

2014 PERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Person County Health Department and
Healthy Personians

*Report to
NCDPH*

*February,
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- Priscilla Bumphus (Person Family Medical and Dental Centers, Inc.)
- *Beth Townsend (Piedmont Community College)
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- Reverend Evan Walker (Roxboro Presbyterian Church)
- Anne Graham (Roxboro Housing Authority)
- Jayne Bremer (Person County United Way)
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- *Janet Clayton (Person County Health Department)
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- Ann Garrard (Person County Partnership for Children)
- *LeighAnn Creson (Person County Health Department)

*Also represent the Healthy Personians Partnership.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Division of Public Health requires local public health agencies in North Carolina (NC) to conduct a Comprehensive Community Health Assessment (CHA) at least once every three or four years. Furthermore, a CHA is required for local public health department accreditation through the NC Local Health Department Accreditation Board (G.S. § 130A-34.1).

In Person County, the partnership responsible for the CHA was led by staff of the Person County Health Department. In communities where there is an active Healthy Carolinians coalition, the CHA partnership also usually includes that entity. In Person County, the local Healthy Carolinians coalition, *Healthy Personians*, was an active part of the CHA team. The Health Department contracted with a private consultant for assistance in developing the 2014 CHA.

The community health assessment, which is both a process and a document, investigates and describes the current health status of the community, what has changed since the last assessment, and what still needs to change to improve the health of the community. The *process* involves the collection and analysis of a large range of data, including demographic, socioeconomic and health statistics, environmental data, and professional and public opinion. The *document* is a summary of all the available evidence and is a useful data resource until the next assessment. The completed CHA serves as the basis for prioritizing the community's health needs and culminates in planning to meet those needs. *The team's work culminated in a comprehensive CHA report that was excerpted to create this report.* The comprehensive report is available in PDF format on the Person County Health Department website (<http://health.personcounty.net>) via the *Health Data and Community Resources* link.

PERSON COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE

Person County is a land-locked county located in the Piedmont Region of north-central NC and is part of the Durham-Chapel Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area. As part of the metropolitan area, it is home to workers who commute to often times lucrative jobs in Durham, Orange, and Wake counties.

Before the Civil War, Person County had many large plantations. Early farmers grew tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, fruits, and vegetables, and raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. Most of the largest plantations were dismantled as part of reconstruction following the war. The present day economy of Person County is dominated by electrical, textile, administrative, manufacturing, aerodynamics, viticulture, brokering, food processing, automotive, aluminum, and paper products. Diversification from traditional flue cured tobacco to include burley tobacco and other modes of agriculture is underway. Although a variety of jobs are available in the county, 18% of the county's workers are employed in retail trade, traditionally a low-paying sector with many part-time employees and limited benefits.

A particularly noteworthy aspect of the Person County population is its age. The median age in the county is 41.4 years, four years "older" than the population for NC as a whole. The population of citizens over the age of 65 is projected to grow by 62% by 2030. It will be critical

for the community to monitor the growth of this population to address its needs, since this segment of the population tends to consume health and human services at high rates.

Despite an economy that is improving nationally and locally, poverty remains significant in Person County, especially among African Americans and children. The overall 100% poverty rate in Person County in 2008-2012 was 16.2%, about the same as in NC as a whole. However, the poverty rate among African Americans in the county in the same period was 28.8%, more than twice the overall rate and 2½ times the rate among whites. Among children in the county under the age of 6, the poverty rate for the same period was 26.8%.

Poverty can diminish all aspects of quality of life including health. The population in poverty is even more at risk for poor health outcomes if its members do not have health insurance. In 2010-2011, 17.1% of the Person County population between ages 0-64 lacked health insurance of any kind. Children ages 0-18 fared considerably better, with only 7.9% uninsured, due largely to growing success in enrolling eligible Person County children in NC Health Choice.

HEALTH IN PERSON COUNTY

Life expectancy in Person County has improved. For person born in 2010-2012, the overall life expectancy was 76.9 years, compared to 75.5 years in 1990-1992. There was significant improvement in the African American community, where despite continued poverty and poor health outcomes, life expectancy improved from 72.8 years in 1990-1992 to 75.8 years in 2010-2012.

Comparison of Person County CHA health data over the past several cycles has identified significant improvement in certain health parameters, such as the leading causes of death. Since 2001-2005, mortality rates in the county have declined overall for all leading causes of death except diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, septicemia, chronic liver disease, and homicide. Among these causes of death, diabetes is disproportionately fatal in the Person County African American community, where the most recent mortality rate was three times the mortality rate for whites. According to the CDC, the prevalence of diagnosed adult diabetes in Person County in 2011 was approximately 11%. On the 2014 Community Health Survey, 28% of African American respondents reported having been diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 11% of white respondents. The respondents on the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey identified diabetes as the fifth most important health problem in the community.

Among the lifestyle factors contributing to diabetes prevalence and mortality, overweight and obesity are perhaps the most important. According to the CDC the prevalence of diagnosed adult obesity in Person County in 2011 was 33%, and prevalence had averaged 32% from 2006 through 2011. This prevalence of adult overweight/obesity was corroborated by local data. A 2012 community health screening revealed 48% of study participants had BMIs in the "high risk" category of $>29.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$, and according to results of a Marketing Report prepared for Person County in 2013, 35% of adult survey respondents reported that a doctor had told them that they were either overweight (32%) or obese (3%). Finally, in results from the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey, 43% of respondents self-reported having received a medical diagnosis of overweight/obesity. On that same survey, respondents identified obesity/overweight as the second most important community health problem after cancer. They also recognized lack of exercise and poor eating habits as third and fourth most important unhealthy behaviors in the Person County community.

Between 2001-2005 and 2008-2012, cancer mortality rates in Person County decreased for prostate, colorectal, and pancreas cancers, but increased for breast cancer and lung cancer. The increased lung cancer mortality rate and a 13% increase in the county chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate since the last CHA are worrisome. Smoking remains prevalent in Person County even among pregnant women, and community health surveys have identified a fraction of the population that does not want to stop smoking. It is possible that smoking-associated morbidity and mortality could increase in coming years.

In some but not all aspects, maternal and infant health in Person County have improved since around the time of the last CHA. For example, the pregnancy rate for teens (girls ages 15 through 19) fell by over 31% between 2008 and 2012. However, although the teen pregnancy rate fell over that period for both white and African American girls, the 2012 rate for African American teens was 2½ times the rate for white teens. The frequency of high parity and short-interval births in the county exceeded the state averages in 2008-2012, and utilization of early prenatal care fell from 90% in 2008 to 60% in 2012. The overall infant mortality rate in Person County fell from 9.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005-2009 to 6.5 deaths in 2008-2012; however, in 2008-2012 the infant mortality rate among African Americans in the county was twice the rate among whites.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

After receiving primary and secondary data reports from the consultant, the CHA team was involved in a series of meetings to work towards establishing priorities. The importance of broad community involvement from the public, stakeholders, partners, and diverse populations was emphasized. It was concluded that the most feasible way to achieve this was to use a priority setting survey. A broadly distributed Survey Monkey tool was used to collect community input on priorities and to analyze the responses. The team made concerted efforts to get survey involvement from both genders, different age groups, and minorities. The Health Department's Foreign Language Interpreter conducted the survey via interview style with non-English speaking clients. The survey generated more responses from both elected and appointed county officials than it had in the past. There were 335 surveys completed which was more than twice as many as were completed in 2011.

During the two and half weeks that the survey was being conducted, the CHA team met several times to review existing data. An adaptation of the "Hanlon Method" was used to correlate the data. An initial list of health problems was rated by the team with respect to the magnitude of the problem, the seriousness of consequences of the problem, and the feasibility of correcting the problem. Other factors taken into consideration by the team included, for example, how the issues aligned with Healthy NC 2020 objectives, themes that recurred over time, and the county's capacity to address issues.

Once the priority setting survey closed, the team reviewed the results and factored them into the ratings. The vast majority of this new survey data aligned with the ratings, and the same issues continued to surface thus affirming the direction that the team was heading in terms of establishing priorities. After four meetings and conducting this additional survey the following were established as Person County's health priorities for the next four years (2015-2019):

- Chronic Disease: Diabetes
- Overweight/Obesity

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Local public health agencies in North Carolina (NC) are required to conduct a Comprehensive Community Health Assessment (CHA) at least once every three or four years. The CHA is required of public health departments in the consolidated agreement between the NC Division of Public Health (NCDPH) and the local public health agency. Furthermore, a CHA is required for local public health department accreditation through the NC Local Health Department Accreditation Board (G.S. § 130A-34.1).

In communities where there is an active Healthy Carolinians coalition, the CHA partnership also usually includes that entity. Healthy Carolinians is “a network of public-private partnerships across North Carolina that shares the common goal of helping all North Carolinians to be healthy.” The members of local coalitions are representatives of the agencies and organizations that serve the health and human service needs of the local population, as well as representatives from businesses, communities of faith, schools and civic groups. In Person County, the local Healthy Carolinians coalition is *Healthy Personians* (HP).

The community health assessment, which is both a process and a document, investigates and describes the current health status of the community, what has changed since the last assessment, and what still needs to change to improve the health of the community. The *process* involves the collection and analysis of a large range of data, including demographic, socioeconomic and health statistics, environmental data, and professional and public opinion. The *document* is a summary of all the available evidence and is a useful data resource until the next assessment. The completed CHA serves as the basis for prioritizing the community’s health needs and culminates in planning to meet those needs.

The Person County Health Department (PCHD) contracted with Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant, to assist in conducting the 2014 Community Health Assessment for Person County, following the guidance provided by the *Community Assessment Guidebook: North Carolina Community Health Assessment Process*, published by the NC Office of Healthy Carolinians/Health Education and the NC State Center for Health Statistics (December 2011, updated December 2012) and by process modifications enacted by NCDPH in January 2014. The assessment also adheres to the 2014 standards for community assessment stipulated by the NC Local Health Department Accreditation (NCLHDA) Program.

The CHA coordinator from PCHD worked with the consultant to develop a multi-phase plan for conducting the assessment. The phases included: (1) a secondary data research phase to identify, collect and analyze secondary demographic, socioeconomic, health, and environmental data; (2) a primary data research phase to collect and analyze data collected via a community survey; (3) a data synthesis and analysis phase; (4) a period of data reporting and discussion among the project partners; and (5) a prioritization and decision-making phase. Upon completion of this work, the CHA partners and the community will have the tools they need to develop plans and activities that will improve the health and well-being of the people living in Person County. The consultant provided direct technical assistance for phases 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The team’s work culminated in a comprehensive CHA report that was excerpted to create this report.

TEAM SELECTION PROCESS

In larger counties where community partners are more plentiful and not as frequently exhausted by service on multiple committees it may be more feasible to establish both an advisory group and work group for the Community Health Assessment (CHA) process. However, this is not reality for most small, rural counties such as Person County. Therefore, one CHA team was formed that served simultaneously in advisory and working capacities. Efforts of the CHA team were coordinated by a Project Facilitator. Person County Health Department's Health Educator served as the Project Facilitator. In January 2014, the Health Director and Project Facilitator generated a list of partners to approach about service on a CHA team. This task was more challenging than in previous years since there were transitions within some local agencies and organizations—including the hospital—and the availability of personnel to serve in additional capacities was more limited. Factors taken into consideration when generating the list of potential partners included: (1) diversity and having a representation of county demographics, (2) previous involvement in the CHA process, (3) a vested interest in public health, (4) expertise in various fields that can impact health, (5) representation from community members, (6) involvement in the Healthy Personians Partnership, (7) partner reputation and reliability, and (8) partner connections within the community. The Health Director and Project Facilitator from the Health Department made contact with potential partners, provided information about the CHA process, secured commitments, and extended an invitation to participate in the initial team meeting in March 2014. While there were a few veteran CHA Team members, the majority of the team was new to the process. At the beginning of the process, the team was fortunate enough to have representation from the local hospital. Due to unforeseen circumstances this partner was unable to fulfill their commitment and a replacement was not available. However, the hospital continued to be a partner in the process through the provision of local data. Person County Schools was an honorary partner as they were unable to serve on the team yet were very helpful in providing data for the CHA and assisting with survey distribution efforts.

TEAM OPERATIONAL PROCESS

The initial CHA team meeting/orientation was held in March 2014. CHA team members were provided a brief history of the CHA in Person County, oriented about the eight phases of the process along with a timeline for each phase, informed about the changes in requirements since the 2011 CHA, and made aware of the expectations of team members. At the conclusion of the meeting, team members began work on developing the community health survey and identifying what local data would need to be collected by the team. Monthly team meetings were held March-May along with communication in the interim via email and phone. The team was tasked with promoting and distributing the community health survey from April-June. Additionally, during this time frame team members worked with other community partners to obtain local data. By the end of June, 624 surveys had been completed and the team had submitted all of the local data collected to the Public Health Consultant working with the Health Department. In September 2014, a data report and analysis was presented to the team by the consultant. The team met several times throughout October and November to study the data further and work through a process to determine health priorities for the county until the next assessment. That priority selection process is detailed later in this report. The team will continue to be involved in this process through the dissemination of the final report and establishment of a community action plan in early 2015.

KEY PARTNERSHIPS

Collaboration between Person County Health Department, the Public Health Consultant, and local partners made this assessment possible. Many partners spent numerous hours attending team meetings, collecting local data, promoting and distributing both the initial community health survey and then later the priority setting survey, and assisting the Project Facilitator in various ways. Additional partners, who were unable to serve on the team, contributed to the process through providing data and assisting with survey distributions. A collective list of the key partners in the 2014 CHA process in Person County includes:

- Person County Medical & Dental Centers, Inc.
- Person Memorial Hospital
- Person County Department of Social Services
- Person County Schools
- Person County Partnership for Children
- Roxboro Community School
- Piedmont Community College
- Person County Emergency Management
- Person County United Way
- Person Area Transportation System
- North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service
- Roxboro Presbyterian Church
- Person County Freedom House Recovery
- Person County Inspections
- Roxboro Housing Authority
- Person County Library
- Healthy Personians Partnership
- La Veracruzana Tienda
- Person County Medical Reserve Corps
- Safe Haven of Person County
- Community members

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Person County is a land-locked county located in the Piedmont Region of north-central NC. It is bordered to the west by Caswell County, NC, to the east by Granville County, NC, to the south-southeast by Durham County, NC, and to the south-southwest by Orange County, NC. Virginia (specifically Halifax County, VA) lies along the county's northern border.

Person County encompasses a land area of approximately 392 square miles and a water area of 12 square miles. Most of the county is rolling hills divided by farmland and forest. The county is divided geopolitically into nine township districts: Allensville, Bushy Fork, Cunningham, Flat River, Holloway, Mount Tirzah, Olive Grove, Roxboro, and Woodsdale Townships. The City of Roxboro is the county seat and is the only incorporated municipality in the county. Hyco Lake and Mayo Reservoir, both located in the northern part of the county, are used to support commercial electricity generation as well as for recreation. Lake Roxboro, located near the county's western border with Caswell County, serves as a source of community drinking water.

Person County's primary ground transportation routes are two US Highways (501 and 158) and three NC Highways (157, 57, and 49). No Interstate highways traverse the county, but I-85 is located approximately 30 miles to the east. Rail service consists primarily of switching services for the Norfolk Southern Railroad along its Roxboro-South Boston (VA) route. No passenger air services are available in the county; two regional airports (Raleigh/Durham International Airport, 45 miles to the southeast) and Piedmont/Triad International Airport in Greensboro, 60 miles to the southwest) meet most residents' air travel needs. Business and general aviation needs are met locally at the Person County Executive Airport, which has a 6,500-foot paved and lighted runway. The county has no regularly-scheduled long-distance passenger bus service. The nearest commercial bus stations are Greyhound Terminals in Durham, NC and Danville, VA.

The area of today's Person County is said to have been inhabited by indigenous peoples for 12,000 years. European explorers began arriving in the area in the seventeenth century, but true settlement did not occur until the mid-seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. The earliest immigrant settlers were Scots, Scots-Irish, English, French Huguenots and Germans.

Before the Civil War, Person County had many large plantations. Early farmers grew tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, fruits, and vegetables, and raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. Most of the largest plantations were dismantled as part of reconstruction following the war. In the late 19th Century, several community leaders helped the county diversify its economic base to include banking, cotton milling, and textiles in addition to agriculture. Also, noteworthy about this time was the arrival of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which stimulated the addition of tobacco processing plants and warehouses to the rural economy. The tobacco processing plants disappeared many years ago, although a few warehouses still stand, and most of the textile manufacturers have moved to other locations in the US and overseas.

Residential growth in the county today is located primarily in the Lakes region in the north, and in the southern portion of the county (where growth is at least partly due to proximity to the employment mecca of the Research Triangle Park in Durham and Wake Counties). The present day economy of Person County is dominated by electrical, textile, administrative, manufacturing, aerodynamics, viticulture, brokering, food processing, automotive, aluminum and paper products. Diversification from traditional flue cured tobacco to include burley tobacco and other modes of agriculture is underway (1).

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Most data referred to in the present document were derived, unless otherwise specifically noted, from the consultant's comprehensive report, *2014 Person County Community Health Assessment: Secondary Data and Community Health Survey Report*, which is available on the Person County Health Department website. (Every data source included in that "parent" document is thoroughly cited as to the original source.) The consultant's data collection process is described below.

In order to learn about the specific factors affecting the health and quality of life of Person County residents, the consultant tapped numerous readily available secondary data sources. For data on Person County demographic, economic and social characteristics sources included: the US Census Bureau; Log Into North Carolina (LINC); NC Office of State Budget and Management; NC Department of Commerce; Employment Security Commission of NC; NC Division of Aging and Adult Services; NC Child Advocacy Institute; NC Department of Public Instruction; NC Department of Justice; NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; NC Department of Administration; NC Division of Medical Assistance; NC Division of Child Development; NC State Board of Elections; NC Division of Health Services Regulation; the Cecil B. Sheps Center for Health Services Research; and the Annie E. Casey Foundation *Kids Count Data Center*. Local sources for socioeconomic data included: the Person County Department of Social Services; the Person County Chamber of Commerce; Person County Public Schools; and other Person County agencies and organizations. The author has made every effort to obtain the most current data available at the time her report was prepared (October 2013 through June 2014).

The primary source of health data for the consultant's comprehensive *2014 Person County Community Health Assessment Report* was the NC State Center for Health Statistics, including its County Health Data Books, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Vital Statistics, and Cancer Registry. Other health data sources included: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; NCDPH Epidemiology Section; NC Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services; National Center for Health Statistics; Healthy People 2020; NCDPH Nutrition Services Branch; UNC Highway Safety Research Center; NC Department of Transportation; and the NCDPH Oral Health Section, among other *public domain* sources. Other important *local* health data sources included PCHD, Person County Schools, Person Memorial Hospital, Person County Department of Social Services, Person County Freedom House Recovery Center, and Person County Emergency Medical Services.

Because in any community health assessment it is instructive to relate local data to similar data in other jurisdictions, Person County data is compared to like data describing the state of NC as a whole, as well as data from Bladen County, NC, which was approved as Person County's "peer county" by the NC DPH Local Technical Assistance and Training Branch by special request of the Person County Health Department. In some cases Person County data is compared to US-level data or other standardized measures. Where appropriate, trend data was used to show changes in indicators over time, at least since the previous Person County CHA three years ago, but sometimes further back than that.

Environmental data were gathered from public domain sources including: US Environmental Protection Agency, NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources Divisions of Air Quality and Waste Management, the Section of Environmental Health in NCDPH, and the NC State Laboratory of Public Health.

Finally, it should be noted that as is typical in all time-limited activities such as community health assessment, all data were mined at points in time in the recent past and may not represent present conditions. Numbers, entity names, program titles, etc. that appear in the consultant's report may no longer be current.

The consultant's comprehensive report represents a topical synthesis of all the secondary data researched in connection with the 2014 Person County CHA project, as well as data collected via the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey. Her report was intended from the outset to serve as the master data resource for guiding community deliberations about the most important health issues in Person County and how to solve them. That comprehensive report is available on the Person County Health Department website (<http://health.personcounty.net>) via the *Health Data and Community Resources* link. Selected data from the comprehensive report used to support the discussion in this document is attached, as *Appendix 1: Data Workbook*. A complete discussion of the *2014 Person County Community Health Survey* (process, results, analysis and instruments) is attached as *Appendix 2: 2014 Person County Community Health Survey*. The consultant's PowerPoint presentation summarizing the secondary data and community survey is attached as *Appendix 3: Consultant's Presentation*. The final attachments contain locally-generated supporting data: *Appendix 4: 2012 Healthy Living for a Lifetime Report*, and *Appendix 5: 2013 Marshall Marketing Report*.

DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA FINDINGS

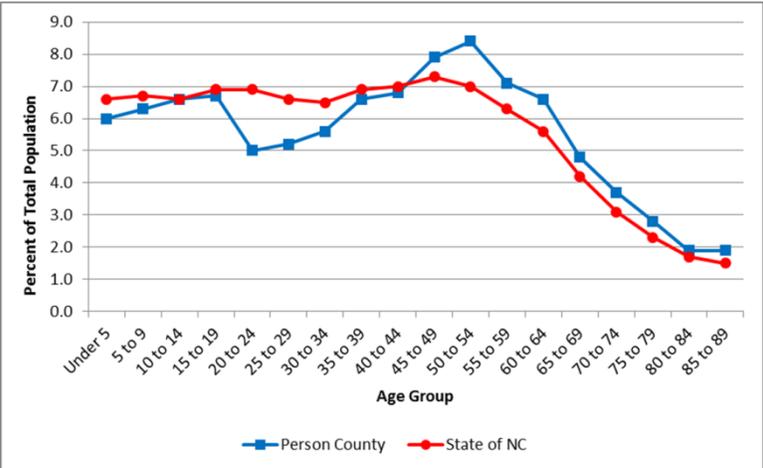
DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2010 US Census, the population of Person County is 39,464, slightly more than half of whom (52%) are females. Racial and ethnic diversity in Person County is similar to that of North Carolina as a whole: 68% white, 27% African American, and 4% Hispanic/Latino (the comparable percentages for NC are 69% white, 22% African American, and 8% Hispanic/Latino (2).

Age Groups

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the Person County population is its age. The median age in the county is 41.4 years, four years “older” than the population for NC as a whole. Furthermore, the graph of population distributions for Person County and NC shown below demonstrates how the Person County population has higher percentages of “older” residents, and lower percentages of “younger” residents, especially the 20-35 year-old age group, than NC (3).

Population Distribution, by Age Group



Source: US Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2010 Census, 2010 Demographic Profile Data, Summary File DP-1, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 (Geographies as noted); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

The “gap” in the number of persons of younger working age might indicate that employment opportunities in Person County are not sufficient to attract and keep young workers, since much of the “missing” age group is beyond college age. Its larger-than-NC average proportions of older residents should be of concern to the county, since this is a population group that tends to utilize health and human services at higher rates than younger age groups.

Exacerbating current concern about older segments of the population is projected growth in the population over the age of 65. According to US Census Bureau figures, the overall population of Person County is expected to grow by approximately 10% between 2010 and 2030 (4).

Apparently much of this growth will occur among older population groups. According to figures from the NC Office of State Budget and Management, the population of persons age 65 and older in Person County is projected to grow from 5,993 at the time of the 2010 US Census to 9,719 by 2030, an increase of 62%. More specifically, between 2010 and 2030 the Person County population age 65-74 is projected to grow by 55%, the population age 75-84 by 79%, and the population over age 85 by 37% (5).

One concern in meeting the future, and perhaps even the current needs, of its elderly population is the relative dearth of beds in long-term care facilities in Person County. As of the July 2014 listing of NC-licensed long-term beds by the NC Division of Health Services Regulation, there were 214 beds in Adult Care Homes/Homes for the Aged, 12 beds in Family Care Homes, and 140 beds in Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged that can provide skilled nursing, for a subtotal of 366 beds (6). In addition, Person Memorial Hospital can provide 60 additional long-term beds in its skilled nursing facility, bringing the current total of long-term beds in the county to 426 (7). If the current number of long-term beds does not change, the ratio of beds to population over the age of 65 will decrease from 1:14 to 1:23.

An alternative to institutional care preferred by many disabled and senior citizens is to remain at home and use community in-home health and/or home aide services. As of July 2014, there were four NC-licensed home care, home health and hospice services in Person County (8). In addition, the Person County Department of Social Services provides a number of home-care related services for their indigent clients who qualify for other government services. Data from Person County DSS show that utilization of these services has remained flat or decreased during the past three fiscal years (9), but that may be more representative of agency funding realities than of actual need or demand. The fact of the growing elderly population in Person County points to closer investigation of the adequacy of current resources for this population group, and of new facilities and services that might be necessary to meet future needs.

ECONOMICS

The NC Department of Commerce annually ranks the state's 100 counties based on economic well-being and assigns a Tier Designation, where the 40 most distressed counties are Tier 1, the next 40 are Tier 2, and the 20 least distressed are Tier 3. In 2014, Person County was assigned Tier 2 Designation (10). With this Tier Designation, Person County is *not* eligible to offer the same economic incentives to prospective businesses as its Tier 1 neighbors.

Income

Regardless of income category designation, per capita incomes in Person County fell below comparable state figures in 2011/2012. Projected 2012 *per capita personal income* in Person County was \$3,462 lower than the comparable state average, and the projected 2012 *median household income* in the county was \$4,088 lower than the comparable state average. Estimated 2011 *median family income* in Person County was \$430 lower than the comparable state average (11). These differences are due partly to the proportion of low-wage earning persons in Person County.

Employment

In 2012, the employment sector in Person County that employed the largest percentage of the workforce (18%) was Retail Trade, with an average annual wage of \$20,166. This percentage

includes many part-time workers, and many whose employers do not provide health benefits. For comparison, this sector statewide employs approximately 12% of all workers, at an average annual wage of \$25,209. In 2012, for all employment sectors the average annual wage per worker in Person County was \$33,528, \$14,580 (or 30%) less than the average annual wage per worker statewide (12).

As elsewhere in NC, the unemployment rate in Person County (calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons in the county by the number of people in the county's civilian labor force) accelerated abruptly between 2008 and 2009, with the onset of the nation-wide economic recession. Beginning between 2010 and 2011 unemployment in both NC and Person County began to decrease at similar rates, and at the end of 2012 their unemployment rates were almost the same, at 9.5% and 9.7% respectively. In Bladen County, Person County's peer for the purposes of this CHA, the unemployment rate was higher throughout the recession and continued to increase past 2009 (13).

Interestingly, the annual poverty rate (100% level) in Person County did *not* appear to follow the trend that would be expected on the basis of the county's unemployment figures. In Person County, the overall annual poverty rate (100% level) peaked at 18.1% in the aggregate period 2007-2011 and fell to 16.4% in the subsequent 2008-2012 period, the "heart" of the recession. Meanwhile, statewide the comparable rates were 16.1% in 2007-2011 and 16.8% in 2008-2012. In Bladen County, where unemployment was higher, the poverty rate was 23.6% in 2007-2011 and 24.4 in 2008-2012 (14).

Despite overall poverty rates that fell as the recession continued, African Americans in all three jurisdictions endured poverty at *much* higher rates than their white counterparts. Throughout the periods 2006-2010, 2007-2011 and 2008-2012, the poverty rate among blacks in Person County was more than twice than the comparable rate for whites (15).

Another group that suffers disproportionately from poverty is children. Youth under the age of 18, and especially those under the age of 5, have higher poverty rates than the overall population in all three comparator jurisdictions. In the 2008-2012 period in Person County, the proportion of related children under age 18 living at or below the 100% poverty level stood at 19.9%, and the proportion of children under age 5 living under the same circumstances was 26.8%. In the same period the comparable overall poverty rate in the total population was 16.4% (16).

Poverty can diminish all aspects of quality of life including health. The population in poverty is even more at risk for poor health outcomes if its members do not have health insurance. The uninsured population in Person County will be discussed more fully in the Health Resources section of this report.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS

Housing

Housing is often the largest expense for a household. A benchmark sometimes used to compare housing expense among communities is to cite the proportion of household units spending 30% or more of total household income on housing. In 2008-2012, 47% of rental units and 30% of mortgaged units in Person County were paying 30% or more on housing, compared to figures of 51% and 33%, respectively, statewide. The percentage of renter occupied housing

units in Person County spending more than 30% of household income on housing decreased by 11% between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012, while the percent of mortgaged housing units costing more than 30% of household income decreased by 14% over the same period (17).

According to other US Census housing data, there was a slightly higher estimated proportion (15.2%) of vacant housing units in Person County than in NC as a whole (14.6%) during the period cited. Of the estimated total occupied housing units in Person County, 73% were owner-occupied, and 27% were renter-occupied. In Person County, approximately 24% of all housing units were classified as mobile homes, a figure 72% higher than the NC average. In the period cited, the estimated median monthly mortgage cost in Person County was \$160 lower than the state average, and the estimated gross monthly rent in Person County was \$110 lower than the state average (18).

Affordable Housing

According to information from the NC Rural Economic Development Center based on 2006-2010 US Census data estimates, 27% of housing in Person County was classified as “unaffordable”, compared to 31% in Bladen County and 32% statewide (19). This data is at least partially reflective of the population living in households that pay more than 30% of the household income for housing costs.

Homelessness

According to data from the NC Housing Coalition, there is at the present time one homeless shelter in Person County: Safe Haven of Person (20). Technically, however, this facility provides temporary homes only to victims of domestic abuse.

The NC Coalition to End Homelessness assists local jurisdictions in conducting an annual “point-in-time” survey of homeless persons every autumn. The 2014 PiT survey in Person County counted 15 homeless persons (11 adults over the age of 25 and four children) (21).

Education

Higher Education

There is one college-level educational institution in Person County: Piedmont Community College. Piedmont Community College (PCC) is a public two-year college and a member of the 58-institution NC Community College System. It provides educational opportunities to approximately 55,000 residents in rural Person and Caswell counties. The college has two campuses: the main campus is located in Roxboro (Person County); the other is in Yanceyville (Caswell County). The college’s curriculum leads to Associate degrees, diplomas, or certificates in over 35 programs of study. Beyond its academic programs PCC is the primary provider of adult education, training and retraining for the local workforce. The college offers a large variety of Continuing Education classes and services to business, industry and the community, including specialized training for Fire, Rescue/EMS and Law Enforcement workers; adult literacy services; and English as a Second Language classes. The college offers a broad range of Distance Learning classes and is a leader among community colleges in NC in the number of students enrolled in programs offered on the Internet, the NC Information Highway, videos, television, DVDs, or a combination of one of these methods and traditional face-to-face classes (22).

Primary and Secondary Education

There are 12 public schools in the Person County school district, including two charter schools (23). There are also three private schools in the county (24).

According to NC Department of Public Instruction figures, enrollment in Person County *non-charter* public schools decreased annually between SY2006-2007 and SY2012-2013. Regarding the county's *charter* schools, enrollment at Roxboro Community School increased and enrollment at Bethel Hill Charter School remained steady (25).

Educational Attainment

As of a 2008-2012 US Census Bureau estimate, Person County had lower percentages of both high school graduates and residents with a bachelor's degree or higher than NC as a whole.

According to SY2012-13 End of Grade (EOG) Test results, third graders and eighth graders in Person County public schools demonstrated grade-appropriate proficiency in reading and math at lower percentages than students statewide. Students enrolled in the county's two charter schools performed at proficiency rates higher than the state average. It should be noted that SY2012-13 was the first year of implementation of the new statewide Standard Course of Study, new assessments, and a new school accountability model. As a result, student performance data from SY2012-13 is very different from, and is not directly comparable to, similar data from previous years.

In SY2011-12, the average total SAT score for students in the Person County public schools (963) was below the average total SAT score for students statewide (1001). Average SAT scores for students at Roxboro Community School (1039) were higher than the state average.

High School Drop-out Rate

According to the NC Department of Public Instruction, a "drop-out" is any student who leaves school for any reason before graduation or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school. Specific to high school students in regular (non-charter) public schools in Person County, the drop-out rate fluctuated from SY2005-2006 through SY2012-2013, but fell from 6.10 in SY2011-2011 to 4.19 in SY2012-2013. However, the Person County drop-out rate in SY2012-2013 exceeded the comparable state rate by 71%. More time-limited data for Roxboro Community school (SY2008-2009 through SY2012-2013) demonstrated a drop-out rate consistently less than one (26).

Some educators prefer to use graduation rate rather than drop-rate when discussing the proportion of students who finish/do not finish school, since it emphasizes success rather than failure. The four-year cohort graduation rates for subpopulations of 9th graders in Person County entering public high school in SY2009-10 and graduating in SY2012-13 are as follows: The overall graduation rate (77.5%), the graduation rate among males (76.3%), the graduation rate among females (78.8%), and the graduation rate among economically disadvantaged students (71.9%) in the Person County LEA (Local Education Authority) all were lower than the comparable state rates of 82.5%, 78.6%, 86.6% and 76.1%, respectively (27). According to information provided by Roxboro Community School, the Person County charter school with high school students, the comparable four-year cohort graduation rate there was 93.7% (28).

Crime and Safety

Crime Rates

The NC Department of Justice catalogs data on *index crime*. Index crime is composed of *violent crime* and *property crime*. Violent crime includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; property crime includes burglary, larceny, arson, and motor vehicle theft. The overall index crime rate in Person County fell 25% overall between 2008 and 2012, and was lower than the comparable state rate in each of the years cited. The largest component of Person County index crime was property crime, rates for which also were consistently lower than the comparable rates for the state as a whole (29).

Violent crime can be subdivided further into the following categories: *murder, rape, robbery* (larceny by the threat of violence); and *aggravated assault* (a physical attack on another person which results in serious bodily harm and/or is made with a deadly or dangerous weapon such as a gun, knife, sword, ax or blunt instrument). Property crime can be subdivided into: *burglary* (unlawful breaking and entering into the premises of another with the intent to commit a felony); *larceny* (the theft of property without use of force); and *motor vehicle* theft (the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle). In Person County, the predominant violent crime reported in every year cited was aggravated assault, and the predominant property crime reported in every year cited was larceny (30).

Besides index crime, a series of other criminal activities occurs in Person County. For example, as of February 13, 2014 there were 73 registered sex offenders in Person County (31). According to the NC Governor's Crime Commission, there were two gangs reported in Person County in 2013 (32). And finally, according to the NC State Bureau of Investigation, there were no methamphetamine drug lab busts in Person County during the period from 2005 through 2013 (33).

Juvenile Crime

The following definitions will be useful in understanding the subsequent data and discussion.

Complaint: A formal allegation that a juvenile committed an offense, which will be reviewed by a counselor who decides whether to approve or not approve the complaint. If approved, it will be heard in juvenile court.

Undisciplined: Describes a juvenile between the ages of six and 16, who is unlawfully absent from school, or regularly disobedient and beyond disciplinary control of parent/guardian, or is regularly found where it is unlawful for juveniles to be, or has run away from home for more than 24 hours. It also includes 16-17 year olds who have done any of the above except being absent from school.

Delinquent: Describes a juvenile between the ages of six and not yet 16 who commits an offense that would be a crime under state or local law if committed by an adult.

The number of complaints for *undisciplined* youth in Person County *fell* from 65 in 2010 to 39 in 2012, a 40% decrease. Over the same period the number of complaints of *delinquent* youth in Person County *rose* from 148 to 190, a 28% increase (34). It is unclear whether this pattern reflects a real worsening of behavior among youth or a change in the reaction of complainants regarding what behaviors they think they are seeing.

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

According to data from the Domestic Violence Commission of the NC Council for Women on the number of individuals who filed complaints of sexual assault in the period from FY2004-2005 through FY2011-2012, the annual number of sexual assault complaints statewide increased 58% between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, which corresponds to the beginning and early years of the recent economic recession. The annual number of complaints statewide remained at 2009-2010 levels through 2011-2012 (35). This increase is not surprising, since it is not unusual for complaints of sexual assault to increase when social stresses increase. Unfortunately, comparable data for Person County is not available at the source.

The same state source catalogues data on complaints of domestic violence. Between FY2004-2005 and FY2011-2012 the annual number of complaints varied in Person County, Bladen County and the state as a whole without a clear pattern. However, the number of complaints in Person County appeared to have doubled between FY2009-2010 and FY2010-2011, increasing from 91 to 181 and remaining high (178) the following year (36). This “burst” of complaints is a year later than the comparable increase in sexual assault complaints, but may also relate to economic conditions spreading throughout the community.

Child Maltreatment

The responsibility for identifying and reporting cases of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation falls to the child protective services program within a county’s department of social services. Generally speaking, such a unit will have sufficient staff to handle intake of all reports. However, an agency’s ability to investigate and monitor reported cases may vary from year to year, depending on the number of properly trained staff available to it; hence, follow-up on reports may vary independently of the number of reports.

Between 2004-2005 and 2012-2013, the total number of findings of child abuse, neglect or dependency in Person County fluctuated without a clear pattern except that recent figures appeared *lower* than pre-2011-2012 figures. Over the period cited, the highest numbers of findings were 352 in FY2005-2006 and 303 in FY2006-2007, and the lowest was 151 in 2011-2012. The average number of findings of child abuse, neglect, or dependency per year throughout the period cited was 248. The total number of *substantiated* findings of abuse and neglect, abuse only, and neglect only covered annually by those reports ranged from a low of 16 in FY2008-2009 to a high of 46 in FY2004-2005, and averaged 35 per year (37). (A “substantiated” report of child abuse, neglect or exploitation indicates that the investigation supports a conclusion that the subject child(ren) was/were abused, neglected, or exploited.) The findings and substantiated cases of child abuse in Person County appear to have little connection to the timing of the economic recession.

Adult Maltreatment

Adults who are elderly, frail, or mentally challenged are also subject to abuse, neglect, and exploitation. County DSS Adult Protective Services units screen, investigate, and evaluate reports of what may broadly be referred to as adult maltreatment.

According to data from the NC Division of Aging and Adult Services, it would appear that 38% more cases of adult maltreatment were “screened in” (i.e., deemed appropriate for further service) in Person County in 2011 than in 2009 (38).

Data for a subsequent period (FY2010-2011 through FY2012-2013) provided by the Person County Department of Social Services showed that the number of reports of adult maltreatment meeting the standards for investigation, as well as the number of cases meriting services, were similar from year to year over the period cited. The number of cases meeting standards for investigation ranged from 70 to 74 annually over the period, and the number of cases meriting services ranged from 32 to 37 annually (39).

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FINDINGS

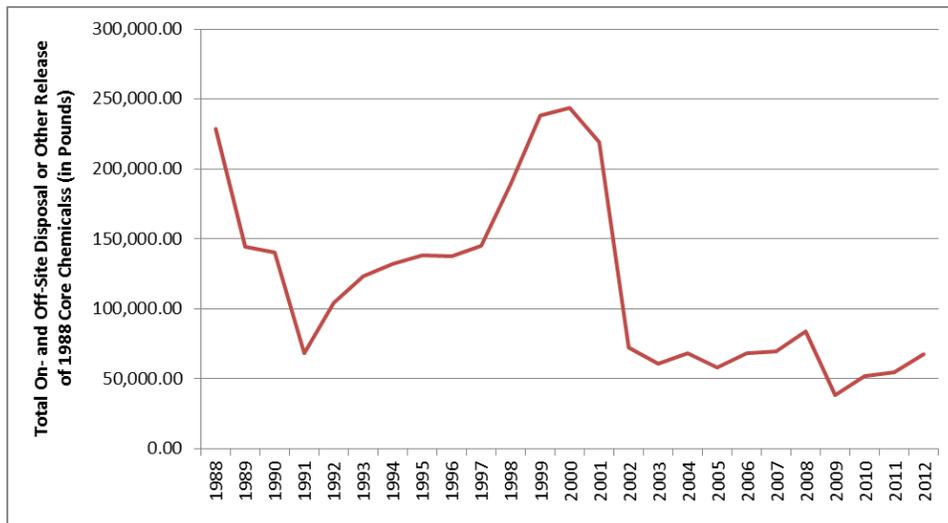
TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES

Person County is among the NC counties with the largest volumes of *toxic releases*. The US Toxic Releases Inventory (TRI) program is the tool the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses to track industrial releases of toxic chemicals to land, air and water. Approximately 20,000 industrial facilities are required to report estimates of their environmental releases and waste generation annually to the TRI program office. Note that these reports do *not* cover all toxic chemicals, and they omit pollution from motor vehicles and small businesses (40).

In 2012, almost 3.7 million pounds of TRI chemicals were released in Person County, the fourth highest total volume of releases in the state (41). TRI releases in Person County in 2012 represented 7% of all TRIs released in NC in 2012. Two power generating facilities—the Mayo Electric Generating Plant and the Roxboro Steam Plant, both operated by Duke Energy—were responsible for the largest volumes of nine of the ten TRI chemicals/chemical compounds released in the highest amounts in Person County in 2012 (42).

Although TRI releases in Person County remain among the highest in the state, the releasing industries have reduced the amount of TRI chemicals they released over time, especially since 2000. The graph below plots the weight, in pounds, of total TRI chemicals released annually by all industries in Person County beginning in 1988.

Total TRI Release Trend, 1988 Core Chemicals List, Person County (1988-2012)



Source: US EPA TRI Explorer, Releases: Trends Report, North Carolina, Person County.
http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.trends.

WATER QUALITY

Drinking Water Systems

The EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) contains information about public water systems and their violations of EPA's drinking water regulations, as reported to EPA by the states. These regulations establish maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, and monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure that water systems provide safe water to their customers (43).

In February 2014, SDWIS listed 54 active water systems in Person County. Four were *community water systems* that served 12,587 people. A community water system is one with at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves 25 year-round residents. This category includes municipalities, subdivisions, and mobile home parks. In addition to the four community water systems in Person County, there were also four *non-transient, non-community water systems (N-T/N-C)* serving 1,289 people and 46 transient, non-community (*T/N-C*) water systems serving 3,550 people. Water systems in the N-T/N-C category regularly supply water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems. Water systems in the T/N-C category do not consistently serve the same people, and include rest stops, campgrounds, and gas stations.

According to the data from SDWIS, active community water systems in Person County serve approximately 32% of the population. The remaining 68%, a significant segment of the county population, get their water from private wells or other sources and are at greatest risk for environmental contamination of their water source (44).

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste Disposal

The solid waste disposal trend in Person County is moving in the wrong direction. In FY2012-13, Person County managed 39,560 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) for a rate of 1.0 tons per capita, an *increase* of 26% from the per capita rate for FY1991-92 (the period customarily used for the base rate). During the same 2012-13 period, the overall state per capita solid waste management rate was 0.94, 12% *less* than the FY1991-92 base per capita rate (45).

Some of the solid waste generated within Person County is transferred or transported directly to landfills outside the county, but the vast majority (99%) is landfilled within its boundaries, at the Upper Piedmont Regional Environmental Landfill located in in Rougemont (46). This landfill currently has capacity projected to last for another 35 years (47).

The local governments in Person County are aware of the solid waste problem. According to the 10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan for Person County and the City of Roxboro released in December, 2012, the municipalities were aware that they could not attain the 2006 goal of reducing waste to 0.76 tons per capita by 2012. In response, the city and county planned to introduce a number of new programs aimed at increasing diversion of solid waste from landfills to recycling and other reduction strategies (48). Time will tell if these strategies will work to reduce solid waste in the county.

HEALTH DATA FINDINGS

USING HEALTH DATA

Routinely collected surveillance data can be used to describe—and compare—the health status of communities. These data, which are readily available in the public domain, typically use standardized definitions. Some of the important terms used in this section of the report are defined or explained below, excerpted from the consultant’s comprehensive CHA report:

- **Mortality rate** – The mortality rate, or the rate of death, is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a target population in a given time period due to a specific cause by the total number of persons in the target population in the same period. Mortality rate typically is described as number of deaths per 100,000 persons.
- **Age-adjustment** - Many factors can affect the risk of death, including race, gender, occupation, education and income. The most significant factor is age, because as a population ages, its collective risk of death increases. At any one time some communities have higher proportions of “younger” people, and others have a higher proportion of “older” people. In order to compare mortality data from one community with the same kind of data from another, it is necessary first to control for differences in the age composition of the communities being compared. This is accomplished by age-adjusting the data, a statistical manipulation usually performed by the professionals responsible for collecting and cataloging health data.
- **Aggregate data** – Aggregation of data combines annual data gathered over a multi-year period, usually three or five years. The practice of presenting data that are aggregated avoids the instability typically associated with using highly variable year-by-year data consisting of relatively few cases or deaths. It is particularly important to aggregate data for smaller jurisdictions like Person County. Aggregating annual counts over a five year period before calculating a rate is a method commonly used by the NC State Center for Health Statistics (NCSCHS). Sometimes even aggregating data is not sufficient, so the NCSCHS recommends that all rates based on fewer than 20 events—whether covering an aggregate period or not—be considered “unstable”, and interpreted only with caution.
- **Morbidity** - Morbidity as used in this report refers generally to the presence of injury, sickness or disease (and sometimes the symptoms and/or disability resulting from those conditions) among the living population. Morbidity data usually is presented as a percentage or a count, but not a rate.
- **Prevalence** – Prevalence refers to the number of *existing* cases of a disease or health condition in a population at a defined point in time or during a defined period. Prevalence is usually expressed as a *proportion*, not a rate.
- **Incidence** - Incidence is the population-based *rate* at which *new* cases of a disease occur and are diagnosed. It is calculated by dividing the number of newly diagnosed cases of a disease or condition during a given period by the population size during that period. Typically, the resultant value is multiplied by 100,000 and is expressed as cases per 100,000; sometimes the multiplier is a smaller number, such as 10,000.
- **Pregnancy rate** – The pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 women of target reproductive age. In this report, the target ages are “all women of reproductive age” (15-44 years) and “teen women” (15-19 years).

HEALTH RANKINGS

Each year for more than 20 years, America’s Health Rankings™, a project of United Health Foundation, has tracked the health of the nation and provided a comprehensive perspective on how the nation and each state measures up. America’s Health Rankings are based on several kinds of measures, including *determinants* (socioeconomic and behavioral factors and standards of care that underlie health and well-being) and *outcomes* (measures of morbidity, mortality, and other health conditions). For the purposes of this CHA report, North Carolina’s ranking is important because it adds a national perspective to these comparisons. The table below shows where NC stood in the 2013 rankings relative to the “best” and “worst” states, and those states ranked on either side of NC. Note that first ranked (Hawaii) is best and 50th ranked (Mississippi) is worst.

**Rank of North Carolina in America’s Health Rankings
(2013)**

Location	National Rank (Out of 50) ¹						
	Overall	Determinants	Outcomes	Diabetes	Smoking	Obesity	Infant Mortality
Hawaii	1	2	2	7	3	3	24
Michigan	34	33	38	34	39	40	39
North Carolina	35	34	36	33	33	33	40
Texas	36	36	29	35	20	32	22
Mississippi	50	48	49	49	44	49	50

Source: United Health Foundation, 2013. America’s Health Rankings; <http://www.americashealthrankings.org>.

County Health Rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, collaborating with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, produces annual health rankings for the counties in all 50 states. In this project, each state’s counties are ranked within the state according to health outcomes and the health factors that determine a county’s health. The following table presents the 2014 county rankings for Person County and its comparator. In 2014, Person County was ranked 32nd in the state of NC in terms of health outcomes, due mostly to shortened life expectancy, and 48th in terms of health factors, in which category health behaviors and clinical care contributed most to the lower rank. These parameters will be discussed more fully later in this report.

**County Health Rankings
(2014)**

Location	County Rank (Out of 100) ¹							
	Health Outcomes			Health Factors				
	Length of Life	Quality of Life	Overall Outcomes Rank	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment	Overall Factors Rank
Person County	55	7	32	78	54	34	53	48
Bladen County	95	86	91	73	93	92	37	93

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2014. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/north-carolina/2014/rankings/outcomes/overall>.

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Pregnancy Rates

Overall Pregnancy Rate

As is true for NC as a whole, the *overall* pregnancy rate for women of childbearing age (15-44) in Person County has been falling, decreasing by 20% between 2008 and 2012. Statewide, over the same period, the overall pregnancy rate fell by 14%. In 2012, the overall pregnancy rate in Person County was 65.1 pregnancies per 1,000 women, 10% *lower* than the state rate of 72.1. When stratified by race, it is apparent that between 2010 and 2012 overall pregnancy rates in Person County fell among white (by 19%) and African American (by 25%) non-Hispanic women as well as among Hispanic women (by 25%). However, in 2012, the overall pregnancy rates for African American non-Hispanic women (78.7) and Hispanic women (78.1) in Person County both were approximately 34% higher than the comparable rate (58.2) among white non-Hispanic women in (49).

Teen Pregnancy Rate

Pregnancy rates among Person County teens (ages 15-19) also fell between 2008 and 2012, as they did statewide. In Person County, the decrease over that period was 31%; statewide the decrease was 32%. In 2012, the teen pregnancy rate in Person County was 48.6 pregnancies per 1,000 teen females, 23% *higher* than the state rate of 39.6. When stratified by race, it is apparent that between 2010 and 2012 teen pregnancy rates in Person County fell among both white (by 30%) and African American (by 14%) non-Hispanic teens. (Pregnancy rates among Hispanic teens were unstable and are not presented here.) However, in 2012, the overall pregnancy rate for African American non-Hispanic teens in Person County (82.9) was 71% higher than the comparable rate (32.6) among white non-Hispanic teens in the county (16).

In terms of numbers rather than rates, teen pregnancies in Person County fell from 93 in 2008 and 83 in 2010 to 58 in 2012 (50).

Pregnancy Risk Factors

High Parity and Short-Interval Births

According to NCSCHS, a birth is *high parity* if the mother is younger than 18 when she has had one or more births, or aged 18 or 19 and has had two or more births, or is 20-24 and has had four or more births, etc. A *short-interval* birth involves a conception occurring less than six months since the last birth. High-parity and short-interval pregnancies can be a physical strain on the mother and sometimes contribute to complicated pregnancies and/or poor birth outcomes.

Although the frequency of high parity births among Person County women under the age of 30 fell 5% between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012, the 2008-2012 county figure was 8% *higher* than the comparable NC figure. Among Person County women age 30 or older, the frequency of high parity *increased* 13% between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012, and in the latter period was 15% higher than the comparable NC figure (24.7 vs. 21.5, respectively) (51).

The frequency of short-interval births in Person County *increased* 6% between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012, and in 2008-2012 was 10% higher than the comparable NC figure (14.2 vs. 12.9, respectively) (52).

Lack of Early Prenatal Care

Good pre-conception health and early prenatal care can help assure women the healthiest pregnancies possible. The percent of pregnant women in Person County who received early prenatal care (i.e., prenatal care in the first three months) of their pregnancies exceeded the comparable state figure in every year from 2006 through 2009. Beginning in 2011, the percentage in Person County fell dramatically, from 90% in 2010 to approximately 60% in 2011 and 2012. Indeed, the comparable figures for the state and Bladen County also fell over that period. It is unclear whether this jurisdiction-wide negative trend is linked to a change in the way the state handles prenatal care data or some other common factor (53).

