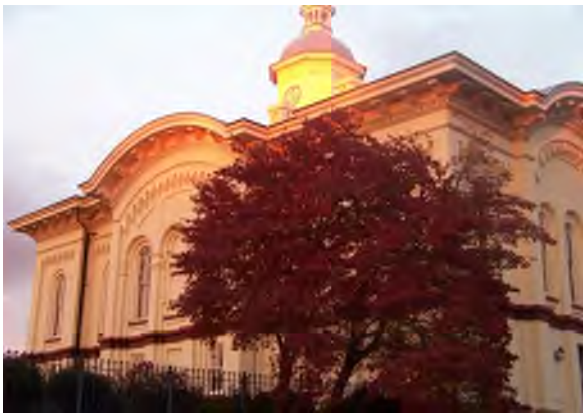


Caswell County Community Health Assessment 2011



Forward

The Community Health Assessment process provides the county with the opportunity to gain valuable insight into the health of its population. This assessment examines the health concerns and opportunities of Caswell County residents. The Caswell County Health Department, along with numerous partnering agencies, has devoted a great deal of time and energy toward developing a better understanding of our community and its health needs.

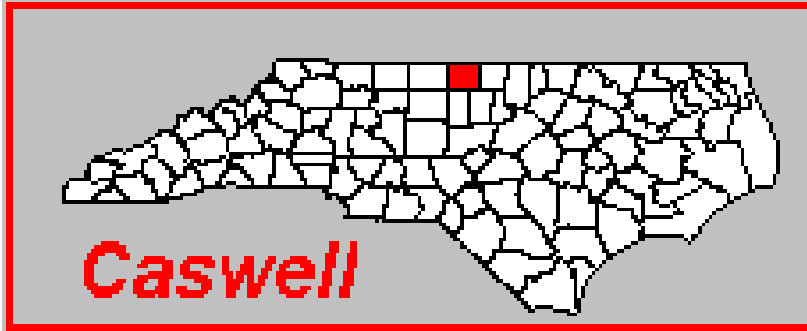
The 2011 Community Health Assessment includes the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on Caswell County's assets, strengths, resources, and needs. As our community changes, the services and programs of our healthcare providers and human service agencies must change to better meet the needs of our community residents. The traditional economic foundations which have provided stability to Caswell County have forever changed. As different demands are placed on our healthcare system and available resources, we must remain focused on the overall health status of our citizens and direct our collective efforts towards addressing the top health concerns and priorities of the community.

Frederick E. Moore, MD
Caswell County Health Director

Jennifer Eastwood, MPH
Caswell County Quality Assurance Specialist

Executive Summary

Caswell County was formed on May 9, 1777 and was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, Major General in the Revolutionary army, and first governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence. On February 1, 1792, Caswell



was reduced in size when Person County was formed from its eastern half. Prior to the Civil War, Caswell was one of the wealthiest counties in the state. Located in north-central North Carolina, acres of virgin forest, fertile fields of crops, rolling pastures and miles of winding country roads and meandering

streams create the perfect backdrop for Caswell’s rich history. Nestled among Person, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham counties, it is bounded by the state of Virginia to the north. The county has a total area of 428.9 square miles.

Caswell County Profile

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| County Size | 424.92 square miles |
| County Population | 23,719 |
| County Workforce | 10,575 |
| County Tax Rate | \$0.675 per \$100 valuation |
| County Seat | Yanceyville |

Caswell County is mostly rural. The county is divided into nine townships, and includes two municipalities – Yanceyville and Milton. The largest municipality in Caswell County is Yanceyville, which is also the county seat.



Community Health Assessment Overview

The Community Health Assessment (CHA) is the foundation for improving and promoting the health of community members. The role of the community assessment is to identify factors that affect the health of the a population and determine the availability of resources within the community to adequately address these factors. Through collaborative efforts forged among community leaders, public health agencies, businesses, hospitals, private practitioners, and academic centers, the community can begin to answer key questions such as (a) “What are the strengths in our community?” (b) “What health concerns do community members have?” (c) “What resources are available” and (d) “What do we need in the community to address these concerns?” (NC-SCHS, 2008)

In addition to providing an understanding of the community's health, the CHA fulfills requirements for state accreditation of local health departments and also for the consolidated

agreement between the North Carolina Division of Public Health and individual health departments. Aside from these requirements, however, the CHA provides a guiding information that leads Caswell County Health Department and other agencies to design strategic plans that will foster efforts to better serve Caswell County residents. Throughout 2011, Caswell County Health Department and numerous community partners and volunteers conducted a countywide health assessment. The assessment criteria were as follows:

- Identify priority health issues
- Identify priority health populations
- Identify community resources
- Develop a community-based action plan to address the identified concerns
- Report the results to residents, community agencies, and community stakeholders

Community Health Assessment Process

Data Collection Methodology

Local data was collected by using the convenience sampling method to survey 672 community members. In addition, existing data was collected from sources such as the State Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, and other similar sites. By collecting both local (primary) and existing (secondary) data, a comprehensive aggregate report was developed.

Sources of Information

Surveys

During the month of May 2011, written surveys were distributed throughout the community by CHA Team members and volunteers. The survey went out to schools, churches, community groups, and employers. In addition, an online version of the survey was released via email contact lists of team members as well as through the Health Department's Facebook page.

State and Local Statistics

Secondary data was collected through a variety of sources and has been archived in the reference section, which provides an entire list of all data sources used in this document.

Community Health Assessment Data Summary

All societies have areas in which they excel and areas that are in need of improvement. The Community Health Assessment (CHA) is a working document that serves as a tool when identifying community members' health concerns as well as assessing the community's needs and assets.

The results of the CHA process will help community service providers identify the needs and assets of Caswell County. As noted before, the assessment process allowed members of the CHA team to receive direct information by conducting community survey inquiries. Based on the data received from the community surveys, the biggest problems or opportunities regarding health in Caswell County. These problems/opportunities were divided into categories as seen below.

| Lack of Medical Specialties | Recreation | Emergency Preparedness | Heart Disease Risk Factors | Behavioral Health |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cancer Doctor | Air conditioned gym at Parks & Recreation | Emergency Communications | High Blood Pressure | Alcohol Abuse |
| OB-GYN | Adult Team Sports | Personal/Home Emergency Planning and Supplies | High Cholesterol | Illegal Drug Abuse |
| Mental Health | Walking Trails/Greenways | Public Education | Obesity/Overweight | Prescription Drug Abuse |
| Orthodontist | Sidewalks | Shelter Locations | Tobacco Use | |
| Pediatrics | | | | |

Caswell County Health Priorities, 2012-2015

On September 24, 2011, at the annual Bright Leaf Hoedown Festival in Yanceyville, NC, Caswell County Health Department created an interactive forum for people who live or work in Caswell County to identify the health priorities for the next four years as part of the CHA process. In addition, an online forum was also provided so that others could participate.

Based on careful examination of the data, the health priorities were identified. The four health priorities for 2012-2015 are as follows:

Overweight/Obesity

Obesity continues to be the top priority in the coming years. Combating obesity in Caswell county reaches beyond simply losing weight. It means residents must make lifestyle and behavior changes. It will mean all aspects of the county working together to decrease the number of overweight and obese within our population.

Areas of Action: Caswell County Schools and Caswell County government are two of the biggest employers in the county. The CHA Team recommends these employers form employee wellness committee, chaired by a health professional, to develop employee an wellness initiative.

The CHA Team recommends the organization of walking clubs at various locations throughout the county. It is recommended that eventually, community members become the leaders for these clubs.

Hypertension

Heart Disease is the number one leading cause of death in Caswell County. A high number of survey participants indicated that they have been diagnosed with hypertension, a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. In addition, the community feels hypertension is a health problem in Caswell County.

Areas of Action: The CHA team recommends an increase educational efforts in Caswell County, using resources available including, but not limited to, churches, lay health advisers, community

partners, research group, employers. In addition, it is recommended that screening activities be increased by offering blood pressure checks more frequently to the community.

Mental Health

Mental Health services in Caswell County continues to decrease while mental health problems continue to abound. There is a general lack of Mental Health resources available to county residents.

Areas of Action: Caswell Family Medical Center and Caswell County Health Department will work together to identify means of partnering to increase Mental Health resources in Caswell County. For instance, CFMC is beginning to explore the idea of telemedicine for Mental Health at their facility.

Community Health Educator/Health Promotion Coordinator

In order for significant progress towards the above priorities and recommendations to be made someone needs to keep efforts moving forward. In 2011, state budget cuts affected the Health Promotion program in Caswell County. Health education and community partnerships have suffered without this position. It is the recommendation of the CHA that Caswell County hire a Health Educator to oversee these projects, as well as work on other health related issues or opportunities in Caswell County.

Areas of Action: Hire a Community Health Educator/Health Promotion Coordinator

Conclusion

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.” ~ *Margaret Mead 1901-1978*

The Community Health Assessment Team will begin to strategize, plan, coordinate and implement action plans and health initiatives that will target the priority health concerns in hopes of improving the health of Caswell County citizens. Through the collaborative efforts of concerned citizens, healthcare providers, and other community stakeholders, Caswell County can make a difference in the health status of its citizens.

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Section I: Introduction

Section I: Introduction

“I'm a reflection of the community.” ~ *Tupac Shakur*

The purpose of this project is to conduct a detailed Community Health Assessment (CHA) of Caswell County which identifies factors that affect the health of the a population and determines the availability of resources within the community to adequately address these factors. It is a collaborative process carried out *by* the community rather than *on* the community. And, it provides knowledge about the state of the community's health and can create an environment for change.

The Community Health Assessment lays a groundwork for health improvement and health promotion within the community. The Caswell County CHA process began in January 2011. The data collection and research for the 2011 Community Assessment was facilitated through the Caswell County Health Department, but a Community Health Assessment Team (CHAT) was established to manage the process. The CHAT was involved in the process through each phase, from developing survey questions to providing input for the development of recommendations.

The Caswell County CHA process was guided with the belief that community members are the most qualified individuals to effectively prioritize the health and safety concerns in their community. The Caswell County Health Department in partnership with local agencies will continue to plan and execute creative solutions to Caswell County's most pressing health problems or opportunities. The CHA Team understands that Community Health Assessment is a work in progress. Assessment and evaluation of programs and initiatives are continuous and the information gathered through this process will continue to guide community organizations as they strive to improve the health of Caswell residents.

The Assessment Process

Caswell County CHA Team was the guiding force behind the 2011 Community Assessment. The Team was divided into two groups at the first meeting. The Resource Team was given the task of planning for the distribution of the community surveys and community reporting as well as mapping community resources. The Data Team began collecting secondary data from a variety of sources. Their task was to collect and analyze this data. (For a listing of the CHA Team members see Appendix A). The assessment had the following objectives:

- Identify priority health issues
- Identify priority health populations
- Identify community resources
- Develop a community-based action plan to address the identified concerns
- Report the results to residents, community agencies, and community stakeholders.

Data Collection Methodology

The CHA Team decided that it would be appropriate to use the convenience sampling method to collect the primary data because of the ease of reaching individuals. Team members identified community groups who would receive community assessment surveys. The Resource Team was charged with to develop the survey, using the 2007 Community Health Assessment Survey as a template. For a complete survey distribution list see Appendix B. An online version of the survey

was also available. Invitations to complete the online survey was sent out to email contacts of the various team members and a link was posted on the Health Department's website and Facebook page. In addition existing data was collected from sources such as the State Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, and other similar sites. By collecting both local (primary) and existing (secondary) data, a comprehensive aggregate report was developed.

Sources of Information

Surveys

During the month of May, 2011, written surveys were distributed throughout the community by CHA Team members and volunteers. The survey went out to schools, churches, community groups, and employers. In addition, an online version of the survey was released via email contact lists of team members as well as through the Health Department's Facebook page.

State and Local Statistics

Secondary data was collected through a variety of sources and has been archived in the reference section, which provides an entire list of all data sources used in this document.

Sources of Information

Progress since 2007

The previous CHA in Caswell County took place in 2007. After examining the county's statistical health data and survey information, the community stakeholders established four community priority health issues. The concerns were priorities as follows:

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Recreational Opportunities
- Formation of a Healthy Carolinians Partnership

The CHA has guided Caswell County Health Department, other Caswell County organizations, and the community for the past four years. Here are some of Caswell County's major accomplishments for 2007-2011.

❶ Obesity

The obesity epidemic continues to receive national attention. Caswell County's overweight/obesity data is currently combined with surrounding counties for regional data in the Piedmont Region. In this region, 63.2% of adults are overweight or obese. According to the 2007 Community Health Assessment report the total percentage of Overweight children in Caswell County is 26%.

Several projects have been implemented in Caswell County to promote improved eating habits and increased physical activity. Below are brief descriptions of a few health initiatives the Health Department and it's community partners have implemented throughout the county and in various settings.

Mileage Club

In 2008 Caswell County 4-H joined the fight against childhood obesity by sponsoring a pilot project in one 4th grade class. The Mileage Club project rewards students for the number of miles

they have walked. During subsequent years, other teachers in other classrooms have implemented the program to help their students become more physically active through out the day. In addition, in 2009 the program was adapted and offered to Caswell County Senior Center.

Obesity Coalition

In 2009 the Danville Regional Foundation started a discussion about obesity in the Dan River Region. Community partners from Danville, Pittsylvania County, VA and Caswell County, NC came together to begin to develop a plan for lower the rate of obesity. The Danville Regional Foundation funded the Get Fit in the Dan River Region initiative in early 2010 to promote “healthy people in healthy communities.” Get Fit focuses on offering community program that encourage and enable consistent physical activity and assist citizens in making healthier nutrition choices. In Caswell County the the Health and Parks and Recreation Departments were able to partner with Get Fit to offer a weekly Zumba class. The Obesity Coalition continues to meet on a monthly basis and identify ways to help combat obesity throughout the region.

Eat Smart Move More Weight Less

During 2010, the Caswell County Cooperative Extension Services offered the Eat Smart, Move More, Weigh Less (ESMMWL) program twice during the year. ESMMWL is a 15-week weight-management program. Each lesson informs, empowers and motivates participants to live mindfully as they make choices about eating and physical activity. The program provides opportunities for participants to track their progress and keep a journal of healthy eating and physical activity behaviors. During the inaugural class, that began January 2010, the 26 participants lost a total of 279.6 pounds. In addition, participants lost an average of three inches from their waists and some noticed a reduction in blood pressure and blood glucose. More classes were held in 2011 both through NC Cooperative Extension Services and Caswell County Health Department.

Better Together: Healthy Caswell County

In 2011 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) conducted Better Together: Healthy Caswell County, a community-based randomized controlled pilot study for targeting obesity. The primary objective for the 15-week study was to determine the effectiveness of providing biweekly access to group fitness classes, with and without weekly nutrition and physical activity education sessions. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups, access to group fitness and education or access to group fitness only. All outcome measures were assessed at baseline and immediately post intervention. The results of the study demonstrates that access to 15 weeks of free group fitness can improve by minutes the amount of moderate physical activity, but this alone is insufficient to improve weight outcomes. To effectively impact weight outcomes, both access to physical activity and educational programming is needed. Importantly, this study also showed a successful collaboration between community and academic partners, and demonstrated the need for a larger scale study targeting obesity. There are plans for similar studies in Danville and Pittsylvania and Caswell Counties pending funding.

Community Gardens

Caswell County Senior Center – The Caswell Senior Center added a new means of physical activity for their participants. In August of 2010, through a Fit Community grant from the NC

Health and Wellness Trust Fund, the Senior Center added raised planter boxes and gardening tables. Since gardening is considered to be a form of moderate physical activity, seniors are responsible for maintaining the gardens and their physical activity credit through the Caswell Seniors Moving More project called the Mileage Club. The seniors are able to “adopt” boxes to plant and maintain, and have enjoyed delicious broccoli, greens, and strawberries. In addition, the flowers planted have added beauty to the courtyard area. In 2011, the seniors garden project expanded to incorporate an “intergenerational gardening” section. Seniors work with middle and high school students to teach them about gardening, as well as share in each others life experiences.

Stoney Creek Elementary School – In 2011, Caswell County 4H teamed up with Stoney Creek Elementary School to implement an outdoor classroom. Stoney Creek was selected because, based on body mass index measurements of students during the previous school year, it was the “heaviest” school. Another factor was that Stoney Creek's student body is the smallest of the elementary schools, making this a more manageable project. The outdoor classroom was made



possible by a Make It Happen grant from the Danville Regional Foundation. It includes a raised bed for each grade level and divided in half so that each classroom could have their own space. Funding also provided a handicap-accessible outdoor storage building to house tools, equipment, and a record book. The Health Department used Statewide Health Promotion funding to provide a gazebo for the project. Before the end of the school year students planted sweet potatoes and cherry tomatoes. The students watered and cared for the plants until the end of the school year, when the school's summer staff took over gardening. When the students returned to school after the summer break they were able to harvest the vegetables they had planted at a Sweet Potato Day celebration. The Childhood Nutrition Director served sweet potatoes on the lunch menu and NC Department of Agriculture personnel gave information on locally grown foods in North Carolina and their benefits. Classrooms were also be encouraged to have students try “their” sweet potatoes during the month following the harvest after the sweet potatoes had

cured. Sonya Patterson, Family Consumer Science Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, also joined the event by providing recipes for sweet potatoes and follow up in classrooms for those who wish to work with more local foods.

② Diabetes

At the time of the 2007 CHA death rates in Caswell County associated with Diabetes were double that of North Carolina. Likewise, death rates among African Americans were double that of the white population. More recent statistics show that the death rate has declined in Caswell however, Diabetes still remains a high priority in Caswell County. To combat this issue the Caswell County Board of Commissioners allowed the Health Department to create a Diabetes

Education Program in 2008. The program provided coaching sessions to those with diabetes and a chronic disease class was offered. In addition, a variety of classes and workshops were offered to diabetics and their families. A support group was formed as a result of one of these classes.

Unfortunately, in 2010-2011 fiscal year, because of a decline in Health Department funding it was necessary to cut the Diabetes Education program. Currently, there are no plans to reinstate this position.

③ Recreational Opportunities

According to 2007 CHA Community Survey, more than half of respondents indicated that they would be more physically active if there were more recreational opportunities. Specifically, they indicated that the availability of trails, greenways, and bike paths would be useful.

Trails

In 2008, Caswell County received a Fit Community Grant from the Health & Wellness Trust Fund for \$60,000 over two years. The grant targeted Caswell County seniors, by funding the construction of walking trails adjacent to the new Senior Center. While the program primarily targeted seniors, the newly constructed trails will serve as a hub for a trail network that will one day spread throughout the county as part of Caswell County's Master Trail Plan. The Trail Plan was developed as part of a \$177,400 grant to the Dan River Basin Association (DRBA) from the Danville Regional Foundation. DRBA hired a Trail Planner who works in Caswell County to not only develop the trail plan, but also to oversee the construction of new trails. In 2009 the Stream Walk Trail opened on a parcel of county-owned land adjacent to the Senior Center. During 2010 an additional 900 feet of trail was added to the Stream Walk trail, extending it for a total of 1800 feet.



The Dan River Basin Association received another grant in 2011 for \$59,500 from NCDENR to develop another section of trail. Through this funding DRBA was able to add approximately 1,400 additional feet of trail and complete a loop around the senior center. This section of trail has great potential to increase future connectability by offering access for trail use to Rainbow Educational Center, Oakwood School, and Gatewood Park. In addition, DRBA has future plans to construct over two miles of trail located west of Oakwood School.

Fitness Classes



In 2010, Caswell County Health Department and Caswell County Parks & Recreation teamed up with Get Fit in the Dan River Region to offer one of the hottest fitness crazes, Zumba. Zumba is a fitness program inspired by Latin Dance. Classes began in October at the Parks and Recreation gym. Attendance for the weekly classes was consistently, well over 100. In January, Parks and Recreation added another weekly fitness class to its schedule.

This class provided a different type of fitness every week from low-impact aerobics to African dance. The cost of the classes was covered through the Danville Regional Foundation. The 2011 Summer classes were moved to North Elementary School because the Parks & Recreation gymnasium is not air-conditioned, providing an unsafe exercise environment during the hot summer months. In addition, Parks and Recreation had to begin charging participants \$3 per class to cover the cost.

④ Formation of Healthy Carolinians Partnership

Through the years, a frequent complaint has been that there is not a forum that brings all the community partners to the table to discuss health issues in Caswell County. The most logical solution is to form a coalition or partnership to give everyone a voice at the table. This priority, however, has been where we have made the least progress. Forming the Healthy Carolinians Partnership has proven to be difficult because in a small, rural county like Caswell, partnerships frequently share the same pool of members. The Caswell County Board of Health has asked to have a consultant from the state-level Office of Healthy Carolinians attend one of its regular meetings to educate them on the benefits of the partnership as well as the process involved to become certified.



Section II: Community Profile



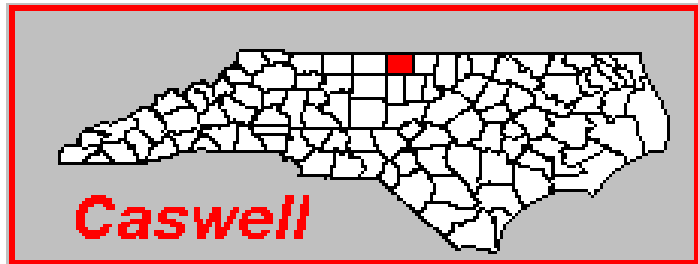
Caswell County

Preserving the Past...Embracing the Future

“Without a sense of caring, there can be no sense of community.” ~ *Anthony J. D'Angelo*

Caswell County is located in north-central North Carolina. Acres of virgin forest, fertile fields of crops, rolling pastures and miles of winding country roads and meandering streams create the perfect backdrop for Caswell's rich history. Nestled among Person, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham counties, it is bounded by the state of Virginia to the north. The county has a total area of 428.9 square miles.

Caswell County was formed on May 9, 1777 and was named in honor of Richard Caswell who was a member of the first Continental Congress, Major General in the Revolutionary army, and first governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence. On February 1, 1792, Caswell was reduced in size when Person County was formed from its eastern half. Prior to the Civil War, Caswell was one of the wealthiest counties in the state.



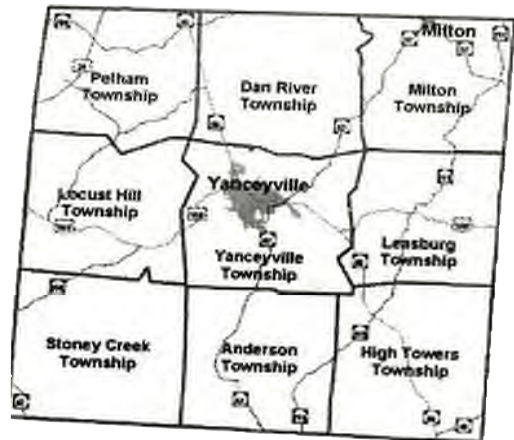
Agriculture has been a vital part of Caswell's history. The Bright Leaf Tobacco Curing Process originated in Caswell and tobacco production remains an important industry in the county. In addition to tobacco, the agriculture industry in Caswell includes soybeans, corn, grains, and various types of livestock.

Caswell is conveniently located within an easy driving distance from Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill. Its rural nature and rich history make Caswell County an excellent destination for a day trip.

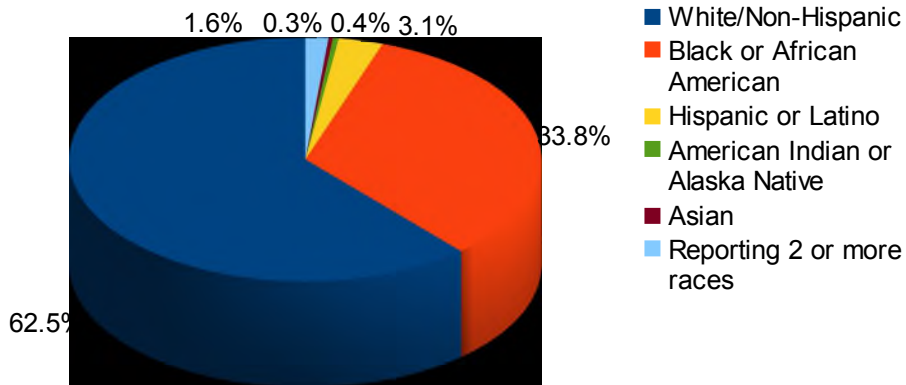


Population

Caswell County is mostly rural. The county is divided into nine townships, and includes two municipalities, Yanceyville and Milton. The largest municipality in Caswell County is Yanceyville, which is also the county seat. According to the U.S. Census Bureau the 2010 population of Caswell County was estimated to be 23,719; a 0.9% increase from the 2000 Census. The Caswell County distribution of population by race is broken down as follows: 62.5% White/Non-Hispanic, 33.8% Black or African American, 3.1% Hispanic or Latino origin, 0.4% American Indians or Alaska native persons, 0.3% Asian, and 1.6% reporting two or more races. It is possible that Caswell County's Hispanic/Latino population is higher than actually reported due to the presence of a migrant population during the planting and harvest seasons.



Caswell County Population Breakdown by Race (2010)



The population density of Caswell County is 55.8 persons per square mile. Per Capita income in the county is \$17,443. The Median Family income is \$34,028.00. 22.6% of Caswell County's total population is below the poverty level according to 2010 data.

Households

According to the U.S. Census Bureau there are 8,670 households (2005-2009) in Caswell. The average household size was 2.46 people and the average family size was 3.0 people.

Families made up 69% of the households in Caswell County. This includes both married-couple families (75%) and other families (25%). Nonfamily households made up 31 percent of all households in Caswell County. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone (84%).



Income and Poverty

The North Carolina Department of Commerce annually ranks the state's 100 counties based on economic well-being and assigns a tier designation. The 40 most distressed counties are designated as Tier 1, the next 41 as Tier 2, and the 19 least distressed as Tier 3.

Over the past four years, Caswell County has maintained a Tier 1 designation. The tier designations determine a variety of state funding opportunities to economic development. These rankings are based on the county's employment rate, median household income, population growth, and assessed property value per capita. By being one of the 40 Tier 1 counties, the businesses in Caswell County can potential benefit by earning more money in tax cred for new jobs.

Caswell County Median Household Income & Per Capita Income, 2009

| Caswell County Median Household Income | NC Median Household Income | Caswell County Per Capita Income | NC Per Capita Income |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| \$34,028 | \$43,754 | \$17,443 | \$24,547 |

(Source: US Census Bureau)

Caswell County Residents in Poverty, 2005-2009

| | Caswell County | North Carolina |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Residents in Poverty, 2009 | 22.6% | 16.2% |
| Children age 0-17 in Poverty | 32% | 20.8% |
| Families in Poverty | 15.5% | 11.1% |
| People over the age of 65 in Poverty | 20.8% | 11.1% |

Every 19 minutes in North Carolina a child is born in poverty (Children in the States 2008, Children's Defense Fund). A full-time minimum-wage job today leaves a family well below the federal poverty level. Children are increasingly trapped inter-generational poverty, and minority children are disproportionately likely to grow up poor, under-educated, unsafe, unhealthy and unemployed.



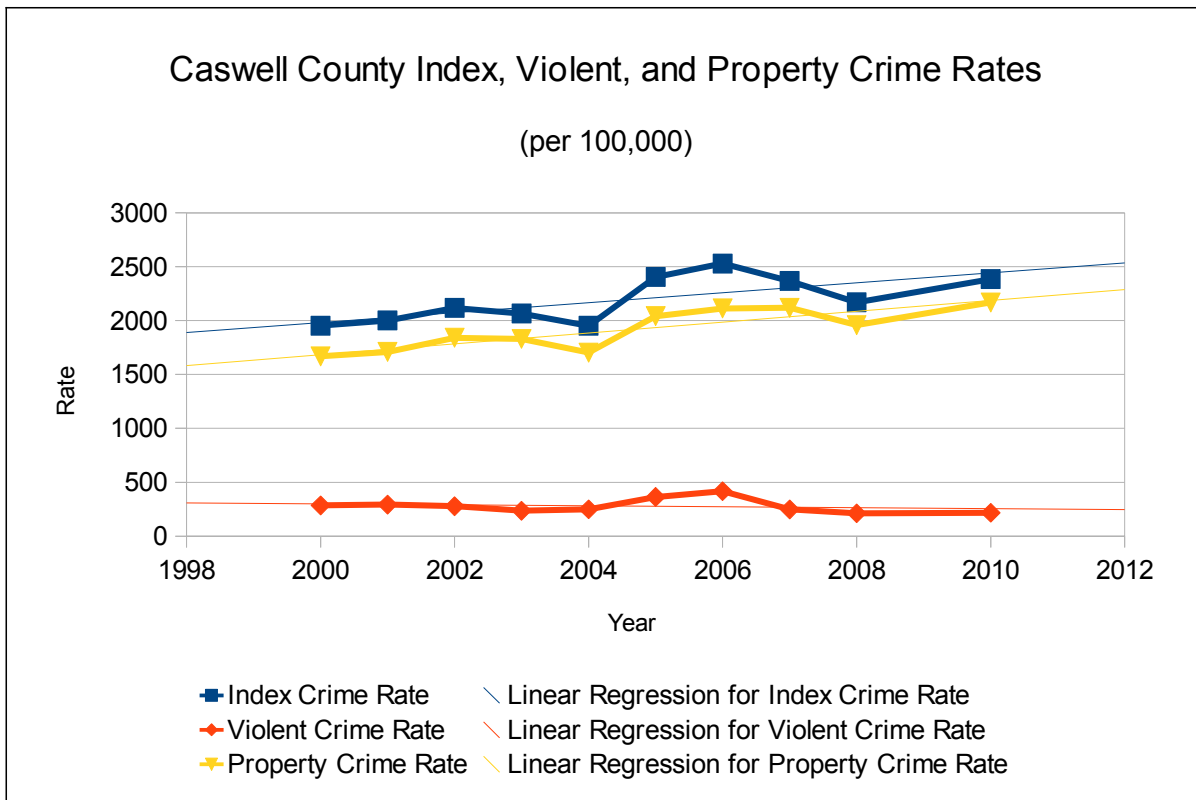
Crime

Crime

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, crime rates can be affected by numerous factors and some factors affect the volume and type of crime occurring, these factors include:

- Population density and degree of urbanization
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration
- Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, community patterns, and transient factors
- Modes of transportation and highway system
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness
- Climate
- Effective strength of law enforcement
- Administrative and investigative emphasis of law enforcement
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

The crime index rate consists of the total number of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft). In 2010 the index crime rate for Caswell County was 2,384.3.



| Year | Caswell County | | | North Carolina | | |
|---------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Index Crime Rate | Violent Crime | Property Crime | Index Crime Rate | Violent Crime | Property Crime |
| 2000 | 1953.1 | 285.1 | 1668.0 | 4921.5 | 498.3 | 4423.2 |
| 2001 | 2001.5 | 292.6 | 1708.9 | 5005.2 | 503.8 | 4501.4 |
| 2002 | 2117.7 | 277.4 | 1840.3 | 4771.0 | 473.7 | 4297.4 |
| 2003 | 2065.9 | 236.1 | 1829.8 | 4711.8 | 454.7 | 4257.1 |
| 2004 | 1951.9 | 248.7 | 1703.2 | 4573.9 | 446.9 | 4127.1 |
| 2005 | 2403.9 | 363.3 | 2040.6 | 4622.9 | 478.6 | 4144.3 |
| 2006 | 2529.6 | 416.7 | 2112.9 | 4649.8 | 483.0 | 4166.8 |
| 2007 | 2366.8 | 247.9 | 2118.9 | 4658.6 | 480.5 | 4178.1 |
| 2008 | 2169.6 | 211.3 | 1958.3 | 4554.6 | 474.2 | 4080.4 |
| 2009 | unavailable | unavailable | unavailable | 4191.2 | 417.1 | 3774.1 |
| 2010 | 2384.3 | 216.4 | 2167.9 | 3955.7 | 374.4 | 3581.4 |
| Average | 2194.43 | 279.55 | 1914.88 | 4601.47 | 462.29 | 4139.21 |

There are 51 registered sex offenders in Caswell County on the North Carolina Sex Offenders and Public Protection Registry website (NC-SBI, 2011)



Government & Political Climate

Government

Caswell County is governed by a seven-member Board of Commissioners to serve four-year terms. The County Commissioners are responsible for making decisions on ordinances, budget expenses, and taxes that are applicable to all county residents. The County Manager and his staff are responsible for implementing the Commissioners' plans and objectives as well as the day-to-day operation of Caswell County.

