



2022 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Brevard County, Florida

Sponsored by



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
PROJECT OVERVIEW	5
Project Goals	5
Methodology	5
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	10
Significant Health Needs of the Community	10
Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data	12
COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	24
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH	25
Financial Resilience	25
Housing	27
Diversity & Inclusion	30
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	32
HEALTH STATUS	35
OVERALL HEALTH STATUS	36
MENTAL HEALTH	38
Mental Health Status	38
Depression	40
Stress	42
Mental Health Treatment	43
DEATH, DISEASE & CHRONIC CONDITIONS	45
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE	46
Prevalence of Heart Disease & Stroke	46
Cardiovascular Risk Factors	47
CANCER	51
Prevalence of Cancer	51
Cancer Screenings	53
RESPIRATORY DISEASE	55
Prevalence of Respiratory Disease	55
Influenza Vaccination	57
COVID-19 Vaccination	58
INJURY & VIOLENCE	59
Community Violence	59
Family Violence	60
DIABETES	61
KIDNEY DISEASE	63
POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS	65
Multiple Chronic Conditions	65
Activity Limitations	66
Chronic Pain	67
Caregiving	69



MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS	70
NUTRITION	71
Daily Recommendation of Fruits/Vegetables	71
Difficulty Accessing Fresh Produce	72
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	74
Leisure-Time Physical Activity	74
Activity Levels	75
WEIGHT STATUS	77
Adult Weight Status	77
Children's Weight Status	80
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	82
Alcohol Use	82
Illicit Drug Use	84
Use of Prescription Opioids	85
Alcohol & Drug Treatment	86
Personal Impact From Substance Abuse	86
TOBACCO USE	88
Cigarette Smoking	88
Other Tobacco Use	91
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	93
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	94
Type of Health Care Coverage	94
Lack of Health Insurance Coverage	94
DIFFICULTIES ACCESSING HEALTH CARE	96
Difficulties Accessing Services	96
Barriers to Health Care Access	97
Accessing Health Care for Children	98
PRIMARY CARE SERVICES	99
Specific Source of Ongoing Care	99
Utilization of Primary Care Services	100
Willingness to Use Telemedicine	101
EMERGENCY ROOM UTILIZATION	103
ADVANCE DIRECTIVES	104
ORAL HEALTH	105
Dental Insurance	105
Dental Care	106
LOCAL RESOURCES	108
PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES	109





INTRODUCTION



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Goals

This Community Health Needs Assessment, a follow-up to similar studies conducted in 2004, 2009, 2013, 2016, and 2019, is a systematic, data-driven approach to determining the health status, behaviors, and needs of residents in Brevard County. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

A Community Health Needs Assessment provides information so that communities may identify issues of greatest concern and decide to commit resources to those areas, thereby making the greatest possible impact on community health status. This Community Health Needs Assessment will serve as a tool toward reaching three basic goals:

- To improve residents' health status, increase their life spans, and elevate their overall quality of life. A healthy community is not only one where its residents suffer little from physical and mental illness, but also one where its residents enjoy a high quality of life.
- To reduce the health disparities among residents. By gathering demographic information along with health status and behavior data, it will be possible to identify population segments that are most at-risk for various diseases and injuries. Intervention plans aimed at targeting these individuals may then be developed to combat some of the socio-economic factors that historically have had a negative impact on residents' health.
- To increase accessibility to preventive services for all community residents. More accessible preventive services will prove beneficial in accomplishing the first goal (improving health status, increasing life spans, and elevating the quality of life), as well as lowering the costs associated with caring for late-stage diseases resulting from a lack of preventive care.

This assessment was conducted on behalf of Space Coast Health Foundation by PRC, a nationally recognized health care consulting firm with extensive experience conducting Community Health Needs Assessments in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

Methodology

This assessment incorporates data from primary research (the PRC Community Health Survey) and allows for trending and comparison to benchmark data at the state and national levels.

PRC Community Health Survey

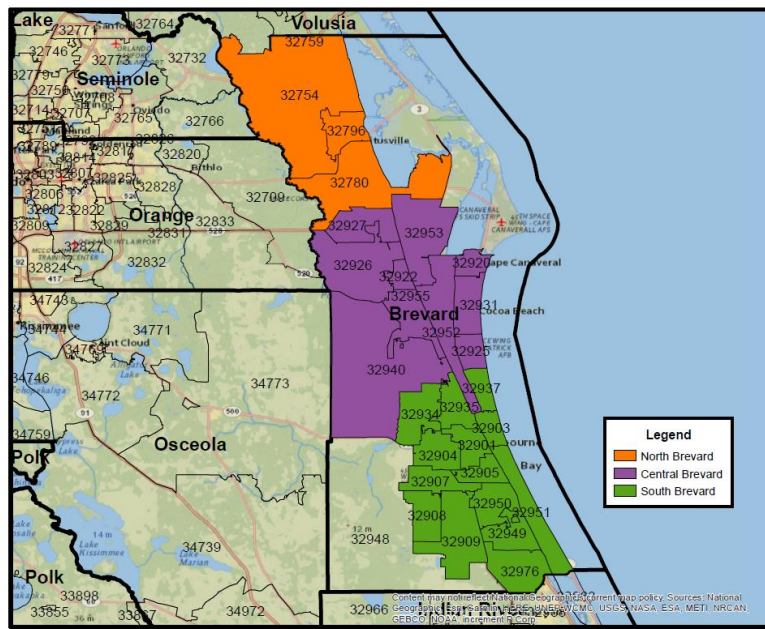
Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used for this study is based largely on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), as well as various other public health surveys and customized questions addressing gaps in indicator data relative to health promotion and disease prevention objectives and other recognized health issues. The final survey instrument was developed by Space Coast Health Foundation and PRC and is similar to the previous surveys used in the county, allowing for data trending.

Community Defined for This Assessment

The study area for the survey effort (Brevard County) is defined as each of the residential ZIP Codes comprising the county, divided into three strata (North, Central, and South Brevard). This community definition is illustrated in the following map.





Sample Approach & Design

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the PRC Community Health Survey. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included surveys conducted via telephone (landline and cell phone) as well as a community outreach component promoted by Space Coast Health Foundation through social media posting and other communications.

RANDOM-SAMPLE SURVEYS (PRC) ► For the targeted administration, PRC administered 611 random-sample interviews by phone throughout Brevard County (including 127 in North Brevard, 220 in Central Brevard, and 264 in South Brevard).

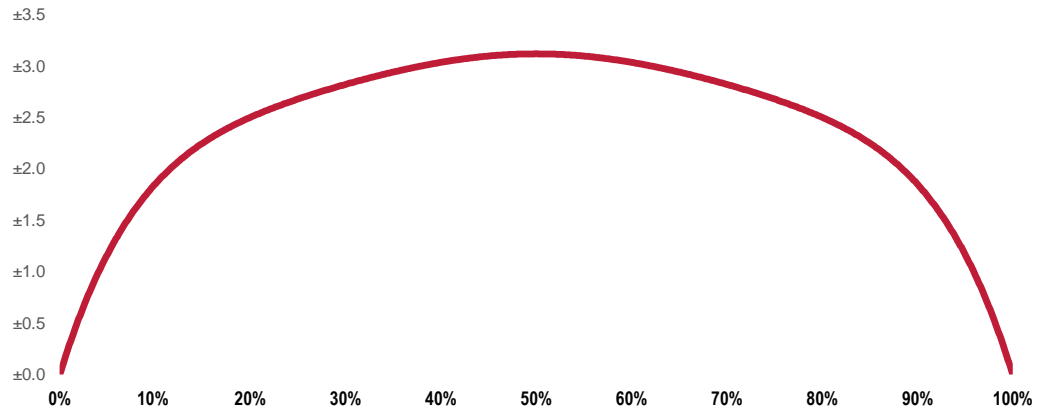
COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEYS (SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS) ► PRC also created a link to an online version of the survey, and Space Coast Health Foundation promoted this link throughout the various communities in order to drive additional participation and bolster overall samples, yielding an additional 754 surveys to the overall sample.

In all, 1,365 surveys were completed through these mechanisms (237 in North Brevard, 480 in Central Brevard, and 648 in South Brevard). Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution so as to appropriately represent Brevard County as a whole. All administration of the surveys, data collection, and data analysis was conducted by PRC.

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 1,365 respondents is $\pm 2.6\%$ at the 95 percent confidence level.



Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 1,365 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



- Note:
- The "response rate" (the percentage of a population giving a particular response) determines the error rate associated with that response. A "95 percent level of confidence" indicates that responses would fall within the expected error range on 95 out of 100 trials.
- Examples:
- If 10% of the sample of 1,365 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.4% and 11.6% (10% ± 1.6%) of the total population would offer this response.
 - If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 47.4% and 52.6% (50% ± 2.6%) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

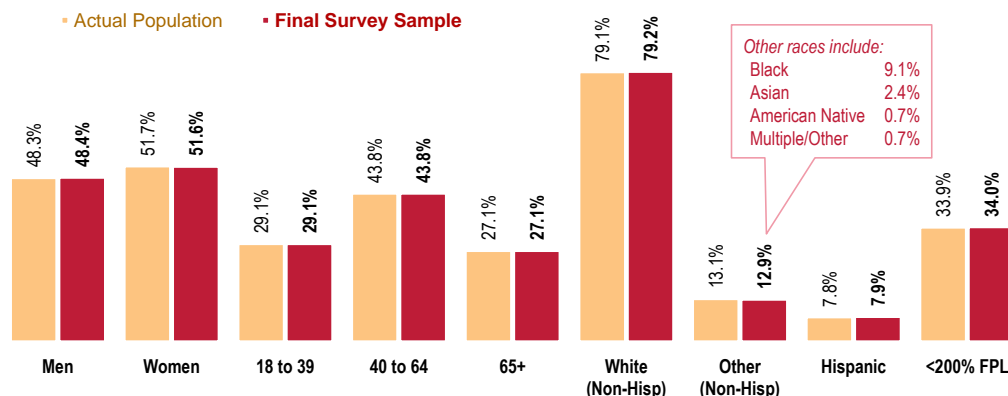
Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. While this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias. Specifically, once the raw data are gathered, respondents are examined by key demographic characteristics (namely sex, age, race, ethnicity, and poverty status), and a statistical application package applies weighting variables that produce a sample which more closely matches the population for these characteristics. Thus, while the integrity of each individual's responses is maintained, one respondent's responses may contribute to the whole the same weight as, for example, 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics may have been slightly oversampled, may contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

The following chart outlines the characteristics of the Brevard County sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; data on children were given by proxy by the person most responsible for that child's health care needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]



Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.
 • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.

The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total population of community members in the defined area with a high degree of confidence.

INCOME & RACE/ETHNICITY

INCOME ► Poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2021 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$26,500 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “very low income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status; “low income” refers to households with incomes just above the poverty level and earning up to twice (100%-199% of) the poverty threshold; and “mid/high income” refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more ($\geq 200\%$) of the federal poverty level.

RACE & ETHNICITY ► In analyzing survey results, mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories are used. All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

Benchmark Data

Trending

Similar surveys were administered in Brevard County in 2004, 2009, 2013, 2016, and 2019 by PRC on behalf of Space Coast Health Foundation. Trending data, as revealed by comparison to prior survey results, are provided throughout this report whenever available.

Florida Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local survey findings; these data represent the most recent *BRFSS* (*Behavioral Risk Factor*



Surveillance System) Prevalence and Trends Data published online by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2020 PRC National Health Survey*; the methodological approach for the national study is similar to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the US population with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2030

Healthy People provides 10-year, measurable public health objectives — and tools to help track progress toward achieving them. Healthy People identifies public health priorities to help individuals, organizations, and communities across the United States improve health and well-being. Healthy People 2030, the initiative's fifth iteration, builds on knowledge gained over the first four decades.



Healthy People 2030's overarching goals are to:

- Attain healthy, thriving lives and well-being free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.
- Eliminate health disparities, achieve health equity, and attain health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all.
- Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all.
- Promote healthy development, healthy behaviors, and well-being across all life stages.
- Engage leadership, key constituents, and the public across multiple sectors to take action and design policies that improve the health and well-being of all.

The Healthy People 2030 framework was based on recommendations made by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2030. After getting feedback from individuals and organizations and input from subject matter experts, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) approved the framework which helped guide the selection of Healthy People 2030 objectives.

Determining Significance

Differences noted in this report represent those determined to be significant. For survey-derived indicators (which are subject to sampling error), statistical significance is determined based on confidence intervals (at the 95 percent confidence level), using question-specific samples and response rates.

Information Gaps

While this assessment is quite comprehensive, it cannot measure all possible aspects of health in the community, nor can it adequately represent all possible populations of interest. It must be recognized that these information gaps might in some ways limit the ability to assess all of the community's health needs.

For example, certain population groups — such as the homeless, institutionalized persons, or those who only speak a language other than English or Spanish — are not represented in the survey data. Other population groups — for example, pregnant women, undocumented residents, and members of certain racial/ethnic or immigrant groups — might not be identifiable or might not be represented in numbers sufficient for independent analyses.

In terms of content, this assessment was designed to provide a comprehensive and broad picture of the health of the overall community. However, there are certainly medical conditions that are not specifically addressed.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Significant Health Needs of the Community

The following “Areas of Opportunity” represent the significant health needs of the community, based on the information gathered through this Community Health Needs Assessment. From these data, opportunities for health improvement exist in the area with regard to the following health issues (see also the summary tables presented in the following section).

The Areas of Opportunity were determined after consideration of various criteria, including: standing in comparison with benchmark data (particularly national data); identified trends; the preponderance of significant findings within topic areas; the magnitude of the issue in terms of the number of persons affected; and the potential health impact of a given issue.

AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THIS ASSESSMENT

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Health Insurance ▪ Barriers to Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inconvenient Office Hours – Cost of Prescriptions – Cost of Physician Visits – Appointment Availability – Finding a Physician – Lack of Transportation ▪ Skipping/Stretching Prescriptions ▪ Difficulty Accessing Children’s Health Care ▪ Ratings of Local Health Care ▪ End-of-Life Planning
CANCER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leading Cause of Death ▪ Cancer Prevalence ▪ Female Breast Cancer Screening [Age 50-74]
DIABETES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diabetes Prevalence ▪ Prevalence of Borderline/Pre-Diabetes ▪ Blood Sugar Testing [Non-Diabetics]
HEART DISEASE & STROKE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leading Cause of Death ▪ Heart Disease Prevalence ▪ High Blood Pressure Prevalence ▪ High Blood Cholesterol Prevalence ▪ Overall Cardiovascular Risk
INJURY & VIOLENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intimate Partner Violence
MENTAL HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Fair/Poor” Mental Health ▪ Diagnosed Depression ▪ Symptoms of Chronic Depression ▪ Stress ▪ Receiving Treatment for Mental Health ▪ Difficulty Obtaining Mental Health Services

— continued on the next page —



AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY (continued)

NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty Accessing Fresh Produce ▪ Fruit/Vegetable Consumption ▪ Overweight & Obesity [Adults]
ORAL HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular Dental Care [Adults]
POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple Chronic Conditions ▪ Activity Limitations ▪ High-Impact Chronic Pain ▪ Caregiving
RESPIRATORY DISEASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Prevalence
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Resilience ▪ Food Insecurity ▪ Housing Stability ▪ Housing Conditions ▪ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personally Impacted by Substance Abuse (Self or Other's)
TOBACCO USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of Vaping Products



Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data

Reading the Summary Tables

- In the following tables, Brevard County results are shown in the larger, gray column.
- The columns to the left of the Brevard County column provide comparisons among the three subareas within the county, identifying differences for each as “better than” (☀️), “worse than” (🌧️), or “similar to” (☁️) the combined opposing areas.
- The columns to the right of the Brevard County column provide trending, as well as comparisons between local data and any available state and national findings, and Healthy People 2030 objectives. Again, symbols indicate whether Brevard County compares favorably (☀️), unfavorably (🌧️), or comparably (☁️) to these external data.

Note that blank table cells signify that data are not available or are not reliable for that area and/or for that indicator.



















Tip: Indicator labels beginning with a “%” symbol are taken from the PRC Community Health Survey.

TREND SUMMARY




(Current vs. Baseline Data)

Trends represent significant changes since 2004.










SOCIAL DETERMINANTS	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Unable to Pay Cash for a \$400 Emergency Expense	 34.1	 28.2	 30.3
% Worry/Stress Over Rent/Mortgage in Past Year	 32.1	 34.3	 34.9
% Unhealthy/Unsafe Housing Conditions	 17.1	 20.7	 15.9
% Food Insecure	 32.3	 29.6	 34.2
% 4+ Adverse Childhood Experiences (High ACEs Score)	 28.4	 22.3	 24.6
% Disagree That the Community is Welcoming to All People	 19.6	 17.6	 17.1

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

OVERALL HEALTH	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% "Fair/Poor" Overall Health	 22.1	 17.9	 16.1

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
30.0		 24.6		
34.3		 32.2		 28.9
17.8		 12.2		
32.3		 34.1		 21.7
24.3		 16.3		
17.5				






better



similar



worse

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
17.6	 19.7	 12.6		 13.8

































better


























similar



worse

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	 20.9	 19.3	 14.8
% Difficulty Accessing Health Care in Past Year (Composite)	 58.5	 53.3	 54.6
% Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Year	 24.1	 20.4	 22.2
% Cost Prevented Getting Prescription in Past Year	 20.4	 19.2	 18.9
% Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Year	 37.3	 34.6	 33.3
% Inconvenient Hrs Prevented Dr Visit in Past Year	 12.1	 16.6	 16.6
% Difficulty Finding Physician in Past Year	 32.9	 28.5	 21.7
% Transportation Hindered Dr Visit in Past Year	 8.8	 11.7	 11.0
% Language/Culture Prevented Care in Past Year	 2.0	 1.8	 2.8
% Skipped Prescription Doses to Save Costs	 21.4	 20.4	 19.8

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
17.2	 21.1	 8.7	 7.9	 24.0
54.7		 35.0		 37.0
21.8	 16.0	 12.9		 11.8
19.2		 12.8		 13.3
34.3		 14.5		 11.8
16.0		 12.5		 8.1
25.6		 9.4		 6.3
11.0		 8.9		 4.7
2.3		 2.8		 1.2
20.2		 12.7		 20.3

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.



better



similar



worse

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (continued)	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Difficulty Getting Child's Health Care in Past Year	9.1	10.2	12.7
% Have a Specific Source of Ongoing Care	69.4	72.3	77.7
% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Year	66.8	65.1	70.2
% Child Has Had Checkup in Past Year	82.5	86.5	91.1
% Two or More ER Visits in Past Year	10.7	10.4	11.4
% "Extremely/Very Likely" to Use Telemedicine	41.6	44.0	48.6
% Rate Local Health Care "Fair/Poor"	28.4	18.2	18.8
% Have Completed Advance Directive Documents	39.9	36.7	34.5

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
11.3		8.0		1.2
74.6		74.2	84.0	72.6
67.9	80.4	70.5		70.5
88.3		77.4		88.1
10.9		10.1		9.8
46.0				
19.8		8.0		13.4
36.0				48.9















better












similar

















worse




CANCER	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Cancer	 13.2	 14.2	 14.5
% [Women 50-74] Mammogram in Past 2 Years	 65.0	 78.6	 74.5
% [Women 21-65] Cervical Cancer Screening	 64.2	 75.8	 77.6
% [Age 50-75] Colorectal Cancer Screening	 72.5	 75.6	 76.1








Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.




DIABETES	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	 16.9	 13.0	 15.5
% Borderline/Pre-Diabetes	 13.5	 13.2	 14.4
% [Non-Diabetics] Blood Sugar Tested in Past 3 Years	 43.4	 45.2	 49.5



















Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
14.2	 16.2	 10.0		
74.7	 81.4	 76.1	 77.1	 86.7
75.1	 79.4	 73.8	 84.3	 79.5
75.5	 71.0	 77.4	 74.4	 77.5







 better
  similar
  worse

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
14.8	 11.7	 13.8		 9.3
13.9		 9.7		 9.1
47.1		 43.3		 55.8

















 better
  similar
  worse

HEART DISEASE & STROKE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Heart Disease (Heart Attack, Angina, Coronary Disease)	 11.3	 7.1	 9.0
% Stroke	 7.0	 2.7	 5.0
% Told Have High Blood Pressure	 52.4	 39.3	 43.3
% [HBP] Taking Action to Control High Blood Pressure	 88.6	 85.6	 88.9
% Told Have High Cholesterol	 42.1	 44.2	 41.5
% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	 90.3	 88.5	 86.7




Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

INJURY & VIOLENCE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Years	 5.3	 4.6	 4.6
% Victim of Intimate Partner Violence	 22.7	 21.0	 20.3



Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
8.6	 7.2	 6.1		 9.1
4.4	 3.6	 4.3		 6.3
43.1	 33.5	 36.9	 27.7	 38.2
87.7		 84.2		 80.8
42.6		 32.7		 34.4
87.8		 84.6		 92.1



















 better  similar  worse







Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
4.7		 6.2		 2.8
20.9		 13.7		














 better  similar  worse

KIDNEY DISEASE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Kidney Disease	 5.8	 4.1	 6.1

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.



















MENTAL HEALTH	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% "Fair/Poor" Mental Health	 28.8	 25.7	 27.4
% Diagnosed Depression	 30.2	 30.7	 33.7
% Symptoms of Chronic Depression (2+ Years)	 44.9	 45.4	 43.3
% Typical Day Is "Extremely/Very" Stressful	 18.8	 20.9	 21.9
% Taking Rx/Receiving Mental Health Trtmt	 24.8	 21.0	 25.8
% Unable to Get Mental Health Svcs in Past Yr	 17.5	 15.9	 14.2



Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
5.4	 4.0	 5.0		 6.4
	 better	 similar	 worse	

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
27.0		 13.4		 12.8
32.2	 17.7	 20.6		 17.0
44.3		 30.3		 21.7
21.1		 16.1		 13.7
23.9		 16.8		 13.2
15.3		 7.8		 5.6

MENTAL HEALTH (continued)	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% [Children 5-17] "Fair/Poor" Mental Health			
% [Children 5-17] Needed Mental Health Svcs in the Past Yr			

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% "Very/Somewhat" Difficult to Buy Fresh Produce	 32.5	 27.8	 26.5
% 5+ Servings of Fruits/Vegetables per Day	 29.5	 29.7	 28.0
% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	 27.1	 23.1	 25.7
% Meeting Physical Activity Guidelines	 22.1	 23.5	 23.0
% Child [Age 2-17] Physically Active 1+ Hours per Day	 51.1	 30.8	 39.9
% Healthy Weight (BMI 18.5-24.9)	 25.5	 29.6	 29.8

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
16.1				 10.6
23.3				 19.3




















better









similar












worse















Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
27.8		 21.1		 28.1
28.8		 32.7		 29.2
25.0	 26.5	 31.3	 21.2	 24.2
23.0	 27.0	 21.4	 28.4	 24.2
37.6		 33.0		 46.7
29.1	 32.8	 34.5		 33.9

NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT (continued)	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Overweight (BMI 25+)	 72.4	 66.9	 68.4
% Obese (BMI 30+)	 44.6	 33.0	 36.2
% Children [Age 5-17] Healthy Weight			
% Children [Age 5-17] Overweight (85th Percentile)			
% Children [Age 5-17] Obese (95th Percentile)			

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

ORAL HEALTH	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Have Dental Insurance	 61.0	 66.8	 64.9
% [Age 18+] Dental Visit in Past Year	 49.1	 56.7	 54.2
% Child [Age 2-17] Dental Visit in Past Year	 75.5	 72.6	 74.1

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
68.4	 64.6	 61.0		 58.7
36.2	 27.0	 31.3	 36.0	 19.4
57.6		 47.6		 47.8
25.9		 32.3		 29.4
13.3		 16.0	 15.5	 21.1













better



similar



worse

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
65.0		 68.7	 59.8	 60.4
54.4	 65.7	 62.0	 45.0	 59.9
73.7		 72.1	 45.0	 74.7



better















similar












worse

DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS









POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% 3+ Chronic Conditions	 50.7	 40.4	 43.6
% Activity Limitations	 39.5	 33.3	 35.4
% With High-Impact Chronic Pain	 29.6	 21.1	 19.5
% Caregiver to a Friend/Family Member	 33.7	 25.8	 25.4

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS







RESPIRATORY DISEASE	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% [Age 65+] Flu Vaccine in Past Year	 68.7	 80.5	 76.5
% Fully/Partially Vaccinated for COVID-19	 73.8	 74.6	 82.1
% [Adult] Asthma	 11.6	 12.8	 9.2







BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS

Brevard County	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
43.4		 32.5		 47.7
35.2		 24.0		 19.3
21.5		 14.1	 7.0	
26.6		 22.6		 24.1
















 better
  similar
  worse

BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS






Brevard County	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
76.9	 58.3	 71.0		 72.9
78.3				
10.8	 7.4	 12.9		 9.0

RESPIRATORY DISEASE (continued)	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% [Child 0-17] Asthma	 9.4	 6.9	 10.4
% COPD (Lung Disease)	 11.5	 12.7	 10.2

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Excessive Drinker	 21.2	 23.9	 22.7
% Illicit Drug Use in Past Month	 2.8	 4.2	 1.6
% Used a Prescription Opioid in Past Year	 10.9	 13.3	 12.8
% Ever Sought Help for Alcohol or Drug Problem	 5.8	 7.5	 6.7
% Personally Impacted by Substance Abuse	 44.7	 45.8	 44.3

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
8.9		 7.8		 7.6
11.3	 7.7	 6.4		 9.9














better



similar



worse

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
22.9	 18.0	 27.2		 18.5
2.7		 2.0	 12.0	 3.5
12.7		 12.9		
6.9		 5.4		 3.2
44.8		 35.8		 40.0









better





















similar



worse

TOBACCO USE	DISPARITY AMONG SUBAREAS		
	North Brevard	Central Brevard	South Brevard
% Current Smoker	 20.8	 16.3	 15.7
% Someone Smokes at Home	 14.3	 15.2	 16.3
% [Household With Children] Someone Smokes in the Home	 15.1	 19.4	 19.6
% [Smokers] Have Quit Smoking 1+ Days in Past Year			
% [Smokers] Received Advice to Quit Smoking	 74.7	 63.0	 75.0
% Currently Use Vaping Products	 10.9	 10.2	 8.4

Note: In the section above, each subarea is compared against all other areas combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Brevard County	BREVARD COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
	vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
16.6	 14.8	 17.4	 5.0	 20.4
15.7		 14.6		 17.5
19.0		 17.4		 26.4
51.5	 59.0	 42.8	 65.7	 51.5
70.6		 59.6	 66.6	 80.7
9.4	 4.3	 8.9		 2.7



better



similar



worse



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

ABOUT SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

Social determinants of health (SDOH) have a major impact on people's health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples of SDOH include:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Polluted air and water
- Language and literacy skills

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities. For example, people who don't have access to grocery stores with healthy foods are less likely to have good nutrition. That raises their risk of health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity — and even lowers life expectancy relative to people who do have access to healthy foods.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Instead, public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.

- Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Financial Resilience

Respondents were asked: "Suppose that you have an emergency expense that costs \$400. Based on your current financial situation, would you be able to pay for this expense either with cash, by taking money from your checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that you could pay in full at the next statement?"

A total of 30.0% of Brevard County residents would not be able to afford an unexpected \$400 expense without going into debt.

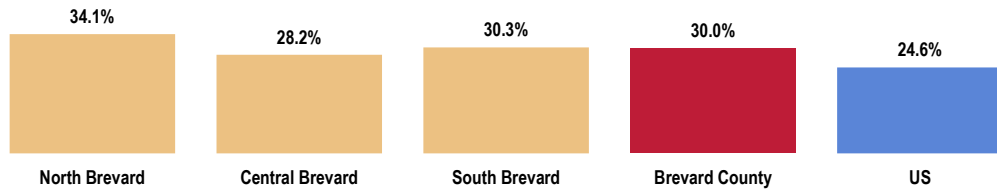
BENCHMARK ► Worse than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ► More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black respondents, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.



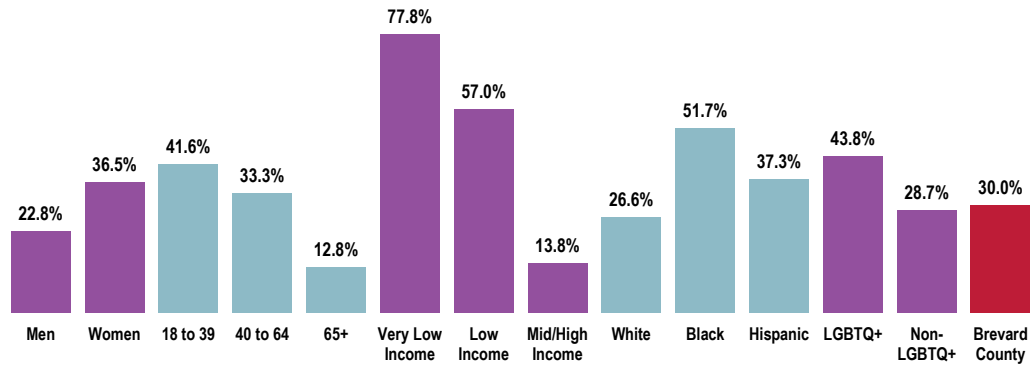
NOTE: Text describes significant differences determined through statistical testing. The reader can assume that differences (against or among local findings) that are not mentioned are ones that are not statistically significant.

Do Not Have Cash on Hand to Cover a \$400 Emergency Expense



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 63]
 - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Includes respondents who say they would not be able to pay for a \$400 emergency expense either with cash, by taking money from their checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that they could pay in full at the next statement.

Do Not Have Cash on Hand to Cover a \$400 Emergency Expense (Brevard County, 2022)



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 63]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Includes respondents who say they would not be able to pay for a \$400 emergency expense either with cash, by taking money from their checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that they could pay in full at the next statement.

Charts throughout this report (such as that here) detail survey findings among key demographic groups – namely by sex, age groupings, income (based on poverty status), race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation.

Here: “very low income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status; “low income” refers to households with incomes just above the poverty level and earning up to twice (100%-199% of) the poverty threshold; and “mid/high income” refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

In addition, all Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

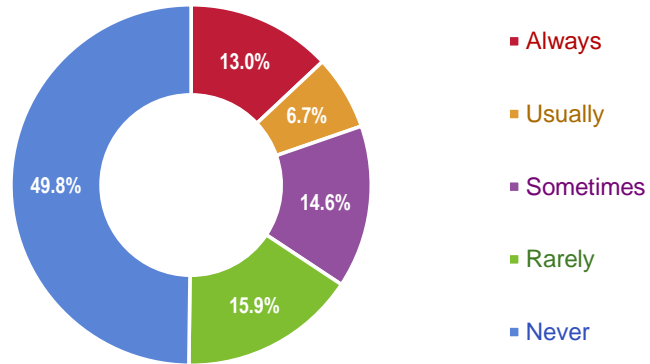


Housing

Housing Insecurity

Most surveyed adults rarely, if ever, worry about the cost of housing.

Frequency of Worry or Stress Over Paying Rent or Mortgage in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



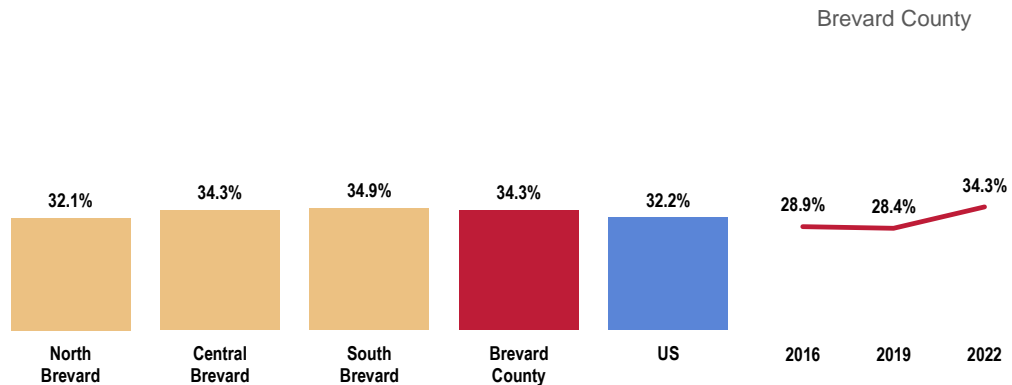
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 66]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, a considerable share (34.3%) report that they were “sometimes,” “usually,” or “always” worried or stressed about having enough money to pay their rent or mortgage in the past year.

TREND ▶ A significant increase from previous surveys.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, those who identify as LGBTQ+, and renters. Also higher among Black residents, compared to White residents.

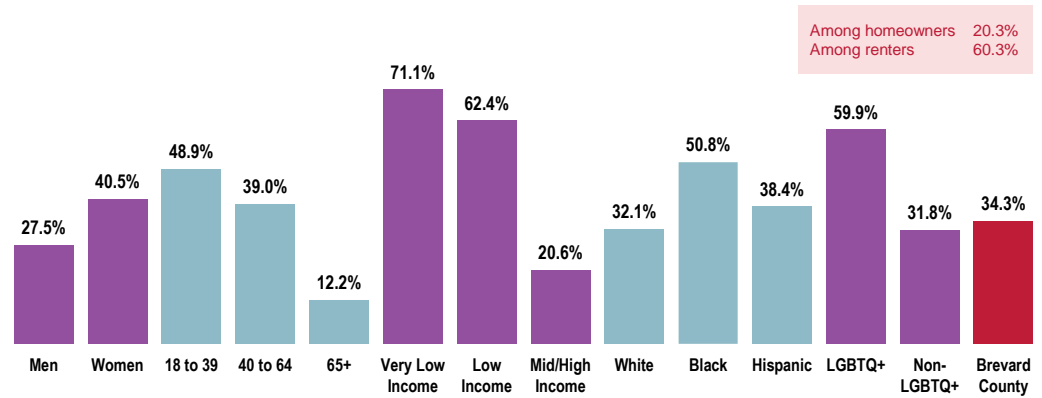
“Always/Usually/Sometimes” Worried About Paying Rent/Mortgage in the Past Year



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 66]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



“Always/Usually/Sometimes” Worried About Paying Rent/Mortgage in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 66]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing

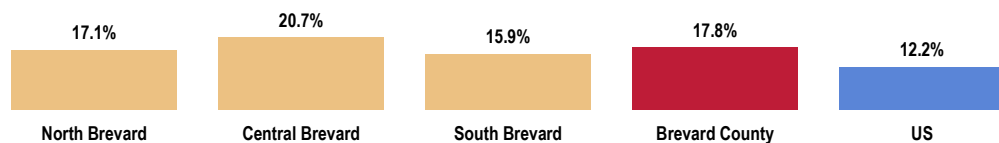
A total of 17.8% of Brevard County residents report living in unhealthy or unsafe housing conditions during the past year.

BENCHMARK ► Worse than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ► Higher in Central Brevard. More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black residents (when compared to White residents), members of the LGBTQ+ community, and renters.

Respondents were asked: “Thinking about your current home, over the past 12 months have you experienced ongoing problems with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe?”

Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing Conditions in the Past Year

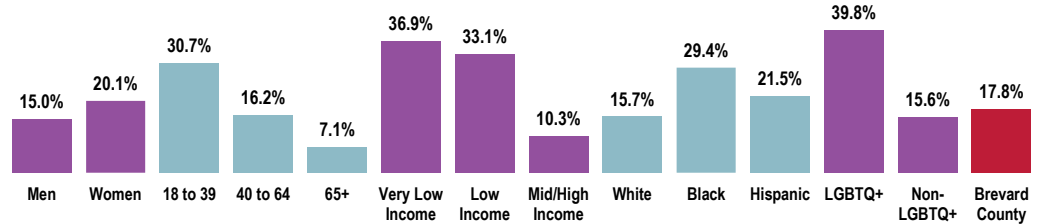


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 65]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes respondents who say they experienced ongoing problems in their current home with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe.



Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing Conditions in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)

Among homeowners 10.1%
Among renters 27.7%



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 65]
• Asked of all respondents.
Notes: • Includes respondents who say they experienced ongoing problems in their current home with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe.

Food Insecurity

Overall, 32.3% of community residents are determined to be “food insecure,” having run out of food in the past year and/or been worried about running out of food.

TREND ► Represents a significant increase over time.

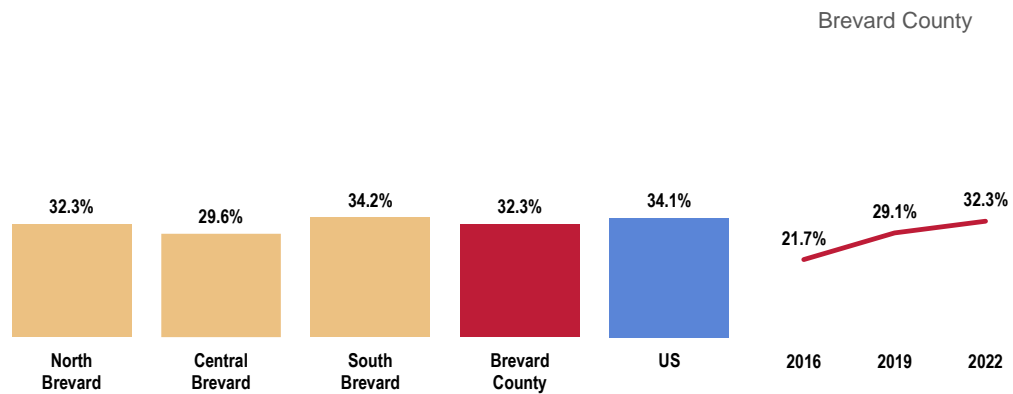
DISPARITY ► More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income respondents, Black residents, Hispanic residents, and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

Surveyed adults were asked: “Now I am going to read two statements that people have made about their food situation. Please tell me whether each statement was “Often True,” “Sometimes True,” or “Never True” for you in the past 12 months:

- I worried about whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.
- The food that we bought just did not last, and we did not have money to get more.”

Those answering “Often” or “Sometimes True” for either statement are considered to be food insecure.

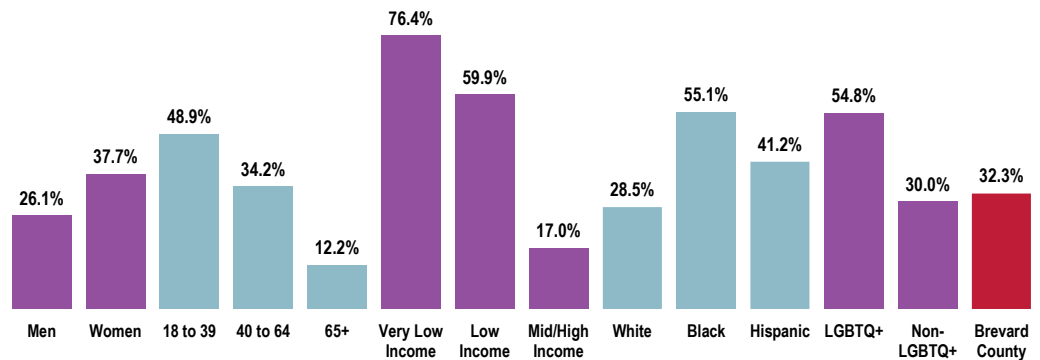
Food Insecurity



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes adults who A) ran out of food at least once in the past year and/or B) worried about running out of food in the past year.



Food Insecurity (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources:

- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]

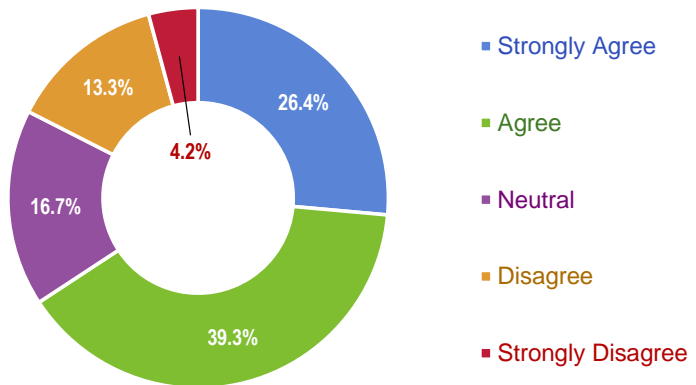
 Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes adults who A) ran out of food at least once in the past year and/or B) worried about running out of food in the past year.

Diversity & Inclusion

A majority of surveyed adults (65.7%) agree with the statement, “I feel that my community is a welcoming place for all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical disability, or other differences.”

Feel That the Community is Welcoming to All People, Regardless of Demographic Differences (Total Service Area, 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 304]

 Notes:

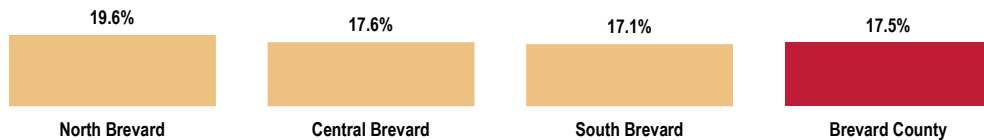
- Asked of all respondents.
- Demographic differences include race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical disability, or other differences.



However, 17.5% said they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” with the statement.

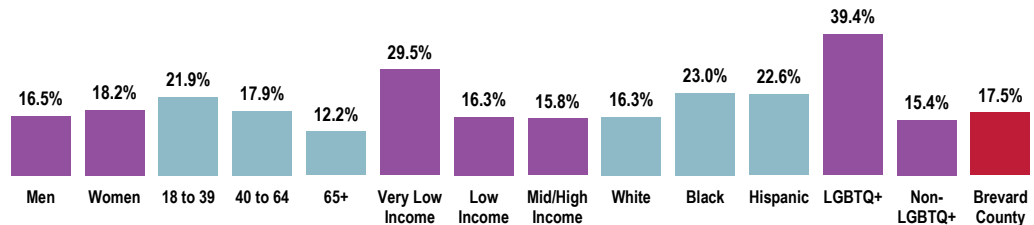
DISPARITY ► Adults age 18 to 64, those with very low incomes, and LGBTQ+ respondents are [more likely](#) to disagree that the community is welcoming to all.

Disagree That the Community is Welcoming to All People, Regardless of Demographic Differences



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 304]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Demographic differences include race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical disability, or other differences.
 • Includes “disagree” and “strongly disagree” responses.

Disagree That the Community is Welcoming to All People, Regardless of Demographic Differences (Brevard County, 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 304]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Demographic differences include race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical disability, or other differences.
 • Includes “disagree” and “strongly disagree” responses.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

ABOUT ACEs

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful or traumatic events, including abuse and neglect. They are a significant risk factor for substance abuse disorders and can impact prevention efforts. ACEs include:

- Physical abuse or neglect
- Emotional abuse or neglect
- Sexual abuse
- Intimate partner violence
- Household substance misuse
- Household mental illness
- Parental separation/divorce
- Incarcerated household member

A series of 11 survey questions was used to identify adults' experiences of adverse childhood events prior to the age of 18 years. These 11 questions align with eight ACEs categories, as outlined in the following table.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

CATEGORY	QUESTION
HOUSEHOLD MENTAL ILLNESS	Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?
HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?
	Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?
INCARCERATED HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Before you were 18 years of age, did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?
PARENTAL SEPARATION OR DIVORCE	Before you were 18 years of age, were your parents separated or divorced?
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Before age 18, how often did your parents or adults in your home slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?
PHYSICAL ABUSE	Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.
EMOTIONAL ABUSE	Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home swear at you, insult you, or put you down?
SEXUAL ABUSE	Before you were 18 years of age, how often did an adult or anyone at least 5 years older than you touch you sexually?
	Before you were 18 years of age, how often did an adult or anyone at least 5 years older than you try to make you touch them sexually?
	Before you were 18 years of age, how often did an adult or anyone at least 5 years older than you force you to have sex?

Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 310-320]

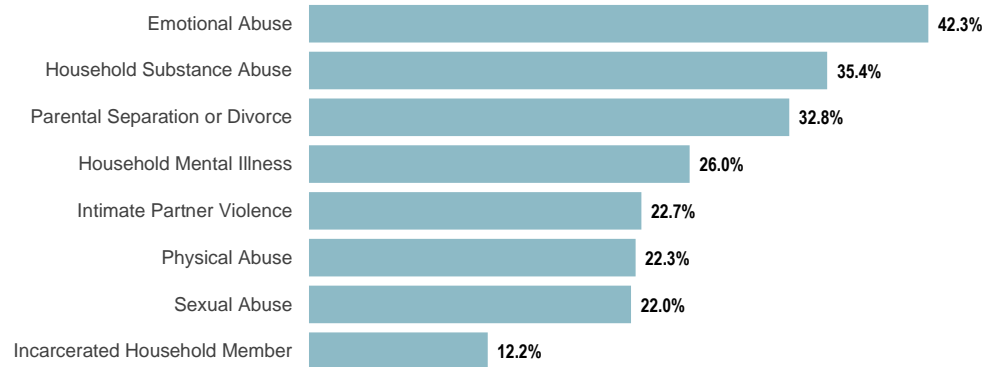
Notes: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

By category, ACEs were most prevalent in Brevard County for emotional abuse (affirmed by 42.3% of respondents), followed by household substance abuse (35.4%), parental separation or divorce (32.8%), and household mental illness (26.0%).

- Fewer residents experienced **intimate partner violence** (22.7%), **physical abuse** (22.3%), or **sexual abuse** as a child (22.0%).
- A total of 12.2% reported having had an **incarcerated household member**.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 323-330]
 Notes: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.
 • ACEs are stressful or traumatic events, including abuse and neglect. They are a significant risk factor for substance abuse disorders and can impact prevention efforts.

High ACE Scores

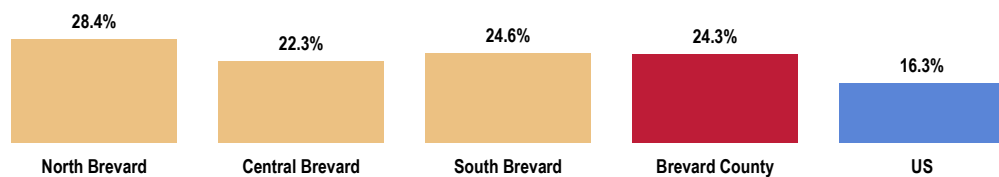
The impact of ACEs on future health and well-being are cumulative. PRC looks at these compounding issues by scoring the ACE series — survey respondents receive one “point” for each of the eight ACEs categories containing an affirmative response; a score of four or higher is determined to be a “high” ACE score.

In all, 24.3% of Brevard County residents reported four or more of the adverse childhood experiences tested (a high ACE score).

BENCHMARK ► Worse than was found nationally.

DISPARITY ► More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Hispanic residents (when compared to White residents), and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

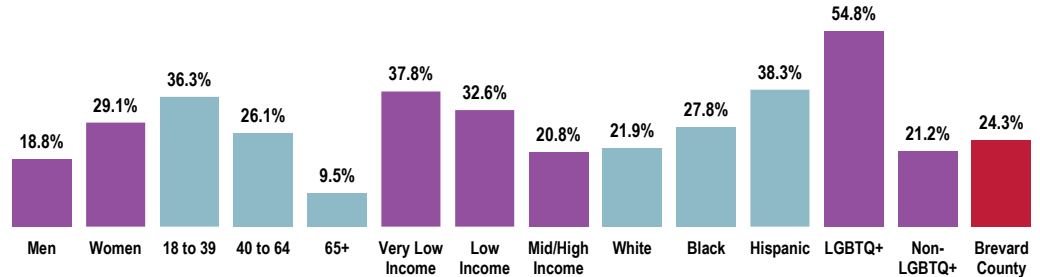
Prevalence of High ACE Scores (Four or More ACEs) (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 331]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Adults who report four or more ACEs is categorized as having a high ACE score.



Prevalence of High ACE Scores (Four or More ACEs) (Brevard County, 2022)



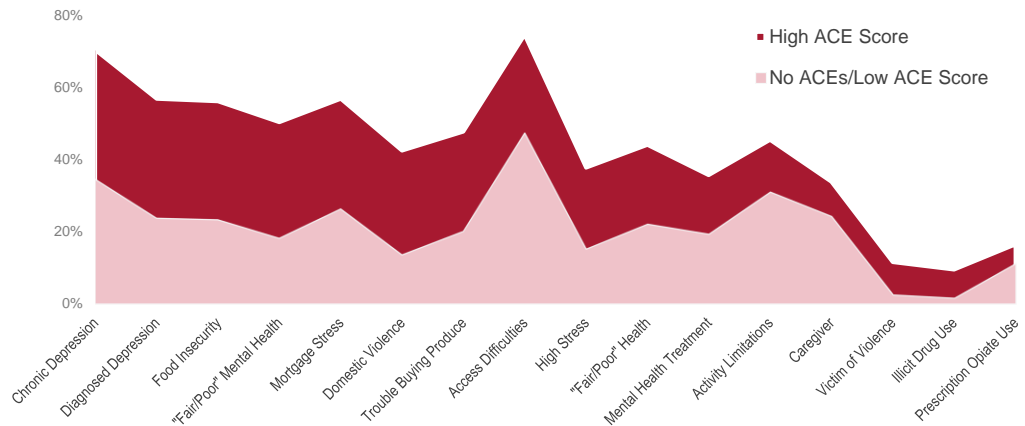
Sources: ● 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 331]
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.
 ● Adults who report four or more ACEs is categorized as having a high ACE score.

