

APPENDIX A: Methodology

Identification and analysis of the health status and health disparities within the CONNECT Our Future region, and opportunities to explore possible solutions to many of these issues was addressed through two distinct research activities: secondary analysis of health care data for the CONNECT region and primary data collection of stakeholder perceptions of issues and solutions to be addressed through the CONNECT planning process.

- *Secondary Data Analysis.* More than twenty health indicators specified by the CONNECT Public Health Work Group were compiled and tabulated at the county and statewide levels and, where possible, for racial, ethnic, and gender subgroups within the population. Variations among the counties, variations within the counties, and comparisons between county indicator levels and those reported for all state residents were examined to identify important disparities among population groups and geographic areas within the region.

Health disparities presented in this report were calculated to provide a means of illustrating relatively higher or lower health status among the counties and among population subgroups within the counties with regard to health indicators, hospital discharge rates, and mortality rates by cause and by race. Due to the lack of micro-level data that may have allowed the calculation of a distribution of differences between state and county indicators or by race and ethnicity within counties, an arbitrary decision was made by the research team that any indicator difference of twenty percent or more would be identified as a disparity. For example, mortality rates in counties were identified as being disparate from the statewide rate if the county rate was at least 20 percent higher or lower than the statewide rate. Similarly, differences of 20 percent or more in the mortality rates for the African American population compared to the statewide rates were also identified as being a disparity. The only exception to this rule was made in examining health indicators for entire counties in comparison to the same indicators for their respective states, as presented in the county profile pages. In this case a 10 percent difference was deemed adequate to designate a difference or a disparity. For example, the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey for Anson County, North Carolina indicated that 29 percent of those adults surveyed reported little or no physical activity. The comparable figure for adults throughout the state of North Carolina was 25 percent. The indicator for Anson County was 16 percent higher than the North Carolina indicator and, thus, this difference was labeled a disparity.

Sources of the data used in this report are provided in Appendix D: Sources of Data.

- *Primary Data Collection.* A sophisticated concept-mapping process was employed to solicit perceptions from CONNECT region stakeholders and residents as to the most important health issues and disparities within the region along with their recommendations for addressing many of these issues. The concept-mapping process employed is a structured approach that solicits responses to a key question or prompt and assesses how a wide variety of responses from diverse participants cluster together, how these clusters coalesce or vary from one another, and how they differ among various groups of participants. The prompt question for this exercise was “One thing that would help make people healthier in this region is. . .” A total of 73 individuals provided responses that were sorted, clustered together, and assessed through the concept mapping process.

Extensive details concerning the concept mapping process employed for this project are provided in Appendix B: Concept Mapping Data.

APPENDIX B: Concept Mapping Data

The Process

A concept-mapping process was chosen as a public-input exercise to pinpoint viable actions that could reduce health disparities and improve the health status of the CONNECT region.

The concept mapping (CM) process used in this study is a particular structured methodology for consolidating the ideas of a group or organization.¹ This is a participant-driven research process that generates original narrative and numeric data; these data combine individual responses into clusters that represent themes or concepts. These clusters are then displayed as a series of “maps” or other visual tools. Proprietary software was used to host the data collection, manage the invitations and data; and to analyze the data.² The results of this process are typically used to help stakeholders develop a common framework for planning or evaluation purposes.

The steps of the CM method were:

1. Prepare for CM.
 - a. The evaluation team and CONNECT leaders designed the process: identified the root issue to be addressed, the focus prompt used to solicit responses, and items used to rate responses; identified stakeholders and developed the engagement plan; and arranged the logistics of participation.
2. Generate creative ideas (public input step).
 - a. Stakeholders each contributed one or more creative ideas in response to this prompt: “One thing that would help make people healthier in this region is ...”

¹ W. Trochim and M. Kane, *Concept Mapping for Planning and Evaluation* (Sage Publications, 2007).

² Concept mapping analysis and results conducted using The Concept System® Global MAX™ software: Concept Systems, Inc. Copyright 2004-2014; all rights reserved. The views and conclusions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the policies or positions, either expressed or implied, of Concept Systems, Inc.

3. Structure the ideas by sorting and rating—public input step.
 - a. Participants sorted the statements into thematic groups or piles, according to any scheme that made sense to them personally, except for any indication of value or importance. To get at value, participants also rated each item on two separate 5-point scales:
 - i. Rate how much you, your family and friends, would support each statement.
 - ii. Rate each statement in terms of its ability to address major health inequalities in the region.
4. Analysis. “Sortings” (statements sorted in groups or piles) were transformed into an aggregate map that displayed clusters of themes or concepts. The analytic steps toward this end:
 - a. Create a similarity matrix from the sort data. This shows the number of participants who sorted each pair of statements together.
 - b. Conduct multidimensional scaling (MDS) of the similarity matrix. This locates in two-dimensional space the items in the point map
 - c. Conduct hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) of the MDS coordinates. This partition points into clusters.
 - d. The scaling and cluster results were the foundation for other data products such as maps and scatterplots to help identify priority items.
5. Interpret results—public input step
 - a. There are an infinite number of cluster solutions that can be generated by the HCA. The items that fall within each cluster are mathematically determined. But selecting the number of clusters to best represent the optimal level of detail to a highly functional and usable conceptual map is a matter of art, not math. In a final step in the process, a set of stakeholders were gathered to identify the actual number of clusters to best represent important concepts for the final conceptual map.
6. Utilization of results.
 - a. The findings, implications, and recommendations presented in this report are intended for residents and other stakeholders in the CONNECT region, to use in further regional

planning, action plan development, and implementation of priorities.

those who had complete enough information to be included in the final data set.

Results

About Participation

Participants in the Concept Mapping process were identified using an existing CONNECT Our Future’s stakeholder database. Over the course of the project, the CONNECT Our Future initiative has developed an interested, active group of diverse individuals who have participated in various stages and in a variety of engagement activities. From this list of over 2,500, a subset was selected, based on diversity in region and demographic characteristics, and subsequently invited to participate in the CM process for the Public Health Disparities Assessment. Individuals signed up to participate in the CM process and a select group of these respondents were asked to participate in one, two or all three of the different CM stages. For each stage of the CM process the project team attempted to include invitees such that all 14 counties in the CONNECT region were represented, and a spread across demographics, economic status, and education would be realized. Invitees also included members of the CONNECT Public Health Work Group (PHWG) and CONNECT Program/Policy Forum members.

The level of participation was as follows:

- There were 73 individuals who participated in generating creative ideas
 - They generated 174 items
 - The number of items was reduced to 97 by the evaluation team
- There were 51 individuals who participated in the step that collected sorting, rating, and demographic information. They were not necessarily the same as those who generated ideas.
 - 35 individuals sorted items into themes
 - 33 rated support
 - 42 rated inequality
 - 51 answered demographic information about themselves.

The characteristics of participants in the sorting and rating step are shown in Table B-1. This shows only

Table B-1. Participant Characteristics

County	Frequency	Percent
Anson County	0	0.0%
Cabarrus County	1	2.5%
Chester County	0	0.0%
Cleveland County	0	0.0%
Gaston County	3	7.5%
Iredell County	4	10.0%
Lancaster County	2	5.0%
Lincoln County	2	5.0%
Mecklenburg County	19	47.5%
Rowan County	0	0.0%
Stanley County	2	5.0%
Union County, NC	2	5.0%
Union County, SC	1	2.5%
York County	4	10.0%
Did not respond	0	0.0%
Race Ethnicity		
White – Non-Hispanic	28	70.0%
Hispanic – Latino	2	5.0%
Black or African American	6	15.0%
Asian	1	2.5%
Native American	1	2.5%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Two or more races	1	2.5%
Other	0	0.0%
Did not respond	1	2.5%
Education		
Some grade school	0	0.0%
Some high school	0	0.0%
High school diploma or GED	0	0.0%
Some college or technical training	0	0.0%
Associates degree	4	10.0%
College graduate or advanced degree	35	87.5%
Did not respond	1	2.5%
Age		
18-24	0	0.0%
25-34	7	17.5%
35-44	9	22.5%
45-54	10	25.0%
55-64	10	25.0%
65 years and better	3	7.5%
Did not respond	1	2.5%

County	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	12	30%
Female	27	68%
Did not respond	1	3%
Income		
< \$10,000	1	2.5%
\$10,001 – 30,000	1	2.5%
\$30,001 – 50,000	6	15.0%
\$50,001 – 70,000	8	20.0%
\$70,001 – 90,000	1	2.5%
Over \$90,001	22	55.0%
Did not respond	1	2.5%
Totals	40	100.0%

Data Products

Because each data product builds upon the one before it, a brief introduction to all the data products is offered here.

- The statement list presents the creative ideas generated statements.
- The point map offers a spatial representation of the aggregate sorting data, in which items sorted together more frequently are situated more closely together on the map, and those not sorted together are farther apart.
- The cluster name list data reflects a ten-cluster solution (i.e., a suggestion that ten concepts or themes are inherent) according to how statements generated by the group were sorted.

Creative Ideas and Clusters

Table B-2. Cluster List

1. Transportation
2. Environmental Quality, Policy
3. Active Transportation
4. Recreational Resources
5. Healthy Food Access
6. Promote Healthy Behavior
7. Affordable & Accessible Health Care for All
8. Policy
9. Crisis Response
10. Comprehensive Health Education

- The cluster map is a visual map of what is shown in the cluster list. This map is a spatial representation of conceptual similarity; clusters that are closer together on the map are more similar conceptually than clusters that are farther apart.
- The point-rating maps are the same as the original point map, except for dimensional layers that represent the average rating for each statement.
- The cluster-rating maps are the same as the original cluster map, except for dimensional layers that represent the average rating for each cluster. Cluster ratings consist of the average of all the statement ratings within that cluster.
- Areas that are ready for strategic or programmatic exploitation are revealed in the Go-Zone graphics. Go-zones are scatterplots that display all creative ideas as points on a bivariate graph of ratings. The axes of the graphs will either represent each of the importance ratings, or sub-groups ratings' of a single rating scale. The graph is made up of quadrants, where the dividing lines are the means for each axis. The upper right quadrant represents ideas that are ranked as being above average importance on both dimensions of the graph, therefore representing areas ripe for further action.

Table B-3. Statement List: All Creative Ideas, Ordered by Cluster

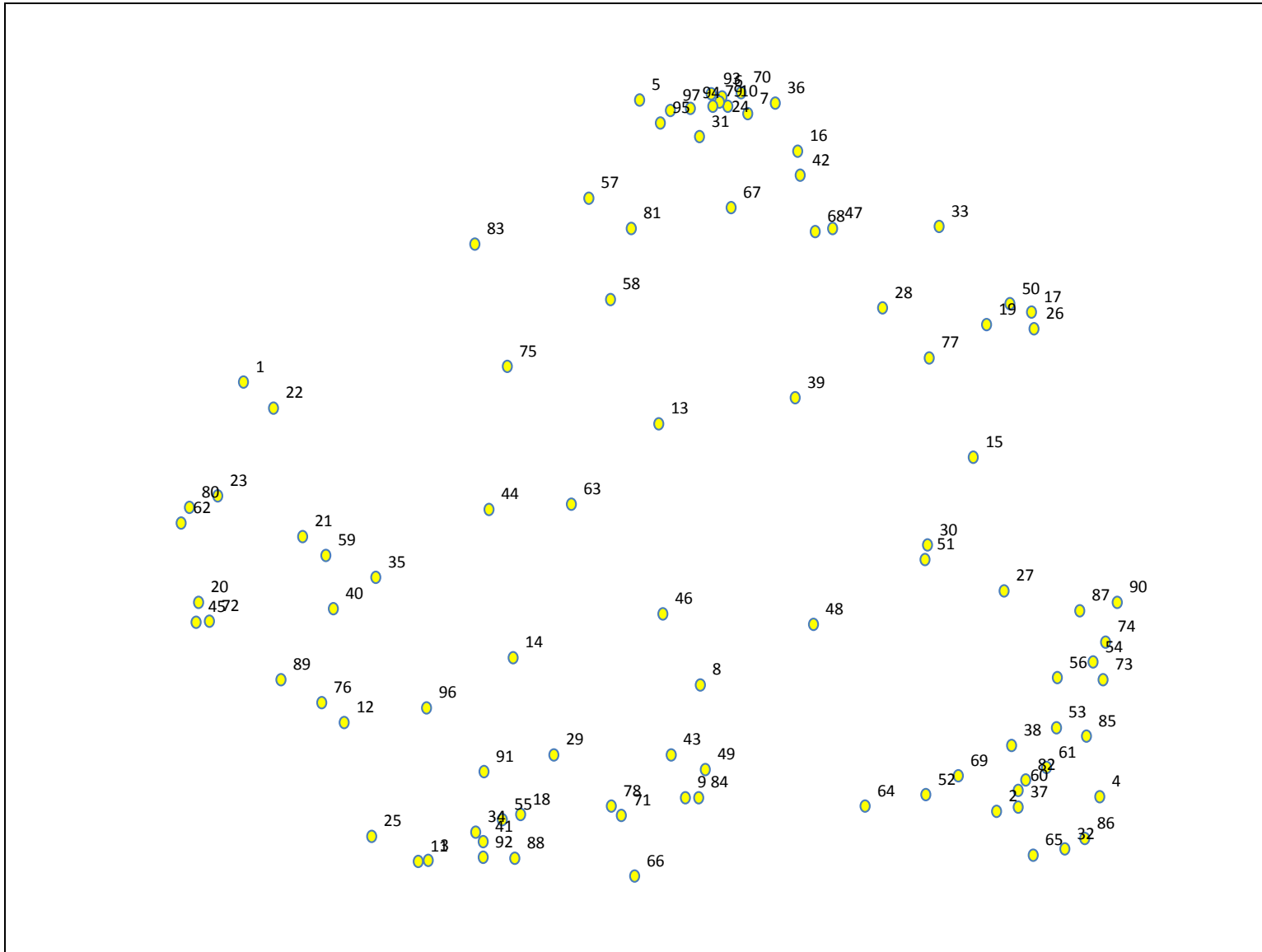
Item Number	Statement	Average "Address Inequality" Rating	Average Support Rating
1. Transportation		3.92	4.06
1	More transportation options to appointments.	4.10	4.18
22	Public transportation to be able to access available health services.	4.15	4.09
23	More and better access to public transportation in towns and regions.	4.17	4.31
62	There was one call center for information on any of 14 county area transportation routes.	3.24	3.57
80	All 14 county area transportation authorities were better connected, to improve transportation to medical facilities and improve transit generally.	3.93	4.13
2. Environmental Quality, Policy		3.17	3.34
12	Rural water could be stored in impoundments, to use for irrigation, electricity, crop drying, and flood control.	3.02	2.94
14	Joint use policies for community members to use school facilities.	3.27	3.55
20	Workplace sponsored incentives to use public transportation.	3.45	3.69
21	Doing away with highway commercial zoning.	2.20	2.42
35	Improved air and water quality through research, development, technology and adopted best practices.	4.00	4.03
40	Policies that promote LEED for Neighborhood Development and LEED for Homes with all new residential development.	3.10	3.26
45	Providing electric railroad transportation in rural areas, which could be powered by dams, and connect to Amtrak.	3.12	3.16
59	The reduction of fossil fuel pollution and its use in our daily lives in order to create a healthier air, soil, and water environments for all of us.	3.63	3.97
72	Mandating inclusion of public transportation options at any new housing developments, including sub- and ex-urban.	3.37	3.70
76	Adequate water could be secured in rural areas by improving safety and adequacy of wells.	3.34	3.50
89	Freezing the size of cities at their current size, those promoting density over sprawl.	2.37	2.50
96	Working closer to home!	3.19	3.41
3, Active Transportation		3.79	3.94
3	Using the old rail lines as walking and biking trails.	3.36	3.72
11	Safer ways to walk and bicycle.	4.21	4.16
18	More easily accessible park and exercise space.	4.07	4.13
25	Safer physical environment for bicycle commuting.	3.76	3.97
29	Real urban planning that promotes community and exercise, not designed for tax dollars.	3.88	4.13
34	Better connected greenways.	3.59	4.00
41	More (connected) sidewalks and paths for walking, running and biking.	4.02	4.16
55	Building more walkable communities with mixed uses.	4.07	4.28
88	More walking/biking trails.	3.90	4.13
91	More sidewalks along rural roads.	3.31	3.19

