

Randolph County Community Health Assessment

2009
Final Report

Prepared by:
The Randolph County Health Department
in collaboration with the
Randolph Health Improvement Partnership



Acknowledgments

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Asheboro City Schools	Randolph County Court System
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First Baptist Church, Asheboro	Randolph County Government
Goodwill Resource Center	Randolph County Partnership for Children
Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC)	Randolph County Public Libraries
Job Link at Randolph Community College	Randolph County Schools
Kiwanis Club (Golden K's)	Randolph County Senior Adults Association
Klaussner Home Furnishings	Randolph Health Improvement Partnership (RHIP)
Latino Coalition of Randolph County	Randolph Hospital
Liberty Early Childhood Center	Randolph Medical Associates
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Introduction

Every four years local public health agencies throughout North Carolina conduct a Comprehensive Community Health Assessment. The assessment process is coordinated by the local health department, with support from the Healthy Carolinians partnership, as well as many local agencies, businesses and community members. The purpose of the community health assessment is to:

- Evaluate the health status of each county in relation to the State's health objectives as well as peer counties;
- Identify and prioritize health issues that may pose a threat to the health of the community;
- Develop strategies to address priority community health concerns.

The 2009 Randolph County Community Health Assessment represents partnership between Randolph County Health Department, Randolph Health Improvement Partnership (RHIP), community institutions, organizations, agencies and individuals with an interest in improving the health status of Randolph County residents.

Methodology, Data Collection & Analysis

In the spring of 2009, the Randolph County Health Department formed an eight-person steering committee, comprised of representatives from the health department, RHIP, Randolph Hospital, NC Cooperative Extension, Randolph County Schools and the Randolph County Senior Adult Association. Under the leadership of the health department's Health Educators, the steering committee met to establish the assessment framework and a timeline for data collection and analysis, prioritization of health concerns and development of action plans. Data collection and analysis took place from March-September 2009.

Primary data was collected from the community in four ways: distribution of paper surveys mailed to residents across the county, an internet survey, a community leader questionnaire, and stakeholder focus groups.

Primary Data

2009 Randolph County Health Opinion Survey: Telephone surveys have been conducted in years past, however, because many people now replace landline phone service with cell phones or use unlisted phone numbers, it was felt that a phone survey would not be representative of the county. Therefore, the Steering Committee chose to mail paper surveys for the 2009 Randolph County Community Health Assessment.

Surveys were mailed to residents across the county using a random sample method. Health Educators worked with the Randolph County Government IT Department to create a spreadsheet of sample addresses. Through utilization of Randolph County's address database, every fiftieth (50th) address was randomly selected. Over five hundred (534) surveys, including a self-addressed, stamped envelope were mailed to the selected addresses.

In addition to the mail outs, surveys were also distributed to agencies and organizations within the county using the convenience sample method. Such agencies included Randolph Community College, RC Senior Adults Association, Liberty Early Childhood Center, Randolph County Partnership for Children, the Latino Coalition of Randolph County and several churches. Surveys were also made available for interested residents to complete who had been summoned for jury duty. All surveys distributed were in both English and Spanish. Of the 1,000 total distributed surveys, 656 were returned for a response rate of 65.6%.

Survey responses were analyzed for frequency of response using the EpiInfo software package. (It should be noted that not every respondent answered every question.) This was performed by more than one person and an effort was made to be consistent with entering answers. The surveys were not fully completed by all individuals, resulting in missing data on various questions. Allowing the participants to write-in answers on the survey was more difficult to input and analyze through Epi-info than originally thought.

Internet Survey: In collaboration with the Randolph County Government IT, an internet survey was developed using Survey Monkey. The internet survey was accessible through the Randolph County Government website as well as Randolph Hospital's website. In an effort to promote the internet survey, laminated information cards were displayed in both English and Spanish at various computer labs. Such places included Randolph Community College, the Employment Security Commission, Goodwill Resource Center, Job Link, a few wireless café's and all seven Randolph County libraries. (It should be noted, that out of the 1,000 surveys, 100 were completed using Survey Monkey).

Stakeholder Focus Groups: Two focus groups were held at Randolph Hospital. The focus groups conducted were intended to gather information and opinions from stakeholders representing agencies in key sectors of the community. The key sectors included health and human services, businesses, local government, education and law enforcement. Session results, as well as the stakeholder questionnaire are included in the appendix section of this document.

Community Leader/Service Provider Questionnaires: To ensure a solid representation from key sectors, the stakeholder questionnaire used to facilitate the focus groups was sent to additional agencies or representatives within the county. Survey results are included in the appendix section of this document.

Secondary Data

The major source for secondary data in the 2009 Randolph County Community Health Assessment included:

- North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics
- NC-CATCH (Comprehensive Assessment for Tracking Community Health System)

As applicable, Randolph County statistics have been compared with state statistics as well as four peer counties. These peer counties were identified by the NC-CATCH system using a two-step process in which 1) possible peer counties are selected based upon age, race and poverty characteristics, and 2) the final peer counties are selected from a group of counties within the same population range as the subject county.

For Randolph County, the NC-CATCH system identified Burke, Catawba, Davidson and Lincoln as peer counties. Therefore, in addition to North Carolina statistics, these four counties were used for comparison throughout the assessment process.

Selection of Identified Health Priorities

On October 19, 2009, Core Team members met to identify leading community health problems. During the meeting, health concerns indentified through the surveys, focus groups and stakeholder interviews were presented. After much discussion, the priority health concerns indentified for Randolph County were:

1. Maintaining Healthy Habits

Focus area: Health Promotion

Action Plan: Addressing Overweight/Obesity due to lack of physical activity and poor eating habits

2. Health Promotion

Focus area: Chronic Disease

Action Plan: Addressing Diabetes through awareness and knowledge

3. Reducing Substance Abuse

Focus area: Health Promotion

Action Plan: Reducing drug abuse/substance use

It is important to note that based on primary data results, gang activity, crime, drunk driving and availability of positive teen activities were major concerns of the public, however, the Core Team decided these were not areas in which the Randolph Health Improvement Partnership (RHIP) could focus their attention towards. The top six responses to each category are presented in the analysis below.

Community Health Behaviors	Unhealthy Behaviors	Community Issues
Obesity/overweight	Drug abuse	Employment opportunities
Heart Disease/heart attacks	Alcohol abuse	Drug use
Aging	Gangs	Crime
Cancer	Lack of exercise	Affordable housing
Teen pregnancy	Poor eating habits	Gang activity
Diabetes	Reckless/drunken driving	Availability of positive teen activities

Assessment Dissemination Plan

Both Randolph County and Randolph Hospital websites will post the Community Health Assessment Executive Summary. Thirty data books will be ordered for distribution as well as CDs for downloading the executive summary for distribution throughout the community.

Section One:

Demographic and Socioeconomic Data

County Profile

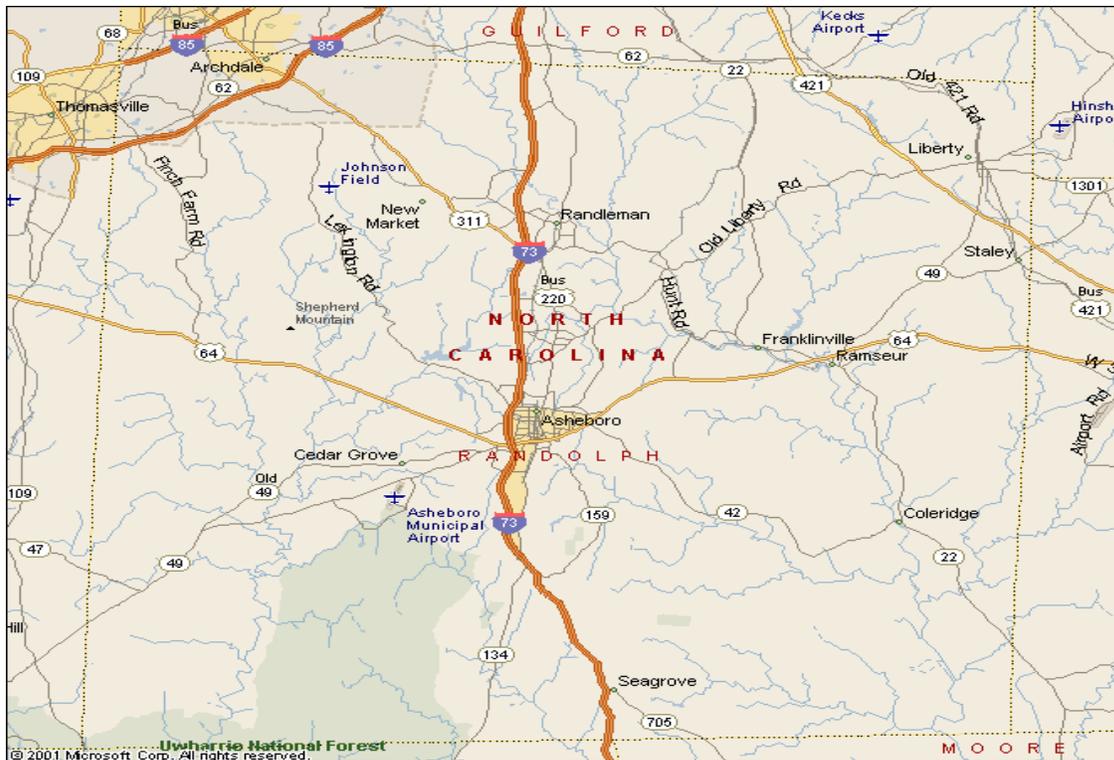
Location and Geography

Randolph County, located in the heart of North Carolina offers rich farmland, historic rivers and is home to the Uwharrie Mountains, one of the world's oldest mountain ranges. It is the 11th largest county in North Carolina and has the 19th highest population in the state. The towns of Archdale, Asheboro, Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, Randleman, Seagrove, Staley and Trinity are located within Randolph County with Asheboro being the county seat. Asheboro is approximately 70 miles from Raleigh and Charlotte.

Randolph County is bordered by Alamance, Chatham, Davidson, Guilford, Montgomery and Moore Counties and is easily accessible by major highways. US Highway 220/Interstate 73 and 74 divide the county almost equally into eastern and western portions, while US Highway 64 divides the county into northern and southern portions. In addition, Randolph County is conveniently accessible from Interstates 85 and 40.

The physical area of Randolph County is 790 square miles. County residents enjoy a moderate year-round climate. The average annual rainfall is 44.8 inches and the average annual temperature is just over 60 degrees.

County Map



Leisure

Although Randolph County is a part of the largest metropolitan area located entirely within North Carolina, it is still small-town living at its best. Randolph County has an array of leisure activities for individuals and families to enjoy. Among the many are the NC Zoo, Seagrove Pottery, the Richard Petty Museum and Caraway Speedway. In addition, for those interested in outdoor adventure, Randolph County offers a variety of perfect settings to choose from.

The NC Zoo: The nation's largest walk-through natural-habitat zoo features more than 1,100 animals from Africa and North America. Popular exhibits include the R.J. Reynolds Forest Aviary and the Endangered Species Carousel located in Junction Plaza. Interpretive galleries and interactive signage provide for an informative self-guided tour. In 2008, the Watani Grasslands Reserve opened, featuring up-close views of the largest land animals on the planet; elephants and rhinos. In June, the Acacia Station Giraffe Feeding Deck opened. It has beautiful treetop views and is a great place for seeing and feeding the large herd of giraffes.

Seagrove Pottery: Seagrove is considered the pottery capital of the world by many. Artisans create handcrafted pottery in the same tradition that began more than 200 years ago. With nearly 100 shops and galleries scattered throughout the area, you'll find everything from traditional tableware to collectible art pieces.

Richard Petty Museum: This museum showcases the career of the King of NASCAR from the early "dirt" days to the present. Cars, trophies and awards honoring the 7-Time Winston Cup Series Champion are showcased throughout.

Caraway Speedway: This is a .455 mile paved oval NASCAR-sanctioned track that features weekly racing events. Regarded as one of the most competitive and best-maintained short tracks in NASCAR's Atlantic Region, it hosts a number of regular divisions of weekly racing, including late model and limited stocks, as well as a super truck division.

Outdoor Activities: Leave the stress of the city behind at Goat Lady Dairy and the Pisgah Covered Bridge, Rising Meadow and Sunny Slopes Farms, Routh Horse Ranch, the Birkhead Mountains Wilderness Area and an assortment of local farms and orchards. There's also Zimmerman Vineyards, located on 102 acres at the foot of Mt. Shepherd, offering fabulous weekend tours and wine tastings, and the thrill and excitement of a lifetime on Richland Creek Zip Line.

Annual Events: Each year in Randolph County, annual festivals and events are held. Among those are: Archdale's Bush Hill Heritage Festival, Asheboro's Fall Festival and Street Carnival, Liberty's Antique Festival, Ramseur's Fall Festival, Randleman's NASCAR Day Festival and Seagrove's Pottery Festival.

Education

There are two school districts within Randolph County: Asheboro City and Randolph County. The Asheboro City School (ACS) System is comprised of nine schools; five elementary, two middle, one high school and one Early Child Development Center. Included in the ACS System is the Asheboro High School (AHS) Zoo School, which opened in August 2008. The AHS Zoo School is a science focus program for tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students. Learning takes place in a real-life setting on the grounds of the North Carolina Zoo. Students have access to a 1,500 acre world-class facility ideal for environmental and biological exploration. Beyond science, the zoo offers relevant experiences in marketing, retail, hospitality, art and much more.

The Randolph County School (RCS) System contains 31 schools; 17 elementary, seven middle and eight high schools. Included in the eight high schools is the Randolph County Early College High School (RCECHS), which opened in August 2006 and is located on the campus of Randolph Community College. The RCECHS is one of 33 Early College High Schools within North Carolina.

ACS 2008 District Enrollment = 4,564 RCS 2008 District Enrollment = 18,468

White	45.95%
Black	14.90%
Hispanic	32.67%
Asian	1.69%
American Indian	0.26%
Multi-Racial	4.54%
Male	50.2%
Female	49.8%

White	79.76%
Black	4.03%
Hispanic	11.31%
Asian	1.23%
American Indian	0.56%
Multi-Racial	3.10%
Male	52.0%
Female	48.0%

Randolph Community College (RCC) is a public, two-year, comprehensive, community college established to serve the citizens of Randolph County. The College began operation in 1962 as a joint city-county industrial education center under the direction of the Trades and Industrial Division, Department of Vocational Education. The North Carolina legislature in 1963 established a separate system of community colleges and the College became part of that system.

Since opening its doors in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, the College has seen many changes including:

- Three name changes—Randolph Technical Institute, Randolph Technical College and Randolph Community College
- Facilities expansion—from 33,000 square feet to more than 282,000 square feet on two campuses in Asheboro and Archdale
- Enrollment growth—from 75 students to more than 3,015 credit and 8,880 noncredit students

RCC offers Associate in Applied Science and Associate in Arts degrees, vocational diplomas, and certificates by the North Carolina Community College System and the State Board of Community Colleges. Continuing Education curricula include a state-approved Adult High School Diploma program, General Educational Development program and a variety of preparatory level programs. Degree, diploma, and preparatory programs (including high school) are approved for veterans.

As a member of the North Carolina Community College System, Randolph Community College offers occupational and adult education to meet the educational needs of the youth and adults served by the College. The College accepts men and women for enrollment in a wide variety of subjects designed to meet the changing technology and complex social development of its community.

The University Center of Randolph County was established in 2008 and is a collaborative effort between Randolph Community College, Pfeiffer University, Greensboro College, and Salem College. Courses are offered in particular disciplines at significantly reduced tuition rates, creating an opportunity for students to complete a baccalaureate degree without leaving the county.

Transportation

Randolph County does not have a public means of transportation, however, there are two forms of alternative transportation available, Regional Coordinated Area Transportation System (RCATS) and the Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation (PART).

RCATS is a program provided by the Randolph County Senior Adult Association (RCSAA). Initially started in 1979, the RCSAA became lead agency for community transportation in 1994. RCATS began providing Coordinated Community Transportation Program (CTP) services for Randolph County in 1995 and then became a Regional CTP transportation provider program in 2004. It proudly serves all citizens of Randolph County with public transportation needs on an advance reservation basis. As needed, transportation out of the county is also provided.

On June 30, 2008, the Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation (PART) expanded the PART Express services to Randolph County. The Randolph County route serves the US 220 corridor from Greensboro to Asheboro with stops at Randolph Community College, Randolph Hospital, the Randleman area and continues into Greensboro. With gas prices reaching \$4.00 a gallon, this has proven to be an important asset to Randolph County, allowing residents who commute to and from work and/or school an alternative transportation venue.

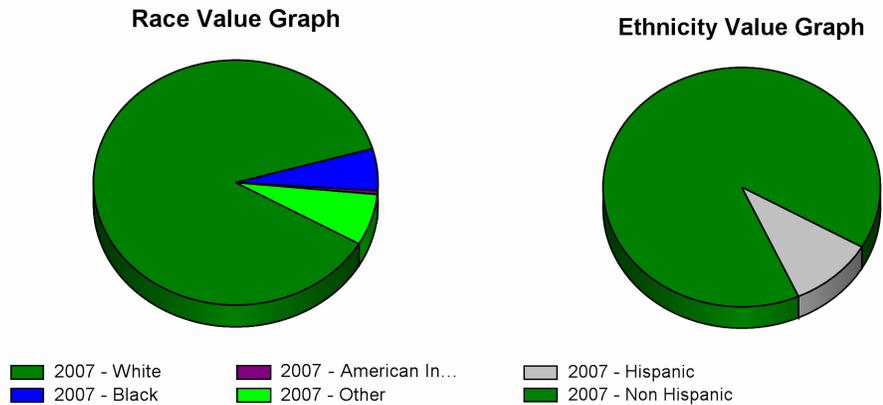
Population Demographics

The US Census Bureau reports a population of approximately 141,186 persons in Randolph County for the year 2008. This is an increase of 8.2% from the year 2000 when the population was reported to be approximately 130,454. The population for North Carolina in 2008 was 9,222,414 which is an increase of 14.6% from 2000.

Similar to North Carolina as a whole, the population of Randolph County is divided almost equally between males (49.1%-RC, 48.9%-NC) and females (50.9%-RC, 51.1%-NC).

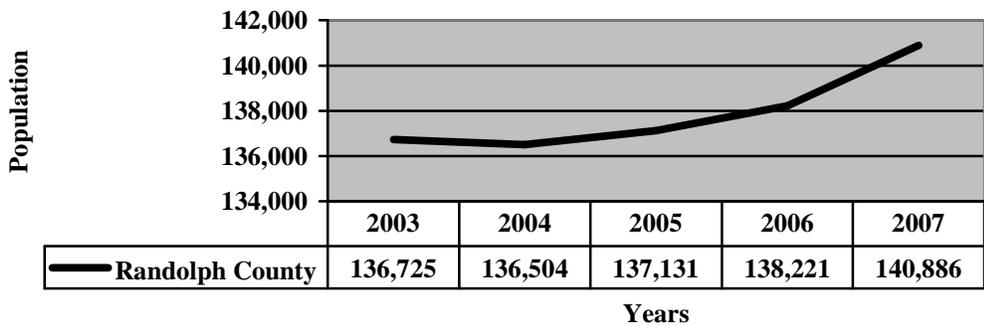
Residents of Randolph County are predominately White (87.2%), followed by Hispanic (9.9%) and Black (5.5%). The Hispanic population in Randolph County is higher when compared to North Carolina as a whole.

The following graphs depict the race value and ethnicity value of residents in Randolph County. In 2007, Randolph County had 122,896 White residents, 14,027 Hispanics, and 7,766 Black residents. The Hispanic population in 2007 was 14,027 which was approximately 10% of the total population in Randolph County. North Carolina, as a whole in 2007, had a Hispanic population of only 6.8%.



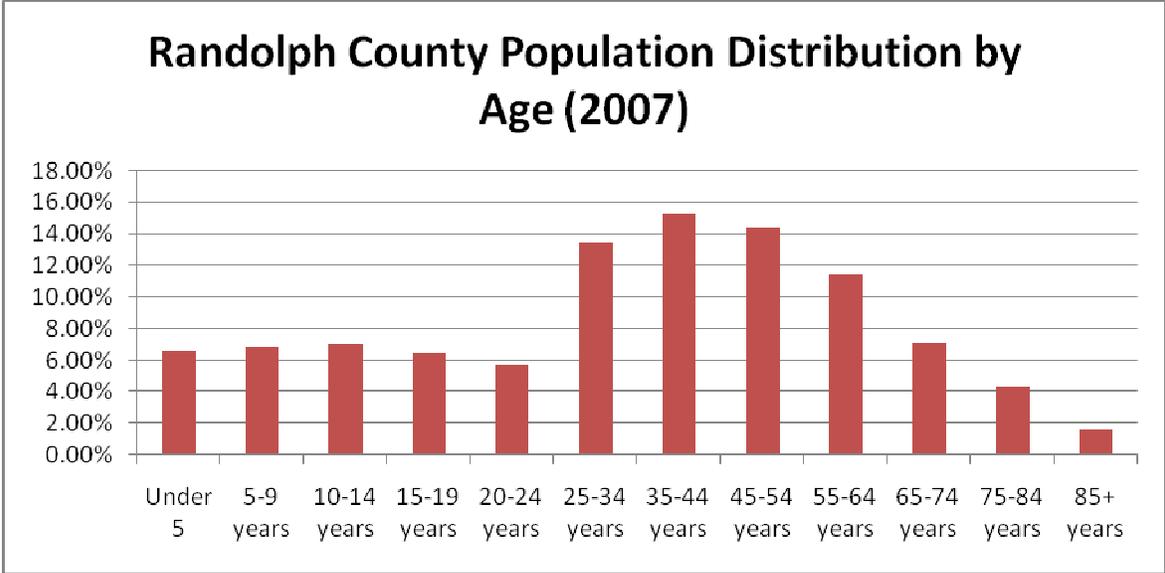
Source: CATCH-NC. 2007. Population Demographics. Randolph County. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

Population Change Since 2003



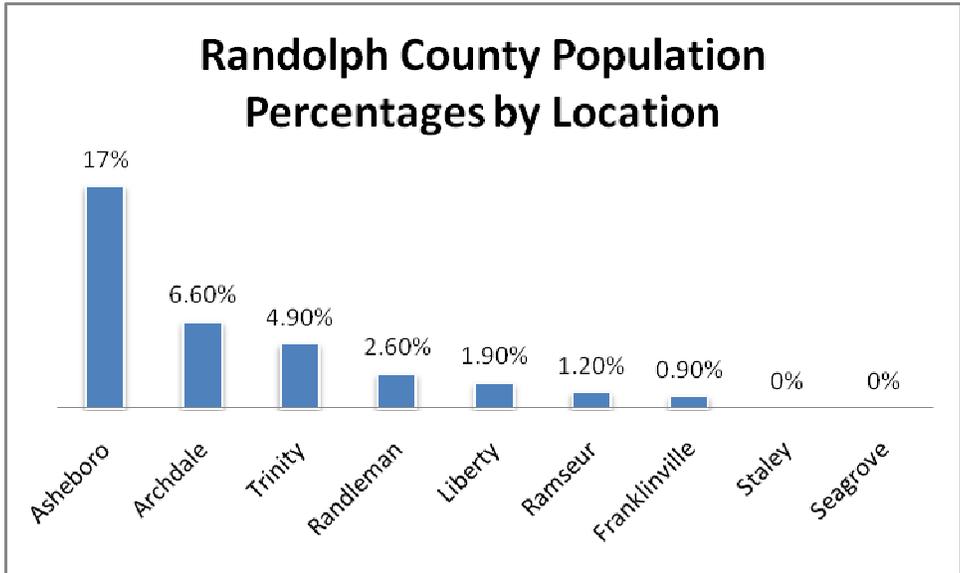
Source: CATCH-NC. Percent of Population Change Since 2003. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

- Since 2003, Randolph County’s population has continued to increase over time.



Source: CATCH-NC. Population Estimates. Randolph County. 2007. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

- The highest percentage of residents in Randolph County are between the ages of 35-44, where as the lowest percentage of residents are in the 85+ years.



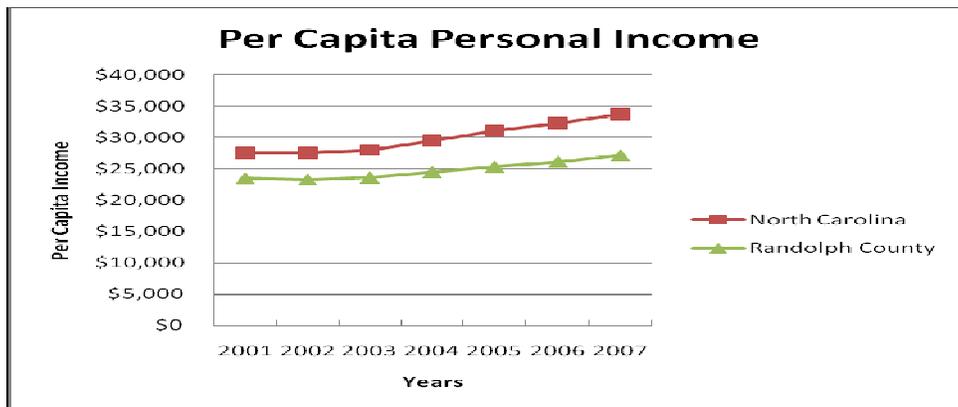
Source: US Census Bureau. Population Finder. 2007. http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en.

- Among each of the nine municipalities, Asheboro and Archdale have the highest percentage of residents.

Socioeconomic Profiles

Overview

The US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis reports that the Per Capita Personal Income for Randolph County rose from \$23,542 in 2001 to \$27,160 in 2007. All four of Randolph's peer counties are below the North Carolina's level for Per Capita Personal Income.



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2007. Per Capita Personal Income. <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/drill.cfm>

Ability/Disability

Figures from the US Census Bureau indicate that 17.6% of the people in Randolph County aged five and older have a disability of some kind, as compared to North Carolina's rate at 16.8%.

Medicaid/NC Health Choice Eligibility

Percent Medicaid Eligible as % of Population

Residence	2006	2007	2008
North Carolina	22%	15%	15%
Burke	21%	16%	17%
Catawba	20%	14%	15%
Davidson	20%	15%	16%
Lincoln	20%	13%	14%
Randolph	22%	16%	17%

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. North Carolina Division of Medical Assistance. Percent Medicaid Eligible as % of population. <http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dma/countyreports/2009/Cnty055.pdf>.

- As evidenced in the chart above, a similar trend of those eligible for Medicaid can be seen in all five counties and in North Carolina.
- Randolph County, as well as the four peer counties has increased in the percentages of those eligible for Medicaid since 2006, whereas North Carolina has remained steady.
- The majority of Medicaid Assistance in Randolph County is given to qualifying infants and children, followed by AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), and the disabled population.

NC Health Choice Eligibilities by County

Residence	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008
North Carolina	121,836	134,194	109,006	117,006	124,572
Burke	1,403	1,499	1,360	1,408	1,391
Catawba	2,268	2,621	2,148	2,184	2,368
Davidson	2,198	2,469	2,040	2,396	2,464
Lincoln	869	983	843	965	942
Randolph	2,327	2,597	1,875	2,007	2,207

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. North Carolina Division of Medical Assistance. NC Health Choice Eligibilities by County. <http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/dma/elig/index.htm>.

- According to the chart above, out of the four peer county comparisons, Lincoln County has the lowest number of NC Health Choice Eligibilities; whereas Davidson County had the highest.

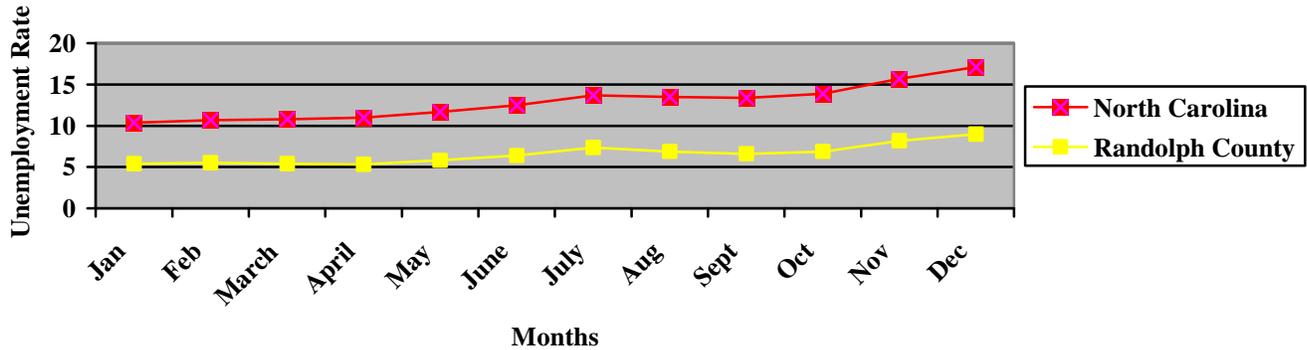
Annual Unemployment Rates for Randolph, Peer Counties, and North Carolina

Residence	2007	2008	2009 (Through August)
Burke	6.0	8.4	15.6
Catawba	5.5	7.4	15.6
Davidson	5.6	7.3	13.4
Lincoln	4.9	7.5	14.6
Randolph	4.7	6.6	12.2
North Carolina	4.7	6.3	Not available

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2005-2008. Annual Unemployment Rates. <http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=la>.

- The annual employment rate has increased each year for all counties and for North Carolina.

Unemployment Rate, Jan-Dec. 2008



Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2008. Annual Unemployment Rates. <http://data.bls.gov/PDO/outside.jsp?survey=la>.

