

Special Report

HEALTH OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2017

Historically, black communities are connected by a strong heritage and vibrant cultural traditions that complement a diverse American culture. However, the black community has also endured socioeconomic disparities and hardships. This special report reveals disparities in the health of the non-Hispanic black community in Volusia County as well as improvements on certain health risk behaviors.

Heart disease, cancer, and stroke are the leading causes of death for non-Hispanic black residents in Volusia County, Florida, and the U.S., as reported by Florida Health Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (FLHealthCHARTS) and the National Center for Health Statistics. Social determinants of health such as income, education, and employment affect the health status of the black community in Volusia County. The Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) report for Volusia County reveals that approximately 69 percent of non-Hispanic black adults had health insurance coverage in 2016 while 62 percent had a personal doctor. More than 75 percent of non-Hispanic black adults (77%) had a medical checkup in 2016, representing a 51 percent increase from 2010.

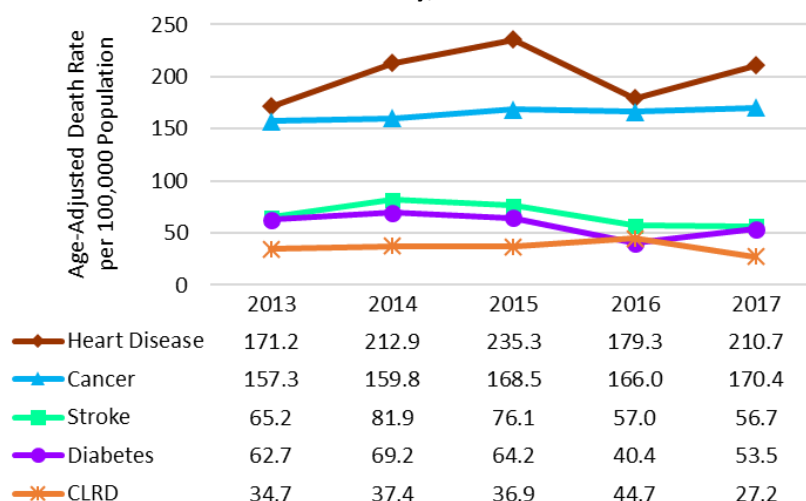
The non-Hispanic black community represents the third largest racial/ethnic group in the United States, Florida, and Volusia County. Nearly 54,264 non-Hispanic black residents lived in Volusia County in 2017, according to FLHealthCHARTS, making up 10 percent of the county population.

Black Community Profile, Volusia County, 2016 and 2017

Socio Demographic Characteristic	Rate	Socio Demographic Characteristic	Rate
Female Population - 2017	52.3%	Male Population - 2017	47.7%
Population 25-64 years old - 2017	49.5%	Population 65 and over - 2017	11.6%
High School graduation rate - 2016-2017	63.9%	Persons 25 and older without high school diploma - 2016	15.8%
Unemployed Civilian labor force - 2016	10.9%	Persons below poverty level - 2016	30.1%
Owner Occupied housing units - 2016	43.1%	Median household income - 2016	\$28,111

Five Leading Causes of Death for Non-Hispanic Black Residents, Volusia County, 2013-2017¹

- ◆ The heart disease death rate increased 23 percent over the last five years.
- ◆ The diabetes death rate decreased nearly 15 percent in the five year period.
- ◆ The gap between the top two causes of death (heart disease and cancer) and the other bottom three causes of death (stroke, diabetes, and CLRD) was more than 75 points each year.



NOTE: Data sources are listed on page 4.

Report Card

Objectives	Non Hispanic Black Residents in Volusia 2017 ¹	Volusia 2017 ¹	Florida 2017 ¹	U.S. 2016 ⁵	Healthy People 2020 Target ⁵
Reduce the infant death rate per 1,000 live births	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.9 ²	6.0
Reduce coronary heart disease deaths*	111.2	112.4	92.9	94.3	103.4
Reduce the overall cancer death rate*	170.4	173.0	149.4	155.8	161.4
Reduce stroke deaths*	56.7	46.8	39.6	37.3	34.8
Reduce deaths* from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among adults ages 45+	27.2	57.4	39.9	112.3	102.6
Reduce the diabetes death rate*	53.5	26.8	20.7	67.8	66.6
Reduce homicides per 100,000 population*	18.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.5
Reduce the proportion of adults with hypertension	48.7% (2013)	40.0% (2013)	34.6% (2013)	29.5% (2013-2016)	26.9%
Alzheimer's disease age-adjusted death rate*	15.7	30.1	21.0	25.4 ⁶ (2014)	Not Available
Chronic kidney disease age-adjusted death rate*	19.8	11.9	10.3	Not Available	Not Available
Influenza and pneumonia age-adjusted death rate*	6.5	14.1	9.8	Not Available	Not Available

Note: Data collection years are displayed at the top of each column unless otherwise indicated. The parentheses contain the year of that specific indicator value. All data are the most recently available.

Age-Adjusting*: The frequency with which health events occur is almost always related to age. The age-adjusted rate eliminates the effect of the underlying age distribution of the population, allowing for comparisons between populations regardless of their age structure. The age-adjusted death rate is calculated per 100,000 population.

