Stanly County
2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Prepared by
Stanly County Health Department, Stanly Regional Medical Center & the United Way of Stanly County

United Way of Stanly County

Stanly Regional MEDICAL CENTER
Carolinas HealthCare System

Approved by Stanly Regional Medical Center Board of Directors, 9/26/13

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Appreciation is extended to Stanly County residents for their participation in the community health needs assessment survey and/or focus groups. We value the opportunity to learn from citizens' input.

Partners in Health, a Stanly County health coalition, assisted in the review, promotion and dissemination of the surveys. They, also, provided their own organization's staff and clients access to the survey website. We are grateful for their support.

Media outlets including WZKY 1580AM, WSPC 1010AM, Stanly Community College Television – SCC-TV Channel 21, The Stanly News & Press, The Weekly Post and Time Warner Cable News 14 informed the public about the community health needs assessment.

We are grateful to local churches, agencies and civic organizations for their participation and support as well as Stanly County and municipality elected and governmental officials.

Finally, appreciation is extended to Thomas Taylor, IT Specialist with the Stanly County Information Technology Department, for his assistance with pre and post survey activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stanly County Health Department, Stanly Regional Medical Center, and United Way of Stanly County collaborated to conduct the 2013 community health needs assessment. Primary data was collected through a survey and focus groups. A countywide survey was available both online and in hard copy format from February 1 through March 31. There were 1,397 valid surveys collected. Region specific focus groups were held at four locations throughout Stanly County during the months of April and May. Stanly County residents were invited to participate in a focus group with consideration of demographic variables.

Overwhelmingly, survey respondents see Stanly County as a good place to live, raise a family and grow older. The majority of survey respondents agree that good healthcare is available in the county. It was noted that employment opportunities are lacking in Stanly County. These results were comparable to the 2011 community health needs assessment results.

There is a strong correlation between the 2011 leading causes of mortality (latest data available) in Stanly County with the 2013 identified Health Issues. The 2011 leading causes of mortality in Stanly County are heart disease, cancer (all types), cancer (trachea, bronchus, & lung), chronic lower respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). The top five overall Health Issues identified by 2013 survey participants were Obesity/Overweight, Illegal Drug Use, Cancer, Diabetes and Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity. Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity replaced Tobacco Use/Smoking as a top five health concern from the previous community health needs assessment. Tobacco Use/Smoking was inadvertently omitted from the 2013 survey.

Additional Health Issues were included for further development. The Health Issues included were Obesity/Overweight, Tobacco Use/Smoking, Unintentional Injuries, Adolescent Sexuality and Infant Mortality. The reasons for their inclusion were to clarify the scope of the health issue or reveal the prevalence of the Health Issue in Stanly County.

The top five Community Issues in the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment report were Unemployment/Underemployment, Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance, Child Abuse & Neglect, Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) and Bullying. Four of these Community Issues were identical to the 2011 Community Health Needs Assessment report Community Issues listings. Bullying replaced Lack of Recycling in the top five Community Issues.

Additional Community Issues were included for further development. Community Issues included were Health Insurance, Child Abuse, Mental Health, Alzheimer's Disease and Environment. The reasons for their inclusion were to clarify the scope of the Community Issue or reveal the prevalence of the Community Issue in Stanly County.

Survey participants were asked questions regarding their health, healthcare provider, health screenings and health habits. The majority of survey participants selected Doctor's Office as to where they would go for health information/sick, except for Hispanics/Latinos who selected the Health Department.

The health screenings most performed were blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol. A majority of those participating in the survey indicated they had dental preventive care and vision screening in the past year. The least performed health screenings were hearing and colonoscopy. The majority of respondents had age appropriate screenings (PSA, digital rectal exam, pap smear, mammogram).

The majority of participants engaged in weekly physical activities. The vast majority reported they had not consumed alcohol, used tobacco products, used illegal drugs or abused medications in the past week.

Overall, Barriers to accessing healthcare were “Deductible/Co-pay is too High” and “Health Insurance.” Race/Ethnicity had an effect on which barrier was greater. The main reason for not evacuating in the event of an emergency preparedness incident was “Concern about Family Safety.” “Concern about Leaving Property Behind” was the next reason given.

Focus group participants cited Stanly Regional Medical Center’s quality healthcare including competent and caring healthcare providers (doctors, nurses, educators, technicians) as well as effective communication. Programs highlighted included cancer treatment services, the Breast Health Center, Disease Management Program, Physical Therapy Department, the X-Ray Department and Speakers Bureau. Pediatric psychiatry, cardiology services, pediatric surgery services and emergency mental health services were identified as not being available in Stanly County. It was acknowledged that the limited number of patients needing specialized services would make it impractical to offer these services here.

Focus group participants stressed that the primary role of the Stanly County Health Department (SCHD) was to promote health and provide health services to those who were unable to access healthcare. It was noted that prevention and education were key components of the SCHD mission too. The responses of participants indicated that they were not as familiar with the many services provided by the SCHD as they needed to be. They SCHD programs they were familiar with included immunizations (childhood and flu vaccines), dental care (children), WIC, prenatal care, adult health, STD and family planning as well as environmental health restaurant inspections.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The community health needs assessment is a process that identifies factors that affect the health of a community and the resources available to impact these factors. The results of the community health needs assessment tools (survey and focus groups) and secondary data are reviewed and compiled into a report. This report is then used for planning efforts by local and state entities to promote and protect the health of Stanly County residents.

In the past, the Stanly County Health Department (SCHD) conducted a community health needs assessment every four years. Since Stanly Regional Medical Center (SRMC) is now required to conduct a community health needs assessment, it was decided that SRMC and the SCHD would collaborate and prepare one report. As a result of this collaboration, the community health needs assessment was conducted earlier than the usual four year cycle and will now be conducted on a three year cycle.

Staff from the SCHD, SRMC and United Way of Stanly County as well as Partners in Health members collaborated on the 2013 community health needs assessment. These four entities evaluated the survey instrument, the primary data collection instrument. This survey was available online and paper copies were provided to community partners to distribute to their clientele. Community outreach activities offered additional opportunities for the community to complete a survey. These opportunities included church programs, a mobile food pantry event and the 2013 Health Expo, an annual community health education workshop for residents.

Four focus groups were conducted to augment the statistical data collected from the surveys. Participant categories included elected officials/government employees; school PTO leaders; youth; business and industry leaders; healthcare personnel; senior citizens; minorities (African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and Hmong) as well as civic and church representatives. These focus groups were held in four different locations in Stanly County - Stanly Regional Medical Center (Albemarle), New London Volunteer Fire Department (New London), First United Methodist Church (Norwood) and Locust Presbyterian Church (Locust).

Remark Office Data program software was used to analyze the data from surveys that were collected during this process. It is important to note that the percentages reflect only those responding to the question. Missing data is excluded. Survey responses were analyzed according to one's race, gender, age, marital status, and zip code. Sources for the health and health-related statistics used in this report included the U.S. Census Bureau, North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, North Carolina Division of Social Services, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction and Stanly County Health Department. The source of all health statistics is the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics unless otherwise cited. The selected data included in this report provides an overview of health issues and concerns in Stanly County, but is not an exhaustive compilation of available data.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

2013 Survey Participants*		
Select Demographics	**Number**	**Percent (%)**
MARITAL STATUS		
Single/Never Married	295	21.30
Married	854	61.66
Divorced	150	10.83
Separated	34	2.45
Widowed	52	3.75
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD		
1-Person	162	12.46
2-Person	453	34.85
3-Person	277	21.31
4-person or more	408	31.38
EDUCATION		
<High School grad	156	11.69
Grade 12/High School Graduate	244	18.28
Some college; Community or technical college (1-3 years)	272	20.37
Graduated community college or technical school	220	16.48
College – graduated with undergraduate degree	277	20.75
College – graduated with post graduate degree (Masters or Doctoral)	166	12.43
AGE		
15-19	77	5.66
20-34	338	24.85
35-54	563	41.40
55-64	264	19.41
65-74	91	6.69
75 or older	27	1.99

**There were 1,397 valid surveys collected. Not all questions were answered on each survey.*

ZIP CODES OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Town/City/Village	Zip Code	Community Response	
		Number	Percentage (%)
Albemarle	28001	777	55.82
Badin	28009	37	2.66
Gold Hill	28071	5	0.36
Locust	28097	77	5.53
Village of Misenheimer	28109	8	0.57
Mt. Pleasant	28124	11	0.79
New London	28127	112	8.05
Norwood	28128	164	11.78
Oakboro	28129	90	6.47
Richfield	28137	44	3.16
Stanfield	28163	67	4.81

DEMOGRAPHICS OF 2013 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY PARTICIPANTS & 2010 U.S. CENSUS

The 2013 community health needs assessment survey participants' demographic percentages are in line with the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau percentages with two exceptions. Significantly more females than males participated in the survey and the percentage of Asian respondents was low.

Participants in the focus groups did not reflect the demographics of Stanly County with regards to gender, age or race. Invitations to participate in these focus groups were reflective of Stanly County demographics. Nonetheless, participants were still overwhelmingly Caucasian/White women. However, scheduling these focus groups throughout the county did result in a variety of responses to the set questions.

Demographics	CHA Survey Respondents - 2013	U.S. Census 2010/2011**
POPULATION	1,397	60,585
RACE		
*White, not Hispanic	81.32%	82.0%**
*African American/Black	10.45%	11.3%**
*American Indian/Alaska Native	0.64%	0.4%**
*Asian	0.64%	1.8%**
*Two or more races	1.36%	1.1%**
*Hispanic/Latino origin	5.70%	3.8%**
GENDER		
*Male	20.79%	49.8%**
*Female	79.21%	50.2%**
AGES		
*65 years and older	8.69%	16.0%**
EDUCATION		
*High school degree or higher	88.31%	79.6%
*Bachelor's degree or higher	33.18%	15.0%
MARITAL STATUS		
*Single/Never Married	21.30%	N.A.
*Married	61.66%	N.A.
*Divorced	10.83%	N.A.
*Separated	2.45%	N.A.
*Widowed	3.75%	N.A.

***2011 U.S. Census data*

STANLY COUNTY OVERVIEW

Stanly County is located in the southern piedmont region of North Carolina and is named for John Stanly of New Bern (1774-1833). Stanly served as a United States Congressman and North Carolina State legislator. He was also a successful lawyer, merchant and banker. (North Carolina Business History)

Stanly County is the 43rd largest county in North Carolina according to 2012 Provisional County Population Estimates. Stanly County is located 30 miles northeast of Charlotte. The following counties surround Stanly County: Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson and Montgomery.

There are ten incorporated cities in Stanly County including Albemarle, Badin, Locust, New London, Norwood, Oakboro, Red Cross, Richfield, Stanfield and Village of Misenheimer. Unincorporated areas include Aquadale, Big Lick, Cottonville, Endy, Finger, Frog Pond, Lambert, Millingport, Palestine, Palmerville, Plyler, Porter and Tuckertown.

Albemarle is the largest city and county seat. The western part of the county, which includes, Locust and Stanfield, has experienced much growth as a result of improved access to Charlotte via I-485, and Highway 24-27 improvements. The northern part of the county is preparing for similar expansion due to the widening of Highway 49.

The April 2013 unemployment rate (unadjusted) in Stanly County is 8.4% according to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. The unemployment rate in Stanly County is trending downward from its January 2013 high 10.1%. North Carolina's (unadjusted) unemployment rate is trending downward from its January 2013 high 9.5% to April's unemployment rate of 8.9%.

According to North Carolina Department of Commerce, the three largest employers in Stanly County in 2012 (4th quarter) were: (1) Stanly County Schools, (2) Stanly Regional Medical Center, and (3) Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. The three largest industrial employers were: Michelin Aircraft Tire Company (aircraft tires), IAC - International Automotive Components (carpeting) and Fiberon (decking and railing products).

Agriculture is an important industry in Stanly County. Small farms as well as large farms are valued in Stanly County. Farm land constitutes a substantial portion of land usage in Stanly County as the chart below shows.

Stanly County Census Agriculture 2007*	
Total Acres in County	252,836
Total Land in Farms, Acres	104,517
Average Farm Size, Acres	147
Number of Farms	713

**Most current available data. The new agriculture census was done in 2012 and that data is not available. / Source: North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services*

The chart below highlights crops and livestock products grown/produced in Stanly County.

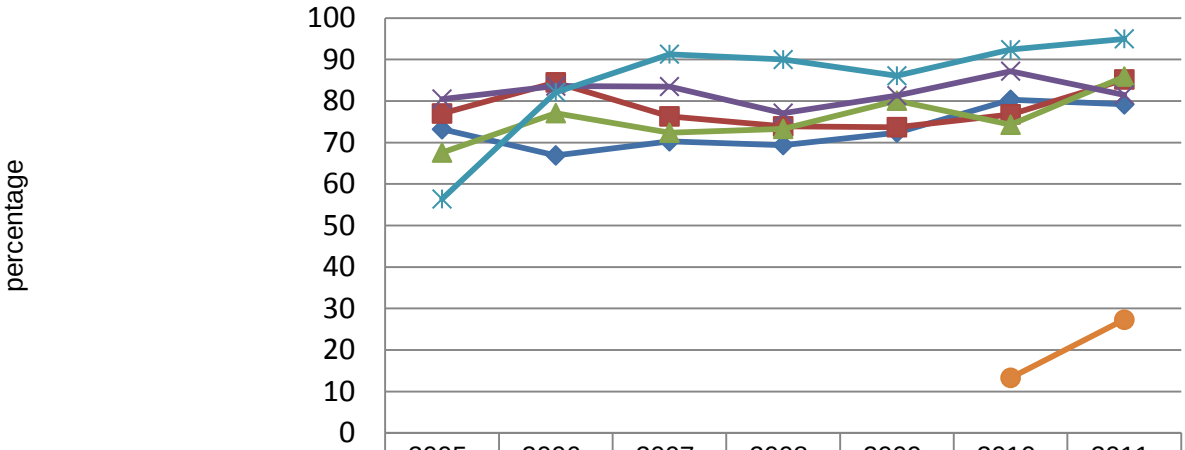
Stanly County Agriculture - 2011					
Crop	**Production**	**State Rank**	**Livestock**	**Production**	**State Rank**
Corn for Grain: Bushel	1,383,000	18	Broilers Produced	8,100,000	28
Wheat: Bushel	781,000	17	Turkeys Raised	440,000	13
Soybeans: Bushel	570,000	26	Cattle, All (1/12)	15,700	16
Cotton : Lbs*	30,700	11	Layers	70,000	28
Hay, Other: Tons	26,000	12	Beef Cows (1/12)	8,500	11
Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts & Berries (dollars)	836,000	78	Milk Cows (1/12)	800	17

**production in 480 lb. bales / Source: North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services*

There is a strong and viable push by Stanly County residents to buy and eat foods grown locally due to an increased awareness to the benefits of eating such foods. This movement is being propelled by the desire to eat healthier, more nutritious foods as well as a means to support and expand our local agricultural economy. Cooperative Extension introduced Farm Fresh Ventures Cooperative (FFVC) this past May. For 18 weeks, subscribers receive farm fresh local produce from North Carolina and South Carolina. FFVC included Anson, Chesterfield, Montgomery, Richmond, Stanly and Union counties. Recently formed Rocky River Local Foods will identify local businesses and restaurants to local farmers, so that fresh foods will be made available through these new venues. The Upper PeeDee Farm and Food Council (UPFFC), a tri-county council, was recently established to encourage, support, and identify local food entities. Stanly, Montgomery and Anson counties comprise UPFFC. Three farmers markets in Albemarle offer locally grown fresh produce. Stanly County Farmers Market is open Wednesday and Saturday mornings at Market Station. The newly established Stanly Commons Farmers Market is open Monday mornings. Stanly Regional Medical Center offers its employees and visitors access to local farm vendors each Tuesday afternoon. There are many roadside produce stands open throughout Stanly County during the spring, summer and fall months.

Educational opportunities range from pre-school venues through higher education. The Stanly County Schools provides K-12 public education throughout the county. There are 11 elementary schools (PK/K-5), four middle schools (6-8), and four high schools (9-12). Two additional schools offered by the Stanly County School system are Stanly Early College High School (9-13) and Stanly Academy Learning Center (6-12). Stanly Early College High School offers students the opportunity to earn a high school diploma and a two year associate degree from Stanly Community College in five years. Stanly Academy Learning Center provides students extra guidance, so they will successfully earn a high school diploma. Gray Stone Day School, a public charter high school located on the Pfeiffer University campus, provides 9-12 classes. Three Christian schools offer educational opportunities: Christ the King Christian Academy (K-12), Park Ridge Christian School (K-8) and Carolina Christian School (PK/K-12). Stanly County is home to two higher education institutions: Stanly Community College (Albemarle and Locust locations) and Pfeiffer University (Village of Misenheimer).

4-Year Cohort Graduation Percentage
All Students
Stanly County Schools



	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Albemarle H.S.	73.2	66.9	70.3	69.4	72.4	80.3	79.2
North Stanly H.S.	77	84.5	76.3	73.9	73.7	76.8	85.2
South Stanly H.S.	67.6	77.1	72.4	73.3	80.1	74.3	85.9
West Stanly H.S.	80.5	83.6	83.5	77.1	81.3	87.2	81.5
Gray Stone Day	56.4	82.1	91.3	90	86.1	92.4	95
Stanly Academy Learning Center*						13.3	27.3

**did not include Stanly Early College High - only have 2010-11 data / Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction*

Many recreational opportunities are offered throughout Stanly County. There are at least 15 parks located throughout Stanly County and its municipalities. These park facilities offer a range of recreational opportunities including hiking, playgrounds, soccer, tennis, baseball, softball, swimming, basketball, disc golf, etc. The Roger F. Snyder greenway was just completed as part of the regional Carolina Thread Trail. Plans call for more greenway segments to be developed in Stanly County to become part of the Carolina Thread Trail. Bicycling is a popular activity throughout the county. Bicycle routes are marked throughout the county. Morrow Mountain State Park, a part of the Uwharrie Mountains, offers a variety of outdoor activities throughout the year. These activities include hiking, camping, fishing, swimming, canoeing, picnicking, etc.

There are several water venues in Stanly County that provide many opportunities to participate in outdoor water activities, such as boating, swimming, skiing and fishing. These venues include Lake Tillery, Badin Lake, Tuckertown Lake, Rocky River and Yadkin-Pee Dee River.

A variety of cultural opportunities are available in Stanly County to participate in or just simply appreciate the arts. These opportunities involve the performing arts (dance, music, theater, etc.) and the visual arts (painting, sculpture, photography, pottery, etc.). Performing arts venues include: Stanly County Chorale, Uwharrie Men, North Carolina Singing Americans, Stanly County Community Concert Association, Stanly County Community Theater, Uwharrie Players, The Talent Company, Pfeiffer University theater & music productions, etc. Visual art opportunities include

Stanly Arts Guild and Falling Rivers Gallery. There are many private businesses that offer similar opportunities to participate in the arts in Stanly County.

Religion plays an important role in the lives of Stanly County residents of all ages. Traditional and nontraditional churches abound in Stanly County. The outreach of these churches in the community plays a significant role in the quality of life. They provide opportunities for their members and resources for community groups to serve those in our community in need. There are, also, Christian organizations that serve the poor. These organizations include Stanly Community Christian Ministry (SCCM) and West Stanly Christian Ministries (WSCM). Food pantries are available at these organizations. SCCM also sponsors the Community Table I (Albemarle) & II (Norwood) which provides free lunches five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays community volunteers prepare and serve lunches at the Community Table I. The Clothing Closet (Albemarle) and WSCM provide clothing. SCCM has partnered with Homes of Hope and local churches to provide free overnight accommodations to a limited number of homeless people at The Community Inn.

QUALITY OF LIFE STATEMENTS

How did survey respondents perceive their quality of life in Stanly County? The 2013 community health needs assessment results are in line with the 2011 results. Overwhelmingly, survey respondents see Stanly County as a good place to live, raise a family and grow older. The majority of survey respondents agree that good healthcare is available in the county. It was noted that employment opportunities are lacking in Stanly County. Below are several Quality of Life Statements tables that highlight some of the differences. Additional Quality of Life Statements tables are found on pages 58-62 in the Appendices.

There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County

Overall, respondents indicated the employment opportunities in Stanly County were limited. However, the respondents from the western part of the county had a higher percentage of those agreeing there were enough jobs and opportunities available in Stanly County. This is due to the close proximity of the western part of the county to Charlotte, NC, where jobs are more plentiful.

There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County – Location					
	Overall	East	West	North	South
Strongly Disagree	37.83	41.14	31.84	40.19	27.56
Disagree	45.37	43.30	44.39	43.54	58.97
Agree	9.57	8.25	15.70	9.09	7.69
Strongly Agree	1.73	1.49	2.24	3.35	0
Don't Know	5.50	5.82	5.83	3.83	5.77

Those ages 15-19 were significantly more optimistic regarding job opportunities in Stanly County than other age groups. The responses of those ages 20-34 and 75+ indicated cautious optimism regarding employment in Stanly County too.

From a Race/Ethnicity viewpoint of employment opportunities in Stanly County, the Hispanic/Latino respondents were more positive about employment opportunities in Stanly County than other races/ethnicities. Almost 32% agreed that there were enough employment opportunities in Stanly County. All respondents, except Bi-Racial (Black/White) and Hispanic/Latino, disagreed or strongly disagreed (75% or higher) that there were enough employment opportunities.

There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County – Race/Ethnicity							
	Overall	African American /Black	American Indian	Asian	Bi-Racial Black/White	Caucasian /White	Hispanic/ Latino
Strongly Disagree	37.83	37.32	25.00	33.33	47.06	39.06	20.55
Disagree	45.37	42.96	50.00	44.44	11.76	47.46	24.66
Agree	9.57	7.75	12.50	11.11	11.76	8.49	31.51
Strongly Agree	1.73	3.52	0	11.11	11.76	1.02	8.22
Don't Know	5.50	8.45	12.50	0	17.65	3.97	15.07

Stanly County is a good place to raise children

The overwhelming majority (over 80%) responded that Stanly County was a good place to raise children. Over 90% of the West and South respondents indicated that Stanly County was a good place to raise children. However, approximately 11% of the North respondents disagreed with the statement. More males (11.52%) than females (7.03%) indicated the Stanly County was not a good place to raise children.

Stanly County is a good place to raise children – Location					
	Overall	East	West	North	South
Strongly Disagree	2.35	3.27	0.45	1.44	1.95
Disagree	5.98	6.53	2.24	9.57	3.90
Agree	57.53	60.41	52.47	53.11	57.14
Strongly Agree	30.20	25.71	41.70	31.58	33.12
Don't Know	3.94	4.08	3.14	4.31	3.90

All races/ethnic groups, 70% or greater, felt Stanly County was a good place to raise children. However, a greater percentage of African American/Black (23.57%) and Bi-Racial (Black/White) (17.65%) indicated Stanly County was not a good place to raise children. Although more than one-fifth of Asian respondents did not know if Stanly County was a good place to raise children, this was probably a reflection of a small number of responses.

Stanly County is a good place to raise children – Race/Ethnicity							
	Overall	African American/Black	American Indian	Asian	Bi-Racial Black/White	Caucasian /White	Hispanic/ Latino
Strongly Disagree	2.35	5.71	12.50	0	0	1.58	8.22
Disagree	5.98	17.86	0	11.11	17.65	4.63	1.37
Agree	57.53	52.86	37.50	44.44	41.18	58.48	50.68
Strongly Agree	30.20	19.29	37.50	22.22	35.29	31.70	36.99
Don't Know	3.94	4.29	12.50	22.22	5.88	3.61	2.74

Stanly County is a good place to grow older

Overall, survey respondents found Stanly County to be a good place to grow older. Difference of opinion became more apparent in the Race/Ethnicity analysis. Almost 23% of the African American/Black respondents indicated that Stanly County was not a good place to grow old. One-third of the Asian respondents and one-fifth of the Hispanic/Latino respondents did not know.

Stanly County is a good place to grow older – Race/Ethnicity							
	Overall	African American/Black	American Indian	Asian	Bi-Racial Black/White	Caucasian /White	Hispanic/ Latino
Strongly Disagree	2.36	7.19	12.50	0	0	1.58	7.35
Disagree	8.37	15.11	0	11.11	5.88	7.88	5.88
Agree	58.71	51.80	25.00	33.33	52.94	60.80	45.59
Strongly Agree	25.86	17.99	50.00	22.22	29.41	27.15	20.59
Don't Know	4.71	7.91	12.50	33.33	11.76	2.59	20.59

People in Stanly County can get good healthcare

Approximately two-thirds of the survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that good healthcare was available in Stanly County. Overall, approximately five percent did not know. However, a significant percentage of 15-19 year olds (17.57%) and 20-34 year olds (9.15%) did not know if good healthcare was available in Stanly County.

People in Stanly County can get good health care - Age							
	Overall	15-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Strongly Disagree	6.81	6.76	7.01	7.89	6.85	2.33	0
Disagree	21.03	20.27	21.04	20.49	23.79	18.60	28.00
Agree	54.46	48.65	50.91	53.95	58.47	58.14	56.00
Strongly Agree	11.72	6.76	11.89	14.47	6.45	15.12	16.00
Don't Know	5.98	17.57	9.15	3.20	4.44	5.81	0

Stanly County is a safe place to live

Over 90% of all locations agree or strongly agree that Stanly County is a safe place to live. Males and females generally agreed. Specifically, the West (94.59%) and the South (94.74%) respondents had the highest percentage that agreed or strongly agreed with the safety statement.

Stanly County is a safe place to live - Location					
	Overall	East	West	North	South
Strongly Disagree	1.89	2.43	0.45	1.44	1.97
Disagree	4.99	5.94	1.80	6.25	3.29
Agree	68.03	70.58	60.36	68.27	66.45
Strongly Agree	22.60	17.95	34.23	22.60	28.29
Don't Know	2.49	3.10	3.15	1.44	0

Caucasian/White respondents had the highest percentage (92.88%) of those surveyed that agreed or strongly agreed they felt safe in Stanly County.

Stanly County is a safe place to live – Race/Ethnicity							
	Overall	African American/Black	American Indian	Asian	Bi-Racial Black/White	Caucasian /White	Hispanic /Latino
Strongly Disagree	1.89	5.04	14.29	0	0	1.29	6.76
Disagree	4.99	10.79	0	11.11	11.76	4.07	6.76
Agree	68.03	66.19	71.43	44.44	76.47	69.13	47.30
Strongly Agree	22.60	12.95	14.29	22.22	11.76	23.75	37.84
Don't Know	2.49	5.04	0	22.22	0	1.76	1.35

HEALTH ISSUES

Overview

In 2011, the five leading causes of mortality in Stanly County were heart disease, cancer (all types), cancer (trachea, bronchus, and lungs), chronic lower respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease. According to the age-adjusted mortality rates covering 2007-2011, the incidence of these five diseases in Stanly County is above the State average except for chronic lower respiratory disease. The good news is the incidence of these five diseases in Stanly County is trending downward, except for chronic lower respiratory disease. A complete listing of causes of mortality and mortality trends in Stanly County is located in the Appendices on pages 63-65.