Item Number	Statement	Average "Address Inequality" Rating	Average Support Rating
92	Having bike lanes along roads that use to have curbside parking.	3.48	3.50
4. Recreational Resources		3.38	3.63
9	Promote bicycling.	3.43	3.91
43	Better promotion/marketing of green ways and parks.	3.27	3.55
49	Free or low cost exercise group activities at local community centers.	3.90	4.00
66	More parks and recreational facilities.	3.83	4.23
71	Adding community pools to all communities.	2.66	2.63
78	Opening access to water bodies so more kids can walk and fish.	3.12	3.20
84	Promoting and heavily encouraging walking and biking to school.	3.48	3.80
5. Health Food Access		3.78	3.91
2	Encourage more small farms/backyard farms by educating town and county officials on zoning issues for small farmers.	3.21	3.66
4	Promoting home gardens.	3.50	3.81
32	More farm stands and markets.	3.78	3.97
37	Better access to fresh produce.	4.10	4.29
38	Requirement for nutritional information to be provided on restaurant menus.	3.78	3.90
52	Fewer fast food restaurants with low nutrition-value choices in proximity to low-income neighborhoods.	3.59	3.33
53	Healthy lunches at school as only options.	4.15	3.80
60	Encourage entrepreneurship for healthy, nourishing, locally-grown fast-food choices.	3.90	4.00
61	More school gardens.	3.78	3.93
64	Limit the number of fast food restaurants in communities.	3.15	3.33
65	More community gardens.	3.78	4.00
69	Eliminating food deserts.	3.46	3.47
82	Easier access to and affordability of healthy foods.	4.22	4.47
85	Access to healthy prepared foods.	4.10	4.27
86	More visible and consistent local, fresh, seasonal food options.	4.22	4.37
6. Promote Healthy Behavior		3.82	3.85
15	Educating the general public on the impacts of unhealthy behaviors.	4.10	3.91
27	Greater control of SNAP purchases. If you have food stamps, limit to healthy foods only.	3.61	3.38
30	Promote and educate the importance of physical activity and being active regularly, for the entire family.	4.22	4.34
51	Promote healthy life style and diet on billboards in the minority communities versus billboard peddling cigarettes and alcohol.	3.49	3.50
54	Programs to help parents learn how to cook nutritious meals on a budget.	4.17	4.20
56	Better awareness of the contents of the traditional foods we eat in this region.	3.59	3.41
73	Learning how easy and inexpensive healthy cooking can be.	3.59	4.00
74	Mandatory nutrition and food preparation in high schools. Let's bring back HOME EC!	3.85	4.03

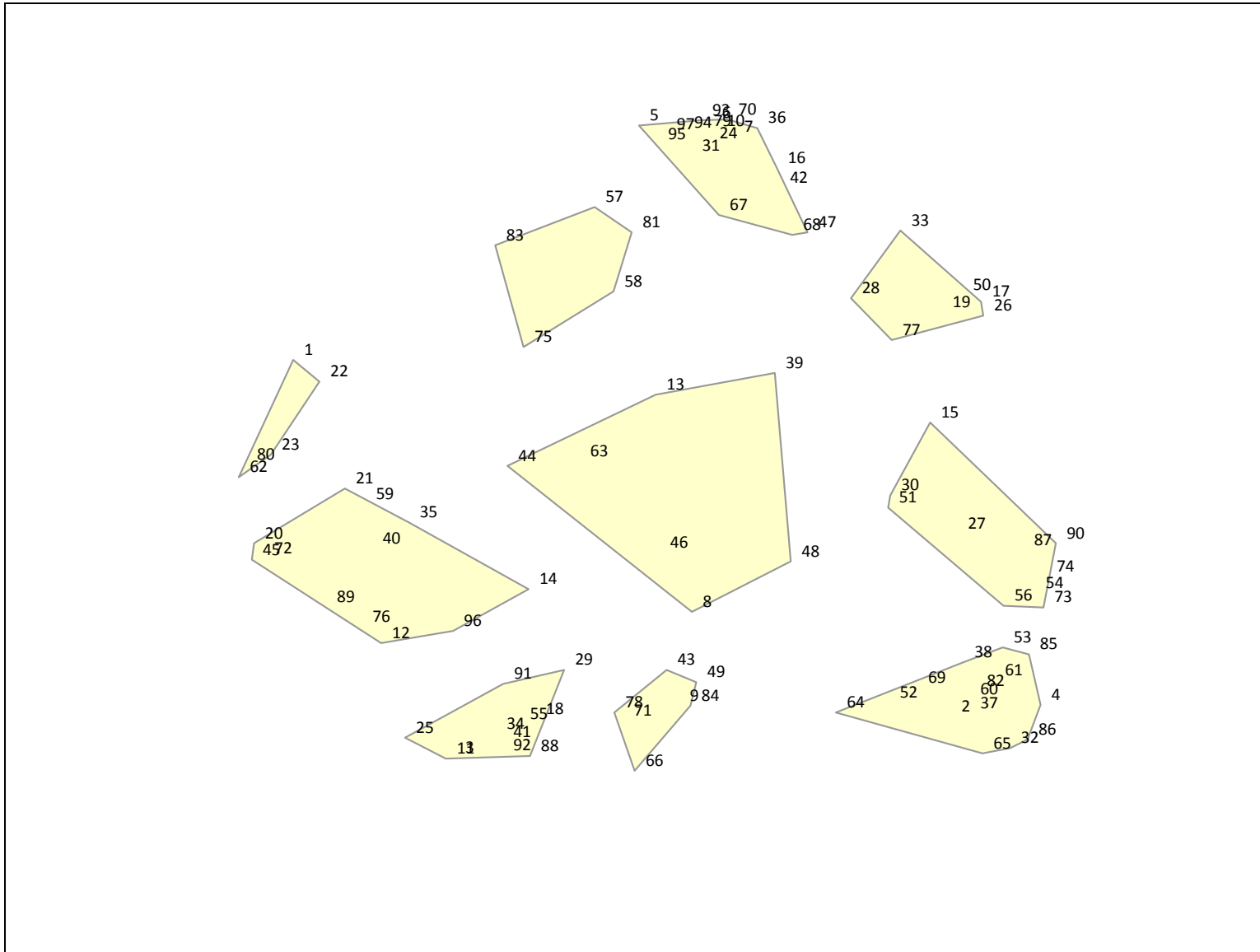
Item Number	Statement	Average "Address Inequality" Rating	Average Support Rating
87	Promotional campaigns around eating healthier.	3.98	3.97
90	Go into the communities to teach how to shop and how to cook for good health.	3.61	3.71
7. Affordable & Accessible Health Care for All		4.02	4.08
5	Coordination between healthcare providers, NGOs and community for education and treatment for mental health, prenatal and early childhood health care.	4.26	4.25
6	More medical providers who will accept Medicaid as a payer source.	4.29	4.06
7	Expand health insurance options to include oriental medicine, (treats the whole person) as well as western medicine (specific illnesses).	3.37	3.19
10	Access to health care through Medicaid Expansion and more doctor acceptance of Marketplace plans.	4.29	4.28
16	Universal routine screening for HIV and Hepatitis C.	3.41	3.53
24	Develop health care access options for those in-between Medicaid eligibility and subsidized insurance through the ACA.	4.24	4.16
31	Universal access to quality health care, everybody in, nobody out.	4.37	4.47
36	Offer more free, or low cost, preventative health care services/treatment.	4.28	4.19
42	A more robust, more accessible, mental health services infrastructure.	4.20	4.29
47	Medication management assistance for those on multiple meds.	3.90	3.94
67	Innovative grassroots healthcare advocacy, support and services for people with disabilities.	3.83	4.13
68	Breaking down prejudices and stereotypes between patient and health care provider.	3.76	3.90
70	Single Payer Healthcare System to care for everyone and reduce waste.	3.51	4.03
79	Open NC healthcare insurance marketplaces with affordable options for wellness care.	4.00	4.27
93	Free, or close to free, regular dental care for adults.	4.02	3.90
94	More free medical clinics.	4.10	4.13
95	Access to a variety of affordable health care choices, including mental health care... available in a variety of languages.	4.24	4.29
97	Affordable access to care from nurse practitioners in poor areas of the state.	4.34	4.48
8. Policy		3.59	3.71
8	Free gym memberships.	3.22	2.91
13	Less stress in the workplace and on the family.	3.37	3.53
39	Encourage growth of the SPIRITUAL side of life.	3.37	3.13
44	Sensible gun control laws.	3.15	3.81
46	Jobs available to ALL equals improved life style conditions, resulting in better dietary choices, and the availability of information and time to create better meals.	3.51	3.77
48	More physical education in schools.	4.24	4.39
63	All workplaces being free of any indoor tobacco smoke exposure.	4.24	4.50

Item Number	Statement	Average "Address Inequality" Rating	Average Support Rating
9. Crisis Response		3.71	3.94
57	One portal of entry for family and human services, so families can be connected to available resources.	4.07	4.10
58	Local resources for crisis help in each county compiled and handed out to possible recipients for outreach.	3.61	3.97
75	ADA compliance.	3.71	4.16
81	Partnerships with faith-based organizations and healthcare providers.	3.39	3.43
83	Crisis agencies that can assist qualifying families in every county in NC instead of only a percentage of counties statewide.	3.76	4.03
10. Comprehensive Health Education		4.03	4.10
17	Comprehensive health promotion and disease prevention education in the school system.	4.32	4.38
19	Emotional health public service campaign. Many health issues are tied to deeper emotional issues (overeating, alcoholism, stress, and more).	3.68	3.97
26	Provide more education on self-management of health.	4.22	4.10
28	Public access to health-based forums and resources.	3.55	3.63
33	Reduced stigmatization around mental health care.	4.18	4.13
50	More thorough patient education whereby they have a solid understanding of disease prevention, health promotion and disease management, if applicable.	4.27	4.20
77	Access to early childhood education for all children.	3.98	4.33

Point Map



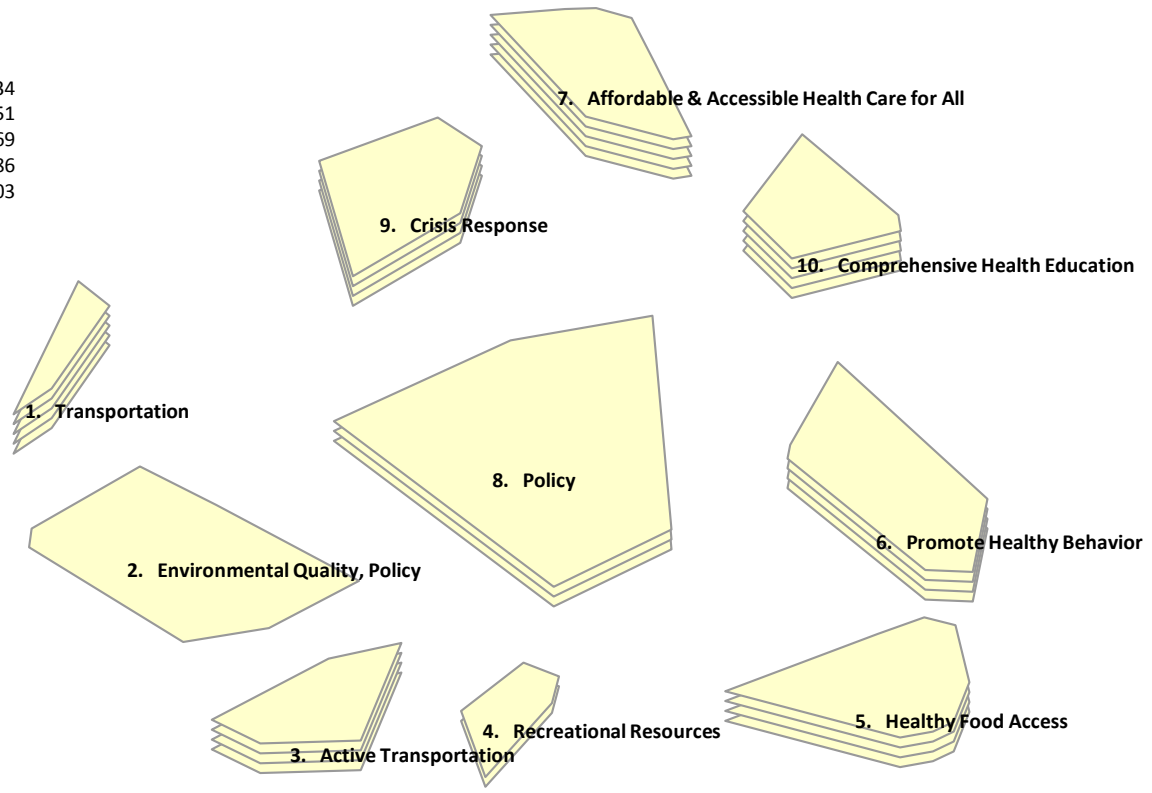
Example: 10 Cluster Solution



Cluster Rating Map: Address Inequality

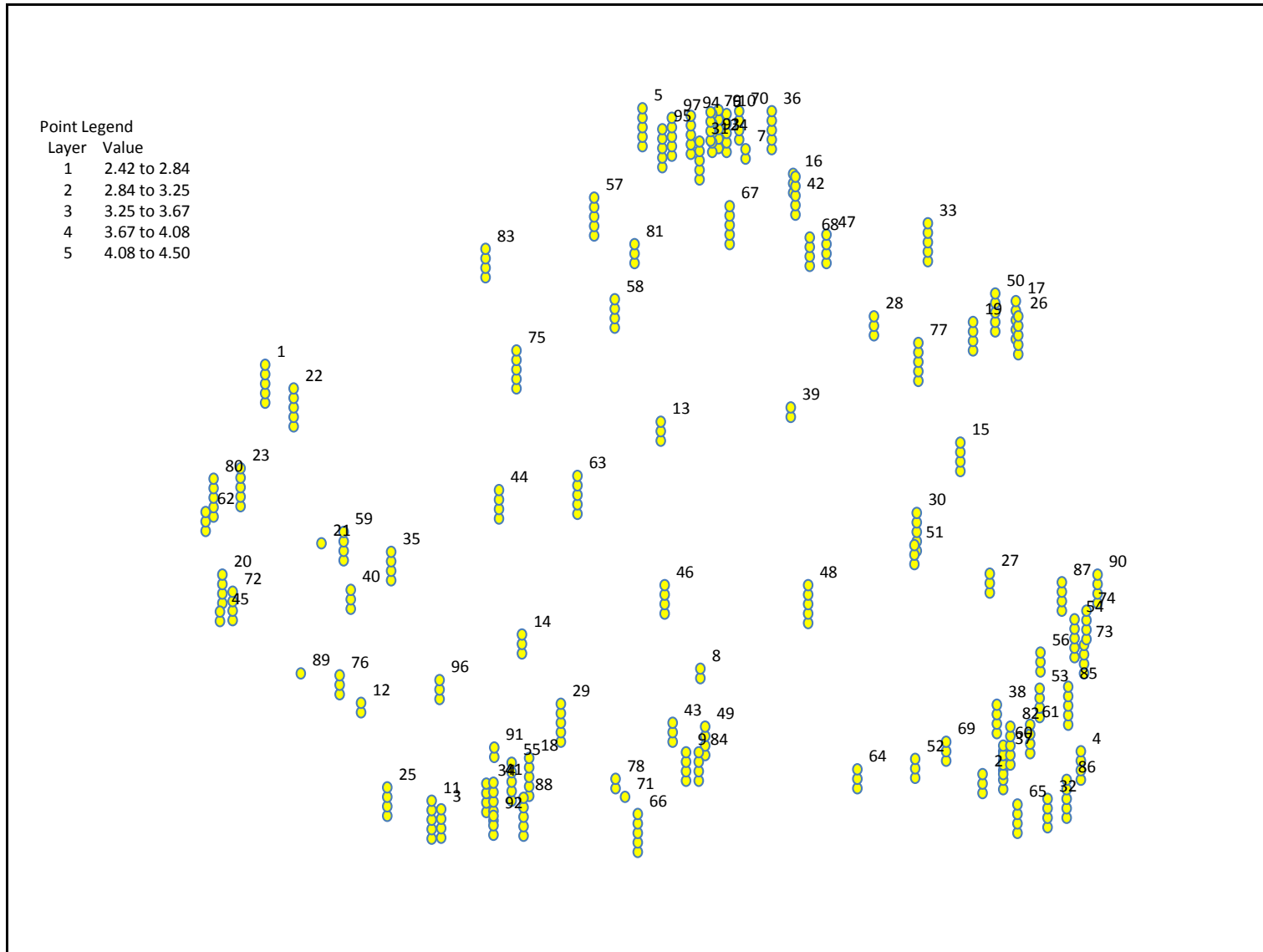
Cluster Legend

Layer	Value
1	3.17 to 3.34
2	3.34 to 3.51
3	3.51 to 3.69
4	3.69 to 3.86
5	3.86 to 4.03



