

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach* 2019 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



* Southeast Volusia Healthcare Corporation d/b/a AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach

Approved by the Hospital Board on: October 29, 2019

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Extending the Healing
Ministry of Christ



AdventHealth

2019 Community Health Needs Assessment

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Acknowledgements

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A special thanks to the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County and Flagler Cares for their expertise and support in the collection and analysis of the data.

We are especially grateful to all those who participated in our household surveys and key informant interviews. Their contributions made this report possible and lay the groundwork as we continue to fulfill our mission of *Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ*.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Goals

Southeast Volusia Healthcare Corporation d/b/a AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach will be referred to in this document as AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach or “The Hospital”. AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach in New Smyrna Beach, FL conducted a community health needs assessment in 2019. The goals of the assessment were to:

- Engage public health and community stakeholders including low-income, minority and other underserved populations
- Assess and understand the community’s health issues and needs
- Understand the health behaviors, risk factors and social determinants that impact health
- Identify community resources and collaborate with community partners
- Publish the Community Health Needs Assessment
- Use assessment findings to develop and implement a 2020-2022 Community Health Plan based on AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach’s prioritized issues

Community Health Needs Assessment Committee

In order to ensure broad community input, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach created a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee (CHNAC) to help guide the Hospital through the assessment process. The CHNAC included representation from the Hospital, public health experts, and the broad community. This included intentional representation from low-income, minority and other underserved populations.

The CHNAC met two times in 2018-2019. They reviewed the primary and secondary data, helped define the priority issues to be addressed by the Hospital, and helped develop the Community Health Plan to address the priority issues. *See Section 5 for a list of CHNAC members.*

Data

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach collected both primary and secondary data. The primary data included a county health survey and focus groups.

Secondary data sources included internal hospital utilization data (inpatient and emergency department). This utilization data showed the top reasons for visits to AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach over the past year. In addition, we utilized publicly available data from state and nationally recognized data sources. *See Section 7 for a list of data sources.*

Primary and secondary data was then compiled and analyzed in order to identify the top 8-12 aggregate issues from the various sources of data.

Community Asset Inventory

The next step was a Community Asset Inventory. This inventory was designed to help AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach and the CHNAC to:

- Understand existing community efforts to address the 8-12 identified issues from aggregate primary and secondary data
- Prevent duplication of efforts as appropriate. *See Section 9 for the Community Asset Inventory*

Selection Criteria

Using the data findings and the Community Asset Inventory, the CHNAC narrowed the list of 8-12 issues to five priority issues. The CHNAC used a priority selection tool that uses clearly defined criteria to select the top issues to address. See *Section 10 for the Priority Selection Report*.

The priority selection criteria included:

A. Health Priority Considerations

- Magnitude
- Severity
- Impact on Vulnerable Populations
- Trend Direction
- Comparison
- Relationship to other Issues
- Importance of the Issue

B. Solution Considerations

- Efficacious Intervention
- Community Readiness
- Current Capacity
- Economic Impact

Priority Issues to be Addressed

The priority issues to be addressed included:

1. Adult and Youth Behavioral Health
2. Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes
3. Barriers to Accessing Health Care Services
4. Healthy Eating and Physical Activity
5. Social and Economic Issues (Social Determinants of Health)

See *Section 11-12 for an explanation of priority issues which were chosen as well as those not chosen*.

Approvals

In October, 29 2019, the AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach Board approved the Community Health Needs Assessment findings, priority issues and final report. A link to the 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment was posted on the Hospital's website as well as <https://www.adventhealth.com/community-health-needs-assessments> prior to December 31, 2019.

Next Steps

The CHNAC will work with AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach to develop a measurable 2020-2022 Community Health Plan to address the priority issues. The plan will be completed and posted on the Hospital's website prior to May 15, 2020.

2. ABOUT: ADVENTHEALTH NEW SMYRNA BEACH

TRANSITION TO ADVENTHEALTH

In January of 2019, every wholly-owned entity across our organization adopted the AdventHealth system brand. Our identity has been unified to represent the full continuum of care our system offers. Throughout this report, we will refer to our facility by AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach. Any reference to our 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment in this document will utilize our new name for consistency.

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach in New Smyrna Beach, FL is part of AdventHealth. With a sacred mission of Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ, AdventHealth is a connected system of care for every stage of life and health. More than 80,000 skilled and compassionate caregivers in physician practices, hospitals, outpatient clinics, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies and hospice centers provide individualized, wholistic care. A Christian mission, shared vision, common values and service standards focus on whole-person health, and commitment to making communities healthier.

About AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach is a part of Adventist Health System, one of the nation's largest not-for-profit, faith-based health care systems with nearly 50 hospitals and hundreds of care sites in nearly a dozen states. With the mission of Extending the Healing Ministry of Christ, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach provides whole person care to heal the body, mind and spirit. AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach is a 109-bed acute community hospital that is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. Beyond the main hospital, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach also encompasses the Medical Plaza, Sports Med & Rehab, and Imaging among other off-site locations. For over 50 years, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach has served the Southeast Volusia area and surrounding communities by providing the following comprehensive healthcare services:

- Cancer Care
- Community Health Clinic
- Diabetes Education
- 24-Hour Emergency Care
- Heart Care
- General Surgery
- Imaging Services
- Intensive Care Unit
- Lab Services
- Orthopedic Care
- Outpatient Services
- Sports and Rehabilitation Care
- Speech Therapy
- Surgical Care
- Wound Care

3. CHOOSING THE COMMUNITY

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach defined its community as its Primary Service Area (PSA) from which 79% of its patients come. This includes Volusia County and the zip codes 32132, 32141, 32168, 32169, 32170 and 32759.

4. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

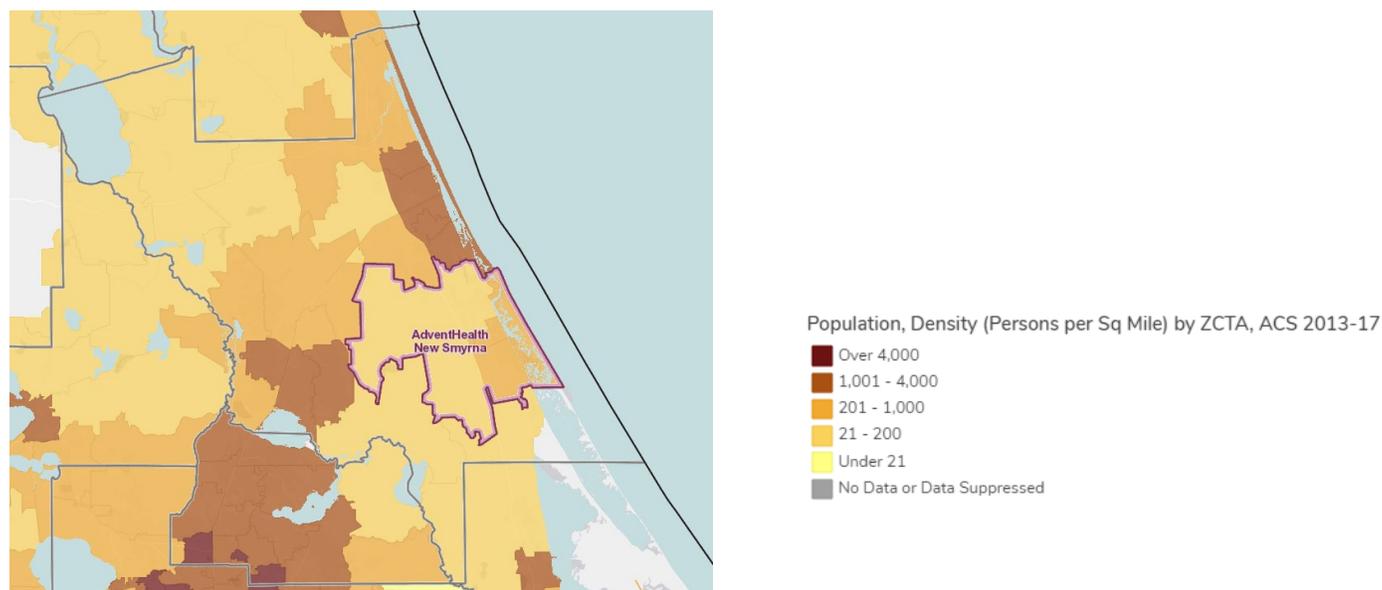
In order to understand our community and the challenges faced, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach looked at both demographic information for the service area population, as well as available data on social determinants of health. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Social determinants of health include conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play which affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. A snapshot of our community demographics and characteristics is included below. *Secondary report data and methodology can be found in Appendix B.*

Community Description

Stretching along 47 miles of the Atlantic Coast and west to the St. Johns River lies Volusia County, Florida. Located at the intersection of the I-4 and I-95 corridors, Volusia County is roughly the size of Rhode Island and sits about 50-miles northeast of Orlando, 60 miles north of the Kennedy Space Center, and 90 miles south of Jacksonville. Volusia County is geographically separated into east and west, and in some areas almost literally divided by wetlands. Volusia County has 16 cities--the city of Deltona, on the west, is the largest in population and Daytona Beach, on the east, ranks second, while unincorporated Volusia County makes up about one-fifth of the population.

A total of 61,122 people live in the 281 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2013-17 5-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 216.98 persons per square mile, is greater than the national average population density of 90.88 persons per square mile.

The map below represents the service area where 79% of AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach’s patients come from.



Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2013-17.

Volusia County was home to 538,692 individuals in 2017. The largest city, Deltona, had a 2017 population of 90,746 and an estimated 120,000 individuals lived in unincorporated Volusia County.

2017 Population

| 2017 POPULATION BY CITY | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| City | Estimate | % |
| Daytona Beach | 68,055 | 12.6% |
| Daytona Beach Shores | 4,514 | 0.8% |
| DeBary | 20,784 | 3.9% |
| DeLand | 32,506 | 6.0% |
| Deltona | 90,746 | 16.8% |
| Edgewater | 22,399 | 4.2% |
| Holly Hill | 12,218 | 2.3% |
| Lake Helen | 2,780 | 0.5% |
| New Smyrna Beach | 26,470 | 4.9% |
| Oak Hill | 2,127 | 0.4% |
| Orange City | 11,697 | 2.2% |
| Ormond Beach | 42,816 | 7.9% |
| Pierson | 1,883 | 0.3% |
| Ponce Inlet | 3,241 | 0.6% |
| Port Orange | 63,203 | 11.7% |
| South Daytona | 12,936 | 2.4% |
| Unincorporated Volusia County* | 120,317 | 22.3% |
| TOTAL Volusia County | 538,692 | 100.0% |

Source: US Bureau of the Census

*Calculated by subtracting total of city populations from county population

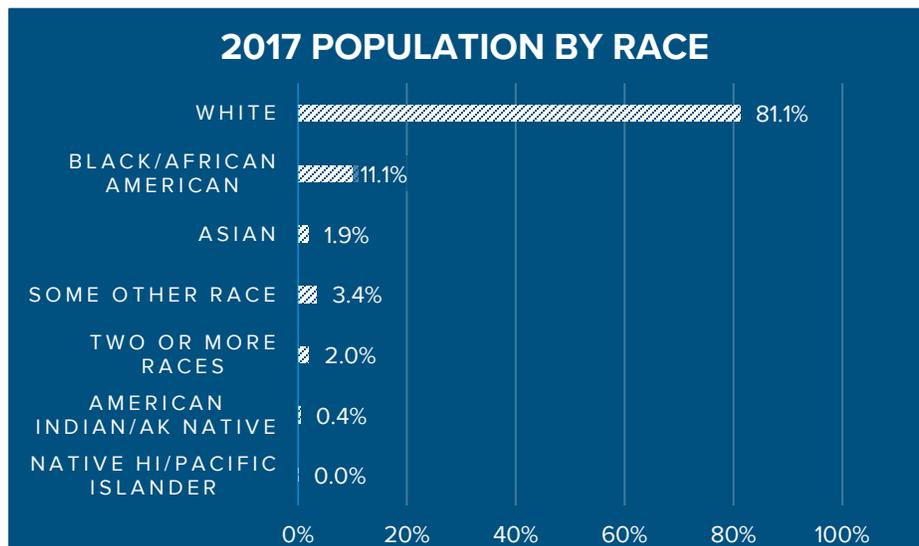
Community Demographics

| 2017 POPULATION BY GENDER | | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| Gender | Estimate | Percent |
| Male | 263,063 | 48.8% |
| Female | 275,629 | 51.2% |
| Total | 538,692 | 100.0% |

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

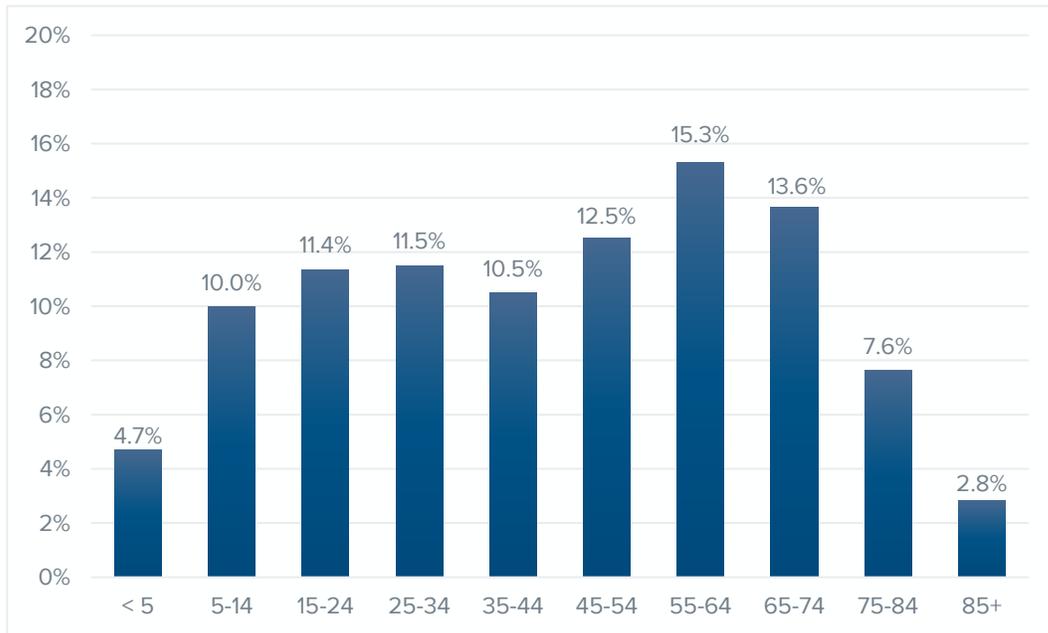
| 2017 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY | | |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Ethnicity | Estimate | Percent |
| Hispanic/Latino | 74,582 | 13.8% |
| Not Hispanic/Latino | 464,110 | 86.2% |
| Total | 538,692 | 100.0% |

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



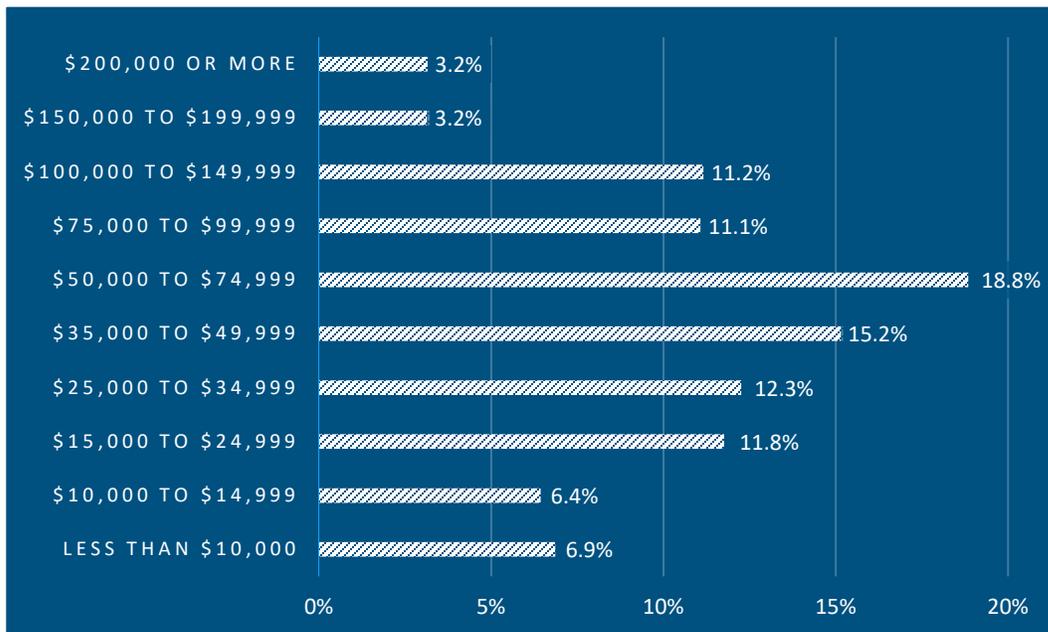
Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Population by Age Group



Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

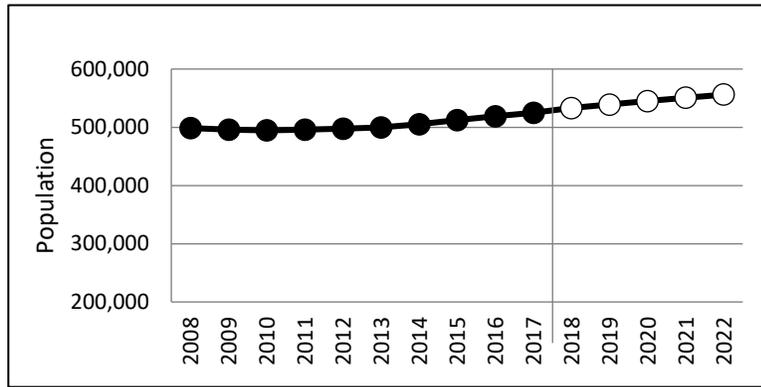
2017 Household Income Brackets



Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

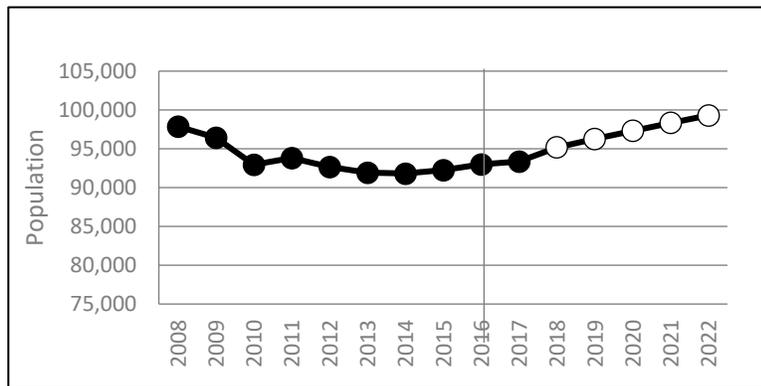
Population Trends

Volusia General Population



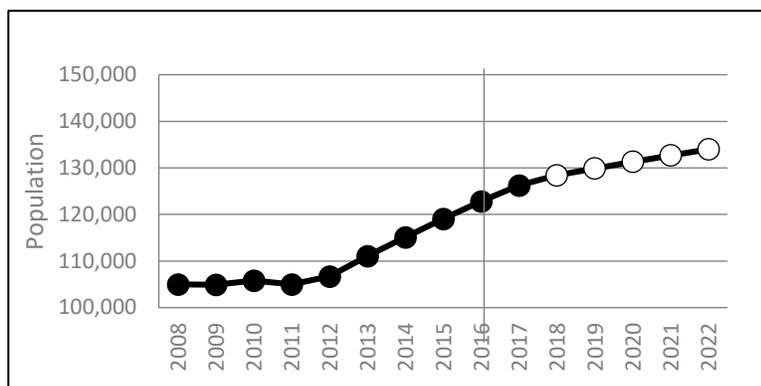
Source: Florida Health CHARTS, The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Volusia Population Under 18



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Volusia Population 65 and Over



Source: Florida Health CHARTS, The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research

| DATA INDICATOR | DESCRIPTION | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach SERVICE AREA | FLORIDA AVERAGE |
|---|---|--|-----------------|
| Poverty ¹ | % Population in Poverty (Below 100% FPL) | 11.4% | 15.46% |
| Unemployment Rate ² | Unemployment Rate | 7.10% | 3.3% |
| Violent Crime ³ | Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 426.5 | 472.1 |
| Population with No High School Diploma ¹ | % Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma | 8.8% | 12.42% |
| Insurance ⁴ | Uninsured Adults-% Without Medical Insurance | 17.71% | 18.44% |
| Insurance ⁴ | Uninsured Children-% Without Medical Insurance | 5.95% | 6.58% |
| Food Insecurity Rate ⁵ | Food Insecurity Rate | 16.2% | 16.2% |
| Population with Low Food Access ⁶ | % Population with Low Food Access | 45.64% | 25.7% |
| Use of Public Transportation ¹ | % Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work (Age 16+) | 0.06% | 2.0% |
| Alcohol Consumption ⁷ | Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage) | 18.6% | 17.10% |
| Tobacco Usage ⁷ | % Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted) | 24.3% | 18.9% |

Data Indicator Sources: ¹US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2013-17. ²US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). 2019 - June. ³Federal Bureau of Investigation, [FBI Uniform Crime Reports](#). Additional analysis by the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#). Accessed via the [Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research](#). 2019. ⁴US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#). 2016. ⁵[Feeding America](#). 2017. ⁶US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2015. ⁷Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#). Accessed via the [Health Indicators Warehouse](#). US Department of Health & Human Services, [Health Indicators Warehouse](#). 2006-12.

5. COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

A Community Health Needs Assessment Committee (CHNAC) was formed to help AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach conduct a comprehensive assessment of the community. A Steering Committee of the CHNAC met regularly throughout 2018-2019 and the full CHNAC met twice.

Representation

The committee included representation from the Hospital, public health officials and the broad community as well as representation from low-income, minority and other underserved populations. Members were strategically chosen, who represented organizations that serve low income, minority, and underserved populations. Each organization also has specific strategies in place to create access for vulnerable populations. Current CHNAC members are listed below.

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

| Name | Title | Organization | Description of Services | Low-Income | Minority | Other Underserved Populations |
|-------------------|--|---|--|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Laura Spencer | CEO | Azalea Health, Federally Qualified Health enter | Affordable, high quality health care including medical, dental, and mental health as well as prescriptions | x | x | x |
| Deanna Wathington | Executive Dean, College of Health Sciences | Bethune Cookman University | Historically black university providing a faith-based environment of academic excellence and transformative experiences | x | x | x |
| Mark Jones | CEO | Community Partnership for Children | Family preservation services, case management, foster care, many therapeutic services, adoption, and mentoring | x | x | x |
| Dona Butler | Director of Community Services | County of Volusia | Facilitates access to and delivery of health, agricultural extension, library, veterans, community assistance, transportation, parks, recreation and culture | x | x | x |

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

| Name | Title | Organization | Description of Services | Low-Income | Minority | Other Underserved Populations |
|------------------|---|---|--|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Billie Wheeler | County Council member | County of Volusia | County elected official, representing all members of Volusia County | x | x | x |
| Joe Pozzo | Public Protection Director | County of Volusia, Public Protection Director | Overseeing public protection services including EMS, 911, County Jail | x | x | x |
| Nancy Keefer | President and CEO | Daytona Beach Chamber | Represents members and helps to build a fair and equitable environment through advocacy, collaboration, engagement, leadership and professionalism | x | x | x |
| Chuck Puckett | Circuit 7 Community Development Administrator | Department of Children and Families | Child protection, food stamps, Medicaid | x | x | x |
| DJ Lebo | CEO | Early Learning Coalition of Flagler & Volusia | Early learning programs, VPK, school readiness | x | x | x |
| Laurie Asbury | CEO | Family Health Source Medical Centers, Federally Qualified Health Center | Medical home providing services for adults, pediatrics and veterans. | x | x | x |
| Patricia Boswell | Health Officer | Florida Department of Health in Volusia County | Public Health; Works to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Volusia through integrated state, county and community efforts. | x | x | x |

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

| Name | Title | Organization | Description of Services | Low-Income | Minority | Other Underserved Populations |
|-------------------|---|--|--|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Thomas Bryant III | Director of Planning and Performance Management | Florida Department of Health in Volusia County | CQI, Data collection and analysis; Works to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Volusia through integrated state, county and community efforts. | x | x | x |
| Lynn Kennedy | Community Health | Florida Department of Health in Volusia County | Facilitation of community health activities; Works to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Volusia through integrated state, county and community efforts. | x | x | x |
| Bill Griffin | Director for Strategic Planning | Halifax Health | Community hospital serving members of Volusia County since 1928 | x | x | x |
| Sharon Warriner | Grant Writer, Business Development | Halifax Health | Community hospital serving members of Volusia County since 1928 | x | x | x |
| Bob Williams | Vice President Population Health Business Development | Halifax Health | Community hospital serving members of Volusia County since 1928 | x | x | x |
| Dixie Morgese | Executive Director | Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler/Volusia | Maternal and child health | x | x | x |

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

| Name | Title | Organization | Description of Services | Low-Income | Minority | Other Underserved Populations |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Dusty Pye | Chief Integration Officer | LSF (Lutheran Services Florida) Health Systems, Inc | One of seven behavioral health Managing Entities (ME) contracted by the Florida Department of Children and Families to manage the state-funded system of behavioral health care for people who face poverty and are without insurance. | x | x | x |
| Heather Shubirg | Executive Vice President | Team Volusia Economic Development Corporate (TVEDC) | Strategic economic development activities and business recruitment initiatives for Volusia County. | x | x | x |
| Courtney Edgcomb | President | United Way of Volusia-Flagler | Partners with community to invest in the building blocks for a better life by supporting education, financial stability, and healthy lives | x | x | x |
| Kelly Amy | Manager of Strategic Partnerships | Volusia County Schools | K12 education; Ensuring all students receive a superior 21 st century education | x | x | x |
| Ivan Cosimi | Chair | Volusia/Flagler Behavioral Health Consortium (Chair) | help increase access to behavioral health services for children, adults and families | x | x | x |
| Jeff White | Executive Director | Volusia/Flagler Coalition for the Homeless | Partners and provides oversight for community agencies who provide direct services to the homeless and those at risk of homelessness. | x | x | x |

ADVENTHEALTH CENTRAL FLORIDA DIVISION-NORTH MEMBERS

In addition to community members, the CHNAC included representation from the AdventHealth Central Florida Division-North. The below Hospital team members were part of the Leadership team.

The following individuals provided leadership and expertise throughout the process:

- **Deborah McNabb**, Community Benefits Director, AdventHealth Central Florida Division.
Leads community benefit activities in region
- **Russell Mariott**, Executive Director of Marketing, AdventHealth Central Florida Division.
Regional marketing
- **Steven Jenkins**, Vice President of Strategy & Marketing, AdventHealth Central Florida Division-North
Regional strategy and marketing
- **Clarissa Moholick**, Regional Director of Oncology Quality, Accreditation and Data Services, AdventHealth Central Florida Division-North
Regional oncology

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health was represented throughout the Community Health Needs Assessment. Leaders from the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County actively participated on both the Steering Committee and the CHNAC. Their Office of Planning and Performance Management staff were responsible for administering the County Health Survey, collecting secondary data and creating data graphs, tables and maps for the countywide CHNA document. They also facilitated and reported on the focus groups that were conducted.

The following individuals provided leadership and expertise throughout the process:

- **Patricia Boswell**, Health Officer, chaired the Steering Committee
- **Dr. Thomas Bryant III**, Director of Planning and Performance Management, oversaw the primary and second data collection
- **Marisol Bahena**, Human Services Analyst, prepared secondary data for publication
- **Lynn Kennedy**, Community Health, assisted with the review of all secondary data
- **Dr. Lauren Husband**, Director, Health Equity & Community Engagement, facilitated focus groups

7. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DATA SOURCES

Primary Data

- a. Community surveys: A primarily Internet-based county health survey was implemented that included 31 questions about quality of life, community health concerns, and social determinants of health. In Volusia and Flagler counties, 3,692 individuals completed the survey, including 2,608 Volusia residents.
- b. Focus groups: Sixteen focus groups were conducted across Volusia County focused on seven populations: youth, college students, older adults, impoverished communities/neighborhoods, Spanish speakers, maternal and child health groups and professional groups. The 1 to 2-hour focus groups were professionally facilitated, transcribed and summarized.

Secondary Data

- a. Hospital Utilization Data: Top 10 inpatient and Emergency Department diagnoses by payer. This information was provided by Regional Accounting, AdventHealth Central Florida Division – North Region. *See Appendix C for utilization data.*
- b. Collaboration Data: Publicly available population-level health data was collected and organized into 12 health issues with assistance from the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County Office of Planning and Performance Management. The data was analyzed, and a summary of the data was presented as Indicators of Concern for each health issue. This summary included a review of data trends, county and state comparison and magnitude of impact.
- c. The Engagement Network: In addition to the local data collection process, data was sourced from the Engagement Network. This is a national platform produced by the Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES) at the University of Missouri. The Engagement Network hosts a national Map Room with 15,000+ data layers, a Community Health Needs Assessment reporting tool with 80+ health-related indicators and a hub network with 30+ partner organizations using CARES technology.

Data Sources

The majority of the CHNA data was pulled directly from the Florida Department of Health **Florida Health CHARTS** system that is an assemblage of data from over 25 programs and agencies. The specific sources listed below were included in the CHNA process.

| SOURCE | LINK(S) |
|--|---|
| American Health Resource Files | https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/ahrf |
| Baker Act Reporting Center, University of South Florida | https://www.usf.edu/cbcs/baker-act/ |
| Centers for Disease Control (CDC) | http://www.cdc.gov/ |
| Dartmouth Atlas Project | https://www.dartmouthatlas.org/ |
| Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap | https://map.feedingamerica.org/ |
| Florida Agency for Health Care Administration | www.ahca.myflorida.com |
| Florida Department of Children and Families | www.myflfamilies.com , http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/ Florida Safe Families Network Data Mart/Data Registry Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/ |
| Florida Department of Education | www.fldoe.org Education Information & Accountability Services; Office of Early Learning; Office of Safe Schools |
| Florida Department of Elder Affairs | http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/ |
| Florida Department of Health | www.floridahealth.gov , http://www.flhealthcharts.com Bureau of Epidemiology; Bureau of HIV/AIDS; Bureau of Immunization; Bureau of STD Prevention and Control; Bureau of TB & Refugee Health; Bureau of Vital Statistics; Division of Medical Quality Assurance; Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Florida Department of Health Physician Workforce Surveys; Florida Youth Tobacco Survey; Office of Injury Prevention; WIC and Nutritional Services |
| Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles | www.flhsmv.gov |
| Florida Department of Juvenile Justice | www.djj.state.fl.us |
| Florida Department of Law Enforcement | www.fdle.state.fl.us |
| Merlin, Florida's Web-Based Reportable Disease Surveillance System | http://www.floridahealth.gov |
| Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse | http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/ |

| | |
|--|--|
| SMA Healthcare | https://smahealthcare.org/ |
| University of Florida, Drug-Related Outcomes Surveillance and Tracking System (FROST) | https://frost.med.ufl.edu/ |
| University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System | https://fcds.med.miami.edu/inc/welcome.shtml |
| University of South Florida, Baker Act Reporting Center | https://www.usf.edu/cbcs/baker-act/ |
| U.S. Bureau of the Census | http://www.census.gov American Community Survey, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, American Community Survey 5-year estimates; County Business Patterns |
| U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics | http://www.bls.gov |
| Volusia County Schools | http://myvolusiaschools.org |
| Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless | http://www.vfcch.org/ |

8. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The Volusia County Community Health Needs Assessment is the product of a countywide collaborative process. This included AdventHealth Fish Memorial, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach, AdventHealth DeLand, AdventHealth Daytona Beach, the County of Volusia, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County and Halifax Health. Each organization provided financial resources for the CHNA process and served as a Steering Committee throughout 2018-2019. In addition to the Steering Committee, a Leadership Team (serving as the CHNAC) was formed and included leaders from key community organizations. Nearly all the Leadership team members represented low-income, minority and underserved populations.

The Leadership Team reviewed all the data and prioritized the key issues according to intensity of the need, current initiatives around the issue, and the potential for future collaboration. See CHNAC membership list in Section 5.