Political Climate

Of the 15,284 registered voters in Caswell County, 61% are Democrat, 21% are Republican, and 18% are unaffiliated. Currently 81% of Caswell County residents who are eligible to vote are registered. After examining the racial and ethnic makeup of Caswell County, voter registration numbers closely mirrored the county's demographics among African American and white voters. Other races or ethnicities (including: Native American, Asian, and Hispanic) were under-represented.



Recreation

As a rural county, Caswell has a variety of natural resources to offer. With 16,000 acres of North Carolina Wildlife Game Lands, two lakes, rivers and streams, a recreation complex, a golf course, and a raceway, recreational opportunities abound.

Waterways

Lakes

The county has two lakes – Farmer Lake and a portion of Hyco Lake. Farmer Lake has 390 surface acres for boating and fishing and includes picnic areas. Hyco Lake is a 3,750 acre lake and is open to the public for swimming, fishing, boating, and water skiing. Camping is also available within a 65 acre recreation park. There are also public areas for tennis, picnics and playgrounds. Over 1,200 homes have been constructed around the lakes.

Dan River

“The Dan rises from springs on Belcher Mountain, on the Blue Ridge Plateau in Patrick County, Virginia, within view of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Morrisette Winery, and after flowing more than 200 miles through Patrick, Stokes, (past Hanging Rock State Park), Rockingham, Caswell, Pittsylvania and Halifax Counties, six counties in two states, joins the Staunton in the waters of the Kerr Reservoir ('Buggs Island Lake')”. (Altman, 2011) The Dan River offers fishing and canoeing or kayaking.

Caswell County Parks and Recreation Department

The Parks and Recreation complex, located in Yanceyville, offers a variety of outdoor activities including tennis, a playground, soccer/football fields, a picnic shelter, baseball/softball fields, and a 1/3 of a mile paved walking trail. In addition the complex includes a gymnasium used for basketball, volleyball, and fitness classes. The Parks and Recreation Department offers youth and adult sports, summer camps, and group fitness classes. The Caswell County Board of Commissioners appoints a Recreation Commission to advise and provide support to the Parks and Recreation Department.

Maude Gatewood Memorial Park

The Maude Gatewood Memorial Park is a passive park located in Yanceyville. It includes a picnic shelter and a 1/3 of a mile walking trail. It is adjacent to Oakwood Elementary School and in close proximity to the Caswell County Senior Center, and other walking trails. Future plans for trail development will connect the senior trails to the Gatewood Memorial Park trail.

Other Recreational Opportunities

Caswell Pines Golf Club, located in Yanceyville, is an 18-hole championship level course. It is open to the public.

NC Wildlife Management Area is located in Caswell County and offers a 16,000 acre wildlife preserve where deer and turkey abound. Hunting and fishing is available by permit.

Virginia International Raceway (VIR Club) hosts amateur and professional automobile and motorcycle events, driving schools, club days, and private test rentals. Built around the Virginia International Raceway, the VIR Motorsport Country Club is a high performance driving venue that also offers extensive resort facilities. While this is located just over the border in Virginia, the main entrance is located in Caswell County.



The Caswell Heritage Trails Plan, under the leadership of the Dan River Basin Association (DRBA) plans a network of trails throughout the county. Already several trails have been constructed and more are planned for the coming year. As previously mentioned the trails that are already developed are adjacent to the Caswell County Senior Center.



Section III: Social Determinants of Health

**Workforce
Agriculture
Transportation
Housing
Education**

Social Determinants of Health

“The health of individuals and communities are affected by a variety of combined factors. More common factors such as access and use of healthcare services do not carry as great an impact on our health as our income, education level, relationships with friends and family, and environment. Health can be determined by circumstances and environment factors beyond our control.” (*WHO, 2008*)

The Social Determinants of Health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels, which are themselves influenced by policy choices. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities; the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.

Research from the World Health Organization suggests that employed individuals and those who can control their working conditions are healthier. Higher income and social status, as well as social support networks, safe water, communities, and roads also contribute to good health. However, lower levels of education are conducive to more stress which leads to poorer health. These factors are often called social determinants of health. They contribute to poverty, inequality, and the development of poor health outcomes.



Workforce

Since it was founded in 1777, Caswell County has been comprised of farming communities with crops including grains, corn, soybeans, tobacco, and various livestock operations. In addition to the traditional crops, other agricultural opportunities have been realized through horticultural nurseries and strawberry patches and other fruit orchards. Caswell County is mostly rural and it is widely perceived that farming makes up a major part of its economic activity. However, today less than 2% of the Caswell workforce, belongs to the agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting industry group.

Caswell County's average weekly wage for 2010 was \$584, while the average weekly wage for surrounding counties was \$663. Over 72% of workers living in Caswell County work outside the county. They drive an average of 31 minutes each way but most of the commuting workforce would prefer to work nearer home. In 2006, it was estimated that approximately 23% of workers employed in Caswell County commute into the county to work each day and thirty-two percent of the in-commuters come from Danville, VA. While this information has not been updated, generally speaking, area residents do not seem to be sensitive to county borders when considering where they would like to be employed.

Next to quality labor, worker training is one of the most important concerns of any area when attracting industries. Piedmont Community College in Yanceyville designs and offers worker training program for a variety of industries. PCC conducts pre-employment and skills training for many existing Caswell County companies.

| Top 5 Employers in Caswell County 1st Quarter 2011 | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Employer | Employment Range | Industry |
| Caswell County Schools | 500 - 999 | Education & Health Services |
| State of North Carolina Dept. of Corrections | 250 - 499 | Public Administration |
| County of Caswell | 250 - 499 | Public Administration |
| SSC Yanceyville Operating Company | 100 - 249 | Education & Health Services |
| Royal Park Uniforms, Inc | 100 - 249 | Manufacturing |
| Functional Pathways | 50 - 99 | Education & Health Services |

| Workforce by Industry Group 4th Quarter 2010 | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| | County Workforce | | Average Weekly Earnings | |
| | Number | Percent | County | State |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting | 65 | 1.9% | \$491 | \$597 |
| Construction | 161 | 4.8% | \$614 | \$841 |
| Manufacturing | 241 | 7.2% | \$607 | \$1055 |
| Wholesale Trade | 76 | 2.3% | \$854 | \$1243 |
| Retail Trade | 286 | 8.5% | \$485 | \$492 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 55 | 1.7% | \$974 | \$883 |
| Information | 12 | 0.3% | \$238 | \$1222 |
| Finance and Insurance | 57 | 1.7% | \$570 | \$1342 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 9 | 0.2% | \$398 | \$780 |
| Professional and Technical Services | 44 | 1.3% | \$1496 | \$1414 |
| Educational Services | 645 | 19.4% | \$653 | \$766 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 515 | 15.5% | \$623 | \$883 |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 18 | 0.5% | \$240 | \$640 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 136 | 4.1% | \$220 | \$297 |
| Other Services ex. Public Admin | 46 | 1.4% | \$271 | \$567 |
| Public Administration | 730 | 22% | \$612 | \$874 |
| Unclassified | | | | |
| Total | 3,096 | 92.8% | \$584 | \$868 |
| Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission | | | | |



Agriculture

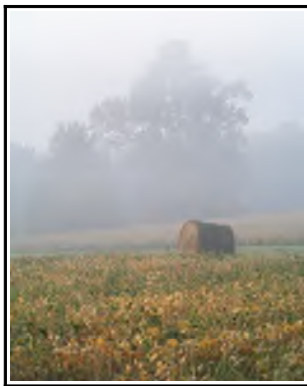
Agriculture continues to have a presence in Caswell County, although, as with most of Piedmont North Carolina, the number of farms and the number of farmers continue to decline rapidly. The



number of acres farmed and the number of cropland acres harvested, though, has shown only modest declines over the past twenty years. Nearly half the county's land acres are still classified as farm, with much of the remainder as rural non-farm.

Throughout the state, as commercial farms have increased in size and economic value, farming as a way of life has given way to agriculture as a business, with relatively large investments in land, equipment, and other purchased inputs. While commercial farms have not become a direct threat to small farmers in Caswell, the

county's farmers are indirectly feeling the pressure to compete. In fact, Caswell County has become home to a number of hobby farms or rural residences where the income from the farm is not a major component in continued use of the land.



The latest Census of Agriculture (2007) shows Caswell County has increased to 562 farms from the 517 reported in 2002. The average farm size has decreased, however, to 182 acres—a 19% decrease from the 226 acres in 2002. Thirty-six farms reported sales over \$100,000. Top crops were Forage (land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop), Tobacco, Soybeans, Wheat for grain (all) and Corn for Grain. More than half of the farms in Caswell are livestock operations. Top livestock inventory items are layers, cattle and calves, quail, horses and ponies, and pullets for laying flock replacement. There are small acreages of fruits and vegetables, nursery crops, and berries.

Landowners and prospective purchasers continue to seek ways to farm profitably in Caswell County, both by increasing the size of traditional agricultural enterprises, and by alternative enterprises that have the possibility of greater value added per acre such as vineyards, tomatoes, and alfalfa and orchard grass for the horse industry. Some farms will continue to be operated as hobbies or as the traditional “way of life”, supported by off farm jobs or other income sources. The value of the county's rural setting to current residents, prospective buyers, and county visitors alike is a constant in any discussion of land use, tourism, or just as a “nice place to live.”





TRANSPORTATION

Caswell County is situated among a matrix of primary and secondary travel routes. Caswell County's highway system contains nearly 122 total miles of paved, primary roads (both municipal and non-municipal). In addition it contains 461 paved and almost 46 miles of unpaved secondary roads. Yanceyville and Milton do contain some sidewalks, however, because the county is rural in nature, pedestrian traffic is limited. Highway 29, a four-lane divided highway runs through the northwest corner of Caswell.

Caswell County Area Transportation System (CATS) provides subscription and dial-a-ride services for certain authorized residents of the county. Currently, there are no general public routes.



Housing

According to the latest census data, Caswell County's home-ownership rate was an estimated 75.5% compared to 68% for the state. 24% of unaffordable housing is located in Caswell County. There are many contributing factors for unaffordable housing. Through the recent economic downturn, home-ownership proved difficult for many families throughout the country.

Of the 8,670 occupied housing units, 0.3% lack complete plumbing facilities and 0.6% lack complete kitchen facilities. It is unclear whether these are owner-occupied or renter-occupied. In addition, 4.3% of occupied houses have no telephone service available. Around 7% of occupied houses have no vehicle available.

The majority of homes (49.7%) use electricity for their house heating source. 24% use bottled, tank, or LP gas, 11.5% use fuel oil, kerosene, etc, and 9% use wood.

| Specified Owner-Occupied Units | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Value, 2010 | Percentage |
| Less than \$50,000 | 17.2% |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 37.9% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 24.6% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 9.1% |
| \$200,000 to \$299,999 | 6.2% |
| \$300,000 to \$499,999 | 3.1% |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 | 1.5% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 0.4% |
| Specific Renter-occupied Units | |
| Gross Rent, 2010 | |
| Less than \$200 | 4.8% |
| \$200 to \$299 | 10.0% |
| \$300 to \$499 | 32.6% |
| \$500 to \$749 | 33.2% |
| \$750 to \$999 | 15.5% |
| \$1,000 to \$1,499 | 3.8% |
| \$1,500 or more | 0.1% |



Education

Caswell County’s Education System is made up of four public elementary schools which contain Pre-K through fifth grade, one public middle school which serves sixth through eighth grades, and one public high school serving ninth through twelfth grades.

According to information published by North Carolina Department of Public Instruction the rate of high school drop outs in Caswell County for 3.73 (36) during the 2009-2010 school year. This is a 25% reduction in the dropout rate of 2008-2009, 4.67 (48 students) This is very close to the North Carolina drop out rate of 3.75. Rates for Caswell County seem to have peaked during the 2003-2004 school year at 8.27 and have been declining since.

The table below shows the number of student applications for Free or Reduced lunch by site. Overall 66.89% of Caswell County Students are considered to be “needy,” whereas 53.86% of North Carolina Students are considered to be “needy.” The School with the highest amount of “needy” is Oakwood Elementary School in Yanceyville. Both local and state numbers have increased since the 2007 Community Health Assessment. In addition, there has been a shift from the applications for reduced to free.

| North Carolina Department of Public Instruction Child Nutrition Services | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Free and Reduced Application Data By Site | | | | | |
| Public School Year-to-Date Data 2010 - 2011 | | | | | |
| Provided by: Operational Accounting Section - Financial Services | | | | | |
| Site Name | ADM | Applications | | Needy % | Grade Level |
| | | Reduced | Free | | |
| Bartlett Yancey High | 835 | 64 | 399 | 55.45% | 09 12 |
| North Elementary | 460 | 27 | 310 | 73.26% | K 05 |
| N L Dillard Middle | 662 | 57 | 381 | 66.16% | 06 08 |
| Oakwood Elementary | 379 | 27 | 289 | 83.38% | K 05 |
| South Elementary | 347 | 20 | 215 | 67.72% | K 05 |
| Stoney Creek Elementary | 197 | 11 | 129 | 71.07% | K 05 |
| Sponsor Totals: | 2,880 | 207 | 1,723 | 66.98% | |

School Health

Caswell County Schools employs four, state-funded school nurses, which equals a 1:720 nurse to student ratio. This is lower than the nationally recommended 1:750 nurse to student ratio. The Caswell Nursing program began seven years ago with two nurses. As additional funding has become available the nursing staff has increased. The School Nursing program has implemented a school health program that has positively impacted the health of Caswell County students, faculty, and staff.

In addition, the Caswell County Schools has an active School Health Advisory Council (SHAC). The SHAC was created as a result of the Healthy Active Child Policy by the State Board of Education. The SHAC continues to analyze components of school health and implement policies and procedures to improve health in these areas. A list of SHAC members can be found in Appendix C.

Continuing education is conveniently available in Caswell County at the Piedmont Community College Caswell Site. In addition to traditional college-level courses, PCC in Caswell can design and offer worker training programs for any type of industry. The college is also recognized for excellence in Criminal Justice and Emergency Medical Training programs. In addition, they operate a center for training film production camera operators, electricians, set carpenters, and other film technicians through their Motion Picture Production Technology Program, which draws students from throughout North Carolina and other states.



Section IV: Health Information

Environmental Health
Physical Health
Population
Pregnancy Related Statistics
Causes of Death
Access to Care

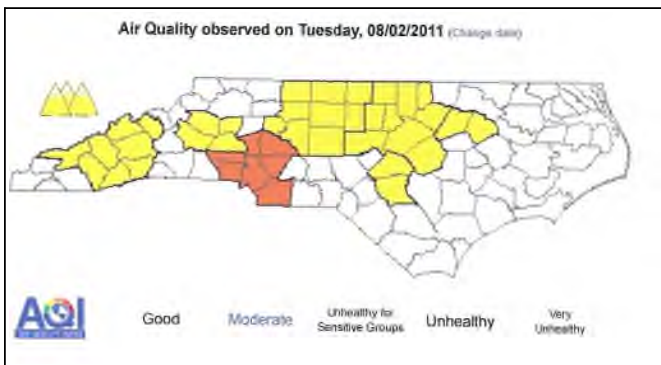


Environmental Health

“Environmental concern is now firmly embedded in public life: in education, medicine and law; in journalism, literature and art.” ~ *Barry Commoner*

The Caswell County Health Department provides a broad range of services that protect and promote the environmental health of Caswell County residents. Environmental Health Specialist provide education and consultation to the public, investigate complaints, and provide management and leadership for special community projects that involve environment issues. One of the core values of the Caswell County Health Department is sanitation – to work to ensure food safety, clean drinking water, clean air and a safe environment to county residents.

Air Quality



The Air Quality Index (AQI) indicates how clean or polluted the air is and what associated health effects might be of concern to those with certain health issues. The AQI focuses on health effects people may experience within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health. Ground-level ozone and airborne particles are the two pollutants that pose the greatest threat to human health in this country.

The maps show changes in Air Quality over the year. In the Spring of 2011 (March) the AQI was good with Ozone AQI for the Triad region at 44 and the particle pollution at 34. By August the Ozone AQI had increased to 77 and the particle pollution was 60 bringing it to Code Yellow- moderate level. In

November the status had returned to Code Green, or “good” status, with an Ozone AQI of 39 and particle pollution back down to 37.

Water Quality

The Caswell County Environmental Health's Water Quality Program oversees the construction, repair, and abandonment of water supply wells in Caswell County and provides services to the public, well contractors, and pump installers. Among these services are:

- **Water Sampling** from new and repaired wells to analyze for potentially harmful bacteria and other contaminants.
- **Well Permits** for all well installations and repairs.
- **Site and Well Inspections** require the Environment Health Specialists to work with the public and well contractors to establish an appropriate location for a well and perform inspections throughout construction.
- **On-site Well Repair** consultation to determine well deficiencies and oversee the repair process. Environmental Health Specialists use a special camera that enables them to better determine the cause of any problems inside existing wells, immediately giving the specialists a picture of the well and any abnormalities.
- The closing of unused or **abandoned water supplies** is closely regulated to prevent water contamination and eliminate safety hazards.

Since January 1, 2011 Caswell County Environmental Health Division has tested 50 samples for chemical contaminants. Fifty-four percent (54%) fell within the state recommended guidelines. Of the 46% that exceeded the state recommended parameters, the most common contaminants were Iron, Magnesium, and Manganese. Even at elevated levels, these chemicals do not typically lead to health problems.

Likewise, 148 water samples were tested for microbiological contaminants. Seventy-four percent (74%) were clean. Thirty-eight contained coliform bacteria. In most cases, coliforms themselves do not cause sickness, but their presence is used to indicate that other pathogenic organisms of fecal origin may be present. Of the 38 samples that tested positive for coliforms, none came back positive for fecal coliform.

Seventy-two samples were tested for nitrate/nitrite and all fell within the recommended parameters.

No trends were detected by microbiological or chemical results.

Wastewater Treatment

The Caswell County Environmental Health Division's On-Site Wastewater Program oversees site evaluations, issues permits, and conducts inspections to insure proper placement, design, construction, repair, monitoring, and abandonment of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Services within this program include:

- **Site evaluations** to determine the suitability of a site for the installation of an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system. Environmental Health Specialists design the

system, issue improvement permits and construction authorizations, inspect the installation of systems and issue operation permits for approved systems.

- A **system inspection** is required when any new construction is begun on a piece of property that has an existing septic system and/or well.
- Environmental Health Specialists evaluate **problems with existing septic systems** and provide possible solutions, as well as issue the permits required to repair the system.
- Since January 1, 2011 there have been 29 failing septic systems in Caswell county. Of these 24 systems have been repaired. (CCHD, 2001)

Big Sweep

The purpose of North Carolina's Big Sweep is to rid the environment of litter by promoting environmental education and coordinating an annual statewide cleanup. The mission is important because litter is a human health hazard when it attracts disease-carrying mosquitoes or rodents. As litter decomposes, it leaches chemicals into the groundwater. People are injured by accidentally stepping on broken glass or other litter. In addition, when wildlife mistake litter for food, it can suffocate them or clog their digestive tracts. Many will slowly stave to death because real food can't get past the debris they ate. Wildlife often become entangled in litter and once entangled, they are rarely able to free themselves, and they often attract to other wildlife to the same hazard. Lastly, litter hurts the economy. Businesses don't want to be located in trashy areas and tourists won't linger in trashy areas.

Big Sweep in Caswell is coordinated through the NC Cooperative Extension Services – 4H program. The following are the Big Sweep totals in Caswell County for years 2008 – 2011.

| Year | Workers | Miles | Bags | Pounds | Odd things found |
|------|---------|-------|------|--------|--|
| 2008 | 112 | 16.6 | 102 | 4,890 | Road sign (used for target practice); Old grill, Table setting, siding, Sofa, Excavator Tooth. Found 2,500 pounds of construction debris in one dump site. |
| 2009 | 30 | 4.3 | 45 | 1298 | |
| 2010 | 22 | 3.2 | 16 | 320 | 5 bags were recycled |
| 2011 | 42 | 6.4 | 72 | 2445 | Tire, Windshield, Vinyl Flooring |

Source: CES 4H, 2011)

Rabies

Rabies is an infectious viral disease that affects the nervous system of those infected. The virus is passed from the blood or saliva of the infected animal to humans, usually through a bite or saliva contact with an open skin wound. It almost always kills the animal or human that gets sick from it. There is no treatment once signs of the disease are evident. There are two types of rabies:

- Vicious or aggressive – the classic rabies presentation, drooling, growling, and attacks with sudden movement or sounds
- Dumb or Paralytic – the animal has trouble eating, drinking, and walking. Eventually the jaw and legs will be paralyzed before death.

Type and Amount of Animals that Tested Positive for Rabies in Caswell County, 2008-2011

| Animal Type | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (Jan-Oct) | Totals |
|-------------|------|------|------|----------------|--------|
| Raccoon | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Fox | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Skunk | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Totals | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 12 |

Source: DHHS, Veterinary Public Health 2011)

Lead Poisoning

Lead is a heavy metal that was previously used in the manufacturing of paint, plumbing pipes and solder, leaded gasoline, and many other products. When products containing lead deteriorate, tiny lead particles can contaminate homes and the environment. Regulations now limit the amount of lead used in paint, gasoline, and other products, but environmental lead pollution remains a health hazard.

Lead-based paint hazards arise from three sources: lead-based paint in poor condition, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil. The improper disturbance or removal of lead-based paint may result in the production of paint chips and dust which may contaminate a structure inside and out. Young children, under the age of six, are the most vulnerable to the dangers potentially caused by exposure to lead-based paint and associated lead in dust. Small children are particularly susceptible because of their hand-to-mouth activity. Children living in older deteriorated housing or children who are living in poverty are also at higher risk of lead exposure.

Most poisoned children have no apparent symptoms, and consequently, many cases go undiagnosed and untreated. Blood lead levels as low as 10 micrograms per deciliter are associated with harmful effects on children's learning and behavior. At higher levels, lead exposure is an acute condition and can have devastating health consequences including encephalopathy, seizures, coma, and even death. According to the Caswell County Environmental Health Division there were 3 cases of children with elevated levels of lead in their blood. Likewise, there were 3 cases in 2009. There were no cases in 2010 and so far none in 2011. When an elevated blood lead level is identified, Environmental Health Specialists investigate to determine lead hazards that may be present and made recommendations for remediation.



Physical Health

It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver. ~ *Mohandas Gandhi*

Health isn't just the body's well-being. Today's Physical Health is determined by a variety of factors including the environment, economics, genetics, mental and emotional health. Life expectancies have increased through the years and if chronic health conditions and risky behaviors are prevented or controlled individuals can reduce their “health age.”

Initial Considerations:

This section of Caswell County’s Community Health Assessment is a review of population and health statistics that were compiled by the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics and the US Census Bureau. While these data provide useful and interesting information about Caswell County, it is important to remember that any statistics derived from small numbers must be interpreted carefully. Data can sometimes appear to indicate that major changes have taken place while in reality it is just a random fluctuation within a small population. For example, if only two events happen during one year and three happen the next year, this mathematically increases the event rate by 50% while it only involved one additional event.

Another situation that can lead to uncertainty in the data for Caswell County is that there is no hospital within our borders and there are only four medical providers. As a result of this, residents of the county go to hospitals and medical providers that are located within the surrounding counties, as well as across the state line in Danville, VA. Statistics about care provided in North Carolina are probably fairly accurate but data about the large amount of care provided in Virginia are probably quite limited.

Mortality

Mortality or death rates are often used as measures of health status for a population. The unadjusted death rate for Caswell County in 2009 was 946.1. This is higher than that of the state's rate of 820.1. This may be attributed to the fact that the county has an older population, decreased access to medical care, and poverty. However, Caswell's death rate is lower than that of surrounding counties Alamance, Rockingham, and Person. Likewise, it is lower than that of its peer counties.

Unadjusted Death Rates

| County | 2009 | 2005-2009 |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| North Carolina | 820.1 | 837.2 |
| Caswell County | 946.1 | 994.2 |
| Alamance County | 951.2 | 974.8 |
| Rockingham County | 1,141.7 | 1,157.6 |
| Person | 1,039.9 | 1,063.9 |
| Chowan (Peer County 1) | 1,154.0 | 1226.5 |
| Gates (Peer County 2) | 1,049.6 | 1,020.8 |
| Jones (Peer County 3) | 1,014.8 | 1,079.5 |

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, 2009

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death may vary depending on age, gender, and race. Throughout 2005-2009, Unintentional Injuries and Motor Vehicle Injuries were the leading cause of death in those younger than 40. Meanwhile, in those older than 40 chronic disease such as heart disease and cancer were the top leading causes of death. Meanwhile, the top two causes of death for male, female, white and minority were the same across the board – heart disease and cancer. After that, the causes of death varied, especially with regards to race.

| | Caswell (all) | % | Caswell (white) | % | Caswell (Black) | % |
|----|---|----------|------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | Heart Disease | 29.6 | Heart Disease | 25.3 | Heart Disease | 37.7 |
| 2 | Cancer | 22.9 | Cancer | 21.2 | Cancer | 26.0 |
| 3 | All other Unintentional injuries | 4.9 | All other Unintentional Injuries | 6.2 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 5.2 |
| 4 | Chronic Lower Respiratory diseases | 4.5 | Chronic Lower Respiratory diseases | 4.8 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 3.9 |
| 5 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 3.6 | Alzheimer's disease | 4.1 | All Other Unintentional Injuries | 2.6 |
| 6 | Alzheimer's | 3.1 | Motor Vehicle injuries | 3.4 | Diabetes Mellitus | 2.6 |
| 7 | Motor Vehicle Injuries | 2.7 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 2.7 | Pneumonitis (due to solids and liquids) | 2.6 |
| 8 | Diabetes Mellitus | 2.2 | Diabetes Mellitus | 2.1 | Septicemia | 2.6 |
| 9 | Pneumonitis (due to solids and liquids) | 1.8 | Intentional Self-Harm (suicide) | 2.1 | Alzheimer's Disease | 1.3 |
| 10 | Septicemia | 1.8 | Assault (homicide) | 1.4 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 1.3 |

Source: SCHS, 2009

According to data from the State Center for Health Statistics, Caswell County has higher age-adjusted mortality rates compared to North Carolina for years 2005-2009, for heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and motor vehicle injuries. Caswell's death rate is lower for other diseases. It is important to remember that rates based on fewer than 20 cases are unstable and have been suppressed (indicated by N/A).

Mortality Rate (Deaths per 100,000)

| Cause of Death | Caswell | NC |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Diseases of Heart | 224.3 | 191.7 |
| Cancer (Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung) | 59.2 | 57.0 |
| All Other Unintentional injuries | 24.3 | 28.6 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory | 45.5 | 47.0 |

| Cause of Death | Caswell | NC |
|--|---------|------|
| Cerebrovascular Diseases | 43.8 | 50.5 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| Motor Vehicle Injuries | 24.3 | 17.6 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 28.7 | 23.6 |
| Pneumonitis Due to Solids and Liquids | N/A | N/A |
| Septicemia | N/A | 13.8 |
| Colon, Rectum, and Anus Cancer | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Nephritis, Nephrosis, and Nephrotic Syndrome | 18.6 | 18.7 |

The chart below depicts the age-adjusted mortality (death) rates for Caswell County and North Carolina. These figures compare rates for white and black and male and female.