Rating Ideas and Clusters

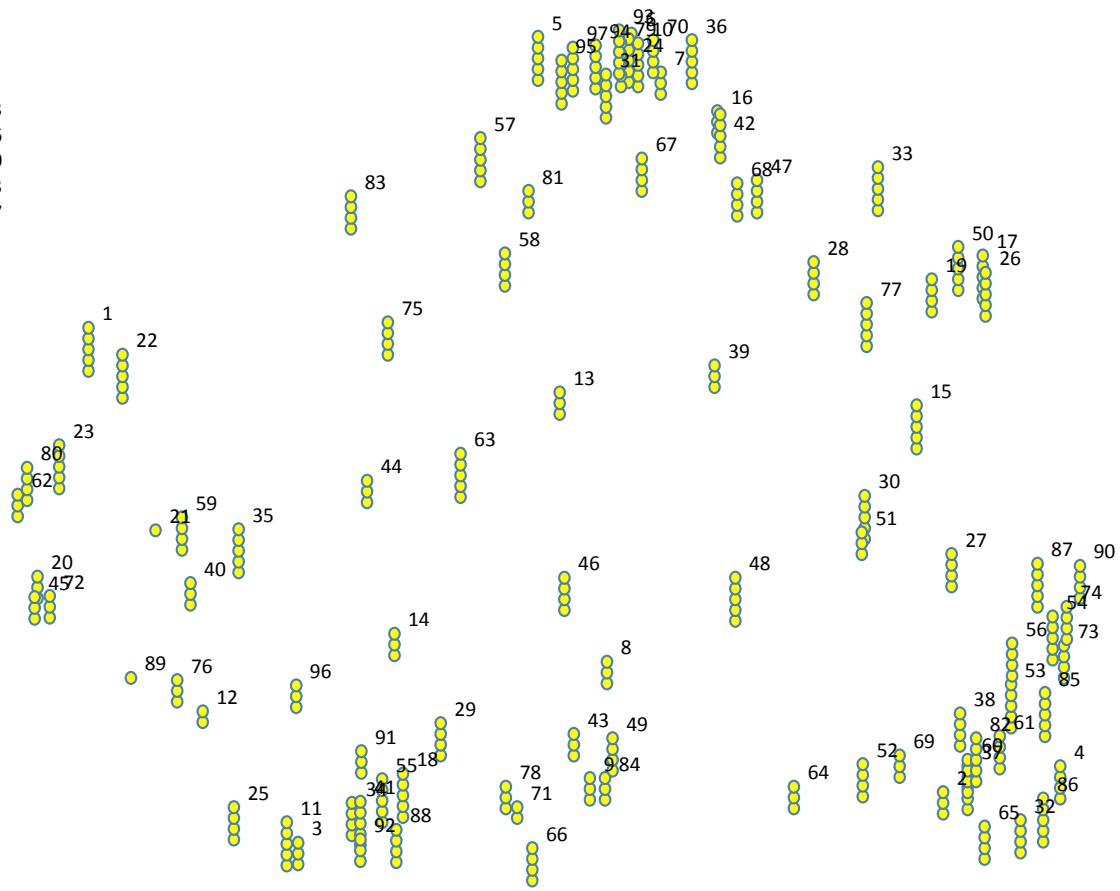
Point Rating Map: Support



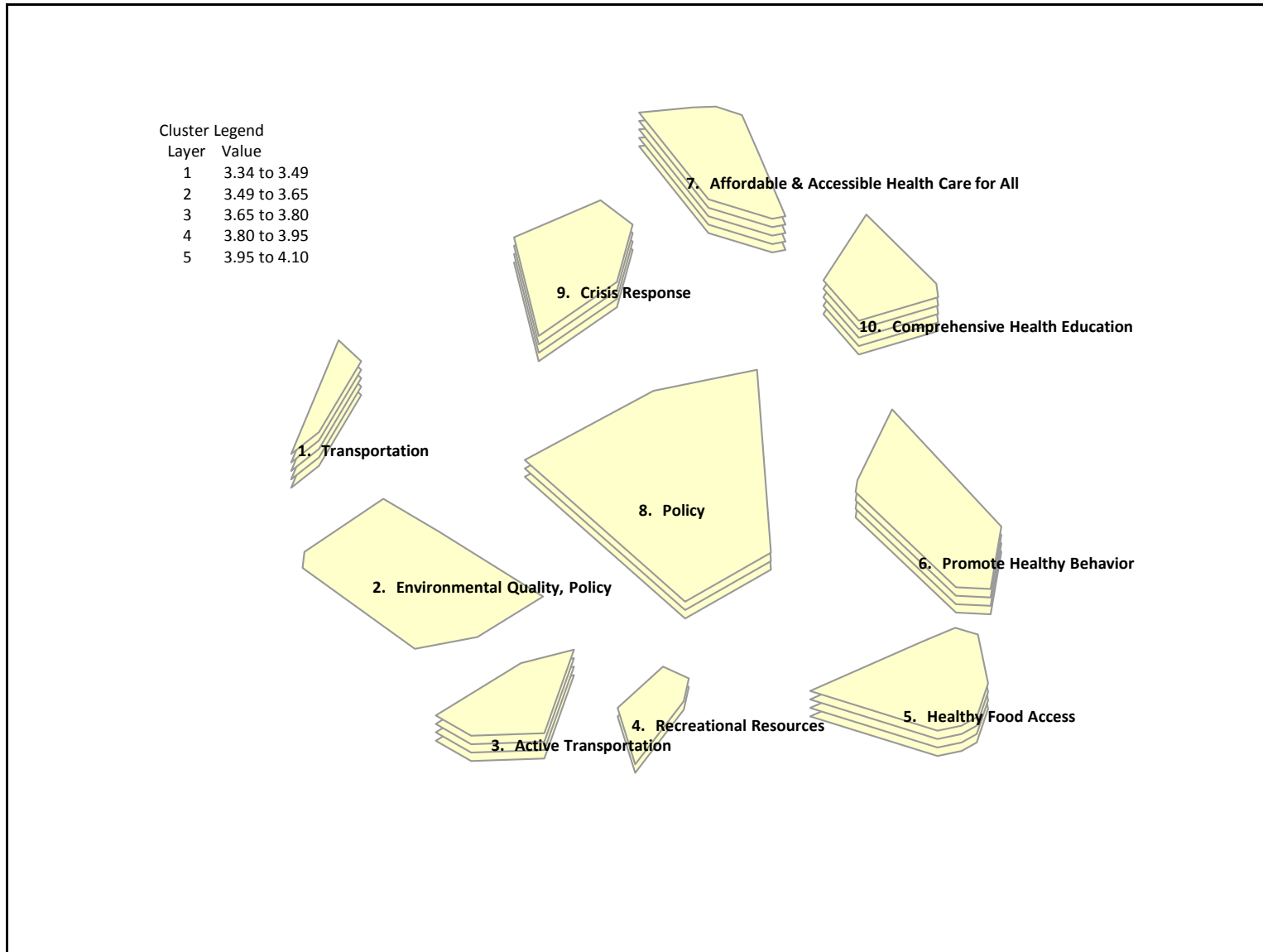
Point Rating Map: Address Inequality

Point Legend

Layer	Value
1	2.20 to 2.63
2	2.63 to 3.06
3	3.06 to 3.50
4	3.50 to 3.93
5	3.93 to 4.37



Cluster Rating Map: Support



Cluster Rating Map: Address Inequality

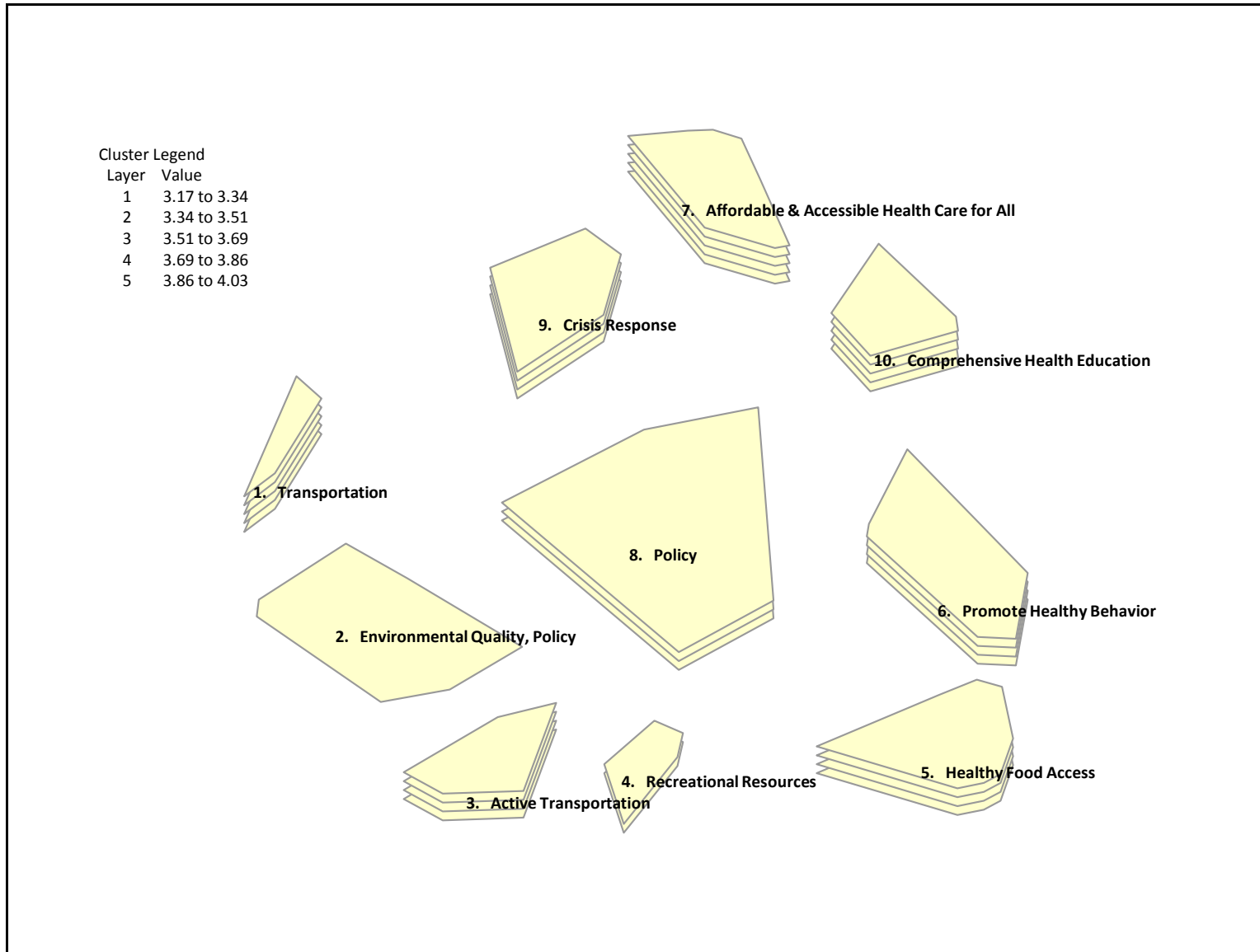


Table B-4. Table Average Cluster Ratings

Cluster	Average Cluster Rating ¹		Bridging Value ⁴
	Address Inequality Scale ²	Support Scale ³	
10. Comprehensive Health Education	4.03	4.10	0.62
7. Affordable & Accessible Health Care for All	4.02	4.08	0.16
1. Transportation	3.92	4.06	0.65
3. Active Transportation	3.79	3.94	0.39
9. Crisis Response	3.71	3.94	0.75
5. Healthy Food Access	3.78	3.91	0.28
6. Promote Healthy Behavior	3.82	3.85	0.49
8. Policy	3.59	3.71	0.75
4. Recreational Resources	3.38	3.63	0.44
2. Environmental Quality, Policy	3.17	3.34	0.61

Bold= related to CCOG priorities *Italic= rated above average for that scale*

1 Scale: 1 = not at all important; 5 = very important

2 Rate each statement in terms of its ability to address major health inequalities in the region. Use a five point scale where 1 means not at all important and 5 means very important

3 Rate how much you, your family and friends, would support each statement. Use a five point scale where 1 means not at all important and 5 means very important.

4 Bridge values range from 0 to 1. Higher bridge values show that clusters are linked to multiple concepts in the map, and low bridge values show more cohesion.

Subgroup Differences

As noted, all the creative ideas generated were rated according to two scales: (1) perceived ability of the response to address major health disparities in the region (inequality scale); and (2) personal support for the response (support scale). These ratings are displayed in the preceding point rating maps; cluster rating maps; and Table B-4, average cluster rating. Table B-3 also shows the ratings of each creative idea on both scales. The item ratings were further examined in terms of how they differed according to subsets of participants. The table below defines the groups compared, and the correlation across all statements between demographic subgroups. The correlations show that groups were fairly similar in their ratings of statements on the whole. However, the groups were significantly different their ratings of several clusters, as shown in Table B-6.

Table B-5. Correlations Between Subgroup Ratings of Addressing Inequality

	Groups Compared				Correlation Across All Statements
	Group 1	N Cases	Group 2	N Cases	
<i>County</i>	Mecklenburg County	20	Not Mecklenburg	21	0.82
<i>Race</i>	White	29	Not White	11	0.78
<i>Age</i>	25-34	8	Other than 25-34	31	0.74

T-tests were performed to assess differences in average cluster ratings across groups. Table B-6 shows the significant differences in ratings for addressing inequality. In each case, where average cluster ratings were statistically significant, the differences were all in the same direction:

- Mecklenburg County rated clusters lower on average than other counties.
- White respondents rated clusters lower on average than other persons of other races/ethnicity.
- Respondents aged 25-34 rated clusters lower on average than other age groups.

Table B-6. Significant Differences in Ratings for Addressing Inequality
 (* $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$)

Group 1 Characteristic	Cluster									
	Transportation	Environmental Quality	Active Transportation	Recreational Resources	Healthy Food Access	Promote healthy behavior	Affordable & Accessible Health Care for All	Policy	Crisis Response	Comprehensive Health Education
Mecklenburg County					*				*	
Race: White					**	**	**		*	*
Age: 25-34				*			**		**	

Go-Zones

Go-zone analysis was conducted to identify the ideas deemed of greatest importance for each cluster. This series of analysis was based on the ratings of ideas, on both supporting and addressing inequality scales. Rather than a diagram of each analysis, the go-zone results are summarized in Table B-7. The ideas rated above average on both rating scales—that is, are well supported and generally perceived as important for reducing health disparities within the region—reveal the issues of broad regional importance, which may be taken into account in strategic decisions, in developing action plans from the regional planning process, and in informing future regional planning steps.