Twenty Health Issues were listed on the 2013 community health needs assessment survey. The top 10 Health Issues in the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment report are similar to the top 10 Health Issues in the 2011 report. The table below shows Obesity/Overweight, Illegal Drug Use, Cancer and Diabetes were in the top five overall Health Issues in both the 2011 and 2013 reports. The top 10 Health Issues were the same (although in a different order) for both reports with one exception. It must be noted that Tobacco Use/Smoking was inadvertently left off the 2013 survey. This was unfortunate as Tobacco Use/Smoking was the top Health Issue in the 2011 Community Health Needs Assessment report. Mental Illness replaced Tobacco Use/Smoking as a major top 10 Health Issue in the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment report. In the 2011 Community Health Needs Assessment report, Mental Illness ranked 14th with 21.58% citing it as a major problem. The percentage of the top 10 Health Issues being a major problem increased in 2013 from the 2011 report except for Alcoholism/Alcohol. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of survey participants who found it a major problem. A complete listing of Health Issues is located in the Appendices on pages 66-73.

Health Issues – Overall – Major Problem				
	2011 Community Health Needs Assessment Report	**%**	**2013 Community Health Needs Assessment Report**	**%**
1	Tobacco Use/Smoking	53.57	Obesity/Overweight	54.27
2	Obesity/Overweight	53.49	Illegal Drug Use	50.78
3	Illegal Drug Use	48.22	Cancer	47.43
4	Cancer	40.23	Diabetes	43.29
5	Diabetes	39.35	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity	42.80
6	Heart Disease	37.92	Heart Disease	40.46
7	Teenage Pregnancy	36.81	Teenage Pregnancy	39.62
8	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity	36.39	Cerebrovascular Disease	32.20
9	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse	31.00	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse	29.80
10	Cerebrovascular Disease	27.81	Mental Illness	28.17

Locations

There were some minor variations among the different locations regarding the ranking of Health Issues, but all included Obesity/Overweight, Illegal Drug Use and Cancer as a top three selection. Obesity/Overweight was the number one Health Issue for all locations, except for the West where it was ranked third. The West was the only section to include Teenage Pregnancy in its top five Health Issues. Heart Disease was only included in the top five Health Issues by the North and South sections.

Health Issues – Locations – Major Problem					
	Overall	**East**	**West**	**North**	**South**
1	Obesity/Overweight (54.27%)	Obesity/Overweight (56.53%)	Illegal Drug Use (51.76%)	Obesity/Overweight (49.48%)	Obesity/ Overweight (59.06%)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78%)	Illegal Drug Use (51.24%)	Cancer (51.02%)	Illegal Drug Use (48.96%)	Cancer (53.85%)
3	Cancer (47.43%)	Cancer (45.53%)	Obesity/Overweight (47.55%)	Cancer (45.70%)	Illegal Drug Use (49.65%)
4	Diabetes (43.29%)	Diabetes (43.96%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (38.38%)	Heart Disease (44.26%)	Diabetes (49.30%)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (43.83%)	Teenage Pregnancy (37.30%)	Diabetes (43.17%)	Heart Disease (45.99%)

Age

Illegal Drug Use was the only Health Issue included in all top five selections of Age groups as a major problem. Obesity/Overweight, Cancer and Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity were included in five of the six Age categories. Those 15-19 years of age as well as those 75 years old and older identified Illegal Drug Use as their top Health Issue. The other Age selections chose Obesity/ Overweight as their number one selection.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases was only in the top five Health Issues list of those 15-19 years of age. Teenage Pregnancy was a top five selection for those ages 15-19 and 20-34. Cerebrovascular Disease only made the top five Health Issues list for those 75 years old and older.

Health Issues – Age – Major Problem							
	Overall	**15-19**	**20-34**	**35-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75+**
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27%)	Illegal Drug Use (53.73%)	Obesity/ Overweight (50.48%)	Obesity/ Overweight (56.32%)	Obesity/ Overweig ht (59.34%)	Obesity/ Overweight (60.27%)	Illegal Drug Use (43.73%)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78%)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (52.31%)	Illegal Drug Use (46.69%)	Illegal Drug Use (51.72%)	Cancer (57.81%)	Cancer (57.81%)	Cancer (35.00%)
3	Cancer (47.43%)	Teenage Pregnancy (49.30%)	Teenage Pregnancy (46.08%)	Cancer (51.53%)	Illegal Drug Use (56.72%)	Illegal Drug Use (56.72%)	Cerebrovascular Disease (35.00%)
4	Diabetes (43.29%)	Obesity/ Overweight (47.83%)	Inactivity/Lac k of Physical Activity (41.33%)	Diabetes (46.84%)	Diabetes (52.59%)	Heart Disease (45.45%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (35.00%)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (32.86%)	Cancer (39.14%)	Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (44.21%)	Heart Disease (50.22%)	Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (41.67%)	Diabetes (33.33%)

Race/Ethnicity

There was a variety of opinions expressed according to one's race or ethnicity. Illegal Drug Use as included on the top five Health Issues of each Race/Ethnicity. Obesity/ Overweight and Diabetes were a top five Health Issue on five of six race/ethnicity choices. Teenage Pregnancy was listed as a top five Health Issue in all race/ethnicity selections except for American Indian and Caucasian/ White. Sexually Transmitted Diseases was a top five selection except in Asian and Caucasian/White categories.

Health Issues – Race/Ethnicity – Major Problem							
	Overall	**African American/ Black**	**American Indian**	**Asian**	**Biracial Black/ White**	**Caucasian /White**	**Hispanic/ Latino**
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27%)	Illegal Drug Use (43.08%)	(T)Cancer (66.67%) (T)Diabetes (66.67%) (T)Cerebrovascu-lar Disease (66.67%)	(T)Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (44.44%) (T)Obesity/ Overweight (44.44%) (T)Teenage Pregnancy (44.44%)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (47.06%)	Obesity/ Overweight (57.28%)	Illegal Drug Use (50.00%)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78%)	Teenage Pregnancy (41.73%)			Illegal Drug Use (44.44%)	Illegal Drug Use (52.20%)	Obesity/ Overweight (45.90%)
3	Cancer (47.43%)	Diabetes (41.09%)			Diabetes (43.75%)	Cancer (50.85%)	Teenage Pregnancy (42.37%)
4	Diabetes (43.29%)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (37.40%)	Illegal Drug Use (60.00%)	(T)Cerebrovascu-lar Disease (33.33%) (T)Dental Health (33.33%) (T)Illegal Drug Use (33.33%)	(T)Cancer (41.18%) (T)Dental Health (41.18%) (T)Obesity/ Overweight (41.18%) (T)Teenage Pregnancy (41.18%)	Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (45.88%)	Diabetes (42.11%)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80%)	Obesity/ Overweight (35.71%)	(T)Birth Defects (50.00%) (T)Other Injuries (50.00%) (T)Sexually Transmitted Diseases (50.00%)			Diabetes (43.61%)	Cancer (35.19%)

Gender

Males and females were in agreement regarding the top five Health Issues. The only difference was the percentage who found these health concerns as a major problem. Females were more likely to identify health issues as a Major Problem than males.

Health Issues – Gender – Major Problem			
	Overall	**Male**	**Female**
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27%)	Obesity/ Overweight (48.62%)	Obesity/ Overweight (56.00%)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78%)	Illegal Drug Use (39.75%)	Illegal Drug Use (53.84%)
3	Cancer (47.43%)	Cancer (35.08%)	Cancer (51.22%)
4	Diabetes (43.29%)	Diabetes (35.00%)	Diabetes (45.65%)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (34.29%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (45.62%)

Marital Status

Obesity/Overweight was the top Health Issue for all Marital Status categories. All chose Illegal Drug Use as a top three major problem. Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity was selected by Married, Separated, Single/Never Married, and Widowed as a top five major problem. Cancer, Teenage Pregnancy, Diabetes were a top five selection for the Divorced, Married, and Widowed categories. Only Single/Never Married listed Sexually Transmitted Diseases in their top five Health Issues as a Major Problem.

Health Issues - Marital Status – Major Problem						
	Overall	**Divorced**	**Married**	**Separated**	**Single/Never Married**	**Widowed**
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27%)	Obesity/ Overweight (50.36%)	Obesity/ Overweight (57.85%)	Obesity/ Overweight (54.84%)	Obesity/ Overweight (46.92%)	Obesity/ Overweight (51.16%)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78%)	Illegal Drug Use (46.72%)	Cancer (54.46%)	Illegal Drug Use (45.16%)	Illegal Drug Use (45.95%)	(T)Cancer (48.78%)
3	Cancer (47.43%)	Cancer (41.79%)	Illegal Drug Use (53.57%)	Teenage Pregnancy (40.00%)	Teenage Pregnancy (45.53%)	(T)Illegal Drug Use (48.78%)
4	Diabetes (43.29%)	Teenage Pregnancy (36.72%)	Diabetes (48.19%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (37.04%)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (37.86%)	Diabetes (46.67%)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80%)	Diabetes (6.64%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (6.77%)	Cerebrovascular Disease (34.88%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (36.88%)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (41.86%)

HEALTH ISSUES DISCUSSION

Obesity/Overweight

It is well documented that being obese and overweight can lead to heart disease, diabetes, and cerebrovascular disease. Possibly not as well-known is the linkage of obesity and overweight to cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, "overweight and obesity are clearly associated with increased risk for developing many cancers, including cancers of the breast in postmenopausal women, colon and rectum, endometrium, adenocarcinoma of the esophagus, kidney and pancreas. In addition, obesity likely increases the risk of cancer of the gallbladder and may also be associated with increased risk of cancers of the liver, cervix, and ovary, multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and aggressive forms of prostate cancer." (www.cancer.org) Inactivity or lack of physical activity and unhealthy diets increase the risk of obesity and overweight in children and adults.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the estimated percentage of obese adults residing in Stanly County is approximately one-third of the adult population 20 years and older. The table below highlights the age-adjusted estimated percentage of obese adults residing in Stanly County.

Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percentage of Obese Adults Residing in Stanly County*				
	Percentage	**Lower 95% Confidence Limit**	**Upper 95% Confidence Limit**	**Standard Deviation**
2009	26.6	21.2	32.7	3.0
2008	27.8	22.4	33.8	2.9
2007	27.1	22.3	32.5	2.6
2006	27.5	23.0	32.4	2.4
2005	27.2	23.2	31.7	2.2
2004	26.6	22.3	31.4	2.3

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The incidence of obesity and overweight in Stanly County is not an adult phenomenon. Unfortunately, the incidence of obesity and overweight is occurring more often in children. The NC-PASS data, in the following table, reflects weights of the children seen in Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, public health child health clinics, and some school-based health centers. Stanly County has less percentage of obese and overweight children, ages two through four years of age than the State. However, approximately one-fourth to one-third of the Stanly County children seen is obese or overweight at this early age.

Prevalence of Obesity, Overweight, Healthy Weight and Underweight in Children 2 through 4 Years of Age, NC-PASS										
	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
Weight^	SC*	NC*	SC	NC	SC	NC	SC	NC	SC	NC
Underweight <5th percentile	5.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	2.1%	3.8%	2.5%	3.5%	7.8%	3.6%
Healthy Weight ≥5th to <85th percentile	65.6%	63.9%	60.1%	63.5%	65.4%	65.0%	67.1%	64.8%	69.9%	65.4%
Overweight ≥85th to <95th percentile	13.7%	16.2%	16.1%	16.1%	18.6%	15.8%	14.8%	16.3%	11.9%	15.7%
Rank Order**	15	X	49	X	53	X	30	X	11	X
Obese ≥95th percentile	15.4%	15.7%	18.9%	15.6%	13.9%	15.4%	15.6%	15.4%	10.4%	15.3%
Rank Order**	44	X	91	X	32	X	52	X	6	X

^Weight titles changes beginning in 2007
**SC - Stanly County & NC - North Carolina*
***Counties are ranked 1 to 100, with 1 indicating the lowest (best) rate of overweight or obesity.*

The NC-PASS data is supported by the data collected through the State's Child Health Assessment and Monitoring Program (CHAMP). The next two tables highlight this data which reflects the Piedmont Region, so it is not specific to Stanly County. Stanly County is part of the Piedmont Region along with 34 other counties. This data is collected via telephone surveys where adults are asked questions about the health characteristics of a child in their household. The data strongly suggests a trend of obesity and overweight in children and youth, ages 2-17. Almost one-third to one-fourth of these children is found to be overweight or obese. This does not bode well for their current health or their future health. If an intervention does not occur, in all probability these children will be obese or overweight adults. One positive note is that the percentage of Piedmont Region children who are obese or overweight is less than the State percentage. However, the percentage is still too high.

North Carolina CHAMP Survey Results BMI-for-Age Weight Status Categories Children Ages 10 through 17										
	2009-2010		2008-2009		2007-2008		2006-2007		2005-2006	
Weight^	PR*	NC*	PR	NC	PR	NC	PR	NC	PR	NC
Underweight <5%	4.2%	4.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	5.7%	4.9%
Recommended Range >5% to 84%	67.7%	64.9%	63.9%	62.7%	63.4%	61.7%	65.4%	63.6%	66.0%	64.1%
Overweight 85% to 94%	14.3%	14.7%	16.7%	17.1%	17.9%	18.9%	16.0%	17.9%	15.4%	16.2%
Obese >/=95%	13.7%	16.4%	14.3%	15.4%	13.8%	14.5%	13.8%	14.1%	12.9%	14.8%

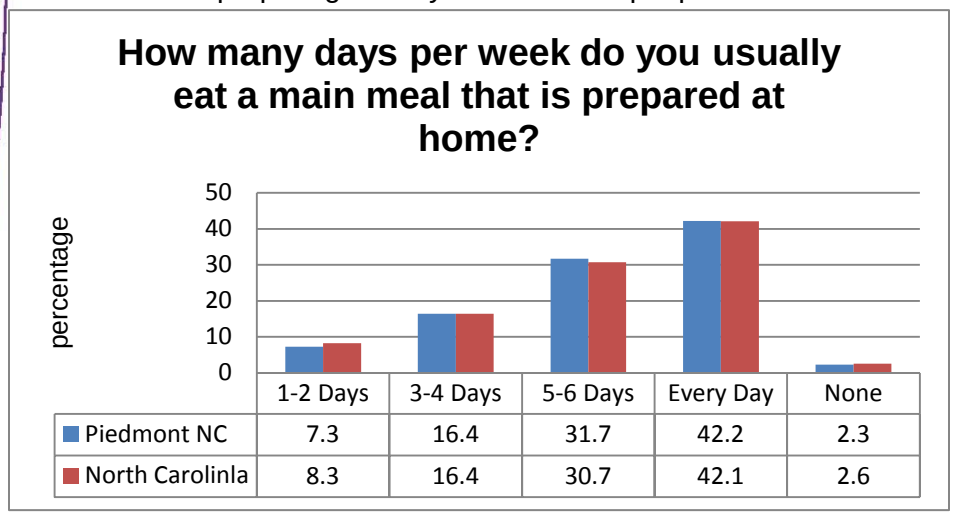
**PR - Piedmont Region & NC-North Carolina*

North Carolina CHAMP Survey Results BMI-for-Age Weight Status Categories Children Ages 2 through 17 *PR - Piedmont Region & NC-North Carolina										
	2009-2010		2008-2009		2007-200		2006-2007		2005-2006	
Weight^	**PR***	**NC***	**PR**	**NC**	**PR**	**NC**	**PR**	**NC**	**PR**	**NC**
Underweight <5%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	4.6%
Recommended Range >5% to 84%	70.2%	67.9%	69.2%	66.5%	68.3%	66.0%	69.6%	68.2%	69.4%	68.8%
Overweight 85% to 94%	14.8%	15.2%	15.8%	16.3%	15.6%	16.2%	13.9%	15.1%	13.9%	13.8%
Obese >/=95%	11.8%	13.4%	11.8%	13.5%	12.4%	13.9%	12.2%	12.7%	12.1%	12.8%

**PR - Piedmont Region & NC-North Carolina*

Questions regarding obesity were presented during the four focus group meetings. A range of comments were voiced from the nutritional status of foods served in schools, restaurants and homes to the lack of physical activity. School lunches were seen as important as they might be the only meal children have that day. However, the nutritional value of school lunches was questioned. It was mentioned that there are attempts to make school lunches healthier. It was observed that lunches provided in preschools needed to be healthier, too. It was noted that lunches brought from home were usually not that healthy either.

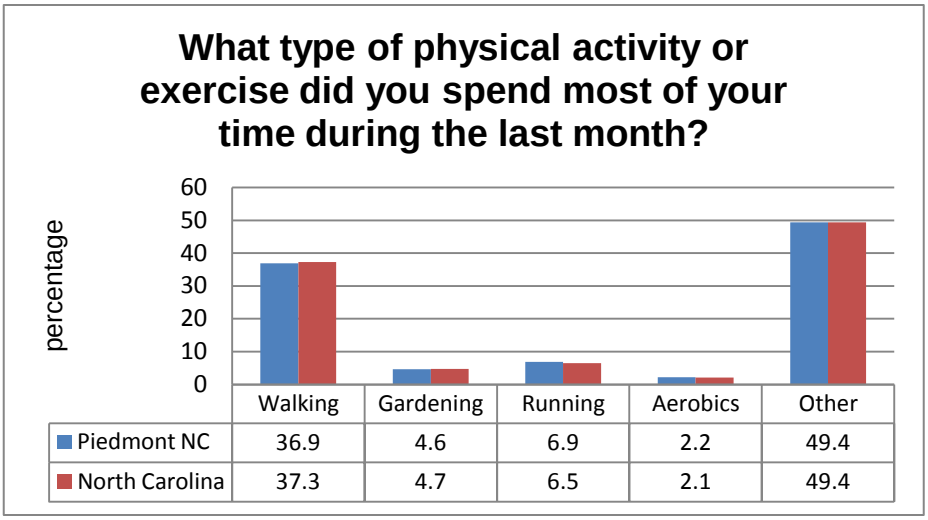
Some focus group participants said there needed to be a greater emphasis on eating meals prepared at home. The chart below highlights 2011 BRFFS survey data showing that approximately 70% eat the majority of their main meals at home. It was mentioned in a focus group that adults are not familiar with preparing healthy foods. Since people are not familiar with preparing healthier foods, it was suggested that classes be available to teach adults and children portion sizes, meal planning and time management.



The effects of convenience and fast foods were discussed in some focus groups. It was noted that the barrage of appealing media messages to eat at fast food restaurants is heard constantly. Concerns were raised regarding portion sizes, calories and lack of healthy foods listed on restaurant menus. Calories are now listed with foods on some area restaurant menus. One participant stated that a local restaurant owner shared that healthy foods did not sell. He would be happy to provide healthier choices, but he provides what the customer demands to stay in business.

Lack of exercise is another contributor to obesity. According to the Mayo Clinic, exercise:

1. Controls weight by burning calories
2. Combats health conditions and diseases, such as cerebrovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, depression, certain types of cancer, and arthritis
3. Improves one's mood after a stressful day. Instead of grabbing for comfort food, exercise. (mayoclinic.com)



	Walking	Gardening	Running	Aerobics	Other
Piedmont NC	36.9	4.6	6.9	2.2	49.4
North Carolina	37.3	4.7	6.5	2.1	49.4

Almost 75% of the 2011BRFSS survey respondents from Piedmont NC participated in physical activities or exercises in the past month. The chart above highlights some of those activities/ exercises. Survey participants identified walking as the exercise/activity they most often did during the last month.

Tobacco Use/Smoking

The use of tobacco and/or smoking contributes to the five leading causes of mortality in Stanly County residents. The leading causes of mortality in Stanly County are: heart disease; cancer (all sites); cancer – trachea, bronchus & lung; chronic lower respiratory diseases and cerebrovascular disease. The good news is that the mortality rates for heart disease; cancer (all sites); cancer – trachea, bronchus & lung and cerebrovascular disease are trending downward even though Stanly County is still above the state average. The Stanly County rate of mortality for chronic lower respiratory diseases is lower than the state average, but is trending upward.

Although tobacco use/smoking was not listed on the community health needs assessment survey, this topic was discussed in all four focus groups. Prevention through education by both teachers and parents at an early age was suggested by participants. Various reasons why youth smoked were offered such as friends smoking, peer pressure, trendy, act of rebellion, "look cool", to be in the in-crowd of the out-crowd, etc. Questions were raised regarding how youth accessed smoking materials as they were not able to purchase them legally. The increasing popularity of smokeless tobacco by males and females of all races was observed. Public restrictions were beneficial if enforced. Most who expressed an opinion on tobacco policies felt more restrictions were needed to protect the public as well as children of parent(s) who smoked. The rights of smokers were also expressed at one focus group meeting. Incentives (partial patch payment) and resources (QuitlineNC) to help people not use tobacco products was discussed.

When asked if they had used a tobacco product in the past week, 81.60% of the survey respondents said they had not while 18.40% said they had. A higher percentage of Married (85.73%) and Widowed (82.22%) survey respondents reported they had <u>not</u> used any form of tobacco in the past seven days. A higher percentage of Divorced (26.09%), Separated (31.25%) and Single/Never Married (24.07%) participants reported that they had used some form of tobacco in the past week. More Males (25.78%) taking this survey reported using some form of tobacco than Females

(16.26%). For the most part, this data is comparable to the 2011 community health needs assessment results.

To get a better understanding of the use of tobacco in Stanly County, the following tables highlight the Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey results regarding the incidence of smoking and use of chewing tobacco or snuff. The BRFSS data reports on the Piedmont Region of which Stanly County is one of 35 counties comprising this region.

2011 BRFSS - Cigarette Smoking Behaviors			
	Every Day	**Some Days**	**Not At All**
Piedmont Region (PR)	32.8%	12.9%	54.3%
North Carolina	33.6%	13.2%	53.2%
PR – Male	31.6%	12.4%	56.0%
PR - Female	34.3%	13.4%	52.3%

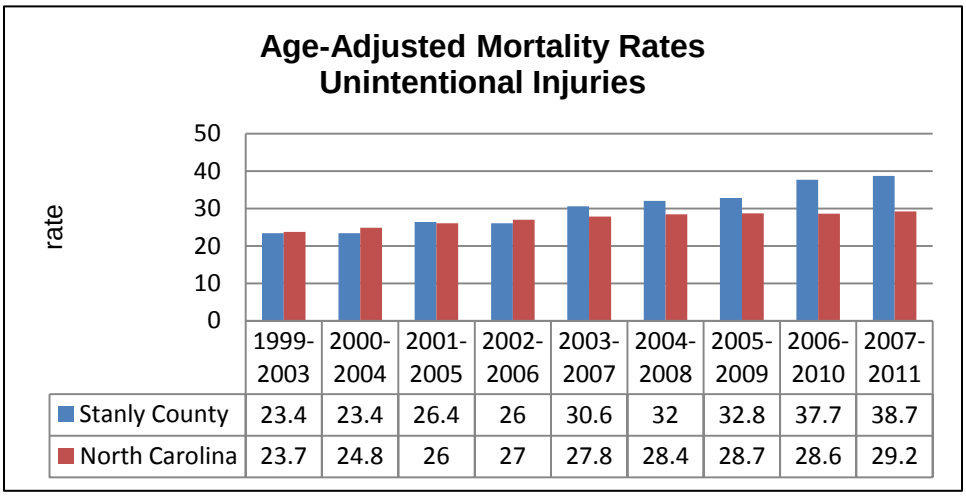
The above table shows that less people report smoking in the Piedmont Region than the State. Slightly more females reported cigarette smoking than males. Significantly more people, male and female, reported smoking on the BRFFS survey than the 2013 Stanly County community health needs assessment survey. It could be that more non-smokers completed the county survey or more smokers responded to the BRFSS survey collection activities.

The table below shows that significantly less people in the Piedmont Region reported using chewing tobacco or snuff. This data is more in line with the Stanly County community health survey participants' responses to their use of tobacco products.

2011 BRFSS – Chewing Tobacco or Snuff			
	Every Day	**Some Days**	**Not At All**
Piedmont Region (PR)	2.3%	2.2%	95.5%
North Carolina	2.8%	2.4%	94.8%
PR – Male	4.1%	4.0%	91.9%
PR - Female	0.7%	0.5%	98.8%

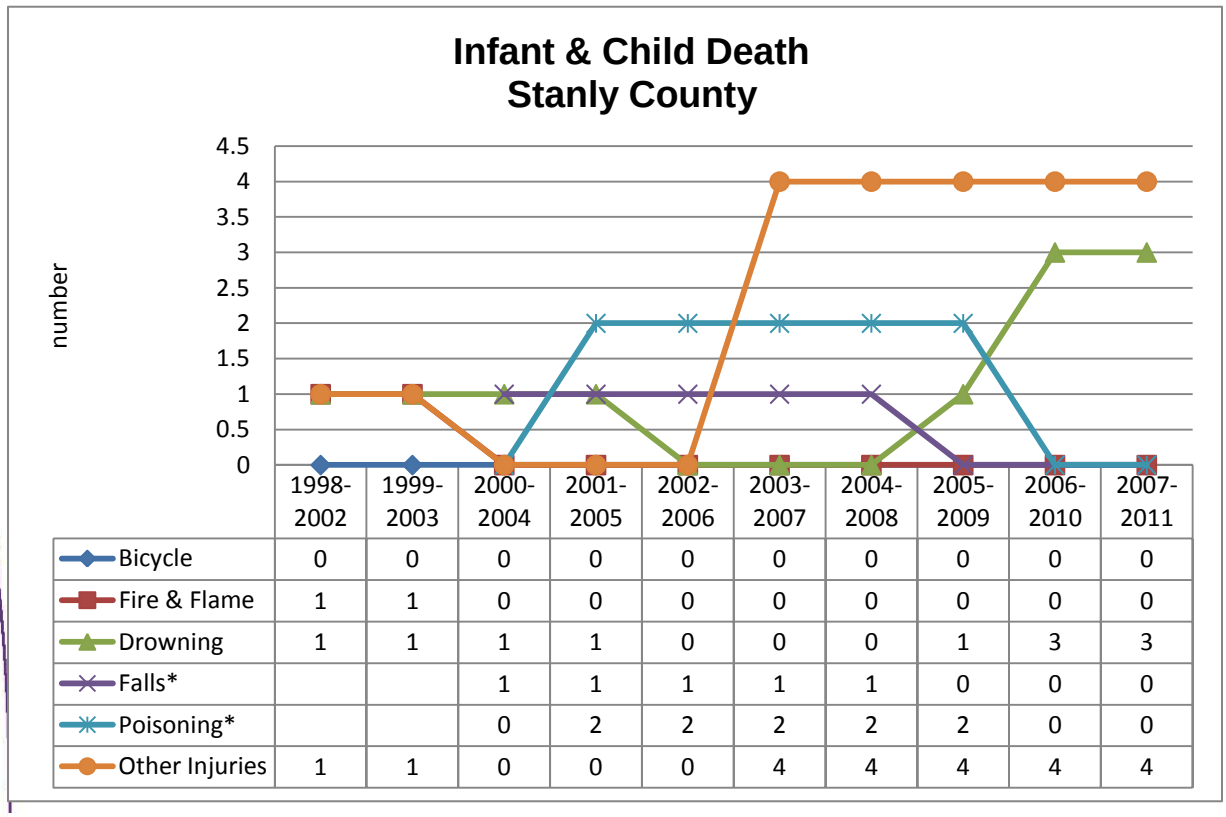
Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional Injuries includes poisoning, drowning, falls, bicycle, choking, fire and flame, etc. – anything other than injuries associated with a motor vehicle. There seems to be a disconnect between reality and perception. Unintentional Injuries was listed 19 out of the 20 Health Issues. In 2011, it was the eighth leading cause of death in Stanly County and the rate was slightly lower than the State. However, this information masks a potential problem. It was suggested in a focus group that Unintentional Injuries does not receive attention, because it occurs in "onesies and twosies." The incidence is more apparent by looking at trend data. This chart reveals the unintentional injuries mortality rate has been trending upward in Stanly County as is above the State average.