Caswell County's Leading Causes of Death for Residents Race-Specific and Sex-Specific Age-adjusted Death Rates (Rates per 100,000) for 2005-2009

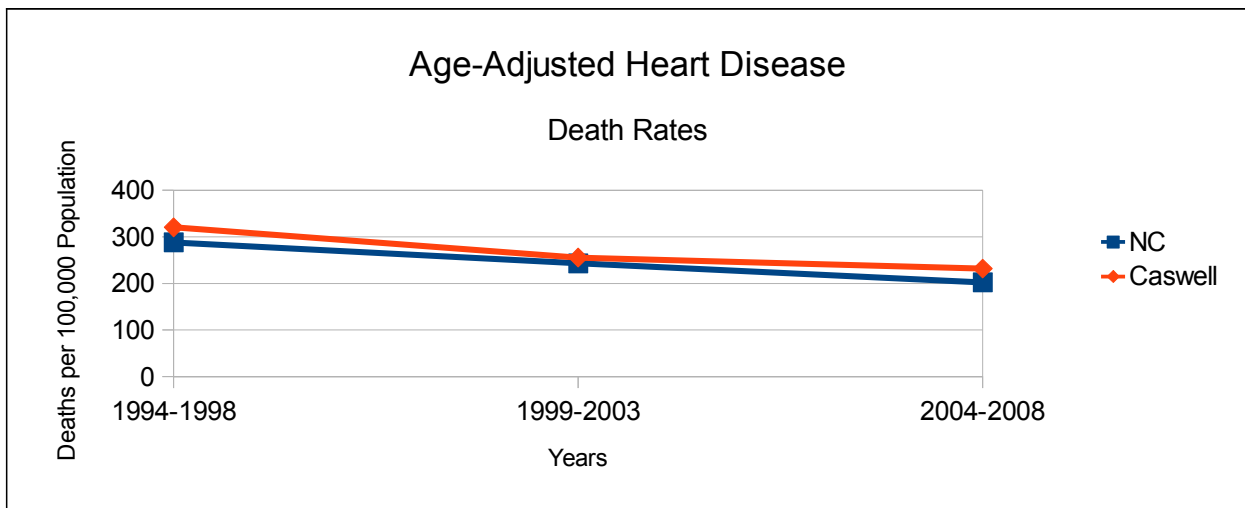
| Leading Cause of Death | White | | Black | | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC |
| Diseases of the Heart | 210.6 | 184.1 | 251.7 | 229.5 | 271.2 | 244.9 | 186.1 | 151.9 | 224.3 | 191.7 |
| Cerebrovascular | 40.4 | 46.4 | 51.5 | 31.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 38.1 | 48.6 | 43.8 | 50.5 |
| Cancer – All sites | 169.7 | 179.8 | 229.9 | 218.1 | 270.3 | 235.3 | 131.6 | 152.5 | 189.2 | 185.6 |
| Colon, Rectum, & Anus Cancer | N/A | 15.2 | N/A | 23.0 | N/A | 19.9 | N/A | 13.9 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Pancreas Cancer | N/A | 10.0 | N/A | 14.8 | N/A | 21.1 | N/A | 9.7 | N/A | 10.8 |
| Trachea, Bronchus, Lung | 61.5 | 57.7 | 55.6 | 55.0 | 96.5 | 78.6 | 31.5 | 41.5 | 59.2 | 57.0 |
| Breast | N/A | 12.2 | N/A | 18.8 | N/A | 0.3 | N/A | 23.5 | N/A | 13.4 |
| Prostate | N/A | 7.7 | N/A | 19.6 | N/A | 25.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9.6 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 24.2 | 18.4 | N/A | 49.0 | N/A | 27.3 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 28.7 | 23.6 |
| Pneumonia & Influenza | N/A | 19.4 | N/A | 19.2 | N/A | 22.6 | N/A | 17.4 | N/A | 19.4 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | 53.9 | 50.6 | N/A | 30.1 | 55.0 | 57.1 | 37.6 | 41.0 | 45.5 | 47.0 |
| Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis | N/A | 9.3 | N/A | 8.1 | N/A | 12.9 | N/A | 5.8 | N/A | 9.1 |
| Septicemia | N/A | 12.2 | N/A | 21.3 | N/A | 15.1 | N/A | 12.8 | N/A | 13.8 |

| Leading Cause of Death | White | | Black | | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC | Caswell | NC |
| Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis | N/A | 15.0 | N/A | 36.8 | N/A | 22.4 | N/A | 16.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries | 26.3 | 17.8 | N/A | 17.0 | 34.9 | 25.6 | N/A | 10.1 | 24.3 | 17.6 |
| All Other Unintentional Injuries | 43.2 | 30.8 | N/A | 21.7 | 44.0 | 38.4 | N/A | 20.1 | 34.9 | 28.6 |
| Suicide | N/A | 14.0 | N/A | 4.9 | N/A | 19.5 | N/A | 5.3 | N/A | 12.0 |
| Homicide | N/A | 4.2 | N/A | 15.6 | N/A | 10.8 | N/A | 3.2 | N/A | 7.0 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 30.7 | 29.1 | N/A | 25.1 | N/A | 22.3 | 32.4 | 31.3 | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome | N/A | 1.2 | N/A | 15.5 | N/A | 5.9 | N/A | 2.7 | N/A | 4.2 |

Source: NC-SCHS, 2011

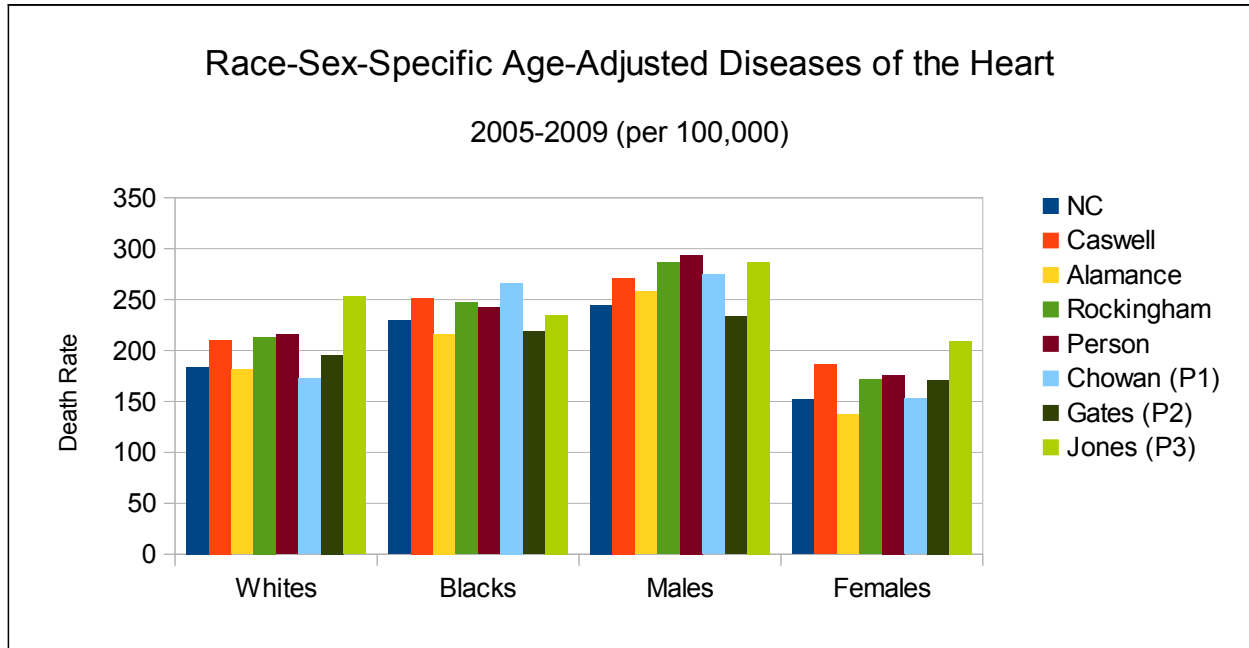
Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease is a broad term used to describe a variety of diseases that affect the heart or blood vessels. Coronary artery disease, heart attack, heart failure, high blood pressure, and stroke are all cardiovascular diseases. Cardiovascular disease is often related to preventable risk factors. For example, an unhealthy diet, smoking, lack of physical activity, and stress can all lead to atherosclerosis, which in turn can cause one or more types of cardiovascular disease.



In Caswell County, cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death for both men and women in 2009. Accounting for 26% of all deaths in Caswell County, cardiovascular disease killed 305 people during 2005-2009. In most cases, Caswell's deaths from cardiovascular disease

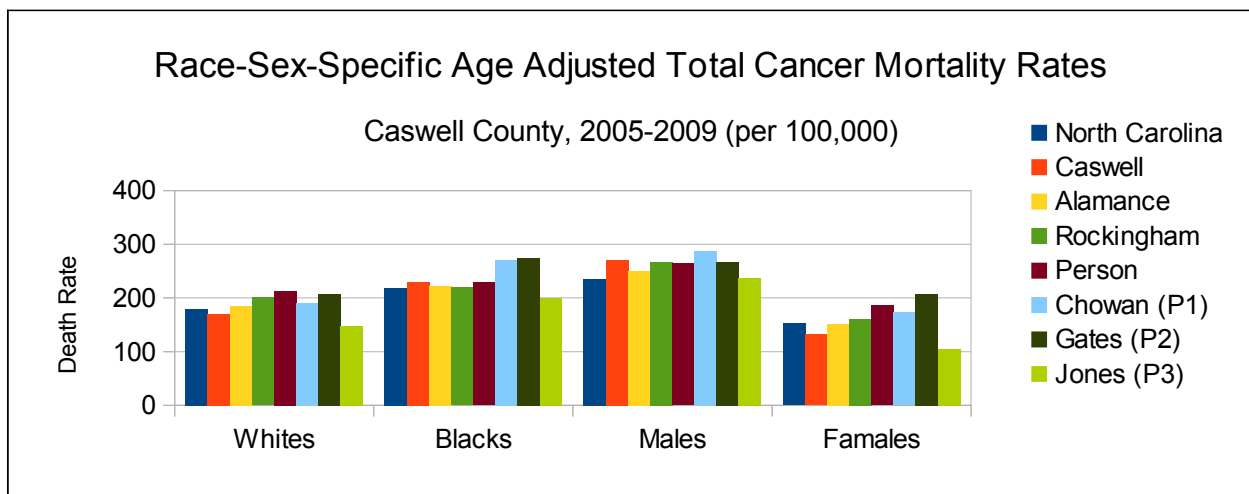
was lower than that of its surrounding counties and its peer counties (Source: NC-SCHS). The graph above indicates the trend for Heart Disease since 1994.

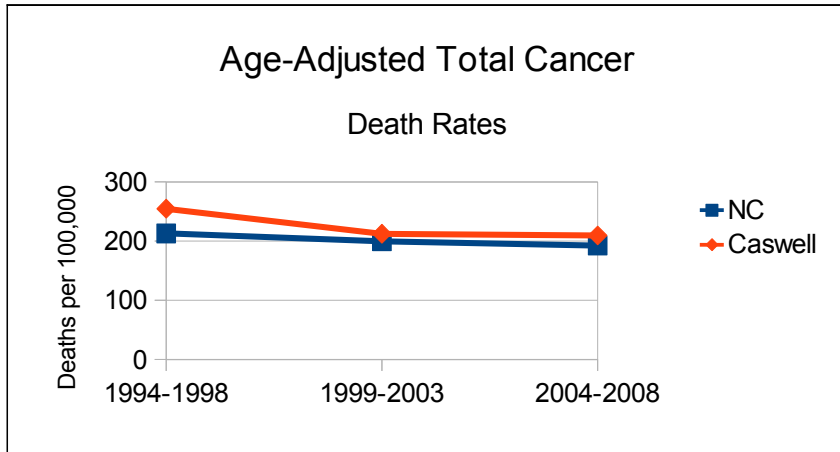


Cancer

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Caswell County and the United States. In 2005-2009, Caswell County had 271 deaths from Cancer, which resulted in a death rate of 189.2. This is slightly higher than the North Carolina death rate of 185.6.

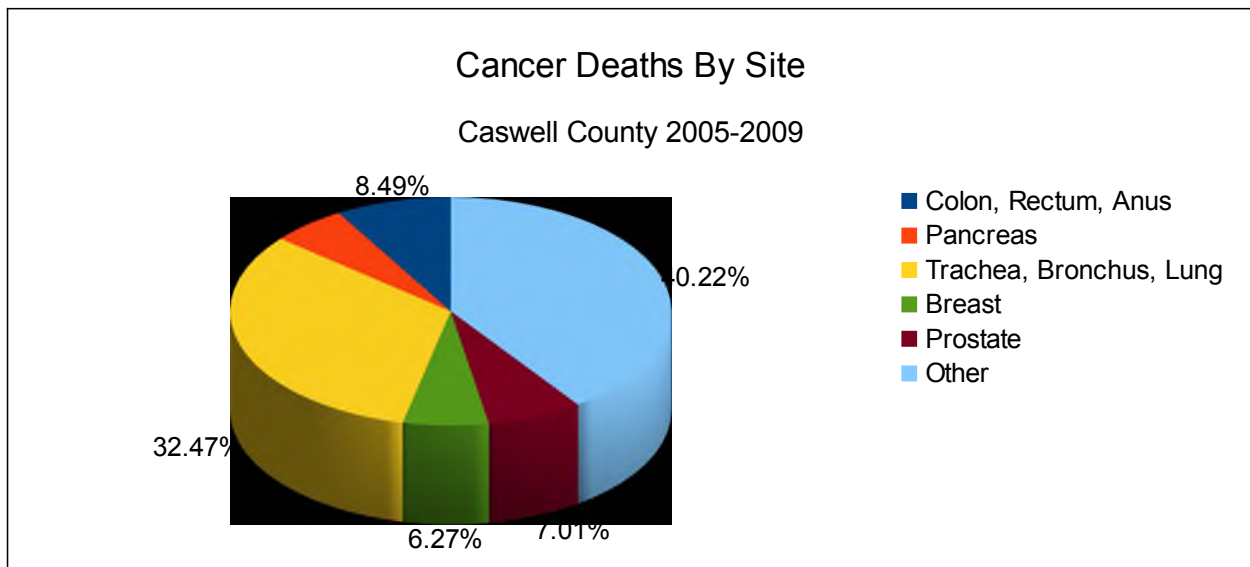
“Cancer is a group of more than 100 different diseases, but all are characterized by uncontrolled by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer risk increases with age, and varies by gender and race. As the average age of the population increases, the incidence of cancer will increase as well. Currently in North Carolina, cancer is the leading cause of death for people under the age of 85. Cancer is expected to surpass heart disease and become the leading cause of death in North Carolina and the nation by the year 2015.” (NC Cancer Registry, 2009)





In Caswell County cancer is the leading cause of death for residents ages 40 – 64. The majority of cancer deaths occur at five sites: lung, colon, female breast, prostate, and pancreas. As noted in the chart below, Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung Cancer has the highest deaths for those five sites previously mentioned.

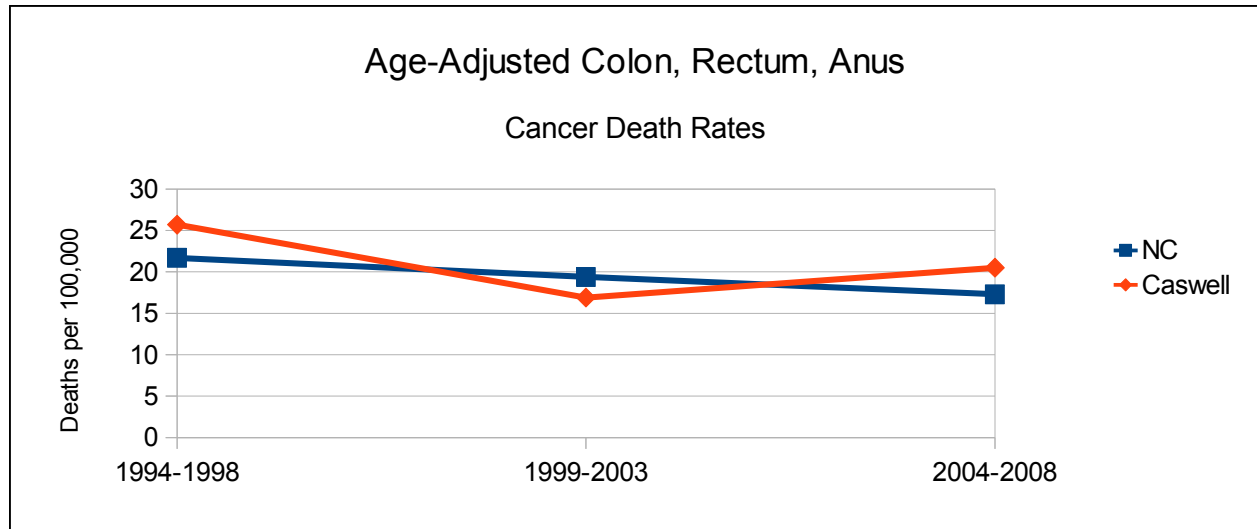
More than 60 percent of all cancers are preventable because they are related to personal lifestyle or environmental factors, such as diet and smoking. Unpreventable factors such as age, gender, and family history of a specific cancer are also associated with the development of cancer and aid in the identification of people at high risk. The graph above shows the Cancer trends since 1994.



Colon and Rectal Cancer

Colon and rectal cancers or colorectal cancer, develops in the lower part of the digestive system. Before the cancer develops, growth tissue or a polyp attaches itself to the inner lining of the colon or rectum. These polyps are often non-cancerous although certain types can turn into cancer. From the time the first cells start to grow, it usually takes several years for polyps to develop into colorectal cancer. Regular colorectal cancer screening can, in many cases, prevent colorectal cancer altogether. This is because some polyps, or growths, can be found and removed before they have the chance to turn into cancer. Screening reduces mortality by decreasing incidences and by detecting cancers earlier, in treatable stages. (ACS, 2008)

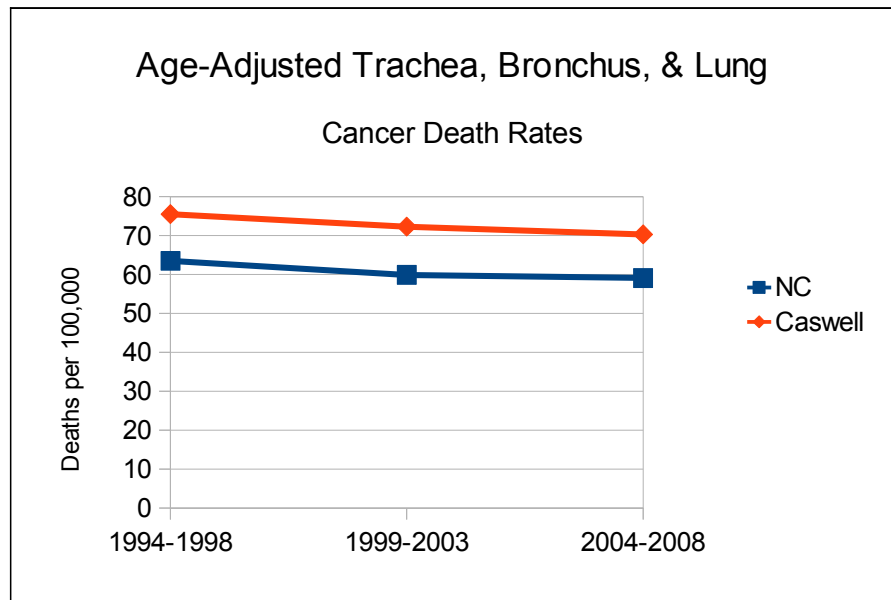
Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer found in men and women in the United States. The death rate for colorectal cancer has been declining over the past two decades, thanks to more effective screening methods that allow for the detection and removal of polyps before they become cancerous.



Lung Cancer

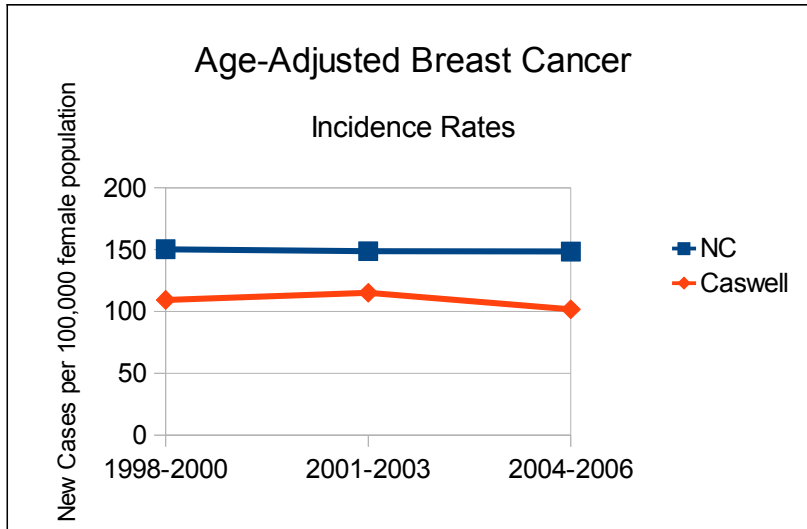
Lung cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cancer cells in one or both lungs. As abnormal cells grow, the cells can form tumors and impede the function of the lung. Lung cancer accounts for more deaths than any other cancer in both men and women. An estimated 156,940 deaths or about 27% of all cancer deaths, are expected to occur in 2011. Since 1987, more women have died each year from lung cancer than from breast cancer. “Gender differences in lung cancer mortality patterns reflect historical differences in uptake and reduction of cigarette smoking between men and women over the past 50 years.” (ACS, 2011)

Of the cancer deaths in Caswell County over 30% are from Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer. While the American Cancer Society reports that the death rates are decreasing, it is a slow decline. This is perhaps because there is not an effective early screening tool as with other cancers. The chart above shows the trend in Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung cancer since 1994.



Breast Cancer

Breast Cancer begins in breast tissue. An estimated 39,970 breast cancer deaths, mostly in women, are expected in 2011. Breast cancer ranks second as a cause of cancer death in women, after lung cancer. Death rates for breast cancer have steadily decreased in women since 1990,



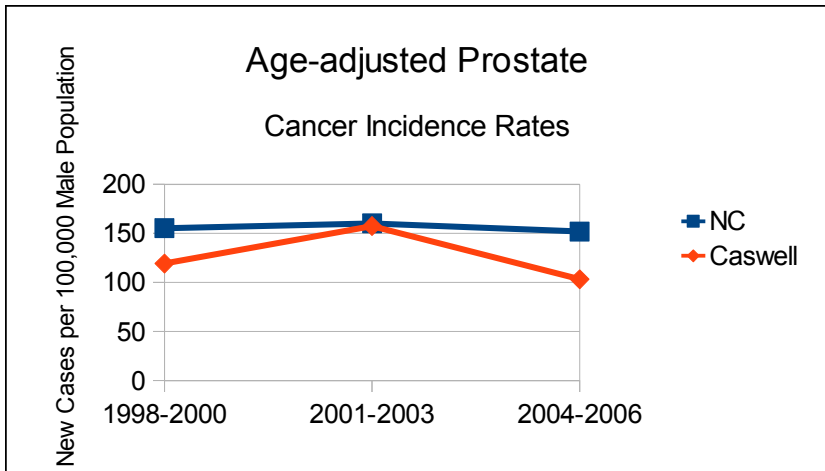
with large decreases in women younger than 50 than in those 50 and older. The decrease in breast cancer death rates represents progress in earlier detection, improved treatment, and more recently, decreased incidence. (ACS, 2011)

In 2005-2009 Caswell County has had a total of seventeen deaths – all women. Of those seventeen eight were white and nine were African American. The chart above

shows that new cases of Breast Cancer has decreased in Caswell County, even as the state has remained steady.

Prostate Cancer

The prostate is a gland found only in men. It's the size of a walnut and is located below the bladder and in front of the rectum. Nearly all prostate cancers start in the gland cells and grow slowly. Typically there are no symptoms in the early stages of prostate cancer. With an estimated 33,720 deaths in 2011, prostate cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer death in men. Prostate cancer death

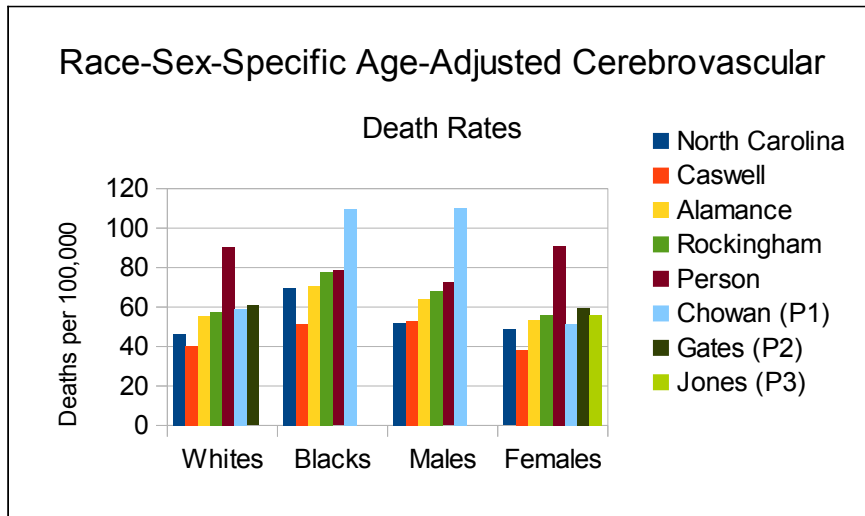


rates have been decreasing since the mid-1990s in both African Americans and whites. Although death rates have decreased more rapidly among African American than white men, rates in African Americans remain more than twice as high as those in white. (ACS, 2011). More than 90% of all prostate cancers are discovered in the early stages and the survival rates for these patients who are diagnosed early are 100%.

In Caswell County during 2005-2009 there were 19 deaths in Caswell County. Five deaths were whites and 14, almost three times as many, were African American. While these numbers are small, when compared to the state, it does support the statement above.

Cerebrovascular Disease

Cerebrovascular disease is a disease of the blood vessels and, especially, the arteries that supply the brain. Cerebrovascular disease is usually caused by atherosclerosis and can lead to a stroke.



A stroke is most often caused by disease in the blood vessels and, especially the arteries that supply the brain. Deaths caused by cerebrovascular disease are lower in Caswell County than that of its surrounding counties and peer counties.

Diabetes

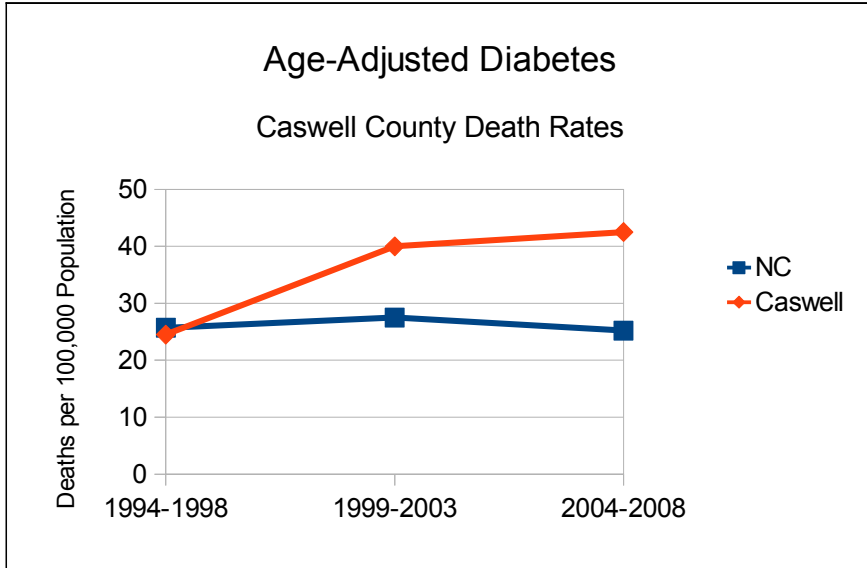
“Diabetes mellitus” refers to a group of diseases that

affect how the body uses blood glucose, commonly called blood sugar. Sometimes the body does not produce enough insulin, or the cells become resistant to insulin, the hormone that allows sugar to enter cells where it is used as energy. If uncontrolled, severe complications can cause blindness, limb amputation, kidney disease, and increased risk for heart attack and stroke. Certain populations are at increased risk for diabetes including older adults, those who are overweight and minorities. There are three different types of diabetes.

Type 1 Diabetes is also known as juvenile, or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. In Type 1 diabetes the immune system – which normally fights harmful bacteria or viruses – attacks and destroys the insulin-producing cells in the pancreas leaving little or no insulin. Type 1 is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic susceptibility and environmental factors, though it is still unclear what those factors may be. Type 1 is not preventable.

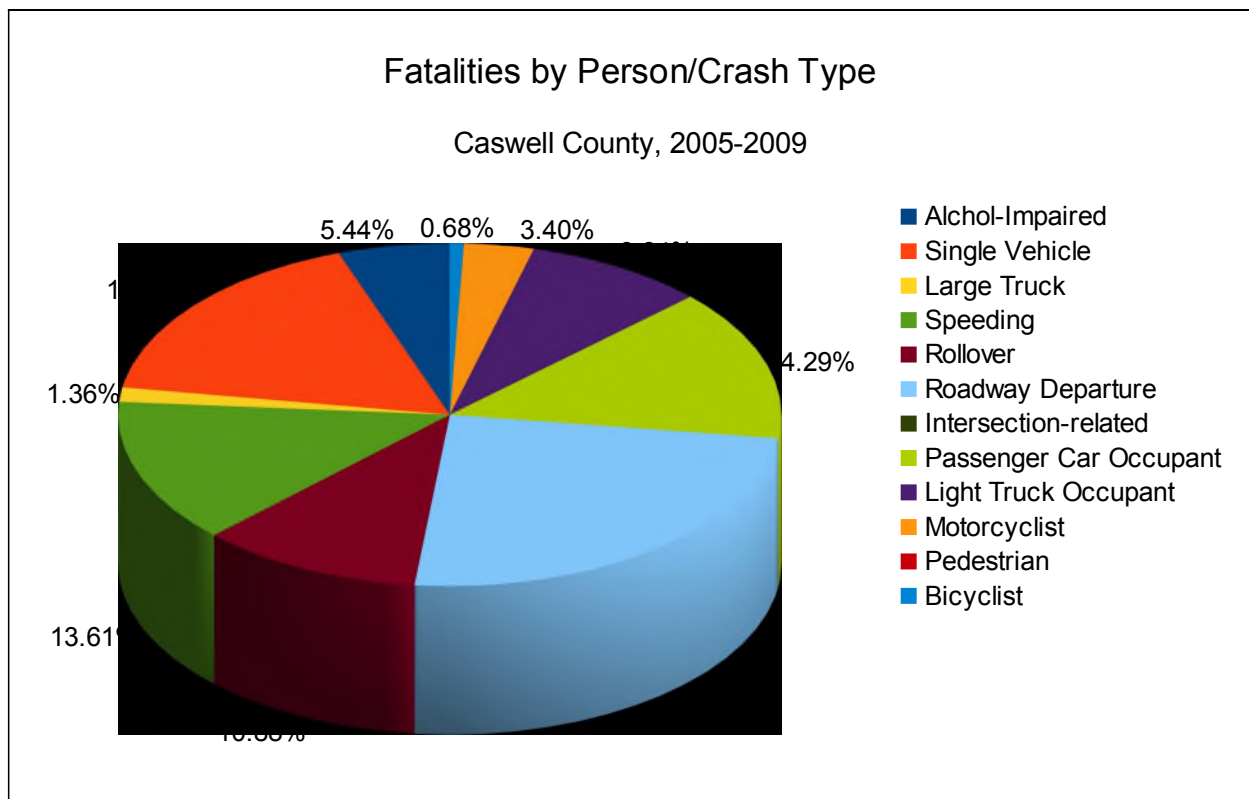
Type 2 Diabetes, or adult onset, is the most common form of diabetes. It occurs when cells become resistant to the action of insulin, and the pancreas is unable to make enough insulin to overcome this resistance. The blood sugar then builds up in the bloodstream. It is uncertain why this happens, although just as with Type 1 it is believed to be the result of genetic and environmental factors. Being overweight is strongly linked to the development of Type 2 diabetes, but not everyone with Type 2 is overweight.