Funders

- **AdventHealth Deland, Advent Health Daytona Beach, AdventHealth Fish Memorial and AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach**, operating a hospital system in Volusia County
- **County of Volusia**, local government
- **Florida Department of Health in Volusia County**, the county's public health department
- **Halifax Health**, operating a hospital system in Volusia County

Other Coalition Partners

- **Flagler Cares**, a nonprofit organization, facilitated the Community Health Needs Assessment process in Volusia County through a consulting contract funded by the four CHNA partners

9. DATA SUMMARY

Primary and Secondary Data: High Level Findings

Once all primary and secondary data was collected, this was then analyzed and categorized into top 8-10 priorities per source of data. These results are listed by source in the tables below.

| Top 8-10 Priorities determined from Community Surveys | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Addiction | 5 | Child Abuse/Neglect | 9 | Heart Disease & Stroke |
| 2 | Homelessness | 6 | Violence | 10 | High blood pressure |
| 3 | Mental Health problems | 7 | Cancer | | |
| 4 | Unemployment | 8 | Adult Obesity | | |

| Top 8-10 Priorities determined from Hospital Emergency Department Data | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | Urinary tract infection, site not specified | 5 | Acute bronchitis, unspecified | 9 | Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic |
| 2 | Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified | 6 | Noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified | 10 | Headache |
| 3 | Procedure/treatment not carried out due to patient leaving prior to being seen by health care provider | 7 | Chest pain, unspecified | | |
| 4 | Unspecified abdominal pain | 8 | Low back pain | | |

| Top 8-10 Priorities determined from Hospital Inpatient Admission Data | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Sepsis, unspecified organism | 5 | Pneumonia, unspecified organism | 9 | Urinary tract infection, site not specified |
| 2 | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w (acute) exacerbation | 6 | Unspecified atrial fibrillation | 10 | Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, unspecified |
| 3 | Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure | 7 | Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1-4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease | | |
| 4 | Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction | 8 | Acute kidney failure, unspecified | | |

| Top 8-10 Priorities determined from Secondary Data provided by Volusia County Collaborative CHNA | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Adult Behavioral Health | 5 | Access to Health Care Services | 9 | |
| 2 | Youth Behavioral Health | 6 | Healthy Eating and Physical Activity | 10 | |
| 3 | Cardiovascular Diseases | 7 | Social and Economic Issues | | |
| 4 | Diabetes | 8 | | | |

Primary and Secondary Data: Aggregate Community Health Needs

The Volusia County CHNA Leadership Team utilized an action-oriented decision framework to review information and data collected and to guide their dialogue leading to the identification of Priority Health Issues for action during the 2020-2022 implementation cycle. The framework included considerations for data review and analysis, potential implementation strategies for short and long-term action. Prioritization decisions were made through facilitated dialogue and group consensus.

| Aggregate Community Health Needs | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Priority Issue | Ethnic Group | Age Group | Specific Geographic Area |
| 1 | Adult & Youth Behavioral Health | all | Adults, youth | All of Volusia County |
| 2 | Cardiovascular Disease & Diabetes | All, minority overrepresentation | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 3 | Crime, Domestic Violence & Child Abuse | | all | |
| 4 | Healthy Eating and Physical Activity | All | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 5 | Access to Health Care Services | All, uninsured | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 6 | Social and Economic Issues | All, working poor and below poverty | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 7 | Women's Health, Prenatal Care and Birth Outcomes | All, minority overrepresentation | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 8 | Aging Related Issues | All | Older adults | All of Volusia County |
| 9 | Child & Adolescent Issues | All | Child, adolescent | All of Volusia County |
| 10 | Communicable & Infectious Diseases | All | all | All of Volusia County |
| 11 | Early Childhood | All | Early childhood | All of Volusia County |

10. COMMUNITY ASSET INVENTORY

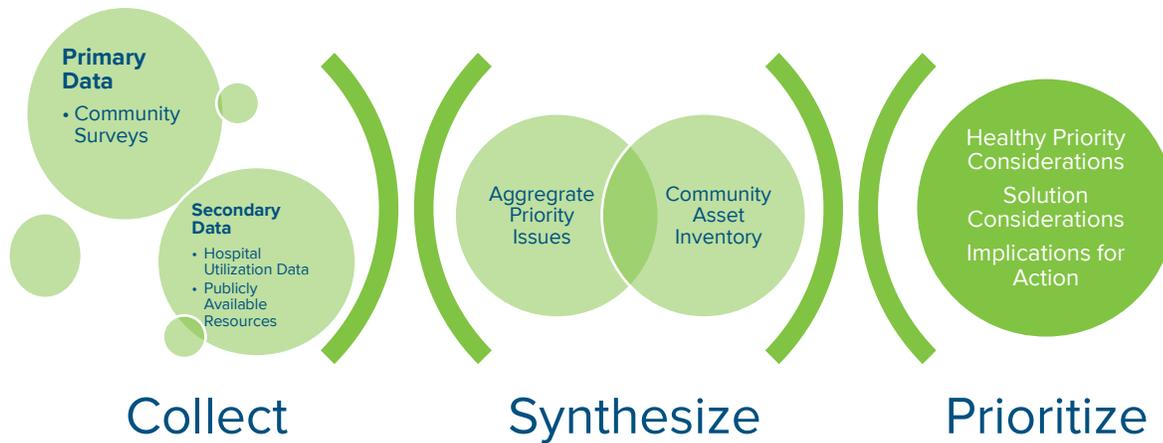
In order to help AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach’s CHNAC determine the community health priorities where they could make a meaningful difference, the Hospital conducted a Community Asset Inventory related to the 11 identified community health needs. The inventory was designed to help the CHNAC narrow the 11 needs to the top five priority issues. Appendix D includes the full Community Asset Inventory.

| COMMUNITY ASSET INVENTORY | | |
|--|---|--|
| Issues | Current Community Programs | Current Hospital Programs |
| Adult and Youth Behavioral Health | Behavioral Health Consortium Council on Aging Counseling Inpatient and outpatient SAMH (Substance abuse and mental health) programs Psychiatric programs | CREATION Health Lung Cancer screenings Morning Mile Smoking Cessation Classes-Tools to Quit |
| Cardiovascular Diseases & Diabetes | Laugh Your Heart Out | Laugh Your Heart Out Diabetes Education Classes |
| Barriers to Accessing Health Care Services | Azalea Health Florida Department of Health-Volusia (Multiple programs) Family Health Source FQHC primary and specialty care Good Samaritan Clinic Jesus Clinic Kidcare Volusia Volunteers in Medicine Clinic West Volusia Health Card | Cancer & Survivorship Support Group Colon Cancer Awareness Community Care Newly Diagnosed Cancer Support Group Men’s Cancer Support Group Ostomy Support Group Quilt Your Way Sleep Apnea/CPAP Group The Art of Healing; Stroke Support Group Weekly Gentle Yoga |
| Women’s Health, Prenatal Care, and Birth Outcomes | FDOH Volusia-WIC Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties-women’s health, case management | Lactation education and tours Newborn education Women’s Cancer Support Group |
| Healthy Eating & Physical Activity | 5-2-1-0 Parks Playgrounds School Health Advisory Committee Trails Volusia Flagler YMCA health programs | Morning Mile CREATION Health Classes |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Social & Economic Issues | Department of Children and Families Early Learning Coalition Multiple, family self-sufficiency, financial programs Medicaid SHIP housing programs SNAP Volusia/Flagler Coalition for the Homeless | |
| Ageing-Related Issues | Council on Aging | |
| Communicable & Infectious Diseases | FDOH-Volusia: HIV Clinic, TB Control, Immunization, Surveillance and Investigation | |
| Crime, Domestic Violence & Child Abuse | Beacon Center Community Partnership for Children Department of Children and Families Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties | |
| Early Childhood | Early Learning Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties Mid Florida Community Services Kidcare | |
| Child & Adolescent Issues | Department of Juvenile Justice Volusia County Schools | |

11. PRIORITY SELECTION

The Volusia County CHNA Leadership Team utilized an action-oriented decision framework to review information and data collected and to guide their dialogue leading to the identification of Priority Health Issues for action during the 2020-2022 implementation cycle.



Prioritizing the Data

The framework included considerations for data review and analysis, potential implementation strategies for short and long-term action. Prioritization decisions were made through facilitated dialogue and group consensus.

| PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA | |
|---|--|
| Health Priority Considerations | |
| Magnitude | What is the number of people affected by the issue? |
| Severity | What is the risk of morbidity and mortality associated with the issue? |
| Impact on Vulnerable Populations | Does the issue particularly impact vulnerable populations? |
| Trend Direction | Has the trend improved or worsened in the last five years? |
| Comparison | How does the county status compare to the state? |

| | |
|---|---|
| Relationship to the other issues | Does the issue affect other problems? |
| Importance of the Issue | How important is the issue to the community? |
| Solution Considerations | |
| Efficacious Interventions | Are there successful strategies to address this issue? Is there a positive cost-benefit to addressing the issue? How resource intensive are strategies to address the issue? |
| Community Readiness | How likely is the community to support strategies to address the issue? |
| Current Capacity | Does the community have existing resources and capacity to address the issue? |
| Economic Impact | What is the cost of NOT addressing the issue? |
| Implications for Action | |
| Issues with Technical Fixes | Issues that can be addressed by relatively straightforward policy or practice changes supported by a strong evidence base. <i>Examples: vaccinations, trauma informed care approaches</i> |
| Complex Problems Requiring Complex Solutions | Issues that call for long-term, complex, multi-sector interventions. <i>Examples: mental illness and substance abuse, interpersonal violence</i> |
| Root Causes | Issues that interact with each other in a vicious cycle, within and across generations and contribute to high-risk environments, unhealthy behaviors, injury, illness, and death. <i>Examples: poverty, crime</i> |
| System-Level Barriers to Effective Action | Issues that hinder effective action to improve health outcomes and the environment in which health outcomes develop. <i>Example: working ineffectively across sectors, systemic underfunding of interventions targeting social determinants of health</i> |

12. PRIORITY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

Adult & Youth Behavioral Health

Alcohol Use

- Heavy/Binge drinking has increased slightly from 2010 to 2016. The percent is highest for white individuals.
- Volusia alcohol-suspected motor vehicle crashes and traffic crash injuries rates have decreased since 2014 but are slightly higher than Florida.
- Alcohol-suspected traffic crash deaths increased between 2015 and 2016 in Volusia and the Volusia rate is higher than Florida.
- The percent of student alcohol use has been decreasing since 2008 but remains slightly higher than Florida.

Smoking and Substance Misuse

- Volusia's rate of Opioid-involved overdose hospitalizations increased from 2015 to 2017 and is higher than Florida's. The rate of death from Opioid overdoses increased in the last year and now exceeds the Florida rate.
- The percent of Volusia adults who smoke is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant)
- The percent of Volusia middle and high school students using marijuana decreased between 2016 and 2018 but remains higher than Florida.
- Reported cigarette use among Volusia middle and high school students has declined, but both rates remain higher than Florida.

Mental Health

- The percent of Volusia adults who had 14 or more poor mental health days in the last month is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant)
- The percent of Volusia adults with a depressive disorder is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant for Hispanic population)
- Volusia's suicide rate is increasing and is higher than Florida's.
- Volusia's age 19-21 rate of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries has increased but is lower than Florida's.

Cardiovascular Diseases & Diabetes

Cardiovascular Diseases

- The Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) rate for Volusia County increased from 2014 to 2017 and is higher than Florida.
- The Volusia death rate for heart failure is higher than Florida.
- Volusia's hospitalization rate for Congestive Heart Failure is higher than Florida's and the rate for Black individuals is much higher.
- The Volusia hospitalization rate for coronary heart disease is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than the rate for all.
- The Volusia death rate for coronary heart disease is higher than Florida.
- The Volusia hospitalization rate for stroke is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than other groups.
- The Volusia death rate for stroke is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than other groups.

Diabetes

- The death rate from diabetes increased between 2016 and 2017 and is higher in Volusia than in Florida. The rate is highest for Black individuals.
- The rate of preventable hospitalizations for adults under 65 from diabetes is increasing and higher than Florida.

Barriers to Health Care Services

- Volusia rate of health resources per population are lower than Florida in the categories of: physicians, internists, OB/GYN and pediatricians.
- Volusia has a higher percentage of births covered by Medicaid than Florida. Rates for Black and Hispanic individuals are higher.
- The percent of Volusia adults with a personal doctor is lower than Florida.
- Volusia has a lower ratio of primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers to population than Florida.

Healthy Eating & Physical Activity

- Over 70% of Volusia middle and high school students lack vigorous physical activity and the percent increased from 2014 to 2016. The percent is better than Florida.
- The percent of Volusia adults who are sedentary increased from 2007 to 2016 and is now higher than Florida.
- The percent of Volusia middle and high schoolers who were obese increased significantly from 2014 to 2016.
- The percent of Volusia adults who are obese increased between 2013 and 2016 and the percent is now higher than Florida.
- Injury deaths are increasing and higher than Florida.

Social & Economic Issues

- Volusia's median household income is lower than Florida's.
- Volusia's percent of individuals and individuals below age 18 below poverty are both slightly higher than Florida's.
- The Volusia percent of elementary and middle school students eligible for free/reduced price lunches is higher than Florida. (a proxy measure for low income)
- The Volusia high school graduation rate is lower than Florida.
- The Volusia percent of adults limited by physical, mental or emotional problems is higher than Florida. (difference is statistically significant)
- Volusia's food insecurity rate is higher than Florida's.
- Volusia's per capita income is lower than Florida's.
- Over 30% of Volusia households spend more than 30% of their income on housing and workers in 8 of the top 20 industries in Volusia are estimated to be housing burdened based on average hourly wage.
- The Volusia number of individuals counted during the Point-In-Time count was higher in 2019 than in 2018.
- The Volusia number of homeless students has been increasing since 2016.
- Volusia's percent of single parent households is higher than Florida's.

See Volusia County Community Health Needs Assessment for additional priority issue data, www.flaglercares.org/Volusia_CHNA.pdf

13. PRIORITY ISSUES THAT WILL NOT BE ADDRESSED

A. The Years of Potential Aging-related issues

The data collected for individuals 65 and older did not demonstrate significant negative trends or negative comparison to state data. The only indicator of concern noted was suicide rate for individuals over 65 which will be addressed through the prioritization of adult behavioral health. There are numerous initiatives in place to provide services to this target population.

B. Child & Adolescent Issues

The most significant childhood issues are addressed through other priority issues (behavioral health, access to services, healthy eating and physical activity)

C. Communicable & Infectious Diseases

The data collected did not demonstrated significant negative trends or comparison data. Many issues noted in the indicators of concern will be address through the prioritization of Access to Health Care Services.

D. Crime, Domestic Violence & Child Abuse

The data collected did not demonstrate significant negative trends or negative comparison to state data. Many issues noted in the indicators of concern will be address through the prioritization of Social and Economic Issues.

E. Early Childhood

There are significant efforts already in place to address this target population.

F. Women's Health, Prenatal Care & Birth Outcomes

There are significant efforts already in place to address this target population. Many of the indicators of concern will be addressed through the prioritization of Access to Health Care Services.

14. NEXT STEPS

The CHNAC will work with AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach and other community partners to develop a measurable Community Health Plan for 2020-2022 to address the priority issues. For each priority, specific goals will be developed including measurable outcomes, intervention strategies and the resources necessary for successful implementation.

Evidence based strategies will be reviewed to determine the most impactful and effective interventions. For each goal, a review of policies that can support or deter progress will be completed with consideration of opportunities to make an impact. The plan will be reviewed quarterly with an annual assessment of progress. A presentation of progress on the plan will also be presented to the Hospital board annually.

A link to the Community Health Plan will be posted on AdventHealth.com prior to May 15, 2020.

15. WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING 2016 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

We posted a link to the most recently conducted 2016 CHNA and most recently adopted 2017-2019 implementation strategy on our Hospital website as well as AdventHealth.com prior to May 15, 2017 and have not received any written comments.

16. REVIEW OF STRATEGIES UNDERTAKEN IN THE 2017 COMMUNITY HEALTH PLAN

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach conducts an annual evaluation of the progress made from the implementation strategies from the Community Health Plan. The evaluation is reported to the IRS in Form 990. The following is a summary of progress made on our most recently adopted plan.

Priority 1: Adult Behavioral Health

2016 Description of the Issue: Injuries and deaths from alcohol-suspected motor vehicle crashes were higher than the Florida rates. Death rates from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis have increased for all Volusia residents (15.4 per 100,000 in 2012-14). The percentage of Volusia residents who self-reported being current smokers was 10.7% higher than the Florida percentage. The highest percentage of smokers were adults with less than a high school education and the lowest was adults aged 65 and older.

2019 Update: AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach implemented one strategy focused on Adult Behavioral Health: Smoking Cessation Classes. Since 2017, 144 adults completed smoking cessation education classes

Priority 2: Youth Behavioral Health

2016 Description of the Issue: In 2012-14 the Volusia suicide rate was 8.5 per 100,000—higher than the state rate of 4.9. Despite a decline in high school students using alcohol in the last 30 days, Volusia's rate has been consistently higher than the state rate with 29.6% of high schoolers reporting alcohol use. Volusia County rates for smoking and marijuana use are also consistently higher than the state rate.

2019 Update: AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach implemented one prevention-oriented strategy focused on school-aged youth in partnership with the American Diabetes Association. Morning Mile, a program designed to encourage physical activity among youth, was initiated during the 2017-18 school year. Increased physical activity is a proven strategy to improve both physical and mental health and 892 students participated in the program to date.

Priority 3 & 4: Cardiovascular Diseases/Diabetes & Healthy Eating & Physical Activity

2016 Description of the Issue: In 2013, the percentage of Volusia adults self-reporting that they had ever been told they had high blood cholesterol was higher than the Florida percentage. The Volusia rate for hospitalizations from strokes (274.0 per 100,000) decreased slightly over the last five years reported but rates for Blacks remained high. The age-adjusted diabetes death rate for Volusia County (27.4 per 100,000) increased over the reported year and was consistently higher than the Florida rate.