Percent Estimate of Uninsured, Age 0-64 by County of Residence, 2005

County of Residence	% Estimate
North Carolina	18.6
Burke County	16.5
Catawba County	16.0
Davidson County	16.3
Lincoln County	17.1
Randolph County	17.2

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. NC-CATCH. Percent Estimate of Uninsured Age 0-64 (2005). <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

- When compared to each of the four peer counties, Randolph had the highest percent estimate of uninsured people age 0-64.
- Randolph County is 7.5% lower when compared to North Carolina as a whole for percentage of uninsured persons ages 0-64.

Educational Attainment

- According to the 2006-2008 US Census Bureau reports, only 12.4% of Randolph County residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher, as compared to the state rate of 25.0%. Just over 74% of Randolph County residents are high school graduates compared to the 82.2% of total North Carolina residents.
- Data reported through the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics (2007) indicates that the number of high school drop-outs is increasing at a higher rate in Randolph County than in North Carolina as whole.

Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death for all ages in 2007 by County of Residence

Burke	Cause of Death
1	Diseases of the Heart
2	Cancer
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
4	All other Unintentional Injuries
5	Cerebrovascular Diseases
6	Influenza and Pneumonia
7	Alzheimer's Disease
8	Septicemia
9	Diabetes Mellitus
10	Motor Vehicle Injuries

Catawba	Cause of Death
1	Cancer
2	Diseases of the Heart
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
4	Cerebrovascular Diseases
5	Alzheimer's Disease
6	All other Unintentional Injuries
7	Diabetes Mellitus
8	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis
9	Influenza and Pneumonia
10	Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)

Davidson	Cause of Death
1	Diseases of the Heart
2	Cancer
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
5	All other Unintentional Injuries
6	Alzheimer's Disease
7	Diabetes Mellitus
8	Motor Vehicle Injuries
9	Influenza and Pneumonia
10	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis

Lincoln	Cause of Death
1	Diseases of the Heart
2	Cancer
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases
4	Motor Vehicle Injuries
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
6	All other Unintentional Injuries
7	Diabetes Mellitus
8	Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)
9	Influenza and Pneumonia
10	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis

Randolph	Cause of Death
1	Diseases of the Heart
2	Cancer
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
4	Cerebrovascular Diseases
5	All other Unintentional Injuries
6	Alzheimer's Disease
7	Motor Vehicle Injuries
8	Diabetes Mellitus
9	Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)
10	Septicemia

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. Leading Causes of Death in North Carolina. 2007.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/lcd/lcd.cfm>

Leading Causes of Death in Randolph County by Individual Age Groups

Rank	00-19 Years	20-39 Years	40-64 Years	65-84 Years	85+ Years
1	Conditions originating in the Perinatal Period	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Cancer	Cancer	Diseases of heart
2	Congenital Malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	Suicide	Diseases of heart	Diseases of heart	Cancer
3	All other unintentional injuries	All other unintentional injuries	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
4	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Assault	Suicide	Cardiovascular Disease	Alzheimer's Disease
5	Intentional Self Harm (Suicide)	Diseases of heart	Unintentional injuries	Alzheimer's Disease	Cardiovascular Disease
6		Cancer	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Septicemia	Influenza/Pneumonia
7		HIV	Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Unintentional injuries
8		Anemia	Motor Vehicle Injuries	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis	Diabetes Mellitus
9		Cholelithiasis	Septicemia	Influenza/Pneumonia	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids
10		Diabetes Mellitus	Cardiovascular Disease	Unintentional Injuries	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. Leading Causes of Death in NC 2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/lcd/lcd.cfm>.

Randolph County Community Resources

Randolph County is rich in resources that pertain to health and wellness. NC Care Link provides the most current listing of Randolph County resources. To access NC Care Link's resources by keyword use the following link:

<https://www.nccarelink.gov/> Now follow the steps below:

- Click on Start a Search *Or* Click the Search by Keyword Tab
- Select the Keyword from the extensive Dropdown Menu
- Select Location **County** & Select Randolph from the Dropdown Menu
- Click on Start a Search this will give you the Results page(s) for your Keyword

In reviewing the available resources, it was discovered that there are opportunities for improvement that include:

- Lack of ongoing Teen and Children Activities (fee or free)
- Lack of Adult Daycare Centers
- Lack Public Transportation

Section Two:

Health Professional Ratios

Health Professional Ratios

The NC-CATCH data system lists the following rates for Health Professionals in Randolph County, the state, as well as our peer counties (Burke, Catawba, Davidson & Lincoln) for 2006. All figures listed are per 10,000 population.

In general the rate for Randolph County Health Professionals is less when compared to the state and most of its peer counties. The exceptions to this are in the fields of Dental Hygienists and Physical Therapist Assistants where we are comparable to the state and two of our peer counties.

Significant areas for Randolph County that are less than the state rate based are listed below. The State Center for Health Statistics (SCHS) criteria is defined as more than 15% difference between rates:

- Dentists over 43% less **
- Nurse Practitioners over 63% less and Lowest Among All Peer Counties
- Pharmacists 50% less **
- Physical Therapists over 58% less and Lowest Among All Peer Counties
- Physicians over 58% less **
- Physician Assistants over 78% less **
- Primary Care Physicians over 46% less **
- Psychologists 95% less and Lowest Among All Peer Counties
- Registered Nurses over 58% less and Lowest Among All Peer Counties
- Respiratory Therapists over 70% less and Lowest Among All Peer Counties

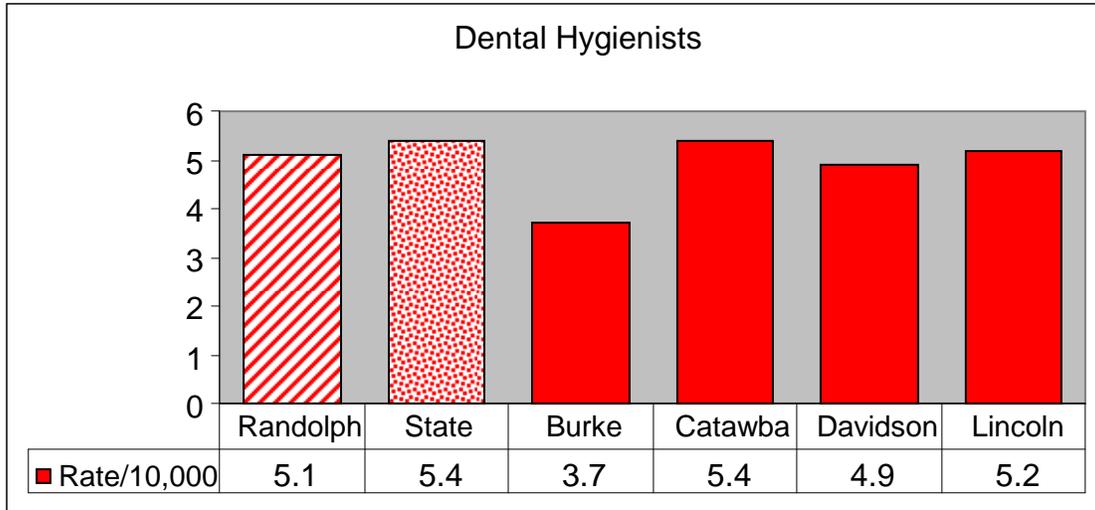
**** Indicates Randolph's rate is >15% less than 2 or more of its peer counties**

Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data

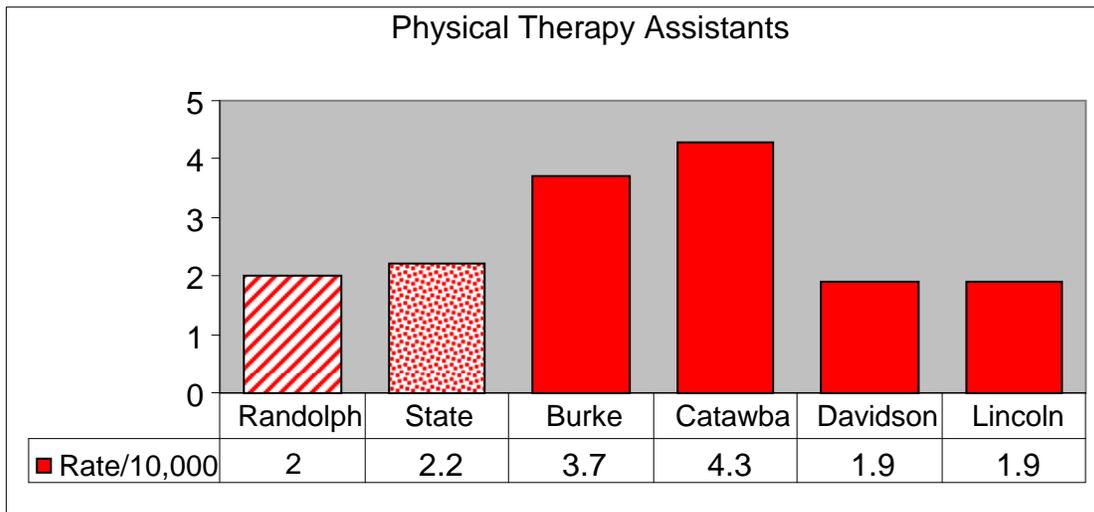
Why is this information important?

Access and utilization of health care is affected by many variables including the availability of health professionals. In Randolph County the number of health professionals has not kept pace with the state rates. This is not an exception, but more a part of the common situation that exists in many communities. Randolph did have comparable rates in the areas of Dental Hygienists and Physical Therapy Assistants.

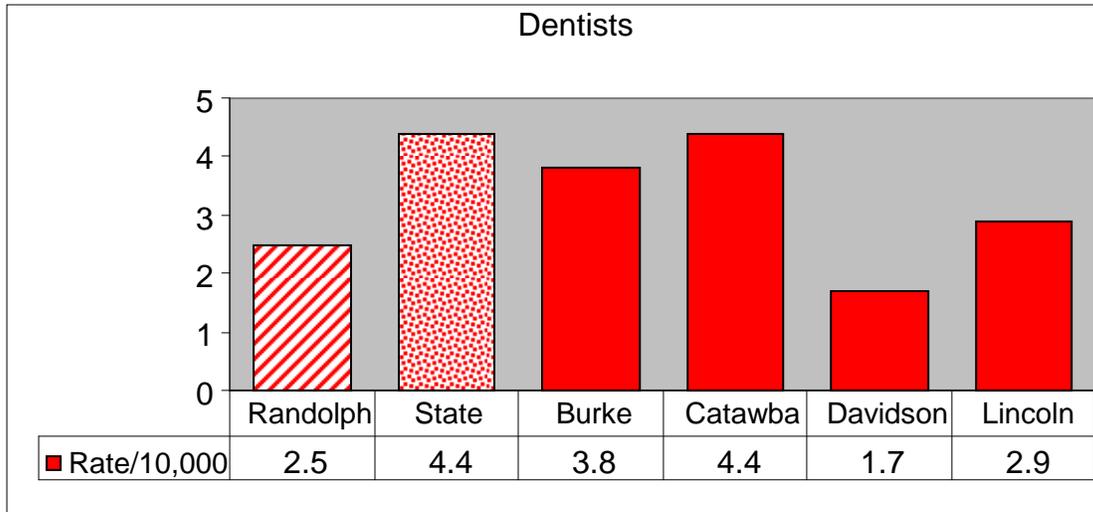
Randolph County has one hospital although the county has seen an increase in emergency service facilities, with several new urgent care offices opening in the past few years. The concept of using the emergency room for primary care has far reaching implications, translating into cost to patients, the hospital and the community. By increasing the number of health professionals and improving access, we will be able to offer timely, quality health care for the citizens of Randolph County that improves the quality of life.



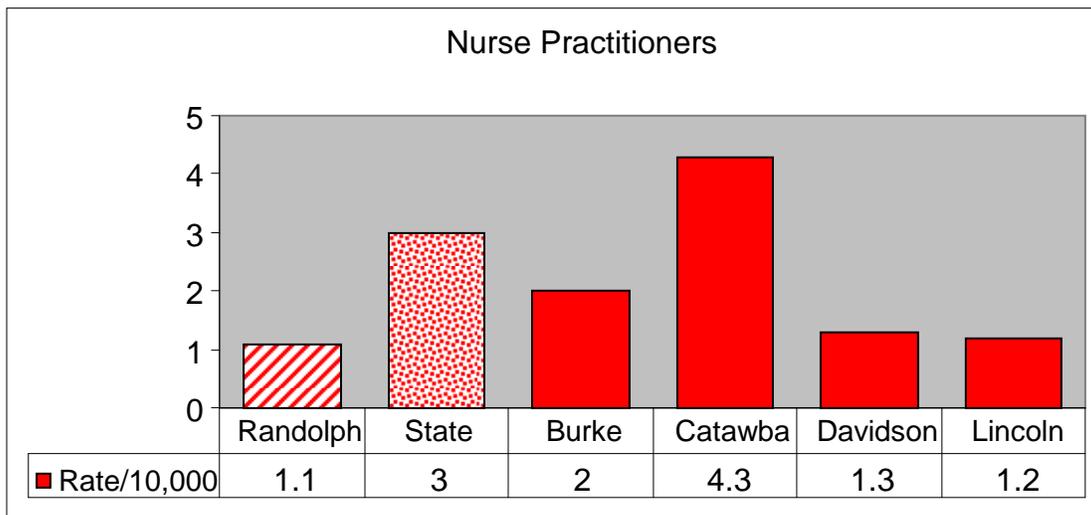
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



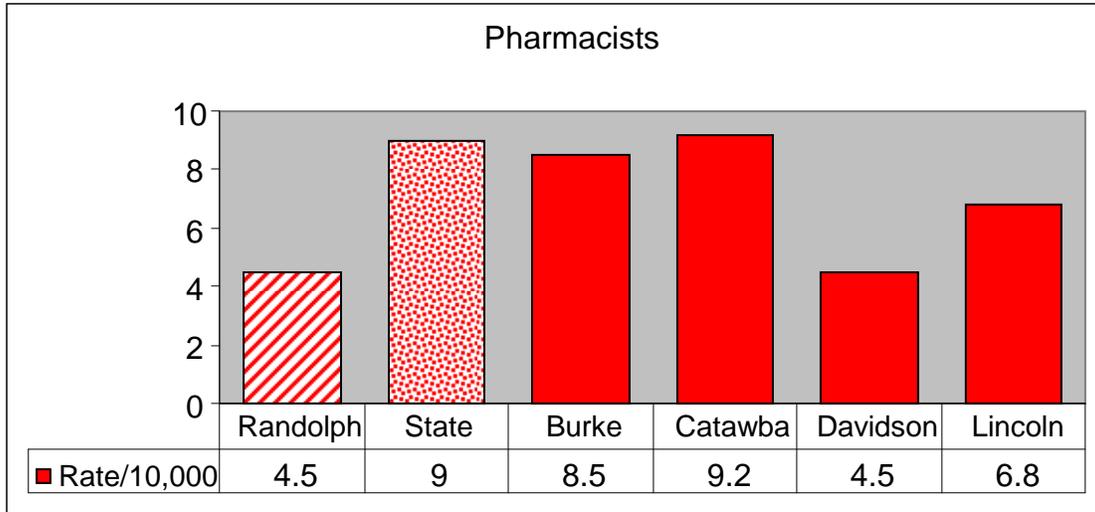
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



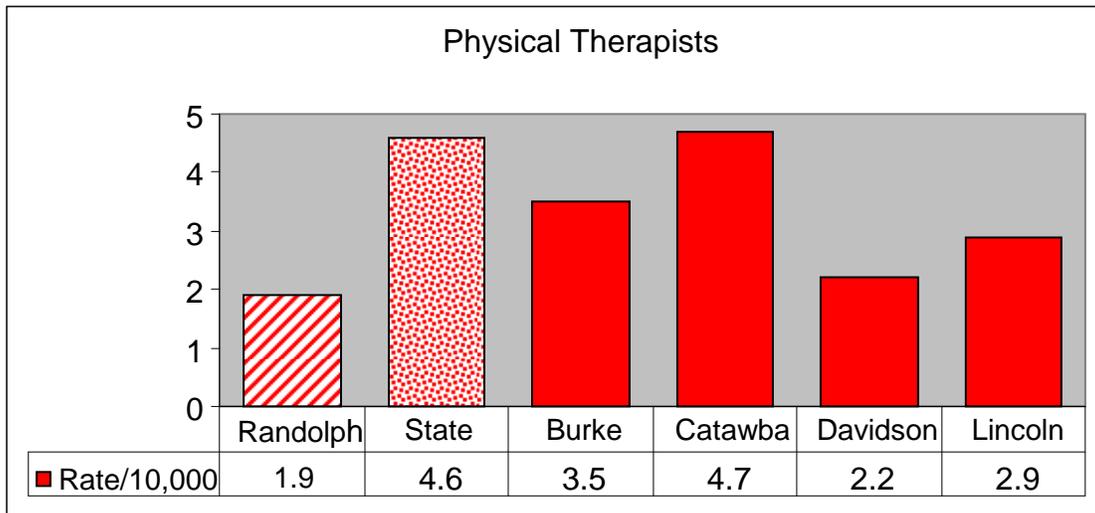
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



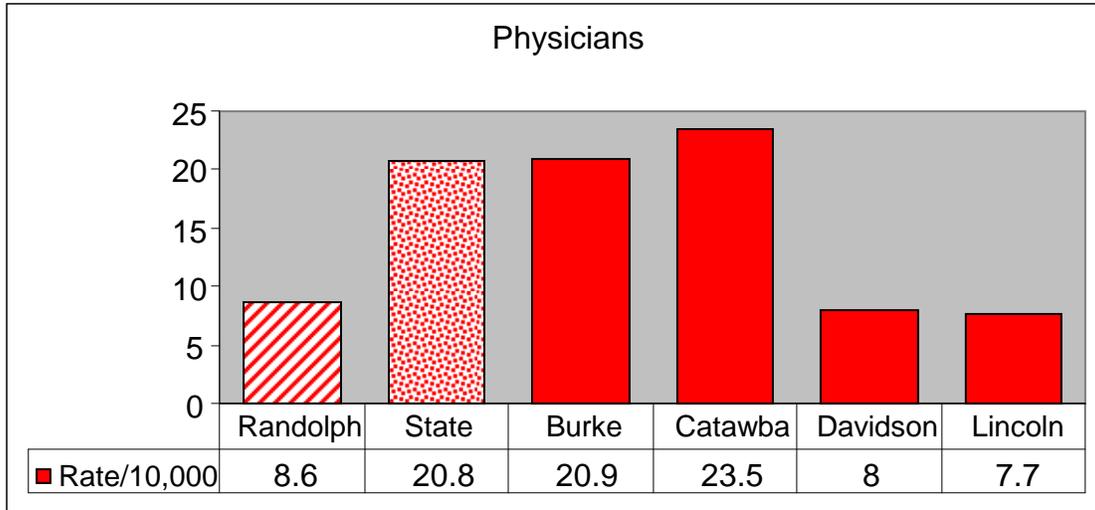
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



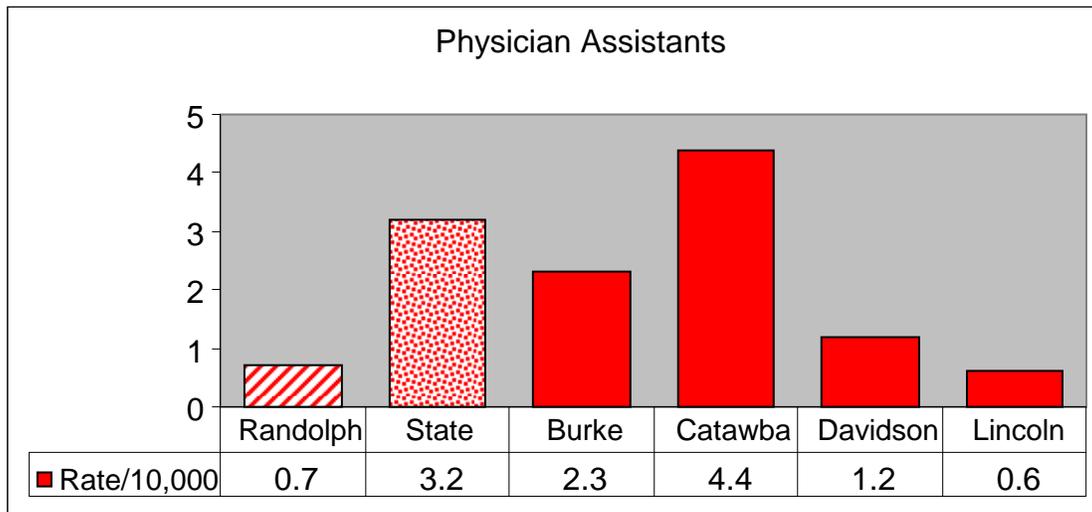
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



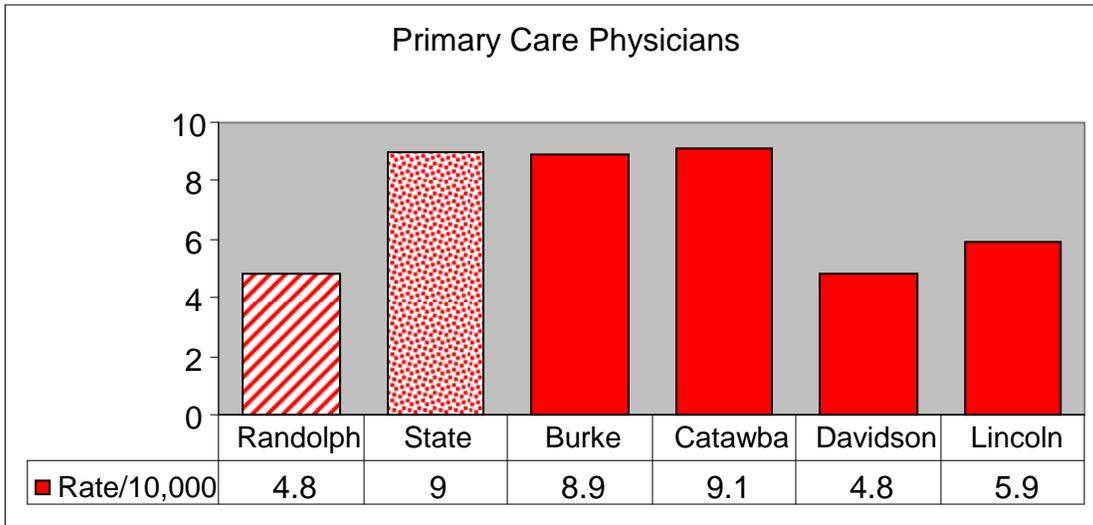
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



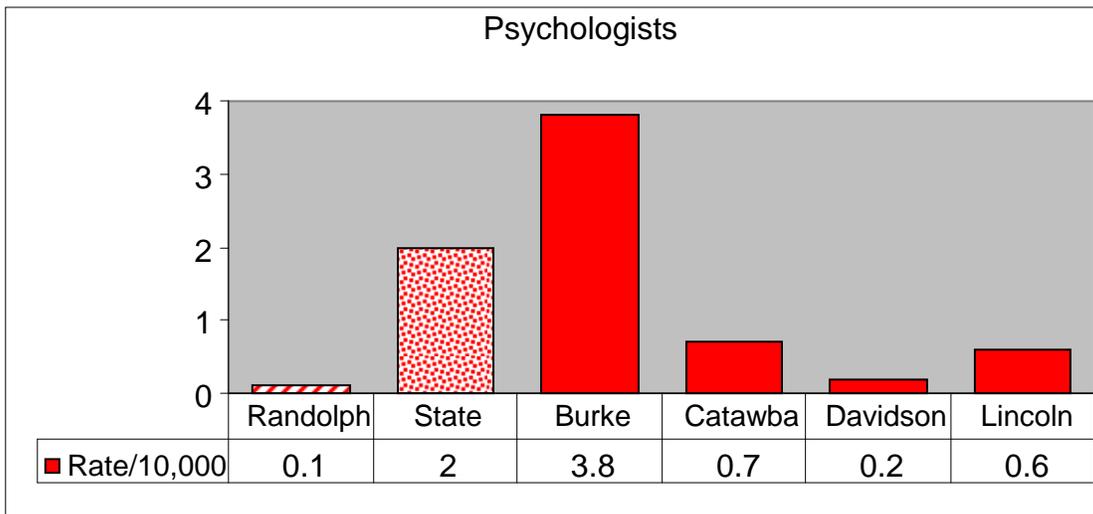
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



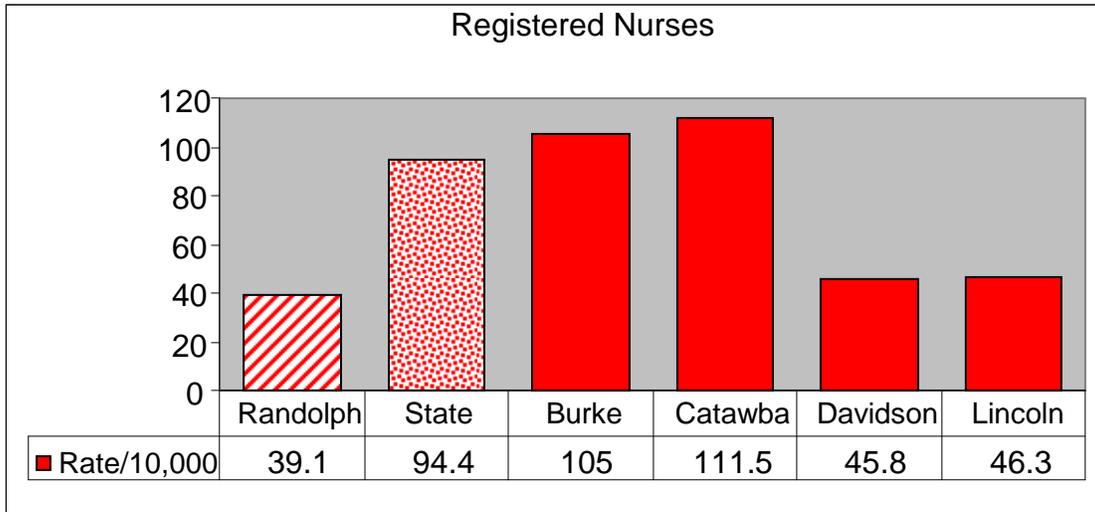
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



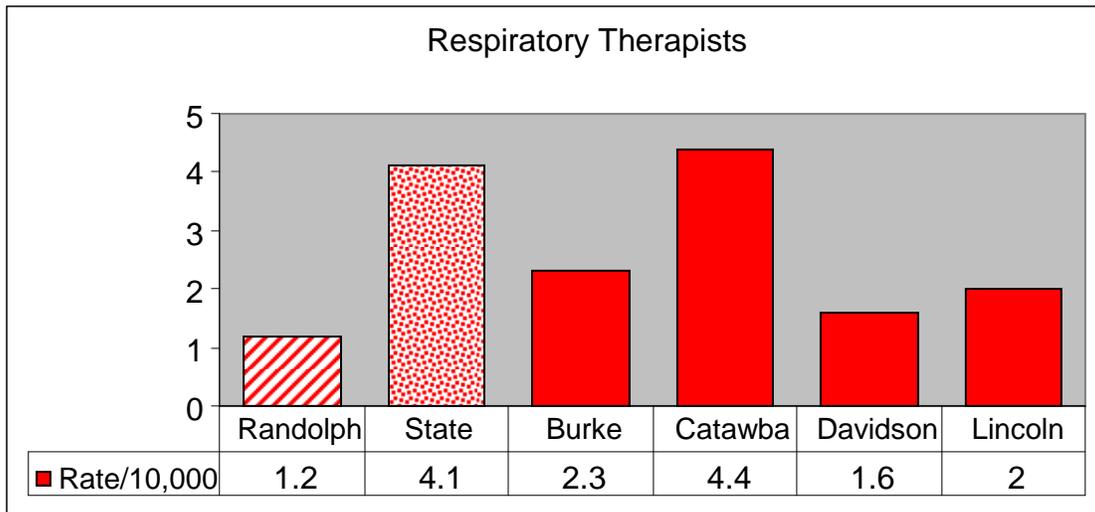
Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data



Source: 2006 NC-CATCH Data

Section Three:

Health Statistics

Cancer

Overview

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in North Carolina and the United States. In 2007, 17,425 persons in North Carolina died from cancer, 279 of those were from Randolph County. In both the U.S. and the state, the most frequently diagnosed cancers are prostate cancer for males, breast cancer for females, followed by lung and colorectal cancer for both sexes. The causes of cancer vary, with certain types having more known risk factors than others.

Approximately 65-80% of all cancers are preventable because they are related to personal lifestyle choices or environmental factors. For example, cancers caused by smoking and alcohol use can be prevented by avoiding those behaviors. Likewise, cancers related to obesity and overweight, lack of exercise and nutrition are also preventable as are skin cancers caused by exposure to the sun. Certain cancers that are caused by infectious organisms can be prevented through a combination of behavior change and medical interventions. Regular screenings and early detection may also be preventive, and can detect cancers at an early stage when they are most treatable.

Randolph County Data

The North Carolina Central Cancer Registry projected that in 2009 there would be 720 new cancer cases in Randolph County and 284 deaths.

