” These reactions may be short-lived or long-lasting.⁸⁴

Access and Workforce

Nationwide, the demand for licensed mental health therapists has surged, especially since COVID-19, but the U.S. faces a critical shortage. Low reimbursement rates and inadequate pay deter providers, worsening access to care, particularly in rural areas. Limited transportation and provider availability further restrict treatment, leaving many without the mental health support they need.⁸⁵

Despite these challenges, the behavioral health workforce has expanded statewide. Between 2020–2021 and 2023–2024, Indian River County’s rate of behavioral or mental health professionals increased from 14.2 to 15.9 per 100,000 residents, mirroring statewide growth. The number of mental health counselors rose from 38.1 to 53.2 per 100,000, while clinical social workers increased from 42.4 to 47.4, indicating progress in service availability. The number of psychologists also increased in Indian River County from 21.5 to 23.4 per 100,000 population between 2021 and 2024.

RATE OF LICENSED BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020 - 2021	2023- 2024	+/-	2020 - 2021	2023- 2024	+/-
Behavioral or mental health professionals ⁸⁶	14.2	15.9	→	123.5	142.7	→
Mental health counselors	38.1	53.2	→	60.3	70.2	→
Psychologists	21.5	23.4	→	23.4	23.6	→
Clinical social workers	42.4	47.4	→	52.6	60.4	→

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment. Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management’s Suicide and Behavioral Health Profile

⁸³ U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About Mental Health, 2024 https://www.cdc.gov/mental-health/about/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm

⁸⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mental Health and Stress – Related Disorders, March 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/climate-health/php/effects/mental-health-disorders.html#:~:text=Effect%20of%20extreme%20weather&text=Following%20disasters%2C%20mental%20health%20problems,%20lived%20or%20long%20lasting.>

⁸⁵ American Counseling Association. A closer look at the mental health provider shortage, 2023. <https://www.counseling.org/publications/counseling-today-magazine/article-archive/article/legacy/a-closer-look-at-the-mental-health-provider-shortage#:~:text=An%20aging%20workforce:%20Many%20of,a%20shortage%20in%20the%20field.>

⁸⁶ Includes marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers and mental health counselors with active licenses in Florida. Other behavioral healthcare professionals, such as psychologists or school psychologists, are not included in this measure.

The availability of inpatient behavioral health resources remains a key measure of system capacity. In Indian River County, the rate of adult psychiatric beds decreased from 21.4 to 20.2 per 100,000 residents between 2021 and 2024. There was also a decline in child and adolescent psychiatric beds, which dropped from 7.6 to 7.1 per 100,000. This reduction mirrors statewide trends and highlights a growing shortage of age-appropriate inpatient care. Families with children in crisis often must seek care outside the county, creating delays in treatment and placing additional strain on emergency departments.⁸⁷

RATE OF PSYCHIATRIC BEDS

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Adult psychiatric beds	21.4	20.2	←	20.3	18.5	←
Child and adolescent psychiatric beds	7.6	7.1	←	3.1	3.1	=

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment. Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management's Suicide and Behavioral Health Profile



⁸⁷ International Society of Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurses. Emergency Department Boarding of Children and Adolescents. <https://www.ispn-psych.org/assets/ED%20Boarding%20Position%20Statement%20Final.pdf>

Mental Health

Mental health encompasses emotional, psychological and social well-being and plays a crucial role in overall health. It affects how individuals think, feel and act and influences how they handle stress, make decisions and interact with others. Poor mental health can also impact physical health, increasing the risk of chronic conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define mental health as emotional, psychological and social well-being. It is a crucial part of overall health and affects how people think, feel and act. Poor mental health can impact physical health and mental health conditions, like depression and can increase the risk for other health problems like diabetes and heart disease.

The percentage of adults reporting poor mental health days has risen both locally and statewide in recent years. In 2022, 14.7% of adults in Indian River County reported experiencing poor mental health for 14 or more days in the past month, up from 13.2% in 2019. This increase is slightly lower than the state at 16.8%, but the upward trend indicates a growing need for accessible mental health resources.⁸⁸

The rise in reported poor mental health may reflect heightened awareness and improved reporting, but it also signals persistent stressors, such as economic pressures, social isolation and limited access to behavioral health services, that have intensified since the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸⁹

SELF-REPORTED POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS⁹⁰

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	13.2%	14.7%	←	15.8%	16.8%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

Similarly, 18.7% of Indian River County adults reported having been diagnosed with a depressive disorder in 2022, up from 17.7% in 2019, consistent with increases observed across Florida.

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD A DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	17.7%	18.7%	←	19.3%	19.7%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

⁸⁸ CDC. Mental Health. About Mental Health. <https://www.cdc.gov/mental-health/about/index.html>

⁸⁹ NIH. National Institute of Mental Health. COVID-19 and Mental Health. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/covid-19-and-mental-health>

⁹⁰ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure--definitions/health--status/index.html>

In 2022, the United States recorded nearly 50,000 suicides, the highest number on record and more than during World War II, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Risk factors include psychiatric and substance use disorders, previous suicide attempts, psychiatric hospitalization and social isolation. In 2023, one in five high school students seriously considered suicide. Teen mental health has declined over the past decade, driven by concerns about violence, safety, persistent sadness and suicidal thoughts.⁹¹ According to 2023 provisional data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. suicides remained at about the highest level in the nation's history.⁹² Risk factors include depression, substance use disorders, previous suicide attempts, psychiatric hospitalization and social isolation.⁹³

Suicide remains a significant public health issue in Indian River County and across the nation. Between 2021 and 2023, Indian River County's suicide rate was 19.0 deaths per 100,000 residents, higher than the statewide rate of 14.0.

SUICIDE RATE (ALL AGES)

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	16.7	19.0	←	14.3	14.0	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

In Indian River County, the youth suicide rate (ages 12–18) increased from 9.6 to 12.9 per 100,000 between 2018–2020 and 2021–2023, exceeding the statewide youth rate of 5.5.

YOUTH SUICIDE RATE AGES 12 TO 18⁹⁴

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	9.6	12.9	←	6.3	5.5	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

⁹¹ Yale School of Medicine, Youth Suicide Is on the Rise: Yale Aims to Save Lives (2024). <https://medicine.yale.edu/news-article/youth-suicide-is-on-the-rise-yale-aims-to-save-lives/>

⁹² Stobbe. (2024, September 26). US suicides held steady in 2023 - at a very high level. AP News. <https://apnews.com/article/us-suicide-rate-cdc-c57bb0852adfb4d85b3670d465a8b890>

⁹³ CDC. MMWR. Mental Health and Suicide Risk Among High School Students and Protective Factors – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/su/su7304a9.htm>

⁹⁴ Crude Rates

Among young adults (ages 19–21), the rate decreased from 16.2 to 8.0, indicating potential progress in connecting youth with treatments specific for suicide and suicide prevention.

YOUNG ADULT SUICIDE RATE AGES 19 TO 21⁹⁵

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	16.2	8.0	→	12.1	12.9	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Substance Use

Substance use continues to be a leading factor affecting community health, contributing to chronic disease, injury and preventable death.⁹⁶ Alcohol, tobacco and drug use can lead to long-term physical and mental health consequences, while substance dependency places strain on families, healthcare systems and emergency response networks.⁹⁷

Binge drinking is the percentage of adults reporting heavy drinking (five or more drinks for men, four or more drinks for women) on one occasion in the past 30 days. In 2022, 13.9% of adults reported engaging in binge drinking, slightly lower than 2019 levels (14.1%) and below the state (16.1%).

ADULTS WHO SELF-REPORTED ENGAGING IN BINGE DRINKING

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	14.1%	13.9%	→	17.8%	16.1%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health



⁹⁵ Crude Rates.

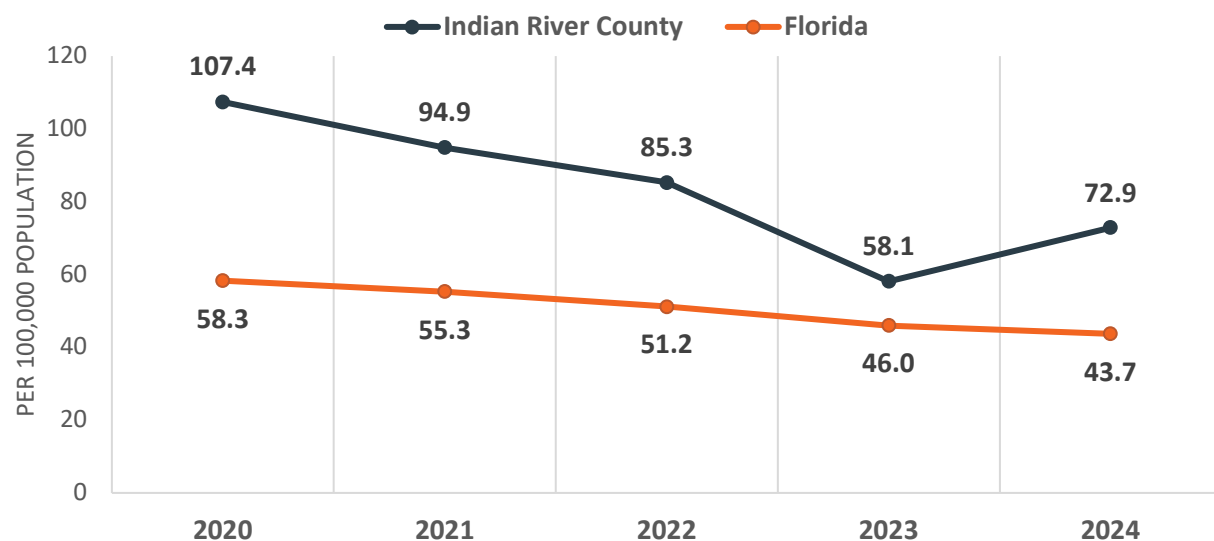
⁹⁶ NIH. Addiction and Health. <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/addiction-health#:~:text=People%20with%20addiction%20often%20have,drug%20use%20throughout%20the%20body.>

⁹⁷ Schulte, M. T., & Hser, Y. I. (2014). Substance Use and Associated Health Conditions throughout the Lifespan. Public health reviews, 35(2), https://web-beta.archive.org/web/20150206061220/http://www.publichealthreviews.eu/upload/pdf_files/14/00_Schulte_Hser.pdf. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03391702>

The data below show inpatient emergency department visits occurring at civilian, non-federal emergency departments located in Florida and Indian River County, where alcohol dependency was the principal diagnosis.

The age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits from alcohol dependency declined between 2020 and 2023 in Indian River County, however, the county recorded 72.9 alcohol dependency–related ED visits per 100,000 residents, well above the Florida rate of 43.7 per 100,000.

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FROM ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The data below shows the estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report having smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days. Traditional cigarette smoking continues to decline in Indian River County, with 13.5% of adults reporting regular smoking in 2022, down from 16.0% in 2019. This improvement aligns with statewide progress but remains a major contributor to chronic disease.

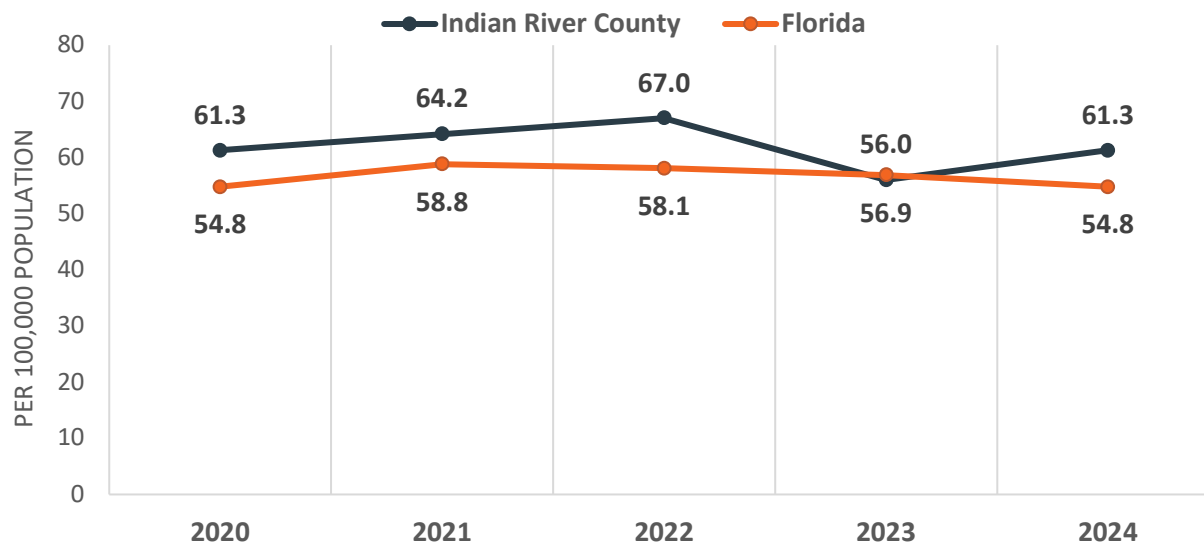
ADULTS WHO SELF-REPORTED REGULAR SMOKING

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	16.0%	13.5%	→	18.1%	14.2%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

In 2024, the tobacco-related cancer mortality rate was 61.3 deaths per 100,000 residents, notably higher than the Florida rate of 54.8.

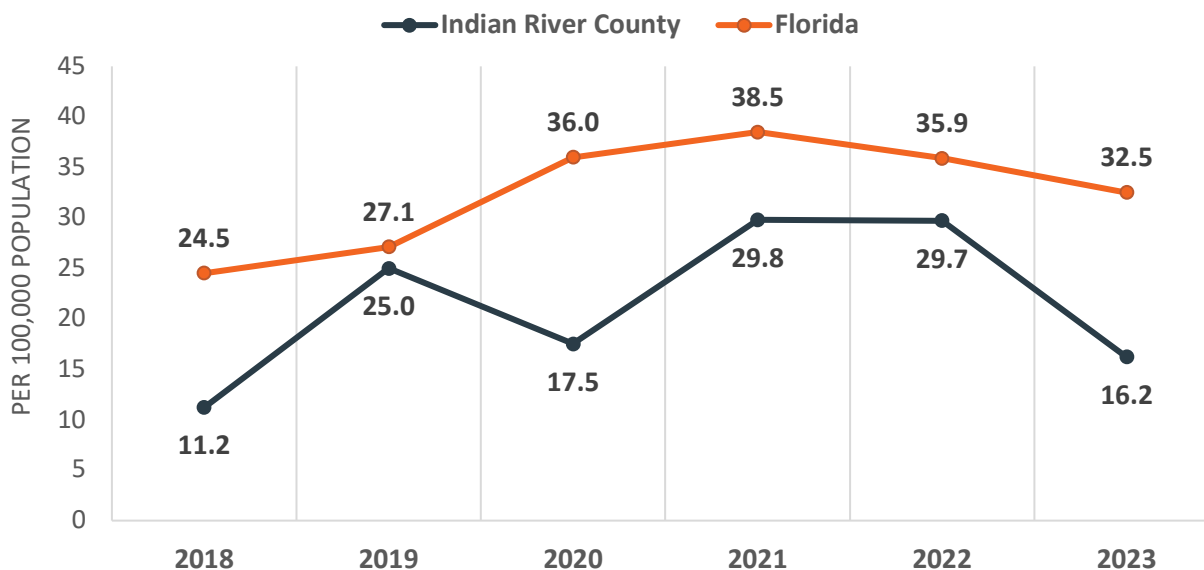
TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE FROM TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

The rise in substance-related overdoses reflects the ongoing challenges of addiction, polysubstance use and the prevalence of synthetic opioids.⁹⁸ In Indian River County, the age-adjusted overdose death rate was 16.2 per 100,000 residents in 2023, down from 29.7 in 2022.

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED OVERDOSE DEATH RATE



Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

⁹⁸ CDC. Overdose Prevention. About Overdose Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/about/index.html>

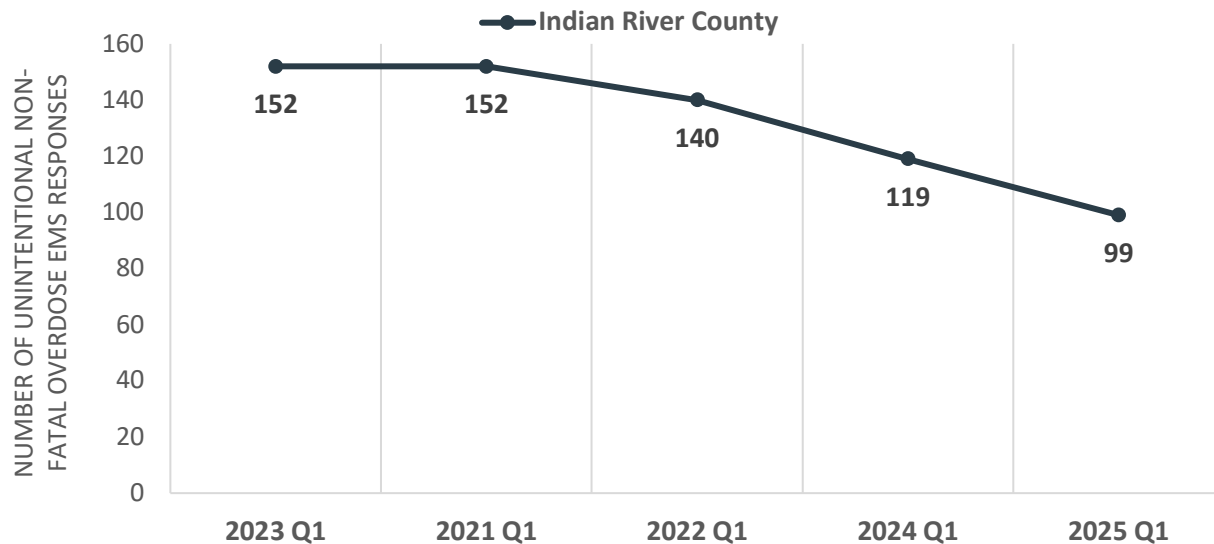
The number of fatal overdoses in the first quarter of 2024 (8 deaths) decreased slightly from 12 during the same period in 2023, while non-fatal EMS overdose responses dropped from 152 in 2023 Q1 to 99 in 2025 Q1. These declines may indicate improved access to harm reduction tools such as naloxone and expanded intervention services, though overdose deaths remain a critical concern.⁹⁹

TREND OF NUMBER OF FATAL OVERDOSES

All Substances	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024 Q1	8	→	1,591	→
2023 Q1	12	←	1,867	→
2022 Q1	10	→	1,996	←
2021 Q1	11	—	1,893	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL NON-FATAL OVERDOSE EMS RESPONSES



All Substances	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025 Q1	99	→	17,508	→
2024 Q1	119	→	21,715	→
2023 Q1	152	←	26,199	←
2022 Q1	140	→	25,127	→
2021 Q1	152	—	25,247	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

⁹⁹ CDC. Overdose Prevention. Overdose Data to Action: Prevention Strategies. <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/php/od2a/prevention.html>

In 2023, the juvenile drug arrest rate was 15 per 100,000 in Indian River County, lower than in 2022 (28) and still well below pre-pandemic levels (49 in 2019). Continued education, early intervention and family-based prevention efforts are vital to preventing long-term substance dependency.¹⁰⁰

TREND OF ANNUAL JUVENILE DRUG ARREST RATE AGES 17 AND UNDER

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	15	→	3,507	←
2022	28	←	3,428	←
2021	13	→	2,668	←
2020	20	→	2,549	→
2019	49	—	5,899	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

The Opioid Epidemic

Substance use disorder remains a major public health concern in Florida, with opioids continuing to drive a significant share of preventable deaths. While progress has been made evidenced by a 7.0% decline in overall drug-related deaths and an 11.0% decrease in opioid-related deaths from 2022 to 2023, opioids and stimulants still account for over half of overdose fatalities. State efforts, including the 2023 Prescription Drug Reform Act (SB 1550), have focused on reducing prescription drug misuse, expanding access to treatment and increasing accountability. Despite these gains, emerging synthetic drugs and polysubstance use continue to present ongoing challenges, requiring sustained public health action.¹⁰¹ In 2018, Florida passed a law, HB 21, imposing several legal requirements on the prescribing of controlled substances, particularly opioids. HB 21 made it a requirement for prescribing providers to consult the state's prescription drug monitoring program database before prescribing or dispensing a controlled substance, among other requirements.¹⁰² In Indian County, the number of annual opioid prescriptions dispensed per prescriber decreased from 39.7 in 2018 to 34.3 in 2024, mirroring statewide reductions from 155.9 to 129.0 per prescriber during the same period.

TREND OF ANNUAL OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED PER PRESCRIBER¹⁰³

Per Prescriber	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	34.3	→	129.0	→
2022	34.8	→	129.9	→
2020	39.1	→	137.8	→
2018	39.7	—	155.9	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

¹⁰⁰ CDC. Reducing Health Risks Among Youth. Substance Use Among Youth. <https://www.cdc.gov/youth-behavior/risk-behaviors/substance-use-among-youth.html>

¹⁰¹ Florida Department of Health, Florida Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology. <https://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/fl-dose/index.html>

¹⁰² Scott, Jeff, Esq. (2018). Florida's New Law ON Controlled Substance Prescribing. Florida Medical Magazine. https://www.flmedical.org/Florida/Florida_Public/Docs/FMA-Opioid-HB21.pdf

¹⁰³ Year-to-Date rates are provisional (data as of 3/7/2025) <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=SubstanceUse.SubstanceUseandTreatment>

Similarly, opioids dispensed per prescriber fell from 18.9 in 2019 to 15.0 in 2025 Q1, demonstrating continued progress in responsible prescribing and monitoring practices.

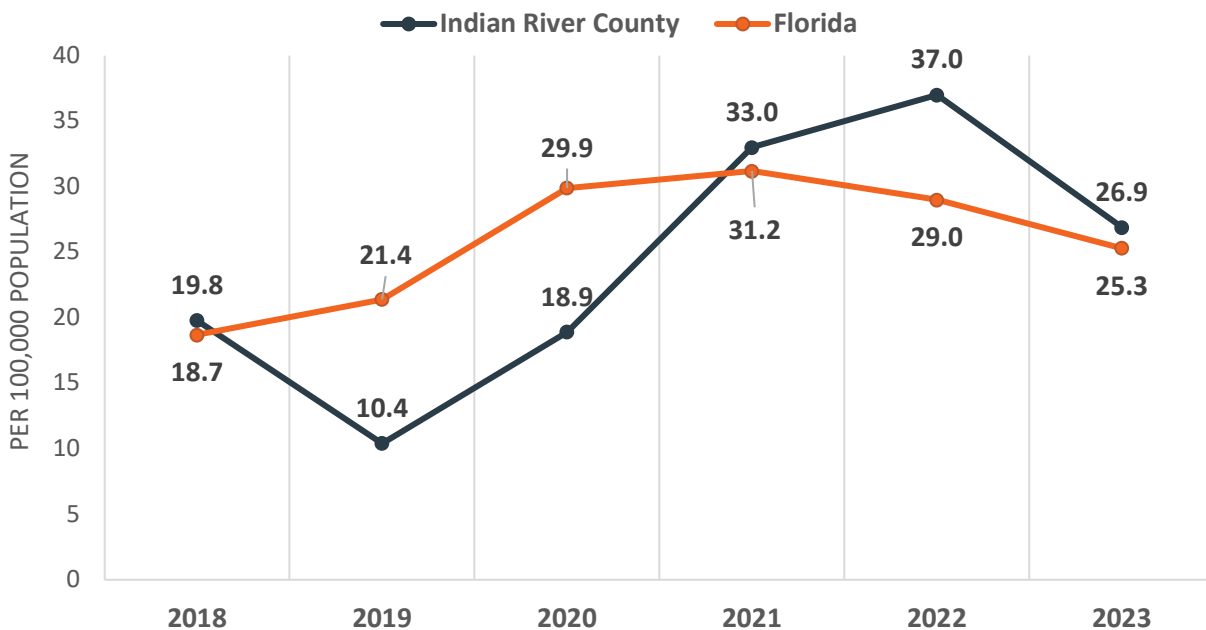
TREND OF OPIOIDS DISPENSED

Per Prescriber	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025 Q1	15.0	→	43.2	→
2024 Q1	16.2	←	44.8	→
2023 Q1	15.3	→	45.3	→
2022 Q1	16.0	→	46.2	→
2021 Q1	16.8	→	46.4	→
2020 Q1	18.5	→	49.7	→
2019 Q1	18.9	—	52.4	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

Until 2021, overdose deaths were lower in Indian River than in the State of Florida, peaking in 2022. In Indian River County, the age-adjusted opioid overdose death rate was 26.9 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2023, higher than the statewide rate of 25.3 per 100,000. These numbers highlight the persistent impact of opioid misuse on the community.

OPIOID OVERDOSE ANNUAL AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE



Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

Economic Stability

People living in poverty are less likely to have access to healthcare, healthy food, stable housing and opportunities for physical activity. Research suggests that low-income status is associated with adverse health consequences, including shorter life expectancy, higher infant mortality rates and other poor health outcomes.¹⁰⁴ The term “population living in poverty” refers to persons living 100.0% below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In 2023, 11.4% of Indian River County residents lived below the poverty level, meaning for an individual they earned \$14,580 a year or less. This was lower than both the state (12.6%) and national (12.4%) percentages.

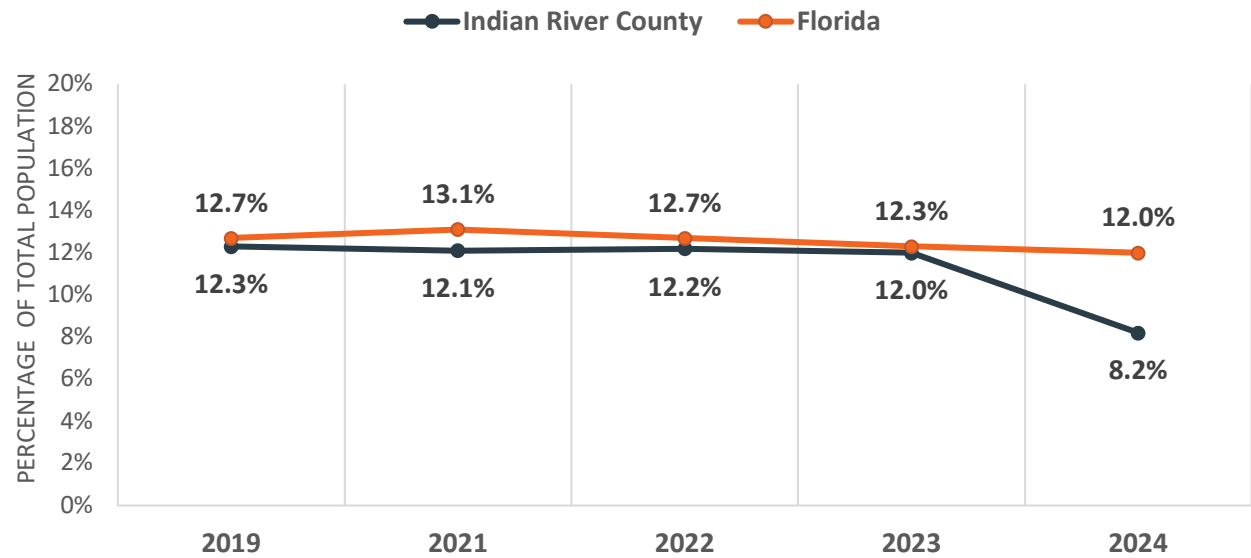
POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
People Below Poverty Level	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Indian River County has experienced a decline in the population living in poverty since 2019, decreasing from 12.3% to 8.2% between 2023 and 2024.

TREND OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY¹⁰⁵



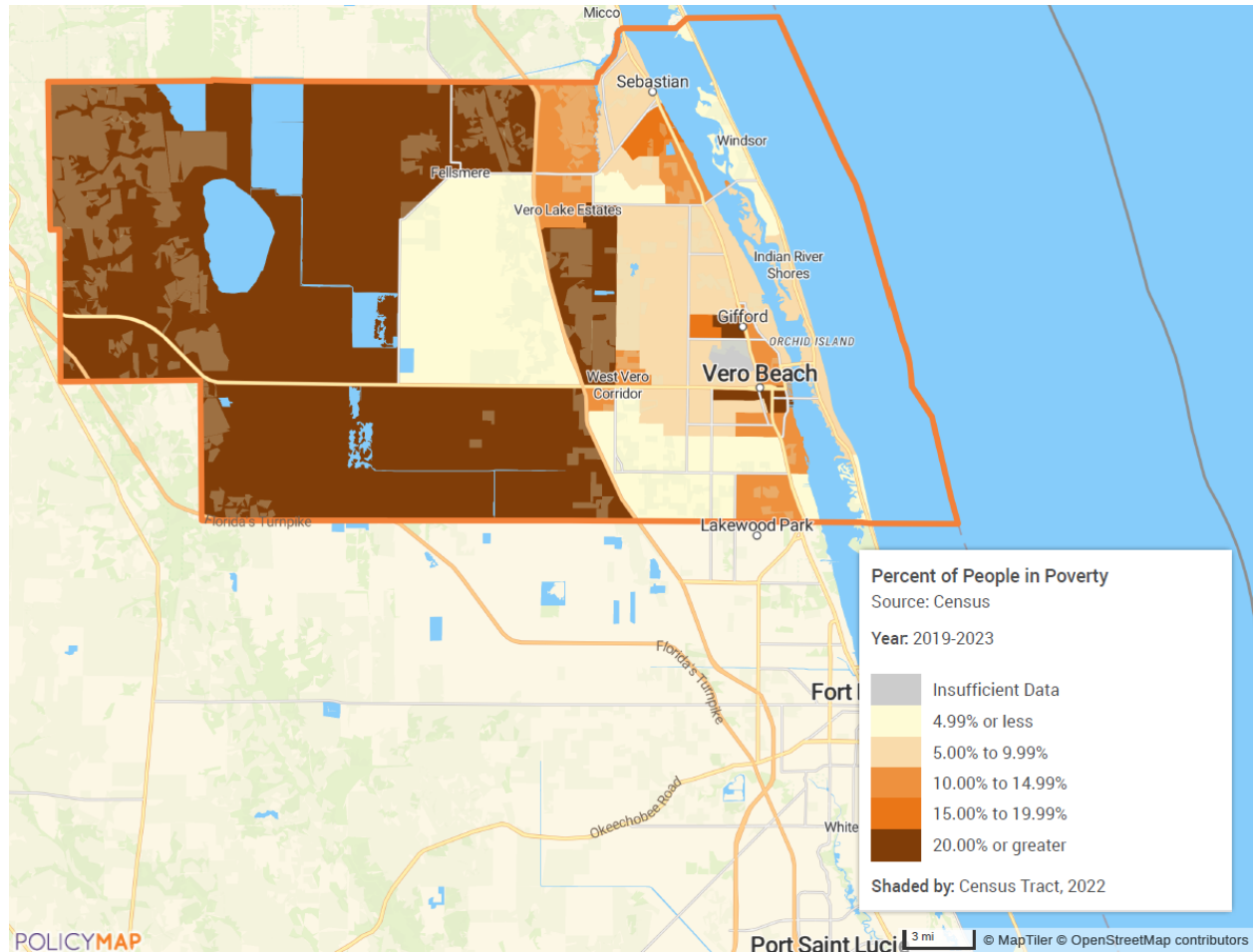
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey One-year Estimates

¹⁰⁴ American Academy Of Family Physicians, Poverty and Health. The Family Medicine Perspective, April 2021. <http://www.aafp.org/about/policies/all/poverty-health.html>

¹⁰⁵ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard 1 – year estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) because of the impacts of the COVID – 19 pandemic on data collection. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html#:~:text=The%20U.S.%20Census%20Bureau%20did,2020%20ACS%201%2Dyear%20data>

The map below indicates the estimated percentage of all people who are living in poverty in Indian River County. There are several census tracts where over 20.0% of the population lives in poverty.

MAP OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY CENSUS TRACT, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Younger residents are disproportionately affected; 21.8% of children under age five live in poverty, compared to 7.4% of adults 65 and older. Children in low-income households are more likely to experience food insecurity, unstable housing and barriers to academic achievement, which can perpetuate cycles of disadvantage.¹⁰⁶

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY AGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 5	21.8%	18.2%	17.6%
Under 18	17.3%	16.9%	16.3%
18 to 64	12.4%	11.6%	11.6%
65 and Over	7.4%	11.4%	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

In Indian River County, Black or African American residents (30.4%) and residents who identify as Some Other Race (16.6%) experience poverty at nearly twice the percentage of White residents (9.1%). Hispanic and Latino residents (14.7%) also face elevated poverty levels. These variances reflect broader systemic differences in access to employment, education and wealth-building opportunities.¹⁰⁷

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	9.1%	17.9%	21.8%
Asian	8.8%	10.1%	9.9%
Black or African American	30.4%	19.5%	21.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	12.8%	17.2%
Some Other Race	16.6%	18.0%	18.2%
Two or More Races	13.4%	13.5%	14.7%
White	9.1%	10.2%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	14.7%	15.1%	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁰⁶ All for Kids. Children in Poverty – Poverty and its Effects on Children. <https://www.allforkids.org/news/blog/poverty-and-its-effects-on-children/>

¹⁰⁷ CDC. Racism is a Public Health Crisis. https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/collections/pdf/racism_is_a_public_health_crisis_combating_racism_508.pdf

Economic hardship is also reflected in public assistance utilization. Approximately 7.6% of households in Indian River County receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, compared to 12.6% statewide. While this is lower than Florida overall, it still represents thousands of households relying on assistance to meet basic nutritional needs.

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SNAP

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP	7.6%	12.6%	11.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

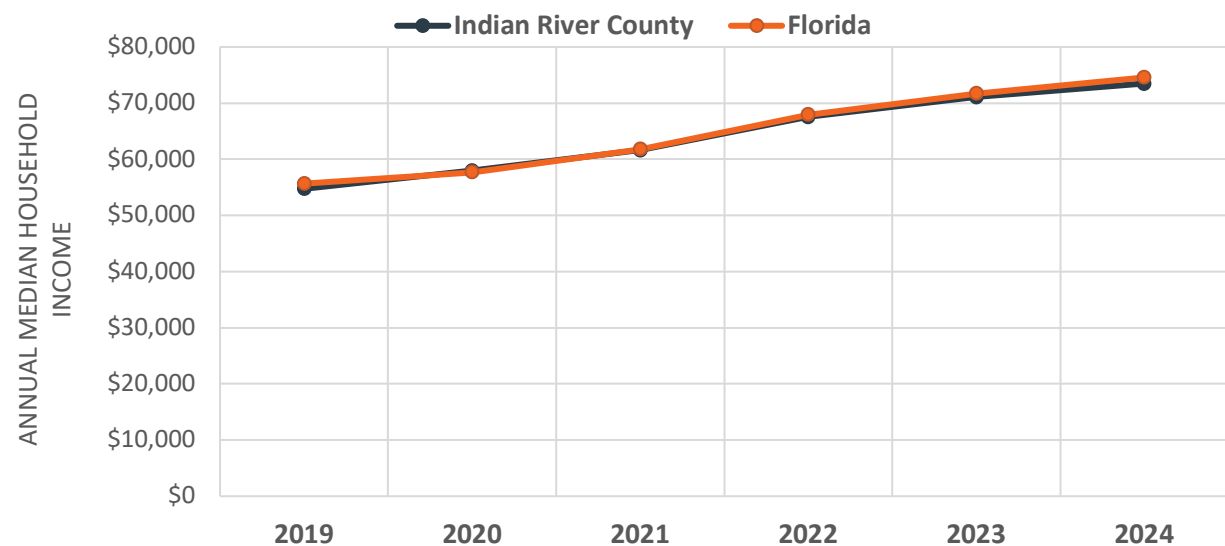


Employment and Income

Multiple aspects of employment, including job security, the work environment, financial compensation and job demands may affect health. This summary describes how several of these aspects of employment influence health. Educational attainment is also linked to disparities in employment because it affects the type of work people do, the working conditions they experience and the income they earn.¹⁰⁸

The 2024 American Community Survey five-year estimates show that the median household income in Indian River County was \$73,491, higher than the state median of \$74,568. The median household income in the county grew by 34.3% since 2019, reflecting steady economic improvement. This growth indicates a strengthening local economy; however, it does not account for rising costs of living or inflation, which may offset gains in real purchasing power.