2019 Update: AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach implemented several distinct strategies focused on these priorities. CREATION Health, an eight-week, faith-based wellness plan with lifestyle seminars and training based on 8 principles: choice, rest, environment, activity, trust, interpersonal relations, outlook and nutrition, was provided to 104 individuals since 2017. Educational seminars were provided to 695 individuals and outreach events reached over 28,000. Free health screenings were provided to 1,790 individuals since 2017. Community Care, a community-based care coordination program for high risk patients with a history of preventable ED visits and inpatient admissions, served 108 individuals.

Priority 5: Access to Health Care Services

2016 Description of the Issue: According to the Volusia/Flagler Community Health Survey, the top 3 barriers to getting health care were: Lack of evening and/or weekend services (22.6%); Can't pay for doctor/hospital visits (21.8%); and Long waits for appointments (21.3%). In 2013, only 79.8% of Volusia adults had some type of health care coverage and only 74.8% reported having a personal doctor.

2019 Update: To address access to health care services, AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach implemented several strategies focused on individual's residing in the Hospital's at-risk ZIP codes. The Hospital also partnered with United Way of Volusia and Flagler Counties to increase access to health resource information through promotion of the 2-1-1 call center/website resource.

APPENDIX A: PRIMARY DATA SURVEY & PRIMARY DATA RESULTS

County Health Survey 2019

Methodology

The 2019 County Health Survey in Volusia and Flagler Counties relied primarily on an Internet-based survey (which was collected using SurveyMonkey) to reach as many respondents as possible within the limits of the project budget. The online survey was available in English and Spanish via www.countyhealthsurvey.com. Paper surveys, also available in Spanish and English, were utilized to reach individuals without convenient access to the Internet and were manually entered. The survey was open from January to March 2019. There were 3,692 completed surveys: 2,722 Internet surveys and 970 paper surveys.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
Take a short survey regarding HEALTH
in Flagler & Volusia Counties



Hover your smart phone camera over
the symbol to the right or visit:
countyhealthsurvey.com



The online and paper surveys were promoted and distributed through email communication, community meetings, postings on various websites, social media posts and promotional items and paper surveys made available at partners' places of business.

The 31-question survey included questions regarding perceived quality of life and health of the community, health concerns, barriers to health care, use of health care, health care needs and demographic information.

Survey respondents were asked "where is your permanent residence?" and of the 3,668 completed surveys:

- 2,608 reported they lived in Volusia County (70.5%)
- 966 reported they lived in Flagler County (26.3%)
- 102 reported they lived in another Florida County (2.8%)
- 7 reported they lived outside of Florida and 9 provided no response to the question (0.4%)

Only the 2,608 Volusia respondents are included in this presentation of survey results.

Limitations

Convenience Sampling: A convenience sampling methodology was used for the 2019 County Health Survey. The convenience sampling process is a non-probability sampling technique that relies on the collection of data from populations within easy reach of the researcher. In this case, community agencies were asked to promote the survey with their customers, staff and other stakeholders. This method was selected for ease and budget restrictions. Convenience sampling is much different from a random sampling methodology where the survey population is randomly sampled to gain responses from every population subset.

Limitations and Cautions with Convenience Sampling: Convenience sampling can lead to the under-representation or over-representation of particular groups within the sample. This was the case with the 2019 County Health Survey for several subsets of the Volusia County population including males and individuals ages 18-24 who were underrepresented. It is important to understand that convenience samples do not produce representative results because of the inherent biases. The results presented here cannot be considered representative of the entire population.

Limitations of Internet Surveys: Although paper surveys were made available, the survey process relied primarily on the Internet survey. Internet surveys tend to underrepresent lower-income, less educated and minority households.

County Health Survey Respondent Demographics

| Age | Volusia | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Less than 18 | 18 | 0.7 |
| 18-24 | 169 | 6.5 |
| 25-34 | 425 | 16.3 |
| 35-44 | 385 | 14.8 |
| 45-54 | 457 | 17.5 |
| 55-64 | 596 | 22.9 |
| 65+ | 386 | 14.8 |
| No response | 172 | 6.6 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Race Identification <i>Race: Which group do you most identify with? (Check ONE selection)</i> | Volusia | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Asia | 31 | 1.2 |
| Black/African American | 307 | 11.8 |
| Hawaiian Native/ Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.1 |
| Mixed Race | 100 | 3.8 |
| Native American/ Alaskan Native | 8 | 0.3 |
| Other Race | 142 | 5.4 |
| White/Caucasian | 1,800 | 69.0 |
| No response | 218 | 8.4 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Ethnic Identification <i>Ethnicity: Which group do you most identify with? (Check ONE selection)</i> | Volusia | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Hispanic/Latino | 319 | 12.2 |
| Not Hispanic/Latino | 1,971 | 75.6 |
| No response | 318 | 12.2 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Gender | Volusia | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Female | 1,963 | 75.3 |
| Male | 451 | 17.3 |
| No response | 194 | 7.4 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Marital Status | Volusia | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Single | 722 | 27.7 |
| Married | 1,284 | 49.2 |
| Divorced | 303 | 11.6 |
| Widowed | 117 | 4.5 |
| No response | 182 | 7.0 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

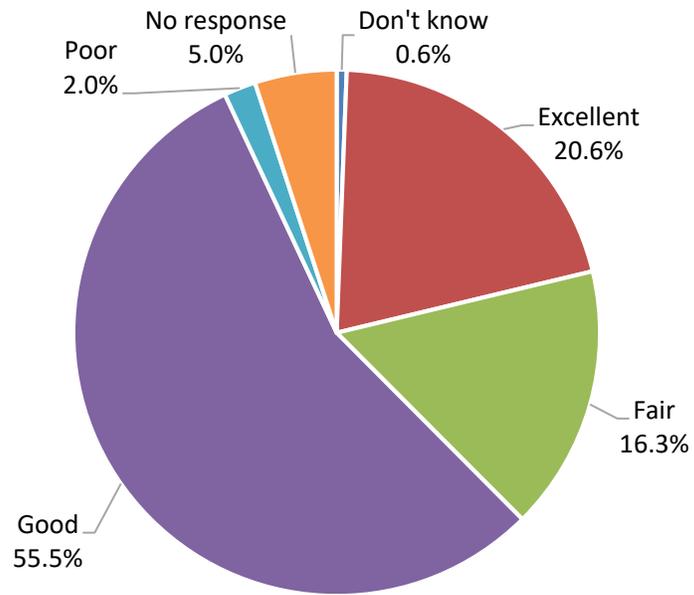
| Education <i>Education: Please check the highest level completed: (Check ONE selection)</i> | Volusia | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Elementary/Middle School | 72 | 2.8 |
| High School Diploma or GED | 320 | 12.3 |
| Technical/Community College | 352 | 13.5 |
| 4-year College/Bachelor's degree | 596 | 22.9 |
| Graduate/Advanced degree | 518 | 19.9 |
| Some college | 561 | 21.5 |
| No response | 189 | 7.2 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Employment Status | Volusia | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Employed full-time | 1,402 | 53.8 |
| Employed part-time | 209 | 8.0 |
| Unemployed | 161 | 6.2 |
| Self-employed | 93 | 3.6 |
| Not seeking work | 15 | 0.6 |
| Retired | 319 | 12.2 |
| Homemaker | 89 | 3.4 |
| Student | 40 | 1.5 |
| Other | 98 | 3.8 |
| No response | 182 | 7.0 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

| Annual Household Income | Volusia | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Less than \$10,000 | 215 | 8.2 |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 222 | 8.5 |
| \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 305 | 11.7 |
| \$30,000 to \$49,999 | 467 | 17.9 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 488 | 18.7 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 280 | 10.7 |
| \$100,000 or more | 372 | 14.3 |
| No response | 259 | 9.9 |
| Total | 2,608 | 100 |

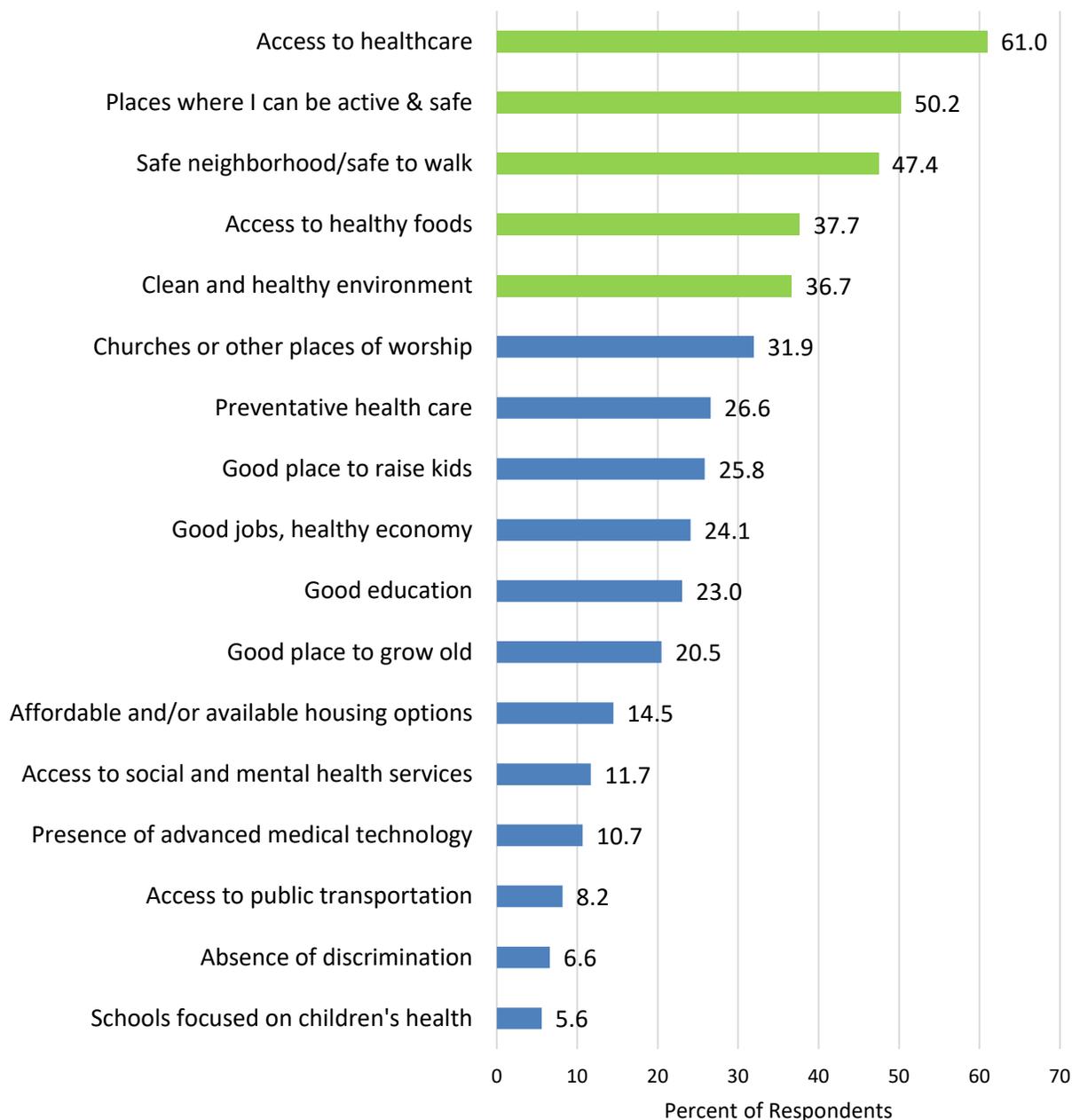
Overall Health

Survey Question: How do you rate your overall health?



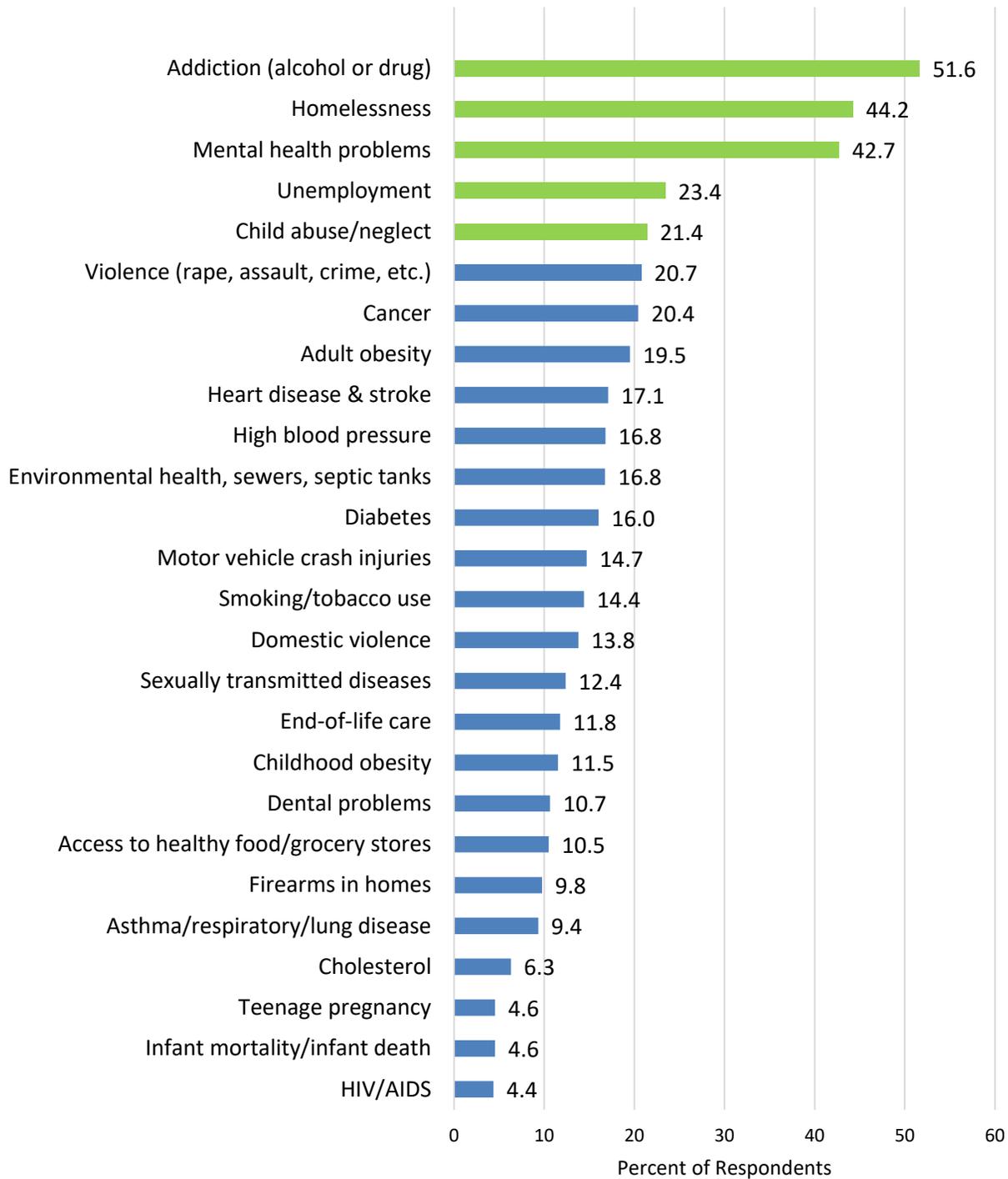
Things that Allow YOU to be Healthy Where You Live

Survey Question: Check up to 5 things that allow YOU to be healthy where you live.



