Community Health Needs Assessment

Halifax County

2022



Contact Information

The 2022 Halifax County Community Needs Assessment will be available to the public in a variety of ways.

Electronically, the CHNA will be made available on the following websites:

Halifax County Health Department: https://www.halifaxnc.com/documentcenter/index/43

ECU Health North: https://www.ecuhealth.org/about-us/community/health-needs-assessment/

Health ENC: www.healthenc.org

Paper copies can be found at the following locations:

Library
Roanoke Rapids Graded School District Central Office
Weldon City School District Central Office
Halifax County School District Central Office
Halifax Community College
Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce
Halifax-Warren Smart Start
Roanoke Rapids Parks and Recreation Department
Halifax County Cooperative Extension Service

For additional information about this report, please contact:

Laura Ellis
2021 Community Health Needs Assessment
Halifax County Health Department
19 North Dobbs Street
Halifax, NC 27839
ellisl@halifaxnc.com

Kayla Taylor 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment ECU Health North Hospital 250 Smith Church Road Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 Kayla.taylor@vidanthealth.com









Table of Contents

| Contact Information | 1 |
|---|----|
| Acknowledgements | 5 |
| Executive Summary | 6 |
| Vision Statement | 6 |
| Leadership | 6 |
| Partnerships/Collaborations | 6 |
| Regional/Contracted Services | 7 |
| Theoretical Framework/Model | 7 |
| Collaborative Process Summary | 7 |
| Key Findings | 8 |
| Health Priorities | 8 |
| Next Steps | 8 |
| Chapter 1 Introduction | 9 |
| Description of County | 9 |
| Overview of Health ENC | 10 |
| Overview of Community Health Needs Assessment Process | 10 |
| Participating Health ENC Counties | 10 |
| Health Data Sources | 11 |
| Primary Data – Community Survey | 11 |
| Secondary Data Sources | 12 |
| Limitations | 13 |
| Chapter 2 Demographic Profile | 14 |
| Total Population | 14 |
| Population Growth | 14 |
| Minority Populations | 15 |
| Age Groups | 16 |
| Military/Veteran Populations | 16 |
| Military Population | 16 |
| Veteran Population | 17 |
| Birth Rates | 17 |
| Analysis of Demographic Data | 17 |
| Chapter 3 Socioeconomic Profile | 18 |

| NC Department of Commerce Tier Designation | 18 |
|---|----|
| Income | 19 |
| Poverty | 19 |
| Poverty by Race and Ethnicity | 20 |
| Children in Poverty | 20 |
| Older Adults in Poverty | 21 |
| Disabled People in Poverty | 21 |
| Housing | 22 |
| Median Monthly Housing Costs | 22 |
| Median Monthly Household Costs in Halifax County and Surrounding Counties | 22 |
| Severe Housing Problems | 23 |
| Food Insecurity | 23 |
| Households with SNAP Benefits | 23 |
| Education | 23 |
| Educational Attainment | 23 |
| High School Graduation Rate | 24 |
| High School Drop Out Rate | 25 |
| Halifax Community College | 25 |
| Transportation | 26 |
| Crime and Safety | 26 |
| Juvenile Crime | 27 |
| Child Abuse | 28 |
| Incarceration | 28 |
| Civic/Political Engagement | 29 |
| Analysis of Socioeconomic Profile | 29 |
| hapter 4 Clinical Care Profile | 30 |
| Health Insurance Coverage | 30 |
| Government Health Insurance Only Coverage – Medicaid, Medicare, Tricare | 30 |
| Primary Care Practitioners | 31 |
| | 31 |
| Analysis of Clinical Care Profile | 32 |
| hapter 5 Chronic and Communicable Disease Profile | 33 |
| Loading Causes of Death | 22 |

| Leading | Causes of Injury Death | 34 |
|------------|---|-------|
| Leading | Causes of Hospitalizations | 34 |
| Leading | Causes of Emergency Department Visits | 34 |
| Top Ten | Reportable Communicable Diseases | 35 |
| Analysis | of Chronic and Communicable Disease Profile | 36 |
| Chapter 6 | HNC 2030 Indicator Rankings by Health ENC Regions | 37 |
| Chapter 7 | County Health Ranking Indicators | 38 |
| Populati | on Health Model | 38 |
| Chapter 8 | Survey Findings | 39 |
| Chapter 9 | Health Priorities | 42 |
| Obesity. | | 42 |
| Physical | Activity | 43 |
| Diabetes | 5 | 43 |
| Cardiova | ascular Disease | 44 |
| Substan | ce Abuse and Mental Health | 44 |
| Materna | al, Fetal and Infant Health | 47 |
| Chapter 10 | Inventory of Resources | 48 |
| Chapter 11 | Community Prioritization Process | 50 |
| CHNA Refe | erences | 51 |
| Appendice | s to the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment | 52 |
| Appendi | x A: Community Health Needs Assessment Survey (Health ENC 2021) | 53 |
| Appendi | x B. HNC 2030 State and County Data (December 2021) | 98 |
| Appendix | x C. County Data Tables (Spring 2021) | 102 |
| Appendix | x D. Community Resources | . 123 |

Acknowledgements

This document is the result of collaboration between the Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North partnering with Healthy Halifax Partners, Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative, and Halifax County citizens to complete the assessment.

Many local organizations assisted the Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North with the creation of this document. Among those were Roanoke Rapids Parks and Recreation Department, Halifax County Schools, Roanoke Rapids Graded School District, Weldon City Schools, Halifax-Warren Smart Start, Halifax Community College, Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce, Roanoke Valley Breast Cancer Coalition, Alice Aycock Poe Center for Health Education, Halifax/Northampton Cooperative Extension, Home Health and Hospice of Halifax, John 3:16, Department of Social Services, local faith-based organizations and churches.

Executive Summary

Leadership

The 2022 Halifax County Community Health Needs Assessment is a bi-sectoral partnership involving Halifax County Health Department, Health Director Bruce Robistow and ECU Health North Hospital, President Jason Harrell. Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North Hospital also collaborated with Health ENC, Melissa Roupe, Chair for primary and secondary data analysis. The Community Health Needs Assessment team is comprised of many participants representing area agencies in Halifax County, North Carolina. Many local organizations assisted ECU Health North Hospital, the Halifax County Health Department, and Healthy Halifax Partners, with the creation of the assessment.

| Organization | Chair |
|--|---|
| Healthy Halifax Partners | Magda Baligh, Executive Director, Halifax |
| | Warren Smart Start |
| Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative | Kayla Taylor, Community Outreach |
| | Coordinator, ECU Health North |
| Halifax County Commissioners | Vernon Bryant, Chairman |
| Halifax County Board of Health | Justin Blackmon, Chairman |
| Halifax County Health Department | Bruce Robistow, MPH, Health Director |
| ECU Health North Board | Tom Lynch, Chairman |
| ECU Health North | Jason Harrell, President |

Partnerships/Collaborations

| Partnerships | Number of Partners |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Public Health Agency | 1 |
| Hospital | 1 |
| Healthcare Providers | 7 |
| Behavioral Healthcare Providers | 1 |
| Behavioral Health Organization | 1 |

| Dental Health Provider | 1 |
|--|----|
| Smart Start | 1 |
| Government Agency | 6 |
| Community Organizations | 15 |
| Businesses | 5 |
| Educations Institutions – colleges, universities | 2 |
| Public School System | 4 |
| Faith Based Organizations | 3 |
| Public Members | 2 |
| Tribal Organization | 1 |
| Grant Funders | 3 |
| Library | 6 |

Regional/Contracted Services

The 2022 Halifax County Community Health Needs Assessment was developed through a partnership between the Halifax County Health Department, ECU Health North and Health ENC, with ECU Health North and the Halifax County Health Department serving as the fiscal sponsors.

Theoretical Framework/Model

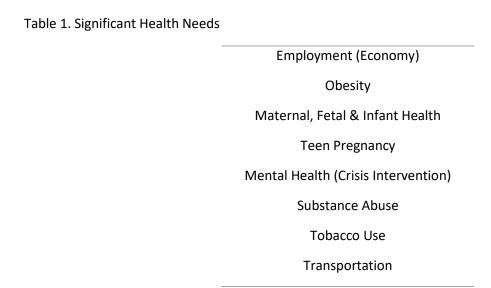
The Socioecological model was utilized throughout the development of the Community Health Needs Assessment process. The needs assessment engages all levels of community collaboration including primary data from surveys and focus groups as well as secondary data. Engagement was targeted from all levels of the model including interpersonal (families), individual (knowledge), organizations and community engagement to adapt public policy through successful implementation of programs.

Collaborative Process Summary

The Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North collaborated with Health ENC to provide the community with a needs assessment survey opportunity. The survey was distributed through multiple outlets for community input from April 2021 - June 30, 2021 with 399 surveys completed for analysis. The top eight priorities identified in the assessment were prioritized by community members, selecting the top areas of health to focus on over the next three years.

Key Findings

The CHNA findings are drawn from an analysis of an extensive set of secondary data provided by the state of North Carolina and in-depth primary data from community leaders, health and non-health professionals who serve the community at large, vulnerable populations, and populations with unmet health needs. Through a synthesis of the primary and secondary data the significant health needs were determined for



Health Priorities

ECU Health North, The Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative and Healthy Halifax Partners participated in a prioritization activity to determine the three leading health concerns to be addressed between 2022 and 2025. The worksheet asked that each of the eight concerns be ranked according to three criteria: Magnitude of the Problem, Seriousness of the Consequences, and Feasibility of Correcting the Problem. During the Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative and Healthy Halifax Partners meeting, the results from the prioritization process were reviewed and discussed. The following final health concerns were named as the focus for the next three-year cycle, 2022-2025.

- 1. Obesity
- 2. Maternal, Fetal and Infant Health
- 3. Substance Abuse (Mental Health Crisis Intervention)

Next Steps

This report describes the process and findings of a comprehensive health needs assessment for the residents of Halifax County, North Carolina. The prioritization of the identified significant health needs will guide community health improvement efforts of Halifax County. Following this process, Halifax County (Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North) will each outline how they plan to address the prioritized health needs in their implementation plan.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Halifax County is pleased to present the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment, which provides an overview of the significant community health needs identified in Halifax County, North Carolina.

The goal of this report is to offer a meaningful understanding of the most pressing health needs across Halifax County, as well as to guide planning efforts to address those needs. Special attention has been given to the needs of vulnerable populations, unmet health needs, gaps in services, and input gathered from the community.

Findings from this report will be used to identify, develop and target initiatives to provide and connect community members with resources to improve the health challenges in their communities.

Description of County

Historical Overview

The county seat, also named Halifax had been established in 1757 on the Roanoke River and was a focus of political activity, where wealthy planters, merchants, and lawyers gathered to debate the issues of the day. In the spring of 1776, the town of Halifax hosted the colony's Fourth Provincial Congress, which on April 12 unanimously approved the "Halifax Resolves" - the first action by an entire colony endorsing independence - a call echoed through 13 colonies that were instrumental in the action by the Continental Congress in declaring independence from Britain three months later. Throughout the county's history, the Roanoke River, which extends from Virginia to the Albemarle Sound, has played an important role in the region's development. At one time, ports were established along the river. Moreover, the Roanoke Canal allowed riverboats to bypass the river's rapids and travel to Virginia.

Background

Halifax County lies west of the fall line that separates the Piedmont from the coastal plain. It is a picturesque place where country roads wind through fields of cotton, peanuts, soybeans and tobacco. It is a place of great natural beauty and is fast becoming a center of economic development in northeastern North Carolina. The nearest city with a population above 50,000 is Rocky Mount - 40 miles south of Roanoke Rapids; the nearest with a population over 200,000 is Raleigh - 80 miles southeast of the County; and the nearest city with a population over one million is Philadelphia - 300 miles to the north.

Attractions

Halifax County has much in the way of history, recreation and sightseeing to offer its citizens and tourists. Major attractions include:

<u>Lake Gaston</u> in Littleton features over 350 miles of shoreline and is well stocked with game fish, 17 which include striped bass or rockfish, largemouth bass, crappie, sunfish and several varieties of catfish. Below Lake Gaston is Roanoke Rapids Lake, a smaller lake built in 1955 for hydroelectric power.

<u>The Roanoke Canal Museum and Roanoke Trail</u> contain some of the most impressive and best preserved early 19th century canal construction in the nation and feature a seven-mile trail along the old Canal in Roanoke Rapids.

<u>Historic Halifax Visitors Center</u> in Halifax offers an audio-visual presentation, exhibits, guided tours and displays depicting the history of the town. Several historic structures are open on the site including the Sally Billy House, the Burgess House, the Halifax County Jail and the Owens House. <u>Medoc Mountain State Park</u> in Hollister is granite outcropping with its highest point reaching 325 feet. It is the remains of the core of an ancient mountain range, where picnicking, hiking trails, canoeing, nature study, camping and fishing all await you at this North Carolina State Park.

<u>Sylvan Heights Water Fowl Park & Eco System</u> in Scotland Neck has the world's largest waterfowl collection of ducks, geese & swans. Also features other exotic birds such as crane, parrot, macaw, brush turkey, cockatoo, kookaburra, pheasant & curassow. (Halifax County Economic Development Commission)

Overview of Health ENC

Health ENC is a collaborative initiative of health departments and hospitals in eastern North Carolina. The collaborative serves 35 counties with 34 participating health departments and 31 participating hospitals. The collaborative uses a shared approach for primary and secondary data collection to produce a comprehensive Regional Community Health Needs Assessment every three years that can be used to partially satisfy requirements for North Carolina Local Health Department Accreditation and the Internal Revenue Service requirement under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for charitable hospitals.

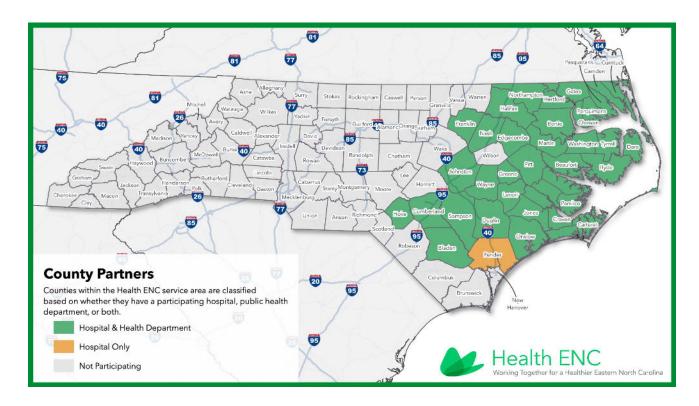
Overview of Community Health Needs Assessment Process

The Community Health Needs Assessment Process gathers population health data that county health departments, hospitals, community groups can use to

- Identify key health needs/issues in eastern North Carolina Communities
- Develop strategies and action plans based upon data aim to improve the quality of life
- Collaborate to maximize results by having a collective impact in the region
- Maintain local control and decision-making about the choice of health priorities and interventions, and
- Improve health, partnerships and communication.

Participating Health ENC Counties

Health ENC serves the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, and Wayne Counties.



Health Data Sources

Primary Data – Community Survey

Survey Methodology/Design

Health ENC Steering Committee structured the primary data collection for participating health departments and hospitals. The primary data used in the Community Health Needs Assessments included (1) a community survey that could be distributed online or by a paper submission and (2) focus group discussions in some counties. The Health ENC Steering Committee did not encourage focus groups for the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessments because of the global COVID-19 pandemic. However, some counties were able to hold focus group discussions safely despite significant challenges in collecting enough survey responses to accurately represent their community's population.

Survey Design:

The Health ENC Steering Committee developed a primary survey to gather information from community members about their health concerns. A workgroup of Steering Committee members convened and examined survey questions utilized in the 2018-2019 Community Health Needs Assessment. The workgroup also examined data readily available from secondary data sources. The workgroup focused on developing survey questions to obtain data from community members which was not readily available in the secondary data or where secondary data was weak. In addition, workgroup members worked to combine questions where appropriate and to be more inclusive in the wording of response choices. The Steering Committee reviewed the sample survey questions and made a few additional revisions to assure the survey only contained questions where community input was needed to guide health priority selection and strategic action planning.

Once the survey questions were finalized, the Steering Committee decided on targets for each county. Because the survey was a convenience sample that was being conducted during a global pandemic (COVID-19), each county was asked to complete a minimum of 300 surveys with representation from as many community groups as possible to assure sufficient sampling to represent the full community. The target of 300 surveys per county was identified through previous work with data analysis vendors who examined each county's population and confirmed this number should provide an accurate reflection of the total county's population, if responses reflected the population demographics equally.

The surveys were made available to the public from April 1 – June 30, 2021. Surveys were made available in paper format and electronically using the REDcap software. Health ENC partners received feedback throughout the survey period on the age, gender, race/ethnicity, and language of survey respondents to assist them in promoting the surveys to various community members within their counties. At the completion of the survey period, 16,661 English surveys and 502 Spanish surveys were completed. Most counties did not have an equally distributed response to surveys to represent their entire county's population. As a result, survey responses should be considered as only one component of information utilized to select health priorities. The most underserved populations' feedback is not adequately reflected in most surveys. Health ENC partners were encouraged to include key stakeholders, who served these populations, in the health priority selection process to assure many of their clients' health needs were considered.

Community input was collected by an online and paper survey available in both English and Spanish. Survey Monkey was the tool used to distribute and collect responses for the community survey. Completed paper surveys were entered into the Survey Monkey tool. The community survey was distributed across Health ENC's entire survey area from April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021.

Key Areas Examined

- Quality of life, health behaviors, health perceptions,
- Preventative services, exercise, and access to care

County Responses

- 397 Total English (Total in ENC survey =16,661)
- 2 Total Spanish (Total in ENC survey =502)

Secondary Data Sources

The Community Health Needs Assessment analyzes secondary data to provide comprehensive breakdown of health concerns in Halifax County, NC. The main source of the secondary data for this assessment is the NC State Center for Health Statistics, Healthy North Carolina 2030 (HNC 2030) and Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

- Healthy North Carolina 2030 (HNC 2030) https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/units/ldas/hnc.htm
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/
- U.S. Census Bureau https://www.census.gov/
- County Health Rankings and Roadmaps https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/Additional data/

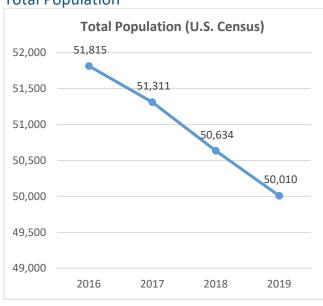
Data sources that were reviewed for this assessment can be found in the Appendices.

Limitations

- The data presented represents a snapshot of the population, economic and leading health and wellness issues in eastern NC communities
- It includes primary data gathered from community surveys and secondary data from health and other sources.
- This information can be used as a guide for helping communities identify leading health issues in the Health ENC County Region
- Other health issues, data and resources may be available that were not listed here that communities may wish to consider when establishing health priorities

Chapter 2 Demographic Profile

Total Population

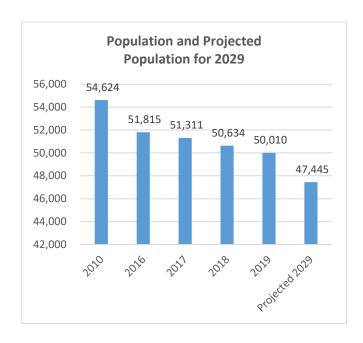


- In 2019, Halifax County had a population estimate of 50,010.
- From 2010 to 2019, the total population of Halifax County has decreased by 8.4%.

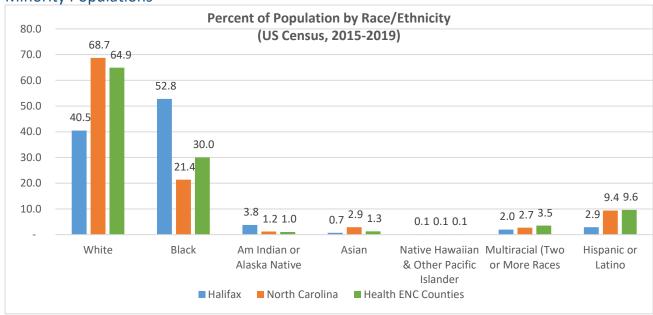
Population Growth

- The projected population decline for Halifax County for 2029 is estimated at 47,445 persons.
- From 2010 to 2019, the total population of Halifax County had decreased by an overall 8%.

Note: Population projection for 2029 comes from the NC Office of State Management and Budget Population Projections. All the other population data is from the Census

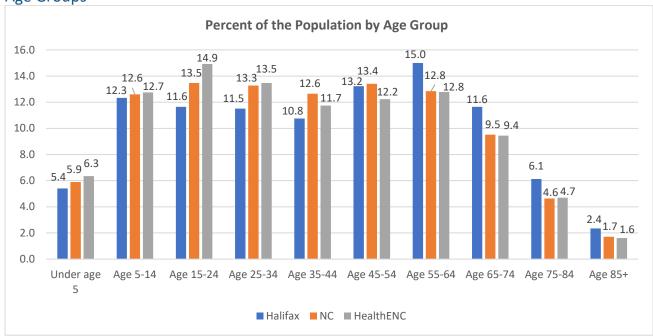






The White population accounts for 40.5% of the total population in Halifax County, with the Black or African American population accounting for 52.8% of the total population. The White population in Halifax County (40.5%) is less than the White population in North Carolina (68.7%) and is lower than the Health ENC counties (64.9%). The Black or African American population in Halifax County (52.8%) is higher than the Black or African American population in North Carolina (21.4%) and higher than the Health ENC counties (30.0%). The Hispanic or Latino population comprises 2.9% of Halifax County which is significantly lower than North Carolina (9.4%) and Health ENC Counties (9.6%)

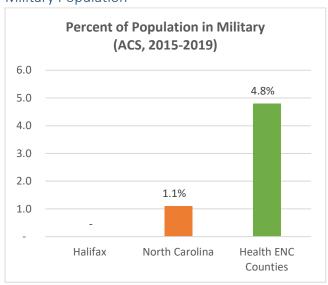




In Halifax County, the percent of people between the ages of 55-64 are higher (15.0%) than the Health ENC (12.8%) and N.C. (12.8%).

Military/Veteran Populations

Military Population

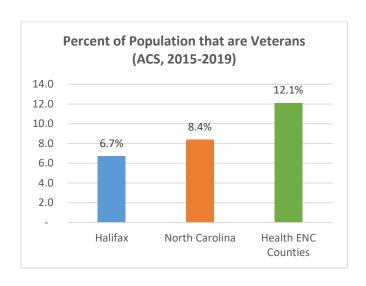


This figure shows the trend of the military population over the 4 most recent measurement periods. From 2015-2019, across four time periods, the percent of the population in the military for Halifax County was lower than North Carolina and the Health ENC region.

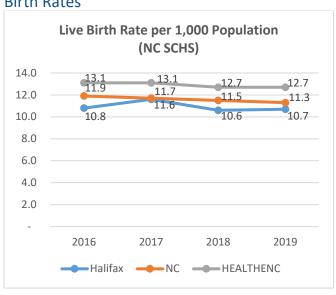
In fact, the Census did not report any military population in Halifax County during this period. North Carolina had an average of 1.1% in all counties, while the Health ENC region had 4.8% of the population.

Veteran Population

The veteran population is given as a percent of the civilian population aged 18 years and older and this data is used for policy analyses, to develop programs, and to create budgets for veteran programs and facilities. Halifax County has a veteran population of 6.7% in 2012-2016, compared to 8.4% for North Carolina and 12.1% for Health ENC counties.



Birth Rates



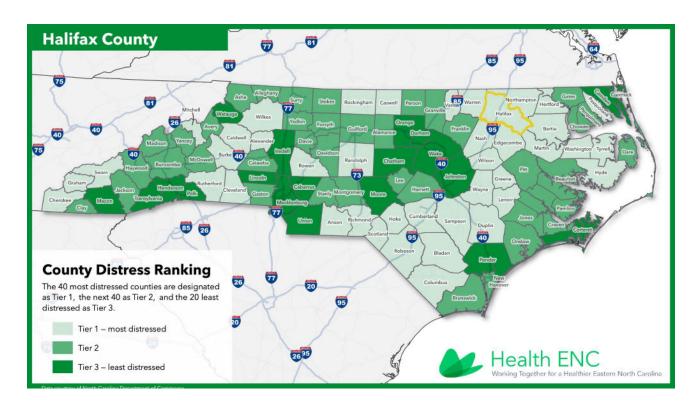
Birth rates are important measures of population health. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth; however, population growth is also driven by the age structure of the population (e.g., deaths), immigration and emigration. This figure illustrates that the birth rate in Halifax County is lower than the birth rate in North Carolina and lower than the Health ENC Counties.

Analysis of Demographic Data

Halifax County had a population decrease from 2010 to 2019 of 8%. There is a relatively even distribution of the population by age group and the majority race/ethnicity for Halifax County is predominately African American which can exaggerate the health disparities faced in the county because a minority population represents the majority for our demographic region. The Black or African American population in Halifax County (52.8%) is higher than the Black or African American population in North Carolina (21.4%) and higher than the Health ENC counties (30.0%). The Hispanic or Latino population comprises 2.9% of Halifax County which is significantly lower than North Carolina (9.4%) and Health ENC Counties (9.6%) From 2015-2019, across four time periods, the percent of the population in the military for Halifax County was lower than North Carolina and the Health ENC region. In fact, the Census did not report any military population in Halifax County during this period.

Chapter 3 Socioeconomic Profile

NC Department of Commerce Tier Designation



The North Carolina Department of Commerce annually ranks the state's 100 counties based on economic well-being and assigns each a Tier designation. The 40 most distressed counties are designated as Tier 1, the next 40 as Tier 2 and the 20 least distressed as Tier 3. Halifax County has been assigned a Tier 1 designation for 2022.

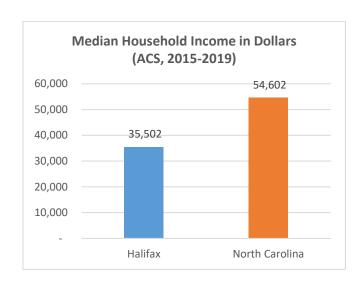
In 2022, Halifax County was assigned a Tier 1 designation.

County Tiers are calculated using four factors:

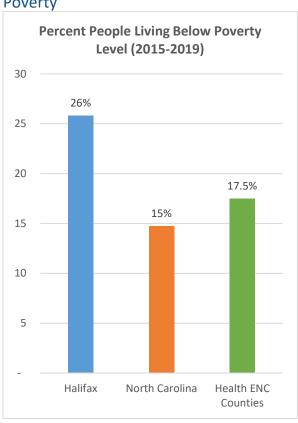
- Average unemployment rate
- Median household income
- Percentage growth in population
- Adjusted property tax base per capita

Income

Median household income reflects the relative affluence and prosperity of an area. Areas with higher median household incomes are likely to have a greater share of educated residents and lower unemployment rates. This figure shows the median household income in Halifax County (\$35,502), which is much lower than the median household income in North Carolina (\$54,602).



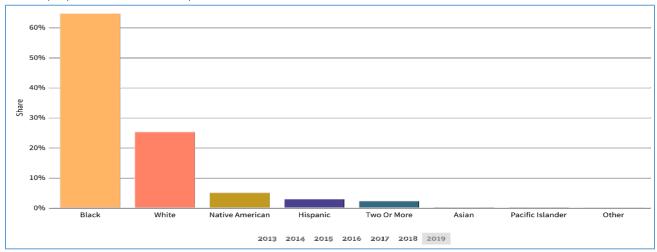
Poverty



Federal poverty thresholds are set every year by the Census Bureau and vary by size of family and ages of family members. A high poverty rate is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic conditions. Children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems, behavioral problems and emotional problems. Seniors who live in poverty are an especially vulnerable group due to increased physical limitations, medical needs, and social isolation. Persons with a disability are more likely to live in poverty compared to the rest of the population. Without adequate income, individuals with disabilities may not be able to afford necessary expenses, such as rent or mortgage, utility bills, medical and dental care, and food.