Gestational diabetes occurs during pregnancy. In pregnancy the placenta produces hormones to sustain the pregnancy. These hormones make cells more resistant to insulin. As the placenta grows larger in the second and third trimesters, it secretes more of these hormones – making it harder for insulin to do its job. Normally, the pancreas responds by producing enough extra insulin to overcome this resistance. Sometimes, however, the pancreas cannot keep up causing too little glucose in the cells and too much in the bloodstream. If gestational diabetes is not treated, the unborn baby can produce too much insulin and store extra fat, causing the baby to be at a higher risk for breathing problems or low blood sugar at birth.



In Caswell County the death rates from diabetes climbed from 1994 – 2006 and were considerably higher than the state death rates. In 2009, however, the numbers paint a different picture. Diabetes has fallen to number eight on the leading causes of death for Caswell. There were a total of 39 deaths attributed to Diabetes – 18 were men and 21 were women. Twenty-two of the deaths were among

whites, while 17 were among African Americans. In 2009, there 43 cases of inpatient hospitalizations because of diabetes. The average stay was 3.9 days. The average charge per case was \$16,183 in Caswell County, and total charges for all cases was \$695,880.

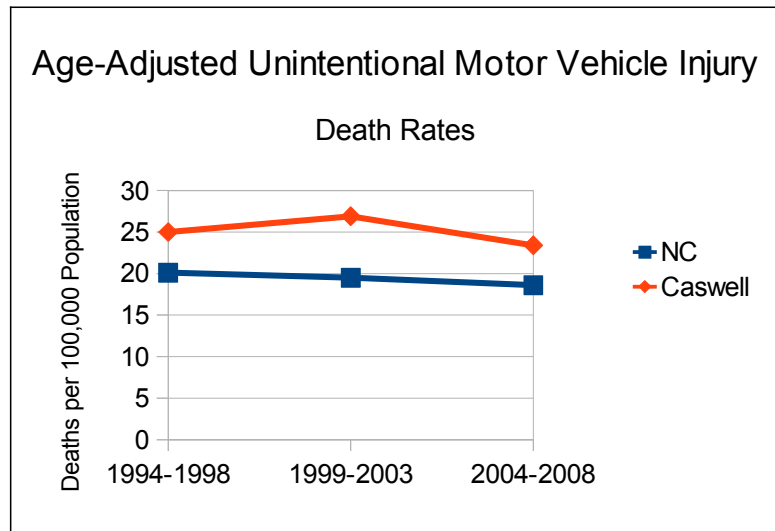


Motor Vehicle Injuries

Unintentional motor vehicle injuries are the seventh leading cause of death in Caswell County, however, among residents ages twenty to thirty-nine it is the second leading cause of death. The

chart above shows the type and percentage of fatalities in Caswell County and North Carolina from 2005-2009. The biggest percentage of crashes was the result of a Roadway Departure Involved Crash Fatality.

When reviewing the age-adjusted unintentional motor vehicle injury death rates for trends, it appears the rate is decreasing. Motor vehicle fatalities peaked in 2007 and have been declining since. Fifty-six percent of passenger vehicle occupant fatalities were unrestrained.



All Other Unintentional Injuries

Despite improvements over the past decades, unintentional injuries remains in the top leading

causes of death ranking at number three for Caswell County. Although injuries are preventable, there were 44 deaths in Caswell County during 2005-2009 (NC-SCHS, 2011). Injury death rates vary according to gender, socioeconomic status, and environment. Males experience disproportionately higher injury rates, with male to female rate ratios as high as 10:1 for some types of injuries. Lower income and rural areas have especially higher death rates associated with motor vehicle crashes, fire, firearms, and drowning (Demby, 2007).

Caswell County's 2005-2009 age-adjusted death rate from all other unintentional injuries of 34.9 per 100,000 population is higher than the state's rate of 28.6.

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's is a disease that causes brain cells to degenerate and die leading to a steady decline in memory and mental function leading to a progressive loss of intellectual and social skills. The loss is severe enough to interfere with day-to-day life. Alzheimer's disease has crept into the number six position of Caswell's top leading causes of death. Caswell's age-adjusted death rate from Alzheimer's disease is 28.0, just slightly below the state's rate of 28.3.

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the lungs' airways causing constriction in response to environmental irritants. When air tubes tighten, it becomes hard to breathe causing a breathing problem or an asthma attack. Asthma attacks are not all the same; some are worse than others. In a severe asthma attack the airways can close or become plugged with mucus, not allowing oxygen to enter the bloodstream and reach vital organs. People can die from severe asthma attacks (ALA, 2011). As seen in the table below, asthma appears to be less of a problem in Caswell County than in the surrounding counties and in the state as a whole.

2009 Hospitalizations Due to Asthma (per 100,000 population) by Age Group

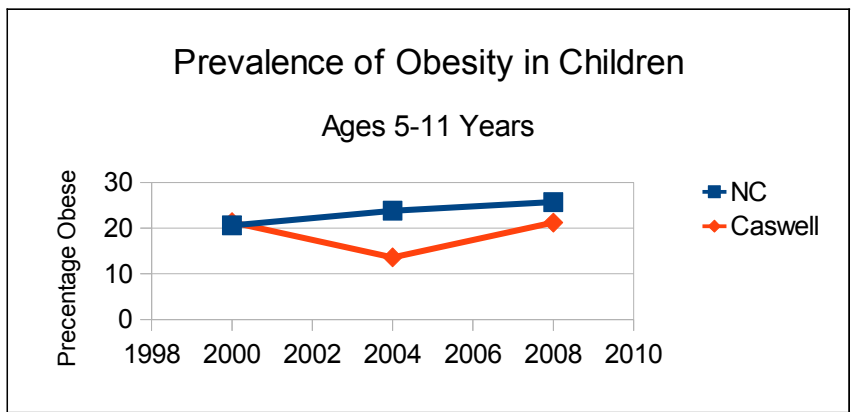
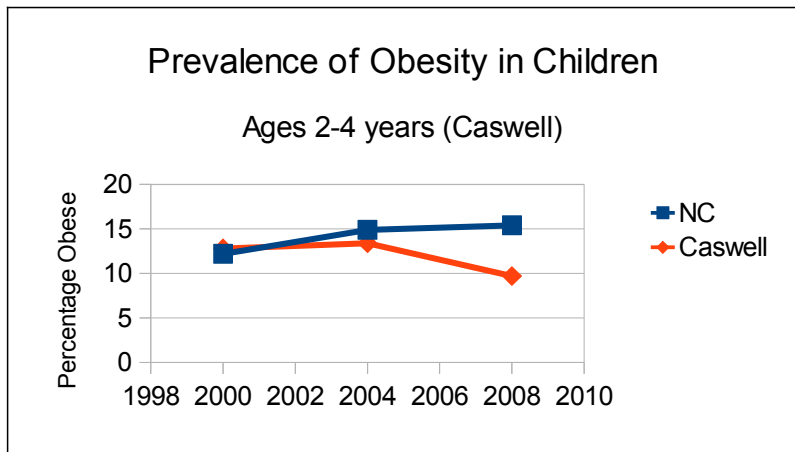
| County | Number of Hospitalizations | Rate of Hospitalizations | Ages 0-14 | Rate of 0-14 |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| North Carolina | 10,986 | 117.1 | 3,228 | 175.0 |
| Caswell | 12 | 50.9 | 1 | 26.8 |
| Alamance | 137 | 92.4 | 51 | 176.4 |
| Rockingham | 206 | 224.2 | 43 | 256.7 |
| Person | 59 | 154.2 | 9 | 127.9 |
| Chowan (P1) | 22 | 148.5 | 1 | 36.8 |
| Gates (P2) | 6 | 50.8 | 1 | 47.6 |
| Jones (P3) | 17 | 167.5 | 6 | 381.9 |

Source: NC-SCHS, 2011

Overweight and Obesity

Obesity and overweight are major risk factors for health problems in North Carolina and the United States. At no other time in our history have we had the majority of our population affected by this epidemic. North Carolina has an adult obesity rate of 29 -30.9 percent, ranking it the 14th heaviest state in the nation in 2011, this is down from the 2010 ranking of number 10th heaviest state.

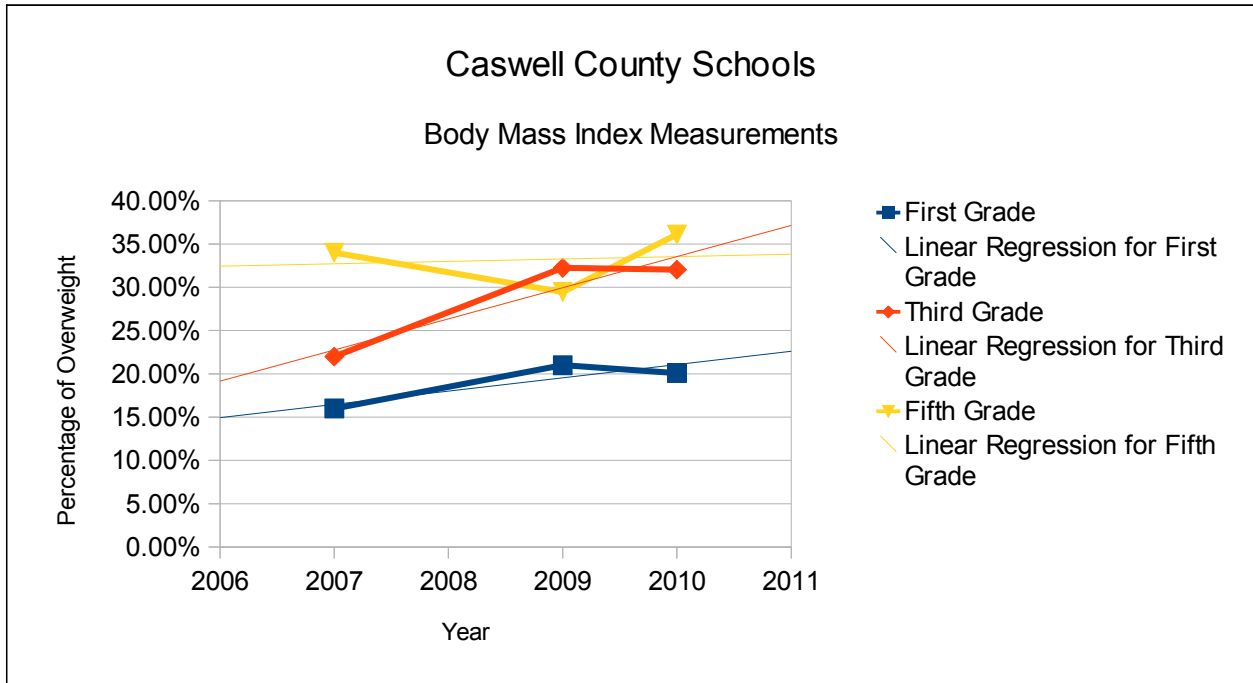
Obesity is not limited to adults; it also affects children. In Caswell County, 46% of children between the ages of 12 and 18 are overweight or obese; 46.5% of 5-11 year olds; and 28.6% of children ages 2 through 4.



The Caswell County School Nurses conducted Body Mass Index Screenings at the four elementary schools. The nurses sent home notices to the parents of first, third, and fifth-grade students. Parents were given the right to “opt” their child out of the BMI screening.

Body Mass Index for children is broken down into the following categories:

- Underweight equals BMI less than the 5th percentile
- Healthy Weight equals BMI from the 5th percentile up to the 85th percentile
- At Risk of Overweight equals BMI from the 85th to the 95th percentile
- Overweight equals BMI greater than or equal to the 95th percentile



According to 2010 measurements the percentage of first-grade students who are Overweight is **20%**. This is a slight decrease from the 2009 measurements, but still more than 2007's 16%. In third grade, **32%** of students screened were overweight. This, too, is a very slight decrease from the 2009 measures, but significantly higher than the 22% in 2007. In 2007 34% of screened students in fifth grade were overweight. This percentage decreased to 29% in 2009, but has sharply risen in 2010 going back up to **36%**. By comparison, the total percentage of Overweight children in Caswell County is **27.75%**. This is below the state obesity rate of 33.5 and the national rate of 31.7. However, it is still evident that the rate of overweight children in Caswell County is rising.



Oral Health

Oral Health means much more than healthy teeth; oral health is integral to general health. Residents cannot be healthy without oral health. Cavities and gum disease may contribute to many serious conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, respiratory disease, and premature and low-weight babies. Maintaining good oral health includes keeping teeth free of cavities and preventing gum disease. Poor oral health can affect appearances and self-esteem, and has been linked to sleeping problems, as well as behavior and developmental problems in children. Poor oral health can also affect the ability to chew and digest food properly.

Tooth decay affects more children in the U.S. than any other chronic infectious disease. Tooth decay affects more than one-fourth of United State's children aged 2-5 and half of those aged 12-15. Low-income children are hardest hit: about two-thirds of those aged 12-19 have had decay. It has been estimated that 51 million school hours per year are lost because of dental-related illnesses. Untreated cavities greatly affect a child's quality of life with pain, infection, absence from school and poor appearance (CDC, 2011).

Caswell County residents were surveyed about their dental health status and dental health behaviors in the state's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey, as part of the Piedmont Region. The survey responses indicate that 68.2% of adults in Piedmont Region (compared to 67.2 statewide) report they had visited a dentist within the last 12 months.

According to the NC DPH Oral Health Section the rate of 5th graders in Caswell County with untreated tooth decay in 2008 is 2.0, compared to the state rate of 4.0 and peer rate of 4.3. However, the same measure for Kindergarteners reveals a higher rate at 13.0 for Caswell. This is still lower than the state rate of 17.0 and peer rate of 23.0.



Infectious Disease

There are a total of 93 reportable communicable diseases in North Carolina. Caswell County Health Department's communicable disease staff investigates all reported communicable disease cases as directed by the North Carolina Communicable Disease Control Manual, North Carolina Tuberculosis Control Policy Manual, North Carolina Immunization Section's Management and Prevention of Vaccine Preventable Diseases, and the Hepatitis B Manual. Tuberculosis (TB), Hepatitis B, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever are the most frequently diagnosed (non-sexually transmitted) reportable communicable diseases in Caswell county.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) can either be active (TB disease) or latent (latent TB infection). Active TB disease is where a TB germ attacks the lungs and other parts of the body as well. People with active TB disease may spread the germ to other people. Latent TB infection is where a TB germ is dormant or inactive. If a person has latent TB infection, they cannot give it to others; however, the TB germ may become active or infectious at some point during the person's life (CDC, 2011).

The Table below shows five-year averages for TB cases in North Carolina, Caswell County and it's surrounding counties and peer counties.

TB Cases in 5-Year Averages 2006-2010

| County | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 5-YR Average |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| NC, Total | 374 | 345 | 335 | 250 | 296 | 320.0 |
| Caswell | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Alamance | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4.0 |
| Rockingham | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2.4 |
| Person | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1.2 |
| Chowan (P1) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Gates (P2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jones (P3) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 |

Source: DHHS, 2011

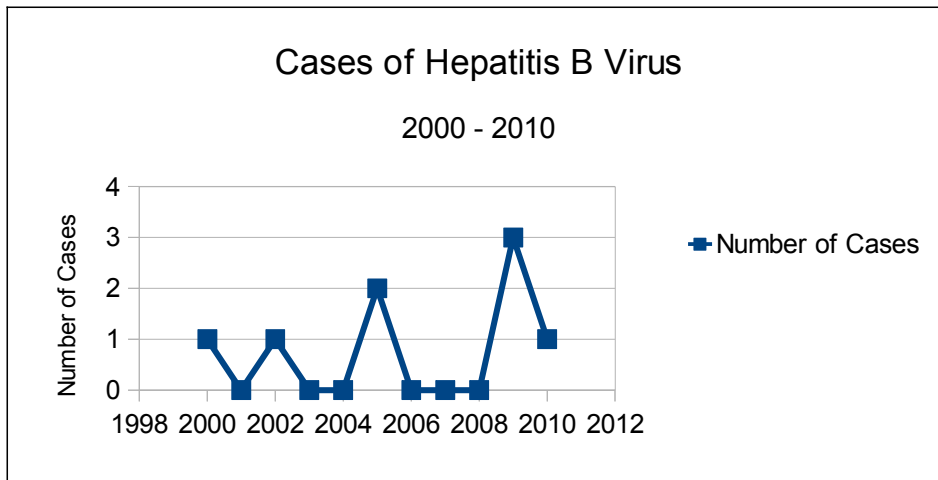
2011 TB Investigation

In 2011, a female resident from Durham County was hospitalized. She had a history of positive PPD (TB Skin Test) and a productive cough for three months, loss of appetite, shortness of breath and chest pain. Upon further test, she was diagnosed with TB.

While the patient did not live in Caswell County, she was employed here. Caswell County Health Department was responsible for conducting contact investigation at the patient's employer. There were 103 work contacts for the patient and the Health Department, with the help of the state's TB Control Branch, fully evaluated 95 contacts. Twelve of those tested positive for Latent TB and seven were started on treatment. Only one of those positive for TB lived in Caswell County. The others were residents of Durham County and fell under the jurisdiction of Durham County Health Department for treatment. The cost to Caswell County Health Department was over \$4,000, including staff time, mileage, and equipment used. The state reimbursed the health department \$3,000 and in addition covered the cost of the testing for the 95 contacts.

Hepatitis B

The Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is spread when blood or body fluids from an infected person enter



the body of a person who is not immune to the virus. HBV is spread by having unprotected sex with an infected person, sharing drug needles, needle stick injury by healthcare workers, or from an infected mother to her infant during birth.

Source: CCHD, 2011

Other Communicable Diseases

| Type of Disease | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| Campylobacter | 1 | 1 | |
| Legionellosis | | | 1 |
| Lyme's Disease | 1 | 4 | |
| Pertussis | | 1 | |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 1 | 8 suspected | |
| Salmonella | 3 | 1 | 3 |

Source: CCHD, 2011



Immunizations

Immunizations are one of the most effective ways people can prevent themselves from catching potentially serious diseases. Over the years, immunizations have saved millions of lives and prevented hundreds of millions of cases of disease (CDC, 2011). It is recommended that children receive the following doses of vaccine: 4 DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, & Pertussis), 3 Polio, 1 MMR (Measles, Mumps, & Rubella), 3 Hib (Haemophilus Influenzae Type b), 3 HepB (Hepatitis B) and 1 Varicella. This schedule for immunizations is referred to as 4:3:1:3:3:1 and should be completed by the time the child is two years old (24-months)

According to North Carolina Immunization Registry (NCIR) comparison of the 2009 versus the 2010 annual immunization rate assessment for children 24-35 months of age:

- **93%** of Caswell County Health Department patients had been immunized with the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series by age 24 months. This is higher than the NCIR Statewide Average Rate of 86% for local health Departments. Another **7%** of children were defined as “late up-to-date.” These children did receive their immunizations, but after they were 24 months old. This means that 100% of Health Department child health patients were immunized.
- Only 57% of non-Health Department children in Caswell County have received their 4:3:1:3:3:1 series by age 24 months. This is lower than the NCIR statewide rate of 63%. Another 6% of county children were “late up-to-date.” Of the county's children who have not been immunized, most (36%) were due to “Missed Opportunities”. 47 of the 92 children could have been brought up-to-date with one additional visit to their healthcare providers.

Other Immunizations

Since 2008, Caswell County Health Department has given 1,316 seasonal flu shots. Of these vaccines 34% were administered to adults and 46% were administered to children age eighteen and younger.

The 2009-2010 flu season was different because of the H1N1 (Swine) flu. This particular strain was not included in the regular seasonal flu vaccine. Therefore, the flu season required two different flu shots. The H1N1 vaccine supply was very limited in the beginning and criteria for who could receive the vaccine were selective. Caswell County Health Department worked with its community partners to vaccinate the population by setting up immunization clinics throughout the community. Caswell County School Nurses coordinated vaccine clinics in each of the county's schools, and several daycares also offered clinics for their children. Clinics for the general public were held at the health department and Providence Volunteer Fire Department. While under the direction of the health department, many community partners volunteered including Caswell Family Medical Center, Department of Social Services, North Village Pharmacy, Yanceyville Drug Company and others. By the end of the season, the health department administered 2,461 H1N1 vaccines.

In 2008 – 2011 the health department has administered 19 pneumonia vaccines to adults.



Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are generally acquired through sexual contact with an infected person. Some of these infections can also be transmitted non-sexually, such as from mother to infant during pregnancy or childbirth, or through blood transfusions or shared needles. There are three causes of STIs; bacteria, parasite, and viruses. There are more than 25 types of STIs, of which 18 are reportable to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, in addition to HIV and AIDS.

In Caswell County, there has been an increase in Chlamydia cases since 2008 when there were 33 cases to 2010 when there were 87 cases. So far in 2011 there have been 56 cases. Likewise, cases of gonorrhea have increased slightly from 29 cases in 2008 to 31 cases in 2010. So far in 2011 there have been 27 cases.

In 2010 there were 3 cases of HIV reported and one case of AIDS.



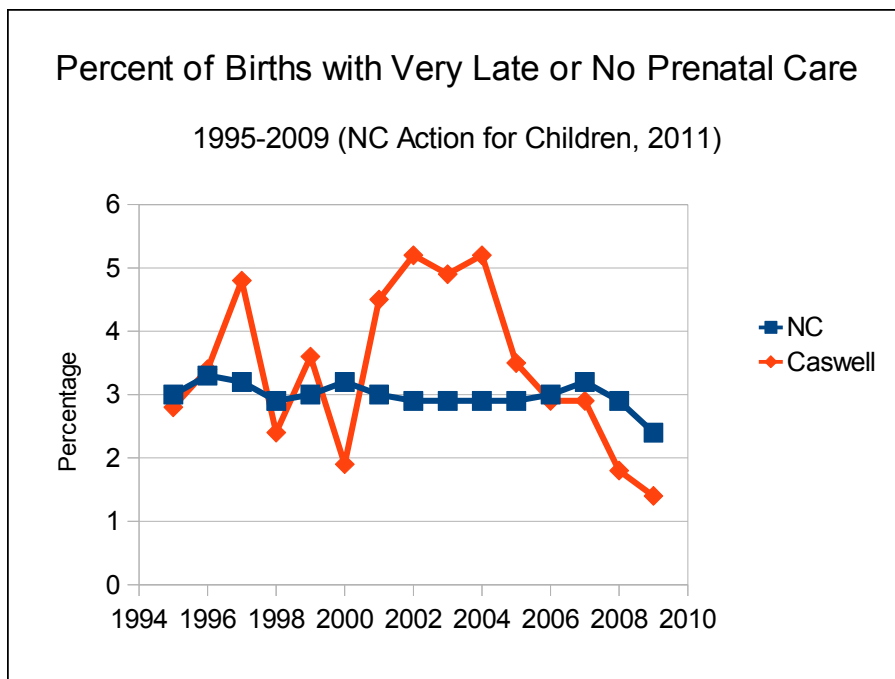
Maternal and Child Health

When children are healthy, they are more likely to succeed. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs help promote our children's success by identifying emerging and urgent health needs, while continuing to assure services like prenatal care, universal newborn screening, immunizations and health coverage. Collectively, MCH programs serve more than 27 million women, children, and youth across the country. That is more than 80% of infants, 50% of pregnant women, and 20% of children in the United States, making MCH a vital resource for families, especially those with special needs.

Pregnancy and Birth Rates

Prenatal care monitors the progress of a pregnancy and helps to identify potential problems before they become serious for either the mother or baby. All women need prenatal care because of its many benefits. Women who see a healthcare provider regularly during pregnancy have healthier babies, are less likely to deliver prematurely, and are less likely to have other serious problems related to pregnancy.

There were 1,110 live births from 2005-2009 in Caswell County. Of those, 764 (69%) were born to white women and 346 (31%) were born to minority women. In 2009, the rate of Caswell County women who did not have adequate prenatal care was 1.4%, lower than the state rate of 2.4%. (NC Action for Children, 2011). The graph to the right shows the trend over time.

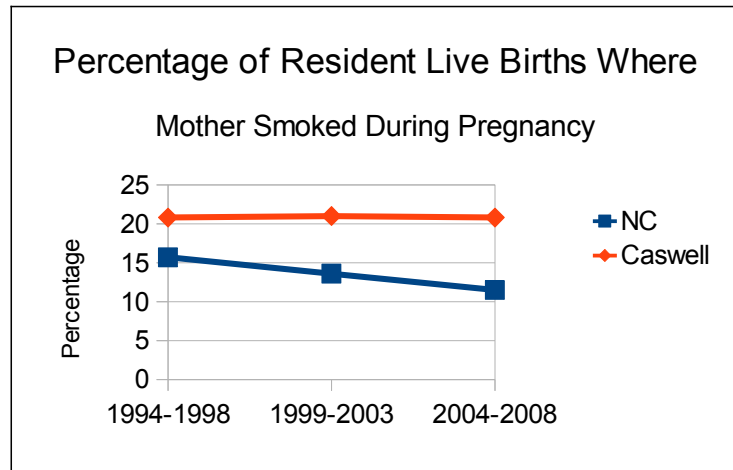


Pregnancy Risk Factors

Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy can harm both the mother and her unborn child. When a pregnant woman smokes, the baby gets less oxygen. Lack of oxygen can cause the unborn baby to grow more slowly and gain less weight in the womb. Pregnant smokers have a greater risk for miscarriages, still birth, and premature births. They also have a greater risk of complications such as placenta previa, which can cause excessive bleeding and premature labor. Babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy are at risk for having a lower than average birth weight,

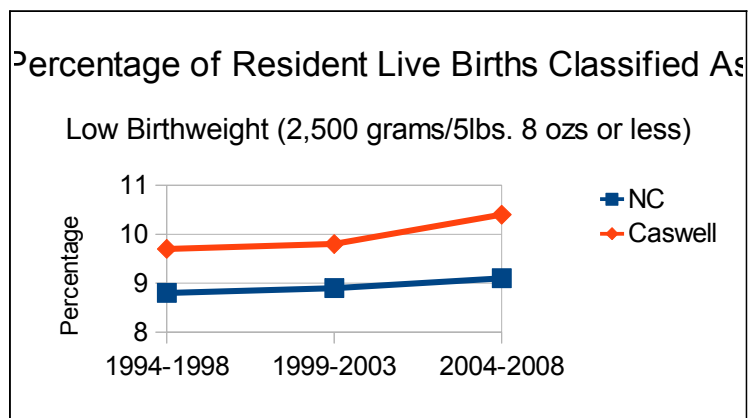
have a higher risk for health problems. Likewise, SIDS is more common among babies born to smokers.



Smoking among women during pregnancy continues to be a problem in Caswell County, with 244 (22%) who smoked during their pregnancy from 2005-2009. Since 1994, North Carolina has seen a decline in the number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy. The rate in Caswell County, however, has remained constant and has been consistently higher than the state rate.

Low Birth Weight and Prematurity

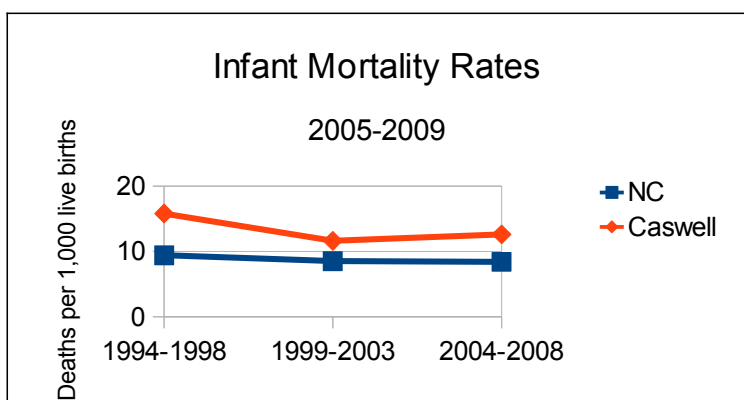
Babies born before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy are called premature or preterm. Very preterm birth is defined as birth before the 32nd week of pregnancy. Late preterm births are born between 34 and 36 weeks of gestation. Low-birth-weight is defined as babies weighing less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2,500 grams). Babies born prematurely or with low-birth-weight are often faced with challenges beginning at birth. These babies are more susceptible to infant mortality, birth defects, learning disabilities, developmental and behavioral problems and lasting physical and mental disabilities.



North Carolina's low birth weight rate in 2005-2009 was 9.1%. During that same time period, Caswell County had 113 (10.2%) low birth weight babies. Caswell county percentage of low-birth-weight infants continues to be slightly higher than the North Carolina rates and is also higher than the Healthy People 2020 objective of 7.8 percent. (Healthy People, 2011)

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as death occurring during the first year of life. Since 1975, the infant mortality rate in North Carolina has decreased 56 percent. The infant mortality rate for 2005-2009 is 13.9 deaths per

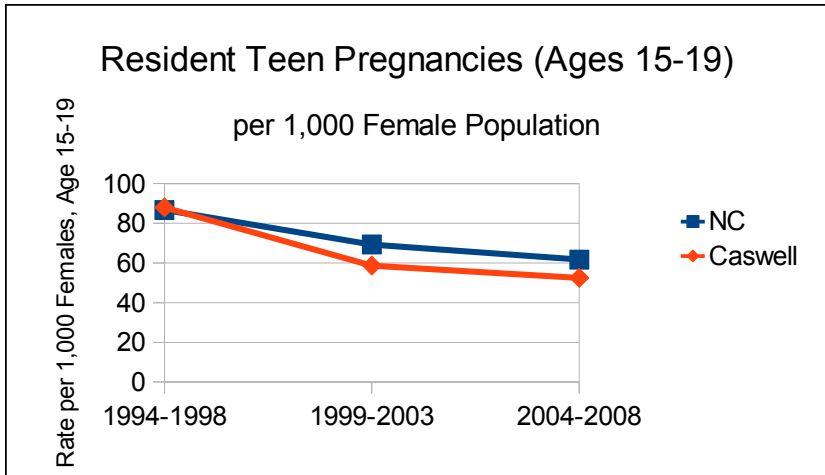


1,000 live births. In comparison, the the state's infant mortality rate was 8.3 deaths per 1,000 births. In Caswell County this equals 15 total infant deaths; 9 were white infant deaths and 6 were minority infant deaths.