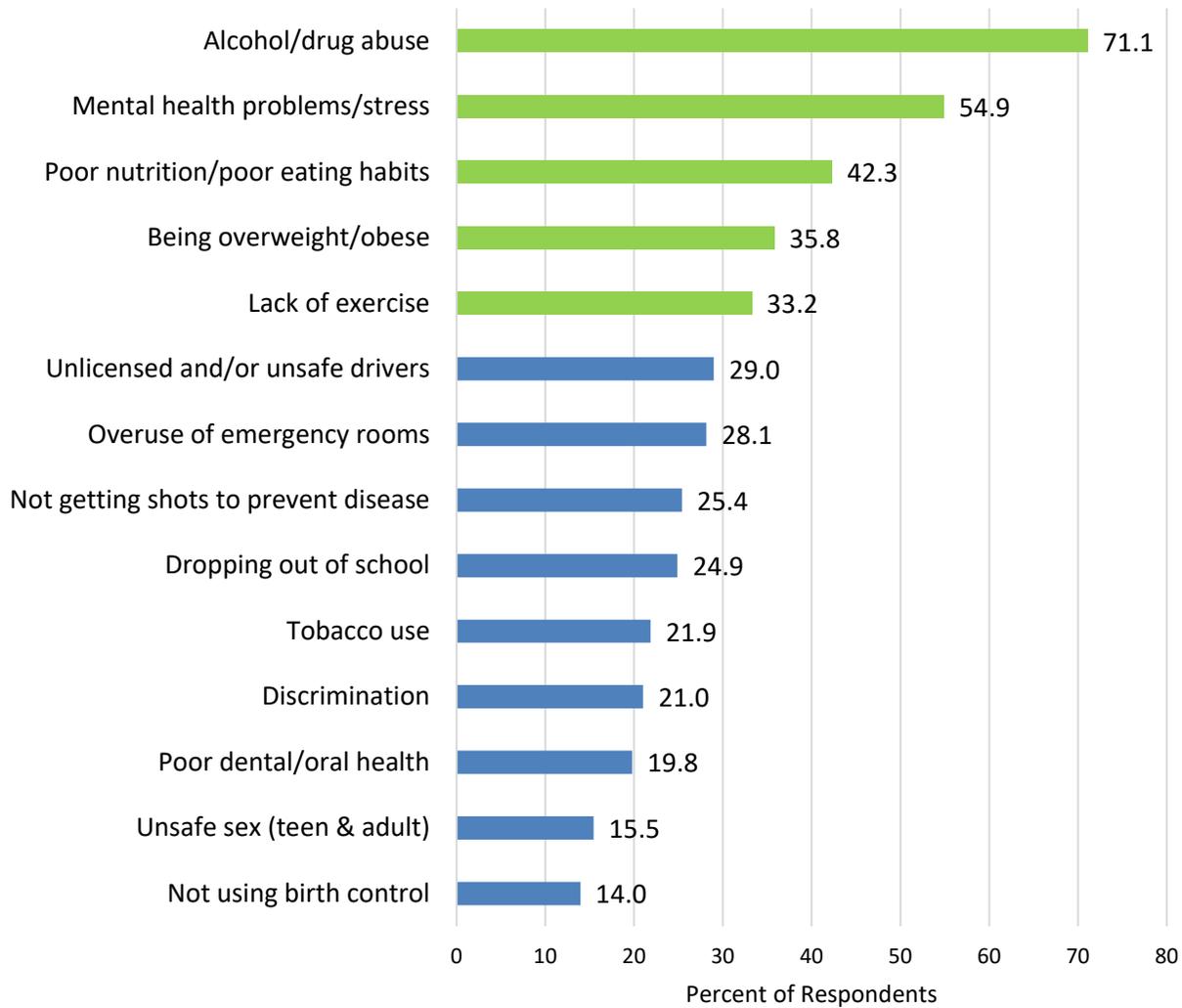
Health Issues YOU are Most Concerned About

Survey Question: Check up to 5 health issues YOU are most concerned about in your county.



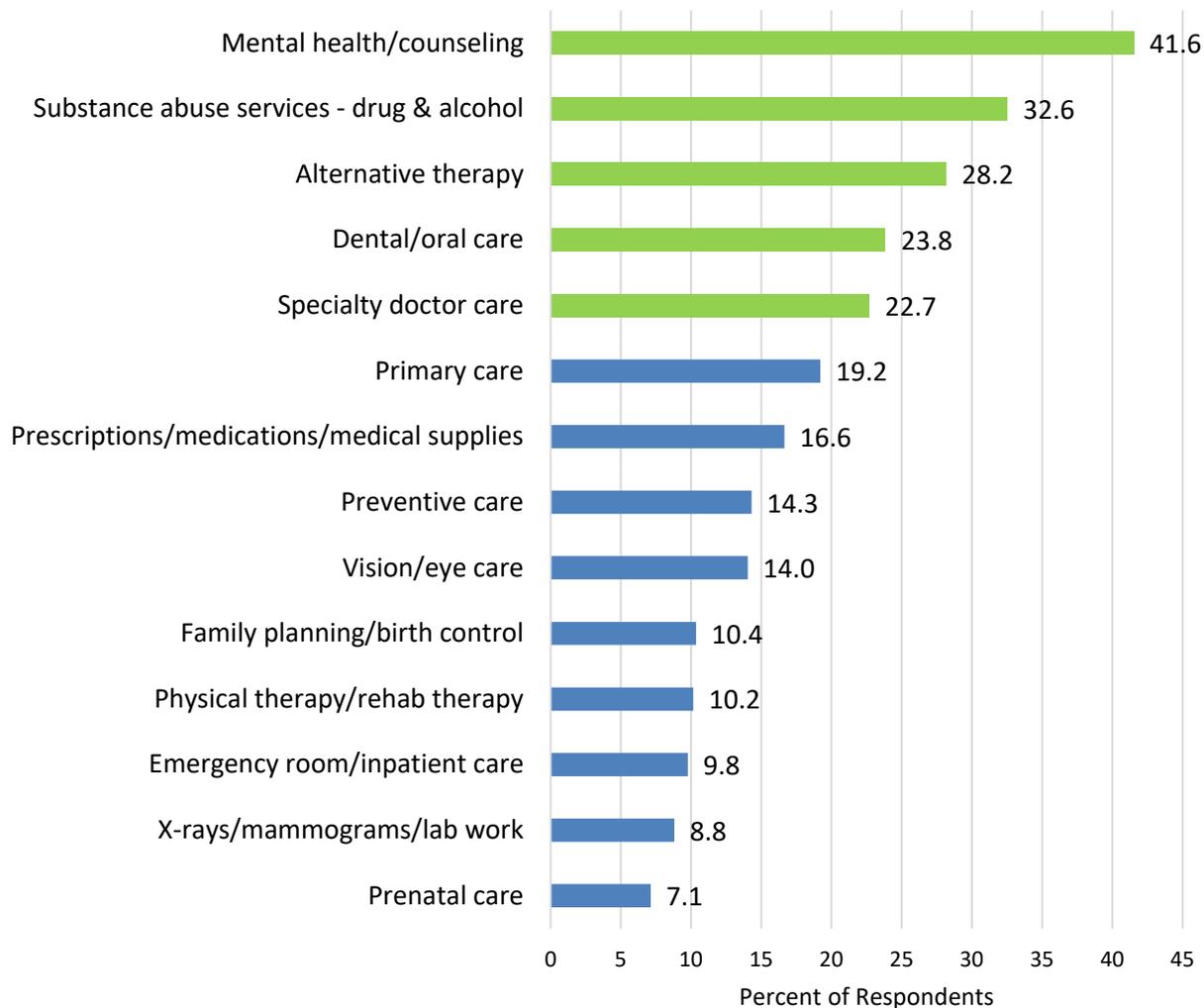
Unhealthy Behaviors YOU are Most Concerned About

Survey Question: Check up to 5 unhealthy behaviors YOU are most concerned about in your county.



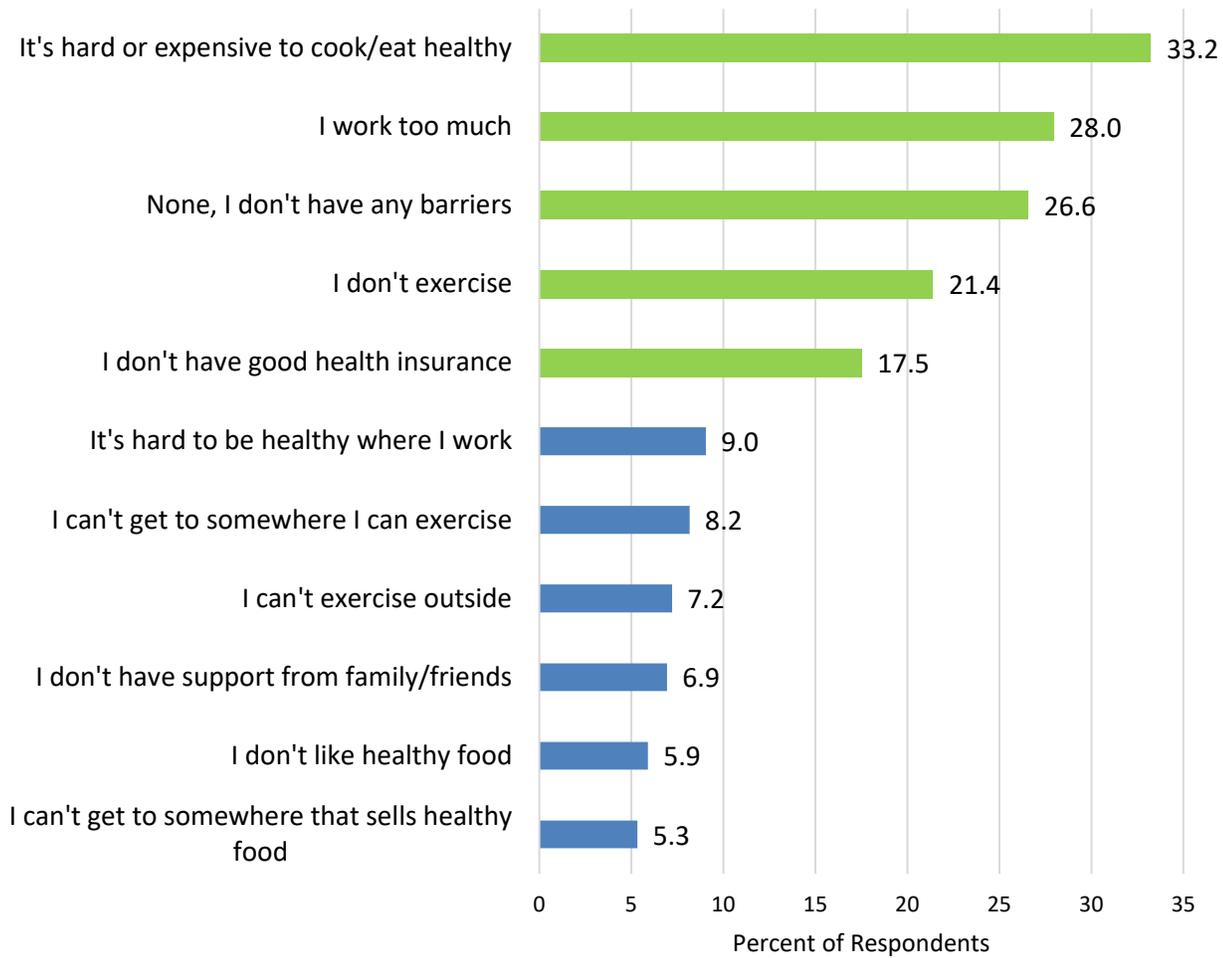
Health Services that Are Difficult to Obtain

Survey Question: What health care services are difficult to obtain in your community?
(Check ALL that apply)



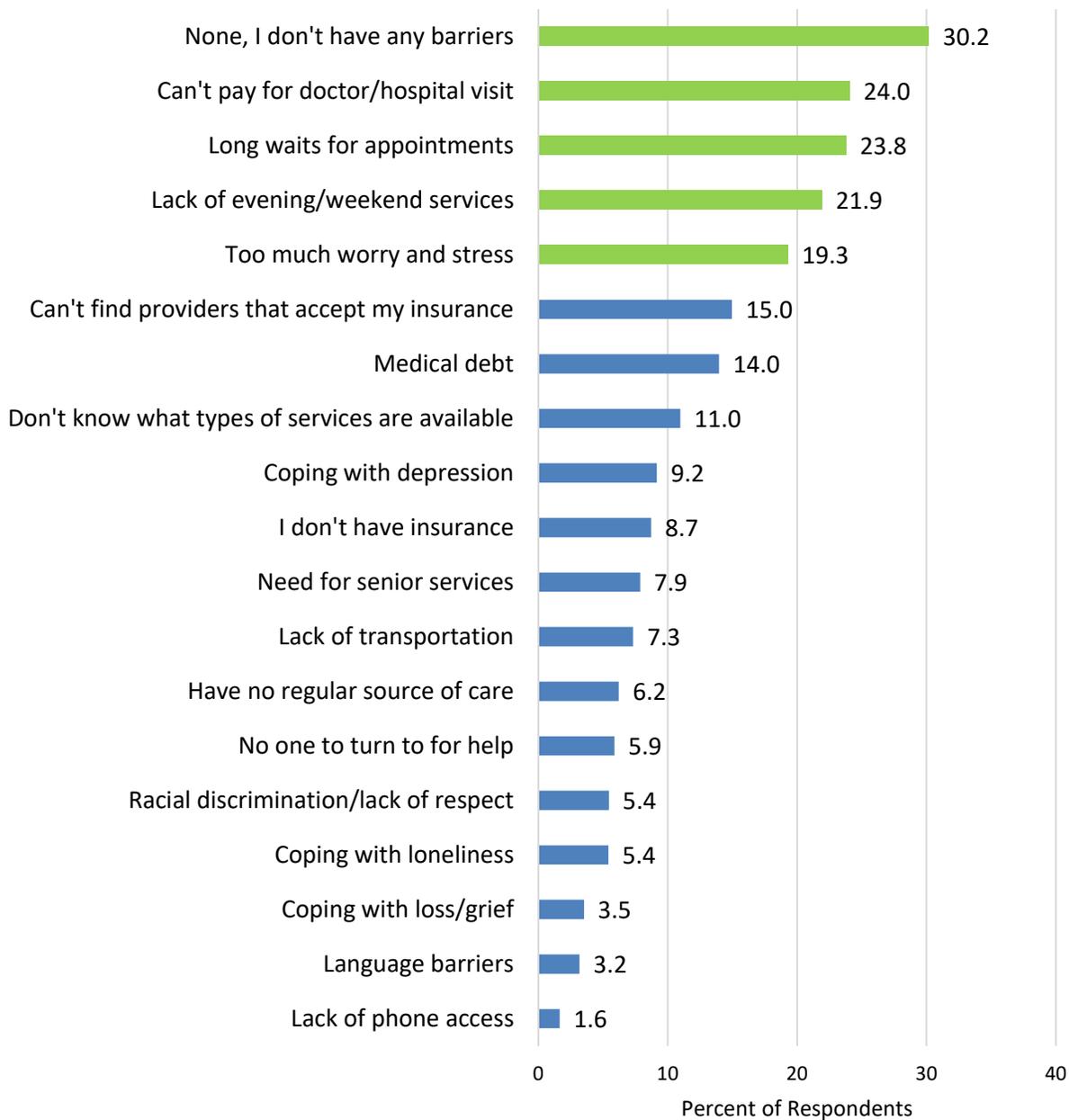
Barriers for YOU to Get or Stay Healthy

Survey Question: What do you feel are barriers for YOU getting or staying healthy in your county? (Check ALL that apply):



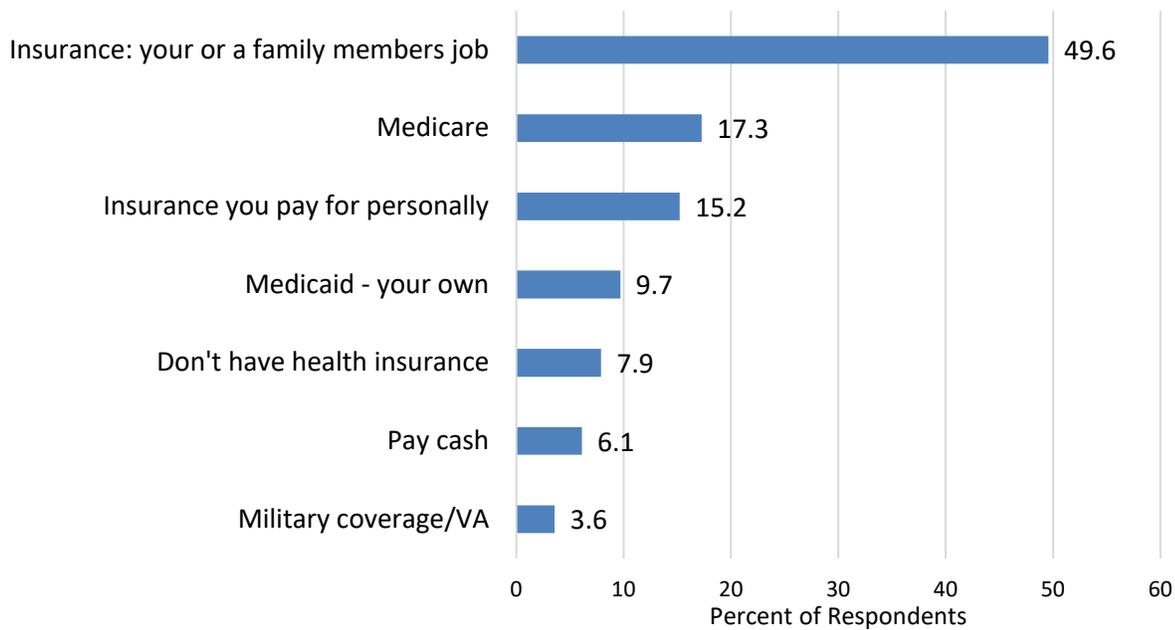
Barriers for YOU to get Health Care

Survey Question: What do you feel are barriers for YOU getting health care in your county?
(Check ALL that apply)