Table B-7. Go Zone Items Per Cluster

Cluster	Item Number	Statements Rated Above the Mean on Both Rating Scales
1. Transportation	23	More and better access to public transportation in towns and regions.
	22	Public transportation to be able to access available health services.
	1	More transportation options to appointments.
	80	All 14-county area transportation authorities were better connected, to improve transportation to medical facilities and improve transit generally.
2. Environmental Quality, Policy	35	improved air and water quality through research, development, technology and adopted best practices.
	59	The reduction of fossil fuel pollution and its use in our daily lives in order to create a healthier air, soil, and water environments for all of us.
	20	Work-place sponsored incentives to use public transportation.

Cluster	Item Number	Statements Rated Above the Mean on Both Rating Scales
	72	Mandating inclusion of public transportation options at any new housing developments, including sub- and ex-urban.
	76	Adequate water could be secured in rural areas by improving safety and adequacy of wells.
	14	Joint use policies for community members to use school facilities.
	96	Working closer to home!
3. Active Transportation	11	Safer ways to walk and bicycle.
	18	More easily accessible park and exercise space.
	55	Building more walkable communities with mixed uses.
	41	More (connected) sidewalks and paths for walking, running and biking.
	88	More walking/biking trails.
	29	Real urban planning that promotes community and exercise, not designed for tax dollars.
4. Recreational Resources	49	Free or low cost exercise group activities at local community centers.
	66	More parks and recreational facilities.
	84	Promoting and heavily encouraging walking and biking to school.
	9	Promote bicycling.
5. Healthy Food Access	82	Easier access to, and affordability of healthy foods.
	86	More visible and consistent local, fresh, seasonal food options.
	37	Better access to fresh produce.
	85	Access to healthy prepared foods.
	60	Encourage entrepreneurship for healthy, nourishing, locally-grown fast-food choices.
6. Promote Healthy Behavior	30	Promote and educate the importance of physical activity and being active regularly, for the entire family.
	54	Programs to help parents learn how to cook nutritious meals on a budget.
	15	Educating the general public on the impacts of unhealthy behaviors.
	87	Promotional campaigns around eating healthier.
	74	Mandatory nutrition and food preparation in high schools. Let's bring back HOME EC!
7. Affordable & Accessible Health Care for All	31	Universal access to quality healthcare – everybody in, nobody out.
	97	Affordable access to care from nurse practitioners in poor areas of the state.
	6 *	More medical providers who will accept Medicaid as a payer source.
	10	Access to health care through Medicaid Expansion and more doctor acceptance of Marketplace plans.
	36	Offer more free, or low cost, preventative health care services/treatment.

Cluster	Item Number	Statements Rated Above the Mean on Both Rating Scales
	5	Coordination between healthcare providers, NGOs and community for education and treatment for mental health, prenatal and early childhood health care.
	24	Develop health care access options for those in-between Medicaid eligibility and subsidized insurance through the ACA.
	95	Access to a variety of affordable health care choices, including mental health care...available in a variety of languages.
	42	A more robust, more accessible, mental health services infrastructure.
	94	More free medical clinics.
8. Policy	48	More physical education in schools.
	63	All workplaces being free of any indoor tobacco smoke exposure.
9. Crisis Response	57	One portal of entry for family and human services, so families can be connected to available resources.
	83	Crisis agencies that can assist qualifying families in every county in NC instead of only a percentage of counties statewide.
10. Comprehensive Health Education	17	Comprehensive health promotion and disease prevention education in the school system.
	50	More thorough patient education whereby they have a solid understanding of disease prevention, health promotion and disease management, if applicable.
	26*	Provide more education on self management of health.
	33	Reduced stigmatization around mental health care.

* Go-zone items based on subgroup agreement, just at the edge of average on both scales

APPENDIX C: County Data Tables

**Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category
(Anson County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)**

	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
Diagnosis at Discharge	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	788.7	--	234.9	888.3	2970.3	791.5	785.6	353.7
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	507.3	--	128.1	436.6	2,266.8	515.2	498.4	297.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	420.1	--	RSU	557.1	1,615.4	395.8	447.7	252.1
Acute and unspecified renal failure	412.2	--	RSU	511.9	1,641.5	351.0	481.5	170.2
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	372.6	RSU	RSU	361.3	1,224.6	380.8	363.2	319.9
Acute myocardial infarction	364.6	--	RSU	526.9	1,407.0	351.0	380.1	211.4
Acute cerebrovascular disease	329.0	--	RSU	406.5	1,354.9	365.9	287.2	200.2
Complication of device, implant or graft	317.1	RSU	RSU	526.9	990.1	313.6	321.0	205.7
Osteoarthritis	289.3	--	RSU	526.9	938.0	216.5	371.7	291.9
Diabetes mellitus with complications	265.6	RSU	245.5	316.2	442.9	276.3	253.4	191.5

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.
Cells highlighted in red indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% less favorable than the statewide rate.

Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categorizes patient diagnoses and procedures into a manageable number of clinically meaningful categories. Instead of wading through the 12,000 diagnosis codes and 3,500 procedure codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), CCS groups them into about 260 diagnosis categories and 230 procedure categories. This "clinical grouper" makes it easier to quickly understand patterns of diagnoses and procedures. Each hospital stay can have multiple diagnoses and multiple procedures. CCS was developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Cabarrus County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Osteoarthritis	327.1	--	24.0	581.1	1,516.1	279.1	373.3	291.9
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	321.2	132.2	68.9	347.0	1,436.3	297.8	343.7	319.9
Septicemia (except in labor)	280.7	RSU	59.9	294.9	1,600.6	243.9	316.2	353.7
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	266.7	--	29.9	242.9	1,703.9	256.0	277.0	297.4
Acute cerebrovascular disease	234.4	RSU	22.5	275.4	1,361.2	243.9	225.2	200.2
Cardiac dysrhythmias	233.3	--	32.9	193.0	1,502.1	230.7	235.8	252.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	232.2	RSU	RSU	355.6	1,211.0	180.2	282.3	223.4
Mood disorders	207.5	167.3	227.6	260.2	150.2	186.8	227.3	309.5
Acute myocardial infarction	188.6	RSU	38.9	303.6	859.0	268.1	112.1	211.4
Complication of device, implant or graft	187.0	RSU	58.4	307.9	741.6	185.7	188.2	205.7

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

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**Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category
(Chester County, South Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)**

	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
Diagnosis at Discharge	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	531.1	RSU	119.8	567.8	2,195.8	486.4	572.4	325.8
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	450.0	--	156.6	473.2	1,772.8	436.5	462.6	331.2
Nonspecific chest pain	432.0	--	304.0	830.7	644.6	392.9	468.3	184.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	420.0	RSU	RSU	504.7	1,651.9	424.1	416.3	234.9
Diabetes mellitus with complications	414.0	RSU	276.4	683.5	805.8	436.5	393.2	213.4
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	411.0	211.8	147.4	462.7	1,047.5	436.5	387.4	343.3
Acute and unspecified renal failure	378.0	RSU	RSU	473.2	1,490.7	430.3	329.6	206.9
Cardiac dysrhythmias	357.0	RSU	101.3	515.2	1,148.3	367.9	346.9	263.0
Acute myocardial infarction	342.0	--	RSU	546.8	1,188.6	424.1	266.0	206.4
Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	339.0	--	RSU	651.9	866.2	399.1	283.3	236.4

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Cleveland County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	641.3	RSU	225.6	600.0	2,548.5	547.3	728.0	353.7
Mood disorders	371.8	191.3	598.7	419.6	95.8	367.7	375.6	309.5
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	367.8	--	42.1	412.3	1,539.3	369.8	365.9	297.4
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	359.8	111.2	90.3	357.1	1,296.6	336.3	381.3	319.9
Acute myocardial infarction	345.7	--	78.2	533.8	1,111.4	401.1	294.7	211.4
Osteoarthritis	341.7	--	RSU	471.2	1,303.0	279.9	398.7	291.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	338.7	RSU	54.2	570.6	1,047.5	290.4	383.3	223.4
Nonspecific chest pain	327.7	--	141.4	574.2	792.0	290.4	362.1	162.5
Cardiac dysrhythmias	326.7	--	51.1	331.3	1,398.8	319.6	333.2	252.1
Respiratory failure, insufficiency, arrest (adult)	291.6	RSU	72.2	478.5	862.3	267.4	313.9	143.8

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Gaston County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Mood disorders	601.4	248.4	983.4	658.9	160.0	551.7	648.0	309.5
Septicemia (except in labor)	528.1	RSU	156.8	551.4	2,339.0	494.0	560.3	353.7
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	463.3	136.4	99.7	537.6	1,767.0	422.7	501.4	319.9
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	314.5	RSU	34.6	346.8	1,518.5	327.4	302.3	297.4
Respiratory failure, insufficiency, arrest (adult)	305.1	RSU	71.8	485.5	1,062.2	283.1	325.8	143.8
Osteoarthritis	272.9	--	19.9	457.8	1,041.8	235.9	307.7	291.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	272.5	RSU	46.5	412.7	1,052.0	248.4	295.1	223.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	263.6	--	47.8	291.3	1,229.1	260.9	266.1	252.1
Acute myocardial infarction	258.0	--	45.2	405.8	970.3	324.5	195.5	211.4
Complication of device, implant or graft	245.9	34.6	110.3	393.6	677.5	268.6	224.5	205.7

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Iredell County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	412.7	229.6	90.7	387.6	1,532.6	386.5	437.9	319.9
Osteoarthritis	336.1	--	36.3	535.8	1,346.3	269.4	400.3	291.9
Septicemia (except in labor)	334.2	RSU	79.8	351.1	1,574.5	292.1	374.9	353.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	285.4	--	36.3	373.9	1,290.4	264.4	305.7	223.4
Mood disorders	274.3	130.1	442.6	296.4	88.5	229.1	317.8	309.5
Cardiac dysrhythmias	269.4	--	30.8	264.5	1,406.8	270.7	268.1	252.1
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	244.6	--	RSU	228.0	1,346.3	251.8	237.8	297.4
Acute myocardial infarction	228.6	--	43.5	314.6	968.9	279.5	179.5	211.4
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	227.4	109.7	157.8	228.0	614.9	211.5	242.6	162.2
Complication of device, implant or graft	218.7	RSU	119.7	310.1	652.2	224.1	213.5	205.7

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Lancaster County, South Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
Diagnosis at Discharge	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Nonspecific chest pain	670.0	--	509.5	1,132.4	1,294.7	588.2	750.7	184.2
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	373.1	--	37.4	338.9	1,950.8	376.9	369.4	331.2
Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	368.4	--	40.8	587.6	1,399.7	384.1	352.8	236.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	362.4	--	50.9	308.8	1,898.3	314.5	409.7	263.0
Septicemia (except in labor)	358.8	RSU	105.3	398.9	1,530.9	336.1	381.2	325.8
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	352.9	102.1	95.1	296.0	1,548.4	355.3	350.5	343.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	352.9	--	RSU	480.4	1,557.2	314.5	390.7	234.9
Acute myocardial infarction	332.6	--	37.4	557.6	1,207.2	415.4	251.0	206.4
Osteoarthritis	290.9	--	RSU	398.9	1,251.0	211.3	369.4	301.9
Diabetes mellitus with complications	263.5	RSU	276.4	683.5	805.8	436.5	393.2	213.4

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Lincoln County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	496.7	RSU	140.7	476.3	2,303.0	447.4	545.0	353.7
Osteoarthritis	380.9	--	RSU	569.8	1,573.7	273.1	486.5	291.9
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	355.2	136.9	110.3	342.8	1,353.0	309.5	399.9	319.9
Mood disorders	324.3	142.6	551.3	316.1	105.6	286.1	361.7	309.5
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	317.9	--	RSU	333.9	1,583.3	309.5	326.0	297.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	275.4	--	49.4	369.5	1,132.3	304.3	247.1	252.1
Acute myocardial infarction	267.7	--	79.8	369.5	998.0	353.8	183.4	211.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	253.5	--	49.4	391.7	921.2	262.7	244.5	223.4
Acute and unspecified renal failure	249.7	--	83.6	218.1	1,180.3	231.5	267.4	170.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	244.5	68.4	216.7	280.4	527.8	252.3	236.9	162.2

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

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**Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category
(Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)**

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Mood disorders	269.0	265.6	298.0	299.0	115.5	242.7	294.3	309.5
Osteoarthritis	219.8	--	17.7	413.2	1,273.3	177.0	260.9	291.9
Septicemia (except in labor)	214.8	5.0	76.2	271.8	1,295.2	199.5	229.6	353.7
Pneumonia (except caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	188.1	101.3	51.2	226.1	925.5	174.0	201.7	319.9
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	164.9	RSU	22.0	222.2	1,145.0	173.8	156.2	297.4
Complication of device, implant or graft	156.1	30.3	60.0	289.8	606.6	161.7	150.7	205.7
Diabetes mellitus with complications	153.6	37.4	116.7	274.9	348.9	155.0	152.4	191.5
Acute cerebrovascular disease	133.4	RSU	24.3	200.7	838.9	128.2	138.3	200.2
Cardiac dysrhythmias	133.2	RSU	18.5	155.0	977.5	121.7	144.2	252.1
Acute and unspecified renal failure	132.9	RSU	27.3	155.4	930.1	128.2	137.3	170.2

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: ICD codes in CCS: <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/AppendixASingleDX.txt>, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

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Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Rowan County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	478.4	119.7	153.1	446.2	1,791.4	408.3	546.6	319.9
Mood disorders	445.5	70.4	710.8	601.6	151.5	389.2	500.3	309.5
Osteoarthritis	339.0	--	36.6	544.0	1,190.8	246.2	429.2	291.9
Acute myocardial infarction	310.1	--	66.3	423.1	1,149.0	409.8	213.1	211.4
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	296.8	--	73.1	308.0	1,253.5	285.9	307.3	297.4
Septicemia (except in labor)	289.7	RSU	82.3	339.7	1,117.7	262.1	316.5	353.7
Acute cerebrovascular disease	281.9	--	38.9	287.9	1,269.1	282.8	281.0	200.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	258.4	RSU	RSU	385.7	961.0	198.6	316.5	223.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	234.9	RSU	25.1	227.4	1,091.6	219.2	250.1	252.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	232.5	66.9	226.3	273.5	402.2	227.2	237.8	162.2

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.

Cells highlighted in red indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% less favorable than the statewide rate.

Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categorizes patient diagnoses and procedures into a manageable number of clinically meaningful categories. Instead of wading through the 12,000 diagnosis codes and 3,500 procedure codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), CCS groups them into about 260 diagnosis categories and 230 procedure categories. This "clinical grouper" makes it easier to quickly understand patterns of diagnoses and procedures. Each hospital stay can have multiple diagnoses and multiple procedures. CCS was developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Stanly County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	550.2	RSU	134.1	622.4	2,017.7	515.4	584.3	353.7
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	417.8	--	RSU	354.8	1,940.1	383.4	451.6	297.4
Osteoarthritis	400.3	--	RSU	645.7	1,270.7	325.4	473.7	291.9
Acute myocardial infarction	358.8	--	91.0	535.2	1,105.8	434.9	284.2	211.4
Mood disorders	357.2	110.6	579.5	447.9	106.7	289.9	423.2	309.5
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	319.0	110.6	86.2	261.8	1,144.6	318.9	319.0	319.9
Cardiac dysrhythmias	279.1	--	RSU	226.9	1,241.6	299.6	259.0	252.1
Respiratory failure, insufficiency, arrest (adult)	263.1	RSU	RSU	366.5	911.8	286.7	240.0	143.8
Acute and unspecified renal failure	263.1	--	RSU	209.4	1,164.0	203.0	322.1	170.2
Acute cerebrovascular disease	239.2	--	RSU	255.9	940.9	244.8	233.7	200.2

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.