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy is an unhealthy behavior that may have negative effects on both the mother and the fetus. Smoking can lead to fetal and newborn death and contribute to low birth weight and pre-term delivery. The percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy was higher in Person County than in either Bladen County or NC as a whole in 2007, 2008, 2011 and 2012. Worse, the percent of births to Person County mothers who smoked during pregnancy *rose* 22% between 2009 and 2012, and rose 42% overall between 2006 and 2012, trends definitely in the *wrong* direction (54).

Birth Outcomes

Low and Very Low Birth Weight Births

Low birth weight can result in serious health problems in newborns (e.g., respiratory distress, bleeding in the brain, and heart, intestinal and eye problems), and cause lasting disabilities (mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and vision and hearing loss) or even death (55).

The overall frequency of low birth weight (≤ 5.5 lbs.) births in Person County increased 1% between 2005-2009 and 2012, and the overall frequency of *very* low birth weight (≤ 3.3 lbs.) births decreased 5% over the same period. When stratified by race, a clear disparity in these birth outcomes emerges. In 2008-2012, the frequency of low birth weight births among white non-Hispanic women in Person County was 6.3%, while among African American non-Hispanic women the comparable figure was 17.2%. The frequency of very low birth weight births among white non-Hispanic women in Person County was 2.0%, while among African American non-Hispanic women the comparable figure was 4.9%; thus the frequencies of both low and very low birth weight births among African American non-Hispanic women were more than twice the comparable frequencies among white non-Hispanic women. (Birth weight frequencies for Hispanic women in Person County were unstable and are not presented here.) In 2008-2012, the frequencies of low and very low birth weight births in Person County overall and among African American non-Hispanic women exceeded the comparable state figures (56).

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate in Person County *decreased* 30% between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012. For 2008-2012, the overall infant mortality rate in Person County was 6.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 13% lower than the comparable state average of 7.5 (57). While the current Person County infant mortality rate is better than the state average, it bears noting that the infant mortality rate in NC was among the 10 worst of the 50 states throughout the period covered by the statistic.

When stratified by race, it is apparent that the infant mortality rate is much higher among African American non-Hispanic women regardless of jurisdiction. In both Person and Bladen counties for the period 2008-2012 the number of deaths among white non-Hispanic infants were too few to yield a stable rate. However, in Person County 79% of the infant deaths (11 of 14) occurred among African American non-Hispanic babies, yielding an infant mortality rate of 16.7, more than 2½ times the overall rate in the county. In Bladen County, 67% of the infant deaths (10 of 15) occurred among African American non-Hispanic babies, an infant mortality rate of 15.3, and nearly twice the overall rate in the county. Statewide, the infant mortality rate among African American non-Hispanic babies for 2008-2012 was 14.0, almost twice the overall rate and 2½ times the rate among white non-Hispanic infants (58).

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Life Expectancy

According to data shown in the table below, life expectancies for persons born in 2010-2012 in Person County were *lower* in all categories than the comparable state averages. Note, however, that life expectancies in Person County improved in all categories *except* females between 1990-1992 and 2010-2012.

Life Expectancy at Birth, by Gender and Race

Location	Life Expectancy in Years									
	Person Born in 1990-1992					Person Born in 2010-2012				
	Overall	Male	Female	White	African-American	Overall	Male	Female	White	African-American
Person County	75.5	70.6	80.4	76.7	72.8	76.9	74.0	79.8	77.3	75.8
Bladen County	72.4	67.8	76.9	74.1	69.4	75.7	72.7	78.5	76.8	73.5
State of NC	74.9	71.0	78.7	76.4	69.8	78.2	75.7	80.6	78.7	75.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, Life Expectancy, State and County Estimates, Life Expectancy: North Carolina 1990-1992 and 2010-2012, State and County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/data/lifexpectancy/>.

Leading Causes of Death

The following four tables summarize information on the leading causes of death in Person County. The source for these tables is a PowerPoint presentation summarizing CHA data that was prepared by the CHA consultant and is appended to this report. The data on which they are based is also appended to this report.

According to the table below, 2008-2012 mortality rates in Person County exceeded the comparable rates statewide for 10 of the 15 leading causes of death.

Leading Causes of Death in Person County 2008-2012

Age-Adjusted Rates (2008-2012)	Person Co. No. of Deaths	Person Co. Mortality Rate	Rate Difference from NC
1. Total Cancer	472	195.4	+11%
2. Diseases of the Heart	427	182.8	+5%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	174	74.7	+66%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	124	52.8	+13%
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	61	28.9	-2%
6. Diabetes Mellitus	68	28.5	+31%
7. Alzheimer's Disease	56	24.8	-15%
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	47	20.3	+13%
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	32	18.0	+26%
10. Septicemia	42	17.8	+33%
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	38	16.0	-11%
12. Suicide	32	14.9	+22%
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	32	13.2	+42%
14. Homicide	11	6.5	n/a
15. AIDS	4	2.0	n/a

The next table shows how the rank order of the leading causes of death in Person County shifted between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012. From this data it is clear that mortality rates for most causes of death improved over the interval cited, but rates for three worsened: chronic lower respiratory disease, Alzheimer's disease, and suicide:

Leading Causes of Death in Person County 2008-2012 and Change from 2005-2009

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank 2005-2009	Rank Change 2005-2009 to 2008-2012	% Rate Change 2005-2009 to 2008-2012
1. Total Cancer	2	+1	-9.6
2. Diseases of the Heart	1	-1	-18.1
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	n/c	-14.0
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	n/c	+0.2
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	n/c	-14.2
6. Diabetes Mellitus	6	n/c	-10.0
7. Alzheimer's Disease	11	+4	+47.6
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	-1	-31.4
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	8	-1	-31.3
10. Septicemia	10	n/c	-9.6
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	9	-2	-35.7
12. Suicide	13	+1	+34.2
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12	-1	-2.2
14. Homicide	14	n/c	-23.5
15. AIDS	15	n/c	-41.2

Although analysis of the data in the next table is hampered by numerous suppressed unstable rates, it does appear that males disproportionately suffer mortality from several causes of death: total cancer, heart disease, chronic lower respiratory disease, unintentional non-motor vehicle injury, diabetes, and especially pneumonia and influenza. The table also illustrates that unintentional non-motor vehicle injury and pneumonia and influenza rank significantly higher among men than among women as leading causes of death in Person County.

Leading Causes of Death in Person County 2008-2012, by Gender

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank Among Males	Rank Among Females	% Male Rate Difference from Females
1. Total Cancer	1	1	+40%
2. Diseases of the Heart	2	2	+38%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	4	3	-29%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3	4	+98%
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	7	+30%
6. Diabetes Mellitus	6	6	+18%
7. Alzheimer's Disease	n/a	5	n/a
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	10	+2X
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	8	n/a	n/a
10. Septicemia	n/a	8	n/a
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	n/a	9	n/a
12. Suicide	9	n/a	n/a
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	n/a	n/a	n/a
14. Homicide	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a

As shown in the following table, African Americans in Person County suffer disproportionate mortality for several of the leading causes of death: total cancer, heart disease, stroke, and especially diabetes, with the mortality rate for African American non-Hispanics *three times* the rate for white non-Hispanics. Note that racially stratified data is not available for many leading causes of death due to below-threshold numbers of deaths and suppressed unstable rates.

Leading Causes of Death in Person County 2008-2012, by Race

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank Among White Non-Hispanic	Rank Among Black non-Hispanic	% Blacks Rate Difference from Whites
1. Total Cancer	1	1	+18%
2. Diseases of the Heart	2	2	+6%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	3	+1%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	n/a	n/a
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	n/a	n/a
6. Diabetes Mellitus	9	4	+3X
7. Alzheimer's Disease	6	n/a	n/a
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	n/a	n/a
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	10	n/a	n/a
10. Septicemia	11	n/a	n/a
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	13	n/a	n/a
12. Suicide	8	n/a	n/a
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12	n/a	n/a
14. Homicide	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a

Each age group tends to have its own leading causes of death. Note that for this purpose, it is important to use *non-age adjusted* death rates. In the period 2008-2012, the leading cause(s) of death in each of the age groups in Person County were as follows (59):

- Age Group 00-19: Conditions originating in the perinatal period
- Age Group 20-39: All other unintentional injuries (i.e., non-motor vehicle injuries)
- Age Group 40-64: Cancer – all sites
- Age Group 65-84: Cancer – all sites
- Age Group 85+: Diseases of the heart

The next table, also from the consultant’s PowerPoint presentation, summarizes mortality rate trends in Person County for the 15 leading causes of death. The summary arrow describes the direction of slope of a regression line calculated using the eight rolling five-year aggregate mortality rates in the period from 2001-2005 through 2008-2012. A downward arrow indicates a falling slope/rate; an upward arrow indicates a rising slope/rate. Two upward arrows indicates a rising rate that has doubled (or more) since the initial period of the data. It is apparent from this data that over the period cited mortality rates in Person County improved overall for 9 of the 15 leading causes of death, and were comparatively unchanged in one. Unfortunately, rates *increased* overall for five causes of death: diabetes, Alzheimer’s disease, septicemia, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and homicide.

Trends of Change in the Leading Causes of Death in Person County

Leading Cause of Death in Person County	Overall Trend Direction
1. Total Cancer	▼
2. Diseases of the Heart	▼
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	▼
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	▼
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	n/c
6. Diabetes Mellitus	▲
7. Alzheimer’s Disease	▲▲1/2
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	▼
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	▼
10. Septicemia	▲
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	▼
12. Suicide	▼
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	▲
14. Homicide	▲
15. AIDS	▼

Despite a decreasing mortality trend, total cancer was the leading cause of death in Person County in the 2008-2012 period, and the community ranked cancer as the most significant health problem on the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey (60). Examining incidence and mortality rate trends for site-specific cancers is helpful in understanding more about the problem of cancer in the community. The following table from the consultant’s PowerPoint presentation summarizes trends in the incidence and mortality rates for five site-specific cancers: lung cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and pancreas cancer. The incidence data covers the period from 1996-2000 through 2007-2011 and the mortality rate data covers the period from 2001-2005 through 2008-2012. The symbol protocol is the same as that used in the table above. A “double down” arrow indicates a rate that has halved since the beginning of the period covered.

Trends of Change in Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Person County

Cancer Site	Parameter	Overall Trend Direction
Lung Cancer	Incidence	▲
	Mortality	▲
Prostate Cancer	Incidence	▼
	Mortality	▼▼
Breast Cancer	Incidence	▼
	Mortality	▲
Colorectal Cancer	Incidence	▲
	Mortality	▼
Pancreas Cancer	Incidence	n/a
	Mortality	▼

It is difficult to fully interpret incidence data without information about cancer screening activities, since screenings sometimes raise incidence rates by discovering cancer cases that might otherwise go unnoticed for some period of time. A rise in incidence connected to screening is not necessarily a bad thing, since the resulting figure may include numerous cases that were caught early and treated. The data above indicate that incidence has risen for lung and colorectal cancers. While screenings for colorectal cancer are common, there is no routine lung cancer screening mechanism.

The table above also shows that mortality has decreased over time for prostate, colorectal and pancreas cancers; unfortunately, the mortality rate trend for lung cancer and breast cancer increased over the time period cited.

The rise in lung cancer incidence and mortality is not surprising, since one major cause of lung cancer, smoking, remains a problem in Person County. As illustrated in the data on smoking during pregnancy, pregnant women in Person County smoke at a frequency almost twice the state average, and the local frequency has *risen* 22% over the past three years. The hospital discharge rate for lung neoplasms in Person County exceeded the comparable state rate in six of the past seven years, and the local rate was almost twice the state rate in 2012 (61). In Person County, men have had a higher lung cancer mortality rate than women for the past eight aggregate periods, but the mortality rate gap between men and women has closed somewhat as lung cancer mortality has increased for women and decreased for men (62). Interestingly, smoking has fallen from third place in 2007 to fifth place in 2014 on the list of most significant “unhealthy behaviors” in Person County according to Community Health Survey results (60).

Other Community Health Survey results indicate that the public may be unaware of or possibly misinformed about the significance of certain health problems that result in many deaths and high mortality rates in Person County. The table below from the consultant’s PowerPoint presentation shows a rank-order listing of the community health problems identified by respondents in the 2014 and 2011 Person County Community Health Surveys. In each year cited, the public correctly identified cancer, heart disease, and diabetes as among the most significant community health problems, but “underrated” the significance of stroke, lung disease and non-motor vehicle injuries. These “disconnects” between opinion and fact are opportunities for community health education.

Rank Order of Community Health Problems in Person County Community Health Survey

2014 Survey	2011 Survey
1. Cancer	1. Cancer
2. Obesity/overweight	2. Obesity/overweight
3. Heart disease/heart attack	3. Heart disease/heart attack
4. Substance abuse	4. Diabetes
5. Diabetes	5. Problems of aging
6. Mental health	6. Mental health
7. Teenage pregnancy	7. Teenage pregnancy
8. Alzheimer's disease	8. Stroke
9. Lung disease	9. Lung disease
10. Stroke	10. Non-motor vehicle injuries
11. Motor vehicle injuries	11. STDs
12. Sexually transmitted diseases	12. Motor vehicle injuries
13. Non-motor vehicle injuries	13. Dental health
14. Kidney disease	14. Infectious/contagious disease
14. Infectious/contagious disease	15. Kidney disease

MORBIDITY AND CHRONIC DISEASE

Diabetes

As noted previously, diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death overall in Person County in 2008-2012. It was the fourth leading cause of death among African American non-Hispanics in the county, at a mortality rate three times the comparable rate among white non-Hispanics.

Although not racially stratified, data available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) describes the estimated prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults age 18 and older at the county level. According to this data (derived from the BRFSS) the prevalence of adult diabetes in Person County increased 18% overall between 2006 and 2011; the comparable figures for Bladen County and NC were 27% and 6%, respectively. The average 6-year prevalence of diagnosed adult diabetes in Person County over that period was 10.4%; the comparable figures for Bladen County and NC were 11.5% and 9.1%, respectively (63).

For each of the past three CHA cycles the Person County Community Health Survey has asked respondents whether they had been medically diagnosed with any of a list of diseases, including diabetes (not during pregnancy). The percentage of respondents replying “yes” to a diabetes diagnosis was 13.1% in 2007, 12.0% in 2011, and 15.8% in 2014. When stratified by gender, the “yes” response percentages in 2014 were similar among men and women, 15.0% and 14.3%, respectively. However, when the 2014 survey data was stratified by race, the “yes” response percentages were very disparate: 11.0% for whites and 28.3% for African Americans (60). As noted previously, survey respondents identified the significance of diabetes as a leading community health problem, perhaps because many of them were sufferers.

Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and obesity are well-recognized as precursors to many health problems, including diabetes. As with diabetes, the CDC describes the estimated prevalence of diagnosed obesity in adults age 18 and older at the county level. According to this data (also derived from the BRFSS) the prevalence of diagnosed obesity in Person County increased only 2% between 2006 and 2011; the comparable figure for Bladen County was 22%. (Similar state-level data is not available from the source.) The average 6-year prevalence of diagnosed obesity among adults in Person County over that period was 32.3%; the comparable figure for Bladen County was 33.7% (64).

Other local data would appear to corroborate that overweight and obesity are significant health problems in Person County. In the fall of 2012, the Farm Bureau Insurance Company sponsored a *Healthy Living for a Lifetime* health screening event in the county that drew 163 participants. Among the parameters measured were height and weight, and the calculation of body mass indices. Below are the results of the BMI portion of the assessment (65).

- Average BMI of all participants – 30 kg/m²
- Percent of participants at low risk (18.5-24.9 kg/m²) – 25.2%
- Percent of participants at moderate risk (25-29.9 kg/m²) – 27.0%
- Percent of participants at high risk (>29.9 kg/m²) – 47.9%

According to results of a Marketing Report prepared for Person County in 2013, 35% of adult survey respondents reported that a doctor had told them that they were either overweight (32%) or obese (3%) (66).

Finally, according to results from the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey, 42.8% of 611 adult respondents reported that they had been diagnosed by a doctor, nurse or other health professional as either overweight or obese (60).

While the three local data sources described above provided only limited stratified data it nevertheless appears that the population groups identified as most at risk for overweight and obesity were women (according to one report specifically those between the ages of 35 and 64) and African Americans.

As noted previously, respondents from the three most recent Person County Community Health Surveys have consistently ranked overweight/obesity among the top three leading health problems in the community. Furthermore, during the same three surveys the community usually identified the behaviors contributing to overweight and obesity—poor eating habits, and lack of physical activity—among the top four most significant “unhealthy behaviors” in the county (60).

While data on childhood obesity is far sparser than data on adult obesity, the existing data appears to indicate that overweight and obesity are as pervasive among toddlers as among adults. According to 2012 data from NCPASS (North Carolina Nutrition and Physical Activity Surveillance System), 17% of 2-4 year olds in the NPASS program in Person County were overweight, and 15% were obese. For comparison, in Bladen County 15% of 2-4 year old participants were overweight and 16% were obese, and statewide 15% were overweight and 15% were obese (67).

Complications from overweight and obesity include not only diabetes but also heart disease, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure. Each of these conditions is prevalent in the Person

County community, as indicated by results of Person County Community Health Surveys. In the 2014 survey, 5% of the respondents reported they had been diagnosed with angina or heart disease; this figure compares to a 6% response frequency in 2011. Respondents reported a diagnosis of high cholesterol at a frequency of 32% in both 2014 and 2011 and 30% in 2007. Finally, 37% of respondents reported a diagnosis of high blood pressure in 2014, compared to 32% in 2011 and 30% in 2007 (60).

Communicable Disease

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are the most common communicable diseases in Person County. Among STIs, chlamydia is the most prevalent, followed by gonorrhea. However, according to state data, Person County incidence rates for both chlamydia and gonorrhea were consistently lower than comparable rates for the state overall from 2009 through 2012. In 2012 the Person County incidence rate for chlamydia infection was 431.4 new cases per 100,000 population. The comparable chlamydia rate statewide was 524.1 (68). The NC Communicable Disease Branch provides the following disclaimer to these chlamydia incidence data:

Note: chlamydia case reports represent persons who have a laboratory-confirmed Chlamydial infection. It is important to note that Chlamydial infection is often asymptomatic in both males and females and most cases are detected through screening. Changes in the number of reported cases may be due to changes in screening practices. The disease can cause serious complications in females and a number of screening programs are in place to detect infection in young women. There are no comparable screening programs for young men. For this reason, Chlamydia case reports are always highly biased with respect to gender. The North Carolina STD Surveillance data system has undergone extensive changes since 2008 when North Carolina implemented North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC ESS). During this transition, Chlamydia morbidity counts for some counties may have been affected. Report totals for 2011 should be considered with this in mind. Reports are summarized by the date received in the Communicable Disease Surveillance Unit office rather than by date of diagnosis.

In 2012 the gonorrhea incidence rate in Person County was 88.3 new cases per 100,000 population. The comparable rate statewide was 148.3 (68). The highest rates of gonorrhea have been found in African Americans, people 20 to 24 years of age, and women, respectively (69).

The Person County Health Department, Communicable Disease Section is responsible by law for tracking cases of all communicable diseases. Below is a summary of the communicable disease cases identified in Person County over the period 2009 through 2013 (70).

- There were from 8 to 20 foodborne illnesses reported annually over the period cited; of the total of 65 cases reported between 2009 and 2013, 28 (43%) were Campylobacter infections and 28 were cases of salmonellosis.
- There were 927 total cases of sexually transmitted infections over the period cited, 80% of which were chlamydia infections.
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever was the non-STI, non-foodborne communicable disease most frequently reported, totaling 34 cases in the period cited.

PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION NEEDS AND RESOURCES

Access to and utilization of healthcare is affected by a range of variables including the availability of health insurance coverage, availability of medical and dental professionals, transportation, cultural expectations and other factors.

HEALTH INSURANCE

In most communities, citizens' utilization of health care services is related to their ability to pay for those services, either directly or through private or government health insurance plans and programs. People without health insurance are often the segment of the population least likely to seek and/or to be able to access necessary health care.

The table below summarizes the population (by age group) without health insurance of any kind for three biennia from 2006-2007 through 2010-2011. Prior to the advent of the Affordable Care Act the health insurance system in the US was built largely on employer-based insurance coverage, and any significant increase in the number of unemployed people usually led to an increase in the number of uninsured. With the advent of the Affordable Care Act, it is difficult to assess the current scope of the uninsured population, as available data all describes past circumstances which may no longer match reality.

Interestingly, the table below does *not* show a significant increase in the percent of uninsured people in Person County in the three years after the start of the national recession in 2008. In fact, the percent uninsured in the county actually decreased in the period immediately following the start of the recession. This phenomenon was repeated in Bladen County; statewide the pattern of uninsured was more variable.

Percent of Population Without Health Insurance, by Age Group

Location	2006-2007			2008-2009			2010-2011		
	0-18	19-64	0-64	0-18	19-64	0-64	0-18	19-64	0-64
Person County	13.0	21.9	19.2	10.2	21.1	18.0	7.9	20.7	17.1
Bladen County	14.5	24.8	21.4	12.7	22.3	19.4	8.6	21.2	17.7
State of NC	11.3	19.5	19.5	11.5	23.2	19.7	9.4 ¹	23.0 ¹	18.9 ¹

North Carolina Institute of Medicine, NC Health Data, Uninsured Snapshots, Characteristics of Uninsured North Carolinians 2006-2011, <http://www.nciom.org/nc-health-data/uninsured-snapshots/>.

The 2014 Person County Community Health Survey asked participants whether or not they had health insurance at the time of the survey (late spring, 2014). Among the 599 respondents who answered the question, 50 (8.3%) did not have health coverage at the time of the survey (60), a figure not even close to the admittedly dated figures in the table above. The smaller proportion of uninsured identified in the survey compared to the 2010-2011 data in the table may be due to a number of factors, including uneven distribution of survey participants (the survey was based on a convenience sample that reached predominately wealthier and employed residents), and an economy that had improved since 2010-2011. It is also possible that the lower survey figure was connected to persons having gained coverage through the Affordable Care Marketplace.

Although the survey sample was sufficiently skewed to invalidate comparisons *between* stratified groups of respondents, it is still valid to examine patterns of response *within* single stratified categories. Among all 599 respondents (60):

- A significantly higher percentage of African Americans (almost 19%) than whites (approximately 4%) were uninsured, and a much higher percentage of Hispanics (almost 57%) than non-Hispanics (approximately 5%) were uninsured.
- As to age, 21% of those age 18-29, 10% of those age 30-49, 5% of those age 50-64, and 1% of those age 65 and older were uninsured. This data reflects the facts that persons over the age of 65 are all eligible for Medicare, and that persons in younger age groups are those most vulnerable to unemployment and lack of insurance.
- Regarding education level, 17% of those with less than a high school diploma or GED, 13% of those with a high school diploma or GED, 9% of those with an Associate's degree or vocational training, and 1% of those with a Bachelor's degree or higher were uninsured. The proportion without health insurance decreases as education level increases relates to employment opportunities and concomitant insurance benefits available to those who are better educated.
- As to income level, 45% of those with a household income below \$20,000, 10% of those with household income between \$20,000 and \$40,000, and 3% of those with household income between \$40,000 and \$60,000 were uninsured. The proportion without health insurance decreases as income increases relates being able to afford and access health insurance benefits, either through employment or purchase.
- Regarding employment status, 27% of the unemployed, 4% of those employed full-time, 35% of those employed part-time, 47% of homemakers, and 20% of the self-employed were uninsured. It is not surprising that the unemployed, part-time employed and self-employed lack health insurance. The high rate of lack of insurance among homemakers was something of a surprise, as the assumption is that most homemakers, if married, are covered by their spouse's insurance.

It will not be possible to fully assess the scope of lack of health insurance in Person County until the new health insurance paradigm initiated by the Affordable Care Act is well established.

In the opposite case from poverty, which is worse among children, the percent of children who are uninsured is *lower* than the percent of adults. The table above contains data showing that the percent of children age 0-18 without health insurance is much lower than the comparable percent for the 19-64 age group, and that the figure for children fell dramatically between 2006-2007 and 2010-2011. This may be attributed perhaps to the fact that, as shown in the following table, enrollment in NC Health Choice (the program that provides insurance to children in low-income families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid) has increased steadily over time in all three jurisdictions, but most in Person County. In Person County, enrollment in NC Health Choice increased from 58% in 2009 to 98% of eligible children in 2013.

Enrollment in NC Health Choice

Location	FY2009		FY2010		FY2011		FY2012		FY2013	
	# Children Eligible	% Eligibles Enrolled								
Person County	563	68.4	610	81.5	612	94.9	651	97.1	610	98.4
Bladen County	697	94.0	709	92.2	755	99.5	743	99.1	710	100.4
State of NC	140,141	73.9	143,022	85.7	146,070	92.2	151,745	95.1	153,312	96.5

Source: NC Division of Medical Assistance, Statistics and Reports, N.C. Health Choice Monthly Enrollment/Exemption Reports, 2009-2013; <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dmA/ca/nchcenroll/index.htm>.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCES

Health Care Providers

According to County Health Rankings, cited previously, Person County was ranked 54th in NC in terms of clinical care, the middle of the range statewide. Further, the ratios of providers to population for major groups of health care professionals in Person County are also lower than state averages: the ratios for MDs, primary care MDs, registered nurses, dentists, and pharmacists were lower than comparable state or national averages in 2009, 2010, and 2011, the three most recent years for which data is available (71). This data would seem to indicate substandard health care access in Person County.

However, both of these types of county-focused data are somewhat misleading in terms of describing the overall accessibility of health care to the Person County population. Person County is adjacent to Durham County, home to a major medical center, a large community hospital, specialty hospitals, and numerous private practices; it is also near Chapel Hill (Orange County) and Raleigh (Wake County) which boast similar resources. It is a fact that many Person County residents go outside of the county to access medical care; presumably some of their outreach is deliberate. When a question on the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey asked whether respondents sought health care outside of Person County, fully 16% of respondents answered “yes” (60)

According to 2011 data from the Sheps Center for Health Services Research, Person County has at least one provider in most categories of health professionals listed. Unrepresented groups of specialists included general practitioners, obstetricians/gynecologists, certified nurse midwives, podiatrists and practicing psychologists (72). Of these, the most important gap would appear to be lack of providers who can attend a woman throughout pregnancy and delivery. Prenatal services are available in the county through the Health Department and one other provider. However, women must go out of county to deliver their babies

When asked whether they had difficulty accessing needed medical care, roughly 14% of respondents to the 2007, 2011 and 2014 Person County Community Health Surveys answered “yes”. Among those who had access problems, over 40% in each survey cited “lack of insurance” as the main barrier, followed by “cost (i.e., deductible or co-pay) too high” (60). Accessibility of health care did not appear to be a major problem for the vast majority of survey respondents.

There are only nine dentists in Person County (38), and many of their dental practices do not accept Medicaid patients. Accessing dental care therefore may be a particularly difficult problem for Medicaid enrollees since only three dental practices in Person County accept Medicaid and/or NC Health Choice clients, and all have limits on how many Medicaid or Health Choice clients they will accept (73).

Health Care Facilities

Hospital

Person County is home to Person Memorial Hospital, a self-described “full-service”, accredited hospital which is part of the Duke *LifePoint* system of hospitals. The facility is licensed for 110 beds (50 acute care beds, including intensive care beds, and 60 extended care beds). The

hospital provides both inpatient and outpatient services, including an emergency department (74). There are no obstetrician/gynecologists on staff at the local hospital.

Health Department

The Person County Health Department, located in Roxboro, cares for men, women and children by providing comprehensive services focused on wellness, education and prevention. Agency programs include: disease prevention and control, preparedness and response to emergent diseases and events, environmental health, home health, hospice, WIC, and personal health programs, such as OB/GYN services and child health. The Health Department also employs Certified Application Counselors to assist the uninsured in enrolling or to answer questions about health insurance through the Affordable Care Marketplace (75).

Federally-Qualified Health Center

Currently there is one FQHC in Person County: Person Family Medical and Dental Centers, Inc. (76). The center has two facilities, a medical and dental practice in Roxboro, and a dental-only facility in Yanceyville. Medical staff offer primary health care and facilitate access to secondary health care support with special attention to the needs of underserved populations. Both facilities accept Medicaid/NC Health Choice, Medicare, any major insurance plan, and self-pay on a sliding scale based on the patient's income and family size (77).

Emergency Medical Services

Person County EMS, operated by the county government, responds to a variety of calls, including medical conditions but also crimes, fires, false alarms, etc. Medically-related calls represented approximately 89% of EMS response activities over the past three years (78).

School Health

The local educational authority in Person County, Person County Schools, employs all school health nursing staff. Student's needs range from first aid for cuts, acute illness nursing, and hygiene counseling to chronic disease management, grief counseling, and suicide prevention. The most recent (SY2011-2012) ratio of school nurses to students in Person County schools was 1:985; during the same school year the ratio for the state was 1:1,179. The recommended ratio is 1:750 (79).

Long-Term Care Facilities

As of July 2014, there were two state-licensed family care homes, three adult care homes/homes for the aged, and one nursing home in Person County, together offering 366 beds (80). Person Memorial Hospital also maintains 60 extended care beds, bringing the county total to 426 (40). As was discussed previously, this number of beds may not be adequate for a county whose population over the age of 65 is projected to grow by over 60% in the next 15 years.

Home Care, Home Health and Hospice Services

An alternative to institutional care preferred by many disabled and senior citizens is to remain at home and use community in-home health and/or home aide services. This report prefers to cite only those in-home health and/or home aide services that are licensed by the state of NC. Note that there may be additional providers in Person County that refer to themselves as "home

health service (or care) providers” that are *not* licensed by the state and are not named in this report.

As of July 2014, there were four licensed home care, home health or hospice providers in Person County, all of them with home offices in Roxboro (81). In addition, the Person County Department of Social Services provides a number of home-care related services for their clients who qualify for other governmental services (82). Given the projected growth of the county, it would be prudent to more fully assess the adequacy of these alternatives to institutional care of the elderly and disabled as the county grows.

Mental Health Services Providers and Service Facilities

At the time this report was prepared, the local management entity/managed mental health care organization (LME/MCO) for Person County was Cardinal Innovations Healthcare Solutions, which is headquartered in Kannapolis, NC but serves a total of 16 counties in central NC. It maintains an OPC (Orange-Person-Chatham) Operations Center in Chapel Hill with a local number but access to the network’s 24-hour access/crisis number (83).

During FY2012-13 there was a total of 748 contracted providers throughout the Cardinal Innovations provider network; however, only nine of these providers were physically located in Person County (84). It is unclear whether the paucity of local providers hinders access to and utilization of mental health services by Person County residents.

It is also unclear whether the public knows about the local LME or how to access it. When respondents to the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey were asked to where they might refer a friend or family member with a mental health or drug/alcohol problem, fully 15% said they didn’t know. While most recommended a specific mental health facility or a mental health practitioner in private practice, a significant proportion chose referral answers outside of the network of mental health professionals, such as a member of the clergy, a support group or a school counselor. Knowledge about mental health services should be important to Person County citizens, since 23%-27% of respondents to the past three Community Health Surveys report they have been diagnosed with depression (60).

As of February, 2014, there were a total of 16 state-licensed facilities in Person County offering supervised living, day services or sheltered workshops for developmentally disabled adults. There were also two licensed substance abuse programs, neither of which served children or youth (85).

Other Healthcare Resources

As of July 14, 2014, there were no independent, free-standing ambulatory surgical facilities in Person County (86), but Person Memorial Hospital offered same-day surgery services (40). There was one licensed cardiac rehabilitation facility (operated by Person Memorial Hospital) (52) and one Medicare-approved dialysis facility (87). Since diabetes is one of the county’s leading health problems, especially in the African American community, and high blood pressure is prevalent according to the 2014 Person County Community Health Survey (60), complications from these conditions, including kidney failure, might be expected to become more prevalent as well. The community should investigate the need for kidney dialysis now and in the future and determine if this one dialysis facility is adequate.

Recreational Facilities

Person County has the distinction of being the oldest county recreation department in NC. Programs were begun in the 40's with full funding occurring in 1961. Person County Recreation, Arts, and Parks Department operates 12 parks and playing fields and a cultural arts center, and offers a variety of classes and programs through its Athletics, Cultural Arts, and Special Programs departments, as well as programming through Mayo Park (88). However, there is no indoor or outdoor public swimming pool in the county.

The Senior Center has been temporarily relocated. This facility does have a fitness center available. Exercise classes are also offered through the Senior Center, most of which are held at other locations.

Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Resources in Person County

The following is a list of some of the prevention and health promotion resources in Person County. It is by no means exhaustive of everything available. These resources are primarily those with which public health has been directly involved. The list highlights services, programs, partnerships, community resources and facilities, and a resource guide, all of which has and will continue to play an important role in addressing the county's health priorities.

Living Healthy Self-Management Program - *Living Healthy* is a skill-building workshop series that helps people with one or more chronic conditions (e.g. diabetes, chronic pain, hypertension, cancer, arthritis) learn to manage their condition and their life. This workshop involves 6 weekly sessions, each one 2 ½ hours long. *Living Healthy* sessions address action planning, nutrition, fitness, medication management, communication with health care providers, dealing with fatigue and pain, fall prevention, etc. as strategies for self-managing chronic conditions. This evidence-based program was developed by Stanford University.

Living Healthy with Diabetes Self-Management Program - *Living Healthy with Diabetes* is structured similarly to the *Living Healthy* program. However, it more specifically targets people with type 2 diabetes. In addition to being taught many of the same concepts presented in *Living Healthy*, participants are also informed about counting carbohydrates, glucose monitoring, preventing hypoglycemia, etc. for managing blood sugar levels. *Living Healthy with Diabetes* is also an evidence-based program developed by Stanford University.

Carbohydrate Counting/Meal Planning Workshop – This workshop is primarily for people with type 2 diabetes or pre-diabetes as well as their caregivers. It has also proven beneficial for health care professionals working with people with such conditions. Participants are made aware of sources of carbohydrates; recommended amounts of carbohydrates, proteins and fats per meal and snack; and how to put together meals within those recommendations. Each workshop consists of hands-on practice with meal planning. The workshop is led by a Registered Dietitian.

Eat Smart, Move More Weigh Less – *Eat Smart, Move More, Weigh Less* is a weight-management program that uses strategies proven to work. Each lesson informs, empowers, and motivates participants to live mindfully as they make choices about eating and physical activity. This 15-week program provides opportunities for participants to track their progress and keep a journal of healthy eating and physical activity behaviors. *Eat Smart, Move More, Weigh Less* is an evidence-based program developed by North Carolina Public Health and North Carolina State University.

Joint Use Agreements – Recreational facilities are more accessible to county residents and organizations through joint use agreements. Person County Recreation, Arts, and Parks (PCRAP) have established a joint use agreement with Person County Schools for shared facility usage. PCRAP also makes the gymnasium at the Huck Sansbury Recreational Complex available to the public 5 days a week for walking and other activities. This complex is in a central location in the county.

Local Farmers' Markets – Two farmers markets make fresh, local foods more accessible. Both markets are centrally located in the county in an area identified as a food desert. Healthy Personians Initiatives - Healthy Personians is a certified community-based partnership that strives to assist the residents of Person County with establishing and maintaining healthy lifestyles. This partnership addresses health issues and concerns in the county through a variety of initiatives each year.

Person County Medical Reserve Corps – Person County Medical Reserve Corps engages both medical and non-medical volunteers in times of emergency as well as everyday public health activities. Volunteers are involved in the community health assessment process as well as clinic and community-based health promotion activities such as immunization clinics, worksite screenings, community outreach and screenings, etc.

Person County Resource Guide – Home Health and Hospice of Person County, a division of Person County Health Department, makes available a comprehensive resource guide of the many services and programs in the county. A plethora of health and human services resources for all ages are listed in the guide. It is available via hard copy and is posted on the Health Department's website.

For additional information on any of these resources contact Person County Health Department (336-597-2204).

COMMUNITY CONCERNS SUMMARY

The 2014 Person County Community Health Survey solicited respondents' concerns about community health problems, unhealthy behaviors, and non-health related issues. The 2014 survey was conducted primarily electronically, using Survey Monkey, but paper copies also were made available in both English and Spanish. A stratified convenience sample approach was used and collected responses from 624 citizens of the county. Despite attempts to prevent it, certain groups were either over-sampled or under-sampled. The 2014 survey respondent pool can be generally characterized as predominately female, ethnically diverse, older, more affluent, and more highly educated than the general population. (See Appendix 2, p. 2 for a more extensive comparison of survey respondents to US Census population data).

Because the 2014 survey was supported by the same consultant involved in three previous surveys, it was possible to compare data from 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2014 surveys. Although year-to-year differences in response rates for questions on convenience-sample surveys such as these are not strictly comparable due to methodology and respondent differences, it is still instructive to note the broad similarities (or differences) in community responses over time. The tables below are from the consultant's full 2014 CHA report, available on the Person County Health Department website. (The survey chapter from that report is attached as Appendix 2.)

It is remarkable how little community concerns have changed over time. Consider the following:

Health Concerns, Person County Community Health Surveys

Health Concern	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Cancer	1	412	62.8	1	538	69.2	1	499	80.1
Obesity/Overweight	3	344	52.4	2	494	63.5	2	384	61.6
Heart Disease/Heart Attacks	2	378	57.6	3	461	59.3	3	369	59.2
Substance abuse	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	351	56.3
Diabetes	4	321	48.9	4	411	52.8	5	342	54.9
Mental Health	7	239	36.4	6	284	36.5	6	206	33.1
Teenage Pregnancy	6	253	38.6	7	249	32.0	7	164	26.3
Alzheimer's disease ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	161	25.8
Aging Problems	5	313	47.7	5	378	48.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lung Disease	10	109	16.6	9	118	15.2	9	135	21.7
Stroke	9	119	18.1	8	166	21.3	10	97	15.6
Motor Vehicle Injuries ²	11	106	16.2	12	99	12.7	11	77	12.4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	8	120	18.3	10	104	13.4	12	64	10.3
Accidental injuries NOT involving vehicles ³	17	44	6.7	10	104	13.4	13	58	9.3
Kidney Disease	15	62	9.5	15	73	9.4	14	53	8.5
Infectious/Contagious Diseases	16	57	8.7	14	73	9.4	15	48	7.7
Dental Health	14	65	9.9	13	80	10.3	16	44	7.1
HIV/AIDS	13	87	13.3	17	46	5.9	17	30	4.8
Liver Disease	21	17	3.2	20	11	1.4	18	14	2.2
Other	22	14	2.1	19	15	1.9	19	12	1.9
Infant Death	20	36	5.5	21	7	0.9	20	7	1.1

¹ Alzheimer's was included in the description of Aging Problems in previous years

² Category was listed as Motor Vehicle Accidents in previous years

³ Category was "Other Injuries" in 2003

Since 2007, cancer consistently has been the most commonly identified health concern. The percentage of respondents selecting it has increased each year: 80.1% of participants chose it in 2014, up from 62.8% in 2007 and 69.2% in 2011.

The second and third most commonly identified health problems have traded places: heart disease was the second most common health concern in 2007 and was third during the next two cycles. Obesity/overweight was third in 2007 and was ranked second in 2011 and 2014. More than half of respondents identify obesity/overweight as a health concern; in 2014 it was chosen by 61.6% of respondents. Heart disease was selected by 59.2% of 2014 Survey respondents.

Substance abuse, not previously an option on the list of health concerns, was the fourth most commonly selected health concern in 2014, chosen by 56.3% of respondents.

Diabetes was the fifth most commonly identified health concern in 2014; it ranked 4th in both 2007 and 2011. The percentage of respondents selecting it has increased each year: from 48.9% in 2007, to 52.8 in 2011, to 54.9% in 2014.

The percentages of respondents choosing mental health as a concern have declined over time (from 36.4% in 2007 to 33.1% in 2014), as have the percentages of respondents selecting teenage pregnancy (38.6% in 2007, 32.0 in 2011, and 26.3% in 2014).

Although the list of health concerns was very different in 2003 (when health concerns were listed together with unhealthy behaviors), cancer was chosen as a concern by 48.8% of respondents, obesity was chosen by 44%, teen pregnancy by 31.8%, and diabetes by 26.7%. Heart disease (co-listed with stroke) was ranked lower on the 2003 list, selected by 22.9%. Mental health was much lower on the list as well, selected by only 14.5% of respondents.

While there have been some rank shifts in the list of community health problems over time, the five primary health issues of concern to the Person County community consistently include cancer, heart disease, overweight/obesity and diabetes.

The survey also sought community input on the most important unhealthy behaviors in the community. Again, there has been little change in the ranking of unhealthy behaviors over time, as noted in the results table below:

Unhealthy Behaviors, Person County Community Health Survey

Unhealthy Behaviors	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Drug Abuse	1	540	81.1	1	585	75.2	1	520	83.5
Alcohol Abuse	2	494	74.2	2	522	67.1	2	390	62.6
Lack of exercise/poor physical fitness	7	229	34.4	3	399	51.3	3	360	57.8
Poor Eating Habits	4	307	46.1	3	399	51.3	4	340	54.6
Smoking/Tobacco Use	3	373	56.0	5	391	50.3	5	312	50.1
Lack of parenting skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	266	34.2	6	266	42.7
Not going to doctor for preventive check-ups and screenings	5	267	40.1	7	247	31.7	7	218	35.0
Having unsafe sex	6	244	36.6	8	186	24.0	8	166	26.6
Reckless/drunken driving	8	188	28.2	8	186	24.0	9	147	23.6
Violent, angry behavior	9	147	22.1	10	171	22.0	10	115	18.5
Suicide	14	53	8.0	12	75	9.6	11	61	9.8
Not going to dentist for preventive checkups and cleaning	10	126	18.9	11	101	13.0	12	60	9.6
Poor preparation for disasters and emergencies	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	44	5.7	13	45	7.2
Not using child safety seats	12	79	11.9	17	41	5.3	14	35	5.6
Not using seatbelts	11	103	15.5	13	67	8.6	15	29	4.7
Not getting prenatal care	13	76	11.4	14	46	5.9	16	27	4.3
Not getting immunizations to prevent disease	15	44	6.6	16	42	5.4	17	24	3.9

Since 2007, the most commonly identified unhealthy behavior was drug abuse, chosen consistently by more than 75% of the survey respondents; in 2014, 83.5% of participants selected it, the highest percentage since 2003.

The second most commonly identified unhealthy behavior since 2007 has been alcohol abuse, though the percentage of respondents selecting it decreased each year: from 74.2% in 2007, to 67.1% in 2011, to 62.6% in 2014.

Lack of exercise was of relatively greater concern to more recent survey respondents (who ranked it #3 in both 2011 and 2014) compared to 2007 respondents (who ranked it #7). An increasing percentage of participants selected it: 34.4% in 2007, 51.3% in 2011, and 57.8%, in 2014.

Poor eating habits and smoking/tobacco use were the next most commonly identified unhealthy behaviors, selected by more than 50% of respondents in both 2011 and 2014.

The lack of parenting skills option was identified as an important unhealthy behavior by an increasing percentage of respondents: 34.2% in 2011 and 42.7% in 2014.

Although, as mentioned earlier, the 2003 list of unhealthy behaviors looked quite different, some similarities in responses are notable: drug use was the second most commonly identified issue, selected by 44.6% of respondents, and alcohol abuse was chosen by 36.4% of respondents. Tobacco use was selected by 25.1% of respondents. Lack of exercise and poor eating habits were lower on the list, identified by 23.9 and 18.1% of respondents, respectively.

As with responses to the question about community health problems, there has been some rank shifts in the list of unhealthy behaviors over time, but the five primary unhealthy behaviors of

concern to the Person County community consistently include drug abuse, alcohol abuse, poor eating habits, and smoking.

Finally, the survey also sought community input on the most important non-health issues in the community. Again, there has been little change in the ranking of unhealthy behaviors over time, as noted in the results table below:

Community Issues, Person County Community Health Survey

Community Concerns	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Unemployment/underemployment	1	340	51.4	1	482	62.0	1	343	55.1
Low income/poverty	4	254	38.4	5	274	35.2	2	316	50.7
Gang activity	2	291	44.0	2	352	45.2	3	240	38.5
Affordability of health services	3	280	42.4	3	312	40.1	4	207	33.2
Crime ¹	17	86	13.0	4	307	39.5	4	207	33.2
Lack of recreational facilities	8	155	23.4	9	162	20.8	6	183	29.4
Dropping out of school	5	238	36.0	7	206	26.5	7	173	27.8
Lack of counseling/mental health services/ support groups	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	137	17.6	7	173	27.8
Availability of healthy food choices in restaurants/grocery stores	9	145	21.9	9	162	20.8	9	167	26.8
Neglect and abuse	7	197	29.8	8	189	24.3	10	141	22.6
Lack of/inadequate health insurance	6	213	32.2	6	208	26.7	11	138	22.2
Affordability of housing ²	12	131	19.8	12	130	16.7	12	116	18.6
Racism/discrimination	13	107	16.2	14	101	13.0	13	113	18.1
Transportation options	11	134	20.3	17	74	9.5	14	93	14.9
Availability of child care	10	142	21.5	15	81	10.4	15	80	12.8
Pollution (air, water, land)	16	87	13.2	16	75	9.6	16	76	12.2
Unsafe schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	119	15.3	17	68	10.9
Lack of healthcare providers	15	91	13.8	18	67	8.6	18	57	9.1
Unsafe/unmaintained roads	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	59	7.6	18	57	9.1
Lack of culturally appropriate services for minorities	18	78	11.8	23	46	5.9	20	52	8.3
Disaster preparedness	14	97	14.7	21	44	6.9	21	42	6.7
Homelessness	19	76	11.5	22	49	6.3	22	41	6.6
Animal control issues/rabies	20	68	10.3	20	55	7.1	23	32	5.1

¹ – Listed as “Violent Crime” in 2007

² – Listed as “inadequate/Unaffordable Health Insurance” in 2007

In each of the three surveys presented, the most commonly identified community issue was unemployment/underemployment, with more than half of respondents selecting it among their top five issues. A lower proportion of respondents selected it in 2014 (55.1%) than in 2011 (62.0%). (Note, however, that the unemployed segment of the Person County population was significantly under-sampled in the 2014 survey.)

In 2014, the second most commonly chosen community concern (~50%) was low income/poverty, which has risen up the ranks since 2007 and 2011, when it ranked 4th and 5th respectively and garnered approximately 36% of the responses.

Gang activity was ranked as the third greatest community concern in 2014, chosen by 38.5% respondents, a decrease from approximately 45% in both 2007 and 2011.

The lack of/inadequate health insurance option fell from a ranking of 6th in 2007 and 2011 to 11th in 2014, having been chosen by 32.2% of respondents in 2007, 26.7% in 2011, and 22.2% in 2014.

Lack of recreational facilities has risen in significance among survey respondents since 2007, when 23.4% of respondents listed it among concerns; in 2014, 29.4% selected it.

Although the 2003 Community Issues list was quite different and had fewer options, underemployment topped the list, with 76.6% of respondents selecting it. Health insurance affordability was second that year, chosen by 69.0% of the respondents, followed by low income/poverty at 52.5% and dropping out of school at 50.0%.

As with responses to the questions about community health problems and unhealthy behaviors, there have been some rank shifts in the list of non-health community issues over time, but the five primary non-health issues of concern to the Person County community consistently include unemployment/underemployment, low income/poverty, gang activity, affordability of health services, and crime.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS

After receiving primary and secondary data reports from the CHA Public Health Consultant, the local CHA team was involved in a series of meetings to work towards establishing priorities. The importance of broad community involvement from the public, stakeholders, partners, and diverse populations was emphasized. It was concluded that the most feasible way to achieve this was to use a priority setting survey. The intent was that the survey would serve a dual purpose. It would be used as a means to reveal some of the CHA data as well as to gather further input that could be used towards determining priorities. Survey Monkey was the tool used to create the survey, collect data, and analyze the responses. The survey was made available electronically and via hard copy. Hard copies were placed at public sites. Several presentations in regards to the dual purpose of the survey were made. The survey link was shared through various websites, Facebook pages, email distribution lists, newsletters, etc. Although survey demographics reflect that there were under-represented populations, the team made concerted efforts to get involvement from both genders, different age groups, and minorities. Survey respondents were primarily white, females in the 40-59 age range. Team members with assistance from Health Department staff were diligent in pursuing participation from adults under the age of 40 and over the age of 60, men, and minorities. Person County Medical Reserve Corps volunteers and Healthy Personians volunteers were instrumental in sharing CHA results and getting members of the public to participate in the survey at a community screening event, which involved many older adults. The Health Department's Foreign Language Interpreter conducted the survey via interview style with non-English speaking clients. The survey generated more responses from both elected and appointed county officials than it had in the past. There were 335 surveys completed which was more than twice as many as were completed in 2011.

During the two and half weeks that the survey was being conducted the CHA team met several times to review existing data. That which was reviewed and discussed at length included:

- County mortality and morbidity data and how it compared to a peer county (Bladen County) and the state.
- County rates compared to that of itself from the previous assessment for certain areas and any trends.
- Data from a community screening event in 2012.
- Data from a market research project conducted in 2013.
- Community health survey data from earlier in 2014 and how it compared to the survey data from 2011.

An adaptation of the "Hanlon Method" referenced in the Community Health Assessment Guide Book was the methodology used by the team to correlate the data. An initial list of health problems was established by the group from which to work. The Problem Importance Worksheet, found in the guide book, was useful in helping the group rate each problem based on the following criteria:

1. Magnitude: How many persons does the problem affect, either actual or potential?
2. Seriousness of Consequences: What degree of disability or premature death occurs because of the problem? What are the potential burdens to the community, such as economic or social burdens?

3. Feasibility of Correcting: Is the problem amendable to interventions? What technology, knowledge or resources are necessary to effect a change? Is the problem preventable?