TREND OF ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME¹⁰⁹



	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	\$73,491	→	\$74,568	→
2023	\$71,049	→	\$71,711	→
2022	\$67,543	→	\$67,917	→
2021	\$61,594	→	\$61,777	→
2020	\$57,945	→	\$57,703	
2019	\$54,740	—	\$55,660	—

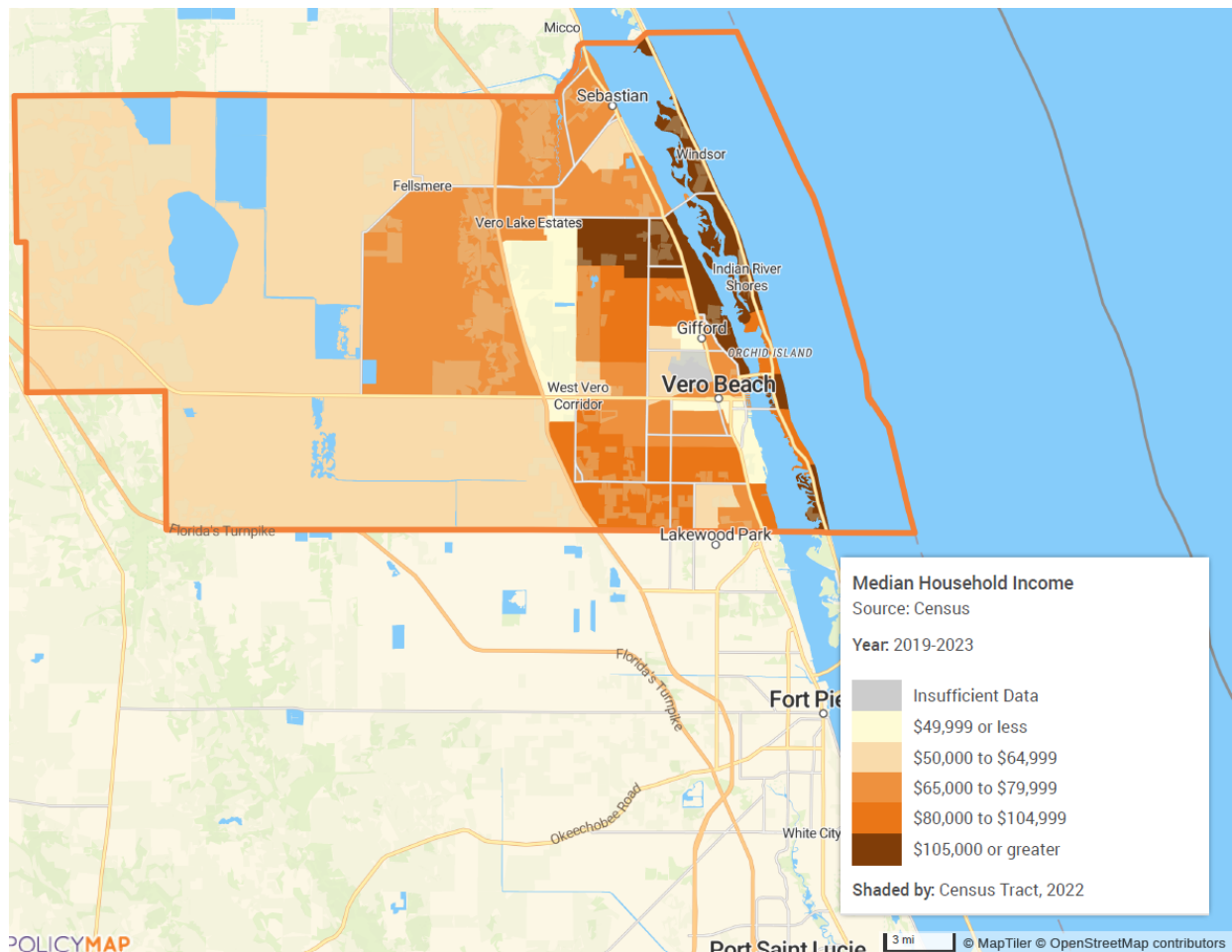
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Five-year Estimates

¹⁰⁸ Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/employment>

¹⁰⁹ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard one-year estimates from the 2020 ACS because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2020/1-year.html>

The map below highlights the annual median household income by census tract in Indian River County. Several census tracts along the coast have a median household income \$105,000 or greater.

MAP OF ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACTS, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	\$44,772	\$46,956	\$53,046
2023	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+58.7%	+52.8%	+48.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Income disparities persist across racial and ethnic groups. In Indian River County, American Indian and Alaska Native households reported the highest median income (\$81,455), followed by Two or More races (\$74,126) and White (\$72,369) households. Black or African American households reported \$48,669, below the county median. Hispanic or Latino households earned a median income of \$59,562, lower than state and national median for this population group.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$81,445	\$67,217	\$59,393
Asian	\$63,859	\$92,402	\$113,106
Black or African American	\$48,669	\$54,426	\$53,444
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	\$80,763	\$78,640
Other Race	\$57,731	\$61,497	\$65,558
Two or More Races	\$74,126	\$69,877	\$73,412
White	\$72,369	\$76,644	\$83,784

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	\$59,562	\$66,556	\$68,890

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates



In 2023, according to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 13.0% of Florida households were financially insecure. Yet this measure failed to account for an additional 34.0% of households that were also experiencing financial hardship. These households are ALICE: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed with income above the FPL, but not enough to afford basic expenses in the county where they live.¹¹⁰

Approximately 30.0% of households in Indian River County live above the FPL but below the ALICE threshold of financial survival. The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy. These basic budget items include housing, child care, food, transportation, health care and technology, plus taxes and a contingency fund (miscellaneous) equal to 10.0% of the household budget. Approximately 57.0% of households in Indian River County live above the ALICE threshold of financial survival.

ASSET-LIMITED INCOME-CONSTRAINED EMPLOYED (ALICE) HOUSEHOLDS

	Indian River County	Florida
Households living above the federal poverty level but below ALICE threshold of financial survival ¹¹¹	30.0%	34.0%
Households living above the ALICE threshold of financial survival ¹¹²	57.0%	53.0%

Source: United Way. United for ALICE, 2023



¹¹⁰ United for ALICE, Alabama. <https://unitedforalice.org/introducing-ALICE/alabama>

¹¹¹ The percentage of households living above the federal poverty level but below the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) threshold of financial survival. The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy. These basic budget items include housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, and technology, plus taxes and a contingency fund (miscellaneous) equal to 10% of the household budget.

¹¹² The percentage of households living above the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) threshold of financial survival. The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy. These basic budget items include housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, and technology, plus taxes and a contingency fund (miscellaneous) equal to 10% of the household budget.

Nighborhood and Built Environment

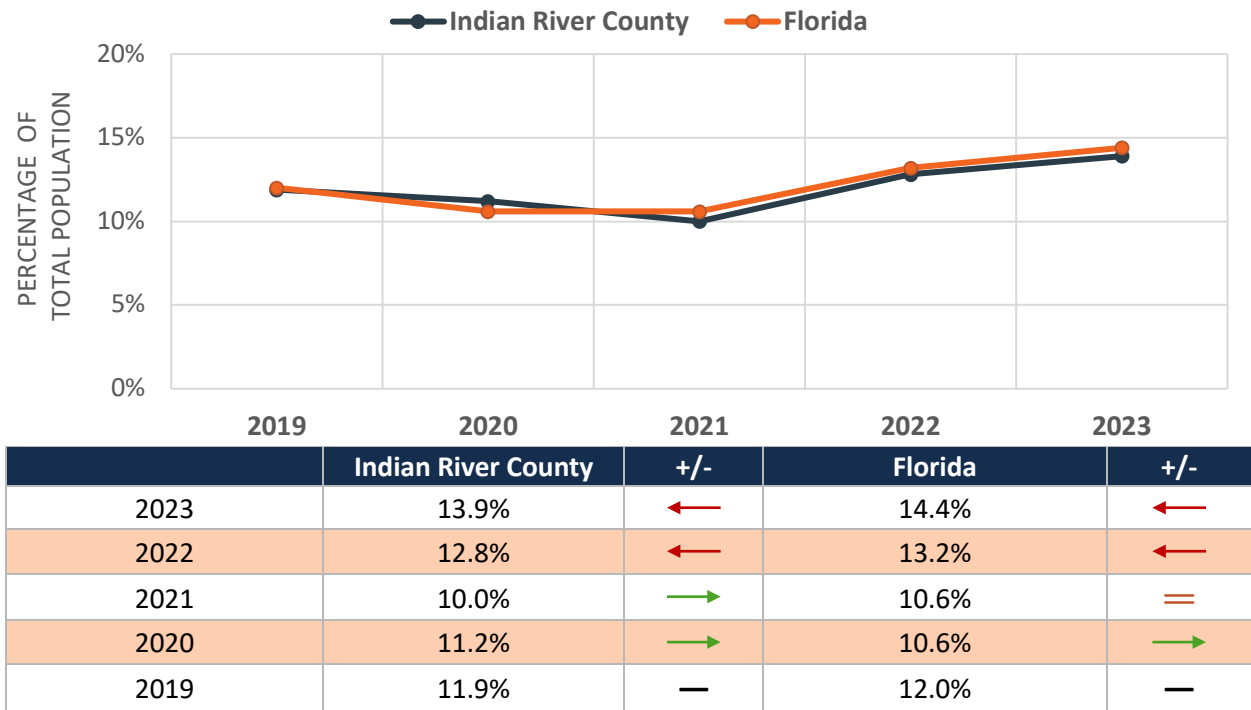
The neighborhoods people live in have a major impact on their health and well-being. The physical environment includes housing and transportation, parks and playgrounds and the chances for recreational opportunities.¹¹³

Food Insecurity

Statewide, the food insecurity rate increased by nearly a quarter between 2021 and 2022, due to rising food prices and the end of COVID-19 assistance programs.¹¹⁴ Compounding Florida’s food insecurity crisis are severe economic challenges, including disaster relief, as hundreds of thousands of Floridians still suffer the impacts of the country’s deadliest hurricane season in two decades. Economic hardships and the lingering effects of major hurricane seasons have further intensified challenges for many families.

In Indian River County, 13.9% of residents experienced food insecurity in 2023, up from 11.9% in 2021, reflecting a notable increase over the past two years. The percentage remains slightly below the statewide figure (14.4%) but still represents thousands of residents struggling to afford consistent meals.

TREND OF OVERALL FOOD INSECURITY RATE



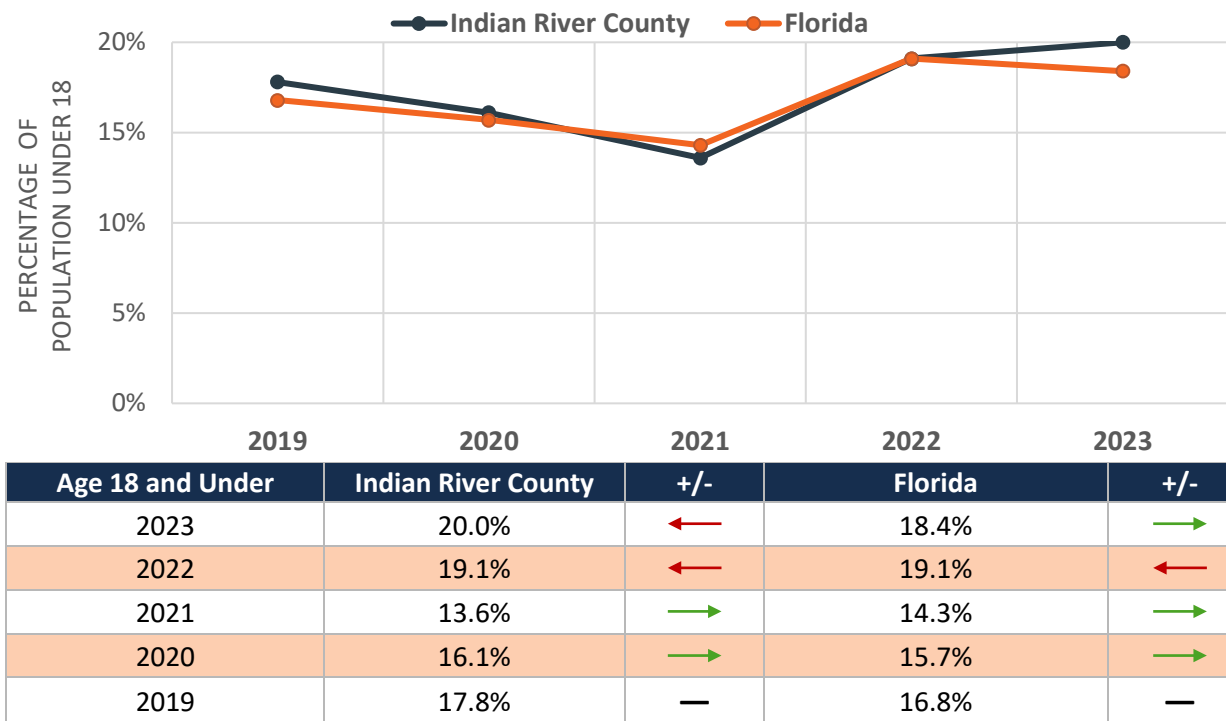
Source: Feeding America, Map the Gap

¹¹³ Kaiser Family Foundation. Beyond Healthcare: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health & Health Equity, 2018. Link: <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/>

¹¹⁴ Second Harvest Food Bank of Central Florida, The Hunger Picture in Central Florida. https://www.feedhopenow.org/site/SPageServer/?NONCE_TOKEN=35213F957BCF6336886699F370BF0167&pagename=about_hunger

Among children, 20.0% experienced food insecurity in 2023, compared to 18.4% statewide, showing similar trends of increasing need following the pandemic.

TREND OF CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE



Source: Feeding America, Map the Gap

Schools serve as a critical safety net for children facing food insecurity. Between 2019–2021 and 2022–2024, the percentage of Indian River County students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch decreased slightly to 59.7% among elementary students and 54.8% among middle school students. These percentages are below statewide levels (55.1% and 52.6%, respectively) yet indicate that nearly half of local students depend on subsidized school meals. Because eligibility can be influenced by policy, enrollment or application patterns, this small decrease does not necessarily reflect a clear improvement in economic conditions.

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019-2021	2022-2024	2019-2021	2022-2024
Elementary school students	61.0%	54.8%	57.3%	55.1%
Middle school students	61.5%	59.7%	55.0%	52.6%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services

Housing

In general, the Fair Market Rate (FMR) for an area is the amount that would be needed to pay the gross rent (shelter rent plus utilities) of privately owned, decent and safe rental housing of a modest (nonluxury) nature with suitable amenities.¹¹⁵ It is important to note that FMR might not be the same as true market rent.

To afford a two-bedroom home at FMR in Indian River County, an individual would need to make at least \$30.13 per hour, yet the hourly minimum wage in Florida is just \$14.00. An individual would also need to make \$62,680 per year, while the annual median household income is approximately \$71,049 according to the latest ACS five-year estimates from the U.S Census Bureau. Given Florida's minimum wage of \$14.00 per hour, an individual would need to work 97 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom rental at FMR. This affordability gap illustrates the financial strain facing many working households, especially those earning near or below median income levels.

NATIONAL LOW-INCOME HOUSING COALITION: HOUSING COSTS

	Indian River County	Florida
Hourly wage necessary to afford a 2-bedroom Fair Market Rate	\$30.13	\$37.27
Annual income needs to afford a 2-bedroom at Fair Market Rate	\$62,680	\$77,522
Number of hours per week needed at minimum wage to afford a 2-bedroom at fair Market Rate	93	115

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. *Florida Out of Reach Report, 2025*

In Indian River County, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit is \$1,567 per month, requiring an hourly wage of \$30.13 to afford without spending more than 30.0% of income on housing.

FAIR MARKET RENT (FMR)

	Indian River County
0 Bedrooms	\$1,239
1 Bedrooms	\$1,246
2 Bedrooms	\$1,567
3 Bedrooms	\$1,948
4 Bedrooms	\$2,601

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *HOME Rent Limits 2025*

¹¹⁵ National Low Income Housing Coalition. *Explanation of Fair Market Rent*. https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR2014_AppendixB.pdf

Across Florida, there is a shortage of affordable rental homes and homes that are available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30.0% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost-burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost-burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.¹¹⁶

In Indian River County, 50.3% of renters and 22.7% of homeowners are considered cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30.0% of their income on housing. Half of renters in Indian River County experience excessive housing costs, lower than Florida's 55.0%, but higher than 46.9% nationally. Households facing severe housing cost burdens often must reduce spending on other essentials such as food, transportation and healthcare, which can contribute to poorer overall health outcomes.

Homeowner vacancy in Indian River County is 2.3%, reflecting a competitive housing market. Mobile homes account for 6.9% of owner-occupied and 5.3% of renter-occupied housing, indicating that manufactured housing remains an important part of the county's affordable housing stock. These housing types can provide lower-cost options but may also be more vulnerable to weather-related damage and lack access to long-term financing.

HOUSING COSTS AND HOME VALUE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Median Household Income	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Homeowner Excessive Housing Costs	22.7%	26.2%	22.1%
Renter Excessive Housing Costs	50.3%	55.0%	46.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Mobile Homes	6.9%	8.2%	5.8%
Renter Housing Mobile Homes	5.3%	5.4%	4.0%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹¹⁶ National Low Income Housing Coalition, Florida <https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/florida>

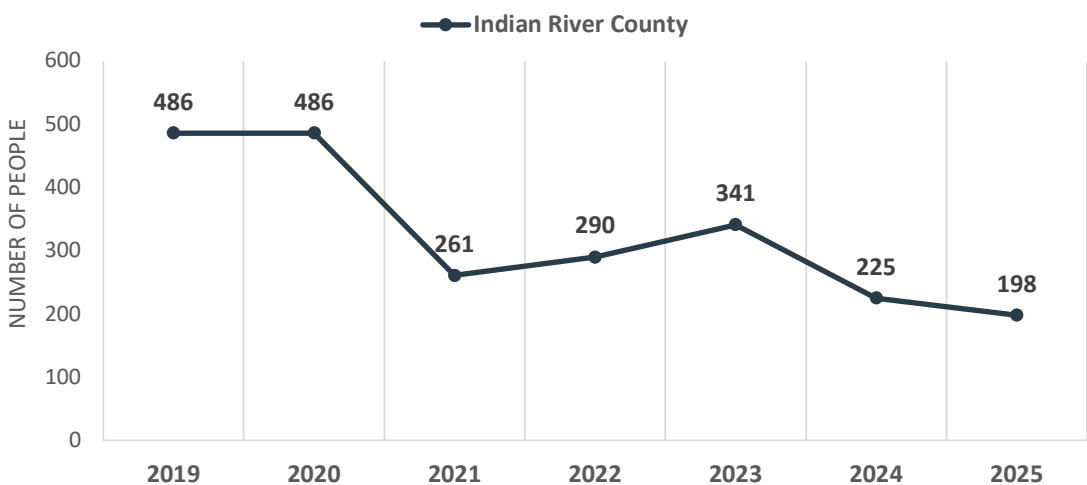
Housing Insecurity

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program, run by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), helps communities work together to end homelessness. It provides funding to nonprofits and state and local governments and helps people experiencing homelessness access and use available services and programs. HUD requires that CoCs conduct an annual count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens on a single night. Known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, this is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. CoCs also must conduct a count of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness every other year (odd-numbered years). Each count is planned, coordinated and carried out locally.¹¹⁷

In 2025, 198 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness in Indian River County, slightly lower than the 2024 total (225) and representing a decline from pre-pandemic years when counts exceeded 400 individuals annually. The county saw a sharp decrease to 261 individuals in 2021, followed by a slight increase in 2023 and a downward trend since. While year-to-year changes may reflect variations in methodology or outreach conditions, the data show relative stabilization compared to prior years. Statewide, Florida recorded 28,498 individuals experiencing homelessness in 2025, a decline from 31,362 in 2024, suggesting modest progress at the state level.

Fluctuations in Indian River County's homeless population may be influenced by factors such as housing affordability, the availability of supportive services and economic pressures related to rent and cost of living. The 2021 decline coincided with ongoing pandemic recovery efforts and temporary funding boosts that supported emergency housing and rental assistance. However, the increase in 2023 underscores the persistent need for sustainable long-term housing solutions and wraparound supports for individuals exiting homelessness.

TREND OF ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS



¹¹⁷ HUD Exchange, Continuum of Care Program. <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/>

Number of People	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025	198	→	28,498	→
2024	225	→	31,362	←
2023	341	←	30,756	←
2022	290	←	25,959	←
2021	261	→	21,121	→
2020	486	=	27,487	→
2019	486	—	28,328	—

Source: Florida's Council on Homelessness 2024 Annual Report

Transportation and Internet Access

In Indian River County, 4.3% of households have no access to a vehicle, which is lower than both the state (5.9%) and national (8.3%) figures. Most residents (74.0%) commute to work by driving alone, compared to 72.1% statewide, while only 0.6% rely on public transit. The county's mean travel time to work is 23.7 minutes, shorter than both Florida (28.0 minutes) and the United States (26.6 minutes). These figures reflect the county's largely suburban and spread-out geography, where limited public transit options make private vehicles the primary mode of transportation.¹¹⁸ However, residents without access to reliable transportation may experience challenges reaching jobs, schools, healthcare appointments and grocery stores, particularly in rural or low-income areas.¹¹⁹

TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
No Vehicle	4.3%	5.9%	8.3%
Mean Travel Time to Work (in minutes)	23.7	28.0	26.6
Commute Transportation by Public Transit	0.6%	1.2%	3.5%
Commute Transportation by Drive Alone	74.0%	72.1%	70.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹¹⁸ GoLine. System Map. <https://www.golineirt.com/GoLineGuide.pdf>

¹¹⁹ CDC. Transportation. Improving Health Through Transportation Policy. <https://www.cdc.gov/transportation/php/about/index.html>

Internet access is a growing determinant of opportunity and health, especially for remote work, telehealth, education and social connection.¹²⁰ In Indian River County, 8.4% of households lack internet access, higher than the state (6.8%) and national (7.7%) figures. While access is relatively strong, affordability and digital literacy can still limit meaningful use of online resources, particularly among older adults and lower-income households.¹²¹ Expanding affordable broadband and digital literacy programs can help reduce variances in access to essential information and services.¹²²

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Households Without Internet Access	8.4%	6.8%	7.7%

Source: Federal Communications Commission Fixed Broadband Deployment Data 2021 | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates



¹²⁰ Federal Communications Commission. Advancing Broadband Connectivity as a Social Determinant of Health. <https://www.fcc.gov/health/SDOH>

¹²¹ AHIMA Foundation. Health Equity and Broadband Internet Access. <https://ahimafoundation.ahima.org/understanding-the-issues/health-equity-and-broadband-internet-access/>

¹²² Federal Communications Commission. Advancing Broadband Connectivity as a Social Determinant of Health. <https://www.fcc.gov/health/SDOH>

Education Access and Quality

Education is not only about the schools or higher education opportunities within a community, but also includes languages spoken, literacy, vocational training and early childhood education.¹²³ Some children live in places with poorly performing schools and the stress of living in poverty can affect children's brain development, making it harder for them to do well in school.¹²⁴

In Indian River County, educational attainment levels are comparable to state and national percentages. About 33.4% of adults hold a bachelor's degree or higher, which is similar to Florida (33.2%) and the United States (35.0%). Only 8.0% of adults lack a high school diploma, reflecting a 38.5% decrease since 2013, which indicates steady progress in educational attainment across the community.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT¹²⁵

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Less than 9 th Grade	3.1%	4.3%	4.7%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	4.9%	6.1%	5.9%
High School Degree	27.7%	27.4%	26.2%
Some College No Degree	20.5%	18.9%	19.4%
Associate's Degree	10.3%	10.1%	8.8%
Bachelor's Degree	20.2%	20.7%	21.3%
Graduate Degree	13.2%	12.5%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	13.0%	13.9%	14.0%
2023	8.0%	10.4%	10.6%
Percent Change (2013-2023)	-38.5%	-25.2%	-24.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹²³ Kaiser Family Foundation. Beyond Healthcare: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health and Health Equity, 2018. <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/>

¹²⁴ Healthy People 2030. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/education-access-and-quality>

¹²⁵ Column totals for the table will not equal 100.0%.

Black or African American residents (17.9%) and American Indian and Alaska Native residents (5.0%) are less likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared to White residents (35.4%) or Asian residents (43.5%) in Indian River County.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	5.0%	20.1%	16.2%
Asian	43.5%	53.2%	57.0%
Black or African American	17.9%	22.3%	24.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	25.8%	19.0%
Some Other Race	16.9%	23.6%	15.6%
Two or More Races	30.4%	31.5%	28.2%
White	35.4%	35.9%	37.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	23.8%	28.3%	19.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Chronic absenteeism is another factor influencing educational success. In 2023, 21.7% of Indian River County students (grades K–12) were absent 21 or more days, an increase from 15.6% in 2019. This upward trend signals challenges in post-pandemic re-engagement and student well-being. Persistent absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement, disengagement and increased risk of dropping out.¹²⁶

STUDENTS ABSENT 21 OR MORE DAYS

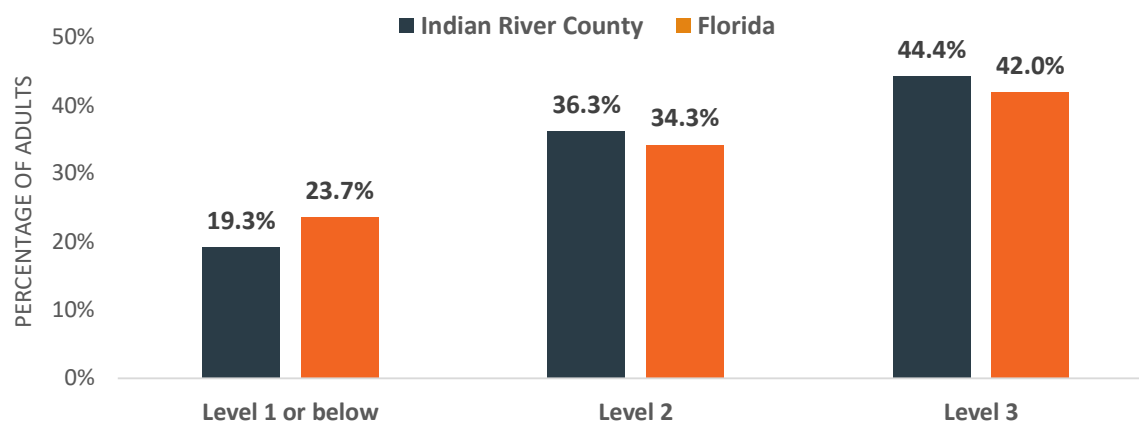
	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2023	+/-	2019	2023	+/-
Percent of Students, Kindergarten - 12 th Grade	15.6%	21.7%	←	11.3%	19.4%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Education

¹²⁶ Johnson, S. B., Edwards, A., Cheng, T., Kelleher, K. J., Kaminski, J., & Fox, E. G. (2023). Vital Signs for Pediatric Health: Chronic Absenteeism. *NAM perspectives*, 2023, 10.31478/202306c. <https://doi.org/10.31478/202306c>

Research suggests that individuals with limited literacy face additional difficulties following medication instructions, communicating with healthcare providers and attaining health information, all of which may adversely affect their health.¹²⁷ The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), also known as the Survey of Adult Skills, is a large-scale international study of key cognitive and workplace skills of adults. Data is collected from adults ages 16 to 74 in the United States.¹²⁸ In Indian River County, approximately 19.3% of the adult population has a PIAAC score at level one or below, indicating that one in five adults in the county may be functionally illiterate, unable to determine the meaning of sentences or are considered to have low literacy levels.

POPULATION OF ADULTS WITHOUT BASIC LITERACY SKILLS



Source: Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy

Proficiency level and score range	Task descriptions
Below level 1 (0–175 points)	Respondents are considered functionally illiterate, or unable to determine the meaning of sentences.
Level 1 (176–225 points)	Respondents are considered to have low literacy levels. They can identify basic vocabulary words and can determine meaning within sentences and paragraphs.
Level 2 (226–275 points)	Respondents can paraphrase or make low-level inferences.
Level 3 (276–325 points)	Respondents can evaluate information at varying levels of inference, determine meaning from larger selections of text, and disregard information that's irrelevant to the prompt.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

¹²⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/language-and-literacy#:~:text=Individuals%20with%20limited%20literacy%20face,may%20adversely%20affect%20their%20health.>

¹²⁸ The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). <https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/>

Social and Community Context

People’s relationships and interactions with family, friends, co-workers and community members can have a major impact on their health and well-being. Many people face challenges and dangers they cannot control like unsafe neighborhoods, discrimination or trouble affording the things they need. This can have a negative impact on health and safety throughout life.¹²⁹

Feeling unsafe at school can negatively impact students’ attendance, academic performance and mental health. The indicator measures the percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to school in the past 30 days.

In 2024, 8.6% of Indian River County students reported feeling unsafe at schools, slightly below than the statewide percentage of 9.4%. While this represents an improvement from 2022 (11.9%), percentages remain above pre-pandemic levels, when only 7.5% of students reported feeling unsafe in 2020. The rise in students reporting feelings of being unsafe points to a continued need for trauma-informed practices, improved school climate initiatives and community partnerships that address bullying, violence prevention and mental health support within Indian River County schools.¹³⁰

TREND OF STUDENTS WHO FELT UNSAFE AT SCHOOL¹³¹

	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	8.6%	→	9.4%	→
2022	11.9%	←	10.1%	←
2020	8.4%	←	9.1%	→
2018	7.5%	—	10.1%	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey



¹²⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/social-and-community-context>

¹³⁰ CDC. Youth Violence Prevention. About School Violence. <https://www.cdc.gov/youth-violence/about/about-school-violence.html>

¹³¹ High school students who did not go to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to school in the past 30 days.

Bullying, whether physical, verbal or online, can have lasting effects on youth mental health, academic engagement and self-esteem.¹³² The following indicators reflect self-reported experiences of bullying and related behaviors among public and charter high school and middle school students. Between 2018 and 2024, bullying behaviors among Indian River County youth increased substantially. Over a third (36.4%) of students reported being kicked or shoved, compared to 30.3% in 2018. Reports of cyberbullying also rose from 28.2% to 29.3%, matching statewide trends. The number of students who skipped school because of bullying increased from 7.8% in 2018 to 11.1% in 2024. The sharp rise in physical and cyberbullying underscores an urgent need for comprehensive prevention efforts particularly those addressing digital safety, peer relationships and restorative practices that promote empathy and inclusion in schools.

YOUTH REPORTED BULLYING BEHAVIOR

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018	2024	+/-	2018	2024	+/-
Skipped school because of bullying	7.8%	11.1%	←	8.4%	9.2%	←
Was ever kicked or shoved	30.3%	36.4%	←	28.8%	36.1%	←
Was ever taunted or teased	51.1%	57.4%	←	56.0%	58.5%	←
Was a victim of cyberbullying	28.2%	29.3%	←	25.6%	29.0%	←

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

The indicators below track the number of confirmed cases of child physical abuse and sexual violence per 100,000 children.

In Indian River County, reported child abuse cases among children aged 5 to 11 decreased from 590.4 per 100,000 in 2021 to 521.0 in 2024, mirroring a statewide decline. However, cases of sexual violence increased from 27.9 to 44.6 per 100,000.

Continued investment in early intervention, family support services and trauma-informed care is essential to ensure these declines reflect genuine safety improvements.¹³³ Collaboration between schools, healthcare providers and social service agencies remains key to protecting Indian River County's children.¹³⁴

RATE OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AGES 5 TO 11

Per 100,000 Children	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019-2021	2022-2024	2019-2021	2022-2024
Child abuse	590.4	521.0	594.9	419.4
Sexual violence	27.8	44.6	48.9	35.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Safe Families Network

¹³² CDC. Youth Violence Prevention. Bullying. <https://www.cdc.gov/youth-violence/about/about-bullying.html>

¹³³ CDC. Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention. Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect. <https://www.cdc.gov/child-abuse-neglect/prevention/index.html>

¹³⁴ CDC. Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention. Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect. <https://www.cdc.gov/child-abuse-neglect/prevention/index.html>

Any person can be affected by crime and violence either by experiencing it directly or indirectly, such as witnessing violence or property crimes in their community or hearing about crime and violence from other residents. Exposure to violence can also lead to poor health outcomes. For example, women exposed to intimate partner violence have an increased risk of physical health issues such as injuries and mental disorders such as disordered eating, depression and suicidal ideation. Addressing exposure to crime and violence as a public health issue may help prevent and reduce the harms to individual and community health and well-being.¹³⁵

The violent crime rate includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. In 2023, Indian River County reported 131.1 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, remaining below the statewide rate of 150.7. Despite Indian River County's rate trending decline from 114.4 per 100,000 residents in 2018 to 112.0 in per 100,000 residents 2022, a sharp increase is seen in 2023. Although Indian River County experiences lower rates of violent crime than Florida overall, maintaining this progress requires ongoing collaboration between law enforcement, schools and community organizations to address root causes of violence, such as poverty, substance use and lack of access to behavioral health services and to support community trust and safety initiatives.

TREND OF VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	131.1	←	150.7	→
2022	112.0	→	157.6	←
2021	113.6	←	147.1	→
2020	111.2	←	150.5	→
2019	110.1	→	157.7	→
2018	114.4	—	163.2	—

Source Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management and Florida Department of Law Enforcement

¹³⁵ Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/crime-and-violence>

Domestic violence is any criminal homicide, manslaughter, rape (includes forcible sodomy), fondling, aggravated assault, aggravated stalking, simple assault, threat/intimidation or simple stalking of one family or household member by another family or household member. A family or household member means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, siblings, other family members, cohabitants and parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married.¹³⁶ Domestic violence can have long-term effects on victims' physical and mental health, including injury, chronic pain, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress. It can also have ripple effects across families and communities, affecting children's development, school performance and sense of safety.

In 2023, Indian River County reported 31.3 domestic violence offenses per 100,000 residents, much lower than the statewide rate of 314.9. Although Indian River County's rate has decreased from 80.2 in 2018, there are still domestic violence offenses occurring. While the overall trend shows gradual improvement, domestic violence remains a concern for the community, reflecting the need for sustained prevention, intervention and support services. Collaborative efforts between healthcare providers, schools and advocacy organizations can also help break cycles of violence and foster safer home environments.

TREND OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	31.3	→	314.9	←
2022	31.6	→	305.8	→
2021	36.2	→	306.4	←
2020	46.1	←	291.6	→
2019	45.1	→	311.0	→
2018	80.2	—	317.2	—

Source Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management and Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Additional secondary data tables are located in Appendix A.

¹³⁶ Healthy People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/crime-and-violence>

Indian River County Community Foundation Survey

The following data was sourced from findings from two perception surveys of a representative sample of Indian River County residents that were conducted by Clearview Research in January and February 2025. The first survey was sponsored by the Indian River County Hospital District and focused on healthcare needs. The second survey was sponsored by Indian River Community Foundation, United Way of Indian River County and the Corbett Foundation and focused on general community needs.



600 Residents

The survey was conducted among 600 residents from February 20-25



2 Techniques

Employed a stratified sample and live-call polling techniques



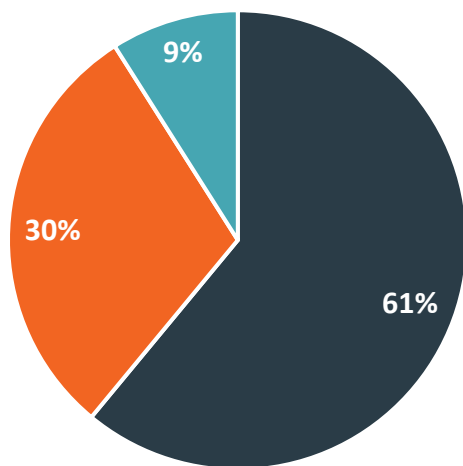
Modeling

The sample was modeled using census and voter registration data to ensure representativeness across demographic groups

Learn More: <https://ircommunityfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-IRC-Community-Needs-Update.pdf>

Two-thirds of respondents believe Indian River County is headed in the right direction.

IN GENERAL, WOULD YOU SAY THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY IS GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, OR HAS GOTTEN OFF ON THE WRONG TRACK?

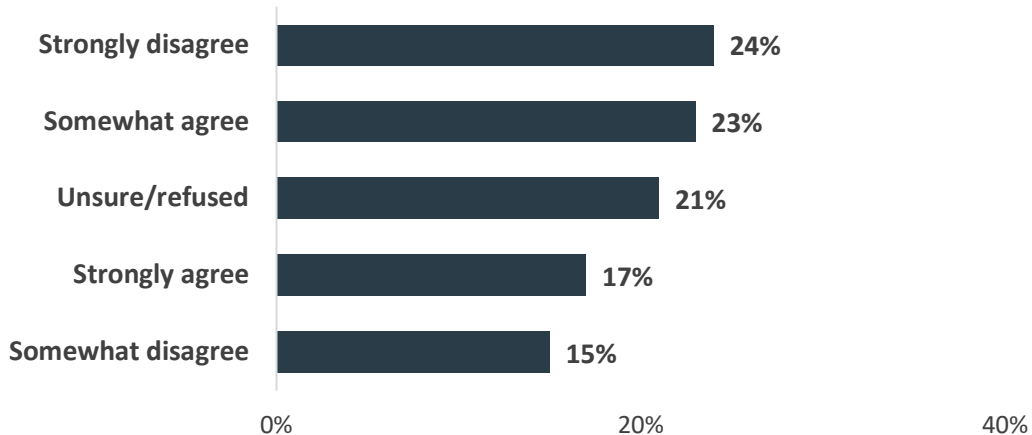


■ Right Direction ■ Wrong Track ■ Unsure/Refused

Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

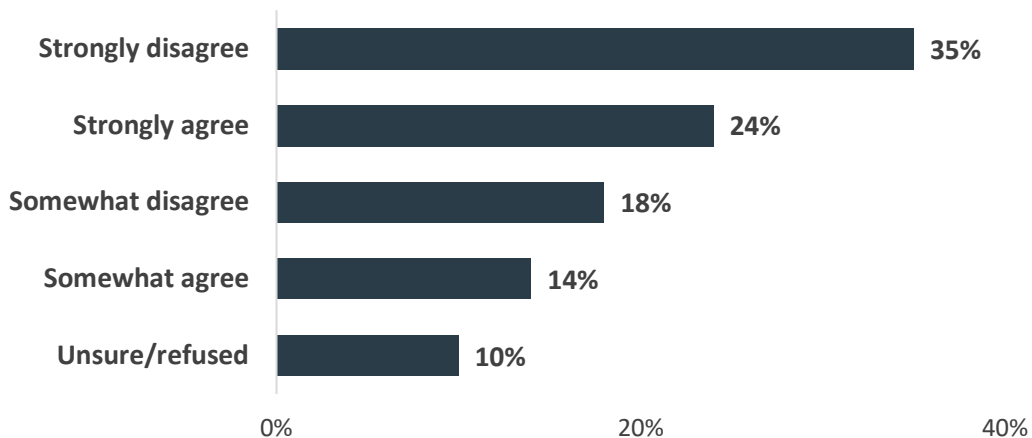
Despite relatively high satisfaction overall, specific areas of concern include low wages and transportation to travel to and from and maintaining good-paying jobs.