	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Stanly County	23.4	23.4	26.4	26	30.6	32	32.8	37.7	38.7
North Carolina	23.7	24.8	26	27	27.8	28.4	28.7	28.6	29.2

What are some of the causes of death that result from unintentional injuries? These causes include bicycle accidents, fire and flame accidents, drowning, falls and poisonings. The following chart highlights these incidents in infants and children, ages 0-17. Drowning and poisoning are identified as primary causes of death as a result of unintentional injuries. "Other injuries" may include exposure to excessive heat or cold, accidental firearm (handgun, rifle, shotgun, etc.) discharge, sports injury, electrocution, watercraft collisions, swimmers struck by watercraft, hit/struck by falling object, etc,



	1998-2002	1999-2003	2000-2004	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire & Flame	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3
Falls*			1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Poisoning*			0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Other Injuries	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4

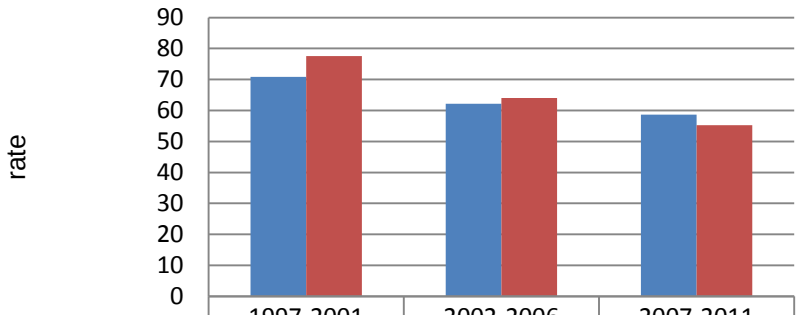
Data for falls and poisonings were not available in 1998-2002 or 1999-2003

Two focus group discussions centered on water safety. Concern was raised regarding watercraft, such as jet skis. Education was suggested to decrease boat collisions. Another focus group suggested CPR, First Aid and Baby Sitter Training programs be offered to the community. Drawbacks to these educational programs included where they were held. Most classes are held in Albemarle and it was felt more participation would occur in different locations in the county. The question was raised as to the incentive to taking classes. Incentives included babysitters receiving a certificate, the assurance one would be prepared for a family emergency and just for the sake of being more informed. Other avenues to educate the public included public service announcements, newspaper articles/ads, police updates, newsletters and informational sheets distributed at Stanly Regional Medical Center and medical offices.

Adolescent Sexuality Issues

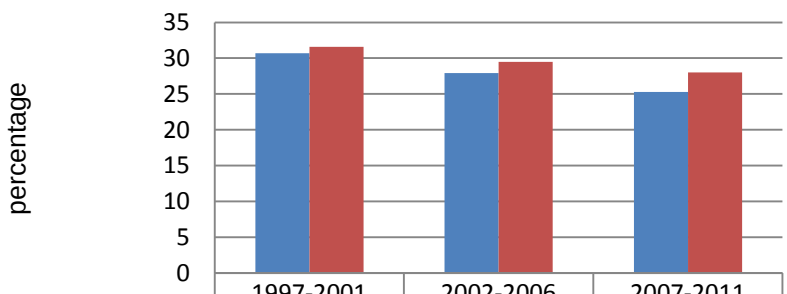
Adolescent Pregnancy

Many adolescents are sexually active in Stanly County. Evidence of this is found in the teenage pregnancy data and the incidence of sexually transmitted infections reported in adolescents. Teen pregnancy is an example of a dichotomy. The number of teen pregnancies is trending downward, but Stanly County has a higher percentage than the State.



	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
Stanly County	70.9	62.2	58.7
North Carolina	77.6	64	55.3

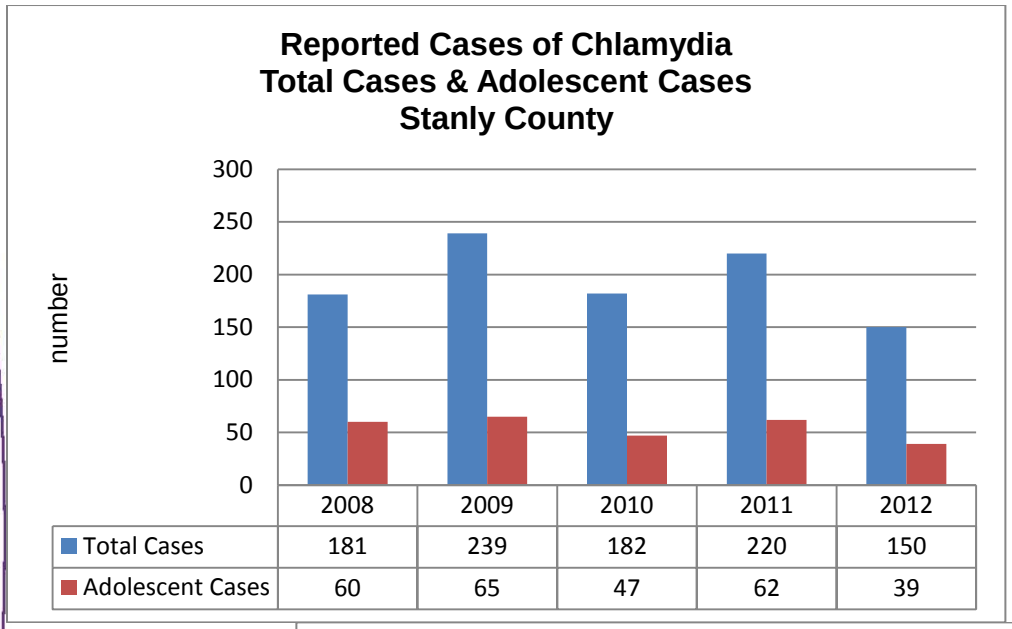
The rate of repeat teen pregnancies in Stanly County and North Carolina is shown in the chart below. The county trend is downward and Stanly County is slightly below the State rate. It must be noted that one-fourth of all Stanly County teenage pregnancies are repeaters.



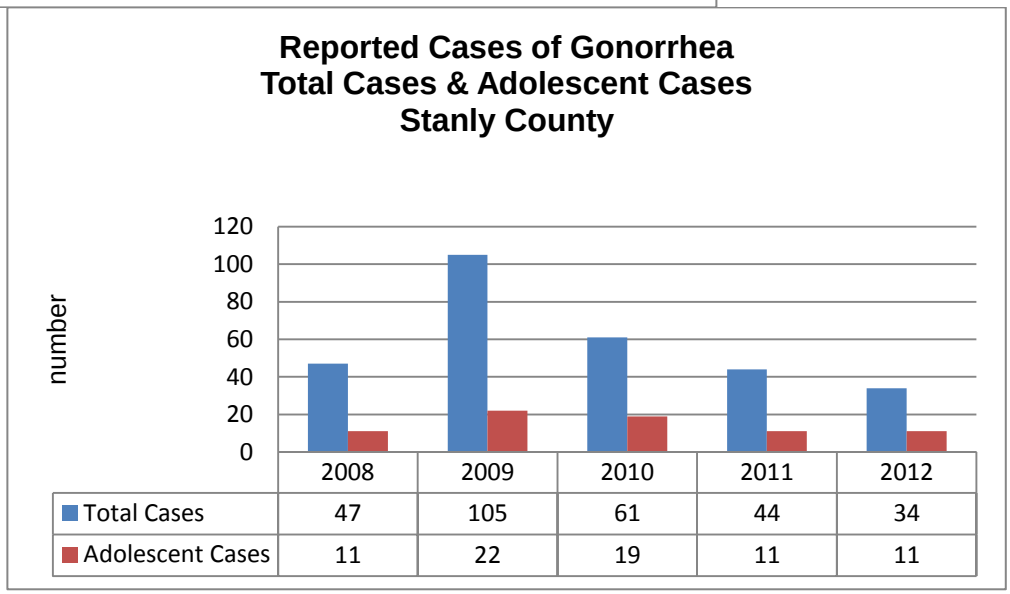
	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
Stanly County	30.7	27.9	25.3
North Carolilna	31.6	29.5	28

Adolescent Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Adolescents (ages 13-18) are responsible for approximately one-fourth of the reported cases of chlamydia and one-third of reported cases of gonorrhea in Stanly County. Chlamydia and gonorrhea are the STDs most reported in adolescents. A very limited number have been reported with nongonococcal urethritis (NGU). The charts below show the incidence of chlamydia and gonorrhea in Stanly County. Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Stanly County for the overall population as well as the adolescent population. Gonorrhea is the second most reported STD in Stanly County for both populations.



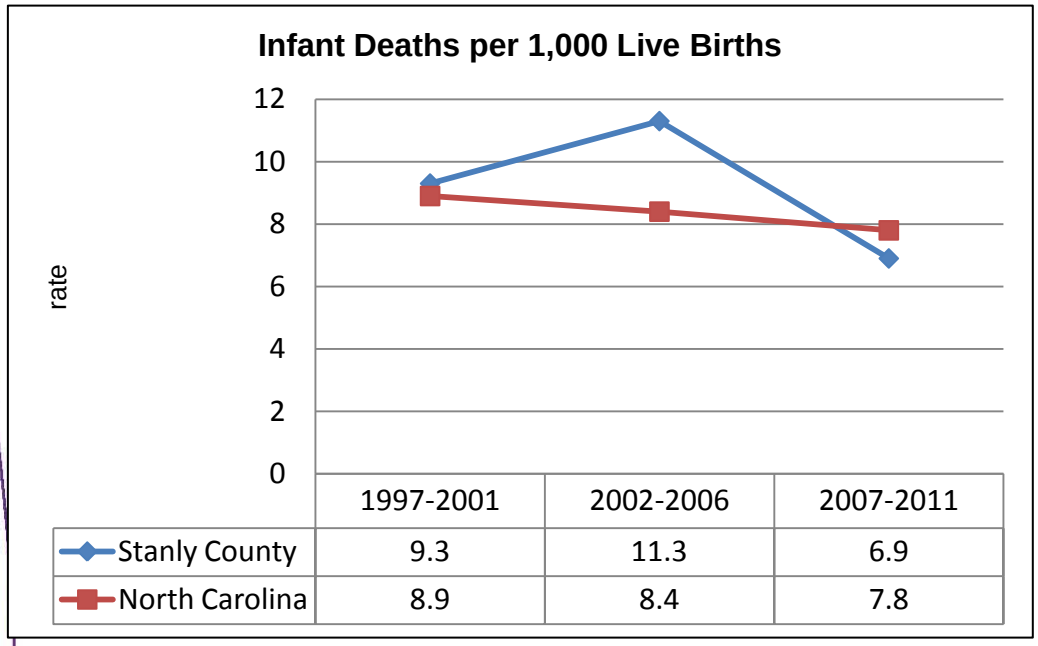
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Cases	181	239	182	220	150
Adolescent Cases	60	65	47	62	39



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Cases	47	105	61	44	34
Adolescent Cases	11	22	19	11	11

Infant Mortality Issues

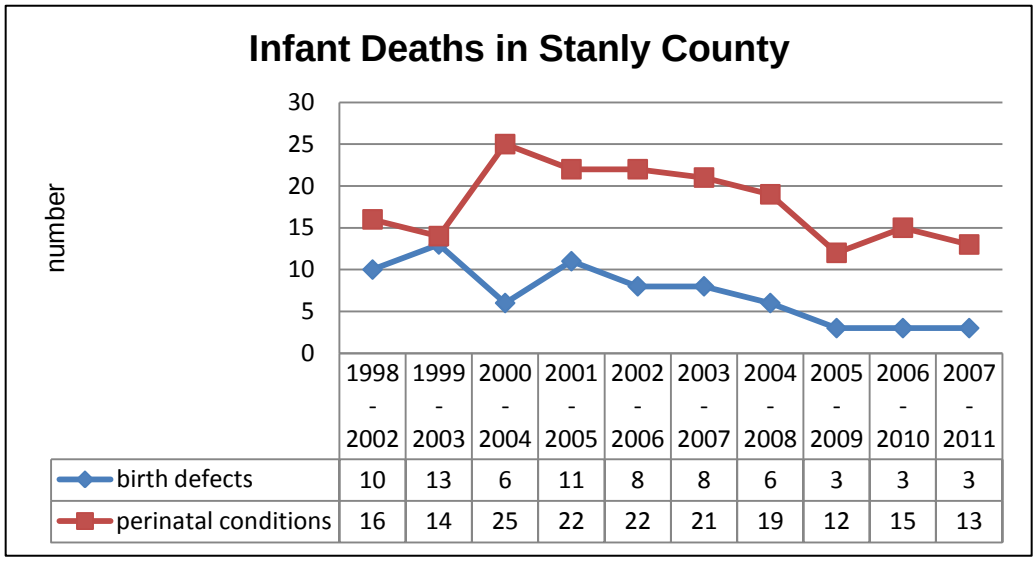
The incidence of infant mortality has trended downward. Infant deaths decreased approximately 40% from 2002-2006 to 2007-2011 and 25% from 1997-2001 to 2007-2011.As the chart shows, the incidence of infant deaths in Stanly County is now less than the State's.



Causes of infant deaths include birth defects and perinatal conditions, including extreme premature births. Perinatal is defined as the "time of birth, from the twentieth week of gestation to the twenty-eighth day of newborn life." (dictionary.com)

The following chart highlights the incidence of these conditions.

The percentage of low birthweight births (2,500 grams/5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less) is trending upward. Stanly County, also, has a higher percentage of low birthweight births as well as premature births (<37 weeks gestation) than the State average. Charts are also found in the Appendices on page 74.



Community health needs assessment survey respondents rated Birth Defects last as a major problem, so birth defects are not seen as a major problem.

COMMUNITY ISSUES

The 35 Community Issues provided in both the 2011 and 2013 community health needs assessment surveys were identical. Unemployment/Underemployment, Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance, Child Abuse & Neglect and Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) were the top five listings in the 2011 and 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment results. The percentage that saw these Community Issues as major problems were basically the same, except Unemployment/Underemployment. It was significantly seen as less a major problem on the 2013 survey (57.97%) than the 2011 (71.61%) one. Domestic Violence, Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing, Lack of Transportation and Lack of Recycling were repeated on the top 10 Community Issues – Major Problem list at approximately the same percentage. Bullying and Lack of Recreational Facilities replaced Litter and Gangs on the 2013 top 10 Community Issues – Major Problem list. A complete listing of Community Issues is located in the Appendices on pages 75-84.

Community Issues – Overall – Major Problem				
	2013	%	2011	%
1	Unemployment/Underemployment	57.97	Unemployment/Underemployment	71.61
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance	33.07	Lack Of/Inadequate Health Insurance	32.67
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual)	28.76	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual)	25.86
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.)	23.93	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.)	22.14
5	Bullying	23.70	Lack of Recycling	21.28
6	Domestic Violence	23.28	Domestic Violence	21.16
7	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing	22.45	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing	19.91
8	Lack of Transportation	21.55	Lack of Transportation	18.08
9	Lack of Recycling	21.28	Litter	17.27
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities	20.98	Gangs	17.00

Locations

Unemployment/Underemployment continues to be the number one Community Issue in all locations in Stanly County. Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance and Child Abuse & Neglect were in the top five Major Problems all Locations. Bullying, Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) and Domestic Violence were list on two of the four locations as a Major Problem. The South was the only Location to identify Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing and Litter on their top five list of Major Problems. The West included Racism in their top five Major Problems list.

Community Issues – Locations – Major Problem					
	Overall	**East**	**West**	**North**	**South**
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (56.71%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (61.35%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.30%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (55.94%)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07%)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (32.62%)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (30.37%)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (29.78%)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (43.61%)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (28.76%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (30.81%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (26.60%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (24.48%)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (28.46%)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93%)	Domestic Violence (26.36%)	Racism (24.39%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (20.43%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (27.66%)
5	Bullying (23.70%)	Bullying (25.91%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.47%)	(T)Bullying (19.68%) (T)Domestic Violence (19.68%)	Litter (24.19%)

Age

Unemployment/Underemployment was rated the top Major Problem by all ages. Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance was listed in the top five Major Problems for those between the ages of 20 and 64. Child Abuse & Neglect was listed as a Major Problem for those between the ages of 20 and 64. A variety of environmental issues were identified on the top five list – Litter (ages 15-19 and ages 64-74), Recycling (ages 20-34) and Water Pollution (ages 75+). Two safety issues, Bullying and Crime (theft, robbery, etc.), made the top five list of those ages 15-19. Safety issues were listed in other age groups – Crime (theft, robbery, etc) ages 20-34, Domestic Violence ages 65-74, and Gangs ages 75+. Recreational needs were top five Major Problems for ages 35-54 citing Recreational Facilities and ages 75+ citing Lack of Recreational Programs.

Community Issues – Age – Major Problem							
	Overall	**15-19**	**20-34**	**35-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75+**
1	Unemployment/ Under-employment (57.97%)	Unemployment /Under-employment (52.11)	Unemployment /Under-employment (52.43)	Unemployment /Under-employment (62.15)	Unemployment /Under-employment (64.05)	Unemployment /Under-employment (50.00)	Unemployment/ Under-employment (36.36)
2	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07%)	Bullying (38.24)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.91)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (36.13)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (41.85)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (25.71)	Gangs (30.43)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (28.76%)	Litter (34.92)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (27.65)	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.97)	Child Abuse & Neglect (29.66)	Litter (25.31)	Lack of Recreational Programming (27.78)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (31.82)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (25.99)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (25.98)	Lack of Transportation (28.36)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.38)	Water Pollution (23.81)
5	Bullying (23.70%)	Racism (31.15)	Lack of Recycling (25.10)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (25.57)	Access to Adult Day Care (26.42)	Domestic Violence (21.79)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.53)

Gender

Males and females agreed that Underemployment/Underemployment and Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance were the two top Major Problems in the community. Males rated environmental issues higher as a Major Problem than women as Litter and Lack of Recycling were in their top five Community Issues. Females selected well being/safety issues higher as Major Problems – Child Abuse & Neglect, Bullying and Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) were in their top five Community Issues.

Community Issues – Gender– Major Problem			
	Overall	**Male**	**Female**
1	Unemployment/Underemployment (57.97%)	Unemployment/Underemployment (48.00%)	Unemployment/Underemployment (60.66%)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07%)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (29.52%)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.70%)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (28.76%)	Litter (21.74%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.50%)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93%)	Quality of Education (K-12) (21.35%)	Bullying (26.01%)
5	Bullying (23.70%)	Lack of Recycling (20.22%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (25.21%)

Race

Unemployment/Underemployment was the top Community Issues Major Problem of all the races. However, three races (American Indian, Asian, Biracial-Black/White) listed other Community Issues with equal percentages as Unemployment/Underemployment. Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance was the next Major Problem listed as a top five Major Problem on five of the six race categories. Only African American/Black did not list this as a top five Major Problem. Racism was a top five Major Problem identified by African American/Black and Hispanic/Latino races. It was listed as the sixth Major Problem for Biracial-Black/White race category. Safety issues Child Abuse & Neglect, Crimes (theft, robbery, etc.), Domestic Violence, Bullying, Gangs and Elder Abuse were listed by various races as a top five Major Problem. Child Abuse & Neglect was a top five listing on the Asian, Biracial-Black/White, and Caucasian/White races. African American/Black race category identified Domestic Violence, Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) and Gangs as top five Major Problem. Caucasian/White race category included Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) and Bullying in their top five Major Problem selections. Domestic Violence was a top five selection for the Hispanic/Latino race category. American Indians listed Elder Abuse & Neglect among the top five Major Problems.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">Health Issues – Race/Ethnicity – Major Problem</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Overall</th><th>African American/ Black</th><th>American Indian</th><th>Asian</th><th>Biracial Black/ White</th><th>Caucasian /White</th><th>Hispanic/ Latino</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97%)</td><td>Unemployment/ Under-employment (53.49%)</td><td rowspan="5">(T)Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (60.00%)

(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (60.00%)

(T)Lack of Recreational Programming (60.00%)

(T)Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.00%)

(T)Elder Abuse & Neglect (60.00%)</td><td rowspan="2">(T)Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (55.56%)

(T)Unemploy-ment/ Underemploy-ment (55.56%)</td><td rowspan="2">(T)Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (35.29%)
(T)Un-employment/ Under-employment (35.29%)</td><td>Un-employment/ Under-employment (59.05%)</td><td>Unemployment/ Underemployment (55.93%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07%)</td><td rowspan="2">(T) Gangs (33.59%)

(T)Racism (33.59%)</td><td>Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (32.77%)</td><td>Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (40.98%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (28.76%)</td><td rowspan="2">(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (44.44%)

(T)Inadequate / Unaffordable Housing (44.44%)

(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (44.44%)</td><td>Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (31.25%)</td><td>Child Abuse & Neglect (28.03%)</td><td>Lack of Transportation (39.22%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93%)</td><td>Domestic Violence (32.80%)</td><td rowspan="2">(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (29.41%)

(T)Water Pollution (29.41%)</td><td>Bullying (22.85%)</td><td>Racism (36.84%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Bullying (23.70%)</td><td>Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (32.56%)</td><td>Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.55%)</td><td>Domestic Violence (36.07%)</td></tr>
</table>

Marital Status

Unemployment/Underemployment was the number one Community Issue for all Marital Status categories. All categories, except Widowed, listed Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance as the second highest percentage. Widowed category selected Access to Adult Day Care. Child Abuse & Neglect was a top five Major Issue for all Marital Status categories, except for Widowed. Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) was a top five Major Problem for Married and Single/Never Married categories.

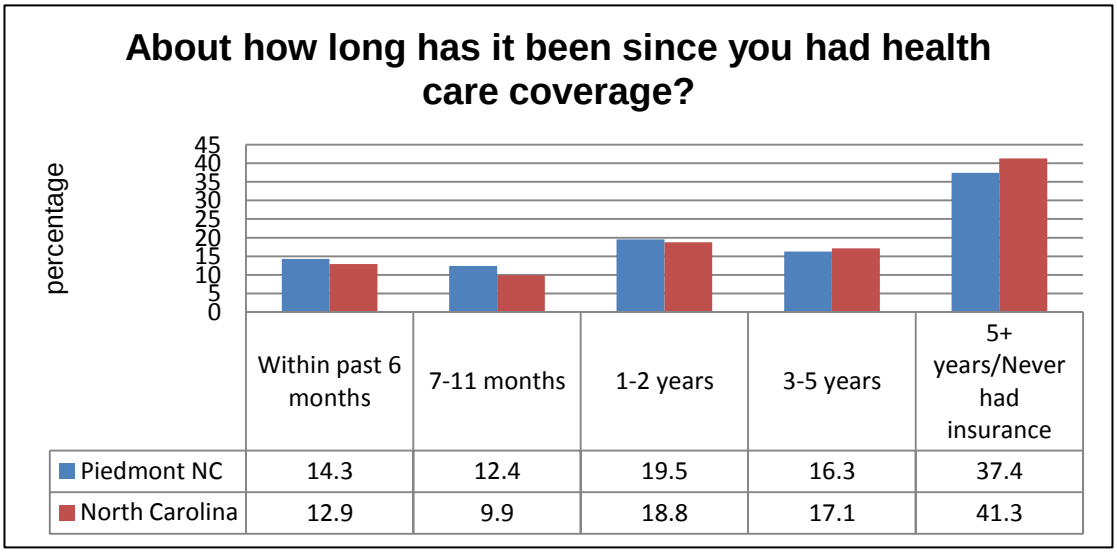
Quality of Education (K-12) was only listed in the top five Major Problem for the Married category. Domestic Violence was a top five Major Problem only for the Separated category. Widowed was the only Marital Status category to include Lack of Recreational Facilities and Water Pollution in the top five Community Issues. The Divorced category included Lack of Transportation as a top five Major Problem.

Community Issues - Marital Status – Major Problem						
	Overall	**Divorced**	**Married**	**Separated**	**Single/Never Married**	**Widowed**
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (59.29%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.61%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (42.42%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (52.61%)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (51.11%)
2	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07%)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (40.30%)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (33.86%)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (30.00%)	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (29.32%)	Access to Adult Day Care (26.67%)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (physical, emotional, sexual) (28.76%)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (32.52%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.03%)	Domestic Violence (28.13%)	Child Abuse & Neglect (26.89%)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (25.00%)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93%)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (25.00%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.31%)	(T)Bullying (24.24%)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (26.48%)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (23.81%)
5	Bullying (23.70%)	(T)Lack of Transportation (25.00%)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.28%)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (24.24%)	Bullying (26.36%)	(T)Water Pollution (23.81%)

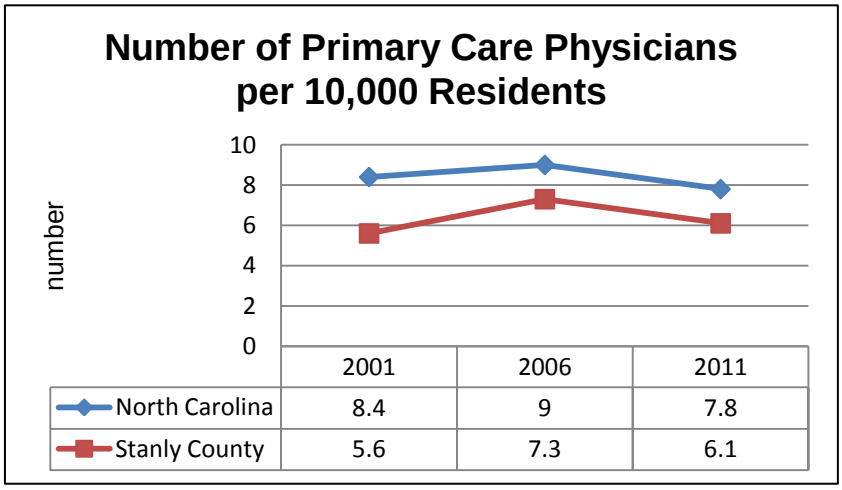
COMMUNITY ISSUES DISCUSSION

Health Insurance

Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance was the second highest Major Problem percentage under Community Issues. Approximately one-third of the community health needs assessment survey respondents thought it was a Major Problem. Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance ranked number two for Overall, Gender and Locations. Those between the ages of 35-74, ranked it second as a Major Problem. It was ranked third for those between the ages of 20-34.
Overall, Lack of Health Insurance was the second highest reason given by Stanly County community health needs assessment survey participants to access health services. It was the main barrier for American Indians and Hispanic/Latino respondents. The 2011 BRFSS survey asked participants how long they had been without health insurance if they responded that they did not have it. The chart highlights their responses.



The impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) has not been observed as it has only been partly initiated. One group of people who have already benefitted from the PPACA is young adults. Young adults through age 25 can remain on their parents' healthcare plans. The other components of the Affordable Care Act have not been put into place yet, so their impact is still unknown.

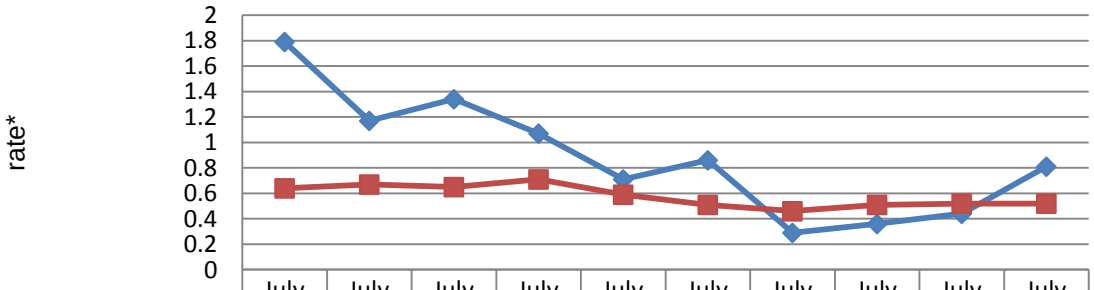


The availability of primary care physicians is a concern throughout the United States. With the upcoming changes in healthcare, more primary care physicians will be needed. The following chart shows that Stanly County has less than the State average of primary care physicians, so this may become a problem.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is defined for this report as physical, emotional and/or sexual abuse as well as neglect unless otherwise noted. Overall, each Location and Females sections listed Child Abuse & Neglect as the number three Major Problem. Those ages 20-34 listed it as their number two Major Problem. The charts below highlight the incidence of child abuse and neglect for Stanly County and North Carolina. The data for these charts came from information Stanly County Department of Social Services reported to the N.C. Division of Social Services.

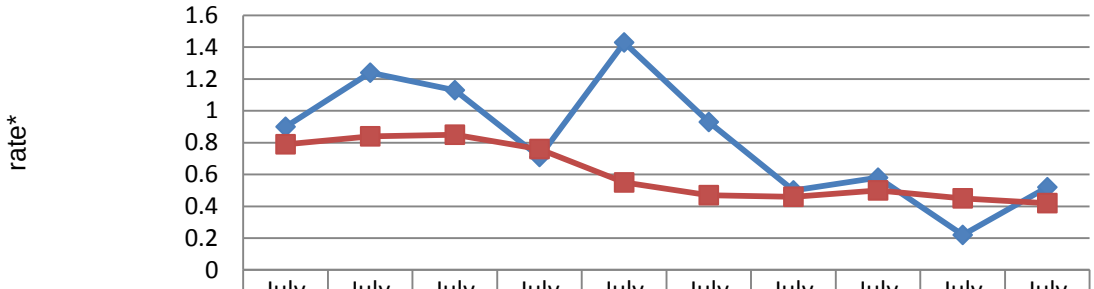
Report of Abuse & Neglect Type of Finding (Exclusive: Most Severe Finding) [Point of Time]



	July 2002-June 2003	July 2003-June 2004	July 2004-June 2005	July 2005-June 2006	July 2006-June 2007	July 2007-June 2008	July 2008-June 2009	July 2009-June 2010	July 2010-June 2011	July 2011-June 2012
Stanly County	1.79	1.17	1.34	1.07	0.71	0.86	0.29	0.36	0.44	0.81
North Carolina	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.71	0.59	0.51	0.46	0.51	0.52	0.52

**per 1,000 children 17 years old and younger, SOURCE: Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., Stewart, C.J., Vaughn, J., Bauer, R, and Reese, J. (2013).Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food & Nutrition Services in North Carolina (v3.1). Retrieved July 26, 2013, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma/*

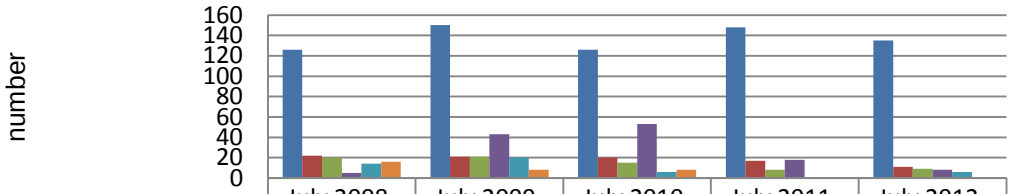
Report of Abuse Type of Finding (Exclusive: Most Severe Finding) [Point in Time Data]



	July 2002-June 2003	July 2003-June 2004	July 2004-June 2005	July 2005-June 2006	July 2006-June 2007	July 2007-June 2008	July 2008-June 2009	July 2009-June 2010	July 2010-June 2011	July 2011-June 2012
Stanly County	0.9	1.24	1.13	0.71	1.43	0.93	0.5	0.58	0.22	0.52
North Carolina	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.76	0.55	0.47	0.46	0.5	0.45	0.42

**per 1,000 children 17 years old and younger, SOURCE: Duncan, D.F., Kum, H.C., Flair, K.A., Stewart, C.J., Vaughn, J., Bauer, R, and Reese, J. (2013).Management Assistance for Child Welfare, Work First, and Food & Nutrition Services in North Carolina (v3.1). Retrieved July 26, 2013, from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Jordan Institute for Families website. URL: http://ssw.unc.edu/ma/*

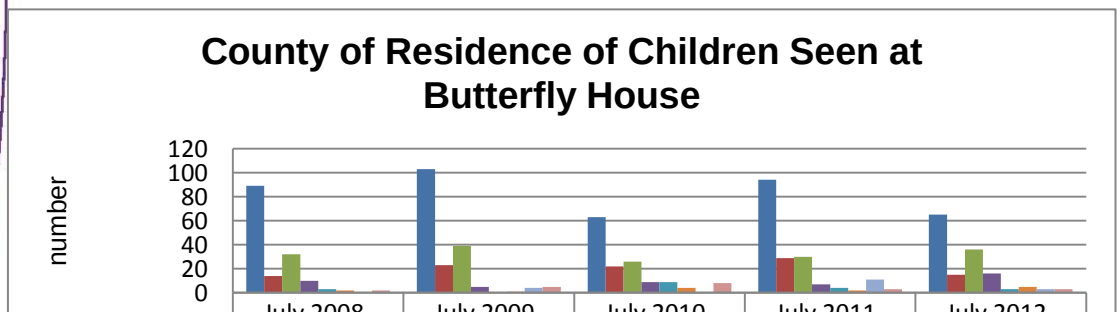
The Butterfly House, a nationally accredited children's advocacy center, works with the medical community, social services, law enforcement, court system, mental health and school system to address child abuse in Stanly County. The chart highlights the type of cases dealt with at the Butterfly House. It must be noted that other counties are included in this information as the Butterfly House serves surrounding counties.



	July 2008-June 2009	July 2009-June 2010	July 2010-June 2011	July 2011-June 2012	July 2012-June 2013
Sexual Abuse	126	150	126	148	135
Physical Abuse	22	21	20	17	11
Neglect	20	21	15	8	9
Psychological Abuse	5	43	53	18	8
Drug Endangerment	14	20	6	1	6
Witness to Violence	16	8	8	1	0

Source: Butterfly House Child Advocacy Center Annual Report

The following chart highlights the county of residence of the children seen at the Butterfly House. Stanly County children comprise the vast majority of children accessing these services. Other counties do not have these services available for their children within their counties.



	July 2008-June 2009	July 2009-June 2010	July 2010-June 2011	July 2011-June 2012	July 2012-June 2013
Stanly	89	103	63	94	65
Anson	14	23	22	29	15
Montgomery	32	39	26	30	36
Richmond	10	5	9	7	16
Rowan	3	0	9	4	3
Cabarrus	2	1	4	2	5
Moore	0	4	0	11	3
Other	2	5	8	3	3

Source: Butterfly House Child Advocacy Center Annual Report

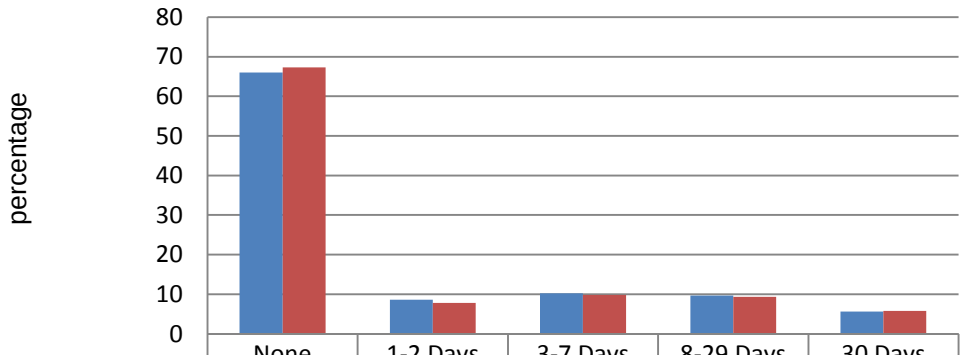
Mental Health

Mental Health services availability was discussed in the four focus groups. Participants were aware of the various mental health services available in Stanly County such as, Monarch, Daymark, Bridge to Recovery, GHA Autism Supports, and ARC. Neighboring county mental facilities were discussed too.

Three of the four groups stated that there is not adequate availability of services. Two major deficiencies identified by focus group participants were availability of pediatric mental health services (prevention and care) and emergency mental health services. Other reasons included long wait to be seen and State cuts of support for mental health services that have "left all ages vulnerable."

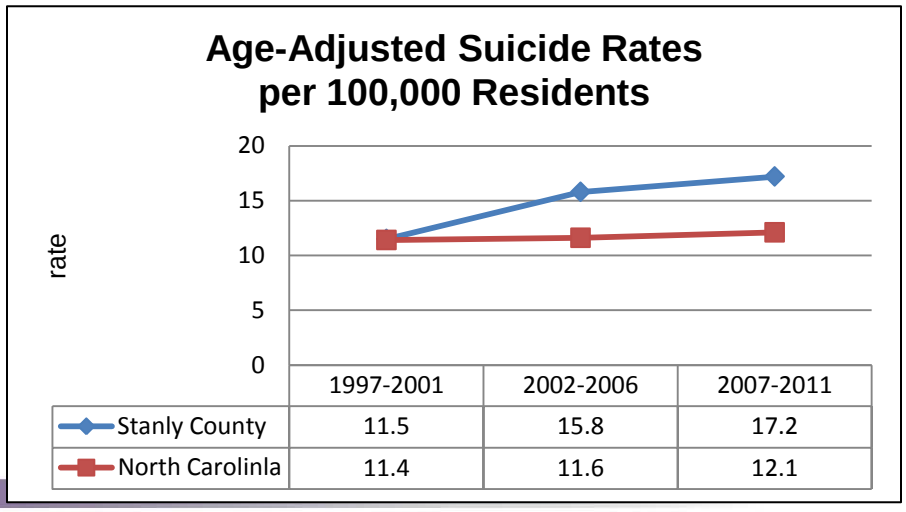
The community health needs assessment survey showed that Mental Illness and Suicide were not viewed as a major problem. The data provides a mixed message. The 2011 BRFSS survey asked participants if they have ever been told by a healthcare professional (doctor, nurse, etc.) that they had chronic health conditions that included depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression. In Piedmont NC, there were 17.6% who answered the question yes. More females (21.7%) than males (13.3%) answered yes.

The BRFSS survey results for Piedmont NC residents showed 66% had experienced good mental health the past 30 days. Approximately 15% of the Piedmont NC respondents reported poor mental health for more than a week the past 30 days. Poor mental health included stress, depression and problem with emotions. Those with less than a high school education and a household income less than $15,000 reported the highest percentage of poor mental health days.



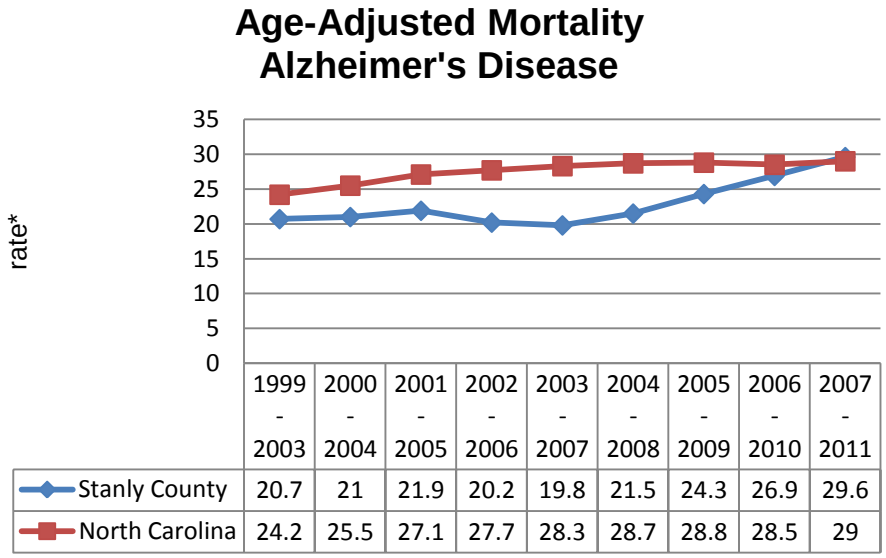
	None	1-2 Days	3-7 Days	8-29 Days	30 Days
Piedmont, NC	66	8.6	10.2	9.7	5.6
North Carolina	67.3	7.8	9.8	9.3	5.8

Another indicator of mental health status is suicide. Suicide was listed as the 15th cause of death in Stanly County in 2011. However, the incidence of suicide in Stanly County is higher than the State average and is trending upward as the chart highlights.



	1997-2001	2002-2006	2007-2011
Stanly County	11.5	15.8	17.2
North Carolinla	11.4	11.6	12.1

Alzheimer's Disease



	1999 - 2003	2000 - 2004	2001 - 2005	2002 - 2006	2003 - 2007	2004 - 2008	2005 - 2009	2006 - 2010	2007 - 2011
Stanly County	20.7	21	21.9	20.2	19.8	21.5	24.3	26.9	29.6
North Carolina	24.2	25.5	27.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.8	28.5	29

**Deaths per 100,000 population*

Alzheimer's disease is one of many neurological diseases. In 2011, Alzheimer's disease was the sixth leading cause of death in Stanly County. The chart shows that the incidence of Alzheimer's disease is now slightly above the state average. It is trending upward.

The 2011 BRFSS survey asked participants if they provided "regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long term illness or disability." The State percentage was 19.7% while 18.2% in Piedmont NC stated that they provided care or assistance. When they were asked if the person they were caring for had experienced thinking or memory changes 50.6% stated "yes" that had occurred. This percentage was the same for Piedmont NC and North Carolina.

Caring for those with this disease as well as other dementias usually falls to the adult children. This may be the reason those ages 55-64 included access to adult day care in their top five Major Problem list. Focus group participants were aware of the services offered at the Stanly County Senior Center, C.A.R.E Café and local nursing homes. The need for a local facility to care for those with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias as well as provide support groups for caregivers was expressed by the focus group participants. As one focus group participant stated, "This problem is only going to increase due to our longevity." Coltrane L.I.F.E. Center, an adult day health service center that offers day time programs for adults, is the closest facility and is located in Concord, NC. Plans are underway to establish a satellite center in Albemarle in conjunction with Coltrane L.I.F.E. Center.

Environment Issues

The survey included several issues involving the environment. These issues included litter, recycling, water pollution, land & soil pollution and air pollution. The chart below shows the Overall standing determined by survey respondents. Overall, the Lack of Recycling was listed as the top Environment Issue seen as a major problem. Air Pollution was the least Major Problem.

Environment Issues Overall – Major Problem					
	Lack of Recycling	**Litter**	**Water Pollution**	**Land & Soil pollution**	**Air Pollution**
Overall	#9	#13	#17	#25	#27

Lack of Recycling was seen as a Major Problem by the East (#7) and Males (#5). Caucasian/Whites (#6) and Hispanic/Latinos (#9) had it in their top 10 list of Major Problems. Those ages 20-34 (#5) and 55-64 (#6) had it on their top 10 list of Major Problems too.

Overall, Litter was ranked #13, but it was on the top 10 list of South (#5) and West (#10). It was #3 on the Males list of Major Problems. Those ages 65-74 (#3) and 55-64 (#7) had it listed on their top 10 list. Those Separated (#6), Single/Never Married (#7), and Divorced (#9) listed Litter on their top 10 lists.

Water Pollution was listed #4 for those ages 75 years old and older. Land & Soil Pollution was listed as #10 for those ages, 15-19.

PERSONAL HEALTH PROFILE

Survey participants were asked questions regarding their health, healthcare provider, health screenings and health habits. The overwhelming majority of survey participants selected Doctor's Office as to where they would go for health information or if they were sick. The Hospital and Health Department were distant selections regardless of where one lived in the county. However, when reviewing the responses to this question according to Race/Ethnicity, 60% of the Hispanic/Latino survey respondents chose Health Department as where they would go for health information if they were sick. These results may be biased because a significant number of Hispanic/Latino respondents were reached through health department clinics/venues.

The majority had never been told by a doctor that they had Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, asthma, cancer, depression/anxiety disorder, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, high cholesterol, osteoporosis or stroke. Approximately 30% had been told they had high cholesterol and/or hypertension. Approximately 25% had been told they had arthritis or depression/ anxiety disorder. Approximately 40% of the respondents were on medication for one of the health conditions previously mentioned.

A high percentage of survey respondents had the followings screenings during the past year: blood pressure (62.65%), blood sugar (62.28%) and cholesterol (62.65%). A majority of those participating in the survey indicated they had dental preventive care (61.99%) and vision screening (51.70%) in the past year. Overall, very few had a hearing screening test done in the past year – only 13.62%. The majority of those having a hearing test during the past year were those ages 15-19 (30.43%), 75 years old and older (27.78%) and ages 65-74 (19.18%).

Approximately 89% stated they had not had a colonoscopy in the past year. As expected, older respondents were more likely to have had a colonoscopy. Approximately 20% of those ages 55-64 and 65-74 had a colonoscopy during the past year. About 35% of those 75 years old and older had a colonoscopy during the past year.

Questions regarding gender specific screenings were asked on the survey. Since PSA testing and digital rectal exams are recommended for older males, it was expected that older males would receive these tests rather than younger males. Only 38.30% of the males, ages 55 and older, received a digital rectal exam in the past year. 61.80% of males, ages 55 and older, had a prostate cancer screening (PSA) test in the past year.

Pap smears are generally recommended for women ages 21 through 64. 60.84% of women respondents, ages 20 through 64, reported having a pap smear in the past year. In the past year, 76.44% of female respondents, ages 20-64, performed self breast exams. Mammograms are recommended for women ages 40 and older. 62.85% female respondents, ages 35 and older, reported they had a mammogram in the past year.

Personal health habits dealt with physical activity and the use of alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs/abusing medications. Over 70% stated they participated in a physical activity in the past week. Approximately 70% responded that they had not consumed one or more alcoholic beverages during the past seven days. Over 81% said they had not used any form of tobacco in the past week. Approximately 97% said they had not used illegal drugs or abused medications in the past week.

BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Survey participants were asked about barriers to accessing healthcare services. Overall, "Deductible/Co-pay is Too High" (39.18%) was the greatest barrier with "Health Insurance" (28.59%) showing the second highest percentage. The South had a higher percentage than the other county Locations for both "Deductible/Co-pay is Too High" and "Health Insurance."
Race/Ethnicity impacted barriers to accessing healthcare services. The chart below highlights these differences. For all Race/Ethnicity groups, "Health Insurance" and "Deductible/Co-pay is Too High" were the top two barriers. A higher percentage of America Indians and Hispanic/Latinos reported that "Health Insurance" is a greater barrier to accessing healthcare services than the other race/ethnicity groups. A complete listing of Barrier survey responses found in the Appendices on pages 85-86.

Barriers to Accessing Healthcare Services – Race/Ethnicity							
	Overall	**African American /Black**	**American Indian**	**Asian**	**Bi-Racial Black/ White**	**Caucasian /White**	**Hispanic /Latino**
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health Insurance	28.59	44.53	60.00	33.33	46.67	24.81	43.55
Deductible/ Co-pay is too high	39.18	44.96	40.00	33.33	56.25	37.92	41.38
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance/ Medicaid	8.96	20.31	0	22.22	7.14	7.48	4.26
Transportation	8.15	20.47	25.00	11.11	14.29	5.14	22.41

Further review of the barriers data showed "Doctor's Office Does Not Accept My Insurance/ Medicaid" was a problem for African American/Black (20.31%) and Asian (22.22%) survey participants.

"Transportation" was significantly less of a barrier for the Caucasian/White group than all the other Race/Ethnicity groups. "Transportation" was a barrier to Accessing Healthcare Services for some respondents. In the Marital Status group, the Married group was significantly less impacted by "Transportation" as a barrier than the other Marital Status groups. Age had an impact on "Transportation" as a barrier as the table below indicates. "Transportation" was seen as more of a barrier for those 15-19 years of age and 75 years old and older than other Age groups.

Barriers to Accessing Healthcare Services – Ages							
	Overall	**15-19**	**20-34**	**35-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75+**
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transportation	8.15	20.59	7.14	7.74	4.66	6.49	13.04

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Emergency Preparedness pertains to activities to address a man-made or natural disaster. Man-made disasters include bioterrorism events, power service blackout/ disruption, biological weapons, explosions and/or hazardous materials spill. Natural disasters include weather-related events (hurricanes, tornadoes, extreme heat, winter & ice storms, damaging winds, floods) and disease outbreaks.

Please note that the survey responses to the two Emergency Preparedness questions are limited. Both questions asked for only the main reason as an answer. If more than one answer was given, that survey response was not used. On the next community health needs assessment, survey respondents will be asked to mark all applicable responses.

Overall, survey participants' main reason for not evacuating was "Concern about Family Safety." The second reason given for not evacuating was "Concern about Leaving Property Behind." The chart below shows the survey responses.

Main reason would not evacuate - Location					
	Overall	**East**	**West**	**North**	**South**
Concern about family safety	32.19	32.93	29.27	33.16	31.65
Concern about leaving property behind	17.31	17.44	(T)14.15	(T)16.58	22.30
Other	12.96	11.13	17.07	(T)16.58	10.79
Concern about leaving pets	12.04	11.28	(T)14.15	12.83	11.51
Concern about Traffic Jams & Inability to get out	6.77	(T)6.77	8.29	6.42	5.04
Concern about personal safety	6.52	(T)6.77	8.78	4.81	4.32
Lack of Transportation	5.60	6.47	(T)2.93	(T)3.74	7.91
Lack of trust in public officials	4.52	4.96	(T)2.93	(T)3.74	5.76
Health problems	2.09	2.26	2.44	2.14	0.72

Overall, the main method for getting information from authorities in case of an emergency preparedness event was the "Television." The "Internet" and "Radio" were the next sources for information. The younger survey participants had a higher percentage of "Internet" responses than older participants, but "Television" was still the first choice.

FOCUS GROUP FACILITY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

Stanly Regional Medical Center has provided care to the community for over sixty years. Although the hospital focuses on a number of specialties, what area do you feel they are considered to be "experts" in the field of and why? Which specialty do you feel they are lacking, but should continue to build on for the residents of Stanly County?

It was noted that services available through Stanly Regional Medical Center (SRMC) have improved throughout the years. Focus groups remarked that SRMC was a good provider of cancer treatments through the Roy M. Hinson Cancer Center. It was convenient to receive treatment, but several suggested diagnosis and surgery may be accessed elsewhere. The Breast Health Center and Disease Management Program were described as "excellent" by several focus group participants. Physical Therapy Department received positive feedback as did the X-Ray Department and Speakers Bureau. The Emergency Department received mixed reviews from participants.

Specialties lacking included pediatric psychiatry, cardiology services and pediatric surgery services. It was acknowledged that the limited number of patients needing specialized services would make it impractical to offer these services here. Concern was expressed in one focus group regarding the use of Hospitalists and continuity of care.

Focus group participants stressed quality healthcare included competent and caring healthcare providers (doctors, nurses, educators, technicians) as well as effective communication. Several stated technology does not always result in higher quality care. Let the need dictate what technology is available.

Stanly County Health Department offers services to all residents of Stanly County – even those who do not come to the health department. What services are you aware of that are offered by the SCHD? How are these services of benefit to you and other residents of Stanly County?

Focus group participants were familiar with Stanly County Health Department (SCHD) immunization activities, including childhood and flu vaccines. Other services available at SCHD mentioned included dental care (children), WIC, prenatal care, adult health, STD, and family planning. Services available in the community included restaurant inspections, perk tests, education programs and participation in community activities (Golden Shoe).

It was stressed that the primary role of the health department was to promote health and provide health services to those who were unable to access healthcare. It was noted that prevention and education were key components of the SCHD mission too.

Throughout all focus group meetings, it was obvious participants were not as familiar with the many services provided by the SCHD as they needed to be. It was suggested a public relations campaign be initiated to inform the public of the many services available through the health department.

IDENTIFIED HEALTH PRIORITIES

Stanly Regional Medical Center

The two priority health issues chosen to be addressed through efforts at Stanly Regional Medical Center are Obesity/Overweight and Cancer. It is expected that the future of healthcare will rely heavily on keeping the community as healthy as possible and out of the hospital. For that reason, community health will be key. A number of Stanly Regional initiatives address obesity either directly or indirectly as it relates to specific diseases. It is also important to note that the there is a connection between obesity and diabetes and heart disease. The programs include Passport to Fitness, Healthy Directions, Cardiac & Pulmonary Rehabilitation, and Diabetes Education.

Passport to Fitness is a health promotion program aimed at decreasing childhood obesity by increasing activity levels and nutrition knowledge. Each month, a special lesson on nutrition or physical activity is delivered to K - 5 classrooms in Stanly County schools. Children are encouraged to participate in a variety of physical activities and to make healthy food choices.

Healthy Directions is a weight management & diabetes prevention program led by a team of certified diabetes educators, including registered nurses and registered dietitians. Individuals learn and practice prevention strategies.

Stanly Regional's cardiac & pulmonary rehabilitation programs helps patients with heart and pulmonary disease improve their quality of life through assessment, exercise, education and stress management.

Nationally recognized by the American Diabetes Association (ADA), Stanly Regional's diabetes education programs are led by an interdisciplinary team consisting of certified diabetes educators, registered dietitians and registered nurses.