Other factors taken into consideration by the team when rating problems included:

- How do these issues fit in with the Healthy North Carolina 2020 objectives?
- What keeps recurring in the primary and secondary data?
- What is the county's capacity to address the issues?
- Availability of personnel (professional or volunteer)
- Availability of expertise
- Commitment of partners
- Availability of time
- Availability of technology, equipment, or supplies
- Availability of funding (direct or in-kind)
- Community support

PRIORITIES

Once the priority setting survey closed the team reviewed the results and factored them into the ratings. The vast majority of this new survey data aligned with the ratings and the same issues continued to surface thus affirming the direction that the team was heading in terms of establishing priorities. After four meetings and conducting this additional survey the following were established as Person County's health priorities for the next four years (2015-2019):

- Chronic Disease: Diabetes
- Overweight/Obesity

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: *DATA WORKBOOK*

APPENDIX 2: *2014 PERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY*

APPENDIX 3: *CONSULTANT'S SUMMARY PRESENTATION*

APPENDIX 4: *2012 HEALTHY LIVING FOR A LIFETIME REPORT*

APPENDIX 5: *2013 MARSHALL MARKETING REPORT*

APPENDIX 1

DATA WORKBOOK

Demographic Data

Population

General Demographic Characteristics (2010 US Census)

Location	Total Population	Number Males	% Population Male	Median Age Males	Number Females	% Population Female	Median Age Females	Overall Median Age
Person County	39,464	19,137	48.5	40.1	20,327	51.5	42.8	41.4
Bladen County	35,190	16,887	48.0	39.7	18,303	52.0	42.8	41.3
State of NC	9,535,483	4,645,492	48.7	36.0	4,889,991	51.3	38.7	37.4

Note: percentages by gender are calculated.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, 2010 Census, Summary File DP-1, 2010 Demographic Profile Data, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Number and Percent (2010 US Census)

Age Group	Person County						North Carolina					
	No. in Population			% of Total Population			No. in Population			% of Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	39,464	19,137	20,327	100.0	48.5	51.5	9,535,483	4,645,492	4,889,991	100.0	48.7	51.3
Under 5	2369	1186	1183	6.0	3.0	3.0	632,040	322,871	309,169	6.6	3.4	3.2
5 to 9	2504	1329	1175	6.3	3.4	3.0	635,945	324,900	311,045	6.7	3.4	3.3
10 to 14	2603	1312	1291	6.6	3.3	3.3	631,104	322,795	308,309	6.6	3.4	3.2
15 to 19	2628	1354	1274	6.7	3.4	3.2	659,591	338,271	321,320	6.9	3.5	3.4
20 to 24	1971	1018	953	5.0	2.9	2.4	661,573	336,648	324,925	6.9	3.5	3.4
25 to 29	2036	993	1043	5.2	2.5	2.6	627,036	311,499	315,537	6.6	3.3	3.3
30 to 34	2204	1073	1131	5.6	2.7	2.9	619,557	304,807	314,750	6.5	3.2	3.3
35 to 39	2623	1282	1341	6.6	3.2	3.4	659,843	324,681	335,162	6.9	3.4	3.5
40 to 44	2672	1306	1366	6.8	3.3	3.5	667,308	329,652	337,656	7.0	3.5	3.5
45 to 49	3137	1552	1585	7.9	3.9	4.0	698,753	341,432	357,321	7.3	3.6	3.7
50 to 54	3307	1634	1673	8.4	4.1	4.2	669,893	323,702	346,191	7.0	3.4	3.6
55 to 59	2811	1325	1486	7.1	3.4	3.8	600,722	285,244	315,478	6.3	3.0	3.3
60 to 64	2606	1244	1362	6.6	3.2	3.5	538,039	255,034	283,005	5.6	2.7	3.0
65 to 69	1914	906	1011	4.8	2.3	2.6	403,024	188,125	214,899	4.2	2.0	2.3
70 to 74	1471	667	804	3.7	1.7	2.0	294,543	133,021	161,522	3.1	1.4	1.7
75 to 79	1115	452	663	2.8	1.1	1.7	223,655	94,981	128,674	2.3	1.0	1.3
80 to 84	761	291	470	1.9	0.7	1.2	165,396	63,573	101,823	1.7	0.7	1.1
85 and older	732	216	516	1.9	0.5	1.3	147,461	44,256	103,205	1.5	0.5	1.1

US Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2010 Census, 2010 Demographic Profile Data, Summary File DP-1, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 (Geographies as noted); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

APPENDIX 1

Growth Trend for Elderly (Age 65 and Older) Population, by Decade, 2000 through 2030

Location	2000 Census								
	Total Population (2000)	# Population Age 65 and Older	% Population Age 65 and Older	# Age 65-74	% Age 65-74	# Age 75-84	% Age 75-84	# Age 85+	% Age 85+
Person County	35,623	4,890	13.7	2,676	7.5	1,700	4.8	514	1.4
Bladen County	32,278	4,598	14.2	2,571	8.0	1,550	4.8	477	1.5
State of NC	8,049,313	969,048	12.0	533,777	6.6	329,810	4.1	105,461	1.3
Source	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	5

Location	2010 Census								
	Total Population (2010)	# Population Age 65 and Older	% Population Age 65 and Older	# Age 65-74	% Age 65-74	# Age 75-84	% Age 75-84	# Age 85+	% Age 85+
Person County	39,464	5,993	15.2	3,385	8.5	1,876	4.7	732	1.9
Bladen County	35,190	5,481	15.6	3,260	9.2	1,692	4.8	529	1.5
State of NC	9,535,483	1,234,079	12.9	697,567	7.3	389,051	4.1	147,461	1.5
Source	2	2	2	2	5	2	5	2	5

Location	2020 (Projected)								
	Total Projected Population	# Population Age 65 and Older	% Population Age 65 and Older	# Age 65-74	% Age 65-74	# Age 75-84	% Age 75-84	# Age 85+	% Age 85+
Person County	39,669	7,919	20.0	4,740	11.9	2,375	6.0	804	2.0
Bladen County	35,313	7,594	21.5	4,562	12.9	2,304	6.5	728	2.1
State of NC	10,614,862	1,763,950	16.6	1,051,688	9.9	519,963	4.9	192,299	1.8
Source	3	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5

Location	2030 (Projected)								
	Total Projected Population	# Population Age 65 and Older	% Population Age 65 and Older	# Age 65-74	% Age 65-74	# Age 75-84	% Age 75-84	# Age 85+	% Age 85+
Person County	40,271	9,719	24.1	5,320	13.2	3,369	8.4	1,030	2.6
Bladen County	35,473	8,756	24.7	4,543	12.8	3,216	9.1	997	2.8
State of NC	11,629,556	2,262,855	19.5	1,241,404	10.7	765,598	6.6	255,853	2.2
Source	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5

1 - US Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 (DP-1), SF1; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

2 - US Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 (DP-1); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

3 - NC Office of State Budget and Management, County/State Population Projections. Age, Race, and Sex Projections, Age Groups - Total, July 1, 2020 County Total Age Groups - Standard; http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/socioeconomic_data/population_estimates/county_projections.shtm.

4 - NC Office of State Budget and Management, County/State Population Projections. Age, Race, and Sex Projections, Age Groups - Total, July 1, 2030 County Total Age Groups - Standard; http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/socioeconomic_data/population_estimates/county_projections.shtm.

5 - Percentages calculated using age group population as numerator and total population as denominator

APPENDIX 1

Home Care Assistance Services Provided by Person County DSS (FY2010-11 through FY2012-13)

Service/Activity	FY2010-11	FY2011-12	FY2012-13
Community Alternatives			
<i>Persons receiving services</i>	54	50	48
<i>Average monthly Medicaid cost per case</i>	\$2,560	\$2,478	\$2,648
<i>Visits made by contract nurse</i>	648	612	522
<i>Program screenings</i>	50	50	50
Home Management Services			
<i>Home visits made</i>	225	124	346
<i>Families served</i>	167	126	174
<i>General transportation services provided</i>	442	440	772
Special Assistance - In-Home			
<i>Persons screened for services</i>	3	2	2
<i>Persons approved for services</i>	3	2	7
<i>Persons served during year</i>	8	8	7
<i>Average per-person monthly cost</i>	\$449	\$399	\$439
<i>Average per-person monthly cost for rest home care</i>	\$1,182	\$1,182	\$1,182
Special Assistance - Rest Home			
<i>Recipients in rest homes</i>	197	196	200
Adult Care Home Case Management			
<i>Persons receiving services</i>	38	36	31
<i>Homes serving this population</i>	5	6	10
In-Home Aide Services			
<i>Individuals served</i>	12	8	9
<i>Average monthly number of clients served</i>	11	7	6
<i>Additional requests for services received</i>	13	17	11
<i>Additional requests eligible for services and referred to outside agencies</i>	13	12	10
<i>Monitoring visits made by agency social workers</i>	68	40	36
<i>Average per-client monthly cost of in-home aide services</i>	\$636	\$526	\$719
Adult Day Care			
<i>Client supervisory/monitoring visits made</i>	75	52	43
<i>Clients served</i>	8	7	7

Source: Person County Department of Social Services Annual Reports, FY2010-11, FY2011-12, and FY2012-13. Personal communication from Carlton B. Paylor, Sr., Director, Person County Department of Social Services, to LeighAnn Creson, Health Educator, Person County Health Department, March 18, 2014.

Economic and Sociodemographic Data

Income Measures

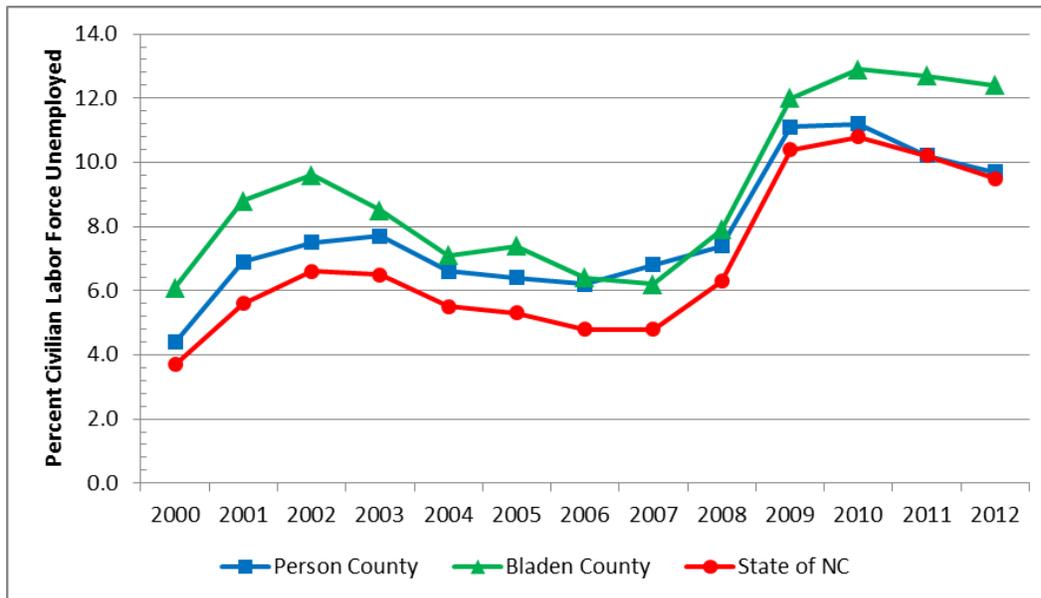
Location	2012 Projected Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita Income Difference from State	2012 Projected Median Household Income	Median Household Income Difference from State	2011 Est Median Family Income	Median Family Income Difference from State
Person County	\$20,493	-\$3,462	\$39,828	-\$4,088	\$52,490	-\$430
Bladen County	\$17,275	-\$6,680	\$28,992	-\$14,924	\$42,099	-\$10,821
State of NC	\$23,955	n/a	\$43,916 ¹	n/a	\$52,920 ¹	n/a

Source (except as noted): NC Department of Commerce, AccessNC, Community Demographics, County Report, County Profile, <http://accessnc.commerce.state.nc.us/EDIS/page1.html>.

¹ US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimate. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

APPENDIX 1

Annual Unemployment Rate (2000-2012)



Note: 2012 figures represent the average monthly rate from January through September.
 Source: NC Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Workforce Information, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rates, Labor Force Statistics, Single Areas for All Years;
<http://eslmi03.esc.state.nc.us/ThematicLAUS/clfasp/startCLFSAAY.asp>.

Annual Poverty Rate, 100% Level (1970-2000; 2006-2010, 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 Five-Year Estimates)

Location	Percent of All People in Poverty						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	25.2	16.6	13.0	20.2	16.0	18.1	16.4
Bladen County	36.5	24.6	21.9	21.0	24.1	23.6	24.4
State of NC	20.3	14.8	13.0	12.3	15.5	16.1	16.8

Source: a - Log Into North Carolina (LINC) Database, Topic Group Employment and Income (Data Item 6094);
http://data.osbm.state.nc.us/pls/linc/dyn_linc_main.show.
 b - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Data Profiles, County, North Carolina (Counties as listed); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
 c - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2011 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Data Profiles, County, North Carolina (Counties as listed); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
 d - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, County, North Carolina (Counties as listed); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Persons in Poverty by Race, 100% Level (2000 Count; 2006-2010, 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 Five-Year Estimates)

Location	2006-2010			2007-2011			2008-2012		
	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty
Person County	16.0	13.9	22.0	18.1	13.4	30.6	16.4	11.5	28.8
Bladen County	24.1	13.8	38.2	23.6	13.4	36.6	24.4	15.9	35.4
State of NC	15.5	11.2	25.6	16.1	11.8	26.1	16.8	12.5	26.8

Source - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. Data Profiles, County, North Carolina (Counties as listed);
<http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

APPENDIX 1

Persons in Poverty by Age, 100% Level (2006-2010, 2007-11 and 2008-2012 Five-Year Estimates)

Location	2006-2010				2007-2011				2008-2012			
	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty	% Adults 65 or Older in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty	% Adults 65 or Older in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty	% Adults 65 or Older in Poverty
Person County	16.0	33.7	24.7	15.4	18.1	35.5	26.2	14.5	16.4	26.8	19.9	12.3
Bladen County	24.1	37.2	32.8	20.8	23.6	40.8	34.6	17.9	24.4	41.7	34.8	18.0
State of NC	15.5	25.5	21.3	10.7	16.1	26.4	22.3	10.3	16.8	28.0	23.5	10.2

Source - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. Data Profiles, County, North Carolina (Counties as listed); <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Estimated Housing Cost as Percent of Household Income (2005-09 and 2008-2012 Five-Year Estimates)

Location	Renter Occupied Units						Mortgaged Housing Units					
	2005-2009			2008-2012			2005-2009			2008-2012		
	Total Units	Units Spending >30% Household Income on Housing		Total Units	Units Spending >30% Household Income on Housing		Total Units	Units Spending >30% Household Income on Housing		Total Units	Units Spending >30% Household Income on Housing	
		#	%		#	%		#	%		#	%
Person County	2,926	1,530	52.3	3,483	1,620	46.5	4,202	1,618	38.5	7,142	2,359	33.0
Bladen County	3,460	1,419	41.0	3,298	1,731	52.5	6,992	1,961	28.0	4,472	1,721	38.5
State of NC	1,131,480	486,934	43.0	1,095,577	554,428	50.6	1,634,410	513,340	31.4	1,658,483	539,993	32.6

Source
 1 - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2009 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics (geographies as listed). <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
 2 - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics (geographies as listed). <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
 3 - Percentages are calculated.

Housing by Type (2008-2012 Five-Year Estimate)

Location	2008-2012 Estimate													
	Total Housing Units		Vacant Housing Units		Occupied Housing Units		Owner Occupied Units		Median Monthly Housing Cost, Homes With Mortgage	Renter Occupied Units		Median Gross Monthly Rent	Mobile Home Units	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	\$	No.	%	\$	No.	%
Person County	18,138	2,762	15.2	15,376	84.8	11,216	72.9	\$1,127	4,160	27.1	\$649	4,330	23.9	
Bladen County	17,616	3,534	20.1	14,082	79.9	9,597	68.2	\$981	4,485	31.8	\$593	6,398	36.3	
State of NC	4,325,088	631,867	14.6	3,693,221	85.5	2,477,360	67.1	\$1,287	1,215,861	32.9	\$759	599,924	13.9	

Source - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics (geographies as listed). <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

K-12 Public School Enrollment (SY2006-07 through SY2012-13)

Location	Number of Students						
	SY2006-07	SY2007-08	SY2008-09	SY2009-10	SY2010-11	SY2011-12	SY2012-13
Person County Schools	5,812	5,713	5,375	5,183	5,094	4,936	4,819
Roxboro Community School	220	291	433	529	587	617	654
Bethel Hill Charter School	369	370	370	375	375	382	378
Bladen County Schools	5,697	5,573	5,342	5,362	5,389	5,323	5,189
State of NC	1,452,420	1,458,156	1,456,558	1,446,650	1,450,435	1,458,572	1,467,297

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, Data and Statistics, Education Data: NC Statistical Profile. NC Statistical Profile Online: Local Education Agencies Information, Pupil Accounting. <http://apps.schools.nc.gov/pls/apex/f?p=1:1:497147721913602>.

APPENDIX 1

Educational Attainment

Location	% Population High School Graduate or Higher	% Population Bachelor's Degree or Higher	% 3rd Graders At or Above Grade Level, ABCs EOG Reading Test	% 3rd Graders At or Above Grade Level, ABCs EOG Math Test	% 8th Graders At or Above Grade Level, ABCs EOG Reading Test	% 8th Graders At or Above Grade Level, ABCs EOG Math Test	SAT Participation Rate	Average Total SAT Scores
	2008-2012	2008-2012	SY2012-13	SY2012-13	SY2012-13	SY2012-13	SY2012-13	SY2012-13
Person County	82.1	14.5	40.2	44.8	32.6	27.0	52%	963
Roxboro Community School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	56.8	42.1	52%	1039
Bethel Hill Charter School	n/a	n/a	62.9	50.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bladen County	74.8	11.1	31.8	29.8	25.2	11.3	44%	865
State of NC	84.5	26.8	45.2	46.8	41.0	34.2	68%	1001

Source:

a - US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey, 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Data Profiles, Detailed Tables, Selected Social Characteristics, Educational Attainment, by State or County; <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

b - NC Department of Public Instruction, Data and Statistics, Education Data, NC School Report Cards. District Profile; Charter School Profiles; <http://www.ncreportcards.org/src/>.

High School Drop-Out Rate (SY2005-06 through SY2012-13)

Location	Drop-Out Rate							
	SY2005-06	SY2006-07	SY2007-08	SY2008-09	SY2009-10	SY2010-11	SY2011-12	SY2012-13
Person County Schools	4.77	5.29	5.38	5.40	5.96	5.47	6.10	4.19
Roxboro Community School	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.59	0.30
Bladen County Schools	5.84	8.12	5.14	5.43	4.30	5.36	5.45	4.22
State of NC	5.04	5.27	4.97	4.27	3.75	3.43	3.01	2.45

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, Research and Evaluation, Dropout Data and Collection Process, Annual Dropout Reports; <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/research/dropout/reports/>.

Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate (9th Graders Entering SY2009-10 and Graduating SY2012-13 or Earlier)

School System	All Students			Male			Female			Economically Disadvantaged		
	Total Students	# Students Graduating	% Students Graduating	Total Students	# Students Graduating	% Students Graduating	Total Students	# Students Graduating	% Students Graduating	Total Students	# Students Graduating	% Students Graduating
Person County LEA	387	300	77.5	194	148	76.3	193	154	78.8	171	123	71.9
Bladen County Schools	389	307	78.9	194	142	73.2	195	165	84.6	238	192	80.7
State of NC	109,795	90,549	82.5	56,329	44,254	78.6	53,466	46,295	86.6	47,663	36,288	76.1

Note: subgroup information is based on data collected when a student is last seen in the cohort

Source: Public Schools of North Carolina, Cohort Graduation Rate. 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate Report, 2009-10 Entering 9th Graders Graduating in 2012-13 or Earlier. <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/reporting/cohortgradrate>.

Crime Rates, Crimes per 100,000 Population (2008-2012)

Location	Crimes per 100,000 Population														
	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Index Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Index Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Index Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Index Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Index Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime
Person County	3,706.2	401.2	3,305.0	3,444.4	397.2	3,047.2	3,527.4	334.4	3,192.9	3,471.0	328.4	3,142.6	2,778.3	272.0	2,506.3
Bladen County	4,409.2	486.2	3,923.1	4,823.7	441.7	4,382.0	5,155.6	346.4	4,809.2	4,440.6	323.5	4,117.1	4,700.1	398.3	4,301.8
State of NC	4,554.6	474.2	4,080.4	4,178.4	417.2	3,761.2	3,955.7	374.4	3,581.4	3,919.8	354.6	3,565.2	3,767.2	358.6	3,408.6

Source: NC Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation, Crime, View Crime Statistics, Crime Statistics (by Year); <http://ncdoj.gov/Crime/View-Crime-Statistics.aspx>.

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Types of Crimes Reported in Person County (2008-2012)

Type of Crime	Number of Crimes				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violent Crime					
Murder	1	3	4	1	0
Rape	8	9	14	11	14
Robbery	22	18	16	24	15
Aggravated Assault	120	118	94	94	79
Property Crime					
Burglary	419	476	466	479	375
Larceny	757	627	709	781	587
Motor Vehicle Theft	68	39	45	44	33
Total Index Crimes	1,395	1,290	1,348	1,374	1,103

Source: NC State Bureau of Investigation, Crime in North Carolina, North Carolina Crime Statistics, Crime Statistics in Detailed Reports (By Year), 2011 Annual Reports, County Offenses Ten Year Trend, <http://crimereporting.ncdoj.gov/>.

Other Criminal Activity

Location	No. Registered Sex Offenders (2/13/14)	No. Gangs	No. Methamphetamine Lab Busts									
			2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person County	73	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bladen County	65	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	
State of NC	14,028	982	328	197	157	197	206	235	344	460	561	

Source:

a - NC Department of Justice, Sex Offender Statistics, Offender Statistics; <http://sexoffender.ncdoj.gov/stats.aspx>.

b - NC Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Governor's Crime Commission, Publications, Gangs in North Carolina 2013: An Analysis of GangNET Data, March 2013, Appendix 2. <https://www.ncdps.gov/div/GCC/PDFs/Pubs/Gangs2013.pdf>.

c - NC Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation, Crime, Enforce Drug Laws, Meth Focus, Meth Lab Busts; <http://www.ncdoj.gov/getdoc/b1f6f30e-df89-4679-9889-53a3f185c849/Meth-Lab-Busts.aspx>.

Juvenile Justice Complaints (2010 through 2012)

Location	Complaints											
	No. Undisciplined			No. Delinquent			Rate Undisciplined (Complaints per 1,000 Ages 6 to 17)			Rate Delinquent (Complaints per 1,000 Age 6 to 15)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Person County	64	55	39	148	158	190	11.1	8.8	6.3	31.1	30.6	37.0
Bladen County	13	15	2	68	72	51	2.5	2.7	0.4	15.8	15.9	11.3
State of NC	4,285	3,603	3,194	33,299	33,556	31,575	2.9	2.3	2.5	27.6	26.1	24.7

Source: NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Statistics and Legislative Reports, County Databooks (Search by Year); <https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003.002476.002483.002482.002506.002523>.

Sexual Assault Complaint Trend (FY2004-05 through FY2011-12)

Location	No. of Individuals Filing Complaints ("Clients")							
	FY2004-05	FY2005-06	FY2006-07	FY2007-08	FY2008-09	FY2009-10	FY2010-11	FY2011-12
Person County	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bladen County	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	77	34
State of NC	8,564	8,721	7,444	6,527	8,494	13,392	13,881	13,214

"n/a" Program submitted no data.

Source: NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, Domestic Violence Commission, Statistics, County Statistics (years as noted); <http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cfw/stats.htm>.

APPENDIX 1

Domestic Violence Complaint Trend (FY2004-05 through FY2011-12)

Location	No. of Individuals Filing Complaints ("Clients")							
	FY2004-05	FY2005-06	FY2006-07	FY2007-08	FY2008-09	FY2009-10	FY2010-11	FY2011-12
Person County	166	219	137	122	141	91	181	178
Bladen County	209	118	130	316	269	335	340	442
State of NC	50,726	48,173	47,305	41,787	51,873	66,320	61,283	51,563

Source: NC Department of Administration, Council for Women, Domestic Violence Commission, Statistics, County Statistics (years as noted); <http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cfw/stats.htm>.

Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, Person County (FY2004-05 through FY2012-13)

Category	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total No. of Findings of Abuse, Neglect, Dependency	279	352	303	275	235	237	239	151	158
No. Substantiated ¹ Findings of Abuse and Neglect	1	1	1	0	0	7	5	1	2
No. Substantiated Findings of Abuse	5	10	8	4	5	3	0	2	1
No. Substantiated Findings of Neglect	40	28	23	26	11	28	40	33	26
Services Recommended	0	2	2	11	6	6	6	6	5
No. Unsubstantiated Findings	190	221	147	110	90	55	81	57	69
Services Not Recommended	37	87	97	109	98	108	77	25	37

Source: Child Welfare, Reports of Abuse and Neglect section, Reports of Abuse and Neglect Type of Finding/Decision (Not Exclusive) (Longitudinal Data); http://sasweb.unc.edu/cgi-bin/broker?_service=default&_program=cwweb.tbReport.sas&county=Alamance&label=County&format=html&entry=10&type=CHILD&fn=FRST&vtype=xfind.

Adult Protective Services Survey Results (2009, 2011)

Location	2009											
	Reports Received	Screened In	Screened Out	Information & Referral	Outreach	Law Enforcement	DHSR/Home Specialist	District Attorney	VA	Div. Medical Assistance	Social Security	No. Staff Perf. APS Tasks
Person County	72	52	20	0	13	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Bladen County	78	38	40	7	15	1	4	2	0	0	1	5
State of NC	17,073	9,835	7,239	2,443	2,640	471	568	488	34	42	134	542

Location	2011											
	Reports Received	Screened In	Screened Out	Information & Referral	Outreach	Law Enforcement	DHSR/Home Specialist	District Attorney	VA	Div. Medical Assistance	Social Security	No. Staff Perf. APS Tasks
Person County	125	72	53	1	35	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Bladen County	68	33	35	9	20	4	2	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
State of NC	19,635	10,929	8,706	2,665	2,736	725	475	651	33	30	152	559

Source: NC DHHS Division of Aging and Adult Services. Adult Protective Services. APS Survey Data, 2009 and 2011. http://www.ncdhhs.gov/aging/adultsvcs/afs_aps.htm.

Adult Protective Services Activity Summary, Person County DSS (FY2010-11 through FY2012-13)

Service/Activity	FY2010-11	FY2011-12	FY2012-13
Protective Services for Adults			
<i>Reports received</i>	125	113	112
<i>Reports meeting legal standards for investigation</i>	72	74	70
<i>Cases where service needs were identified</i>	37	32	32
<i>Cases where adult had to be removed from living situation</i>	3	5	5
Guardianship			
<i>Legal guardianships established</i>	15	26	34
<i>Individuals assisted in non-agency guardianships</i>	17	13	1
Foster Care for Adults			
<i>Individuals assisted with out-of-home placements</i>	23	8	7
<i>Average monthly cost of placement, per client</i>	\$3,118	\$3,727	n/a

Source: Person County Department of Social Services Annual Reports, FY2010-11, FY2011-12, and FY2012-13. Personal communication from Carlton B. Paylor, Sr., Director, Person County Department of Social Services, to LeighAnn Creson, Health Educator, Person County Health Department, March 18, 2014.

APPENDIX 1

Environmental Data

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Summary, Person County (2012)

Location	Total On- and Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases, In Pounds	County Rank (of 86 reporting) for Total Releases	Compounds Released in Greatest Quantity	Quantity Released, In Pounds	Facilities Releasing Greatest Amount of Compound (Amount, In Pounds)	Primary Nature of Release	Facility Location
Person County	3,665,440	4	Barium compounds	1,032,397	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Electric Plant (826,812)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (205,585)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Sulfuric acid	600,000	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (340,000)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (260,000)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Vanadium compounds	394,806	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (315,652)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (79,154)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Manganese compounds	280,377	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (228,716)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (51,661)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Zinc compounds	236,146	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (187,962)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (48,184)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Copper compounds	211,637	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (170,476)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (41,161)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Nickel compounds	185,690	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (147,958)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (37,732)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Chromium compounds	182,497	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (145,435)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
					Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (37,062)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
			Arsenic compounds	109,274	Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (87,960)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro
Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (21,314)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro					
Hydrochloric acid	106,367	CPI USA North Carolina LLC (92,967)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro			
		Carolina Power and Light - Roxboro Steam Plant (8,900)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro			
				Carolina Power and Light - Mayo Electric Generating Plant (4,500)	Total on-/off-site disposal and other releases	Roxboro	
NC Total	54,281,608						
NC County Average	542,816						

Source: TRI Release Reports: Chemical Reports, 2012. Retrieved on August 5, 2014 from US EPA TRI Explorer, Release Reports, Chemical Reports website: http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical.

Population Served by Active Water Systems (2014)

Location	2010 Population	Number CWSs	Total Population Served by CWSs	% Population Served by CWSs	Number N-T/N-C WSSs	Total Population Served by N-T/N-C WSSs	% Population Served by N-T/N-C WSSs	Number T/N-C WSSs	Total Population Served by T/N-C WSSs	Total Population Served by Active Water Systems
Person County	39,464	4	12,587	31.9	4	1,289	3.3	46	3,550	17,426
Bladen County	35,190	10	24,329	69.1	4	11,760	33.4	18	1,495	37,584
State of NC	9,535,483	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Source	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3

1 - Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 (DP-1). U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder website: <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

2 - Safe Drinking Water Search for the State of North Carolina. Retrieved on April 9, 2014 from US EPA Envirofacts Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) website: <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/sdwis/search.html>.

3 - Calculated from table data

APPENDIX 1

Solid Waste Disposal, FY2008-09 through FY2012-13

Location	MSW Tons Managed 1991-92	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita (1991-92)	Per Capita Rate 2012-13	% Change Base Year to 2012-13
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13			
Person County	24,249	32,203	30,447	35,668	44,858	39,560	0.80	1.00	26
Bladen County	25,048	35,536	38,487	41,698	38,260	40,832	0.86	1.16	35
State of NC	7,257,428	9,910,031	9,395,457	9,467,045	9,443,380	9,149,130	1.07	0.94	-12

Source: NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Program, NC Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, County Per Capita Report, Fiscal Year 2012-2013; http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=4649434&folderId=15429422&name=DLFE-80542.pdf.

County Waste Disposal Report, Person County (FY2012-13)

Facility	Facility Type	Location	Tons Received	Tons Transferred
Granville County CDL	Construction and demolition landfill	Oxford	6.00	0.00
Uwharrie Environmental Regional Landfill	Municipal solid waste landfill	Mt. Gilead	5.75	0.00
Upper Piedmont Regional Environmental Landfill	Municipal solid waste landfill	Rougemont	38,971.31	0.00
Red Rock Disposal, LLC	Municipal solid waste landfill	Holly Springs	7.19	0.00
First Piedmont Corporation Ringgold Transfer Station	Transfer station	Ringgold (VA)	569.97	569.97

Source: NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section. Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, FY2012-2013; County Waste Disposal Report Fiscal Year 2012-2013. <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wm/sw/swmar>.

Capacity of Landfills Serving Person County (FY2012-13)

Facility Name	Open Date	Volume Overall	Volume Overall Remaining	Volume Overall Remaining in Tons	Volume Overall Remaining in Years (Fiscal Year Tons)
Granville County Construction and Demolition Landfill	1998	541,182.00	360,304.90	234,185.03	23.61
Uwharrie Environmental Regional Landfill	1995	33,785,715.00	18,830,689.00	13,947,654.51	16.90
Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	1997	17,400,000.00	12,570,561.00	9,164,006.56	38.63
Red Rock Disposal, LLC	2001	18,992,799.00	16,469,303.00	8,986,393.00	148.49

Source: NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section. Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, FY2012-13; Landfill Capacity Report Fiscal Year 2012-2013. http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=4649434&folderId=15429422&name=DLFE-80550.pdf.

Health Data

Maternal and Child Health

Total Pregnancy, Fertility and Abortion Rates, Ages 15-44 (Single Years, 2008-2012)

Location	Females Ages 15-44														
	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate
Person County	81.6	66.9	14.2	80.0	64.4	14.5	83.6	61.9	21.7	73.1	57.3	15.3	65.1	53.1	11.5
Bladen County	80.1	68.7	10.8	70.0	61.4	8.1	68.3	58.1	9.9	63.0	54.3	8.6	69.5	59.8	9.4
State of NC	83.9	69.1	14.4	78.9	65.1	13.4	76.4	62.7	13.2	73.3	61.5	11.4	72.1	61	10.7

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2010-2014). Pregnancy and Live Births, Pregnancy, Fertility, & Abortion Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, by Age; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

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Pregnancy, Fertility and Abortion Rates, Ages 15-44, Stratified by Race/Ethnicity (Single Years, 2010-2012)

Location	Females Ages 15-44								
	2010			2011			2012		
	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate
Person County Total	83.6	61.9	21.7	73.1	57.3	15.3	65.1	53.1	11.5
White, Non-Hispanic	72.0	57.0	15.0	66.8	55.8	10.6	58.2	50.8	7.3
African American, Non-Hispanic	104.8	68.1	36.7	82.5	55.8	25.7	78.7	56.9	20.3
Other, Non-Hispanic	95.2	83.3	11.9	51.0	51.0	0.0	32.3	32.3	0.0
Hispanic	104.1	88.3	15.8	110.1	88.7	21.4	78.1	68.8	9.4
Bladen County Total	68.3	58.1	9.9	63.0	54.3	8.6	69.5	59.8	9.4
White, Non-Hispanic	66.2	58.6	7.3	52.6	46.0	6.3	61.0	53.4	7.5
African American, Non-Hispanic	64.3	49.9	14.0	65.7	55.2	10.5	68.5	55.7	12.3
Other, Non-Hispanic	102.9	91.4	11.4	85.2	68.2	17.0	90.0	80.0	10.0
Hispanic	87.7	80.2	7.5	104.3	93.5	10.8	116.2	108.6	5.7
State of NC Total	76.4	62.7	13.2	73.3	61.5	11.4	72.1	61.0	10.7
White, Non-Hispanic	65.6	57.1	8.2	63.6	56.4	7.0	63.0	56.1	6.6
African American, Non-Hispanic	86.1	61.0	24.4	81.5	59.7	21.1	79.6	59.1	19.8
Other, Non-Hispanic	84.5	71.3	12.8	80.6	69.4	10.9	79.7	69.7	9.5
Hispanic	114.0	99.0	14.7	106.6	94.0	12.2	102.6	91.4	10.8

Note: Bold type indicates an unstable rate based on a small number (fewer than 10 cases)

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2012-2014). Pregnancy and Live Births. Pregnancy, Fertility, & Abortion Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, by Age; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Total Pregnancy, Fertility and Abortion Rates, Ages 15-19 (Single Years, 2008-2012)

Location	Females Ages 15-19														
	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate
Person County	70.7	50.2	20.5	64.3	54.4	9.9	65.1	48.7	16.5	51.8	38.2	12.7	48.6	41.9	6.7
Bladen County	73.9	62.1	11.8	55.9	49.1	6.7	53.5	47.3	6.2	41.4	32.2	9.2	47.3	38.8	8.5
State of NC	58.6	45.7	12.5	56.0	43.4	12.2	49.7	38.3	11.0	43.8	34.8	8.7	39.6	31.8	7.6

Note: Bold type indicates an unstable rate based on a small number (fewer than 10 cases)

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2008-2014). Pregnancy and Live Births. Pregnancy, Fertility, & Abortion Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, by Age; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Pregnancy, Fertility and Abortion Rates, Ages 15-19, Stratified by Race/Ethnicity (Single Years, 2010-2012)

Location	Females Ages 15-19								
	2010			2011			2012		
	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate
Person County Total	65.1	48.7	16.5	51.8	38.2	12.7	48.6	41.9	6.7
White, Non-Hispanic	46.9	36.2	10.7	38.0	29.9	8.1	32.6	25.5	7.1
African American, Non-Hispanic	96.8	69.8	27.0	72.4	51.4	18.7	82.9	75.4	7.5
Other, Non-Hispanic	105.3	52.6	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	46.2	46.2	0.0	83.3	55.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	0.0
Bladen County Total	53.5	47.3	6.2	41.4	32.2	9.2	47.3	38.8	8.5
White, Non-Hispanic	51.3	51.3	0.0	37.8	29.9	8.0	49.7	39.3	10.4
African American, Non-Hispanic	42.8	28.5	14.3	42.5	31.8	10.6	31.6	22.6	9.0
Other, Non-Hispanic	90.9	90.9	0.0	105.3	105.3	0.0	111.1	111.1	0.0
Hispanic	122.0	122.0	0.0	42.6	31.9	10.6	85.1	85.1	0.0
State of NC Total	49.7	38.3	11.0	43.8	34.8	8.7	39.6	31.8	7.6
White, Non-Hispanic	34.4	27.2	7.0	30.8	25.2	5.5	28.3	23.1	5.1
African American, Non-Hispanic	70.2	50.9	18.7	61.6	45.5	15.6	55.0	41.4	13.1
Other, Non-Hispanic	48.9	38.8	9.5	39.4	32.9	6.4	36.4	29.8	6.3
Hispanic	82.7	70.6	11.7	71.1	62.7	8.2	62.0	55.7	6.2

Note: Bold type indicates an unstable rate based on a small number (fewer than 10 cases).

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2012-2014). Pregnancy and Live Births. Pregnancy, Fertility, & Abortion Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, by Age; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Number of Teen Pregnancies (Ages 15-19) (Single Years, 2004-2012)

Location	Number of Pregnancies, Ages 15-19								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Person County	66	82	83	87	93	78	83	65	58
Bladen County	77	77	92	76	75	58	60	45	50
State of NC	18,143	18,259	19,192	19,615	19,398	18,142	15,957	13,909	12,535

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Health Data Query System. Pregnancy Data. North Carolina Reported Pregnancy Data (2004-2012), Counties and age groups as indicated; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/data/preg/preg.cfm>.

High Parity and Short Interval Births (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	High Parity Births				Short Interval Births	
	Mothers < 30		Mothers ≥ 30		No. ³	% ⁴
	No. ¹	% ²	No. ¹	% ²		
Person County	278	18.0	155	24.7	194	14.2
Bladen County	258	18.7	93	18.8	163	13.1
State of NC	66,159	16.6	47,781	21.5	52,829	12.9

Source: a a a a b b

¹ Number at risk due high parity

² Percent of all births with age of mother in category indicated

³ Number with interval from last delivery to conception of six months or less

⁴ Percent of all births excluding 1st pregnancies

a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Book (2013), Pregnancy and Births, 2007-2011 Number At Risk NC Live Births due to High Parity by County of Residence; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Book (2013), Pregnancy and Births, 2007-2011 NC Live Births by County of Residence, Number with Interval from Last Delivery to Conception of Six Months or Less; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Smoking during Pregnancy Trend (Single Years, 2006-2012)

Location	Number and Percent of Births to Mothers Who Smoked Prenatally													
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Person County	66	14.0	87	18.2	76	15.8	76	16.2	n/a	n/a	78	19.2	74	19.9
Bladen County	87	18.2	70	16.5	53	12.9	63	16.7	n/a	n/a	51	14.9	62	16.8
State of NC	14,668	11.5	14,426	11.0	13,621	10.4	12,975	10.2	n/a	n/a	13,159	10.9	12,727	10.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, Volume 1 (2006, 2007,-2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012): Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, (geography as noted), Mother Smoked; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/data/vitalstats.cfm>.

Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester (Single Years, 2006-2012)

Location	Number and Percent of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester													
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Person County	401	85.1	417	87.0	433	90.0	423	90.0	n/a	n/a	246	60.4	221	59.6
Bladen County	342	71.5	289	68.0	294	71.3	304	80.4	n/a	n/a	222	64.9	276	74.6
State of NC	104,528	81.9	105,849	80.9	107,183	82.0	105,626	83.3	n/a	n/a	85,706	71.2	85,380	71.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Basic Automated Birth Yearbook (BABY Book), North Carolina Residents (2006, 2007,-2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012) (geographies as noted): Table 6 (and others): County Resident Births by Month Prenatal Care Began, All Women; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/births/babybook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Low Birth-Weight Births (Five Year Aggregate Periods, 2006-2010 through 2008-2012)

Location	Percent of Low Birth Weight (\leq 2,500 Gram) Births														
	2006-2010					2007-2011					2008-2012				
	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Person County	9.7	6.8	16.3	6.3	8.4	9.7	6.5	17.2	6.9	7.7	9.8	6.3	17.2	6.7	8.7
Bladen County	9.8	8.3	15.7	4.3	3.1	10.0	7.9	15.7	4.5	4.7	9.7	7.3	15.5	5.4	4.7
State of NC	9.1	7.7	14.4	9.3	6.3	9.1	7.7	14.3	9.4	6.5	9.0	7.6	14.1	9.3	6.5

Note: Bold type indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small number (fewer than 20 cases).

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2012, 2013, 2014), Pregnancy and Births, Low and Very Low Weight Births; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Total Infant Deaths (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2002-2006 through 2008-2012)

Location	Infant Deaths													
	2002-2006		2003-2007		2004-2008		2005-2009		2006-2010		2007-2011		2008-2012	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Person County	24	10.5	26	11.4	23	9.9	22	9.3	16	6.8	15	6.6	14	6.5
Bladen County	31	13.7	29	12.9	30	13.5	28	13.1	19	9.2	15	7.8	15	8.0
State of NC	5,084	8.4	5,234	8.4	5,333	8.4	5,289	8.3	5,066	7.9	4,899	7.8	4,675	7.5

Note: Bold type indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2008-2014), Mortality, Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Infant Deaths, Stratified by Race/Ethnicity (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2006-2010 through 2008-2012)

Location	Infant Deaths						
	2006-2010		2007-2011		2008-2012		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Person County	Total	16	6.8	15	6.6	14	6.5
	White, Non-Hispanic	5	3.5	3	2.1	3	2.3
	African American, Non-Hispanic	11	15.8	12	17.8	11	16.7
	Other, Non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bladen County	Total	19	9.2	15	7.8	15	8.0
	White, Non-Hispanic	2	2.0	2	2.2	4	4.6
	African American, Non-Hispanic	12	17.2	10	14.9	10	15.3
	Other, Non-Hispanic	1	14.5	1	14.9	0	0.0
	Hispanic	4	12.6	2	6.8	1	3.6
State of NC	Total	5,066	7.9	4,899	7.8	4,675	7.5
	White, Non-Hispanic	2,074	5.9	2,001	5.7	1,918	5.6
	African American, Non-Hispanic	2,208	14.7	2,129	14.3	2,064	14.0
	Other, Non-Hispanic	187	6.3	188	6.2	181	5.9
	Hispanic	597	5.8	581	5.8	512	5.3

Note: Bold type indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2012-2014), Mortality, Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth, by Gender and Race (1990-1992 and 2010-2012)

Location	Life Expectancy in Years									
	Person Born in 1990-1992					Person Born in 2010-2012				
	Overall	Male	Female	White	African-American	Overall	Male	Female	White	African-American
Person County	75.5	70.6	80.4	76.7	72.8	76.9	74.0	79.8	77.3	75.8
Bladen County	72.4	67.8	76.9	74.1	69.4	75.7	72.7	78.5	76.8	73.5
State of NC	74.9	71.0	78.7	76.4	69.8	78.2	75.7	80.6	78.7	75.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, Life Expectancy, State and County Estimates, Life Expectancy: North Carolina 1990-1992 and 2010-2012, State and County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/data/lifexpectancy/>.

Leading Causes of Death

Overall Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the 15 Leading Causes of Death (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012 or as Noted)¹

Rank/Cause of Death	Person County			Bladen County			State of NC			United States (2011)	
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
1. Cancer	472	195.4	1	385	177.4	2	89,505	175.9	1	168.6	2
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	151	62.0	a	128	55.8	a	27,204	52.8	a	45.9	N/A
Prostate	22	25.1	b	13	18.6	d	4,356	23.4	b	8.3 ²	N/A
Breast	29	21.9	c	26	21.9	b	6,357	22.2	c	12.0 ²	N/A
Colon, Rectum and Anus	45	19.1	d	41	19.3	c	7,561	14.9	d	15.3	N/A
Pancreas	20	7.7	e	20	9.6	e	5,330	10.4	e	10.9	N/A
2. Diseases of the Heart	427	182.8	2	491	243.8	1	85,890	174.4	2	173.7	1
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	174	74.7	3	112	56.8	3	21,821	45.1	4	37.9	4
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	124	52.8	4	91	42.9	4	22,884	46.6	3	42.7	3
5. All Other Unintentional Injuries	61	28.9	5	69	36.9	5	14,168	29.4	5	38.0	5
6. Diabetes Mellitus	68	28.5	6	69	34.6	6	10,984	21.8	7	21.5	7
7. Alzheimer's Disease	56	24.8	7	50	26.7	8	13,746	29.3	6	24.6	6
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	47	20.3	8	30	15.7	10	8,710	18.0	8	15.7	8
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	32	18.0	9	60	33.9	7	6,875	14.3	10	10.9	N/A
10. Septicemia	42	17.8	10	32	14.5	11	6,597	13.4	11	10.5	11
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	38	16.0	11	52	25.2	9	8,795	18.0	8	13.4	9
12. Suicide	32	14.9	12	18	10.6	13	5,958	12.2	12	12.0	10
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	32	13.2	13	28	13.2	12	4,926	9.3	13	9.7	12
14. Homicide	11	6.5	14	16	10.5	14	2,846	6.0	14	3.6	N/A
15. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	4	2.0	15	7	4.5	15	1,560	3.1	15	2.4	N/A
Total Deaths All Causes (Some causes are not listed above)	2,030	875.1	N/A	1,902	946.6	N/A	394,087	800.6	N/A	740.6	N/A

Source:

Note that all rates and corresponding rankings appearing in **bold** typeface are based on fewer than 20 deaths and should be considered unstable.

¹ Rate = Number of events per 100,000 population, where the Standard = Year 2000 US Population

a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II, Leading Causes of Death, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol1>.

b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

c - Calculated

d - National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 61, Number 6 (October 10, 2012), Deaths, Preliminary data for 2011; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_06.pdf.