Relationship of ACEs with Other Health Issues

As a person's ACE score increases, so does their risk for disease, social issues, and emotional problems.

Note the following strong correlations of various health indicators in Brevard County, comparing those reporting no ACEs with those with low (1-3) and high (4+) ACE risk.

Relationship of ACEs With Other Health Issues (By ACE Risk Classification; Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: ● 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 332]
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.
 ● Adults with at least one ACE are categorized as having a low score (1 to 3 ACEs) or a high score (4+ ACEs).





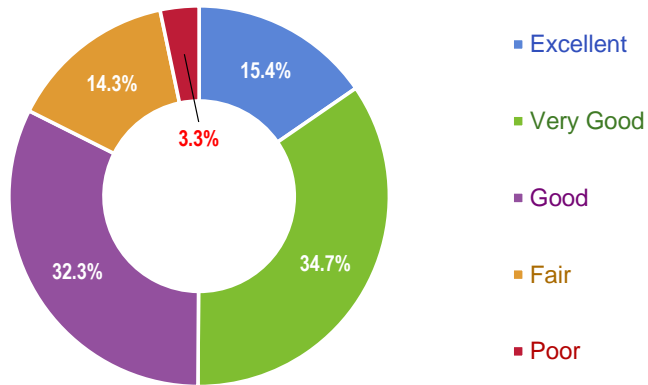
HEALTH STATUS

OVERALL HEALTH STATUS

The initial inquiry of the PRC Community Health Survey asked: "Would you say that in general your health is: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?"

Most Brevard County residents rate their overall health favorably (responding "excellent," "very good," or "good").

Self-Reported Health Status
(Brevard County, 2022)



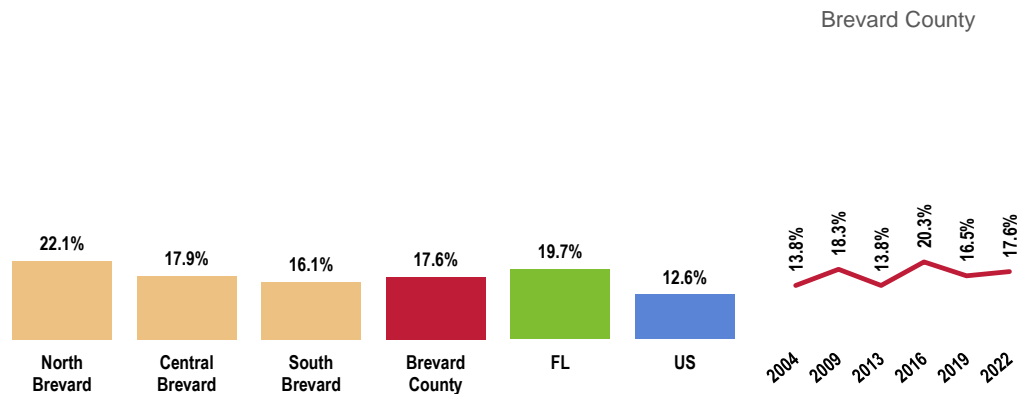
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 17.6% of Brevard County adults believe that their overall health is "fair" or "poor."

BENCHMARK ▶ Better than the statewide percentage but worse than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ Those with lower incomes and those who identify as LGBTQ+ are more likely to report having "fair" or "poor" health.

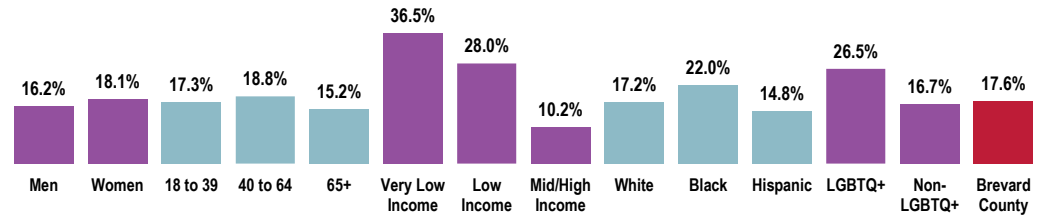
Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Overall Health



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Overall Health (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



MENTAL HEALTH

ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS

About half of all people in the United States will be diagnosed with a mental disorder at some point in their lifetime. ...Mental disorders affect people of all age and racial/ethnic groups, but some populations are disproportionately affected. And estimates suggest that only half of all people with mental disorders get the treatment they need.

In addition, mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental disorders like depression and anxiety can affect people's ability to take part in healthy behaviors. Similarly, physical health problems can make it harder for people to get treatment for mental disorders. Increasing screening for mental disorders can help people get the treatment they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

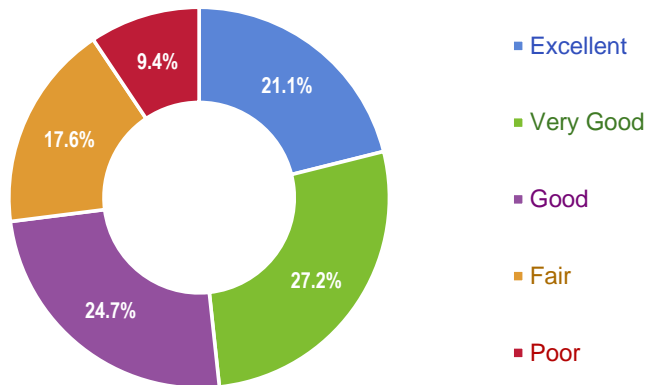
Mental Health Status

Adults

Most Brevard County adults rate their overall mental health favorably (“excellent,” “very good,” or “good”).

“Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, would you say that, in general, your mental health is: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?”

Self-Reported Mental Health Status
(Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 90]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 27.0% believe that their overall mental health is “fair” or “poor.”

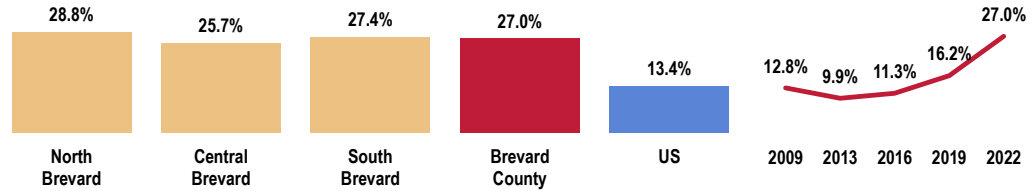
BENCHMARK ▶ Considerably higher than was found across the nation.

TREND ▶ Increasing significantly over time.



Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Mental Health

Brevard County



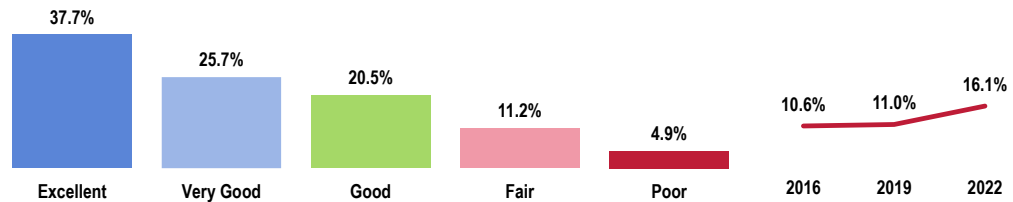
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 90]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Children

While most Brevard County parents of children age 5 to 17 consider their child’s mental health status to be “excellent,” “very good,” or “good,” a total of 16.1% rate it as “fair” or “poor.”

Child’s Mental Health Status (Brevard County Parents of Children Age 5-17)

“Fair/Poor” Responses

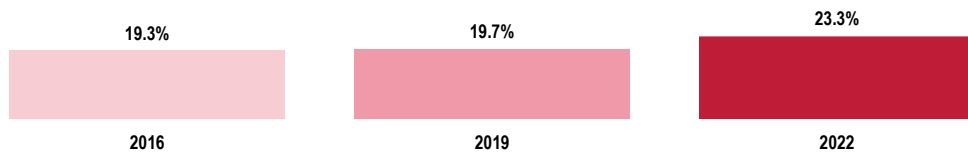


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 321]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents about a child age 5 to 17 at home.



In response to a related inquiry, 23.3% of county parents with children age 5 to 17 indicate that their child needed mental health services at some point in the past year.

Child Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year (Brevard County Parents of Children Age 5-17)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 322]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents about a child age 5 to 17 at home.

Depression

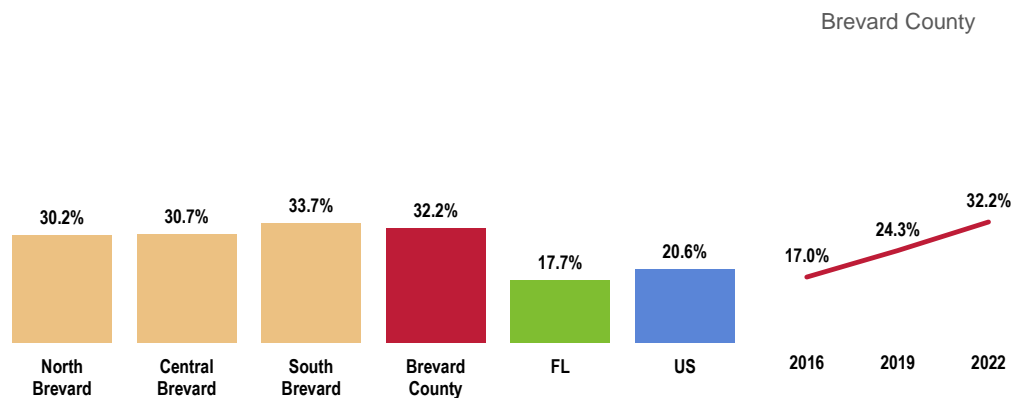
Diagnosed Depression

A total of 32.2% of Brevard County adults have been diagnosed by a physician, nurse, or other health professional as having a depressive disorder (such as depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression).

BENCHMARK ▶ Much higher than was found across Florida and the US.

TREND ▶ Increasing significantly over time.

Have Been Diagnosed With a Depressive Disorder



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 93]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Depressive disorders include depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.



Symptoms of Chronic Depression

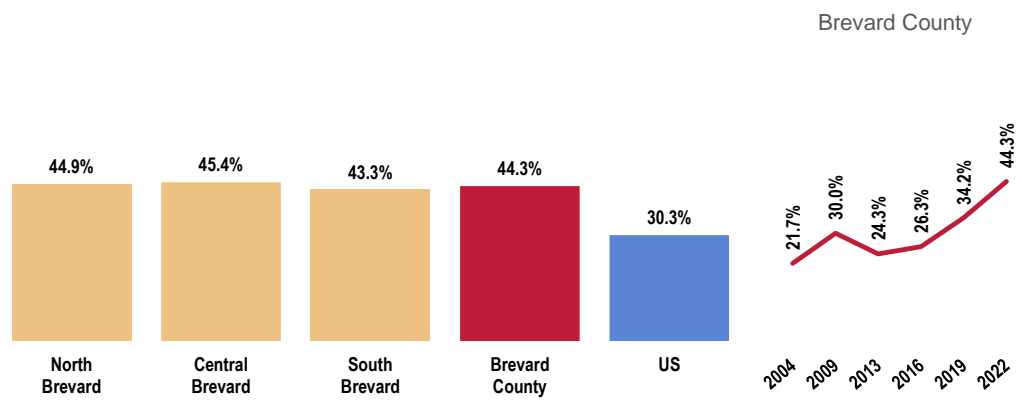
A total of 44.3% of Brevard County adults have had two or more years in their lives when they felt depressed or sad on most days, although they may have felt okay sometimes (symptoms of chronic depression).

BENCHMARK ▶ Considerably higher than the national finding.

TREND ▶ Represents a significant increase over time.

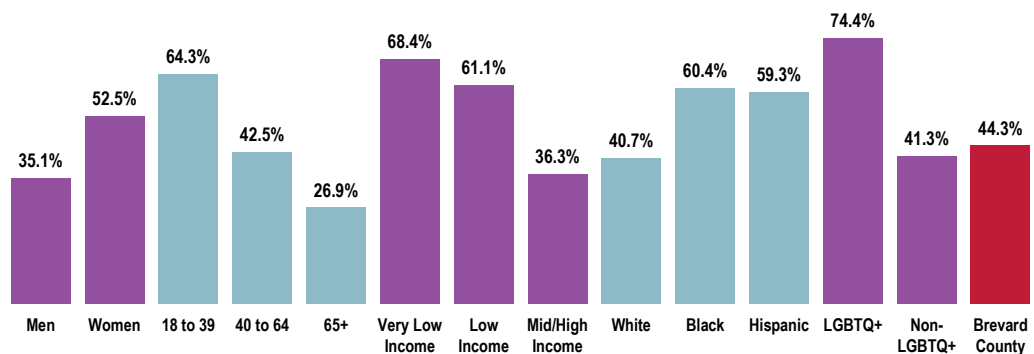
DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black residents, Hispanic residents, and LGBTQ+ respondents.

Have Experienced Symptoms of Chronic Depression



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 91]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Chronic depression includes periods of two or more years during which the respondent felt depressed or sad on most days, even if (s)he felt okay sometimes.

Have Experienced Symptoms of Chronic Depression (Brevard County, 2022)



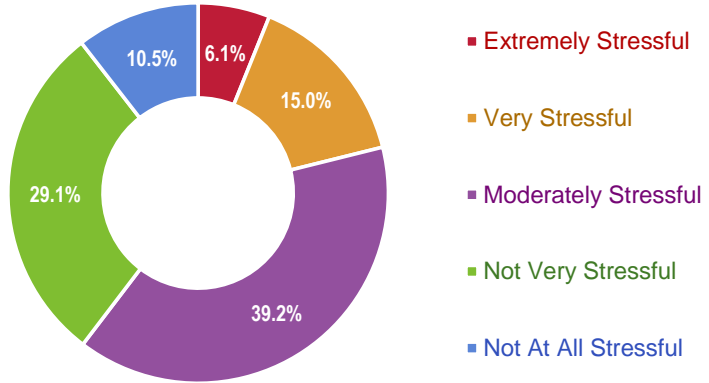
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 91]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Chronic depression includes periods of two or more years during which the respondent felt depressed or sad on most days, even if (s)he felt okay sometimes.



Stress

A majority of surveyed adults characterize most days as no more than “moderately” stressful.

Perceived Level of Stress On a Typical Day
(Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 92]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

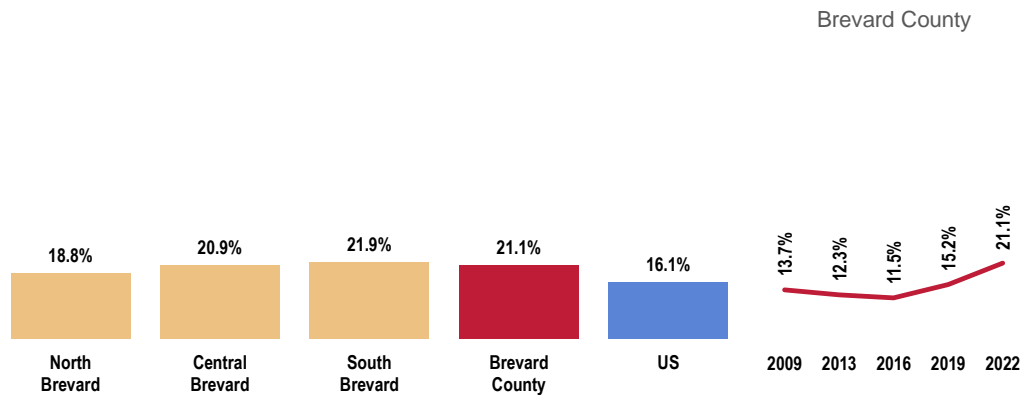
In contrast, 21.1% of Brevard County adults feel that most days for them are “very” or “extremely” stressful.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than was found across the US.

TREND ▶ Significantly higher than found in previous surveys.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income respondents, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.

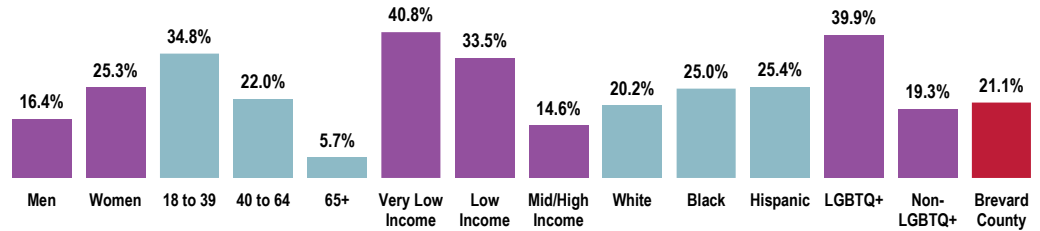
Perceive Most Days As “Extremely” or “Very” Stressful



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 92]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Perceive Most Days as “Extremely” or “Very” Stressful (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 92]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Mental Health Treatment

Currently Receiving Treatment

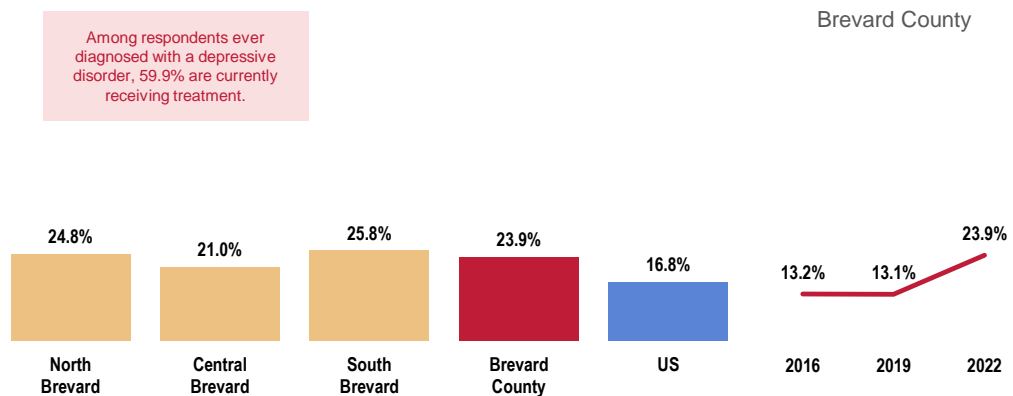
A total of 23.9% of Brevard County adults are currently taking medication or otherwise receiving treatment from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for some type of mental health condition or emotional problem.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than the national percentage.

TREND ▶ Marks a significant increase from previous surveys.

Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

Among respondents ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder, 59.9% are currently receiving treatment.



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 93-94]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• “Treatment” can include taking medications for mental health.



Difficulty Accessing Mental Health Services

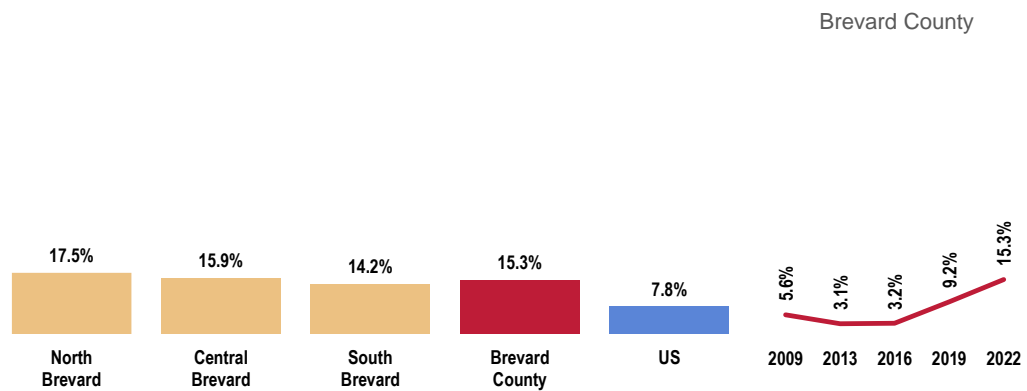
A total of 15.3% of Brevard County adults report a time in the past year when they needed mental health services but were not able to get them.

BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than the national percentage.

TREND ▶ Denotes a sharp increase in recent years.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black respondents (when compared to White respondents), and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

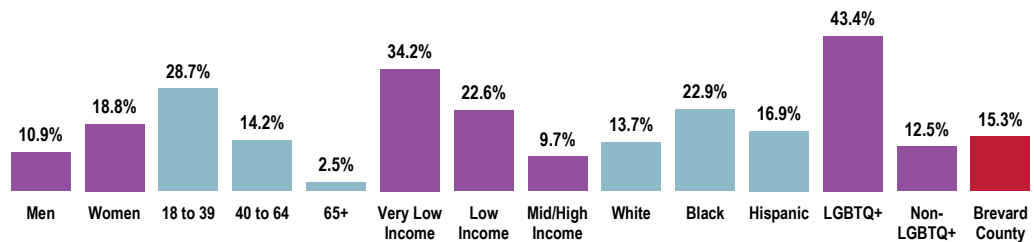
Unable to Get Mental Health Services When Needed in the Past Year



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 95, 307]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Unable to Get Mental Health Services When Needed in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 95]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





DEATH, DISEASE & CHRONIC CONDITIONS

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

ABOUT HEART DISEASE & STROKE

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, and stroke is the fifth leading cause. ...Heart disease and stroke can result in poor quality of life, disability, and death. Though both diseases are common, they can often be prevented by controlling risk factors like high blood pressure and high cholesterol through treatment.

In addition, making sure people who experience a cardiovascular emergency — like stroke, heart attack, or cardiac arrest — get timely recommended treatment can reduce their risk for long-term disability and death. Teaching people to recognize symptoms is key to helping more people get the treatment they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Prevalence of Heart Disease & Stroke

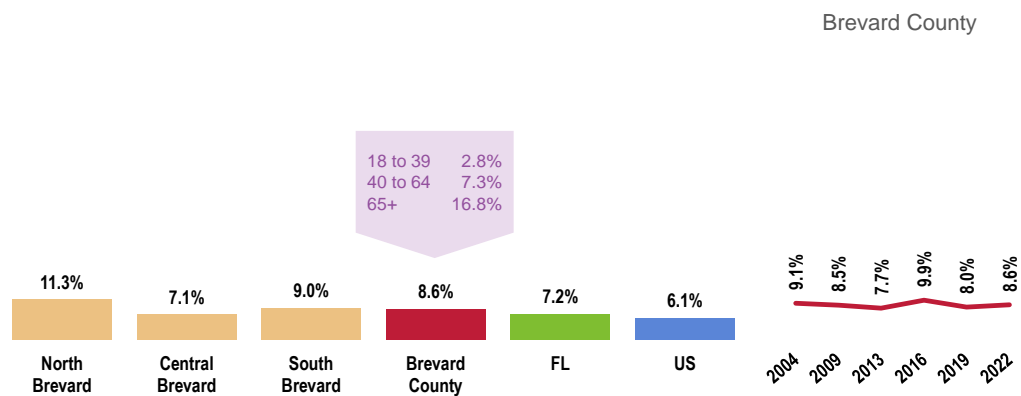
Prevalence of Heart Disease

A total of 8.6% of surveyed adults report that they suffer from or have been diagnosed with heart disease, such as coronary heart disease, angina, or heart attack.

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the US percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among seniors (age 65+).

Prevalence of Heart Disease



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 114]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes diagnoses of heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease.