As a charter member of Levine Cancer Institute (LCI), Stanly Regional is working to change the course of cancer care by removing the barriers that separate patients from access to world-class research and breakthrough treatments. Through this membership, Stanly County residents battling a cancer diagnosis are able to receive highly-advance care close to home. A number of new programs and treatments are now available on the Stanly campus such as virtual support groups and the LCI Experience.

Stanly County Health Department

Obesity and Tobacco Use will continue to be priority health issues addressed by the Stanly County Health Department and community efforts. At their September 25, 2013 meeting, members of Partners in Health chose to add illegal drug use, bullying, and child abuse & neglect to this list of priorities. The Board of Health approved the addition of these three health issues at their October 3, 2013 meeting. These health issues were selected as priorities through ongoing discussions and meetings as well as analysis of the current health data.

It has been shown that obesity and tobacco use have a major impact on the mortality and morbidity of the people of Stanly County. Stanly County heart disease and cancer mortality age-adjusted rates are trending downward, but the county's incidence is higher than the State's. Through sustained efforts to address these health issues, this downward trend will hopefully continue.

Illegal drug use, bullying, and child abuse & neglect have a profound effect on the quality of one's life. It is difficult to quantify the incidence of these health issues until they result in incarceration, physical harm, and/or death. Nonetheless, these issues have to be addressed by the entire community.

Addressing obesity and tobacco use are priorities in the Stanly County Health Department Strategic Plan 2013-1015. The health department will seek to include these additional three health issue priorities into a revised strategic plan as specific community health action plans are developed over the next 4-5 months as part of the Community Health Assessment process.

CONCLUSION

The quality of life in Stanly County, overall, continues to be a good place to raise children, grow older, have access to good healthcare and feel safe. These results regarding the quality of life in Stanly County are consistent with the findings of the two previous community health need assessment surveys conducted in 2007 and 2011. However, most survey respondents agreed there were not enough job opportunities in Stanly County. Infrastructure activities are underway to address the lack of employment opportunities in Stanly County.

Stanly County is still considered a rural county, but infrastructure development is increasing easier access to Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties. The western section of the county is experiencing population growth due to the completion of I-485 and improvements to Highway 24-27. Highway 49 is currently being widened into a four lane highway. The effect this infrastructure development will have on the northern section of Stanly County is not known at this time. The Stanly County Airport continues to expand and improve its facilities. The airport is open for public use as well as serves as a training facility for North Carolina Air National Guard.

The five leading causes of mortality in 2011 in Stanly County were heart disease, cancer – all sites, cancer – trachea, bronchus, & lung, chronic lower respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease. When comparing the Stanly County age-adjusted mortality for 2005-2009 and 2007-2011, the mortality rates for all but chronic lower respiratory disease decreased 2007-2011. In fact, 14 of the 19 causes of mortality decreased from 2005-2009 to 2007-2011.

The five leading Health Issues were Obesity/Overweight, Illegal Drug Use, Cancer, Diabetes and Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity. A connection can be drawn between some of the leading causes of mortality and Health Issues identified in the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment report. Heart disease, some cancers and cerebrovascular disease can be the result of obesity/overweight, diabetes or inactivity/ lack of physical activity.

Additional information was included for several Health Issues. These Health Issues included Obesity/Overweight, Tobacco Use/Smoking, Unintentional Injuries, Adolescent Sexuality, and Infant Mortality. Childhood and adult obesity/overweight were highlighted since Obesity/Overweight was the number one Health Issue and contributes to three of Stanly County's top causes of mortality. To address this Health Issue, community opportunities and personal initiative must be addressed. There are many parks throughout Stanly County that offer safe walking trails as well as programs. The Golden Shoe, a Partners in Health Coalition activity, encourages people to visit and utilize the parks by hiding gold shoes to be redeemed for prizes in the spring. One of the more effective programs to address obesity/overweight issues in Stanly County is Passport to Fitness, a program offered by Stanly Regional Medical Center in Stanly County schools (K-5) that promotes wellness and overall health for students. The curriculum includes information and activities that emphasize exercise and nutrition.

Tobacco Use/Smoking was highlighted as it was omitted from the survey, but included in the four focus group activities. The use of tobacco products contributes to the five leading causes of death in Stanly County. The majority of those who responded to the 2013 community health needs assessment survey had not used any form of tobacco in the past week. More males than females indicated they used tobacco products in the past week. Slightly more females than males reported smoking on the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System annual survey. This survey includes the Piedmont region and is not specific to Stanly County. One activity sponsored and supported by North Carolina is the QuitlineNC, a call-in telephone service to assist those wanting to stop using

tobacco products. Other effective actions to decrease the use of smoking are policies that limit public places where people can smoke.

The incidence of unintentional injuries includes drowning, poisoning, falling, fire, etc. It is listed as the eighth cause of mortality in 2011. It is the sixth leading cause of death for the age-adjusted death rate for 2007-2011 and the unintentional injury mortality data is trending upward. However, Unintentional Injuries was listed 19 out of 20 Overall Health Issues on the 2013 community health needs assessment survey. One local organization that is addressing this issue in children is Safe Kids Stanly County. Safe Kids Stanly County is a coalition of agencies, organizations, and interested citizens that works to decrease the incidence of unintentional injuries through countywide awareness activities (education, programs, media releases, etc.).

Adolescent sexuality issues included in this report are pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STD). The incidence of adolescent pregnancy is trending downward. However one-fourth of all adolescent pregnancies are repeat pregnancies. Adolescents are responsible for over one-third of the reported cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea in Stanly County. Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Stanly County for all ages followed by reported cases of gonorrhea.

Infant mortality is trending downward in Stanly County. In fact, it decreased from 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births (2002-2006) to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births (2007-2011). However, the percentages of low birth weights and premature births are increasing. Infant mortality is a Health Issue that needs to be closely monitored.

Health Insurance was strongly seen as a major problem by survey participants. It was listed second only to Unemployment/Underemployment on the Community Issues Overall, Locations, and Gender sections. Health insurance and medical care providers not accepting health insurance or Medicaid was a barrier for almost 50% of the survey participants. There is a lot of conversation regarding health insurance since the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). Much of the conversation has been about its impact which is an unknown as it has not been fully implemented. It does seem from the survey results that many in Stanly County would benefit from it being implemented.

Child Abuse & Neglect continues to be seen by survey respondents as a Major Problem in Stanly County. In the 2011 and 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment results, child abuse was marked as a major problem by at least one-fourth of all respondents. This ongoing problem is one that many may have been reluctant to discuss in the past. However, current events are highlighting the issue of child abuse and many organizations, schools and churches are moving quickly to address it. Stanly County children are served by the Butterfly House, a child advocacy center, established at Stanly Regional Medical Center. The services provided at the Butterfly House serve the children, so abuse assessments are handles efficiently and with compassion and children can begin to heal from their abuse experiences.

Mental health issues are very complex. For some, substance or alcohol abuse is part of the problem (or symptom) ….for others it may be a chemical imbalance or a life experience. Accessing services to address this issue was a concern expressed during the focus groups, but not by survey respondents. Focus group participants emphasized the need for pediatric mental services as well as emergency mental health services for all ages. Overall, survey respondents had accessing mental health services at 22 out of 35 issues. Suicide is included in the mental health discussion. It was listed number 17 Overall on the community health needs assessment survey results. However looking at the data, the suicide mortality rate is trending upward in Stanly County. Addressing mental health issues will involve multi-faceted approaches and resources.

Mortality (age-adjusted) due to Alzheimer's disease is trending upward in Stanly County. It is now the sixth leading cause of death in Stanly County. The 2010 U.S. Census showed that the fastest growing population segment in Stanly County is ages 60-65. Alzheimer's disease and other dementias are becoming a concern in Stanly County. This concern is two faceted – providing care for the person with dementia and providing support or resources for their caregivers.

Lack of recycling and litter were the two major problems cited by survey respondents in the Environment area.

Personal health profiles of survey participants indicate that most seek healthcare at a doctor's office. The exception is for Hispanic/Latino respondents who cited the health department. The two most frequently diagnosed health conditions are high cholesterol and hypertension. The screenings most frequently carried out are blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol. Most respondents had age appropriate screenings performed in the past year. Overall, the health habits of the survey respondents were positive regarding physical activity participation and not using alcohol, tobacco products or illegal drugs.

The two main Barriers to accessing healthcare services identified by survey participants were deductible/co-pay too high and health insurance. Time will tell if the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act will help people access needed healthcare services.

Emergency Preparedness addresses Stanly County's preparation for, response to, and recovery from a man-made or natural disaster. Emergency Management is the lead agency with assistance from other county agencies and organizations. Reasons why people would be reluctant to evacuate were "concern about family safety" and "leaving property behind." The TV was the primary way people would access information during an event. However, younger people preferred the internet.

Two focus group questions dealt directly with the Stanly Regional Medical Center or the Stanly County Health Department. Overall, people were pleased with the variety of specialties offered at Stanly Regional Medical Center. It was understood why some specialties would be impractical to offer. Focus group participants stressed quality healthcare included caring and competent healthcare providers.

Focus group participants were not familiar with the many services provided by the Stanly County Health Department (SCHD). Healthcare services (immunizations, WIC, dental care) for infants and children were more known than others. It was stressed that the SCHD's role was to protect the public's health and provide for those who were unable to access healthcare services.

APPENDICES

QUALITY OF LIFE STATEMENTS

Table 1 – Locations

	Overall	East	West	North	South
1. There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County					
Strongly Disagree	37.83	41.14	31.84	40.19	27.56
Disagree	45.37	43.30	44.39	43.54	58.97
Agree	9.57	8.25	15.70	9.09	7.69
Strongly Agree	1.73	1.49	2.24	3.35	0
Don't Know	5.50	5.82	5.83	3.83	5.77
2. Stanly County is a good place to raise children					
Strongly Disagree	2.35	3.27	0.45	1.44	1.95
Disagree	5.98	6.53	2.24	9.57	3.90
Agree	57.53	60.41	52.47	53.11	57.14
Strongly Agree	30.20	25.71	41.70	31.58	33.12
Don't Know	3.94	4.08	3.14	4.31	3.90
3. Stanly County is a good place to grow older					
Strongly Disagree	2.36	3.27	0	2.42	1.32
Disagree	8.37	8.98	4.07	12.56	5.92
Agree	58.71	59.18	59.28	53.14	63.16
Strongly Agree	25.86	22.59	33.03	28.99	26.97
Don't Know	4.71	5.99	3.62	2.90	2.63
4. People in Stanly County can get good healthcare					
Strongly Disagree	6.81	7.30	4.95	5.80	8.50
Disagree	21.03	21.22	20.27	22.22	19.61
Agree	54.46	52.70	56.31	59.42	53.59
Strongly Agree	11.72	12.43	11.71	10.14	10.46
Don't Know	5.98	6.35	6.76	2.42	7.84
5. Stanly County is a safe place to live					
Strongly Disagree	1.89	2.43	0.45	1.44	1.97
Disagree	4.99	5.94	1.80	6.25	3.29
Agree	68.03	70.58	60.36	68.27	66.45
Strongly Agree	22.60	17.95	34.23	22.60	28.29
Don't Know	2.49	3.10	3.15	1.44	0

Table 2 – Race/Ethnicity

	Overall	African American /Black	American Indian	Asian	Bi-Racial Black/ White	Caucasian/ White	Hispanic /Latino
1. There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County							
Strongly Disagree	37.83	37.32	25.00	33.33	47.06	39.06	20.55
Disagree	45.37	42.96	50.00	44.44	11.76	47.46	24.66
Agree	9.57	7.75	12.50	11.11	11.76	8.49	31.51
Strongly Agree	1.73	3.52	0	11.11	11.76	1.02	8.22
Don't Know	5.50	8.45	12.50	0	17.65	3.97	15.07
2. Stanly County is a good place to raise children							
Strongly Disagree	2.35	5.71	12.50	0	0	1.58	8.22
Disagree	5.98	17.86	0	11.11	17.65	4.63	1.37
Agree	57.53	52.86	37.50	44.44	41.18	58.48	50.68
Strongly Agree	30.20	19.29	37.50	22.22	35.29	31.70	36.99
Don't Know	3.94	4.29	12.50	22.22	5.88	3.61	2.74
3. Stanly County is a good place to grow older							
Strongly Disagree	2.36	7.19	12.50	0	0	1.58	7.35
Disagree	8.37	15.11	0	11.11	5.88	7.88	5.88
Agree	58.71	51.80	25.00	33.33	52.94	60.80	45.59
Strongly Agree	25.86	17.99	50.00	22.22	29.41	27.15	20.59
Don't Know	4.71	7.91	12.50	33.33	11.76	2.59	20.59
4. People in Stanly County can get good healthcare							
Strongly Disagree	6.81	13.33	12.50	11.11	17.65	6.01	6.67
Disagree	21.03	19.26	37.50	11.11	11.76	22.09	17.33
Agree	54.46	46.67	50.00	44.44	47.06	55.27	52.00
Strongly Agree	11.72	8.89	0	0	17.65	11.83	20.00
Don't Know	5.98	11.85	0	33.33	5.88	4.81	4.00
5. Stanly County is a safe place to live							
Strongly Disagree	1.89	5.04	14.29	0	0	1.29	6.76
Disagree	4.99	10.79	0	11.11	11.76	4.07	6.76
Agree	68.03	66.19	71.43	44.44	76.47	69.13	47.30
Strongly Agree	22.60	12.95	14.29	22.22	11.76	23.75	37.84
Don't Know	2.49	5.04	0	22.22	0	1.76	1.35

Table 3 – Gender

	Overall	Male	Female
1. There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County			
Strongly Disagree	37.83	39.85	37.45
Disagree	45.37	45.02	45.62
Agree	9.57	8.49	9.63
Strongly Agree	1.73	1.48	1.75
Don't Know	5.50	5.17	5.54
2. Stanly County is a good place to raise children			
Strongly Disagree	2.35	4.83	1.27
Disagree	5.98	6.69	5.76
Agree	57.53	52.79	58.83
Strongly Agree	30.20	31.97	30.24
Don't Know	3.94	3.72	3.90
3. Stanly County is a good place to grow older			
Strongly Disagree	2.36	4.07	1.47
Disagree	8.37	9.63	7.94
Agree	58.71	54.81	60.10
Strongly Agree	25.86	26.30	25.98
Don't Know	4.71	5.19	4.51
4. People in Stanly County can get good healthcare			
Strongly Disagree	6.81	8.21	5.94
Disagree	21.03	18.28	22.01
Agree	54.46	51.49	55.40
Strongly Agree	11.72	14.55	11.10
Don't Know	5.98	7.46	5.55
5. Stanly County is a safe place to live			
Strongly Disagree	1.89	2.97	1.07
Disagree	4.99	4.09	5.27
Agree	68.03	61.34	70.24
Strongly Agree	22.60	28.25	21.27
Don't Know	2.49	3.35	2.15

Table 4 - Age

	Overall	15-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+
1. There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County							
Strongly Disagree	37.83	17.81	27.19	40.98	53.17	40.00	15.38
Disagree	45.37	52.05	48.64	46.99	36.51	45.88	53.85
Agree	9.57	21.92	14.50	7.52	5.56	2.35	15.38
Strongly Agree	1.73	0	2.11	1.32	0.79	5.88	0
Don't Know	5.50	8.22	7.55	3.20	3.97	5.88	15.38
2. Stanly County is a good place to raise children							
Strongly Disagree	2.35	4.17	2.13	2.82	1.21	2.33	3.85
Disagree	5.98	6.94	7.01	4.70	6.85	4.65	7.69
Agree	57.53	58.33	56.71	57.52	58.87	56.98	53.85
Strongly Agree	30.20	22.22	31.10	31.77	28.63	31.40	26.92
Don't Know	3.94	8.33	3.05	3.20	4.44	4.65	7.69
3. Stanly County is a good place to grow older							
Strongly Disagree	2.36	1.39	1.83	2.84	2.40	2.35	4.17
Disagree	8.37	9.72	7.95	6.24	12.80	8.24	4.17
Agree	58.71	59.72	53.82	60.11	62.80	57.65	54.17
Strongly Agree	25.86	23.61	29.97	27.22	18.00	29.41	29.17
Don't Know	4.71	5.56	6.42	3.59	4.00	2.35	8.33
4. People in Stanly County can get good healthcare							
Strongly Disagree	6.81	6.76	7.01	7.89	6.85	2.33	0
Disagree	21.03	20.27	21.04	20.49	23.79	18.60	28.00
Agree	54.46	48.65	50.91	53.95	58.47	58.14	56.00
Strongly Agree	11.72	6.76	11.89	14.47	6.45	15.12	16.00
Don't Know	5.98	17.57	9.15	3.20	4.44	5.81	0
5. Stanly County is a safe place to live							
Strongly Disagree	1.89	2.70	1.53	2.06	1.60	2.35	0
Disagree	4.99	4.05	6.12	3.18	6.80	7.06	4.00
Agree	68.03	64.86	62.08	70.04	73.20	68.24	72.00
Strongly Agree	22.60	21.62	27.83	22.66	16.80	21.18	20.00
Don't Know	2.49	6.76	2.45	2.06	1.60	1.18	4.00

Table 5 – Marital Status

	Overall	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single/Never Married	Widowed
1. There are enough jobs & opportunities to move up in Stanly County						
Strongly Disagree	37.83	47.22	39.88	27.27	30.07	32.65
Disagree	45.37	38.19	46.67	51.52	44.76	42.86
Agree	9.57	4.86	8.40	9.09	15.73	6.12
Strongly Agree	1.73	1.39	1.60	3.03	1.75	2.04
Don't Know	5.50	8.33	3.46	9.09	7.69	16.33
2. Stanly County is a good place to raise children						
Strongly Disagree	2.35	1.41	1.73	3.03	4.23	4.08
Disagree	5.98	9.15	3.84	6.06	10.92	2.04
Agree	57.53	59.15	57.67	60.61	54.93	65.31
Strongly Agree	30.20	23.24	35.02	27.27	22.54	20.41
Don't Know	3.94	7.04	1.73	3.03	7.39	8.16
3. Stanly County is a good place to grow older						
Strongly Disagree	2.36	2.10	1.74	9.09	3.18	4.26
Disagree	8.37	11.89	7.34	3.03	10.60	4.26
Agree	58.71	55.94	59.83	66.67	54.42	65.96
Strongly Agree	25.86	22.38	27.99	18.18	24.03	19.15
Don't Know	4.71	7.69	3.11	3.03	7.77	6.38
4. People in Stanly County can get good healthcare						
Strongly Disagree	6.81	9.59	5.33	8.82	9.47	6.52
Disagree	21.03	24.66	21.09	11.76	18.95	23.91
Agree	54.46	50.00	58.44	50.00	46.67	52.17
Strongly Agree	11.72	10.27	11.91	17.65	11.93	8.70
Don't Know	5.98	5.48	3.23	11.76	12.98	8.70
5. Stanly County is a safe place to live						
Strongly Disagree	1.89	1.38	1.36	3.03	3.17	4.17
Disagree	4.99	8.28	3.71	3.03	6.69	6.25
Agree	68.03	66.21	69.93	72.73	63.73	66.67
Strongly Agree	22.60	20.69	24.01	18.18	21.48	16.67
Don't Know	2.49	3.45	0.99	3.03	4.93	6.25

MORTALITY

Graph 1 - Stanly County & North Carolina
2011 Leading Causes of Mortality
& Mortality Rates

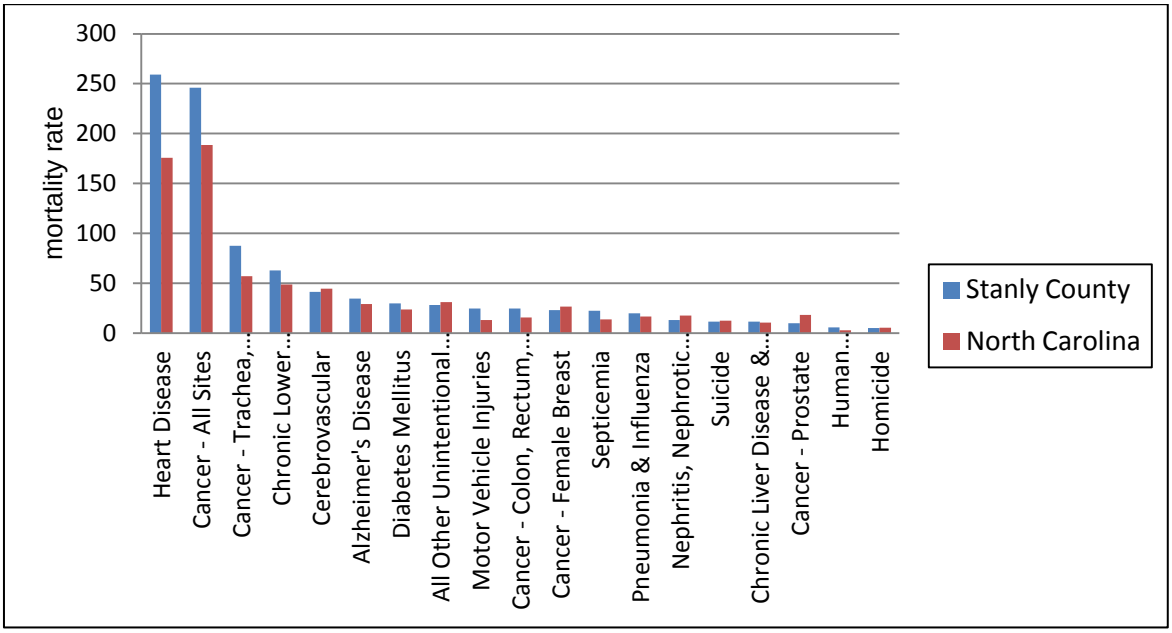


Table 1 - Age-Adjusted Death Rate
2007-2011 & 2005-2009
Stanly County

Cause of Death	2007-2011	2005-2009
Heart Disease	214.7	234.9
Cancer – All Sites	181.6	196.6
Cancer- Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	58.9	61.7
Cerebrovascular Disease	49.2	58.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	44.9	43.8
All Other Unintentional Injuries	38.7	32.8
Alzheimer's Disease	29.6	24.3
Pneumonia & Influenza	25.0	32.3
Diabetes Mellitus	23.6	25.7
Cancer – Breast	19.4	24.5
Motor Vehicle Injuries	18.2	20.4
Suicide	17.2	17.6
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, & Nephrosis	16.2	16.5
Cancer – Prostate	15.9	21.5
Septicemia	15.3	13.2
Cancer – Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.5	14.6
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	8.9	9.7
Homicide	4.8	6.3
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	0.8	0.6

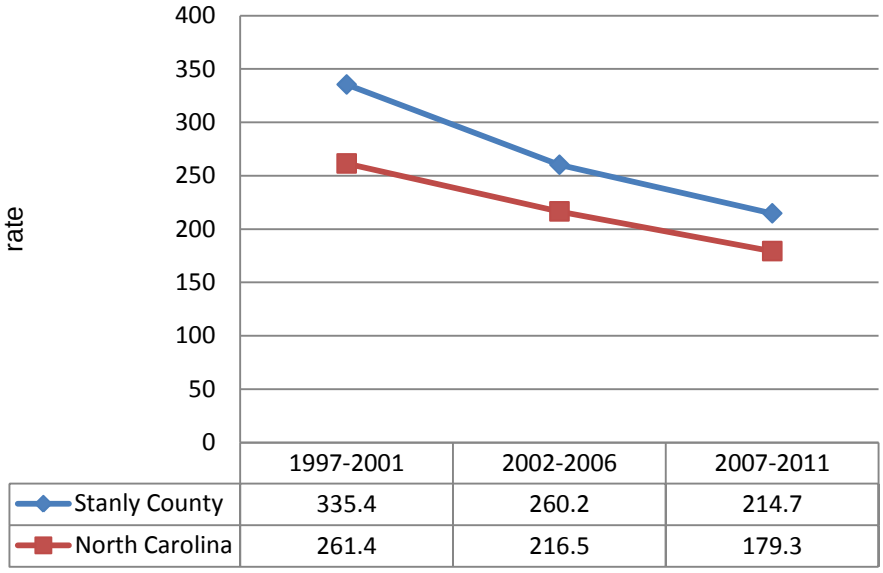
(red denotes higher mortality rate for that cause of death when comparing the two time frames)
(per 100,000 population)

Table 2 - Age-Adjusted Death Rate
2007-2011
Stanly County & North Carolina

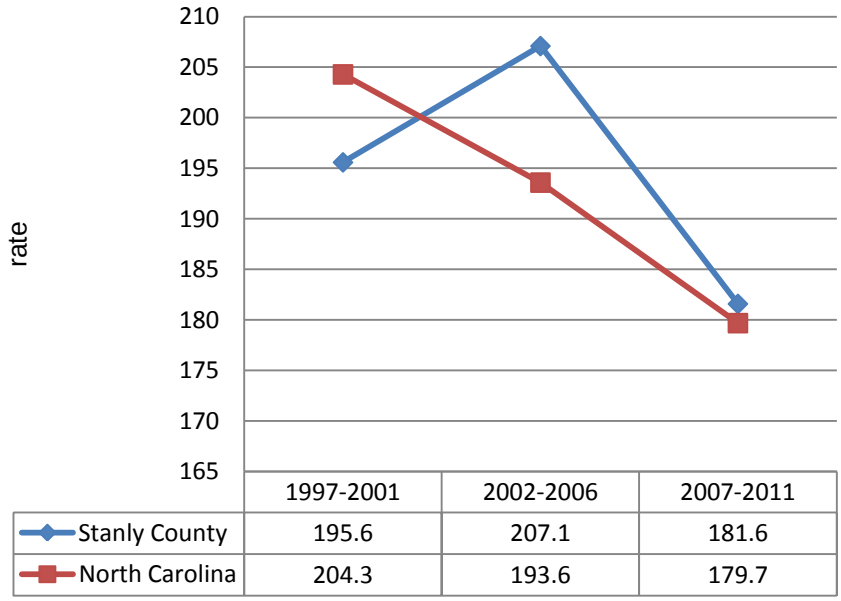
Cause of Death	Stanly County	North Carolina
Heart Disease	214.7	179.3
Cancer – All Sites	181.6	179.7
Cancer- Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	58.9	54.5
Cerebrovascular Disease	49.2	46.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	44.9	46.6
All Other Unintentional Injuries	38.7	29.2
Alzheimer's Disease	29.6	29.0
Pneumonia & Influenza	25.0	17.9
Diabetes Mellitus	23.6	22.0
Cancer – Breast	19.4	22.8
Motor Vehicle Injuries	18.2	15.5
Suicide	17.2	12.1
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, & Nephrosis	16.2	18.6
Cancer – Prostate	15.9	24.3
Septicemia	15.3	13.6
Cancer – Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.5	15.5
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	8.9	9.3
Homicide	4.8	6.3
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	0.8	3.5

(red denotes higher mortality rate for that cause of death) *(per 100,000 population)*