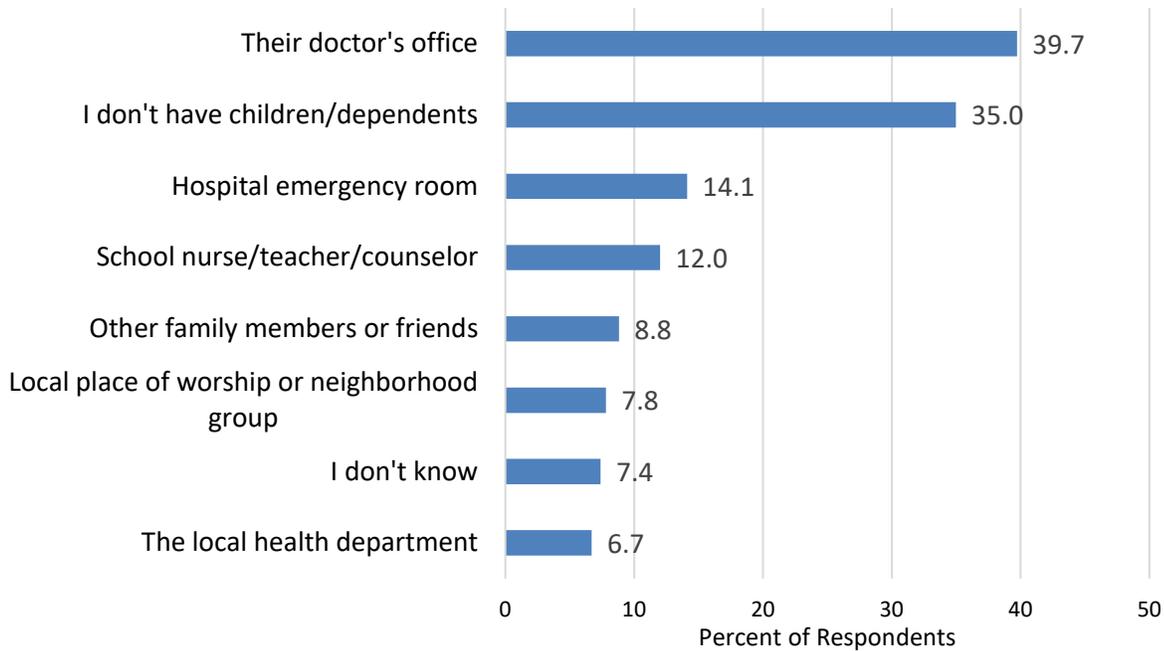
Health Coverage

Survey Question: How is your health care covered? (Check ALL that apply)



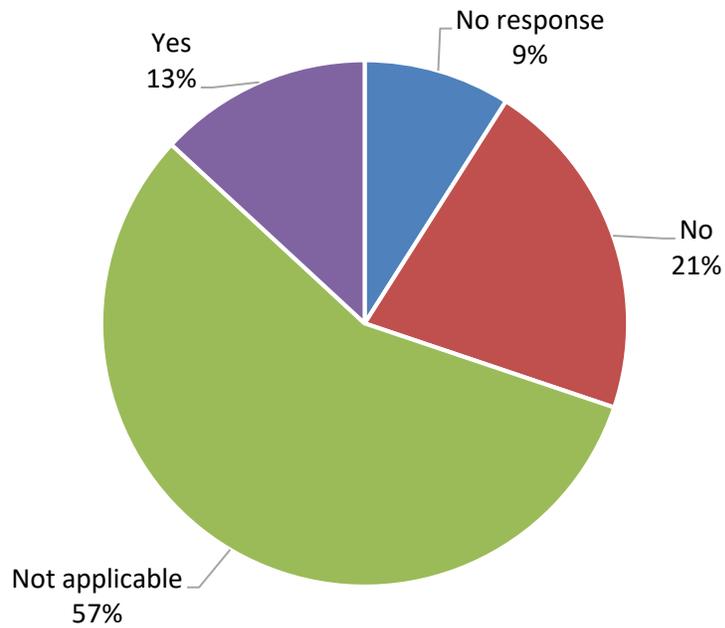
Where You Would Go if You Were Concerned about Your Child

Survey Question: Where would you go if you were worried about your child's mental, physical or social health? (Check ALL that apply)



Child Care

Survey Question: Do problems getting child care make it difficult for you to work or study?

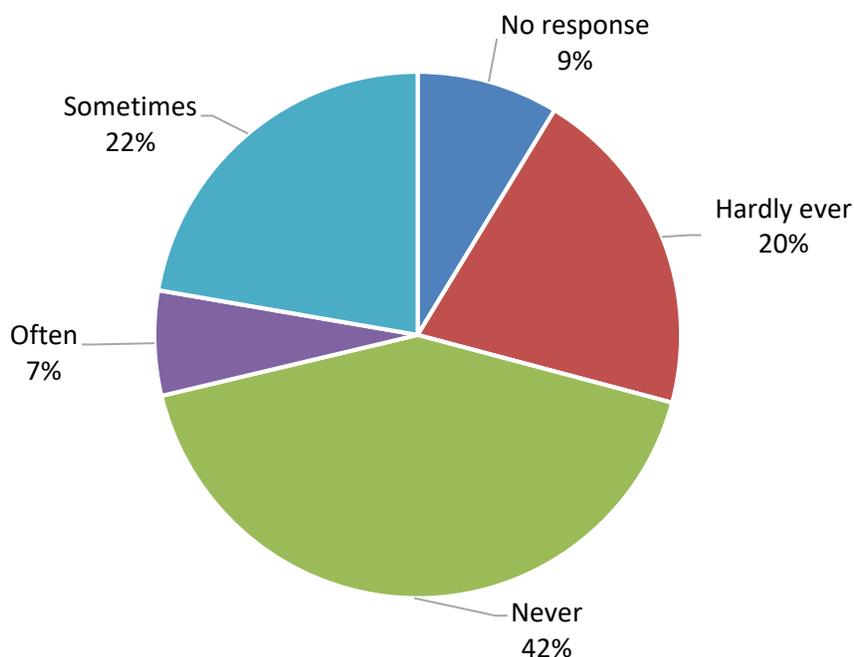


| Survey Questions | Yes | No | Don't Know/ Not Sure | No response |
|--|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Safety: Are you afraid you might be hurt in your apartment building or house? | 5.4% | 78.5% | 9.8% | 6.4% |
| Safety: Do you have a safe place or is there someplace where you feel safe? | 86.3% | 4.0% | 2.7% | 7.0% |
| Stable Housing: Are you worried or concerned that in the next 2 months you may not have stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as part of a household? | 8.8% | 78.6% | 5.8% | 6.9% |

| Survey Question: Within the last 12 months: | Yes | No | Don't Know/ Not Sure | No response |
|---|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Utilities: Has the utility company shut off your services for not paying your bills? | 6.3% | 86.1% | 0.9% | 6.7% |
| Food Insecurity: Did you ever eat less because there wasn't enough money for food? | 19.1% | 73.2% | 0.7% | 7.0% |
| Food Insecurity: Did you worry if your food would run out before you got money to buy more? | 21.5% | 68.2% | 1.4% | 8.9% |
| Healthcare Costs: Was there a time you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost? | 30.1% | 59.7% | 1.1% | 9.2% |
| Transportation: Ever had to go without health care because you didn't have a way to get there? | 8.7% | 81.0% | 1.4% | 9.0% |

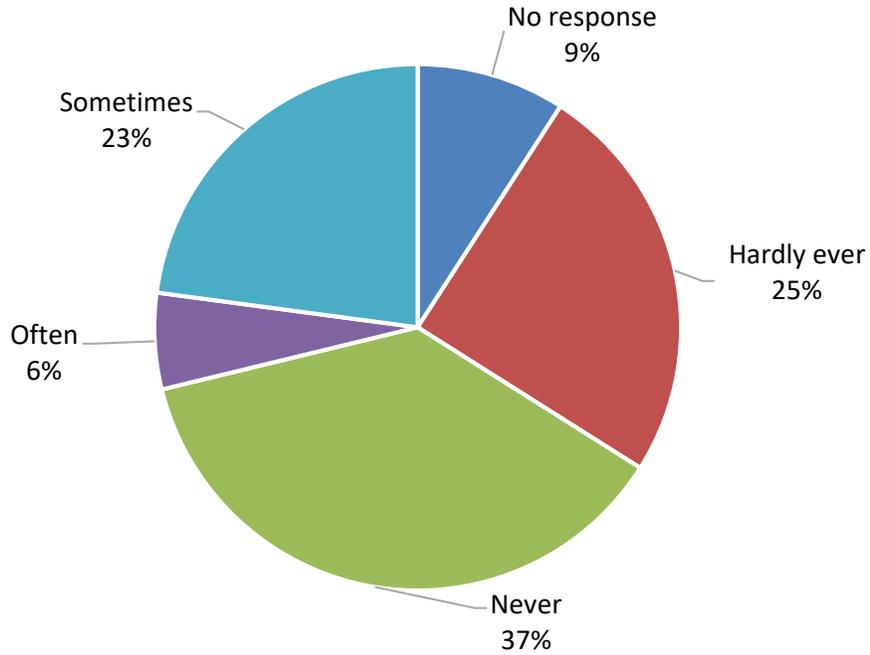
Social Isolation

Survey Question: How often do you feel that you lack companionship?



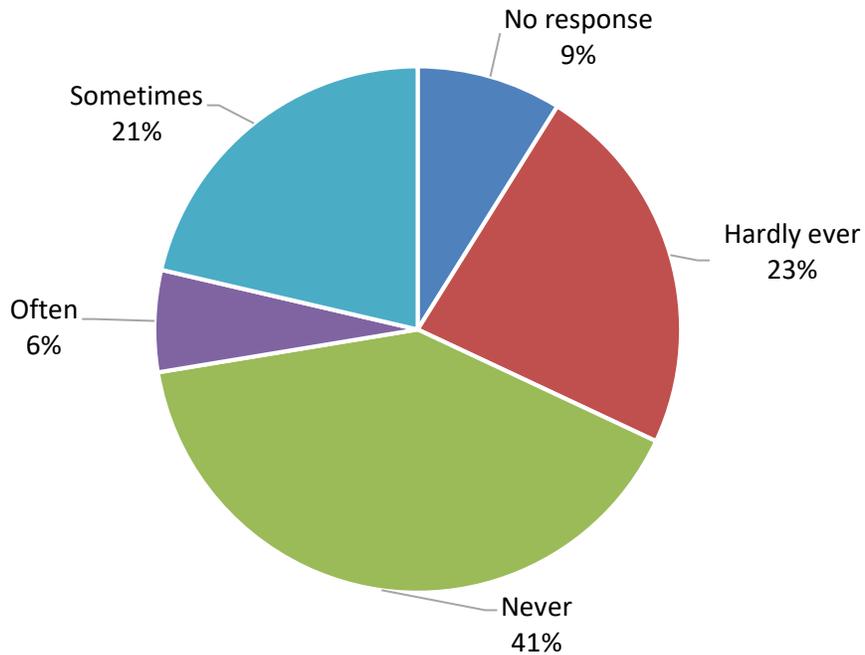
Social Isolation

Survey Question: How often do you feel left out?



Social Isolation

Survey Question: How often do you feel isolated from others?



Creating a Healthier Flagler & Volusia: 2019 Community Survey

We need your assistance to better understand the health of Volusia & Flagler counties. You can help by completing this health survey. The survey results will be used to compile the community health needs assessment. Thank you!

1. Where do you live? Flagler Volusia Another Florida County Outside of Florida 2. Zip code: _____

3. How do you rate your overall health? (Check **ONE**) Excellent Good Fair Poor Don't know

4. Check up to 5 things that allow YOU to be healthy where you live:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Churches or other places of worship | <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to raise kids | <input type="checkbox"/> Absence of discrimination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs, healthy economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of advanced medical technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Places where I can be active & safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Good education | <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to grow old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe neighborhood/safe to walk | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools focused on children's health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable and/or available housing options | <input type="checkbox"/> Preventative health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthy foods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to social and mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean and healthy environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

5. Check up to 5 health issues YOU are most concerned about in your county:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma/respiratory/lung disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Addiction – alcohol or drug | <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse/neglect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> End of life care | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental health, sewers, septic tanks | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease & stroke | <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infant mortality/infant death | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle crash injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Adult obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms in homes | <input type="checkbox"/> Childhood obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> Dental problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence (rape, assault, crime, etc) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking/tobacco use | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthy food/grocery stores |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cholesterol | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

6. Check up to 5 unhealthy behaviors YOU are most concerned about in your county:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/drug abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor nutrition/poor eating habits | <input type="checkbox"/> Not getting "shots" to prevent disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Unlicensed and/or unsafe drivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dropping out of school | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using birth control | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe sex (teen & adult) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health problems/stress | <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination | <input type="checkbox"/> Being overweight/obese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor dental/oral health | <input type="checkbox"/> Overuse of emergency rooms | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

7. What health care services are difficult to obtain in your community? (Check **ALL that apply):**

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescriptions/medications/medical supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental/oral care | <input type="checkbox"/> Preventive care (i.e. annual check ups) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health/counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room/inpatient care | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary care (i.e. family doctor or walk-in clinic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical therapy/rehab therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family planning/birth control | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty doctor care (i.e. heart doctor) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vision/eye care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays/mammograms/lab work | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse services - drug & alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

8. What do you feel are barriers for YOU getting or staying healthy in your county? (Check **ALL that apply):**

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I work too much | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have good health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> I can't get to somewhere that sells healthy food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It's hard to be healthy where I work | <input type="checkbox"/> I can't get to somewhere I can exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> I can't exercise outside |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have support from family/friends | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> It's hard or expensive to cook/eat healthy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like healthy food | <input type="checkbox"/> None, I don't have any barriers | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

9. What do you feel are barriers for YOU getting health care in your county? (Check **ALL that apply):**

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Have no regular source of care | <input type="checkbox"/> Racial discrimination/lack of respect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't pay for doctor/hospital visits | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of evening and/or weekend services | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical debt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't find providers that accept my insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Long waits for appointments | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of phone access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what types of services are available | <input type="checkbox"/> No one to turn to for help | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Too much worry and stress | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of daily needs for survival | <input type="checkbox"/> Coping with loss/grief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Language barriers | <input type="checkbox"/> Coping with loneliness | <input type="checkbox"/> None, I don't have any barriers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Need for senior services | <input type="checkbox"/> Coping with depression | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Please continue to page 2.

Creating a Healthier Flagler & Volusia: 2019 Community Survey

10. How is your health care covered? (Check ALL that apply):

- Insurance: your or a family member's job
 Medicare
 Medicaid – your own
 Don't have health insurance
 Insurance you pay for personally
 Military coverage/VA
 Pay cash
 Other _____

11. Where would you go if you were worried about your child's mental, physical or social health? (Check ALL that apply):

- I don't have children/dependents
 The local health department
 School nurse/teacher/counselor
 Their doctor's office
 Hospital emergency room
 I don't know
 Other family members or friends
 Local place of worship or neighborhood group
 Other _____

12. Do problems getting child care make it difficult for you to work or study?
 Yes No Not applicable
 13. Are you afraid you might be hurt in your apartment building or house?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 14. Are you worried or concerned that in the next 2 months you may not have stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as part of a household?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 15. Do you have a safe place or is there someplace where you feel safe?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure

Within the last 12 months:

16. Has the utility company shut off your services for not paying your bills?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 17. Did you ever eat less because there wasn't enough money for food?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 18. Did you worry if your food would run out before you got money to buy more?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 19. Was there a time you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure
 20. Ever had to go without health care because you didn't have a way to get there?
 Yes No Don't know/not sure

21. How often do you feel that you lack companionship?
 Never Hardly ever Sometimes Often
 22. How often do you feel left out?
 Never Hardly ever Sometimes Often
 23. How often do you feel isolated from others?
 Never Hardly ever Sometimes Often

Demographics:

24. Age:
 less than 18
 18-24
 25-34
 35-44
 45-54
 55-64
 65+

25. Marital Status:
 Single
 Married
 Divorced
 Widowed

26. Gender:
 Female
 Male

27. Race: With which group do you most identify? (Check ONE selection)

- Black/African American
 Mixed Race
 Asian
 Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander
 White/Caucasian
 Native American/Alaskan Native
 Other _____

28. With which ethnic group do you most identify? (Check ONE selection)
 Not Hispanic/Latino
 Hispanic/Latino

29. Education: Please check the highest level completed: (Check ONE selection)

- Elementary/Middle School
 Some College
 4-year College/Bachelor's Degree
 High School Diploma or GED
 Technical/Community College
 Graduate/Advanced Degree

30. Employment Status: (Check ONE selection):

- Employed full-time
 Self-employed
 Not seeking work
 Home maker
 Student
 Employed part-time
 Unemployed
 Retired
 Other _____

31. Annual Household Income: (Check ONE selection)

- Less than \$10,000
 \$20,000 to \$29,999
 \$50,000 to \$74,999
 \$100,000 or more
 \$10,000 to \$19,999
 \$30,000 to \$49,999
 \$75,000 to \$99,999

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey! If you have any questions or would like to participate in the community health needs assessment process, email Laureen Husband at Laureen.Husband@flhealth.gov. Mail completed surveys to Community Health Survey, Department of Health-Volusia, 1845 Holsonback Drive, Bin #126, Daytona Beach, FL 32117.