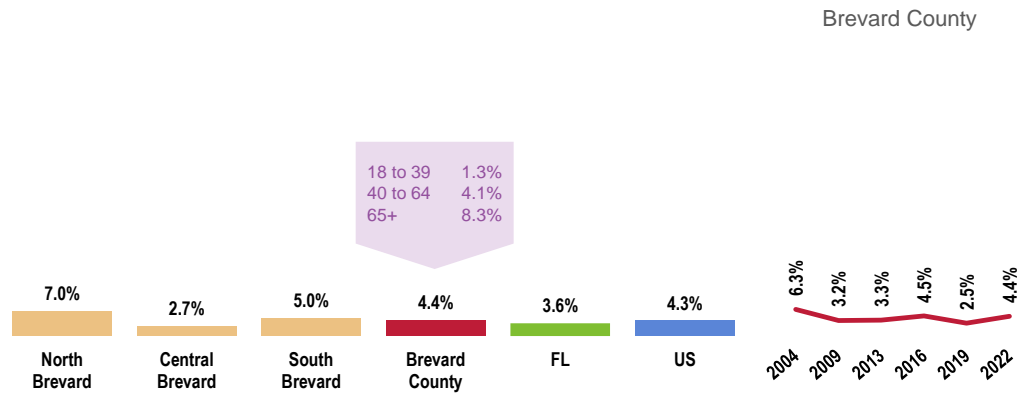


Prevalence of Stroke

A total of 4.4% of surveyed adults report that they suffer from or have been diagnosed with cerebrovascular disease (a stroke).

DISPARITY ► Lower in Central Brevard. More often reported among seniors (age 65+).

Prevalence of Stroke



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 29]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Cardiovascular Risk Factors

Blood Pressure & Cholesterol

A total of 43.1% of Brevard County adults have been told by a health professional at some point that their **blood pressure** was high.

BENCHMARK ► Worse than found across Florida and the US. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ► Higher in North Brevard (not shown).

A total of 42.6% of adults have been told by a health professional that their **cholesterol level** was high.

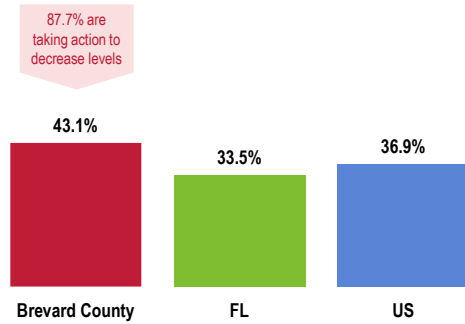
BENCHMARK ► Higher than the US finding.

TREND ► Denotes a significant increase over time.

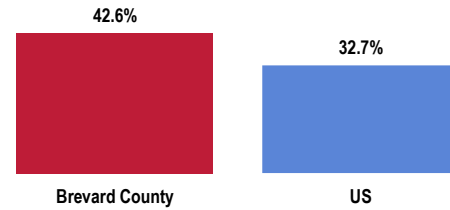


Prevalence of High Blood Pressure

Healthy People 2030 = 27.7% or Lower



Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

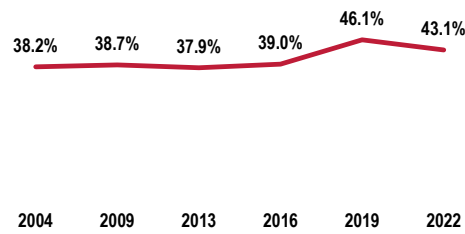


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 35-36, 303]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

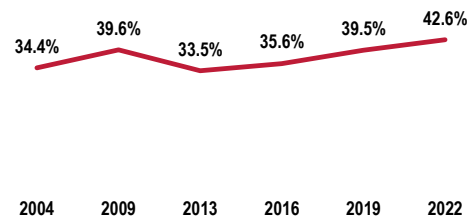
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure (Brevard County)

Healthy People 2030 = 27.4% or Lower



Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol (Brevard County)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 35-36]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Total Cardiovascular Risk

Total cardiovascular risk reflects the individual-level risk factors which put a person at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, including:

- High Blood Pressure
- High Blood Cholesterol
- Cigarette Smoking
- Physical Inactivity
- Overweight/Obesity

Modifying these behaviors and adhering to treatment for high blood pressure and cholesterol are critical both for preventing and for controlling cardiovascular disease.

A total of 87.8% of Brevard County adults report one or more cardiovascular risk factors, such as being overweight, smoking cigarettes, being physically inactive, or having high blood pressure or cholesterol.

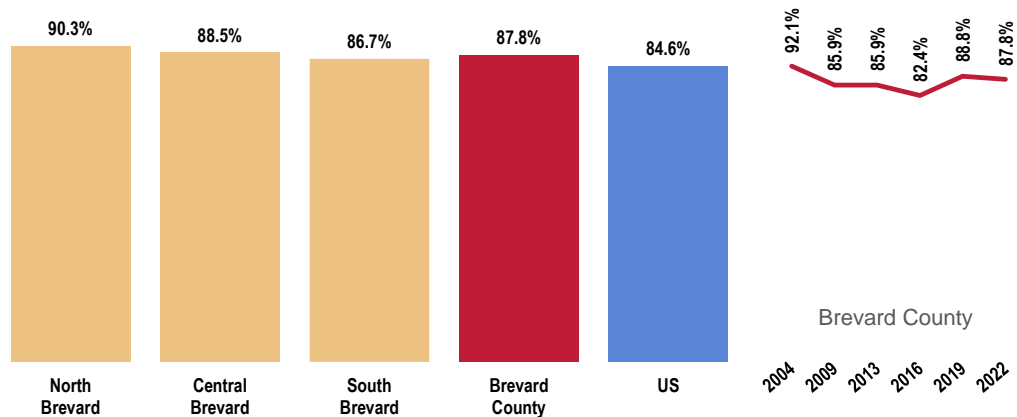
BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than the US finding.

TREND ▶ Significantly lower (better) than the 2004 benchmark.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among adults age 40+ and among those with lower incomes.

RELATED ISSUE
See also *Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight and Tobacco Use* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.

Present One or More Cardiovascular Risks or Behaviors

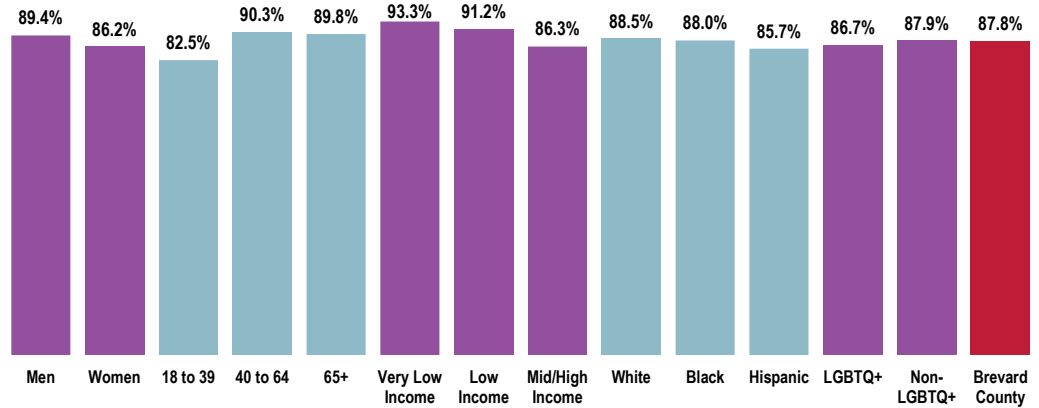


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 115]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Reflects all respondents.
• Cardiovascular risk is defined as exhibiting one or more of the following: 1) no leisure-time physical activity; 2) regular/occasional cigarette smoking; 3) high blood pressure; 4) high blood cholesterol; and/or 5) being overweight/obese.



Present One or More Cardiovascular Risks or Behaviors (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 115]
 Notes: • Reflects all respondents.
 • Cardiovascular risk is defined as exhibiting one or more of the following: 1) no leisure-time physical activity; 2) regular/occasional cigarette smoking; 3) high blood pressure; 4) high blood cholesterol; and/or 5) being overweight/obese.



CANCER

ABOUT CANCER

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. ...The cancer death rate has declined in recent decades, but over 600,000 people still die from cancer each year in the United States. Death rates are higher for some cancers and in some racial/ethnic minority groups. These disparities are often linked to social determinants of health, including education, economic status, and access to health care.

Interventions to promote evidence-based cancer screenings — such as screenings for lung, breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer — can help reduce cancer deaths. Other effective prevention strategies include programs that increase HPV vaccine use, prevent tobacco use and promote quitting, and promote healthy eating and physical activity. In addition, effective targeted therapies and personalized treatment are key to helping people with cancer live longer.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

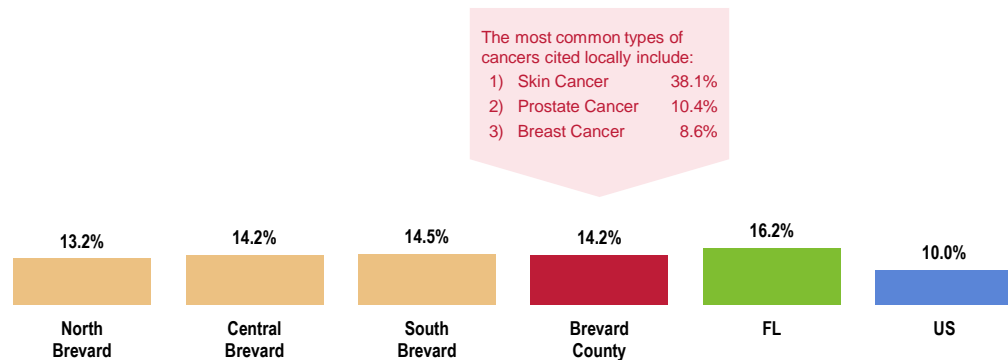
Prevalence of Cancer

A total of 14.2% of surveyed Brevard County adults report having ever been diagnosed with cancer. The most common types include skin cancer, prostate cancer, and breast cancer.

BENCHMARK ▶ Lower than the statewide percentage but higher than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among White residents (when compared to Black residents) and those who do not identify as LGBTQ+. Also note the positive correlation with age.

Prevalence of Cancer

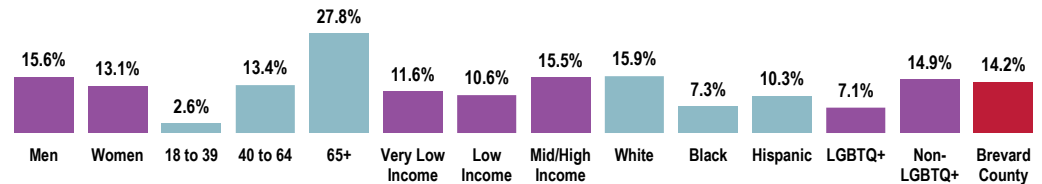


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 25-26]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Reflects all respondents.



Prevalence of Cancer (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 25]
 Notes: • Reflects all respondents.

ABOUT CANCER RISK

Reducing the nation's cancer burden requires reducing the prevalence of behavioral and environmental factors that increase cancer risk.

- All cancers caused by cigarette smoking could be prevented. At least one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States are due to cigarette smoking.
 - According to the American Cancer Society, about one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States each year are due to nutrition and physical activity factors, including obesity.
- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

RELATED ISSUE
 See also *Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight and Tobacco Use* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.



Cancer Screenings

The American Cancer Society recommends that both men and women get a cancer-related checkup during a regular doctor's checkup. It should include examination for cancers of the thyroid, testicles, ovaries, lymph nodes, oral cavity, and skin, as well as health counseling about tobacco, sun exposure, diet and nutrition, risk factors, sexual practices, and environmental and occupational exposures.

Screening levels in the community were measured in the PRC Community Health Survey relative to three cancer sites: female breast cancer (mammography); cervical cancer (Pap smear/HPV testing); and colorectal cancer (colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy and fecal occult blood testing).

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.

CERVICAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 29 years. For women aged 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting). The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (i.e., cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.

COLORECTAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.

– US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services

Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

Among women age 50-74, 74.7% have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.

BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than the statewide percentage. Similar to the Healthy People 2030 objective.

TREND ▶ Marks an all-time low since the 2004 survey.

DISPARITY ▶ Lower in North Brevard (not shown).



“Appropriate cervical cancer screening” includes Pap smear testing (cervical cytology) every three years in women age 21 to 29 and Pap smear testing and/or HPV testing every 5 years in women age 30 to 65. Women 21 to 65 with hysterectomy are excluded.

“Appropriate colorectal cancer screening” includes a fecal occult blood test within the past year and/or a lower endoscopy (sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy) within the past 10 years.

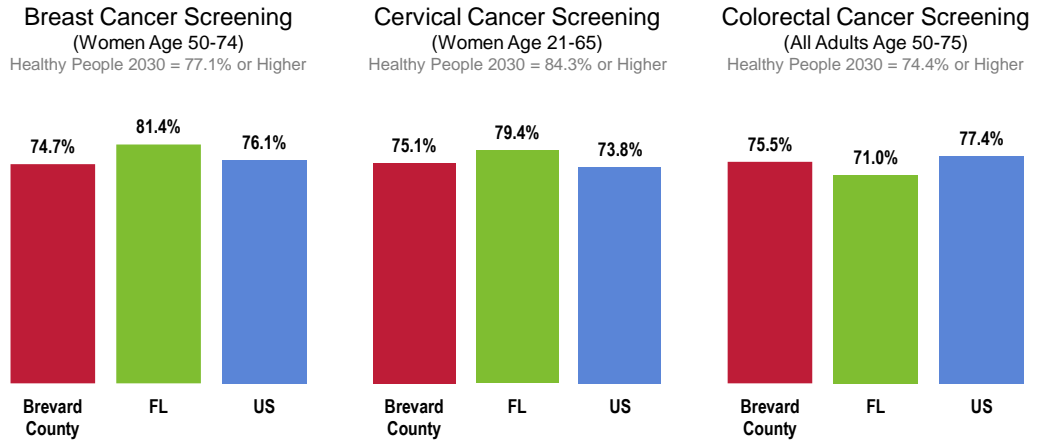
Among Brevard County women age 21 to 65, 75.1% have had appropriate cervical cancer screening.

BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than the statewide percentage. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ▶ Lower in North Brevard (not shown).

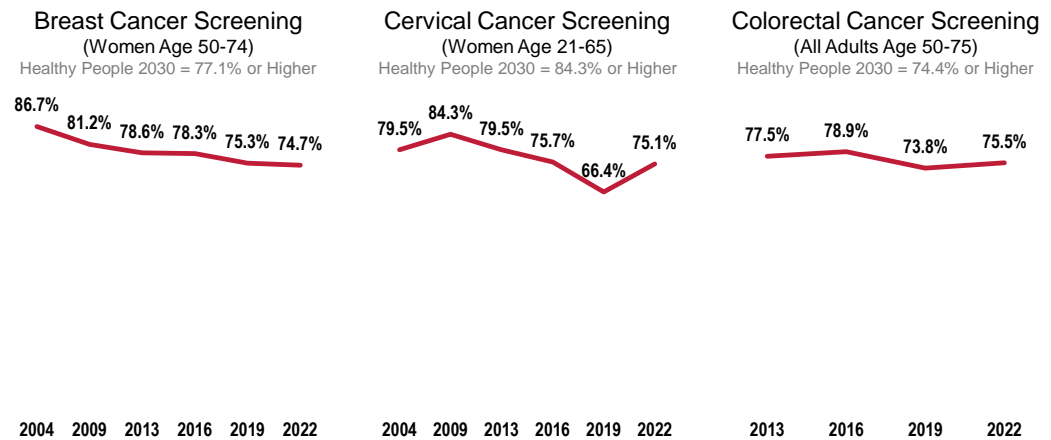
Among all adults age 50-75, 75.5% have had appropriate colorectal cancer screening.

BENCHMARK ▶ Better than the statewide percentage. Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 116-118]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 116-118]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.



RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Prevalence of Respiratory Disease

ABOUT RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Respiratory diseases affect millions of people in the United States. ...More than 25 million people in the United States have asthma. Strategies to reduce environmental triggers and make sure people get the right medications can help prevent hospital visits for asthma. In addition, more than 16 million people in the United States have COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), which is a major cause of death. Strategies to prevent the disease — like reducing air pollution and helping people quit smoking — are key to reducing deaths from COPD.

Interventions tailored to at-risk groups can also help prevent and treat other respiratory diseases — for example, pneumonia in older adults and pneumoconiosis in coal miners. And increasing lung cancer screening rates can help reduce deaths from lung cancer through early detection and treatment.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Asthma

Adults

A total of 10.8% of Brevard County adults currently suffer from asthma.

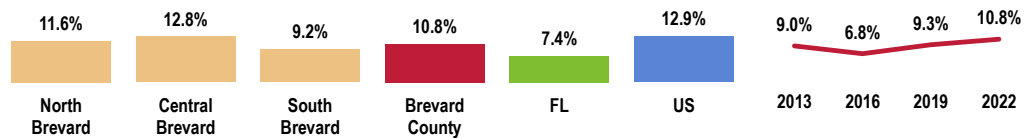
BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than the statewide percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults age 18 to 39, those with very low incomes, and White residents (when compared to Hispanic residents).

Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they suffer from or have been diagnosed with various respiratory conditions, including asthma and COPD.

Prevalence of Asthma

Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 119]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.

Notes: • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes those who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and report that they still have asthma.



Prevalence of Asthma (Brevard County, 2022)



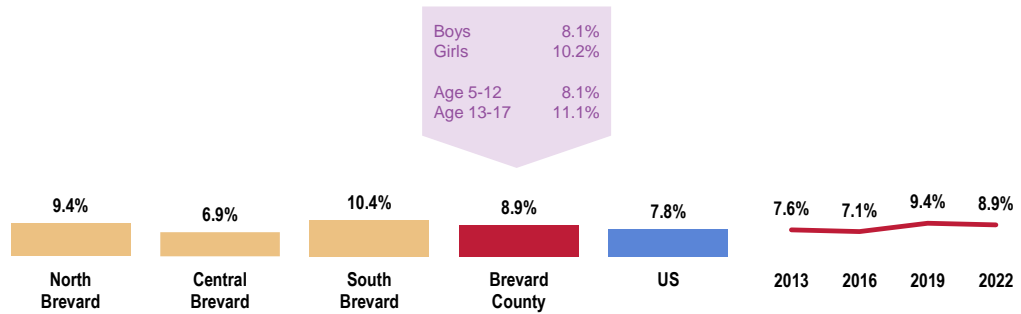
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 119]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes those who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and report that they still have asthma.

Children

Among Brevard County children under age 18, 8.9% currently have asthma.

Prevalence of Asthma in Children (Parents of Children Age 0-17)

Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 120]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.
 • Includes children who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and are reported to still have asthma.



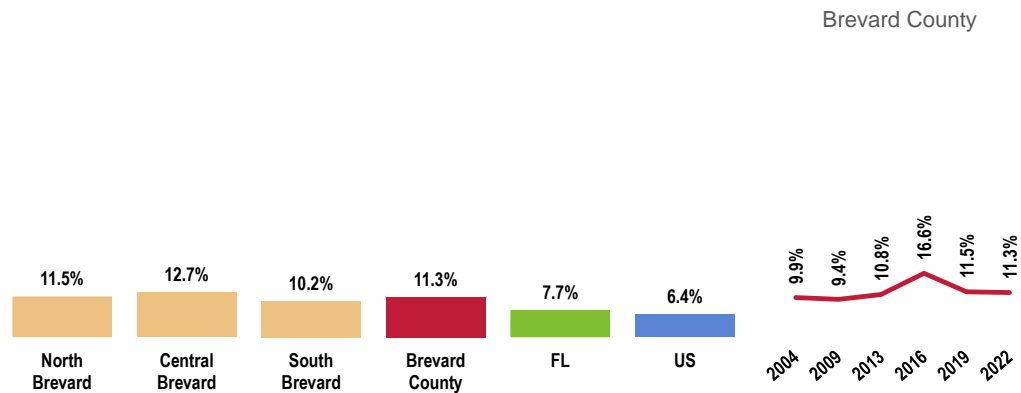
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

A total of 11.3% of Brevard County adults suffer from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, including emphysema and bronchitis).

BENCHMARK ► Worse than state and national findings.

Note: COPD includes lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 23]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes those having ever suffered from or been diagnosed with COPD or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including bronchitis or emphysema.

Influenza Vaccination

ABOUT INFLUENZA

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of flu infection can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with certain health conditions, are at high risk of serious flu complications. There are two main types of influenza (flu) virus: Types A and B. The influenza A and B viruses that routinely spread in people (human influenza viruses) are responsible for seasonal flu epidemics each year. The best way to prevent flu is by getting vaccinated each year.

– Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC – www.cdc.gov)

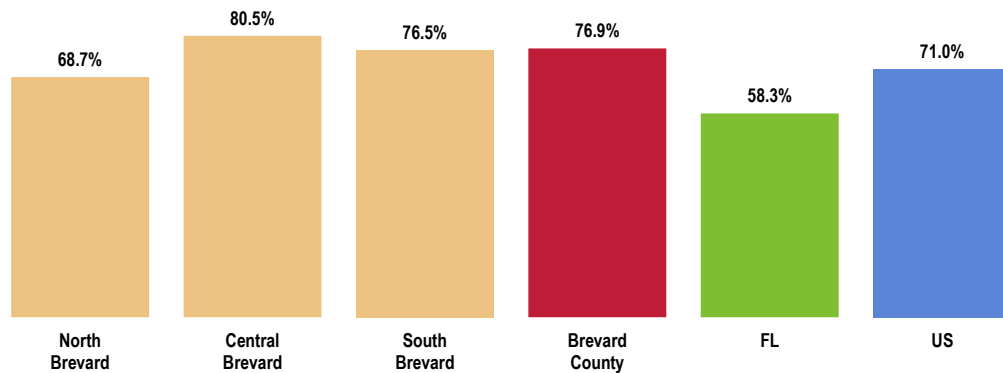
Among Brevard County adults age 65 and older, 76.9% received a **flu vaccination** within the past year.

BENCHMARK ► Much more favorable than found across Florida.



Older Adults: Flu Vaccination in the Past Year (Adults Age 65+)

Healthy People 2030 = 70.0% or Higher



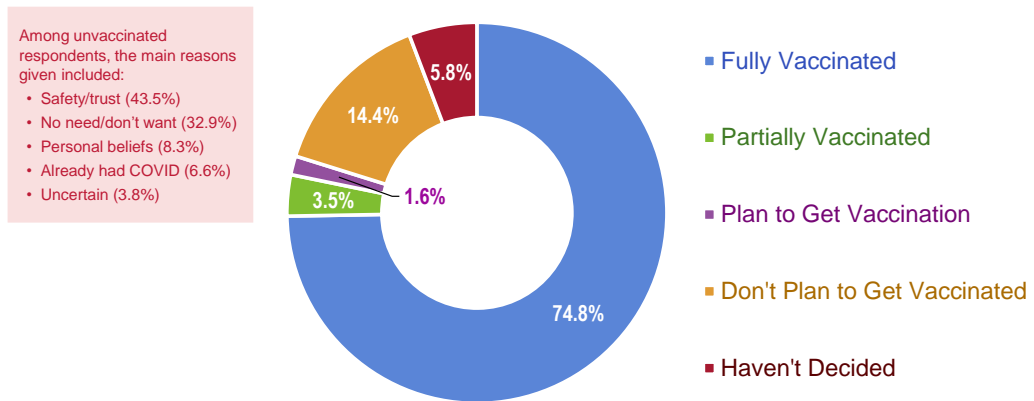
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 124]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Reflects respondents age 65 and older.

COVID-19 Vaccination

More than three-fourths of Brevard County adults (78.3%) report being fully or partially vaccinated against Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19.

Prevalence of COVID-19 Vaccination (Brevard County, 2021)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 308-309]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



INJURY & VIOLENCE

ABOUT INJURY & VIOLENCE

INJURY ► In the United States, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in children, adolescents, and adults younger than 45 years. ...Many unintentional injuries are caused by motor vehicle crashes and falls, and many intentional injuries involve gun violence and physical assaults. Interventions to prevent different types of injuries are key to keeping people safe in their homes, workplaces, and communities.

Drug overdoses are now the leading cause of injury deaths in the United States, and most overdoses involve opioids. Interventions to change health care providers' prescribing behaviors, distribute naloxone to reverse overdoses, and provide medications for addiction treatment for people with opioid use disorder can help reduce overdose deaths involving opioids.

VIOLENCE ► Almost 20,000 people die from homicide every year in the United States, and many more people are injured by violence. ...Many people in the United States experience physical assaults, sexual violence, and gun-related injuries. Adolescents are especially at risk for experiencing violence. Interventions to reduce violence are needed to keep people safe in their homes, schools, workplaces, and communities.