Teen Pregnancy

North Carolina has made impressive strides in reducing teen pregnancy rate. While television shows have glamorized the life of teen moms, leading to the expectation that teen pregnancies would increase, resident teen pregnancies are actually trending down.

In 2009, Caswell County there were 208 live births. Of these births, none were to 10-14 year-olds and 28 were to 15-17 year-olds.

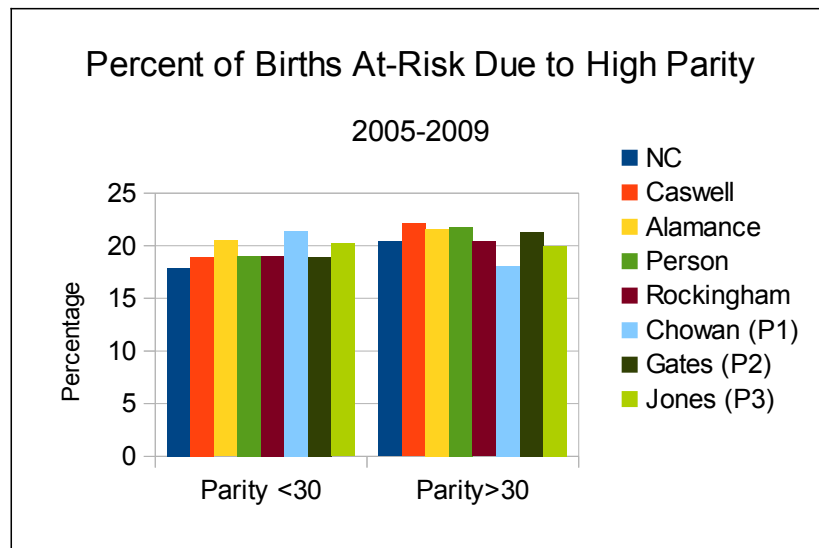


Abortion Rates

Caswell County reported a total of 43 induced abortions in 2009 among women ages 15-44. Of the 43 induced abortions 6 (14%) were for teenage girls, 11 (25%) were for women age 20 – 24, 12 (27%) were for women age 25-29, and 32% were for women thirty years and older.

Indicators of Need for Family Planning Services

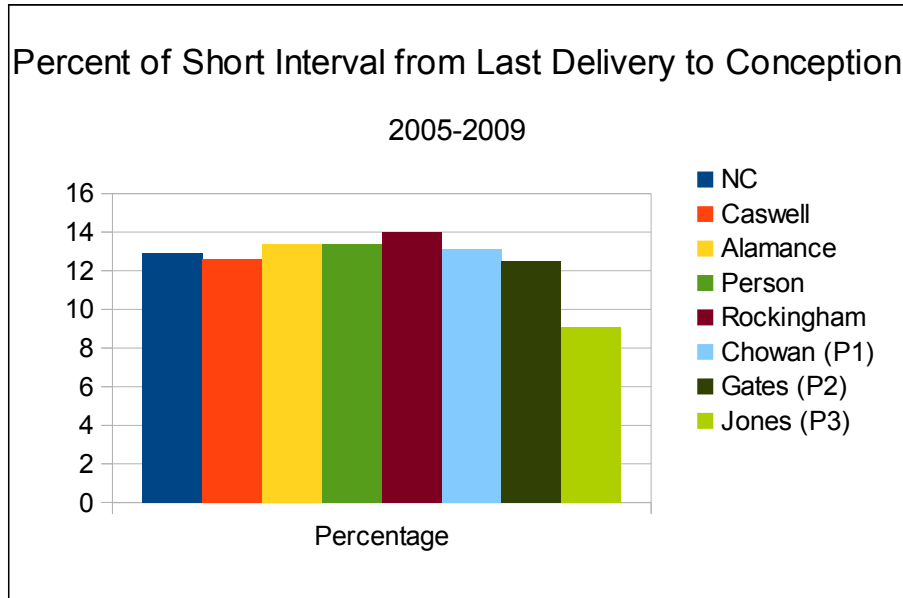
Staff of the Women's Health Section in the Division of Maternal and Child Health have identified two indicators that suggest the need for family planning services: Short (less than 6 months) interval from last delivery to conception, and number of births at risk due to high parity (number of children delivered) for age of mother (under 30 and over 30).



The chart below compares the number of at-risk live births due to high parity for Caswell County and compares it to its surrounding counties, peer counties, and the state. Caswell's rate for parity for women less than 30 years old is 18.9, slightly higher than the state rate of 17.9, but lower than or equal to neighboring counties and peer counties. Caswell's parity rate

for women older than 30 years old is 22.4 still higher than the state rate of 20.4. In addition, Caswell's rate in this category is slightly higher than the rates of surrounding counties and peer counties. This may indicated the need to increase family planning efforts in the over 30 population.

The figure below indicates the percentage of women who had an interval from last deliver to conception of six months or less. The percentage for Caswell is 12.6 which is slightly less than the state percentage of 12.9. It is also lower than the surrounding counties and most of the peer counties.





Access to Health Care

Caswell County experiences barriers in access to healthcare similar to those that are found in other rural and medically underserved areas. Access is affected by a variety of factors including availability of medical personnel and healthcare facilities, transportation, health insurance, language, and rising medical costs.

Medical Personnel

Caswell County has a lower rate of medical providers compared to North Carolina, with approximately one-third or less the number of nurses and physicians (rates are per 10,000 population). The county also has fewer primary care doctors, physician assistants, pharmacists and nurse midwives compared to statewide rates. The only discipline that is close in Caswell County compared to the state rate is Nurse Practitioners; Caswell's rate is 3.4 and NC's rate is 3.6. While surrounding and peer counties have higher rates for every discipline, they are also well below the state averages.

In 2009 Caswell County experienced an 37.5 increase in the supply of physicians by adding three doctors. It experienced a 100% increase in its supply of dentist by adding one dentist. And, Caswell gained two physical therapists.

Healthcare Facilities

Caswell County residents have access to limited number of healthcare facilities. Since Caswell County has no hospital, citizens are forced into other counties or Virginia when hospitalization or emergency care is required. As a result, many residents select healthcare providers based on hospitalization needs. Within the county there are four options for care, serving adults and children – Caswell County Health Department, Caswell Family Medical Center, Prospect Hill Community Health Center, and Yanceyville Primary Care.



Caswell County Health Department's mission is to protect the health and welfare of Caswell County citizens and to meet the county's health needs through direct services, assessment and evaluation, and community partnerships. Adult services include immunizations, screenings and monitoring for chronic diseases, physical exams, sexually transmitted infection clinics, family planning, and primary care. CCHD has a maternal health program for pregnant women in Caswell County. Services for children include immunizations, well child visits, and pediatric primary care. WIC services are available including breastfeeding support. In addition the health department offers Care Coordination for Children and Pregnancy Care Management programs. It also has a Home Health agency providing skilled nursing, physical therapy, and speech therapy. CCHD accepts a number of insurances and Medicaid. The Home Health Agency also accepts Medicare. While some services are provided for free based on funding from the state, a sliding-scale fee is available for those without insurance. CCHD is accredited by the North Carolina Accreditation for Local Health Departments and the Accreditation Commission for Health Care.



Caswell Family Medical Center
Dedicated to serving you.

Caswell Family Medical Center (CFMC) is a Community Health Center dedicated to providing quality healthcare to all segments of the community and surrounding areas. In 2011 CFMC became one of the

first ambulatory care centers in the United States to be designated by the Joint Commission as a Primary Care Medical Home. CFMC provides comprehensive medical services and education for the entire family, including routine and urgent care for all ages, prenatal care, family planning, as well as on-site laboratory and radiology services. CFMC offers a variety of “reduced fee” programs. In addition, CFMC partners with specialty care physicians to provide cardiology, general surgery, orthopedic, and oncology services at the Yanceyville facility. A Registered Dietitian also provides medical nutrition therapy and counseling as well as providing information to the community.



Prospect Hill Community Health Center opened its doors in 1970. It was the first Community Health Center in North Carolina. The clinic offers child, teen, adult and senior healthcare, women's health, wellness, prenatal care and family planning. Physical exams, chronic illness management, immunizations, flu shots. In addition, they can handle minor trauma incidents and have laboratory and pharmacy services on-site. Medical staff are on-call 24 hours a day. The center

also has a dental clinic for adults and children. In addition, support services are available in the form of care management, social workers, crisis intervention, community referrals, short-term counseling, education, farm worker outreach program, medical nutrition therapy and counseling. WIC services are available, including breastfeeding support.



Yanceyville Primary Care (YPC) is a private practice under the ownership of Kathy Patterson, FNP. This is a solo Nurse Practitioner practice that is growing steadily and is providing another way to receive health care in

Caswell County. YPC offers wellness care such as physicals, screenings, and general check-ups for adults and children, including full pediatric care and gynecological services. Services are available for newborn through elderly. In addition YPC provides acute care for illnesses and injuries.

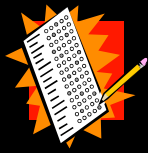
Health Insurance

Lack of affordable health insurance can also be a barrier to obtaining needed healthcare. Caswell County has a higher percentage of uninsured in each age category compared to statewide percentages. The ability to obtain full-time employment is an important factor influencing the ability to obtain needed health insurance. According to the North Carolina Institute of Medicine in 2009, 10.7% of the county's children were uninsured, ranking Caswell in the Mid-Low range. By comparison 23.3% of adults (age 19-64) were uninsured; still in the Mid-Low range. However, 20% of those older than 65 were uninsured, which puts Caswell in the Mid-High Range.



Section V: Engaging the Community

**Primary Data
Community Health Assessment Survey 2011
Community Resources**



Community Health Assessment Survey 2011

The Caswell County CHA Team developed the 2011 survey by compiling individual ideas, community issues, common interests, and by using the 2007 survey as a guide. The general consensus was that the 2007 survey was too long and contained questions that were not pertinent to the CHA or the data was already available through other sources. The CHA Team began to cut questions and the result was a forty-four-question survey that, while still lengthy, proved informative.

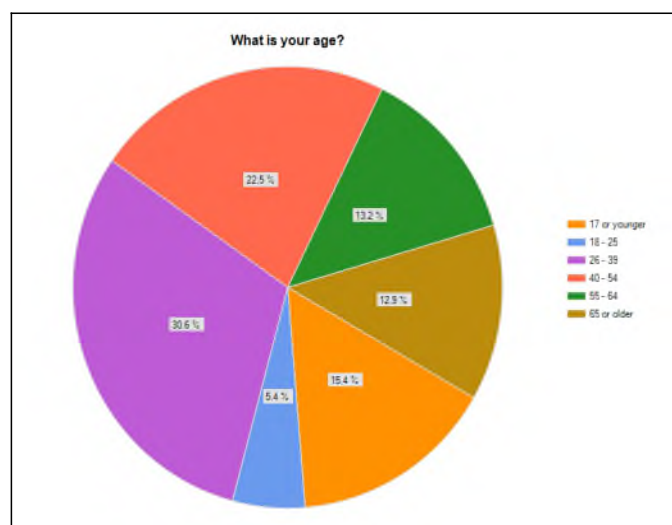
Between April and June 2011, approximately 9,000 surveys were distributed to the people of Caswell County by various methods. Surveys were distributed as an advertisement wrap in The Caswell Messenger for one week circulation (4,800) and were distributed to students and staff at all Caswell County Schools (3,480). Some teachers actually gave homework grades to students who brought back surveys that had been completed by their parents. High School students were allowed to complete their own surveys. The remainder of the surveys were distributed to churches, businesses, medical facilities, and civic organizations. In addition, an online version of the survey was posted. The CHA Team members distributed the link to their various contacts in the county and a link to the survey was posted on the health department's website. Likewise, links to the survey were posted on the Health Department's Facebook page. A total of 672 surveys were returned completed, or an 7.5% rate of return.

While the survey results were slightly biased to the educated, the CHA Team still feels the information received from the completed surveys is a good representation of what issues need to be addressed in the community. The 2011 Community Health Assessment Survey & Results can be found in Appendix D.

Survey Demographics

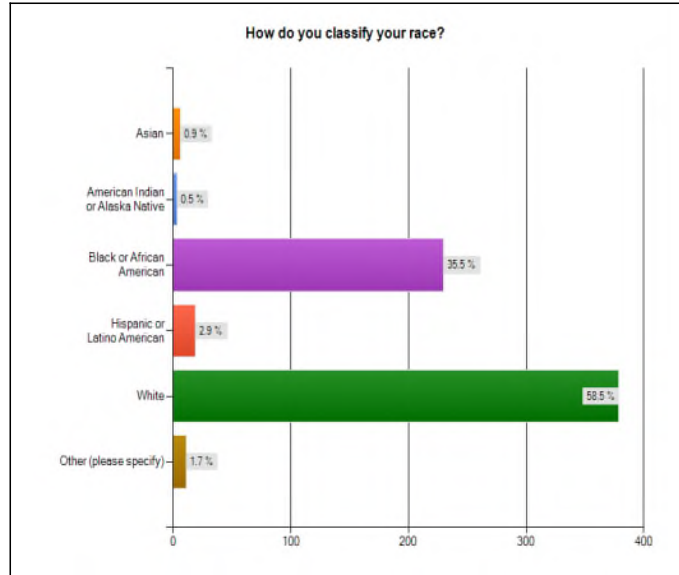
A total of 672 surveys were completed by people who live or work in Caswell County. Of the people who completed the survey, 15% were 17 or younger, 5% were between ages 18 and 25, 30% were between ages 26 and 39, 22% were between ages 40 and 54, 13% were between ages 55 and 64, and 13% were 65 or older. 79% of respondents were female and 21% were male.

Surveys were distributed to the citizens by way of churches, medical offices, schools, senior center,



government agencies, businesses/restaurants, by community volunteers, and online. The surveys were dispersed among all nine townships and two municipalities in Caswell. Respondents were asked to indicate the township or municipality in which they reside. A map of the townships was included in the survey as a reference for residents.

Out of 672 Caswell County residents surveyed, **58%** were white, **36%** were black, **3%** were Hispanic/Latino, and **3%** reported something other than one of these categories. The race distribution of the survey respondents closely matches the racial breakdown of the county's population.



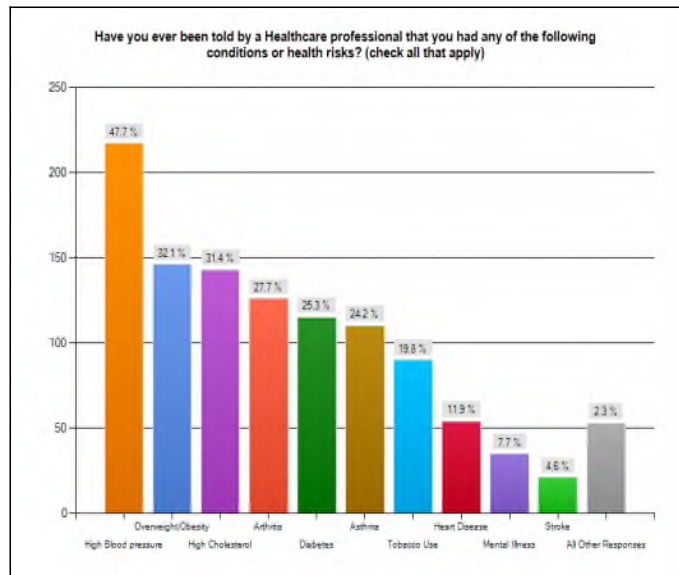
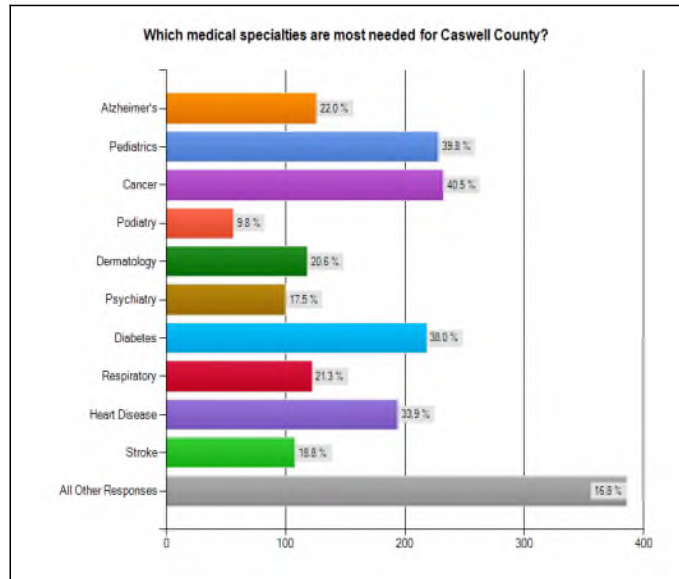
Survey Responses

The survey was broken down into various sections including Healthcare Cost & Access, Environmental Health, Weight Management, Tobacco Use, Public Health Preparedness, Substance Abuse, Health Conditions and Problems, and Recreational Activities.

Healthcare Cost and Access

- Most respondents (**88%**) have insurance.
- **68%** of respondents reported that they have been to a dentist for preventative care within the past year, **12%** within the past 2 years and **6%** within the past 5 years. **14%** report it has been more than 5 years since their last preventative dental visit.
- **80%** of respondents reported that have visited their healthcare provider for a physical or check-up within the past year, **12%** have been within the past 2 years, **4%** within the past 5 years. Almost **5%** reported that it had been more than 5 years since their last visit.
- Respondents were asked if there was a time during the past 12 months when they thought they needed medical care but did not get care, and what their reasons were for not getting care. Over half (**64%**) reported there was no such time. **16%** could not afford to get medical care and **7%** report that it takes too long to get an appointment or wait to be seen. **4%** had “other” undisclosed reasons for not receiving care, **4%** say that the medical office was not open during a time when they could get there. **3%** had no transportation and **1%** said the office was too far away, only 1 person (**0.2%**) reported that they did not go get medical care because they had no child care.
- **89%** say they have a primary healthcare provider. Those who responded “yes” were then asked to identify whether their primary care provider was in the county or outside of the county.
 - **51%** Outside of County
 - **8%** Caswell County Health Department
 - **26%** Caswell Family Medical Center

- **5.5%** Prospect Hill Community Health Center
- **9.4%** Yanceyville Primary Care
- Respondents were asked about their hospital of choice. The responses were varied, however the majority (**20%**) indicated they would choose Annie Penn. **14%** selected UNC-CH. Responses were equal at **13%** for Alamance Regional, Danville Regional, and Duke Health System. **12%** selected Moses Cone and **5%** chose Morehead. Durham Regional and Person Memorial were less than **5%**. Others named included Baptist, Veterans Administration, Wake Med North, and Halifax Regional. **2%** of the respondents were undecided.
- Respondents were asked which medical specialties are most needed for Caswell County. Of those who indicated “Other” **14%** suggested OB-GYN, **9%** suggested Dental and **9%** suggested a specialist to help those who are overweight or obese. **6%** suggested a specialist for Rheumatoid Arthritis or Inflammatory Pain and **6%** suggested a specialist for Respiratory Illness, Allergies, or Asthma. The other responses were varied. Some mirrored choices already given while others reinforced the fact that any of the above specialist would be great to have in the county.
- Respondents were asked to indicate any conditions or health risks that they were told by a healthcare professional had been told they have. As evidenced in the graph **48%** indicated that they had been told they have high blood pressure. **32%** are Overweight or Obese, and **31%** have high cholesterol. **28%** had Arthritis and **25%** had Diabetes, followed closely by **24%** with Asthma.



Health Laws & Regulations

- **75%** of respondents are aware that it is illegal to burn household trash.
- **55%** do not believe there is a need for a county-wide water system.
- **69%** of respondents say they have their septic tank pumped regularly
- **79%** of respondents adhere to the state law that mandates that

children use a car/booster seat until age 8 or weigh 80 pounds. **17.5%** say this question is not applicable to them.

- **62.0%** responded that their pets are vaccinated against rabies. **30%** say this question is not applicable to them.

Tobacco and Substance Use

- **67.0%** of respondents have not used tobacco products in the past 12 months. **30%** say they have used cigarettes. **8%** have used other tobacco products like cigars, pipe tobacco, or smokeless tobacco. 130 respondents skipped this question.
- Tobacco users were asked which method would help them quit. **55%** indicated that they are not ready to quit, **35%** believed nicotine replacement therapy would help, **11%** believed support groups would be helpful, and **8.5%** said individual counseling.
- Respondents were asked about regulations limiting smoking in public places. **50%** believed that there were enough regulations in place. **40%** indicated that there should be regulations at entry areas (within 25 ft) of public buildings. **28%** said smoking should be limited in outdoor recreation areas.
- **85%** of respondents indicated that they have not consumed more than the recommended alcoholic drinks per day for men or women in a typical week. **11%** indicated that they have had more than the recommended level 1-2 days; **2%** have on 3-6 days and **2%** have everyday.
- If a respondent was under the age of 21, they were asked at what age did they begin using. The response average was about **14 years old** for both tobacco and alcohol.
- **94%** of respondents indicated that they have not used illegal drugs in the past 12 months. **6%** have used.

Emergency Preparedness

- **67%** of respondents say their family has an emergency plan in case of a disaster.
- **67%** indicated that they do not have a generator or back-up power supply.
- **64%** of respondents do not know where their closest emergency shelter is located.
- **53%** of respondents say they do keep a designated supply of items on hand for emergencies.

Weight Management

- **51%** of respondents consider themselves to be overweight.
- **52%** indicated that they are trying to lose weight.
- **81%** of respondents believe obesity is a problem in Caswell County.
- **37%** of respondents indicated that on a typical day they drink sweetened beverages such as soda, sweet tea, kool aid, sports drinks or fruit drinks (not including 100% fruit juice) 3 or more times a day. 25% say they drink sweetened beverages twice a day, while 20% only indicated drinking them once a day. 17% say they drink no sweetened beverages in a typical day.
- When asked how many times a week they eat food (breakfast, lunch, or dinner) from a fast food restaurant **40%** of respondents indicated less than once a week. **18%** say once a week and **22%** say 2 times a week. **15%** say 3-5 times a week and **4%** say more than 5 times a week.

- Survey participants were asked to identify which types of physical activity they engage in on regular basis. The most popular response was walking with **79%**. **17%** engage in sports and **15%** jog or walk. **12%** do weight training while **11%** take fitness classes or bicycle.
- **35%** indicate they engage in 30 minutes of physical activity one or two days per week, **31%** are physical active three to five days per week, **14%** report six to seven days, and **20%** say they rarely engage in physical activity.
- Participants were asked to identify the current recreation facilities in Caswell County they or their families have used in the past year.
 - None 35%
 - Walking trail 33%
 - Athletic Fields 26%
 - Playground 20%
 - Hyco Lake 15%
 - Gymnasium 11%
 - Picnic Shelter 10%
 - Fitness Classes 9%
 - S.R. Farmer Lake 6%
 - Tennis Courts and Waterways were less than 5%
- Next respondents were asked which currently offered programs they or their families participate in.
 - None 54%
 - Youth Sports 27%
 - Fitness Classes 10%
 - Summer Camps 10%
 - Adult Sports, Senior Games, and Special Olympics were all less than 5%
- Respondents were asked to rank currently unavailable recreation facilities/activities that would have the greatest impact on them or their families: The most popular response was **Air-conditioned Gymnasium**, followed by **Swimming/Aquatic Center**, and finally **Bike Lanes and Paths**. Other responses were Canoeing/Kayaking accessibility, Soccer/football fields, and outdoor basketball courts.

Health Issues

- Respondents were asked to rank the five most important health issues facing Caswell County. The top 5 are as follows:
 - Access to Health Care
 - Cancer
 - Alcohol Abuse
 - Cost of Healthcare visits
 - Drug Abuse
 - Other popular responses were Mental Health, Overweight/Obesity, Lack of Clean Water Sources, Violence, and Second-hand Smoke

Communications

- Respondents were asked they they get their news regarding Caswell County Services. More than one choice was allowed.
 - Newspaper 65%
 - Word of Mouth 47%
 - TV 26%
 - Radio 19%
 - Flyers/Community Bulletin Boards 16%
 - Internet 14%
 - Social Networking Websites 11%
 - Email 6%
- **71%** of respondents indicated that they have readily available internet access.
- **54%** of respondents say that the land line is still their primary phone, while **45%** indicate that their cell phone is their primary phone.



Community Resources

The Resource Team worked to develop a list of Community Resources. The Team turned to the Chamber of Commerce for a list of faith-based and civic organizations. Though these lists are available through the Chamber, the information they contain is not current. Therefore, each team member was assigned a township and asked to create a list of the following assets:

- Faith-based organizations
- Civic Organizations
- Medical Providers & Facilities, including long-term care facilities
- Educational Facilities, including child care providers
- Human Service Organizations
- Physical Activity Facilities
- Businesses and Restaurants
- Elected Officials & Other People of Influence

The Resource Team found that resources in Caswell County are generally clustered within the Yanceyville Township, especially with regards to health services and opportunities for physical activity. Caswell County Resources have been discussed throughout this document. A list of Health and Human Services Resources is available by request at Caswell County Health Department.



Section VI: A Look at the Future

Community Priorities & Recommendations

Community Priorities and Recommendations

After reviewing the results of the community survey and some of the secondary data, the CHA Team created a list of health problems or opportunities for Caswell County. Those categories were as follows:

| Lack of Medical Specialties | Recreation | Emergency Preparedness | Heart Disease Risk Factors | Behavioral Health |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cancer Doctor | Air conditioned gymnasium at Parks & Recreation | Emergency Communications | High Blood Pressure | Alcohol Abuse |
| OB-GYN | Adult Team Sports | Personal/Home Emergency Planning and Supplies | High Cholesterol | Illegal Drug Abuse |
| Mental Health | Walking Trails/Greenways | Public Education | Obesity/Overweight | Prescription Drug Abuse |
| Orthodontist | Sidewalks | Shelter Locations | Tobacco Use | |
| Pediatrics | | | | |

On September 24, 2011, the CHA Team presented these health problems or opportunities to the community at the annual Brightleaf Hoedown in Yanceyville, NC. Community members were asked this question, “The results of the Community Health Assessment Survey indicate both opportunities and problems in Caswell County. Which of these problems or opportunities are the



highest priority for you? You have five votes to use.” Participants were given 5 stickers to use to

vote for their choice(s). Approximately 75 people voted at the event. Afterward, an online version of the voting sent out via email contacts and the health department's Facebook page. There were a total of 132 participants through all methods. In addition to the main question, participants were asked to provide possible “solutions” to the issues they had selected. These responses helped drive the CHA Team develop its recommendations for each priority.

Using these votes, the team narrowed the health priorities down to six: Obesity, Cancer Doctor, High Blood Pressure, Illegal Drug Abuse, Lack of Mental Health Specialty, and Air-conditioned Gym at Parks and Recreation. The Team then used the “Problem Importance Worksheet” to assign a Problem Importance Index, factoring in the magnitude, consequences, and feasibility of the problem or opportunity. In addition, CFMC indicated that they have formed an agreement with an oncologist to offer services at their facility. Likewise, it was discussed that there is a strongly likelihood that Parks and Recreation will be receiving a grant to fund air-conditioning at their gymnasium. The CHA Team identified the Top 3 priorities for action.

1. Obesity

Obesity has reached epidemic proportions nationwide, statewide, and in Caswell County. Obesity is a risk factor for other conditions such as heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and others. Combating obesity in Caswell County reaches beyond simply losing weight. It will mean residents must make lifestyle and behavior changes. It will mean all aspects of the county working together to decrease the number of overweight and obese within our population.

Recommendations:

Caswell County Schools and Caswell County government are two of the biggest employers in the county. The CHA Team recommends these employers form an employee wellness committee, chaired by a health professional, to develop employee wellness initiatives.

CHA Team recommends the organization of walking clubs at various locations throughout the county. It is recommended that eventually, community members become the leaders for these clubs.

2. Hypertension

Heart Disease is the number one leading cause of death in Caswell County. A high number of survey participants indicated that they have been diagnosed with hypertension, a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. In addition, the community feels hypertension is a health problem in Caswell County.

Recommendations:

The CHA team recommends an increase educational efforts in Caswell County, using resources available including, but not limited to, churches, lay health advisers, community partners, research group, employers. In addition, it is recommended that screening activities be increased by offering blood pressure checks more frequently to the community.

3. Lack of Mental Health Specialist

Community Health Assessment Survey Results show an interest in increased Recreational Activities, especially when they create opportunities for physical activity. Specifically, this includes trails and/or greenways, bike lanes/trails, fitness classes, and swimming facilities. The county's Parks and Recreation Department plans to create a Parks and Recreation Master Plan for Caswell County. Funding for such a plan has not been made available.

Recommendations:

Caswell Family Medical Center and Caswell County Health Department will work together to identify means of partnering to increase Mental Health resources in Caswell County. For instance, CFMC is beginning to explore the idea of telemedicine for Mental Health at their facility.

4. Community Health Educator/Health Promotion Coordinator

In order for significant progress towards the above priorities and recommendations to be made someone needs to keep efforts moving forward. In 2011, state budget cuts affected the Health Promotion program in Caswell County. Health education and community partnerships have suffered without this position. It is the recommendation of the CHA that Caswell County hire a Health Educator to oversee these projects, as well as work on other health related issues or opportunities in Caswell County.

Recommendations:

Hire a Community Health Educator/Health Promotion Coordinator

The CHA Team is in the process of developing a Community Health Assessment Action Plan/

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- United States Department of Agriculture: www.usda.gov

Appendices

APPENDIX A – 2011 CHA Team Members

Sylvia Banks – Resource Team
Caswell County – Resident

Kaye Cobb, RN – Resource Team
Caswell County Health Department – Home Health Agency

Jennifer Eastwood, MPH – CHA Coordinator
Caswell County Health Department – Quality Assurance Specialist I

Fred Moore, MD – Data Team Co-Facilitator
Caswell County Health Department – Health Director

Sharon Hendricks – Data Team
Caswell County Health Department – Finance Officer

Ted Davis, RS – Data Team
Caswell County Environmental Health Department – Supervisor

Shirley Deal, RN – Resource Team
Caswell Family Medical Center – Chief Executive Officer

Beverly Hargis, RN – Resource Team
Caswell Family Medical Center – Director of Nursing

Beth Jones, RD – Data Team
Caswell County Health Department, WIC Program - Supervisor

Donna Kopec – Resource Team
Caswell County Senior Center – Director

Barry Lynch – Resource Team
Caswell County Emergency Management Services – Interim Director

Loretta Nichols, RN – Resource Team
*Caswell County Health Department – Communicable Disease Nurse/Public Health Preparedness Coordinator;
Caswell County EPI Team - Coordinator*

Kathy Patterson, FNP – Data Team
Yanceyville Primary Care – Family Nurse Practitioner

Kimberly Shelton, RN – Resource Team
Caswell County Schools – School Nurse

Ashley Williams – Resource Team
Caswell County Parks & Recreation – Director

Donna Williams
Caswell County Partnership for Children

Support Team

Sylvia Blanks
Caswell County, Resident

Erica Lowdermilk
Caswell County, Resident

Cydni Powell
Caswell County, Resident

Lamont Roberts
Caswell County, Resident

APPENDIX B – 2011 CHA Survey Distribution List

The following is a list of places where the surveys were distributed.