APPENDIX 1

Changes in Leading Causes of Death, Person County (Between 2005-2009 and 2008-2012)

Rank / Cause of Death, 2008-2012	Mortality Rate		Percent Rate Change	Rank 2005-2009	Rank Change
	2008-2012	2005-2009			
1. Cancer	195.4	216.1	-9.6	2	+1
2. Diseases of the Heart	182.8	223.3	-18.1	1	-1
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	74.7	86.9	-14.0	3	n/c
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	52.8	52.7	+0.2	4	n/c
5. All Other Unintentional Injuries	28.9	33.7	-14.2	5	n/c
6. Diabetes Mellitus	28.5	31.7	-10.0	6	n/c
7. Alzheimer's Disease	24.8	16.8	+47.6	11	+4
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	20.3	29.6	-31.4	7	-1
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	18.0	26.2	-31.3	8	-1
10. Septicemia	17.8	19.7	-9.6	10	n/c
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	16.0	24.9	-35.7	9	-2
12. Suicide	14.9	11.1	+34.2	13	+1
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	13.2	13.5	-2.2	12	-1
14. Homicide	6.5	8.5	-23.5	14	n/c
15. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	2.0	3.4	-41.2	15	n/c
Total Mortality Rate	875.1	985.4	-11.2	n/a	n/a

Source:

a a b b b

a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II, Leading Causes of Death, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol1>.

b - Calculated

Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Cause of Death	Person County				Bladen County				State of NC Rate	
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	Females
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
1. Cancer	264	256.2	208	153.0	213.0	234.1	172.0	139.7	221.4	145.0
2. Diseases of the Heart	218	231.2	209	143.1	244.0	297.9	247.0	202.8	222.3	138.1
3. Cerebrovascular Diseases	51	58.1	123	81.6	52.0	66.7	60.0	49.0	45.7	43.7
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	70	76.9	54	38.8	61.0	77.7	30.0	22.9	54.0	42.1
5. All Other Unintentional Injuries	41	42.8	20	18.2	33.0	41.1	36.0	34.9	39.1	21.1
6. Diabetes Mellitus	31	30.8	37	26.2	28.0	36.8	41.0	33.2	25.9	18.6
7. Alzheimer's Disease	14	N/A	42	27.8	12.0	N/A	38.0	30.4	23.3	32.4
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	25	30.4	22	14.5	14.0	N/A	16.0	N/A	20.7	16.4
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	20	24.1	12	N/A	43.0	52.7	17.0	N/A	21.1	8.0
10. Septicemia	18	N/A	24	17.4	18.0	N/A	14.0	N/A	14.8	12.4
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	15	N/A	23	16.1	25.0	28.1	27.0	21.7	22.0	15.4
12. Suicide	24	24.0	8	N/A	12.0	N/A	6.0	N/A	19.8	5.4
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19	N/A	13	N/A	14.0	N/A	14.0	N/A	13.2	6.0
14. Homicide	7	N/A	4	N/A	12.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	9.3	2.8
15. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	3	N/A	1	N/A	3.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.4	2.0
Total Deaths All Causes (Some causes are not listed above)	1,005	1,057.3	1,025	736.3	943	1141.8	959	799.6	954.5	680.8

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Source - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Race-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death, Person County (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Cause of Death	Person County											
	White, non-Hispanic		African-American, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Other Races, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Cancer	339	189.9	131	223.5	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	472	195.4
2. Diseases of the Heart	315	181.4	105	191.6	5	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	427	182.8
3. Cerebrovascular Diseases	130	74.8	43	75.8	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	174	74.7
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	104	59.3	18	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	124	52.8
5. All Other Unintentional Injuries	44	31.1	16	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	61	28.9
6. Diabetes Mellitus	35	19.9	32	58.6	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	68	28.5
7. Alzheimer's Disease	43	25.1	12	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	56	24.8
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	39	22.5	7	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	47	20.3
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	22	19.2	8	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	32	18.0
10. Septicemia	30	17.2	12	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	42	17.8
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	25	14.1	13	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	38	16.0
12. Suicide	30	20.1	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	32	14.9
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	26	14.7	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	32	13.2
14. Homicide	7	N/A	4	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	11	N/A
15. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	1	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A
Total Deaths All Causes (Some causes are not listed above)	1,476	864.2	530	947.1	14	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2,030	875.1

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases. Source - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Three Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, Number of Deaths and Unadjusted Death Rates (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Age Group	Rank	Cause of Death		
		Person County	Bladen County	State of NC
00-19	1	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	Conditions originating in the perinatal period
	2	Motor Vehicle Injuries	Motor vehicle injuries Other Unintentional injuries	Congenital anomalies (birth defects)
	3	Diseases of the heart Congenital anomalies (birth defects)	N/A	Motor vehicle injuries
20-39	1	Other Unintentional Injuries	Motor vehicle injuries	Other Unintentional injuries
	2	Motor Vehicle Injuries	Other Unintentional injuries	Motor vehicle injuries
	3	Homicide	Diseases of the heart	Suicide
40-64	1	Cancer-All Sites	Cancer-All Sites	Cancer-All sites
	2	Diseases of the heart	Diseases of the heart	Diseases of the heart
	3	Chronic Lower Respiratory diseases Other Unintentional Injuries	Other Unintentional Injuries	Other Unintentional injuries
65-84	1	Cancer-All Sites	Diseases of the heart	Cancer-All sites
	2	Diseases of the heart	Cancer-All Sites	Diseases of the heart
	3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
85+	1	Diseases of the heart	Diseases of the heart	Diseases of the heart
	2	Cerebrovascular Disease	Cancer-All Sites	Cancer-All sites
	3	Cancer-All Sites	Cerebrovascular Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, Death Counts and Crude Death Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death, by Age Groups, NC, 2008-2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Total Cancer

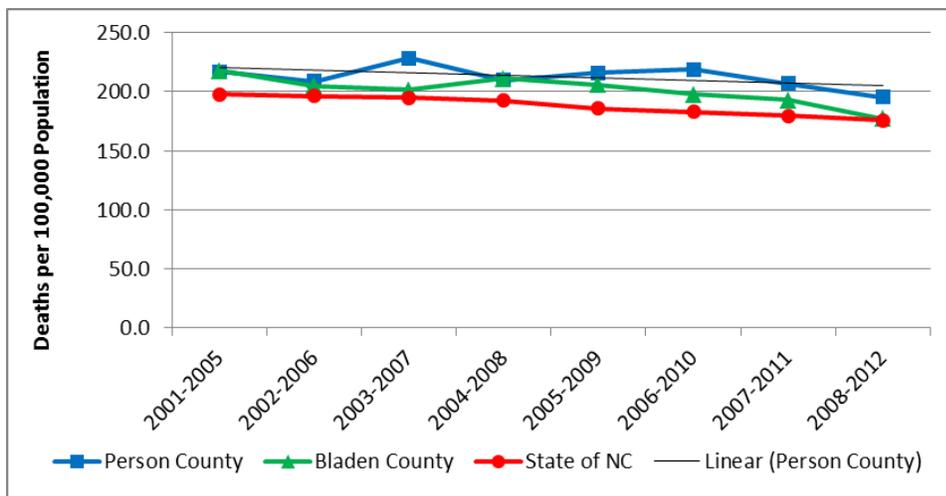
Overall Total Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	217.0	208.6	228.4	210.0	216.1	218.7	207.0	195.4
Bladen County	217.7	205.2	201.7	211.0	205.8	197.9	192.8	177.4
State of NC	197.7	196.4	194.9	192.5	185.6	183.1	179.7	175.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Overall Total Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Total Cancer Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	339	189.9	131	223.5	1	N/A	1	N/A	264	256.2	208	153.0	472	195.4
Bladen County	248	182.9	130	175.6	6	N/A	1	N/A	213	234.1	172	139.7	385	177.4
State of NC	69,212	173.5	18,222	204.5	1,305	124.6	766	70.0	47,751	221.4	41,754	145.0	89,505	175.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

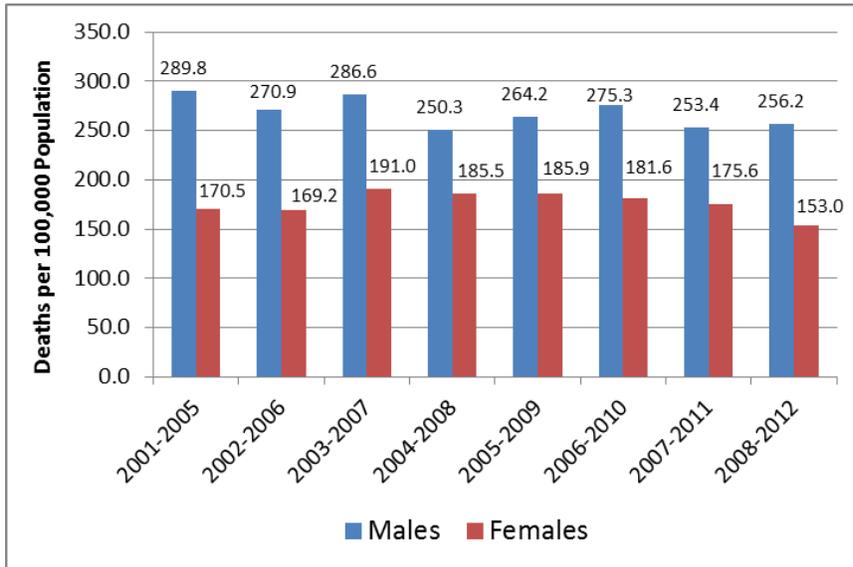
Gender Disparity Trend in Total Cancer Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	289.8	270.9	286.6	250.3	264.2	275.3	253.4	256.2	170.5	169.2	191.0	185.5	185.9	181.6	175.6	153.0
Bladen County	298.2	274.0	277.0	298.2	284.5	271.2	260.5	234.1	168.6	160.7	153.1	154.3	154.5	149.7	151.1	139.7
State of NC	252.6	250.0	247.5	243.4	235.3	232.0	227.4	221.4	162.0	161.2	160.4	158.7	152.5	150.3	147.5	145.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

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Gender Disparity Trend in Total Cancer Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



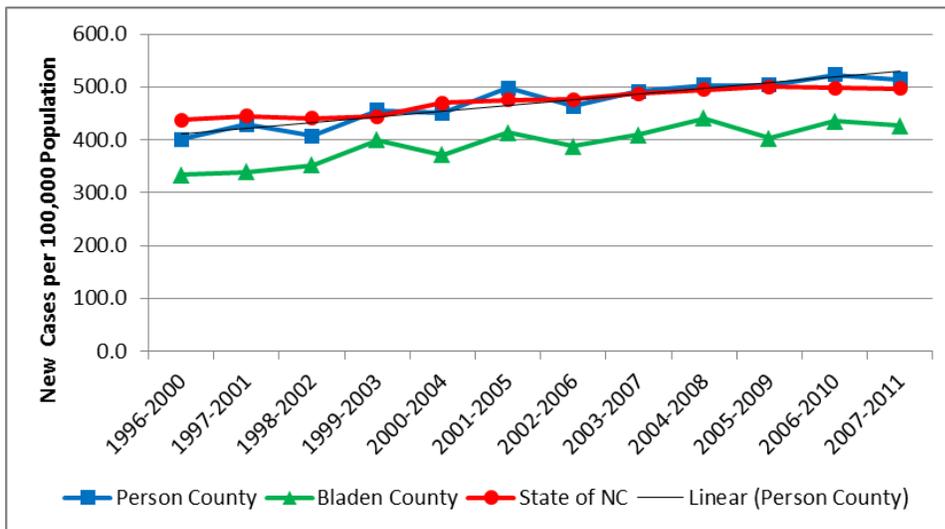
Graph derived from data table above

Total Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)

Location	Rate (New cases per 100,000 Population)											
	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Person County	400.7	428.6	407.4	455.6	451.1	498.4	463.2	491.9	503.2	503.7	523.0	514.9
Bladen County	333.9	338.9	352.3	399.7	371.9	414.3	388.1	409.3	441.1	402.7	435.9	427.1
State of NC	437.2	445.3	440.5	444.0	469.8	475.9	477.0	487.0	495.2	500.1	498.1	496.7

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Health Data, Cancer, Cancer Data Available from SCHS, Annual Reports, NC Cancer Incidence Rates for All Counties by Specified Site (Years as Noted); <http://www.schs.state.us.nc/SCHS/CCR/reports.html>.

Total Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

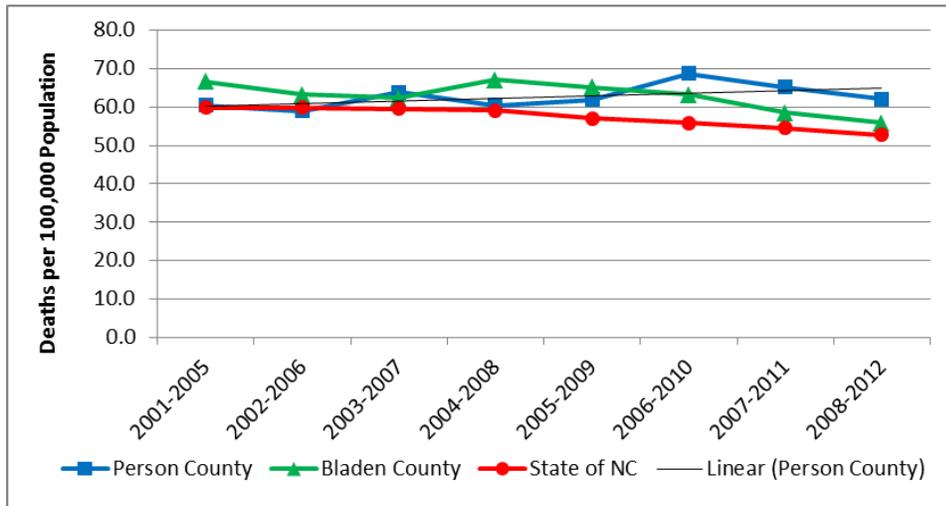
Lung Cancer

Lung Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	60.5	58.9	63.9	60.4	61.9	68.7	65.1	62.0
Bladen County	66.6	63.3	62.4	67.1	65.1	63.3	58.5	55.8
State of NC	59.9	59.8	59.6	59.1	57.0	55.9	54.5	52.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Lung Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Lung Cancer Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	113	62.6	38	65.5	0	N/A	0	N/A	88	83.4	63	46.0	151	62.0
Bladen County	89	62.3	33	39.7	5	N/A	1	N/A	85	87.3	43	34.0	128	55.8
State of NC	21,971	54.2	4,718	52.2	397	37.0	118	12.9	15,924	71.6	11,280	39.1	27,204	52.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

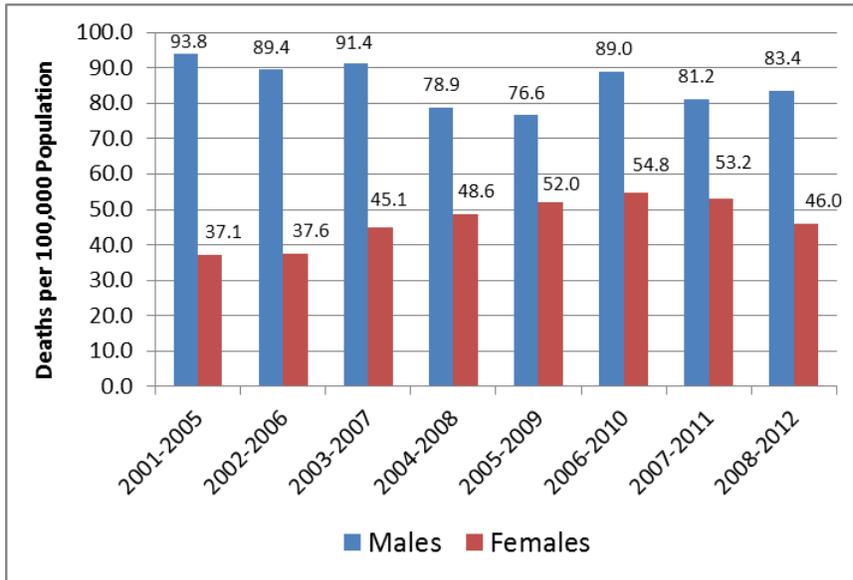
Gender Disparity Trend in Lung Cancer Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	93.8	89.4	91.4	78.9	76.6	89.0	81.2	83.4	37.1	37.6	45.1	48.6	52.0	54.8	53.2	46.0
Bladen County	113.7	112.6	106.9	118.4	113.2	106.7	92.3	87.3	33.2	27.7	29.9	31.4	32.7	34.6	36.2	34.0
State of NC	85.6	84.3	83.3	81.9	78.6	76.7	74.4	71.6	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.7	41.5	40.8	40.0	39.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

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Gender Disparity Trend in Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



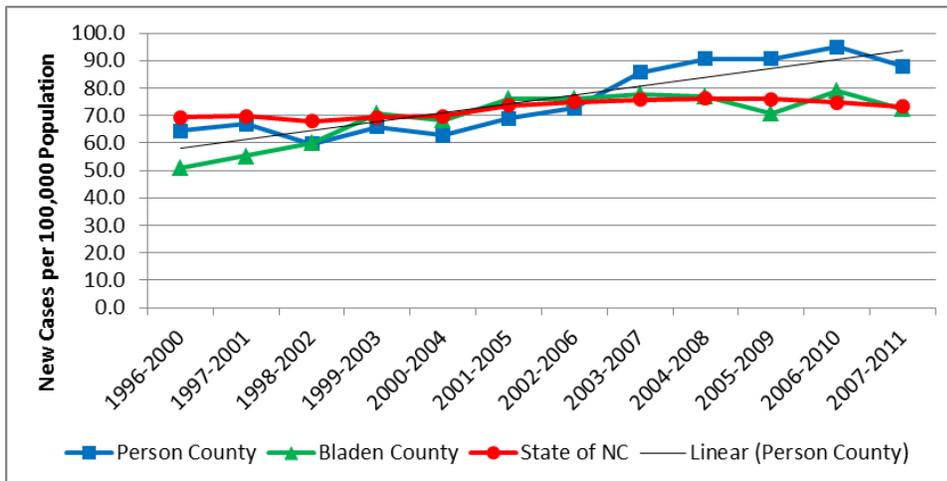
Graph derived from data table above

Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)

Location	Rate (New cases per 100,000 Population)											
	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Person County	64.4	66.9	59.7	65.8	62.7	68.9	72.7	85.8	90.6	90.7	95.0	87.9
Bladen County	50.9	55.3	60.0	70.9	68.3	76.2	76.2	77.8	77.1	70.8	79.0	72.5
State of NC	69.3	69.7	68.0	69.3	69.7	73.8	75.0	75.8	76.3	75.9	74.8	73.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Health Data, Cancer, Cancer Data Available from SCHS, Annual Reports, NC Cancer Incidence Rates for All Counties by Specified Site (Years as Noted); <http://www.schs.state.us.nc/SCHS/CCR/reports.html>.

Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

Prostate Cancer

Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Overall Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Male Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	45.1	42.0	37.0	26.0	27.3	31.9	26.0	25.1
Bladen County	34.6	25.5	22.6	22.2	16.3	21.3	21.2	18.6
State of NC	29.9	29.1	28.3	27.3	25.7	25.5	24.3	23.4

Source:

a

a

a

a

b

b

b

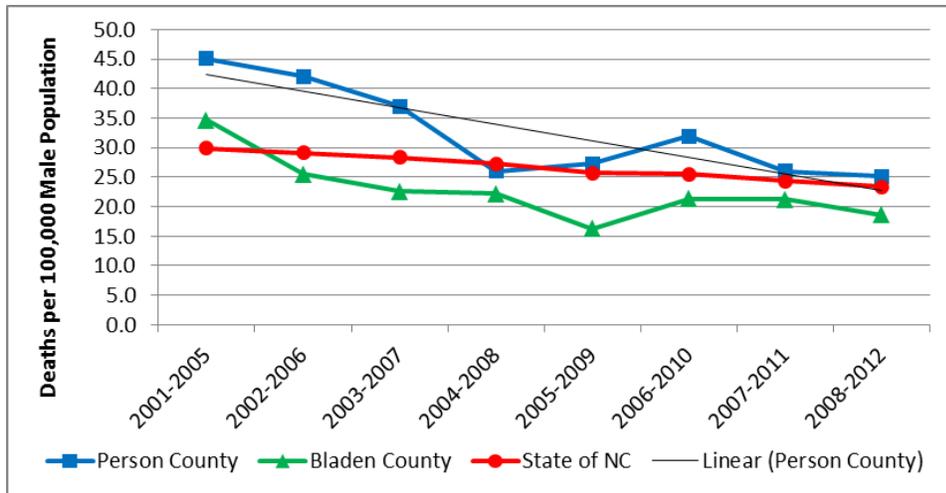
b

a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II: Leading Causes of Death, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol2>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Prostate Cancer Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Male Population)									
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	13	N/A	9	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	22	25.1
Bladen County	6	N/A	7	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	13	N/A
State of NC	2,887	19.0	1,378	51.6	54	18.9	37	13.0	4,356	23.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

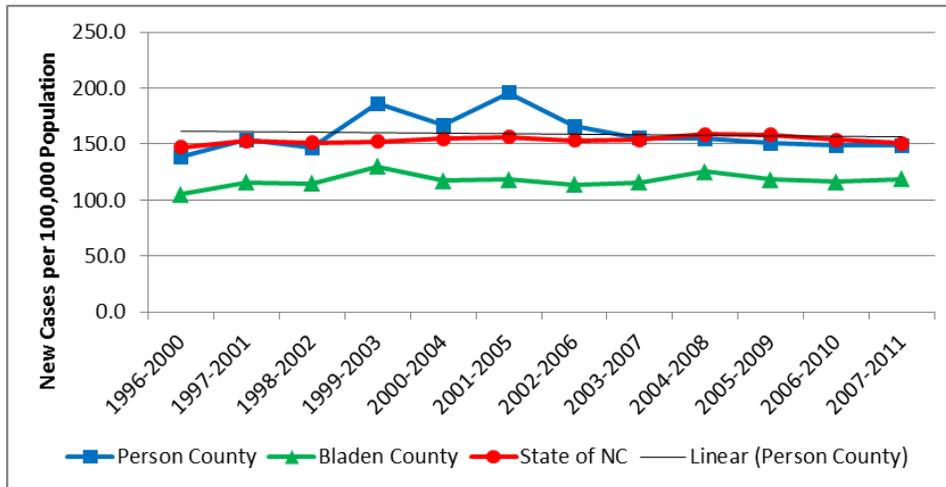
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Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)

Location	Rate (New cases per 100,000 Population)											
	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Person County	138.4	153.7	146.5	186.3	166.8	195.9	166.0	155.3	155.0	150.7	148.8	148.8
Bladen County	105.3	116.0	114.6	130.1	117.4	118.4	113.6	115.9	125.5	118.3	116.5	118.7
State of NC	147.3	152.5	151.2	152.0	154.7	156.1	153.2	153.8	158.8	158.3	153.7	150.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Health Data, Cancer, Cancer Data Available from SCHS, Annual Reports, NC Cancer Incidence Rates for All Counties by Specified Site (Years as Noted); <http://www.schs.state.us.nc/SCHS/CCR/reports.html>.

Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)



Graph derived from data table above

Breast Cancer

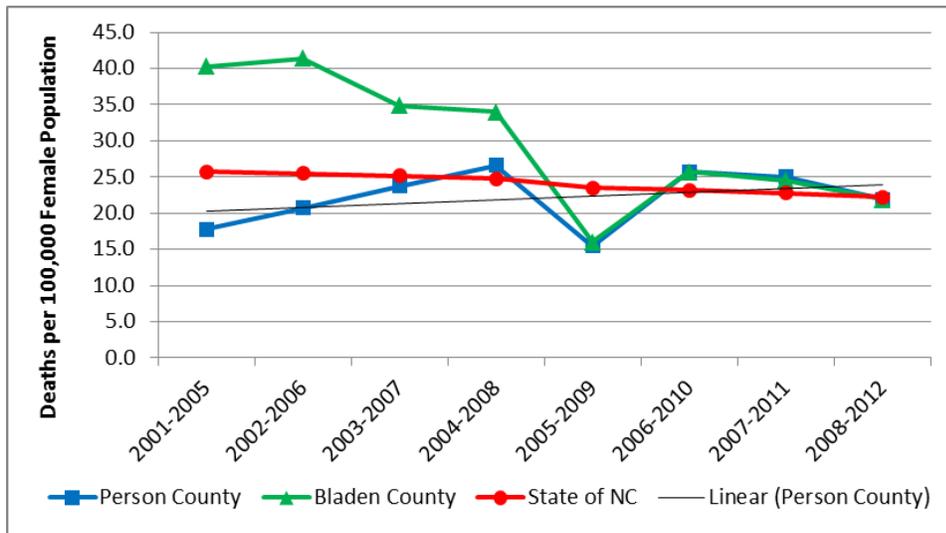
Breast Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Female Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	17.8	20.7	23.7	26.6	15.5	25.7	25.0	21.9
Bladen County	40.3	41.4	34.9	34.0	16.0	25.7	24.5	21.9
State of NC	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.2

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

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Breast Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Breast Cancer Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Female Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	19	N/A	10	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	29	21.9	29	21.9
Bladen County	17	N/A	9	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	26	21.9	26	21.9
State of NC	4,677	21.3	1,595	29.0	80	11.9	63	9.1	58	N/A	6,357	22.2	6,415	22.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

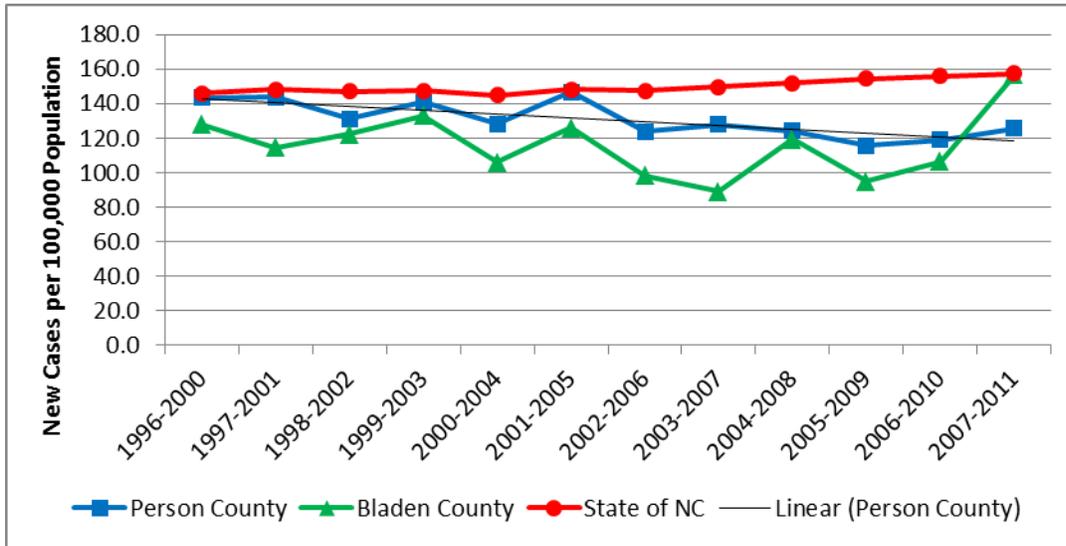
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)

Location	Rate (New cases per 100,000 Population)												
	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	
Person County	143.2	143.5	131.2	140.7	128.3	146.8	123.8	127.6	123.9	115.5	119.0	125.6	
Bladen County	127.7	114.4	122.1	132.9	105.8	125.8	98.1	89.1	119.1	94.8	106.2	156.5	
State of NC	145.9	148.2	147.1	147.3	144.9	148.2	147.2	149.6	151.9	154.5	155.9	157.4	

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Health Data, Cancer, Cancer Data Available from SCHS, Annual Reports, NC Cancer Incidence Rates for All Counties by Specified Site (Years as Noted); <http://www.schs.state.us.nc/SCHS/CCR/reports.html>.

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Breast Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)



Graph derived from data table above

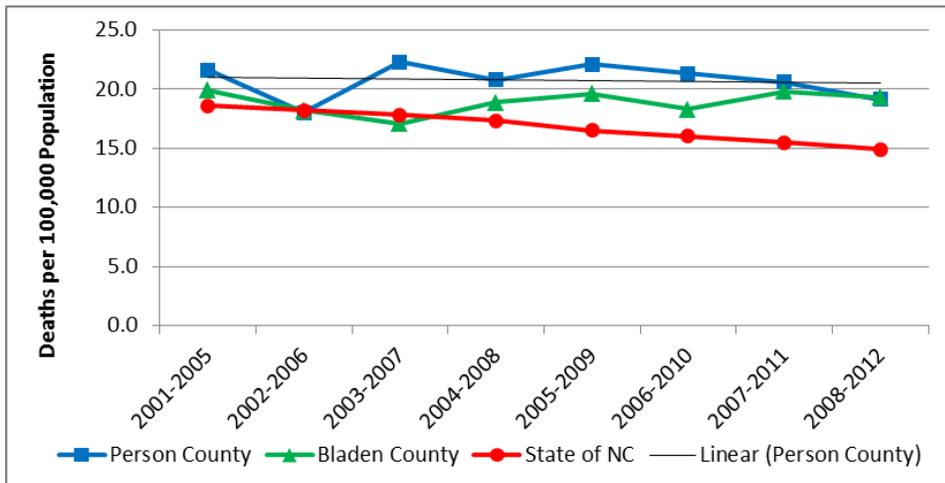
Colon Cancer

Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	21.6	18.0	22.3	20.8	22.1	21.3	20.6	19.1
Bladen County	19.9	18.2	17.1	18.9	19.6	18.3	19.8	19.3
State of NC	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.3	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

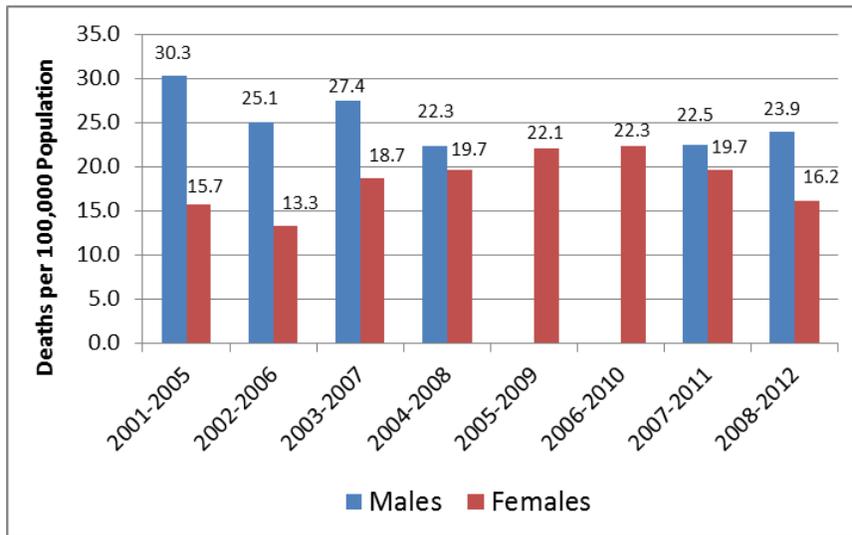
Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	31	17.7	14	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	24	23.9	21	16.2	45	19.1
Bladen County	22	16.4	19	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	21	25.0	20	15.7	41	19.3
State of NC	5,533	14.0	1,865	21.2	102	9.7	61	6.1	3,928	18.1	3,633	12.6	7,561	14.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

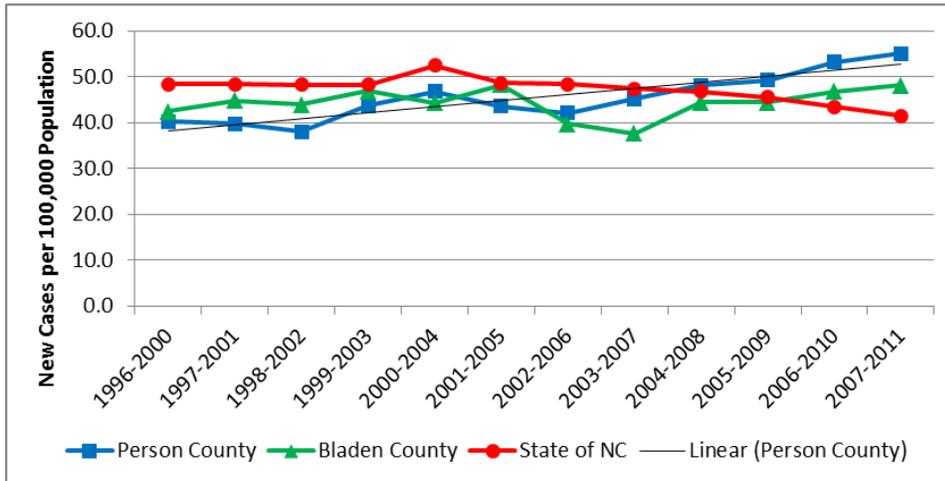
Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)

Location	Rate (New cases per 100,000 Population)											
	1996-2000	1997-2001	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Person County	40.3	39.7	38.0	43.7	46.8	43.6	42.1	45.2	48.1	49.2	53.2	55.1
Bladen County	42.5	44.8	44.0	46.9	44.3	48.3	39.7	37.6	44.4	44.4	46.8	48.1
State of NC	48.4	48.4	48.3	48.2	52.5	48.6	48.4	47.4	46.8	45.5	43.4	41.5

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, Health Data, Cancer, Cancer Data Available from SCHS, Annual Reports, NC Cancer Incidence Rates for All Counties by Specified Site (Years as Noted); <http://www.schs.state.us.nc/SCHS/CCR/reports.html>.

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Colon, Rectum, Anus Cancer Incidence Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 1996-2000 through 2007-2011)



Graph derived from data table above

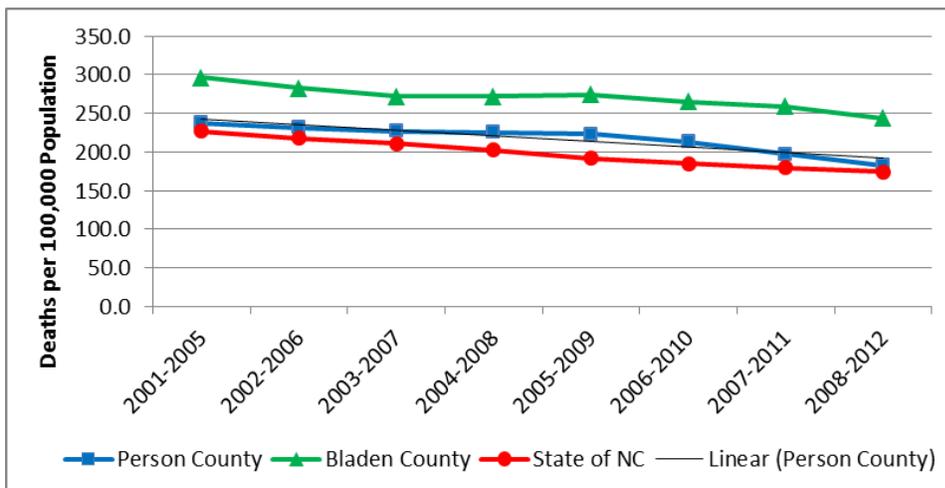
Heart Disease

Overall Heart Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	237.7	231.1	227.0	225.3	223.3	213.3	197.4	182.8
Bladen County	296.0	282.9	272.0	271.6	274.6	264.9	259.1	243.8
State of NC	226.8	217.9	210.7	202.2	191.7	184.9	179.3	174.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Overall Heart Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

Heart Disease Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	315	181.4	105	191.6	5	N/A	2	N/A	218	231.2	209	143.1	427	182.8
Bladen County	303	243.7	182	258.4	6	N/A	0	N/A	244	297.9	247	202.8	491	243.8
State of NC	67,453	172.1	16,843	198.4	1,103	122.8	491	53.6	44,701	222.3	41,189	138.1	85,890	174.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

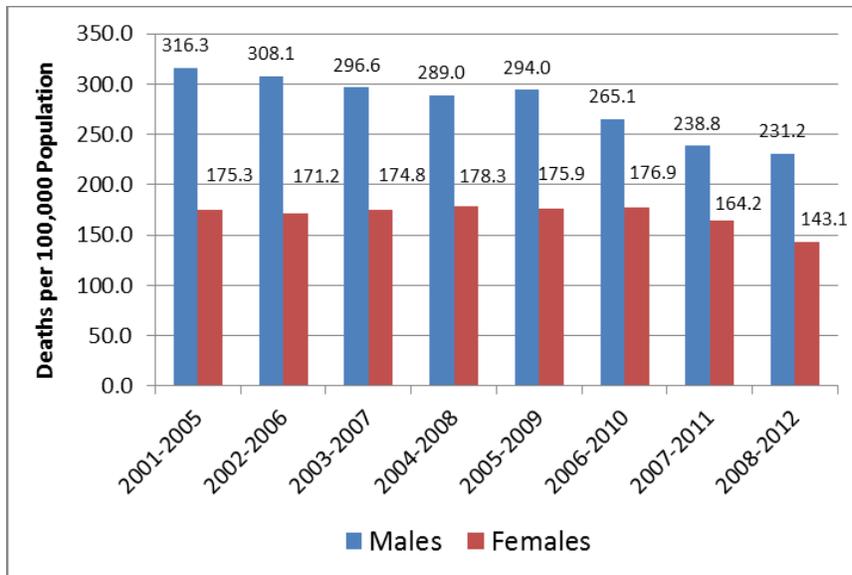
Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Heart Disease Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	316.3	308.1	296.6	289.0	294.0	265.1	238.8	231.2	175.3	171.2	174.8	178.3	175.9	176.9	164.2	143.1
Bladen County	373.4	360.6	333.8	334.1	327.8	319.7	316.3	297.9	240.2	227.0	224.9	225.2	231.7	222.8	213.0	202.8
State of NC	285.5	275.3	267.0	256.6	244.9	237.2	229.4	222.3	183.0	174.9	168.7	161.2	151.9	145.8	141.6	138.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Gender Disparity Trend in Heart Disease Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Cerebrovascular Disease

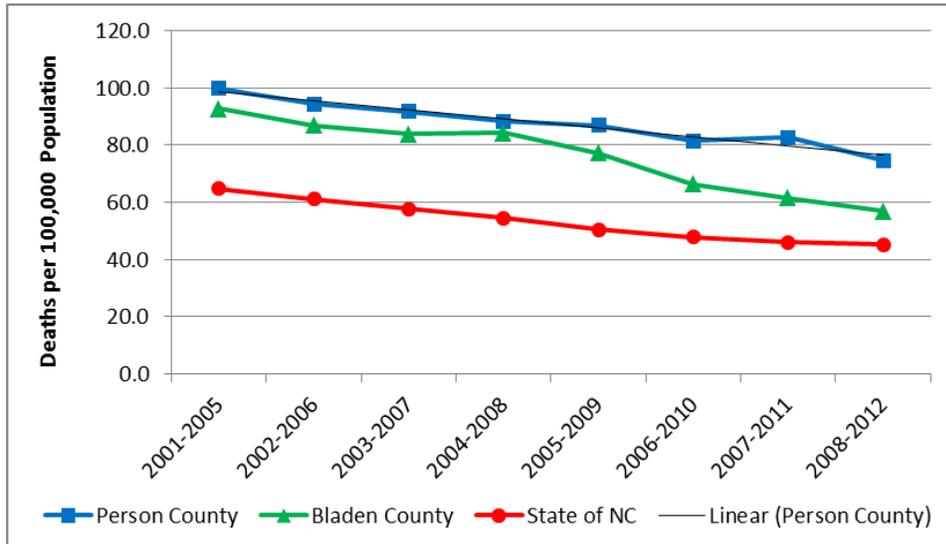
Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	99.8	94.4	91.7	88.3	86.9	81.4	82.7	74.7
Bladen County	92.8	86.9	83.9	84.3	77.3	66.4	61.5	56.8
State of NC	64.7	61.1	57.6	54.4	50.5	47.8	46.0	45.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	130	74.8	43	75.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	58.1	123	81.6	174	74.7
Bladen County	63	50.5	48	69.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	66.7	60	49.0	112	56.8
State of NC	16,519	42.5	4,871	59.3	274	32.6	157	17.6	8,792	45.7	13,029	43.7	21,821	45.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

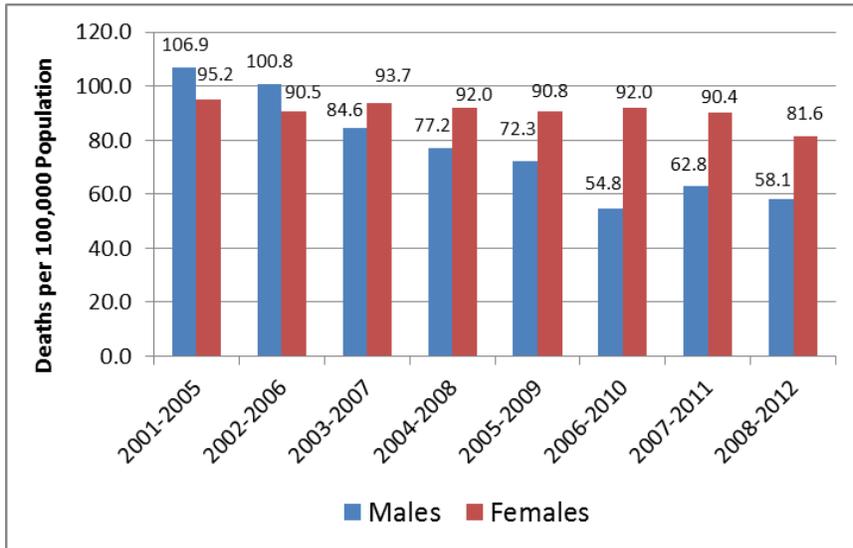
Gender Disparity Trend in Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males							Females								
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	106.9	100.8	84.6	77.2	72.3	54.8	62.8	58.1	95.2	90.5	93.7	92.0	90.8	92.0	90.4	81.6
Bladen County	96.1	90.0	95.4	102.5	97.0	80.4	69.8	66.7	89.0	84.8	75.4	72.8	63.1	54.7	52.2	49.0
State of NC	65.8	62.1	58.9	55.9	52.0	48.7	46.8	45.7	63.0	59.5	55.7	52.4	48.6	46.3	44.5	43.7

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Gender Disparity Trend in Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

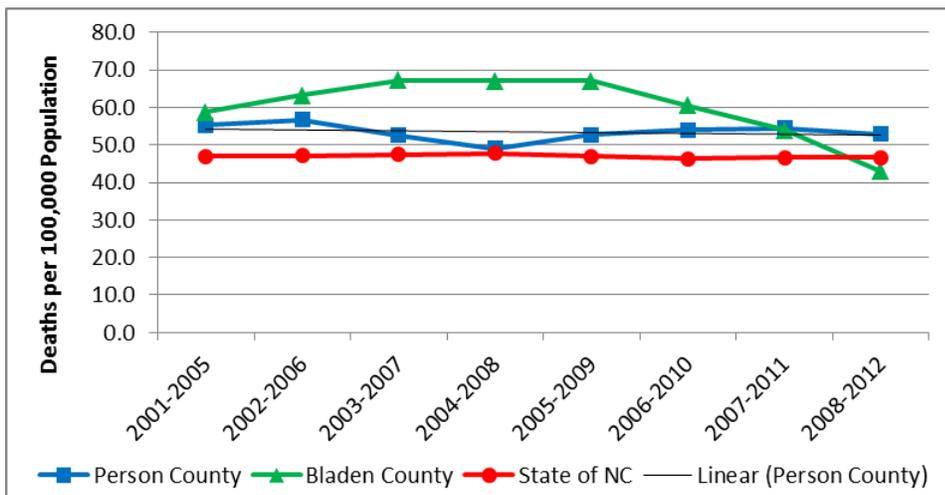
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

CLRD/COPD Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	55.3	56.7	52.6	49.0	52.7	54.0	54.5	52.8
Bladen County	58.8	63.3	67.2	67.1	67.1	60.5	54.0	42.9
State of NC	46.9	47.1	47.5	47.8	47.0	46.4	46.6	46.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

CLRD/COPD Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, Person County, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

CLRD/COPD Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	104	59.3	18	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	70	76.9	54	38.8	124	52.8
Bladen County	61	45.2	30	41.4	0	N/A	0	N/A	61	77.7	30	22.9	91	42.9
State of NC	20,275	51.3	2,364	28.7	181	21.6	64	9.4	10,662	54.0	12,222	42.1	22,884	46.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

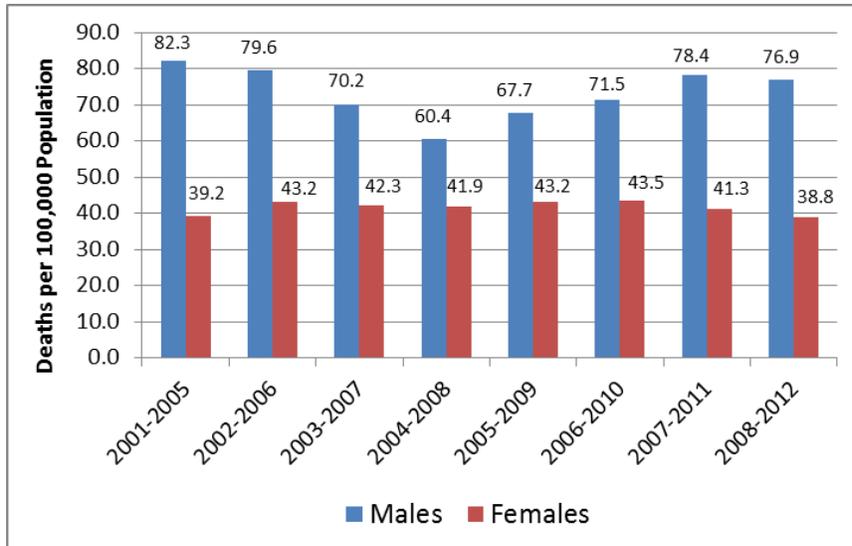
Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in CLRD/COPD Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	82.3	79.6	70.2	60.4	67.7	71.5	78.4	76.9	39.2	43.2	42.3	41.9	43.2	43.5	41.3	38.8
Bladen County	90.7	99.2	105.3	105.4	110.4	106.0	100.9	77.7	38.6	40.5	43.5	38.0	33.3	27.6	22.9	
State of NC	61.0	60.1	59.5	58.9	57.1	55.5	54.9	54.0	38.6	39.5	40.4	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.7	42.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Gender Disparity Trend in CLRD/COPD Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

All Other Unintentional Injury (Non-Motor Vehicle Injury)

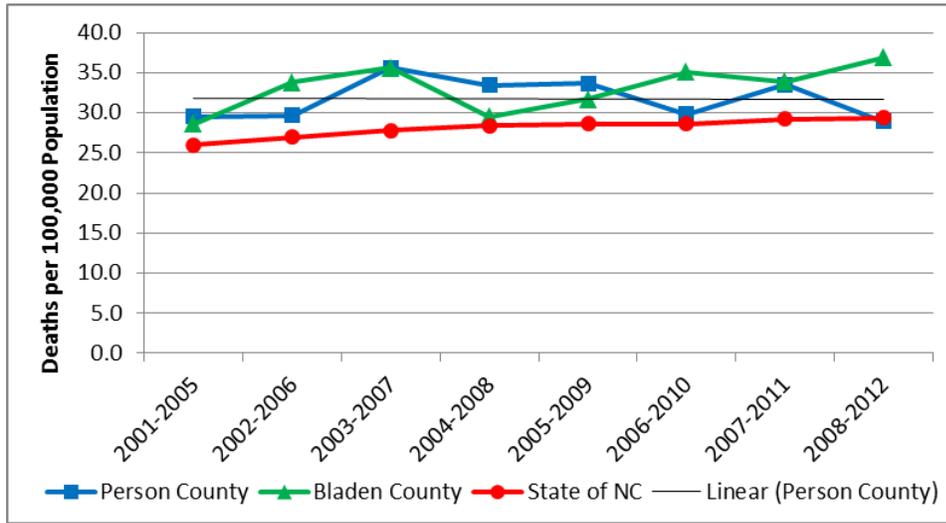
All Other Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)								
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	
Person County	29.5	29.7	35.6	33.4	33.7	29.8	33.5	28.9	
Bladen County	28.6	33.8	35.6	29.5	31.7	35.1	33.9	36.9	
State of NC	26.0	27.0	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.6	29.2	29.4	

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

All Other Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above.

All Other Unintentional Injury Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	44	31.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41	42.8	20	18.2	61	28.9
Bladen County	51	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	41.1	36	34.9	69	36.9
State of NC	11,761	33.8	1,862	19.8	256	19.1	289	12.0	8,385	39.1	5,783	21.1	14,168	29.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in All Other Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

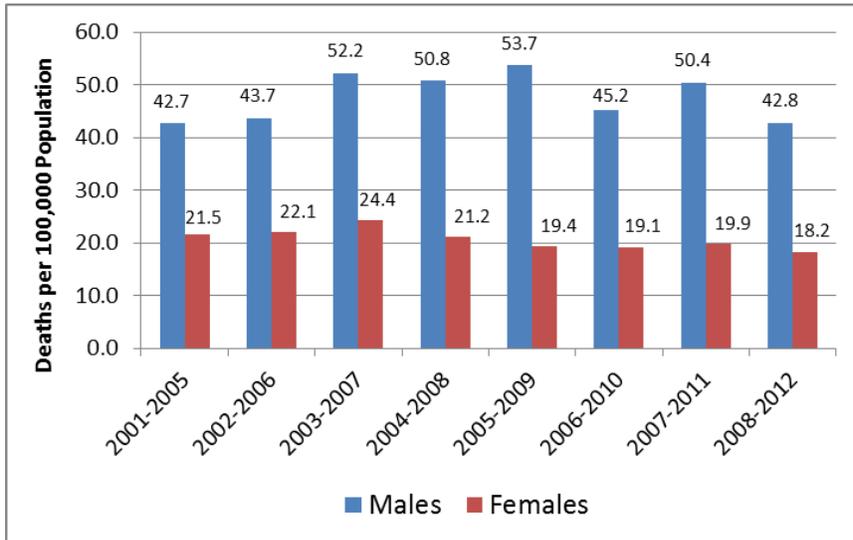
Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	42.7	43.7	52.2	50.8	53.7	45.2	50.4	42.8	21.5	22.1	24.4	21.2	19.4	19.1	19.9	18.2
Bladen County	42.1	48.0	51.8	39.4	41.3	42.3	39.8	41.1	17.7	21.2	21.0	19.5	22.2	27.7	30.0	34.9
State of NC	34.7	36.1	36.8	37.8	38.4	38.4	38.8	39.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.9	21.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Gender Disparity Trend in All Other Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

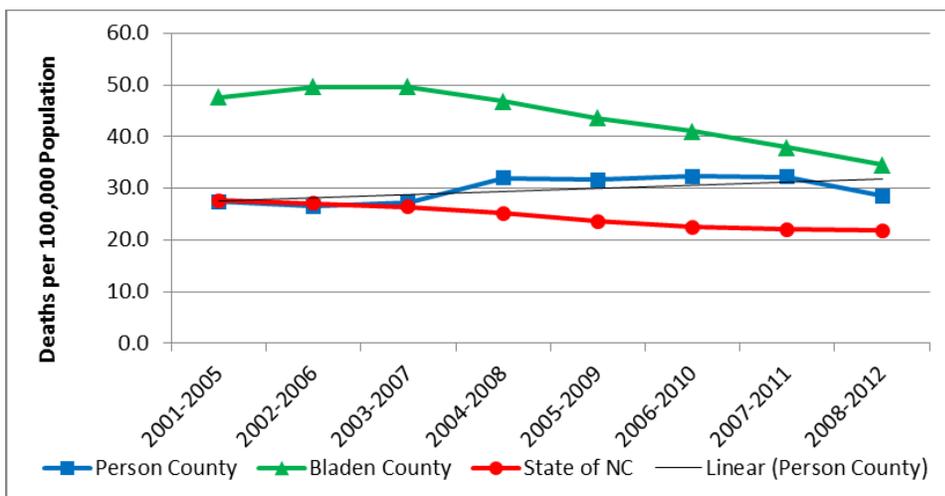
Diabetes

Diabetes Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	27.4	26.5	27.3	32.0	31.7	32.3	32.2	28.5
Bladen County	47.6	49.6	49.7	46.9	43.6	41.0	37.9	34.6
State of NC	27.6	27.1	26.4	25.2	23.6	22.5	22.0	21.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Diabetes Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

Diabetes Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	35	19.9	32	58.6	0	N/A	1	N/A	31	30.8	37	26.2	68	28.5
Bladen County	31	24.3	38	57.5	0	N/A	0	N/A	28	36.8	41	33.2	69	34.6
State of NC	6,911	17.5	3,752	43.8	229	24.3	92	9.2	5,571	25.9	5,413	18.6	10,984	21.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

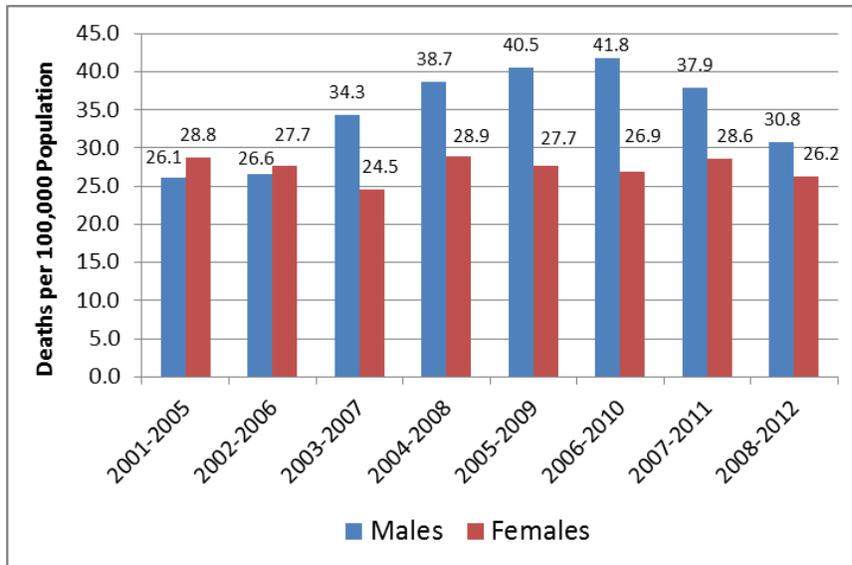
Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Diabetes Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	26.1	26.6	34.3	38.7	40.5	41.8	37.9	30.8	28.8	27.7	24.5	28.9	27.7	26.9	28.6	26.2
Bladen County	47.2	50.5	56.0	58.9	50.7	44.8	45.1	36.8	47.3	47.6	42.5	37.0	37.9	36.9	33.0	33.2
State of NC	30.4	30.2	30.0	28.9	27.3	26.4	26.0	25.9	25.3	24.5	23.5	22.2	20.7	19.4	18.8	18.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Gender Disparity Trend in Diabetes Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	14.5	11.7	12.5	10.4	16.8	20.8	26.8	24.8
Bladen County	17.7	20.7	22.8	24.5	27.4	26.8	24.6	26.7
State of NC	27.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.3	28.5	29.0	29.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Alzheimer's Disease Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	43	25.1	12	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	14	N/A	42	27.8	56	24.8
Bladen County	34	28.0	16	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	12	N/A	38	30.4	50	26.7
State of NC	11,685	30.3	1,861	26.1	151	24.9	49	9.3	3,818	23.3	9,928	32.4	13,746	29.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

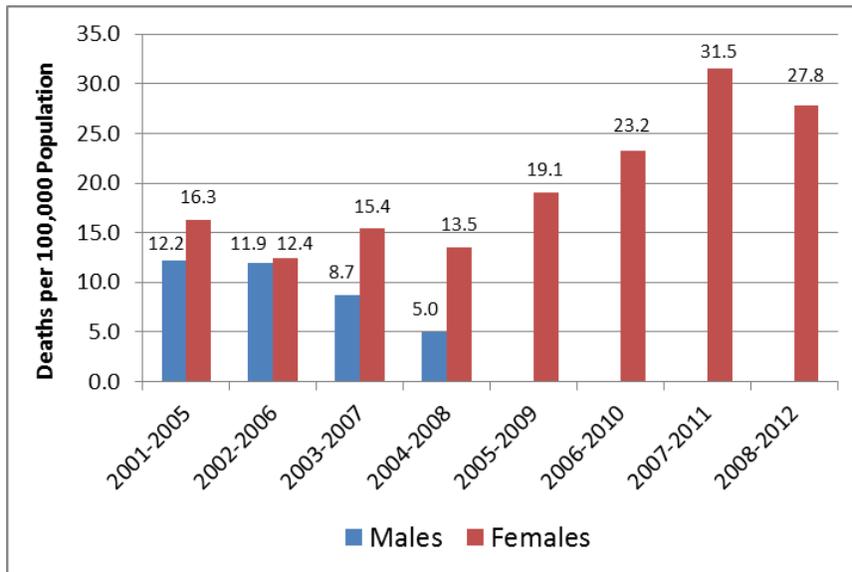
Gender Disparity Trend in Alzheimer's Disease Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	12.2	11.9	8.7	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.3	12.4	15.4	13.5	19.1	23.2	31.5	27.8
Bladen County	9.2	13.3	14.9	14.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.5	2.8	25.3	28.4	31.2	29.7	29.6	30.4
State of NC	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.7	22.7	23.3	29.6	30.3	31.1	31.8	31.3	31.3	32.2	32.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Alzheimer's Disease Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