Children who experience violence are at risk for long-term physical, behavioral, and mental health problems. Strategies to protect children from violence can help improve their health and well-being later in life.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

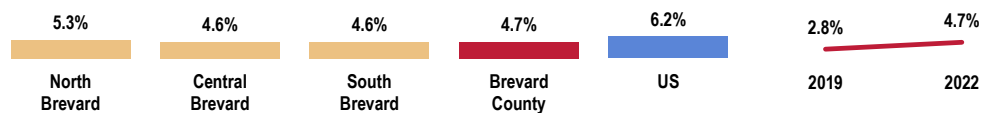
Community Violence

A total of 4.7% of surveyed Brevard County adults acknowledge being the victim of a violent crime in the area in the past five years.

DISPARITY ► More often reported among adults age 18 to 64 and among those with lower incomes.

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past Five Years

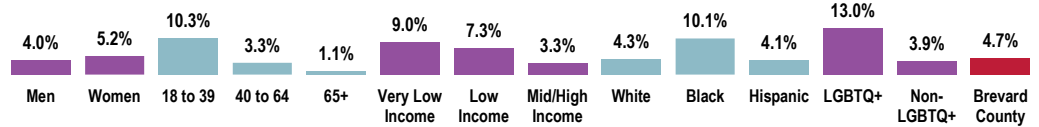
Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 38]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past Five Years (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 38]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

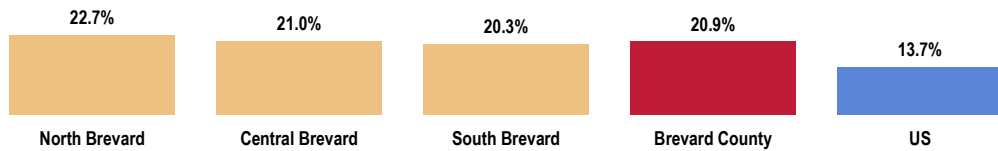
Family Violence

Respondents were read: "By an intimate partner, I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with would also be considered an intimate partner."

A total of 20.9% of Brevard County adults acknowledge that they have ever been hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or otherwise hurt by an intimate partner.

BENCHMARK ► Worse than the national percentage.

Have Ever Been Hit, Slapped, Pushed, Kicked, or Hurt in Any Way by an Intimate Partner



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 39]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



DIABETES

ABOUT DIABETES

More than 30 million people in the United States have diabetes, and it's the seventh leading cause of death. ...Some racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to have diabetes. And many people with diabetes don't know they have it.

Poorly controlled or untreated diabetes can lead to leg or foot amputations, vision loss, and kidney damage. But interventions to help people manage diabetes can help reduce the risk of complications. In addition, strategies to help people who don't have diabetes eat healthier, get physical activity, and lose weight can help prevent new cases.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

A total of 14.8% of Brevard County adults report having been diagnosed with diabetes.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than the statewide percentage.

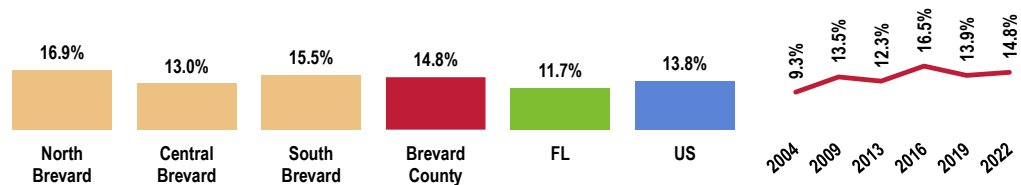
TREND ▶ Denotes a significant increase from the 2004 benchmark survey.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among male respondents and among adults age 40+.

Prevalence of Diabetes

Another 13.9% of adults have been diagnosed with "pre-diabetes" or "borderline" diabetes.

Brevard County



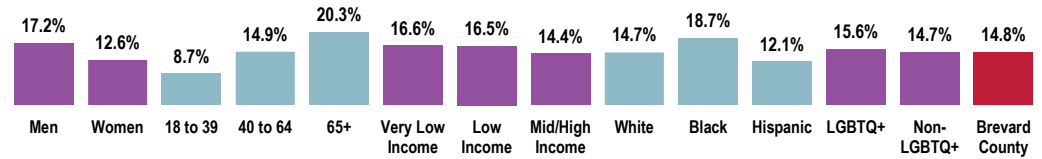
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 121]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).



Prevalence of Diabetes (Brevard County, 2022)

Note that among adults who have not been diagnosed with diabetes, 47.1% report having had their blood sugar level tested within the past three years.



- Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 33, 121]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).



KIDNEY DISEASE

ABOUT KIDNEY DISEASE

More than 1 in 7 adults in the United States may have chronic kidney disease (CKD), with higher rates in low-income and racial/ethnic minority groups. And most people with CKD don't know they have it. ...People with CKD are more likely to have heart disease and stroke — and to die early. Managing risk factors like diabetes and high blood pressure can help prevent or delay CKD. Strategies to make sure more people with CKD are diagnosed early can help people get the treatment they need.

Recommended tests can help identify people with CKD to make sure they get treatments and education that may help prevent or delay kidney failure and end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). In addition, strategies to make sure more people with ESKD get kidney transplants can increase survival rates and improve quality of life.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

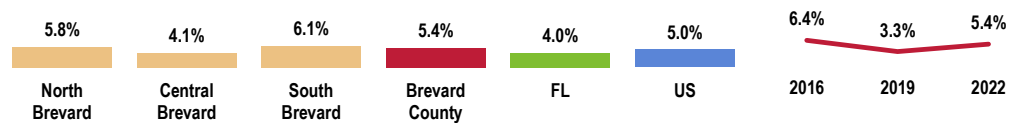
A total of 5.4% of Brevard County adults report having been diagnosed with kidney disease.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than found across Florida.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among seniors (age 65+).

Prevalence of Kidney Disease

Brevard County

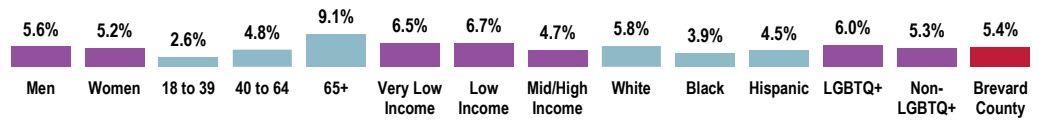


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 24]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Prevalence of Kidney Disease (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 24]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS

Multiple Chronic Conditions

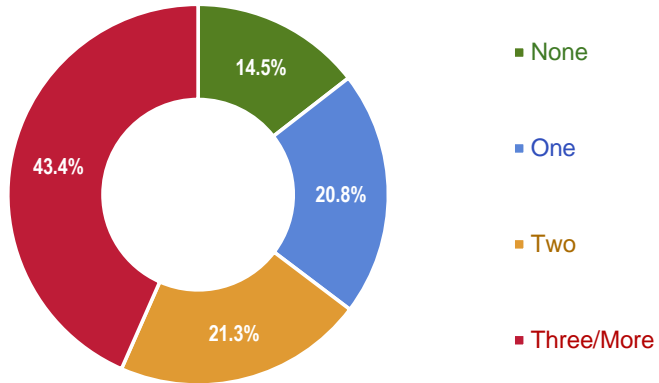
For the purposes of this assessment, chronic conditions include:

- Asthma
- Cancer
- Chronic pain
- Diabetes
- Diagnosed depression
- Heart attack/angina
- High blood cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- Kidney disease
- Lung disease
- Obesity
- Stroke

Multiple chronic conditions are concurrent conditions.

Among Brevard County survey respondents, most report currently having at least one chronic health condition.

Number of Current Chronic Conditions
(Brevard County, 2022)



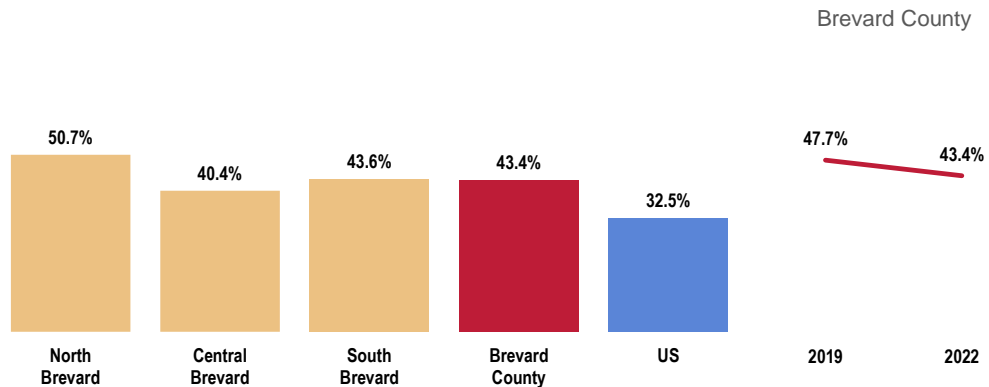
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 123]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.

In fact, 43.4% of Brevard County adults report having three or more chronic conditions.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than found across the US.

DISPARITY ▶ Higher in North Brevard. More often reported among adults age 40+ and among lower-income respondents.

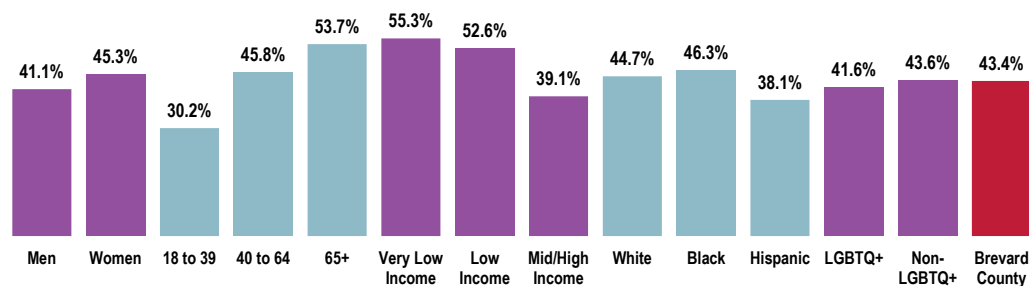
Currently Have Three or More Chronic Conditions



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 123]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.



Currently Have Three or More Chronic Conditions (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 123]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.

Activity Limitations

ABOUT DISABILITY & HEALTH

Studies have found that people with disabilities are less likely to get preventive health care services they need to stay healthy. Strategies to make health care more affordable for people with disabilities are key to improving their health.

In addition, people with disabilities may have trouble finding a job, going to school, or getting around outside their homes. And they may experience daily stress related to these challenges. Efforts to make homes, schools, workplaces, and public places easier to access can help improve quality of life and overall well-being for people with disabilities.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

A total of 35.2% of Brevard County adults are limited in some way in some activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

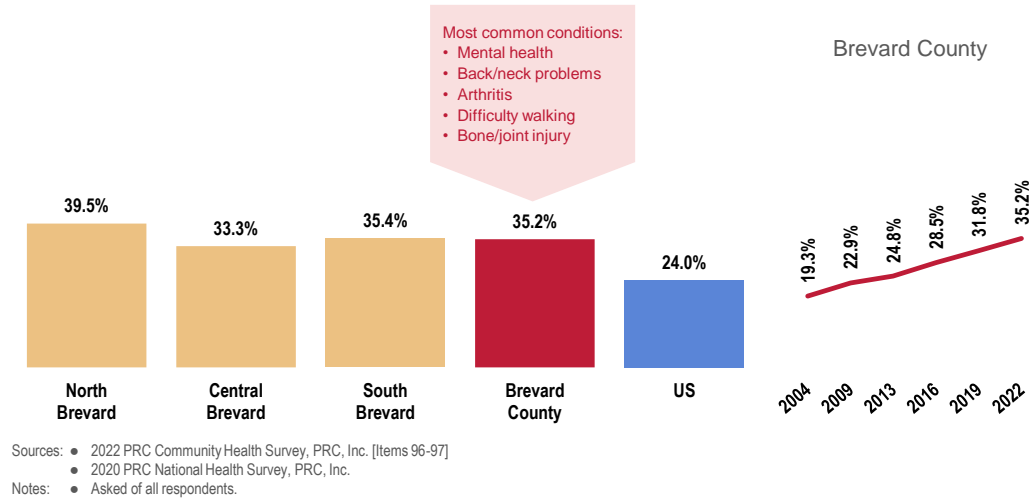
BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the US percentage.

TREND ▶ Increasing significantly to an all-time high.

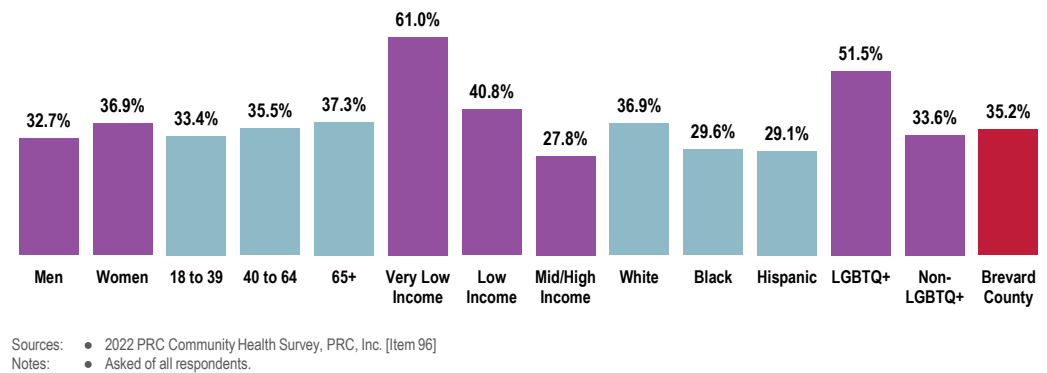
DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among lower-income adults (especially those with very low incomes) and among members of the LGBTQ+ community.



Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental or Emotional Problem



Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental or Emotional Problem (Brevard County, 2022)



Chronic Pain

A total of 21.5% of Brevard County adults experience high-impact chronic pain, meaning physical pain that has limited their life or work activities “every day” or “most days” during the past six months.

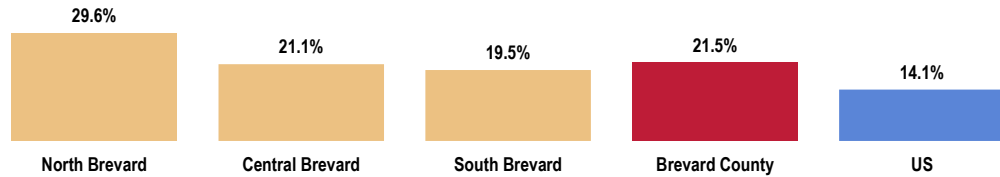
BENCHMARK ► Worse than the US percentage. Far from satisfying the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ► Higher in North Brevard. More often reported among women, adults age 40 to 64, and adults with lower incomes.



Experience High-Impact Chronic Pain

Healthy People 2030 = 7.0% or Lower

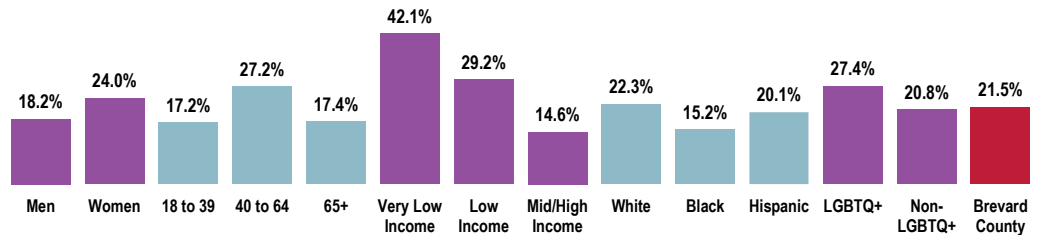


- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 37]
 - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - High-impact chronic pain includes physical pain that limits life or work activities on "most days" or "every day" of the past six months.

Experience High-Impact Chronic Pain

(Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.0% or Lower



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 37]
 - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - High-impact chronic pain includes physical pain that limits life or work activities on "most days" or "every day" of the past six months.



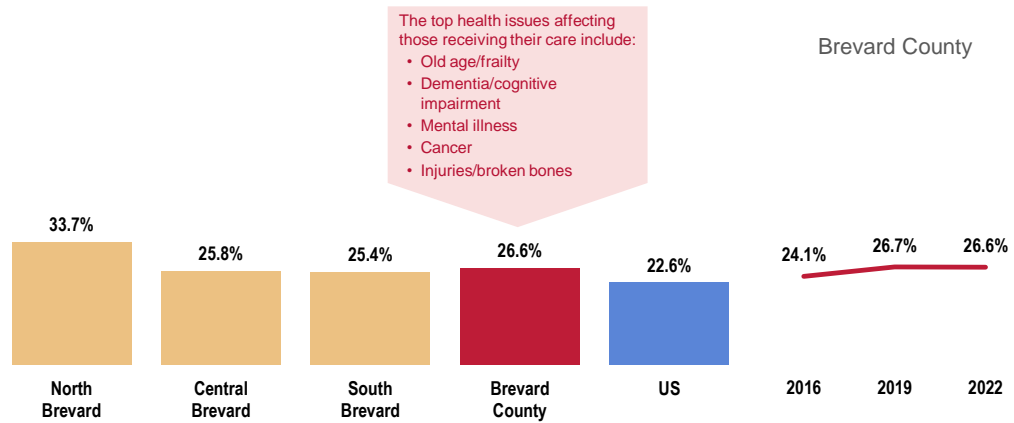
Caregiving

A total of 26.6% of Brevard County adults currently provide care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability.

BENCHMARK ▶ Higher than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ Higher in North Brevard.

Act as Caregiver to a Friend or Relative with a Health Problem, Long-Term Illness, or Disability



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 98-99]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS

NUTRITION

ABOUT NUTRITION & HEALTHY EATING

Many people in the United States don't eat a healthy diet. ...People who eat too many unhealthy foods — like foods high in saturated fat and added sugars — are at increased risk for obesity, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems. Strategies and interventions to help people choose healthy foods can help reduce their risk of chronic diseases and improve their overall health.

Some people don't have the information they need to choose healthy foods. Other people don't have access to healthy foods or can't afford to buy enough food. Public health interventions that focus on helping everyone get healthy foods are key to reducing food insecurity and hunger and improving health.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Daily Recommendation of Fruits/Vegetables

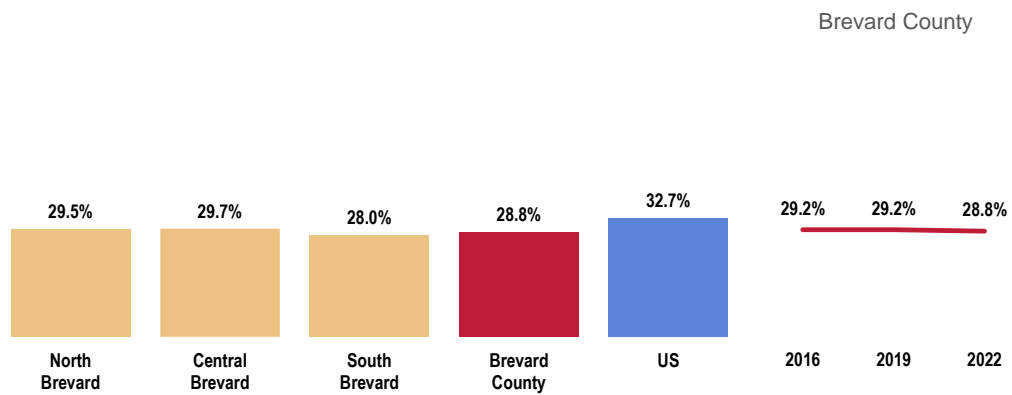
A total of 28.8% of Brevard County adults report eating five or more servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the US percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ Men and lower-income adults are less likely to report eating fruits and vegetables.

To measure fruit and vegetable consumption, survey respondents were asked multiple questions, specifically about the foods and drinks they consumed on the day prior to the interview.

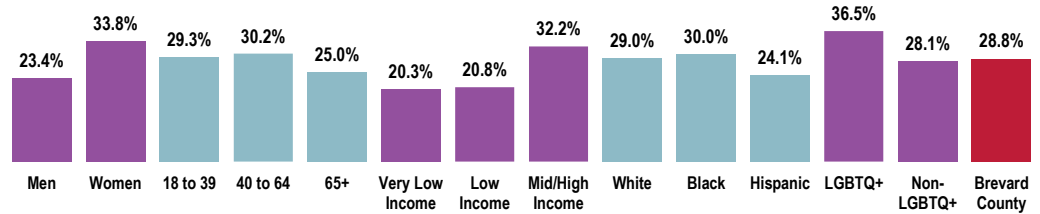
Consume Five or More Servings of Fruits/Vegetables Per Day



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 125]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • For this issue, respondents were asked to recall their food intake on the previous day.



Consume Five or More Servings of Fruits/Vegetables Per Day (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 125]

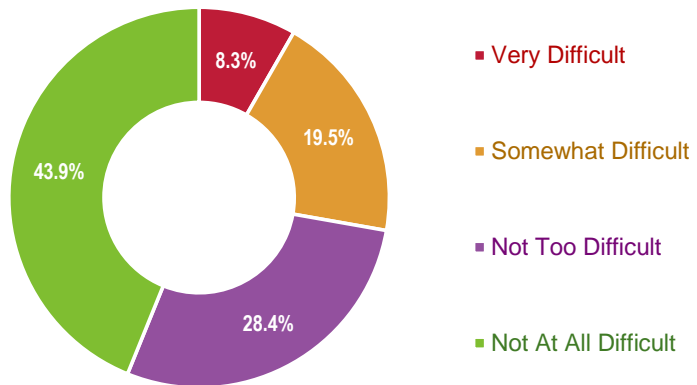
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• For this issue, respondents were asked to recall their food intake on the previous day.

Difficulty Accessing Fresh Produce

Most Brevard County adults report little or no difficulty buying fresh produce at a price they can afford.

Level of Difficulty Finding Fresh Produce at an Affordable Price (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Respondents were asked: "How difficult is it for you to buy fresh produce like fruits and vegetables at a price you can afford? Would you say: Very Difficult, Somewhat Difficult, Not Too Difficult, or Not At All Difficult?"

RELATED ISSUE
See also *Food Access* in the **Social Determinants of Health** section of this report.

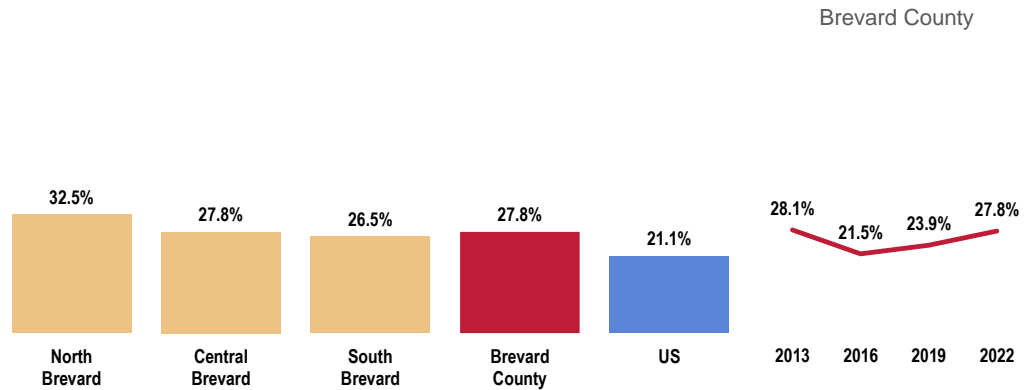


However, 27.8% of Brevard County adults find it “very” or “somewhat” difficult to access affordable fresh fruits and vegetables.

BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than found nationally.

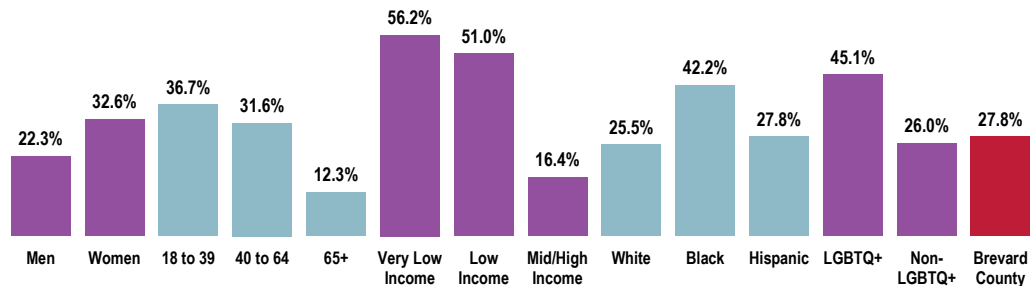
DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black respondents, and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

Find It “Very” or “Somewhat” Difficult to Buy Affordable Fresh Produce



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Find It “Very” or “Somewhat” Difficult to Buy Affordable Fresh Produce (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

ABOUT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical activity can help prevent disease, disability, injury, and premature death. The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans lays out how much physical activity children, adolescents, and adults need to get health benefits. Although most people don't get the recommended amount of physical activity, it can be especially hard for older adults and people with chronic diseases or disabilities.