As seen in this figure, 26.0% percent of the population in Halifax County lives below the poverty level, which is much higher than the rate for North Carolina (15% of the population) and the Health ENC region (17.5%).

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate

https://datausa.io/profile/geo/halifax-county-nc#economy

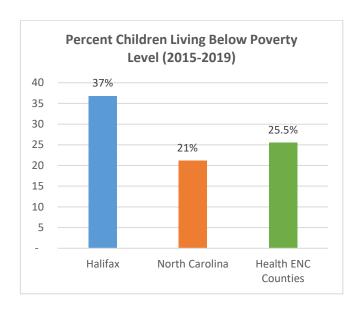
The most common racial or ethnic group living below the poverty line in Halifax County, NC is Black, followed by White and Native American.

The Census Bureau uses a set of <u>money income thresholds</u> that vary by family size and composition to determine who classifies as impoverished. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold than that family and every individual in it is considered to be living in poverty.

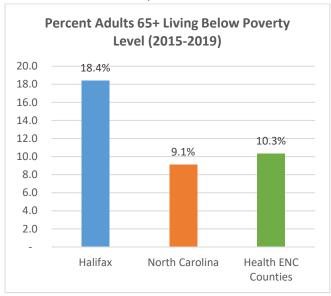
*Data from the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate.

Children in Poverty

The rate of both children and older adults below the poverty level is much higher for Halifax County when compared with N.C. and the Health ENC Counties.



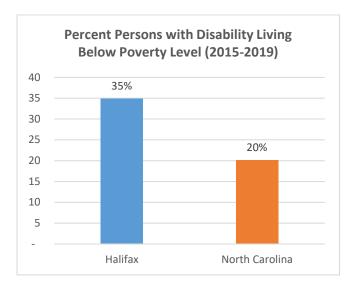
Older Adults in Poverty



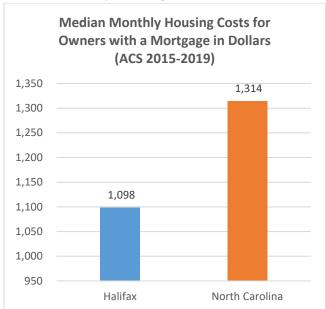
The rate of adults age 65+ years living in poverty is 9.3% higher in Halifax County than North Carolina and 8.1% higher than Health ENC counties.

Disabled People in Poverty

The percent of disabled people living in poverty in Halifax County (35%) is higher than N.C. (20%)



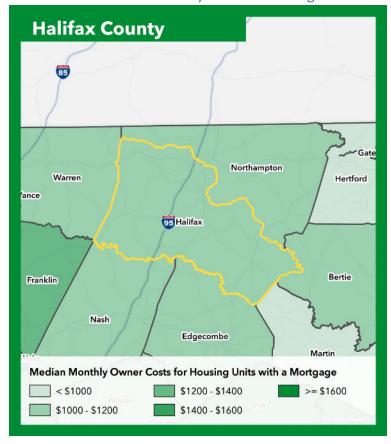
HousingMedian Monthly Housing Costs



The average household size in Halifax County is 2.36 people per household (owners) and 2.39 people per household (renters), which is slightly lower than the North Carolina value of 2.57 people per household (owners) and for renters (2.43 people per household).

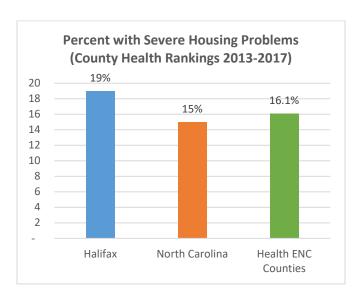
High costs of homeownership with a mortgage can strain both homeowners and the local housing market. This figure shows mortgaged owners median monthly household costs in the Health ENC region. In Halifax County, the median housing costs for homeowners with a mortgage is \$1,098. This is lower than the North Carolina value of \$1,314, and lower than 25 counties in the Health ENC region.

Median Monthly Household Costs in Halifax County and Surrounding Counties



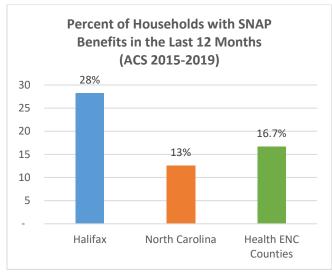
Severe Housing Problems

- Safe and affordable housing is an essential component of healthy communities, and the effects of housing problems are widespread.
- Housing problems include overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen, or lack of plumbing facilities
- Slightly more than 19.0% of households in Halifax County have severe housing problems, compared to 15.0% in North Carolina and 16.1% in Health ENC Counties.



Food Insecurity

Households with SNAP Benefits



The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federal assistance program that provides low-income families with electronic benefit transfers (EBTs) that can be used to purchase food. The goal of the program is to increase food security and reduce hunger by increasing access to nutritious food.

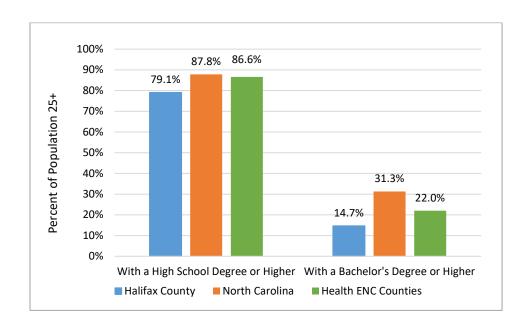
This figure shows the percent of households with children that participate in SNAP. The rate for Halifax County, 28%, is much higher than the state value of 13% and the Health ENC region value of 16.7%.

Education

Educational Attainment

Countywide, the percent of residents 25 or older with a high school degree or higher (79.1%) is lower than the state value (87.8%) and the Health ENC region (86.6%). Higher educational attainment in Halifax County is lower than both the state value and the Health ENC region. While 31.3% of residents 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher in North Carolina and 22.2% in the Health ENC region, only 14.7% of residents 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher in Halifax County.

People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher (American Community Survey, 2016-2020)



High School Graduation Rate

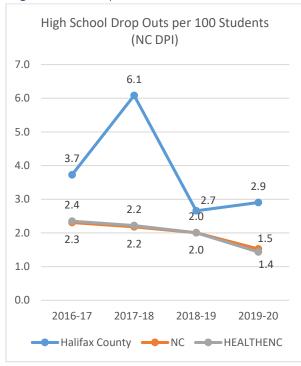
(North Carolina Department of Public Instruction)

| | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| North Carolina | 86.5% | 86.5% | 86.5% | 87.6% | 87.0% |
| Halifax County Schools | 74.3% | 69.7% | 77.8% | 84.0% | 83.7% |
| Roanoke Rapids Graded School District | 84.2% | 80.5% | 87.6% | 87.0% | 80.2% |
| Weldon City Schools | 85.9% | 75.0% | 81.7% | 85.6% | 80.9% |

^{*}Students entering high school since 9th grade

All three school districts in Halifax County have shown a decrease in graduation rates since 2019-2020.

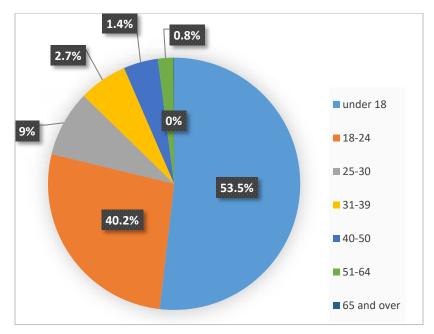
High School Drop Out Rate



High school dropouts earn less income than high school and college graduates, and are more likely to be unemployed. High school dropouts are generally less healthy and require more medical care. Further, high school dropout rates are linked with heightened criminal activity and incarceration rates, influencing a community's economic, social, and civic health.

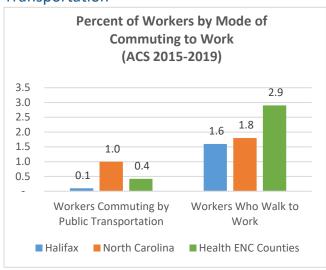
Halifax County's high school dropout rate was 2.9% in 2019-2020, which was higher than the rate in North Carolina (1.5%) and the Health ENC region (1.4%). Halifax County's high school dropout rate, given as a percent of high school students, was 3.7% in 2016-2017, which was higher than the rate in North Carolina (2.3%) and the Health ENC region (2.4%). Halifax County's high school dropout rate has been inconsistent over the past four measurements periods.

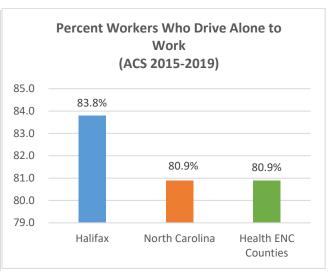
Halifax Community College
Halifax Community College Fall 2020 Curriculum Enrollment by Age



Halifax Community College (HCC) was established in 1967. A member of the North Carolina Community College System, HCC is a public two-year college governed by a local Board of Trustees located in Weldon, North Carolina. The institution offers Associates Degree programs and continuing education. Below is a breakdown of curriculum enrollment by age.

Transportation

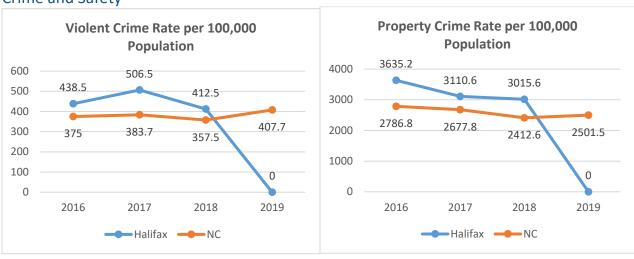




Public transportation offers mobility, particularly to people without cars. Transit can help bridge the spatial divide between people and jobs, services, and training opportunities. Public transportation also reduces fuel consumption, minimizes air pollution, and relieves traffic congestion. Walking to work helps protect the environment, while also providing the benefit of daily exercise.

- In Halifax County, an estimated 0.1% of workers commuted to work by public transportation, compared to the state value of 1.0%.
- Approximately 1.6% of workers walked to work, which was lower than the state value of 1.8%.
- An estimated 83.8% of workers 16 and older drive alone to work, compared to 80.9% in N.C.

Crime and Safety



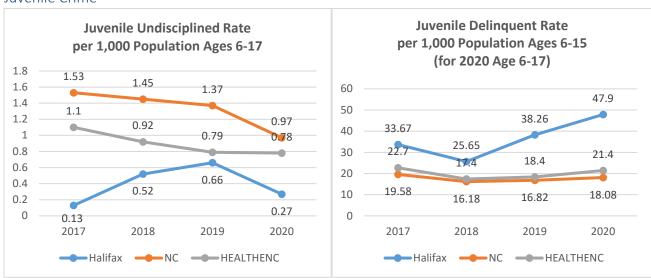
Both violent crime and property crime are used as indicators of a community's crime and safety. Violence negatively impacts communities by reducing productivity, decreasing property values and disrupting social services. Violent crime includes four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and

aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The violent crime rate in Halifax County was 412.5 per 100,000 population, compared to 357.5 per 100,000 people in North Carolina in 2018. The property crime rate in Halifax County (3015.6 per 100,000 people) was higher than the state value (2412.6 per 100,000 people) in 2018. As shown, the violent crime rate is exhibiting a decrease, but property crime rate is exhibiting an increase in the county.

- From 2016 to 2018, the violent crime rate in Halifax County decreased from 438.5 to 412.5. Data for 2019 were unavailable
- During the same time period, the property crime rate increased from 3635.2 to 3015.6, which was higher than N.C. rate

Juvenile Crime



Youth who commit a crime may not gain the educational credentials necessary to secure employment and succeed later in life. Negative peer influences, history of abuse/neglect, mental health issues, and significant family problems increase the risk of juvenile arrest. The juvenile justice system aims to reduce juvenile delinquency through prevention, intervention, and treatment services.

The undisciplined rate describes juveniles who are unlawfully absent from school, regularly disobedient and beyond disciplinary control of the parent/guardian, are regularly found where it is unlawful for juveniles to be, or have run away from home for more than 24 hours.

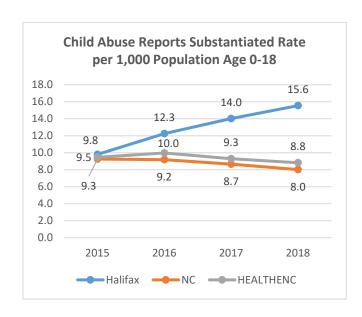
The 2017 juvenile undisciplined rate in Halifax County (0.13) was lower than the rate in North Carolina (1.53) and the Health ENC region (1.1).

- In 2020, the juvenile undisciplined rate in Halifax County (0.27) was lower than the rate in North Carolina (0.97) and the Health ENC region (0.78)
- In 2020, the juvenile delinquent rate for Halifax County was higher (47.9) than N.C. (18.1) and the Health ENC region (21.4)

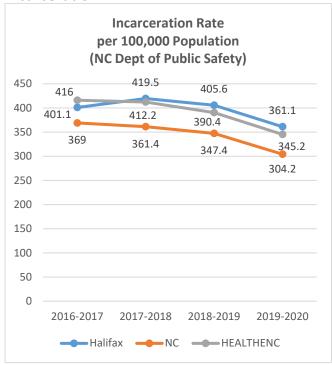
Child Abuse

Child abuse includes physical, sexual and emotional abuse. All types of child abuse and neglect can have long lasting effects throughout life, damaging a child's sense of self, ability to have healthy relationships, and ability to function at home, at work, and at school.

The child abuse rate in Halifax County has increased over the past four measurement periods. The 2018 child abuse rate in Halifax County (15.6 per 1,000 population) was higher than North Carolina (8.0) and the health ENC (8.8)



Incarceration



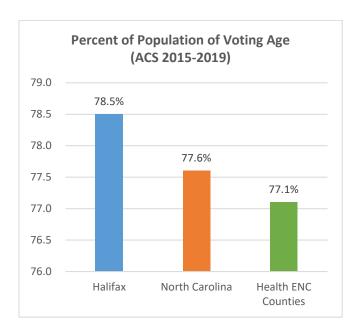
According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, approximately one out of 100 adults in the U.S. are in jail or prison. Conditions in jails and prisons can lead to an increased risk of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and hepatitis C, as well as assault from other inmates. After incarceration, individuals are likely to face a variety of social issues such as employment discrimination, disruption of family relationships and recidivism.

- Over the past four measurement periods, the incarceration rate in Halifax County has decreased
- In 2019-2020, the incarceration rate in Halifax County was higher (361.1 per 1,000 population) than N.C. (304.2) and the Health ENC region (345.2)

Civic/Political Engagement

Exercising the right to vote allows a community to choose elected officials and hold them accountable. Voting ensures that all citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions on issues such as the use of tax dollars, civil rights and foreign policy. By voting, individuals shape their communities and influence the next generation of society. A high level of voter turnout indicates that citizens are involved and interested in who represents them in the political system.

Halifax County has a higher percent of residents of voting age (78.5%) than North Carolina (77.6%) and the Health ENC counties (77.1%).



Analysis of Socioeconomic Profile

In the same way the health disparities are exacerbated due to a majority minority population; the socioeconomic demographics have the same effect. Social and economic factors are well known to be strong determinants of health outcomes – those with a low socioeconomic status are more likely to suffer from chronic conditions such as diabetes, obesity and cancer. Community health improvement efforts must determine which subpopulations are most in need in order to effectively focus services and interventions. Halifax County has been assigned a Tier 1 designation for 2022.

A high poverty rate is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic conditions. Children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems, behavioral problems and emotional problems. Seniors who live in poverty are an especially vulnerable group due to increased physical limitations, medical needs, and social isolation. Persons with a disability are more likely to live in poverty compared to the rest of the population. Without adequate income, individuals with disabilities may not be able to afford necessary expenses, such as rent or mortgage, utility bills, medical and dental care, and food. In Halifax County, 26% of the population lives below the poverty level, which is much higher than the rate for North Carolina (15% of the population) and the Health ENC region (17.5%).

The 2017 juvenile undisciplined rate in Halifax County (0.13) was lower than the rate in North Carolina (1.53) and the Health ENC region (1.1). That rate for 2021 is (.27).

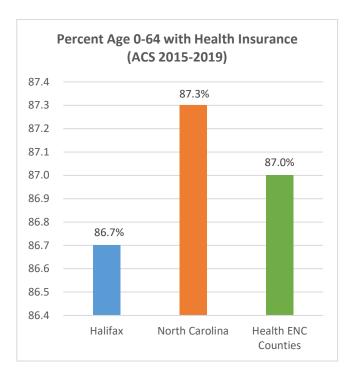
The juvenile crime rate in Halifax County increased from 2019 to 2020. The juvenile delinquent rate for Halifax County (47.9) in 2020 was higher than North Carolina (18.08) and the Health ENC region (21.4).

Chapter 4 Clinical Care Profile

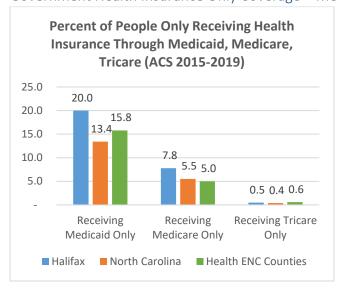
Health Insurance Coverage

Medical costs in the United States are very high. People without health insurance may not be able to afford medical treatment or prescription drugs. They are also less likely to get routine checkups and screenings, so if they do become ill they may not seek treatment until the condition is more advanced, and therefore more difficult and costlier to treat.

- Nearly 14% of the population 0-64 years of age in Halifax County are uninsured.
- The rate of individuals aged 0-64 years old that have health insurance coverage in Halifax County is 86.7%, which was lower than the rate for North Carolina (87.3%) and the Health ENC region (87.0%).



Government Health Insurance Only Coverage – Medicaid, Medicare, Tricare

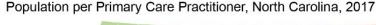


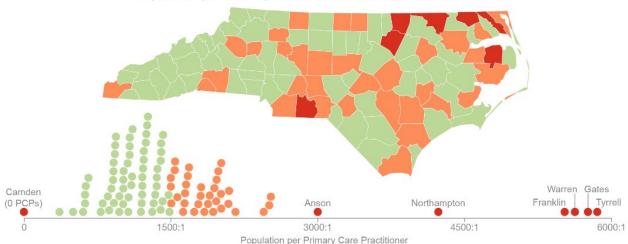
This graph shows the percent of the population only receiving health insurance through Medicaid, Medicare, or military healthcare (TRICARE).

Halifax County has a higher percent of people receiving Medicaid (20%) than North Carolina (13.4%) and the Health ENC counties (15.8%).

 In Halifax County, 20% of the population reports receiving health insurance coverage through Medicaid, 7.8% Medicare and 0.5% Tricare.

Primary Care Practitioners





Notes: Updated March 10, 2020 to reflect adjustments to 2017 nurse practitioner data. Primary care physicians physician assistants, and nurse practitioners are defined as in Spero, J. C., & Galloway, E. M. (2019). Running the Numbers. North Carolina Medical Journal, 80(3), 186-190. Physicians with a primary area of practice of obstetrics/gynecology were weighted as 0.25 of a full-time equivalent (FTE) primary care practitioner. All other primary care physicians were weighted as 1 FTE. Primary care physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and certified nurse midwives were weighted as 0.75 FTE. Physician and physician assistant data are derived from licensure data provided by the North Carolina Medical Board. This analysis only includes physicians who are not residents-in-training and are not employed by the Federal government. Nurse practitioner and certified nurse midwife data is derived from licensure data provided by the North Carolina Board of Nursing. Data include active, licensed practitioners in practice in North Carolina as of October 31, 2017. Practitioners are assigned to counties based on primary practice location. County populations were adjusted for age and gender according to primary care use rates described in data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. The raw (unadjusted) population data was from the NC Office of State Budget and Management



Access to primary care is necessary to improving the health outcomes of communities. With the recent spread of the novel coronavirus in North Carolina, primary care is critical as an entry-point to further care.

Many rural areas of North Carolina lack adequate access to primary care providers. The disparities in access between rural and metropolitan areas have continued to grow despite an overall increase of physicians in NC.

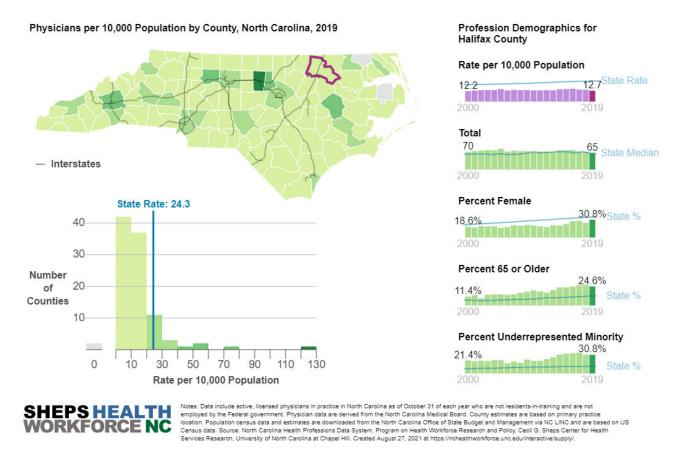
On the map above, green indicates the county is meeting the NC Institute of Medicine's target ratio of 1 primary care provider to every 1,500 people.

Halifax County is shaded green.

Currently, **60% of NC's 100 counties meet the NCIOM's target**. Seven counties were substantially below target: Anson, Northampton, Franklin, Warren, Gates, Tyrrell and Camden. Camden has a population of just over **10**,000, and no primary care providers.

The NCIOM definition of primary care clinician includes physicians, nurse practitioners (NPs), physician assistants (PAs) and certified nurse midwives (CNMs).

https://nchealthworkforce.unc.edu/blog/primary care nc/



Source: North Carolina Health Professions Data System, <u>Program on Health Workforce Research and Policy</u>, Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Created September 29, 2021 at https://nchealthworkforce.unc.edu/interactive/supply/.

Analysis of Clinical Care Profile

Medical costs in the United States are very high. People without health insurance may not be able to afford medical treatment or prescription drugs. They are also less likely to get routine checkups and screenings, so if they do become ill they may not seek treatment until the condition is more advanced, and therefore more difficult and costlier to treat.

The rate for Halifax County, 86.7% was lower than the rate for North Carolina (87.3%) and the Health ENC region (87.0%). Nearly 14% of the population in Halifax County is uninsured.

Chapter 5 Chronic and Communicable Disease Profile

Leading Causes of Death

Knowledge about the leading causes of death in a population is critical to understanding how to target interventions to maximize population health. The tables below show the leading causes of mortality in Halifax County and North Carolina.

2019 Leading Causes of Death Halifax County

| | 1 | | 1 - |
|---------|--|--------|------|
| Rank | Cause | Number | % |
| 1 | Cancer | 151 | 21.5 |
| 2 | Diseases of heart | 133 | 18.9 |
| 3 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 40 | 5.7 |
| 4 | Diabetes mellitus | 38 | 5.4 |
| 5 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 35 | 5.0 |
| 6 | All other unintentional injuries | 31 | 4.4 |
| 7 | Alzheimer's disease | 26 | 3.7 |
| 8 | Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis | 19 | 2.7 |
| 9 | Motor vehicle injuries | 18 | 2.6 |
| 10 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 14 | 2.0 |
| | All other causes (Residual) | 197 | 28.1 |
| Total D | eaths All Causes | 702 | 100 |

2019 Leading Causes of Death North Carolina

| Rank | Cause | Number | % |
|---------|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Cancer | 19,963 | 20.8 |
| 2 | Diseases of heart | 19,661 | 20.5 |
| 3 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 5,411 | 5.6 |
| 4 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 5,203 | 5.4 |
| 5 | All other unintentional injuries | 4,683 | 4.9 |
| 6 | Alzheimer's disease | 4,508 | 4.7 |
| 7 | Diabetes mellitus | 3,127 | 3.3 |
| 8 | Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis | 2,121 | 2.2 |
| 9 | Influenza and pneumonia | 1,733 | 1.8 |
| 10 | Motor vehicle injuries | 1,608 | 1.7 |
| | All other causes (Residual) | 27,933 | 29.1 |
| Total [| Deaths All Causes | 95,951 | 100 |

Leading Causes of Injury Death

| | Leading Causes of Injury Deat 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | th | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Fall - Unintentional Firearm - Self-Inflicted | 52 43 31 24 18 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Poisoning - Self-Inflicted | 559 196 137 97 59 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 7,321 5,947 4,429 2,147 1,412 | |
| TOTAL | - | 218 | TOTAL | - | 1,304 | TOTA | L | 27,969 | |

MVT – motor vehicle traffic

(2016-2019, all ages)

 $Source: \underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/index.htm \#genData}\\$

Leading Causes of Hospitalizations

| Leading Causes of Injury Death | | | | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-------|--|-------|------|--|--------|--|
| 2016 to 2019 | | | | 2016 to 2019 | | | 2016 to 2019 | | |
| HALIFAX | | | | HALIFAX | | | HALIFAX | | |
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | |
| 1 | MVT - Unintentional | 52 | 1 | Fall - Unintentional | 559 | 1 | Fall - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 7,321 | |
| 2 | Poisoning - Unintentional | 43 | 2 | MVT - Unintentional | 196 | 2 | | 5,947 | |
| 3 | Firearm - Assault | 31 | 3 | Poisoning - Unintentional | 137 | 3 | | 4,429 | |
| 4 | Fall - Unintentional | 24 | 4 | Unspecified - Unintentional | 97 | 4 | | 2,147 | |
| 5 | Firearm - Self-Inflicted | 18 | 5 | Poisoning - Self-Inflicted | 59 | 5 | | 1,412 | |
| TOTAL | - | 218 | TOTAL | - | 1,304 | тота | L | 27,969 | |

MVT – motor vehicle traffic

(2016-2019, all ages)

 $\textbf{Source:}\ \underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/index.htm\#genData}$

Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits

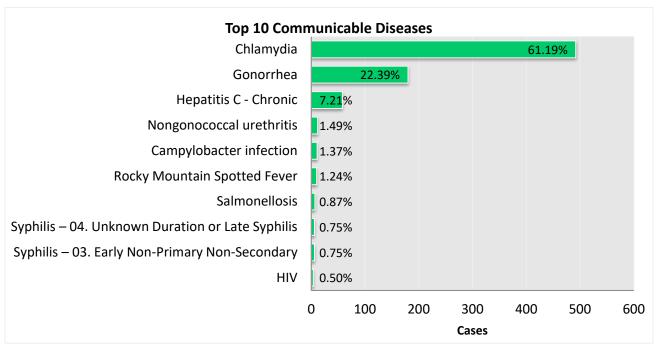
| | Leading Causes of Injury Dea 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | ith | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Fall - Unintentional Firearm - Self-Inflicted | 52 43 31 24 18 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Poisoning - Self-Inflicted | 559 196 137 97 59 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 7,321 5,947 4,429 2,147 1,412 | |
| TOTAL | - | 218 | TOTAL | - | 1,304 | TOTA | _ | 27,969 | |

MVT – motor vehicle traffic

(2016-2019, all ages)

 $Source: \underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/index.htm \#genData}\\$





Note: For NC State-wide rates and reported number of cases, refer to https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/nc.cdb/viz/NCD3NorthCarolinaDiseaseDataDashboard/DiseaseMapsandTrends Data Source: NCDHHS, (latest available data, 2018).