- The Caswell Messenger
- Oakwood Elementary School
- North Elementary School
- Stoney Creek Elementary School
- South Elementary School
- Dillard Middle School
- Bartlett-Yancey High School
- Caswell County Schools Central Office
- Caswell County Senior Center
- Caswell County Parks & Recreation
- Caswell County Health Department
- Caswell County Employees
- Providence Baptist Church
- Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church
- Providence Missionary Baptist Church
- Jimmy & Hope's Family Restaurant
- Leasburg Grocery
- Caswell Family Medical Center
- Prospect Hill Community Health Center
- Yanceyville Primary Care

APPENDIX C – Caswell County School Health Advisory Council

Amy Adkins, RN BSN NCSN
Caswell County Schools – School Nurse

Rebecca Johnston
Caswell County Schools – School Nurse

Beth deAristizabal
Stoney Creek Elementary School – Guidance Counselor

Gale Kirby
Bartlett Yancey High School – Health Occupations Teacher

Penny Crumpton, RD
Caswell Family Medical Center – Community Dietitian

Kimberly Mims
Caswell County Schools – Director of Child Nutrition

Nicole Dailey, RN BSN
Caswell County Schools – School Nurse

Robert Palmer
Oakwood Elementary Schools – Physical Education Teacher

Shirley Deal, RN
Caswell Family Medical Center – CEO

Kathy Patterson, FNP
Yanceyville Primary Care – Nurse Practitioner

Jennifer Eastwood, MPH
Caswell County Health Department – Quality Assurance Specialist

Justin Scruggs
South Elementary School – Physical Education Teacher

Hamilton Freeman
Bartlett Yancey High School – Guidance Counselor

Nelson Showalter
Caswell County Schools – Director of Exceptional Children Program



Donna Hudson
Caswell County Schools – Assistant Superintendent

Kim Shelton, RN BSN NCSN
Caswell County Schools – Nurse





James Totten
Dillard Middle School – Guidance Counselor

APPENDIX D – 2011 Caswell County Community Health Assessment Survey Results

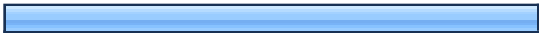



1. Do you have health insurance? (includes medicare, medicaid and private insurance)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 88.3% | 583 |
| No |  | 11.7% | 77 |
| answered question | | | 660 |
| skipped question | | | 12 |









2. About how long has it been since you visited a dentist for any reason?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Within the past year |  | 67.9% | 451 |
| Within the past 2 years |  | 12.0% | 80 |
| Within the past 5 years |  | 6.3% | 42 |
| 5 or more years ago |  | 13.7% | 91 |
| answered question | | | 664 |
| skipped question | | | 8 |

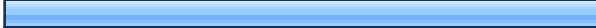

3. How long has it been since you last visited a healthcare provider for a physical or check-up? (preventative care)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Within the past year |  | 80.1% | 531 |
| Within the past 2 years |  | 11.6% | 77 |
| Within the past 5 years |  | 3.6% | 24 |
| 5 or more years ago |  | 4.7% | 31 |
| | | answered question | 663 |
| | | skipped question | 9 |






4. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you thought you needed to see a doctor, but did not? If so, what is the main reason you did not? (Check only one)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| There was no such time |  | 64.0% | 383 |
| I had no transportation |  | 3.0% | 18 |
| The office was too far away |  | 1.0% | 6 |
| I could not afford to get medical care |  | 15.9% | 95 |
| It takes too long to get an appointment or wait to be seen |  | 7.4% | 44 |
| I had no child care |  | 0.2% | 1 |
| The office was not open when I could get there |  | 4.2% | 25 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 4.3% | 26 |
| | | answered question | 598 |
| | | skipped question | 74 |

5. Do you have a primary healthcare provider?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 89.3% | 595 |
| No |  | 10.7% | 71 |
| answered question | | | 666 |
| skipped question | | | 6 |












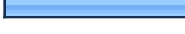


6. If yes, is your primary Healthcare provider: In the county:

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Caswell County Health Department |  | 8.0% | 46 |
| Caswell Family Medical Center |  | 26.0% | 150 |
| Prospect Hill Community Health Clinic |  | 5.5% | 32 |
| Yanceyville Primary Care |  | 9.4% | 54 |
| Out of the county |  | 51.1% | 295 |
| answered question | | | 577 |
| skipped question | | | 95 |














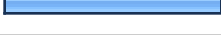

7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | Response Count |
|-------------------|----------------|
| | 584 |
| answered question | 584 |
| skipped question | 88 |



8. Which medical specialties are most needed for Caswell County?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Alzheimer's |  | 22.0% | 126 |
| Pediatrics |  | 39.8% | 228 |
| Cancer |  | 40.5% | 232 |
| Podiatry |  | 9.8% | 56 |
| Dermatology |  | 20.6% | 118 |
| Psychiatry |  | 17.5% | 100 |
| Diabetes |  | 38.0% | 218 |
| Respiratory |  | 21.3% | 122 |
| Heart Disease |  | 33.9% | 194 |
| Stroke |  | 18.8% | 108 |
| Orthopedics |  | 19.9% | 114 |
| Mental Health Counseling |  | 27.1% | 155 |
| Psychiatry |  | 7.3% | 42 |
| Urology |  | 13.1% | 75 |
| | Other (please specify) | | 36 |
| answered question | | | 573 |
| skipped question | | | 99 |



9. Have you ever been told by a Healthcare professional that you had any of the following conditions or health risks? (check all that apply)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|---|------------------|----------------|
| Arthritis |  | 27.7% | 126 |
| Asthma |  | 24.2% | 110 |
| Diabetes |  | 25.3% | 115 |
| Heart Disease |  | 11.9% | 54 |
| Tobacco Use |  | 19.8% | 90 |
| Mental Illness |  | 7.7% | 35 |
| Stroke |  | 4.6% | 21 |
| Substance Abuse |  | 1.5% | 7 |
| High Blood pressure |  | 47.7% | 217 |
| High Cholesterol |  | 31.4% | 143 |
| HIV/AIDS |  | 0.2% | 1 |
| Kidney Disease |  | 3.5% | 16 |
| COPD/Emphysema |  | 4.6% | 21 |
| Overweight/Obesity |  | 32.1% | 146 |
| Sexually Transmitted Disease (other than HIV) |  | 1.8% | 8 |
| | Other (please specify) | | 22 |
| answered question | | | 455 |
| skipped question | | | 217 |

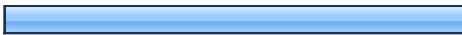


10. Are you aware that it is illegal to burn household trash?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 74.8% | 491 |
| No |  | 25.2% | 165 |
| answered question | | | 656 |
| skipped question | | | 16 |

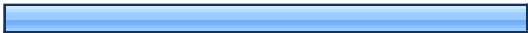


11. Do you believe there is a need for a county-wide water system?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 45.4% | 290 |
| No |  | 54.6% | 349 |
| answered question | | | 639 |
| skipped question | | | 33 |




12. Do you know that you should have your septic tank pumped regularly (Recommended every 3-5 years)?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 69.1% | 458 |
| No |  | 23.8% | 158 |
| N/A |  | 7.1% | 47 |
| answered question | | | 663 |
| skipped question | | | 9 |





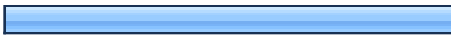

13. State law mandates that children use a car/booster seat until age 8 or weigh 80 lbs. Do you adhere to this law?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 78.5% | 517 |
| No |  | 4.1% | 27 |
| N/A |  | 17.5% | 115 |
| answered question | | | 659 |
| skipped question | | | 13 |





14. Are you pets vaccinated against rabies?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 62.0% | 405 |
| No |  | 7.8% | 51 |
| N/A |  | 30.2% | 197 |
| answered question | | | 653 |
| skipped question | | | 19 |

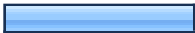


15. In the past 12 months have you used any of the following tobacco products? (Check all that apply)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|---|------------------|----------------|
| Cigarettes |  | 30.1% | 163 |
| Cigars |  | 3.9% | 21 |
| Pipe Tobacco |  | 1.1% | 6 |
| Smokeless Tobacco |  | 3.1% | 17 |
| I have not used tobacco in the past 12 months |  | 67.3% | 365 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 0.4% | 2 |
| answered question | | | 542 |
| skipped question | | | 130 |





16. If you are a tobacco user, which of the following would help you quit?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Support Group |  | 10.6% | 15 |
| Nicotine Replacement Therapy |  | 35.5% | 50 |
| Individual Counseling |  | 8.5% | 12 |
| I am not ready to quit |  | 55.3% | 78 |
| Other (please specify) | | | 20 |
| answered question | | | 141 |
| skipped question | | | 531 |

17. Do you believe that the regulations limiting smoking in public places should be extended to include:

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|---|------------------|----------------|
| Outdoor Recreation Areas |  | 28.1% | 181 |
| Entry Areas (within 25 feet) of public buildings |  | 40.3% | 259 |
| No, I don't see need for further regulations |  | 50.1% | 322 |
| | Other (please specify) | | 8 |
| | answered question | | 643 |
| | skipped question | | 29 |



18. In a typical week, how many days have you consumed more than one alcoholic drink per day for women or up to two alcoholic drinks per day for men?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------|--|------------------|----------------|
| 0 |  | 85.5% | 544 |
| 1-2 |  | 10.7% | 68 |
| 3-6 |  | 2.2% | 14 |
| Everyday |  | 1.6% | 10 |
| | answered question | | 636 |
| | skipped question | | 36 |



19. If you are under age 21, at what age did you begin using:

| | Response Average | Response Total | Response Count |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Tobacco | 13.83 | 484 | 35 |
| Alcohol | 13.64 | 382 | 28 |
| answered question | | | 40 |
| skipped question | | | 632 |



20. In the past 12 months have you used illegal drugs

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes  | 5.6% | 37 |
| No  | 94.4% | 625 |
| answered question | | 662 |
| skipped question | | 10 |



21. Does your family have an emergency plan in case of a disaster? (Ex. fire, tornado)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes  | 67.2% | 443 |
| No  | 32.8% | 216 |
| answered question | | 659 |
| skipped question | | 13 |



22. If you were without electricity in your home, do you have access to a working generator or back-up power supply?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 32.7% | 216 |
| No |  | 67.3% | 445 |
| answered question | | | 661 |
| skipped question | | | 11 |



23. Do you know where your closest emergency shelter is located?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 35.6% | 233 |
| No |  | 64.4% | 421 |
| answered question | | | 654 |
| skipped question | | | 18 |



24. Do you keep a designated supply of items on hand for emergencies?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 53.0% | 351 |
| No |  | 47.0% | 311 |
| answered question | | | 662 |
| skipped question | | | 10 |





25. Do you consider yourself to be overweight?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 51.3% | 337 |
| No |  | 48.7% | 320 |
| answered question | | | 657 |
| skipped question | | | 15 |






26. Are you currently trying to lose weight?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 52.4% | 345 |
| No |  | 47.6% | 314 |
| answered question | | | 659 |
| skipped question | | | 13 |

27. On a typical day, how many times do you drink sweetened beverages such as soda, sweet tea, kool-aid, sports drinks or fruit drinks (Do not include 100% fruit juice)>

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1 time |  | 20.3% | 135 |
| 2 times |  | 25.2% | 168 |
| 3 or more times |  | 37.2% | 248 |
| None |  | 17.3% | 115 |
| answered question | | | 666 |
| skipped question | | | 6 |

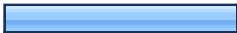



28. How many times a week do you eat food (breakfast, lunch or dinner) from a fast food restaurant such as McDonalds, Bojangles, Pizza or Chick-Fil-A.

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| Less than once a week |  | 40.1% | 262 |
| Once a week |  | 18.5% | 121 |
| 2 times a week |  | 21.9% | 143 |
| 3-5 times a week |  | 15.4% | 101 |
| More than 5 times a week |  | 4.1% | 27 |
| | | answered question | 654 |
| | | skipped question | 18 |




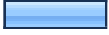








29. What types of physical activity do you engage in on a regular basis? (Check all that apply)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|--|------------------|----------------|
| Walking | | 78.7% | 435 |
| Bicycling | | 11.8% | 65 |
| Sports (Basketball, Softball, Tennis, etc) | | 17.5% | 97 |
| Swimming | | 10.8% | 60 |
| Jogging or Running | | 15.0% | 83 |
| Fitness Classes | | 11.4% | 63 |
| Kayaking or Canoeing | | 1.6% | 9 |
| Golf (walking) | | 4.2% | 23 |
| Weight Training | | 11.9% | 66 |
| Martial Arts | | 2.7% | 15 |
| Other (please specify) | | 8.9% | 49 |
| answered question | | | 553 |
| skipped question | | | 119 |









30. During a typical week, how many days do you engage in at least 30 minutes of physical activity?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1-2 days |  | 34.6% | 226 |
| 3-5 days |  | 31.5% | 206 |
| 6-7 days |  | 14.2% | 93 |
| I rarely engage in physical activity |  | 19.6% | 128 |
| | | answered question | 653 |
| | | skipped question | 19 |

**31. In the past year, what current recreation facilities have you and your family used?
(Check all that apply)**

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Walking Track/Trail |  | 32.6% | 206 |
| Tennis Courts |  | 4.3% | 27 |
| Athletic Fields |  | 25.6% | 162 |
| Hyc0 Lake |  | 15.0% | 95 |
| S.R. Farmer Lake |  | 6.0% | 38 |
| Gymnasium |  | 10.9% | 69 |
| Picnic Shelter |  | 9.5% | 60 |
| Playground |  | 19.9% | 126 |
| Fitness Classes |  | 8.9% | 56 |
| Waterways |  | 2.8% | 18 |
| None |  | 35.4% | 224 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 3.0% | 19 |
| | | answered question | 632 |
| | | skipped question | 40 |

32. Which currently offered programs DO you and your family participate in? (check all that apply)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Youth sports (Tell us which sports in the 'Other' box) |  | 26.6% | 162 |
| Adult sports (Tell us which sports in the 'Other' box) |  | 4.9% | 30 |
| Fitness Classes |  | 10.4% | 63 |
| Summer Camps |  | 9.7% | 59 |
| Senior Games |  | 3.3% | 20 |
| Special Olympics |  | 2.5% | 15 |
| None |  | 54.3% | 330 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 3.1% | 19 |
| | | answered question | 608 |
| | | skipped question | 64 |

33. Please rank 1-3 (1 being the greatest impact) which currently UNAVAILABLE recreation facilities would have the greatest impact on you and your family?

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | Rating Average | Response Count |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Air conditioned gymnasium | 51.2% (103) | 19.4% (39) | 29.4% (59) | 1.78 | 201 |
| Bike Lanes/Paths | 25.6% (42) | 43.9% (72) | 30.5% (50) | 2.05 | 164 |
| Fitness Classes | 28.2% (49) | 33.9% (59) | 37.9% (66) | 2.10 | 174 |
| Greenways/Walking Trails | 37.1% (65) | 36.6% (64) | 26.3% (46) | 1.89 | 175 |
| Kayaking/Canoeing Accessibility | 20.6% (13) | 41.3% (26) | 38.1% (24) | 2.17 | 63 |
| Outdoor basketball court | 32.9% (26) | 27.8% (22) | 39.2% (31) | 2.06 | 79 |
| Soccer/football fields | 32.1% (18) | 39.3% (22) | 28.6% (16) | 1.96 | 56 |
| Swimming/Aquatic Center | 47.6% (117) | 28.5% (70) | 24.0% (59) | 1.76 | 246 |
| Team Sports (Tell us which in the other box) | 43.5% (20) | 23.9% (11) | 32.6% (15) | 1.89 | 46 |
| Other (See question #76 to explain) | 28.6% (10) | 37.1% (13) | 34.3% (12) | 2.06 | 35 |
| | | | Other (please specify) | | 89 |
| | | | answered question | | 490 |
| | | | skipped question | | 182 |

34. Please rank 1 - 5 (1 being the most important) what you believe are the FIVE most important health problems or conditions facing Caswell County

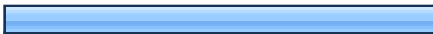









| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Rating Average | Response Count |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Access to health care | 57.9% (99) | 9.9% (17) | 11.1% (19) | 7.6% (13) | 13.5% (23) | 2.09 | 171 |
| Alcohol Abuse | 35.4% (51) | 21.5% (31) | 18.1% (26) | 11.8% (17) | 13.2% (19) | 2.46 | 144 |
| Asthma or respiratory conditions | 18.9% (10) | 26.4% (14) | 17.0% (9) | 17.0% (9) | 20.8% (11) | 2.94 | 53 |
| Cancer | 36.1% (52) | 29.2% (42) | 11.8% (17) | 14.6% (21) | 8.3% (12) | 2.30 | 144 |
| Cost of doctor or health care visits | 29.1% (64) | 26.8% (59) | 12.3% (27) | 13.2% (29) | 18.6% (41) | 2.65 | 220 |
| Cost of prescription medication | 10.8% (19) | 32.4% (57) | 27.8% (49) | 14.2% (25) | 14.8% (26) | 2.90 | 176 |
| Child/Elder neglect or abuse | 19.7% (12) | 26.2% (16) | 19.7% (12) | 23.0% (14) | 11.5% (7) | 2.80 | 61 |
| Diabetes | 16.8% (20) | 25.2% (30) | 27.7% (33) | 16.0% (19) | 14.3% (17) | 2.86 | 119 |
| Drug Abuse | 25.0% (40) | 17.5% (28) | 23.8% (38) | 21.3% (34) | 12.5% (20) | 2.79 | 160 |
| Heart Disease or Stroke | 9.3% (7) | 18.7% (14) | 30.7% (23) | 22.7% (17) | 18.7% (14) | 3.23 | 75 |
| HIV/AIDS | 9.3% (4) | 27.9% (12) | 23.3% (10) | 23.3% (10) | 16.3% (7) | 3.09 | 43 |
| Lack of access to medical specialists | 12.2% (15) | 16.3% (20) | 29.3% (36) | 22.0% (27) | 20.3% (25) | 3.22 | 123 |
| Lack of clean water sources | 25.0% (5) | 15.0% (3) | 35.0% (7) | 10.0% (2) | 15.0% (3) | 2.75 | 20 |
| Lack of physical activity | 11.8% (14) | 19.3% (23) | 17.6% (21) | 22.7% (27) | 28.6% (34) | 3.37 | 119 |
| Mental Health | 17.6% (9) | 7.8% (4) | 31.4% (16) | 23.5% (12) | 19.6% (10) | 3.20 | 51 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|
| Obesity/Overweight | 18.1% (37) | 23.5% (48) | 16.2% (33) | 22.5% (46) | 19.6% (40) | 3.02 | 204 |
| Poor diet or eating habits | 11.0% (16) | 22.6% (33) | 23.3% (34) | 19.2% (28) | 24.0% (35) | 3.23 | 146 |
| Secondhand Smoke | 0.0% (0) | 18.8% (9) | 25.0% (12) | 37.5% (18) | 18.8% (9) | 3.56 | 48 |
| Sexually Transmitted Infections | 6.6% (5) | 18.4% (14) | 23.7% (18) | 28.9% (22) | 22.4% (17) | 3.42 | 76 |
| Substance Abuse | 16.7% (11) | 10.6% (7) | 21.2% (14) | 24.2% (16) | 27.3% (18) | 3.35 | 66 |
| Teen Pregnancy | 9.3% (15) | 16.7% (27) | 22.2% (36) | 22.2% (36) | 29.6% (48) | 3.46 | 162 |
| Tobacco Use | 12.9% (11) | 14.1% (12) | 18.8% (16) | 29.4% (25) | 24.7% (21) | 3.39 | 85 |
| Unsafe Sex | 21.6% (21) | 16.5% (16) | 17.5% (17) | 27.8% (27) | 16.5% (16) | 3.01 | 97 |
| Violence | 15.6% (14) | 10.0% (9) | 12.2% (11) | 22.2% (20) | 40.0% (36) | 3.61 | 90 |



Other (please specify) 5

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| answered question | 566 |
| skipped question | 106 |




35. How do you get news regarding Caswell County services?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| Newspaper |  | 64.6% | 410 |
| Radio |  | 19.4% | 123 |
| TV |  | 26.0% | 165 |
| Internet |  | 13.7% | 87 |
| Email |  | 5.5% | 35 |
| Word of Mouth |  | 46.6% | 296 |
| Marquee Sign |  | 4.1% | 26 |
| Flyers/Community Bulletin Boards |  | 15.9% | 101 |
| Social Networking Websites (ex. Facebook) |  | 11.3% | 72 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 1.7% | 11 |
| | | answered question | 635 |
| | | skipped question | 37 |



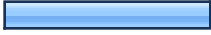



36. Do you have readily available internet access?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Yes |  | 71.2% | 458 |
| No |  | 28.8% | 185 |
| | | answered question | 643 |
| | | skipped question | 29 |

37. What is your primary phone?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Cell/Mobile |  | 45.2% | 293 |
| Land Line (ex. home phone) |  | 54.0% | 350 |
| I do not have a phone |  | 0.8% | 5 |
| | Other (please specify) | | 2 |
| answered question | | | 648 |
| skipped question | | | 24 |



38. What is your age?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| 17 or younger |  | 15.4% | 99 |
| 18 - 25 |  | 5.4% | 35 |
| 26 - 39 |  | 30.6% | 197 |
| 40 - 54 |  | 22.5% | 145 |
| 55 - 64 |  | 13.2% | 85 |
| 65 or older |  | 12.9% | 83 |
| answered question | | | 644 |
| skipped question | | | 28 |







39. Please tell us how many people, including yourself, live in your household for each of the following age groups.

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Response Count |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0 - 5 years old | 7.4% (11) | 69.6% (103) | 17.6% (26) | 4.1% (6) | 1.4% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 148 |
| 5 - 13 years old | 2.5% (8) | 58.4% (187) | 30.3% (97) | 6.9% (22) | 1.6% (5) | 0.3% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 320 |
| 13 - 18 years old | 3.1% (6) | 81.4% (158) | 13.9% (27) | 1.0% (2) | 0.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 194 |
| 18 - 25 years old | 6.2% (6) | 73.2% (71) | 17.5% (17) | 2.1% (2) | 1.0% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 97 |
| 25 - 65 years old | 1.8% (9) | 29.9% (152) | 63.3% (322) | 4.3% (22) | 0.4% (2) | 0.4% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 509 |
| Older than 65 | 6.1% (7) | 61.7% (71) | 30.4% (35) | 0.9% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.9% (1) | 115 |
| answered question | | | | | | | | | 633 |
| skipped question | | | | | | | | | 39 |


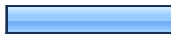


40. What is your gender?

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| Male |  21.5% | 139 |
| Female |  78.5% | 509 |
| answered question | | 648 |
| skipped question | | 24 |

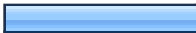




41. How do you classify your race?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Asian |  | 0.9% | 6 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native |  | 0.5% | 3 |
| Black or African American |  | 35.5% | 230 |
| Hispanic or Latino American |  | 2.9% | 19 |
| White |  | 58.5% | 379 |
| Other (please specify) |  | 1.7% | 11 |
| answered question | | | 648 |
| skipped question | | | 24 |

42. What is your highest level of education?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Less than high school |  | 16.8% | 108 |
| High School diploma or GED |  | 24.4% | 157 |
| Some college |  | 25.0% | 161 |
| College Degree or higher |  | 33.7% | 217 |
| answered question | | | 643 |
| skipped question | | | 29 |

43. What was your household income last year?

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Less than \$20,000 |  | 28.7% | 169 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,000 |  | 28.5% | 168 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 |  | 19.5% | 115 |
| \$60,000 - \$79,999 |  | 13.4% | 79 |
| Over \$80,000 |  | 9.8% | 58 |
| answered question | | | 589 |
| skipped question | | | 83 |

44. In what community of Caswell County do you live? Please check one box. See map above.

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Town of Milton (Municipality) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5.5% | 35 |
| Town of Yanceyville (Municipality) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 19.1% | 121 |
| Pelham Township | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 18.3% | 116 |
| Dan River Township | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 12.3% | 78 |
| Milton Township | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3.9% | 25 |
| Locust Hill Township | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6.9% | 44 |
| Yanceyville Township | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.6% | 10 |
| Leasburg Township | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4.3% | 27 |
| Stoney Creek Township | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 12.0% | 76 |
| Anderson Township | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6.9% | 44 |
| High Towers Township | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.7% | 17 |
| I do not live in Caswell County | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6.5% | 41 |
| answered question | | | 634 |
| skipped question | | | 38 |

Page 2, Q4. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you thought you needed to see a doctor, but did not? If so, what is the main reason you did not? (Check only one)

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Didn't have time due to work | Sep 6, 2011 9:36 AM |
| 2 | No time due to work | Jul 26, 2011 12:28 PM |
| 3 | Lack of available medical speciality within area | Jul 26, 2011 12:23 PM |
| 4 | Thought I could wait it out. Did not want to pay a \$30 co-pay just to be told to take OTC medicine for problem. | Jul 26, 2011 8:14 AM |
| 5 | Symptoms not serious enough | Jul 5, 2011 2:33 PM |
| 6 | I was to busy | Jun 28, 2011 9:24 AM |
| 7 | do not wanna pay co-pay | Jun 27, 2011 1:20 PM |
| 8 | no | Jun 26, 2011 9:00 PM |
| 9 | I get medical care but it a long time to pay for | Jun 23, 2011 3:07 PM |
| 10 | money | Jun 21, 2011 5:02 PM |
| 11 | couldn't get off work | Jun 21, 2011 3:47 PM |
| 12 | NONE | Jun 21, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 13 | NO | Jun 16, 2011 9:24 AM |
| 14 | co-pay | Jun 16, 2011 8:10 AM |
| 15 | I had no one to get m children to school | Jun 9, 2011 4:32 PM |
| 16 | I did not want to ask for time off. | Jun 9, 2011 4:23 PM |
| 17 | Waited at home to feel better | Jun 9, 2011 4:12 PM |
| 18 | WAS AFFRAID OF WHAT MIGHT BE WRONG | Jun 9, 2011 3:38 PM |
| 19 | No insurance | Jun 9, 2011 3:17 PM |
| 20 | CO-PAYMENT | Jun 9, 2011 1:15 PM |
| 21 | Work long hours | Jun 7, 2011 3:09 PM |
| 22 | I could not afford my copay that my insurance has because it is so high now. | May 15, 2011 10:19 AM |
| 23 | Just didnt want to go to get the outcome. | May 12, 2011 3:15 PM |
| 24 | Decided to treat self | May 1, 2011 12:28 PM |
| 25 | Let the illness run it's course. | Apr 18, 2011 1:07 PM |

Page 2, Q4. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you thought you needed to see a doctor, but did not? If so, what is the main reason you did not? (Check only one)

26 no insurance and dr. visit too expensive.