Focus Group Summary

Volusia County conducted 16 focus groups across the county from March to April 2019. The goal was to conduct focus groups in seven populations – youth, college students, older adults, impoverished communities/neighborhoods, Spanish speakers, maternal and child health groups and professional groups. The focus groups were one to two hours in length, digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Focus group participants discussed concerns about health, community, and access to healthcare and other resources that promote optimal health. A summary of the focus groups is below:

A **focus group** is a confidential gathering of deliberately selected people assembled to participate in a guided discussion about a particular topic in a non-threatening environment.

Affordable Housing – Participants, from students to the elderly, discussed their inability to afford or obtain housing in the county. Poverty and availability of housing were mentioned to be a problem. One participant said they do not qualify for food stamps but cannot make it, and their check doesn't cover a place to live. Housing was a major point of concern for Bethune-Cookman University students. They could not afford to live off campus nor could they afford the higher cost of living on campus.

Healthcare and Social Services – Participants cited a lack of knowledge concerning resources, difficulty accessing mental health services, high cost for care, and lack of insurance as barriers to health care and social services. The burden of expensive medication was a primary concern for the 55 and over population. Bethune-Cookman University students identified the lack of health services on campus as a concern.

Mental Health Services – Participants stated they had difficulty obtaining mental health services for adults and children. The groups felt that trauma must be identified and addressed earlier to prevent mental health issues later in life.

Homelessness – Many participants who experienced housing challenges also reported homelessness to be a major burden. They expressed the need to expand resources to the homeless population as well.

Sense of Community – Participants explicitly described “no sense of community” where they lived. Lack of community trust and safety and inability to depend on neighbors were specified as contributing factors. Bethune-Cookman University students expressed a sense of disconnect from the Daytona Beach community. The crime and violence surrounding them fosters their disengagement.

Diminishing Responsibility to Youth – Participants expressed a need for more youth programs, community centers, male role models and a better criminal justice system. They also mentioned that families needed places to gather, exercise and play.

Community Improvements – Participants identified the need for alternate routes in the Pierson area, more employment opportunities, improved street lighting, more community resources, and crime interventions.

Social Media – Students expressed their concerns about the negative impact of social media among school aged children. Some teens use social media (texting, blogs, social networking, etc.) to harass, threaten, or embarrass a peer. Some compare themselves to unrealistic body images. Some students are addicted to electronics.

Substance Abuse – University Students reported many of their peers are experimenting with drugs on and off campus while unaware of the dangers. Parents are not always aware of the experimentation.

School Readiness – University Students expressed not feeling prepared for college, stressed to pass the test, and not being taught life skills.

School Safety – University Students expressed their concerns about feeling safe on campus. School administration does not listen to them and the mock drills are scary.

Criminal History – Participants who had felonies on their record faced a particularly hard time securing gainful employment and housing.

Focus Group Questions

- A. What makes you most proud of our community?
- B. What is the most important issue impacting you and other people you know? Why? In other words, what keeps you up at night?
- C. What would success or improvement look like for you and other people in your age group? Why?
- D. If you had unlimited resources and power and were granted 3 wishes for Yourself what would they be?
- E. If you had unlimited resources and power and were granted 3 wishes for your Community what would they be?
- F. What do you believe are 2 to 3 most important characteristics of a community?
- G. What are the most significant concerns in the community that may impact the way you live, learn, work, and play?
- H. What are the main reasons why these concerns are present?
- I. What **assets/resources** does your community or neighborhood have that can be used to improve where you live, learn, work, and play?
- J. Is your community or neighborhood a good one to raise children and grow old in? Is there a difference between the two? If so, what's the difference?
 - i. **Prompts: What makes it good or bad? What can make it better?**
- K. What do you believe are the top 5 issues that must be addressed to improve the quality of life in your community or neighborhood?

APPENDIX B: SECONDARY DATA REPORT

The Volusia County Community Health Needs Assessment document can be found at www.flaglercares.org/Volusia_CHNA.pdf

Additional Secondary data collected and analyzed is noted below.

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach Needs Assessment Report - Quick Facts

Location

AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach

Demographics

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Population Age 65+ | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |
| | Population Age 65+ | 18,113 | 3,926,889 |
| | Percent Population Age 65+ | 29.63% | 19.36% |
| Population Age 0-18 | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |
| | Population Age 0-17 | 9,128 | 4,111,582 |
| | Percent Population Age 0-17 | 14.93% | 20.28% |
| Population Age 18-64 | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |
| | Population Age 18-64 | 33,882 | 12,239,976 |
| | Percent Population Age 18-64 | 55.43% | 60.36% |
| Total Population | Total Population | 61,122 | 20,278,447 |
| | Total Land Area (Square Miles) | 281 | 53,634 |
| | Population Density (Per Square Mile) | 217 | 378.09 |
| Change in Total Population | Total Population, 2000 Census | 53,263 | 15,982,378 |
| | Total Population, 2010 Census | 58,326 | 18,801,310 |
| | Total Population Change, 2000-2010 | 5,063 | 2,818,932 |
| | Percent Population Change, 2000-2010 | 9.51% | 17.64% |
| Female Population | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Female Population | 31,153 | 10,364,086 |
| | Percent Female Population | 50.97% | 51.11% |
| Hispanic Population | Total Population | 61,122 | 20,278,447 |
| | Non-Hispanic Population | 58,655 | 15,263,432 |
| | Percent Population Non-Hispanic | 95.96% | 75.27% |
| | Hispanic or Latino Population | 2,467 | 5,015,015 |
| | Percent Population Hispanic or Latino | 4.04% | 24.73% |
| Male Population | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |
| | Male Population | 29,969 | 9,914,361 |
| | Percent Male Population | 49.03% | 48.89% |

Social & Economic Factors

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|---|--|------------------|---------------|
| Violent Crime | Total Population | 59,048 | 19,536,492 |
| | Violent Crimes | 252 | 92,236 |
| | Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 426.5 | 472 |
| Population with No High School Diploma | Total Population Age 25+ | 48,864 | 14,396,066 |
| | Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma | 4,309 | 1,787,348 |
| | Percent Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma | 8.80% | 12.42% |
| Poverty - Population Below 100% FPL | Total Population | 60,814 | 19,858,469 |
| | Population in Poverty | 6,925 | 3,070,972 |
| | Percent Population in Poverty | 11.40% | 15.46% |
| Insurance - Uninsured Adults | Total Population Age 18 - 64 | 35,263 | 12,071,750 |
| | Population with Medical Insurance | 29,019 | 9,845,200 |
| | Percent Population with Medical Insurance | 82.30% | 81.56% |
| | Population Without Medical Insurance | 6243 | 2,226,550 |
| | Percent Population Without Medical Insurance | 17.71% | 18.44% |
| Insurance - Uninsured Children | Total Population Under Age 19 | 11,476 | 4,291,510 |
| | Population with Medical Insurance | 10,794 | 4,009,046 |
| | Percent Population with Medical Insurance | 94.10% | 93.42% |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Population Without Medical Insurance | 683 | 282,464 |
| | Percent Population Without Medical Insurance | 5.95% | 6.58% |
| Income - Per Capita Income | Total Population | 61,123 | 20,278,447 |
| | Total Income (\$) | \$1,879,488,428.00 | \$583,486,218,200.00 |
| | Per Capita Income (\$) | \$30,749.00 | \$28,773.00 |
| Unemployment Rate | Labor Force | 28,245 | 10,314,179 |
| | Number Employed | 26,253 | 9,976,217 |
| | Number Unemployed | 1,991 | 337,962 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 7.10% | 3.30% |
| Lack of Social or Emotional Support | Total Population Age 18+ | 47,325 | 14,682,954 |
| | Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support | 10,554 | 3,127,469 |
| | Crude Percentage | 22.30% | 21.30% |
| | Age-Adjusted Percentage | 21.60% | 21.20% |
| Teen Births | Female Population Age 15 - 19 | 1,743 | 597,095 |
| | Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19 | 64 | 21,555 |
| | Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population) | 36.6 | 36.1 |
| Food Insecurity Rate | Total Population | 58,523 | 19,893,297 |
| | Food Insecure Population, Total | 9,508 | 3,227,600 |
| | Food Insecurity Rate | 16.20% | 16.20% |
| Poverty - Children Below 100% FPL | Total Population | 60,814 | 19,858,469 |
| | Population Under Age 18 | 9,012 | 4,044,879 |
| | Population Under Age 18 in Poverty | 1,298 | 901,772 |
| | Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty | 14.41% | 22.29% |

Physical Environment

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|
| Use of Public Transportation | Total Population Employed Age 16+ | 23,908 | 8,907,171 |
| | Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work | 15 | 180,231 |
| | Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work | 0.06% | 2.00% |
| Population with Low | Total Population | 58,325 | 18,801,310 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| Food Access | Population with Low Food Access | 26,618 | 4,831,135 |
| | Percent Population with Low Food Access | 45.64% | 25.70% |

Clinical Care

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Dentists | Total Population, 2015 | 61,073 | 20,271,272 |
| | Dentists, 2015 | 29 | 11,304 |
| | Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop. | 47.3 | 55.8 |
| Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy | Total Population Age 50+ | 20,398 | 5,497,252 |
| | Estimated Population Ever Screened for Colon Cancer | 14,013 | 3,628,186 |
| | Crude Percentage | 68.70% | 66.00% |
| | Age-Adjusted Percentage | 61.60% | 61.50% |
| Cancer Screening - Mammogram | Total Medicare Enrollees | 6,603 | 1,861,794 |
| | Female Medicare Enrollees Age 67-69 | 579 | 161,850 |
| | Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Years | 400 | 109,429 |
| | Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year | 69.10% | 67.60% |
| Cancer Screening - Pap Test | Female Population Age 18+ | 40,035 | 11,566,352 |
| | Estimated Number with Regular Pap Test | 28,625 | 8,894,525 |
| | Crude Percentage | 71.50% | 76.90% |
| | Age-Adjusted Percentage | 75.70% | 78.80% |
| Lack of Prenatal Care | Total Births | 2,415 | 906,594 |
| | Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Semester | 1,646 | 603,986 |
| | Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care | 734.21 | 250,800 |
| | Prenatal Care Not Reported | 34.67 | 51,808 |
| | Percentage Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care | 30.40% | 27.70% |
| Federally Qualified Health Centers | Total Population | -- | 18,801,310 |
| | Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers | -- | 406 |
| | Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers per 100,000 Population | -- | 2.16 |
| Lack of a Consistent | Survey Population (Adults Age 18+) | 41,754 | 14,671,272 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| Source of Primary Care | Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctor | 11,390 | 3,638,104 |
| | Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor | 27.30% | 24.80% |
| Preventable Hospital Events | Total Medicare Part A Enrollees | 5,312 | 1,506,764 |
| | Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges | 2,497 | 80,828 |
| | Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharge Rate | 47 | 53.6 |

Health Behaviors

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|--|---|------------------|---------------|
| Alcohol Consumption | Total Population Age 18+ | 47,325 | 14,682,954 |
| | Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively | 7,903 | 2,334,590 |
| | Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Crude Percentage) | 16.70% | 15.90% |
| | Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage) | 18.60% | 17.10% |
| Physical Inactivity | Total Population Age 20+ | 48,626 | 15,678,149 |
| | Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity | 14,393 | 3,874,964 |
| | Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity | 28.00% | 23.60% |
| Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers | Total Population Age 18+ | 47,325 | 14,682,954 |
| | Total Adults Regularly Smoking Cigarettes | 10,601 | 2,642,932 |
| | Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Crude) | 22.40% | 18.00% |
| | Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted) | 24.30% | 18.90% |

Health Outcomes

| Data Indicator | Indicator Variable | Location Summary | State Average |
|---|--|------------------|---------------|
| Mortality - Lung Disease | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011 | 60 | 11,363 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 99.39 | 57.02 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 56.18 | 38.55 |
| Mortality - Unintentional Injury | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 34 | 10,015 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 56.02 | 50.25 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------|
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 49.56 | 44.43 |
| Mortality - Heart Disease | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 183 | 44,078 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 304.4 | 221.17 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 174.99 | 149.9 |
| High Blood Pressure (Adult) | Total Population (Age 18+) | 47,325 | 14,682,954 |
| | Total Adults with High Blood Pressure | 14,244 | 4,155,276 |
| | Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure | 30.10% | 28.30% |
| Cancer Incidence - Lung | Estimated Total Population | 9,924 | 2,771,859 |
| | New Cases (Annual Average) | 70 | 16548 |
| | Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 70.7 | 59.7 |
| Mortality - Premature Death | Total Population | 58,326 | 56,417,393 |
| | Total Premature Death, 2014-2016 | 302 | 256,433 |
| | Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2014-2016 Average | 4,894 | 4,112,576 |
| | Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population | 8,390 | 7,290 |
| Cancer Incidence - Prostate | Estimated Total Population (Male) | 4,614 | 1,300,513 |
| | New Cases (Annual Average) | 32 | 12,667 |
| | Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 71.3 | 97.4 |
| Cancer Incidence - Breast | Estimated Total Population (Female) | 4,591 | 1,330,172 |
| | New Cases (Annual Average) | 51 | 15,430 |
| | Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 111.2 | 116 |
| | Estimated Total Population (Female) | 3,439 | 1,048,314 |
| Cancer Incidence - Cervix | New Cases (Annual Average) | 2 | 933 |
| | Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum | Estimated Total Population | 9,515 | 2,653,116 |
| | New Cases (Annual Average) | 35 | 9,790 |
| | Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 37.8 | 36.9 |
| Obesity | Total Population Age 20+ | 48,766 | 15,687,277 |
| | Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese) | 13,605 | 4,162,381 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|
| | Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese) | 28.10% | 26.60% |
| Overweight | Survey Population (Adults Age 18+) | 39,844 | 14,014,811 |
| | Total Adults Overweight | 13,065 | 5,146,693 |
| | Percent Adults Overweight | 32.80% | 36.70% |
| Diabetes (Adult) | Total Population Age 20+ | 48,724 | 15,705,775 |
| | Population with Diagnosed Diabetes | 6,626 | 1,715,434 |
| | Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate | 10.70% | 9.22% |
| Poor General Health | Total Population Age 18+ | 47,325 | 14,682,954 |
| | Estimated Population with Poor or Fair Health | 10,459 | 2,525,468 |
| | Crude Percentage | 22.10% | 17.20% |
| | Age-Adjusted Percentage | 20.90% | 15.90% |
| Mortality - Suicide | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 13 | 3,063 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 22.13 | 15.37 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 20.1 | 14.09 |
| Mortality - Homicide | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 3 | 1,202 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 4.66 | 6.03 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 5.06 | 6.39 |
| Mortality - Cancer | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 176 | 43,286 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 291.75 | 217.19 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 174.46 | 152.86 |
| Mortality - Stroke | Total Population | 60,202 | 19,929,487 |
| | Average Annual Deaths, 2010-2014 | 43 | 10,042 |
| | Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 72.09 | 50.39 |
| | Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) | 40.28 | 33.87 |
| High Cholesterol (Adult) | Survey Population (Adults Age 18+) | 31,318 | 11,691,020 |
| | Total Adults with High Cholesterol | 15,505 | 4,898,256 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------|------------|
| | Percent Adults with High Cholesterol | 49.51% | 41.90% |
| Heart Disease (Adult) | Survey Population (Adults Age 18+) | 41,825 | 14,681,551 |
| | Total Adults with Heart Disease | 2,397 | 822,348 |
| | Percent Adults with Heart Disease | 5.70% | 5.60% |
| Depression (Medicare Population) | Total Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries | 7,793 | 2,222,669 |
| | Beneficiaries with Depression | 1,369 | 420,851 |
| | Percent with Depression | 17.60% | 18.90% |
| Poor Dental Health | Total Population (Age 18+) | 47,179 | 14,682,954 |
| | Total Adults with Poor Dental Health | 11,993 | 2,635,605 |
| | Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health | 25.40% | 18.00% |
| Infant Mortality | Total Births | 3,049 | 1,133,160 |
| | Total Infant Deaths | 22 | 7,932 |
| | Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births) | 7.3 | 7 |
| Low Birth Weight | Total Live Births | 35,665 | 1,585,346 |
| | Low Weight Births (Under 2500g) | 2,960 | 137,925 |
| | Low Weight Births, Percent of Total | 8.30% | 8.70% |
| Asthma Prevalence | Survey Population (Adults Age 18+) | 41,779 | 14,756,311 |
| | Total Adults with Asthma | 7144 | 1,841,437 |
| | Percent Adults with Asthma | 17.10% | 12.50% |

<https://ahs.engagementnetwork.org>, 1/9/2019

APPENDIX C: HOSPITAL UTILIZATION & EMERGENCY ROOM DATA

Below are the top 10 diagnoses for AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach in 2018.