Note: To view and compare communicable disease rates in your county with NC State-wide rates, reported number of cases, etc., view the custom dashboard https://NCD3NorthCarolinaDiseaseDataDashboard

Preventing and controlling the spread of communicable diseases are a top concern among communities. The top communicable diseases as reported by NC DHHS in Halifax County in 2018 are shown above. Chlamydia ranked highest among percent of cases reported. Chlamydia is a common STD that can infect both men and women. It can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system.

Analysis of Chronic and Communicable Disease Profile

Chronic disease management is imperative to cultivating a culture of health and intervention strategies for our rural community. Halifax County has the same top two causes of death as the state, Cancer and Heart disease. In addition to those leading causes of death, in 2019 Cerebrovascular diseases and Diabetes ranked 3 and 4 for Halifax County.

Cerebrovascular diseases, most commonly understood as Stroke and characterized by restricted blood flow to the brain, it could be caused by high cholesterol, inflammation of the arteries or the formation of blood clots. Diabetes is characterized by the body's unusual reaction to insulin causing blood sugar levels to be hard to regulate.

While all cancers may not be readily identified by a specific cause, or isolated to a specific issue, 30% to 50% of all cancers are preventable. Vaccines, not smoking and being mindful of your environment are all ways to protect yourself against certain types of cancer. The other three leading causes of death for the county can be combated through proper diet and regular exercise. These chronic conditions are often times associated with obesity which, as stated, is a continuous issue for the area. Our regional health care partners agree that promoting healthy eating and active living are just the basic ways we can continue to cultivate a culture of health.

Communicable diseases are classified as diseases that are spread person to person, through bodily fluids, breathing in air borne pathogens or being bit by an insect. The top two communicable diseases in Halifax County are Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, both are sexually transmitted. This means they are preventable when implementing safe sex practices such as abstinence and the use of condoms.

Chapter 6 HNC 2030 Indicator Rankings by Health ENC Regions

| Indicators / Measures | Halifax | NC |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Health Outcomes | | |
| Premature Death | 11,400 | 7600 |
| Low Birthweight | 12% | 9% |
| Health Factors | | |
| Health Behaviors | | |
| Adult Smoking | 26% | 18% |
| Adult Obesity | 42% | 32% |
| Food environment index | 6.1 | 6.8% |
| Excessive drinking | 15% | 18% |
| Alcohol impaired driving deaths | 37% | 28% |
| Sexual Transmitted infections | 955.00 | 647.80 |
| Teen Births | 40 | 22 |
| Clinical Care | | |
| Uninsured | 13% | 13% |
| Preventable hospital stays | 5706 | 4539 |
| Mammography Screening | 45% | 46% |
| Social & Economic Factors | | |
| High School Completion | 79% | 88% |
| Some College | 48.00% | 67.00% |
| Unemployment | 5.70% | 3.90% |
| Children in Poverty | 38.00% | 19.00% |
| Children in single parent households | 51.00% | 28.00% |
| Violent crime | 461 | 351.0 |
| Physical Environment | | |
| Severe Housing problems | 19.00% | 15% |

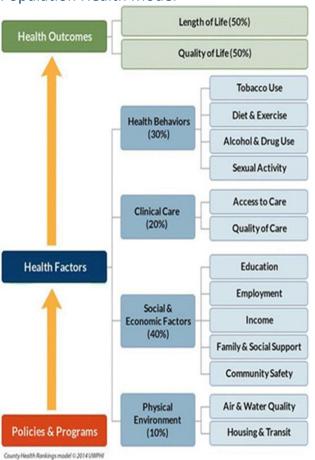
Areas to Explore Areas of Strength

Source: County Health Rankings

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/

Chapter 7 County Health Ranking Indicators

Population Health Model



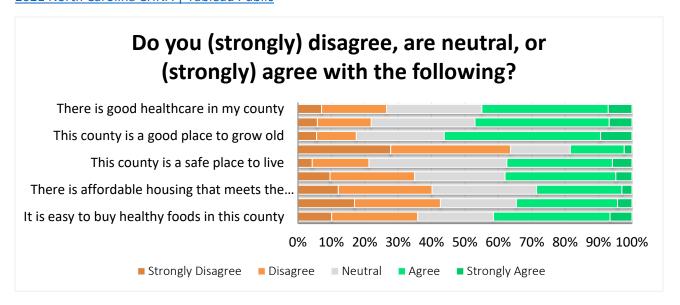
The County Health Rankings are based on a model of community health that emphasizes the many factors that influence how long and how well we live. The Rankings use more than 30 measures that help communities understand how healthy their residents are today (health outcomes) and what will impact their health in the future (health factors). Explore the Model to learn more about these measures and how they fit together to provide a profile of community health

- There are many factors that influence how well and how long people live.
- The County Health Rankings model (right)
 is a population health model that uses
 data from different sources to help
 identify areas of concerns and strengths to
 help communities achieve health and
 wellness.
- The Rankings provide county-level data on health behavior, clinical care, social and economic and physical environment factors.

Chapter 8 Survey Findings

The Halifax County Health Department and ECU Health North collaborated with Health ENC to provide the community with a needs assessment survey opportunity. The survey was distributed through multiple outlets for community input from April 2021 - June 30, 2021 with 399 surveys completed for analysis.

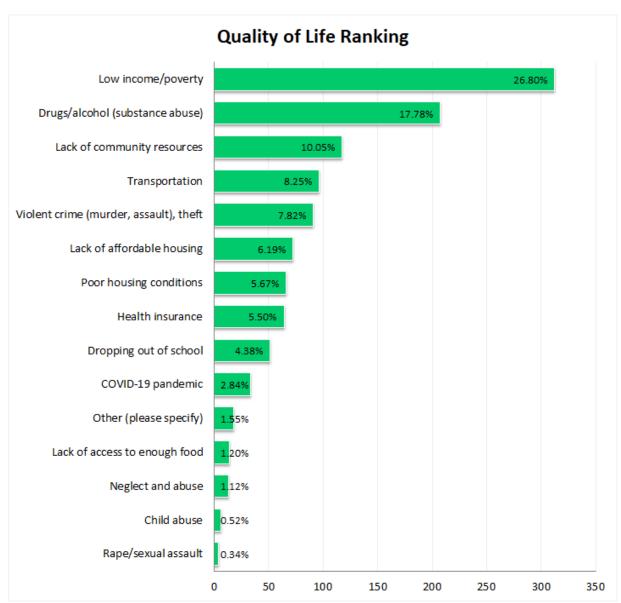
To see the results to all community survey questions, please click below and select your county. https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/ray.hylock/viz/CHNA 16192013031540/CountiesMap 2021 North Carolina CHNA | Tableau Public



This graph shows how people responded to certain questions when asked about how they feel or view issues that support a safe and healthy lifestyle in their county.

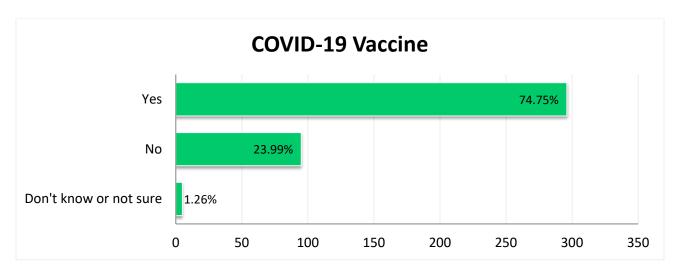
For example, in the first question, when asked, "there is good healthcare in my county," more than 20% of people either strongly disagreed or disagreed, and more than 40% agreed and strongly agreed. Overall, far more people agreed than disagreed that Halifax County "is a good place to grow old."

In a question, when asked, "there is plenty of economic opportunity in this county," more than 60% of people either strongly disagreed or disagreed, while less than 20% agreed or strongly agreed.



This graph shows the list of community issues that were ranked by residents as most affecting the quality of life in Halifax County. Low income/ Poverty was the most frequently selected issue and was ranked by 26.80% of survey respondents, followed by Drugs (Substance abuse). Survey respondents ranked Lack of Community Resources as the third issue most affecting quality of life in Halifax County. Less than 1% of survey respondents selected Child abuse & Rape/sexual assault as issues most affecting the quality of life in Halifax County.

QUESTION: Have you had a COVID-19 vaccine?



This community survey question asked people if they had received a COVID-19 vaccine. Between April 1 and June 30, 2021, nearly 75% of participants reported being vaccinated for COVID-19 while 24% had not been vaccinated.

To see the results to all community survey questions, please click below and select your county; https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/ray.hylock/viz/CHNA 16192013031540/CountiesMap

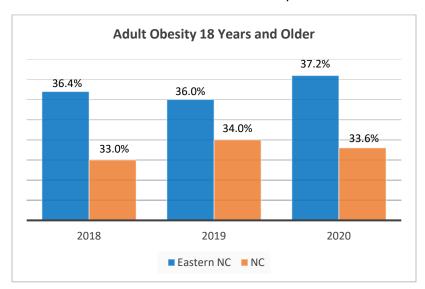
Chapter 9 Health Priorities

Halifax County selected the following final health concerns as the focus for the next three-year cycle, 2022-2025.

- 1. Obesity
- 2. Maternal, Fetal and Infant Health
- 3. Substance Abuse (Mental Health Crisis Intervention)

Obesity

Obesity is identified as a health concern in the Community Health Needs Assessment to be addressed over the next three years. Obesity is a contributing factor to heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer as well as sleep disorders and joint problems. See charts below for obesity, physical activity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease trends in Halifax County.



In Eastern North Carolina, 37.2% of adults 18 years and older are classified as obese compared to 33.6% of North Carolina.

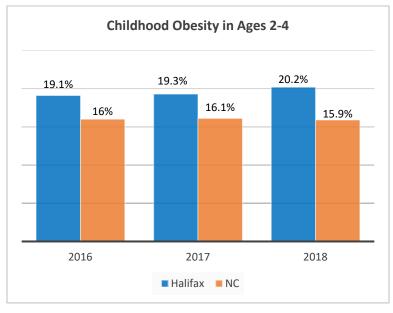
Over the past years, the obesity rate continues to climb in Eastern North Carolina.

NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: BRFSS: Survey Results (ncdhhs.gov)

In Halifax County, 20.2% of children ages 2 to 4 enrolled in the WIC program classified as obese compared to 15.9% of North Carolina.

Over the past years, the obesity rate continues to climb in Halifax County among the children ages 2 to 4 who are enrolled in the county WIC program.

The Facts - Eat Smart, Move More NC (eatsmartmovemorenc.com)

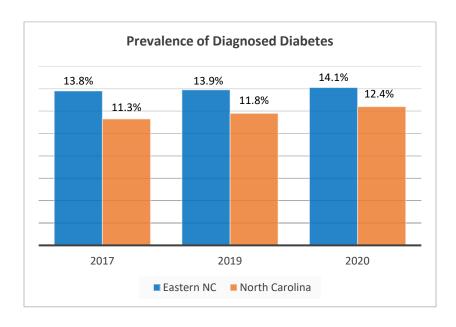


Physical Activity

Incorporating at least 30 minutes of physical activity in a day is important to reduce the risk of chronic health conditions including the reduction in obesity rates. 45.6% of Eastern North Carolina are classified as active or highly active compared to 49.2% North Carolina. Comparatively, 54.4% of Eastern North Carolina is inactive.

| 2019 | Highly Active | Active | Insufficiently Active | Inactive |
|----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| Eastern NC | 27.4% | 18.2% | 20.2% | 34.2% |
| North Carolina | 29.7% | 19.5% | 21.2% | 29.5% |
| | | | | |
| 2017 | Highly Active | Active | Insufficiently Active | Inactive |
| Eastern NC | 27.6% | 17.3% | 22.9% | 32.2% |
| North Carolina | 28.7% | 19.5% | 22.8% | 29.1% |

Diabetes



In Eastern North Carolina, 14.1% of the population has been diagnosed with diabetes compared to 12.4% of North Carolina.

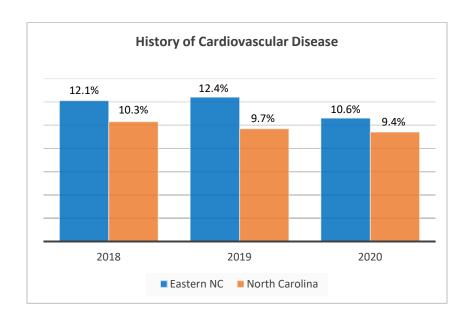
Over the past years, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes continues to climb in Eastern North Carolina and North Carolina.

NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: BRFSS: Survey Results (ncdhhs.gov)

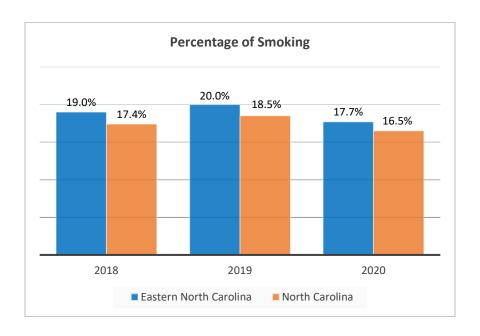
Cardiovascular Disease

In Eastern North Carolina, 10.6% of the population has a history of cardiovascular disease compared to 9.4% of North Carolina.

Over the past three years, the history of cardiovascular disease continues to decrease in Eastern North Carolina and North Carolina.



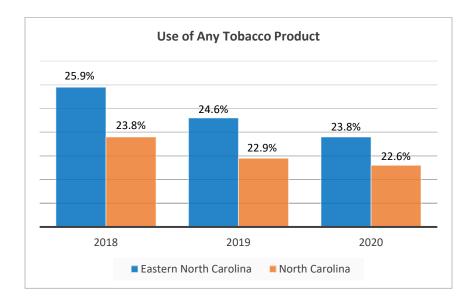
Substance Abuse and Mental Health



In Eastern North Carolina, 17.7% of the population has a history of smoking compared to 16.5% of North Carolina.

Since 2018 the percentage of those smoking in Eastern North Carolina and North Carolina has decreased by approximately one percent.

NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: BRFSS: Survey Results (ncdhhs.gov)

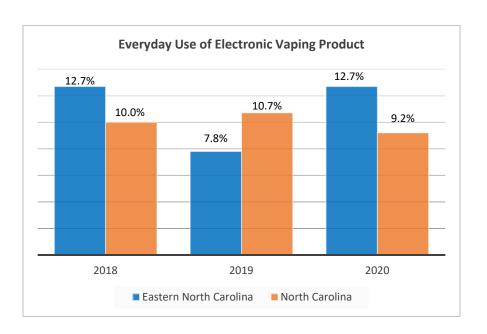


In Eastern North Carolina, 23.8% of the population has a history of using tobacco products compared to 22.6% of North Carolina.

Since 2018 the percentage of those using tobacco products in Eastern North Carolina and North Carolina has decreased.

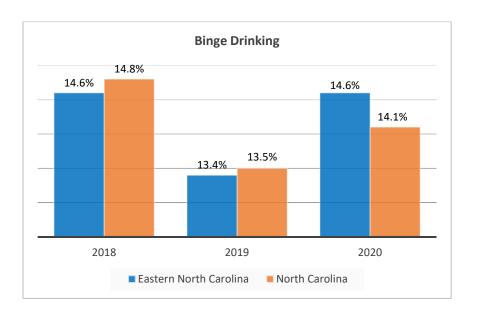
In Eastern North Carolina, 12.7% of the population uses electronic vaping products everyday compared to 9.2% of North Carolina.

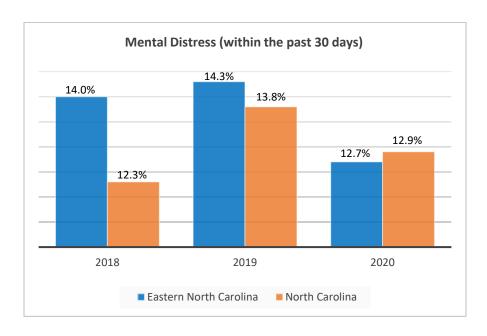
Since 2018 the percentage of those using electronic vaping products has remained the same.



In Eastern North Carolina, 14.6% of the population reports binge drinking compared to 14.1% of North Carolina.

Since 2018 the percentage of those reporting binge drinking has remained the same.



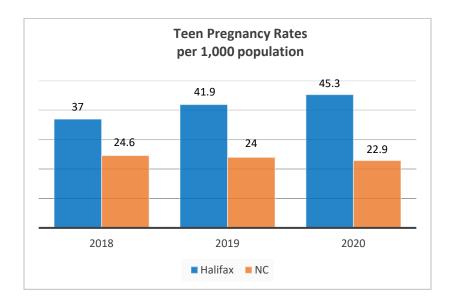


In Eastern North Carolina, 12.7% of the population has experienced mental distress within the past 30 days compared to 12.9% of North Carolina.

Since 2018 the percentage of those experiencing mental distress in the past 30 days has decreased in Eastern North Carolina while North Carolina has seen an increase.

NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: BRFSS: Survey Results (ncdhhs.gov)

Maternal, Fetal and Infant Health

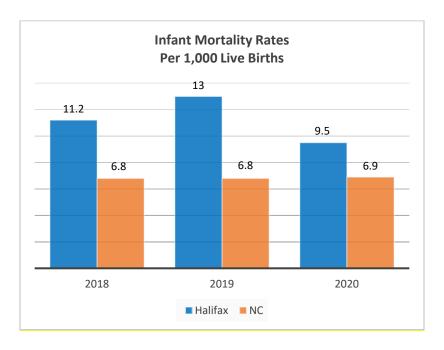


The teen pregnancy rate for Halifax County (45.3 births ages 15-19/1,000 population) has not met the Healthy NC 2030 target rate of (10.0 births ages 15-19/1,000 population).

Halifax County's teen pregnancy rate has increased since 2018 compared to North Carolina accounting for a decrease in the teen pregnancy rate.

The infant mortality rate for Halifax County (9.5 deaths/1,000 live births) has not met the Healthy NC 2030 target rate of (6.0 deaths/1,000 live births).

Halifax County has a higher proportion of babies who are born low birth weight (12.0%) or very low birth weight (2.8%) compared to the state average for those indicators of infant health (9.2% and 1.7%, respectively).



NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: Vital Statistics: Reported Pregnancies 2020 (ncdhhs.gov)
NC SCHS: Statistics and Reports: Vital Statistics (ncdhhs.gov)

Chapter 10 Inventory of Resources

Employment (Economy)

According to the Community Survey data, employment constituted the greatest need for Halifax County Residents. Halifax County, according to secondary data is a Tier 1 economically distressed county and has been that way for some time. Halifax County is a large county, rural and not as densely populated as some other parts of the state. Agriculture is the number one specialized industry; however, it is not the industry that employs the most people. Education, transportation and other socioeconomic factors also contribute to the lack of employment opportunities in the area and this issue should be addressed at a county level.

Obesity

Obesity has been identified a problem area through community surveys and secondary data. Obesity is also a longstanding problem for Halifax County. It has been identified as a need in the Community Health Needs Assessment process for at least the past 10 years. Both childhood and adult obesity in Halifax affects a higher percentage of the population than the state average. As previously stated, Halifax County is rural, with agriculture as a huge part of the economy. During community-based research to address this need, we have identified several factors that may contribute to the on-going obesity problem. Most of the produce that is grown locally is not distributed locally. Land is often times leased to conglomerate famers for a specific crop, collected and redistributed through the larger farm system. This contributes to lack of access to foods needed to lead a healthier lifestyle.

Fast Food restaurants are another contributing factor to the consistent obesity issue of Halifax County. The geographic location of Halifax County situated off a major interstate, connected to several state highways, equally distanced between Maine and Florida, makes this a popular stopping point for travelers. Economic development efforts in the area cater to this idea and thus the food choices are not the healthiest.

Obesity is not just a result of bad eating; obesity is also a result of lack of physical activity. Most obesity research pairs the two factors together. Halifax County, NC has a beautiful natural landscape; Lake Gaston, Medoc Mountain State Park, and the Roanoke River are all great destination points that offer some form of recreation. However, Halifax County does not have a countywide recreation department. There is no coordination at the county level for parks and resources that promote recreation and physical activity, most of the parks in the county are concentrated into the Roanoke Rapids region. The rest of the municipalities simply do not have the same resources to create, plan and implement a parks & recreation system.

Maternal Fetal & Infant Health

Teen pregnancy and Infant mortality rates in Halifax County are significantly higher than the states average. The African American community experiences a fetal death rate that is almost double that experienced in the white community. Halifax County has a higher rate of premature death and higher instances of lower birth weight than the state average. However, the live birth rate for Halifax County has remained relatively stable over the past three years.

Some health indicators for these outcomes involve smoking while pregnant, unintended pregnancy and being pregnant at a young age.

Substance Abuse & Mental Health

While mental health is a new health concern that surfaced from the community surveys, substance abuse is not. However, Halifax county plans to address them together because of similar health indicators and factors that have contribute to these negative health outcomes.

The COVID-19 pandemic, we believe is a huge factor that contributed to these health outcomes being a community concern. Increased isolation, lack of resources and lack of access to those resources have pushed communities to their limit.

The substance abuse and mental health concerns for the county will present some challenges in identifying the best treatment options available. Sometimes the two affect a person simultaneously and other times the two can be isolated instances. There are some identified resources in the area that can address opioid addiction cases from a physical and mental capacity with medicines that can reverse overdose effects and counseling to combat reasons for overdose.

Chapter 11 Community Prioritization Process

The Halifax County Community Health Needs Assessment is truly a collaborative process from start to finish. Between ECU Health North Hospital and the Halifax County Health Department there are a wealth of stakeholders, community leaders, organizations and residents that we seek to engage about the what the surveys tell us concerning the state of health care needs for our community. Community Health professionals from both entities have presented the findings at a number of meetings including hospital leadership, health department board, the Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative Community Partners and faith-based groups. Our strategy was to get on the agenda of several existing community meetings as not to inconvenience the community for feedback. Due to COVID, these meetings were mostly virtual. At these meetings, the survey results were presented as well as the guidelines to set priorities. We created a priority ranking worksheet and asked community members to complete the survey and email it back to us. Because the meetings were used to go over the process of prioritizing and they were virtual, most participants were able to complete the worksheet and sent it right back to us in the same day, at the latest the following day.

The uniqueness of rural eastern North Carolina has given us a regional scope when addressing community health needs. A lot of the counties involved in the Community Health Needs Assessment face similar issues thus the development of a common set of public health indicators and targets seem like the next best approach when developing a health improvement plan. Most of the feedback we received agrees with this premise along with the idea that creating health equity for rural residents in eastern NC will require that collaborative approach more than ever.

CHNA References

Data Sources and References for ENC Health Community Health Assessment (2020-2021)

| Health Outcomes Life expectancy | Source NC-DHHS State Center for Health Statistics | Years 2014-2018 |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Leading causes of death | NC-DHHS State Center for Health Statistics / CDC, NCHS | 2014-2018 |
| Fetal deaths and fetal death rates | NC-DHHS State Center for Health Statistics | 2014-2018 |
| Leading causes of injury death, hospitalization, and ED visits | NC-DHHS, Injury & Violence Prevention Branch | 2016-2019 |
| Communicable diseases | NC-DHHS State Center for Health Statistics | 2018 |
| Clinical Care | Source | Years |
| Population per primary care physicians | Cecil G. Sheps, Center for Health Services Research, UNC | 2017 |
| Physicians per population by county | Cecil G. Sheps, Center for Health Services Research, UNC | 2019 |
| Health Insurance Coverage Government Health Insurance Only | U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-2019 |
| Health Behavior Factors | Source | Years |
| BRFSS | NC-DHHS State Center for Health Statistics | 2018 |
| Health ENC Primary Data Questions - Quality of Life, Behavior | Health ENC Report | 2020-2021 |
| Healthy NC, 2030 | NCIOM / NC DHHS | 2020 |
| County Health Rankings | Robert Woods Johnson Foundation | Varies |
| Social and Economic Factors | Source | Years |
| Population | U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Projected Population | NC Office of State Mgmt & Budget Pop Projections and US | 2021 |
| General population characteristics | Census Census Population Estimates | 2015-20 |
| Education | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Employment | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Income | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Minority Populations | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Military Population | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Veteran Population | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Birth Rate | NC State Center for Health Statistics | 2016-20 |
| Poverty (% of population with income <200% of poverty level) | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Poverty by race and ethnicity | U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate | 2013-20 |
| Children in poverty | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Older adults in poverty | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Disabled people in poverty | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Housing – Median monthly costs | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Housing – median monthly costs in surrounding counties | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Employment by industries | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Food Insecurity | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Percent of population below 200% by zip code | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Educational attainment | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| High School dropout rate (% dropout per 100 students) | N.C. Dept of Public Instruction | 2016-20 |
| High School suspension rate (% suspension per 100 students) | N.C. Dept of Public Instruction | 2019-20 |
| Transportation (% of workers commuting; % of workers drive alone) | U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year Estimate | 2015-20 |
| Tier Designation (County Distress Ranking) | N.C. Department of Commerce | 2021 |
| Community and Safety Factors | Source | Years |
| Crime and Safety Juvenile Crime (% Undisciplined and % Delinquent per 1,000) Incarceration (Rate per 100,000 population) | N.C. State Bureau of Investigations, uniform crime report NC. Dept. of Public Safety, juvenile justice county databk N.C. Dept. of Public Safety | 2016-201 2017-202 2019-202 |
| Child Abuse (Reports per 1000, age 0-18 years) | Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center | 2015-20 |
| Severe housing problems | Robert Woods Johnson County Health Rankings | 2013-20 |
| Note: This list is provided as a resource for data and information and may not include all of the above references noted in the slide set | | 2013 20 |

Appendices to the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

| Appendix A: Community Health Needs Assessment Survey (Health ENC 2021) | Pages 53-97 |
|--|---------------|
| Appendix B. HNC 2030 State and County Data (December 2021) | Pages 98-101 |
| Appendix C. County Data Tables (Spring 2021) | Pages 102-122 |
| Appendix D. Community Resources | Pages 123-134 |

Community Health Needs Assessment

PID 1535

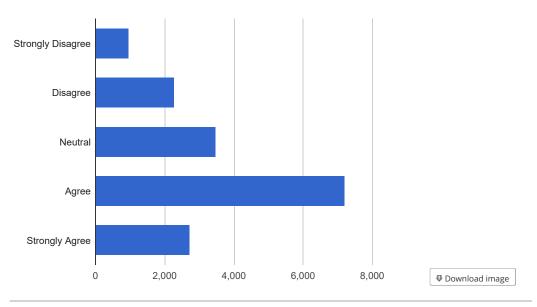
Data Exports, Reports, and Stats

Halifax County

There is good healthcare in my county. (healthcare)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

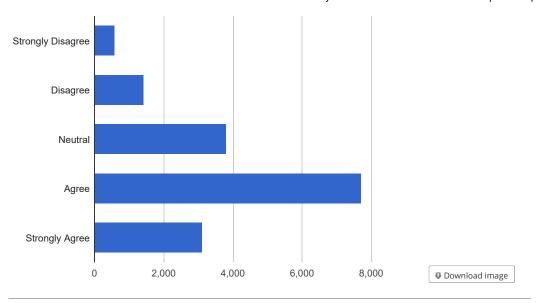
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (28, 7.1%), Disagree (77, 19.4%), Neutral (113, 28.5%), Agree (150, 37.9%), Strongly Agree (28, 7.1%)



This county is a good place to raise children. (raise_children)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

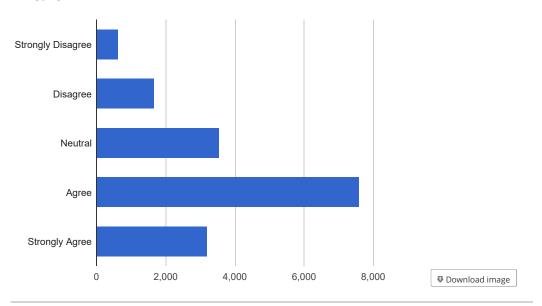
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (23, 5.8%), Disagree (64, 16.2%), Neutral (123, 31.1%), Agree (159, 40.2%), Strongly Agree (27, 6.8%)