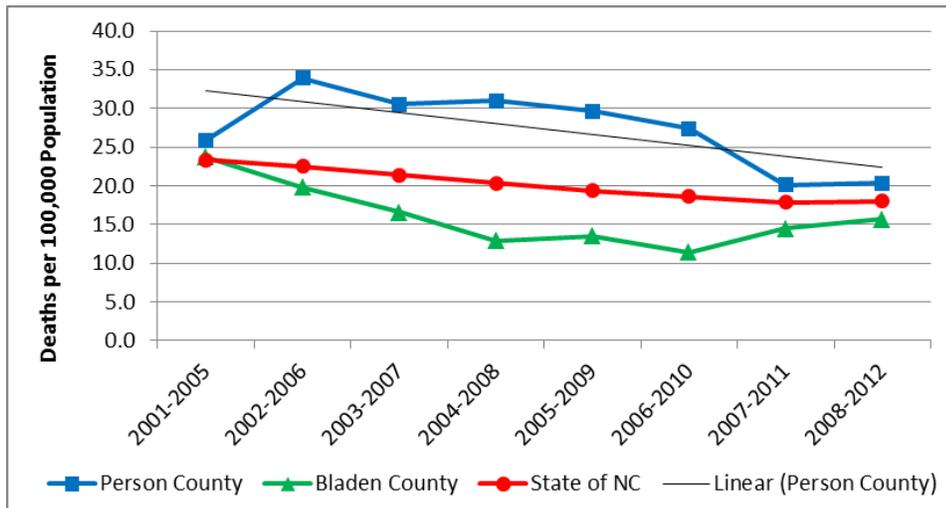
Pneumonia and Influenza

Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	25.9	33.9	30.5	31.0	29.6	27.4	20.1	20.3
Bladen County	23.7	19.8	16.6	12.9	13.5	11.4	14.5	15.7
State of NC	23.3	22.5	21.4	20.3	19.4	18.6	17.9	18.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	39	22.5	7	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	25	30.4	22	14.5	47	20.3
Bladen County	12	N/A	17	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	14	N/A	16	N/A	30	15.7
State of NC	7,152	18.4	1,395	17.2	93	11.5	70	7.4	3,819	20.7	4,891	16.4	8,710	18.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

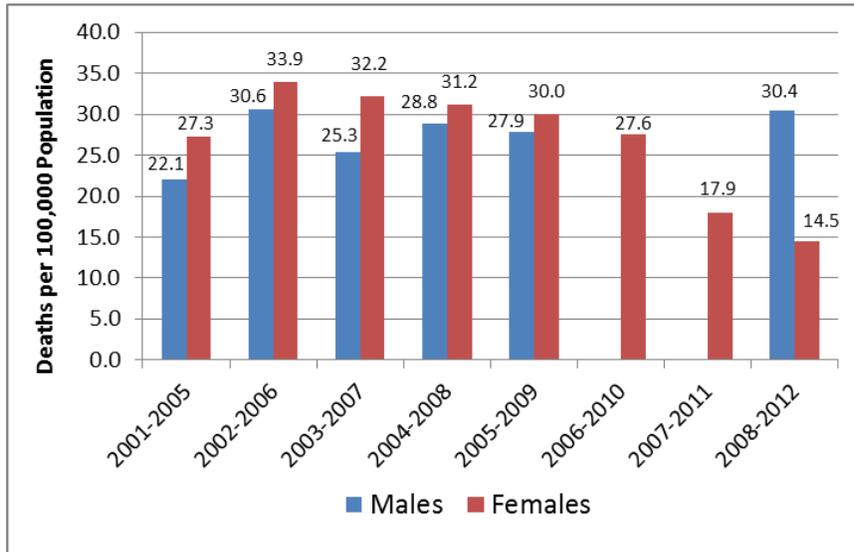
Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	22.1	30.6	25.3	28.8	27.9	N/A	N/A	30.4	27.3	33.9	32.2	31.2	30.0	27.6	17.9	14.5
Bladen County	19.5	16.0	15.2	12.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.7	21.7	16.6	13.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	28.0	26.6	25.4	23.9	22.6	21.6	20.9	20.7	20.5	20.1	19.0	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.1	16.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Gender Disparity Trend in Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

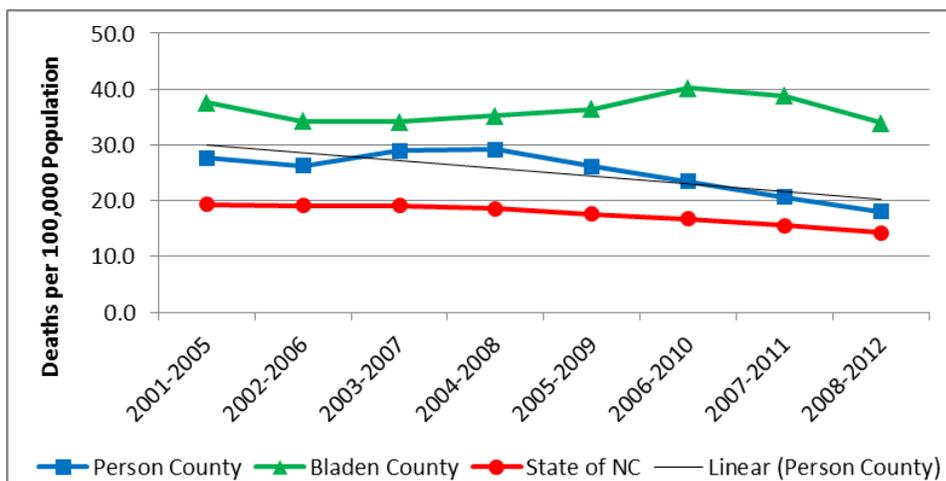
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	27.7	26.3	29.0	29.2	26.2	23.4	20.6	18.0
Bladen County	37.6	34.3	34.2	35.2	36.4	40.2	38.8	33.9
State of NC	19.3	19.1	19.1	18.6	17.6	16.7	15.5	14.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	22	19.2	8	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	20	24.1	12	N/A	32	18.0
Bladen County	36	37.0	23	37.6	0	N/A	1	N/A	43	52.7	17	N/A	60	33.9
State of NC	4,697	14.5	1,476	14.3	211	12.3	491	11.9	4,882	21.1	1,993	8.0	6,875	14.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

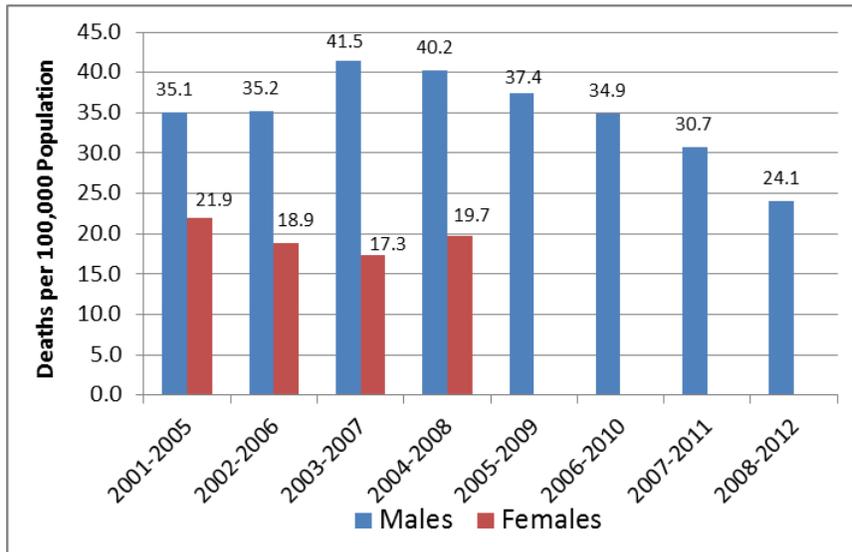
Gender Disparity Trend in Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	35.1	35.2	41.5	40.2	37.4	34.9	30.7	24.1	21.9	18.9	17.3	19.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bladen County	46.8	40.6	48.2	55.7	62.5	66.5	63.0	52.7	28.6	27.8	20.3	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	27.4	27.2	27.3	26.7	25.6	24.6	22.9	21.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Septicemia

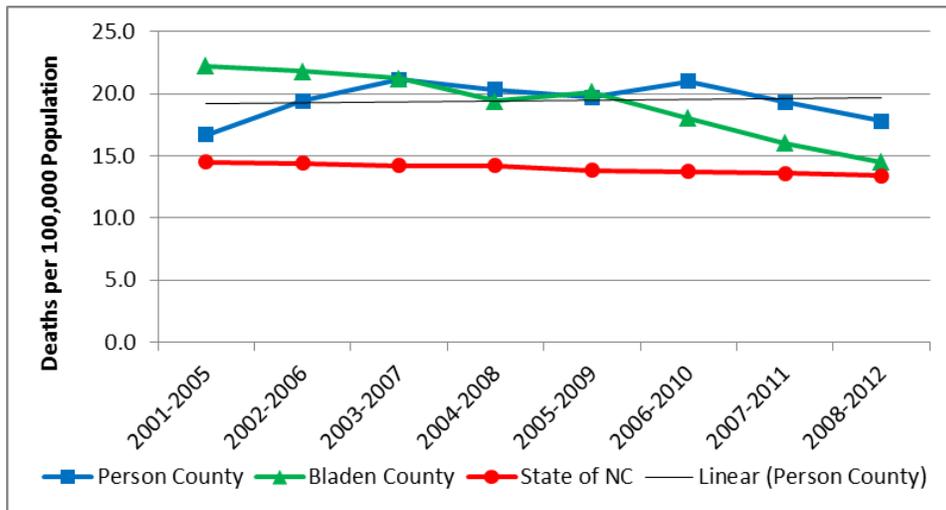
Septicemia Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	16.7	19.4	21.1	20.3	19.7	21.0	19.3	17.8
Bladen County	22.2	21.8	21.2	19.4	20.1	18.0	16.0	14.5
State of NC	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

APPENDIX 1

Septicemia Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Septicemia Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	30	17	12	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	18	N/A	24	17	42	18
Bladen County	19	N/A	12	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	18	N/A	14	N/A	32	15
State of NC	4,786	12.3	1,657	19.7	80	9.1	74	6.1	2,997	14.8	3,600	12.4	6,597	13.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Septicemia Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

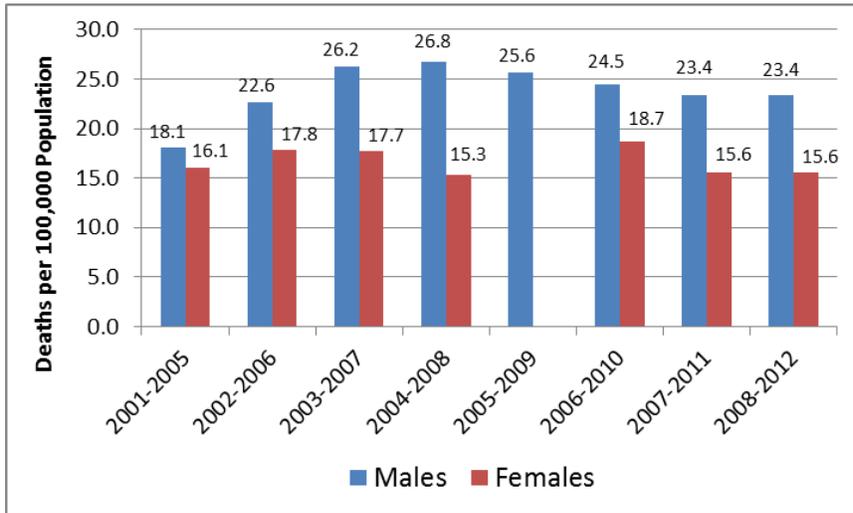
Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	18.1	22.6	26.2	26.8	25.6	24.5	23.4	23.4	16.1	17.8	17.7	15.3	N/A	18.7	15.6	15.6
Bladen County	33.6	30.2	32.0	27.8	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9	17.6	16.0	16.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Gender Disparity Trend in Septicemia Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

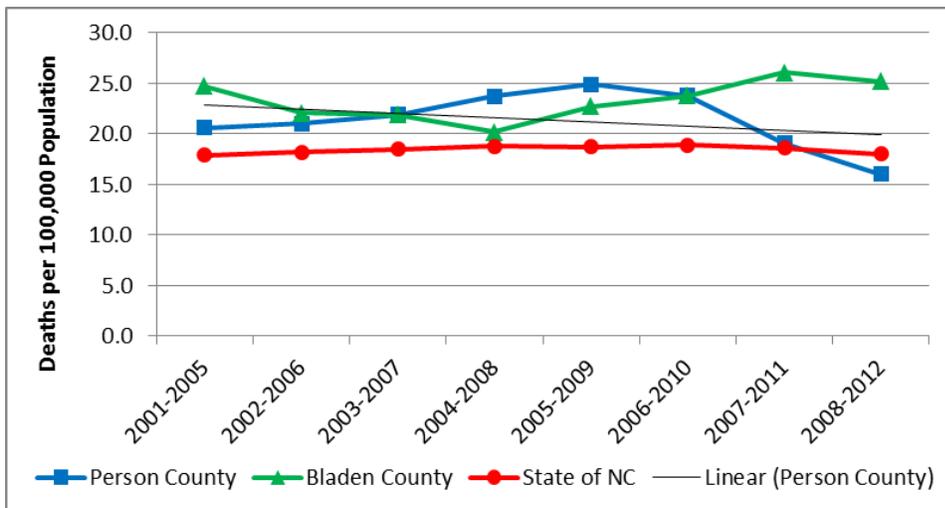
Kidney Disease

Kidney Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	20.6	21.0	21.9	23.7	24.9	23.8	19.1	16.0
Bladen County	24.7	22.1	21.9	20.2	22.7	23.8	26.1	25.2
State of NC	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Kidney Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

Kidney Disease Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	25	14.1	13	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	15	N/A	23	16.1	38	16.0
Bladen County	24	19.5	28	37.9	0	N/A	0	N/A	25	28.1	27	21.7	52	25.2
State of NC	5,685	14.6	2,904	35.1	142	17.3	64	7.2	4,273	22.0	4,522	15.4	8,795	18.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

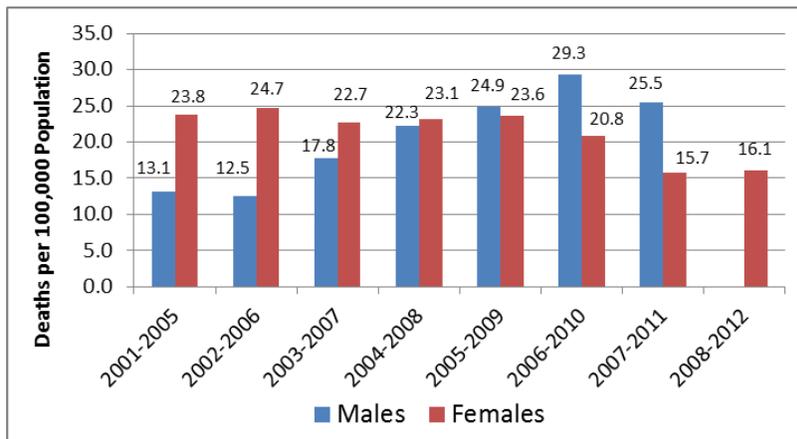
Gender Disparity Trend in Kidney Disease Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	13.1	12.5	17.8	22.3	24.9	29.3	25.5	N/A	23.8	24.7	22.7	23.1	23.6	20.8	15.7	16.1
Bladen County	21.1	20.2	20.2	17.7	N/A	29.9	32.3	28.1	25.5	22.1	21.6	20.5	23.2	19.6	21.1	21.7
State of NC	21.0	21.5	21.6	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.7	22.0	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.0	15.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Kidney Disease Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Suicide

Suicide Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)								
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	
Person County	17.8	14.1	10.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	14.5	14.9	
Bladen County	13.3	12.7	9.5	7.2	9.6	11.2	10.7	10.6	
State of NC	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	

Source: a a a a b b b b

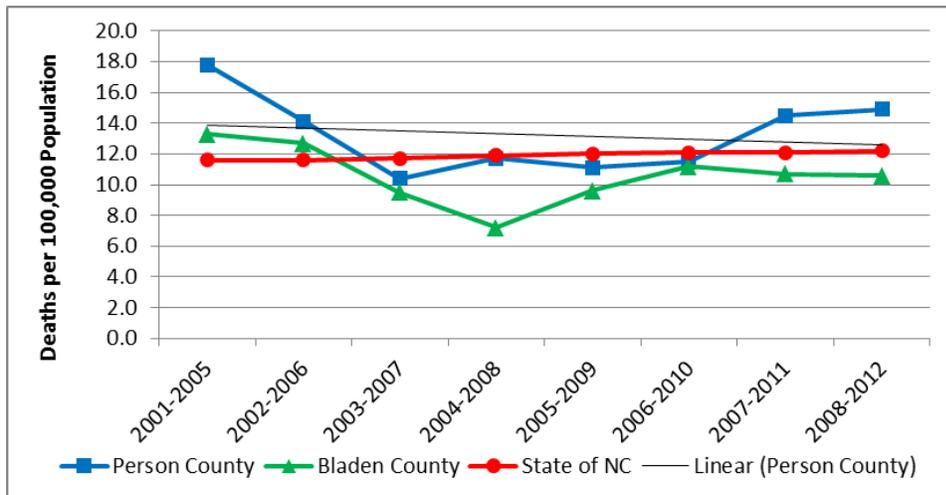
a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II: Leading Causes of Death, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol2>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Suicide Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Suicide Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	30	20.1	1	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	24	24.0	8	N/A	32	14.9
Bladen County	14	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	12	N/A	6	N/A	18	10.6
State of NC	5,184	15.4	493	4.8	134	7.7	147	4.1	4,580	19.8	1,378	5.4	5,958	12.2

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Suicide Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

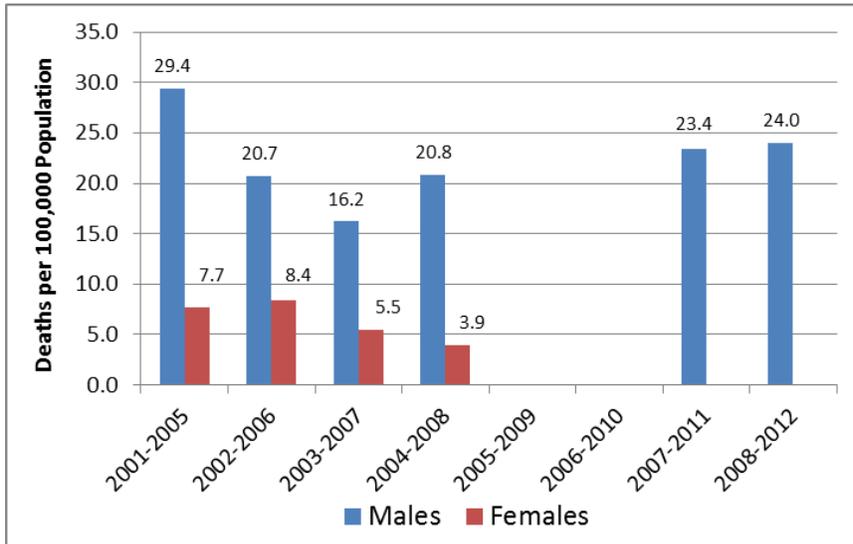
Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	29.4	20.7	16.2	20.8	N/A	N/A	23.4	24.0	7.7	8.4	5.5	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bladen County	23.4	18.7	12.2	7.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	7.8	7.0	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Gender Disparity Trend in Suicide Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Liver Disease

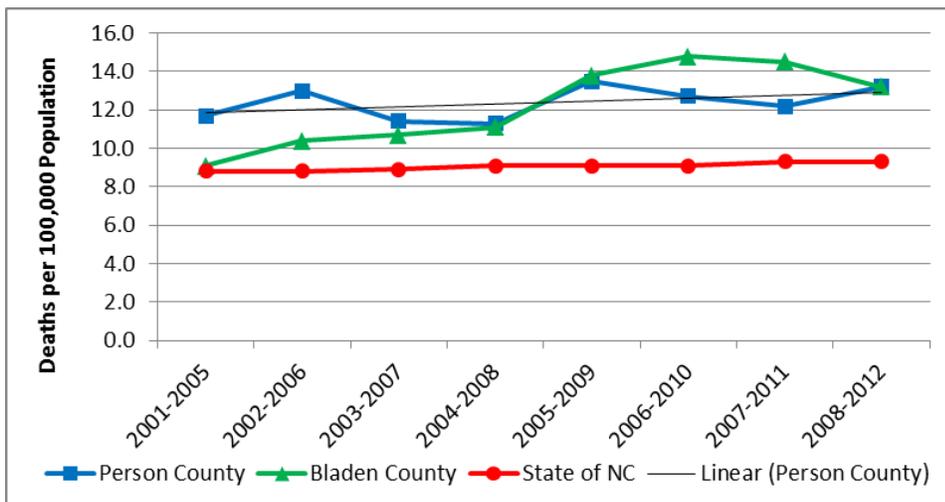
Liver Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	11.7	13.0	11.4	11.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	13.2
Bladen County	9.1	10.4	10.7	11.1	13.8	14.8	14.5	13.2
State of NC	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Liver Disease Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

APPENDIX 1

Liver Disease Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	26	14.7	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	19	N/A	13	N/A	32	13.2
Bladen County	22	16.9	6	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	14	N/A	14	N/A	28	13.2
State of NC	4,022	10.2	746	7.2	84	6.5	74	4.7	3,236	13.2	1,690	6.0	4,926	9.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

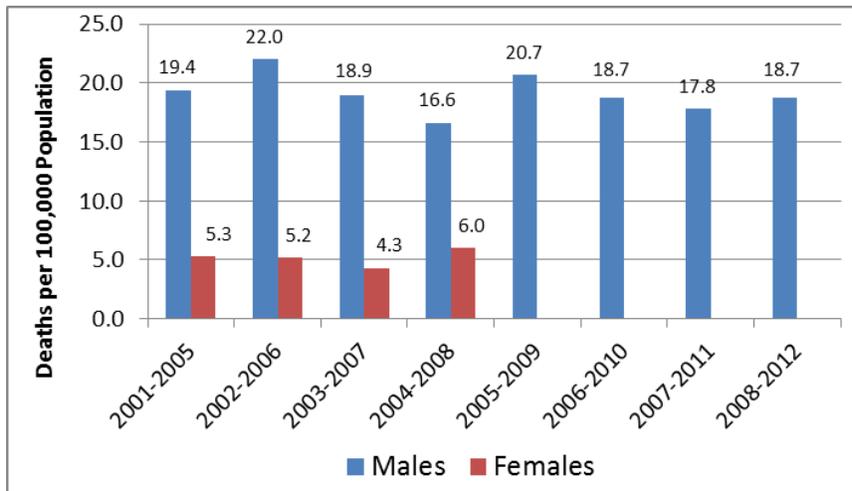
Gender Disparity Trend in Liver Disease Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	19.4	22.0	18.9	16.6	20.7	18.7	17.8	18.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bladen County	16.4	18.5	18.0	16.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.5	4.3	6.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Liver Disease Mortality Rate, Person County (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Homicide

Homicide Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.3	8.5	9.9	8.7	6.5
Bladen County	10.3	9.4	11.4	11.2	11.8	14.1	13.4	10.5
State of NC	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.0

Source: a a a a b b b b

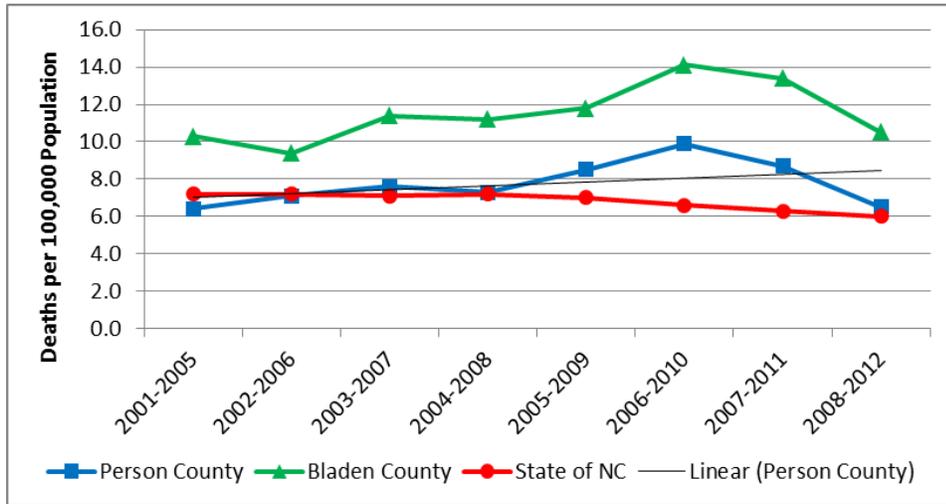
a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II: Leading Causes of Death, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol2>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Homicide Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

Homicide Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	7	N/A	4	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	7	N/A	4	N/A	11	N/A
Bladen County	4	N/A	12	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	12	N/A	4	N/A	16	N/A
State of NC	1,068	3.4	1,397	13.1	134	7.3	247	5.9	2,174	9.3	672	2.8	2,846	6.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in Homicide Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	9.9	12.2	12.1	12.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bladen County	18.6	18.1	21.9	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.2	9.8	9.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Note: This parameter is not graphed because the four most recent data points were suppressed.

APPENDIX 1

AIDS

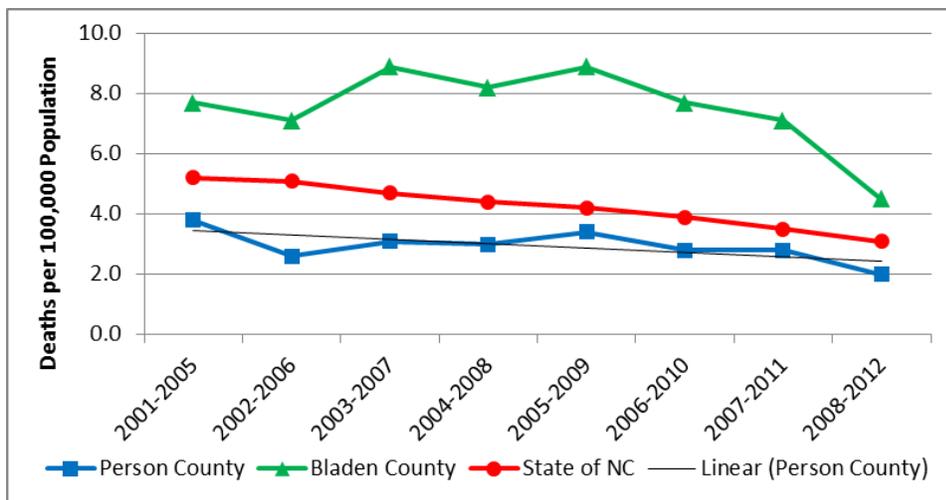
AIDS Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	3.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.0
Bladen County	7.7	7.1	8.9	8.2	8.9	7.7	7.1	4.5
State of NC	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.1

Source: a a a a b b b b

a - NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.
 b - NC State Center for Health Statistics, Statistics and Reports, Vital Statistics, NC Vital Statistics Volume II: Leading Causes of Death, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm#vitalvol2>.
 Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

AIDS Mortality Rate Trend (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)



Graph derived from data table above

AIDS Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Single Five-Year Aggregate Period, 2008-2012)

Location	Deaths, Number and Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)													
	White, Non-Hispanic		African American, Non-Hispanic		Other Races, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Male		Female		Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Person County	1	N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	4	N/A
Bladen County	0	N/A	7	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A	4	N/A	7	N/A
State of NC	324	0.9	1,165	11.3	18	N/A	53	2.2	1,065	4.4	495	2.0	1,560	3.1

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County Health Data Book (2014), Mortality, 2008-2012 Race/Ethnicity Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.
 Note: The use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

Gender Disparity Trend in AIDS Mortality Rate (Five-Year Aggregate Periods, 2001-2005 through 2008-2012)

Location	Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Population)															
	Males								Females							
	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
Person County	5.7	3.5	5.3	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bladen County	10.6	11.8	15.2	13.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State of NC	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books (2007-2014), Mortality, NC Resident Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by County; <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.
 Note: The use of bold type or the use of "n/a" in lieu of a numeral indicates a likely unstable rate based on a small (fewer than 20) number of cases.

APPENDIX 1

Morbidity

Adult Diagnosed Diabetes Prevalence Estimate Trend (Six Single Years, 2006 through 2011)

Location	Estimated Prevalence, Number and Percent (Age-adjusted, Age 18 and Older)											
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Person County	2,760	9.1	3,032	9.9	3,154	10.2	3,532	11.0	3,988	11.6	3,708	10.7
Bladen County	2,662	10.1	2,684	10.3	2,851	10.8	3,347	12.2	3,849	12.6	3,929	12.8
State Total	585,000	8.8	617,000	9.0	642,000	9.1	673,000	9.2	688,000	9.3	688,000	9.3

Note: The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes and selected risk factors by county was estimated using data from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. Three years of data were used to improve the precision of the year-specific county-level estimates of diagnosed diabetes and selected risk factors. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Diabetes Data and Trends, County Level Estimates of Diagnosed Diabetes - of Adults in North Carolina, 2006-2011; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/dtstrs/default.aspx>.

Adult Diagnosed Obesity Prevalence Estimate Trend (Six Single Years, 2006 through 2011)

Location	Estimated Prevalence, Number and Percent (Age-adjusted, Age 18 or Older)											
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Person County	9,150	32.8	8,879	31.9	8,389	29.9	9,310	33.1	9,592	32.5	9,843	33.3
Bladen County	7,073	29.3	7,263	30.7	7,853	33.2	8,814	37.1	9,495	36.2	9,387	35.7
State of NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes and selected risk factors by county was estimated using data from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. Three years of data were used to improve the precision of the year-specific county-level estimates of diagnosed diabetes and selected risk factors. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Obesity Data and Trends, County Level Estimates of Diagnosed Obesity - of Adults in North Carolina, 2006-2011; <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/dtstrs/default.aspx>.

Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Children Ages 2-4 (2007-2012)¹

Location	Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Children Ages 2-4, by Percent											
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight	Obese
Person County	17.7	16.2	16.2	15.9	19.9	16.2	16.6	16.6	13.1	18.2	16.5	14.7
Bladen County	14.7	14.7	18.9	16.9	16.1	17.6	17.0	17.3	17.0	15.9	14.9	15.9
State of NC	15.7	15.3	16.3	15.4	15.8	15.4	16.1	15.6	16.2	15.7	14.9	14.5

Source: Eat Smart, Move More, Data on Children and Youth in NC, North Carolina Nutrition and Physical Activity Surveillance System (NC-NPASS), NC-NPASS Data (2007-2012), counties and age groups as noted; <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/ChildAndYouthData.html>.

¹ NC-NPASS data for children ages 2 to 4 are reflective of the population at 185% of the federal poverty level. Approximately 85 to 95% of the children included in the NC-NPASS sample for ages 2 to 4 are WIC participants. Since children are not eligible to participate in WIC once they become 5 years old, the sample size for NC-NPASS data received from the child health clinics was not adequate to calculate county-specific rates for children age 5 and older.

Note: Figures denoted in bold type indicate percentages based on fewer than 10 cases.

Overweight (Formerly "At Risk for Overweight") = BMI greater than or equal to the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile.

Obese (Formerly "Overweight") = BMI greater than or equal to the 95th percentile.

Persons Served by Area Mental Health Programs (2008-2013)¹

Location	Number of Persons Served					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person County	1,236	1,335	1,617	1,990	1,895	2,117
Bladen County	1,725	1,257	1,327	903	1,069	1,523
State of NC	306,907	309,155	332,796	360,180	315,284	306,080

Source: Log Into North Carolina (LINC) Database, Topic Group Vital Statistics and Health (Data Item 519); http://data.osbm.state.nc/pls/linc/dyn_linc_main.show.

¹ All clients of a community-based Area Program for mental health, developmental disabilities, and drug and alcohol abuse active at the beginning of the state fiscal year plus all admissions during the year. Also included are persons served in three regional mental health facilities. Multiple admissions of the same client are counted multiple times. County of residence is reported at the time of admission. North Carolina data include clients reported to reside out-of-state and sometimes contains individuals of unknown county of residence.

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Persons Served in NC State Psychiatric Hospitals (2008-2013)¹

Location	Number of Persons Served					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person County	85	51	45	48	29	21
Bladen County	38	32	30	27	26	20
State of NC	14,643	9,643	7,188	5,754	4,572	3,964

Source: Log Into North Carolina (LINC) Database, Topic Group Vital Statistics and Health (Data Item 516); http://data.osbm.state.nc/pls/linc/dyn_linc_main.show.

¹ Sometimes referred to as "episodes of care", these counts reflect the total number of persons who were active (or the resident population) at the start of the state fiscal year plus the total of first admissions, readmissions, and transfers-in which occurred during the fiscal year at the three state alcohol and drug treatment centers. Excluded are visiting patients and outpatients. Multiple admissions of the same client are counted multiple times. County of residence is reported at the time of admission. North Carolina data include clients reported to reside out-of-state.

Persons Served in NC State Developmental Centers (2008-2013)

Location	Number of Persons Served					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person County	13	15	13	12	10	9
Bladen County	0	1	1	1	0	1
State of NC	1,409	1,404	1,375	1,355	1,340	1,331

Source: Log Into North Carolina (LINC) Database, Topic Group Vital Statistics and Health (Data Item 517); http://data.osbm.state.nc/pls/linc/dyn_linc_main.show.

Persons Served in NC State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Centers (2008-2013)¹

Location	Number of Persons Served					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person County	15	30	35	71	31	24
Bladen County	7	11	14	15	11	23
State of NC	4,284	4,812	4,483	4,590	4,265	4,343

Source: Log Into North Carolina (LINC) Database, Topic Group Vital Statistics and Health (Data Item 518); http://data.osbm.state.nc/pls/linc/dyn_linc_main.show.

¹ Sometimes referred to as "episodes of care", these counts reflect the total number of persons who were active (or the resident population) at the start of the state fiscal year plus the total of first admissions, readmissions, and transfers-in which occurred during the fiscal year at the three state alcohol and drug treatment centers. Excluded are visiting patients and outpatients. Multiple admissions of the same client are counted multiple times. County of residence is reported at the time of admission. North Carolina data include clients reported to reside out-of-state.

APPENDIX 2

2014 PERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

("Chapter Six: Community Health Survey" from the comprehensive *2014 Person County Community Health Assessment, Secondary Data and Community Health Survey Report*)

Methodology

The 2014 Person County Community Health Survey was conducted primarily electronically, using Survey Monkey, but hard copies of the survey also were made available in both English and Spanish. A stratified convenience sample approach was used.

Community health assessment team members distributed the survey link through email distribution lists and contacts as well as through other means (meetings, various correspondence, etc.) Hard copy surveys were made available at various meetings, churches, worksites, community events, public sites, etc. Responses collected through hard copies were entered into Survey Monkey by two team members. Concerted efforts were made to get responses from a demographic representation of the county. Demographic data was reviewed about half-way through the survey process. This guided the team in further efforts to more specifically target underrepresented groups. Information was placed in the local newspaper to invite the public to access the survey online at <http://health.personcounty.net> or by obtaining a paper copy at the Health Department. Copies of the survey are appended to this report. Data was gathered from 624 surveys. An analysis of this data was conducted by a contract consultant. Efforts were made to provide the survey via link and/or hard copy to the following groups, populations and sites:

- County and city employees
- Various churches
- Various civic organizations
- Health Department clients (including Hispanic clients)
- School system and charter school employees
- Employees and students at the community college
- Person County United Way board and contacts
- Public housing staff and families
- Person Family Medical & Dental Centers, Inc. employees and clients
- Daycare homes and centers
- Preschool parents
- Healthy Personians Partnership members
- Person County Medical Reserve Corps volunteers
- Various industries and businesses
- Assisted living facilities and nursing homes
- American Association of Retired Persons
- Person County Senior Center
- 4-H families
- Extension Community Association members and families
- Local farmers and the agriculture community
- Hispanic Tienda
- Various groups to get a better sampling of residents ages 60 and above, men, African-Americans and Hispanics
- Person County Freedom House Recovery Center employees
- Department of Social Services clients
- General public (via Facebook, websites, local media, library, email, etc.)

APPENDIX 2

Note: In an effort to avoid redundancy, questions regarding weight status, physical activity, healthy eating and use of recreational facilities were not included in the community health survey. Such questions were part of a market research project phone survey that was conducted in the fall of 2013. Data from that survey is included in this CHA Report where appropriate.

Survey Participants

Survey participants were asked to provide demographic information about themselves by selecting appropriate responses from lists describing categories of age, gender, race and ethnicity, education level, employment status, household income, and how many people that income supported. This demographic information was collected in order to assess how well the survey participants represented the general population of Person County. The table below compares the demographic profile of the 2014 survey respondents to the general population according to the 2010 US Census.

Demographic Comparison of 2014 Survey Respondents with the Overall Person County Population (2010 Census)

Demographic Category	2014 Survey Participants		County Population ¹
	#	%	%
Gender (n=599)			
Male	141	23.5	48.5
Female	458	76.5	51.5
Race (n=598)			
White/Caucasian	453	75.8	68.3
African American/Black	123	20.6	27.0
Asian	0	0.0	0.3
Native American	8	0.8	0.7
Two or More Races	9	1.5	1.5
Other	8	1.3	3.7
Hispanic/Latino Origin	30	5.1	4.0
Age			
18-19	3	0.5	2.5
20-29	79	13.1	10.2
30-39	117	15.1	12.2
40-49	127	21.0	14.4
50-59	145	24.0	15.5
60-64	55	9.1	6.6
65-69	48	7.9	4.8
70-79	39	6.5	6.5
80-85	9	1.5	1.9
85 and Older	1	0.2	1.9
Other			
Unemployed	23	3.8	9.7 ²
Household Income < \$20,000	65	11.5	16.4 ³
Household Income ≥ \$50,000	337	59.9	n/a
Less than HS Diploma/GED	34	5.7	17.9 ⁴
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	253	42.3	14.5

Sources:

¹ County data are 2010 US Census counts unless otherwise noted

² NC Employment Security Commission average, 2012

³ Percent population at or below poverty level, 2008-2012 ACS via US Census Bureau

⁴ Person County Community Profile, www.personcounty.net

APPENDIX 2

A brief analysis of the information in the demographic comparison reveals that certain population groups were either over-sampled or under-sampled in the 2014 survey.

- Females were significantly over sampled.
- Whites were oversampled and African Americans were under-sampled.
- Persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity were adequately sampled.
- The middle-aged segments of the local population, especially persons aged 40-46, were over-sampled.
- The segments of the population that were unemployed and those that had household income < \$20,000 appear to have been significantly under-sampled.
- The segment of the population with less than a HS diploma or GED was significantly under-sampled, and the segment of the population with a Bachelor's degree or higher was significantly over-sampled.

The survey respondents can be generally characterized as predominately female, ethnically diverse, older, more affluent and more highly educated than the general population. *It will be important to keep this profile in mind when interpreting and applying the results of the survey.*

Survey Results

The order of some of the questions in the following analysis may differ from their order in the actual survey, as topics have been rearranged for clarity. In most examples the actual survey question number is noted parenthetically (e.g., Qn). Where possible (i.e., when questions and answer choices match adequately) the results of Person County Community Health Surveys conducted in 2003, 2007, and/or 2011 are displayed in the table along with the 2014 results. If the individual answer choices do not match adequately, responses from other years are discussed as appropriate in bullet points rather than displayed in the table. For convenience in identifying the 2014 responses in tables incorporating data from other surveys, the 2014 data have been highlighted in yellow.

It should be noted that year-to-year differences in response rates for questions on convenience-sample surveys such as these are not strictly comparable, since the methodology and composition of the respondent pool differ significantly from one survey to another. Nevertheless it is still instructive to note the broad similarities (or differences) in community responses over time.

APPENDIX 2

Demographic Questions

What is your Zip code? (Q35; n=605)

ZIP Code	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
27573 (Roxboro)	272	43.0	248	32.4	188	31.1
27574 (Roxboro)	222	35.2	323	42.2	244	40.3
27583 (Timberlake)	60	9.5	71	9.3	79	13.1
27541 (Hurdle Mills)	22	3.5	67	8.7	38	6.3
27343 (Semora)	17	2.7	12	1.6	17	2.8
27572 (Rougemont)	16	2.5	29	3.8	25	4.1
27291 (Leasburg)	9	1.4	8	1	9	1.5
27565 (Oxford)	5	0.8	1	0.1	1	0.2
27703 (Durham)	2	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	0.7

- More than 71% of 2014 respondents resided in Roxboro, a lower proportion compared to previous years.

How old are you? (Q36; n=604)

Age	2014	
	#	%
18-19	3	0.5
20-29	79	13.1
30-39	98	16.2
40-49	127	21.0
50-59	145	24.0
60-64	55	9.1
65-69	48	7.9
70-79	39	6.5
80-85	9	1.5
85 or older	1	0.2

- Slightly less than 30% of 2014 survey respondents were younger than age 40, compared to comparable figures of 37% in 2003 and 41% in 2007.
- Approximately 16% of the 2014 respondents were 65 or older, compared to 13% in 2003, 15% in 2007, and 19% in 2011.

Are you male or female? (Q37; n=599)

Gender	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	134	22.4	168	25.5	236	30.5	141	23.5
Female	436	73.0	490	74.4	538	69.5	458	76.5

APPENDIX 2

- A large majority of survey respondents (~77%) were female, similar to large female majorities polled in previous survey cycles, though a higher proportion of females were surveyed in 2014 than in any previous survey.

What do you consider your race? (Q39; n=598)

Race	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Black/African American	180	23.6	123	20.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native American	6	0.8	5	0.8
White	557	73.0	453	75.8
Other race not listed here	20	2.6	8	1.3
Two or more races	n/a	n/a	9	1.5

- Non-white persons comprised approximately 24% of the 2014 survey sample, a lower proportion than in 2007 (38%) or 2011 (27%).

Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? (Q38; n=592)

Hispanic Origin	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	38	5.1	30	5.1
No	706	94.9	562	94.9

- Among both 2011 and 2014 survey participants, 5.1% of the respondents considered themselves to be of Hispanic/Latino origin. In 2007, 2.6% of the respondents were Hispanic/Latino, although the question was asked in a different way (i.e., it was a racial category, not a separate question about ethnicity).

What is the highest level of school, college or training that you have finished? (Q40; n=598)

Educational Level	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than High School	54	8.2	22	2.9	10	1.7
9 th - 12 th Grade, no diploma	n/a	n/a	33	4.3	24	4.0
High School Diploma or GED	273	41.6	161	21.0	90	15.1
Associate's Degree or Vocational Training	140	21.3	155	20.3	131	21.9
Some college (no degree)	n/a	n/a	147	19.2	86	14.4
Bachelor's Degree	100	15.2	147	19.2	131	21.9
Graduate Degree or Higher	63	9.6	97	12.7	122	20.4
Other	27	4.1	3	0.4	4	0.7

APPENDIX 2

- In the 2014 survey, 5.7% of the respondents had less than a high school diploma, compared to 7.3% in 2003, 8.2% in 2007, and 7.2% in 2011.
- A college, graduate or professional degree had been earned by 42.3% of 2014 respondents, compared to 50% in 2003, 24.8% in 2007 and 31.9% in 2011.

What was your total household income last year, before taxes? (Q41; n=563)

Household Income	2014	
	#	%
Less than \$20,000	65	11.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	7.6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	65	11.5
\$40,000 to \$49,999	41	7.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	50	8.9
\$60,000 to \$69,000	51	9.1
\$70,000 to \$79,000	59	10.5
\$80,000 to \$99,000	74	13.1
\$100,000 or more	115	20.4

- In 2014, 11.5% of respondents had a household income of less than \$20,000, compared to 23.1% in that category in 2003, 29.9% in 2007 and 16.3% in 2011.
- Also in 2014, 26.4% of respondents had a household income between \$20,000 and \$50,000, compared to 33.4% in 2007 and 35.2% in 2011.
- Finally in 2014, 61.7% of respondents had a household income that was \$50,000 or greater, compared to 36.7% in 2007, and 48.5% in 2011.

How many people does this income support? (Q42; n=578)

Household Size	2014	
	#	%
1 person	97	16.8
2 people	206	35.6
3 or 4 people	236	40.8
5 or more people	39	6.7

- Household income that supported three or four people was the most common response (40.8%) to this question.

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What is your employment status? (Q43; n=604)

Employment	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Employed Full-Time	346	58.0	407	60.7	481	61.8	421	69.7
Employed Part-Time	40	6.7	60	8.9	69	8.9	50	8.3
Retired	86	14.4	81	12.1	137	17.6	87	14.4
Unemployed	37	6.2	53	7.9	35	4.5	23	3.8
Disabled	30	3.3	45	6.7	22	2.8	11	1.8
Student	8	1.3	21	3.1	17	2.2	14	2.3
Homemaker	17	2.8	21	3.1	17	2.2	12	2.0
Self-Employed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	2.1	20	3.3

- In 2014, 78.0% of respondents were employed full- or part-time, compared to 64.7% in 2003, 69.6% in 2007 and 70.7 in 2011.
- In 2014, 14.4% of respondents were retired, compared to 14.4% in 2003, 12.1% in 2007 and 17.6% in 2011.
- In 2014, 3.8% of respondents were unemployed, a lower proportion than in any of the three previous surveys.
- In 2014 a smaller proportion of respondents were disabled (1.8%) than in any of the three previous surveys.

Do you have any kind of medical health insurance coverage? (Q44; n=599)

Health Insurance	2014	
	#	%
Yes	549	91.7
No	50	8.3

- The vast majority of 2014 respondents (91.7%) reported that they *did* have medical health insurance coverage, and 8.3% reported that they *did not* have such insurance coverage.
- For a discussion of the demographics of uninsured respondents, see the Health Resources section of this report.

Does your current medical health insurance cover prescription drugs? (Q45; n=595)

Prescription Coverage	2014	
	#	%
Yes	533	89.6
No	62	10.4

- The majority of respondents (89.6%) reported that they had health insurance that included prescription drugs.

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Do you use the Internet? (Q46; n=601)

Internet Usage	2014	
	#	%
Yes	547	91.0
No	54	9.0

- Not surprisingly, the majority of 2014 survey respondents (91%) use the Internet.

Community Problems and Issues

Health Problems

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of 20 **health problems** and asked to select, in no particular order, the **five** they thought had the greatest overall impact on health in Person County. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen in 2014.

Health Concern	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Cancer	1	412	62.8	1	538	69.2	1	499	80.1
Obesity/Overweight	3	344	52.4	2	494	63.5	2	384	61.6
Heart Disease/Heart Attacks	2	378	57.6	3	461	59.3	3	369	59.2
Substance abuse	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	351	56.3
Diabetes	4	321	48.9	4	411	52.8	5	342	54.9
Mental Health	7	239	36.4	6	284	36.5	6	206	33.1
Teenage Pregnancy	6	253	38.6	7	249	32.0	7	164	26.3
Alzheimer's disease ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	161	25.8
Aging Problems	5	313	47.7	5	378	48.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lung Disease	10	109	16.6	9	118	15.2	9	135	21.7
Stroke	9	119	18.1	8	166	21.3	10	97	15.6
Motor Vehicle Injuries ²	11	106	16.2	12	99	12.7	11	77	12.4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	8	120	18.3	10	104	13.4	12	64	10.3
Accidental injuries NOT involving vehicles ³	17	44	6.7	10	104	13.4	13	58	9.3
Kidney Disease	15	62	9.5	15	73	9.4	14	53	8.5
Infectious/Contagious Diseases	16	57	8.7	14	73	9.4	15	48	7.7
Dental Health	14	65	9.9	13	80	10.3	16	44	7.1
HIV/AIDS	13	87	13.3	17	46	5.9	17	30	4.8
Liver Disease	21	17	3.2	20	11	1.4	18	14	2.2
Other	22	14	2.1	19	15	1.9	19	12	1.9
Infant Death	20	36	5.5	21	7	0.9	20	7	1.1

¹ Alzheimer's was included in the description of Aging Problems in previous years

² Category was listed as Motor Vehicle Accidents in previous years

³ Category was "Other Injuries" in 2003

- Since 2007, *cancer* consistently has been the most commonly identified health concern. The percentage of respondents selecting it has increased each year; 80.1% of participants chose it in 2014, up from 62.8% in 2007 and 69.2% in 2011.
- The second and third most commonly identified health problems have traded places: *heart disease* was the second most common health concern in 2007 and it was third during the next two cycles. *Obesity/overweight* was third in 2007 and was ranked second

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in 2011 and 2014. More than half of respondents identify *obesity/overweight* as a health concern; in 2014 it was chosen by 61.6% of respondents. *Heart disease* was selected by 59.2% of 2014 Survey respondents.

- *Substance abuse*, not previously an option on the list of health concerns, was the fourth most commonly selected health concern in 2014, chosen by 56.3% of respondents.
- *Diabetes* was the fifth most commonly identified health concern in 2014; it ranked 4th in both 2007 and 2011. The percentage of respondents selecting it has increased each year: from 48.9% in 2007, to 52.8 in 2011, to 54.9% in 2014.
- The percentages of respondents choosing *mental health* as a concern have declined over time (from 36.4% in 2007 to 33.1% in 2014), as have the percentages of respondents selecting *teenage pregnancy* (38.6% in 2007, 32.0 in 2011, and 26.3% in 2014).
- Although the list of health concerns was very different in 2003 (when health concerns were listed together with unhealthy behaviors), *cancer* was chosen as a concern by 48.8% of respondents, *obesity* was chosen by 44%, *teen pregnancy* by 31.8%, and *diabetes* by 26.7%. *Heart disease* (co-listed with *stroke*) was ranked lower on the 2003 list, selected by 22.9%. *Mental health* was much lower on the list as well, selected by only 14.5% of respondents.

Unhealthy Behaviors

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of 17 **unhealthy behaviors** and asked to select, in no particular order, the five they thought had the greatest overall impact on health in Person County. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen in 2014.