WAGES ARE GOOD FOR MOST JOBS IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION IS A BARRIER TO KEEPING A GOOD JOB FOR ME OR SOMEONE I KNOW



Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

Residents of Indian River County express the greatest concern around traffic and pedestrian safety (69%) and drug and/or substance abuse (66%). A more divided perception is seen for violent crime (53% concerned vs. 45% unconcerned) and domestic abuse (48% concerned vs. 47% unconcerned). In contrast, unsafe housing, buildings, or infrastructure is a lower concern, with only 32% of respondents expressing concern and a majority (63%) reporting they are unconcerned. Overall, the findings highlight safety, particularly related to transportation and substance use as key concerns.

ARE YOU CONCERNED OR UNCONCERNED WITH THE FOLLOWING WHEN IT COMES TO LIVING IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

	Concerned	Unconcerned
Traffic and pedestrian safety	69%	29%
Drug and/or substance abuse	66%	31%
Violent crime	53%	45%
Domestic abuse	48%	47%
Unsafe housing, buildings or infrastructure	32%	63%

Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

A majority of respondents report that they or someone they know struggled to afford food and groceries (67%) and pay for housing (65%), identifying these as the most notable and widespread challenges in the past year. Paying for utilities (57%) is also a notable concern. Similarly, accessing transportation (38% agree vs. 52% disagree) appears to be less of an issue, though still impactful for a meaningful portion of residents.

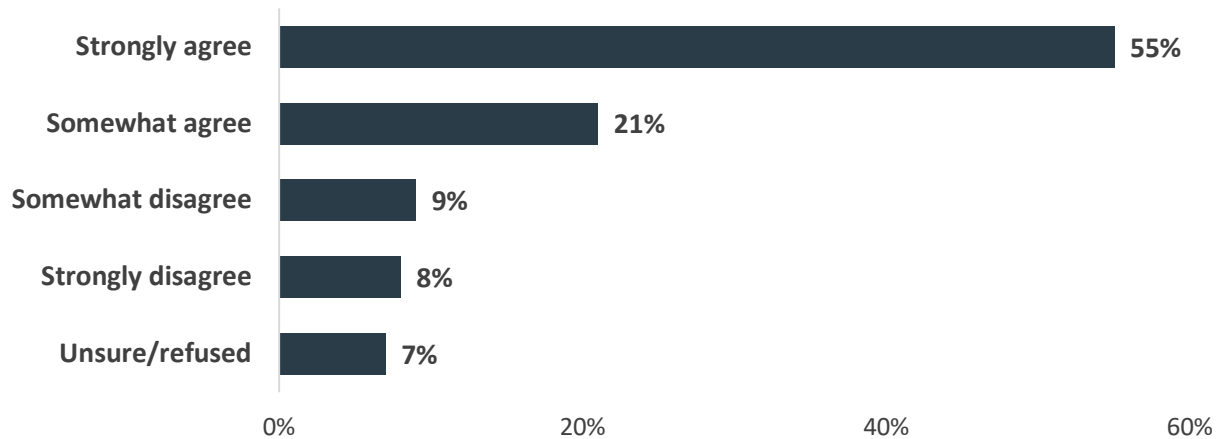
DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT YOU OR SOMEONE YOU KNOW HAS STRUGGLED WITH ANYTHING IN THE LAST YEAR?

	Agree	Disagree
Affording food and groceries	67%	30%
Paying for housing	65%	30%
Paying for utilities	57%	39%
Accessing childcare	35%	37%
Accessing transportation	38%	52%

Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

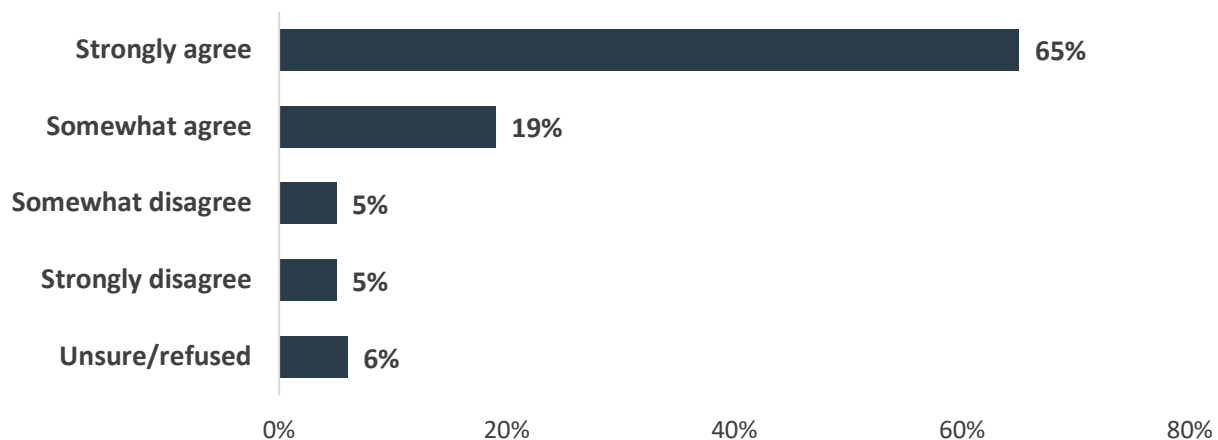
Concerns about housing affordability were high among survey respondents. Over half of the respondents strongly agree that there is a lack of affordable housing in Indian River County, and 65% of respondents believe that rental and/or mortgage costs are too high.

THERE IS A LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025

RENTAL AND/OR MORTGAGE COSTS IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY ARE TOO HIGH



Source: Indian River County Community Foundation Survey. February 2025



Qualitative

CHAPTER 3

Primary Qualitative Research



Primary Qualitative Research

The qualitative research efforts sought to better understand the needs of the community and how these needs impact health and well-being. Qualitative activities included both one-on-one stakeholder interviews and focus groups. Stakeholder interviews were conducted with individuals who work closely with populations that may have unique or significant health needs. Focus groups were conducted with individuals living and receiving services in the community. Stakeholder interviews were conducted virtually and focus groups were held virtually and in-person.

Both interviews and focus groups followed a similar question format that centered the conversation on the strengths, resources, gaps and barriers present in the community and their impact on residents' well-being. The one-on-one key informant interviews provided an opportunity for in-depth discussions on the health of the community. Focus groups allowed participants to provide their firsthand experience and to identify areas of consensus and discordance with other community members.

Content and thematic analyses¹³⁷ were conducted using ATLAS.ti software to extrapolate the strengths, themes and community needs of the community.

- **Community Considerations** are contextual factors that allow for a deeper understanding of the community so that needs and their root causes are addressed in a way that is responsive to the culture and identity of the community.
- **Strengths** are assets within the community that can serve as resources to address the needs identified.
- **Community Needs** are the underlying factors and conditions that drive the most pressing challenges, barriers and concerns faced in the community.

These three concepts are intertwined and must be considered holistically to better understand and utilize the data collected to make positive changes. Narrative summaries are based on qualitative data unless otherwise noted. Quotes from participants have been selected as a representation of the strengths, systemic considerations and community needs identified throughout the data.

¹³⁷ Content analysis and thematic analysis: Implications for conducting a qualitative descriptive study. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nhs.12048>

Community Considerations

Community Considerations are contextual factors that allow for a deeper understanding of the community so that needs and their root causes are addressed in a way that is responsive to the culture and identity of the community.

Poverty

Significant disparities exist among communities in Indian River County, with some areas having substandard housing and minimal resources, while others are affluent and adequately resourced. Participants identified pockets of poverty within the services and described how compounding needs often drive the cycle of poverty. Community members described resource deserts that lack healthcare providers, grocery stores and after-school programs for youth. Florida does not have Medicaid expansion, which limits access to care for individuals and families experiencing poverty. Additionally, zoning regulations restrict the construction of tall multi-unit residential buildings in the area, which key informants described as exacerbating issues related to affordable housing access.

Areas with Higher Need Identified in the Qualitative Data

- Fellsmere
- Gifford
- South County
- Wabasso

Representation and Trust

Significant racial, ethnic, linguistic and socioeconomic variety exists throughout the service area. Key informants discussed the importance of having culturally competent bilingual providers as well as developing trust with different communities. Negative experiences with the healthcare system, fear of accessing care and eroded trust have, in some cases, impacted community members' willingness to seek and access healthcare.

"In terms of Fellsmere and Gifford, it's the trust issue [...] because there's other services physically located in those communities that are not accessed, so it's not necessarily a proximity issue, it's a trust issue. And just getting buy-in from community leaders representing those populations is probably not necessarily the easiest, but the key to making a sustainable inroad with those populations in those communities."

– Community Member, Key Informant

Opportunity for Action: Continue Strengthening Community Outreach and Engagement

Key informants explained that there are opportunities for organizations to continue developing and deepening relationships and partnerships in the service area. They noted that continuing to conduct community outreach and engagement will further strengthen the ability to make a positive difference when it comes to emergency preparedness, public health outreach, environmental health, sharing resources and ongoing trust-building in communities.

Strengths

Strengths are assets within the community that can serve as resources to address the needs identified.

Valuable Trusted Local Organizations and Resources

Key informants and focus group participants described valuable community resources, such as trusted leaders, dedicated non-profits and collaboratives and associations that provide care, food and transportation, as well as other services. Philanthropic efforts were noted as being particularly helpful.

“

We're a very philanthropic community, giving money to different causes and we have very strong, dedicated non-profits – it's unmatched and unique.

Valued Community Resources



Food pantries



Community organizations
and non-profits



Strong advocates and
community partnerships



Free public transportation

Community Needs

Community Needs are the underlying factors and conditions that drive the most pressing challenges, barriers and concerns faced in the community.

Cost of Living and Lack of Living Wage Opportunities

The cost of living is a concern among key informants and focus group participants. Community members have been impacted by the rising cost of housing and increased property taxes¹³⁸ and are often forced to choose which basic expenses to pay for. Participants shared that Indian River County has limited job opportunities that provide a livable wage, which may be driving a growing ALICE population in the area. Key informants identified a need for economic growth in the area to support the working population.

“

It's a lack of affordable housing options and the median wages so the local workforce opportunities don't have a tremendous amount of opportunity to make a living wage. So people are working but not making enough to cover the cost of basic living.

Health Literacy and Awareness of Services

Key informants shared concern about community members' health literacy, particularly in underserved communities where there are health disparities and higher risks of chronic disease. Despite acknowledging the various efforts of organizations conducting outreach, many community members remain unaware of available services and resources, how to access them or may struggle with navigating the healthcare system, which can be complicated and confusing for some.

“I think one barrier can be health literacy and it's not always just the person; sometimes it's their whole family – maybe they've had a bad experience in the health care arena and they're nervous about seeing a doctor or they're afraid of how much it's going to cost.”

– Community Member, Key Informant

¹³⁸ Slater, N. (2025, September 17). Taxes to increase in Indian River County as municipalities finish fiscal 2026 budgets. Treasure Coast.

Opportunity for Action: Central Resource Hub

Community members suggested implementing a one-stop-shop or central hub for resources, services and programs, which could help alleviate the challenges associated with navigating systems that can be complex and confusing for some. A centralized communication method could help organizations collaborate and execute ideas and solutions to community challenges and barriers. In addition, a centralized, up-to-date resource list or portal could allow healthcare and service providers to see a patient's needs and where they have been referred to, thereby streamlining communication and coordination and reducing inefficiencies or redundancies.

Healthcare Access, Specialist Availability and Insurance-Related Barriers

A number of compounded factors impact community members' access to healthcare in Indian River County. One key informant noted that the large service industry presence in the county leads to difficulties attracting and retaining healthcare providers. Some healthcare locations are difficult for community members to access and many have long wait times. Participants noted that many healthcare providers are moving to concierge medicine and away from accepting insurance, which is unaffordable for many. It was noted that this has further exacerbated challenges in the community around accessing affordable healthcare. There are also concerns around accessing perinatal care, as well as dental care, particularly for individuals with Medicaid. Key informants also noted that there is an opportunity for healthcare systems to build trust with the community.

“

We had something in North Carolina that was basically a portal where a patient could be tracked for all of the service needs that they had, the social determinants of health and all of the different vendors could be in that loop. So if I said, 'oh, hey, this person needs to go to the food bank' and I referred them, I could go in there and see they made it to the food bank.

“We have a lot of primary care providers going concierge, so we're seeing that as more and more of a challenge that people are getting dropped because they can't afford the concierge price. [...] There was one [primary care office] that I think had a couple thousand clients because it was like three doctors under one. And in our community, they were a big provider and they just went concierge. So then all of a sudden you see this influx of a couple thousand patients scrambling to find a primary care provider at the beginning of the year when it was announced.”

– Community Member, Key Informant

Common Barriers to Accessing Healthcare



**Insufficient number
of local providers
and specialists**



**Cost of care,
medications, co-pays,
and insurance barriers**



**System distrust and low
levels of health literacy**



**Limited access to
transportation**



**Difficulty navigating
complex healthcare and
insurance systems**



**Social isolation,
especially among
older adults**

Lack of Access to Mental and Behavioral Healthcare

Key informants shared concerns about community members' mental and behavioral health and access to related resources. Wait lists, stigma, insurance and financial barriers, low levels of awareness of services and limited health literacy were all cited as barriers to accessing mental and behavioral healthcare. They also noted an inadequate number of inpatient treatment beds and treatment facilities for those suffering from substance use disorder.

“

We have a lack of clinicians, which is a nationwide issue, but we can't pay them enough to survive here. Medicaid has long waitlists; children need help and aren't getting it because of that. We get reimbursed half of what it costs to have a therapist at our organization so we're constantly looking for more funding while meeting the needs of the children. I have two staff openings and have been looking for a therapist for four months for an opening.

Lack of Affordable Housing

Participants connected a lack of affordable housing in Indian River County with local regulations that restrict building heights and, therefore, limit the construction of high-rise multi-unit residential buildings. This hinders affordable housing efforts in the community and leaves some who work in the area, including healthcare and behavioral healthcare professionals, unable to afford to live in the area. Participants identified stable housing as a basic need that is essential to health and well-being.

“

Housing is really top of the list. And if someone doesn't have stable housing, they often are not able to manage those other aspects. And so I've had the experience in my past where if you had somebody who had a chronic medical condition their first priority is going to be are they going to have a roof over their head and in a lot of cases they don't and then so they're not able to be you know on time with their medications and they're not they're not following all of that because their focus is on something else.



Opportunity for Action: Expand Transportation Options and Awareness

Increasing the number and frequency of bus stops and buses was suggested as a way to improve transportation infrastructure. Participants also identified that it may be beneficial to develop a ride share network that can bring individuals to healthcare appointments or to get groceries. Increasing awareness of transportation resources that already exist in the community may also improve access to these resources. For healthcare access specifically, mobile medical units could bring care and services to individuals experiencing transportation barriers.

If you had all the resources available, what is one thing you would do to improve community health in the area?

“A huge one is transportation. Expanding our public transportation infrastructure – making more stops, more buses available so folks weren’t limited in where they could on or where they could get off. That’s a big driver in folks staying stuck in poverty is not having access or ability to get outside of it”

– Community Member, Key Informant

Strategies for Overcoming Transportation Barriers



Expand bus operating hours and stops



Increase food pantry operating hours



Bring resources into resource deserts



Increase mobile and at-home services





Survey

CHAPTER 4

Primary Quantitative Community Survey



Primary Quantitative Community Survey

The purpose of the community survey was to enable a greater share of people living throughout the service area to share their perspectives on the greatest needs affecting their community.

Methodology

The community survey was made available online and via print copies in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole. The questionnaire included demographic questions and closed-ended, need-specific questions. Invitations to participate were distributed through internal promotions as well as by community partners through channels including community partners, social media, flyers and email listservs among other methods.

There were **421** valid survey responses from Brevard (311) and Indian River (110) counties, included in this analysis.

While the survey served as a practical tool for capturing insights of individuals across Indian River County, this was not a random sample. Findings should not be interpreted as representative of the full population. Additionally, sample sizes of demographic subpopulations are too small to be representative of their respective subgroupings. Differences in responses have not been tested for statistical significance as part of this assessment.

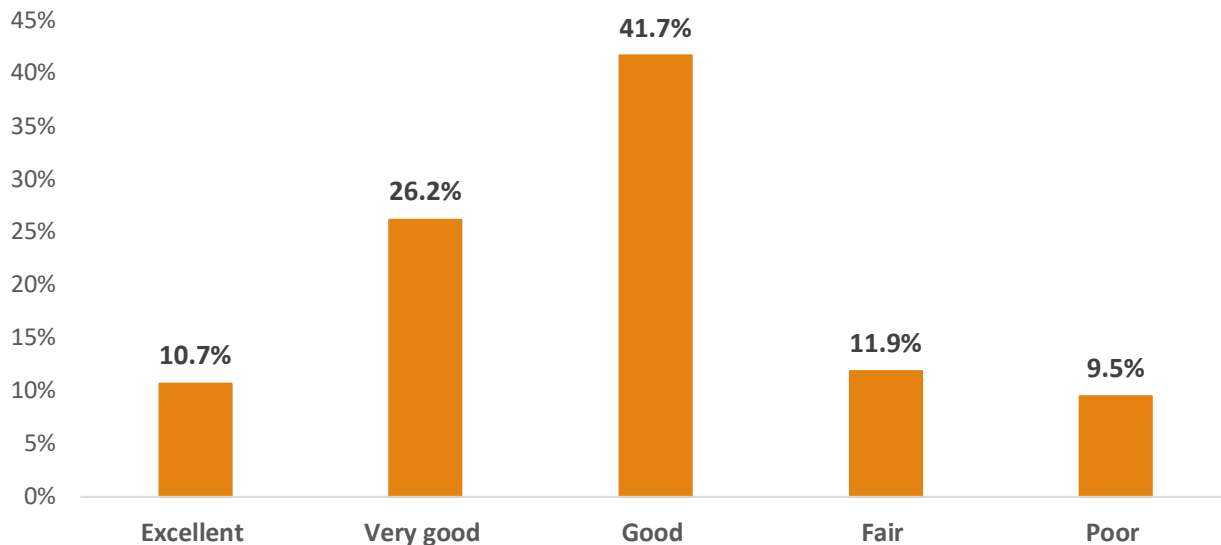
To ensure valid responses, only participants who answered at least one question beyond basic demographics were included in the analysis. The survey was carefully designed to reduce potential sources of bias, such as how questions were worded or ordered.

See Appendix C for the survey instrument.

Health Status

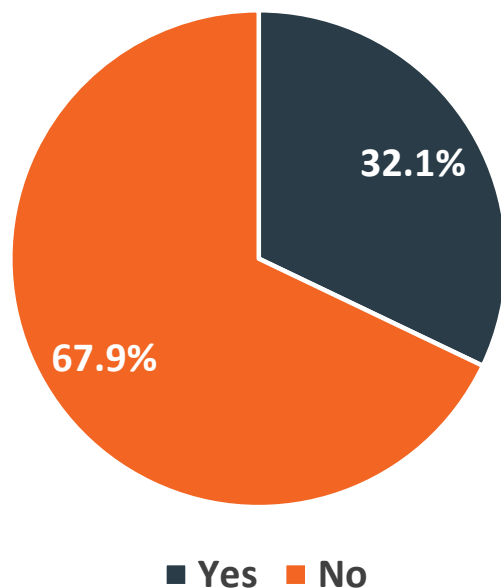
About one in ten respondents (10.7%) reported their personal health as excellent. About two out of three respondents reported their personal health as either very good (26.2%) or good (41.7%). About one in five respondents reported their personal health as fair (11.9%) or poor (9.5%).

OVERALL, HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR OWN PERSONAL HEALTH?



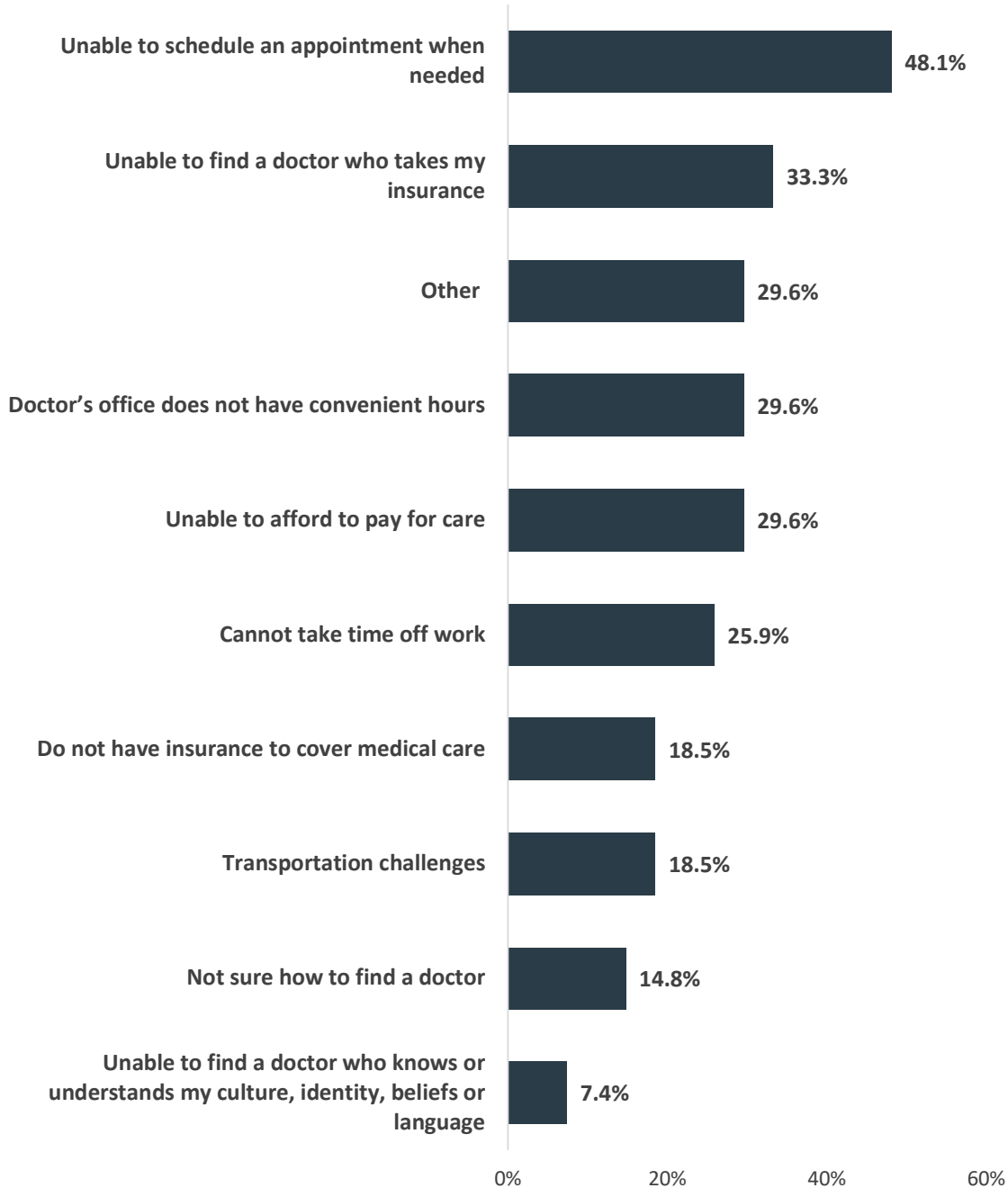
Nearly one in three respondents (32.1%) reported that in the past 12 months, there was a time when they needed medical care but could not get the care they needed.

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN YOU NEEDED MEDICAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED?



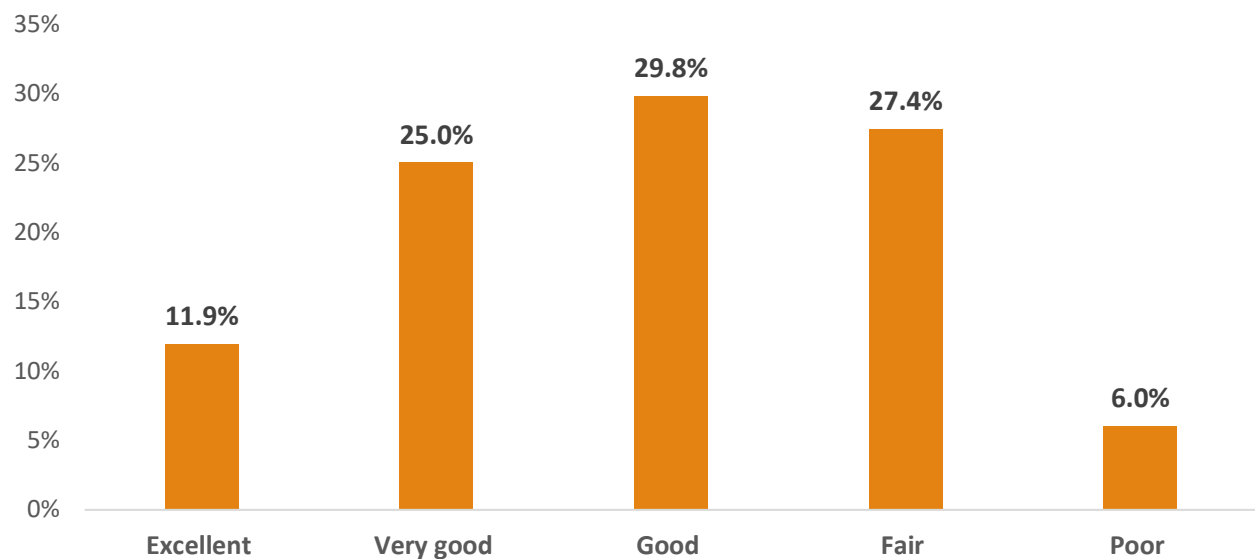
The reasons that kept respondents from accessing the medical care they needed included being unable to schedule an appointment when needed (48.1%) and being unable to find a doctor who takes their insurance (33.3%). Other reasons included not having a specialist in the area, not being able to get the service they needed, providers not accepting insurance and out-of-pocket expenses being too high.

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING MEDICAL CARE?



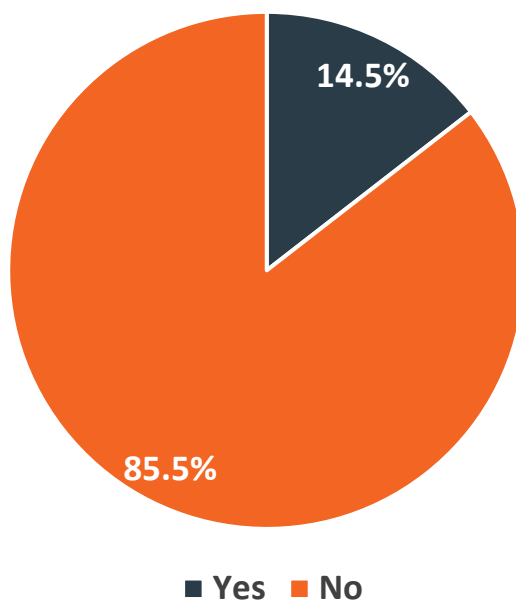
Nearly one in ten respondents (11.9%) identified their mental health as excellent. More than half of the respondents identified their mental health as either very good (25.0%) or good (29.8%). About one in three respondents identified their mental health as either fair (27.4%) or poor (6.0%).

THINKING ABOUT YOUR MENTAL HEALTH, WHICH INCLUDES STRESS, DEPRESSION AND PROBLEMS WITH EMOTIONS, HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR OVERALL MENTAL HEALTH?



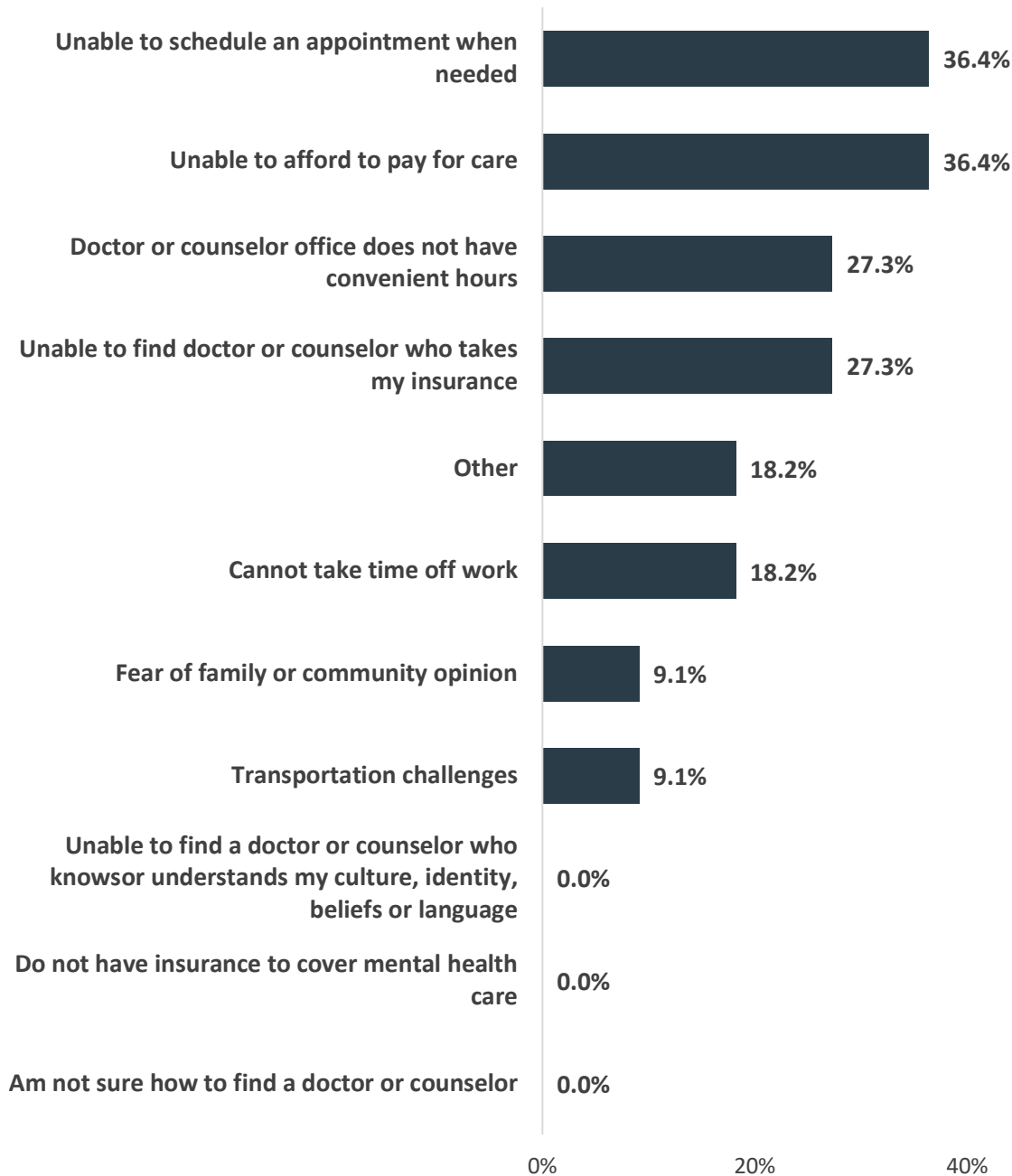
About one in seven respondents (14.5%) reported in the past 12 months that they needed mental health care but could not get the care they needed.

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN YOU NEEDED MENTAL HEALTH CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED?



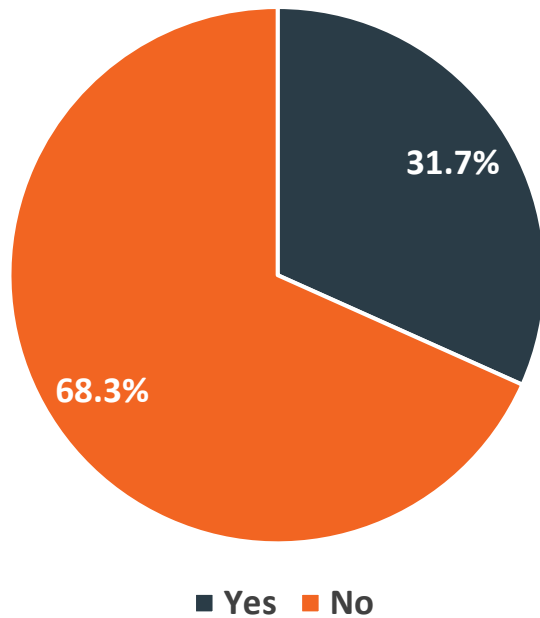
The reasons that prevented people from accessing mental healthcare included being unable to schedule an appointment when needed (36.4%), being unable to afford to pay for care (36.4%) and the doctor or counselor’s office not having convenient hours (27.3%).

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING MENTAL HEALTHCARE?



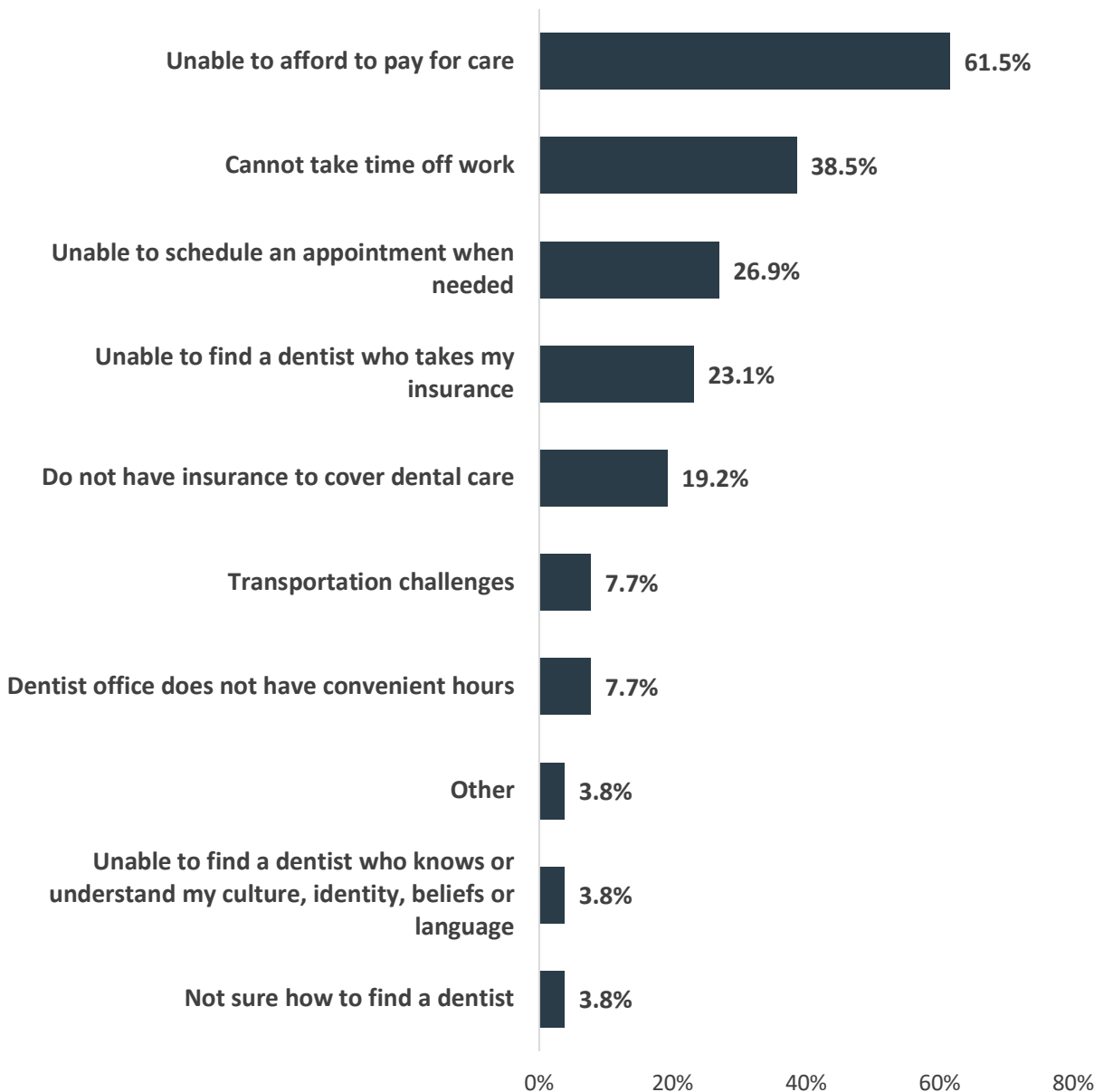
Nearly one in three respondents (31.7%) reported that in the past 12 months, there was a time when they needed dental care but could not get the care they needed.