This county is a good place to grow old. (grow_old)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 395 | <u>2 (0.5%)</u> | 5 |

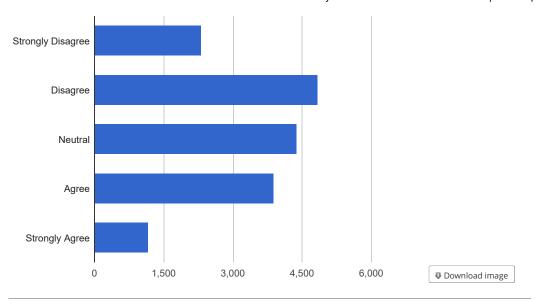
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (22, 5.6%), Disagree (47, 11.9%), Neutral (104, 26.3%), Agree (185, 46.8%), Strongly Agree (37, 9.4%)



There is plenty of economic opportunity in this county. (econ_opp)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

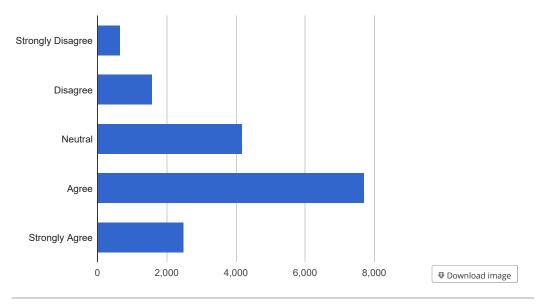
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (110, 27.8%), Disagree (142, 35.9%), Neutral (71, 17.9%), Agree (64, 16.2%), Strongly Agree (9, 2.3%)



This county is a safe place to live (safe)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 395 | <u>2 (0.5%)</u> | 5 |

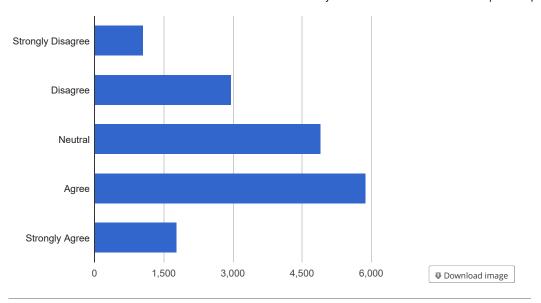
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (17, 4.3%), Disagree (67, 17.0%), Neutral (163, 41.3%), Agree (125, 31.6%), Strongly Agree (23, 5.8%)



There is plenty of help for people during times of need in this county. (help)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 395 | <u>2 (0.5%)</u> | 5 |

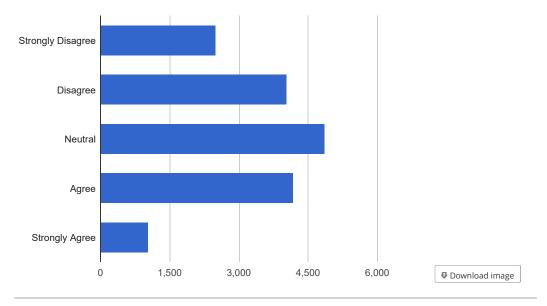
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (38, 9.6%), Disagree (100, 25.3%), Neutral (107, 27.1%), Agree (131, 33.2%), Strongly Agree (19, 4.8%)



There is affordable housing that meets the needs in this county (affordable)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

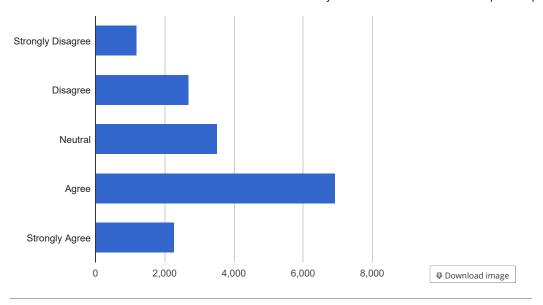
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (48, 12.1%), Disagree (111, 28.0%), Neutral (124, 31.3%), Agree (101, 25.5%), Strongly Agree (12, 3.0%)



There are good parks and recreation facilities in this county. (parks)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

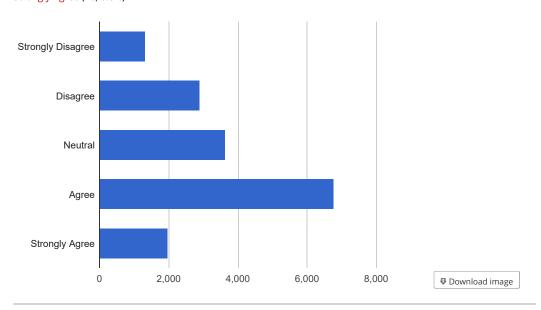
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (67, 16.9%), Disagree (102, 25.8%), Neutral (90, 22.7%), Agree (120, 30.3%), Strongly Agree (17, 4.3%)



It is easy to buy healthy foods in this county. (healthyfood)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 5 |

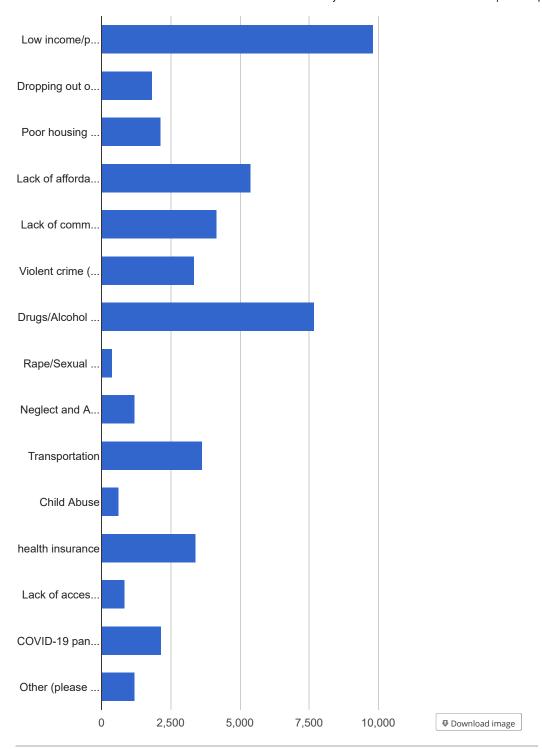
Counts/frequency: Strongly Disagree (40, 10.1%), Disagree (102, 25.8%), Neutral (90, 22.7%), Agree (138, 34.8%), Strongly Agree (26, 6.6%)



Please select the top 3 issues which have the highest impact on quality of life in this county. (topissues)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 394 | <u>3 (0.8%)</u> | 15 |

Counts/frequency: Low income/poverty (312, 79.2%), Dropping out of school (51, 12.9%), Poor housing conditions (66, 16.8%), Lack of affordable housing (72, 18.3%), Lack of community resources (117, 29.7%), Violent crime (murder, assault) Theft (91, 23.1%), Drugs/Alcohol (Substance Use) (207, 52.5%), Rape/Sexual Assault (4, 1.0%), Neglect and Abuse (13, 3.3%), Transportation (96, 24.4%), Child Abuse (6, 1.5%), health insurance (64, 16.2%), Lack of access to enough food (14, 3.6%), COVID-19 pandemic (33, 8.4%), Other (please specify) (18, 4.6%)



Other (topthreeother1)

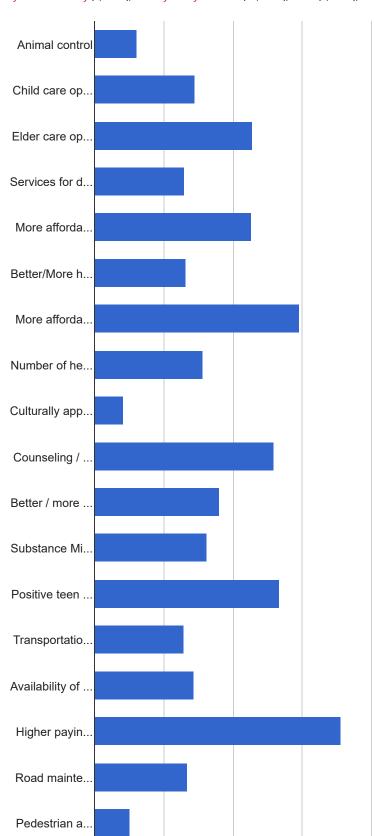
| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 17 | <u>380 (95.7%)</u> |

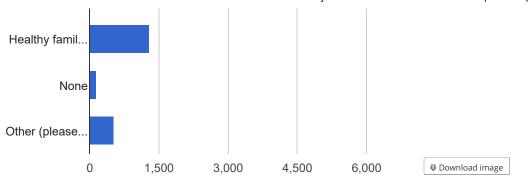
Please select what you feel are the top 3 services that need the most improvement in your community. (improvements)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
|-----------------------|----------|--------|

394 <u>3 (0.8%)</u> 21

Counts/frequency: Animal control (16, 4.1%), Child care options (42, 10.7%), Elder care options (78, 19.8%), Services for disabled people (52, 13.2%), More affordable health services (81, 20.6%), Better/More healthy food choices (43, 10.9%), More affordable / better housing (84, 21.3%), Number of healthcare providers (47, 11.9%), Culturally appropriate health services (12, 3.0%), Counseling / mental and behavioral health / support groups (103, 26.1%), Better / more recreational facilities (parks, trails, community centers) (94, 23.9%), Substance Misuse Services/ Recovery Support (65, 16.5%), Positive teen activities (101, 25.6%), Transportation options (60, 15.2%), Availability of employment (54, 13.7%), Higher paying employment (154, 39.1%), Road maintenance (25, 6.3%), Pedestrian and cyclist road safety (5, 1.3%), Healthy family activities (19, 4.8%), None (4, 1.0%), Other (please specify) (17, 4.3%)





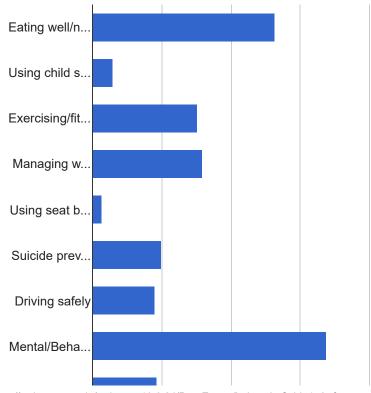
Other (improvement_other)

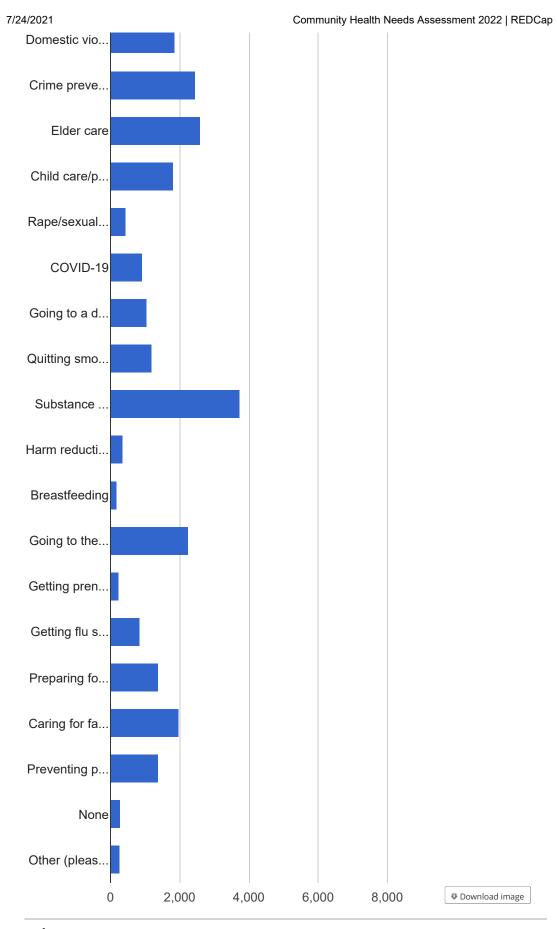
| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 17 | <u>380 (95.7%)</u> |

Please select the top 3 health behaviors that you feel people in your community need more information about. (health_behavin)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 27 |

Counts/frequency: Eating well/nutrition (140, 35.4%), Using child safety car seats (13, 3.3%), Exercising/fitness (77, 19.4%), Managing weight (66, 16.7%), Using seat belts (7, 1.8%), Suicide prevention (43, 10.9%), Driving safely (20, 5.1%), Mental/Behavioral Health (164, 41.4%), Domestic violence prevention (51, 12.9%), Crime prevention (78, 19.7%), Elder care (51, 12.9%), Child care/parenting (44, 11.1%), Rape/sexual abuse prevention (8, 2.0%), COVID-19 (13, 3.3%), Going to a dentist for check-ups/preventive care (17, 4.3%), Quitting smoking/tobacco use prevention (27, 6.8%), Substance misuse prevention (102, 25.8%), Harm reduction (6, 1.5%), Breastfeeding (2, 0.5%), Going to the doctor for yearly check-ups and screenings (55, 13.9%), Getting prenatal care during pregnancy (5, 1.3%), Getting flu shots and other vaccines (25, 6.3%), Preparing for an emergency/disaster (17, 4.3%), Caring for family members with special needs / disabilities (56, 14.1%), Preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (safe sex) (51, 12.9%), None (8, 2.0%), Other (please specify) (11, 2.8%)





Other (heath_behavin_other)

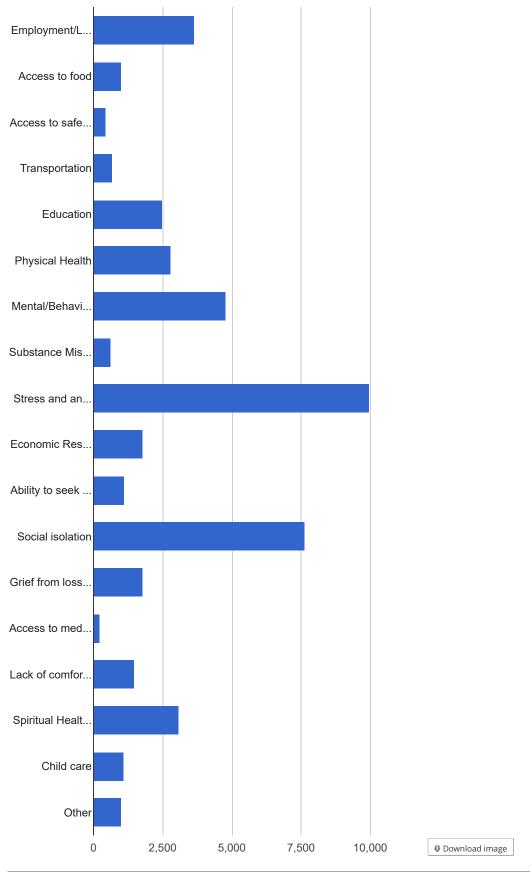
| Total | |
|-------|----------|
| Count | Missing* |
| (N) | |
| | |

11 386 (97.2%)

Please select the top 3 areas where COVID-19 have impacted you most severely/significantly? *(covid)*

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 18 |

Counts/frequency: Employment/Loss of Job (82, 20.7%), Access to food (19, 4.8%), Access to safe housing (4, 1.0%), Transportation (13, 3.3%), Education (68, 17.2%), Physical Health (72, 18.2%), Mental/Behavioral Health (99, 25.0%), Substance Misuse (7, 1.8%), Stress and anxiety (233, 58.8%), Economic Resources (49, 12.4%), Ability to seek medical care (37, 9.3%), Social isolation (198, 50.0%), Grief from loss of loved one (61, 15.4%), Access to medication (4, 1.0%), Lack of comfort in seeking medical care (50, 12.6%), Spiritual Health/Well-being (85, 21.5%), Child care (24, 6.1%), Other (21, 5.3%)



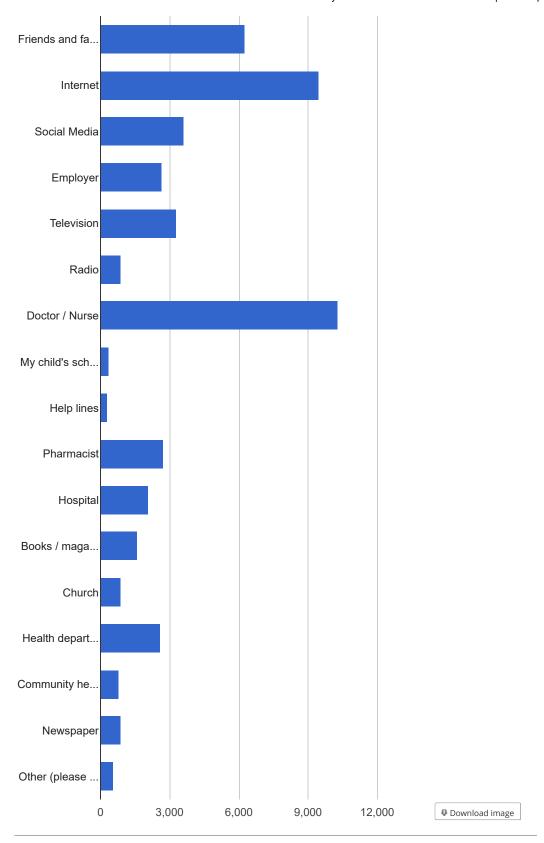
Other (other_covid)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 13 | <u>384 (96.7%)</u> |

Where do you get most of your health-related information? (Please check all that apply) (health_info)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 17 |

Counts/frequency: Friends and family (153, 38.6%), Internet (215, 54.3%), Social Media (92, 23.2%), Employer (66, 16.7%), Television (106, 26.8%), Radio (24, 6.1%), Doctor / Nurse (265, 66.9%), My child's school (9, 2.3%), Help lines (4, 1.0%), Pharmacist (89, 22.5%), Hospital (29, 7.3%), Books / magazines (39, 9.8%), Church (20, 5.1%), Health department (85, 21.5%), Community health worker (21, 5.3%), Newspaper (24, 6.1%), Other (please specify) (8, 2.0%)



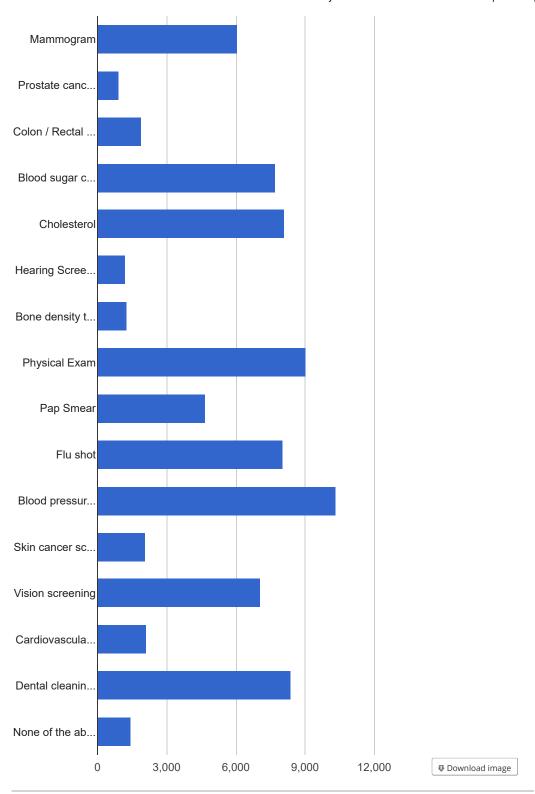
Other (health_info_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 6 | <u>391 (98.5%)</u> |

Which of the following preventative services have you had in the past 12 months? (Check all that apply) (prevent_services)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 16 |

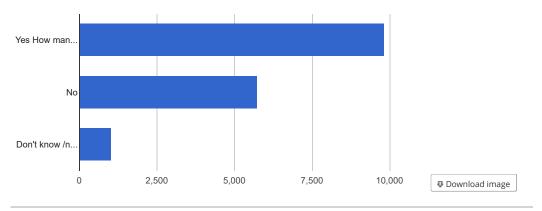
Counts/frequency: Mammogram (173, 43.7%), Prostate cancer screening (26, 6.6%), Colon / Rectal exam (53, 13.4%), Blood sugar check (205, 51.8%), Cholesterol (202, 51.0%), Hearing Screening (26, 6.6%), Bone density test (23, 5.8%), Physical Exam (207, 52.3%), Pap Smear (109, 27.5%), Flu shot (194, 49.0%), Blood pressure check (262, 66.2%), Skin cancer screening (35, 8.8%), Vision screening (177, 44.7%), Cardiovascular screening (52, 13.1%), Dental cleaning / x-rays (189, 47.7%), None of the above (22, 5.6%)



During a normal week, other than in your regular job, do you engage in any physical activity or exercise that lasts at least a half an hour? (Please select only one) (physicalactivity)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 3 |

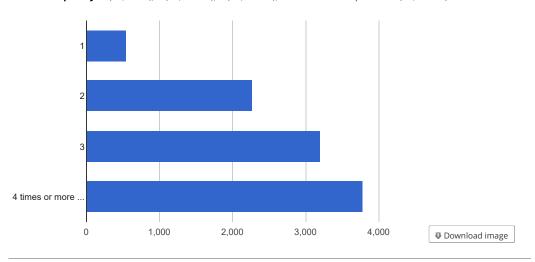
Counts/frequency: Yes How many times per week? (220, 55.6%), No (154, 38.9%), Don't know /not sure (22, 5.6%)



How many times per week? (excercisetimesweek)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 217 | <u>180 (45.3%)</u> | 4 |

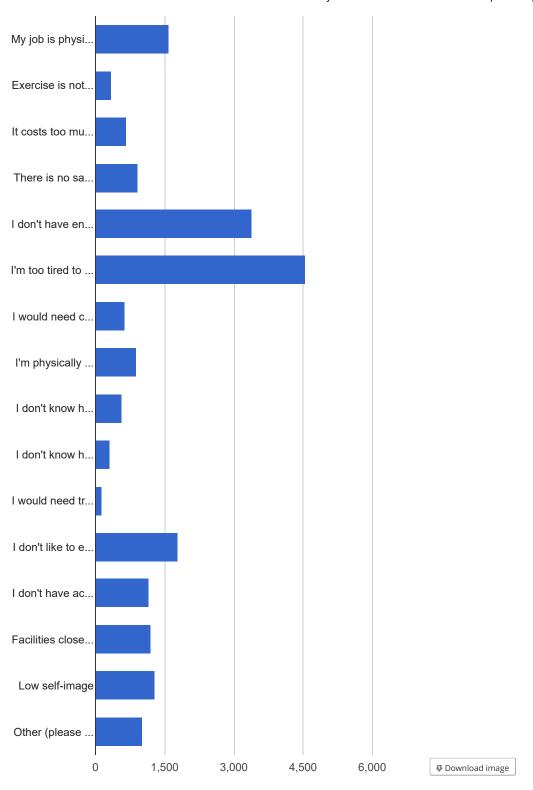
Counts/frequency: 1 (17, 7.8%), 2 (55, 25.3%), 3 (68, 31.3%), 4 times or more per week (77, 35.5%)



If you do not exercise at least a half hour a few days each week, please select the reasons why you do not exercise? (Please select all that apply) (notexercise)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 269 | <u>128 (32.2%)</u> | 16 |

Counts/frequency: My job is physical or hard labor. (30, 11.2%), Exercise is not important to me. (4, 1.5%), It costs too much to exercise. (11, 4.1%), There is no safe place to exercise. (19, 7.1%), I don't have enough time to exercise. (78, 29.0%), I'm too tired to exercise. (112, 41.6%), I would need child care and I don't have it. (9, 3.3%), I'm physically disabled. (29, 10.8%), I don't know how to find exercise partners. (15, 5.6%), I don't know how to safely (6, 2.2%), I would need transportation and I don't have it. (4, 1.5%), I don't like to exercise. (40, 14.9%), I don't have access to a facility that has the things I need, like a pool, golf course, or a track. (34, 12.6%), Facilities closed due to COVID 19 (38, 14.1%), Low self-image (30, 11.2%), Other (please specify) (29, 10.8%)



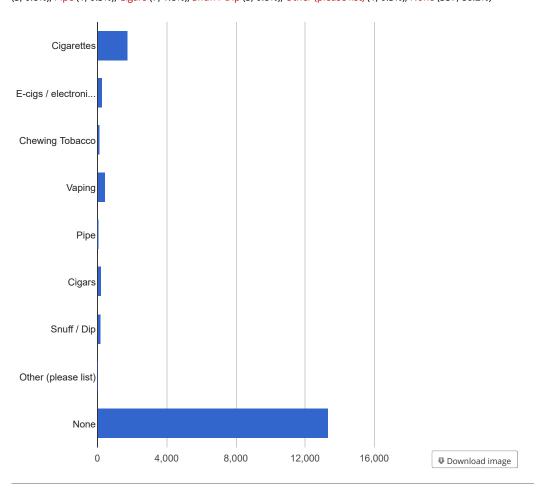
Other (exercise_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 27 | <u>370 (93.2%)</u> |

Please select any tobacco product you currently use, (please_select_any_tobacco)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 391 | <u>6 (1.5%)</u> | 9 |

Counts/frequency: Cigarettes (39, 10.0%), E-cigs / electronic cigarettes (5, 1.3%), Chewing Tobacco (3, 0.8%), Vaping (3, 0.8%), Pipe (1, 0.3%), Cigars (7, 1.8%), Snuff / Dip (3, 0.8%), Other (please list) (1, 0.3%), None (337, 86.2%)



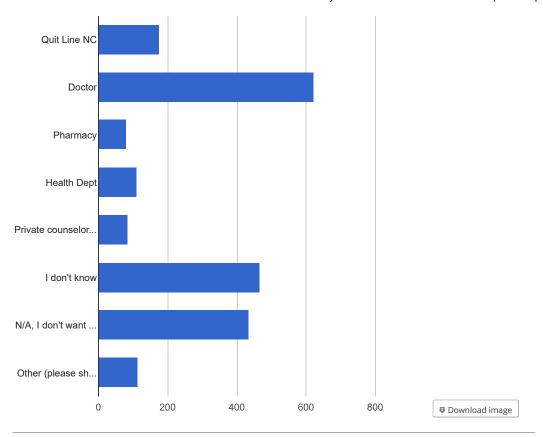
Other (please list) (other_please_list)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | <u>397 (100.0%)</u> |

Where would you go for help if you wanted to quit? (quit)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 50 | <u>347 (87.4%)</u> | 7 |

Counts/frequency: Quit Line NC (3, 6.0%), Doctor (17, 34.0%), Pharmacy (2, 4.0%), Health Dept (0, 0.0%), Private counselor / therapist (1, 2.0%), I don't know (8, 16.0%), N/A, I don't want to quit (18, 36.0%), Other (please share more) (1, 2.0%)



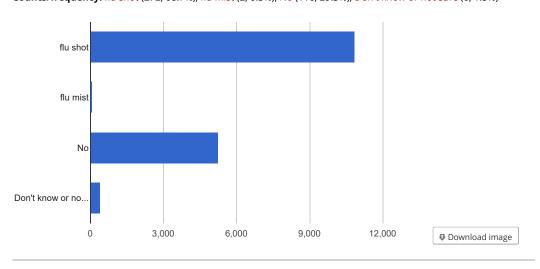
Other: (quit_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | <u>397 (100.0%)</u> |