Unhealthy Behaviors	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Drug Abuse	1	540	81.1	1	585	75.2	1	520	83.5
Alcohol Abuse	2	494	74.2	2	522	67.1	2	390	62.6
Lack of exercise/poor physical fitness	7	229	34.4	3	399	51.3	3	360	57.8
Poor Eating Habits	4	307	46.1	3	399	51.3	4	340	54.6
Smoking/Tobacco Use	3	373	56.0	5	391	50.3	5	312	50.1
Lack of parenting skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	266	34.2	6	266	42.7
Not going to doctor for preventive check-ups and screenings	5	267	40.1	7	247	31.7	7	218	35.0
Having unsafe sex	6	244	36.6	8	186	24.0	8	166	26.6
Reckless/drunken driving	8	188	28.2	8	186	24.0	9	147	23.6
Violent, angry behavior	9	147	22.1	10	171	22.0	10	115	18.5
Suicide	14	53	8.0	12	75	9.6	11	61	9.8
Not going to dentist for preventive checkups and cleaning	10	126	18.9	11	101	13.0	12	60	9.6
Poor preparation for disasters and emergencies	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	44	5.7	13	45	7.2
Not using child safety seats	12	79	11.9	17	41	5.3	14	35	5.6
Not using seatbelts	11	103	15.5	13	67	8.6	15	29	4.7
Not getting prenatal care	13	76	11.4	14	46	5.9	16	27	4.3
Not getting immunizations to prevent disease	15	44	6.6	16	42	5.4	17	24	3.9

- Since 2007, the most commonly identified unhealthy behavior was *drug abuse*, chosen consistently by more than 75% of the survey respondents; in 2014, 83.5% of participants

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selected it, the highest percentage since 2003.

- The second most commonly identified unhealthy behavior since 2007 has been *alcohol abuse*, though the percentage of respondents selecting it decreased each year: from 74.2% in 2007, to 67.1% in 2011, to 62.6% in 2014.
- *Lack of exercise* was of relatively greater concern to more recent survey respondents (who ranked it #3 in both 2011 and 2014) compared to 2007 respondents (who ranked it #7). An increasing percentage of participants selected it: 34.4% in 2007, 51.3% in 2011, and 57.8%, in 2014.
- *Poor eating habits* and *smoking/tobacco use* were the next most commonly identified unhealthy behaviors, selected by more than 50% of respondents in both 2011 and 2014.
- The *lack of parenting skills* option was identified as an important unhealthy behavior by an increasing percentage of respondents: 34.2% in 2011 and 42.7% in 2014.
- Although, as mentioned earlier, the 2003 list of unhealthy behaviors looked quite different, some similarities in responses are notable: *Drug use* was the second most commonly identified issue, selected by 44.6% of respondents, and *alcohol abuse* was chosen by 36.4% of respondents. *Tobacco use* was selected by 25.1% of respondents. *Lack of exercise* and *poor eating habits* were lower on the list, identified by 23.9 and 18.1% of respondents, respectively.

Community Issues

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of 23 **community issues** and asked to select, in no particular order, the **five** they thought had the greatest overall impact on quality of life in Person County. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen in 2014.

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Community Concerns	2007			2011			2014		
	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
Unemployment/underemployment	1	340	51.4	1	482	62.0	1	343	55.1
Low income/poverty	4	254	38.4	5	274	35.2	2	316	50.7
Gang activity	2	291	44.0	2	352	45.2	3	240	38.5
Affordability of health services	3	280	42.4	3	312	40.1	4	207	33.2
Crime ¹	17	86	13.0	4	307	39.5	4	207	33.2
Lack of recreational facilities	8	155	23.4	9	162	20.8	6	183	29.4
Dropping out of school	5	238	36.0	7	206	26.5	7	173	27.8
Lack of counseling/mental health services/ support groups	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	137	17.6	7	173	27.8
Availability of healthy food choices in restaurants/grocery stores	9	145	21.9	9	162	20.8	9	167	26.8
Neglect and abuse	7	197	29.8	8	189	24.3	10	141	22.6
Lack of/inadequate health insurance	6	213	32.2	6	208	26.7	11	138	22.2
Affordability of housing ²	12	131	19.8	12	130	16.7	12	116	18.6
Racism/discrimination	13	107	16.2	14	101	13.0	13	113	18.1
Transportation options	11	134	20.3	17	74	9.5	14	93	14.9
Availability of child care	10	142	21.5	15	81	10.4	15	80	12.8
Pollution (air, water, land)	16	87	13.2	16	75	9.6	16	76	12.2
Unsafe schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	119	15.3	17	68	10.9
Lack of healthcare providers	15	91	13.8	18	67	8.6	18	57	9.1
Unsafe/unmaintained roads	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	59	7.6	18	57	9.1
Lack of culturally appropriate services for minorities	18	78	11.8	23	46	5.9	20	52	8.3
Disaster preparedness	14	97	14.7	21	44	6.9	21	42	6.7
Homelessness	19	76	11.5	22	49	6.3	22	41	6.6
Animal control issues/rabies	20	68	10.3	20	55	7.1	23	32	5.1

¹ – Listed as “Violent Crime” in 2007

² – Listed as “inadequate/Unaffordable Health Insurance” in 2007

- In each of the three surveys presented, the most commonly identified community issue was *unemployment/underemployment*, with more than half of respondents selecting it among their top five issues. A lower proportion of respondents selected it in 2014 (55.1%) than in 2011 (62.0%). (Note, however, that the unemployed segment of the Person County population was significantly under-sampled in the 2014 survey.)
- In 2014 the second most commonly chosen community concern (~50%) was *low income/poverty*, which has risen up the ranks since 2007 and 2011, when it ranked 4th and 5th respectively and garnered approximately 36% of the responses.
- *Gang activity* was ranked as the third greatest community concern in 2014, chosen by 38.5% respondents, a decrease from approximately 45% in both 2007 and 2011.
- The *lack of/inadequate health insurance* option fell from a ranking of 6th in 2007 and 2011 to 11th in 2014, having been chosen by 32.2% of respondents in 2007, 26.7% in 2011, and 22.2% in 2014.
- *Lack of recreational facilities* has risen in significance among survey respondents since 2007, when 23.4% of respondents listed it among concerns; in 2014, 29.4% selected it.
- Although the 2003 Community Issues list was quite different and had fewer options, *underemployment* topped the list, with 76.6% of respondents selecting it. *Health insurance affordability* was second that year, chosen by 69.0% of the respondents, followed by *low income/poverty* at 52.5% and *dropping out of school* at 50.0%.

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Personal Health

A portion of the Person County Community Survey collected information on respondents' personal health behaviors. The results of this portion of the survey offer some insight into lifestyle factors that affect the health of individuals in Person County.

Note: When participants were allowed to select more than one response for a question, the percent reported in the table is a frequency among all responses and does not indicate how often each response was chosen in combination with any other response. The total of the percent column therefore may be greater than 100.

Where do you get most of your health-related information? Please choose only one. (Q4; n=608)

Source of health information	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Doctor/Nurse	336	51.0	470	61.1	387	63.7
Friends and Family	117	17.8	119	15.5	57	9.4
Internet	63	9.6	70	9.1	84	13.8
Newspaper/Magazine/TV	74	11.2	52	6.8	24	3.9
Health Department	27	4.1	26	3.4	29	4.8
Pharmacist	7	1.1	15	2.0	11	1.8
Hospital	12	1.8	5	0.7	2	0.3
Church	6	0.9	5	0.7	1	0.2
Other	8	1.2	3	0.4	10	1.6
School	7	1.1	3	0.4	2	0.3
Help Line	2	0.3	n/a	n/a	1	0.2

- Almost 64% of respondents reported that they seek health information from a doctor or nurse, a higher percentage than reported doing so in 2007 or 2011.
- While family and friends were the second most common source of health information in both 2007 and 2011, among 2014 respondents the Internet was the second most common source, with 13.8% using it as their primary source of health care information.

Where do you go most often when you are sick? Please choose only one. (Q5; n=608)

Health Care Provider	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Doctor's Office	545	82.8	590	76.6	458	75.3
Urgent Care Center	n/a	n/a	80	10.4	61	10.0
Person Family Medical and Dental Clinic	42	6.4	29	3.8	35	5.8
Hospital	26	4.0	26	3.4	13	2.1
Health Department	26	4.0	24	3.1	12	2.0
Other	19	2.9	21	2.7	4	0.7

- More than three-quarters of 2014 respondents (75.3%) reported that they seek care in a doctor's office when sick, a lower percentage than in 2007 (82.8%) or 2011 (76.6%).

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- Urgent care centers are the next most common care providers.
- In 2014, participants were given the option to indicate that they do not usually go to any sort of health care provider when sick; 25 participants (4.1%) answered thusly.

Is this place you go when you are sick in Person County? (Q6; n=605)

Provider In-County	2014	
	#	%
Yes	507	83.8
No	98	16.2

- On previous surveys, participants were asked to identify where their primary health care provider was located; in 2007, 72.9% of respondents' providers were located in Roxboro and another 16.9% were in Durham. In 2011, 82.0% were in Roxboro and 16.2% were in Durham.
- In 2014, the question was simplified to ask whether or not the respondent's preferred provider was in Person County; in this iteration, 83.8% of participants received their health care from Person County providers.

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? (Do not include any times you visited the doctor because you were sick or pregnant.) (Q7; n=612)

How long since last checkup	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Within the Past Year	450	76.5	479	73.5	536	69.9	456	74.5
1-2 Years Ago	84	14.3	106	16.3	149	19.4	105	17.2
3-5 Years Ago	23	3.9	31	4.8	49	6.4	21	3.4
5 or More Years Ago	19	3.2	22	3.4	27	3.5	25	4.1
I have never had a routine checkup.	n/a	n/a	14	2.1	6	0.8	5	0.8

- Nearly three-quarters of 2014 respondents had been to the doctor for a routine check-up in the past year, a proportion up from 2011 and roughly the same as 2003 and 2007.

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Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care but could not get it? (Choose as many answers as you need to.) (Q8; n=611).

Healthcare access issues	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
I didn't have health insurance and couldn't afford the cost	38	40.9	51	48.6	40	44.9
My insurance didn't cover what I needed.	17	18.3	15	14.3	15	16.9
My share of the cost (deductible/co-pay) was too high.	32	34.4	31	29.5	37	41.6
Provider would not take my insurance or Medicaid.	6	6.5	4	3.8	4	4.5
I didn't have transportation to get there.	4	4.3	4	3.8	5	5.6
I didn't know where to go.	6	6.5	3	2.9	3	3.4
I couldn't get an appointment/it took too long to get one	17	18.3	16	15.2	11	12.4
The doctor wasn't taking new patients.	n/a	n/a	5	4.8	5	5.6
Other	19	20.4	5	4.8	n/a	n/a

- In 2007, 14% of respondents reported having had trouble accessing medical care in the past year; in 2011 13.7% reported having had access issues.
- Although the structure of this question changed in 2014, approximately 14.6% of respondents reported having had trouble accessing needed medical care; 522 respondents (85.4%) indicated that they did NOT have access issues.
- Among those who did have trouble getting needed medical care, the primary reason typically has been *lack of health insurance*: more than 40% of those with access issues in 2007, 2011 and 2014 identified this as the main barrier. The second most frequently reported barrier was usually the *high cost of care* (identified by an increasing proportion of respondents), followed by *insurance not covering the care needed* and *difficulties in getting an appointment* (though this barrier has been identified by fewer participants each cycle).

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you could not get a medically necessary prescription? (Choose as many answers as you need to.) (Q9; n=609)

Prescription Access Issues	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
I didn't have health insurance.	20	29.0	36	41.9	35	43.2
My insurance didn't cover what I needed.	18	26.1	19	22.1	26	32.1
My share of the cost (deductible/co-pay) was too high.	38	55.1	34	39.5	32	39.5
Pharmacy would not take my insurance or Medicaid.	0	0.0	3	3.5	2	2.5
I had problems with Medicare D coverage.	2	2.9	2	2.3	3	3.7
I didn't have a way to get there.	2	2.9	2	2.3	2	2.5
Yes, because I didn't know where to go.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4.9
Other	12	17.4	4	4.6	n/a	n/a

- In 2011, 11.2% of respondents had trouble accessing a necessary prescription, up from 10.4% in 2007.
- Although the structure of this question changed in 2014, approximately 13.3% of respondents reported they had trouble getting a needed prescription; 528 respondents (86.7%) indicated that they did not have prescription access issues.
- Among those who did have a problem filling a prescription, the primary reason in 2014 was *lack of health insurance* (identified by 43.2% of respondents, an increase from

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previous surveys) followed by the *cost being too high* (with the percentage of respondents selecting this barrier having dropped since 2007). *Inadequate health insurance* was identified as a barrier by 32.1% of those who had trouble accessing care, an increase from 22.1% in 2011.

About how long has it been since you last visited a dentist for a routine checkup? (Do NOT include times you visited the dentist because of an emergency.) Choose only one. (Q10; n=607)

How long since last dental checkup	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Within the Past Year	414	70.8	401	61.1	522	67.9	437	72.0
1-2 Years Ago	82	14	106	16.2	122	15.9	82	13.5
3-5 Years Ago	42	7.2	67	10.2	56	7.3	42	6.9
5 or More Years Ago	40	6.8	62	9.5	58	7.5	39	6.4
Never had a Routine Checkup	7	1.2	20	3.0	11	1.4	7	1.2

- In 2014, 72.0% of respondents had been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past year, a higher rate than reported on any of the previous three surveys.
- A higher proportion of respondents reported never having had a routine dental check-up (1.2%) compared to the proportion who reported never having had a routine check-up from a doctor (0.8%).

Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to get dental care but could not? (Q11; n=613)

Dental Access Issues	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
I didn't have dental insurance.	75	58.1	74	69.8	67	59.3
My insurance didn't cover what I needed.	10	7.8	14	13.2	19	16.8
My share of the cost (deductible/co-pay) was too high.	65	50.4	25	23.6	26	23.0
Dentist would not take my insurance or Medicaid.	14	10.9	4	3.8	4	3.5
I didn't have transportation to get there.	9	7.0	4	3.8	2	1.8
I didn't know where to go.	3	2.3	2	1.9	5	4.4
It took too long to get an appointment.	21	16.3	8	7.5	8	7.1
Dentist wasn't taking new patients	n/a	n/a	3	2.8	2	1.8
Other	8	6.2	6	5.7	n/a	n/a

- In 2011, 13.9% of respondents had trouble accessing necessary dental care, down from 19.8% in 2007.
- Although the structure of this question changed in 2014, approximately 18.4% of respondents had trouble getting dental care; 500 respondents (81.6%) indicated that they did not have dental care access issues.
- Among those who did have a problem getting dental care, the primary barrier reported in 2014 was *lack of dental insurance* (identified by 59.3% of respondents, a decrease from the 2011 survey) followed by the *cost being too high* (the percentage of respondents selecting this barrier has dropped since 2007). *Inadequate insurance* was identified as a

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barrier by 16.8% of those who had trouble accessing care, an increase from 7.8% in 2007 and 13.2% in 2011.

If a friend or family member needed counseling for a mental health or a drug/alcohol abuse problem, who would you tell them to call or talk to? (Choose as many answers as you need to.) (Q12; n=613)

MH/DD/SA Resources	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Person Counseling Center/Family Care Network	178	33.6	285	42.5	287	36.9	232	37.8
Private Counselor or Therapist	107	20.2	120	17.9	151	19.4	206	33.6
Doctor	74	14	122	18.2	161	20.7	229	37.4
Minister/Religious Official	45	8.5	106	15.8	93	12.0	193	31.5
Person Memorial Hospital	47	8.9	15	2.2	20	2.6	26	4.2
School Counselor	n/a	n/a	19	2.8	22	2.8	102	16.6
Support Group (e.g., AA, Al-Anon)	n/a	n/a	62	9.2	58	7.5	132	21.5
Other	n/a	n/a	19	2.8	10	1.3	31	5.1
Don't Know	79	14.9	51	7.6	87	11.2	91	14.8

- The response choices offered for this question have changed over the years to include more named options. In 2003, Person Counseling Center and private counselor/therapist significantly dominated the list; with each subsequent survey other resources were selected more often than previously.
- Approximately 15% of respondents in 2014 didn't know where they'd send a person in need of mental health counseling; approximately 37% would recommend either the Person Counseling Center/Family Care Network or a doctor.
- In 2014, 33.6% of respondents would refer to a private counselor or therapist and 31.5% would refer to a minister or religious official. Also in 2014 a higher percentage than on any previous survey would refer to a support group or school counselor.

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have more than 5 alcoholic drinks on an occasion? (Q13; n=611)

Alcohol	2014	
	#	%
0	502	82.2
1-3	73	11.9
3-4	19	3.1
5 or more	17	2.8

- The majority of respondents (82.2%) reported never binge drinking (consuming more than 5 drinks in one day). That represented the lowest percentage of non-binge drinkers of any of the four most recent surveys. In 2003, 89% reported never consuming more than 5 drinks in day; the percentage decreased to 86.8% in 2007 and to 83.2% in 2011. (The survey-to-survey differences reported may not be statistically significant.)

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Do you use “e-cigarettes”? (Q14; n=606)

E-cigarette use	2014	
	#	%
Yes	26	4.3
No	580	95.7

- The vast majority of respondents (95.7%) do not use e-cigarettes. This is the first time this question has been asked on the Community Survey.

The table below displays the 2014 response data for the “**Do you smoke e-cigarettes?**” question stratified by gender or race/ethnicity.

E-cigarette Use	Males		Females		White		African American		Hispanic Origin	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	9	6.4%	17	3.8%	16	3.6%	8	6.7%	0	0.0%
No	131	93.6%	435	96.2%	434	96.4%	112	93.3%	30	100.0%

- Male respondents report using e-cigarettes at a higher frequency (6%) than female respondents (4%).
- African American respondents report using e-cigarettes at a higher frequency (7%) than whites (4%) or respondents of Hispanic origin (0%).

Do you smoke regular (tobacco) cigarettes? Choose only one (1) answer. (Q15; n=609)

Cigarette use	2003		2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all/I have never smoked cigarettes.	462	80.5	343	52.3	441	58.0	393	64.5
I used to smoke but have quit.	n/a	n/a	175	26.7	212	27.9	157	25.8
One pack or less a day	70	12.2	117	17.8	87	11.4	49	8.0
More than 1 pack a day	10	1.7	21	3.2	21	2.8	10	1.6
Rarely	16	2.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Occasionally	16	2.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

- Approximately 65% of 2014 respondents reported having never smoked cigarettes, a higher percentage than in 2007 or 2011, but a lower percentage than in 2003.
- Approximately 26% of 2014 respondents reported they used to smoke but have quit, a proportion similar to past survey responses.
- Only 1.6% of respondents reported smoking more than one pack a day, the lowest percentage in any of the four most recent surveys.
- Since the sum of 2014 respondents who never smoked and those who used to but quit totals approximately 90% of the respondents who answered the question (n=548), it may be deduced that the remaining approximate 10% of the respondents could be deemed “smokers” (n=61).

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The table below displays the 2014 response data for the “Do you smoke regular cigarettes” question stratified by gender or race/ethnicity.

Tobacco Cigarette Use	Males		Females		White		African American		Hispanic Origin	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I have never smoked.	78	55.7%	302	66.5%	295	65.4%	66	55.0%	25	83.3%
I used to smoke but have quit.	50	35.7%	106	23.3%	116	25.7%	37	30.8%	4	13.3%
I smoke less than one pack a day.	8	5.7%	40	8.8%	34	7.5%	13	10.8%	1	3.3%
I smoke one or more packs a day.	4	2.9%	6	1.3%	6	1.3%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%

- Female respondents reported never having been a smoker at a higher frequency (65%) than male respondents (56%).
- Hispanic respondents reported never having been a smoker at higher frequency (83%) than whites (65%) or African Americans (55%).
- African American respondents reported having quit smoking at a higher frequency (31%) than whites (26%) or Hispanics (13%).

Where would you go for help if you wanted to quit smoking? Choose as many answers as you need to. (Q16; n=605)

Tobacco Cessation	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
I don't smoke tobacco products.	303	45.2	n/a	n/a	471	77.9
Doctor	61	9.1	50	46.3	50	8.3
Church	10	1.5	2	1.8	4	0.7
Pharmacy	14	2.1	7	6.5	28	4.6
Private Counselor/Therapist ¹	14	2.1	4	3.7	n/a	n/a
Quit Now NC	20	3.0	12	11.1	11	1.8
Health Department	16	2.4	3	2.8	13	2.1
Other	18	2.7	9	8.3	n/a	n/a
Not applicable; I don't want to quit.	73	10.9	20	18.5	7	1.2
I don't know	n/a	n/a	23	21.3	51	8.4

¹ Was combined with the Doctor option in 2014

- Based on the 2014 responses from those who currently smoke tobacco products, *Doctor/private counselor/therapist* was the predominant choice as a resource to help quitting, followed by *pharmacy*.
- As noted previously, approximately 10% of respondents (n=61) could be deemed “smokers”. According to the data in the table above, seven respondents reported they did not want to quit smoking. These seven comprise approximately 11% of those who could be deemed smokers.
- In 2007, the most common resource for help in quitting smoking was a *doctor*, followed by *Quit Now NC*. In that same survey, 10.9% of all respondents did not wish to quit smoking. In 2011, the most popular resource was a *doctor*, followed by *Quit Now NC*. That year 18.5% of all respondents did not want to quit smoking.

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Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the conditions in the following list? Please answer every question. (Q17; n=611)

Diagnoses	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Angina/heart disease	n/a	n/a	47	6.2	29	5.3
Asthma	84	12.8	85	11.1	n/a	n/a
Cancer	n/a	n/a	51	6.7	40	7.3
Depression	151	23.0	180	23.6	148	26.8
Diabetes (not during pregnancy)	86	13.1	91	12.0	88	15.8
High Blood Pressure	236	36.0	286	37.5	216	36.9
High Cholesterol	195	29.7	247	32.4	182	32.2
Lung disease	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54	9.8
Overweight/Obesity	229	35.0	226	29.7	244	42.8
Osteoporosis	50	7.6	47	6.2	n/a	n/a

- Overweight/obesity was the most common diagnosis in 2014, reported by 42.8% of respondents. The next most common condition was high blood pressure, diagnosed among 36.9% of respondents.
- In 2007, the most common diagnosis was high blood pressure, followed by overweight/obesity. In 2011, the most common diagnosis was high blood pressure, followed by high cholesterol.
- The percentage of respondents who have been diagnosed with depression has increased each survey cycle and was reported by almost 27% of respondents in 2014.

The table below displays the 2014 response data for the “**Have you been diagnosed with...**” question stratified by gender or race.

Diagnoses	Males		Females		White		African American		Hispanic Origin	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Angina/heart disease	12	8.6%	15	3.3%	20	4.4%	6	5.0%	1	3.3%
Cancer	12	8.6%	27	5.9%	29	6.4%	9	7.5%	2	6.7%
Depression or anxiety	22	15.7%	122	26.8%	127	28.0%	17	14.2%	3	10.0%
Diabetes (not during pregnancy)	21	15.0%	65	14.3%	50	11.0%	34	28.3%	1	3.3%
High blood pressure	60	42.9%	152	33.3%	141	31.1%	64	53.3%	4	13.3%
High cholesterol	49	35.0%	129	28.3%	119	26.3%	55	45.8%	3	10.0%
Lung disease	11	7.9%	41	9.0%	41	9.1%	9	7.5%	0	0.0%
Overweight/obesity	43	30.7%	197	43.2%	178	39.3%	54	45.0%	10	33.3%

- Among male respondents, the most frequently reported diagnosis was high blood pressure (43%), followed by high cholesterol (35%), and overweight/obesity (31%).
- Among female respondents, the most frequently reported diagnosis was overweight/obesity (43%), followed by high blood pressure (33%), and high cholesterol (28%).
- Among white respondents, the most frequently reported diagnosis was overweight/obesity (39%), followed by high blood pressure (31%), and depression/anxiety (28%).
- Among African Americans, the most frequently reported diagnosis was high blood pressure (53%), followed by high cholesterol (46%), and overweight/obesity (45%).

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- Among respondents of Hispanic origin, the most frequently reported diagnosis was overweight/obesity (33%), followed by high blood pressure (13%), and high cholesterol and depression/anxiety (each 10%).

If you are a male, do you conduct regular testicular self-exams? (Q18; n=153)

Testicular Self-Exams	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	125	54.6	63	41.2
No	104	45.4	75	49.0
Don't know/not sure	n/a	n/a	15	9.8

- In 2014, 41.2% of the males participating report conducting regular testicular self-exams, down from 54.6% in 2011.

Please note that between the 2011 and the 2014 Person County Community Health Surveys the recommendations for the appropriate ages and frequency of screenings have changed for several types of cancer screenings, so results from the two surveys are not directly comparable.

If you are a male age 50 or older, do you have a prostate exam (e.g., PSA blood test or digital rectal exam) as frequently as recommended by a doctor or other health care provider? (If you are a female, or a male under age 50, skip this question.) (Q19; n=112)

Prostate Exams	2014	
	#	%
Yes	90	80.4
No	14	12.5
Not Sure/Don't Know	8	7.1

- In 2014 approximately 80% of male respondents of the appropriate age reported having prostate exams as recommended. In 2007 and 2011, 64.5% and 69.4%, respectively, of appropriately aged males reported having prostate exams as recommended.

If you are a female, do you conduct regular breast self-exams? (Q20; n=460)

Breast Self-Exams	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	381	70.8	270	58.7
No	157	29.2	178	38.7
Don't know/Not sure	n/a	n/a	12	2.6

- In 2014 approximately 59% of the females who answered this question reported they conducted regular breast self-exams, a decrease from approximately 71% in 2011.

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If you are female age 40 or over, do you have an annual mammogram (breast x-ray)? (Q21; n=323)

Annual Mammogram	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	242	78.6	282	77.3	270	58.7
No	60	19.5	83	22.7	178	38.7
Not Sure/Don't Know	6	1.9	0	0.0	12	2.6

- In 2014 approximately 59% of appropriately aged females reported having an annual mammogram, a significant decrease from 2007 and 2011 responses of approximately 78%.

If you are a female age 21 or older, do you have a Pap smear as frequently as recommended by a doctor or other health care provider? (Q22; n=453)

Pap Test	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	397	84.5	399	79.5	373	82.3
No	70	14.9	103	20.5	73	16.1
Not Sure/Don't Know	3	0.6	0	0.0	7	1.5

- The majority of female respondents usually have a Pap smear as frequently as recommended. In 2014, 82.3% of appropriately aged females reported having Pap tests performed as frequently as recommended.

If you are a male or female age 50 or older, have you ever had a colon cancer screening (e.g., fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy)? (Q23; n=320)

Colon Cancer Screening	2007		2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	190	62.3	264	69.7	230	71.9
No	106	34.8	115	30.3	81	25.3
Not Sure/Don't Know	9	3.0	0	0.0	9	2.8

- The percentage of survey respondents over the age of 50 who reported having been screened for colon cancer has increased with each survey cycle. In 2014, approximately 72% of appropriately aged respondents reported having been screened for colon cancer.

APPENDIX 2

All males and females, do you conduct monthly skin self-checks (for moles, skin changes, etc.)? (Q24; n=607)

Skin Self-Checks	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	570	75.3	387	63.8
No	187	24.7	209	34.4
Don't know/Not sure	n/a	n/a	11	1.8

- Approximately 64% of respondents reported conducting regular skin self-checks, a decrease from approximately 75% in 2011.

Emergency Preparedness

Does your household have working smoke and carbon monoxide detectors? (Q25; n=607)

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Smoke detectors only	416	54.0	356	58.6
Carbon monoxide detectors only	8	1.0	7	1.2
Both smoke and carbon monoxide detectors	288	37.4	219	36.1
Neither	45	5.8	n/a	n/a
Don't know/not sure	14	1.7	25	4.1

- Nearly 59% of 2014 respondents reported having only smoke detectors in their household, a slightly greater percentage than in 2011.
- Approximately 36% of respondents report having both smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, a slight decrease from 2011.

Does your family have a basic emergency supply kit with enough supplies to last at least three (3) days? (Q26; n=608)

Emergency Supply Kit	2014	
	#	%
Yes	232	38.2
No	359	59.0
Don't know/not sure	17	2.8

- Approximately 38% of 2014 respondents reported having a basic emergency kit that can last at least three days.
- In 2011, this question inquired whether or not a family had a basic emergency supply kit; the number of days that supply kit could cover was a separate question. In 2011, 38.3% of respondents reported having a basic emergency supply kit; among those with kits, 70.4% said their supplies would last for more than 4 days.

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What would be your main way of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency? (Please mark only one choice). (Q27; n=597)

Source of Information in Emergency	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Television	504	65.0	229	38.4
Radio	106	13.7	80	13.4
Internet	48	6.2	39	6.5
Print media (newspaper)	8	1.0	1	0.2
Social networking site	9	1.2	17	2.8
Neighbors, Friends, Family ¹	10	1.3	22	3.7
Text message (emergency alert system)	37	4.8	188	31.5
Other	20	2.6	n/a	n/a
Don't know/not sure	33	4.3	21	3.5

¹ In 2011 this option was only listed as Neighbors

- In 2011, 65.0% of respondents reported they would get information about a disaster or emergency via *television*. That percentage dropped to 38.4% in 2014. Also in 2014 the *text message emergency alert system* was the next most common source of information in an emergency or disaster (31.5%, up from 4.8% in 2011).
- In both the 2011 and 2014 survey cycles, approximately 13% of respondents would turn to the radio for emergency information.

If public authorities announced a mandatory evacuation from your neighborhood or community due to a large-scale disaster or emergency, would you voluntarily evacuate? (Q28; n=605)

Evacuation	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	629	81.5	487	80.5
No	34	4.4	7	1.2
Don't know/not sure	109	14.1	111	18.3

- Approximately 81% of respondents to both the 2011 and 2014 surveys reported that they would voluntarily evacuate their community during a large disaster or emergency.
- Approximately 18% of respondents did not know what they would do in such a situation, an increase from 14% 2011.

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If you answered “Not sure/don’t know” or “No”, why are you unsure or why would you not evacuate? (Choose as many reasons as you need to.) (Q29; n=283)

Reason for Not Evacuating	2011		2014	
	#	%	#	%
Lack of transportation	15	5.9	4	1.4
Lack of trust in public officials	16	6.3	20	7.1
Concern about leaving property behind	1	0.4	69	24.4
Concern about personal safety	16	6.3	45	15.9
Concern about family safety	41	16.2	47	16.6
Concern about leaving pets	29	11.5	50	17.7
Concern about traffic jams and ability to leave	16	6.3	19	6.7
Health problems (could not be moved)	7	2.8	3	1.1
Other	17	6.7	20	7.1
Don't know/not sure	44	17.4	n/a	n/a
Not applicable: I said I would evacuate	n/a	n/a	162	57.2

- In 2014, the primary reason reported for not evacuating was *concern about leaving property behind* (24.4%), followed by *concern about leaving pets behind* (17.7%).
- In 2011, the primary reason for not evacuating was *concern about family safety* (16.2%) although a slightly larger proportion (17.4%) didn't know or was not sure why they would not evacuate.

Are you signed up to receive local emergency alerts through the “Code Red” system? (Q30; n=608)

Code Red Participation	2014	
	#	%
Yes	246	40.5
No; I've heard about “Code Red” but haven't signed up yet.	91	15.0
No; I don't know what “Code Red” is.	203	33.4
No; I don't know how to sign up	52	8.6
No; I prefer not to sign up	16	2.6

- Approximately 40% of 2014 respondents reported they were currently signed up to receive local alerts through the Code Red system.
- One-third of the 2014 participants reported they did not know what the Code Red system was.

APPENDIX 2

Health Department Questions

These questions were new on the 2014 Survey.

Are you familiar with the services provided by the Person County Health Department (includes services through Home Health and Hospice of Person County, and Environmental Health)? (Q31; n=603)

Familiar with Health Department	#	%
Yes	398	66.0
No	205	34.0

- Two-thirds of the respondents reported they were familiar with the services provided by the Person County Health Department.

Which of the following Person County Health Department services have you ever used? (Choose as many answers as you need to.) (Q32; n=592)

Services Used	#	%
I have not used any health department services	220	37.2
Clinical Services	276	46.6
WIC (Women, Infants, Children) Nutrition Services	79	13.3
Environmental Health Services	109	18.4
Home Health and Hospice Services	69	11.7
Health Education Services	62	10.5
Other	14	2.4

- The most commonly used service reported by survey participants was *clinical services*, which include shots, worksite flu clinics, blood pressure checks, lab work, birth control, prenatal visits, STD testing/treatment, child health visits, breast and cervical cancer control visits, etc. Nearly 47% of 2014 respondents had used clinical services at the Person County Health Department.
- Approximately 37% of respondents had not used *any* services offered by the health department.

Person County Health Department's main building, which houses all services except Environmental Health, is open Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Are these hours sufficient to meet the needs of the community? (Q33; n=600)

Sufficient Health Department Hours	#	%
Yes	276	46.0
No	51	8.5
Maybe there needs to be extended hours one evening a week	273	45.5

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- Approximately 46% of respondents felt that the health department's hours were sufficient, and another 46% thought perhaps there should be extended hours one evening a week.

Environmental Health offices are open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Are these hours sufficient to meet the needs of the community? (Q34; n=596)

Sufficient Environmental Health Hours	#	%
Yes	516	86.6
No	80	13.4

- The large majority (approximately 87%) of survey respondents felt that the Environmental Health office hours were sufficient.

APPENDIX 2

2014 Person County Community Health Survey (English)

The purpose of this survey is to learn more about the health and quality of life in Person County. Various local health agencies will use the results of this survey to help them to develop plans for addressing the major health issues. *Your answers will not be linked to you in any way.* Thank you for taking the time to complete this Community Health Survey.

PLEASE READ THIS IMPORTANT MESSAGE

DO NOT complete the survey (1) if you live outside Person County, or (2) you are not at least 18 years old, or (3) if you have already completed this survey.

PART 1: Community Problems and Issues

The next three questions ask your opinion about the most important health, behavioral and social problems and issues in Person County.

1. Health Problems

Using the following list please **put a check mark next to the five (5) most important health problems in Person County.** (Problems that you think have the greatest overall effect on health in the community.)

Remember to check only FIVE (5):

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidental injuries NOT involving vehicles (e.g., falls, choking, drowning, poisoning, gun accidents, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious/contagious diseases (e.g., tuberculosis, flu, pneumonia, food poisoning, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity/overweight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Liver Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental health | <input type="checkbox"/> Lung disease (asthma, emphysema, COPD, chronic bronchitis) | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse (incl. alcohol, prescription drugs, illegal drugs, tobacco, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health (depression, schizophrenia, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease/heart attack | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle accident injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infant death | | |

APPENDIX 2

2. Unhealthy Behaviors

Using the following list please **put a check mark next to the five (5) most important unhealthy behaviors in Person County.** (Unhealthy behaviors that you think have the greatest overall effect on health and safety in the community.)

Remember to check only FIVE (5):

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using child safety seats | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor eating habits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug abuse (incl. prescription drugs and illegal drugs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using seatbelts | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor preparation for disasters and emergencies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Having unsafe sex | <input type="checkbox"/> Not going to a dentist for preventive checkups and cleaning | <input type="checkbox"/> Reckless/drunk driving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise/poor physical fitness | <input type="checkbox"/> Not going to the doctor for preventive check-ups and screenings | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking/tobacco use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of parenting skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Not getting prenatal (“shots”) to prevent disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Violent, angry behavior |

3. Community Issues

Using the following list please **put a check mark next to the five (5) most important community-wide issues in Person County.** (Social issues that you think have the greatest overall effect on the quality of life in the community.)

Remember to check only FIVE (5):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Animal control issues/rabies | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of counseling/mental health services/support groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of healthcare providers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of recreational facilities (e.g., parks, trails, community centers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Low income/poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of healthy food choices in restaurants and grocery stores | <input type="checkbox"/> Neglect and abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime (e.g., theft, murder, assault, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution (air, water, land) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster preparedness (plans for natural disaster, bioterrorism, pandemic flu, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Racism/discrimination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dropping out of school | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation options |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gang activity | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment/underemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe/unmaintained roads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of/inadequate health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe schools (e.g., in/at-school crime, violence, bullying, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of culturally appropriate services for minorities | |

APPENDIX 2

PART 2: Health Care Access

The following questions ask about how you access health care. Remember, this survey will not be linked to you in any way.

4. Where do you get **most** of your health-related information or advice? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friends and family | <input type="checkbox"/> Help lines | <input type="checkbox"/> Church |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor/nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper/magazine/TV | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacist | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> School | |

5. Where do you go most often **when you are sick**? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office | <input type="checkbox"/> Person Family Medical and Dental Centers, Inc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital emergency department | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't usually get care when I'm sick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent Care Center | |

6. Is this place you go when you are sick in Person County? Yes No

7. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a **routine checkup**? (Do **NOT** include any times you visited the doctor because you were sick or pregnant.) Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within the past year | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years ago | <input type="checkbox"/> I have never had a routine checkup. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 years ago | |

8. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed **medical care** but could not get it?

- No
- Yes, because I didn't have health insurance and couldn't afford the cost by myself.
- Yes, because I had health insurance but it didn't cover what I needed.
- Yes, because I had health insurance but my share of the cost (deductible/co-pay/co-insurance) was too high.
- Yes, because the provider (doctor, clinic or hospital) would not take my insurance or Medicaid.
- Yes, because I didn't have transportation to get there.
- Yes, because I didn't know where to go.
- Yes, because it took too long to get an appointment.
- Yes, because the doctor wasn't taking new patients.

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9. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you could not get a **medically necessary prescription**?

- No
- Yes, because I didn't have health insurance and couldn't afford the cost by myself.
- Yes, because I had health insurance but it didn't cover any prescriptions or the prescription I needed.
- Yes, because I had health insurance drug coverage but my share of the cost (deductible/co-pay/co-insurance) was too high.
- Yes, because the pharmacy would not take my insurance or Medicaid.
- Yes, because I had problems with Medicare Part D coverage.
- Yes, because I didn't have transportation to get there.
- Yes, because I didn't know where to go.

10. About how long has it been since you last visited a dentist for a **routine checkup**? (Do **NOT** include times you visited the dentist because of an emergency.) Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- Within the past year
- 1-2 years ago
- 3-5 years ago
- 5 or more years ago
- I have never been to a dentist for a routine checkup.

11. Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to get **dental care** but could not?

- No
- Yes, because I didn't have dental insurance and couldn't afford the cost by myself.
- Yes, because I had dental insurance but it didn't cover what I needed.
- Yes, because I had dental insurance but my share of the cost (deductible/co-pay/co-insurance) was too high.
- Yes, because the dentist would not take my insurance or Medicaid.
- Yes, because I didn't have transportation to get there.
- Yes, because I didn't know where to go.
- Yes, because It took too long to get an appointment.
- Yes, because the dentist wasn't taking new patients.

12. If a friend or family member needed counseling for a **mental health or a drug/alcohol abuse problem**, who would you tell them to call or talk to? Choose **as many** answers as you need to.

- Person Counseling Center/Freedom House Recovery
- Private counselor or therapist
- Doctor
- Minister/religious official
- Person Memorial Hospital
- School counselor, nurse or social worker
- Support group (e.g., AA, Al-Anon)
- Other
- Not sure/don't know

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PART 3. Personal Health

The following questions ask about your own personal health. Remember, this survey will not be linked to you in any way.

13. Considering all types of **alcoholic beverages**, on how many days during the past month did you have **5 or more** alcoholic drinks on a single occasion or at one sitting? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

None One or two times Three or four times Five or more times

14. Do you use “e-cigarettes”? Yes No

15. Do you **smoke regular (tobacco) cigarettes**? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

I have never smoked.
 I used to smoke but have quit.
 I smoke less than one pack a day.
 I smoke one or more packs a day.

16. Where would you go for help if you wanted to **quit smoking**? Choose **as many** answers as you need to.

Not applicable: I don't smoke Pharmacy/over-the-counter product
 Not applicable: I don't want to quit smoking Church/religious leader
 Quit Now NC/Quit Line Doctor, private counselor/therapist
 Health Department Not sure/don't know

17. Have you ever been told by a **doctor, nurse, or other health professional** that you have any of the conditions in the following list? Please answer **every** question.

Angina/heart disease	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lung disease (asthma, COPD, chronic bronchitis)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Depression or anxiety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Diabetes (not during pregnancy)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
High blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
High cholesterol	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Overweight/obesity	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

18. **If you are a male**, do you conduct **monthly testicular self-exams**? (*If you are a female, skip this question.*)

Yes No Not sure/don't know

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19. If you are a male age 50 or older, do you have a **prostate exam** (e.g., PSA blood test or digital rectal exam) as frequently as recommended by a doctor or other health care provider? *(If you are a female, or a male under age 50, skip this question.)*

Yes No Not sure/don't know

20. If you are a female, do you conduct **monthly breast self-exams**? *(If you are a male, skip this question.)*

Yes No Not sure/don't know

21. If you are a female age 40 or older, do you have an **annual mammogram** (breast x-ray)? *(If you are a male, or a female under age 40, skip this question.)*

Yes No Not sure/don't know

22. If you are a female age 21 or older, do you have a **Pap smear** as frequently as recommended by a doctor or other health care provider? *(If you are a male, or a female under age 21, skip this question.)*

Yes No Not sure/don't know

23. If you are a male or female age 50 or older, have you ever had a **colon cancer screening** (e.g., fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy)? *(If you are under age 50, skip this question.)*

Yes No Not sure/don't know

24. All males and females: Do you conduct **monthly skin self-checks** (for moles, skin changes, etc.)?

Yes No Not sure/don't know

Part 4. Emergency Preparedness

25. Does your household have *working* **smoke and carbon monoxide detectors**? (Choose **only one** (1) answer.)

Yes, smoke detectors only Yes, both kinds of detectors
 Yes, carbon monoxide detectors only Not sure/don't know

26. Does your family have a **basic emergency supply kit with enough supplies to last at least three (3) days**? (These kits include water, non-perishable food, necessary prescriptions, first aid supplies, flashlight and batteries, non-electric can opener, blanket, etc.).

Yes No Not sure/don't know

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27. What would be your **main way of getting information** from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency? (Choose **only one (1)** answer.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television | <input type="checkbox"/> Print media (newspaper) | <input type="checkbox"/> Text message or phone call from an emergency alert system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Social networking site | <input type="checkbox"/> /Not sure/don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbors, friends, family | |

28. If public authorities announced a **mandatory evacuation** from your neighborhood or community due to a large-scale disaster or emergency, would you voluntarily evacuate?

- Yes, I would evacuate
 Not sure/don't know if I would evacuate
 No, I would not evacuate

29. If you answered "Not sure/don't know" or "No", why are you unsure or why would you not evacuate? (Choose **as many** reasons as you need to):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable: I said I would evacuate | <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about family safety |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about leaving pets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of trust in public officials | <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about traffic jams/ability to leave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about leaving property behind | <input type="checkbox"/> Health problems (could not be moved) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about personal safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

30. Are you signed up to receive local emergency alerts through the "Code Red" system? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- Yes
 No; I've heard about "Code Red" but haven't signed up yet.
 No; I don't know what "Code Red" is.
 No; I don't know how to sign up
 No; I prefer not to sign up

Part 5. Health Department Questions

31. Are you familiar with the services provided by the Person County Health Department (includes services through Home Health and Hospice of Person County, and Environmental Health)?

- Yes No

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32. Which of the following Person County Health Department services have you ever used? (Choose **as many** answers as you need to.)

- I have not used any health department services
- Clinical Services (e.g., shots, worksite flu clinics, blood pressure checks, lab work, birth control, prenatal visits, STD testing/treatment, child health visits, breast and cervical cancer control visits, etc.)
- WIC (Women, Infants, Children) Nutrition Services
- Environmental Health Services (e.g., restaurant inspections, well water sampling, septic system permits, etc.)
- Home Health and Hospice Services
- Health Education Services (e.g., educational programs, weight loss challenges, chronic disease and diabetes self-management programs, etc.)
- Other

33. Person County Health Department's main building, which houses all services except Environmental Health, is open Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Are these hours sufficient to meet the needs of the community? (Choose **only one (1)** answer.)

- Yes No Maybe there needs to be extended hours one evening a week

34. Environmental Health offices are open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Are these hours sufficient to meet the needs of the community? (Choose **only one (1)** answer.)

- Yes No

The health department welcomes your comments and suggestions. Go to: <http://health.personcounty.net> (Questions and Comment Link), call 336-597-2204 x2278 (Comment Line) or call 336-597-2204. There is also Public Comment time at Board of Health meetings (4th Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.)

FINAL PART. Demographic Questions

We have a final set of questions about you. These are questions that help us understand how different types of people view different health issues.

35. What is the ZIP code of your PRIMARY residence in Person County? Check only **one (1)**.

- 27291 27343 27565 27573 27583
 27305 27541 27572 27574 Other

36. How old are you?

- 18-19 40-49 65-69 85 or older
 20-29 50-59 70-79
 30-39 60-64 80-85

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37. Are you male or female? Male Female

38. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? Yes No

39. What do you consider your race? Please check **only one (1)** answer.

- White only
- Black/African American only
- Native American/American Indian/Alaska Native only
- Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Filipino/a) only
- Pacific Islander (Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian/Chamorro) only
- Other race not listed here
- Two or more races

40. What is the **highest** level of school, college or training that you have finished? Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- Less than 9th grade
- 9th – 12th grade, no diploma
- High school diploma (or GED/equivalent)
- Associate's Degree or Vocational Training
- Some college (no degree)
- Bachelor's degree
- Graduate or professional degree
- Other

41. What was your **total household income** last year, before taxes? (This includes everybody age 15 or older who lives in your house and has income.) Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- Less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$59,999
- \$60,000 to \$69,000
- \$70,000 to \$79,000
- \$80,000 to \$99,000
- \$100,000 or more

42. How many people does this income support? (If you are paying child support but your child is not living with you, this still counts as someone living on your income.) Choose **only one (1)** answer.

- 1 person
- 2 people
- 3 or 4 people
- 5 or more people

43. What is your employment status? (Choose **as many** answers as you need to describe your situation.)

- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Retired
- Unemployed
- Disabled
- Student
- Homemaker
- Self-employed

44. Do you have any kind of medical health insurance coverage?

- Yes
- No

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45. Does your medical health insurance cover prescription drugs?

Yes

No

46. Do you use the Internet?

Yes

No

Thank you very much for completing the Community Health Survey!

APPENDIX 2

2014 Person County Community Health Survey (Spanish)

ENCUESTA DE SALUD DE LA COMUNIDAD DEL CONDADO DE PERSON

El propósito de esta encuesta es conocer más acerca de la salud y calidad de vida en el Condado de Person. Una variedad de agencias locales de salud utilizarán los resultados de esta encuesta para desarrollar planes encaminados para atender los problemas principales de salud de dicho Condado. *Las respuestas que proporcione en esta encuesta no serán vinculadas con usted de ninguna manera.* Gracias por su tiempo en completar esta Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria.

POR FAVOR LEA ESTE MENSAJE IMPORTANTE

NO Complete esta encuesta (1) si usted vive afuera del Condado de Person, o (2) usted es menor de 18 años, o (3) si usted ya completó esta encuesta.

PARTE 1: PROBLEMAS Y ASPECTOS DE LA COMUNIDAD

En las siguientes tres preguntas le pedimos su opinión acerca de los aspectos relacionados con la salud, el comportamiento y los problemas sociales en el Condado de Person.

1. Problemas de Salud

Utilizando la siguiente lista, por favor ponga una X junto a los **cinco (5)** problemas de salud de mayor importancia en el Condado de Person. (Problemas que en su opinión tienen mayor efecto sobre la comunidad en general)

Recuerde marcar solo cinco (5):

Lesiones accidentales que NO involucra vehículos (caídas, atragantarse, ahogarse, envenenamiento, accidentes relacionados con armas, etc.)
 Enfermedad de Alzheimer
 Cáncer
 Salud Dental
 Diabetes
 Enfermedades del corazón/ataques al corazón
 VIH/SIDA
 Muerte Infantil

Enfermedades infecto-contagiosas (Tuberculosis, gripe, neumonía, envenenamiento por comida, etc.)
 Enfermedades del riñón
 Enfermedades del hígado
 Enfermedades del pulmón (asma, enfisema, COPD, bronquitis crónica)
 Salud mental (depresión, esquizofrenia, etc.)
 Lesiones por accidente en un vehículo motorizado

Obesidad/sobrepeso
 Enfermedades de Transmisión Sexual (clamidia, gonorrea)
 Ataque de apoplejía (Embolia)
 Abuso de sustancias (incluyendo alcohol, drogas con prescripción, drogas ilegales, tabaco, etc.)
 Embarazo adolescente
 Otro

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2. Comportamientos poco Saludables

Utilizando la siguiente lista, por favor **ponga una X junto a los cinco (5) comportamientos poco saludables de mayor importancia en el Condado de Person.** (Comportamientos que en su opinión tienen mayor efecto sobre la salud y seguridad de la comunidad en general)

Recuerde marcar solo cinco (5):

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuso de alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> No utilizar los asientos de seguridad para niños | <input type="checkbox"/> Malos hábitos alimenticios |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuso de drogas (incluyendo drogas con prescripción y drogas ilegales) | <input type="checkbox"/> No utilizar los cinturones de seguridad | <input type="checkbox"/> Mala preparación para desastres y emergencias |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tener sexo sin protección | <input type="checkbox"/> No visitar al dentista para los chequeos preventivos y limpieza | <input type="checkbox"/> Conducir imprudentemente/ebrio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de hacer ejercicio/centro físico | <input type="checkbox"/> No ir al médico para los chequeos y exámenes preventivos | <input type="checkbox"/> Fumar/utilizar tabaco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de técnicas para ser padres | <input type="checkbox"/> No obtener cuidado prenatal (durante el embarazo) | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicidio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No recibir inmunizaciones (“vacunas”) para prevenir las enfermedades | | <input type="checkbox"/> Violencia, comportamiento violento |

3. Aspectos de la Comunidad

Utilizando la siguiente lista, por favor **ponga una X junto a los cinco (5) problemas comunitarios de mayor importancia en el Condado de Person.** (Aspectos sociales que en su opinión tienen mayor efecto en la calidad de vida de la comunidad en general.)

Recuerde marcar solo cinco (5):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problemas de control animal/hidrofobia | <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de consejeros/servicios de salud mental/grupos de apoyo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disponibilidad de guarderías | <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de proveedores para el cuidado de salud |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad a los servicios de salud | <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de instalaciones recreativas (parques, senderos, centros comunitarios, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad para vivienda | <input type="checkbox"/> Bajos ingresos/pobreza |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disponibilidad de opciones para obtener alimentos saludables en restaurantes/tiendas | <input type="checkbox"/> Abandono y abuso (especifique el tipo) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crimen (robo, asesinato, asalto, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Contaminación (aire, agua, tierra) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preparación para desastres (planeación para desastres naturales, bioterrorismo, gripe epidémica, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Racismo/Discriminación |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abandono de la escuela | <input type="checkbox"/> Opciones de transporte |
| <input type="checkbox"/> La actividad de las pandillas | <input type="checkbox"/> Desempleo/bajoempleo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas sin un hogar | <input type="checkbox"/> Carreteras inseguras/sin mantenimiento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de/inadecuado seguro médico | <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas inseguras (crimen en la/dentro de la escuela, violencia, acoso, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de servicios culturales para las minorías | |

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PARTE 2: ACCESO PARA EL CUIDADO DE SALUD

Las siguientes preguntas se refieren a su salud personal y a las opciones de salud. Recuerde, esta encuesta no será vinculada con usted de ninguna manera.