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN YOU NEEDED DENTAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED



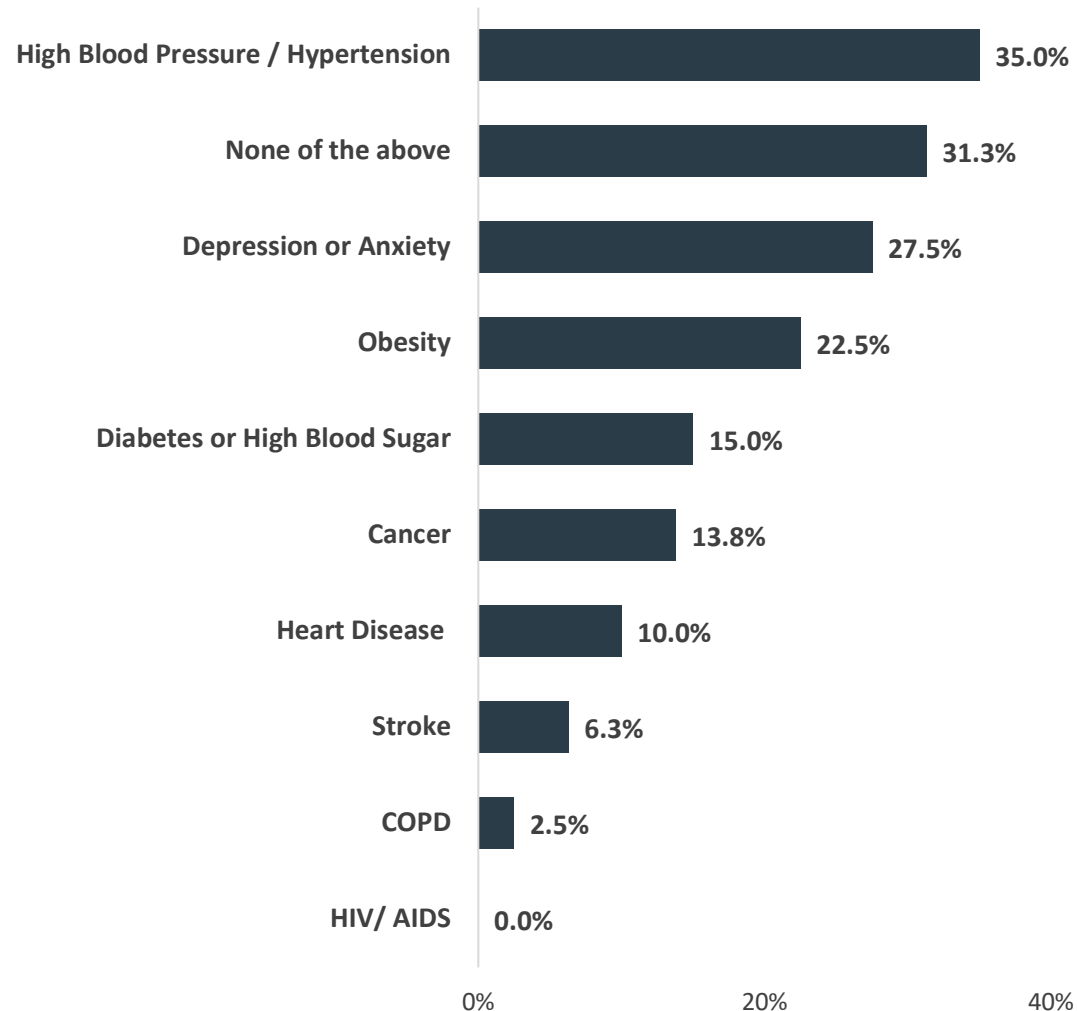
The reasons that prevent respondents from accessing the dental care they needed included being unable to afford to pay for care (61.5%), not being able to take time off work (38.5%) and being unable to schedule an appointment when needed (26.9%).

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING DENTAL CARE?



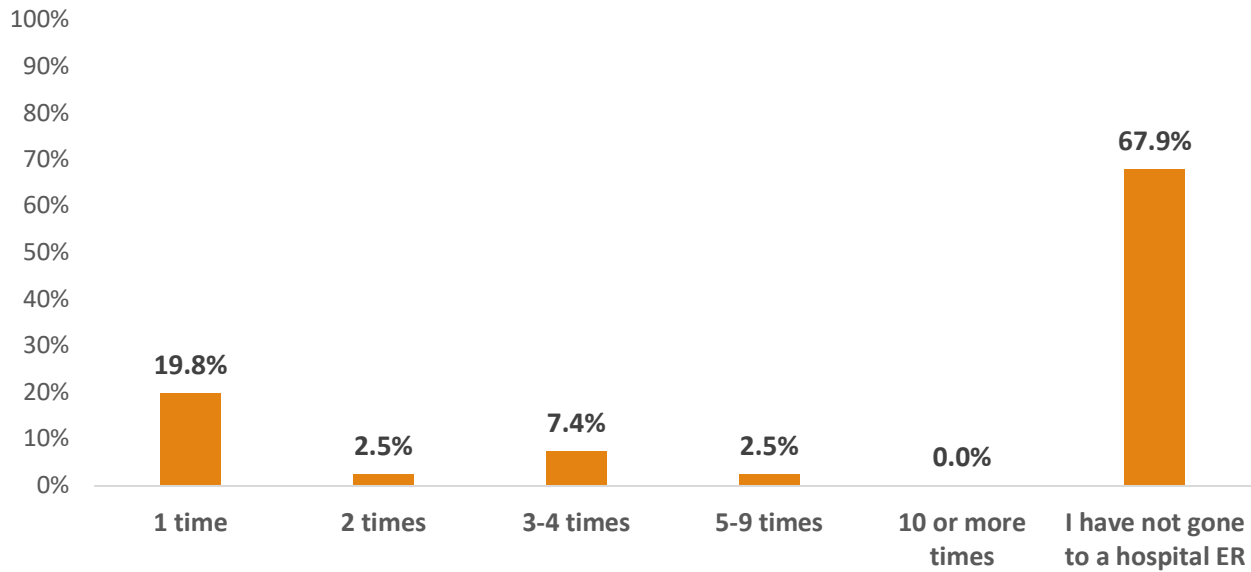
A little over one in three respondents (35.0%) reported having high blood pressure or hypertension. About one in four respondents (27.5%) reported having depression or anxiety. Other health issues respondents reported included obesity (22.5%), diabetes or high blood sugar (15.0%) and cancer (13.8%).

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD BY A DOCTOR OR OTHER MEDICAL PROVIDER THAT YOU HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HEALTH ISSUES?



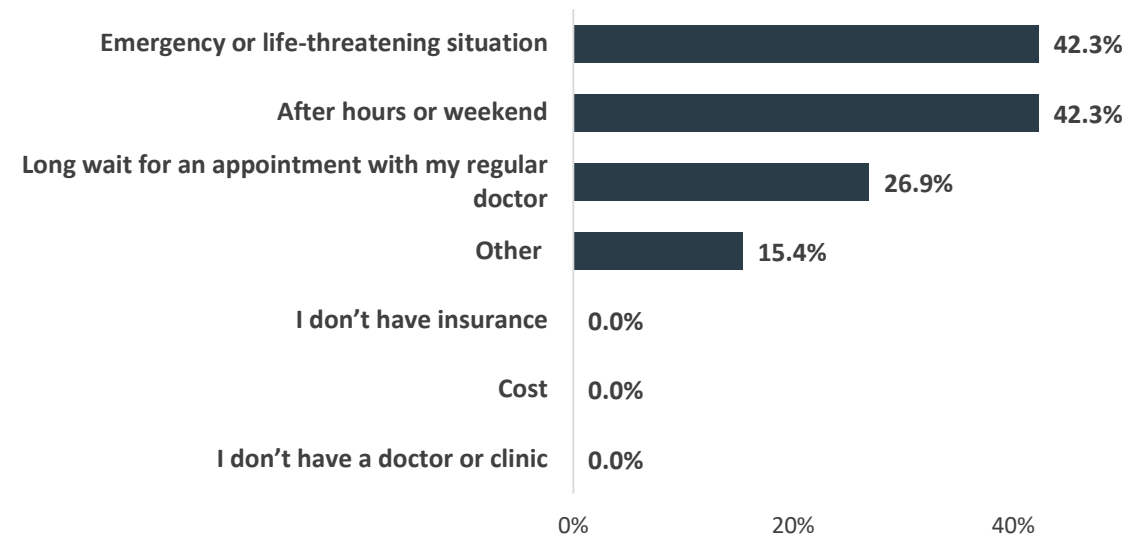
When asked about emergency room (ER) use in the past year, nearly one in five respondents (19.8%) reported they visited the ER once in the past year and about one in eight respondents (12.4%) reported they visited the ER two to nine times. The majority of the respondents (67.9%) have not gone to a hospital ER in the past year.

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GONE TO A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM (ER) ABOUT YOUR OWN HEALTH



The reasons respondents used the ER included an emergency or life-threatening situation (42.3%), after hours or weekend (42.3%) and long wait time for an appointment with a regular doctor (26.9%).

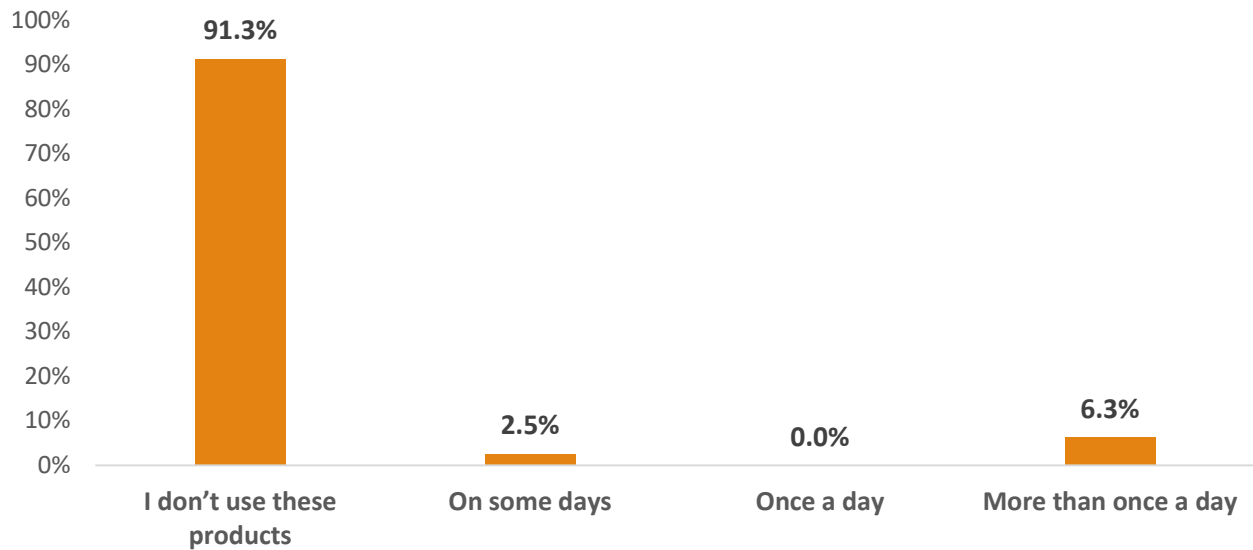
WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU USED THE EMERGENCY ROOM INSTEAD OF GOING TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?



Health Behaviors

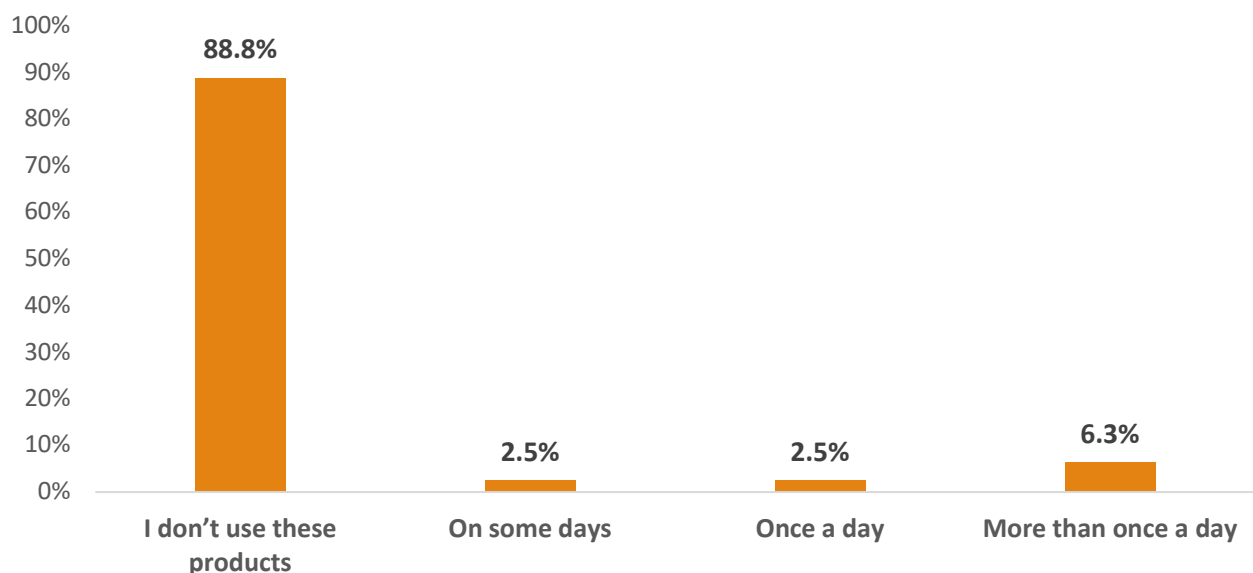
The majority of respondents (91.3%) reported they never use chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, dip, cigarettes, cigars or little cigars.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS: CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, SNUF, DIP, CIGARETTES, CIGARS OR LITTLE CIGARS?



The majority of the respondents (88.8%) reported they never used electronic vapor products.

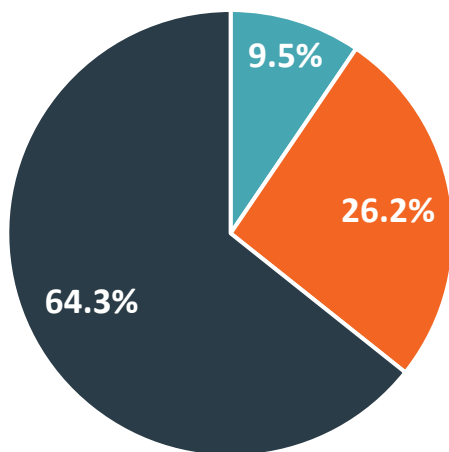
HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS: E-CIGARETTES, E-CIGARS, E-HOOKAHS, E-PIPES, HOOKAH PENS, VAPE PIPES AND VAPE PENS?



Social Drivers

About one in three respondents reported it is often true (9.5%) or sometimes true (26.2%) that in the past 12 months, they worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more.

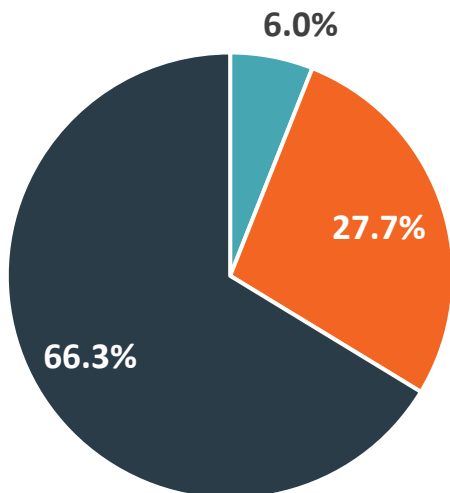
IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, I WORRIED ABOUT WHETHER OUR FOOD WOULD RUN OUT BEFORE WE GOT MONEY TO BUY MORE



■ Often true ■ Sometimes true ■ Never true

About one in three respondents reported it is often true (6.0%) or sometimes true (27.7%) that in the past 12 months, the food they bought did not last and they did not have money to get more.

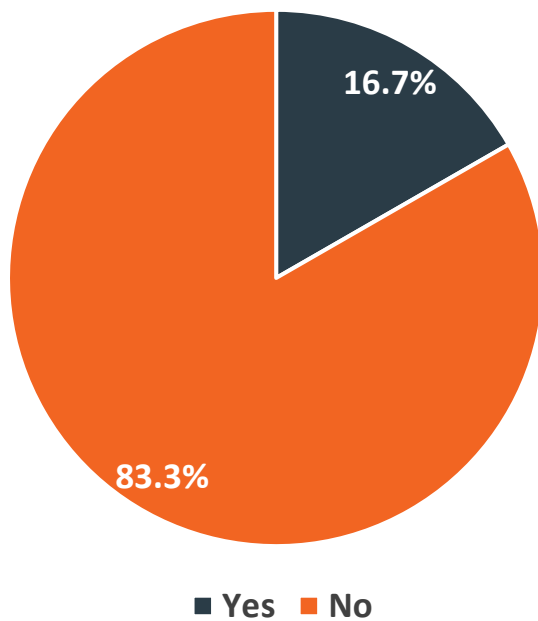
IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, THE FOOD THAT WE BOUGHT JUST DID NOT LAST AND WE DID NOT HAVE MONEY TO GET MORE



■ Often true ■ Sometimes true ■ Never true

About one in six respondents (16.7%) reported that in the past 12 months, they got emergency food from a church, a food pantry, a food bank or ate in a soup kitchen.

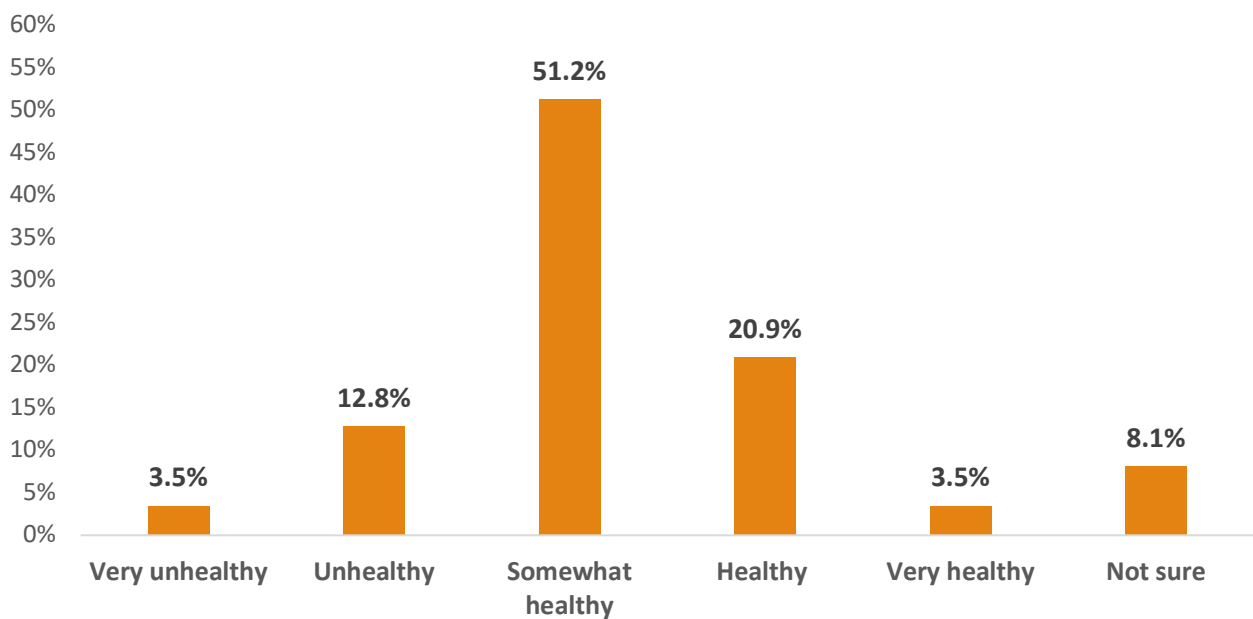
IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANYONE LIVING IN YOUR HOME EVER GET EMERGENCY FOOD FROM A CHURCH, A FOOD PANTRY OR A FOOD BANK OR EAT IN A SOUP KITCHEN



Community Health and Needs

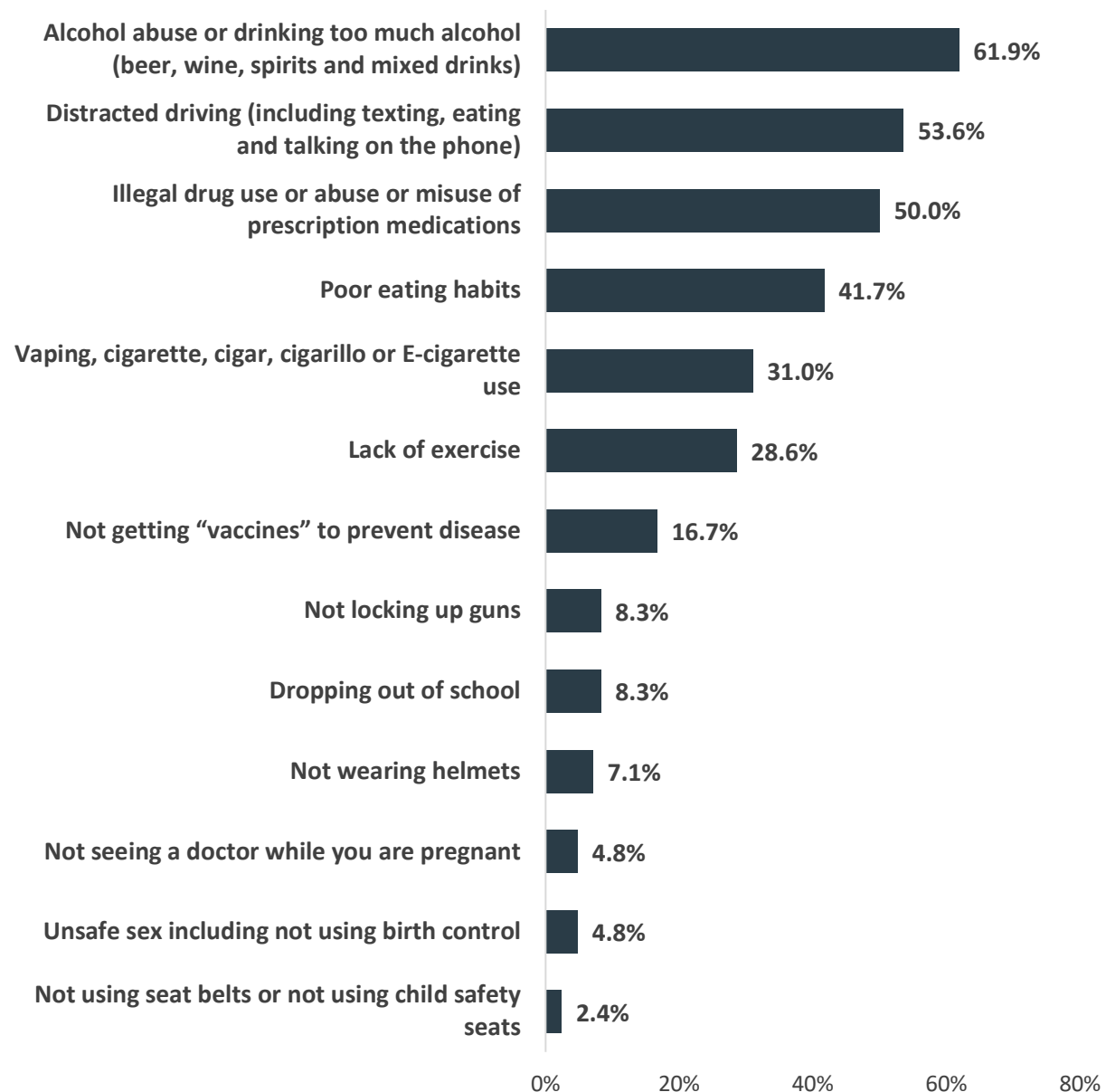
When asking respondents about the health of their community, about one in six respondents reported that the health of their community is either very unhealthy (3.5%) or unhealthy (12.8%). More than half of the respondents reported the health of the community is somewhat healthy (51.2%) and nearly one in four respondents reported the health of the community is either healthy (20.9%) or very healthy (3.5%). A small portion of respondents are unsure about the health status of their community (8.1%).

OVERALL, HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH YOU LIVE?



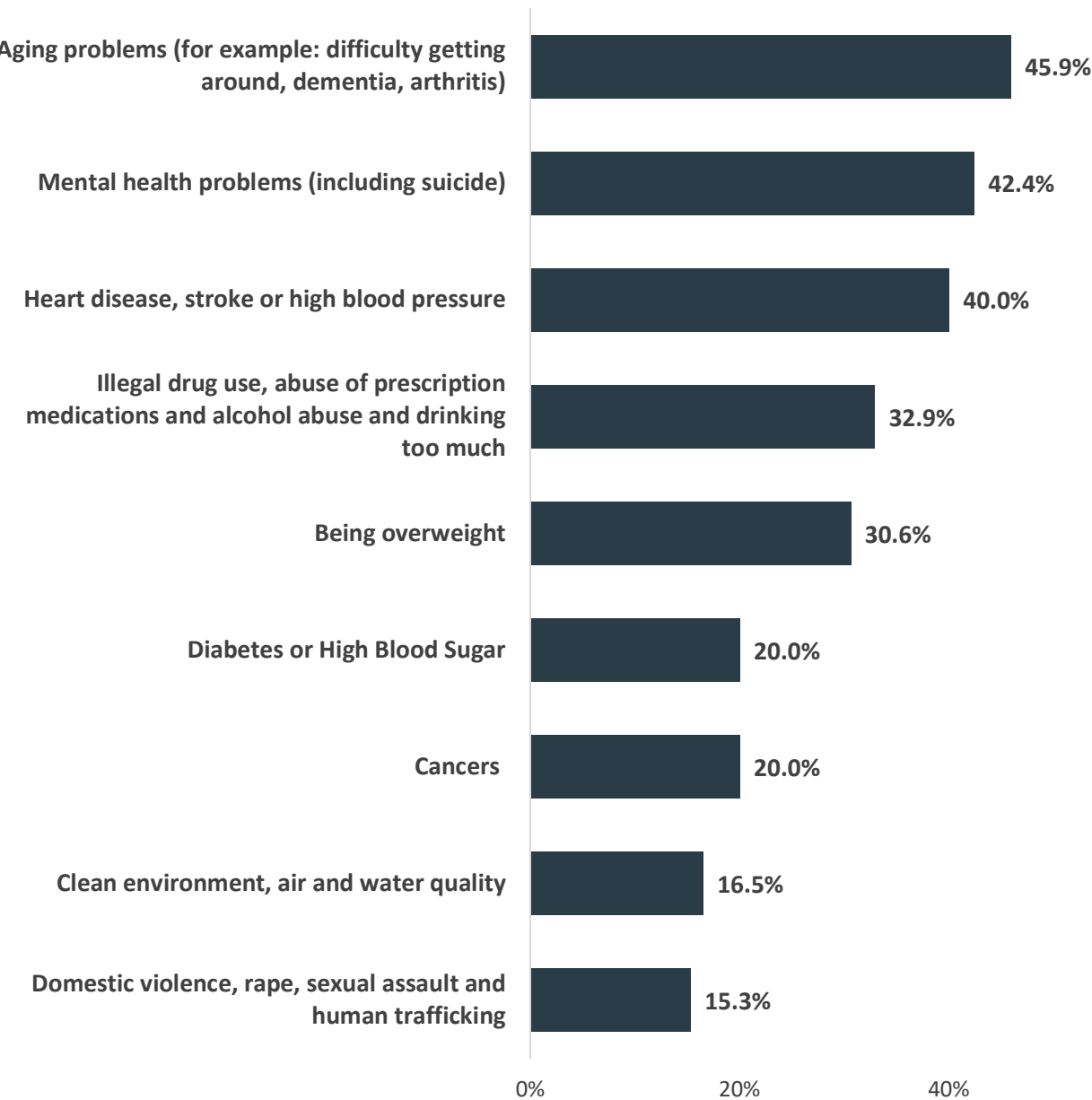
When asking respondents about behaviors of the community, more than half of the respondents reported alcohol abuse or drinking too much alcohol (61.9%) as the most harmful behavior. Other harmful behaviors respondents reported for their community included distracted driving (53.6%), illegal drug use, abuse or misuse of prescription medications (50.0%), poor eating habits (41.7%) and vaping, cigarette, cigar, cigarillo or e-cigarette use (31.0%).

WHICH 3 DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE MOST HARMFUL TO THE OVERALL HEALTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY?



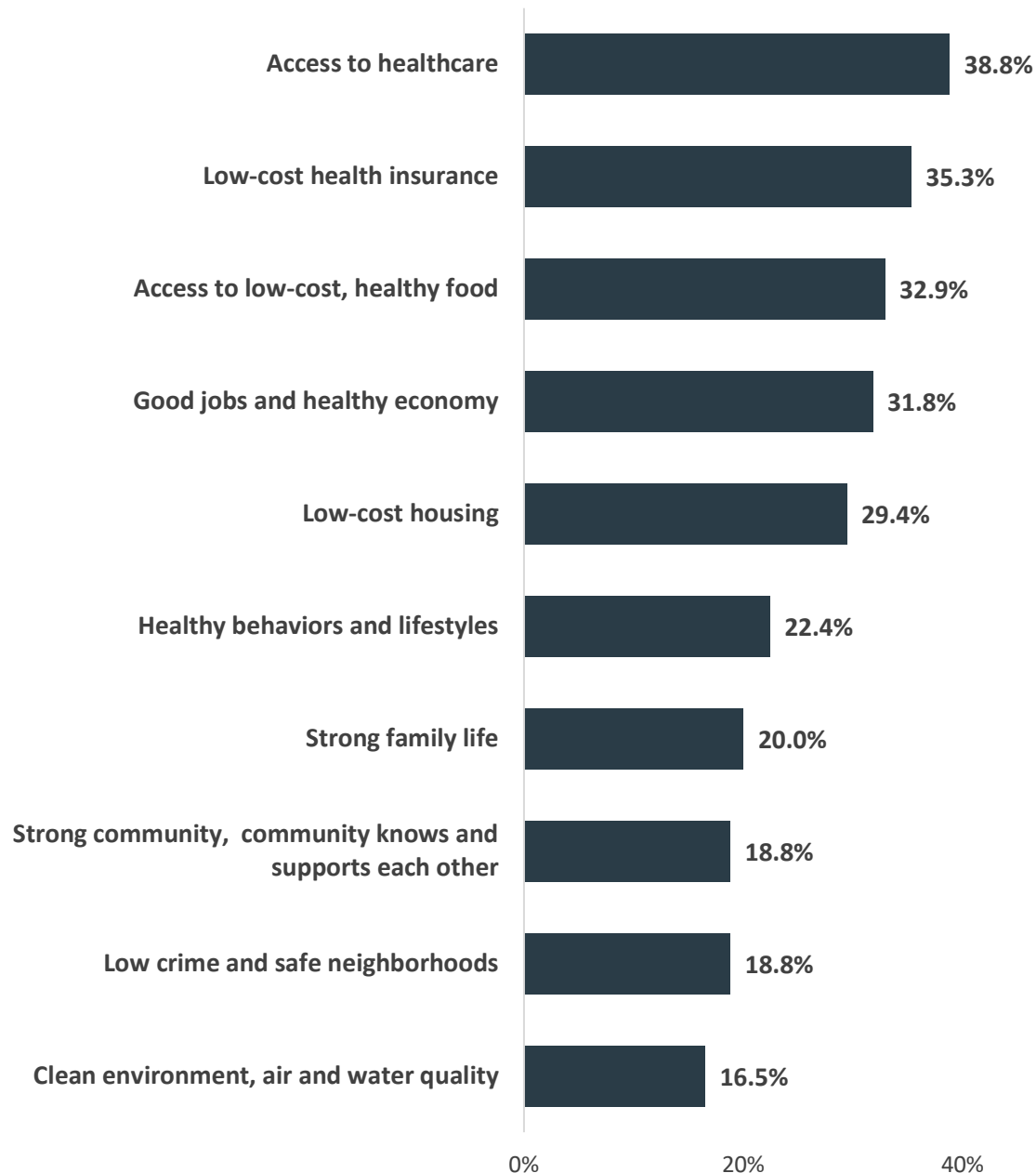
When asked about the most important health problems to address in the community, nearly half of the respondents said aging problems (45.9%). Other important health problems to address in the community include mental health problems (42.4%), heart disease, stroke and high blood pressure (40.0%), illegal drug use, abuse of prescription medications and alcohol abuse or drinking too much (32.9%).

READ THE LIST OF HEALTH PROBLEMS AND THINK ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY. WHICH OF THESE DO YOU BELIEVE ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY



When asked about the most important factor needed to improve quality of life, about two out of five respondents identified access to health (38.8%) as the most important factor. Other factors needed to improve quality of life include low-cost health insurance (35.3%), access to low-cost, healthy food (32.9%), good jobs and healthy economy (31.8%) and low-cost housing (29.4%).

WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE 3 MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN A COMMUNITY?

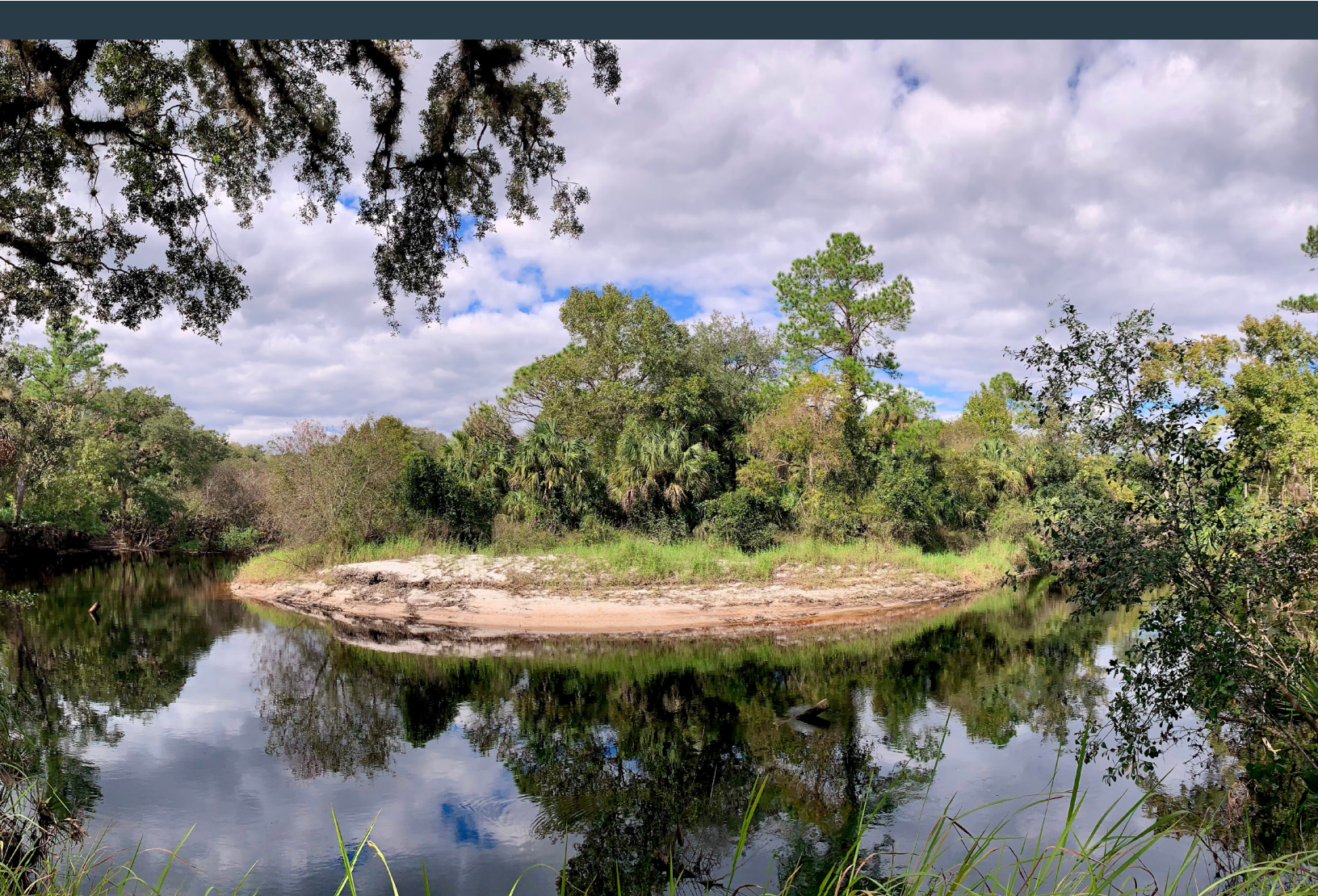




Prioritization

CHAPTER 5

Needs Prioritization Process



Needs Prioritization Process

As part of the Community Health Needs Assessment, 17 top community needs were identified. On March 31, 2026, Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital leadership participated in a one-hour prioritization session facilitated by Crescendo Consulting Group. The session included a data presentation, discussion of the magnitude, severity and barriers related to each need and prioritization voting. Using a modified Hanlon Method.¹³⁹

The table below contains the list of 17 community needs that were identified during the community health needs assessment research and voted on during the prioritization session. Participants ranked the needs by magnitude, severity and feasibility. Priority scores were then calculated and shared with the health system to inform the hospital's Implementation Strategy. The highest score indicates the highest priority.