Apr 18, 2011 12:39 PM

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | DRMC | Sep 6, 2011 9:19 AM |
| 2 | UNC | Sep 6, 2011 9:11 AM |
| 3 | Duke | Sep 6, 2011 8:46 AM |
| 4 | Duke | Sep 6, 2011 8:42 AM |
| 5 | UNC Chapel Hill | Sep 6, 2011 8:39 AM |
| 6 | Danville Regional Medical Center | Sep 6, 2011 8:34 AM |
| 7 | Annie Penn/Moses Cone | Sep 6, 2011 8:31 AM |
| 8 | ARMC | Sep 6, 2011 8:22 AM |
| 9 | Danville Regional | Sep 6, 2011 8:18 AM |
| 10 | Annie Penn | Jul 26, 2011 12:33 PM |
| 11 | Morehead | Jul 26, 2011 12:29 PM |
| 12 | Danville REgional | Jul 26, 2011 12:24 PM |
| 13 | Duke | Jul 26, 2011 12:19 PM |
| 14 | Alamance Regional | Jul 26, 2011 12:14 PM |
| 15 | Alamance Regional | Jul 26, 2011 12:10 PM |
| 16 | Duke of Durham Regional | Jul 26, 2011 12:06 PM |
| 17 | Duke | Jul 26, 2011 12:02 PM |
| 18 | Durham Regional | Jul 26, 2011 11:58 AM |
| 19 | Annie Penn or Women's in Greensboro | Jul 26, 2011 11:53 AM |
| 20 | Emergency- Alamance Regional Medical Center; Surgery and/or extensive treatment-Duke University Medical Center | Jul 26, 2011 11:48 AM |
| 21 | Halifax Regional or Morehead | Jul 26, 2011 11:44 AM |
| 22 | Alamance Regional | Jul 26, 2011 11:39 AM |
| 23 | Alamance Regional | Jul 26, 2011 11:34 AM |
| 24 | Danville Regional | Jul 26, 2011 11:28 AM |
| 25 | Annie Penn | Jul 26, 2011 11:22 AM |
| 26 | Morehead or Moses Cone | Jul 26, 2011 11:08 AM |
| 27 | UNC | Jul 26, 2011 11:01 AM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 28 | Durham Regional or Danville Regional | Jul 26, 2011 9:12 AM |
| 29 | Person county | Jul 26, 2011 9:07 AM |
| 30 | Moses Cone | Jul 26, 2011 9:03 AM |
| 31 | Wesley Long | Jul 26, 2011 8:57 AM |
| 32 | Duke or UNC | Jul 26, 2011 8:50 AM |
| 33 | It would depend on the nature and severity of the ailment--the less severe, the more local, etc. | Jul 26, 2011 8:42 AM |
| 34 | Annie Penn | Jul 26, 2011 8:35 AM |
| 35 | Moses Cone | Jul 26, 2011 8:29 AM |
| 36 | Moses Cone | Jul 26, 2011 8:23 AM |
| 37 | Moses Cone | Jul 26, 2011 8:15 AM |
| 38 | UNC or Duke | Jul 26, 2011 8:08 AM |
| 39 | Annie Penn | Jul 26, 2011 8:00 AM |
| 40 | ARMC | Jul 22, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 41 | Annie Penn | Jul 22, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 42 | UNC | Jul 22, 2011 2:29 PM |
| 43 | DRMC or Annie Penn | Jul 22, 2011 2:18 PM |
| 44 | Annie Penn | Jul 22, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 45 | Annie Penn | Jul 22, 2011 2:08 PM |
| 46 | DRMC | Jul 22, 2011 2:04 PM |
| 47 | ARMC | Jul 22, 2011 1:56 PM |
| 48 | Moses Cone | Jul 22, 2011 1:51 PM |
| 49 | Duke | Jul 22, 2011 1:43 PM |
| 50 | Moses Cone | Jul 22, 2011 1:23 PM |
| 51 | Durham Regional | Jul 19, 2011 3:48 PM |
| 52 | Durham Regional | Jul 19, 2011 3:45 PM |
| 53 | ARMC | Jul 14, 2011 2:47 PM |
| 54 | Annie Penn | Jul 14, 2011 2:43 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 55 | Annie Penn | Jul 14, 2011 2:37 PM |
| 56 | DRMC | Jul 14, 2011 2:28 PM |
| 57 | Annie Penn | Jul 14, 2011 2:22 PM |
| 58 | VA | Jul 14, 2011 2:15 PM |
| 59 | ARMC or Duke | Jul 14, 2011 2:10 PM |
| 60 | Annie Penn | Jul 14, 2011 2:05 PM |
| 61 | ARMC or Cone | Jul 14, 2011 1:58 PM |
| 62 | Reidsville | Jul 14, 2011 1:47 PM |
| 63 | Moses Cone | Jul 14, 2011 1:40 PM |
| 64 | ARMC | Jul 14, 2011 1:32 PM |
| 65 | Annie Penn | Jul 14, 2011 1:23 PM |
| 66 | DRMC | Jul 14, 2011 1:16 PM |
| 67 | Durham Regional | Jul 14, 2011 1:09 PM |
| 68 | ARMC | Jul 14, 2011 1:04 PM |
| 69 | UNC | Jul 12, 2011 4:00 PM |
| 70 | DRMC | Jul 12, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 71 | Durham Regional | Jul 12, 2011 3:47 PM |
| 72 | Duke | Jul 12, 2011 3:33 PM |
| 73 | Annie Penn | Jul 10, 2011 2:11 PM |
| 74 | Morehead | Jul 10, 2011 2:02 PM |
| 75 | Annie Penn | Jul 10, 2011 1:56 PM |
| 76 | Duke | Jul 10, 2011 1:44 PM |
| 77 | Annie Penn | Jul 10, 2011 1:24 PM |
| 78 | Duke | Jul 10, 2011 1:19 PM |
| 79 | Wake Forest Baptist | Jul 10, 2011 1:12 PM |
| 80 | ARMC | Jul 10, 2011 12:57 PM |
| 81 | Moses Cone | Jul 10, 2011 12:51 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 82 | DRMC | Jul 6, 2011 10:08 AM |
| 83 | Moses Cone | Jul 6, 2011 10:02 AM |
| 84 | ARMC | Jul 6, 2011 9:58 AM |
| 85 | DRMC | Jul 6, 2011 9:54 AM |
| 86 | UNC | Jul 6, 2011 9:49 AM |
| 87 | Duke | Jul 6, 2011 9:45 AM |
| 88 | Annie Penn | Jul 6, 2011 9:40 AM |
| 89 | Annie Penn | Jul 6, 2011 9:36 AM |
| 90 | Duke | Jul 6, 2011 9:31 AM |
| 91 | ARMC | Jul 6, 2011 9:27 AM |
| 92 | Moses Cone | Jul 6, 2011 9:22 AM |
| 93 | Moses Cone | Jul 6, 2011 9:15 AM |
| 94 | Annie Penn | Jul 5, 2011 4:53 PM |
| 95 | DRMC | Jul 5, 2011 4:24 PM |
| 96 | Durham Regional | Jul 5, 2011 3:02 PM |
| 97 | Durham Regional | Jul 5, 2011 2:54 PM |
| 98 | Person County | Jul 5, 2011 2:41 PM |
| 99 | Alamance Regional | Jul 5, 2011 2:37 PM |
| 100 | Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center | Jul 5, 2011 2:33 PM |
| 101 | UNC Chapel Hill | Jul 5, 2011 2:27 PM |
| 102 | Moses Cone | Jul 5, 2011 2:23 PM |
| 103 | Annie Penn | Jul 5, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 104 | Annie Penn | Jul 5, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 105 | Annie Penn | Jul 5, 2011 2:11 PM |
| 106 | Annie Penn | Jul 5, 2011 2:05 PM |
| 107 | Moses Cone | Jul 4, 2011 10:12 PM |
| 108 | Morehead | Jul 4, 2011 10:06 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------|
| 109 | DRMC | Jul 4, 2011 9:47 PM |
| 110 | Duke or UNC | Jul 4, 2011 9:42 PM |
| 111 | Duke | Jul 4, 2011 7:07 PM |
| 112 | Duke | Jul 4, 2011 6:51 PM |
| 113 | Moses Cone | Jul 4, 2011 4:40 PM |
| 114 | ARMC | Jul 1, 2011 10:22 PM |
| 115 | VA | Jul 1, 2011 10:01 PM |
| 116 | Roxboro | Jul 1, 2011 9:49 PM |
| 117 | Annie Penn | Jul 1, 2011 8:42 PM |
| 118 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 119 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 2:40 PM |
| 120 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 121 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 2:30 PM |
| 122 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 2:23 PM |
| 123 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 2:18 PM |
| 124 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 2:13 PM |
| 125 | UNC | Jun 30, 2011 2:08 PM |
| 126 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 1:59 PM |
| 127 | UNC or Duke | Jun 30, 2011 1:47 PM |
| 128 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 1:42 PM |
| 129 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 1:37 PM |
| 130 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 1:32 PM |
| 131 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 1:27 PM |
| 132 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 1:17 PM |
| 133 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 1:11 PM |
| 134 | Person | Jun 30, 2011 1:02 PM |
| 135 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 12:57 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 136 | ARMC | Jun 30, 2011 12:52 PM |
| 137 | Annie Penn | Jun 30, 2011 12:47 PM |
| 138 | Morehead | Jun 30, 2011 12:42 PM |
| 139 | Wesley Long | Jun 30, 2011 12:37 PM |
| 140 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 12:26 PM |
| 141 | UNC | Jun 30, 2011 12:18 PM |
| 142 | Annie Penn | Jun 30, 2011 12:13 PM |
| 143 | UNC | Jun 30, 2011 11:44 AM |
| 144 | DRMC | Jun 30, 2011 11:38 AM |
| 145 | UNC | Jun 30, 2011 11:26 AM |
| 146 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 11:13 AM |
| 147 | Duke or UNC | Jun 30, 2011 11:07 AM |
| 148 | Duke | Jun 30, 2011 10:54 AM |
| 149 | Moses Cone | Jun 30, 2011 10:33 AM |
| 150 | Annie Penn | Jun 29, 2011 11:47 PM |
| 151 | ARMC | Jun 29, 2011 10:45 PM |
| 152 | UNC | Jun 29, 2011 10:36 PM |
| 153 | Moses Cone | Jun 29, 2011 10:27 PM |
| 154 | Duke or Annie Penn | Jun 29, 2011 10:17 PM |
| 155 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 9:09 PM |
| 156 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 8:55 PM |
| 157 | duke | Jun 29, 2011 8:49 PM |
| 158 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 8:45 PM |
| 159 | alamance | Jun 29, 2011 8:41 PM |
| 160 | annie penn | Jun 29, 2011 8:38 PM |
| 161 | alamance | Jun 29, 2011 8:35 PM |
| 162 | person | Jun 29, 2011 8:31 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 163 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 8:28 PM |
| 164 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 8:22 PM |
| 165 | moses cone | Jun 29, 2011 8:12 PM |
| 166 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 8:09 PM |
| 167 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 7:57 PM |
| 168 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 7:49 PM |
| 169 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 7:45 PM |
| 170 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 7:41 PM |
| 171 | armc | Jun 29, 2011 7:37 PM |
| 172 | alamance | Jun 29, 2011 7:32 PM |
| 173 | alamance | Jun 29, 2011 7:28 PM |
| 174 | person memorial | Jun 29, 2011 7:26 PM |
| 175 | annie penn | Jun 29, 2011 7:18 PM |
| 176 | duke | Jun 29, 2011 7:13 PM |
| 177 | drmc | Jun 29, 2011 7:08 PM |
| 178 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 6:59 PM |
| 179 | Moses Cone | Jun 29, 2011 6:56 PM |
| 180 | UNC or Duke | Jun 29, 2011 6:08 PM |
| 181 | Duke | Jun 29, 2011 5:50 PM |
| 182 | Duke | Jun 29, 2011 5:18 PM |
| 183 | Moses Cone | Jun 29, 2011 5:07 PM |
| 184 | Moses Cone | Jun 29, 2011 4:56 PM |
| 185 | unc | Jun 29, 2011 12:11 PM |
| 186 | Annie Penn | Jun 29, 2011 12:04 PM |
| 187 | person | Jun 29, 2011 11:59 AM |
| 188 | UNC | Jun 28, 2011 8:15 PM |
| 189 | Person | Jun 28, 2011 7:42 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 190 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 7:12 PM |
| 191 | Roxboro | Jun 28, 2011 6:33 PM |
| 192 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 6:22 PM |
| 193 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 3:10 PM |
| 194 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 3:06 PM |
| 195 | Annine Penn | Jun 28, 2011 3:01 PM |
| 196 | Moses Cone | Jun 28, 2011 2:57 PM |
| 197 | UNC | Jun 28, 2011 2:53 PM |
| 198 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 2:47 PM |
| 199 | UNC | Jun 28, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 200 | Annie Penn | Jun 28, 2011 2:38 PM |
| 201 | UNC | Jun 28, 2011 2:33 PM |
| 202 | Chapel Hill/Durham | Jun 28, 2011 2:26 PM |
| 203 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 2:22 PM |
| 204 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 2:18 PM |
| 205 | Chapel Hill | Jun 28, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 206 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 2:09 PM |
| 207 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 2:05 PM |
| 208 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 2:01 PM |
| 209 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 1:55 PM |
| 210 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 1:50 PM |
| 211 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 1:44 PM |
| 212 | DRMC | Jun 28, 2011 1:39 PM |
| 213 | undecided | Jun 28, 2011 1:33 PM |
| 214 | Annie Penn | Jun 28, 2011 1:28 PM |
| 215 | Moses Cone | Jun 28, 2011 1:23 PM |
| 216 | Moses Cone | Jun 28, 2011 1:17 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 217 | Annie Penn | Jun 28, 2011 1:12 PM |
| 218 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 1:06 PM |
| 219 | Cone | Jun 28, 2011 12:58 PM |
| 220 | Alamance Regional Medical Center | Jun 28, 2011 10:19 AM |
| 221 | Greensboro Medical Center | Jun 28, 2011 10:14 AM |
| 222 | Person Memorial | Jun 28, 2011 10:09 AM |
| 223 | Annie Penn Hospital | Jun 28, 2011 9:54 AM |
| 224 | Danville Regional Hospital | Jun 28, 2011 9:46 AM |
| 225 | Chapel Hill | Jun 28, 2011 9:37 AM |
| 226 | Alamance Regional | Jun 28, 2011 9:33 AM |
| 227 | Moorehead | Jun 28, 2011 9:29 AM |
| 228 | Annie Penn | Jun 28, 2011 9:24 AM |
| 229 | Not Sure | Jun 28, 2011 9:16 AM |
| 230 | Morehead | Jun 28, 2011 9:11 AM |
| 231 | Duke | Jun 28, 2011 9:02 AM |
| 232 | UNC Chapel Hill | Jun 28, 2011 8:53 AM |
| 233 | unc | Jun 28, 2011 8:48 AM |
| 234 | Chapel Hill | Jun 28, 2011 8:42 AM |
| 235 | Moses Cone | Jun 28, 2011 8:38 AM |
| 236 | Chapel Hill | Jun 28, 2011 8:29 AM |
| 237 | Morehead | Jun 28, 2011 8:21 AM |
| 238 | Danville Regional Medical Center | Jun 28, 2011 8:16 AM |
| 239 | Durham Hospital | Jun 28, 2011 8:12 AM |
| 240 | duke | Jun 27, 2011 8:41 PM |
| 241 | duke | Jun 27, 2011 8:33 PM |
| 242 | durham | Jun 27, 2011 8:22 PM |
| 243 | chapel hill | Jun 27, 2011 8:09 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 244 | durham | Jun 27, 2011 7:58 PM |
| 245 | annie penn | Jun 27, 2011 5:44 PM |
| 246 | duke, mooses cone | Jun 27, 2011 3:50 PM |
| 247 | Durham Hospital | Jun 27, 2011 3:40 PM |
| 248 | Danville Regional | Jun 27, 2011 3:36 PM |
| 249 | unc | Jun 27, 2011 3:35 PM |
| 250 | unc | Jun 27, 2011 3:32 PM |
| 251 | Annie Penn | Jun 27, 2011 3:31 PM |
| 252 | None | Jun 27, 2011 3:26 PM |
| 253 | Danville Regional | Jun 27, 2011 3:21 PM |
| 254 | Moses Cones | Jun 27, 2011 3:21 PM |
| 255 | Annie Penn Hospital | Jun 27, 2011 3:17 PM |
| 256 | morehead | Jun 27, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 257 | Danville Regional and Person Memorial | Jun 27, 2011 3:13 PM |
| 258 | What ever is closest | Jun 27, 2011 3:06 PM |
| 259 | Out of County | Jun 27, 2011 3:02 PM |
| 260 | Danville Regional Hospital | Jun 27, 2011 2:57 PM |
| 261 | drmc | Jun 27, 2011 2:44 PM |
| 262 | Danville | Jun 27, 2011 2:44 PM |
| 263 | Person | Jun 27, 2011 2:36 PM |
| 264 | Alamance Regional | Jun 27, 2011 2:26 PM |
| 265 | annie penn | Jun 27, 2011 2:24 PM |
| 266 | drmc | Jun 27, 2011 2:06 PM |
| 267 | unc | Jun 27, 2011 1:54 PM |
| 268 | drmc | Jun 27, 2011 1:42 PM |
| 269 | annie penn | Jun 27, 2011 1:26 PM |
| 270 | moses cone | Jun 27, 2011 1:20 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 271 | annie penn | Jun 27, 2011 1:09 PM |
| 272 | annie penn | Jun 27, 2011 12:56 PM |
| 273 | moses cone | Jun 27, 2011 12:49 PM |
| 274 | duke, person, or alamance | Jun 27, 2011 12:43 PM |
| 275 | morehead | Jun 27, 2011 12:33 PM |
| 276 | Annie Penn | Jun 27, 2011 11:24 AM |
| 277 | drmc | Jun 26, 2011 9:41 PM |
| 278 | chapel hill | Jun 26, 2011 9:37 PM |
| 279 | Annie Penn | Jun 26, 2011 9:33 PM |
| 280 | alamance regional | Jun 26, 2011 9:19 PM |
| 281 | Annie Penn | Jun 26, 2011 9:12 PM |
| 282 | morehead | Jun 26, 2011 9:00 PM |
| 283 | person co. or duke or alamance | Jun 26, 2011 8:42 PM |
| 284 | unc | Jun 26, 2011 8:17 PM |
| 285 | Chapel Hill but if too far the Danville | Jun 23, 2011 3:52 PM |
| 286 | Alamance | Jun 23, 2011 3:48 PM |
| 287 | Annie Penn | Jun 23, 2011 3:38 PM |
| 288 | Danville Medical Center | Jun 23, 2011 3:23 PM |
| 289 | Duke Hospital | Jun 23, 2011 3:19 PM |
| 290 | Danville Regional | Jun 23, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 291 | Reidsville or Roxboro | Jun 23, 2011 3:06 PM |
| 292 | UNC | Jun 23, 2011 3:03 PM |
| 293 | Alamce REgional | Jun 23, 2011 3:01 PM |
| 294 | Duke | Jun 23, 2011 2:55 PM |
| 295 | Moses Cone | Jun 23, 2011 2:54 PM |
| 296 | Maryland Hospital | Jun 23, 2011 2:50 PM |
| 297 | Wak Med. North | Jun 23, 2011 2:50 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|
| 298 | Danville Regional | Jun 23, 2011 2:46 PM |
| 299 | ARMC | Jun 23, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 300 | Moses Cone | Jun 23, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 301 | Annie Penn | Jun 23, 2011 2:39 PM |
| 302 | Person | Jun 23, 2011 2:34 PM |
| 303 | Alamance Regional Medical Center | Jun 23, 2011 2:28 PM |
| 304 | UNC | Jun 23, 2011 2:25 PM |
| 305 | Morehead | Jun 23, 2011 2:23 PM |
| 306 | Any | Jun 23, 2011 2:20 PM |
| 307 | Eden | Jun 23, 2011 2:17 PM |
| 308 | Moses Cone | Jun 23, 2011 1:59 PM |
| 309 | UNC | Jun 23, 2011 1:55 PM |
| 310 | Alamance Regional Medical Center | Jun 23, 2011 1:46 PM |
| 311 | Annie Penn/Moses Cone | Jun 23, 2011 1:41 PM |
| 312 | Person | Jun 23, 2011 1:36 PM |
| 313 | Chapel Hill | Jun 23, 2011 1:25 PM |
| 314 | Roxboro | Jun 23, 2011 1:20 PM |
| 315 | DRMC or Annie Penn | Jun 23, 2011 1:16 PM |
| 316 | UNC Chapel Hill, Person Memorial | Jun 23, 2011 1:10 PM |
| 317 | annie penn | Jun 22, 2011 8:35 PM |
| 318 | moses cone | Jun 22, 2011 8:12 PM |
| 319 | morehead | Jun 22, 2011 7:58 PM |
| 320 | annie penn | Jun 22, 2011 5:29 PM |
| 321 | morehead | Jun 22, 2011 2:39 PM |
| 322 | annie penn | Jun 22, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 323 | annie penn or morehead | Jun 22, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 324 | annie penn, morehead, chapel hill, duke | Jun 22, 2011 2:29 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 325 | moses cone | Jun 22, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 326 | drmc | Jun 22, 2011 2:09 PM |
| 327 | annie penn | Jun 22, 2011 2:03 PM |
| 328 | morehead | Jun 22, 2011 1:54 PM |
| 329 | morehead | Jun 22, 2011 1:21 PM |
| 330 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 22, 2011 12:22 PM |
| 331 | MOREHEAD | Jun 22, 2011 12:15 PM |
| 332 | MOSES CONE | Jun 22, 2011 12:11 PM |
| 333 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 22, 2011 12:00 PM |
| 334 | MOSES CONE | Jun 22, 2011 11:54 AM |
| 335 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 5:03 PM |
| 336 | drmc | Jun 21, 2011 5:00 PM |
| 337 | morehead | Jun 21, 2011 4:58 PM |
| 338 | morehead | Jun 21, 2011 4:56 PM |
| 339 | chapel hill | Jun 21, 2011 4:51 PM |
| 340 | drmc | Jun 21, 2011 4:49 PM |
| 341 | drmc | Jun 21, 2011 4:47 PM |
| 342 | danville regional | Jun 21, 2011 4:41 PM |
| 343 | moses cone | Jun 21, 2011 4:38 PM |
| 344 | morehead | Jun 21, 2011 4:35 PM |
| 345 | morehead | Jun 21, 2011 4:32 PM |
| 346 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 4:25 PM |
| 347 | moses cone | Jun 21, 2011 4:18 PM |
| 348 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 4:16 PM |
| 349 | moses cone | Jun 21, 2011 4:13 PM |
| 350 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 4:11 PM |
| 351 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 4:07 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 352 | duke | Jun 21, 2011 4:02 PM |
| 353 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 4:00 PM |
| 354 | danville regional | Jun 21, 2011 3:56 PM |
| 355 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 3:50 PM |
| 356 | annie penn | Jun 21, 2011 3:47 PM |
| 357 | DRMC | Jun 21, 2011 3:42 PM |
| 358 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 3:39 PM |
| 359 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 3:33 PM |
| 360 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 3:29 PM |
| 361 | CHAPEL HILL | Jun 21, 2011 3:26 PM |
| 362 | ANNIE PENN OR PERSON MEMORIAL | Jun 21, 2011 3:22 PM |
| 363 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 3:17 PM |
| 364 | CONE, ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 365 | BAPTIST | Jun 21, 2011 3:12 PM |
| 366 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 3:08 PM |
| 367 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 21, 2011 3:04 PM |
| 368 | CHAPEL HILL | Jun 21, 2011 3:01 PM |
| 369 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 2:58 PM |
| 370 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 21, 2011 2:49 PM |
| 371 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 372 | DUKE OR CHAPEL HILL | Jun 21, 2011 2:41 PM |
| 373 | DUKE | Jun 21, 2011 2:38 PM |
| 374 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 375 | DUKE OR CHAPEL HILL | Jun 21, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 376 | ALAMANCE REGIONAL | Jun 21, 2011 2:29 PM |
| 377 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 2:27 PM |
| 378 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 21, 2011 2:23 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 379 | DUKE | Jun 21, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 380 | DUKE/ MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 2:17 PM |
| 381 | ALAMANCE | Jun 21, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 382 | PERSON CO. ROXBORO | Jun 21, 2011 2:10 PM |
| 383 | ALAMANCE REGIONAL | Jun 21, 2011 2:07 PM |
| 384 | MOSES CONE | Jun 21, 2011 2:04 PM |
| 385 | DUKE | Jun 21, 2011 2:00 PM |
| 386 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 21, 2011 1:57 PM |
| 387 | DRMC | Jun 21, 2011 1:54 PM |
| 388 | Danville Regional | Jun 16, 2011 3:17 PM |
| 389 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 3:11 PM |
| 390 | DRMC/Moorehead | Jun 16, 2011 3:07 PM |
| 391 | Alamance Regional | Jun 16, 2011 3:02 PM |
| 392 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 2:56 PM |
| 393 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 2:44 PM |
| 394 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 2:40 PM |
| 395 | Chapel Hill | Jun 16, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 396 | DRMC | Jun 16, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 397 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 398 | Moorehead/Moses Cone/Duke | Jun 16, 2011 2:10 PM |
| 399 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 2:05 PM |
| 400 | Moses Cone and Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 2:00 PM |
| 401 | Chapel Hill and Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 1:54 PM |
| 402 | Person Memorial | Jun 16, 2011 1:49 PM |
| 403 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 1:44 PM |
| 404 | Durham Regional | Jun 16, 2011 1:38 PM |
| 405 | Wesley Long | Jun 16, 2011 11:38 AM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 406 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 11:34 AM |
| 407 | UNC | Jun 16, 2011 11:30 AM |
| 408 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 11:26 AM |
| 409 | UNC/ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 11:20 AM |
| 410 | DRMC | Jun 16, 2011 11:08 AM |
| 411 | UNC Hospital | Jun 16, 2011 11:07 AM |
| 412 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 16, 2011 11:05 AM |
| 413 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 16, 2011 11:02 AM |
| 414 | MOREHEAD | Jun 16, 2011 10:59 AM |
| 415 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 10:59 AM |
| 416 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 16, 2011 10:54 AM |
| 417 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 10:53 AM |
| 418 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 10:49 AM |
| 419 | MOREHEAD | Jun 16, 2011 10:44 AM |
| 420 | Alamance Regional or Duke | Jun 16, 2011 10:42 AM |
| 421 | UNC | Jun 16, 2011 10:37 AM |
| 422 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 16, 2011 10:33 AM |
| 423 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 10:32 AM |
| 424 | DANVILLE REGIONAL | Jun 16, 2011 10:30 AM |
| 425 | Duke Medical Hosp. | Jun 16, 2011 10:27 AM |
| 426 | DUKE | Jun 16, 2011 10:26 AM |
| 427 | MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 10:23 AM |
| 428 | MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 10:20 AM |
| 429 | Chapel Hill | Jun 16, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 430 | ANNIE PENN OR MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 431 | UNC OR MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 10:12 AM |
| 432 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 10:10 AM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 433 | UNC CHAPEL HILL | Jun 16, 2011 10:08 AM |
| 434 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 16, 2011 10:06 AM |
| 435 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 10:04 AM |
| 436 | MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 10:02 AM |
| 437 | CHAPEL HILL | Jun 16, 2011 9:57 AM |
| 438 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 9:54 AM |
| 439 | ARMC | Jun 16, 2011 9:52 AM |
| 440 | UNC | Jun 16, 2011 9:50 AM |
| 441 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 9:48 AM |
| 442 | MOREHEAD | Jun 16, 2011 9:47 AM |
| 443 | Person Memorial Hospital | Jun 16, 2011 9:41 AM |
| 444 | DUKE | Jun 16, 2011 9:40 AM |
| 445 | WESLEY LONG | Jun 16, 2011 9:37 AM |
| 446 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 9:35 AM |
| 447 | Chapel Hill | Jun 16, 2011 9:31 AM |
| 448 | PERSON MEMORIAL | Jun 16, 2011 9:27 AM |
| 449 | UNC | Jun 16, 2011 9:25 AM |
| 450 | MOSES CONE | Jun 16, 2011 9:24 AM |
| 451 | DUKE | Jun 16, 2011 9:20 AM |
| 452 | Person Memorial | Jun 16, 2011 9:18 AM |
| 453 | CHAPEL HILL | Jun 16, 2011 9:15 AM |
| 454 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 9:12 AM |
| 455 | Alamance Regional | Jun 16, 2011 9:11 AM |
| 456 | Person Memorial | Jun 16, 2011 9:08 AM |
| 457 | UNC-Chapel Hill | Jun 16, 2011 9:04 AM |
| 458 | UNC or Alamance | Jun 16, 2011 9:03 AM |
| 459 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 8:57 AM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 460 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 8:55 AM |
| 461 | Alamance Regional | Jun 16, 2011 8:53 AM |
| 462 | Moses Cone Health System | Jun 16, 2011 8:50 AM |
| 463 | Moses Cone or Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 8:46 AM |
| 464 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 8:43 AM |
| 465 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 8:43 AM |
| 466 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 8:39 AM |
| 467 | Moses Cone Memorial Hosp | Jun 16, 2011 8:38 AM |
| 468 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 8:35 AM |
| 469 | Alamance Regional | Jun 16, 2011 8:32 AM |
| 470 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 8:30 AM |
| 471 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 8:23 AM |
| 472 | Duke | Jun 16, 2011 8:19 AM |
| 473 | Morehead Hospital | Jun 16, 2011 8:14 AM |
| 474 | Moses Cone | Jun 16, 2011 8:11 AM |
| 475 | Alamance Regional | Jun 16, 2011 8:06 AM |
| 476 | Annie Penn | Jun 16, 2011 8:02 AM |
| 477 | Annie Penn | Jun 14, 2011 1:36 PM |
| 478 | Annie Penn | Jun 14, 2011 1:26 PM |
| 479 | ARMC | Jun 14, 2011 1:19 PM |
| 480 | Chapel Hill | Jun 14, 2011 1:10 PM |
| 481 | Annie Penn | Jun 14, 2011 12:58 PM |
| 482 | Alamance Reginal | Jun 13, 2011 3:19 PM |
| 483 | Duke | Jun 13, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 484 | DUMC | Jun 13, 2011 3:09 PM |
| 485 | Burlington | Jun 13, 2011 3:04 PM |
| 486 | The closest one | Jun 13, 2011 2:59 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 487 | UNC | Jun 13, 2011 2:52 PM |
| 488 | ARMC | Jun 13, 2011 2:40 PM |
| 489 | Duke | Jun 13, 2011 2:36 PM |
| 490 | Duke | Jun 13, 2011 2:31 PM |
| 491 | Person County | Jun 13, 2011 2:26 PM |
| 492 | UNC | Jun 13, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 493 | Chapel or Duke | Jun 13, 2011 2:17 PM |
| 494 | Annie Penn | Jun 13, 2011 2:09 PM |
| 495 | Alamance Regional | Jun 13, 2011 2:04 PM |
| 496 | Moses Cone | Jun 13, 2011 2:00 PM |
| 497 | Moorehead | Jun 13, 2011 1:55 PM |
| 498 | Alamance Reginal | Jun 9, 2011 4:52 PM |
| 499 | ARMC | Jun 9, 2011 4:45 PM |
| 500 | Moses Cone | Jun 9, 2011 4:40 PM |
| 501 | Annie Penn | Jun 9, 2011 4:33 PM |
| 502 | Annie Penn | Jun 9, 2011 4:23 PM |
| 503 | Chapel Hill | Jun 9, 2011 4:20 PM |
| 504 | Hard decision very unsure | Jun 9, 2011 4:14 PM |
| 505 | Annie Penn | Jun 9, 2011 4:04 PM |
| 506 | Chapel Hill | Jun 9, 2011 3:57 PM |
| 507 | Wesley Long | Jun 9, 2011 3:51 PM |
| 508 | Moorehead | Jun 9, 2011 3:44 PM |
| 509 | ARMC | Jun 9, 2011 3:40 PM |
| 510 | ANNIE PENN HOSPITAL | Jun 9, 2011 3:39 PM |
| 511 | DRMC and Duke | Jun 9, 2011 3:34 PM |
| 512 | Annie PENN | Jun 9, 2011 3:29 PM |
| 513 | Annie Penn | Jun 9, 2011 3:24 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 514 | Annie Penn | Jun 9, 2011 3:18 PM |
| 515 | Alamance Reginal | Jun 9, 2011 3:11 PM |
| 516 | ALAMANCE REGIONAL | Jun 9, 2011 2:49 PM |
| 517 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 9, 2011 2:25 PM |
| 518 | MOSES CONE | Jun 9, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 519 | ALAMANCE | Jun 9, 2011 1:36 PM |
| 520 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 9, 2011 1:16 PM |
| 521 | DURHAM REGIONAL , DUKE, UNC | Jun 9, 2011 12:56 PM |
| 522 | ANNIE PENN | Jun 9, 2011 12:32 PM |
| 523 | Burlington | Jun 8, 2011 3:37 PM |
| 524 | Burlington | Jun 8, 2011 3:26 PM |
| 525 | Danville, Va. | Jun 8, 2011 3:01 PM |
| 526 | UNC | Jun 7, 2011 4:05 PM |
| 527 | Duke | Jun 7, 2011 3:44 PM |
| 528 | Alamance Regional | Jun 7, 2011 3:39 PM |
| 529 | ARMC | Jun 7, 2011 3:32 PM |
| 530 | Closest | Jun 7, 2011 3:26 PM |
| 531 | Annie Penn | Jun 7, 2011 3:20 PM |
| 532 | Moses Cones | Jun 7, 2011 3:10 PM |
| 533 | Alamance Regional Medical Center | Jun 7, 2011 3:03 PM |
| 534 | Alamance Reginal | Jun 7, 2011 2:57 PM |
| 535 | DRMC | Jun 7, 2011 2:51 PM |
| 536 | DRMC | Jun 7, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 537 | Annie Penn | Jun 7, 2011 2:38 PM |
| 538 | Annie Penn | Jun 7, 2011 2:30 PM |
| 539 | Annie Penn | Jun 7, 2011 2:12 PM |
| 540 | Moore Head Med. Center | Jun 1, 2011 4:50 PM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 541 | Durham | Jun 1, 2011 4:31 PM |
| 542 | Annie Penn | Jun 1, 2011 4:24 PM |
| 543 | Annie Penn | Jun 1, 2011 4:17 PM |
| 544 | Unanswer | Jun 1, 2011 4:08 PM |
| 545 | Annie Penn | Jun 1, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 546 | Chapel Hill | Jun 1, 2011 3:43 PM |
| 547 | Chapel Hill | Jun 1, 2011 3:21 PM |
| 548 | UNC | May 31, 2011 12:25 PM |
| 549 | Alamance Regional Medical Center | May 31, 2011 10:18 AM |
| 550 | Danville Regional Medical Center | May 25, 2011 6:51 AM |
| 551 | Annie Penn | May 24, 2011 8:09 PM |
| 552 | Duke University Medical Center | May 23, 2011 3:20 PM |
| 553 | Annie Penn or Moses Cone | May 21, 2011 4:55 PM |
| 554 | Moses Cone in Greensboro or Annie Penn in Reidsville | May 21, 2011 4:38 PM |
| 555 | unc chapel hill or moses come | May 20, 2011 10:00 AM |
| 556 | Annie Penn | May 19, 2011 10:27 AM |
| 557 | UNC | May 19, 2011 5:55 AM |
| 558 | alamance | May 18, 2011 7:34 PM |
| 559 | unc | May 17, 2011 10:46 PM |
| 560 | Alamance Regional | May 17, 2011 5:04 PM |
| 561 | Annie Penn Memorial Hospital | May 15, 2011 10:21 AM |
| 562 | cone hospital or annie penn | May 12, 2011 8:31 PM |
| 563 | Chapel Hill | May 12, 2011 3:16 PM |
| 564 | UNC Hospitalsl | May 1, 2011 12:29 PM |
| 565 | Depends if emergency Annie Penn Hospital if not Duke Hospital | Apr 28, 2011 9:17 AM |
| 566 | Duke | Apr 21, 2011 4:54 PM |
| 567 | Duke Hostpital | Apr 21, 2011 7:26 AM |

Page 3, Q7. If you had to go to the hospital, which hospital would you select?

| | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 568 | Duke | Apr 20, 2011 5:35 PM |
| 569 | Moses Cone | Apr 20, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 570 | UNCchapel Hill Alamance Regional Medical center | Apr 20, 2011 11:59 AM |
| 571 | Duke University | Apr 19, 2011 7:19 PM |
| 572 | Annie Penn or Eden | Apr 19, 2011 3:12 PM |
| 573 | Duke, Annie Penn/Moses Cone | Apr 19, 2011 2:07 PM |
| 574 | Durham Regional or Duke | Apr 19, 2011 2:05 PM |
| 575 | Duke Hospital or Durham Regional (part of DUMC) | Apr 19, 2011 1:53 PM |
| 576 | Duke | Apr 19, 2011 11:55 AM |
| 577 | ARMC | Apr 19, 2011 10:14 AM |
| 578 | Person Memorial | Apr 19, 2011 8:22 AM |
| 579 | Minor - Person Memorial Hospital Major reason - Duke | Apr 18, 2011 9:56 PM |
| 580 | ARMC or Eden | Apr 18, 2011 6:16 PM |
| 581 | ARMC | Apr 18, 2011 2:22 PM |
| 582 | undecided | Apr 18, 2011 1:10 PM |
| 583 | chapel hill | Apr 18, 2011 12:41 PM |
| 584 | Chapel Hill or Duke | Apr 18, 2011 12:36 PM |

Page 3, Q8. Which medical specialties are most needed for Caswell County?