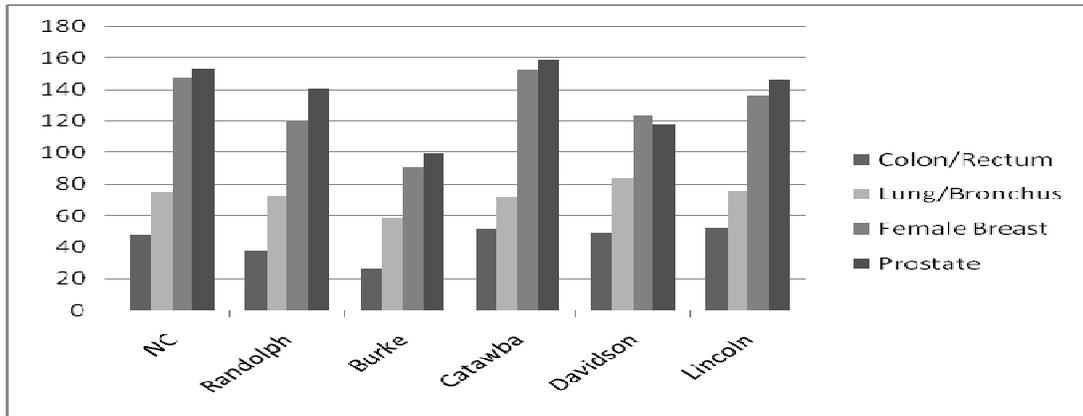
2009	New Cases	Deaths
Lung	114	88
Breast	119	20
Prostate	108	15
Colon/Rectum	73	25

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. Cancer Projections 2009. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/projections.html>.

- According to the table above, residents in Randolph County are more likely to develop breast cancer when compared to the other types.
- Residents in Randolph County are more likely to die from lung cancer rather than breast, prostate, or colon/rectum.

Cancer Incidence

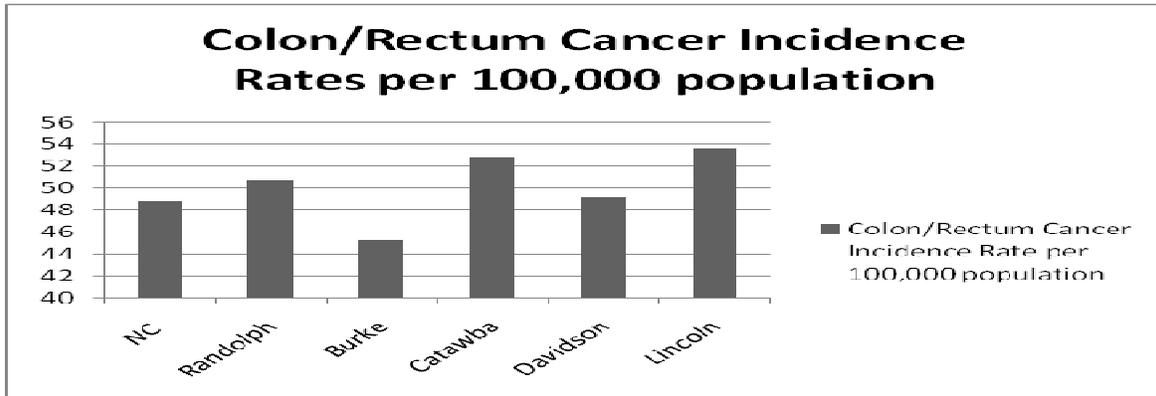
2002-2006 Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2007). 2002-2006 Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/incidence/2006/5yearRates.pdf>.

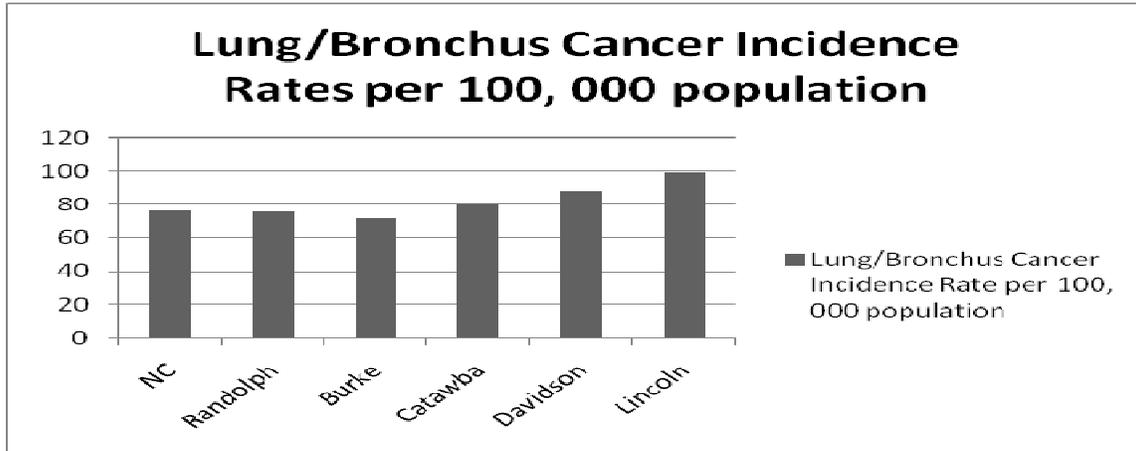
- Randolph County had the second lowest rate female breast incidence between the years 2002-2006 when compared to the four peer counties and the state rates.

2005 Colon/Rectum Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population



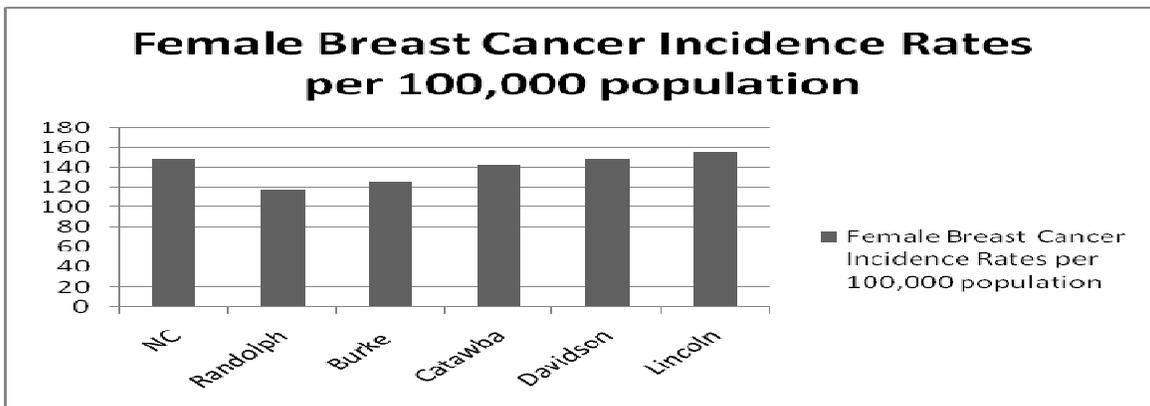
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). 2005 Colon/Rectum Cancer Incidence Rates by County http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/incidence05/Table_6.pdf

2005 Lung/Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population



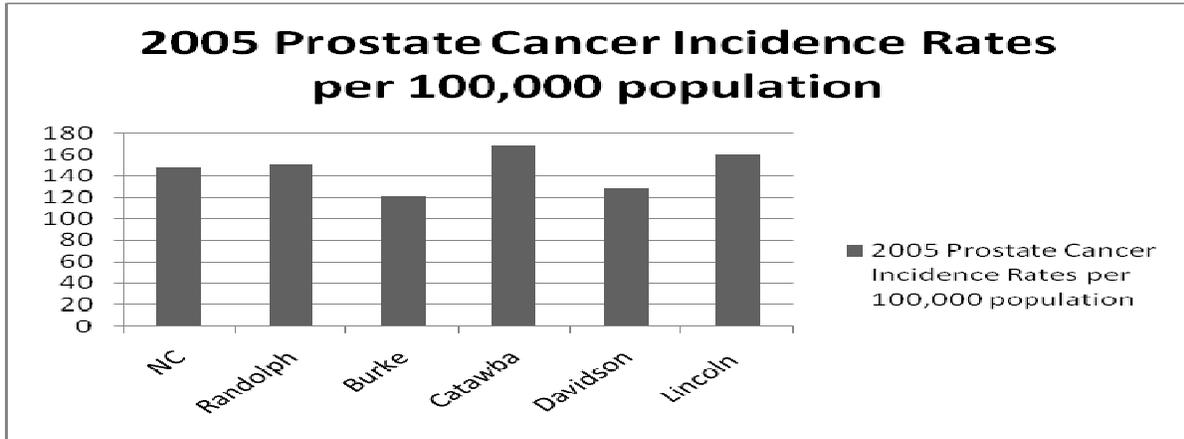
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005) Lung/Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates by County per 100,000 population http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/incidence05/Table_7.pdf.

2005 Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005) Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by County per 100,000 population http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/incidence05/Table_8.pdf.

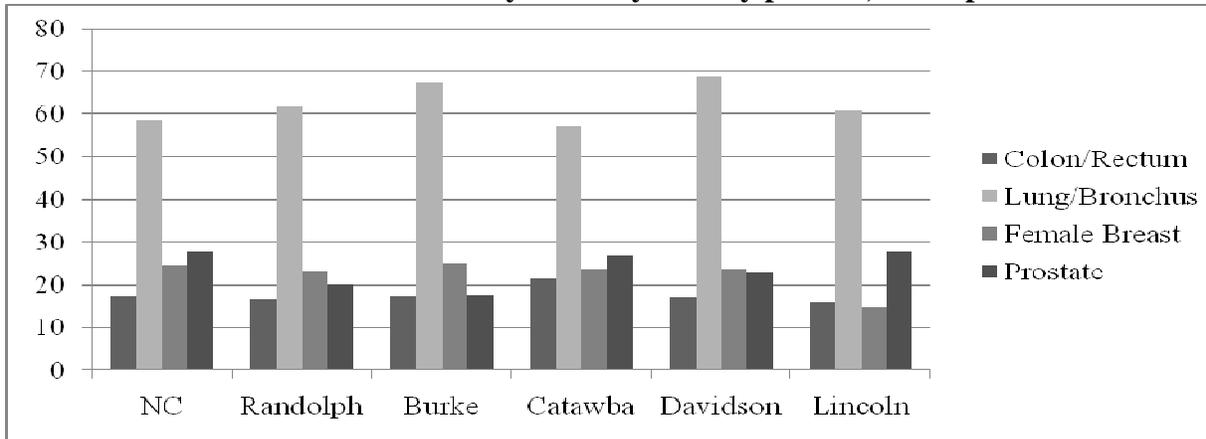
2005 Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates by County per 100,000 population http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/incidence05/Table_9.pdf.

Cancer Mortality

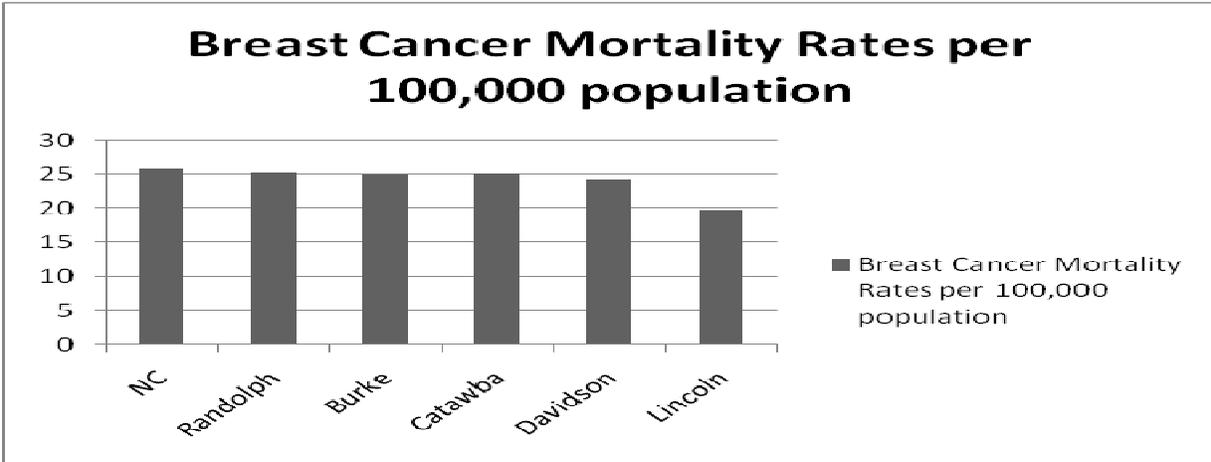
2003-2007 Cancer Mortality Rates by County per 100,000 Population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics (2007). 2003-2007 Cancer mortality rates by county per 100,000 population. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/mort0307cnty.pdf>.

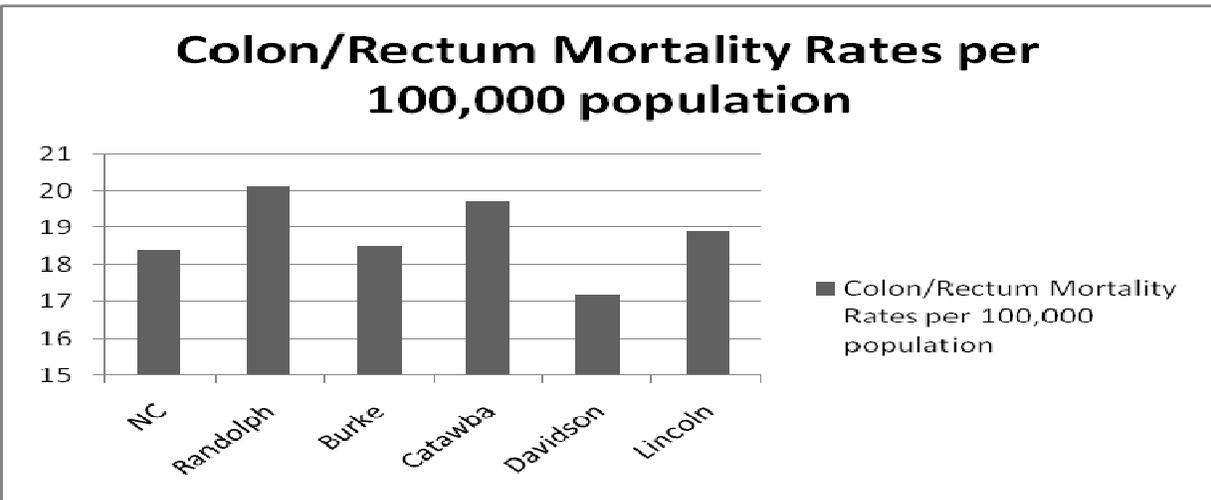
- According to the chart above, cancer mortality rates were highest among those who had lung/bronchus cancer.

2001-2005 Breast Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). 2001-2005 Breast Cancer Mortality Rates by County of Residence per 100,000 population <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/mort0105cnty.pdf>.

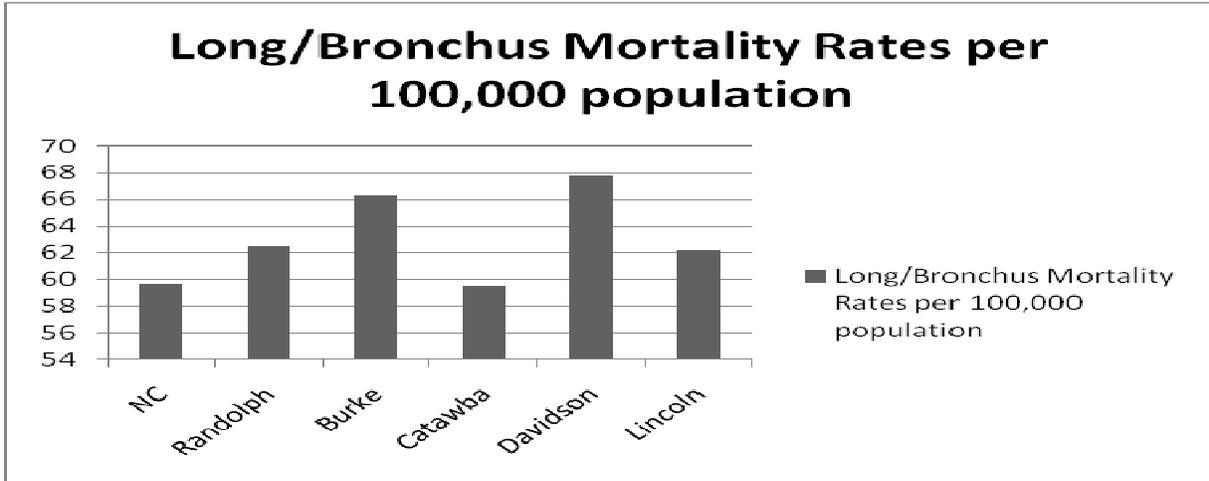
2001-2005 Colon/Rectum Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). 2001-2005 Colon/Rectum Mortality Rates by County of Residence per 100,000 population <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/mort0105cnty.pdf>.

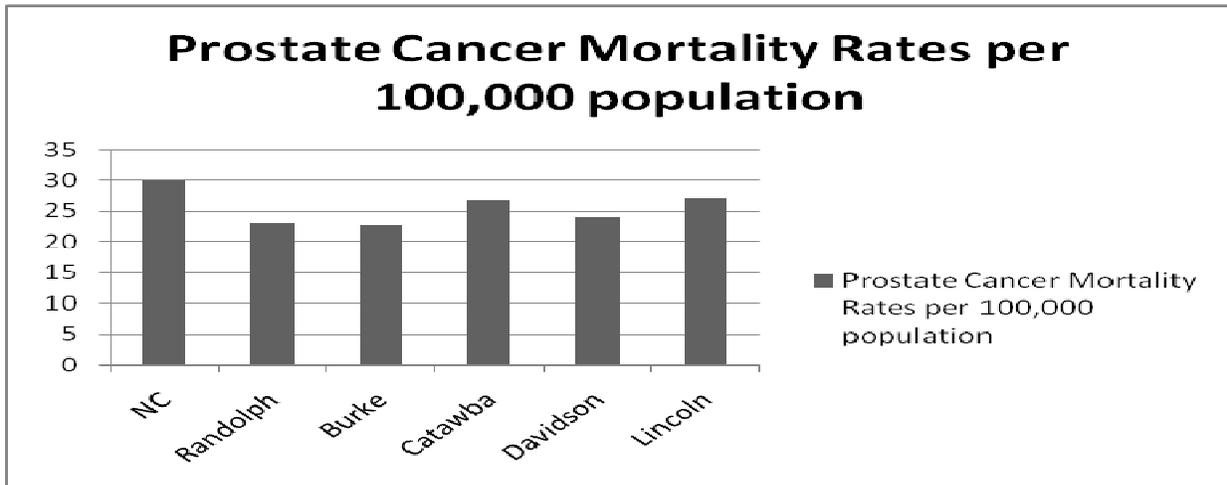
- Randolph County has the highest mortality rate due to colon/rectum cancer when compared to the peer counties and the state as a whole.

2001-2005 Lung/Bronchus Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). 2001-2005 Lung/Bronchus Mortality Rates by County of Residence per 100,000 population <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/mort0105cnty.pdf>

2001-2005 Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2005). 2001-2005 Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates by County of Residence per 100,000 population <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/CCR/mort0105cnty.pdf>

- Randolph County has the second lowest prostate cancer mortality rate, when compared to the four peer counties and the state, with Burke County having the lowest rate.

Disparities

- Across North Carolina and our four peer counties, males are more likely to have lung/bronchus cancer.
- Males are more likely to die from colon/rectum cancer than females.
- White females are more likely to develop breast cancer than black females; however, black females are more likely to die from breast cancer.

Implications

- Increase promotion efforts of the QuitSmart Program and other tobacco cessation programs within the county, with special emphasis on school-aged children and the African American population.
- Make prevention methods of colon/rectum cancer more available to Randolph County residents with special emphasis on the male population.
- Increase education efforts in regards to breast cancer awareness and prevention, with special emphasis on the African American population.

Assets

- Randolph Hospital offers QuitSmart classes, a smoking cessation program, free of charge to individuals and businesses/organizations.
- The Randolph Cancer Center is a collaborative effort of Randolph Hospital and Moses Cone Health System and provides comprehensive cancer care to Randolph County. Benefits of this collaboration include expert cancer care and participation in National Cancer Institute-approved research trials close to home. It also offers streamlined access to other cancer-related services of Moses Cone Health System Regional Cancer Center.

Communicable Disease

Overview

A communicable disease is an infectious or contagious disease that can be transmitted from one individual to another either directly by contact or indirectly by germs or parasites. Health Professionals are required to report cases of certain communicable diseases to the NC Division of Public Health through their local health department. Randolph County works in collaboration with the NC Communicable Disease Branch on the following four objectives:

- To promptly investigate disease outbreaks and unusual situations and to implement control measures to minimize further transmission of disease
- To monitor disease-reporting by physicians and laboratories in order to detect trends and to assess the public health impact of diseases
- To provide a channel of communication between public health agencies, private physicians, and hospital and occupational infection control personnel, as an essential part of disease control efforts
- To explain public health interventions and disseminate health education messages to the community and the media in order to enhance disease control efforts

County and State Data

HIV

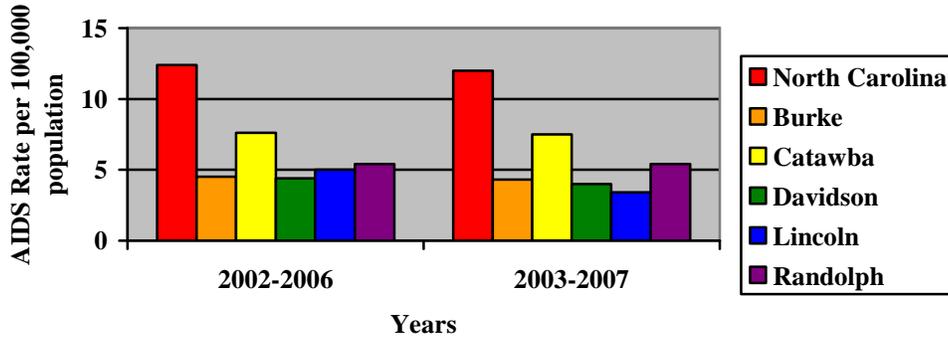
According to the North Carolina HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch, Randolph County in 2007, ranked 69th in the state for HIV Disease. Randolph County's HIV rate in 2007 was 58.5% lower than the state rate. Randolph County reported twenty-one (21) cases of HIV in 2008.

AIDS

According to the North Carolina HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch, Randolph County in 2007 ranked 63rd in the state for AIDS cases, with an average rate for the time period 2005-2007, of 3.8. This rate is 62.4% lower than the state rate. In 2008, there were four cases of AIDS in Randolph County.

AIDS Rates

**NC Resident AIDS Rates per 100,000 population
2002-2007**

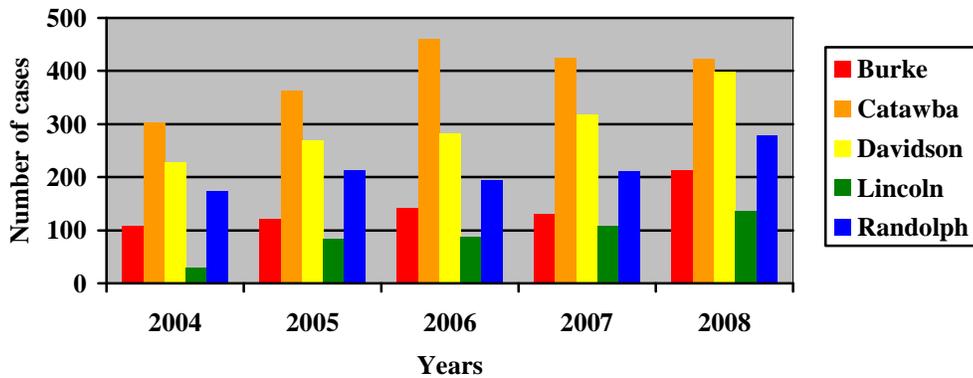


Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2002-2007 Health Databooks. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/2008/>.

- Randolph County’s AIDS rate remained the same at 5.4 with an average of 37 cases.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia Cases from 2004-2008 by County of Residence



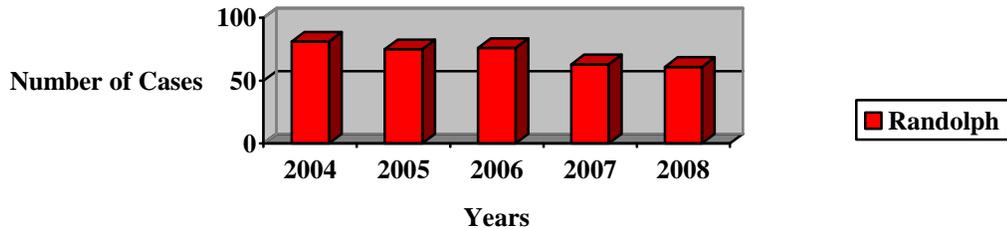
Source: N.C. HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch. N.C. 2008 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. North Carolina Chlamydia Cases by County of Report, 2004-2008. <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/pdf/std08rpt.pdf>.

Gonorrhea

**Gonorrhea cases by County
2004-2008**

County of Residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burke	51	52	95	76	69
Catawba	123	148	248	233	184
Davidson	61	139	117	140	105
Lincoln	27	30	39	36	38
Randolph	81	75	76	63	61

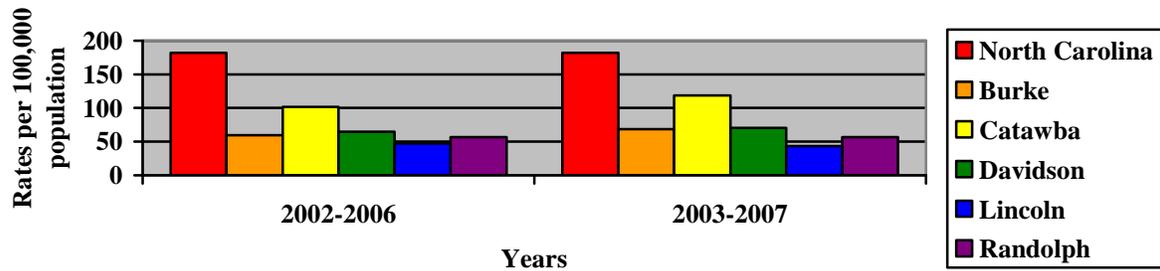
**Randolph County Gonorrhea Cases
2004-2008**



Source: NC HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch. N.C. 2008 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. North Carolina Gonorrhea Cases by County of Report, 2004-2008. <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/pdf/std08rpt.pdf>

Gonorrhea Trends Over Time

**NC Resident Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 population
2002-2007**



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2002-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>

Syphilis

Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by County of Residence 2004-2008

County of Residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Burke	0	0	0	2	1	3
Catawba	1	2	1	2	1	7
Davidson	0	1	1	1	0	3
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	1	3
Randolph	2	7	1	0	1	11

Source: NC HIV/STD Prevention and Care Branch. 2008 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. North Carolina Syphilis Cases by County of Residence, 2004-2008. <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/pdf/std08rpt.pdf>.

- When compared to the four peer counties, Randolph County had the most syphilis cases between the years of 2004-2008, with 11 total cases.

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB Case Rates per 100,000 population by County 2004-2008

County of Residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Burke	6.8	4.5	2.2	0	0	13.5
Catawba	0.7	2	0.7	2.5	0.6	6.5
Davidson	2	1.9	4.1	5	1.9	14.9
Lincoln	2.9	0	1.6	0	0	4.5
Randolph	0.7	0	0.8	0.7	0	2.2

Source: NC Tuberculosis Control Program. TB Case Rates by County, 2004-2008. <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/gcdc/tb/ratebycounty.html>.

Selected Reportable Communicable Diseases, Number of Reports (2005)

	Hep A	Hep B	Hep C	Salmonella
North Carolina	84	167	847	1,713
Burke	12	1	17	3
Catawba	0	5	1	18
Davidson	0	2	6	20
Lincoln	0	1	0	24
Randolph	0	5	7	43

Source: General Communicable Disease Control Branch, Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, NC DHHS <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/gcdc/pdf/CDbyCountybyYear2000-2005>

Disparities

- Minority populations in North Carolina are affected with Sexually Transmitted Diseases at a higher rate; African American females are most at risk for contracting HIV/AIDS, while African American males are most at risk for syphilis.
- People aged 18-30 years are at an increased risk for HIV/AIDS.
- One in four teenagers will contract an STD each year.

Implications

- Many Randolph County residents need more knowledge about STD risk factors, signs, symptoms and the importance of protection.
- Increase sexual education within the county, with special emphasis on school-aged children, their parents and minority populations.

Assets

- Randolph County Health Department offers free testing for STD/HIV.
- North Carolina recently enacted The Healthy Youth Act of 2009, which requires public schools to provide comprehensive sexual health information to students beginning in the seventh grade.

Heart Disease and Stroke

Overview

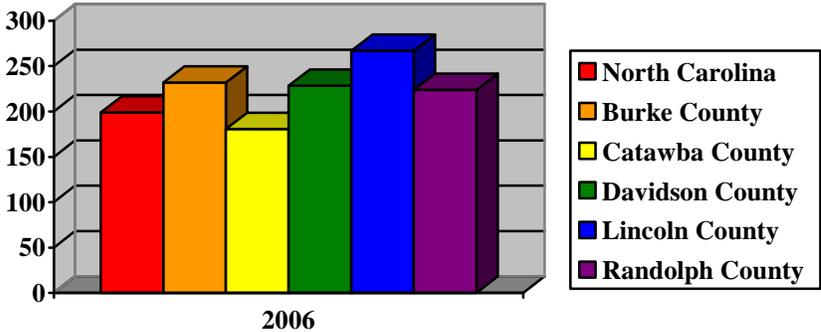
Heart Disease and stroke fall under the umbrella of cardiovascular disease (CVD). Heart disease is a term that includes several heart conditions, the most common of which is coronary heart disease, which can lead to a heart attack. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in North Carolina.

Heart disease and stroke are the first and fourth leading cause of death among Randolph County residents. For the 2003-2007 time periods, 1,444 Randolph County residents died of heart disease and 354 died of stroke.

Risk factors for cardiovascular disease include tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor nutrition, obesity, diabetes, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure. Prevention, control and changes in lifestyle and medication are frequently recommended for those at risk.