Strategies that make it safer and easier to get active — like providing access to community facilities and programs — can help people get more physical activity. Strategies to promote physical activity at home, at school, and at childcare centers can also increase activity in children and adolescents.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

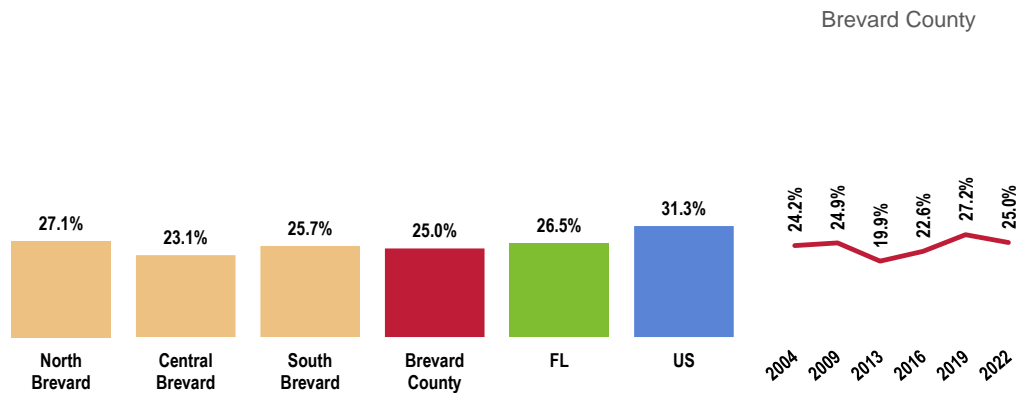
Leisure-Time Physical Activity

A total of 25.0% of Brevard County adults report no leisure-time physical activity in the past month.

BENCHMARK ▶ Better than found nationally. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month

Healthy People 2030 = 21.2% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 82]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Activity Levels

Adults

ADULTS: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Adults should do 2 hours and 30 minutes a week of moderate-intensity (such as walking), or 1 hour and 15 minutes (75 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity **aerobic** physical activity (such as jogging), or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity. The guidelines also recommend that adults do **muscle-strengthening** activities, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or activities using resistance bands or weights. These activities should involve all major muscle groups and be done on two or more days per week.

The report finds that nationwide nearly 50 percent of adults are getting the recommended amounts of aerobic activity and about 30 percent are engaging in the recommended muscle-strengthening activity.

– 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services. www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity

“Meeting physical activity recommendations” includes adequate levels of both aerobic and strengthening activities:

Aerobic activity is one of the following: at least 150 minutes per week of light to moderate activity, 75 minutes per week of vigorous activity, or an equivalent combination of both.

Strengthening activity is at least 2 sessions per week of exercise designed to strengthen muscles.

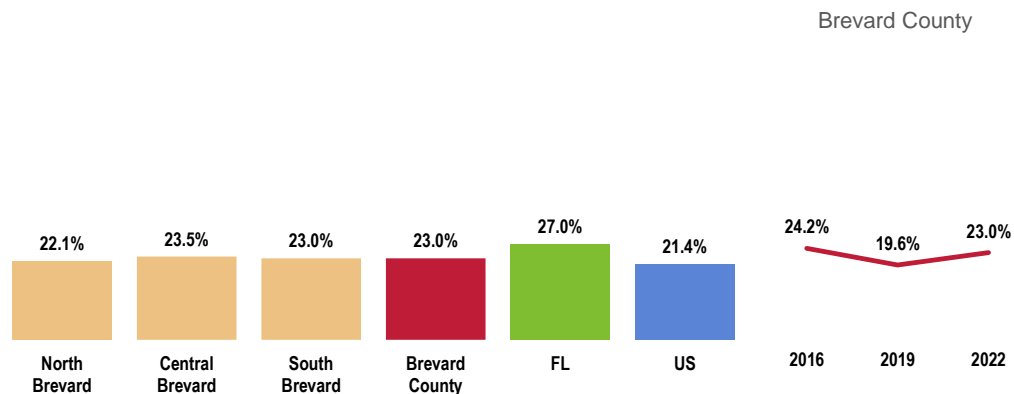
A total of 23.0% of Brevard County adults regularly participate in adequate levels of both aerobic and strengthening activities (meeting physical activity recommendations).

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the statewide finding. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ▶ Women, lower-income adults, and LGBTQ+ respondents are less likely to report meeting physical activity recommendations.

Meets Physical Activity Recommendations

Healthy People 2030 = 28.4% or Higher



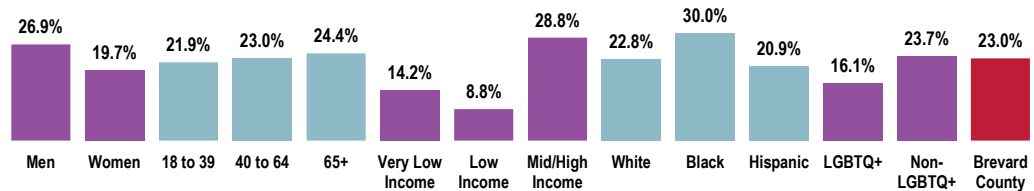
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 126]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, Atlanta, Georgia, United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Meeting both guidelines is defined as the number of persons age 18+ who report light or moderate aerobic activity for at least 150 minutes per week or who report vigorous physical activity 75 minutes per week or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity activity and report doing physical activities specifically designed to strengthen muscles at least twice per week.



Meets Physical Activity Recommendations (Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 28.4% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 126]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Meeting both guidelines is defined as the number of persons age 18+ who report light or moderate aerobic activity for at least 150 minutes per week or who report vigorous physical activity 75 minutes per week or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity activity and report doing physical activities specifically designed to strengthen muscles at least twice per week.

Children

CHILDREN: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

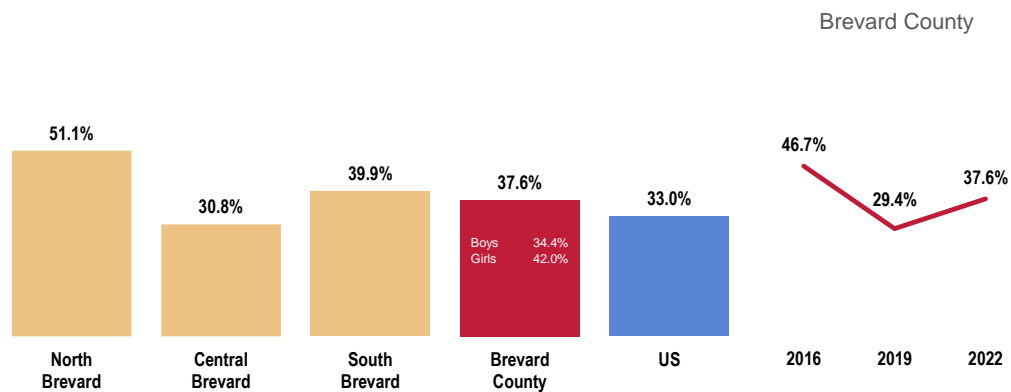
Children and adolescents should do 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of physical activity each day.

– 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services. www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity

Among Brevard County children age 2 to 17, 37.6% are reported to have had 60 minutes of physical activity on each of the seven days preceding the interview (1+ hours per day).

DISPARITY ► Lower in Central Brevard.

Child Is Physically Active for One or More Hours per Day (Parents of Children Age 2-17)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 109]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children age 2-17 at home.
 • Includes children reported to have one or more hours of physical activity on each of the seven days preceding the survey.



WEIGHT STATUS

ABOUT OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY

Obesity is linked to many serious health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. Some racial/ethnic groups are more likely to have obesity, which increases their risk of chronic diseases.

Culturally appropriate programs and policies that help people eat nutritious foods within their calorie needs can reduce overweight and obesity. Public health interventions that make it easier for people to be more physically active can also help them maintain a healthy weight.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared (m^2). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use: $[\text{weight (pounds)/height squared (inches}^2)] \times 703$.

In this report, overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 kg/m^2 and obesity as a BMI $\geq 30 kg/m^2$. The rationale behind these definitions is based on epidemiological data that show increases in mortality with BMIs above 25 kg/m^2 . The increase in mortality, however, tends to be modest until a BMI of 30 kg/m^2 is reached. For persons with a BMI $\geq 30 kg/m^2$, mortality rates from all causes, and especially from cardiovascular disease, are generally increased by 50 to 100 percent above that of persons with BMIs in the range of 20 to 25 kg/m^2 .

– Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

Adult Weight Status

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI	BMI (kg/m^2)
Underweight	<18.5
Normal	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	≥ 30.0

Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.



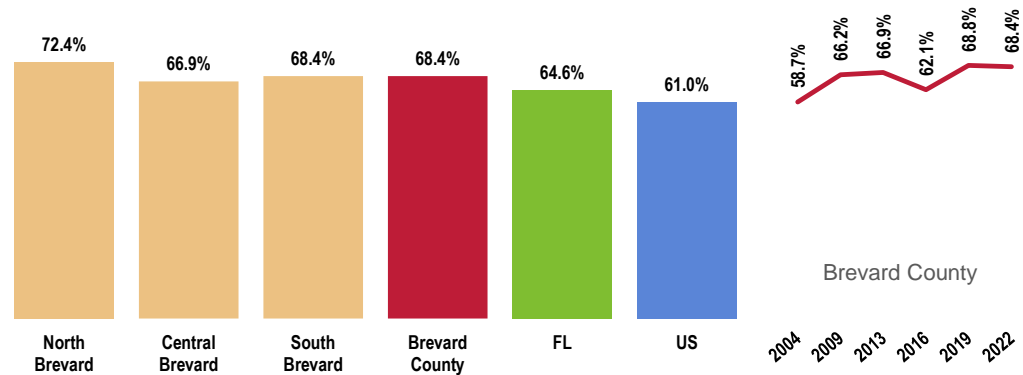
Overweight Status

More than two-thirds of Brevard County adults (68.4%) are **overweight**.

BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than found across Florida and the US.

TREND ▶ Denotes a significant increase since 2004.

Prevalence of Total Overweight (Overweight and Obese)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
 • The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

“Obese” (also included in overweight prevalence discussed previously) includes respondents with a BMI value ≥ 30 .

The overweight prevalence above includes 36.2% of Brevard County adults who are **obese**.

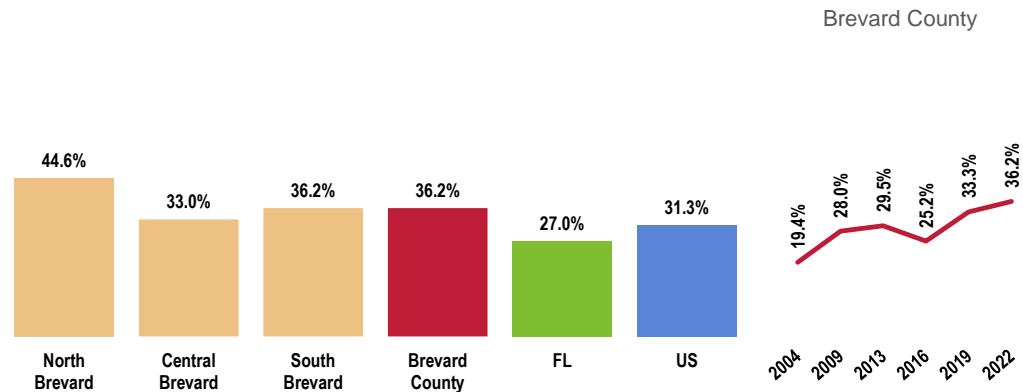
BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than found across Florida and the US.

TREND ▶ Increasing significantly to the highest level since the 2004 survey.

DISPARITY ▶ Higher in North Brevard. More often reported among adults age 40 to 64, lower-income respondents, and Black residents.

Prevalence of Obesity

Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower



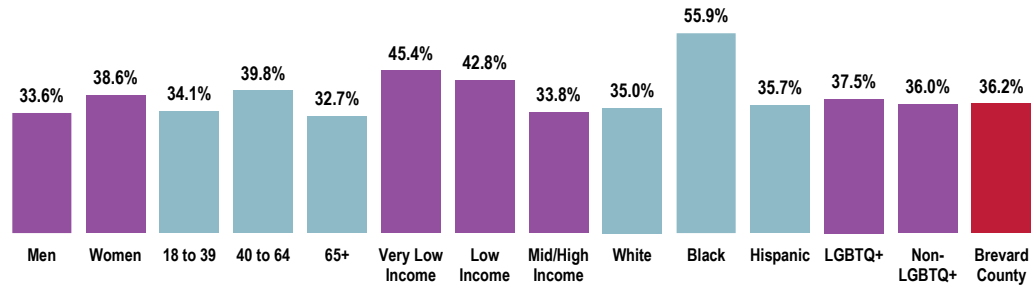
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
 • The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.



Prevalence of Obesity (Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
 Notes: • Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
 • The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.

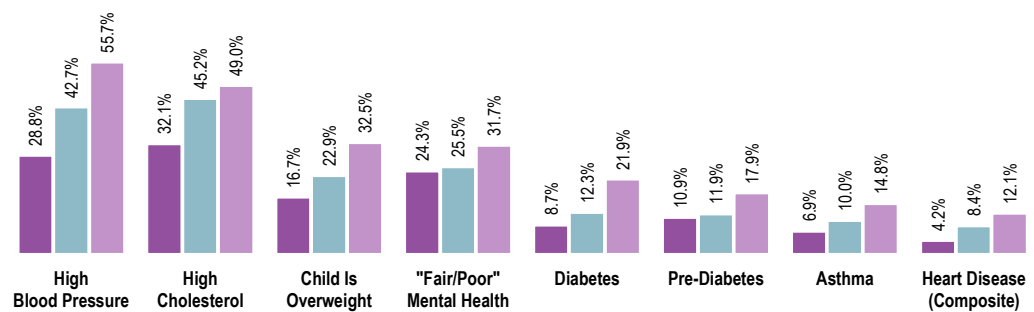
Relationship of Overweight With Other Health Issues

Overweight and obese adults are more likely to report a number of adverse health conditions, as outlined in the following chart.

The correlation between overweight and various health issues cannot be disputed.

Relationship of Overweight With Other Health Issues (Brevard County, 2022)

■ Among Healthy Weight ■ Among Overweight/Not Obese ■ Among Obese



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
 Notes: • Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.



Children's Weight Status

ABOUT WEIGHT STATUS IN CHILDREN & TEENS

In children and teens, body mass index (BMI) is used to assess weight status – underweight, healthy weight, overweight, or obese. After BMI is calculated for children and teens, the BMI number is plotted on the CDC BMI-for-age growth charts (for either girls or boys) to obtain a percentile ranking. Percentiles are the most commonly used indicator to assess the size and growth patterns of individual children in the United States. The percentile indicates the relative position of the child's BMI number among children of the same sex and age.

BMI-for-age weight status categories and the corresponding percentiles are shown below:

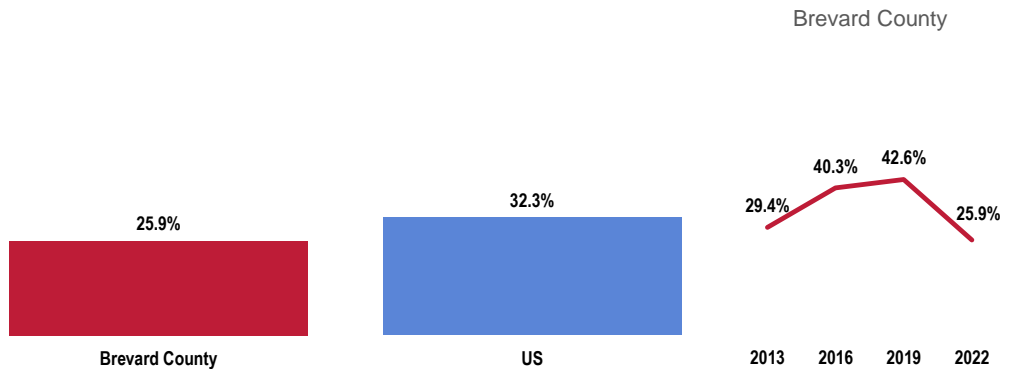
- Underweight <5th percentile
- Healthy Weight ≥5th and <85th percentile
- Overweight ≥85th and <95th percentile
- Obese ≥95th percentile

– Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Based on the heights/weights reported by surveyed parents, 25.9% of Brevard County children age 5 to 17 are overweight or obese (≥85th percentile).

TREND ▶ Denotes a significant decline since the 2019 survey.

Prevalence of Overweight in Children (Parents of Children Age 5-17)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 131]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children age 5-17 at home.
 • Overweight among children is determined by children's Body Mass Index status at or above the 85th percentile of US growth charts by gender and age.

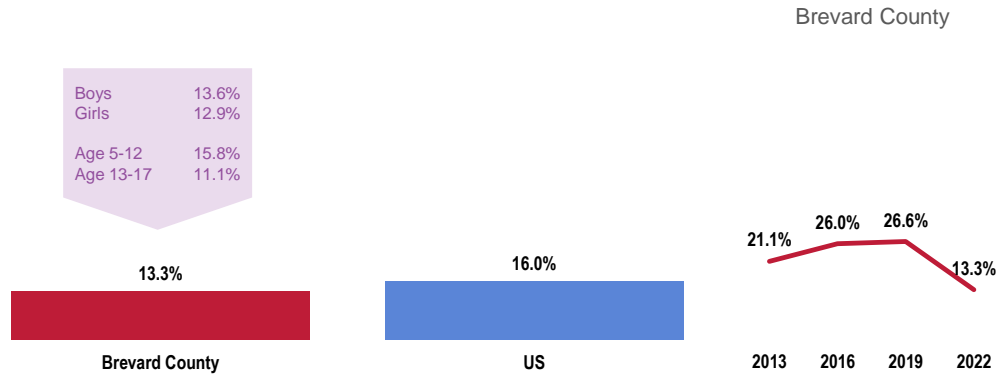


The childhood overweight prevalence above includes 13.3% of area children age 5 to 17 who are obese (≥95th percentile).

BENCHMARK ▶ Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.

TREND ▶ Represents a significant decrease from the 2019 survey.

Prevalence of Obesity in Children (Children Age 5-17 Who Are Obese; BMI in the 95th Percentile or Higher) Healthy People 2030 = 15.5% or Lower



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 131]
 - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 5-17 at home.
 - Obesity among children is determined by children's Body Mass Index status equal to or above the 95th percentile of US growth charts by gender and age.



SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ABOUT DRUG & ALCOHOL USE

More than 20 million adults and adolescents in the United States have had a substance use disorder in the past year. ...Substance use disorders can involve illicit drugs, prescription drugs, or alcohol. Opioid use disorders have become especially problematic in recent years. Substance use disorders are linked to many health problems, and overdoses can lead to emergency department visits and deaths.

Effective treatments for substance use disorders are available, but very few people get the treatment they need. Strategies to prevent substance use — especially in adolescents — and help people get treatment can reduce drug and alcohol misuse, related health problems, and deaths.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Alcohol Use

Excessive Drinking

Excessive drinking includes heavy and/or binge drinkers:

- **HEAVY DRINKERS** ► men reporting 2+ alcoholic drinks per day or women reporting 1+ alcoholic drink per day in the month preceding the interview.
- **BINGE DRINKERS** ► men reporting 5+ alcoholic drinks or women reporting 4+ alcoholic drinks on any single occasion during the past month.

A total of 22.9% of area adults are excessive drinkers (heavy and/or binge drinkers).

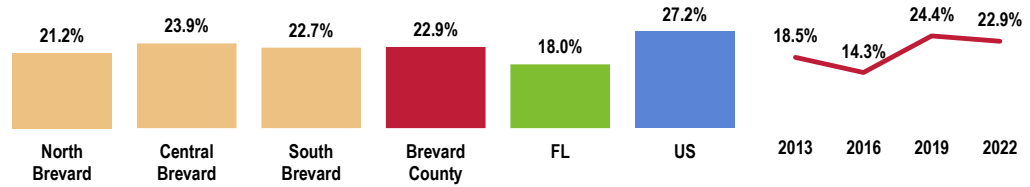
BENCHMARK ► Worse than the statewide percentage but better than the national percentage.

DISPARITY ► Excessive drinking is more often reported among men, those with higher incomes, White residents, and Hispanic residents.



Excessive Drinkers

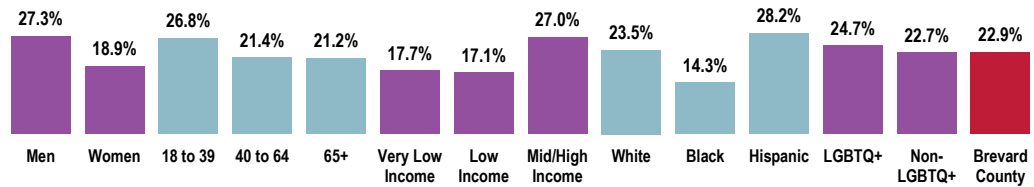
Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 136]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.

Excessive Drinkers (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 136]
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.



Illicit Drug Use

For the purposes of this survey, "illicit drug use" includes use of illegal substances or of prescription drugs taken without a physician's order.

Note: As a self-reported measure – and because this indicator reflects potentially illegal behavior – it is reasonable to expect that it might be underreported, and that actual illicit drug use in the community is likely higher.

A total of 2.7% of Brevard County adults acknowledge using an illicit drug in the past month.

BENCHMARK ▶ Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.

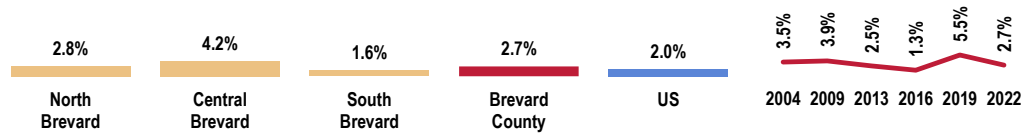
TREND ▶ Denotes a significant decrease since 2019 (although similar to prior findings).

DISPARITY ▶ Higher in Central Brevard. More often reported among young adults, those with very low incomes, those with higher incomes, Hispanic residents, and LGBTQ+ respondents.

Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month

Healthy People 2030 = 12.0% or Lower

Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 49]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month

(Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 12.0% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 49]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



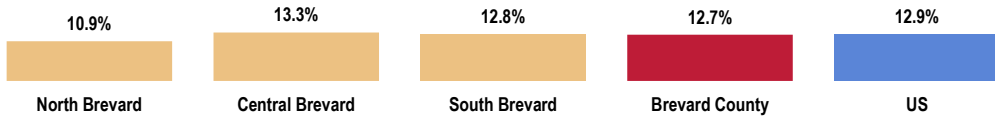
Use of Prescription Opioids

Opioids are a class of drugs used to treat pain. Examples presented to respondents include morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. Common brand name opioids include Vicodin, Dilaudid, Percocet, OxyContin, and Demerol.

A total of 12.7% of Brevard County adults report using a prescription opioid drug in the past year.

DISPARITY ► More often reported among White respondents than among Black respondents.

Used a Prescription Opioid in the Past Year



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 50]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Used a Prescription Opioid in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 50]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



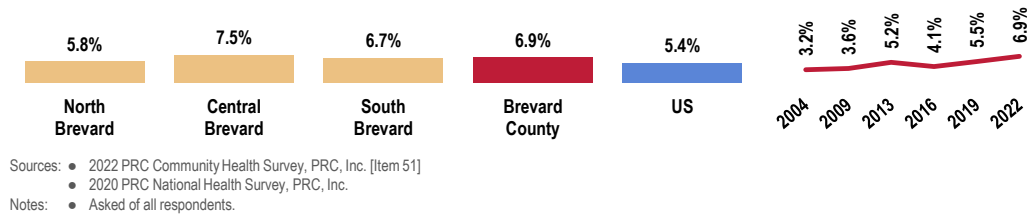
Alcohol & Drug Treatment

A total of 6.9% of Brevard County adults report that they have sought professional help for an alcohol or drug problem at some point in their lives.

TREND ► Denotes a significant increase over time.