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Any of the above would be useful | Jul 26, 2011 12:29 PM |
| 2 | Any healthcare specifically geared for the ELDERLY | Jul 26, 2011 11:53 AM |
| 3 | Dietary-Someone who is certified to deal w/ the obesity | Jul 26, 2011 11:01 AM |
| 4 | Nutrition and Exercise | Jul 26, 2011 8:42 AM |
| 5 | internal medicine | Jul 14, 2011 2:57 PM |
| 6 | inflammatory pain | Jul 10, 2011 12:57 PM |
| 7 | There are a lot of women who need colposcopy and have to travel out of town | Jul 5, 2011 2:54 PM |
| 8 | A hospital | Jun 30, 2011 1:54 PM |
| 9 | Respiratory | Jun 30, 2011 10:33 AM |
| 10 | General Practice | Jun 28, 2011 1:06 PM |
| 11 | dental | Jun 27, 2011 12:43 PM |
| 12 | dental | Jun 26, 2011 8:42 PM |
| 13 | Neurology | Jun 23, 2011 3:01 PM |
| 14 | Women & Women health | Jun 23, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 15 | Peditrilican | Jun 23, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 16 | OBGYN | Jun 23, 2011 1:10 PM |
| 17 | ORTHODONISTS | Jun 22, 2011 12:00 PM |
| 18 | allergies/asthma | Jun 21, 2011 4:07 PM |
| 19 | ALL | Jun 21, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 20 | R.A DOCTORS | Jun 21, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 21 | FAMILY | Jun 21, 2011 2:29 PM |
| 22 | Child Development Spec | Jun 16, 2011 11:20 AM |
| 23 | ALL OF THE ABOVE | Jun 16, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 24 | VASCULAR | Jun 16, 2011 9:50 AM |
| 25 | Kidney Specialist | Jun 16, 2011 9:04 AM |
| 26 | Prenatal | Jun 16, 2011 8:30 AM |
| 27 | OB/GYN | Jun 16, 2011 8:14 AM |

Page 3, Q8. Which medical specialties are most needed for Caswell County?

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 28 | Ophthalmologist | Jun 9, 2011 4:52 PM |
| 29 | Ob Gyn | Jun 9, 2011 3:51 PM |
| 30 | Dentistry | Jun 7, 2011 3:39 PM |
| 31 | Rheumatology | Jun 7, 2011 3:10 PM |
| 32 | STED/HIV/AIDS Specialist | Jun 1, 2011 4:50 PM |
| 33 | urgent care | May 23, 2011 3:20 PM |
| 34 | Autism Support/ Care | May 21, 2011 4:55 PM |
| 35 | Autism | May 21, 2011 4:38 PM |
| 36 | Optometry | Apr 18, 2011 2:22 PM |

Page 3, Q9. Have you ever been told by a Healthcare professional that you had any of the following conditions or health risks? (check all that apply)

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Cancer | Jul 26, 2011 11:53 AM |
| 2 | Toenail Fungus | Jul 26, 2011 8:42 AM |
| 3 | osteoporosis | Jul 14, 2011 1:47 PM |
| 4 | Prostate | Jul 5, 2011 2:33 PM |
| 5 | Cancer | Jun 30, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 6 | scoliosis | Jun 30, 2011 12:02 PM |
| 7 | None | Jun 27, 2011 3:26 PM |
| 8 | None | Jun 27, 2011 3:21 PM |
| 9 | MRSA | Jun 27, 2011 2:26 PM |
| 10 | ADHD | Jun 23, 2011 2:50 PM |
| 11 | Acid reflic disease | Jun 23, 2011 2:17 PM |
| 12 | eating disorder | Jun 22, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 13 | breast cancer | Jun 22, 2011 2:03 PM |
| 14 | HEART MUMUR | Jun 16, 2011 9:27 AM |
| 15 | Thyroid Disease | Jun 16, 2011 9:12 AM |
| 16 | Cist | Jun 16, 2011 9:11 AM |
| 17 | Lupus and Bursitis | Jun 13, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 18 | G. A. D. | Jun 7, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 19 | No | Jun 1, 2011 4:50 PM |
| 20 | Cancer | Apr 20, 2011 11:59 AM |
| 21 | None | Apr 18, 2011 9:56 PM |
| 22 | none | Apr 18, 2011 1:10 PM |

Page 5, Q15. In the past 12 months have you used any of the following tobacco products? (Check all that apply)

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | No i do not use any tobacco product | Apr 19, 2011 10:24 AM |
| 2 | none | Apr 18, 2011 1:11 PM |

Page 6, Q16. If you are a tobacco user, which of the following would help you quit?

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | I have already quit | Jul 5, 2011 2:37 PM |
| 2 | electronic cigarettes | Jun 30, 2011 1:43 PM |
| 3 | have quit since. | Jun 29, 2011 5:52 PM |
| 4 | Family | Jun 28, 2011 1:24 PM |
| 5 | I have all read quite | Jun 28, 2011 10:10 AM |
| 6 | i have already quit | Jun 27, 2011 3:33 PM |
| 7 | I can quit on my own without an problem | Jun 27, 2011 3:23 PM |
| 8 | I could stop without help | Jun 23, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 9 | Dip | Jun 23, 2011 3:24 PM |
| 10 | not sure | Jun 22, 2011 8:13 PM |
| 11 | i dont smoke everyday | Jun 22, 2011 2:29 PM |
| 12 | unsure | Jun 21, 2011 4:11 PM |
| 13 | I HAVE ALREADY QUIT | Jun 21, 2011 4:08 PM |
| 14 | I HAVE ALREADY QUIT | Jun 21, 2011 3:22 PM |
| 15 | DON'T KNOW | Jun 21, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 16 | Chantix | Jun 16, 2011 10:33 AM |
| 17 | CURRENTLY TRYING TO QUIT | Jun 16, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 18 | time | Jun 16, 2011 8:54 AM |
| 19 | I have quit. | May 21, 2011 4:56 PM |
| 20 | I am not a tobacco user | Apr 19, 2011 10:27 AM |

Page 6, Q17. Do you believe that the regulations limiting smoking in public places should be extended to include:

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | No smoking on premises including parking areas | Sep 6, 2011 8:43 AM |
| 2 | Governmental building should have no smoking-inside or outside. | Jul 26, 2011 11:54 AM |
| 3 | Needs regulations at county owned bldgs | Jul 26, 2011 11:02 AM |
| 4 | all regulations are too much | Jun 27, 2011 12:50 PM |
| 5 | ANY WHERE THAT SOMKE WOULD COME INTO CONTACT WITH CHILDREN | Jun 9, 2011 3:41 PM |
| 6 | YOU R NOT DOING FOR GAS, POLUTION OR ANY THING | Jun 9, 2011 12:41 PM |
| 7 | More emphases should be on alcohol | Jun 7, 2011 3:11 PM |
| 8 | Do not smoke | Jun 1, 2011 4:19 PM |

Page 6, Q19. If you are under age 21, at what age did you begin using:

Tobacco

| | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | 16 | Jul 26, 2011 11:45 AM |
| 3 | 14 | Jun 30, 2011 11:51 AM |
| 4 | 15 | Jun 30, 2011 11:08 AM |
| 7 | 16 | Jun 28, 2011 8:17 PM |
| 8 | 16 | Jun 28, 2011 1:34 PM |
| 9 | 14 | Jun 28, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 10 | 15 | Jun 28, 2011 10:10 AM |
| 11 | 15 | Jun 28, 2011 9:29 AM |
| 12 | 14 | Jun 28, 2011 9:20 AM |
| 13 | 16 | Jun 28, 2011 8:53 AM |
| 14 | 9 | Jun 28, 2011 8:22 AM |
| 15 | 18 | Jun 27, 2011 3:23 PM |
| 16 | 12 | Jun 27, 2011 3:07 PM |
| 17 | 17 | Jun 27, 2011 12:44 PM |
| 18 | 15 | Jun 23, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 19 | 16 | Jun 23, 2011 3:45 PM |
| 20 | 16 | Jun 23, 2011 3:24 PM |
| 21 | 15 | Jun 23, 2011 3:08 PM |
| 22 | 14 | Jun 23, 2011 3:03 PM |
| 24 | 15 | Jun 23, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 25 | 14 | Jun 23, 2011 2:34 PM |
| 26 | 10 | Jun 23, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 27 | 14 | Jun 23, 2011 2:01 PM |
| 28 | 17 | Jun 22, 2011 12:23 PM |
| 29 | 14 | Jun 21, 2011 4:32 PM |
| 30 | 12 | Jun 16, 2011 10:38 AM |

Page 6, Q19. If you are under age 21, at what age did you begin using:

| | | |
|---------|----|-----------------------|
| 31 | 13 | Jun 16, 2011 10:06 AM |
| 32 | 16 | Jun 9, 2011 3:41 PM |
| 33 | 18 | Jun 9, 2011 12:41 PM |
| 34 | 12 | Jun 7, 2011 3:55 PM |
| 35 | 15 | Jun 1, 2011 3:55 PM |
| 36 | 5 | Jun 1, 2011 3:45 PM |
| 37 | 14 | Jun 1, 2011 3:23 PM |
| 38 | 0 | May 25, 2011 6:54 AM |
| 40 | 12 | Apr 18, 2011 6:17 PM |
| Alcohol | | |
| 2 | 18 | Jul 26, 2011 9:12 AM |
| 3 | 14 | Jun 30, 2011 11:51 AM |
| 4 | 14 | Jun 30, 2011 11:08 AM |
| 5 | 11 | Jun 29, 2011 10:58 PM |
| 6 | 12 | Jun 29, 2011 10:49 PM |
| 7 | 14 | Jun 28, 2011 8:17 PM |
| 9 | 14 | Jun 28, 2011 10:15 AM |
| 10 | 15 | Jun 28, 2011 10:10 AM |
| 12 | 15 | Jun 28, 2011 9:20 AM |
| 14 | 14 | Jun 28, 2011 8:22 AM |
| 16 | 12 | Jun 27, 2011 3:07 PM |
| 17 | 21 | Jun 27, 2011 12:44 PM |
| 18 | 10 | Jun 23, 2011 3:53 PM |
| 19 | 16 | Jun 23, 2011 3:45 PM |
| 20 | 16 | Jun 23, 2011 3:24 PM |
| 21 | 14 | Jun 23, 2011 3:08 PM |
| 22 | 12 | Jun 23, 2011 3:03 PM |

Page 6, Q19. If you are under age 21, at what age did you begin using:

| | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|
| 23 | 13 | Jun 23, 2011 2:51 PM |
| 24 | 15 | Jun 23, 2011 2:35 PM |
| 27 | 12 | Jun 23, 2011 2:01 PM |
| 29 | 14 | Jun 21, 2011 4:32 PM |
| 30 | 13 | Jun 16, 2011 10:38 AM |
| 34 | 15 | Jun 7, 2011 3:55 PM |
| 36 | 13 | Jun 1, 2011 3:45 PM |
| 37 | 14 | Jun 1, 2011 3:23 PM |
| 38 | 0 | May 25, 2011 6:54 AM |
| 39 | 17 | Apr 21, 2011 7:27 AM |
| 40 | 14 | Apr 18, 2011 6:17 PM |

Page 8, Q29. What types of physical activity do you engage in on a regular basis? (Check all that apply)

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Tape the shows on the fitness channel and work out with them. | Jul 26, 2011 11:56 AM |
| 2 | Gardening | Jul 26, 2011 11:51 AM |
| 3 | Yardwork | Jul 26, 2011 11:42 AM |
| 4 | Gardening/Landscaping | Jul 26, 2011 8:46 AM |
| 5 | gardening | Jul 22, 2011 2:47 PM |
| 6 | yard work | Jul 22, 2011 1:47 PM |
| 7 | I work hard physically | Jul 19, 2011 3:47 PM |
| 8 | gardening | Jul 14, 2011 2:55 PM |
| 9 | Farming | Jul 14, 2011 1:43 PM |
| 10 | None. i would like to swim but there are no public swimming options in Caswell. | Jul 5, 2011 3:06 PM |
| 11 | Gardening | Jul 5, 2011 2:25 PM |
| 12 | Gardening | Jul 4, 2011 9:45 PM |
| 13 | Zumba | Jun 30, 2011 1:01 PM |
| 14 | weight lifting | Jun 30, 2011 11:18 AM |
| 15 | zumba | Jun 29, 2011 12:13 PM |
| 16 | Fishing | Jun 28, 2011 9:31 AM |
| 17 | Work with horses | Jun 28, 2011 8:51 AM |
| 18 | Marching Bands | Jun 27, 2011 3:19 PM |
| 19 | Cheerleading | Jun 27, 2011 2:29 PM |
| 20 | playing with kids | Jun 26, 2011 9:36 PM |
| 21 | yard work | Jun 26, 2011 8:44 PM |
| 22 | dancing | Jun 26, 2011 8:20 PM |
| 23 | sidewalk | Jun 23, 2011 3:12 PM |
| 24 | Cheerleading | Jun 23, 2011 2:54 PM |
| 25 | HANDLE MAN WORK | Jun 23, 2011 2:48 PM |
| 26 | playing with the kids | Jun 22, 2011 2:31 PM |
| 27 | DANCE | Jun 21, 2011 2:43 PM |

Page 8, Q29. What types of physical activity do you engage in on a regular basis? (Check all that apply)

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 28 | DANCING | Jun 16, 2011 11:10 AM |
| 29 | HARD LABOR | Jun 16, 2011 10:53 AM |
| 30 | Gardening and Flowers | Jun 16, 2011 10:46 AM |
| 31 | Raising 2 Kids | Jun 16, 2011 10:20 AM |
| 32 | OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES | Jun 16, 2011 10:07 AM |
| 33 | WII FIT PLUS | Jun 16, 2011 9:52 AM |
| 34 | DANCING | Jun 16, 2011 9:18 AM |
| 35 | Zumba | Jun 16, 2011 9:15 AM |
| 36 | outside playing games | Jun 16, 2011 8:55 AM |
| 37 | Cutting Grass/Cardio Exc | Jun 16, 2011 8:35 AM |
| 38 | Zumba Class | Jun 16, 2011 8:18 AM |
| 39 | Push-ups | Jun 13, 2011 2:48 PM |
| 40 | Big Ball and Aerobic | Jun 9, 2011 4:58 PM |
| 41 | Gardening and flowers | Jun 9, 2011 4:18 PM |
| 42 | GARDENING | Jun 9, 2011 1:11 PM |
| 43 | Working in the garden | Jun 7, 2011 4:16 PM |
| 44 | Horse riding and Yoga | Jun 7, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 45 | gardening, yoga | May 31, 2011 10:24 AM |
| 46 | Elliptical at home | May 21, 2011 4:43 PM |
| 47 | cleaning the house | Apr 20, 2011 12:09 PM |
| 48 | gardening, yard work | Apr 19, 2011 1:58 PM |
| 49 | None | Apr 18, 2011 10:04 PM |

Page 8, Q31. In the past year, what current recreation facilities have you and your family used? (Check all that apply)

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | I LOVE the walking track at the rec. | Jul 26, 2011 11:56 AM |
| 2 | Used the fitness class offered through the Health Dept for Zumba. Would be nice to see programs offered for those who work until 5pm and have to pick up their children by 6pm. | Jul 26, 2011 11:06 AM |
| 3 | Golf Courses | Jul 26, 2011 8:27 AM |
| 4 | Person County | Jul 19, 2011 3:47 PM |
| 5 | volleyball and soccer | Jul 14, 2011 2:50 PM |
| 6 | Senior Center | Jul 10, 2011 1:22 PM |
| 7 | Senior Center | Jul 5, 2011 2:17 PM |
| 8 | Senior Center | Jul 4, 2011 4:45 PM |
| 9 | Golf | Jun 30, 2011 1:07 PM |
| 10 | exercises at home | Jun 28, 2011 6:49 PM |
| 11 | Caswell Pines Golf Course | Jun 28, 2011 1:26 PM |
| 12 | Out of County | Jun 28, 2011 9:18 AM |
| 13 | GYM | Jun 28, 2011 8:51 AM |
| 14 | Walking | Jun 27, 2011 3:10 PM |
| 15 | park | Jun 16, 2011 8:55 AM |
| 16 | Cherry Grove Ruitan Ball field | Jun 13, 2011 3:07 PM |
| 17 | Just moved here | Jun 13, 2011 2:48 PM |
| 18 | School yard | Jun 9, 2011 3:22 PM |
| 19 | Senior Center | Jun 8, 2011 3:33 PM |

Page 8, Q32. Which currently offered programs DO you and your family participate in? (check all that apply)

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | soccer, baseball, tball | Jul 26, 2011 12:35 PM |
| 2 | Soccer | Jul 26, 2011 12:13 PM |
| 3 | basketball | Jul 26, 2011 11:20 AM |
| 4 | Volleyball, Football | Jul 26, 2011 11:06 AM |
| 5 | Golf | Jul 26, 2011 8:27 AM |
| 6 | martial arts | Jun 29, 2011 10:32 PM |
| 7 | Exercises at home | Jun 28, 2011 1:59 PM |
| 8 | bicycling | Jun 26, 2011 9:39 PM |
| 9 | I walk Yanceyville | Jun 23, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 10 | WALKING/EXRCISE VIDEO GAMES AT HOME | Jun 16, 2011 10:18 AM |
| 11 | Sidewalks | Jun 13, 2011 2:39 PM |
| 12 | YMCA Reidsville and Danville | Jun 9, 2011 4:58 PM |
| 13 | Baseball | May 24, 2011 8:15 PM |
| 14 | softball | May 18, 2011 7:42 PM |
| 15 | baseball | May 17, 2011 10:51 PM |
| 16 | church softball | May 12, 2011 8:44 PM |
| 17 | Tennis | Apr 28, 2011 10:39 AM |
| 18 | soccer | Apr 21, 2011 4:58 PM |
| 19 | Person County Parks Volleyball & softball, kids play basketball & kickball w/ parks and baseball w/ RLL | Apr 19, 2011 2:11 PM |

Page 8, Q33. Please rank 1-3 (1 being the greatest impact) which currently UNAVAILABLE recreation facilities would have the greatest impact on you and your family?

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Sidewalks | Sep 6, 2011 9:21 AM |
| 2 | Sidewalks | Sep 6, 2011 8:37 AM |
| 3 | Sidewalks | Sep 6, 2011 8:30 AM |
| 4 | Adult related sports such as volleyball and tennis | Jul 26, 2011 11:06 AM |
| 5 | Softball, Volleyball | Jul 26, 2011 8:53 AM |
| 6 | sidewalks | Jul 22, 2011 2:38 PM |
| 7 | sidewalks | Jul 22, 2011 2:01 PM |
| 8 | sidewalks | Jul 14, 2011 2:41 PM |
| 9 | sidewalks | Jul 14, 2011 2:25 PM |
| 10 | sidewalks | Jul 14, 2011 2:03 PM |
| 11 | sidewalks | Jul 14, 2011 1:43 PM |
| 12 | sidewalks | Jul 10, 2011 1:01 PM |
| 13 | sidewalks | Jul 6, 2011 9:35 AM |
| 14 | Badmittin; Horshoes | Jul 5, 2011 2:14 PM |
| 15 | sidewalks | Jul 4, 2011 4:45 PM |
| 16 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 2:49 PM |
| 17 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 2:32 PM |
| 18 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 2:27 PM |
| 19 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 20 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 1:35 PM |
| 21 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 1:30 PM |
| 22 | basketball | Jun 30, 2011 1:20 PM |
| 23 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 1:14 PM |
| 24 | Putt Putt | Jun 30, 2011 1:07 PM |
| 25 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 12:23 PM |
| 26 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 11:59 AM |
| 27 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 11:41 AM |

Page 8, Q33. Please rank 1-3 (1 being the greatest impact) which currently UNAVAILABLE recreation facilities would have the greatest impact on you and your family?

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 28 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 10:51 AM |
| 29 | sidewalks | Jun 30, 2011 10:37 AM |
| 30 | sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 7:15 PM |
| 31 | sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 6:49 PM |
| 32 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 3:12 PM |
| 33 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 2:45 PM |
| 34 | Wrestling | Jun 28, 2011 2:36 PM |
| 35 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 36 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 1:59 PM |
| 37 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 1:47 PM |
| 38 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 10:25 AM |
| 39 | Golf | Jun 28, 2011 10:21 AM |
| 40 | Horse riding trails | Jun 28, 2011 10:13 AM |
| 41 | Golf and Outside with friends | Jun 28, 2011 9:52 AM |
| 42 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 9:48 AM |
| 43 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 9:39 AM |
| 44 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 9:27 AM |
| 45 | GYM | Jun 28, 2011 8:51 AM |
| 46 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 8:40 AM |
| 47 | Sidewalks | Jun 28, 2011 8:36 AM |
| 48 | Sidewalks/soccer | Jun 28, 2011 8:19 AM |
| 49 | sidewalks | Jun 27, 2011 3:37 PM |
| 50 | Wrestling | Jun 27, 2011 3:00 PM |
| 51 | sidewalks | Jun 27, 2011 2:26 PM |
| 52 | sidewalks | Jun 27, 2011 12:45 PM |
| 53 | sidewalks | Jun 27, 2011 12:35 PM |
| 54 | sidewalks | Jun 26, 2011 9:39 PM |

Page 8, Q33. Please rank 1-3 (1 being the greatest impact) which currently UNAVAILABLE recreation facilities would have the greatest impact on you and your family?

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 55 | sidewalks | Jun 26, 2011 8:44 PM |
| 56 | Sidewalks | Jun 23, 2011 3:11 PM |
| 57 | Sidewalks | Jun 23, 2011 3:04 PM |
| 58 | Cheerleading | Jun 23, 2011 2:54 PM |
| 59 | sidewalks | Jun 23, 2011 2:21 PM |
| 60 | SIDEWALKS | Jun 22, 2011 11:56 AM |
| 61 | sidewalks | Jun 21, 2011 4:34 PM |
| 62 | Sidewalks | Jun 16, 2011 1:52 PM |
| 63 | Pool | Jun 16, 2011 11:33 AM |
| 64 | sidewalks | Jun 16, 2011 10:47 AM |
| 65 | Tennis Court | Jun 16, 2011 10:46 AM |
| 66 | Soccer | Jun 16, 2011 9:22 AM |
| 67 | Volleyball | Jun 16, 2011 9:01 AM |
| 68 | Basketball | Jun 16, 2011 8:59 AM |
| 69 | sidewalks | Jun 16, 2011 8:16 AM |
| 70 | Volleball | Jun 14, 2011 1:46 PM |
| 71 | Sidewalks | Jun 14, 2011 1:06 PM |
| 72 | Sidewalks | Jun 13, 2011 2:56 PM |
| 73 | Sidewalks | Jun 13, 2011 2:48 PM |
| 74 | Sidewalks | Jun 13, 2011 2:24 PM |
| 75 | Sidewalk | Jun 13, 2011 2:07 PM |
| 76 | Boys/Girls Club MCA with a pool and skating ring | Jun 9, 2011 4:58 PM |
| 77 | Sidewalks | Jun 9, 2011 4:00 PM |
| 78 | Moto cross | Jun 9, 2011 3:48 PM |
| 79 | Sidwwalks | Jun 9, 2011 3:37 PM |
| 80 | SIDEWALKS ----- 1 | Jun 9, 2011 1:11 PM |
| 81 | ATV rding-no areas | Jun 7, 2011 4:02 PM |

Page 8, Q33. Please rank 1-3 (1 being the greatest impact) which currently UNAVAILABLE recreation facilities would have the greatest impact on you and your family?

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 82 | Sidewalks | Jun 7, 2011 3:42 PM |
| 83 | Horse trails | Jun 7, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 84 | Sidewalk | Jun 7, 2011 2:55 PM |
| 85 | Sidewalk | Jun 7, 2011 2:49 PM |
| 86 | sidewalk | Jun 7, 2011 2:42 PM |
| 87 | none | Jun 1, 2011 3:49 PM |
| 88 | Tennis courts fixed | Apr 28, 2011 10:39 AM |
| 89 | tennis courts with backboard | Apr 21, 2011 4:58 PM |

Page 8, Q34. Please rank 1 - 5 (1 being the most important) what you believe are the FIVE most important health problems or conditions facing Caswell County

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Services such as CAP for the elderly | Jul 26, 2011 11:56 AM |
| 2 | Crackheads | Jun 23, 2011 2:19 PM |
| 3 | Crackheads,rapist | Jun 23, 2011 1:58 PM |
| 4 | Unsafe Sex | Jun 16, 2011 10:46 AM |
| 5 | Autism | May 21, 2011 5:00 PM |

Page 8, Q35. How do you get news regarding Caswell County services?

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Senior Center | Jul 5, 2011 4:45 PM |
| 2 | social services | Jun 28, 2011 8:22 PM |
| 3 | school | Jun 28, 2011 7:15 PM |
| 4 | School | Jun 23, 2011 1:53 PM |
| 5 | I DO NOT SEE MUCH INFO FOR CASWELL COUNTY | Jun 21, 2011 3:31 PM |
| 6 | School | Jun 16, 2011 11:09 AM |
| 7 | SCHOOL LIBRARY | Jun 16, 2011 9:34 AM |
| 8 | mail | Jun 16, 2011 8:37 AM |
| 9 | Sometime through the school | Jun 9, 2011 3:15 PM |
| 10 | School letters | Jun 7, 2011 3:14 PM |
| 11 | Sheer luck. | May 15, 2011 10:29 AM |

Page 8, Q37. What is your primary phone?

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | Land Line | Jun 28, 2011 8:55 AM |
| 2 | Land Line | Jun 28, 2011 8:46 AM |

Page 9, Q41. How do you classify your race?

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Biracial | Jun 30, 2011 11:25 AM |
| 2 | white/Hispanic | Jun 29, 2011 12:08 PM |
| 3 | American Indian/Alaskan Native/Black/African American | Jun 28, 2011 9:59 AM |
| 4 | American | Jun 28, 2011 9:53 AM |
| 5 | White/Hispanic | Jun 28, 2011 8:27 AM |
| 6 | Indian/Hispanic/white | Jun 27, 2011 3:12 PM |
| 7 | black and white | Jun 27, 2011 1:12 PM |
| 8 | mixed (black/white) | Jun 21, 2011 4:12 PM |
| 9 | Multi-racial | Jun 9, 2011 5:00 PM |
| 10 | Bi-racial | Jun 9, 2011 4:38 PM |
| 11 | American | Apr 19, 2011 7:27 PM |