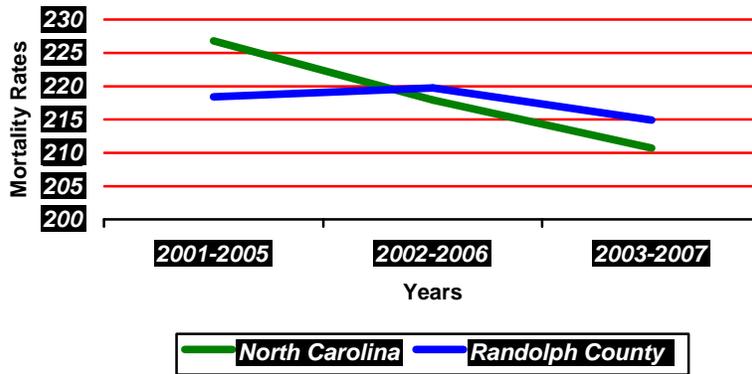
Heart Disease Mortality

**Heart Disease Mortality Rates per 100,000
Population in 2006 by Residence**



- The most recent data from 2006 shows that Randolph County’s mortality rate due to heart disease is 223.7 per 100,000 population.

Trends in Age Adjusted Mortality Rates due to Heart Disease from 2001-2007 per 100,000 population



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. North Carolina Vital Statistics, Volume 2, Leading Causes of Death (various years). <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/deaths/lcd/2007/>.

Trends in Age-Adjusted Morality Rates due to Heart Disease From 2001-2007 per 100,000 population

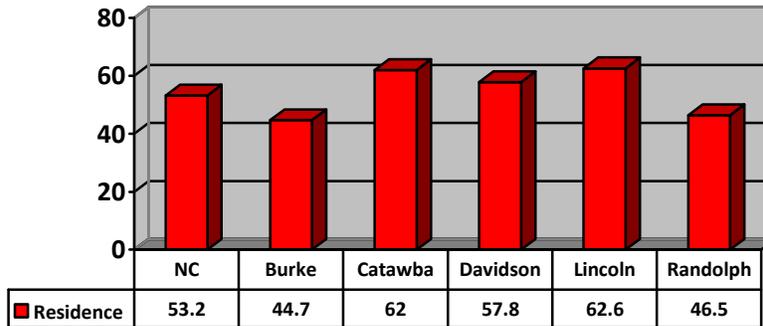
Residence	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007
North Carolina	226.8	217.9	210.7
Burke County	234.8	237.9	234.4
Catawba County	209.0	200.9	195.7
Davidson County	253.9	246.3	237.8
Lincoln County	258.1	258.7	263.4
Randolph County	218.4	219.7	214.9

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. North Carolina Vital Statistics. Volume 2. Leading Causes of Death (various years). <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/deaths/lcd/2007/>.

- Overall for each of the time periods, Randolph County was significantly lower in age-adjusted mortality rates when compared to Lincoln County, who had the highest rates.
- Randolph County was always higher when compared to Catawba County, who had the lowest rates.

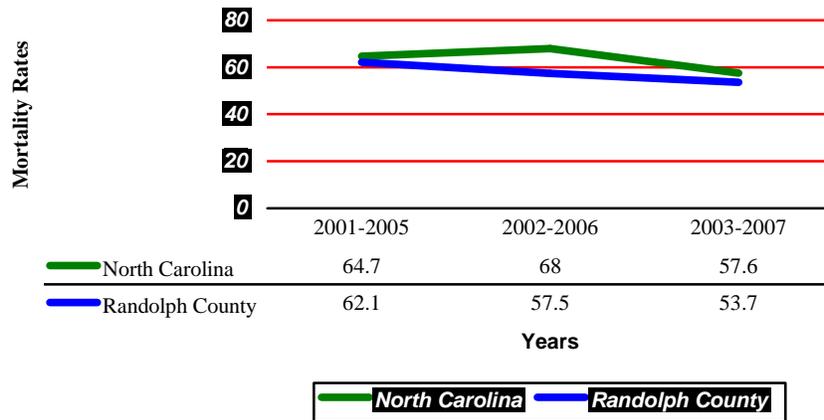
Stroke Mortality

**Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality in 2006
per 100,000 Population by Residence**



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. NC CATCH Indicator Fact Sheet. Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

**Trends in Age Adjusted Morality Rates due to Cerebrovascular
Disease from 2001-2007 per 100,000 population**



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. North Carolina Vital Statistics, Volume 2, Leading Causes of Death (various years). <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/deaths/lcd/2007/>.

**Trends in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates due to Cerebrovascular Disease
per 100,000 population**

Residence	2001-2005	2002-2006	2003-2007
North Carolina	64.7	68.0	57.6
Burke County	68.1	60.6	54.9
Catawba County	66.2	64.5	62.3
Davidson County	65.6	58.9	59.3
Lincoln County	63.7	58.2	61.0
Randolph County	62.1	57.5	53.7

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. North Carolina Vital Statistics. Volume 2. Leading Causes of Death (various years).
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/deaths/lcd/2007/>.

- Randolph County had the lowest age-adjusted mortality rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (CVD) when compared to the four peer counties and the state as a whole.

Disparities

- Males are more likely to die from heart disease than females.
- Minority males are more likely to die from stroke than are minority females.

Implications

- Many Randolph County residents need more knowledge about CVD risk factors, signs, symptoms and the importance of rapid treatment.
- Promote the importance of regular screenings and prevention measures to Randolph County residents, with special emphasis on male and minority populations.

Assets

- Randolph Hospital offers many services to address cardiovascular disease and associated risk factors of the disease. Among these services are comprehensive cardiac rehabilitation programs, smoking cessation classes, weight management programs, etc.
- Many churches, local businesses, including City and County Government, coordinate health fairs for members and employees in which free screenings are offered and education materials are available. Screenings include blood pressure, cholesterol, BMI, etc.

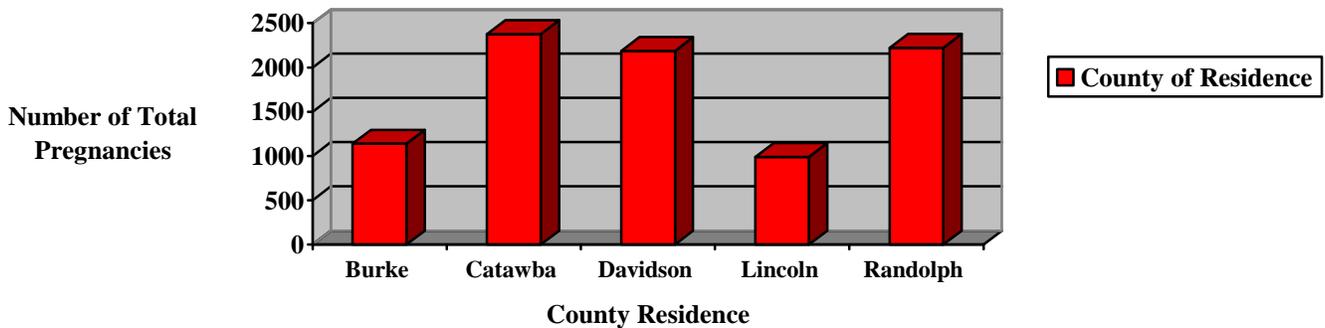
Maternal and Child Health

Overview

The pregnancy rate is based on the number of reported pregnancies that end in abortion, fetal death or live birth and is calculated per 1,000 females between the ages of 15 and 44 in the population. The birth rate is a reflection of the number of live births per 1,000 persons in the population overall.

Total Pregnancies by County

2007 Total Pregnancies by County



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. Total Resident Pregnancies by County of Residence: 100 NC Counties, 2007.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/pregnancies/2007/>.

- The total pregnancies in Randolph County for 2007 were 2,222. Among the comparison counties, Lincoln had the lowest total pregnancies and Catawba had the highest total pregnancies.

Pregnancy Rates Ages 15-44 by Race per 1,000 population

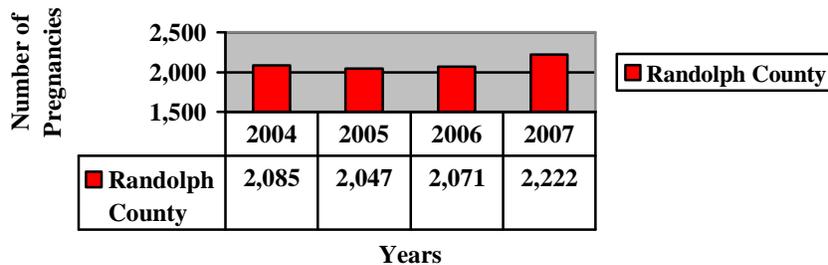
- In 2007, Randolph County's total pregnancy rate for ages 15-44 was 79.5, which is 6.1% lower than the states rate.
- In 2007, Randolph County's pregnancy rate for white women aged 15-44 was 76.7, which is 3.3% lower than the states rate. However, compared to the four peer counties, Randolph County had the highest rate.
- Randolph County overall had the highest pregnancy rate for minority women aged 15-44 when compared to the peer counties.

Teenage Pregnancy Rates Ages 15-19 by Race per 1,000 population

- In 2007, Randolph County’s total teenage pregnancy rate for ages 15-19 was 67.7. When compared to the state and the four peer counties, Randolph County had the second highest total teenage pregnancy rate.
- In 2007, among the white population, the total teenage pregnancy rate for ages 15-19 in Randolph County was 67.0, which is 28.1% higher than the state rate and 5.4% lower than Burke County who, out of the peer counties, had the highest rate.
- Among the minority females ages 15-19 in 2007, the teenage pregnancy rate for Randolph County was 65.0, which is 23.3% lower than Davidson County who, out of the peer counties, had the highest rate.

Pregnancy Trends

Total Pregnancies in Randolph County for Females ages 15-44 between 2004-2007



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2006-2009 County Health Databooks. Total Pregnancy Rates in Randolph County for Females ages 15-44 between 2006-2009. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/country.cfm>.

Pregnancy Outcomes

Low Birth Weight Births by Race (2003-2007)

Residence	White Low Birth Weight Percent	Minority Low Birth Weight Percent
North Carolina	7.4%	13.5%
Burke County	8.1%	12.9%
Catawba County	7.7%	12.6%
Davidson County	9.1%	13.4%
Lincoln County	7.1%	16.9%
Randolph County	8.0%	12.2%

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2009 County Health Databook. NC Resident Births 2003-2007, Percent Low Birth Weight Births by Race. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

- Randolph County had the lowest percentage of low birth weight births among the minority population when compared to the state and peer counties.

Percent of Low and Very Low Birth Weight Births by Residence (2003-2007)

Residence	Low Birth Weight (<=2500 grams) Percentage	Very Low Birth Weight (<=1500 grams) Percentage
North Carolina	9.1%	1.9%
Burke County	8.7%	1.8%
Catawba County	8.4%	1.6%
Davidson County	9.6%	1.5%
Lincoln County	7.7%	1.2%
Randolph County	8.3%	1.5%

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2009 County Health Databook. NC Residence Births 2003-2007: Number and Percent of Low (<=2500 grams), and Very Low (<=1500 grams) birth weight. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

- Between the years of 2003-2007 the percentage of low birth weight births in Randolph County was 8.3%, which is 13.5% lower when compared to Davidson County who, out of the peer counties, had the highest percentage.
- During the same time period, the counties of Randolph and Davidson had equal percentages of very low birth weights, at 1.5%. When compared to the state and other peer counties, Lincoln had the lowest percentage.

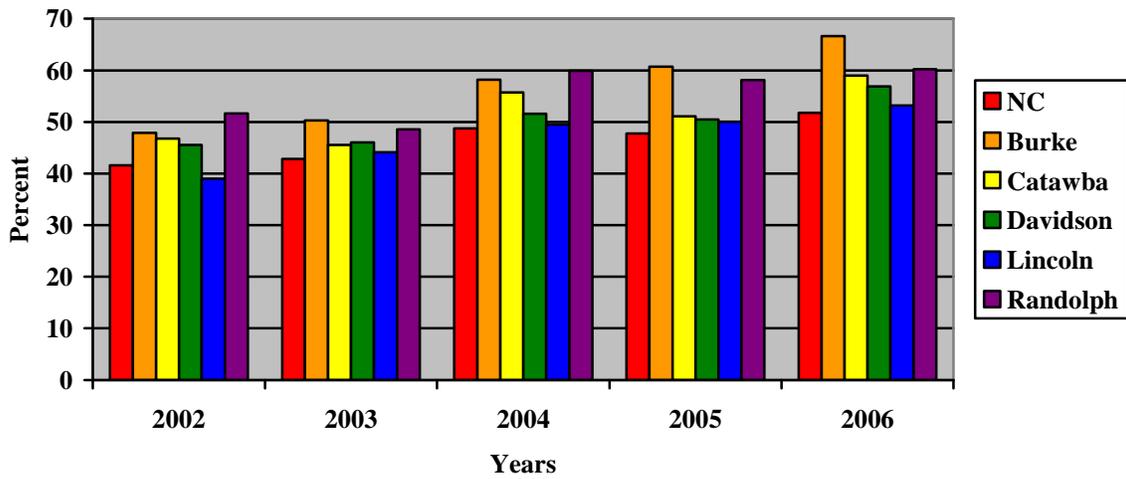
Percent of Low and Very Low Birth Weight Births among African Americans (2003-2007)

Residence	Low Birth Weight Births Percentage (<=2500 grams)	Very Low Birth Weight Births Percentage (<=1500 grams)
North Carolina	14.4%	3.6%
Burke County	17.1%	4.4%
Catawba County	15.6%	3.4%
Davidson County	14.3%	3.3%
Lincoln County	18.1%	4.2%
Randolph County	12.2%	1.6%

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2009 County Health Databook. NC Resident African American Births 2003-2007, Number and Percent of Low and Very Low Birth Weight Births. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

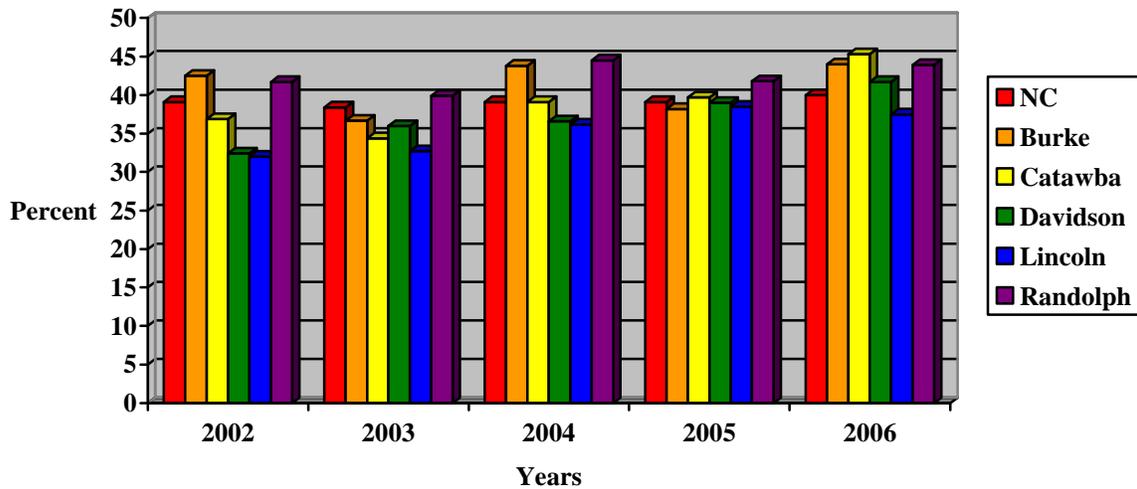
- Randolph County had the lowest percentage of low and very low birth weights among African American births when compared to the state and peer counties.

Percent of Medicaid Births by Residence



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Medicaid Births. 2002-2006. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>

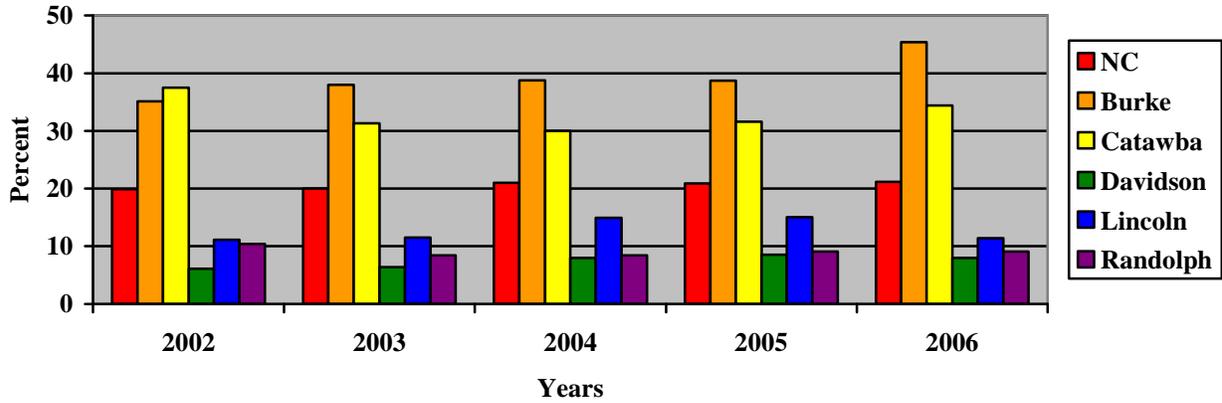
Percent of Births to WIC Mothers by Residence



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Births to WIC Mothers. 2002-2006. <http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>

- Between the years of 2002-2006, Randolph County’s percentage of births to WIC mothers was higher when compared to the state.

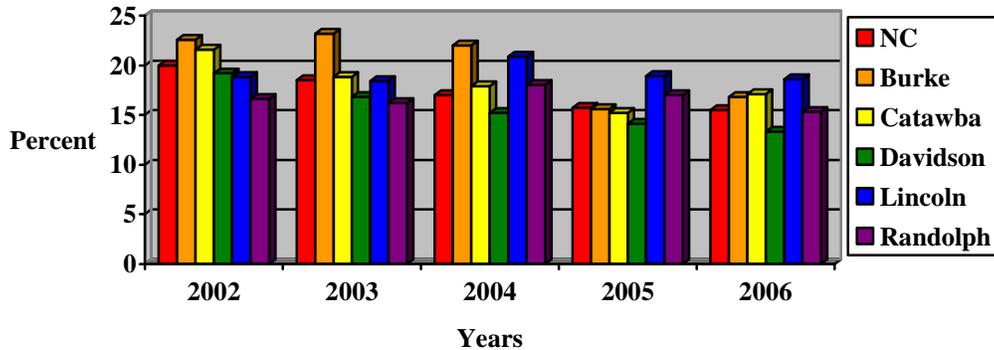
Percent of Births Where Mother Visited Local Health Department by Residence



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Births Where Mother Visited Local Health Department. 2002-2006.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>

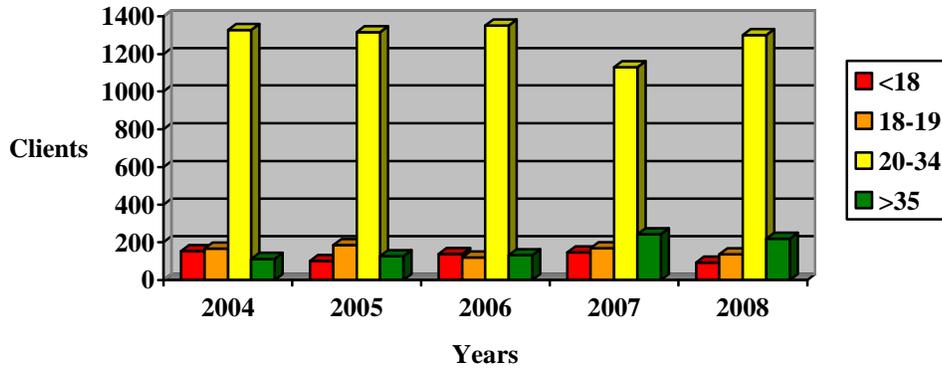
- From 2002-2006, Randolph County had the second lowest percentage of births where mothers visited their local health department when compared to the state and peer counties.

Percent of Births Where Mothers Received Maternity Care Coordination Services

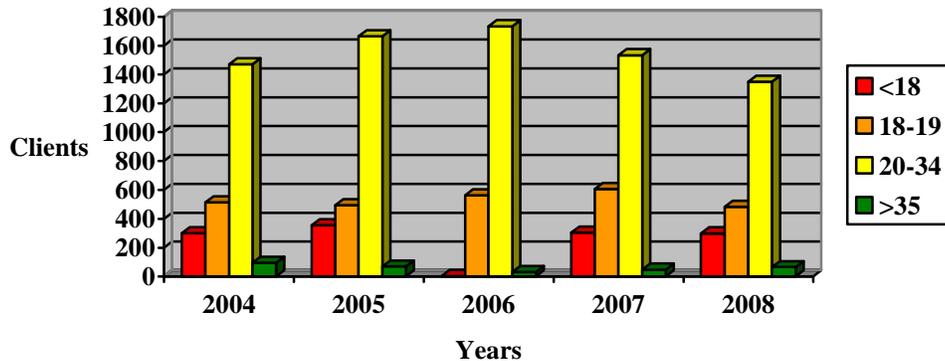


Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Births Where Mother Received Maternity Care Coordination. 2002-2006.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>

**Randolph County Maternal Health Services by Age
2004-2008**



**Randolph County Maternity Care Coordination Services by Age
2004-2008**

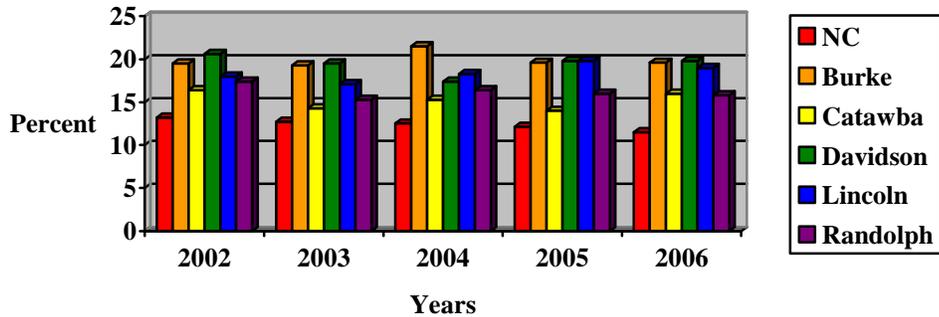


- According to both of the charts above, 20-34 year olds utilize the Randolph County Maternal Health and Maternity Care Coordination services more than any other age group.

Pregnancy Risk Factors

- Between the years of 2003-2007 the percent of at risk NC live births among women younger than 30 in Randolph County, was 17.8%.
- During the same time period, the percent of at risk NC live births among women older than 30 in Randolph County was 19.3%.
- Between the years of 2003-2007, Randolph County had the second highest percentage, following Davidson, for short interval births (less than six months between pregnancies).
- Randolph County had the highest percentage (83.8%) of women receiving pre-natal care in the first trimester, when compared to the state and peer counties.

Percent of Live Births Where the Mother Smoked During Pregnancy



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Live Births Where the Mother Smoked During Pregnancy. 2002-2006.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>

- Between the years of 2003-2007, approximately 15.3% of babies born in Randolph County were born to mothers who smoked.
- North Carolina’s percentage of live births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy was lower when compared to Randolph and the other peer counties.

Abortion

Abortion Rates per 1,000 population ages 15-44 by Race and Residence (2007)

Residence	Total	White	Minority
North Carolina	15.1	9.1	24.2
Burke County	7.2	6.6	8.9
Catawba County	8.8	7.3	11.8
Davidson County	8.3	6.0	17.6
Lincoln County	6.9	6.3	8.9
Randolph County	11.3	8.5	22.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2009 County Health Databook. 2007 Abortion Rates per 1,000 population by Race, for females ages 15-44. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook>

- In 2007, Randolph County had the highest abortion rate for females aged 15-44, when compared to the four peer counties, but a lower rate when compared to the state.

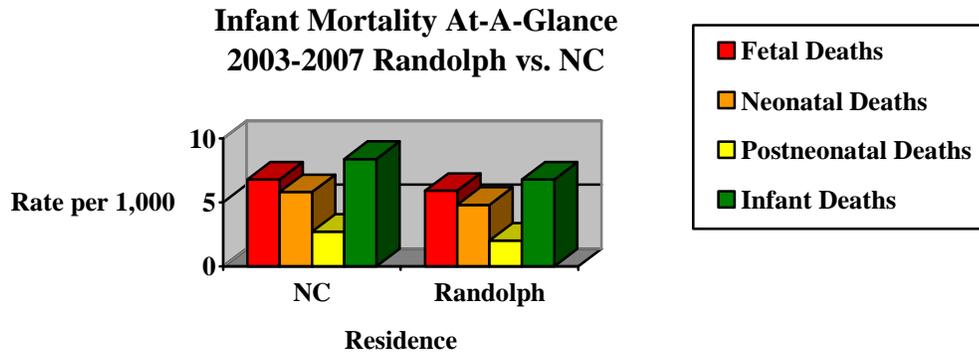
Abortion Rates per 1,000 population ages 15-19 by Race and Residence (2007)

Residence	Total	White	Minority
North Carolina	14.3	9.8	20.3
Burke County	9.8	9.7	8.2
Catawba County	7.4	6.8	6.9
Davidson County	7.8	5.8	11.1
Lincoln County	10.3	9.8	5.0
Randolph County	12.9	11.6	15.7

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2009 County Health Databook. 2007 Abortion Rates per 1,000 population by Race, for females ages 15-19. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook>

- For teenagers between the ages of 15-19, Randolph County has the highest abortion rate when compared to the four peer counties.

Infant Mortality



Source: State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2009 County Health Databook. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births (2003-2007)

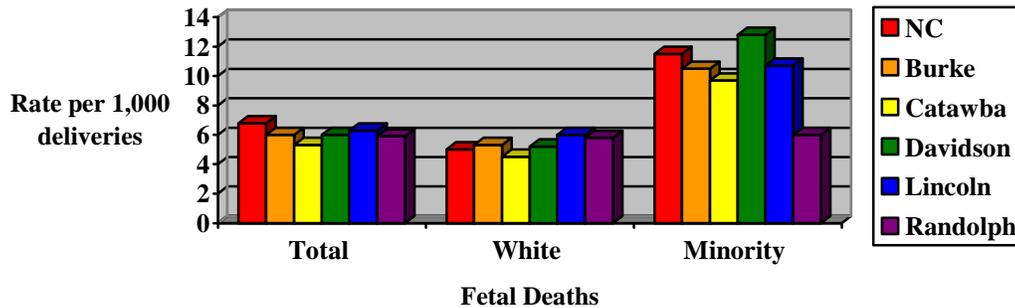
Residence	Total	White	Minority
North Carolina	8.4	6.2	14.4
Burke County	8.0	7.8	9.1
Catawba County	7.4	6.6	11.8
Davidson County	8.7	7.4	18.5
Lincoln County	3.6	2.7	18.0
Randolph County	6.8	7.1	3.0

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databooks. 2009 County Health Databook. Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 2003-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/>.

- Randolph County had the lowest infant death rate among the minority population when compared to the state and peer counties, at 3.0 per 1,000 live births.
- Randolph County had the second lowest total infant death rate, followed by Lincoln County.
- Among the white population, Randolph County had a higher infant death rate when compared to the state.

Fetal Deaths

Fetal Death Rates per 1,000 Deliveries, 2003-2007

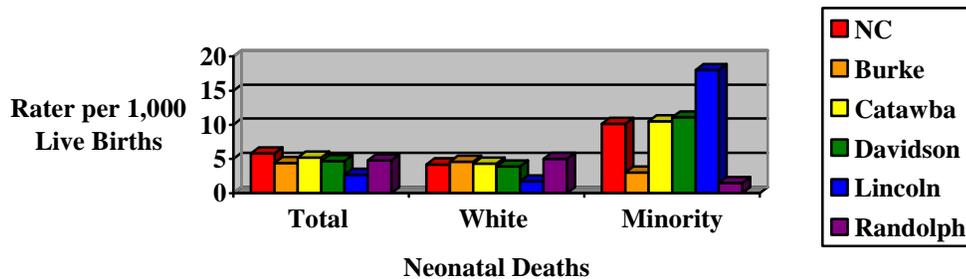


Source: State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2009 County Health Databook. Fetal Death Rates per 1,000 Deliveries, 2003-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD11%20fetal%20death%20rates.html>.

- Randolph County has the lowest minority fetal death rate when compared to the state and peer counties.

Neonatal (<28 Days) Deaths

Neonatal (<28 days) Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births 2003-2007

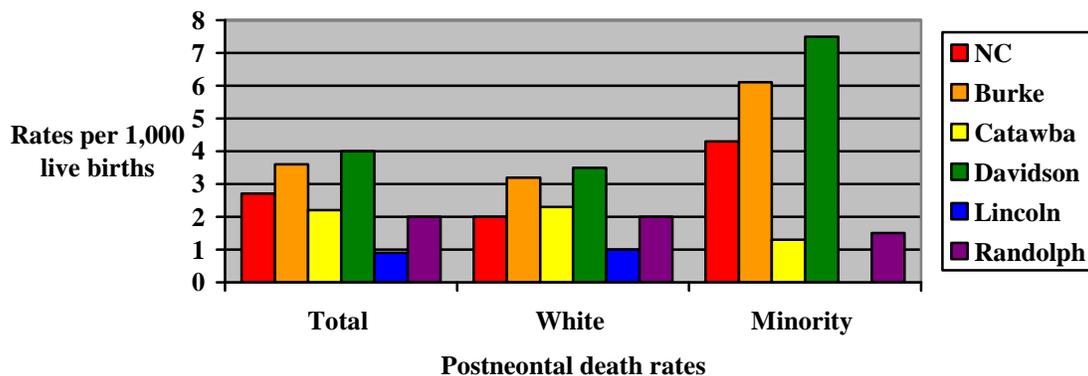


Source: State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2009 County Health Databook. Neonatal Death Rates per 1,000 live births, 2003-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD12A%20neonatal%20death%20rates.html>.