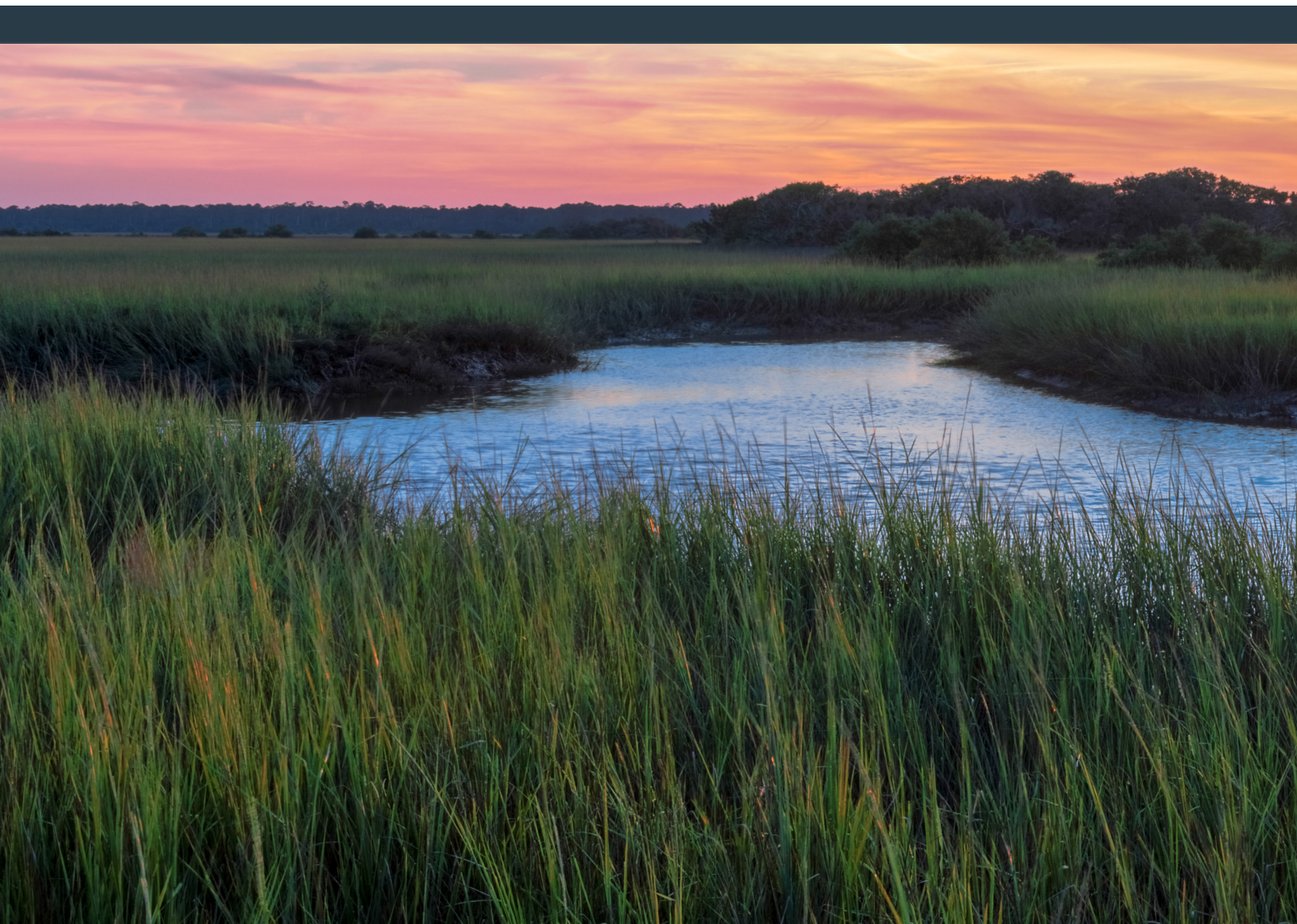
FINAL PRIORITIZED LIST OF NEEDS

Rank	Community Need	Priority Score
1	Chronic disease prevention and intervention, specifically for obesity, arthritis, diabetes and cancer	70.0
2	Health literacy education and materials accessible to all	70.0
3	Lack of providers, especially optometrists, geriatricians and OB/GYNs	70.0
4	Access to mental health and substance use prevention and treatment	60.0
5	Affordable mental health counseling services	60.0
6	Adequate systems capacity of care for population demands (i.e., IP beds, OP providers, etc.)	59.1
7	Childhood food insecurity	51.7
8	Limited providers accepting Medicaid/Public insurances	50.6
9	Access to affordable health insurance	48.3
10	Bullying prevention	43.3
11	Youth suicide prevention	43.3
12	Affordable housing	42.0
13	Increased cost of living	40.4
14	Transportation	38.7
15	Access to perinatal care for medically underserved	37.3
16	Student and family engagement	37.3
17	Distracted driving (texting, eating) enforcement	29.3

¹³⁹ NACCHO. Guide to Prioritization Techniques. <https://www.naccho.org/uploads/downloadable-resources/Guide-to-Prioritization-Techniques.pdf>

Top Community Needs by Social Driver of Health

SDoH Domain	Community Needs
Economic Stability	• Affordable housing • Transportation • Childhood food insecurity • Increased cost of living
Healthcare Access and Quality	• Access to affordable health insurance • Limited providers accepting Medicaid/Public insurances • Lack of providers, especially optometrists, geriatricians and OB/GYNs • Adequate systems capacity of care for population demands (i.e., IP beds, OP providers, etc.) • Chronic disease prevention and intervention, specifically for arthritis, obesity, coronary heart disease, diabetes and cancer • Access to mental health and substance use prevention and treatment • Youth suicide prevention • Affordable mental health counseling services • Distracted driving (texting, eating) enforcement • Access to perinatal care for medically underserved populations
Education Access and Quality	• Student and family engagement • Bullying prevention • Health literacy education and materials accessible to all



Appendix

CHAPTER 6

Appendix: A to J



Appendix A: Secondary Data

The Social Vulnerability Index

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Total Population	163,856	21,928,881	332,387,540
Population Below Poverty Level	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%
Median Household Income	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Cost Burdened Households ¹⁴⁰	28.4%	35.6%	30.7%
No High School Diploma	8.0%	10.4%	10.6%
Uninsured Population ¹⁴¹	10.4%	11.7%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND MINORITY STATUS

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 18	15.2%	19.6%	22.2%
65 and Over	34.2%	21.1%	16.8%
Population Living with a Disability ¹⁴²	16.6%	13.3%	12.8%
English Language Proficiency	4.4%	12.1%	8.4%
Racial and Ethnic Minority	26.9%	48.6%	41.8%
Single-Parent Households	31.5%	27.4%	24.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴⁰ The percentage of occupied housing units whose selected monthly costs as a percentage of household income is greater than 30.0%. Monthly ownership costs of greater than 30.0% considered excessive. This is a combination of both owner occupied and renter occupied housing units.

¹⁴¹ The percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

¹⁴² The percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Overcrowded Housing Units ¹⁴³	1.2%	3.2%	3.4%
Group Quarters ¹⁴⁴	1.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Multi-Unit Housing Structures ¹⁴⁵	21.8%	30.4%	26.7%
Mobile Homes	7.1%	8.2%	5.7%
No Vehicle	4.3%	5.9%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Demographics

PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 2013-2029

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	139,356	19,091,156	311,536,594
2023	163,856	21,928,881	332,387,540
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+17.6%	+14.9%	+6.7%
2029	184,388	24,260,125	348,825,767
Percent Change (2022-2029)	+12.5%	+10.6%	+4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

MEDIAN AGE, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	49.6	41.0	37.3
2023	55.0	42.6	38.7
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+10.9%	+3.9%	+3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 5	3.8%	5.1%	5.7%
Under 18	15.2%	19.6%	22.2%
18 to 64	50.6%	59.2%	61.0%
65 and Over	34.2%	21.1%	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴³ The percentage of all occupied housing units with more than one person per room.

¹⁴⁴ The percentage of all people not living in housing units as living in group quarters. A group quarters is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.

¹⁴⁵ The percentage of housing units that are in buildings containing two or more housing units.

POPULATION BY SEX

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Females	51.5%	50.9%	50.5%
Males	48.5%	49.1%	49.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION BY RACE¹⁴⁶

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	1.5%	2.9%	5.8%
Black or African American	8.1%	15.3%	12.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Some Other	3.1%	5.6%	6.6%
Two or More Races	9.7%	16.0%	10.7%
White	77.3%	59.9%	63.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	13.4%	26.7%	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME¹⁴⁷

Population Over Age 5	Indian River County	Florida	United States
English Only	85.7%	69.9%	78.0%
Spanish	9.9%	22.2%	13.4%
Asian-Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.6%	3.5%
Other Indo-European	3.2%	5.6%	3.8%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Naturalized US Citizen	6.2%	12.5%	7.3%
Not US Citizen	3.7%	8.9%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴⁶ Race alone are those "people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone population, or the group who reported only one race." <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Race+alone>

¹⁴⁷ Column totals for the table will not equal 100.0%.

People Living With a Disability

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY TYPE¹⁴⁸

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Living with a Disability	16.6%	13.3%	12.8%
Vision Difficulty	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%
Hearing Difficulty	6.0%	3.8%	3.6%
Cognitive Difficulty	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%
Ambulatory Difficulty	9.4%	6.9%	6.3%
Living Difficulty	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY AGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 5	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%
5 to 17	8.2%	6.5%	6.1%
18 to 34	7.6%	7.0%	7.7%
35 to 64	13.3%	11.7%	12.4%
65 to 74	18.5%	22.0%	24.0%
75 and Over	41.2%	43.4%	46.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	15.5%	15.7%
Asian	1.9%	8.8%	7.9%
Black or African American	17.5%	12.2%	14.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	11.7%	12.7%
Some Other Race	11.8%	11.2%	10.0%
Two or More Races	13.8%	10.7%	10.9%
White	17.7%	15.1%	13.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	11.7%	10.5%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴⁸ The Census Bureau defines the civilian noninstitutionalized population as including "all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. <https://www.census.gov/glossary/?term=Civilian+noninstitutionalized+population>

Healthcare Access and Quality

TREND OF UNINSURED POPULATION¹⁴⁹

	Indian River	Florida	United States
2024	8.6%	10.9%	8.2%
2023	10.4%	10.7%	7.9%
2022	8.6%	11.2%	8.0%
2021	11.3%	12.1%	8.6%
2019	13.2%	13.2%	9.2%
2018	11.8%	13.0%	8.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey One-year Estimates

UNINSURED POPULATION BY AGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 6	4.0%	5.7%	4.5%
6 to 18	7.3%	8.1%	5.8%
19 to 64	19.0%	17.5%	12%
65 and Over	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	17.7%	30.4%	19.2%
Asian	14.0%	9.2%	5.9%
Black or African American	14.9%	13.8%	9.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	20.6%	11.6%
Some Other Race	24.5%	20.8%	19.7%
Two or More Races	13.0%	15.0%	13.0%
White	9.2%	9.8%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	0.7%	15.5%	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Census Bureau does not have 2020 1-year Estimate.

PEOPLE IN LABOR FORCE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
People in Labor Force without Health Insurance	20.4%	16.7%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER WITHOUT MEDICARE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Population Age 65 and Over without Medicare	2.6%	4.5%	4.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITH MEDICAID

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Population with Medicaid	15.8%	17.5%	20.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

RATIO OF LICENSED HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

People per Provider	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020	2024	+/-	2020	2024	+/-
Dentist	1,850:1	1,464:1	→	1,992:1	1,686:1	→
Geriatric Care	4,199:1	3,033:1	→	2,280:1	1,646:1	→
Midwife and Doula	41,304:1	13,768:1	→	20,500:1	9,029:1	→
Obstetrics/Gynecology (OB/GYN)	6,354:1	6,354:1	=	4,567:1	3,919:1	→
Optometrist	8,944:1	6,999:1	→	7,029:1	6,267:1	→
Pediatrician	881:1	574:1	→	998:1	879:1	→
Primary Care Nurse Practitioner	1,477:1	843:1	→	1,261:1	800:1	→
Primary Care Physician	1,201:1	826:1	→	1,023:1	858:1	→

Source: National Plan and Provider Enumeration System

RATE OF CARE FACILITIES BY TYPE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Hospital beds	364.6	331.1	←	308.0	304.5	←
Acute care beds	271.4	256.2	←	249.6	244.6	←
Specialty beds	93.2	74.9	←	58.4	59.9	→
Nursing home beds	399.3	329.3	←	387.6	364.8	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, County Health Dashboard Health Resource Availability

Health Status and Outcomes

ANNUAL AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	659.6	735.9	←	698.4	736.2	←

Source: Florida Department of Health

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Life Expectancy	80.2	78.3	←	79.4	78.6	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

MEDIAN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
White	80.8	78.6	←	79.7	79.0	←
Black or African American	73.8	73.5	←	76.7	75.9	←
Non-Hispanic or Latino	79.6	77.8	←	78.5	77.7	←
Hispanic or Latino	85.8	84.2	←	83.0	82.0	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Heart Disease	139.0	142.3	←	145.6	142.0	→
Cancer	160.6	150.7	→	142.5	136.5	→
Unintentional Injury	56.7	76.4	←	59.0	68.6	←
Stroke	38.7	69.3	←	42.3	45.2	←
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	26.5	23.3	→	36.2	30.8	→
Diabetes	18.1	21.9	←	21.2	22.6	←
Alzheimer's Disease	21.5	7.3	→	19.7	17.3	→
Suicide	16.7	19.0	←	14.3	14.0	→

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Statistics

General and Preventive Health

SELF-REPORTED POOR OR FAIR HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS¹⁵⁰

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	22.1%	19.4%	→	21.6%	19.8%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

SELF-REPORTED POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS¹⁵¹

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	15.9%	14.6%	→	14.9%	14.1%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

SELF-REPORTED NO LEISURE-TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BY ADULTS¹⁵²

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	28.9%	26.0%	→	28.3%	26.2%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

¹⁵⁰ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report their general health status as "fair" or "poor". <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure – definitions/health – status/index.html>. 2021 Data unavailable.

¹⁵¹ Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their physical health was not good. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure – definitions/health – status/index.html>

¹⁵² Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults who report no physical activity outside of work in the past month. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure – definitions/unhealthy – behaviors/index.html>

Chronic Disease

CHRONIC DISEASE ESTIMATED ANNUAL PREVALENCE RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Arthritis	31.5%	34.2%	←	24.8%	28.2%	←
Asthma	8.1%	9.5%	←	8.7%	9.8%	←
Cancer (except skin)	10.2%	13.3%	←	7.3%	9.2%	←
COPD	10.4%	10.4%	=	8.4%	8.2%	→
Coronary Heart Disease	9.6%	11.1%	←	6.8%	8.1%	←
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.4%	14.7%	←	12.0%	13.2%	←
Obesity	28.6%	31.8%	←	30.3%	32.4%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health, 2022

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD CANCER (EXCEPT SKIN)

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	10.2%	13.3%	←	7.3%	9.2%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY TYPE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
All Cancer Deaths	160.6	150.7	→	142.5	136.5	→
Female Breast Cancer	20.1	19.2	→	18.7	18.4	→
Lung Cancer	36.5	33.2	→	33.6	29.6	→
Skin Cancer	3.4	4.0	←	2.2	2.1	→
Colorectal Cancer	12.6	11.8	→	12.6	12.6	=

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE RATE BY TYPE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2017-2019	2020-2022	+/-	2017-2019	2020-2022	+/-
All Cancer	525.2	520.3	→	450.2	459.0	←
Breast Cancer	125.3	137.0	←	123.3	129.5	←
Lung Cancer	65.9	58.5	→	55.8	51.3	→
Skin Cancer	51.3	50.3	→	25.4	26.1	←
Colorectal Cancer	39.2	35.5	→	35.5	35.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE RATE¹⁵³

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2022	529.7	←	474.1	←
2021	520.4	←	471.0	←
2020	510.7	→	431.2	→
2019	551.7	←	453.9	→
2018	523.7	←	454.3	←
2017	497.9	←	441.9	←
2016	445.5	←	436.6	←
2015	421.4	→	420.3	→
2014	460.0	←	427.2	=
2013	439.1	→	427.2	←
2012	457.3	—	426.2	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, University of Miami Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD ASTHMA

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	5.6%	9.5%	←	8.7%	9.8%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

¹⁵³ "Incidence" means new cases only during a defined time. Learn more: <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/chartsreports/Rdpage.aspx?Rdreport=Nonvitalind.DataviewerandCid=460>

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM ASTHMA

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	34.3	←	52.9	←
2023	32.7	→	48.3	←
2022	35.4	→	45.1	←
2021	49.6	←	39.6	←
2020	29.4	—	36.4	—

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD DIABETES

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	14.4%	14.7%	←	12.0%	13.2%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FROM DIABETES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	235.5	←	230.2	←
2023	188.8	→	225.7	←
2022	267.9	←	212.7	←
2021	245.4	←	208.8	←
2020	199.3	—	195.6	—

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

OBESITY IN ADULTS¹⁵⁴

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	28.6%	31.8%	←	30.3%	32.4%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD HEART DISEASE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	9.6%	11.1%	←	6.8%	8.1%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

¹⁵⁴ This dataset contains the estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more kg/m².

TREND OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	186.2	→	246.1	←
2023	209.8	→	245.7	←
2022	214.4	→	243.1	←
2021	227.6	←	242.2	←
2020	192.6	—	236.8	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS UNDER AGE 65 FROM CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE¹⁵⁵

Per 100,000 Population Under 65	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
	65.8	82.0	←	71.3	80.3	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE OF LEADING CAUSES OF FATAL UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-
Falls	12.0	12.9	←	10.3	11.9	←
Motor Vehicle Crashes	13.0	16.2	←	15.0	15.9	←
Drowning	2.4	2.3	→	1.9	2.0	←

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics Fatal Injuries Profile

¹⁵⁵ Resident inpatient hospitalizations due to congestive heart failure and that were potentially avoidable, occurring at civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida, among people less than 65 years old. Congestive heart failure occurs when the heart is unable to maintain adequate circulation of blood in the tissues of the body or to pump out the venous blood returned to it by the venous circulation. <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndNoGrp.Dataviewer>

AGE-ADJUSTED RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Unintentional Falls						
Non-Fatal Emergency Room Visits	860.9	923.1	←	668.8	871.6	←
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	233.8	250.4	←	234.0	252.0	←
Motor Vehicle Accidents						
Non-Fatal Emergency Room Visits	435.8	394.5	→	321.7	377.9	←
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	74.6	91.8	←	77.9	79.8	←
Firearm Injuries						
Emergency Room Visits	6.0	3.7	→	6.0	4.7	→
Non-Fatal Hospitalization Rate	7.3	6.4	→	5.5	5.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics Fatal Injuries Profile

Maternal Health

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021 - 2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Live Births	0.0	0.0	=	23.0	24.2	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

TREND OF MATERNAL DEATH RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (STATE OF FLORIDA)

Per 100,000 Live Births	White	+/-	Black or African American	+/-	Non-Hispanic or Latino	+/-	Hispanic or Latino	+/-
2023	12.0	→	48.5	←	21.5	←	11.9	→
2022	12.5	→	24.9	→	16.9	→	12.0	→
2021	22.1	←	95.6	←	44.1	←	30.5	←
2020	12.9	→	52.3	←	24.7	→	18.4	←
2019	23.1	←	47.8	←	33.9	←	13.3	→
2018	16.5	←	24.7	→	19.0	→	16.6	←
2017	13.3	→	30.1	←	19.3	→	10.5	←
2016	14.3	→	24.3	→	20.3	→	9.2	←
2015	18.0	←	30.5	→	26.9	←	7.8	→
2014	14.6	→	42.8	←	26.1	→	9.7	→
2013	25.4	—	41.0	—	28.4	—	33.9	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

TREND OF MATERNAL DEATH RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (INDIAN RIVER COUNTY)

Per 100,000 Live Births	White	+/-	Black or African American	+/-	Non-Hispanic or Latino	+/-	Hispanic or Latino	+/-
2023	25.0	←	0.0	=	22.6	←	0.0	=
2022	0.0	→	0.0	→	0.0	→	0.0	→
2021	51.9	←	860.0	←	188.1	←	128.0	←
2020	26.5	→	0.0	=	0.0	→	138.9	←
2019	74.7	←	0.0	=	67.4	←	0.0	=
2018	0.0	=	0.0	→	0.0	→	0.0	=
2017	0.0	=	130.2	←	22.3	←	0.0	=
2016	0.0	→	0.0	=	0.0	→	0.0	=
2015	48.4	→	0.0	=	43.6	←	0.0	=
2014	48.6	←	0.0	=	42.7	←	0.0	=
2013	25.0	—	0.0	—	22.2	—	0.0	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY¹⁵⁶

Per 100,000 Live Births	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Overall Mortality Rate	6.8	9.6	←	9.7	10.6	←
White	4.4	6.2	←	7.8	8.3	←
Black or African American	10.6	25.0	←	14.8	16.5	←
Other Race	27.4	12.8	→	10.1	11.9	←
Hispanic or Latino	5.7	10.2	←	8.8	9.6	←
Non-Hispanic or Latino	3.1	3.7	←	10.1	11.1	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2021-2023

¹⁵⁶ Severe Maternal Morbidity is calculated using codes specified by the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health among delivery hospital inpatient records for females aged 12-55. Includes acute myocardial infarction, aneurysm, acute renal failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, amniotic fluid embolism, cardiac arrest/ventricular fibrillation, conversion of cardiac rhythm, disseminated intravascular fibrillation, eclampsia, heart failure/arrest during surgery or procedure, puerperal cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary edema/acute heart failure, severe anesthesia complications, sepsis, shock, sickle cell disease with crisis, air and thrombotic embolism, blood products transfusion, hysterectomy, temporary tracheostomy or ventilation. <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalInd.Dataviewer&cid=0867>

MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of Total Births	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Repeat births to mothers aged 15-17	2.0%	6.1%	←	6.4%	6.3%	→
Births to mothers 19 and older without a high school education	10.3%	8.3%	→	9.9%	9.2%	→
Births to obese mothers at the time pregnancy occurred	31.0%	32.6%	←	27.1%	29.5%	←
Births to mothers with first-trimester prenatal care	78.8%	73.8%	←	76.1%	71.7%	←
Births covered by Medicaid	46.6%	44.6%	←	47.4%	43.9%	←
Self-pay for delivery payment source	2.2%	2.7%	→	5.8%	5.6%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

TEEN BIRTH RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 1,000 Female Population Aged 18 and Under	2.4	1.8	→	2.3	1.9	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

INFANT MORTALITY RATE¹⁵⁷

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 1,000 live births	3.5	8.6	←	6.0	6.0	=

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

¹⁵⁷ 0-364 days from birth per 1,000 live births.

INFANT CHARACTERISTICS¹⁵⁸

Percent of Total Births	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Low birth weight	8.2%	8.4%	←	8.7%	9.1%	←
Preterm births	10.7%	9.8%	→	10.4%	10.7%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile

The Maternal Vulnerability Index (birth) ranks geographies on overall vulnerability to poor pregnancy outcomes and vulnerability across six themes:

- The Reproductive Healthcare
- The Physical Health
- The Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- The General Healthcare
- The Socioeconomic Determinants
- The Physical Environment

0 = the least vulnerable and 100 = the most vulnerable. A higher score indicates greater vulnerability to adverse maternal outcomes.

Overall Maternal Vulnerability Index Score in 2024 (MVI). The Maternal Vulnerability Index (MVI) ranks geographies on overall vulnerability to poor pregnancy outcomes and vulnerability across six themes. The Reproductive Healthcare Theme measures access to family planning and reproductive services as well as the availability of skilled attendance. The Physical Health Theme includes prevalence of non-communicable diseases and sexual transmitted infections. The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Theme includes factors related to stress, mental illness and addiction. The General Healthcare Theme includes accessibility, affordability and utilization of healthcare, including insurance coverage and the state's Medicaid expansion status. The Socioeconomic Determinants Theme includes educational attainment, poverty, food insecurity and social support. The Physical Environment Theme focuses on environmental factors that influence maternal health outcomes include violent crime rates, housing conditions, pollution and access to transportation. The Overall MVI Score and those of the six themes are available at the state, county, ZCTA and census tract levels. All indicators have been normalized to be 0-100 where 0 = the least vulnerable and 100 = the most vulnerable. A higher score indicates greater vulnerability to adverse maternal outcomes. The MVI was developed by Surgo Ventures.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁸ Low Birth Weight: Percentage of live births under 2,500 grams. Preterm Births: Percentage of infants born before completing 37 weeks of gestation are classified as preterm births. These infants are at greater risk of health and developmental problems including increased risk of death before their first birthday.

¹⁵⁹ Surgo Ventures, Overall Maternal Vulnerability Index Score. <https://www.policymap.com/data/dictionary/#Surgo%20Ventures:%20Maternal%20Vulnerability%20Index>

Child and Adolescent Health

POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
Population Under 21 Years Old	30,429	29,397	4,708,580	5,259,060

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Child Health Status Profile

POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
White	76.0%	76.4%	69.7%	69.1%
Black or African American	17.2%	15.8%	22.1%	21.8%
Other	6.8%	7.7%	8.2%	9.1%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	22.7%	24.6%	31.7%	32.4%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	77.3%	75.4%	68.3%	67.6%

Source: Florida Department of Health. Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Child Health Status Profile

IMMUNIZATION LEVELS IN KINDERGARTEN¹⁶⁰

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020-2022	2023-2025	+/-	2020-2022	2023-2025	+/-
Percent of Kindergarten Students Enrolled	91.8%	91.0%	←	92.8%	89.7%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology

¹⁶⁰ Refer to the state immunization surveys by year for the applicable definition of completed immunizations. Vaccination rates refer to the measure of four or more doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoids, And Acellular Pertussis (Dtap) Vaccine, three or more doses of inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV), One Or More Doses Of Measles, Mumps And Rubella (MMR) Vaccine, three or more doses of Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) Vaccine, three or more doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine, one or more doses of varicella vaccine (or physician documented disease history), and four or more doses of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).

TREND OF CHILD EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

Per 100,000 Population 19 and Under	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	41,624.1	→	41,104.2	→
2023	42,274.4	←	44,165.7	←
2022	42,051.0	←	43,759.3	←
2021	39,997.8	←	38,148.3	←
2020	30,788.7	→	28,143.0	→
2019	45,042.0	→	46,017.7	→
2018	46,099.8	→	46,361.6	←
2017	47,357.6	→	46,171.6	→
2016	50,440.7	←	47,782.7	←
2015	47,184.0	←	46,101.6	→
2014	46,475.9	—	46,218.0	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN CHILDREN FOR ASTHMA

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
Age Group	2018- 2020	2021- 2023	+/-	2018- 2020	2021- 2023	+/-
Under 1	482.3	409.2	→	293.9	282.0	→
1 to 5	295.3	311.5	←	423.3	453.8	←
5 to 11	125.7	135.0	←	292.5	269.3	→
12 to 18	246.9	264.0	←	406.0	420.1	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN CHILDREN FOR DIABETES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
Age Group	2018- 2020	2021- 2023	+/-	2018- 2020	2021- 2023	+/-
Under 1	53.6	27.3	→	5.2	6.5	←
1 to 5	20.7	25.5	←	17.5	20.0	←
5 to 11	31.4	44.6	←	40.9	38.5	→
12 to 18	112.2	58.0	→	134.5	117.1	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration

YOUTH OBESITY

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020	2024	+/-	2020	2024	+/-
Percent of middle school students	10.5%	18.5%	←	13.1%	14.7%	←
Percent of high school students	12.9%	18.5%	←	15.4%	14.4%	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2022	2024	+/-	2022	2024	+/-
Percent of middle school students	21.3%	24.2%	→	21.5%	21.0%	←
Percent of high school students	18.0%	22.0%	→	19.0%	19.6%	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

Infectious Diseases

RATE OF HIV AND AIDS DIAGNOSES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
HIV Diagnoses	6.5	10.3	←	17.7	19.7	←
AIDS Diagnoses	4.0	4.4	←	8.2	8.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

HIV/AIDS MORTALITY RATE

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	1.8	1.1	→	2.8	2.3	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

RATE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CASES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2020-2022	+/-	2018-2020	2020-2022	+/-
Gonorrhea	80.4	107.2	←	172.5	202.9	←
Chlamydia	302.8	280.5	→	493.8	484.3	→
Syphilis (All stages)	27.5	33.4	←	55.2	80.7	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

RATE OF CONFIRMED HEPATITIS CASES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Hepatitis A	8.8	0.6	→	7.8	0.9	→
Hepatitis B, Acute	3.7	3.4	→	3.3	3.4	←
Hepatitis B, Chronic	12.0	11.5	→	21.4	21.5	←
Hepatitis C, Acute	4.9	5.2	←	4.7	7.6	←
Hepatitis C, Chronic	53.2	70.0	←	87.4	56.4	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, County Health Dashboard Health Resource Availability

Behavioral Health

RATE OF LICENSED BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2020 - 2021	2023-2024	+/-	2020 - 2021	2023-2024	+/-
Behavioral or mental health professionals ¹⁶¹	14.2	15.9	→	123.5	142.7	→
Mental health counselors	38.1	53.2	→	60.3	70.2	→
Psychologists	21.5	23.4	→	23.4	23.6	→
Clinical social workers	42.4	47.4	→	52.6	60.4	→

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment. Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management's Suicide and Behavioral Health Profile

RATE OF PSYCHIATRIC BEDS

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-	2019-2021	2022-2024	+/-
Adult psychiatric beds	21.4	20.2	←	20.3	18.5	←
Child and adolescent psychiatric beds	7.6	7.1	←	3.1	3.1	=

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment. Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management's Suicide and Behavioral Health Profile

SELF-REPORTED POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS BY ADULTS¹⁶²

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	13.2%	14.7%	←	15.8%	16.8%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAD A DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	17.7%	18.7%	←	19.3%	19.7%	←

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

¹⁶¹ Includes marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers and mental health counselors with active licenses in Florida. Other behavioral healthcare professionals, such as psychologists or school psychologists, are not included in this measure.

¹⁶² Estimated annual prevalence rate of adults aged 18 and over who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure--definitions/health--status/index.html>

SUICIDE RATE (ALL AGES)

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	16.7	19.0	←	14.3	14.0	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

YOUTH SUICIDE RATE AGES 12 TO 18¹⁶³

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	9.6	12.9	←	6.3	5.5	→

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

YOUNG ADULT SUICIDE RATE AGES 19 TO 21¹⁶⁴

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-	2018-2020	2021-2023	+/-
Per 100,000 Population	16.2	8.0	→	12.1	12.9	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

ADULTS WHO SELF-REPORTED ENGAGING IN BINGE DRINKING

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	14.1%	13.9%	→	17.8%	16.1%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

¹⁶³ Crude Rates.

¹⁶⁴ Crude Rates.

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FROM ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	72.9	←	43.7	→
2023	58.1	→	46.0	→
2022	85.3	→	51.2	→
2021	94.9	→	55.3	→
2020	107.4	—	58.3	—

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

ADULTS WHO SELF-REPORTED REGULAR SMOKING

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Percent of Adults	16.0%	13.5%	→	18.1%	14.2%	→

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE FROM TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	61.3	←	54.8	→
2023	56.0	→	56.9	→
2022	67.0	←	58.1	→
2021	64.2	←	58.8	←
2020	61.3	—	54.8	—

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

SELF-REPORTED CURRENT ADULT E-CIGARETTE USE (STATE OF FLORIDA)

	Florida	+/-
2023	7.6%	←
2022	6.1%	→
2021	6.9%	←
2020	5.7%	→
2019	7.5%	←
2018	5.9%	—

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion

TREND OF AGE-ADJUSTED OVERDOSE DEATH RATE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	16.2	→	32.5	→
2022	29.7	→	35.9	→
2021	29.8	←	38.5	←
2020	17.5	→	36.0	←
2019	25.0	←	27.1	←
2018	11.2	—	24.5	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF NUMBER OF FATAL OVERDOSES

All Substances	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024 Q1	8	→	1,591	→
2023 Q1	12	←	1,867	→
2022 Q1	10	→	1,996	←
2021 Q1	11	—	1,893	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL NON-FATAL OVERDOSE EMS RESPONSES

All Substances	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025 Q1	99	→	17,508	→
2024 Q1	119	→	21,715	→
2023 Q1	152	←	26,199	←
2022 Q1	140	→	25,127	→
2021 Q1	152	—	25,247	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF ANNUAL JUVENILE DRUG ARREST RATE

Ages 17 and Under	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	15	→	3,507	←
2022	28	←	3,428	←
2021	13	→	2,668	←
2020	20	→	2,549	→
2019	49	—	5,899	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

OPIOID OVERDOSE ANNUAL AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	26.9	→	25.3	→
2022	37.0	←	29.0	→
2021	33.0	←	31.2	←
2020	18.9	←	29.9	←
2019	10.4	→	21.4	←
2018	19.8	—	18.7	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF OPIOIDS DISPENSED

Per Prescriber	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025 Q1	15.0	→	43.2	→
2024 Q1	16.2	←	44.8	→
2023 Q1	15.3	→	45.3	→
2022 Q1	16.0	→	46.2	→
2021 Q1	16.8	→	46.4	→
2020 Q1	18.5	→	49.7	→
2019 Q1	18.9	—	52.4	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

TREND OF ANNUAL OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED PER PRESCRIBER¹⁶⁵

Per Prescriber	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	34.3	→	129.0	→
2022	34.8	→	129.9	→
2020	39.1	→	137.8	→
2018	39.7	—	155.9	—

Source: Florida Department of Health Bureau of Community Health Assessment Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Substance Use Dashboard

¹⁶⁵ Year-to-Date rates are provisional (data as of 3/7/2025) <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=SubstanceUse.SubstanceUseandTreatment>

Neighborhood and Built Environment

TREND OF OVERALL FOOD INSECURITY RATE

	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	13.9%	←	14.4%	←
2022	12.8%	←	13.2%	←
2021	10.0%	→	10.6%	=
2020	11.2%	→	10.6%	→
2019	11.9%	—	12.0%	—

Source: Feeding America, Map the Gap

TREND OF CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE

Age 18 and Under	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	20.0%	←	18.4%	→
2022	19.1%	←	19.1%	←
2021	13.6%	→	14.3%	→
2020	16.1%	→	15.7%	→
2019	17.8%	—	16.8%	—

Source: Feeding America, Map the Gap

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH

	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019-2021	2022-2024	2019-2021	2022-2024
Elementary school students	61.0%	54.8%	57.3%	55.1%
Middle school students	61.5%	59.7%	55.0%	52.6%

Source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services

NATIONAL LOW-INCOME HOUSING COALITION: HOUSING COSTS

	Indian River County	Florida
Hourly wage necessary to afford a 2-bedroom Fair Market Rate	\$30.13	\$37.27
Annual income needs to afford a 2-bedroom at Fair Market Rate	\$62,680	\$77,522
Number of hours per week needed at minimum wage to afford a 2-bedroom at fair Market Rate	93	115

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Florida Out of Reach Report, 2025

FAIR MARKET RENT (FMR)

	Indian River County
0 Bedrooms	\$845
1 Bedrooms	\$1,048
2 Bedrooms	\$1,264
3 Bedrooms	\$1,629
4 Bedrooms	\$2,104

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development HOME Rent Limits 2023

HOUSING COSTS AND HOME VALUE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Median Household Income	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Homeowner Excessive Housing Costs	22.7%	26.2%	22.1%
Renter Excessive Housing Costs	50.3%	55.0%	46.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Mobile Homes	6.9%	8.2%	5.8%
Renter Housing Mobile Homes	5.3%	5.4%	4.0%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%

Source: U.S. HUD CHAS 2015-2019 | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010 One-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

TREND OF ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS

Number of People	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2025	198	→	28,498	→
2024	225	→	31,362	←
2023	341	←	30,756	←
2022	290	←	25,959	←
2021	261	→	21,121	→
2020	486	=	27,487	→
2019	486	—	28,328	—

Source: Florida's Council on Homelessness 2024 Annual Report

TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS

	Indian River	Florida	United States
No Vehicle	4.3%	5.9%	8.3%
Mean Travel Time to Work (in minutes)	23.7	28.0	26.6
Commute Transportation by Public Transit	0.6%	1.2%	3.5%
Commute Transportation by Drive Alone	74.0%	72.1%	70.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS

	Indian River	Florida	United States
Household Without Internet Access	8.4%	6.8%	7.7%

Source: Federal Communications Commission Fixed Broadband Deployment Data 2021 | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

Economic Stability

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
People Below Poverty Level	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	15.1%	16.3%	15.4%
2023	11.4%	12.6%	12.5%
Percent Change (2010-2023)	-24.5%	-22.7%	-18.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

TREND OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY¹⁶⁶

	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	8.2%	→	12.0%	→
2023	12.0%	→	12.3%	→
2022	12.2%	←	12.7%	→
2021	12.1%	→	13.1%	←
2019	12.3%	—	12.7%	—

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey One-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY AGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Under 5	21.8%	18.2%	17.6%
Under 18	17.3%	16.9%	16.3%
18 to 64	12.4%	11.6%	11.6%
65 and Over	7.4%	11.4%	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	9.1%	17.9%	21.8%
Asian	8.8%	10.1%	9.9%
Black or African American	30.4%	19.5%	21.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	12.8%	17.2%
Some Other Race	16.6%	18.0%	18.2%
Two or More Races	13.4%	13.5%	14.7%
White	9.1%	10.2%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	14.7%	15.1%	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁶⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard 1 – year estimates from the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) because of the impacts of the COVID – 19 pandemic on data collection. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html#:~:text=The%20U.S.%20Census%20Bureau%20did,2020%20ACS%201%20year%20data>

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SNAP

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP	7.6%	12.6%	11.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

TREND OF ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME¹⁶⁷

	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	\$79,849	→	\$77,735	→
2023	\$72,920	→	\$73,311	→
2022	\$67,407	→	\$69,303	→
2021	\$58,972	←	\$63,062	→
2019	\$59,782	—	\$59,227	—

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey One-year Estimates

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	\$44,772	\$46,956	\$53,046
2023	\$71,049	\$71,711	\$78,538
Percent Change (2013-2023)	+58.7%	+52.8%	+48.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$81,445	\$67,217	\$59,393
Asian	\$63,859	\$92,402	\$113,106
Black or African American	\$48,669	\$54,426	\$53,444
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	\$80,763	\$78,640
Other Race	\$57,731	\$61,497	\$65,558
Two or More Races	\$74,126	\$69,877	\$73,412
White	\$72,369	\$76,644	\$83,784

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁶⁷ The U.S. Census Bureau did not release its standard one-year estimates from the 2020 ACS because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2020/1-year.html>

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	\$59,562	\$66,556	\$68,890

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and mining	1.7%	0.8%	1.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services	11.3%	11.1%	8.8%
Construction	8.5%	8.2%	6.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.4%	21.0%	23.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	8.0%	8.0%	6.7%
Information	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Manufacturing	5.0%	5.2%	10.0%
Other services, except public administration	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	14.5%	14.0%	12.4%
Public administration	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%
Retail trade	12.7%	12.1%	10.9%
Transportation and warehousing and utilities	4.1%	6.3%	5.9%
Wholesale trade	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

ASSET-LIMITED INCOME-CONSTRAINED EMPLOYED (ALICE) HOUSEHOLDS

	Indian River County	Florida
Households living above the federal poverty level but below ALICE threshold of financial survival ¹⁶⁸	30.0%	34.0%
Households living above the ALICE threshold of financial survival ¹⁶⁹	57.0%	53.0%

Source: United Way. United for ALICE, 2023

Education Access and Quality

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT¹⁷⁰

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Less than 9 th Grade	3.1%	4.3%	4.7%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	4.9%	6.1%	5.9%
High School Degree	27.7%	27.4%	26.2%
Some College No Degree	20.5%	18.9%	19.4%
Associates Degree	10.3%	10.1%	8.8%
Bachelor's Degree	20.2%	20.7%	21.3%
Graduate Degree	13.2%	12.5%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

POPULATION WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, PERCENT CHANGE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
2013	13.0%	13.9%	14.0%
2023	8.0%	10.4%	10.6%
Percent Change (2013-2023)	-38.5%	-25.2%	-24.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2009-2013 Five-year Estimates | U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

¹⁶⁸ The percentage of households living above the federal poverty level but below the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) threshold of financial survival. The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy. These basic budget items include housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, and technology, plus taxes and a contingency fund (miscellaneous) equal to 10% of the household budget.