4. ¿Dónde obtiene la **mayoría** de información relacionada con la salud? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amigos y familia | <input type="checkbox"/> Líneas de ayuda | <input type="checkbox"/> Iglesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor/enfermera | <input type="checkbox"/> Periódicos/revistas/TV | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Departamento de Salud | <input type="checkbox"/> Farmaceuta | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Escuela | |

5. ¿A dónde se dirige con mayor frecuencia **cuando usted está enfermo**? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> La oficina del doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> Centro Familiar Médico y Dental de Person, Inc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Departamento de Salud | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Departamento de Emergencia del Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Yo usualmente no recibo cuidado medico cuando estoy enfermo/a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Centro de Cuidado de Urgencias | |

6. ¿El lugar a donde usted vá cuando está enfermo/a está dentro del Condado de Person? Si No

7. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha pasado desde la última vez que visitó al doctor para una **revisión de rutina**? (**NO** incluya las veces que lo visitó por estar enfermo/a o embarazada) **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dentro del año que pasó | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 o más años atrás |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 años atrás | <input type="checkbox"/> Nunca he tenido una revisión médica de rutina. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 años atrás | |

8. ¿Hubo algún momento en los últimos 12 meses en el que usted necesitó **cuidado médico**, pero no lo pudo obtener? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta.**

- No
- Si, porque yo no tenía seguro médico y no podía pagar el costo por mi cuenta
- Si, porque mi seguro médico no cubría los que necesitaba
- Si, porque mi parte del costo (deducible/co-pago) del seguro médico es muy alta
- Si, porque el proveedor (doctor, clínica u hospital) no aceptó mi seguro médico o Medicaid
- Si, porque yo no tuve transporte
- Si, porque yo no sabía a donde dirigirme
- Si, porque tomó mucho tiempo para poder conseguir una cita
- Si, porque el doctor no estaba aceptando pacientes nuevos

9. ¿Hubo algún momento en los últimos 12 meses en el que usted no pudo obtener una **prescripción médica necesaria**? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta.**

- No
- Si, porque yo no tenía seguro médico y no podía pagar el costo por mi cuenta
- Si, porque mi seguro médico no cubre prescripciones o la prescripción que yo necesitaba
- Si, porque mi parte del costo (deducible/co-pago) del seguro médico es muy alta
- Si, porque la farmacia no aceptó mi seguro médico o Medicaid
- Si, porque yo tuve problemas con la cobertura parte D del Medicare
- Si, porque yo no tuve transporte
- Si, porque yo no sabía a donde dirigirme

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10. ¿Aproximadamente cuánto tiempo ha pasado desde la última vez que visitó al dentista para una **revisión de rutina**? (No incluya las veces que lo visitó debido a una emergencia) **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- Dentro del año que pasó
 1-2 años atrás
 3-5 años atrás
 5 o más años atrás
 Nunca me he realizado una revisión de rutina con el dentista

11. ¿Hubo algún momento en los últimos 12 meses en el que usted necesitó **cuidado dental, pero no pudo obtenerlo**? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta.**

- No
 Si, porque yo no tenía seguro médico dental y no podía pagar el costo por mi cuenta
 Si, porque mi seguro médico dental no cubría lo que necesitaba
 Si, porque mi parte del costo (deducible/co-pago) del seguro médico dental es muy alta
 Si, porque el dentista no aceptó mi seguro médico dental o Medicaid
 Si, porque yo no tuve transporte
 Si, porque yo no sabía a donde dirigirme
 Si, porque tomó mucho tiempo para poder conseguir una cita
 Si, porque el dentista no estaba aceptando pacientes nuevos

12. Si un amigo o miembro de su familia necesita asesoría para un problema de **salud mental o de abuso de drogas alcohol**, ¿A quién le recomendaría que llame o visite? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta**

- Centro de Asesoría de Person/Hogar de Recuperación Freedom
 Consejero privado o terapeuta
 Doctor
 Ministro/representante religioso
 Hospital Memorial de Person
 Consejero Escolar, Enfermera, Trabajador Social
 Grupo de apoyo (A.A. Al-Anón)
 Otro
 Yo no sé/no estoy seguro(a)

PARTE 3: SALUD PERSONAL

Las siguientes preguntas se refieren a su propia salud personal. Recuerde, esta encuesta no será vinculada con usted de ninguna manera.

13. Considerando todo tipo de **bebidas alcohólicas**, ¿Cuántos días durante el último mes, usted consumió **5 o más** bebidas alcohólicas en una ocasión? **Por favor escoja solo una respuesta.**

- Ninguna Una o dos veces tres o cuatro veces Cinco o mas veces

14. ¿Usted utiliza los cigarrillos-electrónicos? _Si _No

15. ¿Usted **fuma regularmente(tabaco) cigarillo**? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- Yo nunca he fumado
 Yo fumaba, pero lo dejé
 Yo fumo menos de un paquete al día
 Yo fumo uno o más paquetes al día

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16. ¿A dónde se dirigiría usted si quisiera ayuda para **dejar de fumar**? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No aplica; yo no fumo | <input type="checkbox"/> Farmacia/producto sobre el mostrador |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No aplica; yo no quiero dejarlo | <input type="checkbox"/> Iglesia/Líder religioso |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dejarlo Ahora CN (Quit Now NC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor, consejero privado/terapeuta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Departamento de Salud | <input type="checkbox"/> No estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé |

17. ¿Alguna vez le ha dicho un **doctor, enfermera u otro profesional de la salud** que usted tiene alguna de las siguientes condiciones médicas?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Angina pectoris/enfermedad del corazón | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Enfermedad de los pulmones (asma, COPD, bronquitis crónica) | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Cáncer | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Depresión o ansiedad | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Diabetes (no durante el embarazo) | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Presión arterial alta | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Colesterol alto | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Sobrepeso/obesidad | <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

18. Si usted es hombre, ¿Se hace el **auto-examen de los testículos**? (Si usted es mujer, no conteste esta pregunta)

- Si No Yo no estoy seguro/yo no sé

19. Si usted es un **hombre de 50 años o mayor**, ¿Se hace el **examen de la próstata**? (por ejemplo: el examen de sangre PSA o el examen digital del recto) Si usted es mujer, o un hombre menor de 50, no conteste esta pregunta.

- Si No Yo no estoy seguro/yo no sé

20. Si usted es mujer, ¿Se hace el **auto-examen de los senos** regularmente? (Si usted es hombre, no conteste esta pregunta)

- Si No Yo no estoy segura/yo no sé

21. Si usted es **mujer de 40 años o mayor**, ¿Se hace una **mamografía anual**mente (examen de rayos x en el seno)? Si usted es hombre, o una mujer menor de 40, no conteste esta pregunta.

- Si No Yo no estoy segura/yo no sé

22. Si usted es **mujer de 21 años o mayor**, ¿Se hace el **papanicolau** frecuentemente como lo recomienda su doctor, o proveedor de cuidado de salud? Si usted es hombre, o una mujer menor de 21, no conteste esta pregunta.

- Si No Yo no estoy segura/yo no sé

23. Si usted es **hombre o mujer de 50 años o mayor**, ¿Alguna vez se ha realizado el **examen de cáncer de colon** (examen de sangre de materia fecal oculta, sigmoidoscopia, o colonoscopia)? Si usted es menor de 50, no conteste esta pregunta.

- Si No Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé

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24. Todos los hombre y las mujeres: ¿Usted se hace el **auto chequeo de la piel** regularmente (para lunares, cambios en su piel, etc.)

Si No Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé

PARTE 4: PREPARACION PARA CASOS DE EMERGENCIA

25. ¿Tiene instalados en su casa detectores de humo y de monóxido de carbono que funcionen? Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.

Si, detector de humo solamente Si, los dos tipos
 Si, detector de monóxido de carbono solamente Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé

26. ¿Su familia tiene un paquete básico de suministro para emergencias con suficientes artículos para tres (3) días? (Estos paquetes incluyen agua, alimentos no perecederos, los medicamentos con receta que sean necesarios, artículos de primeros auxilios, linternas y pilas, abridor de latas manual, cobijas, etc.)

Si No Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé

27. ¿Cuál sería el medio principal por el cual usted obtendría información de parte de las autoridades en caso de una catástrofe de gran escala o emergencia? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

Televisión Prensa (periódico) Mensaje de texto o llamada del sistema
 Radio Página de Web de red social de alerta para emergencias
 Internet Vecinos, amigos, familia Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé

28. Si las autoridades públicas decretan una evacuación obligatoria de su barrio o comunidad debido a una catástrofe de gran escala u otra emergencia, ¿Usted evacuaría voluntariamente?

Si, yo evacuaría
 Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé si evacuaría
 No, yo no evacuaría

29. Si usted contestó “Yo no estoy seguro(a)/yo no sé” o “No” ¿Por qué usted no esta seguro(a) o por qué usted no evacuaría? Puede marcar más de una respuesta.

No aplica, yo dije que si evacuaría Preocupación acerca de la seguridad de mi familia
 Falta de transporte Preocupación acerca de dejar mis mascotas
 Falta de confianza en las autoridades públicas Preocupación sobre atascos de tráfico/poder salir
 Preocupación acerca de dejar mi propiedad Problemas de salud (no poder ser trasladado)
 Preocupación acerca de mi seguridad personal Otro

30. ¿Usted está registrado(a) para recibir alertas de las emergencias locales con el sistema de Código Rojo “Code Red”? Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.

Si
 No; yo escuché de “Code Red” pero todavía no me he registrado
 No; yo no sé que es “Code Red”
 No; yo no sé como registrarme
 No; yo prefiero no registrarme

APPENDIX 2

PARTE 5. PREGUNTAS ACERCA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD

31. ¿Usted sabe acerca de los servicios que el Departamento de Salud del Condado de Person proporciona (servicios incluyen Cuidado de Salud y Hospicio del Condado de Person, y Salud Ambiental)?

Si No

32. ¿Cuál de los siguientes servicios del Departamento de Salud del Condado de Person alguna vez usted a utilizado? **Puede marcar más de una respuesta.**

- Yo no he utilizado ninguno de los servicios del departamento de salud
- Servicios clínicos (ejemplo; vacunas, clínicas de gripe, chequeos de la presión sanguínea, exámenes de laboratorio, método anticonceptivo, visitas de maternidad, pruebas/tratamiento para las enfermedades transmitidas sexuales, visitas de salud infantil, visitas para el control de cancer cervical y de seno, etc.)
- WIC (Mujeres, Infantes, Niños) Servicios de Nutrición
- Servicios de Salud Ambiental (ejemplo; inspección de restaurante, muestras de agua de pozo, permiso para el sistema séptico, etc.)
- Servicios de Cuidado de Salud y Hospicio
- Servicios de Educación para la Salud (ejemplo; programas de educación, desafíos de pérdida de peso, programas de administración propia para diabetes y enfermedades crónicas, etc).
- Otro

33. El edificio principal del Departamento de Salud del Condado de Person, el cual acomoda todos los servicios excepto Salud Ambiental, abre de Lunes a Viernes de 8:00 a.m. a 4:30 p.m. ¿Estas horas son suficientes para cumplir con las necesidades de la comunidad? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta**

Si No Quizás hay la necesidad de extender las horas una noche a la semana

34. La oficina de Salud Ambiental abre de Lunes a Viernes de 8:30 a.m. a 5:00 p.m. ¿Estas horas son suficientes para cumplir con las necesidades de la comunidad? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta**

Si No

Al Departamento de Salud le gustaría recibir sus comentarios y sugerencias. Visite <http://health.personcounty.net> (preguntas y comentarios), llame al 336-597-2204 x2278 (línea de comentarios) ó llame al 336-597-2204. También hay un chance para Comentario Público durante la reunión de la Junta de Salud (4to Lunes de cada mes a las 7:00 p.m.)

PARTE FINAL

Tenemos una serie de preguntas finales acerca de usted. Estas preguntas nos ayudarán a comprender la manera en que diferentes tipos de personas ven los distintos problemas de salud.

35. ¿Cuál es el código postal de su residencia primaria dentro del Condado de Person? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

27291 27343 27565 27573 27583
 27305 27541 27572 27574 Other

36. ¿Cuál es su edad?

18-19 40-49 65-69 85 o mayor
 20-29 50-59 70-79
 30-39 60-64 80-85

APPENDIX 2

37. ¿Usted es hombre o mujer? ___ Hombre ___ Mujer

38. ¿Es usted Hispano, Latino, o de Origen Español? ___ Si ___ No

39. ¿Cuál considera usted que es su raza? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- ___ Blanca
- ___ Negra/Afro-Americana únicamente
- ___ Nativa-Americana /India-Americana/Nativa de Alaska únicamente
- ___ Asiática (Hindú, Pakistán, Japonesa, China, Korea, Vietnamese, Filipino/a) únicamente
- ___ Isleña del Pacífico (Nativo-Hawaiano, Samoano, Guamanian/Chamorro) únicamente
- ___ Otra raza que no listamos aquí
- ___ Dos o más razas

40. ¿Cuál es el nivel más **alto** de escuela, universidad o entrenamiento que usted completó? **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- ___ Menos del 9^{no} grado
- ___ 9^{no} – 12^{vo} grado, sin diploma
- ___ Diploma de escuela secundaria (GED)
- ___ Título universitario de dos años o entrenamiento vocacional
- ___ Un poco de universidad (sin título)
- ___ Título universitario (Bachillerato)
- ___ Título de postgrado o profesional
- ___ Otro

41. ¿Cuál fué el **ingreso total de su hogar** el año pasado, antes de impuestos? (Incluyendo todas las personas de 15 años o mayores que viven en su casa y tienen ingresos) **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta.**

- ___ Menos de \$20,000
- ___ \$20,000 a \$29,999
- ___ \$30,000 a \$39,999
- ___ \$40,000 a \$49,999
- ___ \$50,000 a \$59,999
- ___ \$60,000 a \$69,000
- ___ \$70,000 a \$79,000
- ___ \$80,000 a \$99,000
- ___ \$100,000 o más

42. ¿A cuántas personas mantiene este ingreso? (Si usted paga por manutención de niños, pero no viven con usted, ellos cuenta como alguien que vive de sus ingresos) **Por favor escoja solo una (1) respuesta**

- ___ 1 persona
- ___ 2 personas
- ___ 3 o 4 personas
- ___ 5 o más personas

43. ¿Cuál es su condición laboral? (seleccione **todas las** respuestas que usted necesita para describir su situación.)

- ___ Empleado de tiempo completo
- ___ Empleado de medio tiempo
- ___ Jubilado
- ___ Desempleado
- ___ Discapacitado
- ___ Estudiante
- ___ Ama de casa
- ___ Trabajo por cuenta propia

44. ¿Usted tiene cualquier tipo de cobertura de seguro de salud médico?

- ___ Si
- ___ No

45. ¿Su seguro médico de salud cubre las medicinas con prescripción?

- ___ Si
- ___ No

APPENDIX 2

45. ¿Usted tiene acceso a la Internet?

___ Si

___ No

¡Muchas gracias por completar esta Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria!

APPENDIX 3

CONSULTANT'S SUMMARY PRESENTATION

2014 Person County Community Health Assessment

*Summary of Secondary Data and
Community Health Survey Results*

September 23, 2014

 Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant

Purpose of the Community Health Assessment

- Describe the health status of the community.
- Create a report that will serve as a resource for the Person County Health Department, Healthy Personians, and other community organizations.
- Provide direction for the planning of disease prevention and health promotion services and activities.

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Contributing Viewpoints

<p>Secondary Data</p>	<p>Citizen and Stakeholder Opinion</p>
<p>-Demographic -Socioeconomic -Health -Environmental</p>	<p>-Community health survey</p>

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We Take Special Notice When...

- Person County statistics deviate from North Carolina or peer county statistics, or some other “norm”.
- Trend data show significant changes over time.
- There are significant age, gender, or racial disparities.

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Definitions and Symbols

- **Arrows**
 - Arrow up (▲) indicates an increase.
 - Arrow down (▼) indicates a decrease.
- **Color**
 - **Red** indicates a “worse than” or negative difference
 - **Green** indicates a “better than” or positive difference
 - **Blue** indicates a likely unstable rate or difference based on a small number of events; figures in blue should be used with great caution.
- **Bold Type**
 - Indicates the higher value of a pair, or the highest value among several.

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Data Caveats

- Data sources are not presented among these slides, but are thoroughly cited in the narrative report.
- Most secondary data originated from authoritative sources in the public domain (e.g., US Census Bureau, US EPA, NC State Center for Health Statistics). The author vouches for those sources.
- Local data is cited (in the narrative report) by provider of the information; readers must judge for themselves the authority of those sources.
- All secondary data were mined at a point in time in the recent past, and may not represent present conditions. Numbers, entity names, program titles, etc. that appear in the data may no longer be current.

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Demographic Data

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General Population Characteristics

- Person County population is gender-balanced
- Median age of the Person County population is four years older than NC average
- Median age for Person County females is 2.7 years “older” than median age for Person County males.

2010 US Census

Location	Total Population	Number Males	% Population Male	Median Age Males	Number Females	% Population Female	Median Age Females	Overall Median Age
Person County	39,464	19,137	48.5	40.1	20,327	51.5	42.8	41.4
Bladen County	35,190	16,887	48.0	39.7	18,303	52.0	42.8	41.3
State of NC	9,535,483	4,645,492	48.7	36.0	4,889,991	51.3	38.7	37.4

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Population Growth

- A double-digit rate of growth in Person County is expected to continue for the next two decades.

Percent Population Growth		
Decade	Person County	State of NC
1980-1990	3.5	12.8
1990-2000	18.0	21.3
2000-2010	10.8	18.5
2010-2020	11.3	15.0
2020-2030	10.0	13.7

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Minority Populations

- Person County has a higher proportion of African Americans and about half the proportion of Hispanics as NC as a whole.

Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity 2010 US Census

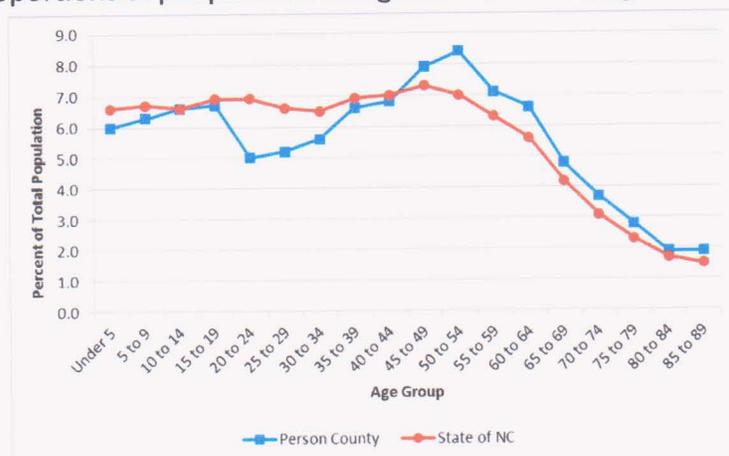
Location	Percent of Overall Population						
	White	Black	AI/AN	Asian	Other	Multiple Races	Hispanic
Person County	68.3	27.0	0.7	0.3	2.2	1.5	4.0
Bladen County	56.3	34.9	2.1	0.2	5.0	1.5	7.1
State of NC	68.5	21.5	1.3	2.3	4.3	2.2	8.4

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Population Age Distribution

- Compared to NC, Person County has lower proportions of most categories of people younger than age 44, and higher proportions of people in all categories older than age 44.



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Growth of the Elderly Population

- The population in every major age group age 65 and older in Person County will increase between 2010 and 2020.
 - Overall Age 65+: by 32 % (to 7,919)
 - Age 65-74: by 40% (to 4,740)
 - Age 75-84: by 27% (to 2,375)
 - Age 85+: by 10% (to 804)
- By 2030 estimates predict 9,719 persons age 65+ in Person County.

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Socioeconomic Data

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Income

In Person County:

- 2012 Per Capita Personal Income = \$20,493
 - ▼ \$1,282 since 2009
 - \$3,462 **below** NC average
- 2012 Median Household Income = \$39,828
 - ▼ \$5,507 since 2009
 - \$4,088 **below** NC average
- 2011 Median Family Income = \$52,490
 - \$430 **below** NC average
 - ▼ \$1,581 since 2009

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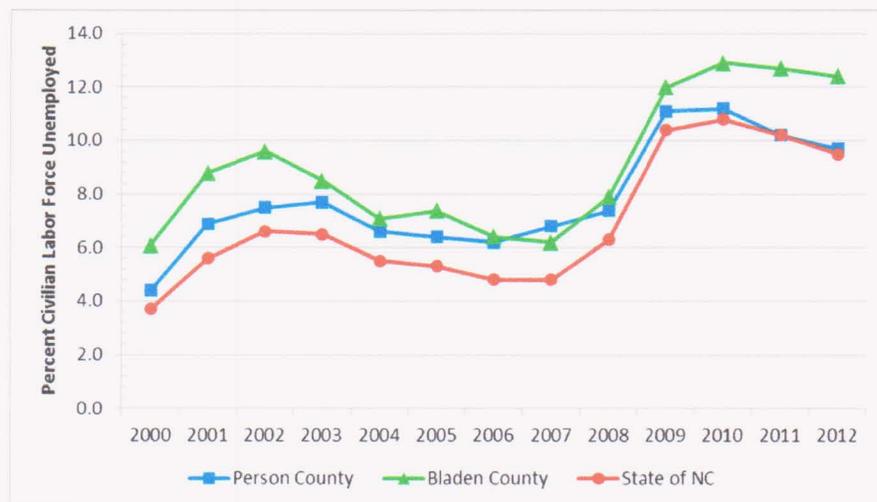
Employment

- As of 2012, the three employment sectors in Person County with the largest proportions of workers (and average annual wages):
 - Retail Trade: 18.0% of workforce (\$20,166)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance: 13.3% of workforce (\$30,353)
 - Manufacturing: 13.2% of workforce (\$50,637)

Statewide in 2012 the largest employment sector was Health Care and Social Assistance (14.5%) at an average annual wage of \$43,901 per employee.

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Annual Unemployment Rate



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Poverty / Poverty and Race

- In NC the total poverty rate increased in each period cited; in Person County the rate rose then fell again.
- The total poverty rate was higher in Person County than statewide 2006-2011, but lower since.
- In 2008-2012 the poverty rate for blacks in Person County was 2½ times the rate for whites.

Percent in Poverty

Location	2006-2010			2007-2011			2008-2012		
	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% White in Poverty	% Black in Poverty
Person County	16.0	13.9	22.0	18.1	13.4	30.6	16.4	11.5	28.8
Bladen County	24.1	13.8	38.2	23.6	13.4	36.6	24.4	15.9	35.4
State of NC	15.5	11.2	25.6	16.1	11.8	26.1	16.8	12.5	26.8

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Poverty and Age

- In Person County, as elsewhere, children suffer disproportionately from poverty.
- In 2008-2012 in Person County the estimated poverty rate among children under age 18 was 21% higher than, and the rate among children under 5 was 63% higher than, the overall poverty rate.

Percent in Poverty

Location	2006-2010			2007-2011			2008-2012		
	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty	Total % in Poverty	% Related Children Under 5 in Poverty	% Related Children Under 18 in Poverty
Person County	16.0	33.7	24.7	18.1	35.5	26.2	16.4	26.8	19.9
Bladen County	24.1	37.2	32.8	23.6	40.8	34.6	24.4	41.7	34.8
State of NC	15.5	25.5	21.3	16.1	26.4	22.3	16.8	28.0	23.5

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Housing Costs

- For 2008-2012, the estimated median monthly mortgage cost among Person County homeowners = \$1,127 (▼\$16 since 2009).

\$160 less than the NC median

- For 2008-2012, the estimated median monthly rent among Person County renters = \$649 (▲\$200 since 2009).

\$110 less than the NC median

In Person County for 2008-2012, approximately 47% of renters and 33% of mortgage-holders lived in a household paying > 30% of household income for housing. The comparable NC figures were 51% and 33%.

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Children and Families

- In 2010, 23% of the Person County population was under the age of 18.
- In 2010, in Person County households with children under the age of 18:
 - Total children under the age of 18 = 9,114
 - Children <18 living with **both** parents = 5,056 (56%) [NC = 60%]
- For 2008-2012, 48% of the estimated 649 Person County grandparents living with their minor grandchildren *also* were responsible for their care. [NC = 50%]

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Educational Achievement and Investment

- Compared to the NC average, Person County has:
 - **3% lower** percentage of high school graduates (2008-2012)
 - **46% lower** percentage of college graduates (2008-2012)
 - **71% higher** HS drop-out rate (SY2012-2013)
 - **lower** proficiency among 3rd and 8th graders on EOG reading and math tests (SY2012-2013)
 - **4% higher** total per pupil expenditure (SY2012-2013)

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School Enrollment

- Enrollment in Person County non-charter schools as well as overall school enrollment has decreased annually in each of the past four years.
- Total enrollment in Person County charter schools increased annually.

Location	Number of Students						
	SY2006-07	SY2007-08	SY2008-09	SY2009-10	SY2010-11	SY2011-12	SY2012-13
Person County Schools	5,812	5,713	5,375	5,183	5,094	4,936	4,819
Roxboro Community School	220	291	433	529	587	617	654
Bethel Hill Charter School	369	370	370	375	375	382	378
Bladen County Schools	5,697	5,573	5,342	5,362	5,389	5,323	5,189
State of NC	1,452,420	1,458,156	1,456,558	1,446,650	1,450,435	1,458,572	1,467,297

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Crime and Safety

- The index crime rate in Person County was lower than the comparable NC average in every year cited.
- In 2012 the index crime rate in Person County was the lowest in five years.

Index Crime Rate Trend

Location	Crimes per 100,000 Population				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Person County	3706	3444	3527	3471	2778
Bladen County	4409	4824	5156	4441	4700
State of NC	4555	4178	3956	3920	3767

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Crime and Safety

- Types of Crimes Reported in Person County (2007-2012)

Type of Crime	Number of Crimes					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violent Crime						
Murder	2	1	3	4	1	0
Rape	15	8	9	14	11	14
Robbery	26	22	18	16	24	15
Aggravated Assault	101	120	118	94	94	79
Property Crime						
Burglary	531	419	476	466	479	375
Larceny	697	757	627	709	781	587
Motor Vehicle Theft	48	68	39	45	44	33
Total Index Crimes	1,420	1,395	1,290	1,348	1,374	1,103

- *Aggravated assault* is the purposeful use of force, often involving a weapon, to inflict bodily harm.
- *Larceny* is theft of property without the use of force.

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Crime and Safety

- Of 14,028 **registered sex offenders** in NC in February 2014, **73** lived in Person County.
- **No clandestine methamphetamine lab** busts took place in Person County over the period 2005-2013.
- As of 2013 there were **two gangs** reported in Person County

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Juvenile Crime

- Between 2010 and 2012 the *number of complaints of **undisciplined** youth (ages 6-17) in Person County* ▼ 39%, and the *rate* ▼ 43%.

***Undisciplined** refers to disobedience beyond disciplinary control of parent/guardian (e.g., truancy, vagrancy, running away from home for more than 24 hours).*

- Over the same period the *number of complaints of **delinquent** youth in the county* ▲ 28%, and the *rate* ▲ 19%.

***Delinquency** refers to acts committed by youths that would be crimes if committed by an adult.*

- 29 Person County youths were sent to secure detention in 2010; 16 were sent in 2012.

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Juvenile Crime Risk Assessment

- Between 2009 and 2013, 515 juvenile offenders in Person County were assessed for “risks”.
 - 47% were deemed at “medium” or “high” overall risk
 - 88% were age 12 or older at their first offense
 - 44% had one or more previous referrals to court
 - 65% had no involvement in substance abuse
 - 61% demonstrated “serious” behavior problems at school
 - A majority of assessed youths had problem peer relationships:
 - 35% lacked “prosocial” peers
 - 38% “regularly” associated with delinquents
 - 13% were gang members or associated with gangs

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Juvenile Crime Needs Assessment

- Between 2009 and 2013, 610 juvenile offenders in Person County were assessed for “needs”.
 - 70% had “medium” or “high” overall needs
 - 84% were functioning at grade level
 - 23% had some history of abuse or neglect
 - 13% demonstrated some degree of “problem” sexual behavior
 - 90% either needed more mental health assessment, or had mental health needs that were addressed; only 10% were deemed to have no mental health needs.
 - 56% were from families with some history of criminality
 - 26% were from families that had a history of alcohol or substance abuse

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Domestic Violence

- The number of individuals filing domestic violence claims increased dramatically in Person County between FY2009-2010 and FY2010-2011.

Location	No. of Individuals Filing Complaints ("Clients")						
	FY2005-06	FY2006-07	FY2007-08	FY2008-09	FY2009-10	FY2010-11	FY2011-12
Person County	219	137	122	141	91	181	178
Bladen County	118	130	316	269	335	340	442
State of NC	48,173	47,305	41,787	51,873	66,320	61,283	51,563

- The domestic violence shelter serving Person County was full on 55 days in FY2011-2012.

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Child Maltreatment

- The numbers of children subject to abuse, neglect, or abuse and neglect in Person County have fluctuated over time. Neglect only cases are the most common type.

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total No. of Findings of Abuse, Neglect, Dependency	235	237	239	151	158
No. Substantiated ¹ Findings of Abuse and Neglect	0	7	5	1	2
No. Substantiated Findings of Abuse	5	3	0	2	1
No. Substantiated Findings of Neglect	11	28	40	33	26
Services Recommended	6	6	6	6	5
No. Unsubstantiated Findings	90	55	81	57	69
Services Not Recommended	98	108	77	25	37

¹ A "substantiated" report of child abuse, neglect or exploitation indicates that the investigation supports a conclusion that the subject child(ren) was/were abused, neglected, or exploited.

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Adult Maltreatment

- **NC Adult Protective Services Survey Results for Person County (2011):**
 - Reports received: 125
 - Reports screened out: 53
 - Reports screened in: 72 (up from 52 in 2009)
 - Services provided:
 - Outreach: 35
 - Home specialist: 4
 - Law enforcement: 1
 - Information and Referral: 1

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Health Resources

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Health Insurance

- The percent uninsured in Person County improved in all age groups in each biennium from 2006-2007 through 2010-2011.

Percent of Population Without Health Insurance, by Age Group

Location	2006-07			2008-09			2010-11		
	0-18	19-64	0-64	0-18	19-64	0-64	0-18	19-64	0-64
Person County	13.0	21.9	19.2	10.2	21.1	18.0	7.9	20.7	17.1
Bladen County	14.5	24.8	21.4	12.7	22.3	19.4	8.6	21.2	17.7
State of NC	11.3	19.5	19.5	11.5	23.2	19.7	9.4	23.0	18.9

- The age group 0-18 tends to have a lower percentage of uninsured than the 19-64 age group, due partly at least to NC Health Choice.



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NC Health Choice Enrollment

- The percent of eligible children enrolled in NC Health Choice in Person County and NC as a whole increased annually between FY2011 and FY2013.

Children Enrolled in NC Health Choice

Location	FY2011			FY2012			FY2013		
	# Children Eligible	# Eligibles Enrolled	% Eligibles Enrolled	# Children Eligible	# Eligibles Enrolled	% Eligibles Enrolled	# Children Eligible	# Eligibles Enrolled	% Eligibles Enrolled
Person County	612	581	94.9	651	632	97.1	610	600	98.4
Bladen County	755	751	99.5	743	736	99.1	710	713	100.4
State of NC	146,070	134,625	92.2	151,745	144,257	95.1	153,312	147,923	96.5



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Medicaid Eligibility

- The total number of people in Person County eligible for Medicaid increased annually from 2010 through 2012 but decreased slightly in 2013.
- The programs with the largest numbers of eligibles were Infants & Children and AFDC.

Person County Medicaid-Eligibles by Program Area

Year	Number of Eligibles							Total Eligibles
	Aged	Disabled	AFDC	Pregnant Women	Infants & Children	Medicaid CHIP	Medicare Catastrophic	
2010	766	1,118	1,686	116	2,328	135	437	6,612
2011	753	1,207	1,776	122	2,420	137	454	6,904
2012	765	1,228	1,692	116	2,580	178	488	7,080
2013	753	1,231	1,703	109	2,546	152	487	7,018

Note that smaller programs are not listed in the table.

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Health Care Practitioners

- 2011 ratios of active health professionals per 10,000 population were **lower** in Person County than NC for:
 - MDs: **10.6** (NC=22.1)
 - Primary Care MDs: **4.3** (NC=7.8)
 - Dentists: **2.3** (NC=4.4)
 - Registered Nurses: **46.6** (NC=98.6)
 - Pharmacists: **5.8** (NC=9.5)
- These ratios do not take into consideration medical practitioners in neighboring counties accessible to Person County residents.

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Long-Term Care Facilities

Number of beds in NC-licensed long-term care facilities in Person County (July, 2014):

- Adult Care Homes/Homes for the Aged (3): 214 beds
- Family Care Homes (2): 12 beds)
- Nursing Homes/Homes for the Aged (1): 140 beds
- In addition, Person Memorial Hospital operates 60 extended care beds
- Total: 426 beds

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Health Statistics

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Health Rankings

- According to *America's Health Rankings* (2013)
 - NC ranked 35th overall out of 50 (where 1 is “best”)
- According to *County Health Rankings* (2014) for NC, Person County was ranked:
 - 32nd overall out of 100 (where 1 is best) for ***health outcomes***
 - 55th in length of life
 - 7th for quality of life
 - 48th overall out of 100 for ***health factors***
 - 78th for health behaviors
 - 54th for clinical care
 - 34th for social and economic factors
 - 53rd for physical environment

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Maternal and Infant Health

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Pregnancy Rate

Women Age 15-44

Pregnancies per 1,000 women (2012)

- **Person County:**

- Total = 65.1 [▼ 19% since 2009] (NC = 72.1)
- White non-Hispanic = 58.2 (NC = 65.6)
- African American non-Hispanic = 78.7 (NC = 79.6)
- Other non-Hispanic = 32.3 (NC = 79.7)
- Hispanic = 78.1 (NC = 102.6)



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Pregnancy Rate

Women Age 15-19

Pregnancies per 1,000 women (2012)

- **Person County:**

- Total = 48.6 [▼ 24% since 2009] (NC = 39.6)
- White non-Hispanic = 32.6 (NC = 28.3)
- African American non-Hispanic = 82.9 (NC = 55.0)
- Other non-Hispanic = 0.0 (NC = 36.4)
- Hispanic = 27.8 (NC = 62.0)



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Pregnancy Risk Factors

In Person County:

- **High Parity Births (2008-2012) and change since 2005-2009**
 - Mothers age <30 = **18.0%** (NC = 16.6%) ▼5%
 - Mothers age ≥30 = **24.7%** (NC = 21.5%) ▲13%
- **Short Interval Births (2008-2012) and change since 2005-2009**
 - Overall = **14.2%** (NC = 12.9%) ▲6%
- **Percent of Births to Moms Who Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester (2012) and change since 2009**
 - Overall = **59.6%** (NC = 71.3%) ▼34%
- **Percent of Births to Moms Who Smoked During Pregnancy (2012) and change since 2009**
 - Overall = **19.9%** (NC = 10.6%) ▲22%

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Pregnancy Outcomes

In Person County for 2008-2012:

- **Low Birth Weight Births (<5.5 pounds)**
 - Overall = **9.8%** (NC = 9.0%) (▲1% since 2005-2009)
 - White non-Hispanic = **6.3%** (NC = 7.6%)
 - African American non-Hispanic = **17.2%** (NC = 14.1%)
 - Hispanic = **8.7%** (NC = 6.5%)
- **Very Low Birth Weight (<3.3 pounds)**
 - Overall = **2.0%** (NC = 1.8%) (▼5% since 2005-2009)
 - White non-Hispanic = **0.8%** (NC = 1.3%)
 - African American non-Hispanic = **4.9%** (NC = 3.3%)
 - Hispanic = **0.7%** (NC = 1.2%)

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Pregnancy Outcomes

In Person County for 2008-2012:

- **Cesarean Section Deliveries**
 - Overall = 29.6% (NC = 31.1%)
- **Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**
 - Overall = 6.5 (NC = 7.5) (▼30% since 2005-2009)
 - White non-Hispanic = 2.3 (NC = 5.6)
 - African American non-Hispanic = 16.7 (NC = 14.0)
 - Hispanic = 0.0 (NC = 5.3)
 - *Note that in 2013 NC ranked 40th of the 50 states in infant mortality (#1 ranking = lowest rate, #50 ranking=highest rate)*

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Mortality

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Life Expectancy

- **Life Expectancy for persons born in Person County in 2010-2012:**
 - Overall: 76.9 years (NC=78.2)
 - Male: 74.0 years (NC=75.7)
 - Female: 79.8 years (NC=80.6)
 - White: 77.3 years (NC=78.7)
 - African American: 75.8 years (NC=75.9)

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Leading Causes of Death: Overall

Age-Adjusted Rates (2008-2012)	Person Co. No. of Deaths	Person Co. Mortality Rate	Rate Difference from NC
1. Total Cancer	472	195.4	+11%
2. Diseases of the Heart	427	182.8	+5%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	174	74.7	+66%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	124	52.8	+13%
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	61	28.9	-2%
6. Diabetes Mellitus	68	28.5	+31%
7. Alzheimer's Disease	56	24.8	-15%
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	47	20.3	+13%
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	32	18.0	+26%
10. Septicemia	42	17.8	+33%
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	38	16.0	-11%
12. Suicide	32	14.9	+22%
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	32	13.2	+42%
14. Homicide	11	6.5	n/a
15. AIDS	4	2.0	n/a

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Leading Causes of Death: Gender Comparison

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank Among Males	Rank Among Females	% Male Rate Difference from Females
1. Total Cancer	1	1	+40%
2. Diseases of the Heart	2	2	+38%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	4	3	-29%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3	4	+98%
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	7	+30%
6. Diabetes Mellitus	6	6	+18%
7. Alzheimer's Disease	n/a	5	n/a
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	10	+2X
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	8	n/a	n/a
10. Septicemia	n/a	8	n/a
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	n/a	9	n/a
12. Suicide	9	n/a	n/a
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	n/a	n/a	n/a
14. Homicide	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Leading Causes of Death: Race Comparison

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank Among White Non- Hispanic	Rank Among Black non- Hispanic	% Blacks Rate Difference from Whites
1. Total Cancer	1	1	+18%
2. Diseases of the Heart	2	2	+6%
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	3	+1%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	n/a	n/a
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	n/a	n/a
6. Diabetes Mellitus	9	4	+3X
7. Alzheimer's Disease	6	n/a	n/a
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	n/a	n/a
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	10	n/a	n/a
10. Septicemia	11	n/a	n/a
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	13	n/a	n/a
12. Suicide	8	n/a	n/a
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12	n/a	n/a
14. Homicide	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Leading Causes of Death: Time Comparison

Person County Rank by Descending Overall Age-Adjusted Rate (2008-2012)	Rank 2005-2009	Rank Change 2005-2009 to 2008-2012	% Rate Change 2005-2009 to 2008-2012
1. Total Cancer	2	+1	-9.6
2. Diseases of the Heart	1	-1	-18.1
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	n/c	-14.0
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	4	n/c	+0.2
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	5	n/c	-14.2
6. Diabetes Mellitus	6	n/c	-10.0
7. Alzheimer's Disease	11	+4	+47.6
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	7	-1	-31.4
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	8	-1	-31.3
10. Septicemia	10	n/c	-9.6
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	9	-2	-35.7
12. Suicide	13	+1	+34.2
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12	-1	-2.2
14. Homicide	14	n/c	-23.5
15. AIDS	15	n/c	-41.2

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Leading Causes of Death – By Age

Age Group	Rank	Cause of Death in Person County (2008-2012)
00-19	1	Conditions originating in the perinatal period
	2	Motor vehicle injuries
	3	Diseases of the heart; congenital anomalies (birth defects)
20-39	1	All other unintentional injuries
	2	Motor vehicle injuries
	3	Homicide
40-64	1	Cancer (all sites)
	2	Diseases of the heart
	3	Chronic lower respiratory disease; all other unintentional injuries
65-84	1	Cancer (all sites)
	2	Diseases of the heart
	3	Chronic lower respiratory disease
85+	1	Diseases of the heart
	2	Cerebrovascular disease
	3	Cancer (all sites)

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Mortality Trends, 2001-2005 to 2008-2012

Leading Cause of Death in Person County	Overall Trend Direction
1. Total Cancer	▼
2. Diseases of the Heart	▼
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	▼
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	▼
5. All Other Unintentional Injury	n/c
6. Diabetes Mellitus	▲
7. Alzheimer's Disease	▲▲1/2
8. Pneumonia and Influenza	▼
9. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury	▼
10. Septicemia	▲
11. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	▼
12. Suicide	▼
13. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	▲
14. Homicide	▲
15. AIDS	▼

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Site-Specific Cancer Trends**Person County****Incidence: 1996-2000 to 2007-2011****Mortality: 2001-2005 to 2008-2012**

Cancer Site	Parameter	Overall Trend Direction
Lung Cancer	Incidence	▲
	Mortality	▲
Prostate Cancer	Incidence	▼
	Mortality	▼▼
Breast Cancer	Incidence	▼
	Mortality	▲
Colorectal Cancer	Incidence	▲
	Mortality	▼
Pancreas Cancer	Incidence	n/a
	Mortality	▼

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Morbidity

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Sexually Transmitted Infections

• **Total Chlamydia Incidence Rates (2012)**

- Person County – 431/100,000 population
 - Overall Chlamydia trend 2008-2012 = ▲
- Bladen County - 518
- State of NC – **524**

• **Total Gonorrhea Incidence Rates (2012)**

- Person County – 88/100,000 population
 - Overall Gonorrhea trend 2008-2012 = ▲
- Bladen County - 126
- State of NC - **148**

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Asthma

- **Hospital Discharge Rates for Asthma, Person County Residents (2012)**
 - All ages: 94/100,000 (NC = 100)
 - Ages 0-14: 139 (NC = 164)

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Adult Diabetes

- Change in prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults (age 18 or older) between 2006 and 2011.
 - Person County: ▲ 18%
 - Bladen County: ▲ 27%
 - State of NC: ▲ 6%
- Average 6-year prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults (2006 through 2011) :
 - Person County: 10.4%
 - Bladen County: 11.5%
 - State of NC: 9.1%

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Adult Obesity

- Change in prevalence of diagnosed obesity among adults (age 18 or older) between 2006 and 2011.
 - Person County: ▲ 2%
 - Bladen County: ▲ 22%
- Average 6-year prevalence of diagnosed obesity among adults (2006 through 2011) :
 - Person County: 32.3%
 - Bladen County: 33.7%

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Adult Obesity

- 2012 Community health screening results for Person County revealed 48% of 163 adult participants had BMIs in the “high risk” category ($>29.9\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$)
- According to a 2013 Marketing Report prepared for Person County, 35% of adult survey respondents reported a medical diagnosis of either overweight (32%) or obesity (3%).
- On the 2014 Community Health Survey 43% of 611 adult respondents self-reported a diagnosis of overweight/obesity.

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Adult Obesity

- The 2013 Person County Marketing Research study reported the following findings on physical activity and nutrition behaviors among Person County adults:
 - **Physical Activity:** When asked how many times in a typical week they exercised or participated in physical activity that made them sweat or breathe hard for at least 20 minutes, 46% of respondents named a frequency of less than 3 days per week.
 - **Resources Needed to Support a Healthy Lifestyle:** When asked what resources were needed in Person County to help families live a healthier lifestyle, the two most frequent responses were (1) a recreation center, and (2) better food places.



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Adult Obesity

- **Eating “Out”:** When asked how many times in a typical week they bought food from restaurants, convenience stores or vending machines for breakfast, lunch, dinner or snacks, 51% of respondents reported they ate lunch “out” one or more times per week, and 54% reported they ate dinner “out” one or more times per week.
- **Consumption of Sugary Beverages:** When asked how many times in a typical week they consumed certain types of sweetened beverages, 50% of respondents reported they consumed regular (non-diet) soda at least once a week, and 50% of respondents reported they consumed sweet tea at least once a week.
- **Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables:** When asked about their consumption of fruits and vegetables, 81% of respondents reported they consumed fewer than three 1-cup servings of fruit per day, and 73% of respondents reported they consumed fewer than three 1-cup servings of vegetables per day.



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Childhood Obesity

- **Overweight and Obesity, 2-4 Year-Old NC NPASS Participants (2012)**

- **Overweight**

- Person County – 17%
 - Overweight trend 2007 through 2012: ▼
- Bladen County – 15%
- State of NC – 15%

- **Obese**

- Person County – 15%
 - Obesity trend 2007 through 2012: No change
- Bladen County – 16%
- State of NC – 15%

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Mental Health

- Between 2008 and 2013, the number of Person County residents served by the **Area Mental Health Program** *increased* by 71%. In 2013, **2,117** persons were served.
- Over the same 6-year period the number of Person County residents served by **State Psychiatric Hospitals** *decreased* by 75%. In 2013, **21** persons were served.
- During the 6-year period from 2008 through 2013, a total of **206** Person County residents were served by **NC State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Centers (ADATCs)**, with the number varying greatly from year to year.

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Environment

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Air Quality

- **Air Quality Index (AQI) Summary, 2013**
 - **AQI Measurements (212 days)**
 - 210 days with “good” air quality
 - 2 days with “moderate” air quality
 - Ozone was present at the level of “pollutant” on all 212 days

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Air Quality

• Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), 2012

– TRI Releases

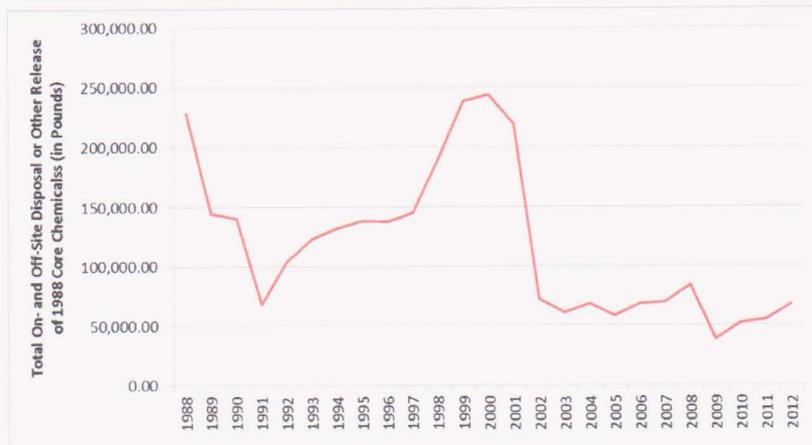
- Person County ranks 4th among the NC counties with the highest levels of TRI releases
- 3.7 million pounds of TRI releases were reported for Person County (New Hanover County had the highest level of releases in the state: 4.9 million pounds)
- TRI releases in Person County accounted for 7% of total NC releases.
- Two power generating facilities were responsible for the largest volumes of nine of the ten TRI chemicals/chemical compounds released in the highest amounts in Person County in 2012

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Air Quality

• Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Trend, Person County

- Although TRI releases in Person County remain among the highest in the state, the releasing industries have greatly reduced releases since 2000.



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Water Quality

- **Person County Drinking Water Systems, 2014**
 - **Community Water Systems (4)**
 - Include municipalities, subdivisions and mobile home parks
 - Serve an estimated 12,600 people, or 32% of the county population (68% of population depend on wells or other private sources of water)
 - **Non-Transient/Non-Community Water Systems (5)**
 - Includes schools, factories, office buildings and hospitals that have their own water systems
 - Serve an estimated 1,300 people
 - **Transient/Non-Community Water Systems (46)**
 - Includes churches, rest stops, campgrounds and gas stations
 - Serve an estimated 3,550 people

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Solid Waste

- **Solid Waste Disposal Rates**
 - 2012-13 Per-Capita Disposal Rate
 - Person County = 1.0 tons
 - NC = 0.94 tons
- **Solid Waste Disposal Patterns in Person County**
 - 99% of Person County's municipal solid waste is landfilled within the county at Upper Piedmont Regional Environmental Landfill in Rougemont.
- **Solid Waste Disposal Planning**
 - Person County 10-Year Solid Waste Plan (2012) includes recommendations for increased county-wide recycling, including incentives for industrial and business recycling, and recycling education.

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Community Health Survey

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Survey / Population Comparison

Demographic Parameter	%, 2014 Survey (n=651)	%, Person County 2010 US Census, etc.
GENDER		
Male	23.5	48.5
Female	76.5	51.5
RACE		
White/Caucasian	75.8	68.3
Black/African American	20.6	27.0
Native American	0.8	0.7
Hispanic	5.1	4.0
AGE		
18-29	13.6	12.7
30-64	69.2	48.7
65 and Older	16.1	15.1
EDUCATION		
Less than HS Diploma or GED	5.7	17.9
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	42.3	14.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.8	9.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME < \$20,000	11.5	16.4

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Survey Demographics Summary

- Compared to Census and other authoritative statistics for the overall Person County population, the 2014 survey sample:
 - Was predominately female
 - Over-represented whites and under-represented blacks
 - Adequately represented Hispanics
 - Over-represented 30-64 year olds
 - Under-represented the unemployed and lowest income persons
 - Under-represented less well educated and over-represented college (or higher) educated persons

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Insurance Coverage

- **Health Care Coverage**
 - 92% had medical insurance, 8% did not
- **Prescription Drug Coverage**
 - 90% had prescription drug coverage
- **Dental Care Coverage**
 - The 2014 Community Health Survey did not ask directly if respondents did or did not have dental insurance, but by extrapolation it appears that up to 41% of respondents had dental insurance.