- Randolph County had the highest white neonatal death rate when compared to the state and peer counties.
- Randolph County had the lowest minority neonatal death rate when compared to the state and peer counties.

Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year) Deaths

**Postneonatal (28 days -1 year) death rates per 1,000 live births
2003-2007**



Source: State Center for Health Statistics. County Health Databook. 2009 County Health Databook. Post neonatal Death Rates per 1,000 live births, 2003-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD12B%20postneonatal%20death%20rates.html>.

- Randolph County had the second lowest post-neonatal death rate among all populations.
- Lincoln County had no post-neonatal deaths.

Disparities

- Minority women are less likely to receive prenatal care within the first trimester of their pregnancy compared to white women.
- Minority women are more likely to have a low birth weight baby when compared to white women.
- Randolph County has a higher white infant death rate when compared to the minority infant death rate.

Implications

- Increase education efforts on the importance of prenatal care with special emphasis on Minority populations.
- Encourage medical providers to educate pregnant women on the dangers of smoking or drinking during pregnancy.

Assets

- Family Care Coordination Staff work to ensure that health department clients receive proper prenatal care.
- Randolph Hospital offers child birth education classes to residents of Randolph County.

Oral Health

Overview

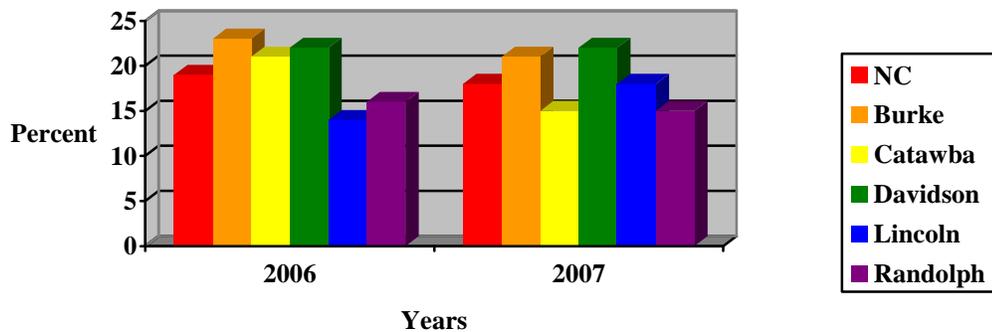
The citizens of North Carolina continue to suffer from several oral diseases, including dental caries (cavities), periodontal disease and oral cancer. Tooth decay is the most common chronic infectious disease of childhood. It is five times more common than childhood asthma and accounts for more than 51 million hours of school lost each year to dental related illness. Almost 50 percent of North Carolina's schoolchildren are still experiencing tooth decay. Overall about 1 out of 4 children in North Carolina do not have a usual source of dental care.

The public health dental hygienist annually conducts calibrated assessments of the Kindergarten and fifth grade classes in Randolph County. The assessments collect data on caries, past restorative treatment, and sealant prevalence.

The most recent data available for Randolph County (from the 2007-2008 school year) showed that 15% of Kindergarteners had one or more primary (baby) teeth with obvious decay present (92% of Kindergarteners were screened). This percentage is 16.7% lower than the state average which was 18%.

The assessment data for fifth grade students (95% screened) indicated that 26% have experienced tooth decay in their permanent teeth with another 3% of them having active decay in permanent teeth. Additionally, 29% of these fifth graders presented with protective dental sealants on one or more of their permanent teeth, which is 35.6% lower than the State average of 45%.

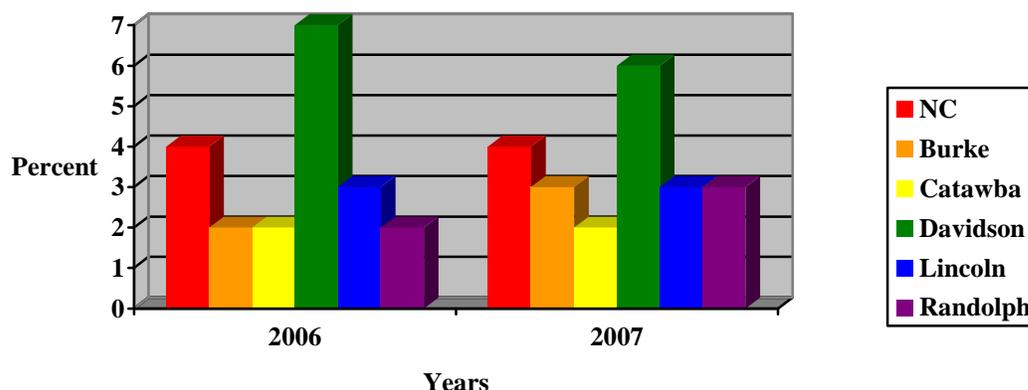
Percent of Kindergartners with Untreated Tooth Decay



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Kindergartners with Untreated Tooth Decay. 2006 & 2007.

<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

Percent of 5th Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Fifth Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay. 2006 & 2007.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

Disparities

- Medicaid eligible and uninsured children and adults are less likely to receive dental care because either they are unable to afford the services, or providers are reluctant to accept Medicaid as a payment source.
- Minority populations, especially the Latino population, have a higher tooth decay rate than Whites or African Americans.

Implications

- Encourage medical providers to counsel parents on care for the child's teeth.
- Increase oral health education efforts among the minority populations with special emphasis on the Latino population.
- Promote the use of fluoride among parents and children.

Assets

- The health department's dental clinic provides clinical treatment for school aged children of qualifying families. Dental screenings are provided for all Randolph County students in kindergarten through eighth grade. Community education and prevention programs are available upon request.
- The Medical Resource Center of Randolph County (MERCE, a non-profit organization, located in Asheboro) serves dental needs for income eligible adults and children.
- Health Department nurses, as well as WIC Nutritionist educate clients on the dangers of baby bottle tooth decay.

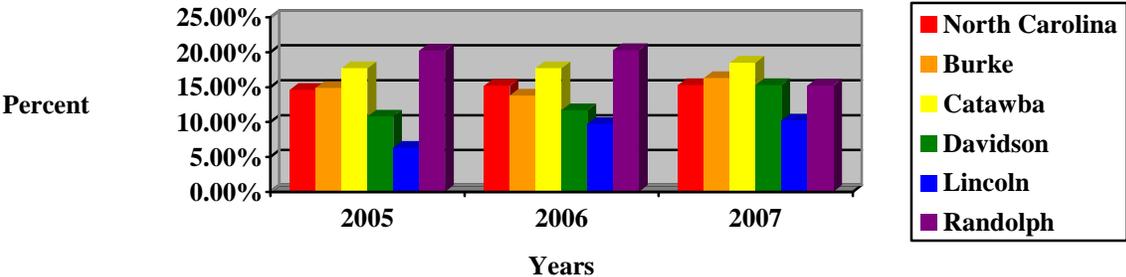
Overweight, Obesity

Overview

Overweight and obesity are growing concerns in the United States and in North Carolina. The percentage of people who are overweight or obese has doubled over the last twenty years. Overweight and obesity have been attributed to lack of physical activity and poor nutrition habits. Four of the ten leading causes of death in the United States are related to obesity, including coronary heart disease, type II diabetes, stroke and several forms of cancer. North Carolina percentages are the fifth highest in the nation in childhood obesity. Financial costs for obesity are estimated at more than \$24.1 billion annually in medical care and lost productivity in N.C.

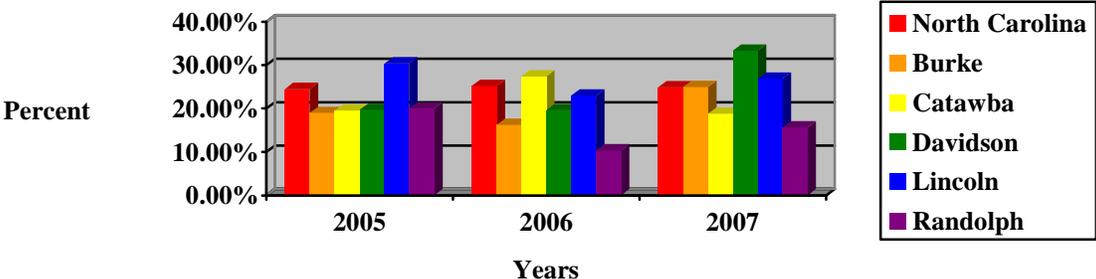
Childhood Overweight Trends

Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 2-4 years (2005-2007)



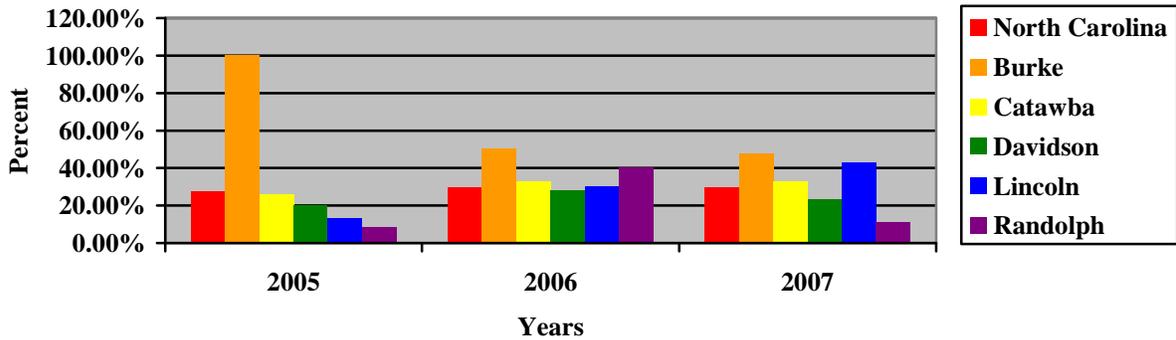
Source: Eat Smart, Move More NC. North Carolina Nutrition and Physical Activity Surveillance System (NC-NPASS). 2005-2007. Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 2-4 years. <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/ChildAndYouthData.html>.

Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 5-11 (2005-2007)



Source: Eat Smart, Move More NC. North Carolina Nutrition and Physical Activity Surveillance System (NC-NPASS). 2005-2007. Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 5-11 years. <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/ChildAndYouthData.html>.

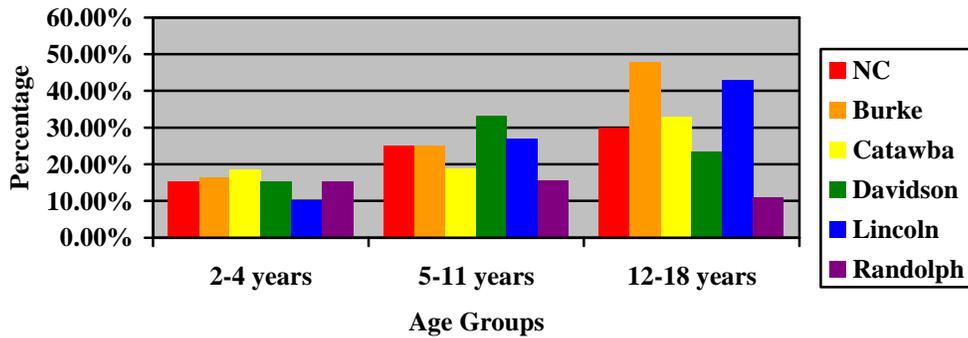
Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 12-18 (2005-2007)



Source: Eat Smart, Move More NC. North Carolina Nutrition and Physical Activity Surveillance System (NC-NPASS). 2005-2007. Prevalence of Overweight Children Ages 12-18 years. <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/ChildAndYouthData.html>.

- According to the charts above, Randolph County’s prevalence of overweight children has fluctuated over the years. In 2005 and 2006, Randolph County had the highest rates of overweight children aged 2-4 when compared to North Carolina and the four peer counties. However, during 2007, Randolph County had the lowest percentage of overweight children aged 5-11 and 12-18.

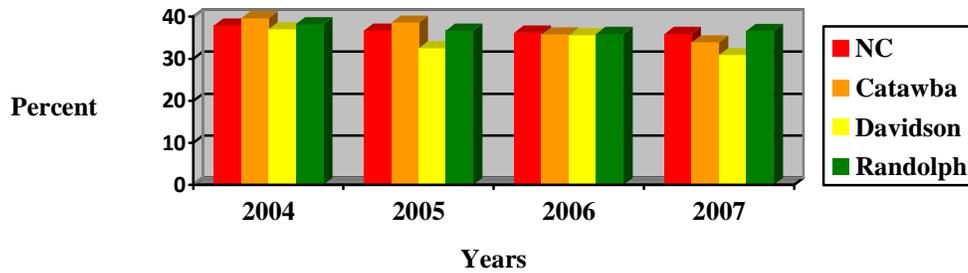
Percent of Overweight Children by Age, 2007



Source: Eat Smart, Move More North Carolina. NC-NPASSData. Percent of overweight children. <http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/Data/Texts/2007%20ages%2012%20to%2018.pdf>.

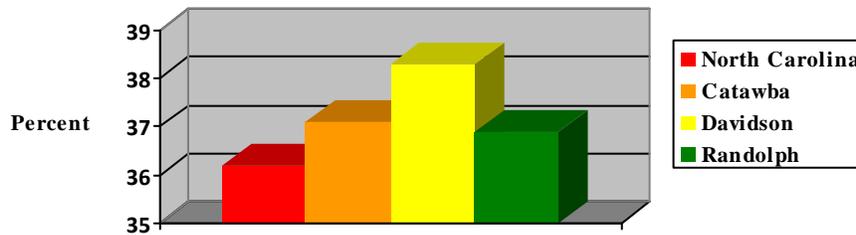
Adult Overweight Trends

Percentage of Overweight (BMI= 25-29.9) Adults 2004-2007



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Body Mass Index Grouping, Percentage of Overweight Adults 2004-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/index.html>.

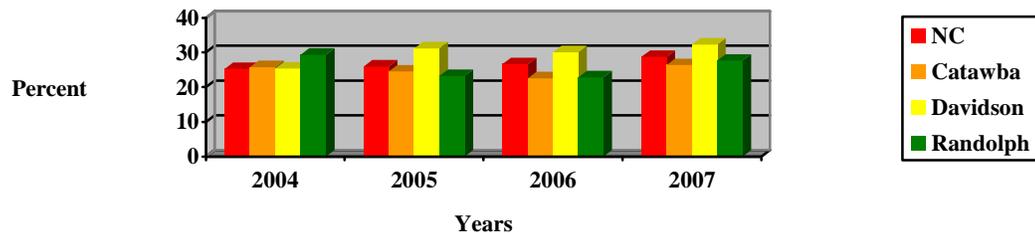
Derived Variables and Risk Factor for Overweight Adults in 2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Derived Variables and Risk Factors Body Mass Index Grouping, Percentage of Overweight Adults 2008. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/index.html>.

Adult Obesity Trends

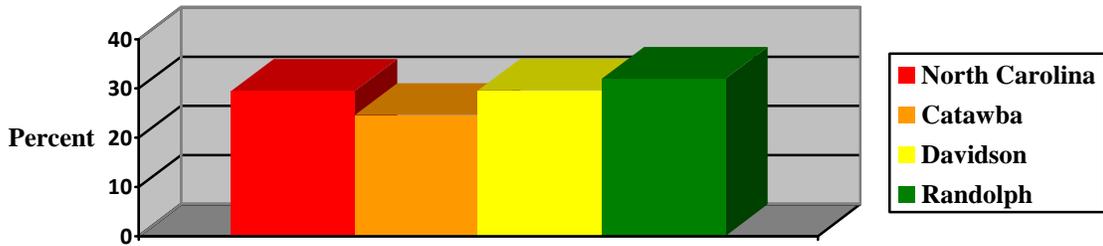
Percentage of Adults Who Are Obese (BMI >=30)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Derived Variables and Risk Factors Body Mass Index Grouping, Percentage of Obese Adults 2004-2007. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/index.html>

- Information for Burke and Lincoln Counties was not available for the charts displayed above.

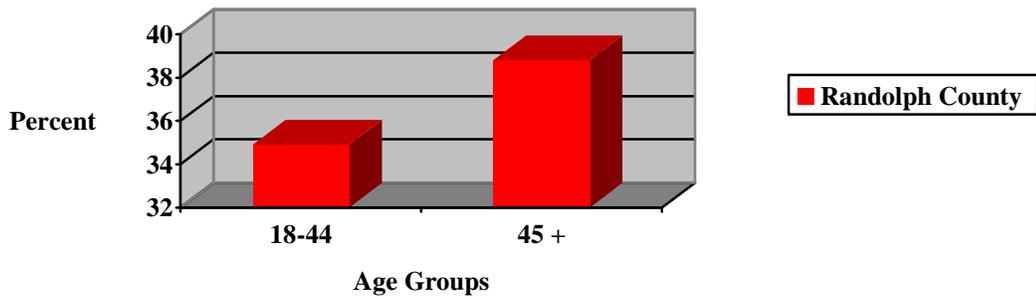
Derived Variables and Risk Factor for Obese Adults in 2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Derived Variables and Risk Factors Body Mass Index Grouping, Percentage of Obese Adults 2008. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/index.html>

- According to the graph above, Randolph County had the highest risk factors for obese adults in 2008 (32.0%).

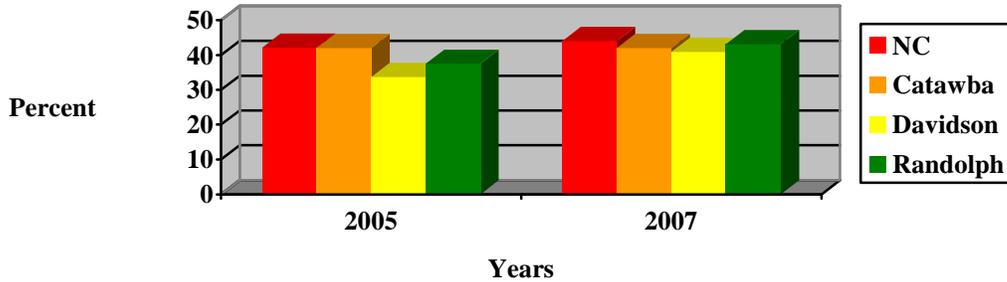
Derived Variables and Risk Factors for Overweight Adults by Age, 2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Derived Variables and Risk Factors Body Mass Index Grouping, Percentage of Overweight Adults by Age, 2008. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/index.html>

Physical Activity

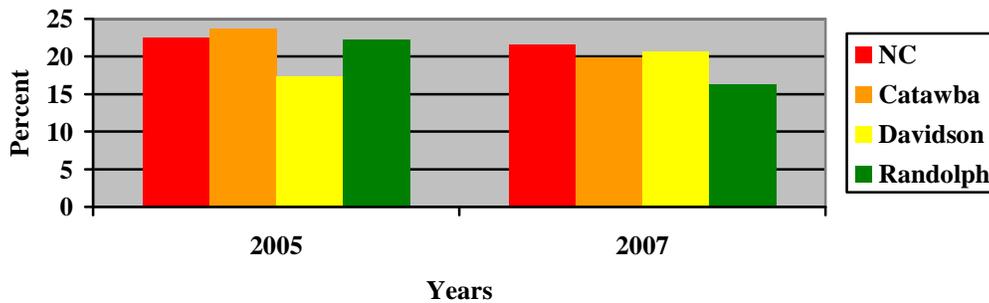
Percent who Meet Physical Activity Recommendations (2005, 2007)



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent Activity Recommendation Status- Meets Recommendations.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

Healthy Eating

Percent of Adults who reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day



Source: NC-CATCH. Percent of Adults who reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day.
<http://www.ncpublichealthcatch.com/ReportPortal/design/view.aspx>.

- In 2007, Randolph County had the lowest percentage of adults consuming five or more fruits or vegetables per day, when compared to North Carolina and the peer counties.

Randolph County: Eating Smart and Moving More

Report Card*		COST
Overweight or Obese	B+	In 2007, \$5,826,240 (approximately 8%) of total dollars spent on Randolph County Medicaid was attributed to overweight and obesity.
Meets physical activity recommendation	F	
Meets fruit and vegetable recommendation	C-	
*Using 2006 BRFSS data, NC counties were ranked and then graded according to their position within that ranking. Ranks above the 60th percentile mark received grades A+ through D-; scores below received an F		
In Randolph County, residents are most likely to...**		
...drink 8+ glasses of regular cola per week (calories equal to an 18 pound weight gain in 1 year) ...perceive a lack of time to prepare or eat healthy meals ...families own video games ...exercise one or fewer times per week **Claritas iMARK™ Online, PRIZM 2006		

Source: Eat Smart, Move More North Carolina. County Report Cards. 2007.

<http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/CountyProfiles/Texts/Randolph%20County.pdf>

Disparities

- In North Carolina, 2 out of 3 adults are obese or overweight.
- More than one-third of youth are overweight and 17% are obese.
- African Americans are more likely than Whites to be obese, be physically inactive and have inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption.

Implications

- Promote such programs as Eat Smart, Move More NC throughout the county.
- Work with local businesses and organizations to offer staff wellness programs that focus on healthy eating and the importance of regular physical activity.
- Children in Randolph County need more access to after school programs that could increase their levels of physical activity.
- Promote such programs as the NC Eat Smart, Move More, Weigh Less or the Dining with Diabetes within the county with special emphasis on the African American and minority populations.

Assets

- The health department collaborates with the NC Cooperative Extension Office to offer the NC Eat Smart, Move More, Weigh Less Program throughout the county in various businesses and faith communities.
- In 2007 and 2009, the health department in conjunction with Asheboro Parks and Recreation sponsored *Get Fit Randolph*, a year-long exercise incentive program aimed at increasing physical activity among Randolph County residents.
- Health Educators within the health department work with local businesses to implement a healthy vending machine policy. In addition, Health Educators have worked with business owners/managers to map out walking trails for employees.
- Elementary schools in both the Randolph County and the Asheboro City school districts have been awarded the USDA Fruit and Vegetable Grant.
- The Healthy Children SOAR Program is an interactive program which emphasizes healthy, active lifestyles for children 3-8 years of age and their parents. Participants engage in a variety of activities including: movement skills and concepts, moving to music, learning sign language and playing age appropriate activities.
- Be RHEAL is a free, weight management program offered to individuals aged 10-14 years. The focus of this is a non-diet approach to weight management includes: drinking more water & fewer sodas, awareness of food choices & portion control, the importance of not using tobacco products, the influence of the media and the importance of physical activity. Each class includes a physical activity component and a RHEAL healthy portion-appropriate snack.

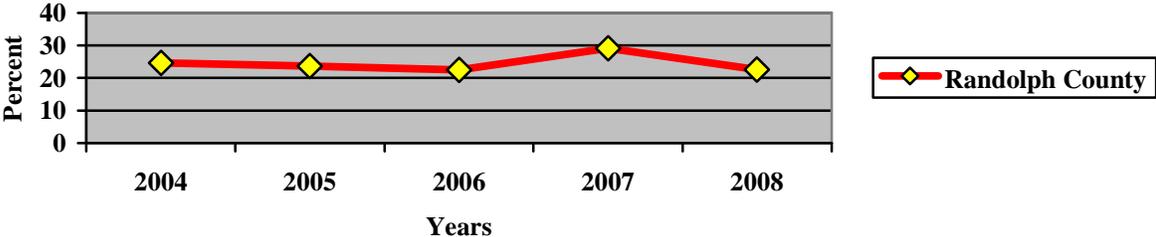
Tobacco

Overview

Tobacco use, the leading preventable cause of death, continues to be a serious problem in Randolph County and the state as a whole. Almost 90% of adult smokers become addicted to tobacco products before 20 years of age. Annually, cigarette smoking costs more than \$193 billion (\$97 billion in lost productivity and \$96 billion in health care expenditures).

Current Tobacco Use

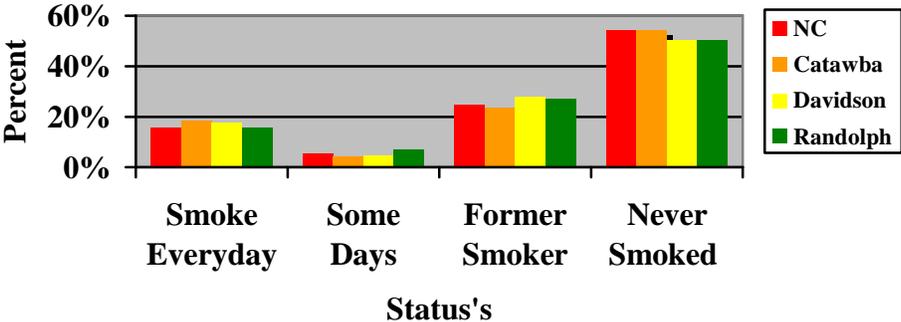
Percent of Current Smokers in Randolph County



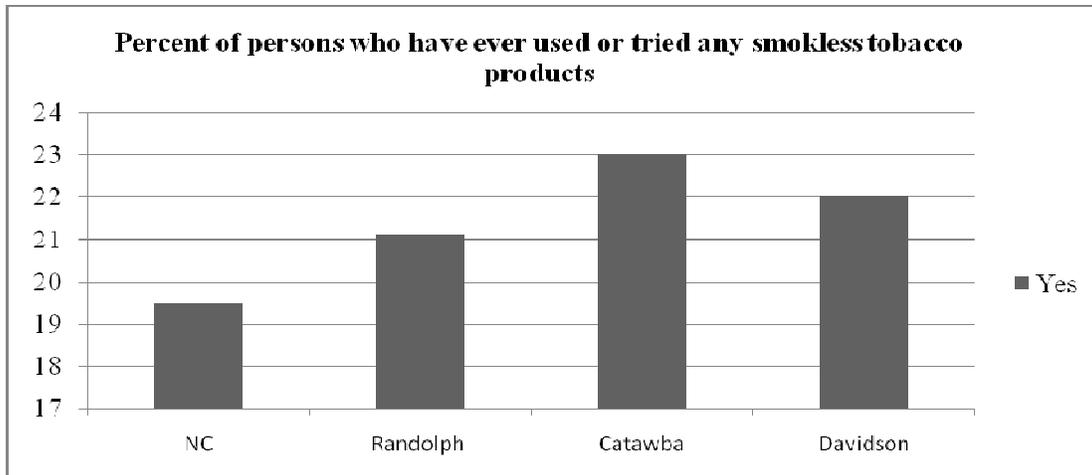
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2008). BRFSS: Current Smoker.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/rand/rf6.html>.

- The percent of current smokers in Randolph County has fluctuated over the years. However, most recently, Randolph County has begun to decrease in the percent of current smokers.

Smoking Status, 2008



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2008). BRFSS: Smoking Status.
http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/rand/_smoker3.html.



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. (2008). BRFSS: Other Tobacco Products. <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2008/davi/USEEVER3.html>.

- When compared to Catawba and Davidson County, two of our four peer counties, Randolph County has the lowest percentage of persons who have ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products. (Results for Burke and Lincoln Counties are not available).

Disparities

- African Americans are more likely to be current smokers than whites.
- Males are more likely to use tobacco products than females.
- Persons with a high school diploma or less use tobacco products more frequently when compared to persons with a Bachelor's degree and higher.
- Persons whose household income is less than \$50,000 use tobacco products more when compared to someone whose household income is above \$50,000 a year.

Implications

- Increase promotion efforts of the QuitSmart Program and other tobacco cessation programs within the county, with special emphasis on males, school-aged children and the African American population.
- Promote the implementation of the 100% Tobacco-Free Policy and encourage community agencies to adopt policy (Randolph Community College, DSS, City and County Administration Buildings, etc.)

Assets

- Randolph Hospital is 100% Tobacco Free Hospital
- The campus of the Randolph County Health Department is Tobacco Free
- 41% of Randolph County restaurants are smoke-free

Section Four:

Environmental Health

Environmental Health

Overview

Environmental health describes quality of life factors that are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social and psychological factors in the natural environment. Key dimensions of Randolph County's environmental health are food and lodging, water quality, air quality, lead hazards and the built environment.

Food and Lodging

The Randolph County Health Department Food and Lodging staff issue permits to and monitor area eating establishments, including restaurants, school cafeterias, mobile food units, pushcarts and businesses that sell food that must be stored, cooked, served or held at special temperatures. The program also permits and inspects hotels and other temporary lodging facilities, child care centers, nursing homes, tattoo artists, meat markets and public swimming pools. Food and Lodging staff also work with contractors and owners of restaurants that are under construction to ensure floor plans, equipment, construction materials, lighting and plumbing meet public health regulations.

In fiscal year 2008-09, Food and Lodging staff conducted quarterly inspections of 733 establishments, made 163 pre-opening and construction visits; issued 134 new restaurant, transitional, or temporary food service permits, investigated 102 complaints, made 894 consulting visits and, conducted 43 special event visits and inspections.