¹⁶⁹ The percentage of households living above the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) threshold of financial survival. The ALICE Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost of household basics necessary to live and work in the current economy. These basic budget items include housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, and technology, plus taxes and a contingency fund (miscellaneous) equal to 10% of the household budget.

¹⁷⁰ Column totals for the table will not equal 100.0%.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY RACE

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
American Indian and Alaska Native	5.0%	20.1%	16.2%
Asian	43.5%	53.2%	57.0%
Black or African American	17.9%	22.3%	24.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	ND	25.8%	19.0%
Some Other Race	16.9%	23.6%	15.6%
Two or More Races	30.4%	31.5%	28.2%
White	35.4%	35.9%	37.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY ETHNICITY

	Indian River County	Florida	United States
Hispanic or Latino	23.8%	28.3%	19.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-2023 Five-year Estimates

STUDENTS ABSENT 21 OR MORE DAYS (GRADES K-12)

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2023	+/-	2019	2023	+/-
Percent of Students, Kindergarten - 12 th Grade	15.6%	21.7%	←	11.3%	19.4%	←

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Education

CHILDCARE PRICES BY AGE OF CHILDREN AND PROVIDER TYPE

	Indian River County	Florida
Infant Center-Based Childcare Price	\$9,620	\$11,700
Infant Home-Based Childcare Price	\$7,800	\$9,100
Toddler Center-Based Childcare Price	\$8,320	\$9,360
Toddler Home-Based Childcare Price	\$7,800	\$7,800
Preschool Center-Based Childcare Price	\$7,800	\$8,580
Preschool Home-Based Childcare Price	\$7,800	\$7,800
School-Aged Center-Based Childcare Price	\$6,500	\$6,500
School-Aged Home-Based Childcare Price	ND	\$6,240

Source: Women's Bureau, National Database of Childcare Prices, 2022

POPULATION OF ADULTS WITHOUT BASIC LITERACY SKILLS

	Indian River County	Florida
Level 1 or below	19.3%	23.7%
Level 2	36.3%	34.3%
Level 3	44.4%	42.0%

Source: Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy

Social and Community Context

TREND OF STUDENTS WHO FELT UNSAFE AT SCHOOL¹⁷¹

	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2024	8.6%	→	9.4%	→
2022	11.9%	←	10.1%	←
2020	8.4%	←	9.1%	→
2018	7.5%	—	10.1%	—

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

YOUTH REPORTED BULLYING BEHAVIOR

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018	2024	+/-	2018	2024	+/-
Skipped school because of bullying	7.8%	11.1%	←	8.4%	9.2%	←
Was ever kicked or shoved	30.3%	36.4%	←	28.8%	36.1%	←
Was ever taunted or teased	51.1%	57.4%	←	56.0%	58.5%	←
Was a victim of cyberbullying	28.2%	29.3%	←	25.6%	29.0%	←

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

RATE OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AGES 5 TO 11

Per 100,000 Children	Indian River County		Florida	
	2019-2021	2022-2024	2019-2021	2022-2024
Child abuse	590.4	521.0	594.9	419.4
Sexual violence	27.8	44.6	48.9	35.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Safe Families Network

¹⁷¹ High school students who did not go to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to school in the past 30 days.

TREND OF VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	131.1	←	150.7	→
2022	112.0	→	157.6	←
2021	113.6	←	147.1	→
2020	111.2	←	150.5	→
2019	110.1	→	157.7	→
2018	114.4	—	163.2	—

Source Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management and Florida Department of Law Enforcement

TREND OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Per 100,000 Population	Indian River County	+/-	Florida	+/-
2023	31.3	→	314.9	←
2022	31.6	→	305.8	→
2021	36.2	→	306.4	→
2020	46.1	←	291.6	→
2019	45.1	→	311.0	→
2018	80.2	—	317.2	—

Source Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management and Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Appendix B: Community Survey Tables

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

	Indian River County
18-24	0.0%
25-34	9.1%
35-44	14.3%
45-54	19.5%
55-64	32.5%
65-74	13.0%
75 or older	11.7%

WHAT IS YOUR GENDER

	Indian River County
Male	17.9%
Female	79.5%
Prefer not to answer	2.6%

ARE YOU OF HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN OR DESCENT?

	Indian River County
Yes, Hispanic or Latino	7.7%
No, not Hispanic or Latino	87.2%
Prefer not to answer	5.1%

WHICH RACE BEST DESCRIBES YOU?

	Indian River County
More than one race	8.2%
African American or Black	12.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4%
Asian	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	78.1%
Prefer not to answer	0.0%
I identify in another way	0.0%

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?

	Indian River County
Less than high school	0.0%
Some high school, but no diploma	1.3%
High school diploma or GED	10.3%
Some college, no degree	16.7%
Vocational/ technical school	10.3%
Associate degree	16.7%
Bachelor's degree	26.9%
Master's/Graduate or professional degree or higher	15.4%
Prefer not to answer	2.6%

HOW MUCH TOTAL COMBINED MONEY DID ALL PEOPLE LIVING I YOUR HOME EARN LAST YEAR?

	Indian River County
\$0 to \$9,999	6.5%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1.3%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3.9%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7.8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5.2%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,000	7.8%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	3.9%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	5.2%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	9.1%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	6.5%
\$150,000 or more	15.6%
Prefer not to answer	15.6%

HOW MANY CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) CURRENTLY LIVE IN YOUR HOME?

	Indian River County
None	65.5%
1	12.7%
2	14.5%
3	2.7%
4	2.7%
5	1.8%
6 or more	0.0%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN CHILDREN IN YOUR HOME NEEDED MEDICAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE THEY NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Yes	16.2%
No	83.8%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT THEM FROM GETTING THE MEDICAL CARE THEY NEEDED (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY)

	Indian River County
Not sure how to find a doctor	0.0%
Unable to afford to pay for care	33.3%
Cannot take time off work	16.7%
Unable to find a doctor who takes my insurance	33.3%
Cannot take child out of class	0.0%
Do not have insurance to cover medical care	16.7%
Doctor's office does not have convenient hours	66.7%
Transportation challenges	0.0%
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	50.0%
Unable to find a doctor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	0.0%
Other	16.7%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN CHILDREN IN YOUR HOME NEEDED DENTAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE THEY NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Yes	18.9%
No	81.1%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT THEM FROM GETTING THE DENTAL CARE THEY NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Not sure how to find a dentist	14.3%
Unable to afford to pay for care	28.6%
Cannot take time off work	28.6%
Unable to find a dentist who takes my insurance	14.3%
Cannot take child out of class	14.3%
Do not have insurance to cover dental care	57.1%
Dentist's office doesn't have convenient hours	14.3%
Transportation challenges	14.3%
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	14.3%
Unable to find a dentist who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	0.0%
Other	0.0%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN CHILDREN IN YOUR HOME NEEDED BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE (MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER) BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE THEY NEEDED

	Indian River County
Yes	11.4%
No	88.6%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT THEM FROM GETTING THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE (MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER) THEY NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Am not sure how to find a doctor or counselor	0.0%
Unable to afford to pay for care	0.0%
Cannot take time off work	0.0%
Afraid of what people might think	0.0%
Do not have insurance to cover behavioral healthcare	0.0%
Cannot take child out of class	0.0%
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	50.0%
Transportation challenges	0.0%
Doctor's or counselor's office does not have convenient hours	0.0%
Unable to find a doctor or counselor who takes my insurance	0.0%
Unable to find a doctor or counselor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	25.0%
Other	75.0%

WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT THE MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH NEEDS FOR CHILDREN IN YOUR COMMUNITY, PLEASE SELECT THE TOP 3 MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH NEEDS TO ADDRESS.

	Indian River County
Accidents and injuries	16.7%
Asthma	6.7%
Respiratory health other than asthma (RSV, cystic fibrosis)	16.7%
Dental care	13.3%
Diabetes	3.3%
Substance use (including alcohol)	3.3%
Eye health (vision)	13.3%
Healthy pregnancies and childbirth (not teen pregnancy)	10.0%
Immunizations (common childhood vaccines, like mumps, measles and chicken pox)	20.0%
Infectious disease (including COVID 19)	3.3%
Special needs (physical/ chronic/ behavioral / developmental / emotional)	40.0%
Medically complex	0.0%
Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	13.3%
Behavioral health (mental health and substance use disorder)	40.0%
Healthy food/ nutrition	33.3%
Obesity	13.3%
Physical activity	33.3%
Safe sex practice and teen pregnancy	6.7%
Sexual identity of child	0.0%
Suicide prevention	20.0%
Vaping, cigarette, cigar, cigarillo or E-cigarette use	10.0%
Other	3.3%

OVERALL, HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH YOU LIVE?

	Indian River County
Very unhealthy	3.5%
Unhealthy	12.8%
Somewhat healthy	51.2%
Healthy	20.9%
Very healthy	3.5%
Not sure	8.1%

WHICH 3 DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE MOST HARMFUL TO THE OVERALL HEALTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY?

	Indian River County
Alcohol abuse/ drinking too much alcohol (beer, wine, spirits and mixed drinks)	61.9%
Dropping out of school	8.3%
Illegal drug use/ abuse or misuse of prescription medications	50.0%
Lack of exercise	28.6%
Poor eating habits	41.7%
Not getting “vaccines” to prevent disease	16.7%
Not wearing helmets	7.1%
Not using seat belts/ not using child safety seats	2.4%
Vaping, cigarette, cigar, cigarillo or E-cigarette use	31.0%
Unsafe sex including not using birth control	4.8%
Distracted driving (including texting, eating and talking on the phone)	53.6%
Not locking up guns	8.3%
Not seeing a doctor while you are pregnant	4.8%

WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE 3 MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN A COMMUNITY?

	Indian River County
Good place to raise children	12.9%
Low crime/ safe neighborhoods	18.8%
Good schools	12.9%
Access to healthcare	38.8%
Parks and recreation	5.9%
Clean environment/ air and water quality	16.5%
Low-cost housing	29.4%
Arts and cultural events	0.0%
Low-cost health insurance	35.3%
Acceptance/ promoting belonging	3.5%
Good jobs and healthy economy	31.8%
Strong family life	20.0%
Access to low-cost, healthy food	32.9%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	22.4%
Sidewalks/ walking safety	9.4%
Public transportation/ community transportation	8.2%
Religious or spiritual values	9.4%
Disaster preparedness	1.2%
Emergency medical services (EMS)	10.6%
Access to good health information	8.2%
Strong community/ community knows and support each other	18.8%

READ THE LIST OF HEALTH PROBLEMS AND THINK ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY. WHICH OF THESE DO YOU BELIEVE ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY

	Indian River County
Aging problems (for example: difficulty getting around, dementia, arthritis)	45.9%
Cancers	20.0%
Child abuse/ neglect	7.1%
Clean environment/ air and water quality	16.5%
Climate change	5.9%
Dental problems	8.2%
Diabetes/ high blood sugar	20.0%
Domestic violence/ rape/ sexual assault/ human trafficking	15.3%
Gun-related injuries	3.5%
Being overweight	30.6%
Mental health problems (including suicide)	42.4%
Illegal drug use/ abuse of prescription medications and alcohol abuse/ drinking too much	32.9%
Heart disease/ stroke/ high blood pressure	40.0%
HIV/ AIDS/ sexually transmitted disease (STDs)	1.2%
Homicide	1.2%
Infectious disease (including Hepatitis, TB and COVID-19)	5.9%
Motor vehicle crash injuries	10.6%
Infant death	1.2%
Respiratory/ lung disease	7.1%
Teenage pregnancy	2.4%
Maternal mortality/ mental health	2.4%

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, I WORRIED ABOUT WHETHER OUR FOOD WOULD RUN OUT BEFORE WE GOT MONEY TO BUY MORE

	Indian River County
Often true	9.5%
Sometimes true	26.2%
Never true	64.3%

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, THE FOOD THAT WE BOUGHT JUST DID NOT LAST AND WE DID NOT HAVE MONEY TO GET MORE

	Indian River County
Often true	6.0%
Sometimes true	27.7%
Never true	66.3%

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANYONE LIVING IN YOUR HOME EVER GET EMERGENCY FOOD FROM A CHURCH, A FOOD PANTRY OR A FOOD BANK OR EAT IN A SOUP KITCHEN

	Indian River County
Yes	16.7%
No	83.3%

OVERALL, HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR OWN PERSONAL HEALTH?

	Indian River County
Excellent	10.7%
Very good	26.2%
Good	41.7%
Fair	11.9%
Poor	9.5%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN YOU NEEDED MEDICAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Yes	32.1%
No	67.9%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING MEDICAL CARE?

	Indian River County
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	48.1%
Not sure how to find a doctor	14.8%
Unable to find a doctor who takes my insurance	33.3%
Unable to afford to pay for care	29.6%
Doctor's office does not have convenient hours	29.6%
Transportation challenges	18.5%
Do not have insurance to cover medical care	18.5%
Cannot take time off work	25.9%
Unable to find a doctor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	7.4%
Other	29.6%

THINKING ABOUT YOUR MENTAL HEALTH, WHICH INCLUDES STRESS, DEPRESSION AND PROBLEMS WITH EMOTIONS, HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR OVERALL MENTAL HEALTH?

	Indian River County
Excellent	11.9%
Very good	25.0%
Good	29.8%
Fair	27.4%
Poor	6.0%
Not sure	0.0%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WHEN YOU NEEDED MENTAL HEALTH CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED?

	Indian River County
Yes	14.5%
No	85.5%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING MENTAL HEALTHCARE?

	Indian River County
Am not sure how to find a doctor or counselor	0.0%
Unable to afford to pay for care	36.4%
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	36.4%
Transportation challenges	9.1%
Do not have insurance to cover mental health care	0.0%
Cannot take time off work	18.2%
Fear of family or community opinion	9.1%
Unable to find a doctor or a counselor who takes my insurance	27.3%
Doctor's or counselor's office does not have convenient hours	27.3%
Unable to find a doctor or counselor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	0.0%
Other	18.2%

WAS THERE A TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTH WHEN YOU NEEDED DENTAL CARE BUT DID NOT GET THE CARE YOU NEEDED

	Indian River County
Yes	31.7%
No	68.3%

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT KEPT YOU FROM GETTING DENTAL CARE?

	Indian River County
Unable to schedule an appointment when needed	26.9%
Not sure how to find a dentist	3.8%
Do not have insurance to cover dental care	19.2%
Unable to afford to pay for care	61.5%
Dentist office does not have convenient hours	7.7%
Transportation challenges	7.7%
Unable to find a dentist who takes my insurance	23.1%
Cannot take time off work	38.5%
Unable to find a dentist who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs or language	3.8%
Other	3.8%

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GONE TO A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM (ER) ABOUT YOUR OWN HEALTH

	Indian River County
1 time	19.8%
2 times	2.5%
3-4 times	7.4%
5-9 times	2.5%
10 or more times	0.0%
I have not gone to a hospital ER	67.9%

WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU USED THE EMERGENCY ROOM INSTEAD OF GOING TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?

	Indian River County
After hours or weekend	42.3%
I don't have a doctor clinic	0.0%
Long wait for an appointment with my regular doctor	26.9%
Cost	0.0%
Emergency/ life-threatening situation	42.3%
I don't have insurance	0.0%
Other	15.4%

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD BY DOCTOR OR OTHER MEDICAL PROVIDER THAT YOU HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HEALTH ISSUES?

	Indian River County
None of the above	31.3%
Cancer	13.8%
Heart disease	10.0%
Depression/ anxiety	27.5%
High blood pressure/ hypertension	35.0%
Diabetes/ high blood sugar	15.0%
Obesity	22.5%
HIV/ AIDS	0.0%
Stroke	6.3%
COPD	2.5%

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS: CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, SNUS, DIP, CIGARETTES, CIGARS OR LITTLE CIGARS?

	Indian River County
I don't use these products	91.3%
On some days	2.5%
Once a day	0.0%
More than once a day	6.3%

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCTS: E-CIGARETTES, E-CIGARS, E-HOOKAHS, E-PIPES, HOOKAH PENS, VAPE PIPES AND VAPE PENS?

	Indian River County
I don't use these products	88.8%
On some days	2.5%
Once a day	2.5%
More than once a day	6.3%

HOW DO YOU PAY FOR MOST OF YOUR HEALTH CARE?

	Indian River County
I pay cash/ I don't have insurance	1.3%
TRICARE	0.0%
Medicare or Medicare HMO	23.4%
Indian Health Services	0.0%
Commercial health insurance (from employer)	61.0%
Veteran's administration	0.0%
Marketplace insurance plan	3.9%
County health plan	3.9%
I pay another way	6.5%

Appendix C: Community Survey

Orlando Health East Region

CHNA Community Survey

Orlando Health is conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment to better understand the community's strengths, resources and health-related needs. The assessment will explore how people access services and gather perspectives on barriers to healthcare across the community.

Please help us by taking this survey. It will take about 15 minutes to complete. Your responses are confidential. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact our research partner, Crescendo Consulting Group at KKIMBALL@CRESCENDO.CG.COM

Your responses are confidential.

1. In which county do you live? (Please choose only one)

☐ Brevard County ☐ Indian River County ☐ Other (Specify) _____

2. In which ZIP code do you live? (Please write in) _____

3. How many CHILDREN (under age 18) currently live in your home? (Please choose only one)

None **(skip to question 11)** ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

--Begin Children's Section --

4. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when children in your home needed medical care but did NOT get the care they needed?

☐ Yes ☐ No **(skip to question 6)**

5. What are some reasons that kept them from getting the medical care they needed? (Choose all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Am not sure how to find a doctor | ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care |
| ☐ Cannot take time off work | ☐ Unable to find a doctor who takes my insurance |
| ☐ Cannot take child out of class | ☐ Do not have insurance to cover medical care |
| ☐ Doctor's office does not have convenient hours ☐ Transportation challenges | |
| ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed | |
| ☐ Unable to find a doctor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs, or language | |
| ☐ Other (please specify) _____ | |

6. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when children in your home needed dental care but did NOT get the care they needed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to question 8)

7. What are some reasons that kept them from getting the dental care they needed? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Am not sure how to find a dentist
- ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care
- ☐ Cannot take time off work
- ☐ Unable to find a dentist who takes my insurance
- ☐ Cannot take child out of class
- ☐ Do not have insurance to cover dental care
- ☐ Dentist's office does not have convenient hours
- ☐ Transportation challenges
- ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed
- ☐ Unable to find a dentist who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs, or language
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

8. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when children in your home needed mental and/or behavioral healthcare but did NOT get the care they needed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to question 10)

9. What are some reasons that kept them from getting the behavioral healthcare (mental health and substance use disorder) they needed? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Am not sure how to find a doctor/counselor
- ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care
- ☐ Cannot take time off work
- ☐ Afraid of what people might think
- ☐ Do not have insurance to cover mental healthcare
- ☐ Cannot take child out of class
- ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed
- ☐ Transportation challenges
- ☐ Doctor/counselor's office does not have convenient hours
- ☐ Unable to find a doctor/counselor who takes my insurance
- ☐ Unable to find a doctor/counselor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs, or language
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

The goal of the next question (Question 10) is to understand what you think are the most important HEALTH needs for children in your community. Please answer the next question about children who live in your community, not just your children.

10. When you think about the most important HEALTH needs for children in your community, please select the top 3 most important health needs to address. If you think of a health concern that is not listed here, please write it in under “other”. (Please choose only 3)

PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY 3

- ☐ Accidents and Injuries
- ☐ Asthma
- ☐ Respiratory Health Other than Asthma (RSV, cystic fibrosis)
- ☐ Dental Care
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Substance Use (including alcohol)
- ☐ Eye Health (vision)
- ☐ Healthy Pregnancies and Childbirth (not teen pregnancy)
- ☐ Immunizations (common childhood vaccines, like mumps, measles, chicken pox)
- ☐ Infectious Diseases (including COVID-19)
- ☐ Special Needs (Physical/Chronic/Behavioral/Developmental/Emotional)
- ☐ Medically Complex
- ☐ Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- ☐ Behavioral Health (Mental health and substance use disorder)
- ☐ Healthy Food/Nutrition
- ☐ Obesity
- ☐ Physical activity
- ☐ Safe Sex Practices and Teen Pregnancy
- ☐ Sexual Identity of Child
- ☐ Suicide Prevention
- ☐ Vaping, Cigarette, Cigar, Cigarillo, or E-cigarette Use
- ☐ Other:

--End Children's Section --

These next questions are about your view or opinion of the community in which you live.

11. Overall, how would you rate the health of the community in which you live? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ Very unhealthy ☐ Unhealthy ☐ Somewhat healthy ☐ Healthy ☐ Very healthy ☐ Not sure

12. Please read the list of risky behaviors listed below. Which 3 do you believe are the most harmful to the overall health of your community? (Please choose only 3)

PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY 3

- ☐ Alcohol abuse/drinking too much alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, mixed drinks)
- ☐ Dropping out of school
- ☐ Illegal drug use/abuse or misuse of prescription medications
- ☐ Lack of exercise
- ☐ Poor eating habits
- ☐ Not getting “vaccines” to prevent disease
- ☐ Not wearing helmets
- ☐ Not using seat belts/not using child safety seats
- ☐ Vaping, Cigarette, Cigar, Cigarillo, or E-cigarette Use
- ☐ Unsafe sex including not using birth control
- ☐ Distracted driving (texting, eating, talking on the phone)
- ☐ Not locking up guns
- ☐ Not seeing a doctor while you are pregnant

13. Read the list of health problems and think about your community. Which of these do you believe are most important to address to improve the health of your community? (Please choose only 3)

PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY 3

- ☐ Aging Problems (for example: difficulty getting around, dementia, arthritis)
- ☐ Cancers
- ☐ Child Abuse/Neglect
- ☐ Clean Environment/Air and Water Quality
- ☐ Climate Change
- ☐ Dental Problems
- ☐ Diabetes/High Blood Sugar
- ☐ Domestic Violence/Rape/Sexual Assault/Human Trafficking
- ☐ Gun-Related Injuries
- ☐ Being Overweight
- ☐ Mental Health Problems Including Suicide
- ☐ Illegal Drug Use/Abuse of Prescription Medications and Alcohol Abuse/Drinking Too Much
- ☐ Heart Disease/Stroke/High Blood Pressure
- ☐ HIV/AIDS/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- ☐ Homicide
- ☐ Infectious Diseases Like Hepatitis, TB and COVID-19
- ☐ Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries
- ☐ Infant Death
- ☐ Respiratory/Lung Disease
- ☐ Teenage Pregnancy
- ☐ Maternal Mortality/Maternal Health

14. Please read the list below. Which do you believe are the 3 most important factors needed to improve the quality of life in your community? (Please choose only 3)

PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY 3

- ☐ Good Place to Raise Children
- ☐ Low Crime/Safe Neighborhoods
- ☐ Good Schools
- ☐ Access to Healthcare
- ☐ Parks and Recreation
- ☐ Clean Environment/Air and Water Quality
- ☐ Low-Cost Housing
- ☐ Arts and Cultural Events
- ☐ Low-Cost Health Insurance
- ☐ Tolerance/Embracing Diversity
- ☐ Good Jobs and Healthy Economy
- ☐ Strong Family Life
- ☐ Access to Low-Cost, Healthy Food
- ☐ Healthy Behaviors and Lifestyles
- ☐ Sidewalks/Walking Safety
- ☐ Public Transportation/Community transportation
- ☐ Religious or Spiritual Values
- ☐ Disaster Preparedness
- ☐ Emergency Medical Services
- ☐ Access to Good Health Information
- ☐ Strong Community/Community Knows and Supports Each Other

15. In the past 12 months, I worried about whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more. (Please choose only one)

- ☐ Often true ☐ Sometimes true ☐ Never true

16. In the past 12 months, the food that we bought just did not last and we did not have money to get more. (Please choose only one)

- ☐ Often true ☐ Sometimes true ☐ Never true

17. In the last 12 months, did you or anyone living in your home ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank, or eat in a soup kitchen?

☐ Yes ☐ No

These next questions are about your personal health and your opinions about getting healthcare in your community.

18. Overall, would you say that in general your health is: (Please choose only one)

☐ Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

19. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when you needed medical care but did NOT get the care you needed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to question 21)

20. What are some reasons that kept you from getting medical care? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed
- ☐ Am not sure how to find a doctor
- ☐ Unable to find a doctor who takes my insurance
- ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care
- ☐ Doctor's office does not have convenient hours
- ☐ Transportation challenges
- ☐ Do not have insurance to cover medical care
- ☐ Cannot take time off work
- ☐ Unable to find a doctor who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs, or language
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

21. Thinking about your MENTAL health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, how would you rate your overall mental health? (Please choose only one)

☐ Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Not Sure

22. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when you needed mental healthcare but did NOT get the care you needed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to question 24)

23. What are some reasons that kept you from getting mental healthcare? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Am not sure how to find a doctor/counselor
- ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care
- ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed
- ☐ Transportation challenges
- ☐ Do not have insurance to cover mental healthcare
- ☐ Cannot take time off work
- ☐ Fear of family or community opinion
- ☐ Unable to find doctor/counselor who takes my insurance

- ☐ Doctor/counselor office does not have convenient hours
- ☐ Unable to find a doctor/counselor who knows/understands my culture, identity, beliefs, language
- ☐ Other _____

24. Was there a time in the PAST 12 MONTHS when you needed DENTAL care but did NOT get the care you needed?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to question 26)

25. What are some reasons that kept you from getting dental care? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Unable to schedule an appointment when needed
- ☐ Do not have insurance to cover dental care
- ☐ Dentist office does not have convenient hours
- ☐ Unable to find a dentist who takes my insurance
- ☐ Unable to find a dentist who knows or understands my culture, identity, beliefs, or language
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Am not sure how to find a dentist
- ☐ Unable to afford to pay for care
- ☐ Transportation challenges
- ☐ Cannot take time off work

26. In the past 12 months, how many times have you gone to a hospital emergency room (ER) about your own health? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ 1 time ☐ 2 times ☐ 3-4 times ☐ 5-9 times ☐ 10 or more times
- ☐ I have not gone to a hospital ER in the past 12 months (Skip to question 28)

27. What is the MAIN reason you used the emergency room INSTEAD of going to a doctor's office or clinic? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ After hours/Weekend
- ☐ Long wait for an appointment with my regular doctor
- ☐ Emergency/Life-threatening situation
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ I don't have a doctor/clinic
- ☐ Cost
- ☐ I don't have insurance

28. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other medical provider that you had any of the following health issues? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Depression/Anxiety
- ☐ Diabetes/High Blood Sugar
- ☐ HIV/AIDS
- ☐ COPD
- ☐ Heart disease
- ☐ High blood pressure/Hypertension
- ☐ Obesity
- ☐ Stroke
- ☐ None of These

29. How often do you use any of the following products? (Please choose only one response per row)

	I do not use these products	On some days	Once a day	More than once a day
Chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, dip, cigarettes, cigars or little cigars				
E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-hookahs, e-pipes, hookah pens, vape pipes and vape pens				

About You

Your responses are confidential.

30. What is your age? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ 18 to 24
 ☐ 25 to 34
 ☐ 35 to 44
 ☐ 45 to 54
 ☐ 55 to 64
 ☐ 65 to 74
 ☐ 75 or older

31. What is your gender

- ☐ Male
 ☐ Female
 ☐ Prefer not to answer

32. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ Yes, Hispanic or Latino
 ☐ No, not Hispanic or Latino
 ☐ Prefer not to answer

33. Which race best describes you? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ More than one race
 ☐ African American or Black
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
 ☐ Asian
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 ☐ White
☐ I identify in another way: _____
 ☐ Prefer not to answer

34. What is the highest level of school that you have completed? (Please choose only one)

- ☐ Less than high school
 ☐ Some high school, but no diploma
 ☐ High school diploma or GED
☐ Some college, no degree
 ☐ Vocational/Technical School
 ☐ Associate degree
☐ Bachelor's degree
 ☐ Master's/Graduate or professional degree or higher
☐ Prefer not to answer

35. How much total combined money did all people living in your home earn last year?

(Please choose only one)

- ☐ \$0 to \$9,999
 ☐ \$10,000 to \$19,999
 ☐ \$20,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$39,999
 ☐ \$40,000 to \$49,999
 ☐ \$50,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$69,999
 ☐ \$70,000 to \$79,000
 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 or more
 ☐ Prefer not to answer

36. How do you pay for most of your healthcare? (Please choose only one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ I pay cash/I don't have insurance | ☐ TRICARE |
| ☐ Medicare or Medicare HMO | ☐ Indian Health Services |
| ☐ Commercial health insurance (from Employer) | |
| ☐ Veteran's Administration | ☐ Marketplace insurance plan |
| ☐ County health plan | ☐ I pay another way: _____ |

Thank you for completing the survey.

We appreciate your time and value the insights that you shared with us.

Appendix D: Key Informant Interview Guide

Orlando Health East Region

Community Health Needs Assessment

Key Informant Interview Guide

Introduction

Good morning [or afternoon]. My name is [Interviewer Name] from Crescendo Consulting Group. We are working with Orlando Health to conduct interviews for a Community Health Needs Assessment for two east region hospitals: Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital in Indian River County and Orlando Health Melbourne Hospital in Brevard County.

The purpose of this conversation is to learn more about the strengths and resources in the community as well as collect your insights regarding community health and related service needs. Specifically, we are interested in learning about the ways people seek services and your insights about equal access to health care across the community. While we will describe our discussion in a written report, specific quotes will not be attributed to individuals. Is that ok with you?

[IF RECORDING] Is it ok if I record and transcribe this meeting using an AI-based note taker?

Do you have any questions for me before we start?

Researcher Notes:

1. Use your best judgment and knowledge of the key informant to prioritize questions pertinent to their area of expertise.
2. Take notes in first-person point of view (use “I” statements), verbatim language as much as possible.
3. If key informants provide one-word answers, PROBE for more details. For example, if you ask about top priority needs/challenges and they say “transportation,” PROBE for WHY transportation is challenging – is there a public transit system? What issues do people face when using it?
4. After the interview, review the notes for any typos that make the message unclear or confusing.
5. Remove all instructions and questions that were not covered.

6. Not all topics may be covered in all interviews. Discussion content will be modified to respond to the interviewees' professional background and availability of time during the interview.
7. Save the file with the following naming configuration in the client folder:
 - KII_location (if applicable)_last name_date

Key Informant Name:

Organization Name:

County:

INTRODUCTION

1. Please tell me a little about yourself and how you interact with your local community.*[INTERVIEWER: use this information to guide your questions and probes throughout the interview]*
2. What does a healthy community look like to you? *PROBE: How does this align with your community right now?*
3. What are the biggest concerns and/or conditions your community struggles with?

HEALTH

4. What, if any, health care services are difficult to find and/or access and why?
NEED TO PROBE FOR EACH:

- Primary care
- Specialty care
- Women's health

OR

You indicated that [restate top *health* needs mentioned above] are significant health needs in your community. What are the biggest challenges to addressing each of these needs?

- a. *[PROMPT: Distance traveled for care; Quality primary care (Services for adults, children & adolescents); Specialty care services; Maternal and prenatal care for expectant mothers Other OB/GYN services; Labs/imaging; Immunizations/vaccines and preventative testing; Senior Services (hospice, end-of-life care, specialists); Dental, etc.]*
5. What are some of the reasons or barriers someone might experience when trying to access health care services? (Probe as needed: transportation, insurance, ability to pay, long wait times, etc.)

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

6. What, if any, behavioral health care services (including mental health and substance use) are difficult to find and/or access? Why? OR You indicated that [restate top *health* needs mentioned above] are significant health needs in your community. What are the biggest challenges to addressing each of these needs?
7. “What are some of the reasons you think people may be reluctant to seek treatment for mental health and/or substance use disorders?”

SDOH

8. From your perspective what are the top non-health-related needs in your community and why? OR You indicated that [restate the top *social* needs mentioned above] are significant needs in your community. What are one or two of the biggest challenges to addressing each of these needs?
9. What is needed to address these social needs in the community?

MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED

10. Are there certain populations, social groups or geographic areas that are affected by the issues we’ve been talking about more than others? How so?
11. What do you think can be done to address the barriers these communities experience? OR What strategies do you recommend for engaging with and building trust among these populations in the area?

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

12. What are the key community resources, assets or partnerships in [COUNTY/SERVICE AREA NAME] that can help address the needs we talked about today?
13. What is your perception of the interconnectedness of community resources?

AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

14. How do individuals learn about health or social resources that are available in the community?
15. [If the interviewee indicates that resources are not widely known] What recommendations do you have for increasing awareness of these resources?

CONCLUSION

16. If you had all the resources available, what is one thing you would do to improve community health in the area?
17. Are there any other thoughts or comments you would like to share that we have not discussed?

Thank you for your time and participation!

RESEARCHER FOOTNOTES

Appendix E: Focus Group Guide

Orlando Health East Region

Community Health Needs Assessment

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Introduction

Good morning [or afternoon]. My name is [Interviewer Name] from Crescendo Consulting Group. We are working with Orlando Health to conduct interviews for a Community Health Needs Assessment for two east region hospitals: Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital in Indian River County and Orlando Health Melbourne Hospital in Brevard County.

Explain the general purpose of the discussion

The purpose of this meeting today is to learn more about the strengths and resources in the community, as well as collect your insights regarding community health and related service needs. Specifically, we are interested in learning about the ways people seek services and your insights about equal access to healthcare across the community. While we will describe our discussion in a written report, specific quotes will not be attributed to individuals.

Explain the necessity for notetaking and recording

We're taking notes and recording the session to assist us in recalling your thoughts. We will describe our discussion in a written report; however, individual names will not be used. Please consider what you hear and say here to be confidential.

Describe protocol and logistics for those who have not been to a group before

For those of you who have not participated in a focus group before, the basic process is that I will ask questions throughout our session, however, please feel free to speak up at any time. In fact, I encourage you to respond directly to the comments other people make. If you don't understand a question, please let me know. We are here to ask questions, listen and make sure everyone has a chance to share and feel comfortable. If you need to take a break to use the restroom, please do.

If virtual

If you have a private question, feel free to type it in the Chat area of the software. Please be respectful of the opinions of others. Honest opinions are the key to this process and there are no right or wrong answers to the questions. I'd like to hear from each of you and learn more about your opinions, both positive and negative.

Do you have any questions for me before we start?

Note to moderator: Availability of services/care = are there services/resources in the community? Access to services/care = hours of operation; providers accepting new patients; wait times; physical accessibility/location

Introduction

1. Please tell me a little about yourself and one thing you are hoping to talk about in today's focus group.
2. When you think of good things about living and/or working in your community, what are the first things that come to mind? [PROBE: things to do, parks or other outdoor recreational activities, a strong sense of family, cultural diversity]
3. If you had to pick the top two or three things people struggle with most here in your community right now, what comes to mind? [PROBE: behavioral health, access to care, housing, etc.]

Access to Care and Delivery of Services

4. What, if any, health care services are difficult to find and/or access? And why? [PROBE List (As needed): Quality primary care (Services for adults, children & adolescents), Specialty care services, Maternal and prenatal care for expectant mothers Other OB/GYN services, Labs/imaging, Immunizations and preventative testing, Senior Services (PROBE: hospice, end-of-life care, specialists, etc.), Post-COVID-19/impacts of COVID-19 care, Dental]
5. What makes these services hard to access? [Probe as needed: transportation, insurance, ability to pay, long wait times, etc.]

Behavioral Health

6. What, if any, behavioral health care services (including mental health and substance use) are difficult to find and/or access? Why? PROBE LIST: Crisis Services, Inpatient Beds; Autism specialists, Outpatient services, transitional housing, integrated care/primary care, crisis services, etc.
7. What are some of the reasons you think people may avoid seeking treatment for mental health and/or substance use disorders?