An influenza / flu vaccine can be a "flu shot" injected into your arm or a spray like "Flu Mist" which is sprayed into your nose. During the past 12 months, have you received a seasonal flu vaccine? (Choose only one) $_{(flu)}$

| | Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| l | 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 4 |

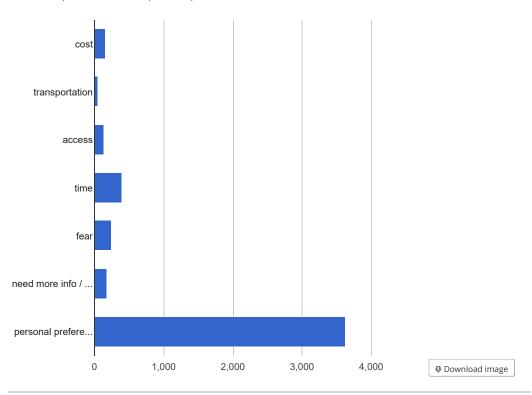
Counts/frequency: flu shot (272, 68.7%), flu mist (2, 0.5%), No (116, 29.3%), Don't know or not sure (6, 1.5%)



If you did not get your flu vaccine, why not? Please check any barriers. (flu_barriers)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 112 | <u>285 (71.8%)</u> | 7 |

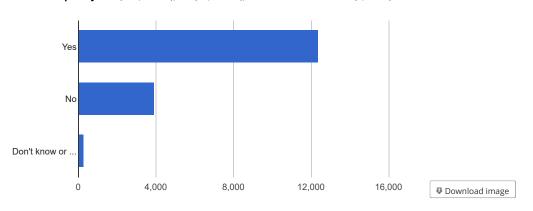
Counts/frequency: cost (1, 0.9%), transportation (2, 1.8%), access (3, 2.7%), time (7, 6.3%), fear (6, 5.4%), need more info / have questions (3, 2.7%), personal preference (90, 80.4%)



Have you had a COVID-19 vaccine? (covidshot)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 3 |

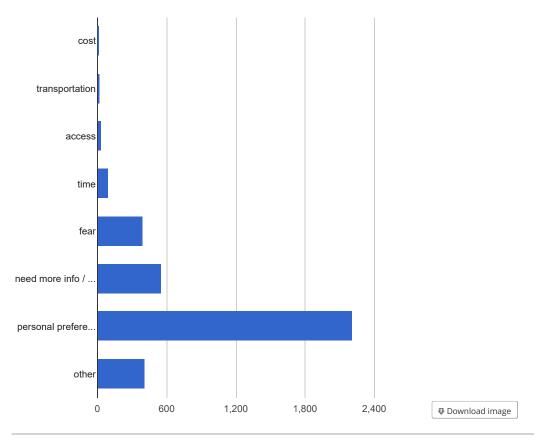
Counts/frequency: Yes (296, 74.7%), No (95, 24.0%), Don't know or not sure (5, 1.3%)



If you did not get your COVID-19 vaccine, why not? Please check any barriers. (covidyesskip)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 89 | <u>308 (77.6%)</u> | 7 |

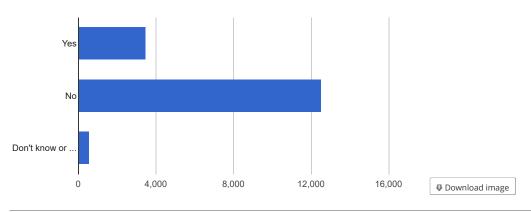
Counts/frequency: cost (0, 0.0%), transportation (1, 1.1%), access (3, 3.4%), time (2, 2.2%), fear (12, 13.5%), need more info / have questions (14, 15.7%), personal preference (46, 51.7%), other (11, 12.4%)



In the past 12 months, did you have a problem getting the health care you needed for you personally or for a family member from any type of health care provider, dentist, pharmacy, or other facility? (Please choose only one) (healthcarehelp)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 395 | <u>2 (0.5%)</u> | 3 |

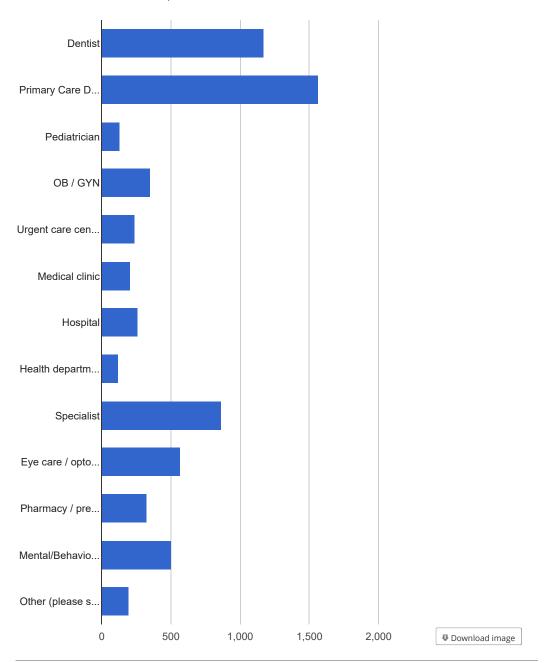
Counts/frequency: Yes (79, 20.0%), No (308, 78.0%), Don't know or not sure (8, 2.0%)



If yes, what type of provider or facility did you have trouble getting healthcare from? (Please choose all that apply) (healthcareproviderhelp)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 78 | <u>319 (80.4%)</u> | 13 |

Counts/frequency: Dentist (23, 29.5%), Primary Care Doctor (44, 56.4%), Pediatrician (6, 7.7%), OB / GYN (4, 5.1%), Urgent care center (1, 1.3%), Medical clinic (8, 10.3%), Hospital (8, 10.3%), Health department (1, 1.3%), Specialist (19, 24.4%), Eye care / optometrist / opthamologist (11, 14.1%), Pharmacy / prescriptions (5, 6.4%), Mental/Behavioral Health Providers (6, 7.7%), Other (please share more) (1, 1.3%)



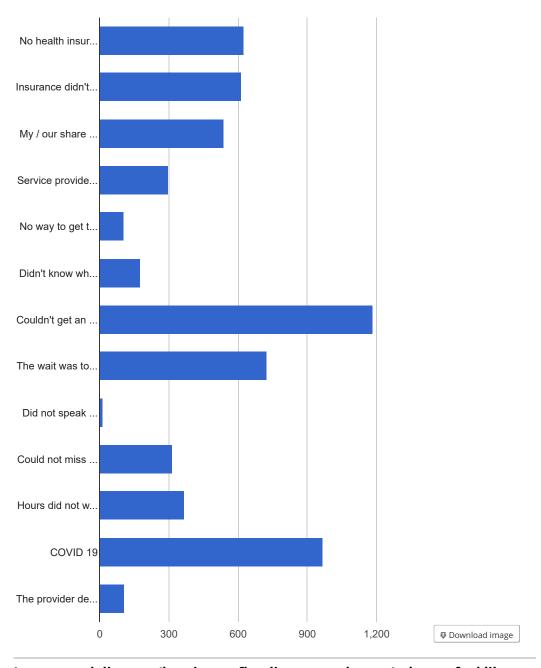
Other (healthcareprovider_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 397 (100.0%) |

Which of these problems prevented you from getting the necessary health care? (Please choose all that apply) (healthcarewhichproblems)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 76 | <u>321 (80.9%)</u> | 13 |

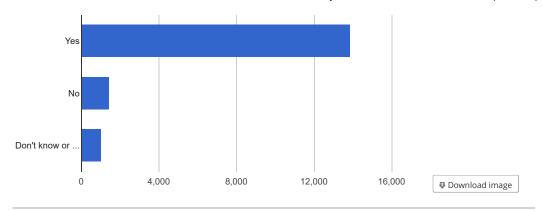
Counts/frequency: No health insurance (6, 7.9%), Insurance didn't cover what I / we needed. (13, 17.1%), My / our share of the cost (deductible / co-pay) was too high. (16, 21.1%), Service provider would not take my / our insurance or Medicaid. (6, 7.9%), No way to get there. (5, 6.6%), Didn't know where to go (6, 7.9%), Couldn't get an appointment (33, 43.4%), The wait was too long (19, 25.0%), Did not speak my language (1, 1.3%), Could not miss work to go (4, 5.3%), Hours did not work with my availability (6, 7.9%), COVID 19 (31, 40.8%), The provider denied me care or treated me in a discriminatory manner because of a protected status (age, race, sexual preference, disease, etc.) (2, 2.6%)



In a natural disaster (hurricane, flooding, tornado, etc.), do you feel like you know how to access or find the information you need to stay safe? (naturaldisasteraccess)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 394 | <u>3 (0.8%)</u> | 3 |

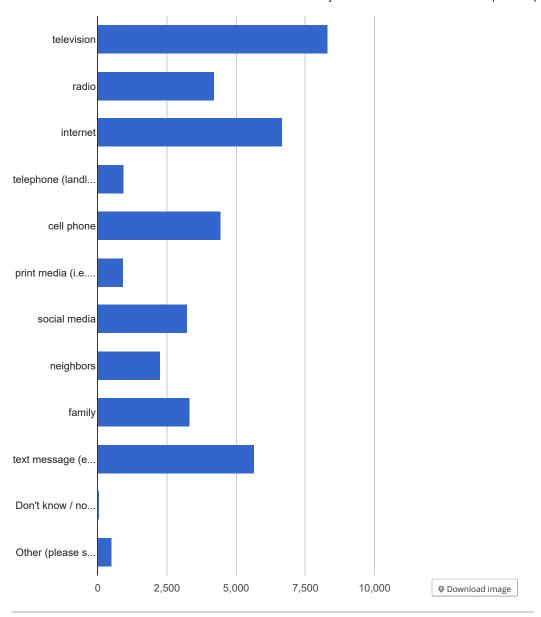
Counts/frequency: Yes (345, 87.6%), No (32, 8.1%), Don't know or not sure (17, 4.3%)



If so, where do you get your information to stay safe? (naturaldisasterinfo)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 342 | <u>55 (13.9%)</u> | 12 |

Counts/frequency: television (248, 72.5%), radio (139, 40.6%), internet (192, 56.1%), telephone (landline) (29, 8.5%), cell phone (142, 41.5%), print media (i.e., newspaper) (34, 9.9%), social media (94, 27.5%), neighbors (63, 18.4%), family (117, 34.2%), text message (emergency alert system) (184, 53.8%), Don't know / not sure (1, 0.3%), Other (please specify) (18, 5.3%)



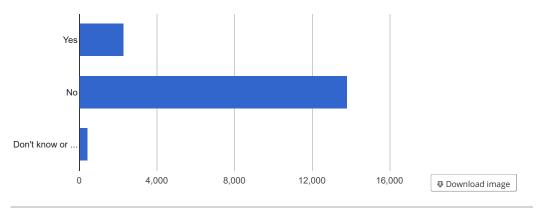
Other (natural_disaster_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 18 | <u>379 (95.5%)</u> |

In the past 12 months, were you ever worried about whether your family's food would run out before you got money to buy more? (Please choose only one) (foodworried)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 396 | <u>1 (0.3%)</u> | 3 |

Counts/frequency: Yes (69, 17.4%), No (318, 80.3%), Don't know or not sure (9, 2.3%)



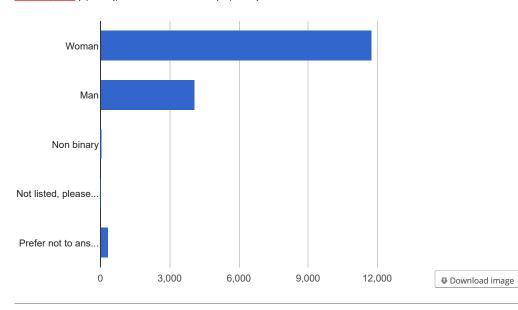
Is there anything else you would like for us to know about your community? (anythingelse)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 71 | <u>326 (82.1%)</u> |

How would you describe yourself? (gender)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| 393 | 4 (1.0%) | 4 |

Counts/frequency: Woman (303, 77.1%), Man (75, 19.1%), Non binary (1, 0.3%), Not listed, please share more: ______(0, 0.0%), Prefer not to answer (14, 3.6%)



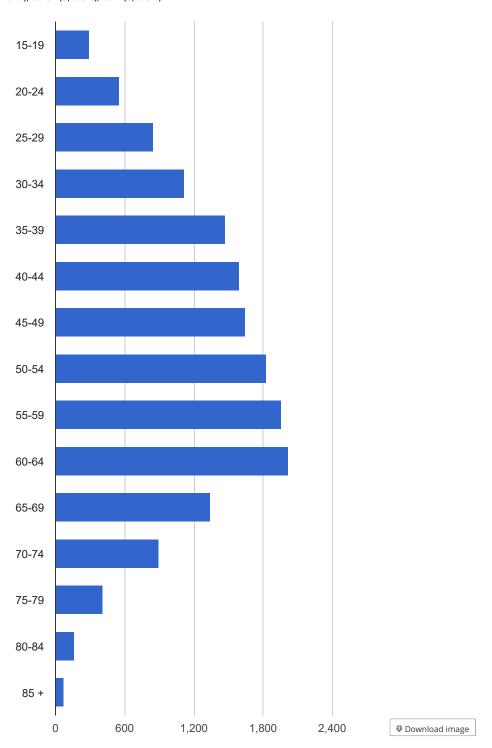
Please share more. (gender_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | <u>397 (100.0%)</u> |

How old are you? (age)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 391 | <u>6 (1.5%)</u> | 15 |

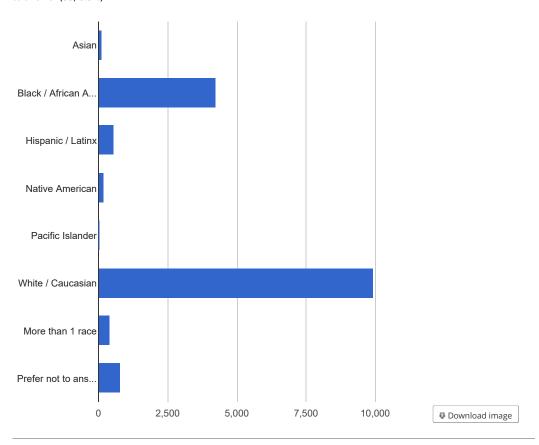
Counts/frequency: 15-19 (23, 5.9%), 20-24 (6, 1.5%), 25-29 (8, 2.0%), 30-34 (16, 4.1%), 35-39 (27, 6.9%), 40-44 (29, 7.4%), 45-49 (38, 9.7%), 50-54 (42, 10.7%), 55-59 (59, 15.1%), 60-64 (56, 14.3%), 65-69 (37, 9.5%), 70-74 (28, 7.2%), 75-79 (16, 4.1%), 80-84 (3, 0.8%), 85 + (3, 0.8%)



How do you describe your race/ethnicity? (raceethnicity)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 387 | <u>10 (2.5%)</u> | 7 |

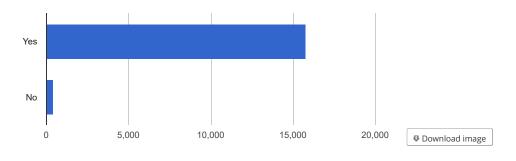
Counts/frequency: Asian (1, 0.3%), Black / African American (171, 44.2%), Hispanic / Latinx (2, 0.5%), Native American (10, 2.6%), Pacific Islander (0, 0.0%), White / Caucasian (162, 41.9%), More than 1 race (8, 2.1%), Prefer not to answer (33, 8.5%)



Is English the primary language spoken in your home? (language)

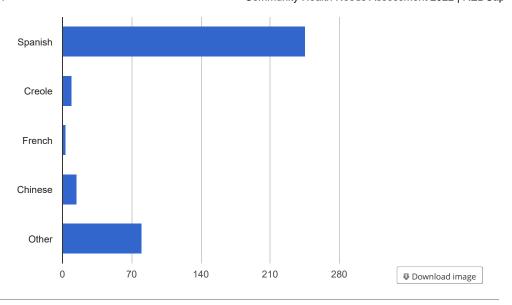
| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| 394 | 3 (0.8%) | 1 |

Counts/frequency: Yes (394, 100.0%), No (0, 0.0%)



If no, please share which primary language (languageno)

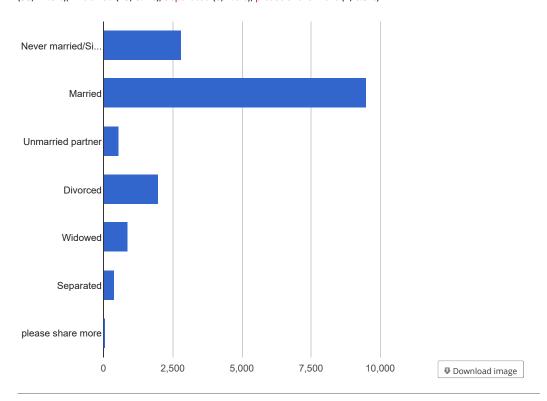
| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | <u>397 (100.0%)</u> |



What is your marital status? (marriagestatus)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 391 | <u>6 (1.5%)</u> | 7 |

Counts/frequency: Never married/Single (79, 20.2%), Married (212, 54.2%), Unmarried partner (8, 2.0%), Divorced (58, 14.8%), Widowed (25, 6.4%), Separated (8, 2.0%), please share more (1, 0.3%)



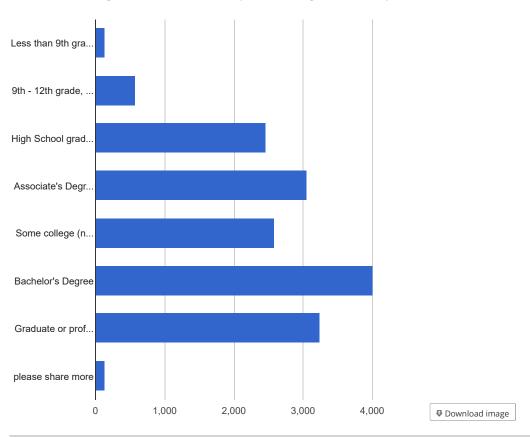
please share more. (marital_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 396 (99.7%) |

What is the highest level of education you have completed? (education)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 393 | <u>4 (1.0%)</u> | 8 |

Counts/frequency: Less than 9th grade (6, 1.5%), 9th - 12th grade, no diploma (20, 5.1%), High School graduate (or GED/equivalent) (66, 16.8%), Associate's Degree or Vocational Training (85, 21.6%), Some college (no degree) (67, 17.0%), Bachelor's Degree (83, 21.1%), Graduate or professional degree (58, 14.8%), please share more (8, 2.0%)



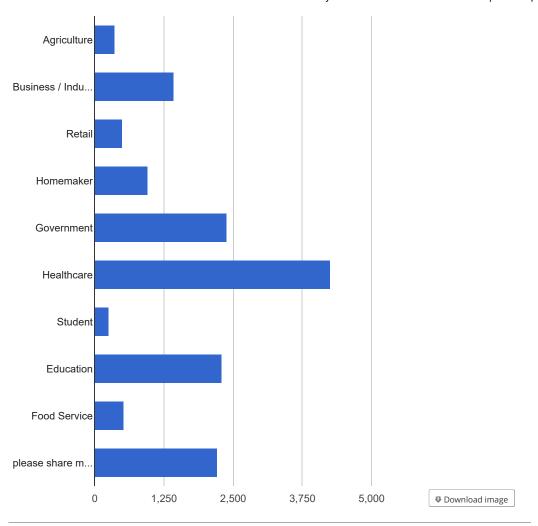
Please share more (please_share_more)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 8 | <u>389 (98.0%)</u> |

How is your current job best described? (job)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 355 | <u>42 (10.6%)</u> | 10 |

Counts/frequency: Agriculture (10, 2.8%), Business / Industry (16, 4.5%), Retail (8, 2.3%), Homemaker (27, 7.6%), Government (132, 37.2%), Healthcare (72, 20.3%), Student (13, 3.7%), Education (33, 9.3%), Food Service (7, 2.0%), please share more (37, 10.4%)



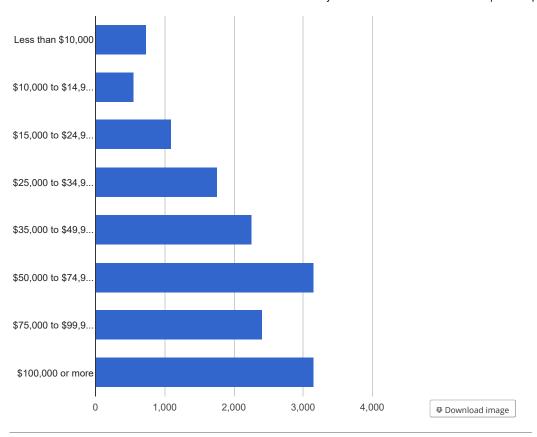
Please share more (job_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 33 | <u>364 (91.7%)</u> |

What is your total household income? (income)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| 357 | 40 (10.1%) | 8 |

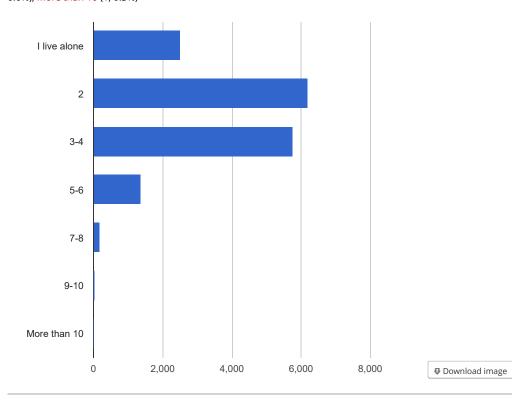
Counts/frequency: Less than \$10,000 (28, 7.8%), \$10,000 to \$14,999 (16, 4.5%), \$15,000 to \$24,999 (22, 6.2%), \$25,000 to \$34,999 (48, 13.4%), \$35,000 to \$49,999 (74, 20.7%), \$50,000 to \$74,999 (73, 20.4%), \$75,000 to \$99,999 (49, 13.7%), \$100,000 or more (47, 13.2%)



How many people live in your household? (householdnumber)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 386 | <u>11 (2.8%)</u> | 6 |

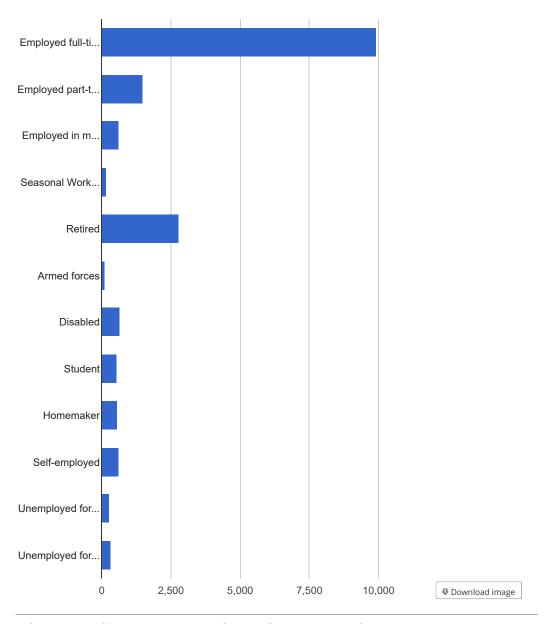
Counts/frequency: I live alone (58, 15.0%), 2 (176, 45.6%), 3-4 (116, 30.1%), 5-6 (25, 6.5%), 7-8 (10, 2.6%), 9-10 (0, 0.0%), More than 10 (1, 0.3%)



What is your employment status? Please check all that apply. (employment)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 385 | <u>12 (3.0%)</u> | 12 |

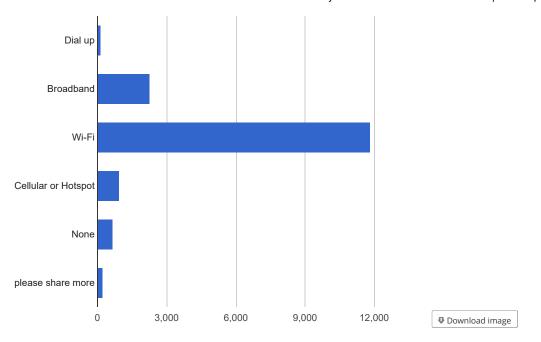
Counts/frequency: Employed full-time (240, 62.3%), Employed part-time (36, 9.4%), Employed in multiple jobs (12, 3.1%), Seasonal Worker/Temporary (9, 2.3%), Retired (77, 20.0%), Armed forces (1, 0.3%), Disabled (18, 4.7%), Student (12, 3.1%), Homemaker (7, 1.8%), Self-employed (13, 3.4%), Unemployed for 1 year or less (4, 1.0%), Unemployed for more than 1 year (6, 1.6%)



What type of internet access do you have at your home? (internet_or_wifi)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 389 | <u>8 (2.0%)</u> | 6 |

Counts/frequency: Dial up (4, 1.0%), Broadband (39, 10.0%), Wi-Fi (290, 74.6%), Cellular or Hotspot (27, 6.9%), None (22, 5.7%), please share more (7, 1.8%)



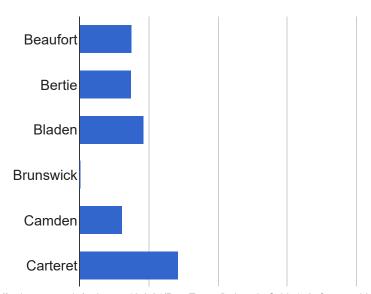
Other (internet_or_wifi_other)

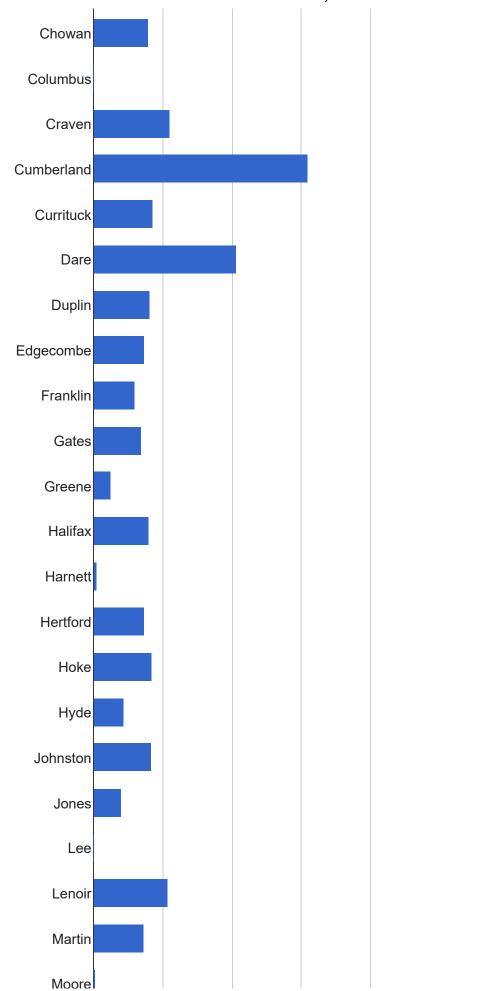
| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 6 | <u>391 (98.5%)</u> |