Water Quality: Surface Water

Surface water is defined as any water collecting on the ground or in a stream, river, lake, sea or ocean, as opposed to groundwater. Randolph County has three watersheds which include the Deep River, the Lower Yadkin River and the Upper Pee Dee River. According to data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state of North Carolina (1998), 8% of Randolph County's surface water is considered to be either impaired or threatened, which means it does not attain water quality standards due to pollutants and stressors. Such pollutants and stressors affecting water quality in Randolph County are: sediments (34%), pathogens (18%) and metals (5%). (Source: www.scorecard.org)

Sedimentation refers to soil particles that enter the water column from eroding land. Depending on climate, geology and vegetation, watersheds experience a natural sediment load. Sedimentation is considered a pollutant when it exceeds this natural level and has a detrimental effect on water quality. Rain washes silt and other soil particles off of plowed fields, construction sites, logging sites, urban areas and strip-mined lands into waterbodies. Sedimentation and siltation can severely alter aquatic communities. Sediment may clog and abrade fish gills or suffocate eggs and aquatic insect larvae on the bottom. Suspended silt may interfere with recreational activities and aesthetic enjoyment of waterbodies by reducing water clarity. Nutrients and toxic chemicals may attach to sediment particles on land and

ride the particles into surface waters where the pollutants may settle with the sediment or detach and become soluble in the water column. (Source: www.scorecard.org)

Pathogens such as waterborne bacteria, viruses and protozoa can cause human illnesses, ranging from typhoid and dysentery to minor skin diseases. These pathogens may enter waters through a number of routes, including inadequately treated sewage, storm water drains, septic systems, runoff from livestock pens, and sewage dumped overboard from recreational boats. Because it is impossible to test waters for every possible disease causing organism, regulatory agencies usually measure E. coli indicator bacteria (which are found in great numbers in the stomachs of warm blooded animals). The presence of indicator bacteria suggests that the waterbody may be contaminated with untreated sewage and that other, more dangerous organisms may also be present. Bacterial criteria are frequently used to determine if waters are safe for contact recreation or shellfish harvesting. (Source: www.scorecard.org)

Pollution in surface water is usually caused by what is considered Non-point sources (NPS). NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and underground sources of drinking water. These pollutants include: excess fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides from agricultural lands and residential areas; oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from urban runoff and energy production; sediment from improperly managed construction sites, crop and forest lands, and eroding streambanks; salt from irrigation practices and acid drainage from abandoned mines; and bacteria and nutrients from livestock, pet wastes, and faulty septic systems. (Source: www.scorecard.org)

Ground Water

The Randolph County Health Department On-Site Wastewater Program staff is responsible for approving the location of wells and issuing required well permits, per state standards. This service area permits private well construction, regulates well repair and abandonment, inspects newly constructed wells and wells located on lands that are known to change ownership. Staff monitors groundwater through well water sampling and educates individuals and the community of the importance of proper treatment and disposal of wastewater. They assist Emergency Services in evaluating the impact of spills on well water supplies and the local environment, conduct soil evaluations to determine suitability of property for subsurface wastewater treatment and disposal, design and permit subsurface wastewater treatment.

During fiscal year 2008-09 On-Site Wastewater Program staff conducted 337 site evaluations and issued 233 permits for septic systems, for either a new system or system expansion. In addition, there were 108 visits made to verify sewage complaints within the same year.

Air Quality

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. It tells you how clean or polluted our air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern for us. The AQI focuses on health effects people may experience within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health. Ground-level ozone and airborne particles are the two pollutants that pose the greatest threat to human health in this country.

The AQI runs from 0 to 500. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and the greater the health concern. For example, an AQI value of 50 represents good air quality with little potential to affect public health, while an AQI value over 300 represents hazardous air quality. An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant, which is the level EPA has set to protect public health. AQI values below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy; at first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher.

The following table describes the numerical values and corresponding “colors” used to convey AQI.

Definition of Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories		
AQI	Numerical Value	Description
Good (Green)	0-50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate (Yellow)	51-100	Air quality is acceptable, however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (Orange)	101-150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy (Red)	151-200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy (Purple)	201-300	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Hazardous (Maroon)	301-500	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

Source: www.airnow.gov

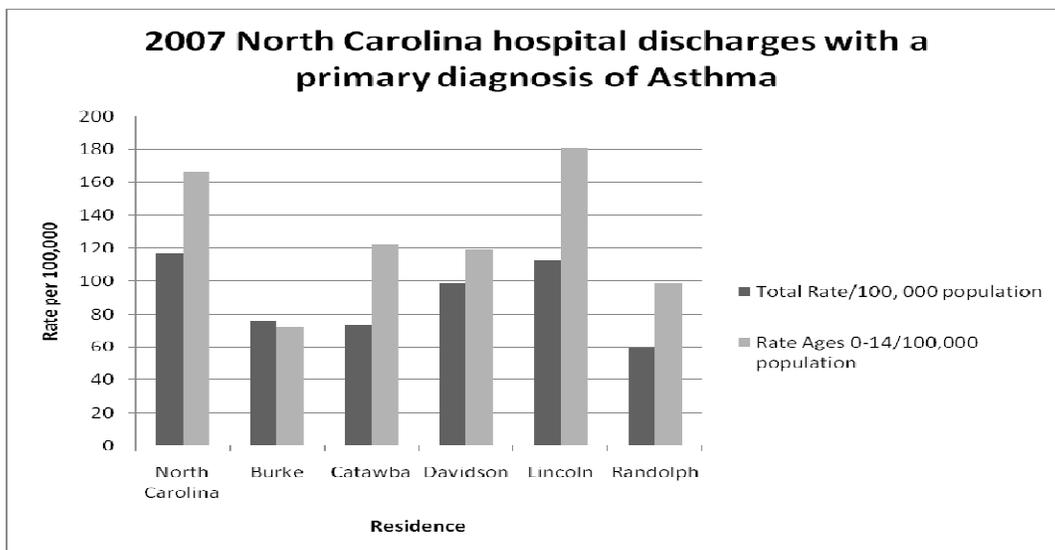
**Air Quality Index Measures for Ozone in Triad Region
Number of Days per Year**

AQI	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Green	154	151	126	140	149
Yellow	56	57	80	59	36
Orange	4	6	8	15	1
Red or Purple	0	0	0	0	0
Total Days	214	214	214	214	186

Source: www.ncair.org

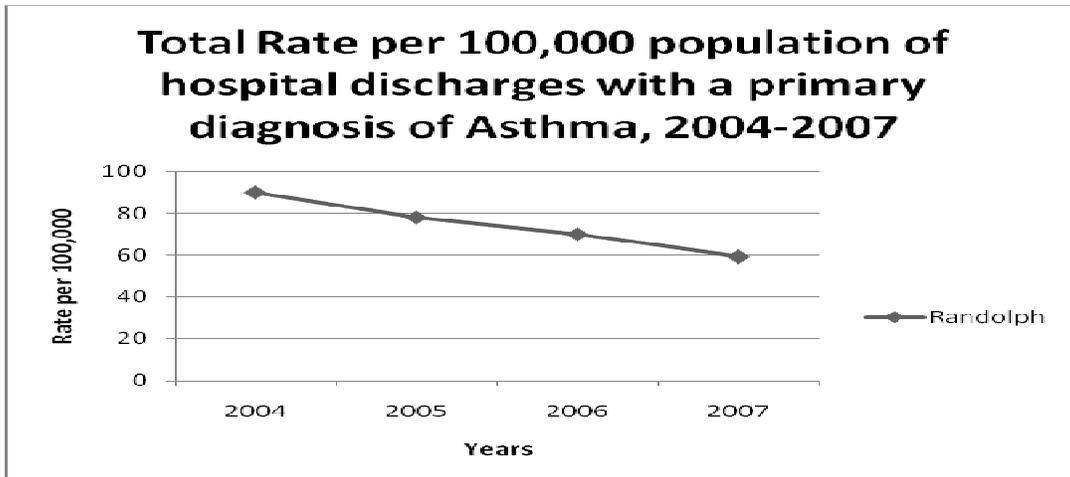
- Randolph County falls under the Triad Region for Air Quality Index Measures for Ozone. The last year on record that the Triad Region had days ranked in the ‘Red’ category was in 2003 with 1 day and in 2002 with 5 days.

Asthma

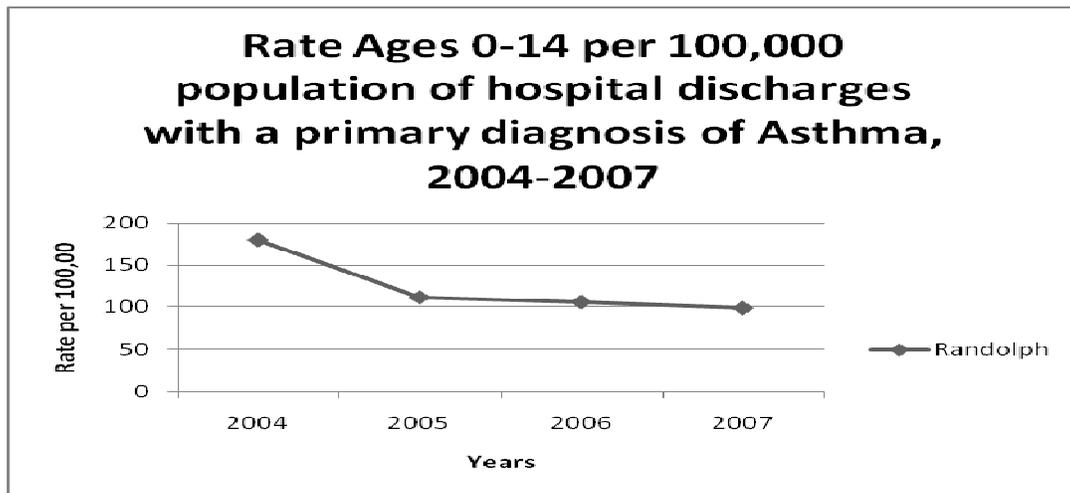


Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. 2009 County Health Databook. 2007 North Carolina Hospital Discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma numbers and rates per 100,000 by county or residence all ages and ages 0-14.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD18%20Asthma%20hospitalizations%20by%20county.html>.

- Randolph County had the lowest total rate for all age groups and the second lowest rate for ages 0-14 when compared to the four peer counties and the state rates.



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. 2009 County Health Databook. 2007 North Carolina Hospital Discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma numbers and rates per 100,000 by county or residence all ages and ages 0-14.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD18%20Asthma%20hospitalizations%20by%20county.html>



Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics. 2009 County Health Databook. 2007 North Carolina Hospital Discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma numbers and rates per 100,000 by county or residence all ages and ages 0-14.
<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/data/databook/CD18%20Asthma%20hospitalizations%20by%20county.html>

Childhood Blood Lead Screenings

Randolph County Health Department serves families with children who have been identified with elevated blood lead levels. Through Child Health Services, children in Randolph County between the ages of 1-6 years are tested free of charge based on state guidelines. Elevated blood lead levels currently range from 10-19 micrograms/deciliter. A child is considered to have lead poisoning when their levels ranged from 20-29 micrograms/deciliter and anything above 29 mcg. are grounds for immediate referral for medical attention.

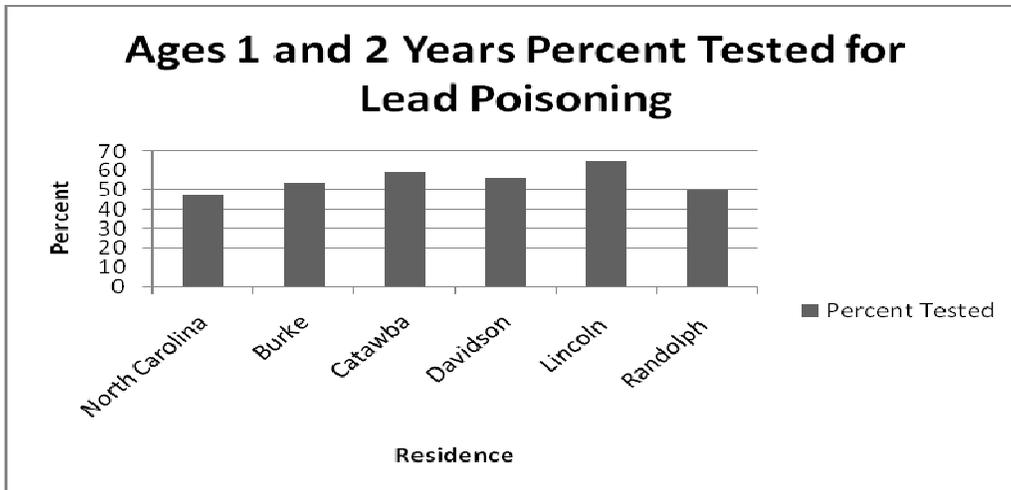
Children tested in the office of private physicians who have high lead levels are referred to the health department's Child Health Services (CHS). The Child Health Services Coordinator serves as the Lead Tracker for Randolph County. In addition to referral, the CHS Coordinator receives a list quarterly from the State Office for Lead Tracking of all children living in Randolph County who have current elevated lead levels. The quarterly list allows the Coordinator to be aware of any children who needed services but were not referred to the program.

Lead Tracking is extensive and involves: (1) making an appointment for counseling and educating the family about lead effects, possible sources, cleanliness, job-related dangers and the importance of a proper diet that may help purge the lead from the body; (2) helping the family identify the possible source(s) of lead exposure which involves referring the case to Environmental Health so that an investigation of the home can be conducted; (3) continued follow-up of the child's progress every two to three months through laboratory testing and reinforcement of ways to prevent re-exposure and continued elevated levels. Occasionally, Child Protection Services may be involved if the parents are non-compliant with further testing; however, CPS involvement is rare.

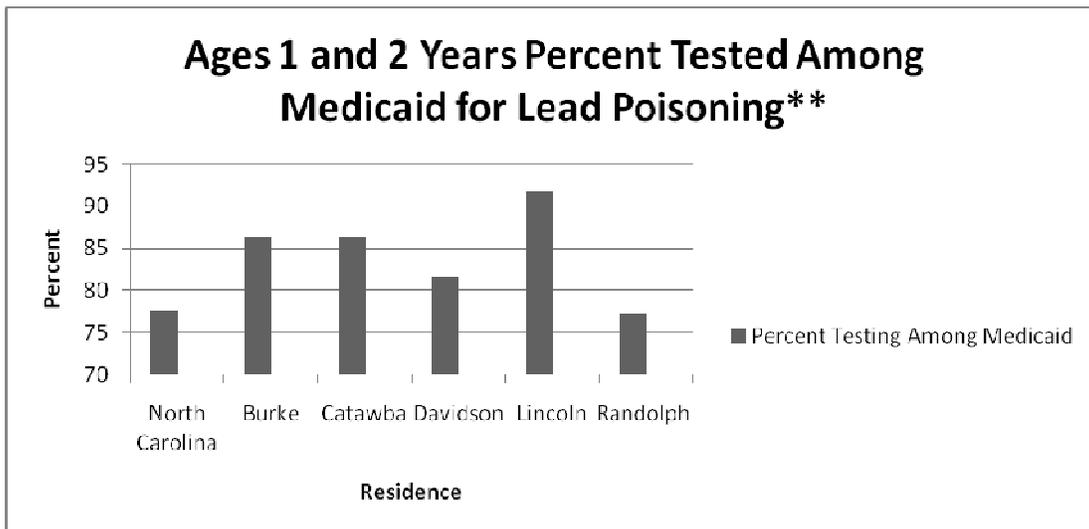
During fiscal year 2008-09, six children were newly identified as having elevated blood lead levels. Out of those, four had blood lead levels ranging from 10-19. Various sources of lead resulted in exposure, such as peeling paint, toys, tools, etc. At the 10-19 lead level, environmental investigations are optional, however, all four children received bi-monthly lead level checks. In addition, families were educated as to the sources and given suggestions on how to decrease lead levels.

The remaining two children had lead levels of 20 or greater, resulting in lead poisoning. An environmental investigation is required when lead levels reach 20 or above. Home investigations were completed for both of these children. One child's poisoning was from the use of black eyeliner (kohl), traditionally used by Middle Eastern Families. The second child's poisoning was due to repeated exposure to gun powder found in the parents and grandparents gun shell reloading rooms. Education was provided to both families and after diligent follow-up, both children's levels dropped to elevated status rather than poisoned status.

Approximately 20 children a year receive services and follow-up. Most are usually tested four times and the blood levels fall significantly after the initial counseling and education session. About eight children a year are followed for >6 months, and within a year, most of the children are discharged with normal blood lead levels.

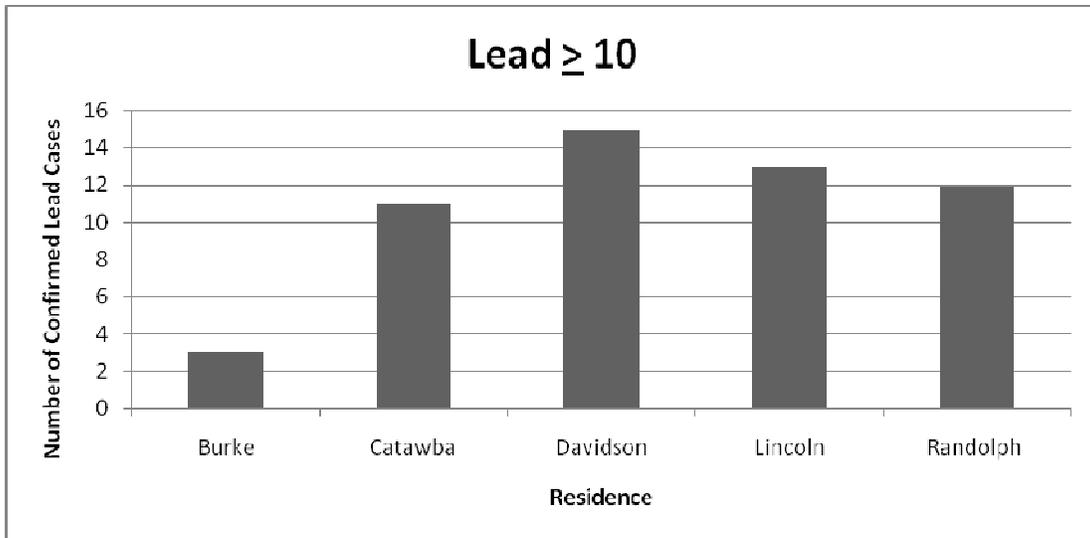


Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2008). 2008 North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data, by County. http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/ehs/Children_health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/2008SurvTbIsFinal.pdf

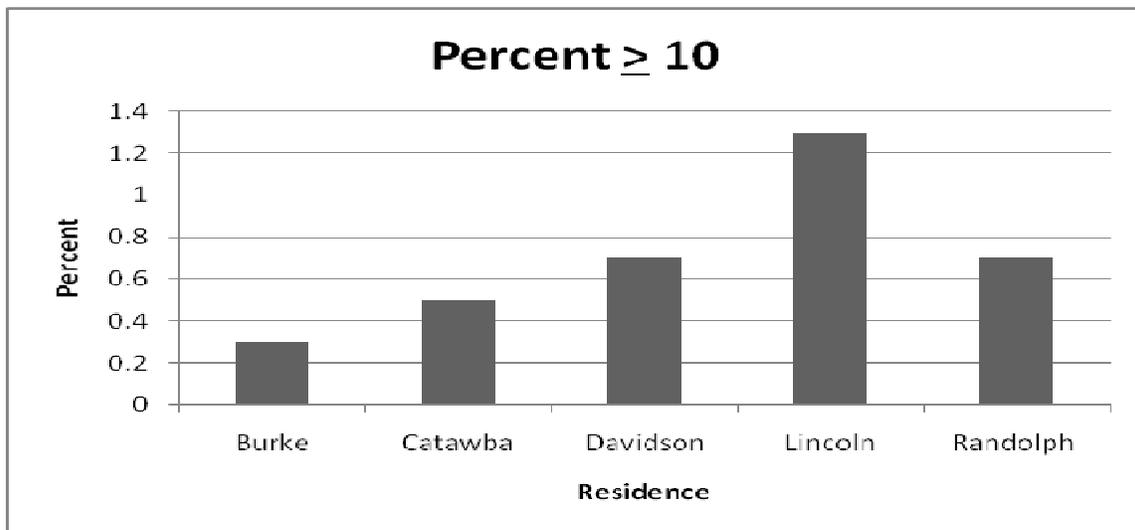


(**Includes ages 9-35 months)

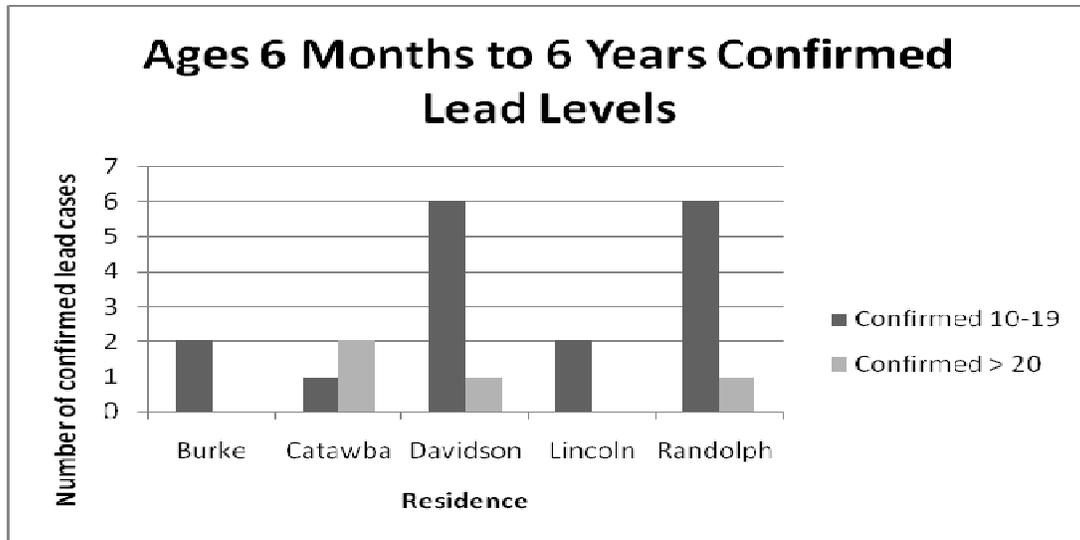
Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2008). 2008 North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data, by County. http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/ehs/Children_health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/2008SurvTbIsFinal.pdf



Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2008). 2008 North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data, by County. http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/ehs/Children_health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/2008SurvTbIsFinal.pdf.



Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2008). 2008 North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data, by County. http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/ehs/Children_health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/2008SurvTbIsFinal.pdf.



Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2008). 2008 North Carolina Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data, by County. http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/ehs/Children_health/Lead/Surveillance_Data_Tables/2008SurvTbIsFinal.pdf.

The Built Environment

Smoke Free Restaurant Policies

To reduce diner's experience to mainstream secondhand smoke in restaurants, health educators with the Randolph County Health Department teamed up with RHIP, Randolph Hospital and the American Cancer Society to establish the Randolph County Tobacco Coalition in 2003. The Tobacco Coalition worked to encourage restaurant owners/managers to voluntarily prohibit smoking in their facilities. Since 2003, Randolph County has gone from 43 to 90 participating restaurants, making forty-one percent (41%) of Randolph County restaurants smoke-free.

Smoke Free Policies in Schools

There are two school systems within Randolph County, Asheboro City and Randolph County. Both of these school systems prohibit the use of tobacco products on all school campuses.

Smoke Free Workplace Policies

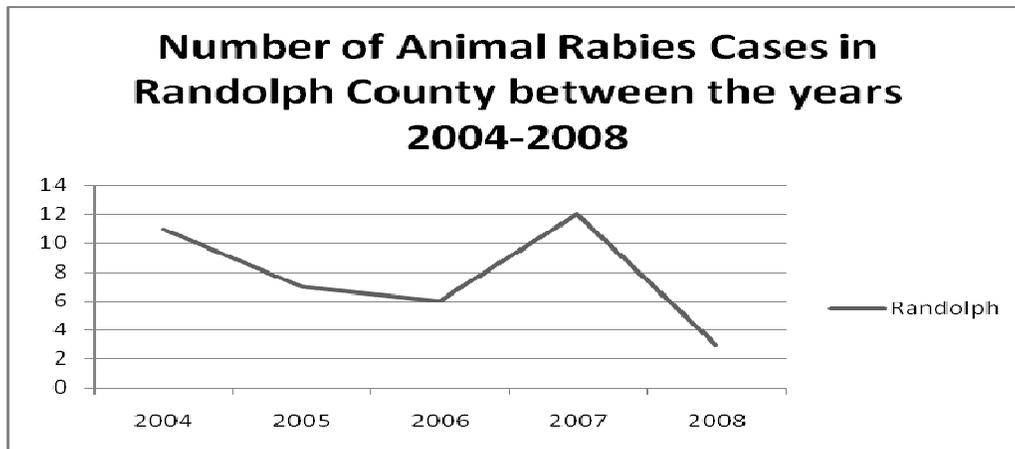
Since 2005 many businesses and organizations within Randolph County have adopted either a smoke-free or tobacco-free policy. Such businesses and organizations include Randolph Hospital, the NC Zoo, Elastic Therapy, Randolph County Senior Adult Association and Cross Roads Retirement Center.

In July of 2008, the Randolph County Health Department implemented two tobacco polices. The first of those was the implementation of the 100% Tobacco-free Policy on the campus of the health department. The two additional sections of the health department, Animal Control and Environmental Health, are located in other places within the county. Because those two buildings are not technically a

“Governmental Building”, the Board of Health voted and approved that all tobacco products be prohibited within 50 linear feet of the building.

Rabies

Number of Animal Rabies Cases in Randolph County between the years 2004-2008



Source: NC State Laboratory of Public Health. (2006). NC Veterinary Public Health <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/rabies/state.html>.

Number of Animal Rabies Cases by County of Residence in 2007

Residence	Bat	Cat	Cow	Dog	Fox	Raccoon	Skunk	Total
Burke	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Catawba	2	0	1	0	0	4	5	12
Davidson	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	9
Lincoln	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
Randolph	2	1	0	0	3	6	0	12

Source: NC State Laboratory of Public Health. (2006). NC Veterinary Public Health <http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/rabies/state.html>.

Section Five:

Community Surveys and Stakeholder Interviews

Primary Data Methodology

In the spring of 2009, the Randolph County Health Department formed an eight-person steering committee, comprised of representatives from the health department, RHIP, Randolph Hospital, NC Cooperative Extension, Randolph County Schools and the Randolph County Senior Adult Association. Under the leadership of the health department's Health Educators, the steering committee met four times to establish the assessment framework and a timeline for data collection and analysis, prioritization of health concerns and development of action plans. Data collection and analysis took place from March-September 2009.

It was determined by the Randolph County Health Department in conjunction with the steering committee, that a random sample survey method would be used, as well as a convenience sample method. The goal was to distribute the surveys to as many county residents as possible. Surveys were collected to assure its responses adequately represented the demographics of county residents. Primary data was collected through the following ways: paper surveys were mailed to residents across the county, an internet survey, a community leader questionnaire, and stakeholder focus groups.

On October 19, 2009, Core Team members met to identify leading community health problems. During the meeting, health concerns indentified through the surveys, focus groups and stakeholder interviews were presented. The Randolph County Health Department and RHIP will use this information to develop the Community Health Action Plan for recertification in 2010.

Survey responses were analyzed for frequency of response using the EpiInfo software package. (It should be noted that not every respondent answered every question.) This was performed by more than one person and an effort was made to be consistent with entering answers. The surveys were not fully completed by all individuals, resulting in missing data on various questions. Allowing the participants to write-in answers on the survey was more difficult to input and analyze through Epi-info than originally thought.

Survey Participants

Survey participants were asked to provide demographic information by selecting appropriate responses from lists describing categories of age, gender, race and ethnicity, marital status, education level, household income and how they pay for health care. This demographic information was collected in order to assess how well the survey participants represented the general population of Randolph County. All responses were kept in confidence and information provided by survey participants was in no way linked to their names or identities.

Category	Survey	
	Number	Percent
Gender		
	Men	188
	Women	438
	Unanswered	30
Race		
	African American	66
	Hispanic/Latino	86
	White	443
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5
	Native American	7
	Other	13
	Unanswered	36
Age		
	Age 15-19	71
	Age 20-24	38
	Age 25-34	95
	Age 35-44	123
	Age 45-54	125
	Age 55-64	95
	Age 65-74	54
	Age 75 and older	29
Other		
	Uninsured	129
	Unemployed	54
	Income of less than \$14,000	96
	High School Graduates	162
	College Graduates	95

Survey Results

Note: The order of some of the questions in the analysis may differ from their order in the actual survey, having been rearranged for clarity.