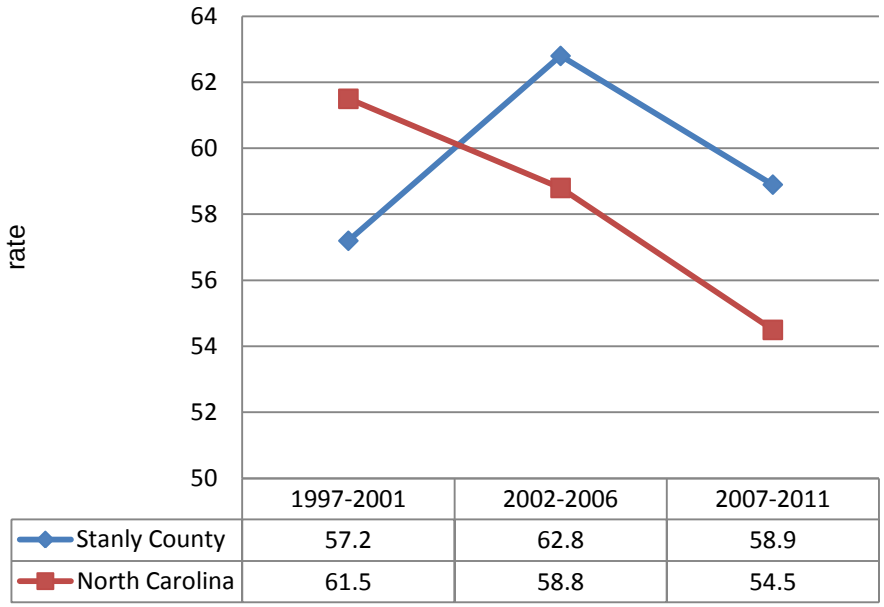
Graph 2 - Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates



Graph 3 - Age-Adjusted Total Cancer Death Rates



Graph 4 - Age-Adjusted Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung Cancer Death Rates



HEALTH ISSUES

Table 1- Locations

	Overall	East	West	North	South
1	Obesity/Overweight (54.27)	Obesity/Overweight (56.53)	Illegal Drug Use (51.76)	Obesity/Overweight (49.48)	Obesity/Overweight (59.06)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78)	Illegal Drug Use (51.24)	Cancer (51.02)	Illegal Drug Use (48.96)	Cancer (53.85)
3	Cancer (47.43)	Cancer (45.53)	Obesity/Overweight (47.55)	Cancer (45.70)	Illegal Drug Use (49.65)
4	Diabetes (43.29)	Diabetes (43.96)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (38.38)	Heart Disease (44.26)	Diabetes (49.30)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (43.83)	Teenage Pregnancy (37.30)	Diabetes (43.17)	Heart Disease (45.99)
6	Heart Disease (40.46)	Teenage Pregnancy (41.11)	Diabetes (36.51)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (43.01)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (43.75)
7	Teenage Pregnancy (39.62)	Heart Disease (40.48)	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.58)	Teenage Pregnancy (36.52)	Teenage Pregnancy (39.72)
8	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.20)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (31.41)	Heart Disease (32.20)	Cerebrovascular Disease (31.64)	Cerebrovascular Disease (36.30)
9	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (29.80)	Cerebrovascular Disease (31.39)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (30.57)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (26.92)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (33.57)
10	Mental Illness (28.17)	Mental Illness (30.72)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (24.51)	Dental Health (24.69)	Lung Diseases (30.23)
11	Dental Health (28.11)	Dental Health (30.60)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (24.29)	Lung Diseases (24.53)	Mental Illness (29.37)
12	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (27.49)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (28.83)	Lung Diseases (23.75)	Neurological Diseases (22.64)	Dental Health (28.23)
13	Lung Diseases (26.98)	Lung Diseases (27.78)	Mental Illness (22.93)	Mental Illness (22.56)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (23.48)
14	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.68)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (24.66)	Dental Health (22.22)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (22.54)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (19.38)
15	Neurological Diseases (20.23)	Neurological Diseases (21.11)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (20.25)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (22.30)	Neurological Diseases (18.18)
16	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.92)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.30)	Neurological Diseases (16.03)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.01)	Suicide (13.79)
17	Suicide (12.72)	Suicide (13.18)	Suicide (13.57)	Suicide (9.22)	Kidney Disease (11.54)
18	Kidney Disease (9.69)	Kidney Disease (9.79)	Kidney Disease (10.34)	Kidney Disease (7.35)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (9.17)
19	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.78)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.50)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (7.09)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.15)
20	Birth Defects (4.68)	Birth Defects (4.93)	Birth Defects (4.96)	Birth Defects (4.96)	Birth Defects (3.19)

Table 2 - Race/Ethnicity

	Overall	African American/ Black	American Indian	Asian	Biracial Black/ White	Caucasian/ White	Hispanic/ Latino
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27)	Illegal Drug Use (43.08)	(T)Cancer (66.67)	(T)Inactivity/ (44.44)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (47.06)	Obesity/ Overweight (57.28)	Illegal Drug Use (50.00)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78)	Teenage (41.73)	(66.67)	(T)Obesity/ (44.44)	Illegal (44.44)	Illegal (52.20)	Obesity/ Overweight (45.90)
3	Cancer (47.43)	Diabetes (41.09)	(T)Cerebrovascular Disease (66.67)	(T)Teenage Pregnancy (44.44)	Diabetes (43.75)	Cancer (50.85)	Teenage Pregnancy (42.37)
4	Diabetes (43.29)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (37.40)	Illegal Drug Use (60.00)	(T)Cerebrovascular Disease (33.33)	(T)Cancer (41.18)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (45.88)	Diabetes (42.11)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80)	Obesity/ (35.71)	(T)Birth Defects (50.00)	(T)Dental Health (33.33)	(T)Dental (41.18)	Diabetes (43.61)	Cancer (35.19)
6	Heart Disease (40.46)	Heart Disease (27.78)	(T)Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (50.00)	(T)Illegal Drug Use (33.33)	(T)Obesity/ Overweight (41.18)	Heart Disease (43.35)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (34.00)
7	Teenage Pregnancy (39.62)	Cancer (27.42)	(T)Sexually Transmitted Diseases (50.00)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (28.57)	(T)Teenage Pregnancy (41.18)	Teenage Pregnancy (39.08)	Heart Disease (28.85)
8	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.20)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (26.98)	(T)Dental Health (40.00)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (25.00)	(T)Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (35.29)	Cerebrovascular Disease (34.30)	Suicide (28.00)
9	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.80)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (25.58)	(T)Heart Disease (40.00)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (22.22)	(T)Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (35.29)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (30.79)	(T)Dental Health (26.92)
10	Mental Illness (28.17)	Lung Diseases (21.14)	(T)Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (40.00)	Neurological Diseases (14.29)	Lung Diseases (35.29)	Mental Illness (29.93)	(T)Lung Diseases (26.92)
11	Dental Health (28.11)	Cerebrovascular Disease (20.63)	(T)Lung Diseases (40.00)	(T)Diabetes (12.50)	Heart Disease (29.41)	Dental Health (28.91)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (26.15)
12	Sexually (27.49)	Dental Health (20.47)	(T)Neurological Diseases (40.00)	(T)Mental Illness (12.50)	(T) Cerebrovas-cular Disease (25.00)	Lung Diseases (27.72)	Cerebrovascular Disease (25.93)
13	Lung Diseases (26.98)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (19.69)	(T)Obesity/Overweight (40.00)	(T)Sexually Transmitted Diseases (12.50)	(T)Suicide (25.00)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (25.19)	(T)Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (25.00)
14	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.68)	Mental Illness (18.85)	(T)Teenage Pregnancy (40.00)	(T)Suicide (12.50)	(T)Mental Illness (23.53)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (24.13)	(T)Neurological Diseases (25.00)
15	Neurological (20.23)	Neurological (18.18)	(T) (25.00)	Cancer (11.11)	(T)Neurological Diseases (23.53)	Neurological Diseases (20.19)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (24.53)
16	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.92)	Kidney Disease (15.45)	(T)Mental Illness (25.00)	(T) Birth Defects 0	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (22.22)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.68)	Mental Illness (20.41)
17	Suicide (12.72)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (11.97)	(T)Suicide (25.00)	(T)Heart Disease 0	Kidney Disease (17.65)	Suicide (12.43)	Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (18.52)

Table 2 – Race/Ethnicity continued

Table 2 – Race/Ethnicity continued

	Overall	African American/ Black	American Indian	Asian	Biracial Black/White	Caucasian/ White	Hispanic/ Latino
18	Kidney Disease (9.69)	Suicide (9.24)	(T)Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (16.67)	(T) 0	Birth Defects (12.50)	Kidney (7.46)	Kidney Disease (17.65)
19	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (8.70)	(T)Motor Vehicle Injuries (16.67)	(T)Lung Diseases 0	Motor Vehicle Injuries (11.76)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (4.75)	Birth Defects (10.64)
20	Birth Defects (4.68)	Birth Defects (6.72)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) 0	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) 0	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (6.67)	Birth Defects (3.38)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (8.70)

Table 3 – Gender

	Overall	Male	Female
1	Obesity/Overweight (54.27)	Obesity/Overweight (48.62)	Obesity/Overweight (56.00)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78)	Illegal Drug Use (39.75)	Illegal Drug Use (53.84)
3	Cancer (47.43)	Cancer (35.08)	Cancer (51.22)
4	Diabetes (43.29)	Diabetes (35.00)	Diabetes (45.65)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (34.29)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (45.62)
6	Heart Disease (40.46)	Heart Disease (33.33)	Heart Disease (42.70)
7	Teenage Pregnancy (39.62)	Teenage Pregnancy (28.21)	Teenage Pregnancy (42.62)
8	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.20)	Cerebrovascular Disease (25.63)	Cerebrovascular Disease (34.39)
9	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (29.80)	Lung Diseases (20.28)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (32.69)
10	Mental Illness (28.17)	Mental Illness (20.18)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (31.13)
11	Dental Health (28.11)	Dental Health (19.25)	Mental Illness (30.49)
12	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (27.49)	Alcoholism/Alcohol Abuse (18.80)	Dental Health (30.33)
13	Lung Diseases (26.98)	Neurological Diseases (14.75)	Lung Diseases (28.81)
14	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.68)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (14.07)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (26.75)
15	Neurological Diseases (20.23)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (11.79)	Neurological Diseases (22.00)
16	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.92)	Suicide (8.95)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (15.43)
17	Suicide (12.72)	Kidney Disease (7.94)	Suicide (13.67)
18	Kidney Disease (9.69)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (7.84)	Kidney Disease (10.08)
19	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (3.61)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (6.36)
20	Birth Defects (4.68)	Birth Defects (3.41)	Birth Defects (4.89)

Table 4 – Ages

	Overall	15-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75 or older
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27)	Illegal Drug Use (53.73)	Obesity/ Overweight (50.48)	Obesity/ Overweight (56.32)	Obesity/ Overweight (59.34)	Obesity/ Overweight (60.27)	Illegal Drug Use (43.75)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (52.31)	Illegal Drug Use (46.69)	Illegal Drug Use (51.72)	Cancer (57.81)	Cancer (47.06)	(T)Cancer (35.00)
3	Cancer (47.43)	Teenage Pregnancy (49.30)	Teenage Pregnancy (46.08)	Cancer (51.53)	Illegal Drug Use (56.72)	Illegal Drug Use (46.05)	(T) Cerebrovascular Disease (35.00)
4	Diabetes (43.29)	Obesity/ Overweight (47.83)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (41.33)	Diabetes (46.84)	Diabetes (52.59)	Heart Disease (45.45)	(T) Inactivity/ Lack of Physical Activity (35.00)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (32.86)	Cancer (39.14)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (44.21)	Heart Disease (50.22)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (41.67)	Diabetes (33.33)
6	Heart Disease (40.46)	(T) Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.85)	Diabetes (36.73)	Heart Disease (42.68)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (46.96)	Diabetes (41.10)	(T)Heart Disease (31.82)
7	Teenage Pregnancy (39.62)	(T) Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (29.85)	Heart Disease (34.16)	Teenage Pregnancy (37.23)	Cerebrovascular Disease (41.26)	Cerebrovascular Disease (36.99)	(T) Obesity/ Overweight (31.82)
8	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.20)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (28.57)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (33.09)	Cerebrovascular Disease (34.29)	Teenage Pregnancy (36.62)	Teenage Pregnancy (34.78)	Teenage Pregnancy (31.58)
9	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.80)	Cancer (27.42)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.43)	Mental Illness (33.49)	Dental Health (31.37)	Neurological Diseases (31.43)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (31.25)
10	Mental Illness (28.17)	Diabetes (26.56)	Mental Illness (29.03)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (31.52)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.28)	Dental Health (30.16)	Dental Health (25.00)
11	Dental Health (28.11)	Dental Health (23.73)	Dental Health (27.54)	Lung Diseases (30.24)	Mental Illness (26.34)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (24.00)	Lung Diseases (22.22)
12	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (27.49)	Lung Diseases (22.81)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (26.53)	Dental Health (28.36)	Lung Diseases (25.73)	Lung Diseases (23.08)	Mental Illness (17.65)
13	Lung Diseases (26.98)	Cerebrovascular Disease (19.05)	Lung Diseases (25.65)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (25.88)	Neurological Diseases (22.05)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (18.31)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (15.79)
14	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.68)	Heart Disease (13.79)	Cerebrovascular Disease (24.47)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.49)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (21.13)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (15.25)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (15.38)
15	Neurological Diseases (20.23)	Mental Illness (12.00)	Neurological Diseases (17.87)	Neurological Diseases (20.50)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (20.11)	Mental Illness (15.15)	Suicide (13.33)

Table 4 – Ages continued							
	Overall	**15-19**	**20-34**	**35-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75 or older**
16	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.92)	Neurological Diseases (10.71)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (15.12)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (14.44)	Suicide (12.05)	Suicide (8.77)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (12.50)
17	Suicide (12.72)	Suicide (10.53)	Suicide (14.17)	Suicide (13.52)	Kidney Disease (10.24)	Kidney Disease (6.56)	Neurological Diseases (10.00)
18	Kidney Disease (9.69)	Kidney Disease (10.42)	Kidney Disease (6.84)	Kidney Disease (12.58)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (10.00)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (6.00)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (7.14)
19	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.77)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.22)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (6.78)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Birth Defects (5.66)	Kidney Disease (5.56)
20	Birth Defects (4.68)	Birth Defects (2.00)	Birth Defects (3.51)	Birth Defects (6.38)	Birth Defects (5.00)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (3.03)	Birth Defects 0

Table 5 – Marital Status

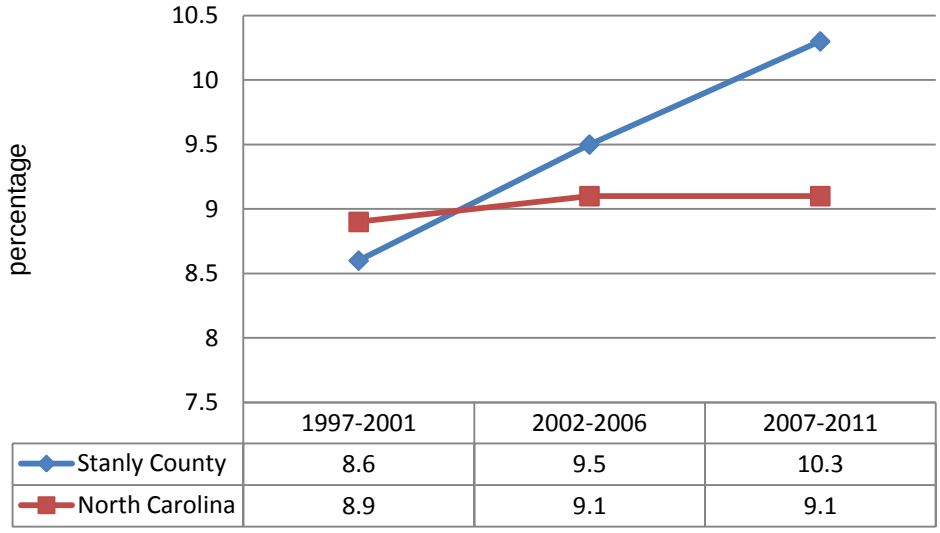
	Overall	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single/Never Married	Widowed
1	Obesity/ Overweight (54.27)	Obesity/ Overweight (50.36)	Obesity/ Overweight (57.85)	Obesity/ Overweight (54.84)	Obesity/ Overweight (46.92)	Obesity/ Overweight (51.16)
2	Illegal Drug Use (50.78)	Illegal Drug Use (46.72)	Cancer (54.46)	Illegal Drug Use (45.16)	Illegal Drug Use (45.95)	(T) Cancer (48.78)
3	Cancer (47.43)	Cancer (41.79)	Illegal Drug Use (53.57)	Teenage Pregnancy (40.00)	Teenage Pregnancy (45.53)	(T)Illegal Drug Use (48.78)
4	Diabetes (43.29)	Teenage Pregnancy (36.72)	Diabetes (48.19)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (37.04)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (37.86)	Diabetes (46.67)
5	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (42.80)	Diabetes (36.64)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (46.77)	Cerebrovascular Disease (34.48)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (36.88)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (41.86)
6	Heart Disease (40.46)	Inactivity/Lack of Physical Activity (36.30)	Heart Disease (45.93)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (34.38)	Diabetes (34.24)	Dental Health (40.54)
7	Teenage Pregnancy (39.62)	Heart Disease (35.88)	Teenage Pregnancy (38.73)	Heart Disease (31.03)	Cancer (32.43)	Heart Disease (40.48)
8	Cerebrovascular Disease (32.20)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.71)	Cerebrovascular Disease (37.57)	Cancer (30.00)	Heart Disease (28.69)	Mental Illness (36.84)
9	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (29.80)	Lung Diseases (27.20)	Mental Illness (30.51)	Lung Diseases (26.92)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (28.68)	Lung Diseases (33.33)
10	Mental Illness (28.17)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (26.55)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (31.06)	Diabetes (25.00)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (27.59)	Cerebrovascular Disease (30.23)
11	Dental Health (28.11)	Dental Health (26.40)	Lung Diseases (28.82)	(T)Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.33)	Dental Health (26.56)	Teenage Pregnancy (28.21)
12	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (27.49)	Mental Illness (23.81)	Dental Health (28.48)	(T)Mental Illness (23.33)	Mental Illness (23.66)	Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse (24.44)
13	Lung Diseases (26.98)	Cerebrovascular Disease (23.14)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (23.78)	Dental Health (23.08)	Cerebrovascular Disease (21.43)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.81)
14	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (23.68)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (20.77)	Neurological Diseases (22.68)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (22.22)	Lung Diseases (21.03)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (18.75)
15	Neurological Diseases (20.23)	Neurological Diseases (15.97)	Infectious Diseases (flu, cold, etc.) (22.54)	Neurological Diseases (15.38)	Neurological Diseases (18.34)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (14.71)
16	Motor Vehicle Injuries (13.92)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (14.55)	Suicide (13.33)	Suicide (7.41)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (17.55)	Suicide (13.51)
17	Suicide (12.72)	Suicide (13.64)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (12.61)	Motor Vehicle Injuries (7.14)	Suicide (11.61)	Neurological Diseases (11.11)

Table 5 – Marital Status continued

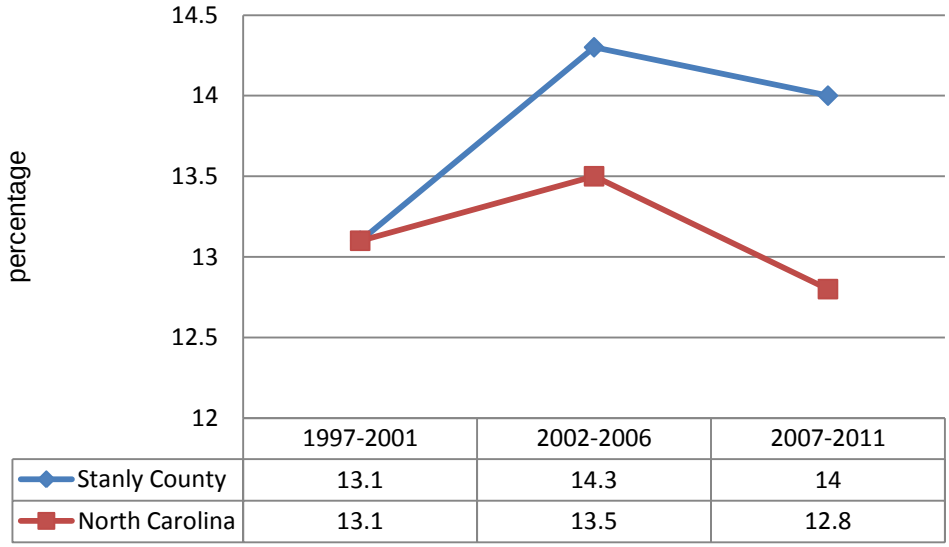
	Overall	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single/Never Married	Widowed
18	Kidney Disease (9.69)	Kidney Disease (8.74)	Kidney Disease (11.48)	Kidney Disease (3.85)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (7.51)	Kidney Disease (8.11)
19	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.88)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.21)	Birth Defects (5.98)	(T)Birth Defects 0	Kidney Disease (7.37)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (6.45)
20	Birth Defects (4.68)	Birth Defects (2.15)	Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) (5.54)	(T)Other Injuries (drowning, choking, etc.) 0	Birth Defects (4.17)	Birth Defects (3.13)

INFANT ISSUES

Graph 1 - Percentage of Resident Live Births Classified as Low Birthweight (2,500 grams/5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less)



Graph 2 - Percentage of Resident Live Births that Were Premature (<37 Weeks Gestation)



COMMUNITY ISSUES

Table 1 – Locations

	Overall	East	West	North	South
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (56.71)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (61.35)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.30)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (55.94)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (32.62)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (30.37)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (29.78)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (43.61)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.76)	Child Abuse & Neglect (30.81)	Child Abuse & Neglect (26.60)	Child Abuse & Neglect (24.48)	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing (28.46)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93)	Domestic Violence (26.36)	Racism (24.39)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (20.43)	Child Abuse & Neglect (27.66)
5	Bullying (23.70)	Bullying (25.91)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.47)	(T)Bullying (19.68)	Litter (24.19)
6	Domestic Violence (23.28)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (25.87)	Bullying (22.92)	(T)Domestic Violence (19.68)	Racism (21.49)
7	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (22.45)	Lack of Recycling (25.18)	Lack of Transportation (22.15)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (19.19)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.91)
8	Lack of Transportation (21.55)	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing (24.08)	Access to Adult Day Care (20.37)	Access to Adult Day Care (18.59)	Lack of Transportation (20.63)
9	Lack of Recycling (21.28)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.39)	Litter (18.82)	Lack of Transportation (18.24)	Domestic Violence (20.42)
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.98)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (23.27)	Domestic Violence (18.18)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (18.12)	Bullying (19.71)
11	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.94)	Homelessness (22.85)	Quality of Education (K-12) (17.19)	Quality of Education (K-12) (17.33)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (19.57)
12	Racism (20.88)	Lack of Transportation (22.49)	Lack of Recycling (16.28)	Homelessness (17.20)	Lack of Recycling (19.05)
13	Litter (20.74)	Litter (22.20)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.89)	Racism (16.87)	Quality of Education (K-12) (17.48)
14	Homelessness (19.48)	Lack of Recreational Programming (22.14)	Water Pollution (15.66)	Water Pollution (15.98)	Access to Adult Day Care (17.33)
15	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.27)	Racism (20.90)	Lack of Recreational Programming (15.60)	Access to Dental Care – Adult (15.92)	Access to Mental Health Services (17.22)
16	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Gangs (19.76)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (15.56)	Lack of Recreational Programming (15.44)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (16.22)
17	Water Pollution (17.42)	Water Pollution (19.26)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (14.84)	Litter (14.88)	Access to Primary Healthcare (16.00)
18	Gangs (15.90)	Access to Adult Day Care (18.14)	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.45)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (14.50)	Homelessness (15.71)
19	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.66)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (17.68)	Homelessness (12.37)	Access to Primary Healthcare (12.50)	Lack of Recreational (12.50)Programming (15.65)

Community Issues – Locations continued

	Overall	East	West	North	South
20	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.12)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.80)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (12.05)	Lack of Recycling (12.33)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (15.03)
21	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.73)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (14.79)	Gangs (11.89)	Access to Mental Health Services (11.44)	Water Pollution (13.08)
22	Access to Mental Health Services (13.34)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (14.69)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (11.73)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (11.24)	Quality of Child Care (11.22)
23	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.30)	Land & Soil Pollution (13.82)	Access to Mental Health Services (11.27)	Gangs (11.05)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (10.85)
24	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.13)	Access to Mental Health Services (13.67)	Quality of Child Care (10.61)	Land & Soil Pollution (10.43)	Land & Soil Pollution (10.74)
25	Land & Soil Pollution (12.20)	Quality of Child Care (13.18)	Land & Soil Pollution (9.26)	Quality of Child Care (9.29)	Access to Legal Services (10.60)
26	Quality of Child Care (11.99)	Access to Primary Healthcare (12.63)	Access to Higher Education (8.84)	Access to Legal Services (8.46)	Access to Prenatal Care (10.34)
27	Air Pollution (9.53)	Air Pollution (11.20)	Air Pollution (8.03)	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.46)	Air Pollution (9.09)
28	Access to Legal Services (8.73)	Access to Higher Education (9.89)	Access to Legal Services (8.02)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (7.39)	Gangs (9.02)
29	Access to Higher Education (8.49)	Access to Dental Care - Children (9.47)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (7.51)	Access to Prenatal Care (6.92)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (8.59)
30	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.85)	Access to Legal Services (8.62)	Access to In-Home Care (5.61)	Access to In-Home Care (6.44)	Access to In-Home Care (7.89)
31	Access to In-Home Care (7.54)	Access to In-Home Care (8.36)	Access to Prenatal Care (5.56)	Air Pollution (5.22)	Access to Child Care (7.24)
32	Access to Prenatal Care (7.47)	Access to Prenatal Care (7.61)	Access to Adult Education (5.09)	Access to Higher Education (4.46)	Access to Higher Education (6.71)
33	Access to Adult Education (5.88)	Access to Adult Education (6.93)	Access to Dental Care - Children (4.63)	Access to Child Care (3.50)	Access to Adult Education (5.92)
34	Access to Child Care (5.53)	Bioterrorism (6.51)	Access to Child Care (3.72)	Bioterrorism (3.13)	Access to Dental Care - Children (5.30)
35	Bioterrorism (5.06)	Access to Child Care (6.28)	Bioterrorism (3.17)	Access to Adult Education (2.96)	Bioterrorism (3.00)