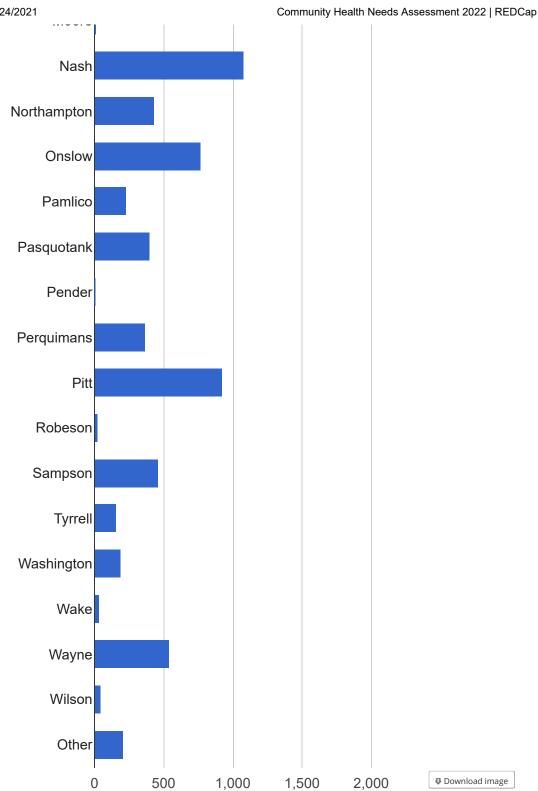
Which county do you live in? (county)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| 397 | 0 (0.0%) | 1 |

Counts/frequency: Beaufort (0, 0.0%), Bertie (0, 0.0%), Bladen (0, 0.0%), Brunswick (0, 0.0%), Camden (0, 0.0%), Carteret (0, 0.0%), Chowan (0, 0.0%), Columbus (0, 0.0%), Craven (0, 0.0%), Cumberland (0, 0.0%), Currituck (0, 0.0%), Dare (0, 0.0%), Duplin (0, 0.0%), Edgecombe (0, 0.0%), Franklin (0, 0.0%), Gates (0, 0.0%), Greene (0, 0.0%), Halifax (397, 100.0%), Harnett (0, 0.0%), Hertford (0, 0.0%), Hoke (0, 0.0%), Hyde (0, 0.0%), Johnston (0, 0.0%), Jones (0, 0.0%), Lee (0, 0.0%), Lenoir (0, 0.0%), Martin (0, 0.0%), Moore (0, 0.0%), Nash (0, 0.0%), Northampton (0, 0.0%), Onslow (0, 0.0%), Pamlico (0, 0.0%), Pasquotank (0, 0.0%), Pender (0, 0.0%), Perquimans (0, 0.0%), Pender (0, 0.0%), Pitt (0, 0.0%), Robeson (0, 0.0%), Sampson (0, 0.0%), Tyrrell (0, 0.0%), Washington (0, 0.0%), Wake (0, 0.0%), Wayne (0, 0.0%), Wilson (0, 0.0%), Other (0, 0.0%)







Other (county_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | <u>397 (100.0%)</u> |

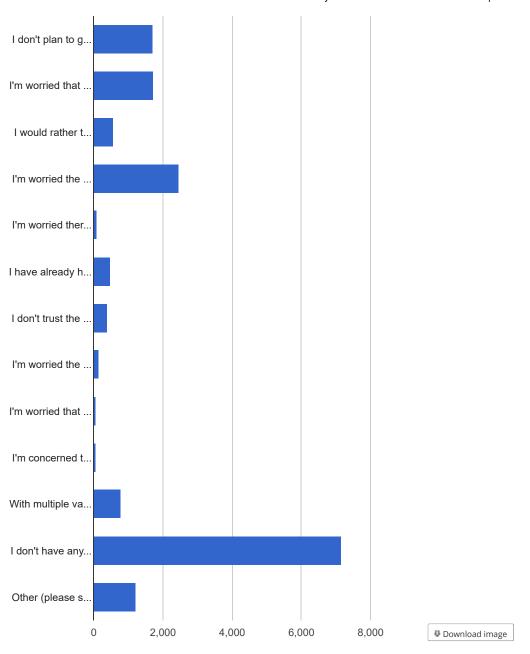
What is your 5 digit zip code? (zip_code)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 266 | 131 (33.0%) |

Which of the following concerns do you have, if any, about receiving a COVID-19 vaccine? (Please select all that apply) (covidconcerns)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 319 | <u>78 (19.6%)</u> | 13 |

Counts/frequency: I don't plan to get a vaccine. (40, 12.5%), I'm worried that the COVID-19 vaccine isn't safe. (48, 15.0%), I would rather take the risk of getting sick with COVID-19. (11, 3.4%), I'm worried the COVID-19 vaccine may be harmful or have side effects. (62, 19.4%), I'm worried there may be a cost associated with receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. (1, 0.3%), I have already had COVID-19 so I don't believe a vaccine is necessary. (10, 3.1%), I don't trust the distribution process of the COVID-19 vaccine. (10, 3.1%), I'm worried the COVID-19 vaccine has not been distributed fairly. (3, 0.9%), I'm worried that the location of the COVID-19 vaccine will be difficult to travel to. (1, 0.3%), I'm concerned that I won't have time to get the COVID-19 vaccine. (1, 0.3%), With multiple vaccines becoming available, I'm concerned about knowing which one is best for me. (17, 5.3%), I don't have any concerns about getting the COVID-19 vaccine. (177, 55.5%), Other (please specify) (40, 12.5%)



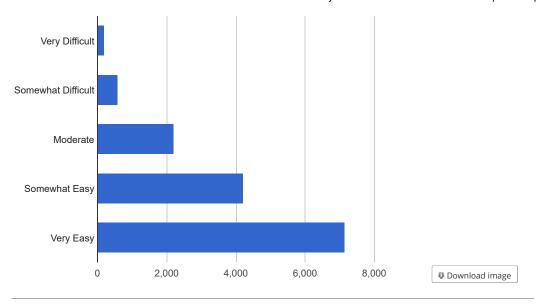
Other (covid_concerns_other)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 37 | 360 (90.7%) |

Find the information you need related to COVID-19? (covideasy)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| 366 | 31 (7.8%) | 5 |

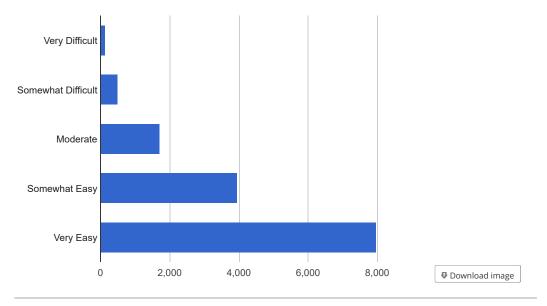
Counts/frequency: Very Difficult (6, 1.6%), Somewhat Difficult (12, 3.3%), Moderate (67, 18.3%), Somewhat Easy (115, 31.4%), Very Easy (166, 45.4%)



Find out where to go to get a COVID-19 vaccine? (covidwhere)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 364 | <u>33 (8.3%)</u> | 5 |

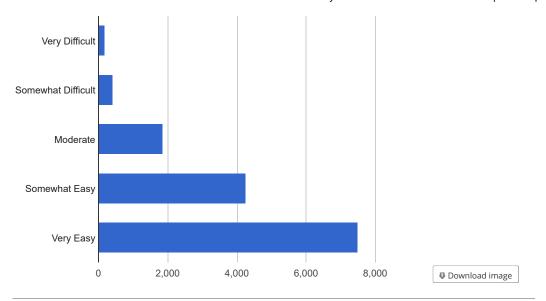
Counts/frequency: Very Difficult (9, 2.5%), Somewhat Difficult (16, 4.4%), Moderate (49, 13.5%), Somewhat Easy (100, 27.5%), Very Easy (190, 52.2%)



Understand information about what to do if you think you have COVID-19? (covidunderstand)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 362 | <u>35 (8.8%)</u> | 5 |

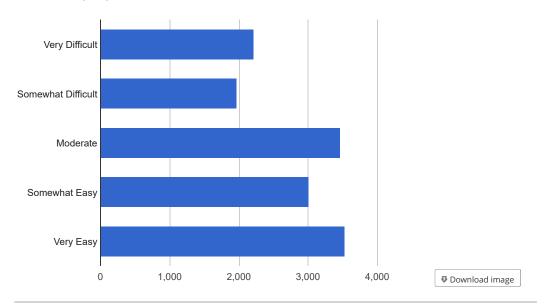
Counts/frequency: Very Difficult (4, 1.1%), Somewhat Difficult (10, 2.8%), Moderate (55, 15.2%), Somewhat Easy (119, 32.9%), Very Easy (174, 48.1%)



Trust if the information about COVID-19 in the media is reliable? (covidtrust)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 363 | <u>34 (8.6%)</u> | 5 |

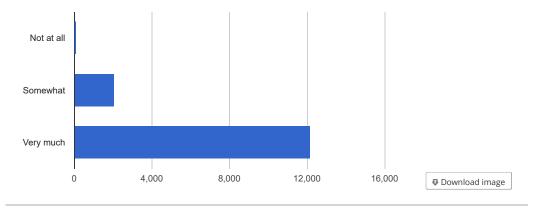
Counts/frequency: Very Difficult (62, 17.1%), Somewhat Difficult (55, 15.2%), Moderate (98, 27.0%), Somewhat Easy (73, 20.1%), Very Easy (75, 20.7%)



I know how to protect myself from coronavirus. (covidprotect)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 371 | <u>26 (6.5%)</u> | 3 |

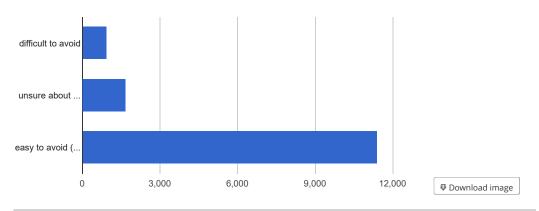
Counts/frequency: Not at all (1, 0.3%), Somewhat (49, 13.2%), Very much (321, 86.5%)



For me avoiding an infection with COVID-19 in the current situation is... (covidavoid)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 368 | <u>29 (7.3%)</u> | 3 |

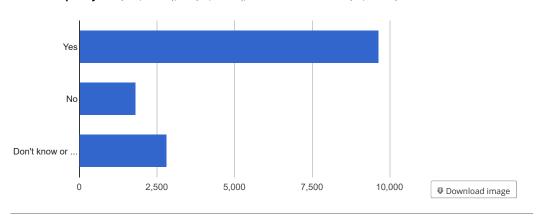
Counts/frequency: difficult to avoid (24, 6.5%), unsure about how to avoid (40, 10.9%), easy to avoid (I have no problem) (304, 82.6%)



Do you think that global warming is happening? (warmingyesno)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| 374 | 23 (5.8%) | 3 |

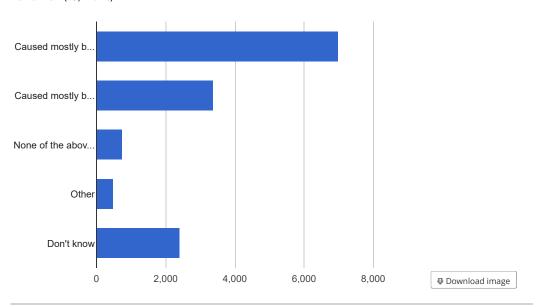
Counts/frequency: Yes (242, 64.7%), No (45, 12.0%), Don't know or unsure (87, 23.3%)



Assuming global warming is happening, do you think it is...? (warmingdoyouthink)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 364 | <u>33 (8.3%)</u> | 5 |

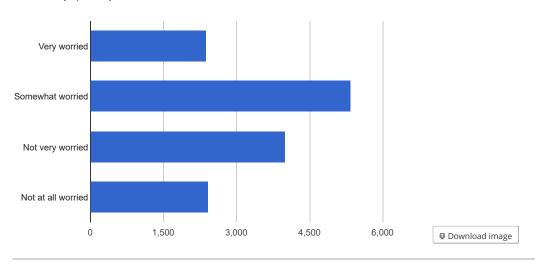
Counts/frequency: Caused mostly by human activities (152, 41.8%), Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (106, 29.1%), None of the above because global warming isn't happening (19, 5.2%), Other (8, 2.2%), Don't know (79, 21.7%)



How worried are you about global warming? (warmingworried)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 370 | <u>27 (6.8%)</u> | 4 |

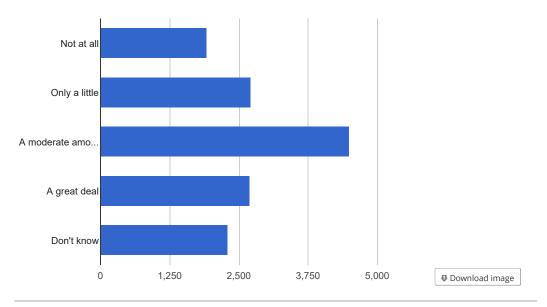
Counts/frequency: Very worried (49, 13.2%), Somewhat worried (128, 34.6%), Not very worried (122, 33.0%), Not at all worried (71, 19.2%)



How much do you think global warming will harm you personally? (warmingharm)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 371 | <u>26 (6.5%)</u> | 5 |

Counts/frequency: Not at all (42, 11.3%), Only a little (58, 15.6%), A moderate amount (111, 29.9%), A great deal (74, 19.9%), Don't know (86, 23.2%)

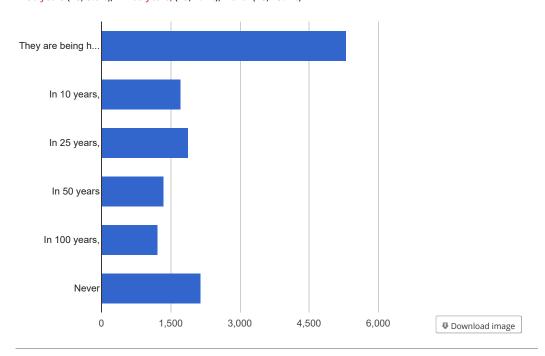


When do you think global warming will start to harm people in the United States?

(warmingwhenharm)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 350 | <u>47 (11.8%)</u> | 6 |

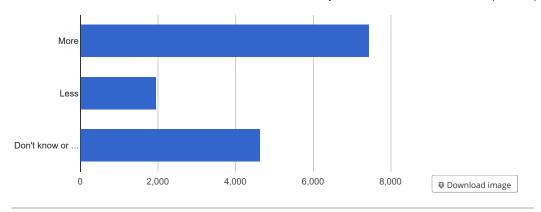
Counts/frequency: They are being harmed right now, (144, 41.1%), In 10 years, (60, 17.1%), In 25 years, (45, 12.9%), In 50 years (28, 8.0%), In 100 years, (25, 7.1%), Never (48, 13.7%)



Do you think the government and politicians in your county should be doing more or less to address global warming? (warminggovt)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | 30 (7.6%) | 3 |

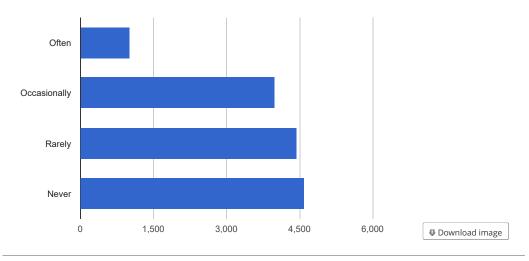
Counts/frequency: More (198, 54.0%), Less (45, 12.3%), Don't know or not sure (124, 33.8%)



How often do you discuss global warming with your friends and family? (warmingfriends)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 368 | <u>29 (7.3%)</u> | 4 |

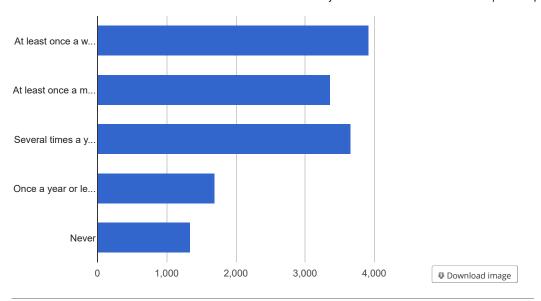
Counts/frequency: Often (18, 4.9%), Occasionally (83, 22.6%), Rarely (130, 35.3%), Never (137, 37.2%)



How often do you hear about global warming in the media? (warmingmedia)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| 368 | <u>29 (7.3%)</u> | 5 |

Counts/frequency: At least once a week (92, 25.0%), At least once a month (87, 23.6%), Several times a year (103, 28.0%), Once a year or less often (44, 12.0%), Never (42, 11.4%)



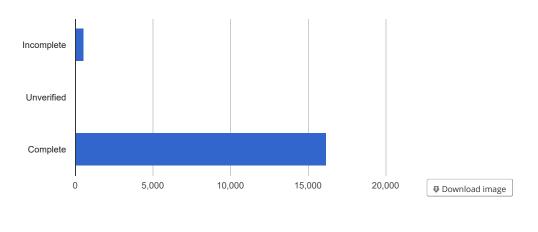
Thank you for your participation! Please feel free to include any additional comments in the box below. (thankyou)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 18 | <u>379 (95.5%)</u> |

Complete? (form_1_complete)

| Total Count (N) | Missing* | Unique |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| 397 | 0 (0.0%) | 2 |

Counts/frequency: Incomplete (6, 1.5%), Unverified (0, 0.0%), Complete (391, 98.5%)



^{*} Note: Values listed as 'Missing' may include records with a Missing Data Code (if Missing Data Codes are defined).

Appendix B
HNC 2030 County/State Data

| | Social and Economic Factors | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|---|--|
| Health Indicator | Desired Result | Definition | Halifax County | North Carolina | HNC 2030 Target | |
| Poverty* | All people in North Carolina are financially stable and have lifetime economic prosperity. | Percent of individuals with incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level | No data available | 31% (2020) | 27.0% | |
| Unemployment* | All people of working age in North Carolina have equitable pathway to fulfilling employment. | Percent of population aged 16 and older who are unemployed but seeking work | No data available | 6.4% (2020) | Reduce unemployment disparity ratio between white and other populations to 1.7 or lower | |
| Short-term Suspensions | All people in North Carolina are supported by a K-12 educational system that values diversity, equity, and inclusion for its students, faculty, staff, and communities. | Number of out-of- school short-term suspensions in educational facilities for all grades per 10 students | DPI unable to provide update to SCHS | 1.5 (2018-2019) | 0.80 | |
| Incarceration** | North Carolina embraces a fair and equitable justice system, free from racism and bias, where safety is foundational to all aspects of a free society, and all communities are free from harm and violence. | Incarceration in North Carolina prisons per 100,000 population | 333 (2020) | 288 (2020) | 150 | |
| Adverse Childhood Experiences | All children in North Carolina thrive in safe, stable, and nurturing environments. | Percent of children who have experienced two or more Adverse Childhood Experiences at or below 200% FPL | ACEs do not have county level data | 20.9% (2019/2010) | 18.0% | |
| Third Grade Reading Proficiency | All children in North Carolina can discover the joy of reading at an early age and are supported in the home, school, and community to be lifelong readers. | Percent of children reading at a proficient level or above based on third grade End of Grade exams: Proficiency defined as Level 3 or higher | DPI unable to provide update to SCHS | 56.8% (2018-2019) | 80.0% | |

Notes for social and economic factor data:

^{**} Incarceration data should be age adjusted, but 2020 data set is considered experimental and does not include 13 and older population. Prior 2020, the rate is per 100,00 NC population age adjusted.

| | Physical Environment | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Health Indicator | Desired Result | Definition | Halifax County | North Carolina | HNC 2030 Target | |
| Access to Exercise Opportunities | All people in North Carolina have equitable and adaptive/adaptable access to physical activity opportunities across the lifespan. | Percent of the population living half a mile from a park in any area, one mile from a recreational center in a metropolitan area, or three miles from a recreational center in a rural area | 54% (2019) | 74% (2019) | 92.0% | |
| Limited Access to Healthy Food* | All people in North Carolina have equitable access to affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate | Percent of people who are low- income that are not near a grocery store | 9% (2015) | 7% (2015) | 5.0% | |
| Food Insecurity** | foods. | grocery store | 20% (2018) | 14% (2018) | (No target) | |
| Severe Housing Problems | All people in North Carolina have safe, affordable, quality housing opportunities. | Percent of households with at least 1 of 4 severe housing problems | 19% (2013- 2017) | 15% (2013- 2017) | 14.0% | |

Notes for Physical Environment data:

^{**} Food insecurity added to HNC 2030 because the data are updated annually (with a two-year delay in reporting).

| Health Behaviors | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Health Indicator | Desired Result | Definition | Halifax County | North Carolina | HNC 2030 Target |
| Drug Overdose Deaths | All individuals and families in North Carolina with substance use disorder receive person-centered care incorporating evidence-based behavioral and pharmacological approaches. | Number of persons who die because of drug poisoning per 100,000 population (unintentional poisoning deaths/overdose deaths) | 56.10 (2020) | 32.50 (2020) | 18.0 |
| | All people in North Carolina live in communities that | Percentage of high school students | | MS: 10.4% (2019) | 9.0% |
| Tobacco Use* | support tobacco-free/e- cigarette-free lifestyles | reporting current use of any tobacco product | | HS: 27.3% (2019) | 9.0% |
| | | Percentage of adults reporting current use of any tobacco product | 15.9% (2020) | 22.6% (2020) | 15.0% |
| Excessive Drinking* | All North Carolina communities support safe and responsible use of alcohol. | Percent of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking | 15.8% (2020) | 15.6% (2020) | 12.0% |

^{*}Poverty and unemployment data come from American Community Survey – one-year estimates. 2020 ACS data are considered experimental and should not be compared to prior ACS data years. ACS data can only estimate county level data for a limited number of counties due to sample size, so 2019 data is reported here at the county level. ACS releases 5-year estimates in March 2022 that will be useful for comparisons going forward.

^{*} The U.S. Department of Agriculture last updated this measure in 2015.

| Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption* | All people in North Carolina live in communities that support healthy food and beverage choices. | Percent of youth reporting consumption of one or more sugar-sweetened beverages per day | DPI unable to provide update to SCHS | 30.1 % (2019) | 17.0% |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|-------|
| | | Percent of adults reporting consumption of one or more sugar-sweetened beverages per day | 33.0% (2019) | 35.4% (2019) | 20.0% |
| HIV Diagnosis | All people in North Carolina experience sexual health with equitable access to quality and culturally competent prevention, treatment, and management of sexually transmitted infections. | Number of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population | 21.4 (2020) | 12.0 (2020) | 6.0 |
| Teen Births | All people in North Carolina live in communities support healthy choices for family planning and have equitable access to high quality, affordable reproductive health services. | Number of births to girls aged 15-19 per 1,000 population | 35.2 (2019) | 18.2 (2019) | 10.0 |

Notes for Health Behaviors data:

Note: HIV Diagnosis *2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

| Health Outcomes | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Health Indicator | Desired Result | Definition | Halifax County | North Carolina | HNC 2030 Target |
| | All babies in North Carolina are born healthy, thrive in | Rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 9.5 (2020) | 6.9 (2020) | 6.0 |
| Infant Mortality | caring and healthy homes, and see their first birthday. | Disparity ratio between white non-Hispanic and African American, non-Hispanic infant deaths | 1.70 (2016-2020) | 2.59 (2016-2020) | Black/White disparity ratio = 1.5 |
| Life Expectancy (years) | All people in North Carolina have long and healthy lives. | Average number of years of life remaining for persons who have attained a given age | 73 (2020) | 76.4 (2020) | 82.0 |

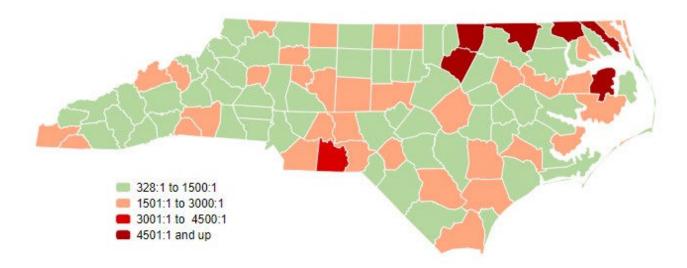
Notes on Health Outcomes:

^{*}Adult Tobacco Use, Adult Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption, and Excessive Drinking data are only available as regional data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

^{*}BRFSS Data for Adult Smoking, Adult Sugar Sweetened Beverage Consumption, and Excessive Drinking are reported for the LHD Region, and is not county level data.

^{*}Disparity ratio – Rates based on less than 10 deaths are unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics, 29NOV2021. See table on website for more information. https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/ims/2020/2020-IMR-TABLE3b.html

| | | Clinical Care | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Health Indicator | Desired Result | Definition | Halifax County | North Carolina | HNC 2030 Target |
| Uninsured | All people in North Carolina live in communities with access to comprehensive, high quality, affordable health insurance. | Population under age 65 without insurance | No data available | 12.9% (2020) | 8.0% |
| Early Prenatal Care | All birthing people have healthy pregnancies and maternal birth outcomes. | Percentage of women who receive pregnancy-related health care services during the first trimester of pregnancy | 78.5% (2020) | 73.1% (2020) | 80.0% |
| Suicide | All people in North Carolina live in communities that foster and support positive mental health. | Age-adjusted number of deaths attributable to self- harm per 100,000 population | 15.7 (2020) | 13.3 (2020) | 11.1 |
| Primary Care Clinicians (Counties at or below 1:1500 providers to population) | All people in North Carolina live in communities with access to comprehensive, high quality, affordable health care. | Primary care workforce as a ration of the number of full- time equivalent primary care clinicians to county population (primary care provider to population ratio) | See map below | | 25% decrease for counties above 1:1500 provider to population |



Appendix C

County Data Tables (Spring 2021)

| Table 1. Population Estimate, Halifax County, North Carolina, and United States (2019) | 3 |
|--|---|
| Table 2. Age Distribution, Halifax County and North Carolina (2019) | 3 |
| Table 3. Age Distribution by Age Group, Halifax County (2015-2019) | 3 |
| Table 4. Population Distribution by Gender, Halifax County and North Carolina (2019) | 4 |
| Table 5. Veterans, Halifax County (2015-2019) | 4 |
| Table 6. Race/Ethnicity, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) | 4 |
| Table 7. Hispanic or Latino Origin and Race, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019)5 | 5 |
| Table 8. Limited English-Speaking Households, Halifax County (2015-2019)5 | 5 |
| Table 9. Educational Attainment Population 25+ years, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) | 5 |
| Table 10. SAT scores for Halifax County Public Schools with State and National Scores (2016-2019) | |
| Table 11. ACT Scores for Halifax County Public Schools and North Carolina (2016-2019) | 5 |
| Table 12. Income per Household in the Past 12 Months (Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) | 5 |
| Table 13. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months Disaggregated by Age, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) | |
| Table 14. Means of Transportation to Work by Age, Halifax County (2015-2019) | 7 |
| Table 15. Financial Characteristics for Housing Units with a Mortgage in Halifax County (2015-2019) | |
| Table 16. Financial Characteristics for Housing Units without a Mortgage in Halifax County (2015-2019) | 9 |
| Table 17. Live Births, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) |) |
| Table 18. Halifax County Live Births by Sex, Halifax County (2018) |) |
| Table 19. Low Birth Weight, Halifax County and North Carolina (2014-2018) 10 | |
| Table 20. Fetal Death Rates per 1,000 Deliveries, Halifax County and North Carolina (2014-2018) |) |
| Table 21. Cancer Incidence Rates for selected sites per 100,000 population age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census, Halifax County and North Carolina (2012-2016) | 1 |
| Table 22. Neonatal (<28 Days) Death Rates, Halifax County and North Carolina (2014-2018). 11 | 1 |
| Table 23. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Halifax County (2014-2018) | 2 |
| Table 24. North Carolina Newly Diagnosed Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Early Syphilis (Primary, Secondary and Early Latent) Infections by Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Halifax County (2018-2020) | |
| 12010-20201 | J |

| Table 25. All Other Unintentional Injuries Death Rates per 100,000 Residents, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) and (2014-2018) |
|---|
| Table 26. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Death Rates per 100,000 Residents, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) and (2014-2018) |
| Table 27. Crime Rate per 100,000 persons, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) |
| Table 28. Poisoning Mortality Rates per 100,000 North Carolina Resident Deaths, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) |
| Table 29. Poisoning Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity per 100,000 North Carolina Resident Deaths (2019) |
| Table 30. Poisoning Mortality Rates by Sex 2019 per 100,000 North Carolina Resident Deaths (2019) |
| Image 1. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Hypertension Awareness: Adults who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional (CDC calculated variable) |
| Image 2. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Chronic Health Conditions: History of any cardiovascular diseases |
| Image 3. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Healthy Days: Frequent Mental Distress (within the past 30 days) |
| Image 4. All Ages: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019 |
| Image 5. Ages 0-14: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019) |
| Image 6. Ages 15-34: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019) |
| Image 7. Ages 35-64: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019) |
| Image 8. Ages 65+: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019) |
| References 19 |

| Table 1. Population Estimate, Halifax County, North Carolina, and United States (2019) | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|--|------|
| Halifax Co | unty | North Carolina | | United States | |
| 50,010 | | 10,488,084 | | 328,239,523 | |
| Estimated Percent Change April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 | -8.4% | Estimated Percent Change April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 | 10.0% | Estimated Percent Change April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 | 6.3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Populations Estimate Program (PEP) & U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimate

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219

| Table 2. Age Distribution, Halifax County and North Carolina (2019) | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Age Group Halifax County (%) North Carolina (%) | | | | | | |
| Persons under 5 years | 5.5% | 5.8% | | | | |
| Persons under 18 years | 21.2% | 21.9% | | | | |
| Persons 65 years and over | 21.4% | 16.7% | | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Populations Estimate Program (PEP) & U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimate https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219

| Table 3. Age Distribution by Age Group, Halifax County (2015-2019) | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|--|--|
| Age Group | Estimate | Percent | | |
| Total population | 51,190 | 100% | | |
| Under 5 years | 2,767 | 5.4% | | |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,893 | 5.7% | | |
| 10 to 14 years | 3,422 | 6.7% | | |
| 15 to 19 years | 3,073 | 6.0% | | |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,888 | 5.6% | | |
| 25 to 34 years | 5,894 | 11.5% | | |
| 35 to 44 years | 5,504 | 10.8% | | |
| 45 to 54 years | 6,772 | 13.2% | | |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,897 | 7.6% | | |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,779 | 7.4% | | |
| 65 to 74 years | 5,962 | 11.6% | | |
| 75 to 84 years | 3,135 | 6.1% | | |
| 85 years and over | 1,204 | 2.4% | | |
| Median age (years) | 43.4 | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability.