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Insurance Coverage

- **Demographics of Uninsured Survey Respondents**
 - 9% of males, 8% of females
 - 19% of African Americans, 4% of whites
 - 57% of Hispanics, 5% of non-Hispanics
 - 21% of those age 18-29, 10% of those age 30-49, 5% of those age 50-64, and 1% of those age 65 and older
 - 17% of those with < high school, 13% of those with HS diploma or GED, 9% of those with AA or vocational training, and 1% of those with Bachelor's degree or higher
 - 45% of those with household income < \$20,000, 10% of those with household income \$20,000-\$40,000, and 3% with household income \$40,000-\$60,000
 - 27% of unemployed, 4% of those employed full-time, 35% of those employed part-time, 47% of homemakers and 20% of the self-employed

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Health Information Access

- **Where respondents get most of their health-related information (and 2011 figure)**
 - Doctor or nurse: 64% (61%)
 - Internet: 14% (9%)
 - Friends or family: 9% (16%)
 - Health department: 5% (3%)
 - Newspapers, magazines or TV: 4% (7%)
 - Pharmacist: 2% (2%)
 - Hospital: 1% (2%)
 - Church: <1% (<1%)
 - School: <1% (<1%)
 - Other: 2% (<1%)

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Medical Care Access

- **Problem accessing medical care (and 2011 figure):**
 - **85% had *not* had a problem recently (86%)**
 - **15% *did* have a problem (14%)**
 - Lack of health insurance: 45% (49%)
 - Personal share of cost too high: 42% (30%)
 - Insurance didn't cover needed service: 17% (14%)
 - Couldn't get a timely appointment: 12% (15%)
 - Doctor wasn't taking new patients: 6% (5%)
 - Didn't have transportation: 6% (4%)
 - Doctor wouldn't take insurance or Medicaid: 5% (4%)
 - Didn't know where to go: 3% (3%)

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Prescription Drug Access

- **Problem getting R_x filled (and 2011 figure)**
 - **87% had *not* had a problem recently (89%)**
 - **13% *did* have a problem (11%)**
 - Didn't have health insurance: 43% (42%)
 - Personal share of cost too high: 40% (40%)
 - Insurance didn't cover needed Rx: 32% (22%)
 - Didn't know where to go: 5% (1%)
 - Had a problem with Medicare Part D: 4% (2%)
 - Pharmacy wouldn't take insurance or Medicaid: 3% (4%)
 - Didn't have transportation: 3% (2%)

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Dental Care Access

- **Problem accessing dental care (and 2011 figure)**
 - **82% had *not* had a problem recently (86%)**
 - **18% *did* have a problem (14%)**
 - Lack of dental insurance: 59% (70%)
 - Personal share of cost too high: 23% (24%)
 - Insurance didn't cover needed service: 17% (13%)
 - Couldn't get a timely appointment: 7% (8%)
 - Didn't know where to go: 4% (2%)
 - Dentist wouldn't take insurance or Medicaid: 4% (4%)
 - Didn't have transportation: 2% (4%)
 - Dentist wasn't taking new patients: 2% (3%)

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Mental Health

- **Where to refer someone with a MH/DD/SA problem (and 2011 figure)**
 - Person Counseling Center/Family Care Network: 38% (37%)
 - Doctor: 37% (21%)
 - Private counselor or therapist: 34% (19%)
 - Minister or religious official: 32% (12%)
 - Support group (e.g., AA, Al-Anon): 22% (8%)
 - School counselor: 17% (3%)
 - Other: 5% (1%)
 - Person Memorial Hospital: 4% (3%)
 - Don't know: 15% (11%)

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Personal Health Behaviors

- **Alcohol consumption (and 2011 figure)**
 - Number of occasions > 5 drinks in a day
 - None: 82% (83%)
 - 1-3: 12%
 - 3-4: 3%
 - 5 or more: 3%

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Personal Health Behaviors

- **Tobacco use (and 2011 figure)**
 - Never smoked: 65% (58%)
 - Used to smoke but have quit: 26% (28%)
 - Smoke 1 pack or less/day: 8% (11%)
 - Smoke more than 1 pack/day: 2% (3%)
- **Tobacco Quitting Preferences**
 - Doctor, pharmacy and Health Department, in that order
 - 11% of respondents who self-identify as “smokers” don’t want to quit

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Personal Health Diagnoses

- **Personal Health Diagnoses (and 2011 figures)**

- Angina/heart disease: 5% (6%)
- Cancer: 7% (7%)
- Depression: 27% (24%)
- Diabetes: 16% (12%)
- High blood pressure: 37% (38%)
- High cholesterol: 32% (32%)
- Obesity/overweight: 43% (30%)

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Personal Health Diagnoses

- **Demographics of Personal Health Diagnoses**

- **Most common diagnoses among males**

- High blood pressure (43%)
- High cholesterol (35%)
- Overweight/obesity (31%)

- **Most common diagnoses among females**

- Overweight/obesity (43%)
- High blood pressure (33%)
- High cholesterol (28%)

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Personal Health Diagnoses

- **Demographics of Personal Health Diagnoses**

- **Most common diagnoses among whites**

- Overweight/obesity (39%)
- High blood pressure (31%)
- Depression/anxiety (28%)

- **Most common diagnoses among African Americans**

- High blood pressure (53%)
- High cholesterol (46%)
- Overweight/obesity (45%)

- **Most common diagnoses among Hispanics**

- Overweight/obesity (33%)
- High blood pressure (13%)
- High cholesterol (10%); depression/anxiety (10%)

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Health Screening Behaviors (and 2011 figures)

- **Testicular Self-Exams - All males**
 - Conduct regularly: 41% (55%)
- **Prostate Exams - Males Age \geq 50 (Males Age \geq 40)**
 - Get a prostate exam as recommended by provider: 80% (Annual = 69%)
- **Breast Self-Exams (All Females)**
 - Conduct regularly: 59% (71%)
- **Mammograms (Females Age \geq 40)**
 - Get an annual mammogram: 59% (77%)
- **Pap Smears (Females Age \geq 21)**
 - Get a Pap smear as recommended by provider: 82% (80%)
- **Colon Cancer Screenings (Age \geq 50)**
 - Ever had a colon cancer screening: 72% (70%)
- **Skin Self-Exams (Everyone)**
 - Conduct monthly: 64% (Regularly = 75%)

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Community Health Problems 2014 Survey Results

1. Cancer (80%)	11. Motor vehicle injuries (12%)
2. Obesity/overweight (62%)	12. Sexually transmitted diseases (10%)
3. Heart disease/heart attack (59%)	13. Non-motor vehicle injuries (9%)
4. Substance abuse (56%)	14. Kidney disease (9%)
5. Diabetes (55%)	15. Infectious/contagious disease (8%)
6. Mental health (33%)	16. Dental health (7%)
7. Teenage pregnancy (26%)	17. HIV/AIDS (5%)
8. Alzheimer's disease (26%)	18. Liver disease (2%)
9. Lung disease (22%)	19. Other (2%)
10. Stroke (16%)	20. Infant death (1%)

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Community Health Problems 2014 vs. 2011 Comparison

2014 Survey	2011 Survey
1. Cancer	1. Cancer
2. Obesity/overweight	2. Obesity/overweight
3. Heart disease/heart attack	3. Heart disease/heart attack
4. Substance abuse	4. Diabetes
5. Diabetes	5. Problems of aging
6. Mental health	6. Mental health
7. Teenage pregnancy	7. Teenage pregnancy
8. Alzheimer's disease	8. Stroke
9. Lung disease	9. Lung disease
10. Stroke	10. Non-motor vehicle injuries
11. Motor vehicle injuries	11. STDs
12. Sexually transmitted diseases	12. Motor vehicle injuries
13. Non-motor vehicle injuries	13. Dental health
14. Kidney disease	14. Infectious/contagious disease
14. Infectious/contagious disease	15. Kidney disease

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Community Unhealthy Behaviors

2014 Survey Results

1. Drug abuse (84%)	10. Violent/angry behavior (19%)
2. Alcohol abuse (63%)	11. Suicide (10%)
3. Lack of exercise (58%)	12. Lack of preventive DDS care (10%)
3. Poor eating habits (55%)	13. Poor emergency preparedness (7%)
5. Smoking/tobacco use (50%)	14. Not using child safety seats (6%)
6. Lack of parenting skills (43%)	15. Not using seatbelts (5%)
7. Lack of preventive MD care (35%)	16. Not getting prenatal care (4%)
8. Having unsafe sex (27%)	17. Not getting immunizations (4%)
9. Reckless/drunken driving (24%)	

 Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant

Community Unhealthy Behaviors

2014 vs. 2011 Comparison

2014 Survey	2011 Survey
1. Drug abuse	1. Drug abuse
2. Alcohol abuse	2. Alcohol abuse
3. Lack of exercise	3. Lack of exercise
4. Poor eating habits	4. Poor eating habits
5. Smoking/tobacco use	5. Smoking/tobacco use
6. Lack of parenting skills	6. Lack of parenting skills
7. Lack of preventive MD care	7. Lack of preventive MD care
8. Having unsafe sex	8. Having unsafe sex
8. Reckless/drunken driving	9. Reckless/drunken driving
10. Violent/angry behavior	10. Violent/angry behavior
11. Suicide	11. Lack of preventive DDS care
12. Lack of preventive DDS care	12. Suicide
13. Poor emergency preparedness	13. Not using seatbelts
14. Not using child safety seats	14. Not getting prenatal care
15. Not using seatbelts	15. Poor emergency preparedness

 Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant

Community Issues 2014 Survey Results

1. Under-/unemployment (55%)	13. Racism/discrimination (18%)
2. Low income/poverty (51%)	14. Transportation options (15%)
3. Gang activity (39%)	15. Availability of child care (13%)
4. Affordability of health services (33%)	16. Pollution (12%)
4. Crime (33%)	17. Unsafe schools (11%)
6. Lack of recreational facilities (29%)	18. Lack of healthcare providers (9%)
7. Dropping out of school (28%)	18. Unsafe/unmaintained roads (9%)
7. Lack of mental health services (28%)	20. Lack of culturally appropriate services (8%)
9. Availability of healthy foods (27%)	21. Disaster preparedness (7%)
10. Neglect and abuse (23%)	22. Homelessness (7%)
11. Lack of health insurance (22%)	23. Animal control issues/rabies (5%)
12. Affordability of housing (19%)	

 Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant

Community Issues 2014 vs. 2011 Comparison

2014 Survey	2011 Survey
1. Under-/unemployment	1. Under-/unemployment
2. Low income/poverty	2. Gang activity
3. Gang activity	3. Affordability of health services
4. Affordability of health services	4. Crime
4. Crime	5. Low income/poverty
6. Lack of recreational facilities	6. Lack of health insurance
7. Dropping out of school	7. Dropping out of school
7. Lack of mental health services	8. Neglect and abuse
9. Availability of healthy foods	9. Availability of healthy foods
10. Neglect and abuse	9. Lack of recreational facilities
11. Lack of health insurance	11. Lack of mental health services
12. Affordability of housing	12. Affordability of housing
13. Racism/discrimination	13. Unsafe schools
14. Transportation options	14. Racism/discrimination
15. Availability of child care	15. Availability of child care

 Sheila S. Pfaender, Public Health Consultant

APPENDIX 4

HEALTHY LIVING FOR A LIFETIME REPORT

Health Screening Report
North Carolina Farm Bureau
Person County
October 10, 2012



HEALTHY Living
FOR A LIFETIME



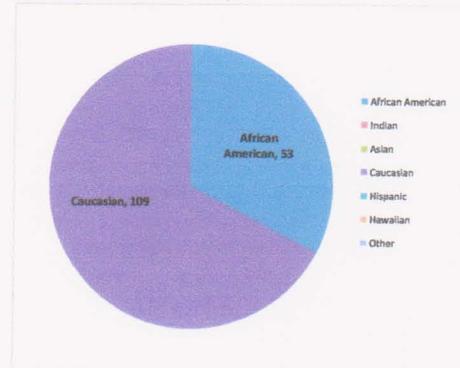
Event Summary Statistics

Total Participants:	163	
Total at risk (based on total number taking specific test):*		
	Event	USW Natl. Avg.***
Glucose (Fasting >100mg/dL; Non-fasting >140 mg/dL)	10.4%	8.6%
Low risk (<100mg/dL fasting or <140 mg/dL non-fasting)	89.6%	91.1%
Moderate (100-125 mg/dL fasting or 140-199mg/dL non-fasting)	6.7%	6.9%
High (>125 fasting or >199 mg/dL non-fasting)	3.7%	1.7%
Total Cholesterol (>200 mg/dL)	22.1%	35.2%
Low risk (< 200 mg/dL)	77.9%	64.8%
Moderate (200 - 239 mg/dL)	13.5%	26.0%
High (≥240 mg/dL and over)	8.6%	9.2%
HDL (< 60 mg/dL)*	62.0%	30.5%
Low risk (> 59 mg/dL)	38.0%	69.5%
Moderate (40-59 mg/dL)	36.2%	20.7%
High (<40 mg/dL)	25.8%	9.8%
LDL (>100 mg/dL)*	37.4%	50.4%
Low risk (< 100 mg/dL)	62.6%	49.6%
Moderate (100-159 mg/dL)	33.1%	43.7%
High (>160 mg/dL)	4.3%	5.0%
Triglycerides (>150 mg/dL)*	33.1%	41.0%
Low risk (<150 mg/dL)	66.9%	59.0%
Moderate (150-199 mg/dL)	13.5%	16.7%
High (>200 mg/dL)	19.6%	24.3%
Blood Pressure (> 120/80)	71.8%	72.5%
Low risk (<120/80 mm/Hg)	28.2%	30.5%
Moderate (120/80 - 139/89 mm/Hg)	49.7%	56.9%
High (140/90 and above)	22.1%	12.6%
Body Mass Index (>24.9)*	74.8%	60.1%
Low risk (18.5 – 24.9 kg/m2)	25.2%	32.2%
Moderate (25 – 29.9 kg/m2)	27.0%	42.6%
High risk (>29.9 kg/m2)	47.9%	25.2%
Bone Mineral Density	80.6%	N/A
Osteopenia	64.0%	N/A
Osteoporosis	16.6%	N/A
Served In The Military	43.4%	N/A

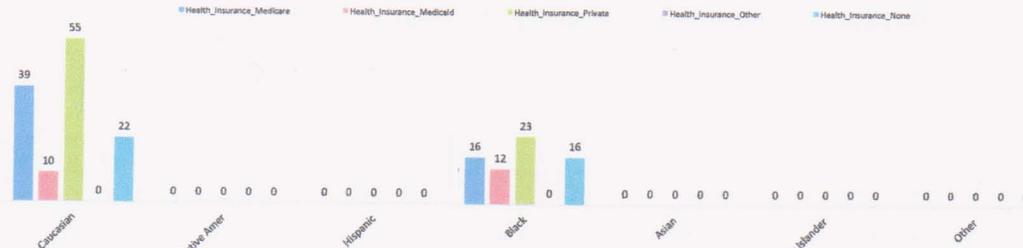
Average Participant Snapshot

	Event	USW Natl. Avg.***
Male	23% percent	38% percent
Female	77% percent	62% percent
Age	61 years	56 years
Height	5.5 feet	5.5 feet
Weight	186 pounds	201 pounds
Glucose	97 mg/dL	103 mg/dL
Total Cholesterol	168 mg/dL	188 mg/dL
HDL	53 mg/dL	48 mg/dL
LDL	79 mg/dL	101 mg/dL
Triglycerides	140 mg/dL	155 mg/dL
Blood Pressure Systolic	122 mm/Hg	129 mm/Hg
Blood Pressure Diastolic	71 mm/Hg	83 mm/Hg
Body Mass Index	30 kg/m2	30 kg/m2

Reported Race/Ethnicity



Reported Insurance by Race/Ethnicity

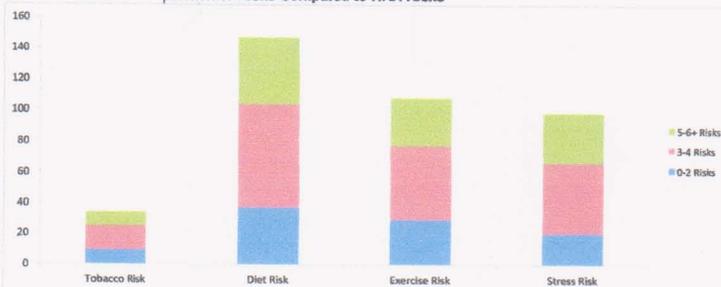


*Guidelines established by the National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults, 2004.
 ***Compiled based on health screenings performed by US Wellness from 1995-2010 at employer groups and community events in the United States.

Risk Factor Analysis

Metabolic syndrome occurs when several health risk factors combine to increase risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and other chronic disease.
 Metabolic syndrome risk is elevated in individuals with increased BMI and in those that maintain a high fat diet and little exercise.

Biometric Risks Compared to HRA Risks



Biometric Risks by Participant

6+	18
5	31
4	30
3	43
2	27
1	11
0	3
Total	163

HRA Risks by Participant

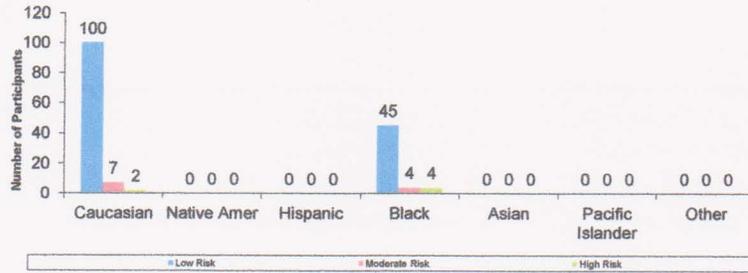
Tobacco	34
Diet	147
Exercise	108
Stress	98
Total	387

APPENDIX 4

Blood Sugar Results

Glucose measures an individual's blood sugar level. Results can be used to identify patients with diabetes and their risk for heart disease. A fasting glucose reading of 100mg/dL or less and a non-fasting glucose of 140 mg/dL or less within two hours of a person's last meal is considered within normal ranges for a non-diabetic adult.

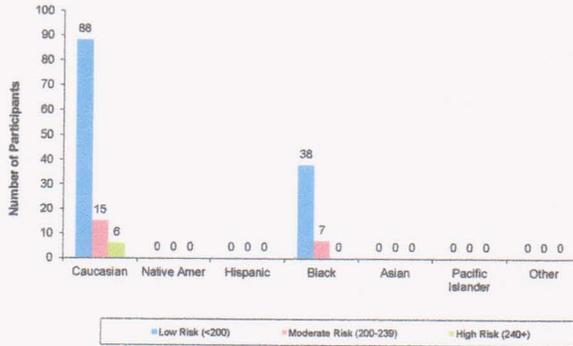
Glucose Results Summary



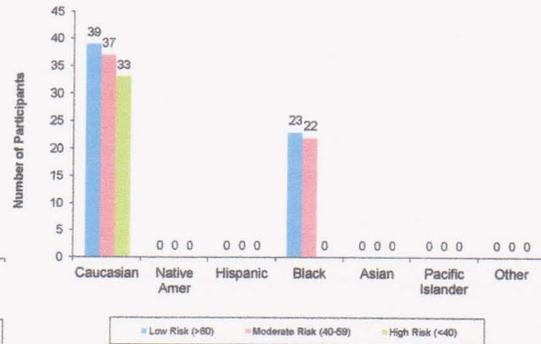
Cholesterol Risk

Cholesterol screening identifies those at risk for high cholesterol and heart disease. Normal ranges for total cholesterol are below 200 mg/dl. The optimal range for HDL is >60 mg/dl. For LDL, the optimal range is <100 mg/dL and for Triglycerides, the optimal range is <150 mg/dL.

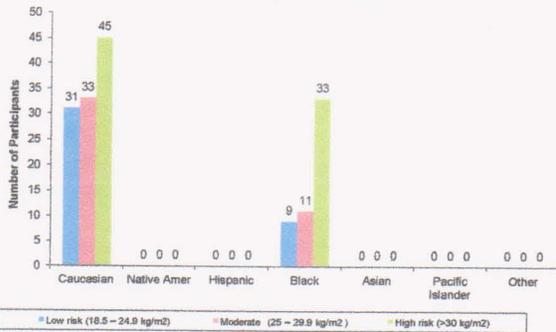
Total Cholesterol Results Summary



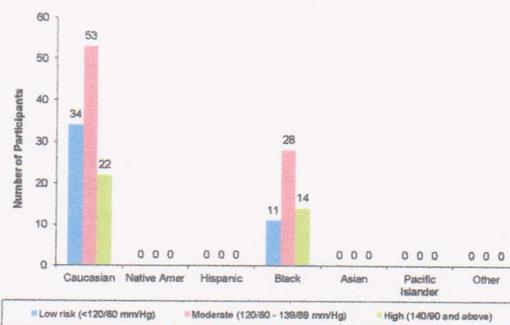
HDL Results Summary



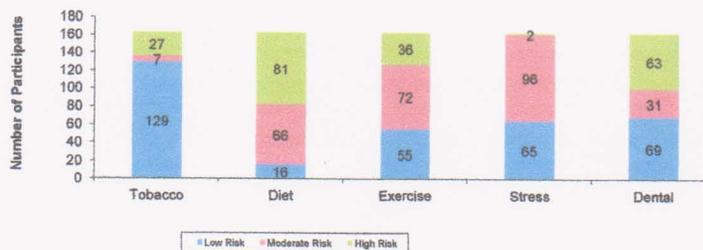
BMI Results Summary



Blood Pressure Results Summary



Health Risk Assessment Results



APPENDIX 5

2013 MARSHALL MARKETING REPORT

Person County Consumer Research
2013 Marshall Marketing Report

Presented Exclusively To:

Person County
Everything is Better in Person

Marshall Marketing
Research ▶ Analysis ▶ Consulting

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Marshall Marketing

- Operating as a Research & Consulting company since 1985
- Based in Pittsburgh with offices in Charlotte, Knoxville, Myrtle Beach, Orlando, Raleigh, Seattle & Spokane
- Survey over 100 markets annually (100,000+ interviews each year)
- Data collection methods available: telephone, mail, online, polling
- Marshall Marketing works with all types of companies including media, automotive, financial, health care and non-profit organizations.
- Provide customized research and consulting to various companies and organizations. Our goal is to create solutions through the use of actionable consumer research.

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Interview Method & Sample Distribution

When? Survey Dates: October, 2013

How? Telephone Targeted Zips

Who? 300 Adults 18+

Where?

	% of Total Sample
27574	32%
27573	25%
27583	15%
27572	15%
27541	9%
27291	4%





Person County Target Survey Area

2013 Target Profile

GENDER

Women	52%
Men	48%

WORK STATUS

Employed full-time	44%
Retired	24%
Unemployed/laid off	14%
Homemaker	11%
Employed part-time	10%
A student	2%
Disabled	6%
Refused	1%

STANDARD AGE RANGES

18 - 24	7%
25 - 34	13%
35 - 49	27%
50 - 54	14%
55 - 64	19%
65+	20%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Less Than \$20K	25%
\$20-\$30K	13%
\$30-\$40K	16%
\$40-\$50K	10%
\$50K+	36%

ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Caucasian	69%
African American	24%
Native American	3%
Hispanic/Latino	2%
Other	2%

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HH

No Children	62%
1 Child	12%
2+ Children	26%

AGES OF CHILDREN IN HH

5 years old or younger	45%
6 - 11 years old	47%
12 - 17 years old	41%
18 years or older	22%

RESIDENT ZIP CODE

27574	32%
27573	25%
27583	15%
27572	15%
27541	9%
27291	4%

Know More...

READING THE INDEX:

In future slides we will include an INDEX. This number will compare any profile to the main survey sample you see here.





APPENDIX 5

Doctor's Weight Assessment

Which, if any, of the following have you been told by a doctor?

	Target zip codes
You are at a good weight	53%
You are over weight	32%
You are Obese	3%
You are under weight	1%
None of these	8%
I have not visited a doctor	2%
Refused	1%

Results from all respondents in our target zip codes



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Targeted Residents who have been told they are over weight

2013 Target Profile

GENDER		
Women	61%	117
Men	39%	81

WORK STATUS		
Employed full-time	45%	102
Retired	24%	99
Unemployed/laid off	9%	68
Homemaker	9%	86
Employed part-time	9%	92
A student	2%	90
Disabled	8%	133
Refused	4%	316

STANDARD AGE RANGES		
18 - 24	3%	43
25 - 34	7%	57
35 - 49	28%	107
50 - 54	21%	150
55 - 64	24%	130
65+	16%	78

HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Less Than \$20K	24%	97
\$20-\$30K	16%	125
\$30-\$40K	15%	92
\$40-\$50K	9%	92
\$50K+	36%	99

Know More...
READING THE INDEX:
Any number over 100 indicates an over index. This means these consumers are more likely to fall into that demographic area.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN		
No Children	66%	107
1 Child	9%	79
2+ Children	24%	93

ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
Caucasian	71%	102
African American	24%	102
Native American	3%	105
Other	2%	105

AGES OF CHILDREN		
5 years old or younger	47%	105
6 - 11 years old	59%	125
12 - 17 years old	34%	83
18 years or older	25%	114

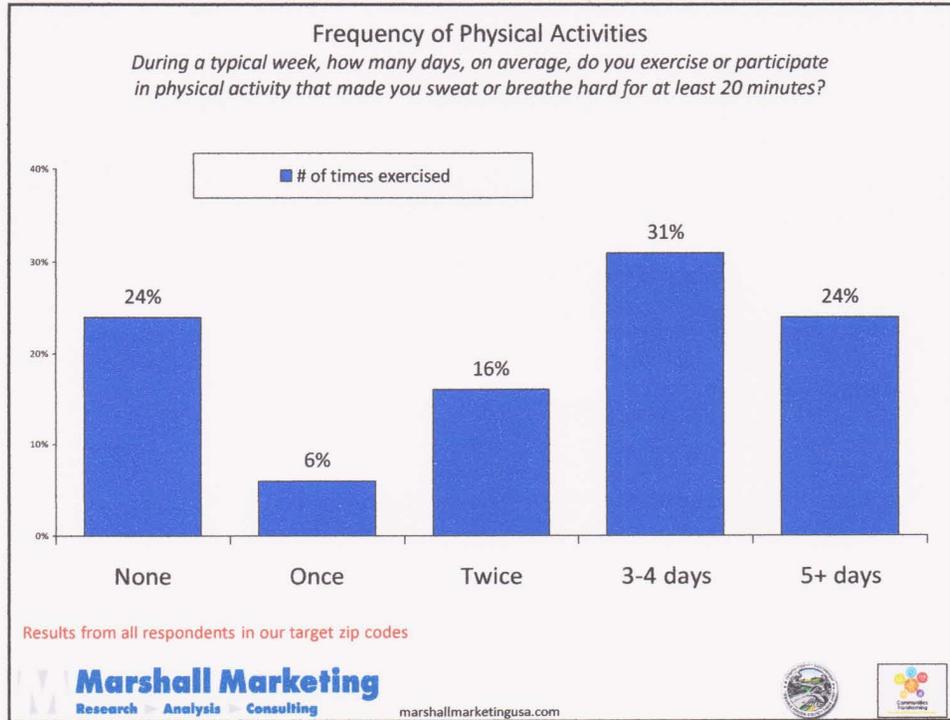
ZIP CODE		
27574	38%	120
27573	18%	71
27583	17%	112
27572	14%	93
27541	9%	102
27291	4%	105



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APPENDIX 5



Why not Exercise – Exercise More

Specifically, what keeps you from exercising or participating in physical activities?

	Exercise < 3 times
Lack of time	35%
Physical disability	35%
Lack of motivation (don't like to/it's not important)	14%
Too tired	13%
My job is physical/ involves hard labor	9%
Lack of child care	5%
Too old	3%
Lack of convenient exercise facilities	2%
Cost (clothing/equipment/gym memberships)	2%
Exercise makes me feel worse	2%
I don't know how	2%
Don't know where to exercise	1%
Other	5%
Don't Know	10%

Results from all respondents in our target zip codes who don't exercise or exercise less than 3 times.

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Resources Needed for Healthier Lifestyles

What resources are needed in our county to help you and your family live healthier lifestyles?

	Target zip codes	Exercise < 3 times
Rec Center	15%	72
Better Food Places	11%	140
Bike Lanes/Trails	8%	40
Free Classes	6%	48
Better Parks	6%	25
Better Advertising/Communication	4%	140
Indoor Swimming Pool	4%	38
More Recreational Activities	4%	170
Outdoor Swimming Pool	4%	21
Counselors	3%	51
Low Cost Gyms	3%	101
Senior Center	3%	126
YMCA	2%	97
New/Newer Equipment	2%	38
Safer Trails	2%	0
Other	11%	124
Don't know	33%	102
Nothing	16%	102

Results from all respondents in our target zip codes, with an index among those who don't exercise or exercise less than 3 times.

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Facilities used for Activities

What facilities in the county do you and your family use for physical activity?

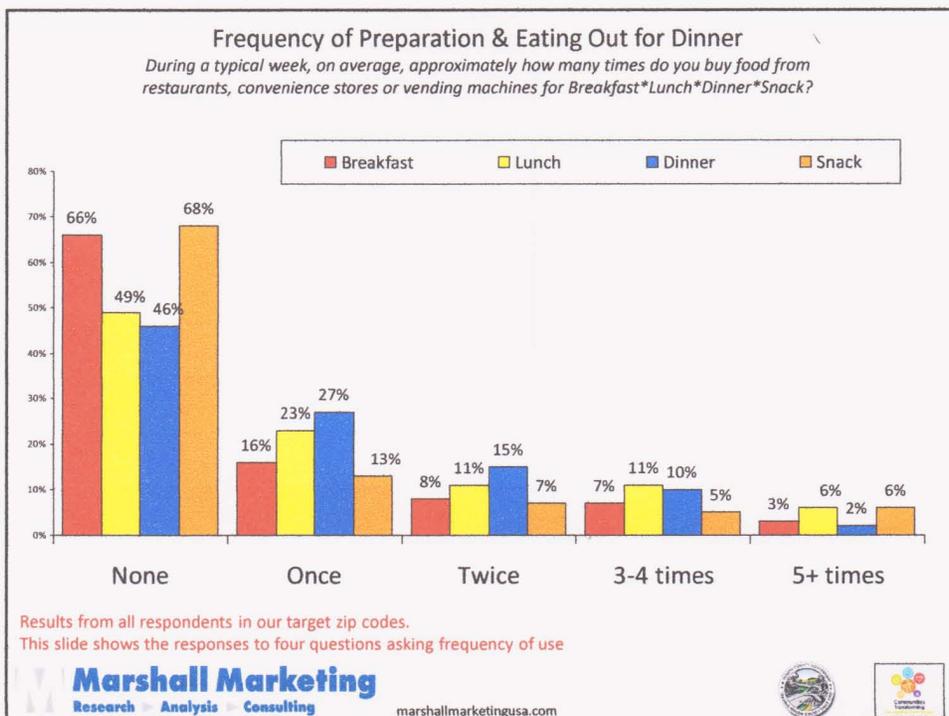
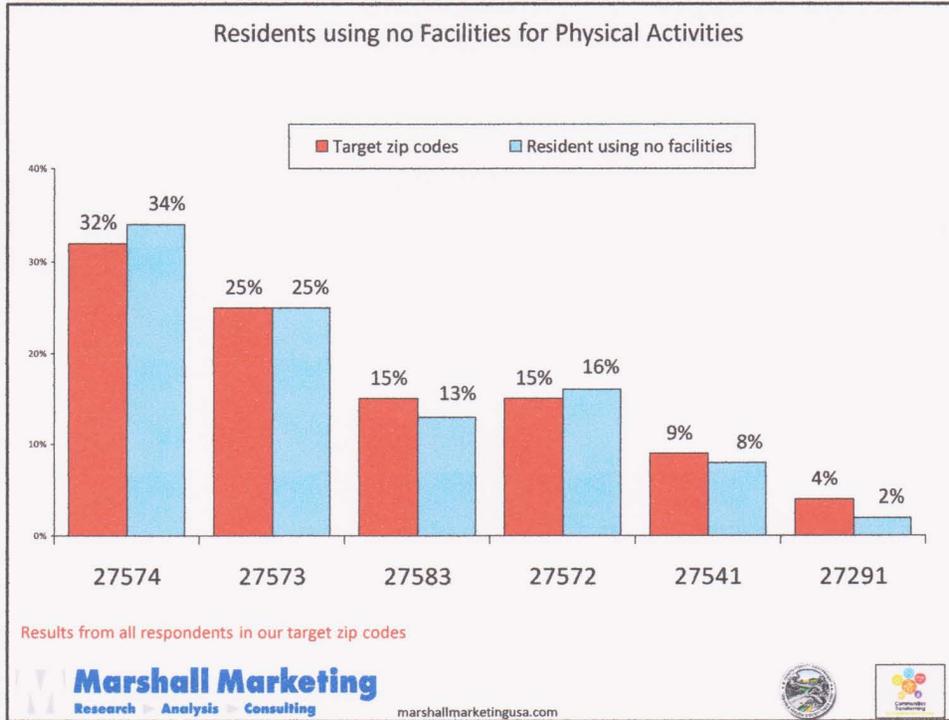
	Target zip codes		Target zip codes
Huck Sansbury Park	19%	Work Out at Home	1%
Roxboro Athletic Club	7%	Fitness classes/programs Rec/Arts/Park	1%
Person High School track	4%	Helena Elem. playground	1%
Mayo Park	4%	Longhurst Park	1%
Hurdle Mills Park	3%	Organized sports/progs. at Rock Sportsplex	1%
Total Fitness Center	3%	Senior Center in Roxboro	1%
Olive Hill Park	3%	Southern Middle School	1%
Allensville Park	3%	Bethel Hill Park	1%
Walking track at Person Cty Animal Shelter	3%	Dance studios	1%
Bushy Fork Park	2%	Historic Uptown Walking Rte.	1%
American Patriots Gym	2%	Organized sports at local schools	1%
Helena facilities	2%	Curves for Women	0.3%
Hyc0 Lake Recreation Park	2%	North Elem. playground	0.3%
Northern Middle School	2%	Organized sports progs. at Rec/Arts/Parks	0.3%
Palace Point Rink	2%	Stories Creek Elem. playground	0.3%
Fitness Center at Person Cty Senior Ctr	1%	Woodland Elem. playground	0.3%
Mt. Tirzah Park	1%	Other	10%
Oak Lane Elem. playground	1%	Don't know	6%
Piedmont CC walking trails	1%	None	41%

Results from all respondents in our target zip codes.

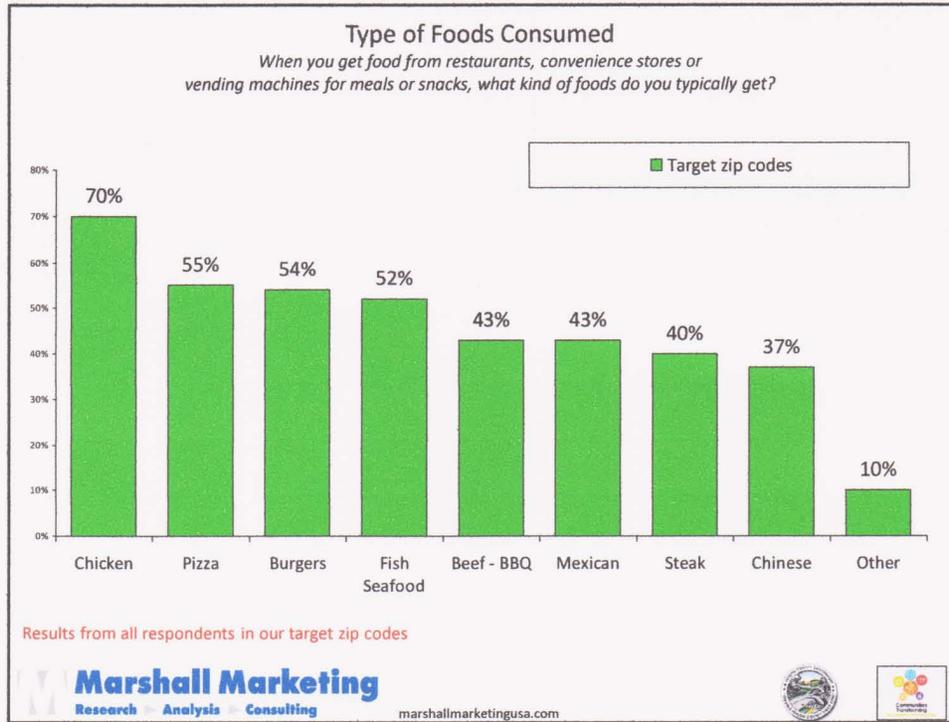
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APPENDIX 5



APPENDIX 5



Frequency of Beverage Consumption

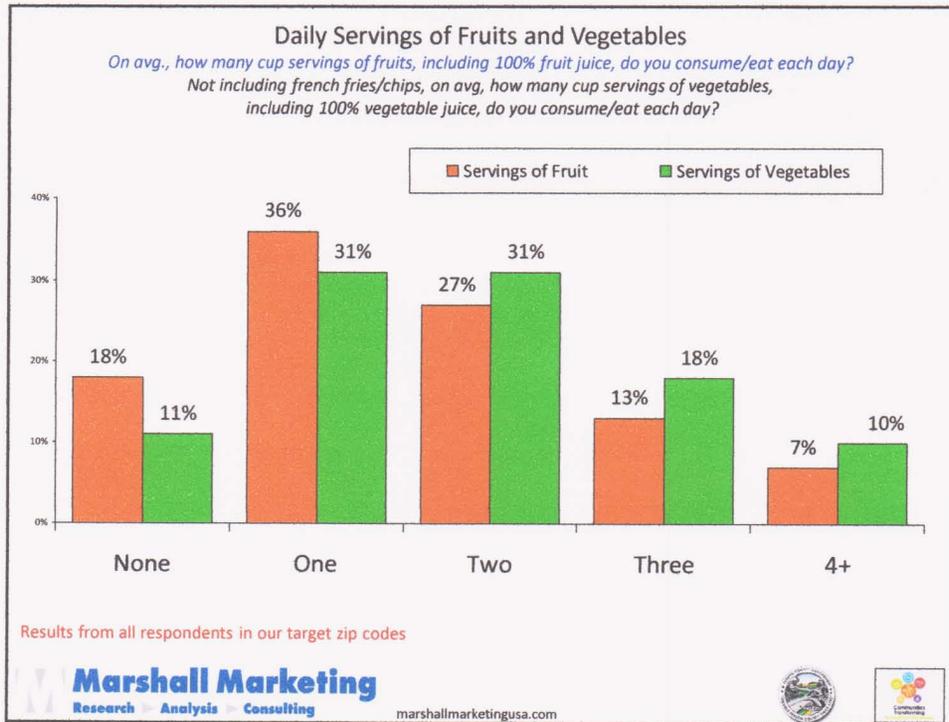
On a typical week, on average, how many times do you consume the following drinks?

	Water	Milk	Soda	Sweet Tea	Diet Soda	Sports Drinks	Sugar Sweetened
None	8%	25%	50%	50%	64%	77%	83%
One	2%	15%	12%	11%	8%	7%	6%
Two	2%	10%	7%	7%	5%	7%	3%
3 to 5	11%	22%	13%	15%	9%	6%	5%
6 or more	77%	29%	18%	17%	14%	4%	4%

Results from all respondents in our target zip codes
This slide shows the responses to seven frequency questions, one for each beverage listed

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APPENDIX 5



Why Not Eat Healthier

What factors, if any, prevent you from eating healthier than you are, or as healthy as you should?

Factor	Target zip codes (%)
Lack of time to prepare healthy food	20%
Cost of healthy food	18%
Lack of access to healthy foods	8%
Being Lazy	6%
Social pressure to eat unhealthy food	5%
I like sweets	4%
I like fried food	4%
Tastes Bad	4%
Convenience	3%
Health Problems	3%
Like Unhealthy Foods	2%
Bad habits	2%

Factor	Target zip codes (%)
Choose to eat out frequently	2%
I eat out a lot & there are limited choices	1%
Cook For 1 Person	1%
I don't like vegetables	1%
Consume large portions	1%
Don't know how to cook	1%
I don't like fruits	1%
I don't like whole grains	0.3%
Other	7%
Don't know	6%
None - I think I eat healthy	33%

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Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
In the past month, approx. how many times have you gotten fresh fruits/veg from the following?

	Person County Farmers' Mkt	Roxboro Farmers' Mkt	Road Side Vendor
None	86%	90%	85%
Once	6%	4%	5%
Twice	3%	4%	5%
3 + times	5%	2%	5%

Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
In the past month, approximately how many times have you gotten fresh fruits and/or vegetables from the following?

	Grocery Store	C-Store
None	9%	91%
Once	8%	2%
Twice	12%	4%
3-4 times	34%	2%
5+ times	37%	1%

Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
In the past month, approx. how many times have you gotten fresh fruits and/or vegetables from Friends/Family ?
In the past month, approximately how many times have you gotten fresh fruits and/or vegetables from your garden?

	Friends/Family	Grow Own
None	54%	64%
Once	11%	3%
Twice	14%	4%
3-4 times	11%	7%
5+ times	10%	22%

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Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
In the past month, approx. how many times have you gotten fresh fruits/vegetables from the following?
 Showing one or more times grouped by combined HHI

	Target zip codes	HHI < \$30K	HHI \$30-\$50K	HHI \$50K+
Grocery Store	91%	87%	95%	94%
Friends/Family	46%	39%	42%	56%
Grow Own	36%	37%	33%	37%
Road Side Vendor	15%	14%	13%	18%
Person County Farmers' Market	14%	12%	16%	15%
Roxboro Farmers' Market	10%	9%	11%	11%
Convenience Store	9%	7%	6%	12%

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APPENDIX 5

Why Not Farmers' Market * GUILFORD COUNTY RESULTS
Why haven't you visited a Farmers' Market to buy fresh fruits and/or fresh vegetables?

Guilford County	Have not bought from a Farmers' Market
Too far	28%
I buy at the grocery store	15%
Don't know locations	13%
Too expensive	9%
No Time	9%
I don't drive	7%
Don't know hours	4%
I grow my own food	4%
Did Not think of it	2%
Food is no good	1%
Other	8%
Don't know	16%

We didn't ask why you don't buy from a Farmers' Market in Person County.

Would the results look the same as they do in Guilford?



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Why Not Eat Healthier
What factors, if any, prevent you from eating healthier than you are, or as healthy as you should?

	Target zip codes		Target zip codes
Lack of time to prepare healthy food	20%	Choose to eat out frequently	2%
Cost of healthy food	18%	I eat out a lot & there are limited choices	1%
Lack of access to healthy foods	8%	Cook For 1 Person	1%
Being Lazy	6%	I don't like vegetables	1%
Social pressure to eat unhealthy food	5%	Consume large portions	1%
I like sweets	4%	Don't know how to cook	1%
I like fried food	4%	I don't like fruits	1%
Tastes Bad	4%	I don't like whole grains	0.3%
Convenience	3%	Other	7%
Health Problems	3%	Don't know	6%
Like Unhealthy Foods	2%	None - I think I eat healthy	33%
Bad habits	2%		

To show an example of how the media section of the survey can be used, we will group all of these responses together and title the target "gave terrible reasons not to eat healthier"



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Gave Terrible Reason not to Eat Healthier

2013 Target Profile

GENDER			WORK STATUS		
Women	54%	103	Employed full-time	49%	110
Men	46%	97	Retired	20%	83
			Unemployed/laid off	17%	123
			Homemaker	9%	80
			Employed part-time	10%	96
			A student	3%	112
			Disabled	6%	90
			Refused	2%	156

STANDARD AGE RANGES			HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
18 - 24	8%	107	Less Than \$20K	25%	100
25 - 34	12%	92	\$20-\$30K	13%	103
35 - 49	29%	107	\$30-\$40K	16%	101
50 - 54	18%	126	\$40-\$50K	8%	81
55 - 64	18%	95	\$50K+	38%	104
65+	16%	79			

NUMBER OF CHILDREN			ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
No Children	59%	96	Caucasian	72%	104
1 Child	13%	104	African American	24%	103
2+ Children	28%	108	Native American	2%	69
			Hispanic/Latino	2%	69

AGES OF CHILDREN			ZIP CODE		
5 years old or younger	44%	97	27574	34%	109
6 - 11 years old	51%	108	27573	20%	80
12 - 17 years old	44%	106	27583	17%	115
18 years or older	21%	94	27572	15%	99
			27541	9%	95
			27291	5%	117

Know More...

READING THE INDEX:

Any number over 100 indicates an over index. This means these consumers are more likely to fall into that demographic area.

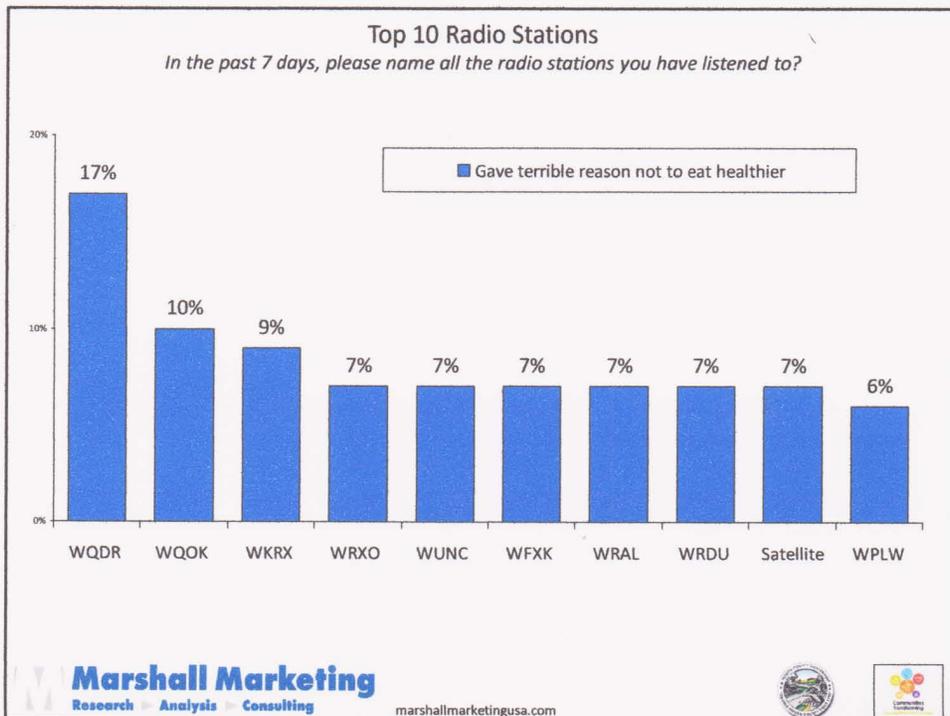
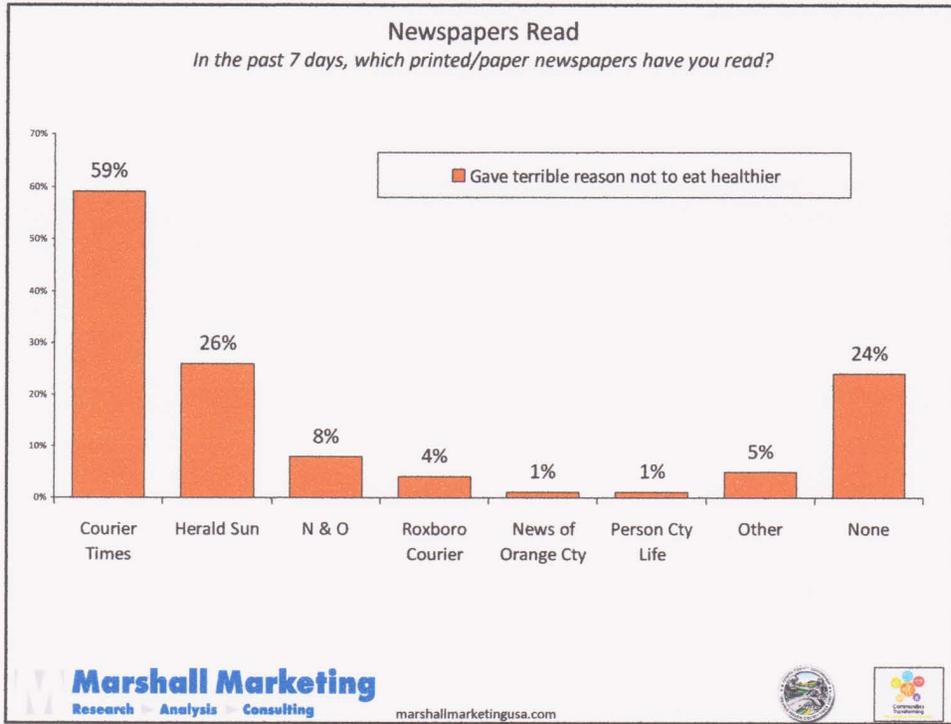
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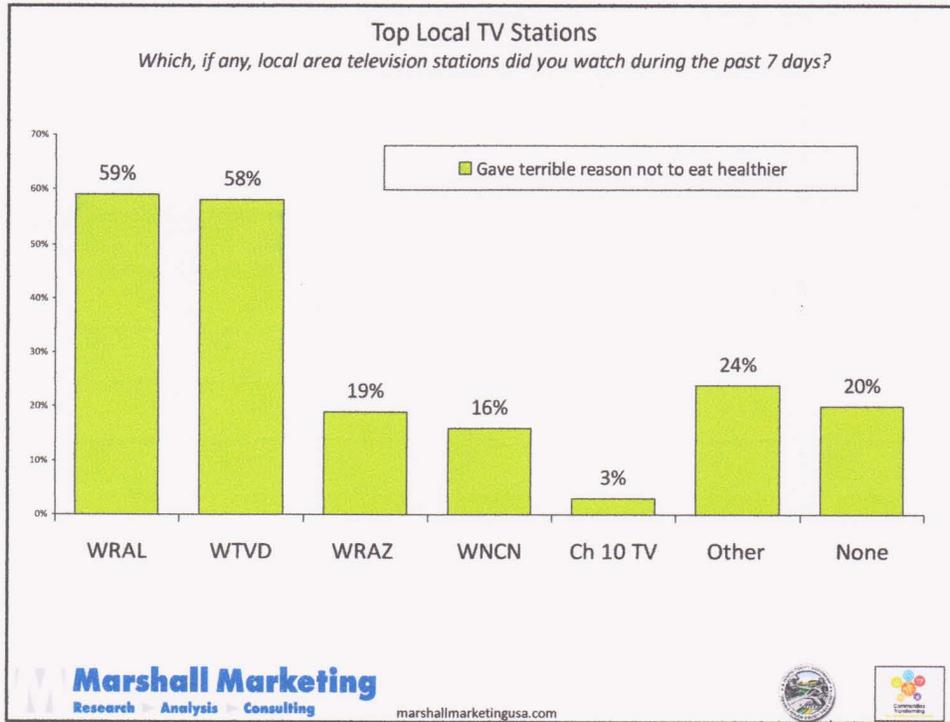
Informing Public of Services

In your opinion, how should local agencies inform our community about health, wellness and recreation programs? Should they inform...?

	Gave terrible reason not to eat healthier
In the Newspaper	76%
On Television	74%
Social Media	72%
On the Radio	70%
On the Internet	67%
On Billboards	65%
In Direct Mailers	60%
Palace Pointe Movie Ads	51%
In the Yellow Pages	30%
Don't know	2%
None of these	2%

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Marshall Marketing Consulting Services

Person County, North Carolina

Three Priorities to Effective Advertising & Branding

1. Know our best customers
2. Simplify our name/brand in our marketing (FOCUS)
3. Reach the largest TARGETED Audience with the RIGHT MESSAGE

Marshall Marketing has relationships with media companies in the Raleigh area. Please let us help you develop and implement a strategic marketing plan.

Research Analysis Consulting
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Marshall Marketing Follow Through

1. Additional data requests

- I did show some unique crosstabs, there are so many more available. Let me know what other data you need to see.

2. Comprehensive Strategic Planning & Media Consulting

3. Call/email Jim Filippi @

- 919-522-1458
- jimf@marshallmarketingusa.com



marshallmarketingusa.com



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Research & Sales Consultant
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Thank you for your time!



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