- ◆ In four of the 11 Report Card objectives, black residents had higher rates than the county, state, U.S., and the Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) target.
- ◆ In 2017, black infants in Volusia County died at a rate that was 10 percent higher than all babies who died in Volusia County.
- ◆ The overall cancer death rate for black residents was lower than Volusia County's rate but higher than the overall cancer death rate for Florida, U.S., and HP2020.
- ◆ The homicide rate for black residents was at least twice as high than all other homicide rates.
- ◆ The rate of black resident deaths from the flu and pneumonia was less than half the rate of Volusia County.
- ◆ The chronic kidney disease age-adjusted death rate for black residents almost doubled the state rate and was 66 percent higher than the county rate.
- ◆ In 2017, the age-adjusted COPD death rate for black residents was lower than the rates for Volusia County, Florida, the U.S., and the HP2020 target.

Inequities by Race/Ethnicity and Disease Type, Volusia County, 2017

Age Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Disease Type, Volusia County, 2017						
Group	All Deaths	Heart Disease	Cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	CLRD
Non Hispanic Black	877.5	210.7	170.4	56.7	53.5	27.2
Non Hispanic White	891.0	188.8	179.7	45.7	25.3	62.9
Non Hispanic Other	650.2	106.4	128.5	64.1	22.0	48.1
Hispanic	610.5	129.3	125.0	42.9	24.1	22.6
Volusia County	858.9	184.4	173.0	46.8	26.8	58.0

Source: FIHealthCHARTS, <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/FLQUERY/Death/DeathRate.aspx>

- ◆ The age-adjusted death rate of non-Hispanic black residents was two percent higher than the Volusia County death rate and 1.5 percent lower than non-Hispanic white residents death rate.
 - ◆ The age-adjusted death rate of non-Hispanic black residents was also higher than the age-adjusted death rate of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Other residents, 44 percent and 35 percent respectively.
 - ◆ Non-Hispanic black residents had the highest heart disease (211) and diabetes (54) age-adjusted death rates among all racial/ethnic groups and Volusia County.
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- ◆ The crude rate (per 100,000 persons) of newly diagnosed AIDS cases was eight times greater among non-Hispanic black residents than non-Hispanic white residents and more than three times the rate of Hispanic residents in Volusia County during 2017.
 - ◆ The crude rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases among non-Hispanic black residents was more than four times the rate of non-Hispanic white residents.
 - ◆ The rate for non-Hispanic black residents living with HIV (1,290.0), in Volusia County in 2017, was more than three times greater than the rate for Hispanic residents living with HIV (373.7) and almost six times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic white residents living with HIV (222.0).

Persons Living with HIV (PLWH), HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases, Rate per 100,000 Population, 2017			
Group	PLWH	HIV Cases	AIDS Cases
Non Hispanic Black	1,290.0	51.6	31.3
Non Hispanic White	222.0	11.2	3.9
Non Hispanic Other	206.6	0.0	5.0
Hispanic	373.7	16.1	10.2
Volusia County	351.5	15.6	7.6

Source: <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/OtherIndicators/NonVitalHIVAIDSViewer.aspx?cid=9866>

Chronic Disease Surveillance

From 2013 to 2016, Volusia County's non-Hispanic black adults improved on most of the individual risk behaviors and preventative health practices related to the leading causes of death and disease shown below:³

Measure	2013	2016	2013 to 2016
Percent of black adults who have been told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia	31.1	19.9	-36.0% ↓
Percent of black adults who have ever been told they had asthma	33.1	18.0	-45.6% ↓
Percent of black adults who have had any other type of cancer except skin cancer	5.6	2.8	-50.0% ↓
Percent of black adults who have ever had angina or coronary heart disease	11.5	2.8	-75.7% ↓
Percent of black adults who have ever had a heart attack	14.4	3.4	-76.4% ↓
Percent of black adults who have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema or chronic bronchitis	16.5	11.7	-29.1% ↓
Percent of black adults who have a depressive disorder	22.9	14.0	-38.9% ↓
Percent of black adults with diagnosed diabetes	12.5	16.8	34.4% ↑
Percent of black adults with pre-diabetes	27.3	15.4	-43.6% ↓
Percent of black adults who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	24.4	9.7	-60.2% ↓
Percent of black adults who are overweight or obese	60.2	71.3	18.4% ↑
Percent of black adults who are current smokers	12.6	1.5	-88.1% ↓
Percent of black adults who have received a tetanus shot since 2005	46.4	60.4	30.2% ↑
Percent of black adults who have ever received a pneumonia vaccination	32.5	35.7	9.8% ↑
Percent of black adults with good physical health for the past 30 days	97.8	90.3	-7.7% ↓
Percent of black adults with good mental health for the past 30 days	73.7	91.3	23.9% ↑

- ◆ There were 88 percent fewer non-Hispanic black smokers in 2016 .
- ◆ The percentage of non-Hispanic black adults who have ever been told they had a heart attack and angina or coronary heart disease decreased 75 percent.
- ◆ The percent of black adults with pre-diabetes decreased 44 percent.
- ◆ The percent of black adults with diagnosed diabetes decreased 34 percent.

Sources:

¹Florida Health Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (FLHealthCHARTS). <http://www.flhealthcharts.com/>

²CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/black-health.htm>, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/infant_mortality_rates/infant_mortality.htm

³BRFSS. <http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system/reports/index.html>

⁴Florida Department of Education. <http://www.fldoe.org/accountability/data-sys/edu-info-accountability-services/pk-12-public-school-data-pubs-reports/students.shtml>

⁵Healthy People 2020 Topics and Objectives. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives>

⁶CDC, National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 65, Number 4. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr65/nvsr65_04.pdf

For more information, contact the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County
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volusiahealth.com/stats