Have Ever Sought Professional Help for an Alcohol/Drug-Related Problem

Brevard County

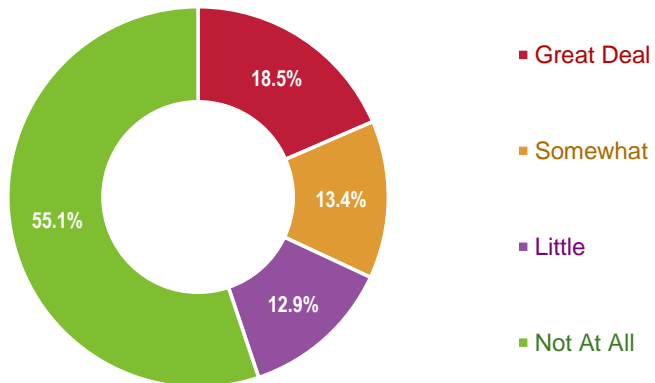


Personal Impact From Substance Abuse

More than half of Brevard County residents' lives have not been negatively affected by substance abuse (either their own or someone else's).

Area adults were also asked to what degree their lives have been impacted by substance abuse (whether their own abuse or that of another).

Degree to Which Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (Self or Other's) (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 52]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

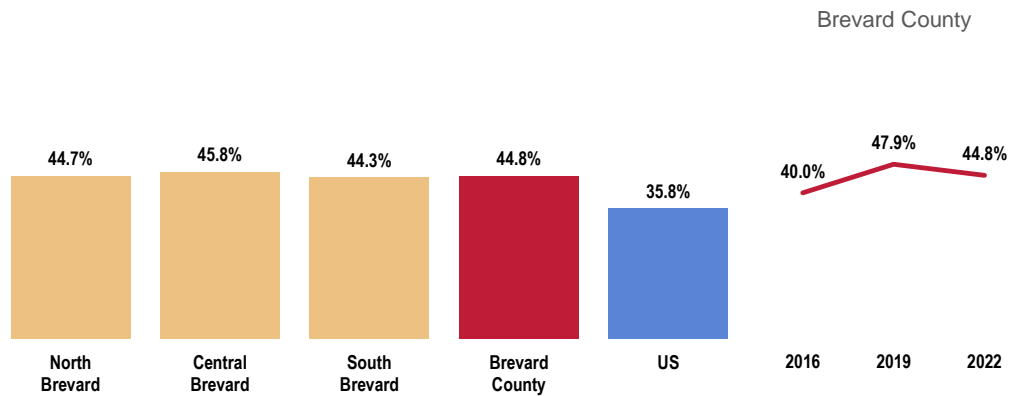


However, 44.8% have felt a personal impact to some degree (“a little,” “somewhat,” or “a great deal”).

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the national percentage.

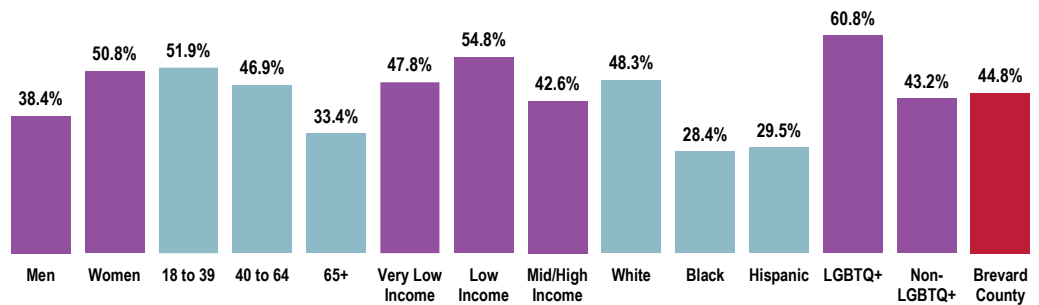
DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, low-income adults, White residents, and LGBTQ+ respondents.

Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 52]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes response of “a great deal,” “somewhat,” and “a little.”

Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 52]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes response of “a great deal,” “somewhat,” and “a little.”



TOBACCO USE

ABOUT TOBACCO USE

More than 16 million adults in the United States have a disease caused by smoking cigarettes, and smoking-related illnesses lead to half a million deaths each year.

Most deaths and diseases from tobacco use in the United States are caused by cigarettes. Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body and increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, and many types of cancer. Although smoking is widespread, it's more common in certain groups, including men, American Indians/Alaska Natives, people with behavioral health conditions, LGBT people, and people with lower incomes and education levels.

Several evidence-based strategies can help prevent and reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. These include smoke-free policies, price increases, and health education campaigns that target large audiences. Methods like counseling and medication can also help people stop using tobacco.

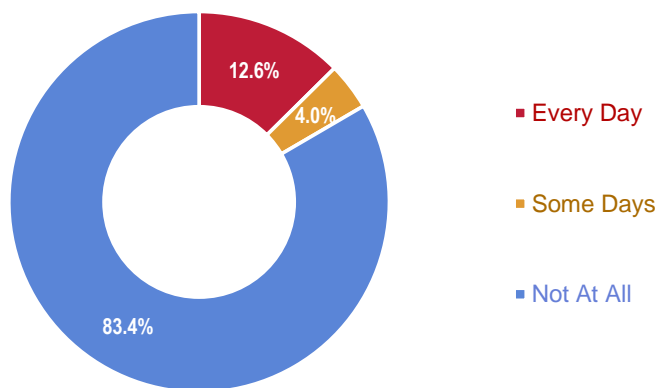
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Cigarette Smoking

Cigarette Smoking Prevalence

A total of 16.6% of Brevard County adults currently smoke cigarettes, either regularly (every day) or occasionally (on some days).

Cigarette Smoking Prevalence
(Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Note the following findings related to cigarette smoking prevalence in Brevard County.

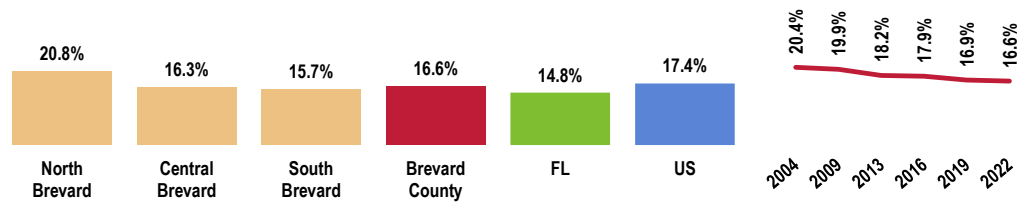
BENCHMARK ► Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ► Adults younger than 65 and those with lower incomes are more likely to report smoking cigarettes.

Current Smokers

Healthy People 2030 = 5.0% or Lower

Brevard County



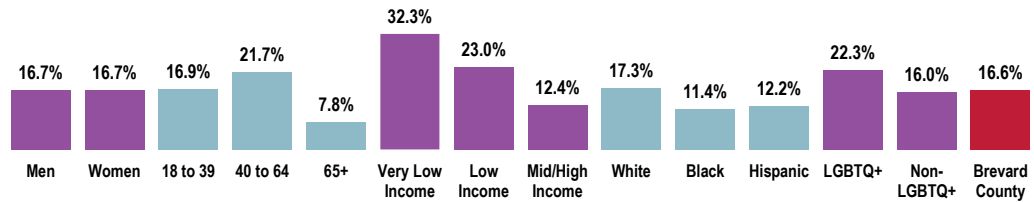
Sources: ● 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]
 ● Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2019 Florida data.
 ● 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 ● US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes:
 ● Asked of all respondents.
 ● Includes regular and occasional smokers (those who smoke cigarettes every day or on some days).

Current Smokers

(Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 5.0% or Lower



Sources: ● 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]
 ● US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

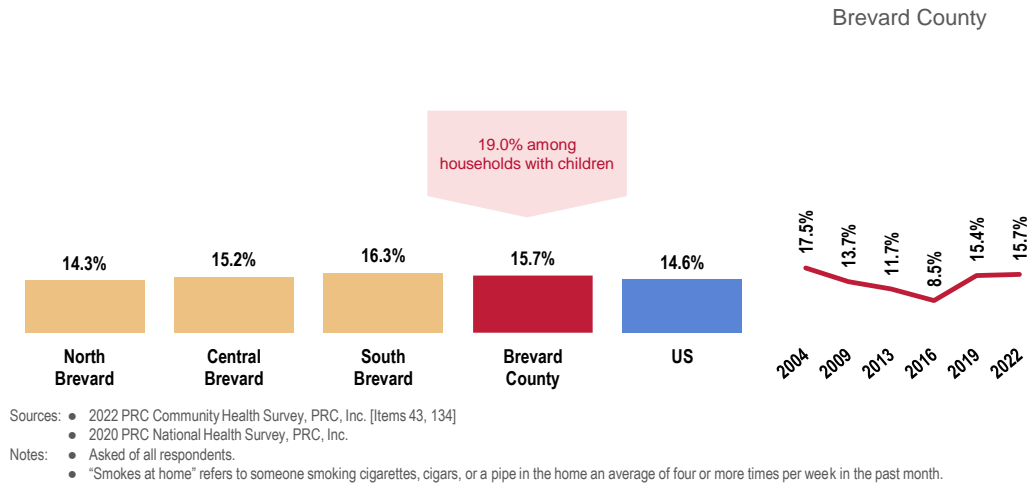
Notes:
 ● Asked of all respondents.
 ● Includes regular and occasional smokers (those who smoke cigarettes every day or on some days).



Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Among all surveyed households in Brevard County, 15.7% report that someone has smoked cigarettes in their home on an average of four or more times per week over the past month.

Member of Household Smokes at Home



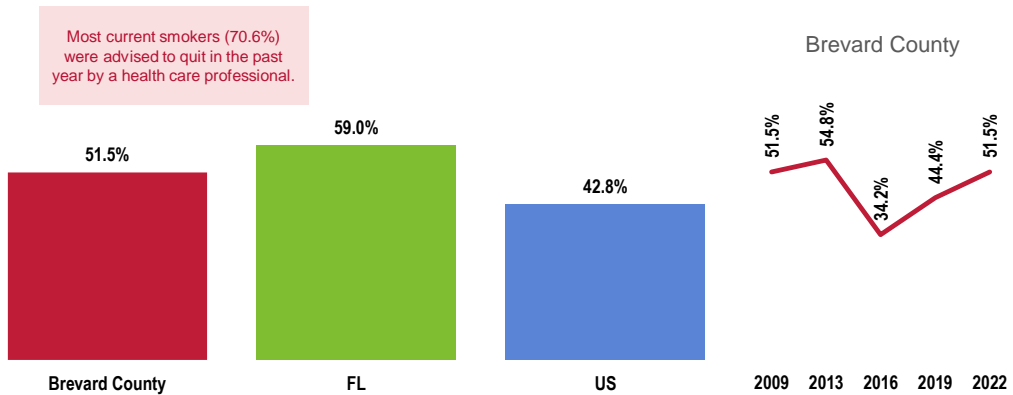
Smoking Cessation

More than one-half of regular smokers (51.5%) went without smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the statewide percentage. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

Have Stopped Smoking for One Day or Longer in the Past Year (Everyday Smokers)

Healthy People 2030 = 65.7% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 41-42]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of respondents who smoke cigarettes every day.

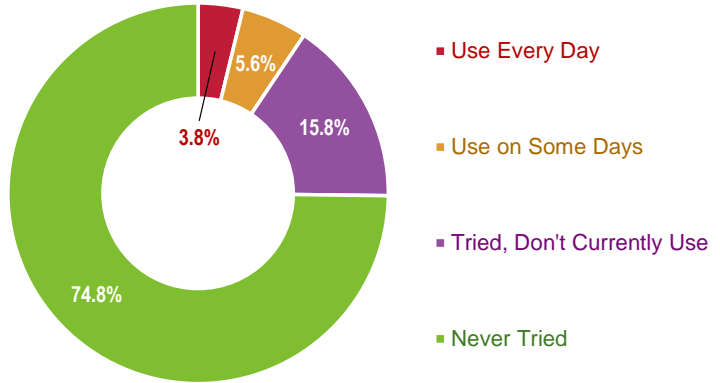


Other Tobacco Use

Use of Vaping Products

Most Brevard County adults have never tried electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) or other electronic vaping products.

Use of Vaping Products
(Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 135]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 9.4% currently use vaping products either regularly (every day) or occasionally (on some days).

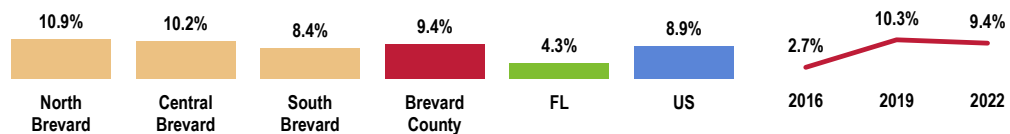
BENCHMARK ▶ More than twice the statewide percentage.

TREND ▶ Significantly higher than the 2016 benchmark.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among adults younger than 65 (especially young adults), very low-income residents, and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

Currently Use Vaping Products (Every Day or on Some Days)

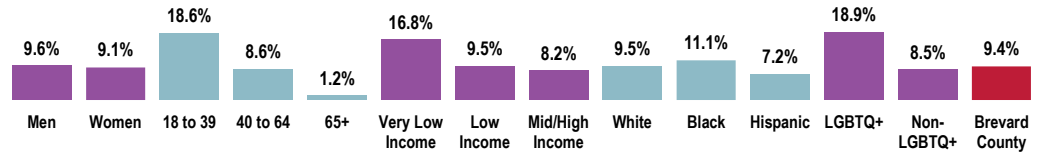
Brevard County



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 135]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).



Currently Use Vaping Products (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 135]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).





ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

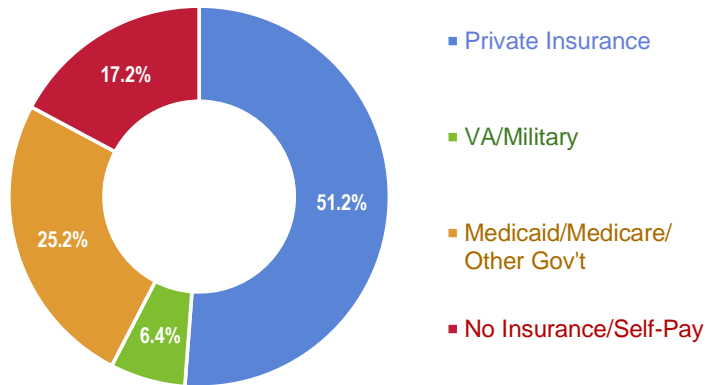
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Type of Health Care Coverage

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions to determine their health care insurance coverage, if any, from either private or government-sponsored sources.

A total of 51.2% of Brevard County adults age 18 to 64 report having health care coverage through private insurance. Another 31.6% report coverage through a government-sponsored program (e.g., Medicaid, Medicare, military benefits).

Health Care Insurance Coverage
(Adults Age 18-64; Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 137]
Notes: • Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

Here, lack of health insurance coverage reflects respondents age 18 to 64 (thus, excluding the Medicare population) who have no type of insurance coverage for health care services – neither private insurance nor government-sponsored plans (e.g., Medicaid).

Among adults age 18 to 64, 17.2% report having no insurance coverage for health care expenses.

BENCHMARK ► Better than the statewide percentage but worse than the US percentage. Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

TREND ► Significantly lower than the 2004 benchmark.

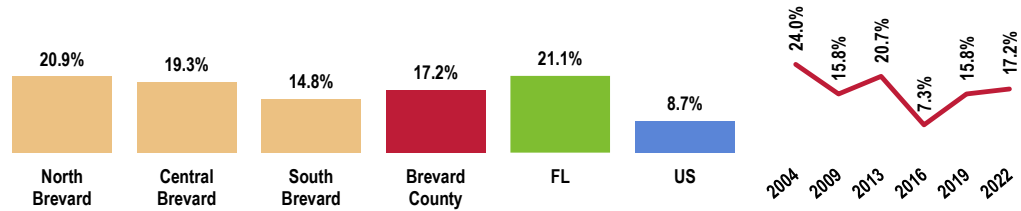
DISPARITY ► Lower in South Brevard. Lower-income adults are less likely than those with higher incomes to have insurance coverage.



Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.9% or Lower

Brevard County

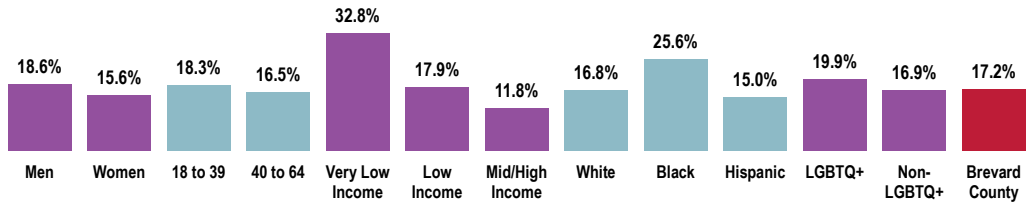


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 137]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.

Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.9% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 137]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.



DIFFICULTIES ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

ABOUT HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Many people in the United States don't get the health care services they need. ...About 1 in 10 people in the United States don't have health insurance. People without insurance are less likely to have a primary care provider, and they may not be able to afford the health care services and medications they need. Strategies to increase insurance coverage rates are critical for making sure more people get important health care services, like preventive care and treatment for chronic illnesses.

Sometimes people don't get recommended health care services, like cancer screenings, because they don't have a primary care provider. Other times, it's because they live too far away from health care providers who offer them. Interventions to increase access to health care professionals and improve communication — in person or remotely — can help more people get the care they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Difficulties Accessing Services

A total of 54.7% of Brevard County adults report some type of difficulty or delay in obtaining health care services in the past year.

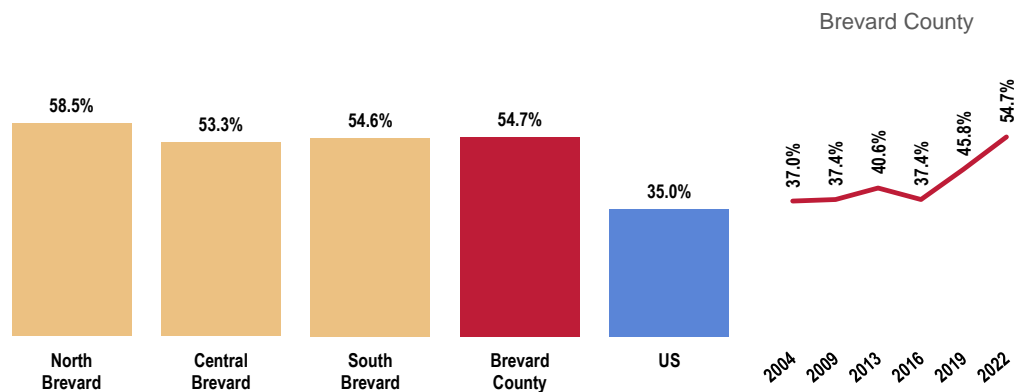
BENCHMARK ▶ Worse than found across the country.

TREND ▶ Increasing significantly over time.

DISPARITY ▶ More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black respondents (when compared to White respondents), and those who identify as LGBTQ+.

This indicator reflects the percentage of the total population experiencing problems accessing health care in the past year, regardless of whether they needed or sought care. It is based on reports of the barriers outlined in the following section.

Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year

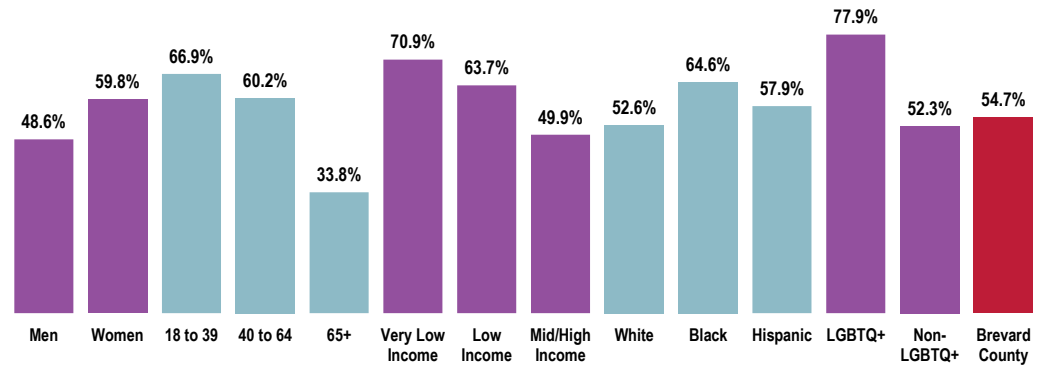


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 140]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.



Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 140]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.

Barriers to Health Care Access

Of the tested barriers, appointment availability and finding a physician impacted the greatest shares of Brevard County adults.

BENCHMARK ▶ Five of the seven tested barriers affect Brevard County adults more than adults across the US: **appointment availability, finding a physician, cost of doctor visit, cost of prescriptions, and inconvenient office hours.**

TREND ▶ With the exception of language/culture, all tested barriers are significantly higher than the corresponding 2004 benchmark.

DISPARITY ▶ **Finding a physician** is mentioned more often as a barrier in North Brevard (not shown).

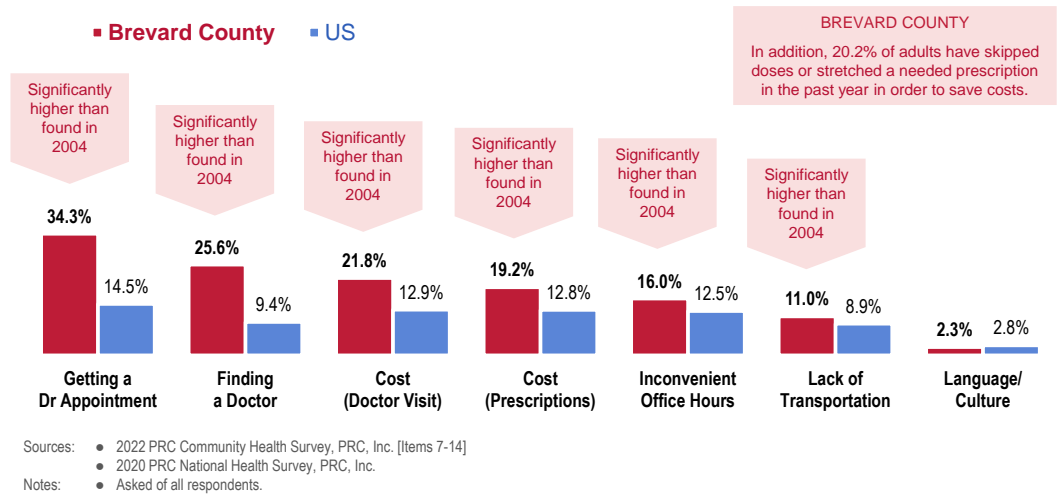
Note also the percentage of adults who have skipped or reduced medication doses in the past year in order to stretch a prescription and save costs.

To better understand health care access barriers, survey participants were asked whether any of seven types of barriers to access prevented them from seeing a physician or obtaining a needed prescription in the past year.

Again, these percentages reflect the total population, regardless of whether medical care was needed or sought.



Barriers to Access Have Prevented Medical Care in the Past Year



Accessing Health Care for Children

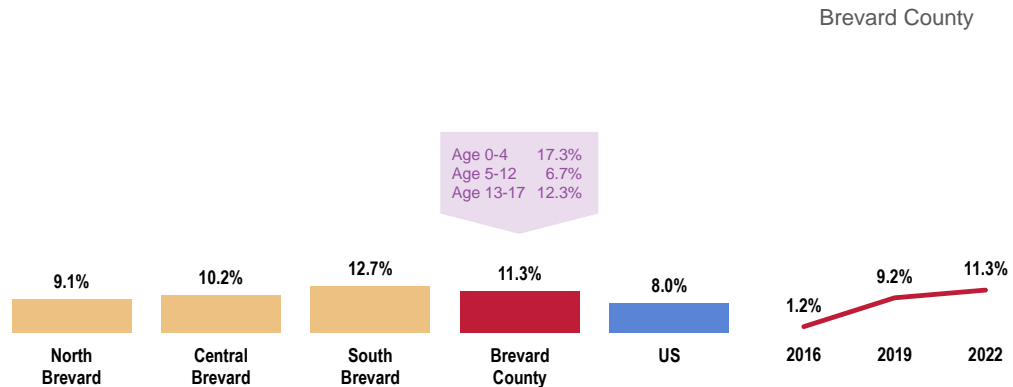
Surveyed parents were also asked if, within the past year, they experienced any trouble receiving medical care for a randomly selected child in their household.

A total of 11.3% of parents say there was a time in the past year when they needed medical care for their child but were unable to get it.

TREND ► Considerably higher than recorded in 2016.