Table 2 - Race/Ethnicity

	Overall	African American/Black	American Indian	Asian	Biracial Black/White	Caucasian/ White	Hispanic/Latino
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (53.49)	(T)Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (60.00)	(T)Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (55.56)	(T)Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (35.29)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (59.05)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (55.93)
2	Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07)	(T) Gangs (33.59)	(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (60.00)	(T)Unemployment/ Underemployment (55.56)	(T)Unemployment/ Underemployment (35.29)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (32.77)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (40.98)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.76)	(T)Racism (33.59)	(T)Lack of Recreational Programming (60.00)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (44.44)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (31.25)	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.03)	Lack of Transportation (39.22)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93)	Domestic Violence (32.80)	(T)Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.00)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (44.44)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (29.41)	Bullying (22.85)	Racism (36.84)
5	Bullying (23.70)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (32.56)	(T)Elder Abuse & Neglect (60.00)	(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (44.44)	(T)Water Pollution (29.41)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.55)	Domestic Violence (36.07)
6	Domestic Violence (23.28)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.54)	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (50.00)	(T)Domestic Violence (37.50)	Racism (25.00)	Lack of Recycling (21.86)	(T)Gangs (33.33)
7	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (22.45)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (30.65)	(T)Land & Soil Pollution (50.00)	(T)Lack of Transportation (37.50)	(T)Bullying (23.53)	Quality of Education (K-12) (21.29)	(T)Homelessness (33.33)
8	Lack of Transportation (21.55)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (28.69)	(T)Quality of Child Care (50.00)	(T)Access to Dental Care - Adult (33.33)	(T)Domestic Violence (23.53)	Domestic Violence (21.11)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (30.91)
9	Lack of Recycling (21.28)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (28.13)	(T)Water Pollution (50.00)	(T)Bullying (33.33)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (22.22)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (20.64)	Litter (30.43)
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.98)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (28.00)	(T)Access to Healthcare Specialists (40.00)	(T)Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (33.33)	(T)Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (17.65)	Litter (20.49)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (28.57)
11	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.94)	Bullying (27.20)	(T)Bullying (40.00)	(T)Lack of Recreational Programming (33.33)	Homelessness (17.65)	Lack of Transportation (19.83)	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.33)
12	Racism (20.88)	Lack of Transportation (26.77)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (40.00)	(T)Racism (33.33)	Lack of Recycling (14.29)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (19.77)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (27.59)
13	Litter (20.74)	Homelessness (26.19)	(T)Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (40.00)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (25.00)	Access to Prenatal Care (13.33)	Access to Adult Day Care (19.15)	Water Pollution (27.59)
14	Homelessness (19.48)	Lack of Recreational Programming (25.20)	(T)Domestic Violence (40.00)	(T)Water Pollution (25.00)	(T)Access to Primary Healthcare (12.50)	Homelessness (18.15)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (26.79)
15	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.27)	Litter (23.20)	(T)Gangs (40.00)	(T)Access to Adult Education (22.22)	(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (12.50)	Lack of Recreational Programming (17.98)	Lack of Recycling (23.91)
16	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Quality of Education (K-12) (21.95)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (40.00)	(T)Access to Adult Day Care (22.22)	(T)Lack of Recreational Programming (12.50)	Racism (17.87)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.26)
17	Water Pollution (17.42)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (20.33)	(T)Lack of Transportation (40.00)	(T)Access to Child Care (22.22)	(T)Quality of Education(K-12) (12.50)	Water Pollution (15.98)	Bullying (22.81)
18	Gangs (15.90)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (19.85)	(T)Litter (25.00)	(T)Access to Higher Education (22.22)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (11.76)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.78)	Air Pollution (21.74)
19	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.66)	Access to Adult Day Care (19.70)	(T)Quality of Education (K-12) (25.00)	(T)Access to In-Home Care (22.22)	(T)Gangs (11.76)	Access to Mental Health Services (13.84)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (21.15)
20	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.12)	Water Pollution (19.69)	(T)Access to Adult Day Care (20.00)	Access to Legal Services (22.22)	(T)Lack of Transportation (11.76)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (12.49)	Quality of Child Care (20.45)

Community Issues - Race/Ethnicity continued

	Overall	African American/Black	American Indian	Asian	Biracial Black/White	Caucasian/ White	Hispanic/Latino
21	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.73)	Lack of Recycling (19.51)	(T)Access to In-Home Care (20.00)	(T)Access to Mental Health Services (22.22)	(T)Access to Child Care (11.11)	Gangs (12.41)	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.61)
22	Access to Mental Health Services (13.34)	Access to Primary Healthcare (18.18)	(T)Homelessness (20.00)	(T)Gangs (22.22)	(T)Access to Dental Care - Children (11.11)	Access to Primary Healthcare (12.29)	Land & Soil Pollution (18.00)
23	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.30)	Quality of Child Care (17.89)	(T)Lack of Recycling (20.00)	(T)Homelessness (22.22)	(T)Access to Health Care Specialists (11.11)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (11.16)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (17.91)
24	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.13)	Access to Legal Services (17.16)	Access to Adult Education 0	(T)Land & Soil Pollution (22.22)	(T)Air Pollution (6.67)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (11.15)	Bioterrorism (16.00)
25	Land & Soil Pollution (12.20)	Land & Soil Pollution (14.75)	Access to Child Care 0	(T)Litter (22.22)	(T)Quality of Child Care (6.67)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.06)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.15)
26	Quality of Child Care (11.99)	Access to Adult Education (14.07)	Access to Dental Care - Children 0	(T)Quality of Education (K-12) (22.22)	(T)Land & Soil Pollution (6.25)	Quality of Child Care (11.02)	Access to Adult Day Care (14.93)
27	Air Pollution (9.53)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (13.85)	Access to Dental Care - Adult 0	Lack of Recycling (14.29)	(T)Litter (6.25)	Air Pollution (8.64)	Access to Prenatal Care (14.81)
28	Access to Legal Services (8.73)	Access to Child Care (13.64)	Access to Higher Education 0	(T)Access to Primary Healthcare (12.50)	(T)Access to Adult Day Care (5.88)	Access to Higher Education (8.32)	Access to Child Care (13.04)
29	Access to Higher Education (8.49)	Access to Mental Health Services (13.53)	Access to Legal Services 0	(T)Access to Prenatal Care (12.50)	(T)Access to Legal Services (5.88)	Access to Legal Services (7.66)	Access to Mental Health Services (11.94)
30	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.85)	Access to In-Home Care (12.88)	Access to Mental Health Services 0	(T)Access to Dental Care - Children (11.11)	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (5.88)	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.18)	Access to Primary Healthcare (11.90)
31	Access to In-Home Care (7.54)	Access to Dental Care – Children (12.69)	Access to Primary Healthcare 0	(T)Access to Healthcare Specialists (11.11)	Access to In-Home Care (5.56)	Access to In-Home Care (6.91)	Access to Dental Care - Children (10.45)
32	Access to Prenatal Care (7.47)	Access to Higher Education (12.03)	Access to Prenatal Care 0	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (11.11)	Access to Adult Education 0	Access to Prenatal Care (6.57)	Access to Legal Services (9.38)
33	Access to Adult Education (5.88)	Air Pollution (11.48)	Air Pollution 0	Air Pollution 0	Access to Higher Education 0	Access to Adult Education (4.62)	Access to In-Home Care (8.70)
34	Access to Child Care (5.53)	Bioterrorism (11.02)	Bioterrorism 0	Bioterrorism 0	Access to Mental Health Services 0	Access to Child Care (4.26)	Access to Higher Education (6.06)
35	Bioterrorism (5.06)	Access to Prenatal Care (10.83)	Racism 0	Quality of Child Care 0	Bioterrorism 0	Bioterrorism (3.17)	Access to Adult Education (5.80)

Table 3 – Gender

	Overall	Male	Female
1	Unemployment/Underemployment (57.97)	Unemployment/Underemployment (48.00)	Unemployment/Underemployment (60.66)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (29.52)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.70)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.76)	Litter (21.74)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.50)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93)	Quality of Education (K-12) (21.35)	Bullying (26.01)
5	Bullying (23.70)	Lack of Recycling (20.22)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (25.21)
6	Domestic Violence (23.28)	Racism (19.19)	Domestic Violence (24.37)
7	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing (22.45)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (18.80)	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing (23.86)
8	Lack of Transportation (21.55)	Domestic Violence (18.18)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (22.08)
9	Lack of Recycling (21.28)	Lack of Transportation (17.82)	Lack of Transportation (21.96)
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.98)	Child Abuse & Neglect (17.37)	Lack of Recycling (21.49)
11	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.94)	Water Pollution (17.09)	Racism (21.11)
12	Racism (20.88)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (15.70)	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.71)
13	Litter (20.74)	Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing (15.64)	Homelessness (20.51)
14	Homelessness (19.48)	Lack of Recreational Programming (14.45)	Lack of Recreational Programming (20.03)
15	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.27)	Homelessness (14.35)	Litter (20.02)
16	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (13.90)	Access to Adult Day Care (19.70)
17	Water Pollution (17.42)	Access to Adult Day Care (13.69)	Water Pollution (17.12)
18	Gangs (15.90)	Bullying (13.55)	Gangs (16.25)
19	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.66)	Gangs (12.39)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.69)
20	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.12)	Access to Primary Healthcare (12.07)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (14.35)
21	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.73)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.34)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.70)
22	Access to Mental Health Services (13.34)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (10.80)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (14.29)
23	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.30)	Access to Mental Health Services (10.31)	Access to Mental Health Services (13.74)
24	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.13)	Quality of Child Care (9.83)	Access to Primary Healthcare (12.91)
25	Land & Soil Pollution (12.20)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (9.51)	Quality of Child Care (12.01)
26	Quality of Child Care (11.99)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (8.41)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.88)
27	Air Pollution (9.53)	Access to Higher Education (6.84)	Air Pollution (9.94)

Community Issues – Gender continued			
	Overall	**Male**	**Female**
28	Access to Legal Services (8.73)	Access to Legal Services (6.46)	Access to Legal Services (8.73)
29	Access to Higher Education (8.49)	Access to Prenatal Care (6.25)	Access to Higher Education (8.53)
30	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.85)	Access to In-Home Care (6.08)	Access to Dental Care - Children (8.00)
31	Access to In-Home Care (7.54)	Access to Dental Care - Children (5.34)	Access to In-Home Care (7.50)
32	Access to Prenatal Care (7.47)	Air Pollution (5.45)	Access to Prenatal Care (7.26)
33	Access to Adult Education (5.88)	Access to Adult Education (4.58)	Access to Adult Education (5.96)
34	Access to Child Care (5.53)	Access to Child Care (3.80)	Access to Child Care (5.71)
35	Bioterrorism (5.06)	Bioterrorism (3.18)	Bioterrorism (5.06)

Table 4 – Age

	Overall	15-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75 or older
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (52.11)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (52.43)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (62.15)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (64.05)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (50.00)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (36.36)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07)	Bullying (38.24)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.91)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (36.13)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (41.85)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (25.71)	Gangs (30.43)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.76)	Litter (34.92)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (27.65)	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.97)	Child Abuse & Neglect (29.66)	Litter (25.31)	Lack of Recreational Programming (27.78)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (31.82)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (25.99)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (25.98)	Lack of Transportation (28.36)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.38)	Water Pollution (23.81)
5	Bullying (23.70)	Racism (31.15)	Lack of Recycling (25.10)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (25.57)	Access to Adult Day Care (26.42)	Domestic Violence (21.79)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.53)
6	Domestic Violence (23.28)	Child Abuse & Neglect (26.47)	Domestic Violence (24.75)	Bullying (24.52)	Lack of Recycling (25.70)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (21.05)	Access to Adult Day Care (20.83)
7	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (22.45)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (26.23)	Bullying (24.66)	Lack of Recreational Programming (24.14)	Litter (24.26)	Water Pollution (20.29)	Access to In-Home Care (20.00)
8	Lack of Transportation (21.55)	Domestic Violence (25.76)	Racism (22.88)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.85)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (24.17)	Child Abuse & Neglect (20.27)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (18.18)
9	Lack of Recycling (21.28)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (25.00)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (20.94)	Domestic Violence (23.82)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.86)	Access to Adult Day Care (20.00)	(T)Domestic Violence (18.18)
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.98)	Land & Soil Pollution (22.58)	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.00)	Homelessness (22.76)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.98)	Bullying (19.72)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (17.65)
11	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.94)	Lack of Transportation (22.03)	Lack of Transportation (18.96)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.63)	Water Pollution (22.05)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (17.72)	(T) Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (15.79)
12	Racism (20.88)	Lack of Recycling (21.82)	Litter (18.71)	Lack of Transportation (22.19)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (21.25)	Access to Mental Health Services (16.25)	(T) Lack of Transportation (15.79)
13	Litter (20.74)	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.30)	Homelessness (18.18)	Racism (21.88)	Domestic Violence (20.87)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (16.07)	Land & Soil Pollution (14.29)
14	Homelessness (19.48)	Air Pollution (18.97)	(T)Lack of Recreational Facilities (17.25)	Lack of Recycling (18.97)	Bullying (19.91)	Gangs (15.79)	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (13.64)
15	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.27)	Gangs (18.33)	(T)Water Pollution (17.25)	Access to Adult Day Care (19.81)	Racism (18.37)	Lack of Transportation (14.71)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (13.64)
16	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (18.18)	Lack of Recreational Programming (16.73)	Litter (18.72)	Access to Primary Healthcare (18.35)	Lack of Recycling (13.79)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (13.04)
17	Water Pollution (17.42)	Homelessness (18.03)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.31)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.89)	Gangs (17.94)	Homelessness (12.99)	(T)Access to Dental Care – Adult (12.50)
18	Gangs (15.90)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (15.87)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.39)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (15.64)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (17.81)	Lack of Recreational Programming (12.50)	(T)Quality of Child Care (12.50)
19	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.66)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (14.75)	Gangs (14.34)	Access to Primary Healthcare (15.56)	Homelessness (17.54)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (12.33)	(T)Access to Child Care (12.00)

Community Issues – Age continued

	Overall	15-19	20-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75 or older
20	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.12)	Access to Adult Day Care (12.50)	Quality of Child Care (13.06)	Water Pollution (15.46)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (16.36)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (11.11)	(T)Access to Dental Care – Children (12.00)
21	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.73)	Water Pollution (12.28)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (12.07)	Gangs (14.98)	Lack of Recreational Programming (16.17)	Land & Soil Pollution (10.94)	(T)Access to Legal Services (12.00)
22	Access to Mental Health Services (13.34)	Access to Mental Health Services (10.29)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.87)	Access to Mental Health Services (14.73)	Access to Mental Health Services (15.85)	Air Pollution (10.53)	(T)Lack of Recycling (10.53)
23	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.30)	Quality of Education (K-12) (10.20)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (11.71)	Quality of Child Care (13.57)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (15.04)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (9.72)	(T)Racism (10.53)
24	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.13)	Access to Higher Education (9.86)	Access to Adult Day Care (10.94)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (13.24)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (13.74)	Racism (9.52)	(T) Bullying (10.00)
25	Land & Soil Pollution (12.20)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (8.70)	Air Pollution (10.93)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.00)	Access to In-Home Care (11.38)	Quality of Education (K-12) (9.38)	(T)Litter (10.00)
26	Quality of Child Care (11.99)	Access to Legal Services (8.45)	Access to Primary Healthcare (10.82)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.66)	Land & Soil Pollution (11.34)	Access to Dental Care - Children (8.86)	Homelessness (9.09)
27	Air Pollution (9.53)	Access to Primary Healthcare (8.00)	Access to Mental Health Services (9.94)	Access to Dental Care - Children (9.83)	Quality of Child Care (11.04)	(T)Access to In-Home Care (8.75)	(T)Access to Healthcare Specialists (8.00)
28	Access to Legal Services (8.73)	Bioterrorism (7.69)	Access to Higher Education (8.15)	Access to Legal Services (9.09)	Access to Legal Services (10.98)	(T)Access to Legal Services (8.75)	(T)Access to Higher Education (8.00)
29	Access to Higher Education (8.49)	Access to Prenatal Care (7.02)	Access to Prenatal Care (7.17)	Access to Higher Education (8.86)	Access to Prenatal Care (9.79)	Access to Higher Education (6.33)	(T)Access to Mental Health Services (8.00)
30	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.85)	Quality of Child Care (5.66)	Access to Adult Education (7.14)	Access to Prenatal Care (8.68)	Air Pollution (9.74)	Quality of Child Care (6.25)	Access to Prenatal Care (5.88)
31	Access to In-Home Care (7.54)	(T)Access to Adult Education (5.56)	Access to Legal Services (6.25)	Access to In-Home Care (7.71)	Access to Higher Education (8.91)	Access to Adult Education (3.75)	Access to Primary Healthcare (5.56)
32	Access to Prenatal Care (7.47)	(T)Access to Dental Care - Children (5.56)	Access to Child Care (5.64)	Air Pollution (6.77)	Bioterrorism (7.30)	Access to Child Care (2.50)	Air Pollution (5.00)
33	Access to Adult Education (5.88)	Access to In-Home Care (4.29)	Access to Dental Care - Children (5.31)	Access to Adult Education (6.15)	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.29)	Bioterrorism (1.96)	(T)Bioterrorism (4.76)
34	Access to Child Care (5.53)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (4.11)	Access to In-Home Care (3.74)	Access to Child Care (5.80)	Access to Child Care (5.69)	Access to Primary Healthcare (1.79)	(T)Elder Abuse & Neglect (4.76)
35	Bioterrorism (5.06)	Access to Child Care (2.78)	Bioterrorism (3.69)	Bioterrorism (4.97)	Access to Adult Education (4.45)	Access to Prenatal Care 0	Access to Adult Education (3.84)

Table 5 - Marital Status

	Overall	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single/Never Married	Widowed
1	Unemployment/ Underemployment (57.97)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (59.29)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (60.61)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (42.42)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (52.61)	Unemployment/ Underemployment (51.11)
2	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.07)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (40.30)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (33.86)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (30.00)	Lack of/Inadequate Health Insurance (29.32)	Access to Adult Day Care (26.67)
3	Child Abuse & Neglect (28.76)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (32.52)	Child Abuse & Neglect (31.03)	Domestic Violence (28.13)	Child Abuse & Neglect (26.89)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (25.00)
4	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.93)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (25.00)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (23.31)	(T)Bullying (24.24)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (26.48)	(T)Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (23.81)
5	Bullying (23.70)	(T)Lack of Transportation (25.00)	Quality of Education (K-12) (23.28)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (24.24)	Bullying (26.36)	(T)Water Pollution (23.81)
6	Domestic Violence (23.28)	Domestic Violence (24.64)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (23.00)	Litter (24.14)	Racism (25.61)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.73)
7	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (22.45)	Homelessness (24.63)	Domestic Violence (22.83)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (21.21)	Litter (23.89)	(T)Gangs (20.93)
8	Lack of Transportation (21.55)	Lack of Recreational Programming (24.14)	Bullying (22.82)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (20.00)	Domestic Violence (23.44)	(T)Lack of/ Inadequate Health Insurance (20.93)
9	Lack of Recycling (21.28)	Litter (24.00)	Lack of Transportation (22.37)	Homelessness (18.75)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (21.54)	(T)Child Abuse & Neglect (20.00)
10	Lack of Recreational Facilities (20.98)	Lack of Recycling (23.81)	Lack of Recycling (22.16)	(T)Lack of Transportation (18.52)	Lack of Recycling (21.30)	(T)Lack of Recreational Programming (20.00)
11	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.94)	Bullying (23.70)	Access to Adult Day Care (20.95)	(T)Racism (18.52)	Lack of Transportation (18.57)	(T)Land & Soil Pollution (20.00)
12	Racism (20.88)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (23.42)	Inadequate/ Unaffordable Housing (20.93)	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (16.67)	Homelessness (18.65)	Access to Mental Health Services (19.57)
13	Litter (20.74)	Crime (theft, robbery, etc.) (22.86)	Lack of Recreational Programming (20.00)	(T)Gangs (16.67)	Quality of Education (K-12) (17.27)	(T)Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (19.51)
14	Homelessness (19.48)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (22.76)	Racism (19.77)	(T)Water Pollution (16.67)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (16.74)	(T)Domestic Violence (19.51)
15	Lack of Recreational Programming (19.27)	Access to Primary Healthcare (21.50)	Homelessness (19.28)	Lack of Recreational Programming (15.38)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (16.39)	Bullying (19.05)
16	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Racism (20.93)	Litter (18.60)	Quality of Education (K-12) (14.81)	Lack of Recreational Programming (15.45)	Access to Mental Health Services (19.57)
17	Water Pollution (17.42)	Quality of Education (K-12) (20.69)	Water Pollution (17.32)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.33)	Gangs (15.42)	(T)Access to Healthcare Specialists (18.18)
18	Gangs (15.90)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (20.47)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (16.20)	Access to Adult Day Care (11.76)	Water Pollution (15.23)	(T)Lack of Transportation (18.18)
19	Access to Healthcare Specialists (15.66)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (20.14)	Gangs (15.18)	Air Pollution (11.54)	Access to Primary Healthcare (15.00)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (17.39)
20	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (14.12)	Water Pollution (19.08)	Access to Mental Health Services (13.94)	Lack of Recycling (11.11)	Land & Soil Pollution (14.75)	Litter (16.28)
21	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.73)	Access to Adult Day Care (18.49)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (12.92)	Land & Soil Pollution (10.00)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (13.92)	Quality of Education (K-12) (16.22)
22	Access to Mental Health Services (13.34)	Quality of Child Care (18.10)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (12.04)	Access to Mental Health Services (9.09)	Access to Healthcare Specialists (13.24)	Access to In-Home Care (15.56)

Community Issues – Marital Status continued						
	Overall	Divorced	Married	Separated	Single/Never Married	Widowed
23	Elder Abuse & Neglect (13.30)	Gangs (17.78)	Crime (murder, assault, rape, etc.) (11.40)	Quality of Child Care (8.00)	Air Pollution (12.84)	Access to Legal Services (15.22)
24	Access to Primary Healthcare (13.13)	Land & Soil Pollution (17.21)	Access to Primary Healthcare (11.26)	Lack of Recreational Facilities (7.14)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (12.50)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (14.29)
25	Land & Soil Pollution (12.20)	Elder Abuse & Neglect (17.05)	Quality of Child Care (11.22)	Access to Dental Care - Adult (6.25)	Access to Adult Day Care (11.31)	Homelessness (13.64)
26	Quality of Child Care (11.99)	Access to Legal Services (15.17)	Land & Soil Pollution (9.40)	Access to Legal Services (6.06)	Quality of Child Care (10.96)	Quality of Child Care (13.16)
27	Air Pollution (9.53)	Access to Mental Health Services (14.48)	Access to Higher Education (7.56)	Access to Prenatal Care (5.00)	Access to Mental Health Services (10.70)	Access to Dental Care - Children (13.04)
28	Access to Legal Services (8.73)	Air Pollution (13.68)	Access to In-Home Care (7.39)	(T)Access to Child Care (3.03)	Access to Higher Education (10.18)	(T)Access to Child Care (10.87)
29	Access to Higher Education (8.49)	Access to Prenatal Care (12.04)	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.31)	(T)Access to Dental Care - Children (3.03)	Access to Adult Education (8.70)	(T)Access to Higher Education (10.87)
30	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.85)	Access to Dental Care – Children (11.64)	Access to Legal Services (7.17)	(T)Access to Healthcare Specialists (2.94)	Access to Prenatal Care (8.48)	Bioterrorism (10.81)
31	Access to In-Home Care (7.54)	Access to In-Home Care (11.03)	Air Pollution (6.71)	(T)Access to Higher Education (2.94)	Access to Legal Services (8.42)	Access to Primary Healthcare (10.26)
32	Access to Prenatal Care (7.47)	Access to Higher Education (9.72)	Access to Prenatal Care (6.11)	(T)Access to Adult Education 0	Access to Dental Care - Children (7.25)	Lack of Recycling (9.30)
33	Access to Adult Education (5.88)	Access to Child Care (9.66)	Access to Adult Education (5.08)	(T)Access to In-Home Care 0	Bioterrorism (6.82)	Access to Adult Education (8.51)
34	Access to Child Care (5.53)	Bioterrorism (7.08)	Access to Child Care (4.48)	(T)Access to Primary Healthcare 0	Access to Child Care (5.86)	Air Pollution (7.89)
35	Bioterrorism (5.06)	Access to Adult Education (5.52)	Bioterrorism (3.51)	(T)Bioterrorism 0	Access to In-Home Care (5.86)	Access to Prenatal Care (5.41)

BARRIERS TO HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Table 1 – Locations

	Overall		East		West		North		South	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Health Insurance	28.59	71.41	28.26	71.74	24.64	75.36	29.80	70.20	34.25	65.75
Deductible/Co-pay is too high	39.18	60.82	39.65	60.35	37.32	62.68	36.87	63.13	42.76	57.24
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance/Medicaid	8.96	91.04	9.34	90.66	6.90	93.10	10.15	89.85	8.45	91.55
Transportation	8.15	91.85	7.96	92.04	11.59	88.41	4.04	95.96	9.72	90.28

Y- Yes N- No

Table 2 – Race/Ethnicity

	Overall		African American/ Black		American Indian		Asian		Bi-Racial Black/White		Caucasian/ White		Hispanic/ Latino	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Health Insurance	28.59	71.41	44.53	55.47	60.00	40.00	33.33	66.67	46.67	53.33	24.81	75.19	43.55	56.45
Deductible/ Co-pay is too high	39.18	60.82	44.96	55.04	40.00	60.00	33.33	66.67	56.25	43.75	37.92	62.08	41.38	58.62
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance/ Medicaid	8.96	91.04	20.31	79.69	0	100.00	22.22	77.78	7.14	92.86	7.48	92.52	4.26	95.74

Y- Yes N- No

Table 3 - Gender

	Overall		Male		Female	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Health Insurance	28.59	71.41	25.78	74.22	28.66	71.34
Deductible/Co-pay is too high	39.18	60.82	33.73	66.27	40.43	59.57
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance/ Medicaid	8.96	91.04	9.88	90.12	8.39	91.61
Transportation	8.15	91.85	9.02	90.98	7.18	92.82

Y- Yes N- No

Table 4 – Ages

	Overall		15-19		20-34		35-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Health Insurance	28.59	71.41	28.57	71.43	38.78	61.22	26.92	73.08	18.14	81.86	22.08	77.92	33.33	66.67
Deductible/ Co-pay is too high	39.18	60.82	23.53	76.47	39.61	60.39	43.51	56.49	39.33	60.67	24.36	75.64	21.74	78.26
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance /Medicaid	8.96	91.04	10.29	89.71	9.84	90.16	9.80	90.20	6.38	93.62	5.33	94.67	8.70	91.30
Transportation	8.15	91.85	20.59	79.41	7.14	92.86	7.74	92.26	4.66	95.34	6.49	93.51	13.04	86.96

Y- Yes N- No

Table 5 – Marital Status

	Overall		Divorced		Married		Separated		Single/ Never Married		Widowed	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Health Insurance	28.59	71.41	47.06	52.94	22.47	77.53	21.88	78.13	37.22	62.78	28.57	71.43
Deductible/ Co-pay is too high	39.18	60.82	50.74	49.26	37.42	62.58	50.00	50.00	35.25	64.75	45.45	54.55
Doctor's office does not accept my insurance/ Medicaid	8.96	91.04	11.76	88.24	5.82	94.18	6.67	93.33	15.33	84.67	17.50	82.50
Transportation	8.15	91.85	13.14	86.86	4.20	95.80	12.50	87.50	14.18	85.82	16.28	83.72