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Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categorizes patient diagnoses and procedures into a manageable number of clinically meaningful categories. Instead of wading through the 12,000 diagnosis codes and 3,500 procedure codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), CCS groups them into about 260 diagnosis categories and 230 procedure categories. This "clinical grouper" makes it easier to quickly understand patterns of diagnoses and procedures. Each hospital stay can have multiple diagnoses and multiple procedures. CCS was developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (Union County, North Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	295.6	RSU	72.7	328.7	1,945.1	289.0	302.2	353.7
Osteoarthritis	241.7	--	20.2	416.1	1,360.5	220.8	262.3	291.9
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	214.9	107.8	52.5	231.8	1,043.1	219.9	210.0	319.9
Cardiac dysrhythmias	195.8	RSU	41.7	190.0	1,395.8	208.3	183.4	252.1
Acute and unspecified renal failure	183.4	RSU	63.3	153.9	1,279.9	197.8	169.1	170.2
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	182.9	--	RSU	169.1	1,426.1	169.0	196.7	297.4
Complication of device, implant or graft	162.4	26.9	75.4	235.6	720.6	184.3	140.6	205.7
Mood disorders	152.8	180.2	142.8	171.0	85.7	121.9	183.4	309.5
Acute myocardial infarction	150.4	--	36.4	209.0	891.9	199.7	101.7	211.4
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	136.1	57.3	106.4	182.4	377.9	137.3	134.9	162.2

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.

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**Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category
(Union County, South Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)**

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Septicemia (except in labor)	771.0	RSU	220.5	711.2	2,813.2	697.0	836.9	325.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	645.1	--	RSU	974.6	2,022.0	445.7	822.5	234.9
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	641.2	358.3	RSU	566.3	1,956.0	607.8	671.0	343.3
Respiratory failure, insufficiency, arrest (adult)	587.8	--	RSU	777.0	1,956.0	437.6	721.5	145.1
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	500.0	--	RSU	579.5	1,802.2	583.5	425.7	331.2
Nonspecific chest pain	469.5	--	244.9	829.7	879.1	364.7	562.8	184.2
Osteoarthritis	438.9	--	RSU	619.0	1,450.5	243.1	613.3	301.9
Acute and unspecified renal failure	427.5	RSU	RSU	605.8	1,340.7	421.4	432.9	206.9
Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	370.2	--	RSU	619.0	967.0	429.5	317.5	236.4
Urinary tract infections	366.4	RSU	183.7	329.3	1,142.9	154.0	555.6	200.6

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.

Cells highlighted in red indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% less favorable than the statewide rate.

Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categorizes patient diagnoses and procedures into a manageable number of clinically meaningful categories. Instead of wading through the 12,000 diagnosis codes and 3,500 procedure codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), CCS groups them into about 260 diagnosis categories and 230 procedure categories. This "clinical grouper" makes it easier to quickly understand patterns of diagnoses and procedures. Each hospital stay can have multiple diagnoses and multiple procedures. CCS was developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Most Common Hospital Discharges by CSC Category (York County, South Carolina, 2011, Per 100,000 Population)

Diagnosis at Discharge	County	Age 1-17	Age 18-44	Age 44-64	Age 65+	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Mood disorders	263.0	114.2	400.1	293.3	117.4	226.1	298.1	180.7
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases)	262.6	140.5	64.0	240.7	1,103.7	249.3	275.2	343.3
Septicemia (except in labor)	251.3	RSU	82.6	258.2	1,190.9	248.5	254.0	325.8
Congestive heart failure, nonhypertensive	212.3	--	23.3	240.7	1,127.2	239.9	186.2	331.2
Osteoarthritis	209.0	--	16.3	344.3	902.4	184.8	231.9	301.9
Cardiac dysrhythmias	182.2	RSU	33.7	204.0	919.2	184.0	180.5	263.0
Complication of device, implant or graft	179.7	33.4	65.1	282.1	587.1	185.7	173.9	221.0
Acute cerebrovascular disease	160.8	--	23.3	237.5	717.9	174.5	174.8	215.9
Diabetes mellitus with complications	159.6	26.4	143.1	232.7	325.4	178.8	141.3	213.4
Acute myocardial infarction	151.6	--	25.6	256.6	600.5	201.2	104.5	206.4

Source: HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in green indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% more favorable than the statewide rate.

Cells highlighted in red indicate hospital discharge rates at least 20% less favorable than the statewide rate.

Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categorizes patient diagnoses and procedures into a manageable number of clinically meaningful categories. Instead of wading through the 12,000 diagnosis codes and 3,500 procedure codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), CCS groups them into about 260 diagnosis categories and 230 procedure categories. This "clinical grouper" makes it easier to quickly understand patterns of diagnoses and procedures. Each hospital stay can have multiple diagnoses and multiple procedures. CCS was developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Health Indicators, Disparities, and Comparisons





Anson County, North Carolina





LEGEND				
● At least 10% Better than state average	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)
● About average (less than ± 10% different)				
● At least 10% Worse than state average				





Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson



Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	3.6 (2008-2012)	10.5 (2008-2012)	--	0 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	--	--	County	7.2 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	6% (2008-2012)	15% (2008-2012)	7.4% (2008-2012)	6.4% (2008-2012)	11.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	11% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	0.9% (2008-2012)	3.1% (2008-2012)	0% (2008-2012)	0% (2008-2012)	2.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	2.1% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	87.1 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	13.0% (2010)	11.0% (2010)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	RSU (2011)	21.4 (2011)	NA
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	35.7 (2012)	59.7 (2012)	37.0 (2012)	0.0 (2012)	--	--	--	County	48.4 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFS	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	29.0% (2010)	25.0% (2010)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	35% (2011-2012)	28% (2011-2012)	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	1.3 (2011)	0.4 (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	20% (2016-2012)	20.0% (2006-2012)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	23.7% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	86.4% (2010-2012)	82.4% (2010-2012)	--	RSU	--	84.4% (2010-2012)	80.1% (2010-2012)	County	82.2% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.52 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2






Cabarrus County, North Carolina

LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)





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Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	3.5 (2008-2012)	8.9 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	3.6 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	4.3 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.1% (2008-2012)	14.7% (2008-2012)	8.7% (2008-2012)	5.9% (2008-2012)	9.4% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	8.8% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.3% (2008-2012)	2.8% (2008-2012)	0.4% (2008-2012)	1.0% (2008-2012)	1.6% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.5% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	138.3 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	7.9% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	<i>See Separate Tabulations</i>										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	14 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	46.2 (2011)	--	--	--	County	17.9 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	25.3 (2012)	44.9 (2012)	6.2 (2012)	45.2 (2012)	--	--	--	County	31.0 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFS	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	24.1% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8%(2011)*	60.3%(2011)*	72.9%(2011)*	63%(2011)*	70.2%(2011)*	57.3%(2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	●
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.1% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	●
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	20.1% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	●
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	18.0% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	83.1% (2010-2012)	83.2% (2010-2012)	--	73.3% (2010-2012)	--	82.0% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	County	82.8% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.52 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2





Chester County, Southern Carolina






LEGEND				
● At least 10% Better than state average	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)
● About average (less than ± 10% different)				
● At least 10% Worse than state average				





South Carolina Region III includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, and Richland Counties.

South Carolina Midlands Region includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Kershaw, Saluda, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, and Richland Counties.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	8.5 (2012)	10.2 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	9.0 (2012)	7.6 (2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	7.7%# (2010-2012)	15.9%## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	11.4% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	11.5% (2010-2012)	9.8% (2010-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	RSU (2010-2012)	3.6%## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	2.3% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	2.3% (2010-2012)	1.8% (2010-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	49 (2012)	26 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.6% (2012)`	15.0% (2012)`	7.6% (2012)`	7.9% (2012)`	11.6% (2012)`	--	--	S.C. Region III	10.3% (2012)	11.6% (2012)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	46.9 (2011)	38.7* (2011)	--	--	--	--	--	County	42.9 (2011)	23.5 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	65.3 (2012)	65.2 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	64.6 (2012)	36.5 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people Reporting no physical activity BRFS	22.9% (2012)*	29.2% (2012)**	28.1% (2012)*	31.0% (2012)*	28.6% (2012)*	--	--	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	25.1% (2012)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40% (2011-2012)	38% (2011-2012)	State-wide	NA	39% (2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	35.9% (2012)* *	30.9% (2012)**	35.5% (2012)* *	37.9% (2012)* *	34.4% (2012)* *	39.7% (2012)* *	29.4% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	33.7% (2012)	31.6% (2012)	
		People with BMI indicating overweight or obesity BMI > 25 (percentage)	63.7% (2012)* *	73.4% (2012)**	63.5% (2012)* *	66.3% (2012)* *	66.2% (2012)* *	69.8% (2012)* *	62.4% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	65.1% (2012)	66.1% (2012)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010 (number reported)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	S. C. Midlands Region	31	< 89	
	Smoking Rate	People who are current smokers (percentage)	22.5% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)**	24.2% (2012)* *	23.8% (2012)* *	22.5% (2012)* *	26.3% (2012)* *	19.1% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	22.5% (2012)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	27.5% (2012)* *	28.1% (2012)**	25.8% (2012)* *	23.9% (2012)* *	27.7% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)* *	32.3% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	25.5% (2012)	27.5% (2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	25.1% (2010)	22.9% (2010)	--	--	--	29.1% (2010)	19.2% (2010)	State-wide	--	24.1% (2010)	NA
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	15.4% (2012)*	13.7% (2012)**	21.2% (2012)*	23.9% (2012)*	15.1% (2012)*	21.8% (2012)*	9.6% (2012)*	S.C. Region III	18.4% (2012)	15.6% (2012)	
	Health Insurance Cover-age	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	82.3% (2010-2012)	85.0% (2010-2012)	--	RSU	--	81.8% (2010-2012)	85.1% (2010-2012)	County	83.5% (2010-2012)	82.9% (2010-2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	0% (2013)	2% (2013)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	12.67 (2008-2011)	12.49 (2008-2011)	

White non-Hispanic

* Black and others

Black non-Hispanic

` Percentages are state-level

** Percentages are for entire state






Cleveland County, North Carolina

LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)

Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson



Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	7.7 (2008-2012)	13.1 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	3.5 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	8.9 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.5% (2008-2012)	14.5% (2008-2012)	12.9% (2008-2012)	6.7% (2008-2012)	10.3% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	10.1% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.8% (2008-2012)	2.9% (2008-2012)	5.7% (2008-2012)	0% (2008-2012)	2.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	2.1% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	137.3 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.4% (2011)*	--	13.5% (2011)**	RSU	10.5% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	11.1% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	11.3% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	19.6 (2011)	41.6 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	25.5 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	42.1 (2012)	62.5 (2012)	25.0 (2012)	24.4 (2012)	--	--	--	County	46.5 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFS	26.2 (2011)*	--	RSU (2011)**	RSU (2011)*	26.1 (2011)*	27.3 (2011)*	25.5 (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	25.0% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Children age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	63.8% (2011)*	--	RSU (2011)**	RSU (2011)*	63.6% (2011)*	68.7% (2011)*	59.6% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	●
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.4% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	●
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	23.0% (2011)*	--	11.7 (2011)*	RSU (2011)*	23.9% (2011)*	27.5% (2011)*	21.1% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	18.9% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	●
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	23.7% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	4.0% (2009)	--	--	4.9% (2009)	--	5.0% (2009)	3.9% (2009)	Region 3	4.4%	5.0%	●
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	17.4% (2009)	29.0% (2009)	18.2% (2009)	14.5% (2009)	--	19.9% (2009)	16.6% (2009)	Region 3	18.2% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	●
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	11.4% (2011)*	--	RSU (2011)**	RSU (2011)*	11.6% (2011)	17.2% (2011)	6.3% (2011)	Charlotte AHEC	18.2% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	●
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	85.3% (2010-2012)	81.5% (2010-2012)	--	70.4% (2010-2012)	--	82.9% (2010-2012)	84.7% (2010-2012)	County	83.8% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.79 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 3

** Includes African American

*** Every day only, some days RSU






Gaston County, North Carolina





LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)

Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson



Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	7.4 (2008-2012)	16.3 (2008-2012)	4.1 (2008-2012)	2.8 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	8.5 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.5% (2008-2012)	14.3% (2008-2012)	8.1% (2008-2012)	6.6% (2008-2012)	9.8% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	9.4% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.6% (2008-2012)	4.2% (2008-2012)	2.0% (2008-2012)	1.0% (2008-2012)	2.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	2.0% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	165.0 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	County	18.2% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	15.5 (2011)	38.8 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	21.2 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	41.1 (2012)	40.4 (2012)	21.7 (2012)	64.3 (2012)	--	--	--	County	42.7 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFS	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	31.5% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.4% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	25.1% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	24.2% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	●
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	●
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	●
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	84.5% (2010-2012)	79.8% (2010-2012)	--	52.9% (2010-2012)	--	80.6% (2010-2012)	82.9% (2010-2012)	County	81.8% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	10% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.72 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2






Iredell County, North Carolina





LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)





Northwest AHEC includes the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin



Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	4.2 (2008-2012)	19.1 (2008-2012)	3.2 (2008-2012)	4.7 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	6.4 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	7.5% (2008-2012)	15.7% (2008-2012)	8.0% (2008-2012)	7.4% (2008-2012)	8.9% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	8.7% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.4% (2008-2012)	2.6% (2008-2012)	0.6% (2008-2012)	1.3% (2008-2012)	1.6% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.5% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	167.6 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	County	7.1% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	14.4 (2011)	42.6 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	20.4 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	27.4 (2012)	77.3 (2012)	23.6 (2012)	52.4 (2012)	--	--	--	County	37.1 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFS	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	15.5% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	County	63.0% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.4% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	15.9% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	26.1% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	87.6% (2010-2012)	78.8% (2010-2012)	--	63.2% (2010-2012)	--	83.4% (2010-2012)	85.9% (2010-2012)	County	84.7% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.70 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2





Lancaster County, South Carolina






LEGEND				
● At least 10% Better than state average	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)
● About average (less than ± 10% different)				
● At least 10% Worse than state average				





South Carolina Region III includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, and Richland Counties.

South Carolina Midlands Region includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Kershaw, Saluda, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, and Richland counties.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	7.8 (2012)	12.6 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	8.8 (2012)	7.6 (2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.3% # (2010-2012)	17.0% ## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	11.0% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	10.5% (2010-2012)	9.8% (2010-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	RSU (2010-2012)	3.9% ## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	1.9% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	1.8% (2010-2012)	1.8% (2010-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	25 (2012)	26 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy) (percentage)	10.6% (2012)* *	15.0% (2012)**	7.6% (2012)* *	7.9% (2012)* *	11.6% (2012)* *	--	--	S.C. Region III	10.3% (2012)	11.6% (2012)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	21.6 (2011)	28.6* (2011)	--	--	--	--	--	County	23.8 (2011)	23.5 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	47.3 (2012)	54.7 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	50.0 (2012)	36.5 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People with a sedentary lifestyle (percentage)	22.9% (2012)* *	29.2% (2012)**	28.1% (2012)* *	31.0% (2012)* *	28.6% (2012)* *	--	--	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	25.1% (2012)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40% (2011-2012)	38% (2011-2012)	State-wide	NA	39% (2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	35.9% (2012)* *	30.9% (2012)**	35.5% (2012)* *	37.9% (2012)* *	34.4% (2012) **	39.7% (2012)* *	29.4% (2012) **	S.C. Region III	33.7% (2012)	31.6% (2012)	
		People with BMI indicating overweight or obesity BMI > 25 (percentage)	63.7% (2012)* *	73.4% (2012)**	63.5% (2012)* *	66.3% (2012)* *	66.2% (2012)* *	69.8% (2012)* *	62.4% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	65.1% (2012)	66.1% (2012)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	S. C. Midlands Region	31	< 89	
	Smoking Rate	People who are current smokers (percentage)	22.5% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)**	24.2% (2012)* *	23.8% (2012)* *	22.5% (2012)* *	26.3% (2012)* *	19.1% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	22.5% (2012)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	27.5% (2012)* *	28.1% (2012)**	25.8% (2012)* *	23.9% (2012)* *	27.7% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)* *	32.3% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	25.5% (2012)	27.5% (2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	25.1% (2010)	22.9% (2010)	--	--	--	29.1% (2010)	19.2% (2010)	State-wide	--	24.1% (2010)	NA
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	15.4% (2012)*	13.7% (2012)**	21.2% (2012)*	23.9% (2012)*	15.1% (2012)*	21.8% (2012)*	9.6% (2012)*	S.C. Region III	18.4% (2012)	15.6% (2012)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	85.7% (2010-2012)	79.7% (2010-2012)	--	63.4% (2010-2012)	--	82.3% (2010-2012)	83.9% (2010-2012)	County	83.1% (2010-2012)	82.9% (2010-2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	10% (2013)	2% (2013)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	12.61 (2008-2011)	12.49 (2008-2011)	

White non-Hispanic

Black non-Hispanic

* Black and others

**Percentages are state-level

Lincoln County, North Carolina





LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)

Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson.

Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	7.4 (2008-2012)	32.1 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	2.2 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	8.2 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.2% (2008-2012)	18.1% (2008-2012)	8.3% (2008-2012)	7.8% (2008-2012)	8.9% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	8.7% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.4% (2008-2012)	7.2% (2008-2012)	2.1% (2008-2012)	0.9% (2008-2012)	1.8% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.7% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	169.0 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	11.3% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	●
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	23.0 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	20.6 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	●
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	27.1 (2012)	56.3 (2012)	27.0 (2012)	26.9 (2012)	--	--	--	County	28.8 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	●
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	Percent of people reporting no physical activity BRFSS	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	25.0% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	●
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.0% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	18.9% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	23.7% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 12+ 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	●
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	●
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	86.5% (2010-2012)	88.0% (2010-2012)	--	57.1% (2010-2012)	--	82.9% (2010-2012)	86.0% (2010-2012)	County	84.5% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	●
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	●
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.74 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	●

* Region 2





Mecklenburg County, North Carolina





LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)




Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson.

Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	2.9 (2008-2012)	11 (2008-2012)	4.9 (2008-2012)	4.5 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	5.9 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	6.8% (2008-2012)	14.3% (2008-2012)	10.4% (2008-2012)	7.0% (2008-2012)	10.1% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	9.5% (2008-2012)	9.0% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1% (2008-2012)	3.1% (2008-2012)	1.4% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	1.9% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.7% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	216.2 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy) (percentage)	6% (2010)	11% (2010)	6% (2010)	--	--	8% (2010)	7% (2010)	County	9.6% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	6.3 (2011)	31.3 (2011)	RSU	38.6 (2011)	--	NA	NA	County	68.5 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	12.9 (2012)	51.8 (2012)	15.7 (2012)	63.7 (2012)	--	NA	NA	County	35.9 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	No physical activity BRFSS (percentage)	14% (2006-2010)	24% (2006-2010)	29% (2006-2010)	--	--	16% (2006-2010)	22% (2006-2010)	County	21% (2006-2010)	25% (2006-2010)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	35%(2011-2012)	28%(2011-2012)	State	--	31%(2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating overweight/obesity (percentage)	56% (2006-2012)	73% (2006-2012)	57% (2006-2012)	--	--	--	--	County	60% (2006-2012)	65% (2006-2012)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children age 0-4	Children with elevated blood lead level (EBLL) >10 micrograms per deciliter, 2011 (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.2% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or some days (percentage)	15% (2010)	17% (2010)	14% (2010)	--	--	17% (2010)	14% (2010)	County	15% (2010)	20% (2010)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	24.2% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 2012		--	--	--	--	--	--	State	--	7.85% (2010)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)*	5.8% (2009)*	--	8.1% (2009)*	--	7.4% (2009)*	5.3% (2009)*	County	12% (2011)	11% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)*	19.1% (2009)*	--	15.7% (2009)*	--	25.1% (2009)*	14.6% (2009)*	County	28% (2011)	24% (2011)	
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	21.1% (2010)	15.2% (2010)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	91.6% (2012)	81% (2012)	67.8% (2012)	70.1% (2012)	--	81.7 (2012)	85.1 (2012)	County	83.5% (2012)	81.2% (2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2012-2013)	2% (2012-2013)	
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.7 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2






Rowan County, North Carolina






LEGEND				
● At least 10% Better than state average	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)
● About average (less than ± 10% different)				
● At least 10% Worse than state average				





Northwest AHEC includes the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin.

Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	6.3 (2008-2012)	9.6 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	6.8 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	6.9 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	8.2% (2008-2012)	18.1% (2008-2012)	8.3% (2008-2012)	7.8% (2008-2012)	8.9% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	8.7% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.4% (2008-2012)	7.2% (2008-2012)	2.1% (2008-2012)	0.9% (2008-2012)	1.8% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.7% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	79.8 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	County	11.8% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	14.5 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	17.5 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	36.1 (2012)	54.1 (2012)	64.9 (2012)	92.7 (2012)	--	--	--	County	45.2 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People reporting no physical activity BRFSS (percentage)	22.8% (2011)*	30.7% (2011)*	29.8% (2011)*	26.8% (2011)*	27.9% (2011)*	23.3% (2011)*	26.7% (2011)*	County	37.0% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	County	65.3% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.8% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	25.1% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	28.4% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	84.9% (2010-2012)	80.5% (2010-2012)	--	48.8% (2010-2012)	--	78.9% (2010-2012)	83.1% (2010-2012)	County	81.1% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.62 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)

* Region 2






Stanly County, North Carolina






LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)





Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson.

Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	4.7 (2008-2012)	21.4 (2008-2012)	14.8 (2008-2012)	0 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	7.1 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	9.1% (2008-2012)	16.1% (2008-2012)	11.9% (2008-2012)	7.2% (2008-2012)	10.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	10.0% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.8% (2008-2012)	4.1% (2008-2012)	1.5% (2008-2012)	0.9% (2008-2012)	2.2% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	2.1% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	72.3 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	11.3% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	23.0 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	35.9 (2012)	80.0 (2012)	65.6 (2012)	55.6 (2012)	--	--	--	County	44.6 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People reporting no physical activity BRFSS (percentage)	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	Charlotte AHEC	25.0% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	62.2% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.2% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	18.9% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	Charlotte AHEC	23.7% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	88.4% (2010-2012)	76.8% (2010-2012)	--	63.7% (2010-2012)	--	85.0% (2010-2012)	86.4% (2010-2012)	County	85.7% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	10% (2014)	2% (2014)	
		Air quality – average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.56 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	

* Region 2






Union County, North Carolina

LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)

Charlotte AHEC includes the counties of Union, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson.

Central/Piedmont Region (Region 2) includes the counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, and Yadkin.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	3.3 (2008-2012)	14.4 (2008-2012)	3.1 (2008-2012)	7.7 (2008-2012)	--	--	--	County	5.7 (2008-2012)	7.5 (2008-2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	6.4% (2008-2012)	15.2% (2008-2012)	7.1% (2008-2012)	7.7% (2008-2012)	8.0% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	8.0% (2008-2012)	9% (2008-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	0.9% (2008-2012)	3.8% (2008-2012)	0.6% (2008-2012)	0.7% (2008-2012)	1.4% (2008-2012)	--	--	County	1.3% (2008-2012)	1.2% (2008-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	154.1 (2012)	163.7 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (percentage)	10.1% (2011)*	14.1% (2011)*	5.4% (2011)*	6.8% (2011)*	10.8% (2011)*	10.9% (2011)*	10.2% (2011)*	County	8.7% (2011)	10.9% (2011)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	5.6 (2011)	29.9 (2011)	RSU (2011)	RSU (2011)	--	--	--	County	11.4 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	16.4 (2012)	53.7 (2012)	6.2 (2012)	51.8 (2012)	--	--	--	County	25.4 (2012)	39.6 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People reporting no physical activity BRFSS (percentage)	22.8% (2011) *	30.7% (2011) *	29.8% (2011) *	26.8% (2011) *	27.9% (2011) *	23.3% (2011) *	26.7% (2011) *	County	15.1% (2011)	26.7% (2011)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	31% (2011-2012)	NA
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	60.9% (2011)*	74.8% (2011)*	60.3% (2011)*	72.9% (2011)*	63% (2011)*	70.2% (2011)*	57.3% (2011)*	County	66.7% (2011)	65.1% (2011)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children Age 1-2	Children 1 - 2 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2011 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0.3% (2011)	0.4% (2011)	
	Smoking Rate	People who smoke every day or most days (percentage)	20.2% (2011)*	22.3% (2011)*	15.6% (2011)*	14.6% (2011)*	20.7% (2011)*	22.4% (2011)*	18.2% (2011)*	County	18.0% (2011)	21.7% (2011)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	25.3% (2011)*	26.6% (2011)*	24.3% (2011)*	19.3% (2011)*	26.0% (2011)*	20.8% (2011)*	29.7% (2011)*	County	22.7% (2011)	24.9% (2011)	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age 12+	Illegal drug use rate 2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	State-wide	--	7.85% (2012)	NA
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age Middle School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - middle school (percentage)	5.5% (2009)	5.8% (2009)	--	8.1% (2009)	--	7.4% (2009)	5.3% (2009)	Region 2	6.4%	5.0%	
	Illegal Drug Use Rate Age High School	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	20.4% (2009)	19.1% (2009)	--	15.7% (2009)	--	25.1% (2009)	14.6% (2009)	Region 2	19.6% (2009)	19.8% (2009)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	17.2% (2011)	10.8% (2011)	16.2% (2011)	20% (2011)	15.5% (2011)	21.8% (2011)	10.6% (2011)	Region 2	15.9% (2011)	15.2% (2011)	●
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	90.6% (2010-2012)	85.1% (2010-2012)	--	53.8% (2010-2012)	--	84.5% (2010-2012)	87.1% (2010-2012)	County	85.8% (2010-2012)	83.5% (2010-2012)	●
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	0% (2014)	2% (2014)	●
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	12.59 (2008-2011)	12.4 (2008-2011)	●

* Region 2

Union County, South Carolina






LEGEND				
● At least 10% Better than state average	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)
● About average (less than ± 10% different)				
● At least 10% Worse than state average				

South Carolina Region II includes Cherokee, Greenville, Laurens, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union Counties.

South Carolina Upstate Region includes Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union counties.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	5.2 (2012)	0.0 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	3.3 (2012)	7.6 (2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	9.5% # (2010-2012)	17.2%## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	12.2% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	12.1% (2010-2012)	9.8% (2010-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	RSU (2010-2012)	RSU (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	RSU (2010-2012)	--	--	County	RSU (2010-2012)	1.8% (2010-2012)	NA
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	19 (2012)	26 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy) (percentage)	10.6% (2012) **	15.0% (2012) **	7.6% (2012) **	7.9% (2012) **	11.6% (2012) **	--	--	S.C. Region II	11.1% (2012)	11.6% (2012)	●
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	26.7 (2011)	25.0* (2011)	--	--	--	--	--	County	25.5 (2011)	23.5 (2011)	●
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	52.9 (2012)	41.9 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	48.8 (2012)	36.5 (2012)	●
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People with a sedentary lifestyle (percentage)	22.9% (2012)**	29.2% (2012)**	28.1% (2012)**	31.0% (2012)**	28.6% (2012)**	--	--	S.C. Region II	26.7% (2012)	25.1% (2012)	●
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40% (2011-2012)	38% (2011-2012)	State-wide	NA	39% (2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	35.9% (2012)**	30.9% (2012)**	35.5% (2012)**	37.9% (2012)**	34.4% (2012)**	39.7% (2012)**	29.4% (2012)**	S.C. Region II	30.4% (2012)	31.6% (2012)	
		People with BMI indicating overweight or obesity BMI > 25 (percentage)	63.7% (2012)**	73.4% (2012)**	63.5% (2012)**	66.3% (2012)**	66.2% (2012)**	69.8% (2012)**	62.4% (2012)**	S.C. Region II	65.8% (2012)	66.1% (2012)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	S. C. Upstate Region	24	< 89	
	Smoking Rate	People who are current smokers (percentage)	22.5% (2012)**	22.3% (2012)**	24.2% (2012)**	23.8% (2012)**	22.5% (2012)**	26.3% (2012)**	19.1% (2012)**	S.C. Region II	23.2% (2012)	22.5% (2012)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	27.5% (2012)**	28.1% (2012)**	25.8% (2012)**	23.9% (2012)**	27.7% (2012)**	22.3% (2012)**	32.3% (2012)**	S.C. Region II	27.9% (2012)	27.5% (2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	25.1% (2010)	22.9% (2010)	--	--	--	29.1% (2010)	19.2% (2010)	State-wide	--	24.1% (2010)	NA
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	15.4% (2012)**	13.7% (2012)**	21.2% (2012)**	23.9% (2012)**	15.1% (2012)**	21.8% (2012)**	9.6% (2012)**	S.C. Region II	13.3% (2012)	15.6% (2012)	●
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	85.9% (2010-2012)	83.3% (2010-2012)	--	68.1% (2010-2012)	--	82.6% (2010-2012)	87.0% (2010-2012)	County	91.2% (2010-2012)	82.9% (2010-2012)	●
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	28% (2013)	2% (2013)	●
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	12.75 (2008-2011)	12.49 (2008-2011)	●

White non-Hispanic
Black non-Hispanic
* Black and others
**Percentages are state-level





York County, South Carolina






LEGEND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 10% Better than state average ● About average (less than ± 10% different) ● At least 10% Worse than state average 	"--" Data not collected, analyzed, or applicable for this population group.	"NA" Not applicable	"RSU" Data statistically unreliable	"Yellow Highlight" Health Disparity (at least 20% higher or lower than the statewide rate)





South Carolina Region III includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, and Richland counties.

South Carolina Midlands Region includes Chester, Lancaster, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Kershaw, Saluda, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, and Richland counties.

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Child and Maternal Health	Infant Death Rates	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (rate)	5.5 (2012)	7.3 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	6.7 (2012)	7.6 (2012)	●
	Low and Very Low Birth Weights	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 g) (percentage)	7.3% # (2010-2012)	13.4% ## (2010-2012)	--	6.3% (2010-2012)	9.0% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	8.8% (2010-2012)	9.8% (2010-2012)	●
		Percent of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) (percentage)	1.4% (2010-2012)	2.9% ## (2010-2012)	--	RSU (2010-2012)	1.7% (2010-2012)	--	--	County	1.7% (2010-2012)	1.8% (2010-2012)	●
	Asthma Rate in Children Age 0-14	Asthma hospital discharges per 100,000 children (rate)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	County	17 (2012)	26 (2012)	●

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
Health Outcomes / Morbidity	Diabetes Rate	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy) (percentage)	10.6% (2012) **	15.0% (2012) **	7.6% (2012) **	7.9% (2012) **	11.6% (2012) **	--	--	S.C. Region II	11.1% (2012)	11.6% (2012)	
	All-Cause Hospitalizations	Five highest frequency hospital discharge DX	See Separate Tabulations										NA
Behavioral Risks	Pregnancy Rates for Girls, Ages 15-19	Pregnancy rates for girls age 15 - 17 (rate)	13.5 (2011)	29.0* (2011)	--	--	--	--	--	County	18.1 (2011)	23.5 (2011)	
		Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19 (rate)	27.1 (2012)	42.9 (2012)	--	--	--	--	--	County	30.9 (2012)	36.5 (2012)	
	Physical Activity - Aerobic Recommendations	People with a sedentary lifestyle (percentage)	22.9% (2012)*	29.2% (2012)**	28.1% (2012)*	31.0% (2012)*	28.6% (2012)*	--	--	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	25.1% (2012)	
	Obesity Rate in Children Age 10-17	Children and teens age 10 - 17 who are overweight or obese (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40% (2011-2012)	38% (2011-2012)	State-wide	NA	39% (2011-2012)	NA

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Obesity Rate in Adults, Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity (percentage)	35.9% (2012)* *	30.9% (2012)**	35.5% (2012)* *	37.9% (2012)* *	34.4% (2012)* *	39.7% (2012)* *	29.4% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	33.7% (2012)	31.6% (2012)	
		People with BMI indicating overweight or obesity BMI > 25 (percentage)	63.7% (2012)* *	73.4% (2012)**	63.5% (2012)* *	66.3% (2012)* *	66.2% (2012)* *	69.8% (2012)* *	62.4% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	65.1% (2012)	66.1% (2012)	
	Lead Poisoning Rate in Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010 (percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	S. C. Midlands Region	31	< 89	
	Smoking Rate	People who are current smokers (percentage)	22.5% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)**	24.2% (2012)* *	23.8% (2012)* *	22.5% (2012)* *	26.3% (2012)* *	19.1% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	21.6% (2012)	22.5% (2012)	
	Mental Health	Mental health not good > 3 days a month	27.5% (2012)* *	28.1% (2012)**	25.8% (2012)* *	23.9% (2012)* *	27.7% (2012)* *	22.3% (2012)* *	32.3% (2012)* *	S.C. Region III	25.5% (2012)	27.5% (2012)	