Demographic Questions

1. What is your zip code?

	Number	Percent
27205 (Asheboro)	178	30.7
27203 (Asheboro)	124	21.4
27317 (Randleman)	37	6.4
27316 (Ramseur)	50	8.6
27341 (Seagrove)	22	3.8
27370 (Trinity)	36	6.2
27350 (Sophia)	16	2.8
27248 (Franklinville)	19	3.3
27298 (Liberty)	36	6.2
27263 (Archdale)	19	3.3
27239 (Denton)	9	1.6
27204 (Asheboro)	5	0.9
27344 (Siler City)	1	0.2
27355 (Staley)	4	0.7
27371 (Troy)	1	0.2
27233 (Climax)	3	0.5
27208 (Bennett)	1	0.2

- Other zip codes: Thomasville (4), High Point (1), Lexington (2), Pleasant Garden (4), Out of state (2), Could not be found by US Postal Service (4)

2. How old are you?

	Number	Percent
15-19	71	11.3
20-24	38	6.0
25-34	95	15.1
35-44	123	19.5
45-54	125	19.8
55-64	95	15.1
65-74	54	8.6
75 and older	29	4.6

3. What is your gender?

	Number	Percent
Male	188	28.6
Female	438	66.7
Unanswered	30	4.5

4. What is your race or ethnicity?

	Number	Percent
White	443	67.5
African American/Black	66	10.1
Hispanic/Latino	86	13.1
Native American	7	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.8
Other	13	2.0
Unanswered	36	5.4

5. What is your marital status?

	Number	Percent
Married	379	57.7
Not Married/Single	113	17.2
Divorced	64	9.7
Widowed	32	4.8
Separated	22	3.3
Other	18	2.7
Unanswered	28	3.5

6. What is your highest education level?

	Number	Percent
Some High School, No Diploma	57	8.7
High School Diploma/GED	162	24.7
Associate's Degree/Vocational Training	93	14.2
Some College; No Degree	106	16.2
Bachelor's Degree	95	14.5
Graduate or Professional degree	59	9.0
Other	28	4.3
Unanswered	12	1.8

7. What was your total household income last year, before taxes?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$14,000	96	14.6
\$15,000- \$24,999	82	12.5
\$25,000- \$34,999	76	11.5
\$35,000- \$49,999	81	12.3
\$50,000- \$74,999	101	15.3
Over \$75,000	130	19.8
Unanswered	90	13.7

8. How many people does this income support?

	Number	Percent
1-2	281	42.8
3-4	203	30.9
5-6	48	7.3
More than 6	4	0.6
Unanswered	120	18.2

9. Do you have children under the age of 19 living in your household?

	Number	Percent
Yes	227	34.6
No	390	59.5
Unanswered	39	5.9

10. Please check if you are currently caring for any of the following:

	Number
Disabled child (under 18)	7
Disabled adult (18 and older)	14
Senior adult (65 and older)	25
Foster child (under 18)	2
Grandchild (under 18)	6

11. What is your employment status?

	Number	Percent ¹
Employed full-time	341	52.0
Employed part-time	66	10.1
Retired	80	12.2
Military	1	0.2
Unemployed	54	8.2
Disabled	14	2.1
Student	40	6.1
Homemaker	34	5.2
Self-Employed	33	5.0

- Because participants were allowed to select more than one response, the percent is a reflection of how often each option was chosen and does not indicate how often each response was chosen in combination with any other response. The total of the percent column is greater than 100.

Quality of Life Statements

Community members were asked to respond to four questions focused on local quality of life, choosing their response to each question as one of four Likert Scale choices: strongly disagree, disagree, agree and strongly agree.

- 1. There is a good health care system in Randolph County.** (Consider the cost and quality, number of options and availability of healthcare in Randolph County)

Health Care System	Number	Percent
Strongly Agree	57	8.7
Agree	386	58.8
Strongly Disagree	34	5.2
Disagree	141	21.5
Unanswered	38	5.8

- 2. Randolph County is a good place to raise children.** (Consider the quality and safety of schools and childcare programs, after school programs and places to play in Randolph County)

Raise Children	Number	Percent
Strongly Agree	149	22.7
Agree	387	59.0
Strongly Disagree	15	2.3
Disagree	74	11.3
Unanswered	31	4.7

- 3. Randolph County is a safe place to live.** (Consider how safe you feel at home, in the workplace, in schools, at playgrounds, parks and shopping centers in Randolph County.)

Safe Place to live	Number	Percent
Strongly Agree	94	14.3
Agree	427	65.1
Strongly Disagree	20	3.0
Disagree	86	13.1
Unanswered	29	4.4

- 4. There is plenty of help for individuals and families during times of need in Randolph County.** (Consider social support in Randolph County: neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach, community organizations and emergency monetary assistance.)

Plenty of help	Number	Percent
Strongly Agree	54	8.2
Agree	358	54.6
Strongly Disagree	43	6.6
Disagree	169	25.8
Unanswered	32	4.9

Community Problems and Issues:

Community Health Behaviors

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of twenty **health behaviors** and asked to select the six they thought had the greatest overall impact on health in Randolph County. They also had the option of writing-in a topic of their choice as one of the six. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen. Some respondents selected more than six, some fewer. A few skipped the section entirely.

Health Problem	Number	Percent
Obesity/Overweight	428	65.2
Heart Disease/Heart Attacks	337	51.4
Aging Problems	336	51.2
Cancer	326	49.7
Diabetes	312	47.6
Teen Pregnancy	294	44.8
Mental Health	240	36.6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	187	28.5
Dental Health	147	22.4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	134	20.4
Stroke	121	18.4
Infectious/Contagious Diseases	103	15.7
Asthma	89	13.6
Lung Disease	89	13.6
HIV/AIDS	52	7.9
Neurological Disorders	34	5.2
Other injuries	32	4.9
Infant Death	31	4.7
Birth Defects	19	2.9
Other	17	2.6

- Other write-ins included topics that could be categorized under either health problems or community issues such as Celiac Disease, addiction, alcohol/drug abuse, environmental health issues, gall bladder problems, gang activity, immigrants with no immunizations, lack of community education, lack of health insurance, violence, etc.
- Respondents were asked to list forms of cancer they thought were problems. Those listed included: All types, breast, brain, cervical, colon-rectal, esophageal, Leukemia, lung, prostate and skin.

Unhealthy Behaviors

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of seventeen **unhealthy behaviors** and asked to select the six they thought had the greatest overall impact on health in Randolph County. They also had the option of writing-in a topic of their choice as one of the six. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen. Some respondents selected more than six, some fewer. A few skipped the section entirely.

Unhealthy Behavior	Number	Percent
Drug Abuse	498	75.9
Alcohol Abuse	427	65.1
Gangs	321	48.9
Lack of Exercise	303	46.2
Poor Eating Habits	303	46.2
Reckless/Drunk Driving	286	43.6
Smoking/Tobacco Use	259	39.5
Having Unsafe Sex	230	35.1
Not going to the dentist or doctor for regular checkups	223	34.0
Violent Behavior	190	29.0
Having to breathe secondhand smoke	170	25.9
Not Using Child Safety Seats	92	14.0
Not Using Seat Belts	84	12.8
Not getting immunizations	81	12.3
Suicide	51	7.8
Not getting pre-natal care	49	7.5
Other	11	1.7

- Other write-ins included topics that could be categorized under either unhealthy behaviors or community issues such as discrimination, inadequate personal hygiene, prostitution, racism, reckless driving that included talking on the cell phone or texting while driving and riding in the back of a pick-up truck, unemployment, etc.

Community Issues

Survey participants were presented an alphabetized list of nineteen **community issues** (i.e., social issues) and asked to select the six they thought had the greatest overall impact on quality of life in Randolph County. They also had the option of writing-in a topic of their choice as one of the six. The list of responses below is arranged in descending order of the frequency with which a named problem was chosen. Some respondents selected more than five, some fewer. A few skipped the section entirely.

Community Concern	Number	Percent
Employment Opportunities	448	68.3
Drug Use	389	59.3
Crime	308	47.0
Affordable Housing	288	43.9
Gang Activity	285	43.4
Availability of positive teen activities	238	36.3
Lack of recreational facilities	221	33.7
Quality Education	196	29.9
Domestic Violence	190	29.0
Violent Crime	168	25.6
Unsafe/Un-maintained roads and sidewalks	125	19.1
Home Safety	104	15.9
Water Supply and Quality	88	13.4
Pollution	71	10.8
Rape/Sexual Assault	48	7.3
Solid Waste Disposal	48	7.3
Food Safety	40	6.1
Air Quality Services	36	5.5
Other	9	1.4

- Other write-ins included topics that could be categorized under either unhealthy behaviors or community issues such as alcohol use, discrimination, lack of accessible sidewalks, lack of entertainment for individuals, lack of public health education, lack of public transportation, lack of recycling, vacant homes, etc.

Personal Health and Self-Reported Behaviors

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

1. Are you covered by a health insurance plan?

	Number	Percent
Yes	497	75.8
No	129	19.7

If yes, what type of coverage do you have?

Type of Insurance Coverage	Number	Percent
Medicare	92	14.0
Medicaid	28	4.3
Private insurance	365	55.6
Other	47	7.2

- Because participants were allowed to select more than one response, the percent is a reflection of how often each option was chosen and does not indicate how often each response was chosen in combination with any other response. The total of the percent column is greater than 100.

2. Where do you go for routine healthcare when you are sick?

	Number	Percent
Doctor	489	74.5
Health Department	16	2.4
Urgent Care Center	34	5.2
Emergency Room	21	3.2
MERCE Clinic	18	2.7
I don't seek routine healthcare	49	7.5

3. How often do you see a dentist?

	Number	Percent
Once a year	92	14.0
Twice a year	306	46.6
Only when needed	151	23.0
I don't seek routine dental care	71	10.8

4. How often do you get your eyes checked?

	Number	Percent
Once a year	273	41.6
Twice a year	48	7.3
Only when needed	168	25.6
I don't seek routine eye exams	131	20.0

5. Where do you get most of your health related information about your health?

	Number	Percent
Friends/Family	92	14.0
News/TV/Magazines	76	11.6
Health Department	33	5.0
School	4	0.6
Hospital	21	3.2
Doctor's Office	296	45.1
Help Lines	1	0.2
MERCE Clinic	8	14.5
Internet	95	14.5
Church	1	0.2

6. In the past year, have there been any health-related services your or members of your family have needed but have not been able to find in your community?

	Number	Percent
Yes	115	17.5
No	499	76.1

- Services needed, but not available included:
Mental Health, Dental Health Services that accepted Medicaid clients

7. Do you receive any of the following services?

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps	47	7.2
Medicaid	64	9.8
WIC	45	6.9
Work First	3	0.5
Public Housing	5	0.8
None	506	77.1

8. Do you currently smoke?

	Number	Percent
Yes	69	10.5
No	554	84.5

If yes, where would you go for help if you wanted to quit?

	Number	Percent
Quit Now NC	4	0.6
Doctor	20	3.0
Church	2	0.3
Pharmacy	2	0.3
QuitSmart (through Randolph Hospital)	4	0.6
I don't know	12	1.8
Other	6	0.9
N/A, I don't want to quit	13	2.0

9. Are illegal drugs (marijuana, cocaine, heroin, etc.) easy to get in your community?

	Number	Percent
Yes	298	47.4
No	48	7.6
Not Sure	283	45.2

10. Not counting juice, how many cups of fruits do you eat per day?

	Number	Percent
0-2	262	47.4
2-4	247	45.0
4-6	37	6.7
6 or more	4	0.7
Never	3	0.5

11. Not counting potatoes, how many cups of vegetables do you eat per day?

	Number	Percent
0-2	206	35.2
2-4	296	50.6
4-6	79	13.5
6 or more	3	0.5
Never	1	0.2

12. How many days a week do you engage in at least 30 minutes of physical activity?

	Number	Percent
0-2	281	42.8
3-4	205	31.3
5-7	96	14.6
7 or more	41	6.3

13. How many hours per day do you watch TV, play video games or use the computer for recreation?

	Number	Percent
0-1 hour	154	23.5
2-3 hours	339	51.7
4-5 hours	88	13.4
6+ hours	50	7.6

14. Have you ever been diagnosed with any of the following health conditions?

	Number	Percent
	Yes	
Asthma	78	12.8
Cancer	54	8.9
Depression or anxiety disorder	130	21.4
Diabetes (not during pregnancy)	77	12.7
High blood pressure	196	32.3
Osteoporosis	38	6.3
Overweight/Obesity	182	29.9

15. Men and Women were asked the following questions regarding prevention:

Men: If you are over age 40, do you have an annual prostate exam?

	Number	Percent
Yes	73	11.1
No	42	6.4
N/A (I am under 40)	88	13.4

Women: If you are over age 40, do you have an annual mammogram?

	Number	Percent
Yes	207	31.6
No	51	7.8
N/A (I am under 40)	122	18.6

Women: If you are 21 years of age and older, do you have an annual Pap smear?

	Number	Percent
Yes	300	45.7
No	78	11.9
N/A (I am under 40)	14	2.1

Everyone: If you are over age 50, have you ever had a colon cancer screening?

	Number	Percent
Yes	184	28.0
No	76	11.6
N/A (I am under 40)	273	41.6

Availability of Randolph County Services

Survey participants were asked to respond to a question focused on the availability of specific health and human services within Randolph County, choosing their response to each service listed as one of four Likert Scale choices: no problem, minor problem, major problem or I don't know.

No Problem	Number	Percent
Routine Healthcare	238	36.3
Hospital Services	344	52.4
Dental Care	221	33.7
Pharmacy/Drug Stores	459	70.0
Care for Pregnant Women	257	39.2
Childhood Immunizations	348	53.0
Car Seats for Infants and Children	264	40.2

Minor Problem	Number	Percent
Enrolling in Medicaid/Medicare	197	30.0
Food Assistance	215	32.8
Long Term Care Facilities	190	29.0
After School Care	196	29.9
Home Health Care	199	30.0

Major Problem	Number	Percent
Mental Health Care	193	29.4
Health Insurance Coverage	300	45.7

I Don't Know	Number	Percent
Adult Day Care	206	31.4

Emergency Preparedness

Survey participants were asked a few questions regarding their level of emergency preparedness. The results of this portion of the survey offer some insight into how prepared Randolph County residents would be if an emergency or disaster were to occur.

1. Does your household have working smoke and carbon monoxide detectors?

	Number	Percent
Yes, smoke detectors only	360	54.9
Yes, carbon monoxide detectors only	3	0.5
Yes, both	188	28.7
No	51	7.8

2. Does your household have a Family Emergency Plan?

	Number	Percent
Yes	312	52.6
No	281	47.4

3. Does your family have a basic emergency supply kit? If yes, how many days do you have supplies for?

	Number	Percent
No	412	68.8
3 days	88	14.7
1 week	61	10.2
2 weeks	16	2.7
More than 2 weeks	22	3.7

Questions for Parents

One section of the survey was directed only to parents of children between the ages of 0-19. Because there were no other questions asked about parental or family status it is not possible to double-check any of the response numbers, or to determine how many children and to what ages the responses apply.

1. Do you have children between the ages of 0-19?

	Number	Percent
Yes	227	34.6
No	390	59.5

2. Has your pediatrician/healthcare provider talked with you about your child's weight and Body Mass Index (BMI)?

	Number	Percent
Yes	92	42.2
No	126	57.8

3. Not counting juice, how many cups of fruits does your child eat per day?

	Number	Percent
0-2	68	33.2
2-4	106	52.0
4-6	28	13.7
6 or more	3	1.5
Never	0	0.0

4. Not counting potatoes or salad, how many cups of vegetables does your child eat per day?

	Number	Percent
0-2	75	35.7
2-4	108	51.4
4-6	20	9.5
6 or more	6	2.9
Never	1	0.5

5. Do you get negative reactions from your child when you try to limit TV/screen time (computer use, video games, etc)?

	Number	Percent
Yes	88	39.5
No	135	60.5

If yes, what negative reactions do you get from your child?

	Number	Percent
Anger	3	4.7
Complaining	3	4.7
Mad	8	12.5
Talking back	4	6.3
Whining	4	6.3

6. What are your most challenging parenting issues?

	Number	Percent
Child's Behavior	119	18.1
Child's Weight/Eating Disorder	38	5.8
Dating/Sexuality/Teenage Pregnancy	37	5.6
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	27	4.1
Depression/Suicide	15	2.3

7. Do you think your child is engaging in any of the following high-risk behaviors?

	Number	Percent
Alcohol Use	12	1.8
Tobacco Use	11	1.7
Drug Use	5	0.8
Gang Activity	1	0.2
Eating Disorder	14	2.1
Sexual Intercourse	9	1.4
Sexual Activity	12	1.8
Reckless Driving/Speeding	9	1.4
I don't think my child is engaging in any high risk behaviors	167	25.5

8. How much control do you feel you have over your child's health choices?

	Number	Percent
A Lot	160	24.4
Some	38	5.8
A Little	9	1.4
None	6	0.9

9. Who do you feel has the most influence over your child's health choices?

	Number	Percent
Parents	161	74.2
Peers/Friends	28	12.9
Doctor	13	6.0
Schools/Day Care	5	2.3
Health Department	0	0.0
MERCE Clinic	2	0.9
Other	8	3.7

- Other responses included: the child, siblings, girlfriend/boyfriend, God.

10. Who do you feel is responsible for your child's health choices?

	Number	Percent
Parents	194	90.7
Peers/Friends	6	2.8
Doctor	6	2.8
Schools/Day Care	1	0.5
Other	7	3.3

- Other responses included: the child, God

Summary of Key Stakeholders Interviews

Professional Representatives from County Agencies and Organizations including the following: Randolph County Schools, Randolph County Economic Development Corp., MERCE Health Center, Randolph Co. Adult / Juvenile Day Reporting Centers, Clerk of Superior Court, City of Randleman, Randolph County Emergency Services and Regional Consolidated Services Head Start

Date: June – August 2009
Location: Randolph County
Number of Interviews: 8

A. Please answer these general questions about you and your agency (organization):

1. What services does your agency provide for county residents?

- Access to affordable primary and preventative medical and dental care, urgent care, cancer screening, access to low cost medicines and medical supplies
- Randolph County Adult/Juvenile Day Reporting Centers
- Randolph County Economic Development Corporation works with existing industry to assist them in remaining successful in our community and to grow, recruits businesses (primarily industrial) to move into Randolph County and maintains a list of research information including demographics about the county. This information is provided not only to clients but various agencies and governments that request it.
- Hub of all judicial proceedings in the county
- Education
- Senior Adult Center, Community Center, Gym, Parks and Recreation Programs
- 911, EMS, Emergency Management and Fire Marshal/Inspections
- Federally funded preschool program for low income families

2. What are some of the aspects of your organization that attract county residents to your programs/services?

- Sliding fee scale for uninsured, lower cost dental services access to 340B discount pharmacy program
- Substance Abuse Classes for Addicts, Sex Offenders Classes, CBI, job skills, GED, Gang Awareness, working with court involved youth and adults, being open during high crime hours
- Outreach program to businesses of our community in order to learn what is going on in their business, identify programs that may be beneficial to them, help with problem solving, and service advocates (small to large businesses) primarily industrial to industrial service businesses. Citizens benefit from this by having and retaining job opportunities.
- The Clerk's office has exclusive jurisdiction over matters relating to probate wills and the administration of estates, including appointment of Personal Representatives. The Clerk also presides over many legal matters including adoptions, incompetency and guardianship proceedings, legitimations, name changes, condemnation of private land for public use, partitions of property, foreclosures and many civil hearings as well.

- Education of children K-12
- Senior Adult Center, Congregate meals at Senior Center, Exercise Program
- Residents have to use our services during emergency situations and for other public assistance needs.
- Free comprehensive preschool program that includes services for the entire family. Services include: Education, Health, Nutrition and Mental Health. Each family has a Family Advocate that works closely with them to ensure all needed services are provided.

3. What barriers do residents face in accessing your services?

- Lack of knowledge of how to access appropriate care, lack of transportation, inability to pay for services or medicines
- Citizens lack an understanding or misunderstanding involving judicial proceedings. Citizens may sometimes become intimidated and unfamiliar with services provided by the Clerk's office which keeps them from accessing these services. Citizens are often unaware of information concerning legal processes and potential services that can only be accessed through the Clerk's office.
- Cost is a barrier for some
- Mostly transportation, although we have a few buses, our funding doesn't allow transportation to all families.
- Language barrier; we could use more bi-lingual staff.

B. The next questions refer to Randolph County as a whole. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Randolph County?

1. There is a good healthcare system in Randolph County

- Agree - 8
- Disagree - 0

2. Randolph County is a good place to raise children.

- Agree- 8
- Disagree- 0

3. Randolph County is a good place to grow old.

- Agree- 8
- Disagree- 0

4. There are plenty of ways to earn a living in Randolph County.

- Agree- 4
- Disagree- 4

Comments:

- Employment is up 11%. RCC is this community's saving grace in assisting folks to learn new skills and trades in order to make them employable again. Randolph County, in my opinion, is in a transition stage where we are leaving the textile industry and some furniture business as the predominate business in our area and trying to shift to alternative ways to boost our local economy.

5. Randolph County is a safe place to live.

- Agree- 8
- Disagree- 0

Comments:

- Our county has seen much change in a cultural shift and with the threat of gangs who take refuge in our rural community. Citizens must stay aware and vigilant about safety for our children and citizens! That includes the influx of more drugs through our county.

6. There is plenty of support for individuals and families during times of stress and need in Randolph County.

- Agree- 7
- Disagree- 1

Comments:

- There can never be enough community programs and services to meet the many needs because of our diverse and wide variety of needs in our community, all of whom are seeking support during this very difficult time. Just to clarify, that does not necessarily mean the community needs to establish new programs, but for the existing programs to continually seek out new and better ways, particularly through collaboration and partnerships in order to reach the multi-faceted community that Randolph County has become in the last 10 to 15 years.

7. Randolph County has clean air.

- Agree- 7
- Disagree- 0
- In between- 1

Comments:

- Not well versed on subject to answer
- Always can use improvement

8. Randolph County has clean water.

- Agree- 6
- Disagree- 1
- In between- 1

Comments:

- Not well versed on subject to answer
- Always can use improvement

C. The following open-ended questions also relate to Randolph County as a whole:

1. What services or programs, currently available in Randolph County, are most beneficial to residents?

- Randolph Hospital
- Schools K-12
- Christian United Outreach Center
- Senior Centers
- Law Enforcement
- 1st Responders (Fire & Paramedic)
- MERCE Clinic
- Daymark Recovery Center
- Randolph County Health Dept.
- Randolph Community College
- Chambers of Commerce
- Tourism Development
- Randolph Co. Economic Development Corp.
- Parks and Recreation Departments
- Decent Roads
- Randolph Co. Partnership for Children
- Randolph County Department of Social Services
- SOAR
- Therapeutic Alternatives
- Drug Court Program
- Domestic Violence Shelter
- Day Reporting Center
- Cancer Center
- Juvenile Day Reporting Center
- NC Mentoring
- Oxford Homes
- United Way
- RCATS
- ADS
- Hospice of Randolph Hospital
- CAP programs
- Planning and Zoning
- WIC program
- Randolph Co. Head Start
- MERCE Dental Clinic

2. What services/programs, that aren't currently available, are needed?

- Homeless Shelters
- Treatment Centers
- Free Counseling
- Program to Cover Women ages 40 – 49 for Mammograms
- Low Cost DEXA Scan/Osteoporosis Screening
- Low Cost Eye Exams for Diabetics and others at risk for serious eye disease
- Low Cost Nutritionist to help tackle the increasing epidemic of obesity
- Endocrinologist
- University
- Inpatient residential treatment and detox facility
- Bi-lingual mental health
- Expanded Parks & Recreation (County wide)
- More pedestrian friendly sidewalks
- Discounted Health Programs
- Transportation

3. Overall, what would you consider to be Randolph County's greatest strengths?

- Community Support Programs for Families
- State of the Art Hospital
- MERCE Health Center
- Therapeutic Alternatives
- Daymark Recovery Center
- Randolph Co. Health Department
- Great people
- Randolph Community College
- Both School Systems
- Strong Local Governments
- Well managed, strong business base (small and large)
- Geographic location
- Highway System
- Good Economic/Industrial Diversity
- Community Involvement
- Agencies Work Well Together

4. What are some challenges Randolph County faces?

- Economic downturn with increasing numbers of unemployed and uninsured
- Educational attainment
- People don't want to change (widespread & deep fear of change – economy, government providing change, alcohol, immigrants, etc.)

- Gangs
- Services for the culturally diverse population
- Broken Mental Health System – How our county will accommodate the increasing number of those indigent and non-indigent people in need of mental health services.
- Substance abusers utilizing our local hospital for detox service needs
- Pollution
- Keeping up with the general and senior citizens population
- Increased responsibilities from the state and federal governments
- Lack of Jobs

5. Looking specifically at health, what are the major health concerns for county residents?

- Viruses
- Teen Pregnancy
- Obesity
- Type 2 Diabetes
- Smoking – Tobacco Use
- Hypertension
- Alcohol Abuse
- Misuse/Abuse of prescription and illegal drugs
- Strokes
- Dental Care
- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Having an adequate number of ambulances
- Increasing medical fees and higher insurance rates
- Increasing number of uninsured

6. Again, looking specifically at health, what are the most important health behaviors that affect residents of Randolph County?

- Spread of Viruses
- Smoking
- Poor Diet / Nutrition
- Lack of Exercise
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Medical non-compliance/non-adherence
- Athletics & Exercise through Parks & Recs
- YMCA and Fitness Centers
- Casual Recreation
- Randolph County Health Department Outreach to Parents of Young Children
- Not Using Seatbelts
- Teen Pregnancy
- Teen Sex

- Getting Children more involved in sports or extra curricular activities
- Seeking Regular/Routine Health Assessments

Focus Group with Key Stakeholders Summary

Professional Representatives from County Agencies and Organizations including the following: Randolph County Schools, Randolph Community College, First Baptist Church, Randolph Medical Associates, Randolph Hospital, MERCE Health Center, Asheboro City Schools, Christians United Outreach Center, Asheboro Elastics, Klaussner Home Furnishings, and Department of Social Services

Date: August 5, 2009
Location: Randolph Hospital Home Health Building
Number Participating: 13
Moderated By: Janet Hughes, RHIP Coordinator
Recorded By: Shea Cox, Randolph County Health Department

A. Please answer these general questions about you and your agency (organization):

1. What services does your agency provide for county residents?

- Education K-12
- Workforce Development
- GED/Adult High School programs
- Spiritual services
- Medical care
- Home Health Care, Emergency Department, Cancer Center
- Primary and Dental care for the uninsured and insurance eligible patients
- Medical assistance program
- Transitional housing homeless program
- Room at the Inn (night shelter)
- Short term financial crisis intervention
- Protective services
- Public assistance

2. What are some of the aspects of your organization that attract county residents to your programs/services?

- Quality education
- Specialized programs
- Community outreach
- Bilingual services
- Full-time Pediatricians
- Cancer Center
- Diagnostics
- Healthcare services
- Sliding fee scale for low income population
- Commitment to technology

- Benefits
- Confidentiality
- Prompt service

3. What barriers do residents face in accessing your services?

- State budget
- Location
- Limited after hours
- Transportation
- Poverty
- Knowledge of services
- Cost

B. The next questions refer to Randolph County as a whole. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Randolph County?

1. There is a good healthcare system in Randolph County

- Agree - 10
- Disagree- 2
- In between- 1

Comments:

- Good enough for family
- Changes are always being done to make the healthcare system better
- Good providers but way too many residents who still do not have access to care due to lack of insurance

2. Randolph County is a good place to raise children.

- Agree- 12
- Disagree- 1

Comments:

- Safe school systems
- Opportunity for youth beyond the education arena
- Most pleasing place for family
- Willingness of people to get involved in the community which makes it a great living environment
- Not a lot of access for child activities

3. Randolph County is a good place to grow old.

- Agree- 10
- Disagree- 1
- In between- 2

Comments:

- Attractive for retirees
- Randolph County reaches out to seniors
- Still have a long way to go in the opportunities for retirement communities

4. There are plenty of ways to earn a living in Randolph County.

- Agree- 1
- Disagree- 7
- In between- 5

Comments:

- A lot of people are working
- Unemployment rate is still too high
- Lots of citizens are under-employed

5. Randolph County is a safe place to live.

- Agree- 9
- Disagree- 2
- In between- 2

Comments:

- Crime statistics are not as high as other counties in North Carolina
- Zero-tolerance policy
- Safety could be better

6. There is plenty of support for individuals and families during times of stress and need in Randolph County.

- Agree- 0
- Disagree- 7
- In between- 6

Comments:

- We have lots of great things going on in Randolph County but we could do a lot better but people don't want to pay for it
- We lack in the areas of counseling and advocacy

7. Randolph County has clean air.

- Agree- 10
- Disagree- 2
- In between- 1

Comments:

- Randolph County doesn't have stand still traffic
- Randolph County still continues to have asthma problems
- Our air is better than other counties and cities

8. Randolph County has clean water.

- Agree- 0
- Disagree- 3
- In between- 10

Comments:

- Depends on where you live

C. The following open-ended questions also relate to Randolph County as a whole:

1. What services or programs, currently available in Randolph County, are most beneficial to residents?

- Public Sanitation
- Schools
- Christian United Outreach Center
- Senior Center
- Law Enforcement
- MERCE clinic
- Hospital
- Healthcare
- Randolph Community College
- NC Zoo
- Spirit of volunteerism

2. What services/programs, that aren't currently available, are needed?

- County parks system
- Transportation
- Pathways and trail ways
- County-wide convention center
- Tennis courts
- Senior opportunities and places

3. Overall, what would you consider to be Randolph County's greatest strengths?

- Great people
- Community spirit
- Great leaders
- Strategic planning

4. What are some challenges Randolph County faces?

- Job creations
- Increase in number of people who use drugs
- Lack of vision
- Controlled growth
- Diversity of population
- Education

5. Looking specifically at health, what are the major health concerns for county residents?

- Access to care
- Promotion of healthy lifestyles
- Access to affordable healthcare
- Addiction

6. Again, looking specifically at health, what are the most important health behaviors that affect residents of Randolph County?

- Smoking
- Alcoholism
- Addiction
- Nutrition
- Obesity
- Physical activity
- Mental Health

Focus Group with Key Stakeholders Summary

Professional Representatives from County Agencies and Organizations including the following: Randolph Community College, Town of Liberty, City of Asheboro, Express Employment Professionals, Sandhills Center, Randolph Hospital, and North Carolina Cooperative Extension.

Date: August 6, 2009
Location: Private Dining Room, Randolph Hospital
Number Participating: 9
Moderated By: Janet Hughes, RHIP Coordinator
Recorded By: Shea Cox, Randolph County Health Department

A. Please answer these general questions about you and your agency (organization):

1. What services does your agency provide for county residents?

- Education K-12
- Community events/programs
- All municipality services (fire, water, trash, sewer, police, recreation, recycling, etc.)
- Employment
- Mental health services
- Substance abuse services
- Development disabilities
- Healthcare
- Smoking cessation
- Acute care
- Outpatient care
- Education

2. What are some of the aspects of your organization that attract county residents to your programs/services?

- Higher education
- Better job skills
- Seeking information
- Outstanding benefits
- City employees have access to healthcare through an on-staff nurse
- Need for services
- Location
- New services and new facilities
- Healthcare provided close to home
- Variety in programs
- Free or low cost
- Timely topics

3. What barriers do residents face in accessing your services?

- Transportation
- Finances
- Closed weekends and holidays
- Shortened office hours
- Natural changes due to an increase in population
- Language barriers
- System changes; fragmentation of services
- Location

B. The next questions refer to Randolph County as a whole. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Randolph County?