Table ID: DP05

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=DP05&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=true&moe=false

| Table 4. Population Distribution by Gender, Halifax County and North Carolina (2019) | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Gender | Halifax (Percent) | North Carolina (Percent) | | |
| Female | 51.8% | 51.4% | | |
| Male | 48.2% | 48.6% | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Populations Estimate Program (PEP) & U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimate. Sex estimates of the population are produced for the United States, states, and counties, as well as for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its municipios (county-equivalents for Puerto Rico). Sex is based on the biological attributes of men and women (chromosomes, anatomy, and hormones). https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219

| Table 5. Veterans, Halifax County (2015-2019) | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | Number | Percent of population 18 years and older | | |
| Veterans | Veterans 2,701 6.7% | | | |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates | | | | |

Table ID: S2101
https://dota.census.gov/cedsci/table2tavt=veteran%20status&c=0500000LIS37083&tid=/

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=veteran%20status&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSS T5Y2019.S2101&moe=false&hidePreview=true

| Table 6. Race/Ethnicity, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019) | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|--|
| Race | Halifax (| County | North Carolina | | |
| Race | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| White | 20,721 | 40.5% | 7,049,919 | 68.7% | |
| Black or African American | 27,013 | 52.8% | 2,200,761 | 21.4% | |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 1,930 | 3.8% | 123,952 | 1.2% | |
| Asian | 374 | 0.7% | 292,992 | 2.9% | |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 74 | 0.1% | 7,213 | 0.1% | |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 1,475 | 2.9% | 962,665 | 9.4% | |
| Some other race | 77 | 0.2% | 316,763 | 3.1% | |
| Two or more races | 1,001 | 2.0% | 273,276 | 2.7% | |
| Total | 51,190 | | 10,264,876 | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates Table ID: DP05

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=DP05&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=true&moe=false

| Table 7. Hispanic or Latino Origin and Race, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015- |
|---|
| 2019) |

| | Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin in the past 12 months | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| County/State | White alone | Black or African American | American Indian and Alaska Native | Asian alone | Native Hawaiian and other Islander alone | Some Other race alone | Two or more races |
| Halifax County | 38.4% | 52.6% | 3.5% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| North Carolina | 63.1% | 21.1% | 1.1% | 2.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 2.2% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: DP05

 $\frac{\text{https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=DP05\&g=0500000US37083\&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.D}}{\text{P05\&hidePreview=true\&moe=false}}$

| Table 8. Limited English-Speaking Households, Halifax County (2015-2019) | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|--|--|
| All households | 21,017 | | | |
| Limited English-speaking households | 117 ± 67 | 0.6% | | |
| | | | | |
| Households Speaking: | Number | Percent | | |
| Spanish | 425 ± 104 | 2.0% | | |
| Other Indo-European languages | 167 ± 83 | 0.8% | | |
| Asian and Pacific Island languages | 79 ± 40 | 0.4% | | |
| Other languages | 50 ± 41 | 0.2% | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: S1602

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S1602&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1602&hidePreview=true

| Table 9. Educational Attainment Population 25+ years, Halifax County and North | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Carolina (2015-2019) | | | | |
| | Halifax County | North Carolina | | |
| High School Graduate or Higher | 78.6% | 87.8% | | |
| Less than 9 th Grade | 7.2% | 4.5% | | |
| High School, No Diploma | 14.2% | 7.7% | | |
| High School Graduate or Equivalency | 37.2% | 25.7% | | |
| Some College, No Degree | 18.6% | 21.2% | | |
| Associate degree | 8.3% | 9.7% | | |
| Bachelor's Degree | 9.7% | 20.0% | | |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 4.7% | 11.3% | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: S1501

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S1501&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S15 01&hidePreview=true&moe=false

| Table 10. SAT scores for Halifax County Public Schools with State and National Scores |
|---|
| (2016_2019) |

| (2010 2015) | SAT Scores | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------|------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Halifax County | 900 | 951 | 933 | 819 |
| North Carolina | 1,091 | 1,090 | 1,074 | 997 |
| United States | 1,039 | 1,049 | NR | NR |

Source: North Carolina School Report Cards

https://ncreports.ondemand.sas.com/src/?county=Halifax

| Table 11. ACT Scores for Halifax County Public Schools and North Carolina (2016-2019) | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| | | ACT Pr | roficiency | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Halifax County | 11.7% | 38.5% | 38.2% | 36.7% |
| North Carolina | 55.8% | 57.9% | 58.8% | 59.9% |

Source: North Carolina School Report Cards

https://ncreports.ondemand.sas.com/src/?county=Halifax

Table 12. Income per Household in the Past 12 Months (Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019)

| Haniax County and North Caronna (2015-2019) | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Income Level | Halifax County | North Carolina | | | |
| Below \$10,000 | 11.9% | 6.4% | | | |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 9.3% | 5.0% | | | |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 15.1% | 10.3% | | | |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 13.2% | 10.3% | | | |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 15.1% | 13.9% | | | |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 15.6% | 18.0% | | | |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 8.6% | 12.4% | | | |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 7.2% | 13.1% | | | |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 2.8% | 5.1% | | | |
| \$200,000 or more | 1.4% | 5.4% | | | |
| Median household income | \$35,502 | \$54,602 | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: S1901

 $\underline{\text{https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=income\&g=0500000US37083\&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1}}\\ \underline{901\&\text{moe=false\&hidePreview=true}}$

| Table 13. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months | s Disaggregated l | by Age, | Halifax County |
|--|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| and North Carolina (2015-2019) | | | |

| | | Age Group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| County/State | Under 5 | 5-17 | 18-34 | 35-64 | 60 years and | 65 years and | | | | | |
| County/State | years | years | years | years | over | over | | | | | |
| Halifax County | 44.2% | 34.3% | 31.2% | 20.6% | 18.0% | 18.4% | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 23.8% | 20.2% | 18.3% | 11.3% | 9.8% | 9.1% | | | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: S1701

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Halifax%20county%20north%20carolina%20poverty% 20status&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=true&moe=false

| Table 14. Means of Transportation to Work by A | ge, Halifax County (2015-2019) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Label | Estimate |
| Total: | 18,597 |
| Car, truck, or van: | 17,600 |
| Drove alone | 15,584 |
| Carpooled: | 2,016 |
| In 2-person carpool | 1,696 |
| In 3-person carpool | 244 |
| In 4-person carpool | 58 |
| In 5- or 6-person carpool | 13 |
| In 7-or-more-person carpool | 5 |
| Public transportation (excluding taxicab): | 11 |
| Bus | 11 |
| Subway or elevated rail | 0 |
| Long-distance train or commuter rail | 0 |
| Light rail, streetcar or trolley (carro público in | 0 |
| Puerto Rico) | |
| Ferryboat | 0 |
| Taxicab | 0 |
| Motorcycle | 6 |
| Bicycle | 6 |
| Walked | 304 |
| Other means | 175 |
| Worked from home | 495 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates

Table ID: S1701

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=means%20of%20transportation&g=0500000US3708 3&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B08301&moe=false&hidePreview=true

| Table 15. Financial Characteristics for | r Housing Units | with a Mortgage in | Halifax County |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (2015-2019) | _ | | - |

| | Halifax County, North Carolina | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Owner-occupied | % owner-occupied | | | | | | |
| | housing units with a | housing units with a | | | | | | |
| | mortgage | mortgage | | | | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage | 6,101 | 6,101 | | | | | | |
| Less than \$50,000 | 684 | 11.2% | | | | | | |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 2,135 | 35.0% | | | | | | |
| \$100,000 to \$299,999 | 2,673 | 43.8% | | | | | | |
| \$300,000 to \$499,999 | 446 | 7.3% | | | | | | |
| \$500,000 to \$749,999 | 112 | 1.8% | | | | | | |
| \$750,000 to \$747,377 | 25 | 0.4% | | | | | | |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 26 | 0.4% | | | | | | |
| Median (dollars) | \$108,600 | \$108,600 | | | | | | |
| Mortgage Status | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| With either a second mortgage, or home | 746 | 12.2% | | | | | | |
| equity loan, but not both | 73 | 1.2% | | | | | | |
| Second mortgage only | 673 | 11.0% | | | | | | |
| Home equity loan only | 0/3 | 11.0% | | | | | | |
| Both second mortgage and home equity loan | 37 | 0.6% | | | | | | |
| No second mortgage and no home equity loan | 5,318 | 87.2% | | | | | | |
| Household Income in the Past 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| Dollars) | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 148 | 2.4% | | | | | | |
| \$10,000 to \$24,999 | 832 | 13.6% | | | | | | |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 639 | 10.5% | | | | | | |
| \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 855 | 14.0% | | | | | | |
| \$50,000 to \$44,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,234 | 20.2% | | | | | | |
| \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 919 | 15.1% | | | | | | |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 966 | 15.8% | | | | | | |
| | 508 | 8.3% | | | | | | |
| \$150,000 or more | | | | | | | | |
| Median household income (dollars) | \$60,655 | \$60,655 | | | | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates Table ID: S1701

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Owner-occupied%20units%20with%20a%20Mortgage&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S

2506&moe=false&hidePreview=true

| Table 16. Financial Characteristics f | for Housing Units without a | a Mortgage in Halifax |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| County (2015-2019) | | |
| | Halifax County, North C | Carolina |
| | Owner-occupied | % owner-occupied |
| | housing units without a | housing units without a |
| | mortgage | mortgage |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 7,061 | 7,061 |
| Without a Mortgage | 7,001 | 7,001 |
| Less than \$50,000 | 2,501 | 35.4% |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 2,304 | 32.6% |
| \$100,000 to \$199,999 | 1,526 | 21.6% |
| \$200,000 to \$299,999 | 313 | 4.4% |
| \$300,000 to \$499,999 | 299 | 4.2% |
| \$500,000 to \$749,999 | 97 | 1.4% |
| \$750,000 to \$999,999 | 10 | 0.1% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 11 | 0.2% |
| Median (dollars) | \$69,800 | \$69,800 |
| Household Income in the Past 12 | | |
| Months (In 2019 Inflation-Adjusted | | |
| Dollars) | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 469 | 6.6% |
| \$10,000 to \$24,999 | 1,908 | 27.0% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 999 | 14.1% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 1,121 | 15.9% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,305 | 18.5% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 507 | 7.2% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 424 | 6.0% |
| \$150,000 or more | 328 | 4.6% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates Table ID: S1701

Median Household Income (Dollars) \$37,272

 $\frac{https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=without\%20a\%20Mortgage\&g=0500000US37083\&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2507\&moe=false\&hidePreview=true}{}$

\$37,272

| Table 17. | Table 17. Live Births, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | White- | White | Black, | Black | | | | | | | |
| County/ | Total | Total | non- | non- | non- | non- | Hispanic | Hispanic | | | | | |
| State | Births | Rate | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | number | rate | | | | | |
| | | | number | rate | number | rate | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 537 | 10.6 | 186 | 9.5 | 307 | 11.3 | 15 | 9.7 | | | | | |
| County | 337 | 10.0 | 100 | 9.3 | 307 | 11.3 | 13 | 9.1 | | | | | |
| North | 118,957 | 11.5 | 64,637 | 9.8 | 28,719 | 12.5 | 18,359 | 18.4 | | | | | |
| Carolina | 110,737 | 11.5 | 07,037 | 7.0 | 20,717 | 12.3 | 10,337 | 10.7 | | | | | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/volume1/2018/Halifax.html

| Table 18. Halifax County Live Births by Sex, Halifax County (2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| County/State | Total | Total Rate | White, non- Hispanic | White, non- Hispanic rate | Black, non- Hispanic | Black, non- Hispanic rate | Hispanic | Hispanic rate | | | | |
| Male | 267 | 5.3 | 97 | 5.0 | 145 | 5.3 | 7 | 4.5 | | | | |
| Females | 270 | 5.3 | 89 | 4.6 | 162 | 6.0 | 8 | 5.2 | | | | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/volume1/2018/Halifax.html

| Table 19. | Table 19. Low Birth Weight, Halifax County and North Carolina (2014-2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|------|--------|--------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--|
| | | | | | Non-Hispanic | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Tota | al | Tota | al | Whi | te | Black | | Other | | Hispa | nic | |
| County of Residence | Birth Weight | Births | Pct. | Births | Pct. | Births | Pct. | Births | Pct. | Births | Pct. | Births | Pct. | |
| NI41- | Low | 55,413 | 9.2 | 48,847 | 9.6 | 25,047 | 7.6 | 20,450 | 14.2 | 3,350 | 9.4 | 6,566 | 7.2 | |
| North Carolina | Very Low | 10,222 | 1.7 | 9,080 | 1.8 | 4,011 | 1.2 | 4,591 | 3.2 | 478 | 1.3 | 1,142 | 1.3 | |
| | Low | 342 | 12.0 | 332 | 12.1 | 83 | 8.6 | 231 | 13.9 | 18 | 15.5 | 10 | 8.8 | |
| Halifax | Very Low | 80 | 2.8 | 80 | 2.9 | 15 | 1.6 | 64 | 3.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD6A-

B%20LBW%20&%20VLBW%20by%20race.html

| | Table 20. Fetal Death Rates per 1,000 Deliveries, Halifax County and North Carolina (2014-2018) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Fetal Deaths | Total Fetal Death Rate | White Non- Hispanic Fetal Deaths | White Non- Hispanic Fetal Death Rate | Af. Am. Non- Hispanic Fetal Deaths | Af. Am. Non- Hispanic Fetal Death Rate | Other Non- Hispanic Fetal Deaths | Other Non- Hispanic Fetal Death Rate | Hispanic Fetal Deaths | Hispanic Fetal Death Rate | | |
| North Carolina | 4,166 | 6.9 | 1,764 | 5.3 | 1,682 | 11.6 | 194 | 5.4 | 526 | 5.7 | | |
| Halifax | 31 | 10.7 | 10 | * | 19 | * | 2 | * | 0 | * | | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

 $\underline{https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD8\%20fetal\%20death\%20rates.rtf}$

| | Table 21. Cancer Incidence Rates for selected sites per 100,000 population age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census, Halifax County and North Carolina (2012-2016) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|------|--------|------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|--|--|--|
| Colon/Rectum | | | ı | | Female Breast | | | | All Cancers | | | | |
| County | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | | | |
| North Carolina | 21,168 | 37.1 | 40,216 | 68.8 | 49,457 | 161.8 | 35,584 | 115.9 | 277,277 | 481.9 | | | |
| Halifax | 149 | 42.9 | 282 | 73.5 | 311 | 164.5 | 221 | 129.2 | 1,782 | 494.1 | | | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD13A%20leadingcancers.xlsx

| Table 2 2018) | , | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|--|--|--|
| | | Total | White | White | Af. Am. | Af. Am. | Other | Other | | | | | |
| | Total | neonatal | non- | non- | non- | non- | non- | non- | Hispanic | Hispanic | | | |
| | neonate | death | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | Hispanic | neonatal | neonatal | | | |
| | deaths | | neonatal | neonatal | neonatal | neonatal | neonatal | neonatal | deaths | death rate | | | |
| | | rate | deaths | death rate | deaths | death rate | deaths | death rate | | | | | |
| North | 2,865 | 4.8 | 1.002 | 3.3 | 1,247 | 8.7 | 160 | 1.5 | 366 | 4.0 | | | |
| Carolina | 2,003 | 4.8 | 1,092 | 3.3 | 1,247 | 0./ | 100 | 4.5 | 300 | 4.0 | | | |
| Halifax | 20 | 7.0 | 4 | * | 14 | * | 0 | * | 2 | * | | | |
| County | 20 | 7.0 | | | 14 | | U | | | | | | |

Prepared by N.C. DHHS State Center for Health Statistics

Note: rates based on small numbers (fewer than 20 cases) are unstable and are not reported" https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD9A%20neonatal%20death%20rates.rtf

| Table 23. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Halifax County (2014-2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | | ite, n- | Afri Amei no | ican rican, on- oanic | Ame Inc | erican lian, on- panic | Ot Ra no | cher ces, on- panic | | oanic | N | Tale | Fen | Female | | erall |
| Cause of Death: | Deat hs | Rate | Deat hs | Rate | Dea ths | Rate | Dea ths | Rate | Dea ths | Rat e | Deat hs | Rate | Deat hs | Rate | Deat hs | Rate |
| All Causes | 1,545 | 900.1 | 1,647 | 958.5 | 99 | 864.9 | 18 | N/A | 11 | N/A | 1,670 | 1,131.9 | 1,650 | 756.6 | 3,320 | 924.4 |
| Diseases of Heart | 311 | 166.5 | 326 | 183.8 | 20 | 178.5 | 2 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 331 | 219.1 | 331 | 144.3 | 662 | 176.3 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction | 56 | 30.0 | 56 | 31.8 | 4 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 62 | 40.8 | 54 | 24.3 | 116 | 30.8 |
| Other Ischemic Heart Disease | 123 | 65.9 | 118 | 66.2 | 11 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 145 | 95.0 | 111 | 47.9 | 256 | 68.2 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 86 | 45.7 | 93 | 54.5 | 9 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 77 | 51.0 | 113 | 49.1 | 190 | 50.8 |
| Cancer | 335 | 183.5 | 388 | 214.3 | 19 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 399 | 247.2 | 346 | 161.0 | 745 | 196.6 |
| Colon, Rectum, and Anus | 35 | 21.7 | 46 | 25.4 | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 40 | 25.2 | 43 | 20.3 | 83 | 22.5 |
| Pancreas | 29 | 16.1 | 30 | 16.1 | 1 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 22 | 13.6 | 38 | 16.3 | 60 | 15.5 |
| Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung | 92 | 49.3 | 95 | 50.5 | 8 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 121 | 72.1 | 75 | 33.8 | 196 | 50.2 |
| Breast | 17 | N/A | 33 | 33.8 | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 50 | 25.3 | 50 | 25.3 |
| Prostate | 19 | N/A | 36 | 52.7 | 1 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 56 | 36.0 | 0 | N/A | 56 | 36.0 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 79 | 43.0 | 86 | 50.4 | 5 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 92 | 58.4 | 80 | 37.6 | 172 | 46.5 |
| Pneumonia and Influenza | 40 | 21.4 | 26 | 15.8 | 4 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 33 | 25.3 | 38 | 16.4 | 71 | 19.3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | 92 | 50.3 | 72 | 38.8 | 8 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 94 | 63.6 | 80 | 33.7 | 174 | 45.5 |
| Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | 24 | 16.7 | 19 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 30 | 19.1 | 15 | N/A | 45 | 13.2 |
| Septicemia | 23 | 13.4 | 33 | 18.2 | 1 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 31 | 19.5 | 26 | 11.5 | 57 | 15.3 |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis | 27 | 15.6 | 54 | 31.5 | 5 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 39 | 28.0 | 47 | 20.6 | 86 | 23.6 |
| Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries | 24 | 24.2 | 34 | 26.1 | 3 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 43 | 35.8 | 19 | N/A | 62 | 25.4 |
| All Other Unintentional Injuries | 64 | 60.3 | 48 | 30.1 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 69 | 55.7 | 47 | 27.0 | 116 | 40.9 |
| Suicide | 25 | 20.7 | 6 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 26 | 19.9 | 9 | N/A | 35 | 12.4 |
| Homicide | 5 | N/A | 28 | 21.6 | 2 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 32 | 27.6 | 4 | N/A | 36 | 14.8 |
| Alzheimer's disease | 55 | 27.9 | 36 | 21.4 | 3 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 21 | 15.7 | 73 | 29.7 | 94 | 24.9 |
| Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome | 3 | N/A | 13 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 13 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 16 | N/A |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD12B%20racespecific%20and%20sexspecific%20rates.rtf

Table 24. North Carolina Newly Diagnosed Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Early Syphilis (Primary, Secondary and Early Latent) Infections by Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Halifax County (2018-2020)

| | Chlamydia | | | Gonorrhea | | | P. & S. Syphilis | | | E. L. Syphilis | | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| County | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- | Jan- |
| | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar | Mar |

32

0

0

7

3

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

134

Halifax

128

https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/stds/figures/vol20no1.pdf

75

38

Table 25. All Other Unintentional Injuries Death Rates per 100,000 Residents, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) and (2014-2018)

56

| County/State | Number of | | | | Age-Adjusted Death |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| County/State | Deaths 2018 | Rate 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2014-2018 | Rate 2014-2018 |
| Halifax | 25 | 49.4 | 116 | 44.8 | 40.9 |
| North Carolina | 4,478 | 43.1 | 19,576 | 38.6 | 37.0 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/lcd/2018/otherinjuries.html

Table 26. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injury Death Rates per 100,000 Residents, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) and (2014-2018)

| restactio, main | ax County a | ina rioren Ce | 11 01111a (2010) a | ma (2011 201 | 0) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| County/State | Number of Deaths 2018 | Death Rate 2018 | Number of Deaths 2014- 2018 | Death Rate 2014-2018 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate 2014-2018 |
| Halifax | 14 | 27.7 | 62 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| North Carolina | 1,591 | 15.3 | 7,553 | 14.9 | 14.5 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/lcd/2018/motorvehicle.html

| Table 27. Crime Rate per 100,000 persons, Halifax County and North Carolina (2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|------------|---------------------|----------|---------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| County/State | 7 | Violent | Crime Rate | Property Crime Rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Agg Assault | Burglary | Larceny | MVT | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | 3 | 56.6 | 2,406.6 | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 5.8 | 23.7 | 77.1 | 250.0 | 577.4 | 1,667.2 | 162.0 | | | | | |
| Halifax County | | 4 | 04.7 | 2,933.9 | | | | | | | | |

Source: N.C. Bureau of Investigation

http://ncsbi.gov/Services/SBI-Statistics/SBI-Uniform-Crime-Reports/2018-Annual-Summary.aspx

^{&#}x27;-' indicates missing data for full 12-month period for over 50 percent of the county population for 2017 and 2018

Table 28. Poisoning Mortality Rates per 100,000 North Carolina Resident Deaths, Halifax County and North Carolina (2015-2019)

| County of Residence | Total Deaths | Crude Rate | Age-Adjusted Rate |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| North Carolina | 9,367 | 18.25 | 18.80 |
| Halifax County | 44 | 17.01 | 19.40 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2015-2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) 2015-2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.

Table 29. Poisoning Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity per 100,000 North Carolina Resident Deaths (2019)

| Race/Ethnicity | Total Deaths | Population Estimate | Crude Rate | Age-Adjusted Rate |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 1,667 | 6,668,532 | 25.00 | 26.60 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 349 | 2,320,112 | 15.04 | 15.20 |
| American Indian, non-Hispanic | 55 | 124,642 | 44.13 | 47.10 |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 15 | 348,968 | 4.30 | 3.90 |
| Hispanic | 62 | 1,025,830 | 6.04 | 6.50 |
| North Carolina Total | 2,148 | 10,488,084 | 20.48 | 21.20 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by Race/Ethnicity 2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.

| Table 30. Poisoning Mortality | Rates by Sex 2019 per | 100,000 North Carolina Resident |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Deaths (2019) | | |

| Gender | Total Deaths | Population Estimate | Crude Rate | Age-Adjusted Rate |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Male | 1,485 | 5,100,264 | 29.12 | 30.00 |
| Female | 663 | 5,387,820 | 12.31 | 12.70 |
| North Carolina Total | 2,148 | 10,488,084 | 20.48 | 21.20 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by Sex 2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.

Image 1. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Hypertension Awareness: Adults who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional (CDC calculated variable)

| | Total | | Yes | | No | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|--|
| | Respond. [^] | N | % | C.I.(95%) | N | % | C.I.(95%) | |
| North Carolina | 4,266 | 1,674 | 35.1 | 33.5-36.8 | 2,592 | 64.9 | 63.2-66.5 | |
| Medicaid Region 6 | 503 | 159 | 31.9 | 27.3-36.9 | 344 | 68.1 | 63.1-72.7 | |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 233 | 75 | 30.5 | 23.9-37.9 | 158 | 69.5 | 62.1-76.1 | |
| Female | 270 | 84 | 33.3 | 27.1-40.0 | 186 | 66.7 | 60.0-72.9 | |
| RACE | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 313 | 96 | 29.2 | 23.9-35.1 | 217 | 70.8 | 64.9-76.1 | |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 103 | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Other | 87 | 18 | 15.7 | 9.5-25.0 | 69 | 84.3 | 75.0-90.5 | |
| AGE | | | | | | | | |
| 18-44 | 216 | 29 | 13.4 | 9.0-19.5 | 187 | 86.6 | 80.5-91.0 | |
| 45-64 | 179 | 72 | 42.6 | 34.1-51.5 | 107 | 57.4 | 48.5-65.9 | |
| 65+ | 98 | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/ RFHYPE.html

Image 2. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Chronic Health Conditions: History of any cardiovascular diseases

| | Total | | Ye | s | No | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|------|-----------|--|
| | Respond.^ | N | % | C.I.(95%) | N | % | C.I.(95%) | |
| North Carolina | 4,250 | 495 | 9.7 | 8.8-10.8 | 3,755 | 90.3 | 89.2-91.2 | |
| Medicaid Region 6 | 507 | 29 | 5.6 | 3.8- 8.3 | 478 | 94.4 | 91.7-96.2 | |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/cvdhist.html

Image 3. 2019 BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Healthy Days: Frequent Mental Distress (within the past 30 days)

| | Total | | Yes | • | | No | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|
| | Respond. [^] | N | % | C.I.(95%) | N | % | C.I.(95%) |
| North Carolina | 4,214 | 532 | 13.8 | 12.5-15.1 | 3,682 | 86.2 | 84.9-87.5 |
| Medicaid Region 6 | 500 | 53 | 10.7 | 7.8-14.4 | 447 | 89.3 | 85.6-92.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | |
| Male | 235 | 21 | 8.9 | 5.1-15.1 | 214 | 91.1 | 84.9-94.9 |
| Female | 265 | 32 | 12.5 | 8.7-17.6 | 233 | 87.5 | 82.4-91.3 |
| RACE | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 309 | 29 | 10.4 | 6.8-15.7 | 280 | 89.6 | 84.3-93.2 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 102 | 12 | 10.7 | 6.0-18.4 | 90 | 89.3 | 81.6-94.0 |
| Other | 89 | 12 | 12.4 | 6.9-21.5 | 77 | 87.6 | 78.5-93.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | | |
| 18-44 | 215 | 34 | 13.5 | 9.4-19.0 | 181 | 86.5 | 81.0-90.6 |
| 45-64 | 178 | 15 | 12.3 | 6.4-22.1 | 163 | 87.7 | 77.9-93.6 |
| 65+ | 97 | *** | *** | *** | 93 | 96.1 | 89.0-98.7 |

Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics

https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/FMD.html

Image 4. All Ages: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019)

| | Leading Causes of Injury Death 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Fall - Unintentional Firearm - Self-Inflicted | 52 43 31 24 18 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Poisoning - Self-Inflicted | 559 196 137 97 59 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Struck Byl/Against - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 7,321 5,947 4,429 2,147 1,412 |
| TOTAL | - | 218 | TOTAL | - | 1,304 | TOTAL | _ | 27,969 |

Source: N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch.