DISPARITY ► More often reported among parents of children age 0 to 4 than among parents of children age 5 to 12.

Had Trouble Obtaining Medical Care for Child in the Past Year (Parents of Children 0-17)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 104]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.



PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

ABOUT PREVENTIVE CARE

Getting preventive care reduces the risk for diseases, disabilities, and death — yet millions of people in the United States don't get recommended preventive health care services.

Children need regular well-child and dental visits to track their development and find health problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. Services like screenings, dental check-ups, and vaccinations are key to keeping people of all ages healthy. But for a variety of reasons, many people don't get the preventive care they need. Barriers include cost, not having a primary care provider, living too far from providers, and lack of awareness about recommended preventive services.

Teaching people about the importance of preventive care is key to making sure more people get recommended services. Law and policy changes can also help more people access these critical services.

— Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Specific Source of Ongoing Care

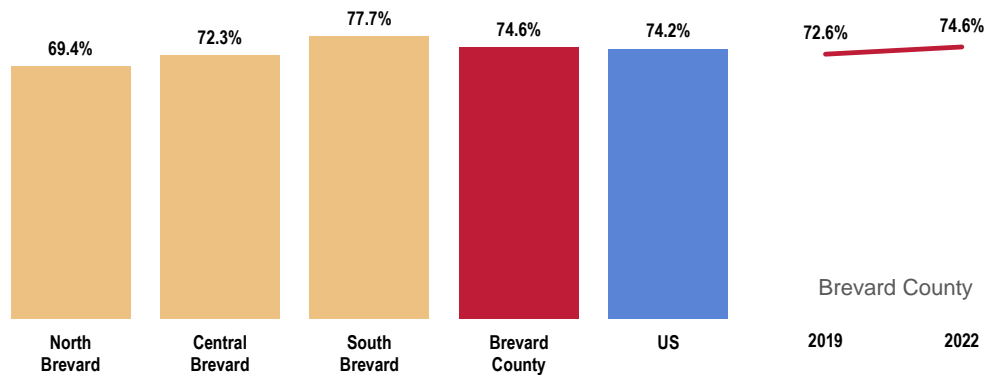
A total of 74.6% of Brevard County adults were determined to have a specific source of ongoing medical care.

BENCHMARK ► Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2030 objective.

DISPARITY ► Higher in South Brevard.

Have a Specific Source of Ongoing Medical Care

Healthy People 2030 = 84.0% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 139]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Having a specific source of ongoing care includes having a doctor's office, clinic, urgent care center, walk-in clinic, health center facility, hospital outpatient clinic, HMO or prepaid group, military/VA clinic, or some other kind of place to go if one is sick or needs advice about his or her health. This resource is crucial to the concept of "patient-centered medical homes" (PCMH).

A hospital emergency room is not considered a specific source of ongoing care in this instance.



Utilization of Primary Care Services

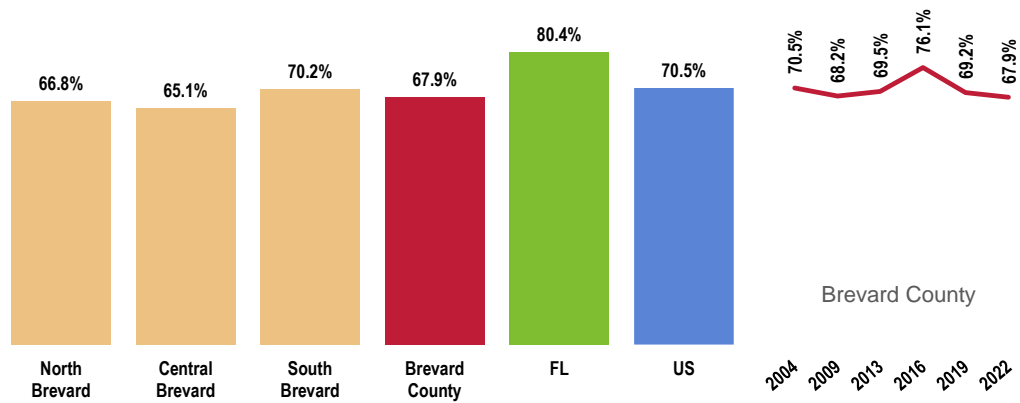
Adults

More than two-thirds of adults (67.9%) visited a physician for a routine checkup in the past year.

BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than the Florida percentage.

DISPARITY ▶ Those less likely to have had a checkup include adults younger than 65, lower-income residents, and LGBTQ+ respondents.

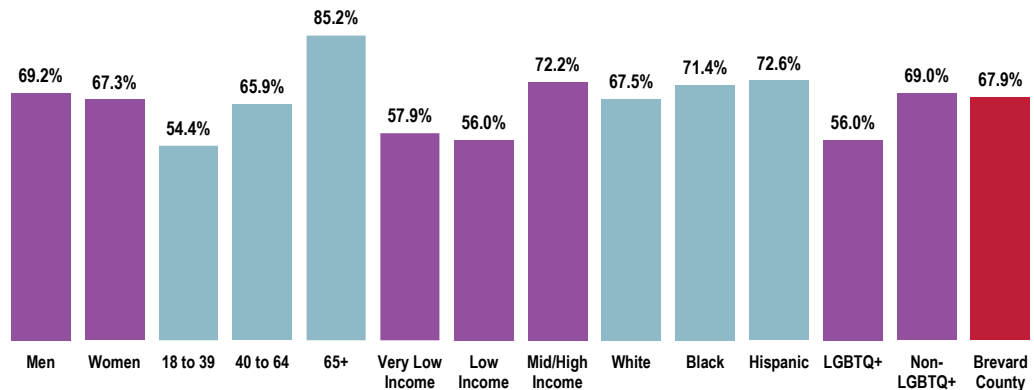
Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

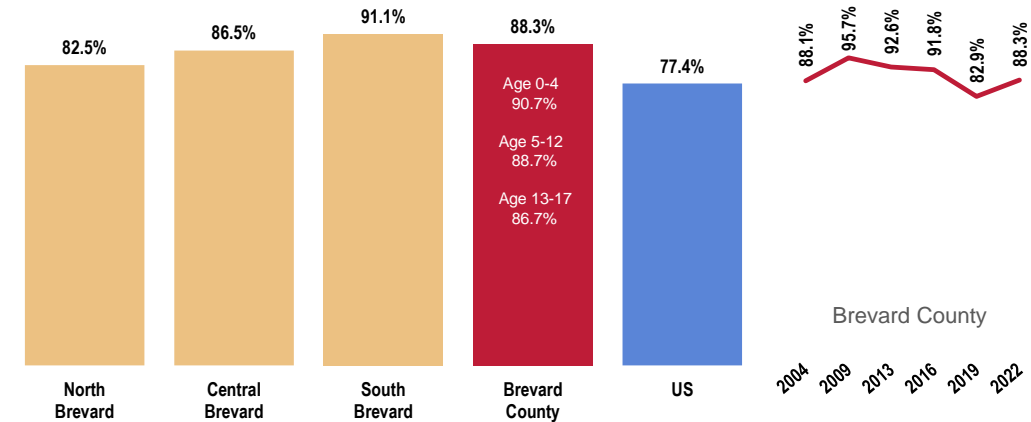


Children

Among surveyed parents, 88.3% report that their child has had a routine checkup in the past year.

BENCHMARK ▶ Better than the US percentage.

Child Has Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup in the Past Year (Parents of Children 0-17)



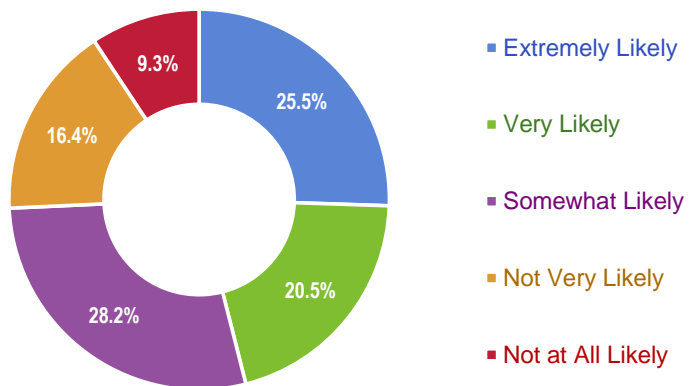
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 105]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.

Willingness to Use Telemedicine

Among Brevard County adults, 46.0% said they would be “extremely likely” or “very likely” to use telemedicine instead of office visits for routine medical care.

DISPARITY ▶ Higher in South Brevard. Those more likely to use telemedicine include adults younger than 65 and LGBTQ+ respondents.

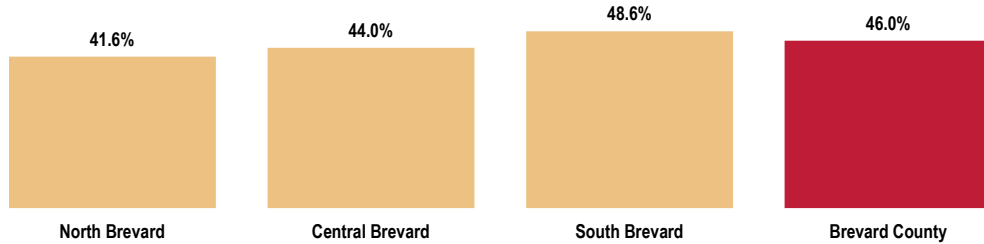
Likelihood of Using Telemedicine (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 301]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• During a telemedicine visit, a patient uses a computer, smartphone, or telephone to communicate with a healthcare professional in real time without being face to face.



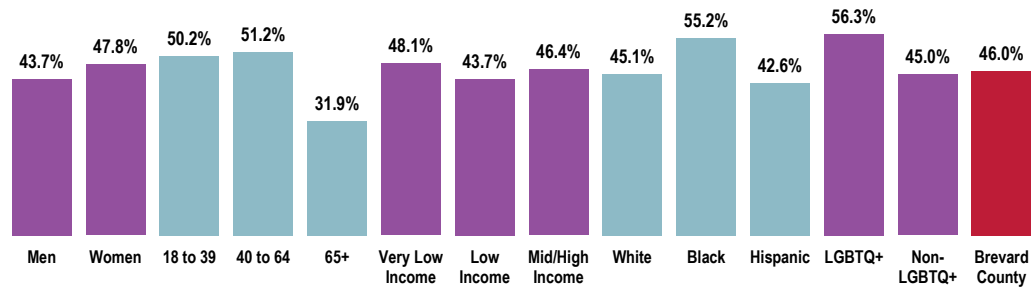
“Extremely Likely/Very Likely” to Use Telemedicine



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 301]

- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - During a telemedicine visit, a patient uses a computer, smartphone, or telephone to communicate with a healthcare professional in real time without being face to face.

“Extremely Likely/Very Likely” to Use Telemedicine (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 301]

- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - During a telemedicine visit, a patient uses a computer, smartphone, or telephone to communicate with a healthcare professional in real time without being face to face.



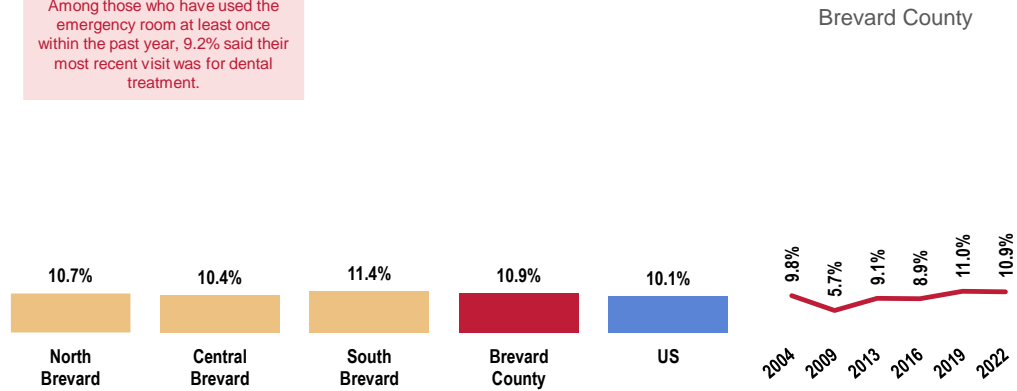
EMERGENCY ROOM UTILIZATION

A total of 10.9% of Brevard County adults have gone to a hospital emergency room more than once in the past year about their own health.

DISPARITY ► Women, adults younger than 65, lower-income respondents, Black residents, and Hispanic residents are more likely to report using the emergency room.

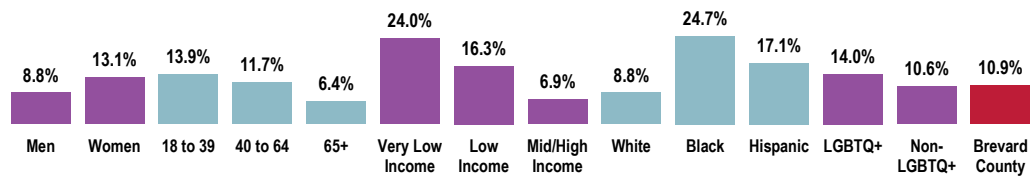
Have Used a Hospital Emergency Room More Than Once in the Past Year

Among those who have used the emergency room at least once within the past year, 9.2% said their most recent visit was for dental treatment.



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 22, 302]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Have Used a Hospital Emergency Room More Than Once in the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

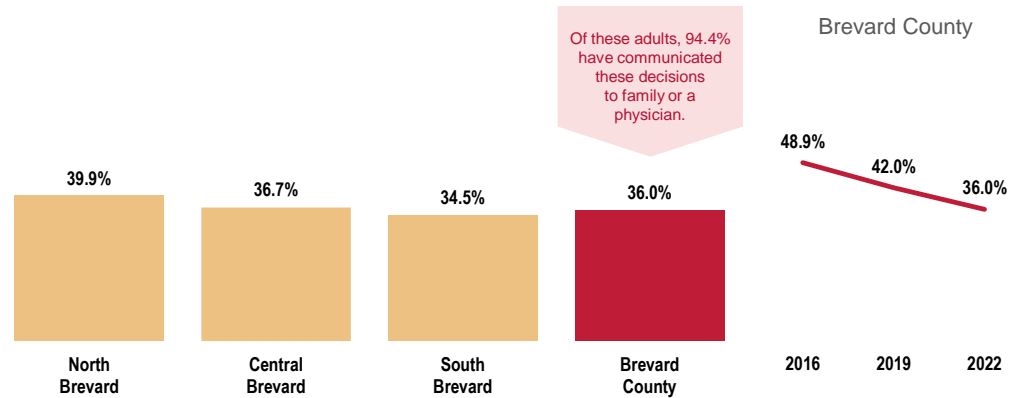


ADVANCE DIRECTIVES

A total of 36.0% of Brevard County adults have completed advance directive documents.

TREND ► Marks a significant decrease over time.

Have Completed Advance Directive Documents



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 305]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• An advance directive is a set of directions given about the medical health care a person wants if he/she ever loses the ability to make those decisions. Formal advance directives include living wills and health care powers of attorney.



ORAL HEALTH

ABOUT ORAL HEALTH

Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in children and adults in the United States. ...Regular preventive dental care can catch problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. But many people don't get the care they need, often because they can't afford it. Untreated oral health problems can cause pain and disability and are linked to other diseases.

Strategies to help people access dental services can help prevent problems like tooth decay, gum disease, and tooth loss. Individual-level interventions like topical fluorides and community-level interventions like community water fluoridation can also help improve oral health. In addition, teaching people how to take care of their teeth and gums can help prevent oral health problems.

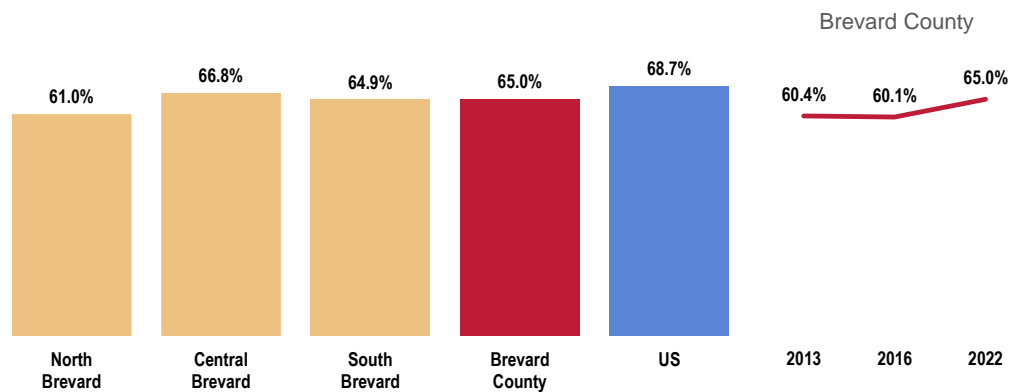
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Dental Insurance

Nearly two-thirds of Brevard County adults (65.0%) have dental insurance that covers all or part of their dental care costs.

BENCHMARK ▶ Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.

Have Insurance Coverage That Pays All or Part of Dental Care Costs
Healthy People 2030 = 59.8% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Dental Care

Adults

A total of 54.4% of Brevard County adults have visited a dentist or dental clinic (for any reason) in the past year.

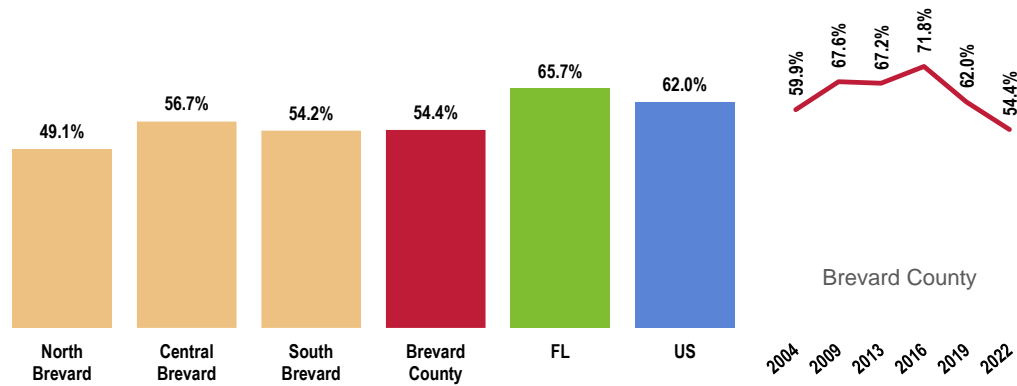
BENCHMARK ▶ Less favorable than found across the state and nation. Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.

TREND ▶ Trending significantly lower in recent years.

DISPARITY ▶ Those less likely to have received dental care include young adults, lower-income adults, Black respondents, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and those without dental insurance.

Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher

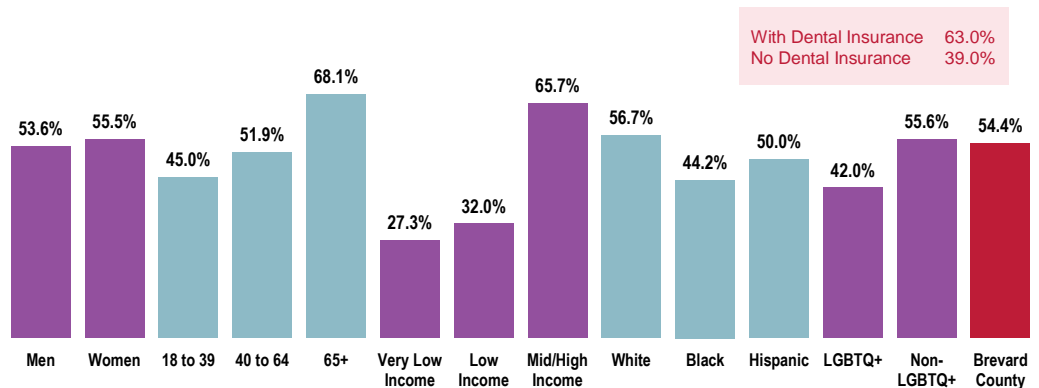


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 Florida data.
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year (Brevard County, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



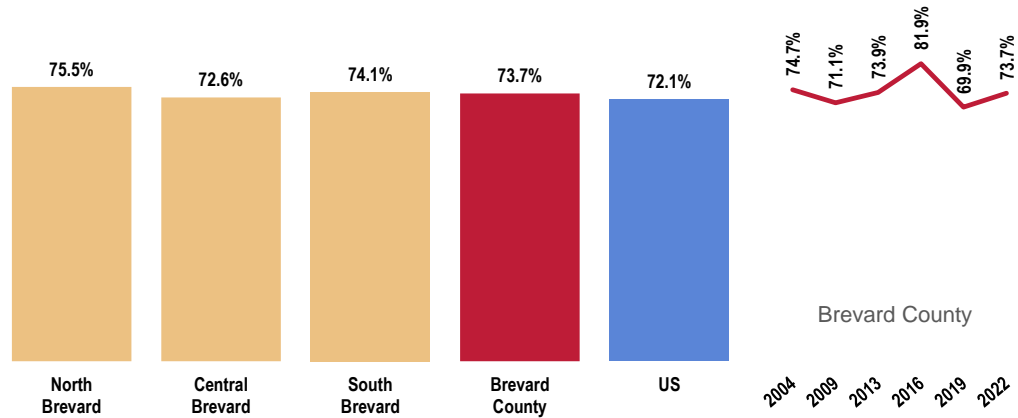
Children

A total of 73.7% of parents report that their child (age 2 to 17) has been to a dentist or dental clinic within the past year.

BENCHMARK ▶ Satisfies the Healthy People 2030 objective.

Child Has Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year (Parents of Children Age 2-17)

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 108]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2020. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children age 2 through 17.



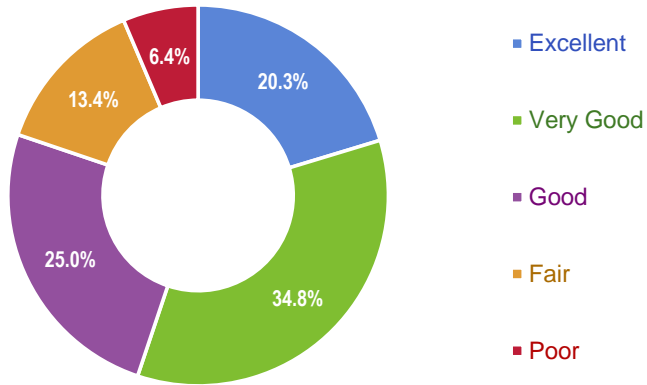


LOCAL RESOURCES

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

More than half of Brevard County adults rate the overall health care services available in their community as “excellent” or “very good.”

Rating of Overall Health Care Services Available in the Community (Brevard County, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 19.8% of residents characterize local health care services as “fair” or “poor.”

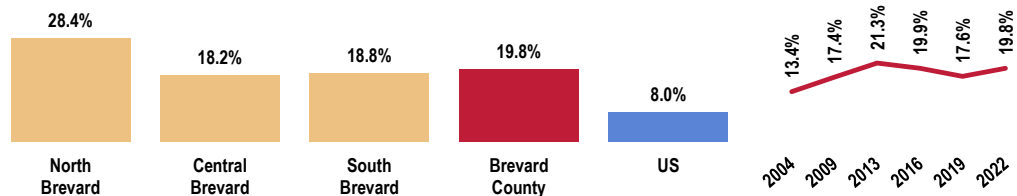
BENCHMARK ► Worse than the US percentage.

TREND ► Significantly higher than the 2004 benchmark.

DISPARITY ► Higher in North Brevard. More often reported among women, adults younger than 65, lower-income adults, Black residents, LGBTQ+ respondents, and those who have access difficulties.

Perceive Local Health Care Services as “Fair/Poor”

Brevard County

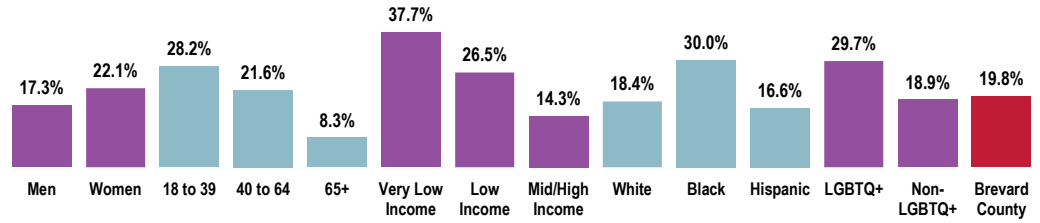


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Perceive Local Health Care Services as “Fair/Poor” (Brevard County, 2022)

With Access Difficulty 33.2%
No Access Difficulty 3.7%



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