Emergency Department

1. Urinary tract infection, site not specified
2. Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified
3. Procedure and treatment not carried out due to patient leaving prior to being seen by health care provider
4. Unspecified abdominal pain
5. Acute bronchitis, unspecified
6. Noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified
7. Chest pain, unspecified
8. Low back pain
9. Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic
10. Headache

Inpatient Admissions

1. Sepsis, unspecified organism
2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w (acute) exacerbation
3. Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure
4. Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction
5. Pneumonia, unspecified organism
6. Unspecified atrial fibrillation
7. Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1-4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease
8. Acute kidney failure, unspecified
9. Urinary tract infection, site not specified
10. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, unspecified

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY ASSET INVENTORY

| Location: Hospital or Community | Organization | Program Title | Target Population | Counties Served | Program Point of Contact |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| ISSUE 1: ADULT & YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| Community | Multiple | Behavioral Health Consortium | Collaborative of BH leaders | Volusia/ Flagler | icosimi@smahealthcare.org |
| Community | SMA Healthcare | Inpatient and outpatient SAMH programs | Individuals with mental health of substance use challenges | Circuit 7 | 800-539-4228 Smahealthcare.org |
| Community | Halifax Health | Psychiatric programs | Individuals with mental illness | Volusia/ Flagler | 877-842-5432 Halifaxhealth.org |
| Community | Children's Home Society | Counseling | Individuals/ Families with MH needs | Volusia/ Flagler | 386-304-7605 Chsfl.org |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Lung Cancer screenings | Screen adults for Lung cancer | Volusia | CLARISSA.MOHOLICK@AdventHealth.com |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | CREATION Health | At risk community | Volusia | Ida.Babazadeh@Adventhealth.com |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Smoking Cessation Classes- Tools to Quit | Adult smokers | Volusia | Vicki Evans, AHEC vevans@northfloridaahec.org |
| ISSUE 2: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES & DIABETES | | | | | |
| Hospital and community | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Laugh Your Heart Out | Adults with interest in heart health | Volusia | Ida.Babazadeh@Adventhealth.com |
| ISSUE 3: BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE SERVICES | | | | | |
| Community | Family Health Source | FQHC primary and specialty care | All residents (focused on individuals with Medicaid) | Volusia | 386-202-6025 Familyhealthsource.org |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Community | Azalea Health | FQHC primary and specialty care | All residents (focused on individuals with Medicaid) | Volusia | 386-323-9600 Azahealth.org |
| Community | FDOH-Volusia | Multiple | All residents | Volusia | 386-274.0500 volusia.floridahealth.gov |
| Community | Good Samaritan Clinic | Free Clinic, primary care | Uninsured, working poor | Volusia | 386-738-6990 Gsdld.org |
| Community | Jesus Clinic | Free Clinic, primary care | Uninsured | Volusia | 386-253-6959 |
| Community | Volusia Volunteers in Medicine Clinic | Free Clinic, primary care | Uninsured | Volusia | 386-316-2771 Volusiavolunteersinmedicine.com |
| Community | West Volusia Health Card | Health coverage | Uninsured | Volusia | 386-202-6025 Familyhealthsource.org |
| Community | Kidcare | Health coverage | Low income families | Volusia/ Flagler | 877-842-5432 Halifaxhealth.org |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Community Care | Care coordination services for high risk adults Underserved community in Hospital PSA | Volusia | Meghan.Budvarson@AdventHealth.com |
| Hospital and community | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Colon Cancer Awareness | At Risk adults in community | East Volusia | Michelle.Rosato@AdventHealth.com |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Newborn education & Lactation education and tours | Expecting moms and new parents | Volusia | Rebecca.Vernon@AdventHealth.com |
| Hospital | AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach | Cancer Survivor Day Celebrating Cancer survivors | Underserved community Cancer survivors | Volusia | Michelle.Rosato@AdventHealth.com |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------|--|
| Hospital | AdventHealth Daytona Beach | Diabetes Support Group Moving with Parkinson's Support Group My Life in a Nutshell Workshop | Support Groups for people with interest in topics offered by the Hospital | Volusia | PATRICIA.M.PALMER@AdventH ealth.com AGNES.PAPA@AdventHealth.c om Dawn.Lynch@AdventHealth.co m |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------|--|

ISSUE 4: HEALTHY EATING & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Community | Early Learning Coalition of Flagler and Volusia | 5-2-1-0 (healthy eating & physical activity program) | 0-5 Children and families | Volusia/ Flagler | 386-323-2400 Elcfv.org |
| Community | Volusia County Schools | School Health Advisory Committee | K12 children and families | Volusia | 386-734-7190 Vcsedu.org |
| Community | Volusia Flagler Family YMCA | Multiple health programs | Children and Adults near sites | Volusia | Vfymca.org |
| Community | County of Volusia | Parks, playgrounds and trails | All citizens | Volusia | 386-736-2700 Volusia.org |

ISSUE 5: SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ISSUES

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Community | County of Volusia | Multiple, family self- sufficiency, financial programs | All residents | Volusia | 386-736-2700 Volusia.org |
| Community | Department of Children and Families | SNAP, Medicaid | At risk families | Circuit 7 | 904-723-2000 Myflfamilies.com |
| Community | Volusia/ Flagler Coalition for the Homeless | Homelessnes s prevention and housing programs | At risk families and individuals | Volusia/ Flagler | 386-279-0029 Vfch.org |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| Community | County and Cities | SHIP housing programs, other | At risk families and individuals | Volusia | multiple |
| ISSUE 6: AGING-RELATED ISSUES | | | | | |
| Community | Council on Aging | Multiple | Low income seniors | Volusia | 386-253-4700 Coavolusia.org |
| ISSUE 7: CHILD & ADOLESCENT ISSUES | | | | | |
| Community | Volusia County Schools | Multiple | K12 children | Volusia | 386-734-7190 Vcsedu.org |
| Community | Department of Juvenile Justice | Delinquency programs | At risk children | Circuit 7 | 386-947-3500 Djj.state.fl.us |
| ISSUE 8: COMMUNICABLE & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | | | | | |
| Community | FDOH-Volusia | HIV clinic, TB control, Immunization surveillance and investigation | All residents | Volusia | 386-274.0500 volusia.floridahealth.gov |
| ISSUE 9: CRIME, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & CHILD ABUSE | | | | | |
| Community | Beacon Center | Domestic Violence programs | Victims, perpetrators , children | Volusia | 386-257-2297 Mybeaconcenter.com |
| Community | Community Partnership for Children | Child welfare, foster care | At risk families and children | Volusia, Flagler, Putnam | 386-238-4900 Communitypartnershipforchildren.org |
| Community | Department of Children and Families | Child protection investigations | At risk families | Circuit 7 | 904-723-2000 Myflfamilies.com |
| Community | Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties | Healthy Families | At risk families | Volusia/ Flagler | 386-252-4277 Healthystartvf.org |
| ISSUE 10: EARLY CHILDHOOD | | | | | |
| Community | Early Learning Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties | Multiple, school readiness, VPK | Low income families, all families/ children | Volusia/ Flagler | 386-323-2400 Elcfv.org |
| Community | Mid Florida Community Services | Headstart | Low income families | Volusia | 800-227-0010 Midfloridaheadstart.com |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Community | Kidcare | Health coverage | Low income families | Volusia/Flagler | 877-842-5432 Halifaxhealth.org |
| ISSUE 11: WOMEN'S HEALTH, PRENATAL CARE & BIRTH OUTCOMES | | | | | |
| Community | Healthy Start Coalition of Flagler and Volusia Counties | Multiple, women's health, case management | Low income or at-risk families | Volusia/Flagler | 386-252-4277 Healthystartvf.org |
| Community | FDOH-Volusia | Multiple, WIC | Low income or at-risk families | Volusia | 386-274.0500 volusia.floridahealth.gov |

APPENDIX E: PRIORITY SELECTION REPORT

A. Primary & Secondary Data – high-level findings

List the 8-10 health priorities determined by Primary Data from the County Health Survey

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Addiction | 6 | Violence |
| 2 | Homelessness | 7 | Cancer |
| 3 | Mental Health problems | 8 | Adult Obesity |
| 4 | Unemployment | 9 | Heart Disease & Stroke |
| 5 | Child Abuse/Neglect | 10 | High blood pressure |

List the 8-10 health priorities determined by Primary Data from the Focus Groups

| | | | |
|---|---|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Affordable Housing/Homelessness | 6 | Community Improvements |
| 2 | Access to Health Care and Social Services | 7 | Substance Abuse |
| 3 | Mental Health Services | 8 | Social Media |
| 4 | Sense of Community | 9 | School Readiness |
| 5 | Diminishing Responsibility to Youth | 10 | School Safety |

List the 8-10 health priorities determined by Secondary Data from Hospital Utilization data (ED by top conditions by zip code by payer)

| | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Urinary tract infection, site not specified | 6 | Noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified |
| 2 | Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified | 7 | Chest pain, unspecified |
| 3 | Procedure and treatment not carried out due to patient leaving prior to being seen by health care provider | 8 | Low back pain |
| 4 | Unspecified abdominal pain | 9 | Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic |
| 5 | Acute bronchitis, unspecified | 10 | Headache |

List the 8-10 health priorities determined by Secondary Data from Hospital Utilization data (Inpatient by top conditions by zip code by payer)

| | | | |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Sepsis, unspecified organism | 6 | Unspecified atrial fibrillation |
| 2 | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w (acute) exacerbation | 7 | Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1-4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease |
| 3 | Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure | 8 | Acute kidney failure, unspecified |
| 4 | Non-ST elevation (NSTEM) myocardial infarction | 9 | Urinary tract infection, site not specified |
| 5 | Pneumonia, unspecified organism | 10 | Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, unspecified |

Top 8-10 Priorities determined from Secondary Data provided by Volusia County Collaborative CHNA

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Adult Behavioral Health | 6 | Healthy Eating and Physical Activity |
| 2 | Youth Behavioral Health | 7 | Social and Economic Issues |
| 3 | Cardiovascular Diseases | 8 | |
| 4 | Diabetes | 9 | |
| 5 | Access to Health Care Services | 10 | |

B. Primary & Secondary Data – Aggregated Priority Issues

Aggregate Community Health Needs

| | Priority Issue | Ethnic Group | Age Group | Specific Geographic Area |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Adult & Youth Behavioral Health | all | adults | All of Volusia County |
| 2 | Cardiovascular Disease | All, minority overrepresentation | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 3 | Diabetes | All, minority overrepresentation | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 4 | Healthy Eating and Physical Activity | All | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 5 | Access to Health Care Services | All, uninsured | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |

| | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 6 | Social and Economic Issues | All, working poor and below poverty | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 7 | Women's Health, Prenatal Care and Birth Outcomes | All, minority overrepresentation | all | All of Volusia County, high poverty neighborhoods |
| 8 | Aging Related Issues | All | Older adults | All of Volusia County |
| 9 | Child & Adolescent Issues | All | Child, adolescent | All of Volusia County |
| 10 | Communicable & Infectious Diseases | All | all | All of Volusia County |
| 11 | Early Childhood | All | Early childhood | All of Volusia County |

C. Community Priority Issues that the Hospital Will Address

Adult & Youth Behavioral Health

- Heavy/Binge drinking has increased slightly from 2010 to 2016. The percent is highest for white individuals.
- Volusia alcohol-suspected motor vehicle crashes and traffic crash injuries rates have decreased since 2014 but are slightly higher than Florida.
- Alcohol-suspected traffic crash deaths increased between 2015 and 2016 in Volusia and the Volusia rate is higher than Florida.
- Volusia's rate of Opioid-involved overdose hospitalizations increased from 2015 to 2017 and is higher than Florida's. The rate of death from Opioid overdoses increased in the last year and now exceeds the Florida rate.
- The percent of Volusia adults who smoke is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant)
- The percent of Volusia adults who had 14 or more poor mental health days in the last month is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant)
- The percent of Volusia adults with a depressive disorder is higher than Florida. (the difference is statistically significant for Hispanic population)
- Volusia's suicide rate is increasing and is higher than Florida's.
- Volusia's age 19-21 rate of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries has increased but is lower than Florida's.
- The percent of student alcohol use has been decreasing since 2008 but remains slightly higher than Florida.
- The percent of Volusia middle and high school students using marijuana decreased between 2016 and 2018 but remains higher than Florida.
- Reported cigarette use among Volusia middle and high school students has declined, but both rates remain higher than Florida.

Cardiovascular Diseases & Diabetes

- The Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) rate for Volusia County increased from 2014 to 2017 and is higher than Florida.
- The Volusia death rate for heart failure is higher than Florida.
- Volusia's hospitalization rate for Congestive Heart Failure is higher than Florida's and the rate for Black individuals is much higher.
- The Volusia hospitalization rate for coronary heart disease is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than the rate for all.
- The Volusia death rate for coronary heart disease is higher than Florida.

- The Volusia hospitalization rate for stroke is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than other groups.
- The Volusia death rate for stroke is higher than Florida and the rate for Black individuals is higher than other groups.
- The death rate from diabetes increased between 2016 and 2017 and is higher in Volusia than in Florida. The rate is highest for Black individuals.
- The rate of preventable hospitalizations for adults under 65 from diabetes is increasing and higher than Florida.

Barriers to Health Care Services

- Volusia rate of health resources per population are lower than Florida in the categories of: physicians, internists, OB/GYN, and pediatricians.
- Volusia has a higher percentage of births covered by Medicaid than Florida. Rates for Black and Hispanic individuals are higher.
- The percent of Volusia adults with a personal doctor is lower than Florida.
- Volusia has a lower ratio of primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers to population than Florida.

Healthy Eating & Physical Activity

- Over 70% of Volusia middle and high school students lack vigorous physical activity and the percent increased from 2014 to 2016. The percent is better than Florida.
- The percent of Volusia adults who are sedentary increased from 2007 to 2016 and is now higher than Florida.
- The percent of Volusia middle and high schoolers who were obese increased significantly from 2014 to 2016.
- The percent of Volusia adults who are obese increased between 2013 and 2016 and the percent is now higher than Florida.
- Injury deaths are increasing and higher than Florida.

Social & Economic Issues

- Volusia's median household income is lower than Florida's.
- Volusia's percent of individuals and individuals below age 18 below poverty are both slightly higher than Florida's.
- The Volusia percent of elementary and middle school students eligible for free/reduced price lunches is higher than Florida. (a proxy measure for low income)
- The Volusia high school graduation rate is lower than Florida.
- The Volusia percent of adults limited by physical, mental or emotional problems is higher than Florida. (difference is statistically significant)
- Volusia's food insecurity rate is higher than Florida's.
- Volusia's per capita income is lower than Florida's.
- Over 30% of Volusia households spend more than 30% of their income on housing and workers in 8 of the top 20 industries in Volusia are estimated to be housing burdened based on average hourly wage.
- The Volusia number of individuals counted during the Point-In-Time count was higher in 2019 than in 2018.
- The Volusia number of homeless students has been increasing since 2016.
- Volusia's percent of single parent households is higher than Florida's.

D. Community Issues that the Hospital Did Not Choose

Aging-related Issues

- The data collected for individuals 65 and older did not demonstrate significant negative trends or negative comparison to state data. The only indicator of concern noted was suicide rate for individuals over 65 which will be addressed through the prioritization of adult behavioral health. There are numerous initiatives in place to provide services to this target population.

Child & Adolescent Issues

- The most significant childhood issues are addressed through other priority issues (behavioral health, access to services, healthy eating and physical activity)

Communicable & Infectious Diseases

- The data collected did not demonstrate significant negative trends or comparison data. Many issues noted in the indicators of concern will be address through the prioritization of Access to Health Care Services.

Crime, Domestic Violence & Child Abuse

- The data collected did not demonstrate significant negative trends or negative comparison to state data. Many issues noted in the indicators of concern will be address through the prioritization of Social and Economic Issues.

Early Childhood

- There are significant efforts already in place to address this target population.

Women's Health, Prenatal Care & Birth Outcomes

- There are significant efforts already in place to address this target population. Many of the indicators of concern will be addressed through the prioritization of Access to Health Care Services.