1. There is a good healthcare system in Randolph County

- Agree - 9
- Disagree- 0

2. Randolph County is a good place to raise children.

- Agree- 9
- Disagree- 0

3. Randolph County is a good place to grow old.

- Agree- 9
- Disagree- 0

4. There are plenty of ways to earn a living in Randolph County.

- Agree- 2
- Disagree- 7

5. Randolph County is a safe place to live.

- Agree- 9
- Disagree- 0

6. There is plenty of support for individuals and families during times of stress and need in Randolph County.

- Agree- 0
- Disagree- 9

7. Randolph County has clean air.

- Agree- 8
- Disagree-1

Comments:

- Our air is being impacted from Greensboro

8. Randolph County has clean water.

- Agree- 2
- Disagree- 7

C. The following open-ended questions also relate to Randolph County as a whole:

1. What services or programs, currently available in Randolph County, are most beneficial to residents?

- Department of Social Services
- School systems
- Senior Center
- Randolph Community College
- Cancer Center
- Christians United Outreach Center
- MERCE
- Randolph County Health Department
- Room at the Inn
- Municipality services (sanitation, recycling)
- NC Zoo
- Hospice
- Support groups
- Screening programs/early detection programs
- CAP program
- New transportation system- PART

2. What services/programs, that aren't currently available, are needed?

- More uniform after school programs
- Substance abuse treatment programs
- Less fragmented mental health services
- More public transportation (limited taxi service, etc.)
- Affordable transportation
- Affordable healthcare
- Cohesiveness to make sure county has good water

3. Overall, what would you consider to be Randolph County's greatest strengths?

- Collaboration of services and governmental agencies
- Long-term care
- Senior center

4. What are some challenges Randolph County faces?

- Affordable long term care
- Mental health services
- Recreation
- Obesity rate for children
- Diversity (Randolph County does not understand cultural diversity)

5. Looking specifically at health, what are the major health concerns for county residents?

- Obesity
- Affordable prescription drugs
- Affordable health care
- Mental health services
- Inactivity
- Water
- Air
- Cancer rates

6. Again, looking specifically at health, what are the most important health behaviors that affect residents of Randolph County?

- Smoking
- Diet and Exercise
- Substance abuse

Appendix:

Community Surveys

English-Language Version

Spanish-Language Version

Stakeholder Interview Script

COMMUNITY HEALTH OPINION SURVEY



2009 Community Health Opinion Survey

Randolph County Health Department is interested in your opinions about the health and quality of life in Randolph County. Randolph County Health Department will use the results from this survey and other information to identify and address our county's most pressing health problems.

*Please complete the survey and return it by
August 31, 2009.*

All responses are voluntary and anonymous.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!

Randolph County Community Health Survey

PART 1: Quality of Life Statements

The first questions are about how you see certain parts of Randolph County life. Please tell us whether you “strongly disagree”, “disagree”, “agree” or “strongly agree” with each of the next 4 statements.

Statements	Choose a number for each statement below.			
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. How do you feel about this statement, “There is a good healthcare system in Randolph County”? Consider the cost and quality, number of options, and availability of healthcare in Randolph County.	1	2	3	4
2. How do you feel about this statement, “Randolph County is a good place to raise children”? Consider the quality and safety of schools and child care programs, after school programs, and places to play in this county.	1	2	3	4
3. How do you feel about this statement, “Randolph County is a safe place to live”? Consider how safe you feel at home, in the workplace, in schools, at playgrounds, parks, and shopping centers in Randolph County.	1	2	3	4
4. How do you feel about this statement, “There is plenty of help for individuals and families during times of need in Randolph County”? Consider social support in Randolph County: neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach, community organizations, and emergency monetary assistance.	1	2	3	4

PART 2: Community Problems and Issues

Community Health Behaviors

5. These next questions are about health problems that have the largest impact on the community as a whole. Please look at this list of health problems. I would like for you to **pick the most important health problems in Randolph County. You can choose up to 6.** Remember this is your opinion and your choices will not be linked to you in any way.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aging problems
(Alzheimer's, arthritis,
hearing or vision loss, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infant death | <input type="checkbox"/> Other injuries (drowning,
choking, home or work
related) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious/Contagious
diseases (TB, salmonella,
pneumonia, flu, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity/overweight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birth defects | <input type="checkbox"/> Lung disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted
diseases (STDs) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer
What kind? _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health (depression,
schizophrenia, suicide etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental health | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle accidents | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurological disorders
(Multiple Sclerosis, muscular
dystrophy, A.L.S.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease/heart attacks | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Unhealthy Behaviors

6. These next questions are about unhealthy behaviors that some individuals **participate** in that have the **greatest** impact on the community as a whole. Please look at this list of unhealthy behaviors. **Pick top unhealthy behaviors in Randolph County. Please choose up to 6.** Remember this is your opinion and your choices will not be linked to you in any way.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using child safety seats | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor eating habits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using seat belts | <input type="checkbox"/> Reckless/drunk driving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Having unsafe sex | <input type="checkbox"/> Not going to a dentist or
doctor for regular checkups | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking/tobacco use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> Not getting prenatal
(pregnancy) care | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gangs | | <input type="checkbox"/> Violent behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Having to breathe
secondhand smoke | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not getting immunizations
("shots") to prevent disease | | |

Community Issues

7. These next questions are about community-wide issues that have the largest impact on the overall quality of life in Randolph County. Please look at this list of community issues. Pick the community issues that have the greatest effect on quality of life in Randolph County. Please choose up to 6. Remember this is your opinion and your choices will not be linked to you in any way.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of recreational facilities (parks, trails, community centers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality services | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution (air, water, land) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of positive teen activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality Education (K-12) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime | <input type="checkbox"/> Rape/sexual assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste Disposal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe, un-maintained roads and sidewalks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Violent crime (murder, assault, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply and quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gang Activity | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Safety | |

PART 3: Personal Health

8. In your opinion, do you think people in Randolph County have a problem finding and using the following services?

(Please choose one answer per service)

Health and Human Services	No Problem	Minor Problem	Major Problem	I Don't Know
Routine Healthcare				
Hospital Services				
Dental Care				
Mental Health Care				
Pharmacy/drug stores				
Health Insurance Coverage				
Enrolling in Medicaid/Medicare				
Food Assistance				
Long Term Care Facilities				
Care for Pregnant Women				
Childhood Immunizations				
After School Care				
Home Health Care				
Car Seats for Infant and Children				
Adult Day Care				

15. Do you receive any of the following services? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> Work First |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WIC | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please list _____ |

16. Do you currently smoke? Yes No

If yes, where would you go for help if you wanted to quit?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quit Now NC | f. <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Quit Smart (through Randolph Hospital) |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> Church | h. <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | i. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> Private counselor/therapist | j. <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I don't want to quit |

17. Are illegal drugs (marijuana, cocaine, heroin, etc.) easy to get in your community?

- Yes No Not sure

**18. Not counting juice, how many cups of fruits do you eat per day?
(One small apple equals one cup.)**

- a. Number of cups of fruit _____ b. Never eat fruit _____

**19. Not counting potatoes and salad, how many cups of vegetables do you eat per day?
(12 baby carrots equal one cup.)**

- a. Number of cups of vegetables _____ b. Never eat vegetables _____

20. How many days a week do you engage in at least 30 minutes of physical activity?

- 0-2
 3-4
 5-7
 7 or more

21. How many hours per day do you watch TV, play video games, or use the computer for recreation?

- 0-1 hour 2-3 hours 4-5 hours 6+ hours

22. Have you ever been diagnosed with any of the following health conditions?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| a. Asthma | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| b. Depression or anxiety disorder | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| c. High blood pressure | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| d. High cholesterol | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| e. Diabetes (not during pregnancy) | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| f. Osteoporosis | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| g. Overweight/Obesity | ___ Yes | ___ No |
| h. Cancer | ___ Yes | ___ No |

23. Men: If you are over age 40, do you have an annual prostate exam?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Not applicable (I am under age 40)

Women: If you are over age 40, do you have an annual mammogram?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Not applicable (I am under age 40)

Women: If you are 21 years of age and older, do you have annual Pap smear?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Not applicable (I am under age 21)

Everyone: If you are over age 50, have you ever had a colon cancer screening?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Not applicable (I am under age 50)

Part 4. Child Health

The following questions are about adolescent health in Randolph County. This section is for parents with children ages 1-19 ONLY. If you are not the parent or caregiver of a child in this age group you may skip the next ten (10) questions.

24. Do you have children between the ages of 9 and 19?

____ Yes ____ No (*skip to question #34*)

25. Has your pediatrician/healthcare provider talked with you about your child's weight and Body Mass Index (BMI)?

____ Yes ____ No

26. Not counting juice, how many cups of fruits does your child eat per day? (One small apple equals one cup.)

a. Number of cups of fruit _____ b. Never eat fruit _____

27. Not counting potatoes or salad, how many cups of vegetables does your child eat per day? (12 baby carrots equal one cup.)

a. Number of cups of vegetables _____ b. Never eat vegetables _____

28. Do you get negative reactions from your child when you try to limit TV/screen time (computer use, video games, etc)?

____ Yes ____ No

If yes, what negative reactions do you get from your child? _____

29. What are your most challenging parenting issues? (*Check all that apply*)

- ____ Child's Behavior
- ____ Child's Weight/Eating Disorder
- ____ Dating/Sexuality/Teenage Pregnancy
- ____ Drug/Alcohol Abuse
- ____ Depression/Suicide

30. Do you think your child is engaging in any of the following high-risk behaviors?
(Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. ___ Alcohol Use | e. ___ Eating Disorders | h. ___ Drug Abuse |
| b. ___ Tobacco Use | f. ___ Sexual intercourse | i. ___ Reckless driving/speeding |
| c. ___ Gang Activity | g. ___ Sexual activity | |
| d. ___ I don't think my child is engaging in any high risk behaviors. | | |

31. How much control do you feel you have over your child's health choices?

- ___ A Lot ___ Some ___ A little ___ None

32. Who do you feel has the most influence over your child's health choices?
(Please choose only one)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ___ Parent's | ___ Peers/Friends | ___ Other, please list |
| ___ Doctor | ___ Schools/Day Cares | _____ |
| ___ Health Department | ___ MERCE | |

33. Who do you feel is responsible for your child's health choices? (Please choose only one)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ___ Parent's | ___ Peers/Friends | ___ Other, please list |
| ___ Doctor | ___ Schools/Day Cares | _____ |

Part 5. Emergency Preparedness

34. Does your household have working smoke and carbon monoxide detectors?
(Mark only one)

- Yes, smoke detectors only ___ Yes, carbon monoxide detectors only ___
Yes, both ___ No ___

35. Does your household have a Family Emergency Plan?

- ___ Yes ___ No

36. Does your family have a basic emergency supply kit? If yes, how many days do you have supplies for?

No 3 days 1 week 2 weeks More than 2 weeks

Part 6. Demographic Questions

The next set of questions are **general** questions about you, which will only be reported as a summary of all answers given by survey participants. Your answers will remain anonymous.

37. How old are you? (Mark age category)

15 - 19 25 - 34 45 - 54 65 -74
 20 - 24 35 - 44 55 - 64 75 or older

38. Are you Male or Female?

Male Female

39. Are you of Hispanic origin?

Yes No

40. What is your race? (Check all that apply)

American Indian or Alaskan Native Latin American
 Asian or Pacific Islander White
 Black or African American Other: _____

41. Do you speak a language other than English at home?

Yes No

If yes, what language do you speak at home? _____

42. What is your marital status?

Never Married/Single Divorced Separated
 Married Widowed Other

43. What is the highest level of school, college or degree that you have finished? (Mark only one)

- Some high school, no diploma
- High school diploma or GED
- Associate's Degree or Vocational Training
- Some college (no degree)
- Bachelor's degree
- Graduate or professional degree
- Other: _____

44. What was your total household income last year, before taxes? (Mark only one)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$14,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over \$75,000 |

45. How many people does this income support? _____

46. Are you the primary caregiver for any of the following? (Check all that apply)

- a. Disabled child (under age 18)
- b. Disabled adult (age 18 and older)
- c. Senior adult (age 65 and older)
- d. Foster child (under age 18)
- e. Grandchild (under age 18)

47. What is your employment status? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time | f. <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Student |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | h. <input type="checkbox"/> Homemaker |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> Military | i. <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed |
| E. <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed | |

48. What is your zip code? (Write only the first 5 digits) _____

COMMUNITY HEALTH OPINION SURVEY



HEALTHY CAROLINIANS

<p>Encuesta de Opinión Acerca de la Salud Comunitaria 2009</p>

*El Departamento de Salud del Condado de Randolph está interesado en sus opiniones acerca de la salud y la calidad de vida en el Condado de Randolph. El Departamento de Salud del Condado de Randolph usara los resultados de esta encuesta y otra información para identificar y tratar con los problemas de salud más urgentes. Si usted ha recibido esta encuesta por correo, por favor llénela y regrésela en el sobre adjunto para el **31 de agosto de 2009.***

Todas las respuestas son voluntarias y anónimas.

Gracias por tomar el tiempo de llenar esta encuesta.

Encuesta de Salud Comunitaria del Condado de Randolph

PARTE 1: Declaraciones de Calidad de Vida

Las primeras preguntas son acerca de cómo usted percibe ciertas partes de la vida del Condado de Randolph. Por favor díganos si está “totalmente en desacuerdo”, “en desacuerdo”, “de acuerdo”, “totalmente de acuerdo” con cada una de las declaraciones.

Declaraciones	Escoja un número para cada declaración.			
	Totalmente En Desacuerdo	En Desacuerdo	De Acuerdo	Totalmente De Acuerdo
<p>1. Que opina acerca de esta declaración, “¿Hay un buen sistema de cuidado de salud en el Condado de Randolph?” Considere el costo y calidad, las opciones y la disponibilidad de cuidado de salud en el Condado de Randolph.</p>	1	2	3	4
<p>2. Que opina acerca de esta declaración, “¿El Condado de Randolph es un buen lugar para criar hijos?” Considere la calidad y seguridad escolar, los programas de guarderías, programas después de escuela y los lugares para jugar en este condado.</p>	1	2	3	4
<p>3. Que opina acerca de esta declaración, “¿El Condado de Randolph es un lugar seguro para vivir?” Considere que tan seguro se siente en casa, en el trabajo, en la escuela, en las áreas de juegos, en los parques y en los centros comerciales.</p>	1	2	3	4
<p>4. Que opina acerca de esta declaración, “¿Hay suficiente ayuda para individuos y familias durante tiempos de necesidad en el condado de Randolph?” Considere el apoyo social en el Condado de Randolph: vecinos, grupos de apoyo, comunidad de fe, organizaciones comunitarias y asistencia monetaria en emergencias.</p>	1	2	3	4

PARTE 2: Problemas Comunitarios y Otros Asuntos

Comportamientos de Salud Comunitaria

12. Las próximas preguntas son acerca de los problemas de salud que tienen un gran impacto en la comunidad entera. Por favor revise la lista de problemas de salud. Me gustaría que usted marque los problemas de salud más importantes en el Condado de Randolph. Puede escoger hasta 6. Recuerde que esta es su opinión y sus elecciones no serán vinculadas con usted en ninguna manera.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problemas por el envejecimiento (Enfermedad de Alzheimer, artritis, pérdida auditiva o de visión, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Muerte Infantil | <input type="checkbox"/> Otras heridas (en el hogar o trabajo, asfixia o ahogo) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asma | <input type="checkbox"/> Enfermedades infecciosas/contagiosas (tuberculosis, salmonella, neumonía, influenza, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesidad/sobre peso |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Defectos de nacimiento | <input type="checkbox"/> Enfermedad pulmonar (enfisema, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cáncer | <input type="checkbox"/> Salud Mental (depresión, esquizofrenia, suicidio, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ¿De qué tipo? _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Accidentes Automovilísticos | <input type="checkbox"/> Derrame cerebral |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Salud Dental | <input type="checkbox"/> Problemas neurológicos (esclerosis múltiple, distrofia muscular, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Embarazo juvenil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problemas del corazón/infartos | | |

Comportamientos Malsanos

13. Las próximas preguntas son acerca de comportamientos malsanos y practicados por algunas personas y las cuales tienen un gran impacto en la comunidad entera. Por favor revise esta lista de comportamientos malsanos. Marque los comportamientos más malsanos en el Condado de Randolph. Por favor escoja hasta 6. Recuerde que esta es su opinión y sus elecciones no serán vinculadas con usted en ninguna manera.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuso de bebidas alcohólicas | <input type="checkbox"/> No usar asientos de seguridad para niños | <input type="checkbox"/> Hábitos alimenticios inadecuados |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuso de drogas | <input type="checkbox"/> No usar cinturones de seguridad | <input type="checkbox"/> Conducir imprudentemente/ebrio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tener sexo sin protección | <input type="checkbox"/> No ir al dentista o al doctor para chequeos regulares | <input type="checkbox"/> Uso de tabaco/fumar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de ejercicio | <input type="checkbox"/> No obtener cuidado prenatal (embarazo) | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicidio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pandillas | | <input type="checkbox"/> Comportamiento violento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tener que respirar humo de cigarro de segunda mano | | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No vacunarse para prevenir enfermedades | | |

Asuntos de la Comunidad

14. Las próximas preguntas son acerca de asuntos de la comunidad entera que han tenido un gran impacto en la calidad de vida en el Condado de Randolph. Por favor revise esta lista de asuntos comunitarios. Marque los asuntos comunitarios que han afectado más la calidad de vida en el Condado de Randolph. Por favor escoja hasta 6. Recuerde que esta es su opinión y sus elecciones no serán vinculadas con usted en ninguna manera.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viviendas al alcance de su bolsillo | <input type="checkbox"/> Falta de centros de recreación (parques, senderos, centros comunitarios, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicios de la calidad del aire | <input type="checkbox"/> Contaminación (aire, agua, tierra) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actividades positivas disponibles para jóvenes | <input type="checkbox"/> Calidad educacional (grados kinder-12) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crimen/delito | <input type="checkbox"/> Violación/agresión sexual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Violencia domestica | <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminación de basura/desechos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uso de drogas | <input type="checkbox"/> Carreteras y banquetas peligrosas y sin mantenimiento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades de empleo | <input type="checkbox"/> Crimen violento (asesinato, asalto, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad de los alimentos | <input type="checkbox"/> Suministro y calidad de agua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actividad pandillera | Otro: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad en el hogar | |

PARTE 3: Salud Personal

15. En su opinión, ¿piensa usted que la gente del Condado de Randolph tiene dificultad en encontrar y usar los siguientes servicios?

(Por favor escoja una respuesta para cada servicio)

Servicios Humanos y de Salud	Ninguna Dificultad	Poca Dificultad	Mucha Dificultad	No lo sé
Cuidado de Salud de Rutina				
Servicios Hospitalarios				
Cuidado Dental				
Cuidado de Salud Mental				
Farmacias/Boticas				
Seguro Medico				
Inscribirse en Medicaid/Medicare				
Ayuda Alimenticia				
Instalaciones de Cuidado a Largo Plazo				
Cuidado para Mujeres en Embarazo				
Vacunas en la Niñez				
Cuidado después del horario escolar				
Cuidado de Salud en Casa				
Asientos de Carros para Bebés y Niños				
Guardería para Adultos				

16. En el último año, ¿usted o algún miembro de su familia ha necesitado algún servicio relacionado con la salud que no pudo encontrar en su comunidad?

Sí No

Si su respuesta es, escriba esos servicios _____

17. ¿Está usted cubierto por algún seguro médico?

Sí No

Si su respuesta es sí, ¿qué tipo de seguro médico tiene? (*Marque todo lo que le concierne*)

Medicare (incluye la póliza suplementaria)
 Medicaid
 Seguro Privado
 Otro

18. Cuando usted está enfermo/a, ¿adónde acude para recibir un cuidado de salud rutinario?

(*Por favor escoja uno*)

Doctor Sala de Emergencias/Hospital
 Departamento de Salud Clínica MERCE
 Urgent Care/Urgencias No busco cuidado de salud

12. ¿Cada cuánto va al dentista? (*Por favor escoja uno*)

Una vez al año Solo cuando lo necesito
 Dos veces al año No busco cuidado de salud dental

13. ¿Cada cuánto tiene una revisión de ojos? (*Por favor escoja uno*)

Una vez al año Dos veces al año
 Dos veces al año No busco cuidado de salud para mis ojos

28. ¿De dónde obtiene la mayor información de salud relacionada con su salud?

(*Por favor escoja uno*)

Amigos/Familia Oficina del Doctor
 Periódico/Televisión/Revistas Líneas Telefónicas de Ayuda
 Departamento de Salud Clínica MERCE
 Escuela Internet
 Hospital Parroquia

29. ¿Recibe usted alguno de los siguientes servicios? (Marque todo lo que le concierne))

_____ Estampillas de Comida

_____ Medicaid

_____ WIC

_____ Work First

_____ Vivienda Pública

_____ Ninguno

_____ Otro, por favor escriba cual

30. ¿Actualmente fuma? _____ Sí _____ No

Si su respuesta es Sí, ¿adónde acudiría si quisiera ayuda para dejar de fumar?

a. _____ Programa Quit Now NC

f. _____ Departamento de Salud

b. _____ Doctor

g. _____ Programa Quit Smart (por medio del Hospital Randolph)

c. _____ Iglesia

h. _____ No lo sé

d. _____ Farmacia

i. _____ Otro: _____

e. _____ Consejero/terapeuta privado

j. _____ No me concierne, no quiero dejar de fumar

31. ¿Son las drogas ilegales (mariguana, cocaína, heroína, etc.) fáciles de conseguir en su comunidad?

_____ Sí

_____ No

_____ No estoy seguro/a

32. Sin contar el jugo, ¿cuántas porciones de fruta come al día?

(Una manzana pequeña equivale a una porción.)

a. Número de porciones de fruta _____

b. Nunca como fruta _____

33. Sin contar las papas y la lechuga, ¿cuántas porciones de verduras come al día?

(12 mini zanahorias equivalen a una porción.)

b. Número de porciones de verduras _____

b. Nunca como verduras _____

34. ¿Cuántos días a la semana usted practica una actividad física por lo menos 30 minutos cada vez?

_____ 0-2

_____ 3-4

_____ 5-7

_____ 7 o más

35. ¿Cuántas horas al día usted ve televisión, juega video juegos o usa la computadora como entretenimiento?

____ 0-1 hora ____ 2-3 horas ____ 4-5 horas ____ 6 o más horas

36. ¿En algún momento ha sido usted diagnosticado/a con alguna de las siguientes condiciones de salud?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| i. Asma | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| j. Depresión o problemas de ansiedad | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| k. Presión arterial alta | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| l. Nivel de colesterol alto | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| m. Diabetes (no durante el embarazo) | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| n. Osteoporosis | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| o. Sobre peso/Obesidad | ____ Sí | ____ No |
| p. Cáncer | ____ Sí | ____ No |

37. Hombres: Si usted es mayor de 40 años, ¿tiene un examen anual de la próstata?

____ Sí ____ No ____ No me concierne (Soy menor de 40 años)

Mujeres: Si usted es mayor de 40 años, ¿tiene una mamografía anual?

____ Sí ____ No ____ No me concierne (Soy menor de 40 años)

Mujeres: Si usted tiene 21 años o más, ¿tiene un papanicolaou anual?

____ Sí ____ No ____ No me concierne (Soy menor de 21 años)

Todos: Si usted es mayor de 50 años, ¿ha tenido una prueba de colon rectal?

____ Sí ____ No ____ No me concierne (Soy menor de 50 años)

31. ¿Piensa usted que su hijo/a está pasando por algunos de los siguientes comportamientos de alto riesgo?

(Marque todo lo que le concierne)

- a. ___ Uso de alcohol e. ___ Problemas alimenticios h. ___ Abuso de drogas
b. ___ Uso de tabaco f. ___ Relaciones sexuales i. ___ Conducir con imprudencia
c. ___ Actividad pandillera g. ___ Actividad Sexual
d. ___ No creo que mi hijo/a esté pasando por algún comportamiento de alto riesgo.

31. ¿Qué tanto control piensa usted que tiene sobre las elecciones de salud de su hijo/a?

___ Mucho ___ Algo ___ Poco ___ Ninguno

32. ¿Quién piensa que tiene más influencia sobre las elecciones de salud de su hijo/a?

(Por favor marque solo una)

- ___ Sus padres ___ Compañeros/amigos ___ Otro, por favor indique
___ El doctor ___ Escuelas/guarderías _____
___ El Departamento de Salud ___ Clínica MERCE

33. ¿Quién cree que es responsable por las elecciones de salud de su hijo/a?

(Por favor marque solo una)

- ___ Sus padres ___ Compañeros/amigos ___ Otro, por favor indique
___ El doctor ___ Escuelas/guarderías _____

Parte 5. Preparación en Emergencias

43. ¿Tiene su casa detectores de humo y de monóxido de carbono que funcionan?

(Marque solo uno.)

- Sí, detectores de humo solamente ___
Sí, detectores de monóxido de carbono solamente ___
Sí, los dos ___ No ___

44. ¿Tiene en su hogar un Plan de Emergencia?

___ Sí ___ No

45. ¿Tiene su familia un juego básico de emergencia? Si su respuesta es sí, ¿para cuántos días le rendiría?

No 3 días 1 semana 2 semanas más de 2 semanas

Parte 6. Preguntas Demográficas

Las próximas preguntas son preguntas generales acerca de usted, que solo serán reportadas como un resumen de todas las respuestas dadas por los participantes de la encuesta. Sus respuestas permanecerán anónimas.

46. ¿Cuál es su edad? (*Marque una categoría*)

15 - 19 25 - 34 45 - 54 65 - 74
 20 - 24 35 - 44 55 - 64 75 o mayor

47. ¿Su género es masculino o femenino?

Masculino Femenino

48. ¿Es usted de origen hispano?

Sí No

49. ¿Cuál es su raza? (*Marque todo lo que le concierne*)

Indio americano/nativo de Alaska Latinoamericano
 Asiático o isleño del Pacífico Blanco
 Negra o afroamericano Otra: _____

50. ¿Habla usted algún otro idioma en casa aparte del español?

Sí No

Si su respuesta es sí, ¿qué otro idioma habla en casa? _____

51. ¿Cuál es su estado civil?

Nunca casado(a)/Soltero(a) Divorciado(a) Separado(a)
 Casado(a) Viudo(a) Otro

43. ¿Hasta qué grado escolar cursó usted?

- Preparatoria sin graduación
- Graduado de preparatoria
- Formación profesional
- Universidad (sin obtener título)
- Licenciatura
- Título universitario o profesional
- Otro: _____

**48. ¿Cuál fue su ingreso total anual el año pasado, antes de los impuestos?
(Marque solo uno)**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de \$14,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 a \$49,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 a \$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 a \$74,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 a \$34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de \$75,000 |

49. ¿A cuántas personas mantiene este ingreso? _____

**50. ¿Tiene a su cuidado alguno de los siguientes?
(Marque todo lo que le concierne)**

- a. Niño/a discapacitado/a (menor de 18 años)
- b. Adulto discapacitado (18 años y mayor)
- c. Anciano/a (65 años y mayor)
- d. Niño/a adoptivo/a (menor de 18 años)
- e. Nieto/a (menor de 18 años)

51. ¿Cuál es su estado de empleo? (Marque todo lo que le concierne)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Empleo de tiempo completo | f. <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacitado/a |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Empleo de tiempo parcial | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Estudiante |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> Jubilado/a | h. <input type="checkbox"/> Ama de casa |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> Militar | i. <input type="checkbox"/> Soy mi propio jefe |
| E. <input type="checkbox"/> Desempleado/a | |

48. ¿Cuál es su código postal? (Escriba solo los primeros 5 dígitos) _____

Randolph County Community Health Assessment Stakeholder Interview Questions

The Randolph County Health Department, in collaboration with the Randolph Health Improvement Partnership (RHIP), is currently in the process of conducting the 2009 Community Health Assessment. At this time, we are surveying community members and interviewing people like you, who represent organizations that serve the needs of people in Randolph County. Your views as a service provider are vital to ensure the success of this assessment process. Please take some time to review the following survey and record your thoughts and answers. Please know that any information collected will be kept confidential since all responses received will be combined and summarized.

A. Please answer these general questions about you and your agency (organization):

1. What agency (organization) do you represent?
2. What is your position in the agency?
3. What services does your agency provide for county residents?
4. What are some of the aspects of your organization that attract county residents to your programs/services?
5. Please describe county residents who are most likely to use your services (age, gender, race, income, etc.).
6. In the past five years, have there been any changes in the composition of the people who use your services? If yes, please describe.
7. What barriers do residents face in accessing your services?
8. What does your agency do to meet the special needs of people who use your services?

B. The next questions refer to Randolph County as a whole. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Randolph County?

1. There is a good health care system in Randolph County

Agree Disagree

2. Randolph County is a good place to raise children.

Agree Disagree

3. Randolph County is a good place to grow old.

Agree Disagree

4. There are plenty of ways to earn a living in Randolph County.

Agree Disagree

5. Randolph County is a safe place to live.

Agree Disagree

6. There is plenty of support for individuals and families during times of stress and need in Randolph County.

Agree Disagree

7. Randolph County has clean air.

Agree Disagree

8. Randolph County has clean water.

Agree Disagree