Medically Underserved

8. Are there any groups in the community that are often overlooked when it comes to health or well-being? [PROMPT: veterans, youth, POC, older adults, people living with disabilities, families]
9. What services or resources are missing that would improve [insert groups mentioned above] health or make the health of your whole community better?
10. For the services that are here in your community, what barriers keep people from reaching them, if any?

Social Determinants, Neighborhood & Physical Environment

When we talk about health, we often think about doctors, hospitals or medicine. But our health is also shaped by everyday things—things like whether we have safe and affordable housing, steady jobs with fair pay, access to healthy food, reliable transportation, good schools and supportive policies. These are the social determinants of health. They are the factors that can make it easier—or harder—for people to stay healthy.

11. From your perspective what are the top needs in your community related to these social determinants of health? [PROBE LIST AS NEEDED: Affordable housing, Services for people experiencing homelessness, Food insecurity and access to healthy food, Childcare, Transportation, Internet and technology access, Employment and job training opportunities, Others]
12. How do individuals generally learn about what resources are available in the community?
13. What do you think are some challenges to learning about what services are available and how to access them?

Conclusion

14. If you could ask local community leaders to change one thing in the community, what would it be?
15. Are there any other thoughts or comments you would like to share that we have not discussed?

Appendix F: Needs Prioritization Process

ORLANDO HEALTH[®]

2025 Community Health Needs Assessment

**Sebastian River Hospital
Needs Prioritization Meeting
March 31, 2026**



Community Health Needs Assessment

What is it?

A systematic process involving the community to identify and analyze health needs.

Who must do it?

All non-profit hospitals are mandated to conduct a CHNA by the Affordable Care Act.

How Often?

Every 3 years.

What follows?

Following the CHNA, hospitals must also complete an implementation plan.

Methodology Overview: Indian River County



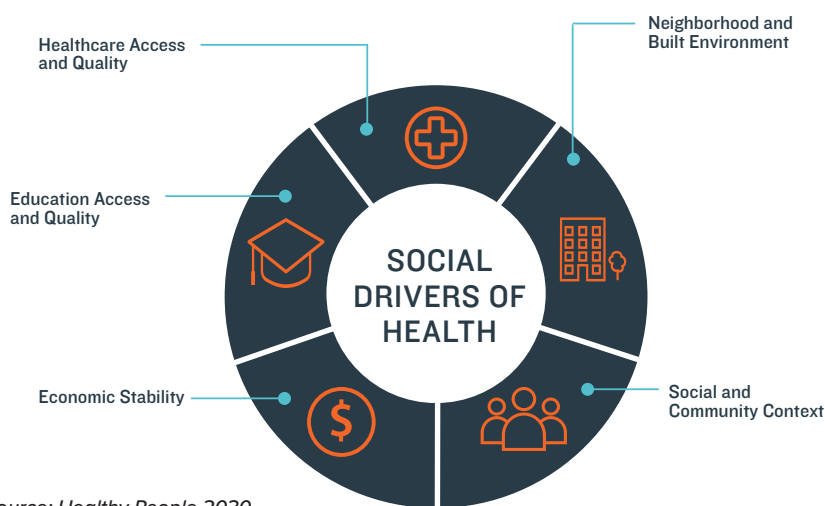
Review Process: Indian River County

1. High-level data review
2. Roundtable discussion
3. Table report out
4. Final vote - *all* communities needs

Social Drivers of Health

Social Drivers of Health (SDoH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

SDoHs also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities.



Source: Healthy People 2030

Demographics: Indian River County

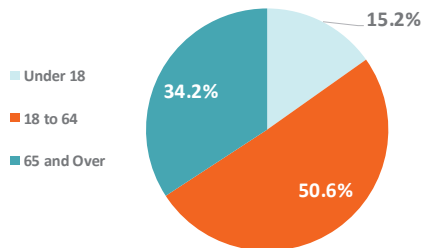


Total Population
(2013) **139,356** (2023) **163,856**
Percent Change (2013-2023): **+17.6%**

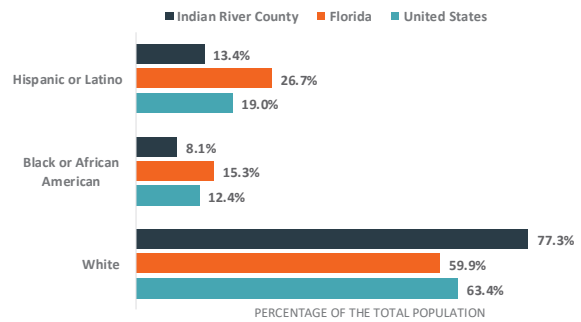


Population Living with a Disability
16.6%

Age Groups



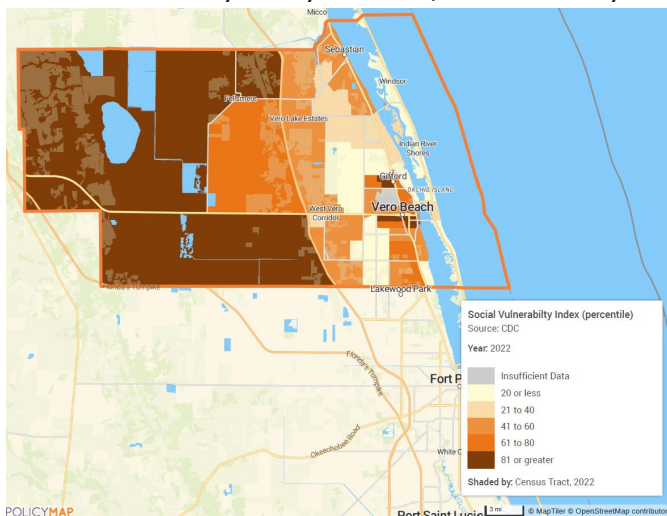
Population By Race



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023.

Demographics: Indian River County

Social Vulnerability Index By Census Tract, Indian River County



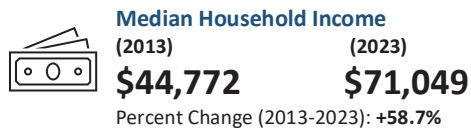
The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was developed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as a metric for analyzing population data to identify vulnerable populations.

"We have one of the greatest disparities of wealth and poverty [...] Even if you inherit, you can't pay the taxes on the housing around here."

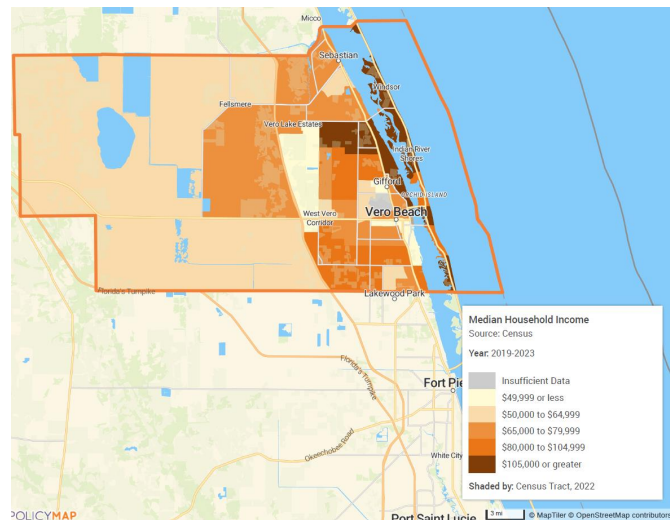
- Focus Group Participant

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2022.

Economic Stability: Indian River County



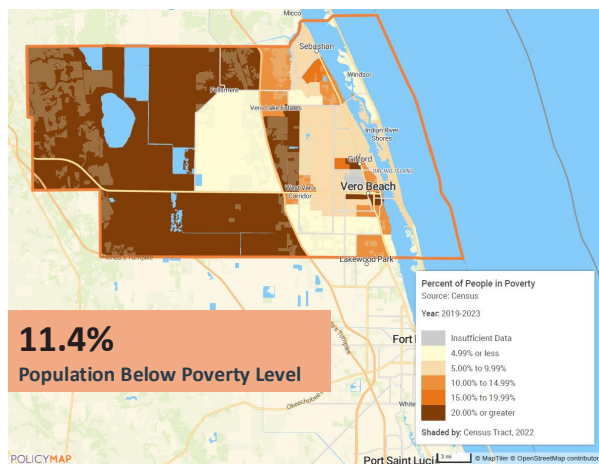
Annual Median Household Income By Census Tracts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023. | Preliminary Survey Data

Economic Stability: Indian River County

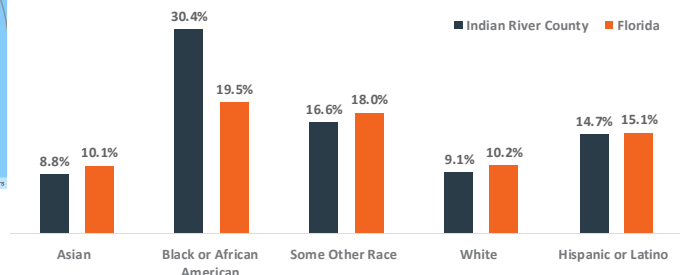
Population Living In Poverty By Census Tract



"In our community, we like to talk about kind of three pockets of poverty. One is Fellsmere, which is in the north of the county - almost primarily Hispanic population, lower income, but also younger demographically, more families, multi-generational, but very, very isolated, geographically and culturally. And then there's the Gifford community, which is significantly low income, almost primarily African American, houses still with no air conditioning and dirt floors. And then, what we call our South County, which is just very multicultural, but just significant poverty and almost a resource desert in South County."

- Key Informant

Population Living In Poverty By Race



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023.

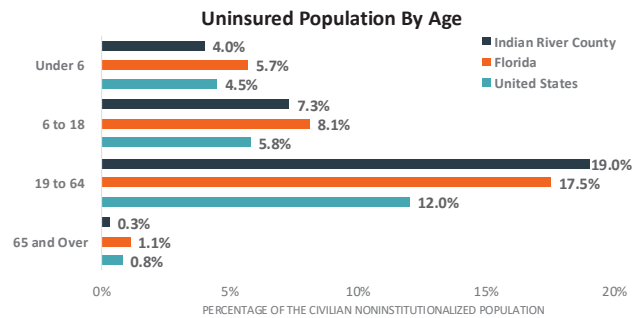
Access to Health Care & Quality: Indian River County



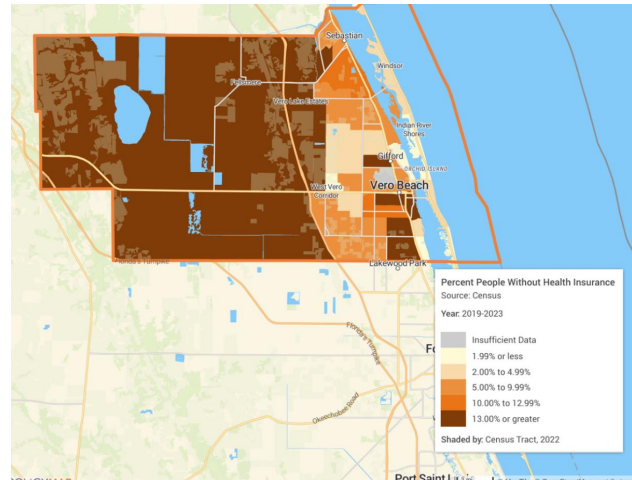
8.6%
Population Without Health Insurance



15.8%
Population With Medicaid



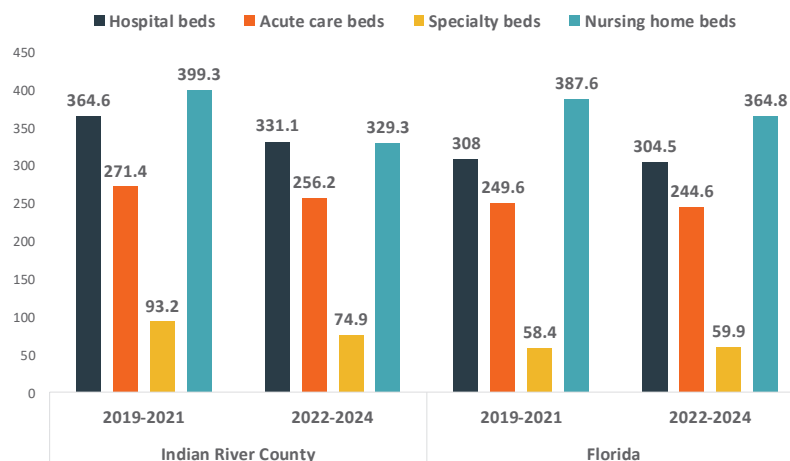
Uninsured Population By Census Tract



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023.

Access to Health Care & Quality: Indian River County

Rate of Care Facilities By Type, per 100,000 Population



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Florida HealthCHARTS, County Health Dashboard Health Resource Availability

32.4%

Survey Respondents Who
Needed Health Care in the Past
12 Months But Did Not Receive It



Top 3 Reasons Why

1. Unable to Schedule an appointment when needed
2. Unable to find a doctor who takes my insurance
3. Unable to afford or pay for care

Access to Health Care & Quality: Indian River County

People per Provider 2024	Indian River County	Florida
Dentist	1,464:1	1,686:1
Geriatric Care	3,033:1	1,646:1
Midwife and Doula	13,768:1	9,029:1
Obstetrics/Gynecology (OB/GYN)	6,354:1	3,919:1
Optometrist	6,999:1	6,267:1
Pediatrician	574:1	879:1
Primary Care Nurse Practitioner	843:1	800:1
Primary Care Physician	826:1	858:1

“There’s the issue with Medicaid, not all providers accept Medicaid [...] reimbursement can be a problem for the provider, so they don’t receive enough reimbursement. It’s not financially sustainable. But one thing that’s really looming right now and really has taken over is the [Affordable Care Act] premiums. Right now, a lot of people are losing their insurance. A lot of folks are still not aware of where you can go when you don’t have the resources for care.”

- Key Informant

Source: National Plan and Provider Enumeration System, 2024.

Health Access and Quality: Indian River County

Chronic Diseases 2019-2022 by County and State

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2019	2022	+/-	2019	2022	+/-
Arthritis	31.5%	34.2%	●	24.8%	28.2%	●
Asthma	8.1%	9.5%	●	8.7%	9.8%	●
Cancer (except skin)	10.2%	13.3%	●	7.3%	9.2%	●
COPD	10.4%	10.4%	↔	8.4%	8.2%	●
Coronary Heart Disease	9.6%	11.1%	●	6.8%	8.1%	●
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.4%	14.7%	●	12.0%	13.2%	●
Obesity	28.6%	31.8%	●	30.3%	32.4%	●

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health, 2022

Health Access and Quality: Indian River County



Life Expectancy

(2018-2020)

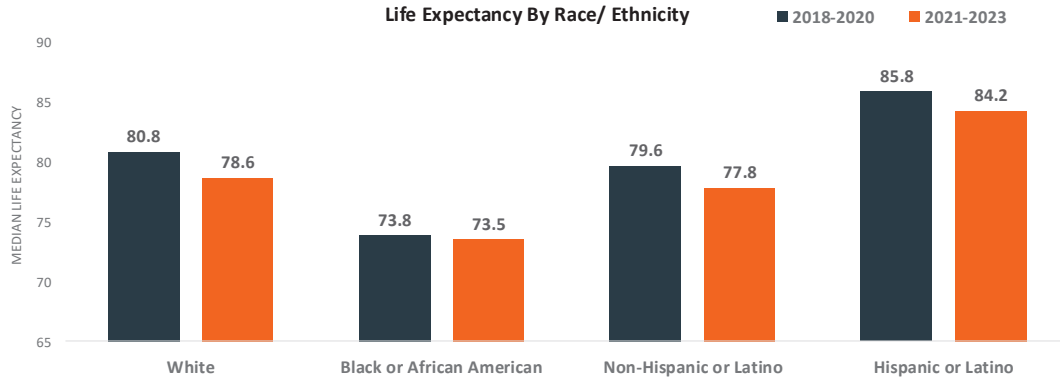
80.2

(2021-2023)

78.3

Percent Change (2018-2020)-(2021-2023): -2.4%

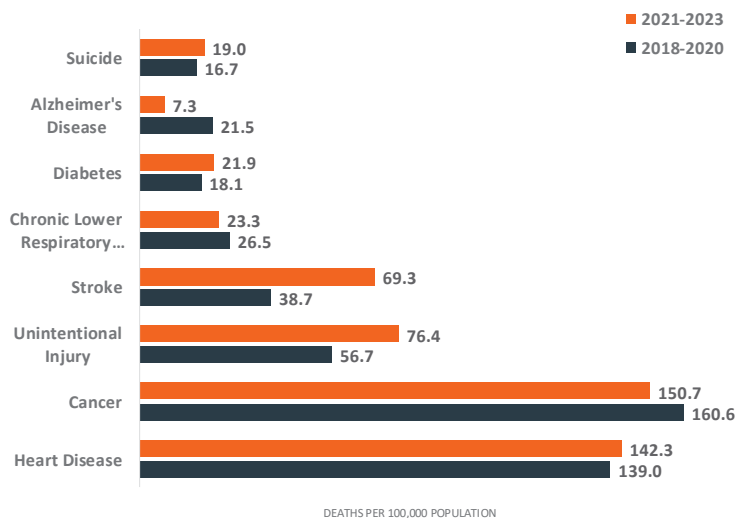
Life Expectancy By Race/ Ethnicity



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

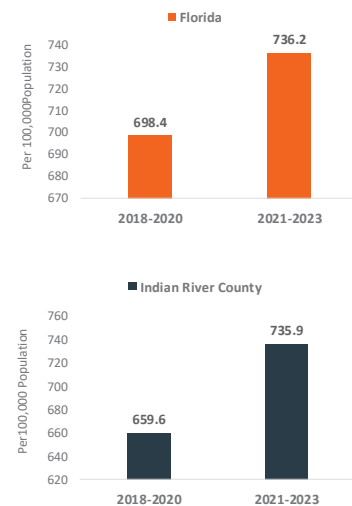
Health Access and Quality: Indian River County

Leading Causes Of Death



DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Mortality Rate



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management

Behavioral Health: Indian River County



Poor Mental Health Days By Adults

(2019) **13.2%** (2022) **14.7%**

Percent Change (2019-2022): +11.4%



12.9%

Survey Respondents Who Needed Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months But Did Not Receive It

Top 3 Reasons Why

1. Unable to afford
2. Doctor does not have convenient hours
3. Unable to schedule an appoint when needed



Depression Among Adults

(2019) **17.7%** (2022) **18.7%**

Percent Change (2019-2022): +5.6%



Suicide Rate, per 100,000 population

(2018-2020) **16.7** (2021-2023) **19.0**

Percent Change (2018-2020)-(2021-2023): +13.8%

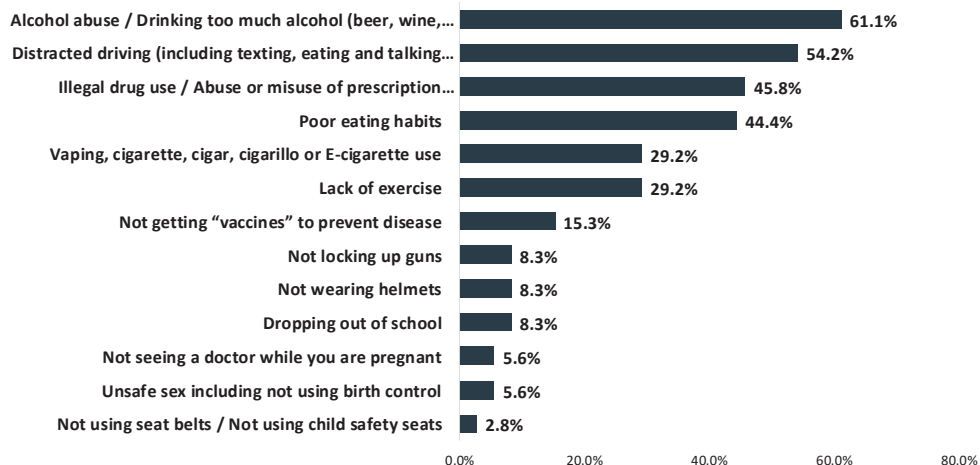
"We have a lack of clinicians, which is a nationwide issue, but we can't pay them enough to survive here. Medicaid has long waitlists. Children need help and aren't getting it because of that. We get reimbursed half of what it costs to have a therapist at our organization, so we're constantly looking for more funding while meeting the needs of the children. I have two staff openings and have been looking for a therapist for four months for an opening."

- Key Informant

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health | Preliminary Survey Data

Behavioral Health: Indian River County

WHICH 3 DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE MOST HARMFUL TO THE OVERALL HEALTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY?



Source: Preliminary Survey Data

Neighborhood & Built Environment: Indian River County



\$30.13

Hourly Wage to Afford a 2-Bed Room at Fair Market Rent



\$62,680

Annual Income to Afford a 2-Bed Room at Fair Market Rent



(Overall)

13.9%

Food Insecurity

(Children)

20.0%



(Elementary)

59.7%

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch

(Middle School)

54.8%

“Indian River County is a unique place in that we have height restrictions. So the sprawl – you don’t have a lot of high buildings, like apartment buildings and because of that, the cost to build makes it so that the property is not affordable for affordable housing.”

- Key Informant

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Florida Out of Reach Report, 2025 | Feeding America, Map the GAP, 2023.

Education Access and Quality: Indian River County



Students Absent 21 or More Days

(2019)

15.6%

(2023)

21.7%

Percent Change (2019-2023): +39.1%



Population Without a High School Diploma

(2013)

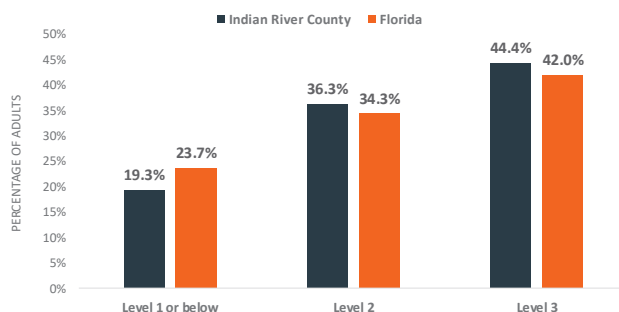
13.0%

(2023)

8.0%

Percent Change (2019-2023): -38.5%

Population of Adults Without Basic Literacy Skills



Proficiency level and score range

Below level 1 (0–175 points)

Level 1 (176–225 points)

Level 2 (226–275 points)

Level 3 (276–325 points)

Task descriptions

Respondents are considered functionally illiterate, or unable to determine the meaning of sentences.

Respondents are considered to have low literacy levels. They can identify basic vocabulary words and can determine meaning within sentences and paragraphs.

Respondents can paraphrase or make low-level inferences.

Respondents can evaluate information at varying levels of inference, determine meaning from larger selections of text, and disregard information that's irrelevant to the prompt.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, n.d. American Community Survey, 2019-2023 | Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy | Florida HealthCHARTS

Social & Community Context: Indian River County

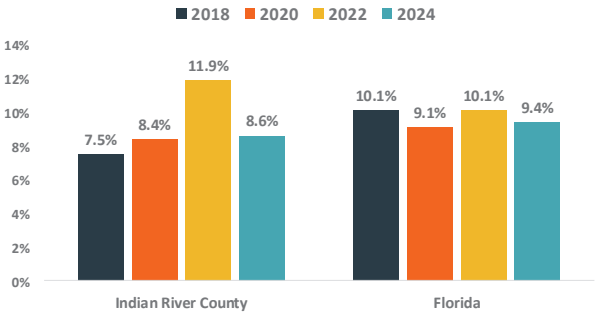


Youth Suicide Rate, per 100,000 population
(2018-2020) (2021-2023)

9.6 **12.9**

Percent Change (2018-2020)-(2021-2023): **+34.4%**

Trend of Students Who Felt Unsafe at School



Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey | Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

Youth Reported Bullying Behavior

	Indian River County			Florida		
	2018	2024	+/-	2018	2024	+/-
Skipped school because of bullying	7.8%	11.1%	●	8.4%	9.2%	●
Was ever kicked or shoved	30.3%	36.4%	●	28.8%	36.1%	●
Was ever taunted or teased	51.1%	57.4%	●	56.0%	58.5%	●
Was a victim of cyberbullying	28.2%	29.3%	●	25.6%	29.0%	●

Community Needs: Indian River County

SDoH Domain	Community Needs
Economic Stability	- Affordable housing - Transportation - Childhood food insecurity - Increased cost of living
Healthcare Access and Quality	- Access to affordable health insurance - Limited providers accepting Medicaid/Public insurances - Lack of providers, especially optometrists, geriatricians and OB/GYNs - Adequate systems capacity of care for population demands (i.e., IP beds, OP providers, etc.) - Chronic disease prevention and intervention, specifically for arthritis, obesity, coronary heart disease, diabetes and cancer - Access to mental health and substance use prevention and treatment - Youth suicide prevention - Affordable mental health counseling services - Distracted driving (texting, eating) enforcement - Access to perinatal care for medically underserved populations
Education Access and Quality	- Student and family engagement - Bullying prevention - Health literacy education and materials accessible to all

Questions?

Breakout Session #1: Data Discussion

- What surprises you about the data?
- What factors might explain the patterns we're seeing?
- Do the findings align with your knowledge of your community?

Breakout Session #2: Severity and Feasibility

- What is the magnitude (size) and severity of this need in the community?
- What are the potential outcomes if we don't address this need in the community?
- What are some potential barriers to addressing the need in the community?

Needs Prioritization Survey

Please note: 5 is the highest priority; 1 is the lowest.



<https://www.research.net/r/SebastianRiverHospital>

Preliminary Results: Indian River County

Rank	Community Need	Score
1	Chronic disease prevention and intervention, specifically for obesity, arthritis, diabetes and cancer	70.0
2	Health literacy education and materials accessible to all	70.0
3	Lack of providers, especially optometrists, geriatricians and OB/GYNs	70.0
4	Access to mental health and substance use prevention and treatment	60.0
5	Affordable mental health counseling services	60.0
6	Adequate systems capacity of care for population demands (i.e., IP beds, OP providers, etc.)	59.1
7	Childhood food insecurity	51.7
8	Limited providers accepting Medicaid/Public insurances	50.6
9	Access to affordable health insurance	48.3
10	Bullying prevention	43.3

Preliminary Results: Indian River County

Rank	Community Need	Score
11	Youth suicide prevention	43.3
12	Affordable housing	42.0
13	Increased cost of living	40.4
14	Transportation	38.7
15	Access to perinatal care for medically underserved	37.3
16	Student and family engagement	37.3
17	Distracted driving (texting, eating) enforcement	29.3

Thank You

Katelyn Michaud, Managing Principal

katelynm@crescendocg.com

crescendo | 

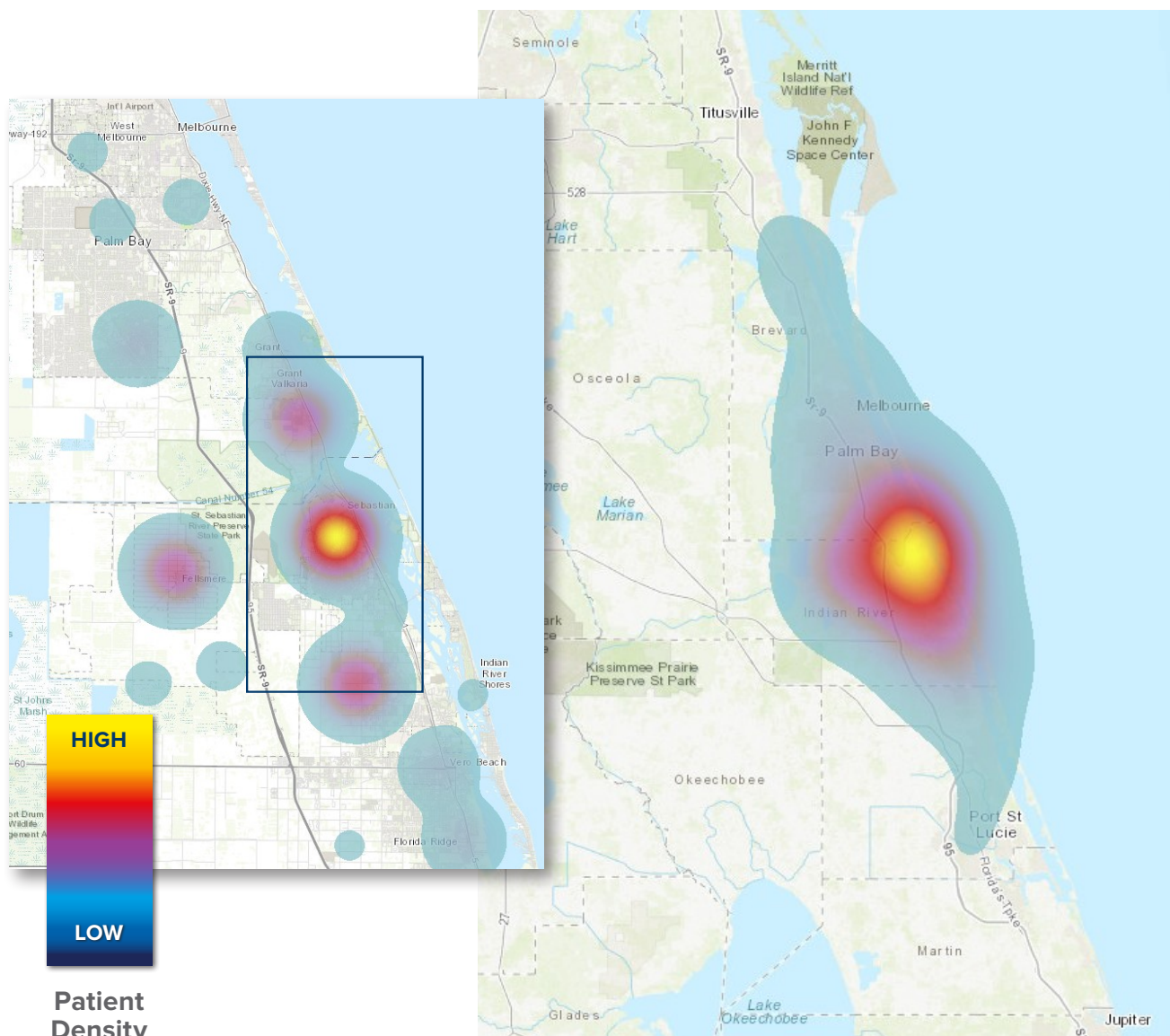
Appendix G: IRS Form 990, Schedule H Compliance Listing

IRS Requirement	See Report Page
A definition of the community served by the hospital facility and a description of how the community was determined.	22
A description of the process and methods used to conduct the CHNA, including identification of information gaps that limit the hospital facility's ability to assess the community's health needs.	21
A prioritized description of the significant health needs of the community identified through the CHNA, along with a description of the process and criteria used in identifying certain health needs as significant and prioritizing those significant health needs.	136
A description of the resources potentially available to address the significant health needs identified through the CHNA.	222
An evaluation of the impact of any actions that were taken, since the hospital facility finished conducting its immediately preceding CHNA to address the significant health needs identified in the hospital facility's prior CHNA(s).	221
Board approval or equivalent	May 28, 2026

Appendix H: Service Use Maps

This heat map shows the geographic concentration of service use data. The bright yellow and red area indicates the strongest concentration located in northeastern Indian River County. The zoomed-in map highlights the distribution of patients across Indian River County. The highest concentration of patients is in the Sebastian area, with additional concentrations visible in nearby communities, including Fellsmere and Grant Valkaria, though these areas show lower densities, represented by lighter red and purple shading. The lowest concentration of patients is represented by blue shaded areas.

ORLANDO HEALTH SEBASTIAN RIVER HOSPITAL SERVICE USE MAPS



Appendix I: Progress Since Prior CHNA

In the Fall of 2024, Orlando Health acquired Sebastian River Hospital. The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) timeline was adjusted to ensure continuity in assessing and addressing community needs. We acknowledge the limitations of the CHNA implementation strategy updates due to the limited data available. Looking ahead, we have initiated discussions with local organizations to explore how Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital can best support the communities we serve.

Prior to Orlando Health's acquisition, the hospital was for-profit and therefore does not have a previous CHNA from which progress can be measured.

Appendix J: Community Resource List

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
ANIMAL SERVICES		
Brevard Aid to Animals	2161 Aurora Road, Melbourne, FL , 32935 321-421-6277 https://www.brevardaidtoanimals.com	Neuter/spay services, immediate care, after hours emergency services
Humane Society of South Brevard	2600 Otter Creek Lane, Melbourne, FL , 32940 321-259-0601 https://www.southbrevardhumane.org	Neuter/Spay services animal adoptions,
Brevard Humane Society	1020 Cox Road, Cocoa, FL , 32926 321-636-3343 https://www.brevardhumanesociety.org	Animal adoption, rabies vaccinations, animal licenses,
Brevard County Animal Services	5100 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Animal Care Center, Melbourne, FL , 32934 321-633-2024 https://www.brevardsheriff.com/home/commands-services/operational-services/animal-services	Animal licenses, animal lost and found,
Veterinary Clinic	455 Cheney Highway (SR 50 at Sisson Road), Titusville, FL , 32780 321-269-0536 https://www.spcabrevard.com	Animal adoption, neuter/spay services, rabies vaccinations

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
BASIC NEEDS, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, FOOD, CLOTHING/SHELTER		
United Way of Brevard	321.631.2740	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Aging Matters in Brevard - Seniors at Lunch / Meals on Wheels	321.639.8770	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Brevard County Community Resources - Action Agency	321.633.1951	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Brevard Rescue Mission	321.480.9100	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
North Brevard Sharing Center	321.269.6555	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Central Brevard Sharing Center	113 Aurora Street, Cocoa, FL 32922 321-631-0306	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter, Extreme weather shelter
South Brevard Sharing Center	321.727.8581	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Catholic Charities	321.338.2986	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
CITA Rescue Mission	321.725.5160	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Community of Hope	321.474.0966	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
First Baptist Church Merritt Island	321.453.2144	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Florida Department of Children and Families - Access Florida	1.866.762.2237	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Florida Department of Children and Families - North & Central Region	321.690.3710	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Florida Department of Children and Families – Client Relations – Brevard	321.604.4333	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Genesis House	321.723.3133	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
His Place Ministries	321.674.9009	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Salvation Army - North Central Brevard	321-631-2764	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter, Domestic Violence Shelters
Salvation Army - South Brevard	321.724.0494	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Second Harvest Food Bank	321.733.1600	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Social Security - Automated Phone Services	1.800.772.1213	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Social Security - Administration - Central	1.800.772.1213	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Social Security - Administration - South	1.866.716.7667	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter

Society of St. Vincent de Paul -Cocoa Beach	321.799.3677	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Society of St. Vincent de Paul - Indialantic	321.777.9593	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Society of St. Vincent de Paul - Palm Bay	321.725.6866	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
The Haven for Children	321.676.6888	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter
Women's Center - Titusville	321.607.6811	Basic Needs, Financial Assistance, Food, Clothing and Shelter

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		
Mental Health Association of Central Florida	407.898.0110	Mental health services
Central Florida Treatment Centers – Cocoa	321.631.4578	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Central Florida Treatment Centers - Palm Bay	321.951.9750	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Circles of Care - Outpatient - Titusville	321.269.4590	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Circles of Care - Outpatient - Rockledge	321.890.1500	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Circles of Care - Outpatient - Melbourne	321.952.6000	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Lifetime Counseling Center	321.632.5792	Counseling, Substance Use Disorder Counseling
Specialized Treatment, Education & Prevention Services (STEPS)	321.637.7730	Counseling, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders, Substance Use Disorder Counseling
Circles of Care - Twin Rivers Substance Abuse Treatment Center	400 East Sheridan Road, Twin Rivers, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-722-5222 https://www.circlesofcare.org	Inpatient Drug Detoxification
Baytree Behavioral Health	1370 Bedford Drive, Suite 106, Melbourne, FL 32940 321-253-8887 https://www.baytreebehavioralhealth.com	Baytree Behavioral Health provides the following services: Individual counseling through in-person and telehealth options, neuropsychological testing, and psychiatric medication management for veterans and others.
Brevard Counseling, LLC	270 Skyes Creek Parkway, Suite 106, Merritt Island, FL 32953	Brevard Counseling LLC provides individual, family, and couples

	321-323-9069 https://www.brevardcounseling.com	counseling, including EMDR and other consultation services. Offers play therapy, expressive arts, adoption home studies, post-placement supervision, and support.
Brevard Outpatient Alternative Treatment (B.O.A.T.)	1127 South Patrick Drive, Suite 24, Satellite Beach, FL 32937 321-773-1111 https://www.brevardoutpatient.com/	Brevard Outpatient Alternative Treatment is a state-licensed substance abuse outpatient program. Full mental health services are available, including adolescents, adults, and family counseling. Services are by appointment only; no one-time assessments or walk-ins are available.
Space Coast Health Centers	951 North Washington Avenue, Suite 100, Titusville, FL 32796 321-268-6836 https://www.spacecoasthealthcenters.com	General Counseling Services
Melbourne Vet Center	2098 Sarno Road, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-254-3410 https://www.vetcenter.va.gov	General Counseling Services
Lifetime Counseling Center - Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	505 Brevard Avenue, Suite 106, Cocoa, FL 32922 321-632-5792 https://www.lccbrevard.org	General Counseling Services, Substance Use Disorder Counseling,
Circles of Care - Outpatient Counseling - Melbourne	2020 Commerce Drive, Melbourne, FL 32904 321-952-6000 https://www.circlesofcare.org	General Counseling Services, Clinical Psychiatric Evaluation
New Way Counseling Services	4670 Lipscomb Street, Suite 2, Palm Bay, FL 32905 321-312-1666 https://www.newwaycounseling.org	General Counseling Services
Riverside Counseling Services, LLC	1301 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Suite 96, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-421-6992 https://www.riversidecounselingservices.com	General Counseling Services, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Crosswinds Community Counseling/Case Management	1407 Dixon Boulevard, Cocoa, FL 32922 321-452-0800 https://www.crosswindsyouthservices.org/	Adolescent/Youth Counseling
Mental Health Resource Center - Brevard FACT Team	500 Barton Boulevard, Suite 7, Rockledge, FL 32955 321-504-3888 https://www.mhrcflorida.com/florida-assertive-community-treatment--fact--programs.html	Community Mental Health Agencies
Devereux - Outpatient Counseling Centers	8000 Devereux Drive, Melbourne, FL 32940 321-631-6753	Adolescent/Youth Counseling

Sally's House	2000 Commerce Drive, Melbourne, FL 32904 321-317-0821 https://www.friendsofsallyshouse.org	Residential Drug Use Disorder Treatment Facilities
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) - Melbourne	321.724.2247	Counseling
Al-Anon/Al-Teen	321.639.0220	Counseling
Center for Drug-Free Living - Brevard Outpatient Center - Cocoa	321.631.4578	Counseling
Center for Drug-Free Living - Brevard Outpatient Center - Palm Bay	321.726.2889	Counseling
Consumer Credit Counseling Service	1.866.285.0833	Counseling
Episcopal Counseling Center - Melbourne	321.952.5482	Counseling
Episcopal Counseling Center - Titusville	1.800.544.1817	Counseling
Exchange Club Yellow Umbrella	321.723.2927	Counseling
Florida Tech - Community Psychological Services	321.674.8106	Counseling
Health First Behavioral Wellness - Intensive Outpatient Program	321.434.7604	Counseling
Intervention Services	321.639.1224	Counseling
Links of Hope	321.690.0080	Counseling
Narcotics Anonymous	321.631.4357	Counseling
Project Response HIV/AIDS	378 Babcock Street, Melbourne, FL 32935 321.724.1177 https://www.projectresponse.org	Counseling, Food Pantries
Palm Point Behavioral Health - Inpatient Programs	2355 Truman Scarborough Way, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-603-6550 https://www.palmpointbehavioral.com	Detoxification
Premiere Addiction Recovery-Site	225 Burnett Road, Cocoa, FL , 32926 321-346-5166 https://premiereaddictionrecovery.com/	Detoxification, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Bell Eve Inc.	1451 Dixon Boulevard, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-636-4357 https://www.bellevetreatment.com	Outpatient Drug Detoxification, Medication Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders
Suicide - 24-Hour Hotline	988	Emergency / Hotlines
Soul Work Counseling and Consulting	954-548-6456 https://care.headway.co/providers/alana-christianson	Soul Work Counseling and Consulting is an American health care private organization that provides telehealth counseling for mental health and those experiencing substance use disorders. Telehealth services are operated from a network of treatment centers throughout the United States.