Y- Yes N- No

DATA SOURCES

Butterfly House Annual Report
(Services provided to mistreated children in Stanly County and surrounding counties)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(Stanly County & North Carolina health data including obesity data)
http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/index.html

Eat Smart Move More
(Stanly County & North Carolina data on children including nutrition, obesity, physical activity, and asthma)
http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/ChildAndYouthData.html

N.C. Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
(Agriculture data)
http://www.ncagr.gov/stats/index.htm

N.C. Department of Commerce
(Stanly County & North Carolina employment data)
http://www.nccommerce.com/

N. C. Department of Public Health
(Stanly County & North Carolina communicable diseases data)
http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/figures.html

N.C. Department of Public Instruction
(Stanly County & North Carolina education data)
http://www.ncpublicschools.org/data/reports/

N. C. Division of Social Services
(Stanly County & North Carolina child abuse data)
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dss/stats/cr.htm

N.C. Employment Security Commission
(Employment data)
http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/

N.C. State Center for Statistics
(Stanly County & North Carolina public health data – including mortality, morbidity, chronic diseases, pregnancy)
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/

U.S. Census Quick Facts
(Stanly County population information)
http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37167.html

STANLY COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN RESOURCES

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Abused/Neglected Adults		
Stanly County Department of Social Services (DSS)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First St., Suite 2 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-6100 www.stanlydss.com	DSS receives and evaluates reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elderly or disabled adults
Abused/Neglected Children		
Butterfly House	217 B Yadkin Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-4625 www.stanly.org	Provides services for children suspected of being sexually abused. Services include forensic interviews, certified medical exams, treatment, and access to a victim advocate. A multidisciplinary approach is utilized.
Stanly County Department of Social Services (DSS)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First St., Suite 2 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-6100 www.stanlydss.com	DSS is required by law to receive and investigate reports of abuse or neglect of children by parents or caretakers. Investigations of allegations of abuse or serious risk to a child are initiated within 24 hours. Referrals alleging neglect must be investigated within 72 hours.
Animals		
Stanly County Animal Control	1037 Coble Ave. Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3881 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides rabies control safety measures, trapping and sheltering dogs and cats. Adoption of stray dogs and cats. All services free except adoption and reclaiming.
Stanly County Humane Society, Inc.	650 Hwy 24/27 Bypass- East Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-SPAY (7729) www.stanlycountyhumanesociaty.org	Non-profit animal rescue organization. Provides shots, tests, treatments, spaying/ neutering, and micro chipping (dogs only) to improve animals' adoptability.
Arts/Culture		
Stanly County Arts Council	116 E. North Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-0908 www.stanlyarts.org	Promotes cultural and educational activities in the arts throughout Stanly County.
Stanly County Arts Guild	Falling Rivers Gallery 116 E. North Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-8118 www.fallingriversgallery.com	Nurtures beginning arts and introduces the public to artists' works.
Uwharrie Players	594 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-269-8675 (voice mail) www.uwharrieplayers.org	Non-profit organization that sponsors community theater productions.
Children		
Boy Scouts of America	32252 NC Hwy 24/27 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-0141 www.centralnccouncilbsa.com	Programs offered to boys 7 through 18 years of age. Programs include leadership, family, decision-making, outdoor programs, personal fitness, and community service
Girl Scouts – Hornets' Nest Council	7007 Idlewood Road Charlotte, NC 704-731-6500 1-800-868-0528 (toll free)	Programs offered to girls Kindergarten through 12th grade. Programs include environmental leadership, STEM (science, technology, engineering, math), healthy living, and community building.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Children continued		
N.C. Cooperative Extension	26032-E Newt Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3987 www.stanly.ces.ncus.edu/	Provides programs to children on health, nutrition, physical activity, food safety, and 4-H activities
Stanly County Partnership for Children (Smart Start)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 8 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-2038 http://www.stanlypartnership.org/	Provides early childhood, ages 0-5, resources and materials; programs for parents; and child care resource and referrals.
Stanly County Public Library (Main)	133 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3755 www.stanlycountylibrary.org	Provides children's story time – Wednesday at 10:30am. Child appropriate books, movies, and internet access. Summer activities offered.
Stanly County Public Library Branches	Badin – 62 Pine Street Badin, NC 28009 704-422-3218 Locust – 213 Town Centre Drive Locust, NC 28097 704-888-0103 Norwood – 23 Pee Dee Avenue Norwood, NC 28128 704-474-3625 Oakboro – 214 S. Main Street Oakboro, NC 28129	Provides child appropriate books, movies, and internet access. Summer activities offered.
Stanly County YMCA	427 N. First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-1916 www.stanlycountyymca.org	Community-based afterschool programs and summer camps (scholarships available). Fitness, swimming, and playground facilities available
Diseases		
Alzheimer's Association	3800 Shamrock Drive Charlotte, NC 28215-3220 704-532-7390 1-800-272-3900 www.alz.org	Non-profit organization provides support education and resources (including clinical trials)
American Lung Association	514 Daniels Street, #109 Raleigh, NC 27605 1-919-719-9960 1-800-LUNGUSA (586-4872) www.lungusa.org/associations/states/north-carolina/	Non-profit organization whose focus is on improving lung health and preventing lung diseases through education, advocacy, and research. Lung diseases include COPD, asthma, lung cancer, and influenza.
American Cancer Society	Charlotte Office: 6000 Fairview Road, Suite 200 Charlotte, NC 28210 704-552-6147 www.cancer.org	Non-profit organization whose focus is on cancer prevention, education, services, resources, research and advocacy
American Diabetes Association	222 South church Street, Suite 336M Charlotte, NC 28202 704-373-9111 1-800—DIABETES (342-2383) www.diabetes.org	Non-profit organization whose focus is on diabetes prevention, education, research, and advocacy.
American Heart Association/American Stroke Association	222 S. Church Street, #303 Charlotte, NC 28202-3247 704-208-5500 www.heart.org	Non-profit organization whose focus is on the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and stroke through prevention, education, treatment, and research.
National Kidney Foundation	4819 Park Road, Suite C Charlotte, NC 28209-3842 704-519-0020 1-877-858-3808 (toll free) www.kidney.org	Non-profit organization whose focus is on the prevention of kidney diseases, support dialysis/transplant patients, treatment, and education.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Diseases continued		
Stanly County Health Department	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171 704-986-3099 (clinic appointment line) www.co.stanly.nc.us	Public health healthcare provider that offers services that includes immunizations; sexually transmitted diseases testing and treatment; HIV antibody testing; and lice checks. Gynecological services (mammograms, pap smear, and clinical breast exam) for women 50-64 years of age available free of charge – income eligibility.
Stanly Regional Medical Center	301 Yadkin Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-4000 www.stanly.org	Medical facility that provides health care services that include disease management, treatment, education, and prevention. Diseases include cancer, diabetes.
Disabilities		
Albemarle Lions Club	P.O. Box 727 Albemarle, NC 28002 704-982-9184	Provides financial assistance for hearing aids or eyeglasses for income eligible Stanly County residents who are visually or hearing impaired.
GHA Autism Supports	213 N. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9600 www.ghainc.org	Non-profit organization focused on individuals with the primary diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder by providing residential, day, and community services; education, supported employment; and in-home services.
Monarch	350 Pee Dee Aveneu, #101 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3911 www.monarchnc.org	Non-profit organization whose focus is supporting those with intellectual and development disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse issues. Services include supported, supervised, or group home living; respite; family support; advocacy; counseling; DWI; substance abuse; and employment support.
N.C. Division of Services for the Blind	Stanly Commons Department of Social Services 1000 n. first Street, Suite 2 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-2070 www.dhhs.nc.gov	Provides advocacy and equipment to assist visually impaired to live independently, job training, and placement services. At office on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Vocational Rehabilitation	702 Henson Street Albemarle, NC 280901 704-982-8124 www.dvr.dhhs.state.nc.us	Provides job placement, functioning /skills assessments, guidance and counseling, restoration, training, and post-employment support for those eligible. Eligibility includes physical, mental, learning disability, or emotional impairment that affects employment status.
Domestic Violence		
Esther House	P.O. Box 734 Albemarle, NC 28002 704-961-7502 704-961-7500 (24 hour crisis line)	Non-profit organization that provides women who experienced domestic violence or sexual assault shelter, court advocacy, safety planning, parenting training, group counseling, education, and resources.
Education		
Carolina Christian School	P.O. Box 399 Locust, NC 28097 704-888-4332 www.privateschoolreview.com	Private Christian-based education for grades K-8. Affiliated with Presbyterian church. Coed.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Education continued		
Christ the King Christian Academy	210 N. Ferry Avenue New London, NC 28127 704-463-7285 www.privateschoolreview.com	Private Christian-based education for grades K-9. Coed
Gray Stone Day School	49464 Merner Terrace Misenheimer, NC 28109 704-463-4332 www.graystoneday.org	Public charter high school located on Pfeiffer University campus
Park Ridge Christian School	312 Park Ridge Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9798 www.parkridgechristianschool.com	Private Christian-based education for grades K-8. Coed.
Pfeiffer University	48380 U.S. Highway 52 N Misenheimer, NC 28109 704-463-1360 www.pfeiffer.edu	Offers traditional undergraduate degree programs. Graduate and School of Adult Studies available on Charlotte campus. Online.
Stanly Community College	Albemarle campus: 141 College Drive Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-0121 Crutchfield campus: 102 Stanly Parkway Locust, NC 28097 www.stanly.edu	Offers Associate degrees, diplomas, or certificates. Online.
Stanly County Head Start	405 Davis Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-4742	Promotes school readiness for low income children, ages 3-5. Services include educational, nutritional, health, and social.
Stanly County Schools	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 4 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-961-3000 www.stanlyschools.org	Provides education opportunities, grades kindergarten through grade 12. Coed.
Emergency Preparedness		
Stanly County Emergency Management	201 S. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3660 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Responsible for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery in Stanly County.
Stanly County Health Department	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Preparedness Coordinator work with Stanly County Emergency Management staff to develop response plans in case of a natural or man-made event
Employment		
Employment Security Commission of NC	2215 U.S. Highway 52 N Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-2183 www.ncesc.com	State agency that provides employment services, unemployment insurance, and labor market information.
Employment Staffing, Inc.	160 N. First Street, #3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-0447 www.employmnetstaffing.com	Provides workers to employers who are seeking temporary, temporary-to-permanent or seasonal employees.
Joblink Career Center	2215 U.S. Highway 52 N Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-2183 www.centralinaworks.com/Website/JobLinks/Stanly/index.asp	Provides workshops, skills development, resume writing, scholarship, interview techniques, and financial aid information.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Employment continued		
Staffmasters USA	1954B E. North Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3630 www.staffmasters.com	Provides workers to employers who are seeking temporary, temporary-to-permanent or seasonal employees.
Vocational Rehabilitation	702 Henson Street Albemarle, NC 280901 704-982-8124 www.dvr.dhhs.state.nc.us	Provides job placement, functioning /skills assessments, guidance and counseling, restoration, training, and post-employment support for those eligible. Eligibility includes physical, mental, learning disability, or emotional impairment that affects employment status.
Financial Assistance		
Gaston Community Action, Inc.-Stanly	1970-5 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-985-1928 www.gastonnc.org	Provides funds for services that include rent, utilities, child care, clothing, tuition, medical, and transportation. Assists with money management skills. Must be income eligible.
Stanly County Department of Social Services (DSS)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First St., Suite 2 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-6100 www.stanlydss.com	Services include child care subsidies, emergency assistance (families with child under 21 years of age), and food stamps. Manages Medicaid or N.C. Health Choice for Children, Carolina ACCESS, and child support.
Stanly Community Christian Ministries	506 S. First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-7915	Provides cash assistance for utilities, rent, and some medications for those who are income eligible. Also operates the food pantry, Clothing Closet, and Community Tables I & II.
West Stanly Christian Ministries	100 S. Love Chapel Road Stanfield, NC 28163 704-888-6406	Provides cash assistance for food or services for the poor.
Healthcare		
Albemarle Lions Club	P.O. Box 727 Albemarle, NC 28002 704-982-9184	Provides financial assistance for hearing aids or eyeglasses for income eligible residents who are visually or hearing impaired
Stanly County Dental Clinic	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3845 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides dental care for children through age of 18* on Medicaid, N.C. Health Choice or are at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level. Services include exams, cleaning, sealants, and extractions. New patients accepted 12 years old and younger.
Hospice of Stanly County	960 N. First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9133 www.hospiceofstanly.org	Provides physical, emotional, and spiritual support for those with a life expectancy of six months or less. Services include nursing, counseling, respite, and payment for medicine/equipment.
John P. Murray Community Care Clinic	303 Yadkin Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-4668 www.ncfreeclinics.org	Provides free primary medical care and medication assistance to the working poor, ages 18-64, who are residents of Stanly County. Criteria include being uninsured and having a household income of 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or less.
Roy M. Hinson Cancer Center	Stanly Regional Medical Center 301 Yadkin Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-8268 www.stanly.org	Provides radiation treatment to cancer patients. Northeast Oncology Associated of Albemarle located here provides chemotherapy services.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Healthcare continued		
Stanly County Health Department	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171 704-986-3099 (clinic appointment line) www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides infant, children and adult health care; services include family planning; prenatal; immunizations; women, infant & children (WIC); pregnancy testing; sexually transmitted diseases; HIV antibody testing; and lice checks.
Stanly Regional Medical Center	301 Yadkin Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-4000 www.stanly.org	Provides hospital services that include inpatient/outpatient surgery, rehabilitation, & behavioral health; imaging services; emergency department, disease management (including diabetes, heart disease, weight management, smoking); health promotion services
First Care Medical Clinic	1426 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-322-4311 http://www.firstcarecanhelp.com/	Provides comprehensive healthcare for adults and children. Services include occupational healthcare, physical and pain therapy.
First Care Medical Clinic	210 W. Main Street Locust, NC 28097 704-888-6156 http://www.firstcarecanhelp.com/	Provides comprehensive healthcare for adults and children.
Homelessness/Housing		
City of Albemarle Department of Public Housing	300 S. Bell Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-9580 www.ci.albemarle.nc.us	Offers public housing to low and moderate income families. Section 8 (rental assistance) available.
Community Inn	Location: 510 S. First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-6454 www.stanlycohomesofhope.org	Emergency overnight shelter (6pm-7am daily). Open to the public for those in need of temporary overnight housing. Services include meals, showers, and referrals. Operated by Homes of Hope, Inc.
Gaston Community Action, Inc.-Stanly	1970-5 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-985-1928 www.gastonnc.org	Provides funds for services that include rent, utilities, child care, clothing, tuition, medical, and transportation. Assists with money management skills. Must be income eligible.
Habitat for Humanity	1504 Hwy. 24/27 Bypass W Albemarle, NC 28001 704-985-1051 www.habitatstanly.org	Provides low income people to become home owners. Potential home owners work with community volunteers to build houses.
Homes of Hope, Inc.	Homes of Hope 1816B East Main Street P.O. Box 747 Albemarle, NC 28002 704-982-3634 www.stanlycohomesofhope.org	Non-profit organization that operates a six month program for homeless families, as well as support services, advocacy and education to prevent and eliminate homelessness.
Mental Health		
Clinical and Consulting Solutions, PLLC	246 Town Centre Drive Locust, NC 28097 704-781-0029	Provides individual or family counseling. Services include assessment, stress management, grief counseling, depression/ anxiety, trauma, life coaching, and substance abuse
Daymark Recovery Services	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 1 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-2117 www.daymarkrecovery.org	Provides outpatient treatment to adults and children/adolescents for substance abuse disorders and/or mental health disorders. Also provides referral and psychiatric services.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Mental Health continued		
Genesis/A New Beginning	115 S. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3330	Family, individual or group counseling include. Services include anger management, domestic violence classes, and DWI assessment treatment groups.
Monarch	350 Pee Dee Aveneu, #101 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3911 www.monarchnc.org	Provides outpatient treatment to adults and/or children/adolescents experiencing substance abuse and/or mental health disorders.
Cardinal Innovative Solutions	2211 W. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-1123 1-800-939-5911 (24 hour crisis line) www.pbhcare.org	Management organization of all regional mental health and substance abuse service providers. Assist with referrals, locating appropriate services, and reporting concerns of quality of services.
There's Hope, Inc.	1410 Springhaven Circle Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-4673	Christian-based individual and family counseling.
Miscellaneous		
Partners in Health	Stanly County Health Department 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171	Stanly County Healthy Carolinians task force where the public and agency/organization/medical/ business/school/church personnel collaborate to address local health and safety concerns.
Social Security Administration	1925 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-4216 www.ssa.gov/	Assist with applications for initial entitlement to Medicare; General information about Medicare provisions; information and assistance with all Social Security related matters; applications for new and replacement social Security cards.
Chamber of Commerce	Albemarle Office: 116 E. North Street Albemarle, NC 28002 Phone 704 982-8116 West Stanly Office: 236 Market St., Suite 130 Locust NC 28097 Phone 704-888-1116 www.stanly-chamber.org/	Offers services and information to local businesses. Networking opportunities and group purchasing discounts are provided. An advocate for economic growth, positive change, and consensus-building.
Stanly County Economic Development Commission	1000 North First Street, Suite 11 Albemarle, NC 28001 Ph: 704-986-3682 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Advocate for economic development in Stanly County. Resource for businesses locating or expanding Stanly County.
Stanly County Public Library (Main)	133 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3755 www.stanlycountylibrary.org	Provides children's story time – Wednesday at 10:30am. Child appropriate books, movies, and internet access. Summer activities offered.
Stanly County Public Library Branches	Badin – 62 Pine Street Badin, NC 28009 704-422-3218 Locust – 213 Town Centre Drive Locust, NC 28097 704-888-0103 Norwood – 23 Pee Dee Avenue Norwood, NC 28128 704-474-3625 Oakboro – 214 S. Main Street Oakboro, NC 28129	Provides child appropriate books, movies, and internet access. Summer activities offered.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Miscellaneous continued		
United Way of Stanly County	215 E. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-6916 www.stanlyunitedway.org	Local information and referral agency that financially supports 15 local agencies.
Nutrition		
Community Table I	512 South First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-6825	Serves lunch Monday –Saturday 11:30am-12:30pm
Community Table II	226 N. Kendall Street Norwood, NC 28128 704-474-9085	Serves lunch Monday – Friday; 11:15am-12:45pm
N.C. Cooperative Extension	26032-E Newt Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3987 www.stanly.ces.ncsu.edu/	Provides programs to children on health, nutrition, physical activity, food safety, and 4-H activities
Stanly County Department of Senior Services	283 N. Third Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3789 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Nutrition sites provide a nutritious mid-day meal for seniors, 60 years and older, along with daily educational and recreational programs Monday through Friday at four sites in the county (Albemarle, Locust, Oakboro, and Norwood). Home delivered meals and supplemental meals available.
Stanly County Department of Social Services (DSS)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First St., Suite 2 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-6100 www.stanlydss.com	Determines eligibility for and enrolls people in Food Stamps program. Eligibility is based on both income and reserve limits.
Stanly County Health Department	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Program provides food and nutrition education to low income pregnant, postpartum, or breastfeeding women; infants; and children to age five. Breastfeeding support is available from a Breastfeeding Peer Counselor or Lactation Educator.
Stanly County Schools	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 4 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-961-3000 www.stanlyschools.org	Provides nutrition sites during the summer months for children 1-18.
Pregnancy		
Florence Crittenton Services	1300 Blythe Boulevard Charlotte, NC 28203 1704-372-4663 www.fcsnc.org	Residential program for pregnant females (pregnant 22 weeks or more) until baby born.
Pregnancy Resource Center of Stanly County	731 W. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-2100 www.prcstanly.com OR www.stanlyoptions.com	Provides support, comfort, and education to those experiencing an unplanned pregnancy. Services include: pregnancy testing, counseling, prenatal education, parenting classes, baby clothes and items.
Stanly County Health Department	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 3 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-9171 704-986-3099 (clinic appointment line) www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides infant, children and adult health care; Women, Infant, & Children (WIC) nutrition services; prenatal care; post partum-newborn services; family planning services; case management services for Medicaid children, 0-5 years old; case management services for pregnant women; breast feeding support group

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Recreation		
Albemarle Parks and Recreation Department	1816A East Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-984-9560	Provides programs and facilities throughout Albemarle. Activities include swimming, sailing, disc golf, volleyball, basketball, baseball, soccer for youth & adults including senior planning.
Morrow Mountain State Park	49104 Morrow Mountain Road Albemarle, NC 28001 Office Phone: 704- 982-4402 www.ncparks.gov	Activities include fishing, canoeing, and boating on Lake Tillery and the Yadkin/Pee Dee River; hiking; and horseback riding. Cabins and camping sites are available.
YMCA	427 N. First Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-1916 www.stanlycountyymca.org	Programs offered include fitness, swimming, aerobics, and playground facilities available. Community-based afterschool programs and summer camps (scholarships available).
Recycling/Environment		
Christ Episcopal Church	428 Pee Dee Avenue Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-1428	Aluminum cans ONLY. Recycle locations throughout Albemarle.
Green Pieces Recycling	Albemarle, NC 28001 704-787-4610 www.greenpiecesrecycling.net	Residential and commercial curbside recycling service throughout Stanly County. Long term contracts with Albemarle and Locust. Recycles plastic bottles & jugs, wide-mouth plastic containers, rigid plastics, empty aerosol cans, milk & juice cartons, juice boxes, aluminum cans, glass bottle & jars, cereal & food boxes, cardboard boxes (flattened), magazines & phone books, metal (tin & steel) food cans, junk mail, newspaper, brown paper bags.
Stanly County Solid Waste Department – Convenient Centers	Nine locations throughout Stanly County: *Aquadale – 33235 S. Stanly School Road Norwood, NC 28128 704-474-5341 *Austin Road – 13106 Austin Road Oakboro, NC 28129 704-485-8743 *Badin – 16 NC Hwy 740 Badin, NC 28009 704-422-5018 *Bethany – 34103 Bethany Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-4713*Charlotte Road – 26162 Newt Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-2645 *Corner Store – 8126 NC Hwy 200 Stanfield, NC 28163 704-888-3620 *Millingport – 34877 Esther Road Albemarle, NC 28001	Closed Wednesdays and Sundays Hours of operation 7:00am-6:00pm All sites recycle: aluminum cans, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, plastic jugs & bottles, steel cans, brown paper bags (without plastic handles), telephone books, glass bottles & jars (clear & brown - NO green), used motor oil, and used oil filters. Bethany site – office paper & cooking oil Austin, Bethany, & Charlotte – anti-freeze Austin, Badin, Charlotte Road, & Norwood – magazines & catalogues White goods, tires, and yard debris take to City of Albemarle landfill – 40592B Stony Gap Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-3302. Household Hazardous Waste collection held once a year. Items accepted include old paints, automotive products, household cleaners, computers, batteries (not car) and fertilizers.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Recycling/Environment continued		
Stanly County Solid Waste Department – Convenient Centers continued	704-982-4573 *Norwood 13095 Indian Mound Road Norwood, NC 28128 704-474-3469 *Richfield – 175 High Rock Road New London, NC 28127 704-463-5404	
Waste Management	1008 Old Charlotte Road Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-1224 www.wm.com	Provides curbside solid waste (paper, plastic, and metals) collection services for residents. Residential, yard, and leaf waste. Appliances – call in basis.
Senior Services		
Community Adult Respite Experience (C.A.R.E.) CARE Café	1003 Meadow Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-CARE (2273)	Respite care for caregivers of frail older adults. Provides frail older adults socialization and intellectual stimulation
Older Adult Services in Stanly County (O.A.S.I.S.)	172 N. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-6483	Provides adults, 60 and older, with services to maintain their independence.
Stanly County Senior Services Department	283 N. Third Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3789 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides services to those 60 years and older. Services include information & assistance, nutrition (congregate and home delivered meals), educational classes, family caregiver support, tax aides, and Alzheimer's support group.
Substance Abuse		
Alcoholics Anonymous	106 Rock Creek Drive Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-1123 www.aa.org	Fellowship of men and women whose goal is to help themselves and others to achieve and maintain sobriety.
Better Day Treatment Center	132 S. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-6800	Provides substance abuse counseling.
Clinical and Consulting Solutions, PLLC	246 Town Centre Drive Locust, NC 28097 704-781-0029	Provides individual or family counseling. Services include assessment, substance abuse, stress management, grief counseling, depression/ anxiety, trauma, and life coaching.
Daymark Recovery Services	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 1 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-2117 www.daymarkrecovery.org	Provides outpatient treatment to adults and children/adolescents for substance abuse disorders and/or mental health disorders. Also provides referral and psychiatric services.
Genesis/A New Beginning	115 S. Second Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3330	Provides outpatient alcohol and drug abuse counseling. Counseling services include assessments, individual, group and intensive.
Monarch	350 Pee Dee Aveneu, #101 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-3911 www.monarchnc.org	Provides outpatient treatment to adults and/or children/adolescents experiencing substance abuse and/or mental health disorders.
Narcotics Anonymous	*****Monday & Wednesday meetings @ 7:00pm Christ Episcopal Church 428 Pee Dee Avenue Albemarle, NC 28001 (Continued next page)	Community-based group counseling that assists those with (any) drug and/or alcohol addiction achieve and maintain sobriety.

Agency	Access Information	Description of Service
Substance Abuse continued		
Narcotics Anonymous continued	*Friday meeting @ 6:30pm E.E. Waddell Community Center 612 E. Wall Street Albemarle, NC 28001 Helpline: 704-640-6488 www.crna.org	
Cardinal Innovative Solutions	2211 W. Main Street Albemarle, NC 28001 704-983-1123 1-800-939-5911 (24 hour crisis line) www.pbhcare.org	The management organization of all regional mental health and substance abuse service providers. Assist with referrals, locating appropriate services, and reporting concerns of quality of services.
Transportation		
B & G Taxi	1970 E. Main Street, Suite 7 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-8114	Provides taxi services.
Stanly County Umbrella Services (SCUSA)	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 15 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-982-3790 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides community transportation services. Services are available on a first come/first serve basis. Schedule ride at least 24 hours in advance. Vehicles available to serve disabled.
Veterans Services		
W.G. (Bill) Hefner VA Medical Center	1601 Brenner Avenue Salisbury, NC 28144 704-638-9000 1-800-469-8262 www.salisbury.va.gov/	Services include the following primary health care, mental health, caregiver support, advanced low vision, extended care and rehabilitation, pharmacy, research, social work, specialty care, and women's health.
Stanly County Veteran's Service Office	Stanly Commons 1000 N. First Street, Suite 6 Albemarle, NC 28001 704-986-3694 www.co.stanly.nc.us	Provides assistance to veterans, their dependents and survivors, apply for benefits and programs. Coordinates the claims process with the North Carolina Division of Veterans Affairs and Veterans Administration.