Domain	Indicator	Metric Provided	Race			Ethnicity		Gender		Smallest Area Available	Area Measure	State	Area to State Comparison
			White	African American	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female				
	Illegal Drug Use Rate	Used marijuana in past 30 days - high school (percentage)	25.1% (2010)	22.9% (2010)	--	--	--	29.1% (2010)	19.2% (2010)	State-wide	--	24.1% (2010)	NA
	Alcohol Use Rate	At risk for binge drinking (percentage)	15.4% (2012)*	13.7% (2012)**	21.2% (2012)*	23.9% (2012)*	15.1% (2012)*	21.8% (2012)*	9.6% (2012)*	S.C. Region III	18.4% (2012)	15.6% (2012)	
	Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, gov't, or other health insurance (percentage)	87.6% (2010-2012)	81.6% (2010-2012)	--	59.8% (2010-2012)	--	83.5% (2010-2012)	86.6% (2010-2012)	County	85.1% (2010-2012)	82.9% (2010-2012)	
Environmental Factors	Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit (percentage)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	3% (2013)	2% (2013)	
		Air quality - average fine particulate matter (ug/m3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	County	12.70 (2008-2011)	12.49 (2008-2011)	

White non-Hispanic

Black non-Hispanic

* Black and others

**Percentages are state-level

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Anson County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	915.0	892.2	970.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	1102.8	760.8	800.6
Diseases of Heart	186.2	179.5	195.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	242.9	139.9	174.4
Cancer (Malignant neoplasms)	179.3	174.0	196.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	230.3	145.7	175.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	55.2	93.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	81.4	63.7	71.3	45.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	55.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	63.1	34.4	45.3	46.6
Diabetes Mellitus	22.1	54.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	35.8	32.2	35.5	21.8
All Other Unintentional Injuries	41.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	41.0	26.9	33.2	29.4
Septicemia	24.4	33.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	27.9	27.6	13.4
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	22.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.5	25.4	18.0
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	34.6	RSU	25.3	14.3
Pneumonia and Influenza	22.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	19.4	18.0

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Cabarrus County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	847.3	885.1	RSU	326.6	216.8	974.6	725.3	834.8	800.6
Cancer	176.2	195.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	210.6	151.0	174.7	175.9
Diseases of Heart	171.3	213.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	215.1	138.2	172.5	174.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	62.0	26.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	64.9	51.8	56.9	46.6
Cerebrovascular Disease	49.7	51.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	51.3	47.2	49.2	45.1
Alzheimer's Disease	38.6	33.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	32.2	41.0	37.7	29.3
All Other Unintentional Injuries	40.6	26.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	45.9	29.6	36.8	29.4
Pneumonia and Influenza	21.6	25.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	27.3	18.6	21.6	13.4
Diabetes Mellitus	18.5	35.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	21.1	18.7	19.7	18.0
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	17.6	30.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.5	14.2	19.0	18.0
Suicide	16.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	22.1	6.8	13.9	12.2

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Chester County, South Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population; Age Adjusted Per 2000 Census)

Causes of Death	County	White, non- Hispanic	African American, non- Hispanic	Other Races, non- Hispanic*	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All causes	761.5	734.6	774.8	0	RSU	752	964.5	606	678.4
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	207.1	182.2	253.8	0	RSU	208.5	266.4	164.8	177.7
Diseases of heart	197.3	192	192.7	0	RSU	193.5	258.2	150.6	178.5
Chronic lower respiratory disease	65.7	89.8	16	0	RSU	66.3	63.7	69.6	46.5
Accidents	53.7	42.9	76	0	RSU	54.5	114.1	4.1	47.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	15.6	10.4	24.3	RSU	RSU	15.6	31.8	RSU	17.8
Cerebrovascular disease	32.3	32	28.1	0	RSU	29.9	33	29.9	45.5
Alzheimer's disease	37.9	34.1	50.2	0	RSU	38.2	15.4	48.8	33.4
Influenza and pneumonia	14.4	17.4	8.0	0	RSU	14.5	29	7.8	14.3
Diabetes mellitus	39.2	39.7	34.3	0	RSU	37.6	43.8	38.1	22.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	17.5	14.1	19.7	0	RSU	15.7	15.5	19.1	16.2
Septicemia	15.7	11.8	25.3	0	RSU	15.8	20.7	13.6	14.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, SCAN Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx>

* No deaths among other race non-Hispanic persons.

RSU = Rate statistically unreliable.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rates.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Cleveland County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non- Hispanic	African American, non- Hispanic	Other Races, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	990.8	1027.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	1193.6	828.0	989.4	800.6
Diseases of Heart	226.2	206.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	273.5	181.1	221.3	174.4
Cancer	196.2	182.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	261.2	142.6	191.1	175.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	53.8	66.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	62.0	50.0	55.8	45.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	57.7	44.9	RSU	RSU	RSU	66.4	49.7	55.6	46.6
All Other Unintentional Injuries	48.7	20.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	58.7	31.3	42.7	29.4
Alzheimer's Disease	43.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	28.0	46.2	39.8	29.3
Pneumonia and Influenza	31.0	25.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	36.0	26.7	30.4	18.0
Septicemia	28.6	36.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	35.9	25.5	29.7	13.4
Diabetes Mellitus	18.9	60.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	27.9	22.9	24.9	21.8
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	19.1	43.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.0	20.6	22.9	18.0

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Gaston County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	976.3	938.1	RSU	477.9	290.8	1123.7	825.2	955.3	800.6
Diseases of Heart	220.8	208.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	279.8	171.2	216.4	174.4
Cancer	197.2	192.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	233.2	166.9	193.7	175.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	80.1	34.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	81.1	69.4	74.0	46.6
Alzheimer's Disease	45.2	39.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	32.1	50.0	44.4	29.3
Cerebrovascular Disease	43.0	43.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	42.2	41.5	42.6	45.1
All Other Unintentional Injuries	47.6	15.9	RSU	RSU	RSU	56.1	29.1	40.7	29.4
Pneumonia and Influenza	32.7	22.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	32.2	30.9	31.5	18.0
Septicemia	23.0	30.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.6	22.3	23.4	13.4
Diabetes Mellitus	20.1	38.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	27.0	18.7	22.1	21.8
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	18.5	35.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	23.7	17.5	20.1	18.0

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Iredell County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	878.1	984.8	RSU	548.1	354.2	1044.7	750.7	876.4	800.6
Diseases of Heart	201.9	231.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	258.1	161.4	202.5	174.4
Cancer	183.5	198.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	232.4	148.7	181.8	175.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	64.2	31.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	65.9	57.4	59.9	46.6
Cerebrovascular Disease	51.6	86.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	50.5	55.7	54.5	45.1
Alzheimer's Disease	46.0	33.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	38.0	46.2	43.9	29.3
All Other Unintentional Injuries	35.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	44.0	21.8	32.3	29.4
Diabetes Mellitus	17.5	39.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.8	16.4	19.8	21.8
Pneumonia and Influenza	18.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	21.4	16.6	18.4	18.0
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	15.0	39.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	19.6	15.1	17.2	18.0
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	15.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	23.3	7.5	15.0	14.3

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

**Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death
(Lancaster County, South Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population; Age Adjusted Per 2000 Census)**

Causes of Death	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic*	Hispanic**	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All causes	607	625.5	904.2	RSU	RSU	667.2	785.7	546.7	678.4
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	144.4	129	250.2	RSU	RSU	145.9	175.2	125.6	177.7
Diseases of heart	212	199.2	297.7	RSU	RSU	212.1	266.2	164.3	178.5
Chronic lower respiratory disease	40.1	44.8	18.5	RSU	RSU	40.7	43.6	35.9	46.5
Accidents	45.5	52.5	26.3	56.2	RSU	47.8	59.2	32.3	47.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11.4	11.8	10.5	RSU	RSU	11.9	20.6	2.5	17.8
Cerebrovascular disease	25.7	23.9	37.5	RSU	RSU	26.1	37.5	16.4	45.5
Alzheimer's disease	46.1	49.2	45.5	RSU	RSU	46.6	36.4	49.5	33.4
Influenza and pneumonia	17.1	19	7.6	RSU	RSU	17.3	23.4	12.5	14.3
Diabetes mellitus	7.1	6.8	11.8	RSU	RSU	7.2	4.4	8.7	22.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	22.5	23.3	24.9	RSU	RSU	22.9	29	18	16.2
Septicemia	15.2	12.5	30.5	RSU	RSU	15.4	7.8	19.6	14.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, SCAN Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx>.

*1 death; statistics are unreliable.

** 2 deaths; statistics are unreliable.

Note: Other causes of death among non-Hispanic African Americans in Lancaster county are homicide (61), hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (25.8), and pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (12.9).

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rates.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Lincoln County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	905.6	889.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	1051.5	771.4	890.7	800.6
Diseases of Heart	233.2	174.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	267.8	195.6	227.7	174.4
Cancer	176.6	204.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	227.9	140.6	175.0	175.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	68.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	70.4	61.7	65.7	46.6
Cerebrovascular Disease	50.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	50.1	48.9	49.5	45.1
All Other Unintentional Injuries	35.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	48.1	20.3	33.3	29.3
Alzheimer's Disease	26.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.1	27.2	26.3	29.4
Diabetes Mellitus	24.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.3	23.4	24.2	21.8
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	20.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	29.2	16.2	21.6	18.0
Pneumonia and Influenza	19.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	18.2	20.9	19.6	18.0
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	17.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	20.9	11.5	16.2	14.3

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	706.8	662.4	911.1	343.0	351.6	311.4	854.1	601.2	800.6
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	161.4	151.2	210.4	RSU	92.1	81.8	202.0	136.3	175.9
Diseases of Heart	138.5	130.7	176.1	RSU	62.0	50.3	182.4	107.8	174.4
Alzheimer's Disease	43.8	44.2	48.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	35.8	47.5	29.3
Cerebrovascular Disease	38.6	34.2	52.5	RSU	38.0	24.8	39.5	37.2	45.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	35.1	38.1	29.9	RSU	RSU	RSU	41.0	31.9	46.6
Accidents – Non-Motor Vehicle	19.9	23.1	16.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.9	14.0	29.4
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	7.7	7.0	9.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	12.0	4.0	14.3
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and nephrosis	18.8	12.7	41.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	23.9	15.8	18.0
Diabetes Mellitus	17.0	11.5	36.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	22.2	13.5	21.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.9	14.0	14.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	17.8	11.8	18.0
Septicemia	12.9	11.9	18.0	0.0	RSU	RSU	14.8	11.7	13.4

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Rowan County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	920.6	946.3	RSU	494.2	303.5	1103.3	757.1	909.4	800.6
Diseases of Heart	191.5	221.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	253.9	147.3	193.0	174.4
Cancer	191.7	192.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	240.2	151.5	188.8	175.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	63.2	28.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	69.7	52.1	58.2	46.6
Cerebrovascular Disease	52.5	76.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	57.6	51.5	55.3	45.1
Alzheimer's Disease	51.6	43.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	44.9	53.4	50.1	29.3
All Other Unintentional Injuries	49.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	54.3	27.4	40.6	29.4
Pneumonia and Influenza	30.6	23.1	RSU	RSU	RSU	33.9	27.3	29.4	21.8
Diabetes Mellitus	20.7	40.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	27.1	20.9	23.7	18.0
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	16.6	42.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	23.7	16.0	19.3	18.0
Septicemia	14.7	28.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	18.8	14.5	16.2	13.4

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Stanly County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	884.6	1082.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	1047.3	766.0	896.3	800.6
Diseases of Heart	216.6	259.7	RSU	RSU	RSU	273.2	175.5	220.1	174.4
Cancer	180.5	254.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	238.6	148.0	185.0	175.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	48.6	96.3	RSU	RSU	RSU	46.7	54.0	51.9	45.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	51.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	57.0	42.3	48.9	46.6
All Other Unintentional Injuries	39.9	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	53.3	24.2	37.7	29.4
Alzheimer's Disease	34.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	29.5	35.0	32.5	29.3
Pneumonia and Influenza	24.8	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	22.0	27.3	25.8	18.0
Diabetes Mellitus	19.9	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	25.2	18.5	21.8	21.8
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	18.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.5	RSU	18.1	14.3
Suicide	18.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.7	RSU	16.4	12.2

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Union County, North Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non- Hispanic	African American, non- Hispanic	Other Races, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All Causes	766.9	913.5	RSU	367.0	342.1	900.1	666.4	769.6	800.6
Diseases of Heart	164.9	173.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	206.3	130.2	163.0	174.4
Cancer	155.3	219.2	RSU	RSU	RSU	193.9	134.0	158.6	175.9
Alzheimer's Disease	59.4	67.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	43.7	67.2	58.9	29.3
Cerebrovascular Disease	40.5	60.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	43.2	40.5	42.3	45.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	43.9	21.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	53.2	33.5	40.9	46.6
All Other Unintentional Injuries	22.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	26.7	15.7	21.0	29.4
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	16.9	40.5	RSU	RSU	RSU	24.9	15.3	18.9	18.0
Pneumonia and Influenza	18.4	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	22.1	16.0	18.2	18.0
Diabetes Mellitus	15.6	34.0	RSU	RSU	RSU	19.6	14.6	17.1	21.8
Septicemia	15.6	RSU	RSU	RSU	RSU	18.1	14.6	16.1	13.4

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>
RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate death rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rate.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (Union County, South Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population; Age Adjusted Per 2000 Census)

Causes of Death	County	White, non- Hispanic	African American, non- Hispanic	Other Races, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All causes	866.3	880.6	780.8	RSU	RSU	845.1	1003.5	795.8	678.4
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	188.3	186	207	RSU	RSU	186	195.6	193.5	177.7
Diseases of heart	290.1	290.6	269	RSU	RSU	281.3	408.3	214.1	178.5
Chronic lower respiratory disease	83.9	107.5	6.8	RSU	RSU	84.3	81	94	46.5
Accidents	40.1	58.6	11.1	RSU	RSU	42.9	22.4	60.7	47.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3.6	RSU	11.1	RSU	RSU	3.6	RSU	6.7	17.8
Cerebrovascular disease	73.5	61.3	109.5	RSU	RSU	70.9	72.7	69.9	45.5
Alzheimer's disease	18.1	17.2	20.7	RSU	RSU	18.2	21.7	20.2	33.4
Influenza and pneumonia	7.5	10	0	RSU	RSU	7.5	21.7	4.3	14.3
Diabetes mellitus	34.6	29	51.7	RSU	RSU	34.8	17.9	46.2	22.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	25.4	19.9	32.3	RSU	RSU	23.2	47.2	13.3	16.2
Septicemia	16.6	13.1	15.1	RSU	RSU	12.7	0	28.1	14.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, SCAN Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx>

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: Males exhibit relatively high rates of death from suicide (26.1), homicide (17.6), and atherosclerosis (15.5). Females exhibit a relatively high rate death from hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (14.9).

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rates.