Florida Tech - Community Psychological Services	150 West University Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32901-6988 321-309-3709 https://www.fit.edu/community-psychological-services/	Provides affordable and accessible services to the central Florida community, engage in research that will improve treatments across the nation, and provide in-depth training of our skilled staff of clinical graduate students.
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Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
COMMUNITY VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
State of Florida – Department of Children and Families – Abuse Hotline	1317 Winewood Boulevard, Building 1, Room 202, Tallahassee, FL , 32399-0700 800-962-2873 https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/abuse/abuse-hotline	Child abuse reporting/Emergency response, Elder abuse hotlines
Children’s Advocacy Center of Brevard	321.241.6610	Domestic Violence
FL DCF Child Abuse Hotline	1.800.962.2873	Domestic Violence
FL Domestic Violence Hotline	1.800.500.1119	Domestic Violence
Nana’s House	321.724.5111	Domestic Violence
Salvation Army Domestic Violence Hotline	321.631.2764	Domestic Violence
Sexual Assault Victim Services (SAVS) – Information	321.784.HELP (4357)	Domestic Violence
The Haven for Children	321.676.6888	Domestic Violence
Women’s Center — Melbourne	321.242.3110	Domestic Violence
Salvation Army - Domestic Violence Hotline	321-631-2764 https://www.salvationarmyflorida.org/ncbrevard/domestic-violence-program	Domestic Violence Hotlines
Serene Harbor Domestic Violence Center	321-726-8282	Domestic Violence, Domestic violence shelter
Florida Human Trafficking Hotline	2331 Phillips Road, Tallahassee, FL , 32308 855-352-7233 https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Florida-Human-Trafficking-Hotline	Human Trafficking Hotlines
RAINN (Rape Abuse & Incest National Network)	635 B Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, DC , 20003 800-656-4673 https://www.rainn.org	Sexual Assault Hotlines
National Child Abuse Hotline	1.800.422.4453	Emergency / Hotlines
National Domestic Violence Hotline	1.800.799.7233	Emergency / Hotlines
National Runaway Safeline	1.800.786.2929	Emergency / Hotlines

National Sexual Assault Hotline	1.800.656.4673	Emergency / Hotlines
Florida Abuse Hotline (Child / Vulnerable Adult)	1.800.962.2873	Emergency / Hotlines
Missing and Exploited Children Hotline	1.800.843.5678	Emergency / Hotlines
Domestic Violence Hotline (Salvation Army)	321.631.2764	Emergency / Hotlines
Women's Center - 24-Hour Hotline	321.607.6809	Emergency / Hotlines
Serene Harbor - 24-Hour Helpline	321-726-8282	Emergency / Hotlines, Domestic violence hotlines
Women's Center	1565 Sarno Road, Melbourne, FL , 32935	Emergency / Hotlines, domestic violence hotlines
211 Brevard - Crisis Hotline	211	Emergency / Hotlines, Suicide prevention hotline

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
DENTISTRY		
Brevard Health Alliance - Barton Commons/Rockledge	220 Barton Boulevard, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-241-6800 https://www.brevardhealth.org/locations/barton-rockledge/	Dentistry
Brevard Health Alliance - University Dental Clinic	601 East University Boulevard, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-241-6800 https://www.brevardhealth.org/services/dental/#dental-locations	Dentistry
Brevard Health Alliance - Port Saint John	7227 North Highway 1, Port Saint John, FL , 32927 https://www.brevardhealth.org/location/port-st-john/	Dentistry
Eastern Florida State College - Dental Clinic	1519 Clearlake Road, Health Sciences Building, Room 111B, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-433-7570 https://www.easternflorida.edu/academics/health-nursing/dental-clinic/index.php	Dentistry

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
DISASTER RELIEF AND PREPAREDNESS		
American Red Cross – Space Coast Chapter	8245 Devereux Drive, Melbourne, FL, 32940 321-890-1002 https://www.redcross.org/local/florida/central-florida.html	Disaster relief, recovery organization, disaster preparedness
My Safe Florida Home Program	https://mysafehome.com	Disaster related cash grants
Brevard County Solid Waste Management	2725 Judge Fran Jamieson, Viera, FL , 32940 321-633-2042 https://www.brevardfl.gov/SolidWaste/Home	Disaster related debris removal
FEMA – Disaster Assistance	800-621-3362 https://www.disasterassistance.gov	Disaster recovery services
Lifepointe Ministries	4220 South Hopkins Avenue, Titusville Civic Center, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-383-0254 https://www.facebook.com/LifePointeMinistries/	Extreme Weather Shelters
American Red Cross	321.890.1002	Emergency / Hotlines
211 Brevard Contact Center	211 https://www.211brevard.org	Hurricane preparedness information
Brevard County Emergency Management – Special Needs Shelter Registry	1751 Huntington Lane, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-637-6670 https://www.brevardfl.gov/EmergencyManagement/BePrepared/Step3HaveAPlan/SpecialNeeds	Responsible for the disaster preparedness of residents; communication and coordination of emergency services before, during, and after a disaster; development of contingency and preparedness plans; and providing education on how to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. Offers signup for emergency alerts.
My Safe Florida Home	https://mysafehome.com/	Offers grants to help residents reduce property insurance costs by funding storm-related upgrades, including impact windows and home hardening improvements, up to \$10,000.

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
EARLY CHILD EDUCATION/EDUCATION		
Child Find-Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resource Sys (FDLRS)	2700 Judge Fran Jamison Way, Viera, FL, 32940 https://www.fdlrseast.org 321-633-1000	Early Identification programs, child development
Children's Home Society- Brevard Early Head Start	1403 Dixon Boulevard, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-877-1105 https://chsfl.org/services/for-parents/early-head-start	Brevard Early Head Start provides children 0-3 and their families in-home and center-based support for child development and school readiness. Centers are in Palm Bay and Cocoa.
Subsidized Child Care and Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (Central)	1018 South Florida Avenue, Rockledge, FL , 32955	Eligibility enrollment for: Subsidized child care and voluntary pre-kindergarten programs.
Space Coast Discovery	3790 Dairy Road, Melbourne, FL , 32904 321-729-6858 https://www.spacecoastdiscovery.org	Provides innovative learning and therapeutic opportunities for pre-school children with and without developmental delays through inclusive programs and family support services. Available services include physical, occupational, speech and emotional therapy, educational services provided by School Board certified teachers.
Early Learning Coalition – School Readiness Child Care and Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (South)	2671 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Suite 102, Melbourne, FL, 32935 321-637-1800 https://www.elcbrevard.org	Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK) is a FREE educational program created to prepare every four-year-old in Florida for kindergarten and build the foundation for their educational success.
Early Learning Coalition – School Readiness Child Care and Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (North)	1018 South Florida Avenue, Suite D, Rockledge, FL, 32955 321-637-1800 https://www.elcbrevard.org	Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK) is a FREE educational program created to prepare every four-year-old in Florida for kindergarten and build the foundation for their educational success.
HIPPY Office	1370 Sarno Road, Suite F, Melbourne, FL, 32935 https://www.cfchpkids.org 800-962-2873	HIPPY is an early childhood education program for parents of children ages 2-4. The program consists of 30 weeks of curriculum and books to be used by the parent to educate their child at home. Eligibility is determined by active Medicaid status or household income.
The Children's Center	5650 South Washington Avenue, Titusville, FL , 32780	Partnership with non profit organizations through Parrish

	https://www.parrishchildrenscenter.com 321-427-7236	Medical Center to provide Childcare.
Children's Home Society Crisis Screening	321.752.3170	Emergency / Hotlines
Brevard Public Schools - District	2700 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL, 32940 321-633-1000 https://www.brevardschools.org	Public Schools
Brevard Public Schools - Foundation	2700 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL, 32940 321-633-1000 https://brevardschoolsfoundation.org	Free School Supplies
Eastern Florida State College	1519 Clearlake Road, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-632-1111 https://www.easternflorida.edu	Colleges/Universities, Continuing Education

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
ELDERCARE		
Brevard Alzheimer's Foundation's Adult Day Care Program	321-253-4430	Brevard Alzheimer's Foundation's Adult Day Care Program offers three Joe's Club locations in Melbourne, Titusville and Micco that provide social activities, nutrition, and personal care to patients with Alzheimer's and other types of dementia in a supervised setting. Transportation is available.
Brevard Alzheimer's Foundation – Joe's Club	4676 North Wickham Road, Melbourne Center, Melbourne, FL , 32935 https://www.myjoesclub.org 321-259-0601	Adult Day Program Centers
State of Florida - Department of Children and Families - Abuse Hotline	1317 Winewood Boulevard, Building 1, Room 202, Tallahassee, FL , 32399-0700 800-962-2873 https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/abuse/abuse-hotline	Elder Abuse Hotlines
Space Coast Center for Independent Living	321.633.6011	Elder and special needs care
Aging Matters - Meals on Wheels	3600 West King Street, Cocoa, FL , 32926 321-639-8770 https://www.agingmattersbrevard.org/services/meals-on-wheels	Home Delivered Meals
Aging Matters - Seniors at Lunch	3600 West King Street, Cocoa, FL , 32926	Congregate Meals/Nutrition Sites
Brevard Alzheimer's Foundation	321.253.4430	Health care, Alzheimer's, Dementia
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site - Viera	2300 Judge Fran Jameson Way, Melbourne, FL , 32940 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1rUv00000DpTenIAF.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site – Harbour Beach	1053 Pine Tree Drive, Ascension Lutheran Church, Indian Harbour Beach, FL , 32937 321-241-5358 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1ro0000000Cw05AAC.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site – Cocoa Beach	550 North Brevard Avenue, Cocoa Beach Library, Cocoa Beach, FL , 32931 321-985-3870	AARP Tax Aide Programs

	https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1ro000000D38YAAS.html	
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site – Palm Bay	1275 Culver Drive Northeast, Palm Bay Senior Center, Palm Bay, FL , 32907 321-549-8609 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1rUv000000X9irlAC.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site - Titusville	1255 Knox McRae Drive, Saint Luke's Presbyterian Church, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-355-2390 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1r3l00000bRRO7AAO.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site - Melbourne	2286 Minton Road, Veterans Memorial Complex, Melbourne, FL , 32904 321-345-8239 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1rUv00000083IWrlAM.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs
AARP Tax-Aide Preparation Site - Cocoa	308 Forrest Avenue, Central Brevard Library, Cocoa, FL, 32922 321-323-9624 https://www.aarp.org/money/taxes/aarp-taxaide/locations/locator-detail.a1ro000000D0kpAAC.html	AARP Tax Aide Programs

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
EMPLOYMENT		
CareerSource Brevard - Flagler-Volusia - Eastern Florida State College Talent Hub - Cocoa	1519 Clearlake Road, Building 3, Room 274, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-504-7600 https://careersourcebfv.com/contact/career-centers/efsc/	Employment Preparation, Job Search/Placement
CareerSource Brevard - Flagler - Volusia - Palm Bay Site	5275 Babcock Street North East, Country Club Plaza Suite 8B, Palm Bay, FL , 32905 321-504-7600 https://careersourcebfv.com/contact/career-centers/palm-bay-career-center	Employment Preparation, Job Search/Placement
CareerSource Brevard - Flagler - Volusia - Titusville Site	3880 South Washington Avenue, Suite 214, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-504-7600 https://careersourcebfv.com/contact/career-centers/titusville-career-center/	Employment Preparation, Job Search/Placement
Brevard Achievement Center	1845 Cogswell Street, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-632-8610 https://www.bacemploy.com	Work experience, Social Security Disability Insurance

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
FOOD SECURITY		
State of Florida - Department of Children and Families - Brevard County Access Application Center	375 Commerce Parkway, Suite 101, Rockledge, FL , 32955 850-300-4323 https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance	Food Stamps/SNAP
Brevard Adventist Community Services - Food Pantry	5005 Barna Avenue, Titusville, FL 32780 321-267-8893 https://titusville22.adventistchurchconnect.org/ministries	Food Pantries
Ascension Catholic Church - Food Pantry	1238 Aurora Road, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-259-5685 https://www.ascensioncatholic.net/social-concerns	Food Pantries
Faith Fellowship Church - Food Pantry	2820 Business Center Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32940 321-259-7200 https://www.faithfellowshipweb.com	Food Pantries
River Run Christian Church - Food Pantry	1660 Croton Road, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-259-0478 https://www.riverrunchristian.com/financial-help	Food Pantries
Lutheran Church of the Resurrection - Food Pantry	525 Minutemen Causeway, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931 321-783-0852 https://www.goresurrection.org/	Food Pantries
City Church Space Coast - Food Pantry	344 Emerson Drive North West, Palm Bay, FL 32907 321-724-0491 https://www.cityteam.cc/	Food Pantries
Advent Lutheran Church - Food Pantry	7550 North Wickham Road, Melbourne, FL 32940 321-259-8515 https://www.adventbrevard.org	Food Pantries
No One Hungry - Food Pantry	418 Pine Street, Titusville, FL 32796 321-567-4408 https://www.ReducingHunger.org	Food Pantries
Providence Connects - Food Pantry	17 East Hibiscus Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32901 321-727-8581 https://www.providenceconnects.org/programs	Food Pantries
Hands for Healing - Food Pantry	1025 Emerson Drive North East, Eastwind Pentecostal Church, Palm Bay, FL 32907 321-914-9124	Food Pantries

	https://handsforhealinginternational.org/#food	
Bethel Adventist Church - Food Pantry	225 Factory Street, Cocoa, FL 32922 321-636-4580 https://www.bethelcocoafld.adventistchurch.org/	Food Pantries
Coastline Community Church - Food Pantry	399 East Eau Gallie Boulevard, Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937 321-779-0111 https://thecoastlinechurch.com/	Food Pantries
First Baptist Church of Eau Gallie - Food Pantry	1501 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-254-2339 https://eg.church	Food Pantries
Emmanuel United Methodist Church	2800 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-254-0010 https://www.emmanuelmelbourne.org/	Food Pantries
Cor Jesu at Saint Theresa Catholic Church	2306 South Hopkins Street, Titusville, FL 32780 321-607-6816	Food Pantries
New Life Impact Center	6755 South Washington Avenue, Titusville, FL 32780 321-269-7578 https://www.newlifespacecoast.com	Food Pantries
First United Methodist Church	3300 North Atlantic Avenue, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931 321-783-8991 https://www.fumccb.com	Food Pantries
Lockmar Baptist Church	700 Emerson Drive Northeast, Palm Bay, FL 32907 321-984-0191 https://www.lockmar.church/	Food Pantries
Saint Vincent de Paul of Saint Joseph Parish	2824 Palm Bay Road North East, Palm Bay, FL 32905 321-768-7882	Food Pantries
Wholeness to Freedom Ministries	1619 Ferndale Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-425-5494 https://www.facebook.com/WholenessToFreedomMinistry/	Food Pantries
Melbourne Seventh-Day Adventist Church	210 West New Haven Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32901 321-723-3848 https://www.melbournesdachurch.com/	Food Pantries
Melbourne Church of Christ	810 Hollywood Boulevard, West Melbourne, FL 32904 321-723-8233	Food Pantries

	https://www.melcoc.org/food-pantry	
First Baptist Church of Port Saint John	3900 Fay Boulevard, Cocoa, FL 32927 321-433-8088 https://www.firstbaptistpsj.org/food-pantry	Food Pantries
Bethel Abundant Life Ministries	1081 Port Malabar Boulevard, Palm Bay, FL 32905 321-831-3543 https://www.balmusa.org/pantry/	Food Pantries
New Pentecostal Church of the Living God	2246 Northview Street Northeast, Palm Bay, FL 32905 321-266-9082	Food Pantries

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
GOVERNMENT SERVICES		
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - Vital Statistics	2565 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL , 32940 321-454-7163 https://brevard.floridahealth.gov/certificates/index.html	Birth Certificates
Brevard County Tax Collector	400 South Street, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-633-2199 https://www.brevardtaxcollector.com	Birth Certificates, Driver's Licenses, Motor Vehicle Registration,
Brevard County Clerk of Courts	400 South Street, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-637-5413 https://www.brevardclerk.us/home	County Clerk of the Courts Offices
Social Security Administration - Brevard County Locations	310 Canaveral Groves, Cocoa, FL , 32926 866-964-0798 https://www.ssa.gov/	Social Security Disability Insurance, SSI Applications
Brevard County Supervisor of Elections	2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Building C, Viera, FL, 32940 321-579-4780 https://www.votebrevard.gov	Voter Registration Offices, Election information, absentee ballots

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
HEALTHCARE		
Health First Breast Center	1223 Gateway Drive, Melbourne, FL 32901	Breast care
Florida Kidcare	P.O. Box 980, Tallahassee, FL , 32301 888-540-5437 https://www.floridakidcare.org	Children's Medical Services Health Plan, Medicaid for Children, MediKids, Florida Healthy Kids
Brevard Health Alliance	321-241-6800 https://www.brevardhealth.org/locations	Community Clinics
Space Coast Health Centers	951 North Washington Avenue, Suite 100, Titusville, FL , 32796 321-268-6836 https://www.spacecoasthealthcenters.com	Community Clinics
Space Coast Volunteers In Medicine	2555 Judge Fran Jameson Way, Clinic A, Viera, FL , 32940 321-639-5813 https://www.scvim.org	Community Clinics
Brevard County Health Department - Melbourne Clinic	2275 S. Babcock St., Melbourne, FL 32901	Florida DOH
Brevard County Health Department - Merritt Island Clinic	2575 N. Courtenay Parkway, Suite 202, Merritt Island, FL 32953	Florida DOH
Brevard County Health Department - Titusville Clinic	611 N. Singleton Ave., Titusville, FL 32796	Florida DOH
Brevard County Health Department - Viera Clinic	2555 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL 32940	Florida DOH
Brevard Health Alliance - Rockledge Clinic	220 Barton Blvd., Rockledge, FL 32955	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Malabar Clinic	775 Malabar Road, Suite 105, Malabar, FL 32950	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Melbourne Clinic	17 Silver Palm Ave., Melbourne, FL 32901	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Palm Bay Clinic	5270 Babcock St., NE, Suite 1, Palm Bay, FL 32905	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Port St. John Clinic	7227 N. U.S. Highway 1, Cocoa, FL 32927	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Sarno Clinic	2120 Sarno Road, Melbourne, FL 32935 321-241-6800	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
Brevard Health Alliance - Titusville Clinic	500 N. Washington Ave., Suite 105, Titusville, FL 32796	FQHC, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Behavioral Health, Dental
American Cancer Society	321.253.0361	Health care, Cancer care

American Diabetes Association	407.660.1926	Health care, Diabetes care
American Heart Association	407.843.1330	Health care, Heart health, heart care
American Lung Association of Florida	407.425.5864	Health care, Lung health, lung care
Multiple Sclerosis Society - Mid Florida	407.478.8880	Health care, Multiple Sclerosis care
Cleveland Clinic Indian River Hospital	1000 36th St, Vero Beach, FL 32960 (772) 567-4311 https://my.clevelandclinic.org/florida/locations/indian-river-hospital	Hospital
Health First's Cape Canaveral Hospital	701 W. Cocoa Beach Causeway, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931	Hospital
Health First's Holmes Regional Medical Center	1350 Hickory St., Melbourne, FL 32901	Hospital
Health First's Palm Bay Hospital	1425 Malabar Road NE, Palm Bay, FL 32907	Hospital
Health First's Viera Hospital	8745 N. Wickham Road, Melbourne, FL 32940	Hospital
Orlando Health Melbourne Hospital	250 N. Wickham Rd., Melbourne, FL 32935 (321) 752-1200 https://www.orlandohealth.com/facilities/melbourne-hospital	Hospital
Orlando Health Sebastian River Hospital	13695 U.S. Highway 1, Sebastian, FL 32958 (321) 752-1200 https://www.orlandohealth.com/facilities/sebastian-river-hospital	Hospital
Parish Medical Center	951 N Washington Ave, Titusville, FL 32796 (321) 268-6111 https://www.parrishhealthcare.com/	Hospital
Circles of Care - 24-Hour Inpatient Assessments	321.914.0640	Emergency / Hotlines
Florida HIV/AIDS Hotline	1.800.352.2437	Emergency / Hotlines
Poison Control Hotline	1.800.222.1222	Emergency / Hotlines
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - Melbourne Clinic	601 East University Boulevard, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-726-2920 https://brevard.floridahealth.gov/location/melbourne-clinic/	Immunizations, community clinics
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - Titusville Clinic	611 Singleton Avenue, Titusville, FL , 32796 321-383-2795 https://brevard.floridahealth.gov/location/titusville-clinic/	Immunizations, community clinics
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - Viera Clinic	2555 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL , 32940 321-639-5800 https://brevard.floridahealth.gov/location/main-office-viera-clinic/	Immunizations, community clinics
Help Me Grow Brevard	https://www.211brevard.org/help-me-grow	Pediatric developmental screenings, child development

Health First AdventHealth Centra Care - Cocoa Beach	105 S. Banana River Blvd.	Urgent care
Health First AdventHealth Centra Care - Malabar	730 Malabar Road	Urgent care
Health First AdventHealth Centra Care - Melbourne	1223 Gateway Drive	Urgent care
Health First AdventHealth Centra Care - Titusville	2335 S. Washington Ave.	Urgent care
Health First AdventHealth Centra Care – Viera/Suntree	6345 North Wickham Road Suite 101	Urgent care

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
	HEALTH INSURANCE	
Florida Kidcare	1.888.540.5437	Medical insurance
Medicaid Customer Call Center	1.866.762.2237 / 1.877.254.1055	Medical insurance
Medicare	1.800.633.4227	Medical insurance

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
HOUSING		
Brevard County Housing and Human Services	3211.633.2007	Housing
Housing Authority of Brevard County	321.775.1592	Housing
Housing for Homeless and Veterans	321.639.0166	Housing
HABC HCVP/Section 8	565 East University Boulevard, Suite 101, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-775-1592 https://www.habc.us	Housing Authorities, Low Income/Subsidized Rental Housing
Titusville Housing Authority	524 South Hopkins Avenue, Titusville, FL , 32780 321-267-7288	Housing Authorities, Low Income/Subsidized Rental Housing
Cocoa Housing Authority	828 Stone Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-636-8535 https://www.haccfl.com	Housing Authorities, Low Income/Subsidized Rental Housing
Family Promise of Brevard - Shelter Program	114 1st Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-209-3391 https://fpob.wufoo.com/forms/zaqlm340ic4psc/	Transitional Housing/Shelter
New Life Mission	321-505-8605 https://www.newlife-mission.org/residential-program-intake-form/	Transitional Housing/Shelter
C.I.T.A. Rescue Mission	2330 Johnny Ellison Drive, Melbourne, FL , 32901-5553 321-725-5160 https://www.citarescuemission.org	Transitional Housing/Shelter
Salvation Army - Sue M. Pridmore Center for Women and Children	1086 South Hickory Street, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-872-2225 https://melbourne.salvationarmyflorida.org/melbourne/housing---the-sue-m-pridmore-center/	Transitional Housing/Shelter
Eckerd Connects - Rockledge Office	3819 Murrell Road, Suite E, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-735-7249 https://eckerd.org/family-children-services/community-programs/homeless-outreach/	Rent Payment Assistance
Saint Vincent de Paul of Our Saviour Parish	130 Cleveland Avenue, Unit C, Cocoa Beach, FL , 32931 321-799-3677 https://www.facebook.com/OurSaviourCatholicChurch/	Rent Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance, Food Pantries
Family Promise of Brevard - Prevention Program	https://fpob.wufoo.com/forms/z1420dqk0eagcm4/	Rent Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance

Catholic Charities - Family Stability Program	5145 US Highway 1, Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Cocoa, FL , 32927 321-338-2986 https://www.cflcc.org	Rent Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance
Salvation Army - North - Central	919 Peachtree Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-632-6060 https://www.salvationarmyflorida.org/ncbrevard	Rent Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance
Catholic Charities - South	5145 North US-1, Cocoa, FL , 32927 321-636-6144 https://www.cflcc.org	Rent Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance
Community Action Agency	415 Stone Street, Dr. Joe Lee Smith Community Center, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-633-1951 https://www.brevardfl.gov/HousingAndHumanServices/CommunityActionAgency	Rent/Mortgage Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance,
Sharing Center of Central Brevard - Client Services	113 Aurora Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-631-0306 https://sharingcenter.org/apply-for-services/	Rent/Mortgage Payment Assistance, Electric Service Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance, Food Pantries
VOA-Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)	4690 Lipscomb Street North East, Palm Bay, FL , 32905 321-614-1530	Rental Deposit Assistance, Security Deposit Payment Assistance
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	400 South Varr Avenue, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-633-1951 https://www.brevardfl.gov/HousingAndHumanServices/CommunityActionAgency	Electric Service Payment Assistance
Saint Vincent de Paul of Holy Name of Jesus Parish	3050 North Highway A1A, Indialantic, FL , 32903 321-773-2783 https://www.hnj.org/st--vincent-de-paul-society	Electric Service Payment Assistance, Food Pantries

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
LEGAL ASSISTANCE		
Brevard County Guardian Ad Litem	321.690.6823	Legal assistance
Brevard County Legal Aid	1038 Harvin Way, Suite 100, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-631-2500 https://www.brevardcountylegalaid.org/	Legal assistance
Center for Drug-Free Living Drug Court/DUI Programs	321.632.5958	Legal assistance
Western Judicial Services - Cocoa	321.631.6976	Legal assistance
Western Judicial Services - Melbourne	321.752.7557	Legal assistance

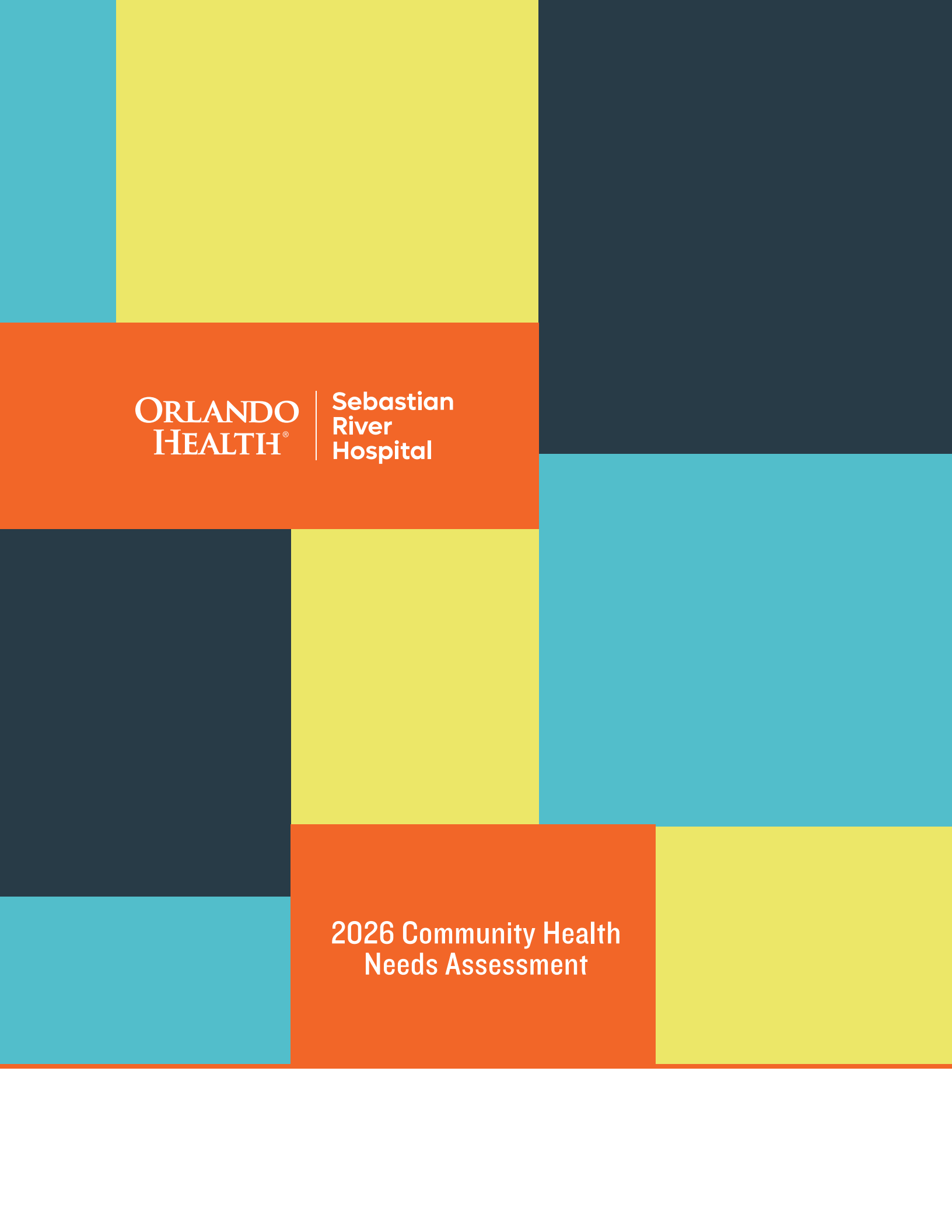
Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
MATERNITY/CHILDREN'S SERVICES		
March of Dimes	https://www.womenscenter.net 352.378.9522	Maternity Data
Brevard Family Partnership - Community Based Care	321.752.4650	Maternity/Children's Services
Child Care Resource and Referral Service - Melbourne	321.752.3290	Maternity/Children's Services
Child Care Resource and Referral Service – Rockledge	321.637.1800	Maternity/Children's Services
Children's Home Society - Shelter/Counseling/Adoption	321.752.3170	Maternity/Children's Services
Children's Medical Services	321.639.5888	Maternity/Children's Services
Crosswinds Youth Services	321.452.0800 ext. [x]130	Maternity/Children's Services
Department of Children and Families - Tallahassee	1.850.487.1111	Maternity/Children's Services
Department of Children and Families Client Relations - Brevard	321.604.4333	Maternity/Children's Services
Grandparents Raising Grandchildren of Brevard	321.631.7776	Maternity/Children's Services
Healthy Start Coalition	321.634.6101	Maternity/Children's Services
Kids Medical Club	321.253.2000	Maternity/Children's Services
Toys for Tots – North County	321-200-6173 https://mims-fl.toysfortots.org/local-coordinator-sites/lco-sites/local-toy-request-single-form.aspx	Holiday gifts/toys
Salvation Army – North – Central – Christmas Program	919 West Peachtree Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-632-6060 https://salvationarmyflorida.org/florida/holiday-assistance/	Holiday gifts/toys
Salvation Army – South	1080 South Hickory Street, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-724-0494 https://melbourne.salvationarmyflorida.org/melbourne/social-services	Holiday gifts/toys, Thanksgiving meals, Electric Service Payment Assistance, Water Service Payment Assistance
Boys & Girls Club of America - Titusville	126 Grannis Avenue South, Titusville, FL, 32796 321-362-9515 https://www.bgccf.org	Boys/Girls Clubs
Boys & Girls Club of America - Cocoa	814 Dixon Boulevard, Cocoa, FL, 32922 321-301-4484 https://www.bgccf.org	Boys/Girls Clubs
Boys & Girls Club of America - Melbourne	1824 Temple Terrace, Melbourne, FL, 32901 321-242-0041 https://www.bgccf.org	Boys/Girls Clubs
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - WIC - North	611 Singleton Avenue, Titusville, FL , 32796	WIC

	321-639-5793 https://www.flwic.org	
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - WIC - South	601 East University Boulevard, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-639-5793 https://www.flwic.org	WIC
Florida Department of Health in Brevard - WIC - Central	2555 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL , 32940 321-639-5793 https://www.flwic.org	WIC

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
TRANSPORTATION		
321Transit	401 South Varr Avenue, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-633-1878 https://321transit.com/schedules https://321transit.com/special-services/americans-with-disabilities-act-ada/	Local Bus Transit Services
Space Coast Area Transit (SCAT)	321.633.1878	Transportation

Organization	Contact Information	Services Overview
VETERANS		
Veterans Crisis Line	988 https://www.veteranscrisisline.net	Crisis Intervention Hotlines/Helplines
Employ Florida Veterans Portal	800-438-4128 https://www.employflorida.com/vosnet/Default.aspx	Veteran Employment Programs
CareerSource Brevard - Flagler - Volusia - Military Family Employment Advocacy Program	842 Falcon Avenue, Building 722B, Patrick Airman and Family Readiness Center, Patrick Air Force Base, FL , 32925 321-394-0517 https://www.careersourcecbfv.com/job-seekers/special-programs/military-family-employment-advocacy-program/	Veteran Employment Programs
Employ Florida Veterans Portal	800-438-4128 https://www.employflorida.com/vosnet/Default.aspx	Veteran Employment Programs
Homeless Veteran Community Employment Services (HCVES)	2900 Veterans Way, Room F535, Viera, FL , 32940 321-637-3788 https://www.va.gov/homeless/hvces.asp	Veteran Employment Programs
Wounded Warrior Project	10150 Highland Manor Drive, Suite 330, Tampa, FL , 33610 813-804-4096 https://www.woundedwarriorproject.org/	Veteran/Military Hotlines
National Veteran Homeless Support	1.888.787.6847 / 321.208.7562	Veteran's affairs
Veterans Outpatient Center	321.637.3788	Veteran's affairs
Veterans Transitional Housing Facility	321.409.8167	Veteran's affairs

Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic - Viera	2900 Veterans Way, Viera, FL 32940 321-637-3788 https://www.va.gov/orlando-health-care/locations/viera-va-clinic/	Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic provides ambulatory care, urgent care, primary care and specialty health services, including mental health care, surgery, orthopedics, dentistry, optometry, audiology and more.
Homeless Veteran Community Employment Services (HCVES)	2900 Veterans Way, Room F535, Viera, FL , 32940	Job Search/Placement
Operation Center Focus - Female Veteran's Program	3905 Grissom Parkway, Bldg #6, Cocoa, FL , 32926 407-875-3700 https://aspirehealthpartners.com/programs-and-services/program-details/57/Operation-Center-Focus-Female-Veterans-Program-for-Brevard-County/	Transitional Housing/Shelter
VOA-Cocoa Program	906 Peachtree Street, Cocoa, FL , 32922 321-806-2669 https://www.voaflorida.org	Transitional Housing/Shelter
Healthcare for Homeless Veterans - Outreach Office	VA Outpatient Clinic, 2900 Veterans Way, Viera, FL , 32940 321-637-3788 https://www.va.gov/homeless/hchv.asp	Transitional Housing/Shelter
Veterans Transitional Facility	700 East Fee Avenue, Melbourne, FL , 32901 321-409-8167 https://www.vietnamandallveteransofbrevard.com	Transitional Housing/Shelter
The Arc of Space Coast - Patriot House-Veterans	1694 Cedar Street, Rockledge, FL , 32955 321-690-3464 https://www.arcofsc.org/programs/veterans/	Transitional Housing/Shelter



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