 $\underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019Final.pdf}$

Image 5. Ages 0-14: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019)

| Leading Causes of Injury Death 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Rank | Rank Cause # | | Rank | Cause | # Rank Cause | | Cause Cause | # |
| 1 | MVT - Unintentional | 3 | 1 | Poisoning - Unintentional; Fire/Burn - Unintentional | 11 | 1 | Fall - Unintentional | 1,190 |
| 2 | Suffocation - Unintentional; Firearm - Assault | 1 | 2 | Fall - Unintentional | 9 | 2 | Unspecified - Unintentional | 919 |
| 3 | | 0 | 3 | Other Specified/Classifiable - Unintentional | 7 | 3 | Struck By/Against - Unintentional | 551 |
| 4 | | 0 | 4 | MVT - Unintentional | 5 | 4 | MVT - Unintentional | 496 |
| 5 | | 0 | 5 | Other Specified/Classifiable - Assault | 4 | 5 | Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 309 |
| TOTAL | L | 5 | TOTAL | - | 61 | тота | L | 4,190 |

Source: N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch.

 $\underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019_ages0_14Final.pdf}$

Image 6. Ages 15-34: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019).

| Leading Causes of Injury Death 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Firearm - Self-Inflicted Drowning/Submersion - Unintentional | 16 15 10 3 2 | 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Poisoning - Self-Inflicted Poisoning - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional | 70 31 27 24 18 | 1 2 3 4 5 | MVT - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Fall - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Assault | 1,911 1,850 1,059 731 492 | |
| TOTAL | | 48 | TOTAL | - | 234 | TOTAL | - | 8,564 | |

Source: N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch.

https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019_ages15-34Final.pdf

Image 7. Ages 35-64: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019)

| | Leading Causes of Injury Death 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | Poisoning - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Firearm - Assault Firearm - Self-Inflicted Poisoning - Self-Inflicted; Fall - Unintentional | 27 23 15 8 5 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Poisoning - Self-Inflicted | 106 83 74 42 28 | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Struck Byl/Against - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | 2,285 2,202 1,636 599 561 |
| TOTAL | - | 98 | TOTAL | | 446 | тота | L | 9,815 |

Source: N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch.

 $\underline{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019_ages3}5-64Final.pdf$

Image 8. Ages 65+: Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalization, and Emergency Department Visits by County, Halifax County (2016-2019)

| | Leading Causes of Injury Death 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits 2016 to 2019 HALIFAX | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rank | Cause | # | Rank | Cause | # | Ra | nk Cause | # |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional; Firearm - Self-Inflicted Suffocation - Unintentional; Firearm - Assault; Fire/Burn - Unintentional Natural/Environmental - Unintentional | | 1 2 3 4 5 | Fall - Unintentional MVT - Unintentional Unspecified - Unintentional Poisoning - Unintentional Struck By/Against - Unintentional | 427 38 35 28 | 1 2 3 3 | Struck By/Against - Unintentional | 2,787 976 386 266 148 |
| TOTAL | | 67 | TOTAL | | 563 | тот | AL | 5,400 |

Source: N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch.

 $\frac{https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019_ages6}{5upFinal.pdf}$

References

- N.C. Bureau of Investigation. (2018). Crime in North Carolina. Retrieved from http://ncsbi.gov/Services/SBI-Statistics/SBI-Uniform-Crime-Reports/2018-Annual-Summary.aspx
- N.C. Division of Health and Human Services Communicable Disease Branch. (2020). North Carolina HIV/STD Quarterly Surveillance Report: Vol. 2020, No. 1. Retrieved from https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/stds/figures/vol20no1.pdf
- N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch. (2016-2019) Leading Causes of Injury Death,
 Hospitalizations, and Emergency Department Visits All Ages. Retrieved from
 https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019
 Final.pdf
- N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch. (2016-2019) Leading Causes of Injury Death,
 Hospitalizations, and Emergency Department Visits Ages 0-14. Retrieved from
 https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019_ages0-14Final.pdf
- N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch. (2016-2019) Leading Causes of Injury Death,
 Hospitalizations, and Emergency Department Visits Ages 15-34. Retrieved from
 https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016 2019
 ages15-34Final.pdf
- N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch. (2016-2019) Leading Causes of Injury Death, Hospitalizations, and Emergency Department Visits Ages 35-65. Retrieved from https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019 ages35-64Final.pdf
- N.C. Injury & Violence Prevention Branch. (2016-2019) Leading Causes of Injury Death,
 Hospitalizations, and Emergency Department Visits Ages 65+. Retrieved from
 https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/Top5TablesByCounty2016_2019
 ages65upFinal.pdf
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). All Other Unintentional Injuries Death Rates per 100,000. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/lcd/2018/otherinjuries.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Chronic Health Conditions: History of any cardiovascular diseases. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/cvdhist.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Healthy Days: Frequent Mental Distress (within the past 30 days). Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/FMD.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). BRFSS Survey Results: North Carolina Regions Hypertension Awareness: Adults who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional (CDC calculated variable). Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/2019/Medicaid/region6/ RFHYPE.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2012-2016). Cancer Incidence Rates by County for selected cities per 100,000 population Age-Adjusted to the 2000 US Census. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD13A%20leadingcancers.xlsx

- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). Fetal death Rates per 1,000 Deliveries. Retrieved from
 - https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD8%20fetal%20death%20rates.rtf
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2018). Live Births. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/volume1/2018/halifax.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). Live Births by Sex. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/volume1/2018/halifax.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2018). Low Birth Weight. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD6A-B%20LBW%20&%20VLBW%20by%20race.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). Motor Vehicle Injury Death Rates per 100,000. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/lcd/2018/motorvehicle.html
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). Neonatal (<28 Days) Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD9A%20neonatal%20death%20rates.rtf
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2015-2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) 2015-2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by Race/Ethnicity 2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2019). Poisoning Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by Sex 2019 North Carolina Resident Deaths.
- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics. (2014-2018). Race/Ethnicity-Specific Age Adjusted Death Rates Standard = Year 2000 U.S. Population per 100,000 for Halifax County. Retrieved from https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/databook/CD12B%20racespecific%20and%20sexspecific%20rates.rtf
- North Carolina ACT Benchmark Percentages by State, System, and School for Grade 11 Students. (2016-2019). Retrieved from https://ncreports.ondemand.sas.com/src/?county=Halifax
- North Carolina SAT Performance by District and School. (2016-2019). Retrieved from https://ncreports.ondemand.sas.com/src/?county=Halifax
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (2015-2019).

 Age. Retrieved from

 https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=DP05&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDP5Y2019
 .DP05&hidePreview=true&moe=false
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (2015-2019). Hispanic or Latino Origin and Race. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=DP05&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDP5Y2019 .DP05&hidePreview=true&moe=false
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (2015-2019).

 Race/Ethnicity. Retrieved from

 https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=DP05&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDP5Y2019

 .DP05&hidePreview=true&moe=false

- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Educational Attainment. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=educational%20attainment&g=0500000US37083 &tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1501&moe=false&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Financial Characteristics for Housing Units With a Mortgage. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S2506&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2506&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Financial Characteristics for Housing Units Without a Mortgage. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=without%20a%20Mortgage&g=0500000US37083 &tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2507&moe=false&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Limited English-Speaking Households. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S1602&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1602&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Means of Transportation to Work. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=means%20of%20transportation&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B08301&moe=false&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables. (2015-2019). Median Income in the past 12 months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=income&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1901&moe=false&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5- Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Poverty Status in the past 12 months by Sex by Age. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Halifax%20county%20north%20carolina%20poverty%20status&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=true&moe=false
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables (2015-2019). Veteran Status. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=veteran%20status&g=0500000US37083&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2101&moe=false&hidePreview=true
- U.S. Census Bureau, Census QuickFacts Estimates. (2019). Age and Sex. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219
- U.S. Census Bureau, Census QuickFacts Estimates 2019). Age Distribution. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219
- U.S. Census Bureau, Census QuickFacts Estimates. (2019). Population Estimates. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/halifaxcountynorthcarolina/RHI825219

Appendix D

Community Resources

Physical Activity and Nutrition Resources

Enfield

Enfield - Town Hall 252-445-3146

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Meyer Oakview Park- Bell Street, Enfield, NC 27823 (playground equipment, basketball court)
- Enfield Park and Recreation 6030 South McDaniel Street, Enfield, NC 27823
 Contact 252-904-6176 (playground and exercise equipment, summer camps, ball fields, Senior walking group, walking trail
 - o Soccer
 - Volleyball
 - Basketball
 - o Baseball
 - o Softball

Senior Center

• Senior citizens meet for one hour every Monday and Thursday. Contact 252-904-6176

Farmers Market/Vegetable/Fruit Stands

Umbrella Market- Just Save Parking Lot (Highway 301 & S. McDaniel Street) Every Thursday

Nutrition Services

• WIC Satellite Office – 200 Whitfield Street, Enfield, NC 27823. Contact 252-535-4845

Tillery

Tillery - Fire Department - 252-826-2434

Senior Center

Meetings held at Tillery Community Center 321 Community Center Road, Halifax, NC 27839.
 Contact 252-826-2234. Mild exercises and stretching.

Halifax

<u>Halifax – Town Hall 252-583-6571</u>

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Halifax Jr. Women's Club Park Prussia Street, Halifax, NC 27839 (shelter and playground equipment) Contact 252-583-6571
- Walking trail. Mapped course through the town of Halifax. Contact 252-583-6571
- 4-H Rural Life Center 13763 NC Highway 903, Halifax, NC 27839. Contact Jerry Edmonds IV 252-583-5161

Farmers Market/Vegetable/Fruit Stands

 Oak Grove Orchard – Hwy 301 North between Halifax and Weldon (Seasonal fruit and vegetables). Contact 252-583-7661

Senior Center

• Council on Aging. Contact Rose Lewis, 252-583-1688.

Nutrition Services

- Halifax County Health Department 19 North Dobbs Street, Halifax, NC 27823. Contact 252-583-5021. Services provided to high risk, child health, and maternity patients.
- Halifax County WIC 116-A W. 3rd Street Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Nutrition education and food supplemental program provides healthy foods, healthcare referrals, and breastfeeding support. Contact 252-535-4845.

Hobgood

Hobgood – Town Hall 252-826-4573

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Friendship Park West Commerce Street, Hobgood, NC 27843. Contact 252-826-4573
- Hobgood Community Park West Commerce Street, Hobgood, NC 27843. Contact 252-826-4573
- Thomas Shields Community Center 401 North Beech Street, Hobgood, NC 27843 (basketball court, exercise equipment, weights, men's weight program). Healthy Lifestyle Classes. Contact 252-907-3785

Senior Center

 Senior citizens meet at Thomas Shields Community Center for classes, meetings, and exercise. Senior citizens meet monthly. Community exercise classes are held every Tuesday. Contact 252-907-3785

Nutrition Services

- Food bank services from Raleigh are provided at the Thomas Shields Community Center on the first Friday
- morning of each month. Contact 252-907-3785.
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) holds a food drive on the third Saturday of each month at the Thomas Shields Community Center. Contact 252-907-3785
- Healthy Lifestyle Classes are provided at Thomas Shields Community Center. Contact 252-907-3785

Hollister

Hollister - Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe 252-586-4017

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Medoc Mountain State Park 1541 Medoc State Park, Hollister, NC 27844 (Camping, Hiking/Walking Trails, Shelter). Contact 252-586-6588
- Haliwa-Saponi Multipurpose Center 228 Capps Farm Road, Hollister, NC 27844 (Exercise Equipment, Weights)

Farmer's Market/Vegetable/Fruit Stands

Haliwa-Saponi Farmer's Market – 39021 Hwy 561, Hollister, NC 27844 (Beside Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe) Contact 252-586-4017

Nutrition Services

Halifax County WIC- 204 Evans Road, Hollister, NC 27844 Contact 252-586-1709

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church

Prayer Walk Trail - from sunrise to sunset (Cement Walkway Around the Church)

Scotland Neck

Scotland Neck - Town Hall - 252-826-3152

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Scotland Neck Recreation Department, East 11th Street Scotland Neck, NC 27874, Contact Curtis Shields 252-826-3152
- Scotland Neck Education & Recreation Foundation (Youth Program), 617 East 11th Street,
 Scotland Neck, NC 27870, Contact Mildred Moore 252-826-2080
 - Activities offered: softball, basketball court, exercise, jump rope, various healthy lifestyle classes
- Bryan Health and Rehabilitation, 921 Junior High School Road, Scotland Neck, NC 27874,
 Contact 252-826-4144

Senior Center

- Scotland Neck Senior Center, 1403 Church Street, Scotland Neck, NC 27874, Contact 252-826-3891
 - Exercise classes, activities, health screenings, community supplemental food program

Littleton

<u>Littleton – Town Hall 252-586-2709</u>

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Walking trail along the old rail road tracks by North Main Street, Littleton, NC 27850. Contact 252-586-2709
- Littleton Community Center 225 Oak Street, Littleton, NC 27850 (playground equipment and weights). Contact 252-586-6773
- John 3:16 Center 407 East End Avenue, Littleton, NC 27850 (playground equipment and basketball court). Contact 252-586-1800
- Pocket Park 107 Church Street, Littleton, NC (playground equipment, (picnic tables and shelter in progress)

Senior Center

 Meet at the Community Center for classes, meetings, and exercise. 225 Oak Street, Littleton, NC 27850. Contact 252-586-6773.

Farmer's Market/Vegetable/Fruit Stands

- Hawkins Farm 11842 Hwy 48, South Littleton, NC 27850. Contact 252-586-3223
- Isles Farm 12246 Hwy 48, South Littleton, NC 27850. Contact 252-586-5257

Nutrition Services

• Emergency Food Bank at John 3:16 Center, 407 East End Avenue, Littleton, NC 27850. Contact 252-586-1800.

Weight Loss Programs

 Weight Watchers Lake Gaston – Gaston Pointe Conference Center 147 Gaston Pointe Road, Littleton, NC 27850

Roanoke Rapids

Roanoke Rapids - Town Hall- 252-533-2800

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- Roanoke Rapids Lake Park 100 Oakwood Avenue, 252-410-6318 (Walking Trails, Playground)
- Sonic Playground, 1045 E 10th St, Roanoke Rapids, 252-535-9983 Playground
- Emory Park corner of 9th and Cleveland Street 252-533-2847 (Walking Trail)
- Chockoyotte Park Chockoyotte Street 252-533-2847 (Walking Trail)
- C.W. Davis Park Cedar Street 252-533-2847
- Edward George Park Virginia Avenue 252-533-2847
- Ledgerwood Park 11th and Vance Street 252-533-2847
- Long Park 400 Block of 4th and 5th Street 252-522-2847
- Martin Luther King Park Wyche Street and Virginia Avenue 252-533-2847
- Melody Park Cedar Street 252-533-2847
- Rochelle Park 5th and Vance Street 252-533-2847, (Walking Trail)
- Smith Park 600 Block of 4th and 5th Street
- Southgate Park Charles Circle 252-533-2847
- Tinsley Park corner of Arbutus and 6th Street 252-533-2847
- Wheeler Park Shell and Oak Street 252-533-2847
- Manning School Track hours vary, contact Mike Ferguson 252-519-7400
- Roanoke Canal Trail- 7.5-mile nature trail. 51 Jackson Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. 252-537-2769. (Running, Walking, Hiking, and Biking)

• TJ Davis Recreation Center – 400 East 6th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-533-2847. http://www.roanokerapidsnc.com/parkrec

Activities Offered

- Fridays in the park (May to September @ Centennial Park)
- Summer Camps
- Sports Leagues youth basketball, t-ball, flag football, tackle football, baseball, softball, soccer, swim team,
- Wellness room
- 2 indoor basketball courts
- Skate park
- Outdoor pool
- Ping pong
- Indoor walking track
- Outdoor pool
- Youth and Adult basketball leagues
- Youth Flag Football
- Aquatic Center swimming lessons, fitness classes, open or lap swim
- o City Parks tennis courts, basketball court, baseball/softball fields, horseshoe pits
- o Free summer lunch site (children 0-18)
- JA Chaloner Recreation Center 200 Dixie Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-533-2855.

Activities Offered

- o Multipurpose court for basketball, tennis, pickle ball, and volleyball
- Playground equipment
- Wii with physical activity games
- o Adult exercise equipment
- Splash Pad
- Walking trail
- o Free lunch site (children 0-18)
- Key Fitness Center 171 NC Hwy 125, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 (exercise equipment, trainers). Contact 252-537-5639 www.keyfitness.us
- New Day Fitness 1388 Gregory Drive, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 (exercise equipment, trainers, aerobic classes, weights). Contact 252-537-1402
- The Attic 24-hour gym. 1054 East 10th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-676-0210
- Iron Works II- 24-hour Gym. 1001 Roanoke Avenue, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. 252-538-2145
- Spartan Elite 365 43 W 11th St, Roanoke Rapids, NC 252-533-9348
- Upwards Basketball Calvary Baptist Church, 1405 Bolling Rd, 252-537-9828

Looking Up Soccer – Good News Baptist Church, 714 NC 125 Hwy, 252-537-7389

Senior Center

Jo Story Senior Center (ages 55and older) 701 Jackson, Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870.
 252-533-2849. (Bingo, Weight loss support group, quilting, Wii bowling, mall walking, knitting, Tai-Chi Meditation, Exercise, Meals on Wheels/Congregate Meals

Farmer's Market/Vegetable/Fruit Stands

- Roanoke Valley Farmer's Market 378 Hwy 158, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-583-5161
- Windy Acres Farm- corner of Zoo Rd and Hwy 158, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-673-6931
- Dunlow Farms Produce Stand 250 Premier Blvd, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870
- Small private vegetable/fruit stands located throughout the county

Nutrition Services

- Halifax Regional 250 Smith Church Road, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 (252-535-8011).
 Registered Dieticians provide medical nutrition therapy. Group nutrition classes provided upon request for civic groups, organizations, restaurants, and schools.
- WIC Roanoke Rapids Office 116A West 3rd Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Contact 252-535-4845. Free lunch sites for children age 0-18 at TJ Davis and JA Chaloner Recreation Centers.

Weight Loss Programs

• Weight Watchers held at First Presbyterian Church 16 East 5th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870

Other Physical Activities

- Ms. Bonnie's School of Dance 501 E 10th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 School of dance plus line dancing and zumba. <u>www.msbonniesschoolofdance.com</u>. 252-532-6613 or 919-418-1473.
- Progressions 710 E 10th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. 252-532-7100.
 www.progressionsdancecenter.com
- Given's Dance Studio 1033 Roanoke Avenue, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. 252-537-7296.
 www.givensdancestudio.com. Children and adult dance classes.

- THE ROCK 539 Becker Drive, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870. Home of Myrick School of Dance and Valley Cheer. 252-537-3071. www.rvdanceandcheer.com. Children and adult dance classes plus competition cheer, tumbling, zumba, yoga, and karate.
- Bounce and Bounce Party Zone 1620 E 10th Street, Roanoke Rapids, NC 252-535-3400
- Hangtime 1203 E 19th St, 252-541-4232
- Concrete Rose Dance Academy, 936 Roanoke Ave., Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870, 252-260-0028

Weldon

Weldon - Town Hall - 252-536-4836

Parks/Recreation/Fitness/Gyms/Walking Trails

- River Falls Park 100 Rockfish Drive, Weldon, NC 27890, Contact 252-536-4836. Playground equipment, shelters, walking trail.
- Roanoke Canal Trail 7.5-mile nature trail. Contact 252-537-2769.
- Jasard's Boxing Club 207 Washington Avenue, Weldon, NC 27890. Roy Edmonds 718-744-8614. Boxing Instructions and Weight Loss Boxing.
- Halifax Community College Fitness Trail Weldon, NC. Contact 252-536-2551.

Nutrition Services

 Rural Health Group Clinic-open to anyone 252-578-8685 (located at Halifax Community College)

Additional Resources

Roanoke Valley Community Health Initiative (RVCHI)

A group of diverse institutions and organizations from Halifax and Northampton Counties that have come together to promote healthy living through education, empowerment, and health access for families and individuals of the Roanoke Valley. Contact information: Kayla Taylor, Community Outreach Coordinator kayla.taylor@vidanthealth.com 252-535-8771

Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)

An evidenced-based community health program that partners first-time mothers with a registered nurse. The program goals focus on better pregnancy outcomes, healthy child development, and economic self-sufficiency of the parent. This program serves Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, and Bertie counties.

Contact information: Blair Creekmore, NFP Program Nurse Supervisor blair.creekmore@nhcnc.net 252-534-5841

• NC Foundation for Health Leadership and Innovation

A resource for communities focused on building leadership, shaping practices, affecting policy, and driving innovation.

Contact information: Will Broughton, Program Director Health ENC will.broughton@foundationhli.org 919-821-0485

• MDC, Inc.

MDC believes in a South where all people thrive. That vision for our region requires racial equity.

Contact information: Phillip Sheldon, Partnership Manager phillip.sheldon@mdcinc.org 336-269-5386

• Halifax County NC Cooperative Extension

Educational programming for agricultural interests, youth development, family, and consumer issues. EFNEP Expanded Food & Nutrition Education Program for Adults. **Contact Information: Jerry Edmonds, jeedmond@ncsu.edu 252-583-5161**

Halifax Warren Smart Start

A partnership to enhance child care services delivered to children birth to age five, so that they may enter school healthy and ready to learn.

Contact information: Magda Baligh, Executive Director mbaligh@hwss.org 252-537-5621

 <u>Progressive Resources and Opportunities</u> – Contact information: Mike Scott <u>mike.scott.pro@gmail.com</u> 252-537-9050

| Rural Health Group Internal Medicine, Cardiology, Infectious Disease, Pulmonary Medicine, Sleep Hematology, Family Medicine, Women's Health | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Cardiology ECU Health Heart & Vascular Care | (252) 537-9268 |
| <u>Dentistry</u> | |
| Arthur and Nicholson, DDS, PA | ` , |
| Bhagwant's, A. R. "Raj" BDS, DMD | |
| Brown, Doris B. DDS | .(252) 537-1412 |
| Crenshaw, James E. Jr., DDS | |
| Drew, Thomas C., DDS, PA | ` , |
| Fleming, Thomas E. DDS | |
| Howard, Yee DMD, PA | |
| Rural Health Group Dental Center | • |
| Creekside Dental-Vu, Herbert, DDS | (252) 533-9300 |
| Dermatology | |
| Polly Clinic of Dermatology | .(800) 243-0566 |
| Emergency Medicine ECU Health North Hospital | .(252) 535-8425 |
| Family Practice | |
| Roanoke Clinic | |
| Rural Health Group at Enfield | |
| Rural Health Group at Hollister | |
| Rural Health Group at Jackson | ` , |
| Rural Health Group at Lake Gaston | |
| Rural Health Group at Rich Square | |
| Rural Health Group at Roanoke Rapids | |
| Rural Health Group at Scotland Neck | .(252) 826-3143 |
| Gastroenterology | |
| Halifax Gastroenterology | . (252) 535-6478 |
| General Surgery | |
| Rao, Shiva MD | .(252) 537-2254 |
| ECU Health North General Surgery (Ketoff, Weir, Muller) | .(252) 537-1933 |
| Hospital | • |
| ECU Health North Hospital | (252) 535-8011 |
| Duke Medical Center | |
| OBGYN | ` ' |
| | |
| Financial Assistance | . (919 <i>)</i> -020-4005 |

| UNC Hospital ECU Health North Medical Center | . (984)974-1000 (252)847-4100 |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Internal Medicine Roanoke Valley Internal Medicine | |
| Halifax-Northampton Internal Medicine, PA | .(252) 536-5000 |
| Mental Health Trillium Health Resources Edwards Assessments & Counseling. Statewide Mental Health & Disability Services, PLLC. | 252-535-1070 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology Dr. Lawrence Singer and Assoc Rural Health Group at Women's Health | . (252) 535-4343 . (252) 535-1414 |
| Ophthalmology Mid-Atlantic Eye Physicians Rocky Mount Eye | • |
| Optometry Mebane, Thomas A. Dr Pro-Vision Optometric Center, PA Optometric Eye Care Center. | . (252) 519-9401 |
| Orthodontics Aman, Courtney, DDS, MS. Miller, Kenneth Jr. DDS, M.Sc. | |
| Orthopedics Nash Orthopedics Northern Carolina Orthopedics | |
| Otolaryngology Carolina Otolaryngology Consultants | (252) 535-2311 |
| Pain Management Roanoke Valley Pain Center | (252) 410-0001 |
| Pediatrics Halifax Pediatrics Park Avenue Pediatrics | (252) 537-1400 (252) 537-6465 |

| Rural Health Group at Roanoke Rapids | (252) 536-5000 |
|--|------------------|
| Pharmacies | |
| CVS Pharmacy | (252) 537-7011 |
| Drago Pharmacy | |
| Drago – Littleton | |
| Drug Care Pharmacy (Drums) | |
| Rite Aid Pharmacy | (252) 535-4681 |
| Spears Pharmacy | |
| Futrell Pharmacy of Littleton | (252) 586-3414 |
| McDowell's Pharmacy Scotland Neck | |
| Walgreens Pharmacy | |
| Walmart Pharmacy | . (252) 535-1170 |
| Drimony Core | |
| Primary Care Fast Med | (252) 537 5600 |
| Roanoke Rapids Express Care | |
| Trodnoke Trapida Expresa Gare | . (232) 300-0000 |
| Physical Therapy | |
| Northeastern Carolina Physical Therapy Inc | . (252) 535-4809 |
| ECU Health North Outpatient Rehabilitation | |
| · | , |
| <u>Podiatry</u> | |
| Bjarnason, Gary F., DPM | (252) 535-2004 |
| | |
| <u>Psychiatry</u> | (2-2) -2- 2422 |
| Roanoke Valley Psychiatric Associates | (252) 537-8400 |
| Urology | |
| <u>Urology</u> | (252) 200 6000 |
| Sai Urology | (252) 500-0089 |