Death Rates by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for the 10 Leading Causes of Death (York County, South Carolina, 2012, Per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death:	County	White, non-Hispanic	African American, non-Hispanic	Other Races, non-Hispanic	Hispanic*	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Statewide
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
All causes	674.2	672.5	728.2	541.6	175.0	680.8	866.1	538.3	678.4
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	189.5	191.8	197.7	RSU	17.5	191.9	231.1	161.2	177.7
Diseases of heart	157.0	157.4	166.5	RSU	40.4	159.2	221.2	111.9	178.5
Chronic lower respiratory disease	51.2	57.1	21.2	RSU	11.7	52.0	60.0	44.7	46.5
Accidents	46.5	48.9	43.8	RSU	9.0	46.5	56.6	33.7	47.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13.9	12.8	19.7	RSU	RSU	13.9	17.7	9.1	17.8
Cerebrovascular disease	45.2	42.6	60.8	RSU	0.0	45.8	52.8	41.0	45.5
Alzheimer's disease	37.7	37.0	37.2	RSU	0.0	36.7	42.9	35.7	33.4
Influenza and pneumonia	22.6	24.0	18.6	RSU	0.0	22.9	25.4	21.4	14.3
Diabetes mellitus	16.0	10.2	43.5	RSU	24.0	16.0	18.1	14.3	22.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	14.6	13.7	20.1	RSU	17.5	14.5	19.9	10.7	16.2
Septicemia	13.3	14.2	8.7	RSU	0.0	13.6	12.9	13.5	14.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, SCAN Death Certificate Data, <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/bdp/tables/death2table.aspx>

* 8 total deaths; statistics are likely unreliable.

RSU = Rate Statistical unreliable.

Note: 2008-2012 NC Resident Race/Ethnicity-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population ; *Rates Per 100,000 Population.

Cells highlighted in yellow indicate rates that are at least 20% higher or 20% lower than the statewide rates.

Demographic Data

North Carolina

Total Population and Population Change								Race					
								White Non-Hispanic		African American Non-Hispanic		Other Non-Hispanic	
County	1990	2000	2010	2012	2020	Change 1990-2020	Percent Change 1990-2020	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012*
Anson	23,474	25,275	26,948	26,699	27,000	3,225	14%	12,232	12,220	11,078	12,952	1	19
Cabarrus	98,935	131,063	178,011	178,396	222,800	79,461	80%	84,964	127,546	12,805	27,037	10	569
Cleveland	84,714	96,287	98,078	97,890	99,703	13,176	16%	66,152	72,696	17,701	20,406	18	925
Gaston	175,093	190,365	206,086	206,291	223,213	31,198	18%	150,295	156,355	22,602	30,752	56	3,432
Iredell	92,931	122,660	159,437	164,517	180,000	71,586	77%	76,897	124,271	14,821	19,098	14	55
Lincoln	50,319	63,780	78,265	78,052	92,848	27,733	55%	45,359	66,869	4,096	4,263	12	946
Mecklenburg	511,443	695,454	919,628	926,873	1,112,300	415,430	81%	360,544	469,783	133,866	277,527	216	21,049
Rowan	110,665	130,340	138,428	138,189	141,800	27,524	25%	91,521	101,503	17,719	22,019	16	2,434
Stanly	51,765	58,100	60,585	60,489	63,400	8,724	17%	45,102	49,772	5,954	6,274	4	955
Union	84,211	123,677	201,292	201,617	251,600	117,406	139%	69,624	150,325	13,358	23,286	12	2,836
TOTAL	1,283,550	1,637,001	2,066,758	2,079,013	2,414,664	795,463	62%	1,002,690	1,331,340	254,000	443,614	359	33,220

Source: Census of Population 1990, Public Law 94-171 Data; 2000 and 2010 Census of Population; American Community Survey, 2008-2012; Metrolina Regional Demographic and Economic Data and Data Forecasts, 12/12/12/ draft. Univ. of N. Carolina at Chapel Hill.

* Includes multiple races.

County	Ethnicity				Gender	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Male	Female
	1990	2012	1990	2012	2010	2010
Anson	67	797	23,407	25,902	13,918	12,781
Cabarrus	483	16,373	98,452	161,653	87,018	91,378
Cleveland	376	2,791	84,338	95,099	47,040	50,850
Gaston	864	7,722	174,229	194,092	99,900	106,391
Iredell	672	10,758	92,259	194,092	78,719	80,895
Lincoln	570	5,343	49,749	72,709	28,527	39,525
Mecklenburg	6,693	47,485	504,750	814,938	448,166	478,707
Rowan	651	10,494	110,014	127,695	68,153	70,036
Stanly	309	2,168	51,456	58,321	30,255	30,234
Union	675	21,054	82,634	180,563	99,655	101,952
TOTAL	11,360	124,985	1,271,288	1,925,064	1,001,351	1,062,749

Source: Census of Population 1990,Public Law 94-171 Data; 2000 and 2010 Census of Population; American Community Survey, 2008-2012.

South Carolina

Total Population and Population Change								Race					
								White Non-Hispanic		African American Non-Hispanic		Other Non-Hispanic	
County	1990	2000	2010	2013	2020	Change 1990-2020	% Change 1990-2020	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012*
Chester	32,170	34,068	33,140	32,578	33,300	1,130	3.5%	19,154	19,510	12,830	12,329	-	416
Lancaster	54,516	61,351	76,652	80,458	76,700	22,184	40.7%	40,394	53,252	13,780	18,194	12	736
Union	30,337	29,881	28,961	28,030	29,000	(1,337)	-4.4%	21,149	19,050	9,059	8,886	4	510
York	131,497	164,614	226,073	239,363	226,100	94,603	71.9%	103,019	164,707	26,293	41,959	19	5,139
TOTAL	248,520	289,914	364,826	380,429	365,100	116,580	112%	183,716	256,519	61,962	81,368	35	6,801

Sources: Census of Population 1990, Public Law 94-171 Data; 2000 and 2010 Census of Population; American Community Survey, 2008-2012; Metrolina Regional Demographic and Economic Data and Data Forecasts, 12/12/12/ draft. Univ. of N. Carolina at Chapel Hill.

* Includes multiple races

County	Ethnicity				Gender	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Male	Female
	1990	2012	1990	2012	2010	2010
Chester	80	496	32,090	32,538	15,990	17,038
Lancaster	212	3,378	54,304	72,986	37,836	38,528
Union	69	286	30,268	28,518	13,733	15,071
York	735	10,125	130,762	216,451	109,238	117,336
TOTAL	1,096	14,285	247,424	350,493	176,797	187,973

Source: Census of Population 1990, Public Law 94-171 Data; 2000 and 2010 Census of Population; American Community Survey, 2008-2012.

Population Characteristics

North Carolina

County	Educational Attainment, Age 25+, 2012		Health Insurance 2012			Labor Force Participation and Employment, 2013				Income, 2012		Poverty, 2012	
	HS +	College+	Private Health Insurance	Public Health Insurance	Not Insured	In Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Median HH	Per Capita	Families	Children below 18
Anson	76.7%	8.8%	56.9%	36.9%	19.0%	10,598	9,555	1,043	9.8%	\$34,772	\$16,694	16.4%	37.5%
Cabarrus	86.2%	24.2%	68.7%	24.7%	16.0%	92,337	85,468	6,869	7.4%	\$54,341	\$26,071	9.2%	16.5%
Cleveland	80.8%	15.9%	60.0%	35.9%	16.2%	50,047	45,606	4,441	8.9%	\$38,181	\$19,591	15.0%	29.7%
Gaston	82.9%	11.6%	61.6%	32.0%	17.5%	99,225	90,514	8,711	8.8%	\$43,220	\$22,929	13.1%	24.2%
Iredell	84.9%	23.0%	68.8%	26.9%	15.0%	82,305	75,704	6,601	8.0%	\$50,058	\$26,348	10.5%	18.2%
Lincoln	82.9%	19.3%	65.6%	30.0%	16.4%	39,839	36,533	3,306	8.3%	\$50,065	\$25,647	10.9%	22.7%
Mecklenburg	88.8%	40.3%	68.4%	22.6%	16.8%	507,217	466,476	40,741	8.0%	\$55,961	\$32,631	11.0%	19.7%
Rowan	80.4%	16.7%	59.9%	34.4%	17.7%	69,733	63,924	5,809	8.3%	\$41,561	\$21,054	14.2%	27.0%
Stanly	80.5%	15.8%	66.8%	31.5%	14.5%	30,439	28,074	2,365	7.8%	\$43,256	\$20,954	10.0%	19.9%
Union	87.0%	30.8%	73.8%	21.7%	13.4%	102,228	95,167	7,061	6.9%	\$64,953	\$28,730	7.8%	12.4%
TOTAL	84.9%	27.0%	64.9%	30.3%	16.2%	4,695,000	4,318,000	377,000	8.0%	\$45,215	\$24,609	13.3%	25.5%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 Annual Averages for states and counties; Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012 5-Year Estimates; American Community Survey, 2009-2012 3-Year Estimates.

South Carolina

County	Educational Attainment, Age 25+, 2012		Health Insurance 2012*			Labor Force Participation and Employment, 2013 Annual Average				Income, 2012		Poverty, 2012	
	HS +	College +	Private Health Insurance	Public Health Insurance	Not Insured	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Median House Hold	Per Capita	Families	Children below 18
Chester	77.4%	11.1%	57.7%	39.5%	15.4%	14,971	13,325	1,646	11.0%	\$32,748	\$17,927	24.0%	34.4%
Lancaster	81.7%	18.5%	61.3%	34.8%	17.4%	33,768	30,638	3,130	9.3%	\$42,107	\$20,899	15.6%	32.2%
Union	76.8%	12.3%	57.9%	41.2%	16.2%	11,847	10,531	1,316	11.1%	\$32,459	\$18,662	17.0%	32.8%
York	87.0%	27.8%	70.0%	25.2%	14.7%	113,497	103,345	10,152	8.9%	\$52,571	\$26,350	10.2%	17.8%
TOTAL	84.3%	24.6%	63.8%	31.6%	16.9%	2,182,000	2,016,000	165,000.00	7.6%	\$43,490	\$23,302	14.1%	25.2%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 Annual Averages; Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012 5-Year Estimates; American Community Survey, 2009-2012 3-Year Estimates.

* Civilian, non-institutionalized population. Insurance data add to more than 100 percent due to multiple insurance coverages for some people.

APPENDIX D: Sources of Data

Data Sources for North Carolina

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
Infant Death	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Rate	2010	National Survey of Children's Health. Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Base. http://www.datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6512-infant-mortality-rate-per-1000-live-births-by-race?loc=42&loct=5#detailed/5/6353/false/868,867,133,38,35/13,107,133/13476
Low Birth Weight and Very Low Weight Births	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 grams)	Percentage	2012	http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Infant-deaths-all-per-1000-live-births_1158/Profile/ClassicData
	Percentage of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams)	Percentage	2012	http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Very-low-birth-weight-deliveries-percent_1136/Profile/ClassicData
Children with Asthma	Asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 children ages 0 to 14	Rate	2010	NC Department of Health and Human Services, State Center for Health Statistics. "Asthma Hospital Discharges (Total and Ages 0-14) per 100,000 Population." Available online at http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/ .
Diabetes Among Adults	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy)	Percentage	2010	North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics 2010. http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/2010/nc/nccr/diabete2.html

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
All-Cause Hospitalizations (ICD-9-CM to CCS reclassification)	Ten highest frequency hospital discharge diagnosis codes (ICD-9)	Rate per 100,000 discharges	2011	HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/tech_assist/centdist.jsp
Pregnancy and Births Among Girls and Young Women Ages 14 to 19	Pregnancies per 1,000 girls ages 14 - 17	Rate	2012	http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7777-teen-pregnancy-by-race?loc=35&loct=5#detailed/5/4910-5009/false/868,867/13,107,436,4,3/15005,15011
	Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19	Rate	2012	http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5541-births-to-teens-15-to-19-years-of-age-by-race?loc=42&loct=5#detailed/5/6308-6353/false/868,867,133,38,35/13,107,133 /12122
Physical Activity - Aerobic Activity	Adults with a sedentary lifestyle	Percentage	2011	North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2011/nc/nccr/exerany2.html
Obesity Rate in Children	Children identified as overweight or obese as indicated by BMI	Percentage	2011-2012	Not available at the county level.
Obesity Among Adults Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity	Percentage	2010	North Carolina Center for Health Statistics. http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/2011/nc/nccr/rf2.html
Lead Poisoning Among Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010	Percentage	2010	Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Database, obtained from North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Environmental Health Branch. "North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data." Available online at http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/Children_Health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/surveillance_data_tables.html .

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
Smoking Tobacco	People who smoke every day or some days	Percentage	2010	North Carolina Center for Health Statistics. http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/2011/nc/nccr/rf2.html
Alcohol Use (Binge Drinking)	Men consuming 5+ drinks, women 4+ drinks at one time	Percentage	2010	North Carolina Center for Health Statistics. http://www.schs.state.nc.us/schs/brfss/2011/nc/nccr/rf2.html
Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, government, or other health insurance	Percentage	2010	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates.
Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding violation limit	Percentage	2012-2013	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2014/measure/factors/124/map U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).
	The average daily fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter	Volume	2008-2011	CDC WONDER Environmental data; http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D73a

Data Sources for South Carolina

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
Infant Death	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Rate	2010	National Survey of Children's Health. Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Base. http://www.datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6512-infant-mortality-rate-per-1000-live-births-by-race?loc=42&loct=5#detailed/5/6353/false/868,867,133,38,35/13,107,133/13476
Low Birth Weight and Very Low Weight Births	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (<2,500 grams)	Percentage	2012	http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Infant-deaths-all-per-1000-live-births_1158/Profile/ClassicData
	Percentage of live births that are very low birth weight (<1,500 grams)	Percentage	2012	http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Very-low-birth-weight-deliveries-percent_1136/Profile/ClassicData
Children with Asthma	Asthma hospitalizations per 10,000 children	Rate	2010	SCDHEC, May 2014. https://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/Epi/asthma/york.PDF
Diabetes Among Adults	Persons told by a physician they have diabetes (excludes during pregnancy)	Percentage	2010	http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/BRFSS_2012_CHC_Diabetes.pdf
All-Cause Hospitalizations (ICD-9-CM to CCS reclassification)	Ten highest frequency hospital discharge diagnosis codes (ICD-9)	Rate per 100,000 discharges	2011	HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2011, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by State Partners. Weighted national estimates from HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS), 2011, AHRQ, based on data collected by individual states and provided to AHRQ by the States. Community-level statistics represent measures created at the county-level or county equivalent-level. http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/tech_assist/centdist.jsp

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
Pregnancy and Births Among Girls and Young Women Ages 14 to 19	Pregnancies per 1,000 girls ages 14 - 17	Rate	2012	Division of Biostatistics, Office of public Health Statistics and Information Services, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. South Caroline Teen Pregnancy Data Book, 2001-2011. Volume III, Annual Statistics. Columbia, S.C., 2012. http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/Teen_pregnancy_2011.pdf
	Births per 1,000 girls age 15 - 19	Rate	2012	http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5541-births-to-teens-15-to-19-years-of-age-by-race?loc=42&loct=5#detailed/5/6308-6353/false/868,867,133,38,35/13,107,133 /12122
Physical Activity - Aerobic Activity	Adults with a sedentary lifestyle	Percentage	2010	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/BRFSS_2012_Exercise_PA.pdf
Obesity Rate in Children	Children identified as overweight or obese as indicated by BMI	Percentage	2011-2012	Not available at the county level.
Obesity Among Adults Ages 18+	People with BMI indicating obesity	Percentage	2010	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/BRFSS/2010/_bmi4c.html
Lead Poisoning Among Children	Children 0 - 4 with elevated blood lead level (EBLL), 2010	Number reported		South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/YourHomeEnvironmentalSafetyConcerns/Lead/LeadData/
Smoking Tobacco	People who smoke every day or some days	Percentage	2010	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/BRFSS_2012_Tobacco_CurrentSmoke.pdf

Indicator	Metric Provided	Measure Type	Year	Data Source
Alcohol Use (Binge Drinking)	Men consuming 5+ drinks, women 4+ drinks at one time	Percentage	2010	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/BRFSS_2012_Alcohol_Binge.pdf
Health Insurance Coverage	Population with commercial, government, or other health insurance	Percentage	2010	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates.
Land Use Impacts on Public Health	Population potentially exposed to water exceeding violation limit	Percentage	2012-2013	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2014/measure/factors/124/map U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).
	The average daily fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter	Volume	2008-2011	CDC WONDER Environmental data; http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D73a